GUZELYURT CITY (Morphou)

ANALYSIS / DESIGN

Eastern Mediterranean University

Faculty of Architecture

Department of Architecture

MS in Urban Design program

UDES 501: Urban Design Studio
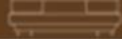
Instructor:

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Nevter Zafer Comert

T e a m :

K h a d i j e h   K a r i m i

A l i   R e z a   T a j   M o h a m m a d i

J a s o n   K a s a m b a

2023-2024 Fall

SITE ANALYSIS

Site plan

CYPRUS

GUZELYURT/ MORPHO

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

GuzelYurt

Geographical analysis

Morphou is a city in northwestern Cyprus, located on the western central plain near the Serrachi River. It has an administrative area of approximately 5,636 hectares and is situated north of Pentadactylos, south of the Troodos igneous complex, west of the Gulf of Morphou, and east of the basins of Pidia and Serrachis-Ovgos rivers. Before the Turkish invasion in 1974, Morphou was inhabited by a predominantly Greek Cypriot community, but now has a population of 30,000 Turkish Cypriots.

Climate and weather

The town's location is close to the Troodos mountains, combined with its proximity to the coast of the Mediterranean sea Guzelyurt has a mediterranean climate which is characterized by hot dry summers, mild winters and little rainfall in the summer months

Wind

Guzelyurt experiences moderate to strong winds throughout the year, with the strongest winds occurring in the summer months. The predominant wind direction is from the northwest, with occasional gusts from the southwest.

Natural vegetation

The natural vegetation in the region is characterized by maquis, a type of Mediterranean scrubland, which is dominated by shrubs and small trees. The maquis vegetation adapted to the region's dry climate and comprises species such as Pistacia lentiscus, Quercus coccifera, and Arbutus andrachne.

Environmental plan

wind direction

sun radiation direction

busy area

Serrahis river

wind direction

environmental pollution

busy area

Sun radiation direction

Seasonal river

gardens

noise pollution

wind direction

Vegetation

farmland

Rainfall

Guzelyurt receives most of its rainfall in the winter months, between November and March, while the summer months are dry, with almost no precipitation. The average annual precipitation is around 430mm, with the wettest month being December and the driest being July.

Temperature

The temperature in Guzelyurt is warm to hot throughout the year, with average temperatures ranging from 9°C to 28°C. The hottest months are July and August, with average temperatures between 31°C and 35°C, while the coldest month is January, with an average temperature of 9°C.
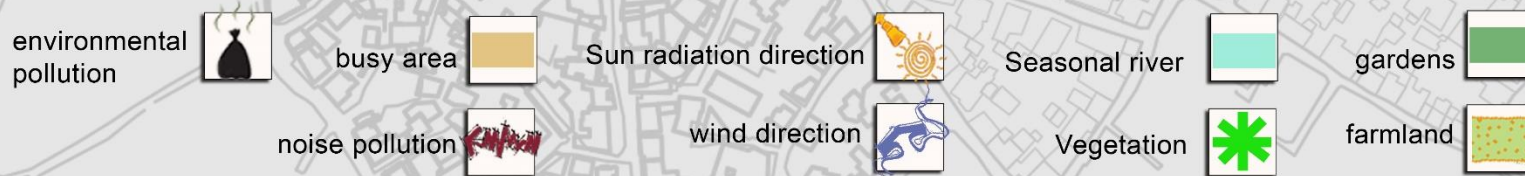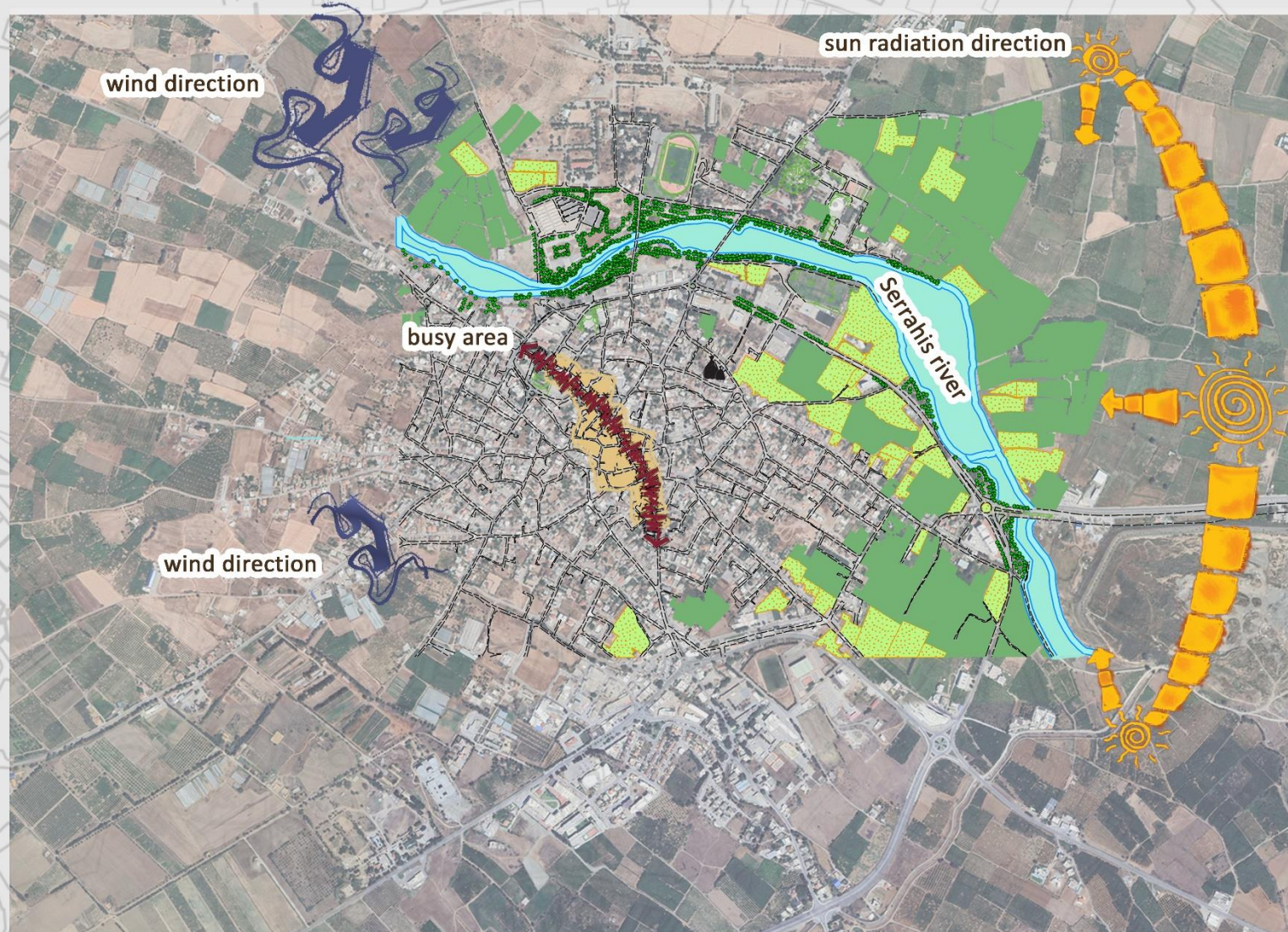
Temperature table

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	16 (61)	16 (61)	17 (63)	21 (70)	26 (79)	28 (82)	31 (88)	32 (90)	30 (86)	26 (79)	22 (72)	18 (64)	24 (75)
Average low °C (°F)	7 (45)	7 (45)	8 (46)	11 (52)	15 (59)	19 (66)	21 (70)	22 (72)	19 (66)	15 (59)	12 (54)	9 (48)	14 (57)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	73.6 (2.90)	60.9 (2.40)	60.9 (2.40)	17.7 (0.70)	10.2 (0.40)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	5.1 (0.20)	27.9 (1.10)	38.1 (1.50)	109.2 (4.30)	403.6 (15.9)
Average rainy days	6	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	8	32
Average relative humidity (%)	72	70	69	73	70	70	69	69	70	69	72	73	71

Agriculture

The fertile soil and favorable climate of Guzelyurt have supported a highly productive agricultural industry, with the cultivation of various crops, including citrus fruits, olives, grapes, and vegetables. The town's main crop is citrus, with vast orange and lemon groves supporting the town's exports

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

● Nomenclature

There are two versions of the origin of the name of Morphou: 1- Morpho was one of the names by which goddess Aphrodite was worshiped in the ancient Greek world. 2- The second version (K. Chatzipsaltis) states that the name of Morphou came from the first inhabitant of Morphou named Theomorphos. In antiquity, names with the prefix 'Theo' in names was quite common. The change of this name took place during the period of the Frankish rule in Cyprus (1191 – 1570 AD)
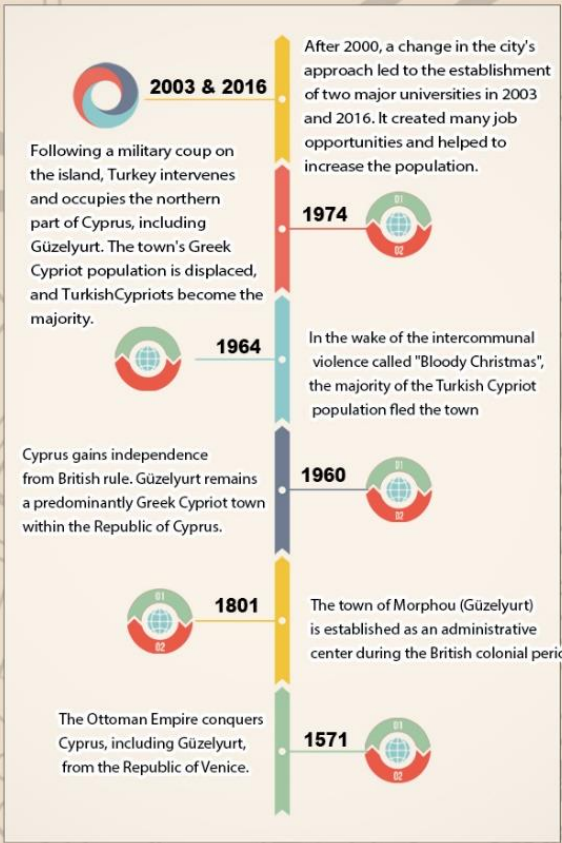
Morphou, founded by Spartans, was known for its worship of Aphrodite and hosted royal casalia in the 14th and 15th centuries. The area was known for sugar cultivation and the export of linen during the Ottoman period. In 1964, the majority of the Turkish Cypriot population fled Morphou due to "Bloody Christmas." In 1974, Turkish invasion of Cyprus led to Greek Cypriots fleeing to the south, leaving the city inhabited by displaced Turkish Cypriots from Paphos and Limassol. Morphou became a city of refugees.

● timeline infographic

2003 & 2016
After 2000, a change in the city's approach led to the establishment of two major universities in 2003 and 2016. It created many job opportunities and helped to increase the population.

1974
Following a military coup on the island, Turkey intervenes and occupies the northern part of Cyprus, including Güzelyurt. The town's Greek Cypriot population is displaced, and TurkishCypriots become the majority.

1964
In the wake of the intercommunal violence called "Bloody Christmas", the majority of the Turkish Cypriot population fled the town

1960
Cyprus gains independence from British rule. Güzelyurt remains a predominantly Greek Cypriot town within the Republic of Cyprus.

1801
The town of Morphou (Güzelyurt) is established as an administrative center during the British colonial period.

1571
The Ottoman Empire conquers Cyprus, including Güzelyurt, from the Republic of Venice.

Morphou Archaeology and Nature Museum (1974)

Holy Church of Agios Georgios (1st century AD)

Ramazan mosque

St Mamas Monastery (18th century)

train station (1800s)

● Population analysis

Before 1974, Morphou was almost exclusively a Greek Cypriot community. According to the 1960 census, 6,480 Greek Cypriots, 123 Turkish Cypriots and 32 Maronites lived there. Guzelyurt has seen a significant population increase from 1968 to 2000 due to the large export of oranges, attracting investors and the migration of workers and farmers from other cities. However, the global economic recession caused a decline in orange exports, prompting investors to leave the city. Workers and farmers also migrated to bigger cities to make a living. After 2000, a change in the city's approach led to the establishment of two major universities in 2003 and 2016. It created many job opportunities and helped to increase the population. it increased so that in 2019, the State Planning Organization of Northern Cyprus recorded the population of Morphou as 24,070 people, and according to an informed source, The population of Guzelyurt in 2023 is more than 30,000 people.

Year	Population
1960	Greek Cypriots 6.480 Turkish Cypriots123 Maronites 32
2019	24.070
2023	30.000

● Historical buildings

Saint Mamas Monastery: Located in the heart of Güzelyurt, the Saint Mamas Monastery is a significant religious site. Built in the 18th century, it is dedicated to Saint Mamas, the patron saint of tax evaders and the protector of animals.

Agios Mamas Church: This is an Orthodox Church located in Güzelyurt town center. The church dates back to the 1st century AD, making it one of the oldest surviving structures in the area. It is known for its beautiful frescoes and religious significance.

Güzelyurt Museum: Housed in a former monastery, the Güzelyurt Museum features an impressive collection of artifacts depicting the history and cultural heritage of the area. The museum exhibits include artifacts from the Bronze Age, Roman and Byzantine periods.

Train station: Morphou train station,was built by British colonial authorities in the late 1800s as part of the railway network connecting the island. After Cyprus gained independence in 1960, the railway network became less important, and the station was abandoned in 1974. Restoration work began in 2020 to preserve the historic building and transform it into a cultural center and tourist attraction.

● Culture

Turkish Cypriot culture is a rich and diverse culture that is influenced by;
*Turkish culture
*Countries around the Mediterranean
*British (Cyprus was a British colony) The cultural heritage of Northern Cyprus is more than 9000 years old The city has a rich history of traditional crafts and handicrafts that have been passed down through generations. The Güzelyurt Orange Festival, organized since 1977, is a significant event in Güzelyurt
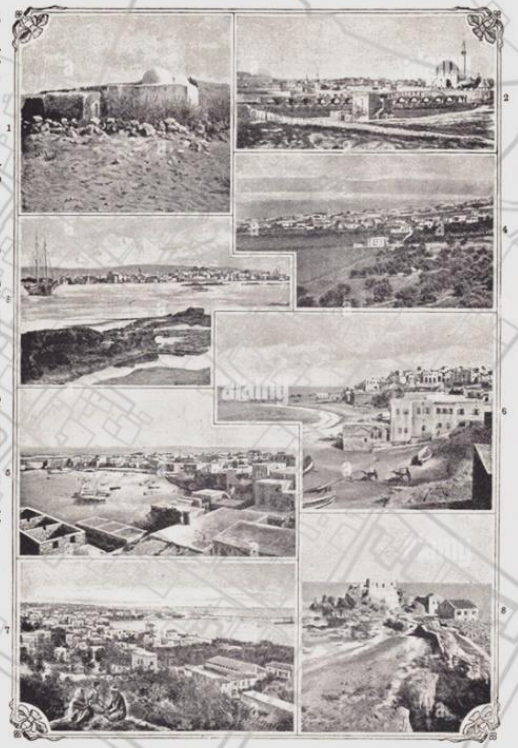
Guzelyurt through the years

TRAD. CHEESE   ORANGE FESTIVAL   PLANT KNITTING   SILK

The traditional Cypriot women's costume, featuring a'sayia' with long sleeves, originated from Paphos and Karpasia. It was preserved until the early 20th century. Unmarried women wore a deep-red headband, dark purple 'tsemperia', and an apron for formal attire.

The most notable characteristic of the men's costume is the 'vraka' adopted from Greece. The vraka is a pleated skirt usually made from cotton (called 'dimito'). The 'vrakes' were dyed in all tones from dark to light blue and black.
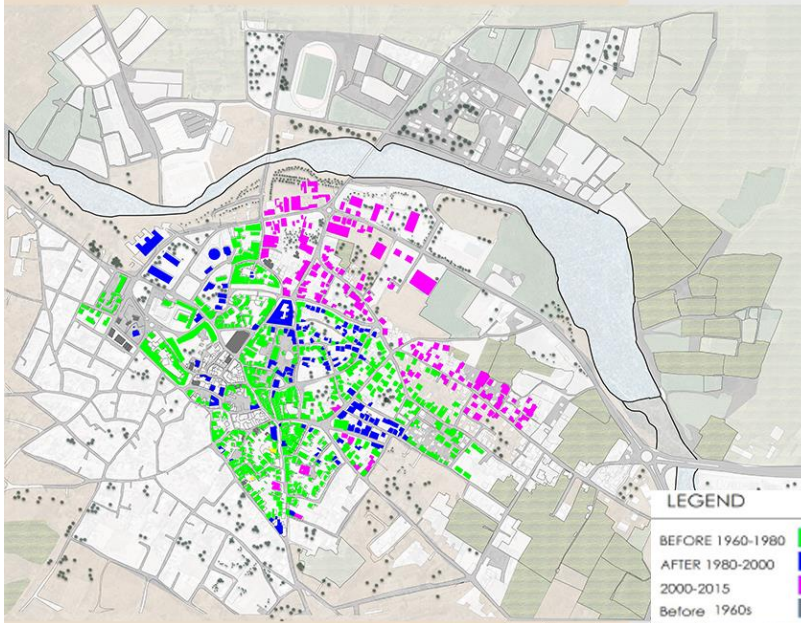
Dancing is a way of life in Northern Cyprus and can be seen in bridal showers, weddings, festivals and even during harvest time – a way to show emotions of joy and gratitude; Karsilama and Sirto
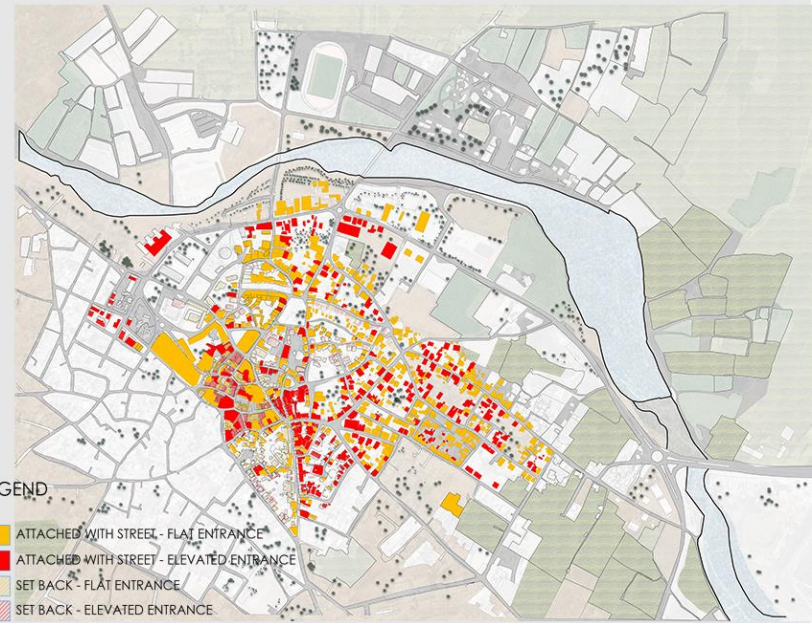
LANDUSE ANALYSIS

history building type

Morphou, also known as Güzelyurt in Turkish, is a town in the northwestern part of Cyprus, primarily agricultural. The area is known for its fertile soil and favorable climate, with citrus fruits, olives, and vegetables being the main crops. Morphou also has small-scale manufacturing industries such as food processing, textile production, and furniture manufacturing. Tourism is also important for the economy, with the town and surrounding area offering natural beauty, historical sites, and cultural attractions. However, the land use in Morphou was affected by the political conflict in Cyprus, as the region is part of the territory claimed by the Republic of Cyprus.

The land use in Guzelyurt is mainly divided into four categories: urban, agricultural, forest and other.

Urban land use refers to the areas that are developed for residential, commercial, industrial or public purposes. Urban land use in Guzelyurt covers about 10% of the total area, and includes the town centre, the industrial zone, the university campus and some villages. Urban land use is characterized by buildings, roads, infrastructure and services.

LEGEND
- BEFORE 1960-1980
- AFTER 1980-2000
- 2000-2015
- Before 1960s

pertinent strip

LEGEND
- ATTACHED WITH STREET - FLAT ENTRANCE
- ATTACHED WITH STREET - ELEVATED ENTRANCE
- SET BACK - FLAT ENTRANCE
- SET BACK - ELEVATED ENTRANCE

Agricultural land use in Guzelyurt covers about 70% of the total area, and includes the citrus orchards, the vegetable fields, the olive groves and the animal farms. Agricultural land use is characterized by irrigation systems, greenhouses, fences and barns.
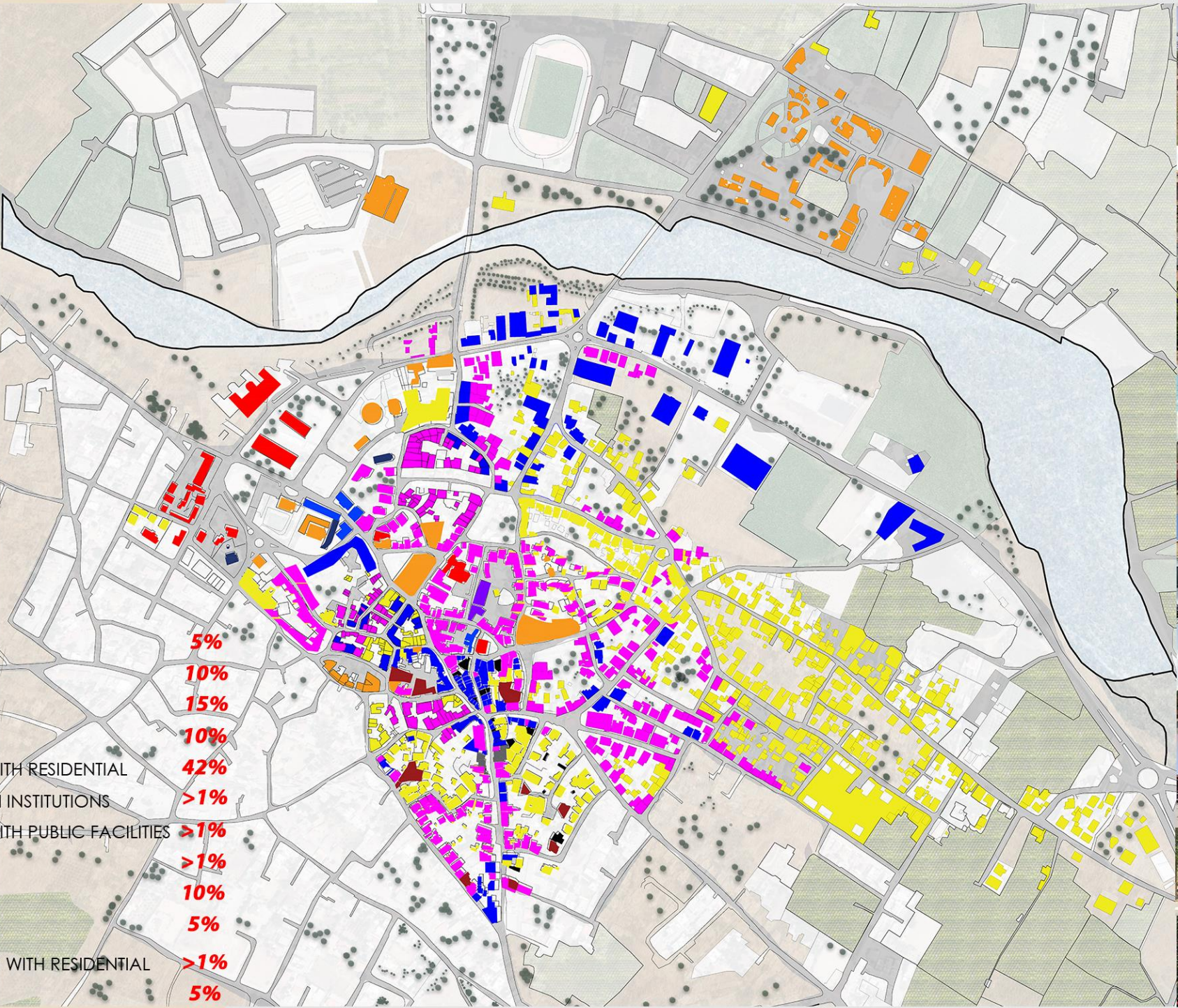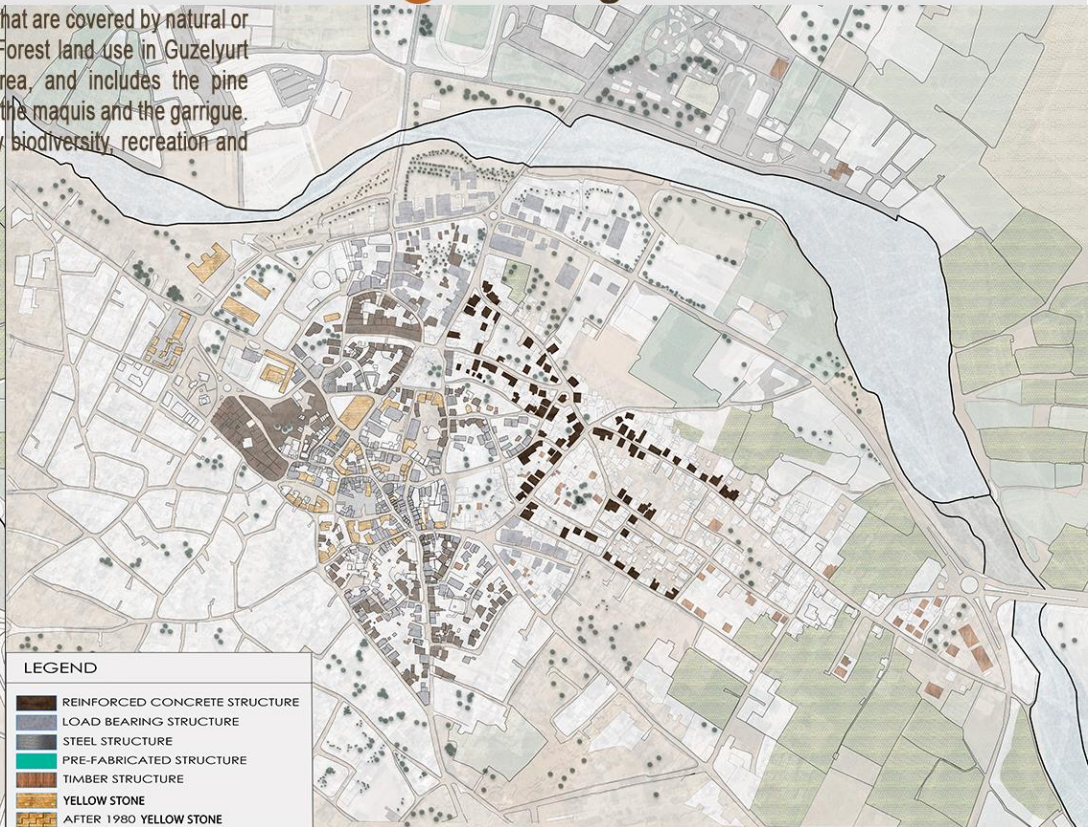
LEGEND
- INDUSTRIAL — 5%
- INSTUTIONS — 10%
- RESIDENTIAL — 15%
- COMMERCIAL — 10%
- COMMERCIAL WITH RESIDENTIAL — 42%
- RESIDENTIAL WITH INSTITUTIONS — >1%
- COMMERCIAL WITH PUBLIC FACILITIES — >1%
- RELIGIOUS — >1%
- OPEN SPACES — 10%
- PUBLIC FACILITIES — 5%
- PUBLIC FACILITIES WITH RESIDENTIAL — >1%
- NON USED — 5%

building heights

Forest land use refers to the areas that are covered by natural or planted trees, shrubs or grasses. Forest land use in Guzelyurt covers about 15% of the total area, and includes the pine forests, the eucalyptus plantations, the maquis and the garrigue. Forest land use is characterized by biodiversity, recreation and conservation.

LEGEND
- EMPTY LAND
- ONE STOREY
- TWO STOREYS
- THREE STOREYS
- FOUR STOREYS
- FIVE + STOREYS

building material

LEGEND
- REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURE
- LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE
- STEEL STRUCTURE
- PRE-FABRICATED STRUCTURE
- TIMBER STRUCTURE
- YELLOW STONE
- AFTER 1980 YELLOW STONE

TRANSPORTATION AND MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS

● **Roads plan**

Guzelyurt is a well connected town in Cyprus, offering various modes of transportation. Its road infrastructure is well maintained, with public and private buses, taxisand taxis available for commuting. The town also has a reliable bus service, which operates on scheduled routes. Private cars and taxis are also popular for travel.

- 24-30 m
- 14-20 m
- 8-12 m
- 4-6 m
- one way street
- Car park
- Bus terminal
- Gas station
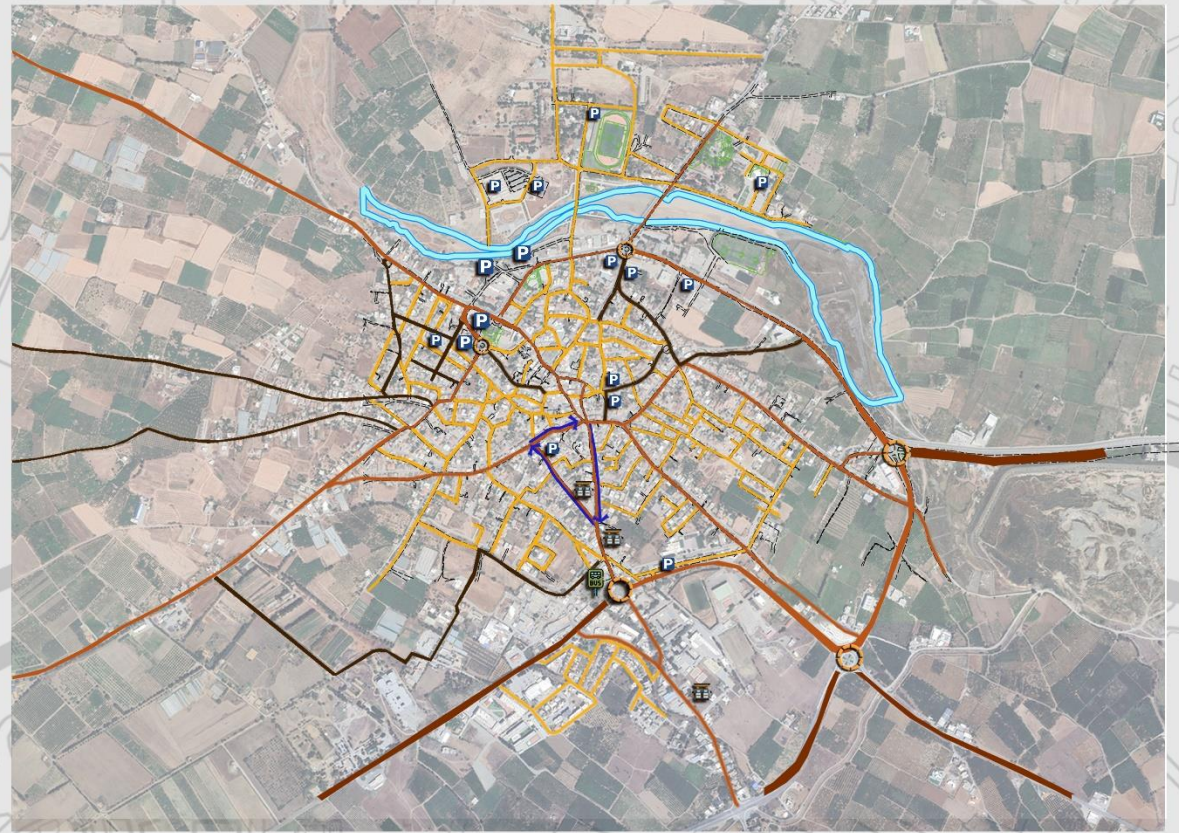
● Roads Analysis by space syntaX
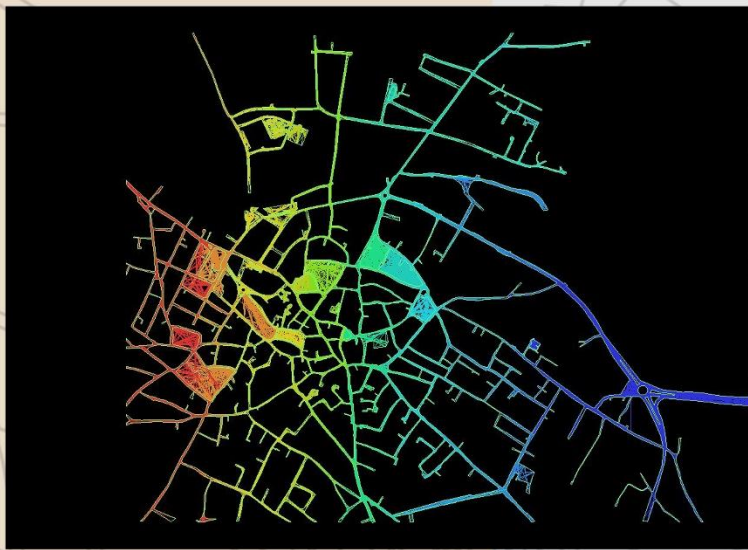
- Maximum availability (high integrity)
- Least Availability (Low Integrity)

In the analysis carried out, the lines with warm colors indicate a high degree of integration and therefore higher availability and Lines with cold colors indicate a low degree of integrity and, as a result, a lower degree of accessibility. Since the axes with higher integrity value will be the most accessible routes for finding their way in the range, the probability of using these routes for people in the range is higher than other routes.

● Roads quality analysis

Center of the city

In Guzliurt, roads with a width of less than 6 meters have the largest share, and the roads of the city are not of good quality in the parts that are not organized, especially in the center of the city. The disadvantages that can be mentioned for the roads in the city center are:

- Low width of passages
- Not having a unified sidewalk for pedestrians
- Not having a ramp for the disabled
- Lack of continuity in the special path for the blind
- Failure to handle gutters
- Lack of cohesion in the paving of the sidewalks
- Lack of cycling path

Failure to handle gutters

No sidewalk

Lack of proper paving

Lack of proper paving

Lack of path for disabled people

Lack of cohesion in the paving of the sidewalks

● Lynch map

- path
- green edge
- commercial edge
- traffic node
- social node
- land mark
- recreation district
- residential district
- commercial district
- cultural district
- Seasonal river
- gardens
- farmland

Holy Church of Agios Georgios

Fatih mosque

Ramazan mosque

Organized parts of the city

The roads of the city in organized sections have suitable asphalt, sidewalks, vegetation, pedestrian markings, special paths for the blind and ramps for the disabled. There are cycline paths around Serrahis river
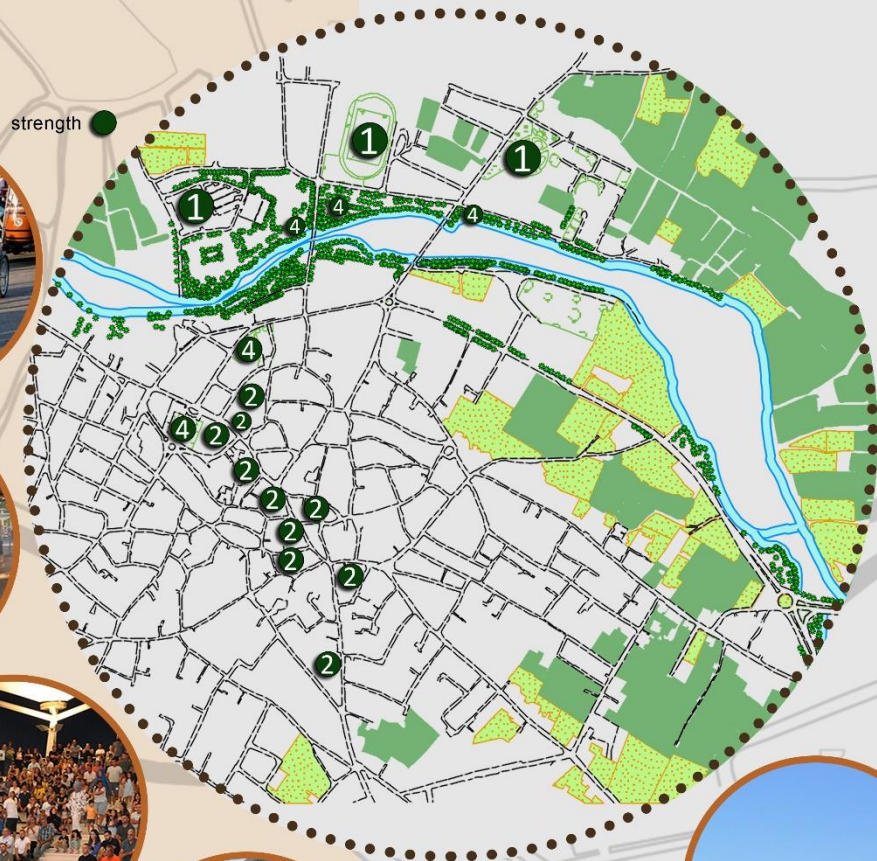

sidewalk

road signs and places

ramp

Social - Cultural
analysis by SWOT

strength

1. Occasional and temporary activities such as the weekly market on Saturdays and orange festivals and holding sports competitions have increased the vitality in the environment

2. Cafes and restaurants in the city are a strong activity element for social interactions and the presence of people in the city

3. The presence of the university and the movement of students from other cities and other countries has had a positive effect on people's understanding of creating a cultural environment and increasing the level of society's culture

4. Paying attention to the presence of children and providing sports, entertainment, recreational and educational platforms that even attracted people from the outer parts of the city and made the environment lively

5. The feeling of security and comfort caused by commuting for all walks of life at any hour of the day or night in the city

Weaknesses

1. Lack of attention and participation of city residents in neighborhood affairs and indifference to the state of the city

2. Lack of continuous and permanent group activities and its suitable platform for increasing social interactions and doing group work and participation

3. Not paying attention to the presence of children and teenagers in the city (with the exception of sports and educational spaces and coffee houses)

Opportunities

1. Using recycled land and creating diverse and attractive spaces to increase interaction and vitality in the northern part of the city

2. Strengthening the existing social centers and injecting new social centers to increase the social interactions of the residents

3. The functional connection of universities with the urban area is an opportunity to increase the relationship between students and people

Threats

1. Reducing vitality as much as possible in terms of physical problems and incorrect location of public spaces

2. The migration of young people to bigger cities such as Nicosia and the increase in the average age of the residents of city

opportunity
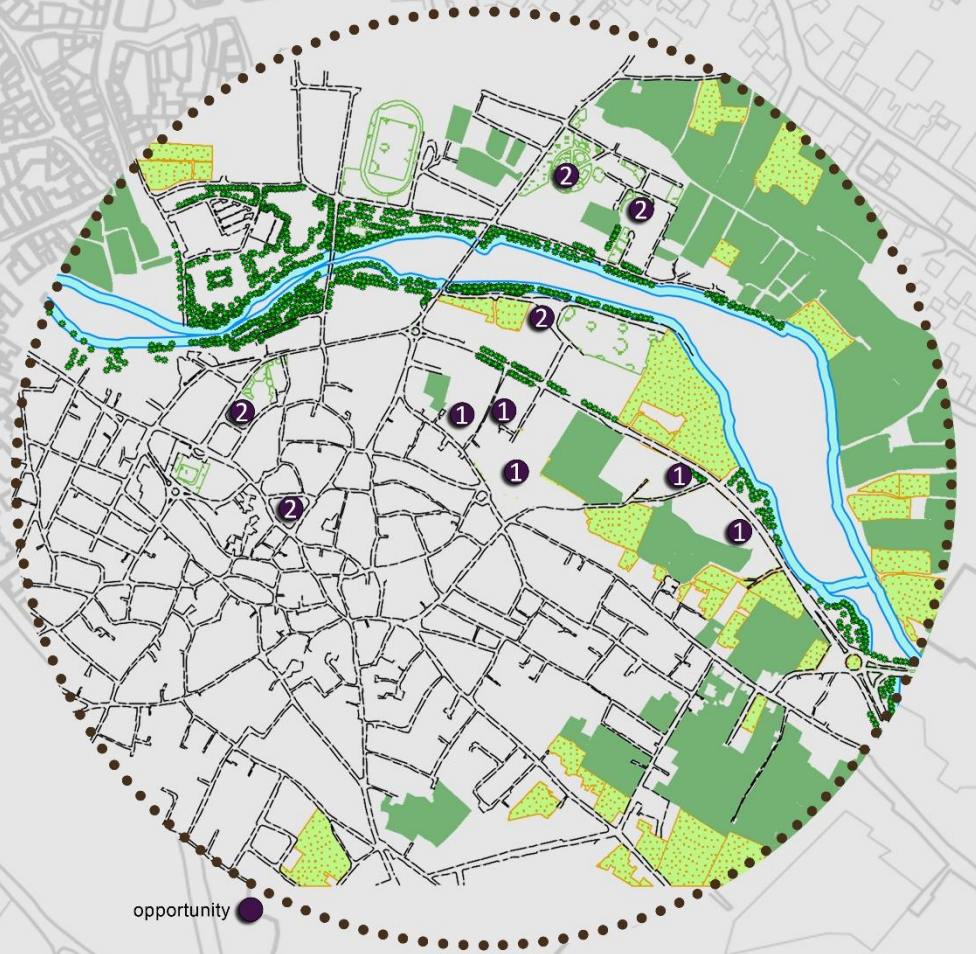
ECOLOGY
analysis by SWOT

1. Having suitable and favorable climate and weather conditions

2. Being close to the sea

3. **Having fertile soil for agriculture and horticulture**

4. **The presence of lots of orange gardens and agricultural land**

5. **Having natural greenery around the city**

6. The existence of a seasonal river that passes through the city

7. Trees also play the role of green edges of the city along the river and Manisa Boulevard

trees
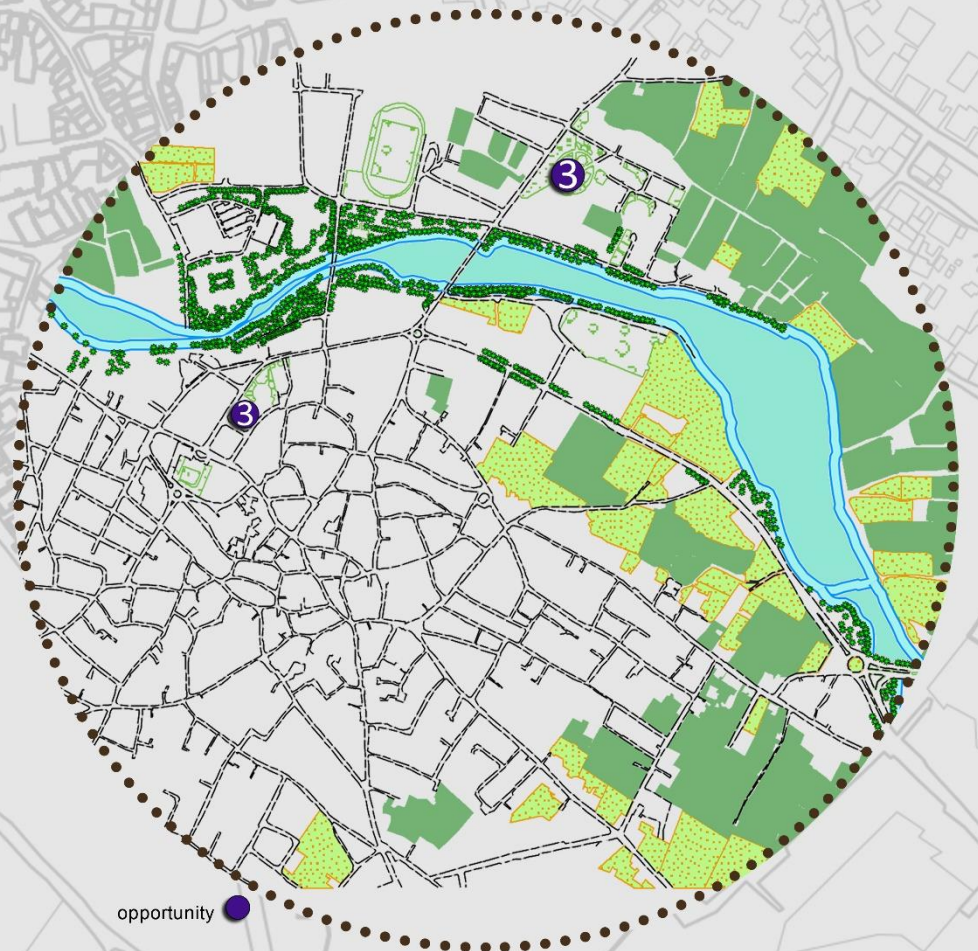garden
farm land
Serrahis river

weakness

1. Changing the use of agricultural land to residential and commercial uses

2. Abandoning fertile lands and turning them into barren lands

3. Lack of sufficient capacity for disposal of surface water and lack of efficiency of water disposal channels in some passages

4. Existence of uses incompatible with the environment in the city

5. Leaving fruit waste by some shopkeepers

6. Traffic of some heavy vehicles from inner city routes which causes noise pollution.

7. we are facing a lack of trees in the city center, along the river and Manisa Boulevard

1. Attention to the urban environment in the form of a comprehensive and complete urban development program

2. The presence of many natural resources in the city, including the river, gardens and agricultural land, proximity to the sea and good weather

3. The region has natural and cultural tourism spaces

4. The ability to exploit the agricultural industry in global arenas

5. Attention of citizens and officials to environmental weaknesses and threats

opportunity

1. The horizontal expansion of the city and as a result the destruction of agricultural lands and gardens

2. Lack of a local organization in pursuit of environmental goals

3. Increasing environmental pollution by citizens and tourists

4. Not having a comprehensive plan to educate citizens in advancing environmental goals, which is considered a danger for the city's environmental future.

5. The increase in the use of single passenger cars and the lack of public transportation, which results in an increase in environmental pollution and many other problems in various aspects of the city.

1. The curvature of the roads in the city towards the city center has caused diverse perspectives and as a result, visual diversity.

2. The church towers act as an urban landmark and create a focal point of view.

3. Desirable visual corridors can be seen from the design area towards the hill where the theater is located

4. In some places, the walls of the streets and alleys have been turned into green walls, which has created a suitable landscape.

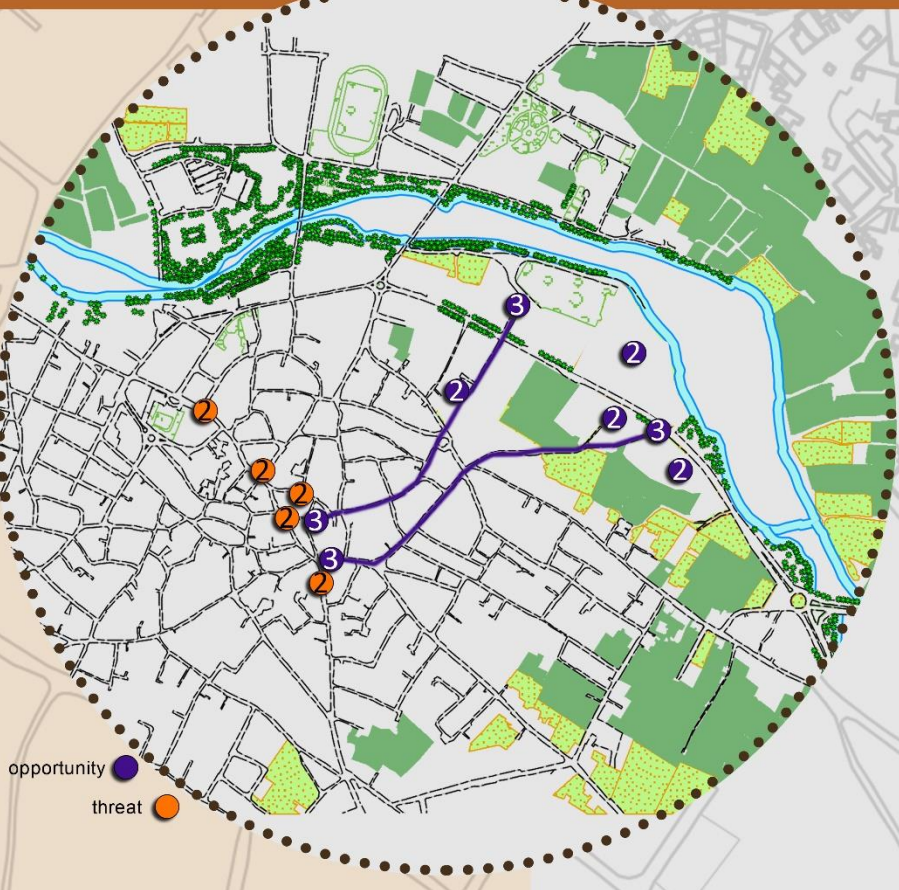5. Indicator elements around the city act as urban signs

strength

1. In some parts of the city, barren and unused land has created an inappropriate landscape.

2. The use of incongruous building forms has caused visual confusion.

3. Moving and stopping and marginal parks in the city center and city streets have caused visual disturbances

4. The visual disturbance from the imbalance in the facade of the buildings and neglecting the neighbors has created an unfavorable urban landscape in many places.

5. The unfavorable quality of the flooring of the alleys in the city is not suitable from a visual point of view and brings visual confusion

6. Additions to the commercial and residential bodies of the street cause visual confusion.

7. Failure to use appropriate, desirable and harmonious materials in the street walls and building facades has created an inappropriate and unattractive landscape without visual harmony.

8. The difference in the sky line of some passages is the reason of not designed visible views.

9. Irregular crossing of installation and electricity wires have caused the ugliness of the urban landscape

weakness
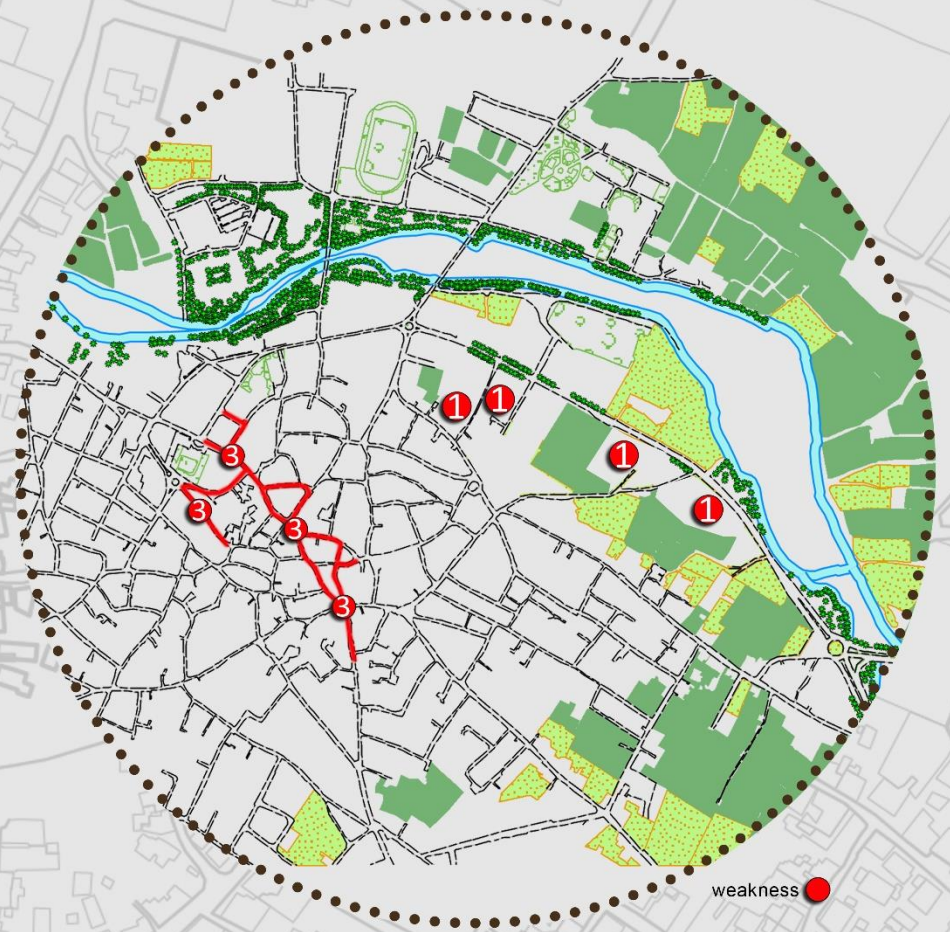
1. The possibility of strengthening the visual structure of the city in the form of an identity factor to the city

2. The use of reclaimed and barren land in the north and northeast of the city, especially on the banks of the river and the entrance of the city, and redesign based on the principles that will give a beautiful view to the area.

3. The possibility of creating a desirable visual extension from the city center to the design area along with strengthening the urban landscape and injecting dynamism and vitality to the path connecting these two centers.

1. The absence of laws in the design of walls and facades of buildings, the use of undesirable and incompatible materials with the climate, and new construction methods that have caused inconsistency in the urban landscape and walls.

2. Increasing the use of roads and even sidewalks, especially in the city center, as parking, which is a threat to the visual quality and landscape of the roads.

opportunity
threat

PERCEPTUAL
analysis by SWOT

Strengths

1. The presence of nodes and identifying elements such as: Central market of the city, church area, mosque and school area

2. The social nodes of the city along with landmarks and street intersections play an important role in the legibility of the neighborhood.

3. Manisa Boulevard as a connecting edge has caused the connection of the site and extra-urban activities in the visual system of the people and is effective in the readability of the city.

4. The existing universities in the city are imprinted as a strong edge in people's minds and have made the range readable.

5. Central market complex, church, museum and school act as a readable social node in people's mental image

6. The specific geometry of the city center and its surrounding areas creates a variety of perspectives and is an identity for this area.

● **Smell and Sound Perception**

7. Placing schools in the middle of residential and downtown areas and children's uproar induces a sense of vitality and vitality in the neighborhood.

8. The presence of the mosque in the center of the city and the sound of the adhan as well as in the festivals has an effect on the ambient mood.

9. The city's restaurants and cafes inspire a sense of belonging.

10. The presence of students induces a sense of cultural environment and psychological safety

11. The existence of the river and greenery on its margins causes freshness and vitality in the city

strength ●

Weaknesses

1. The existence of wasteland and unused land has caused physical-social separation in different parts of the city, resulting in the diminution of social relations, sense of belonging and identity within the scope of the site.

2. High traffic volume around the city center, especially during the start and end of school time, reduces the comfort of the environment in the space.

weakness ●

Opportunities
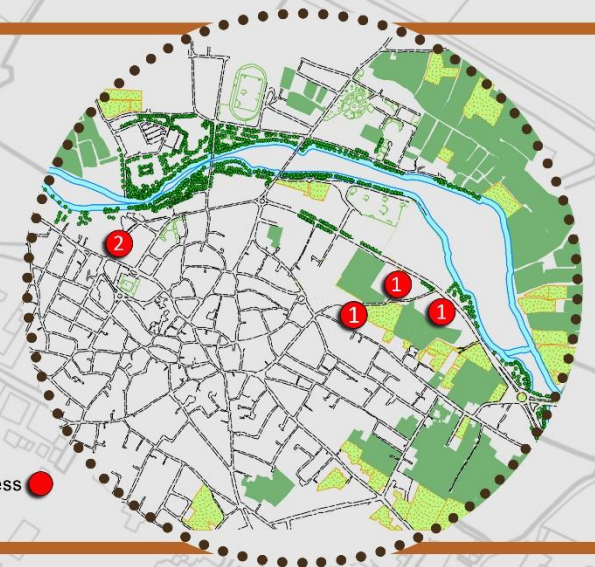
1. Using brown fields to increase readability, sense of belonging and neighborhood identity:
- creating common spaces and spaces,
- Reinforcement of corridors and signs,
- Increasing the understanding of the design site by strengthening the senses of sight and hearing, through the use of water, greenery, etc. and increasing sensory richness.
- Creating a connection between its physical and social parts and connecting the north and south of the city with the design site

2. The presence of universities, football stadium , cinema and theater in strengthening cultural identity and vitality in the city

3. Possibility of strengthening Manisa Boulevard as a readable and identity path (relying on cultural, social, and tourism identity)
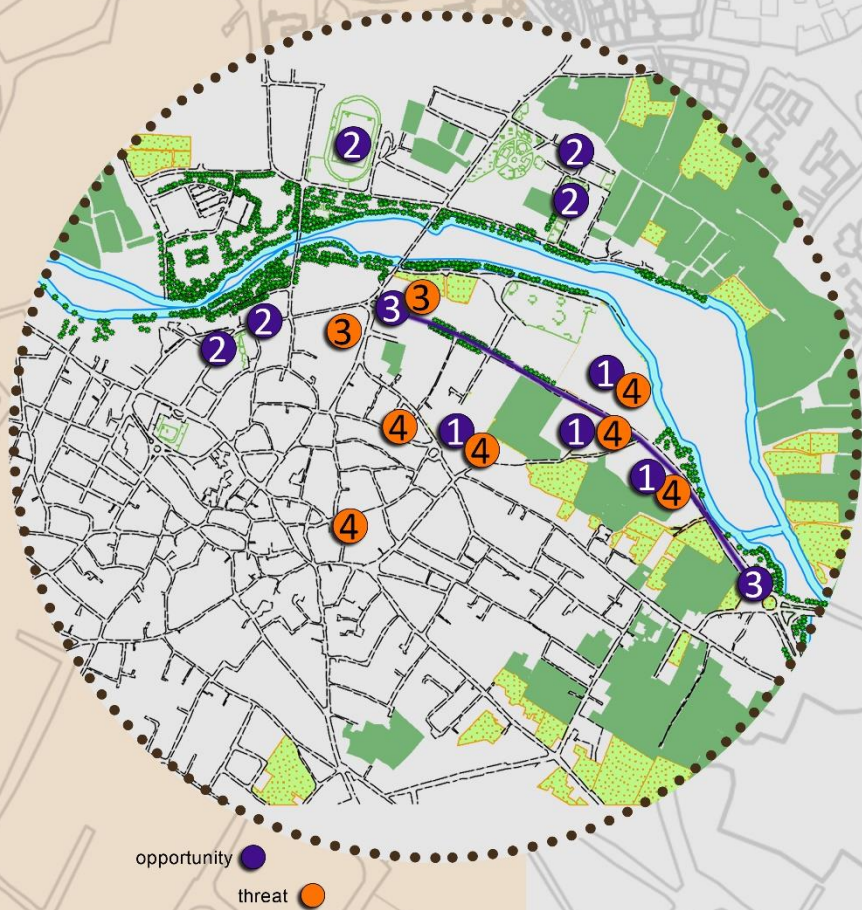
Threats

1. Conflicting uses pose a threat to residential identity in the region

2. Construction of residential complexes unrelated to identity and overall scope

3. The military base will have a negative impact on the calm and quiet of the range as well as its identity

4. Barren lands and incompatible uses threaten the future of the city. Abandoned (inducing a sense of insecurity, etc.)

opportunity ●
threat ●

FUNCTIONAL
analysis by SWOT

strength ●
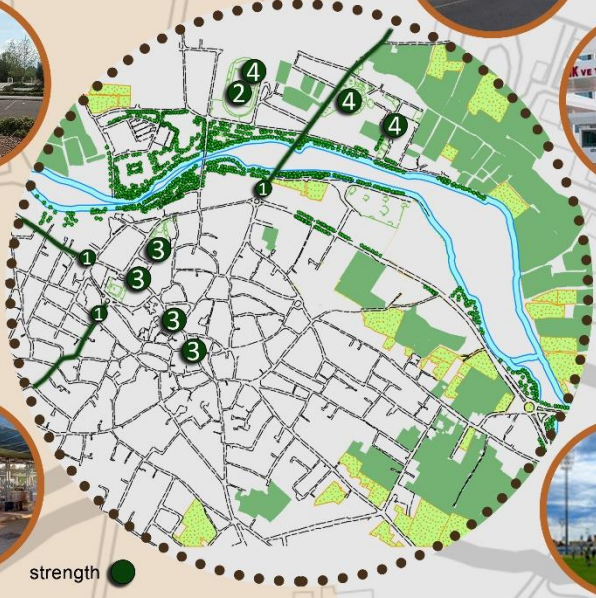
1. The presence of suitable intercity streets, including
- Guzelyurt-Lefkosa highway
- Guzelyurt-Kalkanli highway
- Guzelyuet-Bostanci street
- Fevzi cakmak street
- Guzelyurt-Lefke street(Atuturk street)

2. The existence of urban scale uses that provide the possibility of communication with the outside Such as two social and health universities, ODTÜ Kuzey, Zafer Stadium and shopping mall

3. The variety of activities in the city center that has brought vitality to this area

4. The existence of green spaces on the banks of Serrahis river, numerous sports spaces in the city, such as two stadiums in the north and south of the city, theaters and the center of the Orange Festival, etc.

5. The green space along Serrahis river creates a suitable space for increasing interactions

1. Manisa Boulevard as a transitory and busy street on the edge of the range and the impossibility of access from this edge to the range and becoming an impenetrable edge in the north of the range.

2. The lack of one-way streets due to the high volume of traffic and the presence of important uses, including the school, causes traffic overflow of streets in the central area of the city.

3. The northern and southern parts of the region are separated due to the following:
 Wide and busy Manisa Boulevard, Not paying attention to the pedestrians, Lack of access to central and northern parts

4. Presence of nodes and intersections in the area

5. Lack of public transportation in the city

6. Not paying enough attention to street lighting

7. Lack of Required Parking and Consequently Turning Streets into Marginal Parking

8. Existence of incompatible uses with the function and identity of the city such as waste recycling place in residential neighborhood

9.The narrow width of the streets and the lack of parking in most of the residential uses in the city center have led to the creation of marginal parks

weakness ●
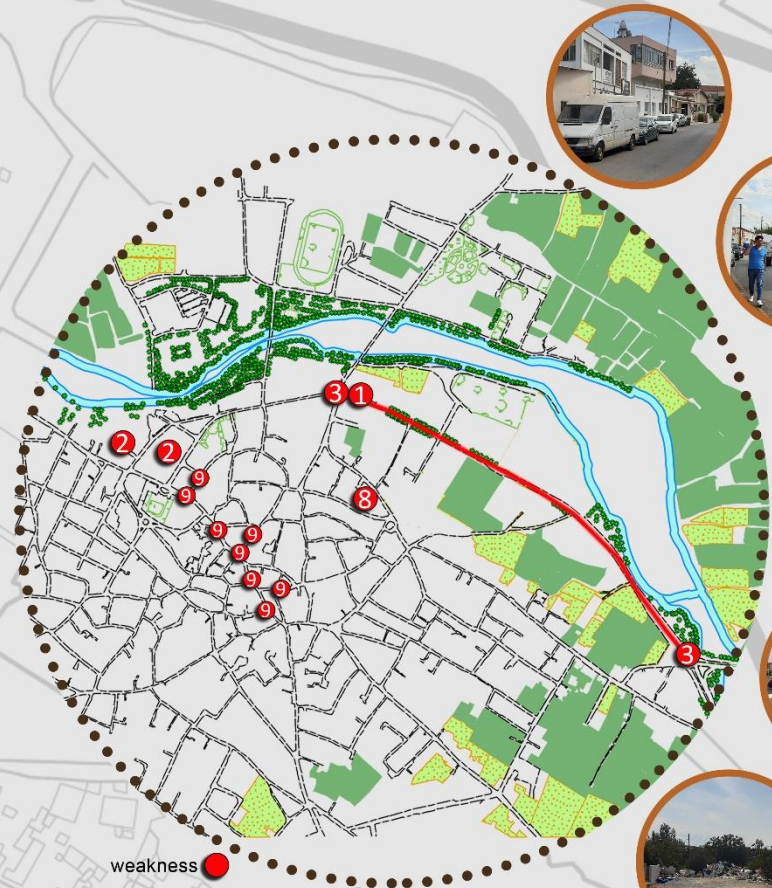
1. The possibility of using recycled land to create a parking lot, new paths in the fabric, in order to better connect different parts of the fabric with each other and also increase its permeability.

2. Considering Guzelyurt's suburban role, strengthening communication routes can be an opportunity.

3. Strengthening the routes can be effective in connecting the city with the surrounding areas.

4. Organization of nodes in order to connect with cities and areas outside the city

5. Manisa Boulevard as a strong activity center in relation to the city and interaction with it is a good opportunity.

6. Guzelyurt-Kalkanli highway in relation to recycled lands can be used to connect different parts of the area with each other and with the city center with tourism and economic roles.

7. Organizing the Manisa Boulevard in such a way that it provides proper access from the north and south of the city to the city center and acts as a minor arterial road.

8. The possibility of creating the required uses or creating public green spaces in the lands that are used in the residential areas of the city to recycle materials

opportunity ●
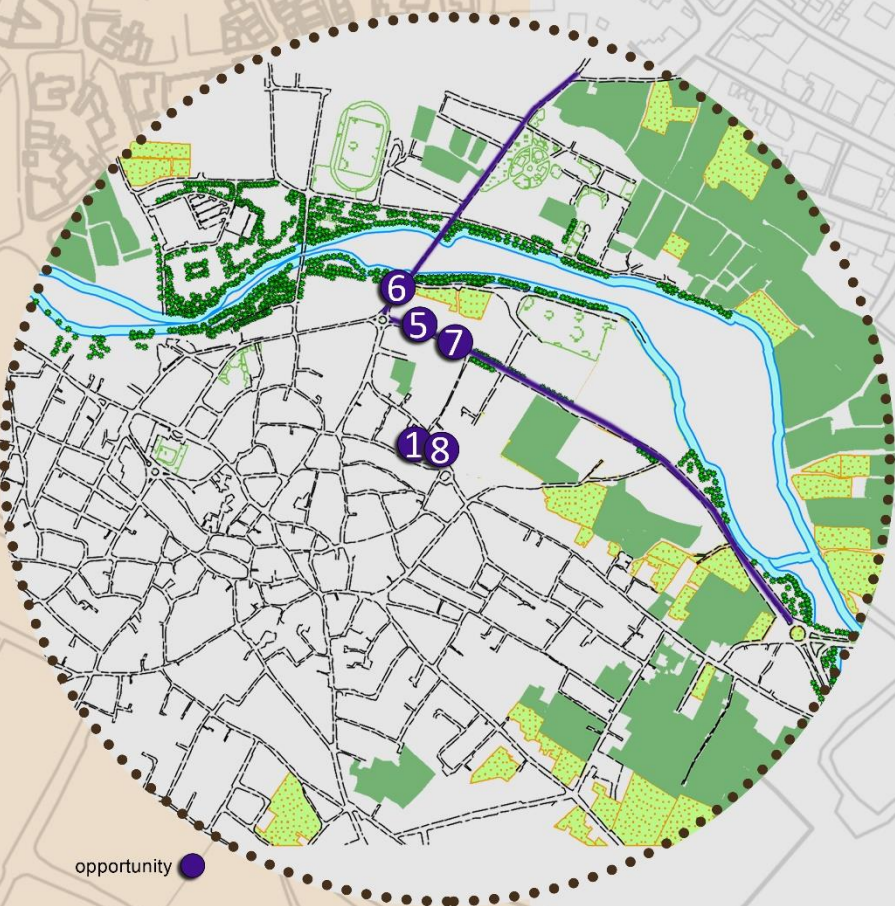
1. Lack of parking within the confines and the risk of turning a large part of the neighborhood's passageways into parking due to its increasing need.

2. Large-scale uses such as social and health university, shopping mall, if not organized to transport and pedestrian conditions, threaten communication in the neighborhood.

MORPHOLOGY
analysis by SWOT

1. Existence of curb extensions at city intersections

2. The existence of pedestrian lanes in the main streets of the city and intersections

3. The presence of information elements such as road signs and places

4. Paying attention to elements and facilities for riding and walking, including pedestrian bridges, traffic signs and traffic lights

5. The presence of urban benches and furniture in public spaces such as the city center market and riverside

6. The presence of children's play areas in the riverside park

7. The presence of trash cans in the city

strength

1. The involvement of non-specialist forces in facade construction, who do different facades without paying attention to aesthetic standards and urban context, and in the long run, the face and image of the city face confusion and lack of harmony.

2. The additions that have caused visual disturbance in the city walls in commercial and residential facades are:
- **Ducting and installing a air conditioner in front of the balconies and the facades of the buildings**
- **Irregular installation and non-compliance with rules and regulations regarding commercial signs**
- **Electricity and telephone cable on the buildings facade**
- **Installation of water pipes in the facade**
- **Irregular installation of water tanks and satellite dishes on the roofs of houses**

3. Abandonment of construction operations in the city

4. Variation in material, color, texture, etc. has created a incompatible harmony in Guzelyurt.

5. Inconsistency in designs and facade materials of buildings

6. Using the yard and open space in front of residential buildings as storage

7. There are some private or public constructions in the city that temporarily occupy parts of the public space. But this is a temporary situation in the city-state
It has become permanent and in this way it has created an inappropriate lasting image for a group of urban public spaces. Building materials such as metal roofs, metal or wooden columns, etc. are usually used to create such spaces.

8. Inconsistency in the architectural style of showcases and entrance signs and canopy and height in commercial uses

9. The existence of dilapidated buildings has made the appearance of the city ugly

10. Lack of integration of sidewalks in most streets of the city

11. The use of different materials in paving the sidewalks

12. Lack of universal design standard for disabled in the streets of the city
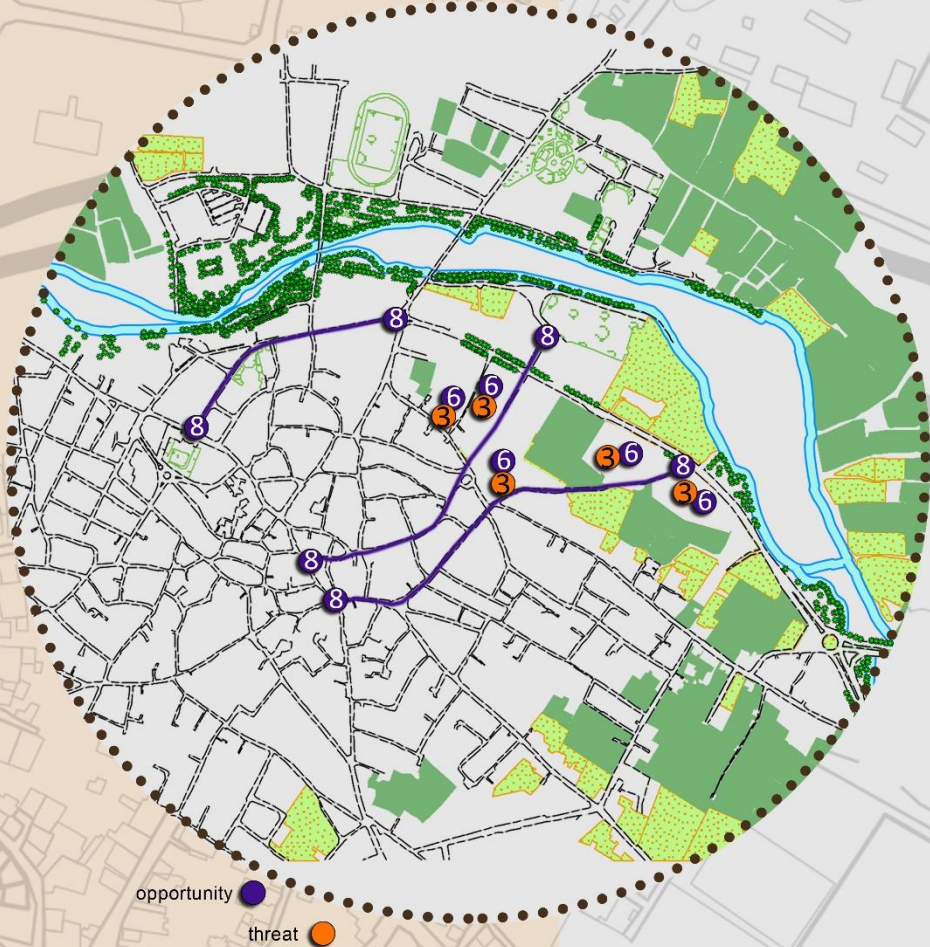
13. Failure to handle gutter

14. Lack of vegetation in the streets of the city center

weakness

MORPHOLOGY
analysis by SWOT

opportunity
threat

Opportunities

1. Harmonizing and integrating the infrastructure of roads and sidewalks

2. Paying attention to disabled people in new constructions

3. Renovation of urban infrastructure, including gutter for surface water disposal

4. Adapting urban furniture and redesigning them in line with the environment and culture of the city

5. Paying attention to the worn out fabric of the city and recreating worn out areas

6. High potential of barren and abandoned spaces

7. The potential of creating cultural and tourism spaces at the national level in the city and key natural areas

8. The possibility of assigning roads to sidewalks or bicycle paths in the connection between the city center and the new area

Threats

1. Not defining public open space in the centers of city neighborhoods

2. The migration of the young population to larger cities from residential contexts, which has been associated with an increase in functional and physical wear and tear.

3. Not paying attention to abandoned spaces as a result of creating unsafe spaces

4. Increasing the difference in the social level of the area with newly built structures and not paying attention to the old structures

5. The limited financial ability of some residents of the city and the area for the physical reconstruction and renovation of residential and commercial uses, which is a threat to the urban landscape.

6. Unknowing encroachment and possession in some areas of the city for creating the uses and development of the city

7. Lack of organization related to urban studies and research in line with the desired

FINDINGS

While maintaining cohesion and integration, the city of Guzelyurt establishes a dynamic and constructive interaction with its base, maintains its integration with Nicosia and Lefkada, and the universities within the city provide extra services and support the natural and unnatural attractions of the surrounding areas. Guzelyurt city is a self-supporting city and not self-sufficient. While meeting the needs of residents in a peaceful environment, it also meets the needs of contacts outside the city and even abroad with the aim of providing new job opportunities and providing dynamism and vitality.

The use of reclaimed land and the change of incompatible uses has provided the possibility for the city of Guzelyurt that in addition to providing the housing needed by the residents, educational-cultural facilities, open and green space and sports space and other urban services, part of the services A country can also provide higher levels.

Suitable riding accesses to the city, safe and lively local streets, pedestrian accesses within the city, sufficient and accessible parking lots and efficient public transportation facilities facilitate the movement of riding and walking and reduce disturbing interference. The visual attractions of the neighborhood have created a sweet and memorable image of it in the minds of the residents. The softness of balance and harmony in its physical parts has replaced the disturbances and visual disturbances. The city of Guzelyurt has a special reflection in the minds of the people snd this characteristic identity provides the basis for the dependence and sense of belonging of the people to the city.

The city of Guzelyurt is a scene for more presence, interaction and cooperation of people. A base for people's social behavior in collective open spaces, numerous activity centers and safe and attractive routes. This city was formed on a green bed with minimal environmental pollution, climatic comfort is provided in its public areas and it provides a sustainable environment for people.

strength
weakness
opportunity
threat
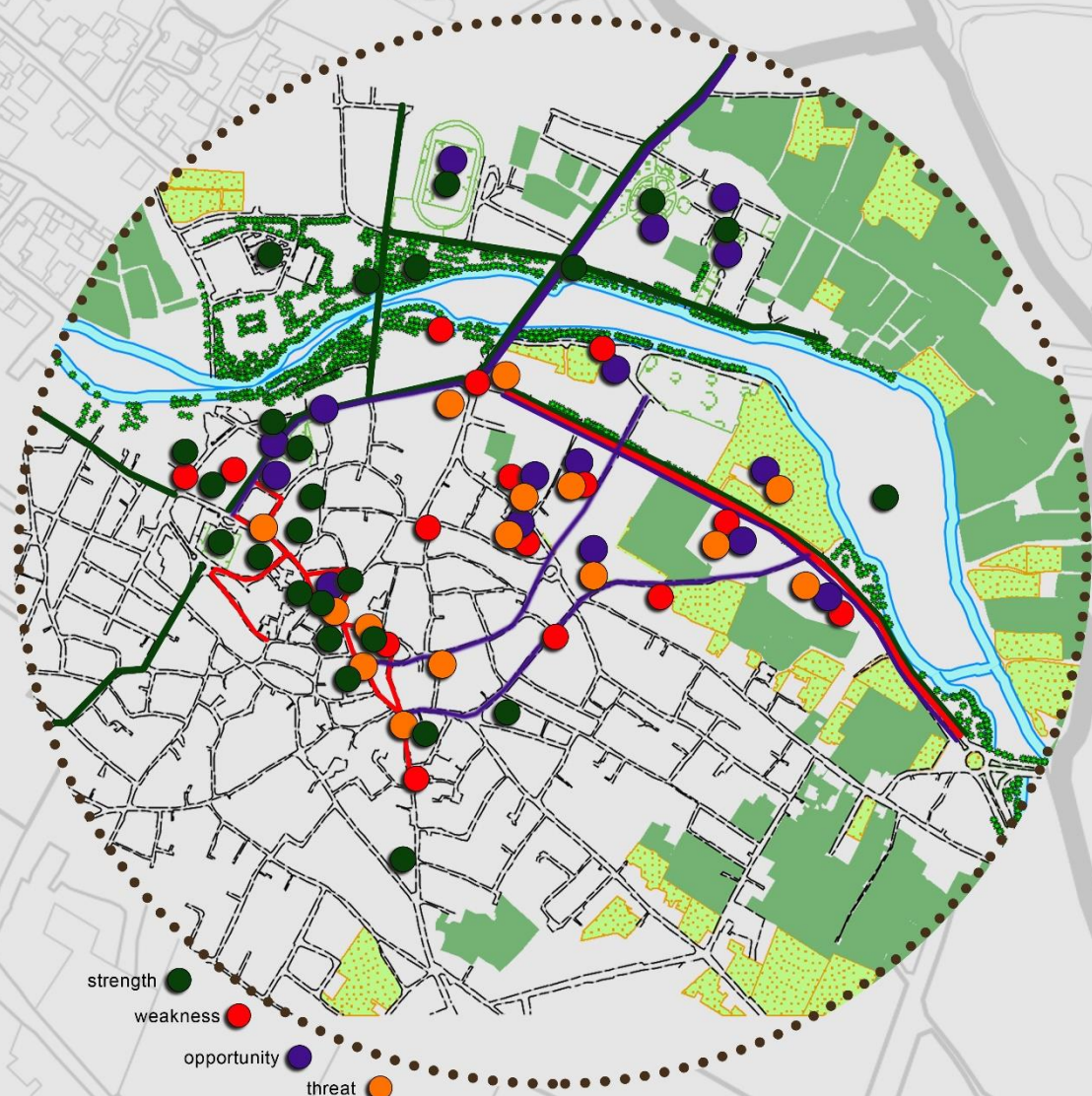
vision

"In shaping the future urban design of Guzelyurt, Cyprus, our vision is to create a vibrant and sustainable community. Thoughtful city planning embraces green spaces, pedestrian-friendly zones, and mixed-use developments to enhance both livability and economic vitality. Architectural aesthetics celebrate the rich cultural heritage while integrating modern elements. Smart infrastructure and efficient transportation systems contribute to a seamless urban experience, fostering a thriving, inclusive, and resilient Morphou for generations to come."

TO REVITALISE GUZELYURT INTO A SUSTAINABLE GREEN CITY WITH AN EFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Macro Goals (City/Regional Level):

1. Urban Planning:

• Implementing zoning regulations that support mixed-use development and discourage urban sprawl.

• Designing neighborhoods with a focus on walkability and accessibility.

2. Public Transportation Integration:

• Developing an integrated and efficient public transportation system that connects neighborhoods.

• Expanding and improving public transit options to reduce reliance on private vehicles.

3. Green Infrastructure:

• Investing in green infrastructure projects, such as urban forests and green roofs.

• Implementing sustainable stormwater management systems.

Micro Goals (Individual/Local Level)

1. Local Services:

• Establishing neighborhood hubs for essential services such as grocery stores, healthcare facilities, and schools.

• Encouraging the development of small businesses to meet local needs.

2. Active Transportation:

• Promoting walking and cycling by creating pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and bike lanes.

• Implementing bike-sharing programs and ensuring safe pedestrian crossings.

3. Green Spaces:

• Creating and maintaining local parks and green spaces for recreation and community gatherings.

• Encouraging community gardening and urban agriculture initiatives.

4. Community Engagement:

• Facilitating local community events and gatherings.

• Empowering residents to actively participate in local decision-making processes.

5. Mixed-Use Zoning:

• Implementing zoning policies that encourage mixed-use development to reduce

the need for long commutes.

• Fostering a mix of residential, commercial, and recreational spaces within neighborhoods.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NO POVERTY	ZERO HUNGER
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW WATER
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	QUALITY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
LIFE ON LAND	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

zoning plan

primary school

amusement park

sports park

public space

public agricultural land

parking

mix landuses

community garden

medical clinic

swimming pool

educational-cultural

residential

pet park

parking

bus station

proposal routes

Legend:
- site area
- fair area
- city center and cultural area
- pedestrian
- bike path
- bus route

● road map of the currrent situation

analysis by space syntax

- Maximum availability (high integrity)
- Least Availability (Low Integrity)
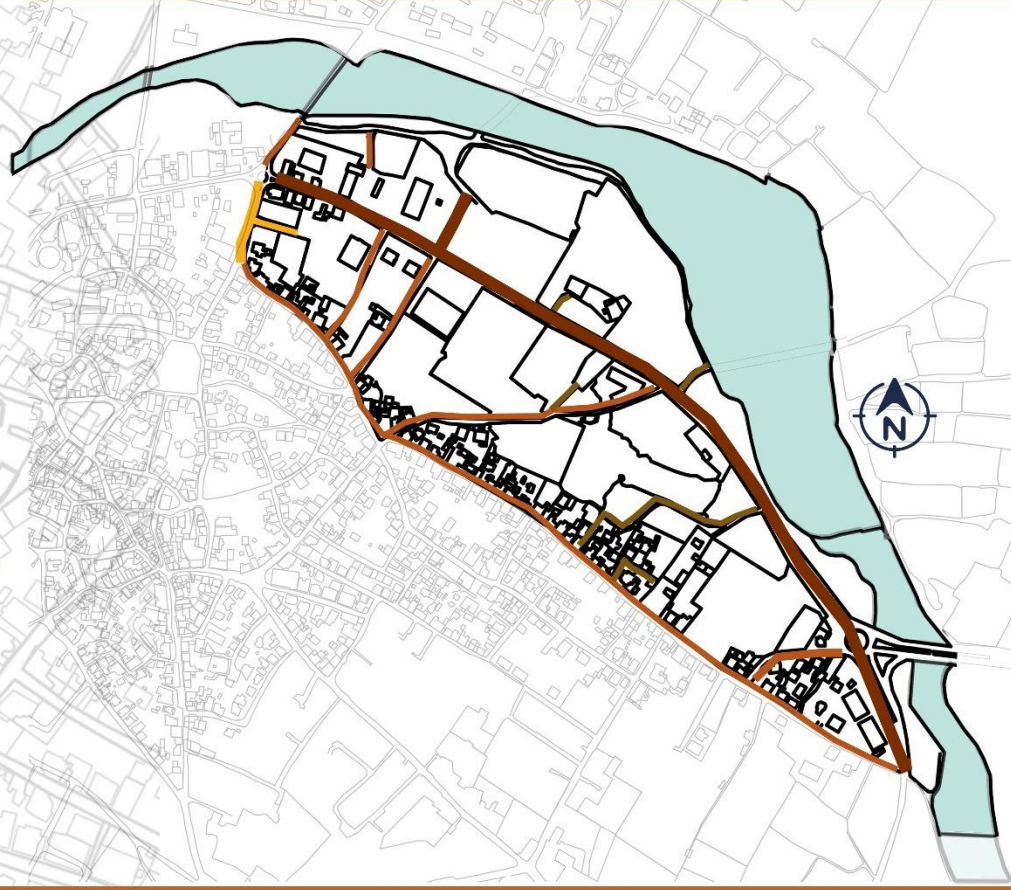
Width legend:
- 14-20 m
- 8-10 m
- 4-6 m
- Less than 4 m

● road map after design

analysis by space syntax

- Maximum availability (high integrity)
- Least Availability (Low Integrity)

In the analysis carried out, the lines with warm colors indicate a high degree of integration and therefore higher availability and Lines with cold colors indicate a low degree of integrity and, as a result, a lower degree of accessibility.
Since the axes with higher integrity value will be the most accessible routes for finding their way in the range, the probability of using these routes for people in the range is higher than other routes.

Width legend:
- 36 m
- 24 m
- 14 m
- 12 m
- 10 m
- 8 m

Eastern Mediterranean University
Faculty of Architecture
Departmant of Architecture

MS in Urban Design program
UDES 501 / Urban design studio

Instructor:
Prof. Dr Nevter Zafer Comert

Team:
Khadijeh Karimi / Ali Reza Taj Mohammadi / Jason Kasamba   2023-2024 Fall
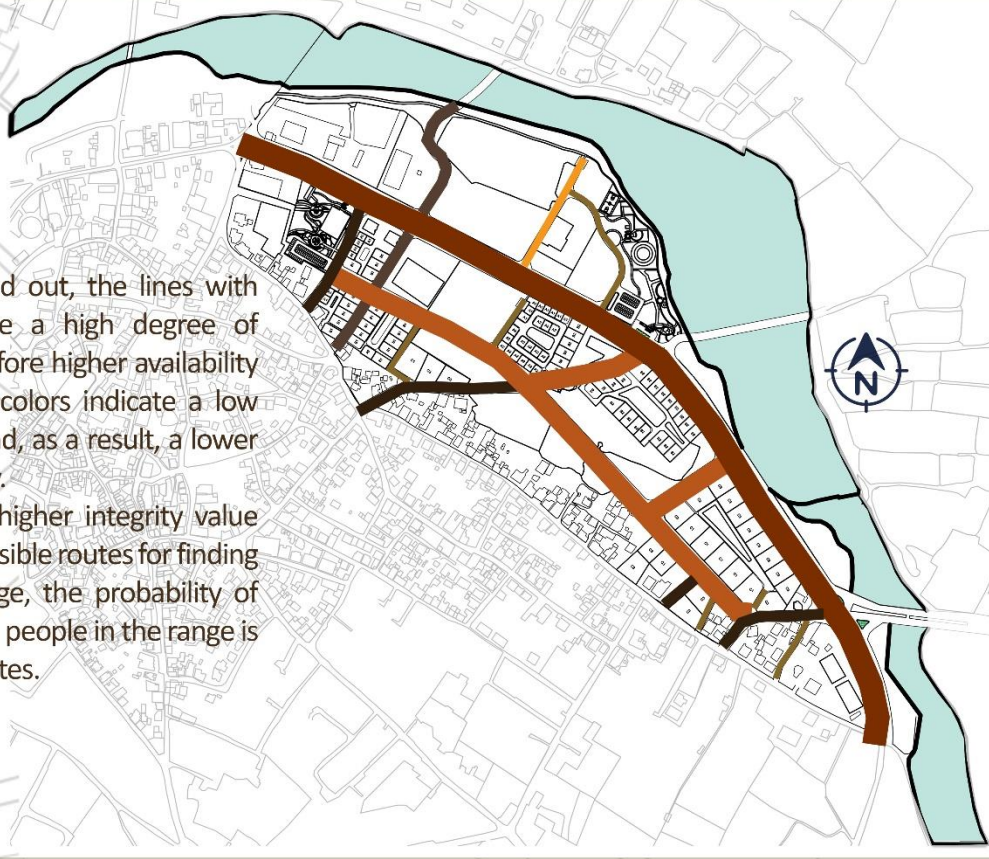
Landuse analysis

• table of landuse

Per capital land use refers to the average amount of space or resources available ina specific area or population that caters to services or benefits. This measurement is commonly used in various fields such as green spaces, service centers, or commerce, indicating the rate of consumption or distribution of these spaces or resources per person or unit of population. In the table below, the global per capita is provided, and for example, the suggested per capita for Iran is extracted. Utilizing the current situation and gathered information, a proposed per capita land use design is presented.

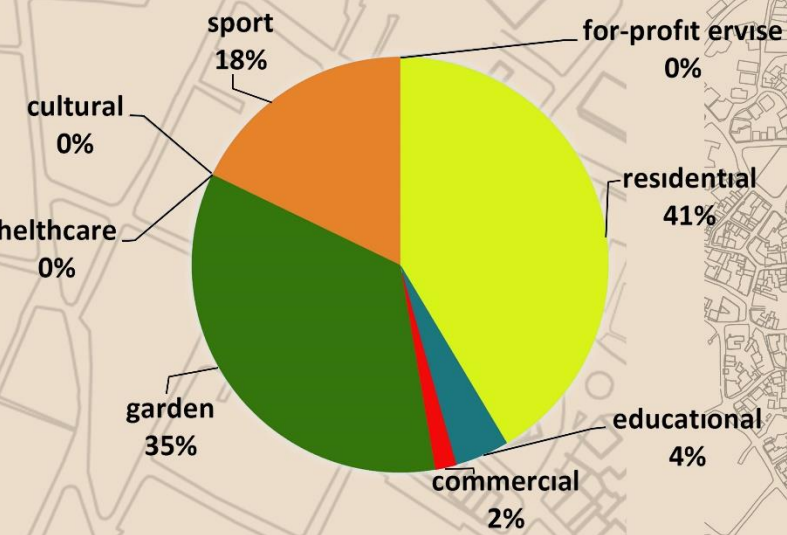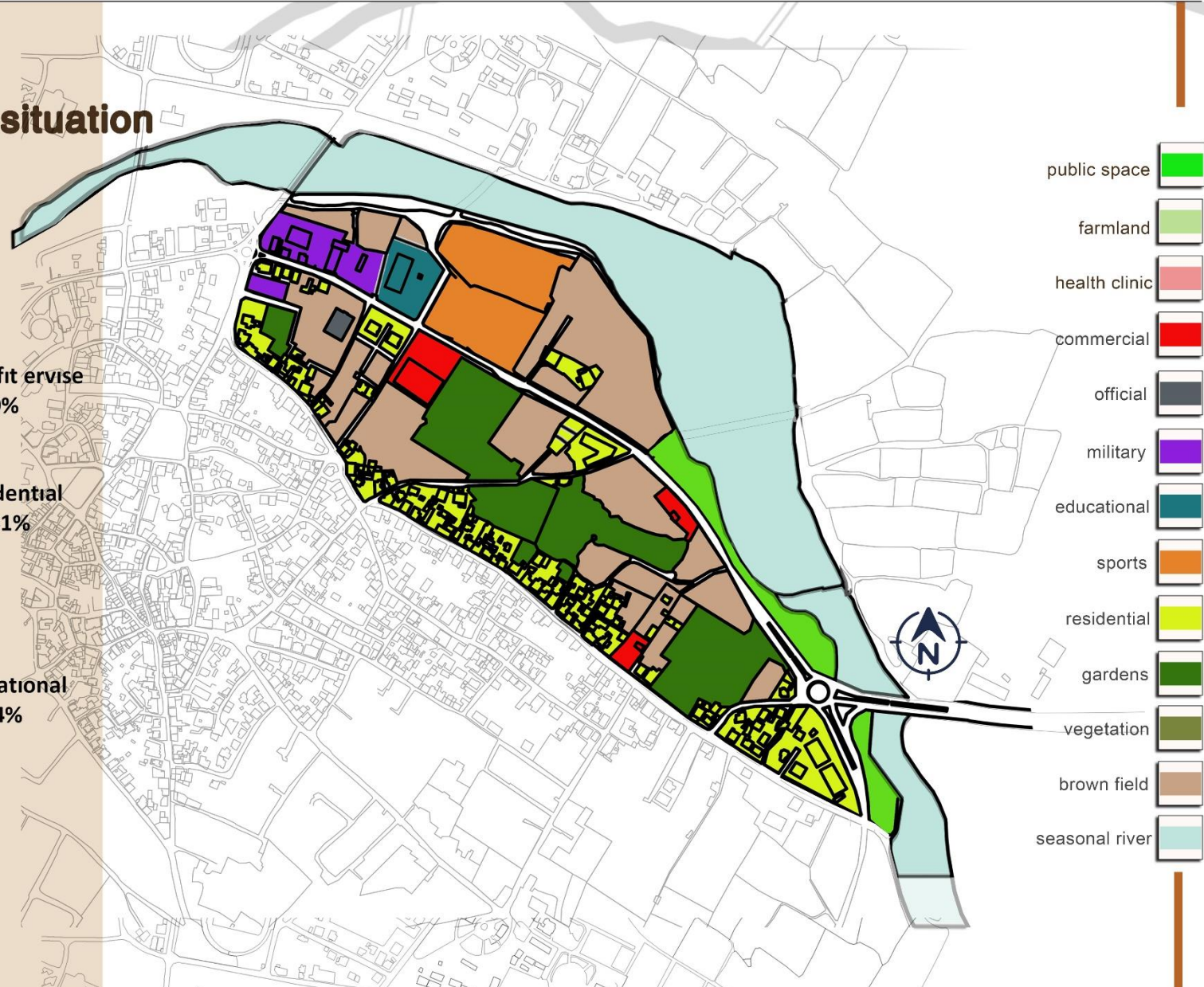| user	global per capita	per capita offer in Iran	per capita on sit	per capita offer	population (people)	area of site status (m2)	area required (m2)	percent of usage area (%)
residential	70_136	40_50	18.424	70	1500	64812	105000	34%
educational	5_10	8_12	6.563	9	1500	6563.5	13500	4%
commercial	3_5	5	2.607	3.8	1500	2607.4	5700	2%
green space	10_25	3_5		10	1500		15000	5%
garden				36.35	1500	54525	54525	18%
cultural		1	0	3	1500	0	4500	1%
healthcare		5	0	5	1500	0	7500	2%
sport		1	27.891	25	1500	27891.5	37500	12%
for-profit revise		0_5	0	5	1500	0	7500	2%
passages	50_100	10_40		40	1500		60000	19%
summary					1500	156399.4	310725	100%
total					1500	310748.6	310725	100%

• landuse map in the current situation

In the map of the current state of land use. such as clinic/ we do not see service jobs such as cafes and restaurants and urban and recreational green spaces

pie chart:
sport 18%
cultural 0%
helthcare 0%
for-profit ervise 0%
residential 41%
garden 35%
educational 4%
commercial 2%

• landuse map after design

In the land use map after the design, we have planned the neighborhood's needs considering the current situation and the specific requirements of each urban area. you can view the results on the map.

user	percent of usage area (%)	area required (m2)
residential	23%	73259
mixed uses	11%	31741
educational	4%	13500
commercial	2%	5700
green space	5%	15000
garden	18%	54525
cultural	1%	4500
healthcare	2%	7500
sport	12%	37500
for-profit service	2%	7500
passages	19%	60000

pie chart:
pssages 19%
for-profit ervise 2%
sport 12%
helthcare 2%
cultural 2%
garden 18%
green space 5%
commercial 2%
educational 4%
mixed uses 11%
residential 23%

Legend (current situation):
public space
farmland
health clinic
commercial
official
military
educational
sports
residential
gardens
vegetation
brown field
seasonal river

Legend (after design):
public space
farmland
health clinic
commercial
mixed use
official
military
educational
sports
residential
gardens
vegetation
reserve lands
seasonal river

Building typology design

● housing table

The housing table provides extensive information about the number of plots, the number of floors, the required area for each plot, and the number of households accommodated. The table considers six types of housing typologies.

● building typology

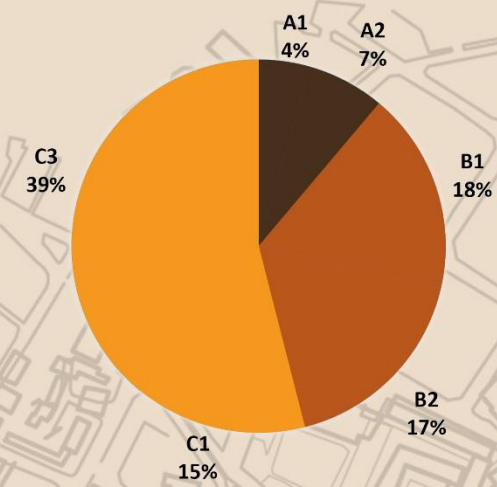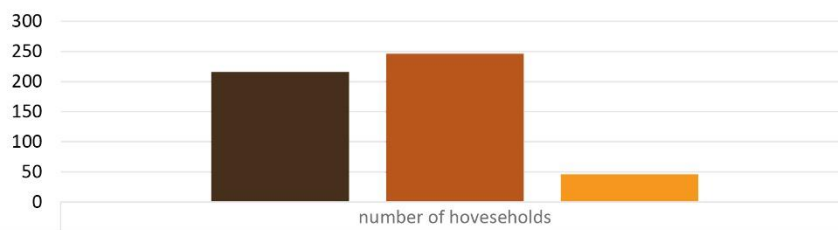The residential status of households is depicted on the presented map based on income, categorized into three groups: low income, moderate income, and high income. It is evident that the high-income segments of society utilize a greater share of the land.

The map illustrates the distribution of societal segments based on their income status.

● figure and ground map

segments of society	number of households	plaque brigade	number of plates	length of plaque	width of plaque	plaque area	Infrastructure Area	Percentage of plaque construction	Construction Density	number of floors	Number of units	Total number of units	Number of households	Number of Plaques in Plaque Area
low income	216	A1	15	10	12	120	108	90%	360%	4	2	8	120	1800
		A2	16	12	14	168	151.2	90%	270%	3	2	6	96	2688
average income	246	B1	21	14	24	336	302.4	90%	270%	3	2	6	126	7056
		B2	20	14	25	350	297.5	85%	255%	3	2	6	120	7000
high income	46	C1	5	30	40	1200	840	70%	140%	2	1	2	10	6000
		C3	18	25	35	875	612.5	70%	140%	2	1	2	36	15750
summary	508												508	40294
Total	500		95			3049	2311.6						500	40188

	number of hoveseholds
■ low income	216
■ average inocome	246
■ high incomme	46

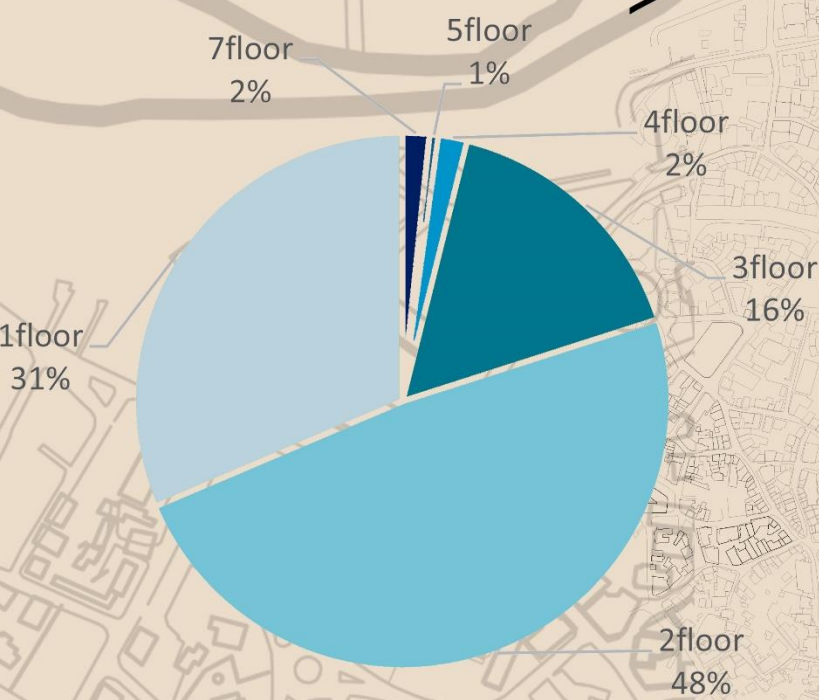■ low income ■ average inocome ■ high incomme

Building heights

housing table

In the housing table, there is a wealth of information, including the number of floors. The table displays the number of residential floors designed on the site.

segments of society	number of households	plaque brigade	number of plates	length of plaque	width of plaque	plaque area	Infrastructure Area	Percentage of plaque construction	Construction Density	number of floors	Number of units	Total number of units	Number of households	Number of Plaques in Plaque Area
low income	216	A1	15	10	12	120	108	90%	360%	4	2	8	120	1800
		A2	16	12	14	168	151.2	90%	270%	3	2	6	96	2688
average income	246	B1	21	14	24	336	302.4	90%	270%	3	2	6	126	7056
		B2	20	14	25	350	297.5	85%	255%	3	2	6	120	7000
high income	46	C1	5	30	40	1200	840	70%	140%	2	1	2	10	6000
		C3	18	25	35	875	612.5	70%	140%	2	1	2	36	15750
summary	508												508	40294
Total	500		95			3049	2311.6						500	40188

building heights map

Legend:
- 7 floor
- 5 floor
- 4 floor
- 3 floor
- 2 floor
- 1 floor

building heights of site area

this map illustrates the distribution of buildings based on the number of floors, ranging from 1 to 7 stories.

Pie chart — building heights of site area:
- 7floor 2%
- 5floor 1%
- 4floor 2%
- 3floor 16%
- 2floor 48%
- 1floor 31%

building heights of design area

Given the site's population of 1500 individuals, the designed residences range from 2 to 4 floors. Currently, most houses are single or two-story structures

Pie chart — building heights of design area:
- C3 19%
- A1 16%
- A2 17%
- B1 22%
- B2 21%
- C1 5%
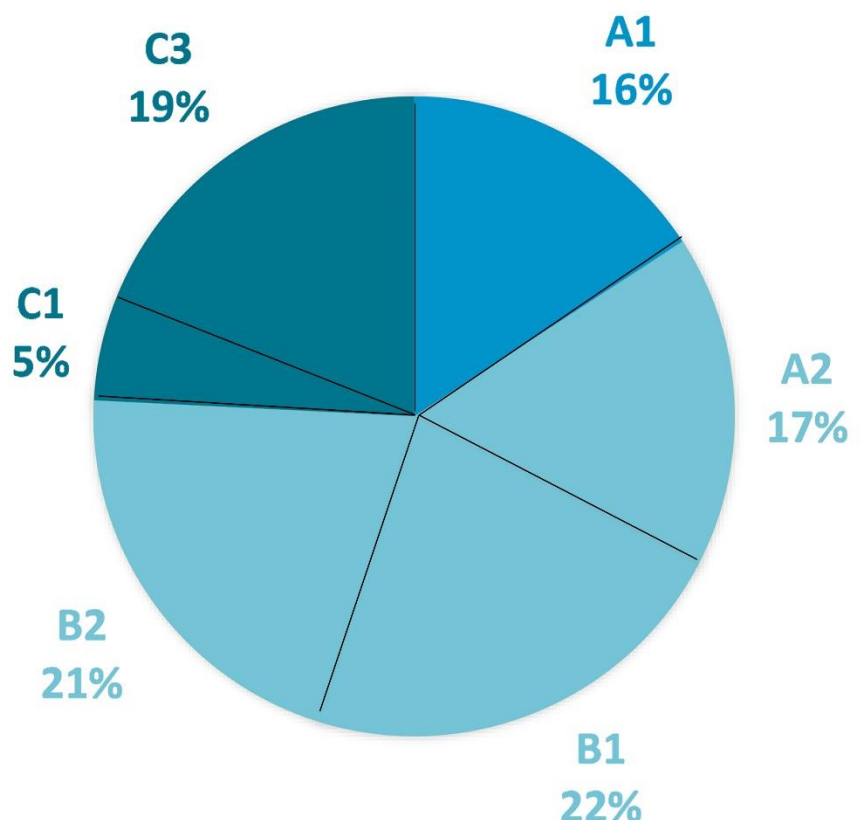
Sports park design
near the Serrahis river

promoting health: creating a sports park to improve the physical and mental health of residents.

social interaction: sports park as a public space, to encourage people to communicate and interact socially.
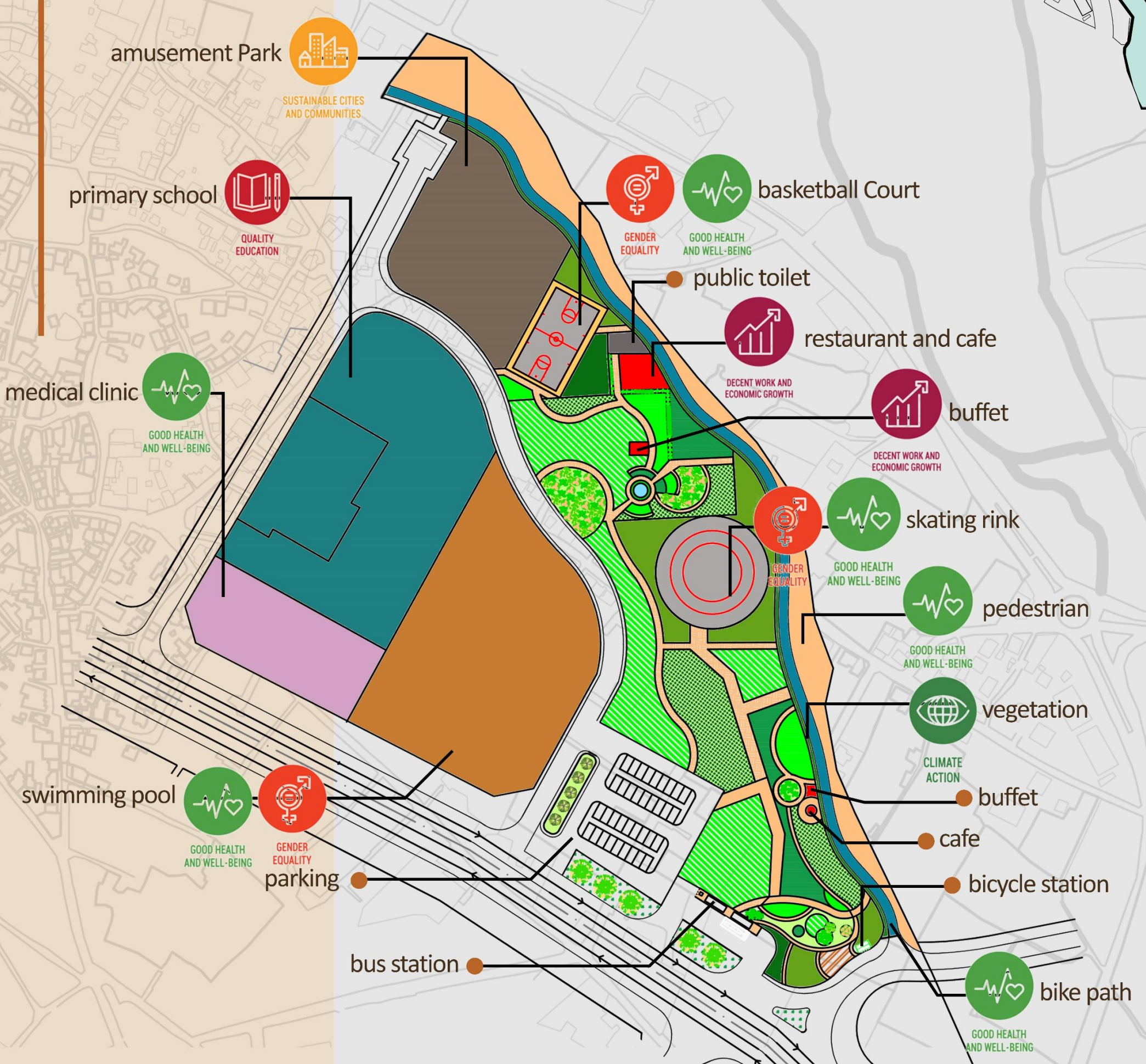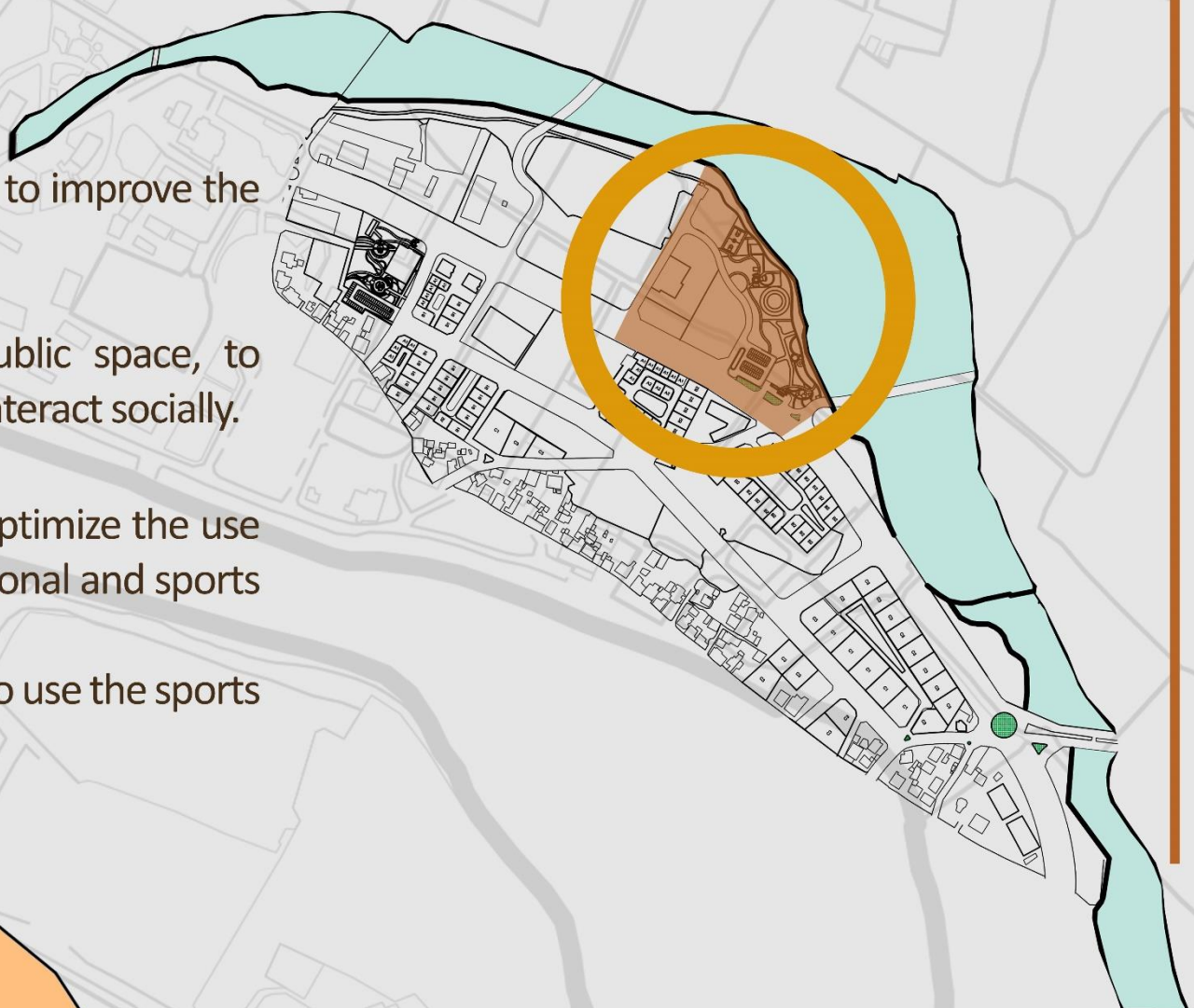
optimizing urban spaces: helping to optimize the use of urban spaces and meeting the recreational and sports needs of Guzelyurt citizens.
providing students with the opportunity to use the sports park during sports courses.

amusement Park
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

primary school
QUALITY EDUCATION

basketball Court
GENDER EQUALITY
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

public toilet

restaurant and cafe
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

medical clinic
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

buffet
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

skating rink
GENDER EQUALITY
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

pedestrian
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

vegetation
CLIMATE ACTION

swimming pool
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
GENDER EQUALITY

buffet

cafe

bicycle station

parking
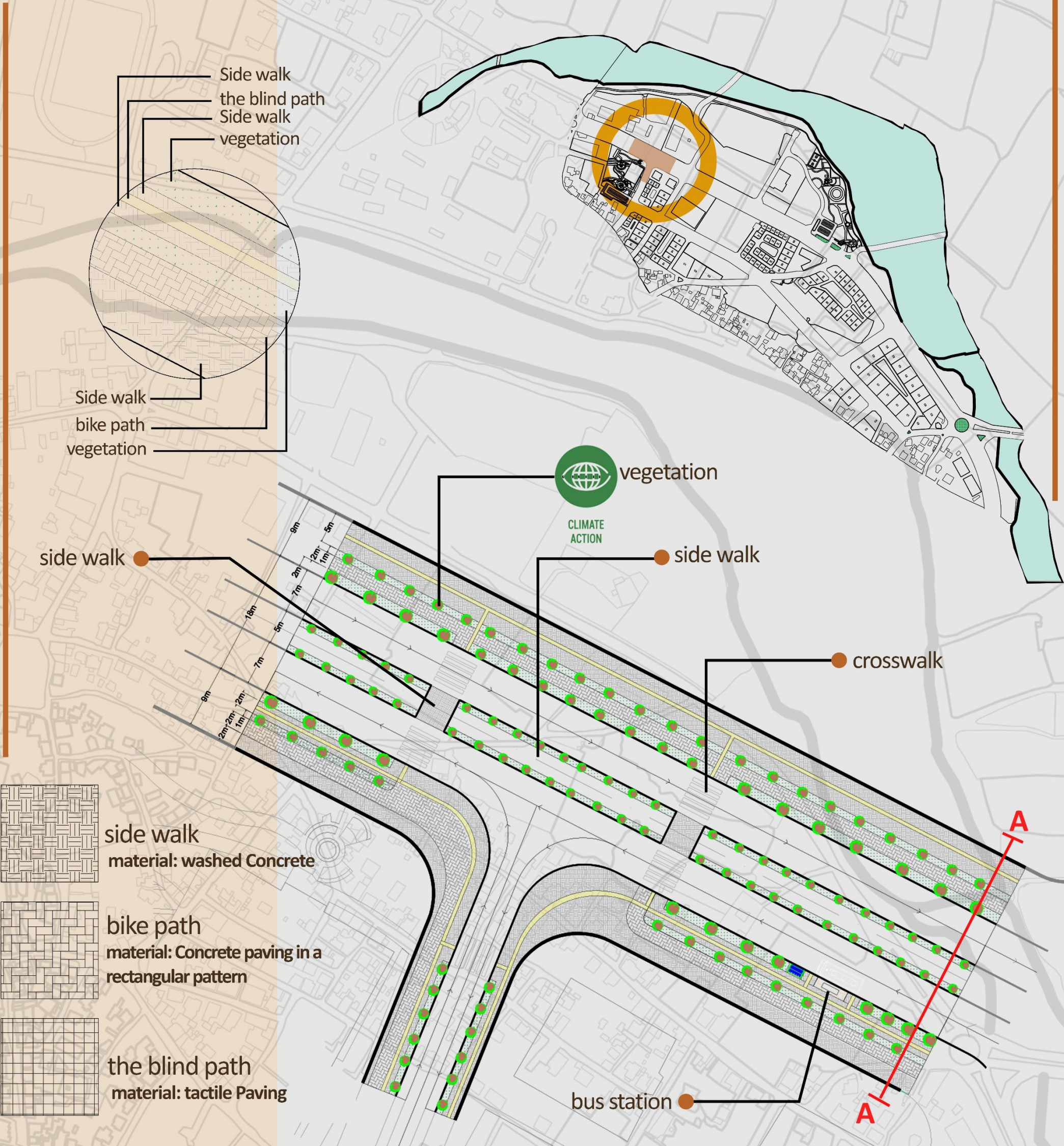
bus station

bike path
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
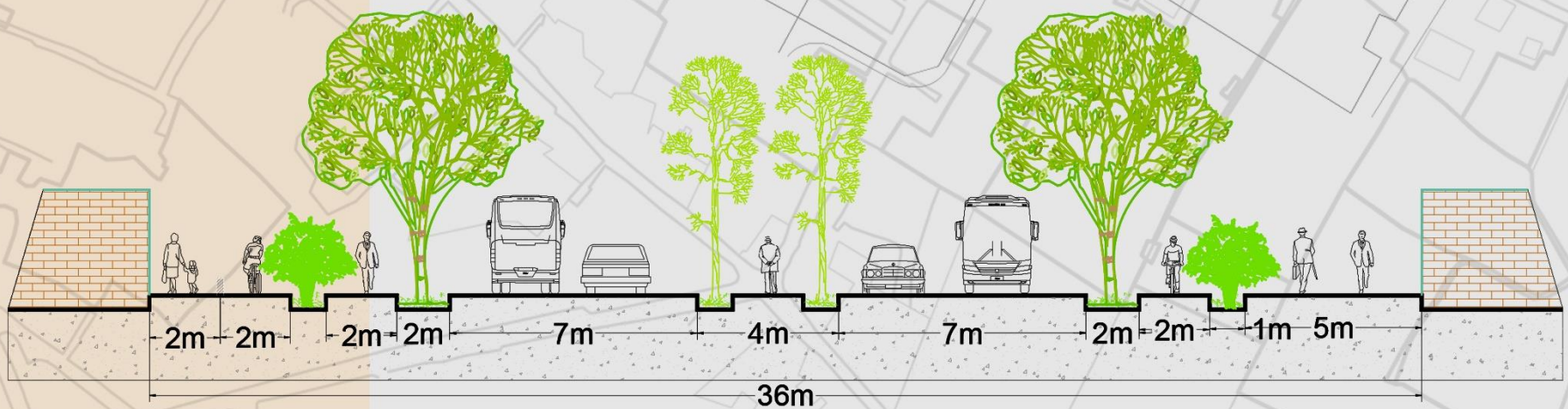
Public space design
around the municipality

social interaction: Promoting social communication and interaction between people

activity diversity: The possibility of holding artistic, cultural and tourism activities

local identity: Strengthening the identity and local cultural heritage and encouraging Guzelyurt citizens to interact with their living environment

community space

GENDER EQUALITY   SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

restaurant and cafe

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

vegetation

CLIMATE ACTION

community space

GENDER EQUALITY   SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

fountain

pedestrian

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

public toilet

municipality

fountain

parking

cafe

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

community space

GENDER EQUALITY   SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES   PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Intersection design

Side walk
the blind path
Side walk
vegetation

Side walk
bike path
vegetation

vegetation

CLIMATE
ACTION

side walk

side walk

crosswalk

side walk
 material: washed Concrete

bike path
material: Concrete paving in a
rectangular pattern

the blind path
 material: tactile Paving

bus station

A

A'

Section A-A

2m 2m 2m 2m 7m 4m 7m 2m 2m 1m 5m

36m

Eastern Mediterranean University
Faculty of Architecture
Department of Architecture

MS in Urban Design program
UDES 501 / Urban design studio

Instructor:
Prof. Nevter Zafer Comert
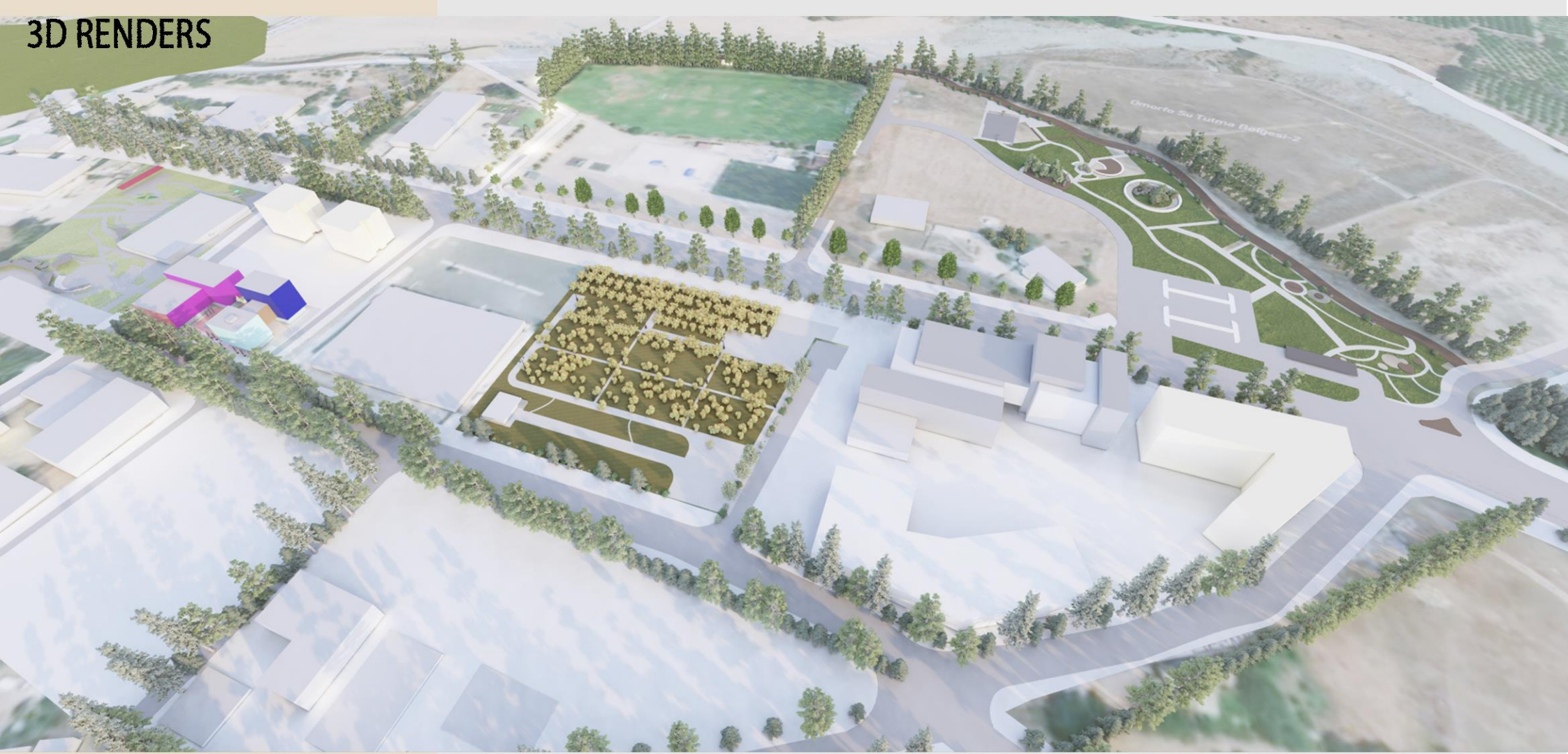
Team:
Khadijeh Karimi / Ali Reza Taj Mohammadi / Jason Kasamba

2023-2024 Fall

3D RENDERS
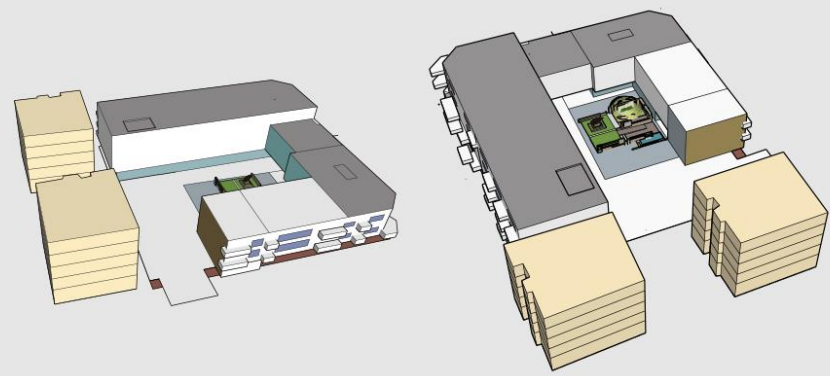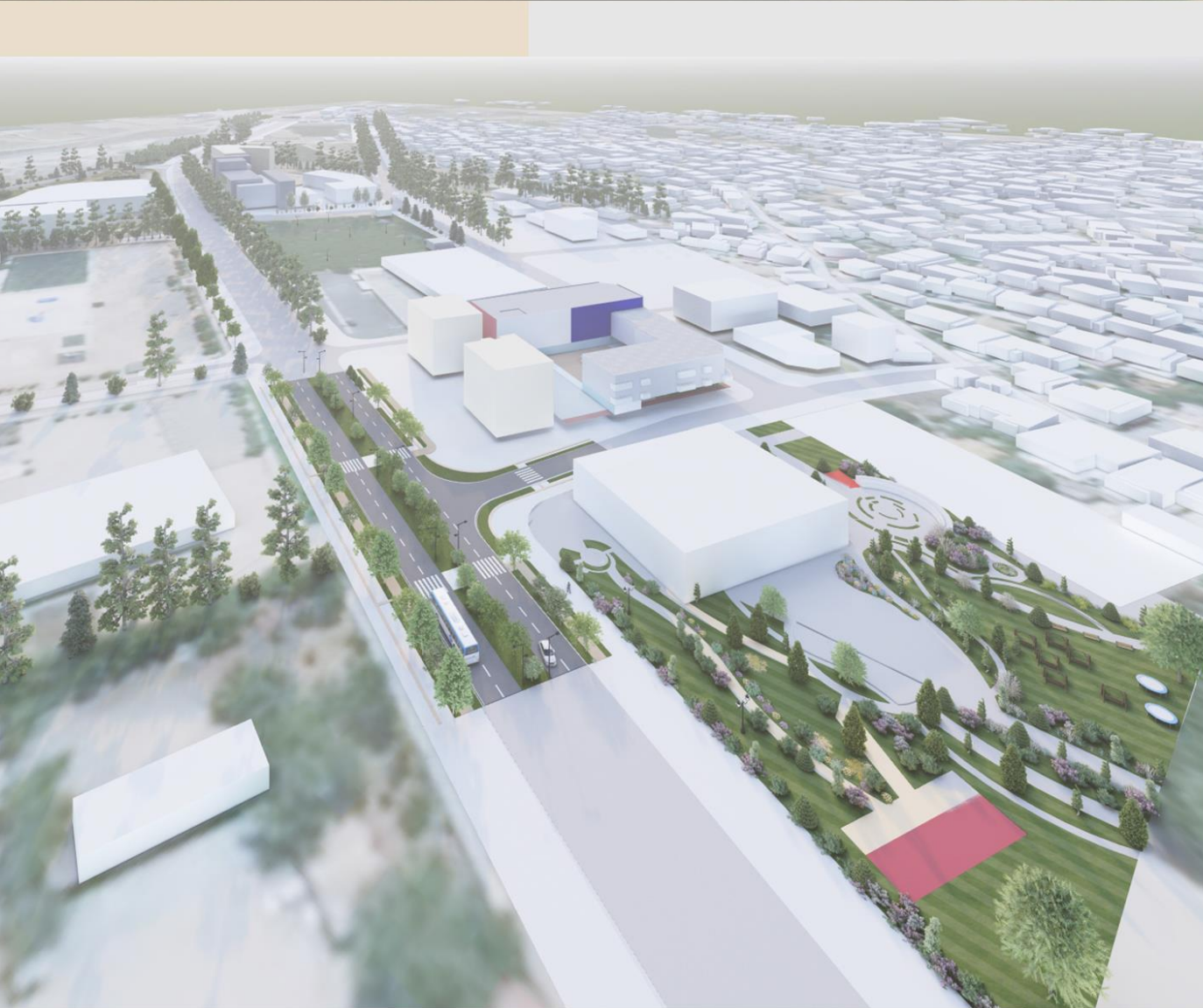

Design showcases a commitment to a green and sustainable future, combining the benefits of extensive greenery with a well-thought-out public transport system to create a city that is both environmentally conscious and enjoyable for its residents.

PARK

EARLY MORNING

STORM WATER COLLECTION

- Water from the buildings in the city is collected and reused as for consumption such as irrigation, and home consumption

- This water should treated and made available for the public by the local government as this would inevitably provide a cheaper and more efficient use of the spaces in the city.
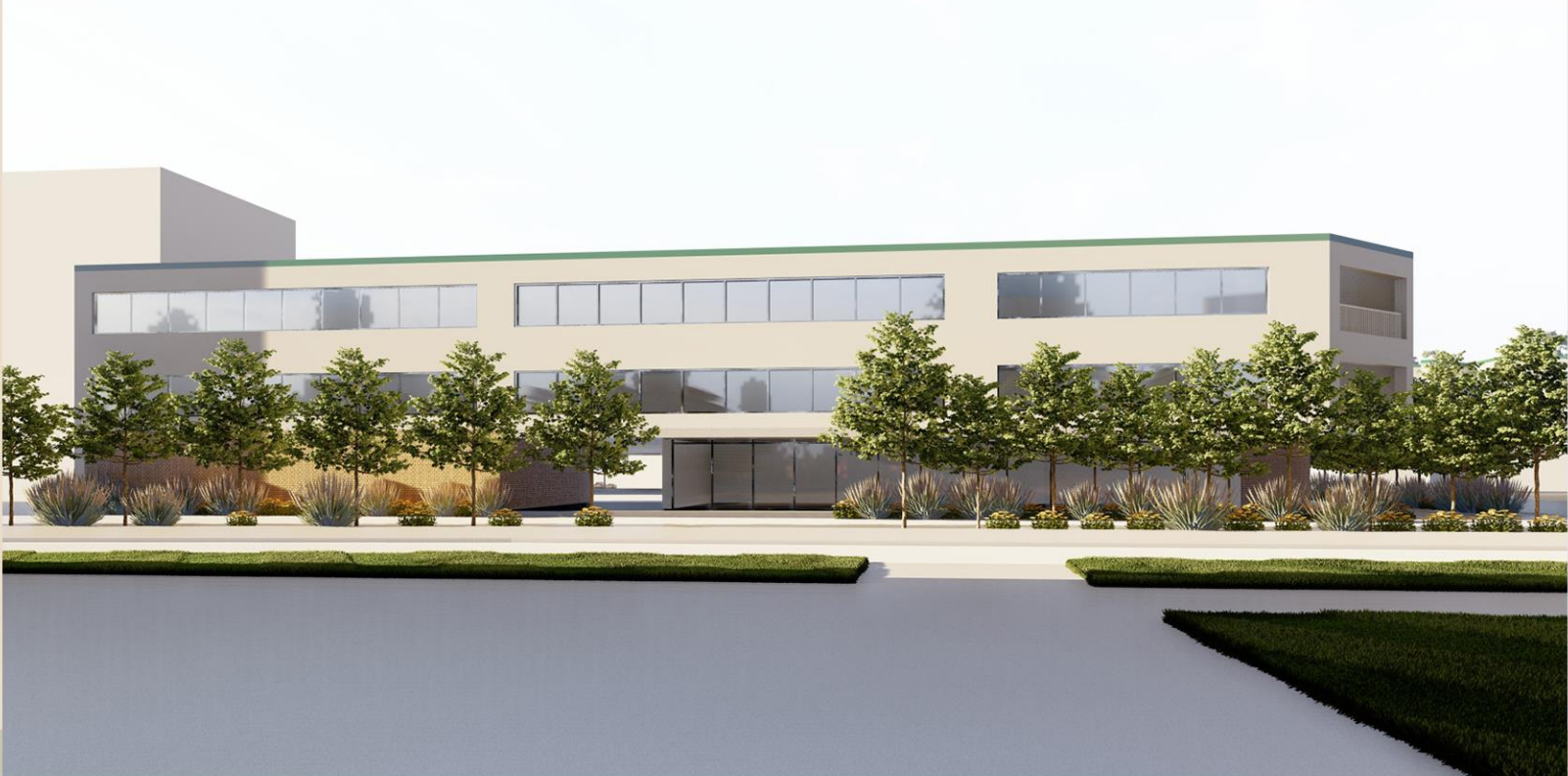
The mixed-use city block with a community garden and water collection system is a model of sustainable urban living. The block features green roofs, modern architecture, and a vibrant community garden. The water collection system uses rainwater from rooftops and paved surfaces, reducing runoff and irrigating the garden. The block also hosts community events, fostering camaraderie and community engagement in the public space

STORM WATER COLLECTION

- Water from the buildings in the city is collected and reused as for consumption such as irrigation, and home consumption
- This water should treated and made available for the public by the local government as this would inevitably provide a cheaper and more efficient use of the spaces in the city.
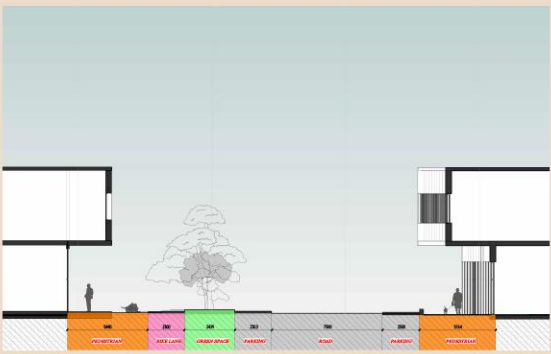
● section

Axonometric view

● 3D renders

The mixed-use city blocks are a vibrant hub of urban life, blending various functions and activities within a confined space.They feature street-level stores, office spaces, residential units on the top floors, parks, green spaces, transportation infrastructure, and cartilevered top floors to provide shedding to pedestrians. The block embodies the spirit of urban living, fostering a sense of unity and community.

● section

Axonometric view

VISUALIZATION