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SYLLABUS

ADAPTIVE REUSE in URBAN AREAS

The walled city of Nicosia
- Chrysaliniotisa and Ayios Kassianos neighbourhoods

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Enhancing of Heritage Awareness and Sustainability of Built Environment in Architectural and Urban Design Higher Education

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SYLLABUS: Adaptive Reuse

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Figure 1 | Traditional Door from the 1922 in the walled city of Nicosia

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Adaptive Reuse

Introduction

Adaptive Reuse

After a brief introduction referring to the notion of adaptive reuse, the case study area will be presented for which students were asked to propose new uses, aiming at reviving the proposed area and connecting it to the walled city of Nicosia.

What is Adaptive Reuse?*

Adaptive reuse refers to the process of reusing an existing building for a purpose other than which it was originally built or designed for. Adaptive reuse gives new life into historic structures by converting them into something useful for the surrounding.

This process is important for a community because it:

• Preserves cultural heritage. In communities with historic architecture, adaptive reuse supports -and is a form- of historic preservation. It restores culturally significant sites that would otherwise be left to decay or demolished to make room for new built projects of an unrelated architectural character to that of the district in question.

• Slows and curtails urban sprawl. When builders search for new construction sites, they must often choose land further outside of a city center since the land within a city is usually occupied by old buildings.

• Creates a new community reference point by bringing buildings of strong architectural character back on line and giving them a new use that helps in district regeneration. Adaptive reuse architecture is functional and often very beautiful.

Advantages of Adaptive Reuse*

Adaptive reuse is an excellent option for many building projects because it:

• May lower construction costs. When compared to traditional building projects, adaptive reuse has several significant financial advantages and cost savings. Adaptive reuse does not involve any demolition expenses, which are often expensive.

Figure 2 | Traditional building in Chrysaliniotissa neighborhood with evident interventions over the years

• May speed up construction. Building a new structure may take longer than reusing an existing building. Many spaces in an old building may be habitable with only minimal changes, so even if the project is still ongoing, owners can open parts of the building for business.

• May help showcase a district's unique architectural character and features. Such projects tend to be popular option within communities because people both enjoy, but also see, the potential cultural and economic benefits in the historic preservation of significant buildings in their neighborhood by the rehabilitation, or the reconstitution, of existing unique landmarks.

The above is based on information provided on the website* ***https://www.masterclass.com/articles/adaptive-re-use-architecture-guide*

It is widely known that throughout the years many heritage dwellings have been continually reused; adapting to changing local conditions and thus surviving as cultural testimonies that provide a direct link with the past.

The conservation and reuse of heritage buildings has a very positive impact on local economies, as it generates local labour demands, preserves building handicrafts and, at the same time, safeguards the cultural identity of traditional settlements.

The adaptive reuse of heritage architecture covers the aspects of sustainability; i.e. environmental, economic and social, rendering it an extremely sustainable method of development.

It is important to note that the significance of heritage architecture lies, not only on its tangible, but also on its intangible values.

Very important role during conservation should be placed on the preservation of the sustainable identity of heritage buildings

The sustainable identity of these dwellings comes from the incorporation of many environmental features in their design, the use of traditional local materials and available resources, as well as the simple ways the inhabitants' needs are met.
Their environmental features ensure a climate responsive approach and better thermal performance of the dwellings.

When conserving and reusing a historic building, some of the questions arising are:

• *How much of the old should be preserved?*
• *Which uses are desirable for historic buildings?*
• *Which is more important - the projection of the historic building itself or its new use?*
•*Will the historic building be adapted to the new use or will the new use be adapted to the building?*

It is not a coincidence that almost all conventions and international charters concerning architectural heritage give special consideration of and emphasis on the new uses which should be compatible with the cultural significance of the buildings and involve minimal alteration to their fabric (Venice Charter, Burras Charter).

Alterations for the adaptation of new uses can be accepted if they have minimal impact on the cultural value and need minor changes to their structure, layout and form. The change in function of existing buildings is a practice that has been observed over time on a large scale.

Many buildings have been adapted to different uses throughout their previous history. In some cases, their functions commenced and remained diachronically either institutional or public and they were never converted into private houses. They were products of a whole socio-economic system and they have been conserved as such. Therefore, the public character of these buildings has been preserved.

This is in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS Charter of 1999 stating that traditional and historic buildings embrace not only the physical form, fabric and spaces, but also the ways in which they were used and understood and the traditions and the intangible association, which were attached to them.

In most cases of reusing heritage buildings their shell that accommodates the new use is preserved intact.

The practice of reusing an existing building is not a recent phenomenon and it is as old as building itself.

During the past, there was a variety of approaches with regard to the integration of a new use into an existing structure.

While during antiquity the change of use was mainly guided by the functional needs of the users without any consideration of other values of the buildings, today this has changed dramatically with the historic, aesthetic and social values being taken into serious consideration.

When heritage buildings cease functioning, they tend to be abandoned and eventually collapse. The best means for preserving a heritage building and safeguarding it for the future is to reuse it for a new purpose.

Today, the tendency towards rehabilitation is generally adopted due to many historical, emotional and economic reasons as well as due to the understanding of the importance of historic buildings and the desire to preserve them.

According to the Venice Charter (article 5), the conservation of monuments is always facilitated by some socially-useful purposes. Such purposes are desirable but should not change the character of the building.

There is always a preference for the preservation of the original use but if this is not possible, a new compatible use of similar nature to the original could be integrated. In this way the existing lay-out of the building will be preserved.

The preservation of the original use of a structure safeguard a continuity in the life of the structure and often offers a functional and social continuity. This is often the case of vernacular residential dwellings.

The main aim of this workshop is the reuse and re-purposing of historic and traditional dwellings in two neighborhoods in the walled city of Nicosia, in order to revive / or revitalize the area and connect it with the rest of the city.

IN BREIF

It is important to reuse and revive an existing building but this has to be done with respect to its architectural, aesthetic and historical value.

The building should be functional, but the new use has to be embodied in harmony with the existing fabric.

Virtually all rehabilitation projects involve a degree of alteration and change in the life of the buildings, which may range from conservative preservation to total reconfiguration.

Most buildings are characterized by variations, continuations and discontinuations in their life – additions, changes in use and functions. Despite these changes, their symbolic identity is very often preserved.

The rehabilitation of existing buildings and their integration into the life of a city, with all the positive social consequences, is almost always desirable and helps towards the sustainable development of the architectural heritage.

The material presented in this Chapter, is based on the published article:
Philokyprou, M. and Limbouri-Kozakou, E. 2012 "Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings for Cultural and University Uses. The case of Cyprus", HERITAGE 2012, Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development, Porto, Portugal, 19-22 Jun., Vol.3, pp.1995-2204.

Case Study

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The walled city of Nicosia - Chrysaliniotissa and Ayios Kassianos neighbourhoods

Case Study

The walled city of Nicosia

The walled city of Nicosia, the old city area, is home to the 2nd International HERSUS Workshop, themed: ***Adaptive Reuse in Urban Areas***. Nicosia is located in the central area of the island [Figure 3 |], in a fertile plain (Mesaoria), between two mountain ranges (Troodos and Pentadaktylos).

Brief History of Nicosia

Nicosia has been inhabited for over 4,500 years since at least the Chalcolithic period and has been the capital of Cyprus since the Byzantine period. The location of the ancient Kingdom of "Ledra" (Nicosia), being at the central crossing point of the commercial routes, offered comparative advantages for the new settlement. Thus, under the pressure imposed by the Arab raids on the island, which eventually resulted in the abandonment of the coastal towns, the administrative centre was moved to the interior of the island.

The city was first fortified during Lusignan (Frankish) period that started from 1192 and lasted until 1489. These walls had irregular shape and cover a relatively large area. At that period Nicosia was the capital of the medieval Kingdom of Cyprus, the seat of Lusignan kings, the Latin Church and the Frankish administration of the island. During Lusignan period many palaces and important buildings were erected, including the gothic St. Sophia Cathedral.

Later on, during Venetian occupation (1489-1570) Nicosia became the administrative centre and the seat of the Republic of Venice. The new Venetian surrounding walls were erected, which are well-preserved until today, covering a smaller area after demolishing the old Frankish walls as well as other important buildings of the Frankish era in fear of Ottoman attack. With the primal criterion of the defence of the city the fortification wall having the shape of a circle formed with the 11 bastions

Figure 3 | The Walled City of Nicosia - General view Google Earth (2022)

Figure 6 | Map of Nicosia and its environns in 1946 >>

defined the size of the city incorporating the aesthetic idea of the renaissance "citaedeal" [Figure 4 |]. The walls have three gates, to the North Kyrenia Gate, to the west Paphos Gate and to the east Famagusta Gate. The river Pedieos used to flow through the Venetian walled city.

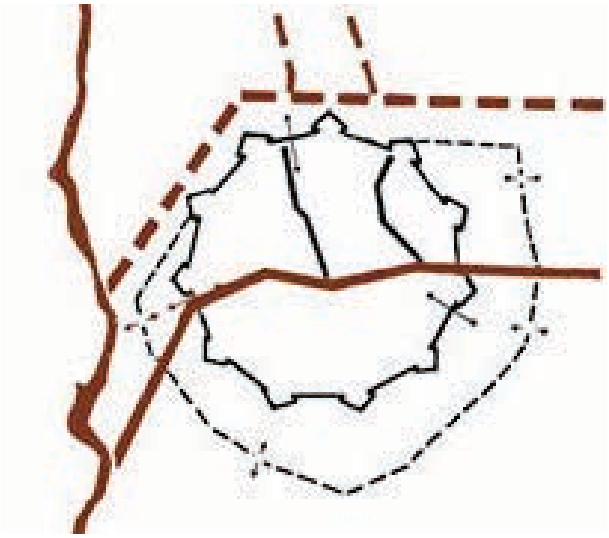


Figure 4 | The prime geological and historical elements defining Nicosia's urban morphology i.e. Pedieos river (coloured line), Venetian fortification and Frankish fortification (dashed black line).

Pedieos has played a vital role in Nicosia's setting and development, transporting water and other materials (clay and marls from Troodos Mountain) and divided the city into two areas (north and south) connected with bridges.

In 1567 the river was diverted outside onto the newly built moat for strategic reasons, due to the expected Ottoman attack. The same route is followed even now.

In 1570, the city came under the rule of the Ottomans. Nicosia had an estimated population of 21,000 before the Ottoman conquest, and based on the Ottoman census data of 1572, the population had been reduced to 1,100–1,200. The main Latin churches were converted into mosques, such as the conversion of the Saint Sophia Cathedral. Nicosia was the seat of the Pasha, the Greek Archbishop, the Dragoman and the Qadi. When the newly settled Turkish population arrived they generally lived in the north of the old riverbed. Greek Cypriots remained concentrated in the south, where the Archbishopric of the Orthodox Church was built. Other ethnic minority groups such as the Armenians and Latins were settled near the western entry into the city at Paphos Gate. Nicosia was divided into 12 neighbourhoods and later the number of neighbourhoods was increased to 24. Each neighbourhood was organised around a mosque or a church, where mainly the respective Muslim and Christian communities lived.

In 1878 Nicosia came under the rule of the United Kingdom in consequence of the Cyprus Convention. The old Ottoman administrative headquarters (the Saray) was replaced in 1904 by a new building containing Law Courts, the Land Registry, and the Forestry, Customs, and Nicosia Commissioner's Offices. In 1955 an armed struggle against British rule began and the independence of Cyprus was declared in 1960.

In 1960, Nicosia became the capital of the Republic of Cyprus, a state established by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In 1963, intercommunal violence broke out between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Nicosia was divided into Greek and Turkish Cypriot quarters (south and north of the city respectively) with the Buffer zone (also known as Green Line, named after the colour of the pen used by the United Nations officer to draw the line on a map of the city) [Figure 5 |].

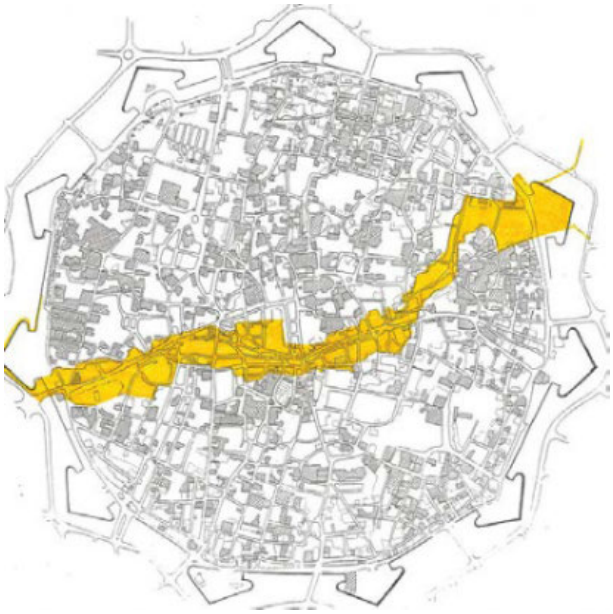
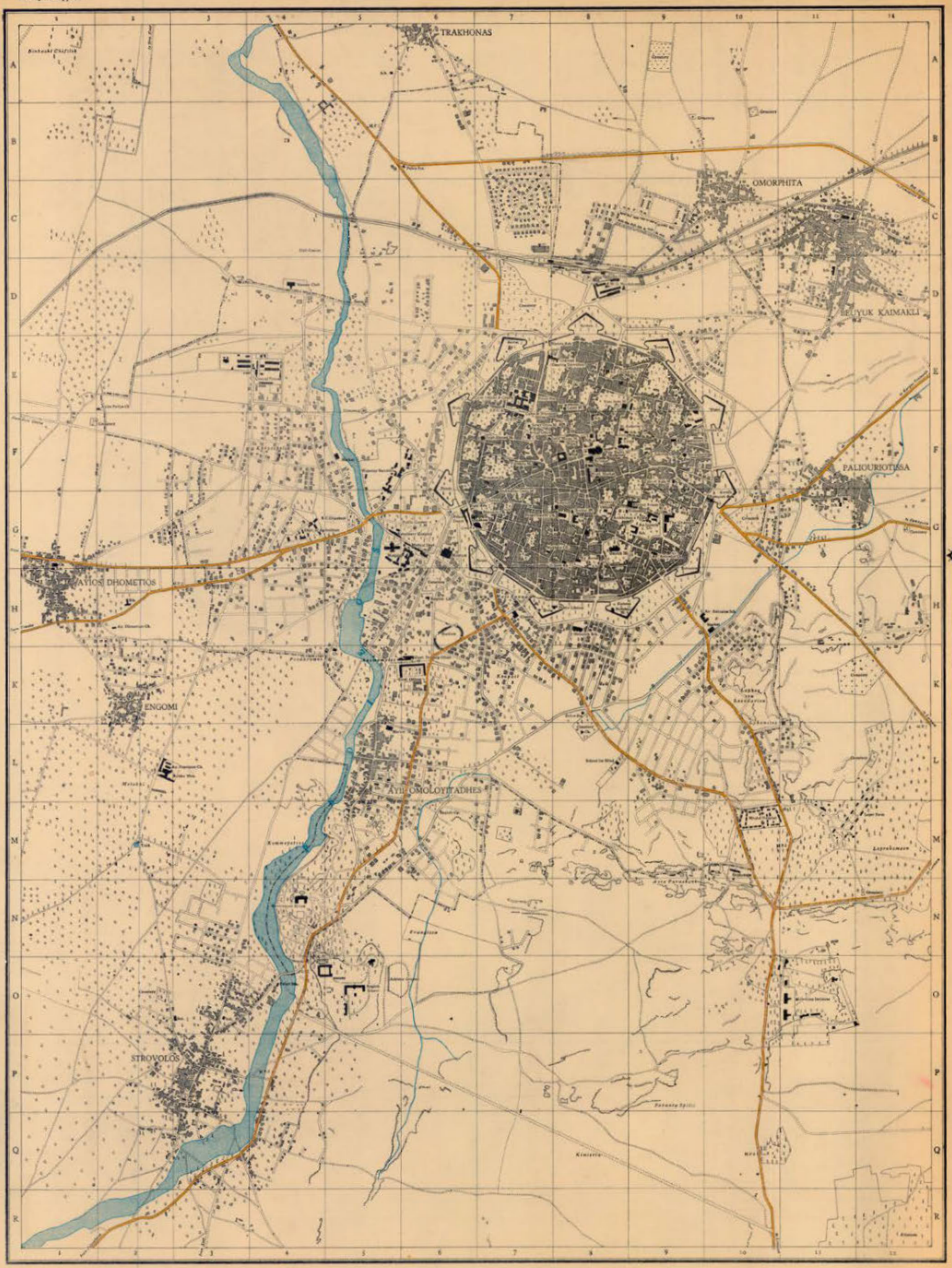


Figure 5 | Map of Nicosia showing the buffer zone

NICOSIA & ENVIRONS

Survey of Cyprus



This separation became a militarised border between the Republic of Cyprus and the occupied Northern part of Cyprus after Turkey invaded the island of Cyprus in 1974, occupying the north of the island, including the north part of Nicosia.

The architecture heritage of the walled city of Nicosia

The major part of the walled city of Nicosia was declared as Ancient Monument (city walls and other public and private buildings) by the Department of Antiquities, due to its many historical layers, whereas a large number of urban vernacular buildings were listed and protected by the Town Planning and Housing Department.

Two historic characteristic neighbourhoods in the walled city of Nicosia were selected as a case study for the Cyprus Workshop on ADAPTIVE REUSE. The area under study comprises mainly of vernacular urban dwellings as well as historic buildings such as churches, schools and mosques

Urban Evolution - Typology*

Nicosia began its development by following the type of rural settlements in the plains with houses occupying a large area with rooms situated around central large yards. According to the study of Demi Danilo, the first building type adopted in Nicosia was the "rural courtyard house", built in the form of a single-storey building inside a fenced area used as a farmyard [Figure 7 |].

The entrance was achieved through the courtyard from where access to the living areas of the house took place. At the same time a kind of semi-open space (covered area) was developed along the south side of the building, locally referred to as "iliakos" based on the Greek word "ilios" (sun) in order to provide shelter from the climatic conditions.

With the development of the city, the increase of its population and prestige, the house gradually acquires more urban characteristics occupying a smaller area and adapted mainly to the street network, allowing an empty space for entrance, which was always achieved through the courtyard and never directly into the main living areas.

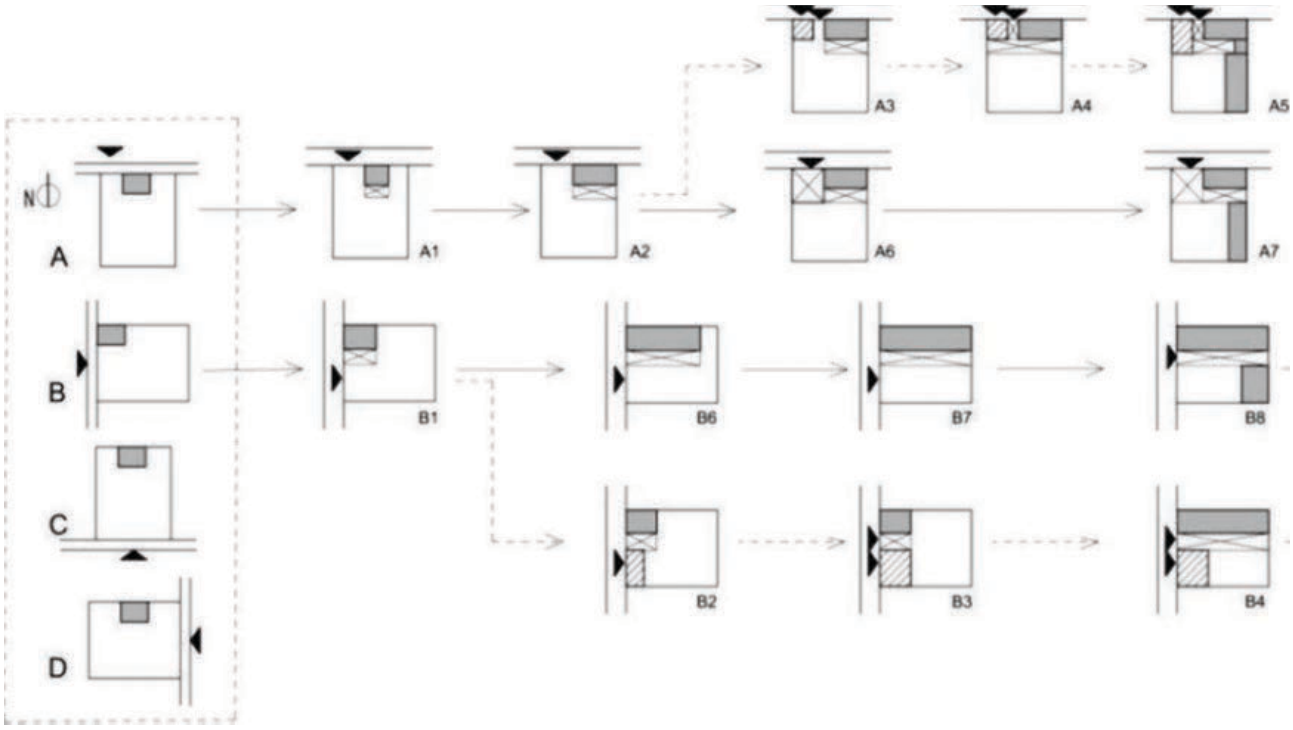


Figure 7 | Evolution of the original courtyard house - interpretation from reference Demi Danilo

ΕΝΤΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΙΧΩΝ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ / NICOSIA WITHIN THE WALLS

1 Πύλη Αμμοχώστου / Famagusta Gate
2 Τείχη Λευκωσίας / Walls of Nicosia
3 Φουρνού / Fourna
4 Κατοικία Κ25, Χρυσαλινιώτισσα / House K25, Chrysaliniotissa
5 Αρχοντικό της οδού Αξιοθέας / Axiothea street Mansion
6 Κατοικία Κ21, Άγιος Κασσιανός / House K21, Ayios Kassianos
7 Οικημα Συνδέσμου Γεωλόγων / Offices of the Association of Geologists
8 Εκκλησία Αγίου Κασσιανού / Saint Kassianos Church
9 Εκκλησία Χρυσαλινιώτισσας / Chrysaliniotissa Church
10 Τζαμί Ταχτ Ελ Καλε / Tahtl El Kale Mosque
11 Οικημα Επιστημονικού Τεχνικού Επιμελητηρίου Κύπρου / Offices of the Cyprus Scientific Technical Chamber
12 Παλαιό Αρχιεπισκοπικό Μέγαρο Μουσείο Λαϊκής Τέχνης / Old Archbishop's Palace (Folk Art Museum)
13 Καθεδρικός Ναός Αγίου Ιωάννη / Cathedral of Saint John
14 Δημοτικό Κέντρο Τεχνών (Παλιά Ηλεκτρική) / Nicosia Municipal Arts Centre (Old Powerhouse)
15 Χαν Συμεού / Simeou Yin
16 Εκκλησία του Σταυρού του Μαγκάνου (Αραπτζάμι Τζαμί) / Church of Stavros Magkanos (Arabtar Mosque)
17 Λατινική Σχολή / Latin House
18 Εκκλησία Φανερωμένης / Church of Phaneromeni
19 Οικοδομή Σολομωνίδη, Αγίος Σάββας / Solomonides Building, Ayios Savvas
20 Λουτρό Ομεριέ / Omerye Baths
21 Τέμενος Ομεριέ (Εκκλησία Αγίας Μαρίας των Αυγουστινών) / Omerye Mosque (Church of St Mary of the Augustinians)
22 Αρχοντικό Χατζηγεωργάκη Κορνέσιου / Mansion of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios
23 Αρχοντικό της οδού Ισοκράτους / Isocrates street Mansion
24 Καβάς της οδού Καραΐ / Karais Street Wine Cellar
25 Υδραγωγείο Σαλαμίνα / Salamis Aqueduct
26 Τζαμί Μπαρακτάρ / Barakhtar Mosque
27 Εκκλησία Αγίου Σάββα / Church of Saint Savvas
28 Εκκλησία Αρχαγγέλου Μιχαήλ Τριπιώτη / Church of Archangel Michael Tripiotis
29 Λαϊκό Μουσείο Δημοτικό Λεβέντη / Laiko Demotiko Mouseio Leventis Municipal Museum
30 Καστελλινιώτισσα / Castelliotissa
31 Πύλη Πάφου / Paphos Gate
32 Καθεδρικός Ναός Αγίας Σοφίας / Saint Sophia Cathedral
33 Εκκλησία Αγίου Νικολάου / Saint Nicholas Church (Bedesten)
34 Μουσείο Τζαμιού / Lapidary Museum
35 Βιβλιοθήκη του Σουλτάνου / Sultan's Library
36 Πρώην Λατινικό Αρχιεπισκοπικό Μέγαρο / Former Latin Archbishop's Palace
37 Τζαμί Χαϊδάρ Πασά (Εκκλησία Αγ. Αικατερίνης) / Haidar Pasha Mosque (St Catherine church)
38 Μπουγιούκ Χαν (Μεγάλο Χάνι) / Buyuk Khan (Great Inn)
39 Κουμαρτζίδικο Χαν (Χάνι των χαρτοπαικτών) / Kumarcilar Khan (Gambler's Inn)
40 Μικρό Λουτρό Εκκλησία Αγίου Γεωργίου Λατίνων / Buyuk Hamam (St George of the Latins Church)
41 Κομμένο / Komineo
42 Τεκές Δερβίσηδων Κασσιανών / Mevlevi Dervishes Tekke
43 Γενί Τζαμί (Νέο Τζαμί) / Yeni Mosque (New Mosque)
44 Σεράι / Serai
45 Πύλη Κερυνείας / Kyrenia Gate
46 Notre Dame De Tyre-Αρμένικη Εκκλησία Αβακιώτισσας / Notre Dame De Tyre-Armenian church of Nicosia

Figure 8 | Nicosia within the Walls. A Multicultural Dialogue. European Heritage Days. Nicosia, .2002. , page 30-31

Ministry of Interior, Department of Town Planning and Housing, edited by Irene Hadjisawa-Adam

The above text on Urban Evolution and Typology- constitutes a revised text from the published article of **Philokyprou, M., Michael, A. and Thravalou, St. 2013 "Assessment of the Bioclimatic Elements of Vernacular Architecture. The Historic Centre of Nicosia, Cyprus", Proceedings of the Le Vies dei Mercanti XI Forume Internationalle di Studi, Aversa | Capri, Italy, 13-15 June, pp.666-675.*

Another element of great importance that became remarkably widespread and eventually constituted one of the most important components of Nicosia's development in the 19th and the early 20th century is the appearance of special function buildings such as shops, inserted into the house courtyard fence as an independent space with direct contact with the road and access from it. In some variations, depending on the size of the plot, this individual function occupied the space between the covered entrance area and the fence. The resulting shape was the articulation of the main living areas alongside the road and the creation of a central covered entrance hall called a "portico" with lateral rooms opening into the yard and covered by a roof.

During the Lusignan Times intense urbanisation and increasing population within a limited available area initiated a process of land fragmentation using "cul de sac" type roads which are actually branches from the road, providing access to the inner core of the plots. The plots themselves were subdivided by an irregular tissue, embedded smaller and simpler variations of the courtyard house, while at the same time, some streets became wider. Serial allotments along the main axis appeared along with the urban mansions, prevailing in architecture design and height. The first extension of the original courtyard made by filling the side facing the road, was followed by a supplementary extension: i.e. the addition of a floor and a relevant loggia to protect the south façade or the addition of an extra room to one or both short sides of the plot which resulted in the typology of "L" or "C". The side facing the street beside the main entrance had small windows at a considerable height above street level for security reasons.

Actually, it was not until the Ottoman Rule that the urban tissue and the building types changed considerably; serial allotments along the main routes were largely increased by further land fragmentation using the "cul de sac" roads. The direct contact with the road became the prime criterion for the location of the building in the plot and more than any other variation; the "L" shaped arrangement became the most popular form for urban life.

Within a few decades after the arrival of the British in the late 19th century, the tissue was definitely completed by filling up all the empty areas. The traditional courtyard house was replaced by a "serial type" building which contained all the house functions within a smaller area; in this case, the central entrance door provided direct access to the central room and the yard acquired a decreasing size and importance (Fig.6). The windows on the street front appeared at a lower level and acquired a larger size due to the change of social life (feeling of security).

Looking at the 1920s and 1930s, many variations of the "serial type" house appeared and a new development was created: the "new courtyard house" as a combination of shapes and concepts of the two previous types (the position of the building facing the street-front and the courtyard type house looking into the yard in the back side). During the new development of the urban tissue the necessity of direct contact with the street was very important. At the same time the importance and the use of the semi-open spaces prevailed, being attached to the custom of living in the open air, which is actually related to the mild Mediterranean climate (Fig.6). It is notable that all the semi-open spaces are situated at the back of the house, leaving a plain frontage, as the social life of the family took place in the inner courtyard due to the introverted character of the society.

Case study neighbourhoods

Situated on the north-west quarter of the walled city, Chrysaliniotisa and Ayios Kassianos neighbourhoods, offer representative examples of the evolution of the urban tissue where the presence of the "cul de sac" roads is recognizable and the dwellings preserve much of their original traditional features [Figure 14 |]. In the neighbourhood of Chrysaliniotisa as well as Ayios Kassianos there is a large number of vernacular dwellings that incorporate a central yard and at least one semi-open space (more often a "portico" serving as an entrance to the houses). A number of dwellings incorporate a second semi-open space, an "iliakos" as an intermediate area between the rooms and the yard.

Figure 9 | Plan of the area under study showing the built and empty spaces, and the two churches of the area

Figure 10 | Plan of the area under study showing the traditional buildings, the recently erected structures and the ruins

Figure 11 | Plan of the area under study showing the protection stratus of the buildings

Figure 12 | Aerial view of the area under study
Ministry of Interior, Department of Lands and Surveys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Legend

1. Ayios Kassianos church
2. University of Cyprus' guest house
3. The Archontiko of Axiothea - University of Cyprus' Cultural Centre "Michalis Pieris"
4. Ayios Kassianos kindergarden
5. The Archontiko of Zemenides - Cyprus Youth Organisation's guest House
6. Panayia Crysaliniotissa church
7. Panayia Crysaliniotissa church's auxiliary buildings
8. Chrysaliniotissas's Craft Centre
9. Tahtakala mosque
10. Ayios Kassianos primary school
11. State Gallery of Contemporary Art - SPEL

PUBLIC USE PRIVATE USE

Figure 13 | Plan of the area under study showing the buildings of public (darker color) and private (light brown) use

General characteristics of vernacular dwellings of the neighbourhoods under study

Through the study of the historic architectural evolution of the typology of Nicosia and more specifically of the neighourbhoods of Chrysaliniotissa and Ayios Kassianos it is clear that some elements that remained and have been used during all periods are: the continuous urban system leaving empty spaces in the form of narrow public streets, the central yard at the back of the plot, the arrangement of spaces around the yard and the prevalence of semi-open spaces (used as entrances and shelters). These elements underline the aim of the residences to adapt their dwellings to the climatic conditions of the area (hot summer, mild winter, limited winds). The dwellings were frequently arranged in compact patterns, closely built with common walls, one attached to the other.

Building techniques / materials and bioclimatic strategies of the vernacular dwellings

Besides the typology and the organisation of the traditional dwellings, building materials and techniques played a very important role in the design of vernacular architecture (morphology etc.). The materials used in the vernacular architecture of the area under study are earth and stone which are to be found in abundance in the vicinity for the load bearing walls and timber for the roof. The vernacular dwellings were mainly constructed with earth and mudbricks with stone foundations of local limestone, of Athalassa-Nicosia Formation called "Stone of Gerolakos", so as to protect the mudbrick walls from the rising damp.

The selection of appropriate building materials, apart from being partially imposed by availability, is also climatic. Thermal inertia secured by the thick mud brick and stone walls and the mass of the roof materials provide a small fluctuation in the internal temperatures. During the winter period improvement has been achieved by direct solar gains through the building envelope and the buildings openings and also by the protection against strong and cold winds. During the summer months the climatic conditions are improved by the reduction of the exposure to the solar radiation, the securing of cross ventilation of the building envelope as well as various shading devices (shutters, covered areas etc).

Throughout time, while architecture and urban morphology were subject to different socio-economic, cultural and political factors, different solutions have been provided, always based on the fixed environmental factor which is the climate. The strategies applied in the building form and the immediate built environment, show high adaptability to the climatic conditions. The prevalence of the central yard, the arrangement of close and semi-open spaces around the yard, the use of materials with high thermal inertia showed the environmental consideration during the erection of traditional dwellings.

Figure 14 | Street elevations of typical vernacular dwellings of the area under study (they represent dwellings on the same street)
Lopez Rodriguez, Xabier and Mareque Martinez, Sofia

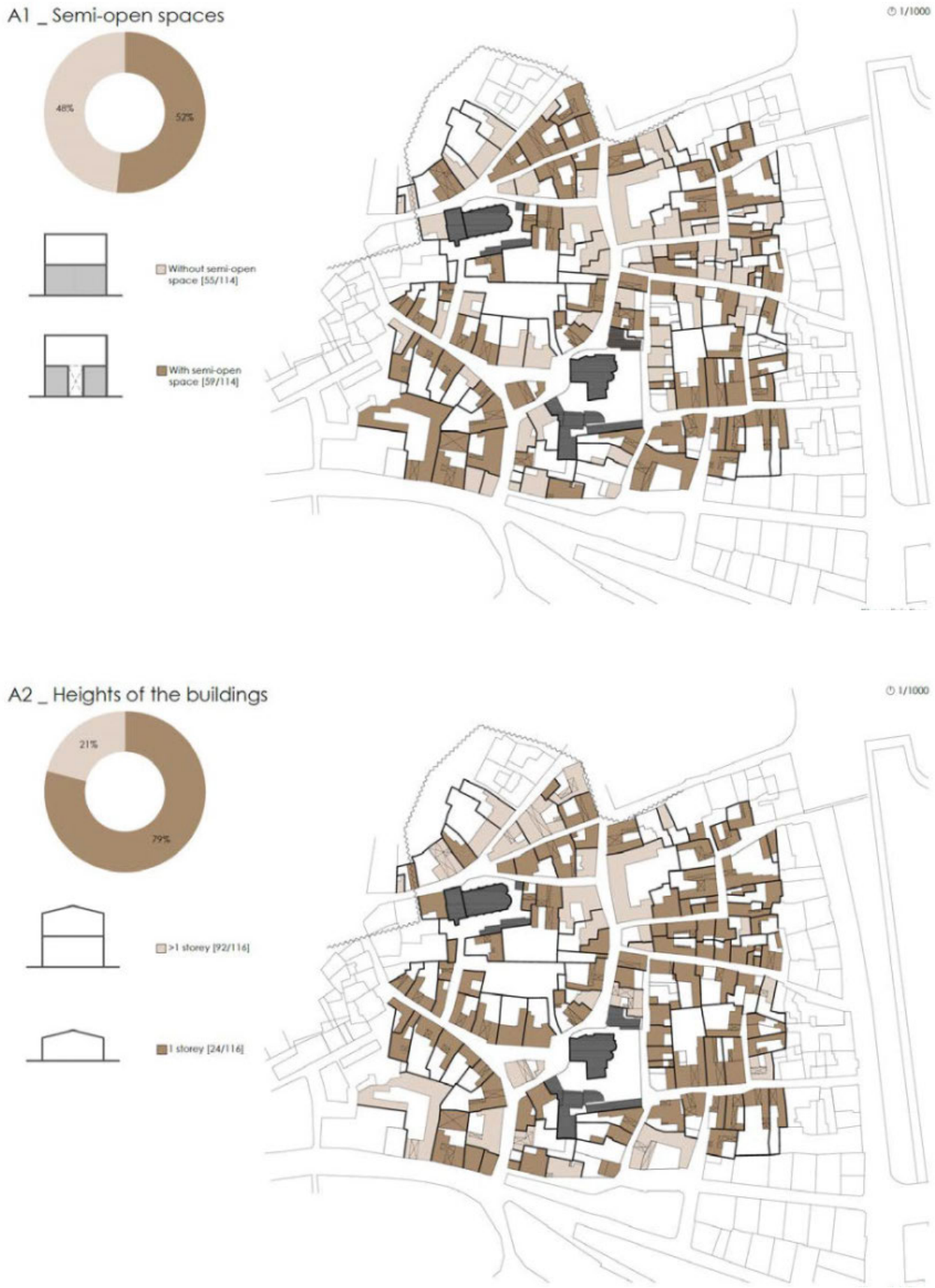


Figure 15 | Drawings prepared in the framework of the undergraduate course *ARH 311. Vernacular Architecture and Contemporary Issues* by a student team
Lopez Rodriguez, Xabier and Mareque Martinez, Sofia

Figure 16 | Plans and analysis (diagrams) of the area under study prepared in the framework of the undergraduate course *ARH 311. Vernacular Architecture and Contemporary Issues* by a student team
Lopez Rodriguez, Xabier and Mareque Martinez, Sofia

Figure 17 | Plans and typological analysis of the area under study prepared in the framework of the undergraduate course *ARH 311. Vernacular Architecture and Contemporary Issues* by a student team
Lopez Rodriguez, Xabier and Mareque Martinez, Sofia

Stavroula Thravalou,
Adjunct lecturer

Diomedes Myrianthefs,
Adjunct lecturer

Theodora Hadjipetrou,
Researcher

Maria Nodaraki,
Researcher

Main Topics

TOPIC 1
Adaptive reuse of existing vernacular urban dwellings

TOPIC 2
Traditional courtyards and transitional spaces of private vernacular urban dwellings

TOPIC 3
Re-discovering routes and paths

Main Topics

Vernacular Urban Dwellings | Traditional Courtyards & Transitonal Spaces | Routes & Paths

MAIN TOPICS

Each workgroup investigates the case study with an interdisciplinary attitude at the specific scales presented in the topic. Students are asked to work in a multi-scalar way.

TOPIC 1

Adaptive reuse of existing vernacular urban dwellings. The divided walled city of Nicosia as a place of culture and memory.

The aim of this topic is to investigate the urban area of the walled city of Nicosia focusing on the two neighborhoods under study and the related vernacular and historic buildings, highlighting their cultural and historical values. The analysis aims to relate the private and historic dwellings of these neighborhoods with the whole walled city of Nicosia and its different historic layers as well as the adjacent green line/buffer zone. The proposals include – at different scales – new uses and different scenarios in order to regenerate the whole neighborhood and at the same time suggest new connections between these areas and the rest of the walled city and the green line.

Objectives

This topic researches general proposals and strategies concerning the adaptive reuse of the walled city of Nicosia focusing on the traditional and historic dwellings of the two neighborhoods under study. Students should acquire critical awareness and develop analytical theoretical and practical (digital etc.) tools necessary to get a holistic knowledge of the area. They will acquire the necessary information to prepare design strategies for environmental, social and cultural sustainable adaptive reuse for vernacular and historic buildings of the area.

From the urban scale to the dwelling scale, students identify historical, vernacular, and more recent dwellings and recognize the role they play in the formation of the identity of the whole area (the study could be developed in scale from 1:500 to 1:10000). At the neighborhood scale analysis relates the brief analysis for the whole walled city of Nicosia to the vernacular and historic buildings analysis of the two neighborhoods (the study could be developed in scale from 1:500 to 1:100).

Figure 18 | Typical vernacular dwellings of the area under study

Focus is also given to selected dwellings. This analysis helps students to acquire a holistic overview of the two neighborhoods under study so that they can develop environmental, social and cultural sustainable adaptive reuse proposals for the vernacular dwellings of these areas including the abandoned ruins / buildings and all the premises lacking use.

TOPIC 2

Traditional courtyards and transitional spaces of private vernacular urban dwellings. Intangible and tangibles values as a tool for multisciplinary reading and revival proposals of the divided walled city of Nicosia.

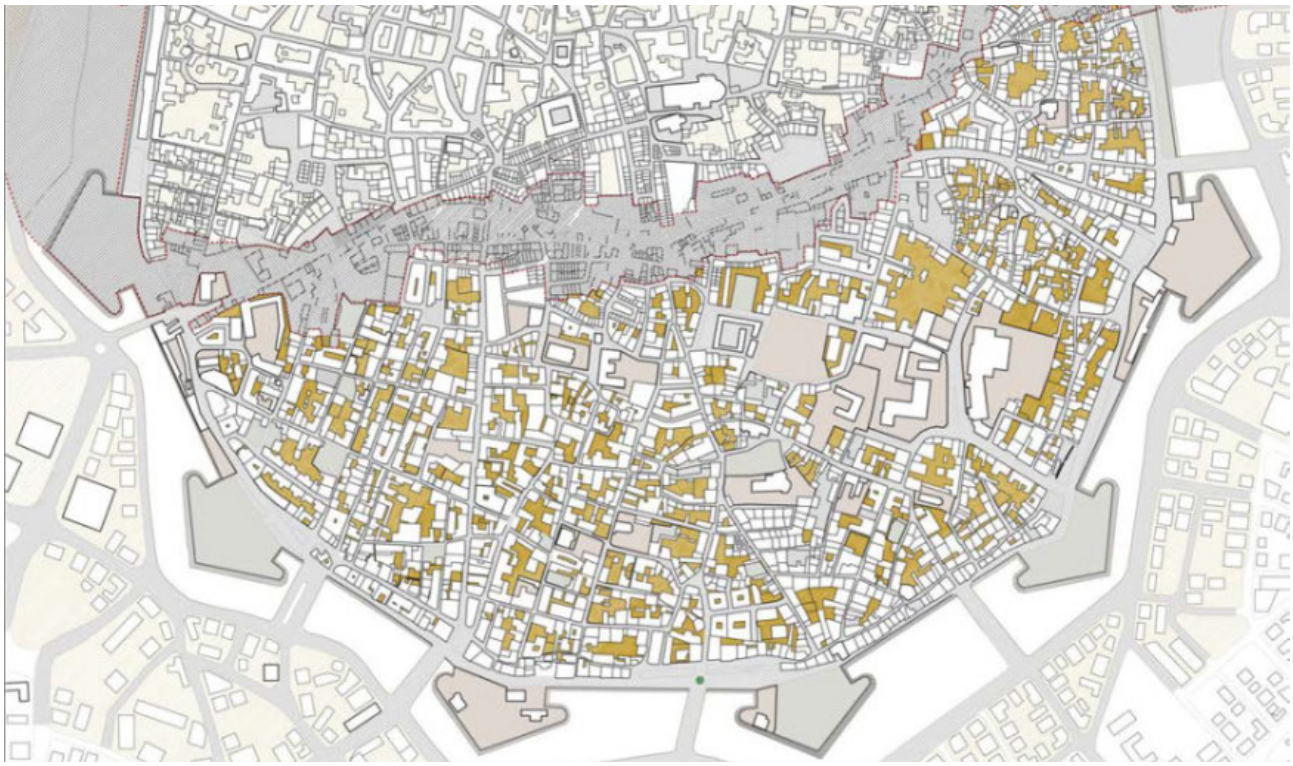
This topic considers open and semi open spaces of private dwellings as important features of the city and as a part of a network of "transitional" places within the urban area. The analysis aims at examining open spaces, small and large courtyards surrounded by semi-open spaces, semi-open entrances to the vernacular dwellings, etc., as tools for understanding the dwellings and the whole urban area over time. This analysis helps in the preparation of proposals for sustainable adaptive reuse of cultural heritage, focusing not only on tangible but also on intangible values that these spaces incorporated diachronically.

Objectives

The topic aims at changing the perception of the private open and semi-open spaces of the dwellings, in urban areas, such as Nicosia. Students will achieve critical awareness and get familiar with analytical tools necessary to investigate the character of the area and develop design programmes in order to regenerate and adaptively reuse open and semi-open spaces of vernacular dwellings.

The analysis includes architectural and urban scales. Students identify and map the private open and semi-open spaces in the walled city of Nicosia and will focus on the two areas under study (the study could be developed in scale from 1:10000 to 1:500). They transcribe the network of "transitional" and open private spaces in a sustainable new plan for the areas under study using the walled city of Nicosia as a pilot case study (the study could be developed in scale from 1:500 to 1:100). New proposals are prepared in the neighborhood scale for the adaptive reuse of these open and transitional spaces in order to enhance the intangible and tangible values of the whole area. The general proposals are implemented in selected case study dwellings.

Figure 19 | Plan of the walled city of Nicosia showing in green the private open spaces
Prepared by Stavroula Thravalou



TOPIC 3

Re-discovering routes and paths. Re-use and revival of the divided walled city of Nicosia through cultural network and interconnections.

The purpose of this topic is to relate the streets and narrow cul-des-sacs type roads of the two neighborhoods with the urban context of the walled city of Nicosia through a critical interpretation of the signs and traces of time and history of Nicosia. Existing paths and proposals for new routes could become an evaluation tool for a sustainable adaptive reuse redevelopment project for the historic centre of Nicosia and its heritage. Initially during field evaluation students will immerse themselves in the city and identify the existing situation identifying the previous historic layers in order to be prepared for their suggestions and proposals. Emphasis is given to the green line border and the way many streets in the area dead-end at that boundary. Another important element is the existence of many cul-de-sacs creating a small human scale in the urban fabric. The continuous street-wall building system is another feature that forms the identity and character of the area.

Objectives

The students should identify accesses, routes and paths that bind the two neighborhoods with the rest of the walled city of Nicosia. Students should acquire critical awareness and get familiar with analytical tools necessary to develop design solutions to translate the historical paths and routes in narrative and accessibility design elements for the environmental, social and cultural sustainable adaptive reuse of urban areas.

The analysis concerns architectural and urban scales. Students recognize the value of the connection and accessibility in buildings and open public spaces on the architectural scale (the study could be developed in scale from 1:500 to 1:100). According to the urban scale, they analyze the relations between the two neighborhoods with the buffer zone (green line) and the rest of the walled city through the historical and contemporary experience of the city roads and accesses (the study could be developed in scale from 1:10000 to 1:500).

Figure 20 | Typical Routes of the area under study


a

Figure 21 | [a,b] Typical vernacular dwellings, transitional spaces, and paths of the area under study

Didactic Tools And Strategies

Herusus Team

Collaborative cartography, Historical-Critical Interpretation, Artistic approaches (photography, video, performance), Environmentally Responsive Design, Public Advocacy for Social Participation**, Adaptive Reuse**, Temporary planning and Meanwhile spaces, Cultural Enhancement*

Didactic Tools & Strategies

* Definition developed in the previous Hersus Intellectual outputs (IO3)

Students use collaborative platforms (applying cartography tools such as a (web) GIS map) following a critical and creative approach concerning cultural heritage, adaptive reuse and sustainability. They become familiar with different digital tools for surveying existing heritage sites such as photogrammetry in order to prepare elevations of the traditional buildings following the continuous street-wall building system. Photogrammetry is a very useful and easily applied tool that will help students in the preparation of their adaptive reuse proposals at the urban and building scales. At the same time, information is given to the students for more advanced digital survey techniques using 3d-scanners, drones etc.

Through historical-critical and creative analysis, students develop an awareness of the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage in order to recognize the unique characteristics of the area under study and prepare proposals for compatible and adaptive reuse at the urban and building scales. Adaptive reuse in urban historic areas is part of a process of continuous modification in which cities and individual buildings have evolved over time.

The use of the above-mentioned tools, helps students to identify all the problems and assets of the area under study investigating the various parameters from different points of view and in different scales. In this way students find the most suitable design solutions and prepare evocative proposals related in the cultural and historical context.

Figure 22 | Flooring of a traditional building in the walled city of Nicosia

Herusus UCY Team

Training Material & Bibliography

Teaching Material & Bibliography

All students are provided with the following material as support for the development of the assigned topics:

CITY OF NICOSIA

- Views/photos of the city at its current state
- - General cartography of the city
- Brief description of the city
- Selected bibliography

TWO TRADITIONAL NEIGHROUHOODS

- Photos of the traditional dwellings and public buildings at their current state
- Maps of the neighborhoods (DWG file)
- Historical images
- Brief description of the traditional dwellings and the historic important buildings
- Selected bibliography

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Figure 23 | View in the Phaneromeni area - one of the most popular areas in the walled city of Nicosia

Herusus UCY Team

Professors and Tutors

Professors and Tutors

The workshop is led by the UCY team except for the last day critics that involve all the consortium members in blended modality, both presence in Nicosia and online on zoom. All students work in the same room with the tutor and professor in order to guarantee multiple visions and approaches to the same issue and topic students can share their work with all of the tutors and professors.

HERSUS UCY Team | professors

Dr. Maria Philokyprou
HERSUS UCY
Scientific Coordinator

Maria Philokyprou is currently Associate Professor of the Department of Architecture at the University of Cyprus and the Coordinator of the Inter-Departmental Postgraduate Programme: Conservation and Restoration of Buildings and Sites.

Her research activities focus on the areas of vernacular architecture, environmental design characteristics, traditional materials and sustainable conservation. She participates as coordinator and principal investigator in several research programmes (VernArch, BioVernacular, BioCultural) funded by RIF, European Commission, Erasmus+ Programme (Hersus, Smart Rehabiliation) and University of Cyprus. Within her private practice, she carried out heritage restoration projects, one of which – the Monastery of Panagia tou Sindi – received a Europa Nostra award.

For nine years (2001-2010) she was employed as a planning officer in the Conservation Sector at the Town and Planning Department. She has also participated on several scientific committees, and acts as a reviewer for international scientific journals and editor for conference proceedings and books. Her research work has been widely published in refereed scientific journals, special issues and peer-reviewed international conference proceedings.

Dr. Andreas Savvides
HERSUS UCY

Andreas Savvides studied architecture and city planning in California and Massachusetts. Before joining the faculty at UCY he had been in practice as part of interdisciplinary design teams working on institutional projects. He had also served as one of the education directors at the Boston Architectural Center (BAC) where he taught, amongst others, design studios and workshops in interdisciplinary design and integrated project delivery.

He is interested in sustainable development practices leading to the regeneration of underperforming and underutilized urban cores, with an emphasis on transit-oriented development.

Dr. Panayiota Pyla
HERSUS UCY

Dr. Aimilios Michael
HERSUS UCY

Panayiota Pyla is an architectural historian and theorist, and Associate Professor at the Department of Architecture, University of Cyprus, where she previously served as Chair. She is also the director of Mesarch, a research lab focusing on the history and theory of modern architecture. Between 2002 and 2006, she served on the faculty of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and in 2004 she was a postdoctoral fellow at the Harvard Design School. Pyla holds a Ph.D. in the History-Theory of Architecture and Urbanism from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA, 2002), and a Master of Science in Architectural Studies (1994) also from MIT, where she was awarded the Outstanding Graduating Student Award. She received a Professional Degree in Architecture from Rensselaer (1991), where she was the recipient of the American Institute of Architects Gold Medal, and the Peck Prize for the best design thesis.

Dr. Aimilios Michael [Dipl.Arch.Eng., M.Sc., Ph.D.], is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture at the University of Cyprus, Director of Energy & Environmental Design of Buildings Research Laboratory (E&EDB) and Director of the Inter-departmental Master Program, Energy Technology and Sustainable Design of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Cyprus. Before assuming his current position, he was an Adjunct Faculty Member, Visiting Lecturer and Main Research Associate in the Department of Architecture at the UCY, from 2006 until 2013 and Part Time Faculty Member in the Department of Architecture at Frederick University from 2009 until 2012. Aimilios Michael holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Design and Energy in Architecture from the Department of Architectural Technology, School of Architecture, National Technical University of Athens, NTUA. During his studies, he was awarded numerous academic performance distinctions.

Figure 24 | Walking tour in the walled city of Nicosia within the framework of the HERSUS C3 Workshop

Dr. Odysseas Kontovourkis
HERSUS UCY

Odysseas Kontovourkis, Ph.D., is currently Assistant Professor in the area of Architectural Communication Media in the Department of Architecture. Prior to his appointment at the University of Cyprus, he was Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture at the University of Nicosia, from 2008 until 2010, and Part-time Adjunct Faculty in the Department of Architecture at the University of Cyprus, from 2009 until 2010. He received his Diploma in Architecture Engineering from the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece in 1999. He conducted research studies in the field of Structural Mechanics and Dynamics, Theory of Earthquake Resistance Structures in the Department of Architecture Engineering at the University of Osaka, Japan (2001-02), and Ph.D. studies in Architecture (Ph.D. in the Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering at the University of Bath, United Kingdom (2004-2009).

During his studies he received a number of scholarships, prizes, and distinctions. He has worked as an architect in Greece and Cyprus and he has participated in a number of architectural design competitions.

HERSUS UCY Team | tutors

Dr. Stavroula Thravalou
Adjunct lecturer,
Tutor

Architect, Researcher, Adjunct Lecturer, M.Sc. Bioclimatic Architecture and Environment. Her research focuses on the monitoring of occupants' behavior and the impact of ventilation in the indoor thermal comfort.

Stavroula Thravalou received her bachelor's degree in architecture engineering from the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) in 2007, acquired a M.Sc. in "Bioclimatic Architecture and Environment" from Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) in 2010 and her PhD from University of Cyprus in 2022. She is a member of the adjunct teaching and research staff of the University of Cyprus since 2012 and researcher at The Cyprus Institute (EEWRC) since 2019. She has been involved in various research projects focusing on innovative ways of conservation and energy retrofit of heritage buildings. Her research experience is focused on the fields of thermal comfort monitoring, sustainable conservation, dynamic building simulation and BIM tools. Her work has been published in various international conferences and journals.

Theodora Hadjipetrou
Researcher,
Tutor

Architect & Researcher. MSc in Conservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings and Sites. Her research interests focuses on the conservation and research of modern and vernacular architecture and its elements.

Theodora Hadjipetrou received her bachelor's degree in architecture engineering from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Thessaly (UTH) in 2016, acquired a M.Sc. in "Conservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings and Sites" from the University of Cyprus in 2019. She is a member of the research staff of the University of Cyprus since 2019. She has been involved in various research projects focusing in conservation and restoration of heritage buildings. Her research interests focus on the conservation and research of modern and vernacular architecture and its elements.

Dr. Maria Nodaraki
Researcher,
Tutor

Architect & Researcher. She holds a Ph.D in Theory of Architecture, NTUA and a M.Sc. in Conservation of Monuments and Sites KU Leuven. Her research interests focuses on the conservation of twentieth-century heritage with an emphasis on Modern architecture.

Maria Nodaraki received her bachelor's degree in architecture engineering from the Technical University of Crete (TUC) in 2010, acquired a M.Sc. in "Conservation of Monuments and Sites" from Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU LEUVEN) in 2013 and her PhD from National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) in 2021. She is a visiting lecturer at Frederick University of Cyprus since 2021 and researcher at the University of Cyprus since 2019. She has been involved in various professional and research projects focusing on conservation of heritage buildings and in particular of Modern Movement architecture. Her research work has been published in various international conferences and journals.

Dr. Diomedes Myriathefs
Adjunct lecturer,
Tutor

Architect, Researcher, Adjunct Lecturer and Ph.D. canditate. M.Sc. In Architectural Conservation. His research and experience focuses on the conservation of churches and other historic buildings.

Diomedes Myrianthefs received his bachelor's degree in architecture engineering from the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), acquired a M.Sc. in Architectural Conservation from University of York and now he is a PHD candidate in University of Patras. He is a member of the adjunct teaching and research staff of the University of Cyprus teaching graduate courses on conservation. He has been involved in various professional projects focusing on conservation of heritage buildings.

Figure 25 | Walking tour in the walled city of Nicosia within the framework of the HERSUS C3 Workshop
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Herusus UCY Team

General information of the Workshop progamme

General information of the Workshop progamme

The workshop is an opportunity for students to get involved in the divided walled city of Nicosia, to gain a holistic view of the area and to develop a different attitude toward cultural heritage and sustainability focusing on the adaptive reuse of dwellings, semi-open and open spaces.

The area of the walled city of Nicosia and especially the historic neighborhoods of Chrysalinitissa and Ayios Kassianos are areas of special character with many cultural heritage values and many historical layers. At the same time, they have recently undergone changes related to contemporary urban life. Some premises remain empty and abandoned, others are now hosting different public uses compared to the original ones, whereas others yet preserve their original domestic use. A number of buildings have been restored while there are still more that need conservation.

Nearly all the vernacular and historic buildings of the area are protected toady by law from any demolition or major alteration of their authenticity. In addition, the underground area of all the city has been declared as an ancient monument due to the very important historical layers that exist below the current vernacular dwellings. All the above-mentioned characteristics render this area very appropriate for sustainable adaptive reuse proposals and strategies.

Students should consider various tools and strategies for the adaptive reuse of vernacular buildings and open private and public areas. At the same time, they are asked to achieve a balance between the memory and historic values of these spaces and contemporary interventions.

It is worth mentioning that the historical urban context and various layers of the area is not an obstacle to development but rather they constitute an asset for the area that will lead to interesting proposals in order to redesign and reuse the various spaces of the city in a sustainable way, taking advantage of the rich architecture and history of the area.

Students should deal with proposals for adaptive reuse in a holistic and multidisciplinary way taking into serious consideration all the different parameters of the area (architectural, social, economic, historical) following a clear systematic methodology.

All students receive official certificates of participation from the Hersus Project Coordinator.

Herusus UCY Team

Workshop Aims, Objectives & Outputs

Workshop Aims, Objectives & Outputs

Through the workshop students should gain:

- specific knowledge and skills addressing the reuse of built heritage and its diverse assets

- detailed knowledge and insight in types of heritage regarding the programme and function of building and urban area

- skills to identify the best option for specific design approach i.e the balance between the preservation of original uses and assets, its transformation and evolvement

- instruction about the possibilities of transformation of selected sites and objects, so they continue to be a part of daily life

- knowledge to deal with adaptive reuse in a professional, methodological clear and respectful way

- necessary tools for approaching the topic of reuse from a holistic multidisciplinary point of view in order to secure cohabitation of historical elements and structures with newly planned and implemented strategies and objects and provide a notable change to an existing function when the former is obsolete

- tools to read the correlation of possible transformation of cultural heritage and identity with long term sustainability and historical perspectives

- specialist knowledge and skills in real case studies through focusing on specific dwellings, spaces and routes that have lost their primary function.

Phase I – Objectives

The first phase of the workshop includes the attendance of an online presentation of the workshop activities and five Lectures on adaptive reuse.

The five Lectures will provide the necessary knowledge among the students derived from different universities and having different backgrounds involved in the workshop activities.

Below are some suggested relevant themes according to the workshop topic. The partners are invited to select the lecturer in line with the specific expertise they want to emphasize according to the workshop's central theme: Adaptive Reuse.

Suggestions:

- Heritage and cultural tangible and intangible values in urban historic areas
- Safeguarding the authenticity and identity of an area in the process of changing the original use of existing heritage dwellings
- Best tools (survey, digital, questionnaires, theoretical) for adaptive reuse
- Sustainability (social, cultural, economic, environmental) in the process of adaptive reuse
- Best practices and examples of adaptive reuse
- Compromises and assets when reusing existing structures
- Tangible and intangible values of heritage when reusing existing traditional dwellings and spaces
- Narrative and accessibility design tools for adaptive reuse
- Adaptive reuse of abandoned dwellings in urban area
- Continuity in the use of traditional urban dwellings

Each lecturer can propose his/her title having in mind the above suggestions, but at the same time he/she can suggest yet another aspect in the framework of the central theme of Adaptive Reuse.

At the end of the first phase each student - member of the group is asked to prepare a brief describing the main thoughts and proposals for the area.

Phase II – Objectives

Each group is required to set up one or more digital and shareable maps (Google Earth app, survey map) in order to mark the main points of the area under study that he/she considers important for the preparation of the proposals (vernacular dwellings, historic buildings, private and public dwellings, closed and open spaces of the plots, empty spaces -voids in the urban fabric due to demolitions, different textures, ruins, traditional and contemporary structures, etc). The map/maps help the communication as well as the sharing of thoughts among students. This material can be used both on-site, during the visit to the selected neighborhoods under study in the walled city of Nicosia, and/or remotely as a means to support further research and study.

During the first days of work, the outputs are several maps (showing different aspects of information), later to be uploaded into a database to allow and stimulate information sharing. At the same time, photos are taken showing the different aspects of analysis and diagrams and sketches should be prepared by each group of students.

A very important role for the success of the workshop is played by the setting up of an operative workflow to store, access, and share students' ideas and all forms of information concerning each phase of the workshop (such as maps, photos, images, sketches). Students use this tool to develop their reading of the city (connection of the neighborhoods under study to the whole walled city of Nicosia, probable correlations with the green line/buffer zone) at different scales (urban scale – streets, network, open public space / building scale - dwellings, open private spaces).

Students record the location of private plots (dwellings and open areas) and public dwellings and the planning network (street, open spaces) indicating transformations and sedimentations over time. The neighborhoods of Chrysaliniotissa and Ayios Kassianos are studied and evaluated as representative examples of the result of the changes that took place in the walled city Nicosia

diachronically and especially during recent years. Buildings, streets, open private and public places, their position in the urban fabric and the intangible and tangible values they incorporate (historical, social, cultural, economic) are studied in a holistic way, as these shape the characteristics and the identity of the walled city of Nicosia.

The visit to the area gives the students the opportunity for a critical and interpretative study of the various tangible and intangible elements that compose the area under study as well as the whole walled city. The main tool used is the historical-critical analysis. This tool helps students to acquire a clear comprehension of intangible and tangible values through material elements that compose the urban fabric of the city. Students are going to achieve critical awareness and use analytical tools necessary to develop design solutions for adaptive reuse.

At the end of the workshop, students should present their results using an appropriate scale of representation (from urban to architecture / building scale) in one A1 vertical layout board and one Diary/Dossier (A4 horizontal layout) using maps, sketches, photos and other images as well as very brief descriptions. The workshop aims to involve students in a multiscale and multidisciplinary process in order to integrate the historical centre of the walled city of Nicosia and aspects of the social, cultural and environmental sustainability of contemporary design actions.

Phase III – Objectives

During the two organized online meetings, students will show the progress of their work by uploading it on the shared platform and they are going to receive feedback (critics) in order to complete their outputs.
Professors and Tutors will give advice on the final output on the following issues:

- Contents (relationship between the objectives of each project and the final proposal)
- Graphical representation

OUTPUT REQUIRED

I phase:
deadline Monday, 2nd of May (single student output)

Each student should write a brief text (about 100-200 words) on the theme assigned. The text kicks off group discussions during the survey day in Nicosia.

II phase:
deadline Friday, 6th May (group output)

A1 Board layout:
students present the team's work on a board that outlines thoughts and drawings at different design scales. They use urban maps, photomontages, concept style drawings and architectural-detail drawings according to the topic.
Diary report/dossier (A4 horizontal layout):
Students collect the work done during the week (such as drawings, concepts, texts, photos, pictures) in a binder to explain their thoughts.

III phase:
deadline, Friday 3rd June (group output)

The third phase includes the same activities as the second phase. In this phase, students are requested to present their proposal in a more detailed way (closer to the final form), based on the given feedback.

All the materials produced by students during the workshop will be uploaded to the Hersus Sharing Platform.
A1 layout will be provided by the Cyprus Team.

C3 - HERSUS Students
Workshop programme

I phase
April 27th, 2022 (online) • 09:30 – 13:00
Case study and Workshop presentation

April 28th, 2022 (online) • 09:30 – 17:30
Lectures on adaptive reuse

II phase
May 2nd, 2022 (Nicosia) • 09:00 – 17:00
Students' field trip to the walled city of Nicosia

May 3rd-5th, 2022 (Nicosia) • 09:00 – 19:00
Students' Design studio workshop

May 6th, 2022 (Nicosia)
• 09:00 – 13:00 Students' Design studio workshop
• 14:00 - 17:00 Student workshop results | Feedback

III phase
May 25th, 2022 (Online) • 14.00 - 18.00
Critics with professors and tutors

May 30th, 2022 (Online) • 14.00 - 18.00
Critics with professors and tutors

June 3rd, 2022 (Online) • 14.00 - 18.00
Final exhibition of the works

C3 - HERSUS Students
Workshop programme

I PHASE
April 27th, 2022 (online)

09.15 - 09.30	Institutional Greeting *Nadia Charalambous, head of the Department of Architecture, UCY,* HERSUS UCY
09.30 - 10.00	Introduction to the workshop *Maria Philokyprou,* HERSUS UCY Scientific Coordinator
10.00 - 10.20	Introduction to the workshop - Digital tools for heritage documentation *George Artopoulos,* STARC Assistant Professor,CyI *Marissia Deligiorgi,* STARC Researcher, CyI
10.20 - 10.30	Q/A
10.30 - 11.30	Presentation of the case study and of the main topics *Maria Philokyprou,* HERSUS UCY Scientific Coordinator *Stavroula Thravalou*, HERSUS UCY
11.30 - 11.45	Break
11.45 – 13.00	Working groups setting up Topics assignment Indications on the expected results Sharing of relevant material

April 28th, 2022 (online) >>

09.30 - 10.00	Introduction to the seminar on Adaptive Reuse *Maria Philokyprou,* HERSUS UCY Scientific Coordinator
10.00 - 11.00	1st Lecture: *Preservation of the Wine Cellars of Negotinska Krajina in Serbia: learning while doing. Education-based preservation of built heritage.* *Jelica Jovanovic, dipl.eng.arch, University of Technology in Vienna* (UBFA Keynote speaker) Q&A
11.00 - 12.00	2nd Lecture: *"As Found". A New Approach to the Reuse of the Built Environment.* *Prof. Carlos García Vázquez, University of Seville* (USE Keynote speaker) Q&A
12.00 - 12-15	Break
12.15 - 13.05	3rd Lecture: *Adaptive Reuse: How Successful can a recovery be within the Contemporary Sustainable Era?* *Dr. Despina Parpa, University of Cyprus* (UCY Keynote speaker) Q&A
13.15 - 15.30	Lunch break
15.30 - 16.20	4th Lecture: *From documentation to adaptive reuse: The case study of Agios Ioannis' district in Kavala* *Dimosthenis Sakkos, MSc, Phd Canditate, Architect Engineer, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* (AUTH Keynote speaker) Q&A

<< April 28th, 2022 (online)

16.30 - 17.00	Break
17.00 - 17.30	5th Lecture: *Conservation beyond reuse and abuse? Notes on the current fate of deconsecrated churches.* *Prof. Donatella Fiorani, Sapienza University of Rome* (Iuav Keynote speaker) Q&A
16.45 - 17.30	Debate and Conclusions

PHASE II
May 2nd, 2022 (in Nicosia)

09.00	Meeting place at Eleftheria square
09.00 - 11.00	Walk in the walled city and in the two historic neighborhoods (case study)
11.00 - 12.00	Brief guidance for the development of the projects, Introduction & Discussion for each team
12.00 - 13.30	Photogrammetry & Editing *O. Kontovourkis and S. Thravalou*
13.30 - 14.30	Lunch break
14.30 - 17.30	Groups site investigation
17.30 - 18.00	Debate and Conclusions

May 3rd, 2022 (in Nicosia)

09.00 - 13.00	Design studio workshop (tutors)
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch break
14.00 - 19.00	Design studio workshop (Professors)

May 4th, 2022 (in Nicosia)

09.00 - 13.00	Design studio workshop (tutors)
13.00-14.00	Lunch break
15.00 - 19.00	Critics with professors and tutors

(Output required: Draft works presentation A1+Dossier/Diary)

May 5th, 2022 (in Nicosia)

09.00 - 13.00	Design studio workshop (tutors)
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch break
14.00 - 19.00	Design studio workshop (Professors)
21.00	Welcome dinner with the professors

May 6th, 2022 (in Nicosia)

09.00 - 13.00	Design studio workshop (Teaching assistants)
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch break
14.15 - 14.30	Student workshop results: Group 1 presentation
14.30 - 15.00	Comments and suggestions
15.00 - 15.15	Student workshop results: Group 2 presentation
15.15 - 15.45	Comments and suggestions
15.45 - 16.00	Student workshop results: Group 3 presentation
16.00 – 16.30	Comments and suggestions
16.30 - 17.00	Student workshop 1: Debate and Conclusions

E2: Design and development meeting 1 [C3 at the same time]

09:30 - 09:45	Welcome and Introduction to the meeting (Local UCY partners)
09:45 - 10:15	Review of the Project activities progress according to Gannt table HERSUS coordinator, HERSUS UB-FA Team
10:15 - 10:45	Situation of financial management HERSUS coordinator, HERSUS UB-FA Team
10:45 - 11:15	Analysis of documents of reports and partners' input HERSUS coordinator, HERSUS UB-FA Team
11:15 - 11:45	Coffee Break
11:45 - 12:15	Implementation of the dissemination plan HERSUS coordinator, HERSUS UB-FA Team
12:15 - 12:45	Evaluation of collaboration and communication of the partners HERSUS coordinator, HERSUS UB-FA Team
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch Break
14.15 - 17.00	Student workshop presentations (teams 1-3): Debate and Conclusions
21.00	Formal dinner with the professors and teachers of the workshop

PHASE III
May 25th, 2022 (Online)

14.00 - 18.00 Critics with professors and tutors
Output required: works presentation A1& Dossier/Diary

May 30th, 2022 (Online)

09.00 - 13.00 Critics with professors and tutors
Output required: works presentation A1& Dossier/Diary

June 3rd, 2022 (Online)

14.00 - 18.00 Final presentation of the works
Output required: works presentation on HERSUS Sharing Platform

Figure 26 | First brainstorming session of the students - Day 1 of the workshop

Since 2013 PhD student of the University of Technology in Vienna, Institute for Art History, Archaeology and Restoration. Graduated from Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade. Cofounder of Docomomo Serbia, secretary, website editor, documentation and digitalization coordinator. Founder of the NGO Grupa arhitekata. Attended courses of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB), Central Institute of Conservation of Serbia, Center for Earth Architecture Mošorin (Serbia), Belgrade Open School. External collaborator of several institutes of heritage protection and museums in Serbia, working on the protection of mass (collective) housing, modernist architecture and vernacular architecture. Scholar of Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation (ÖEAD) & World University Service (WUS), twice of the Slovak Academic Information Agency (SAIA). Coordinator of the project Unfinished Modernisations: Between Utopia and Pragmatism, 2010-2012, (EACEA, Culture 2007-2013). Coordinator of the regional project (In)appropiate Monuments. Coauthor and coordinator of the international educational project Summer School of Architecture in Bač and Rogljevo (2010-now). Curatorial assistant of the Museum of Modern Art in New York (MoMA) for the exhibition Toward a Concrete Utopia: Architecture in Yugoslavia 1948–1980. Coauthor of the platform Arhiva modernizma. Coauthor of the book Bogdan Bogdanović Biblioteka Beograd: an Architect's Library. A practicing architect and conservator.

Memberships: Docomomo Serbia since 2010; ICOMOS Serbia since 2017-today; Association of Belgrade Architects, since 2010 (IT, UIA, ISoCaRP, ACCEE – collective membership); Society of Conservators of Serbia, since 2011, Presidency member 2020-2024; International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) 2021-2022; American Concrete Institute (ACI) 2017-2018.

Key Note Speakers
April 28th, 2022
10.00 - 11.00

Jelica Jovanovic, Dipl.Eng.Arch,
University of Technology in Vienna
(UBFA Keynote speaker)

Key Note Speakers

Preservation of the Wine Cellars of Negotinska Krajina in Serbia: learning while doing. Education-based preservation of built heritage.

The aim of the lecture is to present the project "Preservation of the Wine Cellars of Negotinska Krajina in Serbia", the rural ensembles of the wine cellars called pivnice in Serbian, which are spontaneously created secondary agricultural settlements of the wine producing villages in the Negotin municipality. The settlements are in the vicinity of the villages, mid-road to the vineyards. Their primary purpose is the production and storage of the wine, as well as keeping the utensils for viticulture and wine production.

The wine production grew especially in the second half of 19th century, as the Western Europe's vineyards were destroyed by Phylloxera infestation. With good economic prospects, the villagers completely transformed the region, but also the economic and educational landscape of the community. The winemakers started constructing monumental buildings in pivnice, as well as in the villages. After the Second World War, due to the industrialization of wine production, the cellars lost their original role and significance, and the structures started declining.

The remaining ensembles were protected at the beginning of 1980s, as only four out of ten remained on site. However, three were protected: Rajačke, Rogljevačke and Štubičke pivnice, while Smedovačke were not, as they almost disappeared. Together with the old cemeteries in Rajac and Rogljevo, cellars were categorized as ensembles of exceptional importance. Today 166 – 196 out of 270 structures are still standing in Rajac and 126 standing out of 152 (300 according to elders) in Rogljevo, while only a few are active.

Faced with the fast decay and disappearance of the cellars, in 2002 the first activities of the project commenced, by undertaking an architectural survey of 4 cellars. Over the course of 19 years, several campaigns of surveying have been conducted, as well as geodetic and partial architectural survey of old cemetery in Rajac, the planning documentation and cadastral plans were updated.

Since the enlisting of the ensembles onto the tentative list of UNESCO in 2010, a long-term partnership was established with CHwB Albania to join forces and start reconstructing cellars trough annual Regional Restoration Camps. Through these camps, the goal was to bridge the gap in restoration financing, since the privately owned monuments rarely receive government funding, but also to address the issues of the lack of trained workforce (both scholars and craftsmen) and lack of regional cooperation among (young) experts.

In 2018 the field of collaboration expanded with the international project Summer School of Architecture by Grupa arhitekata joining in, bringing experts and participants from all over the world. Through these campaigns, with support both from Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, SIDA, Headley trust and GIZ Serbia, 16 cellars in Rogljevo and 3 in Rajac have been restored, as well as 3 buildings in the village of Rogljevo, a household and a cellar have been taken under custodianship for 15 years, and initial restoration has been done on them, while the stable of the Stanković-Aleksić family has been repaired to serve as an outdoor classroom.

Architect and urban planner since 1987. University teaching since 1994, Full Professor at the University of Seville (Spain) since 2008, and Visiting Professor at the Politecnico di Milano (Italy) since 2011. My research activity has been focused on the field of urban studies, with special focus on contemporary phenomena (urban resilience, urban commons, bottom-up urbanism, etc.). As a second field of research, the one dedicated to urban obsolescence stands out, fundamentally that of the post-war social housing estates. My third field of research is architectural heritage. I have published six books in prestigious international publishers including Routledge and Gustavo Gili. All of them have been widely disseminated and valued by specialized critics. The most recent one, Cities After Crisis. Reinventing Neighborhood Design from the Ground-Up (Routledge, 2022), was selected by Knowledge Unlatched to be included in its open access Climate Change Collection 2022.

I received the Fomento de las Artes Decorativas-FAD Award for Thought and Critique in 2017. Between 2011 and 2014 I was coordinator of the "City, Architecture and Contemporary Heritage" research group (University of Seville). I have participated in 15 research projects and contracts. In eight of them I had the position of Principal Investigator. I have supervised 14 PhD dissertations, all of which were evaluated with the highest marks. Four of them obtained the Extraordinary Doctorate Award from the University of Seville.

Since 2011 I have been a visiting professor at the Scuola di Architettura Urbanistica Ingegneria delle Costruzioni (AUIC) of the Politecnico di Milano. I have also taught at Texas Tech University (Lubbock, United States), Universidad de Los Andes (Bogota, Colombia) and Prima Facoltà di Architettura della Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" (Italy), have lectured around the world. I have carried out three extended research visits (Northwestern University, Chicago; University College London; and Tongi University, Shanghai) and 15 appointments and visitations as a visiting professor. I have experience as a courses and papers reviewer, curator of exhibitions, and have been a member of various editorial boards and scientific committees.

Key Note Speakers
April 28th, 2022
11.00 - 12.00

Prof. Carlos García Vázquez,
University of Seville
(USE Keynote speaker)

"As Found". A New Approach to the Reuse of the Built Environment.

The "as found" concept was defined by Alison and Peter Smithson in the 1950s as a specific design strategy based on minimal intervention. Their goal was taking profit of all the lot pre-existences that could be reused in the new buildings. This strategy is nowadays spreading as a new way of addressing the issue of the reuse of the built environment. Some examples of this are the Tallinn's Pier, by Kavakava Architects; the conversion of the Bonames airfield, by Michael Triebswetter; and the Duisburg's Landshaftspark, by Peter Latz. Underlying this "as found" approach to the reuse of the built environment is the environmentalist debate. In the last decade, there has been a substantial change of mind in this debate.

Radical ecology movements reclaim the need to overcome so-called "weak sustainability" and to take steps toward "strong sustainability". This demand has stimulated interest for the preservation of obsolete areas, which are considered as an opportunity to repair part of the damage cities have caused to the natural environment. One of the best-known advocates of the conservation of these areas is the French botanist and landscaper Gilles Clément. The case of the old Berlin airport of Tempelhof, which was inaugurated in 1941 and closed in 2008, is a good example of the implementation of his ideas. In 2014, a referendum was called to decide on its future and Berliners voted in favor of leaving the place as it was, even rejecting any sort of building on its perimeter. Over three million people visit this wild area every year, a place which is completely different from traditional parks. This success hints to the fact that a kind of cultural revolution is happening, the cultural revolution that is needed in order to overcome the "weak sustainability" approach and start the "strong sustainability" one. For this purpose, the "as found" concept can be a great contribution.

Key Note Speakers
April 28th, 2022
12.15 - 13.05

Dr. Despina Parpa,
University of Cyprus
(UCY Keynote speaker)

Despina Parpas received both her BSc in Architecture and Diploma of Architect-Engineer from the University of Cyprus, and her MA in Historical and Sustainable Architecture from New York University. She holds a Ph.D in Architecture which she received in 2019 from the University of Cyprus. The title of her thesis was "Empirical Evidence of a Successful, Sustainable-driven Adaptive Reuse: A Multiple Linear Regression Approach".

Her research work was presented and published in several international scientific conferences and in a peer reviewed international journal, and she actively participated in workshops and seminars. Currently, she is practicing architecture while at the same time maintaining her bonds with Academia having participated in research programs, co-authoring and seminars.

Adaptive Reuse: How Successful can a recovery be within the Contemporary Sustainable Era?

The practice of adaptive reuse is intertwined with sustainable development and although it is widely believed that mainly economic factors drive possible redevelopment schemes for successful recoveries, it was found that, in the case of adaptive reuse, there are some other participating criteria. But how is success measured in adaptive reuse? This presentation will explore the essence of adaptive reuse as a practice while at the same time establishing the most important criteria driving a successful recovery of derelict and abandoned buildings within the context of Cyprus, based on realized research using multiple regression analysis.

The contributions included in the model derive from a multidisciplinary process, and more specifically, the realms of socio-economics, culture, and the environment. These vital contributions are successful proponents of both the practice of adaptive reuse and sustainability-driven developments of the built environment. The findings although being indicative, are seen as a valuable tool for decision makers and involved stakeholders aiming to achieve successful sustainable adaptations within the contemporary sustainable (?) era.

Dimosthenis Sakkos is an architect-engineer with master's degree in Protection, Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments. He is a PhD candidate in School of Architecture at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and his PhD thesis is about: Restoration and modernism and more specific the assessment of restorations and rehabilitations projects of post-war modern architectural heritage of 50s- 60s".

Since 2016, he has worked as an architect-engineer in more than 10 projects of restoration and preservation of monuments and cultural works and in projects of reusing of inactive craft and industrial buildings. At the same time, he has participated in conferences as speaker but also as member of conferences' organizing committee. In 2021, he participated in the research program of the NTUA. entitled: "Historical and Architectural documentation of buildings in Lakki and Lepida of Leros" while at the same time participates as a member of working group 1 in the documentation of mass housing in Europe in the 1950s and 1960s.

From 2019 until today, he participates as teaching assistant at courses in School of Architecture at A.U.Th, such as "Restoration of Historic Buildings", "Historical Structural Systems", "Architectural Design in Historic Environments" and "Historical Complexes and Places Rehabilitation". In addition, he participates in the laboratory of Interdisciplinary Cooperation of the postgraduate study program: Protection, Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments of AUTh.

Key Note Speakers
April 28th, 2022
15.30 - 16.20

Dimosthenis Sakkos, MSc, Phd Canditate, Architect Engineer
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
(AUTH Keynote speaker)

From documentation to adaptive reuse:
The case study of Agios Ioannis' district in Kavala.

Managing monuments and architectural works of the past, in consideration of heritage sustainability, is a crucial point for their assignment to future generations. Architectural heritage's management should be based on special character and values' comprehension. In case of an individual object, the identification of its values is easier, but the same does not happen in the case of an entire residential complex. The difficulty in managing urban neighborhoods or entire settlements, in addition to the extent of the object, is also related to the difficulty of recognizing and understanding their values and special character. To the above mentioned, constraints and new requirements that arise from the need to reuse, are added.

The necessity of fully functional spaces with modern terms and energy behavior, in existing buildings, sets new standards to the reuse project. Parts of residential complexes that are built in different time periods, have different building technology and were designed to meet different needs, make their detailed documentation a key tool for evaluation and ultimately for the proposal of restoration and reuse.

An interesting example of residential complex's reuse is the case of Agios Ioannis' district in the city of Kavala. The documentation and the first stage of the restoration and reuse project of this ensemble was completed at 2020 within the Interdisciplinary Studio of the Interdepartmental Program of Post-graduate Studies "Protection, Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments" of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

The district of Agios Ioannis is the first Christian district to be built outside the walls of the city of Kavala. The first core of buildings was built around the end of the 19th century and includes the church, a residence for the local priest, a tobacco warehouse and a coffee shop. Gradually, in different time periods, four houses in a row, a group of six houses in a row and a group of four four-storey houses in a row were built. Additionally, a candle workshop and some secondary buildings were constructed while further changes took place in some of the original buildings.

The complex exists today in this form, however the absence of maintenance and modernization of the building stock, makes the houses non-functional. Worth mentioning and studying is the way these buildings were constructed and the different building systems that were used.

Overall, most of the materials and construction methods that were in use at that time can be found in the complex. This fact made the process of reuse very complicated. After the brief presentation of buildings' documentation in order to identify their special elements, the basic synthetic principles and decisions that led to the reuse proposal will be pointed out.

The proposal includes both the existing building stock and the surrounding area of the complex. The latter aims to simultaneously maintain the character of the district by serving modern needs and ensuring the issues of accessibility and good energy efficiency of buildings.

Professor Donatella Fiorani, architect, specialist, and full professor in the conservation of architectural heritage at the Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University of Rome (Department of History, Representation and Conservation of Architecture).

She has taught for international masters in conservation abroad, has collaborated with the Italian Ministry for Culture and with several inter-ministerial working groups. She collaborated with UNESCO-ICOMOS in different activities.

Professor Fiorani has participated in and organised national and international conferences, seminars and workshops, and has written about 220 essays, most of which concern questions of methodology and restoration theory, the knowledge and conservation of traditional building techniques, topics on history of architecture, digital humanities. She coordinates university research groups and is a referee for the evaluation of scientific research. She is Director of the scientific magazine "Materiali e Strutture" and is a member of the scientific staff of other periodicals in the field of conservation. She worked and is currently a consultant for conservation projects of Italian and European historical architectures.

Key Note Speakers
April 28th, 2022
17.00 - 17.30

Prof. Donatella Fiorani,
Sapienza University of Rome
(Iuav Keynote speaker)

Conservation beyond reuse and abuse?
Notes on the current fate of deconsecrated churches.

The change in use of Christian religious buildings raises various issues and establishing a context for them means dealing with core conservation themes while at the same time examining the relationships between shape and content in architecture.

For several decades, the debate around this subject was focused on the dichotomy between figurative and historical (material) values. Today, theoretical reflection vacillates between the pre-eminent attention paid to the architecture itself, and to the meanings that we can derive from it.

Changes in function – the outcome of technological and cultural transformations – happen over time and with changes in behaviour that alter depending on their historical and geographical contexts, and with the nature of the building. In this context a new organic project is generally required, something that is balanced between the priorities of function and those of the existing structure.

The compatibility/function pairing has mainly promoted the insertion of cultural services into historical buildings, including religious ones. For some time, choosing 'higher' cultural activities has helped to make such reconversions societally acceptable, but the economic crisis of the last few years has promoted a more inclusive pragmatism, one that legitimises almost any change of use in order to avoid possible demolitions.

In this climate, we must contextualize the present issue of the functional reconversion of the churches, in an era when religion – which was once the engine both of personal spirituality and of social aggregation – is being replaced by a more individual and 'liquid' secularization.

HERSUS Student Participants

UCY University of Cyprus (CYPRUS)
Despina Athanasiou
Maria Achilleos
Aaron Gatt
Christos Menelaou

UBFA University of Belgrade (SERBIA)
Anastasija Spalević
Nađa Branković
Bogdan Đokić

IUAV University of Venice (ITALY)
Alessandra Quaglio
Simone Satalino
Federica Bassetto

AUTH Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (GREECE)
Maria Papapetrou
Adriana Donca
Vasiliki Theodorakopoulou

Outputs

HERSUS project

International Student Workshop

Nicosia, Cyprus

Figure 27 | Poster of the C3 HERSUS Workshop in Cyprus

ADAPTIVE REUSE

2-6 May 2022, Nicosia

THEMATIC AREAS:

Adaptive reuse of existing vernacularl urban dwellings. The divided walled city of Nicosia as a place of culture and memory.

Traditional courtyards and transitional spaces of private vernacular urban dwellings.

Re-discovering routes and paths. Re-use and revival of the divided walled city of Nicosia through cultural network and interconnections.

Hosted by: University of Cyprus

Partners

University of Belgrade // Serbia
Universita IUAV di Venezia // Italy
UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS// Cyprus
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki // Greece
University of Seville // Spain

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Group 1 | Adaptive reuse of existing vernacular urban dwellings

The divided walled city of Nicosia as a place of culture and memory

Team

Maria Achilleos (UCY)

Bogdan Đokić (UBFA)

Federica Bassetto (IUAV)

Maria Papapetrou (AUTH)

Abstract

The identification of a structure in its urban context is based primarily on the urban matrix and position in the city, important traffic routes and the presence, or absence, of green spaces.

The layers which are analysed, and potentially supervised, are primarily concerned with the use, the status, the size and the basic characteristic of the buildings and their relationship with the surrounding urban fabric.

The aim is to revitalize and highlight the area as a prototype of community living by adding specific functions (selected through an integrated analysis), that will enhance the local community.
The primary focus is on finding ways to take advantage of the empty spaces (with no use) and then to adequately integrate ruins with existing vernacular architecture and uses in the area.

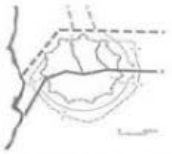
How to achieve Revitalization:

- retaining an indigenous population and attracting new habitants, through the creation of a vibrant community
- socio-economic support, by attracting and strengthening economic activity in the target area
- contributing to green development, through the restoration / renovation of buildings and their reuse, and / or the utilization of vacant plots, the optimization of infrastructure and the upgrading of the built environment
- improving the quality of life and the visitors' experience

HERSUS project

International Student Workshop, Nicosia, Cyprus

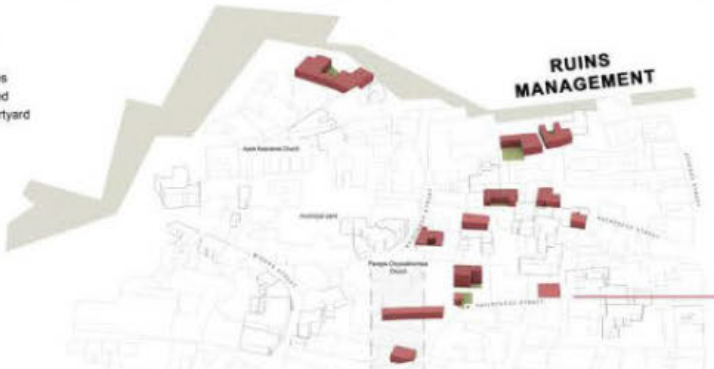
ADAPTIVE REUSE IN URBAN AREAS



1.Adaptive reuse of existing traditional urban dwellings

II PHASE

Ruins
Listed
Courtyard



The focus is primarily on finding ways to take into advantage the empty spaces and then, adequately interpolate ruins with existing vernacular architecture and uses in the area.

I PHASE

Residential
Artisanship
Commercial
Workspaces

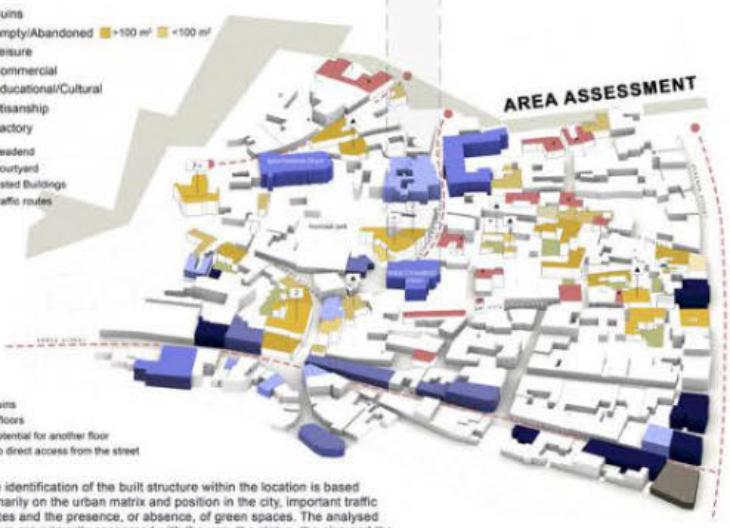
Strategic Overview

What uses are necessary to enhance the residential use, which is the prevailing one? How this area can be "livelier" through adaptive reuse?

The aim is to strategically revitalize part of the complex, introducing not necessarily completely new functions. By adding specific functions that will enhance the local community, the aim is to highlight the area as a prototype of community living.

SITE ANALYSIS

Ruins
Empty/Abandoned >100 m² <100 m²
Leisure
Commercial
Educational/Cultural
Atisanship
Factory
Deadend
Courtyard
Listed Buildings
Traffic routes

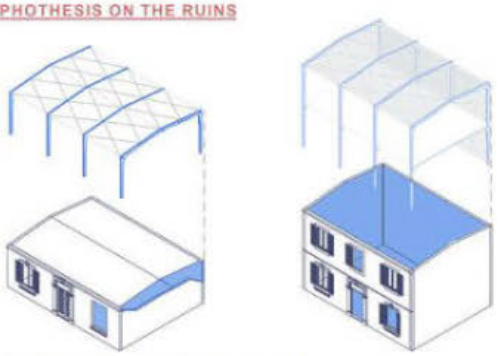


- Ruins
- 2 floors
- Potential for another floor
- No direct access from the street

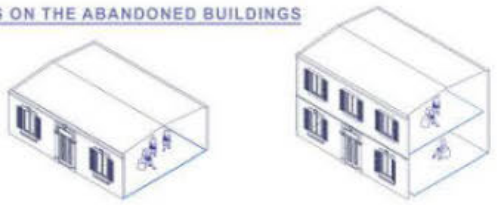
The identification of the built structure within the location is based primarily on the urban matrix and position in the city, important traffic routes and the presence, or absence, of green spaces. The analysed layers are primarily concerned with the use, the status, the size and the basic characteristic of the buildings.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

HYPHOTHESIS ON THE RUINS



HYPOTHESIS ON THE ABANDONED BUILDINGS



PROPOSAL FOR THE ABANDONED BUILDINGS AND RUINS NEXT TO THE BUFFER ZONE

Achilleos Maria || Bassetto Federica
Djokic Bogdan || Papapetrou Maria

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Group 2 | Traditional courtyards and transitional spaces of private vernacular urban dwellings

Intangible and tangibles values as a tool for multisciplinary reading and revival proposals of the divided walled city of Nicosia

Team

Despina Athanasiou (UCY)

Aaron Gatt (UCY)

Anastasija Spalević (UBFA)

Simone Satalino (IUAV)

Adriana Donca (AUTH)

Abstract

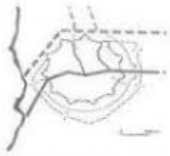
The research process has evolved through three stages / phases. In the first phase, a tour of the old city of Nicosia led to gathering information relevant to the analysis of the courtyards, their connection and accessibility to the rest of the city and the various uses it contains, as well as the significant influence exerted by the historical context of the area under study.

In the second phase of the research process the degree of publicness was re-examined and three categories were singled out: public spaces; semi-public spaces; and private spaces. By mapping these spaces as well as the Interstitial spaces of collective activity between them, three locations stood out. In the move between the different public spaces, the idea of connecting all spatial categories was created.

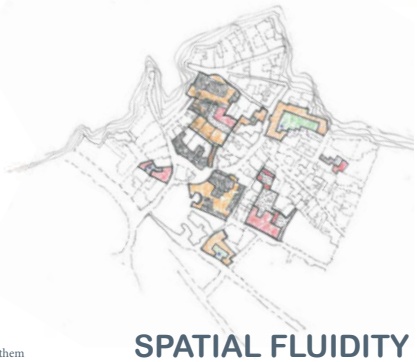
In the third phase, the concept of intervention was developed. As the course of the river used to pass through Nicosia, the concept is based on an architectural mantra which has been termed "FLUID". With the introduction of a water canal, the element of water becomes ubiquitous and, depending on the location, changes the appearance of the area under study.

The concept is to reintroduce to Nicosia the spatial manifestations that were lost in the course of time and circumstance, but not to disturb the calmness and presence it possesses. The intervention is not radical and conspicuous, but it is socio-spatially sustainable, and the system (model) that was created can be applied to other locations (courtyards) in Nicosia or elsewhere with similar morphological characteristics.

HERSUS project
International Student Workshop, Nicosia, Cyprus
ADAPTIVE REUSE IN URBAN AREAS

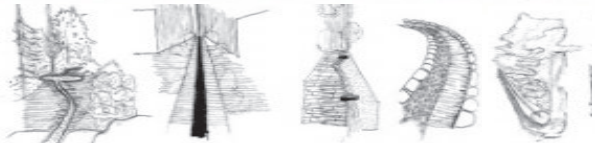


SKETCHES



Disposition of public, semi public and private spaces and conections between them

SPATIAL FLUIDITY



The research process developed through three phases. The tour of the old city of Nicosia, in the first phase, gathered information relevant to the analysis of the courtyards, their connection, accessibility and function, as well as the historical context that has a great influence.
The second phase of the research process refers to the re-examination of the degree of publicity, where three categories were singled out - public spaces, semi-public spaces and private spaces. By mapping these zones as well as the contact areas between the zones, three locations stood out. In the move between the two public spaces, the idea of connecting all three spatial categories was created.
Through the third phase, the concept of intervention is developed. Since the river used to pass through Nicosia, the concept is based on the architectural mantra - FLUID. With the introduction of the water canal, the element of water becomes ubiquitous and, depending on the location, changes its appearance.
The idea is to return to Nicosia the spatial manifestations that it lost due to circumstances, but not to disturb the peace and strength it possesses. The intervention is not radical and conspicuous, but it is sustainable, and the system (model) that was created can be applied in other locations (in other yards) in Nicosia.

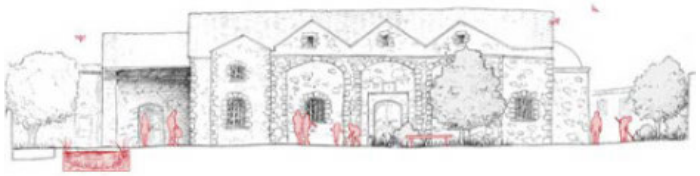
PLAN OF THE NEW DESIGN

1_PUBLIC SPACE

2_SEMI-PUBLIC SPACE

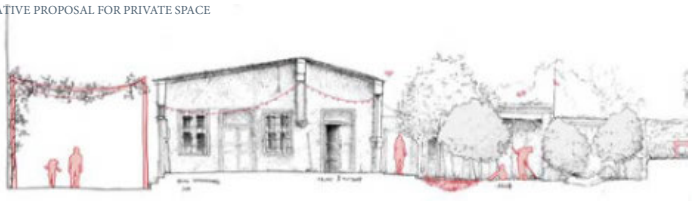
3_PRIVATE SPACE

1_INDICATIVE PROPOSAL FOR PUBLIC SPACE



2_ INDICATIVE PROPOSAL FOR SEMI-PUBLIC SPACE

3_ INDICATIVE PROPOSAL FOR PRIVATE SPACE



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Group 3 | Re-discovering routes and paths

Re-use and revival of the divided walled city of Nicosia through cultural network and interconnections

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Abstract

"Reconnecting" is about creating a distinct way of navigating through the townscape of the walled city of Nicosia. By creating a network of routes and open spaces, our aim is to enhance the experience of users, while simultaneously controlling circulation. The crucial step towards this goal is working on three different scales: 1. whole area of the walled city of Nicosia, 2. the neighbourhood, 3. Significant elements to be found along the various routes (streets, passages etc.)

The walled city is characterised by a complex network of routes with natural circulation which the buffer zone disrupts. At the biggest scale, the proposal consists of a primary route and secondary routes. The primary route is an east to west connection, parallel to the buffer zone and connecting the Paphos and Famagusta gates. Meandering across the whole area of the city within the walls, it connects the most important buildings. The secondary routes (south to north connections) explore the possibility of reconnecting the new city and the old city and perhaps even eventually crossing the buffer zone.

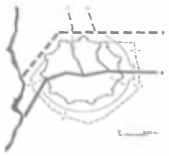
At the scale of the neighbourhood, our proposal introduces two types of routes: one consists of a series of open spaces while the other utilizes a series of paths that connect points of interest in the area. Both of them branch from the main route (east/west), so that one can easily follow the routes, exploring the area. The different routes intersect and overlap at certain segments thus creating a complex network. Routes consists of five types of paths (dead-ends, covered passages, through streets, empty buildings, courtyards) which are easily recognisable. The visual identity is created by utilising familiar elements from the surrounding urban context and working with local artisans (route markers in the pavement, graffiti, urban furniture, site specific vegetation and sun shade elements, to name but a few).

Organising these elements results in a sequence of experiences, which are unique to the walled city. Although altering established routes of a lively yet chaotic city like Nicosia may be a risky move, this proposal illustrates how small interventions across all scales, sometimes even hidden ones, may build up in such a way as to lead to more interconnected city, both in terms of the physical space, but even more so, in instigating, promoting and establishing connections between people.

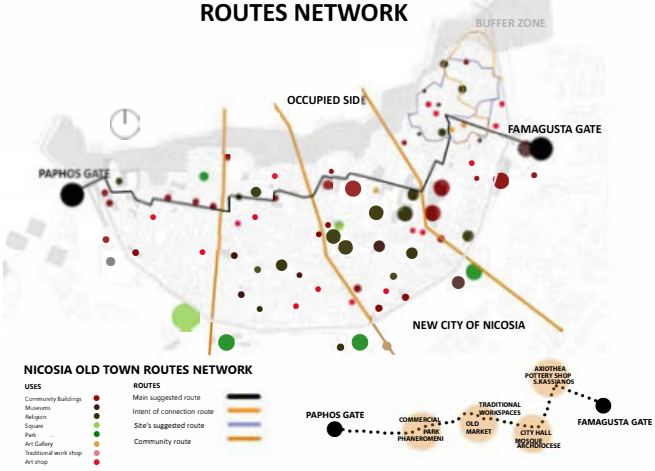
HERSUS project

International Student Workshop, Nicosia, Cyprus

ADAPTIVE REUSE IN URBAN AREAS

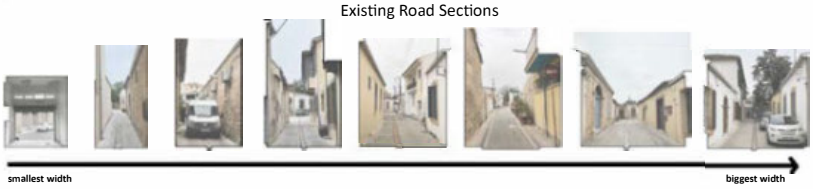


ROUTES NETWORK



SITE ANALYSIS

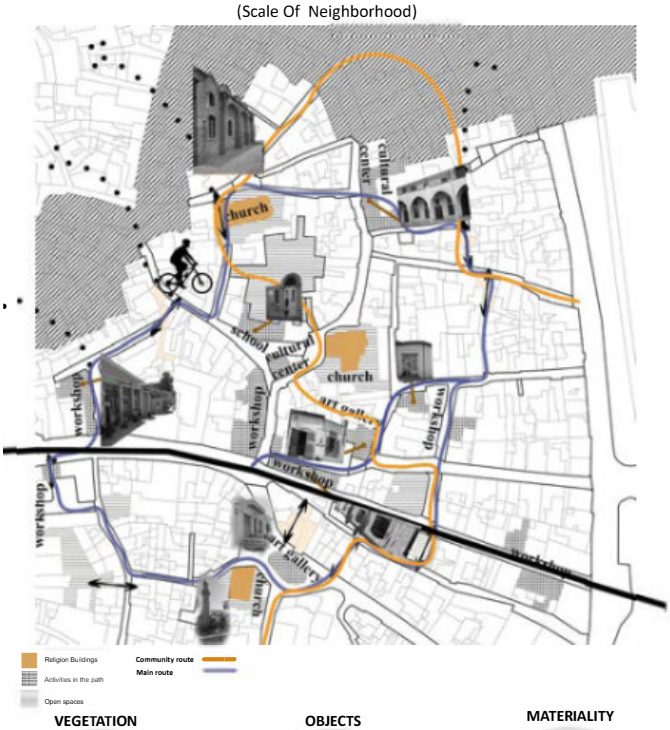
Existing Road Sections



MAPS

NEW ROUTE

(Scale Of Neighborhood)



TYPES OF PASSAGES

MAIN ROAD

SECONDARY ROAD

PASSAGE(S) THROUGH COURTYARD

CUL DE SAC

PASSAGE(S) TRHOUGH STOA

PASSAGE(S) THROUGH EMPTY BUILDINGS

VEGETATION

OBJECTS

MATERIALITY

(RE) CONNECTING

Reconnecting is about creating a district way of navigating through the scenery in the walled city of Nicosia. This project has 3 different scales of approach: **a. the whole area of the walled city b. the neighborhood c.the passages.** The walled city is characterized of a complex network that mainly leads to the buffer zone. In order to avoid this has created a network with different qualities of routes. The **main route** is an east to west connection , parallel to buffer zone , begging from the Pathos Gate and ending at Famagusta Gate and crossing also all the important buildings of the walled city. The network is completing by vertical lines witch connect the new city of Nicosia with Old city of Nicosia and lead , meet the main route. At the scale of the neighborhood there are two different kind of new routes , the one can easily hop on and off the main route , giving the chance of exploring the scenery and all the different points of interest , and circling back on it . The second route is creating a network of open spaces that can be explored , take a break in and interact with people. These two are intersect and overlap at certain segments , creating a complex network. In the designing scale all the different types of passages that someone can meet inside the routes are characterized by local objects , vegetation that which are combined differently in every scenario of passage, but emphasizing the social,cultural,architectural identity of the study area.

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