

C3 – International Student Workshop in Cyprus

ADAPTIVE REUSE

CASE STUDY

THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA

Nicosia is located in the central area of the island (Fig.1), in a fertile plain (Mesaoria), between two mountain ranges (Troodos and Pentadaktylos).



Fig.1. The Walled City of Nicosia. General view

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 (Fig.2) 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 defined the size of the city incorporating the aesthetic idea of the renaissance “citta ideale” (Fig.2). 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. 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.

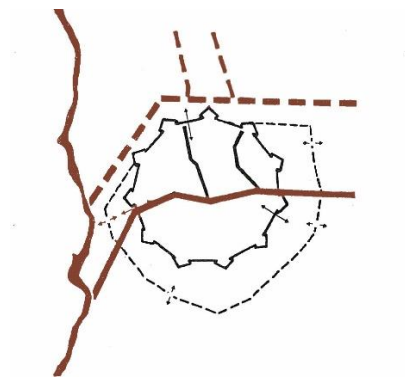


Fig.2. The prime geological and historical elements defining Nicosia’s urban morphology i.e. Pedieos river (coloured line), Venetian fortification and Frankish fortification (dashed line).

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) (Fig. 3 and 4). 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.

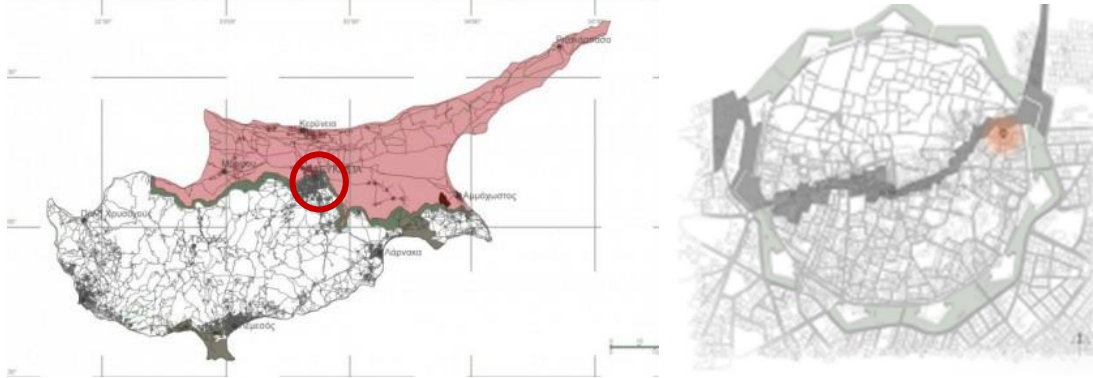


Fig.3 and Fig.4. Map of Cyprus and map of Nicosia showing the buffer zone

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 (Fig.5).

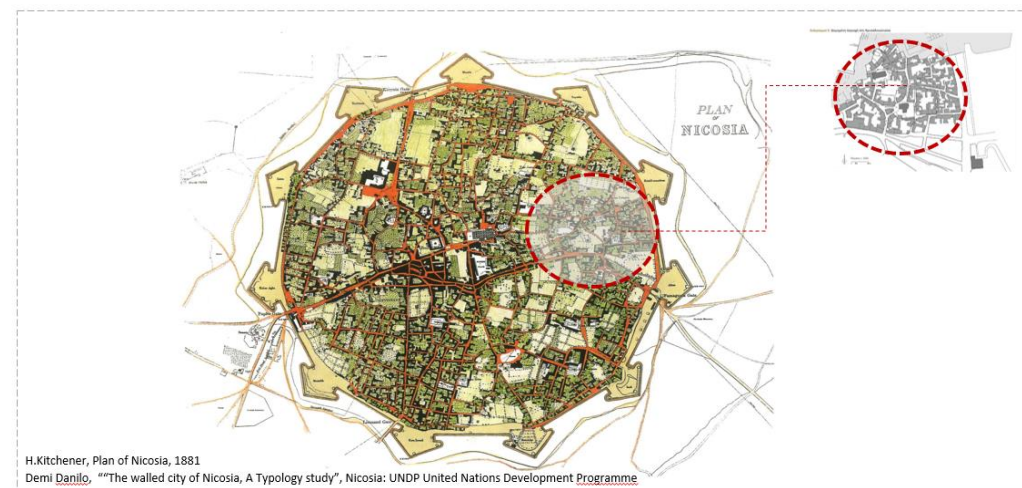


Fig.5 Map of the walled city of Nicosia showing the area under study

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 (Fig.6). 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 (Fig.6).

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 (Fig.6).

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.

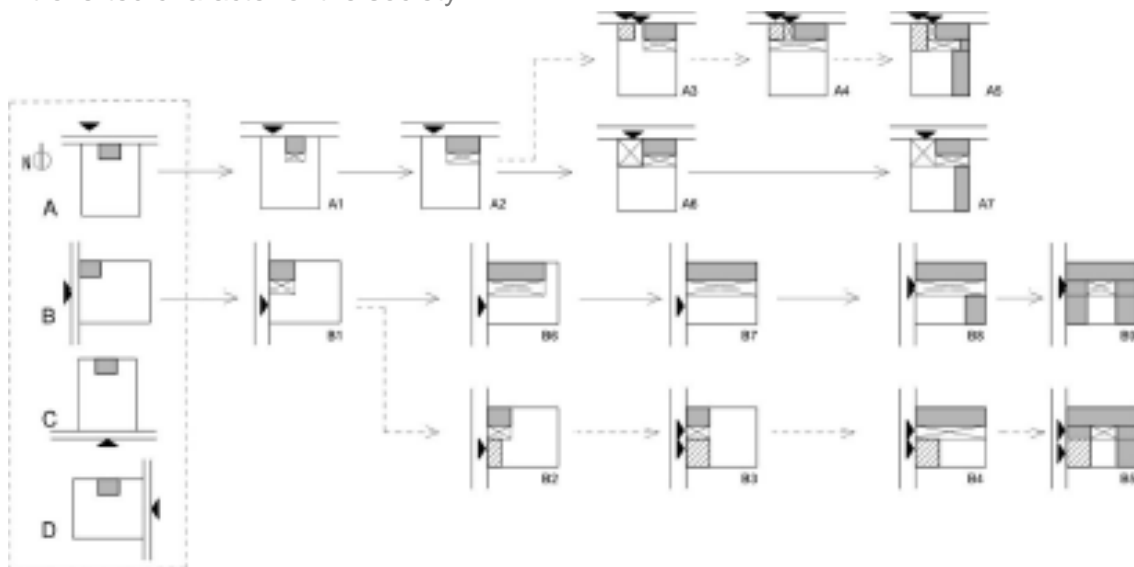


Fig.6. Evolution of the original courtyard house - interpretation from reference (Demi Danilo)

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 (Fig.7). 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.



Fig.7. Plan of the area under study and general views of the surrounding buildings

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 neighbourhoods 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.

**The above text 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 Internazionale di Studi, Aversa | Capri, Italy, 13-15 June, pp.666-675.*

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

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 today 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 will receive official certificates of participation from the Hersus Project Coordinator.

WORKSHOP AIMS

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 program 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 will be asked to prepare a brief describing the main thoughts and proposals for the area.

Phase II – Objectives

Each group will be 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 will 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 will be **a number of maps (showing different aspects of information)**, later to be uploaded into a database to allow and stimulate information sharing. At the same time photos should be 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 should 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 will 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 Chrysalinitissa and Ayios Kassianos will be 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) will be studied in a holistic way, as these shape the characteristics and the identity of the walled city of Nicosia.

The visit to the area will give 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 central tool used will be the historical-critical analysis. This tool will help 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

MAIN TOPICS

Each group will work on **one of the following themes**. Maria Philokyprou and Stavroula Thravalou will provide specific teaching material (related to Nicosia Historical Center and specific to Chrysaliniotissa and Ayios Kassianos neighbourhoods and the vernacular and historic buildings of the area). Each workgroup will investigate 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.



*Fig.8. Above: Street elevation of typical vernacular dwellings of the area under study
Below: Views of the green line, Chrysaliniotissa Church, two important historic buildings and a contemporary one.*

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

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 will include architectural and urban scales. Students will 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 will 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 will be 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 will be implemented in selected case study dwellings.

TOPIC 3

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



Fig.10. Views of different streets of the walled city of Nicosia

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 will be 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 will concern architectural and urban scales. Students will 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 will 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).

TEACHING MATERIAL

All students will be 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 NEIGHBOURHOODS

- 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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Philokyrou, 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 Internazionale di Studi*, Aversa | Capri, Italy, 13-15 June, pp.666-675.

Leventis, P. Twelve Times in Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1192-1570: Topography, Architecture and Urban Experience in a Diversified Capital City. Nicosia: Cyprus research center, Texts and Studies in the History of Cyprus XLIX. 2005.

Maragou, A.G., Koutas A. G. Nicosia, the History of the City. Nicosia: G. Kasoulides & Son Ltd. 2009.

Demi, Danilo. The Walled City of Nicosia. Nicosia: UNDP United Nations Development Programme, 1997.

Michaelides, D. Historic Nicosia. Nicosia: Rimal Publications, 2012.

Papacharalambous, G., The Cypriot Dwelling. Nicosia: The Cyprus Research Centre II, 2001.

Salvator, L. Levkosia, The capital of Cyprus. London: Trigraph. Translated of Levkosia, die Hamptstadt Von Cypern, 1983.

DIDACTIC TOOLS and STRATEGIES

Students will 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 will 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 will be given to the students for more advanced digital survey techniques using 3d-scanners, drones etc.

Through historical-critical and creative analysis, students will 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 will help 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 will find the most suitable design solutions and prepare evocative proposals related in the cultural and historical context.

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 will be the start of the group discussion during the survey day in Nicosia.

II phase: dead-line Friday, 6th May (group output)

Board A1 layout: students should present the team's work on a board that outlines thoughts and drawings at different design scales. They should use urban maps, photomontages, concept style drawings and architectural-detail drawings according to the topic.

Diary report/dossier (A4 horizontal layout): Students should collect the work done during the week (such as drawings, concepts, texts, photos, pictures) in a binder to explain their thoughts.

III phase: dead-line, Friday 3rd June (group output)

Board A1 layout: students should present the team's work on a board that outlines thoughts and drawings at different design scales. They should use urban maps, photomontages, concept style drawings and architectural-detail drawings according to the topic.

Diary report/dossier (A4 horizontal layout): Students should collect the work done during the week (such as drawings, concepts, texts, photos, pictures) in a book to explain their thoughts.

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.*

WORKSHOP TIMETABLE

I phase

April 27th, 2022 (online)

C2: Student Workshop 1: Adaptive Reuse

- 09.30 - 10.00 Welcome and Introduction to the workshop
10.00 - 11.30 Presentation of the case study and of the main topics
11.30 - 11.45 Break
11.45 - 13.00 Working groups setting up (3 workgroups; 6 students per working group);
Topics assignment.
Indications on the expected results, final deliverables, etc.
Sharing of cartographic materials, texts, researches, photos, etc.

Expected participants (online) 19-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors and professors from UCY

5 HERSUS consortium scientific coordinators, 2 representatives from local institutions

April 28th, 2022 (online)

C2: Student Workshop 1: Adaptive Reuse

- 09.30 - 10.00 **Introduction to the seminar**
10.00 - 10.50 **1st Lecture** (*UBFA Keynote speaker*)
10.50 - 11.00 Q&A
11.00 - 11.50 **2nd Lecture** (*Iuav Keynote speaker*)
11.50 - 12.00 Q&A
12.00 - 12.15 Break
12.15 - 13.05 **3rd Lecture** (*UCY Keynote speaker*)
13.05 - 13.15 Q&A
13.15 - 14.30 Lunch break
14.30 - 15.20 **4th Lecture** (*AUTH Keynote speaker*)
15.20 - 15.30 Q&A
15.30 - 16.20 **5th Lecture** (*USE Keynote speaker*)
16.20 - 16.30 Q&A
16.30 - 16.45 Break
16.45 - 17.30 **Debate and Conclusions**

Expected participants (online): 31-40 in total

15-18 students, 5 lecturers, 5 HERSUS consortium scientific coordinators

4 tutors from UCY, 2 representatives from local institutions

II phase`

Monday, May 2nd, 2022 (in Nicosia)

C3: Student Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

09.00 - 19.00 **Field trip to the walled city of Nicosia**

08.45 Meeting place at Eleftheria square (Students, tutors and professors)

08.45 – 09.15 Walk in the walled city

10.00 - 12.30 Brief guidance and visit to the two historic neighbourhoods

13.00-14.00 Lunch break

13.30 - 15.15 Groups site investigation

15.15 – 16.00 Debate and Conclusions

Expected participants (face to face): 19-25 in total

15-18 students

5 tutors and professors from UCY, 2 representatives from local institutions

Tuesday, May 3rd, 2022 (in Nicosia)

C3: Student Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

09.00 - 13.00 Design studio workshop (tutors)

13.00-14.00 Lunch break

14.00 - 19.00 Design studio workshop (Professors)

Expected participants (face to face): 23-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors and professors from UCY

Wednesday, May 4th, 2022 (in Nicosia)

C3: Student Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

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)

Expected participants (face to face): 23-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors and professors from UCY

Thursday, May 5th, 2022 (in Nicosia)

C3: Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

09.00 - 13.00 Design studio workshop (tutors)

13.00-14.00 Lunch break

14.00 - 19.00 Design studio workshop (tutors)

Expected participants (face to face): 23-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors from UCY

Friday, May 6th, 2022 (In Nicosia)

C3: Student Workshop 1: Adaptive Reuse

09.00 - 13.00 Design studio workshop (Teaching assistants)

Expected participants (face to face): 20 in total

15-18 students, 3 tutors from UCY

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**

Expected participants (face to face): 35 in total

12 HERSUS consortium members visiting in Nicosia, 15-18 students, 5 tutors,

2 representatives from local institutions online, HERSUS consortium members online

III phase

Wednesday, May 25th, 2022 (Online)

C3: Student Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

14.00 - 18.00 Critics with professors and tutors.

Output required: works presentation A1+Dossier/Diary

Expected participants (online): 23-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors and professors from UCY

Monday, May 30th, 2022 (Online)

C2: Student Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

14.00 – 18.00 Critics with professors and tutors.

Output required: works presentation A1+Dossier/Diary

Expected participants (online): 23-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors and professors from UCY

Friday, June 3rd, 2022 (Online)

C3: Student Workshop 2: Adaptive Reuse

14.00 - 18.00 Final exhibition of the works.

Output required: works presentation A1+Dossier/Diary

Expected participants (online): 23-25 in total

15-18 students, 5 tutors and professors from UCY

PROFESSORS and TUTORS

The workshop will be **led by the UCY team** except for the last day critics that will involve all the consortium members in blended modality, both presence in Nicosia and online on zoom. All students will 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.

UCY Team | professor

Maria Philokyprou

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 Rehabilitation) 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.

Andreas Savvides

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.

Odysseas Kontovourkis

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.

Panayiota Pyla

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 (<http://mesarch.ucy.ac.cy/>). 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.

Aimilios Michael

Architect Engineer 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.

UCY Team | tutor

Stavroula Thravalou

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 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.

Diomedes Myriantefs

Diomedes Myriantefs 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 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.

Maria Nodaraki

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.

Theodora Hadjipetrou

STUDENTS

Each university has to provide a **local application to select 3 students from the II Cycle – Diploma, Master, Graduate Degree**. The Workshop will involve students from **various study programs** (architectural design, interior design, architectural technologies, structural engineering, urban planning, urban design, integral urban development, sustainable development).

To enhance different cultural backgrounds, students' workgroups will be composed of one student for each university.

University of Cyprus does not organize accommodation and journey for students. Each student should buy her/his tickets and find accommodation by her/himself. University of Cyprus might suggest some places to stay in Nicosia such as hostels or student residences.

For further information students can conduct

Stavroula Thravalou (thravalou.stavroula@ucy.ac.cy),

Theodora Hadjipetrou (hadjipetrou.theodora@ucy.ac.cy)

Maria Philokyrou (mphiloky@ucy.ac.cy)