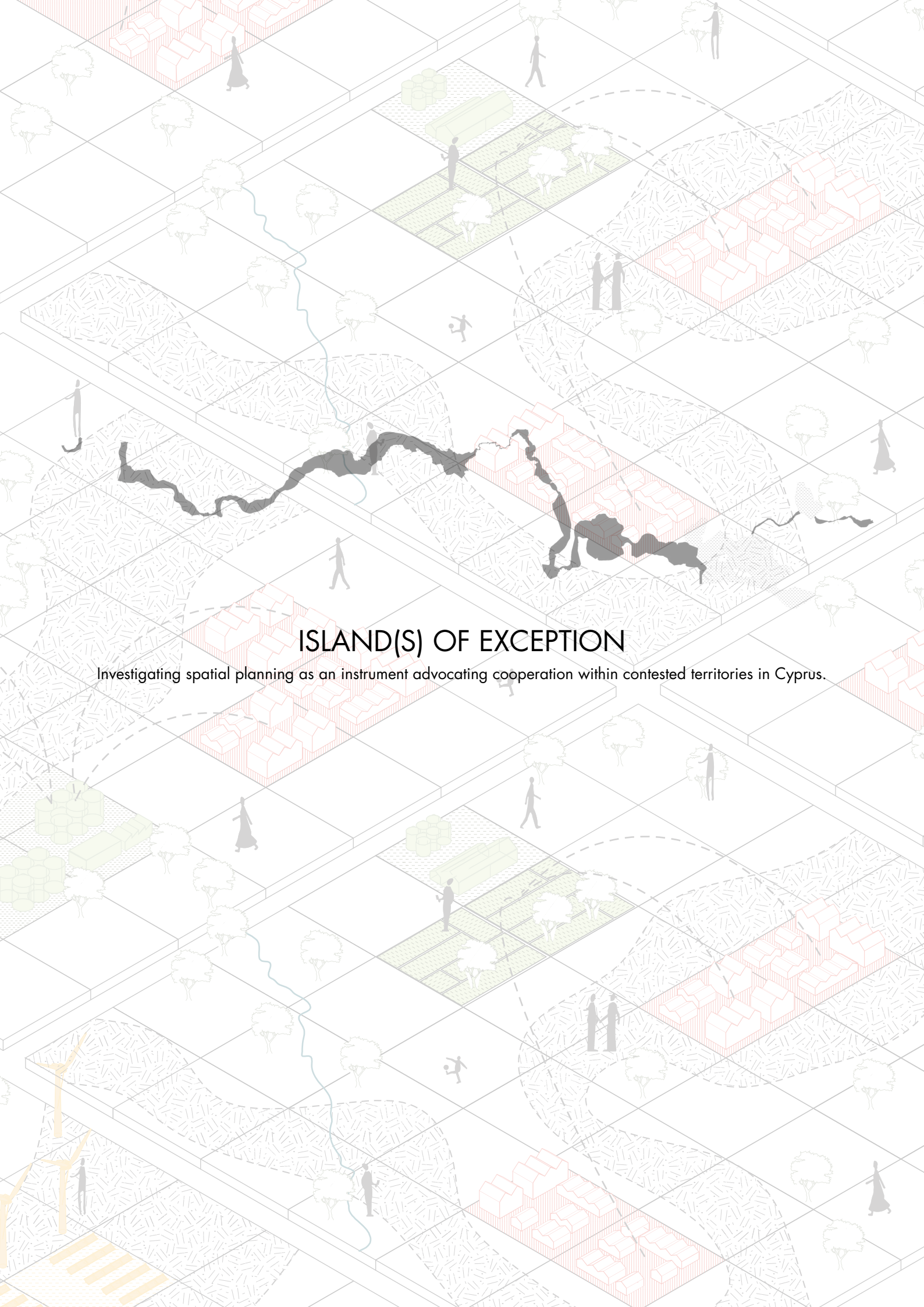


An isometric architectural illustration of a contested territory in Cyprus. The scene is divided into a grid of squares, some of which are filled with red cubes representing buildings. A winding blue line, possibly a river or path, flows through the landscape. Various human figures are scattered throughout, engaged in different activities like walking, running, and standing. There are also stylized trees and green rectangular blocks. A prominent black, irregular shape, resembling a map of Cyprus, is overlaid on the central part of the grid. The overall style is minimalist and conceptual, using a limited color palette of red, green, blue, and black on a light background.

ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

Investigating spatial planning as an instrument advocating cooperation within contested territories in Cyprus.

Island(s) of Exception. Investigating spatial planning as an instrument advocating cooperation within contested territories in Cyprus.

Graduation Thesis
P5 Report

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Delft, Netherlands
July, 2020



ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

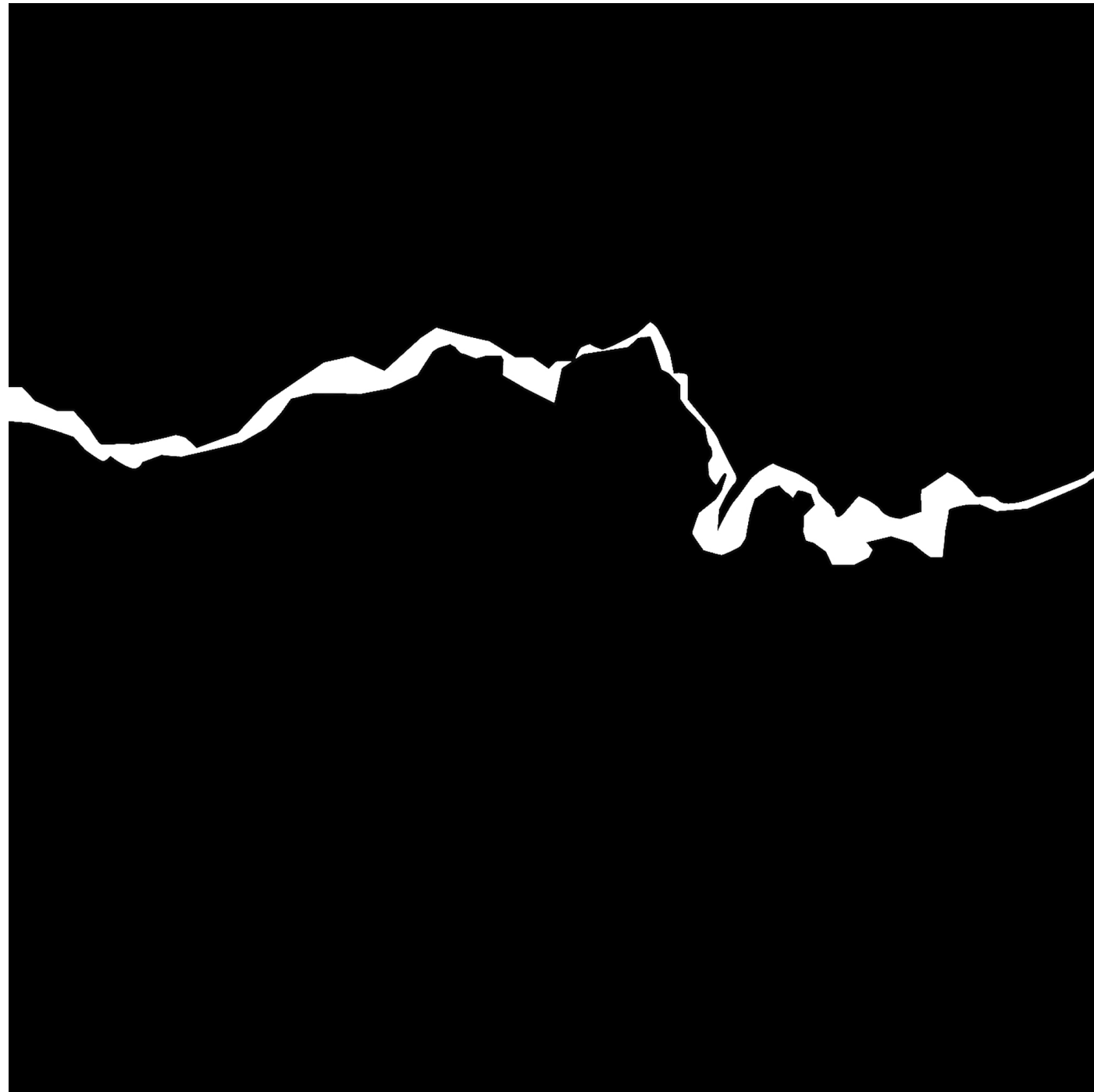
Investigating spatial planning as an instrument advocating cooperation within contested territories in Cyprus.



A B S T R A C T

The scope of this graduation project is the study of two domains, (1) territorialism and territoriality, (2) contested and conflicted environments. These domains are discussed in relation to spatial planning. The project examines the ongoing conflict in Cyprus as the main case study. Particularly, it studies the manifestations of territorialism through analyzing how the border between the two contested territories transformed over time. The outcomes of the territorial division of the island caused by the Turkish invasion in 1974 are examined firstly. Secondly the outcomes of the re-bordering of the green line in 2003 and henceforth are investigated. Results from this analysis, identify a broad variety of existing territories with a different status. Additionally, they demonstrate a lack of effective bi-communal cooperation and planning that is adequate to meet particular environmental challenges. Results also show the potential for more territorial cooperation through different domains, based on the existing socio-spatial conditions. Outcomes of the analysis are used to define new territorial cooperation with responsibilities that are shared across communities, and a more important, mediating role for supra-national authority and an increased focus on environmental challenges. These are used to propose a spatial planning framework for conflict mediation, that will activate sustainable development in Cyprus, addressing the direct and indirect outcomes of the deficiencies of territorialism.

Key Words: territorialism, territoriality, cross-border, contested environments, conflict, co-operation, spatial planning, Cyprus



Abstract illustration of the buffer-zone | Illustrated by the author

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1 INTRODUCTION

I N T R O D U C T I O N

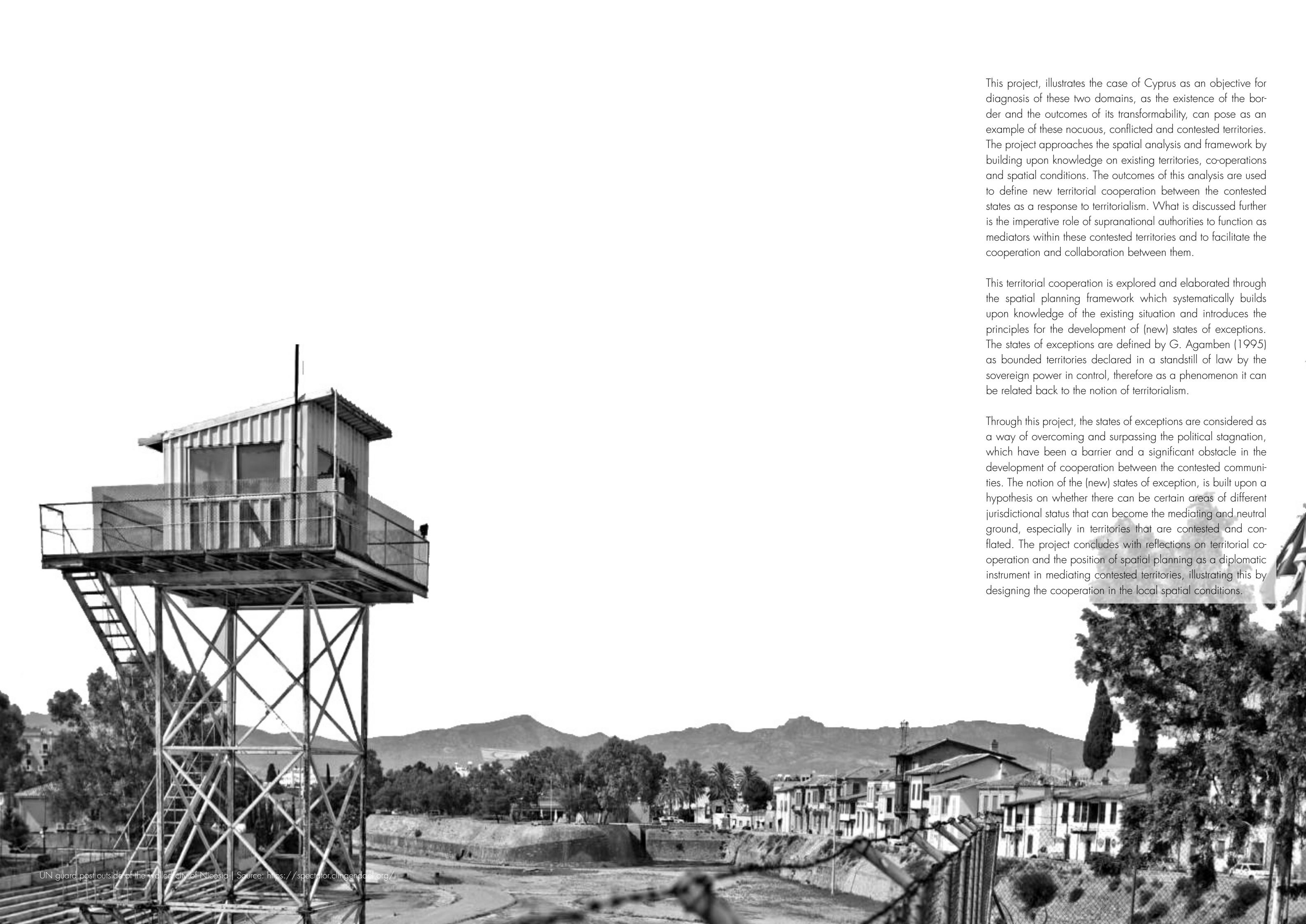
This graduation project, focuses on investigating and emphasizing the mediating role of spatial planning in conflicted and contested territories, endorsed by the territorialism approach. Through the case study of Cyprus and the dispute between the two nation states, the project examines the development of spatial planning on the island, which is thoroughly linked with the territorial and socio-political changes and their physical representation in space, through the establishment and transfiguration of the border. Hence, the project is addressing two significant domains of theorization, such as (1) territorialism and territoriality and (2) contested and conflicted environments, aiming to interrelate them.

The notion of borders and their unstable and adaptable nature, have been a pressing topic of research and an object of theorization through different sciences. Through this, the definition of borders has shifted and it is no longer simply understood as lines on maps (Chris Rumfort, 2006) but as a much more complex notion. These "simple lines on maps", based on Puer (2019) are the outcomes of social and political territorial construction. Meaning that their historical, geographical and economic characteristics were instrumentalized to bind together these spaces, which later in this project will be defined as territories.

Beyond understanding these notions of borders and territories, understanding the notion of territorialism and its deficiencies, is equally, essential. Territorialism, which is connected to national sovereignty and the exercise of control over a bounded space, can be observed prominently in conflicted and contested environments where ethnonational affiliation and disputes, have taken spatial form. This predominant observation of the manner of territorialism through cases such these of contested environments with spatial outcomes, can lead to a more comprehensive interpretation of its deficiencies and levels of manifestation.



Image of Nicosia walled city | Source : <http://seoulbiennale.org/> edited by the author



UN guard post outside of the walled city of Nicosia | Source: <https://spectator.clingendael.org/>

This project, illustrates the case of Cyprus as an objective for diagnosis of these two domains, as the existence of the border and the outcomes of its transformability, can pose as an example of these nocuous, conflicted and contested territories. The project approaches the spatial analysis and framework by building upon knowledge on existing territories, co-operations and spatial conditions. The outcomes of this analysis are used to define new territorial cooperation between the contested states as a response to territorialism. What is discussed further is the imperative role of supranational authorities to function as mediators within these contested territories and to facilitate the cooperation and collaboration between them.

This territorial cooperation is explored and elaborated through the spatial planning framework which systematically builds upon knowledge of the existing situation and introduces the principles for the development of (new) states of exceptions. The states of exceptions are defined by G. Agamben (1995) as bounded territories declared in a standstill of law by the sovereign power in control, therefore as a phenomenon it can be related back to the notion of territorialism.

Through this project, the states of exceptions are considered as a way of overcoming and surpassing the political stagnation, which have been a barrier and a significant obstacle in the development of cooperation between the contested communities. The notion of the (new) states of exception, is built upon a hypothesis on whether there can be certain areas of different jurisdictional status that can become the mediating and neutral ground, especially in territories that are contested and conflated. The project concludes with reflections on territorial cooperation and the position of spatial planning as a diplomatic instrument in mediating contested territories, illustrating this by designing the cooperation in the local spatial conditions.

2 PROBLEM FIELD

2.1 THE DEFICIENCIES OF TERRITORIALISM

The notion of borders and their unstable and adaptable nature, have been a pressing topic of research and an object of theorization, stimulated by the increased attention on globalization and cosmopolitanism. According to Rumford (2006), this attention has marked a spatial turn in social sciences in an attempt to rethink space beyond (national) territory. However, the political thinking and action instigating territorialism has been a significant constrain and obstacle in rethinking of space. This notion of territorialism is complex to grasp, therefore, it important to understand first the terms border and territory which are frequently associated with each other.

Territory

The term territory is about the subdivision of geographies (regions and provinces) in relation to different authorities (Faludi, 2018), thus they can be defined as spatial entities, designed as instruments of power for political and administrative authorities to regulate and control (Faludi, 2019). Borders are the spatial boundaries of (sovereign) territory and they are understood and experienced differently by each person. Meaning that “hard” borders are the frontiers of nation-state territories (Rumford, 2006) and they can be recognized by the various security and control systems, while “soft” borders are barely noticeable. These “soft” borders while are bounding entities, in many cases they are encountered as non-boundaries (Rumford, 2006).

Border

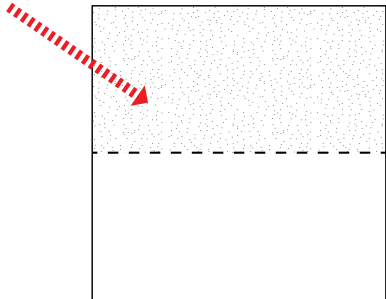
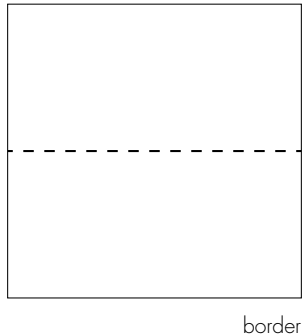
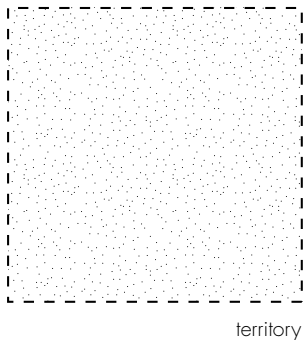
Both, Andreas Faludi (2019) and Chris Rumford (2006), explain that borders should not be simply understood as line on maps but as the physical frontier between nation states, marking the ending of one sovereign territory and beginning of another. However, Rumford (2006), continuous explaining that borders have their own space and have become zones of exchange (people, services, goods), connectivity and security. He emphasizes that the understanding of borders should progress beyond the open versus closed boundary, as they are

experienced differently by each individual, meaning that while for some people the border is observed as an impermeable barrier, for others that is not the case. For instance, European citizens experience the transition between national borders differently than non-Europeans or in the more extreme occasion, in the case of refugees. However, it is important to note the distinction Faludi (2019) makes, that borders signify the changes in the territorial regimes.

Territorialism

The term territorialism, implies to the control of people and resources by controlling a geographical area (Faludi, 2018) which is strongly connected to power and exercise of control over space. Therefore, territorialism can be understood as the exercise of sovereign control over a territory. Andreas Faludi (2019), in his book “The Poverty of Territorialism”, first builds a case for territorialism and then he elaborates on the case against Territorialism and its deficiencies. On the case for territorialism, he connects the notion of the territory with identity. Territorial boundaries, delineate entities which create identity both relating to society and space. Groups of people exist within territorial frames and they recognize their identity, by defining themselves in terms of place, or through shared elements like history, or common ideals (Assche, Teampau, Devlieger & Suci, 2008, Faludi, 2018). For Faludi (2018), the national identity submerged in the 19th century in Europe were nation-building, as he refers, it was built upon constructing a national history, language and culture, as a way to claim independence. Therefore, the notion of identity, has being an instrument of the planning system to unify territories (Faludi, 2018). Faludi (2019) also states that Democracy might be the strongest point in favor of Territorialism. He further explains that administrations which have sovereignty over a territory, are formed and assembled by the vote of people, thus the way they govern is representing their needs. Territorialism, stands for ownership, security and satisfaction (Faludi, 2019).

However, he explains that because these authorities have jurisdiction and responsibility only within their territorial boundaries, they cannot intervene beyond the national borders. Through this notion, Faludi (2019) justifies the case against the manifestations of Territorialism. He asserts this, by addressing the European spatial planning, arguing that it is not reaching its full potential as it is confined within closed territories without challenging and reaching beyond its territorial confines, hence the definition of Territorialism. This notion of Territorialism is endorsed also by Joren Jacobs (2014) who states that spatial planning has been limited by the existing territorial divisions of national boundaries.



The criticism on the notion of Territorialism, is not only about the constrain it poses to the development of spatial planning, but it is mainly about the strong connection it has to nationalism. As it was already mentioned, during the nation-building of territories, originating a national identity, has not only been used an instrument of planning to create unity but is was also exploited as a territorial instrument in order to assert national sovereignty and exercise of control over space.

Nonetheless, when regarding borderlands, this notion of national identity and territorial unity, is conflated. Particularly, this becomes more evident in cross-border regions that are contested as a result of conflict between nation states. Spatial planning in cross-border regions is already complicated due to the fact of the different existing systems and the multiplicity of actors on jurisdictional grounds. However, when these territories are related to conflicted situations, there is an increased complexity that is grounded to sovereignty issues stemming from nationalism and territorialism.

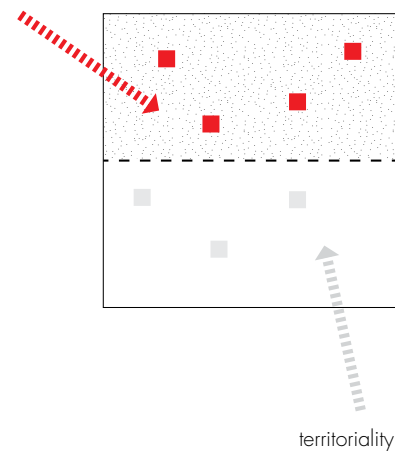
Territoriality

It is important to note, that there is another term related to territorialism, which is territoriality and as Rumford (2006) defines as the spatiality of politics. This comes to term to Faludi's (2019) definition as the act of power. What this means is that, territoriality, is the term that illustrates spatially the exercise of control over a geographical area/territory, therefore, is the physical formation of Territorialism. Thus, territoriality is the spatial manifestation of political decisions and control. In a way, territories are inconceivable without the existence of territoriality. Faludi (2019) explains very clearly, that territoriality becomes more prominent at the border-crossing as the difference between the change of territories and jurisdictions is more distinct. Physical evidence of this change, is the different styles of road, signs, number plates and the non-physical evidence as laws, cultures and languages.

Positive Territoriality

While the notion of Territorialism has a negative ambience, Faludi (2020) argues that borders can have a positive function and territoriality can exist without Territorialism. He supports this notion by giving the example of the case of the migration movement between Habsburg and Ottoman empire during the end of the 17th century. The increased in the migration flow between the two territories, was threatened by an endemic (plague) that was spread during that period. This led to the development of a line of quarantine-stations where people were first checked, and later were granted a pass through the territory. Therefore, these border-stations, despite being territorial symbols, they were also multifunctional and they facilitated and guided the migration flow.

This act of territoriality at the border was needed for the safety and health of the population, however the intention of their existence was not to stop the migration and therefore it was not territorial. This positive insight to the notion of territoriality, highlight that the borders and territories are not permanent entities, with an ontology much more complex and adaptable in different situations. As Rumford (2006) states, borders can be created, shifted and deconstructed by a range of actors. Thus, the ontology of the borders, is not the route of the conflict, but the way the borders are manipulated inclined to nationalism and sovereign control, constitutes the manifestations and deficiencies of territorialism.



2.2 THE NOCUOUS IMPACT OF CONTESTED ENVIRONMENTS

Contested environments, which are the outcomes of conflict and ethno-national affiliation can be the physical field where territorialism is detected and also is manifested. The primal need to exercise control over a territorial space, which is the core understanding of the definition of Territorialism, on the one hand, has been partly responsible for the emergence of the contested environments and on the other hand, it has contributed in their prolongation. As it was discussed before, nation states and their territories are a historic construct (Faludi, 2019) with their national boundaries to be flexible and non-stable. This ever-changing ontology of these, is accentuating the commonality of their reconstruction. Thus, in cases of contested territories it is frequent for the conflict to have an impact on the spatial form leading to the reconstruction of their geographical jurisdictions and their re-organization. However, it is important, first, to define the term of contested environments and the different types which they are formulated and second, to understand how their spatial disposition had an impact in different contexts.

Contested environments in the form of sovereignty issues

Contested environments, are not uncommon phenomenon in the contemporary world, something that is occasionally evident through the urban and social structure. Contested environments appear to have different dimensions and multiple perspectives. As, Frank Gaffikin (2010) states, contested environments are distinguished in two forms of issues. The first one is pluralism issues, which their epicenter is around social disputes and imbalances concerning: class, ethnicity, power and status of rival groups. The second form and the focus of this project is around sovereignty issues, which are similar with the pluralist issues based on certain inequalities, however, they are more connected to territorialism due to ethno-national conflict and state legitimacy.



Contested Environments | Illustrated by the author

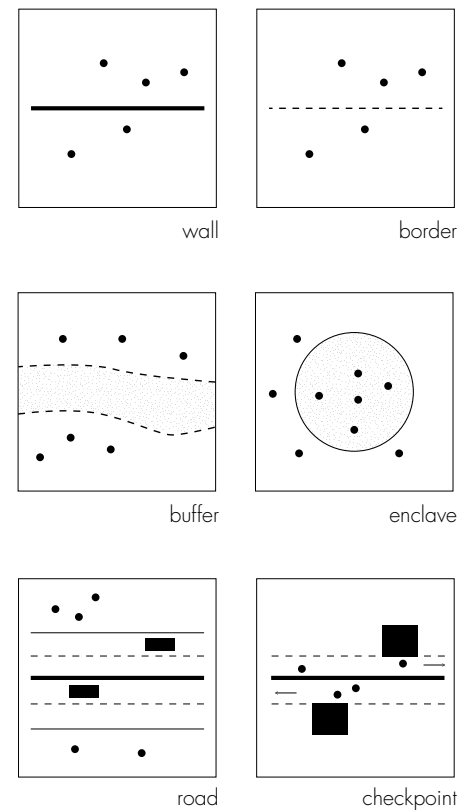
Nevertheless, what distinguishes sovereignty, is the use of ethnicity and sense of citizenship as a territorial approach, establishing a common political commitment that can lead to conflict. Jon Calame and Esther Charlesworth (2012), relates the ethno-national conflict or civil wars, to the thread of identity of certain groups, stating that since the second World War there has been a shift in the global warfare trends from inter- to intrastate conflict. The conflict is intensified and takes a physical form when the local ethnic issues become macro nationalist dispute with violent episodes. The outcome is territorial division or the creation of enclaves. This spatial fragmentation and physical form of the conflict has severe consequences to the society. Conflict, can shape the urban form, but in turn, urban form can shape conflict. Spatial fragmentation takes a physical form with the development of "conflict infrastructure".

Conflict Infrastructure

This type of infrastructure is related to the conflict and the physical evidence it has in space, as it constitutes of physical and territorial barriers like, borders, walls, buffer zones and checkpoints. Based on Calame and Charlesworth (2012), physical partition, is in a way a broken contract between vulnerable ethnic communities and the city authorities. Thus, it is an indicator of failure to provide security. "Conflict infrastructure" address a symptom, but not the problem. This type of infrastructure, dominates the urban landscape as well, as the daily lives of the affected, physically, psychologically and symbolically.

Temporality vs. Permanence

This type of infrastructure is part of the temporary measures in case of conflict, however, based on the key findings of the Center of Urban Conflict Research, of the University of Cambridge (2019), they tend to become permanent having irreversible socio-spatial and economic effects. Conflict infrastructure can lead to more than physical segregation, because it can create severe social and political division in groups that are separated for long time periods. The permanence of these infrastructures and the difficulty of resolving the conflict creates this legacy of the conflict were the younger generation inherit it. The impacts of the conflict can be severe to society, some of which are the loss of life, as well as property, psychological trauma to the citizens, loss of the accessibility to resources and economic decline.



Types of Conflict Infrastructure | Illustrated by the author

Planning in contested environments

Due to the long duration and significant impact of these ethno-national conflicts, spatial planning and urban design have a key role in addressing these spatial divides, in order to activate spatial integration and urban inclusion in the form of cooperation as a cross-border development. As Graffikin and Morrissey (2011) state, planning and policy without a conscious understanding of their impact towards the divide, they can either accentuate the conflict rather than mitigate it. Therefore, it is imperative to reconceptualize planning beyond its confined approach to physical land-use, advocating a new paradigm of sustainable, comprehensive and inclusive planning (Graffikin and Morrissey, 2011).

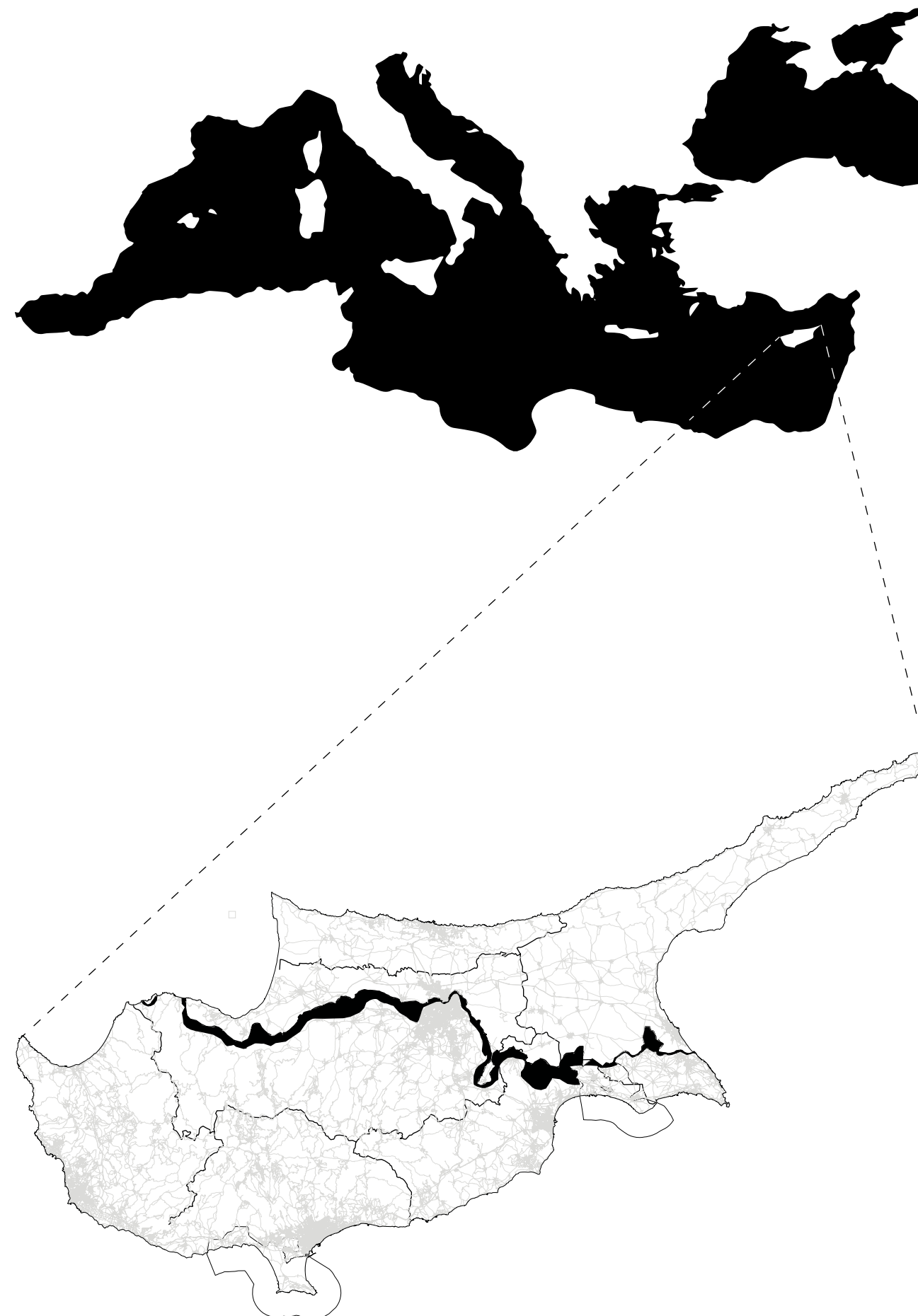


2.3 THE CASE OF CYPRUS

This project examines the case of the Cyprus dispute, as the objective for diagnosis over the two main domains posed in the problem field. The existence of the border and the outcomes, either negative or positive, along with its transformability from a hard border to a more permeable, can pose as examples of the harmful aftermath of conflicted and contested territories, endorsed by territorialism.

In the case of Cyprus, due to the island's location at the maritime crossroads between Africa, Asia and Europe, it has been a strategic position for ruling armies looking to establish themselves in the Mediterranean. Throughout the island's history, the conflicts and the authoritative power of each chronological period has shaped both the spatial and the social structure. Most recent and ongoing conflict, is the territorial division of the island caused by the Turkish invasion in 1974. This has resulted in the social, political, economic and spatial division of the island, to the Turkish Cypriot community in the North and the Greek Cypriot community in the South and the establishment of the border, in this case the buffer-zone. Moreover, the case of Cyprus can pose as an example by investigating these different national territories and areas of different status which are outcome of this political situation. While the buffer-zone is considered as an area of different status, it does not constitute as a different territory, as it is considered part of the national territory of the Republic of Cyprus. The buffer-zone has been granted to the United Nations, as a neutral ground for them to operate and facilitate peace between the two communities.

However, in 1974 was not the first time the conflict between the two communities, took a physical form in space, as it started to manifest during the 60s after the independence of the Cyprus. The case of Cyprus, can be an example of how local ethnic issues can be intensified and lead to conflict when they become macro national disputes, as well as how external powers can influence and aggravate situations based on their territorial agendas. Moreover, it is also an example of how "conflict infrastructure" such as the ethnic enclaves that were



Location of Cyprus in the Mediterranean | Source : based on QGIS, data from <http://www.geofabrik.de/>

created in 1963 in Cyprus for the sense of safety of the vulnerable population, instead of deescalating the conflict, they intensified it, leading to the invasion and to the temporary, now permanent, solution of another “conflict infrastructure”, the buffer zone. The establishment of the buffer zone became the territorial border, dividing the two communities.

This temporary solution of dichotomy has become permanent in the recent history of Cyprus affecting political decisions concerning planning. In recent years, there have been several talks and negotiations from the political authorities of both sides in order to resolve the conflict, with the spatial issue being one of the most important topics of conversation. Planning in Cyprus, is following the territorial division as the two contested nation-states approach spatial planning with separate strategies across the border and with only a few examples of cross-border collaboration, which has spatial form.

Planning in Cyprus was based on a three-tier hierarchy of development plans introduced in 1972 (Urbanguard, 2006). These development plans were known as the “Island plan” which refers to the national territory and the regional distribution of resources and development opportunities. However, after the territorial division on the island due to the Turkish invasion in 1974, the development of the plan was no longer feasible and it was deemed that its publication was no longer necessary, depriving the island’s planning system of a wider national context. Before 1974 the urban development was rising slowly, however this changed rapidly with the inflow of refugees as the aftermath of the invasion. Consequently, there was an absence of planning legislation and an ineffective control system. The development of refugee settlements at the fringes of urban areas, affected further the urban sprawl and accelerated the process of urbanization, leaving an imbalanced relation between the urban and the rural. Ultimately, there was a lack of planning legislation up to 1990, more than 15 years of ineffective development control that has consequences in the spatial development along with several other domains, even till this day.

Therefore, the conflict in Cyprus and the outcomes of a deficient spatial planning system which reflects the territorial division, are inherited to the future generations. However, spatial planning should not be constrained by the past and the history, but also to understand and foresee the common challenges and opportunities of the future based on a collaborative approach between the two communities, cross-border. Hence the border, in this case the buffer zone, should not be viewed as an impermeable, inaccessible boundary and a conundrum, but as a complex transformable system which provides a field of opportunities to build trust and synergy between the two communities.



Collage of the case of Cyprus | Source: Gravure from Corneille Le Bruyn, edited by the author

2.4 PROBLEM STATEMENT

“Territorial cooperation” is one of the pressing goals that the European Union set through the framework of the European Cohesion Policy (Miros, 2018). This policy, aims at a harmonious and sustainable development across the European Union, giving emphasis on cross-border cooperation, building relations across national borders. However, it is argued that spatial planning approaches across the continent are defined by the term territorialism due to the fact that territorial borders and state boundaries have become the spatial boundaries of the planning system. Thus, spatial planning as it is being confined within bounded national territories, is not reaching its full potential as an instrument that could activate spatial integration and co-operation cross-border.

Territorialism, is thoroughly connected with the exercise of sovereign control over a territory, which is something both complex and political, however, it can become even more complex and complicated in situations, where territories experience contestation based on ethnonational affiliation and disputes. These contested environments usually have spatial consequences that can lead to further territorial divide, something that planning has a significant role to address, by either manifesting and prolonging these situations or remediating them. In its negative form, planning can prolong and intensified these situations, having severe consequences socio-economically, but in its positive form, it can also become an instrument of diplomacy in order to retain peace and become a facilitator of integration.

Planning in Cyprus, is an example of the consequences of its negative form, as the use of the “conflict infrastructure” and the establishment of the border has affected the island as it initiated a change in the spatial structure in terms of panning, economy and society. The establishment of the buffer zone, as a border after the invasion of 1974, as well as the re-bordering of the green line during the events of 2003 and 2004, with the checkpoints opening and the accession of Cyprus in the European Union, respectively, were partly outcomes of the deficient planning system that it also have influenced the sub-

sequent approach in development. The partition of the Island, had a significant impact on different domains, something that was affected and shifted again after 2003.

Consequently, spatial planning has not only being confined within territorial boundaries and state borders, but it has been confined within the particularities of the conflicted situation and the nationalistic tendencies. Through this, planning, is neglecting to foresee the current, contemporary and common challenges that both communities face, given the prolonging of the territorial divide. While borders have been perceived as territorial symbols signifying the changing national sovereignties, there needs to be a reconceptualization of their perception, as complex adaptable systems providing a field of spatial opportunities for territorial co-operation, beyond been the subject to territorialism and nationalism.

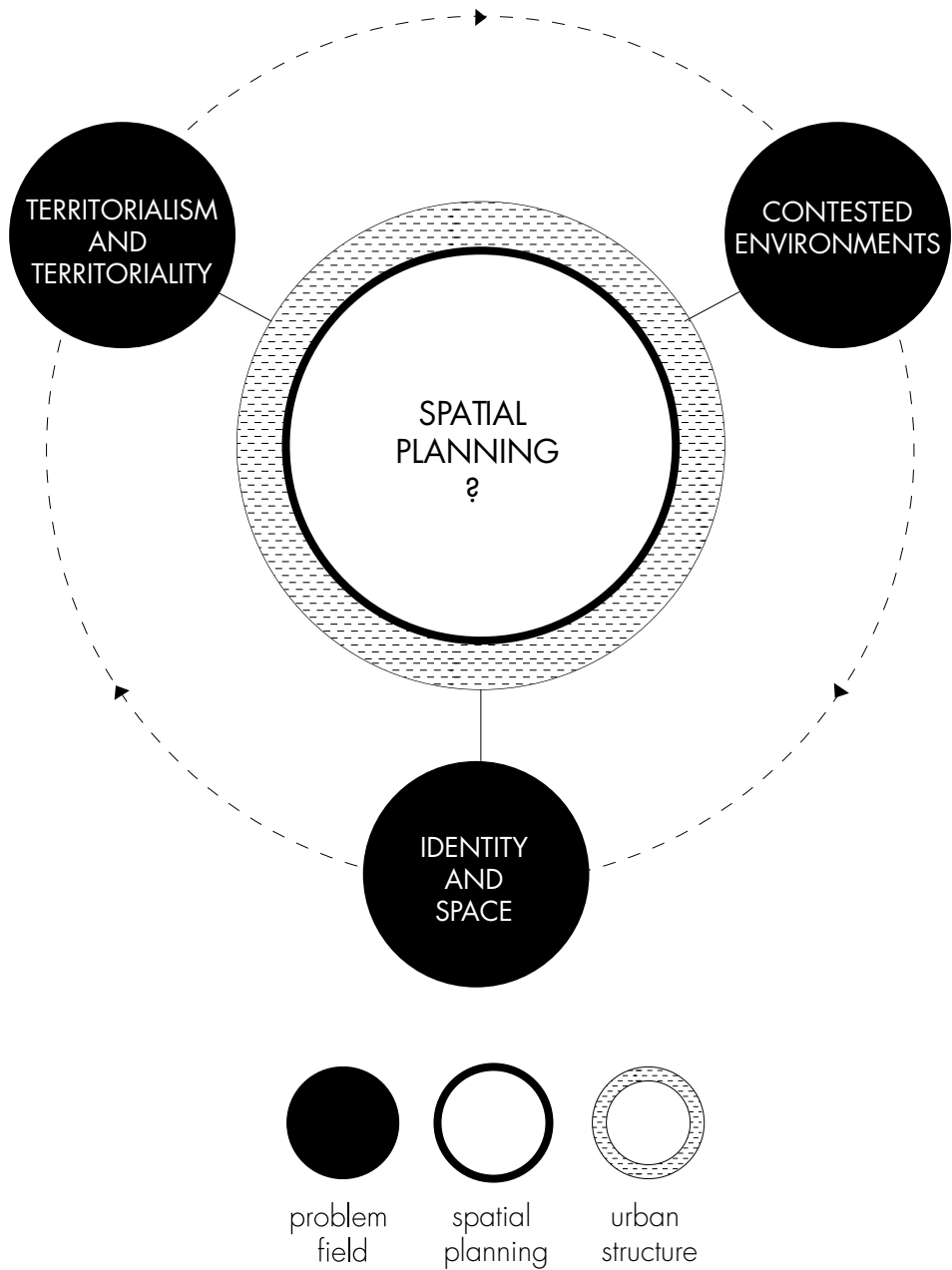


Diagram of problem field | Illustrated by the author

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH AIM

This project aims to relate spatial planning, with three domains of theorization, (1) territorialism and territoriality, (2) contested and conflicted environments and (3) identity and space. Territorialism, can be observed in conflicted and contested environments where sovereign issues, have taken spatial form. Moreover, a reflection of the position of identity in relation to territory and space is pursued.

The case of Cyprus, with the contested territories outcome of the ethnonational conflict in 1974 and the transformability of the border in 2003, is posing as the subjective to observe the levels of manifestation of territorialism and its outcomes (negative or positive) in different domains.

The project builds upon the knowledge of the analysis, on existing territories, co-operations and spatial conditions in order to develop a spatial planning framework for conflict mediation. This framework is used to define new territorial cooperation between the contested territories. The aim of this framework is to create the opportunities for interaction between the two communities, while respecting the different ethnic identities.

By doing this, it is discussing the mediating and facilitating role of supranational authorities, in order to transient the political tensions and territorial conditions when addressing conflict remediation. These supranational authorities, posing as the extranational sovereign, are not motivated over the control of these territories and they are not directly tied to territorialism, thus they can provide a partial and objective governance over the conflicted territories.

Therefore, this framework will facilitate by bridging the territorial divides, inequalities and segregation creating the physical field for synergy and co-operation between the two communities, with an increased focus on the prevailing environmental challenges, activating sustainable development.



Diagram of research aim | Illustrated by the author

3.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

	How can bi-communal cooperation and sustainable development be supported by spatial planning, in order to address the manifestations of territorialism within contested territories in Cyprus?
Context :	Sub-questions:
Analysis	How did the border in Cyprus transform over time and how did these transformations affect spatial development? How did “conflict infrastructure” impact the territorial divide in Cyprus? How are the different territories in Cyprus be defined?
Diagnosis	In what ways territorialism manifest within the contested territories in Cyprus? How can spatial planning strategies contribute to territorial co-operation and sustainable development in the contested territories in Cyprus? How can the transformation of “conflict infrastructure” support territorial cooperation and conflict mediation?
Position	How can spatial planning become an instrument towards conflict mediation?

3.3 METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to acquire more substantial results for the graduation project, there needs to be a cross disciplinary study in combination of the different research approaches, in relevance to each particular stage of the project. To be more specific, the thesis in general will follow the deductive research approach, as it will begin from a general point of view, of studying first the existing bibliography on the domains of, (1) territorialism and territoriality, (2) contested and conflicted environments and (3) identity and space; and then applying the knowledge in a particular situation, in this case, the conflict in Cyprus.

The project aims to criticize the manifestations of territorialism in regards to spatial planning, were contested environments are concerned. Moreover, it aims to address the role of spatial planning as an instrument that will activate integration and inclusion (social, economic, environment) cross-border. In order to conceptualize this a spatial planning framework for conflict mediation is proposed.

The graduation project will be developed in three stages which are, first, the understanding of the problem field, were there will be a description of the issue, second the diagnosis over the topic which will be research oriented in several steps and finally the intended outcomes which are the development of a spatial planning framework for mediation and a more local design illustrating the functional relations.

The first part, which is the problem field consists of the introduction of the said problem and the identification of its parameters. It is important to understand whether there is a lack of knowledge and how this project plans to improve it.

The second part of the project, the diagnosis, is the investigation of the research problem through different lenses. Primary action for this stage is to research and development of a coherent theoretical framework that will facilitate by defining better the problem field, as well as it will introduce the objectives towards the intended research outcome.

This theoretical framework, will be based on a literature review, analyzing theories from bibliography and papers, as well as draw information from lectures given by experts in their respected fields. The research and analysis of the theoretical framework provides the definitions of the theories and concepts in order to guide the research further.

The conceptual framework, constitutes of the interpretation of these theories and concepts that are discussed and searches the synergies between them. Through this, the conceptual framework both recognizes the particularities of the problem field and suggests certain possibilities in order to address them.

Simultaneously, the project introduces the case of Cyprus as an objective for the diagnosis of the questions that were raised in the problem field. A quantitative analysis is contacted in order to collect data and information that will structure and support the research.

The project approaches also the research through a multiscalar spatial analysis which examines the transformation of the border over time within the contested territories. First are examined the outcomes of the territorial division of the island during 1974 and second, outcomes of the re-bordering of the green line in 2003. The outcomes of this research will be mapped and visualize with the purpose to reach reflective conclusions.

Furthermore, since this thesis is addressing sensitive topics, a qualitative analysis is important considering more tangible topics such as politics, motives and different levels of identity. During this step of the diagnosis, a fieldwork research is conducted along with the engagement in interviews with figures and actors with knowledge in different domains of research, in order to provide more clarity through the project development. The intention of these interviews is to record the opinions of these specialists in their respected fields, in order to inform the multilevel research.

Both the multiscalar spatial analysis and the qualitative analysis of the fieldwork, facilitate in order to develop a framework which builds upon knowledge on existing territories, co-operations and spatial and environmental conditions. The outcomes of these are used to define the potential territorial co-operations between the contested nation-states in Cyprus and identify the authoritarian mediators.

The diagnosis, also includes an analysis of the case of Ireland and the Brexit debate, as an example of the “States of exception” defined in the theoretical framework. Regarding the debate about Brexit and the position of Northern Ireland, it is important to take note on the solutions to borders that are discussed in order to retain peace.

Furthermore, in terms of planning, the action of referendum is discussed not as a procedure but how it is contacted in relations to planning and governance, while forming an opinion for planning in terms of justice and democracy.

The final part of the project is dedicated to the outcomes of the research which is the development of the spatial planning framework for conflict mediation that will advocate co-operation in the contested territories in Cyprus and it will strengthen the bi-communal identity, towards activating sustainable development. This framework aims to develop at multiple levels, that goes from territorial/island scale, to the regional/buffer-zone scale and then focuses on the local/community scale. Each scale has a different purpose in the planning framework. The first scale is about conceptualizing the field of opportunities for territorial cooperation in Cyprus, while the second scale is about defining principle and developing strategies to achieve the research aim of the project. Finally, the local scale aims to illustrate the functional relations and infrastructural system of the proposed territorial co-operations. This multiscalar approach is essential when addressing ethno-national conflict and contested territories, as a one-dimensional solution can be limiting.

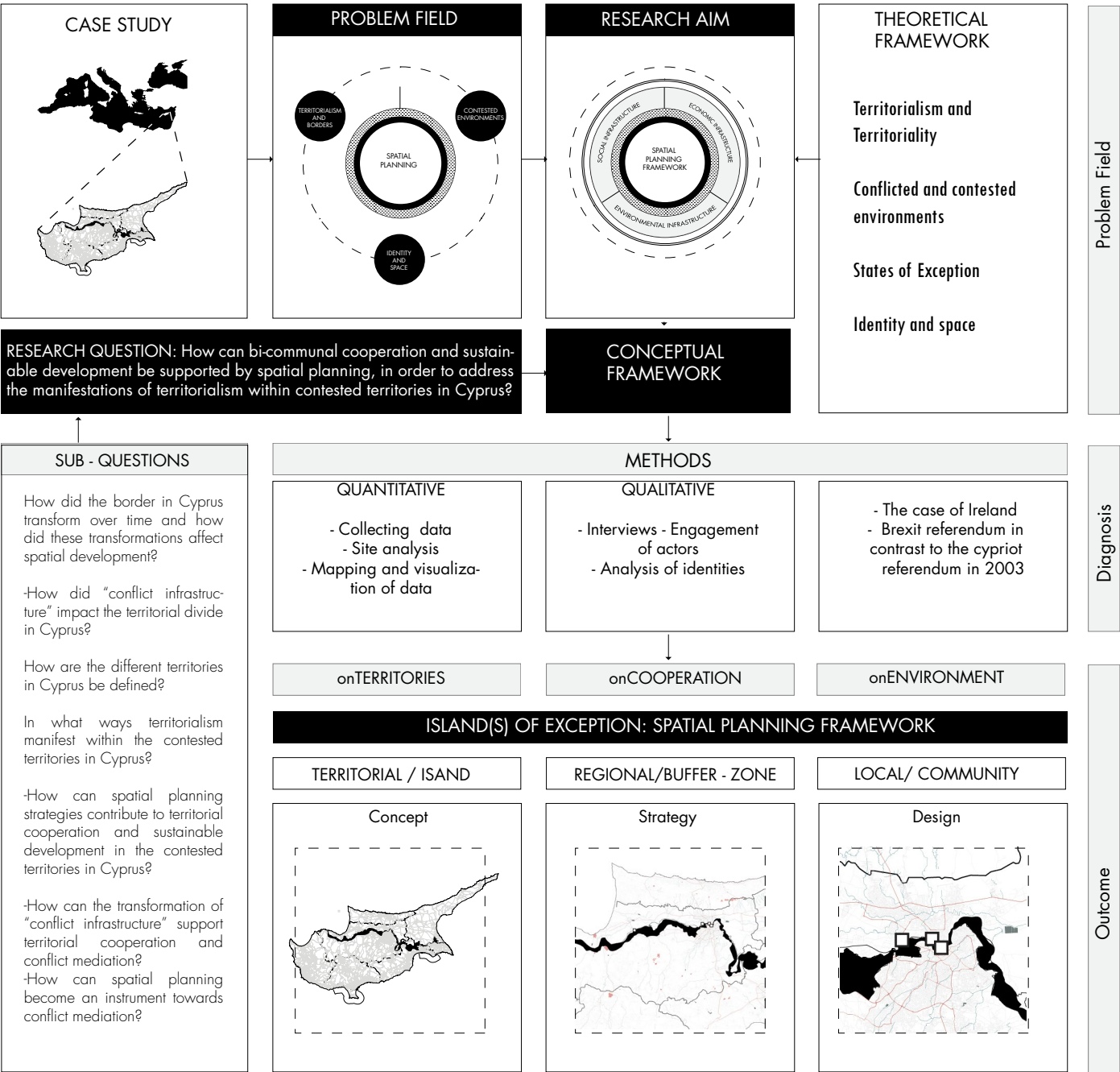


Diagram of methodological framework | Illustrated by the author

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this graduation project, the theoretical framework will facilitate by defining better the problem field and its respective domains of research, as well as it will introduce the objectives towards a final outcome of the project, which is a spatial planning framework and design. This theoretical framework, will be based on a literature review, analyzing theories from both bibliography and papers, as well as videotaped lectures from experts in their respected fields. Thus, the theoretical framework of this project consists the following theory topics:

Theory topics	Context
<i>Territorialism and territoriality</i>	Theoretical notions on territorialism and territorially are used to explain cross-border development across the European Union and the emergence of the spatial planning in the European territory. What is discussed further is the changing ontology of the EU and the transformability of the borders and how territorialism has been affecting spatial planning. Territorialism has been restraining spatial planning through the territorial borders, even though there is an EU goal of territorial cooperation. Finally, the theory of Faludi (2019) about the Neo-medieval alternative as well as the metaphor about "Europe as an archipelago", are discussed and pose as objectives for the project intended outcomes, highlighting the importance of territorial cooperation.
<i>Conflicted and Contested Environments</i>	Through examining these theoretical notions on the topic of conflict and particularly on the topic of contested environments caused by ethno-national disputes, the project aims to define better the terminology that characterizes them. Moreover, the term "conflict infrastructure" is introduced and analyzed further as an important aspect and key terminology for the subsequent development of the project. Finally, the role of planning is discussed, concerning conflict remediation and as an instrument of advocacy in polarizing situations.
<i>States of Exception</i>	This part of the theoretical framework examines the theory by Giorgio Agamben (1995, 2005) "States of Exception" which is part of the juridico - political sphere. Specifically, in this project the notions are used to understand this complex terminology and relate it to the terms of territorialism, as defined by Andreas Faludi and the domain of the problem field about the contested environments. Finally, the "States of Exception" are discussed in relevance to their contextualization in the case of Cyprus by identifying the particularities of the different conflicted territories and areas of different status.
<i>Identity and space</i>	Identity and the sense of belonging within a space is linked with the previous topic of theory, on territorialism, as well as with the conflicted environments. Through analyzing this topic, the aim is first to understand that the thread of identity of a certain group of the population, constitutes the reason that can eventually lead to conflict and spatial fragmentation. Therefore, the first step is clarifying the position of these notions in the problem field. Additionally, identity can be also part of the solution, hence, this theoretical analysis recognizes the role of a re-defined identity in reunifying space and restoring socio spatial justice.

4.1 TERRITORIALISM AND TERRITORIALITY

European Union consists of different member states, increasing the integration of the European continent as more countries are becoming members. As Faludi (2016) states, there are different European institutions like, the European Economic Area, Schengen and the euro-zone, that their borders overlap. This overlapping of different institutions, highlight the adaptable and transformable nature of borders, that are re-defined by the integrating territories.

Through this territorial integration, there is an increased emphasis for cross-border cooperation, something that is institutionalized and reflected with the framework of the European Cohesion Policy (Tailon, 2018). This cohesion policy, aims at a harmonious development across the EU, addressing issues such as economic development, environmental sustainability and vulnerable social groups. Through this policy, the European territory, is considered as a whole and the borders are no longer regarded as lines of separation. This means that both external and internal borders of the EU territory, become areas of integration through cross-border collaboration (Faludi, 2018).

Because of this, cross-border development and spatial planning has been a pressing topic of discussion within the European Union. Spatial planning, which has emerged in the beginning of the 20th century, is an approach to managing the spatial implications of development. Particularly, spatial planning is the approach that provides the dimension to integrate a range of sectoral plans and activities while simultaneously supporting sustainable development (Allmendinger and Haughton, 2010). However, because of the changing and nature of the borders, spatial planning system has been constantly challenged.

Both Faludi (2018) and Jacobs (2014), argue that European spatial planning is not reaching its full potential, as it is confined by closed territories without reaching beyond or challenging its territorial confines. From observing how these territorial

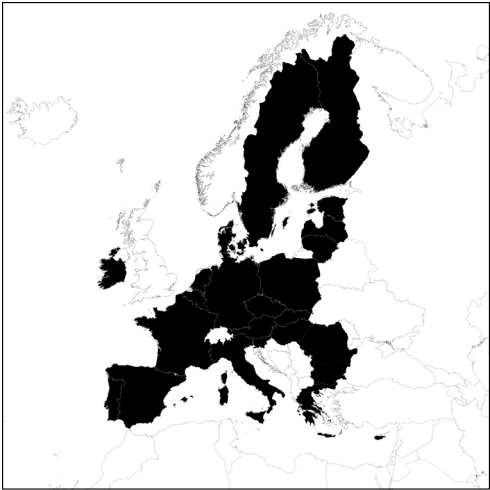


Figure: map of European Union

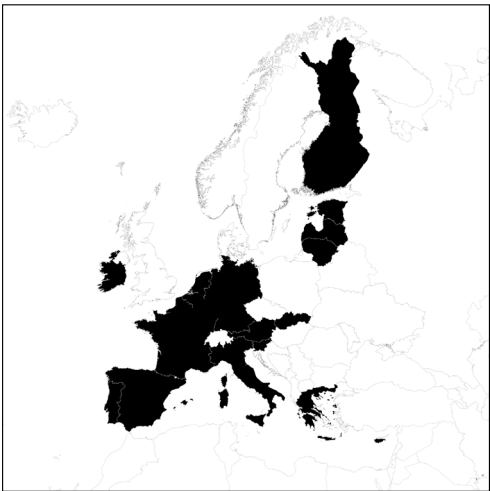


Figure: map of euro zone

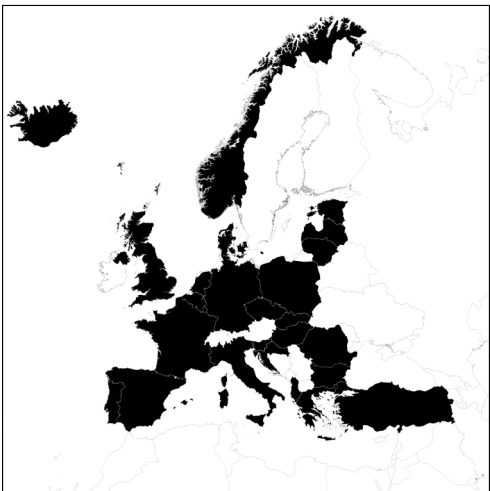
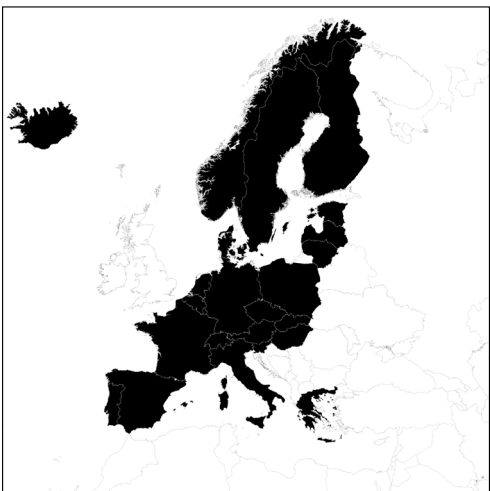


Figure: map of NATO



confinements impede cooperation, Faludi (2018) derives his notions on territorialism. This notion is endorsed also by Jacobs (2014) who states that spatial planning has been limited by the existing territorial divisions of nation boundaries. Thus, while the ontology of the borders has changed through the transformative nature of the European Union, the way of approaching spatial planning has not evolved in the same way, as it has been confined by state boundaries.

In his theoretical reflection on a Neo-medieval alternative, Faludi (2018), criticizes the territorialism approach of planning in Europe. He builds upon the notion of a New-medieval Empire, that perceives space as a comprising of overlapping and intersecting areas, with shifting constellations and “soft” boundaries that are not perceived through the lenses of territorialism Faludi (2018).

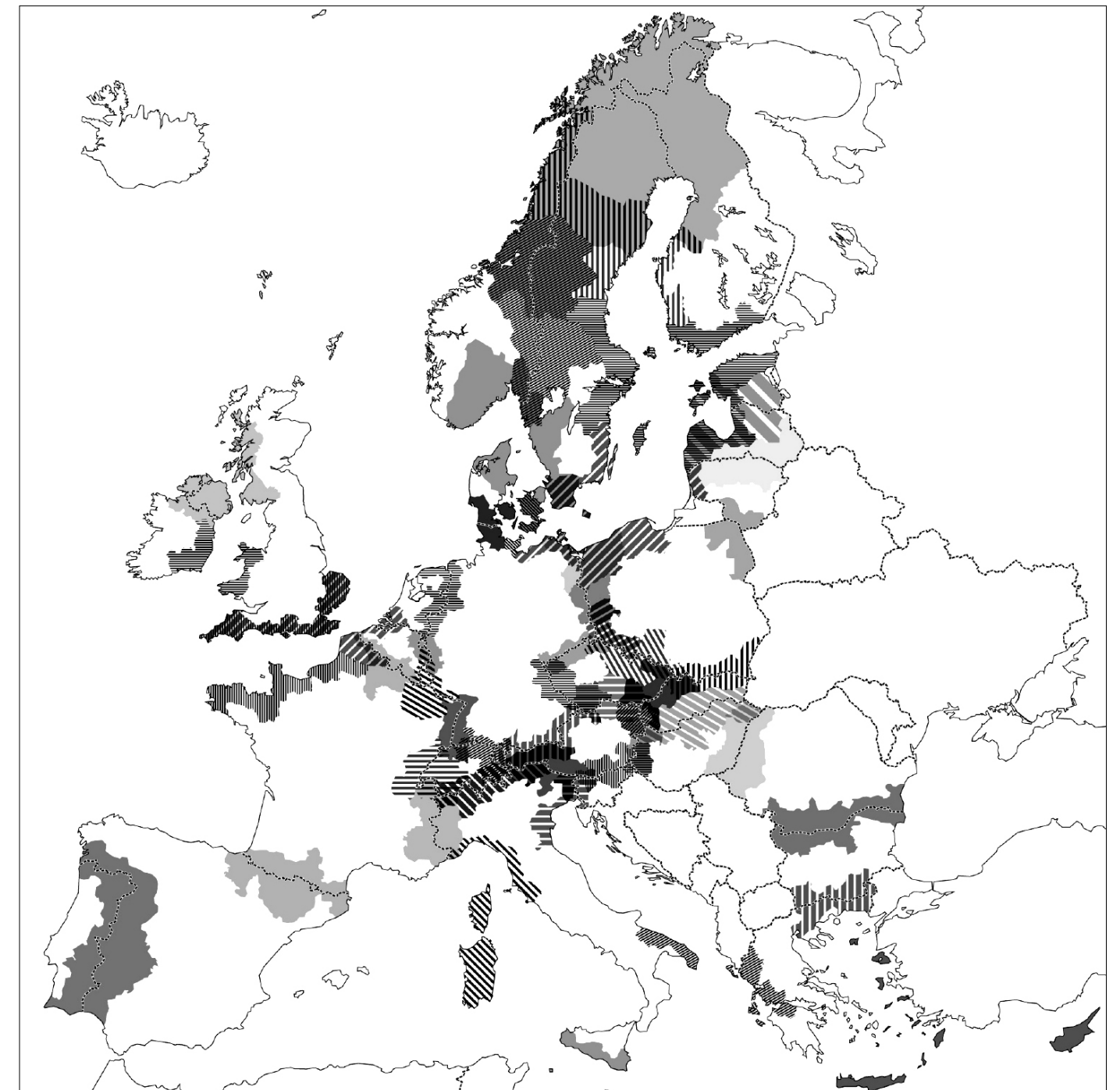
Similarly, Sennett (2019) compares two kinds of systems, one closed and the other one open. Even though he is comparing them in reference to the public realm it can also be seen from the perspective of planning in borderlands. He describes the closed system, as a harmonious equilibrium and the open system as an unstable evolution. However, what he argues is that, through this harmony the closed system has paralyzed urbanism, while the open system might have given it freedom. This “unstable evolution” that Sennett (2019) refers, and the “permanent disorderliness” that Faludi (2018) expresses, expands the freedom of imagination and the ability of the planning system to adapt to the shifting shape of Europe.

These notions imply that borders as an ontology are unstable and constantly transformed. Due to this, the ontology of the borders can be compared to the open system, which constantly evolves and has no permanent form. Based on Rumford (2006), borders and so their re-bordering can be created, shifted and deconstructed by a range of actors. This is evident by the constantly changing form of the external borders of the EU, as a result of the enlargement of Europe. Rumford states that borders are not to be conceived anymore as only the edges of territory, but also as support of the development of spaces of social relations and thus individual identity

However, this particular aspect of identity is what Golubovi (2010) criticizes in the European Union model. The EU has some particular standards and norms that the member countries are bound to follow. However, these standards are not properly representing all the members, which have different economies, social structure and planning systems. On these grounds, the Golubovi (2010) criticizes not only the planning system but also the core of the model of the European Union where she calls for fundamental re-evaluation

A similar fundamental critique is embedded in Faludi’s (2018) metaphor where he compares the European Union, or more particularly Europe, as an Archipelago referring to its fluid form, where the states are the islands and the sea represents the overlapping of functional relations as well as the field of opportunities. Continuing with this rationale, islands must interact with the sea and explore other opportunities in order for them to prosper. If they are bounded by their territories the islands will not succeed or survive. Through this point he emphasizes a need for spatial planning that is oriented towards the adaptations of interrelations and the development of collaborative spatial visions.

When seen through the lenses of the above theoretical notions, borders are not only dividing individual states, but also starting points of cross-border co-operation through spatial planning as their embedded in society (Jacobs, 2014). This complexity of characterizing the border areas, of overlappings and interrelations between states and actors, is the very reason why as an entity it can challenge the territorialism approach and state system, as borderlands do not fit in their ordinary molds (Faludi, 2018). Moreover, as borders are not only the physical limits of a territory and they are also defined as places of societal interactions and political realities. Spatial planning should adopt a more diplomatic and advocacy role when approaching borders, especially in cases of conflicted and contested territories such as Cyprus. Planning should take a proactive role in collaboration with public and civic agencies in order to activate co-operation and socio-spatial integration through collective action.



Cross-border programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective (2007-2013)
Source: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/atlas2007/eu/crossborder/index_en.htm

4.2 CONFLICTED AND CONTESTED ENVIRONMENTS

Notions on territorialism and cross-border planning emphasize on a need to perceive borders as expressions of interrelations between nations. These notions gain importance in the context of contested environments and particularly the ones that are connected to ethnonational conflict and state legitimacy, around issues of pluralism and sovereignty. While most situations experience contestations about equity with regard to class, gender, age and ethnicity, these are superimposed upon the fundamental dispute about ethnonational affiliation (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010).

CinC (2019) research of the University of Cambridge, identifies that conflicts that are related to ethno-national disputes become a state of normality for some people due to its longevity, stressing that regardless of any political solution, if a long term vision is not developed, then the resolution of the conflict will not succeed. The longevity of conflict has substantial physical, social, economic and political consequences

Graffikin and Morrissey (2006), identifies four frameworks of analyzing contested environments. The first, is the political framework which refers to the basis of legitimacy addressing governance and democratic tools for securing consensus. The second, is the economic framework which examines inequalities of class and power, while the third, the cultural framework emphasizes on the ways rival ethnic groups antagonize each other on the claims of their differentiated traditions and norms. Finally, the fourth, is the spatial framework which address to the relational geographies that attend the conflict.

Spatial planning has a central role in conflict remediation, since the conflict is very much related to space and territory, thus planning is the main instrument for the social shaping of space (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010). Conflict can shape the urban structure but in return the urban structure can shape the conflict. Thus, the manipulation and planning of space, can either prolong the socio-spatial segregation and conflict or it can activate urban integration and remediate the

situation. Planning, can be an advocacy instrument to remediate the conflict, however, it can also become a political tool to express the sovereignty over a territory.

For Calami and Charlsworth (2012) the process of spatial partition is rational, predictable and patterned. Even though the process is very rational, it neglects to foresee the irreversible and severe consequences in the long term. As was discussed in the chapter of the problem field, the conflict takes a physical form in the term of conflict “infrastructure” which are physical barriers. These separation structures have a role in controlling the movement and restricting passage, thus, their used as primary weapons during civilian conflict (Pullan, 2004). This type of infrastructure, dominates the urban landscape as well, as the daily lives of the affected, physically, psychologically and symbolically. Relating this back to Calami and Charlsworth (2012), this rational design decision of lines drawn on maps, they become walls and these walls govern behaviors, as well as the course of conflict.

Despite the fact that this “conflict infrastructure” is been criticized about the way it intensifies the conflicted situation, it does not cease to be and insurance for collective security over the thread of identity of certain groups. Therefore, this physical partition, is an indicator of the failure of the governing authorities to provide security to vulnerable ethnic groups (Calami and Charlsworth, 2012). Moreover, it is observed that political bodies, often have a pivotal role in the instigation and prolongation of interethnic tensions, something that Cyprus and its constitution can be an example of.

In order to remediate and transform the conflict, symbiosis and interaction are fundamental. This means that shared spaces and the way people interact in space in the context of urban political economies, labor markets, city governance, planning, education and health, have a key role in the conflict transformation (CinC, 2019). Therefore, in these situations of conflict and territorial divide, a spatial planning system needs to be established, challenging the territorial claims, through community requirements in relations to economic, social, educational and environmental functions (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010). Furthermore, there needs to be a coherent collaboration between public and civic agencies in order to facilitate the transition towards spatial integration and inclusion. As Graffikin and Morrissey (2006), state, the urban structure can be at once both diverse and cohesive.

4.3 STATE OF EXCEPTION

Conclusions from previous sections stress a need to perceive territories, borders and conflict infrastructures as spatial expressions of interrelations that can be transformed. These notions imply a need to consider authority over space in more depth. The theory concerning "State of Exception" by Giorgio Agamben (1995, 2005) allows for a transformative perception of such authority as it argues that sovereign power can only exist through the power to define exceptions. Agamben's intention is to theorize the phenomenon of the States of Exception, contextualizing it in the course of the events of the 20th century, trying to establish theoretically the relation of sovereign power in the juridico-political space. He discusses this theory building upon the existing bibliography of his predecessors and particularly, based on the work of Michael Foucault and Carl Schmitt (Politische Theologie, 1922).

For Schmitt (1922), the exception is an element in law that transcends positive law from its suspension, and the sovereign is who decides on the state of exception. Therefore, he concludes that the sovereign power is at the same time inside and outside the juridical order, with the sovereign having the legal power to suspend law. Building upon this, Agamben (2005), discusses the paradox of the sovereign declaring the exception, but also within the exception where there is the suspension of law, thus the loss control and juridical power from the sovereign in the space that was declared as exception. This need for exceptional measures, he associates with periods of political unrest and crisis, explaining that the state of exception while is a juridical order it cannot be understood in legal terms (Agamben, 2005).

However, while his predecessors understood the existence of the states of exception only under dictator or totalitarian states, Agamben (2005) argues, that it is actually an act of democracy. Particularly, he states that "the state of exception is not defined as a fullness of powers, a pleromatic state of law, as in the dictatorial model, but as a kenomatic state, an emptiness and standstill of the law." Meaning that in a dictatorial model

the sovereign collects all forms of power, however, in the model of the states of exception, the sovereign suspends the right it has any form of power, therefore declaring suspending the right it has to apply the law.

The state of exception from a theoretical framework, takes a spatial form when Agamben makes the connection with the "camp" referring to the Nazi concentration camps. For Agamben (1995), the camp is a prime example of a state of exception, as it is an area outside of the normal juridical order. The temporary suspension of the juridical order within the camp has led to a new spatial arrangement, becoming a hybrid of law. While the example of the concentration camp can be controversial, this rationale of the camp as a state of exception can be attributed also to the development of refugee camps. As Agamben (1995) states, the figure of the refugee is hard to define politically as it is a person "forced" outside of their country of citizenship, thus the refugee camps are areas where these people are placed (Mah, K. W., & Rivers, P. L., 2016). These camps that operate under a different state of law, disconnected to the outside and they can be conceptualized as enclaves representing a utopian island within the context of dystopian conditions (Mah, K. W., & Rivers, P. L., 2016). Therefore, what can be understood from the example of the refugee camps is that these territories, of states of exception, have no legal standing and they are under a different juridical status. Most importantly, these territories, have a dedicated purpose to protect and integrate the displaced population, who are the victims of detrimental political conditions.

This theory of the state of exception, can be related back to the theory developed by Andreas Faludi about the existence of territorialism. As it was previously stated, territorialism is the exercise of control from a sovereign power on a bounded territory. In the case of the states of exception, the sovereign power decides to suspend its control over a space of their territory. This standstill of law does not necessarily mean anomy, as it can mean the exercise of law by a different authority, who facilitates over a common cause, like the protection of the refugee rights within the camps. This authority should be supranational, so it is not affected by the political conditions with the sole purpose to achieve a socio-spatial equilibrium.

In the case of Cyprus, the existence of the buffer zone can be an example of the state of exception, as it was declared as an area of different status by the national sovereign power, and it is operated under the protection of the United Nations. However, what can be observed is the paradox of the sovereign declaring the exception as it is not always accepted for various reasons, as it is a matter of different perspective and political motive. To be more specific, the Republic of Cyprus could consider the north occupied territory as a state of exception, since

its juridical power over it is suspended. However, for the Turkish Cypriot community who were self-declared independent it is a state of normality as they considered it their own territory. Moreover, the whole island of Cyprus, which in 1960 was a considered as the territory of the Republic of Cyprus in its entirety, can be considered as a state of exception because it facilitates under exceptional circumstances as a divided nation. Therefore, the State of Exception has not a strict definition, as it can be presumed differently by the observer in different circumstances.

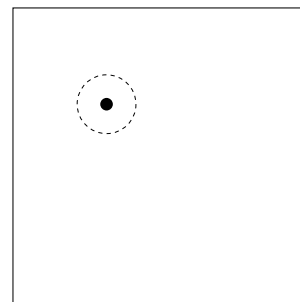
4.4 IDENTITY AND SPACE

Identity as a notion is complex in order to comprehend and it manifests itself on many levels, one of which is place. Place is defined as a geographical space that it acquired its meaning from a person's interaction with space and it particularly derives from the phenomenology that it is called "genius loci" which means spirit of place, or sense of place (Hauge A., 2007). This sense of place that is related with the notion of identity, can be also related to space and particularly to the concept of belonging within a confined territory.

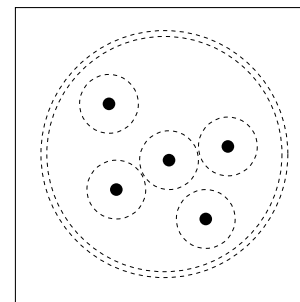
Identity can be defined as individualistic or as a collective notion. Individual identity has more to do with the personality and self-definition. Regarding, collective identity, while it can have different definitions, when is related to space it is defined by the territorial frames of place through shared and common elements by a group of people (Assche, Teampau, Devlieger & Suciu, 2008, Faludi, 2018). Identity might be defined by the sense of place, but place can also define identity as a social entity or providing sense of belong within a group (Hauge A., 2007). This can be related to Golubovic's (2010) reference to collective identity which demands a strict adaptation of individual to habits/customs, symbols and values of a particular tradition.

While this notion of collective identity is relevant for the situation within territorial state boundaries, when addressing cross-border regions, this strict consolidation to a place's norms can be conflated. As Gupta and Ferguson (1992) state, this assumed isomorphism of space, place, and culture results in some significant problems, such as the question of who inhabits the border, their ethnic loyalty and the notion of national belonging. Smith, defines that national identity is based on ethnic belonging which promotes national mythologies and creates collective sentiments about common ancestry, and territories (Golubovic, 2010). However, identity, is perceived differently at the border regions as it is were hybrid cultures and identities are manifested. This instability and challenge to the aspects of social existence can lead to the crisis of identity,

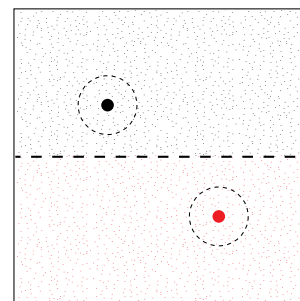
individual identity



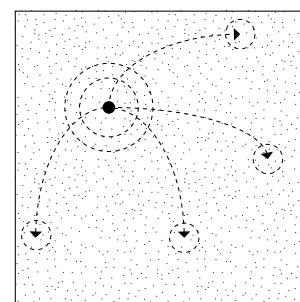
collective identity



national identity



identity in place



which is accelerate by the "New World Order" and the model of globalization (Golubovic, 2010), as an aspect of identity is threatened.

As it was previously discussed in the chapter of the problem field, the notion of identity, and hence, the thread of it, as well as the sense of space are connected with both the topic of territorialism and territoriality as well as with the topic of contested territories. Regarding territorialism and cross-border planning, national identity is confined within the safety of state boundaries, while in the borderland regions this has become more consolidated. Similarly, regarding contested territories, the thread of the identity of a vulnerable group of population is what leads people to confine in the safety of territorial enclaves. While territorial boundaries influence the conflict, they are also places where the vulnerable group feel safety, thus instead of extinguishing them, there should be a new type of model that provides both integration and security.

Faludi (2018), attributes the sense of belonging bounding people in a space, to the sense of ownership but also to their acceptance to their obligations. Thus, he believes that territorialism is territorial, meaning that territorialism becomes the frame for social contact which forms the precondition for democracy. This notion on the relation between territoriality and democracy is shared by Sennet (1998), who gives a definition to democracy based on Aristotle's notion in the Politics, which he defines as the consideration of other people's opposing views, addressing different identities through a diverse and complex system. The importance of interactions and social contact, is something that both Sennett and Faludi express. In situations like cross-border regions where nation-states are territorially separated, this interaction is not feasible, therefore not democratic. Relating this back to the comparison of the two systems of Sennet (2019), the closed and the open system of the public realm, the homogeneity of the closed system is what is paralyzing the planning processes, while the diversity of the unstable and unexpected it what expands the freedom of imagination and the adaptability of the planning system.

Therefore, social contact and acceptance, through equity, diversity and participation, are the basic principle for Fainstein (2010) What she distinguishes is that while diversity is important, occasionally people cannot co-exist peacefully because of the political circumstances. Hence, when addressing conflict remediation in contested territories, there should be a consideration of defining new territories that will advocate this diversity and social interactions, activating co-operation giving the physical field for different groups to interact without comprising their boundaries and safety. The states of exception can be the paradigm for these collaborative territorial environments, as they should advocate interaction through different groups, respecting the different identities but also, they should provide safety through the auspices of a supranational authority.

4.5 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Through, the coherent development of a theoretical framework, the project aims to create a conceptual framework which first, investigates the variables presented in the problem field and understand how their connected in relevance to spatial planning and second, elaborates on a suggested approach that that will activate spatial integration and inclusion of cross-border regions and contested environments.

As it was illustrated in the problem field, the three topics discussed in relations to spatial planning are: territorialism and territoriality, conflicted or contested environments and identity and space. It is evident that the first two topics are connected with the notion of identity and ethnonationalism which are part of what is causing the manifestation of territorial borders and conflicted environments. To be more specific, in the first case, identity, has being an instrument of the planning system to unify territories, constructing a common national history, language and culture. In the case of conflicted and contested environment, the thread of identity and particularly the thread of ethnic identity of specific vulnerable groups of the population, is the initial cause of territorial division and socio-spatial segregation, materialized in space through the term "conflict infrastructure".

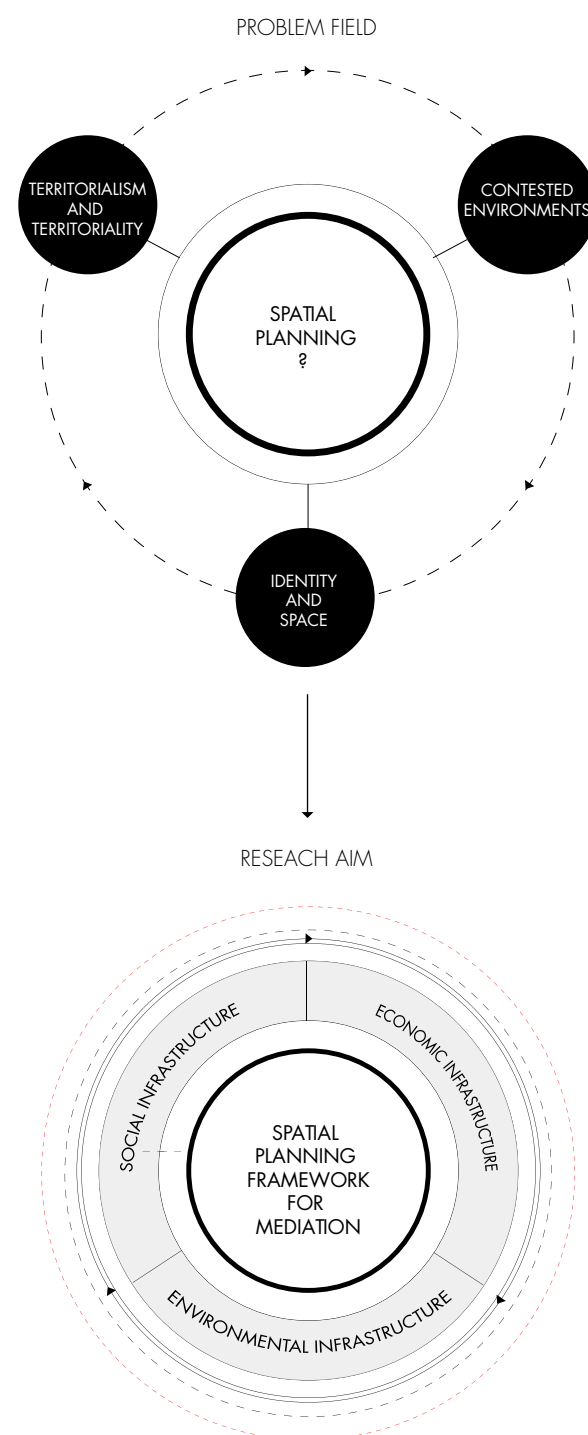
Through the "conflict infrastructure" and the establishment of borders it can lead to spatial fragmentation and social segregation. However, infrastructure, through a collective and collaborative way of planning, it can activate spatial integration and social inclusion. Therefore, the first hypothesis that the graduation thesis is based on, is that the spatial planning system can shape the urban structure, but in turn, urban structure can shape the spatial system. Thus, it is important to note that planning can be an instrument that can divide but also a catalyst towards an inclusive urban ideal.

Similarly, identity, and to be more specific the thread of identity is what initiates these conflicting situations, but it also can have a key role in reunifying space and restoring socio-spatial justice. What is important to note is that in these situations

of cross-border regions that have the additional complexity of national contentment, a collaborative approach in planning and sustainable development are fundamental. Furthermore, in regards to the topic of identity, it is important to be respectful towards the individual identities but also activate a shift towards a collective hybrid identity that will strengthen the new relations cross-border as well as, the redefined common planning system.

Furthermore, through the theoretical framework and literature review, the project takes inspiration mainly in two theories, the first one is the metaphor by Andreas Faludi (2018), "Europe as an archipelago" and the second one is the concept "States of Exception" discussed by Giorgio Agamben (1995, 2005). Hence, the notion of the "Island(s) of Exception", which is also the title of the project, develops. By connecting these two theories, the project aims to reflect on whether there can be a positive notion to territorialism and deliberate on defining new territorial cross-border co-operations as states of exception. Faludi (2020), mentions that territoriality can exist without territorialism giving the example of the border control during a pandemic. Thus, building upon this notion, there could be states of exception that they are defined in territorial borders but they are not a subject to territorialism.

Subsequently, recognizing these particularities and contradictions, the project introduces a the "Island(s) of Exception" as the spatial planning framework that builds upon knowledge on existing territories, co-operations and spatial conditions. Through this, new territorial co-operations are defined between the contested territories, sharing responsibilities between the two communities. Moreover, in regards to the aspect of vulnerability of the different groups, there should be a supranational authority, that should function as the mediator, facilitating co-operation and providing safety. The imperative role of these supranational authorities should not be affected by the political conditions as their purpose should be to achieve a socio-spatial equilibrium.



Diagrams explaining problem field and research aim| Illustrated by the author

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

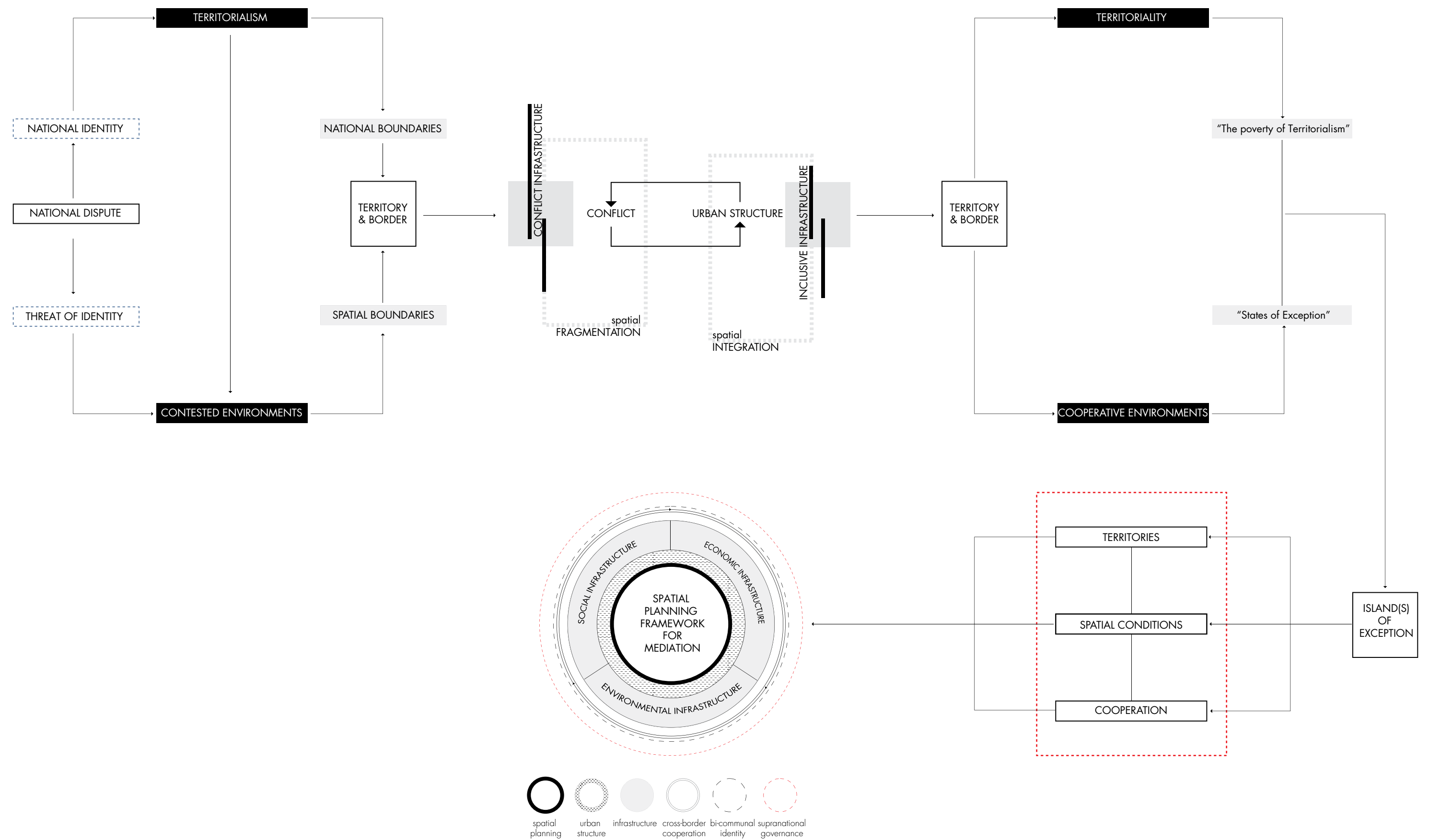


Diagram of conceptual framework| Illustrated by the author

5 ANALYSIS

5.1 STATES OF EXCEPTION THE CASE OF IRELAND AND THE BREXIT DEBATE

The Irish-British border, likewise with the case of the border of Cyprus, is examined further and compared in order to derive to certain conclusions about planning in border areas, where the planning system should defer and advocate cooperation. In both of the cases, the existence of the border has an added complexity because they are part of a conflicted and contested environment. Considering the current and ongoing discussions, the UN Cyprus peace talks and the Brexit debate which effects the decisions about the Irish border, there is a compelling need in both of the cases, to resolve and meditate these situations, hence the discussion of planning in relations to borders, territory and cooperation is unavoidable.

While the case of Ireland, can pose as a similar case study as the one of Cyprus, investigating spatial planning and the cross-border relations between the south and the north Ireland, it is however, used in this thesis as an update of the knowledge, based on the current discussion considering spatial planning in border areas. To be more specific, the changing nature of the borders in general, it is evident once more, in the case of the Republic of Ireland and the Northern Ireland border. In this case, the border experienced many alterations throughout the recent history, with the establishment of the border (bordering) after the independence of the Republic of Ireland from the UK in 1921, the de-bordering during the 1990s and specifically after the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 and the most recent possibility of the re-bordering after the Brexit.

The conflicted situation in Ireland, can be characterized, as interpenetrating issues concerning identity, territory, nationality that lead to the political rift and intercommunal violence, between two opposing religious and political groups, Catholics/Nationalists/Republicans and Protestants/Unionists/Loyalists (Gaffikin, Morrissey, 2010). Similarly, with most conflicted situations, as it was also mentioned in the case of Cyprus, the thread of identity of a specific group, in this case of the Catholic population, the claim and counter claim for legitimacy led to violent events and escalated and defined the development

of the conflict.

Based on Calame and Charlesworth (2012) the social dynamics between the Protestants and Catholic citizens in the Northern Ireland, marked centuries of violent unrest, beginning during the 17th century where, Protestants were given ownership of land that belonged to the native to Catholic population. The conflict intensified and became violent during the 1960s and until the end of the 1990s, this period known as “the Troubles”. This ethnonational dispute between the two groups, occurred in both rural and urban areas and particularly in large cities like Londonderry and Belfast.

The bordering of Ireland which begun in 1912 but was implemented in 1920, was initially intended to be a temporary internal United Kingdom border however it became a permanent international one between the UK and the newly independent Irish Republic (Anderson, 2018), dividing Ireland into two jurisdictions. O’Dowd in 1995, describes the British-Irish border as “an erratic and meandering international boundary of 450 km cross-cutting 1400 agricultural holdings and 180 roads, bisecting villages and even some individual houses.” (Peel & Gregory Lloyd, 2015). He continues to criticize the border, due to the fact that, it isolated ethno-national minorities on either side of it and for over fifty years it became a hard boundary, which at one time it consisted of the most militarized border in Europe (Taillon, 2018).

The process of de-bordering, begun in the early 1990s and was supported by the EU. Based on Anderson (2018), the aim of de-bordering was to reduce the economic, social and political significance of the border in order to de-politicize it as the focus of the conflict. The “all-island economy” plan launched in 1992 emphasized the economic advantages of a joint cross-border production and co-operation that would support the two respective economies of the south and north Ireland in the EU’s Single Market. This plan paved the way for the Good Friday/ Belfast agreement, known as the “peace process” of

1998. The agreement, advocated three types of cross-border cooperation, first along the border corridor, second, between the North and the South Ireland and lastly, between the island of Ireland, the UK, Europe and internationally (Taillon, 2018). Through this agreement, a North South Ministerial Council was established and set six areas for inter-departmental cooperation which are; a common agricultural policy, educational and health matters, environmental protection and management, a common tourism strategy as well as a strategic transportation planning (Taillon, 2018).

However, in 2016 after the referendum of the UK’s membership in the European Union and the decision to “leave” there is a high possibility of the re-bordering of the Irish-UK border which might have severe consequences on the island of Ireland. Based on research from the Centre for Cross Border Studies, there are approximately 24,00 regular cross-border commuters as well as thousands of EU citizens and citizens from other countries that live in both the jurisdictions in Ireland that will be directly affect by the Brexit decision (Taillon, 2018). Anderson (2018) states that the Irish border discussion is shaping the on-going Brexit negotiations as it is the only remaining land border between the EU and the UK, due to the fact that the Republic of Ireland is still a member state while North Ireland is part of the UK jurisdiction. An establishment of a hard border in the island might aggravate the peaceful power-sharing and cross-border arrangements defined by the Good Friday Agreement.

Currently, there are two alternatives in the discussions about the re-bordering of the Irish border. The first and less favorable alternative is the re-bordering as a “hard” land border with customs infrastructure and check points (Anderson, 2018). However, this “hard” re-bordering, is opposed by both the EU and the majority of the population in Ireland as it would be disruptive of the cross-border production chains, the daily lives of the population of the borderland as well as the commuters and also impose on the cross-border arrangements and the

de-politicization of the border, established in the Good Friday Agreement. Moreover, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU implies the end of the EU funding programs, such as agriculture, education and health, which supported the cross-border cooperation and particularly Northern Ireland (Taillon, 2018).

The second and most preferable alternative of the re-bordering, is establishing the border in the sea between the UK and Ireland. To be more specific, what is discussed is instead of imposing a “hard” land border, to establish a softer border in the Irish sea, creating the hard border at the ports and airport on either or both sides of the seas surrounding Ireland (Anderson, 2018). Through this softer re-bordering the aim is to retain the “peace process” and the benefits of the all-island economy and also to provide more secure borders that are necessary for both the EU’s Single Market and the UK’s anti-immigration lobby that lead to the Brexit (Anderson, 2018). Moreover, as ports and airports already have the necessary infrastructure to monitor cross-border movement, is less expensive option than the establishment of “hard” land border that will need to invest in this type of infrastructure.

Apart from these two alternatives, Therese May, the prime minister of the UK at that time, supports that there is a third option, which she names as “hi-tech frictionless”. Through this option, she claims that there should be a “customs partnership”, where UK mirrors the EU’s Single Market, obviating the need for new borders (Anderson, 2018). Through this option the UK can benefit from maintaining the access to the single Market and establishing new trade relations with other countries, that by previously being part of the EU, they couldn’t access. However, the EU safety standards about trade of goods might not much the new trade standards that the UK will establish with their new partners, thus, making this option less feasible. Anderson (2018) criticizes the way British negotiators handle the topic of the re-bordering in the Brexit discussions, due to the fact that their actions are contradictory to their strong opposition to the “hard border”.

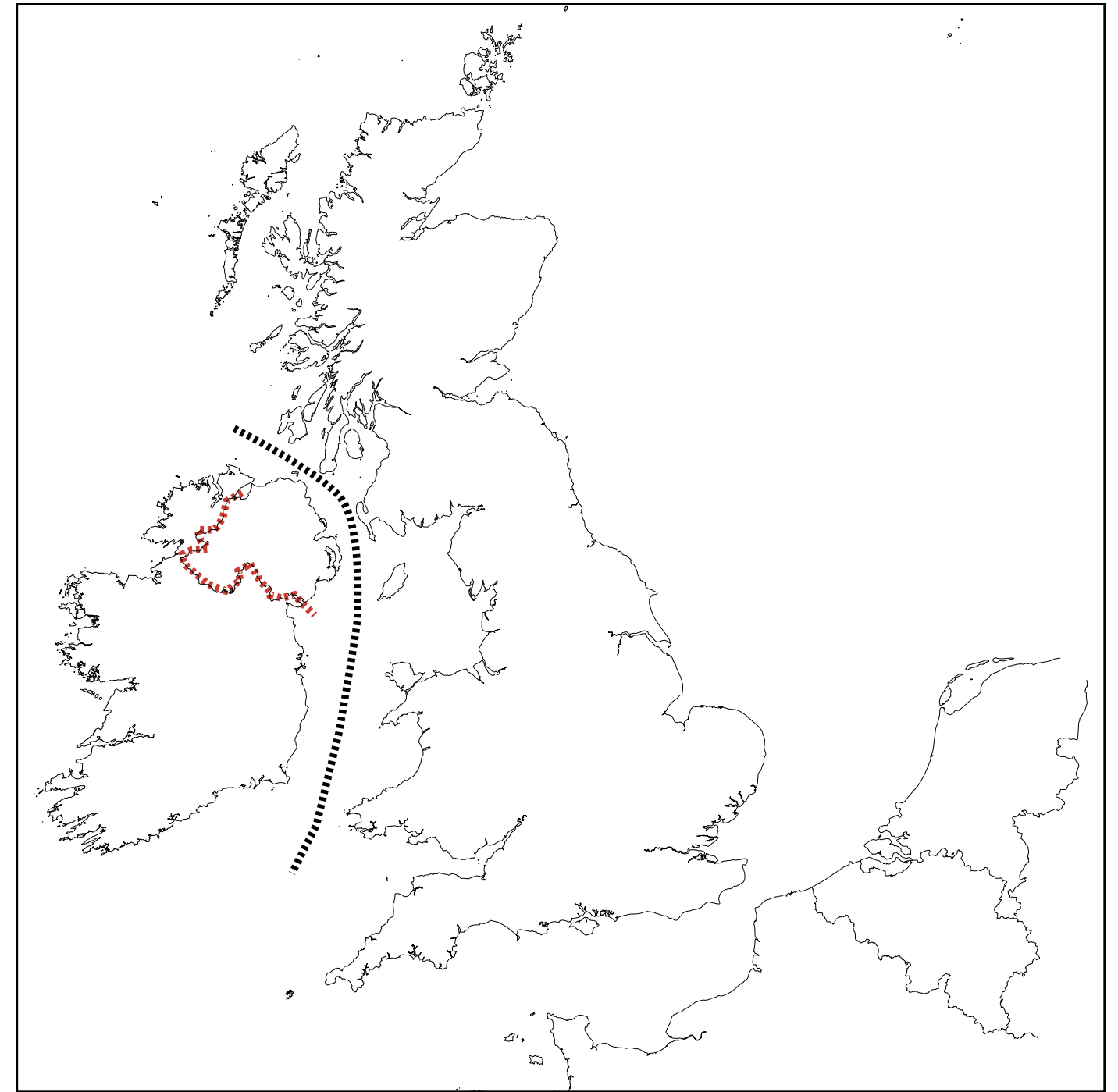
He explains further that, while they oppose to the “hard” border, their actions have created the conditions for just that, passing the blame to the Irish Government and the EU for their stance.

Therefore, following the Brexit discussions and the case of the Irish-British border, there are several conclusions and examples to gain knowledge from, about dealing with borders and border areas, as well as, cross-border co-operation. Ireland, can pose as an exemplary case of cross-border co-operation even in a contested and a conflicted environment. The history of the Irish conflict is longer than the one of Cyprus and there are still remnants of it, in the spatial form and urban structure. However, after the Good Friday Agreement, they position the good of the island first and the conflict second, creating joined departments dealing with pressing and challenging issues. This common spatial framework of the Republic of Ireland and the Northern Ireland had benefited not only to great a more competitive economy but also establish relations between the two estranged communities and retain peace for more than two decades.

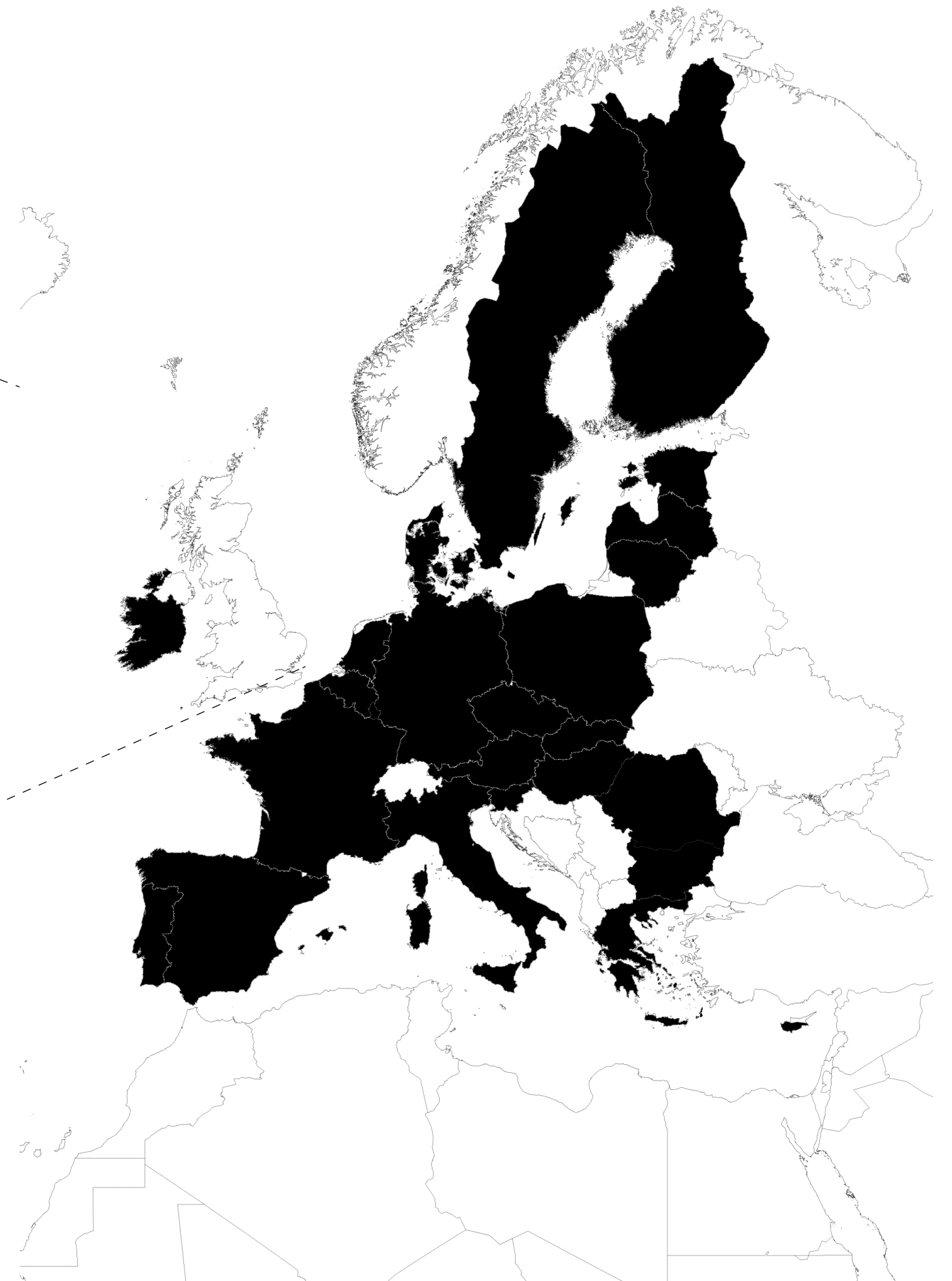
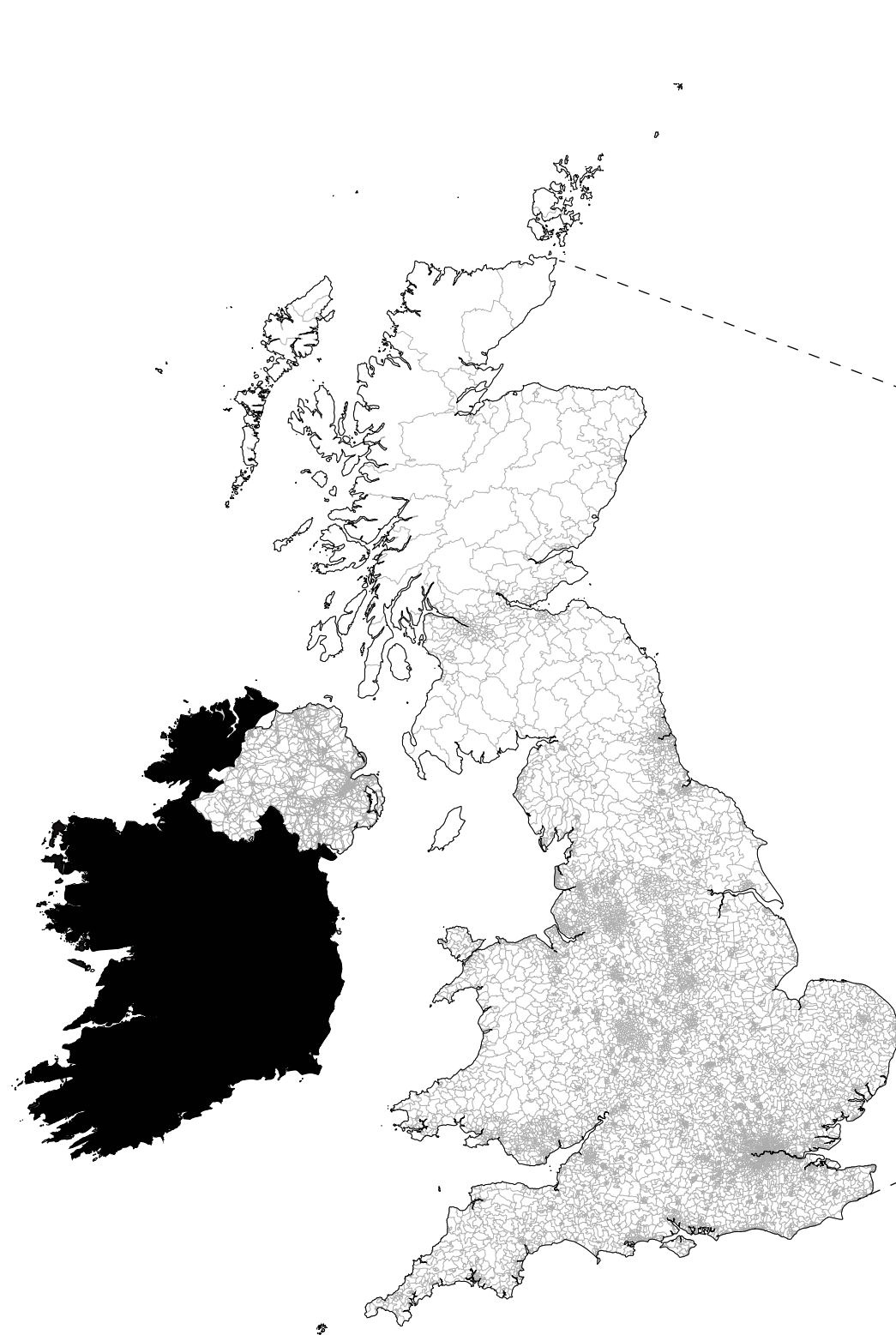
However, after the Brexit, and the discussions about the re-bordering of the UK-Irish border, these achievements are threatened. Similarly, with the case of Cyprus, the case of Ireland, one can understand the different ways territorialism in manifested. While the case of Cyprus, territorialism is more about establishing dominance and sovereignty over a territory and through this term it is more spatial, the case of Ireland is different as territorialism is observed more in the economic sphere and trade market. UK proceeded with leaving the EU in order to regain control of their borders after the refugee crisis, however, they still want to stay part of the EU’s single market and have these economic and trade benefits. Thus, the UK’s aim is to have control of their territory, however with a “hard” border between them and Ireland they lose the direct connection with EU and the trade market. On the other hand, for the Republic of Ireland, a more permeable border is necessary in order to retain peace, however, similarly with the economic territoriality of the UK, they don’t want to lose access to the UK market which their exports are mainly depended on. Therefore, for them a “hard” border threatens peace but also their trade relations and economy. In the case of EU, while they aim at a territorial cohesion between their member states, and their response to globalization is to “soften” their internal borders (Peel & Gregory Lloyd, 2015), they still have a territorialism

approach concerning control over their boundaries and external borders. With the exit of Britain from the EU, the UK-Irish border becomes from an internal one to an external one and by excluding the option of a “hard” border, it becomes an insecure and a weakened external border for the EU. Lastly, for Northern Ireland, the option of a “hard” border as it was previously stated, threatens the peace between the two jurisdictions in the island and it is not preferable, however the option for a “softer” sea border threatens the connection with the UK, therefore it might seem by the Protestant/Nationalist population as a thread to their identity.

Consequently, the re-bordering of the UK-Irish border discussion has not concluded in a decision about the course of action currently (January, 2020). Moreover, all the actors involved agree that a “hard” border is not the favorable or the most beneficial solution, however, the more preferable option of the “softer” sea border has also several consequences to both of the countries as well as Europe and needs to be dealt appropriately.



Re-bordering the Irish- British border | Source: based on QGIS, data from <http://www.geofabrik.de/>



5.2 CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

5.2.1 THE BEGINNING OF THE CONFLICT

Cyprus, is chosen as a case study of this topic, considering that the development of spatial planning is thoroughly linked with the territorial changes that the island experienced throughout its history and most importantly, after the establishment of the border. Hence, the border, in this case the UN buffer-zone, is considered to be the physical representation of these alterations and it initiates the discussion of cross-border cooperation and development through planning.

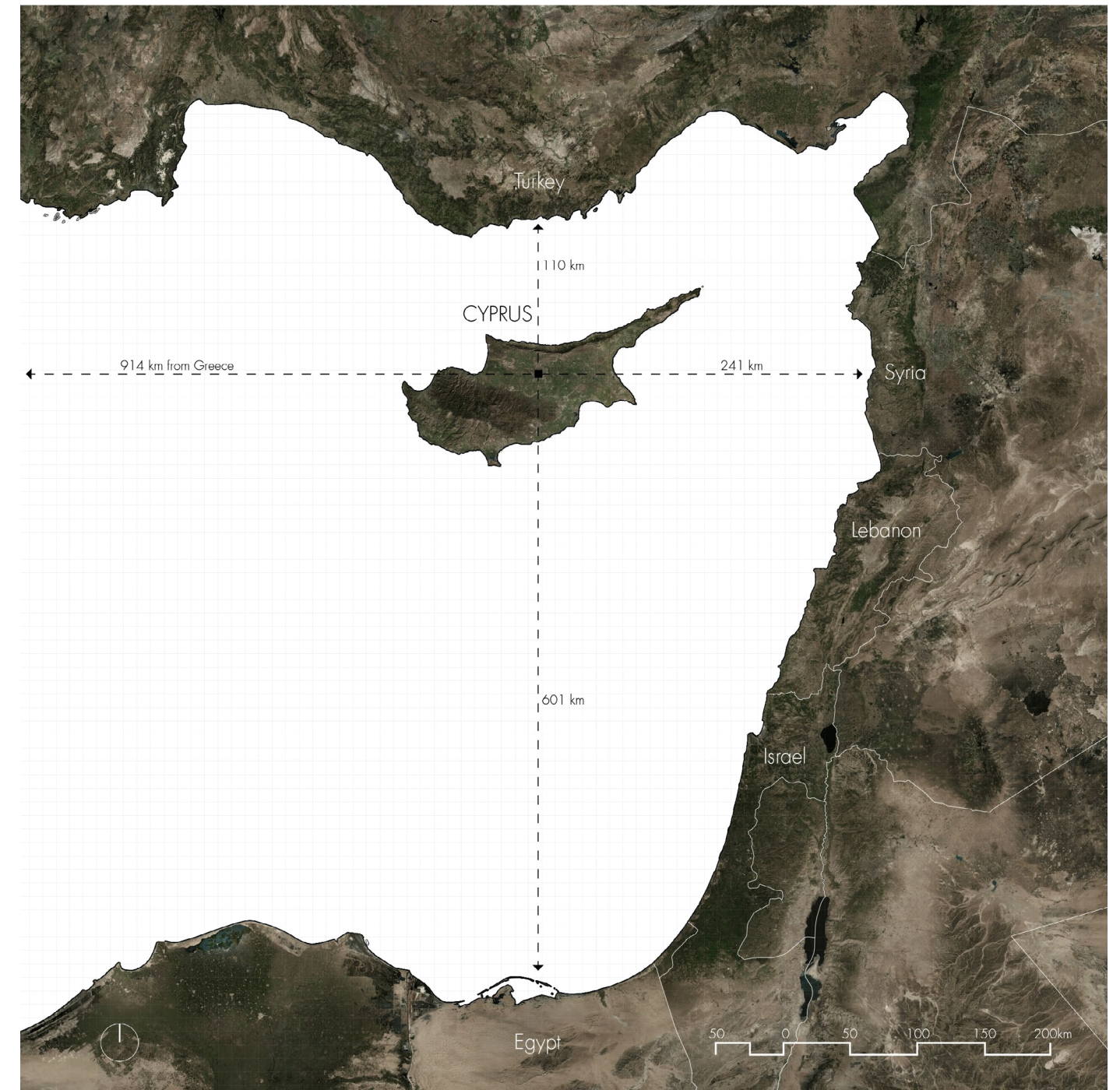
Since Cyprus is an island, it is inherent that it does not share borders, as it has no neighboring countries that have a geographical contact with. However, with the Turkish invasion in 1974 and the dichotomy and partition of the island in two territories, that can be also characterized as ethnic enclaves, a border was established. The morphology of the border might have changed over the years, becoming more permeable and porous, with the opening of several check-points, however, it does not exclude the fact that it still remains a hard border dividing socio-politically and economically the two predominant communities of the island, the Turkish Cypriots in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south.

Graffikin and Morrissey (2011) state that a pluralist dispute in Cyprus over the distribution of power and resources between the two ethnic communities, transformed in a sovereignty opposition by the invasion and with the creation of the northern Cypriot statelet. It is important to narrate the historical outline leading to the partition of Cyprus, in order to understand the effect of certain planning decisions through the most recent events in history that shaped the geo-political context and imposed the border. As Calami and Charlsworth (2012) describe, Cyprus has been throughout its history at the crossroads of different beliefs, politics and commerce, with ethnically diverse cities that were successfully absorbent for hundreds of years prior to the partition. However, as they indicate the partition was not inevitable, as there were several junctures where if different decisions were made, they would have altered the outcomes of the conflicting situation.

What is important to note and it is also indicated from the timeline of the conflict in Cyprus, is that lines that are drawn on maps become walls and walls govern behaviors. These “rational” design decisions from the planning authorities, while they intend to diminish the conflict, they actually dictate its transformation.

The historical timeline of the conflict, becomes prominent during the national fight of 1955-1959 against the colonial rule of Britain, where the idea of union with Greece started to increase amongst the Greek Cypriot population. However, the territorial aspirations of the British administration to continue having sovereignty and power over the island, diluted the anticolonial violence with intercommunal violence between the two ethnic groups (Calami & Charlsworth 2012) and with the green line been drawn for the first time in 1956. After the independence of Cyprus in 1960 and during 1963-1967, the conflict became violent and took a spatial form with the Turkish ethnic enclaves in different locations in Cyprus. Consequently, in 1974 after the coup against the Cypriot president by the military government of Greece, Turkey, intervened with military forces, occupying 37 percent of the island and leading to the territorial division and the establishment of the border.

The conflict in Cyprus is an example of these “rational” planning decisions, as is observed that what started as a line drawn on a map (green line), took a physical form with the creation of the Turkish ethnic enclaves, that aggravated the situation further and later led to the development of the buffer zone, which became the territorial border between the two communities.



Location of Cyprus in the Eastern Mediterranean | Source : based on QGIS, data from <https://www.bing.com/maps>

HISTORICAL TIMELINE



1940

British occupation (1878 - 1960)
Peacefull co-existence between the two communities

1955

1955-1959 National fight against britain
Begining of the conflict, intensi-fied by the Bitish rule

1960

1960 Cyprus becomes inde-pendent

1963

1963 Conflict between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots
1967 Development of ethnic enclaves

1974

Turkish invasion - Territorial division of Cyprus
Establismet of the border
40% of the Greek Cypriot population becomes refugees

2003

First border oppening

2004

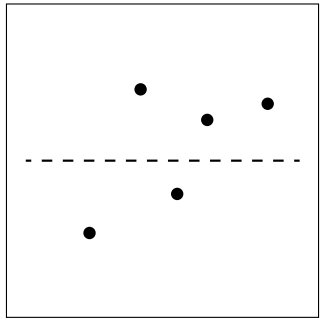
"Annan Plan" - The comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus Problem
Referendum - Greek Cypriots vote against
Accession of Cyprus in the EU

Figures 1,2 4,5,6, 8 | Source: Facebook group "Yesterday years of Nicosia" | Figure 3 | Source: <https://cyprus-mail.com>| Figure 9 |Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/> | Figure 10 Source: <https://cyprus-mail.com/> | Source: <http://www.naharnet.com/>

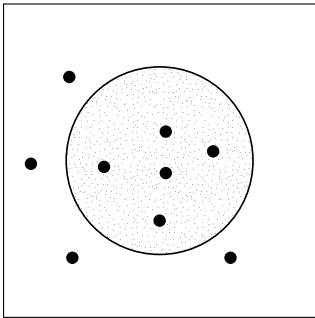
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONFLICT



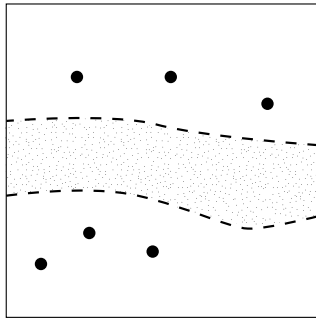
1956 | Drawing on map the Mason Dixon line - green line



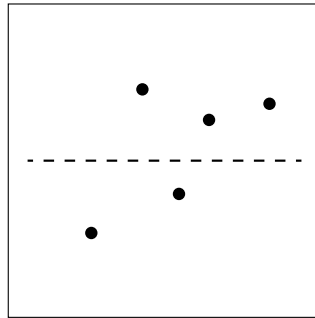
1967 | Development of ethnic enclaves



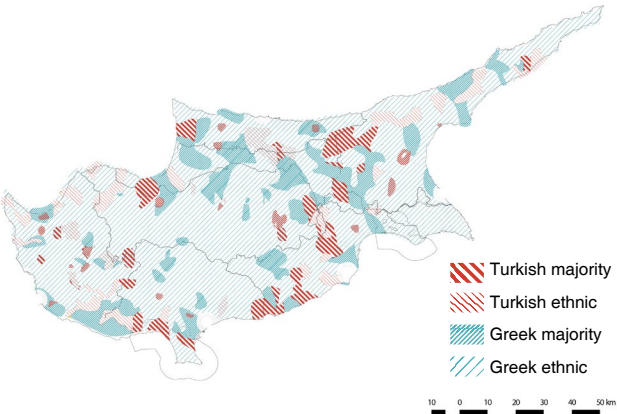
1974 | Territorial division - Establishment of the border - buffer zone



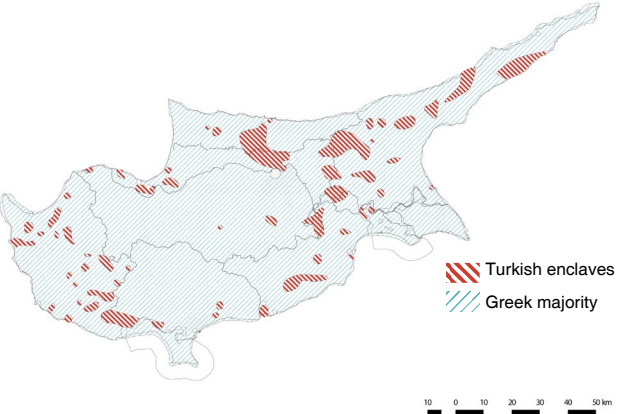
2004 | "Annan plan" - Redefining the territorial boundaries



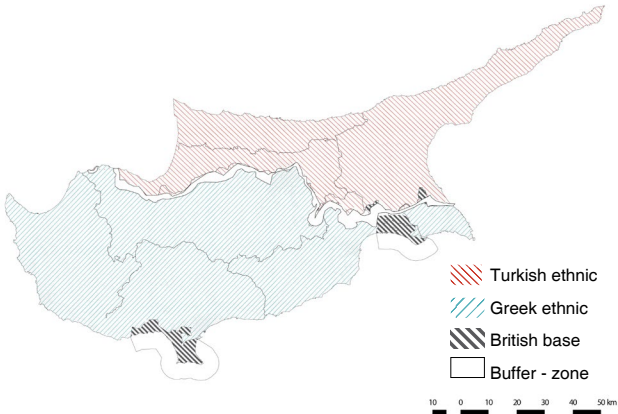
1960 | Existence of mixed communities



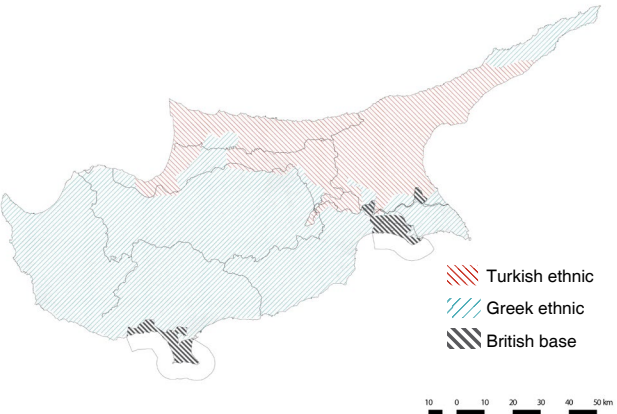
1967 | Ethnic conflict - Creation of Turkish enclaves

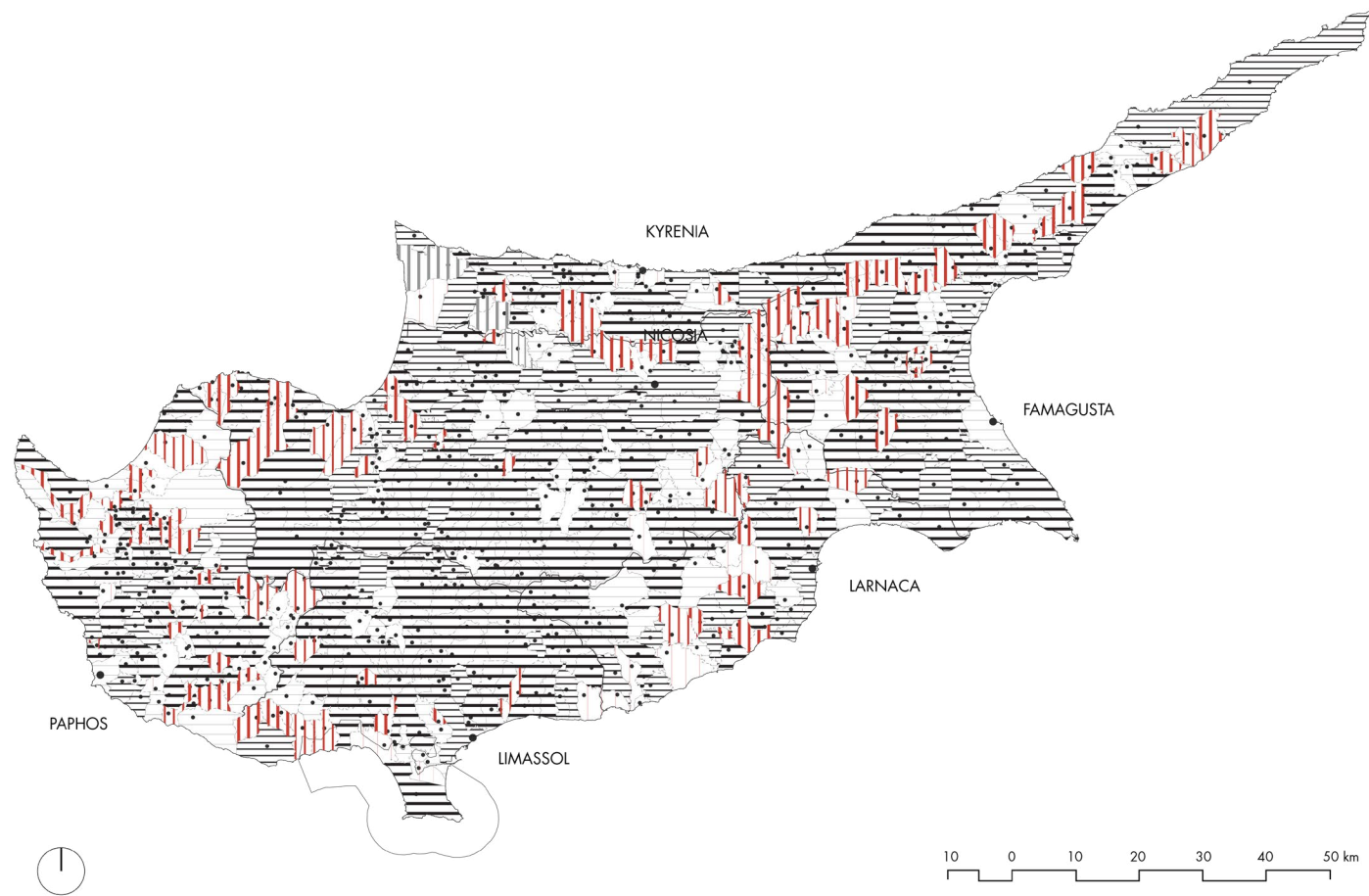


1974 | Turkish invasion - Territorial Division of Cyprus



2004 | "Annan Plan" - "United Republic of Cyprus" as a federation with two states - Plan failed

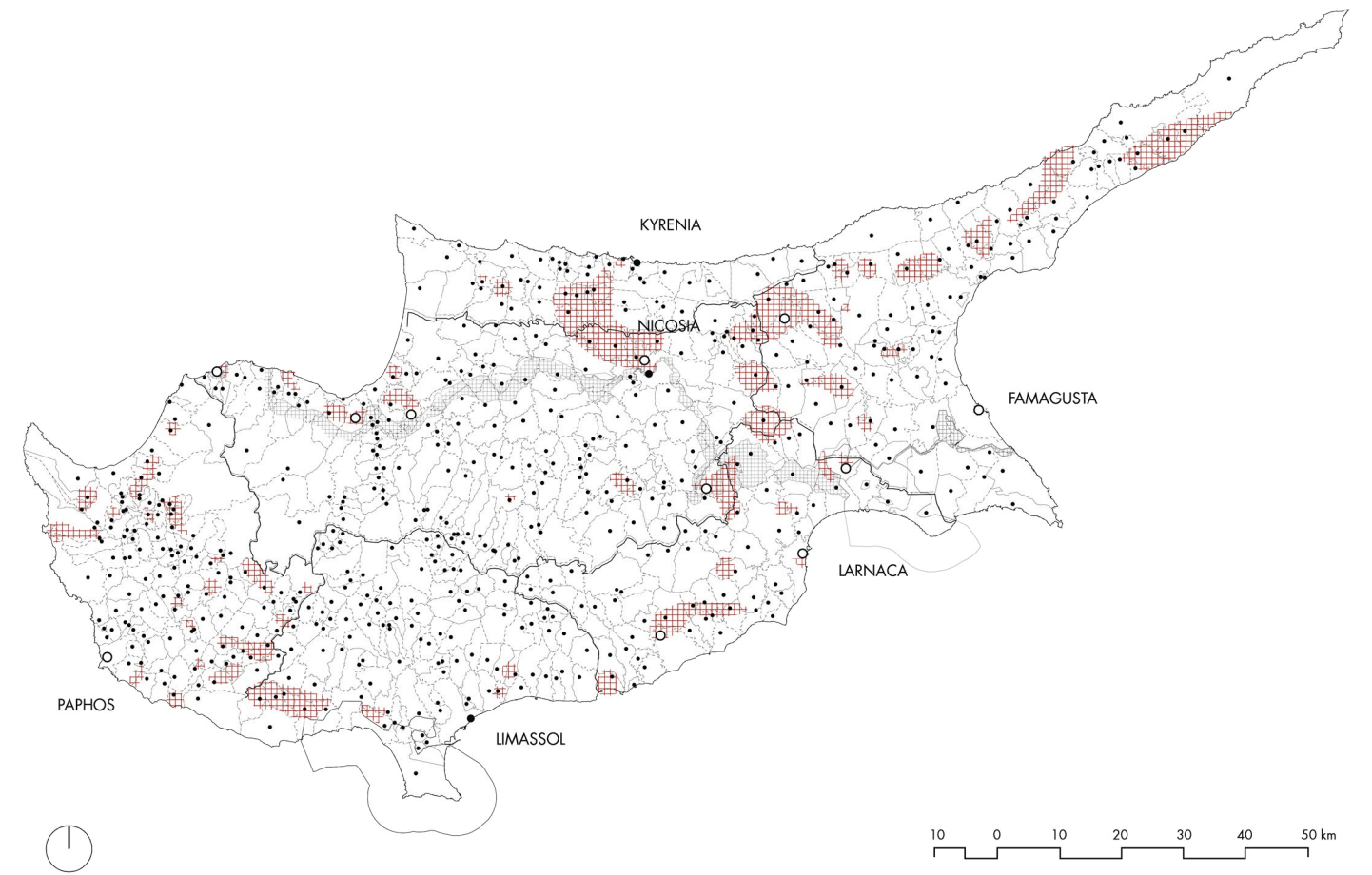
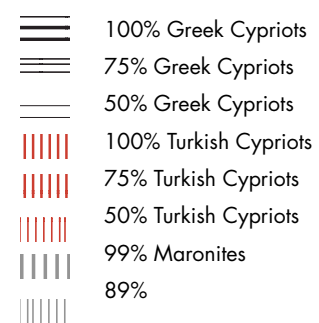




Population distribution in 1960

Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>,
<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

LEGEND



Location of turkish enclaves in 1967

Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>,
 Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>,
<http://www.personal.umich.edu/>

LEGEND



5.2.2 CYPRUS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION. RE-BORDERING THE GREEN LINE

During the beginning of the 90s, the Republic of Cyprus submitted an application for becoming a member of the European Union. The application for the accession of Cyprus in the European Union had as a result to revive and add pressure on the topic of the conflict and territorial division of the island, as well as to initiate the discussion between the two communities towards a settlement. The European Commission reviewed both the north and south side of Cyprus in order to form opinions about the challenges of the development and of the economy for both sides, in order for the membership in the EU to be feasible.

The prospects of the political settlement in Cyprus were positive by the EU, as they supported a settlement which established a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation in the island (European Commission, 1997). It was agreed that the accession negotiations could begin before a political settlement was reached, with representatives of both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities to be involved in them. However, it was deemed that if a settlement was not made before the negotiations for the membership begin, the only recognized authority by international law was the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

In 2004, a comprehensive settlement plan was formed by the United Nations secretary general Kofi Annan, the name of whom was adopted for the plan. On the April of the same year, a referendum was conducted about the settlement plan. The voting results between the two communities were juxtaposition, with 64 percent of the Turkish Cypriots endorsing the plan, and 75 percent of Greek Cypriots rejecting it (Morelli, 2019). Even though the plan failed and a settlement was not reached, the Republic of Cyprus became a member of the European Union on the 1st of May 2004.

It is important to mention that in 2003, after the Republic of Cyprus signed an accession treaty to become a member of the European Union, Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot's president

at the time, made a surprise gesture of opening border crossings at the buffer zone. These border crossing were for a limited amount of movement, something that never happened since 1974, with thousands of people crossing the green line to visit their homes. As C. Cockburn states, during this transition the dividing line was transformed from an impenetrable boundary into a border which is still physically present, but now it can be crossed, negotiated and manipulated (Dikomitis, 2005). This decision of opening the border had significant changes for both of the communities, in terms of the spatial development, the society, the economy and the politics.

Rumford (2006), criticizes the accession of Cyprus as a member of the European Union, before concluding to a settlement between the two communities, which had as a result the re-bordering of the Green line after 2004, from an international border between two alleged states to an external border of the EU. This re-bordering created additional divisions and new instabilities between the already polarized communities, like internal/external, member/nor-member, inclusion/exclusion, which as he states, EU failed to overcome. This inability of the European Union to outcome the territorial divide of the island and the re-bordering of the green line he indicates to the Europe's process of re-bordering with Asia. Through this process, EU recognizes permeable and networked borders and attempts to soften the external hard ones, through developing modes of governance around its model (Rumford, 2006). Therefore, by shifting the Eurasian border eastwards, creates in some cases new borders were not usually associated with the external limits of the EU.

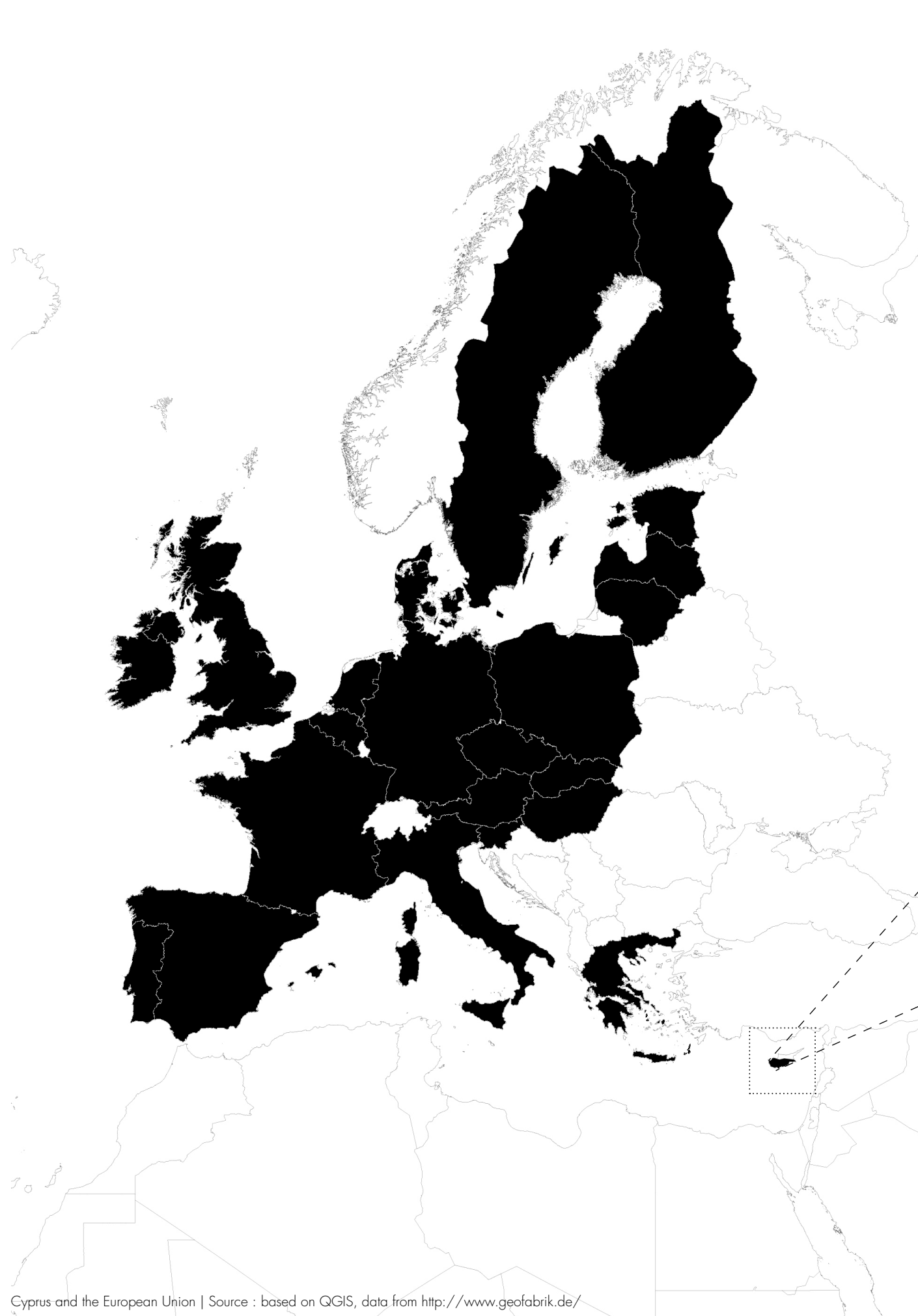
This critique of Rumford about, the process which European Union chooses to addresses the borderlands, falls into line with the way the United Nation peace talks about the Cyprus conflict settlement are contacted, along with Cockburn's statement about the border becoming a strategic element for negotiations and manipulations. To be more specific, in recent years, there have been several talks and negotiations from the political authorities of both sides in order to resolve the conflict, with the United Nations acting as an intermediate, and with the spatial issue being one of the most important topics of conversation. These discussions while they have a political character, they are also very much spatial, as they deal with issues such as governance, property ownership /compensation, territory and the distribution of energy resources, which is the most current and pressing issue that was introduced in the discussions.

On the topic of territory, what is discussed is the percentage of land to be administered by each constituent state, as on the north side that is now controlled by the Turkish Cypriots, there are several areas that were mostly entirely inhabited by Greek Cypriot communities before 1974 (Morelli, 2019). These ar-

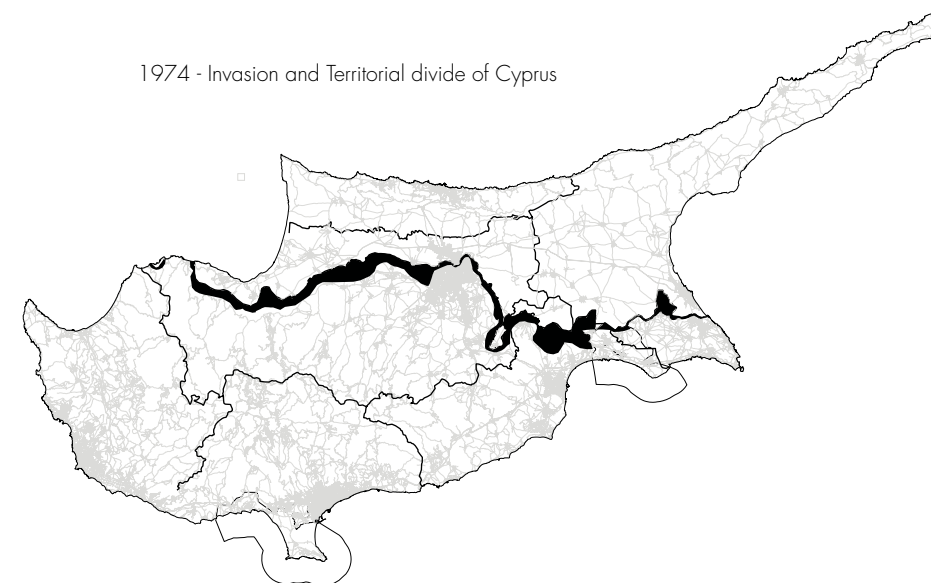
reas, such as the town of Famagusta, which was entirely populated by the Greek Cypriots and it is now an uninhabited "ghost" town, it is used in the discussions as a constituent for negotiations from the Turkish Cypriot's authorities. What they proposed with these negotiations is to return areas, such as Famagusta, to the jurisdiction of the Greek Cypriot territory in order to gain benefits, such as the opening of the port of Famagusta to international trade, something that is not able to do because the Turkish Republic of northern Cyprus is not a recognized state by other countries with the exception of Turkey.

Therefore, what is important to note here is the thoroughly linked relation of sovereignty and territory, as well as how territory can become a manipulative constituent in these discussions and how very politically charged planning can be. Planning, in this case, can be an advocacy instrument to remediate the conflict over territory, but it can also become a political tool of control and power. Considering, also the "Annan" plan with the proposition of the two states under a federal government, it is understood that the territorial divide is not something that will cease to exist completely. The territory occupied by the two states might transform, however, the border between them will continue to exist as a different ontology.

To be more specific, in case of a settlement between the two communities, the border might not have the same morphology of a hard border, as it currently has, but it will still be a boundary even if it becomes more permeable. Hence, the importance of planning to activate cross-border co-operation and establish a network of synergy between states or countries such as Cyprus.



1974 - Invasion and Territorial divide of Cyprus



2004 - Accession of Cyprus in the European Union with a divided national territory



2020 - Withdraw of UK from the EU – UK sovereign base in Cyprus no longer part of the EU



5.2.3 SPATIAL OUTCOMES OF BORDERING AND RE-BORDERING THE GREEN LINE

Planning in Cyprus, is following the territorial division of the island, as it was greatly affected by both the establishing of the buffer zone, as a border after the invasion of 1974, as well as the re-bordering of the green line during the events of 2003 and 2004, with the checkpoints opening and the accession of Cyprus in the European Union, respectively. Initially, it is going to be discussed how the partition of the Island, impacted certain policies, planning decisions in different sectors and how it affected the urban growth along with these have shifted after 2003. It is important to understand how this shift of the ontology of the borders, initiated a change of the urban structure in terms of planning, economy and society.

SOCIETAL IMPACT

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Overall, it is important to explain that the planning system in Cyprus is under the authority of two Ministries, the Ministry of Finance which is responsible for the economic and regional development policy and the Ministry of Interior which is responsible for the spatial planning and urban policies. Planning in Cyprus was based on a three-tier hierarchy of development plans introduced in 1972 (Urbanguard, 2006). The first tier was known as the "Island plan" which referred to the national territory and the regional distribution of resources and development opportunities. The second was the "Local Plan" which addressed major urban areas, areas with exceptional importance and areas of intensive or rapid development. Lastly, the "Area Scheme" which focused on smaller scale projects and it was more detailed.

However, after the territorial division due to the Turkish invasion in 1974, the development of the "Island plan" was no longer feasible and it was deemed that its publication was no longer necessary, depriving the island's planning system of a wider regional context. After 1974, the urban development changed rapidly with the inflow of refugees as the aftermath of the invasion, accelerating the urbanization process. Demetriou described the pressing need for refugee housing in the South side of the island, as about one third of the island's population, around 150 000 Greek Cypriots, were displaced (Graffikin & Morrissey, 2011). Similarly, Ulucay (2013) explains the situation at the North side, that while there was an existing housing stock to accommodate both the refugees and the Turkish immigrants, there was still a need for additional housing at the outskirts of urban centers. Subsequently, both communities were not prepared for this sudden change and it is observed that there was an absence of planning legislation and an ineffective control system.

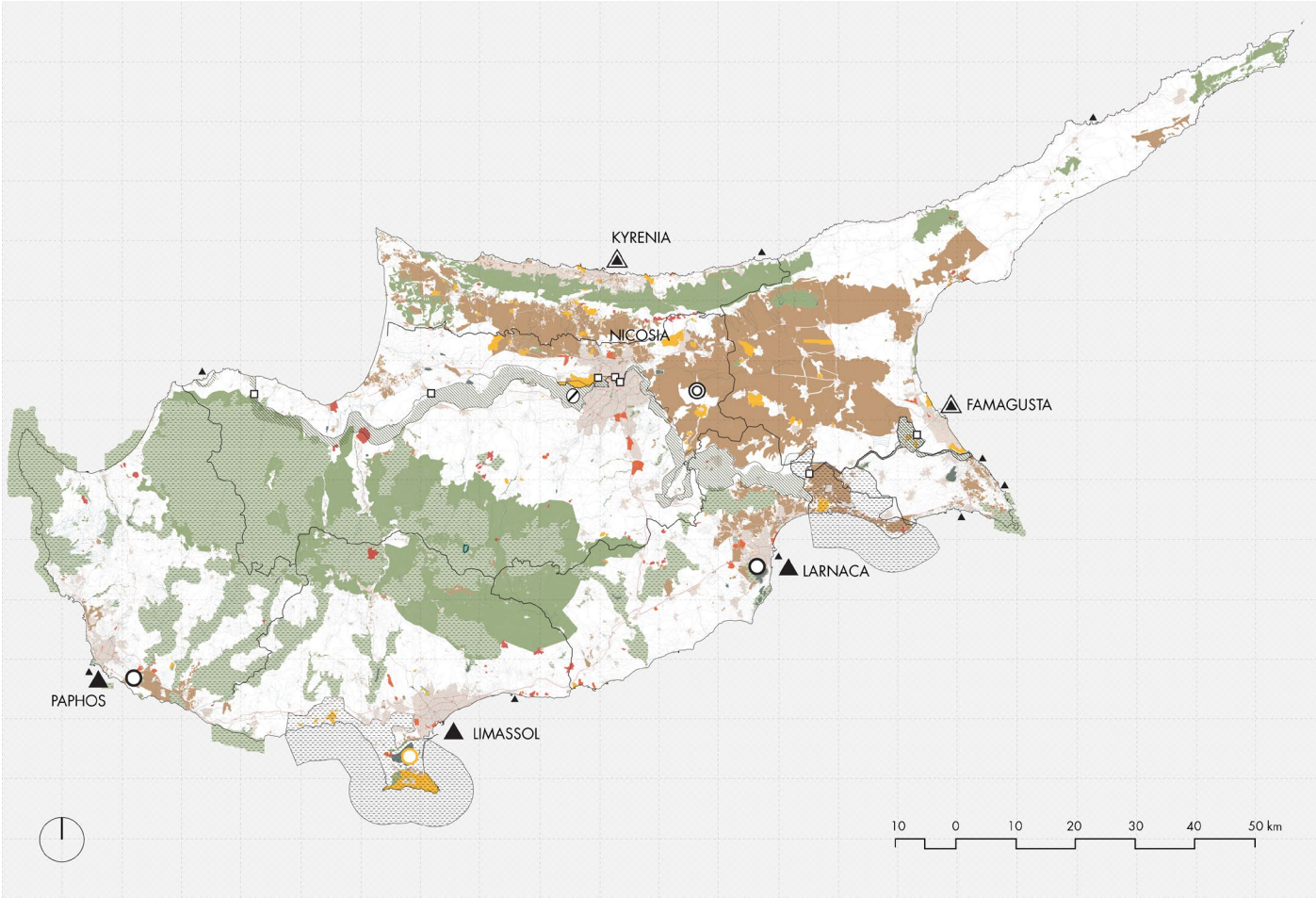
Moreover, besides the allocation of these refugee settlements at the fringes of urban areas, there was also a relocation of the commercial center to the inner suburbs, which affected further the urban sprawl and suburbanization of the urban structure. Graffikin criticizes this allocation of the commercial city center at the suburbs as "1960s modernism, with lack of established public space, pedestrian streets and public transport provisions... with a limited public infrastructure provision" (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010). However, what it is observed also within the historical center of Nicosia, is that along the Green Line there is significant amount of vacant property and a shift in property value based on the insecurity of people to approach the border area.

Therefore, the planning authorities focused their interest on the developing suburbs. Ultimately, there was a lack of planning legislation up to 1990, more than 15 years of ineffective development control that has consequences in the urban development even till this day.

Transport infrastructure (public, private)

Along with the unplanned urban development, the Urbanguard report (2006) identified, several spatial issues that are related to it. To be more specific, it is observed that the centrifugal tendencies of the urban sprawl and the location of public uses and employment sites along main road arteries. This placement of different uses led to the creation of transportation corridors and congestion problems that came along them.

Moreover, with the absence of an effective planning system there was a mix of incompatible functions which downgraded the quality of life. This transportation corridors were mostly radial routes from suburban areas to town center ignoring the connections with peripheral areas. The percentage of people using private automobile is very high as research has shown that there is more than one car per household. In contrast, while there is a public transport system, it is lagging as there are no frequent roots and the people that use it are usually lower income or students. Also, the public transport connects mostly the big cities and the is lag of connections with rural areas and the periphery. This lag of public transport and the prevalence of the private automobile contributed further to the issue of congestion.



LAND USE MAP OF CYPRUS

LEGEND

○

airport

⊙

TRNC airport

⦿

military airport

⊘

abandoned airport

▲

port

▲

TRNC port

▲

marina

Build up area

forested area

protected area

agriculture

industrial area

military base

mine- quarry

water

Highway

Road network

Water body

check point - crossings

84

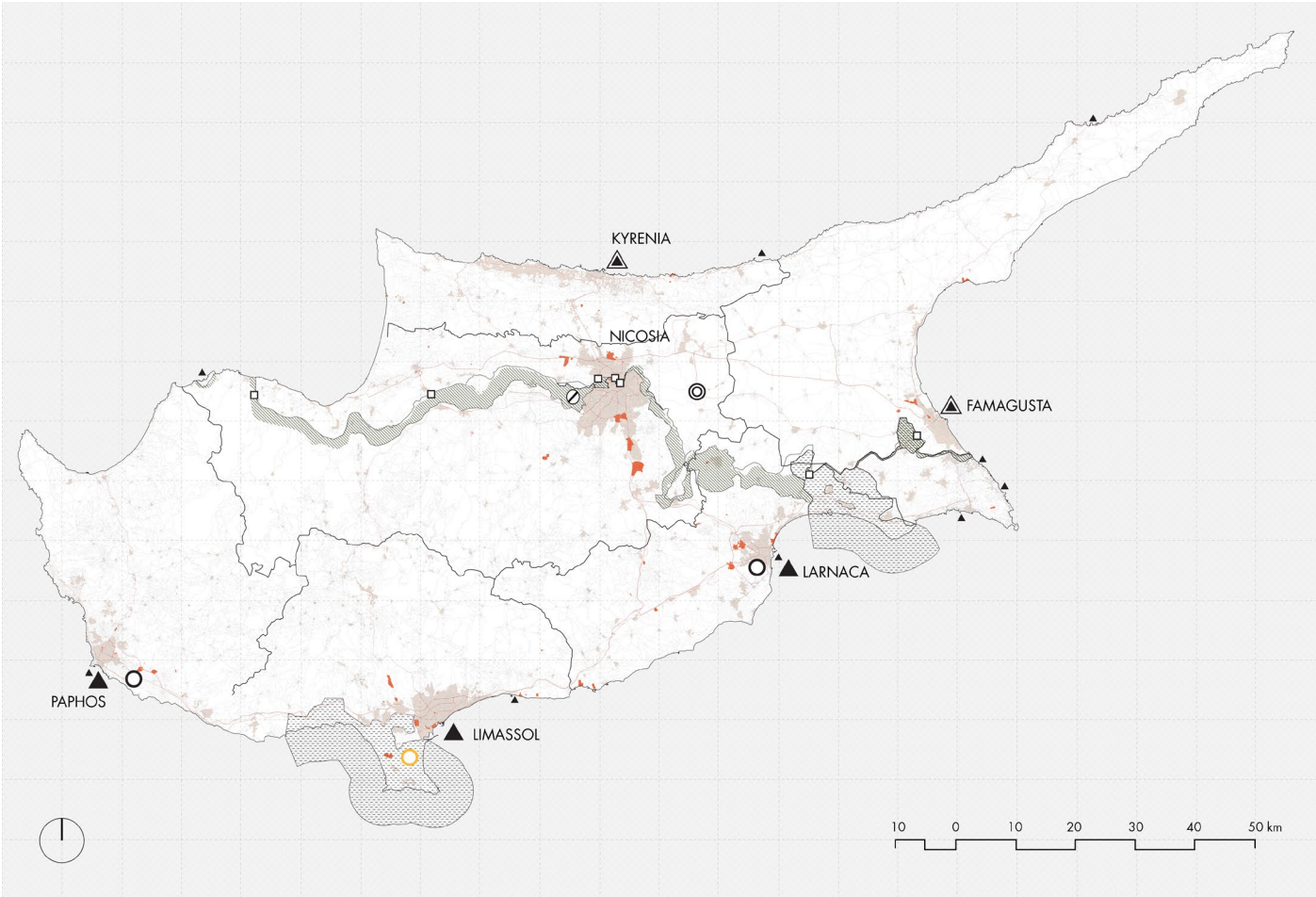
85

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE (PORT, AIRPORT)

On what is concerning the major infrastructure like ports and airports, there are four important ports in Cyprus, two at the north and two at the south, as well as 4 airports, two at the south, one at the north, and one abandoned airport in the buffer zone. Before 1974, the majority of these infrastructures didn't exist or they were very small in scale, with the airport in Nicosia and the port in Famagusta being the only connections. After 1974, due to the inability to access the international airport of Nicosia and the port in Famagusta, because they were in the occupied north side, out of the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus, new ports (Larnaca, Limassol) and airports (Larnaca, Paphos) were built on the south part that contributed significantly to the growth of the coastal towns. However, none of the ports are used from citizens as there mostly for cargo and storage.

In contrast, on the North part, the port of Famagusta continued to function as the cargo port to the Turkish Cypriots and the Kyrenia harbor develop as the major port of the north and main connection with Turkey. Moreover, because the airport of Nicosia was located in the buffer zone, a new airport was built on the location of a previously existing military airport that was built by the British during WWII. However due to the illegitimacy of the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus there were no connection with international flights or international trade, leaving the north part isolated from the international community.

After the border opening in 2003, this situation did not change, as the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus was still not a recognized by other countries with the exception of Turkey. The only thing that changed was that the Turkish Cypriot population could now travel from the airports of the south part, something that is happening more frequently are there are more connections and less expensive flights. Due to the fact that connectivity and international recognition is a pressing issue, during the UN peace talks, there are several discussions on the topic of territory, where benefits such as the opening of the port of Famagusta to international trade in return to territorial land to the jurisdiction to the Republic of Cyprus, are used as constituent for negotiations.

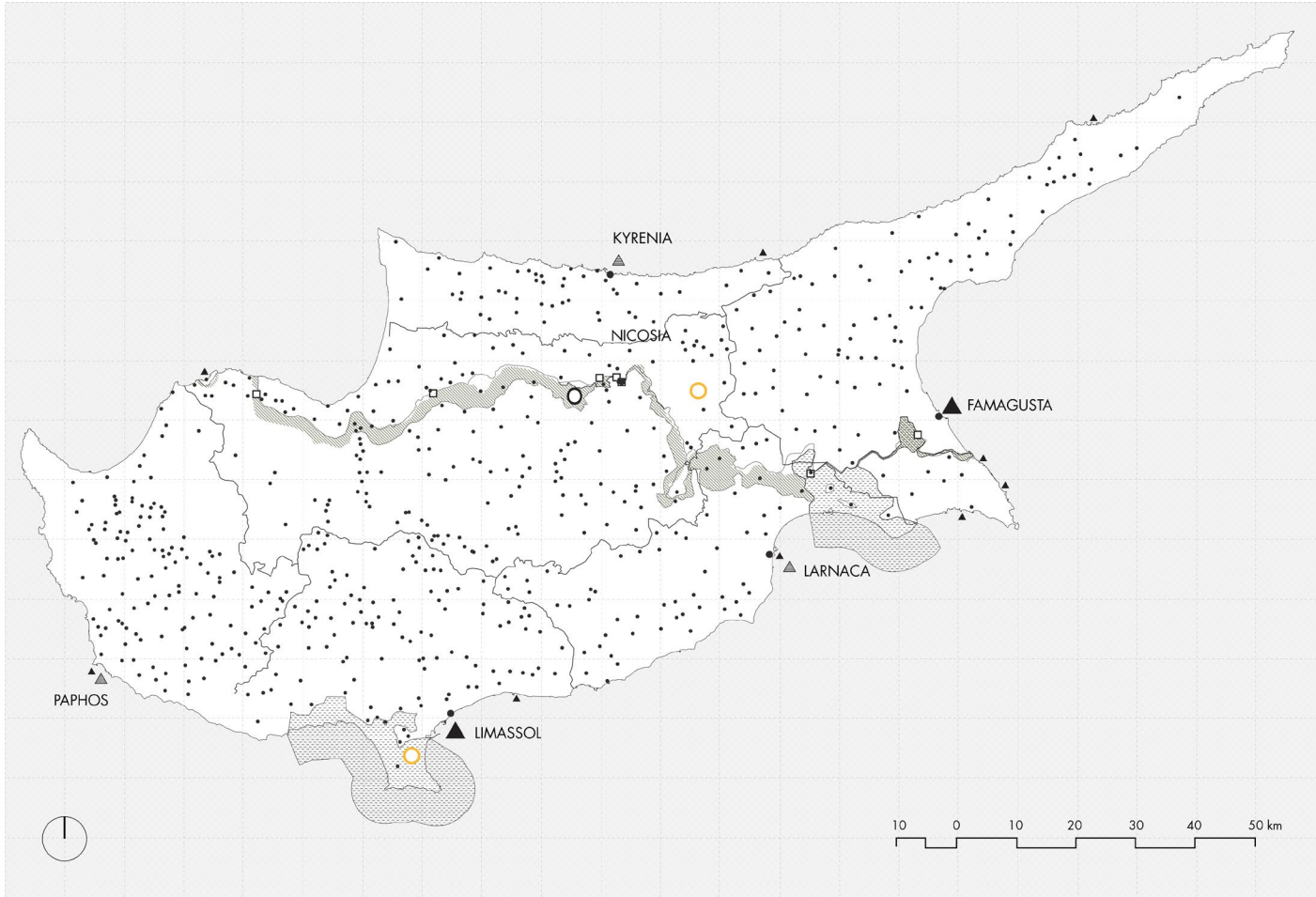


INFRASTRUCTURE MAP

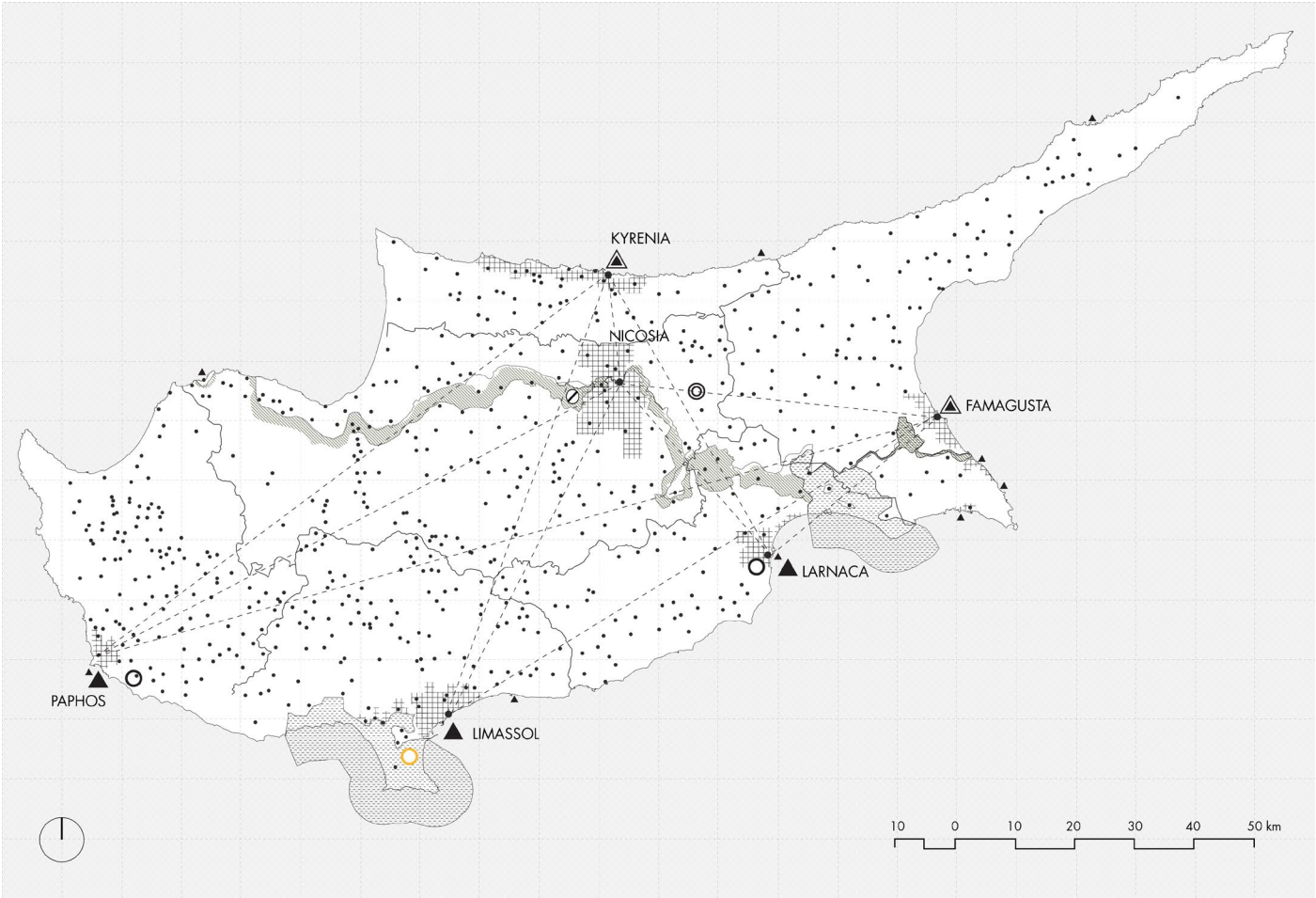
- LEGEND

 - airport
 - ⊙ TRNC airport
 - military airport
 - ⊘ abandoned airport
 - ▲ port
 - ▲ TRNC port
 - ▲ marina
- Build up area
 - Highway
 - Road network
 - Water body
 - check point - crossings

Land Use Map | Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Geofabrik (2020) Available at: <http://www.geofabrik.de/>, Google Maps



INFRASTRUCTURE IN 1974



URBAN GROWTH - INFRASTRUCTURE

- LEGEND
- airport
 - ⊙ TRNC airport
 - military airport
 - ▲ port
 - ▲ harbour
 - ▲ marina

- LEGEND
- airport
 - ⊙ TRNC airport
 - military airport
 - ⊘ abandoned airport
 - ▲ port
 - ▲ TRNC port
 - ▲ marina

- Urban Growth
- Highway
- Road network
- Movement of refugees
- check point - crossings

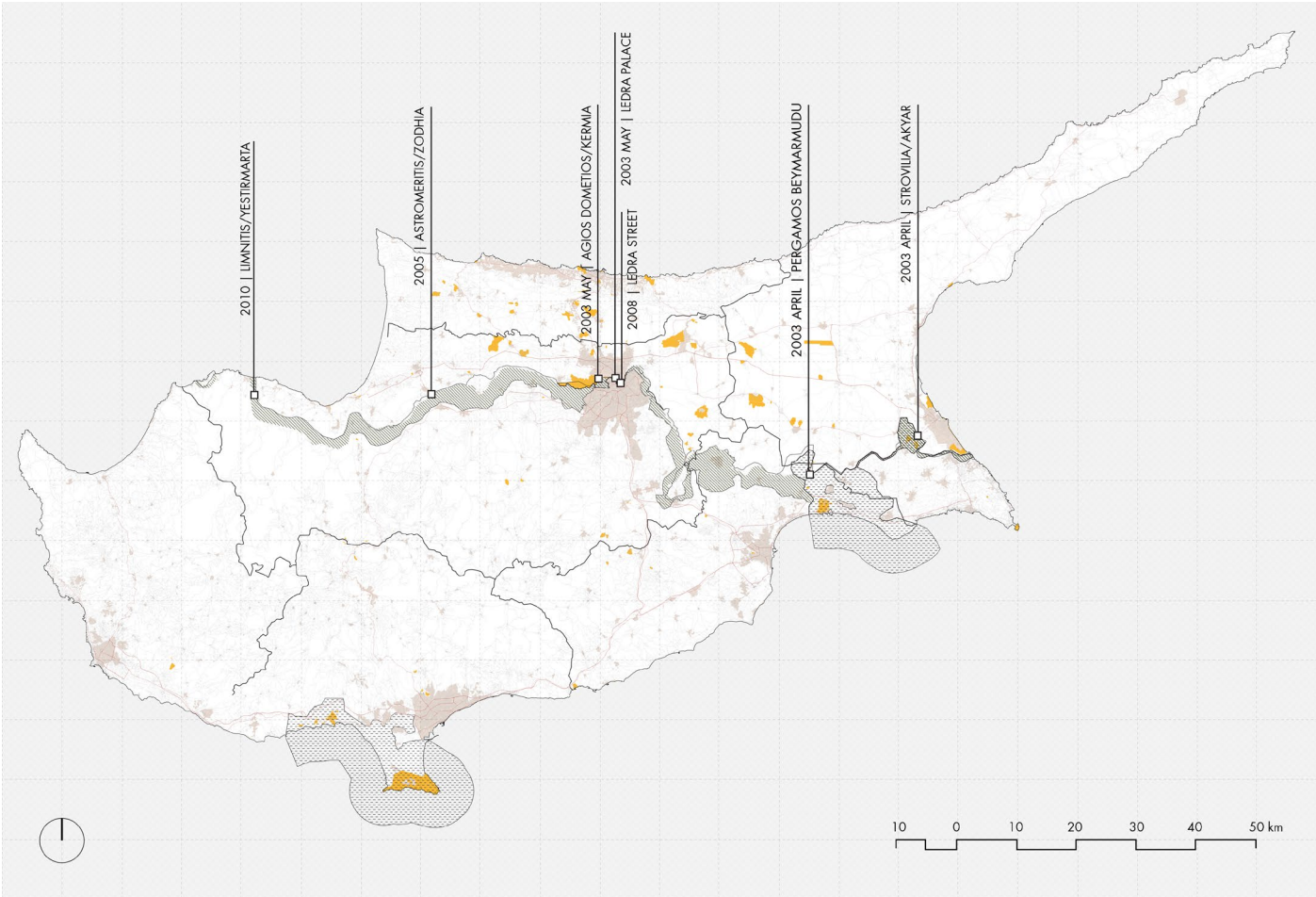
Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Geofabrik (2020) Available at: <http://www.geofabrik.de/>, Google Maps

Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Geofabrik (2020) Available at: <http://www.geofabrik.de/>,

SOCIETY

In terms of how it influenced a shift in society, today, the approach and the opinion of the population towards the border has changed. Dikomitis (2005) identifies three positions of the Greek Cypriot population on the border crossing. The first position, is the ones who refuse to cross the border denying its existence and legitimacy, the second position is the one who people ignore the existence of the border as a barrier as the choose to cross it daily for commercial activities, and finally the third position, is of the refugee pilgrims, as she identifies them, which are the ones that recognize the border as a way to recognize their refugee identity by visiting their “place” and recreate the sense of community that they lost.

Similarly, when the buffer zone opened, which made possible the crossing of people, goods and services under the regulation of the EU (Ulucay,2013), Turkish Cypriot positions changed. For example, there are many Turkish Cypriots that cross the border for commercial activities, however, with the difference that they shop goods that are unavailable in the north. In addition, some of them cross in order to travel through the international airports of the south part, were the flights are less expensive than in the north were the airport can only have transit flights through Turkey. Therefore, one can recognize that the re-bordering of the green line as a permeable border has changed the attitudes of the population not only on the topic of the border but also on the topic of conflict and the relation with the other community.



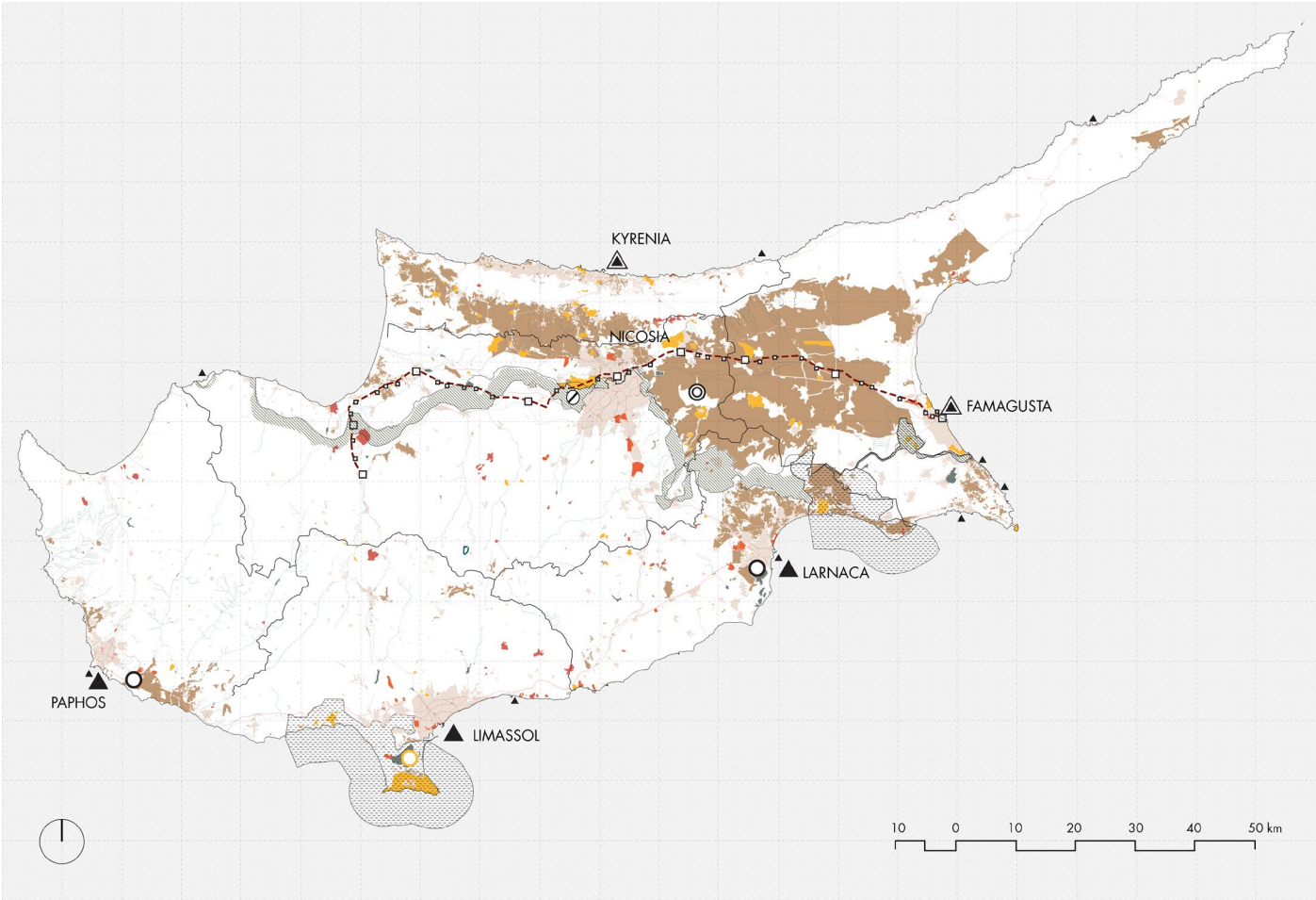
BORDER CROSSINGS AND MILITARY BASES

Border Crossings and military bases | Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Geofabrik (2020) Available at: <http://www.geofabrik.de/>, UNFICYP (2020) Available at: <https://unficyc.unmissions.org/>

ECONOMIC IMPACT

After Cyprus gained independence in 1960 it faced a number of structural problems and its infrastructure was that of a Third World country with agriculture to be the dominant sector and a small manufacturing industry. The planning bureau, along with expert advice, formulated three five year development plans that were successful for the economy in the first fourteen years of independence as Cyprus became a developing nation (<http://countrystudies.us/>). These plans aimed at an even economic growth, with employment stability, and economic equality between rural and urban areas, as well as, the development of major infrastructure (roads, ports airports, telecommunication, electricity).

The territorial divide, contributed to the economic decline right after 1974, due to the loss of governments control over an area of land containing raw material, agriculture resources and access to major infrastructure (port, airport) (<http://countrystudies.us/>). Because of the isolation of the north side from the international community there was, and still is, an imbalance of the economy between the two communities. However, the economy on the south part, because it had the support of the international community, it started to prosper and especially after 2004 with the accession to the European Union, it became from an agriculture dominant sector to services and tourism driven economy.

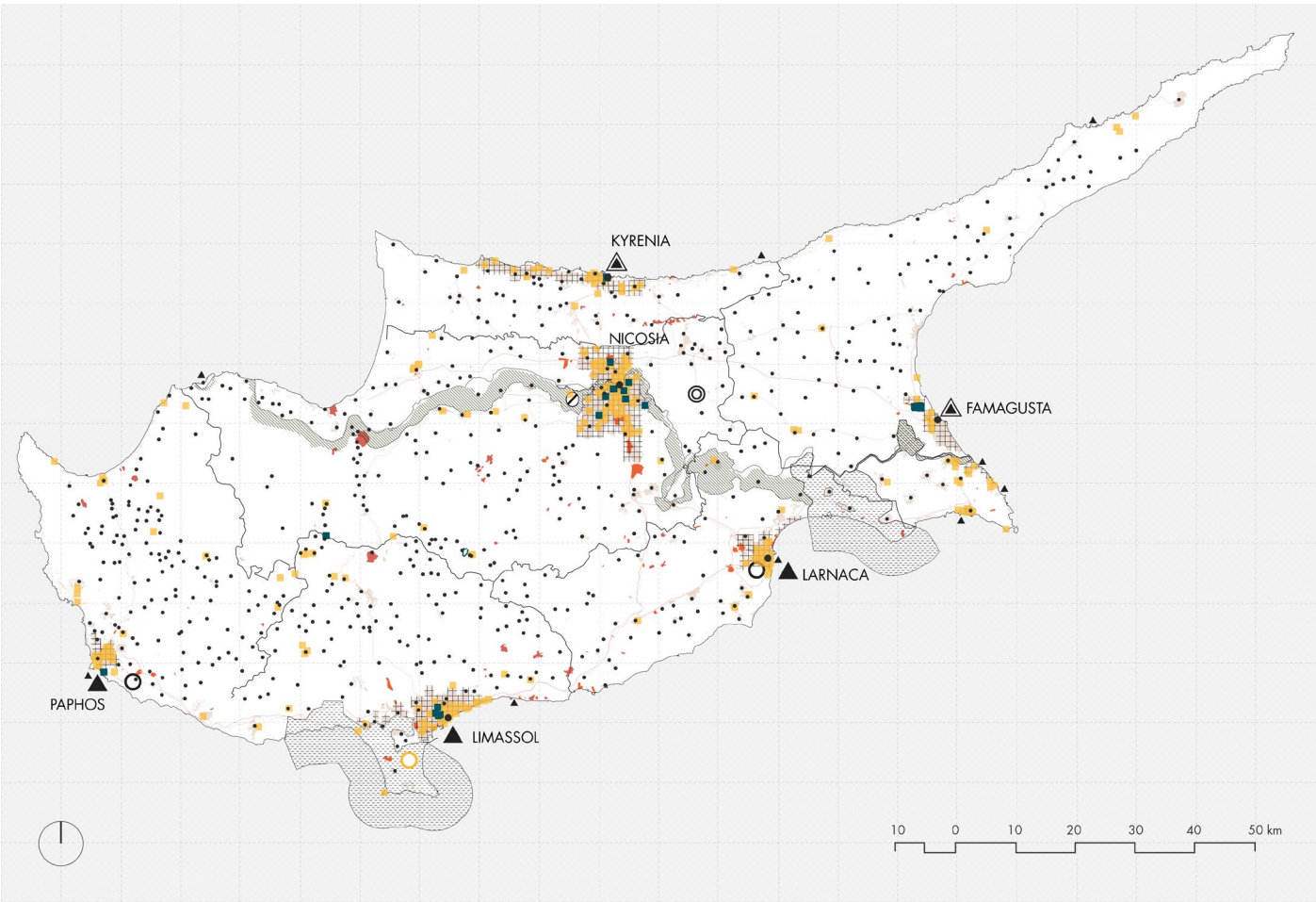


ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE MAP

LEGEND

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| airport | Build up area | Highway |
| TRNC airport | agriculture | Water body |
| military airport | industrial area | old cyprus |
| abandoned airport | military base | railway infra-structure |
| port | mine- quarry | train stops |
| TRNC port | water | |
| marina | | |

With the border opening in 2003, the economy of the north part started to improve because it made possible the crossing of people, goods and services under the regulation of the EU (Ulucay,2013), which changes the economic structure, with the construction sector starting to develop along with tourism and education. Yorucu and Keles (2007) state that there was a huge investment in real estate driven partly by foreign demand which develop the sub-sectors of construction (residential, commercial, industrial) but it created issues like the pollution of the environment and damage to natural and historical sites. Consequently, one can understand the major changes and shifts that the border opening influenced in terms of economic development and spatial growth.



ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE OF NORTH CYPRUS AFTER 2003

LEGEND

○

airport

⊙

TRNC airport

○

military airport

⊘

abandoned airport

▲

port

▲

TRNC port

▲

marina

Build up area

agriculture

industrial area

hotel

university

mine- quarry

water

Highway

Water body

old cyprus railway infra-structure

train stops

Economic Infrastructure of North Cyprus after 2003 | Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, <https://en.wikipedia.org/>

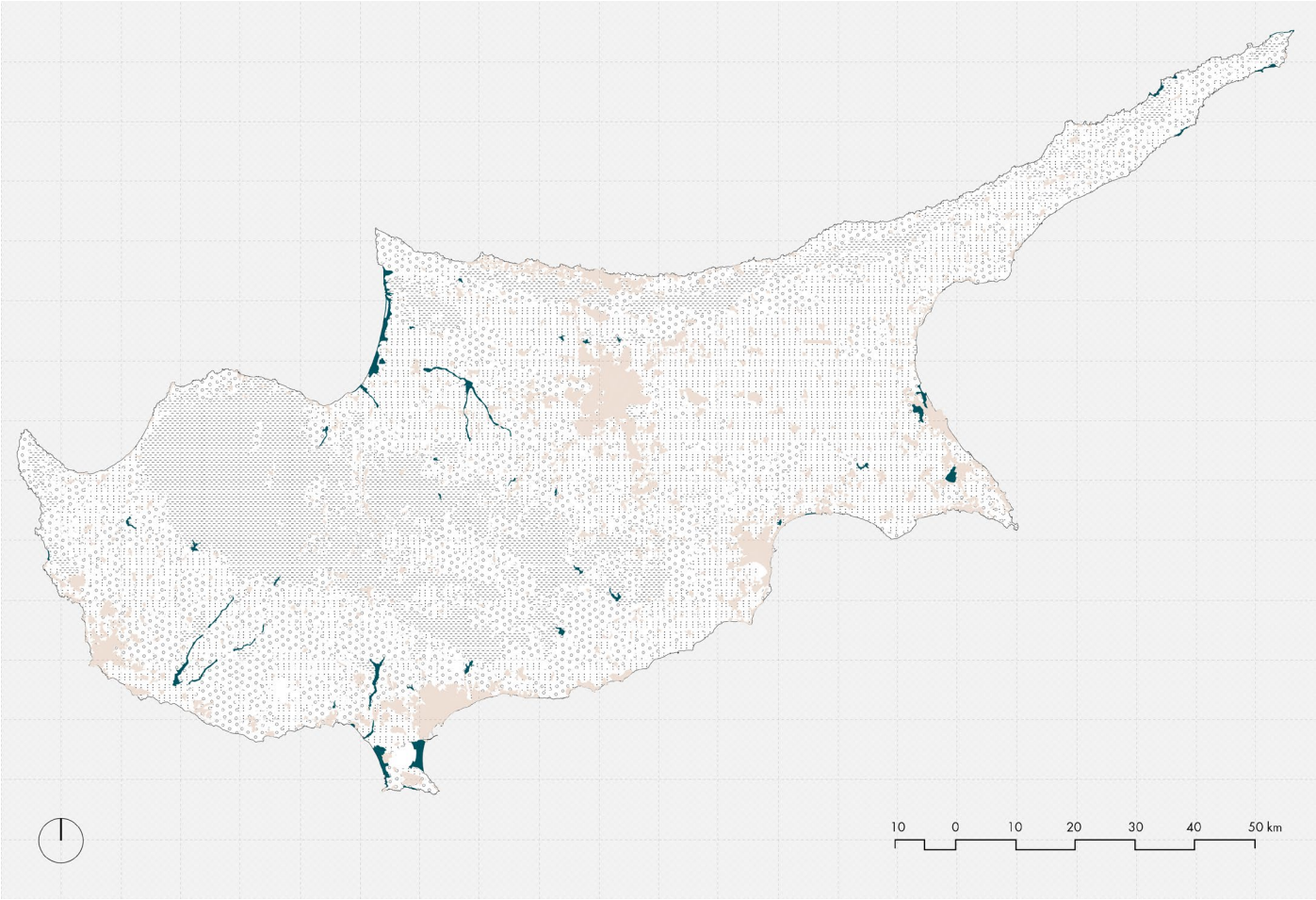
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AGRICULTURE

As it was previously stated, up until 1974 agriculture and livestock was the dominant sector and the backbone of the economy of Cyprus, employing one third of the population. However, that was already shifting in the 70s and intensified after the dichotomy in 1974. With the territorial divide and the loss of governments control over agriculture resources, as well as the exchange of agricultural work force between the two communities, agriculture as an economy sector started to declined. However, is still a stable sector throughout the years. After 2004, with the accession of Cyprus to the EU, the struc- ture started to shift in order to meet the increase requirements of the European environment. The Department of Agriculture in Cyprus, implemented the European policy and a Rural Devel- opment plan in order to revive the agricultural rural economy (<http://www.moa.gov.cy/>).

What is important to note, is that within the Buffer zone which is protected by the United Nations, there are specially desig- nated Civil Use Areas where, some activities are allowed to happen. One of these activities is farming, and in order for this to happened it needs permit from the UNFICYP. This permit is necessary for farming on owned or rented land in the buffer zone and it is usually valid for one year and is limited to the plot(s) listed on the permit (<https://unficy.unmissions.org/>). Therefore, the buffer zone is not impenetrable, as certain types of activities are taking place under the protection of the UN Environmental impact



LAND USES MAP – NATURAL AND AGRICULTURE USE

- LEGEND
- Forrest areas
 - Agricultural land
 - Natural grass land
 - Build up areas
 - water body

Land uses map, Natural and Agriculture land | Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Avail- able at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover>

NICOSIA MASTER PLAN A BI-COMMUNAL CROSS-BORDER PROJECT

In spite of the territorial division of the island and the conflict, there was, and still is, one initiative by both of the communities in Cyprus, that stands as an example of cooperation and synergy in terms of planning and cross-border relations. In 1979, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) the Nicosia Master Plan was developed which was a bi-communal regeneration project involving planners, architects and engineers of both communities, collaborating on infrastructural co-ordination on the water-supply and sewerage systems and later on the architectural heritage and restoration of the Venetian walls surrounding the historical core (Graffikin & Morrissey, 2011).

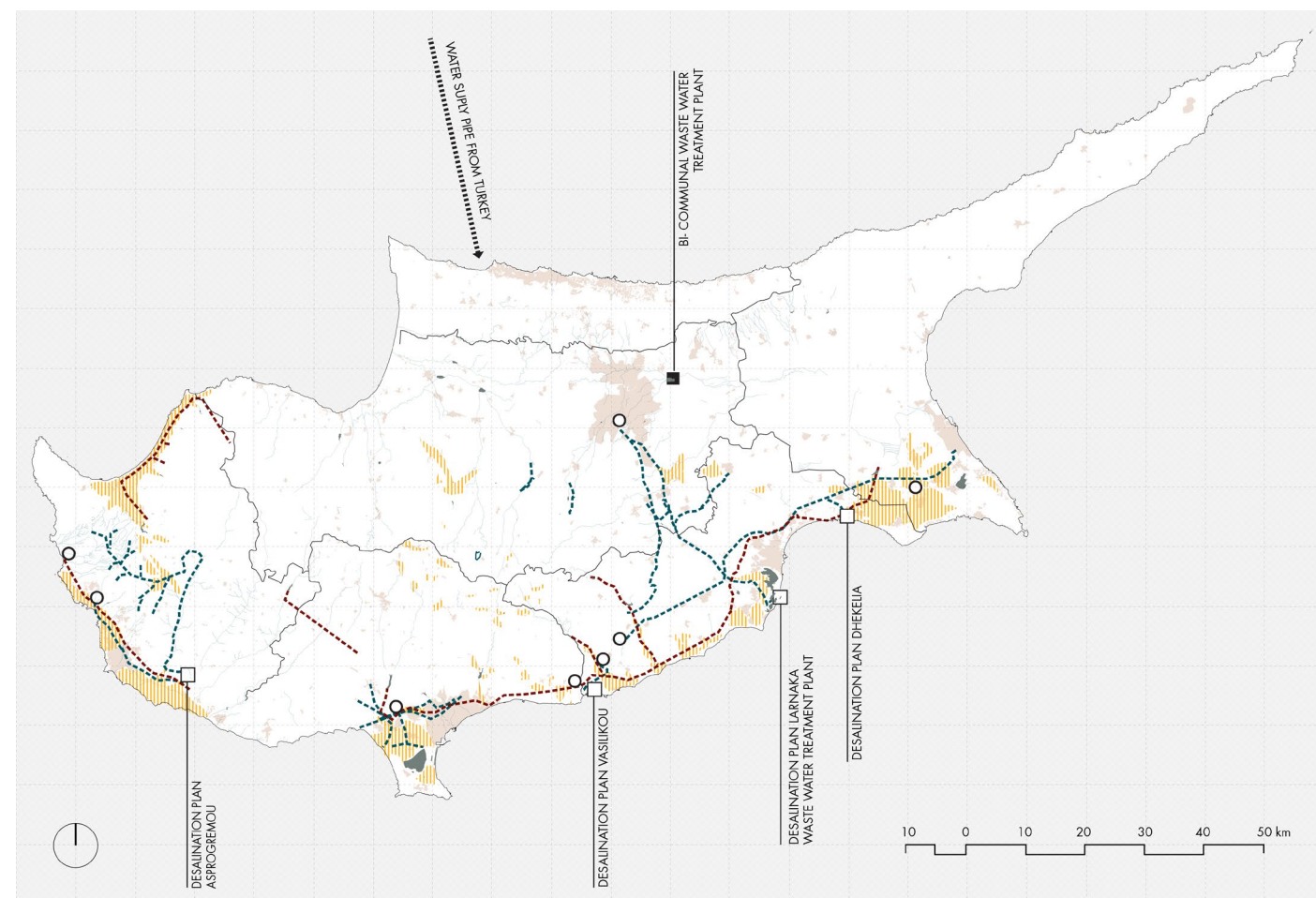
In 1978 the two mayors of Nicosia, the one representing the Greek Cypriots and the other representing the Turkish Cypriots, along with their city officials collaborated to implement the Nicosia Sanitary Sewage System. Although the Greek Cypriot municipality had been responsible for planning and funding the operation at the time, the agreements of the ceasefire left much of the main sewage line and the treatment plant under jurisdiction of the Turks and Turkish Cypriots (Ewers, 2018). In 2010 there were new plans for the Sewage treatment Plant to become more high quality treated of sewage effluent. The paradox of this example, is that while on the surface there is a nation that is socio-spatially fragmented, on the subsurface there is an integrated infrastructural network of co-operation and co-existence, proving that symbiosis can be achieved even in cross-border and conflicted environments.

WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

During the British rule there was already a drainage problem in Cyprus where the authorities started to develop a water supply system for the cities and later extract water for irrigation purposes. In 1896 the first water management plans developed with the creation of dams for water storage, in different strategic locations. Moreover, in 1905 there was also a research indicating the opportunities of development based on the ground water resources. However, when Cyprus gained its independence in 1960 there was a severe problem due to the extensive over-pumping of the ground water resources, something that they try to overcome with an extensive series of researches and action plans for the long-term development. Currently there are 105 dams in Cyprus, along with other types of water management infrastructure.

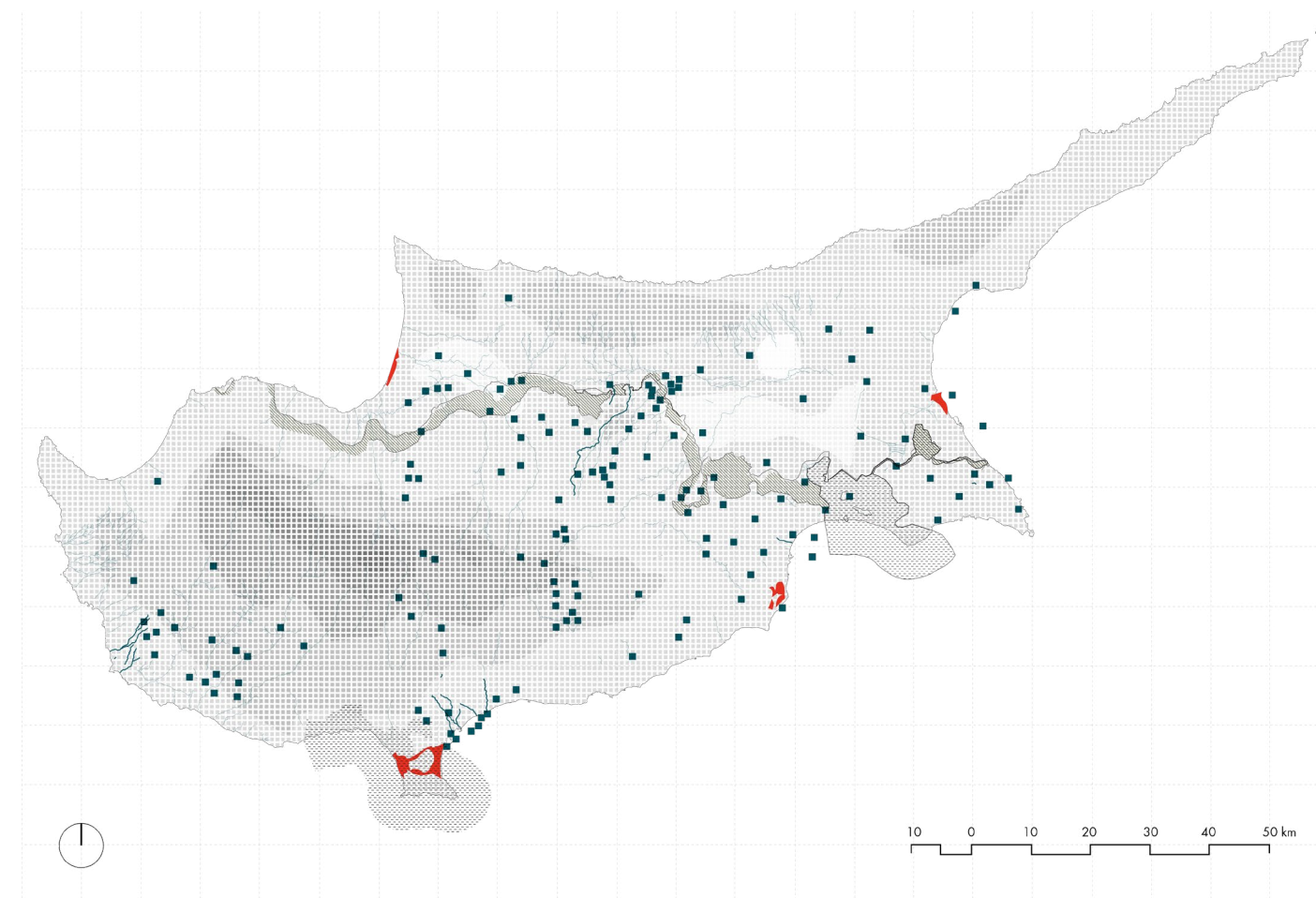
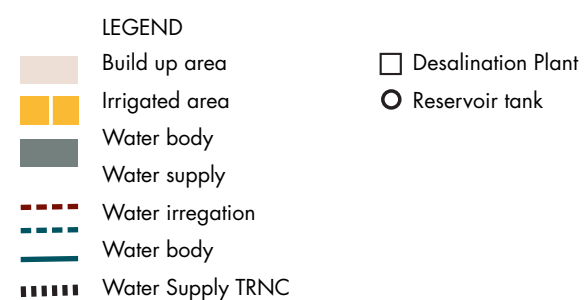
Even though there were extensive water management plants, due to climate change and the decrease of rainfall, there is a decline of the water stored in the dams. This decline had consequences in the economy and agriculture as there were measures for controlling the water distribution. Also, because of the exhaustion of around 40% of the underground water resources every year, this has as a result the decline of groundwater level, the depletion of their reserves and the rapid expansion of the aquifer areas towards the sea. Furthermore, in order to avoid the underground water pumping there are currently two desalination plants in the south part.

The water drainage is a current problem for both communities, although in 2014, a water supply project started to develop in North Cyprus in order to provide water from Turkey through a pipeline. This project materialized; however, it has become controversial because there are questions of whether Turkey has a control and power over the water and the prices of the market have increased. The water management was a problem before 1974 but it still is a big issue even today. It might not be directly affected by the territorial divide and the establishment of the buffer zone, however, the lag of a national scale of development plans and a coherent sustainable strategy that considers the opportunities and challenges of the whole island is the main issue.



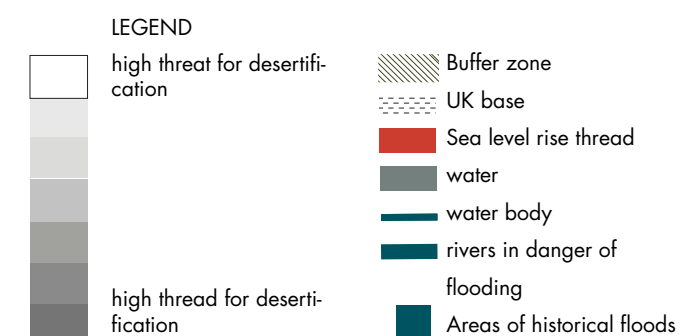
WATER MANAGMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>,
Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>,
Water Management Department CY (2020) Available at : <http://www.moa.gov.cy/>



WATER MANAGMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS

Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>,
Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>,
Water Management Department CY (2020) Available at : <http://www.moa.gov.cy/> Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification",



EXTRACTION SITES

The outcomes of the extraction sites in relation to the conflict and the establishment of the border are similar with the water management, as they were not directly affected by the divide but they were surely influenced in a way.

Cyprus has a long history of mining starting from 3000BC and the island's name has its roots from copper or cuprous which was the primary mineral that was extracted. Ancient population of Cyprus they were miners and metallurgists. During the British rule, the mining industry was on of the most important sectors of economy, and trade export. In 1904 began asbestos exploitation near the mountain of Troodos until 1968 and in 1921 copper mining begun in the area of Skouriotissa until 1974.

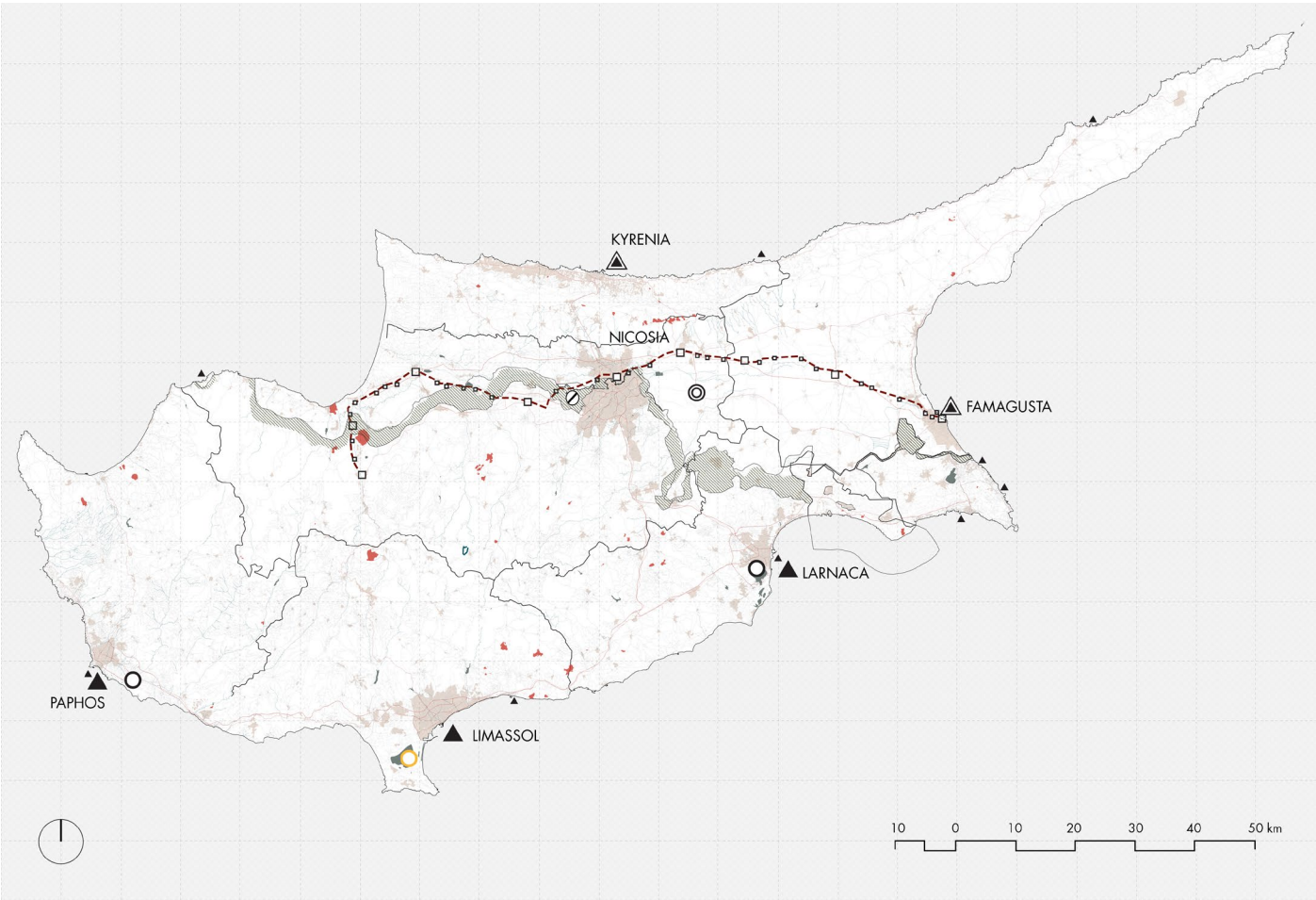
Since 1974 the mining industry is in recession because of the exhaustion of the known large and rich copper and iron pyrite. Today there are about 25 abandon mines around the Troodos Mountain, with some of the them to be partly restored for purposes of access, prevention of the acidic drainages and reduction of the visual disturbance (<http://www.euromines.org/>). The environmental problems were caused by the lag of environmental legislation that addresses these issues.

The territorial divide and the inability to access areas of important natural resources by the Republic of Cyprus was one of the reasons that mining industry declined after 1974, the other reasons were the depletion of the natural resources, the competitive international market that the Cypriot industry could not compare with and the increased production costs in contrast to the decreased of the international sales (www.moa.gov.c). From the 25 mines the only one that is still active in the mining of copper in the mine of Skouriotissa which is located at close proximity to the buffer zone.

After the 2003, with the border opening and the beginning of the construction development at the North site, there was observed an extensive activity of quarrying at the mountain of Pentadaktylos. Currently there are thirty six illegal quarries that had as a result the alteration to the mountain structure with environmental consequences such as the loss of important natural habitats and the endangerment with extinction of rare flora and fauna species (Commissioner of environment, 2016).

Therefore, what is important to note is that the territorial divide in 1974 had affected the mining industry but it was not the only factor that affected its decline. However, in 2003 the situation is more contradictory as from the one hand there was a development and growth of the North part of Cyprus which previously was deprived, but form the other hand because of the need for materials, the extensive and unplanned quarrying had severe consequences to the environment.

Extraction Sites Map | Source: Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, <https://en.wikipedia.org/>



EXTRACTION SITES MAP

LEGEND

airport

TRNC airport

military airport

abandoned airport

port

TRNC port

marina

Build up area

mine- quarry

water

Highway

Water body

old cyprus railway infra-structure

train stops

ENERGY

Cyprus as far as alternative energy resources are concerned was depended mostly on Solar Energy, however, in recent years they have found natural gas resources near the coast on the South part of Cyprus. This newfound knowledge of the existence of these natural resources has become another pressing and conflicted topic of discussion during the UN talks. Once again energy, is used in the discussions as a constituent for negotiations, but with the difference that this time is also a significant motivator to remediate the conflict, with the opinions between the two communities to defer.

For the Greek Cypriots, exploiting energy resources offered a potential financial windfall that could help the Cypriot economy and establish Cyprus as an important energy hub for Europe. The Turkish Cypriots, arguing that the energy resources belonged to all of Cyprus, feared the loss of significant revenue to their economy as long as the Greek Cypriots refused to include them until a solution to the division of Cyprus was concluded (Morelli, 2019).

However, the topic of energy and natural resources has become even more complex because there are more actors that are involve apart from the two communities. From the one hand, there is Turkey, which claims that the exploitation of the energy resources and later its distribution, can pass via pipeline through Turkey as the fastest route to transport the natural gas from Cyprus and Israel to Europe. On the other hand, during the conference in Geneva, Energy Ministers from the Republic of Cyprus, Israel, Greece, and Italy unveiled plans for an East Mediterranean pipeline running all the way from Israel to the coast of Greece and on to Italy (Morelli, 2019). Therefore, the topic of Energy and the distribution of natural resources, while it revitalized and motivated further the UN peace talks, it also created an added complication with more actors and stakeholders that have a say in the matter of the settlement of the conflict.



Natural Gas Pipe Line connecting eastern Mediterrenean with Europe | Source: based on QGIS, Euronews (2020) Available at: <https://www.euronews.com/>

6 ONTERRITORIES

6.1 DIFFERENT TERRITORIES IN CYPRUS AND AREAS OF DIFFERENT STATUS

The island of Cyprus constitutes of three different territories. The first territory is the one of the Republic of Cyprus, proclaimed as the sovereign state after the island's independence in 1960, however after the Turkish invasion in 1974 the sovereign territory of the Republic of Cyprus was divided. Hence, the second territory is the one of the self-proclaimed, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, that consists of the 36,2% of the north side of the island. This territory, is only recognized by Turkey and until 2003 it was isolated from the International community. During the accession of Cyprus in the European Union in 2004, the island become a member state as a whole, giving the opportunity to the Turkish Cypriot population to reconnect with the international community and become EU citizens (https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries/member-countries/cyprus_en). Finally, the third territory is the United Kingdom sovereign Base in Akrotiri and Dhekelia, established by the constitution of Cyprus in 1960.

The buffer-zone in Cyprus, while it is an area of different status it is not considered a different territory, as it constitutes part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus that was not occupied by the Turkish Forces. This area was granted to the United Nations, who acts as an operational tool where particular attention is paid in maintaining the status quo between the two communities. The existence of the UN (UNFICYP) in Cyprus, established before 1974 after the violent conflict between the two communities in 1964. The Buffer zone constitutes the 2,7% of the whole island and it has a length of 180 km and width up to 3,5km with the exception of the area within the walls Nicosia. There is no regulation or resolution that defines the Buffer zone spatially. As an area, it was accounted at the 16th of August 1974 during the cease fire, based on the positions of the Greek Cypriot military forces and the cease fire line of the Turkish Military forces. The Republic of Cyprus steady position is to avoid formal demarcation of the buffer zone in order to exclude the possibility of the Turkish Military Forces to claim it as their territory.

Because of the unaccountability and not a formal demarcation of the buffer zone, it is complicated to be defined as a concept. While it exists as an area of different status in maps, spatially there is no direct indication of its existence other than the check/cross-points, military camps and military guard posts. Inside the buffer zone there are not walls or fences to indicate the different territorial status with the exception of some warning signs at roads that lead to the Turkish occupied area. However, the lack of direct indication of its existence is because the Government of Cyprus does not want to give it a spatial or physical existence, thus recognizing it as an area of different status where its jurisdiction can be challenged. Moreover, within the buffer-zone there are some exceptions. To be more specific, there are four settlements within the buffer zone and they are defined as areas where the political development is allowed (urban, agricultural etc.), as well as specific areas for agricultural activity, only under the permeation by the UN.

(The above information was collected from the interviews during the fieldwork and there is more information in the appendix.)

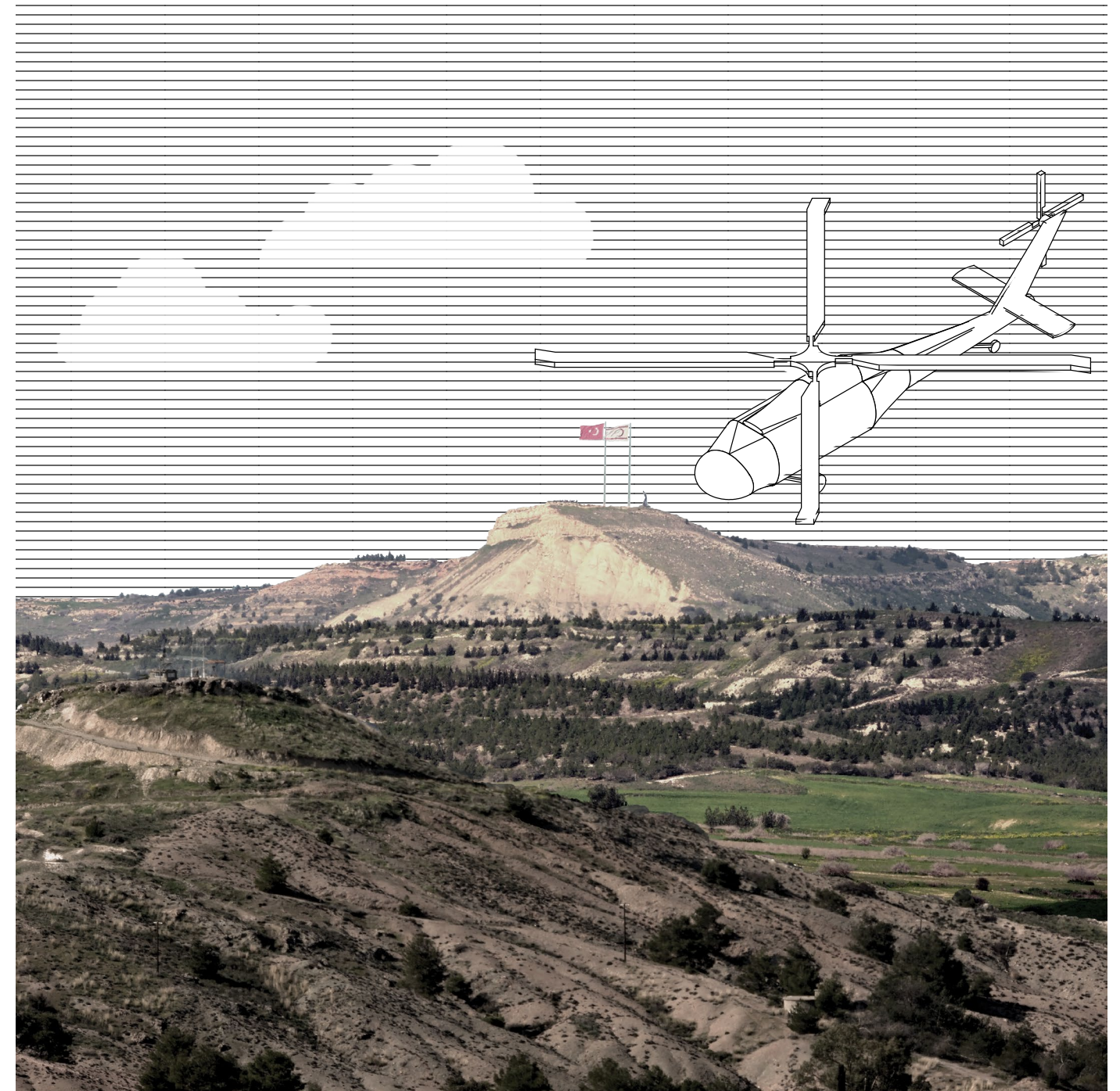
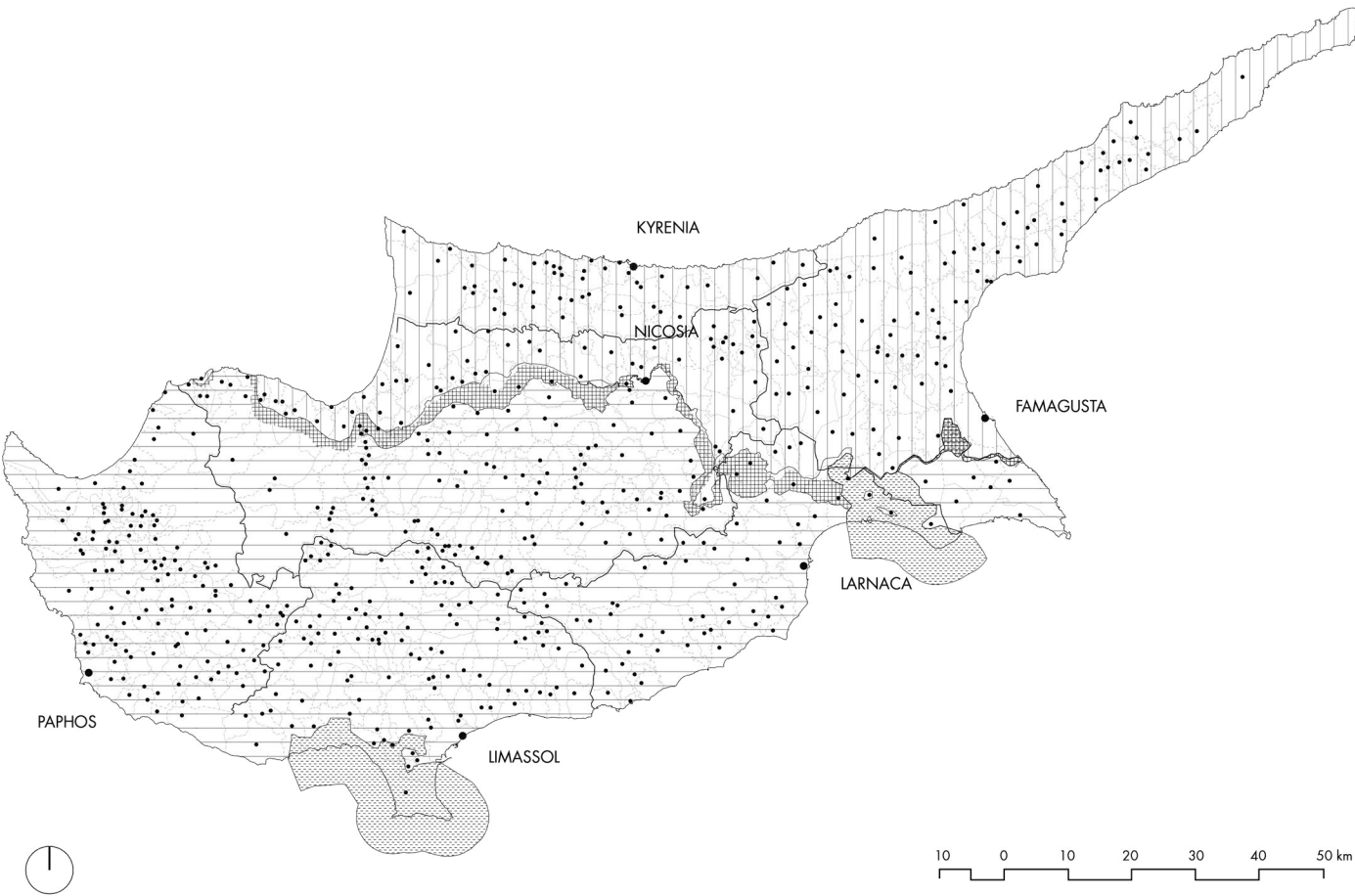


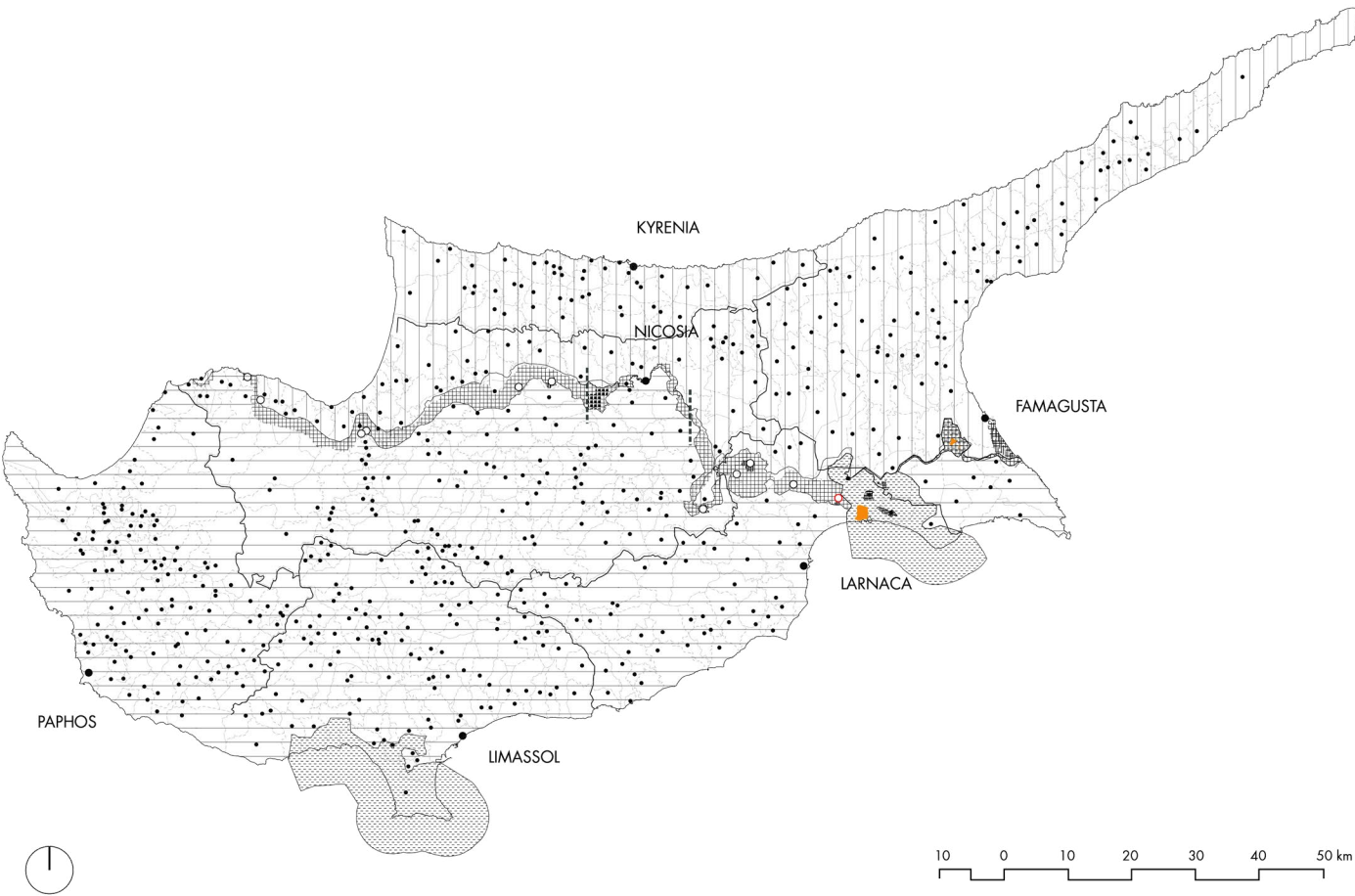
Illustration of the Buffer Zone and military guard posts | Photograph and illustration by the author

Different Territories

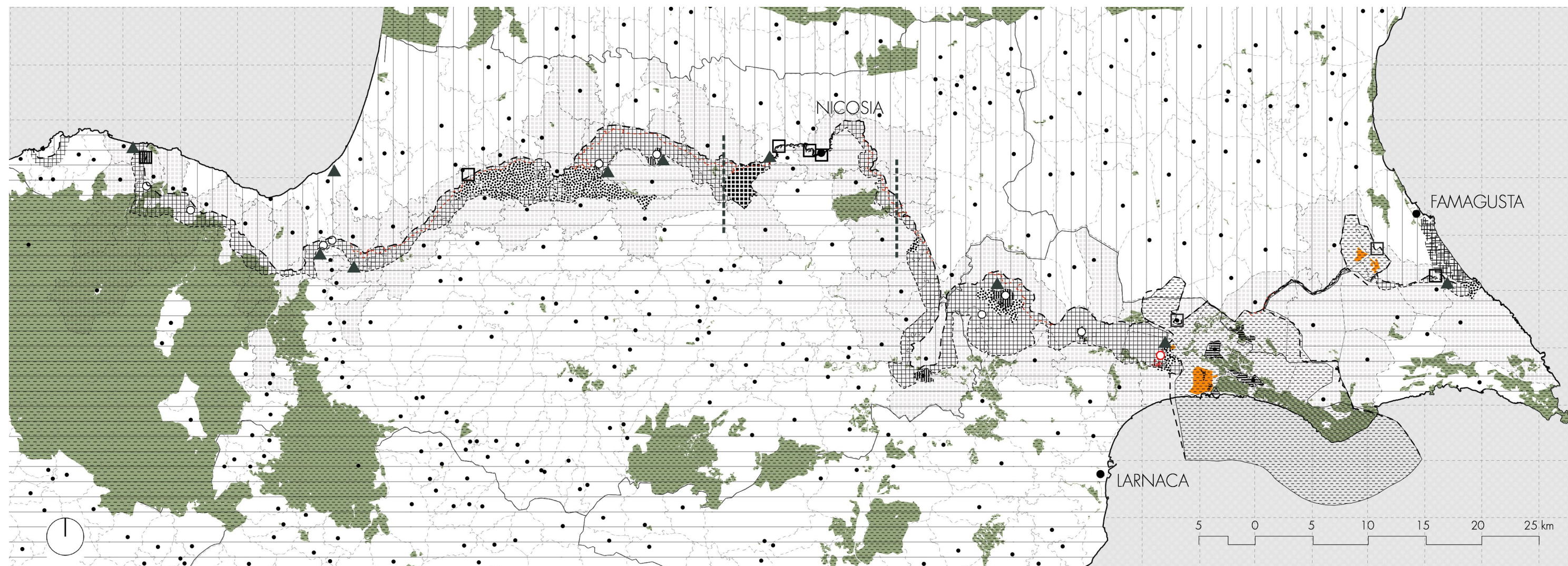


Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>

Different Territories and Areas of Different Status



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>

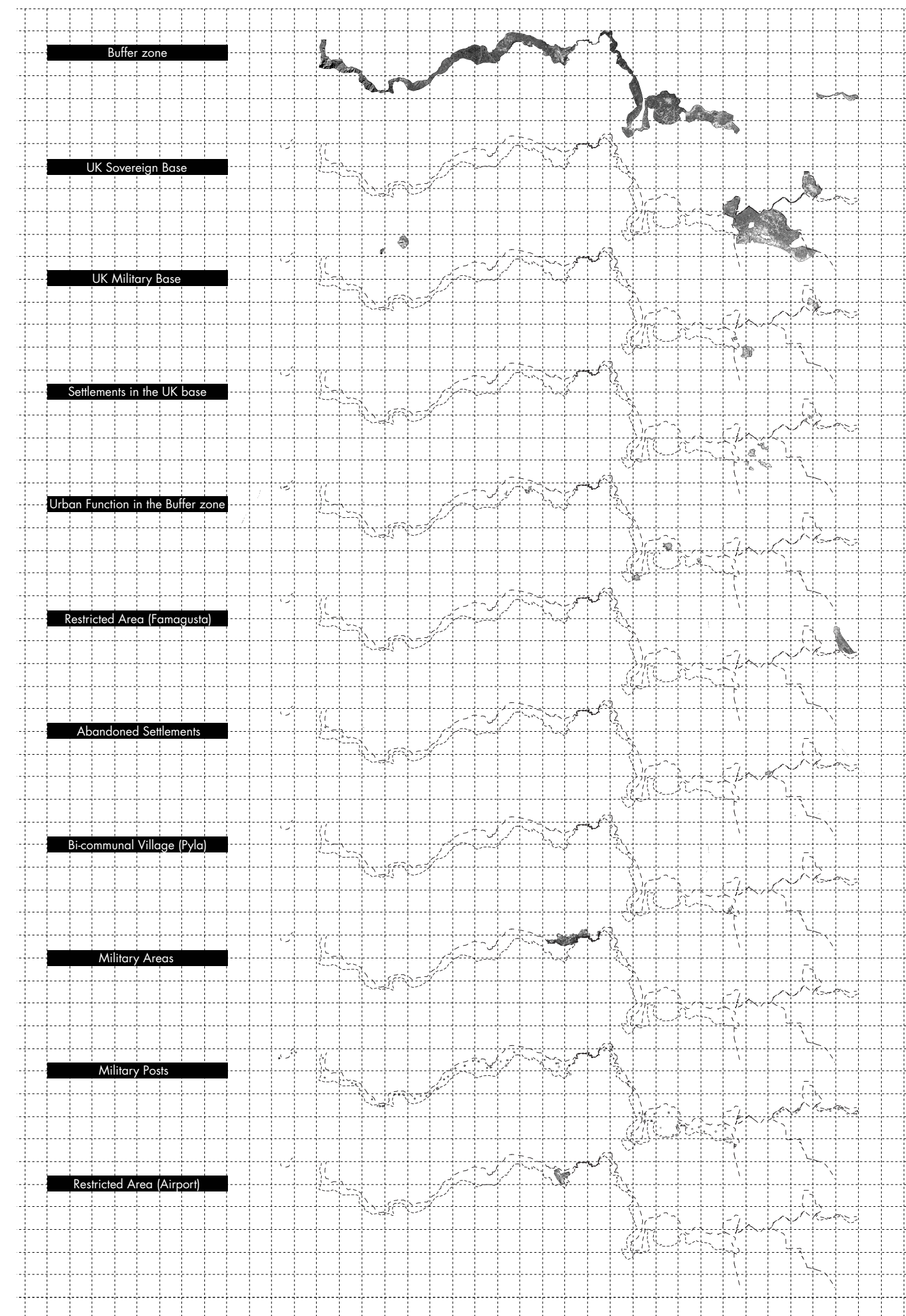
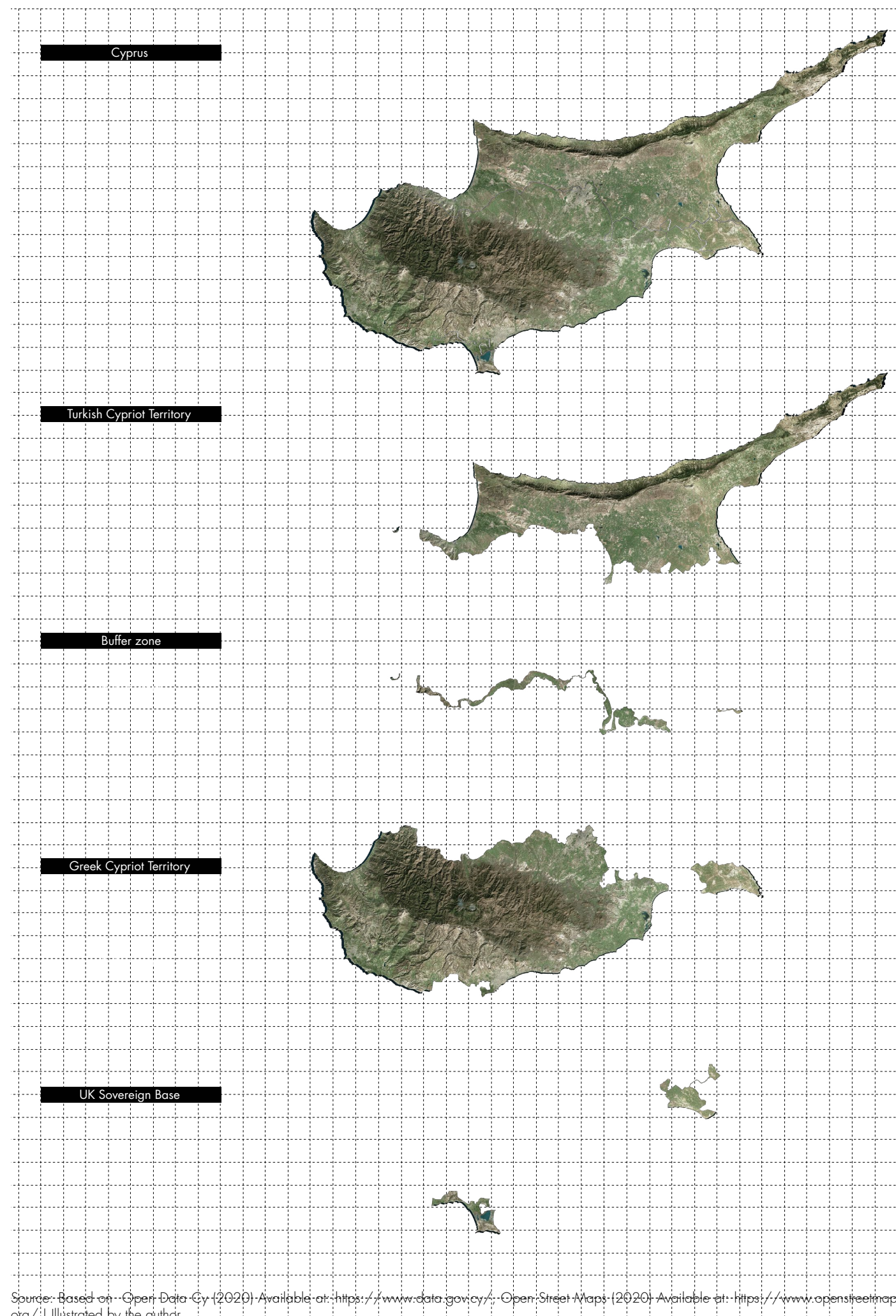


on Territories and areas of different Status

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | Buffer zone | | Famagusta (restricted area) |
| | New state of Exception | | Airport (restricted area) |
| | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone | | Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions) |
| | Settlements | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | Cultivaated area within the buffer zone | | Districts divided by the buffer zone |
| | Natural grass land | | Turkish occupied territory |
| | Military base | | Republic of Cyprus territory |
| | Industrial area | | Districts |
| | Water body | | Natura 2000 |
| | Irrigated Area | | UK Sovereign base |
| | Fruit trees and plantations | | |
| | Road infrastructure in the wait | | UN base |
| | Main road infrastructure | | UN setor |
| | Water body/river | | Agriculture security line |
| | Church (restored) | | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone |
| | Mosque (restored) | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author



Territories/Areas of Different Status	Name	Geographic scope	Area Cover	Type	Responsibility in the exercise of control	Ownership claims	Temporality/frequency of change	Temporality/purpose	Accessibility/regulation	Barriers	Population
Republic of Cyprus (Greek Cypriot community)			9,251 km2	national territory	Republic of Cyprus	Both communities	Permanent	Republic of Cyprus is a recognized state	2 airports / 9 cross points from South to North		1,189,265
Turkish Occupied area (Turkish Cypriot community)			3,355 km2	national territory	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	Both communities	/	TRNC is not a recognized state	1 airport (with restrictions) / 9 cross points from North to South		326000
UK Sovereign Base			254 km2	national territory	United Kingdom	UK/ Greek Cypriot community → Community acquis	Permanent	Established by a treaty between the UK and Northern Ireland, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus	Yes/ highways and secondary roads	Partly fenced	15700
	Dhekelia		130,8 km2	national territory	United Kingdom	UK/ Greek Cypriot community → Community acquis	Permanent	Established by a treaty	Yes/ highways and secondary roads	Partly fenced	
	Akrotiri		123 km2	national territory	United Kingdom	UK	Permanent	Established by a treaty	Yes/ restricted accessibility	Partly fenced	
UN Buffer zone			346 km2	Seminal territory	United Nations / Republic of Cyprus	Both communities	Temporary	To prevent violence and restore normality	9 cross-points / several secondary roads	Military bases/ posts/ landmines/ fences	/
UK military Bases			/	Area of different status	United Kingdom	UK	Permanent		restricted accessibility	Fenced	/
	Dhekelia base			Area of different status	United Kingdom	UK	Permanent	Established by a treaty	restricted accessibility	Fenced	
	Ayios Nicolaos camp			Area of different status	United Kingdom	UK	Permanent	Established by a treaty	restricted accessibility	Fenced	
Settlements within the UK Sovereign Base				Area of different status	Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots (community acquis)	Permanent		Accessible	/	
	Xylotymvou			enclave	Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots (community acquis)	Permanent		Accessible	Restricted by the UK territory	3649

	Ormideia			enclave	Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots (community acquis)	Permanent		Accessible	Restricted by the UK territory	4500
Settlements in the Buffer zone				Area of different status	Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots	Permanent		Limited access		
	Athienou			Area of different status	United Nations / Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots	Permanent		2 points of access	Restricted by the UN buffer zone	4996
	Trouloi			Area of different status	United Nations / Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots	Permanent		2 points of access	Restricted by the UN buffer zone	1169
	Lympia			Area of different status	Republic of Cyprus	Greek Cypriots	Permanent		3 points of access	Partly restricted by the UN buffer zone	2694
	Mammari			Area of different status	Republic of Cyprus (part of its area is under the TRNC)	Greek Cypriots	Permanent		2 points of access	Restricted by the UN buffer zone	1592
	Deneia			Area of different status	United Nations / Republic of Cyprus (part of its area is under the TRNC)	Greek Cypriots	Permanent		3 points of access	Restricted by the UN buffer zone	373
Restricted Area (Famagusta)	Famagusta (Varosha)			Area of different status	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	Greek Cypriots	Temporary		No access	fenced	/
Abandoned Settlements				Area of different status		Both communities	Temporary		No access	/	
	Achna			Area of different status	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	Greek Cypriots	Temporary		No access	/	
	Agios Georgios Lefkas			Area of different status	United Nations	Both communities	Temporary		No access	/	460 before 1974
	Agios Nikolaos Lefkas			Area of different status	United Nations	Greek Cypriots	Temporary		No access	/	67 before 1974
	Agios Ioannis (Pyrgos)			Area of different status	United Nations		Temporary		No access	/	85 before 1974
	Variseia			Area of different status	United Nations		Temporary		No access	/	244 before 1974

6.2 SPATIAL QUALITIES OF THE
BUFFER ZONE – TYPOMORPHOLOGY

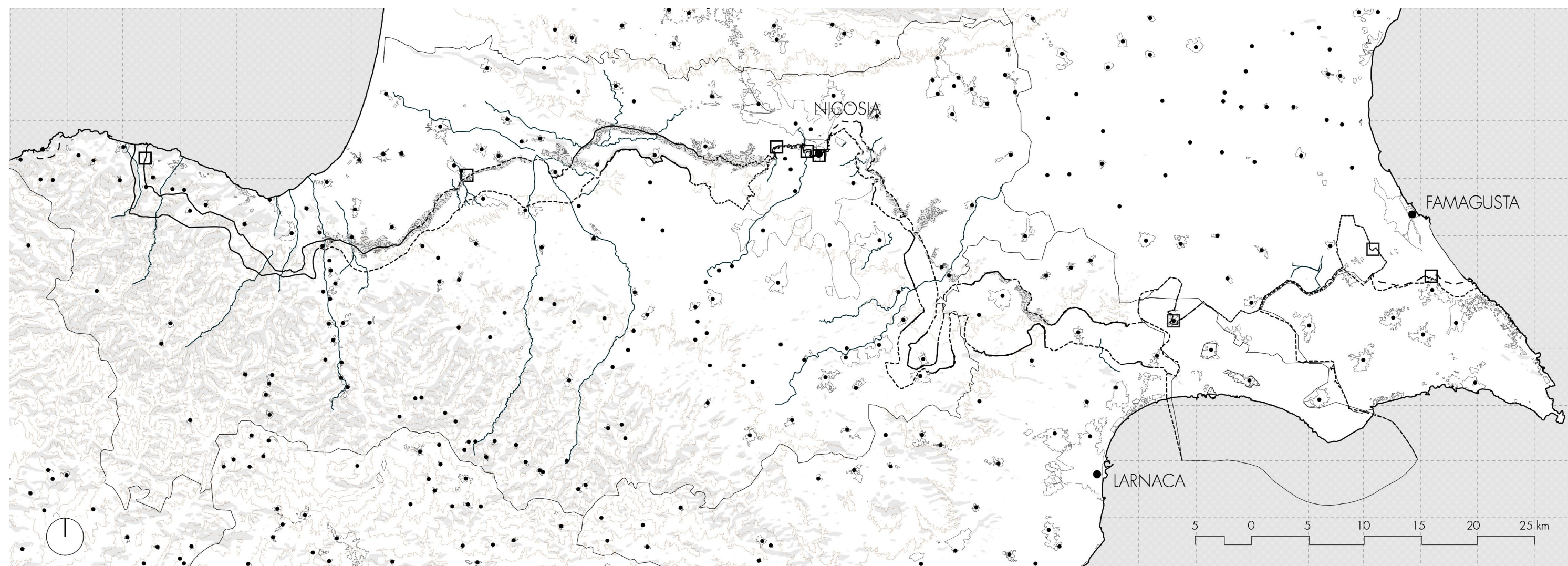
As it was previously discussed, inside the buffer zone there are limited signs to indicate the change of the jurisdictional status and this has to do with the unwavering position of the Republic of Cyprus to not have a spatial definition of the territorial boundaries. The few signs that exist are mostly warning signs for approaching the occupied land and fields of landmines. What is a more direct sign of the existence of the buffer zone and it is the exemplification of Territoriality are the check/cross points facilities which suggest border control, thus the entrance to a different territory. Moreover, along the buffer zone there are different military camps and military guard posts, from both communities and the UN, which are direct indication of conflict infrastructure.

While there are no walls or fenced areas in the buffer zone, the landscape and the geomorphology of the ground acts in many occasions as a natural spatial boundary. This can be related back to the account of the Buffer zone based on the military force positions during the ceasefire in 1974, as the natural boundary, with the hilly and mountainous sites overlooking planes, were used as beneficial strategic positions to overlook the area. Therefore, there are different spatial qualities in the buffer zone like, mountainous areas, areas of cultivations, various sites with natural water flowing through, as well as extraction sites. Regarding agriculture, there are different types of cultivations within the buffer zone as well as between east-west and south-north. These are depended in different bioclimatic zones and different systems. Furthermore, regarding territoriality, the two territories, divided by the buffer-zone, have different road networks (roads, signs, etc.) and they operate in different time zones. The Greek Cypriot territory operates with the UCT +2 Eastern European time and the Turkish Cypriot territory operates with the UCT +3 Turkey time, meaning there is an hour difference crossing the border.

(The above information was collected from the observations during the fieldwork and there is more information in the appendix.)

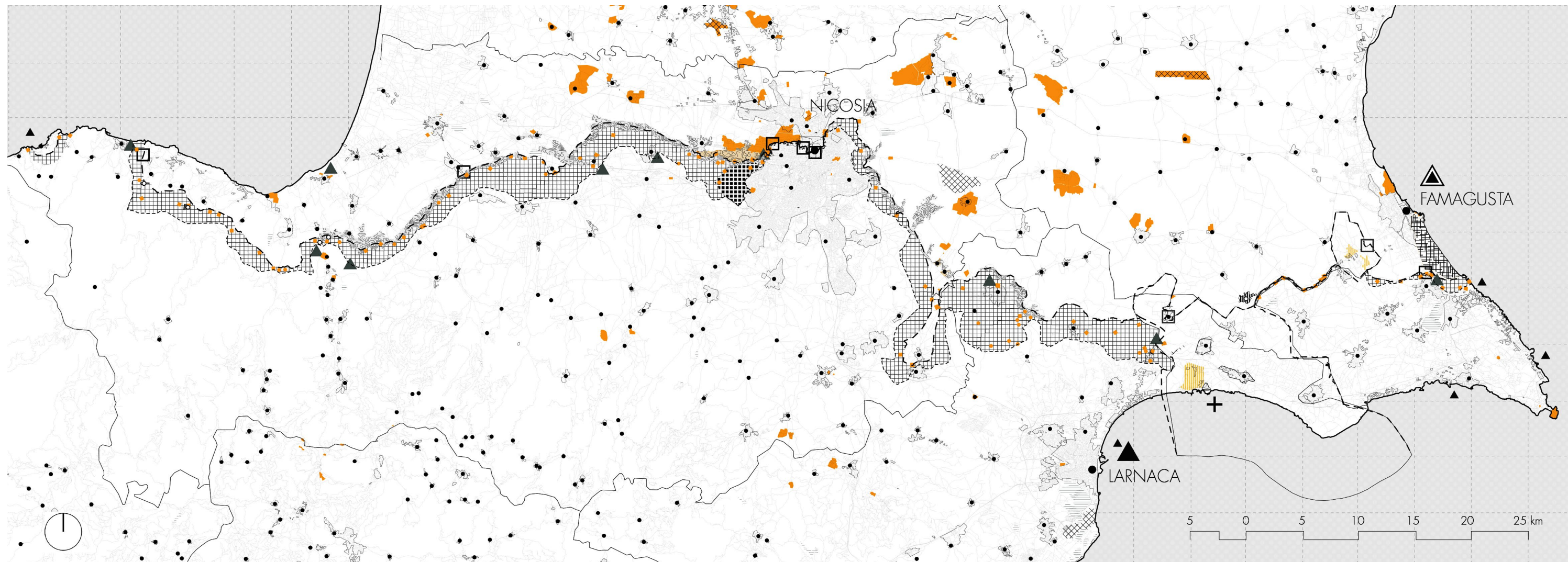


Illustration of the spatial qualities of the buffer zone | Photograph and illustration by the author

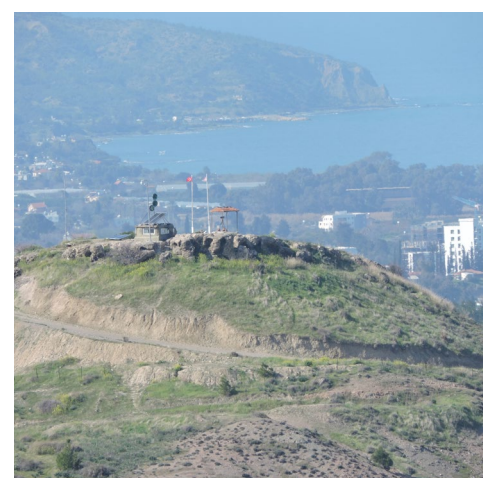


Spatial Boundaries of the Buffer zone

- LEGEND**
-  Water body
 -  Buffer zone
 -  Natural grassland
 -  Natural boundary
 -  Permeable border



Remnants of Conflict Infrastructure



1| Military guard posts



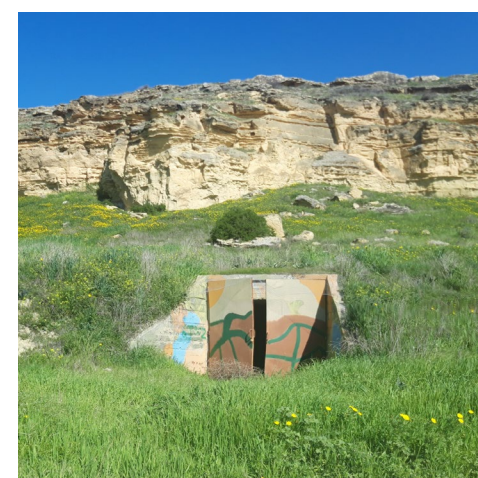
2| Cross-points



3| UN military bases



4| Restricted/Blocked roads



5| Bankers

LEGEND

- Military base
- UK sovereign military base
- Water body
- Buffer zone
- Natural grassland
- Famagusta (restricted area)
- Airport (restricted area)
- University of Cyprus campus
- Road infrastructure in the wait
- Electricity network
- Water body/river
- + Power Plant
- UN base
- Port
- Restricted port (TRNC)
- Marina

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

Types of conflict infrastructure | Photographs by the author

Areas of Different Status



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author

Buffer zone perception as a “No man’s land”



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author

Different Territories



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author

Different Territories and Areas of Different Status (Spatial Borders)



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author

7 ONCOOPERATION

7.1 CURENT STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Within the buffer zone, and along the settlements that are at its edges, there is an existing network and infrastructure that has been in a standstill since 1974. This network, aims to re-connect the two communities in case of a settlement of the Cyprus problem. Examples from this existing infrastructure can be observed in different domains.

There is a water management network, with ditches aiming to reconnect the agricultural land and the communities, there is an electricity network which is frequently check and maintained as it was used in cases of emergency when there was a loss of power from either side and there is an existing road network that used to connect different settlements and the city. Furthermore, the restricted airport of Nicosia is one of the major infrastructures that has been paused in time, which now facilitates as meeting place of the bi-communal technical committees and other diplomatic meetings. The campus of the University of Cyprus which is newly develop has been positioned in the fringes of the Buffer zone in order to become a knowledge hub for both communities in case of a diplomatic settlement. Besides, the most prominent example is the sewage network of Nicosia that has been in use and continuously improving since 1978. Nevertheless, not all of these different infrastructures are in a good condition as they have decayed through time. However, there is communication and discussions between experts from different domains regarding the different infrastructures.

(The above information was collected from the observations during the fieldwork and there is more information in the appendix.)

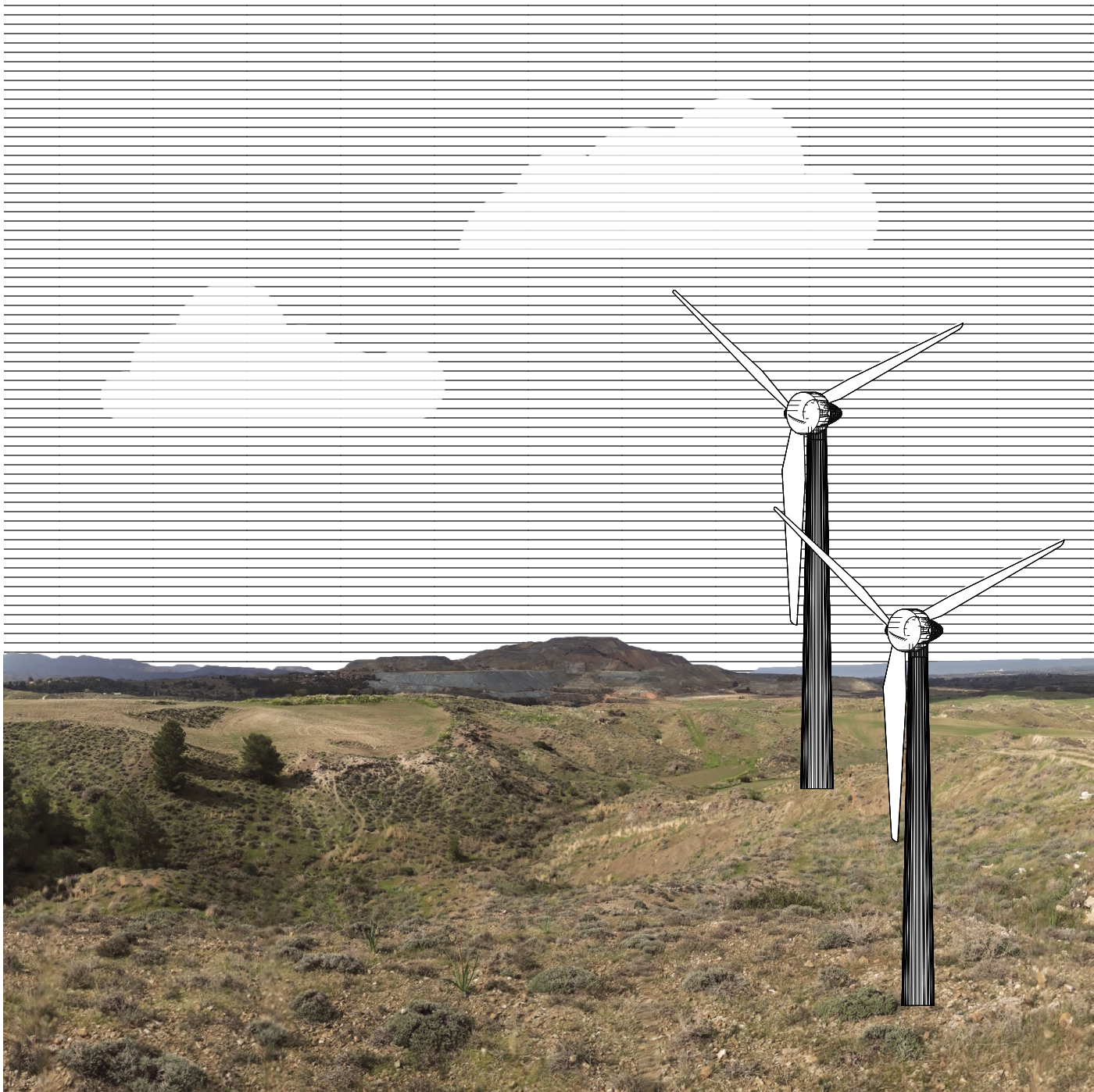
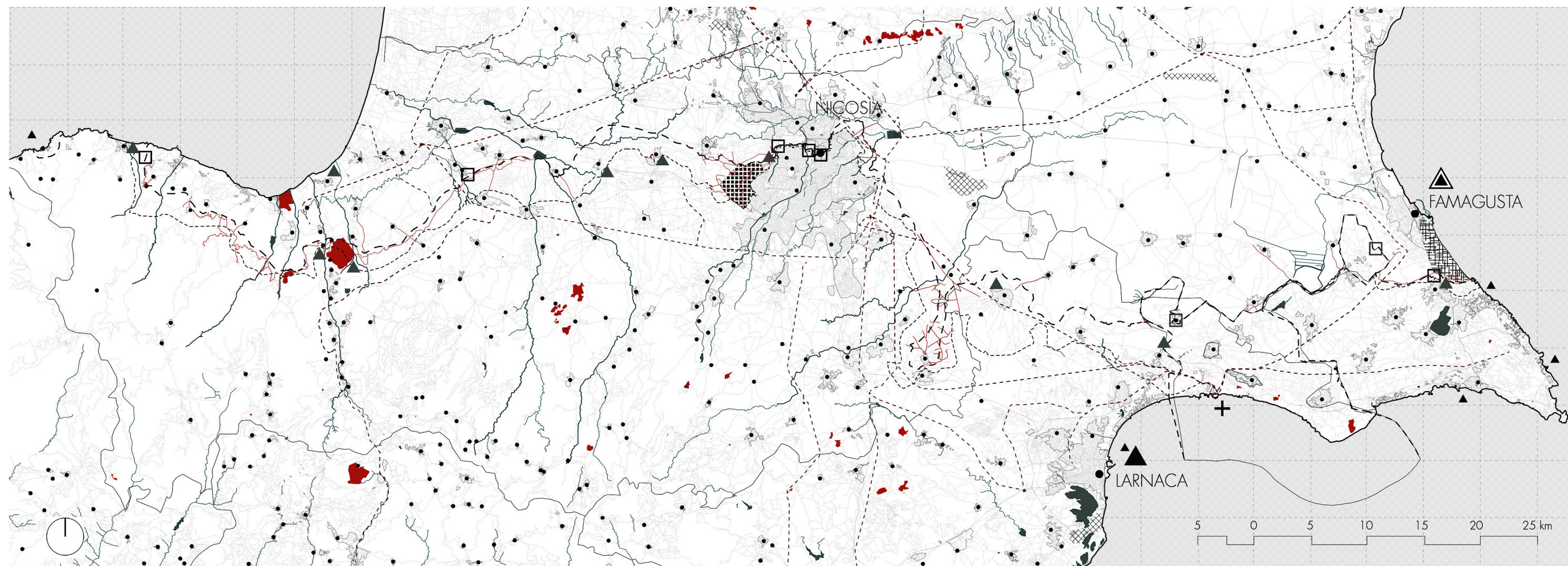


Illustration of the landscape and implementation of renewable sources of energy | Photograph and illustration by the author



Infrastructure in the wait

LEGEND

- Extraction Sites
- Industrial area
- Water body
- Famagusta (restricted area)
- Airport (restricted area)
- University of Cyprus campus
- Road infrastructure in the wait
- Electricity network
- Water body/river
- Power Plant
- UN base
- Port
- Restricted port (TRNC)
- Marina

7.2 CURENT STATE OF COOPERATIONS AND POTENTIALITY

In Cyprus, there are several existing examples of bi-communal co-operation, although the current state of co-operation is not equivalent to the state it had at the beginning of the territorial divide. Due to the socio-spatial dichotomy of the island, civil society of either side developed independently, with the first meaningful interaction being at the early 1990s (UNDP, 2013).

As it was previously stated, one of the most essential initiatives and primary examples of co-operation between the two communities in Cyprus, is the Nicosia Master Plan in 1979. The need of collaboration and infrastructural co-ordination implementing the Sanitary Sewage System in Nicosia, surpassed the political tension and the conflicted situation.

In 2005, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched the Action for Cooperation and Trust (ACT), (UNDP, 2008) as a peace building initiative aiming to create opportunities for interaction and collaboration between the two communities. This act is supported economically by the UNDP and by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) until 2016 (<https://www.cy.undp.org/>). Currently, in terms of funding the EU along with the European Commission provides the most significant economic support in the development of the collaborative efforts.

After 2004, with the accession of Cyprus in the EU and the opening of the cross points a year earlier, there was the establishment of the Green Line Regulation (regulation 866/2004, regulation 1480/2004) supported by ACT in order to facilitate the trade between the two communities. These regulations defined the procedure for the treatment of goods and people arriving from the areas not under the effective control of the Government and the Republic of Cyprus. Both the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce, embraced the regulation, recognizing the importance in the bi-communal co-operation and trade (UNDP, 2013).



Axonometric illustration of the buffer zone and the possible functional relations | Illustrated by the author

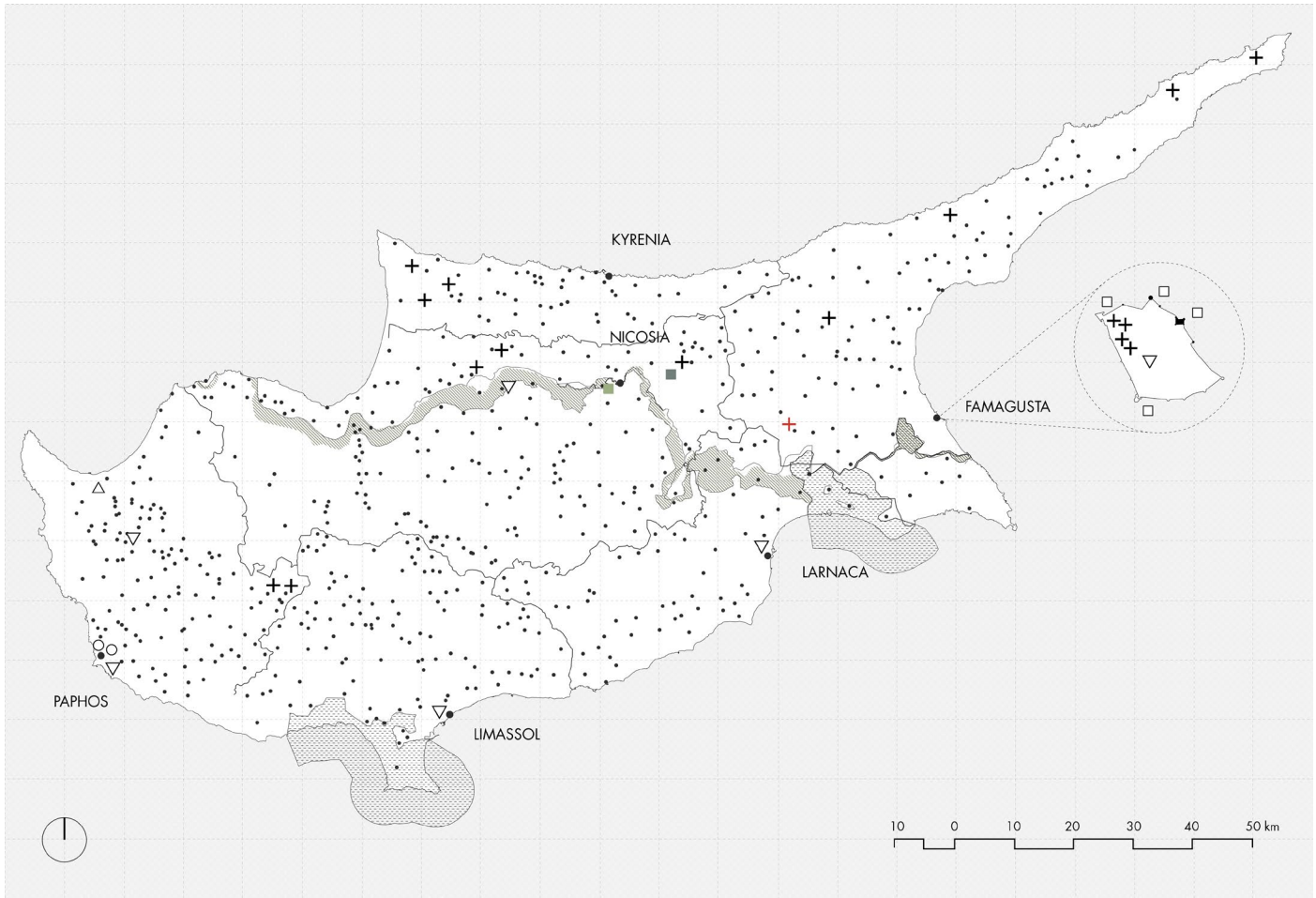
Another significant moment in the establishment of bi-communal co-operation was, in 2006, were as a measure to restart the UN Cyprus peace talks after the rejection of the “Annan Plan”, was to establish bi-communal technical committees composed by experts and specialists of different domains (UNDP, 2013). This measure was implemented in 2008, with the bi-communal technical committees dealing mainly with issues on economy, environment and cultural heritage. Currently, there are 11 bi-communal technical committees, which are; (1) on Culture, (2) on Humanitarian Matters, (3) on Health, (4) on Economic and Commercial Matters, (5) on Criminal Matters, (6) on Cultural Heritage, (7) on Crossing Points, (8) on Broadcasting, (9) on Gender Equality, (10) on Environment and (11) on Education (<http://www.uncyprustalks.org/>). The most prominent work has been the one of the bi-communal technical committee of the cultural heritage.

Moreover, it is observed that despite the political tensions, the two communities managed to assimilate together in several occasions of crisis and environmental hazards. The most prominent example is the one of the 11th of July 2011 were a massive explosion caused severe damages on the Vasilikos power plant, which is the main electricity generating facility of the Greek Cypriot community in the south. This destruction had as an outcome to affect the electricity network and the widespread of power cuts in the half of the islands. Due to this, the need for co-operation with the Turkish Cypriot community was essential. Thus, the two Chambers of Commerce from each community, negotiated an agreement were electricity produced by the Turkish Cypriot community was transferred for the needs of the Greek Cypriot community (UNDP 2013). Through this agreement there was also a raising of funds for the reconnection of the two juxtapose electricity networks to the wider island electricity grid.

While there are several successful examples of bi-communal cooperation in Cyprus, there are also examples were the co-operation failed or was met with obstacles. On of these examples is the most recent (2020) and prevailing crisis of the Corona disease (COVID-19) pandemic worldwide. During the beginning of this crisis, with the spread of the virus, there was an agreement between the two communities to address this issue together collaboratively. However, there was a lack of co-operation which was evident also with the action of closing of the crossing-points that connected the two communities. Therefore, what is important to understand, is that while there are several initiatives and support from supranational organizations, in order to build trust between the two communities and establish co-operation, Cyprus remains a contested territory where positive actions occasionally are restraint from the political situation.

Furthermore, while the examples of cooperation that were discussed above, have a physical form in space, there are also, other examples of co-operation that does not have a spatial form. One of these examples, is the constant communication, since 1990s, between the Technical Chamber of Cyprus (Etek) of the Greek Cypriot community and the Union of Chambers of Turkish Cypriots engineers and architects. The cooperation between the two chambers is more inclined to the knowledge exchange and social contact with constant interactions.

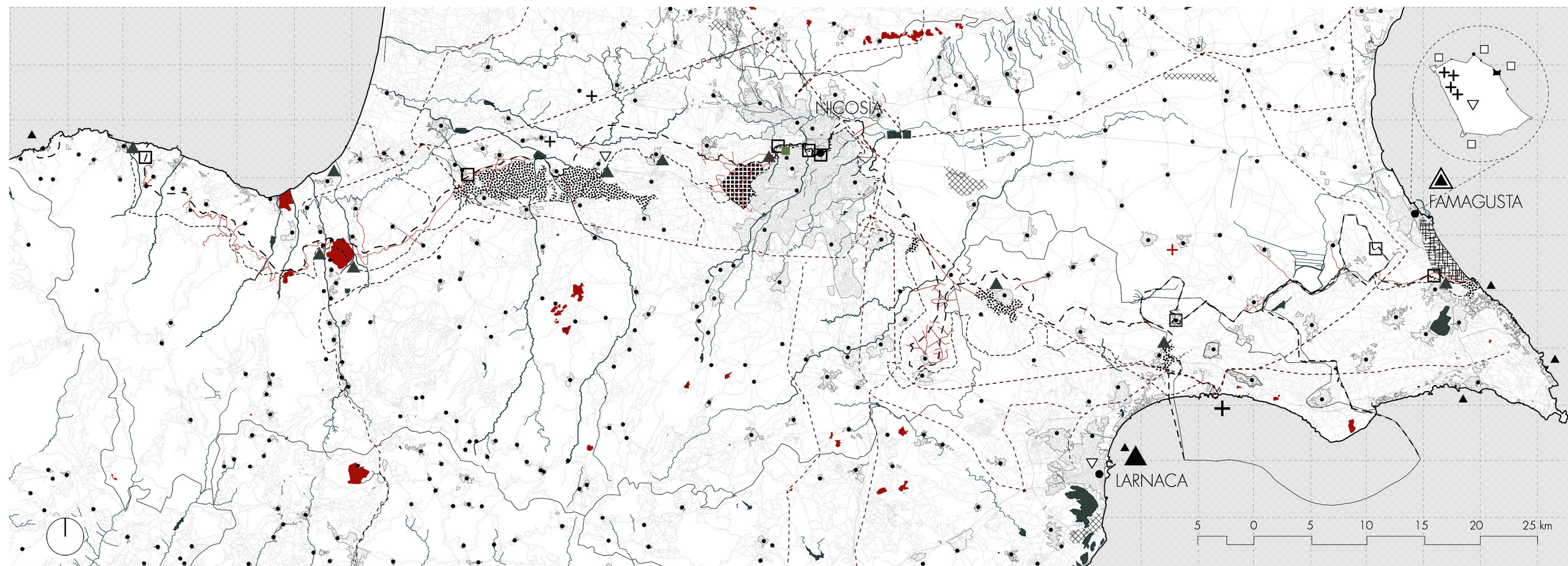
Consequently, it is understood that while there are several types of spatial co-operation and a non-spatial co-operation, there are also spatial issues that do not have any form of cooperation. Particularly there are several environmental problems that while they have a physical form in space, there is no co-operation to address them. Moreover, even in the cases where co-operation is established, there is still struggle and effort in order to retain it.



Existing cooperations

- LEGEND**
- ✚ Church
 - ▽ Mosque
 - Fortification
 - ✚ Church of Kontea (first initiative from a refugee association)
 - Hammam
 - Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics
 - Bi-communal Wastewater Treatment Plant in Nicosia

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, UNDP, (2018) Available at <https://www.cy.undp.org/> | Illustrated by the author



on Cooperation and potential infrastructural
networks for re-connection

LEGEND	
+	Church
▽	Mosque
□	Fortification
+	Church of Kontea (first initiative from a refugee association)
○	Hammam
■	Cyprus Institute of Neu- rology and Genetics
■	Bi-communal Wastewa- ter Treatment Plant in Nicosia
■	Extraction Sites
■	Industrial area
■	Water body
■	Famagusta (restricted area)
■	Airport (restricted area)
■	University of Cyprus campus
—	Road infrastructure in the wait
—	Electricity network
—	Water body/river
+	Power Plant
▲	UN base
▲	Port
▲	Restricted port (TRNC)
▲	Marina

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreet-map.org/>, UNDP, (2018) Available at <https://www.cy.undp.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/> Illustrated by the author

LEARNING FROM THE BI-COMMUNAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

As it was previously discussed, the Technical Committee of Cultural Heritage, was established along with other technical committees with a focus on different domains, during March 2008 in an agreement between the two communities. This political decision-making body was established by the leaders of the two communities in order to build confidence and trust by working together. The aim of the committee is to protect the “common” cultural heritage that was left abandoned and in need of restoration because of the established political situation.

The Technical Committee is composed by five Greek Cypriots and five Turkish Cypriots, all of them being volunteers, something that shows their sincerity and integrity towards the goal of preserving the island’s cultural heritage. Under the main body of the committee, there is an Advisory Board that provides technical expertise as it is composed of archaeologists, architects, art historians and town planners, again from both communities (UNDP, 2018). Recently, on October of 2019, the committee initiated the “Heritage Youth Ambassadors” by selecting 20 Turkish Cypriots and 20 Greek Cypriots to represent the committee and further promote the spirit of co-operation in preserving the cultural heritage in Cyprus. This youth group will have responsibility in promoting the cultural heritage, engaging in actives and visiting selected monuments, recording their status (<https://www.cy.undp.org/>). Furthermore, the technical committee strives to create educational programs so as to raise awareness and also to support local communities and institutions by training them about the preservation and maintenance of monuments.

The Technical Committee has several responsibilities which are to create a strategy on how to tackle the preservation of the common cultural heritage and to make a selection of the projects and endangered sites. This is based on geographical location and spatial distribution. The committee is engaged with stakeholders and other actors, as well as communicating with the European committee and with the UNDP, which is the executive body. Moreover, it has the commitment of informing the public and addressing the problems or issues that may be raised.

Currently, there are 33 heritage sites distributed in different parts of the Island that the Technical Committee has worked towards their conservations and preservation. These projects include a diversification of religious and secular sites, like churches (Orthodox, Maronite, Armenian), mosques, hammams, fortifications and more recently watermills and aqueducts.



Illustration of the church of Apostolos Andreas | Source : Based on photograph from UNDP CY Available at: <https://www.cy.undp.org/>, edited by the author

Additionally, there are 23 smaller projects with minor repairs, and 40 sites selected as the following conservation projects (UNDP, 2018). The Technical Committee, follows a certain criterion in the selection of the projects and sites. The most essential criteria has to do with the condition of the monument or site, based on the level of threat and danger that it faces. The next criteria, is about the geographical location, as it is more preferable for the committee, for the site to be near settlements or villages where the local community can help and support with the maintenance and preservation of the monument/site. The last criteria, has to do with the willingness and the compliance of the local community to collaborate and co-operate through the conservation process. This means that, if the local community is not willing to co-operate then the conservation work that the committee aims cannot flourish and be accomplished. Thus, the engagement with the local community is fundamental in the work of the Technical committee.

Furthermore, it is important to examine the procedure that the Technical Committee follows towards the accomplishment of the selection and conservation work on sites and monuments. Initially, the Technical committee identified in a list, sites that were in crucial need of conservation and submitted it the political leaders for approval. After the approval, the committee approaches the UNDP, who implements and administers their strategy towards the conservation work. Following this, there is a request for funding from different sources, but mainly from the EU and the European Commission, and these funds are channeled through the UNDP. Until 2018, there was a total of € 19,850,000 of funding from different donors. The European Union funded € 14,7 M, being the biggest contributor to the work of the Technical Committee. Both the Church of Cyprus and EVKAF, which is an Islamic religious organization that owned properties before 1974, donated each € 2,5 M towards the efforts of the committee. Moreover, there were additionally € 150, 000 raised by other donors, including a symbolic contribution from the USAID (UNDP, 2018).

As it was previously discussed, an important step in the procedure, is to engage with the local communities and review their eagerness for co-operation. After the completion and realization of the project, the committee continuous to remain in track with the project, having maintenance work once per year. However, for the maintenance work the committee is depended also on the support of the local community. This constant engagement with the local communities, highlight the importance to include the citizens in the process of the conservation of the cultural heritage through collaboration and co-operation between the two communities. The role of supranational organizations is fundamental in the realization of the work; however, it is equally important to have the support and encouragement from the local community.

It is important to note, that the value of the work of Technical Committee towards the preservation of the common cultural heritage of the Island, is recognized and supported by the political leaders. During this 10-year period of the existence of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage, there were occasions were, while some of the political leaders elected at the time did not support the solution of the Cyprus settlement as a federal union with two states, they however endorsed and supported the work of the committee. This emphasizes the ability of the two communities to co-operate and collaborate towards a common cause and a pressing issue such as the protection of the cultural heritage, building trust despite the political tension and the contested situation.

(The above information was collected from interviews with members of the bicomunal technical Committee on Cultural Heritage, during the fieldwork. More information of these interviews can be found in the appendix.)

LEARNING FROM KONTEA

The Refugee association of the occupied village of Kontea in Cyprus, was the first association that work collaboratively with the Turkish Cypriot community in order to restore and preserve the orthodox church of Agios Charalambos along with several other monuments of cultural heritage in their settlement. They are a prime example of the possibility of bi-communal cooperation as well as an example of surpassing the political tension and standstill that until recently it prevented positive initiatives. One of the most important lessons to learn from this, is the beneficial outcomes this initiative had in both ethnic groups. For the Greek Cypriots, the restoration of the church was of symbolic importance as well as a sense of duty to preserve the historical building. For the Turkish Cypriots it was also important to preserve the common cultural heritage for the welfare of their community and village, even though it was religious building. Furthermore, it is important to examine the procedure towards the accomplishment of the conservation of the church and the other monuments.

In 2006, the United Nations requested through the UNDP to submit proposals for the restoration and conservation of endangered monuments throughout Cyprus as part of the ACT programme. The main aim was to build synergy and trust between communities and protect the cultural heritage. The refugee association of Kontea wrote a letter addressing the commander of the UN in Cyprus about their monuments, Andrew Russel, as well as to the committee of the Church of Cyprus and to the mayor of their settlement. The UNDP informed the association that they could fund 75% of the project but they needed 25% of funding to be raised by the community, as an illustration of their willingness. As an association they could not fund the project, based on the rules of the UN so they created the Kontea Heritage Foundation. The remaining 25% for the funding of the project, was mainly from the USAID, as well as the church of Cyprus and individual donations from people from the settlement.

Moreover, based on the agreement there was a need for representation from the Turkish Cypriot community and co-operation between them. Therefore, the project initiated a collaboration with the Union of Chamber of Turkish Cypriots Engineers and Architects. After a meeting with the Turkish Cypriot mayor of the settlement and the Greek Cypriot Auditor General of the State, the project got the approval. During this process, the newfound Heritage Foundation, did not ask permission by either one of the governmental authorities and they only send letters informing the President of the Republic of Cyprus, the President of the Parliament and the Archbishop of the Orthodox church.



Illustration of the church of Agios Charalamos in Kontea | Source : Based on photograph from Kontea Heritage Foundation Available at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/kontea/>, edited by the author

While the Greek Cypriot community raised the remaining percentage of the funding of the project, the local Turkish Cypriot community worked for the conservation and preservation of the monuments, with most of the people being volunteers. This act of selflessness is a representation of the ability of the local community to embrace co-operation and the importance for the bi-communal interactions towards building trust.

It is important to note that the project was developed in stages, in order to first test whether the cooperation between the two communities could function properly and then to collaborate towards the more complex and demanding stage of the project. Therefore, the first stage was the renovation of the park of the carob trees, creating a playground and a camping site. The second stage was the conservation and preservation of the church of Agios Charalambos and the restoration and preservation of the Catholic Church, the Frankish Chapels and the system of underground cisterns and irrigation pipelines that are located in the same complex (<https://www.konteaheritage.com/>). The project was realized and the church had the first religious service on the 9th of February 2014.

During the process of the realization of the project there were several complications and problems that appeared in different stages. First, during the initiation of the project, while it would be presumed that the Turkish Cypriot community might object to it, it was the opposite, as the Turkish Cypriot local community supported the project. However, there were disagreements between the Greek Cypriot people within the Refugee association as some of them believed that because the project was in the occupied area, it was illegal. This first barrier was overcome after the interventions of the Bishop of Trinitou, showing the respect that the community has to the religious authority.

The second problem that the community needed to face was during the completion of the project, where a new temple for the church was carved in the Greek Cypriot Territory, but when they needed to transfer it to the north side, they could not pass it from the cross-points because of the constrictions of the customs department. This, is an example that while the Green Line Regulation, facilitates trade, it also has several restrictions that create barriers between the two communities.

The last problem, arose after the realization of the project, where at first the Turkish Cypriot authorities allowed the Greek Cypriots to have religious services in the church of Agios Charalambos three times a year but then, later, they changed their decision, allowing only one service at the day of the celebration of the Saint who the church is devoted. However, recently, in February of 2020, because of certain events taking place, the religious service was banned by the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

While Kontea, is one of the most characteristic examples of achieving co-operation between the two communities, it also highlights the constant struggle and need in order to retain the collaboration. Furthermore, even though the governmental authorities did not need to approve the initiation of the project, however, they could influence and affect the process. Having the support of supranational organizations were fundamental in the development of the project, not only in terms of funding but also in terms of facilitating the co-operation taking a mediating role.

(The above information was collected from the interview with the president of the Refugee association "Kontea", Mr. Andreas Patsias, during the fieldwork. More information of this interview can be found in the appendix.)

Domain	Types		Existing Co-operation	Spatial Form	Existing Infrastructure	Infrastructure in use	Type of existing co-operation
Society	Urban Development		YES	NO	/	/	Technical Changers in constant communication - Knowledge exchange - Social events
	Education		/	/	/	/	
	Health		PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	"Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics (Bi-communal institution)"
	Heritage	Bi-communal committee of Cultural Heritage	YES	YES	/	/	Concer- vation of monuments - Refugee associations
Environment	Water Management	Water Storage -Dams	NO	NO	YES	NO	
		Desalination Plants	NO	NO	YES	NO	
		Water Management issues	NO	/	/	/	
	Sewer System	Waste water treatment plant	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	Extraction Sites	Reclamation and Decontamination of Mine sites	YES	NO	NO	/	Bi-communal technical committee for the environment

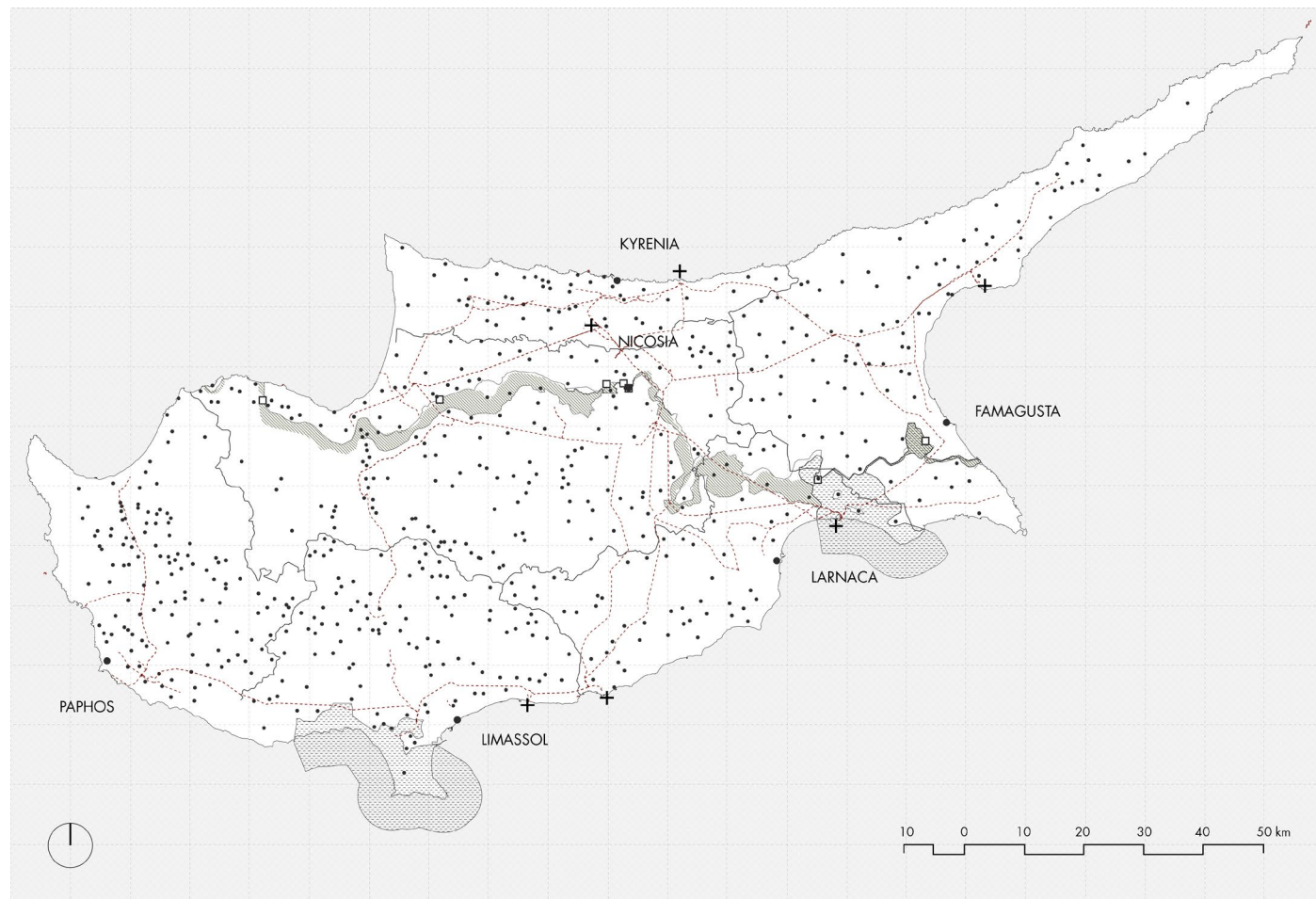
		Bi-communal agency for environmental hazards					
		Bi-communal agency for crisis and emergencies					
	Energy	Electricity	YES	NO	YES	NO	Electrical engineers association in communication
		Wind Power	YES	NO	NO	NO	Electrical engineers association in communication
		Solar Power	YES	NO	YES	NO	Electrical engineers association in communication
		Natural Gas	CONFLICT OF INTERESTS	NO	NO	NO	/
Economy	Economy						
	Agriculture	Cultivation	PARTLY	PARTLY	/		Cultivation of agricultural zones within the buffer zone
		Aquaculture	NO	NO	/	/	
		Bi-communal Farmers Market	NO	NO	NO	NO	
	Transport	Cross Points	NO	YES	YES	YES	
		Road infrastructure	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	
	Trade		YES	NO	/	/	

One of the biggest challenges that both communities are facing is the climate change and the affects it has on the environment. In Cyprus, the territorial divide is limiting the solutions of addressing these issues as the environmental development has been confined in the territorial boundaries. One of the most significant challenges and problems in Cyprus is the water management and particularly the frequent droughts and desertification that many areas experience. There is a need for cooperation on such topics as it can not only be one sided as both communities face the same problems. While there is a bi-communal technical committee on the Environment, their work has not been as significant as the work of the committee of the Cultural heritage. Depside that, the technical chamber from both communities as well as the Electrical Engineers Association has been very active, organizing constantly lectures and exchange of information about the renewable sources of energy and EU legislations therefore it is understood that the topic concerns both of the communities. This cooperation while it exists it does not have a spatial form, something that should be addressed in the spatial strategies on co-operation.

(The above information was collected from the observations during the fieldwork and there are more information in the appendix.)

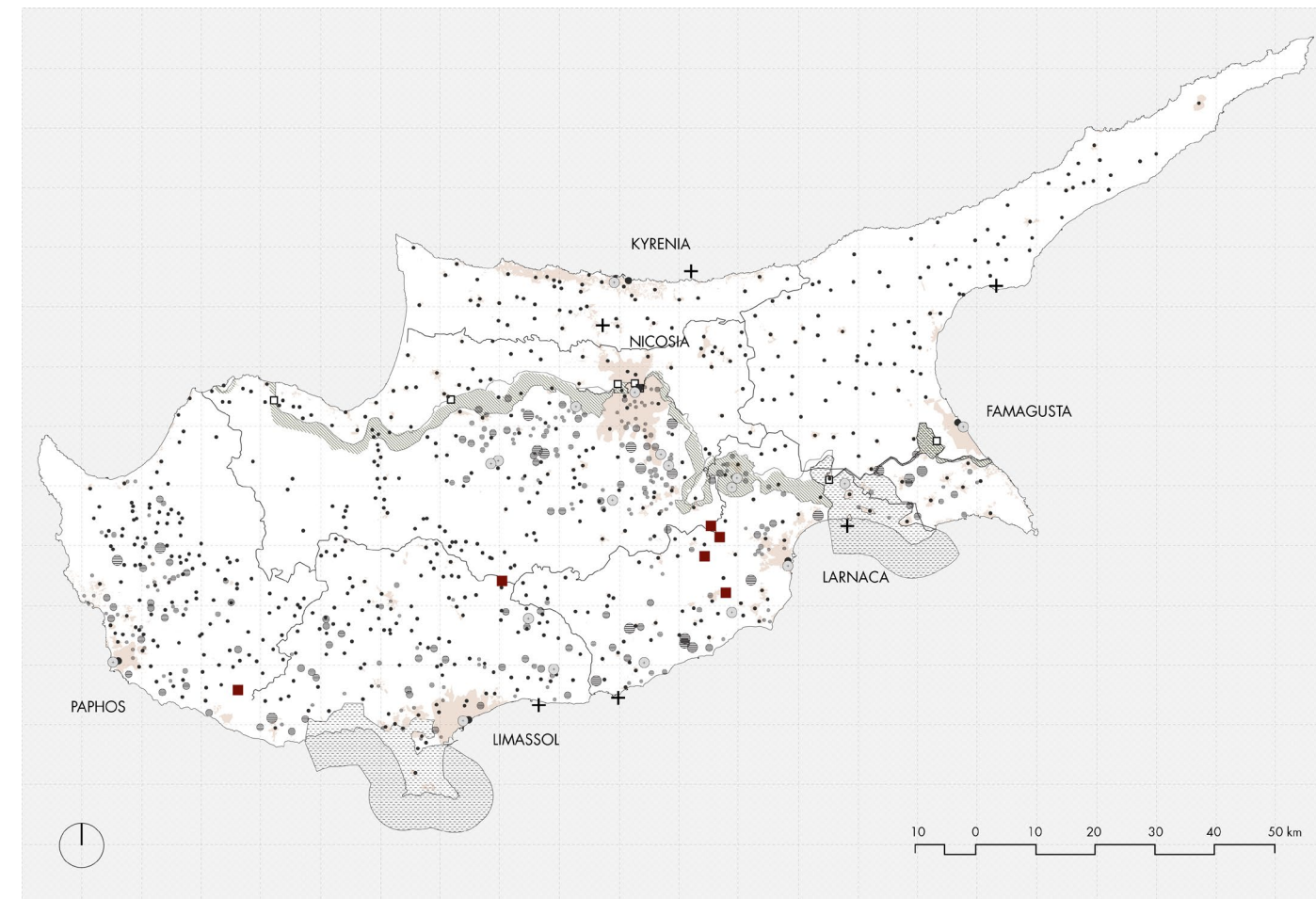


Illustration of solar energy farm implemented in the landscape| Photograph and illustration by the author



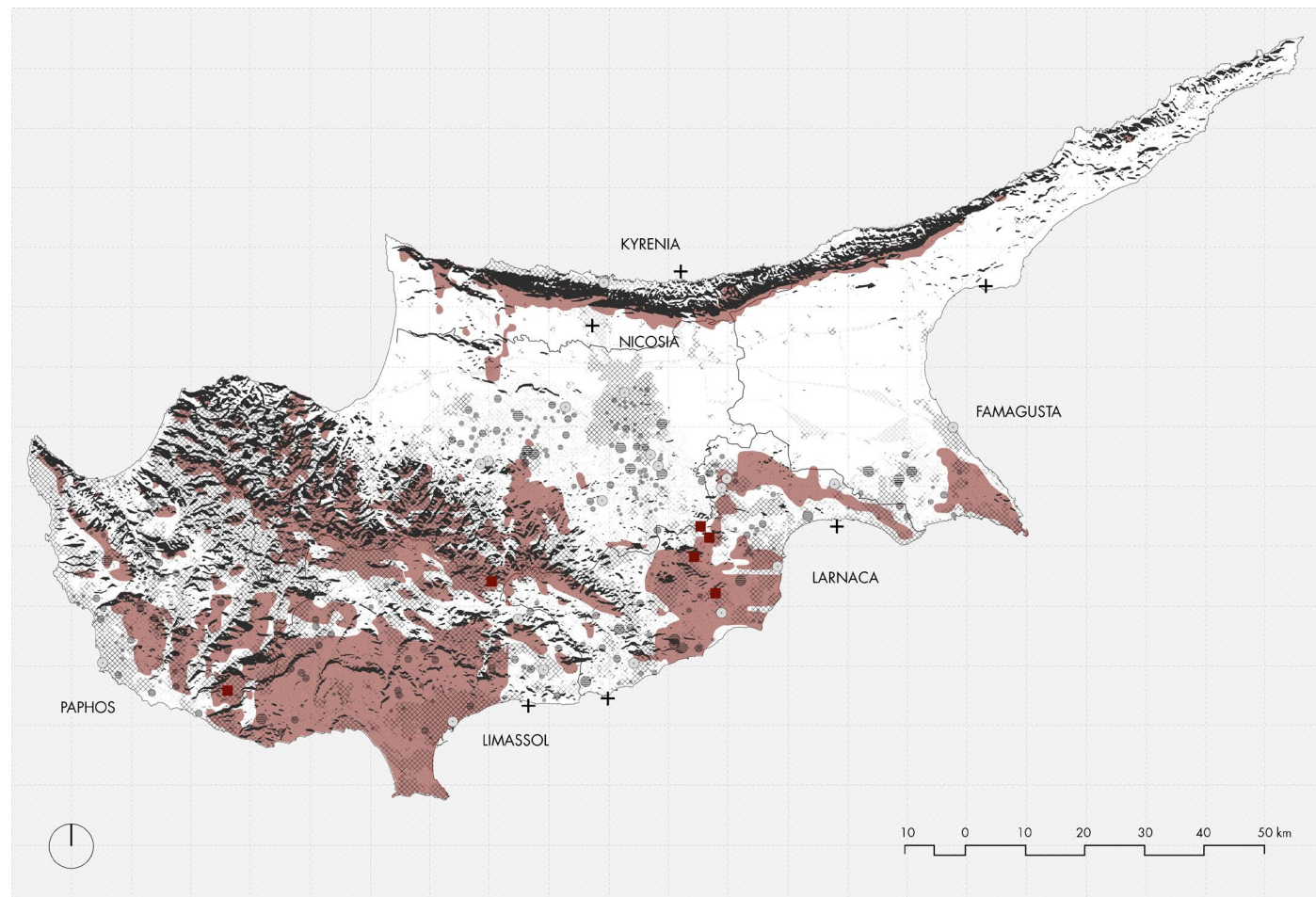
Elxisting electricity network

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author

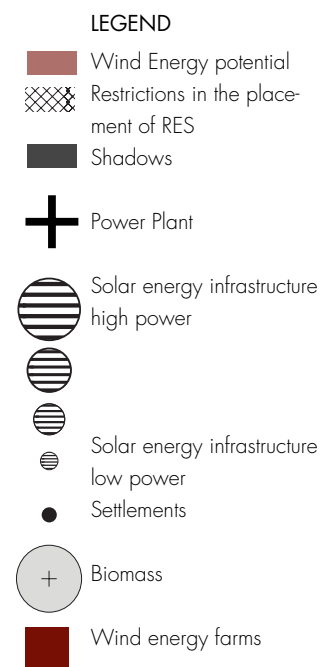


Renewable Energy resources distribution

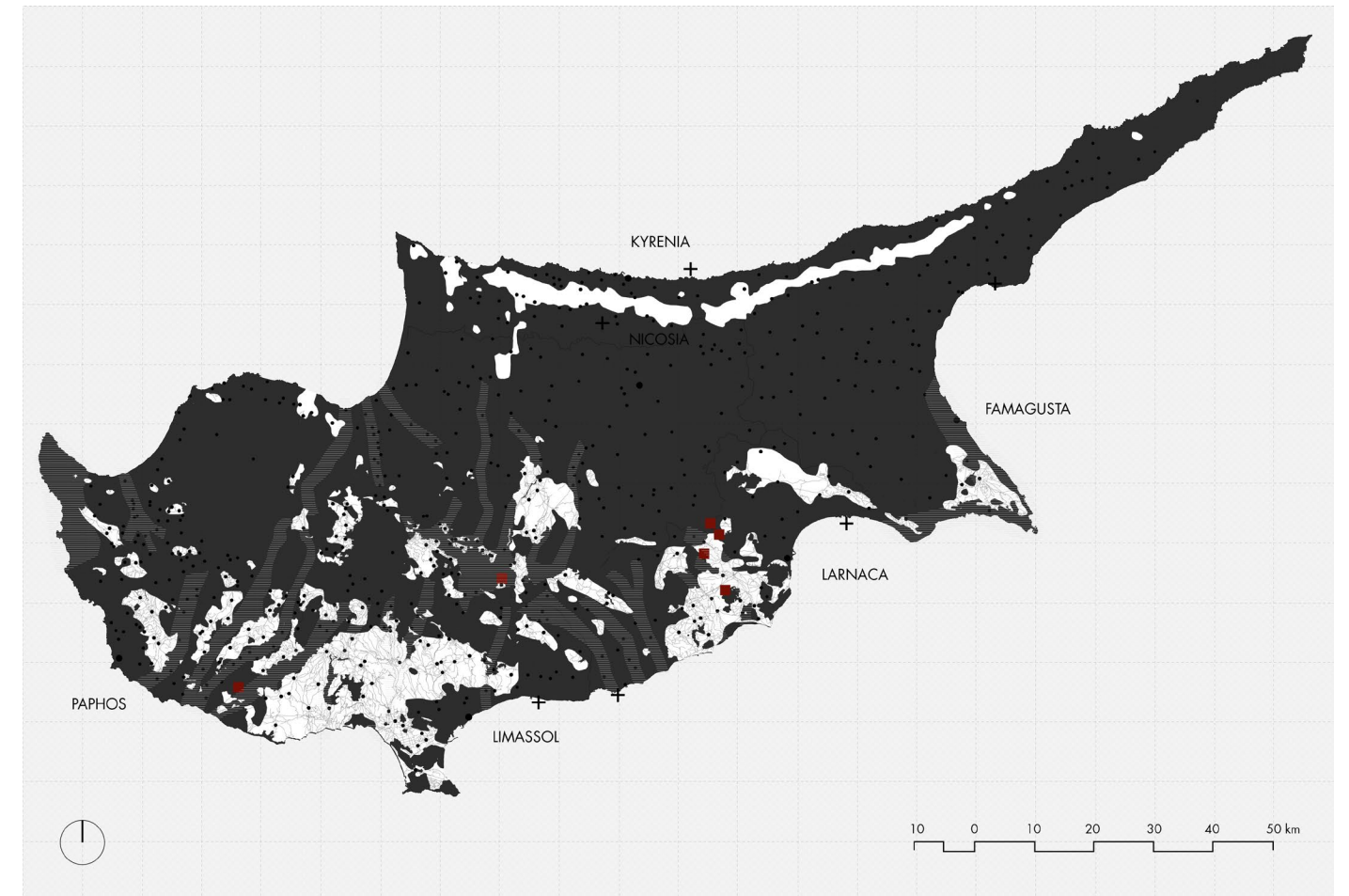
Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report" | Illustrated by the author



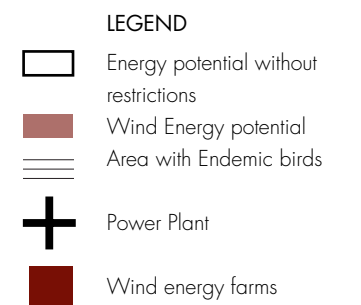
Renewable Energy resources and restrictions



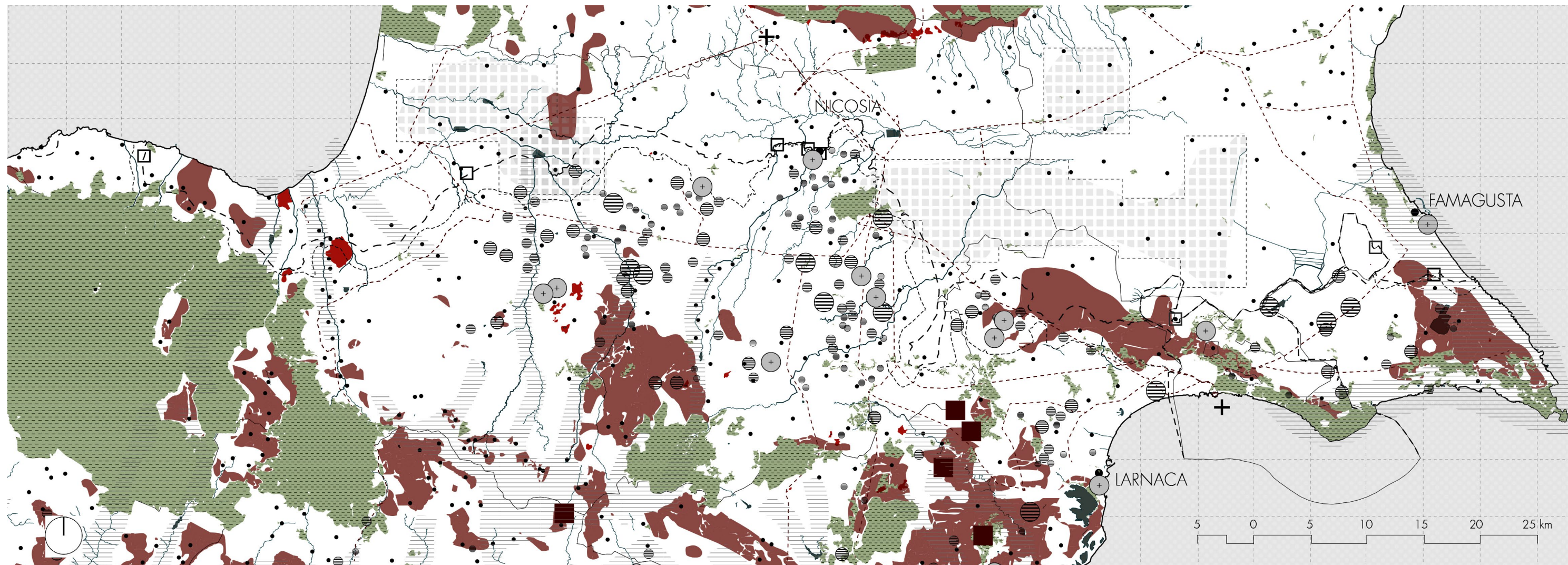
Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report" | Illustrated by the author



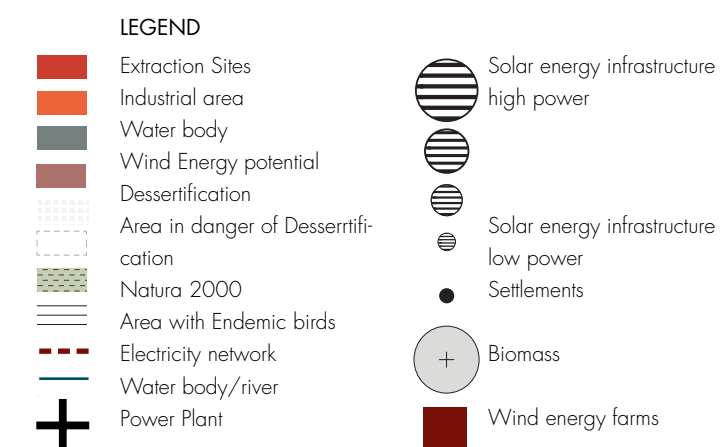
Wind Energy potential and restrictions



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report" | Illustrated by the author



on Environment- Threats and potentials



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " | Illustrated by the author



9 CONCLUSIONS – RESEARCH OUTCOMES

9.1 LEVELS OF TERRITORIALISM

Consequently, through the case study of Cyprus, one can understand that there are several ways that territorialism can manifest. These manifestations of territorialism in Cyprus can be observed not only after the conflict in 1974 but also before that and it could be argued that it was one of the reasons that instigated it.

The first level that territorialism was manifested, concerns the global scale and particularly the accession of Cyprus in the European Union, instigating a new relation to the Asian continent by re-bordering the Eurasian border. As Rumford (2006) states, the European Union conceives itself as a monotopia, which he explains, is a single space within which all constraints to movement of good, people, services and money have been removed. However, it is evident that while the internal borders of the EU are “softer” and conflated, the external borders are “hard” (Rumford, 2006), creating obstacles for the EU countries located in the periphery and its neighboring counties. In the case of Cyprus, the European Union, accepted the Republic of Cyprus as a member state in 2004, without the remediation and settlement of the conflict beforehand. Thus, Cyprus was accepted as a member state, even though it was a divided nation. This, changed the ontology of the border in Cyprus, from a border between two alleged states to an external border of the EU. As it was discussed previously in the chapter of the analysis, this re-bordering created additional divisions and new instabilities between the two contested territories in Cyprus. Despite the fact that border became more permeable in 2003, with several border-crossings opening, this re-bordering created a new kind of divide for the two communities failing to bridge the fragmented. This is still a polarizing topic, because it had some positive impact, creating a new state of normality and interactions between the two communities, however, it is unclear if it affected the settlement discussions in the long-run.

This inability to outcome the territorial divide of the island and the re-bordering of the green line before the accession of Cyprus in the EU, can be characterized as part of the territorialism

approach of the European Union in the process of re-bordering with Asia and re-establishing its territorial border.

While, this is one perspective of perceiving the accession of Cyprus in the EU as a divided nation, there is also another perspective, where it could not be criticized of territorialism. To be more specific, in the agreement about the negotiations of the accession of Cyprus it states that the Republic of Cyprus could become a member state of the EU even if the negotiations of the political settlement were not complete or reached to a resolution. These negotiation for the Cyprus settlement lead to the referendum in 2004, which in the proposed plan both of the communities would be part of the European Union as a united nation. It is discussed, that this was agreed in order to give voice to the Turkish Cypriot community, where at the time, their political leadership was opposed to the Cyprus settlement. Therefore, is can be observed that by accepting Cyprus in the EU without a concluding towards a settlement, was not for the sake of territorialism in re-establishing the Eurasian border, but it was about motivating and igniting the talks towards the re-unification of the island.

The second level territorialism is manifested, is through the positions that the two communities obtain during the United Nations peace talks. To be more specific, one of the most pressing topics of discussion in on the territorial issue, were the Turkish Cypriots desire a more inclusive approach and their equal rights to be considered, while the Greek Cypriots insist on obtaining justice over the properties and territory that they forfeited. During situations of conflict, both the victim and the perpetrator, feel vulnerable and affected, due to the fact that both sides face the consequences of the conflict, such as the loss of life and property, hence, the position of territorialism that both communities maintain is not unjustifiable. These discussions, with the unwavering positions on the notions of territory and national sovereignty, are the most prominent levels that territorialism can be observed. During these discussions, spaces and territories, are used as strategic elements to be negotiated and manipulated in order for either community to achieve their goals. Hence, it is observed that the spatial elements, can be used as a political and strategic instrument in the struggle of sovereignty and power in this contested and conflicted situation. Territorialism which is defined as the sovereignty over a territory, is characterizing the way territory has become a manipulative constituent in the discussions of settlement, proving how planning, which is related to the order of space and territory can be a politically charged instrument.

The third level territorialism can manifest is observed through the approach of spatial planning in Cyprus, were the territorial borders have become the physical borders of the planning system.

Building the case of defining the deficiencies of territorialism, it was discussed that as an outcome of territorialism and nationalism, planning has been limited within territorial boundaries. Thus, the spatial planning fails to perceive and foresee the challenges of the future or the opportunities in territorial cooperation, because it is defined by its boundaries. In the case of Cyprus this becomes evident in the lack of the spatial planning system to adapt and be re-conceptualized after the territorial division and dichotomy of the island, something that had a chain reaction and consequences in different domains. The planning in Cyprus was based on a three-tier hierarchy of development plans introduced in 1972, with the first tier been the one referred to the national territory and regional distribution of resources and development opportunities. After the territorial division the development of the plan of the national territory was no longer developed, thus depriving the island's planning system of a wider regional context. Official plans, produced by the national departments of different domains is excluding the North side of the island. This is contradictory to the notion of the Republic of Cyprus to considered the whole island as part of its national territory and the north side being under an occupied state of exception. Hence, this implies to the levels that territorialism is manifested.

The fourth level territorialism manifested in Cyprus, is related to the third lever, and particularly, the lack of the national territory planning. To be more specific, territorialism in not only observed on a national level but it is also observed in a regional level. Due to the fact that there is an absence of a coherent strategy and vision in the wider scale, the plans were made in district and municipal level. Therefore, each district and municipal authority had a separate plan and there was a disoriented communication between them. This had as an outcome of problems and challenges in the wider scale to be disregarded and thus not to be addressed properly. Through this, the need for cooperation not only on territorial level but also on regional and local level is stressed, which highlights the current inability of the spatial planning system to prevail territorialism.

However, the compelling example of the Nicosia Master Plan and the development of a bi-communal infrastructural system, hints on the positive notion of how the spatial planning system can be resilient despite the conflicted situation and can overcome territorialism. This achievement, highlights the importance of collaboration and the feasibility of territorial co-operation even within contested environment, something that can have a long-term impact, towards sustainability and socio-economic resilience. The Nicosia Master Plan was not bounded and constrained within the territorial boundaries, ignoring the existence of the border and the socio-political divide. The way this master plan achieved to connect the two contested territories through the subsurface, foreseeing the challenges and the

issues that would have developed in the case that it was not materialized, can pose as challenge to territorialism.

Finally, it is important to note the territorialism manner of the nation-building of the self-proclaimed, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 1983, where the ethnic identity, language and culture, were used in order to unify and re-defying the northern territory. As it was discussed in the chapters of the problem field and theoretical framework, the use of identity of the planning system as an instrument to unify territories it is not an uncommon phenomenon. This leads to the observations of the levels of territoriality that hints on the physical formation of territorialism.

9.2 LEVELS OF TERRITORIALITY

Territorially, is observed between the two contested territories in Cyprus differently. In the Turkish Cypriot territory, territoriality is more evident spatially, while in the Greek Cypriot territory, territoriality is more intangible. This indication of sovereign control over space, is observed most predominantly at border-crossings, where the change of territorial regimes is more distinct (Faludi, 2019).

In the case of Cyprus, the change to jurisdictional territory is evident at the cross-points due to the road signs. While both communities drive on the same side of the road, the road signs are differently between north and south. In the south, the text written in the road signs, is both in Greek and English, while in the north, the road signs are all in Turkish language. As it was previously discussed, language is one of the elements used in order to defying the national identity, thus the use of language has become a symbol of territoriality.

Moreover, the most dominant declaration of territorialism and territoriality, is the imposition of two different times zones in the island. The south follows the UCT +2 Eastern European time and the north follows the UCT +3 Turkey time. While it is only an hour difference, this manipulation of time, is part of the intangible ways territoriality is manifested because of the different sovereignty claims.

Another, proclamation of territoriality, is the illustration of the flag of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on the hillside of the mountain of Pentadaktylos. The flag is located at a position where it is visible from various locations and especially from the south. This flag is also illuminated at night in order to be visible throughout the day. This element, which could also be characterized as provocative, is a direct declaration of territorialism and territoriality. This symbol, provides a sense of identity to the local community and a sense of place and locality, however it provides also a provocation to the rival community and it can be seen as a dominant assertion of a particular identity (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010).

Moreover, another equivalent to the assertion of dominance, is the conversion of Gothic or Byzantine churches into mosques by exonerating their iconography and adding Muslim features such as minarets (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010). By converting churches which are the most prevailing religious symbol in Christianity, to a different religion's buildings can be recognized as an act of territoriality.

As these indications of territoriality are mostly observed on the north, on the south, there is a different way territoriality is indicated, and is more about the intangible space of trade. As it was mentioned in the chapter on Cooperation, in 2004 the Green Line Regulation was established in order to facilitate the trade between the two communities. The regulation defines the procedure for the treatment of goods/people arriving from the areas not under the effective control of the Government and the Republic of Cyprus. There is control to the crossing of goods from the north towards the south but in case of the reverse, there are no restrictions. This happens because the occupied areas are not recognized as areas of different status but part of the national Cypriot territory. However, the trade from the north to other countries is prohibited and it is only allowed through a transition from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. This is happening because the Republic of Cyprus does not want to recognize the north as a different territory. Therefore, the imposition and implementation of these regulations and restrictions towards the Turkish Cypriot community, is an indication of territoriality and territorialism through an intangible space.

Finally, another symbol of territoriality, are the border-crossings that were open along different locations in the buffer zone. These border crossing, mark the ending of one sovereign territory and beginning of another, thus they are part of the elements indicating territoriality. In the case of Cyprus these border-crossing are considered cross-points and they do not have a permanent infrastructure because the Republic of Cyprus does not want to define the buffer-zone as a "hard" border. In 2003, their existence was a predominant symbol of territoriality as they have originated as check-points of passport control. However, over time they became cross-points with lighter control measures. This is an indication that territoriality can have different levels of manifesting and adjusting based on developing situations.

Concluding, it is evident that territoriality as an indication of territorialism, can be the assertion of sovereign dominance through spatial and non-spatial elements, but it can also be adapted towards a more positive re-conception.

10 NEW ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

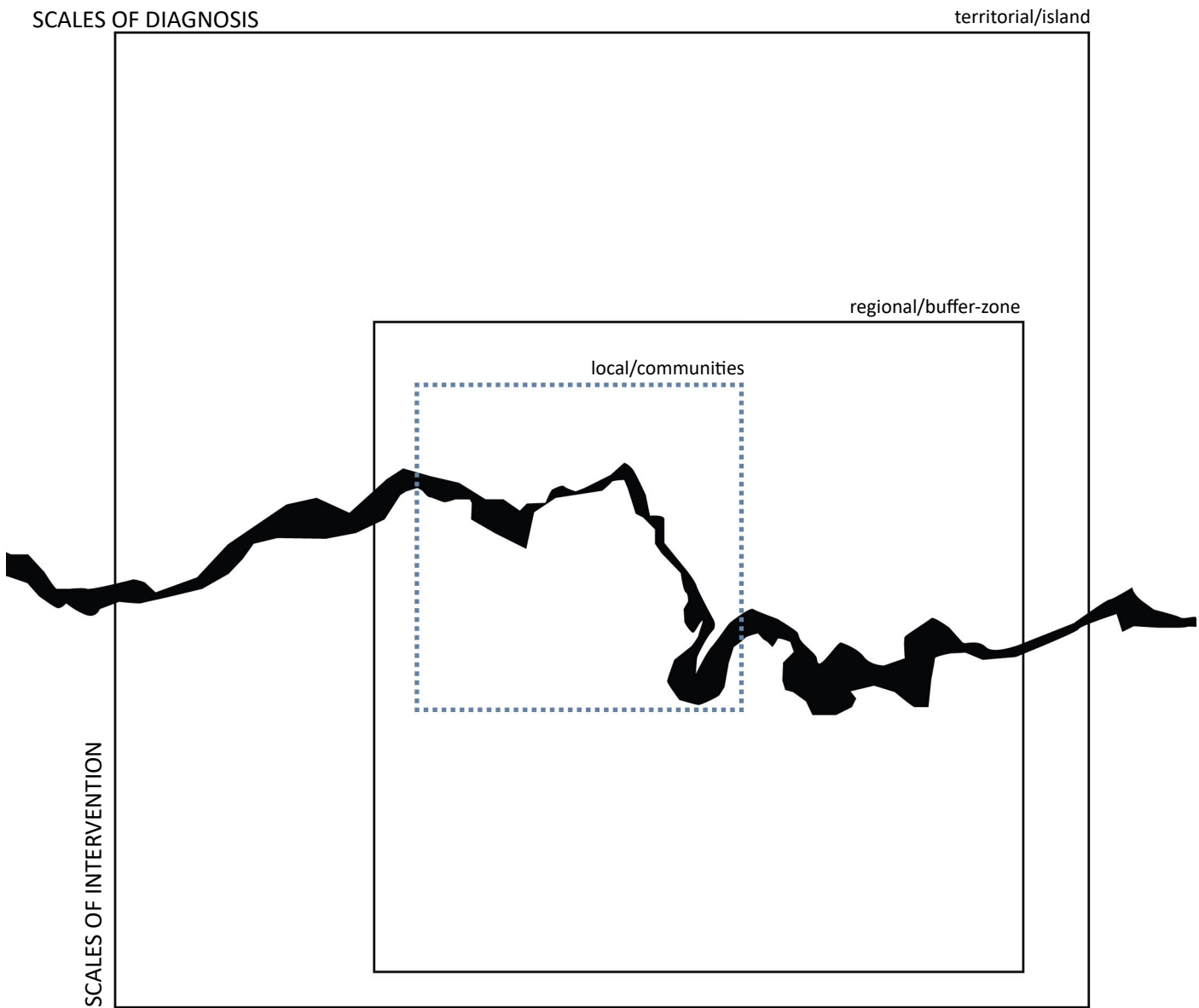
A SPATIAL PLANNING
FRAMEWORK FOR MEDIATION

10.1 INTRODUCING PRINCIPLES
FOR NEW STATES OF EXCEPTION

The spatial planning framework for mediation, as it was previously discussed in the chapter developing the conceptual framework, takes inspiration mainly in two theoretical concepts, the first one is the notion of Territorialism and Territoriality as it was conceptualize by Faludi (2018), leading to his theory about the Neo-medieval alternative and the second one is on the notion of the “States of Exception” developed by Agamben (1995, 2005). Through the theory, the notion of borders is discussed, raising two aporias, the first one is whether the border can exist as an ontology without to exude territorialism and second who has the sovereign control over it.

Regarding this, Faludi (2020), considers that territoriality, exists at the borders, which is something sensible as the infrastructure there indicates the change of a different sovereign state. However, it can exist without territorialism, as he relates this to the example of the development of border-stations during a pandemic in 17th century. Therefore, the idea is formulated about the borderland being as a threshold to the different territories and henceforth, borders becoming in a way a complex system on different functional relations that can facilitate and assist the transition. Through the theory of the “States of Exception” this notion is built up, as whether there can be areas of different jurisdictional status that can become the mediating ground, especially in territories that are contested.

Hence, the project initiates the spatial planning framework, “Is-land(s) of Exception” which explores and reflects on these theories, deliberating on the concept of the “borders without territorialism” and territories that have the potentiality through their existing spatial conditions were this notion can take form. The project, deliberates on defining new territorial co-operations as states of exception, where the different communities share responsibility under the auspices of a supranational authority, which is defined as new type supranational sovereign governance. In order to achieve that, there are several principles that are established, regarding also notions from the problem field.



Abstract Diagram of scales of the spatial planning framework | Illustrated by the author

Therefore, the principles that are defined are, on Territories, on Infrastructure, on Co-operation and on Governance, which all of this are interrelated and connected with each other.

The first principle, is on Territories, as it examines the existing territories in Cyprus and areas of different status, further understanding their negative or positive elements. Through this principle the “States of Exception” are addressed, as the project identifies areas that can change their territorial status and become exceptions. Particularly, these areas consist of the mediating ground for the two communities and a physical field that will encourage and initiate territorial-cooperation, overcoming the obstacles and restrictions of the current political conditions.

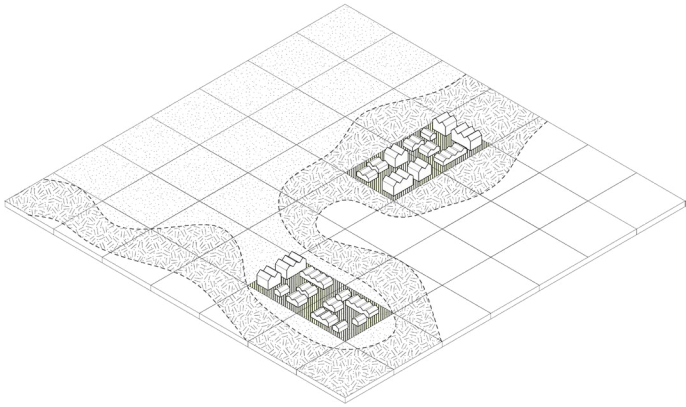
The second principle, regarding Infrastructure addresses both the current state of infrastructure for the possible co-operations and opportunities, but also deliberates on the conflict infrastructure and contested environments. Through this principle the project addresses the preliminary hypothesis concerning infrastructure about the shaping of the spatial structure and altering the direction of conflicted situations. The types of conflict infrastructure which exist in Cyprus are discussed further deliberating on transitioning and evolving to integrating infrastructural systems.

The third principle, on co-operations examines the existing infrastructure, the potential of integration and defines the domain of collaboration through environmental management that will activate a shift of the economy and society. This principle is connected to the principle on Infrastructure, as the new definition of territorial co-operation is depended on the condition of the existing infrastructural systems and networks.

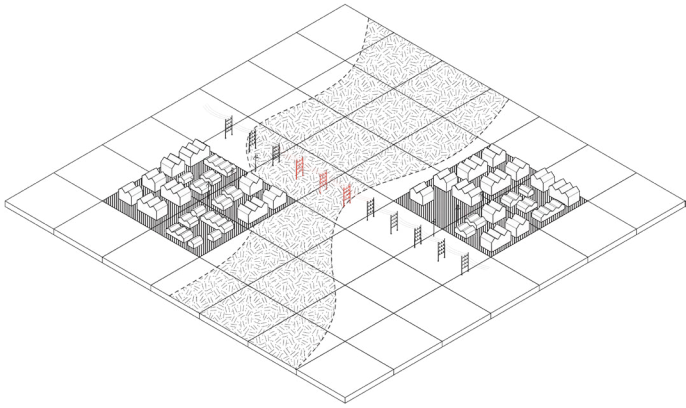
Finally, the last principle is regarding Governance over these new states of exceptions and spatial interventions. This governance should be under the auspices of a supranational authority that has a mediating role facilitating cooperation and providing safety to the vulnerable, without been affected by the different political conditions and tensions in battle for assertion of dominance by the conflicted states. This supranational authority, is designated as the new supranational sovereign that should have an impartial role in the conflicted situation but will also regulate and facilitate the cooperation and synergy between the two communities in order to achieve socio-spatial equilibrium.

Moreover, the spatial planning framework for mediation, develops through a multi-scalar approach, beginning from the territorial scale of the whole island, to a regional scale of the buffer-zone and then focuses on specific design of the new territorial cooperation in the local scale of the communities.

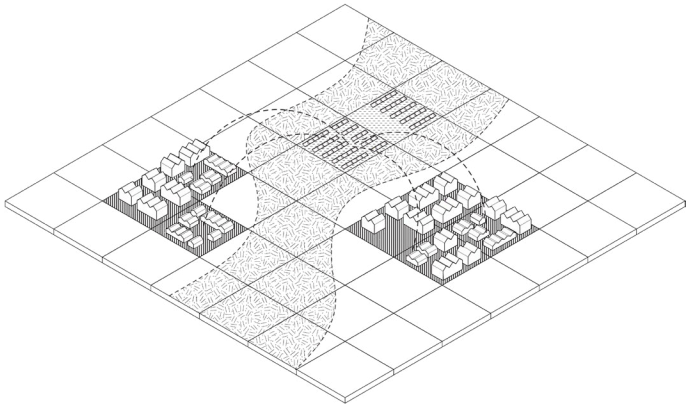
Diagrams on Principles | Illustrated by the author



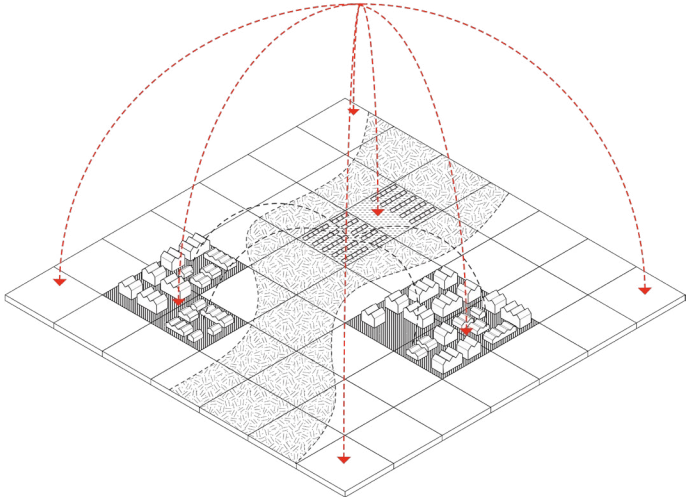
on Territories



on Infrastructure



on Cooperation



on Governance

The multi-scalar approach when addressing contested territories, outcome of ethno-national conflict, is essential as a one-dimensional solution can be limiting to a comprehensive approach to the situation. Therefore, a comprehensive strategic framework that addresses challenges and issues in different scales and identifies their particularities, interrelating the outcomes and findings of each different scale, is fundamental. Each one of these scales has a different purpose in the planning framework.

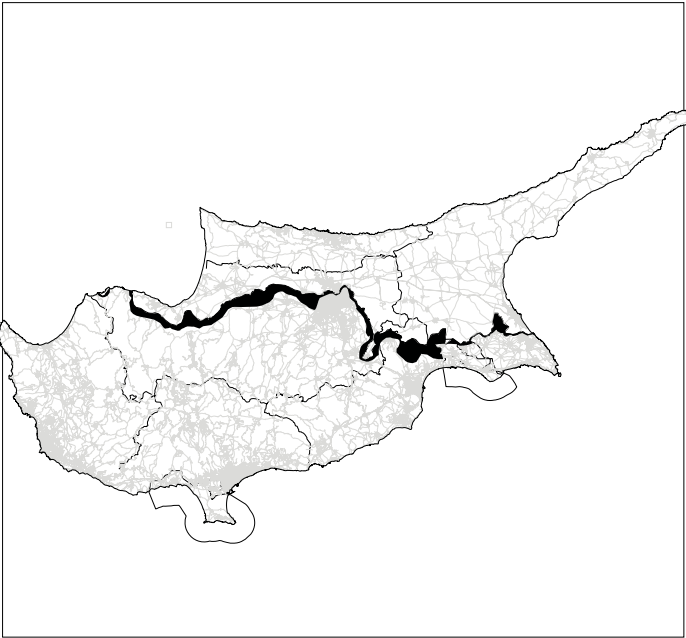
The first scale is about conceptualizing the field of opportunities and overlapping of functional relations for developing territorial cooperation in Cyprus, by investigating the different jurisdictions as in a way “islands” and the buffer zone as the see of opportunities.

The second scale is about defining principle and developing strategies to achieve the research aim of the project. This scale, delves more into this concept of archipelago as its focus is on the buffer zone and on the smaller communities, as well as different states of exception that can be defined and the functional relations.

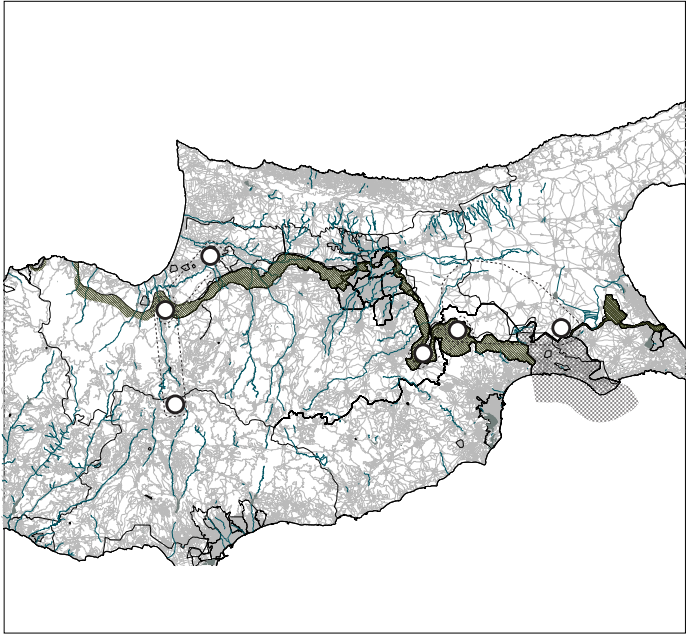
Finally, the local scale aims to illustrate the functional relations and infrastructural system of the proposed territorial co-operations. Through this the project aims to develop an integrated network of islands/communities and a coherent infrastructural system than will facilitate by connecting the contested territories initiating a framework of co-operation and co-existence towards sustainable development.

Diagrams on three scale | Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, UNDP, (2018) Available at <https://www.cy.undp.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

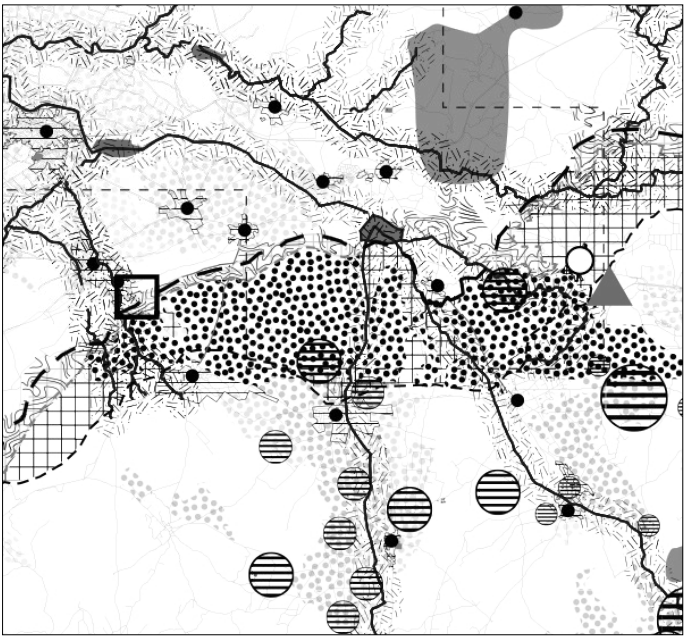
Territorial/Island Scale



Regional/Buffer-zone Scale

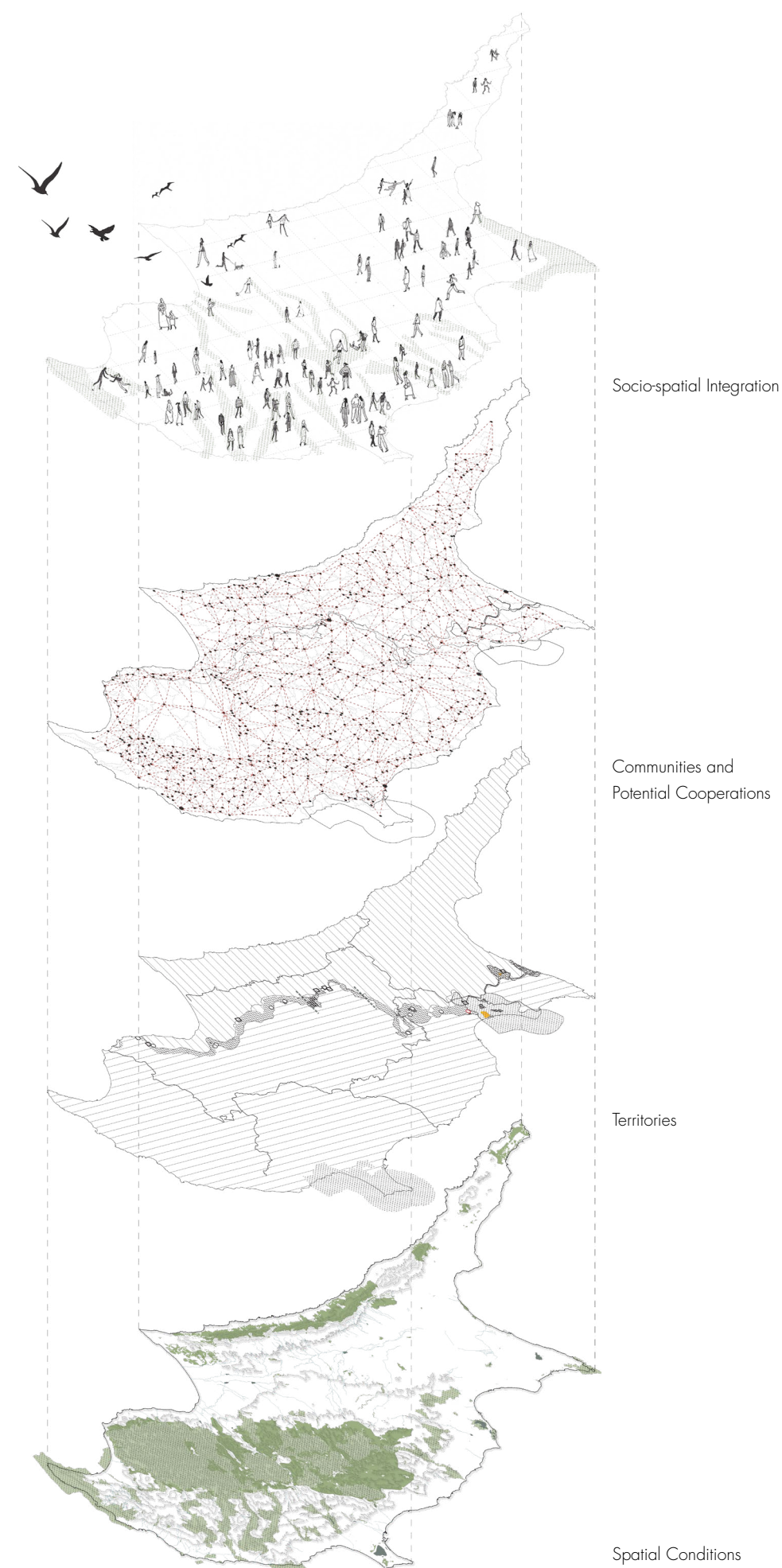


Local - Communities Scale



10.1.1 TERRITORIAL/ISLAND SCALE

The territorial/island scale, has been used in this project as an analytical tool in order to illustrate and examine the spatial outcomes of planning decisions concerning different domains and the transformability of the border. Through this analysis and diagnosis of the different territories, cooperation and spatial conditions, the project reached to conclusions about the manifestations of territorialism in space. Nonetheless, through the spatial planning framework this wider scale is about conceptualizing the research aim defined in this project in order to address the founding of this analysis. This scale highlights, the field of opportunities in defining new territorial cooperation and synergies between the two communities as well as the different overlapping functional relations that can advocate socio-spatial integration. New infrastructural connections are envisioned between the contested territories not only on a functional and engineering level but also on a social level towards conflict mediation.



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, UNDP, (2018) Available at <https://www.cy.undp.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/> | Illustrated by the author

The spatial planning framework for mediation aims to create opportunities for interaction and synergy between the two communities, while simultaneously respecting the different ethnic and individual identities. While the notion of identity was elaborated more in the chapters of the problem field and the theoretical framework, it is important to discuss it further in the mediation process. To be more specific, the thread of identity was defined as one aspect that can initiate and aggravate conflicting situations, as well as national identity was used as a tool for reunifying territories. In the case of conflict mediation, the reconceptualization of identity can have a key role in restoring socio-spatial justice. Thus, as one aspect of the aim of the project is to activate a collective hybrid identity that will strengthen the new bi-communal relations as well as, the redefined the character of the spatial planning system. In the case of Cyprus, the sense of identity in place has been prevailing in both communities, as both of the ethnic groups feel connected to space. This is evident not only in the attitudes of people towards the conflict but also through the indication of this connection through various forms of art and folklore. Subsequently, it is important to respect the different ethnic identities but also activate a redefined bi-communal identity that is related to the strong sense in place of the Cypriot population. Therefore, this has been an important notion in identifying the inclination of the project towards the environmental domain for territorial co-operation, as the prevailing environmental pressures are common for both communities and should be addressed in synergy. These environmental pressures provide a common issue that is connected to the shared space, thus providing a common goal and the opportunity to achieve this bi-communal identity in place.



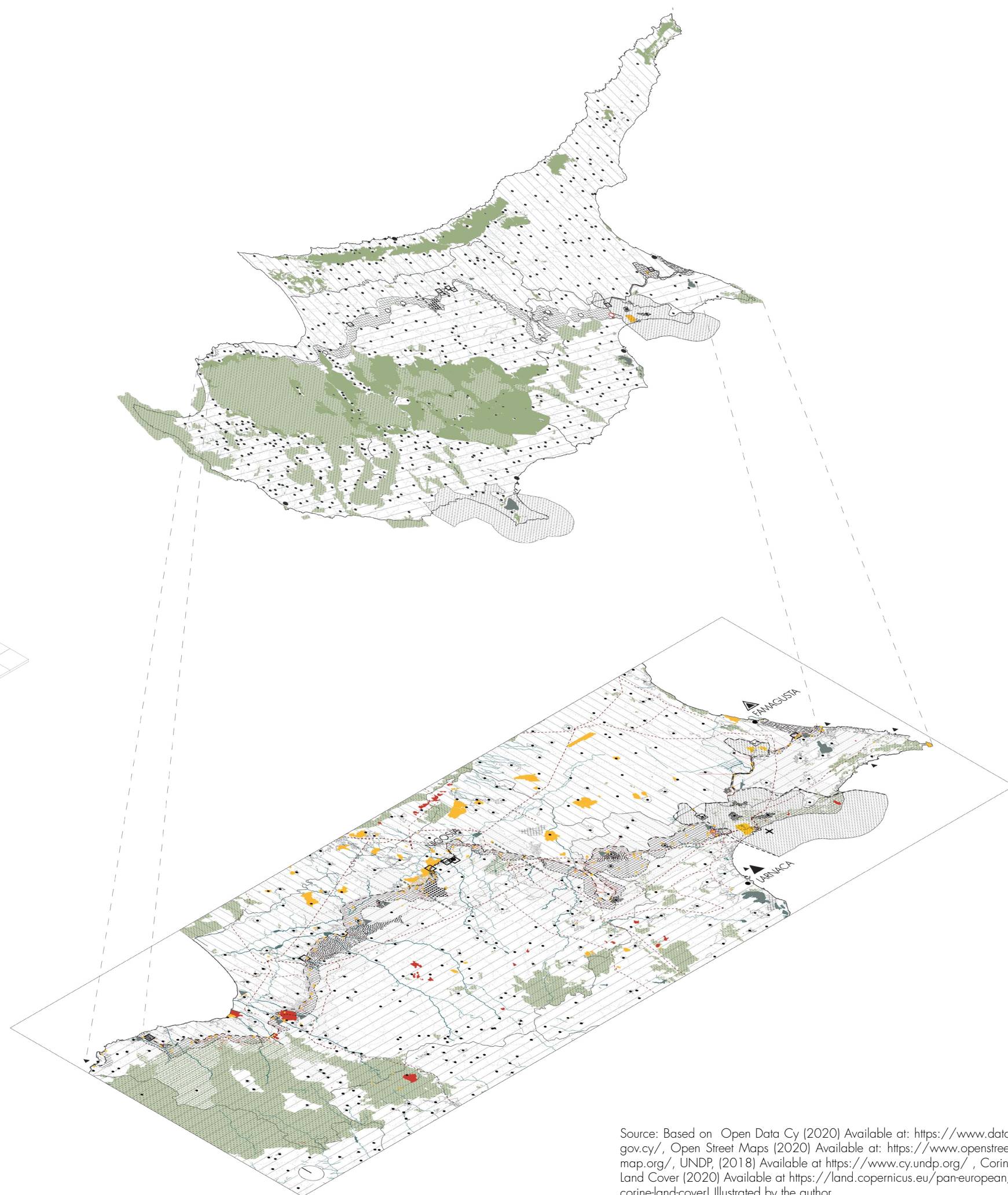
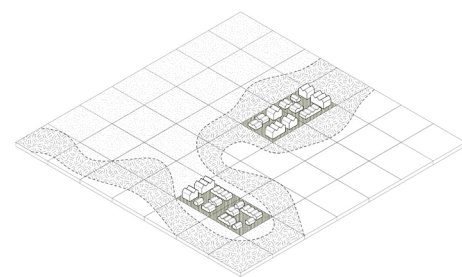
Collage of different folklore art by both Greek and Turkish Cypriot artists. Sense of identity in place | Illustrated by the author

10.1.2 REGIONAL/BUFFER ZONE SCALE - SPATIAL STRATEGIES

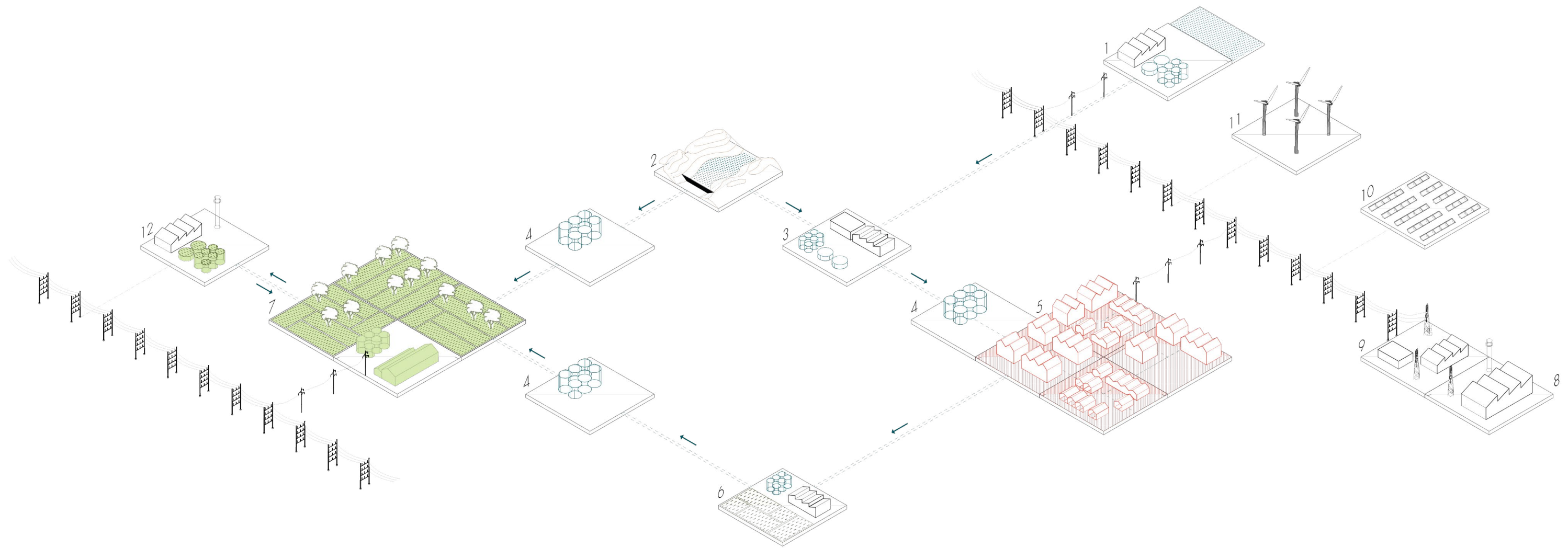
While the Territorial scale is about conceptualizing the new states of exception and territorial cooperation, creating a vision for synergy between the two communities, the buffer-zone/regional scale delves more into the actions and strategies needed. Through this scale of the Buffer zone, the set of principles defined previously by the spatial planning framework, are discussed further and they take the form of strategies.

on Territories

Based on the first principle, on Territories, the project identifies areas that can potentially change their territorial status and become exceptions. This is defined by overlaying the elements of the analysis on Territories, on Spatial Conditions (Infrastructure in the wait, Conflict infrastructure) and on Environment. Through this, what is observed is that the water element is a fundamental component that connects all the systems and territories together. While the space is divided to territories, water is an element that passes through them. However, the approach that the water system is managed so far by the two different states has been part of the deficiencies of territorialism. The way water is managed on either side has juxtapose impact on the other side, meaning that for example because of the ground slope the water coming from the south to the north is affected by the development and management of the Greek Cypriot community. In a case that a boundary is set the water will not be able to pass to the north side having consequences to the ecosystem and water distribution there. On the other hand, if a waterscape in the north is affected by climate change or contaminated in any way, it can affect the south by the flow of the river. Therefore, the water system is identified as possible domain for a change of territorial status. Through the spatial planning framework, the rivers and water bodies that are passing through the different territories in Cyprus, are considered as "States of exception" where their development and management is part of a bi-communal cooperation.

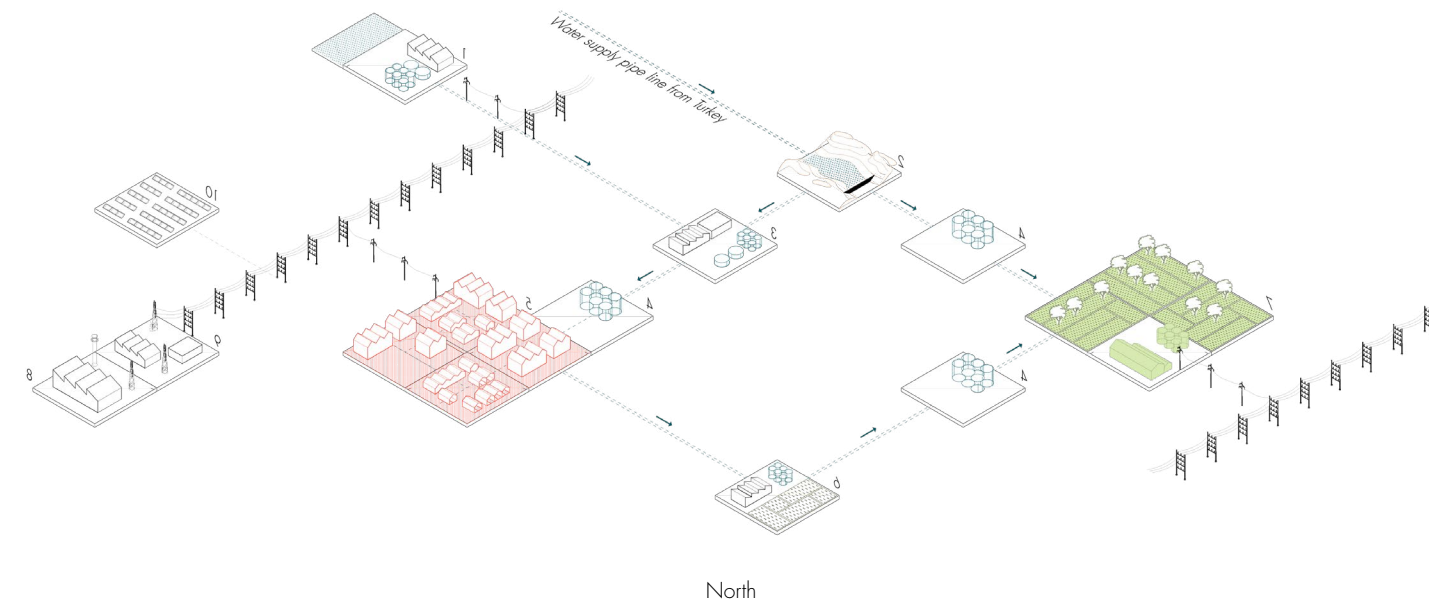
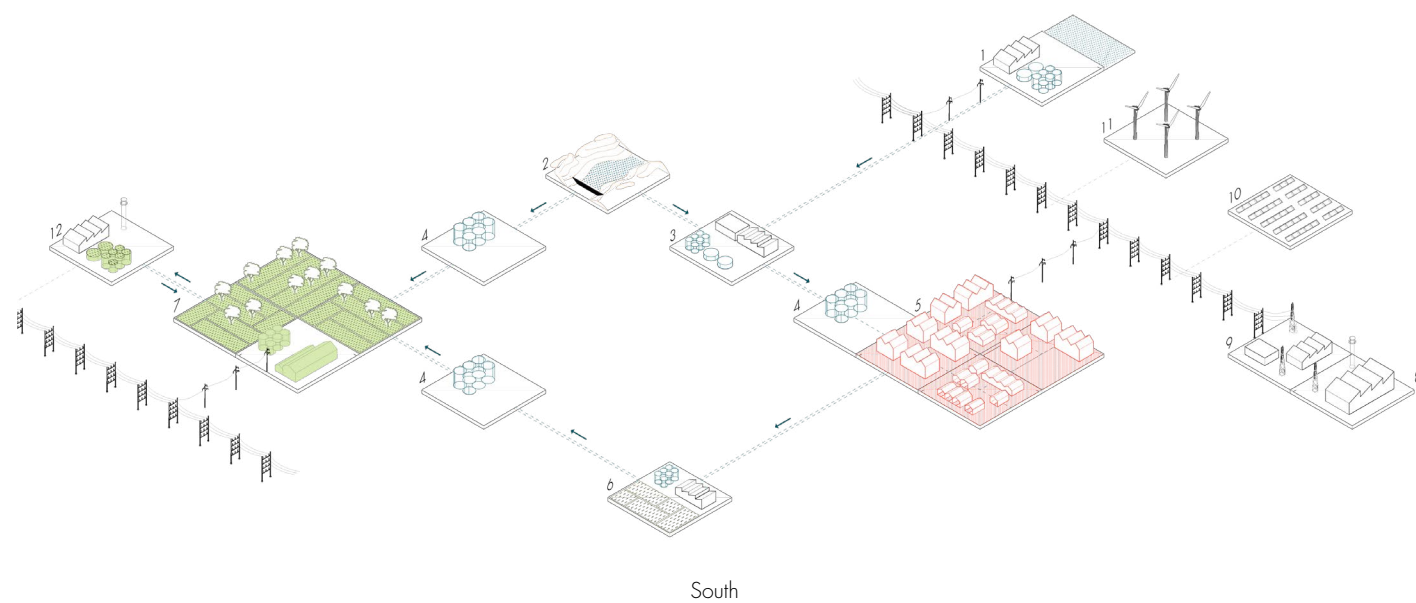


Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, UNDP, (2018) Available at <https://www.cy.undp.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/> Illustrated by the author



Existing Infrastructure - Water Supply System

- 1.** Desalination Treatment Plant (Government water works)
- 2.** Dams – Water storage (Government water works)
- 3.** Water Treatment plant (water purification, filter and control to become clear for human consumption/drinkable)
- 4.** Water tanks – Storage and Distribution (managed by local water supply authority)
- 5.** Community (Urban area or settlement -> consumers)
- 6.** Wastewater Treatment plant
- 7.** Irrigation purposes (agriculture cultivation, livestock)
- 8.** Power Plant
- 9.** Substation for high voltage transmission
- 10.** Solar power park
- 11.** Wind power farm
- 12.** Biomass plant



Imbalance between the two communities

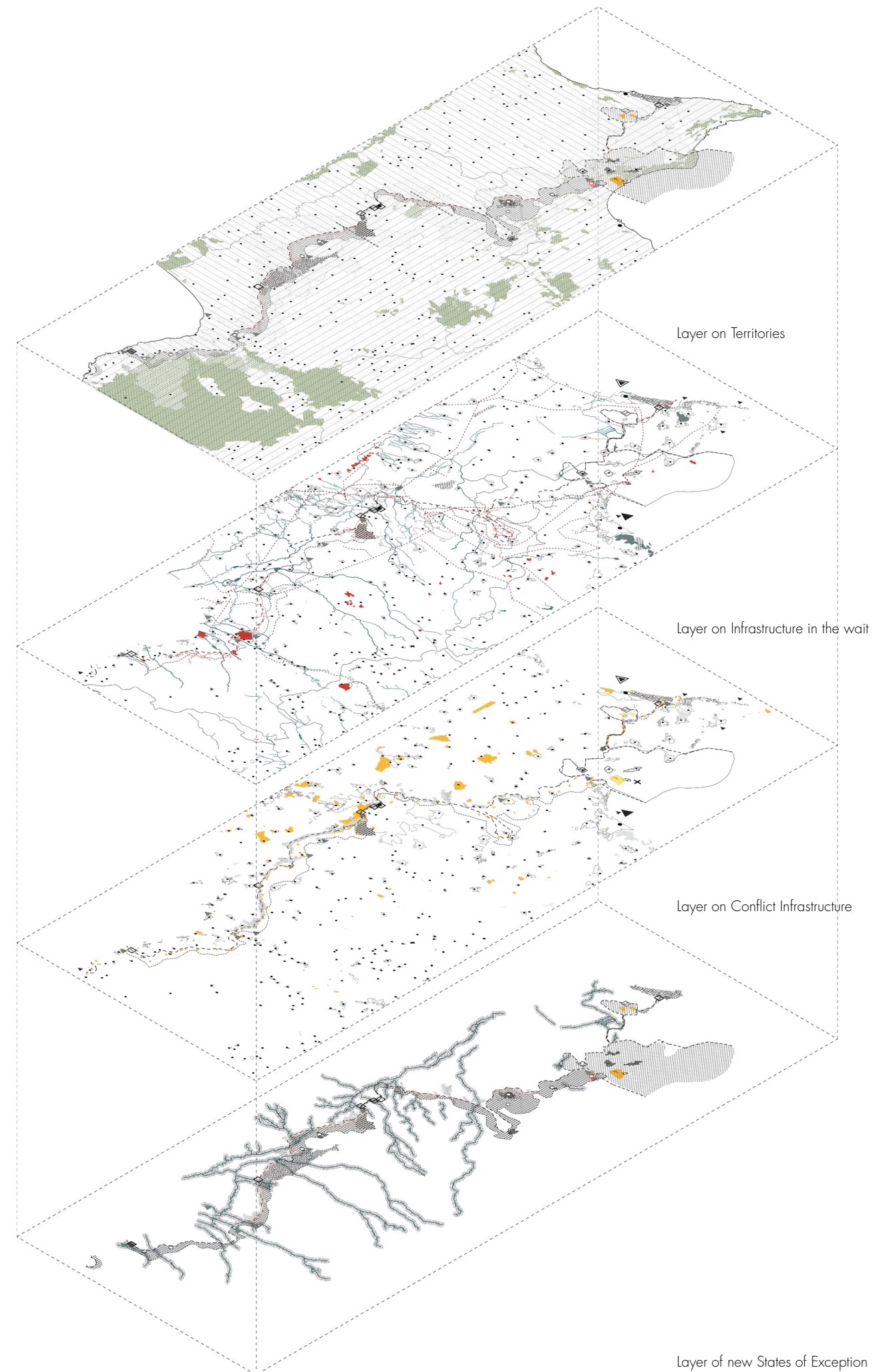
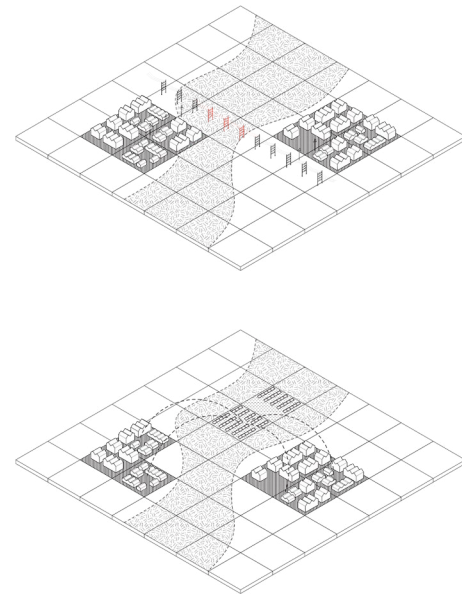
1. Desalination Treatment Plant (Government water works)
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8. Power Plant
9. Substation for high voltage transmission
10. Solar power park
11. Wind power farm
12. Biomass plant

As the water passes through the different territories it has an impact on them and their infrastructural system. Through this, the next two principles will be discussed more in order to formulate spatial strategies. To be more specific, the water in Cyprus is one of the biggest problems, as it was discussed through the analysis. The two types that the water supply system is used for are human consumption and for irrigation purposes. Therefore, immediately, the water domain is connected with society but also with the domain of agriculture. Therefore, discussing on the environmental infrastructure, the water should be used more efficiently through the agriculture and for other uses. Meaning that through cultivation there should be more defined strategies about crops that consume less water and thus more efficient.

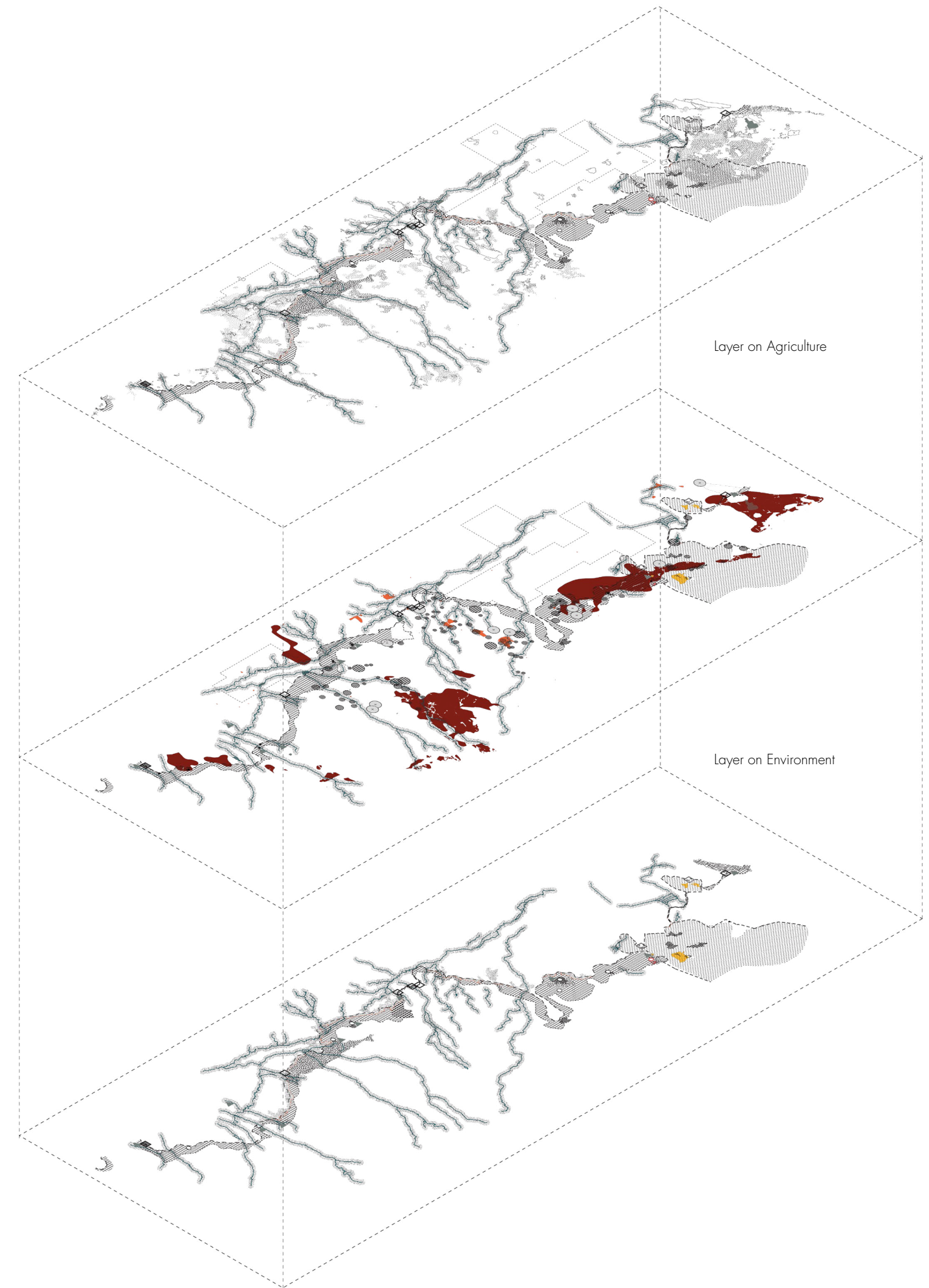
Moreover, in order to produce drinkable water, there are several desalination facilities in Cyprus. However, these facilities consume a lot of energy, therefore they have consequences on the environment. Through this, it is understood, that the water management domain could be also connected to the domain of energy. Strategies should include, to make the desalination facilities less energy consuming by implementing renewable sources of energy that they produce the energy that they consume.

These strategies should not be done within the territorial borders of each community, but there should be an established co-operational relationship between the north and the south. Based on the principle on Territories, identifying the water structure as a state of exception, this means that all the domains that are related to the specific structure become part of the co-operational bi-communal system.

After identifying the water elements that are common to both communities, and the domains (agriculture, energy, environment) that they affect, the principle of infrastructure becomes activated. To be more specific, there is an existing infrastructural system that can support these changes to the new states of exception by connecting and integrating the two systems. The electricity network is connected but it is only used in cases of emergency. There is a water management system with ditches connecting different parts especially, within the buffer zone, but it is not currently in use, as it is part of the infrastructure in the wait and its condition is not clear. For the electricity and renewable energy resources, as it was discussed before there is already existing co-operation between the technical chambers. However, this does not have a spatial form, something that the spatial planning framework for mediation is aiming to change.



Furthermore, considering infrastructure, and particularly conflict infrastructure this project takes the hypothesis of shifting the model, from stimulating conflict to a more socio-spatial integrating infrastructure. The types of conflict infrastructure that exist in Cyprus, are the buffer-zone and the green line that acts as a kind of border, as well as the check/cross points that connect the two communities. The project approaches the buffer zone as a type of state of exception, giving the opportunity to create functional bi-communal relations. The check-points which have been acting as border control facilities, even though EU and Cypriot citizens can pass with showing only their ID, are viewed as an additional dividing infrastructure. Approaching this topic, the project is inspired by the example that Faludi (2020) mentions with the stations during the epidemic in 17th century and considers the possibility of the check points to become an infrastructure that while illustrates territoriality is becomes more than a territorial symbol. To be more specific, the project deliberates on whether the cross-points can become hubs in the region of multifunctional bi-communal activities as an opportunity for people from both communities to interact and work together. Regarding back to the shifting and adaptive nature of borders, this can be a way of considering the change and permeability of the border in stages. The border in Cyprus have become more permeable over the years, therefore the function of the cross-points has changed. From not existent crossings, the permeability of the border started with passport control check-points, which later shifted to how they facilitate today ass cross-points. For this reason, the project considers the cross-points as a flexible and adaptive infrastructure that can function as cross-points and multifunctional bi-communal spaces, that at a later stage; they can shift again to become bi-communal hubs for socio-economic interactions.

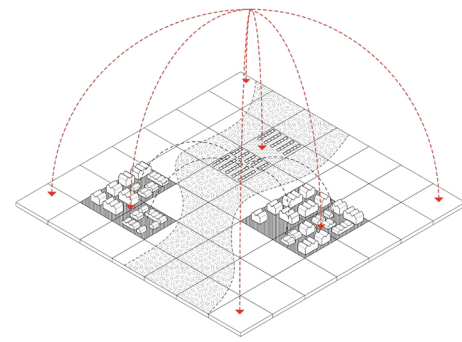


Finally, the last principle is considering the governance over these territories defined as states of exceptions. As it was previously discussed the political stagnation had as a result to diminish some actions and initiatives, as without a political settlement, some actions have become controversial or even polarized. Thus, different bi-communal actions have been realized only under the persistence of bottom up initiatives from citizens of the two communities and only under the auspices and financial help of supranational authorities like the United Nations, the European Union and the European commission. United Nations have been established in Cyprus since 1964, even though their existence is not permanent on the Island. Cyprus has been part of the European Union since 2004, thus been able to request funding for several projects, like the restoration of many monuments by the Technical committee of cultural heritage, funded by the EU and the UNDP.

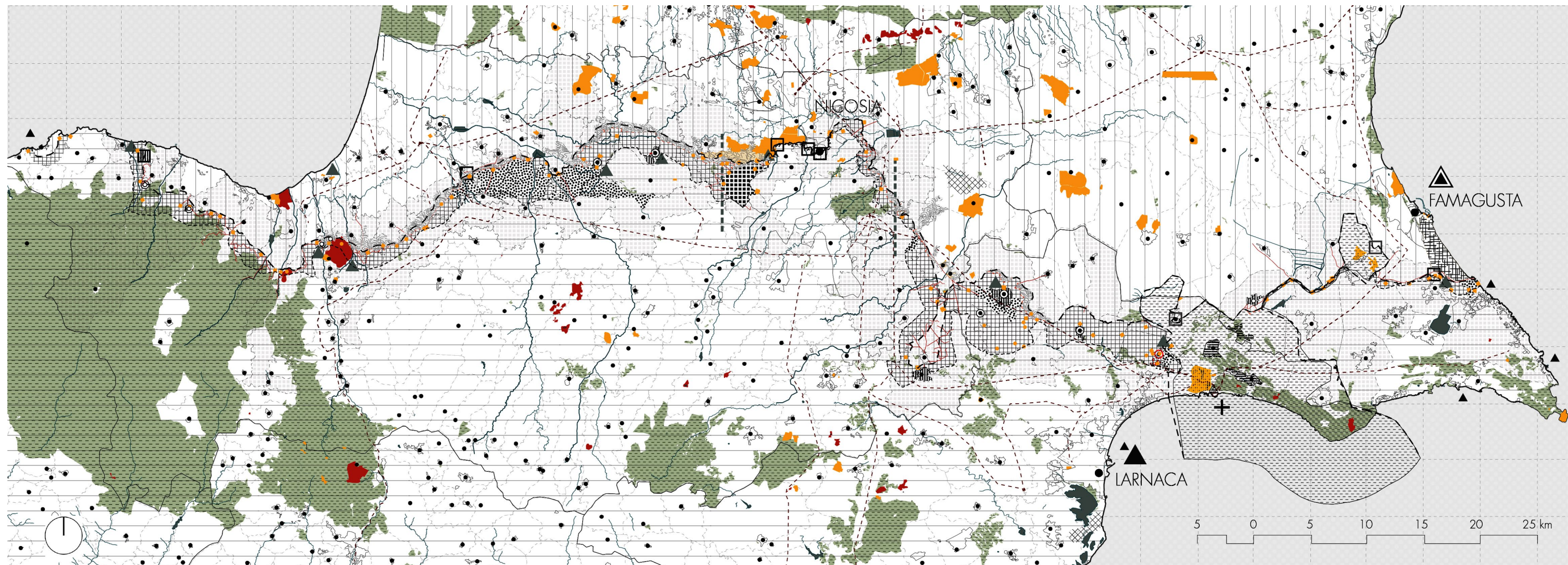
Therefore, the project stresses the need for a more prominent supranational governance that will have a mediating role facilitating this territorial co-operation, providing at the same time safety to the vulnerable communities. Also, the role of these supranational authority is imperative as they should not only strive to maintain peace and territorial co-operation between the two communities, but they should also have a more regulatory role and protect the interest of both communities from outside investors and actors. Thus, the purpose of this supranational governance is essential in order to archive socio-spatial equilibrium.

As it was mention in the definition of the principles, this supranational authority, is defined as a new supranational sovereign that will govern these new states of exceptions. Cyprus has been part of the European Union territory following the regulations and goals. Hence, European Union could have a more prominent role by being the new supranational sovereign mediator of the new states of exception. From the beginning of the negotiations for the accession of Cyprus as member state, the EU was invested in the settlement of the conflict between the two contested communities, although without success. Besides that, the role of EU has not been instigated, other than financially supporting of initiatives. Therefore, it could evolve towards a more regulatory and partial role in planning and governing these territories. In addition, the role of the UN in Cyprus as a peace keeping authority could also progress in governing these areas in collaboration with the EU.

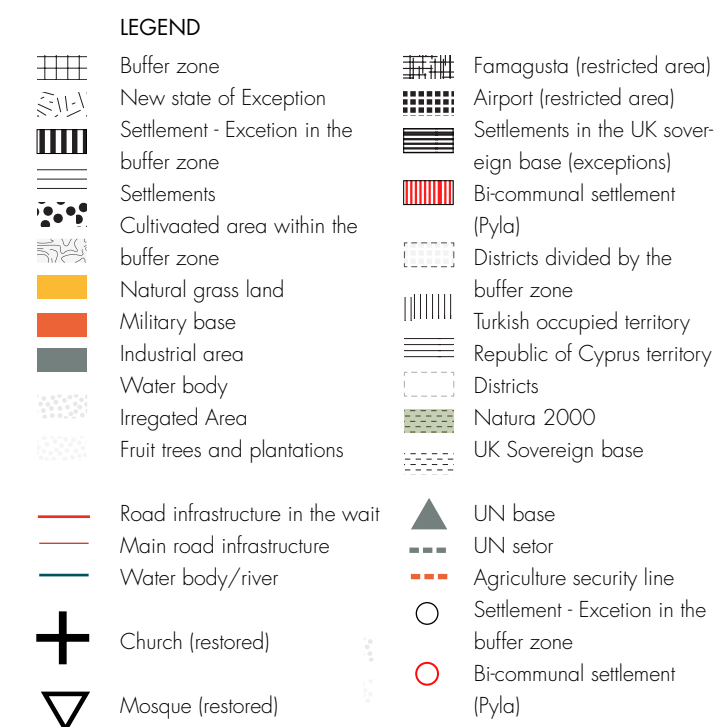
Moreover, there should be an elected bi-communal council or committee, that constitutes of members from both communities, in order to protect the interests of the people. Through time, this elected diplomatic council/committee should replace the supranational authority in governing the states of exception.



Thenew states of exception should not be perceived as a permanent state of these territories, but as an adaptive instrument for mediation in conflicted situations, in order to provide a mediating and neutral ground for the communities to address common and shared challenges. Finally, learning from the achievement of the bi-communal Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage on cooperation and their process of work, it is important to note the engagement with local community. Therefore, while there should be a supranational governance, and a representative committee/council from both communities, there should also be interaction and transparent communication with local communities and civil society organizations.



Potential States of Exception



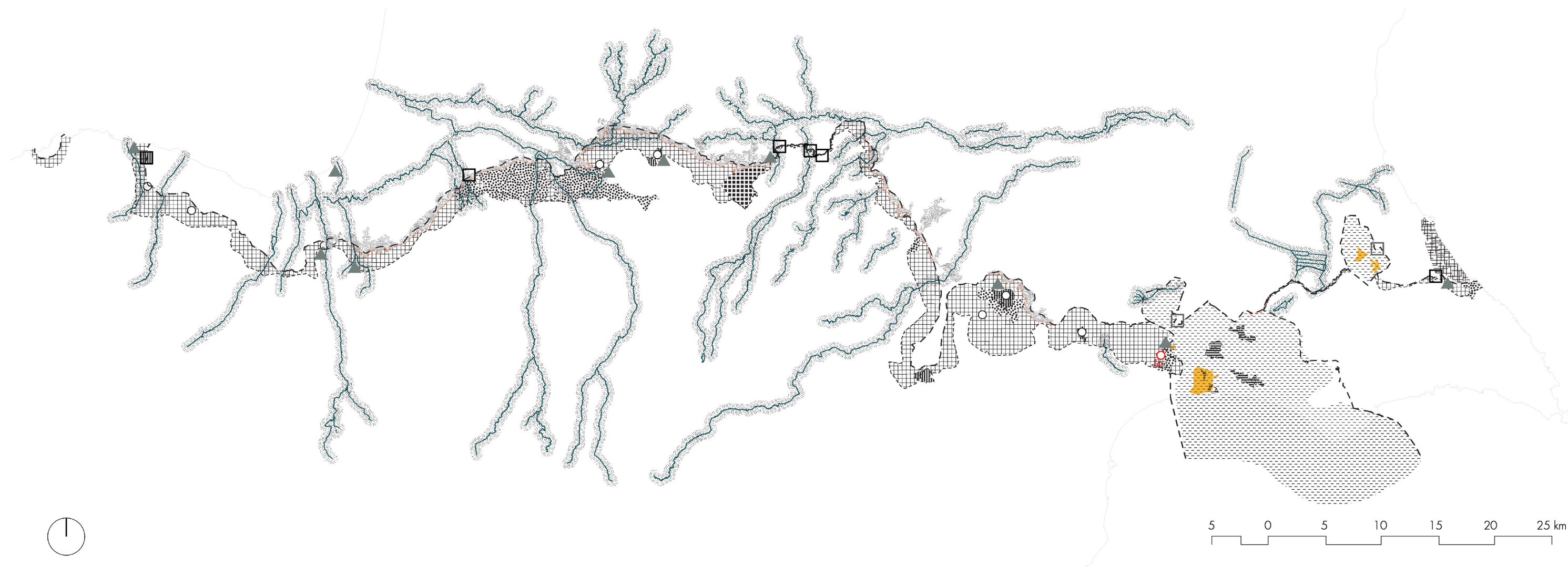
Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author



Buffer Zone - States of Exception

- LEGEND**
-  Buffer zone
 -  New state of Exception
 -  Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 -  Settlements
 -  Cultivaated area within the buffer zone
 -  Water body
 -  Irrigated Area
 -  Fruit trees and plantations
 -  Wind Energy potential
 -  Water body/river
 -  Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions)
 -  Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)
 -  UK Sovereign base
 -  Agriculture security line
 -  Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 -  Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

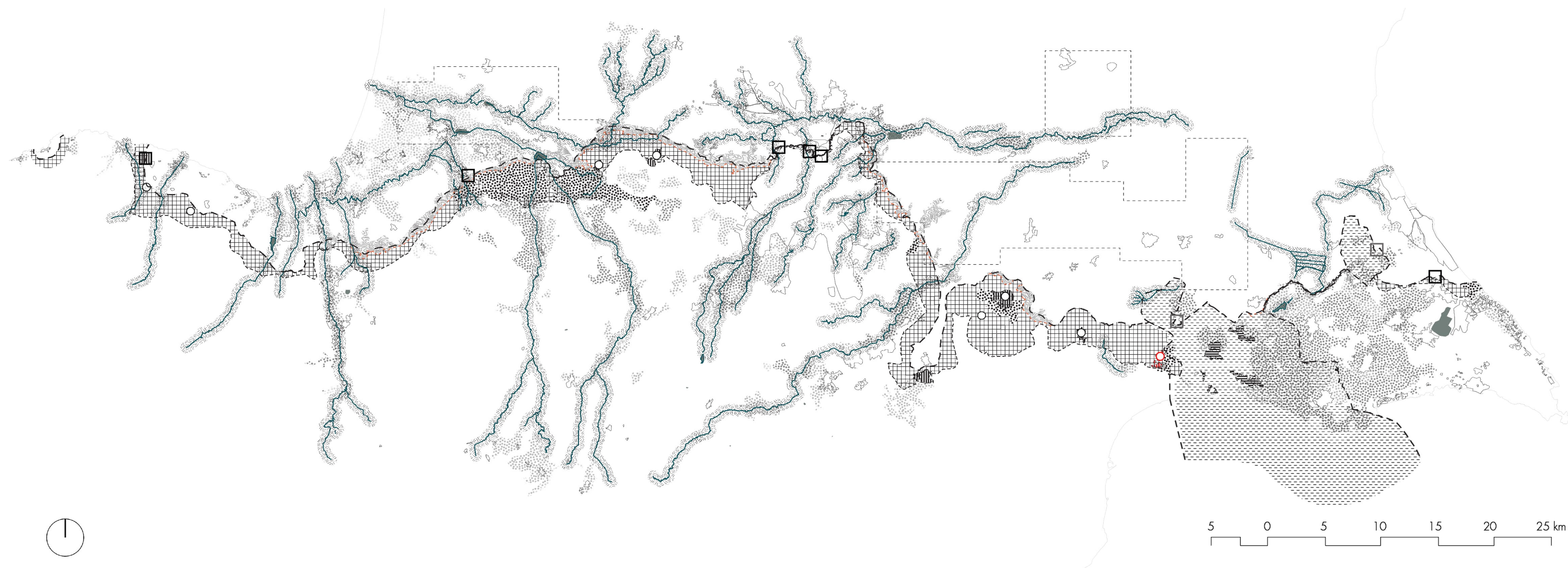


New States of Exception - Water managment

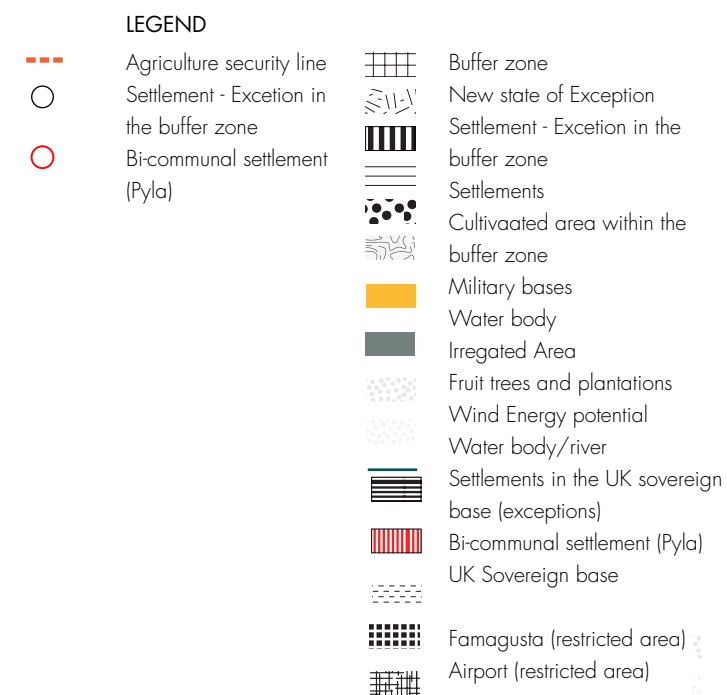
LEGEND

-  Buffer zone
-  New state of Exception
-  Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
-  Settlements
-  Cultivaated area within the buffer zone
-  Water body
-  Irrigated Area
-  Fruit trees and plantations
-  Wind Energy potential
-  Water body/river
-  Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions)
-  Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)
-  UK Sovereign base
-  Agriculture security line
-  Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
-  Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)

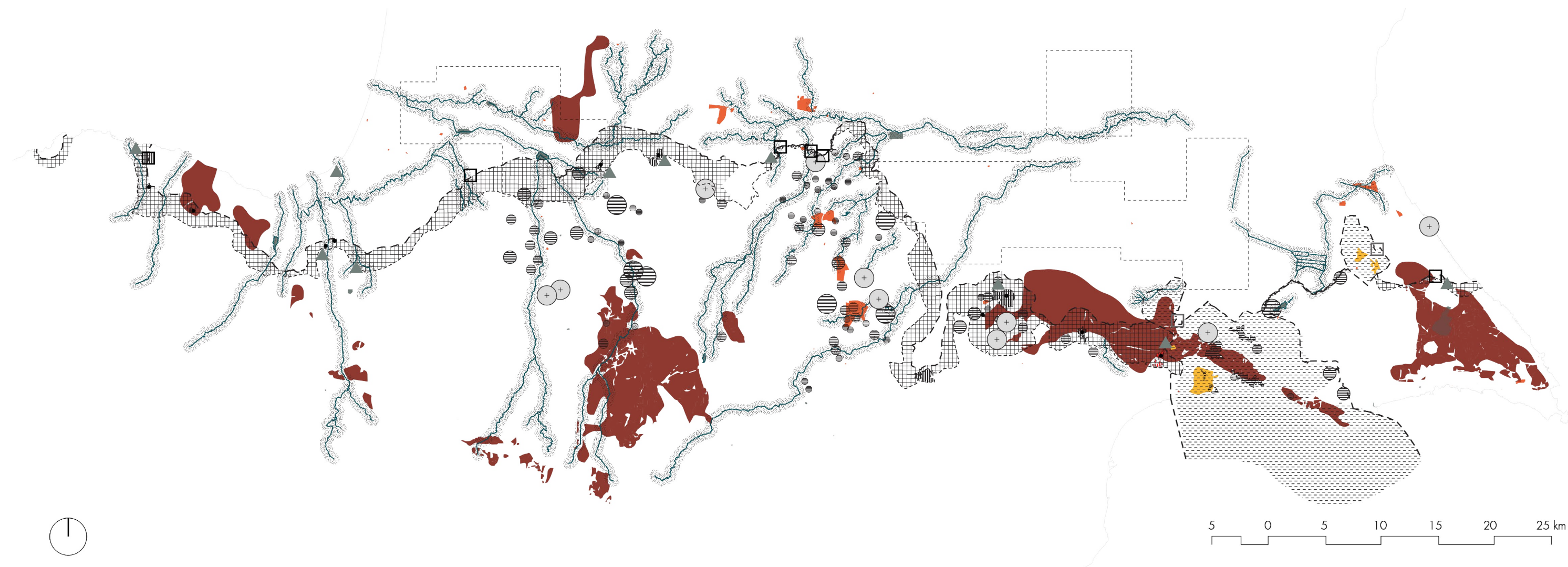
Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author



New States of Exception and on Agriculture



Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

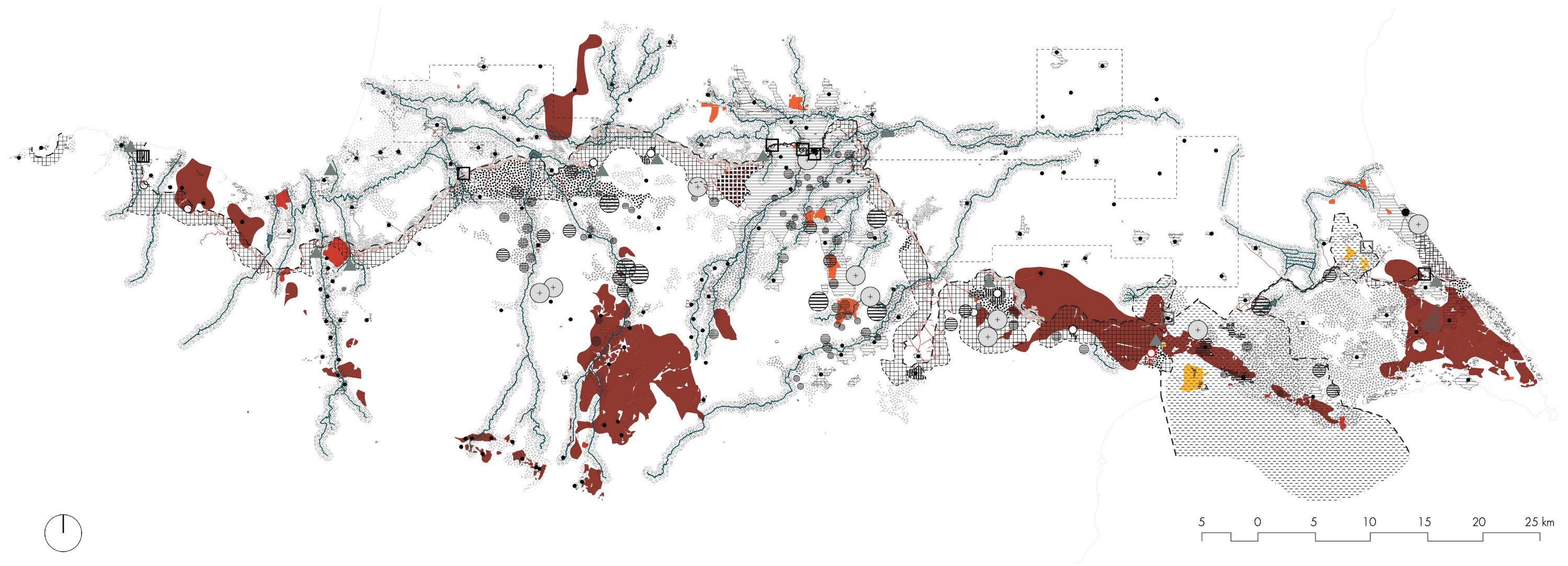


New States of Exception and on Environment

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Buffer zone | | Solar energy infrastructure high power |
| | New state of Exception | | Solar energy infrastructure low power |
| | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone | | Settlements |
| | Settlements | | Biomass |
| | Military base | | UN base |
| | Industrial area | | UN setor |
| | Water body | | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone |
| | Wind Energy potential | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions) | | |
| | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) | | |
| | UK Sovereign base | | |
| | Road infrastructure in the wait | | |
| | Main road infrastructure | | |
| | Water body/river | | |



New States of Exception - Potential Co-operation

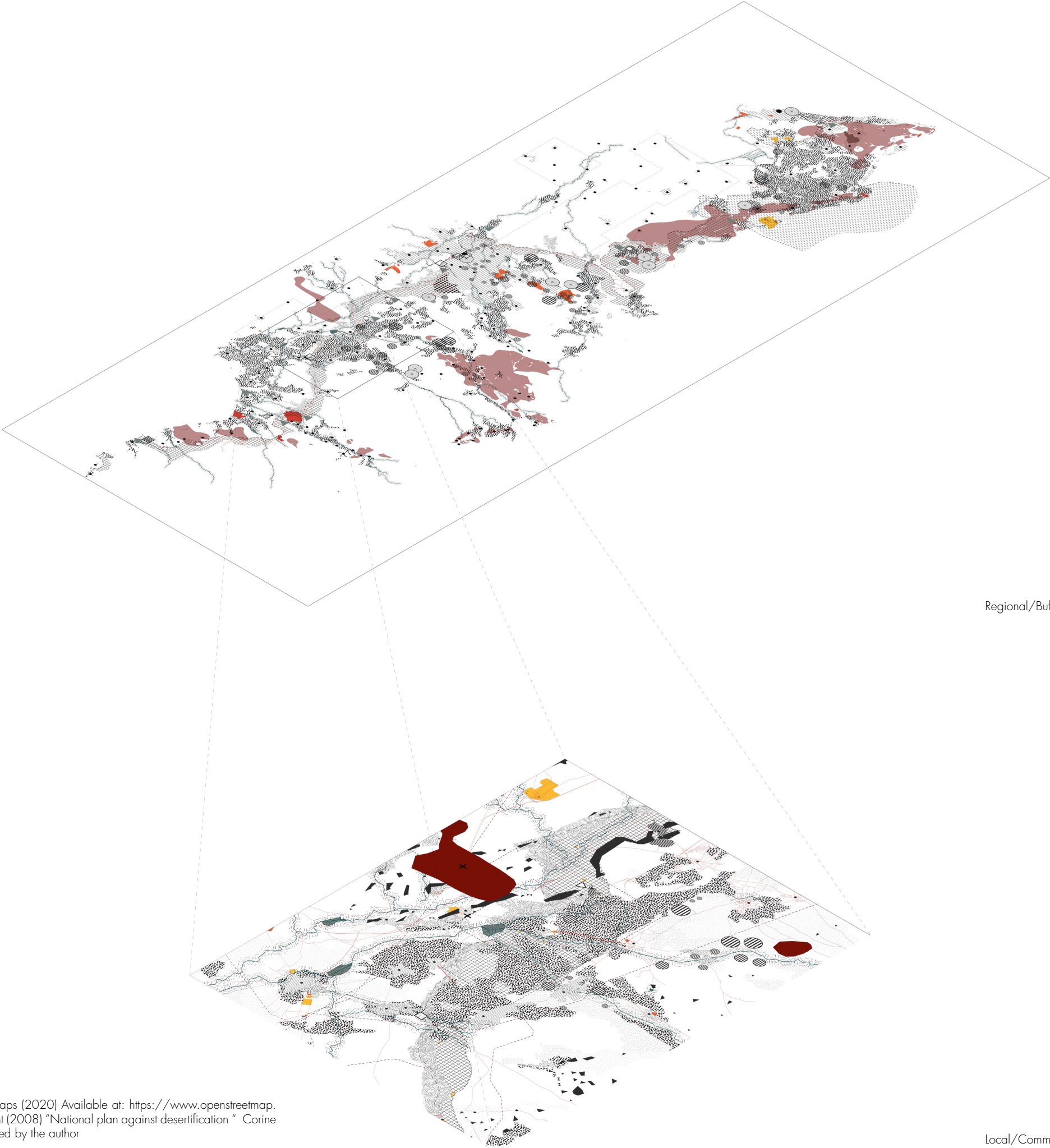
LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Solar energy infrastructure high power | | Buffer zone | | Famagusta (restricted area) |
| | Solar energy infrastructure low power | | New state of Exception | | Airport (restricted area) |
| | Settlements | | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone | | Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions) |
| | Biomass | | Settlements | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | | | Cultivaated area within the buffer zone | | UK Sovereign base |
| | | | Natural grass land | | UN base |
| | | | Military base | | UN setor |
| | | | Industrial area | | Agriculture security line |
| | | | Water body | | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone |
| | | | Irrigated Area | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | | | Fruit trees and plantations | | |
| | | | Wind Energy potential | | |
| | | | Road infrastructure in the wait | | |
| | | | Main road infrastructure | | |
| | | | Water body/river | | |

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

10.2 FROM REGIONAL BUFFER-ZONE SCALE TO LOCAL/COMMUNITY SCALE Building cooperation at the local level of scale

The transition from the regional/buffer zone scale towards the local/community scale is implemented differently than the transition from the territorial/island scale to the regional/ buffer zone scale, as the focus becomes more precise. While the direction on the first transition towards the buffer zone scale was centered on identifying the different territories and areas of different status in order to reveal their particularities in relations to the spatial conditions, this narrower transition is focused on identifying the functional relations for bi-communal co-operation. The buffer zone scale provides the field of opportunity for building up the territorial cooperation, henceforth, in a more local level of scale the focal point is to illustrate the particularities of the different infrastructural systems and the way the different domains function in space. These infrastructural connections and interrelations, while modest, they should be perceived as spatial expressions of progress within the contested territories

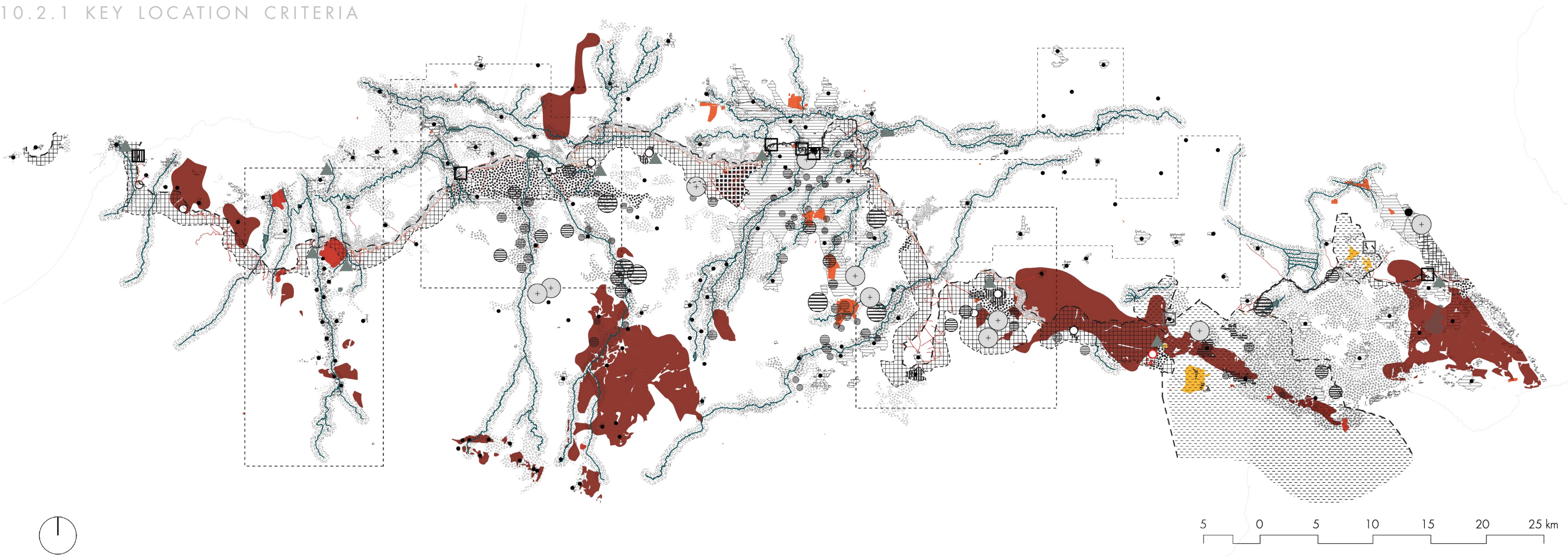


Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification " Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author

Regional/Buffer zone scale

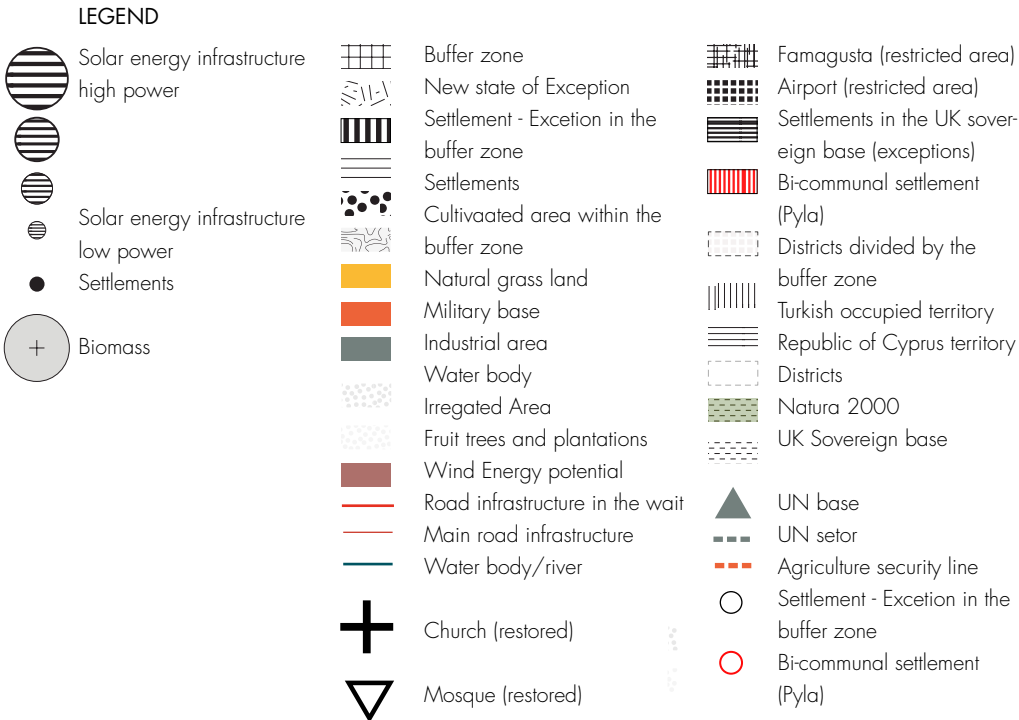
Local/Community Scale

10.2.1 KEY LOCATION CRITERIA

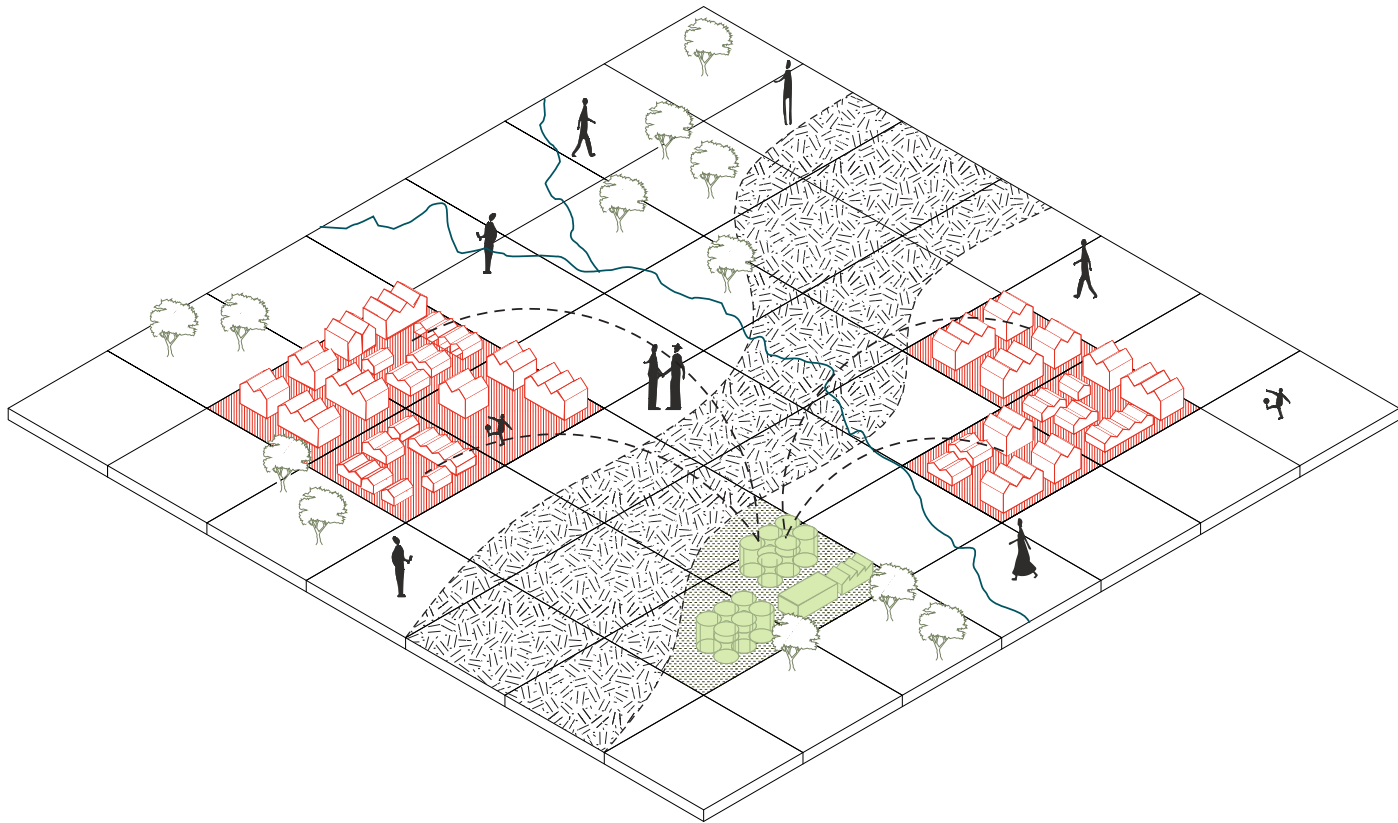


Based on the principles of the strategic planning framework for mediation, the design location at the local level of scale, should refer to the complexity of the different territories and areas of different status, but also to regard the different spatial conditions that can initiate various types of bi-communal cooperation. The design of the bi-communal cooperation and new states of exception should focus on the common environmental pressures that both of the communities experience as an outcome not only to the shifting climate conditions but also, as it was stressed in the chapter of the analysis, is an outcome of the ineffective spatial planning system, deficiency of the manifestations of territorialism. Therefore, the first criteria in choosing a key location in order to illustrate the design on cooperation, is that the location should have been significantly impacted by the territorial divide and is also affected and inclined to the environmental pressures. This focus on the environmental domain is due to the fact that it is one of the most pressing problems that cannot be dealt one-dimensional and singular by each jurisdictional state, therefore it should precede the territorial cooperation. Moreover, the key location should focus on an area with potential functional relations for collaborative activity and synergy between the two communities, as

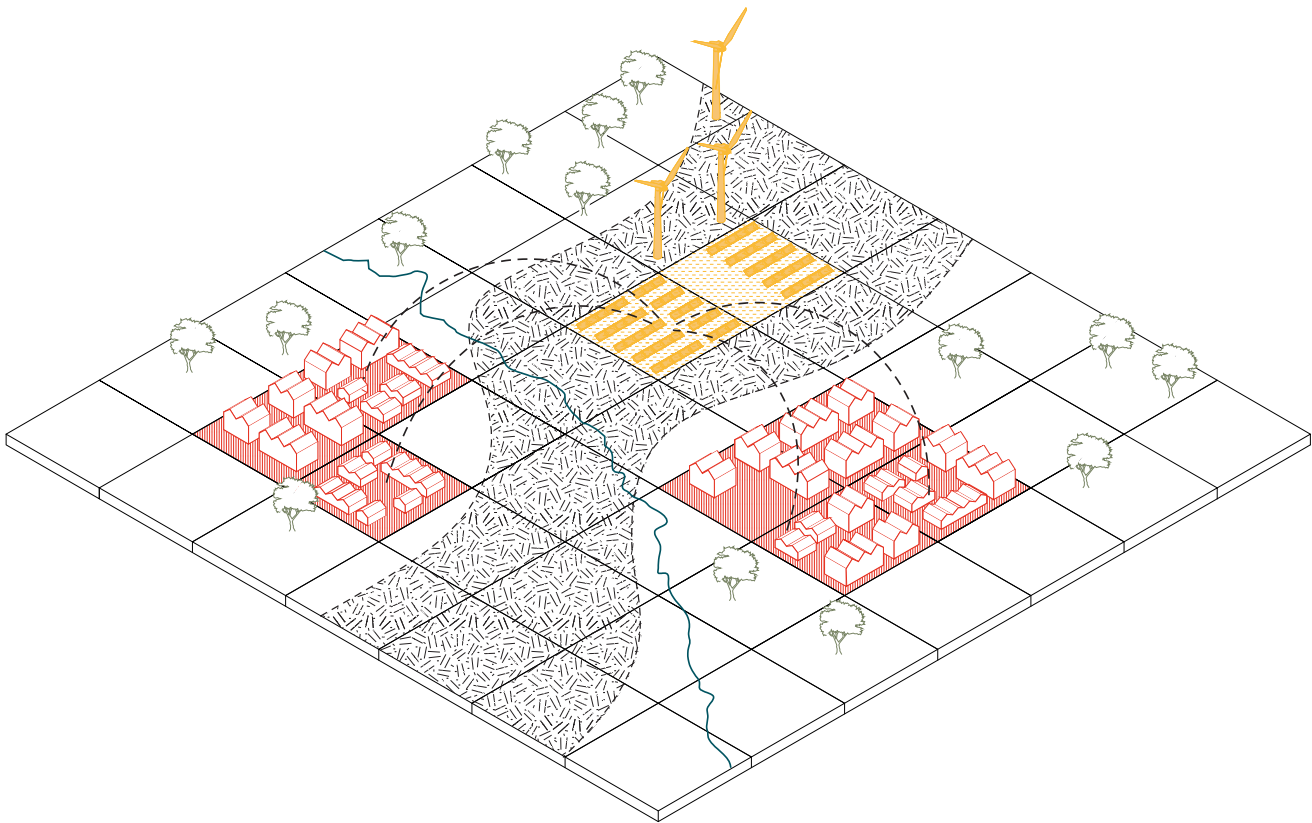
a mean of interaction between them in order to build trust. The outcomes of these collaborative activities in the new states of exceptions should be of benefit to both communities without an inclination towards one of them. This project should stimulate local economic activity as a preliminary motive for cooperation but also activate sustainable environmental development as the shared goal and common challenge. Moreover, the key location should be in adjacent or in relation to communities and settlements where the population is willing to cooperate. This has been one of the criteria that the Bi-communal Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage, who was stressing that without willingness of cooperation from the local communities, the change and progress cannot be achieved. As it was identified before, the water system is defined as the new state of exception, therefore the design should be in reference to that, and the opportunities in the cooperation through connecting the infrastructural network. Finally, the last criteria based on the defined principles is that these areas should be under the auspices of Supranational authorities, who will have a mediating role in the territorial cooperation between the communities.



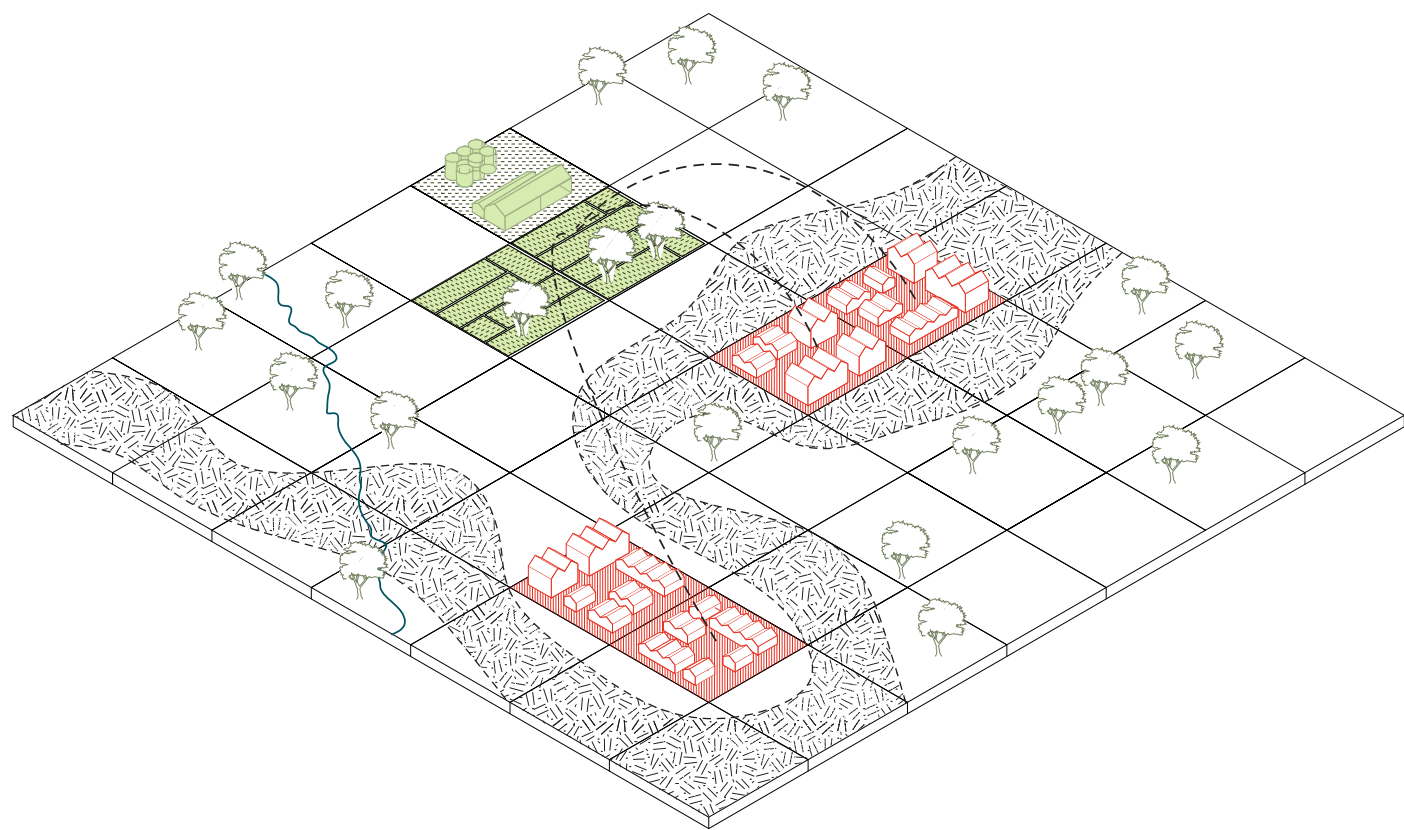
Illustrating different examples for
locations of the area of focus



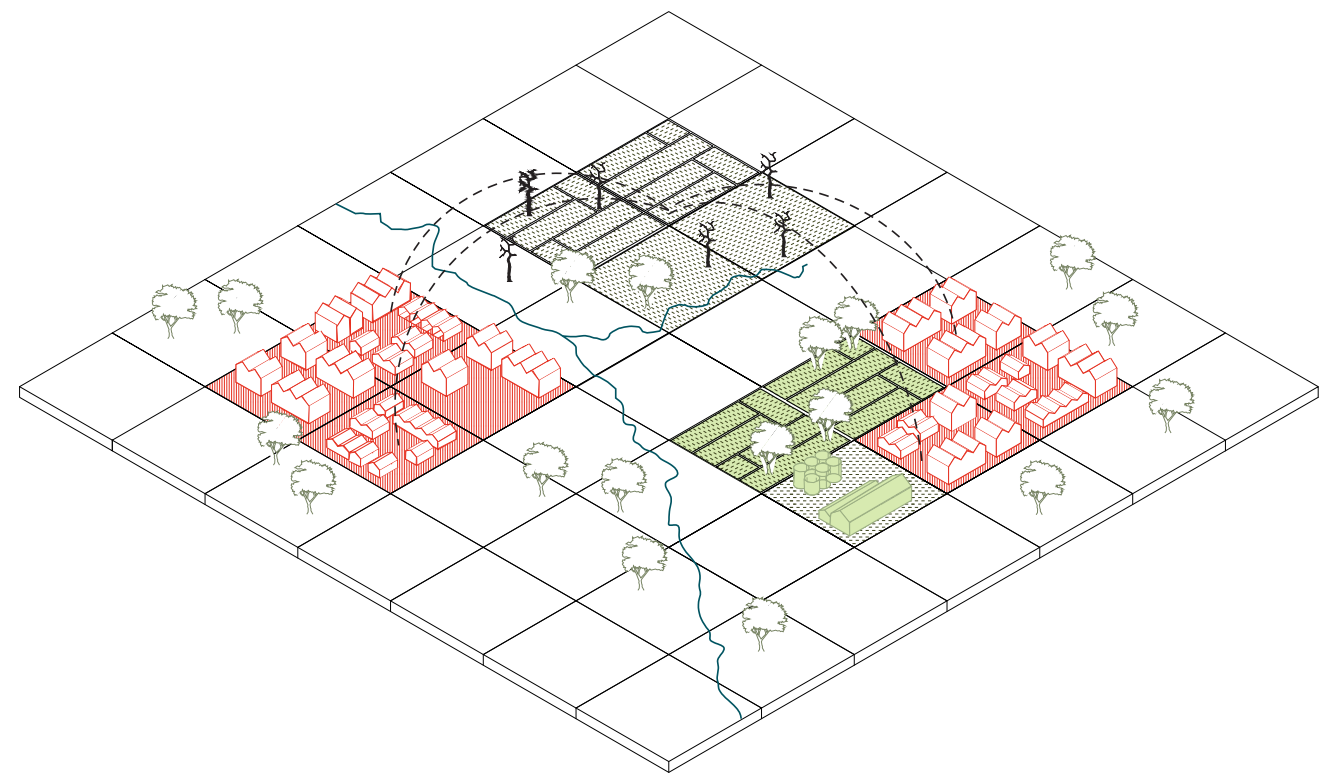
Exception along the buffer zone



Exception within the buffer zone

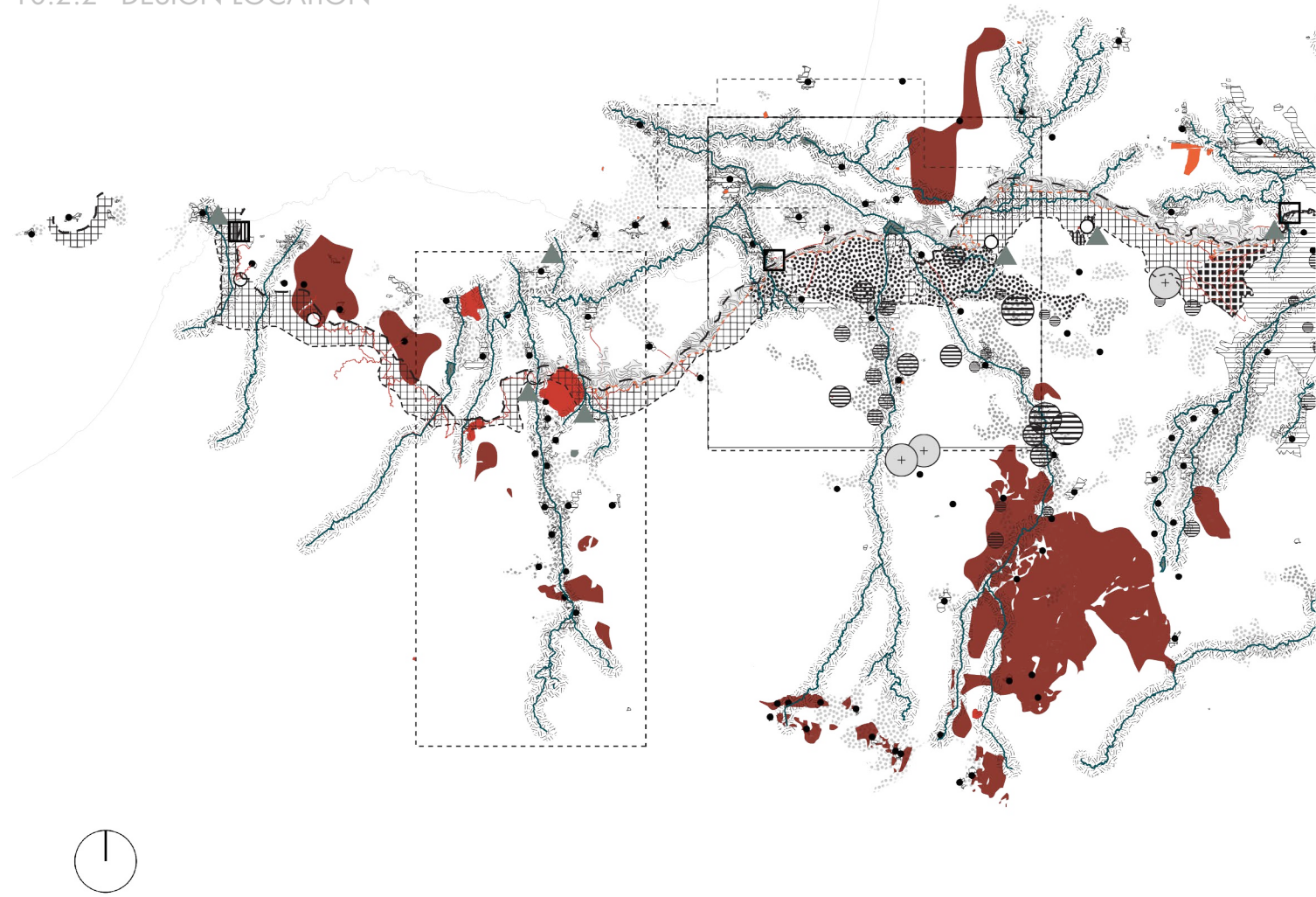


Exception in reference to the buffer zone



Exception indirectly affected by the territorial divide

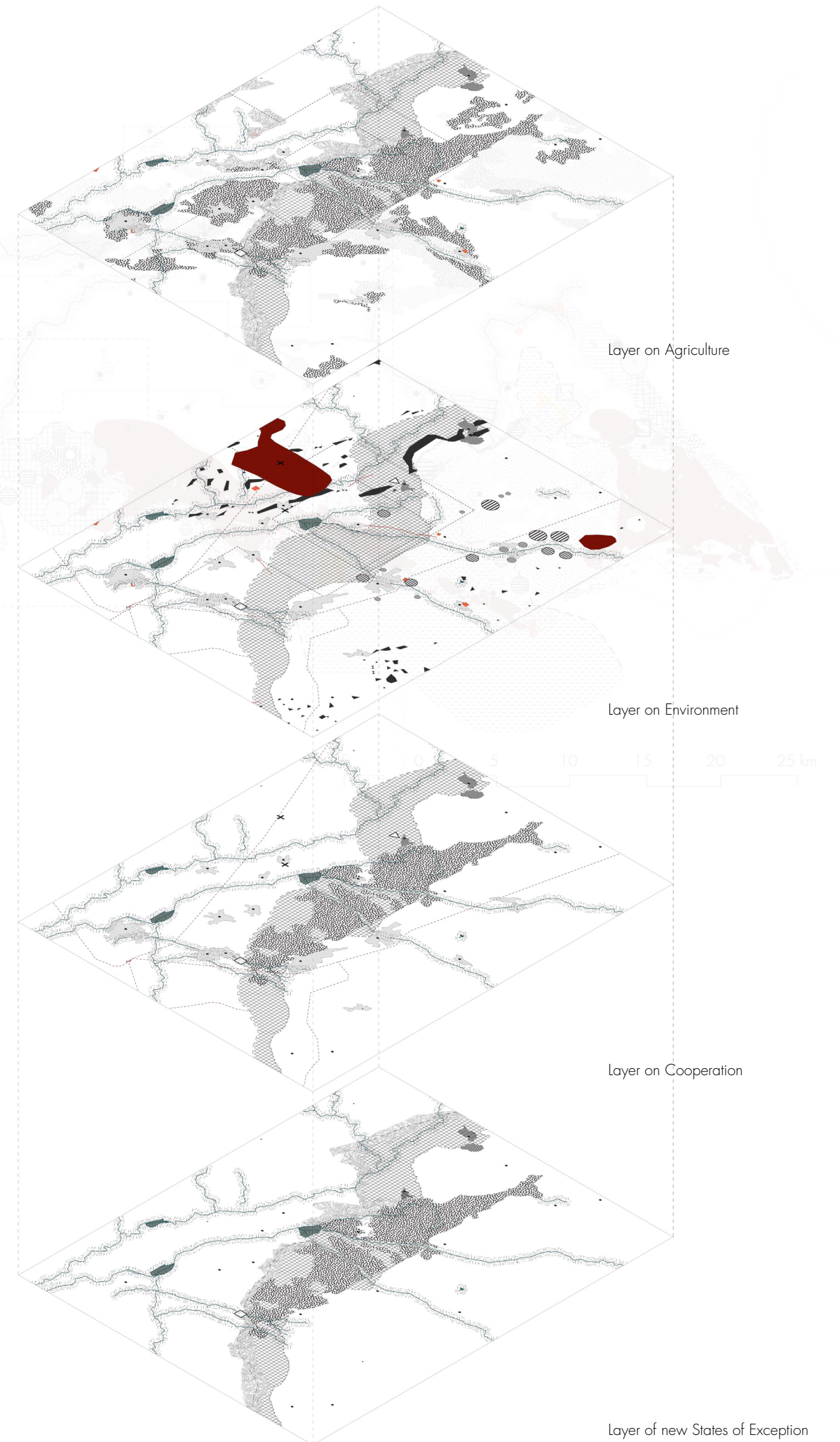
10.2.2 DESIGN LOCATION



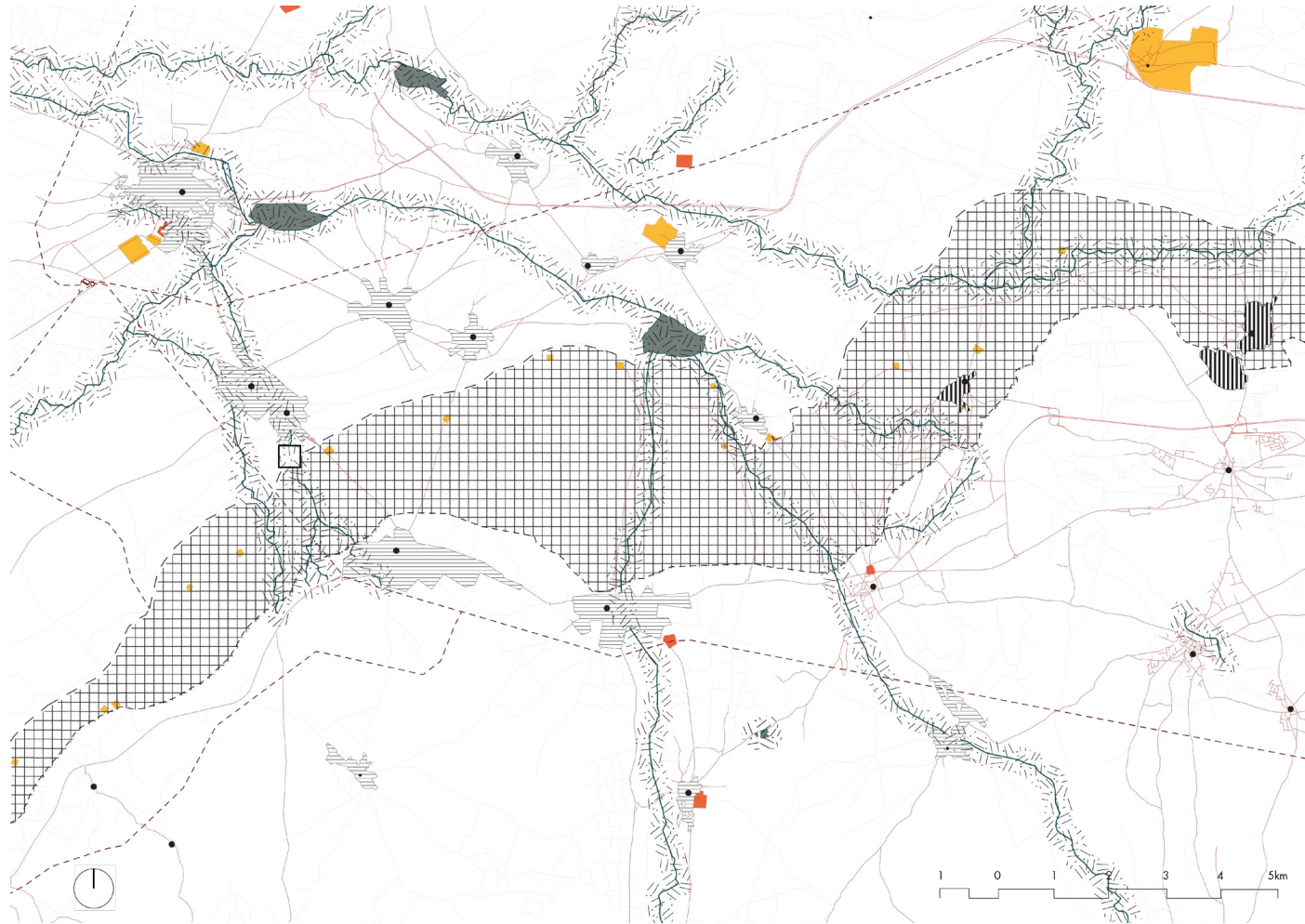
The design location that was chosen, is located at the western part of the island, adjacent to the buffer zone. It was chosen, primarily, because it consists of the multiple areas of different status and therefore this hints on the principle on Territories defined in the spatial planning framework on mediation. Secondly, it was chosen because it is one of the areas most affected by the environmental pressures and particularly by the thread of desertification in the area. This environmental thread it is interrelated to the inadequate water supply system in the area, and a possible outcome of the several water dams that impacted and altered the flow of the rivers. Moreover, the third reason for choosing this location is that, there are several functional relations and existing infrastructure that can be delve more depth, in order to illustrate different aspects of the Bi-communal cooperation. For instance, apart of the existing water supply system, there is an existing agricultural and cultivation zone within the buffer zone, an existing infrastructural system of the electricity network that is part of the infrastructure in the wait and renewable energy potentials for both solar and wind energy. Finally, the last reason in choosing this particular location, is the existence of the different types of conflict infrastructure that can illustrate the transition towards an integrated

infrastructural spatial model, through the design. Specifically, in this chosen location, there are multiple military guard posts from both communities, a military base that was used by the UN force and most importantly it encompasses one of the nine cross-points that exist in the buffer zone, between the two contested territories. This crossing point of Astromeritis – Zodhia, is one of the two covering this area, which can be an interesting point in the design of the bi-communal cooperation, considering the border permeability and transformation of conflict infrastructure.

For the design location, the project uses again as primary step the method of layering the different maps, with the first one being the layer of the new state of exception which is the water system that was identify from the previous scale. The second layer is on the environmental and spatial conditions in order to diagnose the particular issues and potential functional relations of the location. Finally, the last layer is the one of the agricultural system, as it is inter-connected with the water management. Following this overlay of information, there are several points that become prominent and illustrated in the design of bi-communal cooperation as part of the new states of exception.



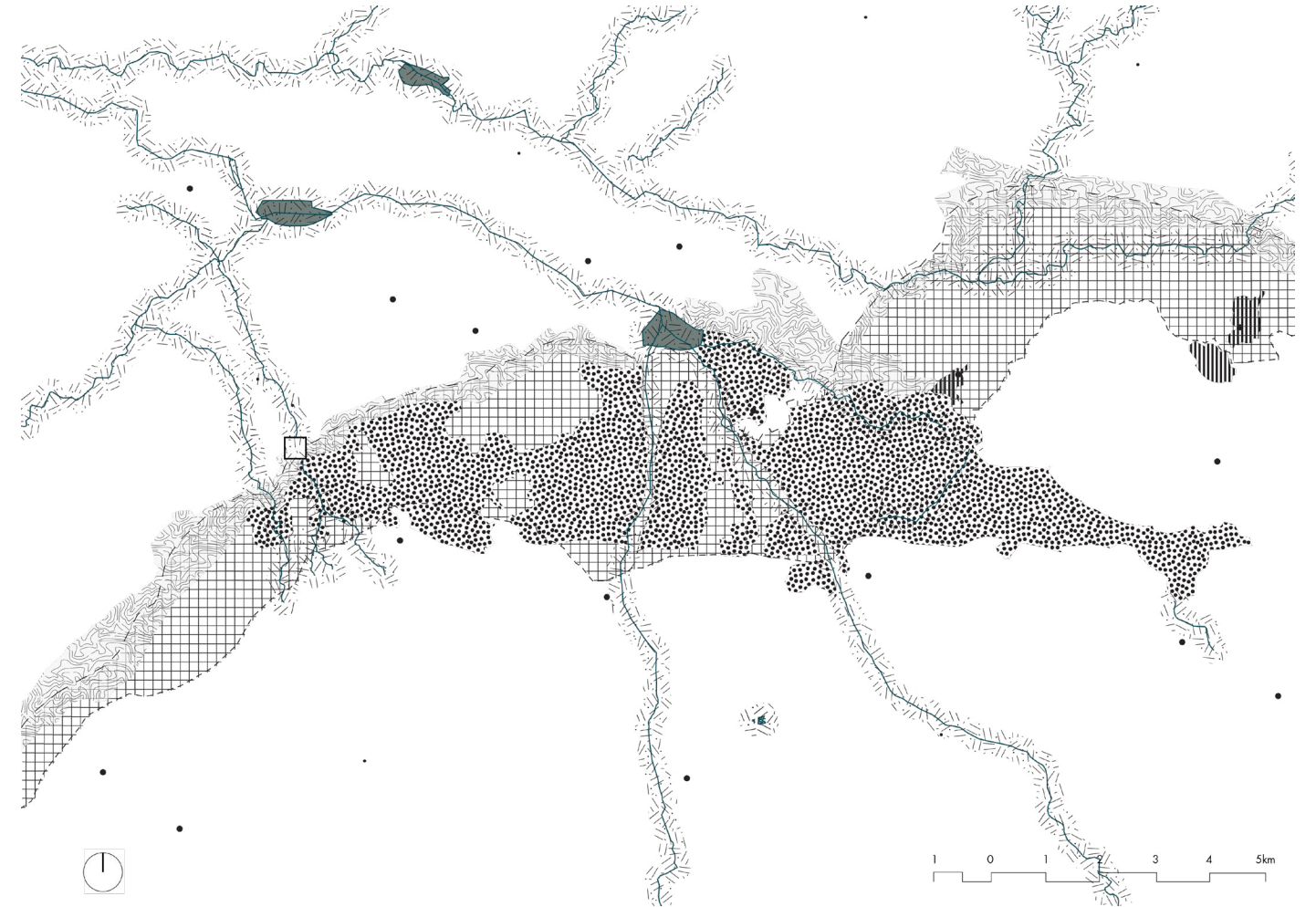
Layer of new States of Exception



Existing Infrastructure

- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
 - New state of Exception
 - Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 - Settlements
 - Military base
 - Industrial area
 - Water body
 - Road infrastructure in the wait
 - Main road infrastructure
 - Water body/river

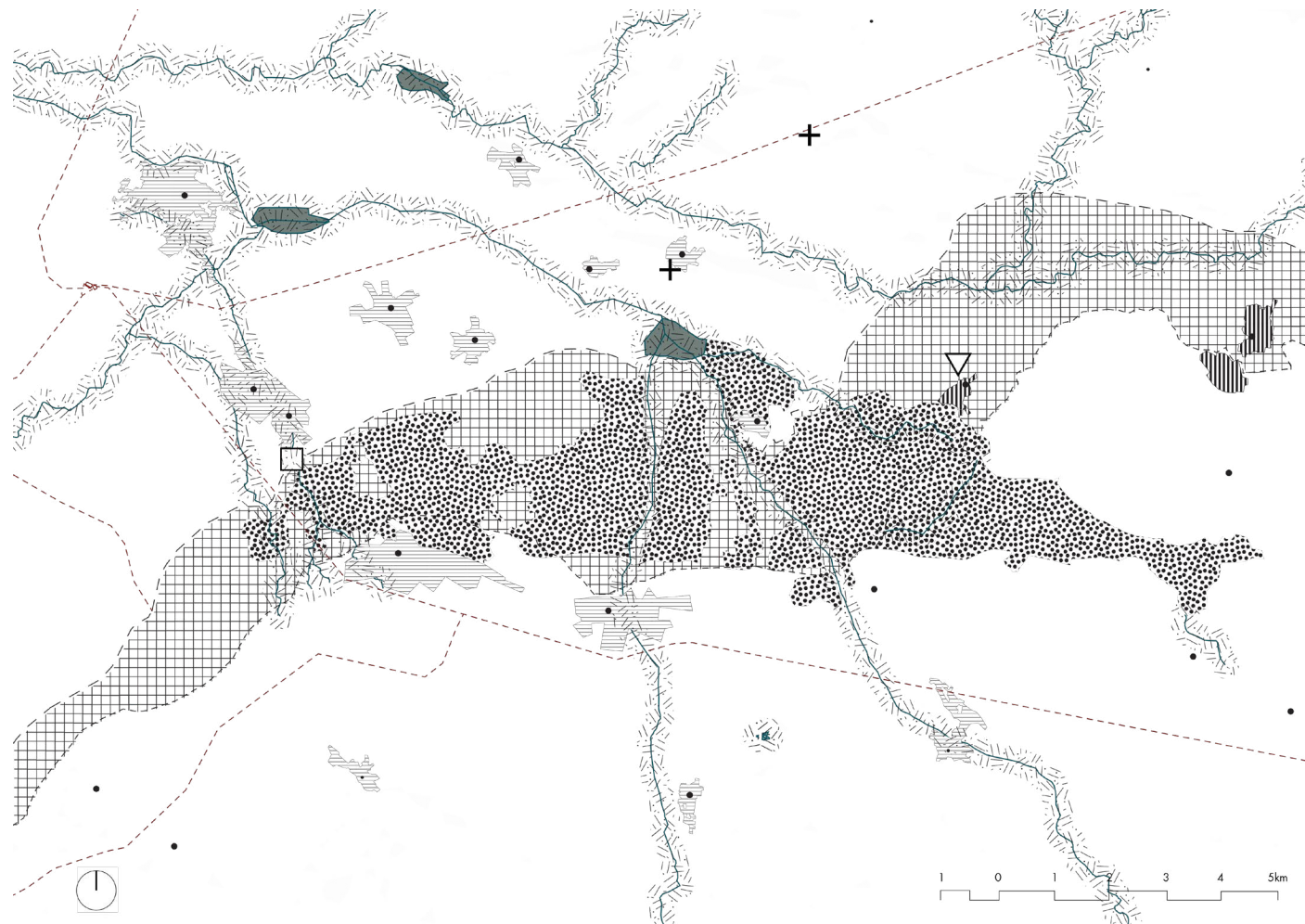
Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> | Illustrated by the author



New States of Exception

- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
 - New state of Exception
 - Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 - Settlements
 - Military base
 - Industrial area
 - Water body
 - Road infrastructure in the wait
 - Main road infrastructure
 - Water body/river

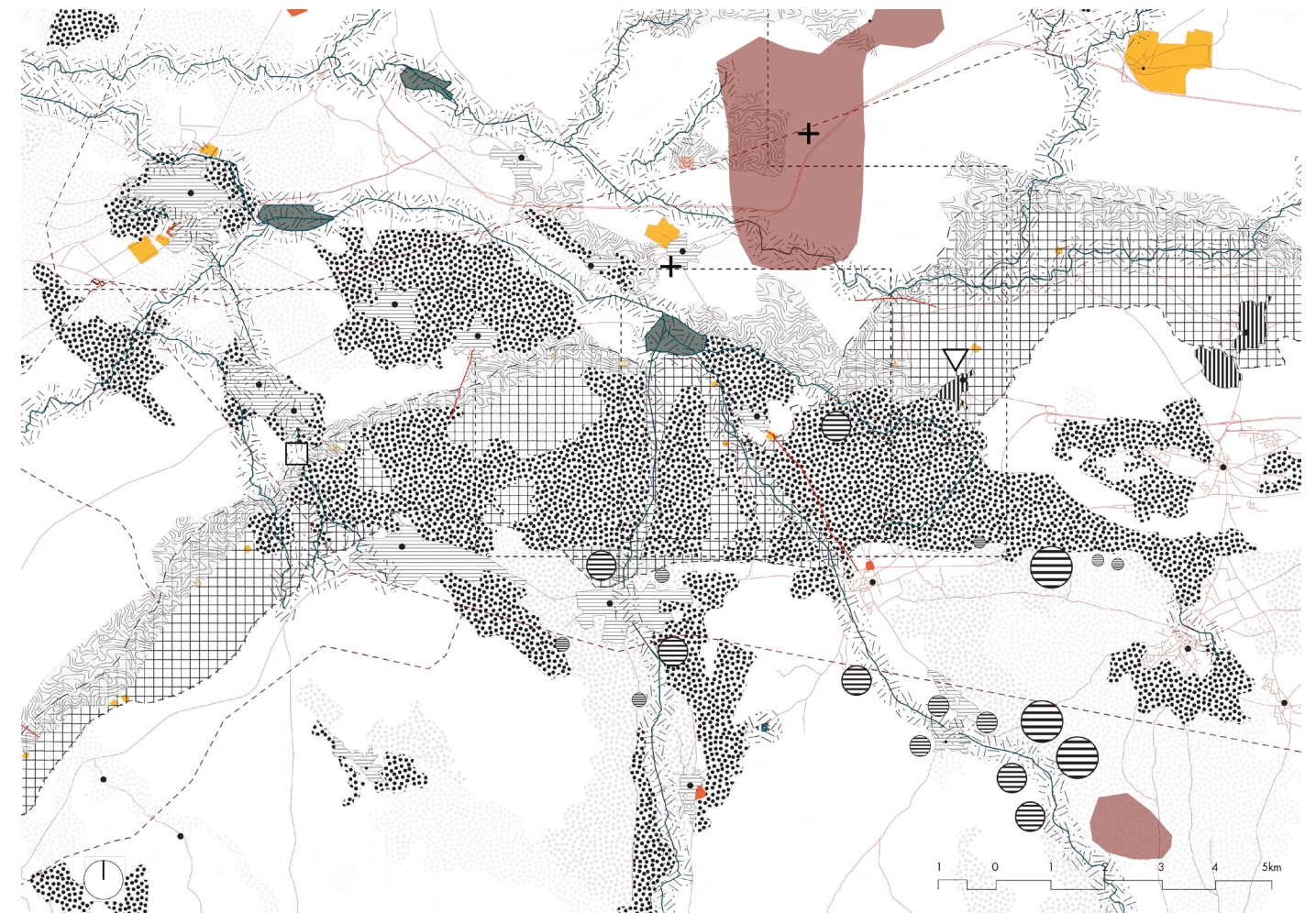
Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> | Illustrated by the author



Existing Co-operations

- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
 - New state of Exception
 - Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 - Settlements
 - Cultivaated area within the
 - Water body
 - Water body/river
 - Church (restored)
 - Mosque (restored)

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification" Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> Illustrated by the author



Map of potential Co-operations

- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
 - New state of Exception
 - Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 - Settlements
 - Cultivaated area within the
 - Natural grass land
 - Military base
 - Industrial area
 - Water body
 - Irrigated Area
 - Fruit trees and plantations
 - Wind Energy potential
 - Road infrastructure in the wait
 - Main road infrastructure
 - Water body/river
 - Church (restored)
 - Mosque (restored)
 - Solar energy infrastructure high power
 - Solar energy infrastructure low power
 - Settlements

Source: Based on Open Data Cy (2020) Available at: <https://www.data.gov.cy/>, Open Street Maps (2020) Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (2018) "Annual Report", Based on Department of environment (2008) "National plan against desertification" Corine Land Cover (2020) Available at <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> Illustrated by the author

The aim of the design at a local level of scale, is primarily to give a more clarity to concept the new states of exception as well as illustrates the potentials for bi-communal cooperation. As it was defined, the new state of exception proposed, is the water supply system. The element of water in this area, passes through the contested territories and the buffer zone. Along with the water system, there are two other main domains that are affected by the water management and also, they constitute possible functional relations from territorial cooperation across the buffer zone between the two communities. Therefore, the three domains for designing bi-communal cooperation are the water management, the agricultural and energy network. Through the water system as a new state of exception the aim first to create new functional relations between the two communities and secondly, to interrelate the three domains in order to optimize their function and advocate sustainable development in the area. These three functional domains should be in reference to the biodiverse ecosystem in the area.

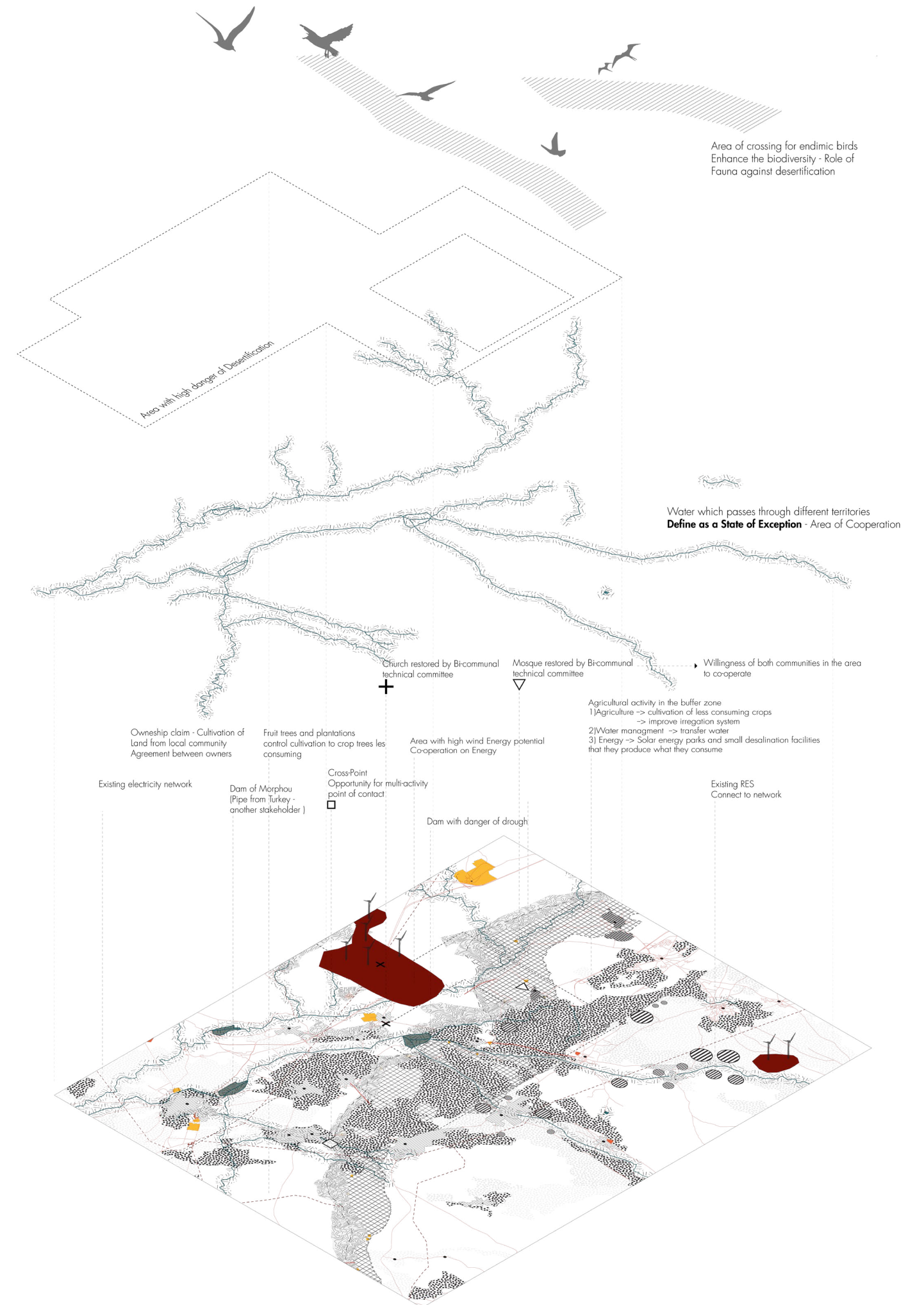
Moreover, as it was previously discussed, the most prominent problem in the area is the high thread of the desertification. Even though the area has several water bodies and natural water resource, it is under high danger from this environmental condition. Thus, through the design there are several possible strategies in order to overcome it. This area which is highly cultivated is aggravating the situation by being high demanding of water, thus there should be a new irrigation system in order to improve the situation a be more efficient in the consumption of water. Also, in the water management there could be proposed an alternative way of cultivation though the aquaponics, not only as a mean of producing a new type of crops but also as a way to create wetlands for water purification of the existing water bodies and rehydrating the area.

Additionally, one of the most important acts of design intervention is to reconnect the existing electricity network between the two communities. This can be characterized as a spatial expression of progress. While this is not necessarily connected to

the water management, it is however, an important infrastructural connection that needs to be re-established. Apart from the existing electricity network, there is also existing solar energy farms that in a second phase can be connected to the wider energy grid. The area also has a high energy wind potential that can benefit both of the communities by collaborating in producing renewable energy. There could be also a connection between the two domains of energy and agriculture, as the residual waster produce in cultivation and livestock could be used to produce biomass energy.

It is important to note that in the chosen design location there are three monuments that were part of the conservation work by bi-communal Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage. An interesting characteristic of these monuments is that on the Turkish Cypriot territory the restored monuments are two orthodox churches and on the Greek Cypriot territory there is a restored mosque. Hence, it is evident that there is respect between the two communities and willingness to co-cooperate and collaborate for the common benefit.

Finally, the existence of the crossing point along with other types of conflict infrastructure is a focal point in the design of bi-communal cooperation, contributing to the discussion on territorialism in contested environments. Cross-points as defined in the strategies, are re-conceptualized as a more flexible and adaptive infrastructure that can function not only as cross-points but also as multifunctional bi-communal spaces, that can create the opportunity for socio-economic interactions and thus lead towards socio-spatial integration of an otherwise territorial and conflicting symbol.

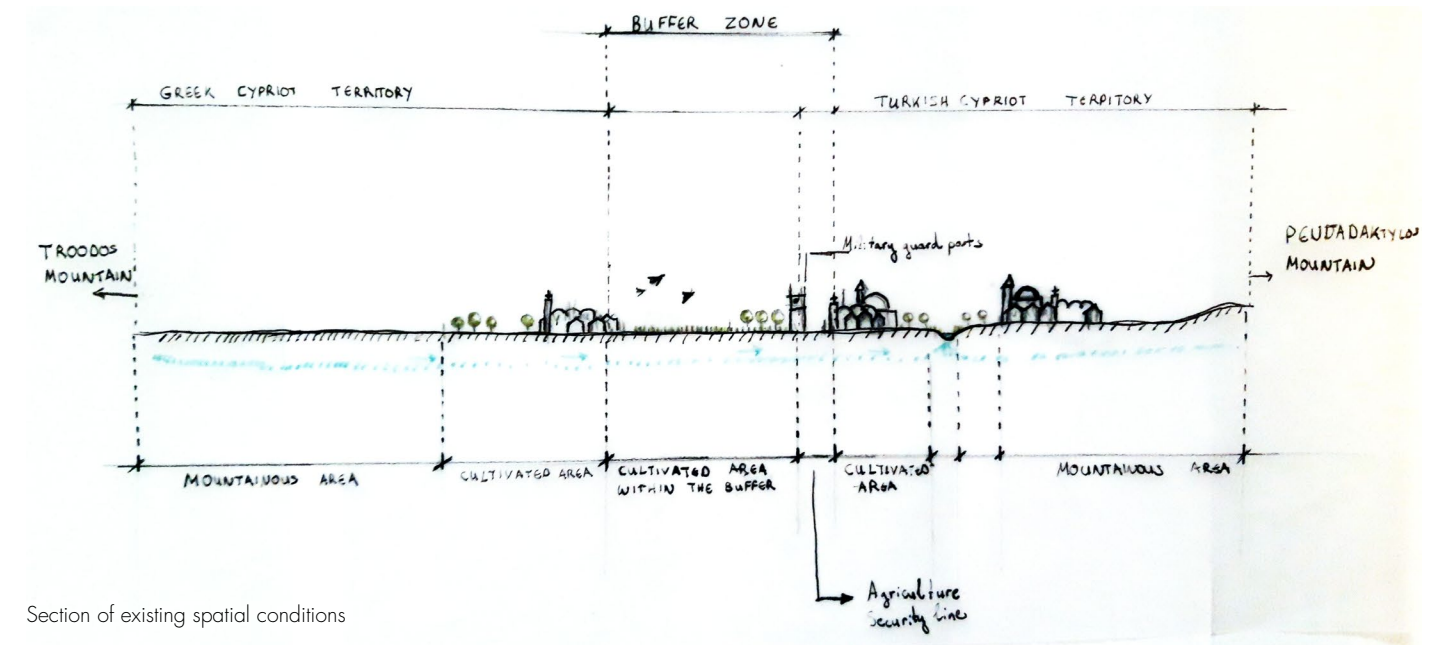


It is important to note that these strategies should be part of a phasing process. The spatial planning framework should not have a specific timeline but it should consist of a process of constant negotiation and mediation. It should be an adaptive process considering the constantly changing and sometimes unpredictable socio-spatial conditions. It is also essential to note, that this process has a reflective nature, of progressing but also on taking steps back when it is deemed necessary.

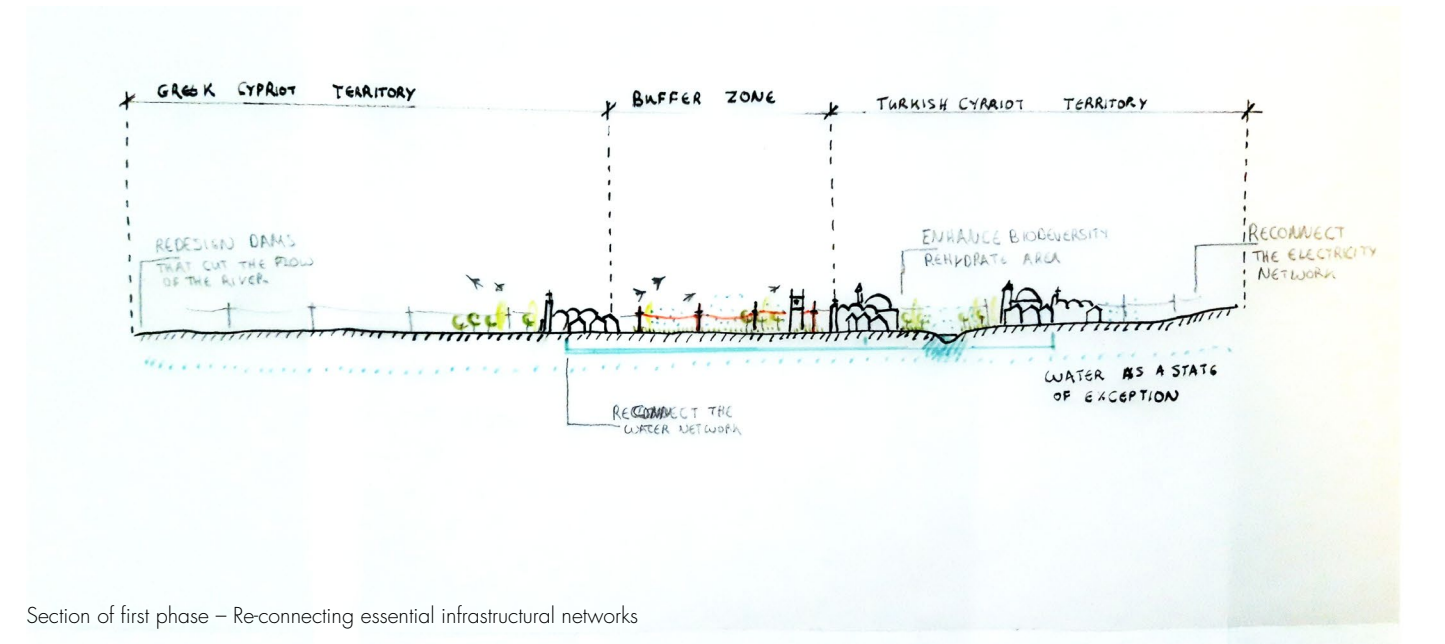
The case of Ireland and the recent events of the Brexit, revealed that even in cases where conflict settlement was reached, the conditions remain unstable and delicate. Thus, the settlement of the conflict is a concept that might never be completely achieved. Due to this, the spatial planning framework, with the new states of exception, suggests on conflict mediation as a continuous explorative process of constant negotiations and discussions, stressing the need for synergy and cooperation.

In the process of mediation, there should be different steps, beginning by testing the cooperation and connection between the two communities with smaller feasible interventions. When a relation is established between the local communities, but also between the local communities and the governing authorities, then the spatial planning framework can continue with more compelling interventions and targeted strategies. In cases such as these, of conflicted and contested situations, connecting the essential infrastructure, can be a powerful indication of change. Therefore, the first step, after establishing a relation between the two communities, is to reconnect the essential infrastructural networks such as the water and electricity systems. These infrastructural connections could be seen as spatial expressions of progress within the contested territories. After implementing on this existing infrastructural system, and operating with cooperation and synergy, the next phase in on additional elements and new infrastructural networks. As it was already mentioned, conflict infrastructure should be part of this transition towards a more integrating role in the conflict mediation. While it is a symbol of territoriality, through designing and planning it should overcome territorialism and become a socio-integrating infrastructural element.

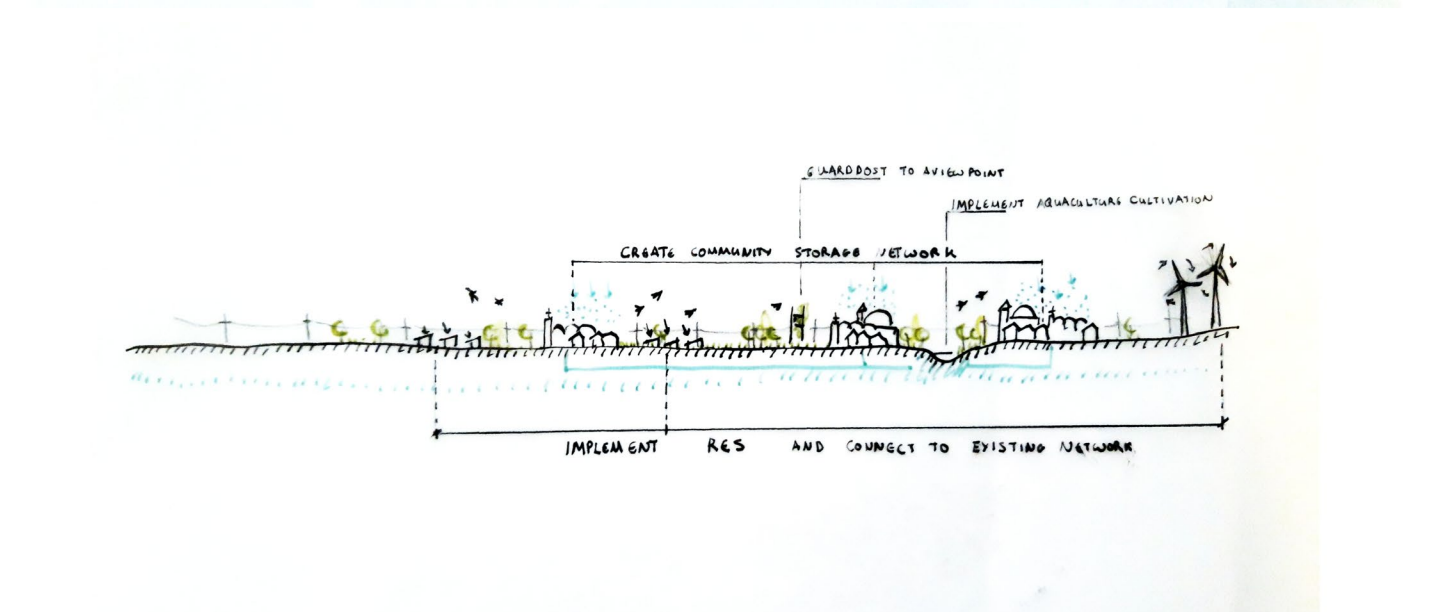
Subsequently, the spatial planning framework for mediation, by identifying the new states of exception, is providing the opportunity for the two communities to overcome the political obstacles, through an adaptive and an explorative process of spatial planning that is constantly adapting to the changing socio-spatial conditions.



Section of existing spatial conditions



Section of first phase – Re-connecting essential infrastructural networks



Section of second phase – Implementing on the infrastructural network – Progress of territorial cooperation



EXISTING SPATIAL CONDITIONS

Identify the existing infrastructural network and different spatial conditions within the buffer zone



PHASE 1

Re-connecting the existing infrastructural networks. In this case the water management of the river of Peristerona. Test the bi-communal cooperation with smaller actions like the reforestation of the river body to enhance the biodiversity and rehydrate the area.



PHASE 2

Implementing more strategies and actions to the cooperation between the two communities towards sustainable development in order to address the common environmental threats.



Current spatial conditions and environmental challenges



Territorial cooperation on water management, enhancing biodiversity and addressing common environmental pressures



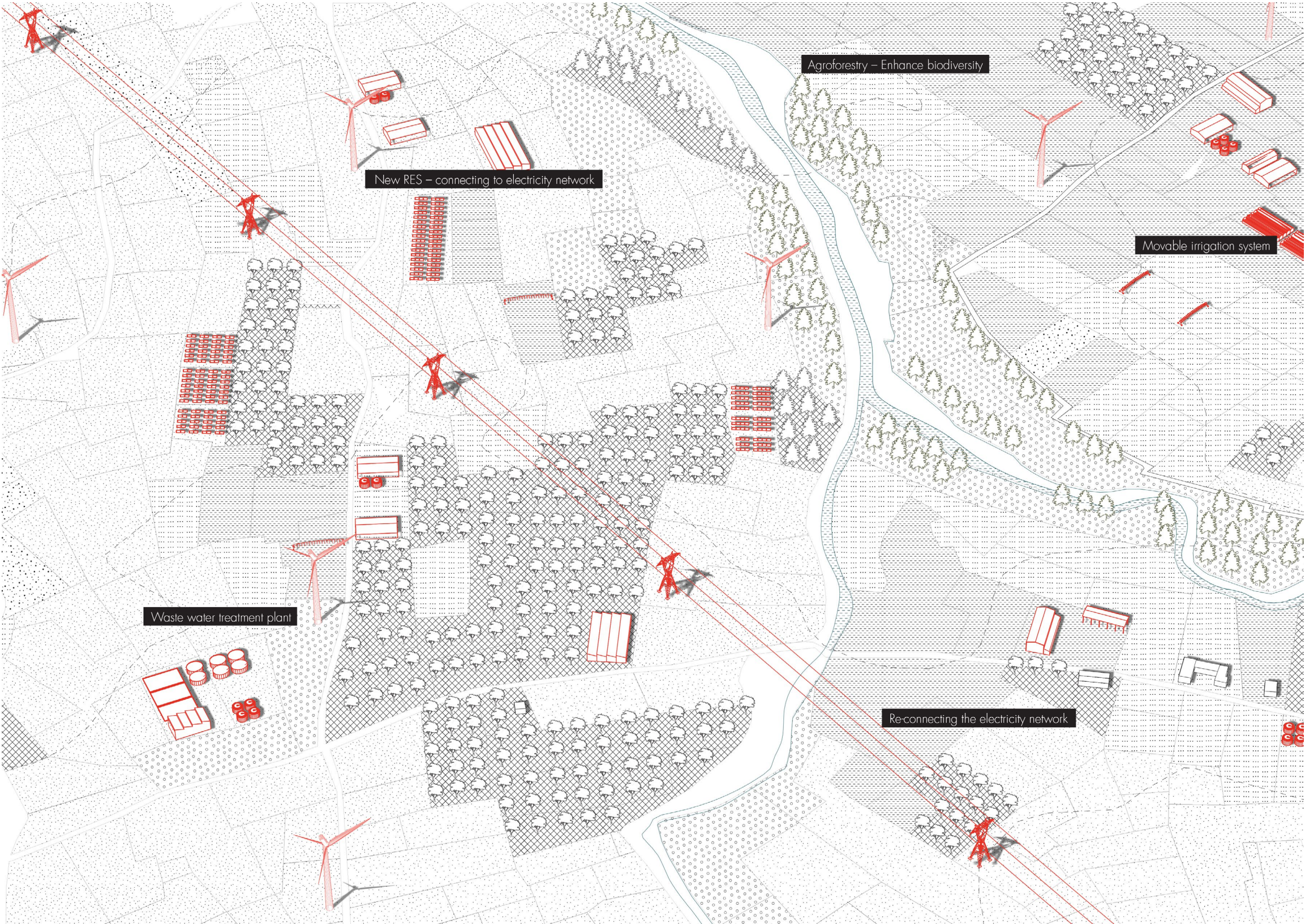
EXISTING SPATIAL CONDITIONS

Identify the existing infrastructural network and different spatial conditions. In this case there is an existing electricity network that has been part of the infrastructure in the wait.



PHASE 1

Re-connecting the existing infrastructural networks. In this case re-connect the electricity network. This can be characterized as aspatial expression of process. Test the bi-communal operation.



PHASE 2

Implementing renewable energy sources to the re-connected electricity network that both communities can benefit. This could be regarded as a new type of farming, of energy instead of land.



Infrastructure in the wait



Spatial expression of progress by re-connecting essential infrastructural networks. Activate productive landscape through bi-communal cooperation



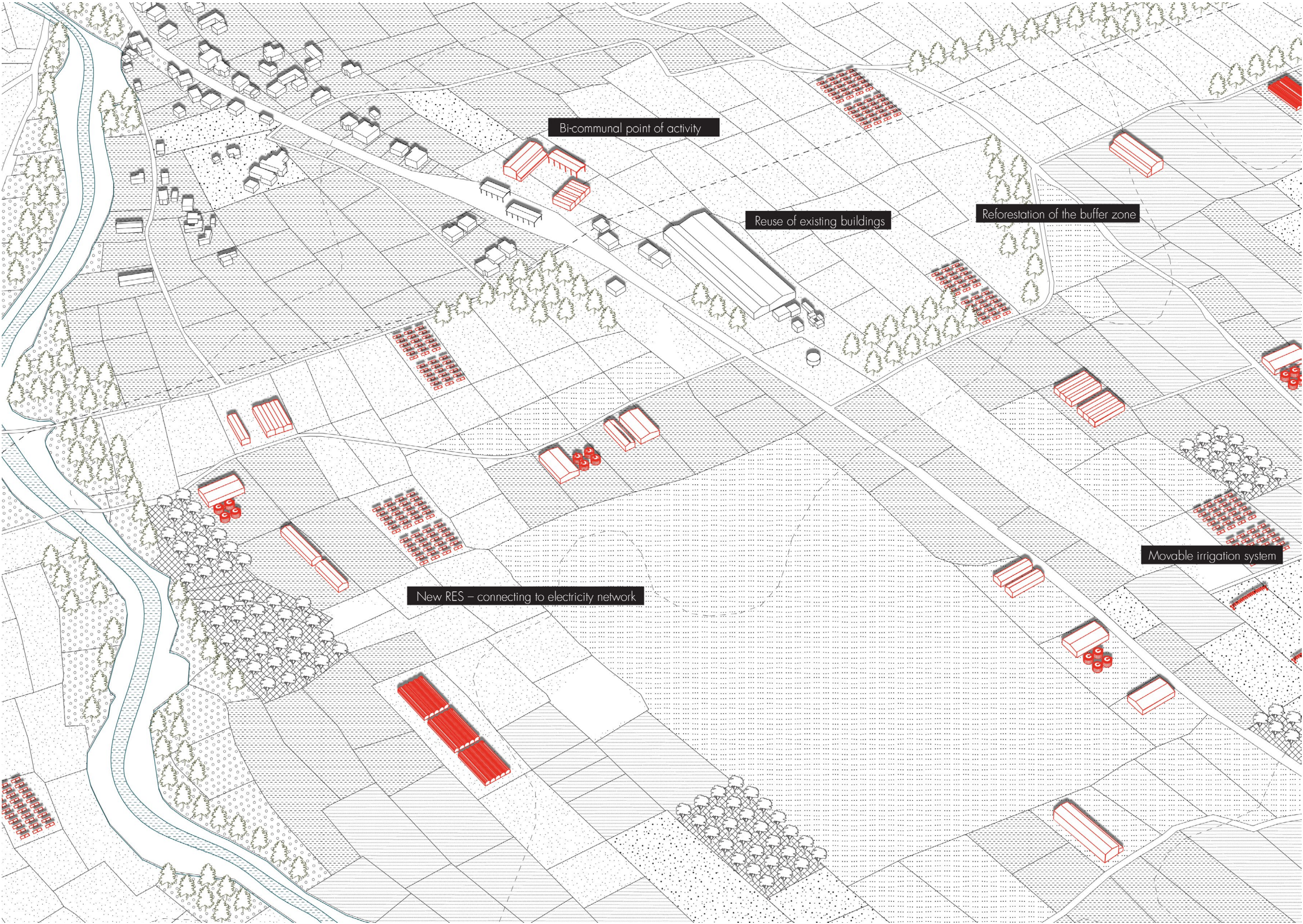
EXISTING SPATIAL CONDITIONS

Identify the existing type of conflict infrastructure and the spatial conditions that can give opportunities for cooperation.



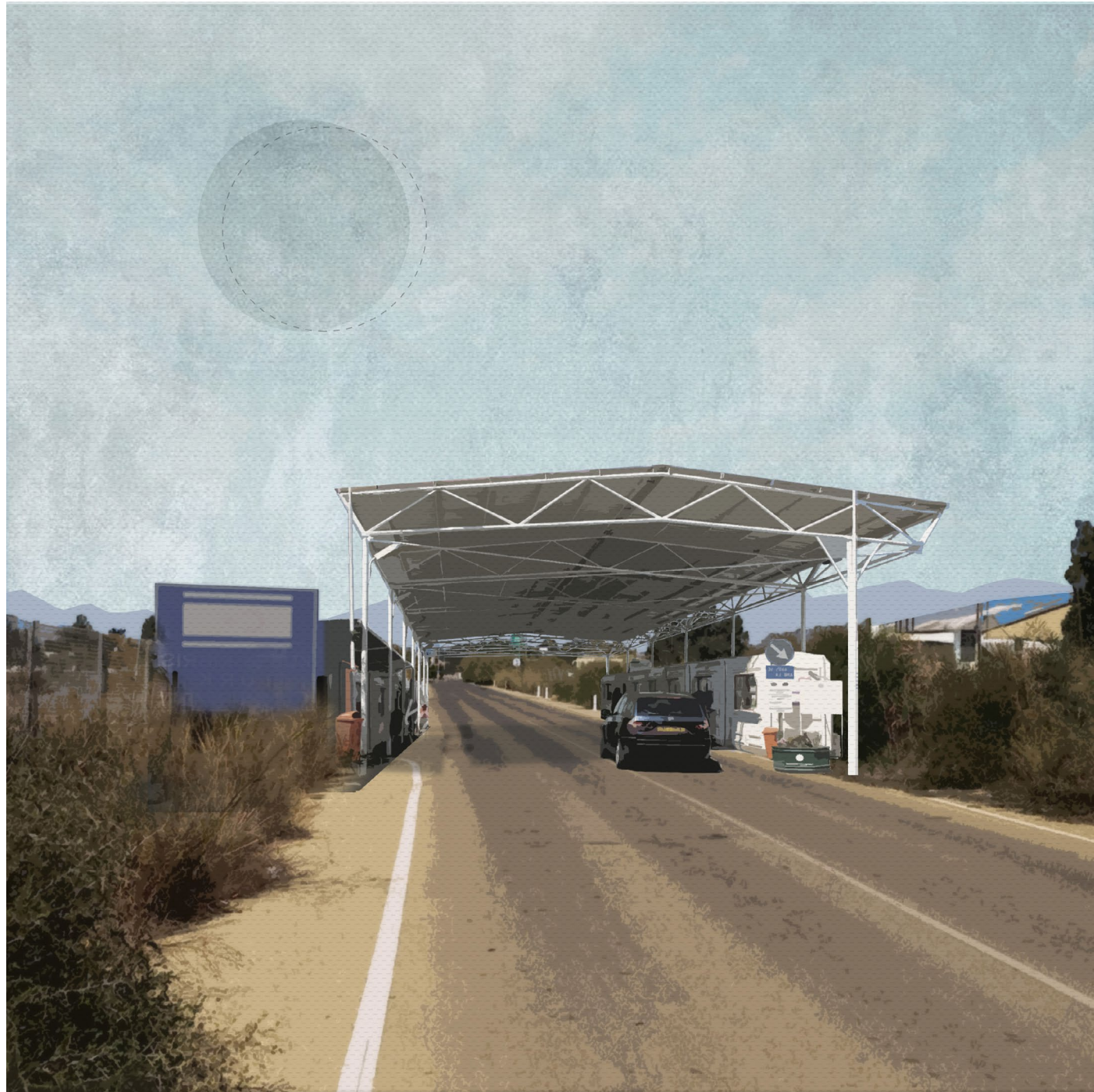
PHASE 1

Re-connecting the existing infrastructural networks based on water management. Test the capabilities of the bi-communal cooperation with smaller actions like the reforestation of the river body.



PHASE 2

After testing the capabilities of the cooperation then, the cross-point and other types of conflict infrastructure can transition through design and planning as more adaptive and integrating infrastructure. In this case, the cross-point can function as multifunctional bi-communal spaces, that can create the opportunity for socio-economic interactions in the area.



Conflict Infrastructure



Conflict infrastructure becoming a more adaptive and integrating infrastructure in the process of conflict mediation

11 EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The scope of project delves into the study of two domains of theorization that can be relevant to each other. The first main concept discussed is the one of territorialism and territoriality, while the second theoretical concepts is about the contested and conflicted environments. The project, takes the European context as the starting point for defining the problem field, and then focuses on the case of Cyprus in order to illustrate the findings and discussions that arise.

The European continent has been rapidly integrating as more counties are becoming member states of the European Union. Hence, there is an overlapping of different territories and institutions. As an outcome of this territorial integration, there is an increased emphasis for cross-border cooperation. For this reason, the EU has initiated a framework for a European Cohesion Policy. Through this policy, the European territory, is considered as a whole and the borders are no longer regarded as lines of separation and the physical limits of a territory and they are also defined as places of societal interactions and political realities. Because of this, there is a new found need for cross-border development and spatial planning. However spatial planning has been limited by the existing territorial divisions affecting cooperation and endorsing territorialism. These notions of territorialism and cross-border planning instigate the need rethink the notion of borders as places for interaction between nations. In cases of contested environments based on issues of sovereignty, these polarized relations become more evident in borders. The case of the Cyprus is a prominent example of these manifestations and has being the focus case for diagnosis and exploration of these notions defined in the problem field.

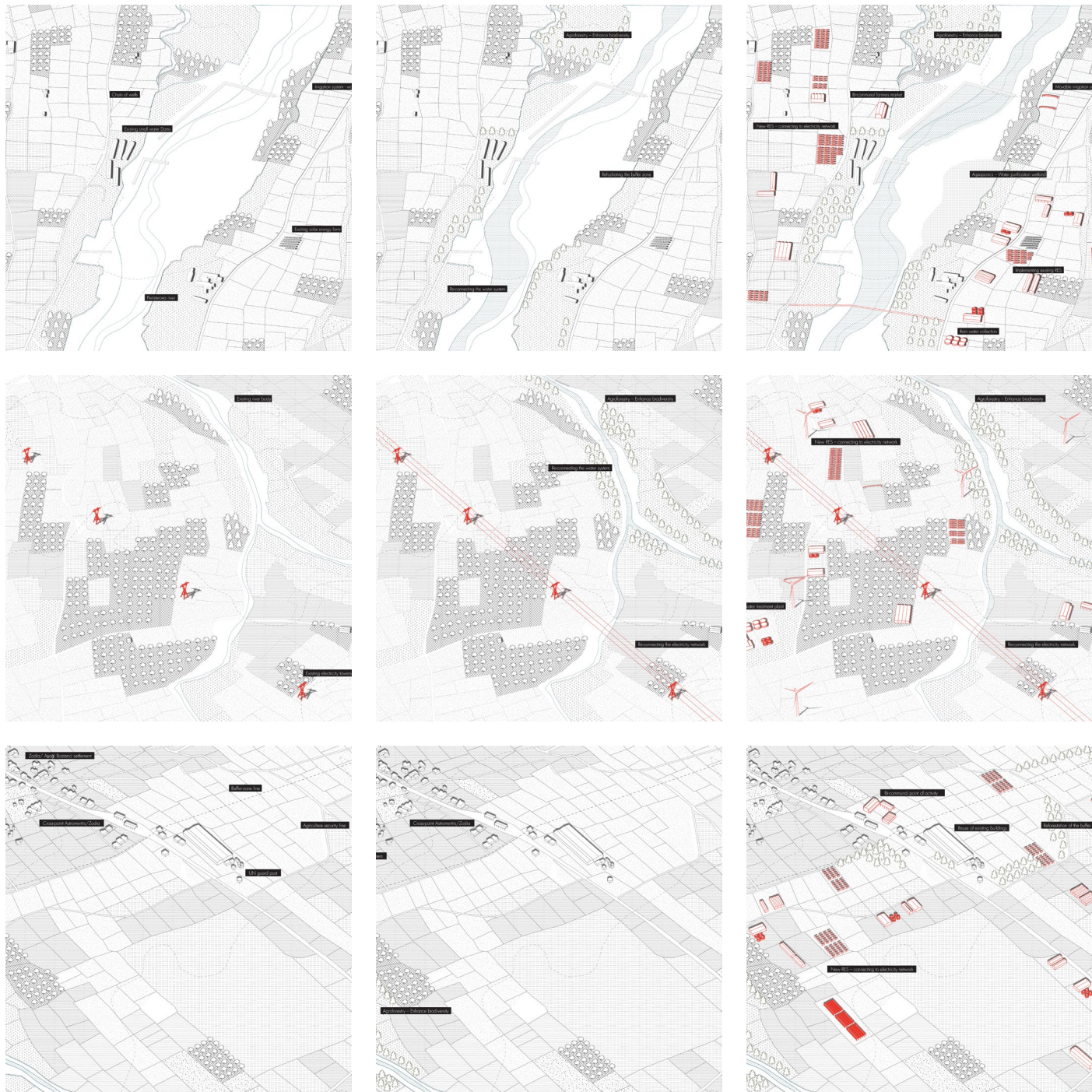
Therefore, the main question this project aim to answer is how territorial cooperation, and more specifically in the case of Cyprus, how bi-communal cooperation, and sustainable development can be supported by spatial planning, in order to address the manifestations of territorialism within the contested territories in Cyprus in order to activate socio-spatial integra-

tion. For this reason, the project develops a spatial planning framework for mediation, that builds upon knowledge on the existing socio-spatial conditions, aiming to reconceptualize the notion of territorial cooperation.

The framework developed in this project, takes inspiration mainly from two theoretical concepts, first one been the notions of Territorialism and Territoriality as they were conceptualize in the work of Faludi(2018) and the second one been the notion of the "States of Exception" developed by Agamben (1995, 2005). In regards to these theoretical concepts, the project reflects new states of exceptions and reconceptualizes territorial cooperation through them. By connecting these two theoretical concepts, the project aims to reflect on whether there can be a positive notion to territorialism and deliberate whether it is important to maintain the status quo or to define new territories and states of exception. Particularly, the project builds upon a systematic framework of reviewing existing territories and identifies areas where the existing territorial status need to change, but only in exceptional cases.

These new states of exceptions are considered as a way of overcoming and surpassing the political conditions, which are posing a significant barrier in the development of cooperation and synergy between contested territories. Symbiosis and interaction are fundamental in mediating and transforming the conflict. Hence, the notion of the new states of exception, is re-conceptualized,

as areas or territories, of which their jurisdictional status can change and thus become a mediating and neutral ground. Thus, building upon this notion, these new states of exception while they are defined by existing territorial boundaries, they are not a subject to territorialism. These new states of exception by being no longer under the pressures of the political and sovereign powers, they provide the opportunity for territorial cooperation to be established and flourished between contested territories.



Axonometric diagrams illustrating the mediation process and phasing of the spatial planning framework towards socio-spatial integration | Illustrated by the author

However, evaluating these proposed new states of exception, it is important to regard whether this concept can be realized in present conditions or whether this is a theoretical concept for more deliberation. For this reason, in the case of Cyprus, the water management system is proposed as being the new state of exception with the rationale that water is an element that passes from the different territories, and thus is affected by the management on either of them. The natural sphere and climate are not inclined within territorial boundaries therefore they can be considered as overlapping element through the different territories and jurisdictions. Hence taking the environmental management as the motive in order to create these new states of exception and territorial cooperation, as the environmental pressures are prevailing and need to be addressed regarding them in overview and having a wider perspective. Even though there is reasoning behind identifying and defining new states of exception, there a question about who has the power declares them in their different jurisdictional state.

Based on the theoretical framework, it was discussed that the sovereign power has the authority to declare a state of exception. However, these states of exception cannot exist without the approval of a sovereign. Therefore, their declaration might not be feasible in situations where the territories or regions are contested and polarized. On the contrary, under different circumstances this might be possible, if the sovereign with the power to declare a state of exception, is a supranational authority with a mediating role. This new supranational sovereign, is not affected by the political conditions with the sole purpose to achieve a socio-spatial equilibrium. This notion of a new supranational sovereign with the authority over these mediating grounds is reflected on this project and delved more. However, this aspect of supranational governance is still conflated and unclear, therefore it remains part of the unanswered questions of the project and provide the opportunity for more theorization and further research.

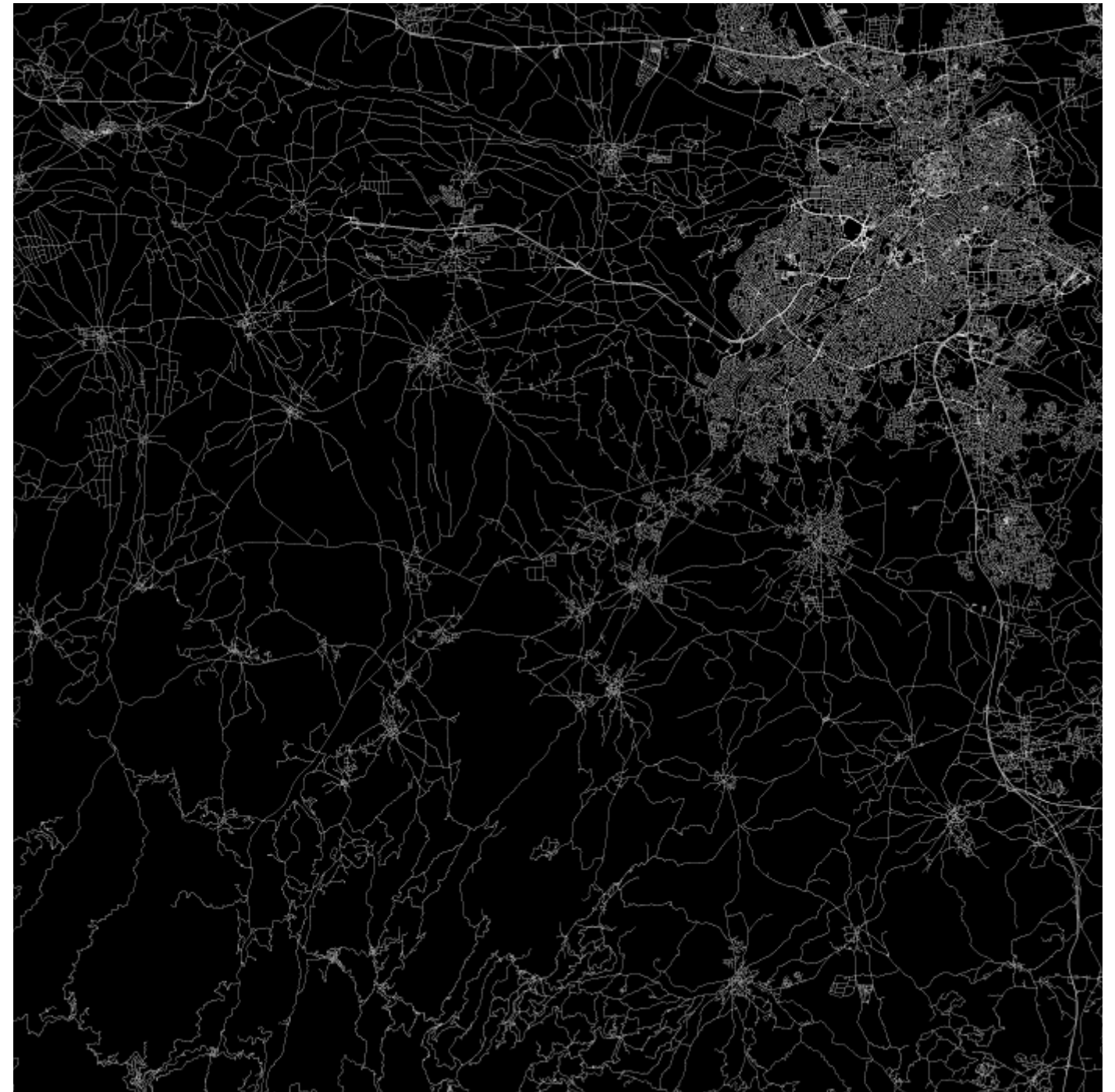
Besides this mediating role of a supranational governance, the project also reflects on the whether spatial planning can be an advocacy and a diplomatic instrument in conflict mediation. Throughout this project, it was evident that planning decisions has affected the development of the conflict and subsequently the socio-spatial structure. Decisions that were deemed necessary at one point in time, for the safety of vulnerable groups had negative consequences in the development of the conflict. Moreover, in the chapter of analysis it is discussed in more detailed the way planning decisions or the lack of them affected different domains. As Graffikin and Morrissey (2011) state, planning and policy without a conscious understanding of their impact towards the divide, they can either accentuate the conflict rather than mitigate it.

This project develops a conscious understanding of the impacts of bordering and re-bordering, as well as the relations that need to be re-established between contested territories. For this reason, spatial planning is presenting the spatial conditions in this re-conceptualization of ordering of space through the new states of exception. The nature of these states, as introduced in this project is about advocating cooperation and conflict mediation. Therefore, the way spatial planning is manipulated can either be segregating or integrating and henceforth it is considered that it can be an advocacy instrument in mediating situations and activating socio-spatial integration.

Finally, another aspect this spatial planning framework than remains vague, is the question on whether these new states of exception have a visible or a non-visible spatial form. In the case of Cyprus, there is no direct indication of the existence of the buffer zone spatially, so as to not become a space to claim and challenge the existing governing authorities. However, this is an area the despite not having a spatial definition, its development is managed and planned. Considering this, the new states of exceptions are new defined territories however their spatial boundaries maybe necessary to remain invisible and intangible. The aim of the spatial planning framework was not to design every aspect of these new states of exception, but it was more about providing spatial opportunities for territorial cooperation. The infrastructural elements proposed on designing cooperation, are tangible and visible in space, therefore they can be perceived as spatial expressions of progress. Nonetheless, this brings the question of whether these intangible and in a way, mental spaces be planned or whether the cooperation is the only concept that can have a spatial form to be manipulated and designed. Subsequently, this question on the visibility of the new states of exception remains unclear and provides the opportunity for further research and deliberation.

12.1 REFLECTION ON THE STUDIO AND ON THE URBANISM MASTER TRACK RELEVANCE TO THE TOPIC

This graduation project was conducted under the Planning Complex Cities studio of the Urbanism master track during the period 2019-2020. PCC studio is a research-based studio which delves into spatial planning and design in order to achieve sustainable spatial development, while approaching planning through multiscalarity. Through this multiscalarity the PCC studio explores different regions, investigating their complexity, the different spatial conditions, the multiple actors and contrasting the various socio-political situations. Hence this graduation project strives to follow these notions and analytical research approach, as the scope of the project is to investigate the role of spatial planning in contested territories through the case of Cyprus developing a multi-scalar analysis and building knowledge on a diagnosis of the existing territories, spatial conditions and co-operations.. Spatial planning in this case aims to activate territorial cooperation and advocate environmental development in order to stimulate socio-spatial integration in the contested territories. The master track of Urbanism is a domain that goes beyond the individual as, it aims to integrate the human with the natural system in order to promote a sustainable development and societal change, something that correlates with this project aims. Main aim of the project is to establish a spatial planning framework for conflict mediation, that will facilitate by bridging the territorial divide, socio-economic inequalities and segregation, conceptualizing a mediating ground for co-existence and territorial co-operation between the two communities in Cyprus.



Map of Nicosia District | Source: based on QGIS, data from <http://www.geofabrik.de/>

12.2 PROJECT RELEVANCE

12.2.1 SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

This project aims to relate spatial planning, with two significant domains of theorization, the first one, being territorialism and territoriality and the second one, on contested and conflicted environments. The scientific relevance of the project stems from the demonstration through the case of Cyprus, the need to reconceptualize and rethink the notion of borders not only as symbols of territorialism but as expressions of interrelations between nations, especially in the context of contested environments.

The project perceives borders as complex adaptive elements that create a field of spatial opportunities for territorial co-operation, beyond been the subject to territorialism and nationalism. This territorial co-operation is explored and elaborated through the spatial planning framework for conflict mediation which builds upon knowledge of the existing socio-spatial conditions and introduces the notion of the new states of exceptions.

Through this project, the states of exceptions are considered as a way of surpassing situations of political polarized conditions, which is a significant barrier to progressive initiatives. The notion of the new states of exception, is built upon a hypothesis on whether there can be certain areas of different jurisdictional status that can become the mediating and neutral ground, especially in territories that are contested.

The project chooses to focus on the environmental issues as part of these new states of exceptions and territorial co-operations, as nature knows no boundaries, thus providing a need of conceiving solutions beyond the territorial borders in order to adequately address them. Therefore, explaining the pressing need for conceptualizing a space that facilitates as a mediating ground and is constantly adapting to the changing socio-spatial conditions.

Moreover, another aspect related to the scientific relevance of the project is the manner that is regarding Governance through this framework of mediation. The project proposes a more pressing role of supranational authorities in governing

over territorial cooperation between the contested territories, and it is designating them as the new supranational sovereign that have a regulatory but also mediating role. Furthermore, the project addressees the framework as a mediating process of constant negotiations.

Subsequently, the project's relevance of acknowledging the existence and ontology of the borders, recognizing the role of supranational governance as a mediating authority, and stressing the need for territorial cooperation, explains the projects transferability, as this notions and concepts can be applied in other cases of contested and non-contested territories.

However, with the completion of this project there several questions that remain unanswered, concerning more specific detail on the functional relations and the territorial cooperation and the benefits of these initiatives in the socio-economic sphere. Additionally, one aspect that is still unclear is the discussion of the states of exception and the sovereign authority. The states of exception in order to take form they need to be declared by the sovereign power; hence it is questionable whether they can exist in cases were the conflicted and political situation is still polarized.

The theoretical concepts discussed in this graduation project, are regarding sensitive topics which are related to issues and challenges with significant consequences to society. Delving more on the notion of contested territories and ethnonational conflict, it is rational to address also notions such as sovereignty, politics and democracy.

Human rights are fundamental element it the context of democracy, however, when referring to these conflicting and contested territories, these rights are violated. Both the victim and the perpetrator, during situations of conflict, feel vulnerable and affected, due to the fact that both sides face the consequences of the conflict, such as the loss of life, property and owned territory.

In regards to these, this graduation addresses these issues and strives to achieve socio-spatial integration between the two communities in Cyprus. With the development of the spatial planning framework for mediation, the project aims to surpass in a way the political conditions by advocating a new territorial cooperation and collaboration in order to build trust and rapport, stimulating local economic activity as the motivational factor and promoting environmental development as the common goal and share challenge.

The project is defining new states of exception which are considered a mediating ground, for people of different ethnic background to overcome the contested conditions, providing a physical space for interaction and cooperation. Spatial planning is investigated as an instrument of diplomacy with the intention to address the territorial divide, socio-economic inequalities and segregation not only at a spatial level but most importantly at a social.

The project, approaches planning through the lenses of identity and the sense of place, which in the case of Cyprus, it is very strong for both communities. However, what is lacking is the sense of a common identity and the sense of the common

12.2.2 SOCIETAL RELEVANCE

environmental challenges. The current situation in Cyprus, but also in most of the territories experiencing national conflict, is that the focus is more on what is dividing these communities, than what is connecting them. Hence, what is essential, is to focus on what can bridge these communities and restore the socio-spatial justice giving them the economic motive that both communities can benefit by collaborating, as well as, the reduction of risk and access to more productive resources when working together for a more sustainable and environmentally aware future.

The graduation project in general is following the deductive research approach, as it begins from a general point of view of studying first, the existing bibliography and then applying the knowledge in a particular situation, the case study of Cyprus. However, there is a difficulty in alternating between scales.

Various methods were defined in the beginning of the project, conducting a quantitative and a qualitative analysis method, one with more depth than the other. For the quantitative analysis there was a literature review, data collection and analysis as well as, visualization and mapping of the data. This analysis was used in order to identify the spatial outcomes of the transformability of the border in Cyprus.

For the qualitative analysis, important aspect was the fieldwork process of conducting interviews with actors and collecting their opinions, site visit of locations along the buffer zone and documenting the process based on observations. The challenge with the outcomes of the Fieldwork, was on visualizing the findings and conclusions in order to form a stronger analytical framework.

Finally, on the end product of the project, the spatial planning framework for mediation and the design on cooperation and new states of exceptions, the project does not give a detail analysis of all the spatial strategies and actions used. While this aspect could have been more divulge in more depth, the project aims to highlight the need and importance of territorial cooperation in contested territories with a realistic perspective towards small acts of progress and building on them by implementation and adaptation to the spatial conditions.

During the development of this graduation project there were several stages in which different limitations and challenges occurred. In particular, there are three different stages that are identified:

Limitations and Challenges during the research and analysis:

During the stage of the research and analysis of the project, constrictions and limitations in data availability and access to data related were an issue. While there is an online directory for information and data about Cyprus, it is incomplete therefore the collection of data was challenging. Another example for this is, is the limitation of data available about the Turkish Cypriot territory. Most of the GIS data about Cyprus include only the south territory and rarely a complete description of the whole territory. In regards to that, there is also a limitation in the information about the demographical data of the Turkish Cypriot community (Turkish Cypriots, Turkish national migrants, other economic migrants) because of the political situation, therefore this gives an insufficient representation of the current situation.

Limitations and Challenges during the fieldwork

The fieldwork was conducted in the duration of two weeks (13/02/2020 until 27/02/2020) and during this time the aim was to inform the research, by contacting interviews, site visit of several locations and documenting the process. While these two weeks were very productive and with engaging in conversation with a lot of people, and visiting almost the whole length of the buffer zone, the time was still limited. To be more specific, while the project contacted interviews with a significant amount of people from different backgrounds and scientific domains, there were several other people, especially with a more understanding of the political situation that the time did not allow to meet. Also, from the people contacting the inter-

views, only a small percentage were Turkish Cypriots therefore, therefore there is a limited understanding of their perspective. Moreover, regarding the limitations and challenges of the site visit, because of the time constrain this did not allow site-specific visits but a more general view of traveling along the buffer-zone. Several travelogues were conducted, visiting briefly settlements and locations along and on either site of the buffer zone, taking pictures and documenting important observations. The challenge with the outcomes of the Fieldwork, was on visualizing the findings and conclusions in order to form a stronger analytical framework.

Challenges during the period conducting the graduation project

During the conduct of the graduation project in the academic period 2019-2020, there was the spread of the corona virus worldwide and on the 11th of March 2020, WHO declared the virus as a pandemic. This had an impact on the academic process as most of the academic activities and sessions transferred online. Social distancing and studying from home limited the level of face to face interactions with mentors and other students and the possibility of constant feedback and peer review of the project. While the graduation thesis is mostly an individual process, the collectiveness that was developed at the faculty is something that is lacking during this period. However, this give the opportunity to concentrate and commit more to the project without distractions and also to be more creative in the search for social contact.

Moreover, this situation while challenging gave the opportunity to observe the effects of territorialism when approaching a worldwide crisis, as most of the different countries first approach to the virus was to close the borders and have a more introspective stance. However, there were also examples of cooperation and compassion during this health crisis, with knowledge and equipment exchange as well as transferring of patients to different states.

12.5 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Developing the concept of the “Island(s) of exception” and identifying potential functional relations and areas of different territorial status there are many challenges and issues to be considered. To be more specific, the project develops this concept as a positive approach to territoriality advocating territorial cooperation, however, the concept is explorative and developed until a certain extent. For this reason, there are different elements that challenge this concept and needed further deliberation, such as the question of sovereign power, the indications of military threat or economic exploitation of these areas that are in a state of suspended law.

This leads to the second notion to be considered in the ethical reflection, which is the political point of view of these topics that are discussed. Particularly, discussing about territories and borders as well as contested environments, the discussion cannot exclude the political situation and power struggle between certain groups. Planning, decisions therefore, have a certain political gravity as they affect and impact multiple domains. This new found political role in the decision-making process that planning has is questioning the role of the planner and the extent that a planner should have an opinion on certain troubled issues.

Moreover, through the case study of Cyprus these ethical considerations can be illustrated and accentuated. The opinions of people concerning the reunification of the island under a federal government varies, as some people are supporting this settlement and others are against. Therefore, proposing a spatial planning framework for conflict mediation based on bi-communal cooperation might provoke some ethical issues and questions due to the different perspective of each community and individual.

One of the most aspects to be considered is the imbalance between the two states. While, the south is a recognized independent republic and currently member of the European Union, the north, is a self-proclaimed republic, only recog-

nized and depended on Turkey. Moreover, the economy, is imbalanced between the two communities as the south is significantly wealthier than the north, something that is changing after 2004 with the border-opening and better access to the international community. Therefore, one important ethical issue that arises when addressing spatial planning in these contested territories is the balanced integration of these communities and the fair distribution of their shared commitments and benefits.

Finally, another ethical consideration of this project is the fair representation of both communities and their situations as accurately as possible. Due to the access to data and information about the Greek Cypriot community, there was a difficulty in collecting the same information for the Turkish Cypriot community, both in the research and fieldwork. Moreover, as I am a Greek Cypriot, this raises the question of an objective position when developing this graduation project. However I tried to be fair and unbiased taking an objective stance.



Illustration of Cultural Heritage in Cyprus | Illustrated by the author

12.6 PERSONAL REFLECTION – GROWTH

During the development of this graduation project my opinion and understanding of certain topics have changed and evolved. First of all, during my studies in TU Delft conducting the graduation project this final year, through the studio of Planning Complex Cities, I have understood the importance of supporting an academic project both theoretically (literature, articles, and theory) and practically (fieldwork research and design) in order to become more comprehensive and concise.

At the beginning of the graduation project, the problem field did not have the same depth, as the main focus was only on the contested environments and the conflict. However, by exploring the existing bibliography as well as with the guidance and discussions with my mentor Verena Balz, I realized that the contested and conflicted environments were one-dimensional perspective of a wider problem field that I needed to examine further. Therefore, the introduction and currently prevailing theoretical concept of territorialism and territoriality. With the introduction and understanding of this concept in relevance to the contested environments my graduation took a notable turn and I understood better the defined problem field.

Reading and researching about the history of Cyprus and the conflict I understood better the historical development towards the conflict and how this manifested in space through certain spatial elements that retain and prolong it. While, most of the historical facts are known, looking at them from the perspective of the theoretical analysis, which gave more clarity to situations that I previously was ignorant.

Furthermore, the fieldwork conducted during the graduation project was very important not only to collect data and information but also in learning how to conduct interviews and talk with different actors that have knowledge that surpass mine significantly. In addition, conducting the interviews and communicating with people from the Turkish Cypriot community, as well as, people that are in constant communication and collaborate with them, gave me a better understanding of the situation in the Northern Cyprus and Turkish Cypriot community.

However, as discussed previously in the ethical considerations, even by communicating with them, I think my perspective is limited and should have been more clarified by contacting more interviews.

Trying to be objective and studying the development of both communities, the most important aspect of the self-reflection and critique, is doubting my previous knowledge (or in this case ignorance) and opinions on certain topics in regards to the conflict and the two communities. While I find politics interesting, I was not an active member or had strong opinions but during this project I started to develop more on that aspect. Understanding the political motives and strategies, as well recognizing the ways that territorialism is manifesting was very important.

Moreover, while conducting this project, it was difficult to identify which are the politically correct and accepted definitions. For example, Greek or Turkish Cypriot community, state or territory. Also, I was questioning whether it is politically correct to mention the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, or if by mentioning it I recognize it as a different state. These are dilemmas that I am still unsure of how to address them.

Moreover, my motivation behind this project stems from my personal experience of the transformability of the border and the impact it had on society. To be more specific, in 2003 when the cross-points opened for the first time in Cyprus since 1974, my family wanted to visit their paternal homes on the north side, which they abandoned because of the invasion. I have memories of waiting for hours in line at the cross-point, the emotional state for many of the people there and the uncertainty of what to expect on the other side. When we finally managed to cross and visit the settlement, the image was of an undeveloped and poor area. While most of the houses were still standing, they were in bad condition and the religious buildings were defiled. Ten years later, in 2014 it was the second time we



Illustration from the Buffer zone in Nicosia | Illustrated by the author

went back to the north side after the cross-points opened. The situation and the conditions of leaving had changed tremendously over the course of time. There was an extensive development especially near the big cities and there was a turn to the tourism industry, something that showed the positive effect that the permeability of the border had on the north territory. Another important event during 2014, was the conduct of the first religious service in one of the churches of the occupied Famagusta as an illustration of good faith between the two communities. Personally, I believe it was a sign of the possibility of co-existence. However, the buildings surrounding the church had all Turkish flags, an indication that the society was not fully ready to accept the integration. In 2019, five

years later of that event, many other churches had religious services, as well as the many monuments were part of the conservation work of the bi-communal technical committee of cultural heritage as part of “our common heritage”. These three occasions were significant for me, even though at the time I did not fully understand their meaning. However, now with the development of this graduation project and by researching and exploring theory and similar cases, these occasions have become clearer in understanding the importance of the transformability of the borders, as well as the cross-border initiatives and collaboration. In conclusion, this graduation project has become a valuable tool in order to start formulating an opinion and becoming more self-criticizing individual.



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Parts of this theory paper were used for the for the development of the problem field, the theoretical framework as well as the beginning of the analysis of the case study of Cyprus

Spatial planning as an instrument of diplomacy, addressing cross-border cooperation and territorialism.

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AR3U023 Theories of urban planning and design (2019/20 Q1)

Abstract:

The focus of the current paper is the study of certain theories that their focal point is cross-border development in relation to spatial planning. Initially, the understanding of the term of territorialism is being pursued, along with the role of planning in border areas. Joren Jacobs(2014), states that territorial borders and state boundaries have become the spatial boundaries of the planning system. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to criticize the current territorial manner of approaching planning and the role of planning as an instrument that will activate spatial integration and co-operation, cross-border. For this reason, the paper examines the case study of Cyprus were it investigates the border (buffer-zone), imposed by the Turkish invasion in 1974 and later its re-bordering in 2004 in order to understand the impact this shift had on certain policies and planning decisions. This case, can pose as challenges to the planning norms in terms of territoriality and cross-border relations and inform planning as a spatial instrument of diplomacy to retain peace in conflicted environments.

Keywords: cross-border relations, co-operation, re-bordering, territorialism, sovereignty, spatial planning, Cyprus
Word count: 4840

INTRODUCTION

Borders and their changing nature, have been a pressing topic of research and an object of theorization through different sciences. Chris Rumfort (2006) refers on this topic that, the consciousness of scholars on the definition of borders have shifted, as it is no longer understood as simple lines on a map, or the political boundaries of states, since they have become points of crossings and a regular (for some people) everyday routines, throughout Europe. While the ontology of the borders has changed through the transformative nature of the European Union, the way of approaching spatial planning has not evolved in the same way, as it has been confined by state boundaries.

Through analyzing this topic, the aim is to understand the term territorialism in relations to space, as well as the difference between border and boundary. Territorialism is strongly connected to power and politics and it can be related to a space where its owners can exercise control over it. Thus, the term has a dual role, first, understand its relevance to the spatial planning approaches within the European Union and second, to become an object of critique when addressing cross-border co-operation

Following the understanding of these terms, the case study of Cyprus and particularly the border (buffer-zone) is examined further, in order to derive to certain conclusions about planning and cross-border relations. Due to the fact that the planning system has being limited by the territorial borders and state boundaries (Jacobs 2014), it neglects to address adequately planning in border areas where the planning system should defer and advocate cooperation.

The existence of the border, in the case of Cyprus, has an added complexity because it is an outcome of a conflicted and a contested environment. Considering the current and ongoing discussions, of the UN Cyprus talks, there is a compelling need to resolve and mediate the conflict and territorial divide, hence the discussion over planning in relation to the border, the territory and possible cooperation is unavoidable.

SPATIAL PLANNING IN EUROPE AND TERRITORIALISM

Planning systems, for Joren Jacobs (2014) are the co-evolution of regionally differentiated politics and law, the organization of space, as well as, a communicational process of a constellation of perspectives. On the same note, Joerg Knieling and Frank Othengrafen (2015) state that spatial planning is a social and interactive activity, which is part of socio-economic and political contexts, on various scales, referring territorial traditions and historical developments, norms and attitudes. Therefore, planning has multiple dimensions to recognize and it has a very much a political character. Spatial planning has emerged in the beginning of the 20th century, but it has always been limited by the existing territorial divisions of nation boundaries (Jacobs, 2014). Through the development of the European Union, where more countries have become members, integrating the European continent, the spatial planning system is challenged by the constantly changing nature of the borders. As Andreas Faludi (2016) states, there are different European institutions that their borders overlap, creating different patterns. For example, there is the European Economic Area, Schengen and, the euro-zone and along with others they highlight that the nature of borders, of being defined by territories, is changing.

However, there is a difference between the terms, boundary, border and territory. Borders are the spatial boundaries or territory of a nation/state, while boundaries are viewed as line dividing entities (Assche, Teampau, Devlieger & Suci, 2008). Moreover, borders signify the limits of a sovereign territory, where there is control over the movement of people, services and goods (Faludi, 2018). The term territory is about the subdivision of regions and provinces in relation to different authorities, however, territorialism is a different term, that has to do more about the act of power and sovereignty. But what is going to be discussed more in this paper is the term territorialism, which implies to the control of people and resources by controlling an area (Faludi, 2018) which is strongly connected to power and politics over space. However, while European Union promotes the objectives of economic, social and territorial cohesion, it is contradictory to observe the inability to approach planning outside of the limits of state territories and address cross-border areas.

Relating this back to Faludi's theory (2018) on the Neo-medieval alternative where he is being very critical to the territorialism planning approach in Europe, he states that this

new neo-medieval Empire, does not perceive space through the lenses of territorialism but as comprising of overlapping and intersecting areas, with shifting constellations and "soft" boundaries. Similarly, Sennett (2019) compares two kinds of systems, one closed and the other one open. Even though he is comparing them in reference to the public realm it can also be seen from the perspective of planning in borderlands. He describes the closed system, as a harmonious equilibrium and the open system as an unstable evolution. However, what he argues is that, through this harmony the closed system has paralyzed urbanism, while the open system might have given it freedom. This "unstable evolution" that Sennett (2019) refers, and the "permanent disorderliness" that Faludi (2018) expresses, expands the freedom of imagination and the ability of the planning system to adapt to the shifting shape of Europe.

Maybe, the borders are not going to cease to exist but they will take a different ontology one that is not permanent, but constantly transformed and one that can be seen as an open system that evolves. Based on Rumford (2006), borders and so their re-bordering can be created, shifted and deconstructed by a range of actors, something that is proved by the constantly changing external borders of the EU, a result of the enlargement of Europe. Rumford states that borders are not to be conceived anymore as only the edges of territory, but also as spaces of social relations that can orient the individual identity.

However, this particular aspect of identity is what Golubovi (2010) criticizes in the European Union model. The EU has some particular standards and rules that the member countries should follow. However, these standards are not properly representing all the members, which have different economies, social structure and planning systems, thus, sometimes the EU administration fails to understand their problems. Therefore, the critique should not be only directed to the planning system of Europe in terms of territorialism and cross-border relations, but perhaps it should be directed to the core of the model of the European Union in order to be reevaluated.

In a metaphor Faludi (2018) compares the European Union, or more particularly Europe, as an Archipelago referring to its fluid form, where the states are the islands and the sea represents the overlapping of functional relations as well as the field of opportunities. Continuing with this rationale, islands must interact with the sea and explore other opportunities in order for them to prosper, something that if they are bounded by their territories they will not succeed to do. Through this point he wants to emphasize the need of planners to adapt through these interrelations and develop collaborative spatial visions.

Because the existing boundaries are embedded in society, they are capable of becoming the starting point of cross-border co-operation through spatial planning (Jacobs, 2014). This complexity of characterizing the border areas, of overlappings and interrelations between states and actors, is the

very reason why as an entity it can challenge the territorialism approach and state system, as borderlands do not fit in their ordinary molds (Faludi, 2018). Moreover, as borders are not only the physical limits of a territory and they are also defined as places of societal interactions and political realities, spatial planning should adopt a more diplomatic and advocacy role when approaching them, especially in cases of conflicted and contested environments such as Cyprus. Planning should take a proactive role in collaboration with public and civic agencies in order to activate co-operation and socio-spatial integration through collective action.

THE CASE OF CYPRUS

Cyprus, is chosen as a case study of this topic, considering that the development of spatial planning is thoroughly linked with the territorial changes that the island experienced throughout its history and most importantly, after the establishment of the border. Hence, the border, in this case the UN buffer-zone, is considered to be the physical representation of these alterations and it initiates the discussion of cross-border cooperation and development through planning.

Since Cyprus is an island, it is inherent that it does not share borders, as it has no neighboring countries that have a geographical contact with. However, with the Turkish invasion in 1974 and the dichotomy and partition of the island in two territories, that can be also characterized as ethnic enclaves, a border was established. The morphology of the border might have changed over the years, becoming more permeable and porous, with the opening of several check-points, however, it does not exclude the fact that it still remains a hard border dividing socio-politically and economically the two predominant communities of the island, the Turkish Cypriots in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south.

Graffikin and Morrissey (2011) state that a pluralist dispute in Cyprus over the distribution of power and resources between the two ethnic communities, transformed in a sovereignty opposition by the invasion and with the creation of the northern Cypriot statelet. It is important to narrate the historical outline leading to the partition of Cyprus, in order to understand the effect of certain planning decisions through the most recent events in history that shaped the geo-political context and imposed the border. As Calami and Charlsworth (2012) describe, Cyprus has been throughout its history at the crossroads of different beliefs, politics and commerce, with ethnically diverse cities that were successfully absorbent for hundreds of years prior to the partition. However, as they indicate the partition was not inevitable, as there were several junctures where if different decisions were made, they would have altered the outcomes of the conflicting situation. What is important to note and it is also indicated from the timeline of the conflict in Cyprus, is that lines that are drawn on maps become walls and walls govern

behaviors. These "rational" design decisions from the planning authorities, while they intend to diminish the conflict, the actually dictate its transformation.

The historical timeline of the conflict, becomes prominent during the national fight of 1955-1959 against the colonial rule of Britain, where the idea of union with Greece started to increase amongst the Greek Cypriot population. However, the territorial aspirations of the British administration to continue having sovereignty and power over the island, diluted the anti-colonial violence with intercommunal violence between the two ethnic groups (Calami & Charlsworth 2012) and with the green line been drawn for the first time in 1956. After the independence of Cyprus in 1960 and during 1963-1967, the conflict became violent and took a spatial form with the Turkish ethnic enclaves in different locations in Cyprus. Consequently, in 1974 after the coup against the Cypriot president by the military government of Greece, Turkey, intervened with military forces, occupying 37 percent of the island and leading to the territorial division and the establishment of the border.

The conflict in Cyprus is an example of these "rational" planning decisions, as is observed that what started as a line drawn on a map (green line), took a physical form with the creation of the Turkish ethnic enclaves, that aggravated the situation further and later led to the development of the buffer zone, which became the territorial border between the two communities.

CYPRUS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION. RE-BORDERING THE GREEN LINE

During the beginning of the 90s, the Republic of Cyprus submitted an application for becoming a member of the European Union. The application for the accession of Cyprus in the European Union had as a result to revive and add pressure on the topic of the conflict and territorial division of the island, as well as to initiate the discussion between the two communities towards a settlement. The European Commission reviewed both the north and south side of Cyprus in order to form opinions about the challenges of the development and of the economy for both sides, in order for the membership in the EU to be feasible.

The prospects of the political settlement in Cyprus were positive by the EU, as they supported a settlement which established a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation in the island (European Commission, 1997). It was agreed that the accession negotiations could begin before a political settlement was reached, with representatives of both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities to be involved in them. However, it was deemed that if a settlement was not made before the negotiations for the membership begin, the only recognized authority by international law was the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

In 2004, a comprehensive settlement plan was formed by the United Nations secretary general Kofi Annan, the name of whom was adopted for the plan. On the April of the same year, a referendum was conducted about the settlement plan. The voting results between the two communities where juxtaposition, with 64 percent of the Turkish Cypriots endorsing the plan, and 75 percent of Greek Cypriots rejecting it (Morelli, 2019). Even though the plan failed and a settlement was not reached, the Republic of Cyprus became a member of the European Union on the 1st of May 2004.

It is important to mention that in 2003, after the Republic of Cyprus signed an accession treaty to become a member of the European Union, Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot's president at the time, made a surprise gesture of opening border crossings at the buffer zone. These border crossing were for a limited amount of movement, something that never happened since 1974, with thousands of people crossing the green line to visit their homes. As C. Cockburn states, during this transition the dividing line was transformed from an impenetrable boundary into a border which is still physically present, but now it can be crossed, negotiated and manipulated (Dikomititis, 2005). This decision of opening the border had significant changes for both of the communities, in terms of the spatial development, the society, the economy and the politics.

Rumford (2006), criticizes the accession of Cyprus as a member of the European Union, before concluding to a settlement between the two communities, which had as a result the re-bordering of the Green line after 2004, from an international border between two alleged states to an external border of the EU. This re-bordering created additional divisions and new instabilities between the already polarized communities, like internal/external, member/nor-member, inclusion/exclusion, which as he states, EU failed to overcome. This inability of the European Union to outcome the territorial divide of the island and the re-bordering of the green line he indicates to the Europe's process of re-bordering with Asia. Through this process, EU recognizes permeable and networked borders and attempts to soften the external hard ones, through developing modes of governance around its model (Rumford, 2006). Therefore, by shifting the Eurasian border eastwards, creates in some cases new borders were not usually associated with the external limits of the EU.

This critique of Rumford about, the process which European Union chooses to addresses the borderlands, falls into line with the way the United Nation peace talks about the Cyprus conflict settlement are contacted, along with Cockburn's statement about the border becoming a strategic element for negotiations and manipulations. To be more specific, in recent years, there have been several talks and negotiations from the political authorities of both sides in order to resolve the conflict, with the United Nations acting as an intermediate, and with the spatial issue being one of the most important topics of conversation.

These discussions while they have a political character, they are also very much spatial, as they deal with issues such as governance, property ownership /compensation, territory and the distribution of energy resources, which is the most current and pressing issue that was introduced in the discussions.

On the topic of territory, what is discussed is the percentage of land to be administered by each constituent state, as on the north side that is now controlled by the Turkish Cypriots, there are several areas that were mostly entirely inhabited by Greek Cypriot communities before 1974 (Morelli, 2019). These areas, such as the town of Famagusta, which was entirely populated by the Greek Cypriots and it is now an uninhabited "ghost" town, it is used in the discussions as a constituent for negotiations from the Turkish Cypriot's authorities. What they proposed with these negotiations is to return areas, such as Famagusta, to the jurisdiction of the Greek Cypriot territory in order to gain benefits, such as the opening of the port of Famagusta to international trade, something that is not able to do because the Turkish Republic of northern Cyprus is not a recognized state by other countries with the exception of Turkey.

Therefore, what is important to note here is the thoroughly linked relation of sovereignty and territory, as well as how territory can become a manipulative constituent in these discussions and how very politically charged planning can be. Planning, in this case, can be an advocacy instrument to remediate the conflict over territory, but it can also become a political tool of control and power. Considering, also the "Annan" plan with the proposition of the two states under a federal government, it is understood that the territorial divide is not something that will seize to exist completely. The territory occupied by the two states might transform, however, the border between them will continue to exist as a different ontology. To be more specific, in case of a settlement between the two communities, the border might not have the same morphology of a hard border, as it currently has, but it will still be a boundary even if it becomes more permeable. Hence, the importance of planning to activate cross-border co-operation and establish a network of synergy between states or countries such as Cyprus.

SPATIAL OUTCOMES OF BORDERING AND RE-BORDERING THE GREEN LINE

Planning in Cyprus, is following the territorial division of the island, as it was greatly affected by both the establishing of the buffer zone, as a border after the invasion of 1974, as well as the re-bordering of the green line during the events of 2003 and 2004, with the checkpoints opening and the accession of Cyprus in the European Union, respectively. Initially, it is going to be discussed how the partition of the Island, impacted certain policies, planning decisions in different sectors and how it affected the urban growth along with these have shifted after 2003.

It is important to understand how this shift of the ontology of the borders, initiated a change of the urban structure in terms of planning, economy and society.

Overall, it is important to explain that the planning system in Cyprus is under the authority of two Ministries, the Ministry of Finance which is responsible for the economic and regional development policy and the Ministry of Interior which is responsible for the spatial planning and urban policies. Based on the Urbanguard project's report (Urbanguard, 2006), planning in Cyprus was based on a three-tier hierarchy of development plans introduced in 1972. The first tier was known as the "Island plan" which referred to the national territory and the regional distribution of resources and development opportunities. The second was the "Local Plan" which addressed major urban areas, areas with exceptional importance and areas of intensive or rapid development. Lastly, the "Area Scheme" which focused on smaller scale projects and it was more detailed.

However, after the territorial division due to the Turkish invasion in 1974, the development of the "Island plan" was no longer feasible and it was deemed that its publication was no longer necessary, depriving the island's planning system of a wider regional context. After 1974, the urban development changed rapidly with the inflow of refugees as the aftermath of the invasion, accelerating the urbanization process. Demetriou described the pressing need for refugee housing in the South side of the island, as about one third of the island's population, around 150 000 Greek Cypriots, were displaced (Graffikin & Morrissey, 2011). Similarly, Ulucay (2013) explains the situation at the North side, that while there was an existing housing stock to accommodate both the refugees and the Turkish immigrants, there was still a need for additional housing at the outskirts of urban centers. Subsequently, both communities were not prepared for this sudden change and it is observed that there was an absence of planning legislation and an ineffective control system.

Moreover, besides the allocation of these refugee settlements at the fringes of urban areas, there was also a relocation of the commercial center to the inner suburbs, which affected further the urban sprawl and suburbanization of the urban structure. Graffikin criticizes this allocation of the commercial city center at the suburbs as "1960s modernism, with lack of established public space, pedestrian streets and public transport provisions... with a limited public infrastructure provision" (Gaffikin, Mceldowney and Sterrett, 2010). However, what it is observed also within the historical center of Nicosia, is that along the Green Line there is significant amount of vacant property and a shift in property value based on the insecurity of people to approach the border area. Therefore, the planning authorities focused their interest on the developing suburbs. Ultimately, there was a lack of planning legislation up to 1990, more than 15 years of ineffective development control that has consequences in the urban development even till this day.

Along with the unplanned urban development, the Urbanguard report (2006) identified, several spatial issues that are related to it. To be more specific, it is observed that the centrifugal tendencies of the urban sprawl and the location of public uses and employment sites along main road arteries. This placement of different uses led to the creation of transportation corridors and congestion problems that came along them. Moreover, with the absence of an effective planning system there was a mix of incompatible functions which downgraded the quality of life. This transportation corridors were mostly radial routes from suburban areas to town center ignoring the connections with peripheral areas. The lag of public transport and the prevalence of the private automobile contributed further to the congestion.

On what is concerning the major infrastructure like ports and airports, due to the inability to access the international airport of Nicosia and the port in Famagusta, because they were in the occupied north side, out of the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus, new ports and airports were built on the south part that contributed to the growth of the coastal towns. In contrast, on the North part, the port of Famagusta continued to function as the major port to the Turkish Cypriots and a new airport was built, however due to the illegitimacy of the Turkish Republic there were no connection with international flights or trade, living the north part isolated from the international community.

Furthermore, this divide, contributed further to the economic decline right after 1974, due to the loss of governments control over an area of land containing raw material, agriculture resources and access to major infrastructure (port, airport) (<http://countrystudies.us/>). Because of the isolation of the north side from the international community there was, and still is, an imbalance of the economy between the two communities. However, the economy on the south part, because it had the support of the international community, started to prosper and especially after 2004, it became from an agriculture dominant sector to the services and tourism economy. With the border opening in 2003, the economy of the north part started to improve because of the opening of the border, with the construction sector starting to develop along with tourism and education. Yorucu and Keles (2007) state that there was a huge investment in real estate driven partly by foreign demand which develop the sub-sectors of construction (residential, commercial, industrial) but it created issues like the pollution of the environment and damage to natural and historical sites. Consequently, one can understand the major changes and shifts that the border opening influenced in terms of economic development and spatial growth.

In terms of how it influenced a shift in society, today, the approach and the opinion of the population towards the border has changed. Dikomititis (2005) identifies three positions of the Greek Cypriot population on the border crossing. The first position, is the ones who refuse to cross the border denying its existence and legitimacy, the second position is the one who

people ignore the existence of the border as a barrier as the choose to cross it daily for commercial activities, and finally the third position, is of the refugee pilgrims, as she identifies them, which are the ones that recognize the border as a way to recognize their refugee identity by visiting their “place” and recreate the sense of community that they lost. Similarly, when the buffer zone opened, which made possible the crossing of people, goods and services under the regulation of the EU (Ulucay,2013), Turkish Cypriot positions changed. For example, there are many Turkish Cypriots that cross the border for commercial activities, however, with the difference that they shop goods that are unavailable in the north. In addition, some of them cross in order to travel through the international airports of the south part, where the flights are less expensive than in the north where the airport can only have transit flights through Turkey. Therefore, one can recognize that the re-bordering of the green line as a permeable border has changed the attitudes of the population not only on the topic of the border but also on the topic of conflict and the relation with the other community.

Nicosia Master Plan a bi-communal cross-border project
In spite of the territorial division of the island and the conflict, there was, and still is, one initiative by both of the communities in Cyprus, that stands as an example of cooperation and synergy in terms of planning and cross-border relations. In 1979, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) the Nicosia Master Plan was developed which was a bi-communal regeneration project involving planners, architects and engineers of both communities, collaborating on infrastructural co-ordination on the water-supply and sewerage systems and later on the architectural heritage and restoration of the Venetian walls surrounding the historical core (Graffikin & Morrissey, 2011). The paradox of this example, is that while on the surface there is a nation that is socio-spatially fragmented, on the subsurface there is an integrated infrastructural network of co-operation and co-existence, proving that symbiosis can be achieved even in cross-border and conflicted environments.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, through the case study of Cyprus, one can understand there are different ways that territorialism can manifest. Firstly, the territorial approach of the European Union, with the re-bordering of the Europe-Asian border, were by accepting the Republic of Cyprus as a member of the Union, which is still a divided nation, without the remediation of the conflict beforehand, it changed the ontology of a border as an external border of the EU dividing further the country. While the re-bordering and the permeability of it changed, establishing new access and growth for Turkish Cypriot population, it created a new kind of divide for the two communities failing to bridge the fragmented.

The second way territorialism is manifested, is through the positions that the two communities obtain during the United Nations peace talks. To be more specific, one of the most pressing topics of discussion in on the territorial issue, were the Turkish Cypriots desire a more inclusive approach and their equal rights to be considered, while the Greek Cypriots insist on obtaining justice over the properties and territory that they lost. During situations of conflict, both the victim and the perpetrator, feel vulnerable and affected, due to the fact that both sides face the consequences of the conflict, such as the loss of life and property, hence, the territorial position of both communities is not unjustifiable.

The final territorial approach, that one can comprehend from the case of Cyprus, is in terms of the spatial planning, where the border becomes the physical boundary of the planning system that it is limited within its territory. The planning system fails to understand and foresee the challenges of the future or the opportunities of cooperation, because it is defined by its boundaries. However, with the example of the Nicosia Master Plan with the bi-communal infrastructural system, it highlights the importance of collaboration and the feasibility of co-operation even within this contested environment that can have a long-term impact, towards sustainability and socio-economic resilience. The way that this master plan achieved to connect the two communities through the subsurface, foreseeing the challenges and the issues that would have developed in the case that it was not materialized, can pose as challenge to territorialism as it was not bounded within the states limits ignoring the existence of the border and the socio-political divide.

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FIELDWORK_DOCUMENTATION

14.3 FIELDWORK_DOCUMENTATION

Location: Cyprus – Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta

Duration: 13th of February 2020, until 27th of February 2020 (2 weeks)

Research Method: Qualitative

Aim: The fieldwork aims to conduct an empirical study, to gain more clear understanding of the planning and governance system in Cyprus in relations to the conflict and dichotomy of the island, as well as how that changed after 2004. Also, to research the current challenges that the island faces in an environmental and economic point of view.

Fieldwork process: The fieldwork will develop in the duration of 2 weeks and during this time there are will be 3 sub-methods to help inform the research, like the conduct of interviews, site visit and observation and documentation.

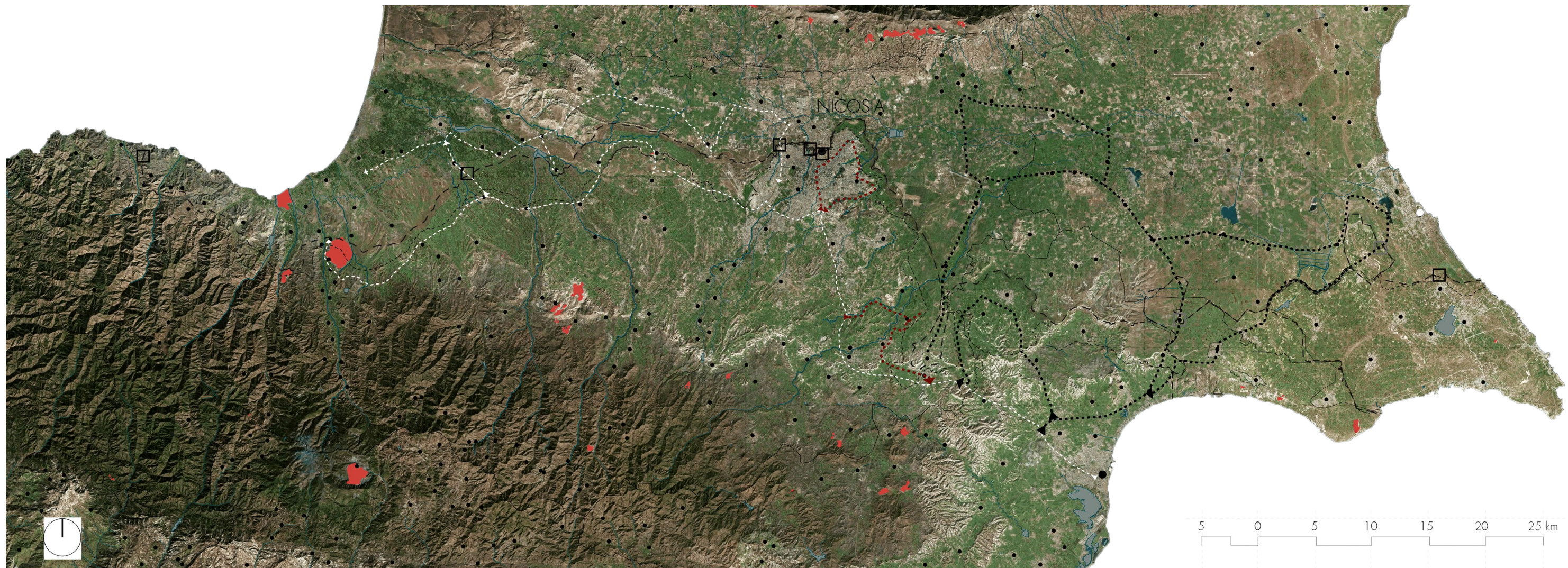
1 | Interviews:

First step is to engage in interviews with different figures that have the knowledge over the topic, in order to provide more clarity through the project development. The intention of these interviews is to record the opinions of these specialists in their respected fields, in order to inform the catalog of the planning and governance in relations to conflict, as well as to understand their experiences and their point of view. (list of figures below)

2 | Site visit:

During this step there would be a visit of different locations and taking notes of the different observations, like the different landscape and environment, people and how they use space, as well as spatial conditions.

Documentation: Finally, during these site visits there would be photographic and video documentation of the above observations and later through the help of collage, try to visualize different intervention scenarios.



Map indicating the locations of different site visits during the fieldwork

LEGEND

- 16/02/2020 road trip – site visit
- 23/02/2020 road trip – site visit
- 24/02/2020 site visit Athienou
- 24/02/2020 site visit of University of Cyprus – Aglantzia
- 25/02/2020 site visit Ag. Sozomenos – Potamia – Dali – Lym pia

Events during the period of the fieldwork:

15_02_2020

Turkish Vice President Fuat Oktay threatens to re-open the “ghost town” of Famagusta (Varosha) during a conference held inside the fenced town.
“Maras belongs to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus... Steps by the TRNC for the economy and welfare of the area are legitimate.”
During this conference, two of the candidates of the presidential elections, Ersin Tatar (current Prime Minister of Northern Cyprus) and Kudret Özersay (current Minister of Foreign Affairs) supported the position of Turkey to re-open the town.

28_02_2020

Decision of Council of Ministers to close 4 out of the 9 cross-points in Cyprus because of the Corona Virus.
“The operation of the crossing points of Ledra Street, Astromeritis, Lefka and Deryneia is temporarily suspended for a period of seven days. This will apply for seven days. Of course, as I said before, the situation will be assessed every day by the National Crisis Management Center, where this can change depending on the assessment. ”

26_04_2020

Presidential elections of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.
Apart from the current Turkish Cypriot president Mustafa Akicni who is also a candidate, there are four other politicians participating in the Elections. Thee Prime Minister Ersin Tatar from National Unity Party, Foreign Minister Kudret Ozersay as an independent candidate, main opposition Republican Turkish Party leader Tufan Erhurman and leader of Rebirth Party Erhan Arikli.

Documentation of interviews:

Date	Name	Domain
18/02/2020	Antonis Zorpas	Member of Scientific Advisory Committee of the CY Commissioner for the Environment
		President of Cyprus Environmental Engineers Council
		Lecturer professor at the Cyprus Open University
18/02/2020	Ali Tuncay	Co - President of the Technical committee on cultural heritage
		International relations
18/02/2020	Yiannos Ioannou	Founding member of “Decision of Peace”
		Economist / Businessman
20/02/2020	Michalis Michael	Water development department
		Planning Service
20/02/2020	Nicos Mesaritis	President of the council of reconstruction and resettlement
		Founding member of “Decision of Peace”
		Professor at Frederic University
		Member of the town planning board (2003-2004)
23/02/2020	Demetris Pirogiatis	Member of National guard general staff
24/02/2020	Iacovos Charalambous	Member of Governing Committee of ETEK (Technical Chamber)
		Member of committee in contact with the Turkish Cypriot Union of Chambers
		Member of the council of reconstruction and resettlement
		Electrical engineer
24/02/2020	Costa Kokkalis	Customs officer A
		Responsible for the green line and the trade with the occupied areas
25/02/2020	Sotos Ktori	Member of the Technical committee on cultural heritage
		Secretary of the Technical Committees
		PhD Turkish and Middle Eastern Studies
26/02/2020	Andreas Patsias	President of the Refugee association “Kontea”
		Member of the Kontea Heritage Foundation
		Cyprus forestry department
09/03/2020	Antonis Virras	Water development department of Larnaka
		Operation and Maintenance Department

I N T E R V I E W S

Institution/Organization/ Person	Conduct		Interview content
	Number of people	Type of conduct	
Council of Reconstruction and resettlement - Town planning board	2	P.C	- Information about the council (role and activity) - Information about the relations and collaboration between the two communities - Outcomes of bordering (1974) and re-bordering (2003) - Current situation - challenges of the planning system - Understanding the exceptions in the buffer zone and British base - Policy and legislation vs practice - Historical discussion about how the conflict became spatial - Situation within the enclaves in 1974 - Discussion about the Greek Cypriots that are currently enclaved in Northern Cyprus - Discussion about smuggling and illegal trade along the buffer zone and particularly in the bi-communal village of Pyla - Opinion about the settlement of the Cyprus problem
Environmental Engineers council	1	P.C	- Information about the environmental advisory committee (role and activity) - Information about the relations and collaboration between the two communities (Type of meeting formal/informal) - Domains of collaboration - Current situation and biggest environmental challenges - Effect of the dichotomy on the environment and natural resources - Information about the bi-communal sewage system plant - Information about the water management in Cyprus - Policy and legislation vs practice - Opinion about the settlement of the Cyprus problem
Water development department	2	P.C	- Information about the different types of water management infrastructure - Outcomes of then reordering (2003) in terms of policy and legislation - Information about the relations and collaboration between the two communities - Current situation and biggest challenges (droughts, floods, desertification, sea water rise) - Pipe line from Turkey controversy or potential - Water management vs. climate change - Strategy about the water management and desertification problem - Water management network / existing but disconnected from the Northern Cyprus
Technical committee on Cultural Heritage	2	P.C	- Information about the technical committee (role and activity) - Information about the relations and collaboration between the two communities

			- Advantages and disadvantages of collaboration - Procedure to select and realize projects - Communication of the committee with the population in areas of the potential projects - Collaboration with the church foundation - Funding of projects and Co-funding projects - Relations with the UN - Opinion about the settlement of the Cyprus problem - Support of the committee by the authorities - Discussion about the future of the committee after the elections
National Guard General Staff	1	P.C	- History of the UNFCYP in Cyprus (1964) - Information about the buffer zone - Areas of Urban Function within the buffer zone (exceptions in the buffer zone Athienou, Troulloi, Pyla) - Protection of the buffer zone - Types of infrastructure (walls, fences, etc.) → do not exist because Cyprus Republic does not want to give it a spatial substance - Information about landmines where they still exist - The Green Line Regulation - Checkpoints and what is allowed to pass (goods, people, services animals etc.) - Functions inside the buffer zone (Agriculture) - Discussion about smuggling and illegal trade along the buffer zone and particularly in the bi-communal village of Pyla (illegal crossings and trade) - Responsibility in natural disasters - Relation with the UN - Territorial borders after Brexit
NGO Economy	1	P.C	- Information about the NGOs (power, influence) - Examples of activity - Relation of NGOs with the authorities - Economic imbalance between two states - Change in the economy after 2004 (accession to the EU) - Discussion about the referendum and political situation of that time - UN in Cyprus and the vote to re-new their existence every 6 months - Discussion of what might happen if the vote is against - Economic activity between the two communities / Legal-illegal, formal-informal - The Green Line Regulation - Situation about arrivals from the Erkan Airport
Technical Chamber of Cyprus	1	P.C	- Information about the committee in collaboration with the Turkish Cypriots Union of Chamber (role and activity) - Information about the relations and collaboration between the two communities - Domains of collaboration - Creation of Technical Chamber of Cyprus (GC) in 1990 vs the creation of the Union of Chamber (TC) 1961

			- Frequency of meetings and type of meetings - Information about the electricity network in Cyprus. Existing network connecting the North with the South in case of settlement - Electricity network connected in case of emergencies (ex. when the Power station in South Cyprus blew up, they transferred electrical energy from the North) - EU rules about energy
Customs and Excise Department	1	P.C	- EU regulations - The Green Line Regulation / Checkpoints and what is allowed to pass (goods, people, services animals etc.) - Responsible authorities/ People – Policy and Civil Registry and Migration department - Goods - Customs and Excise Department - Regulations about the crossing of people - Limit of the goods per person - Start of trade of goods after 2004 under the EU regulation/ 2003 trade was not allowed - Discussion about smuggling and illegal trade along the buffer zone - Prohibited goods - Trade from the North to the South is controlled but from the South to the North it is not - Exceptions with goods not made in the Turkish occupied areas - Economic activity between the South and the North - Check at the cross-points and the public authorities responsible - Crossing of goods from unoccupied area to occupied area to unoccupied area (ex. Pyrgos - Astrometiitis)
Refugee Association	1	P.C	- role and activities of the refugee association - Creation of the Heritage Foundation - Information about the relations and collaboration between the two communities - Biggest challenges in communication and collaboration - Advantages and disadvantages of collaboration - Challenges in the collaboration inside the association - Funding of the project - 75% from the UN and 25 % from the community - Challenges after the completion of the project - American Embassy involved - Only advice from the Ministry of foreign Affairs - Briefing the President, the Parliament and the Archbishop - Employment of Turkish Cypriots for the development of the project – Most of them volunteers - Understanding of the common heritage - Problems after the completion of the project - Allowed to have a service in the church from 3 times per year to 1 → political reasons

INTERVIEWS DETAILED:

- Environmental Engineers council

Who	Scientific Advisory Committee of the CY Commissioner for the Environment
What	There are 10-15 bi-communal committees that take “horizontal measures” and policies to build trust between the two communities → Confidence Building Measures Example: Cultural Heritage technical committee, Environmental committee They have identified some “concept nodes” which are categories of environmental topics (ex. biodiversity, waste, natura etc.) The organize tours to visit certain locations, lectures, conference and they exchange information
Why	Goal is to bring together people from the scientific communities Stakeholders, actors involved, communities, consultants, municipalities and settlements.
When	Meeting 1 time per month or 2 months
Where	Formal meetings: at the facilities of the old airport of Nicosia (abandoned) within the buffer zone. There facilities of the airport have not been restored but there developed some prefabricated buildings that the meetings take place. Otherwise at the Ledra Palace (served as the headquarters for Sector 2 United Nations Roulement Regiment (URR) part of UNFICYP.) Informal meetings: Home of Cooperation (cultural and community building for intercommunal activities of the civil society), located at the edge of the buffer zone
Barriers	Miscommunication between the communities Canceling meetings Location of the meeting is important → needs to be at a neutral place Meetings don’t have a follow up Issues such as trust/language/politics Political correctness of “your side/my side” Phrases: “we must cross the borders”
Main Environmental problems	Drought and Desertification → 70% available water resources Water management is not adequate Diversion of river bodies Desalination plans However, what is needed is enrichment of water resources. Another problem is the extensive quarrying activity happening mostly at the north that has environmental consequences especially on the Pentadakylos mountain → However it is a sensitive topic and it is not discussed Turkish Cypriots want to create a new environmental policy but they don’t want to copy the one Greek Cypriots is following even if it is the one from the EU because they don’t want to have the same policy (maybe opinion and not fact)

- Technical committee on cultural heritage

Who	Technical committee on cultural heritage
What	Political decision-making body established by the leaders to build confidence and trust by working together

Why	Goal to protect our common cultural heritage that was left abandoned and in need of restoration because of the established political situation. Stability, Survival, Cultural and Social value of the monuments
When	Meeting frequently and constantly communicating Once a week or once every two weeks. It depends
Where	Formal meetings: at the facilities of the old airport of Nicosia (abandoned) within the buffer zone. Otherwise at the Ledra Palace (served as the headquarters for Sector 2 United Nations Roulement Regiment (URR) part of UNFICYP.) Informal meetings: Home of Cooperation (cultural and community building for intercommunal activities of the civil society), located at the edge of the buffer zone
Structure	Established in 2008 by Mehmet Ali Talat (Turkish Cypriot) and Demetris Christofias (Greek Cypriot) → leaders Committee of 5 Greek Cypriots and 5 Turkish Cypriots (all of them volunteers, some retired, some from municipalities) Ali Tuncay and Takis Hadjidemetriou co-presidents of the committee Under the committee there is an advisory board (technical expertise) Recently they created the youth ambassadors 20 Turkish Cypriots and 20 Greek Cypriots → they are giving them responsibilities → Education programs → Visiting monuments and universities → Explaining the restoration Supporting local communities and institution→ training them
Activity	Procedure to select and realize a project: A) Political leaders are the facilitators The submit the proposal for approval by the leaders (political decisions) B) Approach the UNDP → funding by the EU → € 20 million in funding so far There are examples of co-funding projects by the two communities (like the example of Kontea, but this was before the committee) C) Approach the local communities about their cooperation D) The committee follows the project after its completion with maintenance 1 time per year → They depend on the support of the community about the maintenance E) Tender process → architecture offices and firms → They promote collaboration between offices and specifically mixed offices (both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots) Funding: A) European Commission and co-funding by local communities B) EVKAF (Islamic religious organization that owned some properties before 1974 C) Church of Cyprus D) United States Agency for International Development (USAID) All funds are channeled through UNDP Responsibilities of the committee: A) Strategy B) Choosing projects C) Geographical location and spatial distribution D) Problems and difficulties E) Conversation with stakeholders and actors F) Communication and information of the public G) Communication with the European committee H) Communication with UNDP (executive body)

	Criteria to select a project: A) Condition of the monument B) Geographical location → preferably near a settlement or a village so the community there can help and support with the maintenance of monument C) Collaboration and cooperation of the communities Type of monuments (Religious and Secular): A) Churches B) Cathedrals C) Mosques D) Hammams Mining heritage is beyond the capacity of the committee as the prioritize the other types of monuments.
Barriers	Initially it was perceived as the monuments of the enemy but now they realize the need to protect the common heritage → attitude changed Before the project they approach the village or settlement and discuss with the people there → in some cases they don't want to cooperate (like the widows in a village in Pentadaktylos) → Majority of the people support and attitudes change → If there is no support by the community then the restoration project will be difficult (for example they might ruin the progress or vandalize)
Opinion	Big powers play a role in the political conversation Turkish Cypriot leaders during the existence of the committee: Mehmet Ali Talat/ Derviş Eroğlu / Mustafa Akinzi D. Eroglu didn't support the solution and the Cyprus settlement but he supported the committee Uncertainty about the cultural heritage with the current political situation, only way to go forward is with the Cyprus settlement

• Technical Chamber of Cyprus

Who	Technical Chamber of Cyprus (and the Union of Chambers of the Turkish Cypriots) Committee in contact with the Turkish Cypriot Union of Chambers
What	ETEK: It is a statutory Technical Advisor to the State and is the umbrella organization for all Cypriot Engineers. Established in 1990. Union of Chambers: a professional organization that serves as a public institution. Established in 1960 as the Association of Turkish Cypriot Engineers and Architects, and changed its name to the Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects in 1970
Why	ETEK: promote science in the various sectors related to the fields of specialization of its members, engineering and technology in general and to develop them with a view to the self-sufficient economic, social and cultural development of the Republic. Committee of Turkish and Greek Cypriots: To have communication and exchange information and knowledge between the two communities
When	Meeting once a month at least But they organize more frequently meetings and events depending on the requests and demands
Where	Meetings at the Ledra Palace (served as the headquarters for Sector 2 United Nations Roulement Regiment (URR) part of UNFICYP) → first communication in 1995

	Meetings at the facilities of the facilities of ETEK in Nicosia and also at the facilities of the Union of Chambers Social events are organized at hotels (note that on an event organized by the Turkish Cypriot's Union of Chamber they met at a hotel that was built on a land owned by Turkish Cypriots before 1974 → location ownership matters → political decisions) Informal meetings also at cafes → the people from the committee have created friendly relationships
Structure	First meeting in 1995 (because Greek Cypriots created the Chamber in 1990 → so it was different that the Technical committees established by the political leaders in 2008) Committee of 2 Greek Cypriots and 2 Turkish Cypriots → organize and coordinate events and meeting Guidance by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Activity	A) Technical site visits → restored monuments → historical city centers B) Site visits and informational meeting about technical accomplishments → Solar panel parks → Wind farms → University of Cyprus → Facilities of the Urban Planning Department C) Lectures and Knowledge exchange → Eurocodes → Regulations about the electricity → Renewable energy → Renewable resources D) Nicosia Master Plan → Bi-communal sewage system in Nicosia E) Social Events → Dancing balls
Barriers	The committee of the Technical Chambers have established good relations and they are in constant communication so their need to create relations was greater than the political situation and divide.
Opinion	Uncertainty about the current political situation, only way to go forward is with the Cyprus settlement Important to establish relationships and exchange know knowledge Important to support each other in state of emergencies You need to remove the political opinions and views in order to establish relations between the two communities. In his opinion Turkish Cypriots don't want to be depended on Turkey
Relevant Information	Similarly, the Electrical Engineers Associations of the two communities are in communication and cooperating. Information about the electricity network in Cyprus. → Existing electrical network connecting the North with the South in case of settlement → Existing infrastructure is maintained in a good contention → Electricity network connected in case of emergencies (ex. when the Power station in South Cyprus blew up, they transferred electrical energy from the North) → Trade with the North about pipes for the electricity network (these pipes need to be manufactured in Cyprus and if they come from Turkey through the North they need to be last manipulated in the North)

• Refugee Association

Who	Refugee association “Kontea” → later they created the Kontea Heritage Foundation
Why	A) Keeping the memory of Kontea alive B) Strengthening relationships and solidarity amongst the community C) Providing Assistance to Disadvantaged Continents. D) To provide assistance in resettlement of the inhabitants of Kontea with the solution of the Cyprus problem.
What	Restoration and preservation of the church of Agios Charalampos and the cultural heritage of the occupied village of Kontea
Where	Meetings at the House of Kontea in Larnaka
Activity	Procedure to realize the project: A) In 2006, the United Nations requested through the UNDP to submit proposals for the restoration and conservation of endangered monuments throughout Cyprus → aim to build synergy and trust between communities B) The association wrote a letter addressing the commander of the UN in Cyprus about their project Andrew Russel. They also send letters to the Church of Cyprus committee and to the mayor of the community of Kontea C) They informed them that there can be funding: 75% from the UN and 25% from the community D) As an association they couldn’t fund the project by rules of the UN so they created the Kontea Heritage Foundation E) Another important rule was that there was a need for representation from the Turkish Cypriot community F) The Turkish Cypriot mayor of the settlement met with the Auditor General of the State (Greek Cypriot) and they got the approval. (Turkish Cypriot community will benefit because of the employment opportunities and the restoration of cultural heritage). The meeting was held in Bogazi. G) They assigned a committee to create the scheme and calculate the costs for the restoration H) For Funding the 25% they addressed • The Church of Cyprus • The Cooperative Bank of Kontea → United nations didn’t want to be only one financier) • Therefore, they had to make an offer statement from each individual from the people of the community • 1-month deadline to raise the 25% I) Cooperation with the Turkish Cypriots Union of Architects J) They found a Turkish Cypriot constructor → cooperative with the Greek Cypriot community K) Greek Cypriot community raised around €80 000 and the Turkish Cypriot Community worked for the restoration and preservation of the monuments → most of the Turkish Cypriots were volunteers and got very little money L) They didn’t ask permission by either one of the governmental authorities M) They send a letter to inform the President of the Republic of Cyprus, a letter to the President of the Parliament and a letter to the Archbishop. N) The project was realized and the church had the first religious service on the 9th of February 2014 O) A Turkish Cypriot named Ali is responsible for the maintenance of the church Project Stages: 1. Renovation of the Park of the carob trees → creating a playground and a camping ground (this was to test if the two communities can work together) 2. Restoration of the two churches with the same materials

Problems / Barriers	Most of the Turkish Cypriot community supported the project After 1974 the authorities wanted to make the church into a mosque but the Turkish Cypriot community refused Problems before the realization of the project: ➔ Problems within the association some people didn’t approve the project because it was in the occupied areas and they believed it was illegal. They addressed an administrative official of Famagusta but the Bishop of Trimithounta intervened. Problems during the project: ➔ The carved a new temple for the church but they couldn’t pass it from the cross-points because of the constrictions of the customs department (They manage to transfer it in secret) ➔ The Turkish Cypriots authorities at the check-point of Pergamo didn’t let them pass religious icons but they managed from another crossingpoint Problems after the realization of the project: ➔ The Turkish Cypriot authorities let the Greek Cypriots to have a religious service 3 times a year but then they changed it to only 1 at the celebration of the Saint who is devoted ➔ Recently because of other events they didn’t let them have the religious service
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• Water Development Department

Who	Water Development Department (Planning Service / Operation and Maintenance Department)
What	The Water Development Department is responsible for the protection and sustainable development as well as the rational management of the water resources of Cyprus, in accordance with European and National legislation and within the framework of the Government water policy
Why	Goal is to ensure the maximum possible satisfaction of water requirements for all uses; encourage the effective use of water resources and secure the quality and protection of water sources and the water environment.
Relations with the Turkish Cypriot community	There is no communication or collaboration with the Turkish Cypriot Community. The Water Development Department is responsible only for the areas that are under the jurisdiction and territory of the Republic of Cyprus. ➔ The department cannot intervene or develop projects at the occupied territory ➔ There is no discussion with the authorities of the occupied territory There is an informal agreement about the recycled water coming from the Bi-communal sewage treatment plant in Mia Milia which is at the occupied territory. There is an existing infrastructure of water management in case of a settlement of the Cyprus problem to re-connect the two water supply systems.
Relations with the British Sovereign Base	The British Sovereign Base has their own Water Supply System and they have their own storage units, managing the water bodies in their territory. During the development of the Single Southern Conveyor Plan that passes through the British Sovereign Base there was communication with the water management authorities there and they requested their opinion about the environmental issues. Within the British Sovereign Base there are some Greek Cypriot settlements were there is cooperation between them and the British authorities → Community acquis

Water management and supply	Type of Water Resources: ➔ Surface ➔ Subsurface/groundwater Process of regulating and quality check of the water resources: ➔ Surface ➔ Ecological and Chemical factors ➔ Subsurface ➔ Quantitative and Chemical factors Water supply for: ➔ Drinking water (to the consumer) ➔ Irrigation water (agricultural purposes) Water supply System for drinking water / human consumption: A) Dams for Water storage from river flow or Desalination treatment plans ➔ through pipes/channel B) Water Treatment plant (water purification/ filter/ control/ check) ➔ through pipes/chanel C) Water tanks for storage and distribution in settlement or towns and cities ➔ through water consumer network D) Reaches the consumers (Government Water Works ➔ Local Water Supply (Water supply authorities, Municipalities, communities) ➔ consumers) Water supply System for irrigation purposes A) Dams for Water storage from river flow ➔ through pipes/channel B) Water tanks for storage and distribution (managed by local water supply authorities / open tanks) ➔ through water network C) Reaches the agricultural lands (Another type of water supply is through boreholes inside the individual's plot)
Main problems	There is no cohesive and organized development ➔ Development is planned by the different municipalities Climate Change and weather conditions ➔ for example the rainfall is greater the intensity but shorter in duration Old slogan "not one drop of eater at the sea" New slogan "no more dependent on the weather conditions" (both translated in English) Desalination Plants -> produce drinking water but they create pollution by consuming too much energy Diversion of river bodies and Dams ➔ create environmental issues because by changing or stopping the river flow they impose on the ecosystems in relations to the water body. Drinking water is mainly produced from the Dams and Desalination plants ➔ They is a difference in the cost of production Pumping of ground water resources ➔ over pumping ➔ infiltration of the sea within the land Drought and Desertification
Challenges	A) One of the challenges of the Water management is the way to produce water ➔ Drinking water ➔ Recycled water B) Balances between water production and water needs C) Restriction/limitation of the needs ➔ through management ➔campaigns ➔reducing the losses

Change of the legislation after 2004 (accession to the EU)	There were mainly 3 parts that changes in the legislation after the accession of Cyprus to European Union ➔ Focus on environmental issues ➔ Legislation about the urban effluents and waste (Republic of Cyprus got a fine because the project was not complete on time) ➔ Legislation about the management of flooding (19 areas were identified as High Risk)
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- National Guard General Staff

Who	National Guard General Staff	
History of the UN in Cyprus	27 March 1964 ➔ Establishment of the UN (UNFICYP) through the resolution 186/ 1964 of the Security council	
Special Task	A) prevent a recurrence of fighting B) contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order; C) contribute to a return to normal conditions D) contribute to the program of humanitarian relief in cooperation with the authorities for the refugees and the Global Action Programme on Food Security of the UN E) contribute to the work of the Red Cross	
Countries that contribute to the UN force (military service from 6 months up to a year)	Sector 1 (Western coast until the village of Mammari)	
	Troop contributing Country	Troop count
	Argentina	239
	Chile	14
	Paraguay	14
	Brazil	2
	Sector 2 (From Mammari towards Kaimakli (Eastern Nicosia)	
	UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	278
	Austria	4
	Canada	1
	Bangladesh	2
	Sector 4 (From Kaimakli towards the eastern coast and Dherinia village)	
	Slovakia	141
	Hungary	65
	Serbia	45
	Ukraine	2
Buffer Zone	• It is the area that are between the now moved positions of the Greek Cypriot military forces and the cease fire line of the Turkish Military forces as it was accounted at the 16th of August 1974 during the cease fire. • It constitutes as territory of the Republic of Cyprus that was not occupied by the Turkish Forces and it was granted to the UN to facilitate their work and contribution • The Buffer zone constitutes the 2,7% of the whole island and it has a length of 180 km and width up to 3,5km with the exception of the area within the walls Nicosia • The is no regulation or resolution that defines the Buffer zone spatially. ➔ Because of that, there are certain areas that the UN and the Greek Cypriot National guard disagree (Ex. Athienou, Lympia) • For the UN it is an operational tool where they pay particular attention in maintaining the status quo • Cypriot republic's steady position is to avoid formal demarcation of the buffer zone in order to exclude the possibility of the Turkish Military Forces to claim it as their territory • The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for management of matters concerning the Buffer zone	

Activity within the buffer zone	- Any military activity is prohibited with the exception of some that are existing such as funeral service - Political activity is allowed when both the Republic of Cyprus and the UN agrees Conditions in order to allow activity inside the buffer zone: ➔ When the activity is not causing security issues ➔ It is not illegal activity ➔ The activity complies with the prescribed procedures (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cyprus police, land registers, etc.) ➔ They have certain permission from the UN and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Agricultural activity - Special permeation authorized by the UN - To avoid tensions, the UN have defined an agricultural security line, beyond which access is not permitted - The Republic of Cyprus have not accepted its existence Areas of Urban Function - Are defined as areas within the buffer zone where the political development is allowed (urban, agricultural etc.) - It was defined after agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UN - The legislations and policies of the Republic of Cyprus are applied in these areas
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- Customs and Excise Department

Who	Customs and Excise Department
What	Responsible for the green line and the trade with the occupied areas
Regulation by the Council of the European Union	Regulations: 866/2004 1480/2004 The Regulations define the procedure for the treatment of goods/people arriving from the areas not under the effective control of the Government and the Republic of Cyprus. These regulations are not implemented in the occupied areas Control of people ➔ Police Department/ Civil Registry and Migration Department Control of goods ➔ Customs and Excise Department
Cross-points	7 cross-points along the buffer zone 2 cross-points in the British Sovereign Base - Cross-points do not have a permeant infrastructure because the Republic of Cyprus does not want to define it as a hard border - There are no signs for customs checks
Crossings of Persons	- Turkish Cypriot citizens are allowed to cross - Citizens of the European Union are allowed to cross - Third-country nationals (not a citizen of the EU) are only allowed to cross if they process either a residence permit of the Republic of Cyprus, or a valid travel document or visa and do not represent a thread to the public policy or security - Turkish Nationals are not allowed to cross

Crossings of Goods	- Every person is allowed to pass goods up to € 260 - Goods have to follow the regulations of the Republic of Cyprus and the EU - There is control to the crossing of Goods from the occupied areas to the Republic of Cyprus, in case of the reverse, the are no restrictions. This happens because the occupied areas are not recognized as a different status but part of the Cypriot territory. - They prohibit the trade from the occupied areas to other countries and is only allowed through the Republic of Cyprus, due to the fact that the Republic of Cyprus does not want to recognize the northern part as a different state - Therefore, trade from the occupied are is allowed when the products have been produced or they had their last manufactured in the occupied areas and there can be exported to: a) The Republic of Cyprus b) The EU c) Third-country - The Turkish Cypriot Chamber of commerce is responsible for the exports ➔ quantity check and security check - Regulations in the occupied areas are not strictly following the EU
Crossing of Goods that are prohibited	- Animals and animal products ➔ Because they do not follow the regulations of the EU - Tobacco and smoke ➔ Because of low taxation in the North it is not in the interest of the South - Brand imitations ➔ Because of trademarks ➔ they inform the delegate - Medicine is undergoing a different quality audit and is allowed in small quantities
Opinion about attitude of people	- Before the crisis in 2010 the Turkish Cypriots were spending more money in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus than the Greek Cypriots in the occupied areas. This changed after the crisis - There are cheaper goods in the occupied areas (low taxes) - There are certain products that are prohibited in the Republic of Cyprus because of the EU regulations but they can be found in the occupied areas. - Illegal trade is increasing

Graduation Thesis
P5 Report

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