

**THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND WAR ON MEANING AND
USE OF PUBLIC SQUARES:DERNA EXAMPLE, LIBYA**

NIDAL AGFIAR



February 2019

THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND WAR ON MEANING AND
USE OF PUBLIC SQUARES:DERNA EXAMPLE, LIBYA

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
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BY

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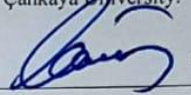
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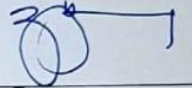
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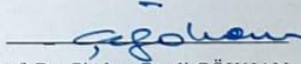
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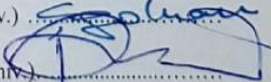
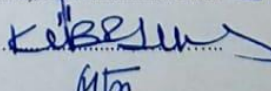
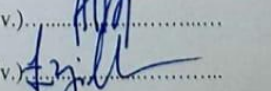
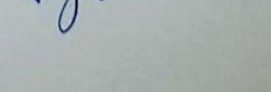
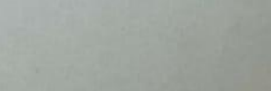

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ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND WAR ON MEANING AND USE OF PUBLIC SQUARES: DERNA EXAMPLE, LIBYA

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Social life plays a vital role in the urban public spaces; many studies have considered this role as the major influence in designing successful gathering space. This role includes social –culture value, people needs, and identity of the local society. So, this study aims analysis the problem of urban public space in the case of; first losing the role of society in designing the contemporary public space, as well as ignore the social change as the major influence in design process, Second in the event of the Libyan civil war, what the influence of the war on public space in Libyan cities and on the society. These factors of social changing and the event of the war must be taking into account in the future of design process. The method will be relying on the case study in Libyan cities, and the Derna city will be our example for this approaches, so the finding of this study will answer the question of "What are the future of public space in the light of social changing and the event of the war?" this approach will analysis the situation of war which influence the society and their public space. So this study helps local architects and city planners to develop the future of local design process. The important of the study due to it is a comprehensive approach which contents all factors have impacted people, spaces and built environment during the hard event of the civil war.

Keywords: Social life, Urban Public Spaces, Gathering Space, Social –Culture Value, Social Changing, Contemporary Public space, Design Process, Comprehensive Approach, Built Environment.

ÖZ

SİYASAL ÇATIŞMALARIN VE SAVAŞLARIN KAMU ALANLARININ ANLAMI VE KULLANILMASI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: DERNA ÖRNEĞİ, LİBYA

Nidal AGFIAR

İç Mimarlık Bölümü

Danışman: Doç.Dr. Çiğdem Berdi GÖKHAN

Şubat 2019

Kentsel kamusal alanlarda sosyal yaşam hayati bir rol oynar; birçok çalışma bu rolü başarılı toplanma mekanları tasarlanmasında ana etki olarak değerlendirmiştir. Bu rol, sosyal kültür değerini, insanların ihtiyaçlarını ve yerel toplumun kimliğini içerir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma, kentsel kamusal alan probleminin analizinde, ilk olarak toplumun çağdaş kamusal alanı tasarlamadaki rolünü kaybetmesiyle birlikte, tasarım sürecindeki en büyük etki olarak toplumsal değişimin de görmezden gelinmesinin incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Dahası, Libya iç savaşı durumunda, savaşın Libya kentlerinde kamusal alan ve toplum üzerindeki etkisinin ne olduğu tartışılacaktır. Sosyal değişimin bu faktörleri ve savaş durumları tasarım sürecinin geleceğinde dikkate alınmalıdır. Yöntem, Libya şehirlerindeki örnek olay incelemesine dayanacaktır ve Derna şehri bu yaklaşımlara örnek olacaktır, bu nedenle bu çalışmanın bulguları “Toplumsal değişimin ve savaş durumunun ışığında kamusal alanın geleceği nedir?” sorusuna cevap verecektir. Bu yaklaşım toplumu ve kamusal alanını etkileyen savaş durumunu analiz edecektir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma yerel mimarlara ve şehir plancılarına yerel tasarım sürecinin geleceğini geliştirme konusunda yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın önemi, iç savaşın zorlukları sırasında insanları, mekanları ve yapıyı çevreyi etkileyen tüm faktörlerin içeriğini kapsamlı bir yaklaşımla ele almasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal yaşam, kentsel kamusal alanlar, toplanma mekanı, sosyal kültür değeri, sosyal değişim, çağdaş kamusal alan, tasarım süreci, kapsamlı yaklaşım, yapıyı çevre.

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CHAPTER I

1. INTRODUCTION

The social life of Libyan society can be found in the most traditional cities which were generated and designed according to the needs of the people. As a result of the difficult events which Libyan cities have had to encounter, such as the period of Italian occupation in 1911 and the revolution of 1969, Libyan cities had been prevented from undergoing the growth of traditional cities which allowed the emergence of modern buildings and streets and spaces according to new experiences, as was relied upon by Western experts in the 1970s. As a consequence, modern Libyan cities have suffered from the following issues:

- The lack of open public spaces in the most vital areas;
- Modern planning carried out by Western experts not reflecting the local society or their culture or needs; and
- Western experts not taking into account the changes in Libyan society when designing the modern plans for Libyan cities.

After the 2011 revolution, these issues increased in different ways, the use of public spaces is now different and the presentation of these public squares is also different. Thus, the new events of the revolution and the civil war affected not only the public spaces but also Libyan society in addition to any previous issues.

This study aims to:

- Discover the role situation and status of public squares within society due to the effects of political change and war;

- Highlight the issues of public open spaces and social life as in our example in Derna city (in a state of war now), in which public spaces are prone to change due to a number of reasons including political with wars being the main reason throughout the world, especially in the Middle East.
- Discover the expectations of Libyan society, namely the future of public spaces major conditions such as war and its possible effect on the social life of that society. The study intends to present research and exemplify the conditions of the public spaces of Derna, and generalize these conditions to other societies experiencing war, civil war, and political change.
- Highlight the importance of public squares and identify their role in increasing social interaction.

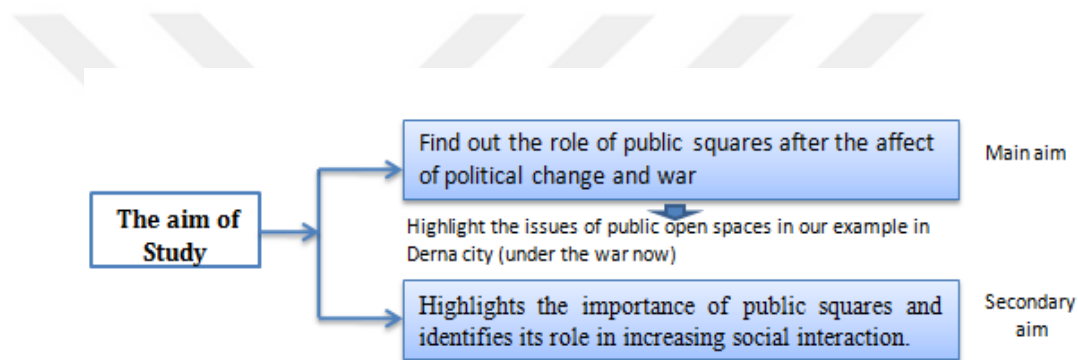


Figure 1.1:Aim of the study, (Source: Researcher)

Political conflicts have occurred throughout history in different parts of the world. However, in recent decades, political events and their harsh conditions have forced society and its environment to change, especially the urban settings in various places around the world. The Middle East and North Africa are no exception to this. The focus of the thesis, however, will be on Derna, an old Libyan city and the literature research will covers number of examples from around the world. These examples have been selected especially for their well-known names and their associated political events and/or wars.

The ongoing political conflicts in Derna city during this thesis study presented to reach the squares for technical aspects of design of squares. Moreover, respondents were hesitant to reply the questionnaire. Thus, a research methodology triangulation method is chosen to prove the hypothesis. A survey is conducted to find out the

effect of political conflicts on Derna's three squares the findings are compared with the analysis of worlds squares besides physical layout usage condition and appearance of the three Derna's squares depending on the visual analysis all three methods of Questionnaire, field survey and worlds squares analysis supports each other to prove hypothesis.

The research will analysis the squares and their relationship with people activities. The history of the squares in the city of Derna will briefly mentioned here. Firstly; Sahaba square which was before that a cemetery and in the beginning of the seventy's some coffees and shops were constructed in the eastern part which later converted to vegetable market. The west part has the famous coffee shop (Al Nagma Coffee). In Qaddafi period this Square was used for political and religious celebrations only, and in other time was used as car parking. After Libyan revolution in 2011, the square played a large role in the revolution for gathering the people of the city against Gaddafi regime.

Al Bayasah Hamra located in the ancient city and was established in the Greeks period. The arena was used during that period in commercial transactions. During the Italian occupation, the building of the municipality was the front of the square. There was a number of commercial agencies, most notably the Al Hassadi Agency, as well as some coffees. the square adjoining the DALAM market which is an important market in the city. In the period of Ghaddafi and after Ghaddafi, the activity of the Square was purely social, and it is a place of social interaction rather than the square of AL Sahaba square

And finally, Al khrazah square, the smallest square in the city that linked to Al-Bayasah Al-Hamra. Its activity was purely commercial and its name came from sewing shoes.

Structure of the Study

This study comprises six chapters. Chapter I is a presentation of the main problem, the aim of the study and the research questions.

Chapter II presents the facts relating to public spaces, including definitions, types and aspects of public spaces, their historical development and the underpinning theories, as well as the urban theories in relation to open public spaces.

Chapter III focuses on public spaces and conditions of the changes. This will include a discussion of the factors affecting the formation of public spaces as well as major examples of public spaces from the Islamic world and other parts of the world.

Chapter IV presents a case study that reviews urban areas and developments, which are divided into general information about Libya, urban areas and developments, Libyan public spaces, analyses of Libyan public spaces as well as the case study in our example of the traditional and modern spaces in the public spaces of Derna. This leads the research to a number of hypotheses. In this chapter, after presenting the methodology, a survey and its results will demonstrate whether the hypotheses have been proven. Chapter V presents a discussion of the findings and conclusions along with other academic studies and a presentation of examples of squares from around the world. The findings will be summarized and a number of recommendations for the future of the subject are given.

CHAPTER II

2. CONCEPT OF PUBLIC SPACES AND PUBLIC SQUARES

2.1 Definitions, Types and Aspects of Public Spaces and Public Squares

A public space in general means any space between buildings, including streets, squares, sidewalks and parks. To explain further, some other definitions are presented here, including the definition of a public space as mentioned by Shenfield: “Any place that people use when not at work or at home” [27]. Lipton describes the public space as an open-air living room which has healthy areas for all people [30].

Jacobs presents the public space as any outdoor space in which can people have free access to parks, streets, bazaars and so on [44]. Furthermore, the final literature of 2015 provided a definition of what the public space should be as follow: “Public spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without profit motive. This includes streets, open spaces and public facilities” [59]. As result of these definitions, the important idea of a public space is that it is place for people to move or to sit without limiting them to these areas which include important outdoor spaces such as streets and squares. In table 1 some definition of public square and in table 2 definition of public square are stated for comparison.

Table 2.1: Definition of Public Space, (Source: Researcher)

This table presented important definition of public space

Definition Of Public Space by Green, (2001)	Any place that people use when not at work or at home
Definition Of Public Space by Holland, (2007).	the public space as open-air living room which has health area for all people .
Definition Of Public Space by Nasution, (2011).	any outdoor spaces which can people has free access in parks, street, bazaar and so on.
Definition Of Public Space by UN-Habitat (2014)	Public spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without profit motive. This includes streets, open spaces and public facilities.

Table 2.2: Definition of Public Square., (Source: Researcher)

This table presented important definition of public square

Definition Of Public square by Zhai.B, (2014)	spaces that form focal points in the public space network, providing a forum for exchange, both social and economic, and a focus for civic pride and community expression. .
Definition Of Public square by Alexander (1977), Zhai.B, (2014)	"A town needs public squares; they are the largest, most public rooms, that a town has. But when they are too large, they look and feel deserted.
Definition Of Public square by (Memluk.M,2013)	Urban squares and open public spaces reflect the cities identity in the communities' cultural background. They are where people of the community gather and "urban life" takes place since the ancient times. .
Definition Of Public square by Levy (2012), Memluk,(2013)	a square, citizens are not connected to manifestations of nature, but to the heart of urban culture, history and memory.

The type of public space differs from one study to another, but the most important definition of these types of public space, as the Ministry of Municipal Affairs defines them, is as follows [42].(fig. 2.1):

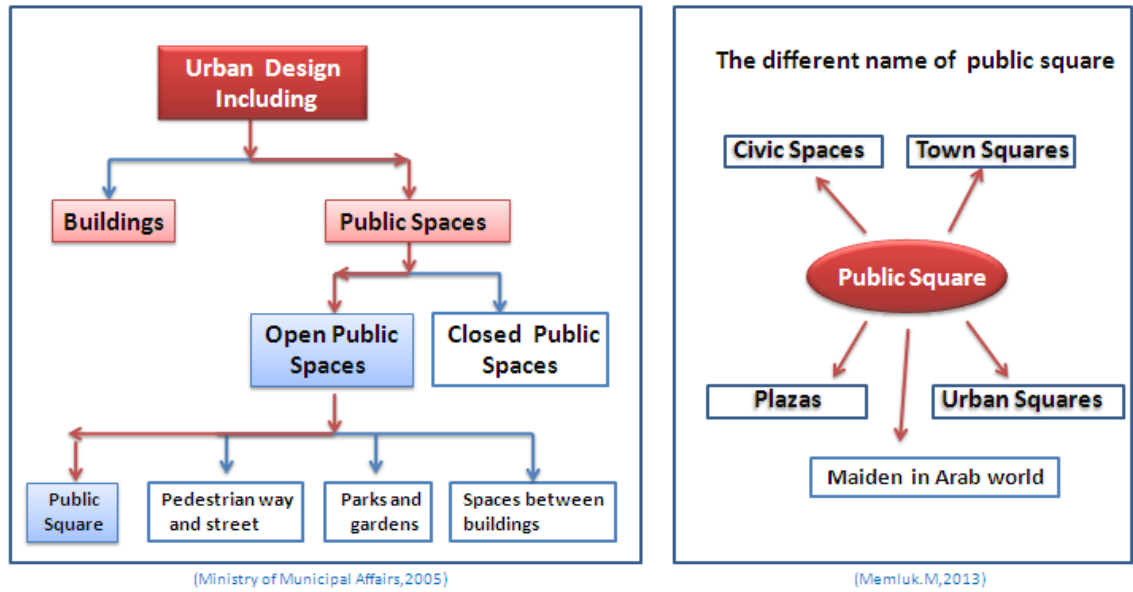


Figure 2.1: Adapted from Planning of Spaces in Cities [42].

2.1. 1. Pedestrian Way and Street

These are functional spaces connecting buildings or zones used by people who are walking. Some studies include streets with vehicular traffic as public areas.



Figure 2.2: Street (Source: Allan B. Jacobs “making a great street, [31].

2.1.2. Squares

Squares are central spaces resulting from the confluence of several streets or pedestrian paths.



Figure 2.3:Squares (Source: Allan B. Jacobs “making a great street, [31].

2.1.3. Parks and Gardens

Parks and gardens are green areas for people to sit or walk. Some parks may have cafeterias and restaurants to attract users.



Figure 2.4:Parks and gardens, St. James’ Park, London, [36].

2.1.4. Spaces between Buildings

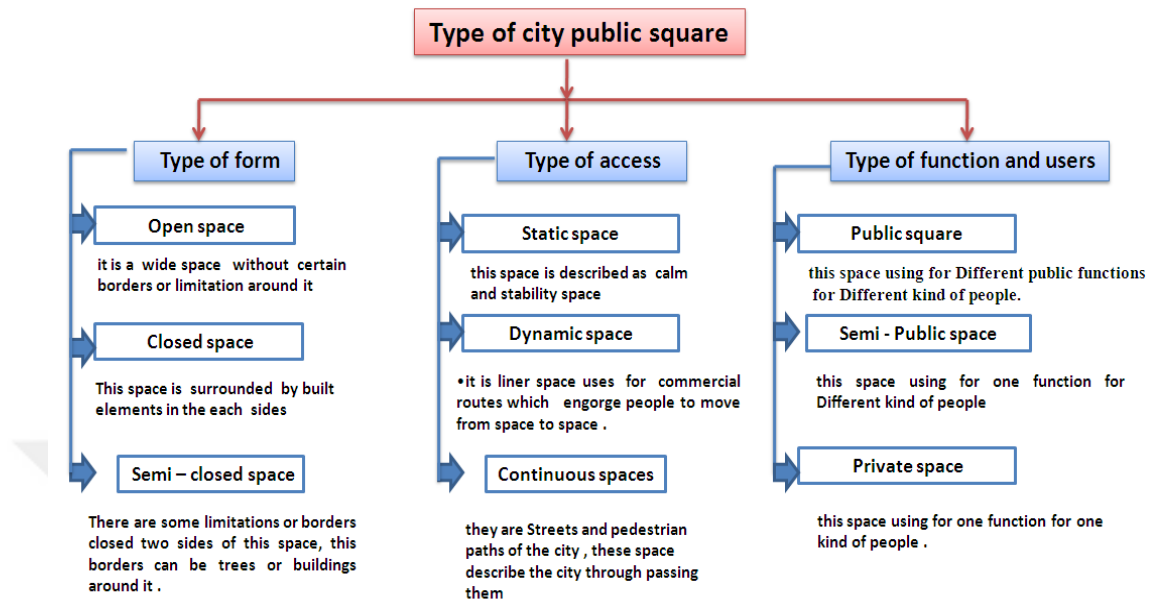
These are small spaces used for seating or children’s areas found especially between residential buildings. Sometimes they are the leftover spaces between buildings.

2.1.5. Activities and Types of Public Areas

More specifically within the spaces of the study instead of taking public space with its whole definition only Public Square are focused. Therefore, in the following type of public square and the activities took place will be briefly introduction and discussed.

2.1.5. 1. Types of Public Space and Public Square

There are three types of public space, as seen in Figure 2.5.



ce : (Ministry of Municipal Affairs,2005)

Figure 2.5:Types of public space, adapted from Planning of Spaces in Cities [42].

a. Type of Form

There are three common types of public spaces in terms of formation [42].

a.1. Open Spaces

These are wide spaces without specific borders or limitations around them, including parks or public squares that are limited by a number of trees and/or columns.

a.2. Closed Spaces

These spaces are surrounded by built elements on each side, which makes such spaces safer but less flexible.

a.3. Semi Closed Spaces

Here, limitations or borders close two sides of such a space. Borders can be trees or buildings.

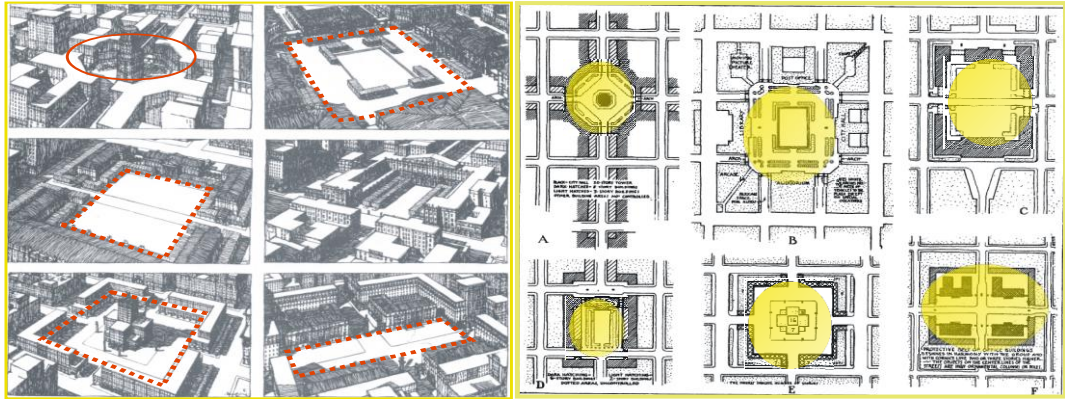


Figure 2.6:Closed space [39].

b. Type of Access

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs presented the main types of space in terms of accessibility as follows:

b.1. Static Space

This type of space is described as calm and stable. Here, people sit and relax, which can help to encourage people to interact.



Figure 2.7: Static Space

b.2. Dynamic Space

This is a linear space used for commercial routes and encourages people to move from space to space as shown in figure 2.8.

b.3. Continuous Spaces

These are streets and pedestrian paths in the city. Such spaces describe the city through passing them as seen in figure 2.9.



Figure 2.8:Dynamic space[55].

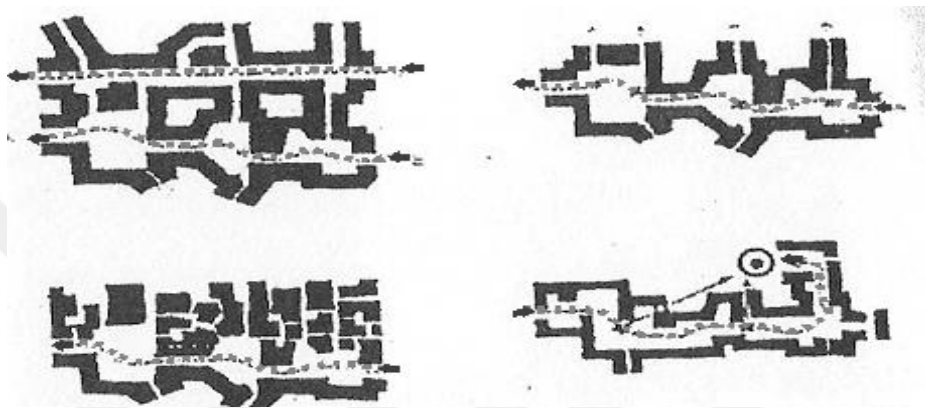


Figure 2.9:Continuous space [42].

2.2 Activities within Public Spaces

Spaces are generally divided into three types of spaces: public spaces, semi-private spaces and private spaces. Public spaces tend to be located near public buildings in the main area of the city and semi-public spaces tend to be located in the center of residential areas. Private spaces, however, which have private functions, tend to be located near the entrances of residential buildings. These places are found due to their varying functions and the variety of users of these places.

- **Public Spaces:** These spaces are used for a variety of public functions for a variety of people.
- **Semi-Public Spaces:** These spaces are used for one function for a variety of people.
- **Private Spaces:** These spaces are used for one function for one type of people [42].

Public spaces may include activity which takes place in public spaces. The aim of such activities is to attract people to use the space. Such activities provide the

feeling of freedom, rest, relaxation, contact with nature, contact with other people, comfort and feelings of aesthetics. In public spaces, there are four kinds of activities:

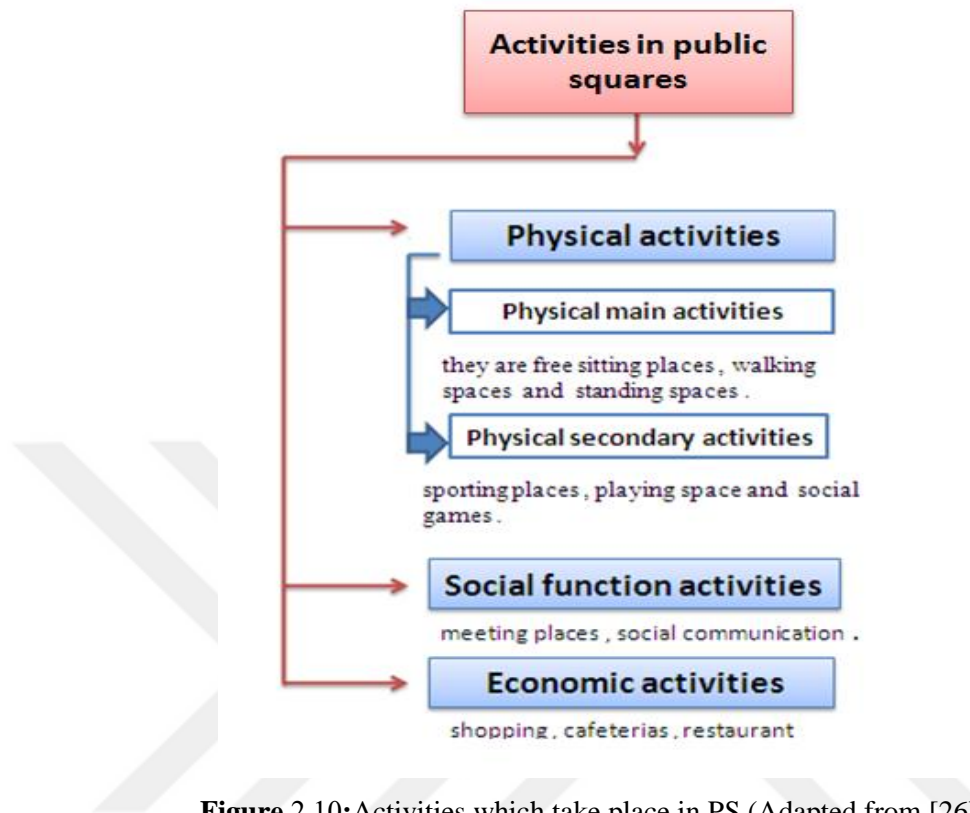


Figure 2.10:Activities which take place in PS (Adapted from [26]).

a. Main Physical Activities

These include free sitting places, walking spaces and standing spaces as shown in figure 2.11

b. Secondary Physical Activities

These occur in sporting venues, playing spaces and places for social games as presented in figure 2.11



Figure 2.11: Main physical activities [42]



Figure 2.12: Physical secondary activities
(<https://www.downtownseattle.com/2014/07/dsa-partners-working-activate>)

c. Social Function Activities

These occur in meeting places and places for social communication (Figure 2.13)

d. Economic Activities

Economic activities include shopping and commercial activity in cafeterias and restaurants etc. as seen in figure 2.14: [26].



Figure 2.13: Social function activities, [42]



Figure 2.14: Economic activities [42]

2.3 The Characteristic of Urban Space

There are many factors which determine the character of a space and make it different from other spaces. For instance, of the use of a space, the sense and meaning of the space, its identity and other factors that affect people's feelings and reactivate their actions are among the factors determining character (Ministry of Municipal Affairs, 2005, p. 7). The characteristics of a space are determined in terms of the following:

a. Usage of the Space

From seeing the space, we know how it is used and whether it is for residential, entertainment or commercial use; for example, the furniture of the space, as well as the sound and smell and so on, can suggest the type of use.

b. Meaning of the Space

The meaning of a space can be determined first, by the type of space, such as such as whether it is a private, semi-private or public space. Second, a space can be determined by its function, such as for residential, entertainment, commercial or other uses.

c. Sense of the Space

A designer endeavors to create the sense of a space such that a space would provide a sense of friendliness by the scale of the space or the sense of possession, sense of

safety, sense of surprise, sense of excitement, each of which can be realized in various ways.

d. Scale of the Space

The scale of a space is determined by its length, width and height. There are three elements that help to sense of the scale: the size, details and proportion. The scale may occur at three levels, namely the friendly scale, the human scale and the memorial scale.

All these features determine the definition of a specific public space and square.

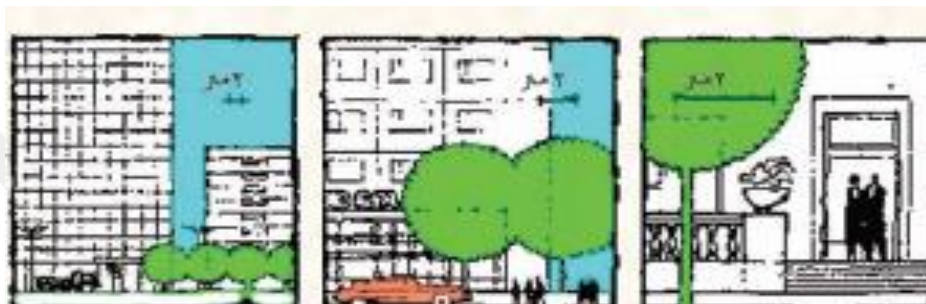


Figure 2.15:Memorial scale, Human Scale, Friendly Scale, [42]

Identity of a Space

The above features, usage meaning, density and scale create the identity of the space. Moreover, the physical characteristics of a space add value to an urban space. People can perceive the identity of the space with the help of a number of important elements, including its shape, texture, color, lighting, space details and activities in the space. Additionally, architectural treatments lend a stronger expression of identity by adding a landmark. The entrance of the space is important in expressing the identity as is the identity of the skyline which is strongly expressive.



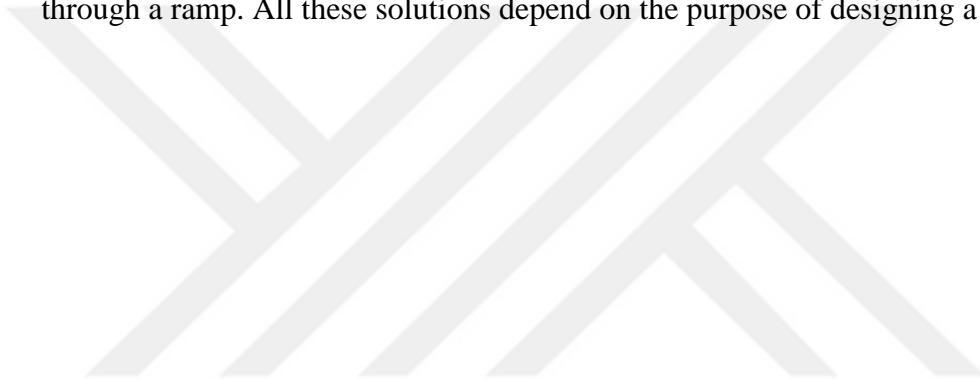
Figure 2.16:The skyline of a space reflects the identity and planning of spaces in cities [24].

a. Space Components

Space components are important for two reasons. First, they lead to the unification of space. Second, they link a place with surrounding places strongly. This is achieved in many ways, such as with gradient in design, connecting space components, creating a vision point in important places and changing the levels of the space.

b. Entrance to the Space

How a space is entered has great significance for the feeling and understanding of all urban scenes because it gives the first impression of a space. There are many different types of entrances, such as entry through gates, under a large screener through a ramp. All these solutions depend on the purpose of designing a space.



2.4 Aspects of Public squares

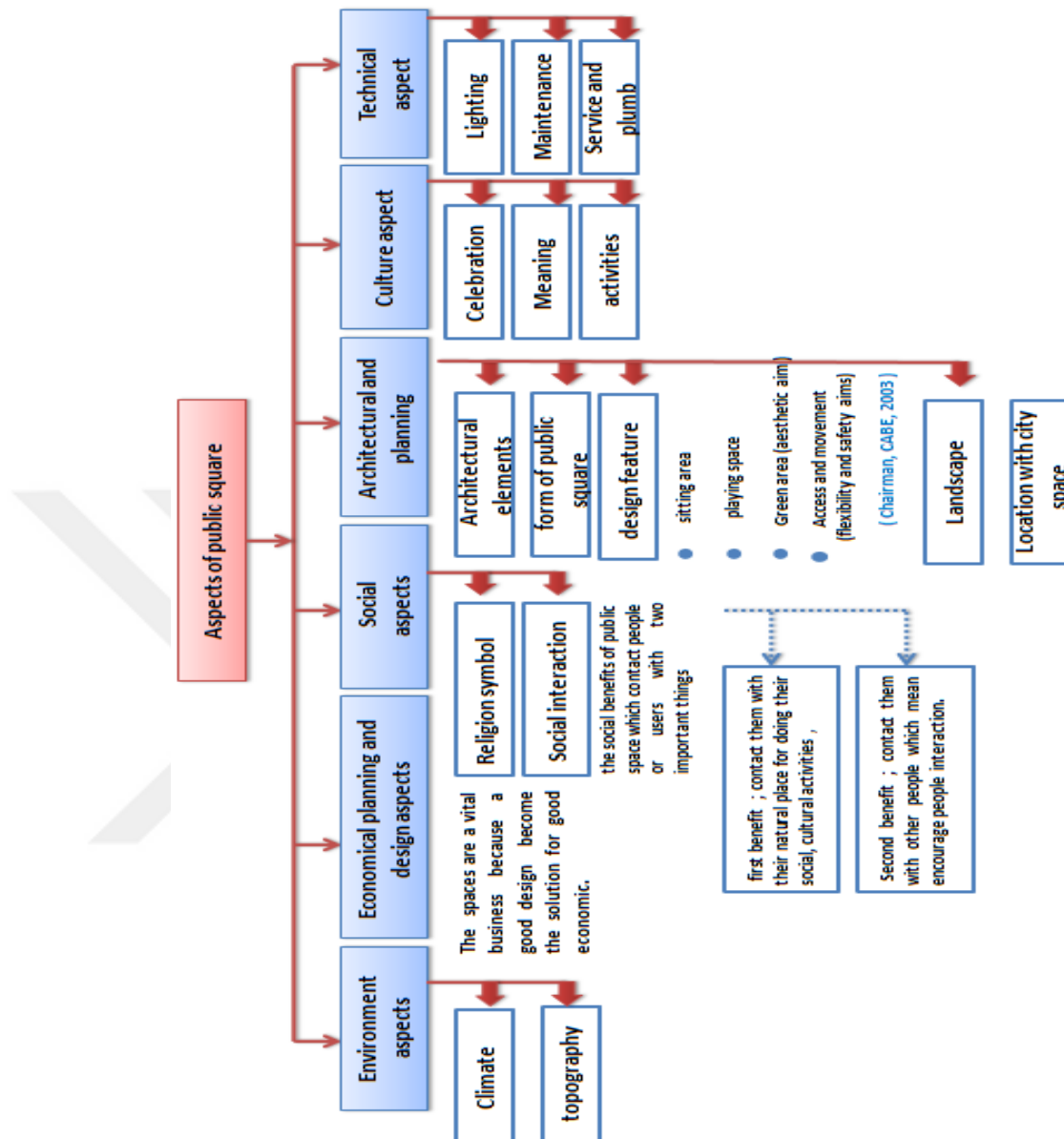


Figure 2.17: Aspects of public squares, (Source: Researcher)

2.4.1. Environmental Aspects

a. Climate

The climate of a public square should be considered because the comfort of people in these places is important for its use. Such considerations may include protection from rain, sun and wind. There are many ways that help to enhance the comfort of users through the design of a space, including the following:

- a) Using the seasonal shading of deciduous trees;
- b) Providing a good orientation of sitting places for ventilation; and
- c) Using plants and water to cool the outdoor space during the summer [19].

b. Topography

The form of the land is very important in site design. Therefore, using land forms to enhance the comfort and beauty of the outdoor space becomes necessary. This may be achieved through the following:

- a) Inclusion of slopes and elevations within the design; and
- b) Using plants and water to improve the local climate.

As a result, most public spaces are located in the center of cities in such a manner that they are surrounded by buildings, streets and trees. Therefore, the prime issues for the outdoor environments of these squares comprise rain in the winter and the heat of the sun in the summer. It is therefore important for sitting areas to protect users by a) providing shade using the trees and roofs, as illustrated in the figure below, and b) providing cooling and ventilation by means of a good orientation and the use of water.

2.4.1.1 The Economic Aspect

The study of Holland presented a good definition for economic value in public spaces as follows: “A good-quality public realm can benefit local economies, encourage people to spend more time in shops and businesses, and raise house prices.” [30]. The quality of a public space has a significant impact on the economic sector, especially in the center of the city; therefore, many areas, such as good squares, parks, gardens and other public spaces, try to attract customers for investment. These spaces also attract people to use these spaces. Therefore, these spaces will be a vital business and a good design with good economic.

The activities that occur in these spaces have the main role of improving the economic sector. For example, “public spaces within a town center can boost commercial trading by up to 40 percent and generate significant private sector investment”. In fact, the buildings next to these spaces increase in value. “In 1980, 16 percent of Denver residents said they would pay more to live near a greenbelt or

park. By 1990, this figure had risen to 48 percent, the kind of attractive elements which enhance the value of public space” [16].

2.4.1.2 Social Aspects

a. Religious Symbols

In historical Islamic times, squares were built near to or opposite mosques with religious symbols. The purpose of these squares was to connect people with the mosques and encourage them in social and religious interaction. For example, Naghsh-e-Jahan Square in Iran has religious elements in its design, such as Islamic buildings and activities. Another example of St. Peter’s Square in Italy presented the power of religion in its design. Here, the design has a connection between the square and the church building. The religious ceremonies of the Pope’s speeches occur in this square with huge gatherings of people. The importance of the square is reflected in people’s attachment to religious life and the church [40].

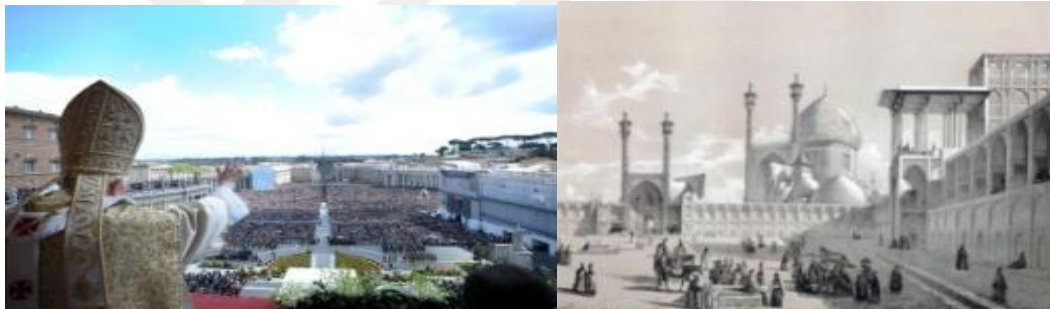


Figure :2.18 St. Peter’s Square (1586)Naghsh-e-Jahan Square

b. Social Interaction

Public spaces play an important role in social life. The social benefits of a public space, as [33] mentions, include two important factors. First, contact people in their natural place for social and cultural activities [33]. Second, there is contact with other people, which means encouragement of interaction between people. In another study, Knox confirmed this importance: “Public spaces play a vital role in the social and economic life of communities. “He emphasizes that public spaces have an important role in social life and adds that in the last 20 years, public spaces are now creating cities with essential social value. Furthermore states studies that identify the reason for the success of spaces is due to the success of social interaction. Danisworo confirmed that social interaction inside a space attracts people to conduct

their activities freely and flexibly. However, another study on the future of public spaces by Banerjee asked the important question of what should planners do in their public spaces. He emphasized that, “they must focus on the concept of public life rather than public spaces. “As a result, social interaction, public life and urban populations are the key for successful public spaces [33].

2.4.1.3 Architectural, Planning and Design Aspects

At the outset, a government should have good communication with a society in the design of urban public spaces and aim to understand people needs [65]. Then Wan adds that principles of governance in a design must suggest access, availability and, culture. The study of Green presented important factors for successful public open spaces as good design which is well connected by following these points

- Places should have their own identity;
- Places should have quality of the public realm; and
- Places should be well connected to other places.

Local Needs of All Sectors of Society

Regarding the issue of public space in some of the literature, Katie mentions that well designed and maintained streets and public spaces help lower rates of crime and violence and make space for formal and informal social, cultural and economic activities that contribute to improving mutual trust and safety” [29]. However, in the same literature, there are descriptions of poor design such as the lack of sitting places and lack of access, lack of gathering places and poor design of paths, lighting as well as the presence of dead zones.

As a result of the design, the main point of public spaces must be citizens’ participation in the design process for open spaces for public activity as well as public health and well-being [62]. Tonnelat emphasized that first, the role of participating in the design and considering needs should be given to society, which is the essential element of success of a public space. Second, access to and from a space is very important and must be taken into account in the future of the design process. Accordingly, community participation means involving local citizens in the planning process with the aim of ensuring that the future plan will be widely accepted by local society. The benefit here is a reduction in people’s complaints

about the governments well as an enhancement of successful decision making in the design process. Therefore, the local community should analyze its own issues and allow themselves to design their own solutions and make their own changes.

a. Architectural Elements

Any space has built elements such as landmarks, lighting, seats, roofs and so on. These elements must have the principles such that first, architectural elements must achieve the aim of public space function. Second, they must be saved when people use them and be more comfortable to stay a long time in a public space. Third, these elements should have aspects of beauty and aesthetics. Fourth, there should be flexibility of design for change in the future. Finally, the design of every element must provide easy places for people to interact and express their culture without limitation [66]



Figure 2.19: Architectural elements (Jacobs. Allan “Making A Great Street, [42]

b. Form of Public Squares

Squares are divided into two kinds: planned squares which have geometrical form and unplanned squares which have natural shapes.

Forms of Spaces According to Surrounding Buildings

These include closed spaces, unclosed spaces or semi-closed spaces.

Form of Squares According to Type of Function

a) The public square which has been designed for commercial, religious or political purposes with a huge space;

b) A small space between buildings for social interaction.

2.4.1.4 Design Features

a. Sitting Area

These are meeting spaces for the community to interact in everyday life. The value of these spaces is due to their having a positive impact on the urban environment for social and economic benefits. The design of these spaces must achieve the goal of comfort, flexibility and safety in the sitting places. The manner in which these places are used is an important question, so the study of Holland answered as follows: “The sitting and location of street furniture was observed to have a marked effect on how it was used. Benches positioned with good viewpoints and ‘something to look at’ were heavily used by all kinds of people” [30]. Here, he had explained the issue of bad seating as if the sitting places not being protected from the sun and wind would absolutely be empty.

b. Playing Space

The poor design in many spaces ignores providing areas for children and young people who lose the benefit of such places. However, the natural environment helps children to play freely in the healthiest spaces and the good quality of spaces can provide children with opportunities for fun and exercise. In fact, the designs of spaces with trees and grass would be more creative for them to learn and experience as the study here mentions: “Children playing in the green spaces also had more opportunity to be with adults, a factor that can aid the development of interpersonal skills” [16].

c. Access and Movement

Access is walk able, that is, connectedness wherein people are using paths with the aim of reaching a place, as was mentioned by Wendy Sarkissian (2010) as being accessible to different kinds of people, children, people with disabilities and older people. These are some principles of the public space that must not be ignored[66].

d. Landscape

In general, the natural environment, such as trees and grass, provides healthy spaces for users and reduces the impact of high temperatures and pollution. In fact, natural spaces help to make an area healthy and aesthetical, so people will always be attracted by them. Therefore, designers can use natural elements with the aim to

helping spaces to be more aesthetically pleasing and more fun by, for example, limiting a space by trees. Green trees provide shade for seating and limit the wind. Furthermore, green spaces raise the economic value of the land and buildings around them [16].



Figure 2.20: Green areas[55]

2.4.1.5 Cultural Aspects

A UNESCO study (2016) described culture thus: “Culture embodies the soul of the city, allowing it to progress and build a future of dignity for all. “Moreover, it has identified the main points of the role which culture plays in the city and its public spaces, such as, first, as result of the importance of cultural aspects due to the culture or the heritage providing a sense of identity to the people; therefore, designers should strengthen the cultural assets in their cities. Second, culture and its creative aspects enhance vitality and livability[70].

The value of culture is reflected in the city’s identity, in local cultural expressions of all ages of people and in the art and heritage of the city. Culture is key to making a city attractive and creative. History shows us that culture is the heart of a city and urban life by presenting cultural landmarks, heritage and tradition. On the other hand, the action of people in their space helps to present their culture by way of interaction with others[70].

Culture is the manner in which people express their actions, clothes, buildings and spaces, how people used to live and how they hope to live. Cultural heritages or cultural expressions are the main factors which help to present the differences from one region to another. For instance, every society has customs and traditions, that is,

actions that reflect in their city's spaces, as seen in Islamic communities that need privacy in a public space made exclusively and specifically for men. On the other hand, the love of meeting and interaction with others during the Greek and Roman periods created their respective places as huge squares known as the Agora and Forum. Almost all aspects and therefore every type of public square is prone to change. A heuristic point of view indicates that geographic, climatic and even most of the physical aspects do not change even though activities, plan layouts and especially the cultural and social character may change due to variety of reasons which will be discussed in the following chapters.

a. Celebration

Celebrations differ from one community to another and are related to culture and social needs. For example, in Islamic countries in public squares, people would have religious and social celebrations which reflect the culture and identity of the people.

b. Meaning

The study of CABA presented that spaces shape cultural identity and provide a sense of local society and life. In fact, a better design of this area provides better communication and shows the reality of social expression [16].

c. Activities

As mentioned previously, public squares have three functions:

- a) A public function such that the space is used for various public functions for different kinds of people;
- b) A semi-public function such that the space issued for one function for different kinds of people; and
- c) A private function such that the space issued for one function for one kind of people. [42].

2.4.1.6 Technical Aspects

The technical aspects refer to the technical elements used in the process of designing public spaces to be valid for a deferent kind of people. These aspects include:

- a. **Lighting:** Lighting facilities at night are important because they enhance the feeling of safety.
- b. **Maintenance:** Maintenance is important for the continued good appearance of the squares as well as other aspects of Service and Plumb. Aspects in fit 1.7 will be reference for analyses of public square.

Urban Theories in relation to Open Public Spaces

In this part of the study, theories are developed to explain urban development in addition to open public space being briefly discussed.

Some Theories of City Planning Developed in Ancient Times

Hyppodamos and City Planning

Other cities having existed 1500 years before Hyppodamos the same plan type as those of the cities of Babel and Hammurabi.

Hyppodamos (498-408 BC) was an ancient Greek historian and architect who lived in the fifth century BC. He was born in the city of Miletus and designed the Acropolis temple, which is located on top of a rocky flat rising from sea level. The city square was called the Agora. It was a market square, a commercial and social center and a gathering place for people from around the city to meet. The city itself was surrounded by high wall. In this plan, the city center, with its agora, temple, bilaterian and other buildings, surrounded the city squares.

Other More Recently Developed Theories

Some other theories were developed in more recent centuries, one of which was developed by Ebenezer Howard . the creator of Garden Cities. Howard designed Garden Cities with 30,000 inhabitants. The city includes transportation, housing and building services surrounded by a “green belt” of public gardens. This “Agricultural Belt” plays an integral role in the economy of Garden Cities. In addition, it surrounded the neighborhood’s facilities for a full range of commercial, industrial, and cultural activities, Howard, in his plan, aimed to separate the residential building from industrial zones in order to preserve people’s health. In fact, he designed the entertainment areas in the center of the city, and made them easily accessible to all people[11].

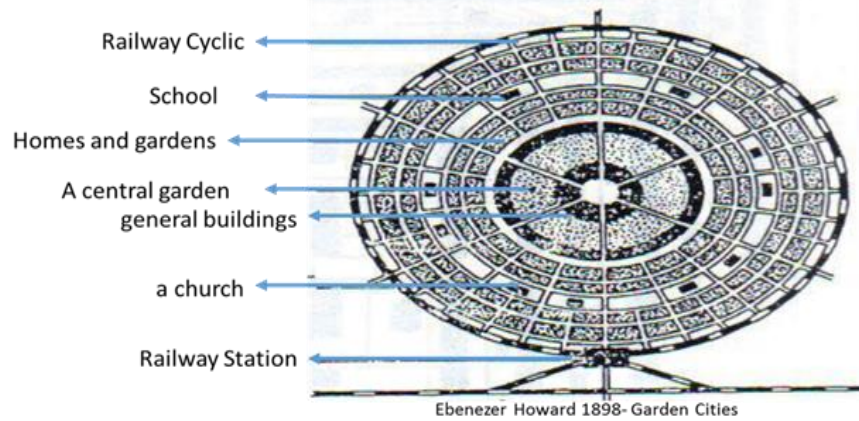


Figure 2.21:Garden Cities[11].

2.5 Some Urban Theories in Relation to Open Public Spaces after the 20th Century

There are many theories regarding urban planning which include public spaces and their categories in the 20th century. In this section, the important theories concerning public spaces and squares will be discussed.

2.5.1 Central Place Theory

Central place theory was designed by Walter who designed the relations between the market and central place. Central place theory aimed to show the relationships between the places of people's economic activities and their settlements. It is defined as a place that provides products for the center of the region [66]. In fact, it services many cities around it and connected them via the best geographical grid. The form, including a central hexagonal shape, is surrounded by six smaller hexagonal shapes with smaller sizes for other human settlements. With a model of networks dividing many levels, the first surrounds the form and the second surrounds the central place [66].

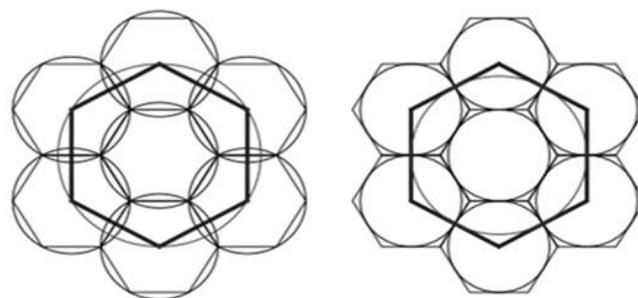


Figure : 2.22Central place theory [66].

2.5.2. Theories of Social Gathering Spaces

The public space, as mentioned by Tim is divided into the private space, the public space and the semi-private space. Some public spaces are squares and gardens, and private spaces may function as social spaces. The role of this area as, Tim Was found in the eighteenth century in Britain, so there were gathering and people meeting in public area. Gathering spaces play an important role in providing a sense of community and connecting people with their places. This helps to create a sense of belonging. As result, people enjoy gathering with other people and taking advantage of sharing their experiences with others. Moreover, the sense of awareness of their environment increases, so they can express their activities, culture, needs as well as share information with others. In fact, people in gathering spaces enjoy watching other people around them, it is the best way to “contribute to the possibilities of the social reaction.” As a consequence, public places gave messages to people to gather, to discuss and to share experiences with others [61].

In the past of traditional Islamic cities, people would gather to express their culture, identity and needs. Therefore, the concept of Islamic squares was specific in usage, such as public spaces in the center of the city functioning as the main gathering space with semi-public and private space near residential housing only for residents of the region and centers for strangers. The public space in the center of the city, which entailed the Great Mosque and market, was for religious practice and commercial activity.

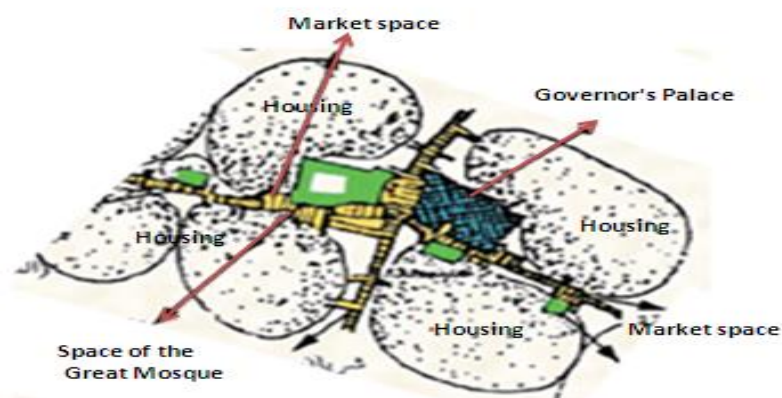


Figure : 2.23 Gathering space in Islamic traditional cities[61].

2.5.3. Theories of Place and the Meaning of Public Space

Barker’s theory of place emerged in the 1950s and is described thus: “Behavior settings provided functional descriptions of everyday human activity based on observations of people in places” [25]. At first, the behavior included individuals or groups within physical work such as in a football game. Then by 1970, behavior included the experience of people, known as identity of place. Moreover, Relph in 1979 explained the meaning of place as a root of the physical activities of human interaction and human experience of their space and places. Then Canter in 1977 asked important questions about how and why we cannot be identified with a place until we can respond to the following: “behavior is associated with, or it is anticipated and will be housed in, what the physical parameters of that setting are.” [25]. For example, space could give a sense of possession, safety, mystery, surprise and so on. In the example of St. Peter’s Square, it is built on an oval shape surrounded by a portico with columns. On the roof of the porch, there are a number of statues with religious symbols. However, Place Vendome Square in Paris is surrounded by historical buildings with archways and columns in their elevations. Moreover, there is a main landmark located in the middle of the square as a column topped by a portrait of Napoleon. The importance of it is related to the fact that it expresses the city’s memories in every corner of the square.

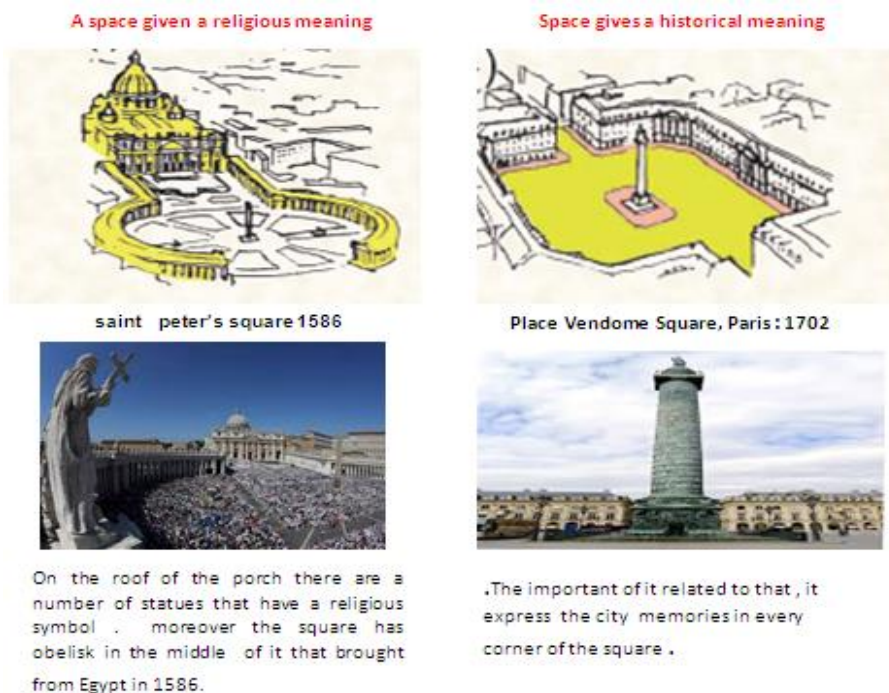


Figure 2.24: Spaces and their meaning [12].

2.5.4. Theories of Collective Memory

Memory is believed in the past by society individual and groups, and uses it for decisions about future. These memories may be events of history or any cultural stories or political events of a local society. For example, World War II can be a memory for people because they remember the event of the war publicly and it limits their way of thinking about national events [49]. Halbwachs confirmed in his theory of collective memory that memory must be shared in a group and not in an individual manner [4]. Sometimes, a place has a direct impact on the memory of a group of people, and the relationship between memory and space came from events having occurred in this space and affecting individuals and the group in a positive or negative manner. For example, the Robben Island prison, located in South Africa, was a symbol of racism. It was the prison of Nelson Mandela and in 1970 it was made a tourist place and then converted into a national museum. Now this place symbolizes freedom for all the world, not only South Africa [57]. This approach helps space to be a more successful place for people to gather, as exemplified by many important squares around the world having been the stage for historical events. These squares attempt to reflect the memory of the events which connect people with their history. Trafalgar Square in London was designed for the anniversary of the victory of Lord Horatio Nelson when fighting with Napoleon in 1805. This is a clear example of a memory of war between Britain and France at that time.



Figure : 2.25 Trafalgar Square London[55].

In almost all of the theory's urban population, their collective memories have the urban square belong to that specific settlement and its people. Social life shapes the square and vice versa, and squares shape the society.

2.5.6. Theory of Kevin Lynch for the Public Image of the City

Kevin Lynch's theory has been applied to three US cities, Boston, Jersey and Los Angeles. The main ideas of his theory are defined as follows:

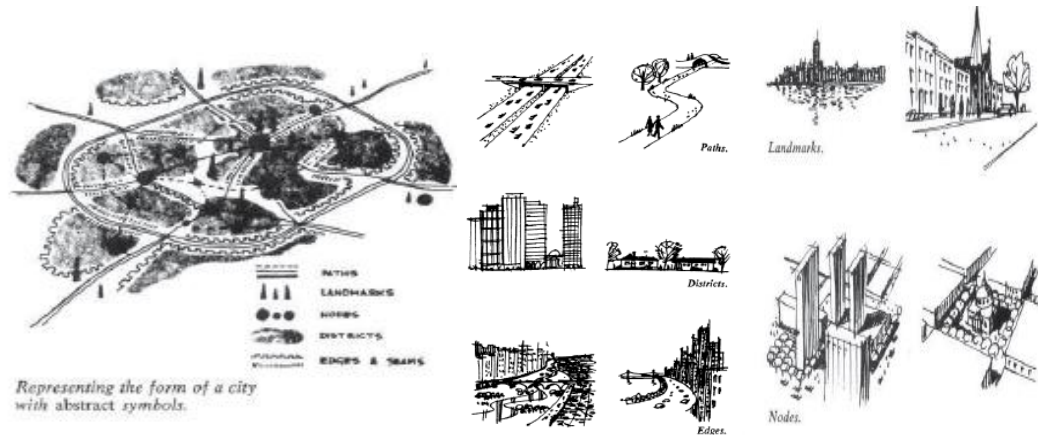


Figure 2.26: Theory of Kevin Lynch [56].

A public image is the mental perceptions of the community about public open spaces, the visual contrasts and the sense of motion in the paths. All these elements play important roles in formulation of an integrated image of a city.

Factors affecting the formulation of public square or city image include:

- a) the physical structure of the place or city;
- b) the social meaning of the place or city;
- c) the urban function of the place or city;
- d) the historical function of the place or city;
- f) the value of the place or city; and
- g) the naming of the place or city.

2.5.6.1. The Sense of the Whole

Each element is integrated with the other elements, such as landmarks as a heart of all architectural and natural elements of public squares.

2.5.6.2. City Image and Its Elements

The basic elements of city image are considered as the raw materials which formulate the urban environment of a city. Generally, city image consists of five main elements, as mentioned by Lynch in his theory, these being paths, edges, landmark, nodes and districts.

a) Path ;According to Lynch, “Paths are the channels along which the observer customarily, occasionally, or potentially moves.” [38]. The roles of paths differ from place to place according to function. Moreover, paths are an important element for users as users see the image of a square during their movement. A successful path needs clarity of beginnings and endings, reductions in the number of pathways to prevent dispersion, and a confirmation of the features of directional quality and continuity, which is important for users to see all elements sequentially.

b) Edges :“Edges are the linear elements not used or considered as paths by the observer.” [38]. The edges have a role for users to understand the real image of the square, such as realizing the outer limits of the square, and the line which is the contact between ground and water.

c) Landmarks: Landmarks have features by size, shape and location. Moreover, most landmarks have important symbols of history or identity. The characteristics of landmarks include singularity, clarity of general form, ease of distal or proximal viewing, and compatibility with the surrounding area.

d) Nodes :“Nodes are points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer can enter, and which are the intensive foci to and from which he is traveling.” [38]. The importance of treatments is represented in their clarity and simplicity of contact points. This study understand the nodes as gathering areas as squares.

e) District :Districts are the huge areas of buildings in cities, and in public spaces, they are the sitting areas.

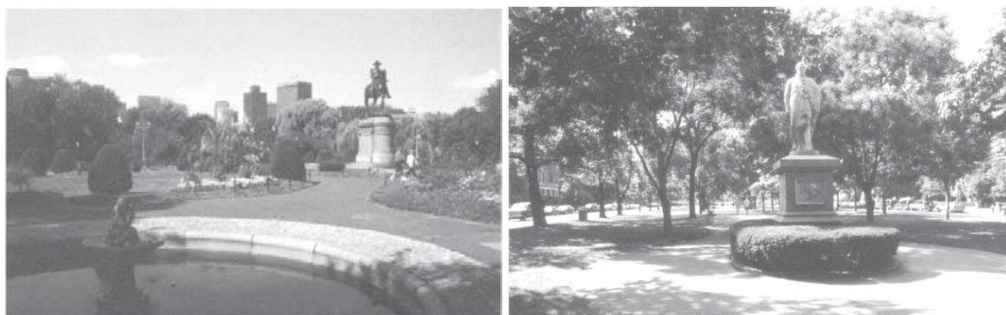


Figure 2.27: Landmarks [38].

2.5.7. Theory of the Production of Space (Henri Lefebvre)

Lefebvre discussed the importance of the production of space. Space production means the reproduction of social relationships and practices to create a social space, and Lefebvre presented different ways of producing the spaces of natural and social spaces as a) everyday practices, b) theories of space, and c) spatial imagination of time. He also assumed that space production depends on a) values production, and b) the social production of meanings which affect spatial practices and perceptions. The process of producing space is that it shifts from space searches to production processes by social spaces being produced from social practices, and b) political power having a role in the production of space. The importance of the role of production space is first, the social production of urban space having an essential role in the growth of societies, and second, social space working as a tool of action and thought. Finally, it has a role of control and dominance.

2.5.8. Philosophy of Product Space

Every society creates own social production space within a certain space.

The ancient cities and their spaces cannot be understood without their social practices which were suitable for them at that time and reflecting their own characteristics and practices. Every society produces its own space not repeated in other societies. The reproduction of urban spaces in different cities is a failure. Moreover, change in life and society without producing new suitable spaces are a failure. A new society with new practices needs a new production space in which past practices cannot be repeated [35]. As it has been discussed briefly almost all theories try to explain either the emergence or production or impotence of public spaces and their inseparable relation with the society, where society is not static, on the contrary quiet changing and moving.

2.6. Development of Public Spaces and the Public Square

The development of the public square is almost more inseparable than the development of cities and settlements. There has been no initial development of public spaces, so how public spaces and squares have developed will be discussed.

In ancient Greece, there was a space called the *agora*, where people would gather every day to conduct trade and interact each other. In ancient Rome, the public open

space was the center of ancient Roman public life. It had many uses, as mentioned Kurniawati The site of triumphal processions and elections, venue for public speeches, criminal trials, and gladiatorial matches, and nucleus of commercial affairs”. The Roman public space that was the greatest celebrated place in the world for public meetings was the Forum, which was the most famous place in that period for people to gather every day and celebrate. This made it very crowded throughout the day. In summary, the lesson we can learn from that period is that the public space reflects the activity of people and as Kurniawati mentions here, “everyone has a same right to express their activities in the public space” [34]. In the same paper, Kurniawati expressed the development definition of the public space thus: “Public space sometimes is understood as a gathering space and everyone has a right to access and use public space. “A public space first divides into a square, anode between the built environments, and second, into the streets and sidewalks, such as linear spaces passing through the urban fabric of the city. There are three types of square: city squares for all people, parks in the sub-central area, and playgrounds for neighborhoods. In the current period, the development of public spaces is facing many issues, including safety of public space [34] . Other issues will be mentioned later in this study.

Jacobs defended the urban streets public spaces. scholars have been strongly supporting Jacobs position while urban designers have strongly influenced their ideas. However, for some reason, cities in the world are still being used by modern planning principles such as zoning and priority of the car, which were criticized by Jacobs. What is the interpretation of Jacobs' ideas or their misinterpretation? When it comes to the streets and squares, it is the streets and squares necessary to interact people, especially in the redevelopment projects, has reduced the movement of sight and divided the commercial areas of the life of the pavement and made the places of the streets and link urban areas unknown. This phenomenon has developed in different ways all over the world [51].

2.6.1 Public Space in Greece and Rome

The Agora in the Greek Period: The agora was the main center and one of the most important parts of an Ancient Greek city. The space would be a place for public meetings of the. It was prominent in the size, comprised the urban fabric of the ancient Greek city and made significant contributions to cultural, religious, political

and business life. In fact, it divided the ancient Greek city into two parts. Section I was on the hill known as the Acropolis or the Supreme city, which is considered a bulwark of the hill around which was built a defensive wall to protect the main temples and other public buildings. Section II was built below the first section on the slopes of the hills. The ancient Greeks benefited from the selection of suitable sites for the establishment of theaters and public buildings [43].

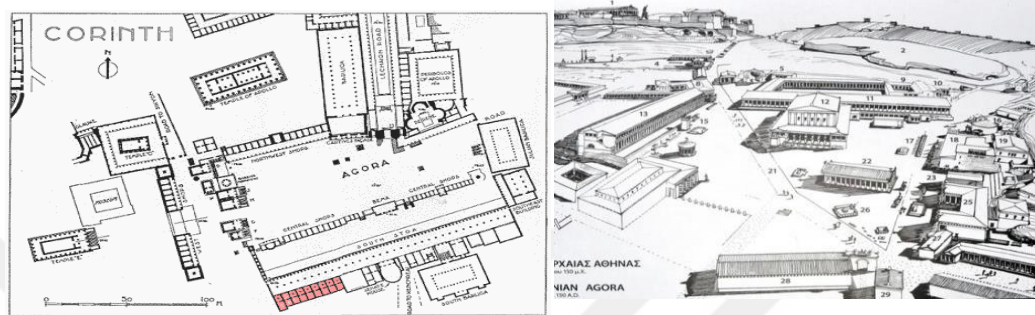


Figure 2.28: Agora in a Greek city [14]

2.6.2. The Forum in the Roman Period

Fired at the main center in the Roman period, and the importance of this region as a center of civilization elements linking the cities, where place of events and ceremonies which performed. The presence of the Roman forum was an urgent necessity in the heart of small and large cities of the Empire at the time. Because of the nature of those cities, which increased the amount of spaces specific to that area, and the best-known forum of Trajan Imperial. The city square is surrounded by buildings and plants, including the offices of the elders of the city council, temples, a covered market and general bathrooms [43].

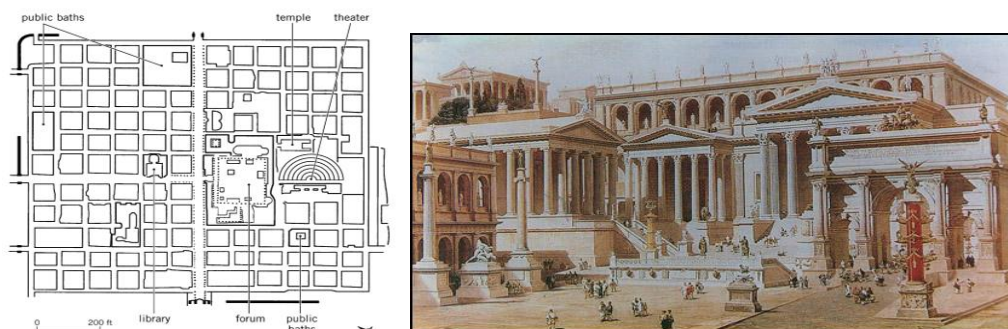


Figure 2.29: A forum in a Roman city[55].

In both the Greek agora and the Roman forum, political activities such as speeches, elections, discussions and even riots occurred. In both cases, these spaces were the economic, political, and religious centers of the town as well as the main center of social life.

2.7. Development of Public Spaces in Traditional Islamic Cities

2.7.1. Gathering Places in Traditional Islamic Cities

In reality in an ancient Islamic city, the public space was known as *al-saha*, which was a common place where people could conduct their social activities and functions in daily life. It was also a place where people could participate in religious celebrations. Thus, the important role which these places played during that period was to allow the community to express themselves, to express their culture and to interact socially. All these events helped to enhance a sense of integrated sociality and a sense of belonging to the place. As a result, the urban characteristics of Islamic public spaces, as Abdul Rauf describes, is that *al-saha* is a place of activity, vitality and meeting of Islamic people, including the mosque, which is the most important landmark in Islamic squares due to the religious ceremonies that take place in and around the square.

In traditional Islamic cities, people enjoyed the quality of social life in public spaces provided at that time. These public spaces included two main spaces: paths and squares, known as *al-saha*, which were divided into public and private squares. For example, public squares were connected to public buildings; thus, squares were used for commercial and religious activity. Initially, the mosque square had multiple uses, such as for gathering, prayer and ceremonial activity. This square is located in the center of an Islamic city next to the governor's building. Secondly, public squares are also related to the main square of the mosque at the other contact points and are subdivided by narrow commercial streets which were mostly covered due to the harsh climate of the Arab environment [42].

In the case of social value and according to the study of Abdul Rauf a public space plays an important role in the expression of the basic concepts of society and its belief. In fact, the space allows people to express themselves and their identity, in addition to their having the opportunity to express their freedom and social interaction. This enhances the belonging to the place and the interconnections

between the members of the society or community. Previously, the importance role of Islamic public spaces was that first, it helps to encourage social and cultural life. Second, it allows all members of the community to carry out social activities in everyday life or celebrated religious occasions. Unfortunately, these spaces only existed in the past prior to the foreign occupation coming to the Arab world and limiting the development of Islamic cities.

2.7.1.1. Types of Spaces in Traditional Islamic Cities

a. Public Space : In the traditional fabric, there were two kinds of space, namely mosque space and bazaar space. The secondary public space was located outside the traditional fabric.

b. The Mosque Square : The mosque is located in the middle of the Islamic city, next the main administration building, usually the seat of government, described as a large courtyard outside the mosque. Some are surrounded by galleries and these squares are mostly used for the main religious ceremonies and political celebrations.

c. Bazaars square (A souk squares) : is a space for the commercial activity of the city. It can be a space or group of spaces located next each other connected directly with the mosque square. In fact, due to the hot dry climate, most of these spaces comprise paths with covered roofs and all traditional markets open out them.

d. Public Space In the traditional urban fabric : this square did not appear in all Islamic cities as the mosque square had the main function. However, in later times, the domination of some rulers were reflected in the designs of huge squares in front of their palaces, such as those found around Baghdad.

e. Public Space out the traditional urban fabric : squares outside the walls of the city are call Al-Hema in Arabic, which means ‘a protected place that does not belong to anyone, but belong to the general public.’ In this space, commercial convoys meet and ply their trade from other Islamic cities.

f. Main Street: As the public space, AL-Kasfa is a major street mostly connected with two points that are gateways to other gateways. The main shops are located in other main buildings, which is very common in all medieval Islamic towns.

g. Semi-Public Space: Branching out from the main public road, these connect between semi-public and semi-private spaces.

H .The Inner Courtyard: This place is located in the middle of traditional house because of the hot climate in the Muslim world. It provides a place for women to relax away from strangers. [42].

2.7.1.2. Similarities and Differences of Ancient Public Squares

In ancient times, most public squares were developed in time depending on the growth of settlements. Some are a result of designed settlement plans. Table 2.3 presents a comparison of typical Greek, Roman and traditional Islamic squares, which are compared according to different aspects of the squares, such as historic, economic, social and political aspects.

2.7.1.3. Examples of Public Places in Traditional Islamic Cities

a. Baghdad in Iraq(AD 762-766)

Baghdad is a symmetrical, circular city surrounded by three high walls and divided by four streets with four gates. The public space was a huge space located in the central area. This space had the governmental buildings, such as the palace, the mosque and the princes' houses, which were the most impressive buildings in that period. This space was surrounded by three walls that separated public and private buildings. Later, the market squares became a vital area of the city, so a large square was built in the east of the city. The city remained unchanged until the 19th century, and it then extended over the walls due to population growth. The public space of the city was designed in the center of the city to be the vital area for people to gather five times a day for religious reasons. The mosque is located in the center of the space, reflecting its importance for Muslims. Moreover, the presence of green spaces reflects the beauty of the green environment in this area [2].

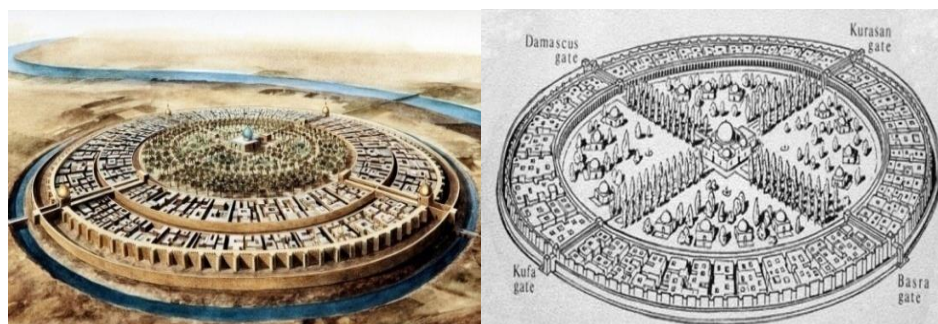
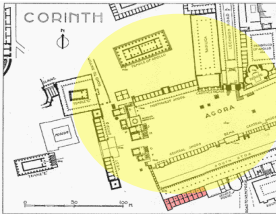
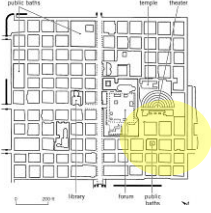
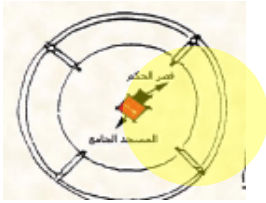


Figure 2.30: Baghdad old city [2]

Table 2.3 : Squares of ancient times, developed through the information. [2].

Aspects	Greek square Agora	Roma square Forum	Traditional Islamic squares Baghdad
Location	<p>It is the main center of the Ancient Greek city known as (Agora),¹</p> 	<p>It is a spacious square in the city center in</p> 	<p>The public space was a huge space located in the central area,</p> 
Type	Type of Planned urban square	Type of Planned urban square	Type of Planned urban square
Historical Aspects	<p>Athens was invaded several times, and they gave up their victory by building temples, ²</p>	<p>-27 BC. M. Augustus rule) is the era of the greatest periods of history Roma -After his death, he was followed by kings who built many public buildings</p>	<p>762-766 AD; The city surrounded by three high walls in the aim of fear of enemy attacks. The city remained unchanged until the 19th century, and then extended behind the walls due to population growth.</p>
Political Aspects	<p>Democracy was reflected in urban planning; The emergence of a democratic system that has been reflected from during buildings where activities are carried out Such as debates, trials and sporting events. ²</p>	<p>The Romans fought many battles so they built the pillars of victory to commemorate victories and with writings. ²</p>	<p>Designed the palace in center of the square in the aim to presented the Greatness and luxury; space has the governmental buildings such as the palace the mosque, and the princes' houses which were the most impressive buildings in that period. ³</p>
Social aspects	<p>Religion; The Greeks people worshiped people and natural phenomena. Reflected their interest in religion in built temples. ² Culture; People were associated with religious celebrations. Also, people Love music and sports, so there are Theatre and Stadion,Hippodrom²</p>	<p>Religion: did not have a strong influence so there were found many public buildings Culture; People were Interested in sports and theater. So, they built Triumphal arches and theaters.</p>	<p>Religion: The mosque is located in the center of the space, reflecting its importance for Muslim. ³ Culture; Unlike the Romans and the Greeks Muslims did not care about sports and theater, but they care of religious celebrations and the establishment of markets and then became a place for social interaction.</p>

Economic aspects	The market system; Greeks take care of trade and marketing such as the Stoat , has cleared a roofed gallery of shops and shops ²	Roman form is sort of development of Greek Agora – however it holds more complex building , more than one temple , basilica , court building , regain-headquarters of the governance state archive; and it was a center of politics , economics and religious and social activities .	Market; the squares became a vital area of the city also the big square was built in the east of the city as a result of dealing with traders outside the city. ³
physical aspects	-The nature of the area, abundance of marble and stone -Climate factors climate moderation and the abundance of sunny days . -The appearance of open buildings and the performance of various functions and events in the open air. ²	its location on the Mediterranean Sea , Its tourists, the mountain ranges within it. ²	The presence of green space reflects the beauty of the green environment in this area. ³
The meaning of the space today	Greek Agora is a public square in ancient .....Therefore it is usually planned around a rectangular paved area and shops encircled this paved area. Usually an altar was at the center and there is a temple at one side. it was also .....as a town center	Around the forum appeared Temples, baths and theaters, amphitheatres, tombs, and Triumphal arches. ²	Baghdad is a Circular city with Symmetrical shape that surrounded by three high walls, Divisible by four streets with four gates. ³
Reference	1. (Mohamed& El Abed -2011.) 2. (Fletcher's ,1905)	(Mohamed& El Abed - 2011.) 2.(Fletcher's ,1905)	3.. (K. AL-HASANI, 2012)

Agora, Form and Baghdad These table presented combustion between Historical, Political, Social, Economic and Physical information about the squares .

The Islamic urban square, similar to both the Greek and Roman examples, is the social center of the Islamic city. Since these countries had been ruled by monarchies, no political activities occurred in old Islamic urban squares. Rather, they were the representation of the ruler and a demonstration of his monarchical power.

2.7.2. Some Examples of Public Squares around the World

In this section, some examples of public spaces from around the world will be presented and discussed.

The examples were chosen from global squares to compare them with the subject area of the study. Because these squares passed through the same historical events that Derna squares. These events like non-expression of opinion and injustice, and then there was also a place of activities and social interaction. By studying these similar examples, it is possible to deduce the development of squares and to take ideas to compare them with the development of the squares of the study case in the city of Derna.

The Greeks and Romans built temples and government buildings which were centres of economic, religious and social activities, but Muslims built large squares in the eastern city to deal with merchants from outside the city. Unlike the Romans and the Greeks, Muslims did not care about sports and theatre, but were interested in religious celebrations and the creation of markets that became a place for social interaction.

2.7.2.1. Trafalgar Square in London

Trafalgar Square is located in the heart of London. It is one of the most important interfaces scenic and historic in Britain general and London particular. Moreover, Trafalgar Square is considered a rallying point in London for demonstrations, sit-ins, protests, celebrations of the New Year, and so on. It was named after the great victory at the Battle of Trafalgar and the sea in which the British Fleet destroyed the fleets of France and Spain in 1805.








Since 1830, Trafalgar Square has been one of the largest urban areas and it remains so to this day where events and ceremonies are held and where large open spaces are surrounded by stone buildings in a classical style with Nelson's Column as a focal point. The hierarchy of streets style and its relationship with the open space and determine the area and building lines of these factors have affected the general framework of the architectural and urban character of the area [18].



Figure 2.31:Trafalgar Square London, [18].

Table 2.4:Trafalgar Square, London (Source: Researcher)

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and Event information about the square of Trafalgar.

<p><i>Named and Located (1830)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trafalgar Square London</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Named in 1830 by architect George Ledwell Taylor</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">London, UK – TheBattle of Trafalgar (1805), (Sources: http://www.google.com.)</p>
<p><i>History</i></p>	<div style="display: flex;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed for the anniversary of the victory of Lord Horatio Nelson, In the fighting with Napoleon in 1805 “<i>mostly constructed during the 1830s</i> [18]. </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trafalgar Square</i>, the central square of London (Sources : http://www.google.com.)</p>
<p><i>The importance of the square since the 13th century (1832)</i></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div> <p style="text-align: center;">The National Gallery was Built in 1832 (http://webcache.googleusercontent.com)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located in the central square of London - The most famous squares in the world. - There is the National Gallery in the right of it. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“The square was once famous for its feral pigeons and feeding them was an essential part of the London experience, [18].</i></p>
<p><i>Landmarks</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">(Jim Watson, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sir Charles James Napier Statue - National Gallery - South Africa House - Nelson’s Column - Four bronze panels - Latin inscription

<p><i>First improvements in 1838</i></p>	<p>(http://www.google.com)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1838: Charles Barry presented the idea to develop the square including a statue and memorial of Nelson and two fountains. - 1843: William Rialto built Nelson’sColumn - 1845:Redesigned fountains - 1867: Edwin Andsar built the Bronze Lions - 1876: Modification in the wall of the North Porch
<p><i>New Design</i></p>	<p>(http://www.fosterandpartners.com)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the mid-1990s, the road in front of the museum became a path for pedestrians. - A semi-square yard with a column surrounded by four lion statues in addition to two large fountains next to it. Over the years, the square has become a famous place which attracts people to meet.
<p><i>Activities</i></p>	<p>Billy Graham: Trafalgar Square, London, England (1954) (http://shawnbailey.com)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “<i>Trafalgar Square is London’s main venue for rallies, outdoor public meetings and celebrations</i> [18]. - Trafalgar Square is the National Center for Democracy and protest. - People Meets today as a result of security and stability in UK to express their cultural events or celebration by New Year's Eve. (http://www.almsal.com)
<p><i>Event of 1990</i></p>	<p>(http://www.walesonline.co.uk)</p>	<p>“<i>The poll tax led to furious scenes in Trafalgar Square in 1990 in one of the worst riots the capital had seen in decades.</i>”</p>
<p><i>Meaning</i></p>	<p>The Square reflects historical power.</p>	

<i>Summary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The design has changed from what it was in the past. - The square symbolizes the war between Britain and France in 1830. - The events of 1954 express their cultural events or celebration. - The square is the national center for democracy, so in 1990, people came out to protest against the government. - Political influence exists in this square in the lives of people with the presence of these military statues.
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2.7.2.2. St. Peter's Square, The Vatican







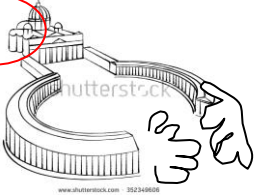


St. Peter's square is located in front of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City and can accommodate about 200,000 people. The square is a large oval with a width of 240 meters, ending with rows of decorated columns that form the borders of the square. In the 17th century, it was a symbol of the Church and in the square released based the interface St. Peter's Basilica. The square was designed by Jan Lorenzo Bernini. In the middle of the square is a 25.88-meter obelisk rising on four black bronze afternoons, was the emperor Caligula had come out of Egypt and put it in a Roman stadium and then transported to the square during the sixteenth century, On both sides of the obelisk there are two fountains rising 14 meters [17].

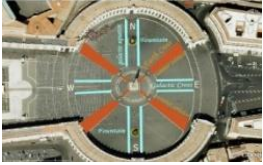


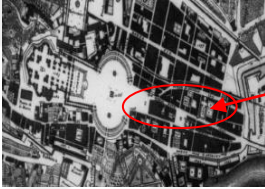

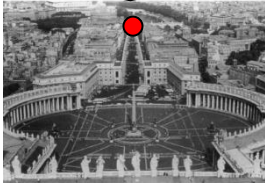



Figure :2.32 St. Peter's Square Rome [17].

Table 2.5: St. Peter's Square

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and Event information about the St. Peter's Square

<p>Named and Located</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>St. Peter's Square (1586)</i> Located in front of St. Peter's Basilica.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">(Sources: http://www.google.com.)</p>	
<p>History</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Before design, Charles. B. McClendon, 1989)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center;">   </div> <p>(Charles. B. McClendon, 1989)</p> </div>	<p>The square was designed by <i>Gian Lorenzo Bernini</i> one century later, during the period of Pope Alexander VI.</p> <p>The square as planned before is a place to express religious needs.</p>
<p>The Importance of the Square</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">     </div> <p>A religious symbol, (Sources: http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>The importance of the arena reflects people's attachment to religious life and the church.</p> <p><i>"A wholly integrated, pedestrianised square which lives and breathes dynamism, confidence and creativity."</i>(DEVELOPER of M S V, www.dtz.com)</p>

Design	 <p>(Charles. B. McClendon, 1989)</p>  <p>St. Peter's Square (1909), (Source: http://www.google.com)</p>  <p>St. Peter's Square (2005), (Source: http://www.google.com)</p>	<p>An elliptical square including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1586: An Egyptian obelisk built in the centre of it. -1675: The first fountain built by <i>Bernini</i>. -1613: The second fountain built by Cairo Maderno. <p>Building of St. Peter's Basilica</p> <p>96 statues of saints and angels</p>
Improvements V-shape	<p>Tiber River</p>   <p><i>Improvements-shape</i> (Charles. B. McClendon, 1989) 1940.</p>   <p>Figure B : Charles. B. McClendon, (1989)</p>	<p>The 1940 design was improved so the old buildings on the road that opposite to the church were demolished in order to connect the square and Vatican with the centre of the city, as presented in Figure B.</p> <p><i>"The need to unite the Vatican more directly with the centre of Rome remained a topic of debate for centuries."</i> Charles B. McClendon (1989)</p>
Meaning	<p>The square reflects the religious aspect and identity of the city.</p>	
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design changes: Demolition of buildings on the street opposite the church which helped the church to dominate on the scene. • The religious character dominates the square. • People gather more for religious ceremonies than for political reasons. 	

2.7.2.3. Esfahan Square in Iran

This square, located in the heart of the Iranian city of Esfahan, is described as a wide square with a rectangular shape surrounded by a green road. It has a wide garden in the middle. Around this square is the Great Mosque, a school, a public bath and a

market/bazaar. The Great Mosque next to the square lends value to the place and the significance of the functions around the square have made it a very vital space in the city whose “functions around the main square had become that place as heart of city”. The role of the buildings around the square give value to the space in a manner such that the Great Mosque has a religious role by connecting people with the place and the space five times a day. The bazaar is a hub of economic activity, thereby providing economic value for the entire city. The square and garden attract people to come and interact in everyday life. The paths and street function for accessibility. The castle has a political role and the fifty which was important in that time [32].

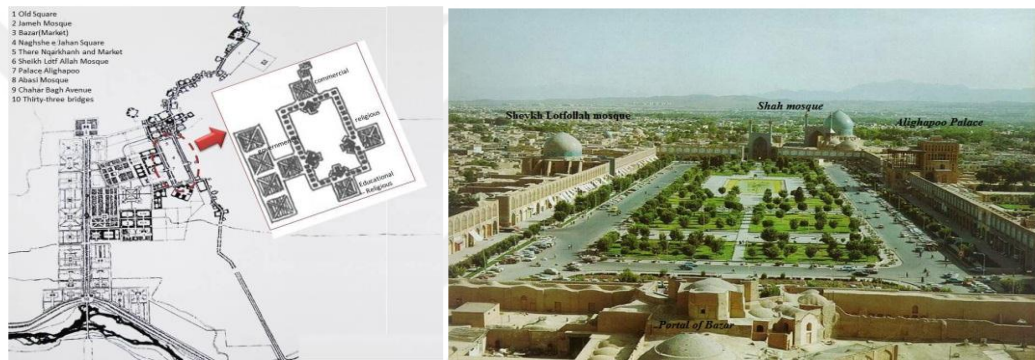


Figure 2.33: Esfahan Square [32].

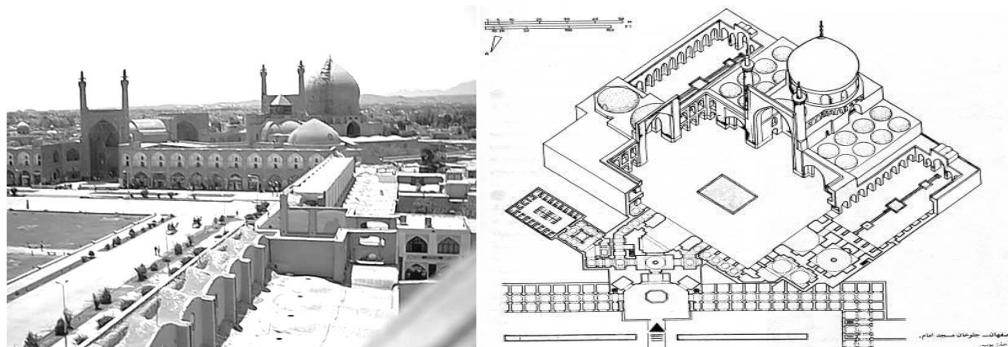

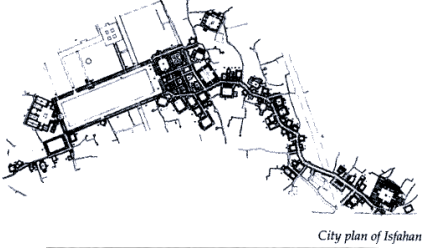



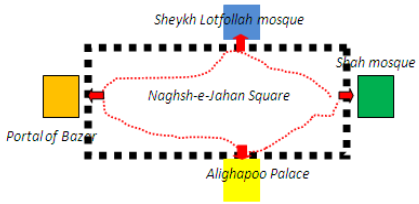
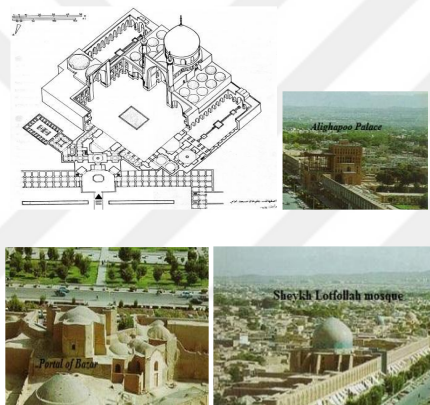





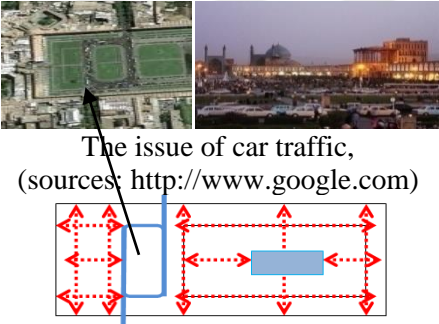
Figure 2.34: Esfahan Shah Mosque spaces [32]

Table 2.6:Naghsh-e-Jahan SQUARE

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and Event information about the Esfahan Square in Iran.

<p>Named and Location</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Naghsh-e-Jahan Square Esfahan, in Iran</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">“The square is considered as the central square of Isfahan.” [32]</p>	
<p>History</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><small>City plan of Isfahan</small></p>  <p>Naghsh-e-Jahan Square (sources: http://www.google.com.)</p> </div>	<p>Naghsh-e-Jahan square was a traditional square which had a palace, a mosque, a school and a bazar. This square and its activities catered to the needs of society, so these activities and social needs were expressed in ceremonies, education, religion and business. (Khodabakhshi, 2014, p. 525)</p> <p>History: In 1006, <i>Shah Abbas</i> moved to Isfahan and added a new design to the old Isfahan, such as a southern extension, one of which was a large square. The idea of this square came from “<i>an inspiration from the old squares of Isfahan.</i>” (Khodabakhshi, 2014, p. 525)</p>
<p>Old Activities</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Plan of Naghsh-e-Jahan Square, [32]</p>	<p>There were no changes in the square. Only Naghareh house was destroyed, but afterwards, this building and the square were repaired [25].</p> <p>There were many uses, including as a place for military parades, religious ceremonies, musical games, Friday markets and education[25].</p>

<i>Design</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Old building in the square (drawn by author)</p>	<p>The form: 512 meters wide, 2 kilometres long.</p> <p>Designed based on Islamic-Iranian architecture, including “stucco, mosaic, painting and using wooden pillars and Khatam ceiling.” Naghsh-e-Jahan Square surrounded by palace, bazaars and mosques[25].</p>
<i>Design</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;">View of old buildings in the square, [32].</p>	<p>Shah Mosque: A huge and distinctive building built in the period of Shah Abbas in the south of the square. The mosque includes high minarets, a huge decorated dome and an entrance opening directly onto the square.[48]</p> <p>Alighapoo Palace: One of most beautiful and largest palaces in that era, built for Shah Abbas, which aimed to draw the attention of the world around it. It has a huge gate named ‘Alighapoo.’</p> <p>Portal of the Bazar: Located in the north of the square, it helped to connect the old city with the square. “Bazar’s enormous entry consisted of a high balcony beside which there were two floors of arched upstairs balconies. The upstairs’ balconies included a naqareh-house where royal musicians daily played drums and horns” [48].</p> <p>Sheykh Lotfollah Mosque: In the period of Shah Abbas built the Sheykh Lotfollah Mosque in the eastern part of the square to become a place of teaching.</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><i>Design changes in time</i></p>	  <p>Bazaar in Isfahan in the 11th century [41]</p>	<p>Bazar: In the past, the market was located on the north side of the square. It was one of its entries faced. After the Industrial Revolution, it was replaced with new elements such as Add Bank and exchange shops and some traditional shops. [41].</p> <p>Mosque and school of Sheykh Lotfollah: Change in the mosque and school of Sheykh Lotfollah, had bone in the period in the beginning of modernism and by Amir-kabir.so they add new educational method and prated the school from the square.</p> <p>Access: Geometric design added with wide, perpendicular paths with a new fountain surrounded by trees. [15]</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><i>1979 Revolution</i></p>	 <p>1979 revolution (Sources: http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>The revolution of 1979 at Naghsh-e-Jahan Square. (Sources: http://www.google.com)</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><i>The issue today</i></p>	 <p>The issue of car traffic, (sources: http://www.google.com)</p>	<p>Researcher criticizes the entry of cars into the space and the strength of its presence. The researcher advises preventing the entry of vehicles into the square in the future. [48]</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><i>Meaning</i></p>	<p>Past: The square has a historical, heritage and identity presence [54].</p> <p>Now: the meaning reflects political power.</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><i>Summary</i></p>	<p>Design changes and social effects: As [54] mentions, the square was designed without any historical studies and the design has come to be only for decoration without a social role or identity.</p> <p>Political effect: The 1979 revolution saw people gathering to express their freedom. Today it is a place for military and political celebrations.</p> <p>The square is surrounded by government buildings which impose their presence on the lives of people.</p>	

Chapter Summary

This chapter in the study presented basic information about the public square as an important background of this study. At first, the chapter presented the main definitions, types, aspects and activities of the public square in general. Second, it presented a brief summary of historical squares in ancient times as well as the main theories about public squares, illustrating the physical characteristics of the squares, including their meaning, identity and memory. Finally, some major examples were presented with important details in order to criticize and analyze part of the results in this study in the following chapters.



CHAPTER III

3. ASPECTS OF PUBLIC SPACE AND CONDITIONS OF CHANGE

The aspects of a public space, such as the economical, technical and social aspects in addition to other aspects, differ from place to place due to a number of conditions that affect it immediately more so than other conditions. These conditions are taken into account in the planning, design and management process due to their importance. The conditions as social change, economic change and governmental and political change from time to time such as an Industrial revolution, have influenced the urban design at a large scale so as to introduce the automobile as a major influence. Moreover, the influence of political conflict has made a huge changes in government and politics with regard to many plans and social change for many reason for example the migrations after the Second World War changed the features of the cities and their public spaces, as well as industrial revolutions, wars and population increases due to stability and other reasons. Therefore, in the following part these conditions will be explained; therefore, in short change in any aspects would change the square.

3.1.Factors Affecting the Formation of Public Spaces

Many factors affect public spaces in different ways. These factors are defined in three main categories as political, economic and social factors. It is possible that a space is influenced by one element more than the other elements as it depends on policy planning when dealing with these factors from one country to another. On the other hand, time also affects the urban space in its formation by changes in the factors themselves. For example, in the previous chapter as seen in Table 2, there are some factors that have affected Esfahan Square that change with time, including the design of square having changed several times, especially in the Central Park to allow people to gather under control. Therefore, all the changes in this square must

present the power of the government. In the example of Saint Peter's Square, religious symbols appear everywhere, even in the new design of the square, as seen in Table 3 in the previous chapter. The new design focuses on providing a good view of the church from the opposite road near the center of the city, thereby enhancing the religious symbol in this square.

Some developments and changes will be mention here.

3.1.1. Social Developments and Changes and the Public Space

3.1.1.1. The Loss of the Social Role in Public Spaces

In the beginning of the 1960s, Jacobs, in her book *Cities*, highlights the problem of losing the places of the people, resulting most open urban spaces being used for street and roads. So far, she has claimed that urban planning and the development of American cities did not respect the needs of city residents. Beyond her theoretical approach, she has had a great influence on the urban planning process [13]

b. The Issue of Access

Kevin Lynch, in *The Public Image of a City*, limited the issue of all unclear public space in many elements; first Lack of continuity of spaces, Branching in the contact points, Lacks of character, Lacks of differentiation, finally, The isolation of some of the elements. In fact, Lynch confirmed several elements building the character of the city, including social meaning, urban function, historical aspects and value of the physical structure of the place. Most importantly, Lynch thought about what was limited in five elements to define a space in cities, which were namely paths, edges, landmarks, nodes and districts. For instance, Lynch confirmed that paths must create a continuity between the spaces of the city using the properties of direction, sequence and hierarchy. Access to paths must have the characteristic of continuity and flexibility to move from space to space [13].

c. Lack of Participation of People in the Planning Process

Many studies claim that urban planning must involve people's needs and people's satisfaction. Currently, approaches to the participation of people in the design of public spaces have been taken into account in the most advanced studies as well as integrating the design approach which influences architects and city planners to follow in their design process. Beyond the previous studies of public spaces, now

there are many approaches which help the space to be a more successful place for people to gather.

3.1.1.2. Social change, political change and change of public space:

a. The First Development Change

The world's attention on urban public spaces moves from solving one issue to another issue. In this case, the issues started after the Industrial Revolution. After the car became the main element of cities with the aim of designing huge areas for cars, many city planning theories were presented with the aim of developing this situation to provide space for people to use and in which they could interact, including Garden City by Le Corbusier as well as other theories as previously mentioned.

b. The Second Development Change

In the 1960s, many advanced developments by the most famous planners in that period had occurred. Planners such as Kevin Lynch and Jane Jacobs made huge developments in urban public spaces in cities.

b.1. Jane Jacobs ; Jane Jacobs strongly criticized the designs of larger spaces for vehicles in US city centers in her book *Cities*. She made a improvements by showing interest in pedestrian movement and protecting it from the dangers of vehicular movement in addition to creating green areas in vital spaces. Robert Adams states that “identified as far back as 1961 by Jane Jacobs as an important community function - and the ease they give to fast-moving traffic contradicts all other measures that have been developed to restrain traffic movement in urban areas[51].

b.2. Kevin Lynch ; Kevin Lynch provided a clear definition for the image of open spaces in a city by defining it using the five elements, namely paths, edges, landmarks, nodes and districts. He also emphasized the importance of the continuity of the open spaces of pedestrian paths. His thought has spread widely in urban planning studies [38].

c. The Recent Development

Many advanced developments call for adding the role of the community in designing public spaces for the spirit of a society to succeed in an urban space. Many advanced policies of society have been part of the planning process. Moreover, advanced policy strategies today are concerned with reducing car

movement in urban centers and providing green areas. UN-Habitat (2014) recommended “50 percent for public use, of which 15 to 20 percent would be for open spaces. A virtue has been turned into an obligation. Plans must include large areas of public and green space which is often allocated diagrammatically through proposed new developments.”

Nowadays the world concerns about climate change in the world and trying to create less impact on the environment by three basic elements; environmental economic and social characteristics which main we have social role in designing the space, also green area with sustainable architecture elements.

3.1.2. Examples of public spaces and their attributes which has been changed due to war;

In the following world square and their transformation due to political conflicts will be discussed;

3.1.2.1. Tiananmen Square

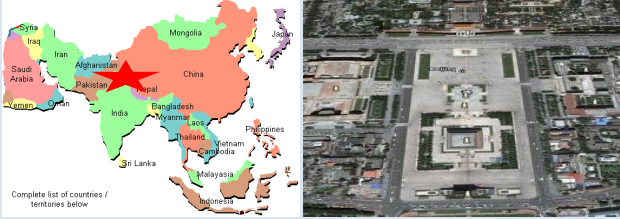





Located in the center of Beijing in the Forbidden City (Gu Gong), Tiananmen Squares still an important place for the Chinese. Tiananmen Square is the largest square in the world and is surrounded by antiquities and government buildings. The square has a museum in the north and in the past, it was surrounded by high wall which had two gates on each side; “The distance between these two gates is 960 meters, while the distance between the gates in the east and west walls is 750 meters” The squares very famous because of the June 4, 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre in which thousands were killed by soldiers using rifles and tanks.



Figure 3.1:Tiananmen Square

Table 3.1: Tiananmen Square

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and Event information about the Tiananmen Square.

<p>Name and Location</p>	<p><i>Old name; Gate of Heavenly Peace"</i></p> <p><i>New name; Tiananmen square</i></p>  <p>Beijing, China <i>Tiananmen square</i> (http://www.google.com.)</p>
<p>History</p>	 <p>Built between 1406 and 1420.</p> <p>Tiananmen Square is the largest square in the world. It is surrounded by antiquities and government buildings. It is important in political history because of the massacre in 1989.</p>
<p>Importance</p>	 <p>The largest square in the world, (S; http://www.google.com.)</p> <p>Very famous because of the Tiananmen Square massacre on June 4, 1989, when thousands of people killed with rifles and tanks.(Calhoun, Craig, 1989)</p>
<p>Design</p>	 <p>Redesigned and built in 1651.(S; http://www.google.com.)</p> <p>Area: 440,500 m². 1651:Rebuilt 1950s:Improvement of the square 1959:National Museum of China built</p>
<p>Tiananmen square massacre</p>	 <p>1 October 1949</p>  <p>Student demonstrations in Tiananmen 1989: "Students grieving or bloody from fights with the army."" (Ashton Hoff)</p> <p>First event: 1949 Revolution Second event: Killing of thousands of Chinese students at Tiananmen Square. About 3,000 dead and 30,000 injured (Ashton Hoff) In the square today, there are no commemorations, no demonstrations, and no disturbances. The square means no freedom of expression and no democracy. (Ashton Hoff). "Tiananmen Movement was counterrevolutionary and aimed to destroy the communist regime." http://webcache.pdf</p>

<i>Meaning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the political power of the government • The event of “Tiananmen Square Tank Man “is still in the memory of people today
<i>Summary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 4, 1989: Thousands of people killed with rifles and tanks. People will not forget this bad political event and even will remain strong in their memory. • There is no democracy or freedom of expression. • The area is a symbol of the power and control of the government over the people.

3.1.2.2. Plaza de Mayo [May Square]




The square is located in the center of a historical city. The original name was *Plaza Mayor*, which means ‘the high square.’ In 1580, it was used for political and social events, as “a meeting point for travelers and traders, “and then in 1884, the space was used for “public punishment, for religious [use] and [as a] military site”. In 1868, the French art company *Du Val D’Osne* designed the two fountains there which were provided by the French. These fountains are described as “fountains [having] a mainly decorative purpose and were ornamented with classical figures of cast iron after the neoclassical tradition of Italian Renaissance sculptures” [15].








Figure 3.2: Plaza de May [16].

Table 3.2: Plaza de Mayo [May Square]

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and Event information about the Plaza de Mayo [May Square].

<p><i>Name and Location</i></p>	<p>Plaza de Mayo ,Located in Buenos Aires, Argentina</p>  <p>(S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	
<p><i>History</i></p>	 <p><i>The P.S. in 1810</i> (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>First Political Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since the time the <i>Plaza de Mayo</i> has become a place for political events, In <i>Buenos Aires</i>. (Rendell, 1996) - Argentina:Revolution of May 1810 against the Spanish occupation; people gathered in the public space.
<p><i>Design (1816-1880)</i></p>	 <p><i>Plaza de Mayo in 1816</i> (S;http://www.google.com.)</p> <p><i>Plaza in 1880</i> (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revolution led to the country's independence. - The public named Plaza de Mayo - Shaped as a square space surrounded by buildings and a large gate with a unique historic style. In the middle is at all,white statue. - The square remains unchanged with the addition of green trees that surrounded it. - There is a pyramid in the center of the square as the most important design of its identity, as well as a statue of General Manuel Belgrano.

<p><i>Design (1864-1899)</i></p>	 <p>(S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>The square has remained a source of inspiration for the people after the May Revolution of 1810.</p>
<p><i>Design (1910-1918)</i></p>	 <p>Redesign of the landscape (S; http://www.google.com)</p>	<p>Removal of the gate and redesign of the land space to become a geometrical design</p>
<p><i>1955 Event</i></p>	 <p>A large number were killed in the P.S, (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>Second Political Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On April 15th 1953, Roque Carranza, the opposition party, attacked the square and killed five people. - On 16 June 1955, the people attempted a coup against President Peron, but the president killed a large number of people, 364 inside the square. - Three months later in another attack, the government was overthrown
<p><i>1977 Event</i></p>	 <p>Event of 1977 (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>Third Political Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mothers claim there are missing children blaming the military dictatorship(Rendell, 1996) - Every Thursday afternoon from 1977 until today, mothers of missing children have been gathering at the center of the square.

<p><i>P.S. after the event</i></p>	 <p><i>The P.S today</i> (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p><i>[The physical occupation of the Plaza is not only an opening up of a physical place, it is an opening of a political space; it is a profound expression of resistance.][22]</i></p> <p>All of these events established strong connections between people and the space and helped them to express their political and social demands and resist any changes unsatisfactory to them. [11]</p>
<p><i>Meaning</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are able to express their needs without fear, so the square reflects their freedom. - The May Pyramid is a symbol in the center of the squares the identity of the square. - Mothers gathering over 35 years in the square strengthens the historical memory of the people about their square [61] 	
<p><i>Summary</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been many political events in this square. - All of these events established strong connections between the people and the space and help them to express their political and social demands and resist any changes unsatisfactory to them. [11] 	

3.1.2.3 .Open Public Spaces in Cairo

a. Bustan al-Kafuri (not existing today) :

Bustan al-Kafuri was one of the famous green spaces in Cairo during Medieval times. It once had a festive setting that comprised a large garden. They were verdant gardens with both decorative and fruit trees and a number of light pavilions scattered across the landscape. The Maidan (which still exists today) was planned by the Ayyubid Sultan al-Kamil Muhammad. Under the rule of the Mamluks, it became the most important urban space in that period. It was a large area covered with grass and palm and trees and it was used by the Mamluk family for equestrian and military parades. In fact, People would gather in these spaces of Maidan and Bustan simply to celebrate holidays or participate in royal festivities. In this period, with the exception of the regions bordering on the Nile River, there were not many green areas in Cairo because of water shortages and the harsh climate [52].



Figure 3.3: Open spaces in Cairo [46]

b.Tahrir Square

Cairo's Tahrir Square is a circularly shaped space decorated with a fountain and some statues and other arts located on a large expanse of green grass. People have used this place for ceremonies, especially religious ceremonies as Mules. The issue of the space is related to unwillingness class of society for these ceremonies in public spaces although they are the culture of the community, as mentioned here: "Social conflicts however have pushed these celebrations away from major public spaces as they are not generally accepted by the intellectual and elite population, who tend to separate themselves from the general public" (Madanipour, 2003). The second threat is the growing economic interests superseding social interests in the public space. As a consequence, Cairo's spaces are threaded by a lace of cultural and social roles [52].

The 2010 Conflict :

Although the space reflects the power of the government's policy, people also have the strength in the face of state policy in this space. In that period, the space was used for demonstrations and revolutions. The square was transformed into a space for discussion and resistance against the government. "Although the public realm is made up of social conflict over the use, function and meaning of space, the social integration in public space towards a common goal redefined urban meaning, forming the basis of a negotiated adaption of urban function to the square." New uses were created in this space during the revolution period, including space for tents to sleep and rest, platforms for public speech, food stores, places to treat the wounded. These spaces were for people to gather and interact as the people shared the same aims [52].



Figure 3.4: Cairo public space [52].

The advantages of this case were that every classes of society would be united for a cause. People occupied the space and challenged the social and political barriers. People had lost their space, but then they found what they needed., the socio-political phenomenon that proved how much people had lacked the simple right to enjoy a public space. They then found the lost urban space. Moreover, there were drawings on the walls to show the identity and culture of the users. As a result, Tahrir Maydan had become a social and political value of all the people. Today, the disadvantages include the proliferation of street vendors which affect the image of the space in addition to the intensity of using the space having led to a number of acts of sabotage and a lack of cleanliness [52].






As result of that event, the space will be according to Sahar Attia (2011).

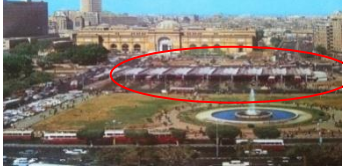




- The study suggests the involvement of people’s indecision in the decision-making process.
- The study also calls for the natural integration of all classes of society.
- It must enhance the concept of democracy in spaces with the aim of enhancing discussions between people, as Attia states here: *“It is not only a traffic nodal square, but also a venue for events, festivals, and demands.”*
- *“Tahrir Square is not only the “political arena, “it is now a symbol for an urban hope in Cairo.”* [52].


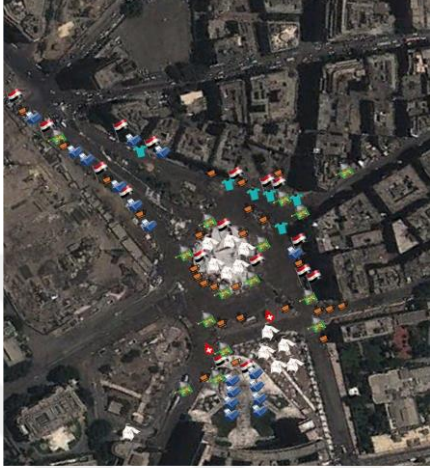


- Several institutions and national societies have a number of ideas about the future of Tahrir Square. They have claimed to re-design the space to be more revived and suitable for pedestrians and as an unloading space for vehicular traffic.
- The space must respect democracy for all classes of society. However, the problem encountered by the square is that street vendors and mess in space. and store owners become very upset about the street vendors as they underestimate the purchasing opportunities.

Table 3.3:Tahrir Square

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and political influence information about the Tahrir Square

<i>Name and Location</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tahrir Square</p> <p>This square in the past has been known as Nile Palace Square, Ismailia Square, Khedive Ismail Square, Freedom Square, and is currently called Tahrir Square</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">P.S. in Cairo- Egypt (http://www.google.com.)</p>	
<i>History</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;">P.S. during the period of Khedive Ismail</p>	<p>In the past during the period of Khedive Ismail, there was a small space with some buildings built during the period of Khedive Ismail[65].</p>
<i>Design During the Reign</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Statues which do not exist now (S;http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>Cairo's city square is acircular space decorated with a fountain and some statues and other which located on a large amount of green grass.</p>
<i>Old Activities</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;">It was a huge space before building took place.</p>	<p>People used the square for ceremonies, particularly religious ceremonies as Mules.</p>

<p><i>Under the Rule of Britain</i></p>	 <p>Place for Britain military(1940s) (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>There is a place for the military in the middle of the square.</p>
<p><i>Independence from Colonialism July 23, 1952</i></p>	 <p>Event of Independence (1952) (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>People gathered to express their freedom from British colonialists.</p>
<p><i>1967 Event and 1968 Event</i></p>	 <p>1967 Event (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>It was launched crowds of people to the field for the rejection of the resolution of When the late President <i>Gamal Abdel Nasser</i> decided to step down Demanding greater freedom and democracy.</p>
<p><i>1972 Event</i></p>	 <p>1972Event (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>The largest student demonstrations at Cairo University against Anwar Sadat accusing him of reneging on waging war against Israel.</p>
<p><i>1980</i></p>	 <p>Demolition of monument in 1980 (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<p>The new government'sdemolition of the <i>Khedive Ismail</i> monument.</p>
<p><i>Issue before 2011</i></p>		<p>It lacks freedom of expression. [52].</p>

<p><i>2010 Conflict</i></p>	 <p>Serag claims that urban planning policies cannot stop protests; that is, when people decide something it comes true.</p>	<p>Although the space reflects the power of the government's policy, people also have the strength in the face of state policy in this space. For example, in that period, the space was used for demonstrations and revolutions; the square was transformed for people's discussions and people's resistance to the government. [52].</p>
<p><i>New activities</i></p>	 <p>New activities in P.S (Sahar Attia,2011)</p>	<p>The space is used for demonstrations and revolutions. The square was transformed into an area for people's discussions and people's resistance to the government.</p> <p>New facilities were created in this space during the revolution period, including place for tents to sleep and rest, a platform for public speech, food stores, and places to treat the wounded. These spaces are for people to gather and interact because they share the same aims. [52].</p>
<p><i>Issue After 2011</i></p>	 <p>The issue of new activities (Sahar Attia,2011)</p>	<p>The problem has been faced by the square is that; first the street vendors and mess in space. Second, Store owners are very upset from street vendors because they underestimate the buying opportunities[52].</p>
<p><i>Future of Tahrir Square</i></p>	 <p>View of P.S, (S; http://www.google.com.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several institutions and National Societies several ideas about the future of Tahrir Square claimed to re-design the space to be more revived. - They claimed to be for Pedestrians and unloading space from car traffic. - The space must respect the democracy for all classes of society[52].

CHAPTER IV

4. A CASE STUDY OF DERNA TRADITIONAL AND SQUARE

4.1. Urban Public Areas and Developments in Derna

4.1.1. Historical Background of the Traditional Libyan Public Space

The open public spaces in traditional Libyan cities mean a place for people interacting and public life for local society rather than a place itself. Therefore, we can define the public space as a place where people can express their culture and needs in traditional manner. In fact, the importance of the public space for Libyan society in the old or traditional city is due to people wanting to connect with other people in the same place and express their needs to each other. People's interactions are also considered to be an important factor in traditional public spaces because they express people's culture as well as make the space a more vital space for people to gather. As a result, Azzuz (2000) mentions that the importance of these specifications relates to reflecting certain values of Libyan social life.

4.1.2. Libyan Urban Planning Process from 1968 to 2025

After the Second World War, Libyan cities suffered from the difficult events of Italian occupation, leading to a loss in identity, especially in the Italian district. However, traditional cities such as Tripoli, Benghazi, and Derna had the value of culture and social life which were reflected in their public spaces. Unfortunately, the modern Libyan public space has declined due to the difficult issue of poor design and the economics of the planning process [7], which impacted the built environment in the two ways. First in 1969, the planning of new cities was completely carried out according to the Western experience. Second, the structure of society had been affected by the events of the Second World War. Nevertheless, the Western experience did not consider this social change in the planning process.

The study of Bashir presents the complex problem of the urban planning process in Libyan cities, such as there being two main generation-planning schemes of the first generation planning from 1968 to 1988. This was, unfortunately, discontinued in 1980 due to two factors, namely the economic factor and social factor, which occurred in the late 1970s. Therefore, Western experts redesigned the latest plans according to new events of the time. Then these new plans became the second-generation plan for 1980 to 2000. 244 master plans as well as layout plans had been planned for most Libyan cities, including new cities. By 2000, the planning period had expired and new development plans were made for most Libyan cities. These were known as third generation planning for 2000 to 2025. Unfortunately, the actual implementation had commenced in 2005. The aim of these plans was first, the regional and sub-regional plans. Second, they planned new urban planning for cities and villages. The third plan was to redevelop the existing layout and master plans.

The conclusion of Bashir was that the main problem of the third generation is that the new plans repeat the second generation of 1980-2000. Unfortunately, contemporary cities with their urban streets, squares and buildings do not reflect the real culture and identity of Libyan society. Therefore, it is important to understand traditional cities to determine the correct concept of urban space for Libyan society [5,6,7]

4.1.3. The Issue of the Public Square in the Libyan Literature

The issue of the lack of a public square in Derna, as mentioned Sasi is that of the public place means losing the important of urban environment and people interaction, instead of proved area for people to gather the new plans proved the new cities a huge area for car to move freedom in the area of pedestrian people. Moreover, in the same study, the author adds the second issue public spaces being acts of Libyan society, of the Libyan people affecting the built environment with negative actions, such as building on public parks in residential neighborhoods [53]. This has become a common act with the construction of their own structures, garages in parks and even in agricultural locations. This phenomenon occurs in 70% of public spaces. The author recommends that “future planning should take into account the history of the country and the Arab and Islamic identity, which is the image that will be passed on to future generations” [53].

The results of the factors affecting the formulation of Libyan spaces include:

- The impacts of Italian occupation on the urban growth of traditional cities and public spaces;
- Urban planning processes for Libyan cities not including public squares or parks but including buildings and streets; and
- Gaddafi preventing people, especially the youth, from gathering in public spaces.

After the war, people would use the spaces in city centers to foment the revolution of February 17. Unfortunately, people now stay away from gathering spaces because of the political confusion.

4.1.3. 1. Examples of traditional Libyan Public Space: Ghadams, Tripoli and Benghazi

In this part three Libyan town and their public spaces are chosen. The first one is from Ghadames traditional city, which located in desert developed as on oasis city. The second and third ones are almost the developed cities of Libyan, they are modern yet they have traditional public spaces.

a. Public Spaces in Ghadams

Ghadams is a traditional town located in the desert region. It is representative of the desert culture of the Libyan people and reflects the needs of indoor and outdoor environments. It contains the most unique system in Libya. The town has covered streets with squares arranged with places for seating made from natural stone. These spaces are for people to meet and interact throughout the day.

What reflects the customs and traditions of the residents? The actual social life of Libyan society and Libyan culture is reflected in the public, semi-private and private spaces. In fact, there is separation between women and men in spaces. Women's sitting places did not exist in Libyan public spaces, so private spaces were created for women world and the public space was created for men.



Figure 4.1:Public spaces in Ghadams [7]

b. Public Spaces in Tripoli

b.1. Traditional Libyan Public Spaces in Tripoli

The traditional urban fabric of Tripoli included narrow paths, low buildings and public spaces. The main mosque was the focal point of the city and the square was the gathering place for the society of the town, which incidentally was mostly for men. The courtyard, however, in the central area of houses, was created for women to protect their privacy as a cultural rule at that time.

b.2. Tripoli during the Time of Iatalo Palio

Italo Palio, the military commander and architect, was interested in the construction of buildings and the configurations of city streets. During his time, many impressive buildings appeared in the city. During this period, there were two famous spaces: the tree space and the gazelle space.



Figure 4.2: Italo Palio (commander and architect) [6]



Figure 4.3: The tree square [7]



Figure 4.4: Gazelle Square, Gazelle Maydan [6]

4.1.3.2. The Gaddafi Period (1969-2011)

a. Green Square (Al-Saha al-Kadra)

Green Square had been used for government celebrations under the control of a specific policy, which meant that it did not reflect democracy in that period.

b. The Gaddafi Regime for Public Space

The government policy during the Gaddafi period had impacted the public space in many ways. For instance, it had prevented people from gathering in public spaces in everyday life. There was an absence of spaces for young people and women were absent from squares. In fact, the people would only gather for government celebrations.



Figure 4.5: Green Square (al-Saha Al-Kadra) [7]

4.1.3. 3. The 2011 Revolution in Libya

At the beginning of the revolution of 2011, people would gather in open spaces the entire day to express their feelings of freedom from an unjust situation. They had common aims and feelings and physically expressed their culture without barriers.

Interactions and new activity occurred every day. In fact, the conflict had changed people: “It is widely recognized that periods of war or disaster can produce ruptures or crises within societies from which new orders can emerge.”



Figure 4.6: Green Square(after 2014)(al-Saha al-Kadra) [7]

4.1.3.4. Squares during the Civil War (after 2014)

The change has been happened in bad way, people lose them happens of freedom to become more confused from the Parties to the complex political conflict, people absent from meet and interaction, today the situation is scary and is not safe.



Figure 4.7:Sahat Al-Shohada [7]

a. Factors Affecting the Squares in Benghazi

In the past, people cherished religious ceremonies such as the celebration of the birth of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him), so people would gather and express their culture in their spaces. In the Gaddafi period and as Benghazi is the second major city in Libya, many political celebrations took place in its squares as well as in many other Libyan cities.



Figure 4.8: Libyans celebrate in front of the town hall, Benghazi, 1910 (Benghazi Museum National Archive, 2009)

Revolution in Libya (2011) : As previously mentioned, at the beginning of the revolution, people greatly enjoyed their life of freedom and new role in democracy. Unfortunately, things are now going wrong because people now under in safe life. so, as Benghazi city under the civil war many things are change now, people is living a different life today.



Figure 4.9 :Keash Square, Benghazi in 2011 [7]



Figure 4.10:Keash Square, Benghazi in 2013-2015 [6]

b. Public Spaces in Derna :Background of Political Events in Derna

Many events have affected Derna and in the table below a summary of the political events in Derna is presented.

b.1 Derna during the Italian Occupation (1911-1951)

Libyan cities, especially Derna, were affected by the Italian occupation beginning in 1911. This led to surrounding all of Derna with high walls in order to protect the people from other cities. The public spaces changed from being enjoyable places to becoming Italian spaces. For example, this public space was unjust, and feeling oppression of execution people such as tribal elder.

2. b. The Period of Independence between 1945 and 1969

The period of independence for Libya occurred between 1945 and 1969 before the discovery of oil. Derna at this time had no actual plan to improve. It was a period of social change due to immigration from villages. In that period, people in Derna enjoyed a vast and beautiful natural environment which provided comfort to the people after the Italians departed. The citizenry of Derna, as a result, used the traditional squares of the old city.

b.3. Public Space in Libya after the 1969 Revolution

After the 1969 revolution, the government affected Libyan cities and society with Western planning, which was poor in design for many reasons. First, the planning did not fulfil the people's needs. Second, it did not provide sufficient public space for people to meet. Finally, this planning did not study the changes in societal structure after the war. Public spaces were losing their identity and this isolated the old city from the modern city. Most of the natural environment had disappeared because the new plans which were developed by foreign companies had been adopted.

B.4. Revolution of February, 2011

Public spaces were used differently, which was how thousands of people gathered to feel their liberation from Ghaddafi's rule. Unfortunately, this happiness did not continue when ISIS seized Derna in 2013.

b.5. Derna during the Conflict

The difficult events of the conflict affected the built up environment as well as the people badly then and presumably into the future. At the beginning of 2015, a war between the people and ISIS occurred.

Derna is not a specific example; it has similarities to other Islamic cities and even to other cities which have their roots in previous centuries. Therefore, studying Derna will provide good clues to understanding the conditions of development of public spaces and squares in other cities under conditions of war.



Figure 4.11: The problem of changing society and the identity of public spaces on the time line.

Table 4.1: Analysis of the traditional square

This table presents the gathering of people inside Al - Bayasa Al - Hamra and how the Islamic groups destroyed their features








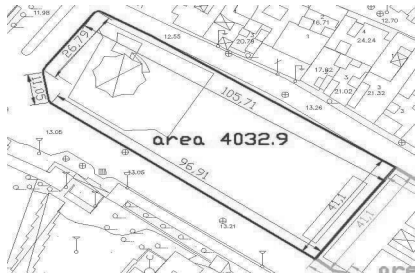



<p>Name and location</p>	<p>Public Spaces is located in the centre of old city in Derna , Libya</p> <p>Al Bayasah; Italian name which mean the square</p> <p>Al Hamra; Arabic name means the red colour.</p>	
<p>The important of the square</p>	 <p>People gather under the control of Islamic group</p>	<p>The value of culture was found in that time because it reflected people identity; also it presented their culture by way of interaction with other.</p>
<p>Design</p>	 <p>Semi-public space now: Used for one function for different kinds of people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The form does not change. It has a rectangular shape located in front of the governor's building. • There are main activities in these squares such as cafes and sitting places. • The form does not change It has rectangular shape that located in front of the traditional buildings • Used for one function for different kinds of people, which are coffee shops
<p>Meaning</p>	 <p>view of traditional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has culture aspects and identity • In the past , it was a place for social interaction
<p>Political event</p>	 <p>Political impact</p>	<p>traditional squares had not Political role in revolution time</p>

Table 4.2. :Analysis of Al-Sahaba Square

These table presented Historical, Design, Activities, and political influence information about the Sahba square

<p>Name and location</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AL Sahaba square</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Located in the centre of the city</p>	
<p>The important of the square</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location of the square</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It has history and religious value</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The square located in center of the city as a vital area • It has history and religious value
<p>Design</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Poor design ; there are no sitting places, lack of green area but it has ability to be more suitable for sitting place in future</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Site plan of the square</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical main Activities; Religious and political celebrations during Gaddafi's rule. • Physical secondary Activities; Sometimes function change like selling vegetables. or using the space for parking cars • -Surrounded by the mosque, the mosque is considered the largest mosque in the Medina and has a long history • -An old popular market for selling vegetables • -The most important main roads pass beside the arena • Religious celebrations, for group of people not all society • Using the space for parking cars. • Same case, there is no changing in its activates

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Meaning</p>	 <p>It has history and religious value</p>	<p>The presence of the space in front of the mosque is derived from the design of the old Islamic cities, which means linking daily life to religion.</p> <p>After 2011: Gives a feeling of lack of freedom, and control the people in this space.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Political event</p>	 <p>In the revolution time people gathered to express their freedom</p>  <p>After event of 2014 , there a few people go to the square</p>	<p>The celebrations were planned by the Kadhafi government and not attended by all the people because the city of Derna was rejecting Gaddafi's rule openly, so the celebrations are attended by school students</p> <p>Political Event ;Demonstrations against extremism terrorists fired at the crowd and Two people were shot</p> <p>At the beginning of the revolution 17-February all people were meeting to express their freedom</p> <p>Now the city under control of the religious group for five years which means all religious celebrations follow this group only and do not express society of Derna .</p>

4.2. the analysis of world`s public squares examples ;

4.2.1. Comparing between Examples of Squares of the World

The table below presents some criticism and comparisons between a number of main squares. These criticisms of the reasons to build the squares, weather design change with time or no, meaning and memory of the squares.

From analyzing the table, it was found that the reasons to build a square differed from one society to another. One reason may be to show urban wealth, such as historical buildings in Naghsh-e-Jahan Square, and to show luxury buildings in a huge place such as Tiananmen Square. Other squares have been built for religious reasons as well as for social needs or for political reason, such as Plaza de Mayo and Trafalgar Square.

All squares have buildings with distinctive architecture and historic sculptures, which enhances any historical or political events in the memory of the people over time.

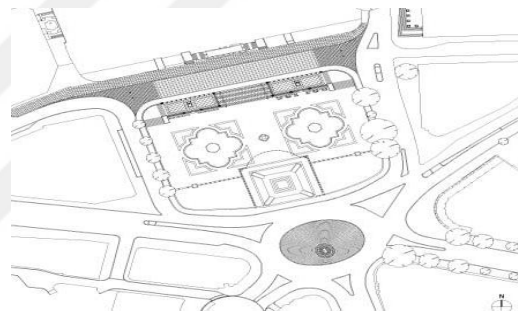
4.2.2. Political Events Affecting Communities

Some communities use these squares as a place to express their rights, such as Plaza de Mayo. However, other societies have had their resistance and expression quelled, such as in the occurrences at Tiananmen Square.

Advanced societies and democratic governments allow their communities to express their rights in their squares, as what can occur and has occurred at Trafalgar Square. This allows the square to be a comfortable place for people to gather and interact and for urban squares to improve.



Naghsh-e-Jahan



Trafalgar Square London



Tiananmen Square



Plaza de Mayo

Figure 4.12: Urban squares from global cities

4.2.3. Similarity to World Squares and General Examples

4.2.3.1. The Traditional Square

The traditional square has heritage value and it reflects the identity and social culture of Libyan society. It is similar to Naghsh-e-Jahan Square in terms of value, but it does not have any role in events of war as when people gathered to express their freedom in 2011. From a positive perspective, people are still gathering at this square for cultural meetings as it reflects the identity of the city. the limitation to have role in modern life especially with war case for two reasons: It has limited space and the modern square has a good location in the center of the city with a large space to allow people to gather.

Traditional Squares of Souk Al-Harrazhand Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra

It is clear that the traditional square still has cultural and identity value. The traditional buildings still have distinctive features and prove their appearance on squares and narrow paths and have similar characteristics at Naghsh-e-Jahan Square. The people in this area feel the value of these squares and they still go to them for social interactions or for cultural meetings. However, and due to the social privacy, the traditional squares are dominated by men at an average of 90%. Traditional squares need to improve their sitting places, green areas and activities as stated by respondents, with the aim to revive the role of square without impact the identity. in case of war, traditional square did not have role in political activities, because most of them gather in modern square which is near the traditional square, so that help them to take a distinctive character of traditional privacy which is away from political life as an important result of this study.

4.2.3.2. The Modern Square

The modern square has historical value with a reason to build a mosque due to historical battles that occurred between Muslims and Romans. It also had an important role in the 2011 Revolution, similar to an event at Naghsh-e-Jahan Square in 1979. In 2014, the control of Al-Kadafi which tries to kill people when they against them in huge gathering. as happened with Tiananmen Square in event of 1989.

The Modern Square of Al-Sahaba Square

Before 2011, except for political celebrations to show the power of his government, Gaddafi's policy prevented people from gathering in any square, as was the case for to Naghsh-e-Jahan Square and Tiananmen Square. As a result, physical interactions would not occur in Libyan squares due to government prohibitions. However, after 2011 and for two years, the people would be interacting every day to express their freedom until the city came under control, so at that time, people would feel fear and injustice. Here, political events had impacted society and its interactions.

The result of the study presented the poor design of the square, which reflects the lack of development even when located in an important area. With proposed future improvement will enhance the role of square in social life due to a huge space and located near the most important historical Mosque in the city. War had impacted people in such manner that they would not gather after the events of 2014. People felt safe at an average of 6%, not too dissimilarly to the Tiananmen Square event in 1989.

4.3. Towards Building Hypotheses

In this chapter, critical public squares from around the world as well as squares in Derna are analyzed. All the squares belong to different societies with different cultural backgrounds and histories. Yet all have a number of similarities:

- They represent society at a certain time and during a certain period.
- Political events change the formation of public squares.
- In addition to social interactions, the public square provides a space for political gatherings.
- The meaning and use of public squares changes after political events.

4.3.1. The Hypothesis

In table 3.5 demonstrates the comparing of public squares of the world. depended on the analyses made about the world`s squares and research question of these research some Hypothesis have been constructed.

Table 4.3. Hypothesis and Research Questions

These table presented the Hypothesis and Research Questions

Hypotheses	
H1:	Each public square has a certain role in the social identity of the people to which it belongs.
H2:	Political conflicts and war change the role of public squares in the social identity of people.
H3:	Religion affects the gender of the people in the public square.
H4:	All squares have a social meaning, political meaning, function design meaning and economic meaning for the society to which it belongs.
H5:	The social understanding of privacy in Libyan society continues to limit women`s access to the square.
H6:	The war situation decreases the use of public squares and society`s traditions of gathering.
H7:	The reason for going to the square is to express political needs in both periods.
H8:	Political conflicts and conditions of war prevent people from using public square.
H9:	The function and use of public squares during conditions of war may change permanently.

Summary

Initially, this chapter explained two main factors that have affected some squares with time in general. These factors are social changes and political events. The next part of this chapter was an essential part including world examples of public squares which have similar experiences of political events. These examples have been

criticized and analyzed according to information regarding their history, design, meaning and political events.

In the following chapter, a case study which was conducted in Derna is presented to prove our hypotheses and find answers to the research questions.



CHAPTER V

5. SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

Darna, the Libyan city, underwent several political changes since the beginning of 20th. There are several public squares and three of them are more important traditional squares which were developed in time. All three of were and are prone to change due to political changes these changes are physical, social, economic and changes of meaning of the squares to society. In this chapter of the political periods which might affect the use and condition of their squares are analysed with the aid of a survey, visual analyses of these squares and the findings will be checked with the previously analysed world squares. Design of the survey and other analyses aim to prove hypotheses stated in table 3.5. physical analyses of the squares and survey are used as a triangulation analyses method. Moreover, according to grounded theory the result fond after analyse of world squares and urban theories, will be discussed with the findings.

5.1. Research Methodology

The methodology of the study is mainly based on the triangulation method which contains the method of using of multiple sources of data investigations and observations. The sources used in this study were varied and from multiple sources. The first source was the analysis of previous studies including the planning history of the urban squares, the examples of similar squares which affected by political events from world cities. The other data source was the questionnaire method which conducted to collect data from the city inhabitants about their opinions. The last source of data is the observations of the researcher about the development of the city squares. Those methods and observations were companied together by using the triangulation method to conclude the effect of the political dimension on the urban

squares situation and activities and the inhabitants interaction effect on these squares of Derna city.

In the previous chapter, the public squares of the world and of Derna we reanalyzed and compared and a number of hypotheses were constructed. In this chapter, the hypotheses and some other questions will be analyzed within the scope of Derna. As previously discussed, the citizens of Derna were asked about three important squares. The research aims to prove hypotheses state table 3.5. The random convenient sampling method was selected due to the situation in Libya and Derna. The respondents were to be Derna citizens who knew both squares in order to answer the questions properly. The gender distribution of Derna is equal. Therefore, the aim is to reach both male and female respondents equally. However, due to Islamic rules, this is not achieved. A minimum of 200 responses were expected; however, this was also not achieved. The questionnaire was sent to 300 potential respondents, 150 male and 150 female, but the number of those who did respond totaled 250. Even if the reliability of statistical terms was not achieved, the researcher still believed that the results mostly represented the views of Derna's citizens.

5.1.1. The survey ; Questionnaire

The method of this study followed two approaches. First, a group of questions were given to people from the case study area in Derna. These questions were divided into three aspects, namely social aspects, economic aspects and political aspects of order to analysis the impact on the public square and on people.

5.1.1.1. Questions relating to the social aspect (secondary questions)

These questions identified people's opinion regarding their social space, value of social culture, types of gathering and reasons to gather. These questions were also asked to discover the role of women in these spaces and the levels of privacy they required.

5.1.1.2. Questions of functional and design aspects (secondary questions)

These questions discover the level of design and beauty of existing Public Square in Derna from people opinion such as green area, sitting place and kind of activities.

5.1.1.3. Questions relating to the political aspects (main questions)

These questions identified people's opinions with regard to their feeling about going to, and gathering at, squares as well as discovering the level of safety during the war period and other questions with the aim of discovering any impact on the usage of public space and on people.

The main idea of Methodology

Evaluation with comparisons of : Case study findings World examples and interpretation through Theories related to public squares

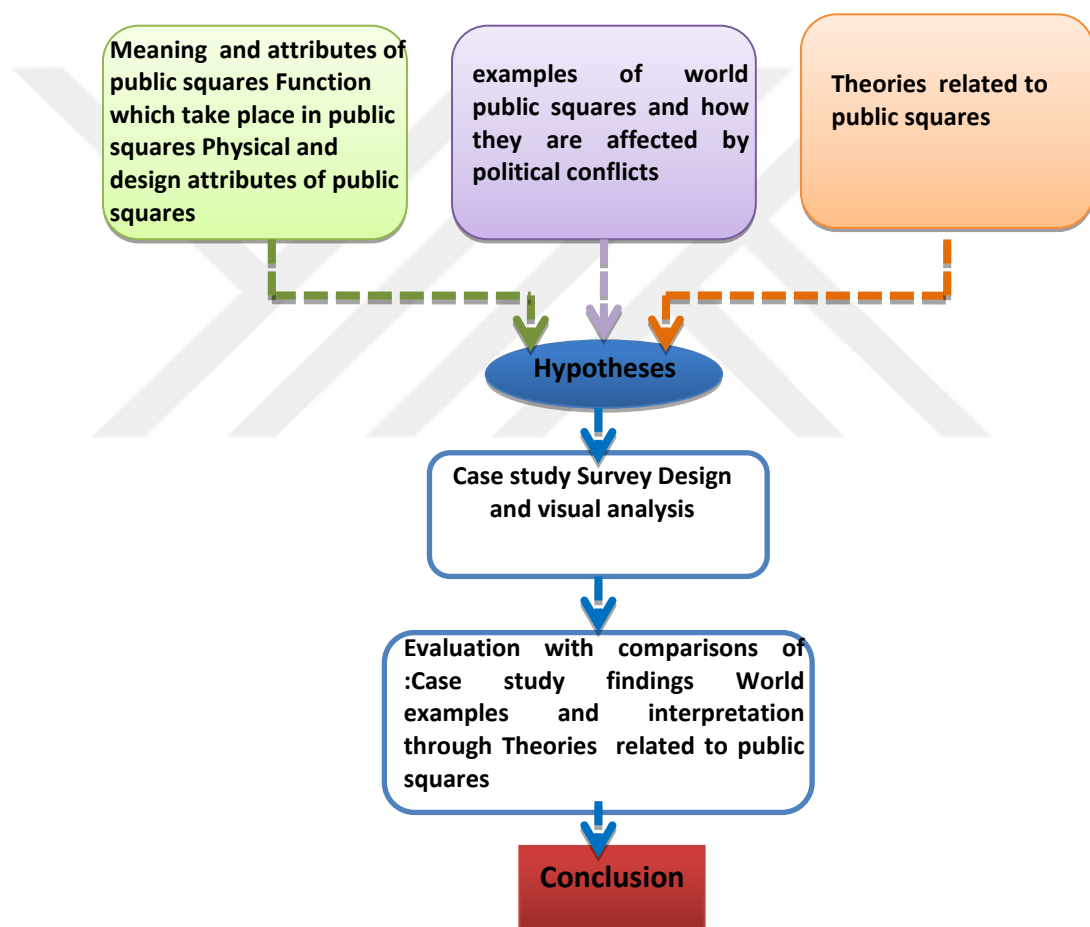


Figure 5.1: Study structure, (Source: Researcher)

5.1.1.4 Respondents ‘Identities and Results

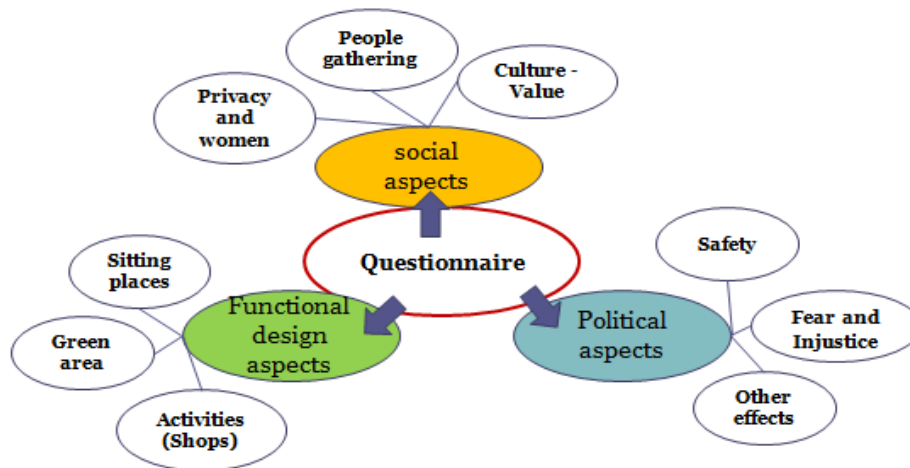


Figure 5.2: Types of questions (Source: Researcher)

Table 5.1. Hypothesis, research questions and related survey questions

These table presented the Hypothesis, research questions and related survey questions

Hypothesis	Survey Questions		
	Before 2011	After 2011	Future
H1: Each public square has a certain role in the social identity of the people to whom it belongs.	Q7: Did you go to the public squares... To interact with the people (social needs)? To express your political needs? To connect with your identity and roots? For space for enjoyment (good activities)? For commercial reasons?	Do you go to the public squares... To interact with the people (social needs)? To express your political needs? To connect with your identity and roots? For space for enjoyment (good activities)? For commercial reasons?	In future ....do you need place for? <input type="checkbox"/> To interact with the people (social needs)? <input type="checkbox"/> To express your political needs? <input type="checkbox"/> To connect with your identity and roots? <input type="checkbox"/> For space for enjoyment (good activities)? <input type="checkbox"/> For commercial reasons?
	Q10: Did SoukAl-Harrazh andAl-Bayasa Al-Hamra at that time haveplaces for social	Does Souk AL-Harrazh andAl-Bayasa Al-Hamra at this time have places for	Do you prefer these places,SoukAl-Harrazh andAl-Bayasa Al-Hamra, to be places for social interactionin the

	<p>interaction?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Maybe</p>	<p>social interaction?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Maybe</p>	<p>future?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Maybe</p>
	<p>Q11: Did Al-Sahaba Square at that time have places for social interaction?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Maybe</p>	<p>Does Al-Sahaba square at this time have places for social interaction?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Maybe</p>	<p>Do you prefer this place (Al-Sahaba Square) to be a place for social interaction in the future?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Maybe</p>
<p>H2: Political conflicts and war change the role of public squares in the social identity of the people.</p>	<p>Q27: a) In the Ghaddafi period, did the traditional squares have a political role in city life?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>b) Between 2011 and 2014, did Al-Sahaba Square have a political role in city life?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>c) Do you think public political activities can take place in the public square?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>H3: Religion affects the gender of the people in the public square.</p>	<p>Q17: a) Why did women not sit in these squares in the past?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Religion has given women privacy.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Due to the customs and traditions</p>	<p>b) Why do women not sit in these squares now?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Religion has given women privacy.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Due to the customs and traditions</p>	<p>c) If women do not go there, where would you prefer to go in future?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Closed spaces for women and families</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Special clubs for women</p>
	<p>Q14: Were Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra used for...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only men?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Men and women?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only women?</p>	<p>Are Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra use for...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only men?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Men and women?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only women?</p>	<p>Do you think in the future your family will visit Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra squares?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only men</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Men and women</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only women</p>

	<p>Q15: Was Al-Sahaba Square used for...</p> <p>Only men?</p> <p>Men and women?</p> <p>Only women?</p>	<p>IS Al-Sahaba square use for...</p> <p>Only men?</p> <p>Men and women?</p> <p>Only women?</p>	<p>Did your family go to the square during the revolution?</p> <p>Only men</p> <p>Men and women</p> <p>Only women</p>
<p>H.4.All squares have social meaning, political meaning, function design meaning and economical meaning to society it belongs.</p>	<p>Q29: What were the advantages of Souk AL-Harrazh andAl-Bayasa Al-Hamra during the Gaddafi period?</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Reflect the culture of the community</p> <p>A place for social interaction</p> <p>A comfortable place(design)</p>	<p>What are the advantages of Souk AL-Harrazh andAl-Bayasa Al-Hamra after the Gaddafi period?</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Reflect the culture of the community</p> <p>A place for social interaction</p> <p>A comfortable place(design)</p>	<p>What is best thing that these squares,SoukAl-Harrazh andAl-Bayasa Al-Hamra,should have in the future?</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Reflect the culture of the community</p> <p>A place for social interaction</p> <p>A comfortable place(design)</p>
	<p>Q30: a) What were the advantages of Al-Sahaba Square in the Gaddafi period?</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Reflected the culture of the community</p> <p>A place for social interaction</p> <p>A comfortable place(design)</p>	<p>b) What are the advantages of Al-Sahaba square after Gaddafi's period?</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Reflects the culture of the community</p> <p>A place for social interaction</p> <p>A comfortable place(design)</p>	<p>c)What is best thing should these Al-Sahaba square have in future?</p> <p>Identity and social interaction</p> <p>Comfortable in use (good design of components)</p> <p>Beauty and green areas</p> <p>Add political events (Historical memory)</p>
<p>situation decreases the use of public squares and people gathering</p>	<p>Q6: Before 2011 (Gadhafi period),did you go to the public squares to sit?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>After 2011, do you go to the public squares to sit?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Do you think people need to go to the public squares in their cities?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

<p>H6: If the reason for going to the square is to express their political needs in both periods</p>	<p>Q7: Before 2011, did you go to the public squares...</p> <p>To interact with the people (social needs)?</p> <p>To express your political needs?</p> <p>To connect with your identity and roots?</p> <p>For space for enjoyment (good activities)?</p> <p>For commercial reasons?</p>	<p>After 2011, do you go to the public squares...</p> <p>To interact with the people (social needs)?</p> <p>To express your political needs?</p> <p>To connect with your identity and roots?</p> <p>For space for enjoyment (good activities)?</p> <p>For commercial reasons?</p>	<p>In the future, will you need a place...</p> <p>To interact with the people (social needs)?</p> <p>To express your political needs?</p> <p>To connect with your identity and roots?</p> <p>For space for enjoyment (good activities)?</p> <p>For commercial reasons?</p>
<p>H7: If people change their feeling about using the square according to unstable political situations</p>	<p>Q26: What is you're feeling about Al-Sahaba Square during the Gaddafi period?</p> <p>Fear and Injustice</p> <p>Freedom</p> <p>Value</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Entertaining</p>	<p>What is you're feeling about Al-Sahaba Square now?</p> <p>Fear and Injustice</p> <p>Freedom</p> <p>Value</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Entertaining</p>	<p>Do you agree that Al-Sahaba Square should have a role in the life of the city because of...</p> <p>Social values (to have a role in the future)?</p> <p>72%</p> <p>Conventional properties (Architectural character distinctive)?</p> <p>28%</p>
	<p>Q28: What do you feel during political events between 2011 and 2012?</p> <p>Identity and social value</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Freedom</p> <p>Fear and injustice</p>	<p>What do you feel during political events between 2014-2015?</p> <p>Identity and social value</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Freedom</p> <p>Fear and injustice</p>	<p>In the future and after the civil war, do you agree that these events have an important impact on the feeling of the people towards these squares?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No

H8: Political conflicts and war conditions prevent people from using the public square.	<p>Q9: The reason for going to the squares during Gadhafi's time.</p> <p>Political celebrations. Religious ceremonies. Social event I did not go.</p>	<p>The reason to go to the squares now.</p> <p>Political celebrations. Religious ceremonies. Social event I did not go.</p>	<p>What is your reason to go to the squares in the future?</p> <p>Political celebrations. Religious ceremonies. Social event I did not go.</p>
	<p>Q12: Were Souk AL-Harrazh and AL-Bayasa Al-Hamra crowded with people every day?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p>	<p>Are Souk AL-Harrazh and AL-Bayasa Al-Hamra crowded with people now?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p>	<p>Do you prefer this square (Souk AL-Harrazh and AL-Bayasa Al-Hamra) to be more crowded in the future?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p>
	<p>Q13: Was Al-Sahaba Square crowded with people every day?</p> <p>Yes No Sometimes</p>	<p>Is Al-Sahaba Square crowded with people now?</p> <p>Yes No Sometimes</p>	<p>In Al-Sahaba Square, what did you feel during the political events between 2014 and 2015?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fear and Injustice <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom <input type="checkbox"/> Value <input type="checkbox"/> Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Entertaining</p>
H9: The function and use of public squares in war conditions may change permanently.	From real case analyses		

The questionnaire is presented in Appendix 1. It comprises a total of 30 questions that are to be asked in three different groups about the aspects with regard to three different periods of Derna. As seen in Table 4.1, the questionnaire was distributed to people over 50 years of age by an average of 50%. Moreover, 13% of them were over the 50 years with the aim of taking advantage of their experiences of living during the two periods prior to 2011 and after 2011. On the other hand, the responses of the women were found in this questionnaire by average of 42% in order to know about the women thinking of going to public squares and their needs.

Table 5.2: Types of people to whom this questionnaire was administered

These table presented the Types of people to whom this questionnaire was administered

Q 1	Type of question	result		
		Male	Female	
Q 1	Gender	58%	42%	
Q 2	Social status	Married	Single	
		73%	27%	
Q 3	Family	Do you have children	You do not have kids	
		81%	19 %	
Q 4	Age	20 - 40	41 - 50	Over 50
		50%	37%	13%
Q 5	Education	Secondary School	University Degree	Graduate Degree
		16%	47%	37%

5.1.1.5. Type of Questionnaire

As we see in Table 5. 2, the questions that were asked pertain to three periods, namely the time before the 2011 Revolution, the time after the 2011 Revolution and the future. This was followed by an analysis of the data with conclusions drawn for each question, as well as a presentation of the needs of people for future public spaces.

Table 5.3:Type of questionnaire

These table presented the Type of questionnaire

Q 6	The aim of Q 6 is find out; The average of going to squares is constant in both periods and no and what reason for that different?	Before 2011 (Gadhafi period)	After 2011 (Nowsi)	public square in Future	Your opinion about public square in Future
<i>People's need s</i>		Did you go to the public squares to sit there?	Do you go to the public squares to sit there?	Will you go to the public squares to sit there?	Do you think ... People need public squares in their cities to go?
	yes	%	%	%	%
	No	%	%	%	%
	Maybe	%	%	%	%
Result					
Analysis					
Reason					
Main result					
Future needs					

5.1.2. The survey ; Back ground of Case Study Area :Traditional square analysis (Al Bayasah Al Hamra)

The social life of Libyan society was founded in the most traditional cities that were designed according to the people's needs. On other hand, as a result of the difficult events that Libyan cities had encountered, such as the period of Italian occupation in 1911 and the revolution of 1969, the growth of traditional cities had been prevented and allowed for the emergence of modern buildings and streets and spaces according to new experiences, which relied on Western experts in the 1970s. As consequence, modern Libyan cities have suffered from three issues:

- a. The lack of open public spaces in the most vital areas;
- b. The modern planning which made by Western experts not reflecting local society, their culture or their needs; and
- c. Western experts not taking into account the changes in Libyan society when they designed the modern plans for every Libyan city.

Moreover, after the 2011 Revolution, these issues have increased in different ways. First, the use of public spaces is now different. Second, the presentation of these public places is also different. Therefore, the new events of the revolution and the civil war will be taken into account because they have affected public spaces and Libyan society.

- a. The square in the past; had many Traditional shops that were open there
- b. The square now; most shops are closing now, and there are a few coffee shops which used by men

5.1.2. 1.The Traditional Square (Al-Bayasah Al-Hamra)

Public spaces are located in the center of the old city in Derna. The form does not change. It has a rectangular shape that is located in front of the governor’s building. There is a free place for walking around stores and coffee places, as presented below.

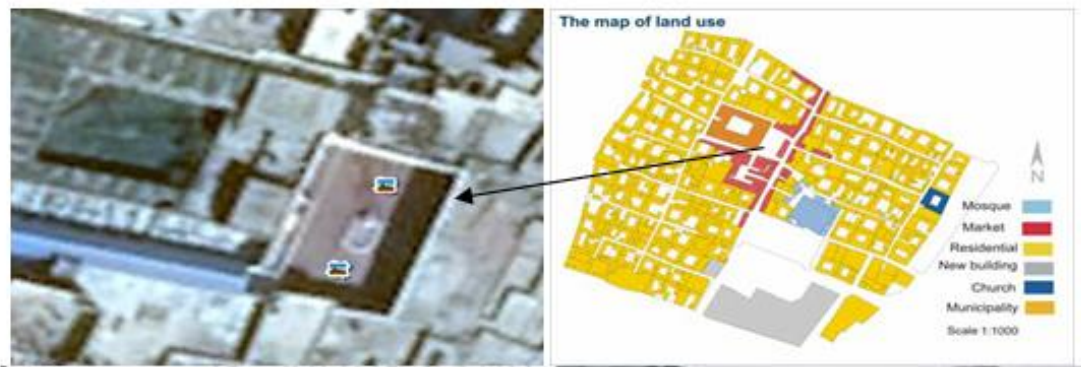


Figure 5.3: A traditional square(Al-Bayasah Al-Hamra)

a. Location of the Traditional square;

Public Spaces is located in the center of old city in Derna, Libya.



Figure 5.4: Derna Old city map

b. Design aspects;

The square analyses according to design aspects in chapter two;

- **The form;** The space is built to fit the friendly scale with length, width and height as well as the size, moreover, the square is rectangular and closed space with three entrances.
- **Type of access and continuous;** the Al Bayasah Al Hamra is dynamic space, because it has free place for walking from place to another. For continuous the square linked between main market which named Souk El Nour and Vegetable shops.

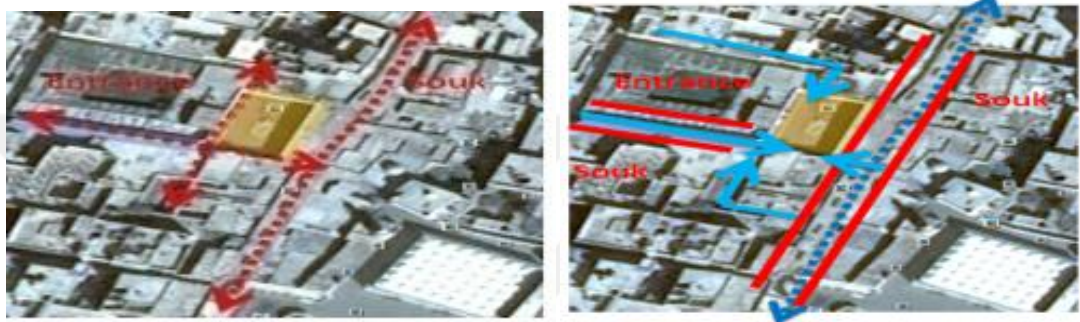


Figure 5.5: Type of access; It had free access through space to other space

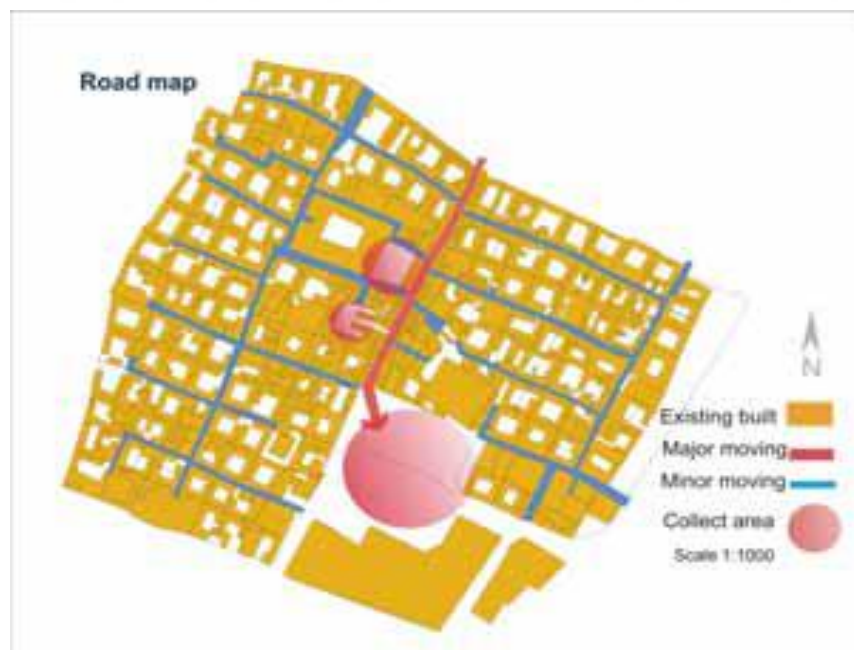


Figure 5.6 :Paths in old city

- **Activities and functions;** in the past, Al Bayasah Al Hamra was a space used for different public functions for different kind of people (It uses for commercial

routes which engorge people to move from space to space). In addition, before 2011 also the square was using for different functions of (Vegetable shops and coffee shops) for different kind of people, while after 2011 the vegetable shops were closed in late of 1990s while the coffee shops and a few market were there . Before 2018 (war event) the space lost the main function and become a space for passing to anther space.

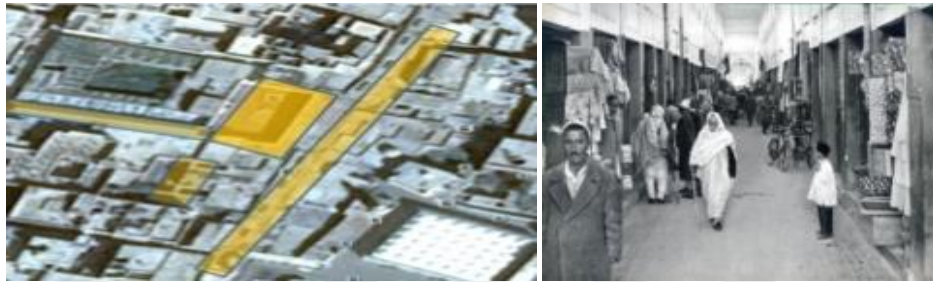


Figure 5.7: Main market named souk al Nour

- **Economic (shops)**; In the past, the city's economy depended on agriculture and handicrafts, and these products were marketed in the stores in the old city. A large number of these shops have shrunk as a result of the change of the city's economy from an agricultural city to an administrative city and a non-transfer of handicrafts from one generation to another generation. Main activities are located Sitting place (32%) and cafes (63 %) as mentioned in (Q20).

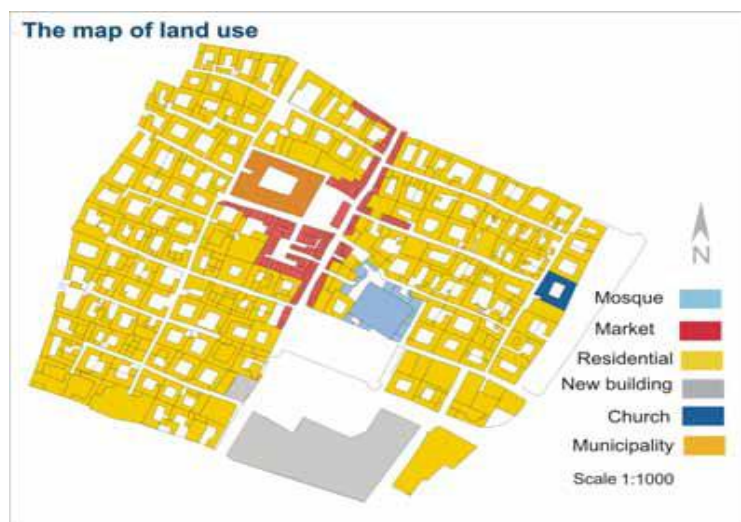


Figure 5.8: Land use of old city show the Main activities

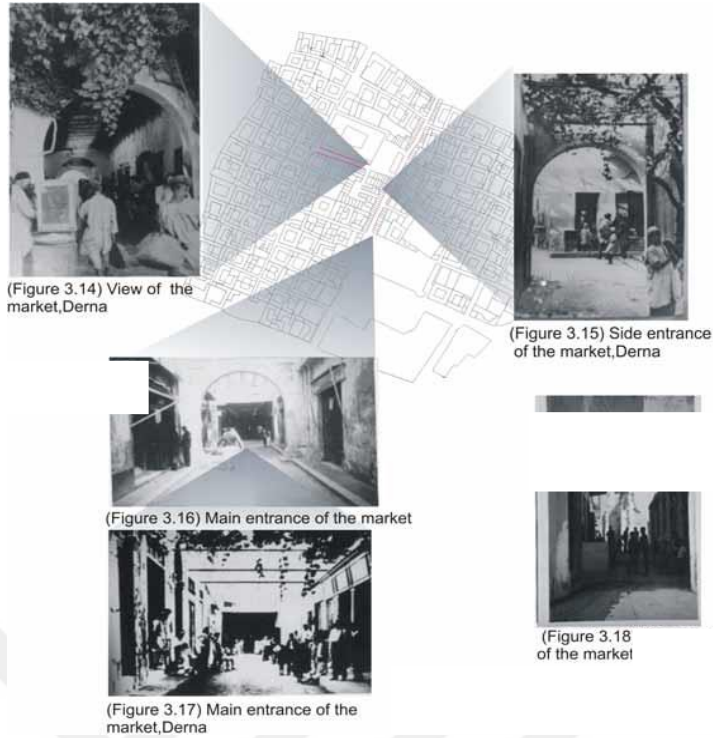


Figure 5.9: Views Souk Al Nour

- **Architecture elements;** The space consists of arched that some stores opened their also there is water fountain in the middle of the area. In last ten years the square was improved, so a horse head statue was added to the centre of the square. But now the statue is destroyed by Islamic group

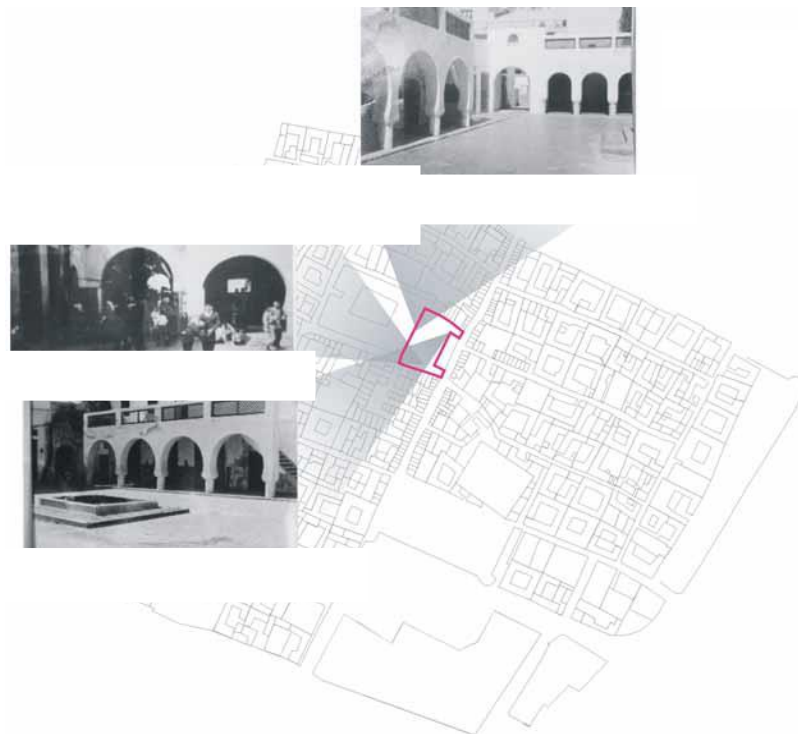


Figure 5.10: View in Al Bayasah Al Hamra

- **Social aspects;**

Meaning; in the past ,Space reflects the true meaning of community interaction and it gave a sense of identity and people culture , and played an important role in social life because it encourage people interaction . While before 2011 the squares lose its role because the contemporary square was built for new centre. However after 2011, the space now empty and unfortunately lose their role in people life.

Cultural; in the past,the value of culture was found in that time because it reflected people identity; also it presented their culture by way of interaction with other. After 2011 unfortunately, these squares lost the spirit of society and became empty spaces except for a street called the Souk AL Nour.

Privacy and women in Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra; Due to the Social Privacy of women the traditional square is dominant by men by 90%. For future 55% of people said the women will not visit the traditional squares.



Figure 5.11: Old design



Figure 5.12: Design improvement

- **Political aspects;**

At the beginning of its inception was the Square in front of the governor's mansion which means people meet at the request of the Ottoman ruler, before 2011, the square had not any role of political square , and After the deterioration of the old city efforts were made to maintain them and the aim was not to preserve the old city, but to renovate it with modern materials For example ;Design of the statue in the last period before 2011 , but after 2011, The modern squares reduced the use of this space .



Figure 5.13: Political impact

c.Result of Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra

- **Result design aspects (Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra);**

There are main activities in these squares such as cafes and sitting places (The squares don't have more sitting spaces and green area), Also, there are traditional shops, and 95% of people agree that redevelopment of the traditional square is important for the city

- **Result in People gathering and Culture Value of Soak Al Harrazh and AL Bayasa AL Hamra;**

In the period of Ghaddafi the traditional squares were better place for social interaction as people said, by average of 54%. After Gadhafi period 55% of people believe that they are still places for social interaction (culture celebrations). For future people think these places able to be good places for social interaction by average of 76%. In that case people feel about the culture value of the traditional squares.

1. People gathering; before 2011 people gather in traditional squares more than now, and people gather if there is social reason or social event more than Political or Religion event.
2. Cultural aspects; the traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods. People think improving the Soak Al Harrazh and AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 85%.
3. Privacy and women in Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra(Q14) ;mostly the Soak Al Harrazh and AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares were used for men in the Gaddafi period by average of 90%, also 94% of users are men after Gaddafi period .this situation related to culture of Libyan society over the years in (Q14) .

- **Safety, Fear and injustice of traditional square;**

The square was Safe by average of 12% before 2011, while it is safe after 2011 by average of 3% and 47 % the traditional squares had not political role in city life.



Figure 5.14: People gather if there is social reason or social event more than Political or Religion event

- **Change The Square;** the square has been changed with time as presented below:

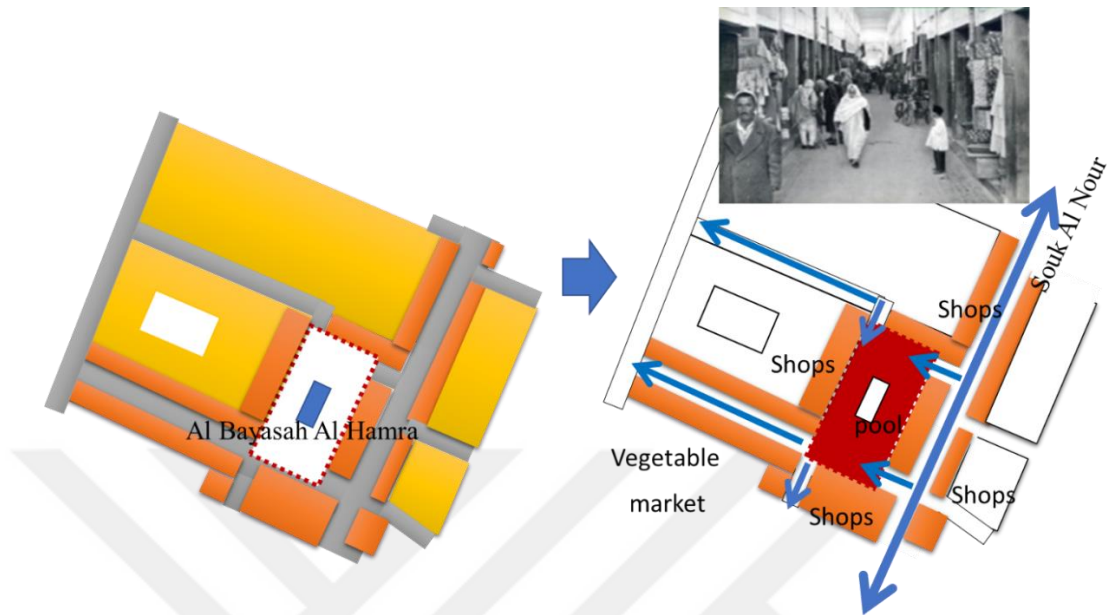


Figure 5.15: Before Ghaddafi period. The square reflected the identity of social life



Figure 5.16 :Before Ghaddafi period; many traditional shops were open and it was crowded

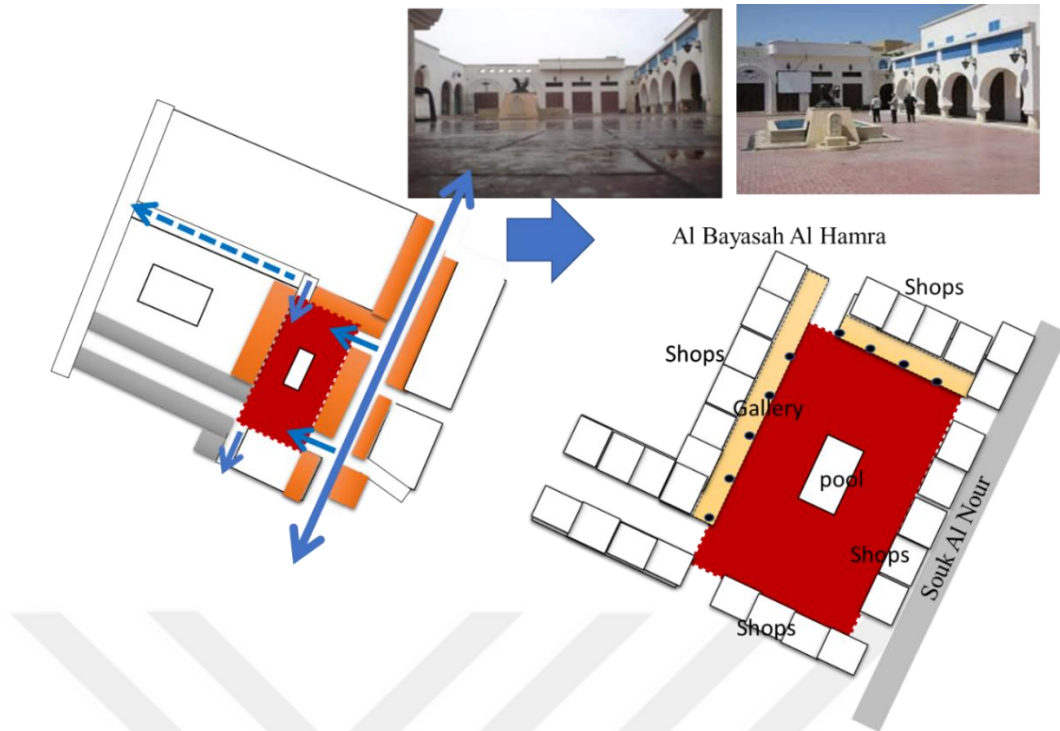


Figure 5.17: During Ghaddafi period; design new form of pool, vegetable shops were closed in that period



Figure 5.18: During Ghaddafi period : Veiw of square in that time



Figure 5.19: During Ghaddafi period: Redesign the pool

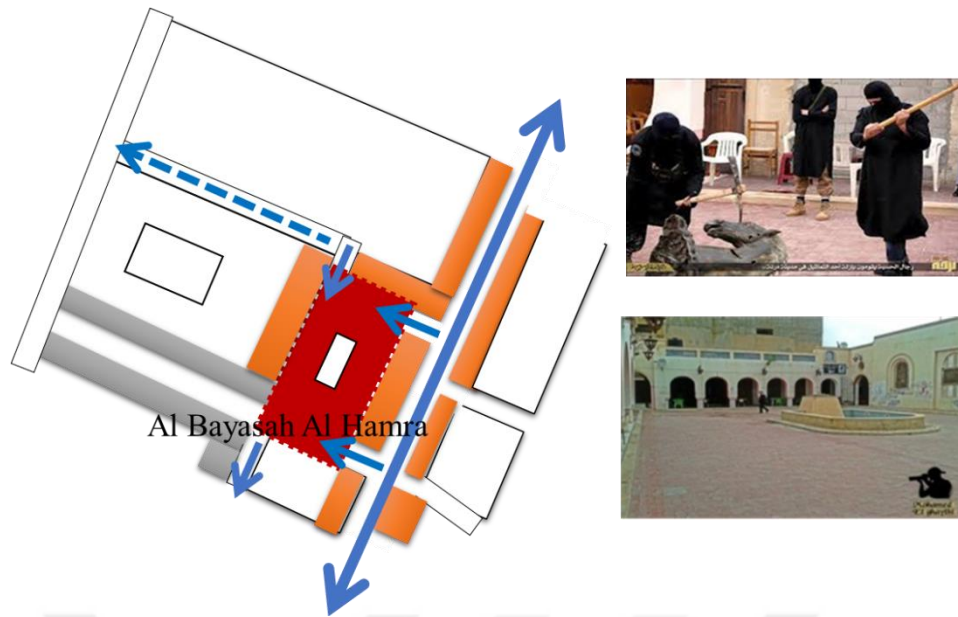


Figure 5.20: After Ghaddafi period :the square under the control



Figure 5.21: After Ghaddafi period :vegetable shops were closed in that period

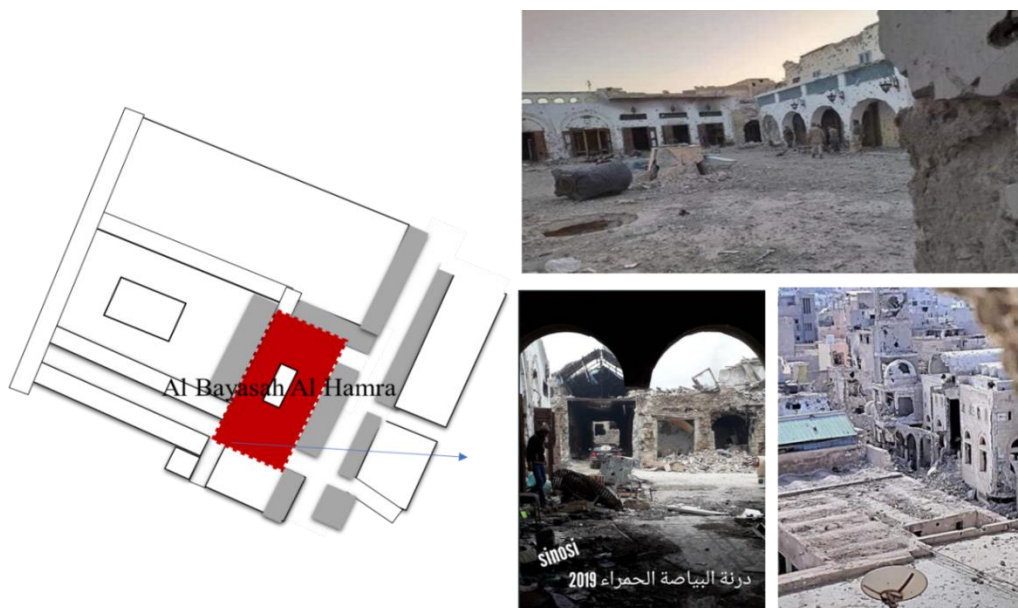


Figure 5.22: After the war of 2018 -2019; the square is demolishing now due to the war of 2018

5.1.2.2. Contemporary square of (AL Sahaba square)

This is an open square in the center of the modern city next to a number of main roads. It is surrounded by the mosque, which is considered the largest mosque in the city, and an old popular market that sells vegetables.



Figure 5.23: Al-Sahaba Square in Derna



Figure 5.24: Open square; it is Open Square in centre of modern city



Figure 5.25: site plan of AL Sahaba square

a. Design aspects of modern (AL Sahaba square);

- **Type of Form** It is Open Square in center of modern city and The Scale is appropriate with the modern design of the city
- **Type of access;** It is a dynamic space that located in central area of the city.
- **Entrance ;**The square is located between main street and secondary street and open sides without any specific



Figure 5.26: Type of access

- **Sitting places and Green area Q19;** In two period people said AL Sahaba square has a place to sit by average of 36% In period of Gaddafi, and 42% after 2011. Moreover 92% this square will be suitable for people to sit, due to located in city center and near the important mosque in the city which has religious and historical value
- **Type of function;** Public square; before 2011, It has public function especially in religious and political ceremonies. however , It has different function now , Because religious ceremonies are under the control of a group of people
- **Architecture elements ;** Rectangular space that is not designed with architectural elements



Figure 5.27:8Activities: There are no places to sit (38%)

Before 2011, The square surrounded by main economic activities such as , glass cafe restaurants and the most largest popular market for vegetables, which mean it in located in a good economic place . after 2011 ; 2013-2016 ; after the events of 2014 people did not meet there after the ISIS control of the city

1. Physical main Activities; Religious and political celebrations during Gaddafi's rule.
2. Physical secondary Activities; Sometimes function change like selling vegetables. or using the space for parking cars
3. -Surrounded by the mosque, the mosque is considered the largest mosque in the Medina and has a long history
4. -An old popular market for selling vegetables
5. -The most important main roads pass beside the arena
6. Using the space for parking cars.

- **Social aspects ;Gathering people**

Usage of space : Gaddafi's government has not encouraged people to meet in any gathering places , therefore it used in political and religious Ceremonies



Figure 5.28: Religious ceremonies

Before 2011, compared to traditional space, this space is special for religious and political ceremonies only, it does not reflect the spirit of the population and their physical interaction. After 2011 , The first phase 2011-2013; People met for the first time expressing their freedom and interacting without any restrictions every day .

In the Ghaddafi period 30% of people go to the public squares to interact with others, while after 2011 people they did not go without reason to go (because they were under the control) by average of 32% (as seen in Q7).

Between 2013-2016 people did not go to Modern Square to gather without reason after event of 2014 when they were shouted. Moreover any gathering in squares was under the control as seen figure below (as seen in Q7).. People after 2011 do not go to square without reason because of conflict situation, so many of them prefer to go to the natural places (as seen in Q9)

reason for AL Sahaba square is crowded; the city passed through different political circumstances including war of 2015 and most years was under the control from 2013 to 2018 so without reason of meeting people did not go there .Except years of 2011 to 2013 before the failure of the 2011 revolution the square was very crowded. (Q13)

- **Cultural aspect**

Before 2011, People gather in the inner square of the mosque in the holidays and in the funerals time, but the space out the mosque did not encourage people to meet because it was empty . After 2011,

(After the revolution) only reflected the culture of people and their real interaction.

Meaning of space: Before 2011: The presence of the space in front of the mosque is derived from the design of the old Islamic cities, which means linking daily life to religion. After 2011: Gives a feeling of lack of freedom, and control the people in this space.

Privacy and women in AL Sahaba square(Q15): people said that AL Sahaba square was used for men in the Ghaddafi period by average of 68%, after Ghaddafi, were used for men by average of 67%, and 57% said their families did not go to the square during the revolution.



Figure 5.29: Women had role in public square just in revolution time

b.Result in people gathering;

- **People gathering and Culture Value of AL Sahaba square;**

1. The square after 2011 increase the social interaction but not much
2. Modern square Has value of social interaction more than traditional squares as we see in Q14
3. A place for social interaction (53%)

- **Privacy and women in AL Sahaba square;** Due to the Social Privacy of women the modern square is dominant by men by 67%, for future women will not visit the square with average of 57%.

- **Political aspects;**

Before 2011; the celebrations were planned by the Kadhafi government and not attended by all the people because the city of Derna was rejecting Gaddafi's rule openly, so the celebrations are attended by school students



Figure 5.30: Political events in Derna Al Sahaba Square before 2011

-Political Event

Demonstrations against extremism

Terrorists fired at the crowd and two people were shot

After 2011; at the beginning of the revolution 17-February all people were meeting to express their freedom



Figure 5.31: Political events in Derna Al Sahaba Square after 2011

Now the city under control of the religious group for five years which means all religious celebrations follow this group only and do not express society of Derna .



Figure 5.32: Islamic group control the square between 2014 to May 2018

-Fear and Injustice of square of (AL Sahaba square) (Q26);In the AL Sahaba square, 60% of people felt safe in Qaddafi's period, while 45% of people feel about identity of the square.

-political role of squares (Q27) ;47% of people said that the traditional squares did not play a political role during the Gaddafi period but 57% said that AL Sahaba square had a political role after Ghaddafi and during the revolution



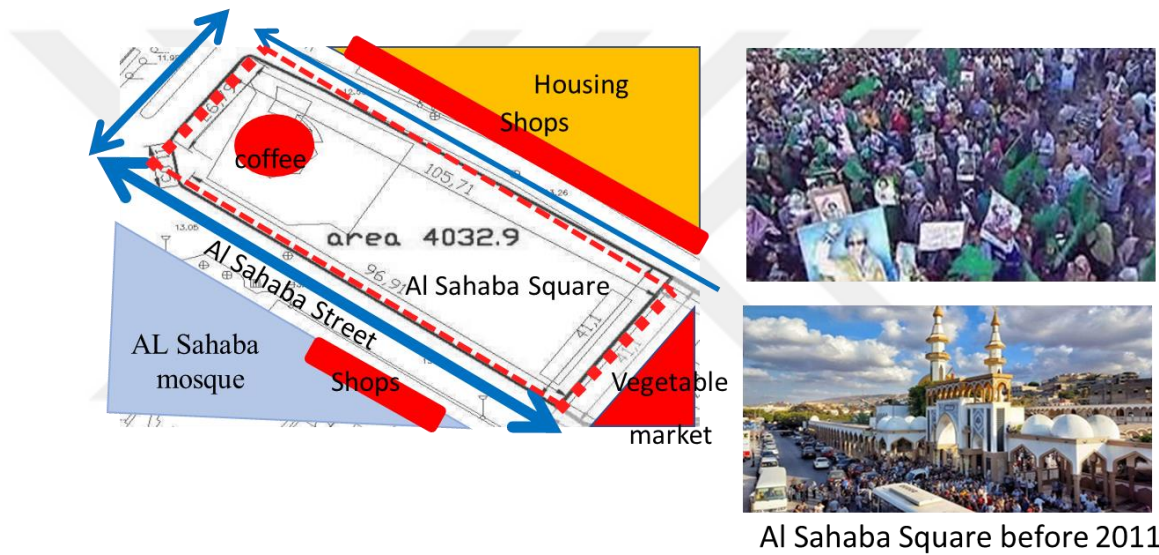
Figure 5.33: Islamic group were gathering for media

-Fear & Injustice of squares (Q28) ;Political influence is clear due to people feel Lack of freedom now as well as feels Fear and Injustice by average of 76%



Figure 5.34: Islamic groups demolished part of the mosque in 2015

AL Sahaba square; The Square during the time did not change



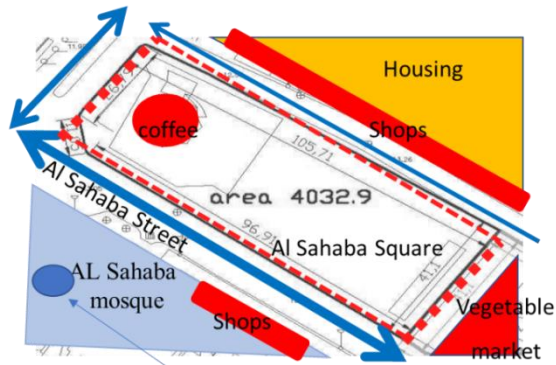
Al Sahaba Square before 2011

Figure 5.35: The square During Ghaddafi period



Al Sahaba Square after 2011

Figure 5.36: The square after the Ghaddafi period



Islamic group control the square between 2014 to May 2018



Islamic groups demolished part of the mosque in 2015

Figure 5.37: The square under the Islamic control



After the war



During the war of 2018

During the war of 2018 the square was closed area

Not used for months

Figure 5.38: The square under the war of 2018

5.1.2.3 result of the Questionnaire analysis ;

a. **Social aspects;** Due to the social privacy the public squares are places for men more than women, and Women can only go to public squares only in celebrations time. Moreover People like to go to Public Square for social interaction but due to the war they don't go now. Furthermore, Modern square has value of social interaction more than traditional squares.

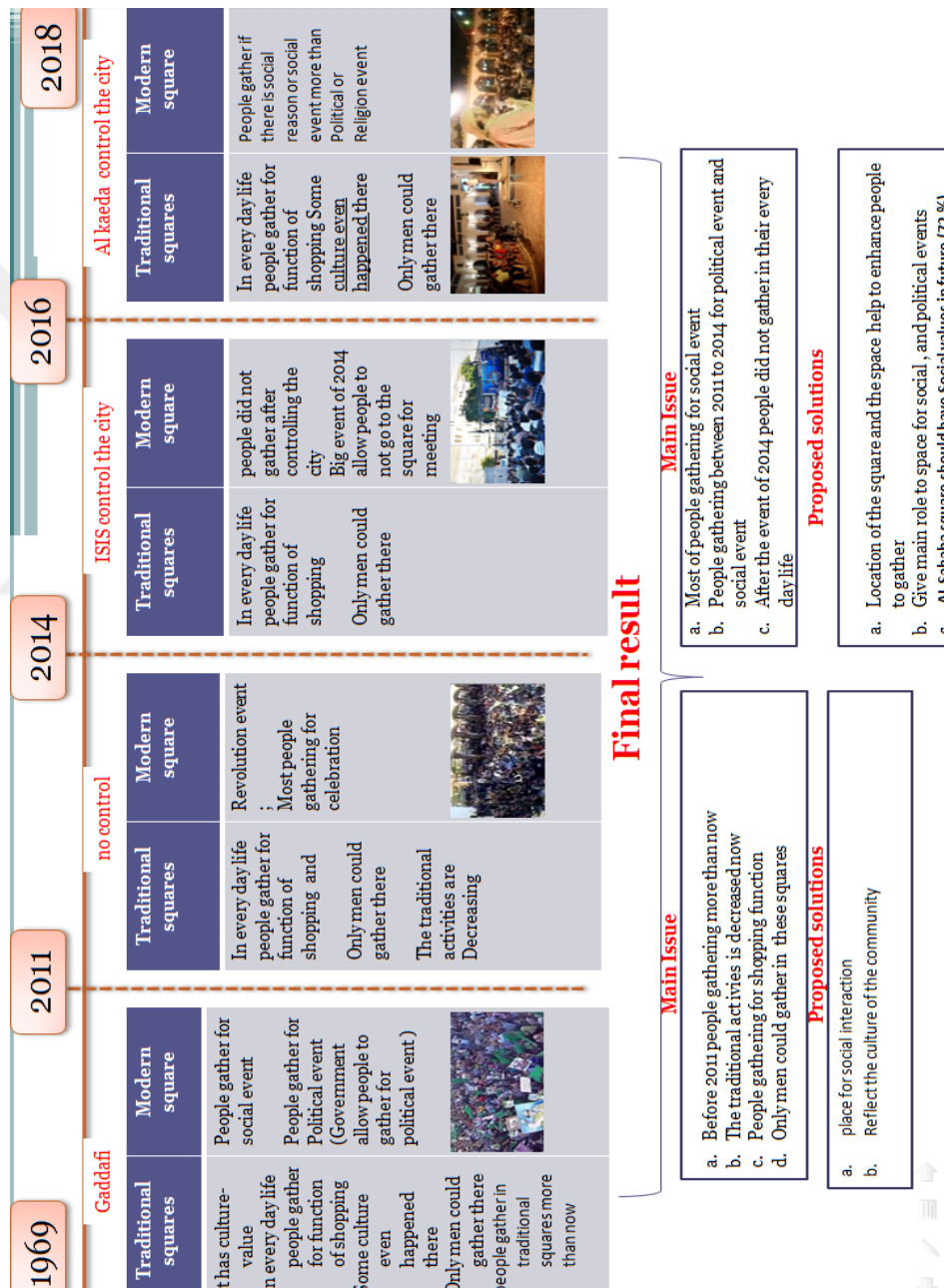


Figure 5.39 :The final result of social aspects

b. Design aspects; The Traditional Square has been designed in ancient times with high value of identity and people still feel about this value. Unfortunately it is not well usage now due to its small and built a new square in new canter. Moreover, there are some sitting places for cafe shops so, all these features of the square are acceptable but need improvement in future for AL-Sahaba square, the square has good location and huge space but there is no real design for landscape of sitting area, green area and activities , so the square has a poor design now and people feel about this problem .

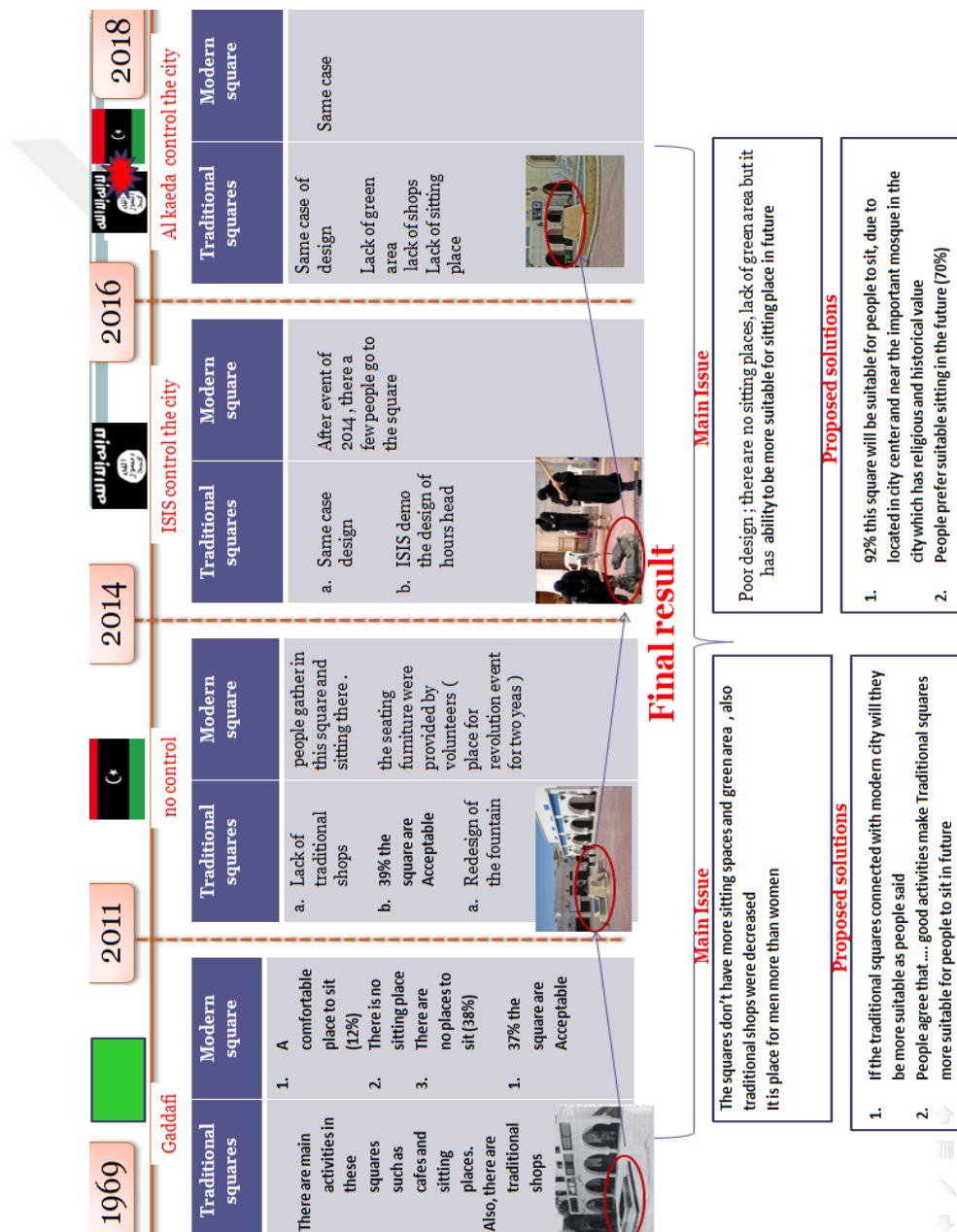


Figure 5.40 :The final result design aspects

c. **Political aspects;** Public square in Derna Under the civil war; People feel about the impact of the political situation in both squares, moreover, the unstable political situation affects people feeling of feel Fear & Injustice so people did not feel freedom and did not express the political situation because they are still under control.

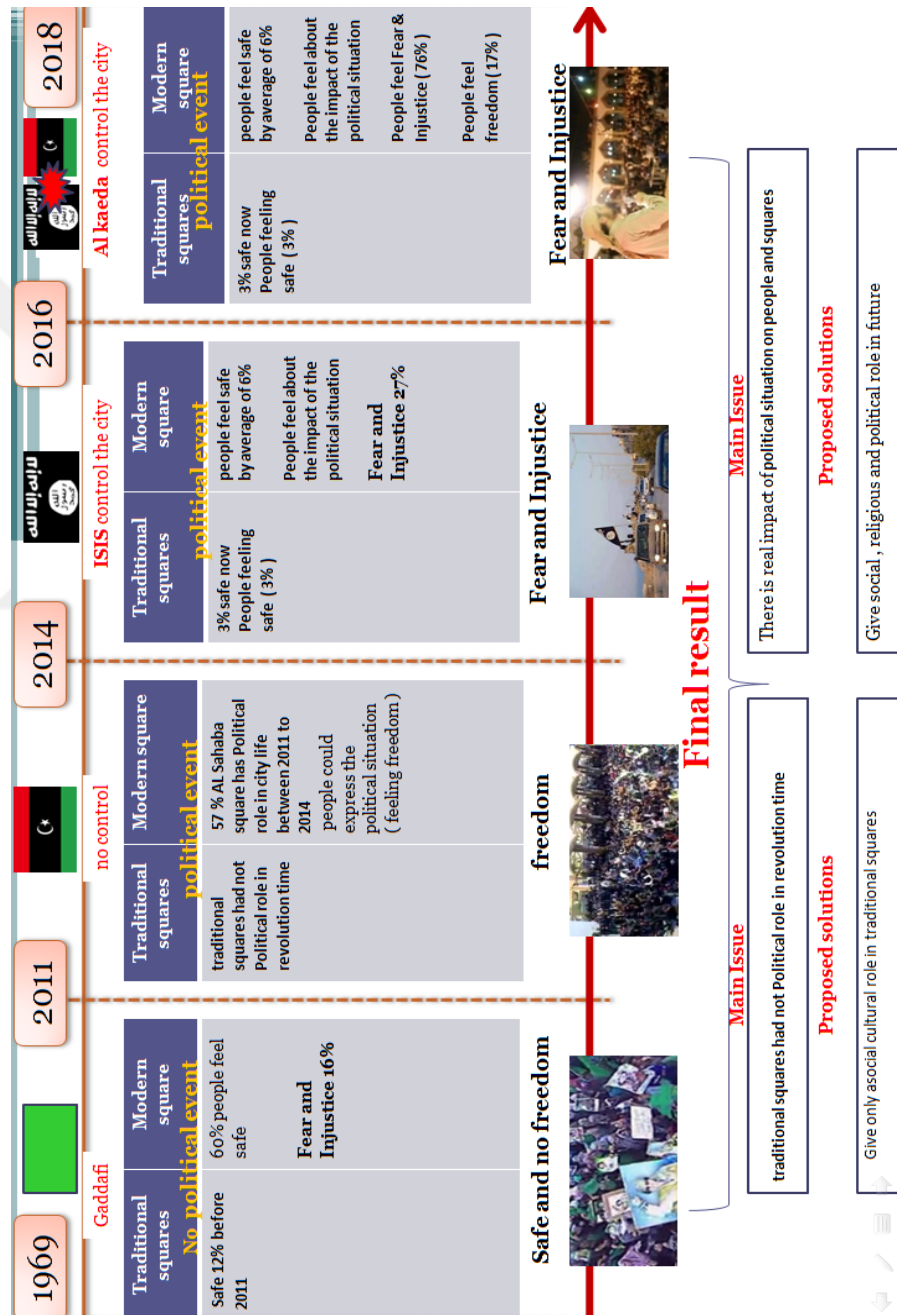


Figure 5.42 :The final result Political aspects

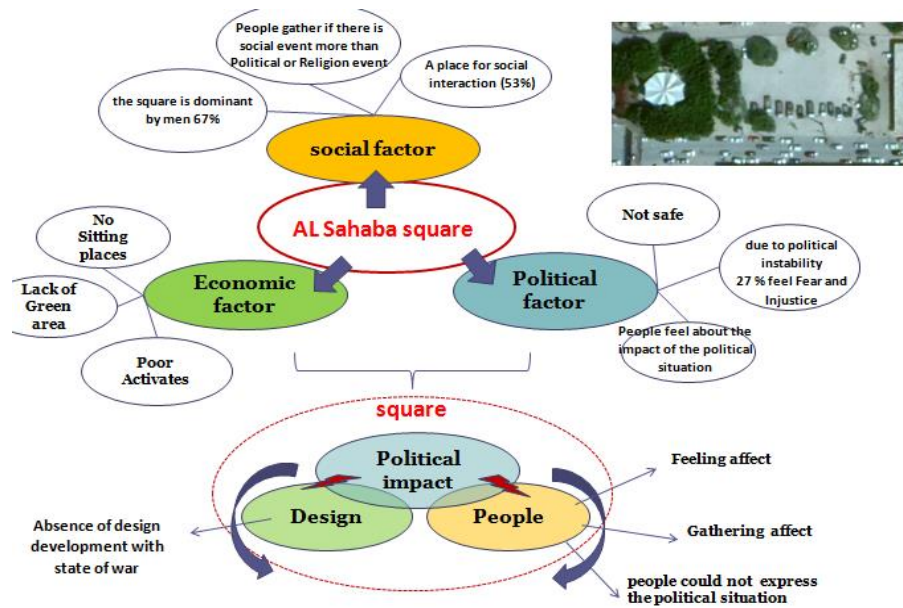


Figure 5.42: The final result of the analysis

5.2. Final Results of the Questionnaire

5.2.1. Social Aspects

Due to the social privacy for women, public squares are places more for men than for women. Moreover, women are only able to go to public squares during times of celebration. Moreover, people like to go to the public square for social interaction; however, due to the war, they no longer go to the square. Furthermore, the modern square has more value for social interaction than does the traditional square.

5.2.2. Design Aspects

The traditional square was designed in ancient times with a high value for identity; people still feel this value. Unfortunately, the traditional square is not well used now due to its small size and the construction of a new square in the new center. Moreover, there are a number of sitting places for cafes, so all these features of the square are acceptable but need improvement in the future for Al-Sahaba Square. The square has a good location and a large space, but there is no real design for the landscaping of the sitting area, green areas and activities. The square has a poor design now and people feel this problem.

5.2.3. Political Aspects

The Public Square in Derna during the Civil War

People feel the impact of the political situation in both squares, and the unstable political situation affects people's feelings of fear and injustice. As a result, the people did not feel free and did not express the political situation as they are still under control.

Table 5.4: Social Factor Results

These table presented the Social the Factor Results in Traditional Squares and Modern Square

Factors	Results	Future Needs
Gathering of People	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gathering of people is decreasing now. 2. The main reason for people to go to the squares is to meet other people and interact with them. 3. People did not express the political situation because they were still under control. 4. People would not gather to express the political situation after the event of 2014 because they were shot. 5. Only 18% of people went to the traditional and modern squares relative to other places. 6. Before 2011, 29% of people went to the beach in their free time. 7. After 2011, 43% of people went to another space in their free time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People will need to go public squares in their cities at an average of 93%. 2. People think a public space needs good activities, design, and social value to attract people (91%). 3. 72% of people in the future prefer more to interact with people than go to religious and political ceremonies. 4. 74% of people said there should be a reason to go to public squares. (Meaning that without reason, people will not go to public spaces(as stated by respondents).
Privacy and women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was not any public space for women to sit (68%). 2. Due to social privacy, the public squares were places more for men than for women. 3. Women could only go to events and celebrations. 4. Women did not go to public spaces in the past (96%) and now (68%). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People think that in the future, women will go to public spaces(78%). 2. However, they did not think that their family would go to the squares for events in the future. 3. Women need spaces that provide privacy in the future (at 83%).
Social Factor of Traditional Squares (Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra)		

Cultural Value	approximately the traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods	People thought that improving Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of in the city at an average of 85%.
Gathering of People	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before 2011, people would gather more in traditional squares than now. 2. People would gather more if there were a social reason or social event than if there were apolitical or religious event. 3. Place for social interaction (32%) 4. Reflect the culture of the community (29%) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social and religious reasons are the greatest reason for people to gather in the future as stated by respondents. 2. People prefer to gather in traditional square at an average of 70%. 3. Enhancing identity and social interaction
Privacy and Women	Due to the social privacy of women, the traditional square is dominated by men at a rate of 90%.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 55% of people stated that women would not visit the traditional squares in the future.
Social Factor of the Modern Square (Al-Sahaba Square)		
Cultural Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The square after 2011 increased the social interaction, but by not much. 5. The modern square has more value of social interaction than does the traditional square, as seen in Q14. 	People think that improving Al-Sahaba Square will increase the sociality and identity of the city at an average of 92%.
Gathering of People	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. A place for social interaction (53%) 	
Privacy and women	Due to the social privacy of women, the modern square is dominated by men at a rate of 67%.	The women will not visit the square in future with average of 57%

Table 5.5: Results of the functional design factor

These table presented the Results of the functional design factor in Traditional Squares and Modern Square

Economic Factors of Traditional Squares (Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra)		
Factors	Results	Future Needs
Sitting Places	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comfortable place to sit (design) 10% 2. There are no places to sit 41%. 	
Green Areas	The squares do not have more sitting spaces and green areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance beauty and green areas 2. environmental beauty and green area are important for future design
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are main activities in these squares such as cafes and sitting places. 2. Also, there are traditional shops 3. It is not suitable for daily social interaction 39% 4. 39% the square are Acceptable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the traditional squares connected with modern city will they be more suitable as people said 2. People agree that good activities make Traditional squares more suitable for people to sit in future 3. 95% of people agree that redevelopment of the traditional square is important for the city
Economic Factors of Modern Squares (Al-Sahaba Square)		
Sitting Places	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comfortable place to sit (12%) 2. There is no sitting place 3. There are no places to sit (38%) 4. 37% the square are Acceptable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Suitability but it has ability to be more suitable for sitting place in future 2. 92% This square will be suitable for people to sit due to its being located in the city center and near the important mosque, which has religious and historical value. 3. People prefer more suitable sitting places in the future (70%)

Green Areas	There are no green areas.	1.38% stated that they preferred to be in a good place in the future for social interaction and identity. 2.94% said that the green zone makes it a more attractive place for Al-Sahaba Square.
Activities	There are no places to sit (38%). It is not suitable for daily social interaction (25%). Most activities occur in sitting places and one café.	Al-Sahaba Square should have social values in the future (72 %) People want to go to the square with their families at 82% in the future. The square should be designed with a beautiful environment and identity.

Table 5.6: Results of the political factor

These table presented the Results of the political factor in Souk Al Harrazh and Al Bayasa Al Hamra squares and Al Sahaba Square

Factors of traditional squares (Souk Al-Harrazh and Al-Bayasa Al-Hamra)		
Factor	Results	Future Needs
Safety	1. Safe 12% before 2011	
Fear and Injustice	2. 3% safe now 3. 47% of traditional squares had no political role in city life.	
Political factors of modern squares (Al-Sahaba Square)		
Safety	People felt safe at an average of 6%.	People agreed that a good feeling for these squares encourages people to come in the future (92%)
Fear and Injustice	After 2011, due to political instability, 27% felt fear and injustice.	
Other effects Political role	1. 57 % Al-Sahaba Square had a political role in city life between 2011 and 2014. 2. People felt the impact of the political situation.	
Political factor in general		

Safety	Between 2011 and 2012: People felt safe (5%) Between 2014 and 2015: People felt safe (5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62% of people prefer to express political activities in these squares • 84% people think public political activities can take place in public square in future
Fear and Injustice	The Unstable political situation affects people feeling People feel Fear and Injustice (76%) People feel freedom (17%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave people freedom of expression in their squares by 43% • People prefer AL-Sahaba square be center for gathering people
Other Effects	People felt the impact of the political situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93% Of people think the political events will impact the feeling of people towards these squares

In this chapter both survey results and architectural and visual analyse results were presented. The results support each other findings. The squares provide a space for political power to present their ideology through control and punishment area through destroying these public spaces. Public squares are quite important for social interaction, social gathering and social identity for Islamic society of Libya Darna. Thus, the political change directly effects on the area of public squares thus the solidity of the society by proving society interaction

5.3. Proofs of the Hypotheses and Research Questions

H1: Each public square has a certain role in the social identity of the people to whom it belongs.

As seen in the table, the analyses of the questions show us that:

- Traditional squares during the two periods have a social identity (55%); and
- Contemporary squares during the two period have a social identity (60%).

Therefore, each public square has certain role in the social identity of the people to whom it belongs.

Table 5.7: Social Identity

These table presented the Social Identity for squares before 2011 and after 2011

	Before 2011	After 2011
Q10: Traditional squares	Had social identity 45%	Had social identity 55%
Q11: Contemporary squares	Had social identity 58%	Had social identity 61%
Analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Q7: In both squares, people said they used the square only to interact with others. • Q10: Traditional squares have an average social value in the two periods (55%). • The square after 2011 increased their social interaction but not by much. Square has greater value of social interaction than traditional squares (60%). 	
Results	Traditional squares: Both periods had social identity (55%). Contemporary squares: Both periods had social identity (60%).	

H2: Political conflicts and war change the role of public squares in the social identity of the people.

During the time of the revolution (2011 to 2013), Al-Sahaba Square had a political role before being controlled by Islamic groups.

Table 5.8: The role of public squares

These table presented The role of public squares role after Ghaddafi and during the revolution

Contemporary square: Al-Sahaba Square (Q 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% Al-Sahaba Square had a political role after Ghaddafi and during the revolution • 84% of people thought public political activities can take place in public squares in future.
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Which means existing of public square provide an opportunity for political actions

H3: Religion affects the gender of those who go to the public square.

The results of Question 17 show that for both squares, religion affects women at an average of 16% (now); however, customs affect women at an average of 84%.

As a result, religion did not affect whether women would go to the public square; however, customs affect women at an average of (84%).

Table 5.9: Effects of religion

These table presented The Effects of religion in squares of the city

Squares	Before 2011	After 2011
Q14: Traditional squares	The traditional square was dominated by men by 90%.	The traditional square was dominated by men by 95%.
Q15: Contemporary squares	The contemporary square was dominated by men by 68%	The contemporary square was dominated by men by 67%
Results	Q17: At both squares, religion affects women at an average of 16% (now), but customs affect women at an average of (84%).	

H4: All squares have a social meaning, a political meaning, a function design meaning and an economic meaning to the society to which they belong.

From analyses of Q 29 and Q30, the results show us that:

6. **Q29:** Traditional squares do not have political meaning or function design meaning; however, they do have social meaning. (The square reflects the culture of the community (30%) and it is a place for social interaction (30%)).
7. **Q30:** Al-Sahaba Square did not have a political meaning or a function design meaning; however, it did have a social meaning. (After 2011, Al-Sahaba Square became more a place for social interaction than previously at an average of 50%.)
8. As a result, not all the squares had social meaning, political meaning, function design meaning or economical meaning to the society to which they belonged;
9. Both of them did not have a political meaning or a function design meaning. However, they did have social meaning.
10. Al-Sahaba Square now has greater social meaning than does the traditional square.

Table 5.10: Social meaning, political meaning and function design meaning

These table presented The Social meaning, political meaning and function design meaning

Square	Before 2011	After 2011
Q29: Traditional squares	Had culture of the community 30% and it is a place for social interaction 32%	Had culture of the community 29% and it is a place for social interaction 32%
Q30: Contemporary squares	Had culture of the community 18% and it is a place for social interaction 37%	Had culture of the community 21% and it is a place for social interaction 50%
Results	Neither of them had political meaning or function meaning, but they both had social meaning. AL Sahaba Square now has the social meaning more than traditional square (new society with new Practices needs new squares as Lefebvre .H. (1974))	

H5: If the war situation decreases, the use of public squares and the gathering of people increases.

From the results of Question 6, the average of going to the squares in general after 2011 has decreased. This means that there is a reason for people not going.

Table 5.11: Gathering of people

These table presented The Gathering of people in the squares before and after revelation

	Before 2011	After 2011
Squares	Q6: People go to squares 36%	People go to squares 22%
Results	The average of going to squares in general after 2011 decreased, which means that there is a reason for people to not go.	

H6: If the reason for going to the square is for the expression of their political needs during both periods:

- **Before 2011:**4% of people expressed their political needs.
- **Between 2011 and 2012:** People expressed their political needs.
- **2012 up to now:**14% of people expressed their political needs.

The reason for going to the square is not for the expression of their political needs during both periods.

Table 5.12 : Political needs

These table presented The Political needs in Traditional and Contemporary Squares

		Before 2011	After 2011
Q7: Traditional and Contemporary Squares		4% of people expressed their political needs	14% of people expressed their political needs
Results		People did not express their political needs	

Q7: If people change their feeling about using the square according to an unstable political situation:

As a result of Question 26, people changed their feeling about using the square according to the unstable political situation.

Table 5.13:Feeling about using the square

These table presented the feeling in about using the Contemporary Square

	Before 2011	After 2011
Q26: Contemporary square	Fear and Injustice 16% Freedom 10% Safety 60%	Fear and Injustice 27% Freedom 15% Safety 6%
Results	After 2011 due to political instability 27 % feel Fear and Injustice while people feel safe by average of 6%	

H8: Political conflicts and war condition prevent people to use public square

As a result of the analyses of the questions:

11. **2011-2012:** Revolution event; Al-Sahaba Square was very crowded.
12. **2014:** Event of the people against the Islamic group

Between 2014 and 2015

13. Safety was 3%, while people felt fear and injustice at 58%
14. People did not feel free (10%).
15. There was an impact on the political situation and on the people and squares.

Table 5.14. Use of the public square

These table presented The Use of the public square in Traditional and Contemporary Squares

Square	Before 2011	After 2012
Q12: Traditional squares	40% crowded with people every day	32% crowded with people every day
Q13: Contemporary squares	57% crowded with people every day	49% crowded with people every day
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011-2012: Revolution event: Al-Sahaba Square was very crowded • 2014: Event of people against Islamic group • Between 2014 and 2015: Safety was 3%, while people feel fear and injustice by 58%. • People did not feel free (10%) <p>There is an impact of the political situation on the people and squares.</p>	

H9: The function and use of public squares under war conditions may change permanently.

After the event of 2014: People did not go against the Islamic Group again in the squares.

War of 2015: Between Islamic groups, people felt fear and injustice at 76% in (Q28) (people did not gather).

War of 2018 until now: Between the Army and Islamic groups (state of war, so the square was empty for 9 months).

Table 5.15.Future Expectations

These table presented The Future Expectations in public squares

Q 28	The aim of Q31:	What do you feel during political events between 2011-2012?	What do you feel during political events between 2014-2015?	In future and after the civil war, do you agree these events have an important impact the feeling of people towards these squares?	If you agree, how can we reflect the political events in squares?
Political event	Identity and social value	18%	9%	Agree 93%	Design a memorial for the event in the AL Sahaba square 15%
	Safety	5%	5%	Don't agree 7%	Just Give freedom to the community to express its suffering in a huge space 34%
	Freedom	51% ↑	17% ↓		AL Sahaba square should be a center for gathering people without restrictions 51%
	Fear & Injustice	26% ↓	76% ↑		

	Future Expectation	Future Expectation
Q 28	In the future and after the civil war, do you agree that these events have an important impact on the feeling of the people towards these squares?	If you agree, how can we reflect the political events in the squares?
Al-Sahaba Square	Agree 93%	Just give freedom to the community to express its suffering in a huge space. 34% Design a memorial for the event at Al-Sahaba Square. 15%

5.4. Results of the Proof of the Hypothesis

1. **H1:** Each public square has a certain role in the social identity of the people to which they belong: 50% for the traditional square and 60% for the contemporary square in both periods.
2. **H2:** During the time of the revolution (2011 to 2013), Al-Sahaba Square had a political role before being controlled by Islamic groups.
3. **H3:** Religion did not affect women's going to the public square; however, customs did (84%).
4. **H4:** The squares did not have a political meaning, function design meaning and economic meaning to the society to which they belong; however, it did have a social meaning and Al-Sahaba Square now has more social meaning than does the traditional square.
5. **H5:** The average of going to the squares in general after 2012 decreased, which means that there is a reason affecting people to not go.
6. **H6:** The reason for going to the square is not for the expression of their political needs in both periods.

Before 2011: 4% of people expressed their political needs.

Between 2011 and 2012: People expressed their political needs.

2012 up to now: 14% of people expressed their political needs.

The reason for going to the square is not for the expression of their political needs in both periods.

7. **H7:** People change their feeling about using the square according to the unstable political situation.
8. **H8:** Political conflicts (the event of 2014) and war conditions (war of 2018) prevented people from using the public square.

Chapter Summary

This chapter presented the research methodology and approaches of the study. The strategy of the methodology depended on qualitative and quantitative analyses; therefore, the data collocation of the questionnaire was the main approach in this chapter. In addition, the questionnaire was given to a sample of people living in the case study area of Derna and who have had experience of living in both periods before 2011 and after 2011. The aim of questions was to prove or disprove the hypothesis by analyzing the data in tables as illustrated above.

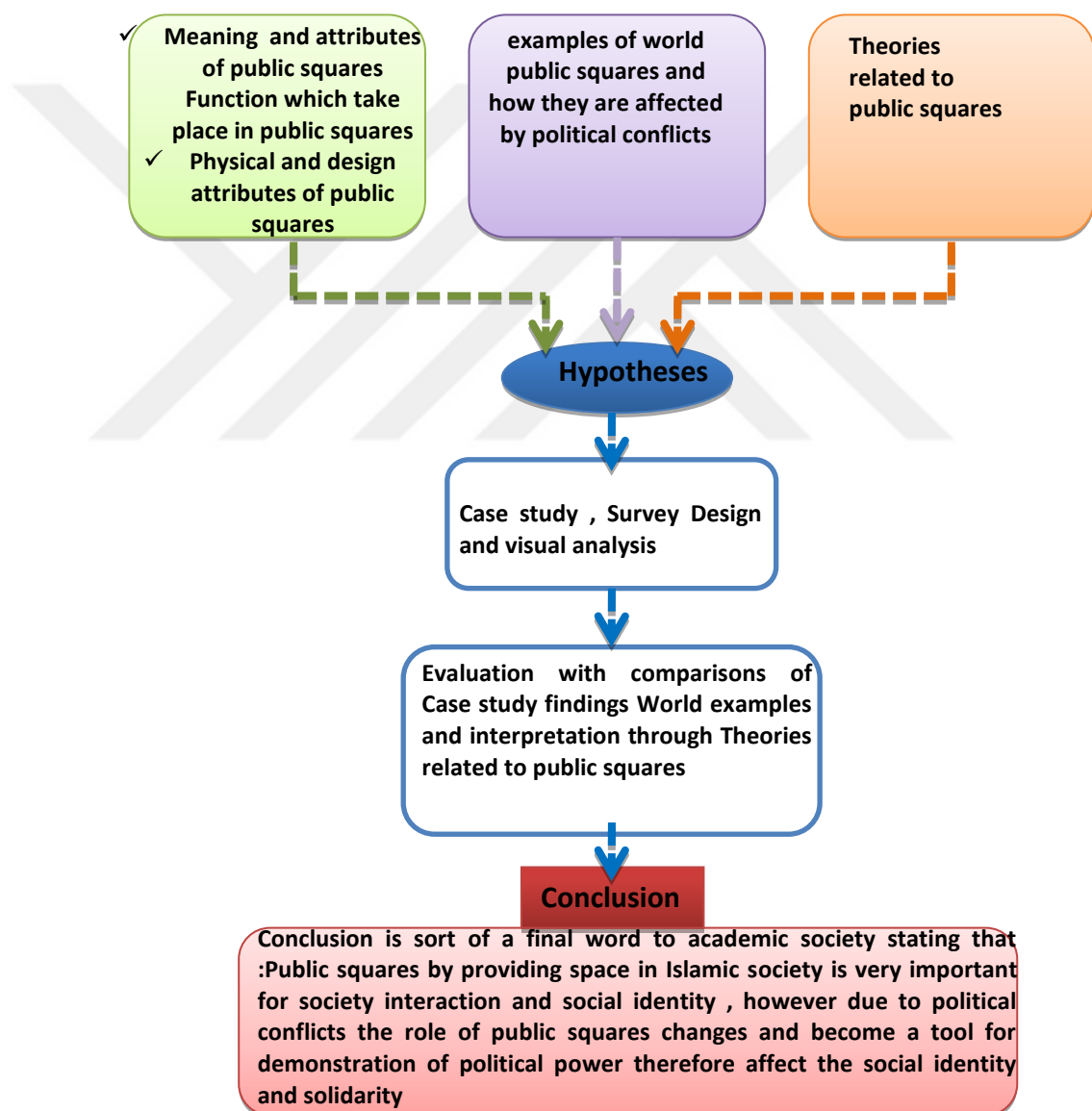


Figure 5.43: Chart Explaining the summary of the research

CHAPTER VI

6.CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

6.1 Conclusion

There are many factors that affect the use of squares. This study aimed to highlight the issue of squares under conditions of war and social change. The methodology depended on questionnaire given as a field survey to people still under control in Derna. The methodology also depended on the criticism of some world examples in the same situation. The results revealed many issues that squares encountered in terms of the impact of war. The importance of this study was due to there being no similar study in this field which revealed the suffering of people and the loss of the role of squares in people's lives.

In the following part the study will analysis the result in two terms of;

6.1.1. Final Results of the Questionnaire

Due to the social culture of Libya, public squares are seen as being places more for men than for women with women being allowed only to go to public squares during times of celebration.

People like to go to public squares for social interactions. However, due to the war, they now do not go to public squares.

The modern square more has value for social interaction than do traditional squares.

The traditional square has been designed in ancient times with a high value of identity and people still have the same feeling about this value.

Traditional squares are not used well now as they are small spaces.

There are a number of sitting places for cafés and shops. These features of traditional squares are acceptable but they will need improvement in the future.

Al-Sahaba Square is in a good location and is large in size. However, there is no real design for the landscape, the sitting areas, the green areas or for activities. The square has a poor design and people are affected by this problem.

6.1.2. Public Squares in Derna during the Civil War

People have been affected and impacted by the political situation in both squares.

The unstable political situation created in people feelings of fear and injustice leading to a lack of feeling of freedom and a lack of expression about the political situation as the people were still under control.

6.1.3. Results of the Proof Hypotheses

H1: Each public square plays a certain role in the social identity of the people to which it belongs :50% for traditional squares and 60% for contemporary squares in both periods.

H2: During the time of revolution from 2011 to 2013, Al-Sahaba Square had a political role prior to being controlled by Islamic groups.

H3:Religion did not affect women going to the public square but the customs did (84%).

H4:The squares did not have a political meaning, function design meaning or economical meaning for the society to which it belongs; however, Al-Sahaba Square now has a greater social meaning than the traditional square.

H5:The average of going to the squares in general after 2012 decreased, which means that there is a reason for people not going.

H6:The reason for going to the square is not for the expression of their political needs in both periods.

Before 2011:4% of people expressed their political needs.

Between 2011 and 2012:People expressed their political needs.

2012 Up to Now :14% of people express their political needs.

The reason for going to the square was not for the expression of their political needs in either period.

H7: People change their feelings about using the square according to unstable political situations.

H8: Political conflicts (the event of 2014) and war conditions (war of 2018) prevented people from using public squares.

6.2. Final Results of Criticism –World Examples from Previous Studies Political Expression in the Square

The events of 1989 at Tiananmen Square had a direct political influence on people such that free expression was prevented, which is a similar situation regarding the events at Al-Sahaba Square. However, at Naghsh-e-Jahan Square, the government controlled the square and the people during the Gaddafi period.

With Trafalgar Square, people could express their needs and rights without limitation which was happened in 2011 in Al-Sahaba square.

As result of the political events, the government's role and its political power could change the use of the squares according to their impact.

Feelings of fear and injustice prevented people from expressing their rights.

People do not appear in the squares because of the political effects of the occurrences at Al-Sahaba Square.

Comparing between field survey and world example in case of Political event, (Table 5. 1)

The table below shows that at two squares the government had given freedom to people to express their rights and freedom without limitation, these squares being Trafalgar Square in London and Plaza de Mayo Argentina. (There is government control but people do not care about it so they feel they are free to gather in the square every Tuesday.)

During the Libyan revolution of 2011, Al-Sahaba Square was a place for people to celebrate and express freedom from the rule of Gaddafi during the previous 40 years. This event also occurred in Naghsh-e-Jahan Square in 1979, but now Al-Qaida controls the city and people have not gone there until now, especially in the events of killing people in this square in 2014, such as the case of Tiananmen Square in 1989.

The side effect of killing people in squares such as Tiananmen Square and Al-Sahaba Squares that a limited number of people go to them and express their needs and rights. These squares have become for government-only places to express their power over people and over the squares.

The effect of the government not having killed people, such as at Naghsh-e-Jahan Square, also designated this square only for military and political celebrations and not for the expression of the needs of people.

6.3. Discussion

Successful cities are the result of successful public squares with public squares playing an essential role in social interaction and people gathering. In addition, their importance is related to their reflecting the spirit and identity of the communities. Unfortunately, there are a number of issues that impact these squares and, in this study, the issue of the change of usage of squares under the impact of war was considered to be the main issue. Therefore, the aim of the study was to ascertain whether the squares are being impacted by political events and social change over time. The strategy to prove the hypotheses depends first on the questionnaire given to people in the case study of war. A second criticism the world squares that under the impact of political event. The approach of this study was helpful to understand this effect in clear manner.

In criticism the world squares as it illustrated in tables in chapter two and three, the political impact in these squares differed from one square to another. For example, government power was reflected in the squares and people felt this power, such as in Naghsh-e-Jahan Square, where government power was established and the square was used only for military and political celebrations and not for the expression of people's needs, as illustrated in the literature of Khodabakhshi (2014). Another

example can be found in the political event of killing people in these squares after having expressed their rights, such as in Tiananmen Square in 1989. The Chinese government had direct political influence in repressing people's free expression. Yet another example is the direct impact of the political events of the Revolution of 2010 in Tahrir Square as mentioned in literature of Sahar Attia (2011). Nevertheless, the space reflects the power of the government's policy, but people succeeded in having the power to face the government in this space. In that period, the space was freely used for demonstrations and discussion.

The case study area is still in a state of war. To understand the real impact of war on public squares, the Questionnaire's result proof Hypothesis of war impact on usage of square and on people as follows:

- a) Before 2011, Gaddafi's policy prevented people from gathering and interacting in public squares. During that time, people did not feel free.
- b) Between 2011 and 2013, people were gathering and feeling free, so the square had become a place of social interaction.
- c) In 2014, people were shot in the square, and as a result, people have not gathered again due to this event. As result of these changes, the use of the squares in the case study area as well as the feelings for the people were affected by these. On other hand, in the case of social changes, the results show that women in the case study area do not go to public squares and that the traditional culture of separation of men from women in public places is still desirable.

In summary, from the investigations of world examples and the case study area of the result proof Hypothesis of the political impact of the use of public squares and on people feeling. These impacts differ from one square to another. There are squares that are impacted by government control and people have not been able to express their rights, such as at Naghsh-e-Jahan Square and there are squares in which people have been killed and were also not able to express their rights, such as at Tiananmen Square (as mentioned in the literature of Craig (1989)) and Al-Sahaba Square. As a result, people do not feel free or safe when using their squares. However, democratic governments allow their communities to express their rights in their squares, such as at Trafalgar Square. This allows the square to be a comfortable

place for people to gather and interact and for the urban square to improve. For public squares to have that experience in the future, meaning, memory and identity should be reflected in the squares, as seen at Plaza de Mayo (as mentioned in the literature of Rendell (1996)).

Also the study concluded that there is a relationship between space and people activities and their memory about these spaces. And how that relationship turns this space to place. Space when connected to certain activities in the memory of man turns into a place.

And the place when destroyed and the activity ends, the place turns into space. As an example of this transformation is Al-Bayasah Al-Hamra which was a place of cultural activity that linked the past and the present. After its destruction as a result of the war and its completion,

6.4. Recommendations

6.4.1. Recommendations for Further Research

- a. The usage of squares under the impact of political event such as war is change, the social interaction and reason of gathering is change under this impact, so specialists must consider these changes in the development process in the future as the meaning, memory and history of the event are very important elements in future designs.
- b. This research needs more future studies as no previous studies on this issue have been presented and also because of the importance of this study to determine the change of use of the squares in conditions of war.

6.4.2. Recommendations for Redevelopment of the Case Study Area

a. The Traditional Square

The traditional square needs to be improved without affecting identity and cultural value, such as by adding more green areas and traditional shops to the square. This will enhance social interaction.

b. The Contemporary Square

The contemporary square needs to be improved in terms of its design for it to be a place of social interaction in the future and a place for people to express their needs without any fear.

The design needs a monument that meaningfully reflects the suffering of people during the war.

It should be noted that memory, identity and social interaction are important elements of design for Libyan squares.

The results of this study may also contribute to the provision of information that can be used in future planning processes for the city or similar cities. The sociologists can also evaluate the results of this study in the analysis of social relations in the place and social spatial activities and their analysis....

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APPENDIX (A) :

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is part of the Doctoral dissertation, Transformation of urban public square in the light of the war. This study highlights the importance of public squares and their role in increasing social interaction, as well as solving the problem of lack of public squares, so please answer these questions and put a mark in the appropriate box, Also, making sure that you do not miss any answers is part of our results in this message.

General Information:

-which neighbourhood do you live

-Gender

- Male
- Female

-The age

- 20 -40
- 41-50
- Over 50

Education

- Primary School;
- Secondary School
- University Degree
- Graduate Degree

Your work

Questions	In Gadhafi period	After Gadhafi period(now)	public square in Future	Your opinion about public square in Future
<i>People`s needs</i>	Did you go to the public squares to sit there? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Do you go to the public squares to sit there? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Will you go to the public squares to sit there? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<u>Do you think</u> people need public spaces in their cities to go? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Reason of going to the square</i>	Did you go to the public squares for? <input type="checkbox"/> Interact with the people (social needs) <input type="checkbox"/> Express your political needs <input type="checkbox"/> Connect with your identity and roots <input type="checkbox"/> Space for enjoy (good activities) <input type="checkbox"/> All above <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial reason <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	Do you go to the public squares for? <input type="checkbox"/> Interact with the people (social needs) <input type="checkbox"/> Express your political needs <input type="checkbox"/> Connect with your identity and roots <input type="checkbox"/> Space for enjoy (good activities) <input type="checkbox"/> All above <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial reason <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	In future ....do you need place for; <input type="checkbox"/> Interact with the people (social needs) <input type="checkbox"/> Express your political needs <input type="checkbox"/> Connect with your identity and roots <input type="checkbox"/> Space for enjoy (good activities) <input type="checkbox"/> All above <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial reason <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<u>Do you think</u> public space need good activates, design, social value to attract people to come in; <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Time of going there</i>	How often did you go for sitting there during that time? <input type="checkbox"/> daily <input type="checkbox"/> weekly <input type="checkbox"/> once in a monthly <input type="checkbox"/> rarely <input type="checkbox"/> never	How often do you go for sitting there now? <input type="checkbox"/> daily <input type="checkbox"/> weekly <input type="checkbox"/> once in a monthly <input type="checkbox"/> rarely <input type="checkbox"/> never	In future what the possible time for you to go there? <input type="checkbox"/> daily <input type="checkbox"/> weekly <input type="checkbox"/> once in a monthly <input type="checkbox"/> rarely <input type="checkbox"/> never	<u>What Do you thinkabout</u> the main reason that made people go to the public space every day? <input type="checkbox"/> Good design <input type="checkbox"/> Good activates <input type="checkbox"/> Interact with the people <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">People and free time (Where people go in their free time)</p>	<p>Where did you go in your free time during the <i>Gadhafi</i> time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square (Traditional place) <input type="checkbox"/> the AL Sahaba square in front of Sahaba Mosque square (existing place) <input type="checkbox"/> Another place <input type="checkbox"/> I did not go to any place 	<p>Where did you go in your free time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square (Traditional place) <input type="checkbox"/> the AL Sahaba square in front of Sahaba Mosque square (existing place) <input type="checkbox"/> Another place <input type="checkbox"/> I did not go to any place 	<p>Where are you going to go in your free time in future as the best place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square (Traditional place) <input type="checkbox"/> the AL Sahaba square in front of Sahaba Mosque square (existing place) <input type="checkbox"/> Another place <input type="checkbox"/> I did not go to any place 	<p><u>What Do you think....</u> the best place will be in future if it improved well;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square (Traditional place) <input type="checkbox"/> the AL Sahaba square in front of Sahaba Mosque square (existing place) <input type="checkbox"/> I think, designing a new public square in the city better than these squares
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">people and free time (Where people go in their</p>	<p>Did the city has another place to sit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <p>if the answer was yes, where did you go</p> <p>.....</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Do your city has another place to sit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <p>if the answer was yes, where did you go</p> <p>.....</p> <p>...</p>	<p>in future, do you prefer to sit in another square instead of these squares;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer to sit in theses squares <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer a new place to sit. 	<p><u>in your opinion....</u> does the city need new place;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> yes, because <input type="checkbox"/> no, because
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reason of going to the square</p>	<p>The reason to go to the squares during <i>Gadhafi</i> time...?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political celebrations <input type="checkbox"/> Religious ceremonies <input type="checkbox"/> For interact people <input type="checkbox"/> I did not go 	<p>The reason to go to the squares now?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For Political celebrations <input type="checkbox"/> For Religious ceremonies <input type="checkbox"/> For interact people <input type="checkbox"/> I do not go 	<p>What your reason to go to the squares in future?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For Political celebrations <input type="checkbox"/> For Religious ceremonies <input type="checkbox"/> For interact people <input type="checkbox"/> I did not go 	<p><u>Do you think ...</u> people need reason to go to the public square in cities or no;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

<i>Suitability</i>	<p>Did the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares in that time has <u>suitable place</u> to sit?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>Do the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares in that time has <u>suitable place</u> to sit?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>Do the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares have ability to be <u>suitable place</u> to sit in future?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p><u>in your opinion....</u> What make theses (traditional square) square more <u>suitable</u> for people to sit;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> change the activates <input type="checkbox"/> change their characters <input type="checkbox"/> connect with modern city <input type="checkbox"/> other reason
<i>Suitability</i>	<p>Did the AL Sahaba square in that time have <u>suitable place</u> to sit?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>Do AL Sahaba square in that time has <u>suitable place</u> to sit?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>Does AL Sahaba square have ability to be <u>suitable place</u> to sit in future?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p><u>in your opinion....</u> What make AL Sahaba square more <u>suitable</u> for people to sit;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> change the activates <input type="checkbox"/> change their characters <input type="checkbox"/> connect with modern city <input type="checkbox"/> other reason
<i>Activities</i>	<p>What kind of <u>activities</u> did the Traditional squares of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares <u>have</u>?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sitting place <input type="checkbox"/> squares for play <input type="checkbox"/> Cafes <input type="checkbox"/> Children play ground <input type="checkbox"/> Other activities...	<p>What kind of <u>activities</u> does the Traditional squares of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares <u>have now</u></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sitting place <input type="checkbox"/> squares for play <input type="checkbox"/> Cafes <input type="checkbox"/> Children play ground <input type="checkbox"/> Other activities...	<p>What kind of <u>activities</u> will the Traditional squares of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares <u>have to be more suitable</u>;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sitting place <input type="checkbox"/> squares for play <input type="checkbox"/> Cafes <input type="checkbox"/> Children play ground <input type="checkbox"/> Other activities	<p><u>Do you agree that good activities</u> make Traditional squares more <u>suitable</u> for people to sit;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all

Activities	<p>What kind of activities did the existing spaces of AL Sahaba square have;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sitting place</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Space for play</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cafes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other activities...</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>What kind of activities does the existing spaces of Do AL Sahaba square have now;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sitting place</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Space for play</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cafes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other activities...</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>What kind of activities will the Traditional squares of AL Sahaba square have to be more suitable;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sitting place</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> squares for play</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cafes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Children play ground</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other activities</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Do you agree that good activities make AL Sahaba square more suitable for people to sit;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> May be</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all</p>
Green areas	<p>Did the Traditional square of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s have green areas in the past;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Does the Traditional square of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra have green areas now;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you prefer the Traditional square of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra have more green areas in future;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you agree that.....</p> <p>Green area makes the Traditional square more attractive;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> May be</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all</p>
Green areas	<p>DidAL Sahaba square have green areas in the past;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Does AL Sahaba square have green areas now;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you prefer AL Sahaba square has more green areas in future;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you agree that</p> <p>Green area makes AL Sahaba square has more attractive;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> May be</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all</p>

<i>Social interaction</i>	<p>Did the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s that time has Places for social interaction...?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s this time have Places for social interaction...?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you prefer these places the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra to be place for social interaction...?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you think improving the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of people in city?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all</p>
<i>Social interaction</i>	<p>Did AL Sahaba square that time has Places for social interaction...?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Did AL Sahaba square that time has Places for social interaction...?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you prefer this place to be a place for social interaction in future?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>Do you think improving AL Sahaba square will increase the sociality and identity of people in city?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all</p>
<i>Feeling</i>	<p>what is your feeling about the AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi's period</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom <input type="checkbox"/> Fear <input type="checkbox"/> Injustice <input type="checkbox"/> Entertaining <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....</p>	<p>what is your feeling about the AL Sahaba square now;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Identity and social value <input type="checkbox"/> Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom <input type="checkbox"/> Fear <input type="checkbox"/> Injustice <input type="checkbox"/> Entertaining <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....</p>	<p>Do agree these square should have Role in the life of the city because of;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> social value <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Characteristics</p>	<p>Do you agree that a good feeling of these square Encourage people to came;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree</p>
<i>Crowded square</i>	<p>Were the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people every day?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p>	<p>are the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people now?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p>	<p>Do you prefer this square to be more crowded in future or no;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>With these square, what reason that effect people to be collected there mostly;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Political reason <input type="checkbox"/> Religion reason <input type="checkbox"/> Social reason</p>

<i>Crowded square</i>	<p>Was <i>AL Sahaba square</i> crowded with people every day?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Seldom	<p>is <i>AL Sahaba square</i> crowded with people now?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Seldom	<p>Do you prefer this square to be more crowded in future or no;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>With <i>AL Sahaba square</i>, what reason that effect people to be collected there mostly;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Political reason <input type="checkbox"/> Religion reason <input type="checkbox"/> Social reason
<i>Advantages Of the square</i>	<p>What were the advantages of the <i>Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra</i> in the Gaddafi`s period?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect the culture of the community <input type="checkbox"/> A place for social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> A comfortable place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Near to the city center <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<p>What are the advantages of the <i>Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra</i> after Gaddafi`s period?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect the culture of the community <input type="checkbox"/> A place for social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> A comfortable place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Near to the city center <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<p>What is best thing should these squares have in future;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Identity and social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> comfortable in use (Good design of components) <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty and green areas <input type="checkbox"/> Add the political event (Historical memory) <input type="checkbox"/> Another factor	
<i>Advantages Of the square</i>	<p>What were the advantages of <i>AL Sahaba square</i> in the Gaddafi`s period?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect the culture of the community <input type="checkbox"/> A place for social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> A comfortable place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Near to the city center <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<p>What are the advantages of <i>AL Sahaba square</i> after Gaddafi`s period?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Safe <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect the culture of the community <input type="checkbox"/> A place for social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> A comfortable place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Near to the city center <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<p>What is best thing should these squares have in future;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Identity and social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> comfortable in use (Good design of components) <input type="checkbox"/> Beauty and green areas <input type="checkbox"/> Add the political event (Historical memory) Another factor	

Disadvantages Of the square	<p>What were the disadvantages of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s in the past?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There are no places to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Space only to celebrate <input type="checkbox"/> It is not suitable for daily social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> It is not safe from traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason 	<p>What are the disadvantages of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra in the Gaddafi`s period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There are no places to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Space only to celebrate <input type="checkbox"/> It is not suitable for daily social interaction <input type="checkbox"/> It is not safe from traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason 	<p>What is the negative factor the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra should not have in future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor design <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of environmental beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of identity <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of social interaction between people <input type="checkbox"/> political events have not role in future life <input type="checkbox"/> Another reason..... ... 	
Disadvantages Of the square	<p>What were the disadvantages of AL Sahaba square in the past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect the city's heritage <input type="checkbox"/> A comfortable place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> More people to meet <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason 	<p>What are the disadvantages of AL Sahaba square now</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect the city's heritage <input type="checkbox"/> A comfortable place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> More people to meet <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason 	<p>What is the negative factor AL Sahaba square should not have in future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor design <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of environmental beauty <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of identity <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of social interaction between people <input type="checkbox"/> political events have not role in future life Another reason..... 	
The Privacy	<p>were the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra used for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Only men <input type="checkbox"/> Men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Only women <input type="checkbox"/> separation between men and women 	<p>are Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra use for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Only men <input type="checkbox"/> Men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Only women <input type="checkbox"/> separation between men and women 	<p>Do you think in the future your family will visit Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 	<p>In your opinion .....do think these squares will be more suitable for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Man, and women

<i>The Privacy</i>	<p>was the AL Sahaba square used for;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Only men <input type="checkbox"/> Men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Only women <input type="checkbox"/> separation between men and women	<p>are AL Sahaba square use for;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Only men <input type="checkbox"/> Men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Only women <input type="checkbox"/> separation between men and women	<p>Do you think in the future your family will visit AL Sahaba square;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>In your opinion .....do think this square will be more suitable for;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Men and women
<i>The Privacy and</i>	<p>In your city, was there any place for women to sit in the past?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>In your city, is there any place for women to sit now?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<p>Do you think women will have more role in public space in future;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<i>The Privacy and women</i>	<p>Why women do not sit in these squares in the past;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> religion has given women's privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Due to the customs and traditions separate places for men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<p>Why women do not sit in these squares now;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> religion has given women's privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Due to the customs and traditions separate places for men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason	<p>If women do not go there, where do you prefer to go in future;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Spaces for women and families <input type="checkbox"/> Special clubs for women <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping areas <input type="checkbox"/> Children's playgrounds <input type="checkbox"/> Other spaces	

<i>Another place s to go</i>	<p>If you did not go to these squares, where did you go with your family or friends in your free time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the coffee <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the shopping place <input type="checkbox"/> Go to Sea Coast <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the forest <input type="checkbox"/> Go to someone`s house <input type="checkbox"/> We meet on street <input type="checkbox"/> No place to meet <input type="checkbox"/> Other answer 	<p>If you don't go to these squares, where do you go with your family or friends in your free time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the coffee <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the shopping place <input type="checkbox"/> Go to Sea Coast <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the forest <input type="checkbox"/> Go to someone`s house <input type="checkbox"/> We meet on street <input type="checkbox"/> No place to meet <input type="checkbox"/> Other answer 	<p>Do you think these squares Are sufficient for the city or the city need other squares;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The city needs other square <input type="checkbox"/> The city does not need 	
<i>Level of the square</i>	<p>What do you thing about <i>Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra</i> now in the past;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Very good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/> Very bad 	<p>What do you thing about <i>Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra</i> now:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Very good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/> Very bad 	<p>Do you think redevelopment of the traditional square is important for the city;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 	<p>Do you think traditional square is a necessity to hare public square in cities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all
<i>Level of the square</i>	<p>What do you thing about <i>AL Sahaba</i> square in the past;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Very good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/> Very bad 	<p>What do you thing about <i>AL Sahaba</i> square now;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Very good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to sit <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/> Very bad 	<p>Do you think redevelopment of the <i>AL Sahaba</i> square is important for the city;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 	<p>Do you think modern is a necessity to hare public square in cities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all

<i>Political event</i>	<p>In Gaddafi period did the traditional squares have Political role in city life</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Did Gaddafi help people gather in these squares for no reason?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Between 2011 - 2012 periods does AL Sahaba square has Political role in city life</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Between 2013 - 2016 periods does AL Sahaba square has Political role in city life</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>After civil war Do you prefer to express political activities in this arena?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please Explain, why yes;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Because political activitiesIt is an expression of people and their suffering</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An important historical event must take its future role</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All above</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other reason</p> <p>Please Explain why yes;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Political event not important because</p>	<p>Do you think public political activates can take place public square?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please Explain, why no</p> <p>Please Explain why yes</p>
<i>Political event</i>	<p>What do you feel during political events between 2011-2012?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Identity and social value <input type="checkbox"/> Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom <input type="checkbox"/> Fear <input type="checkbox"/> Injustice <input type="checkbox"/> Entertaining <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>In AL Sahaba square What do you feel during political events between 2014-2015?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Identity and social value <input type="checkbox"/> Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom <input type="checkbox"/> Fear <input type="checkbox"/> Injustice <input type="checkbox"/> Entertaining <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>In future and after the civil war, do you agree these events have an important impact on feeling of people towards these squares;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total agrees <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> Not agree at all</p>	<p>If you agree, how can we reflect the political events in squares;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Design a memorial for the event in the AL Sahaba square</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Just Give freedom to the community to express its suffering in a huge space</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> AL Sahaba square should be a center for gathering people without restrictions</p>

Question 6: Social factor (People gathering)

Q 6	Details	Before 2011 (Gadhafi period)	After 2011 (Now)	public square in Future	Your opinion about public square in Future
<i>People`s needs</i>		Did you go to the public squares to sit there?	Do you go to the public squares to sit there?	Will you go to the public squares to sit there?	Do <u>you</u> <u>think</u> People need public squares in their cities to go?
	yes	36%	22%	49%	93%
	No	33%	46%	16%	1%
	Maybe	31%	32%	35%	6%
Result	In the 2011, 36% of people said that, we are going to the public squares, while 46% said we do not go to the public squares in this period (now). In the future 49% said we will go to the public squares and 93% believe that the city needs public squares.				
Analysis	The average of going to the squares in general after 2011 is decreased, which means that there is a reason that affects people to not go (even they need public square in future by average of 93 %)				
Reason	Unstable political situation				
Main result	The political event affects the public square and people now than before				
Future needs	people need public squares in their cities to go by average of 93%				




Social factor;	Final Result	Political impact
Culture -Value	.....
People gathering	People gathering is decreasing now	The political event affects the public square and people now than before
Privacy and women	.....
Future need	people need public squares in their cities to go by average of 93%	

Question 7: Social factor (People gathering)

Q 7	Details	Did you go to the public squares for?	Do you go to the public squares for?	In future ....do you need place for?	<u>Do you think</u> ... public space need good activates, design, social value to attract people to come in?
<i>Reason of going to the square</i>	Interact with the people (social needs)	30%	32%	37%	Yes 91%
	Express your political need s	4%	14%	2%	No ----
	Connect with your identity and rots	5%	7%	6%	Maybe 9%
	Space for enjoy (good activities)	29%	23%	28%	
	Commercial reason	16%	16%	1%	
	All above	16%	8%	26%	
	Result	In the Ghaddafi period 30% of people go to the public squares to interact with others, while after 2011 people said we go to the public squares for same reason by average of 32%. (Even they need to go in future for Interact other people if the square in good design with average of 90%)			
Analysis	People before 2011 and after 2011 are going to the squares to interact with others				
Reason	<u>Social needs</u> of Interact with the people more than political, economic and aesthetic needs				
Main result	-The main reason for people to go to the squares is to meet other people and interact with them -People did not expression of the political situation because they are still under control, -people will not gather to express the political situation after the event of 2014 because they were shot				
Future needs	People think public space need good activates, design, social value to attract people to come				



Social factor;	Result final	Political impact
People gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The main reason for people to go to the squares is to meet other people and interact with them -People did not expression of the political situation because they are still under control, -people will not gather to express the political situation after the event of 2014 because they were shot 	
Future need	People think public space need good activates, design, social value to attract people to come(91%)	

Question 8; Social factor (People gathering) and Economic factor (design)

Q 8	Details	Where did you go in your free time during the Gadhafi time?	Where did you go in your free time?	Where are you going to go in your free time in future as the best place?	What Do you think.... the best place will be in future if it improved well?
<i>People and free time</i> <i>(Where people go in their free time)</i>	Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square.	18%	16%	11%	15%
	The AL Sahaba square in front of Sahaba Mosque square.	18%	18%	13%	25%
	Go to a friend.	9%	Another place. 43%	7%	I think, designing a new public square in the city better than these squares. 60%
	Go to the forest.	9%	I did not go to any place. 23%	16%	----
	Go to the beach.	29%	-----	53%	-----
	Go to the shopping.	6%	----	I did not go to any place. ----	-----
	Go to the coffee.	11%	-----	----	-----
	Result	In before 2011, 29% of users prefer to go to the beach, after 2011 (now), 43% said we prefer to go other places,53% will go to the beach in the future, 60% said should design new public spaces.			
Analysis	<p>-For all squares, Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square as well asAL Sahaba square approximately 18% of them go to these square if they camper with natural spaces.</p> <p>-For future 25% of people expected The AL Sahaba squarewill be better if it designed well</p> <p>-60% They prefer design a new square in the future (60% of people did not feel about the value of traditional squares even AL Sahaba square which has religious values just 25% feel about that)</p>				

Reason why	-The reason for their answer of 29% in their free time did not go to public square, is that; because they go to the natural space -The reason for their answer of 43% in their free time did not go to public square, is that; they think the existing squares are not good to spend their time,
Main result	-40% of people expected traditional and contemporary squares will be better if it designed well (feel the value of these squares)
Issue	-60% They prefer design a new square in the future (did not feel the value of these squares) -60% of people Ignoring the political events of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolution of 1969 • Revolution of 2011 • Dad even of 2014 -2015 As well as ignore the culture, religious value.
People need	60% They prefer design a new square in the future

Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture -Value	.....
People gathering	Just 18% Of people go to the traditional and modern squares <u>if they Compared to other places</u> Before 2011 :29% of people go to beach in their free time After 2011; 43% of people go to another space in their free time	Because of poor design of these squares
Privacy and women	.....
Future need		

Economic factor(design);	Final Result	Political impact
Sitting place	For all squares, Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra Square as well as AL Sahaba square approximately 18% of people go to these square if they camper with natural spaces.	..... .....
Green area	-For future 25% of people expected The AL Sahaba square will be better if it designed well -60% They prefer design a new square in the future	
Future need	-40% of people expected traditional and contemporary squares will be better if it designed well (feel the value of these squares) --60% They prefer design a new square in the future (did not feel the value of these squares)	

Question 9: Social factor and Political factor

Q 9	Details	The reason to go to the squares during Gadhafi time?	The reason to go to the squares now?	What your reason to go to the squares in future?	Do you think ... people need reason to go to the public square in cities or no?
<i>Reason of going to the square in the event time</i>	Political celebrations.	8%	8%	Good design. 28 %	Yes 74%
	Religious ceremonies.	12%	6%		No 8%
	Social event	39%	37%	Interact with people. 72%	Maybe 18%
	I did not go.	41%	49%		
Result	In the Ghaddafi period, 41% of people said they did not go to the public squares, therefore now, after 2011 49% did not go to public squares, while 51% said we will go to the public squares in the future, as well as 74% of people said there should be reason to go to the public squares.				
Analysis	<p>-Even there were Political, religious celebrations and social event 40 to 49 % OF people did not prefer to go in the past and now however, they prefer to go by 74 % in future</p> <p>-72% of people in future prefer to interact with people more than going to religious and political ceremonies</p> <p>-Increase the average of people who were not going to the squares by 8% (due to Unstable political situation)</p> <p>-Going to the squares for religious ceremonies decreased (due to Unstable political situation)</p>				
Reason	Unstable political situation affects				
-Main result	<p>-Unstable political situation affects people to not go to the squares with average of 49%</p> <p>-Unstable political situation affects people to not go for religious ceremonies (decreased by 50%)</p>				
-Issue	<p>-8% of people did not go for Political celebrations but in future will go by average of 74%</p> <p>(Non-expression due to occupation)</p>				
Future need	74% of people said there should be reason to go to the public squares.				



Social factor;	Final Result	Political impact
People gathering	People prefer to go the public squares if there are social events (37%) more than Political celebration (8%) and religious ceremonies (6%)	<p>Unstable political situation affects people to not go to the squares with average of 49%</p> <p>Unstable political situation affects people to not go for religious ceremonies (decreased by 50%)</p>

Question 10: Social factor

(Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra)

Q 10 <i>Social interaction</i>	Details	Did the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s that time has Places for social interaction...?	Do the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s this time have Places for social interaction...?	Do you prefer these places the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra to be place for social interaction the future ...?	Do you think improving the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of the city?
	Yes	54%	55%	76%	Agree 85%
	No	12%	11%	24%	Don't agree 15%
	Maybe	34%	34%	-----	
Result	In the period Ghaddafi, The Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares, 54% said it is a better place for social interaction, after Gadhafi (now), 55% said is a better place for social interaction, In the future, 76% said it would be a better place for social interaction, 85% said that improving the squares will increase the social identity of people.				
Analysis	approximately the traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods				
Reason	Before 2011: Gaddafi did not encourage social gatherings After 2011: political instability More over there is not any improving for these square helps them to improve their value				
Main result	Traditional squares have Places for social interaction				
People needs	People think; improving the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 85%				



Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture Value	approximately the traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods	Before 2011: Gaddafi did not encourage social gatherings After 2011: political instability More over there is not any improving for these square helps them to improve their value
People gathering		
Future need	People think; improving the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 85%	

Question 11: Social factor (AL Sahaba square)

Q 11	Did AL Sahaba square that time have Places for social interaction?	Does AL Sahaba square this time have Places for social interaction?	Do you prefer this place (AL Sahaba square) to be a place for social interaction in the future?	Do you think improving AL Sahaba square will increase the sociality and identity of people in city?	
<i>Social interaction</i>	Yes	58% ↓	61% ↑	92%	Agree 92%
	No	12%	11%	8%	Don't agree 8%
	Maybe	30%	28%	----	
Result	In the period of Qaddafi, 58% said that the AL Sahaba Square is a better place for social interaction and after Qaddafi (now), 61% said it is a better place for social interaction, in the future, 92% would be a better place for social interaction, and 92% said that improving the squares will increase the social identity of people.				
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The square after 2011 increase the social interaction but not much Modern square Has value of social interaction more than traditional squares as we see in Q14 				
Reason	<p>The reason of 60% which also not much due to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, has a huge space to gather people more than traditional one. Most social event, rreligious celebrations done in modern square At the beginning of the 2011 revolution all celebrations and gatherings took place here Why not much; <p>Due to political instability</p>				
Main result	There is social interaction in AL Sahaba square but it limited by political instability				
People needs	People think; improving AL Sahaba square will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 92%				



Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture - Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The square after 2011 increase the social interaction but not much Modern square Has value of social interaction more than traditional squares as we see in Q14 	<p>The reason of 60% which also not much due to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, has a huge space to gather people more than traditional one. Most social event, religious celebrations done in modern square At the beginning of the 2011 revolution all celebrations and gatherings took place here Why not much; <p>Due to political instability</p>
People gathering		
Future need	People think; improving AL Sahaba square will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 92%	

Question 12: Social factor (people gathering) and Political impact

(Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra)

Q 12	The aim of Q17 is find out; in two period which one is more crowded and why	Were the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people every day?	Are the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people now?	Do you prefer this square (Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra) to be more crowded in future or no?	With these square, what reason that effect people to be collected there mostly?
Crowded square	Yes	40% ↑	32% ↓	70%	Political reason 23%
	No	16%	13%	30%	Religion reason 35%
	Sometimes	44% ↓	55% ↑	----	Social reason 42%
Result	The Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares in Ghaddafi period were 44% crowded (sometimes), also, after Gaddafi period (now) 55% crowded (sometimes), in the future 70% said we prefer to be crowded, 42% said that the social reason affects the coming to the squares.				
Analysis	People gather more than 2011, but the gathering for reason Increased now				
Reason	Due to political instability the gathering decreased from 40 % to 32 % For reason (Social reason and Religion reason) people gathering sometimes by 55%				
Main result	the gathering in square is decreased except for social events				
People needs	Social and religion reason are the most reason for people to gather in future as people said People prefer to gather in traditional square by average of 70%				



Social factor;	Final Result	Political affect
Culture - Value	Before 2011 people gather in traditional squares more than now	Due to political instability the gathering decreased from 40 % to 32 %
People gathering	People gather if there is social reason or social event more than Political or Religion event	
Future need	Social and religion reason are the most reason for people to gather in future as people said People prefer to gather in traditional square by average of 70%	

Question 13:(people gathering) and Political impact

Q 13	Type of questions	Was AL Sahaba square crowded with people every day?	Is AL Sahaba square crowded with people now?	In Sahaba square, what do you feel during political events between 2014 - 2015?	..... ....
Crowded square	Yes	57% ↑	49% ↓	Identity and social Value 20%	
	No	19%	14%	Safety 3%	
	someti mes	24%	37%	Freedom 10%	
				fear and Injustice 58%	
				Justice 2%	
				Entertaining 4%	
Result	57% said that AL Sahaba square was crowded in the Ghaddafi period, after this period, 49% said that it still crowded, but 58% of the people felt the fear and Injustice about this square (After control the city) in 2014-2015.				
Analys is	The number decreased from 57% to 49%				
Reason	Du to feeling fear and Injustice by 58%				
Main result	There is an impact on the political situation on people and squares				



Political factor	Final Result	Political impact
Safety	Between 2014-2015;	There is an impact on the political situation on people and squares
Fear and Injustice	The safety was 3%, while people feel fear and Injustice by 58% People did not feel Freedom (it was 10%)	
Other effects		
Future need		

Question 14: Social factor; women and Privacy

(Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra

Q 14 <i>The Privacy</i>	Type of questions	Were the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra used for?	Are Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra use for?	Do you think in the future your family will visit Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares?	
	Only men	90%	94%	Yes 45%	
	Men and women	9%	6%	No 55%	
	Only women	1%	----		
Result	They said that 90% of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares used for men in the Gaddafi period, as well as said that 94% after Gaddafi, use for men, and 55% said we will not visit these squares in the future with our families.				
Analysis	In the past and now only men could be sitting in traditional squares				
Reason	customs and privacy				
Main result	Due to the Social Privacy of women the traditional square is dominant by men by 90%				
Future needs	The result show there no clear expected about if women will visit the traditional squares or no				



Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture Value		
People gathering		
Privacy and women	Due to the Social Privacy of women the traditional square is dominant by men by 90%	customs and privacy
Future need	55% of people said the women will not visit the traditional squares in future	

Question 15: Social factor; women and Privacy

(AL Sahaba square)

Q 15	Type of questions	Was AL Sahaba square used for?	IS AL Sahaba square use for?	Did your family go to the square during the revolution?	
<i>The Privacy</i>	Only men	68%	67%	Yes 43%	
	Men and women	31%	30%	No 57%	
	Only women	1%	3%		
Result	They said that 68% AL Sahaba square was used for men in the Ghaddafi period, after Ghaddafi, said 67% were used for men, and 57% said their families did not go to the square during the revolution.				
Analyses	In the past and now only men could be sitting in traditional squares				
Reason	customs and privacy				
Main result	Due to the Social Privacy of women the modern square is dominant by men by 67%				
Future needs	The women will not visit the square in future with average of 57%				



Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture Value		
People gathering		
Privacy and women	Due to the Social Privacy of women the modern square is dominant by men by 67%	customs and privacy
Future need	The women will not visit the square in future with average of 57%	

Question 16: Social factor; women and Privacy in general

Q 16 <i>The Privacy</i>	Type of questions	In your city, was there any place for women to sit in the past?	In your city, is there any place for women to sit now?	Do you think women will have more role in public space in future?	Did your family go to the squares on occasions?
	Yes	4%	32%	78%	47%
	No	96%	68%	22%	53%
Result	96% said that the Ghaddafi period there were no special places for women in the public squares, 86% said that (now)there were no special places for women.				
Analysis	men have not a place to sit				
Reason	customs and privacy				
Main result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the social privacy the public squares are places for men more than women • Women can only go in events and celebrations 				
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People think in future women will go to public space 78% • But they did not thing their family will go in squares on events in future 				



Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture -Value		
People gathering		
Privacy and women	<p>There is not any public space for women to sit 68%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Due to the social privacy the public squares are places for men more than women •women can only go in events and celebrations 	customs and privacy
Future need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People think in future women will go to public space 78% •But they did not thing their family will go in squares on events in future 	

Question 17: Social factor;

Q17 <i>The Privacy</i>	Type of questions	Why women do not sit in these squares in the past?	Why women do not sit in these squares now?	If women do not go there, where do you prefer to go in future?	
	religion has given women's privacy	11%	16%	Closed Spaces for women and families 61%	
	Due to the customs and traditions	89%	84%	Special clubs for women 22%	
				Shopping areas 17%	
Result	89% said that customs and traditions are a basic reason why women do not go to public squares during the Gaddafi period, as well as (now) 84% said that women did not go to the public squares because of customs and traditions				
Analysis	Women did not sit in public squares by average of 89%				
Reason	Due to the customs and traditions				
Main result	Women prefer closed spaces that provides privacy due to social customs				
Future needs	Women need spaces that provides privacy in future by 83%				



Social factor;	Final Result	Reason
Culture - Value		
People gathering		
Privacy and women	Women did not go to public space between 96% in the past and 68% now	customs and traditional 84%
Future need	Women need spaces that Provides privacy in future by 83%	

Question 18: Economic factor (design)

(Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra)

Q 18 <i>Suitability</i>	Details	Did the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares in that time had a <u>suitable place</u> to sit?	Do the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares now have <u>suitable place</u> to sit?	Do the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares have the ability to be a <u>suitable place</u> to sit in future?	<u>in your opinion....</u> What make these (traditional square) square more <u>suitable</u> for people to sit?
	yes	30%	31%	39%	change the activates. 24%
	No	25%	22%	16%	change their characters. 6%
	Maybe	45%	47%	45%	Connect with modern city. 70%
Result	30% of people said the traditional squares are suitable place to sit.				
Analysis	people said the squares are suitable by average of 30%				
Reason	Because there no place to sit, no more green area				
Main result	The square is suitable by 30%				
Future needs	The traditional squares have ability to be more suitable place for people to sit by 39 % If the traditional squares connected with modern city will they be more suitable as people said				



Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	The squares don't have more sitting spaces and green area	There are no real development plans
Green area		
Future need	If the traditional squares connected with modern city will they be more suitable as people said	

Question 19: **Economic factor** (design);

(AL Sahaba square)

Q 19	Details	Did the AL Sahaba square in that time have suitable place to sit?	Do AL Sahaba square in that time has suitable place to sit?	Does AL Sahaba square have ability to be suitable place to sit in future?	in your opinion... What make AL Sahaba square more suitable for people to sit.
Suitability	Yes	36% ↓	42% ↑	55%	Town center 36%
	No	25%	21%	13%	Near to the ALSahaba Mosque 56%
	Maybe	39%	37%	32%	connect with modern city 8%
Result	In the period of Gaddafi, 36% said that the Sahaba is a good place to sit, and after Ghaddafi 42% said that the Sahaba is a good place to sit, and in the future 55% said it would be a suitable place to sit, 56% said that the Sahaba Mosque of the makes AL Sahaba square a good place to sit.				
Analysis	The square has low average of suitable seating				
Reason	There is no furniture to sit because Gaddafi does not encourage sitting in the squares				
Main result	Low Suitability but it has ability to be more suitable for sitting place in future				
Future needs	92% this square will be suitable for people to sit, due to located in city center and near the important mosque in the city which has religious and historical value				



Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Suitability but it has ability to be more suitable for sitting place in future There is no sitting place There are no green areas 	There are no real development plans
Green area		Gaddafi did not encourage sitting in the squares
Future need	92% this square will be suitable for people to sit, due to located in city center and near the important mosque in the city which has religious and historical value	

Question 20: **Economic factor** (design);

Q20	Details	What kind of activities did the Traditional squares of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares have?	What kind of activities does the Traditional squares of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares have now?	What kind of activities will the Traditional squares of the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares have to be more suitable?	Do you agree that good activities make Traditional squares more suitable for people to sit?
Activities	Sitting place	30%	32%	40%	Agree 85%
	squares for play	5%	3%	7%	Maybe 12%
	Cafes	62%	63%	51%	Don't agree 3%
	Children playground	3%	2%	2%	
Result	Sitting place (32%) and cafes (63 %) are main activities in traditional squares				
Analysis	People know the activities which mean they go there				
Reason	The traditional squares are located in the center in the old city and near the traditional market				
Main result	There are main activities in these squares such as cafes and sitting places.				
People needs	People agree that good activities make Traditional squares more suitable for people to sit in future				



(Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	There are main activities in these squares such as cafes and sitting places. Also, there are traditional shops	These squares designed in the past as squares of shopping
Green area		
Activates		
Future need	People agree that good activities make Traditional squares more suitable for people to sit in future	

Question 21: **Economic factor** (design);

(The AL Sahaba square)

Q 21	Details	What kind of activities did the modern space of AL Sahaba square have?	What kind of activities does the modern space of Do AL Sahaba square have now?	What kind of activities will the of AL Sahaba square have to be more suitable?	
Activities	Sitting place	66% ↓	69% ↑	70%	
	Space for play	10%	10%	8%	
	Cafes	24%	21%	13%	
	Children play ground	----	-----	9%	
	Result	In the AL Sahaba square, 66% of people said that the most activity is the sitting in the square during the Ghaddafi period, also, after Gaddafi period, 69% said that sitting in the square is more active, in the future, 70% said that the seating would be better.			
Analysis	Most of activities are Sitting place and one cafes				
Reason	People know the Content of the modern square because It's the main square in center of the city near the modern market and a huge Mosque				
Main result	People prefer sitting place in the aim to interact with people				
People needs	People prefer more suitable sitting in the future (70%)				



	Final Result	Reason
+		
Sitting places	Most of activities are Sitting place and one cafes	People prefer sitting place in the aim to interact with people
Activates		
Future need	People prefer more suitable sitting in the future (70%)	

Question 22: Economic factor (design)

(Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra)

Q22	Type of questions	What were the disadvantages of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamras in the past?	What are the disadvantages of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamrain this period?	What is the negative factor the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamrashould not have in future?	Do you prefer green spaces in the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamrain the future?
<i>Disadvantages Of the square</i>	There are no places to sit	55%	41%	poor design 19%	Yes 95%
	Space only to celebrate	10%	20%	Loss of environmental beauty 41%	No 5%
	It is not suitable for daily social interaction	35%	39%	Loss of identity 20%	
				Loss of social interaction between people 20%	
Result	55% said, that Al Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares were the disadvantages There are no places to sit in the Ghaddafi period, also after Al-Gadhafi (now), they said that 41% disadvantages There are no places to sit,				
Analysis	People feel about lack of sitting places as well as there is not suitableplace for daily social interaction				
Reason	Lack of sitting place due to it is a Small space has many entrances				
Main result	Lack of sitting places is the main problem				
Future needs	environmental beautyand green area are important for future design				



Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	There are no places to sit 41%	Poor design, Because Gaddafi did not encourage the gathering of people
Green area	It is not suitable for daily social interaction 39%	
Activates		
Future need	environmental beauty and green area are important for future design	

Question 23: Economic factor (design)

(AL Sahaba square)

Q23	Type of questions	What were the disadvantages of AL Sahaba square in the past?	What are the disadvantages of AL Sahaba square now?	What is the negative factor AL Sahaba square should not have in future?	Do you think your family will visit Sahaba in the future?
<i>Disadvantages Of the square</i>	There are no places to sit	44%	38%	poor design 22%	Yes 82%
	Space only to celebrate	36%	37%	Loss of environmental beauty 32%	No 18%
	It is not suitable for daily social interaction	20%	25%	Loss of social interaction between people 16%	
				Loss of identity 30%	
Result	34% said that AL Sahaba square, the disadvantages in Gaddafi period did not have sitting places, after Gaddafi period (now) said that 38%, did not have sitting places				
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lack of sitting places o It's for people to gather especially in the celebrations 				
Reason	The design was a parking and then became a place for gathering in events				
Main result	There no place to sit because it was designed as a parking then people gathered in event because it has a big space				
Future needs	People want to go to the square with their family by 82% in future The square should design with environment beauty and identity				



Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	There are no places to sit (38%)	Poor design
Green area	It is not suitable for daily social interaction (25%)	
Activates		
Future need	People want to go to the square with their family by 82% in future The square should design with environment beauty and identity	

Question 24: Economic factor (design)

(Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra)

Q 24	C	What do you think about Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamranow in the past?	What do you think about Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra now?	Do you think redevelopment of the traditional square is important for the city?	Do you think traditional square have a value to the cities?
<i>Level of the square</i>	Very good place to sit	22%	24%	Yes 94%	Agrees 95%
	Good place	24%	27%	No 6%	Don't agree 5%
	Acceptable	44% ↑	39% ↓		
	Bad	10%	10%		
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 2011, 51% of people think the traditional square are between good and very good while 39% said they are acceptable Before 2011 46% of people think the traditional square are between good and very good while 44% said they are acceptable 			
Analysis	95% of people agree that traditional squares have value to the city				
Reason	.....			
Main result	People think that squares are good and acceptable				
Future needs	94% of people agree that redevelopment of the traditional square is important for the city				



Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	People think that squares are good and acceptable	
Green area		
Activates		
Future need	95% of people agree that redevelopment of the traditional square is important for the city	

Question 25: Economic factor (design)

(AL Sahaba square)

Q 25 <i>Level of the square</i>	The aim of Q29;	What do you think about AL Sahaba square in the past?	What do you think about AL Sahaba square now?	Do you think redevelopment of the AL Sahaba square is important for the city?	Do you think modern square have a value to the cities
	Very good place to sit	28%	28%	Yes 93%	Agrees 95%
	Good place	24%	26%	No 7%	Don't agree 5%
	Acceptable	38%	37%		
	Bad	9%	9%		
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •After 2011, 54%of people think the modern square are between good and very good while 37% said they are acceptable •Before 2011, 52%of people think the modern square are between good and very good while 37% said they are acceptable 				
Analysis	95% of people agree that modern squares have value to the city				
Reason	.....			
Main result	People think that squares are good and acceptable				
Future needs	94% of people agree that redevelopment of the modern square is important for the city				



Economic factor (design);	Final Result	Reason
Sitting places	People think that squares are good and acceptable	
Green area		
Activates		
Future need	94% of people agree that redevelopment of the modern square is important for the city	

Question26: Political factor

(the AL Sahaba square)

Q 26 <i>Feeling</i>	The aim of Q16 is find out; know about people feeling of modern square	what is you're feeling about the AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi's period	what is you're feeling about the AL Sahaba square now?	Do agree theses AL Sahaba square should have Role in the life of the city because of?	Do you agree that a good feeling of these square Encourage people to come?
	Fear and Injustice	16% ↓	27% ↑	Social values (to have a role in the future). 72%	Agree 92%
	Freedom	10%	15%	Conventional properties (Architectural character distinctive). 28%	Don't agree 8%
	value	60%	45%		
	Safety	14%	11%		
Entertain ing					
Result	In the AL Sahaba square, 60% said that people felt safe in Qaddafi's period, while now 45% said we feel social identity, however in the future 72% said the square should have a social value and 92% said good feeling encourages people to come to the public squares.				
Analysis	Before 2011; the square was safe more than now After 2011; people feel about the value of the square by average of 45% while 27% feel about Fear and Injustice now				
Reason	After 2011 due to political instability 27 % feel Fear and Injustice while people feel safe by average of 6%				
Main result	Due to political instability people feel Fear and Injustice and not safe				
People needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People agree that a good feeling of these square Encourage people to come in future (92%) ○ AL Sahaba square should have Social values in future (72 %) 				



Political factor	Final Result	Reason
Safety	After 2011 due to political instability 27 % feel Fear and Injustice while people feel safe by average of 6%	
Fear and Injustice		
Other effects		
Future need	people agree that a good feeling of these square Encourage people to come in future (92%) AL Sahaba square should have Social values in future (72 %)	

Question 27: Political factors in general

Q 27 <i>Political event</i>	The aim of Q30;	In Ghaddafi period did the traditional squares have Political role in city life	Between 2011 -2014 periods does AL Sahaba square has Political role in city life	After civil war Do you prefer to express political activities in these squares?	Do you think public political activates can take place in public square
	Yes	31%	57%	62%	84%
	No	47%	19%	38%	16%
	Maybe	22%	24%	----	----
Result	47% said that the traditional squares did not play a political role during the Gaddafi period but 57% said that AL Sahaba square had a political role after Ghaddafi and during the revolution				
Analysis	The difference between the two periods is clear				
Reason	People feel about the impact of the political situation				
Main result	47 % the traditional squares had not Political role in city life 57 % AL Sahaba square has Political role in city life between 2011 to 2014				
Future needs	62% people prefer to express political activities in these squares 84% people think public political activates can take place in public square in future				



Political factor	Final Result	Reason
Safety		
Fear and Injustice		
Other effects	47 % the traditional squares had not Political role in city life 57 % AL Sahaba square has Political role in city life between 2011 to 2014	People feel about the impact of the political situation
Future need	62% people prefer to express political activities in these squares 84% people think public political activates can take place in public square in future	

Question 28: Political factors in general

<i>Political event</i>	Q 28	The aim of Q31;	What do you feel during political events between 2011-2012?	What do you feel during political events between 2014-2015?	In future and after the civil war, do you agree these events have an important impact the feeling of people towards these squares?	If you agree, how can we reflect the political events in squares?
		Identity and social value	18%	9%	Agree 93%	Design a memorial for the event in the AL Sahaba square 15%
		Safety	5% ←→	5%	Don't agree 7%	Just Give freedom to the community to express its suffering in a huge space 34%
		Freedom	51% ↑	17% ↓		AL Sahaba square should be a center for gathering people without restrictions 51%
		Fear & Injustice	26% ↓	76% ↑		
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2011-2012, 51% said they felt freedom, • 61% said that their feeling in 2014-2015 was fear and Injustice. • 5% only feel safe which mean the square was not safe even now 					
Analysis	Political influence is clear due to people feel Lack of freedom now as well as feel Fear & Injustice by average of 76%					
Reason	Political influence					
Main result	The Unstable political situation affects people feeling					
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave people freedom of expression in their squares by 43% • People prefer AL-Sahaba square be centre for gathering people • 93% Of people think the political events will impact the feeling of people towards these squares 					



Political factor	Final Result	Reason
Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> The Unstable political situation affects people feeling <input type="checkbox"/> People feel Fear & Injustice (76%) <input type="checkbox"/> People feel freedom (17%) <input type="checkbox"/> Safety (5%)	Political influence
Fear and Injustice		
Future need		

Question 29: Social, Economic, Political Characteristics

(Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra)

Q 29	Type of questions	What were the advantages of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra in the Gaddafi`s period?	What are the advantages of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra after Gaddafi`s period?	What is best thing should these square the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra have in future?	In the future how many times will you go to the squares?
<i>Advantages Of the square</i>	Safe	12% ↑	3% ↓	Identity and social interaction 41%	Daily 16%
	Reflect the culture of the community	30% ↔	29% ↓	comfortable in use (Good design of components) 12%	Weekly 47%
	A place for social interaction	32% ↔	32%	Beauty and green areas 40%	Once a month 14%
	A comfortable place to sit (design)	19% ↑	10% ↓	Add the political event (Historical memory) 7%	Rare 20%
Result	Al Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares 32% said it is a good place for social interaction in the period of Gaddafi, as well as after Gaddafi (now) 32% said it is a good place for social interaction.				
Analysis	Not change; the square reflects the culture of the community and its place for social interaction in two periods by average of 30% (not much) Change; Feeling safe Decreased and the place is uncomfortable to sit				
Reason	3% of people feeling safe in these squares because of Security instability				
Main result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantages Of the square are reflect the culture of the community and it`s a place for social interaction The negative feeling is low safety and lack of seating 				
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People want to go to the squares 63 % in future Enhance the Identity and social interaction Enhance the Beauty and green areas 				



Factors	Final Result	Reason
Social factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> place for social interaction 32% Reflect the culture of the community 29% 	People needs
Economic factors	A comfortable place to sit (design) 10%	Poor design
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe 12% before 2011 3% safe now 	Security instability

Question 30: Social, Economic, Political Characteristics

(AL Sahaba square)

Q 30	Type questions of	What were the advantages of AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi`s period?	What are the advantages of AL Sahaba square after Gaddafi`s period?	What is best thing should these AL Sahaba square have in future?	Do you agree with that? The Green Zone makes Sahaba Square more attractive?
<i>Advantages Of the square</i>	Safe	25% ↑	14% ↓	Identity and social interaction 38%	Agree 94%
	Reflect the culture of the community	18%	21%	comfortable in use (Good design of components) 21%	Don't agree 6%
	A place for social interaction	37% ↓	53% ↑	Beauty and green areas 33%	
	A comfortable place (design)	20%	12%	Add the political event (Historical memory) 8%	
	Result	37% said that the advantages AL Sahaba Square in Ghaddafi period during the Qaddafi period were a good place for social interaction, also, after Qaddafi, 53% said it is a good place for social interaction			
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After 2011 AL Sahaba Square is place for social interaction more than before ○ The negative feeling is low safety and lack of seating 				
Reason	Social interaction during events				
Main result	The location is good for the square and the area is suitable for people gathering				
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 38% said that prefer to be in the future a good place for social interaction and identity ○ 94% said that the Green Zone makes it a more attractive place for the AL Sahaba Square. 				



Factors	Final Result	Reason
Social factors	A place for social interaction (53%)	People needs
Economic factors	A comfortable place to sit (12%)	Poor design
Political factors	Safe (14%)	Security instability

APPENDIX (B) :

COMPARE

In Question 8, 60% said there should be new public spaces and a well- design for squares, **in question 9**, 74% said that should have a reason to go to public squares such as celebrations religious, political and social, the most suitable place to sit and connect with the modern city, **in question 12**, 76% said that traditional squares would be the best place to sit and social interaction.

In my view, according to the results of the study, it is necessary to take into account the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares (traditional Squares) for its existence within the old city so that it is a good place to interact with people as well as more suitable to sit.

In question 11, 70% said that the traditional squares are a suitable place to sit because of their feeling that these squares link them to the modern city, **in question 12**, 56% said that the Sahaba mosque makes a good place to sit, because this mosque most people of the city go to for occasions religious and social.

I see, according to this study that people prefer to sit in traditional squares, The Sahaba Mosque is the one who gave AL Sahaba square a great importance because this mosque is a place for Celebrations religious and social (such as engagement or condolences).

In question 15, 76% said that the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares would be a better place for social interaction, **in question 16**, 92% said that the Sahaba square would be a better place for social interaction.

I see, according to this study, that most of them said that the Sahaba square and the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares they are a good place for social interaction, because the Sahaba Square is important to the residents of the city and because of its proximity to the Sahaba mosque and the vegetable market, and centre city.

As well as, the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra Squares presence in the centre of the old city, where it has a cultural importance as a centre for cultural activities and celebration cultural.

APPENDIX (C) :

Hypothesis analysis

Hypothesis	survey questions																																	
	Before 2011	After 2011	Future																															
<p>H.1 . Each public square have certain role in social identity of people it belongs.</p>	<p>Q 7; Did you go to the public squares for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with the people (social needs) • Express your political need s • Connect with your identity and rots • Space for enjoy (good activities) • Commercial reason 	<p>Do you go to the public squares for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with the people (social needs) • Express your political need s • Connect with your identity and rots • Space for enjoy (good activities) • Commercial reason 	<p>In futuredo you need place for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with the people (social needs) • Express your political need s • Connect with your identity and rots • Space for enjoy (good activities) • Commercial reason 																															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Q7</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Details</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Did you go to the public squares for?</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Do you go to the public squares for?</th> <th style="width: 15%;">In futuredo you need place for?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <i>Reason of going to the square</i> </td> <td>Interact with the people (social needs)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Express your political need s</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Connect with your identity and rots</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Space for enjoy (good activities)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial reason</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All above</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Q7	Details	Did you go to the public squares for?	Do you go to the public squares for?	In futuredo you need place for?	<i>Reason of going to the square</i> 	Interact with the people (social needs)	30%	32%	37%	Express your political need s	4%	14%	2%	Connect with your identity and rots	5%	7%	6%	Space for enjoy (good activities)	29%	23%	28%	Commercial reason	16%	16%	1%	All above	16%	8%	26%
Q7	Details	Did you go to the public squares for?	Do you go to the public squares for?	In futuredo you need place for?																														
<i>Reason of going to the square</i> 	Interact with the people (social needs)	30%	32%	37%																														
	Express your political need s	4%	14%	2%																														
	Connect with your identity and rots	5%	7%	6%																														
	Space for enjoy (good activities)	29%	23%	28%																														
	Commercial reason	16%	16%	1%																														
	All above	16%	8%	26%																														

Result	In the Ghaddafi period 30% of people go to the public squares to interact with others, while after 2011 people said we go to the public squares for same reason by average of 32%. (Even they need to go in future for interact other people if the square in good design with average of 90%)
Analysis	People before 2011 and after 2011 are going to the squares to interact with others
Reason	Social needs of interact with the people more than political, economic and aesthetic needs
Main result	-The main reason for people to go to the squares is to meet other people and interact with them -People did not expression of the political situation because they are still under control, -people will not gather to express the political situation after the event of 2014 because they were shot
Future needs	People think public space need good activates, design, social value to attract people to come

Social needs of Interact with the people more than political, economic and aesthetic needs

Q 10. Did Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s that time has Places for social interaction...?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Does Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s this time have Places for social interaction...?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

. Do you prefer these places Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra to be place for social interaction the future ...?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Q 10	Details	Did the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s that time has Places for social interaction...?	Do the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra s this time have Places for social interaction...?	Do you prefer these places the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra to be place for social interaction the future ...?	Do you think improving the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of the city?
Social interaction	Yes	54%	55%	76%	Agree 85%
	No	12%	11%	24%	Don't agree 15%
	Maybe	34%	34%	----	

Result	In the period Ghaddafi, The Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares, 54% said it is a better place for social interaction, after Gadhafti (now), 55% said is a better place for social interaction, In the future, 76% said it would be a better place for social interaction, 85% said that improving the squares will increase the social identity of people.
Analysis	approximately the traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods
Reason	Before 2011: Gaddafi did not encourage social gatherings After 2011: political instability More over there is not any improving for these square helps them to improve their value
Main result	Traditional squares have Places for social interaction
People needs	People think; improving the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 85%

the traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods

<p>Q11 Did AL Sahaba square that time have Places for social interaction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Maybe 	<p>Does AL Sahaba square this time have Places for social interaction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Maybe 	<p>Do you prefer this place (AL Sahaba square) to be a place for social interaction in the future?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Maybe
---	--	--

Q 11		Did AL Sahaba square that time have Places for social interaction?	Does AL Sahaba square this time have Places for social interaction?	Do you prefer this place (AL Sahaba square) to be a place for social interaction in the future?	Do you think improving AL Sahaba square will increase the sociality and identity of people in city?
<i>Social interaction</i>	Yes	58% ↓	61% ↑	92%	Agree 92%
	No	12%	11%	8%	Don't agree 8%
	Maybe	30%	28%	----	

Result	In the period of Qaddafi, 58% said that the AL Sahaba Square is a better place for social interaction and after Qaddafi (now), 61% said it is a better place for social interaction, in the future, 92% would be a better place for social interaction, and 92% said that improving the squares will increase the social identity of people.
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The square after 2011 increase the social interaction but not much • Modern square Has value of social interaction more than traditional squares as we see in Q14
Reason	<p>The reason of 60% which also not much due to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, has a huge space to gather people more than traditional one. • Most social event, rreligious celebrations done in modern square • At the beginning of the 2011 revolution all celebrations and gatherings took place here • Why not much; <p>Due to political instability</p>
Main result	There is social interaction in AL Sahaba square but it limited by political instability
People needs	People think; improving AL Sahaba square will increase the sociality and identity of in the city by average of 92%

- The square after 2011 increase the social interaction but not much
- And it Has value of social interaction more than traditional squares

<p style="text-align: center;">Result</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Prove the hypothesis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Each public square have certain role in social identity of people it belongs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Q7 ; In both squres people said they ues the square just for interact with others • Q 10; e traditional squares have an average of social value in two periods (55%) • The square after 2011 increase the social interaction but not much And it Has value of social interaction more than traditional squares (60%) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Before 2011</th> <th>After 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q10; Tradtional square</td> <td>Had the social identity%</td> <td>have the social identity 55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q11; Contemporary squer</td> <td>Had the social identity 58 %</td> <td>have the social identity 61%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="color: red;">YES ,Tradtional squares ; in two period have the social identity (55%)</p> <p style="color: red;">YES , Contemporary squares ; in two period has social identity (60%)</p>		Before 2011	After 2011	Q10; Tradtional square	Had the social identity%	have the social identity 55%	Q11; Contemporary squer	Had the social identity 58 %	have the social identity 61%
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<p>H.2. Political conflicts and war change the role of public squares in social identity of people.</p>	<p>Q27; a) In Ghaddafi period did the traditional squares have Political role in city life;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	<p>b) Between 2011 -2014 periods does AL Sahaba square has Political role in city life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	<p>c) Do you think public political activates can take place public square</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 																																																	
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to public square

- religion has given women's privacy
- Due to the customs and traditions
- religion has given women's privacy
- Due to the customs and traditions
- Closed Spaces for women and families
- Special clubs for women
- Special clubs for women

Q17	Type of questions	Why women do not sit in these squares in the past?	Why women do not sit in these squares now?	If women do not go there, where do you prefer to go in future?
The Privacy	religion has given women's privacy	11%	16%	Closed Spaces for women and families 61%
	Due to the customs and traditions	89%	84%	Special clubs for women 22%
				Shopping areas 17%

Women did not sit in public squares by average of 89%

Result	89% said that customs and traditions are a basic reason why women do not go to public squares during the Gaddafi period, as well as (now) 84% said that women did not go to the public squares because of customs and traditions
Analysis	Women did not sit in public squares by average of 89%
Reason	Due to the customs and traditions
Main result	Women prefer closed spaces that Provides privacy due to social customs
Future needs	Women need spaces that Provides privacy in future by 83%

Women need spaces that provides privacy in future by 83%

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Q 14 Were Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra used for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only men • Men and women • Only women | <p>Are Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra use for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only men • Men and women • Only women | <p>Do you think in the future your family will visit Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only men • Men and women • Only women |
|---|--|--|

Q 14	Type of questions	Were the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra used for?	Are Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra use for?	Do you think in the future your family will visit Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares?
The Privacy	Only men	90%	94%	Yes 45%
	Men and women	9%	6%	No 55%
	Only women	1%	---	

Due to the Social Privacy of women the traditional square is dominant by men by 90%

Result	They said that 90% of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares used for men in the Gaddafi period, as well as said that 94% after Gaddafi, use for men, and 55% said we will not visit these squares in the future with our families.
Analysis	In the past and now only men could be sitting in traditional squares
Reason	customs and privacy
Main result	Due to the Social Privacy of women the traditional square is dominant by men by 90%
Future needs	The result show there no clear expected about if women will visit the traditional squares or no

55% of people said the women will not visit the traditional squares in future

	<p>Q15 Was AL Sahaba square used for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only men • Men and women Only women 	<p>IS AL Sahaba square use for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only men • Men and women Only women 	<p>Did your family go to the square during the revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only men • Men and women Only women 																				
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H.4.All squares have social meaning, political meaning, function design meaning and economical meaning to society it belongs.

Q29 What were the advantages of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra in the Gaddafi`s period?

- Safe
- Reflect the culture of the community
- A place for social interaction
- A comfortable place (design)

What are the advantages of the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra after Gaddafi`s period?

- Safe
- Reflect the culture of the community
- A place for social interaction
- A comfortable place (design)

What is best thing should these square the Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra have in future?

- Safe
- Reflect the culture of the community
- A place for social interaction
- A comfortable place (design)

Advantage Of the square	Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra in the Gaddafi`s period?	AL Bayasa AL Hamra after Gaddafi`s period?	Bayasa AL Hamra have in future?	What you want to the squares?
Safe	12%	3%	Identity and social interaction 41%	Daily 16%
Reflect the culture of the community	30%	29%	comfortable in use (Good design of components) 12%	Weekly 47%
A place for social interaction	32%	32%	Beauty and green areas 40%	Once a month 14%
A comfortable place to sit (design)	19%	10%	Add the political event (Historical memorv) 17%	Rare 20%

Advantages of the square are reflect the culture of the community and it's a place for social interaction
The negative feeling is low safety and lack of seating

Result	Al Soak Al Harrazh& AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares 32% said it is a good place for social interaction in the period of Gaddafi, as well as after Gaddafi (now) 32% said it is a good place for social interaction.
Analysis	Not change; the square reflects the culture of the community and its place for social interaction in two periods by average of 30% (not much) Change; Feeling safe Decreased and the place is uncomfortable to sit
Reason	3% of people feeling safe in these squares because of Security instability
Main result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Advantages Of the square are reflect the culture of the community and it's a place for social interaction o The negative feeling is low safety and lack of seating

place for social interaction 32%
Reflect the culture of the community 29%

Factors	Final Result	Reason
Social factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place for social interaction 32% • Reflect the culture of the community 29% 	People needs
Economic factors	A comfortable place to sit (design) 10%	Poor design
Political factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe 12% before 2011 • 3% safe now 	Security instability

	<p>Q30; a) What were the advantages of AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi's period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe • Reflect the culture of the community • A place for social interaction • A comfortable place (design) 	<p>b) What are the advantages of AL Sahaba square after Gaddafi's period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe • Reflect the culture of the community • A place for social interaction • A comfortable place • (design) 	<p>c) What is best thing should these AL Sahaba square have in future?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity and social interaction • comfortable in use (Good design of components) • Beauty and green areas • Add the political event (Historical memory)
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<p>Q 30</p> <p><i>Advantages Of the square</i></p>	Type of questions	What were the advantages of AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi's period?	What are the advantages of AL Sahaba square after Gaddafi's period?	What is best thing should these AL Sahaba square have in future?	Do you agree with that? The Green Zone makes Sahaba Square more attractive?
	Safe	25% ↑	14% ↓	Identity and social interaction 38%	Agree 94%
	Reflect the culture of the community	18%	21%	comfortable in use (Good design of components) 21%	Don't agree 6%
	A place for social interaction	37% ↓	53% ↑	Beauty and green areas 33%	
	A comfortable place (design)	20%	12%	Add the political event (Historical memory) 8%	

After 2011 AL Sahaba Square is place for social interaction more than before

Result	37% said that the advantages AL Sahaba Square in Ghaddafi period during the Qaddafi period were a good place for social interaction, also, after Qaddafi, 53% said it is a good place for social interaction
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After 2011 AL Sahaba Square is a place for social interaction more than before ○ The negative feeling is low safety and lack of seating
Reason	Social interaction during events
Main result	The location is good for the square and the area is suitable for people gathering
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 38% said that prefer to be in the future a good place for social interaction and identity ○ 94% said that the Green Zone makes it a more attractive place for the AL Sahaba Square.

People need a place for social interaction (53%)

Factors	Final Result	Reason
Social factors	A place for social interaction (53%)	People needs
Economic factors	A comfortable place to sit (12%)	Poor design
Political factors	Safe (14%)	Security instability
Future need	38% said that prefer to be in the future a good place for social interaction and identity 94% said that the Green Zone makes it a more attractive place for the AL Sahaba Square.	

Result	Q29 ; Tadtional sqaures do not have political meaning, and function meaning but has social meaning. (The square are reflect the culture of
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<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Prove the hypothesis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">All squares have social meaning, political meaning, function design meaning and economical meaning to society it belongs.</p>	<p>the community 30 % and it's a place for social interaction 30%)</p> <p>Q30 ; AL Sahaba Square did not have political meaning, and function meaning but has social meaning. (After 2011 AL Sahaba Square is place for social interaction more than before by average of 50%)</p>										
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<p>H.5. If the war situation decreases the use of Public Squares and people gathering;</p>	<p>Q6: Before 2011 (Gadhafi period) Did you go to the public squares to sit there?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 	<p>After 2011 Do you go to the public squares to sit there?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 	<p>Do you think People need public squares in their cities to go?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No
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Q6	Details	Before 2011 (Gadhafi period)	After 2011 (Now)	public square in Future	Your opinion about public square in Future
People's needs		Did you go to the public squares to sit there?	Do you go to the public squares to sit there?	Will you go to the public squares to sit there?	Do you think ... People need public squares in their cities to go?
	yes	36%	22%	49%	93%
	No	33%	46%	16%	1%
	Maybe	31%	32%	35%	6%

The political event affects the public square and people now than before

Result	In the 2011, 36% of people said that, we are going to the public squares, while 46% said we do not go to the public squares in this period (now). In the future 49% said we will go to the public squares and 93% believe that the city needs public squares.
Analysis	The average of going to the squares in general after 2011 is decreased, which means that there is a reason that affects people to not go (even they need public square in future by average of 93 %)
Reason	Unstable political situation
Main result	The political event affects the public square and people now than before
Future needs	people need public squares in their cities to go by average of 93%

	<p style="text-align: center;">People gathering is decreasing now</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Social factor;</th> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Final Result</th> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Political impact</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Culture -Value</td> <td>.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">People gathering</td> <td>People gathering is decreasing now</td> <td>The political event affects the public square and people now than before</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Privacy and women</td> <td>.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Future need</td> <td colspan="2">people need public squares in their cities to go by average of 93%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Social factor;	Final Result	Political impact	Culture -Value		People gathering	People gathering is decreasing now	The political event affects the public square and people now than before	Privacy and women		Future need	people need public squares in their cities to go by average of 93%																								
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<p>Q.7.If People changes their feeling in using the square according to unstable political situation;</p>	<p>Q26. what is you're feeling about the AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi`s period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear and Injustice • Freedom • Value • Safety • Entertaining 	<p>what is you're feeling about the AL Sahaba square now?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear and Injustice • Freedom • Value • Safety • Entertaining 	<p>Do agree theses AL Sahaba square should have Role in the life of the city because of?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social values (to have a role in the future). 72% • Conventional properties (Architectural character distinctive). 28% 										

Q 26 <i>Feeling</i>	The aim of Q16 is find out; know about people feeling of modern square	what is you're feeling about the AL Sahaba square in the Gaddafi's period	what is you're feeling about the AL Sahaba square now?	Do agree these AL Sahaba square should have Role in the life of the city because of?	Do you agree that a good feeling of these square Encourage people to come?
	Fear and Injustice	16% ↓	27% ↑	Social values (to have a role in the future). 72%	Agree 92%
	Freedom	10%	15%	Conventional properties (Architectural character distinctive). 28%	Don't agree 8%
	value	---	45%		
	Safety	60%	6%		
Entertaining	14%	11%			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before 2011; the square was safe more than now • After 2011; people feel about the value of the square by average of 45% while 27% feel about Fear and Injustice now 					
Result	In the AL Sahaba square, 60% said that people felt safe in Qaddafi's period, while now 45% said we feel social identity, however in the future 72% said the square should have a social value and 92% said good feeling encourages people to come to the public squares.				
Analysis	Before 2011; the square was safe more than now After 2011; people feel about the value of the square by average of 45% while 27% feel about Fear and Injustice now				
Reason	After 2011 due to political instability 27 % feel Fear and Injustice while people feel safe by average of 6%				
Main result	Due to political instability people feel Fear and Injustice and not safe				
<p>After 2011 due to political instability 27 % feel Fear and Injustice while people feel safe by average of 6%</p>					
Q28 What do you feel during political events between 2011-2012?	What do you feel during political events between 2014-2015?	In future and after the civil war, do you agree these events have an important impact the feeling of people towards these squares?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity and social value • Safety • Freedom • Fear & Injustice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity and social value • Safety • Freedom • Fear & Injustice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity and social value • Safety • Freedom • Fear & Injustice 			

Q 28	The aim of Q33	What do you feel during political events between 2011-2012?	What do you feel during political events between 2014-2015?	In future and after the civil war, do you agree these events have an important impact the feeling of people towards these squares?	If you agree, how can we reflect the political events in squares?
Political events	Identity and social value	18%	9%	Agree 93%	Design a memorial for the event in the AL-Sahaba square 15%
	Safety	5%	5%	Don't agree 7%	Just Give freedom to the community to express its suffering in a huge space 34%
	Freedom	51% ↑	17% ↓		AL-Sahaba square should be a center for gathering people without restrictions 51%
	Fear & Injustice	26% ↓	76% ↑		

The Unstable political situation affects people feeling

Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 2011-2012, 51% said they felt freedom. 61% said that their feeling in 2014-2015 was fear and Injustice. 5% only feel safe which mean the square was not safe even now
Analysis	Political influence is clear due to people feel Lack of freedom now as well as feel Fear & Injustice by average of 76%
Reason	Political influence
Main result	The Unstable political situation affects people feeling
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave people freedom of expression in their squares by 43% People prefer AL-Sahaba square be centre for gathering people 93% of people think the political events will impact the feeling of people towards these squares

Political influence is clear due to people feel Lack of freedom now as well as feel Fear & Injustice by average of 76%

Political factor	Final Result	Reason
Safety	The Unstable political situation affects people feeling	Political influence
Fear and Injustice	People feel Fear & Injustice (76%) People feel freedom (17%) Safety (5%)	
Future need	*Gave people freedom of expression in their squares by 43% *People prefer AL-Sahaba square be centre for gathering people *93% of people think the political events will impact the feeling of people towards these squares	

Prove the hypothesis

People changes their feeling in using the square according to unstable political situation;

	Before 2011	After 2011
Q26; Contemporary square	Fear and Injustice 16% Freedom 10% Safety 60%	Fear and Injustice 27% Freedom 15% Safety 6%
Yes ; After 2011 due to political instability 27 % feel Fear and Injustice while people feel safe by average of 6%		

H.8..

Q9. The reason to go

The reason to go to

What your reason

Political conflicts and war condition prevent people to use public square	to the squares during Gadhafi time? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political celebrations. Religious ceremonies. Social event I did not go. 	the squares now? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political celebrations. Religious ceremonies. Social event I did not go. 	to go to the squares in future? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political celebrations. Religious ceremonies. Social event I did not go.
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Q9	Details	The reason to go to the squares during Gadhafi time?	The reason to go to the squares now?	What your reason to go to the squares in future?	Do you think all people need reason to go to the public square in cities or no?
Reason of going to the square in the event time	Political celebrations.	8%	8%	Good design. 28%	Yes 74%
	Religious ceremonies.	12%	6%		No 8%
	Social event	39%	37%	Interact with people. 72%	Maybe 18%
	I did not go.	41%	49%		

- Unstable political situation affects people to not go to the squares with average of 49%
- Unstable political situation affects people to not go for religious ceremonies (decreased by 50%)
- 8% of people did not go for Political celebrations but in future will go by average of 74%

Result	In the Ghaddati period, 41% of people said they did not go to the public squares, therefore now, after 2011 49% did not go to public squares, while 51% said we will go to the public squares in the future, as well as 74% of people said there should be reason to go to the public squares.
Analysis	-Even there were Political, religious celebrations and social event 40 to 49% OF people did not prefer to go in the past and now however, they prefer to go by 74% in future -72% of people in future prefer to interact with people more than going to religious and political ceremonies -Increase the average of people who were not going to the squares by 8% (due to Unstable political situation) -Going to the squares for religious ceremonies decreased (due to Unstable political situation)
Reason	Unstable political situation affects
Main result	-Unstable political situation affects people to not go to the squares with average of 49% -Unstable political situation affects people to not go for religious ceremonies (decreased by 50%) 18% of people did not go for Political celebrations but in future will go by average of 74%
Issue	(Non-expression due to occupation)
Future	74% of people said there should be reason to go to the public squares.

(Non-expression due to occupation)

Political conflicts and war condition prevent people to use public square	Q12. Were Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people every day? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Sometimes 	Are Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people now? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Sometimes 	Do you prefer this square (Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra) to be more crowded in future or no? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Sometimes
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Q 12	The aim of Q17 is find out; in two period which one is more crowded and why	Were the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people every day?	Are the Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra s crowded with people now?	Do you prefer this square (Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra) to be more crowded in future or no?	With these square, what reason that effect people to be collected there mostly?
Crowded square	Yes	40% ↑	32% ↓	70%	Political reason 23%
	No	16%	13%	30%	Religion reason 35%
	Sometimes	44% ↓	55% ↑	----	Social reason 42%

Due to political instability the gathering decreased from 40 % to 32 %
 For reason (Social reason and Religion reason) people gathering sometimes by 55%

Result	The Soak Al Harrazh & AL Bayasa AL Hamra squares in Ghaddafi period were 44% crowded (sometimes), also, after Gaddafi period (now) 55% crowded (sometimes), in the future 70% said we prefer to be crowded, 42% said that the social reason affects the coming to the squares.
Analysis	People gather more than 2011, but the gathering for reason increased now
Reason	Due to political instability the gathering decreased from 40 % to 32 % For reason (Social reason and Religion reason) people gathering sometimes by 55%
Main result	the gathering in square is decreased except for social events
People needs	Social and religion reason are the most reason for people to gather in future as people said People prefer to gather in traditional square by average of 70%

Before 2011 people gather in traditional squares more than now

Q 13 ; Was AL Sahaba square crowded with people every day?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

Is AL Sahaba square crowded with people now?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

In Sahaba square, what do you feel during political events between 2014 - 2015?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

Q 13	Type of questions	Was AL Sahaba square crowded with people every day?	Is AL Sahaba square crowded with people now?	In Sahaba square, what do you feel during political events between 2014 - 2015?	.....
Crowded square	Yes	57% ↑	49% ↓	Identity and social Value	.....
	No	19%	14%	Safety	.....
	sometimes	24%	37%	Freedom	.....
				fear and Injustice	.....
				Justice	.....

Result	57% said that AL Sahaba square was crowded in the Ghaddafi period, after this period, 49% said that it still crowded, but 58% of the people felt the fear and Injustice about this square (After control the city) in 2014-2015.
Analysis	The number decreased from 57% to 49%
Reason	Due to feeling fear and Injustice by 58%
Main result	There is an impact on the political situation on people and squares
People needs	.....

The number decreased from 57% to 49% Du to feeling fear and Injustice by 58% %

<p>Prove the hypothesis</p> <p>Political conflicts and war condition prevent people to use public square</p>	<p>Square</p>	<p>Before 2011</p>	<p>After 2012</p>																														
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<p>H.9. The function and use of public squares of war conditions may change permanently</p>	<p>From real case analyses ;</p>																																
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<p>Form future questions ;</p>																																	
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		these squares?	
	AL Sahaba square	Agree 93%	Just Give freedom to the community to express its suffering in a huge space 34% Design a memorial for the event in the AL Sahaba square 15%



APPENDIX (D) :

Comparing between world examples of squares

These table presented the Comparing between world examples of squares

	Naghsh-e-Jahan Square	Trafalgar Square	St. Peter's Square	Tiananmen Square	Plaza de Mayo
Kind of Square and Reason Built	Historical square Competing Islamic architecture	Political square Built for the war of 1830 between Britain and France	Religious square Built for Pope Alexander VI.	Historical and political square Built for government needs	Political square 1810 people gather for political reasons
Meaning	Historic buildings	Sculpture of political figures	A large church and Religious sculptures	Historic buildings	Historic buildings and May Pyramid in the center of the square as the identity of the square
Design change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Political Expression	Limited	Not limited		Limited	Not Limited
Memory	The memory of the success of the revolution against the monarchy (1979 Revolution)	Event of 1990: people against the government	No political events But strong religious presence imposes respect for the place	Political event of 1989: student demonstrations at Tiananmen	Gathering of mothers over 35 years in the square strengthens the historical memory of the people about their square -The event of 1955 people against the government -The event of 1977 people against the government

APPENDIX (E) :

Comparing between the field survey and world examples
 These table presented the Comparing between the field survey and world examples

	Naghsh-e-Jahan Square	Trafalgar Square	Tiananmen square	Plaza de Mayo	Al-Sahaba square
Political Events	1979 Revolution	Event of 1990: People against the government	Political event of 1989: Student demonstrations at Tiananmen	Gathering mothers over 35 years in the square strengthens their historical memory of the people about their square. The event of 1955: people against the government The event of 1977 people against the government	Event of 2011 Event of 2014
Political Expression	Limited	Not limited	Limited	Not Limited	Before 2011: limited Between 2011 and 2013: Not limited After event of 2014: Limited
Political Effect	The 1979 revolution: People gathering to express their freedom Today it is a place for military and political celebrations and not for the expression of people's needs due to the power of the government.	Advanced societies and democratic governments allow their communities to express their rights in their squares such as at <i>Trafalgar Square</i> . This allows the square to be a comfortable place for people to gather and interact and for the urban square to improve.	The power of the government limits people to express their rights and needs.	A place to express rights without limitation For example, every Thursday afternoon from 1977 until today, mothers of missing children have been gathering in the center of the square.	The unstable political situation of war affects people to gather more in the public square now than before. Political events affect people not to express their needs due to their still being under control People change their feeling about using the square according to the unstable political situation

APPENDIX (F) :

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
M.Sc.	IKU Univ., Faculty of Civil Engineering, Istanbul	2006
B.Sc.	TobrukUniv., Faculty of planning, Tripoli	1995
High School	Usta Omer School, Derna	1991

WORK EXPERIENCE

Year	Place	Enrollment
2013- Present	Çankaya Univ. The Graduate School of Natural and Applied Science	Ph.D. student
2008-2013	DernaUniv., Faculty of Architecture, Derna	Lecturer
1998-2003	Teachers Higher Institute, Derna, Libya	Administrative

LANGUAGE SKILLS

- ✓ Arabic-Mother Language.
- ✓ English (reading and written).

COMPUTER SKILLS

- ✓ Microsoft Office Programs,(Word, Exile, and PowerPoint).

PUBLICATIONS

Sasi . E & Agfiar .N .(2013). “What is urban design” Benghazi , Libya

HOBBIES

- ✓ Cooking, Reading, Travel, Swimming

