
The Publicness Dimensions and Public Space
University of Baghdad/Centre of Urban and Regional Planning
for Postgraduate Studies

Author: Hawraa Atiyah Dakhil.Msc
Student

Hawraa.a.dakhil@gmail.com

Co. Author : Assist. Prof. Abdul
Hussain Abdu Ali Mariyee. Ph.D
dr. a.alaskary@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Public space is one of the most significant components that constitutes our cities due to its being as a collector component of everyday life activities and a motivator that activates these activities. It is incomprehensible notion and can't be tabulated within a clear and explicit scope due to the multitude of concepts associated with it. According to that, the research problem has been defined by "the vagueness of this notion with the existence of knowledge gap in interpreting it". So, this paper aims at interpreting the notion of public space by analysing the publicness dimensions of it as it assumes that "the ability to understand the notion of public space by exploring the interpreted dimensions of its publicness". To achieve that objective, this paper has to demonstrate the notion of public space and its related terms in its first part to go on with classifying public space which will reveal some ambiguous types of public space that are not truly public. Then the study will review some studies which analysed the notion of public space according to the notion of publicness to extract its dimensions, ending this research with a number of conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Public space, Publicness dimensions, Collector, Motivator

Introduction:

Public space is a vital component of the city due to the number of roles it functions which makes it "a slippery, complicated and shifting kind of space" [Staeheli; Mitchell, 2008,p.117]. Orum (2010) pointed out that "the drama and ambiguity of public space starts with its definition"[Orum, 2010, p.13]. Varna (2011,2014) interpreted this vagueness as a result to three causes: First, the use of many terms that seem synonymous and interrelated with each other such as public domain, public realm, public sphere, public forum, public place and so on .Second, those terms, which have broad meanings and conceptualization, match by various types of public space such as street, park and square, "triggering similar images in the mind of people" due to the immense and overlapped meanings both 'public' and 'space' are carried. Third, no clear definition of these terms has been provided in a large related body of literatures [Varna, 2011, pp. 29-30; Varna,2014, p.19]. Accordingly, this paper will start on

shading lights on the definition of public space and its related terms in its first part to clarify its image and determine its limits within these terms. Then, in its second part, the study will review some of famous perspectives in classifying public space to determine research problem which can be defined by “the vagueness of this notion with the existence of knowledge gap in interpreting it”. In the last part, the study will review a number of literature that accentuates on the notion of publicness to fully comprehend the notion of public space, extracting a number of dimensions that relate to the notion of publicness of space.

Public space and its related terms:

1. Public space:

Public space can be defined as “a space concerning the people as a whole, open to all, accessible to or shared by all members of the community, provided by the public authorities for the use of people in general” [Ercan , 2010, p. 23]. Most of literature and treatises agreed with this definition specifying the accessibility and the openness as the main characteristics of public space “in principle through not necessarily in practice” [Orum ; Neal,2010,p.1] as there are some spaces that are not accessible for a group of people or restricted to certain times of the day [Johnston, 2013,p.5]. In addition to this interpretation of the term public space, another body of literature specified the typologies and patterns of public spaces in giving definitions of public space as in Carmona et al s’ (2008) definition:

“Public space (broadly defined) relates to all those parts of the built and natural environment, public and private, internal and external, urban and rural, where the public have free, although not necessarily unrestricted access. It encompasses: all the streets, squares and other rights of way, whether predominantly in residential, commercial or community/civic uses; the open spaces and parks; the open countryside, the „public/private“ spaces both internal and external where public access is welcomed – if controlled – such as private shopping centers or rail and bus stations; and the interiors of key public and civic buildings such as libraries, churches, or town halls.” [Carmona et al,2008, p. 4].

Thus, public space has a wide range of typologies which make it a ‘multifunctional’ space that serves “as meeting place, marketplace and traffic space” [Gehl, ; Gemzöe , 1999,p.10] ,it’s “the common ground where people carry out the functional and ritual activities that bind a community, whether in the normal routines of daily life or in periodic festivities” [Carr et al, 1992,p. xi]. Thus, public space constitutes a very vital component of public life, it can be ‘third place’ [Oldenburg ,1999] or what Lukmen and Berger described ‘a secondary socialization place’ which enables the individual to acquire

his or her integrated values [Nouri,2007, pp.1-2]. These values represent the public culture So, public space can also be defined as “the primary site of public culture; they are a window into the city’s soul”, “they are crucibles of national identity”, it’s appropriate characteristics “send appropriate signals for a national identity” [Zukin, 1995, pp. 259-262]. So, it’s a “representational space” [Mitchell, 2003, p.34]. Also, this study detects another group of literature that define public space as space for political discourse and freedom of speech [see Low, 2000, p.204; Goodsell,2003, p. 370].Accordingly, *Public space is used to refer to all accessible spaces within urban fabrics, it’s multifarious space that extends from street to park and square ... etc, making it a multifunctional space used as secondary socialization space, third space, expressional space and representational space for groups or community.*

2. Public Place

A ‘place’ is meaningful, tangible and particular site that can be experienced, it combines of: *location* which refers to its specific coordination and measurable distance in a space, *locals* which refers to its tangible and visible aspects and *sense of place*; refers to the meanings that a place evokes which make it understood as “concretisation of space” [Moeckli,2016,p.34, Cresswell, 2004, p.7] . This concretisation occurs when the space derives its meaning from place and provides it (place) with context, as places have spaces between them [Cresswell ,2004, p.8, Relph ,1976, p.8]. *Thus, space differs from place for being more abstract level of conceptualization and overarching category while place is referring to more particular locations, particular parts of space, therefore public place is a part of public space* [Varan , 2011, p.41; Varna, 2014,p.27; p.Moeckli,2016,p.34].

3. Public Forum

Public forum’ is a term that uses in US constitutional law to refer to *public place*, which is a part of public space and used for gathering and expressing ideas and views [Mockeli, 2016, p.35].

4. Public Sphere

‘public sphere’ is a term that uses widely by sociologists to refer to a social realm of publics [Lopes et al, 2012, p.5]. It has elaborated by German sociologist and philosopher Jürgen Habermas, in his book (The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere,1962) to study the socio-political relationships in western Europe since 18th century, [Mockeli,2016, pp.35-36; Nouri, 2007, p.1]. Habermas defined it as “a virtual or imaginary community which does not necessarily exist in any identifiable space” [Soules, 2007, www],it changes and adapts to “socio-political transformations that take place in physical public realm”[Lopes et al, 2012, p.5]. Public sphere is “a space of

democracy” [Crawford, 1995,p.4], and “ an institutionalized arena of discursive interaction” [Fraser, 1990,p.57]. It’s different from public space for being aspatial and social abstract space that has no physical form or boundary, while public space is physical and descriptive space that works as a medium [Location]where people protest for being excluded from public sphere so, both of public sphere and public space is sharing the concept of accessibility which is a must for them to be completed [Mockeli , 2016,p.36, Lopes et al, 2012, p.5, Low, 2017, p.5].

5. Public Realm

Public realm is a term used mainly among development actors to refer to “all the parts of the urban fabrics to which the public have physical and visual access” [Lopes, 2015, p.13;Tibbalds, 2001, p.1], including external public space such as streets, squares and parks, internal public space such as museums and libraries and internal/external public space such as universities campus, shopping malls [Carmona et al, 2003, p.111].It also used to go beyond physical aspect of public space to social –cultural aspect as illustrates in Loftland definition :“the public realm is made up of those spaces in a city which tend to be inhabited by persons who are strangers to one another or who ‘know’ one another only in terms of occupational or other non- personal identity categories” [Lofland,2009,p.9]. Accordingly, public realm is constituted from places/ spaces and people, interacting with each other through different activities, so public realm is also used to refer to all “places, people and activities that constitute the public dimension of human social life” [Madanipour, 2003,p.4]. At political stages, some of social life activities are involved and symbolized by public realm to maintain civil society, making it works as public sphere [Lopes, 2015, p.12] (as in Hannah Arendt in her book see Mockeli, 2016, p.36) Thus, public realm is spatial, aspatial space that bridges public space with public sphere [Low; Smith,2006, p. 6].

6. Public Domain

Public domain is a common concern realm that uses by political community to address ‘the problems that usually rise to public awareness’, it’s an abstract aspatial space without attributes and it abridges “the issues traditionally associated with the public space, sphere, and realm” [Lopes et al, 2012, p.5]. All of these terms public space, public sphere, public realm, public domain “are orientated to ensure public order which relates to public safety and control [Lopes,2015, p.16]. So, *Public space can be construed as multi-disciplines term, it’s an abstract form of public place and a component of public realm, a location for and a product of public sphere, its issues abridge by public domain.*

Public space classifications:

According to its correlation to different disciplines (sociology, politics, economy, urban design, architecture and so on), many writers and commenters attempted to classify public space according to different perspective. Carmona (2010b) identified three perspectives. *Design perspective* which concerns about the form and function of urban space, *socio cultural perspective* which concerns about the perception of urban spaces and *political economy perspective* which concerns about the state of ownership and management. Combining “function, perception and ownership (from design, socio-cultural and political-economy perspectives)”, Carmona classified public space into four categories: Positive spaces, Negative spaces, Ambiguous spaces and Private spaces [Carmona, 2010b, pp.168-171] as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: The Typology of Public Space According to Carmona’s Study

[Carmona, 2010b, pp.169-170]

Category	Characteristics
Positive spaces	
Natural/semi-natural urban space	All Natural and semi-natural areas within cities, usually publicly owned such as rivers, canals, seafronts.
Civic space	Traditional urban space that open to all such as squares, streets and promenades
Public open space	Publicly accessible green open spaces such as parks
Negative spaces	
Movement space	Space invaded by movement needs such as main roads
Service space	“Spaces dominated by modern servicing requirements needs” such as car parks.
Left over space	“Space left over after development, often designed without function” such as modernist open space
Undefined space	“Undeveloped space, either abandoned or awaiting redevelopment” such as transient space
Ambiguous spaces	
Interchange space	Internal or external transport stop or interchange such as bus interchange, metro, tram and bus stops
Public ‘private’ space	External space, which owned and managed privately such as business parks, POPs
Conspicuous spaces	Unwelcomed public space such as Cul -de sacs.
Internalized ‘public’ space	“Formally public and external uses, internalized and, often, privatized” such as shopping malls
Retail space	“Privately owned but publicly accessible exchange spaces” such as shops and petrol markets
Third place spaces	“Semi-public meeting and social places, public and private” such as cafes, museums, restaurants and so on
Private ‘public’ space	“Publicly owned, but functionally and user determined spaces” such as university
Visible private space	“Physically private, but visually public space” such as
Interface spaces	“Physically demarked but publicly accessible interfaces between public and private space” such as streets cafes.
User selecting spaces	“Spaces for selected groups, determined by age or activity” such as playgrounds.

Private spaces

Private open space	“Physically private open space” such as urban agriculture.
External private space	“Physically private spaces, grounds and gardens” such as private sport clubs
Internal private space	“Private or business space” such as houses and offices

As illustrated in table 1 not all the types of public spaces are truly public, for instance private- public space which places restriction on some uses and users, negative public space which perceives as threatening space and has no publics or users are ambiguous types of public spaces that our contemporary cities experience making the concept of public spaces further complicated by *questioning its quintessence as a social product open for all people, consequently, the best efficient method to determine any urban space as a type of public space and fully understand it is to study it according to its publicness dimensions.*

Publicness dimensions of space:

As previously discussed, the emergence of new abstruse forms of urban spaces complicated the notion of public space even more, so it was suggested to study public space according to a set of dimensions to simplify its complicated nature and determine if they are truly public. Publicness means, according to Webster’s dictionary, “The quality or state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large”; “The quality or state of belonging to the community” [Webster, 1832; 1913 Webster¹], *it associates with the adjective ‘public’ which is the quintessence of public space.* In urban studies, the notion of publicness was debated first by Genna and Gaus (1983) who suggested a model consists of three principles of publicness namely access, agency and interest (see table 2), but it paid little attention until recently as it was seen as a useful method to understand public space by dealing with it as “multidimensional component” [Kohn, 2004 as cited in Varna & Tiesdell, 2010, p. 579; Lopes et al, 2012, p.8; Mantey, 2017, p.2]. *During the last two decades, Genna and Gaus (1983) study prompted many researchers and academics to explore publicness dimensions of public space. In this paper, some studies will be reviewed to derive publicness dimensions to be adopted later in this research.*

Table 2: public space according to Genna & Gaus publicness dimensions

[Akkar, 2003, p.6; Akkar, 2005, p.77]

<i>Dimensions of publicness</i>	<i>Public space</i>
Access	
Physical access	A space which is accessible to all
Access to activities and discussions	A space where the activities and discussions taking place in it are accessible to all.
Access to information	A space where the information about it is accessible to all.
Access to resources	A space where the resources are accessible to all.
Actor/Agency	
Control/Ownership	A space which is controlled and owned by public actors
Use	A space which is used by the public.
Interest	
Benefits and serving	A space which serves the public interest /have public benefits

1. Brave New Neighbourhoods [Kohn, 2004]

In 2004, while studying the process of public space privatization in the United States, Kohn proposed three publicness dimensions which she believes they are “the core components” of public space namely- accessibility, ownership and intersubjectivity [Kohn, 2004, p.9]. Both of ownership and accessibility can be noticed in Genna and Gaus model so, it’s not a new discovery , but the interesting concept in the study lies in her emphasis on intersubjectivity (refers to the types of social interaction that are offered by the place) to ‘fully understand the distinctive quality of public space’ which can’t be occurred by depending only on accessibility and ownership [Kohn,2004, p.10].*So, for her; spaces with no social interaction opportunities are not public.* This concept focuses on the vibrancy of public spaces that help fostering other public goods” [Kohn,2004, p.147].

2. The privatization of public space [Németh &Schmidt ,2011]

In agree with Kohn, while studying the privatized public space of New York City, Németh and Schmidt (2010,2011) stressed the significance of conceptualizing the concept of public space according to multiple dimensions to avoid creating a list of desirable features or reducing its concept to a ‘single continuum’ [Németh; Schmidt,2011, p.9]. Three dimensions have been detected by authors for that purpose – ownership, management and use/users, as for authors “the appropriate or desirable public for any given space is contingent on users, owners, and managers acting as conscious agents”, which make the notion of publicness a constantly changeable notion that changes

according to the circumstances [Nemeth; Schmidt,2011, p.9]. *The interesting concept of this study are represented in three points: the first one is the index of measuring management of public space through four approaches 1-Laws and rules that governed the space; 2-Surveillance and policing that exist in the space; 3- Design and image which help dictating the appropriate behaviour and; 4-Access to and territoriality of the space” [Németh and Schmidt, 2007, p.285-289, Németh and Schmidt, 2011, p.13].This index shifted the motif of publicness to more detailed and measurable level although it was only management that was measured in this study.* the second one is about the concept of ‘actual publicness’. The authors believe that the dimension of use/user is more accurate than two other dimensions to express the state of ‘actual publicness’ by working as perceivers of publicness [Nemeth; Schmidt,2011, p.12; Lopes, 2015, p.77]. *This idea of actual publicness can be sought in Kohn’s study when she singled intersubjectivity out to be distinctive quality of public space while in this study, the authors singled use/users out to be the distinctive quality which is in somehow linked to intersubjectivity (as social interaction occurs when there are uses and users).* The third interesting point in this study is a pictorial model (Tri-axial model) that has suggested by authors. This model consists of three intersecting axes to express the state of space publicness for each given dimension, for instance if space A was owned by public government, managed inclusively and its use and users diverse /collective and space B was owned by private/ corporate sector, managed exclusively and its use and users homogenous then space A is more public than space B. To illustrate that graphically, in tri-axial model, a point is plotted in each axis, joining these points (a space should have three points; one for each dimension) will shape the state

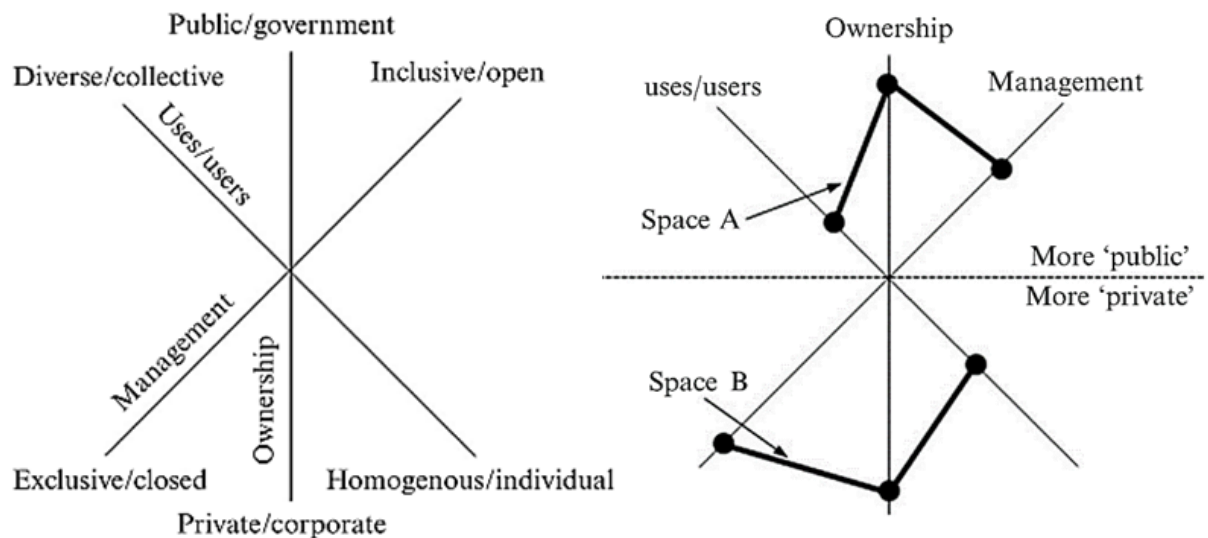
of publicness for a specific public place [see Nemeth; Schmidt,2011, p.12; Varna & Tiesdell, 2010, p.588].

Figure 1: Nemeth and Schmidt Publicness Dimensions

[Resource:Nemeth; Schmidt,2011,pp.10-12]

3. Assessing the Publicness of Public Space: The Star Model of Publicness [Varna a & Tiesdell, 2010]

Unlike previously mentioned studies which focused on studying



publicness of space due to the emergence of new management schemes (privatization) , Varna and Tiesdell (2010) *dealt with the publicness motif in a more profound way* by focusing on understanding the complicated, dual nature of publicness[Lopes, 2015, p.78].Their understanding of it is based on dealing with it as cultural reality which “means that all public places, created at a certain point in time and in a particular socio-cultural setting, can be understood as reflection of a common held view of what the ideal public space is”, For the purpose of clarifying this, the authors analysed various studies with different backgrounds (urban design, sociology, politics , laws...etc) and by synthesising and filtering these literatures ,they identified five meta dimensions of publicness -ownership, physical configuration and animation, and two managerial dimensions (control, civility)[Varna &Tiesdell, 2010,p.580; Varna, 2011, p.iii]. *Each dimension has spectrum of qualities, working as indicators extending from more public to less public qualities.*

As illustrated in the table 3, most of dimensions that are explored by the authors of this study can be noticed in previously discussed studies. However, the interesting dimension was the physical configuration as it helps going beyond the narrow concept of physical accessibility (which only looks into physical and visual barriers in public spaces) to wider concept that embraces spatial planning and

design (which takes into consideration the connectivity of public space within the movement system).

Table 3: Descriptors of ‘more public’ and ‘less public’ for each meta-dimension

[Varna, 2011, p.83; Varna, 2014, p.53]

<i>More public</i>	<i>Dimensions of publicness</i>	<i>Less public(private)</i>
Publicly-owned space with public function and public use	Ownership a place’s legal status	Privately owned space with private function and private use
Free use	Control an explicit control presence	Overt and oppressive control presence—human and electronic surveillance; highly visible security presence
Cared-for; well-kempt; managed in the public interest; management balancing needs of different social groups	Civility how a public place is managed and maintained	Over- or under-managed
Well-connected and located within the movement system; strong visual connection to external public realm beyond space; without obvious entrances and thresholds.	Physical Configuration The macro and micro design of space	Poorly connected or located within the movement system; poor visual connection with external public realm; with explicit entrances and thresholds
Wide range of supports for a wide range of potential uses and activities	Animation the degree to which the design of the place supports and meets human needs in public space	Dead public space: narrow range of supports for a limited range of potential uses and activities

Also, the study deals with the concept of publicness as historical reality which is influenced by the historical context and the social actors that involved in its construction, leading up to changes in the character and quality of ideal public space [Varna, 2011, pp.94; Varna, 2014, p.61].

In the end of the study, the authors suggested a representational model termed the star model, consists of five limbs “corresponding to the five meta dimensions of publicness”, the shorter

the limb is, the less public the public space is and versa vice [Varna & Tiesdell, 2010, p.588].

Figure 2:
Star model

by
Varna & Tiesdell

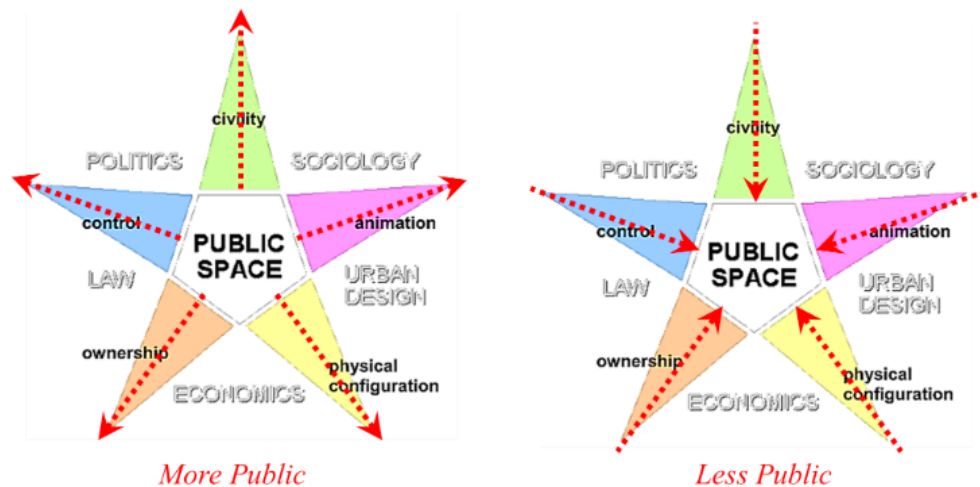
[Resource: Varna, 2010, p.83]

4. Challenging the ‘End of Public Space’ [Langstraat & Van Melik, 2013]

In agree with all studies of publicness, Langstraat and Van Melik study (2013) accentuate the significance of understanding the concept of public space as multidimensional component. They identified four dimensions: “ownership, management, accessibility and inclusiveness (OMAI)” to measure publicness of spaces [Langstraat and Van Mélik, 2013, p.6]. They based on their identification of publicness dimensions on comparing the involvement of private sector in public space which represents in two easy to measured (hard factors) dimensions namely: ownership and management with the consequences of this involvement which represents in two hard to be measured (soft factors) dimensions namely: accessibility and inclusiveness [Langstraat and Van Mélik, 2013, pp.7-9; Lopes, 2015,p.80]. This study, similar to Varna and Tiesdell study provided spectrum of qualities extending from more public to less public qualities to measure publicness qualities for each dimension. The study also suggested a representational model termed OMAI Model, consists of four slices forming circle, the shorter the slice is, the less public the public space is and versa vice [Langstraat and Van Mélik, 2013, p.6].

Table 4: Descriptors of ‘more public’ and ‘less public’ for each dimension

[Langstraat & Van Melik, 2013, p.8]



<i>More public</i>	<i>Dimensions of publicness</i>	<i>Less public(private)</i>
Legal ownership rests solely with the local government	Ownership a place's legal status	Legal ownership rests solely with a for-profit organization that is not publicly accountable
Maintenance and security are the responsibility of local government and the police alone	Management the way the place is cared, as well as to practices of control	Security and maintenance are provided by independent private parties only

Table 4: Descriptors of ‘more public’ and ‘less public’ for each dimension [Continuous]

[Langstraat & Van Melik, 2013, p.8]

<i>More public</i>	<i>Dimensions of publicness</i>	<i>Less public(private)</i>
Physical barriers to access; a visually inaccessible design; lack of accessibility by public transport	Accessibility Physical and legal barriers to access; visual access and obstacles through design	place is equally accessible to all members of the public
There is a restrictive policy on activities allowed in the public space, and street furniture is completely absent or intentionally ‘sadistic’	Inclusiveness the degree a place meets the demands of different individuals and groups	Meeting the demands of a wide variety of users is an official policy goal

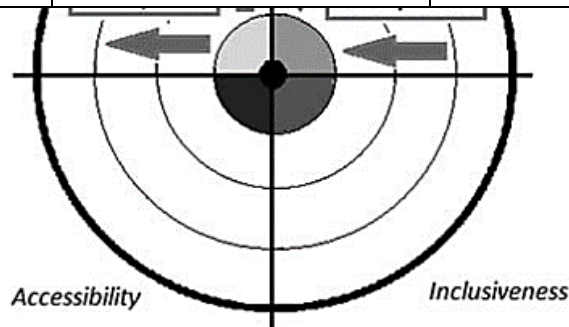


Figure 3:
OMAI model
publicness

[Source: Langstraat and Van Mélik, 2013, p.435]

5. The Changing Publicness of Urban Spaces [Lopes, 2015]

Lopes defined publicness as “the features of any given site or location in order to be considered as a true public space, i.e. the

features that give a space its specificity”. His study criticized the previous attempts for ignoring space-user connection .He suggests four dimensions for analysing the publicness of urban spaces - the first dimension is about the operative aspects that support urban life vibrancy as without it public space won’t work, this dimension should be completed by the second dimension which is associated with physical design features, both of previous dimensions are linked to the third dimension ‘human connection’ which demonstrate the relationship between space and user which measured by users’ opinions about space, and the fourth one is the management dimension and its different schemes [Lopes, 2015, pp.85-86].

Similar to other studies, this study built a model termed ‘Publicness Evaluation Model(PEM)’ which consists of spectrum of qualities that extend from more public to less public qualities for each of dimension (urban life vibrancy, physical design (civility has been considered in this dimension), human connection, and management).

According to the above discussed, publicness can be construed as the distinctive qualities and features that must be possessed by the urban space to give the specificity of public space. It constitutes a cultural and historical reality which is influenced by historical context and social actors. So, it's a constantly changeable notion. Understanding this notion requires dealing with it as multidimensional concept which is influenced by: the legal state of place (ownership); the physical layout of place on macro (planning level) and micro level (design level); the needed features which support urban life liveliness by meeting users demands and comfort, and the practice of control in urban space.

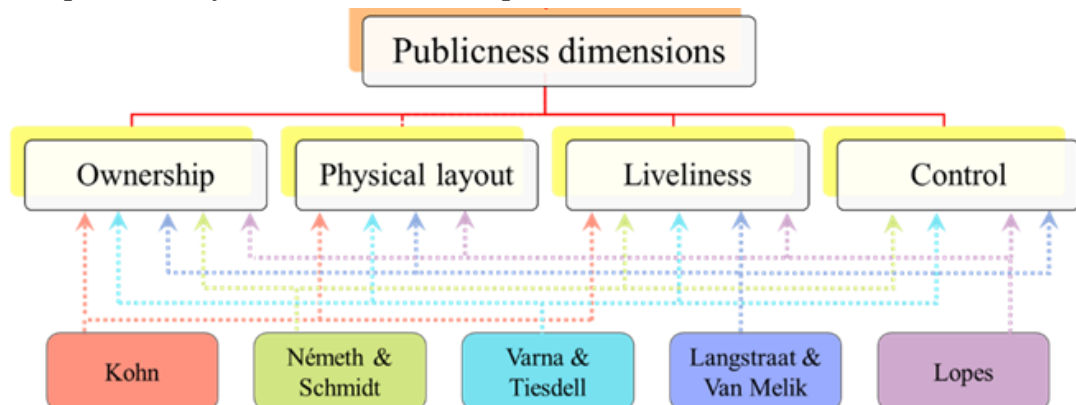


Figure 4: Publicness dimensions of public space

[Source: the authors]

Conclusion and Recommendation:

Conclusion:

Public space is referred to any space that open accessible by all people with no regard to their age, sex, incomes...etc, it's multifarious space that extends from street to park and square ... etc, making it a

multi-functional space used as secondary socialization space, third space, expressional space and representational space for groups or community. Due to the complexity of public space terms and its relation to different disciplines such as sociology, anthropology urban design, economy and politics, it has been suggested by many literatures to study public space according to multiple dimensions termed 'publicness dimensions' to fully conceptualize it and determine if any urban space is fully public.

Publicness means the state and ability of any urban space to be public. The study of publicness emerged as a response to the emergence of ambiguous kinds of public space such as privatized public space and negative public space. Large body of literature have been reviewed in this paper to determine the publicness of public space which specified by four dimensions in this paper:

- **Ownership**, which refers to the legal state of public space.
- **Physical layout**, which refers to the configuration of urban space on macro and micro level.
- **Liveliness**, which refers to the needed features that should be possessed by public space to support urban life liveliness by meeting users demands and comfort.
- **Control**, which refers to how public space is managed or control.

Recommendations:

After demonstrating publicness dimensions of public space by reviewing different studies, this paper recommends:

- **Theoretically**, studying the four extracted dimensions of public space (ownership, physical layout, liveliness and control) in details to derive a set of indicators that can be reused as a tool of assessment.
- **Practically**, assessing different public space according to the extracted dimensions to determine how public space is public space.

Notes:

¹GNU Collaborative International Dictionary of English, <http://gcide.gnu.org.ua/>.

² This index has been introduced by Németh & Schmidt in 2007 and reused in their study of 2010/2011

³ Tri-axial model is not the first pictorial model of publicness see Van Mélik et al., 2007.

Reference:

- Akkar, M. (2003). The 'publicness' of the 1990s Public Spaces in Britain with a special reference to Newcastle upon Tyne. PhD, University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne.

-
- Akkar, M. (2005). The changing 'publicness' of contemporary public spaces: a case study of the Grey's Monument Area, Newcastle upon Tyne. *Urban Design International*, 10, pp.95-113.
 - Carmona M, Heath T, Oc T, Tiesdell S (2003). *Public Places Urban Spaces – The Dimensions of Urban Design*, , Oxford, Oxford University Press.
 - Carmona, M., De Magalhães, C., & Hammond, L. (2008). *Public Space. The management dimension*. Oxon: Routledge.
 - Carmona, Matthew (2010b). Contemporary Public Space, Part Two: Classification, *Journal of Urban Design*, 15(2), 1pp.57-173.
 - Carr, S., Francis, M., Rivlin, L. G., and Stone, A.M. (1992). *Public Space*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
 - Crawford, Margaret.(1995) "Contesting the Public Realm: Struggles over Public Space in Los Angeles." *Journal of Architectural Education* (1984-), 49 (1), pp. 4–9.
 - Creswell, T. (2004). *Place: A Short Introduction*. Cornwall, Blackwell.
 - Ercan, Müge Akkar. (2010). Less public than before? Public space improvement in Newcastle city centre in Madanipour, A. *Whose public space?: international case studies in urban design and development*. Abingdon, Oxon, Routledge.
 - Fraser, N. (1990). Rethinking the Public Sphere: A Contribution to the Critique of Actually Existing Democracy. *Social Text*.
 - Gehl, J. and Gemzøe, L. (1999). *Public Spaces Public Life - Copenhagen 1996*. Copenhagen, The Danish Architectural Press and The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts School of Architecture Publishers.
 - Goodsell, C. (2003). The concept of public space and its democratic manifestations, *American Review of Public Administration*, 33 (4), pp. 361 – 383.
 - Johnston, Katrina Leigh. (2013). *Public Space and Urban Life: A Spatial Ethnography of a Portland Plaza*. Dissertations and Theses. Portland State University.
 - Kohn, M. (2004). *Brave New Neighbourhoods: The Privatization of Public Spaces*. New York, Routledge.
 - Langstraat, F., & Van Melik, L. (2013). Challenging the 'End of Public Space': A Comparative Analysis of Publicness in British and Dutch Urban Spaces. *Journal of Urban Design*, 18(3), pp. 429-448.
 - Lofland ,Lyn H. (2009) *The Public Realm: Exploring the City's Quintessential Social Territory*, third edition, Transaction Publishers.

-
- Lopes, Miguel ., Santos Cruz., Sara. , Pinho, Paulo. (2012). Using Publicness as a public space transdisciplinary analysis tool. Conference: Conference: Ambivalent Landscapes - Public Spaces - Urban Cultures Conference, At FAUTL – Lisbon.
 - Lopes, Miguel Nuno (2015). The Changing Publicness Of Urban Spaces, Ph.D. dissertation, Da Universidade Do Porto.
 - Low, S. & Smith, N. eds. (2006). The Politics of Public Space. London, Routledge.
 - Low, S. (2000). On the Plaza: The Politics of Public Space and Culture. Austin, University of Texas Press.
 - Low, S. (2017). Public Space and the Public Sphere: The Legacy of Neil Smith. *Antipode*, 49: pp.153–170.
 - Madanipour, A. (2003). Public and Private Spaces of the City. London, Routledge.
 - Mantey, Dorota (2017). The ‘publicness’ of suburban gathering places: The example of Podkowa Leśna (Warsaw urban region, Poland), *Cities* 60 ,pp.1–12.
 - Mitchell, D. (2003). The Right to the City: Social Justice and the Fight for Public Space. New York, Guildford Press.
 - Moeckli, D. (2016). Exclusion from Public Space: A Comparative Constitutional Analysis (Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 - Németh, J., & Schmidt, S. (2007). Toward a methodology for measuring the security of publicly accessible spaces. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 73(3), pp.283-297.
 - Németh, J., & Schmidt, S. (2011). The privatization of public space: modelling and measuring publicness. *Environment and Planning B-Planning & Design*, 38, pp.5-23.
 - Nouri, Daris. (2007). The use of public sphere in Algerian city. Master Thesis University of Mentouri.
 - Oldenburg, R. (1999). The great good place: cafés, coffee shops, bookstores, bars, hair salons, and other hangouts at the heart of a community. New York, Marlowe.
 - Origin, Orthography, Pnunciation, and Definitions of Words, S. Converse.
 - Orum, M. A. (2010). Introduction. In Orum, M. A. and Neal, P. Z. eds. *Common Ground? : Readings and Reflections on Public Space*. New York, Taylor and Francis, pp. 13 – 17.
 - Orum, M. A. and Neal, P. Z. eds. (2010). *Common Ground?: Readings and Reflections on Public Space*. New York, Taylor and Francis.
 - Relph, E. (1976). *Place and Placesness*, London, Pion.

- Soules, M. (2007). at <http://www.media-studies.ca/>, accessed 15/11/2017.
- Staeheli, L., and Mitchell, D. (2008). The People's Property? Power, Politics, and the Public. New York, Routledge.
- Tibbalds, F. (2001). Making People Friendly Towns. Essex, Longman.
- Van Melik, R., Van Aalst, I., & Van Weesep, J. (2007). Fear and fantasy in the public domain: the development of secured and themed urban space. Journal of Urban Design, 12(1), pp.25–42.
- Varna, G., & Tiesdell, S. (2010). Assessing the Publicness of Public Space: The Star Model of Publicness. Journal of Urban Design, 15(4), pp.575-598.
- Varna, Georgiana M. (2011). Assessing the publicness of public places: towards a new model. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Glasgow.
- Varna, Georgiana. (2014). Measuring Public Space: The Star Model. London: Routledge.
- Webster, Noah , 1832, An American Dictionary of the English Language: Exhibiting the
- Zukin, S. (1995). The Cultures of Cities. Oxford, Blackwell Publishers.

الابعاد العمومية و الفضاء العام
جامعة بغداد/ مركز التخطيط الحضري و الاقليمي للدراسات العليا
الباحثة: حوراء عطية داخل
ا.م. د. عبد الحسين عبد علي مريعي

المستخلص:

يعد الفضاء العام احد ابرز العناصر المشكلة للمدن نظرا لاعتباره العنصر الجامع لكافة الأنشطة الحياتية و المحفز لتفعيلها فهو غير قابل للاستيعاب او التبويب ضمن نطاق صريح و واضح لتعدد المفاهيم المرتبطة به و من هنا انطلقت المشكلة البحثية و المتمثلة بغموض هذا المفهوم ووجود الفجوة المعرفية المفسرة له حيث هدف البحث الى تفسيره من خلال تحليل الابعاد العمومية له مفترضا امكانية بيان هذا المفهوم و الكشف عنه من خلال الابعاد المفسرة لمفهوم العمومية و لتحقيق هذا الهدف تم ايضاح مفهوم الفضاء العام و مجمل المفاهيم المرتبطة به مع ايضاح تصنيف له يكشف عن وجود فضاءات عامة غامضة لا ترتقي لكونها فضاءا عاما حقيقيا ليستعرض بعدها البحث مجموعة من الدراسات التي حللت الفضاء العام على وفق مفهوم العمومية مستخرجا من خلال هذه الدراسات الابعاد العمومية للفضاء العام ليخرج البحث بعدها بمجموعة من الاستنتاجات و التوصيات.

الكلمات الافتتاحية: الفضاء العام، الابعاد العمومية ، الجامع، المحفز