

EVALUATION STUDY OF THE REALITY OF PUBLIC SPACES IN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS, THE CASE OF THE LAKHDAR AL-SABAA NEIGHBORHOOD IN AL-IDRISSIYA- DJELFA-ALGERIA

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Abstract Public spaces are the basic element within residential neighborhoods, by their effective role as they are considered a complement to the dwelling space for users, but it suffers from various problems, as it records a state of deterioration that often reflects a lack of design efficiency with the absence of management features for the actors of this component within the residential neighborhoods. In order to determine the totality of this problems, we conducted an evaluation study of the reality of public spaces in residential neighborhoods by choosing the Akhdar Al-Sabaa neighborhood in Al-Idrissiya, where we studied the extent of efficiency and effectiveness and evaluated the participatory performance of residents within the neighborhood through field analysis and comparing the planning of public spaces within the neighborhood with international indicators in the quality of public spaces. Through this research paper, after reading, comparing, and reviewing, we were able to come up with a number of results and solutions in dealing with public spaces and contributing to raising their quality.

Keywords: Public spaces, residential neighborhoods, quality of public spaces, participatory, Akhdar Al-Saba neighborhood

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout the ages, public spaces have played several important political, economic, religious, and social roles. They are also considered an important component of the city that cannot be dispensed with under any circumstances, as it is considered a factor of psychological balance for humans within the city. Public spaces play a dual role, as they stimulate the intimate neighborhood relationships of the residents within. Reviving them, and on the other hand, strengthens their sense of belonging and familiarity in their areas of residence and keeps them away from the noise of urbanization.

In its housing policy, Algeria produced a very large residential park, which reflects the importance that the state attaches to this sector, and accompanied what it produced with an arsenal of laws and legislation (pre- and post-control documents) and development and Urbanization tools (pdau-pos) as well as human resources (activists), but these mechanisms It has not been reflected in the productive residential neighborhoods in Algerian cities, especially in the aspect related to public spaces, which we find in many cases without the aspirations of their users. We read this simply through some negative practices on public spaces, on the one hand, and on the other hand, through some positive practices. By some users by adding some improvements to public spaces as a form of participation, but it needs framing.

The city of Al-Idrissiya is one of the Algerian cities that is structured by a group of residential neighborhoods whose public spaces suffer from a number of problems as a result of the absence of features of management, follow-up, control and accompaniment for the users of these public spaces. For the purpose of evaluating the reality and quality of these spaces, we choose from among its neighborhoods the Akhdar Al-Saba neighborhood by conducting an analytical study of the components of the framework that is not built within it in this research paper.

The problem today, the city has become the subject of various research, and among those research and studies that address the problem of interaction between man and his surroundings, there are those that express the extent of consistency between the built areas that display the urban form and appearance and the unbuilt areas that are known as public spaces.

In general, examining public spaces is considered one of the basic challenges of management. Urban, and this is especially with the worsening problems and obstacles resulting from the random increase in urban space consumption in recent years, as Algerian cities witnessed a remarkable urban expansion in order to cover the city's various needs for urban functions, especially the residential function, while neglecting public spaces as an effective structuring element of the urban space. It has become largely unexploited.

The problems that public spaces suffer from do not only reflect the reality of planning and preparation, but also changes in social life and the emergence of some negative practices that we find in many cases targeting public spaces, intentionally or unintentionally. On the other hand, we find that in planning and creating these spaces, the real needs of the users were neglected, and community participation was absent, which led to the absence of community participation. It generated a state of intolerance between the space and its users on the one hand, and a kind of creative chaos, so to speak, in the chaotic participation of some users in the management of public spaces. For the purpose of identifying the reality of public spaces in residential neighborhoods and as a model for the rest of the neighborhoods, we chose, through study and analysis, the Akhdar Sebaa neighborhood in Al-Idrissiya to conduct a critical study in which we focus on the planning of public spaces within it, while accessing the reality of these spaces after use, while projecting international indicators in the quality of public spaces onto the neighborhood for the purpose of evaluation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The municipality of Al-Idrissiya is located in the southwestern part of the state of Djelfa. It is a border municipality with the state of Laghouat. It is bordered to the north and east by the municipality of Charf and to the south by Ain Shohada. The city of Al-Idrissiya is located in the middle of the municipality's territory and occupies an area of approximately 09 km². As for the Akhdar Al-Sabaa neighborhood, it is considered one of the oldest semi-collective neighborhoods in the city at the beginning of the nineties and one of its side neighborhoods. It is located in the southwestern part of it and occupies an area estimated at 05.2 hectares (Figure 1). The neighborhood began to be completed in the early nineties, and its exploitation began on March 01, 1995, it is a semi-collective type, built on flat land with a slight slope, free of obstacles.

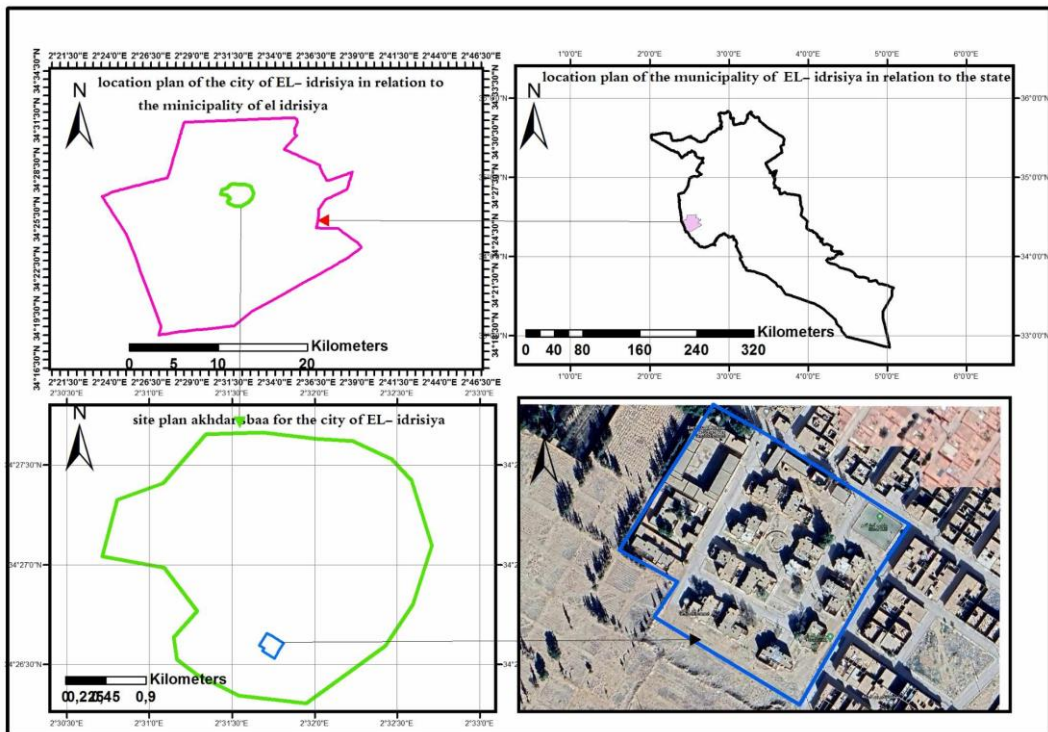


Figure 1. Location of the field of study the neighborhood City of Idressia

After we determined the nature of the problem, it became clear to us that the approach that is consistent with the nature of the subject of our study is the descriptive and analytical approach that allows us to accurately describe the subject (the reality of public spaces in residential neighborhoods). It aims to diagnose the phenomenon as it actually exists, reveal its aspects, and determine the relationship between its elements. We have tried Embodying this approach, seeking simplicity in style and objectivity in presentation as much as possible. We tried to divide this research paper into two parts. One section we devoted to enriching the theoretical background of the topic of the research paper by including a number of concepts related to public spaces and the concepts associated with them in a way that serves the nature of the topic.

In the second part, we devoted it to analyzing the reality of the study area by examining how public spaces are distributed within the unbuilt framework of the neighborhood (planning), then examining the reality of the neighborhood by monitoring some of the problems within the neighborhood spaces while evaluating the management process of these spaces (management) and

then searching for the features of participatory action. Residents within the neighborhood. We also tried to control a number of indicators of the quality of public spaces by reviewing three international approaches that studied indicators and tried to control indicators of the quality of the place. We tried to project them onto the study area for the purpose of evaluation, research, and coming up with a number of solutions.

PUBLIC SPACES SURROUNDING RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Definition of public space according to urban geographers; It is “an open social space available to all citizens, individuals or groups, without any restrictions, regardless of their economic, social, and cultural level and their ideological and political affiliation,” (Dhargham, Shtayya, 2021, 33) and includes: streets, green spaces, play spaces, free spaces, and stopping places.

The spaces surrounding residential buildings are defined as: “spaces complementary to the interior spaces (residential building spaces), "considered adequate if it meets the following criteria: security of tenure, availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy" (Bello, Egresi, 2017, 207). Containing elements of the natural landscape design, whose goal is to absorb activities and meet part of human needs for living that are sometimes impossible to meet efficiently within the interior spaces and are considered an integral part.” From the residential building and its complement as one of the components of the social anchor structures, (Kassab, Al-Husseini, Al-Farra, 2013, 256) the mutual influence occurs between the person and his external space as a result of his interaction with the place and his frequency of it.

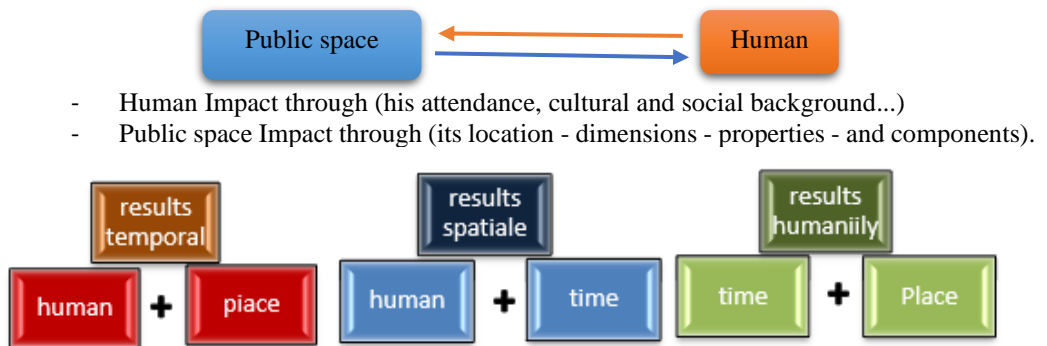


Figure 2. Shows the results of human interaction with public space

PUBLIC SPACES AND URBAN MANAGEMENT IN LIGHT OF ALGERIAN LEGISLATION

Urban management in public spaces “is aimed at reform and maintenance, and more precisely, it proposes solving problems related to ease of access, improving the urban network and organizing public spaces, in addition to developing a strategy for reform and management with the aim of achieving real revival (Junta de Andalucía, 2004) in the urban environment.

In Algeria, there are several legal texts that structure and regulate intervention on public spaces within urban fabrics, from classification to organization and management. As for the classification, we find Article 07 of Law 08-14, which included a number of spaces within national property, which are prepared parks, public orchards, regular and highway roads, and their appurtenances (Gazette Official, 2008).

As for the legal texts related to organization and management, we find them specified in accordance with Article 31 of Law 90-29 within the land occupancy plan, including the directive plan for development and reconstruction within land use rights (Gazette Official, 1990), and the text of Decree 91-176, related to determining the methods for preparing a retail license. Handing it over

to its owner and completing the works related to making the fragmented lands usable, by creating a road network, parking spaces, green spaces, and entertainment fields. Article 9 of it specified in a group of documents and plans the details of signing car parks and free space (Gazette Official, 1991). Law 03-10, in Articles 65 and 66, also stressed the necessity of protecting forests, public parks, recreational spaces, and every collective space that contributes to improving the living environment (Official Gazette, 2003), and the necessity of preserving and promoting green spaces was included in Article 09 of the City Directive Law 06-06 (Gazette Official, 2006).

Articles 26, 28 and 30 of Law 07-06 also stipulate, which aims to determine the rules for managing green spaces, protecting them and developing them within the framework of sustainable development through their maintenance and improving their quality, and it is mandatory to include them in every urban project, in order to improve the urban living framework (Gazette Official, 2007).

As Article 07 of Executive Decree 14-27 stipulates, the development plan directed at creating new areas that must be developed must consist of public and collective spaces and a network of roads and corridors that form a group of subdivisions. The article also stipulates that public spaces must present shapes that suit the circumstances. The natural, climatic and social aspects that would help reduce the influence of the prevailing winds and the areas exposed to sunlight through the orientation and size of the buildings that border it (Gazette, Official, 2004). Through this presented arsenal of laws, the attention that the state pays to public space with its various components is clearly evident in order to ensure the improvement of the quality of urban life within the neighborhoods of the Algerian city.

PUBLIC SPACE AND TOOLS FOR MANAGING IT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

If we come to talk about the tools controlling the production and management of public spaces, we find that the Directive Plan for Development and Urbanization (PDAU) and the Land Occupation Plans (POS) are the exclusive tools at the local level, as for the actors in the production and management of public spaces within neighborhoods (Ben Latrash, 2014). We find them varying between generalists and specifics.

PUBLIC ACTORS (PUBLIC SECTOR): The local communities (elected organizations and the executive organization) are directly responsible for the needs of public spaces to serve the comfort of the population, and they are the ones who set the goals that will contribute to the functionality of the space. **NON-PUBLIC ACTORS (PRIVATE SECTOR):** They are divided into two types: technical actors and social actors. Into the technicians, we find: private brokers, studies offices, etc. As for the social actors, we find them also diverse according to their legal status, such as neighborhood associations, civil society activities, pressure groups, and residents. Through this element, it is clearly evident that there is a multiplicity of actors from the public and private sectors. Perhaps the problem presented in this element is the problem of the capabilities and qualifications of the actors, as well as the problem of integration and coordination among them in a way that serves the public space.

PUBLIC SPACES AND POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Participatory is the contribution of citizens to the administration, and they participate in the issuance of decisions not as citizens but as beneficiaries or users of facilities and public spaces as a component of the administration so that its decisions are expressive and translated to their realistic needs (Salima & Ghozlan, 2010). It is the contribution of citizens to one degree or another in the design and supervision of the implementation of local development policies, whether by their own efforts or in cooperation with local government agencies (Hadjidj & Noria, 2023). The most important population participation at the field level is also highlighted as an essential means to ensure the success of urban projects, as it allows the possibility of prior knowledge of the different views of the population and thus the production of projects that rise and respond to the requirements (Barakat Karim, 2014).

PLANNING AND DESIGN INDICATORS FOR PUBLIC SPACES (INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES)

In order to enrich the study contained in the research paper, we adopted three international approaches to identify a set of planning and design indicators for public space, in addition to studies on the quality of public space.

QUALITY OF LIFE STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC SPACES (INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES)

These approaches aimed to set standards for the quality of public spaces, where they evaluated hundreds of spaces around the world (Table 1).

Public Places Project Approach: This approach posed the question of what makes space successful, it should have four features: (1) **Access and connectivity:** The public space should be easily accessible at all times with its proximity to transportation; (2) **Use and activity:** In order for the space to be active, it must have a historical symbol, draw attention and contain different and varied activities; (3) **Comfort and image:** provide all kinds of comfort within public spaces, provides spaces for interaction and entertainment freely for all segments of society, while giving an aesthetic character; (4) **Sociability:** Carrying out events and activities within public spaces to consolidate social relations, opening the way for spontaneous community relations (Project for Public Spaces, 2022).

Table 1. Indicators derived from the characteristics of successful public spaces from previous global approaches (Public Spaces Project, Creating a Successful Place, Green Flag Award)

Qualities of successful public spaces	Indicators for sustainable field planning and design of public space
Access and connectivity	sufficient public places that benefit everyone, the efficiency of the road network (sufficient stops, wide roads and free of traffic congestion) the efficiency of the use of means of transportation (proximity to the place, sufficient number, the presence of a range of transportation options)
Safety & Security	security guard of the place at all times, especially in the evening and night, safety from natural factors (sun, wind, dust, rain), fire protection tools, continuous maintenance of means of protection
Comfort	providing a sufficient number of basic elements that make up the place (seating areas, drinking water points, garbage cans, water fountains, toilets of both sexes, chapel), the basic elements of public spaces are designed from environmentally friendly materials, isolating the place from sound effects (noise of transportation, factories, etc.). continuous maintenance of the components of public spaces
Excellence	the presence of historical landmarks, the use of environmentally friendly(is the sum total of all conditions and objects that surround human) (Alabi, Fatusin, 2018) natural elements, the efficiency of the use of green vegetation inside and outside the place (neighborhood or part of a city or city)
Attractivity	places dedicated to recreational group sports, places dedicated to recreational games (lido and dominoes), places dedicated to sports and collective and individual show talents (acrobatics, show music, magic games and others) (Bigdeli Rad, Bin Nga, 2014)
Population participation	active participation of residents in the planning and design of their public spaces, with awareness in audio-visual channels and all available means of communication

Creating a Successful Place Approach: The construction of successful spaces in four different places is evaluated in order to measure and evaluate the quality and performance of active public spaces, two of these development projects in downtown London , the Empire Square in Perumondsi, and the Zamperial Wharf in Fulham, and they consider that in order to create a successful place (The Berkeley Group, 2014), three main categories must be present: (1) **Social and cultural life:** allowing the consolidation of spontaneous intimate and social relations, the practice of cultural activities; (2) **Facilities and infrastructure:** The availability of facilities and infrastructure within or near public spaces; (3) **Sound and effect:** isolating public spaces on all annoying sounds and effects and providing all kinds of comfort inside it; (4) **Green Flag Award Approach:** The evaluation of the Green Flag Award framework includes eight sections to assess the quality of successful public spaces. The space should be a place of welcome, healthy and safe, the space should be well maintained and clean, and it must be managed and managed in an environmental manner that preserves the environment and society together, contains biodiversity, landscapes and heritage, and the population is involved in its management and management (Ellicott, 2016).

Elif Kutay Karacor and Ezgi Akcam study entitled: Comparative analysis of quality perception in public places of the city of Düzce, Turkey, where the study aimed to measure the characteristics of urban public spaces, by applying the quality indicators of public spaces for international proximity (Project for Public Spaces, 2016) on six public places in the city of Düzce, the researchers concluded that a successful space must achieve the following: (1) **Elements of accessibility:** It means seeing the space from the outside with easy access on foot, in addition to a range of options in transportation bus, car, and bicycle to reach these spaces (Elif & Ezgi, 2016); (2) **Elements of comfort:** It means seeing a good first impression, and the availability of a sufficient number of seating places, in addition to the cleanliness of the space and the availability of safety in it; (3) **Elements of socialization:** It means that the space makes friends and neighbors eager to meet it for entertainment and play, in addition to containing a mixture of ages and races; (4) **Elements of activity:** It means the presence of a variety of activities, suitable for use throughout the day and for all age groups.

Table 2. The distribution of spaces between the built and unbuilt frames (public spaces)
Lakhdar El Sbaa neighborhood

	Space designation	Area in hectares	Area in square meters	Total In square meters
Built Frame	housing & equipment	2.516	25,160	25,160
Unbuilt Frame Public spaces	roads	0.54	5,400	25,040
	stopovers	0.101	1,010	
	sidewalks	0.675	6,750	
	greenery	0.25	2,500	
	kids play area	0.15	1,500	
	adult play area	0.12	1,200	
	free spaces	0.668	6,680	
Total Area				52,000

THE REALITY OF PUBLIC SPACES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF AKHDAR AL-SABAA

The neighborhood sits on an area of 05.2 hectares that takes a regular geometric shape, this area is distributed between the built frame, which consists of 14 buildings of the semi-collective style containing 70 apartments distributed between the classes F04 and F03, inhabited by about 455 people and the unbuilt frame, which represents the public spaces within the neighborhood (roads,

stopping places, sidewalks, green spaces, children's play areas, adult play areas, free spaces), the spaces within the neighborhood are distributed between the two frames and between the public spaces among themselves (Table 2).

The components of the framework were divided based on the interstitial spaces between the buildings (Figure 3) where we note that the designer divided the public spaces on the neighborhood as follows:

Roads: The designer fed the neighborhood with a U-shaped road, where the latter takes variable dimensions along the road between (08-12 meters) approximately, the design of the road in this way gave the neighborhood only two outlets to enter and exit the neighborhood, which made the neighborhood partially closed.

Parking: If we come to the parking inside the neighborhood, we find that it has allocated three parking sites, which are of varying areas and concentrated in the southwestern part of the neighborhood, which does not make it accessible to the owners of northern buildings, the area allocated for parking as shown in Table 2 is 1010 m² If we take the parking and maneuvering area for each car is 12.5 m², and we take a parking lot for each apartment, we will find that we have within the neighborhood approximately 81 parking, theoretically acceptable practically and functionally are It is not accessible to all residents within the neighborhood.

Sidewalks: Through the plan, we note that the sidewalks surround all buildings, including the sides of the road, and their width is more than necessary in points within the neighborhood and is below the standards in force at other points, and most of them are in deteriorating Note Picture No. 06 of Figure 04.

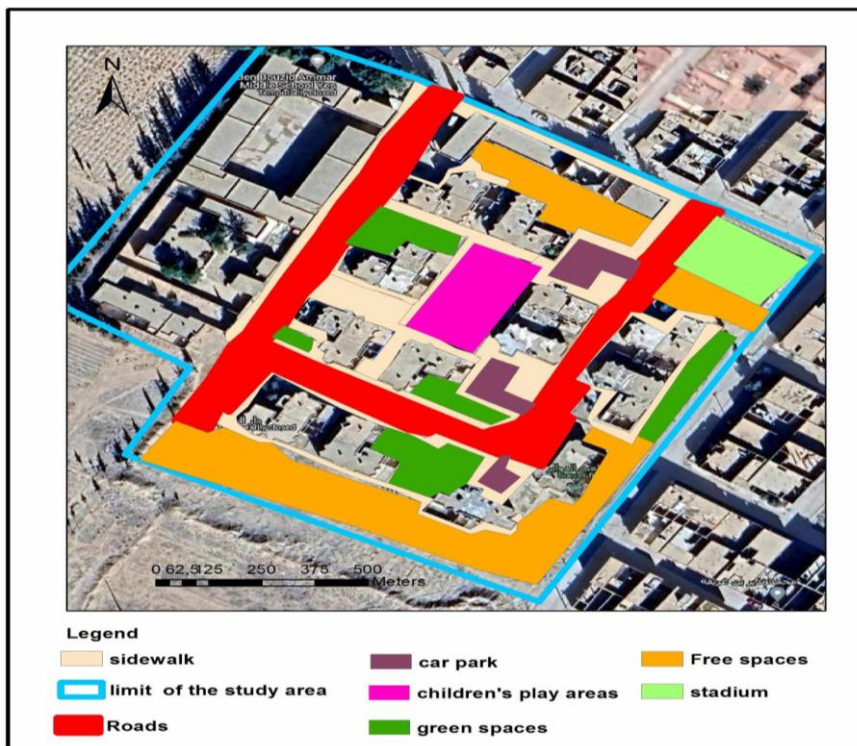


Figure 3. Components of public space within the Lakhdar al Sabaa neighborhood

Green spaces: A group of real estate pockets allocated as green spaces for the residents of the neighborhood has been allocated in the neighborhood, where we find them taking different spaces and shapes with a total area 2500 m², where we find that the per capita share of them is 05.60

square meters, theoretically it is considered a locally acceptable value, compared to international standards remains relatively far from its reality, the initiative of local groups is absent in providing and following up green spaces, with the exception of some private initiatives as a form of modest participation, which was not respected due to some practices of citizens As a litter, backfill and the acquisition of part of these areas of the dwelling expansion (Figure 04).

Children's play places: The designer allocated as in the table above an area of 1,500 m², where he gave importance to this space by placing it in the heart of the neighborhood, which makes children far from mechanical movement For buildings located in the western and southern part of the neighborhood remain relatively far away as the road poses a problem because of the road, in addition to that since the establishment of this place has not been provided with recreational games, it is completely non-functional and just a vacant space that prompted children to search for other ways to entertain themselves (Figure 04).

Neighborhood Stadium: Recently, the neighborhood stadium was added with an area of 1,200 m², of free space within the neighborhood, but it is not enough as it is the only one in the western half of the city, which has become a source of inconvenience rather than a source of entertainment.

Free spaces: The neighborhood is interspersed with a group of free spaces 6,680 m² is an acceptable area, but it is divided in the form of pockets that can add some public spaces that residents need within the neighborhood.

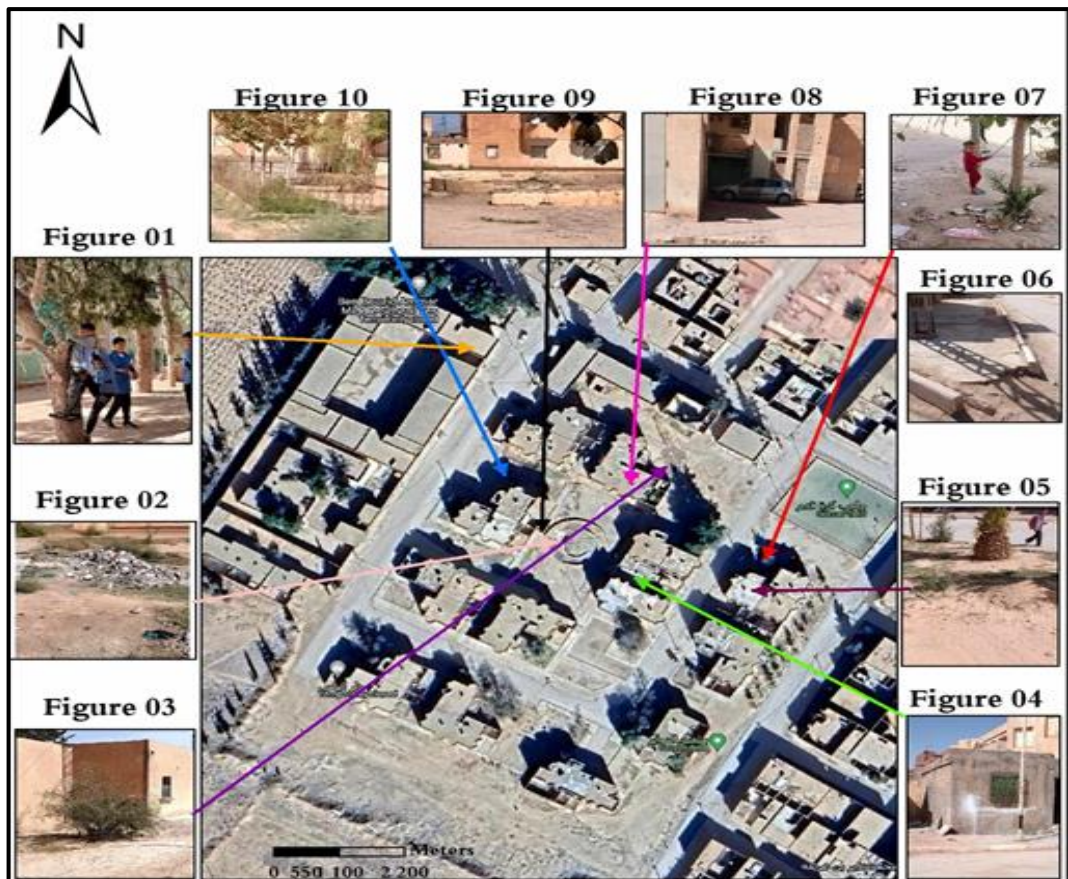


Figure 4. Illustration of public space within the Lakhdar al Sabaa neighborhood

PROJECTION OF INDICATORS DERIVED FROM THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SPACES FROM PREVIOUS GLOBAL APPROACHES TO THE LAKHDAR EL SBAA NEIGHBORHOOD

Through this element, we will try to drop the seven indicators that were extracted from the three previous approaches to the neighborhood in order to assess the reality of public spaces in it.

Access and connectivity indicator: This indicator requires sufficient public places that everyone can benefit from, the efficiency of the road network (sufficient stops, wide roads free of traffic congestion), the efficiency of the use of transportation means (proximity to the place, sufficient number, presence of a range of transportation options...)

In the study area, with regard to the efficiency of the road network, parking spaces are available and unbalanced in the neighborhood due to the neighborhood's closure and poor accessibility, which reduced traffic congestion. With regard to the efficiency of using transportation means, there is no option for transportation from to the neighborhood.

Activity: This indicator requires the presence of places for service activities (restaurants, cafeterias, kiosks, cafes). The neighborhood is devoid of all of these service activities except for one kiosk located at the northern border with the neighboring neighborhood.

Safety and security: This indicator require the presence of security guards for the place at all times, especially in the evening and at night. Safety from natural factors (sun, wind, dust, rain). Fire protection tools, continuous maintenance of means of protection.

As for the security guard inside the neighborhood, it is non-existent, and the neighborhood is safe. Due to the natural factors, it is vulnerable to all-natural factors. Due to the widening of the spaces between the buildings and the lack of height of the buildings, it is exposed to sunlight throughout the day with the absence of misleading elements. It is vulnerable to the western winds laden with dust, which is the dominant trend in the area and the fact that the neighborhood on my side, fire equipment is completely absent and not programmed within the neighborhood

Comfort: This indicator requires the availability of a sufficient number of basic elements that make up the place (sitting places, drinking water points, garbage cans, water fountains, gender restrooms, a prayer hall).

The basic elements of public spaces are designed from environmentally friendly materials, isolating the place from influences. Acoustic (noise of transportation, factories, etc.). Continuous maintenance of public space components. In the neighborhood, there are no basic elements that make up the place, such as urban furnishing, as all the spaces hardly perform their functions. Due to the absence of transportation and industrial activities, the neighborhood is quiet.

Distinction: This indicator requires the presence of historical landmarks, the use of environmentally friendly natural elements, and the efficient use of green vegetation inside and outside the place (a neighborhood or part of a city or city). In the neighborhood, there are no historical landmarks and no vegetation except for some private initiatives and all enclaves.

The real estate allocated for this matter is vacant, in addition to the absence of means of managing and monitoring green spaces, such as the irrigation network, and the absence of all actors in urban management.

Attractiveness: This indicator requires the presence of places designated for recreational group sports, places designated for recreational games (Lido and Dominoes), places designated for collective and individual sports and performing arts (acrobatics, show music, etc.). All of these places that would give the neighborhood attractiveness are not Available within the neighborhood.

Population participation: This indicator requires the effective participation of residents in planning and designing their public spaces, with awareness-raising on audio and visual channels and all means of communication available in the neighborhood.

Features of population participation are non-existent except for some modest initiatives with the absence of communication mechanisms between administrators among themselves and between administrators and users of the space.

RESULTS

Given what was presented in the theoretical support, and through the analytical study that we carried out, examining some indicators of the quality of public spaces derived from the study of the three international approaches on the study area, we recorded a number of results, the most prominent of which are:

- lack of design efficiency for public spaces within the neighborhood, as they are non-functional in terms of location and condition;
- the absence of features of management and control of spaces within the neighborhood and the absence of effective officials (the Office of Promotion and Real Estate Management, the municipality);
- the green spaces have not been prepared since the neighborhood was handed over and are not equipped with an irrigation network;
- play spaces for children pose the problem of being unsuitable for some buildings, and they have also been unprepared and unequipped since the neighborhood was handed over;
- lack of permeability and absence of vertical and horizontal traffic signals within the neighborhood;
- most sidewalks and sidewalk edges are non-functional;
- absence of structures for service activities within the neighborhood;
- the absence of urban furnishing (sitting chairs, garbage containers, night lighting, etc), which would contribute to the comfort of users of public spaces;
- absence of features of community participation, except for some modest attempts.

DISCUSSION

Through the study that we conducted and through the results obtained, we can say that the absence of means of pre- and post-control over residential projects (from plan preparation to delivery) gave us incomplete residential neighborhoods, especially in the aspect related to public spaces, as all spaces have a place within the neighborhood and most of them Valid and non-functional, either for reasons related to poor choice of location and lack of respect for standards, or because these spaces are not equipped to perform the role assigned to them, in addition to neglecting the role of the user as an effective partner, especially in the management aspect. Therefore, we have created neighborhoods similar to shrines.

In light of the results drawn from this study, a set of recommendations can be made, which we summarize as follows:

- giving great importance to social, cultural and natural data in planning and implementing public spaces within residential neighborhoods;
- in light of the existence of an arsenal of laws, mechanisms, and actors in the production of public space, we find that it is absolutely necessary to find a way to create a kind of integration and avoid blurring and overlapping tasks in a way that serves the quality of the space;
- it is necessary to give importance to the unbuilt framework within residential neighborhoods, especially in terms of equipping and furnishing it in a way that contributes to the comfort of its users;
- searching for communication channels between users and producers of public space with the aim of involving users in the management process in order to encourage participation.

CONCLUSIONS

Through this research paper, we tried to shed light on the reality of the public spaces that make up the unbuilt framework in residential neighborhoods (roads, sidewalks, parking places, children's play areas, green spaces, squares, free spaces...), in light of the limited conditions imposed by Design of housing in collective and semi-collective neighborhoods (lack of space, loss of privacy). We find that public spaces are the only outlet and are the place of rest, interaction, and strengthening social ties. By examining the Akhdar Al-Saba neighborhood as a model for many neighborhoods in the city of Al-Idrisiya, and through the analytical study and the projection of some

quality standards for public spaces on it, it became clear that the latter is far from what is hoped for, and all standards of quality, proper planning, and equipment are absent in it, and it is nothing more than a shrine neighborhood. It is the mouthpiece of many neighborhoods in Algerian cities.

This requires seriously reconsidering the legislative system towards this important urban component in our daily life and activating it in a way that ensures integration between actors and defines responsibilities.

Involving space users in the management process of spaces to ensure the preservation of its components through awareness, involvement, oversight, and media...

Adopting urban and architectural plans whose design is based on the social and cultural background of the population and the natural environment of the place.

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