Public Space and Perception of Terror

Muhammed Fatih Çetintaş

Department of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul 34437, Turkey

Abstract: While people met in order to socialize on public spaces in the past, these areas are perceived as a 'alone in the crowds' by people who are in the loneliness of modern era, as well as these areas still serve as a social area. Individuals from all of society, especially minority groups, feel that they are accepted and they show themselves in a way in the public space. Even though the perception and usage of public space have changed in time, people still feel free themselves in these areas. However, 'terrorism', which is a reality in today's world, is one of the cases which pose danger to the public spaces. Thus, the image of these areas has changed from "the areas where individuals they feel freer" to "the areas where people are vulnerable to many potential attacks". This study tells you how the public perception has changed over time and examine the intended use of the public due to these changes. Terrorist activities increased all of the World and public spaces of the individual in the face of this reality, perception and Jane Jacobs, urban life and public relations with the charm of the terrorist phenomenon is one of the main problems the 21st century in the context of views on security are discussed. Also in this report, in order to provide a team recommendation for safe public space taking into account the author's views on security was available. For this purpose, the metropolis of Istanbul is selected as the study area were interviewed and the people living in Istanbul with internet environment. At the end of the 90s until today has changed the perception of how the public and in the public domain when individuals are discussed how they use.

Key words: Public, public space, security, perception, terror, Jane Jacobs.

1. Introduction

'... Refers to the human pattern intertwined. Cities are filled with people doing different things for different reasons and with different objectives, for architecture - about the content, not the format -only this difference reflects and expresses. People are of interest to us because they are human. As in literature and theatre architecture which gives life and colour to the human environment, something that human diversity is a terrific ...' [1].

Public space is the users' common work. Hannah Arendt and understanding of the public sphere If we look over Jürgen Habermas; According to Onat [2]; understanding of Arendt, the public consists of freedom, equality, word and deed. In this context; understanding of freedom based on considerations regarding the freedom that exists in the ancient Greek city-states. Freedom in ancient Greek that the establishment of new relations with the citizens 'police' live and refers to the

resulting action. Freedom in ancient Greece, it was stated that the presence of the citizens in the public sphere is a political phenomenon. Freedom is experienced with action in this area. Citizens, get rid of the specific areas that they must obtain the identity of the free space when participating in the public space and the political sphere in Arendt's conception of freedom is not taken in connection with the individual's actions. According to Onat [2], the understanding of Arendt's public space; In the public domain 'word' and 'action' is the basic condition of no plurality. According to Onat [2]; The function of the public sphere is communication in Habermas's conception.

Onat's [2] Habermas and Arendt examination in her book that gave a place to study; Habermas's public sphere definition / conceptualization is open to everyone in the prominent point, is not accountable to society members, political control, it is mentioned that the common interest such as spots. In Arendt's understanding of the privacy of private space, which is

---

Corresponding author: Muhammed Fatih Çetintaş, professor, research field: architecture.

dominated by the ruling; While in areas where there are no other words to political events; The public space where there is freedom, which consists of political events, emphasizes that the emergence of the field of view means to be human. According to Onat [2]; The collapse of the public domain and on the other side of the urban phenomenon of the identity of the individual, in other words, freedom is being destroyed the state. Public Space And Borders book stated in today's modern society no longer be talking about public space where everything commodification and the money that we live in a time when fetishized society and mass society refers that takes the form. Subsequently; Mass society has no political space. People, alienation towards the world and society lives in a profound way. This state of alienation in making a lot of people are eliminating their space to express themselves. Mass organizations in the community to deviate from this or that his own purposes; It is becoming an element of interest and pressure. In this kind society; There already seems to be negligible in the form of word and deed. These events are not taken into account that not make life easier. Moreover, each event becomes at this point is based on pragmatism. This Word describes the current situation.

While people met in order to socialize on public spaces in the past, these areas are perceived as a 'alone in the crowds' by people who are in the loneliness of modern era, as well as these areas still serve as a social area. Individuals from all of society, in particular minority groups feel that they are considered public domain and are a way to show themselves. Time perception and usage in public places has changed. Individuals from all of society, especially minority groups, feel that they are accepted and they show themselves in a way in the public space. Even though the perception and usage of public space have changed in time, people still feel free themselves in these areas. However, 'terrorism', which is a reality in today's world, is one of the cases which pose danger to the public spaces. Thus, the image of these areas has changed from "the areas where

individuals they feel freer" to "the areas where people are vulnerable to many potential attacks". to assess the public perception in Istanbul; the planning decisions taken in Istanbul to investigate the background in mind, will help us better grip.

2. Planning Movements in Istanbul and Background

Von Moltke plan is defined as the initial plan in Istanbul planning (1837). After that Maria De Lavnay (1864), Carl Chr. LÖRCHER (1922-1928), Herman Elgötz (1933), Alfred Agache (1933), Jack h.lambert (1933), Henri Prost (1936), Martin Wagner (1938), Piccinato (1960) and Turkey planners in the aftermath of 1960 which it is located by the work plan. The second half of the 19th century co face of the change in the social structure of Istanbul faces has been space change. Ilhan Tekeli [3], this exchange of fire places and with the positional plans for places opened to new residential and treating it as a change sought to be guided by regulations 19th century until the second half of the republic's anniversary last time, 'it is called 'shy modernity years'.

In 1923, with announcement of the Republic has started a new era. For years, the capital has lost this identity with titles Istanbul to Ankara. It has entered into the socio-economic transformation in Istanbul with the loss of this power management [4]. Between the years of 1923 to 1928 period, Turkey is known as the unplanned development. During this period, Istanbul's plans were prepared by Carl Lorch [4]. In this process, especially Istanbul square, green spaces, focused on transportation [3]. 1930-1950 years are an important period in terms of development from Istanbul. This period has been a great change in terms of Istanbul, especially since the postwar period.

When we look at planning activities take place in Istanbul, we see the devastation. This can be seen most significantly in four periods:
- Cemil Topuzlu Period (1912-1914)
- Lutfi Kirdar Period (1938-1949)

- Fahrettin Kerim Gokay Period (1949-1957)
- Bedrettin Dalan Period (1984-1989)

3. Public Space

'Never in a city that does not belong to one of their own people constantly try to leave a mark on their life stories'

Richard Sennet

'Public space, in English public (belonging to the community) and space (space) is the ink of the words' belonging to society "as explained. 'The first known use of the word in the English public' community of common interest "when the sense, the end of the seventeenth century ', which is open to everyone audit' began to be used in the sense ' [5]. According to Habermas [6]; 'A public function, firstly it has emerged around the UK at 18th Century. ' Public space for people to socialize and they are areas that act as a meeting place for different segments of society from each other came together people with very different characteristics. Periodic daily routine activities, functional and ceremonial activities that take place in society, linking public and private sphere of the individual separation of their privacy be traced back to antiquity. Greek city-state of free citizens that use the common (placing) the area of the police, the use of which belong to third parties (idian) are separated strictly from oikos area. The public space 'bios politikos', in the market square, has emerged in the Agora. In the consciousness Greeks, public; rises as a realm of freedom and stability across the private area [5].

Public space is an expectation that the field definitions for all the emergence and development of publicity is expressed as follows: Greek city states began to join together with the management to come up with citizenship cases non-existent until then is led to the emergence of the concept of publicity. The places where people come together, although there is as of today's date much earlier in publicity terms of power sharing and justice has emerged with the distribution period is not achieved only.

With the definition of Gökgiz [7], public spaces; social activities (opening ceremonies, election campaigns, festivals), cultural events (street theatre, concerts, religious ceremonies), shopping, sports activities, the commercial function in which the political and trade union activities are open areas where [8] public areas are classified as follows:

3.1 Open Public Spaces

3.1.1 Open Public Spaces: Remaining within the boundaries of a city or a residential community, directly or indirectly, environmental, social and economic benefits that provide or ensure all areas are not built with the potential.

3.1.1.1 Green Spaces: as a sub-title of the outdoor spaces in urban areas, leafy water or geographic areas containing features;

- Parks and gardens,
- Comfortable green areas,
- Children playgrounds,
- Sports facilities,
- Landscaped passages,
- Natural and semi-natural green areas,
- Other functional green areas can be grouped under this heading.

3.1.1.2 Open to Public, public spaces: As a sub-heading of open spaces, public-serving, city squares, market places are areas such as alleys.

- Squares,
- Market places,
- Sidewalks,
- Navigation areas and coastal areas.

3.2 Squares

Town squares, is the most efficient use of urban open spaces items. The town square, on special occasions by the urban social, cultural, political, and used for commercial purposes, briefly passes of urban life is an important public venue [9].

Squares designed as an extension of contemporary social life in the early days of the Republic, is used

more as a park and parade ground today.

3.2.1 Shape of Squares

To classify a way that takes the square have been many attempts so far. They are mostly accepted the theory of two one [10] have been revealed by. The challenge for his work on Zucker occurred were classified as five archetypes. These:

• The location is kept in its own (as an independent) off the main square,

• Venue managed to challenge the dominant main building,

• Space is built around a central nuclear it occurs,

• combined to create longer compositions grouped consisting of spatial units' squares,

• They are formed amorphous space without any limit.

Zucker, squares, square type based on examples from his work as specified in the related [12];

Fig. 1 Closed Squares.

Fig. 2 Dominant Squares.

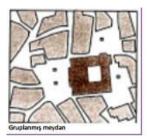**Fig. 3 Nuclear Squares.**

Fig. 4 Grouped Squares.

3.3. Streets

"The city's streets and there should always be active living should be checked by employees." J.Jacobs

'Very nice, I live in a quiet residential area, "says a friend who had to sit in the search for another place. 'The only noise at night from time to time the cry is going on at the victims of the attacks took place. "For fear of the people on the street in the street or district does not need to occur much more violent incidents. Moreover, the less fear that people in the street and this street in order to reduce their streets' [1].

'Barbarism and vandalism that causes real fear, not damgalana as the problem of non-imaginary feeling of insecurity slums. In fact, places where this problem is most severe, the kind that decent looking to leave my friend 'are places of quiet residential area' [1].

'The presence of foreigners as to deal with strangers and always be successful in the streets of the neighbourhood itself should be the three qualities of a street equipped to create a law-and-order possibility:

First, it should be no clear boundaries between public space private space. Public and private areas not penetrate into each other like in the suburbs or in public housing;

Second, the streets of eyes watching, so should be the eyes of the people might call natural owners of the street. Turn back the empty side of the street or streets blinded they should not;

Third, there must be someone on the sidewalk and almost always effective and should increase the number of eyes facing the street, as well as a certain segment of the residents in the street in the building should create

an excuse to look to the street. Nobody stood in front of the door or window cannot sit like looking at an empty street. Almost no one does a thing like that holding. On the contrary, many fixes occasional boredom by watching the activities of people in the street '[1].

3.4 Sidewalks

'The fundamental characteristics of a successful neighbourhood walking among all these strangers on the street is people feel themselves safe. They should not have the feeling threatened by it. This residential neighbourhood is a bad business interests in other areas that fail and result in trouble such as mountain for both him and the city in general' [1].

3.5 Parks-Gardens

Parks, one of the public spheres according to Özdemir [12], defined urban spaces that function as urban parks, because they bring together people with individual places and icons is that they helped facilitate communication between communities.

3.6 Kıyılar

According to Ferudun [13], coast should occur in accordance with the status of public goods in the Constitution, as well as a number of arrangements have been made in the Coastal Law and other legal rules. Accordingly, our coast is clear to everyone that the quality of public goods and thus is subject to the principles of public law relating to public goods. These principles;

• The coasts are under the sovereignty and disposal of the state.
  • Coastal and speed and cannot be surrendered.
  • Coastal is not sequestrated.
  • Coasts are not available through Timeout.
  • Coastal will not be expropriated.
  • Coastal, are protected in different ways from the private person of goods.

3.7 Public Space Security

'The first thing that must be understood, public peace in the city - the sidewalk and street peace - protection of business, although the presence of the police forced first is that done by the police. The people who live there to protect the public peace complicated, moreover, almost unconscious voluntary controls and standards network; moreover, it is itself also implements public. ' (Jane, 2005)

'The second point that should be understood, distributing people in a wider area, it can not solve the problem of suburban properties instead of passing the order of city properties. If this were a solution would have to be a safe city of Los Angeles; because it is a city that is almost entirely composed of the Los Angeles suburb. cramped quarters until order to qualify as a busy city area is almost no. But in Los Angeles, like other big cities, it cannot escape the fact that it consists of non-cute alien' [1].

4. Survey Data and Evaluation

The scope of field work in a web environment, for example in the province of Istanbul with 206 people was conducted survey. When examining the results of the participants for the survey; 56.8% were female, 43.2% consists of men. 80.5% of respondents university students / graduates, while 14.1% Master / PhD students / graduates said they are in. Participants to the questions they had lived while in Istanbul against 40.3% in the 0-5 year range of options mark was 25.7% for 25-30 years if they live in Istanbul. asked for public space for the public perception of the participants represent the best assessment which respondents to the question; 34% of parks, squares of 31.7%, 19.9% 'roads (streets, roads, boulevards), while 14.6% gave the answer coastal areas. According to the results the participants perceive public space as more parks and squares. Public space What often do you use public spaces that we have asked with the aim to find out the frequency of use, more than half of the respondents to the question if the majority of the rest, while the answer every day has responded several times a week. Which do you use more often from the

public sphere in question, while the other to answer the question 64.4% of ways, the answer as 14.4% and 10.7% coastal parks and squares. Looking at the period of time that they use, it is seen that a very large proportion of the day intensive use. Weekday and weekend seems to be busy during the week, when we compare the use of use. This suggests that the high intensity of use of public space in the working hours. This shows that when viewed from the context of several definitions of public space; a liberation of the socializing area, according to the survey results public spaces rather than in the public domain meaning 'transition area' is to find the definition. Looking at the time they have spent in the public sphere min 1 hour and 5 hours between the time they spend the majority of them (30.6%) were seen in 2-3 hours they spend in the public domain. 45.6% of respondents to the question of what it means to the public than those respondents social activity area, the area of freedom 30.1%, while 19.4% were found to satisfy leisure activity areas.

As a result of the questions, you have asked in the framework of public safety in the last part of the questionnaire;

Themselves in the public sphere in confidence that they think they are the 32% safe questions they feel-feel, without any notion of 25.2%, they are not in the trust of 19.4% and of a 16% portion, they definitely feel absolutely safe that they thought that the security problems and the vast majority (53.9%) stated that they did not feel safe because of the terrorist attacks.

5. Conclusion

Public space, in the past, while the areas they met in person in order to socialize, if within the individual in the modern era loneliness' alone thick of crowds' 'As well as perceived areas remains the distinction of being social area. Individuals from all walks of society, especially minority groups in the public sphere in a way to show themselves and they feel that they are accepted.

The distinction of being the areas where they feel free to change what individuals in the public sphere in public perception and use of time is preserved. But today's reality is one of " terrorism " being the case constitutes a danger to the public domain and no longer the domain of individuals they feel more free public spaces are transformed into areas where they are vulnerable to many potential attacks themselves. Public space is perceived as a centre of attraction by terrorist groups, it is turning to the potential attack surface by other individuals. Since the middle 20th century 's development level of the country has been a threat for many countries no matter the terrorist phenomenon and terrorist activities, in order to undermine confidence in the authorities and arouse greater repercussions, because they people have tended to place in the public sphere are heavy users of public space and terrorist perception issue It is important for almost all countries. Full of life, in considering that the area is controlled by the surrounded and a constant eye to building a more secure areas, the answer is controlled by the terrorist attacks recently increased with the question of the 43.9% the police and become areas of concern of the public space of the terrorist attack reveals the attractiveness of public spaces of terror cases.

It is understood from the results of the survey, the fact that a world of terror; public spaces could be seen as the areas they felt themselves free by the user in the past, nowadays open to terrorist attacks are seen as potential areas of action. In this case people to limit and restrict the public's freedom.

Today, the public space for the growing terrorism, to ensure security should be planned primarily as a living space in those areas. Like emphasized by Jane Jacobs:

'The basic characteristic of a successful neighborhood walking among all these strangers on the street is people feel themselves safe. They should not get the feeling was threatened by them. This residential neighborhood is a bad business interests in other areas that fail and result in trouble such as mountain for both own and the city in general.'

References

[1] Jane, J. ç. D., 2005. *Büyük Amerikan Şehirlerinin Ölümü ve Yaşamı.* İstanbul: Metis Yayıncılık.

[2] Onat, N., 2013. *Kamusal Alan Ve Sınırlaı.* 1. Baskı dü. İstanbul: Durak İstanbul Kültür&Sanat&Galeri.

[3] Tekeli, İ., 1993. *"İcabında Plan" volume 4, p:26-37..* s.l.:s.n.

[4] Çin, T., 2006. *Transformation Of A Public Space In Istanbul: The Eminönü Square.* Ankara: METU.

[5] Taşçı, H., 2014. *Bir Hayat Tarzı Olarak Şehir, Mekan, Meydan.* 1.Basım dü. İstanbul: Kaknüs Yayınları.

[6] Habermas, J., 2007. *Kamusallığın Yapısal Dönüşümü.* 7. Baskı dü. İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları.

[7] Gökgür, P., 2008. *Kentsel Mekanda Kamusal Alanın Yeri.* İstanbul: s.n.

[8] M. Ebru Erdönmez, A. A., 2005. AÇIK KAMUSAL KENT MEKANLARININ TOPLUM İLİŞKİLERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ. *Megaron YTÜ Mim. Fak. e-Dergisi YTU Arch. Fac. e-Journal,* 1(1).

[9] Mehmet Nazım, Ö. M. A. A., 2005. Kamusal Odak Olarak Kent. *Planlama-Şehir Plancıları Odası,* Issue 3.

[10] Zucker, P., 1959. *Town and square: From the agora to the village green.* New York: Columbia University Press.

[11] Carmona, M. H. T. O. T. T. S., 2006. *Public Places, Urban Spaces.* s.l.:Oxford, Architectural Press.

[12] Özdemir, A., 2009. KATILIMCI KENTLİ KİMLİĞİNİN OLUŞUMUNDA KAMUSAL YEŞİL ALANLARIN ROLÜ: ANKARA KENT PARKLARI ÖRNEĞİ. *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Dergisi,* Issue 1, pp. 144-153.

[13] FERUDUN, D. Y. A., 2009. KIYI ALANLARININ HUKUKİ STATÜSÜ. *Journal of Naval Science and Engineering,* 5(1), pp. 76-93.