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THE EMERGENCE OF SECONDARY URBAN CENTERS OR THE WITHDRAWAL OF URBAN CENTRALITY TO THE SUBURBS: A CASE STUDY OF THE CITY OF TÉBESSA IN THE FAR EAST OF ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Major Algerian cities have witnessed significant dynamics, causing radical functional transformations that impacted city centers and their suburbs, leading to changes in the traditional image of cities. This resulted in a new distribution of urban functions and a redefinition of the concept of "space." Consequently, the current expansion and extension of cities' urban structure has encouraged a new relationship between the center and suburb, where new points of attraction have emerged on the "margins and suburbs," resulting in "**new centralities**" that caused major transformations affecting urban communities, spaces, and functions.

The city of Tébessa, like other cities and being a border city and transit area to the Tunisian border, has experienced a new form of urban spaces. It previously had a traditional urban centrality around the Byzantine wall, one of the city's landmarks, which dominated for a long time as a central point over the rest of the urban space (the center). However, in recent years, it has undergone major transformations, characterized by strong attraction of functions, activities, and services, especially commercial activity in some city neighborhoods such as Skanska district, Constantine Road district, and Annaba Road district, in addition to "La Rocade" district, which plays a fundamental role in drawing a new image of centralities within Tébessa city at present.

Therefore, this modest research was primarily based on fieldwork through a survey of residents in the four mentioned neighborhoods and the use of field observation through an observation network of service and commercial activities within the urban space concerned by the study. Thus, attempting to show whether there are signs of emergence of new urban centrality models that have gradually begun to take their place in Tébessa city, which is characterized by functional and economic diversity (in the city suburbs).

1. Introduction.

The city has been designated as a research subject through new scientific issues related to urban transformations and changes. Urban studies tend to consider the city as "one of the special expressions of urbanity".

For about forty years, the city has witnessed an acceleration in the transformation process that began in the nineteenth century with the Industrial Revolution and rural-to-urban migration. It has evolved into "a complex entity difficult to understand in its entirety and in its details. In some aspects, it appears as a unique and national phenomenon, and in others, as an international and global phenomenon". (AUTHIER, 2008)

The Industrial Revolution led to several consequences, the most serious being: housing crisis, pollution, diseases, and population congestion. Urban planning was born in the West with the Industrial Revolution. In transitioning from urban art to urban planning, it aimed to provide solutions to the disruptions caused by industrialization and remedies for social and urban problems. However, "all this led to the announced death of the city," and the emergence of urbanization and multiple functions made the city as an urban reality more obscure and complex.

As a result, centrality emerged as one of the fundamental pillars of urban development. Today, it is at the heart of concerns in contemporary city design and stems from the sustainable urban planning movement that seeks to apply sustainable development principles to territorial organization.

In this context, Algerian cities present an increasingly differentiated and disconnected urban space, more specifically the peripheral areas that have placed themselves on the margins of urban planning standards and the emergence of mutations at all levels, including the urban aspect, which is one of the most important fields affected by these rapid and sometimes radical changes. This has led them to seek to acquire multiple urban images and functions through focusing intervention on city centers as their nuclei and creating new centralities, to be able to compete in various hierarchical urban networks at spatial levels. (GASCHET, 2002)

For the city of Tébessa, the situation is not different, but due to the specificity of its center represented by the old city built within the Byzantine wall with its unique historical characteristics, the city represents a geographically unified entity. Each city has urban divisions whose nature aligns with its functions, dimensions, and especially its profession. This is how the political city contains more administrative entities, just as the economic city is richer in commercial facilities and company headquarters. The unequal distribution in urban space of these different institutions reveals a hierarchy that testifies to how identifiable social actors attempt to inscribe their production logic in space.

Centrality is considered one of the fundamental concepts in this process, appearing as the essential aspect of this hierarchical system. It represents the concentration effect of all identifiable actions from social actors exercised through various fields of their activities.

However, while this functional centrality has long coincided with geometric and historical centrality, the crisis shaking modern cities today has called into question the concepts of center and centrality. In fact, demographic and spatial growth creates problems of urban landmark diversity and activity space specialization. This leads to an extended city structure, facilitating traffic flow, and often results in creating spaces with specialized functions, whether for housing or urban activities. This functional city planning causes the disintegration of old city centers. Thus, new central spaces have made their mark externally, sometimes referred to as "centrality." This name justifies the fact that these new central spaces present only certain traits of centrality but are devoid of urban planning characteristics.

Although this problem is recent, significant literature has been devoted to the concepts of center and centrality through urban geography and other social sciences that urban planners rely on. However, the most abundant remains that which has considered these concepts from a purely functional perspective, leading to the construction of urban extensions, even new cities, built on an economic and functional vision, with the resumption of some modified rules from old cities. Today, urban planners lament the failure. They declare that the crisis of the contemporary city is a crisis of the center. This is partly due to the confusion between the two concepts (center and centrality). (Waffa, 2012.).

2. Problem Statement.

Among the most important historical cities in Algeria for its ancient history and diverse heritage indicating the succession of many civilizations on the city, each civilization left its mark. The city has known many changes and developments in its urban and architectural fabric, perhaps one of the most important of these changes is the administrative promotion of the city in 1974, which is considered a turning point for it. Teressa's promotion to a wilaya seat qualified it for many development projects, helping it solve many crises

and problems it suffered from, as evidenced by its rapid growth in several directions with a direct increase in population. Consequently, the old city center currently known as Theveste, built on the Byzantine wall, became unable to contain all those service and commercial activities, leading to the emergence of modern centers characterized by rapidly growing modern urban patterns and the emergence of administrative activities in addition to commercial ones, which have a significant impact on attracting population towards it, creating a kind of mobility that made it new vital and functional centers characterized by new centralities that began competing with traditional urban centrality. This transformation or shift of main centrality led to the emergence of many neighboring areas characterized by centrality as they provide many services and meet various population needs.

2.1 From this perspective, we wanted to pose some questions:

- With the saturation of Teressa's old center (Theveste), has this led to the emergence of new centralities in the suburbs?

- Will these new centralities in the city perform the same urban role?

2.2 Study Objectives:

Therefore, the research work will focus on:

1. Identifying central spaces through classifying aspects: functional (accessibility, equipment, activities, communication, administration, etc.), social (demographics, activities, representations, identity, etc.), urban and architectural central spaces.

2. Identifying the location of functional, social, and structural tears from an expression and balance perspective within a social, economic, and touristic openness framework.

3. Determining the role of various stakeholders (authorities, residents, promoters, office design) in developing central spaces to identify and explain the gap that may exist between the produced model and its made uses.

3. Definition of Accessibility.

"It is facilitating access to a place from other places, linked to the practice of centrality and generally evolves according to it thanks to the development of communication infrastructure and is measured by indicators"[1]. Therefore, this term primarily relates to the possibility of accessing space characterized by certain centrality. The availability of this condition (ease of access) reinforces centrality, maintains its strength, and ensures its continuity.

For a certain space to achieve quality in centrality that qualifies it to perform and maintain its functions, access to it must be in minimum time with minimum costs. Here the question arises: how is accessibility achieved in the current urban environment? Especially since it becomes difficult, if not impossible, in some areas, particularly in city centers.

Accessibility is usually related to the node* "The node is not necessarily a center; conversely, the center is often a node, because accessibility is a fundamental condition and they are almost inseparable in exercising the power of attraction or dissemination to remote areas. (GASNIER, 1991).

3.1 Definition of Center.

Giving a concept of city center has become difficult in contemporary cities, and definitions have differed according to different specialists, each according to their specialty. Several scientists and specialists have tried to define this concept.

"Beaujeu Garnier defines it as the city's node, intersection of major axes, the area most equipped with tertiary activities, where administrative buildings, banks and commercial institutions, some buildings for public, religious and cultural life congregate. (Lebrun N. , octobre 2022).

Some researchers consider that "the city center is the main street or commercial street within the urban agglomeration where commercial activities such as public markets are found[4]".

According to "Mucchielli Alberto (Italian architect specializing in urbanism), it is a set of equipment of different nature, varying in number according to the importance and influence of the city, mostly integrated with residential properties connected by a network of road axes, squares and green spaces for meeting, distributed over an area with certain limits".

The city center was considered a place of meeting and convergence, a place of attraction and exodus, and the city center specializes in several specific elements found in it, meaning by this concept that the city center is a place for housing where various cultural, economic, political, and social activities occur.

From these definitions, we find that the center is the central point of control and dominance (center of gravity), especially from the administrative and social aspect where all administrative services that control directing and giving decisions to all sectors of society are found, meaning the first nucleus of the city characterized by the gathering of various activities and equipment.

3.2 Definition of Central Place.

Christaller explained that not all human settlement centers are considered central places. The central place is a collection of institutions that provide services and conduct retail trade, located at a suitable midpoint for consumers who come to obtain needed goods and services, and the services provided by the central place are called central functions.

3.3 Definition of Centrality.

This concept appeared by German geographer Christaller in 1932 in his Central Place Theory. He chose the Bavarian plain in southern Germany as his research area. His theory was based on the idea that the center has the ability to attract and radiate to an expanded or lesser perimeter, meaning influence on neighboring areas according to the concentration and classification of functions, and thus the principle of this theory is to establish hierarchy between centers

Centrality is defined as a place of constant movement and is the place that spreads and causes exchanges of all kinds, allowing visual, verbal, or kinetic communication, as there can be no activities without individuals and no centrality without concentration of individuals in a certain space. (Racine, 1973).

3.4 Types of Centralities.

There are several divisions for types of centrality - some divide it into 6 types, others into 5, each according to their specialization. As engineers, we tried to divide it as follows.

3.4.1 Political Centrality.

This is the centrality of power that monitors, distributes, and establishes participation systems between social groups. It concerns the concentration of key political decision-makers in their central administration. Therefore, the center is a place of control because the main decision-makers are concentrated in the center. It attracts consumers through offering services they seek. Proximity is a fundamental element in centrality and urban density, and the conditions available in centrality form the beginning of urban sprawl, excessive space consumption, and traffic. (Monnet, 2000).

3.4.2 Economic Centrality.

Economic centrality allows the organization of economic exchanges and is measured by the concentration of various economic companies and enterprises. We find this type in American cities and several cases in Middle Eastern cities.

3.4.3 Commercial Centrality.

It relates to the concentration of commercial establishments, whether large or small. They may be large, organized institutions with special administration and organization, which we find in major commercial cities, or they may be shops and markets concentrated to meet only their residents' needs.

3.5 Accessibility Centrality.

The development of commercial centrality led to the emergence of accessibility centrality, related to the possibility of reaching the intended place at minimum cost and time, which explains the presence of many types of commerce in the suburbs.

3.5.1 Social Centrality.

Social centrality emerges at the intersection of two fundamental dimensions. On one hand, we observe the spatial applications of defining the most frequented places, and on the other hand, analyzing the space and places most present by visitors in the essential part of the social image of movement and mobility, appearing in transactions and social relationships between them. (CHALAS, 2010)

3.5.2 Symbolic Centrality.

This type appears in archaeological areas, historical preserves, or areas of sensory and artistic character, such as archaeological cities like Timgad city or expressive symbols like the Martyrs' Memorial in Algiers.

All these types of centrality are divided according to each domain or the institutions it carries and its predominant activity; hence, the type of centrality is based on function.

3.6 Single Urban Centrality.

Cities from ancient times until the Renaissance knew one centrality related to the center, given its containment of all life activities for residents. Beginning with the Acropolis as religious and political centrality, then moving to the Agora squares in Athens and the Forum in Rome as economic and social centrality, with the emergence of commercial centrality due to the presence of the market and the facilitating road network, where the center became a place of communication and concentration. **(HELLEQUIN, 2007)**.

3.7 Multiple Urban Centrality.

After the Renaissance and with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, cities underwent many profound transformations, leading to the disappearance of the single-centrality concept and its replacement by multiple different centralities in terms of function. For example:

- **Industrial City:** Characterized by not being an integrated unit but rather a collection of parts connected by transportation, making each part its own specific center.

- **Modern City:** Focused on application (work, transportation, housing, entertainment), therefore each area had its characteristics and consequently centralities based on functions.

- **Contemporary City**: Urban development led to a change in the concept of centrality, and multiple centralities emerged based on specializations. (Bazaud, 2019)

3.8 Characteristics of Urban Centrality.

Accessibility: "It is the ease that enables reaching a place from multiple positions, and connectivity is related to practicing centrality." It's the ability to reach a place from various different directions, provided that the distance traveled is short and the time is appropriate. Accessibility is linked to the infrastructure of the space. (Bird, 1976).

Accessibility is connected to several elements that achieve and translate it into reality easily. When these elements are available, accessibility is achieved and thus the centrality associated with it. These elements are: (Bordreuil, 1985).

Entrances:

An entrance is defined as all openings and passages that allow crossing and entering a specific space. Some are designated for mechanical vehicles entry represented in road entrances, while others are designated for pedestrian entry between residences, pedestrian pathways, and roads. Entrances control accessibility through:

- Their number: The more entrances there are, the easier the accessibility. There is a direct relationship between the number of entrances and ease of access.

- Their width: The same relationship applies between entrance width and accessibility - the wider the entrance, the better the accessibility achieved. (The space's area and function control the number of entrances).

3.9 Service Availability.

The availability and diversity of services that meet residents' requirements, fulfill their needs, and achieve their desires, which are subject to the type of activity concentrated in the space and achieves centrality. For example, a space where various services are concentrated alongside diverse commercial activity. When these characteristics (accessibility and service availability) are present, a point of strength or spatial polarity is achieved in the space, which is urban centrality. (MARCHAL, 2013).

3.10 Factors Influencing the Emergence of New Urban Centers.

The Factors influencing the emergence of new urban centers are diverse and numerous, including demographic, economic, and environmental factors. Demographic factors contributing to the emergence of these centers include rapid population growth and changing population composition in urban areas, as well as internal

and external migration and population distribution across cities and suburbs. These factors significantly affect the growth and development of cities and the emergence of new urban centers. (Bourdin, 2019).

3.11 Demographic Factors.

Demographic factors are among the most important factors affecting the emergence of new urban centers, as the world witnesses continuous demographic changes affecting the formation of urban communities. This includes rapid population growth, increased internal and external migration rates, and changes in the age structure of the population. This continuous change in demographics causes important transformations in the urban, economic, and social development of cities and urban areas .**Economic and Social Impacts**

The economic and social impacts of new urban centers emerging in major city suburbs encompass several important aspects. Economically, the emergence of new urban centers may increase economic opportunities for local residents by providing new job opportunities and stimulating the local economy. Additionally, it may increase investment in the area and enhance infrastructure, contributing to improved living standards for local residents. Socially, the emergence of new urban centers may lead to changes in local community identities and social interactions, affecting the social and cultural life of residents.

3.12 Economic Impacts

The economic impacts of emerging urban centers include attracting investments and trade, thereby enhancing economic activity and generating job opportunities for local residents. This can also lead to increased local income and support infrastructure development. Furthermore, the emergence of new urban centers can contribute to increased consumption and consumer spending in the area, which can positively reflect on the local economy and promote economic development.

3.13 Environmental Challenges.

Environmental challenges related to the emergence of new urban centers pose a significant threat to the environment and the health of residents in these areas. These challenges include escalating environmental pollution rates due to increased waste volume and harmful gas emissions. They also affect biodiversity and spread diseases and health problems. These challenges must be addressed by adopting advanced environmental technologies and promoting awareness about the importance of environmental conservation and sustainability in these areas.

3.14 Urban Expansion Reveals Forgotten Centralities.

Without urban expansion, any village or city would remain isolated. For larger communities, this isn't a problem. They combine all activities that enable living in semi-self-sufficiency: business, leisure, work, and relatively large rural areas. Their continuity over time isn't questioned unless there's a radical change in their lifestyle or activities.

Urban expansion somewhat corrects this negative image of a small rural town. In fact, forgotten centers have been gradually surpassed through increased urbanization in the adjacent agglomeration. They are completely absorbed by the urban fabric and after a few years become an integral part of it. (Bonheur, 2016).

3.15 Aspects of Centrality.
3.15.1 Topographic and Planning Aspects.
These are represented in:

- The presence of a geographic center characterized by concentrated residential gatherings or a junction of main roads

- Also connected to road networks and traffic movement
- Positional Aspects:
- This is the phenomenon of concentrated multiple activities: commercial, cultural, administrative, etc.
- Symbolic Aspects:
- Centrality in this case is linked to the history of the place, in addition to its moral value that makes it a cultural or religious beacon

The centrality in this case is connected to the place's history, along with its moral value that makes it a cultural or religious center of influence. (MONNET, 2000)

3.16 Introduction to the Study Area: City of Tébessa.

Administrative Location:

Tébessa has been the seat of a border state since the administrative division of 1974. It is also the seat of a district that includes one municipality (Municipality of Tébessa), located in the eastern part of the state. It is bordered by:

- From the Northwest: Municipality of Hammamet
- From the South: Municipality of El Maa El Abiod and Municipality of El Ogla El Malha
- From the East: Municipality of El Kouif and Boulhaf Dir
- From the West: Municipality of Bir Mokkadem

The municipality covers an area of approximately 184 km².

Note: The term "wilaya (ولاية) "has been translated as "state," though it could also be translated as "province" depending on context, as it refers to an administrative division in Algeria.
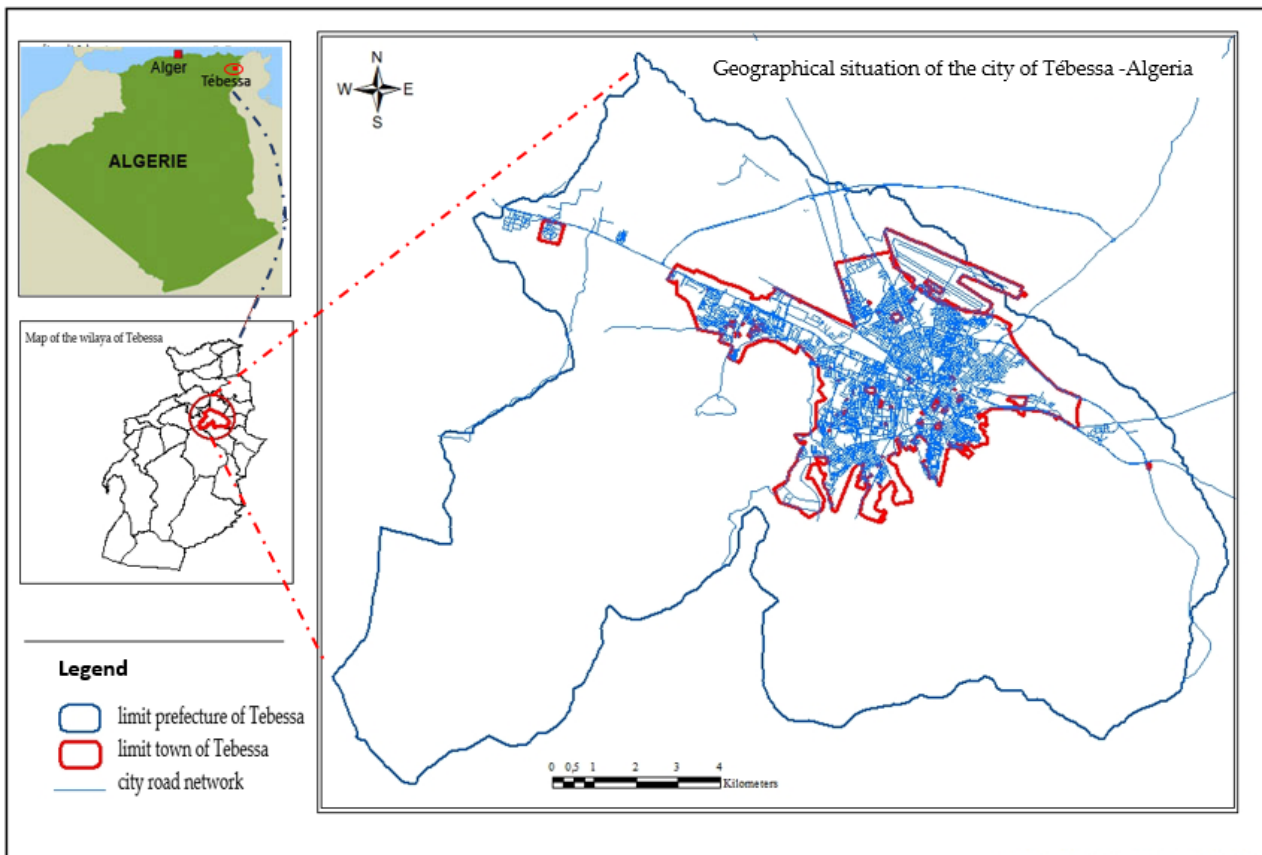

Fig. 1. The geographical situation of Tébessa city- Algeria

3.17 Stages of Urban Development in Tébessa City.

The study of urban development of a city serves both as a reading of its society's history and sociology, while also indicating its growth directions and the axes this growth has taken. This helps highlight the city's expansion potential and development prospects, based on natural factors related to its location and position. Our study of the city's spatial and chronological urban development comes to clarify this, as sustainability in the city requires meeting residents' needs across various fields including facilities and services according to appropriate standards, while considering their ideal distribution across space and commitment to rational use without waste, as it's a resource that should be preserved for future generations in line with sustainable development goals and concepts, which also include not depleting renewable and non-renewable resources. (MESSAOUD Inasse, 2020)

-   First Phase: Before 1846:

This was the year of occupation of the city. The city consisted of the initial nucleus formed by the urban landmarks of successive civilizations (Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, then Turkish), with an area of about 8.9 hectares.

It was connected by several routes that are now considered national roads:
- A road connecting Tébessa (Theveste) to Carthage (Tunisia)
- A road connecting Tébessa (Theveste) to Constantine (Cirta)
- A road connecting Tébessa (Theveste) to Timgad (Batna)

-   Second Phase: 1846 to 1932:

With the colonial occupation in 1846 and after demolishing part of the city wall, they built a barracks inside the Byzantine wall in the southern part in 1952. They also converted many traditional Arab buildings into colonial buildings. Urban expansion began outside the wall in an unplanned, chaotic manner, which prompted the French to issue a development plan in 1931 to control and organize urban expansion. The city's area during this period reached about 44.45 hectares.

-   Third Phase: 1932-1962:

Urban development took an organized form under the 1931 development plan. The French worked according to its guidelines by intensifying construction to fill gaps within the previous phase's spaces. The urban perimeter reached about 126.05 hectares during this period. Urban expansion during this phase followed the two main road axes in the city (east-west and north-south routes).

-   Fourth Phase: 1962-1972:

The city experienced stagnation in urban expansion during this period due to the utilization of homes left by settlers, except for some expansions with new housing for rural migrants seeking work. This expansion covered 39.33 hectares, bringing the city's total area to 165.38 hectares.

-   Fifth Phase: 1972-1988:

Tébessa was promoted to a provincial capital (wilaya) in 1974, leading to several important projects for new urban dynamics and development. The city experienced rapid spatial expansion during this phase, with significant housing developments including new urban zones (ZHUN) concentrated in the western part. About 8,959 housing units were completed during this period. New services and facilities appeared (such as the provincial headquarters, airport), plus industrial and activity zones. Urban development consumed about 1,472 hectares during this period.

-   Sixth Phase: 1988-2008:

Urban fabric expanded particularly westward along National Road 10 (the most suitable direction for expansion due to lack of obstacles). Construction intensified in empty southern areas, and planned collective housing projects were completed in expansion zones. In 2002, urban connection occurred between the city and the secondary urban group of Mehani, bringing it within the urban perimeter. The city expanded by 850.62 hectares during this phase, reaching a total developed area of 2,488 hectares.

-   Seventh Phase: 2008-2024:

Several projects were established during this period, including the bus station in the western part of the city covering 12.96 hectares, plus a high school west of First November district and the new residential pole "Ed-Dukan" in the southwestern part covering 192.24 hectares. The city's total area reached 3,206.08 hectares.

4.   Materiel and Methods.

Field Work Protocol

Field Survey.

Data collection is a fundamental and important step in scientific research. In our research, this step relies primarily on the field survey to address the proposed problem. We chose the Sphinx program as a tool to create the survey form, and we wanted to analyze the obtained results using factorial analysis of variables (question by question, cross-referencing groups of questions) to prove the validity of the proposed hypothesis "The urban expansion of Tébessa city led to the emergence of new centralities. "Field work is one of the essential areas through which researchers can achieve credibility in their research, especially those that rely on studying samples from the field of study to answer most of the questions related to the subject of study. The survey, like other field tools, helps researchers obtain the largest amount of current information.

Steps followed in completing the field survey:

- First Step: We created two field investigation forms - one directed to residents and another to merchants regarding the sliding or withdrawal of centralities to the city outskirts - case study of Tébessa city - consisting of questions divided into two parts.

Part One: Questions about socio-professional and general information of the study sample: gender, age, educational level, and profession

Table 1. Construction of the questionnaire among residents and traders of the city of Tébessa

Question number the questions aske	
QUSTEION 1 :What is the best time to stroll around the neighborhood?	- Morning - Midday - After work hours
QUSTEION 2 : How do you evaluate the commercial activity in your neighborhood?	- Diverse shops for all tastes - Lack of some specialized shops - -Few shops that don't meet the residents' needs
QUSTEION3: If there is a lack of certain types of commercial shops, do you have to:	- Moving to the city center (where major commercial activities are concentrated) - Moving to other neighborhoods in the city with diverse shops - Moving out of the city
QUSTEION4: What mode of transport do you use for your commute?	- Walk - Public transport (bus, taxi) - Other mode of transport
QUSTEION 5: Which of these administrative services are present in your neighborhood?	- Municipal office or municipal branch - Post office - Electricity and gas company branch - Telecommunications and internet branch - Health center - Educational institutions - - Tax and social security office
QUSTEION 6: Which of these commercial services are present in your neighborhood?	- Large or medium-sized grocery stores - Restaurants and cafes - Clothing shops - Household furniture stores - Telephone and computer services - Other activities
QUSTEION 7: In your opinion, which of these elements attract you to your neighborhood?	- Existence of social connections (family, friends) - Availability of meeting places, recreation and leisure - Sense of security - Feeling of tranquility - - By conviction
QUSTEION 8: Is your choice to live in the neighborhood:	- I'm not comfortable and don't have the means to change it - I'll change the neighborhood at the first opportunity

Part Two: Questions focused on the study hypothesis.

- Second Step: We selected the neighborhoods where the forms would be distributed as follows: (Skanska neighborhood, Constantine Road neighborhood, Annaba Road neighborhood, La Rocade neighborhood).

- Third Step: We distributed survey forms to a random sample from all study neighborhoods during the period from March 20 to April 03, 2023, totaling 400 forms divided into 200 for neighborhood merchants and 200 for residents. We recovered 308 forms from the total number. We faced many difficulties during the survey distribution process, including:
  - Negligence and lack of interest from some residents in the subject
  - Refusal of females to answer questions
  - Lack of cultural awareness among both citizens and merchants
  - Merchants' fear of answering, believing we were on security missions

4.1 Survey Analysis.
Simple Analysis (one-way frequency)
We wanted to identify the predominant category in the study sample by asking about gender. From the tables representing the distribution of sample individuals by gender, we observe that males represented the highest percentage across all study neighborhoods. In the Skanska neighborhood, males accounted for 60% while females were 40%. In the Constantine Road neighborhood and Annaba Road neighborhood, the percentages were 59.1% and 53.8% respectively, while females represented 40.9% in Constantine Road and 46.9% in Annaba Road. Finally, in La Rocade neighborhood, males accounted for 64.3% and females 35.7%. The higher percentage of males compared to females is due to most respondents being male, and most neighborhoods being primarily residential, also taking into account the timing of survey distribution.

Regarding age group analysis of the study sample, the (20-35 years) category was predominant across all study neighborhoods at 48%, followed by the (36-55 years) category at 31.8%, then the (56-65 years) category at 15.4%. The remaining age groups showed small percentages of 4.8% compared to the previous two categories. This is due to the high number of youths during the survey distribution period, indicating that Algerian society is primarily youthful, representing the most active group especially in the areas where we distributed the survey. (Lebrun N. , 2002)

From the table representing the distribution of sample individuals by educational level, we observe that university graduates represented the highest percentage across all study neighborhoods (Annaba Road, La Rocade, Skanska, Constantine Road) with respective percentages of (61.5%, 42.9%, 40%, 31.8%), followed directly by secondary education in (Constantine Road, La Rocade, Skanska) neighborhoods at (31.8%, 25%, 20%) respectively. University and secondary education levels were equal in Constantine Road neighborhood. In Annaba Road neighborhood, middle school education followed at 15.4%, unlike other neighborhoods, then secondary and higher education were equal at 11.5%. Meanwhile, in (Constantine Road, La Rocade, Skanska) neighborhoods, middle school education followed at (22.7%, 21.4%, 16%) respectively, then higher education across all neighborhoods. This reflects that the surveyed sample in the study neighborhoods represents an educated class with high educational levels. Finally, we find that the categories of basic literacy and primary education showed minimal or non-existent percentages in the neighborhoods.

4.2 Cross-Analysis of Samples or Questions.
Intersection of the following questions Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, for study neighborhoods.

Analysis:
The residents' response, particularly males in the study neighborhoods, came from the age group between 20 to 35 years old with university-level education. Most of them are employed in public or private sectors or are self-employed professionals. Their duration of residence in the neighborhood ranges from 6 to 10 years or more than 10 years. T

hey find that the most suitable time for walking in their neighborhoods is during the morning period. As for females, they are not well represented. This means there is a discrepancy in the response of females in the study neighborhoods.
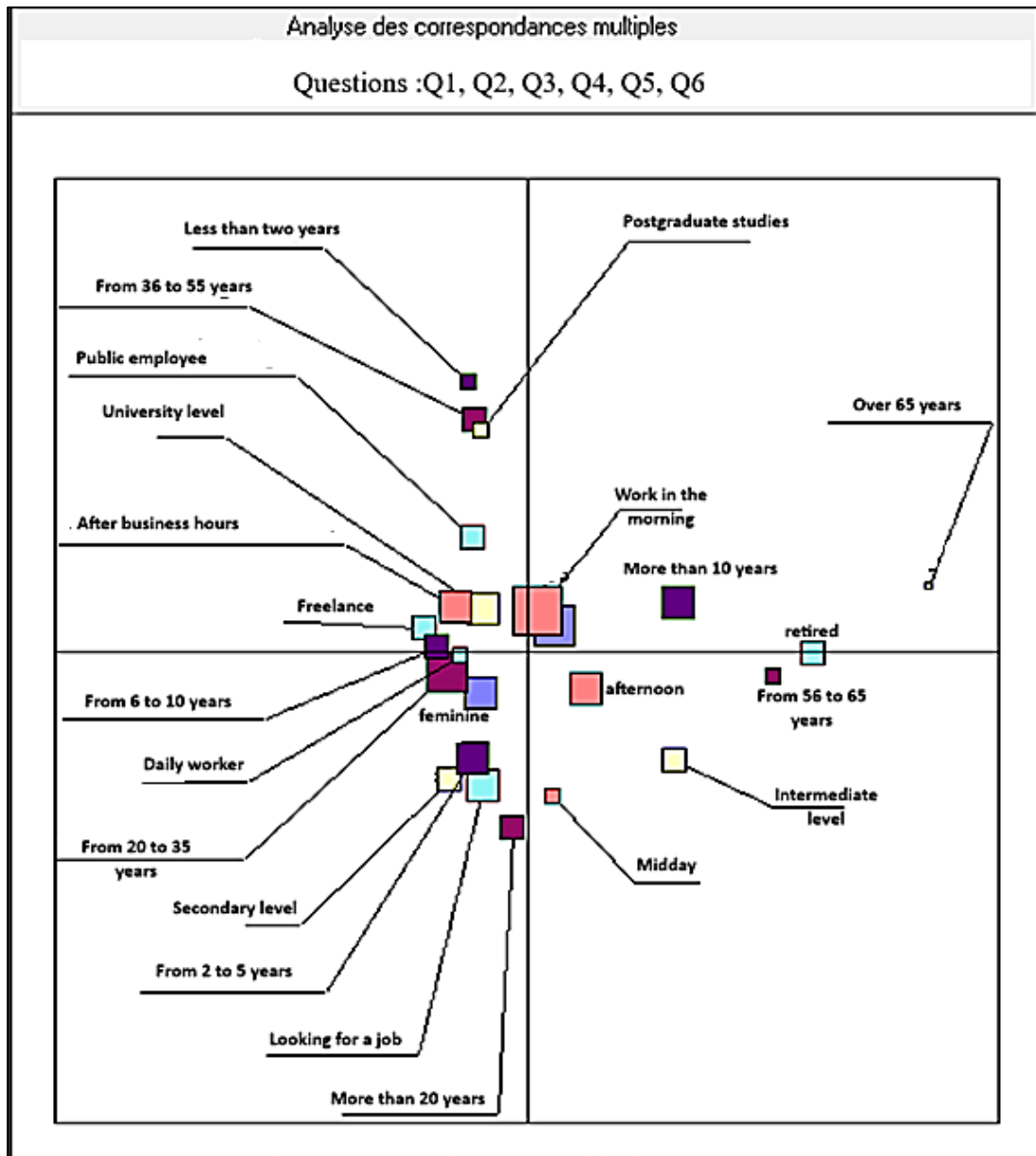
Fig. 2. Cross-analysis of the following questions: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, for study neighborhoods

4.3 Intersection of the following questions

Analysis: The responses of residents in the selected study neighborhoods in Tébessa city, as an example of neighborhoods, Constantine Road, Annaba Road, and La Rocade, to the questionnaire survey, particularly from males, indicated the presence of diverse commercial shops catering to all tastes. In cases where certain goods are unavailable, residents need to travel to the city center by bus, taxi, or on foot, taking between 30 minutes to 1 hour. The neighborhoods are equipped with various administrative services including educational facilities, post office, health center, and social security branch. Among the most important commercial services present in these neighborhoods are: grocery stores, restaurants, cafes, and clothing shops.

Intersection of the following questions: Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8,

For the study biology: Analysis: The answer of the residents in the neighborhoods of: the study (Skanska, Constantine Road, Annaba Road, La Rocad) to the questions, especially the males, that the neighborhood represents a place for social relations with movement and activity, despite the presence of some noise caused by people who go to the neighborhoods for shopping or services, which cause inconvenience to the residents, especially with the overcrowding of the population and passers-by through the large number of cars, and of course the presence of a dense commercial activity, is one of the most important factors that attract the population in the neighborhood and who expressed through their answers that the sense With tranquility and

social ties, it is their choice to live in the neighborhood with full conviction. Finally, he recommends that the neighborhoods of Skanska, Constantine Road, Annaba Road, La Rocade become a secondary center competing with the city center. (TORTEL, 2003)
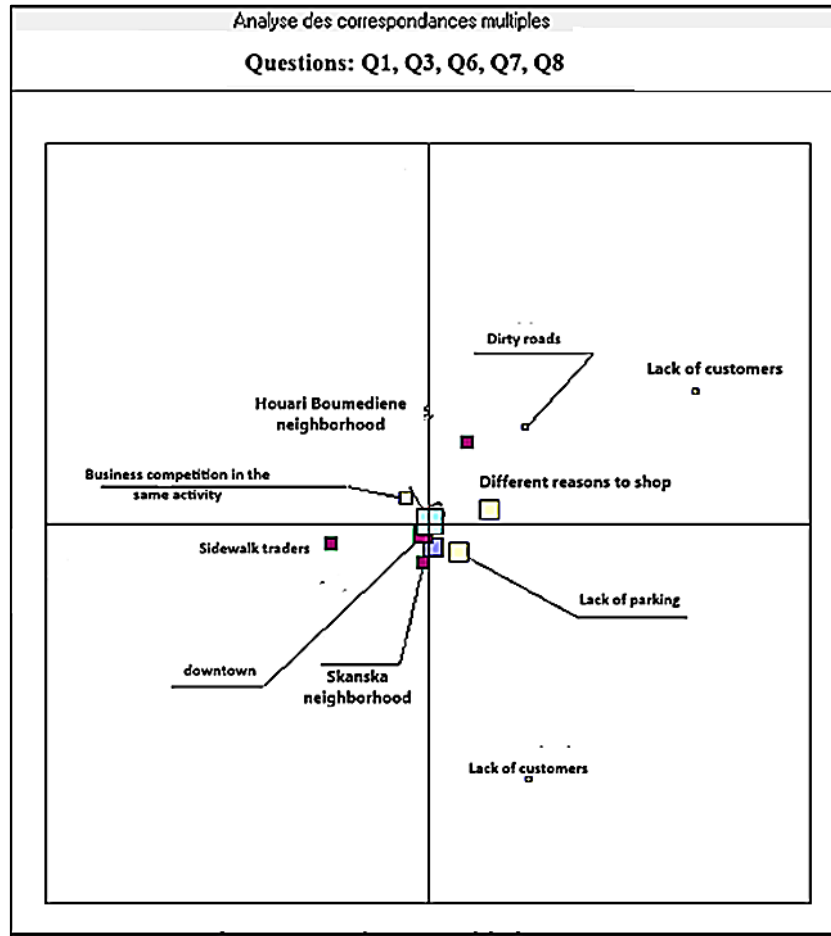

Fig. 3. Intersection of the following questions: Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, , Q18 For the study biology

4.4 Field Observation Using Observation Grids.
4.4.1 Building the Observation Grid.
The purpose of building an observation grid is to:
- Facilitate observation (what to look for, what to write?)
- Arrange variables in a table or framework containing boxes or symbols
- Anticipate what should be mentioned in observation conditions: observer's name, location, time, duration of observation, and possibly identifying the observed person
- Test the grid to ensure consistency with information collection

4.4.2 Field Work Explanation in All Neighborhoods Using Observation Grid.
Walking through the neighborhood and throughout the area, we use direct non-participatory observation of public spaces, mobility, traffic, waste presence and accumulation, buildings, risks and noise, commercial activities, public lighting, and urban furniture. All these are recorded in four grids.
Field Observation Grid
Used to identify the type of commercial activity in the study area, number of activities, shop sizes (large, medium, small), shop conditions (good, average, poor), facade area in square meters, customer turnout (high, medium, low), with additional notes.

Territory Discovery Observation Grid

This grid helps in drawing a picture of the neighborhood and building hypotheses. It includes writing realistic observations about objects, places, events, as well as recording opinions of residents, professionals, merchants, and noteworthy things or questions and hypotheses.

Objective Monitoring Grid

This grid is very useful for the study as it covers subtopics such as location (site), accessibility (mobility and transport), neighborhood aesthetics (planning, building and facade conditions), mobility and activity (buying and selling movement), cleanliness (waste situation). Strengths, positives, weaknesses, difficulties, and risks are recorded for each element, along with suggestions for improvement.

Counting Grid

This grid helps in knowing people's ages according to time, number of people according to weather, categories of people present... with different time periods specified and availability of statistical processing tools to analyze observations and cross-reference data.

Analysis of Observation Results

The observation results are analyzed as follows:
- Mention strengths and weaknesses
- Identify negative and positive aspects of the neighborhood
- Highlight paths for improving conditions

4.5 SWOT Method: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.
Definition of SWOT Method

SWOT analysis or quadrant analysis is a strategic analysis tool used in various fields such as business management, marketing, human development, territorial diagnosis, and others. This analysis is divided into four letters written in English S-W-O-T, which can be defined as follows:

1. Strength: Elements of strength in the neighborhood that distinguish it from other projects, translated from the word "Strengths"

2. Weakness: Points of weakness in the neighborhood and its existing negatives, translated from the word "Weaknesses"

3. Opportunities: These can come from outside the neighborhood and may lead to increased sales for example, translated from the word "Opportunities"

4. Threats: These can cause disturbances and problems coming from outside the neighborhood, translated from the word "Threats"

SWOT analysis is frequently used for short, medium, and long-term planning. It helps in identifying existing deficiencies in the neighborhood and taking them into consideration when developing future plans and projects. In addition to improving and developing the neighborhood, it helps in discovering opportunities that can be exploited, and recognizing weaknesses through which threats can be controlled and eliminated.

To prepare this matrix, we rely on the observation grid table to identify (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats).

4.6 Analysis of Field Observation Results Through Walking in All Neighborhoods.

Through using the observation grid in the four neighborhoods (Skanska neighborhood, Constantine Road neighborhood, Annaba Road neighborhood, La Rocade neighborhood), strengths and weaknesses of each neighborhood were identified, with several common points between them. Their connection to the city center has made them important and beneficial neighborhoods for residents, as they contain various public facilities such as administrative offices, hospitals, hotels, sports halls, schools, post office, bus station, stadium... and others. We find different commercial activities from shops and stores of various sizes; this diversity attracts many people to come and shop instead of going to the city center, saving time and effort, in addition to the availability of different transportation means. We also find urban furniture represented in public lighting, sewerage, public squares and benches.

Through the table, weaknesses that negatively affect the neighborhoods were identified, such as poor cleanliness levels in some neighborhood areas resulting from insufficient garbage containers, sewerage problems, and lack of vegetation cover and green spaces. There is also a shortage of equipment such as public signs and signals, pedestrian crossings, as well as seating benches and public tables, all of which affect the aesthetic character and urban appearance of the neighborhood.

We suggest some paths for improving conditions:

- Urban furnishing to serve specific functions according to neighborhood needs

- Maintenance of existing trees and plants and provision of green spaces with their constituent elements including paths, walkways, fences, shelters, and seating benches

- Regular maintenance of housing-related environment including water drainage networks, street and square coordination, building facade painting, and surface treatment

- Regular road paving and arrangement of pedestrian paths and parking lots

- Conducting field surveys to investigate neighborhood needs and motivate residents to start projects that meet their desires for missing activities

Table 2. SWOT Matrix of Study Districts

INTERNAL FACTORS

STRENGTHS +	WEAKNESSES -
- There is connectivity with several neighborhoods and the city center. - Availability of various transportation means and infrastructure (tunnel, road intersection, sidewalks, sewage networks, electricity network...). - Diversity in commercial activities with quality shops. - Availability of public facilities (administrative, sports, recreational, educational...) - Regular urban buildings and housing with good external appearance. - Attractive and appealing to customers, as it is considered the primary shopping destination for most residents. - Has good efficiency in networks (drinking water, sewage, public lighting, road sidewalks, pedestrian walkways...) - Characterized by a high degree of accessibility	- Lack of diversity in commercial activities. - Shortage in some public facilities. - Absence of green spaces and open areas. - Problems with sewage channels. - Illegal trade (sidewalk vendors). - Lack of parking spaces. - Low level of cleanliness in some areas. - Vegetation cover is almost non-existent. - Absence of signs and traffic signals.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

| OPPORTUNITIES +	+ THREATS -
- Attracting customers due to the availability of shops that don't exist in other neighborhoods. - Attractive to visitors and residents for living. - Connects between other neighborhoods and the city center. - Bounded by several main roads.	- People moving to the city center for shopping from other commercial stores that don't exist in this neighborhood. - Exposure to theft or assault. - Deterioration of the aesthetic character and external appearance of the neighborhood.
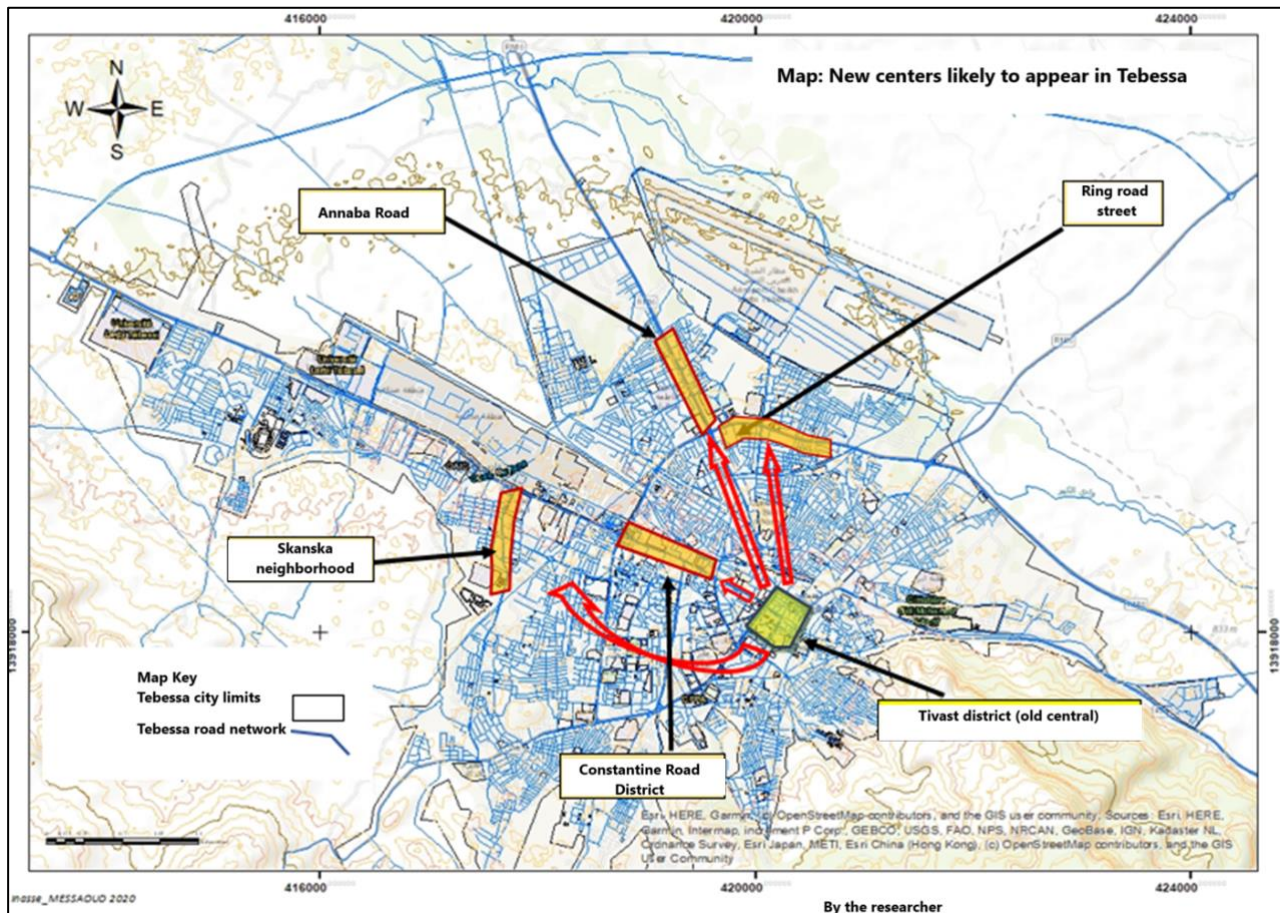
Fig. 3. Map of new centers likely to appear in Tébessa

5. Conclusions.

It can be said that the emergence of new urban centers in the suburbs of major cities has significant impacts on the economic and social life in the surrounding area. It is important to understand the factors contributing to the emergence of these centers as well as the challenges they face. It is also necessary to develop effective policies and strategies to deal with this phenomenon and optimally exploit available opportunities. It is also important to direct attention toward the environmental impacts of these new urban centers and develop necessary plans to maintain environmental balance during their growth and development process. Finally, there must be a focus on sustainability and sustainable development of these new urban neighborhoods.

Centrality is considered the fundamental principle in connecting the city with its surrounding space. Centrality emerged as a characteristic with the establishment of ancient cities, despite not existing in its contemporary concept due to the evolution of needs and activities that governed its nature. Centrality and center present the same concept in the city's role, but they differ in that each center achieves centrality while not every centrality is connected to the center - there are many centralities outside the center in city suburbs, as centrality relates to function and activity. Therefore, centrality gives places their central characteristic related to functions, goods, and services provided or produced in these places. Hence, central places grow with increased consumption by population numbers and their relationship to the market or consumption on one hand, and the impact of distance from the central place on the other hand, making it easier for consumers to obtain goods and services with minimal time and effort.

Suggestions and Recommendations:
- Organize traffic flow through placing digital traffic signs and signals.
- Provide parking spaces away from shopping areas.
- Rehabilitate urban public furniture (lighting, chairs...).
- Create selling points for informal vendors to limit roadside selling.

- Periodic road paving and development of pedestrian walkways.
- Rehabilitation of sewage networks.
- Focus on aesthetic and natural aspects (gardens, play spaces, neighborhood entrances).
- Provide cleaning containers to reduce pollution.
- Increase the number of transports waiting stations and seating benches.
- Improve facades of old buildings and structures.
- Create public spaces to strengthen and improve social relationships.
- Intensify security elements in residential areas.

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