

The Impact of Urban Planning and French Reglementions on the Management of Algerian Environment

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Abstract: *The planning and the environment have long evolved at the same two parallel tracks. But today, we can design a layout without addressing its environmental impact on the landscape. And the role of the documents of the regulatory planning is to control the urbanization of a common and its affects indirectly on the urban environment, but what about the urban landscape? Algeria is like many countries in the world leans primarily on developing sustainable economy, it was officially declared in the Maghreb countries, with the enactment of Law No. 01-20 of 12 December 2001 on the organization and sustainable development of the territory, One of the purposes of this law is the protection, mapping values and rational use of , natural resources ,heritage and the natural preservations for future generations. . However, Algeria initiatives have recently been undertaken but it still have some infancy which can be detected by the cavity between the delineation instruments, regulations and. In this context, we should note the important role of public authorities in the situation of the living and its future. The idea is to find a balance from unbalanced conditions (between present and future generations, between economic needs and the needs of environmental protection and cultural, between individual and collective interests. to develop new strategies management laws and the urban landscape*

Keywords: Algeria; sustainable development; urban landscapes; laws.

1. Introduction

The planning was born in the West with the industrial revolution. Passing from the urban art to urban planning which is a theoretical discipline and it applied the organization of the cities "incentive of development" which organizes the relations between the different actors, preserves the public interest, regulates the land, fixes the methods of the construction plans and foresee the future design.

The planning also includes all the rules relating to the intervention of public persons in land use and spatial organization, as it defines as well the actual layout of urban structures based on the criteria of architecture and construction. The public interest requires in the frame of urban planning as in other areas, a number of guidelines and limitations that have resulted in rules, the application provides a link control, which could result in sanctions and it is for this reason that the regulation of urban planning is primarily intended to assert the public interest on the various vested interests . The city of the industrial era was completely overwhelmed, in its form and in its operation. Its traditional management tools (planning) have become completely obsolete, the Taylors spatial organization and rigid segmentation definitely gone by.

Algeria, like many African countries, is characterized by an extraordinary growth of cities and huge changes due to uncontrolled urbanization process. This phenomenon of uncontrolled urbanization combined with the lack of urban and unsupported environmental management problems are causing serious damage to the environment and especially the urban landscape in the country and in a manner generally, the degradation of natural resources, goods and utilities.

The management of urban landscapes is therefore a complex issue that is now everywhere understood in the context of decentralization policy which today constitutes an essential principle for the definition of strategies of the based development, it can define the effect such as «the search for a more effective public action by its assignment at the regional and local levels of government most likely to effectively implement. ». The Documents of planning ensure the harmonious development of the city, It is clear for ever one, that the problem of planning regulations is an important national question about which mobilizing all state institutions. It is necessary to create for it, a suitable field to seal the synergy of the efforts for practical support of the difficult situation for facing the Algerian citizen. In parallel, we should have a good landscape view, the control and scale would be able to take into account all socio-economic transformations that keep know this country daily.

2. The Case of Saida city in Algeria

Saida is geographically privileged in its region, representative of the means Algerian towns, it is a strategic and vital platform for any destination south of Algeria and the junction between the cities of north-west and south-west. Saida has major strengths and potentials that give it a leadership role. This is the city of freshwater that bears his name: Saida "*Dean mineral waters of Algeria,*" city spas, pure air, dry climate of the most beautiful spring colors to Highlands illuminated. It s remained assimilated in its rich historic of entire region with the succession of civilizations from prehistoric times to the French colonization through Roman times and Arab-Muslim history. During these stages a form of urban growth is identification of factors specific mutations.

For a thousand years ago, men who lived in the region of Saida are generally prehistoric nomads and they have gone through several eras *Vostarien* and *Magdalenian*, this region was known with its rich history. In 40 AD, is the dominance of the *Roman* soldiers and the protection against the *Berber* they built a strong three walls 180 m wide and 364m long, this time in Saida went through moments of insecurity until the tenth century is the domination of the *Fatimids*. In the eighteenth century it was the arrival of Turkish Oran and the extension of its power to Saida, after the city was experiencing a French colonialisation

The valuation of natural areas remain a priority and a necessity whatever the overall trends are underway or planned in the development plan and planning. Saida Valley and neighboring units have been many anti erosion control programs on the slopes along the main axes. These actions are multifaceted: reforestation in full, torrential correction benches. The observed results are mixed, from much localized successes and failures. These actions, if they have the same overall objective, protection of natural and urban landscapes, they do not show their effectiveness to attainment the target objectives and coordination. These actions scattered in time and space. It would be wise to target specific areas for concentration of various actions with a targeted goal:

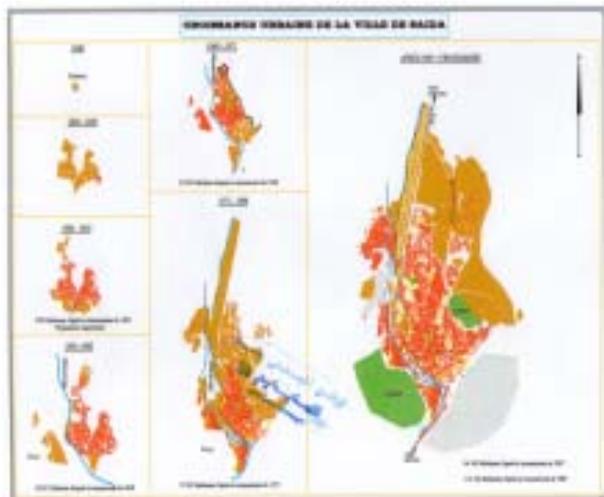


Figure 1: The urban growth of the city of Saida (source: Zatir Sara memory Masters in Architecture, University of Bechar 2006).

2.1 The development of urban landscape of Saida city

The territory of the city of SAÏDA, from the view of the population increased 128,836 inhabitants in 1987 to 194,998 inhabitants with an average growth rate of 1.59% between 1998 and 2008 against a rate of 2.59% between two previous censuses. This difference is also noticeable changes between the various municipalities of the territory.

- The left bank of Oued Saida in the town of Saida
- Is one of the priorities, with reforestation, corrections torrential for the protection of the city against floods, and improve the surrounding natural environment.
- Forest areas, close to town are a good example of a dual interest of conservation, protection and development of recreational areas.

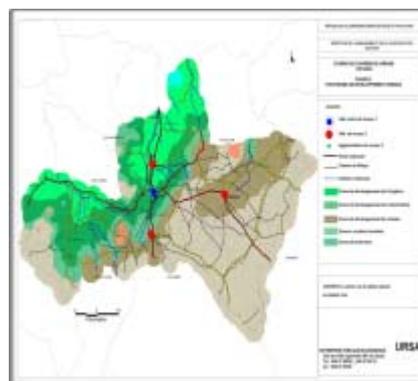


Figure 3: Schematic of urban coherence of Saida share on the natural environment. (Source: URSA, November 2009)

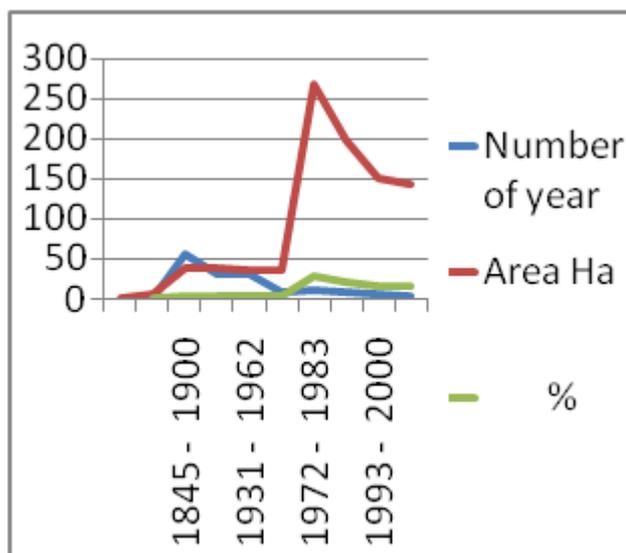


Figure 2: the spatial evolution and the evolution of the population of Saida city

Among the environmental actions and the landscape the most indicate to undertake in the space and the urban landscape of Saida for better consistency and environmental landscape actions, open spaces such as green corridor July 5 and the old Saida. Other areas to be created in dense urban areas allow the city to ventilate. Saida must protect itself against all natural hazards such as flooding and erosion of slopes blanks left in their natural state. This development will have multiple significant impacts, in addition to environmental and pleasant landscape, and security against natural hazards. Consequently, the establishment of a vertical structure is essential. It highlights report within a city policy, the instruments of spatial planning must express and interpret a specific local development way.

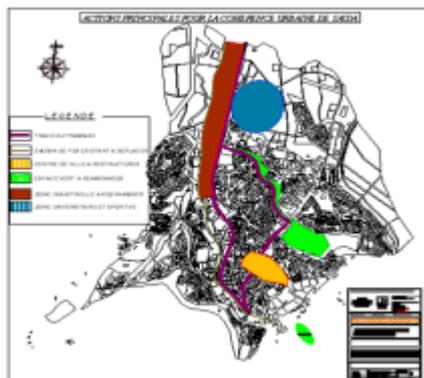


Figure 4: Key Actions for the urban coherence of Saida

3. Result and conclusion

The effects of state policy towards the issues of sustainable development and the environment are felt by the production of new forms of management of the urban landscape, based on a comprehensive and sustainable strategy, it is clear that this approach in Algeria is only at its beginning and thus adjustments, and any supplements are currently operating. Therefore, urban policy planning is becoming more a major importance in different states and this regardless of the degree of development and the policy pursued by them. Therefore, vision cityscape must be mastered and expanded benefit, able to take into account all socio-economic transformations that keep.

Daily know our country and reply to the specific needs of the citizen. On draw up a new developed program to achieve strategic objectives and enable for a better management of the concerns of people in every field and to fix and stabilize rural populations, satisfy social needs, to improve the conditions of life and enhance the potential of the region, this is a real challenge launched in the development of land development, mobilization of water resources, water supply and sanitation, wastewater treatment, protection of the environment, urban planning in equipment and basic infrastructure in the socio-cultural and socio-educational fields. Laws and planning and development of more and more instruments should be subject to strict compliance, they must be able to stop the emergence of a stop illicit heritage risky to be an obstacle the efforts of the planning and urban management and master the urban landscape.

Saida city now aspires to become a regional pole of development and a forum for exchange given its geographic position and its water, thermal and mineral and tourism potential. Huge opportunities therefore to this region in the development of these specific to this region potential. All this could be achieved without the development of a real urban policy.

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