

L’impact énergies renouvelables dans la planification urbaine, l’exemple de Bechar ville

Dr Sara ZATIR^{#1}

¹Département d’architecture, Université Tahri Mohamed Bechar, Laboratoire ARCHIPEL.

Auteur correspondant zatirsara@yahoo.fr,

Résumé :

Le présent travail brigue de concéder une vision sur l’impact de l’intégration des énergies renouvelables dans la planification urbaine : stratagème, pour lequel l’Algérie opte depuis les dernières décennies, en guise de garantir le développement dans le domaine d’architecture et d’urbanisme. Elle adopte en effet, depuis le début des années 90, ce qui est désigné par le Plan Directeur d’Aménagement et d’Urbanisme (PDAU) et le Plan d’Occupation des Sols ‘POS, en tant qu’instruments de planification régissant le cadre de vie d’une population allant grandissant.

Cause à effet, d’une croissance urbaine sans précédents, ce surcroit de la population engendre une construction exponentielle des immeubles d’habitations et, un accroissement notable du nombre de véhicules, mais pas seulement, il provoque au truchement de tous ce qui s’en suit, le réchauffement de l’espace urbain, agrémenté de la rareté d’espaces verts, et l’usage des matériaux de construction dont le béton incommode au milieu aride.

Or, le secteur de l’habitat, à priori au premier plan des préoccupations, est devenu de plus en plus énergivore. Les suites et préjudices à l’environnement, nécessitent une prise en charge dans un avenir proche, étant lourds d’impact. Raison pour laquelle, la production urbaine et architecturale s’inscrit dans la priorité des objectifs des gestionnaires. Dès lors, les architectes s’impliquent inéluctablement dans la quête d’une démarche, à même de concourir au développement économique durable du pays.

Qui dit développement durable, insinue tacitement un environnement plaisant, prenant en charge les conditions du milieu climatique, socioculturel,...

Mots clés

Énergies renouvelables, planification urbaine, développement durable, milieu aride.

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

1. Introduction

The Extreme Value Theory is an area of statistics dedicated to develop models and techniques that estimate the behavior of rare events that in some cases have catastrophic results. The climate knows, and will continue to know of the peremptory as upheavals attest to these scientific results of the GIEC (Intergovernmental Group of experts on climate change). The extra frequency and importance of extreme weather events (whose: waves of heavy heat, wind storms, floods,...etc) probably threatens human settlements and natural resources; threatening the safety and the health of men, in a word: human life and its development, including economic stability.

If the damage climates undergo the city, the built environment, and people are increasingly expanding, what about then contexts Saharans where excessive temperatures, violent sands and floods, catastrophic and unpredictable winds make this environment already hostile, difficult to live?

As 'a space of social relations' (Roncayolo.M, 1992), the city brings together the men with their daily... their dreams, by promoting the encounter and Exchange. The oasis goes beyond local aspirations, since it is managed by mechanisms for exchanges. It is subject to geographical, historical, religious and economic contingencies. These links sate relational expectations of isolated and disparate companies over this vast area of the Sahara.

The exchanges necessary Saharan worldwide, is carried by camel, and made prosper territories. So if Sahara means "desert", he dedicates 'the relationship of humanity to the Earth' (Berque, 2002). Traveled by explorers, tour operators, it is not empty. Network oasis that has stalked along valleys of a life at the heart of the Sahara, but also reflects a society that resists the severe conditions of the environment: water scarcity, harsh climate, vast desert expanses, fragile ecosystem.

South of the Algeria is a vast region as rough and fragile, hostile only attractive where a significant number of human settlements (Ksar& palms) are formed over time despite unfavorable

Corresponding author: Sara ZATIR, lecturer, research fields: architecture, urban planning, urbanism, urban landscape and environment.
E-mail: zatirsara@yahoo.fr.

conditions. In this geographical area, three fundamental elements interact to produce habitat, the Palm Grove, so the oasis. It's human, water and Palm. Each oasis constitutes a cultural area, in which we find the product of a collective experience, characterized by its codifications, its solutions and its way of doing.

The oasis is a settlement around water generator of culture. The oasis is an artificial ecosystem founded and maintained by humans through careful management of natural resources on three strata: the herbaceous stratum (gardens), the shrubby stratum (fruit trees) and the trees stratum (palms). The environment submitted to the extreme aridity requires the movement of surface water as an essential condition for the maintenance of a plant density important

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT OF THE COMMUNE OF BECHAR

1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Béchar is located in the South-West of Algeria. Its geographical location near the western Border and the role of north / south hinge of the southern slope of the Saharan Atlas give it a strategic position as a commercial and military crossroads of the south-west. Its current status as capital of a Wilaya (department), makes it today the main agglomeration of the region encompassing the wilayas of Bechar, Adrar and Tindouf. Béchar is crossed by the national road n ° 6 considered as a main axis, connecting it to the big cities of the North and the South of the country.



Figure 1– panorama on the splendor of the Saharan vernacular property Taghit in Bechar/ Algeria.

Source : Authors

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

2. PHYSICAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The commune of Béchar fills a space of 5050 km². It is crossed from the North-East to the South-West by Oued Béchar (river) - probably an old tributary of the Oued GUIR- Fed by the flowing waters of the Jebel Grouz, which drains, with its tributaries, a basin of 150kms.

It is mainly bounded:

- On the north by the Djebel GROUZ,
- On the south / east by the Western Erg,
- On the west by the Hammada of the GUIR,
- In the east is Djebel MEZARIF and Hammadet Bet-Touadjine

As for the agglomeration of Béchar, it is limited by:

- On the north / west by two parallel ridges called respectively Barga El Gaada and Bargasidi M'hamed Ben Bouziane- adopting the leadership of the Oued,
- To the south / east, at a distance of about 15 kms, by the Djebel Béchar

The site presents various physical elements which together form two main parts:

- The first part forms a triangle, formed by Djebel Antar and the lower part the most flat and highest. The Oued (river) passes through the middle of this triangle, hence, forming two well distant fringes , one flattened and elevated towards the north and the west, the other more or less flat and elevated towards the east.

The second part is composed of the same elements structuring the first, in which the relief is more or less rugged towards the south. Nevertheless , it forms a trapezium, which is as a small base limit of the first part and the great base of the Hamada of Guir towards the south.



Figure: situation of the agglomeration

The site thus presented has favored the implantation of the city since the conditions of life allow it: water, defense system, fertile land. The city, subsequently settled in the flattest part and obeyed the existing linear conformation: the Oued (river) .

Evolution of the population at the new census 2008 / Evolution and dispersion of the population (77-2008

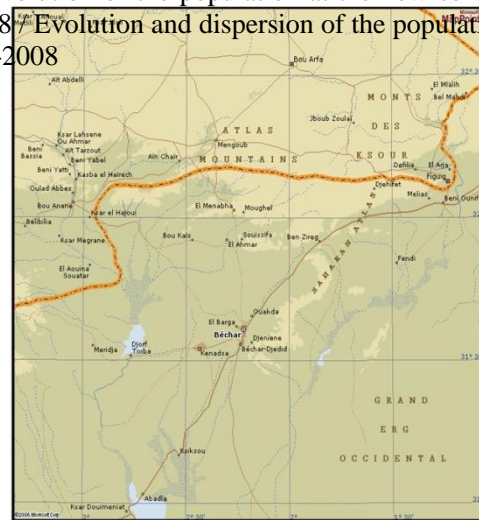


Figure 3: Geographic map of the evolution of habitat density, source URBAT Town of Béchar

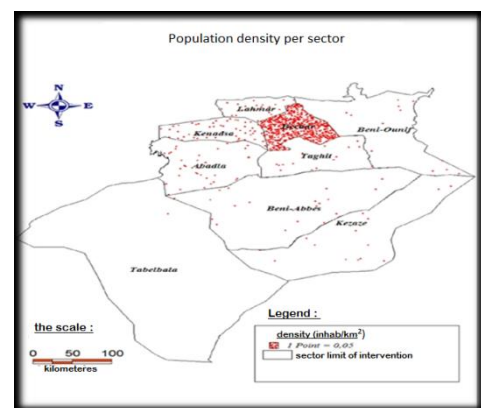


Figure 4 : location map of the city of Béchar , source URBAT 1996

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

THE SPACE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF BECHAR

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The urbanization of Béchar has passed, through its long history by different civilizations, The site has been inhabited since ancient times as evidenced by the presence ruins of the ancient ksour and the old Ksar which is still existing. It was characterized by the saharan civilization with its habitat and its oasis agriculture, by the nomadism that occupied its nearest surroundings and the caravan trade of which it represented a place of stage.

2.2. BECHAR PRES-COLONIAL:

1. Pre-Islamic period (before the 7th century)

During that period, no writing or vestige gives information on possible phoenician implantation

in the are of Béchar and in the South of Algeria. After the ruin of the commercial hegemony

, and the conquest of the Numidy Mauritanian kingdoms ,Rome settled strongly in

The new provinces. The mines that existed in Niger, Senegal, Guinea since the Iron Age, proves that a trading system occurred and was real in the west of Africa long before the trans-Saharan medieval trade. The TRANSSAHARIANS were existing that is why , Mr. RAYMOND reconstructed their probable itinerary on a map . It clears two main roads :

FAZAH KAWAR in the east of the Algerian south connecting CARTAGE to Mali passing through. The region of TOUAREG. The second FAZAH GAO in the west linking Morocco to GAO,

Passing through Mauritania.

2. Muslim dynasties (7th century AD)

The Eastern Algeria was part of the Abbassides empire whereas, the west of Maghreb belonged to the kingdom of the Idrissides . Fez was its capital. In 1912, the Muslims of Spain brought about the dismemberment of the Almohad empire which replaced the local dynasties. But in spite of the conquests (FOUTOUHATES) , and the management of the great country (Arab Maghreb), no document or index has been found giving clear proof of the existence of the region of Bechar.

3. Turkish Period (1505-1830)

The Spanish fleet attacked several coastal cities , such as Mers-El-Kébir (1505), Oran (1507) , Algiers (1509) , Tenes and Mostaganem (1511) . In order to hold out against the Spanish attacks , the muslims of Algeria appealed to the Turkish corsairs whose leader Khair-Eddin extended his rule over all the coast.

During the Deys' regime in Algeria, the Turks had small detachments . They occupied several Oasis. It was then during a period of drought that lasted 40 years that the Day of Tlemcen, Caliph Abdel Malek (1550), sent missionaries to search for water across the region. One of these missionaries brought him in a gourd some delicious and fresh water , discovered in the Sahara. The Dey told him "you are a BACHCHAR," meaning an

announcer .He gave the name of BECHAR to that particular area.

Since the discovery of that place, a series of urban facts have occurred: The settlement of "OuledNoceir" in Béchar. Then and later, there was the settlement of SidiM'hamed Ben-Bouziane, a holy man . He and his tribe had cultivated the palm grove and had bored wells as well .

Then, during that time, the Trans-Saharan route that linked Tafilalet (egSijilmassa, Morocco) and the southern Algerian Gouraya, Touat to Sahel Africa was born while passing through the Bechar's region.

Bechar became an important trading point at the place called "Place des Chameaux". SidiM'hamed Ben-Bouziane deserted the region of Béchar and moved to Kenadsa (about 20km west of Bechar), where he founded a Zaouia , a sort of an islamic monastery or brotherhood .

Meanwhile, there was the construction of a Ksar south of the place called "Place des Chameaux" in the left fringe of the river and near the palm grove at the end of the fourteenth century. It is the actualKsar (palace)

Of Bechar. The Ksar of Bechar, the oldest nucleus of Bechar, was built by the servants of the zaouia of Kenadsa. It is endowed with two cemeteries: one in the south near the Ksar's south door, thus, forming a barrier of growth, the other in the north-west. This Ksar(palace) is organized and structured with a mosque in the middle, the Houader's square , andhierarchical paths overlooking houses . The communication with the outside world was made through three main gates,

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

one in the west , the other in the north-east and the last in the south.

So we can say that before 1903, the site of Bechar was occupied by the old ksar which is still existing today. It was part of a series of ksour (palaces) that characterized the area. The Ksour, villages consisting of a concentrated accommodation, such as fortresses, presenting a typology and a technique of construction which had been used extensively along the northern Sahara strip and which the Muslim civilization had strongly contributed to spread.

Close to the Ksar, there is the Camel Square, which has become the meeting place for commercial caravans where the Ksourians were making their trading exchanges with the nomads and other itinerants of the caravan routes.

figure 6 ; photo of « Square of the camels 1903

Figure 7: The city of Bechar before 1903, source URBAT.



Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

2.3. Colonial period

France, which had colonized Algeria since 1830, entered the south and to Béchar precisely and only in 1903. Why did the French push their conquest to the Sahara, and specially to Bechar? In history, the trans-Saharan railway awaits its historicism following the meanderings of its evolution. The idea of the railway was launched by the French in 1903. It fueled all polemics until the last moment of the Algerian War of Independence. At the same time of course, to be feasible under a political will to any test.

The period 1903-1917: French penetration and construction of the railway:

In 1903, the French took possession of Bechar, site and strategic node from a military point of view. They set up a fortified redoubt north of the Ksar. Two poles of the future growth of the city of Bechar are thus defined. On the one hand the Old Ksar with the aboriginal population and on the other the military barracks (the redoubt) in a strategic position of control, alongside the most important sources of water and communication.

In 1905, the railway connected Béchar to the north of Algeria. A few years later, in 1917, a new European quarter, "the village" was born close to the Ksar and extended from the Camels' square to the Redoubt.

The period 1917-1940: is the one of the growing role of the city with the exploitation of the coal mines and the construction of the trans-Sahara. The greatest urban expansion of the city took place between the two wars, when Béchar became a military base, and a node of communication towards the Saharan South.

For example, large companies such as the Trans-Sahara for the exploitation of the riches of the Saoura and Touat regions, which made the trail that reached Gao in Niger and a good part of which will be used for the national road N° 6.

In this period, the French population is twice as large as the local population. The economic and administrative role of Béchar has an obvious impact on the organization of the territory in general, and on the urban development of the city in a particular way. However, the growth of the city is in harmony with the natural and social environment

However, afterwards, a major fact had come to shake this harmony and thus the urban structure of the city. Indeed, the French

administration favored the local ownership of land, tribal and common property to facilitate the sale to French settlers.

The period 1940-1958:

the new expansion (Béchar-Djédid and la Barga) with the extension of the railway line:

In 1940 the railway was extended to Abadla to serve the coal mines. In 1942 a new railway linked the city of Béchar to the port of Ghazaouat, through Morocco as part of the project "Mer-Niger" with ambition to bring the Mediterranean into the Niger by a railway.

Large-scale projects such as the new Bechar railway station and a power station south of Béchar with a neighborhood of 1,600 workers in Bidon II, 7 km from Béchar (currently Béchar-Djédid) were being built.

During the 1950s, the city asserts itself more as a military and administrative one. Thus, a large residential area is made to the west of the city near the mountain ridge "la Barga" of which it bears the same name.

This expansion is aggravated by the exodus of the inhabitants of the Ksour of the Saoura and the sedentarization of the nomads in the town of Bechar. The current structure of the latter with the main poles of our days is beginning to emerge:

1. In the center of the city the first European quarter outside the barracks along the axis of Lutaud's square (ex-place of the camels) until the redoubt, to which is grafted the new district the Barga.

2. Between these two sets, a depression "Chaabat towards the south, with a precarious accommodation sheltering theksourians of the exodus,

3. In the north-west, around the railway station, a neighborhood housing Moroccans and Spaniards from the workforce of the construction of the railway,

4. And in the east, the Débdaba district, which welcomes nomads who settle down, including the Ouled-Djerir who settled on their former gardens, to which would be added other migrants from the ksour of the valley of the Saoura.

post-independence period: strengthening the tertiary sector

The city of Béchar is experiencing a rapid and uncontrolled expansion characterized mainly by the exaggerated zoning practice. There was the construction of new housing parks, 220 housing district in the Barga, 622 housing district,

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

halfway between Béchar city and the Electric central district, as well as other neighborhoods such as SNTV, Debdaba (east side), in BécharDjedid. Add to this the construction of bridges and the renovation of the city center which is unfinished.

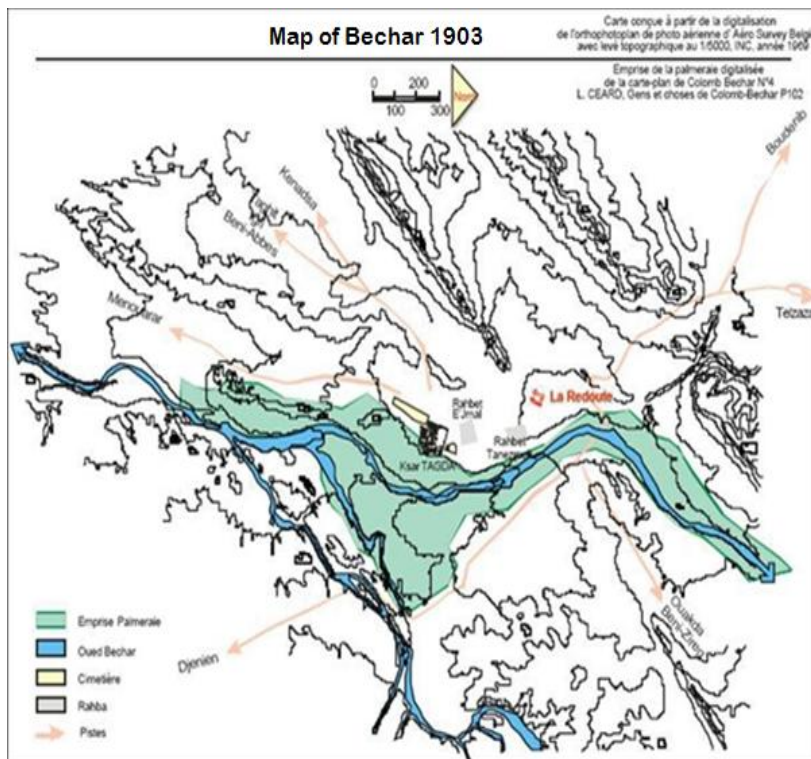
We take notice of the permanence of the places, the line of transsaharienne growth, the Ksar the route of the historical center.

The town of Béchar counts, despite the departure of the Europeans, almost 34000 inhabitants. The closure of the coal mines has affected Kenadsa's economy, and the one of Bechar, however, thanks

to the exploitation of natural gas, the State and through several plans has injected equipments, including, specially school and health, as well as basic infrastructure and networks.

The town of Béchar has been formed and transformed along the history, following a clear and permanent structure composed mainly of the major nodes of articulation and routes of gradual connections

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city



figure

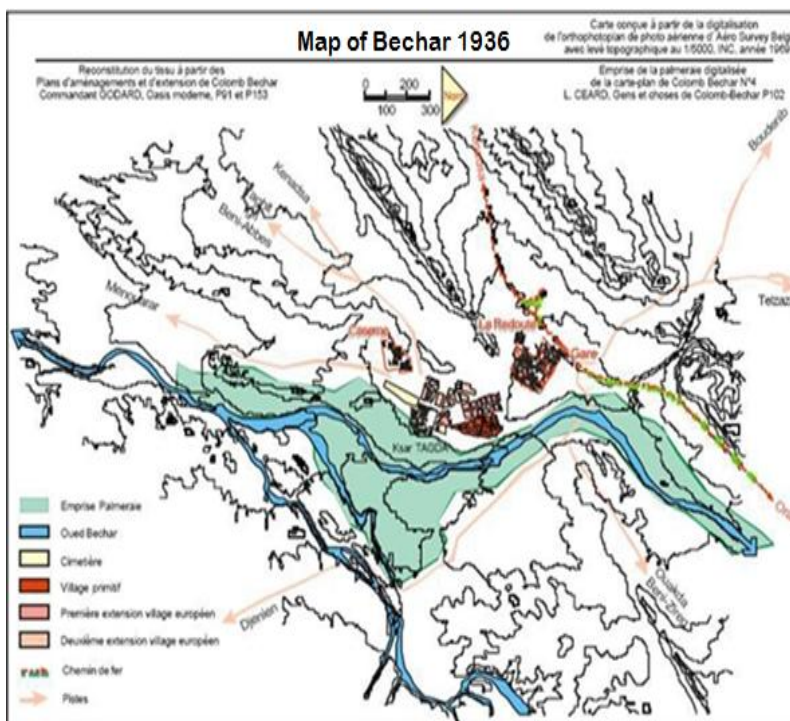
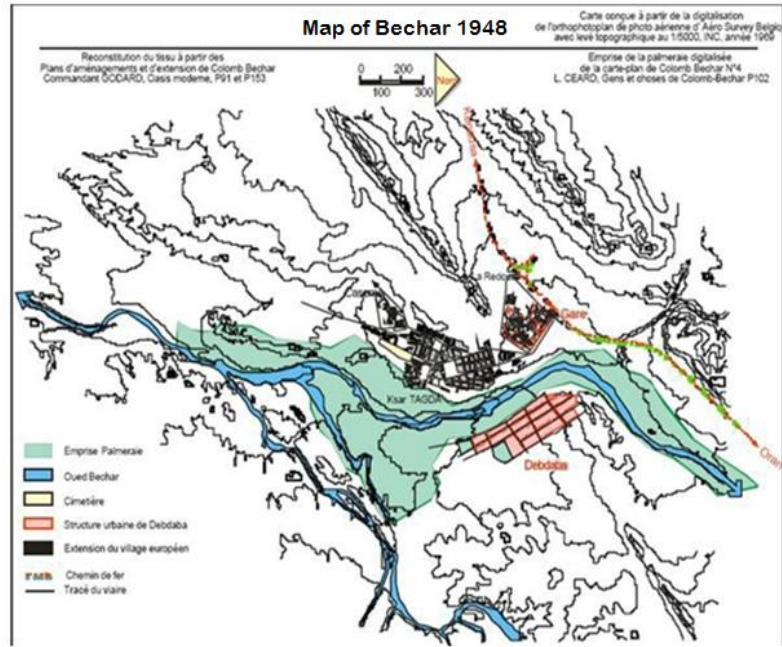
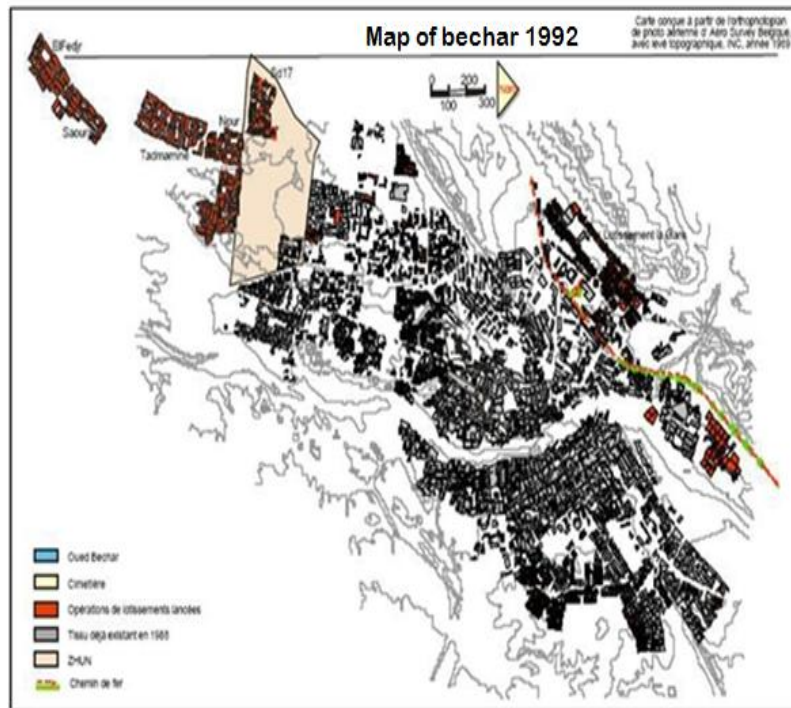


Figure the colonial civilians settlement 1936

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city



Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city



**Figure: Different growth plans of the city of Bechar,
source: Magisterium in Urban Planning, Ben
Mohammed .T, 2005.**

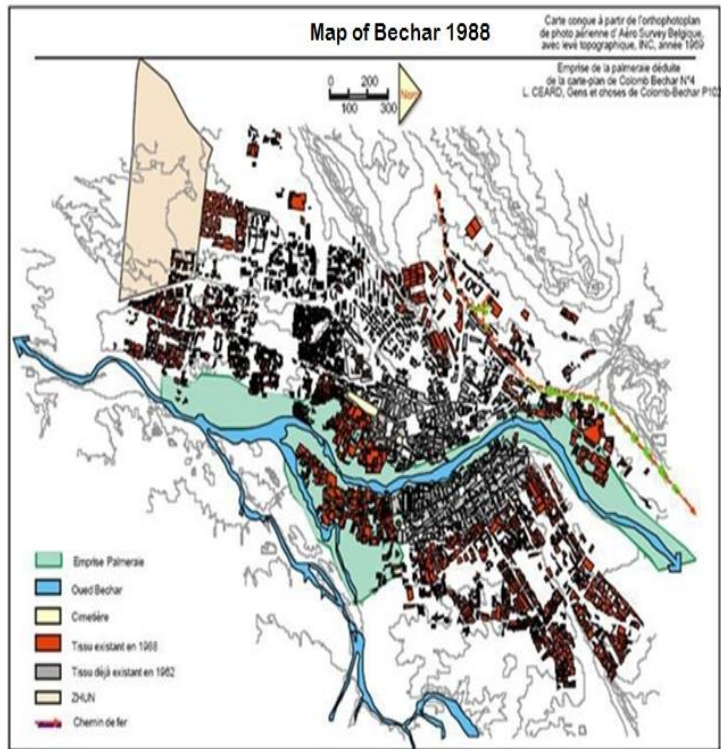


Figure 23: The distribution of the housing estates in Béchar 's department.

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of urban sprawl is evident, like all Algerian cities, with an increasingly rapid urbanization but also anarchic. The town of Béchar is characterized by a linear growth along the two banks of the Oued (river), knowing that the western side of the city faces a natural barrier of size which is the mountain ridge of the Barga, and in its continuation and along the latter, an artificial urban barrier represented by the area occupied by "the 3rd military region".

This logic of growth, led to two conurbations, one in the north with the Ouakda's borough, and the other to the south with the BécharDjedid Quarter. On the other hand, in addition to the growth and mutations experienced by these two urban entities, with that of the main popular district of Debdaaba, other poles have emerged without any spatial planning, let a global vision of urban management, such as ZHUN (urban lodging zone), the Blue Zone, and

Supra-area facilities such as university or hospital, to the south or the pole of the road of Lahmar in the north, created outside the urban perimeter, more particularly with the new university cluster, a large social housing program, and other facilities as well.

Indeed, the city of Béchar is prey to a real "urban breakdown", expression, borrowed once again to a study prepared by ANAT Algiers in 1996, entitled "Control of the growth of Béchar's city". This complete disorder in which the city evolves is in fact the result of arbitrary and spontaneous interventions since the post-independence period, in particular.

The sustainable development is a project which has been scheduled in all developed countries thanks to international negotiations about ecological risks for the protection of natural capital. The Algerian government shows a high interest in the principles of sustainable

development, implementing for example residents' participation (Boukarta 2011) aiming at the realisation of durability and enhancing the quality of cities and neighbourhoods. Yet, with the isolation of the elected representatives and the local authorities, mediocrity and failure of plans are inevitable. To illustrate, bechar is one example of this failure. In this city, we find a disproportionate and an uncontrolled urbanization process which delays the institutional, technical and urban administrators from intervening, and that result in the multiplication of environmental damage within urban spaces (Madani 2002).

The crisis of 1980s and the total disengagement of the government to act and find solutions to decentralization, the population, in particular neighbourhood's residents, claim their right to be involved in the management of affairs of the city. Therefore, does the mode of normative and centralized management come to its end? Is it the era of neighbourhood governance that leans a multitude of actors and emphasizes the role of the mediators, the mobilization of the social agents and the research for a compromise between divergent interests? Among the present neighbourhood committees in bechar, how many among these are really active? How many are they interested in the living environment, neighbourhood changes and the future? However, the world we will leave to future generations will depend on our success or our failure to deal with climate change. If we win this battle, we will preserve the resources of our planet, while also opening huge economic prospects for sustainable development. Accordingly, we need to consider a resilient, secure, and sustainable city and collect a reflection at the same time taking into account economic, social, environmental, cultural, political factors and governance impacting urban environmental.

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

Bibliography

- [1] Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city
- [2] URL :<http://cybergeogeo.revues.org/24879>(In French)
- [3] Bull A, Jones B. 2006. Governance and social capital in urban regeneration. *UrbanStudies* 43(4): 767-786.
- [4] Charlot-Valdieu C, Outrequin P. 2009. Les écoquartiers, Mode d'emploi. Paris, Eyrolles. (In French)
- [5] Charlot-Valdieu C, Outrequin P. 2011. L'urbanisme durable: Concevoir un écoquartier. Paris, Moniteur. (In French)
- [6] Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2008. Communities in Control: Real people, real power. London, CLG.
- [7] Criterion Planners. 2014. A global survey of urban sustainability rating tools.
- [8] Derras. O. 1999. Le fait associatif en Algérie, le cas d'Oran. *Insaniyat* 8: 95-117. (In French)
- [9] Derras O. (eds) 2003. Les acteurs du développement local durable en Algérie. Oran, CRASC. (In French)
- [10] Djellouli Y, Emelianoff C, Bennasr A, Chevalier J. 2010. L'étalement urbain; un processus incontrôlable? Rennes, Presses universitaires de Rennes. (In French)
- [11] Downtown P F. 2009. *Ecopolis: Architecture and cities for a Changing Climate*. Collingwood, CSIRO.
- [12] Elander I. 2002. Partnership and urban governance. *International Social Science Journal* 172, 191-204.
- [13] Djelal N. 2007. Politiques urbaines et rôle des acteurs publics dans les dynamiques territoriales en Algérie. Paper presented at the 43rd ASRDLF conferences. 11-13 July. (In French)
- [14] Emelianoff C. (eds.) 2004. *Urbanisme durable? Paris, Syllepse*. (In French)
- [15] Gauzin-Müller D. 2001. *L'architecture écologique*. Paris, Le Moniteur. (In French)
- [16] Guerroudj T, Sidi Boumedine R. 1993. *Guide des PDAU et POS, les nouveaux instruments d'urbanisme*. Alger, ENAG. (In French)
- [17] Guerroudj T. 2004. Les enjeux de l'organisation de l'agglomération oranaise. *Insaniyat* 23-24: 45-61. (In French)
- [18] Guerroudj T. 2011. *Pourquoi faire de l'urbanisme*. Bordeaux, Confluences. (In French)
- [19] Ghiglione S, Larbi M. 2015. Eco-Cities in China: Ecological Urban Reality or Political Nightmare? *Journal of Management and Sustainability* 5(1): 101-114.
- [20] Glaesener M-L, Caruso G. 2015. Neighborhood green and services diversity effects on land prices: Evidence from a multilevel hedonic analysis in Luxembourg. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 143: 100-111.
- [21] Heliot R. 2010. *Ville durable et écoquartiers*. Paris, Le passager clandestin. (In French)
- [22] Holden M, Li Ch, Molina A. 2015. The emergence and spread of ecourbanneighbourhoods around the world. *Sustainability* 7: 11418-11437.
- [23] Haughton G. 1997. Developing Sustainable Urban Development Models. *Cities* 14(4): 189-195.
- [24] Icheboudène L. 2009. Réflexion sur la gouvernance urbaine à Alger. *Prérogatives institutionnelles et monopoles politiques*. *Insaniyat* 44-45: 97-113. (In French)
- [25] Jabareen Y.R. 2006. Sustainable urban forms: their typologies, models and concepts. *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 26: 38-52.
- [26] Joss S. 2011. Eco-city governance: a case study of Treasure Island and Sonoma Mountain Village. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning* 13(4): 331-348.
- [27] Joss S, Cowly R, Tomozeiu D. 2013. Towards the ubiquitous eco-city: an analysis of the internationalization of eco-city policy and practice. *Urban Research and Practice* 6(1): 54-74.
- [28] Kadri Y. 2014. L'échec des instruments d'urbanisme et leurs effets sur la production urbanistique et architecturale à Oran. Paper presented at the Conference Emergences des Métropoles Régionales: approche internationale et prospective pour le cas algérien, Rennes, 10-11 November. (In French)
- [29] Kadri Y. 2015. Le rôle des instruments d'urbanisme dans la fabrique de la ville d'Oran. Paper presented at the 17th APERAU Conferences, Rennes, 1-5 June. (In French)
- [30] Kettaf F. 2013. *La fabrique des espaces publics : Conceptions, formes et usages des places d'Oran (Algérie)*. A doctoral thesis submitted to Paul-Valéry University, Montpellier. (In French)
- [31] Khaled N. 1991. *Jeunesse et temps libre*. Les cahiers du CREAD 26: 63-77. (In French)
- [32] Kharoufi M. (eds.) 2000. *Gouvernance et sociétés civiles. Les mutations urbaines au Maghreb*. Casablanca, Afrique Orient. (In French)
- [33] Kooiman J. 2005. *Governing as Governance*. London, Sage.
- [34] Lagane J. 2013. *Les défis de la durabilité urbaine en Méditerranée*. Aix Marseille, Presses universitaires d'Aix Marseille. (In French)
- [35] Laghouagh H. 2014. *La ville algérienne :*

Planning sustainable urban development in Bechar city

mal-gouvernance et déficit d'urbanité. Réflexions à partir de l'exemple des quartiers de l'habitat social. *Revue Sciences Sociales* 18: 139-161. (In French)

[36] Le Galès P. 1998. Regulations and governance in European cities. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 20 (3): 482-507.

[37] Lefèvre P, Sabard M. 2009. Les éco-quartiers. Paris, Apogée. (In French)

[38] Livingston M, Bailey N, Kearns A. 2008. People's Attachment to Place – The influence of neighbourhood deprivation. New York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

[39] Madani M. 2002. Villes algériennes: entre panne de projet et urbanisme de fait. *NAQD* 16: 11-25. (In French)

[40] Meziane W. 1998. Les limites du droit algérien dans la promotion de la qualité de l'environnement bâti. *Insaniyat* 5: 115-126. (In French)

[41] Naceur F. 2010. Le rôle des comités de quartier dans la gestion des cités d'habitat collectives en Algérie. Paper presented at the Conference Développement durable, Communautés et Sociétés, Mulhouse, 16-18 June. (In French)

[42] Newman P.W.G, Kenworthy J.R. 1989. Cities and automobile dependence: an international survey book. Aldershot: Gower.

[43] Pouyanne G. 2006. Etalement urbain et ségrégation socio-spatiale, une revue de la littérature. *Cahier du GRES* 7: 1-13. (In French)

[44] Renauld V. 2014. Fabrication et Usage des écoquartiers. Lausanne, Presse polytechnique et universitaire romande. (In French)

[45] Roseland M. 1997. Dimensions of the eco-city. *Cities* 14(4): 197-202.

[46] Ruano M. 1999. Eco-Urbanism: Sustainable Human Settlements, 60 Case Studies (Arquitectura y diseno + ecologia). New York, Watson-Guption Pubns.

[47] Semmoud B. 1998. Planification ou bricolage? Quelques aspects de la planification urbaine en Algérie. *Les Cahiers d'URBAMA* 14: 61-72. (In French)

[48] Semmoud N. 2009. Nouvelles significations du quartier, nouvelles formes d'urbanité. *Périphérie de l'Est d'Alger. Insaniyat* 44-45: 59-73. (In French)

[49] Sidi Boumedine R. (eds) 2013. L'urbanisme en Algérie; échec des instruments ou instrument de l'échec? *Algiers, les Alternatives Urbaines*. (In French)

[50] Smith I, Lepine E, Taylor M. (Eds) 2007. Disadvantaged By Where You Live? *Neighbourhood governance in contemporary urban policy*. Bristol, The Policy Press.

[51] Somerville P. 2011. Multiscalarity and neighbourhood governance. *Public Policy and Administration* 26(1): 81-105.

[52] Souami T. 2009. Écoquartiers, Secrets de Fabrication, Analyse Critique d'exemples Européens. Paris, Les Carnets de l'Info. (In French)

[53] Souami T. 2011. Les éco-quartiers et Spirm A.W. 1985. Urban Nature and Human Design: Renewing the Great Tradition. *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 5(1): 39-51.

[54] Srir M. 2013. Vers un référentiel d'aménagement durable pour Alger. *URBIA hors-série 1*: 153-171. (In French)

[55] Taylor M. 1995. Unleashing the Potential. New York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

[56] Taylor M. 2000. Top Down Meets Bottom Up: Neighbourhood management. New York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

[57] Taylor M. 2003. Public Policy in the Community. Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan.

[58] Taylor M. 2007. Community participation in the real world: opportunities and pitfalls in new governance spaces. *UrbanStudies* 44 (2): 291-317.

[59] Winston N. 2009. Urban Regeneration for Sustainable Development: The role of Sustainable Housing? *European Planning Studies* 17(12): 1781-1796.