

DOI: [10.38027/ICCAUA2022EN0066](https://doi.org/10.38027/ICCAUA2022EN0066)

Territorial Planning Between Governance and Local Development for a Better Quality of Life

*Dr. Youcef Kamal¹, Dr. Qaoud Rami²

University of Biskra, Faculty of science and technologie, Department of architecture, Laboratory LACOMOFA, Biskra, Algeria1

University of Biskra, Faculty of science and technologie, Department of architecture, Laboratory LACOMOFA, Biskra, Algeria2

E-mail¹: kamal.youcef@univ-biskra.dz, E-mail²: rami.qaoud@univ-biskra.dz

Abstract

Public action in terms of urban planning and development. Striving to geographically distribute the population and economic activities, to homogenize the territory, fragile and coveted which is experiencing significant changes, particularly in one of the Algerian cities Biskra as a case study. Evoking qualitative questions in relation to urban forms and developments requires setting frameworks for reflection, in particular in relation to the vocations to be given for future developments. This is how it goes without saying to promote touristic, agricultural agro-tourism vocations and, on the other hand, to propose urban and rural developments. It is also a question of fixing the methods of intervention on the urban space to achieve the beginnings of a quality of living environment. By using the method of analysis (historic-geographical) two levels of intervention are approached at the global level of the territory of the city and at the local level of the developments. The objectives to be achieved are: To highlight the means of local development, whether human or material, to have a better quality of life inside cities. Clarify the impact of developments on the morphology of the urban space for possible use in urban planning operations.

Keywords: Local development; Historic-geographical approach; Urban planning; City territory; Quality of life.

1. Introduction

Algeria is a country that has many cities from large to small sizes (Oran, Biskra, M'chouneche...). Their urban fabrics (David M. and Philippe P., 2009) have undergone transformations, to varying degrees, whether in their spatial organizations or in terms of the morphologies of the built and the non-built. For a better quality of life. There is also a lack of knowledge of the real needs of the population and weaknesses in the consultation process. Evoking qualitative questions in relation to urban forms and developments requires setting frameworks for reflection, particularly in relation to the vocations to be given for future developments (Aziz Amen & Nia, 2018, Aziz Amen, 2022).

Quality of life can be considered as a concept covering all spheres of human life, referring both to the conditions, material and natural resources like (palm grove, deglette-nour, thermal springs), opportunities available to people. The quality of life, consisting of the result of the reports on the living conditions and activities that make up human life, the needs, the values, the human aspirations, the global diagnosis of the quality of life (Lelièvre É., Findlay A., 1991) characterized by two types of indicators (objective and subjective) to describe people's lives. In this research, the concept of quality of life is considered a complex and multidimensional concept, which refers both to the individual and to the society in which he belongs (Bourdin A., 2007, Amen & Nia, 2020). Urban space has led to the evolution of the way of life, but its quality is an issue that deserves attention, due to its decline in the city of Biskra. Quality of life is a founding element of both political and societal concerns and is one of the current urban issues. To determine the perception of urban citizens on a fundamental set of quality of life indicators densities (Clément P., Guth S., 1995), green spaces (Michael L. and Florian S., 2012), urban forms, urban identities and mixes.

The description of the current state of the urban community according to the indicators of the quality of life selected to build an effective management of the local administration. The purpose of the data obtained translating into good community governance, for the purposes of its development and co-participation of citizens in community life.

2. Methodology

The scientific tools that allow us to explore and determine the types that urban spaces have undergone through local development between governance and territorial planning (Damien T., 2006).

It is also a question of fixing the methods of intervention on the urban space to achieve the beginnings of a quality of living environment. Using the methods of historical-geographical analysis according to M. R. G. Conzen.

to explain the geographical structure and character of cities by a systematic analysis of their constituent parts and development over time (Alnwick, 1969, pp. 3-5), by five general aspects:

1-site 2-function 3-urban landscape 4-social and economic context 5-development

Are applied to the different fabrics of the city of Biskra in the efferent periods of its evolution see (Figure 1).

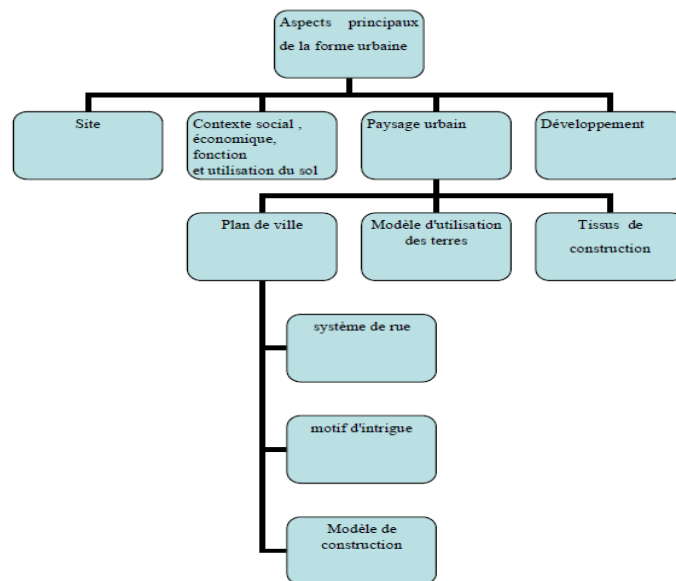


Figure 1. The historical-geographical approach according to M.R.G. Conzen(source: Author, 2019)

3. Study of the urban space of Biskra

Biskra is a city in the northeast of Algeria, capital of the wilaya of Biskra located about 400 km southeast of Algiers. The city has an area of 127.70 km². It had 218,467 inhabitants in 2010 see (Figure 2).



Figure 1. situation of the city of Biskra(website,2019)

Different tourist places make Biskra both a city of rest, discovery and care through spas, it is also known for the fertility of its soil. Located at the gates of the desert, it is an oasis city known for its date palms, mineral springs and for being a warm getaway during cold winters. Located at the gates of the Sahara on the part of an oasis, the city is surrounded by date plantations.

The urban space of Biskra is currently structured by transport and communication infrastructures, constituting an unfavourable material framework for the circulation of information, physical goods and individuals (Serge W., Jacques T., Yves C. and Jean- Pierre O., 2005). To appreciate these characteristics of the city of Biskra, it is necessary to study them through the different lived periods.

3.1. The Evolution of Urban Space

3.1.1. Biskra Before French colonization

The traditional urban fabric is surrounded by irrigated land and palm groves well integrated into its immediate environment. It is made up of several districts (Bâb darb, Ras el guerria, Megniche, etc.).

The three factors:

- 1- Social factor
- 2- Defensive factor
- 3- Water factor

have an important role in the composition and spatial organization of the traditional urban fabric see (Figure 3).

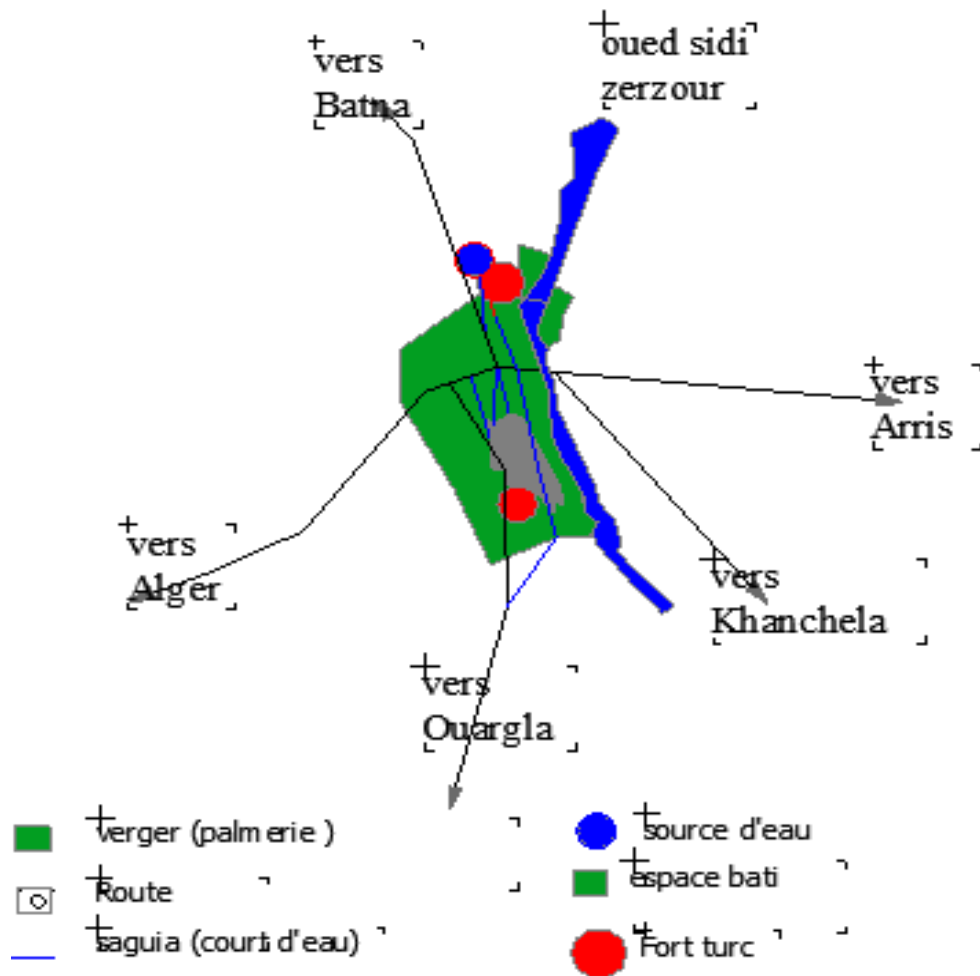


Figure 3. Diagram representing the city of Biskra in pre-colonial times (Source author, 2022)

The urban expansion of the traditional fabric takes place along waterways Regarding the positioning of the buildings, they have two facades, one facing the street and the other the palm grove, see (Figure 4).

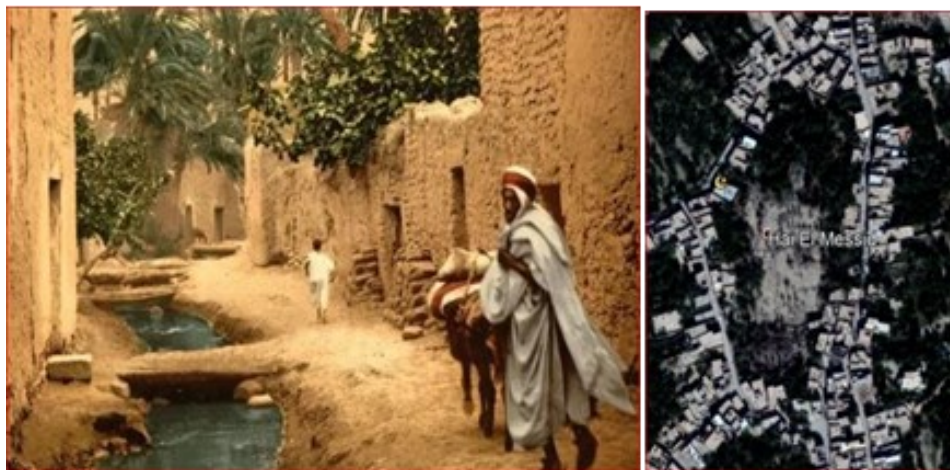


Figure 4 . Old image and Google Earth image representing the city of Biskra in pre-colonial times (website, 2022)

3.1.2. Biskra during the period of French colonization

This period is distinguished by the existence of two poles which are the strong Turks and the colonial checkerboard see (Figure 5). The will of an urbanization which tends to connect them according to the North South direction limited by two constraints, one natural in this case the wadi and the other artificial namely the railway line, this evolution was mainly marked by:

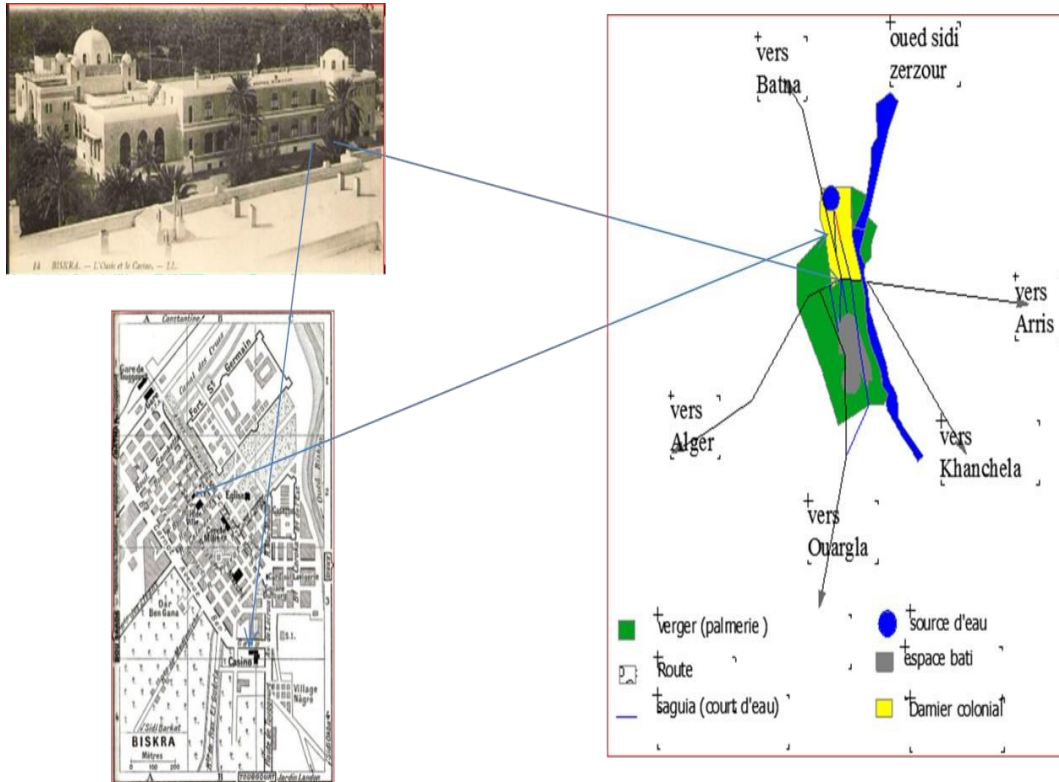


Figure 5. Diagram and image representing the city of Biskra during the colonial era (Source author and website, 2022)

- The connection of the two nuclei by the current Hakim Saadane way

The arrival of the French was characterized by the adoption of the same strategy as that of the Turks by the construction of Fort Saint-Germain in the North, allowing both the control of rivers and the creation of a new city. called "the Colonial checkerboard", located slightly downstream to control the East-West and North-South traffic lanes. This then generated a development of urbanization thereafter along the North-South axis to connect the North Core to the South Core. The French city of Biskra was built outside the urban area of the indigenous population, so as to avoid any mixing between the settlers and the Algerians.

3.1.3. Biskra Currently

Significant extension of the city's buildings to the detriment of the palm grove and green spaces 75% Of buildings in relation to urbanizable land. The urban sprawl of the city of Biskra up to the territory of the two communes Chetma and El hajeb see (Figure 6, Figure 8 and Figure 9).

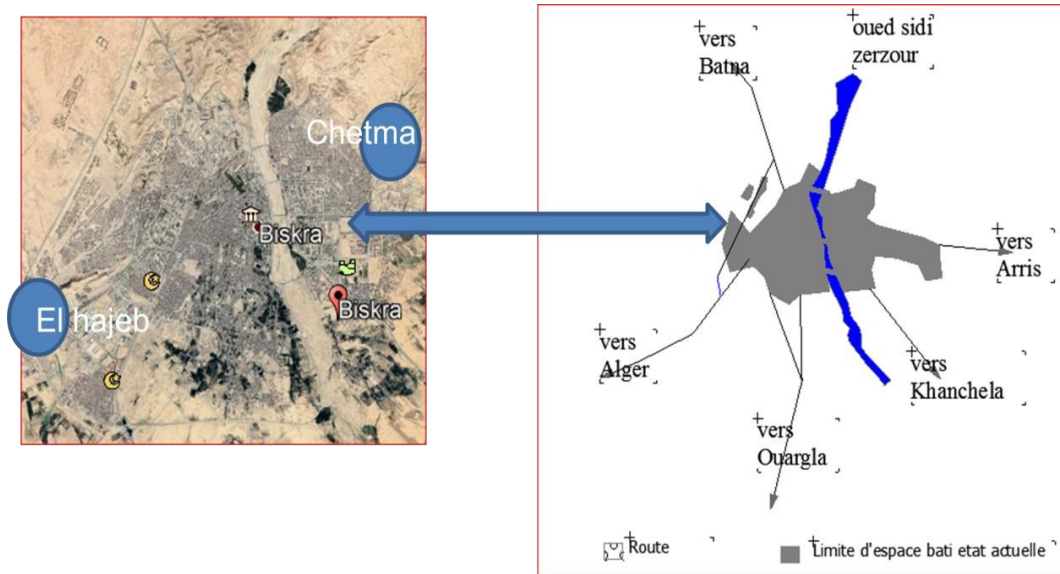


Figure 6. Diagram representing the currently built space of the city of Biskra (Source author, 2022)

Significant extension at the level of the western zones (industrial ZHUN) east to the north of the planned urban fabrics:

- West ZHUN, East ZHUN, Industrial Zone, University, El Alia and Equipment Zone.
- Extension by illicit urban fabrics: Sidi Ghazal, ElAlia, Ermaiche, Lebchache, Boukhari, El-haouza, Sidi Barkat, bab el derb.



Figure 7. Hai bab el derb Biskra illicit urban fabric (Source image Google Earth, 2022)

Extension by the East and West sides due to the allocation of land construction of individual housing (Hai assaada....)



Figure 8. tissue plan Hai assaada Biskra (Source image Google Earth, 2022)

4. Discussions

The intervention will focus on development at two levels of intervention

4.1. Overall level of the territory of the city

The first concerns the global scale of the city, a recommendation is made to improve the image (Tonneau, Jean Philippe, 2016). and rank of the agglomeration through the development of public spaces.

important for the city, urban breakthroughs, reworking city entrances and promoting major development operations, for attractive recreational activities: urban parks, large tourist complexes, amusement parks, promoting attractive offers for the city. Provide contextualized forms of development in relation to the realities of the sites concerned, in particular in relation to their urban or rural characteristics see (Figure 9).

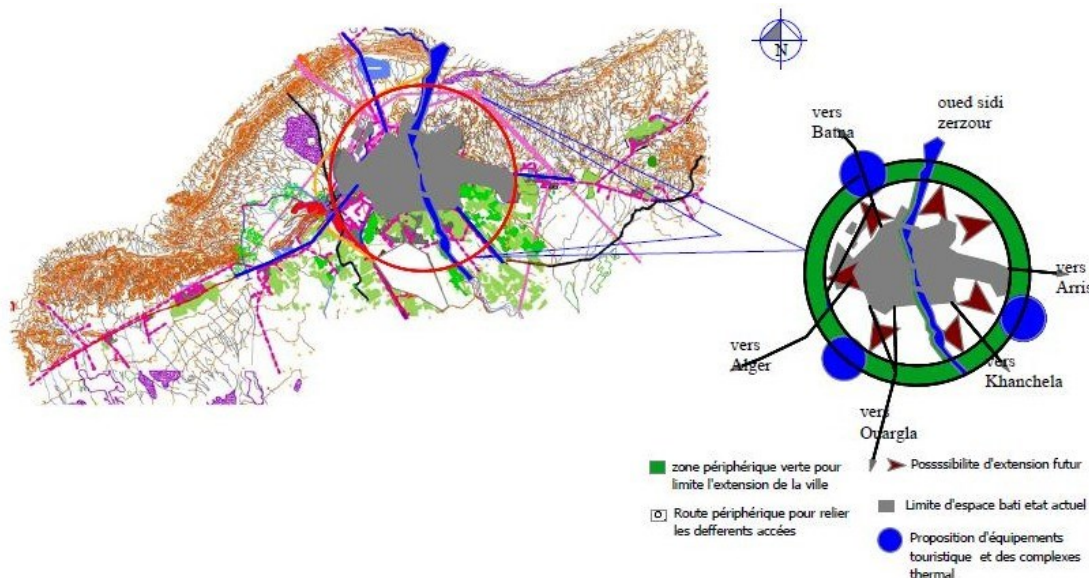


Figure 9. Diagram representing the intervention at the scale of the territory of the city of Biskra (Source author, 2022)

4.2. Local level of facilities

Rework the regulations in relation to the different ratios of public spaces, green spaces, land allocations, equipment and their ranks. This leads to the following recommendations:

- 1- Densities of green spaces Urban forms and identities Urban mixes (Streamline land allocations and their adequacy in relation to real programmatic needs, in particular equipment.)
- 2- Public spaces and green spaces (Development of public spaces and their hierarchy, through identification elements, in particular by improving urban specifications)
- 3- Urban forms and identities (Rethinking the notion of neighborhood with its identification, its centrality, its originality).

4- Urban, functional and social diversity (Consecrate urban diversity and social diversity in developments, not by arranging the programs next to each other, but by mixing within the blocks.)

5- Local technologies (Develop local materials and technologies by promoting production and training chains: master craftsmen, training centers in local technologies, industries, construction to allow the exchange of information and the creation of knowledge. This with the aim of both preserving the environment, improving the landscape and promoting tourism).

5. Conclusions

The results of this work provide significant assistance to decision-makers and planners to simulate scenarios for the evolution of the city and plan interventions to combat urban sprawl in the city to the detriment of natural spaces and improve the quality of life of residents. inhabitants. It also makes it possible to monitor the impact of developments in the city. This work is nevertheless intended to be a modest starting point for the realization of a GIS of the city, which could pursue several goals:

- identify, count and model the physical components of the natural environment and the built and non-built environment of the city using analysis tools.
- provide a decision-making tool for the territory of the city, for example by allowing the development of new urban areas.
- offer a platform for knowledge of the city for the population, via a future web interface for example, as a visual and explanatory support.

Acknowledgements

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Aziz Amen, M., & Nia, H. A. (2018). The dichotomy of society and urban space configuration in producing the semiotic structure of the modernism urban fabric. *Semiotica*, 2018(222), 203–223. doi :10.1515/sem-2016-0141
- Amen, M. A., & Nia, H. A. (2020). The Effect of Centrality Values in Urban Gentrification Development : A Case Study of Erbil City. *Civil Engineering and Architecture*, 8(5), 916–928. doi :10.13189/cea.2020.080519
- Aziz Amen, M. (2022). The effects of buildings' physical characteristics on urban network centrality. *Ain Shams Engineering Journal*, 13(6), 101765. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asej.2022.101765>
- Attour, A., & Rallet, A. (2014). Le rôle des territoires dans le développement des systèmes trans-sectoriels d'innovation locaux : le cas des smart cities. *Innovations*, 1(43), 253-279.
- Bourdin A., 2007, *Mobilité et écologie urbaine*, Descartes et scie, Paris.
- Burgel G., 2015, *essais critiques sur la ville*, flex consult, Bulgarie
- Clément Pierre, Guth Sabine. De la densité qui tue à la densité qui paye. La densité urbaine comme règle et médiateur entre politique et projet. In: *Les Annales de la recherche urbaine*, N°67, 1995.
- Cyril de Runz. Imperfection, temps et espace : modélisation, analyse et visualisation dans un SIG archéologique. *Interface homme-machine [cs.HC]*. Université de Reims - Champagne Ardenne, 2008.
- Damien Talbot, « La gouvernance locale, une forme de développement local et durable ? Une illustration par les pays », *Développement durable et territoires [En ligne]*, Dossier 7 | 2006, mis en ligne le 29 avril 2006.
- David mangin ,philippe panerai,(2009) *projet urbain*,editions parenthèses,marseille
- Lelièvre Éva, Findlay Allan. La mesure de la qualité de la vie dans les zones urbaines britanniques. In : *Population*, 46^e année,n°2, 1991. pp. 374-379
- Philippe panerai, Jean-Charles depaule et Marcelle demorgon (1999) *analyse urbaine*, éditions parenthèses, Marseille
- Serge Wachter , Jacques Theys , Yves Crozet , Jean-Pierre Orfeuill, 2005 *La mobilité urbaine en débat : cinq scénarios pour le futur ?* 14 octobre 2005
- Tonneau, Jean Philippe (2016). Land Surface Remote Sensing in Urban and Coastal Areas || *Satellite Imagery: a Tool for Territorial Development.*, 101–139. doi:10.1016/B978-1-78548-160-4.50003-0