



AENSI Journals

Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences

ISSN:1991-8178

Journal home page: www.ajbasweb.com



History of urban morphology of Saida city in Algeria

¹Zatir Sara and ²Benkoula Sidi Mohammed El Habib

¹University of USTO, Department of architecture, Faculty of technology, Oran, Algeria.

²University of USTO, Department of architecture, Faculty of technology, Oran, Algeria.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 30 September 2014

Received in revised form

17 November 2014

Accepted 25 November 2014

Available online 6 December 2014

Keywords:

Saida, Urban morphology, PDAU,

Urban planning.

ABSTRACT

Saida city is a good place for development and to implement new schemes relating to socio-spatial mutations. To complete this, an analysis of urban expansion of the city is necessary, to understand the growth of the built area passed from 5.421.904 ha to 18.419.150 ha and the intramuros population passing from 30,000 to 130,000 in four decades. The urban morphology of Saida city had extended because of several factors such as laws and demographic growth that have a negative effect to the proprieties on landscape and environment.

© 2014 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved.

To Cite This Article: Zatir Sara., History of urban morphology of Saida city. *Aust. J. Basic & Appl. Sci.*, 8(23): 125-128, 2014

INTRODUCTION

Urban planning instruments have essentially assured the maintenance of at least the common interest against the personal interests, without using its the contemporary cities would be an indescribable chaos in term of its scale and also in the development rhythms, "the Planning instruments" which are urban layout implying irrefutable technical solutions which needs multidisciplinary, because it used analysis methods gathered into different domains of research like demography, geography, sociology, the engineer art and architecture. Since forties Algeria has witnessed a continuous pace of urbanization due to the increasing population rate and the economical development. This urbanization has radically modified the society and the territory planning and is considered as an exploding phenomenon that affecting the social and the political orders.

Saida city embodies the necessary potentials guaranteeing a sustainable, development. These include exceptional water resources which have been extensively exploited for human and agricultural use, crops and animals farms and an important network of services and infrastructures. However, although such resources and means there is an important pressure on the existing infrastructures in the city, mainly in the sector of transport whose network has been developed for rural surrounding zones. Saida is promised to be an important regional place and an interchange node given its geostrategic position and the many specific resources of the region. Hence more attention must be to deal with populations preoccupations in terms of basic infrastructures and urban schemes. Saida is a good place to develop and to implement new schemes relating to socio-spatial mutations.

urban transformation areas must be taken through a very specific approach, which has no ideal applicable models in all over places and every situation. It must find some times local solutions by using adaptable and not inflexible instruments. Governments need new ways for understanding in order to integrate the project. One of the most significant characteristic of the multidirectional crisis that currently Algeria is living, could be certainly resumed in the problem of area's planning, for that all the Algerian state institutions should assemble their efforts to find the solutions to this very important matter. It is also necessary to look for an appropriate framework and practical support to help the Algerian population for facing this critical situation.

Problematic of Spatial Evolution of Saida City:

Saida is geographically privileged city, representing medium-sized cities in the North-West crossroads to Sahara because it lays at the edge of the high plains in Western Algeria; its location is one of the few possible passages through the channels of the Atlas Talien. Saida has many advantages which provide a very important regional role especially in Water and transport sectors which are considered as essential to any developing process; i.e. the region has enormous water potential also reinforced by large tourist projects. From the dim past Saida has been developed an economical sector activities based primarily on pastoral and agriculture, however,

Corresponding Author: Zatir Sara, University of USTO, Department of architecture, Faculty of technology, Oran, Algeria.

nowadays, the province has made a real qualitative change with an ambitious multi-sectoral programs were initiated for transforming the region into a huge yard despite some constraint essentially the lack of land and the skilled labor deficit .

A Thousand years ago, people lived in Saida city, they are generally prehistoric nomads and have gone through several periods from Vostarien and Magdalenian. In AD 40 years, it was the Roman military domination which built strong walls of 180 m wide and 364m long for protection against the Berbers like Hadrian wall, it was an era of insecurity till the tenth century with the domination of the Fatimids. In the eighteenth century it was the coming of the Turkish Empire they controlled Oran and expanded their power to Saida, till the French colonialism.

The Period Before 1844:

Before 1844, Saida city was connected by roadway Tiaret city, Sidi bel abbes city and Mascara city by the city of Bechar, between two large mountains Daia and Saida(fig 1). In 1844 the French colonel Jewel gave an order to establish a redoubt on the old roadway in a leaning land, then this is the arrival of two fellow soldiers in the redoubt which had a circumference of 800m and width 5m in height with four doors, two large doors were destined to the two main axes of the roadway one to the another to Mascara and Tiaret.

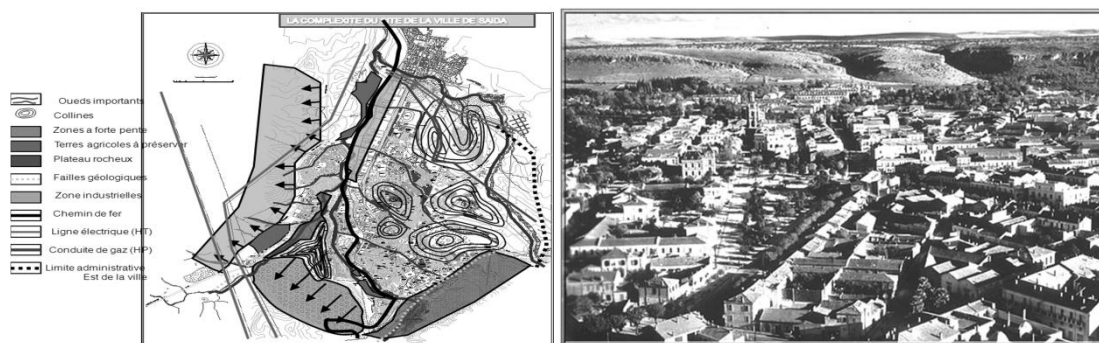


Fig. 1: Aerial view of the urban plan of Saida city

The Period From 1845 To 1962:

Saida city was considered a center of military operations, after two years and in 1847, it is the construction of eight buildings in the fort: a hospital, garrison, a military Chapel, a butcher, a bakery and houses After 1947, urban growth was along in two main road axes mascara and Sidi Bel Abbes road on a small leaning land, this period was marked by the introduction of several infrastructures such as parked rail, covered market, private school, church Sainte Groin and the hotel of the city, the beginning of the structure of the railway in 1880 was marked by the creation of a new frame by indigenous irregular perimeter of the wadi El Ouekrif. The expansion of the city was stopped to the west by the railway and the river Sidon, that had led to build the urban factories in particular near the river, the station district and the new district Boudia which was marked by the realization and extension of the slopes, we also noted the presence of several services and infrastructure such as power plant station and a park Neuzreg of 45 ha.

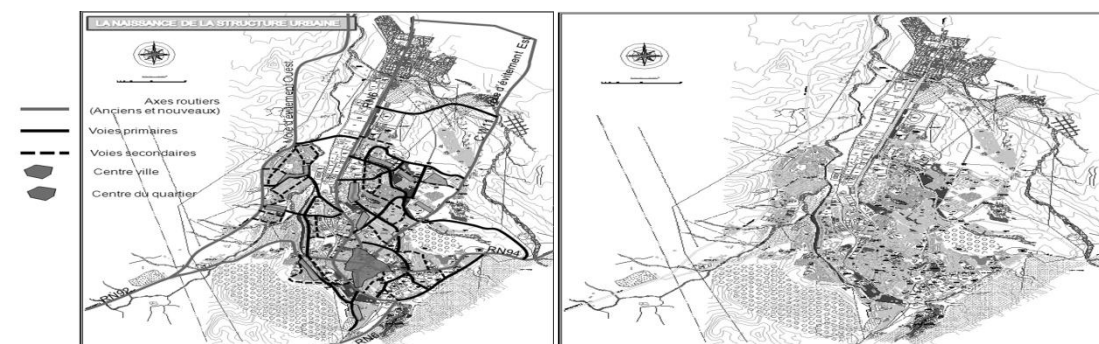


Fig. 2: Aerial view of the urban plan of Saida city (SOURCE DIRECTION OF THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION, 1963).

By 1931, it was the expansion to the northward and on the other hand the expansion of the city from the west and east is making the slopes the original site of the city, Saida was a colonial created city and its growth

rate was very low because it becoming a small town to a metropolitan from municipality to a capital of the district this why that the majority of the European population after 1962 is 119 years(fig2). The city occupied only 116ha an annual consumption of 0.98ha very slow and was only 13 / of the current surface.

The period from 1962 to 1978:

After independence in 1962, the city's urban development was characterized by filling the empty spaces by joining with the surrounding areas, then start by the old buildings renovations, also the expansion of the city during this decade was great space consumer because of the housing projects, equipment and public services provoked by industrial progress which began in 1970 in the town. During this period, growth was low and represented only 3.50 ha / yr, the surface of the city has been multiplied by 1.27.

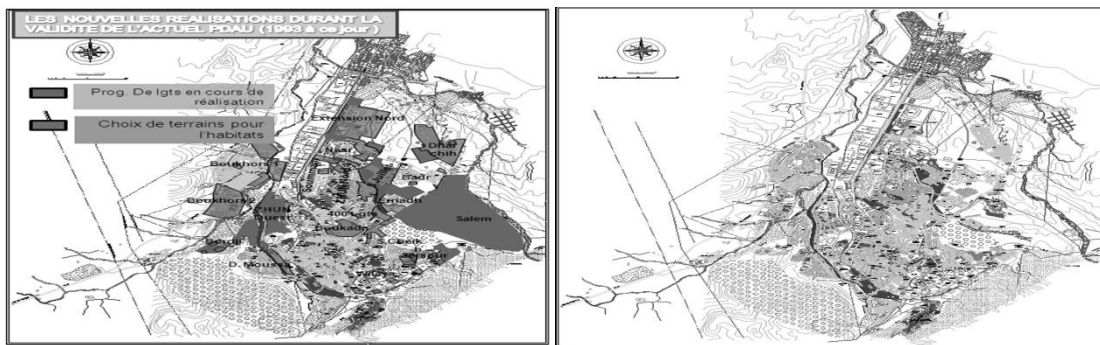


Fig. 3: Aerial view of the urban plan of Saida city (SOURCE: THE DIRECTION OF THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SAIDA, 1984).

In 1972, the Algerian state has implemented a special program which was the development of cities in Algeria, which affected in part the city of Saida by structural modifications, another part is the problem-solving of the important growth and the strong development of the country's urban design and management of the situation needed effective and special plan, the annual land consumption was 21ha/y, this period is the development of new programs were added to the city, even more important with a high concentration in the capital of the Saida(fig3).

The period from 1978 to 1990:

This period was very interesting urban planned; we can say that the city of Saida is practically developed at two sites: the former that is identified by the renovation and the new city which hosted a standardized as set autonomous services with its equipment and infrastructure. This period represented a bound forward in the construction sector policy by a visible developing building programs and the creation of a large number of municipal subdivisions that absorb the land and physically wasting land sometimes unconsciously (fig4). This new town was spread on agricultural land facing the industrial area, the annual consumption level remains with 21.56ha/year, an increasing city size to 5.09 times approximately that of 1962 and a half times that of 1983, the development program continue to run but with a slightly small speed than in previous periods.

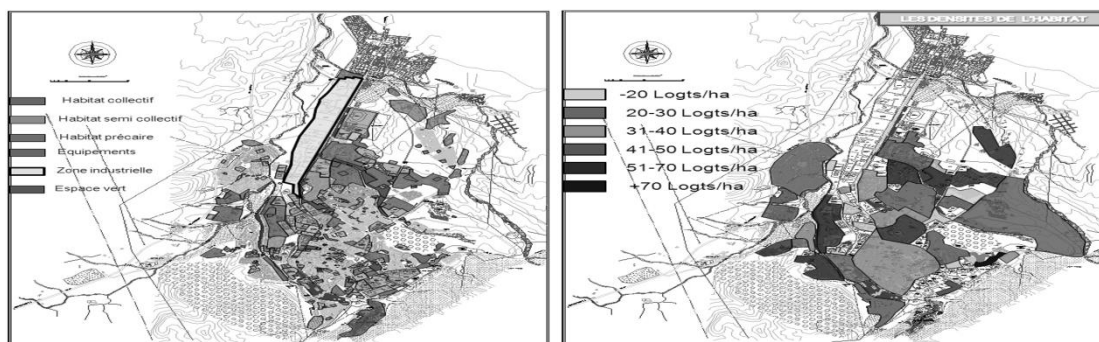


Fig. 4: Master plan urban development of Saida city (SOURCE: URSA 2002)

The period from 1991 to 2012:

The major event of this period is the revitalization of land and property promotion launched in the early nineties confirmed by the spatial extension of the city more north towards Rebahia occupying the agricultural land, it should be noted that the expansion a city during this period followed the same pattern as the previous decade, Development the city of Saida under the new urban project plan (PDAU 1993), provide for a land of more than 328 ha to provide the development needs of the city, the city of Saida extended over 292.40 ha with an annual rate of land absorption average 22.50ha/year (fig 5). The rapid demographic growth in the city need some interventions, such as the concentration of the population and renovation is hardly lightened it, and creating an additional need for more than 50ha, without any possibility of expansion in the south due to the high sensitivity hydro-geological low in the east and north because of multiple morphological constraint, agricultural, hydrological. This is why the urban growth of the city had followed the west extensions according to the study plan planning.

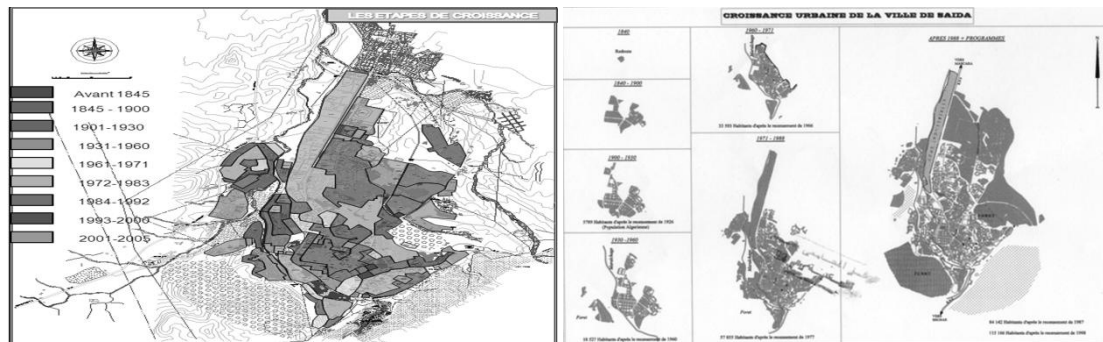


Fig. 5: Master plan urban development of Saida city (SOURCE: URSA 2002).

Conclusion:

The effects of state policy towards the issues of sustainable development and the environment are felt by the production of new forms of urban land management, based on a comprehensive and durable, it is clear that Algeria with the use of this approach is at the beginning and has thus adjustments, supplements, and is a possible surgical treatment. Therefore, the urban policy of planning is becoming increasingly a major in the different states and that whatever the level of development or the policy pursued by the end. The vision of planning patterns must be mastered and bring benefits, and capable of taking into account all socio-economic transformations to know our country and meet the specific needs for the citizen. In developing a new program with the strategic goals to enable better management of people in all field, and reducing imbalances within the city, secure and stabilize rural populations, to meet social needs, to improve the conditions of life and enhancing the potential of the region, this is a real challenge launched development of land development, resource mobilization and water AEP sanitation, wastewater treatment, the environment protection, urban planning equipment and basic infrastructure in the socio-cultural and socio-educational fields. Now Saida city aims to be a regional developed regional pole and because of its geographical position and resources like water potential, thermal, mineral and tourism. Huge opportunities are thus offers to the region's investment and development.

REFERENCES

- Choay, F. Paris, 1965. "Urbanism: Urban Planning Utopias and Realities". Ed the thershol.
- Mongain, M.O., Paris, 1995. "By the third city?" Ed Hatchet.
- Sadouni, M.S., "Basic introduction to urban planning", algiers
- Rahmani, C., Algiers 1982. "Urban growth in Algeria: Cost Planning and land policy", ED : office of academic publication
- Zucchilli, A., Algiers, 1984. "Introduction to the operational planning and urban design", ED: office of academic publication
- Boutaleb, K.B., 2005. "The Problematic of Socio-Economic Development and the Objective of a Genuine Reform of the State in Africa." Presented at the conference on Rethinking African Development ASSEMBLY: Beyond the Impasse, Alternative. Maputo, Mozambique.
- Report on Spatial Planning and the Environment. 1995. Algiers.
- Urban Planning and development level of Saida city. 2008, Saida, Algéria.