



**DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR ALGERIAN REPUBLIC**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SUPERIOR AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

**UNIVERSITY SAAD DAHLEB BLIDA -01-**  
**ARCITECTURE AND TOWN PLANING INSTITUTE**  
**ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT**

**Memory of master in architecture**

**Theme of the workshop: Architecture and Habitat and city policy**

**A park, between abandonment and ignorance, from the urban wasteland to  
the revitalization of the urban landscape.**

**Hydra city case**

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## **Workshop thematic:**

The habitat represents the area in which the human being finds the place of refuge and that allows him to move, work, eat, sleep, rest, that is to say practice his activities comfortably. In addition, the habitat being a fundamental component in a place, encompasses all of the environmental and social cultural conditions and factors (religion, culture, tradition, etc.) and the mode of organization with the way of living it, otherwise, by taking into account the needs and requirements which remain variants forms a most qualified and decent way of life to the inhabitant due to the diversity, extent, and complexity of this habitat as a coherent urban organism results that its impact on the quality of the living environment is direct. We are interested in our workshop entitled landscape character and integration to study the urban organism in its entirety by understanding its components and characteristics that give it a character and by defining its key words and compare with our experience to be able to detect the problems that threaten our cities.

After the development of our knowledge we became able to construct by the definitions of the key words which make up the notion urban landscape including the habitat that it is a coherent whole, which includes relations built between facts of nature, environment of culture, society and individuality in a portion of a territory, and give it character. The latter is reflected in the reaction of a city in its context in relation to the other by its history, its adaptation in its geomorphology and its mode of growth or we can speak of an urban character when the place where the city carries within it codes allowing its identification on several material and immaterial dimensions which direct the way of grafting into it.

We compared our knowledge with our experience in cities in Algeria which are constantly growing, always pushing their limits even further by the creation of new extensions, new neighbourhoods, new cities etc. . . . as a result, large areas were urbanized in an uncontrolled extension by the replacement of green spaces and vegetated by the construction of buildings, leaving empty pockets not exploited or even not developed generating the loss of identity of the cities, at the same time the old centres have undergone transformations of the living environment and a deterioration and dilapidated buildings.

## **Methodology:**

The methodology followed in our workshop insists on the importance of starting by constituting and formulating knowledge around the notion that forms our theme first of all

architecture, then habitat and finally the urban organism and its components in order to identify issues at the theme level.

Then we made a preliminary reading of the city and the district which consists in using several different tools, the aerial photo which allows to visualize the geometry, the visit and the perspective photos to admire the quality of life, the investigation and the reading criticism of the POS to verify the intention of future development and structuring. So that at the end of this reading we have the ability to define the elements that characterize the city and the neighbourhood and the general problems that suffer from them.

To deepen and grasp the specific issue of the neighbourhood, we have gone to another stage for more details and precision, which is the urban analysis.

The urban analysis followed is the one of Spigay and Levy, it is based on the character of the urban organism that defines each city in particular and it suits our workshop theme.

This analysis is divided into two parts: the first is the diachronic reading which consists in studying the birth and the growth of the city in which we studied the natural structure beforehand and the structure of permanence. The second is synchronic reading where we studied the structure of conformation, the structure of the public-collective space and the functional structure, all of these five structures give us the character of the urban and from there we can determine the specific problems and proceed to the primary intervention according to the solution structure by structure and obtain a primary urban composition, the latter is supported by recommendations identified thematic examples to obtain the mature urban composition. In the end, to prove the feasibility of our intervention, we developed the architectural project with a typology which also contributes to improving the quality of the living environment.

### **Problematic**

The urban analysis of Spigay & Levy that we carried out is based on two parts: the first diachronic is composed of a natural structure which makes it possible to identify the natural elements present in the district and to verify the reaction of man towards these. element, and a structure of the elements of permanence that identifies the elements that have persisted over time and verify their development, and the second synchronic part containing the structure of conformation, the structure of public spaces and the functional structure, have allowed us to target the information by category and to define the neighbourhood characteristics according to

each one of them and also to detect the problems identified by these structures, we mentioned that we have identified problems specific to our neighbourhood by the tool of the visit and perspective photos in the preliminary reading which are the abandonment of the parks the isolation problem created by the fence walls and the lack of vitality

The result of the urban analysis by the five structures and the identification of their components allowed us to detect the problems in the natural structure, the degradation of plant cover and the poor integration with the topography. The structure of permanence The non-enhancement of the arbi Alik territorial route and the neglect of the elements of permanence in urban integration, of the structure of conformation the strong presence of fragmented urban spaces with natural urban wastelands, of the structure of public spaces. Lack of public-collective equipment's and the flagrant absence of public places in addition in the functional structure the isolation of equipment's, and therefore the lack of a synergistic relationship between them. All this has led to isolation, and the rupture of the neighbourhood despite its proximity to the city, therefore the notion of the neighbourhood is lost.

At the end we deduce that our neighbourhood despite it has a potential which is the doudou Mokhtar park it has a very important natural plant wealth but it is not exploited nor valued, therefore the district suffers mainly from the problem of abandonment, isolation, and isolation which has caused the degradation of the quality of the living environment in its neighbourhood. This leads us to ask questions

- What can be done to reconsider and rehabilitate the old Mokhtar doudou park?
- How can we get out of the isolation in the neighbourhood and break the break with the rest of the city of Hydra?

### **Recommendations:**

To respond to the problems set out above, we propose to intervene on two scales the first is done at the urban scale which will be the reproduction of the plan of the urban composition and to redevelop our district located in the peripheral part of the city of Hydra which will reduce the break with the historic centre and solve the problem of isolation by following a number of recommendations extracted from examples analysis and the genesis of urban composition:

- Creation of a road route by extending the existing roads to have a better served and irrigated district

- Creation of a pedestrian bridge to cross the motorway and bridge the gap between the neighbourhood and the rest of the city.

- Integration of soft mobility by cycle paths and pedestrian paths to minimize polluting gas from cars in our neighbourhood.

- Preservation of the existing plant cover and reinforce it in the parts requiring

- Installation of a protective plant screen on the front of the motorway in order to reduce noise pollution.

- Develop a walking path (green corridor) which links our study area with the university passing through the Mokhtar doudou park.

- Restructuring of the fence wall of the Mokhtar doudou park to create visual permeability between the park and the university campus on the one hand and with the promenade on the other.

- Demolition of precarious individual dwellings.

- Insertion of the commercial and service function along the street opposite the university campus.

- Insertion of the educational function using the concept of the school park concept extracted from the analysis of the example.

- Establishment of children's play areas and family reunification.

On a second scale we will verify that the solution of the urban composition is achievable by an architectural project integrated habitat with science recreation centre in our case which by a new typology of habitat and an architectural quality will be the object of connection between the different entities of the urban fabric, a centre of the atmosphere, life and animation with the park which it will ensure the principle of functional diversity and improve the quality of life in the neighbourhood.

### **General conclusion:**

The main objective of the work developed throughout this academic year is to insist on understanding and learning that whatever or wherever the project will be built; it must improve the quality of the living environment and it must be in relation to its landscape and surrounding context and integrate according to the characteristics of the site. Because one day it will be part

of the elements that constitute the character of the city and will help create an identity of its place.

In this chapter we had the opportunity to make the preliminary analysis first in the city to check the apparent problems, then we went to a more in-depth analysis on a reduced and metrizable scale for the analysis structure by structure and conclude the character of the urban in order to concretize our knowledge and draw from it the problems then deduce the specific problematic of the district..

Using the recommendations of targeted examples and thematic examples in relation to our specific theme, we were able to highlight alternatives and solutions and then applied them in the structures first then in the composition of the whole taking into consideration the requirements of the place

