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**Thème de l'atelier : renouvellement urbain de la
ville d'Alger**

**La requalification des Grands
Ensembles Par la démarche du
Projet Urbain sous le prisme de la
Durabilité.**

**Cas d'étude : La cite « Climat de
France », Oued koriche /Alger**

P.F.E : habitat collectif social

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Our work entitled «La requalification des Grands Ensembles Par la démarche du Projet Urbain sous le prisme de la Durabilité.»

Born of a general reflection on the urban renewal of the city of Algiers and which affects precisely the large urban complexes and the way that we can intervene in these so-called sensitive neighborhoods so that it is integrated into the cities under the prism of sustainability?

Our choice is focused on the city climate of France for its important architectural and historical value. It is located on the outskirts of the city of Algiers, It belongs to the administration of the Daïra of Bâb El Oued and the Commune of Oued Koriche , its surface is thirty hectares , It was built in 1957 by the famous architect Fernand Pouillon at the request of the mayor of Algiers Jacques Chevallier, to house the poorest population in Algeria. It is located in a steep slope, this implantation is carried out parallel to the level curves and following the orientation of land glass the Northeast Sea. For the purpose of dissecting the differential anomalies at the level of the city climate of France and putting limit to this urban metastasis a hybrid analysis has been applied which is the combination between 04 analytical method: Morphological analysis, Syntactic analysis; The HQ²R method, the sensory approach.

From this analysis we can say that our site reveals important potentialities such as the logic of composition of internal path that offers homogeneity to the whole and put it in relation. But unfortunately This homogeneity has been destroyed at present, by the informal construction on the structuring axes of the city, these constructions form a barrier both physical and visual that makes the city unbalanced, as currently the city is in a state of very serious deterioration, The living conditions inside this city are very hard, overpopulation, unemployment, manage to make the city close on itself.

The city does not today meet the needs of its inhabitants, from where it undergoes several transformations by its last: some have pierced or blocked windows, transformed the cellars into rooms and the terraces into slums, while on the facade linen and parables erect pavilions. the people residing in this city since the 1960s have not seen their situation improve. On the contrary, they lived in the hope of a social ascent. It is clear that originally, this city was designed for the most disadvantaged populations of Algiers. It must be believed that, until now, this postulate has not really changed! This is where our problem arises:

How to change the image of the city of Climate of France and ensure its integration and its openness to the urban?

How to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants and have a social and functional mix while ensuring continuity between the rich past of its architectural style for a better future?

To answer these questions we must intervene on the quotation or our intervention based on three important factors:

- The user: a survey carried out with the inhabitants of the city on the functionalities, user desires, ways in which everyone wishes to live their neighborhood, and they expressed their willingness to change their situation which will project in our proposal.
- Exist: we will intervene with a certain sensitivity to exist without touching its important historical value.
- Sustainability: to commit to a sustainable future, this is a major challenge that we aim to

achieve, to achieve these objectives we made the choice to use the targets of the HQE²R method.

Our intervention follows this logic:

1. open the city climate of France

- Our first stage of requalification is based on the site's compositional elements that has both an infrastructural historical value and an important functional value, we first identified the structuring axes of the city exist and these inputs. It is two elements that allow us to worker and connect the neighborhood with its environment.
- A certain freedom has been created by the elimination of the pillars that close the entrances of the neighborhood which gives the vagueness that man is a prisoner.
- Thus the extension of the axis of structuring allows to connect the city with the neighboring neighborhoods.

2. demolition, carried out:

Finally, we planned a Demolition of any informal construction carried out by the inhabitants of the city .Whether it is on the structuring axes, on the terraces and on empty grounds. Some buildings were also demolished for the purpose of:

- Remove the Vis-à-vis.
- Demolish the parts in a state of very serious degradation.
- Reduce the mass effect generated by the continuous facade of buildings 200 clones
- Demolish the planned buildings that do not follow the logic of implantation of the city by the regular layout of Pouillon.

3. urban tissue rehabilitation and densification:

In order to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants at the level of the housing surface as well as to promote functional diversity (by the projection of the new equipment), we opted for a fabric remodeling which is a jubilant urban event, this union between the buildings existed and the buildings planned to allow for better soil management.

4. connect the neighborhood with its environment:

The new form of fabric has imposed on us a new infrastructural structure which is the combination of existing structural axes (mechanical and pedestrian views) and others planned to ensure better accessibility to the building by the inhabitants.

5. Functional structure plan:

Our main objective is to have a multifunctional neighborhood or reduced distances to meet the needs of the inhabitants; the logic that we admit adopted is summarized as follows

- Preserved the existing mosque (construction in good condition, building of significant functional value)
- Amine Askri Ahcene Avenue by trade alignment.
- Planned an elementary school.

For favored the functional diversity and the social connection a multifunctional center has been planned, Public space and living space:

We imagined a project that goes beyond its perimeter that takes into account public spaces in different levels that will offer this part of the city a landscape dimension.

The area benefits from many advantages from a landscape point of view with quality green spaces that is distributed on the site according to a hierarchy public space/ semi-public space and private space.

At this stage of presentation, we move on to the second scale treated which is the architectural project.

The image of the city will not be completely changed if we do not touch the architectural side that concerns the improvement of these housing.

The dimensional aspect and the principles of the organization of housing are recursive by Pouillon on all levels of the city of the "Climate of France". Because of this the part chosen to be developed is oriented towards one of the islets of the building of 200 columns, where one has more variety of the architectural references that characterizes whether it be Islamic architecture, Greek or traditional in Algeria and also by its intermediate strategic situation where the point of convergence of the structuring axes that allows it to make the junction between the two other parts of the city.

According to the references cited to ensure continuity between the rich past and the future plan and treat the union to have a synergy between the two, we thought of the idea of duality which is the state of what is double in itself, a given domain of two entities or principles that are inseparable from each other and that coexist (full and empty).

But before materializing our idea we approach the intervention on these existing bars with the following main objectives:

Change the image of the city climate of France through these housing, we treat:

-The feeling of confinement.

- Integrate the targets of new HQE²R circle related to housing (diversity of housing supply and improved building quality).

-Re-classify these classical facades with a contemporary language, giving a new image to the place of 200 columns.

And to achieve these objectives we designed our project whose fundamental idea went through the following genesis:

In the first steps we present the architectural references that F.Pouillon has taken from several types of architecture such as:

- The domes and vaulted entrances of the shops that refer to Islamic architecture.
- The monumentality that was marked by the 200 columns that reminds us of the colonnades of ancient Greek architecture.
- The small staircase openings are inspired by the traditional architecture of Algeria.

For the 2nd stage, we requalified the building with these classic references by a contemporary vocabulary, we added in facades extensions shifted in relation to each other; because Pouillon has projected terraces in some housing of three floor, but because of a lack of space these terraces are transformed into kitchens, but despite these transformations those who have these terraces are considered lucky in relation to those who have not, for this, the effect of the pillars' monumentality has been alleviated in order to free the facades and project new volumes while sharing this benefit for all the housing of the building.

In the 3rd stage and as a result of the circumstances experienced during this year the quarantine made the balconies a new holiday space, where the value of each square meter became estimated in gold in this period. And those who have a balcony may consider themselves lucky, as the balcony has become the only piece of freedom outside the four walls. For this reason, we have given the advantage that each housing must enjoy an outdoor space as in our case; it is the winter gardens and dryers.

Last but not least, the volume game we created is to treat the existing facade with kindness, without turning to the pastiche and keeping the contrast between the existing and projected facades. And that also allows us to juggle with abstract notions such as the balance between the full (rooms) to bring to the apartments more living space and the empty (terraces gardens) to keep the inhabitant always in relation with nature.

Moving to the genesis of the façades. In the first place, we will talk about the existing facades which are worked in a classical way, because we can distinguish the base which is treated by the entrances and the small openings, the body by the openings inspired by the Saharan carpets which have a repeated rhythm, the crowning is treated by small vertical elements that create openings that allow to see from inside to outside at the level of terrace. For the materials used pouillon treated these facades with stone, traditional material, economic and durable par excellence and red brick that is used as a treatment and gives the whole a texture and a color different from other facades.

In view of the architectural and historical value of these elements, they will be preserved and modified by enlarging the openings to meet the inhabitants' need for light and comfort while keeping their distributed rhythm.

The rhythm is perfectly illustrated in the facades by the repetition of the openings, the columns and the broken wooden sun which seems to follow a random organization with various dimensions.

For the choice of color of the projected volumes, a neutral, light and practical color was chosen towards the white to highlight the red brick and the stone.

The method of construction in the city of the "Climate of France" consists of a simple system with load-bearing walls, the stone of sizes for the external walls and the brick for the internal partitions.

For the horizontal frames, Pouillon used cross-reinforcement floors which are composed of pots of 60/60cm, and reinforced concrete for foundations and terraces, cork for sound insulation and plaster as a coating for thermal and sound insulation. The existing bars have two typologies of type F2 which had a room with a living room and type F1 which groups the two functions in one room. The apartments are modified and remodeled totally according to the needs of the inhabitants with the logic to increase the living surface while respecting the 60/60 cm bass module (represents the size of a pot) and the existing structure of the load-bearing walls.

These modifications are perfectly in line with our objectives: social diversity and diversity of housing offer (F3, F4, duplex), quality of living rooms and outdoor spaces.