Sumarries

Myriam MAACHI-MAÏZA: *Fernand Pouillon's architecture in Algeria*

Our article bears on the architectural and urban composition in Fernand Pouillon's work. In fact it is in Algeria, that more than 2 million square meters of buildings by the architect are concentrated and yet this paradigmatic work remains little or badly known.

By the blocks of housing constructed in the 1950's (Dar Es Saada, Diar El Mahcoul, Climat de France, La Cité Lescure…) and those of the 80's, (La Cité Bordj El Bahri, Les 400 Logements à Boufarik), we will try to show how Fernand Pouillon answers the accommodation question for the masses by suggesting compositions which integrate urban preoccupations in so much as ideas of comfort for the inhabitants, contrary to the policy of " large housing estates" or Zhun.(New urban habitat zones).

Next we will try to explain that the success of certain operations is due not only to his talent as architect but also to the application of "the Pouillon method" : "build more in the shortest time, at the least cost", by which he implicates various trade corps, stone cutters, craftsmen, ceramists, sculptors, gardeners…

A morphological analysis of the projects enables us to study the street plan traces, the parcelling and the building details, to show the quality of the urban spaces, witnesses of a certain urban concept and the originality of the architectural compositions. In fact, in spite of partial failure, criticism of his fellow architects, and the boycott of specialized reviews, Pouillon creates a town not only thanks to a varying typology of full volumes(the buildings) but especially the care and the mastery accorded to empty volumes (passages, entrances, urban staircases, perspectives, and sloping paved alleyways).

As for hotel architecture from1966 on, Fernand Pouillon goes away from his rationalism of the 50's and borrows a quite different way for this program, a picturesque and eclectic one, where his architectural references are multicultural and his new compositions let a great diversity of architectural language appear, sometimes to the limit of pastiche, but without ever breaking the continual link between territory, town and architecture.

Keywords: Architectural quality - urban spaces - composition - morphology - typology - Fernand Pouillon.

Mohamed BEN ATTOU: *Human and architectural patrimony. The example of Larache (Morocco)*

The conceptual and methodological debate on the medinas in so much as human and architectural patrimony is as rich as it is interesting. However at least for the case of Moroccan medinas many courses for research are not yet sufficiently explored and often official history and that derived from certain

documents written under colonialism don't reflect the patrimony reality as expressed by the medinas The indifference and absolute neutrality of the local actors of this public fact don't facilitate showing the medina to advantage as a inversed universal patrimony and not as a utilitarian strategy stemming from a discontinued investment logic. For lack of investment of Hispanic and Portuguese sources rich in information, certain medina profiles remain in the dark. This is why the theoretical and general essays are wrong, the knowledge acquired loses much credibility opposite reality and the complex functioning of these organisms. Hence an absolute inefficiency in matter of protecting, valorising and managing patrimony in case of rehabilitation or interpretation. The example of Larache, which we advocate in this article, accentuates this context. In fact we are confronted with a complex patrimony, with an elaborate symbolic diversity rich in information but badly known and especially interpreted differently. The patrimony has known how to reproduce itself and regenerate due to a synthesis of numerous sources of inspiration by transcending configurations of individuals, of place and time. How can one interpret it? How can we appreciate and valorise this patrimony if we ignore its symbolic content? How can we manage patrimony? These are the main questions which are the core of this article.

Keywords: Symbolic patrimony - Larache - military and religious architecture - Spanish and Portuguese sources - Medinas - management.

Mohamed HELLAL: *The "Yasmine" complex: a cultural and leisure complex within the Yasmine-Hammamet Tunisian tourist resort*

The "Yasmine" complex situated in the centre of the Yasmine-Hammamet tourist resort involves two complementary spaces: the first devoted to culture and trade (the Mediterranean Medina) and a second to leisure (Carthage Land). This project which intends highlighting Tunisian patrimony, and to a greater extent Mediterranean patrimony was initiated by the State and carried out by a Tunisian businessman. The initial stake was to fill in any gaps as in (services, trade, and culture) in this station created from nothing (an ex-nihil).

While Tunisian visitors are attracted in large numbers, tourists and even tourist guides criticize the artificial aspect of this project. Thus two divergent viewpoints arise about the "Yasmine" complex project. The first, the Tunisian view motivated by the very revolutionary way of valorising patrimony. The other, European, is much more demanding towards an authentic heritage that is given to be viewed. Moreover, the purely tourist and profitable nature of the Yasmine-Hammanet resort and its Medina, have reduced the number of actors implicated in the project , by excluding local organizations, without the power to engage a deeper and more global reflection on the actions to be led in favour of a cultural tourism.

Keywords: medina - cultural tourism - patrimony - integrated resort - leisure.

Aïcha ETTAÏEB: *Urban change in the mine working regions of the Maghreb. The example of southern Tunisia*

This article aims at tackling the question of urbanization in Maghreb regions modernised by colonization and linked to mine working. This study tries through the model of mining villages in southern Tunisia to carry out an approach of urbanization policies advocated by post-colonial governments and their integration in the actors' social strategies in this space.

In this framework, it is a question of asking ourselves about the influence of colonial planning in its form and architecture, concerning the mining space and the actual urbanization models. Starting from the economic importance of the mine working regions, this study opens the debate about the urbanization process, its signs and its lack of connections as for the economic implication of these regions in comparison with the industrial and tourist poles created after independence, or those created outside what a productive activity can offer in the mining region as an export or processing activity. Several factors like economy, geography, and sociology intervene. From this fact this article makes up an approach trying to highlight the local social actors' behaviour in order to look for the system of symbolic strategies made use of in this space.

Keywords: Urbanity - modernised regions - urban web - spatial exploitation - social actor - social change - mining.

Fatima BELHOUARI: *Commercial exchange between Maghreb towns from the 4th to 10th centuries*

Inter Maghreb trade was widespread in the Maghreb countries in the middle ages, and the traders often imported products which were inexistent in their town markets, they would sell necessities even to the inhabitants of different inland regions. Commercial exchange was not affected by political conditions in the Maghreb, nor by the different systems of power, the only exception being banditry, a world wide phenomenon.

Keywords: Communication network - commercial routes - land routes - sea routes - agricultural production.

Nizar BEN TEKAYA: *Mobility and immigrant insertion at Teboulba, a middle sized Tunisian Sahel town*

By their economic dynamism, small and middle sized Tunisian Sahel towns attract more and more immigrants. This is the case for Teboulba whose space for recruiting labour tends to widen and diversify. To the simple migratory itineraries (direct migration, from nearby countryside to towns) prevailing in former periods and no longer predominant ,other fluxes have been added coming from zones further away. Teboulba is a town whose economic dynamism is astonishing (building trade, agricultural irrigation, fishing, and industry). However in spite of recent economic progress, the housing crisis is still acute, and immigrants meet serious difficulties to settle down in the community. This article tries to decipher these new inhabitants' residential practices, by paying

attention to individual behaviour in the search for accommodation, and in changing residence. The whys and wherefores of the diversity of those practices reveals the problems met by these immigrants to insert themselves spatially and in the local community. It also shows the diversity of resources particularly in the social network which make individuals mobile and / or groups of individuals to reach their goal.

Keywords: Itinerary - immigrant - insertion- housing - mobility - residential strategies - Teboulba - Tunisian Sahel.

Abed BENDJELID: *Social integration modes in the urban regulation process in the Maghreb: the example of Oran*

Like all Algerian towns Oran has known a huge volume of buildings, spreading in a discontinuous habitat in the outskirts, mingling at the same time planned and unplanned residential spaces within the urban web or in dispersed fragments.

The analysis suggested is based on a study of a disorganised structural plan of building morphology dominated by "haouchs" (individual houses with courtyards), poor in collective equipment…. along with an enormous lack of geographical spatial control by the local community and technical services which partly explain the difficult conjuncture of national politics in the1990's. One of the results was an illegal invasion of real estate land leading to the growth of illegal habitat grouping more than105000 residents in the metropolitan area. Contrary to clichés kept alive, the majority of illegal territory inhabitants come from an intra urban mobility or having transited from middle sized or small towns. Sociologically human regrouping of this kind based on family, geographical affinities or neighbourly relationships…., is a reproduction of village formation within the "town".

The most outstanding process studied within the Oran outskirts related to the inhabitants elaborate judicial strategies, whose main objective is to have the unplanned core recognised by the local collectivity and state powers .This phenomenon. started with the building of a small mosque, the vivaciousness of solid family networks and the setting up, of temporary informal associations aiming at solving specific problems' electricity, water…), the pressure to make the right for children to have schooling respected… even street protests. The recognition actively sought after has in this case been achieved, by the creation of school equipment, and a state intervention to finance urban study, these first steps should finish with land regularisation and by materialization of roads and divers networks.

Keywords: Urban extension - spatial discontinuities - Oran - real estate encroachment - inhabitants' strategies - land regularisation.