

Appearances of the Recomposition of Urban Spaces in Algerian Cities, Modern Urban Transformations and New Morphology. An Applied Study in the City of Khenchela

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Abstract

The process of cities recomposition is a widespread phenomenon in the whole world, as most urban areas are known for rapid and different changes that lead to the emergence of urban transformations and a change in the morphology of the city. This research aims to highlight the various urban transformations, as well as the features of the resulting urban form after the process of recomposing the urban areas and try to understand the reasons that affect the quality of the spatial recomposition process. We chose an example study, which is the city of Khenchela located in eastern Algeria, the process of recomposition was known in recent years due to the continuous urban growth. As a result, two appearances of the space recomposition process emerged, namely urban transformations, and a change in urban form across the various stages of urban growth, which led to a change in the morphology of the city in general. For this purpose, the study depends on the analysis of the urban space of the city of Khenchela since its inception, by observing the urban and morphological transformations, with the help of the ARCGIS system, as well as the various statistical data of the city.

results show the randomization of the spatial recomposition process in the city had negative results which appeared in the new morphology of the city and the urban transformations.

Keywords : Algeria , cities recomposition, Khenchela city, morphology, urban transformations.

INTRODUCTION

Among the results of complex transformations in the political, economic, social and cultural scenes in developing countries in general is the rapid growth of urban centers in terms of number and extended areas. This was demonstrated by the last decades of the tremendous growth of many urban areas as a result of mass displacement and the transformation of the global economy and this was demonstrated by the last decades of the tremendous growth of many urban areas as a result of mass displacement and the transformation of the global economy (Jelili, Akinyode, & Ogunleti 2021). These areas are considered the process of organizing them as the basis for every development, as they are the appropriate place for practicing various human activities, which must be subject to the social, economic and environmental needs of its inhabitants (Cote, 1996). As the planners of these cities seek to create an urban environment in order to create an integrated and sustainable city that will be beneficial to its residents (Rensburg, Jansen, & Campbell, 2012). Their number is constantly increasing in these areas, forcing continuous changes within them that are part of the restructuring of urban areas, this process varies from one urban area to another and from one city to another, as the city is constantly being restructured under the influence of the changing areas that constitute it. Several results from this complicate the urban phenomenon (Aguejdad 2011).

Like other cities in the Third World, during the last two decades, Algerian cities have witnessed many upheavals of unfinished projects where different stages of development and various form of urbanization are attempted (kerdoud 2017). This has led to the recomposition of its spaces, especially in recent years, which has led to the emergence of many transformations and appearances, which this study seeks to highlight, through an analysis of the experience of an Algerian city as a case where the process of spatial recomposition appears.

The recomposition of cities has been studied on a large scale, but its appearances are not clearly identified, especially in

medium-sized cities, so the aims of this research: **(i)** Highlight the various urban transformations, as well as the features of the resulting urban form after the process of recomposing the urban areas and **(ii)** try to understand the reasons that affect the quality of the spatial recomposition process.

The hypothesis states that recomposition of the city appears through urban transformations and a new morphology that is forming, and they play an important role in the quality of this process.

The methodology evaluates two appearances of urban space recomposition which are discussed in this article: urban transformations, and morphology of the city, we relied on many research and theoretical studies related to the recomposing of urban areas to determine the basic concepts of research, based on many previous studies that presented many research cases in some cities that knew processes to recompose their urban areas.

Based on the theoretical side, we tried to analyze and discuss the subject of the study in the city of Khenchela (analysis and Results), by studying its growth history, which allowed us to reveal the stages of recomposing the urban area, based on the description of the stages of growth, which helped us give a general idea of the city and on the subject of the research. Where we analyzed the appearances of spatial recomposition (urban transformations, changing morphology), according to a methodology based on analysis and discussion at the same time. Thus, reaching conclusions that contributed to understand reasons that affect the quality of the spatial recomposition process.

The Concept of the Urban Space Recomposition

Recomposition can be defined as “the act of rearranging a complete set consisting of various elements that have been fragmented before, meaning that the process of recomposition does not come until after the analysis, it is an extension of the analysis (Dictionnaire de l’académiefrançaiseenligne 2019). Accordingly, the urban space recomposition is a trend aimed at re-arranging the urban space of cities that have experienced a process of fragmentation of their urban fabric through the successive time stages of their growth, according to many One of the distinct circumstances of each stage, in order to achieve specific goals such as improving the quality of life, revitalizing economic investments, and achieving social cohesion according to a scientific and practical strategy. The urban space recomposition must be based on a scientific model allowing an in-depth understanding of the local social and cultural dimension and understands how heterogeneity are separated between different regions or domains in order to guide people towards achieving what they envision in the future (Ther-Ríos 2020), thanks to this urban intervention public and private investments are enhanced in specific sectors and places in the city (Flores et al., 2019)

Appearances of Urban Space Recomposition

Urban areas are subject to different external pressures and dynamics, and local conditions impose on them transformations of the existing links in each area, where the latter changes rapidly, and consequently transformations are formed in rural and urban areas, and a new different spatial morphology emerges as well. Exactly from its predecessor (Galimberti 2021).and they are the two most important appearances of the urban space recomposition, and the following we try to find a definition for each of them:

Urban Transformations in the City

Changes are formed within the urban area on a continuous basis, which are called urban transformations; the latter differ from one urban area to another. Urban transformations mean continuity of growth by adding parts to the whole, this generates an imbalance in the urban structures of the city, changing the growth characteristics of the parties in search of a new balance, but at a more complex level or on a large scale, at this level of the system, urban cells continue to grow until they find another change which, in turn, rises to a higher urban level to fill the gap. Due to the continued growth at the same rate at one level, this change represents a critical limit for urban cells. Who for him is unable to organize himself according to the conditions of continuous growth, then he resorts to transformation or leap to another level, then he self-regulates again (Satie Abess& Abed Sattar 2012), and they are also changes that occur in the existing urban forms and their replacement with another so that it is under the influence of new needs (Noaime, 2016). They are also known as destructive transformations of the system in the sense that they lead to the emergence of new types of phenomena. The interweaving of successive urban patterns of the city resulting from economic or social conditions leads to a difference in forms and uses.

Sometimes, the introduction of modern forms for ancient or modern uses leads to a return to the past, which explains the changes in the space of function, where one can find a shift in the spatial dimensions of a use particular in order to give the city a new Characteristic (SabihLafta, &OuaidAdalfi, 2017).

Urban Morphology

The urban form is an important part of urban morphology, and understanding them requires addressing the stages of city growth, analyzing the situation it was in, and knowing its plan and shape at each stage until it reached its current morphology, which is one of the most important aspects of the spatial recomposition of the city. Many researchers have agreed that the concept of morphology is the science that deals with the study of shape and form, while the concept of urban morphology is the structural fabric of cities of different sizes, and it includes the scheme, shape, function, and ways in which this fabric is studied (Adaouji, Salman Abd Allah, and Waleed Jalal, 2011), and the morphological study allows the possibility of calculating Forecast of population density, housing demand and location of commercial spaces by allocation of spaces (Cruz-Muñoz, 2021), and it is trying to study phenomena related to population and their distribution(Adaouji, Salman Abd Allah, and Waleed Jalal, 2011). The morphology of the city is also known as an indication of describing the city's shape, appearance, external structure and urban fabric on the one hand, and determining the patterns of land uses and following up on the population changes that occur in those uses and their development on the other hand (Al-Moussaoui, 2011). and many researchers considered it as A study of the logic of production and change of ancient buildings through the mechanisms of formation, development and change of urban tissue (CANIGGIA, 1994), where in the event of rapid urbanization with poor control of land use, pressure increases on cities to receive new residents, who are generally concentrated in the suburbs, which affects the urban shape of cities and It causes urban sprawl as a result of low-density sprawl and weakens the urban core (Venter,Mahendra, &Lionjanga, 2021), and results in the emergence of social distancing (Moos et al., 2015), and encourages the movement of vehicles instead of pedestrians (Hidayati, Yamu, & Tan, 2021), so a plan for growth should be made that allows the city to envisage spaces that could become a secondary city center (Jamal 2018). Based on the above, we conclude that the process of recomposition spatial is necessary in all urban areas, which differ from one urban area to another, and during this process urban transformations occur, which in turn lead to changes in the urban form.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Case Studies

Through this study, we will try to shed light on the city of Khenchela as a model that helps in understanding and recognizing the transformations and changes that affected most Algerian cities and to identify the appearances of its recomposition.

The city of Khenchela a medium-sized city of intermediate rank, of colonial creation, the chief town of wilaya, located in the region of the high plateaus (Meddour, Mazouz , 2022)

belongs to the Algerian eastern region, which is 550 km away from Algiers, 148 km from Constantine, and 115 km from Tebessa (Figure 1), it is bordered to the northeast by agricultural lands belonging to the city of Baghay, to the northwest by vacant lands belonging to the municipality of Hamma and to the south by the city of Ansigha, to the east by agricultural lands belonging to the municipalities of Baghay and Ansigha, and to the west it is bounded by the city of Hamma. The city is characterized by a special and diverse geography, as its location is penetrated by a series of mountains, especially from the western and far north sides, the Aures Mountains; Tverska, RasSardoun, Al-Namamsha, Al-Manshar in addition to the presence of the Boujkal Valley to the east (Bureau d'études pluridisciplinaire d'assistance et de conseils, 2004).

Khenchela is located at the meeting point of the two national roads N° 88 that connects it to Batna, and Road N° 80 that connects it to the city of Ain Beida, which are the two most important axes structuring the urban area of the city of Khenchela, in addition to the National Road N° 32 that connects it to the municipality of Zwi and the National Road N° 82, which it connects it to Tebessa and the two state roads N° 04 that connect it to Baghay and N° 05 that connects it to Tamza. The area of the municipality of Khenchela is estimated at 32 km² out of the total area of the province estimated at 9715 km²; meaning that it occupies 0.32% of the province area, and it is the smallest province in the state despite the heavy administrative responsibilities. The area of the current city of Khenchela is 1854 hectares, which represents 57.95% of the municipality's area (technical service of the municipality of khenchela, 2020).



Figure 2. Some of the facilities built during the occupation

Note. A-The strategic location of the church during the colonial period. B- A road located on the edges during the colonial period. Source: SCU Khenchela phase 2.

Not far from the city of Khenchela, agricultural areas were established, governed by the centenarians, to provide the city with various commodities, taking advantage of the Bouakal valley and the surrounding natural meadows. A farm was established on the western side of the city at the entrance linking the cities of Khenchela and Batna.

In general, the city of Khenchela was distinguished at that time by a homogeneous urban structure.

After the outbreak of the liberation revolution, the area witnessed the displacement of the residents of the neighboring countryside to the colonial core, especially from the northeastern side (Hasnawi neighborhood, Marito neighborhood), and collective housing (HLM) was built, where 03 buildings were completed on the western side of the city center, and the number of residents reached the end of this period more than 25000 people (Bureau d'études pluridisciplinaires d'assistance et de conseils 2004).

The general plan for structuring the urban fabric in this period is clear through the paths of roads and islands formed as a result of the intersection of roads, which had an impact on determining the urban morphology of the city in this period. It resulted in square and rectangular islands with dimensions ranging between 17*19 and 19*45 (Figure 3).

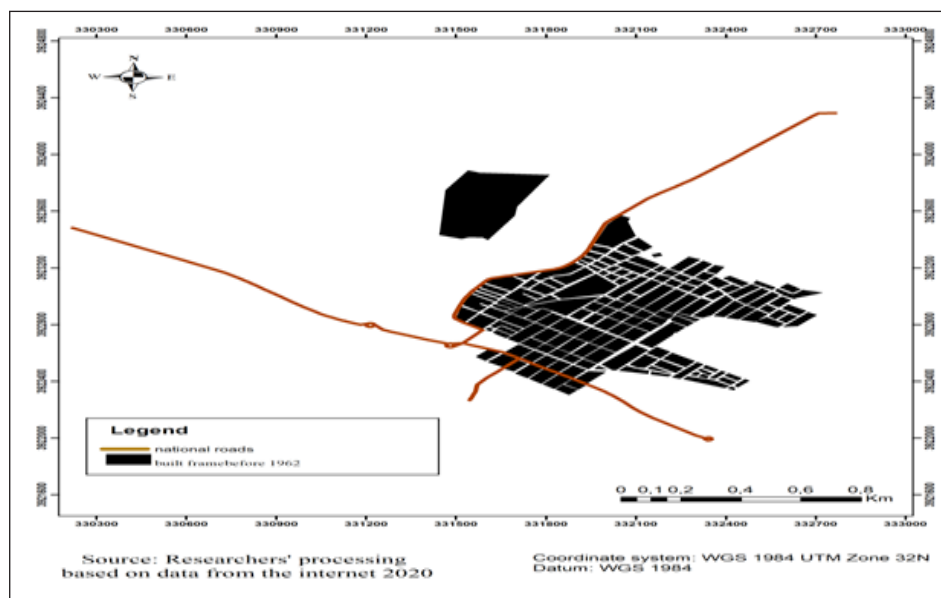


Figure 3. The plan of the city of Khenchela during the colonial period

The Post-Independence Phase

An urban start after 1974; this stage was defined by a process of recomposition of two areas characterized by several appearances through several time stages, each stage leaving its mark on the city. This has become evident through the urban transformations that have emerged and which have allowed the formation of a new morphology of the city, especially during the last twenty years:

Transformations on the Space in the City of Khenchela

During the occupation period, the city of Khenchela was a settlement nucleus with a chess shape, then it was upgraded to the headquarters of a department in its administrative division in 1974, and this upgrade resulted in the influx of population sizes from the surrounding rural areas, which was a key factor in the random growth that changed the city's plan. It is concentrated in the north and northeast.

During the administrative division in 1984, the city was upgraded to the rank of a center for the wilaya, and the city witnessed an accelerated urban expansion to complete the various projects that accompanied this upgrade and improve the urban appearance of the city as the state wilaya. The city also received a sharp rural exodus in order to benefit from housing, work and services that became available in the city, because residential projects occupied the lion's share of the total completed projects in the city, which was of different types: collective housing with multiple and successive programs, and individual housing located in the southeastern side in the form of allocations (Bouzyan allocations, happiness allocations...), in addition to realization of the industrial zone on the northern side.

After the year 2000, and with the continued rise in population growth through the natural increase of the population and incoming immigration to the city after its availability on the elements of attraction, the potential of the city's location became limited to accommodate various projects, which led to the transfer of this urban growth to the outskirts, especially to the Hamma and Ansigha gathering (Figure 4), which embraced many housing programs and various equipment, especially from the southern side of the city of Khenchela, in the direction of Ansigha, where it witnessed a strong reconstruction, which led to a large consumption of the space from the municipality of Ansigha, as well as the signing of major service equipment (university) in the municipality of Hamma, where the completion of most of these projects after the revision of master plan for development and town planning between the municipalities: Khenchela, Ansigha and Hamma in 2006. This was reflected in the change of their rural direction and their transformation into urban centers, and this was reflected in the large consumption of the area designated for construction, which extended to agricultural lands.

The city's expansion continued, and in the past few years, projects were directed by the city's administrators in the northern direction, especially the northeastern side, where the national roads N° 80 in the direction of Ain Beida, N° 88 in the direction of Tebessa and N° 32, which cuts the two former national roads, and many residential projects and equipment have been programmed including what has been accomplished, and what is on the way to completion, we mention housing projects of 4 thousand subsidized housing, the university district, the travelers station and the new university pole..., where these axes have experienced a movement of significant urbanization and it continues to the present day (Figure 5).

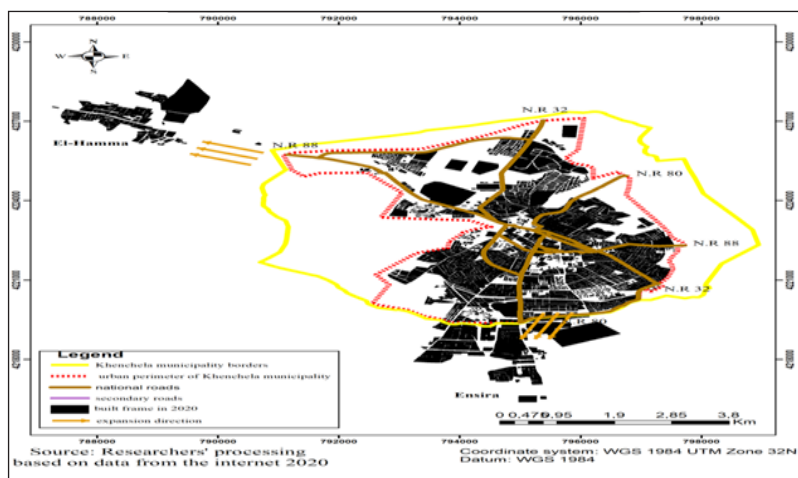


Figure 4. Trends of urban expansion in Khenchela

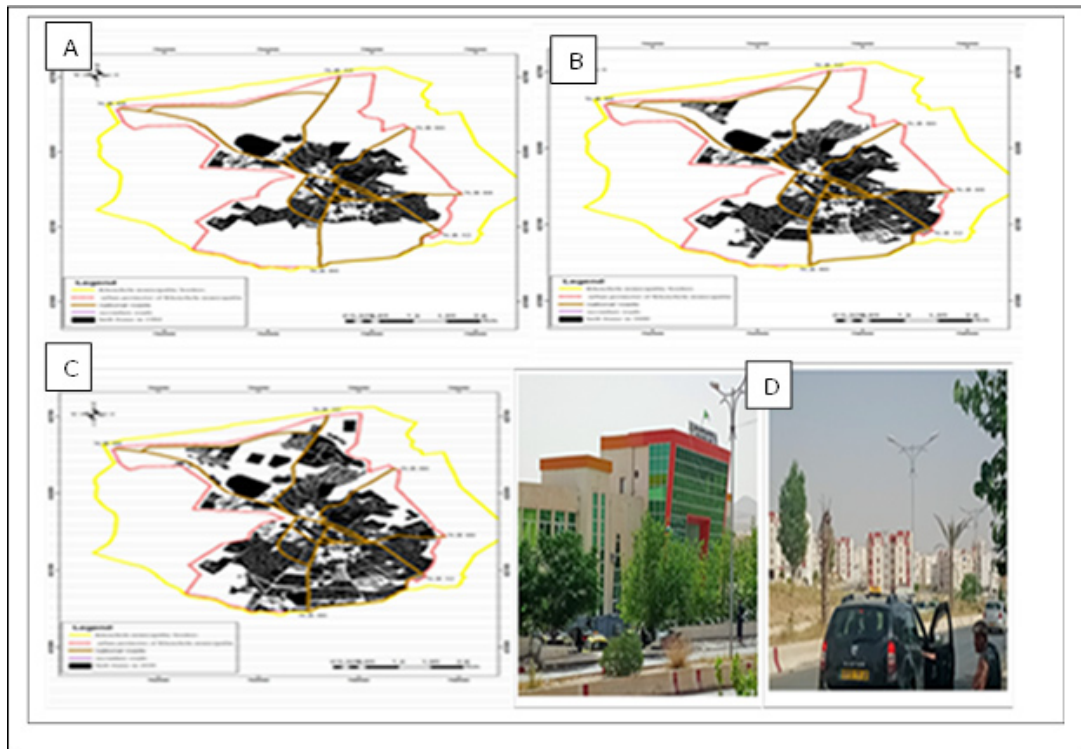


Figure 5. *Spatial transformations in the city of Khenchela*

Note. A-Khenchela in 1984. B- Khenchela in 2000. C- Khenchela in 2020. D- Newly built facilities.

Transformations on Land in the City of Khenchela

Since independence, the state has tried to organize urban land at the level of all Algerian cities so several laws and executive decrees have appeared in order to organize it and establish a real estate sector capable of developing housing projects that attract various activities (economic, social,...) (Figuroa et al., 2021). Of course, we will not discuss all the laws related to real estate, but rather some of them, which we have seen contribute to the transformations that have affected urban land estate in the city of Khenchela since independence.

The law of land reserves and its impact on urban city; The law of land reserves (Ordinance N° 74-26 dated February 20, 1974) gave an opportunity to define the urban space of the municipalities, this order included the exclusion of lands intended for construction and located within the urban area from circulation between persons unless the municipality was a party to the contract, as well as the inclusion of all real estate reserves whose owners are not known to the municipality. This law made it possible to carry out vast operations in the field of social housing, land grants in the form of plots for the realization of individual housing, facilitating the signing of priority projects, equipment programs, infrastructure and investments programmed by the state.

Where real estate reserves were formed in their favor, and this was reflected in the city of Khenchela, which was promoted to the center of the department in that period, whose urban area is characterized by the presence of chaotic neighborhoods close to the colonial core, such as the Hasnawi neighborhood, in which land ownership belongs to the private sector; because this district was divided randomly by its owners, and the plots of land were sold to individuals on customary contracts, which are still mostly unresolved today.

Most of the undeveloped lands belonging to the urban area of Khenchela city were merged for the benefit of the municipality, so the municipality at that time exploited it in the form of real estate cooperatives and many quotas were completed, and many road networks were built, and some administrative facilities were built, as well as the construction of the industrial zone in the northwestern part of the city occupied an area of 58 hectares. The areas built during this period were characterized by their lack of the most important services, as the goal in this period was to provide housing without thinking about the establishment of neighborhood facilities, and the city of Khenchela benefited from

the program to complete the new urban residential areas like other Algerian cities in 1975 and was settled along the national road N° 88 (Data from the services of the State property and land conservation, 2020).

The state's monopoly over the management of real estate in the city resulted in random construction and its inability to control it. The emergence of slums increased, some of them acquired a legal character and some illegal, but all of them were random. Where the lack of a real study for the regulation of urban real estate led to the separation between the social aspect (housing places) and the economic aspect, and thus an increase in the complexity of the phenomenon of divergence between urban functions spread in the city (Figueroa and all, 2021).

After the administrative promotion of the city of Khenchela in 1984 and the development programs that accompanied this, the process of draining real estate reserves in the city continued in a random manner, especially with the increase in rural exodus.

The land orientation law and its impact on the transformation of the urban land area in the city; The Real land orientation law, N° 25/90 of November 18, 1990, appeared, the Real land orientation law No 25/90 of November 18, 1990, appeared, which put an end to the municipality's monopoly on real estate, this introduced a new perspective on how the state and local communities, public and private collaborators, as well as citizens intervene in the real estatespace and thus ended the real estate monopoly (that he classified the land in terms of its nature), and lay down the provisions which frame the general framework for the control of urban real estate.

The issuance of this law had several transformations in the space of urban real estate in the city of Khenchela, which increased the intensity of real estate speculation, especially with the absence of state control, and real estate speculators took advantage of the situation and acted in a lot of real estate located in the urban surroundings of the city, as it was sold without documents or by customary contracts that were not declared, which caused an increase in the spread of spontaneous houses, especially with the drop in the price of oil during this period and the migration of residents of the countryside adjacent to the city of Khenchela to it as a result of the security conditions that prevailed at that time.

Then the land orientation law was followed by Law N° 90/29 of 01/12/1990 related to development and reconstruction, and new tools were created for urban planning, namely: master plan for development and town planning, and land occupancy plan whose objectives were to organize urban real estate and find the appropriate policy for managing the urban space.

As for the city of Khenchela and the aforementioned urbanization plans, the process of reviewing master plan for development and town planning of 2006 contributed to bringing about important transformations in the land and in recomposition it. Land was chosen to the south and north of the city, but the barrier of farmland belonging to individuals, the area of which exceeded 360 hectares, appeared.

As a result, executive decrees N° 239/11 and 237/11 of 06/09/2011 relating to the public utility authorization for the process related to the realization of housing projects and public facilities have appeared, and these lands were expropriated for the public benefit as Akoun lands (17 hectares) and Aib Al-Daraji lands (35 hectares), which is located on the southern side of the city. The owners of the land, whether they are agricultural investments or plots of land, have been compensated (Data from the services of the State property and land conservation, 2020). These lands that were selected were suitable for the future expansion of the city in light of the depletion of the real estate reserves that existed previously, with the impossibility of choosing lands on the eastern side (Valley Obstacle) and Western (forest Obstacle) and part of the northern side (Industrial Zone). These lands contributed to the completion of the new urban pole on the southern side of the city by 40%, with an estimated area of more than 114 hectares (Bureau d'Études Pluridisciplinaire d'Assistance et de Conseils 2008).

Social Transformations in the City of Khenchela

The increase in the population of the city of Khenchela contributes to the emergence of urban transformations, and the factors of natural increase and migration are the most important reasons that led to these transformations.

Through (figure 6), it becomes clear to us that the high-growth rate of the population of the city of Khenchela during the colonial period, specifically the beginning of the revolution, resulted from the gathering of the rural population into camps in the city by the colonizer, which led to a high birth rate in the city, so that the rate continued to rise in the early

years of independence, as a result of the rural exodus to the city and taking advantage and benefiting from the interests and equipment left by the colonial administration, after that this rate decreases and a kind of stability is known to this day as a result of the improvement in the security conditions and the return of most of the rural residents to their homes. It has occurred in the mentality of Algerian society, especially in the last two decades, with regard to birth control.

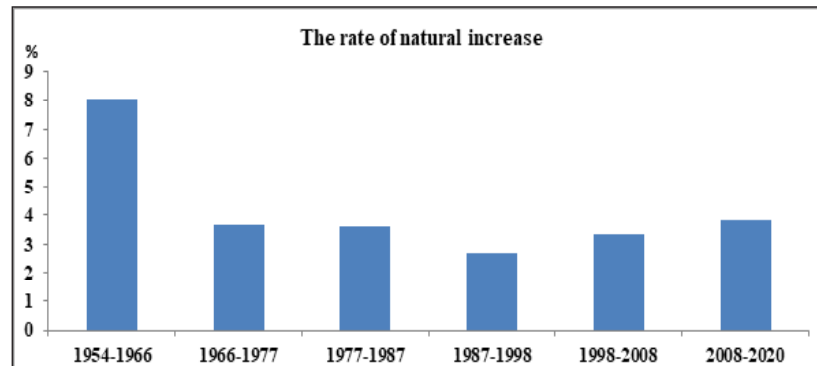


Figure 6 . *The rate of natural increase in Khenchela city*

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Directorate of Programming and Budget Follow-up 2020.

Through Figure (7), which represents a net migration to the city of Khenchela after independence, which we have prepared based on the data of the Directorate of Programming and Budget Follow-up for the province of Khenchela, since in the period between 1962 and 1977, the net migration amounted to 9487 people, which is a negative migration, which means that the city during this period was expelling the population, and this is due to the return of most of the rural residents to their lands as a result of the availability of security and political stability at this stage, with the minority of them preferring to work inside the city, especially with the opening of the industrial zone, while in the period between 1977 and 1987 it became a city and polarized to the population, and the net positive migration amounted to 3586 people due to the fact that the region witnessed important administrative transformations (upgrading the city to the seat of the province), in addition to the migration of the population to work in the industrial area, and major housing projects.

The net positive migration continued to rise to 21752 people in 1998, due to the transitional period in the country, and the accompanying political, security, economic and social instability and its repercussions on the life of the population, especially in the countryside, which led to the displacement of the population strongly, as a result of the loss of security to the city of Khenchela. To return the negative migration estimated at 2116 people in the period from 1998 to 2008 due to the improvement of security and social conditions in the countryside, which encouraged the population to return to rural areas.

In the period between 2008 and 2020 many residents migrated to the city of Khenchela especially from outside the province, and this is for several reasons, the most important of which is the expansion of the urban area of the city after the process of reviewing the master plan for development and town planning and the establishment of an inter-municipal plan, which resulted in the emergence of urban areas capable of construction, which attracted some residents of the neighboring provinces, where the rate of net positive migration in these states reached 7896 inhabitants.

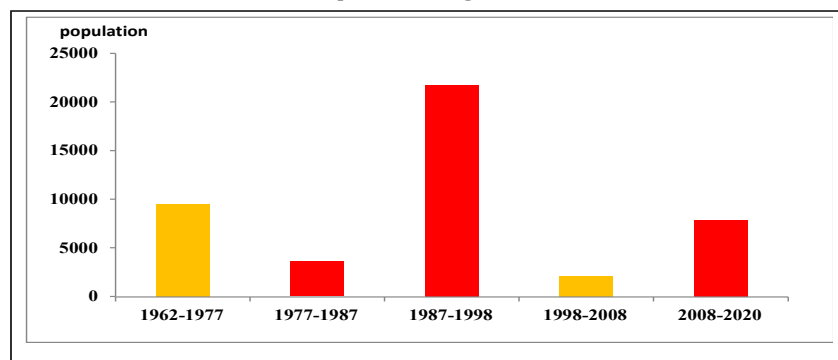


Figure 7 . *Net migration to the city of Khenchela*, Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the data of the Directorate of Programming and Budget Follow-up 2020.

Morphology of the city of Khenchela

The different form of expansions that appeared in the city after independence showed the heterogeneity of the various urban areas in it. The northern side is sometimes characterized by regular roads, where regular individual housing is spread, and sometimes there are unorganized roads with a high density of buildings with the absence of external spaces, such as what is found in Boujelbana neighborhood.

We also note the presence of interruptions in the urban fabric due to the location of the industrial zone in the northwestern side of the city.

In the past twenty years, the expansion appeared in the southern side of the city according to a semi-circular plan, where the expansion pattern was programmed by the state through the completion of a mixture of the residential function, whether collective or individual, as well as various equipment. This expansion allowed the formation of the new nucleus, which competed with the old one in terms of the number of equipment and the concentration of shops. There have also been expansions on the northeastern side of the city, and several equipment have been completed in addition to the residential function, some of which have been accomplished and some are on the way to completion (Figure 8).

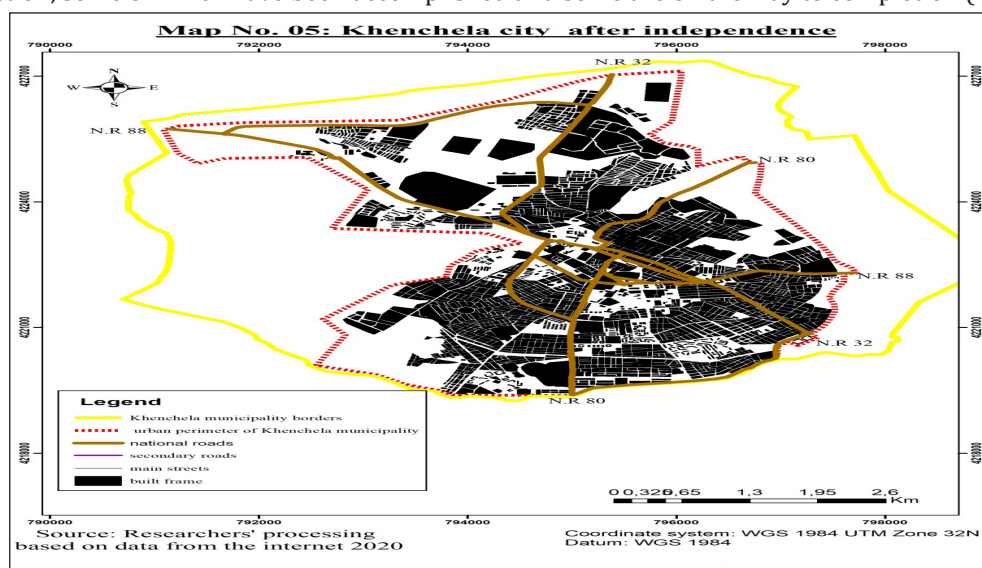


Figure 8. *Morphology of the city of Khenchela in the post-independence period*

The spatial recomposition of the city has emerged through urban transformations and the emerging new morphology, the analysis of which makes it possible to know the quality of the accomplished recomposition process:

-In recent decades, the city of Khenchela has experienced massive upheaval in unfinished projects because of the conflicts that emerged between the various actors about urban land, especially with the presence of large areas related to the private properties, which led to the emergence of more complexities in the urban space than it was before, so the dynamics of transformations on the urban real estate of Khenchela showed the extent of the lack of control over the urban growth process, as housing projects and equipment were completed in the new urban suburbs outside the framework of urban development in a disjointed and fragmented manner.

-The objective of the state in terms of urban expansion of the city was to provide housing whose demand increases due to migration and population growth, and not to contribute to the regulation of urban space, which negatively affected the process of spatial recomposition.

- The social and spatial transformations have shown the amount of contradiction between the various spaces, which contributed to the emergence of a heterogeneous urban environment that negatively, affected the urban form of the city, which calls for the recomposition of its urban areas anew.

-The process of spatial recomposition in the city of Khenchela has emerged in the last two decades, and it represents a translation of what happened during this period of random planning through the production of an unclear morphology.

- As a result of the failure to solve the problems of urban land before making decisions to expand the city, this resulted in a random urban movement and scattered urban areas, especially residential ones, which became mostly sleeping areas.
- The urban areas in the city of Khenchela, as is the case in most developing cities, were randomly recomposed, which resulted in changes in the urban form and lack of continuity in the space, which negatively affected the way of living in the city.
- Urbanization was random, although it was carried out according to the decisions of the city managers, but the social and spatial dynamics of the city of Khenchela were not taken into account.
- The measures to be taken are many and complex, and they vary according to the political, economic, social, cultural and urban factors of the city, these differences must be taken into account in order to achieve the desired goal, the methods used to recompose the urban space are chosen after analysis of the urban space to find a strategy in which the urban transformations are controlled to produce an organized and clear morphology at the service of the population of the city.
- Through the above, we conclude that the city of Khenchela contained the factors of spatial recomposition, which we can analyze in another study later: Where, after the rural exodus to the city, competition appeared in the occupation of the ground between the different actors which led to a rapid urban growth, this speed was its effects on the urban area through multiple stages of time, therefore urban expansion appeared with non-continuous urban areas. These factors, if properly taken into account during the spatial recomposition of the city this will produce positive urban transformations and a new morphology at the service of all the inhabitants in the city.

CONCLUSION

Understanding the different aspects of recomposition cities allows us to identify the measures that must be taken to improve the reality of our cities, which differ according to the spatial specificity of each city. These characteristics must be taken into account to reach a homogeneous scale where all areas of the city serve each other.

In order to recompose the area of the city of Khenchela in a thoughtful manner, all the efforts of the city's actors must be intensified in order to create changes and urban transformations suitable for all without the emergence of conflicts between the various actors, so that the new morphology of the city serves all residents regardless of the location of their dwellings. We also hope that there is effective urban planning to reduce the depletion of agricultural land and ensure undivided growth on the outskirts of the city to reach the recomposition of space programmed according to specific goals and leads to the emergence of many positive appearances, not the opposite that currently exists in most of our Algerian cities.

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