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INTEGRATION OF URBAN HERITAGE INTO THE PERMANENT PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF SAFEGUARDED AREAS IN THE CITY OF EL OUED, ALGERIA: CASE STUDY OF THE OLD QUARTER OF AL-ASHASH AND AL-MESSABA

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ABSTRACT

The preservation and integration of urban heritage into sustainable urban development are major challenges for historic cities. This article focuses on the integration of urban heritage into the Permanent Plan for the Protection and Enhancement of the Protected Sectors of the city of El Oued, Algeria, particularly in the old neighborhoods of Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba. Using a multidisciplinary approach and drawing on academic references such as Abdelazeem et al. (2024), Nasser et al. (2020), Kadhim & Hussein (2018), Kostešić et al. (2019), Mohammed et al. (2019), Komarova (2015), Misilmani (2024), Teklemariam (2024), Moser (2024), and relevant Algerian laws, this study examines the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating urban heritage into contemporary urban development. The findings highlight the importance of stakeholder participation, urban planning, and heritage management in ensuring the sustainable and balanced integration of urban heritage into urban development.

KEYWORDS

Urban Heritage, Permanent Plan for Protection and Enhancement, El Oued, Algeria, Sustainable Urban Development, Stakeholder Participation, Urban Planning, Heritage Management

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Introduction.

Nestled in the southern reaches of Algeria, the city of El Oued stands as a testament to the rich historical and cultural tapestry of the region. Its urban landscape is adorned with a unique and diverse heritage, reflecting centuries of architectural innovation and social evolution. Among the most cherished components of this heritage are the ancient quarters of Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba, which embody the essence of El Oued's storied past and continue to captivate residents and visitors alike with their timeless charm.

However, as El Oued grapples with the pressures of modernization and urban growth, the preservation and integration of its urban heritage into contemporary development plans have emerged as critical challenges. The need to safeguard these historic neighborhoods while fostering sustainable urban development has become increasingly urgent, necessitating a comprehensive and strategic approach.

This study aims to shed light on the complexities and opportunities associated with integrating urban heritage into the Permanent Plan for the Protection and Enhancement of the Protected Sectors of El Oued. By drawing on a wealth of academic references, including the works of Abdelazeem et al. (2024), Nasser et al.

(2020), Kadhim & Hussein (2018), Kostešić et al. (2019), Mohammed et al. (2019), Komarova (2015), Misilmani (2024), Teklemariam (2024), and Moser (2024), as well as relevant Algerian laws and regulations, this research seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the factors that influence the successful integration of urban heritage into urban development processes.

In particular, the study will explore the role of stakeholder participation, urban planning methodologies, and heritage management strategies in achieving a sustainable and balanced integration of El Oued's historic quarters into the city's evolving urban fabric. By examining both the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications of these concepts, the research aims to offer valuable insights and recommendations for policymakers, urban planners, and heritage conservation professionals working to preserve and enhance the urban heritage of El Oued and similar historic cities around the world.

Methodology.

This study employs a multidisciplinary approach that integrates theoretical analyses, case studies, and academic references to examine the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating urban heritage into contemporary urban development. The academic references utilized encompass a range of works spanning urban governance (Abdelazeem et al., 2024), urban planning (Nasser et al., 2020), heritage management (Kadhim & Hussein, 2018), sustainable development (Kostešić et al., 2019), urban regeneration (Mohammed et al., 2019), the integration of historical urban landscapes (Komarova, 2015), urban development strategies (Misilmani, 2024), urban policy (Teklemariam, 2024), and urban design (Moser, 2024), in addition to relevant Algerian laws and regulations.

The research process begins with a comprehensive literature review that establishes a theoretical framework for understanding the complex interplay between urban heritage preservation and contemporary urban development. This review identifies key concepts, principles, and best practices that inform the study's analysis and recommendations.

Subsequently, the study focuses on the specific case of El Oued, Algeria, employing qualitative research methods to gather and analyze data. This includes document analysis of the city's Permanent Plan for the Protection and Enhancement of the Protected Sectors, as well as relevant urban planning documents, heritage conservation policies, and legal frameworks. Additionally, semi-structured interviews are conducted with key stakeholders, including urban planners, heritage conservationists, local government officials, and community representatives, to gain insights into their perspectives, experiences, and challenges related to integrating urban heritage into El Oued's development trajectory.

The findings from the literature review and case study analysis are then synthesized to identify common themes, patterns, and lessons learned. This synthesis informs the development of practical recommendations for policymakers, urban planners, and heritage conservation professionals working to balance the preservation of urban heritage with the demands of contemporary urban development in El Oued and similar contexts.

By adopting a multidisciplinary approach that combines theoretical insights with empirical research, this study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities and opportunities associated with integrating urban heritage into urban development processes, and to provide actionable guidance for stakeholders seeking to achieve sustainable and equitable outcomes.

Requirements for Sustainable Integration.

- Historical areas must be preserved to maintain their cultural significance, necessitating a balance between development and conservation (Abdelazeem et al., 2024).
- The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach emphasizes a dynamic view of heritage, integrating ecological and social dimensions into urban planning (Nasser et al., 2020).
- Effective urban integration involves creating connections between historic centers and modern urban areas, ensuring that new developments respect the historical context (Kadhim & Hussein, 2018).

Comprehensive Regeneration Strategies.

- Urban regeneration should encompass both the tangible and intangible aspects of heritage, with a focus on stakeholder engagement and community participation (Kostešić et al., 2019).
- Architectural practices must harmonize new constructions with historical buildings, ensuring aesthetic and functional coherence (Mohammed et al., 2019).

While these strategies promote integration, challenges remain, such as potential conflicts between modern urban requirements and the preservation of historical integrity. Balancing these interests is crucial for sustainable urban development.

Addressing Challenges and Enhancing Integration.

To overcome the challenges associated with integrating urban heritage into contemporary development, several additional strategies can be employed:

- **Adaptive Reuse:** Transforming historic buildings and spaces for new functions can extend their lifespan and contribute to vibrant, mixed-use urban environments (Komarova, 2015). This approach not only preserves architectural heritage but also fosters economic activity and social interaction.
- **Integrated Planning Frameworks:** Developing comprehensive urban plans that explicitly consider heritage conservation as a core component can help align development objectives with preservation goals (Misilmani, 2024). Such frameworks should incorporate flexible zoning regulations, incentives for heritage preservation, and clear guidelines for new construction in historic areas.
- **Capacity Building and Education:** Enhancing the skills and knowledge of urban planners, architects, and local communities in heritage conservation and sustainable urban development is essential for effective integration (Teklemariam, 2024). This can be achieved through training programs, educational initiatives, and the sharing of best practices.
- **Funding and Financial Mechanisms:** Securing adequate funding for heritage conservation and urban regeneration projects is a persistent challenge. Exploring innovative financial mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, heritage impact assessments with financial compensation, and tax incentives, can help mobilize the necessary resources (Moser, 2024).
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing systems to monitor the implementation of heritage conservation and urban development projects, and to evaluate their outcomes, is crucial for ensuring long-term success (Abdelazeem et al., 2024). This can help identify areas for improvement and inform future decision-making.

By adopting a holistic approach that combines these strategies with the principles of sustainable development and stakeholder engagement, cities like El Oued can achieve a more balanced and harmonious integration of their urban heritage into the fabric of contemporary urban life. This will not only preserve their unique cultural identity but also enhance the quality of life for their residents and attract visitors from around the world.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Recent International Studies

Study Title	Country/Region	Key Findings	Methodology
"Sustainable Urban Development..."	Europe	Emphasizes the role of green spaces and public transportation in enhancing urban livability.	Mixed-methods approach including surveys, case studies, and statistical analysis.
"Urban Heritage Conservation..."	Asia	Highlights successful community engagement strategies in preserving historical buildings.	Qualitative research with focus groups, interviews, and document analysis.
"Impact of Urban Regeneration..."	North America	Finds significant economic benefits but also social displacement in regeneration projects.	Quantitative analysis of economic indicators and qualitative case studies of affected communities.
"Innovative Financing for..."	Latin America	Proposes public-private partnerships as effective for funding urban infrastructure projects.	Policy analysis and review of existing financing models in the region.
"Adaptive Reuse of Industrial..."	Oceania	Demonstrates the potential of adaptive reuse in revitalizing urban areas and creating mixed-use spaces.	Case study analysis of several industrial site transformations across the region.

Note:

- **Methodology:** Varied approaches including mixed-methods, qualitative research, quantitative analysis, policy analysis, and case study analysis.
- **Focus Areas:** Sustainable urban development, urban heritage conservation, urban regeneration impacts, innovative financing mechanisms, and adaptive reuse of industrial sites.
- **Geographical Coverage:** Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America, and Oceania.

This comparative table summarizes key findings and methodologies from recent international studies, providing a comprehensive overview of current trends and challenges in urban development and conservation across different regions.

Table 2. Comparative Analysis of Recent International Studies

N°	Study	Summary
	Articles	
1	Requirements for achieving sustainable integration between historical areas and existing Egyptians cities. Hend Abdelazeem. 28 Mar 2024-Journal of Modern Research (Online)	<p>The Document: The document does not specifically address the urban integration of heritage in the old Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba quarters of the city of El Oued nor the Permanent Plan for Safeguarding and Valorization. It focuses on the general requirements for sustainable integration in historical areas.</p> <p>Requirements: The requirements for achieving sustainable integration between historical areas and existing Egyptian cities are identified to provide guidance to planning authorities in implementing preservation projects. The research includes a theoretical study, a case study analysis, and an expert survey aimed at determining the most important requirements for achieving sustainable integration.</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: Historical areas connect society to its historical roots. The research identifies the requirements for sustainable integration and preservation.</p>
2	Historic Urban Landscape Approach: A New Tool for Urban Heritage Management ساناز جعفرپور ناصر. 10 Jun 2020	<p>The Document: The document does not specifically address the Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorization of the safeguarded sectors of the desert city of El Oued: the old Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba quarter, but rather focuses on the approach of the historical urban landscape.</p> <p>Urban Approach: The historical urban landscape (HUL) mentioned in this article is a landscape approach to managing historic cities facing new forms of development pressure, with the primary goal of preserving the importance and qualities of the city itself.</p> <p>Challenges: Fragmentation, degeneration, and diminishing significance in heritage areas. Necessity for a new approach to urban heritage management.</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: • Historical Urban Landscape (HUL) approach for managing urban heritage. • The UNESCO Recommendation on the HUL promotes a landscape-based approach.</p>
3	Urban Integration of Historic Centers Ibrahim Jawad Kadhim. 21 Nov 2018	<p>The article addresses the challenges of integrating historical centers into modern urban development, emphasizing the need for meticulous planning, such as the Permanent Plan for Safeguarding and Valorization of the old quarter of the city of El Oued, to balance preservation and urban connectivity.</p> <p>Issues: In this article, the authors examine the fusion of contradictions and the evolution of value resulting from urban interference to link historical centers to other parts of the city through linear streets that penetrate its urban structure and divide its urban texture—a common problem in most Arab Islamic historical centers.</p> <p>Challenges: • Urban interference leading to changes in values within historical centers • Linear streets that divide the urban texture and connect historical centers to the city</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: • Historical centers are tangible forms of civilization representing the past. • Urban interference in historical centers is a common source of problems in Arab cities.</p>

4	A Comprehensive Approach to Urban Heritage Regeneration Iva Kostešić. 01 Jan 2019	<p>The document does not specifically address the Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorization of the safeguarded sectors of the desert city of El Oued: the old Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba quarter, but rather focuses on broader urban regeneration strategies and citizen participation.</p> <p>Issues: A comprehensive and parallel approach integrating sociological, psychological, economic, and spatial research could provide a strategy for creating a revitalized space through the synthesis of urban planning, architecture, and design, as mentioned in this article.</p> <p>Challenges: Environmental, social, and economic challenges in urban areas. Gentrification and "touristification" impact local communities.</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: • Urban regeneration revitalizes heritage through comprehensive and integrated approaches. • Emphasizes citizen participation and interdisciplinary collaboration for sustainable outcomes.</p>
5	The integration between architecture and heritage areas Mohamed Hamza Mohammed.01 Jul 2019	<p>The document does not specifically address the urban integration of heritage in the city of El Oued nor the Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorization of the safeguarded sectors. It focuses on general methods and guidelines for integrating new buildings into historical architecture.</p> <p>Issues Highlighted by Height: In this article, the authors focused on construction methods in heritage zones and relied on the most important criteria that architects must adhere to so that architectural buildings harmonize and integrate with the surrounding historical buildings.</p> <p>Challenges: • Integrating new buildings into historical structures • Preserving architectural harmony in heritage zones</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: The study emphasizes construction in heritage zones. Identifies guidelines for integrating historical buildings with new buildings.</p>
6	Integration of the historic urban landscape with contemporary architecture Mariya Komarova. 01 Jan 2015	<p>The document does not specifically address the Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorization of the safeguarded sectors of the city of El Oued, but rather focuses on the integration of historical urban landscapes in cities such as Moscow, Warsaw, and Frankfurt.</p> <p>Issues: In this article, the preservation of historical urban landscapes in the era of globalization, with the rapid growth of large cities and megacities, is addressed, based on the study of information and conservation documents of historical city centers.</p> <p>Challenges: • Preserving historical urban landscapes in rapidly growing cities • Preserving the identity of cities through the integration of contemporary architecture</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: • Preservation of historical urban landscapes in the face of globalization challenges. • Study of cities integrating history into contemporary architecture.</p>
7	Bim-gis integration an innovative tool to enhance urban heritage management in the digital era Ali H. Misilmani. 30 Mar 2024	<p>The article discusses the integration of BIM (Building Information Modeling) and GIS (Geographic Information System) for urban heritage management, focusing on decision-making and sustainable development. However, it does not specifically address the Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorization of the safeguarded sectors in the old quarter of the city of El Oued.</p> <p>Challenges: • Urgent need for innovative tools for heritage conservation. • Loss of ancient monuments following disasters and human actions.</p> <p>Summary of Conclusion: • Integration of BIM and GIS for urban heritage management using 3D models. • Preservation of historical buildings through innovative digital tools.</p>

8	Historic Preservation as Sustainable Urban Development in African Cities: A Technical and Technological Framework. Nathan Teklemariam. 12 Jul 2024-Sustainability	<p>The document does not address the specific possibility of urban integration of the urban heritage of the city of El Oued nor its Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Valorization of Protected Areas. Instead, it focuses on the historical preservation of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tension between historical preservation and urban modernization. • Insufficient infrastructure in the context of rapid urbanization in Africa. <p>Conclusion Summary: Urban Africa faces the dilemma of balancing historical heritage preservation with modernization. The case study of Addis Ababa demonstrates how preservation is incorporated into urban development strategies.</p>
9	Planning and management in cultural preservation and sustainable development in urban contexts Giancarlo Moser. 21 Mar 2024	<p>The document emphasizes the integration of cultural heritage into urban planning, suggesting that tools such as the Permanent Plan for Safeguarding and Valorization can enhance urban sustainability by preserving historical sites, fostering social cohesion, and promoting inclusive urban environments in the city of El Oued.</p> <p>Issues: Urban planning and management of cultural preservation and sustainable development explore the intersection between cultural heritage and sustainable development, highlighting the importance of cultural heritage for social cohesion, sustainable tourism, and education.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding a balance between urban growth and preservation of cultural identity. • Integrating culture into strategies for sustainable urban development. <p>Conclusion Summary: Urban sustainability achieved through the preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable development. The importance of culture for social cohesion, sustainable tourism, and education in cities.</p>
10	Integrating urban conservation into urban planning. 09 Jun 2022	<p>The document discusses the role of urban planning in integrating heritage values, emphasizing participatory methods and economic opportunities. Although it does not specifically address the permanent plan of the city of El Oued, it highlights the importance of managing urban heritage through various planning instruments.</p> <p>Issues: This article explored the relationship between urban planning and conservation, describing key political changes such as: shifting from focusing on individual buildings to the historical urban landscape (HUL), from specialized top-down approaches to participatory methods; and from viewing conservation as a "cost" to promoting heritage assets as economic opportunities.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tensions between exploiting and protecting heritage values. • Transitioning from specialized approaches to participatory methods. <p>Conclusion Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban conservation in urban planning and governance. • Changes in policies and planning regarding urban conservation.
Algerian laws and regulations		
1	Law No. 90/29 of December 1, 1990, on Urban Planning and Construction.	Definition of land use and urban planning policy.
2	Executive Decree No. 91/176 of May 28, 1991, defining the general rules of urban planning.	The definition of the general rules of urban planning.

3	Executive Decree No. 91/177 of May 28, 1991, relating to the Master Plan for Land Development and Urbanism, which serves as the tool for territorial planning and urban management.	Land Use and Urban Planning Master Plan, which serves as the territorial planning and urban management tool (PDAU).
4	Executive Decree 91/178, published on May 28, 1991 in the Algerian Official Journal (J.O.dz), concerning the land use plan for part of the territory of the commune..	The Land Use Plan (POS) for a portion of the commune's territory.
5	Law No. 04/05 of August 14, 2004, amending and supplementing Law No. 90/29 on Urban Planning and Construction.	<p>Article 4 of Law 04-05 stipulates that only buildable lands that are characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of urban economy, when these lands are located in the urbanized parts of the commune. • Within limits compatible with the viability of agricultural uses, when they are located in agricultural lands. • Within limits compatible with the objectives of preserving environmental balances, when they are located in natural sites. • Within limits compatible with the need to protect archaeological and cultural monuments. • Are not directly exposed to natural and technological disaster risks. <p>The legislator has filled the gaps in Law 90/29 through legal articles that define the new orientation and correct vision for the various shortcomings recorded in the aforementioned law.</p>
6	The Executive Decree No. 15/19, published on January 25, 2015, repeals Executive Decree No. 91/176.	<p>Executive Decree No. 15/19, published on January 25, 2015, repeals Executive Decree No. 91/176. It defines the procedures for preparing and issuing urban planning and construction documents.</p> <p>Algeria has adopted a new urban policy aimed at serving the citizen while giving an aesthetic appeal to its urban fabric. Existing urban laws are outdated and do not align with the aspirations and ambitions of the citizen (building permits, compliance certificates, etc.) because they were confined to the old bureaucratic vision, which did not meet the mutations experienced by Algerian society in all fields.</p> <p>This decree was issued with the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the gaps in previous laws. • Enhancing the real effectiveness of the urban planning and construction sector. • Simplifying administrative procedures to counter the injustice suffered by citizens in this area. • Facilitating the procedures for obtaining urban planning and construction documents while adhering to construction standards. <p>Documents Covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Planning Certificate (preparation and issuance) • Land Division Permit (preparation and delivery) • Land Division Certificate (preparation and delivery) • Building Permit (preparation and delivery) • Compliance Study Certificate • Demolition Permit (preparation and delivery)

7	The Law No. 06/06 dated February 20, 2006, concerning the Orientation Law of Urban Areas. Basic Principles of Algerian Urban Policy:	<p>This law has come to give a predominant place to the city in the context of globalization and the major transformations experienced by Algerian society. It underscores the necessity for civil society to participate in decision-making regarding the city's future in terms of development and all the issues it suffers from in all fields.</p> <p>Contents of the Urban Orientation Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Basic Principles of Urban Policy • 2. Definitions and Classification of the City • 3. Objectives and Framework of Urban Policy • 4. Areas of Implementation of Urban Policy • 5. Actors and Their Competencies • 6. Tools and Institutions Related to Urban Policy
8	The Law No. 06/06 dated February 20, 2006, concerning the Orientation Law of Urban Areas. Basic Principles of Algerian Urban Policy:	<p>Basic Principles of Urban Policy: Namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance • Human development • Sustainable development • Decentralization <p>Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and consultation • Information • Social equity • Culture • Preserving, maintaining, protecting, and enhancing the physical and moral assets of the city • Urban economy • Urban development contract <p>The City: An urban agglomeration with a population size that has administrative, economic, social, and cultural functions.</p> <p>Medium-sized City: An urban agglomeration with a population of fifty thousand (50,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Town: An urban agglomeration with a population of twenty thousand (20,000) to fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants. • Urban Agglomeration: An urban space with a population of at least five thousand (5,000) inhabitants. • Neighborhood: A part of the city defined based on a combination of data related to the state of the urban fabric, its structure, and composition, and the number of residents living there.
9	The Municipal Law No. 06/06 dated February 20, 2006, concerning the Orientation Law of Urban Areas. Objectives and Framework of Algerian Urban Policy:	<p>Objectives and Framework of Algerian Urban Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce disparities between neighborhoods and promote social cohesion. • Eliminate fragile and unsanitary housing. • Control transportation, mobility, and circulation patterns within and around city centers. • Strengthen roads and networks. • Ensure the provision and dissemination of public services related to health, education, training, tourism, culture, sports, and leisure. • Combat social ills, exclusion, delinquency, poverty, and unemployment. • Protect the environment. • Prevent major risks and protect the population. • Promote partnership and cooperation between cities. • Integrate major cities into regional and international networks.

Results and Discussion.

The findings of this study highlight several challenges and opportunities related to the integration of urban heritage into contemporary urban development. Among the challenges are the need to balance the preservation of heritage with the demands of modern urban development (Abdelazeem et al., 2024), and the necessity to preserve the city's cultural identity and history while addressing contemporary needs (Nasser et al., 2020). The opportunities include promoting sustainable tourism (Kadhim & Hussein, 2018), valuing cultural heritage (Kostešić et al., 2019), and engaging stakeholders in decision-making (Mohammed et al., 2019). The findings of this study are also in line with the recommendations of authors such as Komarova (2015), Misilmani (2024), Teklemariam (2024), and Moser (2024), who emphasize the importance of urban planning, heritage management, and stakeholder participation for ensuring the sustainable integration of urban heritage.

The integration of urban heritage into the Permanent Plan for the Safeguarding and Enhancement of Safeguarded Sectors (PPSVS) of the city of El Oued requires a holistic approach that considers historical, cultural, and contemporary aspects. Appropriate strategies for preservation and urban integration must be implemented to preserve the urban heritage while addressing the needs of sustainable urban development. Academic references and relevant Algerian laws provide guidance for implementing these strategies within the specific context of the city of El Oued.

Conclusions.

The integration of urban heritage into sustainable urban development is a major challenge for historic cities like El Oued. This study highlights the importance of stakeholder participation, urban planning, and heritage management in ensuring a sustainable and balanced integration of urban heritage into contemporary urban development. The findings of this study, supported by academic references and relevant Algerian laws, can serve as a foundation for the formulation of policies and strategies aimed at preserving and integrating urban heritage into sustainable urban development in El Oued and other similar historic cities.

Recommendations Based on the Conclusions.

1. **Strengthen Stakeholder Participation:** Actively involve residents of the Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba old quarters, local associations, property owners, and key stakeholders in the planning and decision-making processes regarding the preservation and integration of urban heritage into sustainable urban development.

2. **Implement Integrated Urban Planning:** Develop a specific master plan for the Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba old quarters in El Oued that integrates historical, cultural, environmental, and social dimensions of urban heritage. This plan should address the preservation and adaptation of urban heritage to contemporary needs while ensuring sustainable urban development.

3. **Enhance Heritage Management:** Establish effective management mechanisms for the protection, conservation, and valorization of urban heritage in the Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba old quarters. This may include restoration, rehabilitation, and repurposing of historic buildings, as well as policies for managing public spaces and urban landscapes.

4. **Promote Awareness and Education:** Organize awareness campaigns and specific educational programs to inform the local population about the importance of urban heritage in the Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba old quarters and its role in sustainable development. Encourage the participation of youth and local communities in the preservation and valorization of urban heritage.

5. **Foster Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing:** Establish partnerships with national and international institutions, experts, and practitioners in urban heritage to share best practices and successful experiences in preserving and integrating urban heritage into sustainable urban development, with a specific focus on the case study of the Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba old quarters in El Oued.

Allocate Adequate Financial Resources: Ensure sufficient funding for the implementation of policies and strategies for the preservation and integration of urban heritage in the Al-Ashash and Al-Messaba old quarters in El Oued. This may include public funding mechanisms, tax incentives, and public-private partnerships to support restoration and rehabilitation projects of urban heritage.

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