



## **1. Research activity (max 1.000 words)**

The concept of Cultural Heritage Landscape is perhaps the most profound in the field of heritage preservation. It has long been understood that certain places have a special, distinguishable character based on the integration of unique aspects such as topography, settlement arrangements, human industry and architecture. The value of these features when combined together bring a greater value than when they are isolated. Indeed, among the universal guiding principles of heritage preservation, the environment has always been considered an essential and an indivisible component for the value and integrity of a historical structure or site . The subject of the research project are the Gorges of Roufi (city of Batna-Algeria). This site has been recognized for its architectural, aesthetic and historical features, and as such has been considered since its protection date in 1928 and later on in 2005 as a natural site which is now on the indicative list of UNESCO's world heritage sites. The Roufi Balconies - or Gorges - are a geological site located at the south western extremity of the Aures region, at about a hundred kilometers from Batna, on the road to Biskra, With a height varying between 500 meters and 1200 meters above sea level, these gorges are composed of metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, and an oasis-like vegetation, They are on their flanks formed of a traditional Berber habitat in the form of "staircase" and, on their steep walls, by that gives a meander and mineral accidental morphology. Two microclimates are located in Roufi at the level of the balconies, the first being the bed of the river in the form of a ridge, which is dense in vegetation with the flow of waters that refresh the atmosphere. While the second is that of the heights of the exposed slopes. The superposition of natural and human environmental data explains the existing inter-relationship between the physical and social environment. Consequently, the reciprocal impact between environment and architecture. The analysis and study of its data would demonstrate the specificity of

Roufi; From the environmental and architectural point of view, it is the potentialities that it possesses that differentiate it from the other sites that seems to resemble it and which has a Berber, Mediterranean and African dimensions.

By this mean, our study is based on a multidisciplinary approach which will primarily focus on the archaeological and architectural aspects of one of the villages in the Gorges. In addition, by the use of geomorphology , we will be able to give a stratigraphical lecture of the canyon , it is a lecture on what is superficial in order to understand what is in depths with the factor of time. it will help us also to answer questions related to the existing relationship between the river and the settlement , the possible alterations that the site has known ,if there was a modification caused by anthropic activities , and also how much this river has contributed in the formation of this landscape.

The data that will be collected during the study will be stored in a GIS database . connected together with geographical links.

a) Publications (ISI journals) : No

b) Publications (NON ISI journals):

Younsi,S., A scientific support for the control of illicit trafficking of cultural goods in circulation– Algeria. the Eighth International Conference on Science and Technology in Archaeology and Conservation ,Amman, Jordan, 22 May 2017.

Manfredi,L.I., Dekayir, A., Bokbot, Y., Festuccia, S., Cozzolino, M., Gentile, V., Merola, P., Repola, L., Cecalupo ,C., Younsi, S. Intregated multi scale archaeological analysis in Béni Mellal-Khenifra District (Morocco): the case of Fortress of Aouam. Journal of Field Archaeology (Taylor & Francis), 2017.

c) Manuscripts (submitted, in press):

Younsi,S., The use of photogrammetry and orthophotophotography in archaeology. ,Revue Archeologique N12, Algeria, 2015.

d) Abstracts:

Younsi,S., Ridolfi,S., Gigante,G.E., Schiavon, N.; Non invasive spectroscopic and imaging techniques for the investigation of ancient and modern pigments. 12th International Conference on non- destructive investigations and microanalysis for the conservation of cultural and environmental heritage, November 22nd/24th 2017, Turin, Italy.

LeHachemi, T., Younsi, S., Prehistoric societies of Ouled Nail mounts during the period of Holocene. The 15th Congress of PanAfrican Archaeological Association for Prehistory and Related Studies (PanAf), Rabat, Morocco, between 10-14 September, 2018.

**N.B. I dottorandi del primo anno al punto 1 possono inserire il riassunto del progetto di ricerca (max 1.000 parole)**