

# The issues of territorial coherence of historical monuments in ancient cities - Case Bejaia –

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## Abstract:

The evolution of cities in time and space generated diverse urban heritage from the succession of different cultures. Currently the recognition of culture is among the pillars of sustainable development. In this context the notion of heritage is a land issue as a unifying element of the identity and potential for future generations.

Bejaia was one of the main Mediterranean counters; it was a cosmopolitan city that has known many civilizations through the ages whose remains testify today. However, the integration and coherence remains below this heritage to major cultural, urban and economic inclusion in its environment have become more than a necessity in order to:

-Reconcile Town with historic monuments.

-Revitalize Historical heritage in a perspective of sustainable development.

A working diagnosis followed by treatment, we would consider guidance with a view to reaching define ways and means able to integrate this element of identity in general, and reinforce the attractiveness of the city .

**Index Terms:** Bejaia, historical monuments, Master plan, planning, sustainable development, territorial coherence, the city.



## INTRODUCTION:

The historical heritage has marked the history of peoples, it has shaped the landscape of their cities.

Its patrimonialism is justified in relation to three essential values; Historical, urban and economic (Korichi amina, 2011), whose urban aspect here is distinguished by the appreciation of a monument, its relation to the urban landscape and how it fits into its environment and the nature of articulation With the rest of the city. The economic aspect, its tourist development as spaces to be seen, to be discovered, paths to travel generating capital and jobs.

The process of formation and transformation of Bejaia through time and the succession of civilizations gives it the appearance of a historic city par excellence (Slimane Hachi and Djamil Aissani, 2011). Alas, its cultural and urban heritage is neglected compared to the other entities of the city. But then how to reconcile between the city and its site in order to ensure the socio-economic dynamics of the city in its urban context and in its urban area with a view to a sustainable and harmonious development? So we are wondering about the integration of historic monuments in the rest of the city, is it an achievable goal? and by what mechanisms?

To achieve this, we have set the following objectives:

-The implementation of a city policy by the formulation of a strategy of sustainable and coherent urban development through a rational exploitation of the resources of the city. To control the urban growth, improve the quality of life and the level of the city. Urban comfort through sustainable management, through the integration of the various players in the city.

Privilege consultation and seek cohesion between the various components of the urban system and restore a symbiosis between the city and its urban area. This research is part of the current debates on sustainable development and on the stakes of spatial and functional cohesion of the city.

To answer, it is essential to adopt a descriptive and analytical diachronic approach which will serve as a platform in order to arrive at the objectives of the study.

## 1. ASSESSMENT AND APPROACH OF THE TERRITORY:

The ambition of our study is to highlight the widest and most detailed panorama of our research theme with its geographical, historical and socio-economic dimensions.

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1.1 Bejaia in its global context:



Fig. 1: Location of the city of Bejaia. Source: Author of the article.

Bejaia is located in the province of the same name, at a distance of 230 Km to the east of the capital Algiers, in a bay 7 km. Inserted in a very diverse physical environment, between regions of mountains, plains and the sea, vulnerable to natural hazards, including floods and earthquakes. Bejaia is characterized by moderate Mediterranean climate.

Its population has grown rapidly because of the phenomenon of massive rural migration and natural growth, which it increased from 101,657 inhabitants in 1977 to 177,988 inhabitants in 2008 according to the National Statistics Office. This demographic and urban growth has caused greater pressure on land use, including urban expansion took place from the old city with a high concentration of historical monuments to two growing areas, the plain of El khmis and coastline.

Indeed, urbanization was a huge jump from 500 hectares to 2285 hectares in just three decades (1980-2010), as the city has grown from 60 hectares in ten centuries of the period at the time Hammadid French (planning Department of the wilaya of Bejaia, 2007), urban boom has marginalized the old centre, especially with the departure of affluent layers replaced by a poor rural population and the invasion of various harmful economic activities in this fragile area.

1.2. Situation of heritage elements:

The monuments are located in a disorganized, landlocked in the natural environment of the park Gouraya or within the urban fabric. The old fabric is superimposed on a ridge path of succession and talwegs one hand, and relatively flat from the other courses, located on the plains and at the entrance to the city from the sea.

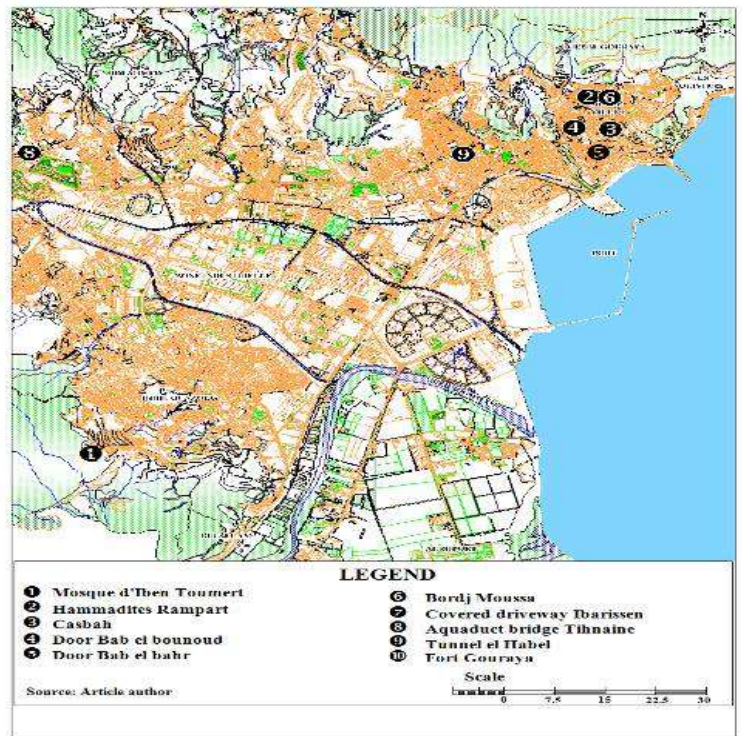


Fig. 2: Location of historic monuments and valuable sites in the city of Bejaia.

1.3. Historical Heritage in distress:

The advanced state of degradation and abundant affecting these sites is due to the ineffectiveness of management by objective protection policy. Indeed, most of the monuments are overgrown, unlawful habitat or squatted by families and often inaccessible. This state has minimized their value urban, tourist and cultural.

As well as regulations designed to maintain the existing was done without much consideration for contemporary creation, whether the subject was avoided or forgotten, or because he was despised. Putting heritage must at least be accompanied by reflection on the vitality of the site and its ability to integrate with new works.

The Algerian law does not focus on the importance of integration of the historical monuments of ancient cities in the planning of territories, including the management was limited to the development, protection and backup, 98-04 Act of 15 June 1998 on heritage protection applies only to goods that may be subject to registration on inventory, classification and establishment of preservation areas. This law materialized by decrees on the Work management, the protection plans and Enhancement of Archaeological Sites (PPMVSA), the Permanent Safeguarding Plan and Enhancement Saved Segments (PPSMVSS).

In this context, our city has an estimated Executive Decree obsolete, and does not innovative ideas in the coherence of

this space with the rest of the city. This is the decree 13-187 of 6 May 2013, on the creation and delimitating of preservation area of the old town of Bejaia, whose geographical coordinates are determined pursuant to Article 4 of the decree as demonstrated in table 01.

TABLE.1: SECTOR SAFEGUARDED THE OLD TOWN OF BEJAIA.

Points	Longitude(m)	Latitude(m)
1	670.112	4060.594
2	669.388	4061.603
3	669.657	4061.455
4	669.423	4062.453
5	669.729	4062.837
6	670.511	4062.742
7	670.559	4062.193
8	671.298	4061.755
9	671.292	4061.100

Source: www.joradp.dz. Official Journal N° 26, 2013



Fig.3: the sector Delimitation safeguarded from the old town of Bejaia.

The perimeter of delimitation is at the heart of the city, which makes him a centric space that will be to revive and

not the museumizing, also seeking the hinge moments with other entities.

Considering the studies of the historical heritage of the city, a summary table has been prepared using the historical times, classification and membership:

TABLE.2: THE MAIN HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE CITY OF BEJAIA.

Sites	historic period	Ranking	home institutions
West rampart	Hammadids	Unclassified	Ministry of Culture
East rampart			
South rampart			
Bab El Bahr.	Hammadids	In 1900	Ministry of Culture
Bab el Bounoud	Hammadids	In 1968	Ministry of Culture
Gouraya door	Hammadids	Unclassified	Gouraya National Park
Casbah	Almohad	In 1930	Ministry of Culture
Fort Moussa	Hammadids	In 1930	Ministry of Culture
Fort Abdelkader	Hammadids	Unclassified	Department of Defense
Fort Gouraya	Spanish	Unclassified	Ministry of Culture
Fort Clauzel	In 1835	Unclassified	Forest estate
Fort Lemercier	In 1835	Unclassified	Forest estate
Bab El Marsa	Hammadids	Unclassified	Ministry of Culture
Bab Amsiouen	Ottoman Era	Unclassified	Ministry of Culture
Bab El Barr	Ottoman Era	Unclassified	Ministry of Culture

Source: information collected and organized by the author.

The Hammadid epoch is the most glorious that the city was known as Charles Ferraud followed by the period El mohad and Hafsidi, is continuous development for over four centuries (1067-1555) or the city experienced its doors his ancestors, palaces, neighbourhoods, mosques and ruins that still exist.



Fig.4: Heritage degradation Factors

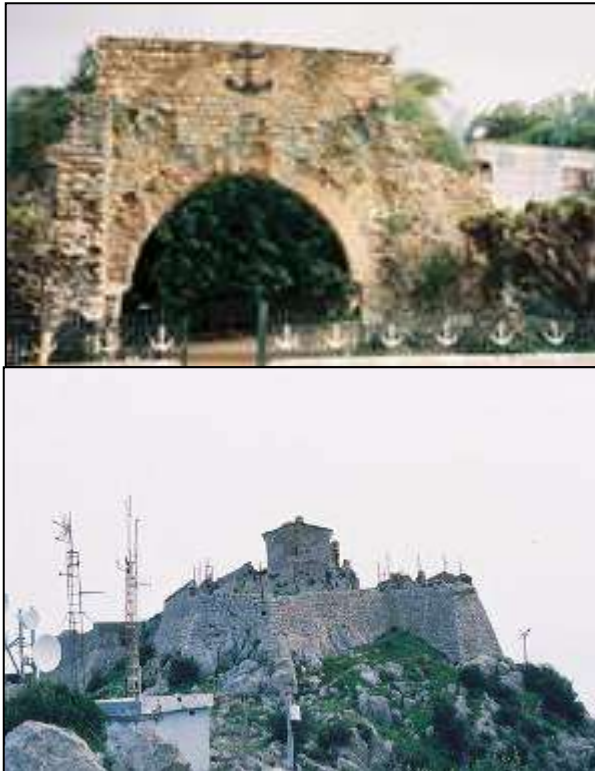
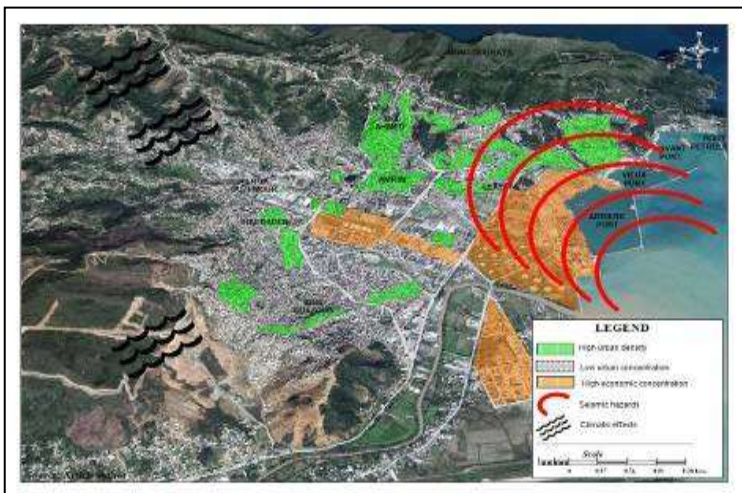


Photo1: Bab El-Bahr source: Author of the article, photos taken May 15, 2010.

Photo 2: Fort Gouraya Author of the article, photos taken May 15, 2010.

The major difficulty is this divergent membership, some historic sites are linked to the services of the Ministry of Culture and others belong to the ministries of defence or forestry, while Gouraya park is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture , making integration difficult and requires the collaboration of these bodies.



## 2. THE CHALLENGE THROUGH A HARMONIOUS SPACE:

In order to initiate a dynamic of a harmonious and global development and to better identify the stakes related to territorial coherence, we have reflected on all the parts that make up the city by pointing out the breaks between them.

### 2.1. Bejaia an indifferent city of its historical wealth:

The city of Bejaia has important contrasted and rhythmic landscapes, as well as very precious historical monuments. Unfortunately little or no integrated into the overall development of the city.

Heritage is the support of the memory and the identity of man. Preserving its diversity testifies to the respect of man and his creations and the will to build a better future while taking into account the experience of the past. (Council of Europe, 2000)

The city of Bejaia was always delimited by a wall, it was built by the Romans, enlarged by the Hammadids to reach Mount Gouraya, reduced by the Spanish to a triangle of three forts (Casbah, Moussa and Abdelkader) and finally reappropriated. First, enlarged and later destroyed by the French, at present there remain only a few abandoned witnesses.



Photos n° 3-4: historical sites abandoned to their fate

Indeed, patrimonialization is justified in relation to three essential values; Historical, urban and economic. Whose urban aspect is defined by the appreciation of a monument and its relation to the landscape and how it fits into its environment and the nature of articulation between the rest of the urban landscape, the economic aspect by its Tourism development as spaces to be seen, places to be discovered, paths to travel and spaces to live generating money and jobs. (Korichi Amina, 2011)

In France, there is an awareness of the preservation of ancient monuments in a methodical and modern way, preserving them through the establishment of legislation on the one hand and restoration with a view to their reuse elsewhere. And this operation appeared to be the appropriate solution to revive the old centers and their integration into contemporary life. France possesses important historical monuments such as; The citadel of Belle-Île-en-Mer, the citadel of Arras, the stronghold of Neufs Breisach, the urban wall and the citadel of Saint Marti De Ré, the observatory towers of Saint Vaast, the Hougue ... etc. The cities concerned have developed programs to showcase these sites through cultural events, exhibitions, organized visits ... with a view to upgrading these monuments. (Korichi Amina, 2011)

Most European experiments in historic cities have shown that the ramparts do not impose constraints of planning, the link between the interior and exterior of the city is ensured by the injection of functions all around the ramparts, Simple facilities in ditches such as gardens, pedestrian walkways, playgrounds and outdoor amphitheatres can contribute to the animation of this obstacle.

Bejaia is surrounded by beautiful nature including the Gouraya Park, the sea and other sites such as, the Peak of the Monkeys, Cape Carbon and the Aiguades.

## 2.2. The place of the city in the planning tools:

Planning tools are tools for spatial planning and management. The latter are regulated by a body of legislation. In this context, Bejaia has taken a place in the concerns of the different spatial planning plans, each of which advocates recommendations for its development and development in view of its local, regional, national and even international importance.

At the territorial level, the SNAT3 proposes Centers for the Economy of Heritage "PEP" for the old town of Bejaia by the restoration of cultural property by the National Center for the restoration of movable and immovable cultural property. The need for a national museum of modern and contemporary art, of miniature, illumination, calligraphy and maritime. Protection and security of cultural parks:

general plans for the development of cultural parks and strengthening of parks management structures. In this context it is programmed the elaboration of a Master Plan of the Archaeological and Historical Zones whose objectives are the preservation and the valorisation of the historical and archaeological cultural patrimonies, through the promotion of centers of cultural development and activities related to the Artistic creation and the adapted exploitation of cultural wealth.

In the framework of the master plan for development and urban planning, the revised version envisages that the city is subdivided into several sectors, it is sectoral tools defined by perimeters that are separated independently without any coherence between them, each sector Groups a set of POS4. POSs are defined by roadways or natural elements (oueds), which means that these entities always remain autonomous from one another. Indeed, it is not enough to draw up master plans for development and urban planning (PDAU), it is necessary to implement the conditions of their feasibility provided that they fit adequately into the prospective geography provided for in the Scheme National Land Use Planning (SNAT), particularly in terms of attractiveness and competitiveness, whose impact factors must be measured.

If one criticizes the PDAU, with an intercommunal vocation, it can be said that it is an instrument that has approached all the axes of development of the city of Bejaia as a center of command, but it did not show the why of the choice of the perimeter and on what basis or criteria this choice has been made. Secondly, we saw the lack of emphasis on the historical core. Where actions can be summed up as rehabilitation without considering either the accessibility or the quality of life of the inhabitants.

In terms of heritage, the various planning tools do not include an important innovation and do not adhere to the political choices of the various stakeholders. Thus, divergent fields of action are recorded and the development of the heritage in the development of the city is discarded.

## 3. BEJAIA TOWARDS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT:

The city of Bejaia is faced with the double problem of spreading it at the expense of rural areas and the deterioration or devitalization of some of the already urbanized fabrics. The challenge is to look for actions and operations in order to revitalize space, to coexist between the old and the new urban fabric from which we summarize the essential as follows:

-The need to set up specialized structures responsible for urban regeneration operations and to ensure the emergence of a prime contractor specializing in design, financial assembly, legal assembly, monitoring and management.

-The definition of the prerogatives of each of the speakers (architects engineers, elected officials, civil society, concessionaires and public services, etc.).

- The resorption of the precarious habitat and the valorisation of the liberated spaces, and to recover the urban land for new adapted functions.

-The materialisation of the city gates, whose reception in a city is a primordial function, often materialized by gates in ancient times, articulate the city intramuros<sup>6</sup> to its territory, it is a place of practice of several related activities Trade and access control to the city, currently they form articulators between the center and the periphery.

### **3.1. The adoption of sustainable participatory urban management:**

In this chapter, we try to look for best practices for the development of the various sectors of the city, through certain measures that have been seen as valuable, which can revitalize the economy, ensure social cohesion promote tourism, while preserving Environment that is a dimension of sustainability.

### **3.2. The place of local government in the development process:**

Through its administration, the municipality is the main institutional guarantor of the sustainability of space (Abdelhamid Brahimi, 1991). It is responsible for managing and making available to the inhabitants a number of infrastructure and services resources essential to the proper functioning of urban activities, such as water distribution, sanitation, land use Waste management, public transport ... etc.

### **3.3. The stake of implication of the different actors of the city:**

The association, the interaction of all actors and the harmonization of their different strategies are proving to be important conditions for the realization and completion of local development projects. In other words, territorial governance is paramount for the adequacy between economic objectives and social objectives. Here, territorial governance is understood as a harmonization of actions with a view to satisfying the interests of all actors.

In this context, Bejaia as a multifunctional city, public actors and local officials, are faced with multiple challenges in terms of sustainable development. For them:

- To invent operational solutions those reconcile the socio-economic and urban development of the city.
- To put in place structures of cooperation and governance those enhance the territory by combining the conflicting interests of the different stakeholders.
- To take into account environmental requirements, quality of life and well-being of populations.
- To preserve the social mix.
- Make sure not to chip the cultural identity of the city.

-To support projects related to the quality of life in neighbourhoods.

-Create projects constituting a competitive urban environment favorable to the installation of companies allowing the insertion of capital and skills highly favorable to economic development.

-To support the definition, re-qualification and preservation of public spaces.

- To articulate between the different planning scales, and to add levels of definition and operability of the POS in order to allow the handling of specific cases.

-Further consider the management of the territory and the expectations of the population in a number of recommendations that first settle in the socio-political perimeter before addressing the structural and technical issues related to the skills of the institutional players with regard both to The relationship between central administration and local government and the relationship between these two levels with the "social actors" interface.

-The involvement of local elites, especially university ones. For example, local academic resources could be used to support local institutions, all of which would involve the establishment of permanent, codified and contractual cooperation between universities and local authorities, which would make it possible to exploit the many basic and / or applied scientific research carried out so far on topics related to local development. This would undoubtedly contribute to the ownership of local development programs.

Until the conditions for the optimal maturation of such a perspective are reached, it would be highly desirable to set up levels of consultation, reflection and open studies, made up of local authorities and social partners as well as representatives of administrations Territorial governments. This could take the form of Economic and Social Councils, which would have the task of updating and following up plans and plans for the development of the territory or monitoring the processing of referrals by the territorial institutions concerned. Other formulas of this type, in particular those already provided for in the follow-up instruments of the national, regional and wilaya schemes, also go in the same direction. It will simply be a matter of ensuring that they are cooperative compartments of mandatory compartment compartment, pending their integration, when the latter has given proof of its necessity and relevance.

Similarly, and beyond the statutory missions of territorial institutions, a permanent listening and reflection unit must be set up to identify and address these inconsistencies and dysfunctions and also to be attentive to the demand. This unit may, in some cases, carry out mediation activities when the dividing lines are not clear. The principle of sharing and solidarity must emerge within the spaces



between municipalities and between the chief towns and other secondary agglomerations and scattered areas, so as to reduce the breaks that are increasingly being created by spatial development imbalance.

#### 4. PROSPECTS FOR A COHERENT CITY

We try to look for best practices for the development of the various sectors of the city, through certain measures that have been considered valuable, which can revitalize the economy, ensure social cohesion, and promote tourism while preserving the environment that is a dimension of sustainability.

##### 4.1. Revitalizing the economy and ensuring social cohesion:

In this context, and to achieve such an objective, the following measures are recommended:

- Opt for activities that generate positive synergies, a wise production system that will have a significant spill-over effect by integrating upstream and downstream activities and why not in the field of new technologies in complementarity with the University of Bejaia for Form a regional technology cluster. Because the Bejaia industrial zone has no specific vocation, it is a mosaic of companies operating in various areas disconnected from each other, this is explained by a lack of interconnection between the different production units, As well as the lack of osmosis and complementarity between the local production system and the wealth of the region. Thus the lack of correlation with the demands of the local market and / or the regional market, its proximity to dwellings and the numerous nuisances it produces disfigure the image of the city. This necessitates relocating / restructuring and thinking about the socio-economic prosperity of the city, which is based on the stakes of the logistics, services, trade and tourism industries.



Fig 5: Restructuring of the industrial zone - the military barracks and

the extra-port areas

Source: PDAU Intercommunal De Bejaia 2007.

- At the socio-urban level, the city is fragmented and segmented according to a mosaic of housing and equipment and augurs a definite crisis. It must be said that urban planning as a public action does not participate in the social and economic construction of the city. These spaces are genuine commercial turbines in developed countries, especially in times of crisis, if institutional actors agree to collaborate and develop projects on the right scale, but to try to develop Characterize the places in their intrinsic value, and also in their induced effects. Valuing for example public spaces and major transport infrastructures. Yet it is by urbanism that the urban economy is revitalized and that a qualitative and innovative land supply is made, that the territories are rendered attractive, that the historic sites are requalified, that Revitalizes spaces in crisis, etc. Thus one advocates to restructure the mole casbah and to recover the location to set up a ferry terminal. The old harbor will become a marina, marina and ferry terminal and in the longer term these infrastructures will extend to occupy the whole promenade of the sea breeze after significant developments. (See Figure 6)

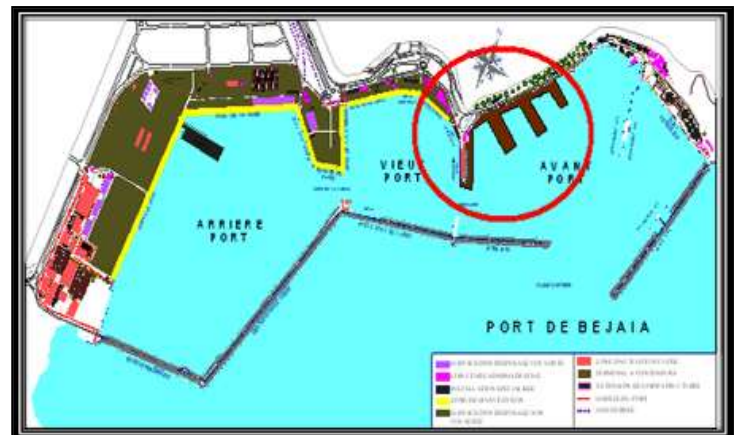


Fig. 6: Development of the mole of the Casbah and the old port. Source: PDAU intercommunal .

##### 4.2. The Preservation of monuments in the city structure:

Every monument of the city had a function to different civilizations, in Roman times the enclosure has three doors ensuring the articulation of the city with its territory, including the Saracen door ensuring the link with the sea, the El Fouka door ensuring the link with the farming way, the Gouraya door providing linkage with Mount Gouraya. The Hammadid time, the enclosure features four new doors, door Amsioum, mergoum El-door, door-El Casbah and rouah door. These were joined by three axes two by two government route, door-door El Fouka El Ruach,

through the two palaces. Commercial axis, the Casbah door Saracen door, along the sea scientific background, door Amssioum , El Mergoum door through the school of Sidi Touati.

Bejaia has known the restoration of the fort of the Casbah, Abdel Kader, and the construction of Fort Moussa in the footsteps of the palace of the star, the strong Bridja on the site of the palace of the pearl, and Fort Gouraya. Consequently during the period of Spanish we see conversion of the church into a mosque.

During the Turkish regency, its urban structure is marked by a spiritual centrality materialized by the mosque Sidi El Mouhoub and economic represented by the souk and instead Fatima. This centrality is located at the intersection of two major routes; the first that starts the fort Moussa Sidi Abdelkader to the fort through the casbah, and the second starting at the Fuka door to the door of the aged through the Mosque of Sidi El Mouhoub.

During the French period, the rampart becomes Street and urbanization took place from the outside to the inside. In the post-colonial period some monuments have been reassigned and mostly abandoned to their fate.

In European countries, planners are based on the urban and architectural heritage to make their cities spaces to the ambitions and development issues, for example the Bucharest government invested in the centre civic (the people's House and the Boulevard of Socialism Victory) with a consistent development through a major international competition Bucharest 2000 - the house of the people, in order to "create a flexible and open framework for sustainable and dynamic development and enhance the features of the site, monuments, historic buildings and other traces of past urban cultures. (LOSA LOANA, 2006).

#### 4.3. Requirements valorization and integration:

The colonial heritage is not classified entirely because of the Human and urban concentration, halting delimitation of heritage, the difficult positioning of official authorities and particularly against. Thus the lack of coordination between different sectors dealing in this area, are the main factors of marginalisation of this heritage.

In light of these results, we recommend the implementation of the master plan of the archaeological areas, plans for the protection and enhancement of archaeological sites (PPMVSA), permanent backup plans and enhancement of conservation areas (PPSMVSS), to create a cultural centre par excellence. An agreement must be requested by the authorities in Bejaia and relayed by the Permanent Delegation of Algeria to UNESCO, based on the French experience France-UNESCO Convention. To benefit technical and financial assistance, it is more than necessary re-historical monuments, in view of their requalification

and integration in contemporary life and their business like Bordj Moussa were reused as a museum opened in 1989. As a technical recommendation must be restored a connection between the city and its historic monuments, for the realization of certain projects, such as the cable car linking the area lekhmis down and the fort Gouraya up the city to reduce the physical and functional cuts. Alongside the integration of heritage in the context of the city, by the insertion of smooth functions all around the walls, improvements in ditches such as walkways gardens, playgrounds and the development of doors. The whole must be framed by adopting a local housekeeper and participatory policy through collaboration between all the actors of intervention, local communities, associations and citizens of the ancient city.

#### 4.4. Promoting historical tourism:

The World Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Lanzarote, Canary Islands Spain, 27-28 April 1995. At the end of the meeting, the participants appealed to the international community and called on governments, Decision-makers, tourism professionals, associations and public and private institutions whose activities are related to tourism, to adopt the principles and objectives of the declaration which contains 18 articles. For the most part, define the following approach:

- Demonstrate the effectiveness of a sustainable management, for the tourist enterprises, in the respect and protection of the historical heritage and its components.
- Minimize negative impacts on cultural heritage and maximize its benefits.
- The necessity and awareness of developing new tourist practices: alternative forms of tourism, in particular sustainable tourism, in order to reduce the harmful effects of tourism on man and the environment.
- Develop alternative forms of tourism, seemingly more sustainable, nature tourism, local tourism ecotourism, agritourism, historical ... are all notions that are similar to this spirit. The objective is to create a space that is coherent with its environment<sup>10</sup> and in parallel to create relationships of interdependence between the different elements of the city.

#### Conclusion:

Most Algerian cities whose historic monuments are detached elements of their environment, without any integration into the city, or sometimes the sources of pollution and discontinuity moments. These monuments can constitute an essential challenge for sustainable development, like non-renewable resource to preserve and integrate potentially. They can contribute to urban quality of life and enhancement of the image thereof, also in its development by the economic



value now widely recognized as an important source of income.

The city of Bejaia is privileged by a double endowment. It is a city dating from the Phoenician periods, projected in the middle of a landscape shaped by the sea, the mountain, the plain and a diverse fauna and flora. The presence of an exceptional historical heritage often gives the city a singularity, an image of identity and, above all, recognition of tourism even surpassing their local scale of influence, just as the existence of a particularly attractive natural setting is a sure value for the development of tourism activities. At present, however, there is a spatial and functional rupture between the city and the sea, the city and the port, and the different parts of Bejaia itself. In fact, a harmonious development of the latter is hampered by dysfunctions:

- Problems of accessibility, urban and economic functioning on the old fabric, particularly the lower part of the French colonial core by concentrating a wide range of equipment, and a periphery devoid of these structures.

- The policy of safeguarding which leaves on the margins of the monuments and the whole tissues forming part of the history and the identity of the city.

- The lack of land, interpreted by the occupation of land of great value by activities detrimental to the image of the city and its urban continuity.

- Lack of coordination between the actors responsible for development and socio-economic development policies. It remains sectoral in terms of vision and planning. All the actions have been subjected to a centralized decision-making system, resulting in ignorance of local situations and slowness in the application of planning options.

In order to relate the city to its elements and its urban area, we have tried to define the different entities that can present issues of development and sustainability, each of which has its own internal logic of functioning, in interaction with the other elements. As a result, we tried to demonstrate the need for coherence through the various operations of reconquest of space by endogenous interventions for a better exploitation of urban land, and the fight against urban sprawl, stimulated by the distribution of the residential function that allows the development of individual mobility. We have also found that tourism is an interesting alternative in the perspective of a social reconciliation with space, but also of openness and exchange in the context of the phenomenon of globalization. But the attractiveness of it depends on its interaction with the whole urban fabric; it is the relationship between the global and the local.

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