



Heritage resources to value for and by tourism -Cases kasbah CHELLAH- Rabat

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Rabat imperial city and capital of Morocco in 2012 was named a World Heritage Site by Unesco for its value, location and heritage significance of several historic sites it contains, which dating back to the 8th century by Chellah example.

Chellah is an important historical site economically, culturally and archaeologically .This site is a result of a combination between the Muslim Arab past and the Western modernism, it not only contains the remains of ancient civilizations Phoenician, Carthaginian and Roman but its walls and gates illustrate various lifestyles and multiples legends, the architecture of this site has inspired many writers and painters during all the centuries.

Chellah Attracts more and more tourists from milliers of different origins and of different ages, it is ultimate touristic landmark-forsaken-, it Suffers of ruthless effect of nature (physicals-chemicals degradations) and human and urban development.

The authorities aware of the historical, cultural, social, economic heritage of this site, and Demanded Decided to valorize, Rehabilitate and restore the Kasbah Chellah.

But given the complexity of the action of "safeguard" the site is still drowning in the economic constraints (size of the site and diversity of its components and architecture, priority, state of the financial markets), legal, social, technical (lack of data, the problem of integration of research centers in the proposed rehabilitation of historic sites in degradation old method, misdiagnosis) and also in the maze to find an integrated restoration policy that takes into account all aspects of rehabilitated the historical monuments.

The objective of this project is to develop a clear vision of actually situation by enumeration of problems of degradation that knows the site of Chellah, to sew a multidimensional table of issues facing the current project of rehabilitation the site in question, to raise awareness stakeholders on the need for networking of all energies and all knowledge available to ensure the survival of Moroccan heritage and also push a reflection towards planning and development policy and food that exceeds the usual rehabilitated to another which promoted the historical, cultural and social continuity that involves local people in the project of rehabilitation .
(349 words)