Tourist development of heritage in Algeria: case of the Hypone site - ANNABA-

Sid Ahmed Soufiane¹, Amer shakir Alkinani²*, Guerfia saddek³, Nada khaleefah Alrikabi⁴

¹,³Land Use Planning Department, Space and Environmental Analysis Laboratory, Badji Mokhtar - Annaba University, Faculty of Earth Sciences, Annaba University, Annaba, Algeria
²,⁴University of Baghdad, Center of urban and regional planning for higher studies, Baghdad, Iraq
¹Email: universid.dz@gmail.com

Abstract. In a world where tourism has become the leading industry on the market, sustainable tourism has found its place and is becoming a major player in the network of traveling Internet users. Hospitality, solidarity and conviviality are essential are giving meaning to sharing. This "extra soul" has the capacity to enrich moments, places, attractions and heritage. Archaeological heritage sites constitute an important factor for the economic and social life of a large number of countries, the development policy came to emphasize the safeguard and the preservation of landscapes and natural or man-made sites, against the attacks which have impoverished the cultural heritage, this heritage which represents a historic imprint for future generations. Archaeological sites exert major tourist attractions. Successfully managed cultural tourism can capture the appeal of archaeological heritage and generate significant funds which will then be used to finance studies, conservation, maintenance and the presentation of this heritage to the public. This is how tourism has become, according to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the world's leading industry. Algeria contains archaeological sites which are classified as world cultural heritage by UNESCO. Unfortunately, reality shows that most of these sites are left to deteriorate without any real intervention. It is important to point out the importance of putting in place a work plan aimed at developing tourism that preserves archaeological sites considering social, environmental, cultural dimensions, etc. We will conduct this analysis based on a problem built around this main question: How to preserve our cultural heritage to achieve sustainable tourism? Through this research work, it is a question of examining the problem of integrating the conservation and enhancement of archaeological sites in the context of producing sustainable tourism for the city of Annaba and for Algeria, a global way.

Keywords: heritage, Hypone archaeological site, preservation, tourism, sustainability, Annaba.

1. General Introduction

Heritage and sustainable development appear today as two consensual concepts. The need to protect and transmit heritage through the promotion of sustainable cultural tourism is now a widely spread idea around the world. Gravari-Barbas, 2004 confirms this opinion by estimating that: "Any urban manager, elected or technician, now seems convinced that a city which values its architectural and urban heritage gives itself the means to better prepare its future" [1]. Thus, cultural tourism is commonly recognized as a sector offering significant potential to developed countries as well as to developing countries in terms of sources of income, foreign exchange earnings and job creation. This
is why some countries have not hesitated to put this type of tourism into practice. France, the leading tourist country in the world, has adopted it, the same is true for Morocco and Tunisia, which have also chosen to put sustainable cultural tourism at the heart of their development strategies [3].

1.1. Problem
Heritage occupies an active place in contemporary life, and its preservation must be a priority of spatial planning and urban planning policies. By increasing the global trend towards tourism manufacturing, it appears necessary to integrate heritage into tourism and this is the objective of heritage tourism through the perfect use of heritage elements from the exploitation of historic and heritage sites in the tourist movement and what confirms its importance. Rational use is what is the principle of tourist sustainability by creating a formula of balance between the preservation of heritage and tourist development.

Algeria has a rich cultural heritage exceptional by its historical and symbolic significance, testifying to the passage of many civilizations. It is an invaluable variety of architectural, urban and archaeological heritage. Unfortunately, we only cling to our heritage as a memory and a memorial, its management is not effective, and is far from being a priority by guardianship who is responsible for the protection of this heritage and this set of legacies, even if it produced legislative texts for the purpose of its safeguard.

To study and analyze the effectiveness of the decisions taken within the framework of the Algerian regional planning policy concerning the preservation of the heritage, the city of Annaba, rich in archaeological and cultural heritage, seems a representative case study for this genre of research. The province of Annaba represents a portion of Algerian territory that has been coveted by many civilizations. They have succeeded each other, leaving precious traces on its territory. In order to understand the phenomenon in its entirety, a series of questions deserve to be raised:
- What is the relationship and influence between heritage and tourism?
- What are the reasons behind the absence of the role of heritage in tourism?
- What is the situation of heritage tourism in the development policy of the city of Annaba?
- What are the constraints and recommendations for heritage tourism development in the hypone site - the city of Annaba?

1.2. Hypothesis
In this research work, we will try to verify the following hypotheses:
- Archaeological sites constitute a particular category of cultural heritage and therefore require a specific approach to conservation and enhancement.
- Archaeological sites can only be durably preserved through their integration into a policy of regional planning and sustainable tourist development. The basic reflection which gives rise to this research dissertation firstly tends to clarify and make clearer the correlation and interaction between the preservation of cultural heritage "archaeological sites" and national policy for tourism development. Two main concepts emerge from this relationship, namely:
  1- preservation and enhancement of archaeological sites to ensure sustainable tourism development.
  2- Compare the decisions taken at the national level with the reality on the ground through the case study - hypone site - in the city of Annaba.

1.3. Methodology
Tourism development does not only depend on the presence of a heritage potential on a territory, but on the look given to it by the different actors and their ability to develop it to extract different tourist uses. Our research aims to suggest avenues of reflection to understand the complex relationships that exist between the enhancement and preservation of heritage and the development of sustainable tourism. It also aims to determine the conditions under which tourism can be a vector of sustainable development in Annaba department. This work is about studying and analyzing the opportunities granted to the preservation of the archaeological and cultural heritage to build sustainable tourism. They must flow from more comprehensive strategies and approaches. This link has been studied based on the idea that these two themes are correlated with each other and that they influence each other. The reflection that will be conducted revolves around two main parts. The first part of the dissertation constitutes the conceptual framework of the dissertation through a theoretical contribution consisting
of definitions, concepts and concepts necessary for the study of the main axes of the research. In this part, definitions and classifications of archaeological sites will be presented. It will also explain the concept of conservation and preservation, criteria for classifying sites and monuments. It will also be presented basic concepts relating to sustainable development, tourism and the legislative framework. To conclude this part, foreign experiences relating to the methods of treatment of the question of the preservation of archaeological sites will be presented. The second part will allow to study the state of the air of study of the hypone site (site and situation, genesis, analysis of occupations, ...). Its main task is to question the opportunities, advantages, threats and weaknesses of the development policy with regard to archaeological sites. This part reflects the image of the operations applied and their effectiveness in preserving the study air as well as the preparation of a summary of the failures and deteriorations recorded through the investigation carried out in the field.

At the end of these two parts, we will try to bring elements of answers to the questions posed previously. Recommendations and guidelines will be proposed. These should guide any process of developing a synthesis that ensures the proper management and conservation of the archaeological site of Hypone as part of a policy of sustainable tourism development. Since we are dealing with issues related to the archaeological site and the production of sustainable tourism, fieldwork, with occasional updating operations (Our investigation in our study area was carried out during the months: January, February March and April 2018) is essential to conduct our analysis, check our hypotheses and answer the questions we asked. This fieldwork involved several operations:

- Data collection: which consists of collecting statistics on socio-economic and urban data established by various state institutions (tourism department, DUC, museum, etc.)
- Inventory of real and potential heritage resources: which consists of an inventory of heritage resources likely to be mobilized in the heritage tourism development process (the use of the quantitative analytical approach).
- Development of a diagnosis and synthesis.

1.4. Justification for the choice of land:

The choice of the air of study-archaeological site of hypone as field of investigation and application of our approach is justified by several reasons:

- the archaeological site of hypone represents a considerable heritage and representative of the rich heritage of the department of Annaba [6].
- the existence of a muse in the study area and near the hypone church

2. Presentation of the study area:

2.1. Site and situation:

The archaeological site of Hypone and the museum are located to the south-east of the city of Annaba, near the entrance to the city of Annaba and opens outwards via the RN 44 tracks and the road d'el Hadjar, it is therefore a must for all arrivals to Annaba. For this it benefits from a privileged location to be exploited regarding the city and even the neighboring cities.
Figure 1. Situation of the study area in relation to the city of Annaba

Our study area occupies a strategic position in the city of Annaba and in relation to the great symbolic element of the city such as: the city, Sidi Brahim roundabout - Sidi Brahim mosque and the Saint Augustine basilica.

Figure 2. Situation of the study area in relation to the main elements of the city

The following figure determines the importance of our area of study in relation to the elements that structure the city of Annaba.

Figure 3. The main structural elements of the archaeological site of Hypone in the city of Annaba

Source: 2017 Field Survey
2.2. The accessibility of the study area

The studied site (Hypone archaeological site) is limited by the major structural axes of the city (NR44 and NR 16) (Figure 1). Access to the site is ensured by two primary routes: Access from the round about to Abbaye Lorry, the busiest and most secure access, which is preferable.

3. History

3.1. Prehistory

It was founded by the Phoenicians, a prosperous Punic agglomeration allied with Carthage, then Numidian metropolis of Massinissa in the 3rd century BC. before the defeat in 46 BC. of Juba I, ally of Pompey, did not entail its annexation to the Roman province of Africa Nova, created by Julius Caesar [6].

3.2. Roman

In the 5th century, Hypone became the home of Christianity under the episcopate of Saint Augustine bishop of the city between 396 and 430. The ruins of Hypone are made up:
- the residential area where most of the mosaics come from,
- the Christian quarter where the basilica is located,
- large thermal baths and the forum.

Hypone has known wealth and splendour. It was one of the large cities of Africa Nova and the most opulent market in Roman Africa [3].

3.3. Muslim:

After long years of stagnation, it witnessed the arrival of Islam, and in 705, Hypone then fell under the thumb of the Muslim dynasties which have left no traces.

Figure 4. Accessibility of the study area - according to the guidelines of Pos
Source: Postabacop 2008+ ground survey in 2017
3.4. French:
In 1837 the site of Hypone was only wild and completely deserted land. The lands were ceded for the benefit of small market garden properties, over which the industrial extension of the town of Bône soon took control. The Basilica of Saint Augustine was started in 1881 and completed on March 29, 1900, to be consecrated on March 29, 1909 by Monsignor Dupuch. In 1893 the vast cisterns of Hadrian, discovered in the ruins, with a capacity of 12,000 m³, were restored. It was then the only visible vestige.

The first Hypone Museum made up of natural scientific and archaeological collections was created by the Academy of Hypone after 1863 in the nursery of the colonial government of the city of Bône. The conditions of exposure and conservation being bad, it was transferred in various places of the city until purchase in 1909 by the city of Bône, of the property pegged located on the ancient site of Hypone. Where a provisional museum had taken up residence in a roofless building near the ruins and along the road, consisting of a lapidary square and a single showcase room for small or delicate objects. Too narrow and devastated by the vagaries of time and war between 1945 and 1946, it was transferred to its current location at the top of Gharf-El-Atran where a former Byzantine stronghold was established. Redeveloped into a penitentiary by the colonial authorities with materials taken from the ruins, the building was the object immediately after its purchase in 1950, of a museum whose Academy of Hypone undertook to house there all the archaeological collections emanating from old excavations and new businesses under the Directorate of offices of Historical Monuments in Algeria from 1929.

3 Site Features: our air study consists of several sites reflecting the image of each period (Figure 5).

![Figure 5. Air study: land use.](image)

The site of Hypone (the Roman city of Hypone) is divided into several districts:

A- The forum district:
- The Forum
The Forum Hypone is the largest and oldest discovered in North Africa. In the longitudinal axis is oriented north-south exactly. The area, alone, measures 76 meters by 43 meters, it was framed by the colonnade of a peristyle, raised by two steps bordered by a level which can be seen along the West, North and East sides. columns remain in part. You must imagine them with their rich entablature, the cornice with modillions, rosettes and denticles. Along the west side there are 26 bases, 15 on the opposite side and on the small north side. There are 6 of them. Some fluted columns (3.60 m high), with their composite Corinthian capitals. The porticoes were luxurious, but the eastern portico (7m.
50) seems to have been the most important and it is the best preserved. There are at least ten rooms whose floor and walls were covered with marble, their decoration and the system of their closure make one think of chapels where the statues of the deities were housed.

• **The Market:**
The market is highly degraded square, this set was made up of a First peristyle court (37m x 11m) decorated with a pavement of black and white mosaic decorated with swastikas, and a second yard, square plan (16mX16m) where we can see the remains of a central rotunda. This kiosk was raised above three degrees of marble and surrounded by columns. dated from the 1st century.

• **Christian quarter:**
This district should logically be called the district of the Great Basilica. It forms a sort of five-sided polygon, bordered by the villa of the Council to the west, the villa of the Bishopric to the south, the villa of the basilica to the east and the villa of the Foulons to the north. It is located to the east of the site cleared of Hypone and therefore historically and geographically, it constitutes one of the parties most recent reclaimed from the sea, since it is the limit of the protective walls against the sea. buildings found there date back throughout the fourth century and later period. By extension, this area appears to have been one of the main centres of Christian Hypone. It includes a number of Important monuments: The Great Basilica and its annexes and the trefoil Chapel [3].
• The waterfront district:
The walls in large unit for a long time, these walls were lagranda enigma; they were considered either very early period, either Punic period. But we must return to the obvious: these walls are newer, even if they are of Punic bill. It has three walls:
1- The western wall which measures 75 m on a height of 5 m, in detail we notice the variety of colours (white and gray) of the block sizes
2- The eastern wall: it is different from the previous wall, because the blocks are in white limestone and gray veined limestone.
3- The central wall: it is made up of blocks of tuff on which large blocks of elongated gneiss have been placed.

• The great thermal baths of the North
Leaving the waterfront area, following < the street of the basilica > and Large thermal baths, you will go to another part of Hypone, the essential element of which is the Grand Thermes du Nord. Built on an asymmetrical plan, the building occupies an area of 4,500 m². It was surrounded by an elevated peristyle which served a marble paved palestra, of which only the north and west galleries have been preserved. From the frigidarium, one reached either the caldarium, by two passages located at the bottom of the western apse, or tepidarium. The caldarium had two hot pools and a steam bath where you can still observe the basin from which the hot water was drawn, necessary for the first scrub which involved the strigil.

• The southern thermal district:
About 400m south of the great thermal baths and about 225m south-east of the Forum, a new important bathing establishment has been discovered. Its facade, facing North North-West, South-South-East, is clear over a length of 55m and an average depth of 22m, overlooked, 3m higher by huge blocking massifs coming from collapsed vaults. The northern half of the part uncovered has concrete platforms, formerly paved with marble, a whole system of well-preserved pipes and which supplied in particular an elegant cold pool forming a rectangle of 3m 90 by 3m 25, one of the long sides of which is slightly rounded and whose pavement and part of the marble walls have survived.

• The Theatre:
We saw above that a new section of "decumanus" starting from a "cardo", originating in front of a monumental fountain at the junction of the two ways, skirted the northern peristyle of the forum in the direction of the hill of Saint Augustin, the slope of which it began to climb to the point where, after 50m of travel, it also sank under the modern road which crosses it obliquely, limiting our area to the west. It is about 50m to the South From this point, which we see at the edge of this same road (rural road of Baléliéta) after its junction leading to the cisterns and the current Basilica, a section of ancient wall visible at all times, on the left, and whose structure, half rubble, half brick, had suggested that it may have belonged to thermal baths or even to a rampart door from the 11th century.
4. Tourist attractiveness of the study area:
The museum and archaeological Hypone site are a major tourist attraction, especially foreigners who come from all over to discover this prestigious site. To show this appeal we will put the statistics of tourists to the museum and Hypone site.

Table 1. Statistics of visitors to the Hypone museum and archaeological site in 2018.

| Months   | Foreign visitors | National visitors | Schooled visitors |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January  | 49               | 68                | 00                |
| February | 46               | 30                | 44                |
| March    | 107              | 40                | 166               |
| April    | 146              | 150               | 47                |
| May      | 95               | 50                | 55                |
| June     | 25               | 58                | 37                |
| July     | 89               | 77                | 22                |
| August   | 100              | 124               | 34                |
| September| 70               | 56                | 14                |
| October  | 165              | 37                | 13                |
| November | 24               | 85                | 05                |
| December | 37               | 33                | 58                |
| Total    | 953              | 808               | 495               |

5. Envisaged Treatment:
We are faced with a double objective; one is cultural, it is this which makes this archaeological site of hypone classified heritage and where its conservation is no longer to demonstrate. It is proclaimed sector safeguarded like many cases in the world. Therefore, it profits from protection on a legislative level (law 98-04 for our country) where any action to carry out on the inheritance must respect its integrity and its authenticity. The other objective is that which gives a real meaning to this preservation allowing this heritage to participate in the production of sustainable tourism by its integration in planning policies and social development [4].

Since we are dealing with issues related to the archaeological site and the production of sustainable tourism, fieldwork, with occasional updating operations (Our investigation in our study area was carried out from January, at April 2018) is essential to conduct our analysis (the development of a diagnosis on the state of the air of study and propose operational recommendations for their development).
5.1. Monitoring of projects in progress:
A project for the extension of the museum which is being carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of National Culture Office for the Management and Exploitation of Protected Cultural Property Eastern Regional District – Annaba [5]

➢ This is a transfer or change of title of a PSD operation registered in the area code for the culture of the wilaya of Annaba Title as follows: study, monitoring and creation of a multidisciplinary museum. Proposed change: study, monitoring and extension work at the Hypone museum Program authorization / 100,000,000.00 DA.

➢ Description of Extension Works: (proposal from OGBEC Annaba) This involves creating a new R + 1 Block located on the west side of the museum, composed as follows: • 04 Showrooms • 02 Offices • 01 Reserve Room • 01 Store • H + F sanitary for visitors • Surface of the new block: 420 m².

➢ Additional work
  • Renovation of the current Hypone museum of Annaba and redevelopment of the interior and lapidary spaces.
  • Works to connect sewerage networks to public pipes.

5.2. The benefits of the extension work:
• Creation of new spaces for natural works of art.
• Bring out some important pieces that have been stored on reserves for a long time.
• Creation of a library or documentation center.
• Benefit from an additional envelope for Museum equipment and security.
• Strengthen cultural activities in the city of Annaba.

5.3. Diagnosis of the museum:
STATE MUSEUM: The museum Hypone is located southeast of the city of Annaba in the archaeological site with a total area of 794m² (established in 1950, opened to the public in 1968, 03 showrooms).

![Figure 6. Extension works at the Hypone museum](image-url)

6. Results of the diagnostic
1) Facade: main facade
   - Pathologies
   - Separation of the coating from the facade this is caused by the effect of heavy rain on the main facade

2) The different spaces of the museum
- Entrance Degradation of the coating of the wall covering and wet spots at the level of the north-facing wall which is caused as already mentioned previously by the effect of the rains. The degradation of blackberries is due to the effect of humidity.

The 1st room:
- Loosening of the coating is due to the stagnation of the water.
- Stain of humidity and detachment of the hinge crumbling and erosion of the plasters.
- Degradation and cracks in the false ceiling due to the infiltration of rainwater.
- Peeling off the plaster from the walls.

The 2nd room:
- Degradation of the coating of the wall covering and wet spots at the walls.
- Superficial cracks on the grooves.

The 3rd room:
- Peeling off the coating of the wall covering and wet spots at the walls.
- Degradation and cracks in the false ceiling due to the infiltration of rainwater.

After our analysis carried out on the Hypone museum we found that it is necessary to do:
- Two coats of paint for the interior and exterior of the museum,
- A layer of plaster for the entrance and for the three rooms of the museum,
- Redo the false ceiling of the 3rd room on the 1st floor,
- Redo the frame of the two windows,
- A correction of the throats at the level of the 2nd room,
- Replacement of all lamps in the museum with other economical lamps.

![Mass map of Hypone museum](image)

Figure 7. Mass map of Hypone museum

7. Expected results:
According to the diagnosis carried out, several constraints were identified which interrupt the development of cultural tourism on this site.
Table 2. Diagnosis of the Hypone archaeological site.

| Designation   | Period and date of classification | Existing elements                                      | Degradation State                                                                 | Operations Suggest                                    | Illustration                                      |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| forum         | Roman                             | 1-Columns with fluted Ionic capitals                 | In a serious process of degradation And the columns in average state of conservation in danger of extinction | Put the statue in the museum to preserve it from climatological factors | ![Image](image1)                                  |
|               |                                   | 2-large plot with a statue                            |                                                                                   |                                                       | ![Image](image2)                                  |
| Theater       | Roman                             | Remains almost half of the theater                    |                                                                                   | Weeding and cleaning                                  | ![Image](image3)                                  |
| Christian     | Roman                             | 1-columns with Corinthian capitals                    | In a serious process of degradation                                                |                                                       | ![Image](image4)                                  |
| quarter       |                                   | 2-the church of peace                                 |                                                                                   |                                                       | ![Image](image5)                                  |
| The market    | Roman                             | 1- 4 large columns emerged in the site with capitals  | In a serious process of degradation                                                | Weeding                                               | ![Image](image6)                                  |
|               |                                   | 2-small chambers of commerce                          |                                                                                   |                                                       | ![Image](image7)                                  |
| Villas        | Roman                             | 1-multiple columns with several types of capitals and small rooms | In a serious process of degradation                                                | Weeding                                               | ![Image](image8)                                  |
| district      |                                   |                                                       |                                                                                   |                                                       | ![Image](image9)                                  |
| The northern  | Roman                             | 1- a large boulder outside 2-small rooms inside       | In average state of conservation cleaning                                           |                                                       | ![Image](image10)                                 |
| thermal baths |                                   |                                                       |                                                                                   |                                                       | ![Image](image11)                                 |

Source: field survey March 2017

We have proposed recommendations that we believe can develop our study area and achieve sustainable tourism in the city of Annaba. Constraints:
1- The existence of slums
2- one input
3- indefinite closure
4- the absence of lighting
5- the herbs in the site
6- insufficient security officers
7- presence of insects in the site
8. Lack of publicity for the site and museum (billboard, posters, etc.)
9. Lack of a monitoring system (cameras).

8. Proposals and recommendations:
1. The removal of slums and barracks
2. Transformation of the input (open a second door closer)
3. Finishing of the fence.
4. Installation of lighting poles
5. Site weeding
6. Increase the number of security guards
7. Animate audio-visual and electronic advertising and raise awareness by associations (example the association of RAWNEK and the culture month from 18-04 until 14-05-2015)
8. Install a surveillance system to prevent theft of objects (example of theft of a GORGONE mask).
9. Works to connect sewerage networks to public pipes
10. Integration of the tank.

9. Conclusion:
The results, in particular in the case of study - archaeological site of Hypone, contribute to explain the complex relationships which exist between the tourist valuation of the inheritance and the preservation of the patrimonial and cultural monuments. Thanks to the various analyses that we have mobilized (investigation, diagnosis of the state of affairs, land use, etc.). We have endeavoured to provide answers to several questions relating to these reports: the discovery of heritage objects and their mobilization in tourism enhancement processes, the characteristics of the heritage enhancement process, the contribution of tourism enhancement of heritage in a sustainable aspect, based on the integration of all stakeholders (state, society, association).

The current state of the study air determines the absence of a real policy of preservation and safeguarding of the archaeological heritage on the scale of the city of Annaba, this situation resists a proactive policy of preservation producing “sustainable heritage tourism.

The different results we have achieved in this study open the way to new research, in particular towards more in-depth studies on the perseverance of heritage and the development of sustainable tourism.

References:
[1] Audrerie D., 2000, La protection du patrimoines cultural dans les pays francophones, Ed ESTEM, Paris, France, 112 p.
[2] Doueih, Milad, 2011, La grande conversion numérique, Paris : Points/Seuil.
[3] DEKOUMI Djamel, 2007, Pour une nouvelle politique de conservation de l’environnement historique bâti algérien - cas de Constantine-, Thesis in architecture, Université Mentouri Constantine.
[4] Etienne Wenger, 1999, Communities of Practice : Learning, Meaning, and Identity, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
[5] Loi n° 98-04 du 15 juin 1998, relative à la protection du patrimoine culturel. Journal officiel du 17 juin 1998, n° 44.
[6] Plan d’occupation des sols Tabacop 2013.