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have provided definitions for revitalization by specialists' opinions in Medina Fes. This suggests that the revitalization experience of Medina Fes is consistent with today's theoretical notions; and if this compatibility is considered equal with the successfulness of this project, we must say that the experience of Fes in urban restoration is a successful experience from the perspective of revitalization discussion. Although there could be criticisms on the current status of the project, the revitalization project of Medina Fes can be successful in evaluating by these definitions.

Conclusion

Revitalization Project of historical context of Fes with the aim of revitalizing and restoring life, has tried to help stabilize the population of indigenous inhabitants by strengthening and improving living conditions in Medina. Therefore, the project succeeded in preserving and strengthening the native perspective of Medina. It is evident from the ideas of the specialists in the field of revitalization and their definitions over time that this project is a successful experience in evaluation through these definitions, especially the later definitions, which are more advanced and evolved. In addition to the assessment and conclusion, an implicit result of this research is obtained from three sides of the paper. The first angle is definitions by experts, the second angle is the Medina-Fes' experience in evaluating these definitions and the third angle is looking at this experience as an intervention and interaction with native perspective. From these three aspects, it can be concluded that a successful revitalization project is a project that pursues conservation, strengthen and sustain of a native perspective of a set with regard to all its objective and subjective dimensions.

Endnote

*The article based on a field trip entitled "The Tourism of Moroccan, native Landscape which was held in september of 2016 and was funded by "NAZAR research center".

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Table3.Evaluation of Medina Fas Recovery Project Based on Definitions of Authors, Source: Author.

Authors	Keywords of Revitalization Definition	Revitalization Project of Medina Fes
Fitch (1982,4)	Contributing to increase the education and culture of the people	
Stript (1983,22)	Emphasis on the psychological aspects of individuals and attachment	The presence of native citizens in different areas of Medina
Smith (1983,2)	Recreating the feeling of life	Continuity of life in Medina space
Robson (1988,1)	Stimulus for economic and social development	Development and strengthening of the tourism industry for the country and Medina
	Attraction of immigrated residents	Continuing the course of life in the same context
Dong (1988,22)	Maintaining cultural heritage	The basic physical protection of the buildings and the Medina context
	Strengthening social, economic and cultural characteristics	Encouraging the survival of the population and, subsequently, strengthening social dimensions
Clark (1989,4)	Increasing the quantitative and qualitative level of economic, social, cultural and physical standards and indices	Relative maintenance of the quantitative and qualitative level of standards to satisfy the native citizens of Medina
Priemus (2005,3)	Creating new businesses and, consequently, stimulus for economic growth	Strengthening tourism-oriented businesses and economic growth
Brinqing (2005,12)	Reducing disorder in construction activities	Basic maintaining of the body to the extent of preventing automobile transportation
	Increasing economic growth	Strengthening the economy based on native and tourist-ideal activities

Table 2. The field of action in urban perspective and its outcomes, Source: Author's & World Bank, 1998.

Action area in urban perspective	Action	Results and Effects	Approach, facing the native perspective
physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the flooring of the streets • Providing lighting for passages • Renewal and revitalization of buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing the ruins • Restoration of context and preservation and strengthening of valuable elements in the spatial organization of the ancient city • Organizing traditional functions that present in the lives of native citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •improvement of health and security conditions • Preserving historical context 	<p style="text-align: center;">Maintaining, enhancing and qualitative promotion of the native physical of Medina</p>
functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling handicrafts and native skills related to it by assigning its rowed market • Establishing today's essential functions (clinics, schools, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning some abandoned residential houses, stables, or warehouses into small-scale industrial productions • Improved emergency access network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of environmental passages around destroyed buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preservation, strengthening and organizing past functions • User variation in old physic and prescription of new functions into urban context • Qualitative promotion of existing passages for today's use 	<p style="text-align: center;">Strengthening and organizing native functions and infusion of new functions in the native body of Medina</p>

Based on field observations and according to the principles governing the ancient context of this city, the objective components of the native perspective of Medina Fes can be stated as follows:

- Fine and organic context consistent with Medina formation bed
- Existence of narrow and sometimes covered passages
- Establishing traditional activities and practices and addressing the needs of daily life of indigenous citizens
- Introversion and emphasis on maximum confidentiality

Undoubtedly, the native perspective of Fes city will not be fully defined in its physical aspect, without regard to the mental elements of this perspective. Mental elements of perspective are often focused on the lives of indigenous people and the mentality of the inhabitants of this context. In other words, these elements should be searched for in the minds and native life of the people. If this type of life is associated with the physical components of the city, it can be said that the mental elements of native perspective have been manifested in the city and the native perspective of the city has been preserved. In the study of the urban restoration project in Medina Fes both of these native perspectives can be measured and found whether or not the project was aimed at preserving and promoting the native perspective?

Comprehensive Program to Conserve Historic Context of Fes

The importance of conserving the historical context of Morocco was not hidden from the view of international organizations. The first attempts were taken in 1972 by UNESCO and in 1975, when it became known that conservation of monuments would only depend on conservation of a historical context, the development of a comprehensive program for conserving the historical context of Fes was on the agenda. In this plan the historic city acts

as an important part of a city system. Consequently, the Ministry of Urbanism in Rabat and UNESCO in Paris compiled a comprehensive plan between 1976 and 1978 by an expert team of UNESCO and Moroccan architects and local contractors (Bianca, 1983: 46).

Approach, Actions and Results from the Restoration Plan of Fes City

The effects or results of this project can be summarized in various aspects of the urban perspective of Medina Fes in six cases. In the following table, the actions, results and the approach of each of them are categorized and can show a comprehensive look that the plan has given to the urban perspective of the city (Table 2).

In summing up the above table, it can be said that the revitalization project approach of Medina Fes has always focused on strengthening and emphasizing the native perspective in its various objective and subjective dimensions except for in one of the economic components that can be regarded in line with strengthening the national economic structure of Morocco and consequently it will also have the first positive effect on the native perspective of Fes.

Evaluation of Revitalization Project of Medina Fes based on Expert's Definitions

In comparison and more precise explanation of the result of the study, the keywords of each of the common definitions of the revitalization concept can be measured by the actions taken at the revitalization project of Medina Fes. For this purpose, the following table compares each definition consisting of its keywords mentioned in the above table and shows that to what extent this project is consistent with these definitions. The third column of the table is completed based on the field observations and shows the expressions of each criterion, and may have a percentage of the error (Table 3).

If the table concludes, almost all the intended factors

Table 1. Urban revitalization definitions from the experts' viewpoint. Source: The author's analysis.

Authors	The Definition of Urban Revitalization (historical regions) and its Effect on Different Aspects of Old Contexts
Fitch (1982,4)	Urban renewal as a factor to help to increase the education and culture of people in the historical context
Strip (1983,22)	The definition of urban regeneration with an emphasis on the psychological aspects of individuals and the attachment to historical values
Smith (1983,2)	Urban revitalization is a very important factor in recreating the sense of life in historical context
Robson (1988,1)	Revitalizing as an incentive for economic, social development and the attraction of immigrated residents from the old context
Dong (1988,22)	The emphasis on the revitalization of the buildings or historical centers of towns on the preservation of cultural heritage and the strengthening of the social, economic and cultural characteristics of the ancient urban context
Clark (1989,4)	Revitalization and urban renewal as a factor to increase the quantitative and qualitative level of economic, social, cultural and physical standards and indices of the old context
Priemus (2005,3)	Urban revitalization is a very important factor to create new jobs and, consequently, an incentive for economic growth
Bringing (2005,12)	Urban revitalization is a factor to reduce the disorderliness in construction activities, to increase economic growth and to improve the quality of the structure of urban facilities and equipment in historical and valuable areas
Tiesdell, (2005,204)	Urban regeneration as a response against physical, social and cultural destruction due to cleansing policies, detailed plans and redevelopment in historical contexts
McGill University (2007,8)	Urban revival and revitalization as a social, cultural, historical and economic necessity, and ultimately physical in the historical context. Emphasis and attention to the managerial dimension along with population participation
Hitchcock Design Group (2007,10)	The dependence of revitalization process of the historical centers of the cities on improving the quality of life of indigenous inhabitants and strengthening the values of the cultural heritage
Ferris (2008,3)	Revitalization of the historical city as the coordinator of all activities and functions of the historical building with its environment, socially, economically, and modern technology

Introduction

Historically valuable contexts and buildings are precious heritages that protecting them not only identifies historic values and human civilization, but also the national pride, culture and honors of each country. Historical context of cities is not considered to be one section separated from other parts of a city and plays a special role within the strategic plan for the economic, social and cultural development of the entire city.

In this regard, in 1975, according to the existing problems and the need to prepare a conservation plan for historical context, the Moroccan government has taken actions to prepare a comprehensive plan to revive the historical context of Medina Fes. The project has followed policies and strategies within the city development plan, which through its evaluation of existing theoretical ideas, it can be analyzed or criticized. This assessment will show that today the effects of this project indicating its success, have some strength and by which approach have been fruitful. So, in the rest these ideas will be cited by referring to the accurate sources.

Hypothesis

The Medina-Fes revitalization project, referring to the theoretical ideas of urban renewal, has become a successful urban revitalization experience which has taken its priority to preserve the native perspective of the city in its objective and subjective dimensions.

Theoretical Ideas in Urban Revitalization

In urban revitalization literature, we encounter various terms such as conservation, revitalization, restoration, rehabilitation and so on. Referring to the newest approaches in this field we conclude that the word "revitalization" means revivification something (Jokilehto, 2005), which deals with all dimensions leading to a city's survival, including physical and non-physical issues.

In this section, several definitions of urban revitalization and effective factors have been studied according to theories of various theorists. These definitions have been applied as a benchmark for measuring and evaluating of what has been resulted by field observations and studies on the city of Medina Fes and yield an analytical look at this enormous restoration project (Table 1).

An analytical look and attention to the historical trend of these definitions shows that the more we approach to the contemporary times and new definitions of this concept, the more attention has been paid to the needs, effects, and components of the native perspective of the historical context by the experts. In other words, it can be said that approaches related to conservation of native perspective equals success in a city restoration project. Evaluating the recreation experience of Fes with this general criterion and attention to the actions taken in its direction can lead us to reasons of success or failure.

Historic Context of Fes City and its Native Perspective Features

The historical city of Fes was built in a valley and the new city has been developed in the 1920s by the French in the northern plateau of Medina. In the 1950s, another new area called Ein Kadus was built above the new city according to the standards of the Athens congress. Among triplet parts of the city of the old city has the largest population, and Fes al-Bali and the new Fes have population of 250,000 altogether and the population of the new city and Ein Kadus is estimated to be 70,000 (Bianca, 1983: 47). Historic context of the city of Fes as a city with a very old age has a local structure. This context is formed by virginity of cellular structures of the city including houses, squares and mosques-schools. Thus, the streets were not on the scale of the streets of developed cities but in the same scale of the community are narrow and less uniform.

Persian translation of this paper entitled:

باززنده سازی یافت تاریخی شهر فاس با اولویت حفظ منظر بومی آن
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Revitalization of the Historical Context of Fes City with the Priority of Conserving Its Native Perspective*

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Abstract

City revitalization has had various definitions as one of the concepts related to the restoration and preservation of old city contexts which have become more complete with the evolution of human knowledge. In this article, we will address a city revitalization project and will evaluate it based on theoretical sketches of this area. The revitalization project of Medina Fes which was visited during the trip to Morocco is one of the most famous projects, and most of its reputation is named as the largest range of foot in the world. But, the evaluation of this project, on the other hand, has been carried out by measuring the actions taken in urban restoration with the definitions provided by the experts and on the other hand, it compares the approach or the way it interacts with the native perspective. Because the experts' opinions in general indicate that one revitalization project must first consider the needs and requirements of indigenous residents to continue living in the context, and this requires an accurate look and a special attention to components of native perspective. In the conducted evaluation, the actions related to each component of the perspective - whether from the field observations or library studies - were extracted and categorized. This classification shows that except for a series of economic actions taken in line with developing the tourist industry in Fes, other measures were to maintain, strengthen and continued of native perspective. On the other hand, these actions are in line with the theoretical definitions of city revitalization and can indicate that a successful revitalization project is one along with native perspective of that complex.

Keywords

Historical context, Revitalization, Native perspective, Medina-Fes, Morocco.



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