



HUE CITY - VIETNAM



# THE 13TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES 2012

April 16 - 18, 2012 in Hue city - Vietnam



## HUE CITY INTRODUCTION

Hue City is an ancient capital of Vietnam. It is located in the Central region of Vietnam, has a long history and rich culture with a complex of historical monuments and a court music symphony which are recognized as the World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO.

As a unique city of Vietnam still remains its form of City under Middle Age and the constructions of monarchic, Hue has become a big and invaluable museum. These make Hue become an important and attractive cultural place in the world map.

Although Hue has sustained much damage from natural disasters and wars, the city and most of the architecture remain. As a capital city, Hue is relatively young since the Nguyen dynasty only ended some 50 years ago (1802-1945). Of the ancient capitals in Vietnam, Hue is the only one that still has the intact appearance of a complex of the monarchic capital consisting of walls, palaces, and royal tombs. Consequently, Hue is among Vietnam's most valued national treasure in terms of history and heritage.

## GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE

Hue location is in the central of Vietnam, in the 1A highway and the North-South railway, far from Ha Noi at 675 km in the North, in the area of the main point economy of the Central and the Trans-Vietnam. In the East-west economic corridor from Myanmar - Thailand - Laos - Vietnam, the exit is Chan May deep Seaport and Lien Chieu deep Seaport .

Difference in terrain: mountains, hills, deltas, rivers creating a natural beautiful site of urban.

- Annual average of temperature is 25.2oC
- Annual average of humidity is 83%.
- Annual average of rainfall is 2,867.7mm.
- Area: 70,99 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 337.506 people
- 27 of the administrative units in area.



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## REVIEW OF THE 13<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES IN HUE



Mr. Phan Trong Vinh  
Mayor of Hue city

Under the theme “Defining universal challenges to cultural heritage value and solutions”, the 13<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Historical Cities took place in Hue, Viet Nam from 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup>, April 2012 and attracted the attention of 186 representatives from 26 cities of 15 countries and region of all over the world. We were highly impressed by the coming of mayors, experts and young people from faraway regions to Hue to participate in the Conference and to share their experiences in safeguarding and promoting cultural heritage values

The 3-days conference was not long enough for representatives to reflect all their initiatives relating to their orientation policies, action plan as well as top solutions to preservation and promotion of heritage values in the globalization trend. The follow-up discussions have also introduced a wealth of practical and valuable experiences on management policies, encouragement of people’s support and realization of legal provisions in the task of preserving and promoting heritage value in the historical cities which are different in their history, development and context of socio-economic background.

All the presentations were varied and multifaceted in form and content. Regarding to roundtable for mayors, almost all presentations gave a detailed description of practical experience in figuring out solutions for heritage preservation in relation to legal framework, and the master plan in which priority was given to realization stages and approaching process. In addition to sharing experience, this section also helped the planning officers to visualize prospects and scenarios to properly preserve both tangible and intangible cultural heritage faced with natural disaster, effect of people and particularly the globalization trend. Moreover, defining and recognizing heritages should not be occurred only at national level but also at international one so that they could be registered as the world heritage. This was also another effective solution for heritage

preservation. Once again, I would like to express my deep gratitude to presenters for their thoughtful and enthusiastic presentation.

For the Expert workshop, the presentations referred in depth to the technical solutions and initiatives on purpose to use industrial heritage while keeping its historical value. These presentations confirmed that industrial heritages have always kept the purpose to meet the demands of humans in various forms through the time. To me, this section also served as a foundation to assess and look back at the industrialization process of each nation. It was a real evidence to show the traditional and industrial products of a nation through many ages. Storing these assets would help the future generation to understand the value of industrial or historical heritage from which they could draw inspiration for new creation. The subtheme "Challenges and solutions to industrial heritage" was thoroughly exploited.

Also, youth conference was concluded with great success. With the subtheme of youth awareness and actions in promoting traditional heritage values, the presentations provided an overall overview of youth to heritage safeguarding in many aspects such as engagement in environmental protection, enhancement of education, cultural exchange, sharing information over internet, disseminating culture through face book... This forum was attended by youth participants from universities and youth associations. They demonstrated their thoughts and discussed with each other from the point of view that they were the future generation and the owner of the heritage. The conference gave the participants good chance to exchange and built up the solidarity, a major basis for sharing collective intellect in order to safeguard and promote heritage value and strengthening friendship and peace in the world.

After over two years' preparation for the 13th World Conference of Historical Cities, we have received many valuable recommendations from the Members of Historical Cities, especially from the secretariat of the League of Historical Cities and the responsibly voluntary engagement of

local and international organizations, related agencies and students from Hue University in serving the conference with the aim of creating a friendly and safe environment for participants while they stayed in Hue city. And I do hope that our efforts have brought to you much comfortable while the Conference was in progress. I wish that the friendship and enthusiasm of this conference would also be enlivened in the 14th World Conference of Historical Cities, and that the spirit of Hue Declaration, which received many abundantly contributed ideas from you all, would be turned into action in each historical city. And we would continue our endeavors to share our experience in heritage preservation and make use of it to promote understandings among nations for the sake of peace. We do hope that the core message already adopted in Hue Declaration will be propagated to historical cities throughout the world.

Finally, I do hope that all the activities of the League of Historical Cities will be developed more and more in future and their outcomes will also be put into practice so that one may successfully set up a cooperative and friendly cities network.

On behalf of Leaders and people of Hue City, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all participants and wish you all the best. May the 14th world conference of historical cities to be held in Yangzhou, China be highly successful.

Hue City, May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2012.



**Phan Trong Vinh**

Chairman of Hue City People's Committee.



## 13<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES CONFERENCE DECLARATION

We gather here in Hue, Vietnam from the 16-18 of April 2012 to carry on discussing the problems encountered in heritage preservation in globalization context. As representatives of historical cities around the world from agricultural as well as industrial civilization, we have come together to engage in mutual dialogues, to share experience, and to pinpoint the universal problems which have been affecting our efforts in heritage preservation.

We are facing the pressing needs of urban development, and the demand for modern and technological life. These are not only the problems of a single country, but also those of many other historical cities. The processes of industrialization and globalization are leading to changes in production methods and technology; as a consequence mankind will witness numerous impacts on nature, quality of human life, and cultural works of each city, nation and region of the world. Faced with these realities, we find that it is imperative to safe-guard and to promote the heritage values so as to curb the negatives impacts found in heritage preservation as an endeavor to share cultural knowledge as a tool for greater understanding and respect among cities, countries, and people of the world.

As a result, we adopt the slogan: "Respect the past; move towards the future";

We pledge to actively contact one another to further develop the network for research and restoration experience of our heritage;

As citizens of historical cities, we will actively promote, preserve, promulgate and enhance our tradition and culture at all levels amidst ongoing globalization;

We pledge to actively enhance the understanding of cultural values within our community, especially within the younger generation. We also encourage the Youth Exchange to promote and share the perception of national cultural preservation;

We pledge to plan programs to sponsor local and regional initiatives relating to the restoration and management of heritage values;

We pledge to actively take part in sustainable heritage management through networking and relationship building with the conference participants and the other member cities of the League of Historical Cities.

We are convinced that an action-orientated strategy, which draws attention of all stakeholders, will allow us to establish the best solutions for the conservation of cultural heritage values in the context of sustainable development in all historical cities.

18 April 2012 in Hue, Vietnam

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## **13<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES YOUTH DECLARATION**

We, representatives of the youth from the historical cities around the world, gather in Hue City in the year 2012 to discuss and share experiences, thoughts and effective methods about ways to safeguard and to promote the heritage values.

The process of globalization opens up a great many new opportunities to the youth expanding their cultural exchange, information and technology sharing, and educational chance. On the one hand, it brings positive thinking and delivers progressive ideas to them. On the other hand, it will lead the youth to lose the respect for their own culture and to standardize the values of the people all over the world thus resulting in the loss of valuable uniqueness of each culture.

We are now watching changes in the lifestyles and living skills of a number of present-day young men who have neither responsibility to society nor a sense of safeguarding traditional culture and cross-cultural communication. Paradoxically, it is we who are the future generation of the country, the one who goes on inheriting the cultural values which have been crystallized by our forefathers for thousands of years. That is the reason why we are here to demonstrate our deference and to express our wish to jointly safeguard and promote these values. To this end, we request that the following should be executed:

Adopting a new concept of inheriting and promoting the cultural heritage values using the motto "Unity in diversity";

Arranging academic exchanges, establishing the professional relationship relating to cultural heritage conservation and pointing out the cultural characteristic peculiar to each people through representatives present at this gathering;

Taking action to disseminate and to enhance the national cultural values through the participation in the cultural activities both in and outside the country;

Raising our knowledge of other cultures and civilizations with a view to enhancing our understanding and expanding our friendly cooperation.

Hue city, 18 April 2012

The Participants of the 13th World Conference of Historical Cities Youth Forum

# PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

15 April 2012 (Sunday) : Pre-conference:	
- Arrival of participants and registration	
- Free time/ Participating in the Closing Ceremony of Hue Festival 2012	
16 April 2012 (Monday): Day 1	
08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 09:10	Opening Ceremony
09:10 - 09:15	Greetings from Mr. Phan Trong Vinh, Chairman of Hue City People's Committee
09:15 - 09:20	Greetings from Mr. Daisaku Kadokawa, President of the LHC
09:20 - 09:25	Greetings from Mr. Huynh Vinh Ai, Deputy Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Vietnam
09:25 - 09:30	Greetings from Mr. Nguyen Van Cao, Chairman of Thua Thien Hue Provincial People's Committee
09:30 - 09:35	Message from Mr. Francesco Bandarin , UNESCO Assistant Director General for Culture
09:35 - 10:10	Keynote speech of Prof. Takeshi Nakagawa, Department of Architecture, School of Creative Science and Engineering, Waseda University/General Director of JSA (Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor), Co-director of JASA (Japan - APSARA Safeguarding Angkor, Member of Hue UNESCO working group
10:10 - 10:25	Tea break Opening Photo Exhibition at Exhibition Room
10:25 - 12:00	Session 1 -Youth Forum, themed: "Youth awareness and action in promoting traditional heritage values"
12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:30	Session 2 – Workshop for Experts, themed: "Industrial heritage challenges and solutions"
14:00 - 15:30	Session 1 (cont.) -Youth Forum themed: "Youth awareness and action in promoting traditional heritage values" Discussion, Making and Adopting the Youth Declaration
15:30 - 15:45	Tea break
15:45 - 17:30	Session 2 (cont.) – Workshop for Experts, themed: "Industrial heritage challenges and solutions"
15:45 - 17:30	Session 1 (cont.) - Youth Forum : Cultural Exchange
19:00	Welcome dinner (Hosted by Hue city People's Committee)



17 April 2012 (Tuesday) : Day 2	
09:00 - 10:15	Session 2 (cont.) – Workshop for Experts, themed: “Industrial heritage challenges and solutions” Discussion and Summation
10:15 - 10:30	Tea break
10:30 - 12:00	Session 3 – Roundtable discussion for Mayors or Representatives, themed: “Heritage policy and action plan for a better local governance”
12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Youth forum participants: Visiting Streetchildren's Home sponsored by JASS (The Japanese Association of Supporting Street Children's Home in Vietnam) Address: 37 Nguyen Trai street, Hue city
14:00 - 15:30	Session 3 (cont.) – Roundtable discussion for Mayors or Representatives themed: “Heritage policy and action plan for a better local governance”
15:30 - 15:45	Tea break
15:45 - 17:30	Session 3 (cont.) – Roundtable discussion for Mayors or Representatives, themed: “Heritage policy and action plan for a better local governance” Discussion and Summation
19:00	Reception Dinner (hosted by Hue city People's Committee)
18 April 2012 (Wednesday): Day 3	
9:30 - 11:30	Board of Directors' Meeting of the League of Historical Cities 2012 (Board members)
9:00 - 12:00	Excursion (Other Participants)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	General Overview for the Sessions - Announcing the Youth Declaration (Youth forum participants)
15:00 - 15:20	Tea break
15:20 - 16:00	General Assembly of the League of Historical Cities 2012 (Chaired by President and Secretary General of the League) - Report of the Meeting of the Board of Directors 2012 - Adopting the Hue Declaration
16:00 - 16:30	Closing Ceremony Speech of Chairman of Hue city people's Committee Speech of President of LHC Taking photos
19:00	Farewell dinner party (hosted by Hue city People's Committee)
19 April 2012 (Thursday) : Post Conference: Excursion and/or Departure of participant	



Mr. NAKAGAWA Takeshi



## KEYNOTE SPEECH

### Career

1972	PhD, Architectural History, Dept. of Architecture, School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University
1984	Professor, Dept. of Architecture, School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University
1994	Field Director charged with investigating and preserving the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA)

### Research Keywords

Conservation and restoration of ancient Asian architecture  
Design methods of traditional architecture  
Spatial history of Japanese architecture

### Awards

- 2002 The prize of AIJ 2002 [specific contribution division]
- 2006 Okuma Memorial Academic Prize
- 2006 Royal Medal of Sahametrei from the Kingdom of Cambodia

### Books/papers

"City Development and Conservation for Cultural Properties in Asia" 7th International Symposium on Architectural Interchanges in Asia, Beijing, 2008.

"The Master Plan for Conserving & Restoring the Bayon Complex", the central temple of Angkor Thom, Kingdom of Cambodia, through the activities of the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA)", JASA, 2005.

The Japanese House – In space, Memory, and Language LTCB International Library Trust, 2005.

Email: [nakag@waseda.jp](mailto:nakag@waseda.jp)

I love Hue. I feel there is a certain specialness about Hue, even among the historical cities of Japan, Southeast Asia or the world. The Royal City and tombs of the Nguyen Dynasty in Hue are located along both banks of the Phone River (Perfume River) that defines the landscape of Hue, and display an exquisite harmony between nature and the concept of life and death. The city offers a view of the beautiful mountains from anywhere on the street, and is surrounded not only by buildings but also by a historical city complex, which remains nestled in the natural valley of the Phone River through which emperors journeyed to their hometowns.

In other words, Hue is a city that has selectively preserved traditional Vietnamese concepts and wisdom about nature, the world, the world view, city planning, palaces, and traditional homes, and has applied these concepts and wisdom across the city like the winds that blow across the Phone River. Surely I am not the only one who wishes the city would exist forever.

However, in order for Hue to continue to be Hue, the sustainability that is needed is in a serious situation.

Hue has always been destined to suffer frequent swellings and floodings of the Phone River, but the damage from such disasters has grown much larger in recent years. Although administrative authorities are making desperate efforts, and although the effects of global climate change cannot be denied, it is also a fact that less attention is being directed to taking imminent

measures, such as preserving green areas and planting bamboo trees to strengthen levees.

Most everyone would probably agree that one of the greatest factors helping to maintain the attractiveness of Hue is the clear waters of the Phone River and the verdant landscape of its watershed. However, recent years are seeing a gradual and sometimes rapid construction of high-rise buildings on both banks of the river. Before people realize it, the precious landscape of Hue could be lost, and the loss of landscape could even deprive the convenience and economic benefits of such high-rise buildings.

Before people realize it, the precious landscape of Hue could be lost, and the loss of landscape could even deprive the convenience and economic benefits of such high-rise buildings. To prevent this from happening, it is necessary to create viable guidelines for protecting the landscape of both banks of the Phone River.

Today's rapid changes that are occurring in Hue can be attributed to a growing population and an increase in the construction of urban infrastructures and residences. These changes are a result of Hue's dynamism and are not to be wholly denounced, but they nevertheless need to be controlled to harmonize with the historical environment. The construction of hotels and business establishments to accommodate the increase in tourists also poses the same problem. However, how should we consider the rapid reproductions of historical buildings that previously existed? In a sense, this expresses respect and enthusiasm for the historical environment, but since the value of historical buildings lies in their history, culture, and authenticity, their reproduction requires due preparation and development of restoration studies, materials and technologies.

At the Institute of UNESCO World Heritage at Waseda University, we have conducted restoration studies of the Cam Chan Palace of the Nguyen Dynasty through 15 years of cooperation with the Hue Monuments

Conservation Center (HMCC).

We are aiming to rebuild the palace to the same level as could be generally achieved by restoration, and once it is rebuilt, we hope to allow it to be used as a venue for exhibiting the palace culture of the Nguyen Dynasty and for holding major international conferences on culture.

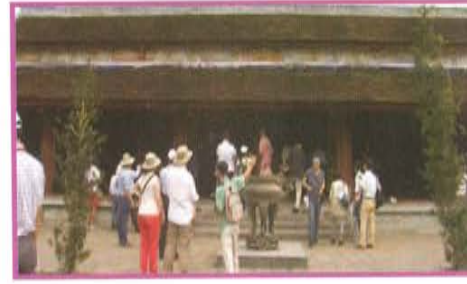
Toward this end, we also believe it is necessary to develop restoration engineers for preservation of the traditional architectural ornament culture. Landscape design studies and development of landscape designers would also be necessary to protect and utilize the value of the historical building within the environment and city of Hue.

Above, I have presented what is urgently necessary to maintain the traditional value of Hue and to further enhance the city harmoniously within today's society, but I have confidence and high hopes in Vietnam's traditional strengths.

Historically, Vietnam has received many cultural and civilizational influences from India, China and France. While there are slight differences among the northern, central and southern regions of Vietnam, the country has harmoniously blended into the newer eras even while preserving its endemic culture and historical distinctiveness. This is because, for good or for bad, it was geographically far removed from the center of these civilizations and was able to receive a certain amount of influence while being selective about what it adopted.

Herein lies Vietnam's most salient characteristic, which I believe is the most important element in challenging global issues in the 21st century.

# EXCURSION AND DINNER PARTY



## EXHIBITION



# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOR MAYORS

## Co Chairs

Mr. Phan Trong Vinh, Chairman of Hue City People's Committee  
Mr. Phan Thanh Hai, Director of Hue Center for Monument



Mr. Phan Trong Vinh, Chairman of Hue City People's Committee  
Conservation policies in process of integration and development



Mr. Daisaku Kadokawa, Mayor of Kyoto City, Japan  
For the sustainable development of Kyoto as a historical city  
- City development featuring historical properties



Mr. Choi Yangsik, Mayor of Gyeongju City, Korea  
Restoration of Donggung (The Palace of the Crown Prince)  
and Wolji (Moon pond)



Mr. Xiang De, Vice President of Xi'an People's Political  
Consultative Conference, Vice Director of Xi'an Cultural Heritage

Measures on the Protection of Historical Remains in Xi'an



Mr. TAHİR AKYÜREK, Mayor of Konya City, Turkey

The key element and subject to provide continuance in the  
existence of city is; the human who constructs, organizes, survives  
and develops the city



# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOR MAYORS

Mr. Gen Nakagawa, Mayor of Nara City, Japan

Nara's action for the conservation and inheritance of World Heritage properties



Mr. Le Van Giang, Chairman of Hoi An City People's

Hoi An - Culture - Tourism and Ecology City



Mr. Lee Jun Won, Mayor of Gongju City, Korea

Gongju Ancient Capital Preservation Plan - Heritage Policy and Action Plan for Improved Local Government



Mr. Balamir GUNDOGDU, Deputy Secretary General of Greater Ankara Municipality.

Renovation works on ULUS historical center



Mr. Dong Yuhai, Deputy Mayor of Yangzou City, China

Scientific protection and sustainable utilization of heritage to realize a harmonious win-win situation in heritage vs. city, and heritage vs. people's living



Mr. Kirk Sykes, Commissioner of Boston, Civic Design Commission, USA

Boston's Parcel 24 An Example Of Heritage Policy And Action - Plan For A Better Local Governance



Mr. Rha Chang Ho, Vice Mayor of Buyeo County, Korea

Development and conservation of Baekje historic areas & historical and cultural festival



# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOR MAYORS

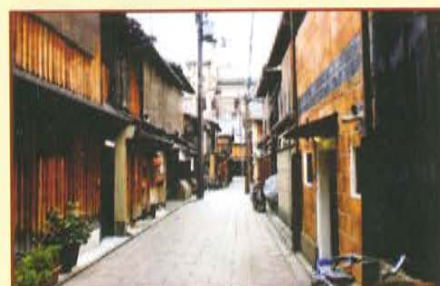


## THEME: "HERITAGE POLICY AND ACTION PLAN FOR A BETTER LOCAL GOVERNANCE"

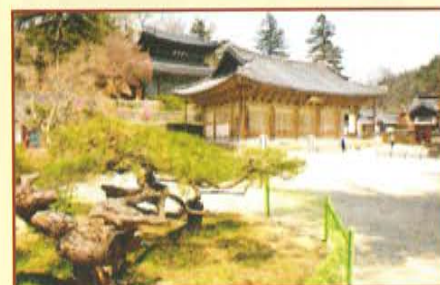
There were 12 wonderful presentations from Vietnam, China, Korea, Japan, USA and Turkey taking place at the section of roundtable discussion for mayors. These presenters focused on the plans, strategies, and legislative action taken by the central government and the local authorities in order to safeguard heritage. They shared the experiences in addressing heritage preservation issues and improved the living standard of local people through tourism. In general, all the presentations highlighted the following issues:



- Forms and experiences for the identification and interpretation of local cultural heritage significance. Most of urban of historical cities still keep the distinctive cultural heritage values (tangible and intangible resource), natural landscape compatible with traditional urban plan (from our ancestors).



- Identifying universal challenges effecting historical cities including globalization and integration in terms of socio-economic development, bidirectional impacts of economic and urban development, modernization, climate change resulting in frequent disasters and severe weather conditions and tourism pressure.



- Figuring out some obstacles related to heritage preservation. They are the lack of comprehensive understanding of heritage values of administrative units at all levels and community, deficient incorporation between related agencies and event insufficiency in preservation laws and regulations in the context of socio-technological development.



Presentations also provided some specific experiences and problem-solving as follows:



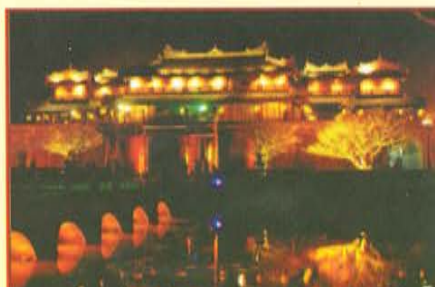
- Establishing strict and strong legal framework to preserve and promote heritage values in historical cities.

- Setting up a crucial and practical plan of heritage preservation and promotion. This plan needs to be integrated into master planning in order to have a balance between preservation and development.

- Combining harmoniously heritage safeguarding with economic improvement of local resident co-existing inside heritage site with the aim at creating their confidence and active engagement in heritage preservation.

- Furthering enhancement of the community and youth awareness of heritage values.

- Identifying a unique administration, comprehensive policies





# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOR MAYORS

and regulation in management and restoration heritage values at all administrative units and relating agencies.

However, as each country has its own heritage character, geography and socio-economic condition, it figured out different plans and strategies for heritage preservation.

1. The Representative of the host city Hue believed that it needed to have an appropriate plan for management, restoration, promotion cultural value.

A strict legislative corridor from the central to local government should be established to preserve the integrity of cultural heritage sites scattered within urban areas and to maintain historical urban landscapes in order to have a common agreement and close incorporation amongst the heritage stakeholders.

Festival Hue has the purpose of promoting the value of local culture and increasing community awareness for preserving cultural heritage for Hue's development to become a world renowned ecological and historical city.

Hue City is aware of understands the importance of a thorough plan encompassing the protection of the recognized world cultural sites, relics, and landscapes with the potential to become heritage sites. This endeavor needs to be an integral part of the city's master plan in order to reach the goal of sustainable development.

2. In his presentation, the representative from Kyoto, the ancient imperial capital of Japan, affirmed that the responsibility to safeguard cultural heritage belongs not only to the government, but also to those who are actively and voluntarily engaged in community groups to preserve and rescue heritage properties from natural disasters and fire.

The local government should invest in projects which aim to maintain historically relevant buildings, to call on the owners of private cultural properties to register their land and suggest methods to preserve the value of their properties. This will generate a shared awareness of the intrinsic value of cultural heritage and establish collaboration between the government and the local community.

3. From his perspective, the representative from Gyeongju stated that in order to elevate the position of cultural heritage and attract tourists exploiting local heritage, the government must invest in

restoration research and archaeological excavation, and regenerate historical buildings. They should also host cultural and traditional festivals to generate interest in local culture. This is a crucial and thorough strategy of the city.

4. The highlights from the representative of Xi'an affirmed that to establish new urban planning which emphasizes the respect for historic buildings, it is necessary to create sub-plans for each section of the city in order to vary measures and solutions while facilitating flexibility and innovation in applying UNESCO convention or international principles, laws and regulations in conservation.

The government should also organize a governing body which is responsible for cultural heritage management, local community mobilization, and agency supervision. In addition, the government should do research and discover other methods to better protect, conserve, and promote cultural heritage. Finally, they should combine heritage protection with community life improvement, for example through urban planning development projects, commercial services, tourism, residential relocation to improve people's living conditions, conservation work as an integrate part.

5. The Konya representative emphasized that in management and protection considerations, it is important to keep in mind the relationship between the people and their respective city, placing importance on the traditional beliefs and philosophies of the citizens. The government should prioritize cultural preservation for its people above plans for urbanization which will disrupt traditional ways of life. There needs to be a deep respect for and preservation of the traditional rituals, so that it can be passed onto future generations.

6. Nara also contributed its experience, which includes a need to consider measures to protect cultural and historical assets, to promote tourism, to educate and to bestow practical knowledge on future generations through historical building restoration and human resource capacity building. The government also should empower people to learn, monitor, and protect local traditions. In addition, we need to employ cultural education programs to instill a deep cultural consciousness of the importance of traditional values for our children. Finally, they need to simultaneously implement tourism education to ensure quality service for visitors to the city and encourage local volunteer guides.

## ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOR MAYORS

7. The representative from Hoi An shared his city's experience that he emphasized unity between cultural heritage community level management and executive management and utilized the 3-model system of cooperation: management, researchers, and private citizens. Hoi An is intent on heritage conservation in conjunction with tourism development by exploiting community tourism, maintenance and promotion rituals and religious festivals Heritage and local culture. A notable point is that Hoi An is the first city in Vietnam to offer city-wide free Wi-Fi in order to create favorable conditions for people to easily discover and research Hoi An's cultural value and traditions, contributing to a more enriching experience in Hoi An.

8. Also from Korea, the Gongju representative emphasized that with the great support and investment from the government, Gongju had identified a long-term strategy to preserve the cultural values through restoration of tangible and intangible objects to maintain the continuity of the city's culture and history. Specifically, the overall plan was meant to preserve the ancient capital of Gongju, which included registering monuments and festivals to be nominated as part of UNESCO's recognized world cultural heritage. Gongju also hosted the Baekje Cultural Festival to celebrate local traditions in order to attract local community participation and garner international attention.

9. The Ankara representative raised some points concerning restoration project and implementation methods to be in conjunction with the benefits of the local residents, and to meet residents' demands for underground infrastructure, for example electricity, water, gas, and waste treatment, without affecting the overall façade of the historic neighborhood. The city of Ankara also removed buildings inconsistent with the surrounding historical architecture and then designed and upgraded the existing building exteriors in harmony with original historical design.

10. Coming from the beautiful city of Yangzhou, Mr. Dong Yuhai concluded that it is necessary to pay attention to the balance between economic development and transfer historical values while still being able to keep the sacred values of heritage according to the planning system which has the linking and comprehensive character supported by special mechanism.

Yangzhou City has established guidance systems for

diversified investments under the management by the government in order to mobilize foreign capital resource different from the government- assisted one. Besides, the government itself has also carried on preservation activities, has enhanced the urban landscape, and has developed to the utmost the heritage values right after restoration, particularly the completion of historical parks at relic sites contributing to restoring and maintaining historic information about the culture of the city as well as ecological and environmental protection

11. The representative from Boston emphasized the respect for communities with diversified races in the process of modernization and urbanization which aims at preserving the space for traditional activities and creating interest and active engagement of the multiracial community in projects for the benefit of the community.

12. The representative from Buyeo City, Korea, the vice mayor emphasized the preservation, restoration and promotion heritage values plan through such activities as academic investigating, researching and promoting heritage values. Another endeavor is to conduct professional workshops, foreign cultural exchange with the aim of attracting the local community's and international concern.

In conclusion, industrialization and socio economic globalization have changed the thinking and perception of people regarding traditional values, and the climate change also has a direct impact on historical buildings and heritage resources of each city, nation and region all over the world.

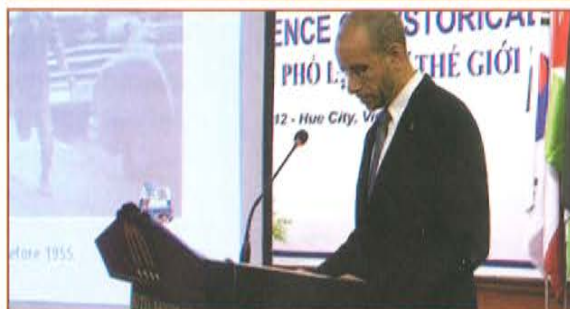
To solve the above obstacles, preserving, maintaining and promoting the heritage task in historical cities assert appropriate requests in many aspects. Above all, it is important to highlight the adequate management policy. At this conference, representatives worldwide had expressed their thoughts and best practices regarding heritage preservation task.

These enriching experiences from these examples will be significant practices for each historical city to find out the best solution for their own city, enabling us to further mutual understanding and building friendly relationship. On this very foundation, the conference declaration has been built.

On behalf of the co-chairman of Roundtable discussion, I would like to say thank you to all of you for your wonderful presentations. /.

# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOR MAYORS

## PHOTOS



## THE 13TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS – AN INTRODUCTION



Stuart B. Smith

Stuart B. Smith OBE, MSc, FMA - General Secretary of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH)

[www.ticcih.org](http://www.ticcih.org)

Stuart B. Smith OBE has been the voluntary General Secretary of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) since 1986 and was first Curator and then Director of Ironbridge for a 20 year period.

He subsequently worked in Cornwall creating a network of Industrial Heritage sites which was partially responsible for Cornwall becoming a world heritage site in 2006 for hard rock mining.

He was born near Manchester in 1944 but now lives in Cornwall and is largely involved with promoting world heritage sites in Norway and Asia, especially Japan. He has been a member of ICOMOS-UK from the 1980s.

He has a Masters Degree in the History of Science and Technology and is a Freeman of the City of London and a member of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.

Kyoto was the ancient royal capital of Japan for many hundreds of years with its fabulous temples and royal palaces, and many houses of the samurai and merchants. With the Meiji restoration in 1868 the Emperor was transferred to the new seat of royal power in Tokyo and Kyoto remained largely untouched and underdeveloped. However, the opening of Japan during the Meiji period meant that thousands of tourists from all over Europe and America visited Kyoto over the next hundred years and worldwide recognition was given to the fact that this was a city of unique importance. Thus, during the last world war, Kyoto was largely saved from aerial bombardment, unlike the fate of most major Japanese cities, especially Tokyo. The survival of Kyoto was largely due to the fact that so many international tourists had visited the city that they recognised that it had unique world importance.



Biwa Incline, Kyoto, after 1907

This concept of unique world importance was later codified by UNESCO to create what we know now as World Heritage Sites. Quite rightly, Kyoto was designated as a world heritage site very early in the scheme, but the designation of Kyoto was rather limited in size and scope as it only included temples and royal palaces. Many of the temples were built in order to pray for deliverance from the various noxious diseases which pervaded the city because of poor sanitation and poor drinking water supplies. It was not until the end of the 19th century that the Biwa canal was constructed, which brought fresh drinking water into Kyoto and also allowed the transportation of goods between Lake Biwa and Kyoto itself via an inclined plane and various canal tunnels. The introduction of the Biwa canal and its incline transformed the health of the city and also produced the first hydroelectric station in Japan, which gave Kyoto the power to operate electric tramways and provide power to the numerous textile mills which were springing up in the city.



The Mayor of Kyoto and author on the Biwa Incline Kyoto 2010

Some three years ago I was invited by the Mayor of Kyoto to provide a lecture on the possibility of extending the existing world heritage site of Kyoto to include the Biwa canal, which I thought would be a very good idea. This is when I first came in contact with the organisation known as World Historical Cities and I was invited to join the conference in Nara last year. At that conference we discussed the industrial infrastructure of cities and I am delighted that this theme is now being extended further at this 13th conference in Hue City, Vietnam. I can see from the list of workshop presenters that there will be many extremely interesting contributions by eminent experts from all over the world, which greatly excites me as I have been trying to promote industrial preservation and interpretation for the last 45 years. Having been brought up near Manchester England in the 1940s,

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industry was not something to be admired. My youth included passing numerous textile mills with weird advertisements for the requirements of ring spinners, doffers, and carders, and incessant noise of steam engines and the filth of smoke being emitted from over 70 mill chimneys. This meant an almost permanent smog over the town – the only escape physically was to travel to the Lake District or Peak District to get some fresh air, or in terms of a career to get to university, get qualified and make sure you never returned to your home town.



Map of the UK

This is probably not a very good advertisement for someone who spent the next 45 years as a professional museum curator, conserving industrial sites and urging other countries to do the same and becoming involved in

World Heritage Site applications for numerous industrial sites throughout the world. Some of these industrial preservation attempts have been extremely successful in transforming the economy of the area around them and others have been less successful largely because of the attitudes of local people.

I started my museum career in Sunderland in the north-east of England near Newcastle-upon-Tyne where in the 1960s and 1970s Local Authorities wished to obliterate any remnants of industrialisation. In fact, many villages which were formerly collieries were categorised as D villages where there would be a determined effort to prevent any further development and basically to obliterate them, which happened with most of the industrial sites in the region.

Teams of volunteers were responsible for rescuing important artefacts from this region and transporting them to the Beamish Open Air Museum, whereas others looked to the preservation of important industrial monuments such as Ryhope Pumping Station.



Ryhope Pumping Station  
Sunderland

Despite the injections of vast amounts of Government money, the north east of England continues to be a depressed region, it has lost its identity. Similarly in South Wales in the 1970s, one of



Big Pit, Blaenavon  
World Heritage Site South Wales

the most iconoclastic landscapes of industrialisation – the Welsh valleys full of coal mines, chemical works, slag heaps, and industrial housing – was virtually

eliminated by the Local Authorities and landscaped out of existence. What remains is only the World Heritage Site of Blaenavon which is merely a tiny fragment of what existed before. This continues to be a depressed region.

Ironbridge in Shropshire, where I worked from 1972 to 1992, was more fortunate as it was the birthplace of industry in the 18th century but had declined dramatically during the 20th century, and it also formed part of Telford New Town which sponsored the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust, a



The cast iron bridge near  
Coalbrookdale,  
painting by William Williams 1780  
Collection Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust

voluntary charity, to create a world class industrial museum which first won both the Museum of Britain Award and the Museum of Europe Award. It also became a World Heritage Site in 1986. What had been a totally depressed area soon became a thriving hub of economic development and with its academic resources has stimulated similar development all over the world.

In 1992 I moved to Cornwall which aspired to be a world heritage site because of its hard rock mining. The work in the county on industrial sites was uncoordinated and together with the County Archaeological Unit and The National Trust I developed The Trevithick Trust, named after Cornwall's most famous son, the inventor of the steam engine, to create a network of industrial sites which would become the focal points for a future world heritage site application.



Wheal Coates Mine  
St Agnes, Cornwall

These sites included not only tin mines but also lighthouses, radio sites, a submarine telegraph station, and tin and china clay processing works, all of

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which raised the industrial profile of Cornwall. Inscription as a World Heritage Site took place in 2006 and there is huge popular support for the preservation of Cornish

mining remains. Cornwall has continue to thrive, not only because of its world heritage site designation but because of the introduction of broadband communications, and although five hours by train from London it is still from London it is still an attractive place to work with its beautiful surroundings and fast internet connections.

Since 1986 I have been the voluntary secretary of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) which is affiliated to ICOMOS and provides advice on industrial sites. For the last ten years I have concentrated on developing sites in Asia, particularly Japan and Taiwan.

After early attempts to repel the foreigners, the Japanese realised in the 1860s that this was impossible and that they must adopt Western technology as rapidly as possible in order to create a strong nation. This they achieved in forty years, with considerable sacrifices, but by the turn of the 19th century they were recognised as a world power. We are currently working on a world heritage site application for these sites of early industrialisation which not only transformed the economy of Japan itself but also the whole of Asia and subsequently the rest of the world. Due to the tragic consequences of the Second World War much of the recent history of Japan has been not discussed, and our work aims not only promote these sites as a world heritage site but also to reeducate the Japanese people about their 19th century history. This has astonished some people who find it difficult to believe that coal mines, shipyards, steelworks and industrial housing could be of worldwide significance.

In Taiwan, although not recognised by UNESCO as a country, we are encouraging the development of world heritage sites which one day might be eligible for inscription.



Ecological Gold Park  
Dressing Floors, Taiwan



The pioneer factory complex  
at Shuseikan, next to the  
Shimadzu summer garden, in  
Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan, 1872.  
Copyright Shuseikan Museum

Whilst the development of technology on the island when still under Chinese control, was

very limited, after the secession of the island to Japan in 1895 industrial development was rapid and still survives to a highly developed degree, even after the Second World War and the return of the island to Chinese control. Industrial monuments are incredibly well preserved due to the national government which is committed to industrial preservation as a promoter of tourism, job creation and national identity. Taiwan will be hosting the next international conference of TICCIH in November 2012.

Finally I would like to conclude with one of the largest world heritage sites yet proposed, in Norway, including hydropower stations, electro chemical sites, their transport systems and hopefully the Hardangervidda the largest upland plateau in Europe which provided the internal power supply to all this industrial activity.

Norway emerged as a separate country only in 1905 after 400 years of subjection under the Danish and then Swedish



Tyssedal Hydropower Station, 1908,  
at the head of the Hardanger Fjord in Odda, Norway

governments, and whilst many may feel that the introduction of technology into Norway was detrimental as it spoiled the wonderful landscape of fjord, glacier and mountain, it actually gave the country a new vision of nationhood and prevented emigration on a vast scale. Norway is still in the process of refining its world heritage site application, which is on their tentative list, for the hydropower and electrochemical sites in Tyssedal, Odda, Vemork and Rjukan, all of which survive to a remarkable extent, together with the railway connection down from Rjukan to Notodden which included the ferryboat connection over the fjord which featured in the film 'The Heroes of Telemark' where the heavy water plant was destroyed. The process of this application is as much about the preservation of industrial remains as it is about the growing Nationhood of this newly emerged country in the 20th century. This is very similar to much of the work which TICCIH is doing in Asia, where countries are gradually emerging from colonialism and recognising their own unique identities.

I wish the conference every success.

# WORKSHOP FOR EXPERTS

## Co Chairs

- Mr. Nguyen Xuan Hoa, Expert on Hue's culture, former director of Thua Thien Hue Provincial Department of Culture and Information
- Mr. Nguyen Huu Thong, Director of Vietnam Sub-Institute for Culture and Art in Hue



Mr. Stuart B. Smith OBE, MSc, FMA , General Secretary of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial



Mr. Nguyen Xuan Hoa, Expert on Hue's culture, former director of Thua Thien Hue Provincial Department of Culture and Information  
Hue Heritage City facing challenges in contemporary context



Mr. Eizo Kitada, Director of Cultural Properties Promotion Section, Kyoto City, Japan  
Industrial Heritage Challenges and Solutions - A case of Biwa Canal



Mr. Ahmet Erdönmez, Cultural Advisor of Mayor, Bursa City, Turkey  
Converting Industrial Heritage Sides To Living Areas



Mr. Nguyen Huu Thong, Director of Vietnam Sub-Institute for Culture and Art in Hue  
Hue, a historical city : Challenges of heritage conservation and development



Mr. Yoshifumi MUNETA, Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Design, Kyoto Prefectural University, Dr.Eng.  
Industrial Heritage and Traditional Industries in the Historic Cities



Dr. Tran Duc Anh Son, Vice-director of Institute for Socio-Economic Development Da Nang, Vietnam  
Solutions for effective conservation of Hue cultural heritage



## HERITAGE INDUSTRIAL CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

The workshop discussed 06 topics, including:

- 02 presentations from the city of Kyoto - Japan.
- 01 presentation from the city of Bursa - Turkey
- 03 presentations from the city of Hue.

The theme revolves round two main issues:

1. Value, challenges and solutions of industrial heritage
2. Value, challenges and solutions of cultural heritage
  - 1.1. The value, challenges and solutions of the industrial heritage

The presenters from Japan and Turkey have shown that the production activities create not only material for the demand of life but also unique tangible and intangible cultural heritage, which create resources for economic development for communities in the present and in the future.

The information on Biwa Canal showed the efforts of Kyoto (cost, technical solutions, innovation) and the benefits to the community not only in the past but also in the present. (such as: water supply, such as: water transport, railways, power supply ...)

Professor Dr. Yoshi. Muneta presented an overview of the industrialization process in Kyoto City with a great success for textile industry, the traditional crafts as well as high-tech industries.

This article also points out many concerns regarding the next generation's appreciation for industrialization.

Memorials constructed to celebrate industrial heritage can help future generations understand the value of the industry, community and the history. From that point, it creates the inspiration for new innovation.

This is the meeting point between Kyoto and Bursa City as well using Merinos plant as a historical museum to confirm the contribution of the textile industry towards Turkey's development.

Industrial heritage is met with the challenges of industrialization, globalization, and the gradual degradation of its cultural characteristics, the tradition of local industry was also destroyed, and consequently vanished.

The industrial heritage needs to be treated as urgent and based on folklore studies and ethnography. The conservation of the traditional industrial heritage should be conducted in parallel with the modern industrial conservation because modern industrial heritage will become the heritage of the future. In the present, modernizing the traditional industry is the best, because it keeps its identity and still accommodates the high-tech demands of modern time.

In addition, training should focus on technology, science and art at all levels to help the younger generation approach the traditional industrial.

The first issue: According to expert feedback, Hue especially must draw other cities' experiences.

Vietnam is in the process of industrialization, but in order to truly observe cultural heritage values, it needs to clearly affirm its national identity. Only then can Vietnam bridge tradition with modernity. It also needs to develop within the global economy in such a way that it preserves its cultural heritage.

We have not known yet how to address the challenges associated with industrial heritage. When we mention Hue Citadel, it seems that we just pay attention to cultural heritage without attention to other sides.

For Vietnam, the concept of industrial heritage is quite new. This is a chance to look back on our own heritage. For example, we need to pay more attention to Long Tho Cement Factory in Hue City. In the late XIX century and the early XX century, Hue began the process of industrialization: Van Nien Water Plant is recognized as a historic place and we are currently developing a project to construct a formal exhibition room for the plant. Hue Train Station also has an exhibition room. It is informal, however.

1.2 The value, challenges and solutions for cultural heritage:

\* Regarding the value of cultural heritage of Hue, the authors confirm:

Hue is a heritage city of Vietnam with tangible and intangible cultural heritages including folklore and spiritual heritage. In particular, the royal music and relics of Hue have been recognized by UNESCO as world cultural heritage.



# WORKSHOP FOR EXPERTS

Hue was originally the royal capital of Vietnam but has now progressed into a harmonious modern city.

Hue cultural heritage is facing many challenges:

- One common challenge is the risk of deterioration of traditional values, from:

War, weather conditions, the pressure of urbanization

Poor management, limited budget, lack of expert staff

Mistreatment of cultural heritage relics, sites due to community's lack of knowledge

- Specific examples of this degradation are:

For the royal heritage: rehabilitation work is not as formal and lack of former royal regulations.

For the folk cultural heritage: the shredding of the garden houses. In addition, certain local festivals or traditions celebrated do not come at the request of the community, much less are even celebrated at the proper time.

For the spiritual heritage: the density of pagodas, temples, national order, the families ... the pilgrims tour have been organized but not fully developed.

- In addition, conservation policy is not comprehensive:

Policy seems to only pay attention to the Nguyen Dynasty heritage without paying attention to other periods; not focus on folk heritage, the garden houses.

The research and collection of antiques is weak and does not create a strong movement

Conservation work suffers from lack of experts, skilled workers which makes for disjoint restoration, even compared to the original version .

Many antiques, valuable materials are not collected due to lack of funding, and cumbersome procedures.

\* The speeches and the comments offered many solutions to the cultural heritage of Hue:

- We need a master plan for urban heritage to reconcile conservation and development. In particular, there is a need to promote the role of the people, while also creating modern neighborhoods alongside the traditional ones.

- Hue should be more active in conservation efforts and development of cultural heritage.

- We need to increase the security measures aimed at creating conditions so that monuments can be

restored with a complete interior and not just a body without a soul.

- In addition to increasing people's awareness for cultural heritage values, Hue needs a legal framework for the threatened punishment the people's awareness of safeguarding issues.

- In terms of policy: we need an appropriate investment for conservation, encourage intensive research not only cultural but also pre-dynasty Nguyen; prioritize recruitment and training of human resources. In addition, Hue Monument Conservation Center should be changed to Hue Conservation Research Institute with such functions as: research, training and management.

- We need a program of action to restore and revive the traditional values, specifically:

For cultural heritage objects: we need to build a set of rules in the restoration, construction of local staff knowledgeable about the cultural heritage of Hue; should have a policy of financial support for the own personal heritage and create conditions for building private museums, building of public museums

For the cultural heritage of the intangible: we need to checklist, to profile and to digitize cultural heritage. Along with that, we will need to address the transfer of cultural heritage between generations.

For the documentary heritage: we need to collect and digitize documents from the Nguyen Dynasty and earlier (in the public and family libraries) and formulate policies to maintain the integrity of the documents to cope with Hue's harsh weather.

- The modern heritage in Hue has been damaged. We need to have effective policies when an area switches functions, its location still maintaining the overall planning, links with the other sides, to meet local and international needs.

- In Hue, city planning is required to harmonize policies respecting the city of Hue, in respect to feng shui elements, should not be intrusive in nature

- We need to promote the role of people in conservation work and to instill a sense of understanding of and pride in their own cultural heritage.

# WORKSHOP FOR EXPERTS



## “YOUTH AWARENESS AND ACTION IN PROMOTING TRADITIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES”

### Co Chairs

Dr. Nguyen Van Dang, Vice-dean of History Department,  
Hue College of Sciences  
Mr. Truong Quang Trung, Secretary of Hue Youth Union



Mr. Tran Van Dung, Student of History Department of  
Hue College of Sciences

Youth awareness, actions and types of practical activities of Hue City's youth aimed at enhancing their role in conserving and promoting traditional heritage values



Mr. Hiromu Hashizume, Mr. Youichirou Shimada, Ms. Saki Sakurai –  
4<sup>th</sup> grade students of Bukkyo University – Kyoto City, Japan

The Change of Lifestyle and Historical Heritage in Historical City Kyoto



Mr. AHMET KORU, Chairman of the Youth Assembly, Konya City,  
Turkey

Improvement of youth thought, contribution and communication



Kim Megson, North of England, Volunteer of Hue Help organization

Celebrating and preserving heritage through the organization of many diverse events and improvement of English language skills



Ms. Hoang Thi Anh Dao, Master of History Department of  
Hue College of Sciences

Youth's point of view on civic consciousness in environmental conservation at heritage sites.



Stephanie Lackey, Project Assistant at Tropenbos International  
Viet Nam

Heritage preservation within the environmental sector, specifically in forested areas of Central Viet Nam.



# YOUTH FORUM

During the Youth Forum, there were 6 presentations made by the representatives from 4 cities, namely: Hue (Vietnam), Tokyo (Japan), Konya (Turkey), Saltburn (UK), and from 2 International organizations in Hue (Hue Help Organization, Vietnamese International Tropenbos Project (TBI).

The Youth forum which was split into 2 discussion session and one exchange program (with the participation of students from Hue Music Institution was held very warmly, solemnly and unforgettably and ended successfully. The youth participants were all very enthusiastic, open-minded, eager to contribute and clearly committed to the objectives of the Forum and they put forward great many innovative ideas and concrete suggestions.

Following two days of hard work, debate, brainstorming and exchange, the participants wrapped up their discussions before starting a new, more exciting and promising chapter for youth actions.

The content of their discussions focused on 3 main issues:

1. Most of the presentations introduced urban heritage and unique tourism cultural values where the authors are living: Hue, Kyoto, Konya, Saltburn. These above-mentioned cities are both the popular and effervescent Centers of culture and tourism with an increasingly number of tourists. In reality, however, this poses many challenges for these cities in sustainably exploring and developing tourism.
2. In his presentation, the representative from Kyoto introduced the Machiya traditional ancient Houses and Bon Festival (Gozan no Okuribi) which are dramatically damaged by the increasing aging population and the architectural improper style for modern life. Currently, the youth here are having a host of campaigns and activities to enhance the quality of heritage education, to connect cultural heritages with community and to strengthen people's awareness in heritage preservation. This idea received a unanimously feedback from the delegates.
3. Other representatives from some cities in Vietnam highlighted the various forms of environmental pollution, such as water pollution, air pollution, landscape pollution and land contamination not only in historic sites but also in the upstream forest. Most of these ideas focused on formulating a proper land allocation policy for the community in order to

raise people's awareness. They also recommended that we should create favorable conditions for youth organizations (such as group, club, union...) to promote many propaganda programs on raising awareness of preserving historic site, the living environment and introducing their cultural heritage.

4. The Youth Forum unanimously agreed with the opinion that it should not over exploit the traditional heritage to get the benefit; we should consider such heritages as tools for cultural exchange like a comprehensive way for sustainable development of tourism.

5. The Youth also understood that there was a gap in heritage's awareness between the elder and the youth. However, this fact did not influence the heritage preservation task of the youth as long as the Youth were entrusted to preserve their heritage properties under the professional instructions from higher prestige structures ( authorities at all levels and non- government organization)

6. The youth were the master of using new technological application. They should take the advantage of social network like Twitter or Facebook, and distribute leaflets and brochures to introduce and popularize their own traditional heritage to other places.

7. Hue was a best practice in building a harmonious city; in the heritage cities, indeed it needed to celebrate diversified cultural events, conducted vocational training courses related tourism service and intensified the English language as a communication tool.

8. In the orientation of urban development, attention should be paid to planning an urban city which was in harmony with traditional structures, industrial and new urbanization.

9. In discussing and adopting the Youth Declaration by vote, there were 6 opinions which proposed adding the two new statements to the Youth Declaration and posting it online to popularize their news to all youth in historical cities.

10. In the Youth forum, there was an art and music performance carried out with enthusiasm and a richly national identity among the youth of the delegations. For all it was an unforgettable memory.

PHOTOS



## PHOTOS



# THE CLOSING CEREMONY





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