

WORLD

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# HISTORICAL CITIES

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View of the botanical garden area with a small church in IASI, ROMANIA

*Cologne*

*Iasi*

*The 6th Conference in Cracow*

*Interview*



The Cathedral in Cologne

# Cologne

## *Protection and Preservation of Historical Monuments in Cologne*



Landscape of Cologne

The city of Cologne's Historical Monuments Preservation Authority was established in 1912.

It is integrated in the City Council, and has been a part of the Department of Culture since 1950.

At present, the authority's catalogue includes around 9,200 monuments from all periods of the city's 2000 year history.

Cologne was the first major city in Germany to classify buildings as historical monuments and to commit itself to their protection and preservation.

The protection and preservation of historical monuments is also organised on a federal basis.

As a result, each of the nation's sixteen federal states has passed its own Historical Monuments Preservation Act, which forms the basis for all preservation activities in each state.

The legislation in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia of which Cologne is the largest city, has the unique feature that the main responsibility for protection and preservation of historical monuments lies with the local governments.

On the state level, there are also two special authorities, one each for

the state's two major areas, the Rhineland and Westphalia, which provide support in a scientific advisory function for the many local monuments authorities.

The City Curator's Office in Cologne has now 17 staff members (architects, art historians and administrators).

The work is founded on the state's historical Monuments Protection Act from 1980.

Today, approximately 8,100 from the total of 9,200 monuments given in the catalogue are legally classified as historical monuments.

But legal regulations on their own are not sufficient enough to achieve effective preservation and protection of historical monuments.

*It is necessary to conduct effective campaigns to educate, inform and win the sympathy and support of the owners.*

The attitude of the media is also very positive. They have actually supported the objectives of historical monument protection and preservation for many years now.

All historic structures can be worthy of protection as historic

monuments; the only requirement is that they should constitute a legacy of the history and cultural activities of mankind, in the broadest sense.

This includes a large number of buildings, parks, cemeteries, transport network structures, residential buildings of all types and administrative buildings, civil engineering works or even underground structures.

The first well known medieval civic building is the Historic City Hall, parts of which have been painstakingly restored since World War II: The Gothic Hansa Hall tract, the Gothic City Hall Tower, and the Renaissance arcade, which survived the war almost intact.

These sections are integrated in a new structure which was built between 1965 and 1972.

In 1995 the City Hall Tower was given a new set of sculptures depicting 124 figures from the city's history.

Following the post-war restoration, this has now given the Gothic building back its original three-dimensional artistic look, which was painfully lacking during the past 30 years.

The sculptures, at a total cost of 2.5 million marks, have all been financed by private donations.

The remains of the formerly imposing city fortifications with their gates and towers are other examples of Cologne's urban monuments.

One of the most noteworthy is the Bayen Tower, which was finally restored in 1994 from war damage, and now houses a very modern archive of feminist research.

Among the most important monuments in the city centre are the great church buildings.

The cathedral's origins reach back to the 4th century.

Work began in 1248 and continued sporadically until 1560.

In that year construction works were finally halted, in keeping with the rise of the Reformation and the beginnings of the modern age.

Extensive parts of the cathedral were already well advanced enough to be used for church services, but the motivation for its final completion did not appear until the 19th century with its interest in history and its belief in nationalism.

The finished building was then inaugurated in 1880.

In the closing years of the 19th century, the cathedral's two soaring 156m spires became models for America's new high-rise buildings.

Alongside the Gothic cathedral, Cologne has many other medieval churches which are protected as historical monuments.

Most of them are built on the

foundations of Roman predecessors, and the main features of their architecture date from the period between the 10th and the 15th centuries.

They include no fewer than twelve churches dating from the centuries of the so-called Romanesque period.

In addition to these church buildings, Cologne has numerous well designed churches built in the first 30 years after the World War II, proving the creativity of the architects and the high level of supportive tolerance shown by the church authorities in those decades.

Apart from the churches, Cologne's cityscape also includes predominant governmental and commercial structures that are included in the catalogue of historical monuments, like department stores, malls, a multi-storey car park or a factory building.

An example for an industrial monument and a former public utility is the big water tower designed and built by a British engineer between 1868 and 1872.

Until World War II the massive stone base supported a large water reservoir made of cast iron plates.

Between 1987 and 1989 the structure was converted into a luxury hotel.

Finally there are the financial aspects of the protection and

preservation of historical monuments as well.

The majority of the monuments are privately owned.

This means that the primary responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of the monuments lies with their owners.

The owners receive state support for the work directly related to maintenance of the characteristic features of the structures that form the basis of their classification as historical monuments.

This support is provided in the form of direct subsidies and tax relief.

Buildings in public ownership and the big church buildings are supported with direct funding.

The building maintenance of the cathedral, which costs around twelve million marks per year, is financed by a special society that has existed for over 150 years, from a cathedral lottery and from large subsidies by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

At present, the Curator's Bureau distributes around 600,000 marks in direct subsidies per year.

Half of this money comes from the budget of the state of North Rhine Westphalia, the other half from that of the city of Cologne.

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Panorama of Cologne and night view of the Cathedral

*Iasi* To the future, preserving the past



Panorama of Iasi

Iasi is considered a museum city in Romania with a patrimony comprising archaeological sites, memorial houses, many historical and architectural monuments, precious vestiges of Romanian culture and civilization.

Iasi is also the most important economic, political and cultural center of Moldavia region and one of the oldest cities in Romania.

Situated in the Northeast of Romania, near the border with Moldavia Republic and 360 km Northeast of Bucharest, it is the crossing point of the most important commercial roads that are passing through Moldavia from Poland, Hungary, Russia and Turkey.

Archaeological investigations attest the presence of human communities on the present territory of the city and around it as far back as the prehistoric age.

The beginnings of urban life in Iasi are to be found in the second half of the 14th century.

Iasi is one of the most important cities in Romania with a population of 340,000 citizens, developing industrial areas and a national center

for education.

Big projects like highways, International Trade Center, Free Economical Zone, and an International Airport will put a new light in Iasi.

The European regional development gives Iasi the possibility to be the capital of the Northeast Region of Romania.

In spite of the modern revolution of Romanian society, its pressing economic needs and the negative effect of the communist period, the old town center preserves vestiges of the former Iasi.

The Neo-Gothic Palace of Culture is one of Iasi's most recognizable and charming buildings. It was built between 1906 and 1925.

At the beginning, it was the Palace of Justice; it became Palace of Culture from 1954.

This palace has exterior decorations, interior decorations, and stained glass windows.

The palace lodges museums such as the Art Museum, Ethnographical Museum, Technical Museum and History Museum. The building is indeed a prime element of Iasi's skyline, and its image as a city of

culture.

Today, the Palace also hosts the local administration departments and the City Council. This is one example of how an old building is used practically.

Mindful of the need to plan for Iasi's future development, the local administration, in collaboration with a professional company, began the creation of a General Town Plan in 1994. It was the first time a Romanian city began a project of this kind.

The evaluation and development propositions are done for the period 1998-2025, with the possibility of a future extension.

The main objective of the Iasi City's development is "to fulfill the desire to be a city of science and culture", thus joining the European values system.

Studies demand protection for 425 monuments and 315 historical buildings. The future development law of the City designates protection zones in the city.

Studies also mention the necessity



The Iasi City Hall

to designate the areas with temporary or definite interdiction for construction, considering the future public utility projects and the necessity to protect historical areas.

Studies consider that it is most beneficial to develop the City in the future as an agglomeration of towns, consolidating its identity by the protection and the utilization of the City's patrimony and values.

At the beginning of the next century, Iasi Town Agglomeration will have over 600,000 citizens and it will be a regional, commercial and financial center, as well as a research and educational center.

All propositions of this plan are now open for public analysis until the beginning of September.

During the autumn session of the city council, the city hall will propose the vote of the General Town Plan.

After its acceptance by the local administration, before the end of this year, the Plan will receive the approval of the Romanian Government, and will become the base of the city's development for the future.

The institutions specialized in the protection, conservation, the restoration collaborate with the Historical Monuments Commission and the museums commission. Members of these commissions are

specialists recognized in the country and abroad, who are not civil servants.

At the local level, the protection of buildings recognized as historical and architectural monuments is assured by the county headquarter for Culture, the county office for the national and cultural patrimony, the county council and the local administration.

The ministry of culture's institutions and the local institutions work in accordance with the law of the protection for national and cultural patrimony (1995), the law

of the construction authorization (1990), and the Law of the construction quality (1995).

Thus, we are making great efforts to conserve historic monuments in collaboration with many special institutions considering the needs for modernization and development.

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The Golia Monastery in Iasi

## *The 6th World Conference of Historical Cities*

The 6th World Conference of Historical Cities was held in Cracow, Republic of Poland from May 25th to 28th 1998. We had a lively discussion under the main theme of "heritage and development in historical cities" and the Cracow Declaration was adopted unanimously at the end of this conference.

The General Assembly and the meeting of Board of Directors were held on this occasion. The decided items are follows;

### *Admission of a new member*

The application for the membership by the City of Hague, the Netherlands was approved making the total number of member cities 59 (48 countries).

### *Enactment of the symbol mark*

The symbol mark for the League was selected from the out of the 1,028 works at the first judgment on April 21. This symbol mark was designed by Mr. Nobuyoshi Azuma (Kitakyusyu city, Japan). The brief explanation on the design by Mr. Azuma is as follows;"A house is the beginning of the foundation of a city. I put a house as a cap which represents historical cities on top of the globe which is the world. This mark symbolizes the realization of world peace. I made it as simple as possible so that many people can identify with this mark."



### *Host city of the 8th Conference of Historical Cities in 2002*

4 member cities, Isfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran), Istanbul (Republic of Turkey), Konya (Republic of Turkey), and Rio de Janeiro (Federative Republic of Brazil) expressed their intention to host the 8th Conference in 2002. It was decided by majority that the city of Rio de Janeiro would be the host city of the 8th Conference. (The 7th Conference will be held in Montpellier in France in 2000.)



## *The Cracow Declaration*

**Gathered in Krakow-the old capital city of Poland, a monument of universal cultural heritage - participants in the 6th World Conference of Historical Cities, declare:**

Historic Cities are rich and crucially important manifestations of the continuity of human civilisation. These cities, representing unique legacies of cultures, reveal specificity, respectful of their varied history. While respecting their uniqueness, one must also accept some general principles, which will have to be followed by all involved, whether national or city governments, business, or community institutions.

Given the present state of globalisation, historic cities are more than ever faced with the challenge of preserving their identity. However, defending this uniqueness cannot mean isolation; rather, it calls for a positive attitude towards change. But beyond that, historic cities will need to draw upon their creativity in finding a balance for their cultural and religious diversity.

Management of a historic city requires respecting laws of the market and adequate space left for their economic and physical development, that makes harmonious use of the city's heritage.

Historical Cities are built on cultural and religious values, which are both constant, and yet they change with time; such cities, therefore, will need to peacefully nurture the diversity of beliefs of their citizens. Because of their concentrated heritage, historical cities are well-placed to play a leading role in the learning society, and thus in the improvement of the quality of life and future prosperity of the nations.

Historic cities are valuable as the assemblages of monuments. The same rules of conservation should thus be applied towards all the elements of these assemblages.

The old city centres are an integral part of the whole city's tissue. They cannot be turned into museums. Contemporary functions are critical for effective monument protection.

Tourism is a part of the economy of each historical city; however, it must be properly managed since it could be a source of many negative effects for the historic substance itself and social conditions in the city. In particular:

- \* tourism is only one of many uses of cultural facilities which must therefore be managed to serve multiple markets;
- \* there is a need to devise systems that provide a financial return from tourism to the facilities it uses;
- \* the management of cultural tourism requires public - private partnerships;
- \* cultural tourism development serves many different community goals.

*Adopted unanimously on May 28, 1998 by the cities gathered in Krakow for the 6th World Conference of Historical Cities.*

Accra (Republic of Ghana)	Guadalajara (United Mexican States)	Mexico City (United Mexican States)
Alexandria (Arab Republic of Egypt)	Hague (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	Montreal (Canada)
Algiers (Algeria)	Hanoi (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)	Montpellier (France)
Amsterdam (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	Helsingborg (Sweden)	Nanjing (People's Republic of China)
Athens (Hellenic Republic)	Iasi (Romania)	Nara (Japan)
Baghdad (Iraq)	Isfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Paris (French Republic)
Barcelona (Spain)	Istanbul (Republic of Turkey)	Prague (Czech Republic)
Bordeaux (French Republic)	Jerusalem (State of Israel)	Quebec (Canada)
Boston (United States of America)	Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Rio de Janeiro (Federative Republic of Brazil)
Bratislava (Slovak Republic)	Katmandu (Kingdom of Nepal)	Rome (Republic of Italy)
Brussels (Kingdom of Belgium)	Kiev (Ukraine)	Santiago de Compostela (Spain)
Budapest (Republic of Hungary)	Konya (Turkey)	Tashkent (Republic of Uzbekistan)
Chiang Mai (Kingdom of Thailand)	Kyongju (Republic of Korea)	Tunis (Republic of Tunisia)
Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany)	Kyoto (Japan)	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)
Cordoba (Spain)	Lahore (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)	Varanasi (India)
Cracow (Republic of Poland)	Lisbon (Portuguese Republic)	Vienna (Republic of Austria)
Cusco (Republic of Peru)	Melbourne (Australia)	Xian (People's Republic of China)
Dublin (Ireland)		Yangon (Myanmar)
Edinburgh (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)		Yogyakarta (Republic of Indonesia)
Fez (Kingdom of Morocco)		
Florence (Republic of Italy)		

## INTERVIEW

**Prof. Albert Tuijnman**

Advisor to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris, France), Professor of Comparative Education at the Institute of International Education, Stockholm University, Sweden

**Your have made a presentation under the title of "transmission of cultural values in a historical city" at the working session of the 6th World Conference of Historical Cities in Cracow. Will you give us the main point of your lecture briefly?**

Clearly, the centrality of knowledge and learning to economic, cultural and social activity is increasingly being recognised.

So is the need for a new vision of education as a lifelong process that include traditional schools and universities.

But developing and extending the learning society cannot be simply legislated and regulated from above by central government because cultures of learning are locally rooted and nurtured.

Cities therefore have a large role to play.

Their main challenge is to transform themselves into learning cities.

Historical cities around the world are faced with the challenge of how to safeguard their valued cultural heritages while readying themselves to take full advantage of the new opportunities.

Placing learning at the heart of the city' development strategy is the key, but for this, each historical city will need a clear vision implying a shared identity and a strong commitment from public authorities, private enterprises, education and research institutions, voluntary organizations, families and individuals.

**You say that learning is essential for maintaining the health and cul-**



**tural vitality of the historical city. But what are we supposed to learn and how will this learning contribute to the preservation and development of historical cities?**

Knowledge is boundless, so learning is boundless, too. It cannot be stated unequivocally what should be learnt, by whom and at what stage of life.

The world around us is changing rapidly, and cities and communities will have to adapt and change as well.

For historical cities, this poses both dilemmas and opportunities.

But even a city's strategy based on the past should be turned towards the future.

Learning by all citizens, young and old, is an essential ingredient of such a future-oriented policy.

**What do you expect of the League when each member city of the League deals with the common theme of con-**

**servation and development?**

A lack of access to information about what others have done, about what worked and what didn't is often a hinder to learning.

This is where the League can play a useful role.

By offering responsible city officials from all of the world a regular opportunity to meet, discuss and exchange ideas, the League provides a unique and stimulating network.

**Please give your message to the Members of the League of Historical Cities.**

My message is quite simple, I think: It is crucial for every city to have a clear and explicit plan of how to implement lifelong learning for all inhabitants regardless of age or work status or citizenship.

This plan should recognize, firstly, that a group or individual' motivation to learn is important, and secondly, that learning is also a matter of access and opportunity.

It is important, therefore, that historical cities use their substantial resources and creativity to sustain the broad partnerships which will be needed to create an open telecommunications and information infrastructure appropriate for the 21st century.

Secretariat has now e-mail access.  
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