



WORLD

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

HISTORICAL CITIES

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The landscape of Zagreb

Jerusalem

Zagreb

Interview: Mayor of Cracow



The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem

Jerusalem

State of Israel



The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem

Jerusalem marked three thousand years since King David made this city in the hills the capital of his Kingdom.

Since then, Jerusalem has been a site of pilgrimage, holy to the world's three great monotheistic faiths and a source of inspiration to artists the world over.

Today Jerusalem is also a beautiful modern city with well-preserved historical and archeological sites, a rich cultural life and well-developed tourist facilities.

Jerusalem is a truly remarkable ancient city with a long history.

It became the focus of three of the world monotheistic religions, Judaism, Islam, Christianity. It is largely for this reason that Jerusalem has gained the prominence that it has.

Today it is a modern Capital city. Its population numbering approximately 556,000, some 12 % of Israel's population. By the year 2010 it is estimated that there will be an additional 250,000 people living in the City.

Modern planning of the city was initiated by Britain in December 1917. A protective green belt was established around the Old City. This ensures the old city is protected from encroaching development.

The rapid growth pattern is set

to continue galvanized by the addition of new residential zones. As the city enters the next millennium, it is clear that a new direction in policy will be required.

The very rapid growth has resulted in problems which are common to many cities such as severe traffic congestion, inadequate infrastructure provision, loss of amenities and damage to heritage.

Focusing on the city center, perhaps the most pressing at present is the demand from developers to construct high rise blocks. This has given rise to a fierce conflict with those who wish to preserve historic areas, buildings and views.

Environmental issues are also a daily concern. Increased car use is the main polluter in the city. Pollutant gases, noise and vibration

cause not only inconvenience but are a danger to both the public health and the historic architectural fabric.

Tourism to Israel has grown significantly over the past 20 years - from 419,000 visitors in 1970 to over 2 million today.

Jerusalem is the number one destination for all visitors to Israel, with about 95% of travellers spending part of their stay in the city.

The additional income generated by this trade represents a boost of between \$150 to \$200 million dollar to the city's economy each year.

The tourist industry has become a crucial component of the economy of Jerusalem. It provides approximately 1 in 7 jobs in the city, with extra employment such as shops and restaurants.

The municipality understands the importance of tourism to the economy and international image of the city and is constantly working to improve the facilities for tourists.

However, with increasing numbers of tourists and traffic, the chance of damage to the natural environment and historical buildings consequently increases.

Sensitive sites require careful monitoring and adequate management to minimize damage. Intrusion of visitors into residential neighborhoods is monitored so as not to detract from residential amenities.

Jerusalem has many attractions for tourists. Approximately 75% of all tourist sites are concentrated inside or within a kilometer of the walls of the Old City.

Many developers believe that the objectives of economic and social growth are incompatible with the aim of conservation of heritage sites.

In Jerusalem, there is a general public and political consensus of the importance to preserve historical monuments and buildings. This accords with the current idea of sustainability which encourages the re-use of existing structures for uses that they were not originally intended.

National policy clearly favors the retention of buildings of national importance and of special architectural and historic interest.

The City has adopted the approach of "sustainability" to encourage the conservation of historical architecture. The notion of "sustainability" encourages the re-use of existing structures for uses that they were not originally designed. Thus residential properties become shops and offices. Warehouses, shops and offices can return to residential use.

It should be noted that these changes are controlled through



current planning legislation to limit impact on existing residents or businesses.

In order to facilitate the development of tourism in the city, the Municipality have created traffic free zones. The City has initiated environmental and neighbourhood improvement policies in certain areas and also enhanced provision of tourist information.

The city has undertaken to develop existing and new sites of historical importance while trying to retain religious and ethnic values.

In the future the numbers of tourists will increase. Facilities should be made available to cater for the increased numbers. New attractions should be developed and at the same time older ones should be maintained and improved.

As tourists become more sophisticated in tastes so should temporary sites and exhibitions.

The role of planning is to facilitate the change that is needed

while ensuring that the city's quality is maintained for its residents.

The future lies in the promotion of diversity in cultural, social, economic fields which are linked to an improved quality environment throughout the city to enable Jerusalem to become a truly "sustainable compact" city.

It is clear that Jerusalem still has much more to offer its residents and visitors. Ancient and modern city of Jerusalem is open to all of you in the world.

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The views from the Mount of Olives

Zagreb

Republic of Croatia



The landscape of Zagreb

Croatia

A foreigner who visits Croatia and is interested in its cultural heritage will discover two fundamental and contradictory truths; first, that Croatian art is virtually unknown in Europe and in the world, and second, although a small country, it is proportionally very rich in works of art and architecture that are architecturally of the highest level in Europe artistic achievement.

The problem of recognizing Croatian cultural heritage and its place in European art history has been aggravated by the fact that, up till recently this valuable heritage was concealed under the collective name of Yugoslav culture.

A key characteristic of Croatia is its highly developed urban culture. The towns on its soil are more numerous and densely populated than anywhere else in Southeastern Europe.

Their origins are mainly antique and medieval, but each town has its own character and mark given to it in a particular period.

The territory of the contemporary Republic of Croatia has been the site of the nations of migration and of

invasions of conquerors from different parts, an intersection of various civilizations and a meeting place of cultural circles. It has stood for centuries on the very border between the Western and the Eastern cultural circle.

Restoring Historical Monuments

Many historical monuments in Croatia that have been neglected or destroyed over a period of time are now regaining their original appearance thanks to concerns about Croatia's cultural heritage.

One of the biggest current projects is the restoration of the fortress in Slavonski Brod. The fortress was originally built in the 18th century and was the largest European Baroque fortress on the frontier between Christian Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire.

With barracks for 4000 soldiers, spacious storage for explosives and weapons, earthen dams and water moats (after Dutch models), it was, in its time, completely invincible. Until recently, the fortress was left to deteriorate.

At present, it is being renovated to its original form, though with new

purposes according to the new needs for the city: a shopping mall, a home to numerous public institutions (including a high school and a hotel), a Museum of Fortresses in Slavonia and a Gallery of Croatian sculpture.

Zagreb

The Central European town of Zagreb, the capital of the Republic of Croatia, first appeared on European maps in 1004 AD. when it became the seat of the bishopric.

Emerging on two historic hills under the Medvednica mountain, Zagreb spread across the plain between Medvednica and the Sava river.

In the second half of the twentieth century, it crossed the river and became a major city. All periods of the history of Zagreb have left their traces in its architecture, sacred and secular monuments.

It is a town full of variety and charm, spirit and art, a town of mysterious beauty, the powerful cultural, scientific, economic and political heart of the Croatian state.

Zagreb as the ideal city of the 19th Century

Beneath two medieval towns -



the craftmans' Gradec and the Kaptol - the 19th century brought the planned construction of the Downtown of Zagreb, with its rectangular grid of streets and residential houses, framed with long lines of parks in which nestled great public buildings (the National Theatre, Artists' Pavilion, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the University Library, which is a splendid work of Art Nouveau, etc.).

Due to its harmonious balance of architecture and green areas, Zagreb has become a perfect example of the "ideal city" of the 19th century, while many European cities were challenged by the chaos of transportation, industry and pollution in residential areas.

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, along with Zagreb, Rijeka and Osijek have also developed well and steadily

with a series of beautiful Art Nouveau houses.

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An open-air market in Zagreb

World Conference of

An outline of Previous and Upcoming World Conference of Historical Cities

The 1st Conference

Venue: **Kyoto** (Japan)
 Date: Nov. 18 to 20, 1987
 Theme: Historical Cities in the 21st Century
 Tradition and Creativity
 Number of participating cities: 26 (25 countries)

The 2nd Conference

Venue: **Florence** (Republic of Italy)
 Date: Jun. 18 to 21, 1988
 Theme: Historical Cities for the Future of Mankind
 Number of participating cities: 33 (27 countries)

The 3rd Conference

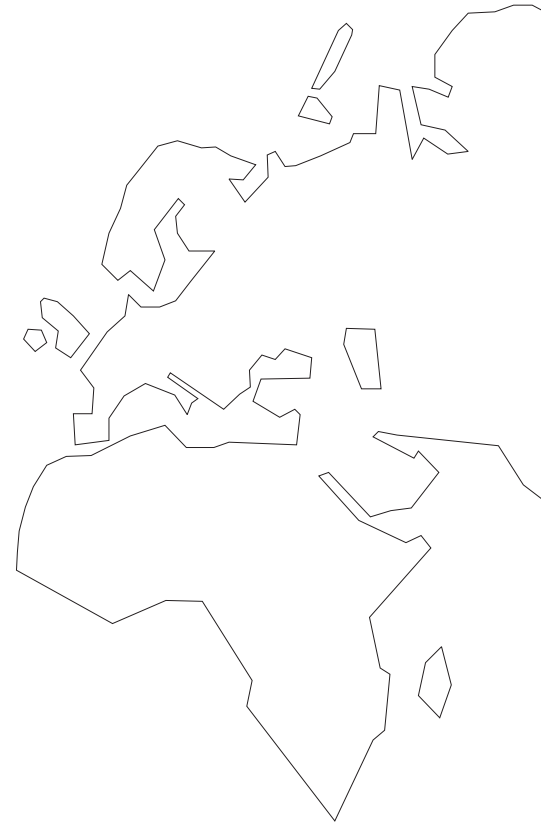
Venue: **Barcelona** (Spain)
 Date: Oct. 28 to 31, 1991
 Theme: The Memories of and Futures of Cities
 Number of participating cities: 40 (23 countries)

The 4th Conference

Venue: **Kyoto** (Japan)
 Date: April 25 to 28, 1994
 Theme: In Quest of the Wisdom of
 Historical Cities
 Number of participating cities:
 45 (40 countries)

The 5th Conference

Venue: **Xian**
 (People's Republic of China)
 Date: Sep. 9 to 13, 1996
 Theme: Revival of Historical Cities
 Number of participating cities:
 51 (37 countries)



What's new in Kyoto A special event will be held at Nijo Castle in Kyoto.

Nijo Castle will celebrate its 400th anniversary in 2003. A commemorative pre-event will be held this year. It will be open to the public at night and visitors can enjoy viewing the illuminated castle and cherry blossoms (the national flower of Japan) accompanied by special music.

Period: March 22 (Fri.) ~ April 21 (Sun.) 2002
 Time: 16:00 ~ 21:30 (entrance closed at 21:00)

Nijo Castle

The building of Nijo castle began in 1603 to be the official Kyoto residence of the first Tokugawa Shogun Ieyasu, and it was completed in 1626 by the third Shogun Iemitsu. The magnificently decorated Nijo castle is representative of the height of Momoyama architecture. In its heyday, it served as a symbol of the power and authority of the Tokugawa military government.

When the Tokugawa Shogun returned sovereignty to the Emperor in 1867, the Castle was given to the Imperial family. In 1939 it was donated to the City of Kyoto.

It was registered on the World Cultural Heritage List of UNESCO in 1994.



Historical Cities



*Next
The 8th Conference in 2003*

Venue : Montreal(Canada)

*After Next
The 9th Conference in 2004
or 2005*

Kyongju (Republic of Korea)

The 6th Conference

Venue: **Cracow** (Republic of Poland)
Date: May 25 to 28, 1998
Theme: Heritage and Development of
Historical Cities
Number of participating cities: 30
(22 countries / 1 area)

The 7th Conference

Venue: **Montpellier** (French Republic)
Date: July 5 to 8, 2000
Theme: History and Value
Number of participating cities: 53
(24 countries)

Principal Officers

Chairperson	Kyoto
Vice Chairperson	Paris
	Xian
Directors	Cracow
	Montpellier
	Montreal
	Rio de Janeiro
	Vienna
Auditor	Kyongju

The League of Historical Cities List (61 cities from 49 countries)

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

INTERVIEW

Andrzej Golas

Mayor of Cracow, Director City of the League of Historical Cities

What activity or project is your city engaged in regarding the common theme "Conservation and Development"?

One of the critical issues for city preservation is the integration of new buildings with the historical surroundings.

It is important to emphasize that the City undertakes actions aiming at preserving the essence of historical monuments.

This can be seen through certain entries in the City's spatial management plan which defines the manner of construction in certain districts of the City depending on their historical values.

I would like to show you one example that an attempt is being made to solve the problem of outdoor advertisements within the historical city center through the creation of a local legislature system.

Unfortunately, this is a long process.

What do you expect of the League and of its member cities in their discussion of the common theme of "Conservation and Development of Historical Cities"?

Cracow expects that this organization will play a leading role in developing common rules and methods of preserving historical monuments.

LHC will facilitate contacts with the circles of international architectural conservators, providing access to modern conservation solutions used worldwide.



The objective of the League should be also to disseminate effective methods and legal solutions operative in historical cities.

I am quite sure the League of Historical Cities could play this important role.

What do you expect of the next World Conference of Historical Cities?

The World Conferences of Historical Cities are the meeting place for people dealing with preservation of historical monuments.

Conferences create the opportunities for becoming acquainted with ways of solving these issues as well as allow for exchange of experiences in this field.

They also create the possibilities of initiating regular cooperation between historical cities of a similar character.

Please give your message to the members of the League of Historical Cities.

The development of globalization has created difficulties in preserving historical heritage. This situation forces us to adopt a different approach towards the preservation of historical heritage.

Modern preservation of heritage has to signify not only caring for the preservation of historical monuments but, above all, wise management of heritage through new interpretation such as marketing and tourism.

The requirement of the moment is to achieve a harmonious compromise between the regulations of historical monuments' preservation and the requirements of life and economic rules today.

Only a balance between these aspects can determine the City's success.

Historical cities, being a cultural heritage, have an enormous potential not only in scientific and artistic terms but also economic.

The regulations of historical cities' preservation requires us to alter our ways of thinking about heritage and change our philosophy in its protection.

This is the task that should be the main objective of our activities.

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