



*QUEBEC CITY*  
*Tourist Overload and the Public*

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Zurich

*The Review of the 8th World Conference  
of Historical Cities in Montreal*



**WORLD  
HISTORICAL  
CITIES**

**The League of Historical Cities Bulletin**

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# Tourist Overload and the Public: Mitigation Measures Implemented in QUEBEC City

by Francine Begin, Director, City of Quebec Urban Planning Department

In the late 1970s, the City of Quebec began investing heavily in developing the Old Quebec historic district. This investment generated considerable economic spin-offs, clearly helping to expand the tourism industry into a significant source of employment and income for the region. Quebec City and region currently welcome over 6,000,000 visitors a year. Inside the historic district, however, the rapid development of this industry has generated certain problems that the municipal government is working to mitigate. To meet this objective, the City has focused its efforts in two areas - tour bus management and the enlargement of businesses in the food service and lodging industries.

## Controlling the enlargement of businesses in the food service and lodging industries

The expansion of businesses in the food service and lodging industries, such as hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and bars, is one of the immediate consequences of tourism industry development in any location and one of the most likely to alter a sensitive historic district and eliminate any authentic neighborhood life.

When the City of Quebec undertook to develop its historic town center in the late 1970s, it hoped to retain current residents and even attract new ones, while ensuring a high quality of life and proper services. This was not an easy task because even at that time, leisure and tourist businesses, hotels, bars, and restaurants were burgeoning in this part of town, to the detriment of neighborhood housing and businesses. Therefore the City set as its first priority the implementation of appropriate zoning by-laws aimed at protecting the urban character of the historic district. The City wanted all stake holders involved - residents, the business community, and historic preservation organizations - not only to support these efforts but also to contribute to the content of the new regulation. This gave rise to the "Comite consultatif du Vieux-Quebec".

With this committee appointed by the City Council and formed of neighborhood organization representatives, the municipal government undertook a detailed study of the draft zoning by-laws. For months, the Advisory Committee met weekly with neighborhood representatives and City professionals to develop legislation that would win the support of all stake holders.



View from the Citadel

Chateau Frontenac designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1985, the Symbol of Quebec City.

In fact, a very strong consensus emerged from this consultation. Despite divergent interests, all parties believed that the residential character of the historic district had to be maintained, and to achieve this objective, the number of food service and lodging businesses operating at that time could not increase but rather had to be maintained and stabilized. In work sessions, a new regulatory technique based on the principle of grandfathering was developed in order to reach this goal.

Although the by-laws have been amended many times since their adoption, their especially innovative basic principles are still in force in the historic district and have been adopted by a number of other sensitive neighborhoods in the city. The Advisory Committee originally formed to develop this regulatory framework was institutionalized, becoming the official consultation vehicle for the historic district. It still exists now, 25 years later. Since the new zoning was passed in 1977, all requests for amendments have been submitted to the committee. A number of requested amendments have been aimed precisely at starting up new restaurants or hotels, expanding existing restaurants or hotels, or adjusting the policy for controlling these types of businesses. The Advisory Committee makes the final decision on whether to accept new businesses or policy changes. Therefore it safeguards the district's residential-commercial mix and protects neighborhood housing and businesses, and its work has paid off.

Since 1977, the number of restaurants, bars, and hotels in the Old Quebec historic district has generally stabilized, despite the phenomenal development of the tourism industry from a formative stage to now welcoming over 6,000,000 visitors per year.



Lively Place Royale  
Quebec City's remarkable heritage has led to a boom in its tourism industry.

At the same time, many new dwellings have been created and, from 1981 to 2001 the population of Old Quebec rose from some 4,000 inhabitants to over 5,086, or 27% increase in 20 years. This increase is substantial, since the population declined during this period in a number of other central Quebec City neighborhoods. Some declining peripheral neighborhoods also benefited from these control measures, as new food service and lodging businesses no longer able to set up shop in the historic district turned to these neighborhoods and generated tourist spin-offs for them.

However, all is not yet won. Despite the stabilization of food service and lodging businesses in the historic district, the commercial typology has nevertheless deteriorated in this part of town. In recent years, many souvenir and t-shirt businesses have opened, to the detriment of neighborhood businesses. Gaining a measure of control over these tourism-related operations is a problem that the City has still been unable to resolve.

### Limiting tour buses

As its tourism industry develops, Quebec City must face another problem: Currently, over 40,000 tour buses flood into the narrow streets of Old Quebec from May 1 to October 31 each year, jeopardizing neighborhood tranquility. During peak season, up to 800 such vehicles enter Old Quebec each day. These oversized vehicles are not designed to navigate the narrow streets of this historic neighborhood, and they cause a number of nuisances: congestion, release of exhaust fumes, damage to urban structures. For a number of years, neighborhood residents have been pressuring city government to find a solution to this very complex problem involving stake-holders with conflicting interests. On the one hand, residents want to maintain the tranquility of their neighborhood; on the other hand, the business community sees limits on tour buses as an obstacle to the expansion of a flourishing new industry. To find a solution that addresses these divergent interests, the City has had to open consultations to the various parties concerned. These efforts began in the late 1990s and led to recommendations and an action plan in 1999 that won the consensus of all involved.

This action plan, which will cut bus traffic by two-thirds, is currently being implemented. It is based on the development of reception

facilities and a range of solutions to facilitate both tourist and local resident travel within Old Quebec. Indeed, the City views it as crucial that neighborhood residents also benefit from the measures implemented to solve the problem of providing access to the historic district.

Significant investments must be made in order to build a terminal or drop-off area outside the walled city but close to attractions and designed as a reception point for charter bus passengers. From these reception points, passengers will then have the choice of entering the historic district on foot; taking a small, environmentally friendly public bus serving the historic district on a new route; or taking one of the city tours available, now exclusively operated by local carriers holding a municipal permit and using authorized vehicles. Establishing a small public bus route to serve Old Quebec and also stop at terminals and tourist drop-offs is the key component of the plan. It must be planned with exceeding care in order to address numerous objectives and will require considerable investment.

When this route is operational, the plan calls for enforcement of a by-law to control motor coach traffic inside the walls of Old Quebec from May 1 to October 31. To this end, the City recently obtained authorization from higher levels of government to limit heavy vehicle travel within historic districts based on their reasons for entering the area. Ultimately, apart from a few rare exceptions to be determined through more in-depth impact studies, only buses dropping off or picking up passengers with luggage at hotels will thus be authorized to enter the historic district. Initially slated for 2005, implementation of this by-law is the final phase of the action plan and is contingent upon the establishment of reception infrastructures and a new public bus route. Currently, the City is preparing a financing package and seeking funding to establish this environmentally friendly public transit route. This is the final step toward implementing the tour bus management plan.



**Crowded cafes on Sainte-Anne St.**  
In order to maintain the historic district's residential-commercial mix, Quebec city has had to control the number of new restaurants opened since 1977.



**Evening concert on the Place d'Youville**  
Motor coach traffic must be controlled in order to maintain the tranquility of Old Quebec.



**Quatier Petit Champlain**  
Winter tourism

### For further information

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How to Involve Citizens, Residents, Merchants, Experts?  
 Round Table II with KYOTO, QUEBEC & KAZAN  
 The Review of Montreal Conference - IV

Case Study in Kyoto:

To develop Kyoto that we can be proud of, we must take the lead in creating a city of true partnership with citizens.

In Kyoto, as the outflows of population and industry from the central district to suburban areas have recently escalated, there are instances where the construction of mid-rise and high-rise condominiums are liable to detract from the traditional cityscape of low-rise wooden houses.

Under these urgent circumstances, City of Kyoto must take advantage of the strengths of the already-existing community, considering factors such as history, culture, tradition and climate. With this solid foundation, in order to keep and heighten Kyoto's worth, simply conserving its historical structures and preserving the tradition & culture are not enough. City of Kyoto must plan a city that attracts many people, and becomes a center for further development - the more people live in an area, the more values develop. Kyoto should be a living city forever.

In 2001, City of Kyoto formulated "The



Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto, emphasized that simply preserving the historical area by administration is not enough. Citizens must consider the issues repeatedly with local government until the ideal city plan is formed.

Master Plan of Kyoto City" that indicates five principles that build up a relationship of trust between local citizens and the City Government, and in 2003, established the "Bylaw for the Promotion of Citizen Participation" to indicate how to proceed with the citizen partnership towards a long term basis.

Based on a common goal of revitalizing and regenerating the downtown area, Kyoto is working toward an ideal situation with various entities in the context of partnership.

8<sub>2</sub> **Characteristics of Central Kyoto**  
 — "Kyo-Machiya townhouse"—

Representative traditional architecture of Central Kyoto

- Survey by 600 local citizens in 1998:  
28,000 "Kyo-Machiya" are still existing.
- Research by 30,000 local citizens in 1997:  
Conservation and renovation of "Kyo-Machiya" are necessary.

[Kyoto-1] "Kyo-Machiya", historic wooden townhouses, which have been cherished as a symbol of the long history and the local citizens' traditional lifestyle. Via a survey in cooperation with citizen in 1988, over 28,000 "Kyo-Machiya townhouses" still existing, and a great number of citizens understood and supported the necessity of conservation and renovation of the "Kyo-Machiya townhouse".

13<sub>2</sub> **Practical Measures for Town Planning**

- meeting between local residents and developers
- a gaslight for future generations as a symbol of city planning
- flower bed in condominium opened in public
- setting up the community rule

photo by association of Anekoji District

[Kyoto-3] In order to promote peaceful coexist with the newcomers, the older residents met with developers to discuss building plan from early stage of the project. Various exchanges between the old and new residents allowed for brand new local community to be created. Taking this opportunity, each local community establishes the regional strategy to perform key administrative role for their town planning.

12<sub>2</sub> **Practical Measures for Town Planning**

—District Plan for "Gion-South District"—

- The district composed of high-quality townhouses is famous as an entertainment district featuring theatrical performances and traditional performing arts.
- Residents set up a district plan to regulate inappropriate buildings in 2002.

[Kyoto-2] Local residents need to make rules for district planning or building agreements in order to implement their personalized town plan utilizing their resources and characteristic features. Voluntary participation of local citizens in restoration efforts met the need of the city planning. City of Kyoto instated the new regulations from continuous discussion with the local citizens. The "Gion-South district plan" is a good example of this process.

14 **Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration**

- Function to promote cooperation among local residents, developers and city authorities, established in 1997
- Activities for local planning and coexistence of old and new residents
- Publishing of newsletter and counseling concerning city planning

center's activity

[Kyoto-4] In 1997, the "Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration" was established in order to promote cooperation among local residents, developers and city authorities. This Collaboration Center has acted as the proactive go-between of local citizens and developers, and been undertaking various approaches towards preserving and renovating the "Kyo-Machiya townhouses."



De la Commune Street

Photo: Denis Tremblay

Source:www.old.montreal.qc.ca

### Case Study in Quebec:

The right balance between business interests and the realities of urban citizens should be needed

There is a growing sense of danger in which too much importance to economical and industrial development must be an obstacle to preserve the cities for citizens. For example, the expressway-interchanges were designed to make it easier to access the central historic area by car, but on the other hand, the neighborhood citizens are dissatisfied with the increased traffic flow. In Quebec, it is true that for the past 20 years, various developments were carried out without thought for the total environment. Mayor L'Allier stressed that culture and heritage must not be viewed as being in conflict with economic and social development. On the contrary, these concepts should be brought into line and be consistent and committed to the decisions that are made. There is no other way to succeed in restoring and showcasing the value of our city. The idea is to give heritage a voice, to make it intelligible and indispensable, and share

### Message for Kazan:

In Kazan, they are about to embark on extensive archeological research with citizens as well as experts from around the world.

But it will take longer years to restore Kazan. To solve the pressing problems such as shortage of financial means and local expertise, various supports from international communities are expected. Mr. Ishmakov insisted on everyone's understanding continuously. On this occasion, Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, the Chair of the LHC, presented the official delegation of Kazan with the message to the Mayor of Kazan, which will hold its millennium celebration in 2005.



Mr. Farit R. Ishmakov, Deputy Mayor of Kazan (right), said that we belonged to many international organizations which have common goals with the LHC and would like to serve to bridge among these organizations.



Mr. Jean-Paul L'Allier, Mayor of Quebec City, declared that heritage must become part of the life of a city, and influence the quality of its life, and that we can not safeguard heritage without also developing and promoting.

responsibility with all citizens - especially the younger people of the community. All the people concerned must be sensitive, not to the 'dead parts' of a city, but to the values they embody. The city's heritage belongs also to the heritage of nations, so the elected officials must listen to what their colleagues from other countries say, as we have done here at the 8th conference.

*In reference to other Quebec's measures, please see page 2-3 of this newsletter.*



**Question & Answer Session**  
Representatives from the cities listened to the opinions from the audiences diligently.



Ms. Phyllis Lambert, Founding Director and Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, played as expert of Round-Table II. Her opinion concerning the theme is written on the back cover page.

### Message for Kazan

*On the occasion of the 8th World Conference of Historical Cities, we would like to offer our sincere congratulations to member city Kazan on the coming 1,000 year anniversary of its foundation in 2005. As a mixture of Eastern and Western civilizations, Kazan has met its share of both conflicts and alliances with other cultures over the course of its long history.*

*In honor of the coming 1,000 year anniversary, Kazan has been taking positive steps towards rebuilding the World Cultural Heritage including "Kul-Sharif Mosque" that was destroyed during the historical struggle between Christian and Islamic powers. The reconstruction of this Mosque symbolizes the peaceful reconciliation of the world's two largest religions, moving beyond the struggles of the past towards a new era of harmonious coexistence that will set a positive example for the world.*

*Our purpose of the league is to contribute to the realization of eternal world peace desired of the future of mankind. The League of Historical Cities is an organization which will deepen mutual understanding by transcending national boundaries and building on the common foundation of historical cities to strengthen affiliations between cities. In recognition of Kazan's significant undertaking, the League of Historical Cities would like to express its sincerest respect and offer congratulations on the occasion of Kazan's 1,000th anniversary.*



**OWHC joined the 8th Conference as special participant**  
(From right) Mr. Denis Ricard, Secretary General of OWHC, and Ms Lee Minaidis, General Secretariat, Deputy Mayor of Rhodes

### Announcement

The next Meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea in October 26-28, 2004.

# Messages from ICOMOS, Speaker and Audience The League of Historical Cities is open to all. The Review of Montreal Conference - V

**Mr. Dinu Bumbaru, Secretary General of ICOMOS, expressed his stance to develop a relationship between ICOMOS and the League of Historical Cities.**



**Mr. Dinu Bumbaru**  
Secretary General of  
ICOMOS (International Council  
on Monuments and Sites)

I would like first to thank the LHC and the organizers of its meeting in Montreal for their invitation of ICOMOS. It is an even greater privilege to address in my own city, Montreal, a place of heritage and cultural diversity whose experience in conservation brings together conservation and community in a creative and sustainable way.

I take the opportunity to salute the initiative of the Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Gerald Tremblay, who called for the civil society of this complex and fascinating city to gather in the Montreal summit in 2002, to help define solutions for this city. Such initiatives are more and more necessary, not only for appearances but to bring brains and hearts together and give a chance not only to peace, but also to intelligence, creative thinking and a forgotten sense of citizenry.

The theme of cities, their heritage and their management in order to grow without destroying their historic nature, is of great interest to our organization and its members. In 2003, in Annapolis, Maryland, our United States National Committee organized a meeting on resolving the often conflicting tension between cities and in Hoi-An, Vietnam, we took part in an international symposium that fruitfully addressed the special needs for the conservation of historic cities in Asia and provided, with the Hoi-An Declaration, guidance on such issues as tourism management, risk preparedness, citizens' involvement or interdisciplinary collaboration. Last September in Rhodes, Greece, ICOMOS also took part in the Conference of the World Heritage Cities Organization, an international network with which we are developing a common action plan.

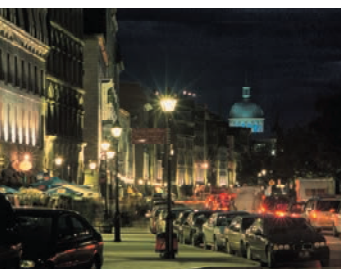
With some 7000 members in 120 National Committees, ICOMOS is an international non-governmental network of professionals and institutions researching, managing and conserving sites, monuments, urban

ensembles or landscapes. We act as a statutory advisor in the context of the World Heritage Convention. We have also set up a number of International Scientific Committees. We produce guidelines and charters that express principles of universal character that can inspire national or local decision makers in playing their role in the conservation action system. ICOMOS provides an active forum to share knowledge and experience so as to improve the state of conservation and care of cultural heritage around the world.

Of all human achievements, cities are the greatest. As they are alive, they are also the most complex of our creations. Very often, their very interest as cultural heritage derives from their complexity, from the diversity of values associated with them in addition to the built landscape they constitute. But, what is the meaning of an historic city? For some generations, the historic nature of cities was associated with their age, their charm or their outstanding monuments. Not all historic cities are beautiful nor glorious. Not all were founded thousands of years or centuries ago. All carry memory. All have history and a story to tell.

As cities are a great part of our heritage and their conservation is a challenge of international as well as local dimensions, ICOMOS would be very interested in establishing a co-operation with the LHC as we are looking forward to establish one with the Organization of World Heritage Cities. Exploring better ways to identify the historic and heritage nature of cities could lead us to establish guidelines or principles for urban research and inventory. The need for a better acknowledgement of cities as heritage places brings us to reflect on models for appropriate legal recognition. The increasingly complex challenge of conserving historic cities in the full authenticity of their form, materials, living traditions or historic relations to their geographical or urban context calls for guidance and sharing experience to avoid irreparable mistakes or destructions.

From the villages to the metropolises, historic cities shape our world and its heritage. As places of life that require improvement but also places of memory requiring attention, their future raises many questions about how well we can care for them and their inhabitants. Definitely, this is a place where co-operation between organizations like the LHC and ICOMOS can help bring brains together and provide answer.



**De la Commune Street by night**

Photo: Le photographe masque  
Source: www.old.montreal.qc.ca

**Dr. Nam-Son Ngo-Viet, the speaker of Workshop 2: "Redevelopment Perspectives of Historical Places: A Case Study of Hanoi", appreciated the 8th Conference as expert.**



**Dr. Nam-Son Ngo-Viet**  
 Director of  
 Planning and Architecture  
 Rubin & Rotman Associates  
 Montreal, Canada

For me, it's an extraordinary experience to represent Vietnam and be in charge of the workshop of "Redevelopment Perspectives of Historical Places: A Case Study of Hanoi, Vietnam." Presenting my professional and research works at international conferences every year, I found the 8th World Conference of Historical Cities in Montreal as one of the best organized events, where I received great feedbacks for my case study, shared enthusiastic discussions with international fellows, enjoyed social activities with delegations from cities around the world. For people interested in my workshop, I would like to summarize major points that many participants have agreed on, as follow:

**Professor Rii joined the 8th World Conference as audience. She gave us the report "from the viewpoint of outer eyes" for the future.**



**Prof. Rii Hae Un**  
 Professor, Ph.D.  
 Department of Geography  
 Dongguk University  
 Seoul, Republic of Korea

I had a chance to attend the 8th Conference, because the one was also opened to scholars and public. While I attended this conference, I met many people dealing with cultural heritage matters, learned a lot from them, and tried to find out the definition of 'historical city'. At the same time, I thought that the conference was needed more experts as well as more historical cities to share their experiences in both academic and practical ways for the future.

The participated cities has from hundreds to thousands years of history and their cultural backgrounds are quite different from one another. From this situation, I had a difficulty to find the meaning of historical city, because the time period of history could not be the

- Heritage preservation will be most effective when we are able to promote participation from local inhabitants, by responding to their daily needs, and by guiding them of how to improve their living space, without doing any damages to the historic built environment.
- Economic motivation remains an important factor of for historic preservations. However, it can also imply adverse effect for overdoing the "marketing" of historic places.
- For Vietnam, international cooperation and support are very crucial, not only for funding preservation projects, but also for enhancing awareness of the historic values of the place
- Beside Montreal, a number of cities provide very good examples of preservation experiences for my study of Hanoi and Hoi An: Kyoto, Xian, New Orleans and so forth.
- Another effective way to preservation is to take development pressure out of the historic area. This can be done by restricting the density of the preservation area, and by encouraging inhabitants to relocate to new development sites if their family increases too large.
- Beside the historic built form, it is also important to preserve local activities, traditions, and customs, and to maintain places as livable and active areas.

index for the historical city. Thus I define the historical city; the city where residents feel they have history, historical buildings are still existed, and residents use historical buildings for tourism as well as in their daily life.

Discussions for practical matters are very important and crucial, but more supports by experts and more understanding of other countries' cases are still needed. Understanding one another is very important issue for pursuing the sustainable historical city and the term of 'living historical city' is keyword for the sustainable development.

I found out that only a few member cities participated in the 8th conference. To make more active meeting and get more fruitful results, I strongly recommend the participated cities should be at least around 50% of member cities.

We are living with diversity in a global context. Historical cities are needed to keep the sustainability in their culture and townscape with the development from the socio-economic viewpoints. So I recommend that the LHC should cooperate with the similar organizations and the World Conference of Historical Cities should be open to the world in order to share experiences.



**Citizen participation is necessary for city planning and management. The World Conference of Historical Cities should be open to the public.**



**Citizens and experts who discussed the urban problem freely at Workshop 7 "Montreal, a North American Hub".**



**All the participants from the official delegations, guests and citizens exchanged their opinions during the lunch time.**



**Participants from all over the world enjoyed the "Tour of the Lights of Old Montreal" which was one of the guided tour arranged by the City of Montreal.**

Expert : Ms Phyllis Lambert

Involving the citizens, residents, business communities and experts



**Phyllis Lambert**  
 Expert of Round-Table II  
 Founding Director & Chair of the Board of  
 Trustees of the Canadian Centre for Architecture

*The theme of Round-Table II was "Involving Citizens, Residents, Merchants and Experts". Ms Lambert is recognized internationally for her contribution to advancing contemporary architecture in the public realm.*

**Citizens Action and the Patrimony of Montreal**  
 The mayors of Kyoto, Quebec City, and Kazan spoke eloquently about the importance of collaboration between citizens and local government, residents and developers, and the various constituencies of ethnically diverse communities. As an 'expert' concerned with several projects involving citizen action, I spoke on initiatives aimed at protecting and heightening public awareness of Montreal's patrimony. My brief survey covers some new initiatives that emerged in the areas of preservation through non-profit housing, public consultation, legislative tools, and private and educational institutions, in reaction to the destruction of landmark buildings, green spaces, and in historic neighborhoods of Montreal during the 1960s and early 1970s.

**Non-Profit Housing**  
 Citizens militated for the creation of non-profit housing corporations and cooperatives assisted by low-interest financing from the Canadian Mortgage and Financing Corporation, and rent subsidies and renovation funding from the city and province. These measures were instrumental in preserving vernacular and historic housing stock and the fabric of neighborhoods throughout Montreal not covered under provincial government's policy for protecting landmarks. However in the 1990s, when all levels of government ceased to assist 'affordable' housing, citizens put in place an organization to provide renovation in low-income areas through private sector funding.

**Public Consultation and Legislative Tools**  
 Properly constituted public consultation, in which all voices are heard and questioned in an open

forum, with the proceedings recorded, synthesized, and published, is one of the most powerful mechanisms for ensuring that citizens have a role in the decision-making process. Experience has shown that citizens can be much better urban planners than bureaucrats who do not work in partnership with the community. In the Old Port of Montreal this process changed the federal government's role from speculative real estate development to the creation a place that would benefit the population as a whole and make evident the history of the port that gave birth to industrial development in Canada. However for the city at large, it was clear that there was a need for legislative tools to ensure that the process of public consultation would be recognized legally as an inalienable right and that decisions would be upheld. In 2002, with the merger of 28 municipalities to form the Island City, this need was recognized with the establishment of the Office of Public Consultation through the new city charter.

**Private Institutions**  
 A number of exemplary private institutions have supported citizen efforts. Heritage Montreal, formed in 1975, has developed the strongest program of its kind in Canada (Heritage Canada notwithstanding) through activism, watch-dogging, public information programs, and fund-raising. The more recently established Do.co.mo.mo Canada is concerned with buildings after 1950. Environmental issues have been kept in the foreground by Les Amis de la montagne and the Urban Ecology Centre.

The role of educational institutions in this process has rapidly evolved over the last decades. Since the 1980s, advanced academic programs in architectural history, theory, and conservation have been established through the four universities of Montreal. The Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA), founded privately in 1979, exemplifies a new kind of cultural institution devoted to public awareness of the role of architecture in society, stimulating innovation in design practice through research programs, exhibitions, publications, and colloquia.

**Conclusions**  
 Together, these initiatives have fostered a constituency increasingly concerned with the built domain and patrimony of Montreal, shaping a climate of heightened awareness about our built and natural heritage. But this is a work in progress and requires a continually broadening base of citizen participation. The coordinated public and private initiatives I have mentioned are basic to responsible development of the city. It took concerted citizen action to create them; it will take sustained public collaboration to nourish them; but only eternal vigilance will guarantee them.

**The League of Historical Cities Secretariat**

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**The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities**  
 October 18-20, 2005

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 2006

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