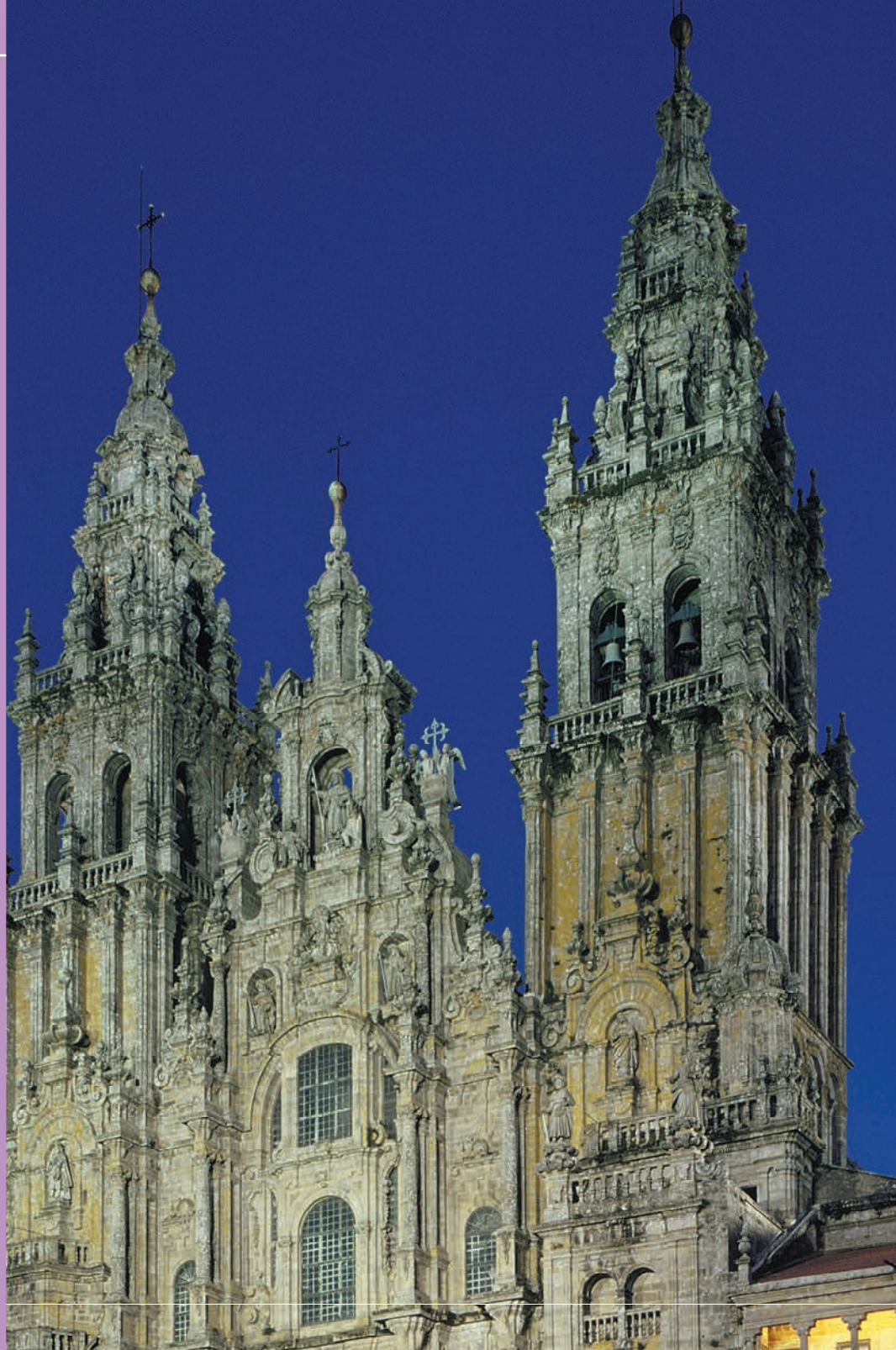


WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin No.33: December 2004

Accra
Alexandria
Algiers
Amsterdam
Andong
Athens
Baghdad
Ballarat
Barcelona
Bordeaux
Boston
Bratislava
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Chiang Mai
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Dijon
Dublin
Edinburgh
Fez
Florence
Geneva
Guadalajara
Gyeongju
The Hague
Hanoi
Helsingborg
Iasi
Isfahan
Istanbul
Jerusalem
Kaesong
Katmandu
Kazan
Kiev
Konya
Kyoto
Lahore
Lisbon
Melbourne
Mexico City
Montpellier
Montreal
Nanjing
Nara
Paris
Prague
Quebec
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
Santiago de Compostela
Tashkent
Tunis
Ulan Bator
Varanasi
Vienna
Xian
Yangon
Yogyakarta
Zagreb
Zhengzhou
Zurich



*Protection and Rehabilitation of
SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA*

*The Meeting of the Board of Directors
in Gyeongju, October 2004*

Protection and Rehabilitation of
SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA
 by Xose A. Sanchez Bugallo, Mayor of Santiago de Compostela



Xose A. Sanchez Bugallo,
 Mayor of Santiago de Compostela

Pilgrimage City

Santiago de Compostela is the capital of Galicia region and the headquarter of its Autonomous Governments but also a site for many professional associations and organizations which make Santiago a city of added interest for political and economic activity. As you probably know, Santiago de Compostela is an Atlantic city at the North West of the Iberian Peninsula. With a population of 120,000 inhabitants, the city has always had a traditional university character. Our university has already turned 500 years of history.

Santiago de Compostela was declared Human Heritage by UNESCO in 1985.

So that Santiago is a city with a modern facade, full of vitality and ready to overcome all future challenges. In 2000, Santiago de Compostela held the event, "European City of Culture 2000", together with other 8 European cities.

But Santiago is also a pilgrimage city with the destiny of thousands of pilgrims coming every year from all over the world to visit the tomb of Saint James situated in the crypt of our Romanesque cathedral. *(cover photo)*

This condition of the city as a destination at the end of different roads is still evident in its urban structure and has to be with a secular relationship between urban center and landscape. In fact the limits of the historic center, as we understand nowadays, are not confined within the city walls.

Challenge of the Urban Restoration

Since the early 90's Santiago de Compostela has been facing the challenge of the urban restoration and environmental regeneration of its historical World Heritage City. This local authority initiative has been based on the town planning and developed in close cooperation and shared responsibility by state, regional and local administrations in accordance with the World Heritage status of the city. Actually the Special Municipal Plan proposed, already at the beginning of the urban planning process, a stable system of co-operation among them. This led to the creation of the City of Santiago Consortium, a co-operation entity in which the 3

administrations have participated since its creation in 1991. Consortium is presided by the Mayor of the city, and resources are contributed in a specific proportion in order to finance unanimously agreed projects. The City of Santiago Consortium is boosted by Royal Trust presided by His Majesty the King of Spain, and has financed, among others, initiatives such as rehabilitation subsidies, rehabilitation technical office, land acquisition for urban parks and occasionally their preparation for public enjoy.

As you can imagine this inter administrative cooperation has been vitally important to achieve our objectives and much more to win citizens trust, involving them in the process.

In the framework of a complex town planning policy, the urban restoration pays special attention to 2 important problems in today's historical cities.

1. The preservation of residential usage with the improvements of the housing conditions
2. The environmental regeneration of free spaces that have survived in a deprived state

Both objectives must be compatible with our priority to conserve constructed and environmental heritage.

Our work for last 12 years

Today, after more than 12 years of work, we think that success is possible and we are still at work enthusiastically. We are approaching 50% of the comprehensive rehabilitation objective with 60% of the remaining time period.

More than 700 projects with public aid have boosted a generalized rehabilitation process with demanding environmental and heritage criteria, resulting in more than 400 private projects. A stable trend bodes well for the objective of comprehensive rehabilitation.

The policy of restoring free spaces, with

3 successive series of rehabilitation training course for young architects have been held biannually.



To reuse materials with low energy cost has introduced.



The people identify the protection of cultural heritage with the restoration of the natural environment.

more than 18 hectares of new parks, has consolidated 2 green corridors that include public riverbeds, woodland and vegetation, historical gardens and ethnographic elements.

All of this in a pilgrimage city, the destination of millions of travelers, apart from enjoying its heritage, become immersed in a historical city with all its attributes, including the most fragile and valuable ones: the inhabitants that continue to use them in natural way after 12 centuries of existence and the natural environment in which the city has arisen.

To improve the Living Environment

But let me say something about the situation before the initiative began. Our historical city had maintained a notable level of vitality. However, symptoms of crisis were appearing: 16% of the houses were empty, high urban rents, loss of inhabitants, destruction of building interiors, 40% of the houses required rehabilitation, aging population, congested traffic, free spaces with deteriorated uses, abandoned riverbeds, marginal and socially degraded spaces and so forth.

In that context, priorities were established by the local administration in its General Municipal Organization Plan and developed in its Special Protection and Rehabilitation Plan. The formulation of both plans was initiated simultaneously in 1988 by the same team of town planners. The plans have gone through phases of public information and participation, promoting a cultural and social debate.

Definition of the Planning Framework

In 1994 we had the initial approval of the Special Plan of Historical City Protection and Rehabilitation. In fact this event has supposed a definition of the planning framework with the following objectives and strategies.

1st - Residential usage is a preferential objective in the historical city. So that, one of our major aims is to sustain the traditional

family and even more we must not break people's roots in the old town or their connections with their homes. To keep them there, we must deal with their problems. The Rehabilitation Office was created in 1994. That office was thought as an office of proximity with citizens. It started on working with a named Rehabilitation Bridge Plan to promote a comprehensive rehabilitation program over 2,800 buildings, that means 6,700 homes which we have in the historic town. The office does not only do a technical work to improve living conditions in the framework of the preservation of the cultural value of their homes, but also the office disseminates information and provide education to help dwellers, technician and constructors to overcome the contradictions that necessary appear when you deal with an historic structure nowadays. It is very important role of the office. If we want to win their trust and support, we can not say just what they are able or not to do, but much more we must provide information about why and how things are possible. In a few words, this means that we need to be close to them and should pay attention to their ordinary problems.

2nd - Preserving social activity implies an historical city with large-scale pedestrian infrastructure. So it must work as a meeting place and must be a link among the different parts of the city. This is only possible with the elimination of vehicular traffic and a strict access regulation. When new pedestrian routes is created, we must guarantee compactness and continuity of urban growth.

3rd - Creation of green corridors in the historical city and preserving the traditional relationship between city and landscape are needed.

Winning of UN-HABITAT Dubai Award

We have ambitious plans to improve our city so that the living standard of our citizens should be developed. This is our target. Best Practices UN Habitat-2002 Dubai Awards, was much more than a price, it came to remind that we still have a lot of work to do. Without any doubt, if we work more each other, we shall be successful. **Pilgrimage City**

Santiago de Compostela is a city in the Galicia region and the Autonomous Government of Galicia. It has many professional organizations which have added interest for political and economic activity. As you probably know, Santiago de



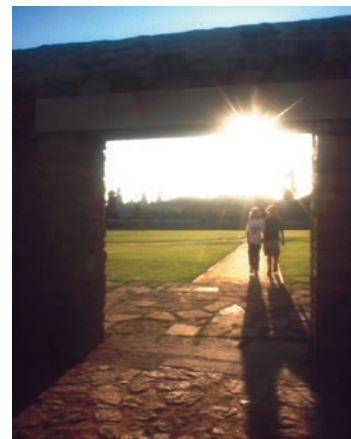
Knowledge of traditional techniques and materials enables the multiplication of restoration initiatives.



An employment in the field of specialization has arisen.



The historical center restored the building for pedestrian use.



Policy of restoring free spaces with more than 18ha. of new parks

For further information

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 Rua do Vilar 59. 15705 Santiago de Compostela. Spain
 Phone: +34-981574700
 Fax: +34-981574750
 URL: <http://www.santiagodecompostela.org>.

For the Next Decade of
the League of Historical Cities
The Report of the Meeting of the Board of Directors in Gyeongju

The Meeting of the Board of Directors of the League of Historical Cities (the LHC) 2004 was held in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, on last October 26-28. This year commemorates 10th anniversary of its foundation of the League. Three Board Cities, Kyoto (Chair), Xian (Vice-Chair), Vienna and the Auditor City, Gyeongju, discussed agenda and determined resolution for the next decade.

The Next World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju, 2005

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea from October 18 to 20, 2005 with the theme of "Historical Cities: Today and Tomorrow". The 9th Conference will focus on issues concerning the preservation and

restoration of cultural heritages in historical cities, which cherish long traditions. The cultural values of heritages, the force to hold the society of today together, have become the foundation upon which the people can create new culture. Tomorrow will eventually become the new past, much like the culture of today, as it moves along the continuous path. Culture is expected to lead a country into its future. Its development will decide the fate of the country.

City of Gyeongju would like to invite both member cities and other historical cities who will give presentations regarding their case studies of preservation and restoration in round-table on 19th October, 2005. Please visit to the official web site of the 9th Conference for further information. The

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

- Schedule: **October 18th (Tuesday) - 20th (Thursday), 2005**
- Venue: **Bomun Lake Resort, City of Gyeongju, Republic of Korea**
- Official Language: **English**
- Theme: **Historical Cities: Today and Tomorrow - Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities**



Official Web site
<http://www.lhc-yeongju.org>



The Meeting of the Board of Directors on October 27
(from Left) City of Xian, City of Kyoto, City of Vienna, City of Gyeongju

City of Gyeongju - Host City of the Next Conference

Gyeongju was the capital of the ancient Silla Dynasty for a thousand years from 57 BC to 935 AD. The history of Gyeongju really means the history of Silla Dynasty. The name of the county was confirmed as Silla during the reign of King Jijeung and Buddhism was officially recognized during the reign of King Beopheung around 500-540 AD, starting the brilliant Buddhist civilization. Blessed with the natural beauty of mountains and rivers,

Gyeongju has many relics and structures built from scientific and artistic passion, artifacts created by ancestors' wisdom. All these heritages form a museum without walls, the treasure house of Korean Culture. Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto were designated as World Heritage Sites in 1995 and 5 vicinities of Mt.Namsan, Wolseong, Daereungwon Tomb Park, Hwangryongsa Temple and Sanseong fortress were designated as well in 2000, which would prove that Gyeongju was genuine relic city of the world. **City of Gyeongju**



Bulguksa Temple, Buddha's holy land on earth,
was established in 751.

10th Anniversary Action of the LHC

The LHC was established in 1994 on the occasion of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities which was held in Kyoto. The LHC is the organization which deepens mutual understanding by transcending national boundaries and building on the common foundation of historical cities to strengthen affiliations between cities. In order to sum up the 10 years of contribution as well as paving the way for a prosperous future, the proposal for the pledge in hopes of world peace by Mr.Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto, Chair of the LHC was adopted. The Board of Directors will announce and appeal the declaration in the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities.

New Member Cities

The Board of Directors of the LHC decided to welcome 4 historical cities which represent Eastern and Western civilization: Geneva (Swiss Confederation), Dijon (French Republic), Andong (Republic of Korea) and Zhengzhou (People's Republic of China). Please read the page 4 and 5 for their greetings. The Board of Directors of the LHC reports all the member cities with greatest pleasure the enlarged membership of 65 cities, and at the same time requests all the member cities to actively participate in the future World Conference of Historical Cities.

Budget and Activities

Report on the League's activities including the collaboration with UN-HABITAT as well as closing accounts for fiscal year 2003 were made and plans on the League's activities and its budget for the fiscal year 2004 were

approved. The LHC will plan to cooperate with UNDP in the 9th Conference next year.

Payment of Membership Fee

As of fiscal year of 2003, not all the member cities fulfilled their obligation to pay the membership fee. The Secretariat of the LHC is confronted with the difficulty to collect all the membership fee and would like to ask that each member city should have more sense of belongings and cooperate each other for good relation and city-to-city cooperation.

The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities in Ballarat, 2006

Mr.Hisakazu Takagi, Vice-Mayor of Kyoto, Secretary General of the LHC informed that the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held from October 29 to November 1, 2006 in Ballarat, Australia.

Reintroduction of the Official Web site of the League of Historical Cities

Please visit to:
<http://www.city.kyoto.jp/somu/kokusai/lhcs/>

Election of the New Principal Officers

There will be an election of the new principal officers by General Assembly in the 9th Conference in 2005.**10th Anniversary**

Board of Directors as of 2004

Chairperson:	Kyoto
Vice Chairperson:	Xian, Paris
Directors:	Montpellier, Montreal, Vienna, Cracow, Rio de Janeiro
Auditor:	Gyeongju



Gyeongju City Tour on Oct.27
The Board members visited Bulguksa Temple, one of the World Heritage Sites in Gyeongju.



New Member Andong City Tour on Oct. 28
Mr. Thomas J. Resch, City of Vienna
Mr. Kim Hwi Dong, Mayor of Andong,
Mr. Hisakazu Takagi, Vice-Mayor of Kyoto,
Mr. Yang Ming Lui, City of Xian (from left)

Announcement

Membership fee (US\$100/city) for the fiscal year of 2005 is collected now in accordance with the covenant of the

Mr. Bertrand Delanoe, Mayor of Paris, Vice-Chair of the LHC, visited in Kyoto, and had a meeting with Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto, Chair of the LHC.

Mr.Bertrand Delanoe, Mayor of Paris, and Mr.Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto, talked together on last 3rd of November in Kyoto. As the Chair of the LHC, Mr.Masumoto kindly requested Mr.Delanoe to attend the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities which would be held in Gyeongju in October 2005. Mr.Masumoto expressed his will that he would like to cooperate with Mr.Delanoe in making the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities success. Mr.Delanoe replied that he would like to collaborate on its management and also insisted that it was important for the citizens to understand different culture and tradition each other for



New Member City

Republic of Korea
Andong

Andong, Korea's Spiritual Capital



Mr. Kim Hwi Dong
Mayor of Andong

Since its origin as Changnyeong county in BC 57, Andong, which means 'Cozy East', has proudly cherished its history and the magnificent traditions of its past. It is regarded as representative of the traditions, customs and courtesy of Korea's legacy of religion, culture and scholastics. Andong exemplifies the teachings and ideals of China's Confucius and Mencius, perhaps more than anywhere today.

Andong is 2.5 times larger than Seoul and has the largest locally governed area in the nation. What's more, Andong has acquired a valuable collection of over 270 designated cultural properties spanning all the major eras of Korean history. The care and accessibility of these treasures have won Andong recognition as a giant outdoor museum that Queen Elizabeth II and many international scholars, diplomats and tourists have come to experience.

Andong is even the object of several "Andong

Studies" faculties that give testimony to its intellectual heritage. The great Confucian scholar, Lee Hwang, (pen name; Toegye) grew up and worked here and is the godfather of what is known as the Yeongnam school of neo-Confucianism. Modern scholars continue in this tradition, working to preserve and restore the cultural sentiments lost by rapid industrialization.

Historical culture is said to be more difficult to preserve than to advance. In Andong, the care and effort of its citizens have helped make both these goals easily manageable. With membership in the League of Historical Cities, we hope to promote everyone's desire for further cooperation in our efforts to raise standards of living in the spirit of cooperation.

I earnestly hope that the League considers Andong's application and I wholeheartedly invite all the League members to come and see why Andong is called "Korea's Spiritual Capital". Thank you.

Contact: <http://www.andong.go.kr>



New Member City

French Republic
Dijon

Dijon, Architectural heritage, Cultural festivals, Gastronomic treats



Mr. Francois Rebsamen
Mayor of Dijon

Dijon is a city of great artistic, cultural and gastronomic interest, possessing an architectural legacy of exceptional beauty within one of the largest protected zones in Europe (97 hectares - 234 acres). The buildings span

the ages, as witness the Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy which blends the architectural styles of the times of Philip the Bold, John the Fearless, Philip the Good and Charles the Bold, with that of Jules Hardouin-Mansart, Louis XIV's chief architect.

The Well of Moses, the work of Claus Sluter, the Renaissance houses, the buildings bearing the imprint of the Art Nouveau movement, the auditorium (a shining example of contemporary architecture) - these are just some of the wonders of a city "as pretty as a picture". Dijon is a member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), recognized by UNESCO.

Dijon Town Council allocates approximately a quarter of its budget to the creation and dissemination of culture. Each year the city plays host to a large number of festivals such as Why Note (contemporary music), Les Nuits d'Orient (multidisciplinary), Fenêtres sur courts (cinema), A pas contes (young people), Art danse, Frictions (theatre), Tribu festival (music of today), Jazz dans la ville, L'Estivade (multidisciplinary), Opera d'été (summer opera festival) and Entre cours et jardins (open-air spectacles).

Finally, Dijon claims the coveted title - among others of course - of taste capital in Europe and the world, and has in fact made taste the focus of much of its economic development. Just ask any of our visitors and they will invariably tell you that their abiding memory of Dijon is its architectural heritage and its gastronomy, with each person free to choose between tradition and innovation.

Dijon is immensely proud of its colorful and often fiery past, yet lives fully in the present, confident in its future at one of the crossroads of Europe.

Contact: <http://www.ville-dijon.fr>



Geneva, Cosmopolitan city



Mr. Pierre Muller
Mayor of Geneva

More than 3,000 years ago, a city found its vocation. At the crossroads of the main communication links between the Mediterranean and the North of Europe, Geneva became a center of exchange of ideas and goods. Thanks to the fairs held within its walls from the Middle Ages onwards, Geneva acquired the international reputation of a major trade center. Through the Reformation, Jean Calvin made Geneva famous by raising it to the status of the Protestant Rome. As from 1550, Geneva became a place of refuge for persecuted French, British and Italian Protestants. These people contributed to the development and influence of Geneva which ever since then has become a land of welcome.

The international vocation of Geneva was given new impetus in the 18 century, thanks to the Protestant bankers. This same century also witnessed the boom in the watchmaking and gold and silverware industries. In parallel, through its interest in the awakening world of science, Geneva also became the cradle of

philosophers, scientists, naturalists, physicists and mathematicians.

In 1863, Henry Dunant and several other Geneva personalities founded the International Committee of the Red Cross whose name and work will ever be linked to that of Geneva. With the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization which set up its European headquarters in the city, Geneva has become very much a privileged venue for top level political gatherings, and a place where many other international organizations have been created and established. "Spirit of Geneva", for the promotion of human rights and the peaceful settlement of conflicts, was thus born.

Today Geneva is a city of culture par excellence, and also a very cosmopolitan one. 40% of the population is of foreign origin. It is highly dynamic and for many years has attached enormous importance to the preservation of its buildings, and is investing considerable financial resources in order to pass on this heritage to future generations.

Convinced of the importance of joining the League of Historical Cities, Geneva hopes for your support. Best Wishes,

Contact: <http://www.ville-ge.ch>

Zhengzhou, Birthplace of Chinese Civilization



Mr. Wang Wen Chao
Mayor of Zhengzhou

Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan province, is located in the central part of China. It's an inland open city and a key commercial city in central China. With 6 districts, 5 county-level cities and 1 county under its jurisdiction, Zhengzhou has an area of 7446.2 square kilometers and a population of 7 million. Zhengzhou is a famous historical city, a national sanitary city, an outstanding tourism city and an advanced city in technology improvement.

Zhengzhou, with a long history, is one of the 8 ancient capital cities in China. Shang Dynasty established its capital here 3600 years ago. Zhengzhou is an important birthplace of Chinese civilization with rich cultural accumulation. There are more than 1400 historic relics, 26 of which are national key relics protection sites. The famous world geologic garden of Songshan Mountain and the birthplace of Chan Buddhism, Shaolin

temple, both enjoy a worldwide reputation as cultural relics.

It is important for China and the world to protect Zhengzhou's cultural relics. Zhengzhou city actively engages in protection and management of the relics by way of legislation. During the process of rational development and utilization, scientific protection is emphasized.

Zhengzhou is looking forward to establishing a broad exchange with members of the League of historical cities in the world and learning their strong point to remedy our weaknesses, so that we can make better efforts to protect the historic cities and promote economic and social developments.

Contact: <http://www.zhengzhou.org.cn>



New Member City

Swiss Confederation
Geneva



New Member City

People's Republic of China
Zhengzhou





Baek Sang Seung
 Mayor of Gyeongju
 Host Mayor of the 9th World
 Conference of Historical Cities

City of Gyeongju is filled with beauty beyond time and space. The flourishing culture of Silla Dynasty endures and is in great harmony with modern civilization, which brightens people's spirits.

Hearty Welcome to Gyeongju

It will be very meaningful that the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Gyeongju, the thousand-year-old ancient capital of Shilla Dynasty in Korea.

The League of Historical Cities was established in 1994. It has played a central role in cultural exchange among the historical cities, discussing current issues and actively participating in several activities to preserve the heritage of the historical cities led by Kyoto, Japan, the Chair of the League of Historical Cities, as the central figure.

I believe that the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2005 will also provide an opportunity for the member cities to further develop their cities, as well as promote their friendly relationships with all the other member cities participating in the event. I particularly hope that your cultural exchange with City of Gyeongju will increase.

For these purposes, the theme of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities was decided: Main Theme is "Historical Cities Today and Tomorrow" and Sub Theme is "Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities".

The conference aims to provide an opportunity for the historical cities to keep their tourist and cultural values, as well as contribute to create a new culture and history.

Gyeongju, Open-Air Museum

City of Gyeongju was the capital of our ancient country, Shilla, for a thousand years, dating back to the year 57 B.C. There are few cities throughout world history that have kept the same capital for 1 thousand years. Since there are many cultural heritages found all over the city, such as Bulguksa, Seokgullam, Namsan, Walsung, Daereungwon, Hwangryongsa, Myonghwalsansung etc., which have been registered as world cultural heritages, Gyeongju has been recognized as an open-air museum.

Based on these cultural heritages, over 8 million domestic and overseas tourists visit the city every year. Gyeongju, where various international events have also been held, is a world-famous historical, cultural and tourist destination.

Conclusions

Please enjoy your opportunity to view the graceful beauty of Shilla's cultural heritage and experience traditional Korean culture through your visit to Gyeongju in 2005.

I again ask you, especially all the member cities, to actively show your interest and participate in the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities. I am really looking forward to seeing you in Gyeongju next year.

Thank you.

City of Gyeongju is filled with beauty beyond time and space. The flourishing culture of Silla



An opportunity to feel thousand-year
 essence, a lesson for the people today
 Host Mayor of the 9th Conference : Mr. Baek Sang Seung

The League of Historical Cities Secretariat

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 Fax: +81-75-222-3055
 E-mail: lhcs@city.kyoto.jp
 URL: http://www.city.kyoto.jp/
 somu/kokusai/lhcs/

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

October 18-20, 2005

City of Gyeongju, Republic of Korea

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 http://www.lhc-yeongju.org



The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities

October 29 - November 1, 2006

City of Ballarat, Australia

PO Box 655, Ballarat, Victoria, 3353, Australia
 Phone: +61-3-5320-5553
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