



*Hue ~ Relating Policies for the Planning
of Historical Sites of Hue~*

Cover Photo: Imperial City

*Invitation to the 11th World Conference
of Historical Cities in Konya, Turkey*

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WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

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Relating Policies for the Planning of Historical Sites of Hue City

The City of Hue, Social Republic of Viet Nam

RELATING POLICIES FOR THE PLANNING OF HISTORICAL SITES OF HUE CITY

Urban Planning of Hue Historical City - Some General Principles

Hue is the ancient capital of Vietnam and the biological city harmoniously mixed by its old and modern features, as well as the unique city owning peculiar development model of European and Orient styles which clearly reflect on the architecture of the Citadel.

Towards flowing to urbanization process, Hue faces two options of "reluctance" and readiness". It is of this character that Hue city has been integrated but not dissolved in order to remain itself the typical identities of an ancient city.

An Introduction to Hue

Hue is the provincial city of Thua Thien Hue Province locating at the Central Region of Vietnam. Huong River running across the city divides it into two parts: one new urban area on the southern bank of Huong River where there are French-style architecture buildings and old area at the northern bank where the Citadel is centered. In 1993, Hue was inscribed on the World Heritage List. In 2003, once again, Hue Royal Music was considered orally-transmitted masterpiece of human.

Principles for Urban Planning of Hue Historical City

According to historical sources, Hue underwent official planning in the period of 1803 - 1805. It was Gia Long King, the first emperor of Nguyen Dynasty who initiated the idea of developing this city to be the capital of Dai Viet (former name of Vietnam) from 1805 to 1820. Afterwards, the son of Gia Long, King Minh Mang known as the most successful emperor of this last feudal dynasty continued his father's unfinished work to be accomplished in 1832.

Hue was planned based on specific principles. One of which is the combination of external cultural features, particularly Chinese style namely "raisei" and "joubousai" and Vauban - one French architectural style. This impact is still valid to date, for example, the street were laid out in a grid patterns, which was based on the said "joubousei". Although



Truong Tien Bridge (built in 1899) on the Huong River with flowers

the form remains unchanged, blocks are subdivided into small lots. (Sources: Satoh, Report - Information notes of Hue, 2002).

Joubousai, in addition, when carrying out planning to Hue, ecological factors have been taken into consideration. We can realize this principles as observing the planning of Hue Citadel of the former planners. Modern planners thus try to make the best of plentiful nature of this tropical city to create an easy-going living environment.

Also according to the Report - Information notes of Hue, 2002, Hue Citadel was influenced by not only the fore-mentioned foreign culture but also surrounding factors such as Fung-shui (Wind - Water), water flow, direction to mountains, etc. In front of the main gate to the Citadel (Ngo Mon Gate) is Huong River (water) lying on one axis facing Ngu Mountain and favouring "Southwestern" wind in the morning and "Northeastern" wind in the afternoon (wind), with "blue dragon" on the left and "white tiger" on the right (direction).

Above are some typical principles for urban planning of Hue City applied long time ago. The modern Hue is developing day by day towards the trend of industrialization and modernization should be planned based on the above fundamental principles in order to maintain the harmony of a modern society and an ancient city.



Imperial City

Relating Policies for Planning of Historical Sites of Hue City

Principles and major tasks of investment, conservation and enhancement of Hue monuments for 1996 - 2010 are as follows:

a) Principles

- There must be a master planning for the conservation of Hue monuments in which monuments are categorized and ranked to conserve their original of historical, cultural, architectural and artistic values. Technologies and materials in the conservation of monuments must be modern and advanced; however it must be ensured that they would not alter monument's historical, cultural and art origins. Major attention must be placed in maintaining and protecting monuments from sabotage, burglary, encroachment, fire and collapse. High priority must be given to scientific anti-degrading and restoring methods. The restoration of high value constructions is conducted only if there is sufficient scientific basis.

- The planning of Hue culture conservation is in integration of conserving other existing cultural monuments such as Cham culture, temples, pagodas, revolutionary and historical vestiges.

- The master planning of Hue urban development in terms of urban architecture and landscape must take into account the architectural and landscape characteristics of Hue monument complex.

- Scientific study and campaign on Hue monument history, culture and arts must consider local socio-economic developing agenda and planning.

- Conserving and enhancing the value of Hue monument must be conducted for all tangible cultural heritage, intangible cultural heritage, and urban and natural landscapes.

b) Major tasks

<From 1996 to 2000>

- Protecting and restoring program
- + Create profiles for all destroyed and existing monuments
- + Determine management and protection boundary. Decrease population density and conduct resettlement in major areas.
- + Maintain all degrading monuments by preventing collapse, rain leakage, termite, plant growth. Restore urgently and fully

those architectural constructions with sufficient scientific basis.

+ Install infrastructure, for e.g. water drainage, electricity and road system for monument areas such as imperial city, museums, king tombs.

+ Audit and categorize relics and treasures.

+ Conduct systematically scientific studies and education campaign.

<From 2001 to 2005>

- Restoring and renovating programs:

+ Restore and renovate art decorations and architectures that are lost or unsatisfactorily restored before.

+ Improve and renovate landscape as well as infrastructure inside Imperial city and 7 king tombs.

+ Priorly restore 3 palaces, which have sufficient scientific basis, in Forbidden Purple City.

+ Continue all approved scientific research, education campaign and business.

<From 2006 to 2010>

- Restore all ruins which have representative value. Restore fully the entire Imperial city to origin royal architecture.

- Improve and restore natural landscape in the Citadel, along Huong river, tombs and ancient villages.

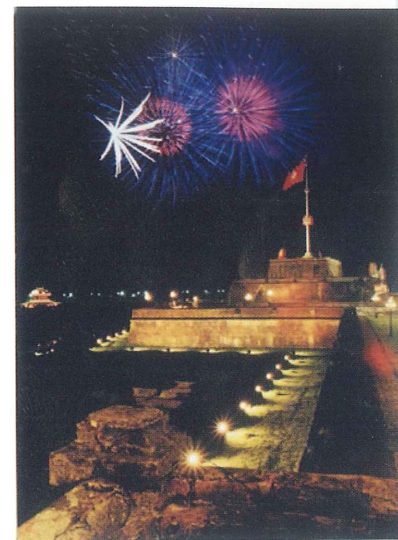
- Construct infrastructure for heritages where there is no water and electricity system.

(source: Prime Minister's Decision no. 105/TTg dated 12/02/1996)

Conclusion

During 1996 - 2005 the above programs and planning were gradually implemented with positive results. All constructions are scientifically profiled with high quality design drawings. Monuments (for e.g. Ngo Mon Gate, Thai Hoa Palace, Thien Dinh Palace, Huong Mieu Temple) regain their original values. Moreover, scientific cooperation with UNESCO, French, Italian, Japanese, Canadian, Polish specialists and other international organizations and universities was enhanced for important achievements.

The above encouraged achievement reaffirms the sustainable development of the conservation of Hue monuments and reinforce the confidence from within and outside the country.



The Flag Platform in a fireworks night



Truong Tien Bridge (built in 1899) on the Huong River in the mist

For further information:

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Welcome to the 11th World Conference update news.

Thanks to the great effort of the host city Konya, the secretariat is pleased to announce the details of the Conference as follows.

Tahir

Akyurek

*Mayor of Konya
Host City*



Aysegul

Tokol

*Academic Advisor
for the Conference*



Message from the mayor of the host city

It is a great honor and eternal source of pleasure to welcome you respected guests from member cities of League of Historical Cities for me and for Konya city. The main theme for the 11th Conference has been titled as "Living Cultural Heritage in Historical Cities", it will be considered and evaluated by academicians, mayors and participants both from member cities and non-member cities. I hope the outcomes derived from round tables, from exchange of information and experiences, from workshops will be beneficiary to create new policies for sustainability of our cultural cities. The 11th Conference of the League of Historical Cities will be not only a series of informative and beneficiary meetings, but also an enjoyable trip to the crossroads of civilizations and culture, to the centre of Anatolia. As a host mayor, I am expecting to see delegations from all member cities to show our hospitality and I have the honor to invite you to my city, to Konya, which is a city of first permanent settlements, a city of culture and history, a city of mysticism and philosophers. Please be prepared to see the city of a combination of urban modernity and cultural heritage.

Tahir Akyurek, Mayor of Konya

Message from the academic advisor

Every single historical city has its unique case in terms of its cultural heritage, local values, social and architectural characteristics. The dilemma of universal values and the local context is crucial for the cultural sustainability in historical cities. The conflict of global and local cannot be resolved by a set of comprehensive decisions, rather by understanding genuine situations, urban identity, and by interpreting collective memory. Respectively, understanding historical cities needs interrelationships of all cultural, economic, natural, physical and political processes. Alterations as requirements of contemporary demands and uses in the historical cities bring another issue of the dialog between the old and the new, of how to integrate new urban activities and places into the existing situations. This is a worldwide problem that must be reconsidered from various perspectives.

The future of historical cities can be recreated and supported by "cultural governance" that contains all bodies related to and responsible from historical cities, i.e., policy makers, city administrators (municipalities, governor offices), academicians, researchers, NGOs, professionals, guests and, the last but not the least, public.

*Aysegul Tokol, Academic Advisor for the 11th conference,
Professor of Bilkent University, Ankara*

Theme for the Conference

The main theme was decided as "Living Cultural Heritage in Historical Cities" for the Conference at the Board Meeting 2007 in Konya.

Cultural heritage is continuously changing, dynamic issue not only considered as social and economic structures but also considered as architecture / urban texture and native people with their life styles, traditions, habits and so on.

Since cultural heritage and its all related instruments have become a major item in the global culture industry, it is very important to note living aspects of it in order to be able to discuss sustainability of historical cities.

The question is how to keep sustainability by challenging and questioning existing conditions, misfits, and needs.

Sub themes for the Conference

Living cultural heritage in historical cities is based on four major topics: urban identity, cultural diversity, living heritage and crossroads of cultures. Despite this categorization has crisscrossed topics to be discussed, Konya's peculiar case as the capital city of the origins of human civilization, and crossroad of various cultures forms a ground for the subthemes.

"Urban Identity - "Cultural self"

Urban identity, as it is also referred to in dictionaries and references, inherently means association with and belonging to a certain cultural and environmental totality or a situation. Individual and collective memories of that culture, various identities in a society and parameters of urban culture are inevitable issues to be discussed for the future of historical cities.

Invitation to the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities to be held in Konya, Turkey in June 10-13, 2008



Alaaddin camii

" Cultural Diversity - " Tolerance "

Mevlana's teaching is based on acceptance of the others and tolerance. Multi-cultural urban life in historical cities is one of the main aspects affecting cultural sustainability. In many historical cities, existing social and urban texture and economic structure have been deteriorated due to exiles of different ethnic and religious groups caused by economical, social and political inefficiencies in that region. The mosaics of cultures or rather fusion of diversities has to be restructured for the future by keeping ' public arena ' in mind.

" Living Heritage - " A Path "

Cultural heritage as a living, dynamic and changing process dwells upon cultural sustainability of that particular historical city. Traditions and rituals, habits of native people, cuisines, audio-visual culture, arts & crafts, architecture and historical urban texture are

inevitable components of cultural heritage to be sustained in historical cities despite all harmful and distressing effects caused by commerce, tourism and politics.

" Crossroad of Cultures - " A Gateway "

The selected cities from various geographies of the world can form a set of references for the future of historical cities in terms of living cultural heritage. For instance, Anatolian peninsula with its historical cities and Konya in particular, is a significant crossroad of different cultures and historical layers - also one of the major junctions of the ancient Silk Road, and one of the worldwide representatives of plurality. The question might be how to preserve the built and natural heritage and to what extent it will be sustained by considering all affecting architectural, social, economical, technological and political processes.



The ruin of tomb at "Catalhoyuk", a very large Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement dating from around 7500 BC for the lowest layers.



Whirling Dervishes of the Mevlevi Order "Sema"



Haciveyizade camii

<Program for the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities>

Conference Venue: Dedeman Hotel, Konya

Day 1

09:00 Registration
10:00 Opening Ceremony
12:00 Lunch
13:00 Workshop 1 Urban Identity
Workshop 2 Living Heritage
15:30 Workshop 3 Cultural Diversity
Workshop 4 Crossroads of Culture
19:00 Welcome Dinner & Entertainment

Day 3

09:00 Keynote Speech
11:00 Round Table 3 Policies & Evaluation
12:30 Lunch
13:30 General Assembly of the LHC
14:30 City Tour
19:00 Closing Ceremony

Day 2

09:00 Round Table 1
Urban Identity & Living Heritage
12:00 Lunch
13:00 Round Table 2
Cultural Diversity & Crossroads of Culture
15:30 City Tour
19:30 Dinner & Concert

Day 4 (Optional)

Post Conference Tour to
Cappadocia

(Please note that this program is subject to change)

<How to Register to the Conference>

The registration starts from January 1, 2008.

Registration Fee: **US\$500**

(the early birds who register by April 30 get 3 nights free accommodation!!)

There are two alternatives to register such as:

1. **Internet** (<http://www.leaguehistoricalcities-konya.com>)
2. **Fax or post the registration form** enclosed with the invitation letter to be sent out to the mayors of the member cities of the LHC from the City of Konya.

Contact Person of the City of Konya
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Mevlana Culture Merkezi, Aslanli Kisla
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The League of Historical Cities
Secretariat
International Relations Office,
City of Kyoto
Teramachi Oike, Nakagyo-ku,
Kyoto 604-8571, Japan
Phone: +81-75-222-3072

! Presentaters Wanted !

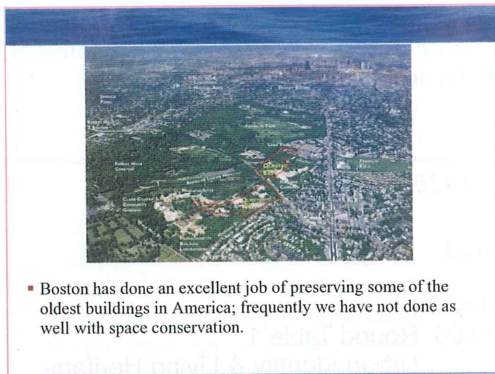
For the people interested in making a presentation in the 11th conference, (round-tables for mayors, workshops for experts), please contact Mr. Ali Uslu of the City of Konya at
Phone: +90-332-3528-111
Fax : +90-332-3526-777
e-mail: aliuslu@mkm.gov.tr

Desire and Expectation
 Round-Table Forum III, Boston & Xian
 Review of the 10th Conference

Case Study in Boston:
 "A Tale of Two Cities"

One of America's oldest cities has been transforming from a center of wealth and affluence dominated by people of European descent to a city where more than half of its residents are people of color. Ethnic minorities are now collectively the majority in Boston and in other northeast industrial cities, some of which are the oldest cities in the United States. African- American, Hispanic and Asian residents are defining the character and needs of these cities.

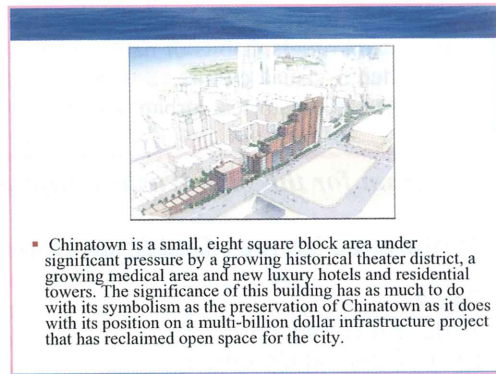
The demographics of these groups show them to be the fastest growing ethnic population in America, which will result in



▪ Boston has done an excellent job of preserving some of the oldest buildings in America; frequently we have not done as well with space conservation.

The competing demands for housing, jobs and stores have frequently won in the battle for a limited number of undeveloped lots. In some instances modest gains have been made, such as New York's "pocket parks" that have become a requirement when developing high density office buildings.

the country's transformation to a majority of ethnic minorities over the next 50 years. At the same time, the demographics of the current majority culture show that " baby boomers", i.e. people born in the 1950's and 1960's, are growing older and moving back to the cities as their families grow up and move out. These families left the cities after World War II in search of better schools, more open space and fewer urban problems. In some cases they left to avoid the ethnic minorities that now comprise a majority of the city's dwellers. Now the baby boomers crave the institutions of higher education, culture and the arts that remained in the cities, and they are returning.



▪ Chinatown is a small, eight square block area under significant pressure by a growing historical theater district, a growing medical area and new luxury hotels and residential towers. The significance of this building has as much to do with its symbolism as the preservation of Chinatown as it does with its position on a multi-billion dollar infrastructure project that has reclaimed open space for the city.

The significance of this building has as much to do with its symbolism as the preservation of Chinatown as it does with its position on a multi-billion dollar infrastructure project that has reclaimed open space for the city. The heritage of Chinatown was not sacrificed to preserve the restoration of the city.

Greetings from
 New Mayor
 Mr. Zhao Jiancai, City of Zhengzhou

The mayor of the City of Zhengzhou has been replaced. Here is the greetings from the new mayor, Mr. Zhao Jiancai.



Zhengzhou, as one of the birthplace of the Chinese Civilization, would like to work with each member city of the LHC to realize the mutual development, and make active contributions to the protection and scientific utilization of the world historical and cultural heritage.

In this wonderful autumn season, and on behalf of Zhengzhou Municipal People's Government and 7.24 million Zhengzhou citizens, I would like to deliver our sincere greetings to the Secretariat and every member city of the League of Historical Cities.

Zhengzhou joined the LHC in 2004, and successively took part in the 9th and 10th conferences, during which we have the chance to make new friends and demonstrated Zhengzhou.

Zhengzhou is the capital city of Henan Province, boasting with its long history and brilliant civilization, as well as its infinite potential of development. You may enjoy yourself with the Relics of Peiligang Culture of 8,000 years ago, the Ruins of Dahecun Primitive Village of 5,000 years ago and the Remains of the Capital of Shang Dynasty of 3,600 years ago, and so on. Now, zhengzhou is trying to make itself the comprehensive hub city of transportation of road, railway, aviation and communications. With the quick urban

Case Study in Xian:

"Protection and Guidance of the Ancient Xian City"

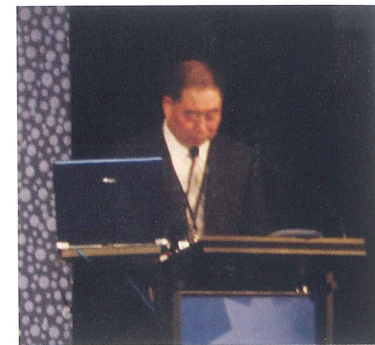
With the social and economic development and the acceleration of modernization process, especially the process of economic globalization, people are getting increasingly interested in preserving the features and historical appearance of old cities. It is also a major issue confronting experts and scholars in many countries. This problem is also an important value judgement and one of the key issues for Xian, a famous city of history and culture, in its urban planning, construction and management.

Xian, called Chang'an in ancient times, has a long history. As early as 1.1 million

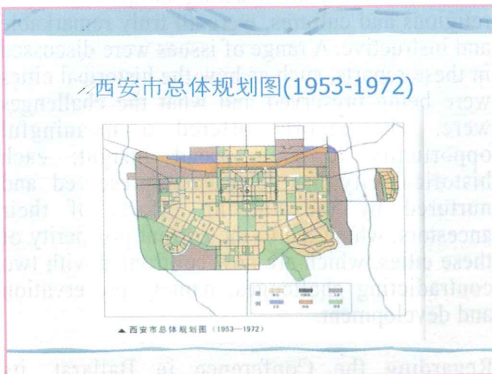
years ago, Lantian Ape Man lived and multiplied here. About 3,100 years ago (11th century BC), it first served as the capital of Western Zhou Dynasty. Later on, it served as capital for such dynasties as Zhou, Qin, Han, Tang, etc. (13 in all), spanning a period of over 1,100 years. In 1982, the State Council listed Xian as one of China's famous cities of history and culture. Registered in Xian area are 2,944 historical sites of ancient buildings, ruins and tombs, 41 of which are protected at the state level and 282 are preserved at various levels. Among them, the Qin Shihuang Mausoleum and the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses and included into Catalogue of World Heritage by the UNESCO.



Mr. Kirk A. Sykes, President of New Boston Urban Strategy America Fund, makes presentation titled "A Tale of Two Cities" in the Forum.



Mr. Chen Zhenhu, Vice Chairman of Xian Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference makes presentation titled "Protection and Guidance of the Ancient Xian City" in the Forum.



In 1953 when our first urban planned was made, we absorbed the essence of the layout and road network of the city in the Sui, Tang and Ming Dynasties and located large-area industrial zones far way from the cultural ruins.



In early 1980s, we invested great sums of money in overall renovation of Xian city wall which has been in use since 6th century AD, although we were in dire financial straits. With the city wall, the moat and the round-the-city woods well preserved, the city wall has become a symbolic cultural heritage for Xian.

development, one of the key problems need to be resolved is the harmonious development between the protection of

Cultural Heritages and the development. Our diligent and kind people of Zhengzhou warmly welcome people from all over the world, and are looking forward to your good advice on the protection, administration, development and utilization of the cultural heritage.

We would like to show our appreciation to the LHC for providing a platform to demonstrate the unique charming of different cultures of every member city. And through discussion and exchanges among member cities, we may also learn great experience from each other on key issue of the relationship between protection and development.

As we all know that the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Konya, the Republic of Turkey, in the year of 2008. Hereby, we would like to previously wish it a great success.



The Yellow River - the cradle and mother river of Chinese Nation, inherited thousands of years' history and civilization.



Zhengdong New District - it is an ideal place for business, tourism and residence with its creative idea and unique style as it is generally planned.

! Notice !

When the mayor of your city is changed, please let the secretariat know together with a greeting message from the mayor (300-400 words), a photo of the mayor, and 2-3 photos of your city at
 Phone: +81-75-222-3072
 Fax : +81-75-222-3072
 e-mail: lhcs@city.kyoto.jp



Katsuji Nakao
Superintendent
Nara City Board of Education,
Japan

It was a great opportunity for me to attend the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities, held in Ballarat, Australia, on behalf of Nara City Mayor Akira Fujiwara. At Round-table 2: Impact and Benefit, held on the second day of the Conference, I presented the following two subjects from the strategic program that is currently being undertaken or studied in Nara City:

1. New initiative for the restoration and reconstruction of cultural heritage

Traditionally in Japan, historical structures have been preserved in healthy condition by replacing decayed or damaged members with new ones, maintaining the structure's scale, construction and design. However, this unique restoration method, which is familiar to experts in related fields, has not been widely known among lay people even in Japan. Since the "Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara" were registered as a World Heritage Site, we have launched a project to broadly open restoration sites to the public on the occasion of repairing the wooden structures of the Site. This project has been providing many people with learning opportunities by which to deepen their understanding of heritage preservation, and has been producing an additional effect of promoting our tourism industry.

2. Actual conditions and challenges toward the preservation of the cultural landscape

Together with Kasuga Taisha Shrine, the forest called "Kasugayama Primeval Forest," which lies behind the shrine, was collectively designated a World Heritage Site. The forest has long been preserved as a dwelling place of gods, in association with traditional views on nature and religious faith of Japanese people. It is now one of the symbolic cultural heritages of the historical city of Nara.

Regarding preservation of the forest, however, there is concern about the decline of flora.

Along with the impact of air pollution, this problem is attributable to deer that inhabit the surrounding area and eat the buds of major tree species that comprise the forest. Meanwhile, these deer, which are designated a national protected species, have since ancient times been cherished as divine messengers. Therefore, striking a balance between these two aspects is one of our major challenges.

At this round-table, I was deeply impressed that the participants eagerly listened to my presentation, delivered in a mixture of English and Japanese, gave me valuable questions and opinions, and expressed their understanding and agreement.

The reports given by representatives of world historical cities, all boasting unique histories, religions and cultures, were all truly remarkable and instructive. A range of issues were discussed in these reports, such as how the historical cities were being preserved and what the challenges were. The reports offered a meaningful opportunity to gain broad insight: each historical city has long been preserved and nurtured by the untiring efforts of their ancestors, which led to the current prosperity of these cities, which are now confronted with two contradicting challenges, namely preservation and development.

Regarding the Conference in Ballarat, its composition, proceedings and program were all extremely interesting, meaningful and multifaceted.

It was also impressive that Mayor David Vendy and the citizens of Ballarat were truly proud of their city, and welcomed us with friendly and kind hospitality.

The grand outside show of Blood on the Southern Cross left us with a powerful impression of the history of Ballarat City. Having participated in the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities, I had many invaluable experiences, and at the same time was reminded of the magnificence and significance of the cultural heritage and rich nature of Nara.

We hope that the 12th World Conference of Historical Cities, scheduled for 2010, will be held in Nara, and that people around the world will take that opportunity to visit Nara, a city blessed with a World Heritage Site and numerous cultural treasures, as well as abundant nature.

Review for the 10th World Conference of
the League of Historical Cities, Ballarat
Speaker for the Round-table Forum: Mr. Katsuji Nakao

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The 11th World Conference of Historical Cities in Konya, Turkey

Period : June 10 - 13, 2008

Venue : Dedeman Hotel, Konya

Theme : Living Cultural Heritage in Historical Cities

Fee : US\$500

(early birds who register by April 30 get 3 nights free accommodation!!)

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Ince Minare