

*Lviv ~The Heart of Europe,  
The Soul of Ukraine ~*

*Cover Photo: Lviv Opera House*

*Buyeo ~The Capital of Baekje Kingdom and  
one of the World Historical City~*

*The 55th Baekje Cultural Festival, 2010 Great Baekje Festival*

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# WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin  
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# Lviv - The Heart of Europe, The Soul of Ukraine

Lviv City Council, Bureau of City Promotion

## Listen to the Streets and Houses

*Let's listen to the streets and houses, let's stop and hear to the playing of a violinist on a square among the buildings, let's join a vivacious group on the embankments of the city Rynok Square fountains. Let's steal an hour or two to attend concert, play or exhibition. Let's discern the messages of our ancestors on the facades of the buildings, let's look back at the history and think of tomorrow. Streets, buildings and castles talk, so let's listen...*

## History of Lviv

The stormy and extremely interesting history of the unique Ukrainian city of Lviv is seven and a half centuries long. Lviv emerged in mid-13th century as the capital of a powerful Eastern European state - the Halychyna-Volyn Principality. King of Poland Kazimierz III took advantage of the Principality's weakness and managed to conquer Lviv twice, in 1340 and 1349. Several decades later our city fell under the rule of its western neighbours for long centuries to come.

Owing to its unique geographical location at the intersection of the main trade routes between the West and the East, in the 15th-17th centuries Lviv became the leading trade centre of the Eastern Europe and the largest city in Ukraine in terms of population, which doubled that of Kyiv. Having spent half a millennium in the European cultural space, the city turned into a genuine architectural pearl, a centre of book printing, crafts and arts.

In the 18th-20th centuries Lviv as a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire became known as the city of technical innovations. For instance, kerosene and the kerosene lamp were invented here for the first time in the entire world. In early 20th century Lviv became the capital of the third largest oil producing region after the USA and Russia. Lviv spent the period between 1939 and 1991 under the reign of totalitarian Soviet Union. From the first days of Ukraine's independence Lviv obtained the status of the cultural and spiritual capital of the Ukrainian state. Quite recently, in 2006, Lviv celebrated its 750th birthday.

Lviv is the city of the West and of the East at the same time. It owes its unique location at the mystical intersection of global cultural and civilization influences to its historical karma. The city is advantageously and conveniently located at the geopolitical junction of two civilizations, at the tectonic fissure of two different and, at times, hostile cultures. For



Lviv National University named after Ivan Franko

centuries Lviv has been trying to reconcile the irreconcilable. It was the place where the mysterious, irrational and despotic East merged with the heroic, romantic and pragmatic West. The principles of tolerance and respect to that of foreign origin, which can become factors of establishing the same ideas in the New Europe of the future, have been developing in the multi-ethnic and multi-cultural smelter of Lviv for centuries.

## Unique Combination of Architecture Styles

Lviv - a mere hour's drive from the EU border, is the city containing a unique combination of architecture styles which is to be found in the old town that nestles between the cities promenade - Svoboda Avenue and High Castle Hill. Radiating out from this ancient core are the Art Nouveau buildings from the turn of the century, together with creations of the overstanding world architectures.

Lviv's historic churches, buildings and relics date from the 13th century. In recent centuries, it was spared some of the invasions and wars that destroyed other Ukrainian cities. Its architecture reflects various European styles and periods. After the fires of 1527 and 1556 Lviv lost most of its gothic-style buildings, but it retains many buildings in renaissance, baroque, and classic styles. There are works by artists of the Vienna Secession, Art Nouveau, and Art Deco styles.

The buildings have many stone sculptures and carvings, particularly on large doors, hundreds of years old. The remains of old churches dot the central cityscape. Some three- to five-storey buildings have hidden inner courtyards and grottoes in various states of repair.

Some cemeteries are of interest, for example the Lychakivskiy Cemetery, where the Polish elite were buried for centuries. Leaving the central area, the architectural style changes radically as Soviet-era high-rise blocks dominate. In the centre, the Soviet era is reflected



Latin Cathedral view from City Hall tower

mainly in a few modern-style national monuments and sculptures.

Since 1998, Lviv is a World UNESCO Heritage site. It encompasses 55% of all Ukrainian monuments of cultural significance and 1.5 million museum artifacts. The territory of the Lviv Historic Centre Ensemble covers 120 ha of the Old Russ and Medieval part of the city, as well as the territory of the St. George's Cathedral on the St. George's Hill.

The architectural ensemble of Rynok (Market) Square - the heart of the city - takes a special place in Lviv architecture. Almost rectangular square is surrounded from 4 sides by 44 houses various in epoques and stiles basements and ground floors of many buildings still bare traces of gothic architecture of the 15th-16th centuries. Here you can see Bandinelli's palace, where the first in Ukraine post office held, Kornyakty's palace, which in late 17th century was owned by Jan II Sobieski, the Polish King.

#### Various Cultural Events held in the City

Lviv - also hosts a profusion of cultural events, providing entertainment and passion and the city's lively atmosphere prevails long into the night...

Easter in Lviv is an unforgettable and authentic celebration of the Resurrection of Jesus. It includes numerous folk festivals, youth entertainments in park "Shevchenkivsky Hay" open-air museum of folk architecture, and wonderful "paskhas and sausages".

The Day of Lviv is celebrated on the first Sunday of May and is dedicated to the city's patron - Saint George. Medieval knights and craftsmen go out into the streets, monks treat the passers-by with freshly brewed beer, and thousands of citizens of Lviv take the opportunity to walk to the sounds of brass bands beside the actors of local theatres in the City Parade.

Summer in Rynok is a never-ending chain of various artistic events. Guests from everywhere come here to listen to open-air concerts of such prominent artists of the world as Viktoria Lukyanets or Al di Meola. And in between the concerts you can try learning Latin American dances right there in the square.

In late September, when Lviv becomes the capital of Ukraine in terms of books, our city is jokingly nicknamed "The Bookburg". The Publishers' Forum in Lviv is the largest book fair in the country. For

several days the city is flooded with writers and poets both from Ukraine and abroad. Tens of thousands of readers visit numerous presentations of new books and meet their favourite writers.

The golden autumn in Lviv is a traditional theatre season. The Golden Lion International Theatre Festival is one of the oldest fests in the city. Jazz Bez Festival is a real gift for jazz gourmets in December. The clubs of Lviv hospitably open their doors to well-known performers from Europe and America as well as for numerous connoisseurs of music. It is said that Lviv is the best place for original improvisations to be born, since Lviv's architecture itself is the music of centuries frozen in stone.

Large enough to have everything a Western Ukraine capital city should have, yet small enough to preserve human individuality.

To experience Lviv is To:

- stroll along the picturesque Rynok Square, have a cup of coffee while watching the relaxed yet vivacious ambience of this Western Ukraine capital
- toast the city centre's 750-year old vine
- have a peek into one of the many museums and art galleries
- ascend the nearby Carpathian Mountains and fill your lungs with fresh forest air

To walk through the town of Lviv is to walk through time. Near one millennium of history has been chiseled into the countenance and way of life of this one of the most ancient Ukrainian towns.



Panorama view of the City



The Sunset



St. George's Cathedral



The Winter rink in the centre of the City



The Rynok Square at night

#### For further information

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# Presentation at Round-table Forum

Review of the 11th Conference held in Konya, June 10-13, 2008

The UN and UNDP Experience in Turkey / Sarajevo City Hall



Konya Janissary Band

Leveraging Cultural Heritage for Development  
- The UN and UNDP Experience in Turkey  
by *Mahmood A. Ayub*,  
*UNDP, Resident Representative and  
UN Resident Coordinator in Turkey*

This note presents some summary information on the UN's programming experience in Turkey in leveraging cultural heritage for development. The note also shares lessons learned from this programming experience.

The flagship of UN programs in this field is a UN Joint Program entitled Alliances for Cultural Tourism in Eastern Anatolia. This program has just been approved by the Government of Turkey and will commence its first planned activities this summer. In specific, the Joint Program will develop the cultural tourism sector in Kars contributing to social cohesion by recognizing pluralism and by reducing income disparities between Eastern Anatolia and the rest of the country.

Mobilization of the culture sector in Turkey's Eastern Anatolia region, and in specific in Kars, is significant in terms of establishing good models for Turkey and at the local level on management of tangible and intangible assets in a way which heeds the significance ascribed to such assets by multiple traditions and cultures and in a way which leverages them for sustainable local area development. The Joint Program brings four UN agencies (UNDP, UNESCO, UNWTO and UNICEF) into partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for implementation.

This Joint Program is based on lessons learned from prior programming of UNDP in Turkey again the in the Eastern Anatolia region. The Coruh Valley Ecological and Cultural Tourism Program is being implemented in Uzundere and Ispir districts of Erzurum since March 2007.

With UN World Tourism Organization experts, UNDP and the Ministry of Tourism have identified and inventoried natural and cultural assets and products in this ecologically significant region. UNDP and its national partners have built capacities of local authorities and people to host tourists in their villages. Consequently small hospitality enterprises have been established in these districts, opening opportunities for alternative sources of income for the people of these areas.

The UNDP's experience in Eastern Anatolia has been the following: there is a critical balance that must be established in matching national, central planning and investments to local initiatives. In the Coruh Region, UNDP has empowered local authorities and individuals, through training and exposure to other experiences, to take ownership of the cultural and natural assets



Mr. Mahmood A. Ayub, UNDP, Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator in Turkey at the Round-table Forum.

around them, not only as means to income but as assets that are inherently valuable in their own culture and in the belief structures of others. This local level empowerment and ownership has been matched with central plans and investments that will allow local initiatives to take root and get the appropriate support.

By applying this strategy, the UNDP will also commence programming in the province of Konya where the UNDP will support the initiatives of young people in promoting cultural heritage for personal and economic development. In cooperation with the Youth Services Directorate, we will be funding the innovative activities of the Youth Services Center of Konya that link Konya's unique heritage to the UN's ideals of peace and cultural respect and tolerance.



## City Hall

by Mr. Munib Buljina,  
Director of Institute for Protection and  
Historical Heritage / Sarajevo - Bosnia  
Herzegovina

I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to talk in the next few minutes about the City Hall, a building that represents a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina and one of the most important symbols of the City of Sarajevo. The City Hall is a synonym for culture and spirituality and has a special significance for the citizens of Sarajevo and for the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sarajevo City Hall is the biggest and the most representative object from Austro-Hungarian period in our city. Architecture of eclectics in Sarajevo, presented on numerous objects, did not reveal anything new, or different in comparison to the contemporaneous architecture of other Middle- European cities. The exceptions are built objects in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the eclectic method is applied by selection of a new theme, so called "oriental" or "moor" style, essentially focused towards expression of oriental architectural heritage. Unlike the most of public objects in Sarajevo where pseudo-Moor style can be noticed through mostly artistic decorative repertory developed on facades, the object of the City Hall is characterized by the mentioned style expression that penetrated its decorative, spatial and also constructive solution.

The object was opened on April 20, 1896. The City Hall, as a structure built with specific purpose, for 53 years served its basic function, as a center of the city government. Since 1949 its initial purpose was changed, and culture, science and education replaced administration, so in 1951 the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina was located there. Hundreds of thousands of books were kept there, and it represented a treasury of multi-centennial spiritual creation of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The object itself becomes much more than an object of architectural heritage of Sarajevo. Sarajevo City Hall is a cultural heritage of a special importance because of its rich diversity, whose preservation is important for future generations.

During the night between 25th and 26th of August 1992, in a barbaric act of aggression, the City Hall was set on fire. A huge part of the library fund that represented national treasure of Bosnia and Herzegovina was burnt. Precious collections of manuscripts, old printed books, magazines, archive documents and other kinds of documentary heritage disappeared in flame. The object suffered



Mr. Munib Buljina, Director of Institute for Protection and Historical Heritage, Sarajevo at the Round-table Forum.

major damage, especially inside.

- In 1996 the Government of Republic of Austria donated 750,000 EUR for the most urgent works to save the remaining structures of the object. The works were designed and made during the period from 1996 to 1997. Roof area was reconstructed and steel construction with glass dome was rehabilitated.

- European Commission in 1999 provided the means to continue the works in the amount of 2,250,000 EUR. Until 2004 examination works were completed, as well as designing and works on restoration of horizontal, reinforced concrete constructions and reconstruction of the Great Hall.

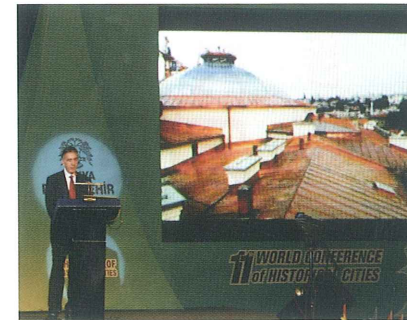
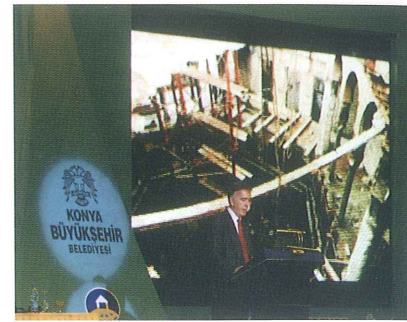
- At the end of 2007, development of the complete project documentation of the architectural renovation of the object City Hall was finished- the main project of the architectural renovation, thus creating conditions for continuation of the reconstruction of this valuable object. Total estimation of the price of reconstruction works on the object is 9 million EUR.

Government of the Kingdom of Spain donated the means for reconstruction and restoration of the facade in the amount of 1 million EUR. Other countries, USA, Hungary and Germany have also announced their help. Also, a part of the means is also provided by the institutions from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The City Hall is on the List of 100 the Most Endangered Cultural and Historic Monuments in the World. Concern for its renovation overcomes local frames and presents a contribution for the protection of the world's heritage.

The City of Sarajevo took the leadership in the project of restoration and responsibility for its realization.

We are determined to restore the City Hall, and with the help of our friends, in which I include you, it will be much easier to achieve that goal.



Greetings from the Mayors of  
New Member Cities  
Nis (Serbia) and Yangzhou (China)

The Secretariat is pleased to announce that two cities have become new member cities of the League of Historical Cities namely Nis (Serbia) and Yangzhou (China). The Secretariat asked the Board members to evaluate their membership via internet and they were approved in May 2009. The League enlarged the membership to 80 cities from 53 countries.

**City of Nis**  
(Serbia)

**Milos Simonovic**  
Mayor



On behalf of the City of Nis allow me to express my great pleasure and honor for being a part of the League of Historical Cities. Nis is one of the oldest cities in the Balkans and since the Ancient Times it has always been considered a gateway between the East and the West. Situated at the crossroads between Europe and Asia Minor, the City gained abundant cultural legacy and history. Nis got its name after the Nisava River, the River of Fairies. Each conqueror gave the town a new name: Celtic Navissos, Roman Naissus, Byzantine Nysos, Slovene Nis, or German Nissa.

Roman Emperor Constantine the Great (306-337), who empowered Christianity throughout the Roman Empire by issuing the Milan Edict, was born here in Naissus in 274.



Days of St. Emperor Constantine and Empress Helen

**City of Yangzhou**  
(China)

**Wang Yanwen**  
Mayor



Yangzhou is a modern commercial and tourist city full of rich civilization and vitality. In 1982, Yangzhou was placed in the first batch of historical and cultural cities by the State Council of PRC. In Tang Dynasty, Yangzhou was accredited as the No.1 Metropolitan City of Southeast China; in Qing Dynasty, Yangzhou was the largest distribution center of salt and grain transport and during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, Yangzhou was one of the ten big cities whose population exceeded 500,000 in the world. 15 traditional cultural gems of Yangzhou including storytelling, jade carving, lacquer ware and block printing are recognized as national intangible cultural heritages of China. In September 2006, Yangzhou was awarded UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honor for its outstanding achievement in the preservation of the ancient city and improvement of the living environment.

As an important pivotal of transportation, namely, adjacent to the Yangtze River, fostered by the Grand Canal and accessible to

As the Emperor, he richly endowed his birthplace by building majestic edifices, making Nis an important economic, military and administrative centre. One of the most important archeological sites, Constantine's Medijana complex, which attracts tourists all year round, is still hiding many secrets, for it is still being excavated. There are also other numerous unique monuments representing long and turbulent history of the City of Nis and the influences of different cultures.

Today, Nis is an open, modern European city with 300,000 inhabitants which makes it the second largest city in Serbia. It is the university, economic, cultural, social, and health center of Southeast Serbia.

To honor Emperor Constantine the Great, the City of Nis is preparing for the year 2013 to mark the great anniversary - 1700 years of the Edict of Milan. Thus, I would like to invite all interested cities to join us at the great anniversary celebration and make common effort in preserving the world historical and cultural heritage!

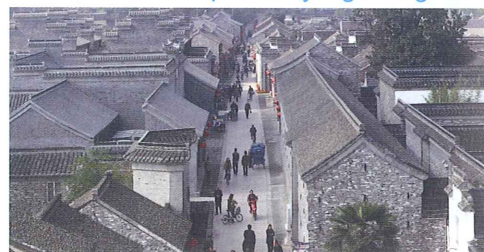
Official Website: <http://www.ni.rs/>



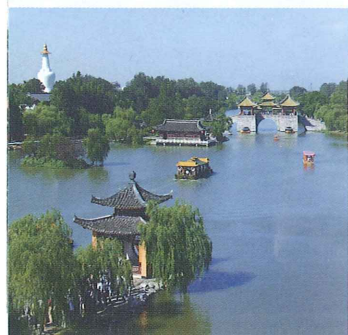
Panorama view of the City

the East Sea of China, Yangzhou witnessed prosperity and affluence in the history. Currently, the port, railway and ring expressway and the soon-to-be constructed airport comprise the stereoscopic and open transportation system of Yangzhou in the new century and promote the economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between Yangzhou and the world. Yangzhou is looking forward to attending the 12th World Historical Cities Meeting to be held in Nara Japan in 2010 in order to learn from the precious experience of other member cities with regard to the sustainable development of ancient cities. Yangzhou is going to welcome the 2500 anniversary of the founding of the city in five years. We warmly welcome the member cities to come to Yangzhou for sightseeing and business opportunities to jointly create happy and harmonious life.

Official Website: <http://www.yangzhou.gov.cn/>



Well-preserved Yangzhou Historical District



Model of Lakeside Gardens:  
Yangzhou Slender West Lake

<Buyeo, the Capital of Baekje Kingdom and one of the World Historical City  
-An Invitation to Ancient Kingdom, go back to Baekje->

**City of Buyeo  
(Korea)**

**Kim Moo-Hwan  
Mayor**



One of the world historical city, Buyeo was the capital of the Baekje Kingdom for 123 years from AD 538 to AD 660.

It is located in the mid west region of Korea, has a population of around 78,000 people and covers an area of 625 square kilometers. Buyeo, where a brilliant culture flourished during Sabi Era, has 223 cultural properties all around Buyeo area and is often called an open museum.

**1. Global Cultural Assets of Buyeo**

> Five storied stone pagoda of Jeongnimsa Temple site (National Treasures No. 9)  
Enduring 1,500 years in the heart of the ruined capital, this pagoda is representative of the concept of beauty in Baekje, which is defined as simple and unadorned, yet refined. Made of 149 pieces of stone and standing 8.33m high, the pagoda marks the beginning of stone pagoda construction in the Baekje period.

> Gilt-bronze Incense burner of Baekje (National Treasures No. 287)  
Excavated from the site of a temple in Neungsan-ri in 1993, the incense burner, 62.5 cm high and 19cm in diameter at the body, was made of a copper alloy with a gilt surface. It is the quintessence of Baekje art, which combines the basic principles of Eastern philosophy found in Taoism and Buddhism with the spirit and artistic mastery of Baekje.

> Seodong Park (Gungnamji Pond)  
The oldest artificial pond in Korea, Gongnamji was created in 634 by King Mu of Baekje and it has a beautiful love story between Seodong(King Mu) and Princess Seonhwa. During the annual Seodong Lotus Festival in July, endless array of various kinds of lotus flowers can be appreciated.



Baekje History Cultural Parade

**2. The 55th Baekje Cultural Festival (pre 2010 Great Baekje Festival)**

Baekje cultural festival, which started in 1955 and boasts a history of over 50 years, is one of three cultural festivals in order to widely promote the lost history and culture of ancient Baekje. This festival has variegated events including Baekje Great King Festival, Baekje History & Culture Parade, Festival for transferring the capital to Sabi and Buyeo traditional folk performances. The 55th Baekje Cultural Festival (pre 2010 Great Baekje Festival) will be held between 9th and 18th of October (10 days) in a grand scale.

**3. Baekje History Revival Complex**

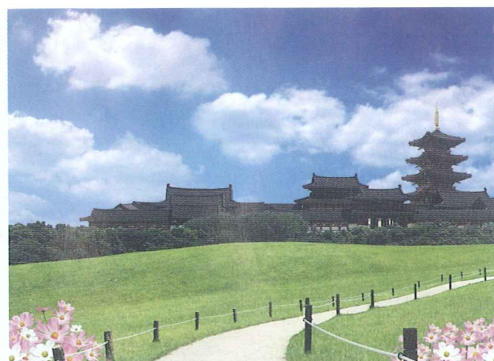
The Baekje History Revival Complex which has 6 theme villages including the foundation of Baekje village, palace and traditional folk village in one place is under construction in order to revive brilliant Baekje history & culture lively and inherit the traditional culture. The Park will cost nearly 271 million US dollars to build and construction is expected to be completed next year and will be a global tourist complex.

**4. 2010 Great Baekje Festival Promoting Direction**

We are preparing the 2010 Great Baekje Festival in order to widely promote the lost history and culture of ancient Baekje, expand the festival into a global cultural festival by embracing and developing bright traditions and prestige with completion of the Baekje Historical Park. By uniting and co-hosting the Baekje Cultural Festival, competitive and self-begotten power will increase, and the festival will develop into a global festival, beyond Korea.

Name : 2010 Great Baekje Festival  
 Period : September 15 - October 17, 2010  
 Place : The Baekje History Revival Complex, Buyeo-eup, Gudeurae area etc.  
 Theme :Discovery, Exchange and Creation of Baekje culture and spirit  
 Slogan : Revival of 700-year Great Baekje Kingdom

We are preparing the events with the greatest care to welcoming you, the members of World Historical Cities. We'd like to invite you to Buyeo, go back 1,500 years to Baekje Kingdom.



Baekje History Revival Complex

**Buyeo, the Capital of Baekje Kingdom and one of the World Historical City**  
-An Invitation to Ancient Kingdom, go back to Baekje-



Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of Baekje (National Treasure)

**Urban Refurbishment of Vienna's Gurtel Boulevard**  
**Chief Executive Office of the City of Vienna,**  
**International Relations : Regina Wiala-Zimm**



**Regina Wiala-Zimm**  
 Diploma of Architecture, Technical University  
 Vienna, Chief Executive Office, International  
 Relations, City of Vienna

The revitalisation of the Vienna Gurtel was a complex project requiring several phases. For years its traffic chaos, lack of street life and social decay had been subjects of numerous and usually inconclusive planning projects. The Vienna Gurtel is the main traffic artery of Vienna with a traffic volume of up to 100,000 vehicles/day. Otto Wagner's original Stadtbahn suburban railway of 1900, now the Vienna Underground, makes it a primary means of access to the entire urban zone.

**URBION - URBAN INTERVENTION GURTEL WEST**

The core of the Gurtel revitalisation concept (1996-2000) not only raises the question of how to deal with the heritage left by Otto Wagner but above all addresses the forced co-existence of public space and high traffic loads. The objective of the masterplan by architect Silja Tillner lies in proposing new purpose and sense, instead of superficial touches to gloss over current defects. By opening the zone and endowing it with transparency of design and architecture, the Gurtel median strip re-emerges as a human space that again links the outer and inner Gurtel and no longer functions as a barrier.

An 'image transposition' strategy is to counteract the negative associations relating to the Gurtel with a strategy of populating the Stadtbahn arches with cultural and entertainment facilities, restaurants and pubs.

A package of measures of urban refurbishment for a new, low-cost design of the median strip was developed that would respect existing structures and could be implemented in several phases. In this way empty arches are continuously adapted (about 50 already realised). The new design of the Urban-Loritz-Platz, an important urban traffic hub with its characteristic membrane roof symbolises the revitalisation of the Gurtelzone.

**GURTEL TARGET AREA - CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROJECT**

The efforts of the City of Vienna to continue the visible and image-related revitalisation process of the Gurtel area were the starting point for the Gurtel management project, which aims to give the area back to the people, to make it more attractive through joint efforts and to increase the quality in the area.

**SKYLINE SPITTELAU**

A very important recent development of the Gurtel area is the Spittelau office building at an urban situation that is determined by the Gurtel at its crossing point with the foothills of the Viennese greenbelt, it lies at the transition to a periphery cityscape dominated by highways and trains tracks. The curved Skyline building of the unused viaduct follows the movement of the former train line in a shifted arch, the slight curve towards the Gurtel creating a dramatic dialogue between old and new. The three-storey office building, designed by architect Silja Tillner, was completed as a transparent lightweight steel and glass construction in order to achieve a clear differentiation from the existing massive viaduct and to minimise loads. The viaduct was conserved, and the arches enclosed with the same glass facades as in the URBION project.



Vienna Urbion: New glass facade design in the historic arch



Skyline Spittelau office building on top of historic arches

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**The 12th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2010**

**City of Nara, Japan**

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Ritual Dance for Fan-throwing Ceremony at Toshodai-ji Temple  
 Photo : Courtesy of Nara City Tourist Association