



Sarajevo

~Rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction and revitalization of the Panjina Tower in Sarajevo~

Cover Photo: Panjina Tower in Sarajevo - condition of the building in 1960's

Invitation to the 13th World Conference of Historical Cities

16- 18 April., 2012 in Hue, Vietnam

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WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

No.62: March 2012

Rehabilitation, Restoration, Reconstruction and Revitalization of the Panjina Tower
 Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Canton Sarajevo

History of the Panjina Tower

The Panjina Tower Building was built in Sarajevo in XVIII century as a "holiday" summerhouse by a famous trading family called Panja.

Holiday houses were dwelling houses of smaller dimensions built in the Ottoman period around bigger towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They represented the centres of the estates of richer families. Estates were used for summer holidays, but also as properties for agricultural use.

Holiday houses, which were basically buildings for dwelling, were called, "towers", because their construction designs and functions resemble fortified towers of the Ottoman period.

Because of the pass of time and the aggressive wars against BiH in 1992-95, most of the holiday houses in the vicinity of Sarajevo vanished.

Panjina Tower is one of the rare remaining of its type inside the City.

The City Municipality bought off the building from its owner in 2008.

Monument's Status

Due to its characteristics properties, such as its old age, architectural and ambient value, and typological uniqueness, the Panjina Tower in Sarajevo was designated a cultural monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Description of the Building

The "tower" building has a simple rectangular basis. The surface area of the basis is ca 7.7 m x 6.8 m. It was built in 3 levels: basement, second-level ground floor and first floor.

This building has a characteristic and unique solution of the last floor, catma (wattle), with facade divided by a series of windows, and the walls brackets "dropped" over the lower floor on all four sides of the building. The interior is organized by disposition of typologically related facilities.

The basement was used as a "magaza" (store-room), and partially for other purposes. The second level - ground floor, accommodates a "hajat" (hall in the ground floor of old Bosnian houses) and "halvat" (big room), and the floor contains a "divanhana" (a spacious hall on the floor), a "cardak" (a belvedere), two "cardacis" (rooms on the first floor with view on the street and garden) and "abdesthana" (a special place in old Bosnian houses used for face washing and religious washing before prayer).

In the halvat and belvederes, there were "musanderas" (cupboards along the entire wall of the room made of wood and decorated with fretworks), with "dusekluk" for mattresses and quilts, "dolaf" with shelves, small bathing place, and often a clay oven with "loncici", and the ceilings were constructed as "sisetas" (engraved ceiling planks).

The wooden surfaces of the interior equipment in the Panjina Tower has simpler fret construction.

The Tower was originally a part of the



Panjina Tower before the war 1992/95

Panjina Tower after the works performed in 2010

complex, with cobble-paved courtyard, gate and clay-brick wall, and an auxiliary ground-floor facility (house for attendance with the surface area of ca 2.0 m x 3.2 m).

Methods and Materials Used for Construction

The building was built of mixed materials. The basement walls are massive, 60 cm thick, and built of small pieces of limestone. It also has foundation walls, which go down 90 cm below the surface of the ground.

The ground-floor walls are also massive, with an average thickness of 50 cm. They are built of cerpic" (unbaked sun-dried clay bricks) with "hatulas" (horizontal gussets at several levels in the form of pairs of mutually connected wooden beams).

The construction of the upper-floor walls was of the bondruk style (wooden skeletal system composed of pillars, beams and bowsprits filled with different materials) with two types of walls:

In the case of 18 cm thick walls of the ground floor, the wooden skeleton is filled with clay-brick. In the bulged walls of porch and partitions, shorter wooden assortments (so-called "dizma"), i.e. vertical or horizontal short small beams 12 to 15 cm thick, were used to fill the wooden skeletal structure.

Over the wall panel with dizma, there is the lining of mortar spread over the previously slanted surface, fixed slips (so-called "seper").

The Mezzanine parts were built of massive wooden beams cross lined in two to four lines. Between the beams, there are two to three lines of ceiling planks laid down into the chases of the bearing beams or between the lines. Between the lines of planks, there are the clay layers which serve as insulation and protect the lower floors against fire. The previously made roof frame is multi-pitch, constructively called "strut", and the roofing as drawn roof tiles. The original roofing was made of wooden planks, i.e. of shingle.

The Condition of the Building

Before 1992, the building was uncared for and ruined. All parts of the complex, except the "Tower" building itself completely vanished. The building was used as a poor stable for small domestic animals.

Damages inflicted to the roof and walls during the wars against BiH in 1992/95, resulted in destabilization of the entire building.

Due to the damages caused by war to the roof and walls, the building was in poor condition. The roof was directly hit by a bombshell in the south-eastern part of the roof eaves and damaged, so, after a longer exposure to rain, the entire south-eastern corner of the building collapsed.

Rehabilitation and Restoration Project

According to a Project initiated in 2008 under the supervision of the Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Canton Sarajevo, urgent rehabilitation works were performed on historical buildings. Unstable construction elements were dismantled. The roof frame of the building was completely dismantled. The remaining stable parts of the building were temporarily stabilized and conserved with a wooden supporting construction, and protective roof frame.

In the beginning of 2009, the Project of Constructive Rehabilitation, Restoration, Reconstruction and Revitalization of Panjina Tower was launched by the Institute.

The Project envisaged restoration as a primary conservation intervention method on the building. This project covers the restoration of the typical and original construction assembly of the building, with all authentic construction elements and details, with the application of authentic materials.

The restoration was also envisaged for exterior architectural and designing elements: the shingle roofing, abdesthana, porches on all four sides of the building, and windows with "demiri" (iron protections) and "musebei" (wooden panels made of cross lined battens).

Wooden Shingle Roofing was Envisaged for the Roof Frame

Phase I of the works of rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction and revitalization of the building commenced in October 2009. Although the building was in poor condition, it was possible to keep the partially preserved construction of the building, as well as the pre-existing materials. After dismantling the temporary protective construction, and the dismantling of the mezzanine constructions, the constructional condition of the building was reviewed, primarily, as regards the condition of the walls of the basement and ground-floor of the building.

It was established that the walls of the first two floors on the western side of the building were in a stable condition. It was decided to keep the existing walls on the western side (stone wall in the basement and clay-brick wall in the ground-floor) entirely, and to keep all stable parts of the walls on the northern, eastern and southern side of the building. By keeping the existing stone and clay-brick walls, the original shape and style of the building was preserved, in particular, the characteristic line of narrowing of the

ground-floor walls on the outer side. With the walls, several window openings were kept which has internal lintel in the form of a broken bow, and entry openings.

The walls on the northern part of the building (clay-brick wall in the ground-floor and stone wall in the basement) were in a very bad condition. The clay-brick wall was partially obsolete, and its central part was deformed and curved towards the interior of the building. This deformation followed the deformation of the foundation stone wall in the basement of the building, which occurred under the pressure of a level of soil and water accumulated the rainy seasons. Stone of the interior side of the wall constantly kept falling down.

In order to preserve the clay-brick wall, a special intervention was done by applying hydraulic presses.

The construction of the walls of the basement, ground-floor and first floor was fully restored, in all details and with application of the original materials. Clay-brick to be used in the building were made in the moulds in the traditional manner and dried in the sun.

In addition to the constructional rehabilitation and restoration of the building, the Phase I of the recovery included the installation of electrical network, water-supply pipes and sewage, and cover-up works.

Phase II- Project and Works on Interior Arrangement and Exterior Arrangement of the Building, 2010

The "Tower" was originally built as a dwelling house, and the Project of interior arrangement envisaged the change of the purpose of the building from dwelling which is typical purpose of a building of representative character, to the purposes of being used for Municipality. In defining of the purpose of the building, the needs of the new owner of the building were taken into account, as well as the fact that this building is one of the rare "tower" type buildings, as well as the only one preserved in Sarajevo and the surrounding areas. The interior arrangement was revitalized, with the installation of modern sanitary and facilities for service, the rooms typical to a Bosnian house - magaza, hajat, and cardak, equipped with traditional equipments - musanderas with a stone furnace with pots, dolafs (closets) and rafas (shelves), and "secijas" (low sofas), sinijas (low round tables) and peskuns (low chairs for sitting). The interior was enriched with traditional textile items such as carpets, curtains, and tapestries.

The Project of exterior arrangement included improving the landscape, planting native vegetations, and restoration of cobble-paved walkways around the building.

The restoration of the Panjina Tower building and its preservation proofs witnessing the authentic construction method, architectural expression and spirit of a Bosnian oriental house.



Panjina Tower - dismantling of the building, 2009



Correction of the northern wall with hydraulic presses



Combination of the existing and new clay-brick in the southern wall



Wood, clay-brick and stone - traditional materials applied during the works



Restoration of the interior - new "musanderas" (large cupboard) with a stone furnace in the belvedere

For further information

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Panjina Tower in 1960's

Day 0 (16 Apr.)

Pre-conference event ; Closing Ceremony of the Hue Festival (20:00-21:10)

Hue Festival 2012 will be launched on April 7, 2012 and concluded on April 15, 2012. The festival will be linked with the 1,000th Thang Long - Hanoi anniversary, 375th anniversary of Hue as the capital of the southern region and 50th anniversary of the Hanoi-Hue-Saigon relations as the three representative cities of the northern, the central and the southern regions.

The closing ceremony is scheduled to be held at 20:00 of April 15, 2012 at Hen islet, a mound enriched by sediment of the Huong river with a dragon shape for protecting this land and its people. There will be an excellent music performance program of "Oriental night" highlighted by distinctive performances of Vietnam, exceptionally Hue royal arts, glamorous presentations from different Vietnamese sub-cultures and performances with cultural nuances by international art troupes. Also, the Ao Dai Fashion Show will be a special program within a glamorous and great setting, showing colorful designs against the charming and elegant features of Hue ancient city. Other community art performances and cultural activities including street fine arts, exhibitions, traditional kite flying, installation art, street music, workshops, sporting activities, gastronomy and sightseeing tours, etc. will fascinate participants throughout the day.

Hue Festival 2012 is going to be a grand, impressive and spectacular event with hundreds of exceptional cultural and tourism programs to enhance the unique cultural values of Vietnam and Hue ancient capital.

Day 1 (16 Apr.)

Opening Ceremony, Youth Forum, Workshop, Welcome Dinner Party

Time	Event	Remarks
08:30	Registration	
09:00	Opening Ceremony	
09:25	Keynote Lecture	by Mr. Takeshi Nakagawa, Professor of Waseda University
10:10	Break	
10:25	Youth Forum	Theme: Youth awareness and action in promoting traditional heritage values.
12:00	Lunch	at Hotel Saigon Morin Hue
14:00	Workshop	Theme: Industrial heritage challenges and solutions
15:30	Break	
15:45	Workshop	
17:30	Break	
19:00	Welcome Dinner Party	at Hotel Saigon Morin Hue

***Keynote Speaker Mr. Takeshi Nakagawa**

Mr. Nakagawa is a Professor of the Department of Architecture, School of Creative Science and Engineering at Waseda University. He also serves as General Director of JSA (Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor), Co-director of JASA (Japan - APSARA Safeguarding Angkor) and Member of Hue UNESCO working group. He graduated from Waseda University, School of Science and Engineering, Dept. of Architecture in 1967 and completed his doctoral program in 1972. He has been dealing with the architectural investigations at the Palace of Hue in Vietnam for more than 20 years and was dedicated the Meritorious Medal for Conservation of Ethno-cultural Heritage from the Ministry of Culture and Information of Vietnam in 2000, for his work in Hue.

***List of Workshop Presenters on 16 April**

Name	Title	Presentation Title
Mr. Yoshifumi Muneta	Associate Professor, Kyoto Prefectural University	Industrial heritage and traditional industries in the historic cities
Mr. Nguyen Xuan Hoa	Former director, Thua Thien Hue Province Department of Culture and Information	Industrial heritage faces with challenges in globalization process in Hue city
Mr. Zhang Guang Jiang	Human Resources Director of Planning Bureau, Xian, China	Inheritance of historical cultures and construction of innovation-driven cities
T.B.A.	City of Bursa	Converting industrial heritage sides to living areas
Mr. Nguyen Huu Thong	Director, Vietnam Sub-Institute for Culture and Art in Hue	Issues to be concerned between conservation and development in Hue city
Mr. Tran Duc Anh Son	Vice-director of Institute for Social-Economic Development Da Nang, Vietnam	Solutions for effectively conserving plentiful historical materials and documents that are in danger of extinction in Hue city
Mr. Eizo Kitada	Director of Cultural Properties Promotion Section - Kyoto city, Japan	
Mr. Puthut Samyahrja	Research Institute for Settlements Technology, Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure, Indonesia	Traditional setting of agro-settlement built in modern era. a case of kampung ciptagelar in kabupaten sukabumi, Indonesia

Day 2 (17 Apr.)

Workshop, Round Table, Reception Dinner

Time	Event	Remarks
09:00	Workshop	1 Presentation and Discussion among participants
10:30	Break	
10:45	Roundtable	Theme: Heritage Policy and Action Plan for a Better Local Governance
12:00	Lunch	at Hotel Saigon Morin Hue
14:00	Roundtable	
15:30	Break	
15:45	Roundtable	Summary of the presentations and discussion among participants
17:30	Break	
19:00	Reception Dinner	at Moc Vien Restaurant

***List of Workshop Presenters on 17 April**

Name	Title	Presentation Title
T.B.A.	City of Baghdad	A data show on the development history of Baghdad - the end route of the Silk Road-

***List of Roundtable Presenters on 17 April**

Name	Title	Presentation Title
Mr. Phan Trong Vinh	Mayor of Hue	Conservation policies in process of integration and development
Mr. Daisaku Kadokawa	Mayor of Kyoto	For the sustainable development of Kyoto as a historical city - city development featuring historical properties
Mr. Kirk Sykes	Commissioner of Boston Civic Design Commission, USA	Boston's Parcel 24 an example of heritage policy and Action Plan for a better local governance
T.B.A.	City of Xian	Silk Roads, from dialogue to prosperity
Mr. Tahir Akyurek	Mayor of Konya	The key element and subject to provide continuance in the existence of city is; the human who constructs, organizes, survives and develops the city
Mr. Le Van Giang	Mayor of Hoian	Conservation policies in process of integration and development
Mr. Gen Nakagawa	Mayor of Nara	Nara's action for the conservation and inheritance of world heritage properties
T.B.A.	City of Gongju	Gongju ancient capital preservation plan - Heritage policy and action plan for improved local government-
Mr. Lokman Erturk	Mayor of Kazan district and city councillor, Ankara, Turkey	Renovation works on ULUS historical center
Mr. Dong Yuhai	Deputy Mayor of Yangzhou, China	Scientific protection and sustainable utilization of heritage to realize a harmonious win-win situation in heritage vs.city, and heritage vs. people's living
Mr. Choi Yangsik	Mayor of Gyeongju	Restoration of Donggung (The Palace of the Crown Prince) and Wolji (Moon pond)
T.B.A.	City of Buyeo	Development and conservation of Baekje historic areas & historical and cultural festival

Day 3 (18 Apr.)

Excursion, General Overview of the Sessions, General Assembly of the LHC, Closing Ceremony

Time	Event	Remarks
08:45	Excursion	to the Hue Citadel and Thien Mu Pagoda (Board members: Board of Directors' Meeting of the LHC 2012)
12:00	Lunch	at Hotel Saigon Morin Hue
13:30	General Overview of the Sessions	
15:00	Break	
15:20	General Assembly of the LHC	All member cities are requested to participate
16:00	Closing Ceremony	
16:30	Break	
19:00	Farewell Dinner Party	at Perfume River Floating Restaurant



Thien Mu Pagoda



Thien Mu Pagoda



Opening Ceremony of Hue Festival at the Special Stage in the Hue Citadel

Contact for the 13th Conference

The 13th World Conference of Historical Cities Secretariat (City of Hue)

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Time Table for the 13th World Conference of Historical Cities
 to be held in Hue Vietnam, from 16 Apr. to 18 Apr.



Noon Gate of the Hue Citadel at night

**Ms. Alderman
Patricia de Lille**
*Executive Mayor
Cape Town*



The City of Cape Town is excited to become the latest member of the League of Historical Cities. We are looking forward to using our membership of this special group of cities to building partnerships with other global cities. We will exchange best international practices in governance, service delivery and local economic development with other great cities and adopt successful examples from our counterparts to bolster our capacity to attract investment and meet the service delivery needs of the City.

The City employs 25,000 staff members to serve 3.7 million residents with a budget of R27.1 billion. Cape Town aspires to be the best in everything we do ranging from governance to tourism. This has led to the



City winning numerous local and international accolades in recognition of the City's efforts to be the best regional government in our country.

Some of the numerous accolades include winning the bid to be the World Design Capital in 2014; having Table Mountain named one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World; making the New York Times' Top Ten list of Hip Cities That Think About How They Work; being named best tourism destination in Trip Advisor's Traveller's Choice Destinations Awards; being named by the Abroad101 survey as the 10th most popular destination for students from the United States to study abroad.

Cape Town is the only metropolitan city in South African to receive an unqualified audit report from the Auditor-General - an institution that rates the financial performances of municipalities, provinces and national government departments - for 8 successive years. We are looking forward to playing an active role in the growth of the League of Historical Cities.



<The 13th World Conference of Historical Cities>

Period : 16-18 April 2012 (Participants will be invited to participate in the Closing Ceremony of Hue Festival at night on 15 Apr).

Themes : <Main Theme>

"Defining Universal Heritage Challenges and Solutions"

<Sub Theme for Round Table>

"Heritage Policy and Action Plan for a Better Local Governance"

<Sub Theme for Work Shop>

"Industrial Heritage Challenges and Solutions"

<Sub Theme for Youth Forum>

"Youth Awareness and Action in Promoting Traditional Heritage Values"

Conference Venue: Hotel Saigon Morin, Hue (<http://www.morinhotel.com.vn>)

Registration: * Please note that the registration will be closed on 10 April!
<Registration Fee> USD 800.00- per person

** The registration fee covers the participation in the conference including excursion on 18 April, three nights accommodation between 14-18 April in Hue, Meals during the conference and transportation from Phu Bai airport Hue to hotels and vice versa.*

<Method of Registration>

Internet (<http://www.lhchue2012.org.vn/>) or download the registration form from the official website and either e-mail (hoptacquoctehue@vnn.vn), Fax (+84-54-2220445) or post it to 01 Le Hong Phong Street, Hue City, Vietnam

<Method of Payment of Registration Fee>

1. Bank transfer 2. Pay on-site (only cash accepted)

Dr. Ron VAN Oers

*Programme Specialist
for Culture and
Coordinator of the
World Heritage Cities Programme
UNESCO's World Heritage Centre,
Paris*



In 2003 the World Heritage Committee rang the alarm bells as the number of conflicts arising from urban development projects being executed in historic cities inscribed onto UNESCO's World Heritage List was increasing significantly.

It experienced how in practically all parts of the world, both developed and developing, local governments were struggling to adhere to the principles of urban conservation as put down in international Charters and Conventions, while aiming to secure the necessary funding for urban regeneration and further development.

Recognizing that this dilemma involved all historic cities, not only World Heritage cities, the World Heritage Committee relegated this issue to UNESCO so that it could muster the broadest international support towards finding a solution fit for all cities of heritage-value, while affirming the Organization's leading role as standard-setting organization.

For the last 8 years I have coordinated UNESCO's initiative on the Historic Urban Landscape, a policy process to elaborate updated international guidelines for urban conservation as part of strategies for urban regeneration and development. This process was successfully concluded with the adoption of the new *UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* by UNESCO's General Conference on 10 November 2011.

Since the last decade of the previous century, progressively measures of deregulation, decentralisation and privatization have been implemented throughout the world.

This has led to new dynamics in architecture and urban development, a growing pressure of urbanization, tensions between globalization and local development, incompatible new development in historic cities, unsustainable tourism, and environmental degradation including climate change, which all bring about new challenges to urban heritage conservation and management.

The Recommendation defines the historic urban landscape as the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.

This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment -both historic and contemporary-, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, as well as all other elements of the urban structure, next to social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage.

The Recommendation promotes the Historic Urban Landscape approach as a new way to include various aspects of conservation in an integrated framework, such as how cultural diversity affects values and approaches to conservation; the awareness of the link between natural and cultural factors in the conservation of the built environment; the new challenges brought about by rapid social and economic changes; the need to ensure a sustainable future to heritage conservation.

The Historic Urban Landscape approach is not designed to replace existing doctrines or conservation approaches, but rather is envisaged as a tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment by defining operational principles able to ensure urban conservation models that respect the values, traditions and environments of different cultural contexts.

The 2011 *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* is a non-binding 'soft-law' and can be found at the following address:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/cities>.

The League of Historical Cities can play an important role in the follow-up support process through the dissemination of theory and (best) practice to its member cities and the organization of seminars and workshops on sub-themes related to the Historic Urban Landscape approach, such as Comprehensive Cultural Mapping; Participatory Planning and Stakeholder Consultations on Urban Heritage Values and Attributes; Visioning Cultural Heritage as central component of Spatial Planning Strategies of Cities; or Climate Change Preparedness and Impact Mitigation, to name a few.

**The New UNESCO Recommendation
on the Historic Urban Landscape**
Dr. Ron VAN Oers, Programme Specialist, UNESCO's World Heritage Centre



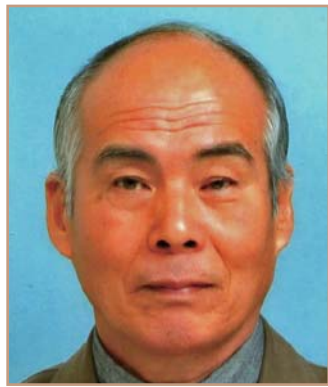
Dr. Ron VAN Oers

**Greetings from a Mayor of New
Member City**
Ms. Alderman Patricia de Lille, the Executive Mayor of Cape Town



Table Mountain, Cape Town

Review of the 12th World Conference of Historical Cities
 Yasushi Nishimura : A Member of the Planning Committee
 for the 12th Conference



Yasushi Nishimura
 Director of Cultural Heritage Protection
 Cooperation Office,
 Asia / Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO

As a member of the Planning Committee, I regard my participation in the 12th World Conference of Historical Cities, as a truly precious experience.

The planning committee set the main theme as "Succession of Historical City with Creative Realization" being deeply conscious about the distinctive features of Nara. It could be said that in contrast with the Western ones, almost all Japanese historical cities and cultural heritage assets are made of wood or other frail and less durable materials.

Therefore, in the case of disaster prevention, the above distinguishing characteristics are considered in implementing prevention measures.

Regarding the traditional technology that are handed down orally, we are always aware of the people who carry on the restoration and repair of our cultural heritage through traditional techniques employing materials commonly used in Japan.

Both the Roundtable and Workshop sessions, which were held over three days, were packed with a wealth of content. This was particularly so in the Workshops where I was exposed to a stream of presenters ranging from young post-graduates to university professors. I truly felt the atmosphere was akin to that of an international academic conference.

I do not know what the previous World Conference of Historical Cities were like,

but this conference positively buzzed with content that far exceeded a simple exchange of information. Although sufficient time was not allotted for questions and answers, this conference as a whole was a success.

In the Youth Forum, where younger participants presented their work, I believe this conference gave each of them a vital starting point for thinking about particular issues. Perhaps the biggest single achievement of the Youth Forum was that these students were given the opportunity to get to know each other, deepen their friendships, and commit themselves to keeping in contact with each other in the future.

Witnessing this activity engendered the hope that it may be possible for these youngsters to work together in the future to tackle the problems facing historical cities in ways that will move them beyond the framework of "historical cities" and into a larger ring where, together, they can consider world peace.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere wish that Youth Forum will be included continuously in all World Conferences of Historical Cities in the future.



A representative of the youth forum participants announces the Youth Declaration.

The League of
 Historical Cities
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The 13th World Conference of Historical Cities in Hue, Vietnam

Period : 16-18 April, 2012
 Theme : Defining Universal Heritage Challenges and Solutions
 Venue : Hotel Saigon Morin, Hue
 Fee : **US\$800.00** *Please note that the registration will be closed on 10 April!!

Contact: Mr. Nguyen Nien, Director of the Center for International Cooperation
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 Conference Official Website : <http://www.lhchue2012.org.vn/>



The Hue Citadel