



Accra	Kiev
Alexandria	Konya
Algiers	Kutaisi
Amsterdam	Kyoto
Andong	Lahore
Ankara	Lisbon
Athens	Ljubljana
Bad Ischl	Luxor
Baghdad	Lutsk
Ballarat	Lviv
Barcelona	Melbourne
Bordeaux	Mexico City
Boston	Minsk
Bratislava	Montpellier
Brussels	Montreal
Budapest	Mtskheta
Bursa	Naha
Buyeo	Nanjing
Cape Town	Nara
Cartagena	Nicosia
Chengdu	Nis
Chernivtsi	Norwich
Chiang Mai	Norwood Peyneham & St Peters
Cologne	Odessa
Constanta	Osmangazi
Cordoba	Paris
Cracow	Prague
Cusco	Quebec
Dijon	Riga
Dublin	Rome
Edinburgh	Sanliurfa
Fez	Santiago de Compostela
Florence	Sarajevo
Geneva	Sheni
Gongju	Strasbourg
Guadalajara	Tainan
Gyeongju	Tashkent
The Hague	Termez
Hanoi	Tunis
Hebron	Ulan Bator
Helsingborg	Varanasi
Hue	Veliko Turnovo
Iasi	Venice
Isfahan	Vienna
Istanbul	Xian
Jerusalem	Yangon
Kaesong	Yangzhou
Kamakura	Yogyakarta
Kanazawa	Zagreb
Kathmandu	Zhengzhou
Kazan	

101 cities from 61 countries and regions  
(As of 4th December, 2013)

*Administration of Heritage Resources Management  
by the City of Cape Town*

*Cover Photo : Chiapinni Street, Bo-Kaap, Cape Town, previously known  
as the "Malay Quarter" showing Lion's Head in the distance.*

*Review of the Board of Directors' Meeting  
of the LHC 2013*

*4-5 Sept., 2013, Yangzhou, China*



# WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

No.65: December 2013



# Administration of Heritage Resources Management by the City of Cape Town Environmental Resource Management, City of Cape Town



## Heritage of Cape Town

Cape Town is a city of diverse cultures and contested histories. In the management of its heritage, the City of Cape Town (the City) has to be sensitive to the complexity of values and significances attached to its spaces and buildings.

Although the site of Cape Town had been inhabited for many thousands of years by indigenous groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers and herders, the City as we know it, was established by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1652. The purpose of the settlement at the Cape was to establish a refreshment station to replenish VOC ships trading between Europe and the East.

The natural setting of the beach, mountain, hills and watercourses was soon overlaid by the strong geometric street grid; anchored in one corner by the Castle of Good Hope and its parade ground and by the VOC's vegetable gardens in the other. These structuring elements remain unchanged today: the City having evolved and developed around them.

Over the ensuing 370 years the City has undergone numerous phases of redevelopment, according to the fashion and the laws of the time and resulted in the remodelling of many 18th century buildings. During the 1960s-70s, as a result of the Group Areas Act, areas were completely demolished and redeveloped: whole communities being uprooted and relocated.

Until recently age and architectural accomplishment were the main criteria for assigning heritage significance. Many of the early 20th century buildings were ignored as were sites of socio-historical significance. The challenge facing heritage management in Cape Town is the recognition of places relating to contemporary heritage. Through public art and memorialisation, stories and events ranging from 18th century slavery to the struggle for liberation of the 1980s are being remembered.

## Legal Frame Work

The National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) has established progressive and powerful tools for the management of heritage resources in South Africa. Heritage management is to be carried out at the three spheres of government: national, provincial and local. Within the

local sphere of governance (the Cape Town metropolitan area), the City manages the heritage landscape. Iconic sites of national or provincial significance are not included. The NHRA requires the identification of (local) heritage resources and the development of a mechanism for their management. This mechanism must provide for the protection of individual sites to be placed on a heritage register as well as larger environments to be protected as heritage areas.

The City manages its heritage resources through by-laws and heritage overlay zones. The City has recently promulgated its new Cape Town Zoning Scheme which provides for the protection of heritage resources through its Heritage Protection Overlay Zone (HPOZ). The HPOZ may be placed over either a single site or a precinct. City approval must be sought for a range of development interventions notwithstanding the base zone rights assigned to sites within the HPOZ.

## Heritage as part of Planning Processes

Heritage management falls under the City's Department of Environmental Resource Management within the Directorate of Economic, Environment and Spatial Planning. Heritage management is embedded in the forward planning, development management and environmental management arm of the City. Experience has shown that heritage resource management fits best with environmental development functions, rather than e.g. cultural development.

Heritage management forms part of the City's strategic planning processes and is reflected in the City's Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework District Plans.



Historical Simon's Town is one of numerous historical precincts protected by the city's heritage section through the zoning scheme.

## Cultural Heritage Strategy

In 2005 the City approved its Cultural Heritage Strategy as part of a broader suite of City strategies coordinated under the Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy. This

strategy articulates the commitment of the City to ensuring the sustainable management of Cape Town's heritage resources; providing a set of principles, strategies and policies guiding heritage resource management in Cape Town.

Fundamental principles relate to the broad nature of our heritage resources, ranging from archaeological, architectural and natural landscapes to the intangible heritage associated with places and happenings. These principles underscore the sense of public 'ownership' of our heritage resources and the roles they play in promoting social and public identity in a culturally diverse city. Heritage is recognised as a critical component of tourism and economic and social development.



The City Hall built in 1905 is a proclaimed heritage site and is still used for civic functions.

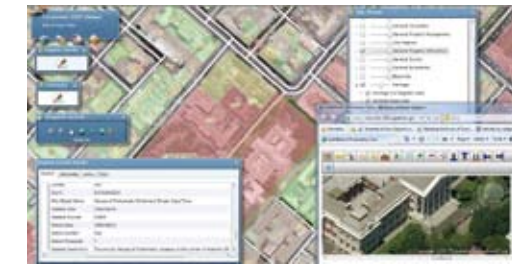
The City undertakes to identify, assess and record heritage resources across the metropolitan area on an on-going basis assigning appropriate protections to these resources while ensuring adequate capacity to manage them. It undertakes to enhance these resources where possible and to ensure that proper interpretation is available both for education and for tourism.

In terms of conservation practice the City through its heritage policy generally adheres to the principles of the Burra Charter recognizing fundamental issues such as authenticity and use, context, scale and architectural language in preserving the significance of a place.

## The Integrated Spatial Information System (ISIS)

2012 saw the implementation of ISIS, the City's integrated geographical information system. ISIS is a central portal for managing and accessing spatial information relating to the City. It is directly linked to both the City's heritage inventory and its development

application management system, and aims at an almost seamless integration of heritage management into development control. ISIS also provides an ever increasing suite of geo-referenced aerial photographs (2011 – 1925) and survey maps (1960 – 1860) which may be overlaid with current cadastral layers. ISIS currently reflects some 20,000 properties of heritage sensitivity.



A snap shot showing a georeferenced 1895 plan of the City overlaying a current aerial photograph. ISIS is one of the City's tools for managing its heritage.

## The Environmental and Heritage Resources Information Centre (EHRIC)

As part of the Cultural Heritage Strategy, the City is charged with the development of a research depository. Research material accessible in EHRIC include the City's historical plan submission indexes (1890 onwards), planning reports, mayoral minutes and agendas, publications, impact assessments, government gazettes (1807 onwards) as well as the City's historical map and photographic collections. The City's Heritage Resource Management Section is currently digitizing and geo-referencing plans of the City dating as far back as the 17th century in order to identify places of particular archaeological sensitivity. EHRIC is proving to be an important resource for both the City itself and the public. Internet access is foreseen for the near future.

## The Way Forward

The heritage management capacity of the City has grown substantially over the last five years; fulfilling the mandate provided by both the NHRA and the City's Cultural Heritage Strategy. The City is currently undertaking a review of its heritage inventory and engaging with provincial government to extend the powers of the City to allow it to manage all heritage issues of a local significance through the Heritage Protection Overlay Zone in the new Cape Town Zoning Scheme.



A Cape farm house in the historical winelands of the Constantia Valley, Cape Town.



The Gugulethu Seven Memorial was commissioned by the City to remember the assassination of seven anti-apartheid activists who had been led into an ambush by undercover security operatives in 1985. This memorial forms part of a City strategy to promote intangible heritage.



Women in traditional Xhosa costume resting after a multi-faith blessing of the Prestwich Memorial, a place of rest developed by the City of Cape Town to house the 18th century remains of slaves and the poor of Cape Town which were uncovered during development in the area.

## For further information

David Hart and Harriet Clift  
Environmental Resource  
Management Department

City of Cape Town  
PO Box 16548 Vlaeberg, 8018  
SOUTH AFRICA  
Tel: +27 (0)21 487 2284  
Fax: +27 (0)21 487 2578  
E-mail: enviro@capetown.gov.za  
Web: www.capetown.gov.za/  
environment



The Board of Directors' Meeting of the League of Historical Cities 2013 was held in Yangzhou, China from 4 to 5 September 2013. President City of Kyoto and Four out of Seven Director Cities attended the meeting. They are Vienna (Vice President), Xian (Vice President), Ballarat, and Gyeongju. Konya, Isfahan and Odessa sent the delegation of powers to the President. The board of members discussed about a city that had applied for the membership and about the coming World Conference of Historical Cities(WCHC). The details of the proceedings of the meeting are listed below.

#### <New Member City>

The board of directors discussed about the application for membership of the City of Venice (Italy). As a result, City of Venice was approved as a new member. The number of the member cities of the League increased to 101 cities from 61 countries and regions.

#### <Candidate Cities for hosting the 15th Conference>

The City of Bad Ischl (Austria) has nominated herself as a candidate for hosting the 15th World Conference of Historical Cities which is to be held in 2016. Mayor Hannes Heide from Bad Ischl attended the meeting to present the city's facilities for hosting the WCHC and the merits of the city as the host. The City of Bad Ischl became a member of the League in March 2010. The City sent its delegation to the 11th Conference in Konya as a non-member and the 12th Conference in Nara in 2010 and the 13th Conference in Hue last year as a member.

We would like to inform you that the cities of Bursa (Turkey), Cartagena (Colombia) and Hebron (Palestine) expressed their interests to the Secretariat of LHC for hosting the Conference in the future.

#### <The 14th World Conference of Historical Cities>

Mr. Kong Lingjun, Vice Mayor of City of Yangzhou made a presentation about the main theme and general plan of the Conference. After discussion with the board members, they decided the main theme for the 14th World Conference of Historical Cities as "Historical Cities: Ancient Culture



Mr. Kong Lingjun, Vice Mayor of the City of Yangzhou making presentation about the plan for the 14th World Conference.

Integrated into Modern Civilization". Regarding the subtheme of the round table and youth forum, and the general plan for the conference, Yangzhou made the following decisions on the basis of the discussion with the Board members:



All participants of the board of directors' meeting.



Mayor Hannes Heide from Bad Ischl making a presentation at the meeting.

### <The 14th World Conference of Historical Cities>

**Period : September 2 to 4 , 2014**

**Theme:**

**"Historical Cities: Ancient Culture Integrated into Modern Civilization"**

**Subtheme:**

**"Green Growth of Historical Cities" for Round Table**

**"Revitalization of Historical Districts" for Youth Forum**

**Conference Venue: Shangri-La Hotel, Yangzhou, China**

(472 West Wenchang Rd., Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province, China)

TEL : +86-514-8512-8888 FAX: +86-514-8512-8889

URL: <http://www.shangri-la.com/yangzhou/shangrila>

**Accommodation in Yangzhou: Shangri-La Hotel**

(The same hotel as the venue of the Board of Directors' Meeting)

**Program:**

Day 1 (2 Sept.)	
AM	All Participants arrive at Yangzhou. Registration
PM	Opening Ceremony Keynote Speech Round Table Forum Welcome Reception
Day 2 (3 Sept.)	
AM	Youth Forum Round Table Forum
PM	Round Table Forum (Youth Forum held at the same time)
Day 3 (4 Sept.)	
AM	Official Excursion (The Board of Directors' Meeting held at the same time)
PM	General Overview for the Session General Assembly of the League of Historical Cities 2014 Closing Ceremony

**Greeting from  
City of Yangzhou  
(China)**

**ZHU Minyang**

Mayor



Dear friends:

It is my honor to inform you that the 14th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in the City of Yangzhou, China from 2nd to 4th September 2014, under the theme "Historical Cities: Ancient Culture Integrated in Modern Civilization". Historical cities are the common fortunes of the human kind. It is our common responsibility to promote sustainable development of historical cities and to create a brighter future of the historical cities. As an international organization

aiming at joint efforts of historical cities all over the world, the League of Historical Cities has achieved effectively in enhancing the communication and cooperation among historical cities and promoting the innovation and development of historical cities. This is the very reason why Yangzhou is proactive in the participation of the league to share its experience and efforts.

We will fully commit to our promise and usual practice to hold a successful World Conference of in 2014 by our high level services; and let more friends from more cities around the world to know Yangzhou, discover Yangzhou, and fall in love with Yangzhou. Yours Sincerely,

**ZHU Minyang:**  
Mayor of Yangzhou, PRC.

**Contact:**

The 14th World Conference of Historical Cities Secretariat ( City of Yangzhou )  
Foreign Affairs Office of Yangzhou Municipal People's Government  
8 Wenchang xi lu, City of Yangzhou, China  
Tel: +86-514-8778-2312 Fax: +86-514-8778-2309  
E-mail: [zzp\\_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn](mailto:zzp_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn) or [gsl\\_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn](mailto:gsl_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn)

The League of Historical Cities Secretariat ( City of Kyoto )  
Teramachi-Oike, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604-8571 Japan  
Tel: +81-75-222-3072 Fax: +81-75-222-3055 E-mail: [lhcs@city.kyoto.jp](mailto:lhcs@city.kyoto.jp)



Daming Temple



Dongguan Street



Ge Garden



He Garden



Shangri-La Hotel, Yangzhou, China



*The Secretariat is pleased to announce that six new cities have joined the League of Historical Cities (LHC). The Secretariat asked the Board members of LHC to evaluate the application of the above six cities for becoming member via the Internet. After evaluation, the Board approved their membership in 2013. Thus, the number of members of the League reached 101 cities from 61 countries and regions. The greeting messages of the Mayors of three of the above cities, namely Cartagena (Colombia), Naha (Japan), and Ljubljana (Slovenia) are below.*

### City of Cartagena (Colombia)

**Dionisio Velez Trujillo**  
Mayor



It is a great honor for me as representative of the people of Cartagena de Indias to thank you for the acceptance of our city as a new member of the League of Historical Cities. Cartagena is a city located in the midpoint of the Americas, in the Caribbean and was declared World Heritage City by the UNESCO in 1994, holding five centuries of glorious history.

Cartagena was once the most important port of the Spanish Empire in the New World, and the place where most of the wealth and riches from the colonies was gathered to be shipped to Spain. That is why Cartagena was target of numerous attacks from pirates and corsairs aiming to raid and loot the city. As a result, the city began building the most comprehensive defense system of that time, such as the fortresses deployed along the shores of the bay, the walls and bulwarks surrounding the Old City (Historic Centre), and also the San Felipe de Barajas Castle unique of its kind in the Americas.

Today all these structures stand still, as living witnesses of its glorious past, and inside the walled city you get marveled with the colorful houses with their balconies full of flowers giving you the sense of a colonial city where time has stopped. That is why Cartagena is considered the birthplace of magical realism, inspiring our Colombian

### City of Naha (Japan)

**Takeshi ONAGA**  
Mayor



*Haisai, Gusu-Yo-Chu-Uganabira.* This means "Hello, how are you" in Okinawa dialect. In order to pass over our traditional culture to the future generations, we are making efforts to protect *Utina-Guti* or Okinawa dialect.

Our city, Naha is the capital and the center of economy and culture of Okinawa Prefecture. Its population is over 310,000. The mildly sloping plain of the city spreads from Shuri Highland (165m above sea level) to the East China Sea. The city has been the center of

writer and Nobel Prize Winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Today Cartagena is rapidly developing as modern industrial and commercial city, holding the largest sea port in Colombia, that is why it is very important for us to safeguard and promote the heritage values in our people, to make our young people feel proud of living in an historical city, a key issue for heritage preservation.

On the other hand Cartagena is not a massive tourism destination, it is still considered as "hidden treasure" in the Caribbean, but visitors are increasing at a remarkable pace and that entails an enormous challenge, because we want to become a more competitive tourism cultural destination, but in the context of sustainable development.

That is why it is very important for us to belong to this selective group of cities and to share experiences and ideas in order to manage and preserve heritage. We want to devise action-orientated strategies, to determine the best solution for the conservation of cultural heritage values and assets in our city. And we have a lot to learn from this network of cities sharing common issues and concerns.

We would like to express our intention to be considered to have the honor of hosting the World Conference of Historical Cities in 2016, and finally, we want to extend a warmth invitation to you to come and visit our fascinating city and our people, assuring you it would be an experience you will never forget.

cultural exchange with other countries for a long time. As a result, the unique culture of Ryukyu Kingdom was born and flourished by the influence of both Asian countries and Japan. The climate of Naha is mild in winter because of warm current called *Kuroshio*. Cool breezes flow in from the surrounding sea in summer. Therefore the city is comfortable to live in because the deference in temperature between summer and winter is small.

In 2000, nine monuments of Okinawa were designated as the World Heritage site which is named "Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu". Among these monuments, Shuri-jo, the site of a castle of Okinawa Kingdom, Tamaudun mausoleum, Shikina-en Imperial Villa and Sonohyan-Utaki Ishimon sanctuary are

located in Naha.

In joining the League of Historical Cities, I hope to communicate with other member cities to share information on the preservation and improvement of historical



Tamaudun

### City of Ljubljana (Slovenia)

**Zoran Janković**  
Mayor



Greetings from Ljubljana!

In designing programmes for the development of our city, we endeavour to continuously consider the fact that with our work we are strengthening our historical, cultural, political and human self-esteem. History, cultural heritage and a rich cultural life are constants in all our presentations of Ljubljana, the most beautiful city for me personally, whose medieval portion lies between the castle hill and green urban Ljubljana River, to which the world-famous architect Jože Plečnik gave his stamp in the 20th century.

When we speak of Ljubljana, we speak of a city where the present continuously comes into contact with the past. This is a city whose historical experiences represent an important advisor in making decisions regarding the present. In Ljubljana, we strive to maintain, present and promote the cultural heritage of our history which spans thousands of years. We have set a goal to further increase the level of protection of the city's cultural heritage, improve the management thereof and proffer a comprehensive presentation of Ljubljana from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages in situ.

We are proud of the fact that Ljubljana was the UNESCO World Book Capital 2010. The acquisition of this paramount title represented a key challenge, namely to give books a new meaning. In that year, Ljubljana joined the International Cities of Refuge Network – ICORN, implementing over 1600 events and has committed itself that will endeavour with its cultural policy to meet literary standards and obtain the permanent title of UNESCO City of Literature. The Ljubljana Resolution on Books was adopted

properties and traditional cultures.

*Ippe-Nihule-De-Bitan.*  
(Thank you very much.)



Shikina-en

at the World Book Summit, offering an original formula giving books the place they naturally deserve through a systematic global-scale policy.

In 2012, Ljubljana received 1st prize for the reconstruction of the embankments of the Ljubljanica River in Barcelona, beating out 347 competitive projects. The aim of the European Prize for Urban Public Space, bestowed by the Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona – CCCB, is to promote and recognise the process for revitalising urban public spaces in Europe as well as their capacity for social inclusion and construction of democracy in European cities.

Our city and its experts received the prestigious international Gubbio award for the renovation of Congress Square in the heart of Ljubljana and revitalisation of archaeological parks. The Gubbio award is conferred by L'Associazione Nazionale Centri Storico-Artistici – A.N.C.S.A., which represents the most important Italian association of experts from the fields of architectural and urban renewal of cities.

Ljubljana also boasts the oldest wooden wheel with an axle in the world. In the spring of 2002, a team of archaeological found the 5,200 year-old wooden wheel with axle at the Ljubljana Marshes. It is presented to the public at an exhibition at the City Museum of Ljubljana from 24 March 2013 onwards. In 2014, we will celebrate the 2000th anniversary of the founding of the city settlement Colonia Iulia Aemona.

In an effort to maintain our historic heritage in realising broader social interests, as the Mayor of Slovenia's capital city, Ljubljana, I endeavour to also recognize the noble impulses of all those operating for the benefit of the city and assist them in expanding and developing their valuable potential to the greatest extent possible. We are proud to be living in a clean, green, safe and friendly city that respects diversity and coexistence.



Wall surrounding the Old City  
(Cartagena)  
Credit: Cartagena Tourism Board



Panoramic View of the Old City - The  
Clock Tower (Cartagena)  
Credit: Cartagena Tourism Board



Emona, Laibach, Ljubljana.  
Ljubljana –The city of many faces



The WHEEL, 5200 years  
- Exhibition in the City Museum of  
Ljubljana



Tivoli Park Fountain D Wedam (Ljubljana)



a street in the Old City. Cathedral  
Tower in the background (Cartagena)  
Credit: Proexport



# THE 13<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES WORKSHOP FOR EXPERTS: INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS



**Mr. Nguyen Xuan Hoa**  
Expert on Hue's culture, Former Director,  
Thua Thien Hue Province Department of  
Culture and Information

The 13<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Historical cities 2012 which was taken place in Hue city, Vietnam is truly a special event arousing the proud and sense of responsibility of the last capital city of Vietnam, a festival city that underwent a great many upheavals and different regimes, yet throughout history. The presences of the representatives from all over the world in Hue city are a confirmation on their desire, determination, and commitment of safeguarding and protecting tangible and intangible cultural heritage values of all historical cities.

The theme entitled "Industrial heritage challenges and solutions" is quite a new topic for the people of Hue in particular and of Vietnam in general. As in the historical features of both Hue and Vietnam, the industrialization process is under developing and the achievement of industrial heritage is not too much. Especially the industrial heritage in Vietnam has not been recognized as priority for conservation and development in every future vision. Therefore, during the workshop, the preparation of presenting and giving comment from Vietnam representatives reflected our embarrassment and limitation. The majority of us understood the challenges of industrialization as a barrier for safeguarding and promoting the values of traditional cultural heritage rather than a resource for developing the values of historical cities.

During the meeting among international experts, through their presentations, they had made clear the matter of developing industrial heritage to overcome the contemporary challenges.

The expert from Kyoto, Japan introduced

us the achievements of heritage from the traditional manufacturing and to reach the idea of expanding this traditional manufacturing into a modern and high-tech one. This idea is quite interesting and is leading the way for historical cities to promote its industrial heritage values in the process of modernization in accordingly preserving the cultural values in the globalization.

Some of the best practices on safeguarding and developing industrial heritage are the Lake Biwa Canal construction, which was built in 1885 in Kyoto and the achievement of Merinos factory, a historic museum of Turkish textile industrial heritage, which was set up in 1852 under Ottoman era and was transformed from a silk production and textile weaving factory. Those best practices help broaden the vision for experts in Hue in reviewing Hue city industrial heritage and in defining the 3 most important industrial heritage sites that need to be listed in safeguarding proposal project including: Hue Water Factory, Hue Railway Station and Long Tho Cement Factory – those are over 100 year old industrial sites that set up the initial foundation of Hue industry achievement.

During the two days of the action-orientated workshops, inspiring keynote presentations and meaningful conversations, the participants have one more opportunity to review the architectural and industrial heritage of their own cities, and so do the people in Hue city. As for Vietnam in general and Hue city in particular, we are still unable to explore the values of industrial heritage as well as face its challenges properly. In the other words, the industrial challenges come from people's unawareness on its truly values, therefore, the safeguarding industrial heritage in Hue, and in Vietnam is calling for an urgent need to effectively preserving the traditional industry at local in accordance with contributing for the developing of the whole nation traditional industry in the process of high-tech and modernization.

All in all, I experienced an in-depth look and unexpected outcomes of the 13th World Conference of Historical cities 2012 in Hue. It's truly a meaningful platform of exchange for participants from historical cities all over the world.

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

## The 14th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2014 City of Yangzhou, China

Foreign Affairs Office of Yangzhou Municipal People's Government  
8 Wenchan xi lu, City of Yangzhou, China  
Phone: +86-514-8778-2312  
Fax: +86-514-8778-2309  
E-mail: [zzp\\_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn](mailto:zzp_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn)  
[gsl\\_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn](mailto:gsl_wb@yangzhou.gov.cn)



The Slender West Lake of Yangzhou