



Cover Photo: Venice Arsenale

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| Accra | Kiev |
| Alexandria | Konya |
| Algiers | Kutaisi |
| Amsterdam | Kyoto |
| Andong | Lahore |
| Ankara | Lisbon |
| Athens | Ljubljana |
| Bad Ischl | Lutsk |
| Baghdad | Luxor |
| 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 |
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| Geneva | Sheki |
| Gongju | Strasbourg |
| Guadalajara | Suwon |
| Gyeongju | Tainan |
| The Hague | Tashkent |
| Hanoi | Termez |
| Hebron | Tunis |
| Helsingborg | Ulan Bator |
| Hue | Varanasi |
| Iasi | Veliko Turnovo |
| Isfahan | Venice |
| Istanbul | Vienna |
| Jerusalem | Xian |
| Kaesong | Yangon |
| Kamakura | Yangzhou |
| Kanazawa | Yogyakarta |
| Kathmandu | Zagreb |
| Kazan | Zhengzhou |

102 cities from 61 countries and regions
(As of 1st August, 2014)

*Improvement of cultural-heritage-site management
in South-East Europe (The SUSTCULT Project)*

*Timetable for the 14th World Conference of
Historical Cities*

2-4 Sept., 2014, Yangzhou, China



WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

No.67: August 2014

SUSTCULT: Achieving SUSTainability through an integrated approach to the management of CULTural heritage

The SUSTCULT project, started in January 2011, is a European Union three-year project aiming at improving cultural-heritage-site management throughout the South-East Europe (SEE) region. The City of Venice is Lead Partner of the project, which gathered 12 European partners for seven heritage sites (four of which are World Heritage) located in Italy, Greece, Albania, Romania, FYROM and Slovenia. The UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (Venice) is Strategic Partner of the project.

The project was conceived out of the first difficulties and challenges met by the City of Venice in approaching the development of the Management Plan for the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Venice and its Lagoon". SUSTCULT partners were facing similar challenges requiring the strengthening of cultural-heritage management as an integral part of the sustainable-development process of urban centres and surrounding areas and as a driver for boosting local economies. Therefore, The SUSTCULT project's main objective was to improve the effectiveness of the management of heritage sites through the development of an integrated approach capable of valorising the complexity of SEE cultural heritage.

Main project activities include the setting-up of seven local networks and a transnational SEE network in the field of cultural-heritage management, the development and running of a Web GIS platform, the definition of a common transnational methodology for integrated planning and management of Cultural Heritage Sites, the development/improvement of management plans in partner sites based on the common methodology,

and the definition of a sustainable marketing-strategy framework for site-specific cultural resources based on local market analyses and business plans. Another important effort has been undertaken: capacity building and training for managers and stakeholders actively involved in the management of sites (an e-learning course of 100 hours and six seminars held at the SUSTCULT sites with the support of international experts and based on a 'learning by doing' approach). More than 120 civil servants and professionals were trained through such courses.



Public Presentation of the Venice and its Lagoon UNESCO World Heritage Site's Management Plan 2012-2018 on March 22nd, 2013 in Venice, Ateneo Veneto

The final conference of the project was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia on 8 April 2014. The event brought together international organizations, European networks and government officials to share best practices and solutions to heritage-site protection and promotion issues. It is significant to involve so many as stakeholders since the result is required to be supported and practised by decision-makers.



Venice Lagoon: a detail of a fish hatchery (Valle da pesca) area

At present, seven SUSTCULT heritage sites are engaged in implementing their Management Plans as well as in identifying new ways to promote culture and generate new jobs in this field.

The SUSTCULT methodological approach has been tested within the 7 heritage sites and concrete tools developed for a more inclusive practice and involvement of local communities in decision-making processes, giving a solid foundation for constructive discussions and further consultation among authorities, stakeholders and communities. A new programming period began in 2014 and will last until 2020. Further efforts are required to promote the protection of our cultural heritage.

For more information: www.sustcult.eu

Watch the SUSTCULT project video at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DOKd5MWhSao>

For further information

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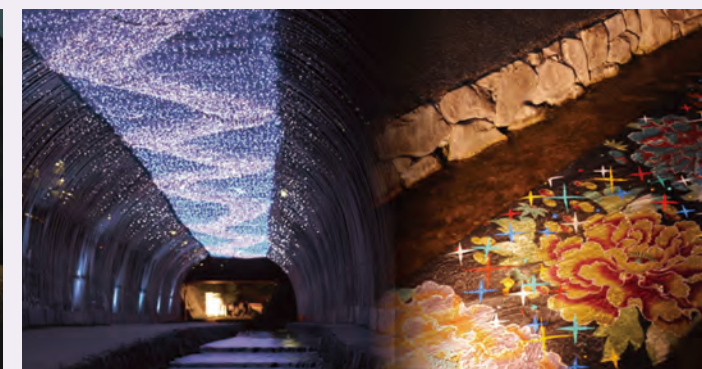
— [Heritage Sites] —

Italy: "Venice and its Lagoon"
Greece: "Old Town of Corfu"
Albania: "Historic Centre of Berat"
FYROM: "Ohrid Region Natural and Cultural site"
Romania: "Hurezy Monastery", "Bacau County"
Slovenia: "Vipava Valley"

Peace Appeal by LHC Mayors at "Kyoto Star Festival" From Aug. 2 to Aug. 11, 2014

City of Kyoto

At the request of Daisaku Kadokawa, Mayor of Kyoto and Chairperson of the League of Historical Cities, 38 mayors of the league agreed to a joint peace appeal and we published the message "We wish for world peace" with each mayor's name and photo on the lanterns for Kyoto Star Festival. In the event, approximately seven hundred thousand Japanese and foreign visitors shared our wish for world peace. The League of Historical Cities will stay active to achieve the purpose of its establishment, contributing to world peace. Each member city's continued support will be greatly appreciated.



Timetable for the 14th World Conference of Historical Cities

To be Held in Yangzhou, China from 2 Sept. to 4 Sept.

THE 14TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES Main Theme: HISTORICAL CITIES: ANCIENT CULTURE INTEGRATED INTO MODERN CIVILIZATION

Sept. 2nd (Tuesday) Day 1

| Time | Event |
|---------------|--|
| Morning | Registration |
| 13:30 - 13:45 | Opening Ceremony |
| 13:45 - 14:45 | Keynote Speech |
| 14:45 - 15:00 | Break |
| 15:00 - 17:00 | Session 1 - Mayors' Round-table Conference, themed: "Green Growth of Historical Cities " |
| 18:30 | Welcome Dinner |

List of Round Table Members on Day 1 (Sept. 2nd)

| Name | Title | Presentation Title |
|----------------------|---|--|
| T.B.A. | Yangzhou City | T.B.A. |
| Mr. Daisaku Kadokawa | Mayor of Kyoto | Initiatives for green growth taken by the historical city of Kyoto |
| Mr. Xiang De | Vice Chairman of Xi'an People's Political Consultative Conference | T.B.A. |
| T.B.A. | Konya City | Rehabilitation of Covered Bazaar (Bedesten) |
| Mr. Hannes Heide | Mayor of Bad Ischl City | Bad Ischl Historic City, historic gardens and sustainability |
| Mrs. Jerneja Batič | Representative of culture, undersecretary of Ljubljana City | Ljubljana – Urban Heritage-connected Roman Emona archaeological parks in Ljubljana |

Sept. 3rd (Wednesday) Day 2

| Time | Event |
|---------------|---|
| 9:00 - 10:30 | Session 2 (cont.) – Youth Forum, themed: "Revitalization of Historical Districts" (3-4 presentations, Representatives of Mayor's Round-table sitting in) |
| 10:30 - 10:45 | Break |
| 10:45 - 12:00 | Session 3 – Roundtable for Mayors and Representatives |
| 12:00 - 14:00 | Lunch |
| 14:00 - 16:00 | Session 3 (cont.) – Roundtable for Mayors and Representatives |
| 18:30 | Buffet Dinner |

List of Round Table Members on Day 2 (Sept. 3rd)

| Name | Title | Presentation Title |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Cr. Joshua Morris | Mayor of Ballarat | Ballarat and UNESCO's historic urban landscape approach |
| Mr. Mustafa Dündar | Mayor of Osmangazi Municipality | Planning and Design Projects for Green Growth of Historical Bursa Osmangazi District |
| Mr. Gen Nakagawa | Mayor of Nara | The coexistence of economic growth and environmental conservation in the tourism industry |
| Mr. Mohamed Saad Eldin Tarek | Luxor Governor General Engineer | General introduction to the main subject of protecting historical and cultural heritages in a better way |
| T.B.A. | City of Ankara | T.B.A. |
| Mr. Aziz Elbas | Vice Mayor of Bursa Mayor's adviser | The restoration of historical values |
| T.B.A. | City of Zhengzhou | T.B.A. |
| Mr. Naem Aboob Msaed Al-Kaabi | Mayor of Baghdad | The vision of Baghdad Mayoralty for the development of historical and heritage areas in the City Center |

Sept. 4th (Thursday) Day 3

| Time | Event |
|---------------|--|
| 9:00 - 12:00 | Board of Directors' Meeting of the League of Historical Cities 2014 (Board members) |
| 12:00 - 14:00 | Lunch |
| 14:00 - 15:30 | General Overview of the Sessions |
| 15:30 - 15:45 | Break |
| 15:45 - 17:00 | General Assembly of the League of Historical Cities 2014 - Election of the Principal Officers - Report of the Board Meeting of Directors 2014 - Signing Yangzhou Declaration |
| 17:00 - 17:30 | Closing Ceremony |
| 19:00 | Buffet |

Introduction to the host city:

Yangzhou is located in the middle part of Jiangsu Province, on the northern shore of the lower reaches of Yangtze River, at the intersection of the Yangtze River and Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, connecting the Huai River in the north. Situated in China's most dynamic Yangtze River Delta economic circle, it serves as a node city within the economic circle of the Shanghai and Nanjing metropolitan area and a developing city in the Nanjing-Zhenjiang-Yangzhou City Belt.

Yangzhou now enjoys jurisdiction over 3 Districts: Jiangdu, Hanjiang, and Guangling, and three counties (county-level cities), namely Baoying, Yizheng and Gaoyou. It covers a total area of 6634 square kilometers with a population of 4.6 million, of which the urban city takes up 2310 square kilometers in area and 2.29 million in population. There are 48 ethnic groups in the city, with the North Jianghuai Mandarin dialect as the common language in addition to Mandarin.

Yangzhou is situated at the southern end of Jianghuai Plain, enjoying a subtropical humid climate with four distinct seasons and mild temperatures. The landscape belongs to the floodplain of the Yangtze River Delta, flat land covered by abundant rivers and lakes. It stretches 80 kilometers along the Yangtze River waterfront, with moderate water depth and width and stable shoreline.

A cultural city. Yangzhou is one of the first 24 Historically and Culturally Famous Cities promulgated by the State Department. The culture of Yangzhou, represented by Yangzhou School of Painting, Yangzhou Garden, Yangzhou Art and Crafts, and Yangzhou Cuisine, occupies a unique position in Chinese history.

An open city. Master Jianzhen traveled east across the ocean to Japan in the Tang Dynasty, spreading Buddhism, medicine, architecture, arts and other aspects of Chinese Culture, which have made a profound impact. Cui Zhiyuan from Korea, Puhading from Arabia and Marco Polo

from Italy all have visited and stayed in Yangzhou. They are now the name cards of culture in Yangzhou's relations with foreign countries. Today, Yangzhou has become sister city or city of friendly exchanges with more than 30 cities in the world, having trade and cultural exchanges with more than 160 countries and regions.

A tourism city. Yangzhou is among the first group of National Excellent Tourism Cities (1998). It has rich natural, cultural and intangible cultural heritages. The old city covering 5.09 square kilometers is one of the relatively well-preserved ancient cities with historical features. In the urban area alone, there are about 500 historical blocks, more than 500 traditional streets and lanes, and 168 various types of units of cultural protection, 9 of which at the national level and 16 of which at the provincial level. The Slender West Lake, cultural landscape of gardens built by salt merchants, and Maritime Silk Road have been inscribed on China's Tentative List of World Cultural Heritage Sites. Huaiyang Cuisine is one of China's Four Famous Cuisines.

A canal city. Right this year, the Grand Canal was listed on the World Cultural Heritage List, the bidding for which is led by Yangzhou. Yangzhou, of the same age of the canal, was born with the canal and thrives with it. Yangzhou, when developing its economy, also makes efforts in well-digging, sorting and reviving the canal culture, presenting a river of humanity, a river of ecology and a bustling river of joy to the world.

A livable city. Poems such as "the city within walls of green is Yangzhou", "if the bright moonlight were divided into three, Yangzhou would take up two thirds of it roguishly" and "nowhere else is the best place to live a life but Yangzhou" are vivid portrayals of the beautiful and pleasant environment in Yangzhou. The city enjoys an annual increase of more than 1 million square meters of green space, with the green coverage rate reaching 43.34%. It forms the view of a city in the green, a park in the city and people living in the scenery.



Runyang Yangtze River Bridge



Slender West Lake



Gaomin Temple on the Grand Canal

Greetings from the Mayors of New Member Cities

Kamakura, Suwon

City of Kamakura (Japan)

Takashi Matsuo



Kamakura is where the samurai, led by Minamoto no Yoritomo, established the first samurai government in Japan, marking a revolutionary change from the previous aristocratic rule to the samurai's sovereignty.

The samurai took advantage of the natural defensive landform of Kamakura, which is encompassed by mountains on three sides and open to the sea on one side. They placed important administrative, defensive, and logistic centers such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, samurai residences, "kiridoshi" passes (transportation routes), and a port in functional locations. Many of these central facilities were built in spaces that were created out of the mountain areas, foothills, or valleys that were characteristic landforms of Kamakura. As a result, the Buddhist temple complexes of the early large-scale Zen Buddhist temples of Japan and the distinctive government seat that exhibits unique shrine/temple landscapes in unity with the mountain area were formed in Kamakura. Furthermore, through its port at Wakaenoshima, the shogunate enthusiastically embraced Chinese culture in aspects ranging from Zen religion and architecture to Buddhist sculpture and carved lacquerware.

Kamakura is home to five historic Zen temples considered to be of the highest rank in Japan. Collectively known as "Kamakura-Gozan," they include Kenchoji, Engakuji, Jufukuji, Jochiji and Jomyoji Temples. Characteristic of Kamakura's quintet of temples is the linear arrangement of their various buildings within their respective grounds, a trait peculiar to Zen religious complexes. Many of these edifices – such as Engakuji's Shariden relic hall, which has been designated a National Treasure –



Daibutsu (Great Buddha) of Kamakura

stand as life-size legacies of traditionally austere Zen-style architecture. Within them, monks continue to live and worship according to the ascetic tenets first set out well over half a millennium ago.

Forming the historic center of the city is the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine. Within the expansive grounds of this complex lie a trove of architectural gems from the city's early years, including the Hongu main shrine and the Maiden dance stage. These are complemented by a pair of lotus ponds, a charmingly scenic bridge, and lush trees against the backdrop of the surrounding mountain. The Kotoku-in Daibutsu – Kamakura's famed Great Buddha – was constructed starting in 1252. Today this National Treasure continues to cast its benevolent countenance upon multitudes of worshipers and visitors from far and near.

In 1964, local citizens collected signatures supporting a petition to stop a residential development plan and conducted intensive fund-raising campaigns for the maintenance of the scenery in Kamakura. Their call for the preservation of historic landscape successfully resulted in the cancellation of the development plan; local people even purchased ownership of the land with the money collected in fund-raising campaigns (the first national-trust movement in the history of Japan).

This movement eventually gave birth to the enactment of the Ancient Capital Preservation Act in 1966. Most of the Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, and "kiridoshi" passes that are important elements of the property are designated and protected as Historical Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. In addition, many gardens, buildings, etc. that exist within each important element are also designated as Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, National Treasures, and Important Cultural Properties under the Ancient Capital Preservation Act. The enactment of this law symbolizes how



Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine

Kamakura is the origin of ancient capital preservation in Japan, and that the scenery of Kamakura has been preserved up to the present through the efforts and ownership of local people.

Kamakura has a tradition of long-lasting efforts to protect historic heritage and natural environment. It is the responsibility of those who live in the contemporary age to ensure the conservation of this historic heritage and natural environment that have been handed

City of Suwon (Korea)

Yeom, Tae Young



As a new member city of the League of Historical Cities and on behalf of the 1.2 million citizens that I represent, I am very pleased to greet the member cities as mayor of Suwon, a city where people can encounter the past, the present and the future all in the same place.

Suwon, located in the southern part of the capital Seoul, is the center city of politics, the economy, transportation, culture, education and sports in Gyeonggi-do Province and houses Samsung Electronics, the World's largest IT company.

"Hwaseong Fortress," the symbol and pride of Suwon, was built in the late Joseon Dynasty and is considered the best of the oriental fortresses characterized by the grandiosity of the East and the splendor and practicality of the West.

In the purpose and process of construction, the fortress was permeated with the filial piety to his father of the 22nd King of the Joseon Dynasty, Jeongjo, and his love for his people. The site was designated a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage in 1997.

The first planned city, Suwon is a by-product



Suwon Hwaseong Fortress

down as the foundation of Japanese culture, and to pass them on to future generations.

We approve of the idea of the League of Historical Cities and are proud to have become a member of the league. As a member, we shall protect historic heritage and natural environments, share past results and experiences, and make an effort to further the cause of historical cities and solve related problems.

of King Jeongjo's aspiration to lead a new and prosperous era of flourishing agriculture and commerce. Harmonizing with nature, the city became a Garden City 100 years ahead of the rise of the concept of a Garden City as proposed by the 19th-century English urban planner Ebenezer Howard. Extending the concept into today's green city and ecological city, the city is seeking to become a sustainable eco-mobility city, green city and rain city. With this mission, Suwon successfully hosted the month-long EcoMobility World Festival 2013 Suwon with ICLEI and UN-HABITAT last September.

Suwon has pledged to work closely with the member cities in preserving and improving historical properties and traditional culture and hopes to promote active exchanges in various fields.

You are always welcome to Suwon and we wish you all happiness and prosperity. Thank you.



Suwon Hwaseong Cultural Festival



Samsung Digital City (Samsung Electronics)

Preventing Kyoto from losing its characteristics: Measures for conserving, revitalizing and passing down *Kyo-machiya* or Kyoto town houses

Jiro KONISHI

Chief of Second Business Section

Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration

Kyoto is blessed with a rich natural environment, and alive with history and culture. In order to prevent Kyoto from losing its characteristics, and to develop it in such a way that people want to continue living there, Kyoto Center for Community Collaboration aims to form a network to enhance community development through the initiative of its citizens. It also aims to improve the quality of Kyoto by conserving and improving its townscape, and developing a high-quality living environment by revitalizing its communities and economy.

Most important of all is the effort to conserve, revitalize and pass down *Kyo-machiya*, traditional wooden town houses characterizing the townscape of Kyoto. *Kyo-machiya* have developed their own culture, providing a unique living space where workplaces and residences coexist. Their long, rectangular plots of land and corresponding room layouts are well suited to such a communal culture, sharing as they do a house with a back yard and a spot garden which put residents in daily touch with nature and the seasons. *Kyo-machiya* also include unique design elements such as jutting lattice windows and *mushiko-mado* (literally, "insect cage windows," set on the low second floor of the house) which are the products of the wisdom and elegance of our predecessors.

Kyo-machiya are a basis for daily life, community development and townscapes of the historical city, Kyoto, and as such an indispensable and precious asset.

With priority given to economic growth after the War, many *Kyo-machiya* disappeared. At present, about 48,000 such houses which comprise 30 to 50 % of the old town area still remain in Kyoto. However, almost 1.6% of them disappear every year for reasons ranging from the state of the neighborhood environment to inheritance and maintenance costs. Further, more than 80% of them change their façades, in the process losing traditional design features such as the aforementioned jutting lattice windows and *mushiko-mado*.

Amid such a circumstance, our Center is collaborating with citizens' volunteers and groups, community residents, and experts in

community development to implement various measures. Let me introduce some of them.

Consultation on *Kyo-machiya*

Residents of *Kyo-machiya* have various problems. With both residents and owners aging, we must respond to their problems individually and extend support to them in maintaining and managing their houses so as to conserve them and encourage residents to pass down their houses to the next generation. Our center asks carpenters, architects, real-estate agents, citizens' groups and experts to provide advice and support them. Such consultation cases amount to several hundred a year. Our motto is to kindly listen to anyone who wants to receive counseling.

Kyo-machiya Karute

The *Kyo-machiya* Karute is created to document the value of a particular property so as to encourage the owner to pass it down to the next generation. The Karute will give information on the value of the house, and is expected to be used for maintaining, operating and handing down the property to the next generation. Upon the request of the owner, the local history of the area where the house is located, the history of the house, and the house's exterior and interior features, etc. will be investigated by *Kyo-machiya* carpenters, architects and experts, and a Karute created for the owner. Since the commencement of the program in 2011, about 150 Karute have been created (as of March 31, 2014).

The *Machiya* Machizukuri Fund

Kyo-machiya Machizukuri Fund was founded in 2005, triggered by a donation from a benefactor living in Tokyo, and collects donations and funding from citizens, enterprises, the national government and the City of Kyoto. It aims to conserve and renovate *Kyo-machiya*, maintaining a townscape befitting Kyoto, and to pass down the living culture to the next generation. The Fund will partly cover the cost of exterior renovation of *Kyo-machiya* to restore their traditional design, and to improve the streetscape. So far 70 cases have been funded as of March 31, 2014. The issue arises of how to collect donations in order to continue this program. <http://kyoto-machisen.jp/fund/index.html>

The Center will make ongoing efforts to expand the network of actively participating residents and enterprises, and enhance its utilization so as to conserve, revitalize and pass down *Kyo-machiya*. <http://machi.hitomachi-kyoto.jp/>



Mr. Maruyama Residence: before and after

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