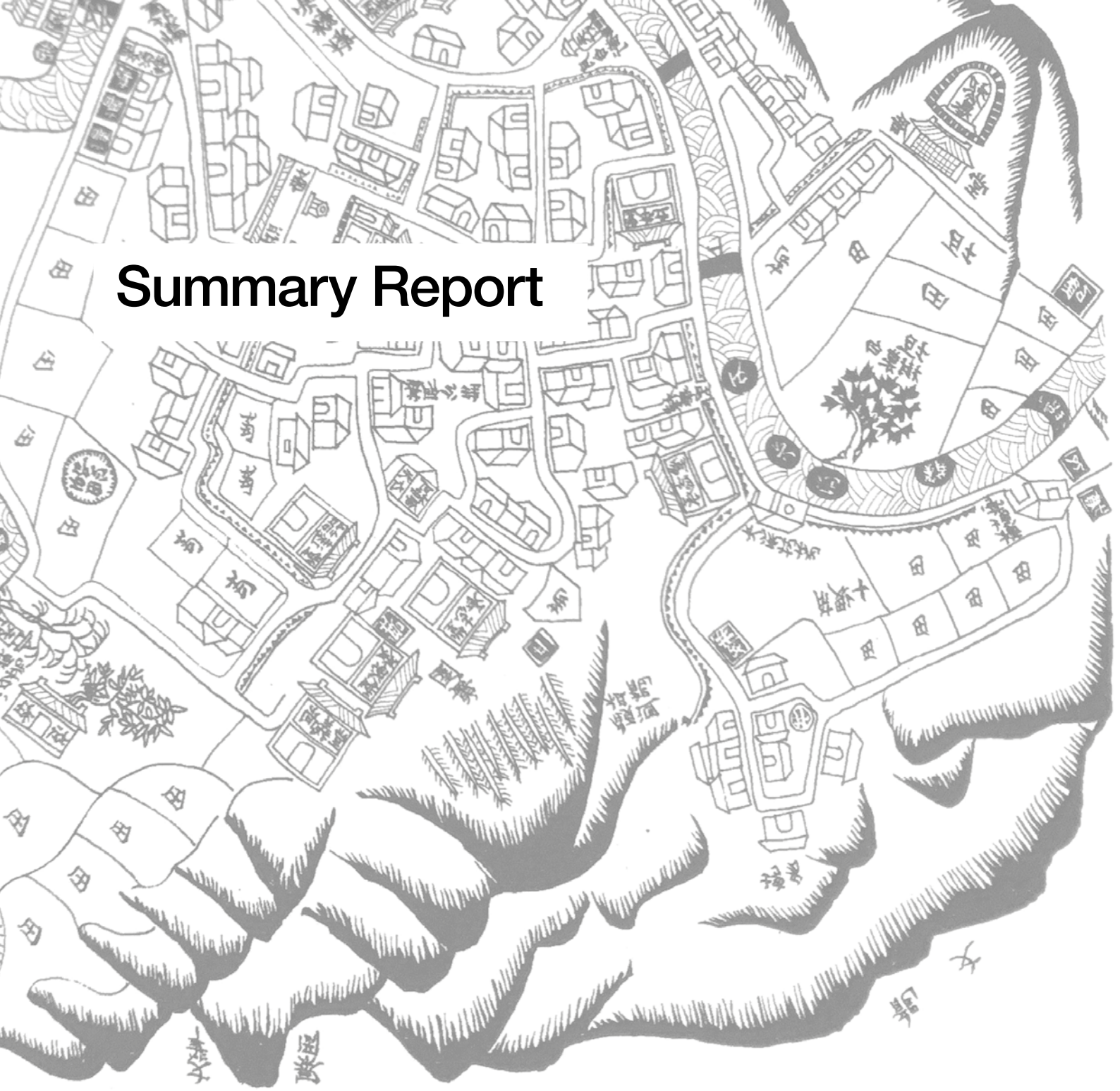

Summary Report

The Future of Small Settlements in China & the World Heritage Convention Workshop

June 14th-15th, 2018, WHITRAP Shanghai, Tongji University

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
联合国教育、科学及文化组织

World Heritage Convention
世界遗产公约

The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO
亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心

Group photo of participants of the Future of Small Settlements in China & the World Heritage Convention Workshop

Summary Report

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · World Heritage Convention · The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

The Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention
June 14th-15th, 2018, WHITRAP Shanghai

Summary Report

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · World Heritage Convention · The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

The Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention
Summary Report

This is a summary report of the *Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention* workshop, organised by WHITRAP Shanghai on June 14th to 15th, in relation to the research on small settlements in China and the Asia Region that WHITRAP has been developing since February 2017.

I. Introduction

Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director WHITRAP

The *Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention* workshop, held on June 14th and 15th, 2018, at WHITRAP Shanghai headquarters, was the first opportunity for the Institute to present its findings in the Small Settlements research to researchers and institutions active in the field, reviewing its approach and expected outcomes.

Why select Small Settlements as a research topic? Currently, there is an urgent need for in depth research on rapidly changing settlements, territories and landscapes. They reflect a long interaction between human beings and their environment and today, these unique territories and complex landscapes are undergoing dramatic transformations at an unprecedented pace. External forces, large-scale developments, and endogenous mechanisms impacting local communities – especially in economically fragile areas – threaten their cultural, economic and social values. All these elements are deeply intertwined, and an effective analysis of small settlements must be site based and consider all the structural links and the historic and geographic background to create a body of knowledge. Any territorial strategy should not be developed without fully understanding the complex territorial systems at play, and identifying the cultural and natural, tangible and intangible values these landscapes carry. Therefore, knowledge is a key tool in understanding the driving forces of change, and in promoting cultural values as assets for different development policies. Through this research, WHITRAP carries out its mandate to support UNESCO in advocating the role of culture as a driving force behind revising development paradigms, and highlight heritage as a key power in shaping the “future we want”.

The workshop was organised by the WHITRAP Shanghai team, curated by Marie-Noël Tournoux, WHITRAP Project Director, and Anna-Paola Pola, Director of Urban

Planning and Researcher, in charge of the above-mentioned research project, with the coordination of Ms Lu Wei, Executive Deputy Director, and the logistical support of Ms Zhou Jiyun, Administrative Assistant.

Seventeen national and international experts from different professional and academic fields (heritage studies, architecture, anthropology, law, urban planning, nature-based tourism, agronomy, sociology, etc.) attended the meeting. The list of the participants can be found in **Annex 3** of this document.

The first day of the workshop was devoted to the presentation of papers, while the second day was conceived as an open discussion based on topics raised the previous day which were highlighted as main themes by Prof. Plácido Gonzáles Martinez, rapporteur of the workshop. These were: Social, Developmental, Political, Economic, and Methodological issues.

The meeting, chaired by Marie-Noël Tournoux, was opened by Simone Ricca, Vice-Director of WHITRAP, who underlined the role of WHITRAP in strengthening the implementation of the *1972 World Heritage Convention* (whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/) in the Asia and the Pacific region, and the relevance of the workshop and the research on Small Settlements within the on-going international discourse. The agenda of the two-day workshop can be found in **Annex 2** of this document.

A preliminary outline, which described the contents and scope of the workshop, was shared in advance with the participants, **Annex 1**. A number of topics were brought to the attention of the guests, such as: the relationship between development and heritage, between settlements and territorial systems, as well as some methodological issues related to accessing sources, research tools and references. Participants were also invited to consider the following issues: how are cultural and natural values considered and acknowledged? What types of heritage are defined as important, and are cultural values identified as assets for development strategies? Speakers were asked in what way local communities rooted in a specific territory could provide sustainable practices and ideas to inform the larger national society. Lastly participants were invited to share lessons learned from traditional settlements and their territory.

As a result, participants highlighted several topics throughout the workshop which are part of the international debate on heritage.

Firstly, one key subject was the identification of heritage values processes and their significance. Consequently, whom defines heritage and for whom, who regulates and manages it, was a recurring concern. Additionally, authenticity and integrity as relevant criteria to assess and define heritage values was also questioned.

Furthermore, the discussions underlined the importance of linking natural and cultural values and considering the tangible and intangible heritage of small settlements especially in rural areas. Such an integrated approach is consistent with any institutional framework, be it local or national programmes focusing on heritage, protection and conservation policies, or the implementation of international instruments such as UNESCO's Culture Conventions.

Also, participants observed the crucial need to further analyse the wider context, including economic, environmental, social, and functional linkages as well as governance mechanisms. This same approach could be applied to any research area. More specifically for rural areas, understanding agricultural production types (crops, husbandry, forestry, fishing, hunting), agricultural systems (subsistence, mixed, intensive to name a few) and their economies, land use, land rights, spatial organisation, and large and small scale geographic linkages is what allows researchers to grasp the structure of these complex, intertwined systems.

Lastly, the issue of the economy of villages and their territorial environment was highlighted throughout the workshop. Focus was placed on the issue of the liveability of communities, their aspiration for a higher quality of life, the shift of costs in building materials and labour, transport etc. and their effects on rural heritage. In this regard, the research on small settlements should contribute to any further work on economic indicators, and rethinking heritage values as assets and not as a commodity.

We hope that this workshop will play a key role in developing a network of experts and scholars around WHITRAP's initiatives and researches. The next step is to finalize the research and ensure its distribution. In the longer term such research should be a knowledge tool for developing planning guidelines and principles as well as fostering innovative regulatory tools acknowledged by decisions makers at national, regional and local levels. Such an approach would be fully in line with the policies and tools advocated by UNESCO's *Recommendation on the Historic Urba*n Landscape (whc.unesco.org/en/hul/).

Finally, we would like to thank all the participants for their contributions, both in terms of the presentation of their papers and for their comments, ideas and active involvement in discussion, especially Prof. Plácido Gonzáles Martinez for his dedication and contribution as rapporteur.

More information is provided on WHITRAP's website at www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1461&newsid=2925&t=show.

DANGJIA CUN 党家村
Shanxi Province

Dangjia Cun is located 5km south of Huanghe (The Yellow River). It was founded and developed in the Ming and Qing Dynasties (14th-19th Centuries) by wealthy families (clans), which put an emphasis on education ensuring that the villages became renowned for being the home of learned and intellectual men. The village is characterized by elaborately decorated houses of differing heights, whose combination of elements depended on the status and wealth of the owner. It is predominantly made of brick, stone and wood, with a plan which situates rooms and halls around interior courtyards, along four or three lateral sides. Its state of conservation throughout the years testifies to the quality of the materials, design and technologies utilized for construction. Building elements sizes and measurements, as well as their distribution, follow Chinese beliefs rooted in folk tradition and Confucian philosophy. This also extends to the location of the village themselves, which was carefully selected following both spiritual as well as practical considerations linked to geographic and climatic conditions.

Dangjia Cun, *Ancient Residences in Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces,* China Tentative List (designed by Anna-Paola Pola)

II. Trans-disciplinary approaches in village studies: diversities, common threats and an uncertain future

Anna-Paola Pola, Director of Urban Planning and Research Fellow WHITRAP

1. Overall framework

In the past years, interest in rural areas and small settlements exponentially grew in China. This is part of a global phenomenon. All around the world, initiatives trying to promote the enhancement and development of villages and small towns are becoming more and more frequent.

Small settlements reflect an articulated, fine-tuned interaction – developed throughout time – between mankind and the natural environment. This relationship has shaped unique landscapes, multiple cultures and belief systems, and influenced social and spatial organisation.

Today, however, these territories are undergoing dramatic transformations. Villages are experiencing out-migration and marginalisation, and their surrounding landscapes are witness to a revolution in farming, infrastructure and energy production to meet the needs of the world's population. The critical role played by villages, small towns, and their vast surrounding environment is gaining global acknowledgment as a complementary counterpart to growing cities, acting as extraction sites, reservoirs for food, freshwater, and air, and as leisure spaces.

Since the 2000s, in China, national attention has begun to focus on issues related to rural areas (grouped under the expression "three rural problems" 三农问题). As the Country is facing unbalanced development and dealing with strong disparities between rural and urban conditions, the national driving focus is put on poverty reduction, generally achieved through urbanisation of rural areas and bringing urban standards of living to the countryside (the Chinese model of development is closely connected with the urbanisation process).

At the same time, new attention to preservation was raised – in particular for villages and their diverse local traditions – with new regulations and guidelines for protection. However, Chinese approach to preservation remains mainly focused on tourism demands to inject new economic vitality into marginal areas, which often results in controversial effects on the social and built fabric.

The crucial issue that needs to be addressed is how to integrate the conservation of local cultures with development and the improvement of communities' quality of life, and how the heritage embodied in architectonical objects, beliefs and landscapes can become an asset for the definition of new development strategies.

The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/), approved by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, has acknowledged the role of culture in promoting local knowledge systems and environmental management practices, preventing biodiversity loss, fostering innovation and poverty alleviation. The Agenda suggests that culture could be understood as the crosscutting contributor to the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, environmental and social.

The acknowledgement of culture as an enabler and as a driver of sustainable development is an important step for the definition of a more comprehensive concept of sustainability, but also of a different vision of culture.

In this framework, the UNESCO *Culture for Sustainable Development Initiative*, launched in 2015, seeks to demonstrate the link between the implementation of the UNESCO Culture Conventions and both the goals of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the recommendations of the *New Urban Agenda* (habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/). The initiative attempts to ground the theoretical insight on empirical evidences, finding experiences and indicators able to prove the relationship between cultural heritage recognition and transmission and sustainable development.

In order to analyse this theme in the context of small settlements, WHITRAP Shanghai, at UNESCO's invitation, has developed a research focusing on villages in China and in the Asia region. The outcome of WHITRAP's work should serve as a basis reference for an international conference on the same topic foreseen to take place in China in the coming months, in line with the thematic priorities related to culture and development promoted by UNESCO.

2. Research outline

The objective of the research is to showcase and analyse the current situation of small settlements in China and in South/Southeast Asia, focusing on existing values (cultural, natural and social), preservation, and sustainable development strategies.

The research was developed through collecting data and case studies on small settlements, which were defined in terms of dimension (less than 50 000 inhabitants), urban-type, and geographical area.

This work was an opportunity to inventory villages and small towns included in the World Heritage List, as well as sites included on the National Tentative Lists, taking into consideration Natural, Cultural and Mixed properties and sites.

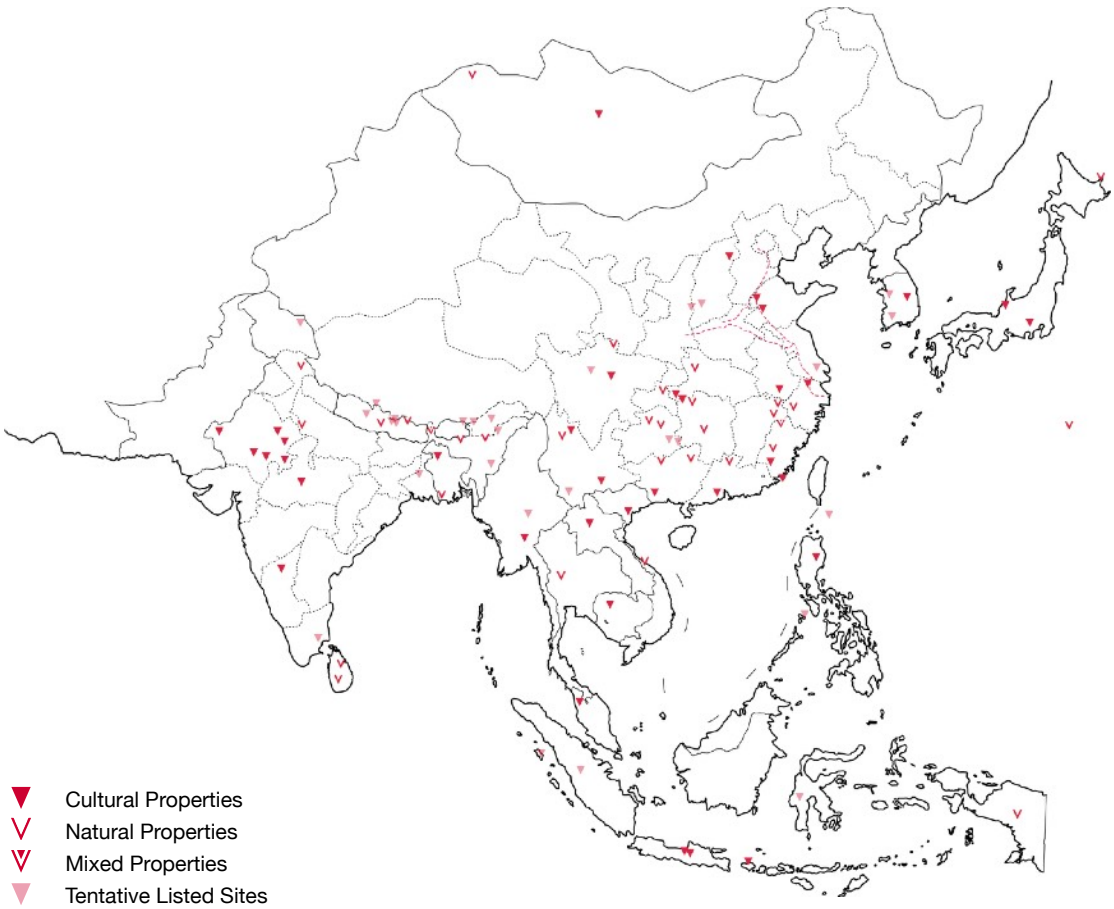

Fig. 1: Inventory of villages in the World Heritage Properties and Tentative listed Sites (map by Anna-Paola Pola)

The research also collected a series of case studies resulting from a call launched in February 2017 that invited experts and scholars to submit researches and projects on regional small settlements. To present a critical reading of the data collected, scholars from different disciplines were asked to comment on the key issues underlined in the case studies.

The research highlights the peculiarity of the China's situation in the international framework, analysing the evolution of the strategies put forth in China for the preservation and revitalization of small settlements in the context of the national priorities on poverty alleviation and urbanisation.

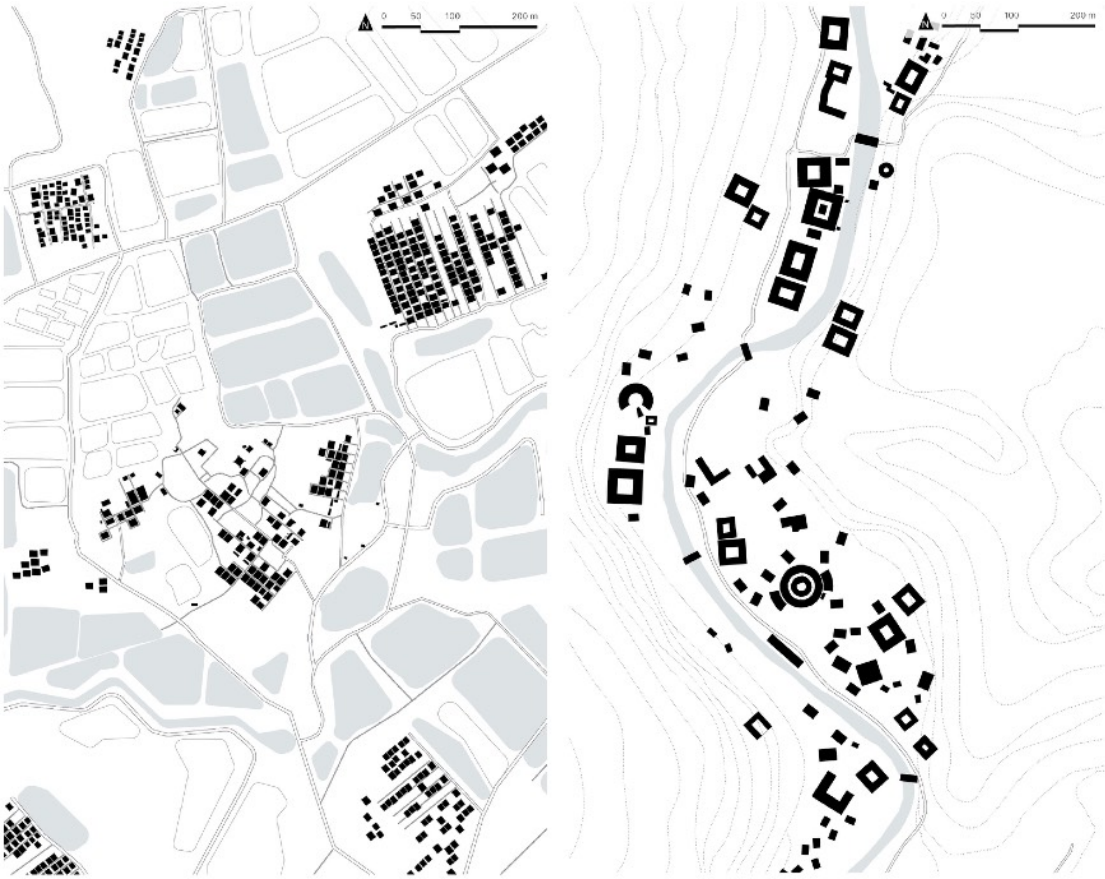

Fig. 2: Maps of Zili Village, Kaiping City, Guangdong, and Hongkeng Tulou Cluster, Hukeng Town, Fujian (drawings by Anna-Paola Pola and Caterina Villani)

Texts, pictures and maps describe each case study and World Heritage site. Particular attention has been paid to provide a uniform graphical representation at the same scale of the cartographic material to encourage comparative reading of cases.

3. Synthesis of the workshop debate

This section develops a brief synthesis of the major common themes that were raised and discussed by the participants throughout their presentations and at the round table discussions.

Several key considerations were brought up. These issues can be grouped into the following main categories: territorial perspective, recognition of values and authenticity, social transformations, and methodological issues.

The starting point of many presentations was the intimate structural interaction between villages, environment and society.

All participants observed, whatever the different disciplines of study they referred to, that villages belong to a wide and complex system, comprising of economic, environmental, and social factors, as well as agricultural systems, farming technologies, land use, land rights, governance mechanism, spatial organisation, settlements' morphology, building techniques, customs, oral traditions, etc. All these elements are deeply intertwined, and an effective preservation strategy cannot be conceived without integrating this system of relationships.

The acknowledgement of this wide perspective, shared by all lecturers, confirms the trend of a conceptual "shift" of paradigm (Li Kuanghan) in the study and comprehension of villages, and in the **recognition of a more inclusive and rich set of values for small settlements** (Du Xiaofan).

The notion of the "heritage of villages" has been recently extended from tangible to intangible values, from singular objects to ensembles and landscapes, know-hows and beliefs. Conservation strategies shifted from a strict protection system to the management of sustainable transformation, from a top-down sectorial approach of experts to participative community-based initiatives (Li Kuanghan, Zhao Xiaomei, Ren Hexin). This conceptual extension has already been acknowledged and integrated at a Chinese national level by official documents and lists of protected villages (Li Kuanghan, Du Fanding, Anna-Paola Pola). The relevance of the concept of cultural confidence was also evoked (Zhao Xiaomei).

This new approach has also been perceived as a conceptual tool for the economic, touristic and educational promotion of a more inclusive range of traditional settlements within a broader strategy for poverty alleviation ("The more traditional the village, the more poverty alleviation is strengthened," Du Xiaofan).

The presence of diversified forms of culture, many of them related to ethnic minorities (Zhao Xiaomei), has been incorporated into the official discourse, transforming villages into precious archives of differences (cultural, social, biological, etc.). Villages and diversity therefore become crucial elements for the redefinition of a wider, diversified "Chinese identity", playing a role on the global stage and strengthening the overall national soft-power strategy (Anna-Paola Pola).

The participants underlined the complexity of the theme, in view of the multiplicity and diversity of existing small settlements, and suggested a more focused approach to this topic (Du Xiaofan, Li Kuanghan), proposing to narrow the scope of the research to villages and settlements directly related to traditional agricultural systems (Li Kuanghan).

Many interventions underlined how the shape of the **territorial system**, as a physical form of collective memory, materialises this broad and comprehensive system of relationships. The role of the landscape is never to be seen simply as decor or background. Local environments allowed the creation of unique settlements and landscapes, and, based on sophisticated production mechanisms through a wise and balanced use of local resources, minimise waste and unnecessary consumption (Anna-Paola Pola).

Widening our comprehension of the broad territorial system is the first step to promote a more in-depth knowledge of villages (Du Xiaofan, Du Fanding, Bin Huizhong, Violaine Allais, Christian Nolf). An accurate understanding of the meaning of the territory throughout time can disclose the outstanding characteristics of these places that could, otherwise, be perceived as ordinary (Li Kuanghan, Christian Nolf, Bin Huizhong). "Only by understanding this meaning", implicit in its symbols and forms, "can we accordingly preserve the object," said Paolo Vincenzo Genovese. Deepening our understanding of the *raison d'être* of the territorial systems allows us to "reconfigure" (Christian Nolf) on-going transformations in a more accurate and sustainably method (Violaine Allais).

Many participants raised the issue of the **on-going transformations** of villages and their environments. At this historic phase, Chinese villages are facing a dilemma, simultaneously trying to achieve truly sustainable long-term development and a better quality of, while preserving their cultural diversities and values.

Different reasons were underlined for such transformations:

- Aspiration for a better livelihood and poor sustainability of traditional economies;

- Tourism development, whenever promoted by the national strategy of poverty alleviation (Gao Kun), private investors, or NGOs (Lukasz Madrzynski);

- Transformations due to rural area land policies (Ivan Cardillo);

- Changes of agricultural patterns of production (Christian Nolf); etc.

Since spatial configuration goes hand in hand with social organisation (Zhao Xiaomei), the workshop also addressed the **transformation of society**.

Transformations can be observed in the deterioration of the traditional village landscape when a community loses its sense of cohesion (Du Qian), and can be recorded in the personal stories and the various motivations of people who decided to move to rural areas, whether returning natives or newcomers (Zhong Xiaohua). The opposite trends of urban migration and rural gentrification are transforming the social pattern of small settlements, bringing new factors to traditional communities (Zhong Xiaohua, Zhao Xiaomei).

Another sensitive topic put forward during the discussion was the concept of **authenticity** (Lukasz Madrzynski). To what extent can transformations be considered acceptable without affecting the authenticity of a place? To which community does the concept of authenticity refer (Ren Hexin)? How can we deal with growing differences within local communities (Zhao Xiaomei)? Moreover, how do we preserve a historical territory, making sure it continues to represent a society in rapid evolution?

Some examples were brought up. Cultivations around the Fujian Tulou World Heritage site, reconfigured from rice and tobacco to fruit trees, represent a transformation that doesn't denature the relation between built and natural environment at the territorial scale (Du Fanding). While on the other hand, the transition to an intensive and automated agriculture system near Lake Tai on the Yangtze River Delta, has completely detached the villages from their surrounding landscape (Christian Nolf).

Many speakers stressed the fact that the integration of the experts' work with local communities is a key element for the correct recognition of the values attributed to small settlements, and especially for the achievement of a truly effective protection strategy and the sustainable management of transformations (Gao Kun, Li Kuanghan, Du Fanding, Du Qian, Zhao Xiaomei, Lucasz Madrzynski, Rem Hexin). Finally, the participants of the workshop discussed issues related to the **methodological aspects** of research and fieldwork. The definition of "small settlement" has been underlined as a complex subject with no commonly agreed upon definition. However, all participants agreed that size and scale should not be the only criteria in identifying this category of settlements.

Participants also underlined the difficulty of identifying and accessing primary sources (Paolo Vincenzo Genovese), data and knowledge tools. They also highlighted the crucial purpose of identifying and contacting people on site and acting as mediators between local communities and governments.

4. Outcome

This scientific workshop was a fruitful moment of convergence between national and international researchers and professionals based in China.

Overall, the meeting gave insight on further developments, and confirmed the main assumptions of WHITRAP's research on Small Settlements, in particular:

- The strategy put forth in China for the preservation and revitalisation of villages and its implications (Chinese lists of villages, concept of heritage, relevance of villages in the Chinese official discourse, etc.);

- The relevance of an approach integrating natural and cultural values;

- The importance of a "territorial perspective" to understand villages, an approach that is beginning to be integrated in official Chinese practices;

- The relevance of land-ownership, land rights, and land uses for Chinese villages;

- The problematic management of tourism;

- The complexity of accessing historic sources (maps and archives), and therefore the soundness of the path of research to overcome this issue by developing a set of standardised maps at the same scale to facilitate comparative analysis.

Annexes

Working documents provided for the workshop

ANNEX 1

The Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention

Outline for presentations and contributions

Since February 2017, WHITRAP — as a research institution active at the Chinese and international level — has developed, in the framework of the UNESCO discussion on the role of Culture for Sustainable Development, a research focusing on small settlements in China and in the Asia Region from the sustainable development and conservation point of view.

This research has been an extraordinary opportunity to analyse the evolution of the strategies put forth in China for the preservation and revitalization of small settlements in the context of the World Heritage Convention and of the national priorities on poverty alleviation and urbanisation.

Small Settlements reflect a long interaction between human beings and environment. This interaction shaped the territory creating unique landscapes based on sophisticated production mechanisms, rich and multiple cultures and belief systems, and influenced ways of living, social and spatial organization, building techniques, settlements' morphology, land use and, at a larger scale, transport systems and commercial networks.

Today, however, these landscapes are undergoing dramatic transformations at an unprecedented pace. External forces, large-scale developments, and endogenous mechanisms impact local communities especially in economically fragile areas.

Until recently, traditional lifestyles, know-hows and values were considered as opposed to modern development and progress, and this negative perception has favoured the abandonment, destruction, and radical modification, of villages all over China.

In the past years, the one-size-fits-all urban model began to be challenged by the perception that the cultural, natural and social values linked to small settlements and their landscapes can provide an alternative development model.

Small settlements have values that are now deemed relevant for the definition of Chinese identity; thus more and more villages are protected, enhanced, and listed as heritage sites. The crucial issue that should be addressed is how to integrate the conservation of these values with development and improvement of local communities' quality of life, and how these values can play a role in the definition of new development strategies.

The objective of the workshop is to present the findings of WHITRAP's Small Settlement research to Chinese researchers and institutions active in this field, reviewing its approach and expected outcomes. The workshop also aims to identify current trends in territorial management in relation to (world) heritage values, and the 2030 Urban Agenda.

Core issues and topics for discussion

In view of the above, we would like to invite you to address the role of cultural and natural values in territorial development and management.

What lessons can we learn from traditional settlements and their territory? How can local communities rooted in a specific territory provide sustainable practices and ideas that could inform the larger national society?

How, in your specific field of research and practice, are cultural and natural values considered and acknowledged? What type of heritage is defined as important? Are cultural values identified as assets and integrated in development strategies?

We would be grateful if you could address the following points in your presentations/ contributions for day 1 and day 2:

Day 1

- Relationship between development and heritage in your field of research/site;

- Small settlements in their wider setting and territorial systems, and in relation to surrounding towns and villages (rather than as singular isolated entities);

- Knowledge gaps, and main challenges.

Day 2

- Identifying and accessing sources & research tools;

- Relevant recent examples (success and challenges) of research on small settlements;

- Relevant references.

Expected Outcome

The workshop is an opportunity to develop a platform of researchers and institutions active in the field. Experts' contributions and feedback will help identifying knowledge gaps and research areas to be further developed to improve the Small Settlements Report findings and conclusions.

A summary of the workshop outcome will be published online on WHITRAP's website and shared with a larger network of researchers and institutions active on this field in Asia and beyond.

Furthermore it is expected that the results of the workshop will contribute to define/ finalize the introductory chapters of the Small Settlements book to be published by WHITRAP.

ANNEX 2

The Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention

Programme

Day 1 (Thursday, June 14th) Chinese and English / translation provided

8.30-9.00 Registration of participants & welcome coffee

9.00-9.15 Welcome and Opening: Mr Simone Ricca, Vice Director WHITRAP
Meeting chaired by Ms Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director
Rapporteur Day 1: Mr Plácido Gonzáles Martinez, Associate Professor, CAUP Tongji University, Shanghai

9.15-9.25 Group photo

9.25-10.15 *Presentation of WHITRAP's Research*
Ms Anna-Paola Pola, Director of Urban Planning and Research Fellow

10.15-10.30 Coffee Break

10.30-10.50 *Community development in world heritage sites, Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System*
Mr Gao Kun, Chief of the Heritage Conservation Section, Mt. Qingcheng-Dujiangyan Scenic Spots Administration

10.50-11.10 *Preserving the vitality of cultural rural heritage*
Mr Du Xiaofan, Professor of Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology, Fudan University, Shanghai

11.10-11.30 *The shifting paradigm of village as heritage in contemporary China*
Ms Li Kuanghan, Director of the China Heritage Program, Global Heritage Fund

11.30-11.50 *Recognizing the holistic and dynamic protection of rural settlements from the perspective of cultural landscape*
Mr Du Fanding, Vice Director of studio 3, Beijing Guo Wen Yan cultural heritage conservation center co., LTD

12.00-13.30 Lunch

13.30-13.40 Introduction to the afternoon session

13.40-14.00 *Formation, Transformation and Continuation of Tradition: the Study of Architecture and Landscape of Tangdu Village (Guizhou, China)*
Ms Du Qian, Researcher at the International Research Centre for Architectural Heritage Conservation - Shanghai Jiao Tong University

14.00-14.20 *Spatial representation and heritage creation in Chinese rural settlements*
Ms Zhao Xiaomei, Lecturer in the Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology, Fudan University, Shanghai

14.20-14.40 *Land Policies in China: legal framework, land use rights and property laws in rural settlements*
Mr Ivan Cardillo, Lecturer, faculty member, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, Law School, Wuhan [video call]

14.40-15.00 Coffee break

15.00-15.20 *Rural China in transformation. Testing reconfiguration strategies in the Yangtze River Delta*
Mr Christian Nolf, Associate Professor in the Department of Urban Planning and Design at XJTLU, Suzhou

15.20-15.40 *Heritage conservation and community development: a sustainable nature–based tourism perspective*
Mr Lukasz Madrzynski, Doctoral Student at UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development, Shanghai

15.40-16.00 *Landscapes and territories as dynamic systems: identifying environmental values and assets*
Ms Violaine Allais, Engineer in Agronomy and Economics of Environment at Agro-Paris Tech

16.00-16.20 *Actors and community: subjective motivation of rural revitalization*
Ms Zhong Xiaohua, Associate Professor of Sociology at Tongji University, Shanghai

16.20-16.40 *Protecting the Cultural Heritage of Rural Architecture from the Perspective of Historical Geography*
Ms Bin Huizhong, Associate Professor and Master Tutor, College of Fine Arts, Shanghai University

16.40-17.00 *Enhancing rural values through an eco-museum project*
Mr Ren Hexin, Director of Dimen Dong Eco-Museum

17.00-17.20 *Historical Heritage and Traditional Settlements, Preservation Strategy based on Bionic Approach and Data-Driven Analysis*
Mr Paolo Vincenzo Genovese, Professor School of Architecture, Tianjin University

17.20-18.00 Discussion & Conclusion

Day 2 (Friday, June 15th) Chinese and English / translation provided

Roundtable: Thematic debate and contributions based on the outcomes of Day 1 chaired by Ms. Marie-Noël Tournoux

9.00-9.10 Introduction

9.10 - 9:30 Report of Day 1 main points and outcomes, Prof. Placido Gonzales. Presentation of proposed thematic issues for discussion

9.30-10.45 Discussion on thematic issues with reference to on going researches in a discursive framework (Contributions by all participants)

10.45-11.00 Tea break

11.00-12.15 Discussion on thematic issues with reference to on going researches in a discursive framework (Contributions by all participants)

12.15-12.30 Wrap-up and conclusion

12.30-14.00 Lunch

14.00-15.45 Research issues and methodology, way forward and road map (Contributions by all participants)

15.45-16.00 Conclusion

ANNEX 3

The Future of Small Settlements in China and the World Heritage Convention

List of participants and biographies

GAO Kun

高坤

Title Chief of the Heritage Conservation Section, Mt. Qingcheng-Dujiangyan Scenic Spots Administration

Institution 都江堰市青城山—都江堰风景名胜区管理局遗产文物保护科科长

Contacts 625454829@qq.com

Resume Gao Kun, Male, 45 years old. In 1996, he graduated from Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology Construction Machinery Major, and is now working in Mt. Qingcheng-Dujiangyan Scenic Spots Administration as the Chief of the Heritage Conservation Section. He is mainly engaged in heritage conservation and management, and his major achievements are as follows: He has participated in records collection, arrangement and compilation of 3 national key cultural relics protection units of Dujiangyan, Chenhuang Temple and Mt. Qingcheng ancient building complex in the heritage site; the reconstruction of the heritage site after the 2008 "Wenchuan" earthquake; the planning and compilation , monitoring and protection of the heritage site.

高坤，男，45岁，1996年结业于西安建筑科技大学建筑机械专业，现任都江堰市青城山—都江堰风景名胜区管理局遗产文物保护科科长。在工作期间主要从事遗产保护管理工作。主要工作成绩有：参与遗产地都江堰、灌口城隍庙、青城山古建筑群3处全国重点文物保护单位记录档案收集、整理、编写工作；遗产地2008“汶川”大地震后灾后重建工作；参与遗产地规划编制工作；牵头进行遗产地监测与保护管理工作。

DU Xiaofan

杜晓帆

Title
Institution

Professor, Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology, Fudan University
复旦大学文博系教授

Dean, Centre for Land and Cultural Resources Research, Fudan University
复旦大学国土与文化资源研究中心主任

Vice President, Society for Conservation of Cultural Heritage in East Asia
东亚文化遗产保护学会副会

Vice President, World Heritage Research Committee, China Culture Relics Academy – 中国文物学会世界遗产研究委员会副会长

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Resume

Xiaofan Du is interested in the management, practice and research of cultural heritage conservation. He was a special fellow of Nara Research institute for Cultural Properties and a cultural heritage protection commissioner of Beijing Office, UNESCO. He presided over many projects, such as conservation and restoration of traditional papermaking and paper culture relics in East Asia project, conservation of Hanyuan Hall, Daming Gong Palace project, conservation and restoration of Kumutula Cheonbuldong, Xinjiang project, conservation and restoration of Longmen Grottoes, Luoyang project, cultural landscape conservation and outline of community development for Guizhou dwellings and other UNESCO cultural heritage conservation projects. Besides, he has presided over many national and provincial scientific projects. He focuses on live cultural heritage, especially the conservation, transmission and application of rural cultural heritage.

长期从事文化遗产保护的管理、实践和研究，曾任日本奈良国立文化财研究所特别研究员，联合国教科文组织北京办事处文化遗产保护专员，主持了东亚传统造纸技艺和纸质文物保护修复、西安大明宫含元殿保护修复工程、新疆库木图拉千佛洞保护修复工程、洛阳龙门石窟保护修复工程、贵州村落文化景观保护与社区发展操作指南等多项联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护项目，并担任过国家、省部委的多项科研课题。现在主要关注活态文化遗产，特别是乡村文化遗产的保护、传承与活用。

LI Kuanghan
李光涵

Title Institution: Director of the China Heritage Program, Global Heritage Fund
全球文化遗产基金会的中国项目主任

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Resume: Kuanghan Li joined Global Heritage Fund in 2008 and currently serves as the Director of the China Heritage Program, managing all of GHF's conservation Projects in China where she works closely with public and private partners and the local communities on planning, conservation and development issues. Before joining GHF, Han has worked as a consultant to the Getty Conservation Institute's China Principles Project, and has diverse experiences with architecture design and historic preservation projects in the US, India, France, Morocco, and China. Han holds a BA in architectural studies from the National University of Singapore, a Masters degree in historic preservation and an Advanced Certificate in Architectural Conservation and Site Management from the University of Pennsylvania, and is currently a Ph. D. candidate at Peking University in cultural heritage conservation. Her recent practice and research focus is on the conservation and development of ethnic villages in Southwest China.

李光涵是（美国）全球文化遗产基金会的中国项目主任。在此之前曾于美国、印度、摩洛哥、法国等地参与过多项建筑设计和遗产保护项目。国内参与过的主要保护项目包括美国盖蒂保护研究所和国家文物局合作的中国准则项目、平遥古城保护项目等。李光涵毕业于新加坡国立大学建筑系本科、美国宾夕法尼亚大学历史保护系硕士，目前为北京大学考古文博学院文化遗产保护方向的博士研究生。其项目实践和研究方向为中国西南地区的传统村落保护与发展，特别是在贵州省榕江县大利侗寨的传统村落保护行动中践行了有关村落文化景观保护的理念与方法，进一步检验了已有的研究成果的应用性。

DU Fanding

杜凡丁

Title Vice Director Studio 3, Beijing GuoWenYan Cultural Heritage Conservation

Institution Center co., LTD

北京国文琰文化遗产保护中心有限公司综合三所副所长

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Resume Born in May 1978, master of architectural history and theory, school of architecture, Tsinghua university, vice director of the studio three of Beijing GuoWenYan cultural heritage conservation center co., LTD. His main fields of work are conservation utilization and management of modern heritage, rural heritage and cultural landscape, was the team leader of the conservation and management master plan of world culture heritage Fujian Tulou and Lushan National Park. He also presided over some municipal and national technical codes of practice and specifications such as <Standards for the conservation and utilization of rural heritage>,and actively engaged in the social welfare work of culture heritage conservation, acting as advisory expert of number of civil protection organizations.

1978年5月生，清华大学建筑学院建筑历史与理论专业硕士，北京国文琰文化遗产保护中心有限公司综合三所副所长。主要工作领域为近现代遗产、乡土遗产和文化景观保护利用和管理。先后主持完成世界文化遗产福建土楼保护规划总纲等一系列遗产保护重要项目以及《文物保护利用规范_乡土建筑》等行业课题,并积极投身遗产保护的社会公益工作，担任多家民间保护组织的顾问和咨询专家。

DU Qian
杜骞

Title Researcher, International Research Centre for Architectural Heritage Conservation - Shanghai Jiao Tong University
Institution 上海交通大学建筑文化遗产保护研究中心研究员

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Resume Her research begins through the master course in Architectural Restoration and Rehabilitation at Polytechnic of Turin, where she completed also the PhD course of Cultural Heritage. The PhD thesis is about conservation and renovation of traditional mountain village. From 2012 to 2013, she worked at Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (Beijing). From 2014 to 2016, she worked with Italian architect Andrea Bruno (Torino). From the end of 2016, she works at International Research Centre for Architectural Heritage Conservation - Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Her research focuses on conservation theory, techniques of restoration and the application of GIS in built heritage conservation. The publication includes several papers in professional journal and articles in *Cultural Relics Management Review*, *Heritage Sites in Contemporary China Cultural Policies and Management Practices*, etc.

自研究生阶段开始研究建筑修复与再利用，在意大利都灵理工大学获得硕士与博士学位。2012-2013年就职于中国文化遗产研究院，在意大利求学期间在意大利建筑师安德烈布鲁诺事务所工作，自2016年底任职于上海交通大学建筑文化遗产保护研究中心。研究方向包括文化遗产保护理念、建筑修复技术、地理信息系统在建筑中的应用，发表多篇期刊论文，在《文物工作研究》、《Heritage Sites in Contemporary China Cultural Policies and Management Practices》等专业书籍中执笔。

ZHAO Xiaomei
赵晓梅

Title Lecturer, Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology, Fudan University
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Resume She has a Bachelor of History on Archaeology from Peking University and a PhD of Engineering on Architectural History and Theory from Tsinghua University. She was a visiting fellow at ICCROM in Rome, Italy (2010), and at International Institute for Asian Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands (2015). She also worked as a part-time researcher at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Her research interest includes vernacular architecture, critical heritage studies and conservation of built heritage. She has a research funding from National Natural Science Foundation of China. Her publications include a monograph (based on her PhD dissertation), a translation, as well as more than 30 papers and articles.

北京大学考古文博学院考古学专业（文物建筑方向）学士、清华大学建筑学院建筑历史与理论专业博士，国际文化财产保护及修复研究中心(ICCROM)、莱顿大学亚洲研究中心访问学者，上海社会科学院兼职学者。主要研究领域包括乡土建筑研究、遗产思辨研究与建筑遗产保护等。现主持国家自然科学基金青年课题1项，发表学术论文三十余篇，出版学术专著1部、译著1部。

Ivan CARDILLO

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Resume

Lecturer in law at Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, Law School, Wuhan. He teaches, to Chinese students in Chinese language, courses on Comparative Law, Chinese and Western Comparative Legal Cultures, History of Law, Law and Cinema. His main research areas are: comparative law, comparative legal cultures, history of Western and Chinese law, legal theory. Since 2017 he is director of the editorial project on Chinese law *dirittocinese.com*. Since 2014 he is also editor for the China Guiding Cases Project at Stanford University Law School. He cooperates regularly in Chinese Government's Grants. He holds a Ph.D on *Comparative and European legal Studies*, Trento University (Italy), Law School, he has been visiting scholar at The Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies, Collège de France, and at Peking University Law School. He is member of several associations to promote the dialogue between China and the West and the current chairman of the Association of Italian Scholars in China.

伊万（Ivan Cardillo)，男，1984年7月， 意大利人。 中南财经政法大学法学院外籍教师，中南财经政法大学罗马法系研究中心研究员，中南财经政法大学中意法学研究中心研究员，意大利国家通讯社编辑，斯坦福大学法学院中国指导性案例项目会员，系欧洲中国法研究协会、欧洲汉学学会、英中了解协会、中国法律与历史国际学会会员，中国意大利学者协会会长，意大利中国文化研究所科学顾问。2009年，在意大利特伦托大学法学院攻读“欧洲法及跨国法专业”研究生；2013年，在意大利特伦托大学法学院，获“比较法与欧洲法”博士学位；2011年在北京大学法学院做交流博士生，2012年在巴黎法兰西学院做交流博士生。主要研究方向包括西方法律史、中国法律史、比较法、法理学，法律文化，在国内外发表多篇文章。致力于促进中西文化文流，创办有意大利语网站 “中国法”（www.dirittocinese.com)。伊万老师熟悉中、欧法律文化，曾以意大利文译介十九大报告，并被《人民日报》以 “在华意大利籍教师伊万译介十九大报告，’西方人也在关注十九大’” 进行报道。

Christian NOLF

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中国苏州西交利物浦大学城市规划与设计系副教授

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Resume

Dr. Christian Nolf is an Associate Professor in the Department of Urban Planning and Design at XJTLU, where he co-founded and directs the Master of Urban Design. He has been a visiting professor at Zhejiang University (2018- ongoing), a lecturer in Architecture at Antwerp University (B) (2013-14), and a teaching assistant in the European Master of Urbanism (KU Leuven, IUAVenezia, TUDelft, UPC Barcelona) (2010-13). He holds Master's degrees in Architectural Engineering (UC Louvain (B)), in Urbanism and Strategic Planning (KU Leuven (B)) and a Ph.D. in Engineering Sciences - Urbanism (KU Leuven & U Hasselt (B), 2013). His research focuses on the dynamic interaction of urban development, infrastructure and landscape in transforming territories, with a particular interest for water management and urbanism.

Christian Nolf是中国苏州西交利物浦大学城市规划与设计系副教授，并联合设立和指导了城市设计硕士项目。2018年起，他担任浙江大学客座教授，曾任比利时安特卫普大学讲师（2013－2014）、城市化欧洲硕士项目助教（荷语天主教鲁汶大学、IUAVenezia、代尔夫特理工大学、巴塞罗纳加泰罗尼亚理工大学）（2010-2013）。他拥有建筑工程硕士学位和城市与战略规划硕士学位（天主教鲁汶大学）；2013年，他从比利时鲁汶和哈瑟尔特大学取得博士学位；他的主要研究领域是城市发展、基础设施和景观在地域转型中的动态交互，特别关注水资源的管理和城市化。

Lukasz MADRZYNSKI
孟巨石

Title PhD Student of UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development

Institution 联合国环境规划署-同济大学环境与可持续发展学院的博士生

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Resume After graduating in Sinology (Chinese Studies) at Warsaw University in Poland, he moved to China where he spent the last 12 years. During the last 7 years, he has been researching sustainable nature-based tourism. Specific areas of research include communication for nature conservation (case study of Shanghai Dongtan Wetland Park) and differences between Chinese and Western ecotourism (case study of Lijiang, Yunnan Province). He has been actively involved in heritage conservation and community development project in Liju village located in the Laojun Mountain and a part of the *Three Parallel Rivers* UNESCO World Heritage Site, a place of extraordinary cultural and natural richness and a great study site for academic research.

波兰华沙大学中文系毕业。至今居住中国12年。最近7年研究生态旅游。主要研究焦点在于自然保护宣传（上海东滩湿地公园案例）以及西方和中方生态旅游的差别（丽江，云南案例）。这几年参与利苴村社区发展与遗产保护项目的建设。 利苴村在老君山国家公园，也是“三江并流”世界自然遗产核心区，具有珍贵文化和生态资源，以及丰富的研究价值。

Violaine ALLAIS

Title Engineer in Agronomy and Economics of environment at Agro-Paris Tech

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Resume Violaine ALLAIS, French Engineer in Agronomy and Economics of environment at Agro-Paris Tech. Settled in Shanghai since 2015, I recently work as a consultant for rural and urban planning projects, and sustainable development strategies. I implement environmental assessment surveys for Chinese investors, willing to highlight the green performance of their project. My professional experiences, from study offices to government and regional public bodies in France, are all oriented towards sustainable management of territories and better understanding of ecosystem services. My objectives are to enhance the quality of life in outskirts of large metropoles, to link rural and urban development strategies, to broadcast environmental assessment approach as a decision support. Within the 5 past years, I used to give lectures on regional planning and environmental assessment in Paris Sorbonne University, Agro Paristech, Tongji Urban Planning Institute, Nanjing University.

Violaine ALLAIS，法国巴黎高科农业学院农学与环境经济学工程师。本人自2015年起定居上海，近期担任城乡规划项目和可持续发展战略方面的咨询顾问，为中国投资者进行环境评估调查，尤其是项目的绿色节能绩效。本人先前在法国的研究部门、政府以及区域公共机构的从业经历，均以区域的可持续管理和推动理解生态系统服务为主要方向和内容。旨在提升大都市周边郊区的生活品质，对接城乡发展战略，传播环境评估方法从而为决策提供支持。过去五年里，我曾在巴黎索邦大学、巴黎高科农业学院、同济城市规划设计研究院、南京大学等机构举办关于区域规划和环境评估的讲座。

ZHONG Xiaohua
钟晓华

Title
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Resume

Xiaohua Zhong is Associate Professor of Sociology at Tongji University. Her research focuses on urban regeneration, community governance, heritage conservation. She is currently conducting research projects on neighborhood social planning and community-based commerce in global context. She received her Ph.D. in sociology from Fudan University.

钟晓华
所属系别：同济大学社会学系
职称与职务：副教授 社会学系系副主任
学位信息：法学博士（复旦大学，2013年）
主要研究领域：城市更新、遗产保护、社区治理、青年研究

BIN Huizhong
宾慧中

Title Associate Professor and Master Tutor, the College of Fine Arts, Shanghai University

Institution 上海大学美术学院建筑系，副教授，硕士生导师

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Resume

Bin Huizhong, graduated from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University in 2006, and received a Ph.D. in architecture and historical theory. From 2005 to 2006, awarded the China-Canada Scholarship Exchange Scholarship (CCSEP), and sent by the State Education Commission Scholarship Council to the school of architecture and landscape, university of British Columbia as a postdoctoral visiting scholar. Since November 2006, teaching at the College of Fine Arts, Shanghai University, Associate Professor and Master Tutor. Mainly engaged in research on the history of Chinese architecture and research on the protection of architectural heritage. Published 3 monographs, 1 textbook, and more than 50 academic papers. Presided over 2 National Natural Science Funds, and 3 provincial and ministerial-level projects.

2006年毕业于同济大学建筑与城市规划学院，获建筑历史与理论方向工学博士学位。获中加学者交流奖学金(CCSEP)，2005至2006年由国家教委留学基金委公派，至英属哥伦比亚大学建筑与景观学院，做博士后访问学者。2006年11月至今任教于上海大学美术学院建筑系，副教授，硕士生导师。主要从事中国建筑史研究及建筑遗产保护研究。已出版专著3部，参编教材1本，发表学术论文50余篇。主持国家自然科学基金2项，省部级课题3项。

REN Hexin
任和昕

Title
Institution

Director of Dimen Dong Eco-Museum
地扪侗族人文生态博物馆馆长

Secretary General of Western China Culture and Ecology Studio
中国西部文化生态工作室秘书长

Executive Director of D&C Think
民智国际研究院执行院长

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Resume

Director of Dimen Dong Eco-Museum, Secretary General of Western China Culture and Ecology Studio, Executive Director of D&C Think. He works as a dispatching expert of Guizhou Provincial Bureau of Cultural Relics to villages on the comprehensive conservation and utilization of traditional villages. Since 2003, he has served as a cultural protection and rural development consultant for the Liping County Governmnet in Guizhou, and has pushed forward the creation of the first private eco-museum - Dimen Dong Eco-Museum in China. Since 2013, he has been dispatched as an expert to villages by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage to carry out the Comprehensive Conservation and Utilization Demonstration Programme in the traditional Dimen and Dengcen Dong Villages. He proposed an idea of rural revitalization and utilization featuring the "discovering, reassessing and disseminating rural values, and reconstructing rural culture".

地扪侗族人文生态博物馆馆长、中国西部文化生态工作室秘书长、民智国际研究院执行院长、贵州省文物局传统村落整体保护利用驻村专家；2003年起担任黎平县人民政府"文化保护和乡村发展顾问"，推动创建中国第一座民办生态博物馆——地扪侗族人文生态博物馆；2013年开始，担任国家文物局"地扪-登岑侗寨传统村落整体保护利用"示范项目驻村专家，提出"发现乡村价值、重估乡村价值、输出乡村价值、重构乡村精神"的乡村活化利用主张。

Paolo Vincenzo GENOVESE
罗杰威

Title Professor in the School of Architecture of Tianjin University
Institution 天津大学建筑学院教授

Director of Lab of Bionic Architecture & Planning Research Center of Tianjin University – 天津大学仿生建筑与规划研究中心主任

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Resume Paolo Vincenzo Genovese (Roma, 1968) is Ph.D. of Polytechnic Institute of Milan, professor in the School of Architecture of Tianjin University in China where is also Master and Ph.D. tutor. In addition he is designer of architecture, writer and photographer. He is the director of Lab of Bionic Architecture & Planning Research Center in his university. In 2010 he won the "Haihe Friendship Award" in Tianjin for his cultural contribution in China. He has published seven monographs, fifteen books in cooperation, more than eight-hundred papers and a novel. He is Foreign Expert in China in the field of Eco-Village. He won two Chinese National Foundation in this field and other scholarship to finance research in the area of Sustainable District. His researches concerns design and theory of architecture, bionic, restoration of ancient buildings and villages, sustainable architecture, eco-villages. He organized several workshop in China and other countries concerning the investigation of tangible and intangible heritage and self-construction building.

米兰理工大学建筑学博士，天津大学建筑学院教授、博士生导师，意大利建筑师、先后担任米兰理工、罗马大学客座教授，意大利Aspen成员。专业：建筑设计及其理论，研究方向：数学与建筑学、建筑学中的仿生与自然法则、可持续建筑中的低造价技术、中西方当代建筑理论。主持完成国家自然科学基金项目"生态城村的零排放"和"中外生态村的比较与实践"，天津市"中国新型绿色居住区新标准"等多项科技项目。组织参加国际国内学术研讨会讲座百余场次，在国际国内学术期刊发表学术论文300余篇，出版专著12本，其中"中国建筑"收录于美国普林斯顿大学图书馆。主持完成国内外多项建筑设计项目，如：清华中意环保节能楼项目执行与图纸绘制负责人，溥仪故居静园修缮项目、幼儿园、别墅、公寓等。2007年获得"中国最佳科技论文二等奖"，2010年获得"天津市海河友谊奖"

XIE Li
解立

Title
Senior program specialist of ICOMOS CHINA

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中国古迹遗址保护协会高级项目专员

Member of ICOMOS international Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages
国际古迹遗址理事会历史村镇国际科学委员会会员

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Resume

She has been directly involved in the world heritage nomination preparation of all Chinese cultural heritage sites for the last decade, and in the revision of Chinese World Cultural Heritage Tentative List; she provides technical support to China the State Administration of Cultural Heritage on the conservation and management of existing world cultural heritage properties via research, training, international exchange etc. She has completed various thematic studies, including that on the Coordinated Nomination, Conservation and Management of Transboundary Cultural Route Heritage-the case of Silk Roads, and drafted the world heritage nomination dossier for Beihai Park, an imperial Garden in Beijing. With research interest in urban conservation and regeneration, her latest Publication: “A great Chinese ‘rural’ metropolis – The unity and contradictions in Beijing’s urban identity” in Cities’ Identity Through Architecture& Arts, Taylor & Francis Group, London, 2018.

参与中国近十年的世界文化遗产申报和中国世界文化遗产预备名单的调整及现有世界遗产保护管理相关研究、培训和国际交流。自2009年始，为中国代表团每年参加联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会会议提供技术支持。完成多项世界遗产主题研究，向国内翻译和引介重要的国际宪章和文件。个人研究方向历史城市保护复兴。

JI Taiping
冀太平

Title Director of Bureau of Cultural Relics of Pingyao County
Institution 平遥县文物局局长

Resume Mr Ji Taiping is Director of Bureau of Cultural Relics of Pingyao County. Previously, was Director of Pingyao Management Division of South Street, Curator of Pingyao County Government Museum, Deputy Director of Pingyao County Real Estate Administration, Director of Pingyao County Bureau of Urban and Rural Planning.

平遥县文物局局长。曾任：平遥南大街管理处主任、平遥县衙博物馆馆长、平遥县房地产管理局副局长、平遥县规划局长。

Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTINEZ

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Resume Plácido GONZÁLEZ, Ph.D. Architect and Urban Planner, Associate Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University since 2016. Former Visiting Professor at the same University from 2013 to 2015. Previously Associate Researcher at the University of Seville (2016), he has also been a professor at the University of Seville (2002-15), Universidad San Pablo-CEU (2008), Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca (2007), and Texas Tech University (USA) (2005). An expert in contemporary heritage, Prof. Gonzalez Martinez is the drafter of the Spanish National Plan of 20th Century Heritage for the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage and Advisory Board member of the same Plan. He is a member of the Iberian Docomomo Foundation, the Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS) and founding member of the GAMUC Research Team. Prof. Gonzalez is Executive Editor of the Built Heritage Journal, published by Tongji University Press, and classified A-Core Journal in China. He has authored more than 70 publications, including books, book chapters, articles and book reviews. His research and professional work has been awarded, published and exhibited by international prizes, forums and media.

GONZALES Placido，博士、建筑师、城市规划师。自2016年起担任同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副教授。2013-2015年同济大学访问学者，先前作为塞维利亚大学副研究员（2016），曾在塞维利亚大学（2002-2015）、圣帕布洛大学（2008）、萨拉曼卡主教大学（2007）和德克萨斯理工大学（2005）担任教授。作为当代遗产领域的专家，Gonzalez Martinez教授为西班牙文化遗产所起草了西班牙国家20世纪遗产计划，并担任该项规划的咨询委员会成员。他还是伊比利亚国际现代建筑文献组织基金会和国际批评遗产协会(ACHS)的成员，以及GAMUC研究组的创立成员。
Gonzalez 教授是由同济大学出版社出版的中国核心A刊《建成遗产》的执行编辑。发表包括书籍、书籍章节、文章和书评等在内等70多份出版物。他的研究和专业工作已获国际奖项，也由论坛和媒体出版和展出。

Simone RICCA

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Resume

Simone Ricca is a heritage architect specialized in the conservation and management of historic sites and cities. He has obtained a PhD in Politics, and his researches focus on the link between politics and heritage in the Middle East and in the UNESCO World Heritage List context.
He has been actively involved in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention developing Nomination Files and Management Plans for World Heritage Sites in the Middle East and Asia, with a specific attention to Cultural Landscapes (notably in Syria and Saudi Arabia). He has also collaborated with the major international organizations involved in Heritage preservation at the global scale developing architectural, archaeological and urban conservation plans.
Since October 2017, Simone Ricca is the Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai.

西蒙尼-里卡是从事历史古迹和历史城市保护和管理的遗产建筑师。他获得政治学博士学位，研究领域包括中东地区与联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录背景相关的遗产与政治的联系。
他积极参与《世界遗产公约》的实施，为中东和亚洲遗产地编制申遗文件和管理规划，尤其是文化景观类遗产地（特别在叙利亚和沙特阿拉伯）。他和全球从事遗产保护的主要国际机构合作制定建筑、考古和城市保护规划。
2017年10月起，西蒙尼-里卡担任亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海中心）副主任。

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Resume Marie-Noël Tournoux joined WHITRAP in April 2018, as Project Director for research. She studied Art history and English Literature at the Sorbonne University, Paris, France. She was a researcher for the French Ministry of Culture's Cultural Inventory service. Her research area was 19th and 20th century architecture and urban heritage religious architecture and sea side towns. From 2002 to 2017 she works for the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, in several different Regional and Thematic Units. She has been involved in many urban conservation projects in Europe and Africa and has extensively worked with local governments. She was involved in the development of the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) and in implementing HUL related projects. Her work at the Center also allowed her to focus on Cultural Landscapes and agricultural and rural heritage.

Marie-Noël Tournoux 于2018年4月加入亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心担任研究项目主管。她曾在法国巴黎索邦大学学习艺术史和英语文学，曾担任法国文化部文化清单服务的研究员。她的研究领域是19至20世纪建筑、城市宗教遗产建筑和滨海城镇。2002至2017年间，她曾在联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心的不同地区和主题部门就职。她参与过许多欧洲和非洲的城市保护项目，与地方政府开展广泛合作。她参与了《关于历史性城镇景观（HUL）的建议书》的制定以及相关项目的实施。得益于世界遗产中心的工作经历，她还关注文化景观、农业和乡村遗产等议题。

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Anna-Paola POLA

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Resume Anna-Paola Pola is Director of Urban Planning and Research Fellow, WHITRAP Shanghai, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO, based at Tongji University. She is actively involved in research, mainly focused on urban preservation and heritage studies. Currently, she is conducting an international research agenda on the role of culture for the sustainable development of Chinese small settlements. She has published papers and articles, curated exhibitions and books, organized conferences and international workshops on issues related to urban planning and preservation. Anna-Paola Pola is a member of the editorial board of *Built Heritage* journal. In addition, she has worked as practicing architect and planning consultant in Europe and China.
She studied architecture at IUAV University of Venice (Italy) and TU Delft (the Netherlands), and holds a PhD in Urban Planning from the Politecnico di Milano (Italy).

Anna-Paola Pola 是联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海中心）的主任规划师和研究员。她的主要研究领域是城市保护和遗产研究。目前，她正从事一项关于文化在中国小型聚落可持续发展中所扮演角色的国际研究。她曾发表过有关城市规划和保护问题的论文和文章，策划相关展览和书籍，组织会议和国际工作坊。担任《建成遗产》期刊编委会成员。此外，她在欧洲和中国担任建筑设计师和规划顾问。她在意大利威尼斯建筑大学和荷兰代尔夫特大学学习建筑专业，并在意大利米兰理工大学获得了城市规划博士学位。

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