International Conference on
Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development

And International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions
Guided by
National Commission of the People’s Republic of China for UNESCO

Hosted by
Tongji University

Organized by
College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University
World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (Shanghai)
Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co., LTD.

Co-organized by
Design Innovation Institute Shanghai

Supported by
Urban Forum
Heritage Architecture
Built Heritage
International Conference on
Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development
And International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions
01

Introduction

Introduction
Concept Note
Introduction to Session 3 Network Workshop
Conference organizers

02

Programme

Agenda
Participants, Contributors and Attendees of the Network Workshop

03

Summary

Summary of Opening Ceremony
Summary of Keynote Speeches
Summary of Session 1
Summary of Session 2
Summary of Session 3
Summary of Closing Ceremony
04
Participants

05
Photo Album

06
Venue

Former Lester Institute of Technical Education
Wenyuan Building
Introduction
I. Introduction

From 26 to 28 September 2023, Tongji University, as host, together with the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region, a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP Shanghai), and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co., LTD (TJUPDI) successfully co-organized an International Conference on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development and held the first meeting on the establishment of the International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions. The event was also presented as a forum during the 2023 World Design Cities Conference.

The background of the conference was acknowledging on the one hand a major paradigm shift in our understanding of heritage, its values and functions, and how, though still under threat, it is considered as a solution to address sustainability and resilience. And on the other hand, acknowledging the lack of competency and capacity at all levels.

Based on this observation, and though, universities and higher education institutions are already engaged in research and education or involved in international networks focusing on the integration of urban heritage conservation in planning processes, Tongji University, especially the Tongji University CAUP together with WHITRAP Shanghai felt there was room to further discuss higher education itself in this area.

Therefore, with a particular focus on the 2011 UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (HUL), the aim of the Conference and of establishing a Network, was to explore, what were the current experiences, practices, objectives, and identifying the gaps to fill in the area of Education, Research and Action. The purpose was to discuss innovative approaches to inventing new types of research and education models, considering high-tech and low-tech, traditional knowledge, and AI to go beyond the disciplines and skills traditionally used in the domain of conservation particularly in the area of urban and rural development.

To achieve this, the organizers invited more than 30 participants from Universities and Higher Education Institutions from China and around the world to imagine new connections between culture, heritage and disciplines in other fields of knowledge. Participants were invited prior to the Conference to reflect on three questions:

**Question 1:** Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

**Question 2:** How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?

**Question 3:** What are the main aims, motivations, and reasons for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research and action?

The outcomes of the Opening speeches, the 5 keynote speeches, the two thematic sessions and the workshop on establishing an International Network are summarized in the following pages.
2. Concept Note

In 2022, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University and the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region, a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP Shanghai), celebrated four important events: the 50th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention; the 40th Anniversary of China’s National Famous Historical and Cultural Cities Protection System; the 70th Anniversary of CAUP Tongji University and the Tongji Planning Centennial. These events were commemorated by organizing a series of six “WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogues” and an international conference on “World Heritage and Urban-Rural Sustainable Development: Resilience and Innovation based on Humanity”.

These events brought together high-level specialists from the Asia-Pacific region and around the world to provide cutting-edge professional information and expert perspectives on heritage conservation and its role in contemporary society. Among the key outcomes of the discussions held in these events, and in particular at the “Asia and Pacific Shanghai Initiative for Urban-Rural Heritage”, participants highlighted the need to strengthen interdisciplinary research, promote competency building as well as acknowledge the crucial role of traditional knowledge, and develop competency frameworks through knowledge sharing and best practices. These conclusions resonate with previous findings: in the area of heritage and urban development, the lack of competency and capacity at all levels is constantly highlighted by UN Organisations, in international summits and committees such as the World Heritage Committee as priority challenges to be urgently addressed.

In order to address these challenges, Tongji University, as host, together with CAUP, WHITRAP Shanghai and TJUPDI, plan to co-organize an International Conference on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development and propose the establishment of an International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions to help find a way forward. The aim of both initiatives is to further reflect on competency building and to explore how new talents and innovative approaches can be built to integrate heritage conservation and development. Ultimately, and in line with the long-term goals of education, they share a vision of improving contemporary urban, architectural and landscape design in fast-growing cities and evolving rural settlements.

The International Conference and the setting up of the International Network intends to be held during the annual Shanghai 2023 World Design Cities Conference (WDCC), as a confluence of events that share a common approach to linking new approaches to design and heritage. The WDCC is organized within the framework of Shanghai’s UNESCO Creative City of Design activities, promoted by the Shanghai Municipality. As a Creative City of Design, Shanghai aims to strengthen the exchanges on the creation, production, distribution, and enjoyment of cultural goods and services between Cities of Design and other creative fields of the UCCN as well as to develop initiatives linking design and folk arts to demonstrate the importance of combining modern design and cultural heritage.
Conference Theme and Objectives

As the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), both advocate the importance of culture and heritage as key components to foster new approaches for more sustainable and qualitative development, the responsibility we face is to further explore the “how to” implement and invent these new approaches to strengthening competency and capacity and achieving an innovative and inclusive design that recognizes heritage values and traditional knowledge, which provide solutions.

Achieving sustainability through heritage, particularly in the area of urban and rural development, means acquiring new skills and linking different disciplines for a shared purpose of progress. It means inventing new types of research and education models, considering traditional knowledge and AI. This gives universities unprecedented opportunities to go beyond the disciplines and skills traditionally used in the domain of conservation. It also gives them increasing responsibility to explore new connections between culture, heritage and disciplines in other fields of knowledge, with the ultimate purpose to integrate the old to build the new. It challenges higher education institutions to reflect on acknowledging other forms of knowledge production, transmission, and audiences.

Universities and higher education institutions have the responsibility to continue their historic role as key players. They have the responsibility of training new talents as well as developing cutting-edge research with the potential to profoundly transform our environment. Higher education enables the fostering of new ways of thinking and the discussion of new practices, whatever the discipline or field. Furthermore, and as a consequence of their nature as universal forums, universities facilitate participation among stakeholders and promote diversity in society as a fundamental prerequisite for the transmission of heritage. Whether cultural or natural, tangible or intangible, threatened or well cared for, there is a crucial and ever-growing need for qualified professionals to identify, protect, defend, conserve, and manage heritage, as well as to develop advanced interdisciplinary research and innovative practices that fosters wise policy and decision making at all levels.

As a leading higher education institution in China and globally, Tongji University, especially the Tongji University CAUP is committed to educating future leaders for building sustainable development in the fields of architecture, urban and rural planning, landscape design based on heritage conservation and inheritance. In addition, WHITRAP’s mandate is to serve the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other Member States of UNESCO to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in the Asia and the Pacific Region, with a focus on promoting the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and advocating for the integration of urban heritage conservation with urban development in planning processes in Asia and the Pacific.
Conference Theme

The past decades have witnessed a major paradigm shift. Our understanding of heritage, its values and functions, has fundamentally evolved, and so has our understanding of the relationship between development and conservation. 50 years +1 after the adoption by UNESCO of the World Heritage Convention, 20 years after the Intangible Heritage Convention, 10 years +2 after that of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, and almost 10 years after the adoption of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, heritage, even though still under threat, is now understood as a solution. It is a means to improve liveability and social harmony, as well as to address the impact of the key challenges humanity is struggling with, such as climate change, environmental degradation, migration, inequality, and post-crisis recovery.

Conference Objectives

(1) With a particular focus on the 2011 UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Recommendation, this conference will enable international experts to explore such theoretical trends and innovative practices on urban heritage conservation, to discuss how heritage as a solution can improve liveability, and to present design examples that promote a more holistic approach to urban development. The aim is to showcase projects and initiatives where conservation and development have been successfully integrated.

(2) Although universities and higher education institutions are already involved in research and organizing conferences and meetings on urban heritage and conservation through a variety of national or international networks, there is room to further discuss higher education itself, what are the experiences, practices, objectives, and outcomes. To this end, Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai would like to discuss the establishment of an “International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions” to further reflect and act to develop capacity and competency in the field of heritage and sustainable development. Given the common interest in the topic, the conference is an opportunity to identify areas of cooperation and define several topics of interest that each of the institutions would aim to contribute to the Network.
A proposal to establish an International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions will be discussed during the conference. As a departure point for the discussion, the Network is envisaged to:

1. To fill a gap in communication between institutions of higher education, and offer a platform for exchange among its members in the areas of research, teaching, knowledge dissemination and institutional cooperation, based on UNESCO’s new Competence Framework for Cultural Heritage Management.

2. To incorporate a selection of international institutions on higher education, selected for their leading role in the heritage conservation field based on their research achievements, innovative teaching approaches and methodologies.

3. To emerge as a response to the need to educate the leaders in the conservation field of the future, with an awareness of the current challenges and the ways in which the conservation of heritage can contribute to solving these challenges: climate change, migration, sustainable development, resilience, etc.

4. To raise awareness of the role of educational institutions in promoting public participation and the involvement of plural stakeholders, including traditional knowledge holders in the conservation of built heritage.
Urban heritage conservation lies at the core of contemporary urban development. The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) adopted in 2011, addresses “the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within larger overall sustainable development goals, doing so in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment”. It suggests “adopting a landscape approach to identify, enhance and manage historic areas within their broader contexts, by considering the interrelationships between their physical forms, their spatial organization and conservation, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values.”

In its Chapter V. Capacity-building, research, information and communication, the Recommendation also encourages “academic and university institutions and other centres of research [...] to develop scientific research on aspects of the historic urban landscape approach, and cooperate at the local, national, regional and international level.” It further highlights how “it is essential to document the state of urban areas and their evolution, to facilitate the evaluation of proposals for change, and to improve protective and managerial skills and procedures”.

In the past decades, Universities and Higher Education Institutions around the world, as they belong to the great variety of stakeholders involved in urban conservation and sustainable development, have engaged in these two areas at three different levels of (1) research; (2) education; and (3) action. The scope of their interest is wide and covers many disciplines. They also cover other forms of knowledge systems, particularly indigenous and traditional ones, acknowledged as crucial for the conservation of urban heritage and its adjacent territories as once more highlighted in the worldwide discussions that took place in 2022 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

Though, adapting Higher Education systems, accessing training, ensuring competency building, and empowering traditional knowledge holders are constantly underlined as key issues in international heritage conservation forums and in the field, discussing urban heritage and development together with Higher Education is rarely discussed per se. This is why WHITRAP and Tongji University envision addressing the theory and practice of both urban conservation and development and educational practices and needs. The International Conference on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development
to be held at Tongji University from 26 to 28 September 2023, will be an opportunity to discuss not only “the why” but also “the how to” move forward by proposing to host the First Meeting of the International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions. This first meeting will be integrated into the 3rd session of the Conference in the shape of a workshop, to be held on the afternoon of September 27, both in person and online.

More specifically, the purpose of the First Meeting is to invite leading Universities and Higher Education institutions in the field, many of them holders of UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks, to share their current experiences, discuss the needs and gaps in (1) Research; (2) Education; and (3) Action with an insight to their scope, goals, methods and outcomes as well as the role of non-academic knowledge sharers and reflect on what the contribution of each institution to a Network can be; and how they think a Network can contribute to their goals. The objective of the First Meeting is to come out with a clear mission statement and an action plan. The initiative is led by WHITRAP Shanghai and Tongji University.

1. Prior to the meeting:

Prior to the Session, representatives of the invited Universities and Higher Education Institutions and partner Institutions will be solicited to comment on an open original document drafted by WHITRAP and Tongji University as well as reflect on adapting 1) Education, 2) Research and 3) Actions to evolving needs and audiences of urban heritage conservation and sustainable development.

To further guide the reflection, participants are invited to consider the following preparatory questions:

**Question 1:** Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

**Question 2:** How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?

**Question 3:** What are the main aims, motivations, and reasons for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research and action?

As well as formulate a question or discussion topic of your choice.

Understanding that participants are leading important initiatives in any of the topics of the three thematic sessions, they are asked to kindly provide a brief document synthesising them, with a suggested extension of 250 words for each of the themes and preparatory questions.
2. During the meeting:

The objective is to share, reflect, plan and act. The meeting will steer representatives from the invited Universities and Higher Education Institutions and partner Institutions to share their experience and thinking on (1) research; (2) education; and (3) action, with an insight into their scope, goals, methods and outcomes as well as a focus on evolving needs and beneficiaries. To facilitate the discussions participants are invited to kindly reflect on three preparatory questions:

Question 1: Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

Question 2: How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?

Question 3: What are the main reasons, forms, and aims for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research and action?

Following the introduction of the Meeting, participants will be divided into three parallel sessions. Before launching the working group discussions, each participant will be asked to make a brief presentation.

The outcome of the thematic working group discussions will be shared in a plenary, with the aim of finalizing key points and an initiative that will be presented in the Closing Ceremony on the 27th evening.

3. After the meeting:

The goal is to develop a sustainable process, program and schedule pointing at possible contributions from the members.

- Practical and operational considerations:
  - Establishment of the Secretariat: location, staff, mission.
  - Definition of a budget
  - Criteria for eligibility to participate in the Network.
  - Establishment of MoUs
  - Rules for incorporation process: associate members, full members
  - etc.

- Calendar:
  - Establishing milestones
  - Drafting a feasible development plan:
    - Regular updates and feeds as members
    - Establishing a Newsletter
    - Presence in social media

- Possible formats of cooperation:
  - Knowledge sharing: Symposia, online platforms, educational programs, etc. and to encourage members to participate in such initiatives;
  - Sharing of information on built heritage conservation activities developed by the members;
  - Academic exchange for students and teachers: fellowships, internships, etc.
  - Development of joint teaching programs
  - Development of research projects
  - Development of a joint operational field project
  - Developing partnerships
4. Introduction of Organizers

Tongji University

The history of Tongji University can be traced back to 1907 when the Deutsch Medical School was founded by Erich Paulun, a German doctor in Shanghai. Following a nationwide campaign to reorganize schools and departments among universities in 1949, the originally dominant disciplines, including art, law, medicine, science, machinery, motor, shipbuilding, surveying, and mapping, were transferred to support other universities or relocated entirely to the mainland. At the same time, the engineering-related discipline from more than 10 universities converged at Tongji University, making it the university with the largest scale and the most complete disciplines in engineering, especially in civil engineering. In 1996, Tongji merged with the Shanghai Institute of Urban Construction and Shanghai Institute of Building Materials and was later listed in Project 211. Then, in 2002, it was listed in Project 985.

At present, there are 37,492 full-time students including 7,668 in doctoral programs, 11,288 in master’s and 18,536 in bachelor’s programs; 3,160 international students (long-term); 2,815 teaching faculty & researchers; 43 members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering. There are 29 colleges and schools in Tongji University, 11 affiliated hospitals, and 10 affiliated primary and secondary schools.

Website: https://en.tongji.edu.cn
College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University

The College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University has a long and rich history. During the restructuring of Chinese universities and colleges in 1952, the Department of Architecture at Tongji University was established by merging the Department of Civil Engineering at Tongji University, the Department of Architecture at St. John’s University and the Department of Architecture at Hangchow University and by absorbing some teachers from the Department of Civil Engineering at Fudan University, the Department of Civil Engineering at Shanghai Jiao Tong University and the National Hangzhou College of Art. In 1986, the Department of Architecture at Tongji University developed into the College of Architecture and Urban Planning with a wide range of disciplines and complete teaching and research systems.

In the new century, the college’s programs of Architecture, Urban and Rural Planning, and Landscape Architecture have all been selected as the first-class disciplines included in the national “Double First-Class” initiative, the programs of Urban and Rural Planning and Architecture were recognized as the national key disciplines and the program of Urban and Rural Planning (including Architecture and Landscape Architecture) was listed as a first-class Peak Discipline in Shanghai. In the fourth round of discipline evaluation, all three disciplines were ranked in the A grade, with Urban and Rural Planning ranked A+. In 2022, the discipline of Architecture and Built Environment of Tongji University was ranked 13th in the world according to the QS World University Rankings. Among the teachers, there are 2 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and 1 foreign academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. The college has published 9 journals of significant domestic or international influence.

Website: https://caup.tongji.edu.cn/caupen/main.htm
World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO Shanghai center (WHITRAP Shanghai)

The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) is a Category II Institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of World Heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the Institute was established to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou. The Shanghai Centre located at Tongji University focuses on cultural heritage conservation, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes. The Beijing Centre located at Peking University is responsible for natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites’ cultural landscape. The Suzhou Centre, hosted by the Suzhou Municipal Government, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation material analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

The rotating secretariat is now located in Shanghai and is primarily responsible for coordinating and directing the work of WHITRAP according to the plans and instructions set forth by the Governing Board.

Website: www.whitr-ap.org
Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co. Ltd. (TJUPDI)

Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co. Ltd. (TJUPDI) is one of the first planning and design research institutions that obtains the “Class A Qualification for Urban and Rural Planning Development.” It is also a Class B qualification institution for land planning and a high-tech enterprise in Shanghai. TJUPDI is dedicated to research and planning in various fields, including urban development strategies, preservation and utilization of historical and cultural heritage, urban design, spatial planning, urban renewal, community and rural development, urban transportation systems, urban and rural infrastructure and disaster prevention and mitigation, tourism and resorts, as well as World Heritage sites.

Since its establishment, TJUPDI has received over 600 national and provincial awards for outstanding planning and design. It has performed planning projects throughout various provinces, cities, autonomous regions, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan regions of China, and has expanded its services to Europe, Asia, Africa, and other regions. The scope of projects covers all aspects of urban and rural planning and tourism planning and design.

As a teaching and practice base for cultivating innovative talents of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, TJUPDI employs renowned professors from the University as the chief expert group to guide research and lead the planning and design projects. It also collaborates with local authorities in talent training, follow-up services, and the building of a cooperative mechanism for teaching practice, providing continuous services to the local community.

Design Innovation Institute Shanghai (DIIS)

Design Innovation Institute Shanghai (DIIS) is a non-profit advanced research institution dedicated to creating world-leading design innovation with real-world impact. It is located at the newly renovated heritage building, the former Lester Institute of Technical Education, in the North Bund CBD area of Shanghai.

As design evolves into the third paradigm of innovation alongside technology and the market, DIIS was jointly established in 2020 by the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Informatization, the Municipal Commission of Education, and the Government of Hongkou District.

Under the umbrella of DIIS, various innovative platforms have been established, including the Frontier Design Prize, an international award, the Design Universe event platform, multi-disciplinary master studios, industry collaboration laboratories, and a design innovation incubator. These components collectively attract international talent and industry ecosystems, with the overarching goal of establishing a world-class engine for design-driven innovation. Together, DIIS aims to lead and facilitate the transformation and advancement of industries, contributing to high-quality economic development.

Website: www.diis.org.cn
Programme
26 Sept

Former Lester Institute of Technical Education

14:30-15:30 Opening Ceremony

15:30-18:00 Keynote Speeches

19:00-22:00 Interdisciplinary Research: Implementing the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Approach, Theory and Practice

27 Sept

Wenyuan Building 3rd Floor, Tongji University

Session 2

09:00-12:30 Innovative Practice: Urban Conservation for Improving Liveability

Session 3


20:00-21:00 Closing Ceremony

28 Sept

All day A tour of Shanghai Urban Space Art Season 2023 (SUSAS)
26 Sept
Opening Ceremony

13:30-14:30
Welcome coffee and a guided tour of the Former Lester Institute of Technical Education

14:30-14:40
Introduction

14:40-14:45
Speech by the representative of Tongji University
PENG Zhenwei
the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Tongji University

14:45-14:50
Speech by the representative of UNESCO
Dorine DUBOIS
Chief of the Executive Office of the Culture Sector of UNESCO

14:50-14:55
Speech by the representative of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute CO., LTD.
LIU Song
Chairman of the College Council, CAUP, Tongji University and Secretary of the Party Committee of TJUPDI

14:55-15:00
Speech by the representative of ICOMOS
Teresa PATRÍCIO
President of ICOMOS

15:00-15:05
Speech by the representative of WHITRAP
ZHOU Jian
Secretary-General of WHITRAP

15:05-15:30
Group Photo (online and offline) + tea break
Keynote Speeches

Chaired by ZHOU Jian
Secretary-General of WHITRAP

15:30-16:00
Some Understanding and Thinking about the Conservation of Chinese Historical and Cultural Famous Cities
HU Min
Chief of Historical Famous City Conservation Division of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China

16:00-16:30
Beyond the Historic Urban Landscape in the Age of the Metropolis
Mike TURNER
Professor at Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, UNESCO Chair in Urban Design and Conservation Studies

16:30-17:00
The Intellectual Revival of Urban Life
WU Zhiqiang
Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Member of German Academy of Science and Engineering, Member of Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science

17:00-17:30
Caring for Places and People, Urban and Rural heritage
Françoise GED
Observatoire de l’architecture de la Chine Contemporaine Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine

17:30-18:00
Urban Conservation and Urban Regeneration in Shanghai
ZHUANG Qing
Deputy Chief of the Preservation Department of Shanghai Planning and Natural Resource Bureau

18:00-19:00
Dinner
Interdisciplinary Research: Implementing the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape approach, theory and practice

19:00-19:05
Introduction

19:05-19:20
Four Dimensional City: The Theory, Methods and Practice of the Urban Built Environment
HE Yi
Professor of School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Huazhong University of Science and Technology

19:20-19:35
Getting Creative about Governance
Randall MASON
Professor, University of Pennsylvania – Weitzman School of Design

19:35-19:50
World Heritage Sites: Nomination, Evaluation and Conservation
Mariana CORREIA
Director of the Department of Architecture and Multimedia Gallaecia (DAMG) at Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique (UPT) and the Director of the Research Centre

19:50-20:05
From the Other to the Self. Interdisciplinary Insights at the Root of the Idea of Urban Heritage
Jacopo BENEDETTI
Postdoctoral Fellow at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University

20:05-20:20
Necessity of Interdisciplinary Collaborative Researchers' Response to the Needs of Local Heritage Management
Nobuko INABA
Professor Emeritus at University of Tsukuba and Special Advisor to the Director General of ICCROM

20:20-20:35
Group Photo (online and offline) + tea break
20:35–20:50
The Configuration Mechanism of HUL Hierarchy and the Sustainable Strategy of Contemporary Urban Landscape in Macao
ZHENG Jianyi
Associate Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology

20:50–21:05
A Cultural Boost in the Achievement of the SDGs: How Local and Regional Governments Are Promoting Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Cities and Territories
Jordi PASCUAL
Coordinator of the Committee on Culture of the World Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

21:05–21:20
The HUL Approach: An Academic Reflection
Ana PEREIRA RODERS
Professor in Heritage and Values, UNESCO chair on Heritage and the Reshaping of Urban Conservation for Sustainability, TU Delft (The Netherlands)

21:20–21:35
The HUL Recommendation in Cuenca: Risks and Challenges in the Conservation of the Heritage City
Sebastián ASTUDILLO CORDERO
Professor and Director of the Master in Conservation of Monuments and Sites, University of Cuenca
Julia REY PÉREZ
PhD Architect and Associate Professor in Architectural History, Theory and Composition Department at Higher School of Architecture at the University of Seville (US)
Marie Eugenia SIGUENCIA
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Universidad de Cuenca

21:35–21:50
Wrap-up
Mike TURNER
Professor, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem
### 27 Sept
#### Session 2

**Innovative Practice: Urban conservation for improving livability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:05</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 09:05-09:20 | The Continuity of Historical Context in the Creation of Urban Waterfront  
ZHANG Ming  
*Professor and Head of Department of Landscape, CAUP, Tongji University* |
| 09:20-09:35 | Using Heritage Impact Assessments as a Tool for Sustainable Development of Historic Urban Landscapes  
Michael KLOOS  
*Professor of Preservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural and HUL at RheinMain University of Applied Sciences, UNESCO Chair for Historic Urban Landscapes and Heritage Impact Assessments* |
| 09:35-09:50 | Evolving and Changing Community Values. Whose Values Are We Addressing and Whose Heritage  
Ken TAYLOR  
*Emeritus Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Canberra* |
| 09:50-10:05 | Survive with Water: Memory, Space & Life of Flood Diversion Area Settlements  
JIANG Hong  
*Vice Dean of the School of Architecture at Southeast University (SEU-Arch)* |
| 10:05-10:20 | Sustainable Development Ethics and Pedagogy  
Johannes WIDODO  
*Director of Graduate Programmes in Architectural Conservation of the National University of Singapore* |
| 10:20-10:35 | From Sustainability to Survivability  
Edward DENISON  
*Professor of Architecture and Global Modernities at The Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL* |
| 10:35-10:50 | *Group Photo (online and offline) + tea break* |
10:50-11:05  International Consensus on Heritage Conservation and the Practice in Guangzhou  
WANG Shifu  
Professor of Urban Planning and the Vice Dean of the School of Architecture at South China University of Technology

11:05-11:20  Historic Urban Landscape of Rabat Area (Morocco)  
Imane BENNANI  
Dean of the School of Architecture at the International University of Rabat

11:20-11:35  From Slums to World Heritage - Two Case Studies of Urban Conservation and Renewal in Belgium  
WU Meiping  
Distinguished Associate Professor at the School of Architecture at Tianjin University

11:35-11:50  Back the Sources: Understanding the Past to Build the Future  
Elsa MARGUIN HAMON  
Director of Research and International Relations of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, France

11:50-12:05  A Process of Definition: Urban Life and Landscape Heritage  
FU Shulan  
Associate Professor of the Department of Urban Planning at Zhejiang University, Vice Director of International Center for History, Critics of Architecture and Restoration of Historical Heritage

12:05-12:20  Removing the Dust: Documentation and Analysis of Traditional Built Environment of Saudi Arabia  
Hisham MORTADA  
Professor of School of Architecture, King Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia)

12:20-12:30  Wrap-up  
Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ  
Professor at CAUP, Tongji University, and Executive Editor of the journal Built Heritage
Session 3

Workshop on Higher Education towards Sustainable Development Goals and establishment of the “International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions”

Chaired by ZHANG Peng
Professor at CAUP, Tongji University

14:30-14:40
Presentation of working method & group photo online and offline
Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ
Professor at the CAUP, Tongji University

14:40-14:50
Heritage Education at Tongji University
ZHANG Peng
Professor and Vice Dean of the Department of Architecture, CAUP, Tongji University

14:50-15:00
Heritage Education at WHITRAP
Marie-Noël TOURNOUX
Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

15:00-17:00
Three parallel working groups
Chair by (1) Prof. ZHANG Peng, (2) Dr. Plácido GONZÁLEZ-MARTÍNEZ, and (3) Marie-Noël TOURNOUX.

Question 1: Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

Question 2: How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?

Question 3: What are the main aims, forms, and reasons for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research and action?

17:00-17:30
Presentation of the results of the three working groups

17:30-18:00
Discussion and drafting of key points to include in the final Initiative
Plenary format

18:00-18:15
Conclusion
Benjamin MOUTON
Former Chief Architect of Historical Monuments and Inspector General of the Ministry of Culture, France, and Advisory Professor at CAUP, Tongji University
Organizers

SHAO Yong
Executive Director WHITRAP Shanghai, Professor of the Department of Urban Planning, CAUP, Tongji University

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX
Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

ZHANG Peng
Professor and Vice Dean of the Department of Architecture, CAUP, Tongji University

Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ
Professor, Department of Architecture, CAUP, Tongji University

Asia-Pacific Region

Australia

Australian National University
Ken TAYLOR
Honorary Professor, Centre for Heritage & Museum Studies, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Emeritus Professor Landscape Architecture

China

Tongji University
Benjamin MOUTON
Advisory Professor CAUP

ZHANG Song
Professor, Department of Urban Planning

Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ
Professor, Department of Architecture

Jacopo BENEDETTI
Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Architecture

XIAO Jianli
Associate Professor, Department of Urban Planning

YANG Chen
Associate Professor Department of Landscape Architecture

Attendee

WANG Xi
Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, CAUP, Tongji University

Tsinghua University
ZHANG Rong
the Deputy Chief Engineer of Cultural Heritage Conservation Center of Beijing Guowenyan CO., LTD
South China University of Technology
WANG Shifu
Professor of Urban Planning and the Vice Dean of the School of Architecture at South China University of Technology

Tianjin University
WU Meiping
Distinguished Associate Professor at the School of Architecture at Tianjin University

Huazhong University of Science and Technology
HE Yi
Professor of School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Zhejiang University:
FU Shulan
Associate Professor of the Department of Urban Planning at Zhejiang University. Vice Director of International Center for History, Critics of Architecture and Restoration of Historical Heritage

Macau University of Science and Technology:
ZHENG Jianyi
Associate Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology

India
Ahmedabad University
Neel Kamal CHAPAGAIN
Centre for Heritage Management, Ahmedabad

Japan
University of Tsukuba
Nobuko INABA
Professor Emeritus of the University of Tsukuba, and Visiting Professor at the Open University of Japan and Special Advisor to the Director General of ICCROM

Singapore
National University of Singapore
Johannes WIDODO
Director of Graduate Programmes in Architectural Conservation of the National University of Singapore

South Korea
Seoul National University
LEE Kyung-ah
Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Seoul National University
Europe and North America Region and Israel

Europe France

Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine
Françoise GED
Head of the Observatoire de l’Architecture de la Chine Contemporaine at the Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine, Paris, France.

École Nationale des Chartes
Elsa MARGUIN HAMON
Director of Research and International Relations of the École Nationale des Chartes

Germany

Rhein Main University of Applied Sciences
Michael KLOOS
Professor of Preservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural and HUL at RheinMain University of Applied Sciences, UNESCO Chair for Historic Urban Landscapes and Heritage Impact Assessments

Italy

National Council of Research of Italy (CNR)
Anna-Paola POLA
Researcher at the Institute of Heritage Science (ISPIC) of the CNR

Netherlands

Delft University of Technology
Ana PEREIRA RODERS
Professor in Heritage and Values, UNESCO chair on Heritage and the Reshaping of Urban Conservation for Sustainability, TU Delft

Carola HEIN
Professor of History of Architecture and Urban Planning, TU Delft, director of the Leiden-Delft-Erasmus PortCityFutures Centre, UNESCO Chair on Water, Ports and Historic Cities has been created in the Leiden-Delft-Erasmus university consortium

Portugal

Universidade Portucalense Infante (UPT)
Mariana CORREIA
Director of the Department of Architecture and Multimedia Gallaecia (DAMG) at Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique (UPT) and the Director of the Research Centre

Spain

University of Seville
Mar LOREN MENDEZ
Professor at the School of Architecture, Seville University, director of the Research Group Contemporary City, Architecture and Heritage, UNESCO Chair on Built Urban Heritage in the Digital Era CREhAR (Creative Research and Education on Heritage Assessment and Regeneration)

Julia REY PÉREZ
Professor School of Architecture, University of Seville

United Kingdom

University College London
Edward DENISON
Professor of Architecture and Global Modernities at The Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London
North America

University of Pennsylvania
Randall MASON
Professor, University of Pennsylvania – Weitzman School of Design, University of Pennsylvania

Israel

Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design
Mike TURNER
Professor at Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, UNESCO Chair Holder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies

Latin America Region

University of Cuenca
Sebastián ASTUDILLO CORDERO
Professor and Director of the Master in Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Faculty of Architecture, University of Cuenca

Marie Eugenia SIGUENCIA
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Universidad de Cuenca

Arab States Region

Université Internationale de Rabat
Imane BENNANI
Professor and Dean of the School of Architecture, UNESCO Chair on Historic Urban Landscape, Université Internationale de Rabat.

Youssef HENTOUR
Architect. Phd student and a Professor at the International University of Rabat (UIR)

Mariam BELHOUSSEIN
Holder of an Architecture Diploma from the National School of Architecture of Rabat, Morocco, of a DESA “heritage and architecture of earth” at the Research Centre «CRATERRE» at the Grenoble Architecture School (France)

Saudi Arabia

King Abdulaziz University
Hisham MORTADA
Professor School of Architecture, King Abdulaziz University

International Organizations

ICOMOS
Cristina Gonzalez-Longo
President International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS on Education and Training (ICOMOS CIF), Department of Architecture, University of Strathclyde, UK

*The names of the Regions referred to hereafter follow the World Heritage system
Closing Ceremony

18:15-20:00  Dinner

20:00-20:10  Summary of the conference
Marie-Noël TOURNOUX
Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

20:10-20:20  Brief summary of the working groups
Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ
Professor at CAUP, Tongji University, and Executive Editor of the journal Built Heritage

SHAO Yong
Executive Director of WHITRAP Shanghai

20:30-21:00  Closure & cocktail
Summary
Summary of Opening Ceremony

On the opening ceremony, Prof. Peng Zhenwei, the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Tongji University, Ms. Dorine Dubois, Chief of the Executive Office of the Culture Sector of UNESCO, Prof. Liu Song, Chairman of the College Council, CAUP, Tongji University and Secretary of the Party Committee of TJUPDI, and Prof. Zhou Jian, Secretary-General of WHITRAP, delivered speeches to congratulate the successful convening of the conference. ICOMOS President Teresa PATRÍCIO was unable to attend due to an unforeseen event.
Prof. Peng Zhenwei stated that the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have set higher standards for the development of various disciplines, particularly for the in-depth synergistic collaboration of multiple disciplines, and have required universities to break down barriers between disciplines in order to create new knowledge for the future and cultivate innovative talents.

Prof. Liu Song emphasized that CAUP of Tongji University and TJUPDI have consistently viewed the creation of sustainable human settlements and living environments as their responsibility, pursued innovation relentlessly and developed exceptional professionals serving the national strategy, making significant contributions to the rapid development of China’s cities. She hoped that by utilizing UNESCO’s new competency framework for cultural heritage management, this conference would create an exchange platform for the transmission of research and teaching expertise as well as institutional cooperation within the context of higher education.
Ms. Dorine Dubois emphasized that urban heritage, conservation and design will be essential to tackling global challenges including climate change. UNESCO has offered a wide variety of normative frameworks and tools to support countries and communities to safeguard urban heritage, and to promote sustainable development through culture. She pointed out education has a very important role for culture as an extremely powerful tool in the broad understanding of the need for all people for all individuals and communities to preserve their heritage.

Prof. Zhou Jian proposed that in the new development period, our understanding of the value of cultural heritage has become more diverse, while realizing that heritage is not an isolated system or element in the city, but is related to the development of the entire city and the city as a whole. We must therefore understand urban heritage from both the holistic and temporal perspectives. At the same time, the diversity of heritage stems from the diversity of cultures, and thus heritage must be preserved in accordance with local conditions. To that end, it is necessary to establish a shared platform for heritage research and education in collaboration with higher education institutions worldwide.
Summary of Keynote Speeches

Five speakers presented at the session, including Hu Min, Chief of Historical Famous City Conservation Division of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China, Prof. Michael Turner, UNESCO Chair holder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies and professor of Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Prof. Wu Zhiqiang, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, German Academy of Science and Engineering and Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science, Ms. Françoise Ged from the Observatoire de l’architecture de la Chine Contemporaine Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine, and Ms. Zhuang Qing, the Deputy Chief of the Preservation Department of Shanghai Planning and Natural Resource Bureau.
The keynote speech session on the afternoon of 26 September was moderated by Prof. Zhou Jian, Secretary-General of WHITRAP.
Chinese Famous Historical and Cultural Cities: the History and Future Prospects

Hu Min

Chief of Historical Famous City Conservation Division, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China;

A professor-lever senior urban planner;

A registered urban planner;

A certified designer for cultural heritage conservation projects.
Mr. Hu Min, Chief of Historical Famous City Conservation Division of Ministry of
Housing and Urban-Rural Development of
the People’s Republic of China, presented
a speech on the "History and Prospects
of the Protection of Historical and Cultural
Cities in China." Mr. Hu introduced
the history and achievements of the
preservation of famous historical and
cultural towns and cities in China. Since
the State Council announced the first list
of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities
in 1982, the country’s urban and rural
historical preservation work has yielded
remarkable feats. China’s President Xi
Jinping has consistently highlighted the
significance of safeguarding historical and
cultural cities. He emphasized that such
an effort should prioritize authenticity
and integrity while being integrated
into economic and social development.
Furthermore, any measures should be
executed with the utmost care and
diligence, allowing for the preservation
of both the city and its architectural
features. The General Offices of CCCPC
and of the State Council, released an
Opinion on Strengthening the Protection
and Inheritance of Historic and Cultural
Heritage in the Course of Urban-Rural
Development in August 2021. The Opinion
is significant in terms of establishing
new benchmarks, implementing novel
concepts, and constructing a new
mechanism. It corresponds with the
100th anniversary of the founding of the
Communist Party of China, the building
of a moderately well-off society, and the
move towards high-quality urbanization.
In his speech that followed, Mr.Hu
elaborated the four principles to guide the
protection of historical and cultural cities in
the future: first, the protection should be
based on a comprehensive understanding
of the temporal and spatial continuity;
second, we should respect and uphold
the tradition while not limiting ourselves
to the past; third, cities are a lively part
of people’s life; and fourth, the vitality
of culture lies in innovation. Mr.Hu came
to the conclusion that in the new era,
historical and cultural cities should serve
as the catalyst for the development of
the society. To achieve this, we should
encourage the creative transformation
and innovative development of historical
culture so that the urban heritage acts as
a vehicle for boosting the economy and
improving the quality of life.
Beyond the Historic Urban Landscape in the Age of the Metropolis

Michael Turner

Professor at Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design
UNESCO Chair holder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies
Prof. Michael Turner delivered a speech titled “Beyond the Historic Urban Landscape in the Age of the Metropolis”, exploring the evolving urban heritage in the context of sustainable development. He presented the concept of "Heritopolis" and noted how, in recent years, the idea of heritage had evolved from being architectural monuments to include living cities and metropolises. He stressed the need for a wider recognition of the significance of the social, cultural and economic processes in the conservation of urban values. He cited the role of culture, the fourth pillar, as an enabler for sustainable development, exemplified by the changes expressed in the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, he mentioned the New Urban Agenda, adopted at Habitat III, and other related theories to expound on the connection between cities and culture. The term "Heritopolis," derived from "heritage" and "metropolis", reflects the correlation between heritage and cities. Heritage is not looking at the past, but it’s in fact the creation of the future. As a result, it enhances the city’s resilience and liveliness, affecting the dynamics of its communities. Towards the end of his speech, Prof. Turner emphasized the importance of interdisciplinarity in relation to knowledge production and innovation models. He explained the five helices of the Quintuple Helix, which are vital for interactions and exchange of knowledge. Social change produces cultural change, which is essential in the generation of cultural heritage and the conservation of urban heritage. The future of urban heritage also relies on the advancement and cooperation of education, economic, political systems, the natural environment, and civil society.
The Intellectual Revival of Urban Life

Wu Zhiqiang

Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering;
Member of German Academy of Science and Engineering;
Member of Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science.
In his keynote speech, Academician Wu Zhiqiang shared his three insights on the intellectual revival of urban life through various case studies. First, he presented the idea that "city is a living organism, which needs to be taken care of", citing examples from his prior planning and designing work in Berlin, Paris, Hamburg and a sub-center of Beijing. Second, he proposed that "renovation should be precise and accurate by looking at the details", and underlined the importance of precisely identifying and distinguishing the genes and cells of each city in the process of urban planning. The primary genes of a city that doesn’t change include the overall layout of its natural landscape, local traditional wisdom regarding how to treat the environment, and the city character and urban fabric. He then introduced the efforts his team has made to research ancient cities and their characteristics, including comparing the building heights, densities and floor area ratios between 22 typical Chinese ancient cities, accurately identifying road sections and streets requiring enhancement, and looking into the color patterns of a city. "In Chinese culture, compound medicines are always preferred over single-prescription medicines. The same principle applies to cities: only those with compound functions can truly embody a well-developed city and the vitality of Chinese civilization."

Academician Wu used vivid analogies to highlight that the core of urban renovation lies in a comprehensive configuration. His third point emphasized that "renovation is beyond the physical". Renovation is for the benefit of people, rather than a superficial makeover. A city can be revitalized by smart renovation of its old areas. The ultimate aim is to promote the city’s prosperity. He also presented the “Taizhou urban Metaverse” project his team has created and the "Shaoxing - Ancient City Innovation Competition" as examples to demonstrate the importance of urban renovation for a more sustainable emergence of innovations. Academician Wu concluded, "The aim is to protect the genes and renew the cells of cities, and to revive the life. Efforts should also be made to enable digital empowerment of heritage and cultural empowerment of innovation, in order to ultimately improve the lives of people. These initiatives align with the SDG 11 of the United Nations on urban and community development".
Caring for Places and People, Urban and Rural Heritage

Françoise Ged

Observatoire de l’architecture de la Chine Contemporaine Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine
Françoise Ged, the head of Observatoire de l’architecture de la Chine Contemporaine Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine, presented on the topic of "Caring for Places and People, Urban and Rural Heritage." Initially, she introduced the "Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine", a national cultural institution under the French Ministry of Culture opened in 2007 with the objective of constructing harmonious societies, buildings, and cities. The institution promotes exchange programs between French and Chinese architects, urban planners, and city services, which has established a number of collaborative programs with partners such as Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai. Following that, she introduced the concept of "landscape" in the context of urban heritage and sustainable development, tracing its historical origins and citing the outcomes of the International Conference on "Culture 2030: Urban and Rural Development" in Meishan, Sichuan Province in 2019. She emphasized that heritage worldwide, be it urban and vernacular, tangible and intangible, cultural and natural, are increasingly under threat. The very foundation of heritage lies in the act of passing it on. So the civil society and education have a crucial role to play to enable learning to care, to act together, and to connect past and future. She continued to present the French experience in heritage conservation, where various education programs for preserving heritage have been carried out. These programs, taking into account heritage in all its forms, built and un-built, formal and informal, aim to develop the necessary knowledge and its applications and to analyze, repair and adapt monuments, built ensembles and the landscape to contemporary needs. She also presented some best practices of sustainable architecture and urban planning in China. Finally, by citing the words of Alexander von Humboldt, she urged heritage practitioners to focus on fieldwork in order to discover a different perspective on the subjects, not to be confined to predefined categories or disciplines, and adopt new strategies to bring people and nature together.
Promoting High-quality Urban Renewal through Historical Preservation and Cultural Heritage Inheritance

Zhuang Qing

Deputy Chief of the Preservation Department of Shanghai Planning and Natural Resource Bureau
Ms. Zhuang Qing from the Shanghai Planning and Natural Resource Bureau delivered a speech titled “Promoting High-Quality Urban Renewal through Historical Preservation and Cultural Heritage Inheritance”. In three sections, the presentation provided a chronological overview of Shanghai’s historical preservation and cultural heritage inheritance. Since being named as a National Famous Historical and Cultural City in 1986, Shanghai has implemented a city-wide protection system, established legislation to safeguard local heritage, developed a multi-level management system for conservation planning, and actively pursued the preservation and adaptive use of its historical heritage resources. During the first phase, which lasted from 1986 to 2001, Shanghai focused on the preservation of individual buildings and promoted legislation, as well as establishing the critical role of famous city conservation in the city’s overall development strategy. During the second phase between 2002 and 2015, Shanghai started on a comprehensive mission to formulate regulations, and a management system for the point-to-point protection of “cities, towns and villages” as well as “points, lines and areas”. The aim has been to protect these areas and their attributes and features in a holistic manner. In the third phase which spans from 2016 to the present, Shanghai successively integrated historical neighborhoods within their scope of protection as part of the efforts to enhance the concept of protection as a whole in the context of urban renewal, and to explore ways of promoting protection through use. Looking back at the development of Shanghai’s historical preservation, successive sessions of municipal Party committee and government have placed a high value on the protection work, stressing the importance of coordinating development and protection, and have established a conservation mechanism for historical and cultural areas featuring comprehensive list of objects to be protected as well as measures of systematic management. In the new era, Shanghai, as a modern city steeped in history and culture, has a unique opportunity for high-quality development, but it also faces the serious challenge to strike a balance between historical spaces and the integration of new, contemporary functions. To achieve this, innovation and exploration are necessary to coordinate effective conservation and urban renewal so as to establish Shanghai as an example of historical preservation in a new era.
Summary of Session 1

Nine speakers from China, the United States, Portugal, Italy, Japan, Macau SAR, Spain, the Netherlands and Ecuador presented at the session on the topic of “Interdisciplinary Research: Implementing the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape approach, theory and practice”.

Session 1 held on the evening of 26 September was moderated by Prof. Shao Yong, Executive Director of WHTRAP Shanghai.
Four Dimensional City: The Theory, Methods and Practice of the Urban Built Environment

He Yi
Professor of School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Huazhong University of Science and Technology
Professor He Yi from the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Huazhong University of Science and Technology presented her research progress on the “Four Dimensional City: The Theory, Methods and Practice of the Urban Built Environment”. She first brought attention to “minor architecture” which was not defined as monuments within the context of “built heritage”. She then expounded on this concept with the “four-dimensional city”. The conservation value of “implicit historical elements” is thus proposed in this work, adopting a perspective based on spatial relationships. The essential methods of historical pattern translation and architectural texture analogy have significant practical implications for the preservation and demolition of urban structures. She used a range of Chinese and international examples to emphasize the role and importance of “historical presence” in the spatial and temporal development. She introduced the theoretical concept of the four-dimensional city, beginning with the spatialization and temporalization of space-time, and then delved into the topic of historical texture. The term “texture unit” was introduced and popularized in home building, serving as the foundation for applying the principle of architectural typology and allowing the conversion of an “archetypal” unit into a “type” unit. During this process, the architectural unit experiences change, while the spatial relationships remain constant. The most significant technological challenge is to determine the “scale” of conversion using the “archetype-typology-heterotype” identification process. She has identified two distinct texture types, namely “isomorphic type-like” and “similarity type-like”, from the perspectives of time and space. Additionally, a case study was conducted on the planning for the Nanhuamen Historic District, highlighting the usefulness of this research. Finally, it was emphasized that urban growth has a unique life cycle which leaves behind cultural traces that generate the “cultural layers”. The “layering of history” should form the basis for the preservation and development of historic towns, exposing their internal development rationale and attaining goals linked to landscape management and control.
Getting Creative about Governance

Randall Mason
University of Pennsylvania, Weitzman School of Design
Professor Randall Mason of the University of Pennsylvania presented a lecture on the topic of “Getting Creative with Governance”. He raised a few concerns about the issues of governance that are critical in the implementation of the historic urban landscape. He also emphasized the growing importance of addressing governance issues in diverse social contexts, particularly in heritage conservation education. Professor Mason defined governance as a collective means of managing the environment and society. He distinguished between governance and government, and subsequently presented three essential issues about governance. The first pertains to the challenge of integration. Drawing upon the example of the streets in Philadelphia, he emphasized the need to shift from viewing historic preservation or heritage conservation as a discipline or a field to viewing it as a larger community of practice with many shared ideas rather than a few silo ideas. The second issue concerns property ownership, exemplified by the case of gentrification in Philadelphia’s neighborhoods, posing specific governance challenges in balancing public and private benefits, as well as economic and cultural outcomes. He encourages creativity in developing new senses of ownership and exploring novel tools of governance, while being mindful of emerging practices in interdisciplinary practices. The third concern relates to the issue of growth. He believes that the emphasis on growth and design responses will probably persist in the new narrative about sustainable development. To succeed, it must prioritize inheritance and conservation and foreground governance. Professor Mason ultimately pointed out that while integration could be improved in the short term, the challenges of ownership and growth are long-term and will not immediately change. Therefore, we must consider both the present and the far future. It is crucial for professionals in the field of heritage conservation to comprehend these problems in the context of managing urbanism over a longer period of time.
Experiences from the Past for Tomorrow’s Challenges

Mariana Correia

Director of the Department of Architecture and Multimedia Gallaecia (DAMG) at Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique (UPT) and the Director of the Research Centre
Ms. Correa began by outlining the plight of vernacular building practices and traditional ways of life that are gradually disappearing as a result of technological advancements, the emergence of new materials, and globalization. Afterwards, she systematically presented the four primary sections of the presentation. In the first section about vernacular architecture, she defines vernacular architecture as "buildings that are not formally planned but possess inherent cultural and intellectual value". She contends that vernacular architecture has the potential as a solution to sustainability by taking into account social factors, energy efficiency, tradition, and the environment. The VerSus project in Europe offers as an example of acknowledging principles anchored in vernacular knowledge. A more inclusive and holistic approach is necessary to improve the sustainable development of our neighborhoods. The advantages of community involvement were highlighted in the second section, emphasizing its role in fostering social cohesion, preserving traditional ways of life, and promoting social integration. She further emphasized the importance of community cohesion, demonstrating this through examples of collective water usage and collaborative housing construction. In the third section, it was suggested that maintaining local sustainability requires social and cultural harmony as well as local technology connected to intangible heritage. It has been suggested that developing strategies to preserve the distinct architectural culture of each region by identifying local technologies is essential. In the fourth section, which discussed education and research, the argument is made that many architects and engineers working on heritage restoration projects have opted to demolish sections of interior building spaces because they have a poor understanding and appreciation of local architectural knowledge. These parts were subsequently replaced with modern materials. The curricula of architectural schools can have a significant impact on the understanding of traditional building systems, regional skills, and the specific qualities of vernacular architecture. To conclude, Ms. Correa advocated increased engagement in sustainable development through greater community involvement, valuing local technology and assuming social responsibility.
From the Other to the Self: Interdisciplinary Insights at the Root of the Idea of Urban Heritage

Jacopo Benedetti

Postdoctoral Fellow at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University
Jacopo Benedetti, a postdoctoral fellow at CAUP of Tongji University delivered a presentation titled "From the other to the self. Interdisciplinary Insights at the Root of the Idea of Urban Heritage". The presentation begins by acknowledging how urban heritage has first been defined, in the late 19th century, as that which was other than the contemporary processes of urbanization (i.e., the self): paraphrasing Françoise Choay, the historic city has been conceptualized not for what it was, but rather for what it wasn’t. One of the first attempts to provide a positive definition of urban heritage can be traced back to a classic of modern city planning: Camillo Sitte’s Der Städtebau nach seinen künstlerischen Grundsätzen – or The Art of Building Cities (1889). This analysis of the artistic reception of historic cities has been an unavoidable reference for 20th century urbanism, serving as either a model or a counterexample. Often deemed by its detractors as formalist or historicist, it is often neglected how Sitte’s study also embodied a groundbreaking interdisciplinarity. Through the writings of German architect Hermann Maertens, Der Städtebau borrowed insights and concepts from late-19th-century optical physiology – especially from Hermann von Helmholtz’s seminal Handbuch der physiologischen Optik: the same body of research that would serve as breeding ground for the birth of experimental psychology. In other words, in Camillo Sitte’s writings we can witness an unexpected convergence between two contemporary thought revolutions: the invention of urban heritage and the invention of the sciences of the mind. We can follow the consequences of this convergence throughout the course of the 20th century, in authors such as August Schmarsow, Albert Erich Brinckmann, Gustavo Giovannoni, Nikolaus Pevsner, Bernhard Hoesli, Gyorgy Kepes, Kevin Lynch, and Christopher Alexander, among many others. Even today, facing the extraordinary developments of the cognitive sciences and neurosciences, the same interdisciplinary thread of research offers novel interpretive keys and operational tools for questioning the perception, recognition, and appropriation of urban heritage, addressing some of the open challenges of the Historic Urban Landscape approach.
Necessity of Interdisciplinary Collaborative Researchers’ Response to the Needs of Local Heritage Management

Nobuko Inaba

Professor Emeritus at University of Tsukuba.
Special Advisor to the Director General of ICCROM.
Professor Nobuko Inaba began her presentation by addressing the translation considerations of the heritage conservation concepts in Japanese. She stated that, in Japan, there are no distinct physical markers between urban and rural areas. While each municipality in Japan today is defined solely by its population, density, and the ratio of vocations that match to the demands of administrative management, despite the fact that their historical origins are distinct. It is often challenging to distinguish clearly between mid-size cities, towns, and villages in terms of heritage management viewpoints, with the exception of major cities like Tokyo, Osaka, or Kyoto. Then, it was revealed that the cultural heritage protection system in Japan encompasses not only classical types of cultural heritage but also natural heritage and landscapes as well as intangible heritage. To ensure successful management of these heritage concepts, integration and decentralization of decision-making to the local level, the closest level to the public, is necessary. An advantage of this interdisciplinary partnership is successful heritage management. Japan’s cultural heritage management is currently devoted to implementing an integrated strategy that connects natural and cultural heritage.

The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties has undergone three revisions in 2004, 2007, and 2008, and Japan completed the most recent revision in 2018. This legislation served as the legal foundation for “Comprehensive Cultural Properties Protection and Management Local Plan” at the municipal-level. The aim of this plan is to identify and map cultural and natural resources, conserve them, and utilize heritage. The policy has directed the establishment of local government units within the context of sustainable development, shifting from spot conservation to integrated territorial conservation, and adhering to the policy direction on heritage resource management. This shift contributes to the sustainable development of local government’s capacity. Lastly, Professor Nobuko Inaba shared a case study on cultural resources undertaken by the Kita-Akita municipality. She stressed the necessity of interdisciplinary collaborative researchers’ response to the needs of local heritage management and capacity building. She encouraged joint research collaboration for heritage resource management.
The Configuration Mechanism of HUL Hierarchy and the Sustainable Strategy of Contemporary Urban Landscape in Macao

Zheng Jianyi

Associate Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology
Professor Zheng Jianyi, Director of the Architecture Programme at the Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology, delivered a presentation on "The Configuration Mechanism of HUL Hierarchy and the Sustainable Strategy of Contemporary Urban Landscape in Macao". Following an overview and the history of Macau, he analyzed the urban landscape of Macau in detail. Using of Conzienian urban morphology approach, he identified three hierarchies of townscape composition that shaped Macau’s historic landscape: street blocks expansion, residence repletion, and breakthrough street redevelopment. This in-depth examination demonstrates the continuity of Macau’s urban development over 450 years and the characteristics of the collage urban landscape. Community cultural landscape is the contemporary component of HUL. It contributes to the conservation and continuation of the material landscape and revitalize the historic place. Consequently, he displayed a few sustainable practices adopted by Macao in tackling current challenges. Association is a distinctive element of HUL’s sustainable development, with the public education and community building aiding in the understanding and participation of historic sites. For instance, the Macao Cultural Heritage Reinventing Studies Association has offered HUL Lessons/Workshop in Macao for high school students, as well as graduates and undergraduates in architecture and urban planning. The Macao Community Construction Promotion Association has provided professional and technical assistance to the revitalization of Pátio do Espinho, and acted as a mediator to facilitate communication between the community, relevant government agencies, and other social groups. Digital technology is a valuable tool for conserving historic landscape. The research team, using key landmarks in Macao as an illustration, performed a computational analysis of view corridors to obtain accurate and overall characteristics of the area, building height limitations, and other essential indicators. This data can aid in the protection of historic urban landscapes in high-density urban settings.
A Cultural Boost in the Achievement of the SDGs: How Local and Regional Governments Are Promoting Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Cities and Territories

Jordi Pascual
Coordinator of the Committee on Culture of the World Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
In his presentation entitled "Cultural Boost in the Achievement of the SDGs: How Local and Regional Governments Are Promoting Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Cities and Territories," Jordi Pascual provided a concise overview of the goals, topics, and methodology of UCLG, followed by some remarks on the interconnectivity between culture and the SDGs. He argues that the SDGs that deal with culture are inadequate and do not give cultural actors and communities the support to accomplish their goals. As a result, UCLG is committed to equipping local government representatives with tools to facilitate cultural policy alignment with local implementation of and achievement of the SDGs. Cultural policies are closely linked with urban policies, urban planning, education, health and well-being, economic growth, and infrastructure in their local implementation.

It is crucial that existing cultural policies consider the contribution of cultural action to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the role of cultural actors. Cultural policies must be reassessed based on their values and behavior. Cultural policies need to be re-evaluated based on their values and behavior. An instance of the negative impact of excessive tourism on the cultural life of residents in specific areas was cited. Additionally, women face limitations in participating in cultural activities in their communities due to the prejudice against them. Finally, Jordi emphasized the importance of cultural progress. While advancing culture is essential to achieving the 17 sustainable development objectives, the 2030 Agenda urgently needs to include a cultural goal. Even if it may not be possible to include additional targets in the current framework for the SDGs, cultural development remains a pressing issue that has to be addressed.
The Historic Urban Landscape Approach

Ana Pereira Roders

Professor in Heritage and Values, UNESCO chair on Heritage and the Reshaping of Urban Conservation for Sustainability, TU Delft
Ana Pereira Roders, a professor in Heritage and Values at Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands, delivered a presentation on the historic urban landscape approach. The presentation covered the team’s research plan and her experiences and comments on heritage conservation theory and policy suggestions for historic urban landscapes, as well as the team’s recent results. As a resource and asset that can be passed on to metropolitan areas, heritage has a variety of important values. What steps should be taken, nevertheless, if it is not listed on the protection list and the protection is not there? Her team’s work involved attempting to comprehend a wider range of values and the traditional values associated with heritage regulations, since evidence over time has proven that many properties also feature more qualities than were initially acknowledged or formally recognized. She therefore made an effort to examine other initiatives in order to better comprehend and theorize the differences, not just in the tangible but also in the intangible aspects of those changes. Ana emphasizes that the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) has been developed for all cities and is a long-term process that requires cross-sector collaboration from national to local levels, as well as interdisciplinary expertise. It is important to comprehend the values that are given priority in order to make informed decisions. It is crucial to deliberate on who should make decisions, based on what values, and how to implement swift and fair changes. Ana presented case studies from her team in cities throughout the world, with the goal of collaborating with local and national governments to improve and restructure their heritage planning. Methodological research and policy assessments, for instance, could delve into the impact of values on interventions in the built environment. In addition, artificial intelligence, social media, and online forums could be utilized to compare cities’ universal ideals and cultural significance amidst different cities. A comparison between policy papers and literature along with social media might also give useful insights. Ana mentions that HUL is an ongoing effort to obtain a better understanding of how we evaluate cities and how this affects their preservation. This helps to advance the conservation cause and promote sustainable urban development.
The HUL Recommendation in Cuenca: Risks and Challenges in the Conservation of the Heritage City

Sebastian Astudillo Cordero
Professor and Director of the Master in Conservation of Monuments and Sites, University of Cuenca

Julia Rey Pérez
Associate Professor in Architectural History, Theory and Composition Department at Higher School of Architecture at the University of Seville

María Eugenia Siguencia
PhD Architect, University of Cuenca
Sebastián Astudillo Cordero, a professor and Director of the Master in Conservation of Monuments and Sites at the University of Cuenca, along with his colleagues Julia Rey Pérez and María Eugenia Siguencia presented a lecture titled "The HUL Recommendation in Cuenca: Risks and Challenges in the Conservation of the Heritage City." The trio discussed the challenges faced by Cuenca in the past, present, and future. Cuenca underwent considerable social and urban transformation at the beginning of the project, in the midst of early economic fluctuations impacting the historic districts and their surroundings. The HUL Recommendation was made available to Cuenca as a tool for identifying the city’s tangible and intangible cultural and natural assets. This was accomplished through innovative approaches such as HUL New Perspectives and interdisciplinary collaboration along with engagement in social forces. Furthermore, a critical assessment of potential and emerging risks was conducted, while a collaborative network of stakeholders comprising community, government, and expert groups was formed, culminating in the dissemination of findings. María outlined the current situation in Cuenca and its challenges with the HUL conservation approach. Cuenca needs to address both recognized heritage and contemporary architecture, as well as future development needs, such as real estate and transportation, while also taking into account socio-economic challenges such as migration and tourism. It is essential to create new management plans since earlier ones are no longer applicable to current developments. In light of these challenges, scholars from the University of Cuenca propose implementing HUL recommendations. The aim is to concentrate on the correlation between governmental planning, sustainable development, early indicators, and public policies. Integrating holistic conservation with urban planning requires a multifaceted approach that accounts for specific goals. This involves developing a methodology that allows the implementation of the HUL Recommendation in a pilot area of the city of Cuenca; performing a thorough inventory that includes the components of the historic urban landscape in an ecosystem; defining a set of indicators, quantitative and qualitative, to assess population’s quality of life; and developing a set of public policies to ensure heritage conservation and urban planning in pursuit of the quality of life of the inhabitants. Efforts must be made to explore the integration of conserving urban heritage for sustainable development, by incorporating cultural and natural heritage in inclusive and sustainable planning. Achieving comprehensive conservation and promoting safety and social innovation in cities should also be priorities.
Wrap up

Mike Turner

Professor at the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design
Finally, Professor Mike Turner, from the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, contributed a concise but valuable summary to round out the session. Drawing upon the presentations made during the session, he outlined three new challenges encountered by the heritage community: climate change, the new dimensions and new scales of cities and the spatial and temporal continuity that impacts the layering of the Historic Urban Landscape. In order to create the Quintuple Helix, which represents a more holistic and integrated strategy, we need to include an additional ecosystem dimension to the existing four types of tools—civic engagement, knowledge and planning, regulatory systems, and finance. He concluded by emphasizing that in order to achieve interdisciplinarity, we must adopt an approach that goes beyond applying traditional knowledge, to improving, adapting and integrating new and existing concepts. Therefore, heritage is something pertaining to the future, not to the past.
Summary of Session 2

Twelve speakers from China, Germany, Australia, Singapore, UK, Morocco, France and Saudi Arabia presented at the session on the topic of “Innovative Practice: Urban conservation for improving livability”.

Session 2 held on the morning of 27 September was moderated by Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai.
The Continuity of Historical Context in the Creation of Urban Waterfront

Zhang Ming

Professor and Head of Department of Landscape, CAUP, Tongji University
In his presentation titled “The Continuity of Historical Context in the Creation of Urban Waterfront”, Professor Zhang Ming illustrated how the heritage of the Yangpu Riverside area in Shanghai can be transformed and integrated into urban public spaces, promoting a sense of well-being by giving the riverside back to all the residents. He identified six dimensions for developing waterfront spaces in urban areas: creating urban public spaces, maintaining historical continuity, diversifying infrastructure, recovering ecosystems, building scene nodes, and incorporating public art. The speech focused on the second dimension about historical continuity which includes three essential principles: to preserve and follow the existing historical layerings of the site; to retain and present tangible elements with poetic aesthetics; and to map the present and future out of the tracks of past. Taking the waterfront areas of Yangpu Riverside in Shanghai as an example, Professor Zhang Ming has condensed the following key words for a contribution to the revival of industrial sites: the transformation and regeneration of industrial heritage; conversion from a heavily polluted production line to an eco-shared living shoreline; the restoration of waterfront ecosystems; the creation of adaptive landscapes; a responsive system to history, behavior, and environment; and the establishment of a multi-functional, accessible, and shared waterfront area.
Using Heritage Impact Assessments as a Tool for Sustainable Development of Historic Urban Landscapes

Michael Kloos

Professor of Preservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural and Historic Urban Landscapes at RheinMain University of Applied Sciences, Wiesbaden, Germany
In his presentation titled “Using Heritage Impact Assessments as a Tool for Sustainable Development of Historic Urban Landscapes”, Professor Michael Kloos highlighted a conflict between conservation and development and argued that UNESCO’s conservation concepts frequently remain as ineffective protection instruments due to their inability to be embedded into States Parties’ legislative frameworks. Could Heritage Impact Assessments be a viable solution? He gave three case studies in response to this query. The delisting of the Dresden Elbe Valley, a World Cultural Heritage site in Germany, from the World Heritage List owing to construction activities, exemplifies the relevance of Heritage Impact Assessment in the planning and construction process. Impact Assessment can only serve its purpose if its direct feedback to the planning process and decision-making procedures is guaranteed. In 2017, a new Management Plan for the “Upper Middle Rhine Valley” World Heritage site was merged into the existing Master Plan through the Cultural Landscape Compatibility Study (CLCS). The CLCS practice has established a methodological framework for conducting heritage impact assessments through operationalization of the OUV, 3D Modeling and monitoring advisory council. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Master plan for the Development of Functional Region South Dalmatia (2016-2017) has integrated the HIA into the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process to enable the assessment of impact on World Heritage properties in early planning stages and to influence decision-making by providing a more evidence-based approach for later, more detailed planning phases. He argues that Impact Assessment is a process-related tool that can only be effective for the sustainable development of historic landscapes when it is closely aligned with urban planning and legislative processes. This integration is crucial for achieving sustainable development in these areas.
Evolving and Changing Community Values. Whose Values Are We Addressing and Whose Heritage It Is?

Ken Taylor

Honorary Professor, Centre for Heritage & Museum Studies, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University

Emeritus Professor Landscape Architecture, University of Canberra, Australia
Professor Ken Taylor delivered a lecture entitled “Evolving and changing community values: Whose values are we addressing and whose heritage is it?” He outlined the criteria for assessing significance of heritage places, which includes: 1. Be apparent and understandable by other researchers, clients, community, & other stakeholders; 2. Applies methodological approaches that are replicable, ie can be applied elsewhere and modified where appropriate; and 3. Allows evaluation of proposed decisions or recommendations and is appropriate to the country and culture in which you are working. He continued to identify the five key questions that must be addressed during the research process: What has happened? When did things happen? Where did things happen? WHO was involved? And How and when WHY did they do what they did? Furthermore, Professor Taylor emphasized the necessity of incorporating the documentation of the evolving values within local communities as a crucial component of heritage conservation and preservation. He also mentioned the concept of nostalgia, which is evident in the decisions of residents to relocate or remain in a particular place due to their sentimental attachment to the place. Therefore, conserving urban heritage encompasses safeguarding the fabric of a place. Managing changes in a sustainable way is a pivotal aspect of ensuring that heritage endures amid transformation. To engage local residents in the process, it is necessary to organize additional stakeholder discussions, encourage cultural mapping and participatory mapping, and foster community engagement. Real and active sharing, together with inclusive methods of engagement, are fundamental for obtaining an authentic understanding of the site. Professor Taylor concluded his presentation with a thought-provoking question for his fellow architects to ponder: How and when do spaces come into places?
Survive with Water: Memory, Space and Life of Flood Diversion Area Settlements

Jiang Hong

Vice Dean of School of Architecture at Southeast University (SEU-Arch)
Professor Jiang Hong delivered a speech on "Survive with Water: Memory, Space and Life of Flood Diversion Area Settlements". The presentation started by exploring the history of the floodplain and its communities, using the Jingjiang Floodplain in Gong’an County, Hubei Province as an example. Water management emerged as a top priority for the country in its early years after foundation, and the central government put in place extensive water control systems nationwide. Professor Jiang also looked into the specific attributes of the heritage. He stated that accurately identifying such items is essential for maintaining and passing forward the city’s historical values. The safety zones, safety platforms, immigrant homes, water shelters, immigrant roads and bridges, and other physical remnants within the flood zones, along with the collective memories and emotions of the safety zones and other intangible elements, all represent significant sources of value in addition to the water conservancy project facilities. Professor Jiang then looked at the notable challenges that settlements in floodplains face. First off, following the completion of the Three Gorges Dam, the use of floodplain reduced substantially. Settlements began to spread beyond the embankment, creating a barrier to further expansion. The floodplain embankment causes traffic congestion, making traveling difficult. Moreover, high density and substandard housing are common features of living on the floodplain. His team examined these obstacles and took the following actions: 1) Extensive historical research and assessment of the floodplain’s values were made. 2) A questionnaire-based survey of more than 2,000 residents was conducted. 3) Wide-range research and a thorough evaluation were carried out. 4) Ultimately, five action plans at four levels for the renewal were developed. Three planning and design strategies were implemented to enhance the city: First, a public system built on embankments with a multi-use ring belt is created. Second, barriers were torn down to increase traffic flow, and enlarge public areas. While also enhancing traffic services. Third, former factory properties were refurbished to facilitate interconnectivity and stimulate public activity within the open space. Professor Jiang concluded by making three points: first, it is important to have a comprehensive understanding of the significance of non-monumental heritage; second, heritage should not be viewed as a barrier to urban development, but rather as a solution; and third, heritage serves as a valuable resource for achieving a respectable, high-quality life and the SDGs.
Sustainable Development Ethics and Pedagogy

Johannes Widodo

Director of Graduate Programs in Architectural Conservation and Tun Tan Cheng Lock Centre for Asian Architectural and Urban Heritage (in Melaka) of the National University of Singapore
Johannes Widodo from the National University of Singapore presented on "Sustainable Development Ethics and Pedagogy". He explained how the climate crisis is connected to human ethics and behavior. The first step toward conservation is to shift from a top-down to a bottom-up strategy. Educating the next generation is a critical component of changing people’s mindset and attitude. Universities should provide extensive learning opportunities and curricula that emphasize problem-solving and forward-thinking concepts in order to prioritize education’s goal of changing attitudes and values. Additionally, the younger generation must foster teamwork and community participation through initiatives such as cultural mapping projects, which allow students to immerse themselves in their surroundings and set a positive example. Prof. Johannes discussed improving both the campus environment and economic prosperity through sustainable ecology. He gave several examples from the lab work, including the utilization of digital twins, carbon-neutral projects, and energy-efficient campuses. The younger generation can be educated about and inspired to support this movement by these examples. He recommends ways to improve energy efficiency and promote sustainable development. Start by establishing the notion that we are socially accountable individuals with empathy and integrity. Next, be authentic in accordance with local culture and traditions. Thirdly, strive for environmental sustainability with the goal of becoming carbon neutral, creating zero waste and emitting zero carbon. Fourthly, ensure cost-effectiveness for long-term economic viability. Lastly, in terms of architecture and technology, be adaptable. In conclusion, as Professor Johannes pointed out, achieving energy efficiency involves managing change by merging the modern and taking into account the human aspect while building with humility and regard for the environment. To encourage sustainable growth, the younger generation must adopt a steadfast commitment to their promises.
From Sustainability to Survivability

Edward Denison

Professor of Architecture and Global Modernities at the Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL
Professor Edward Denison delivered a lecture titled “From Sustainability to Survivability” where he concentrated on the question of the heritage in the Anthropocene, the new geological age created by human species. He emphasized that radical change of our mindset towards a planetary one is required to ensure the survivability before any cultural heritage can hold any value in the future.

Professor Edward then presented a range of projects involving the architecture and environment of historic cities, with a focus on environmental, racial and spatial equity. He touched particularly on two aspects of the environmental and racial, with the equity issues in the Anthropocene. The exponential increase in production and population, energy use, carbon dioxide emissions and global surface temperature rise in the 20th century, have generated livability issues in anthroposenic environments. Cities are continuously undergoing change, with old buildings being demolished and new ones being created. Old landmarks are being replaced by new ones. This shift is reshaping the entire globe. Professor Edward highlighted the topic of colonization and equality, which pertains to the European notion of modernism and modernity. It is worth noting that Europe possessed five times more World Cultural Heritage sites in Africa. Finally, he referred to The Cape Town Document on Modern Heritage, which is the primary outputs of the Modern Heritage of Africa initiative in the spirit of the Nara document on authenticity. The document aims to reframe, dissent and decolonize the Eurocentric perspective on modernity that UNESCO and its advisory bodies have traditionally held. Instead, it proposes a more equitable and globally representative concept of modernity in a planetary age.
International Consensus on Heritage Conservation and the Practice in Guangzhou

Wang Shifu

Professor of Urban Planning and the Vice Dean of the School of Architecture at South China University of Technology
Professor Wang Shifu presented on the topic of "International Consensus on Heritage Conservation and the Practice in Guangzhou". He first outlined how an international agreement developed, moving from a singular focus on individual monuments to a more holistic perspective, from artistic values to the fulling of daily demands, and from preservation to adaptive reuse. He further explained the practices employed in Guangzhou, emphasizing the range of processes involved, from preserving physical features to a comprehensive landscape approach, as well as from technical interventions to institutional innovations. Guangzhou, being a megacity, confronts various challenges when it comes to conserving its historical architecture, such as a large population, intense growth pressure, a lack of building maintenance, and complex property rights. He continued by presenting significant explorations conducted in Guangzhou, covering a variety of aspects. First, the safeguarding of heritage has consistently progressed with the development of knowledge regarding their values. In 1961, the first set of five national key cultural relics’ protection units and the initial batch of national historical and cultural cities were identified. Subsequently, in 1982, the protection of the historical urban layout, style and historical neighborhoods was advocated. In 1998, Guangzhou delineated the first batch of 37 historical and cultural conservation zones, followed by the announcement of the first municipal intangible cultural heritage listings in 2005. In 2014, the boundaries of the historical urban area were defined. Guangzhou has created a five-tiered framework to protect tangible cultural assets. Natural settings, historical urban areas, prominent towns and villages, historical neighborhoods, cultural artifacts and heritage structures, and traditional architecture are among the categories. Second, Guangzhou has improved its legislation and processes for adaptable and responsive urban heritage management. It has put in place a process to research and evaluate cultural and historical heritage, as well as protecting regulations for objects of potential significance for preservation. A system of legal professionals dedicated to cultural heritage conservation has been established to handle cases of public interest. In terms of technology, digital-based technologies have also been implemented for heritage management, facilitating virtual-real interaction and aiding in the preservation of cultural heritage. The effective implementation of organic renewal and heritage operation through micro-renovation in Yongqing Square on En’ning Road, along with the encouragement of multiparty participation and autonomous renewal action for heritage conservation, has contributed to the development of a public consensus on heritage conservation. Guangzhou has been commended internationally for its innovative approaches to cultural conservation and education, which have made exceptional contributions. Professor Wang came to the conclusion that maintaining urban heritage requires a harmonious fusion of global consensus and local implementation, as well as a balance between historical memory and modern living. Historical preservation is the starting point, cultural heritage is the main objective, and revitalization and innovation are the essential components.
Historic Urban Landscape of Rabat Area
Morocco

Imane Bennani

Dean of the School of Architecture at the International University of Rabat (Morocco), Chairholder of the UNESCO Chair "Historic Urban Landscape, between training and research"
Imane Bennani from the School of Architecture at the International University of Rabat (Morocco) presented on the topic of “Historic Urban Landscape of Rabat Area Morocco”. The presentation began with a description of the area’s extensive and diverse architectural and cultural heritage, showcasing its capacity to unite the past and present. She also popularized the neo-traditional design aesthetic, which was inspired by historic structures and reinterpreted applying modern architectural techniques. The goal of this design is to blend the beauty of the past with modern building materials.

The management plan and action plan for the Moroccan region of Rabat were then presented. The management strategy also lays out a basis meant to encourage collaboration among various stakeholders. A unique safeguarding scheme has also been created to protect the cultural heritage. The program, which is carried out by a third party and certifies the authenticity of the town’s fabric while advancing universal principles, promotes both endeavors. The Rabat region possesses a commendable governance system, run by a specialized company that facilitates the revitalization of the heritage, highlighting its potential for financial success. Finally, she outlined the fundamental elements for managing heritage site of Rabat. These include the requirement for government commitment, full coordination between the city and the Ministry of Culture, legislative safeguards for plans, and impact analyses of heritage-based approaches.
From Slums to World Heritage - Two Case Studies of Urban Conservation and Renewal in Belgium

Wu Meiping

Distinguished Associate professor of the School of Architecture, Tianjin University
Professor Wu Meiping, from the School of Architecture at Tianjin University, delivered a speech titled “From Slums to World Heritage - Two Case Studies of Urban Conservation and Renewal in Belgium”. She started off by giving a brief review of Belgian heritage conservation. She emphasized Belgium’s favorable location, which enables it to swiftly acquire cutting-edge ideas and methods from other European countries. Additionally, she talked about the broader context, encompassing the Venice Charter and the founding of ICOMOS, as well as the two European Architectural Heritage Years. She proceeded to present two examples of urban conservation and regeneration. The first relates to the conservation and regeneration of a specific cluster of buildings located in the heart of Leuven’s old city, known as the Great Beguinage of Leuven. This case study demonstrates the limitations of the Venice Charter in addressing the conservation of such building groups. The subsequent example examines the strategies and concepts for an integrated conservation and focuses on the preservation and revitalization of Brugges’ historic city center. The long-term goal is to improve living standards, attract former residents to return, and enhance the tourist experience, all of which will help the city continue to grow sustainably in the future. Finally, it can be concluded that these two cases relate to urban conservation and regeneration in the context of Belgium’s post-World War II reconstruction and high-speed development marked by a transition from incremental to inventory growth. Both cases have been inscribed as World Heritage Sites, demonstrating that high-quality preservation and regeneration carried out with a long-term strategic vision not only achieves the conservation and inheritance of the heritage but also enhances its intrinsic value and the quality of living for local residents.
Back to the Sources: Understanding the Past to Build the Future

Elsa Marguin Hamon

Director of Research and International Relations of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, France
Elsa Marguin Hamon, the Director of Research and International Relations of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, presented on “Back to the Sources: Understanding the Past to Build the Future”. She began by introducing the methods of urban survey for understanding the beginnings of cities. The goals of documentary heritage were subsequently outlined, emphasizing its unique status as a type of heritage. Managing and preserving historical documents can be of great educational value as they provide insight into the past and offer inspiration for modern architecture. The overarching goal is to spread and enrich knowledge through the contributions of various approaches and disciplines; identify and digitize pertinent documentation; develop information systems for enriching and structuring digitized data; enable the correlation and alignment of data through semantic tools, such as ontologies and thesaurus; and share and open up knowledge in order to use it as the foundation for study, teaching, and promotion programs.
The Process of Definition: Urban Life and Landscape Heritage

Fu Shulan

Associate Professor of the Department of Urban Planning at Zhejiang University

Vice Director of International Center for History, Critics of Architecture and Restoration of Historical Heritage
Professor Fu Shulan from the Department of Urban Planning at Zhejiang University delivered a presentation entitled “The Process of Definition of Urban Life and Landscape Heritage.” She then provided detailed insights into the process of heritageization of West Lake. She analyzed Hangzhou’s process of urbanization, which involved the development of the urban landscape through structural changes and expanding spaces. Following this, she provided a more detailed explanation of how the definition of landscape has evolved from its original meaning to its current definition, being careful to highlight any potential misunderstandings. Based on this, Professor Fu assesses variations in pictorial expressions, differences in the types of viewing objects of West Lake panorama inscriptions, and differences in textual interpretations of the Ten Scenes of West Lake during the Southern Song Dynasty in different time periods. The viewing space has undergone several changes, including a shift away from specific viewing locations or architectural features, a transition towards a human activity-centered cityscape as opposed to a natural landscape-based one, and a change in how people perceive the surrounding landscape from natural to urban settings. Furthermore, there has been a change in the group of people moving through the surroundings. Spatial limitations and behavioral constraints may hinder the natural development of cultural phenomena. Professor Fu posed the question of whether such limitations not only impact spatial construction in the context of heritage studies but also have implications for human activity, potentially posing challenges to its fairness and legitimacy.
Removing the Dust: Documentation and Analysis of Traditional Built Environment of Saudi Arabia

Hisham Mortada

Professor of School of Architecture, King Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia)
Professor Hisham Mortada from King Abdulaziz University delivered a speech entitled "Removing the Dust: Documentation and Analysis of Traditional Built Environment of Saudi Arabia". The presentation provided a summary of the work done to document Saudi Arabia’s traditional architecture, including space allocation, exterior treatment, construction methods and materials, and other influencing elements. For instance, 3D laser scanning was used to restore the historic structures. Urban analysis using conventional methods, such as painting, photographic survey, thermal analysis, and investigation of the city’s past, was the first step in the process. The report’s conclusion included a presentation of the results.
Wrap up

Finally, Professor Plácido González from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University and a Research Fellow at the University of Seville, Spain contributed a concise summary and commented on the speeches to round out the session.
Summary of Session 3

More than 35 participants attended the 3rd session themed “Workshop on Higher Education towards Sustainable Development Goals”. It proposed to discuss the initiative for an International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions.
Session 3 was chaired by Prof. Zhang Peng and was designed as a workshop, held online and offline on the 27th afternoon.
Summary session 3

Session 3 of the International Conference on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development chaired by Prof. ZHANG Peng, was designed as a workshop, held online and offline on 27th afternoon, which proposed to discuss the initiative for an International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions. Its aim was to address educational practices and needs for urban conservation and development by inviting Universities and Higher Education Institutions and partner Institutions to share their experience and thinking on (1) Research; (2) Education; (3) Action, with an insight into their scope, goals, methods and outcomes as well as a focus on evolving needs and beneficiaries. To facilitate the discussions participants were invited to reflect on three preparatory questions:

Question 1: Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

Question 2: How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?

Question 3: What are the main aims, motivations, and reasons for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research, and action?

Following a presentation of the aims of the session and its working method by Prof. Plácido GONZÁLEZ-MÁRTINEZ, Prof. Prof. ZHANG Peng and Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, respectively introduced Heritage Education at Tongji University and at WHITRAP Shanghai.
In his introduction Prof. ZHANG Peng presented the history and aims of Tongji’s College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) and its Research Supported Architectural Education approach and key areas, New Architecture, Built Environment and Heritage. He further described the Built Heritage education strategy, which focuses on a problems resolution approach addressing (1) the lack of special talents by developing new conservation programs, (2) the separation of Culture and technology in heritage education by developing cross discipline research and teaching groups, (3) the lack of integration of architecture and heritage discipline by creating a new discipline field in built heritage conservation in three areas, Architectural Heritage, Urban and Rural Heritage. He furthermore presented CAUP’s new undergraduate courses, Master, and PhD courses as well as the innovative Cross-Discipline Research Group integrating architecture, urban planning, landscape, civil-engineering, history and survey. He highlighted that more than 1000 graduate students were trained in the past 20 years and that numerous international invited professors and fellows contributed to CAUP’s work. In the last part of his presentation, he focused on CAUP’s national and international cooperation and network activities in particular practice supporting teaching in China and international programs and joint workshops, notably with the Ecole de Chaillot (France). He concluded by presenting a range of CAUP’s publications and journals such as Built Heritage.
In her background introduction to WHITRAP, Marie-Noël TOURNOUX presented what are Category 2 Institute and Centers (C2C) under the auspices of UNESCO and their relation to the Organization. She explained C2C are independent institutions at the service of UNESCO Member States which contribute to the implementation of UNESCO’s strategic priorities, programmes, and global development agendas, through international and regional cooperation, research, technical assistance, and policy guidance as well as capacity building and training. She listed some of the C2C in the world focusing on World Heritage and in particular those located in Asia. She continued by providing an overview of WHITRAP’s history and key objectives and some of the current main activities pertaining to training and raising awareness initiatives and projects. She referred to the implementation of the HUL approach, Heritage Impact Assessment training, the Herit-AP network, the Heritopolis research on the metropolis activity, the Fujian Tulou research and capacity building cooperation project, youth awareness raising activities such as the Pingyao book or the Global Awards for World Heritage Education Innovative Cases, as well as contributing to the World Heritage Periodic Reporting exercise. She further explained how C2C engage with universities, and highlighted WHITRAP’s special relationship with CAUP Tongji. She detailed how WHITRAP as a C2C allowed to develop regional and international cooperation, serve as an innovative platform and hub to implement joint and pilot activities.
These introductions were followed by presentations and discussions by participants, who introduced their respective institutions, experiences and approach to education, research, and existing networks and shared their reflections on the three preparatory questions. For the sake of greater efficiency, participants were distributed in three parallel small working groups, chaired by (1) Prof. ZHANG Peng, (2) Prof. Plácido GONZÁLEZ-MÁRTINEZ and (3) Marie-Noël TOURNOUX.

There were many topics covered during the Workshop and many came back in the discussions on each of the three questions. Such as further considering traditional knowledge systems and new technologies as complementary, the importance of observation be it through new technologies or hand drawing. Reaching out to stakeholders outside the academic world, such as local communities, interdisciplinary approaches as well as relinking theory and practice were put forward. Governance came back as a topic to be further acknowledged. Throughout the discussions Climate Change, the wellbeing of populations, contributing to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals also came back as key challenges to address. The participants all underlined the need to act and think differently and the responsibility of universities and higher education institutions to develop new approaches to integrate conservation and development in Higher Education be it in terms of adapting institutional frameworks, developing field work oriented projects, research methods or cooperation strategies. Nonetheless, the discussions and presentations demonstrated that there already, was a paradigm shift and successful ongoing innovations in education, research, and action. As underlined by the discussants, the challenge, nonetheless, was to shift gear and bring change to a greater institutional level and scale. The participants acknowledged the importance of sharing experiences, ideas on research, education, and action. They commended, WHITRAP Shanghai, CAUP Tongji for organizing the Conference and holding this workshop reflect on Urban Heritage Conservation and Higher Education. The welcomed favourably the principle of an International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions. All in all, they provided very rich ideas for defining next steps, research topics, seminars, training sessions as well as joint projects.

The outcome of the discussions on the three Questions can be briefly summarized as follows.

**Question 1:** Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

The understanding of heritage values is mainly oriented to the conservation of physical bodies or spaces with an educational approach which is too design centred, rather than people and place making centred.

The 2011 UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (HUL) allows to broaden the scope of how
urban heritage and the heritage values of territories/landscapes are interpreted, notably via a change of scale and considering the larger territorial dimension. Even though it is action oriented by principle, the recommendations provided in HUL mostly focuses on a conceptual understanding of the relationship between conservation and development. As for World Heritage, the gist of the Convention is too often misunderstood and limited to its rules and procedures, although the advocacy of the role of culture and the natural cultural heritage linkage as well as the UNESCO networks are ascertained as levers for promoting new approaches.

The variety of values which are significant to different stakeholders aren’t enough taken into consideration, including management mechanisms or indirect features, which have value per se. The role and function of heritage should be considered differently, for its “learning-from” quality, as a solution and not an object only to protect, to provide sustainable and resilient responses to key threats of the Anthropocene, such as climate change or even economic decrease, prevention and response to disasters and allow to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. The lack of understanding of alternative economic approaches to urban rural heritage, notably beyond the tourism sector, wasn’t highlighted as much as it could have but came as a transversal background issue. The strength of heritage must be valuated to demonstrate its power.

Pluri-disciplinary approaches should be promoted including social sciences, engineering, new technologies and economics... Transversality between institutions and different types of stakeholders in particular inhabitants and decision makers should be promoted as well. Attention to who are the beneficiary at the local level is a key issue to be addressed. Which means not only rethinking the conceptual content of curricula but developing new educational models and practices, including creating practitioner doctorates to allow “dirty hands” to be certified by universities. Furthermore, this entails, reconsidering the physical setting of higher education institutions, revising the teaching learning experience with a focus on problem solving and practice-oriented methods and diplomas, and putting the students at the heart of the system. Observation methods, such as drawing should be revived. Theory should inform and improve methodologies used in practice.

Unfortunately, education, action and research do not always align because they have different speeds. All is not grim, as existing action research, reviewed curricula, thematic labs, pilot programs, provide successful innovative experiments, which should be more showcased, notably sharing the experiences developed in Asia. These worldwide experiments clearly reveal the keen interest of students and stakeholders outside of Academia. In terms of professional opportunities, in times of real estate crisis for example, heritage related skills can be an asset. Nevertheless, participants insisted on the need for long term structural reforms inspired by pilot educational experiences.

Question 2: How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?
Traditional knowledge systems should come together with modern technology, i.e., digital technologies and IT, GIS, AI, Historic Building Imagery Modelling (HBIM) to expand the boundaries of disciplines and further the knowledge of heritage for conservation, management, project design, decision making purposes as well as for facilitating interpretation and knowledge sharing to a wider audience.

Traditional knowledge systems remain fundamental for protection and restauration but also to cope with impacts of threats, risk preparedness and post disaster reconstructions, such as earthquakes. The living practice of traditional know-how and their production, where defined as priority research and education areas. As they are crucially in need of being documented and analysed, and moreover crucially in need of being maintained alive by promoting transmission and training of a next generation as well as being re-integrated in real life economy.

New technologies allow for detailed exploration of physical structures, to understanding behavioral patterns in cities, mapping out, representing, tangible and intangible features, as well as documenting archival sources and recording living practices. In general, new technologies are considered already widely used in many areas of urban scientific research and as educational tools. They are not an end in themselves, though innovation sells well. New technologies impact data collecting and knowledge production methodologies. There should be different approaches according to scale – from buildings to the metropolis -- and examples of mixed methods, either traditional or innovative. The different types of outcomes provided by different methods should be better acknowledged. Innovation lays not only in the technical tool itself but the conceptualisation of its use. Hence the relevance of classic representation methods. For the protection of urban heritage, it is necessary to fully study the applicability and limitations of various cutting-edge technologies and in the area of restauration, to follow precise steps: 1) observation, 2) data collecting, 3) analyse, prioritise and synthesise, 4) interpret, 5) project design. The importance of observation, teaching students how to observe was constantly repeated as crucial.

Regarding traditional knowledge, contributors observed some countries already include the study of traditional knowledge systems in university courses. However, the leading trend is still a continuous opposition between new technologies and traditions and a disconnect with professional practice in architecture, planning or engineering to name a few. Regarding knowledge sharing, a key approach is to consider local communities as major knowledge holders, in particular the elderly. Communities share common values, sense of place and belonging. Urban experiences should be documented with people through participatory cultural mapping exercises, to recognize the layering, as well as the embedded knowledge systems. Universities have the responsibility to combine tradition and modernity and bring forward regional and local underrepresented value systems.

Presenting and interpreting heritage, developing a sense of ownership is key to the respect and conservation of heritage. In this area, new technologies
offer a wealth of possibilities for students, experts, and the general public alike. It can range from VR to 3D printing, to Metaverse, digital drawing etc. Engaging virtual visitors and telling local stories is a better way to preserve heritage.

Sharing experiences, comparing methods, promoting international and local networking for students and communities alike was highlighted as important.

Question 3: What are the main aims, motivations, and reasons for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research, and action?

Sharing experiences and networking were addressed extensively in the discussions on the two previous topics. However, the discussion on Question 3, explored in more detail institutional strategies and professional outcomes for students through sharing methodologies from different professional and cultural backgrounds.

Presentations showcased the rich and multifaceted expertise, diversity of pedagogical approaches, attention to innovate and meet today’s contemporary requirements needs, the multiple forms of knowledge production systems in multiple areas of urban heritage conservation held by different universities and higher education institutions. Participants discussed how a network could contribute to filling the research gaps, facilitating the understanding of heritage values and interlinkage with other fields (economics totally understudied, traditional knowledge systems, tangible-intangible, culture-nature linkage, high level decision making, addressing the Anthropocene era...), their type and scope (expanding to the metropolitan area, to other types of stakeholders) as well as the role and function of heritage (a process more than a commodity). Joint research projects, publications but also applied research, action oriented, would be facilitated by international cooperation. Field projects and operational projects were largely praised as ways to engage with stakeholders outside academia and to address crucial issues such as governance and challenging stereotyped development models, in particular economic models in heritage and development processes (too much focus on tourism for example). The issue of interdisciplinarity (research areas and disciplines) and transversality (between institutions, stakeholders), and more attention to students was once more highlighted as priorities which could be more easily implemented and funded (digital related projects) through international cooperation. The session also allowed discussions on professional outcomes for students, with interdisciplinary skills in particular heritage oriented, being a sustainable way forward to address changes in the architectural and planning profession. Participants also highlighted how exchanges between universities contributed to reinforce the skills and competency of institutions with weaker resources through methodological support. They underlined the differences as well between universities from country to country to engage in operational projects and provide technical assistance and project design notably to decision makers. Discussions on the structure of a network underlined the financial and institutional limitations of a network including the language barriers with
the hegemony of English both as an enabler and a limitation. For research and educational purposes, a simple loose network, facilitating sharing the different institutions’ activities, programs, research projects, specialized research centres as well as further connecting existing institutional networks (UNESCO Chairs and Unitiwin, C2Cs) or ongoing thematic networks (GoHUL) would be satisfactory. However, discussants welcomed more formal frameworks for cooperation between institutions allowing student and faculty exchanges, experimental pedagogy through Summer School or field work, and innovative research, as well as access to sources of funding based on national and international incentives.

Regarding the above, developing a database of universities and their activities in the field of urban and rural heritage conservation and development came out as a useful tool to put in place, with WHITRAP providing the adequate platform for such an endeavour.
Benjamin MOUTON

Conclusion of Session 3

The results of the working groups were presented, by Prof. ZHANG Peng, Prof. Plácido GONZÁLEZ-MÁRTINEZ and Marie-Noël TOURNOUX in the plenary. This was followed by thoughtful reflections by Prof. Benjamin MOUTON based on the participant’s written contributions and his own reflection.
Prof. Benjamin Mouton, firstly commented on heritage and sustainable development as two decisive concepts, which are now at the forefront of international discussions when it comes to the future of the planet. He developed 5 key points.

In his first point he presented Heritage as a whole, which vary in scale from architecture to landscapes and territories, and include cities, towns, villages, as well as individual buildings transformed throughout history. It also varies in types and time including industrial heritage or 20th century heritage amongst others.

Cultural tangible heritage, he pointed out, is not solely what still stands, it is defined by cultural and historic values which are identified and selected as needing consideration and conservation.

Heritage should not be fragmented or analysed through binary categorizations urban/rural, modern/traditional as it can lead to losing its meaning.

He further commented on Sustainable Development, highlighting the paradox of the combination of the two terms. As one term conveys the notions of transformation of societies, implicitly of progress and opens the discussion on the legitimacy of growth. Whilst the other conveys the notion of duration, stability, permanence. From the combination of these two contrary terms arises the notion of improving the living conditions of Humankind in its environment.

His third point focused on how few tangible heritage features have remained unchanged in time and how these alterations leave partial testimonies of what existed. In relation to this, he drew attention to a methodological weakness.

He underlined how pointless it was, to consider historic districts of a metropolis, in particular if they had been very much transformed, as isolated islands, without understanding their greater historical and spatial setting because it produced a counterproductive loss of meaning.

He highlighted that vernacular heritage, rural and small urban settlements have kept a higher level of integrity because as they are often neglected, they are little transformed. He highlighted also, how vernacular heritage is particularly representative of the intimate complexity, intelligence and frugality of Humankind’s adaptation to its environment however harsh, and how it carried not only built values, material and physical, but geographical, climatic, historical, anthropological, cultural, social, economic, political...

He further underlined how vernacular heritage could provide answers to the challenges of tomorrow’s society and provide solutions to the impact of climate change.

In his fourth point he insisted on the relevance of traditional knowledge systems as part of modernity and how crucial it was to stop opposing the present, the future and the past, quoting, French philosopher Simone Weil who highlights that the past is an expression of the present. “The future brings us nothing, gives us nothing. It is we who, to build it, must give it everything. But to give, we must possess, and we have no other life, other sap than the treasures inherited from the past... and digested assimilated, recreated by us...” (Simone Weil, 1919-1943). Because they are fading away under the pressure of “modern
progress”, he insisted on the importance of researching and rediscovering the values of traditional knowledge systems as they are a wealth of empirical know-how, practices, skills, and innovations enriched by each generation. He explained how this precious knowledge of building materials and implementation techniques were essential in heritage restoration practices as they are compatible with historic buildings structures and values.

He warned against the illusion of substituting modern technologies to traditional materials and building techniques because of the risk of adverse results or the loss of detailed understanding of heritage specificities. He however, stressed the risk of confusing the data collecting capacity of modern technologies, such as 3D scanning and the production of knowledge through observation. He insisted on the importance of observation, of «patient reading» or manual drawings which are an exercise of the eye and the mind. He continued, however, by explaining how modern technologies could provide in depth analyses of materials, degradation factors... and significantly improve conservation conditions, and help heritage for example to resist the effects of climate change. He insisted on how the role of traditional knowledge systems was a key component of sustainable development.

In his fifth and last point he addressed the issue of “should we keep everything?” and what are the acceptable transformation criteria? He considered the subject was to be addressed out of all dogmatism and at a case-by-case level through a careful analysis of the characteristics of heritage elements to identify heritage values and pathologies to determine the conservation needs. In this field, he pointed out, normative instruments should be handled with caution. He insisted, therefore, the issue was less about knowledge than about methodology and analysis. It is the common denominator that should prevail at the international level, for the equitable conservation of all heritage, and not only «World Heritage» which is only a special case.
Session 3 was followed by the Closing Ceremony. Marie-Noël Tournoux and Prof. Plácido González-Martínez respectively provided a summary of sessions 1 and 2 and the main outcomes of session 3. Prof. Shao Yong, Executive Director of WHITRAP Shanghai followed by presenting the draft Initiative on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development and Roadmap for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions. The participants reached a consensus on the common objective of the Network: to improve, through their contribution from the academic sector, the quality of the historic urban landscape. Considering the lively and high-level debates, participants agreed on the relevance of the fruitful cooperation which is being initiated for building together a bright future for heritage education. The participants were asked to provide feedback on this draft document, to develop a Network structure and strategy, to be used as a reference by the members in the future.
Session 3 was followed by the Closing Ceremony. Marie-Noël TOUROUX, and Prof. Plácido GONZÁLEZ-MÁRTINEZ respectively provided a summary of session 1 and 2 and the main outcomes of session 3. Prof. SHAO Yong followed by presenting the Shanghai initiative on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development and roadmap for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions.
Prof. SHAO Yong, Executive Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, chairing the closing ceremony and reading the draft.
Draft Proposal Text

Initiative on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development and Roadmap for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions

1. On 26 to 28 September 2023, Tongji University, as host, together with the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region, a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP Shanghai), Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute Co. Ltd (TJUPDI), co-organized an International Conference on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development and held the first meeting on the establishment of the International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions.

2. The participants reflected on three main areas of interest Education, Research and Action and in particular discussed three questions:

   Question 1: Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, what are the study areas and approaches that require rethinking in the urban heritage conservation field, at the level of education, research, and action?

   Question 2: How can we combine traditional knowledge with modern technology in education, research and action for urban heritage conservation and sustainable development?

   Question 3: What are the main reasons, aims and forms for setting up and participating in this Network at the level of education, research, and action?

3. They, furthermore, discussed the setting up of an International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions which would aim to strengthen cooperation with and among Universities and Higher Education Institutions that have recognized urban heritage conservation as a key subject of their teaching, research, and action plans.

4. The participants highlighted Universities and Higher Education Institutions share a common goal: to improve, through their contribution from the academic sector, the quality of the historic urban landscape. Members of the Network acknowledged their commitment to sharing best practices, and developing partnerships that promote urban heritage conservation and sustainable development in their research, education and action agendas.
5. The Network would aim to:

contribute to the international debate on the role of culture and heritage in sustainable development processes and address priority areas such as Climate Change, Economic Development and Heritage, acknowledging Traditional Knowledge systems;

strengthen cooperation between Universities and Higher Education Institutions that have urban heritage conservation and sustainable development as a core line in their teaching, research and action initiatives;

stimulate and enhance initiatives led by member Universities and Higher Education Institutions to make urban heritage conservation and sustainable development an essential component of academic development, notably through partnerships among other universities and urban conservation-related stakeholders.

develop academic exchange and innovation and broaden opportunities for teachers, researchers and students in the urban heritage conservation field;

improve the academic quality of teaching, research and action on urban heritage conservation and sustainable development as well as the academic development of students and researchers;

facilitate cooperation with non-academic stakeholders such as local communities, local

6. Following the conference, WHITRAP Shanghai and CAUP Tongji will develop a program proposal and schedule pointing at possible contributions from the members. This will include the definition of practical and operational considerations and defining the formal partnerships and statutory membership frameworks.

Considering the lively and high-level debates, participants agreed on the relevance of the fruitful cooperation which is being initiated for building together a bright future for heritage education.
Participants
Teresa Patrício is a Portuguese/Belgian architect, Doctor in Engineering and Advanced Master of Conservation of Monuments and Sites from the Catholic University of Leuven, in Belgium (KU Leuven). A heritage conservation specialist, she is Professor at the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation, Faculty of Engineering at the KU Leuven teaching courses on building archaeology, documenting and surveying heritage and management and conservation of archaeological sites with special attention to classical archaeology.

Teresa has a private office in Brussels and offers its clients, public and private, expertise in cultural heritage. Her office covers a wide range of projects and activities including monuments and archaeological sites conservation. Furthermore, she has collaborated as a consultant on several international projects for UNESCO and European Institutions. Teresa is known internationally for her work on the conservation of archaeological sites. She has developed research, restoration projects, conservation assessments and management plans for some of the most significant archaeological sites in the Mediterranean area.

Along with her academic and professional activities, Teresa is currently President of ICOMOS and the past-President of ICOMOS Belgium, Expert Member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Training (CIF) and Member of the ICOMOS working group for the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq. Teresa is also a member and former Board member of the Belgian Blue Shield.
Dorine Dubois is the Chief of the Executive Office of the Culture Sector of UNESCO. Responsible for the overall programme design and management of the Culture Sector, Ms Dubois also leads the development of strategic partnerships, the coordination of global UNESCO initiatives that promote the role of culture for the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and the contribution of UNESCO to international agendas, notably in the field of urban development. In her previous functions, Ms Dubois led UNESCO’s action to integrate culture in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the elaboration of the UNESCO Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development, and governance reform processes working for the President of the UNESCO General Conference. Since 2000 at UNESCO, and previously at the European Commission, Ms Dubois held various positions in the field of external relations, budget and finance, governance reform, and justice and home affairs.
For many years, he has been engaged in urban and rural cultural heritage conservation, as well as research, teaching and training in urban renewal. He specializes in the areas of local heritage management mechanisms, public participation in urban planning and conservation planning, and research on the relationship between heritage conservation and urban and community development. He has organized and participated in a number of training and research projects, including risk assessment of World Heritage properties in the Asia-Pacific region, heritage management planning, historic townscape (HUL), capacity building of heritage sites, as well as carrying out activities such as collaborative teaching, training and academic exchanges between the University and a number of international or regional organizations in the field of cultural heritage conservation.
Shao Yong is a professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, vice-chairman of the Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), expert member of the Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage, deputy secretary-general of the Academic Committee on Planning of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities of the China Society of Urban Planning, member of the Board of Directors of the Academic Committee on Urban and Rural Built Heritage of the Architectural Society of China, and member of the editorial board of Architectural Heritage and Built Heritage. Shao Yong has long been engaged in the research, teaching and practice of world cultural heritage, protection and development of historical and cultural cities, towns and villages, and urban renewal, and has won more than 30 national and provincial awards for scientific and technological progress, planning, design and teaching. Among them, the conservation of "Ancient Towns and Water Towns in Jiangnan" won the UNESCO Award for Outstanding Achievement in Cultural Heritage Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region in 2003, and the conservation of "Lijiang Ancient City Based on Community Development" and "Pingyao Traditional Houses and Courts" won the UNESCO Award for Outstanding Achievement in Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2007 and 2007 respectively. The conservation of Lijiang Ancient City based on Community Development" and "Pingyao Traditional Residential Compounds" won the Award of Excellence in 2007 and 2015 respectively.
HU Min (胡敏)

Chief of Historical Famous City Conservation Division of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China. He is a Ph.D., professor-lever senior urban planner, registered urban planner, and a certified designer for cultural heritage conservation projects.

He was the deputy director of the Department of Historical and Cultural City, China Academy of Urban Planning & Design. He has long been engaged in planning, design and policy research on the protection and inheritance of urban-rural cultural heritage. He has led and participated in more than 40 planning and design projects, 15 scientific research projects at provincial and ministerial levels, and the compilation of 3 regulation and standard documents. He has published more than 30 academic papers. He was the winner of the Huaxia Construction Science and Technology Award, the Qian Xuesen Urbanism Gold Medal Nomination Award, and the National Excellent Urban and Rural Planning and Design Award for seven times. In recent years, he has contributed to and participated in the development of a number of systems and policies related to historical and cultural heritage conservation, and has been involved in the preliminary research on and drafted the official document “Opinion on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of Historic and Cultural Heritage in the Course of Urban-Rural Development” released by the central government.
Michael Turner is a practising architect, professor and UNESCO Chairholder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies. Graduate Program in Urban Design, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem. He serves on many professional-academic bodies providing expert advice over a range of subjects focusing on urban heritage and its support for sustainable development. His European and Israeli research activities cover issues on education, heritage, peace, urban design and resilient cities, contributing to academic fora and professional meetings all over the world. With over two decades of involvement in UNESCO, inter alia, he has accompanied the debate on the Historic Urban Landscapes since its inception. He is currently a special advisor to the Director of the World Heritage Centre and accompanying the Modern Heritage of Africa initiative – MoHoA. Michael is active in other global activities including the UNDRR Resilient Cities Programme, one of the initiators of the ourworldheritage civil society network and is coordinating the UN-Habitat UNIversity partnership metro hub consortium on heritopolis – heritage and the metropolis.
Wu Zhiqiang is an Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, a fellow of German Academy of Science and Engineering, an Academician of Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science and an Honorary Fellow of American Institute of Architects (Hon. FAIA). He is designated as the Honorary Dean of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University. Prof. WU serves as member of the academic degrees committee of the State Council and the first convener of the urban and rural planning discipline evaluation group of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council. Furthermore, he serves as a member and convener of the Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Strategy Advisory Committee. He was hired by the Shanghai Municipal Government as a counsellor.

He has previously served as the Chief Planner of EXPO 2010 Shanghai, the chief planner of urban design concept for the sub-center of Tongzhou in Beijing and Qingdao World Horticultural Exhibition 2014. He was also honored as one of the first China National Masters of Engineering Survey and Design. Currently, he holds the position as the Chief Scientist at the Key Laboratory of Intelligent Planning Technology for Land and Space of the Ministry of Natural Resources.
Françoise Ged, Architect and sinologist, heads the Observatoire de l’architecture de la Chine contemporaine, in Cité de l’architecture & du patrimoine, Paris, France. Since 1997, she has developed various partnerships with China, especially in heritage, urban development, and architecture organization of professional seminars and international conferences, of study travels for local authorities, urban planners, and architects, in China and in France.

She published extensively and recently co-authored with Héloïse Le Carrer, « Architectures en Chine aujourd’hui – démarches écoresponsables », Muséo Editions, dec. 2021; and also in 2021, « Faire du terrain en Corée du Nord- Ecrire autrement les sciences sociales, dir. Valérie Gelézeau & Benjamin Joinau, Ateliers des Cahiers, nov. 2021. She has focused also on social housing, with Miguel Elosua et YANG Chen « Logements sociaux à Chongqing et à Shanghai – Corollaires de l’« urbanisation » rurale et de la financiarisation foncière », Cahiers de la Recherche Architecturale, Urbaine et Paysagère n° 8, 2020 ; https://doi.org/10.4000/craup.5178
ZHUANG Qing (庄晴)

Zhuang Qing is the Deputy Chief of the Preservation Department of Shanghai Planning and Natural Resource Bureau. She graduated from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, with a Master’s degree in Landscape Architecture. She served at many departments of Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Research Institute, where she has led and participated in many prize-winning projects. She has rich experience in urban planning and design practice and construction management. At present, she is responsible for the management and conservation of historical and cultural districts in Shanghai.
HE Yi, Professor and Doctoral Advisor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, has been extensively involved in theoretical research and planning practices related to the preservation of urban and rural cultural heritage. Addressing the challenges faced by heritage preservation in the context of rapid urbanization, she has innovatively introduced the “Four-Dimensional City” theory, guiding and influencing theoretical and practical exploration.

So far, Prof. HE Yi has overseen multiple engineering projects, led three projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and received three first-place awards for outstanding urban and rural planning and design at the national level. Additionally, as the first author or corresponding author, she has published over 30 papers in top-tier professional journals such as Urban Planning Review and Architectural Journal, deeply exploring the issues of adhering to tradition while fostering innovation in the rapid urbanization process, attracting widespread attention.
Randall Mason, PhD, FAAR, is Professor at the University of Pennsylvania’s Weitzman School of Design, where he has taught since 2004. He has served in several leadership roles for the School: Chair of Penn’s Graduate Program in Historic Preservation (2009-2017); Executive Director of PennPraxis (2014-2017); and founding director of the Centre for the Preservation of Civil Rights Sites (2019-2023). He currently leads the Urban Heritage Project research group.

Educated in geography, history, and urban planning (PhD Columbia University), Mason’s work addresses preservation, planning, and public space issues. Recent teaching and practice work includes: equitable redevelopment studios in Detroit, Philadelphia and Montgomery; cultural landscape research and planning projects in Washington, DC; and a Getty-funded conservation management plan for Miller House & Garden in Columbus, IN. He has worked with the Getty Conservation Institute, the National Park Service, and the Rwandan government, among other partners.
Mariana Correia has a PhD in World Heritage Conservation from Oxford Brookes University, UK; an Earthen Architecture Post-Graduate Diploma from CRAterre-ENSAG, France; Post-graduate Studies on Cultural Routes from the Council of Europe; and a Masters & Architecture degree from Lisbon University, Portugal.

She is the head of the Architecture and Multimedia Gallaecia Department, and Director of CIAUD-UPT Research Centre, at Portucalense University. She lectures “Theory and History of Conservation and Restoration”, and “Adaptation to Climate Change”.

She was elected ICOMOS-Portugal Advisory Board President (2022-2024), ICOMOS-ISCEAH Board member, and ICOMOS-CIAV expert. She was invited to the WH Task Force of ICOMOS-Climate Action Working Group. She was ICOMOS-ISCEAH President (2018-2020), PROTERRA Coordinator (2011-2014), and Board member of two Heritage & Art Foundations (FAFB e FBAC). She was awarded the European Prize for Architectural Heritage Intervention (2017 AADIPA, cat.D).
Jacopo Benedetti is an architect and Postdoctoral Fellow at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University, Shanghai. He is the founding partner (and from 2014 to 2022 managing partner) of the architectural office Spazi Consonanti - architecture, restoration, storytelling, heritage, based in Rome, Italy. The office has worked with artists, scientists, and historians on the conservation, restoration, redevelopment, and interpretation of several heritage sites all over Italy. Designs by Spazi Consonanti have been selected for the Italian Heritage Award, the Piranesi Prix De Rome, and for the Italian Pavilion of the Venice Architecture Biennale (2018).

He studied architecture at the Polytechnical School of Aachen (RWTH) in Germany and at the University of Rome “La Sapienza”. He received his PhD in architecture (Architecture: Innovation and Heritage) from the University of Roma Tre with a dissertation on the history and methods of the visual interpretation of historical cities through the lens of perceptual psychology and classical cognitive sciences.

In 2021 he has been a Visiting Fellow as an eminent scholar and Visiting Lecturer at the TUM (Technical University of Munich, Germany - Faculty of Architecture - Chair of Conservation-Restoration, Art Technology and Conservation Science). Since 2017, he has been the scientific coordinator of the architectural laboratories of the foundation Scuola Beato Angelico in Milan.
Trained as a conservation architect and architectural historian; Dr. Nobuko Inaba received her doctoral degree from the Tokyo Institute of Technology on the theme of the 19th century traditional architectural history of Japan dealing with the particular social phenomena of Europeanization, modernization and nationalism in that century.

She gained her practical knowledge and experience in heritage policy development and management while serving in the Japanese government’s Agency for Cultural Affairs and its affiliated research institute from 1991 to 2008 including the period from 2000 to 2002 while she worked for ICCROM seconded by Japan. From 2008 to 2020, she held the position of Professor of World Heritage Studies at the University of Tsukuba. In regard to the World Heritage Convention, since Japan ratified the Convention in 1992 she has been involved in the Convention’s core activities as a member of the Japanese delegation to the World Heritage Committee sessions as well as a member / advisor of the Agency in charge of the nomination and conservation of World Heritage sites (cultural heritage sites) in Japan. Continuing her domestic and international advisory role in heritage conservation, she is now Professor Emeritus at the University of Tsukuba.
ZHENG Jianyi is an associate professor and the director of the Architecture Programme at the Faculty of Humanities and Arts (FA). Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST). He is also a Class-I registered architect and registered urban & rural planner in mainland China, and a registered architect in Macao SAR. He holds a Bachelor of Architecture and master degree in architectural history and theory from Huaqiao University, Quanzhou China. Receiving his PhD in urban planning and design from the South China University of Technology, he has taught at FA MUST since 2018 and is qualified for the Ph.D. supervisor of Architecture from 2020.

His research interests focus on the field of urban morphology, including morphological analysis of HUL, smart heritage, and revitalization of historical buildings. Especially in the case of Macao study, he is the PI of some related projects funded by the NSFC, DSEDJ, ICM. His researches explored the evolution of the urban core, morphological comparison with European cities, management unit divisions of HUL, Beco&Patio historical buildings, historical wharf buildings, grey bricks damage detection, and healthy high-density urban forms. Some AI and spatial information technologies have been widely employed in his smart heritage studies. In 2021, he worked hard to establish the Macao World Heritage Conservation and Development Research Centre at FA MUST which further encourages more students and teachers in heritage conservation.
Jordi PASCUAL

Jordi Pascual is the coordinator of the Committee on Culture of the World Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). The work of the Committee is based on Culture 21 Actions, a complete cultural rights-based toolkit on culture in sustainable cities. The Committee organizes a global award as well as a biennial Summit, manages a unique database of good practices and promotes a range of learning and capacity-building programmes for cities. As coordinator of the Committee, he is involved in the global campaign #culture2030goal that advocates for the role of cultural factors and actors in the UN Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, including the need for a cultural goal. Jordi Pascual holds a PhD on cultural rights in sustainable development (University of Girona) and teaches cultural rights and globalization (Open University of Catalonia).
Ana Pereira Roders is currently Professor in Heritage and Values, UNESCO Chair on Heritage and the Reshaping of Urban Conservation for Sustainability, at TUDelft (The Netherlands). Ana graduated as an Architect at University Lusíada (Portugal) in 2002; and obtained a PhD in Building Technology in 2007 at TU/e (The Netherlands). She worked at universities in the Netherlands, Portugal, Belgium, UK and Mozambique. As a true promoter of international cooperation and knowledge exchange, Ana is a member of various networks, organized key events and manages groups at Linkedin and Facebook (>10K members). She pioneered and co-edited the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development (Emerald) until 2019. Her contributions to science, known to be innovative, interdisciplinary and methodical, are disseminated in hundreds of publications and events. In 2015, Ana gave a TEDx Talk in Hamburg (Germany) on how cities become resource-efficient. She is now a member of the governing board at the International Centre on Space Technology for Natural and Cultural Heritage (China), and the scientific board of the JPI Cultural Heritage. Award-winning researcher; a partner in research projects as H@V, CLIC, and HERILAND; Ana is a regular assessor of research proposals and outcomes to funding institutions, academic publishers, and universities.
Sebastián ASTUDILLO CORDERO

Architect. Master in Landscape Design. Specialization in Urban Historical Contexts, Vicenza – Italy. Professor and researcher at the University of Cuenca since 2001 in the chairs of Territorial Planning, Urbanism Workshop and Heritage Conservation. Director of the Master in Conservation of Monuments and Sites, University of Cuenca. Professor in the Master’s Degree in Heritage Management and Conservation, Historic Urban Landscape, University of Cuenca. Director of the Research Group on Sustainable Built Environments (ECOS) and Researcher of the VLIR Project - "World Heritage City Preservation Management" and of the World Heritage City Project (CPM) of the University of Cuenca.

In teaching and in connection with the community, he has participated in various experiences in urban and rural environments. These have focused on the recovery of the built heritage and the heritage landscape. Among other projects, the following stand out: The building maintenance campaign in Susudel and the maintenance campaign of the patrimonial cemetery of Susudel. Maintenance campaign for Avenida Loja and Calle de las Herrerías in the city of Cuenca. Maintenance campaign for buildings in Cochapata in the Nabón canton.
Julia REY PÉREZ

PhD Architect and Associate Professor in Architectural History, Theory and Composition Department at Higher School of Architecture at the University of Seville (US).

Postdoctoral scholarship funded by the Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation of the Republic of Ecuador (Senescyt) in 2013. Lecturer at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of Cuenca (UC) (Ecuador) between 2013-2015, specifically in the Mention in Conservation of Built Heritage, at the Master in "Conservation and Management of Built Cultural Heritage" and at the Master in "Landscape Architecture".

Master’s degree lecturer at various Latin American universities. Since 2015, lecturer in the Doctoral Programme in Architecture and in the Master's Degrees in Sustainable City and Architecture (MCAS) and in Anthropology: Management of Cultural Diversity. Heritage and Development.

Recently Lecturer in the postgraduate courses at the University of Málaga and the UPV.

Visiting Researcher at Eindhoven University of Technology, Institute of Historical, Artistic and National Heritage (Brazil). Universidad de Cuenca (Equator). National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Equator. Unesco Chair “Heritage and Urban Regeneration” at the IUAV and at Edinburgh World Heritage (UK). Head of the project “Reassessment of the cultural and natural heritage of the city of Cuenca from sustainable development strategies supported by the HUL Recommendation” funded by University of Cuenca (Ecuador). Responsible for the “Historic Urban Landscape” Program in the 2020 Management Plan for the Municipal Historic Heritage in Sevilla. External advisor with the Higher Education Council of Ecuador (CES).
Maria Eugenia is an architect working as Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Cuenca, Ecuador. She obtained her Master in Conservation of Monuments and Sites (2014) and her PhD (2018) at KU Leuven, Belgium. Since 2012, she has been part of the City Preservation Management -CPM research group at the University of Cuenca. She is actively engaged in the comprehensive management of cities, with a particular focus on preserving and revitalizing historical centres within their urban settings to promote sustainable development. Currently, she is also actively involved in initiatives as OurWorldHeritage, Go-HUL, the CIPA Emerging-Professionals group and part of the Interim National Committee of ICOMOS Ecuador.
Marie-Noël Tournoux joined WHITRAP Shanghai in April 2018, as Project Director. She focuses on urban heritage and sustainable urban development and the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL). 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 resort towns. From 2002 to 2017 she worked at the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, in several Regional and Thematic Units. She was involved in many technical assistance and policy guidance projects for national and local governments as well as training and state of conservation monitoring activities, in Europe, Africa and Asia, focusing mainly on urban heritage and cultural landscapes.
ZHANG Ming (章明)

Zhang Ming is a distinguished professor of the Changjiang Scholar Programme and a professor and doctoral supervisor at Tongji University. He serves as the director of the Landscape Department at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning. He is also the Chief Architect of Tongji Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd. He has long been engaged in the research and practice of the organic renewal of urban built environments. Zhang Ming is also a member of the Scientific and Technological Committee of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the vice director of the Architectural Transformation and Urban Renewal Professional Committee of the Architectural Society of China and the vice president of its Small-Town Architecture Branch, and a member of the Academic Committee on Industrial Heritage/Architectural Criticism/Architectural Culture. He is the director of the Academic Department of Architectural Creation of the Shanghai Society of Architects and a council member of the Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture.

Zhang Ming has published over 110 academic papers and authored five monographs. He has led two projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, one key research and development project of the 13th Five-Year Plan program, and one major sub-project of the National Social Science Foundation. He has received numerous international and domestic awards, including the Asia Architectural Association Architectural Award, the World Architecture Festival (WAF) Annual Award, the Rosa Barba Prize at the International Biennial of Landscape Architecture, the AIA 5th China Annual Outstanding Design Award in 2022, the Gold Award of Architectural Design of the Architectural Society of China, and the first prize of the National Survey and Design Industry Award, totalling 35 international-level awards and 70 provincial-level and above domestic awards.
Michael Kloos (1966) studied architecture and urban planning at Karlsruhe University, Germany. He focuses his work on the interface between the preservation and sustainable development of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, with a focus on Management Plans and Heritage Impact Assessments.

Since 2003 he has been a scientific assistant at RWTH Aachen University, Germany, where he co-established the UNESCO Chair in World Cultural and Urban Landscapes in 2012 and obtained his doctorate degree in engineering sciences with distinction in 2014.

Since 2016, Michael has run his office “michael kloos planning and heritage consultancy” in Aachen, Germany and he holds the professorship for Preservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural and Historic Urban Landscapes at RheinMain University of Applied Sciences, Wiesbaden, Germany. Since 2022 he has been Chairholder of the UNESCO Chair of Historic Urban Landscapes and Heritage Impact Assessments.
Ken TAYLOR

Ken Taylor, Honorary Professor, Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia; Emeritus Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Canberra; Visiting Professor Silpakorn University Bangkok (2002 to date). His research, teaching and professional activities for over 35 years have focused on theory and practice of cultural heritage management; cultural heritage as process and changing perspectives in the heritagisation process internationally; cultural landscape meanings, values and management with particular reference to ordinary/everyday places; Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach to urban conservation from theoretically and practice perspectives; Reading the landscape; World Heritage challenges and politics. Visiting Professor at universities in China, Thailand, India, and Japan. He has been consultant with ICOMOS, ICCROM and UNESCO. Latest publications: K. Taylor & G. Verdini, *Management Planning for Cultural Heritage*. Places and Their Significance, Routledge 2022., K. Silva. K. Taylor & D Jones *The Routledge Handbook of Cultural Landscape Heritage in the Asia-Pacific*, Routledge 2023.
Jiang Hong is the Vice Dean and Associate Professor of the School of Architecture at Southeast University (SEU-Arch), where he teaches and researches Urban Planning History and Theories, Heritage Conservation, Urban Design, and Rural Development. Prof. Jiang is the Deputy Director of the Key Laboratory of Urban and Architectural Heritage Conservation MOE, and Deputy Secretary General of AAHM (Asian Academy for Heritage Management). He also worked as an urban planner in different provinces in China and Southeast Asia on projects including Heritage Conservation, Rural Revitalization and Recreation Planning. He has presided over 2 NSFC projects and 3 research projects from Jiangsu Province and MOE.
Dr. Johannes Widodo is the director of Graduate Programs in Architectural Conservation and Tun Tan Cheng Lock Centre for Asian Architectural and Urban Heritage (in Melaka) of the National University of Singapore. He is an Associate Member of the Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA), the founder of mAAN (Modern Asian Architecture Network), an Executive Committee member of the Asian Academy for Heritage Management, a jury member for the UNESCO Asia Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation, member of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee, a founding member and director of ICOMOS National Committee of Singapore and Indonesia, a founding member of DoCoMoMo Macau and Singapore, the founder and executive director of iNTA (International Network of Tropical Architecture). He served as an advisory board member of the Preservation of Sites and Monuments of the National Heritage Board of Singapore (2013-2019), a board member of SEACHA (South-East Asian Cultural Heritage Alliance), and a member of TCHS (The Circle of Human Sustainability (Singapore)).
Edward DENISON

Edward Denison is Professor of Architecture and Global Modernities at The Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL, where he is Director of the MA Architecture and Historic Urban Environments. He has over twenty-years’ experience as an independent consultant specialising in urban and cultural heritage, and has published over 20 books and has twice been awarded the RIBA President’s Medal for Research – in 2016 for his work on the successful UNESCO World Heritage Nomination of Asmara (Eritrea) and in 2017 for his research on Japan’s imperialist Ultra-Modernism in Manchuria. Prof. Denison’s wide-ranging research is motivated by the notion of ‘historiographical inequity’, exploring the resistance to and the role, practice and imperative of non-canonical architectural and urban histories, especially outside the West and in relation to modernity. In 2020, he cofounded the global collaborative, MoHoA (Modern Heritage of Africa / Modern Heritage in the Anthropocene), responsible for the recent publication of the Cape Town Document on Modern Heritage.
WANG Shifu (王世福)

Dr. WANG Shifu is Professor of Urban Planning and the Vice Dean of the School of Architecture at South China University of Technology. He also serves as the director of the Planning Innovation Research Centre of the Guangdong-HK-Macau Greater Bay. Dr. Wang is a member of the China Urban Planning Society and the National Steering Committee of Urban and Rural Planning Education. He spent 2015-2016 as a Fulbright scholar at MIT and was a visiting scholar at KU LEUVEN in 2014. He has extensively published and practised in the fields of Urban Design, Smart City, Heritage Conservation, and Strategic Planning.
Prof. Imane Bennani, architect - Doctor in urban geography and holder of a master’s degree in heritage. In addition to her research activities, Prof. Imane Bennani played an active role in the preparation of Rabat’s application for inclusion on UNESCO’s World Heritage List. Currently, since 2013, she has been the Dean of the School of Architecture at the International University of Rabat/Morocco. Since 2022, she has been the Holder of the UNESCO Chair "Historic Urban Landscape, between training and research". She is the author of several scientific publications, including "L’Habitat menaçant ruine au Maroc" éditions l’Harmattan. Paris. Her publication includes the collective work "Ensemble historique de Rabat", published by Economiques. Casablanca.
WU Meiping (吴美萍)

WU Meiping, a distinguished associate professor at the School of Architecture at Tianjin University, with a doctoral degree in built heritage conservation, is with over 15 years’ experiences in built heritage conservation in Europe and China. She has been a core member of the UNESCO Chair on Preventive Conservation, Monitoring and Maintenance of Monuments and Sites since 2009, and also an expert in preventive conservation for China’s National Cultural Heritage Administration (NCHA) since 2018. Her current research and publications focus on preventive conservation of built heritage, history and theory of conservation, monitoring of world heritage sites, and sustainable tourism development of cultural heritage sites. She has published 3 books and about 40 articles and book chapters in international publications. She is a committee member of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC) and the secretary member of the Professional Committee on Preventive Conservation of Architectural Heritage under the China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage since 2022.
Dr. Elsa Marguin Hamon (HDR) is Director of Research and International Relations of the École Nationale des Chartes (ENC, the National School of Palaeography and Archival Studies), Paris, France. She is a paleographer archivist and heritage curator. With a degree in Classics, she devoted her doctoral thesis to the history of language sciences and more specifically to Latin grammatical manuscripts from the central Western Middle Ages. Her research focuses on the history of medieval texts and their transmission from a pragmatic approach to ideas and doctrines. Since October 2018, she is Director of Research and International Relations at the École Nationale des Chartes and as such represents the establishment within the network of national and international research partners. She is also involved in the development of a UNESCO Chair network dedicated to Archives in Africa. One of the main fields for research and training of the chair concerns Sources and Archives of Territory, Urbanism and Architecture. The actions realised or in process aim at better understanding, preserving and using these sources to increase capacities to conserve and transmit Urban Cultural Heritage in Africa.
FU Shulan is an associate professor of the Department of Urban Planning at Zhejiang University and the vice director of the International Centre for History, Critics of Architecture and Restoration of Historical Heritage.

She graduated from the University of Tokyo with a Ph.D. and was a KFAS-Kyujanggak Fellow (2018-2019) at Seoul National University. Her research interests include urban planning history of modern China and cultural heritage practices in Asia. Publications include *The History of the Formation of Hangzhou Scenic City* (in Chinese, Southeast University Press, 2015), *Shan-shui Myth and History: the Locally Planned Process of Combining the Ancient City and West Lake in Hangzhou, 1896-1927* (in English, Planning perspectives, East Asian Planning History Prize). She has presided over several policy consultations on the protection of urban historical and cultural resources for the Zhejiang Provincial Department of Construction and participated in several conservation practices in historical sites such as Lumbini, Nepal, and Asuke, Japan. Academic positions include Committee Member of the Planning History and Theory Branch in the Urban Planning Society of China, the Deputy Director of the Urban Conservation Section in Zhejiang Provincial Urban Planning Society, and Member of ICOMOS and ICOMOS China.
Hisham Mortada is an educator, a critic, a scholar, and an architect. He is a professor of architecture at King Abdul Aziz University, Saudi Arabia, an adjunct professor at Freie Universitat, Germany, and an expert in Saudi heritage architecture and urbanism. He has extensively researched on Saudi architectural and urban heritage over the last three decades. He holds a Ph.D. in Architecture from the University of Edinburgh, UK, and a Master of Architecture from Pennsylvania State University, USA. He has widely published on Saudi urban and architectural heritage. He is a heritage advisor to many national and international academic and professional organizations. Hisham was awarded the National Heritage Award by the Saudi Ministry of Culture in 2021 as a recognition of his lifetime achievement in working and researching on Saudi-built heritage.
Plácido González Martínez is Ph.D. Architect and Urban Planner, Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University. ‘María Zambrano’ Distinguished Research Fellow at the University of Seville, Vice President of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS), and Executive Editor of the journal Built Heritage.

His research and scholarship focus on heritage-led urban redevelopment and the heritagization of infrastructures, with a particular interest on these processes in China and Shanghai. He has authored more than 100 publications, including books, book chapters, articles and book reviews. His works include the book *In Light of Hilberseimer* (awarded the Research Prize of the 2018 Spanish Architecture Biennale), and articles in journals like Cities; Habitat International; International Journal of Heritage Studies; Journal of Urbanism, Tunnelling and Underground Space, and Docomomo International Journal. Drafter of the Spanish National Plan of 20th Century Heritage Conservation for the Spanish Ministry of Culture, he has coordinated research and documentation projects in heritage architecture and urbanism.
ZHANG Peng is Professor of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, where he also serves as the Deputy Head of the Department of Architecture. He is a member and secretary-general of the Academic Committee on Urban and Rural Built Heritage of the Architectural Society of China. Additionally, he holds the position of Deputy Chairman of the Historic Architecture Conservation Professional Committee of the Shanghai Architectural Society. He is an editorial board member of the journal "Architectural Heritage" and served as a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania in 2016-2017.

His research focuses on modern Chinese urban and architectural history as well as architectural heritage Conservation. ZHANG Peng has led and participated in various research projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation, and the National Administration of Cultural Heritage. He has been responsible for the conservation projects of significant heritage sites such as Danzhou Ancient City and the Yihe Road Historic Cultural District in Nanjing. He has received awards including the National Teaching Achievement Award and the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Conservation Award.

Prof. Benjamin Mouton was appointed Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the National Order of Merit, and Commander of the National Order of Arts and Letters (France), he was nominated Order of Cultural Merit (Romania); Gloria Artis, and received the Jan Zachwatowicz Prize (Poland), and he is an Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
ZHANG Song is Professor and a Ph.D. supervisor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Tokyo, Japan. Prof. Zhang has long been engaged in theoretical research, teaching and engineering practice in the area of urban planning with his main focus on urban heritage conservation, urban history, urban planning and design theory, urban landscape management methods, etc. He is also a chief planner of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd, a member of the Special Committee for Historic and Cultural Preservation and Inheritance of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, a convener of the Regulations and Theory Panel of the committee, the deputy chairperson of the Planning History and Theory Committee of the China Urban Planning Society, a member of Historic and Cultural City Planning Committee, deputy chairperson of the Industrial Building Heritage Committee of the China Architectural Society, director of the Urban and Rural Built Heritage Committee, etc.
Neel Kamal Chapagain is an architect and heritage professional/educator from Nepal, currently engaged as a Professor at Ahmedabad University, where he was also the director of the Centre for Heritage Management until recently. He joined Ahmedabad University in 2013 and has been instrumental in setting up a graduate programme on Heritage Management (launched in 2015), a Journal of Heritage Management (launched in 2016), and an annual conference series on Heritage Management Education and Practice (since 2017). He is also heading the secretariat for the Asia Pacific Higher Education Network for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (APHEN-ICH), which has been hosted at the Centre since 2022. He has recently been nominated as one of the global facilitators for implementing the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage. He had previously been a facilitator for a MOOC course on ICH and Sustainable Development (UNESCO and SDG Academy). He has also contributed to UNESCO’s Competence Framework for Cultural Heritage Management, particularly in framing a set of academic learning outcomes based on the draft competence framework.

He is a co-editor of ‘Asian Heritage Management: Contexts, Concerns and Prospects’ (Routledge 2013 with Dr. Kapila Silva), and a 3-volume series on Reflections on the Built Environment and Associated Practices (Tribhuvan University Press, 2013, 2016 and 2019 with colleagues in Nepal).
Kyungah Lee received bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral degrees from the Department of Architecture at Seoul National University. She worked as a team leader at the Hanok Culture Department of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and as a professor at the Department of Traditional Architecture at the Korean National University of Cultural Heritage. She is currently an Associate Professor at the Department of Architecture at Seoul National University. She continues to research modern architecture and urban changes in Korea and serves as a board member of ICOMOS Korea.
Carola HEIN

Carola Hein is Professor of History of Architecture and Urban Planning at Delft University of Technology and director of the Leiden-Delft-Erasmus PortCityFutures Centre. She has published widely in the field of architectural, urban and planning history and has tied historical analysis to contemporary development. Among other major grants, she received a Guggenheim fellowship, an Alexander von Humboldt fellowship and Volkswagen Foundation grants for a mixed-method digital humanities project. She serves as Vice President of the International Planning History Society (IPHS) and as President of the Global Urban History Project. Her (co-) edited books and monographs include Oil Spaces (2021), Urbanisation of the Sea (2020), Adaptive Strategies for Water Heritage (2020), The Routledge Planning History Handbook (2018), Uzō Nishiyama, Reflections on Urban, Regional and National Space (2017), History, Urbanism, Resilience, Proceedings of the 2016 IPHS conference (2016), Port Cities: Dynamic Landscapes and Global Networks (2011). She has also published numerous articles in peer-reviewed journals, books, and magazines.
Giulio Verdini is Associate Professor in International Planning at the School of Architecture and Cities of the University of Westminster (UK), Visiting Professor at the Polytechnic University Mohammed VI of Ben Guerir, in Morocco, and the Vice-President of ILAUD, The International Laboratory of Architecture and Urban Design, founded in Italy in 1976. He has advised UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and several regional and local authorities on urban-rural synergies, social innovation, cultural sustainability, climate-resilient urban planning, leading research and consultancy projects for the sustainability transition of towns and rural villages in China, Europe, South Africa and Morocco. He is currently a member of the working group on ‘Urban Transformation’ for the Union of the Mediterranean; a member of the capacity building team of the Prime Minister Fellowship of the Kingdom of Bahrain on Urban Sustainability; and an expert for UNWTO for the Best Rural Village Upgrade Program.

Giulio Verdini, MA in Architecture and Urban Planning, has a PhD in Urban and Regional Development (2007), from the University of Ferrara in Italy.
Mar Loren-Méndez is a Ph.D. Architect. She has a Master on Advanced Design Studies, Harvard University; and a Master on Heritage and New Technologies, awarded by the European Leonardo Da Vinci program.

She is a Full Professor at the School of Architecture, at Seville University and the director of the Research Group Contemporary City, Architecture and Heritage. She is the Chairholder of the UNESCO Chair on Built Urban Heritage in the Digital Era CREhAR (Creative Research and Education on Heritage Assessment and Regeneration). She has worked on cross-cultural studies Europe-America, and tourist littoral transformation, and she is currently focused on creative and interdisciplinary heritage methodologies, with the conceptual integration of new technologies.

She has authored over 50 papers, 20 books and book chapters, and 30 modern heritage reports for the Andalusian Government and UNESCO.
Anna-Paola Pola is an architect with a PhD in urban planning. Her research agenda deals with the relationship between conservation and development, particularly in small and medium-sized settlements and their territories. From 2016 to 2023, she served as a Programme Specialist at WHITRAP Shanghai. She is currently conducting a three-year research programme funded by the European Union and the Italian Ministry of Universities and Research at the Institute for Heritage Science of the National Research Council of Italy.
Youssef HENTOUR

Architect, PhD student and a Professor at the International University of Rabat (UIR), he obtained his architecture degree in 2019 with a summa cum laude distinction and received commendations from the jury, being designated valedictorian of his graduating promotion. Currently in his second year of doctoral studies, he is fully dedicated to his research work on the theme of "Digitalization in the Service of Heritage - The Case of Morocco". Additionally, he holds the status of a doctoral candidate within the UNESCO Chair "HUL between Training and Research" and teaches courses on "Digitalization" and "Computational Design" at the School of Architecture of Rabat (EAR – UIR).
Holder of an Architecture Diploma from the National School of Architecture of Rabat, Morocco, of a DESA “heritage and architecture of earth” at the Research Centre -CRATERRE- at the Grenoble Architecture School (France). She also holds a DEA from the Mohammed V University of Rabat and an MBA in economic intelligence from the EGE.

Mariam BELHOUSSINE began her career at the Urban Planning Agency of Rabat-Salé, as an Architect, she then integrated the Ministry of Habitat and Urbanism of Morocco as an Architect at the Directorate of Architecture and the Directorate of Urbanism and Territorial Planning. In 2008, she was appointed Director of the Urban Agency of Kénitra. In 2011, she has joined the CDG Group, as Managing Director of Jnane Sais Développement. She was then General Manager of Hay Rabat Andalusia and General Manager of the Ryad Development Company.
Cristina González-Longo - President of ICOMOS CIF

Cristina González-Longo is the Founder and Director of the MSc in Architectural Design for the Conservation of Built Heritage at the Department of Architecture of the University of Strathclyde, where she also has created and is leading the Architectural Design and Conservation Research Unit (ADCRU). She is also a practising architect with over twenty years’ experience as a Chartered architect both in UK and Spain. RIBA Specialist Conservation Architect (SCA) and member of the RIBA Conservation Register Assessment Panel.

She is the President of the CIFInternational Scientific Committee of ICOMOS on Education and Training. The CIF researches and promotes international cooperation in the field of education and training for the understanding, protection, conservation and management of built heritage, historic sites and cultural landscapes.
Zhang Rong

the Deputy Chief Engineer of Cultural Heritage Conservation Center of Beijing Guowenyan CO., LTD
XIAO Jianli

Associate Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, responsible editor of the Journal of Urban Planning, member of the Historical and Cultural Famous Cities Committee of the China Urban Science Research Association. Research interests include the historical development of urban and rural areas and heritage preservation. As the project leader, she undertakes the research on adaptive development of historical and cultural villages during the period of functional transformation, funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and participates in several other projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation. She has led multiple national-level and provincial-level planning projects for the protection of historical and cultural famous cities, towns, and villages, and has received national and provincial awards for urban and rural planning and design.
Chen YANG. PhD, Associate Professor, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University. Honorary Senior Fellow in the University of Queensland, Australia. He is the co-anchor for the 2021 Global Webinar on Transformational Impacts of Information Technology, Our World Heritage Initiative, Editorial Advisory Board of the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development (JCHMSD), and the expert member of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCL) and the International Committee for Documentation of Cultural Heritage (CIPA). Prof. Yang’s research has focused on the digital conservation, management and interpretation of World Heritage and landscape heritage in different cultural and natural contexts. He has presided over or participated in research projects on digital heritage, including National Natural Science Foundation project, National Key Research and Development Plan, and Shanghai Philosophy and Social Sciences Planning Project.
Wang Xi has been focused on the research field in World Heritage Cultural Landscape, Historic Urban Landscape and Rural Landscape for 12 years. In 2015, she founded Historic Urban Landscape Creative Platform for the implementation of HUL Recommendation (UNESCO 2011) in practice for Chinese historic cities and villages, which collaborate social partners to initiate creative solutions and build community for heritage site conservation and sustainable development.
Photo Album
International Conference on Urban Heritage Conservation and Design for Sustainable Development
And International Network for Urban Heritage Conservation in Higher Education Institutions
In 1934, the Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education, established through a donation by the British architect, real estate tycoon and philanthropist Henry Lester, was completed in Shanghai. It was built in the style of British Gothic Revival and Art Deco, and quickly became one of the top engineering institutions in Shanghai. Over the course of its first decade, it nurtured a remarkable group of talents in China. In 2021, this near-century-old historical building became the venue for the inaugural “Design Universe” creative camp of Design Innovation Institute Shanghai, marking the beginning of its rejuvenation to be led by the North Bund Group.

By early 2023, after extensive renovations, the iconic Lester building was transformed into a world-class design innovation hub under DIIS’s operation, launching a new chapter that bridges history and the future.
01 - WHITRAP, 3rd floor, Wenyuan Building, Tongji University

02 - Kingswell Hotel, 50 Zhangwu Rd.

03 - Sanhaowu Restaurant

04 - China Merchants Bank

05 - Tongji Hospital

06 - Metro Line 10 (Tongji University Station)

07 - China Construction Bank

08 - Tongji Union Square

09 - Post Office

10 - Bank of Communications
Editor: WHITRAP Shanghai 2023