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World Heritage  
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The World Heritage Institute of Training and  
Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region  
under the auspices of UNESCO

亚太地区世界遗产  
培训与研究中心



# Asia-Pacific Region Training Course on Historic Urban Landscape

Shanghai, China  
Tongji University  
December 14-17, 2015







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# Asia-Pacific Region Training Course on Historic Urban Landscape

Shanghai, China  
Tongji University  
December 14-17, 2015

## Lead by

ZHOU Jian, WHITRAP-Shanghai

## Training Lecturers

ZHOU Jian, WHITRAP-Shanghai  
Francesco BANDARIN, UNESCO  
SHAO Yong, WHITRAP-Shanghai  
HAN Feng, Tongji University  
LI Yanning, Tongji University  
Ken TAYLOR, Australian National University  
Cristina IAMANDI, Conservation Architect  
Ana PEREIRA RODERS, Eindhoven University  
Susan FAYAD, Ballarat City, Australia  
Giulio VERDINI, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University  
Harry DEN HARTOG, Tongji University  
Juliana FORERO, WHITRAP-Shanghai

## WHITRAP HUL Programme

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Zoe LEUNG, Intern, WHITRAP-Shanghai





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# 1. Introduction



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# 1. Introduction

## Brief Background of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach (HUL)

On 10 November 2011, UNESCO adopted the *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape*. It constitutes an updated heritage management approach based on the recognition and identification of a layering and interconnection of values – natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, international and local – present in any city. It is also based on the need to integrate various disciplines for the analysis and shaping of the urban conservation process, in order not to separate it from the planning and development of the contemporary city. This new policy instrument is available at [www.historicurbanlandscape.com](http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com).

The HUL approach aims to preserve the quality of the human environment, enhance the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while promoting social and functional diversity, along with integrating the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It also provides ideas for and contributes to orientating the planning and design of newly developed urban areas.

In association with the World Heritage Centre, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) undertook the leading position on the HUL implementation of this UNESCO Recommendation in the Asia-Pacific Region, as well as other geo-cultural regions in the world. Nowadays, the WHITRAP holds 2 pilot cities in China, 4 pilot cities in Asia (except China), 5 pilot cities in other regions, and 2 case studies

in China.

Since October 2012, following an international Expert Meeting that was organized by WHITRAP Shanghai, a ‘Road Map’ for the application of the HUL approach in China was developed and a HUL implementation programme was established. This document identified three main objectives for the implementation of the UNESCO Recommendation on the HUL in China: a) the management of ‘change’; b) the improvement of living conditions for local populations and communities; and c) the creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation.

On December 2014, the International Symposium on HUL brought together implementation agencies and partners, as well as interested professionals from all over the world, to take stock of the progress made on the HUL implementation in a diverse range of contexts. The result of the Symposium was the Shanghai Agenda, which sets the actions and strategies for the China Road Map according to the Historic Urban Landscape Action Plan included in UNESCO’s General Conference Resolution 36 C/23.

The 2015 WHITRAP Asia-Pacific Region Training on HUL, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, aims to reflect on the “what, why, and how” of the HUL approach, along with latest developments in the field. The conclusions of this discussion intend to contribute to the forthcoming Habitat-III conference (Quito, Ecuador,

2016), specially on the reflection of the role of culture and cultural heritage in sustainable development of cities in the present and the future.

Furthermore, through this training course, WHITRAP pursues to strengthen and enlarge the specialist network for HUL in the Asia-Pacific Region as well as the organization's implementation and capacity building programme.

During the four-day training programme, practitioners and specialists will participate in lectures, field trip visits, and roundtable discussion on the challenges and impacts of the HUL approach in the Asia-Pacific Region. They will be led by Chinese, regional, and international experts in the field. Among others, Zhou Jian (Director of WHITRAP-Shanghai

and Professor of Urban Planning at Tongji University), Francesco Bandarin (UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture), Shao Yong (Executive Director of WHITRAP-Shanghai and Professor of Urban Planning at Tongji University), Han Feng (Director of Department of Landscape Architecture, Tongji University), Ken Taylor (Adjunct Professor at Australian National University), Cristina Iamandi (Conservation Architect and Urban Planning Consultant), Ana Pereira Roders (Assistant Professor at Eindhoven University of Technology), Susan Fayad (Coordinator Heritage Strategy for the City of Ballarat, Australia) and Giulio Verдини (Co-Director of Research Institute of Urbanisation of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University) will present the HUL approach and its Tool Kit.

## **2. Programme and Training Course Modules**



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## 2. Programme

### Venue

P.R. China - Shanghai

Tongji University - Wenyuan Building - 3rd Floor

### Correspondence

All correspondence concerning the training course should be addressed in

English to [Juliana FORERO](mailto:whitrap.jf@gmail.com) at [whitrap.jf@gmail.com](mailto:whitrap.jf@gmail.com) or [whitrap.hul@gmail.com](mailto:whitrap.hul@gmail.com)

### Sunday, December 13th

Time	Programme
All day	Arrivals of Training Participants

### Monday, December 14th: Background and Theory - Morning Sessions *Lectures at WHITRAP-Shanghai*

Time	Programme	Lecturer/ Facilitator
09:00 – 09:30	Inscription	
09:30 - 09:40	Group Picture	
09:40 - 10:00	Opening & Introduction to HUL Training	Zhou Jian <i>WHITRAP- Shanghai</i>
10:00 – 10:45	<b>Lecture 1:</b> Brief History of Urban Conservation: From the 1972 World Heritage Convention to the 2011 Recommendation on the HUL	<a href="#">Ana Pereira Roders</a> <i>Eindhoven University</i>
10:45 - 11:00	Q & A	
11:00 - 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 - 12:00	<b>Lecture 2:</b> The Historic Urban Landscape and Agenda 2030	<a href="#">Francesco Bandarin</a> <i>UNESCO</i>
12:00 - 12:15	Q & A	
12:15 - 14:30	Lunch (on your own)	



**Monday, December 14th: Background and Theory- Afternoon Sessions**  
*Lectures at WHITRAP-Shanghai*

Time	Programme	Lecturer
14:30 – 15:15	<b>Lecture 3:</b> Management of Change: HUL in China and Asia-Pacific	Zhou Jian <i>WHITRAP-Shanghai</i>
15:15 - 15:30	Q & A	
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee Break	
15:45 – 16:30	<b>Lecture 4:</b> Cultural Landscape Approach and HUL in China	Han Feng <i>Tongji University</i>
16:30 - 16:45	Q & A	
16:45 - 17:30	<b>Lecture 5:</b> The Cultural Dimension of Urban Development in Asia And Pacific Region: Report HABITAT III	Cristina Iamandi <i>Conservation Architect and Urban Planning Consultant</i>
18:00 - 20:00	Dinner	

**Tuesday, December 15th: Tool Kit and HUL in the Asia-Pacific Region - Morning Sessions**

*Lectures at WHITRAP-Shanghai*

Time	Programme	Lecturer
09:00 – 09:45	<b>Lecture 6:</b> Cultural Mapping and Community Resources: Cultural Mapping in Asia-Pacific, Philippines Case Studies	<b>Ken Taylor</b> <i>Australian National University</i>
09:45 - 10:00	Q & A	
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break	
10:15– 11:00	<b>Lecture 7:</b> Mapping of Traditional Architecture and Space Creation in Shanghai	<b>Li Yanning</b> <i>Tongji University</i>
11:00 - 11:15	Q & A	
11:15 - 12:00	<b>Lecture 8:</b> Shanghai New Districts	<b>Harry Den Hartog</b> <i>Tongji University</i>
12:00 - 12:15	Q & A	
12:15 - 13:30	Lunch (on your own)	

## Tuesday, December 15th: Tool Kit and HUL in the Asia-Pacific Region - Afternoon Sessions

*Lectures at WHITRAP-Shanghai*

Time	Programme	Lecturer
13:30 – 14:15	<b>Lecture 9:</b> Participatory Planning: The Case Study of Ballarat, Australia	Susan Fayad <i>Ballarat City, Australia</i>
14:15 - 14:30	Q & A	
14:30 - 15:15	<b>Lecture 10:</b> Managing Heritage According to the Conditions of Its Context: Sinan Mansions in Shanghai	Shao Yong <i>WHITRAP-Shanghai</i>
15:15 – 15:30	Q & A	
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break	
15:45 - 16:30	<b>Lecture 11:</b> Suzhou, Wujiang District. Challenges of HUL Research and Application	Giulio Verdini <i>Xi'an Jiaotong- Liverpool University</i>
16:30 - 16:45	Q & A	
16:45- 17:30	<b>Lecture 12:</b> HUL Layers: The Case Study of Cuenca in Ecuador	Juliana Forero <i>WHITRAP-Shanghai</i>
17:30- 18:15	Q & A	

## Wednesday, December 16th: Participants' Presentations

*At WHITRAP-Shanghai*

Time	Programme	Facilitator
10:00 – 12:00	Presentation of Participants Part 1 (10 min/ participant)	
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch (on your own)	
13:30 – 15:30	Presentation of Participants Part 2 (10 min/ participant)	
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break	
15:45 – 17:00	Final Debate and Conclusions	Members of the HUL Academic Committee and Participants
17:00 - 17:30	Certificates Presentation and Group Picture	

**Thursday, December 17th: Field Visit***Tongli Old Town, Suzhou*

<b>Time</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>
08:00 - 10:00	Transportation to Tongli	Sun Yizhou
10:30 – 10:45	Arrival in Tongli	Sun Yizhou
10:45 - 12:00	Field Visit Part 1	Li Yanning Chen Chunhua
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 - 15:00	Field Visit Part 2	Li Yanning Chen Chunhua
15:30 - 17:30	Transportation Back to Shanghai	Sun Yizhou

**Friday, December 18th**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Programme</b>
All day	Departures of Training Experts and Participants

## 2. Training Course Modules

Each of the lectures will be followed by an extensive discussion to allow the course participants to ask questions, raise issues familiar to their own situation, compare experiences and insights, and advance in their understanding of the interactions between heritage conservation and development in general, and the application of UNESCO's HUL approach in particular.

### *Lecture 1: Brief History of Urban Conservation: From the 1972 World Heritage Convention to the 2011 Recommendation on the HUL* **Ana PEREIRA RODERS**

**Abstract:** To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030, countries worldwide recently agreed as key target to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. Though, this is not new. There is a longer tradition in international law, conventions and recommendations, to agree upon the conservation of heritage resources, including urban heritage.

This lecture aims to introduce and discuss the evolution in international law, concerning key notions and definitions of relevance to urban conservation, understood broadly as the conservation of urban heritage. We will take a closer look over the past fifty years, as well as, at two key instruments, the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (best known as the HUL approach).

Besides an evolution on the focus of conservation, from the building as an object to the city as a process, the HUL approach strives for the increase of diversity, inclusive to "social and

cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity", but also to the "sustainable use of urban spaces". A final discussion will contextualize these two instruments in time and place.

### *Lecture 2: The Historic Urban Landscape and Agenda 2030* **Francesco BANDARIN**

**Abstract:** In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the new set of Sustainable Development Goals. The called Agenda 2030 is the new International development platform that will guide the policies of the International Organisations and Governments in the coming decade.

Of particular interest is the presence of culture in several SDGs, following the intensive campaign heralded by UNESCO during the past five years. Culture is present in 8 of the 17 SDGs, and it is present as a specific target in SDG 11, dedicated to sustainable urban growth.

The UNESCO HUL Recommendation adopted in 2011 is fully in line with this Goal, and has anticipated most of its content. The HUL Recommendation not only provides an innovative approach to urban conservation, but it links it

to sustainable social, economic and environmental development. In so doing, the HUL Recommendation provides an innovative platform for the new Urban Agenda that will be discussed at the Habitat III Conference in 2016 in Quito, Ecuador. UNESCO is preparing, to this purpose, a Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Cities, that will contain the results of a global survey on urban conservation policies and practices and several contributions aimed at defining the UNESCO policies for sustainable cities in the years to come.

#### *Lecture 4: Cultural Landscape Approach and HUL in China*

*HAN Feng*

From the cultural landscape perspective, the HUL approach integrates cultural, natural, social and economic dimensions in dynamic historical urban contexts. It aims to understand the social constructive process of urban landscape, and explores the layering of meanings in the urban landscape. The HUL looks for historical genes in a place and contributes to carrying them into the future in a sustainable way.

The lecture will introduce the cultural landscape perspectives, methodology, and methods in urban heritage conservation and development from an intensive research case of a historic city. It will be explained the ways to apply the HUL approach in a historic urban context and how such case study contributes not only to urban heritage conservation, but also to shape the urban future structure, as well as to enhance the local cultural identity and economy. The lecture will be

in four parts:

1. Meanings and values of landscape: understanding HUL;
2. The evaluation of landscape values: authenticity and integrity;
3. The implementation of HUL in China: pilot research project of the Historic City Yangzhou
4. Implementation of HUL in urban and rural area.

#### *Lecture 5: The Cultural Dimension of Urban Development in Asia And Pacific Region: Report HABITAT III*

*Cristina IAMANDI*

**Abstract:** The discussions on the relationship between culture and sustainable development over the last decades resulted in United Nations General Assembly resolutions confirming the role of culture as an enabler and a driver of sustainable development, and calling for the inclusion of culture in the international development agenda. UNESCO is playing a key role in this process by providing evidence for the contribution of culture to sustainable development, job creation, and social cohesion; and by showing how this contribution can be supported through policies and governance mechanisms.

Being the most important drivers of productivity and growth in the global economy, cities became the main protagonists in the promotion of sustainable development policies. Therefore, UNESCO has proposed to support the goals of the future Habitat III Conference by preparing a Global Report on the Role of Culture and Heritage in Sustainable Urban Development.



The lecture will resume the contribution of WHITRAP to the Global Report – Asia and Pacific Region chapter – and will discuss the cases of Shanghai, Luang-Prabang and Levuka to illustrate diverse approaches and strategies for developing the cultural sector through heritage regeneration, creative and cultural industries, and cultural tourism, as well as for integrating culture in their public policies, planning and management.

*Lecture 6: Cultural Mapping and Community Resources: Cultural Mapping in Asia-Pacific, Philippines Case Studies*  
**Ken TAYLOR**

*Abstract:* The worldwide interest in everyday culture, ways of living and doing things which underpin our sense of place is palpable. We have come to appreciate that there is an abundant culture out there with a rich array of meaning and significance. Nowhere is this more abundant than in Asia where outstanding examples of the continuous living/nourishing tradition of history are part of an intricate and beautiful tapestry of everyday life: the ordinarily sacred (Sexson 1992). This interest is reflected increasingly in our thinking on cultural heritage management. As with any concept or idea, tools are needed to help us interpret, document, and present our cultural diversities. Cultural mapping has developed in response to this need. This session reviews the concept of cultural mapping and local distinctiveness. It also reviews the link between the HUL paradigm, cities as cultural landscapes, and how mapping can be a tool to help local communities have their voices

heard through their involvements in the mapping processes illustrated by two case studies.

*Lecture 7: Mapping of Traditional Architecture and Space Creation in Shanghai*  
**LI Yanning**

*Abstract:* The HUL approach provides not only a guiding methodology for Landscape in the international field of heritage, but also six basic steps for the Member States to move to implementation. This research examines Shanghai's inventory of modern dwellings and through their changes analyzes the typology's spatial mapping. It aims to identify the evolution and distribution patterns of modern residential buildings as well as their relationship with the urban plan of Shanghai. Through examining changes in the inventory and the nomination for protection of a particular building typology, the study reflects both the reality and challenges of heritage preservation in recent years in Shanghai. The study promotes selections of protected buildings and integrate them into the urban conservation framework through the mapping methodology.

*Lecture 8: Shanghai New Districts*  
**Harry DEN HARTOG**

*Abstract:* "Urbanization is the motor of modernization. People living in cities will spend more money, and that is good for the economy", said China's Ministry of Construction in the year 2001. From that moment on China's cities started growing faster than ever before. But urban development in China became extremely market driven, without too

much thoughts about existing historical values and social structures. The period of identical state-planned housing has ended; new identities have to be found to create a sense of 'home.' An easy but very shallow way is choosing for artificial solutions like thematic architecture or the import of exotic styles. Although commercially successful, this often results in mismatches with what is really needed. How to create attractive cities and how to give adequate shelter to everybody? How to create a real sense of 'home' and connection with the place where you are living? This paper will discuss some ongoing trends, with a focus on Shanghai's fast changing urban landscape, and the underlying causes. While the paper will view the issues with a critical lens, it will also try to provide some suggestions and introduce some good practices.

*Lecture 9: Participatory Planning: The Case Study of Ballarat, Australia*  
*Susan FAYAD*

*Abstract:* Ballarat's local authority, the City of Ballarat, began piloting UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape approach (the HUL) in 2012. By 2015 Ballarat's political leaders had committed to adopting the HUL as the guiding approach for managing change in their historic city to the year 2040.

This journey included an extensive period of participatory engagement with local citizens and stakeholders called 'Ballarat Imagine.' Through Ballarat Imagine the community's shared vision was positioned to guide the management of future change through an overarching

and organisation-wide strategy called "Today, Tomorrow, Together: The Ballarat Strategy."

The process of designing and implementing this extensive program to integrate the HUL approach, combined with what has occurred since, has enabled a new way of working to come to the fore – one that is collaborative, integrated and place-based. It has led to partnerships, inclusion, surprising opportunities and the development of innovative tools.

This interactive session will focus on the practical application of the HUL approach, highlighting what can happen when you apply new thinking in and from the context of a local authority in Australia. It will reveal a different role for heritage practitioners being demonstrated in a number of cities implementing the HUL approach around the world. This includes drawing on creative solutions and learning new skills to facilitate collaboration and drive practice change.

*Lecture 10: Managing Heritage According to the Conditions of Its Context: Sinan Mansions in Shanghai*  
*SHAO Yong*

*Abstract:* Shanghai Sinan Historic District (Sinan Mansion) was the beginning of the third expansion of the French Concession from east to west. It reflects the residential construction characteristics and development context in the Modern Shanghai Concession area, and has rich and complete styles and features. It is also a place with unique meaning in modern Chinese history. Conservation

and regeneration of Sinan Historic District started from the end of the 20th century, which was based on thorough historic layering analyses, accurately grasping of the historical and cultural characteristics and values of the district, standard and scientific planning, intensive design, and integrated operating mechanism, thus achieving the dual urban renewal goals of conservation and regeneration, balancing the relationship among the historical, cultural, environmental, social, and economic value.

*Lecture 11: Suzhou, Wujiang District. Challenges of HUL Research and Application*

*Giulio VERDINI*

**Abstract:** The 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on HUL has emphasized the need to embark on a different and a more holistic approach to urban heritage conservation. By advocating a shift of attention from conservation to sustainable management of urban change, it suggests to experiment a series of tools that are traditionally lacking or scarcely integrated in the urban planning discipline: civic engagement tools, knowledge and planning tools, regulatory systems, and ad hoc financial tools. This challenge, which has been of central interest even in the West, assumes a particular meaning in the context of China, despite the fact that the country is now endowed with a quite extensive legislative system related to urban heritage. The main reason is due to the combination of a series of interrelated issues: the deficiency of institutional mechanisms to promote a meaningful involvement of different stakeholders

in the decision-making in China; the relative deficiency of comprehensive knowledge and planning tool especially in rural areas; the legitimation of the private actors as a sole player (and sponsor) in the conservation process which is normally associated with pure pro-profit urban transformations. The aim of the lecture is to show how the abovementioned challenges have been faced during an action-research project for the application of the HUL approach in China, which took place in a historic village located in the countryside of Suzhou.

*Lecture 12: HUL Layers: The Case Study of Cuenca in Ecuador*

*Juliana FORERO*

**Abstract:** The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) promotes this approach as a new way to include various aspects of conservation in an integrated framework, such as how cultural diversity affects values and approaches to conservation. Landscape layers are core elements of HUL when analyzing urban heritage and its incorporation into sustainable development processes. Such layers are related to the material and architectural aspects of the city, as well as to natural, social and spiritual values of human relationships. The understanding of the interaction of these layers is fundamental in the creation of an efficient management of urban heritage and future development prospects of cities.

Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca, Ecuador, was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999,

generating the need of sustainably directing the city's future development process. In this context, as an alternative way for the understanding of urban heritage conservation and renewal practices, and with the aim of shaping the future urban development of the city based on its cultural values, a research and application on the HUL approach has been taking place since early 2013. Different steps of the application of the HUL approach have been implemented including: dynamic citizen participation processes; the assessment of conservation stage of Cuenca City; the identification of the city's cultural values (taking into account others that were not acknowledged in the nomination dossier in 1999); the characterization of architectonic, urban, touristic, economic, social, and spatial layers of the Cuenca; and the assessment of the indicators for urban development and cultural heritage conservation. This presentation will introduce the process of research when applying the HUL approach, as well as its main challenges and achievements.

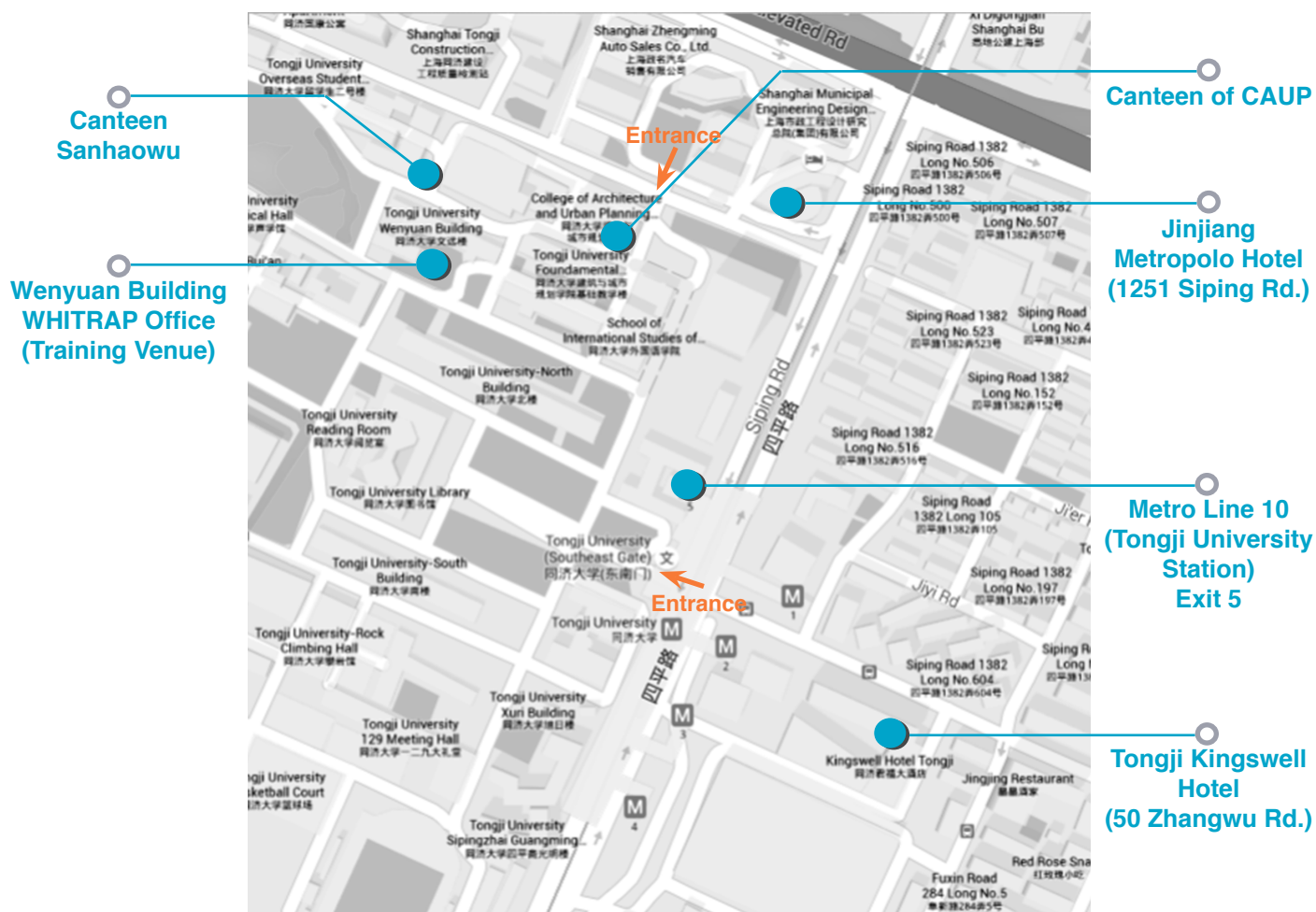
### 3. Venue Site Map







### 3. Venue Site Map



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## 4. Experts' Biographies







## 4. Experts' Biographies



### **ZHOU Jian**

*Director of WHITRAP-Shanghai; Professor of the College Of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University; Director of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute (TJUPDI)*

In 2002 Professor Zhou was entrusted by UNESCO with the project of GIS Historic Area in Xitang, later in 2003 on Poverty Relief and Sustainable Management of Cultural Heritage of Historic Waterside Towns. In 2003 he received a UNESCO Outstanding Achievement Award for Asia-Pacific Heritage Conservation, in 2005 a French Knight Insignia of Literature and Art. Professor Zhou is the Deputy Dean of the College of Architecture and Planning at Tongji University, President of the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, Deputy Director of the National Researching Center of Historic Cities at Tongji University and Executive Director of Shanghai Urban Planning Trade Association.

### **Francesco BANDARIN**

*UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture; Professor of Urban Planning at University IUAV, Venice*

Francesco Bandarin is current UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture and professor of Urban Planning at the University IUAV of Venice. He served as the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre from 2000 to 2011 and as UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture from 2010 to 2014. He was trained as an Architect (Venice, 1975) and as an Urban Planner (UC Berkeley, 1977) and has pursued an academic career and a professional career as a consultant for international organizations in the field of urban conservation and development. He was Director of the Special Projects Office for the Safeguarding of Venice and its Lagoon, and Director of Special Programmes for the 2000 Jubilee Preparations in Rome. He has written numerous specialized publications and articles, and co-authored *The Historic Urban Landscape: Managing in an Urban Century*, 2012 and *Reconnecting the City*, 2014, both published by Wiley-Blackwell, London.



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### SHAO Yong

*Professor of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University; Executive Director of WHITRAP-Shanghai*

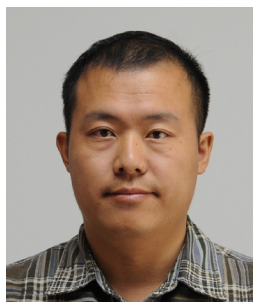
Professor Shao is the expert member of ICOMOS-ISCEAH and ICOMOS-CIAV, and of National Committee of Historical and Cultural Cities Conservation of China. From 1990 Dr. Shao has been working for the conservation of historical cities, towns and villages, World Cultural Heritage sites in China. Her project “The Water Town Conservation” has got the World Heritage Conservation Distinct Award of Asia-Pacific region of UNESCO in 2003, as well as the “Community-based Conservation Project of World Heritage Lijiang” got the Merit Award in 2007. She joined several international conservation projects as an expert, including Project Asia URBS of EU, Sino-French cooperation of heritage conservation, UNESCO Chair of Environment and Landscape Design, UN-Habitat program for “Historic Quarter for All” and WHEAP of UNESCO, etc.



### HAN Feng

*Director of Department of Landscape Architecture; Professor of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University*

Professor Han received both her BLA and MLA from the Tongji University and got her PhD from Queensland University of Technology in Australia. She also took part in the ICOMOS mission on-site evaluation of the nomination of World Heritage Cultural Landscapes. Recently her team just finished the master planning for the Wu Dang National Scenic and Historic Area. Prof. Han is currently working on the revision of the evaluation guidelines of World Heritage Cultural Landscapes in the ICOMOS-IFLA Committee and contributing to promote the cultural landscape inventory work in the Asia/Pacific region in IFLA Committee.



### LI Yanning

*Assistant Researcher, Tongji University*

Yanning Li is an architect, Ph.D. from Tongji University in 2012, with dissertation “*Value-Perspectives on Local Architectural Heritage of Shanghai and Management Studies*”. Since 2001, he participated in historic buildings regeneration research at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University. In 2005, he published “*Historic Areas Analysis, a Case Study of Shaoxing Raod in the Former French Concession of Shanghai*.” In 2007-08, he prepared the fourth installment of outstanding historic buildings in Shanghai. In 2010, he was selected as one of the qualified heritage conservators in Shanghai. He was involved in Shanghai Modern Historical Architectural Heritage research, including publications “*Review the establishment process of key strategy for architectural heritage management in Shanghai*” and “*The Basic-concept Analysis of Outstanding Historical Buildings Protection in Shanghai*.” Yanning coordinates the Multi-Item Shanghai Modern Historical Architecture and Historic Districts Protection projects. Since 2013, he is linked to Tongji University Institute for Advanced Studies and WHITRAP as an Assistant Researcher.

### Ken TAYLOR

*Adjunct Professor, Centre for Heritage & Museum Studies, The Australian National University; Emeritus Professor, Landscape Architecture, University of Canberra*

Professor Taylor has been the Visiting Professor at Silpakorn University, Bangkok since 2002. Aside from teaching courses on Management of Historic Places and Cultural Landscapes, he supervises PhD students. Taylor is the Advisory Member of ICOMOS-IFLA Committee on Cultural Landscapes and has undertaken work with UNESCO, ICOMOS, and ICCROM. He is the Associate Editor of *Landscape Research* and External Editorial Board member for the *Journal of International Program in Architectural Heritage Management and Tourism*. He is the lead co-editor of *Managing Cultural Landscapes* (2012), joint author of *A Contemporary Guide to Cultural Mapping An ASEAN-Australia Perspective* (2013), co-editor of *New Cultural Landscapes* (2014), and lead co-editor of *Conserving Cultural Landscapes. Challenges and New Directions*. His book *Canberra City in the Landscape* was published in 2006. He is a regular visitor to Asia and has lectured in various countries including Thailand, China, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Japan. He is consulting Rutgers University for the preparation of the World Heritage nomination for Banda (Spice) Islands and is an Associate member of the Rutgers University Graduate School.



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### **Cristina IAMANDI**

*Conservation Architect and Urban Planning Consultant*

Cristina Iamandi is a conservation architect and urban planner specializing in cultural heritage conservation. She holds a Master's degree from the University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Bucharest, a Master's degree in Historic Preservation from Laval University, Quebec, and a post-master Diploma of Conservation Architect from Centre des Hautes Etudes de Chaillot in Paris. Cristina Iamandi started her career in 1981 as a practicing architect, then from 1990 to 2000 she worked in Montréal as Researcher at the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montréal and Chief Coordinator of Institut de recherche en histoire de l'architecture, and in Los Angeles as Research Fellow with The Getty Conservation Institute. In the last 15 years, Cristina Iamandi has consulted for national and international organizations, providing assistance for preparing nominations, management and conservation plans for World Heritage properties. She lectured and conducted research with Laval University, University of Montréal, and Institut d'urbanisme in Paris, and designed, organized and delivered training programmes worldwide.



### **Ana PEREIRA RODERS**

*Assistant Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology (the Netherlands)*

Dr. Ana Pereira Roders is on a tenure to Associate Professor, within the TU/e honors program, Woman in Science, at the Eindhoven University. She has wide work experience abroad, having joined as Visiting Professor the University of Lúrio (Mozambique) and more recently, Durham University (UK). Her research and scholarship addresses HUL and the role of cultural heritage in their sustainable transformation, with particular interest in heritage (impact) assessments and related decision-making. She is co-editor of the *Journal Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development* (Emerald, UK) and Editorial Board member of *Heritage studies* (De Gruyter, Germany) and *Cities, Design and Sustainability* (Alinea, Italy). She is member of ICOMOS, IAIA and CIB. She was member of ISCs on conferences including 6ISUC'11 (Brazil), CIAV2013 (Portugal), and SB16 (Dubai). She is invited as guest lecturer at various European universities (such as Cambridge, Cottbus and Milan) and actively involved in publishing, editing and reviewing international scientific publications. She advises national research institutions on the assessment of research proposals, as well as, statutory authorities and consultancies on heritage (impact) assessments and nominations.





### **Susan FAYAD**

*Coordinator Heritage Strategy, City of Ballarat; Honorary Research Fellow, Collaborative Research Centre in Australian History (CRCAH), Federation University Australia*

As the Coordinator Heritage Strategy, Susan is managing the roll out of UNESCO's Recommendation on the HUL pilot program in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, through the signing of a Strategic Cooperation Agreement with WHITRAP Shanghai. Susan has coordinated two International Symposiums on the HUL approach in Ballarat in collaboration with Federation University Australia, Deakin University and WHITRAP. She has helped build the HUL approach into the City of Ballarat's long-term growth strategy: Today, Tomorrow, Together: The Ballarat Strategy. Ballarat's HUL program includes development of an online portal and mapping tool - [www.hulballarat.org.au](http://www.hulballarat.org.au) - which recently won the 2015 Victorian Spatial Excellence Award for 'people and community.' Susan was awarded the Roslyn Lawry Award for excellence in Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies, for the Master of Cultural Heritage at Deakin University in August 2015.

### **Giulio VERDINI**

*Co-Director, the Research Institute of Urbanisation, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU); Associate Professor, XJTLU*

Dr. Giulio Verdini is Associate Professor in Urban Planning and Co-Director of the Research Institute of Urbanisation at XJTLU. Since 2012, he coordinates international workshops at XJTLU to study sustainable solutions for historic rural settlements development. Since 2014, he is a member of the International Advisory Board of WHITRAP for the implementation of the 'Shanghai Agenda' on HUL. His main research focus is in governance and sustainable local development, particularly in: urban-rural linkages; urban regeneration and historic districts; community involvement. He is the editor of the book 'Urban China's rural fringe' and of the forthcoming book Series on 'Planning, Heritage and sustainability', both published by Ashgate. He is a visiting scholar at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociale in Paris. Verdini was a visiting research fellow at the Institute of Urban Theory, Universidad de la Republica in Uruguay, and visiting professor at the EU Intensive Programme TESS (Territorial Empowerment and Social Sustainability) in Italy. Over the years, Dr. Verdini has combined his research activities with planning consultancy in Europe and China. He graduated in Architecture and holds a Phd in Economics, Urban and Regional Development, from the University of Ferrara in Italy.



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## Harry DEN HARTOG

*Professor of Architecture and Urbanism, Tongji University*

Harry den Hartog is an urban designer and critic, and founder of studio 'Urban Language'. After working more than ten years as a designer for several Dutch urban planning and architecture firms he founded his own studio in 2004 in Rotterdam and gives advices regarding urban design issues. Since the late 1990s he regularly visited Asia, especially China. Since 2008 he is based in Shanghai. He is frequently asked as a participant or an organizer in debates and exhibits by various organizations in Europe and Asia. He regularly writes essays and papers, and produced two books; one of them: *Shanghai New Towns - Searching for community and identity in a sprawling metropolis* (2010, 010 Publishers). Since mid-2012, he became the faculty member at Tongji University in Shanghai where he lectures urban design and housing.



## Juliana FORERO

*Programme Specialist for Research, WHITRAP-Shanghai*

Dr. Forero is anthropologist, PhD in Urban Studies from Huazhong University of Science and Technology (China) and M.A. in Social Anthropology from Andes University (Colombia). She worked in cultural heritage management at the City Hall of Bogota and the Ministry of Culture of Colombia. She coordinated the exhibition about Bogotá's urban development, which won the Golden Lion award for the best city in the 10th International Exhibition of Architecture of Venice's Biennial in 2006. Since 2008 Juliana has been in China, linked to the laboratory of Sustainable Development of the School of Urban Planning (HUST) and to the Cultural Bureau of Hubei Province, working on conservation and sustainability in Wuhan, Guangdong and Qinzhou. In 2013 she joined WHITRAP to coordinate the HUL Programme and focuses her research on social function of heritage, community participation, cultural policies, as well as notions of memory, territory and identity, Western and Asian shifts of cultural heritage concept. She has different publications on sociocultural sustainability and cultural heritage conservation, transformations of the cultural heritage concept and, cultural policies for urban development. Juliana has been fellow scholar at ICCROM and granted by ZEIT-, DAAD – Cottbus University and KNIR, among others.

## **5. Participants' Biographies and Abstracts**







## 5. Participants' Biographies and Abstracts

*Alba ZAMARBIDE URDANIZ*  
*PhD Candidate, Waseda*  
*University, Tokyo, Japan*



**Bio:** Alba Zamarbide Urdaniz graduated in Architecture from Navarra University (Spain) in 2011, with specialization in History of Architecture and Heritage Preservation. In 2012, she joined Shigeru Satoh's laboratory in Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan. As a young professional, Alba is collaborating in diverse community participatory "machizukuri" (town making) projects including disaster prevention and mitigation participatory urban planning in high density wooden areas in Tokyo, and rural development strategies based on local resources and tradition in Iwate prefecture, Japan.

Since 2013 Alba started conducting her own research as a PhD candidate on Urban Planning titled "The real buffer: An analysis on the correlation between UNESCO heritage concept, physical limits and the regional character safeguarding actors in World Heritage eco-cosmologies." Her work gives an overview of different European and Asian historical regions from the point of view of holistic management.

From the same year, she has been fully involved in the long-term project that Waseda University is developing in Thua Thien Hue, Vietnam, in collaboration with the HMCC (Hue Monuments Conservation Centre). The project's goal is to create a new preservation strategy for the Huong (perfume) river basin by connecting regional development with the idea of historical eco-cosmology.

**Abstract:** The World Heritage site of Hue Monuments, registered in 1993, is composed by the ancient Nguyen capital (1802-1945) and a series of tombs of remarkable scenic

beauty along the Perfume river. In a place of extreme climate, periodical floods, where natural systems prevail on any other man-made construction, the Nguyen's engineers managed to adapt Chinese feng-shui design concepts to those special conditions. Thus, each and every tomb was designed to coexist with its surroundings and local people's daily activities.

However, nowadays the compound has been classified just as a series of monuments, and the regional system is facing diverse pressures that are threatening the historical symbiosis.

In this context, Waseda University has been researching for more than ten years on the connection between nature and the historical living atmosphere in Hue, and has suggested the need for a connection between official preservation and local communities for a balanced regional management.

This presentation will explain the results of the latest community participatory workshop developed in August 2015 in the neighboring villages of Gia Long tomb. The objective is to encourage local participation in heritage and natural management through a collective re-discovery of local potentials. With this, the activity came up with a series of new ideas for future management of the area, which could be considered in the previewed re-nomination of the World Heritage site.

*Ary SULISTYO*  
*Tourist Information Center,*  
*Management Unit of Old-Town*  
*Jakarta, Tourism and Culture*  
*Official of Jakarta, Indonesia*



**Bio:** Sulistyo is from Indonesia, graduated from Archaeology (in 2008) and completed the postgraduate degree in environmental

studies (in 2011) from University of Indonesia, Jakarta. He is a non-permanent staff at Unit Pengelola Kota Tua (UPK Kotatua), Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Management Unit of Old-Town Jakarta, Tourism and Culture Official of Jakarta). His job is to input and register all cultural heritage in the Jakarta Province prior to proposed to set by TACB (Tim Ahli Cagar Budaya Provinsi DKI Jakarta/Experts Team of Cultural Heritage of Jakarta) and Restoration Expert Team (TSP/Tim Sidang Pemugaran). His professional and academic focuses are on heritage and sustainable tourism. Until now, Sulistyo lectures part-time at private universities in Jakarta as faculty of Architecture Department and Tourism (subject: Architecture and heritage, Tourism and heritage, Vernacular Architecture). He also conducts freelance research for environmental consultant companies on social-cultural assessments for oil and mining companies, AMDAL (Analisis Dampak Lingkungan), and baseline studies. He does city tour guiding as a certified guide by the Indonesian Professional Certification Authority) in 2015.

*Abstract: “Jakarta Old-City: Toward World Level of Urban Heritage”*

The Jakarta old-city (Kotatua Jakarta) area as a heritage area is legally protected. The preservation of the Jakarta old-city is to preserve not only its cultural heritage, but also the environment (carrying capacity). The existence of heritage value should be maintained in a manner to protect, develop, and use. Layer by layer of old city left evidences of the physical development of the city that starts from the downstream of the Ciliwung River to what has become the city now. It contains proofs of human adaptation with their environment (man-made environment). Conservation itself, have positive impact on the development of the urban heritage of Kotatua.

Revitalization of Kotatua Jakarta which is already conducted by the local government since 1970 reflects a commitment to the conservation of cultural heritage. Kotatua Jakarta revitalization has gathered supports from all stakeholders, be them the local government, private companies, NGO's, and communities which are synergized and generated a protection area (within city wall  $\pm 334$  ha). The arrangement and development of Kotatua Jakarta should be benefited from forming one institution (authority agency or autonomous agency) that may handle the coordination between units, arrange and facilitate the stakeholders.

*Benjamin ISHAK  
Indonesia Heritage City Network  
(VKPI), Indonesia*



*Bio:* Benjamin Ishak was born in Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia. He studied landscape architecture in 1977 at the University of Trisakti, Jakarta, and obtained his master degree in regional planning from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, US in 1986. Returning to Indonesia he worked for the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Indonesia. In 1990, he started the project of Taman Buah Mekar Sari Arboretum in West Jawa; the collection of tropical fruit of Indonesia.

In 2006 he started a project named “The Appraisal of Historical Buildings and Environment of Muntok Old Tin-Mining Town.” In 2009, he worked for CALGAP of Canada to revitalize the historical park of Putroe Phang at the heart of the city Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Continued with project Buddhist Temple at Muara Takus Temple in Province of Riau. And under the Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia, he was involved in initiating a project called P3KP or “Preservation of Indonesia Historical Cities,”

which still runs to this day.

He joined Indonesia National Heritage Trust (BPPI) as a member of expert, recently he joined the Indonesia Network of Heritage Cities (JKPI), and member of advisor for the Indonesia Forum of Landscape Architect. He is a part-time lecturer at several universities in Jakarta.

*Abstract: “Improving Parks Development and Management in Banda Aceh, Province of NAD, Indonesia”*

The tsunami in December 2004 damaged Banda Aceh’s park system. Eighteen parks, mostly in the downtown area were damaged. These downtown parks were used mostly by children and mothers. No support has been given to the Parks and Sanitation Department (DPK) of the city to effectively manage, maintain in a sustainable way or develop parks and recreation programs to serve public needs. At the moment, no master parks plan, guidelines, or standards exist. The tsunami destroyed much of the city greening which had contributed to civic pride.

The primary effort selected the renewal and rehabilitation of the Historical Putroe Phang Park. The redevelopment of the park will serve as a model for public participation and the establishment of park maintenance standards. The overall park assistance program is to be a threefold undertaking; assistance in park management processes, public participation and park development collaborating the City of Banda Aceh in establishing the concept design, the development of increased managed capacities for public participation, and project management with motto is “enhancing the recreational opportunities and park enjoyment for residents of Banda Aceh through better park service.”

*Dani SOEDJALMO*

*Board of Advisers, Taman Buah Mekarsari*



*Bio:* Dani Soedjalmo was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. She graduated with a bachelor degree in Landscape Architecture in 1982 at the University of Trisakti, Jakarta, and obtained her master degree in Landscape Architecture from the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA, in 1986. She worked as a landscape architect in a national project of Mekarsari Tropical Fruit Arboretum in West Jawa in 1990-1995. She participated actively in the UNESCO Conference/ Workshop for the enhancement of stake holder cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation in Asia and the Pacific, at Lijiang, China, in 2000. In 2002, she participated again in the UNESCO Workshop on Cultural Heritage Management and Tourism Evaluation and Mainstreaming in Asia and the Pacific, in Penang, Malaysia. She attended the UNESCO Strengthening National Capacities for Implementing the 2003 Convention for The Saving of The Intangible Cultural Heritage in Jakarta as an observer. As team of initiators in 2006 also the planner and designer for the Old Town Muntok, West Bangka, she became more focused on the sustainability of historic urban landscape. She was a facilitator for the cultural heritage specialist guide programme in Manohara Resort, Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Magelang in 2009. Her current position is as a team of board advisors in Taman Buah Mekarsari and Indonesia Cultural Landscape Community. Currently she is a member team task force of Indonesia Heritage City National Platform under the Directorate of Cipta Karya, Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Indonesia, responsible for 49 heritage cities, to name

a few Sawahlunto in Sumatera, Mentok and Pangkalpinang in Bangka Belitung, Bau-bau in Sulawesi, Banjarmasin in Borneo, Salatiga, Cirebon, and Tangerang in Jawa.

**Abstract:** The History of Indonesia Archipelago reflects the region's roots as a place of sailors and traders: a hub for commerce and intercourse of all kinds between Arabs, Indians, Chinese, Europeans, and others. Today these urban heritage trace is at risk due to the lost of identity, disaster and conflict. At the same time cultural heritage is increasingly recognized as a driver of resilience that can support efforts to reduce the endangered intact of the authentic open space in the heritage city. A program of planning and conserving the heritage city is the process of finding the appropriate tools and approaches such as defining boundaries and managing changes.

**Danyu HUANG**  
PhD Candidate, Sun Yat-sen  
University, Guangzhou, China



**Bio:** Huang has been with the Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Business School, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou since 2008. Huang was a visiting scholar of the Department of Hotel Management, Purdue University, US during 2011-12. Huang is a BS in Business from the School of Life Science, South China Normal University (SCNU).

**Abstract:** This research takes the residents of the ecotourism destination as the research objects, analyzing the characteristics and clusters of hospitable behaviors, proposing the operational definition of hospitality in the ecotourism context of four dimensions of authentic hospitality, experienced hospitality, mutual beneficial hospitality and commercial hospitality, making amendment

to the hospitality scale under traditional hotel industry context. Based on the scale development, this research takes the social cultural vulnerability of the ecotourism destination as the entry point, to study the positive and negative cultural impacts of the hospitable behavior, cultural identity and cultural interaction of the residents. Both interrelated GIS and HUL narratives: a narrative of multicultural hospitality; multicultural acculturation and the narrative of the ecotourism destination, as the urban space of belonging and familiarity. Based on the acculturation theory and actor network theory, this research develops the structural equation model between residents' and tourists' cultural interaction, to explain the different correlations resulted different level of social cultural vulnerabilities, which may have potential to facilitate the adoption of sustainable practice.

**Fabienne WALLENWEIN**  
Research and Teaching  
Assistant, Institute of Chinese  
Studies, Heidelberg University,  
Germany



**Bio:** Fabienne Wallenwein has completed her MA in Chinese Studies at Heidelberg University and her BA in Economics at the Alfred-Weber-Institute, also affiliated to Heidelberg University, Germany. She is currently in her second year of PhD working towards a graduate degree in Chinese Studies. Her research interests comprise urban development, urban planning and management in Chinese cities, especially heritage conservation and its related social processes.

She has previously worked on regional disparities in China and relating consequences, like large-scale migration processes and so-called "villages in the



city". Furthermore, she has looked into housing development in Chinese cities, specifically social housing policy in Beijing and Shenzhen.

At the Institute of Chinese Studies in Heidelberg she has been working as Research and Teaching Assistant since 2010. Her latest research dealt with a characteristic housing model in Chinese urban areas, namely xiaoqu, with a focus on the concept of social space and the practice of social life in these residential complexes. In September, holding a Confucius China Study Plan joint scholarship, she came to Shanghai to do research on urban conservation methods and the application of the Historic Urban Landscape management approach in China.

**Abstract:** In China, urbanization is taking place on an unprecedented scale and with an extremely high speed, affecting not only large metropolises, but also second- and third-tier cities or vernacular settlements. These processes leave different parts of the urban fabric in very different stages of development. Furthermore, various aspects of cultural, economic and social changes like tourism, population pressure, etc. have a strong impact on the built environment and determine opportunities and threats for conservation in these areas.

The Chinese Conservation Movement has undergone considerable development over the last 30 years, with the introduction of a whole range of new types of heritage and the draft of conservation guidelines for cultural heritage sites in China, the "China Principles". Simultaneously, conservation systems have already been established in urban areas with a long historic tradition. To ensure authenticity, integrity and significance of cultural heritage, conservation methods have to be able to adapt to these different

situations and changing conditions.

The HUL approach with its dynamic and holistic view of urban heritage as well as its diverse toolkit can contribute to promote a broader and more sustainable way of heritage conservation in China.

*Ivette PEÑA RIVAS*  
*Master in Chinese Philology*  
*Candidate, Fudan University,*  
*Shanghai, China*



**Bio:** Ivette is a candidate for Master Degree in Chinese Philology from Fudan University, Shanghai, China. She was enrolled to Chinese Language and Culture studies at Shanghai University of Engineering Science from 2013 until awarded with the Chinese Special Government Scholarship in 2014 to join the graduate program in the Chinese Language and Literature Department at Fudan University. Ivette received her Bachelor Degree in Architecture from Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia. Currently, she is developing Master's Thesis Project in the preservation of the Socio-Cultural and Architectural Heritage of Shikumen/Lilong in Shanghai.

Having had five years of experience working in architectural and cultural heritage preservation as well as cultural management both in Colombia and China, She has participated for two years in the design of the renovation, restoration and urban planning project for the recovery of Bogota's Historical Centre along with the Colombian Culture Ministry and Fundación Escuela Taller De Bogotá, entities in charge of the project.

Since 2013, she has been studying Chinese Culture, Language and Arts and has engaged in cultural, artistically activities

and educational projects in Shanghai with photography galleries, art studios and educational entities, and design fairs.

*Abstract: “Preservation of Socio-Cultural and Architectural Heritage of Shikumen/Lilong in Shanghai”*

This master thesis aims to address the actual conflict faced by Shanghai as a dual city. On one hand, it has been developing rapidly as a worldwide international financial center. On the other, it is trying to preserve its historical, cultural and architectural characters that makes it, among cities in China, unique.

According to the debate and the redefinition of the idea of urban heritage preservation by international institutions, the city of Shanghai provides a vast background of values worth being preserved and promoted. Particularly, Shanghai’s Lilong’s and one of its type, Shikumen, have been important historical sites which “...still preserve the mutability of our times and the historical customs...”

The objective is to collect and analyze the historical background of Shikumen/Lilongs in order to obtain conclusions of the actual situation, followed by a selection of a working unit to investigate and measure the current changes in its features in order to disclose future challenges that will finally lead to determining a series of cultural and architectural strategies for preservation that will be executed in a pilot plan. As a result, it pretains to connect tangible and intangible values for the integration of Shikumen/Lilong into the growth of the city and its culture.

*Jindong CHEN*  
*Vice President, Research*  
*Institute of Culture and*  
*History (Folk Art), Guangdong*  
*Provincial Government, China*



*Bio:* Chen holds the following positions: Director of the Research Institute of Cultural and History of the Guangdong Provincial Government; Deputy Director of the Research Institute for Folk Art; Executive President, Guangdong Lingnan Academy of Cultural Heritage; Deputy Director of the International Folk Art Research Institute, Guizhou University; Professor and Master Thesis Adviser, Guizhou University. Chen is the lead editor of *Chinese Intangible Heritage Blueprint*, published during China’s 12th Five-Year Plan; leader of the editorial teams of *Guangdong Folk Art Magazine* and *Guangdong Folk Art Heritage*. He is the co-founder and the Chairman of the selection committee of the “South China Heritage Conservation Forum.” Chen was also involved in legislative consultation and provided expert advices on the “Regulations on the Protection of the Historical and Cultural City of Guangzhou.” He was responsible for putting forward the HUL documentation and other reference texts to the Guangzhou Municipal People’s Congress Law Committee.

*Abstract:* The presentation will share the following updates on and contemplations of the promotion and implementation of the HUL approach in the Guangdong Province: i) The organization and its mission; ii) the characteristics of the cultural heritage landscape of Guangdong; iii) available cultural resources; iv) collaborations with conservation organizations in various places in the Guangdong Province; v) the influences of the “South China Heritage Conservation Forum.” Through the aforementioned updates the organization hopes to gather supports from WHITRAP and international conservation experts, to be involved in international research and collaboration on the HUL implementation, and finally to initiate the development of the HUL approach in the Southern China region.



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*Jing SONG*  
*Urban Planner, Shanghai*  
*Construction Design Research*  
*Institute, China*



**Bio:** Song has worked seven years as an urban planner and a project leader, who was involved in urban design, regulatory control, conceptual planning and other types of projects. She participated in a wide range of design projects with collaborative class experience and accumulated expertise. Song has completed a number of projects approved with several successfully implemented, which include the following projects on the protection of historic towns.

**Abstract:** The city on the verge of Yongjiang, but dilapidated waterfront shoreline scene, and lack of public space. But these cultural elements make this town look different, such as the famous temple, the non-material cultural heritage, and traditional blocks. Local government and development group want to change the face of this decline to revive the old town. We hope to maintain the context, enhance urban conservation awareness and take “construction update & function replacement & commercial operation,” through the introduction of modern business management operation, to create a rich cultural taste of urban space.

We want to take advantage of the old city spatial elements, re-sort the development of urban space structure, reproduce the pattern of Lingnan town “river, road, street, park”, highlighting the Lingnan space texture.

Environment Protection, based on the protection of the building skeleton structure of decorative appearance to better highlight the original features; environmental remediation, environmental regional governance; style finishing, region to transform old or not

consistent with the overall style of the building outside façade, make the building style, materials, color line with planning theme; retention of the entire region is not substantially altered; feature updates on the region as a whole is to update the main functional use.

These are just our initial understandings of the local conservation work, I hope the historic town administered through training, support further work methods, and thus promote the local government work, guide them to carry out specific work.

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*Loes VELDPAUS*  
*Research Associate,*  
*Newcastle University*



**Bio:** Dr. Loes Veldpaus is currently a Research Associate at the School of Architecture, Planning & Landscape at Newcastle University. Here, she is researcher on the European JPI project PICH, which is on understanding the impact of urban planning and governance reform on the historic built environment and intangible cultural heritage. Veldpaus graduated an architect in 2007. She recently finished her PhD project (2012-2015) at the chair of Architectural History and Theory, Eindhoven University of Technology. Her PhD focusses on the concept of historic urban landscapes, and the role of cultural heritage in sustainable urban transformation. It focuses on the integration of urban and heritage planning in multilevel governance. The research of Veldpaus resides on the intersection of the disciplines of architecture, urban studies, heritage studies, and cultural policy.

During her PhD, Veldpaus obtained her Dutch University Teaching Qualification (2014). She (co) developed and (co) lectured several

courses, seminars and projects on post and undergraduate level and she tutored over 20 graduation students. She holds a position as reviews-editor and reviewer for the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development since 2011 and she was a visiting scholar (Oct-Dec 2014) at the Department of Archaeology of Durham University (Durham, UK). Furthermore, she was a finalist for the ENCATC - ECF Cultural Policy Researchers Award (2013), and received multiple individual fee waivers, travel grants, and other supporting funds (e.g. IAIA, EFL, ENCATC, US/ICOMOS) to support her research.

**Abstract:** Urban planning and heritage management have often been positioned as opposing powers in the management of historic urban landscapes. To reconcile them, the trend is to recommend a holistic, integrated and multidisciplinary management of resources, by means of a new approach in heritage management: the landscape approach. In this context, landscape is defined as an inclusive and comprehensive platform that cannot be understood or managed except through an approach that embraces all its components. The landscape approach is not about allowing (or disallowing) transformation in itself, but about establishing and guiding the nature of the transformation. It addresses the future quality of the urban landscape and the relationships forming it. It positions heritage as an active change agent in the process of urban management. However, implementation in urban management proves to be a great challenge.

The lack of systematic methods for comparative policy research in the field of cultural heritage hinders an understanding of policy transfer on a scale that goes beyond the case study, which then interferes with the feedback loop back into the supranational

policies. The main aim of my thesis was to raise understanding of the integration of urban and heritage planning in multilevel governance, and in particular to explore ways to best reveal the relations between supranational and subnational policy. A method of cross-referencing heritage taxonomy is developed and tested. It has successfully been tested with governance stakeholders in Amsterdam. While further research is needed to refine and optimize the taxonomy and its application, it already promises to have applications beyond its initial aims.

**Plácido GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ**  
*Associate Professor, University of Seville, Spain; Visiting Professor, Tongji University, China*



**Bio:** Plácido González Martínez is a Ph.D. Architect and Urban Planner, awarded best thesis of the year 2010 at the University of Seville. He is tenured as Associate Professor teaching History, Theory and Architectural Composition at the School of Architecture at the University of Seville (Spain) since 2002, also teaching as Visiting Professor at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University in Shanghai (China) since 2013.

He is a member of the advisory board for the National Plan on 20th Century Heritage at the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage, as well as drafter of this Plan. He is a member of the Registers Committee of the Iberian Docomomo Foundation and a frequent collaborator of the Andalusian Institute of Historic Heritage. He conducts research on Urban Modern and Contemporary Heritage in Africa and Asia; Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), and works as a cultural heritage consultant. He has been a member of the

drafting team of the HUL Guide of Seville (Spain), as well as a consultant of the HUL Project of Cuenca (Ecuador).

**Abstract:** The town of Casares (Spain) is currently developing the Special Conservation Plan of its Historic City Center, declared a Cultural Interest Asset (BIC) by the Spanish Government in 1978. This city center covers an area of 14,50 hectares, with a population of 2127 inhabitants from the 2009 census. During the construction boom years (1996-2008), the Historic City Center of Casares has been apparently preserved, due to its position 15 kilometers away from the bustling seashore, and its location in a stepped mountain range. But this is just apparently: densification, gentrification, neglect of the public space and new developments remain to be unsolved HUL issues.

The Special Conservation Plan offers the opportunity to implement HUL methodologies. The Historic City Center has a variety of listed buildings such as the Castle, the Cemetery, historic churches and other structures of important historic meaning. But the main issue remains to be the vernacular housing, with characteristic materials and typologies adapting to the dramatic topography.

The presentation will focus on possible guidelines towards the integration of contemporary architecture in the existing urban and social fabric of Casares, proposing a methodology of evaluation based in architectural, historical, cultural, economic and social values.

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**Punto WIJAYANTO**  
*Board of Directors, Indonesian Heritage Trust (BPPI)*

**Bio:** Punto Wijayanto is member of Board of Directors



at the Indonesian Heritage Trust (BPPI). He is also one of of heritage advisory team for heritage city program (P3KP) organized by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. He obtained bachelor degree in architecture and master degree in urban and regional planning from the Department of Architecture and Planning, UGM. He also participated in DPEA-MAP (Metropole d'Asie-Pacifique) program at the School of Architecture of Paris Belleville (2005/06). With BPPI, he published a book about guidelines for post-disaster conservation of heritage buildings in Padang (2011).

**Abstract: Program Penataan dan Pelestarian Kota Pusaka (P3KP)**

In 2012, the Ministry of Public Works launched the programme entitled Program Penataan dan Pelestarian Kota Pusaka or 'P3KP' (Programme for the Management and Conservation of Heritage Cities). The P3KP focuses on capacity building for heritage cities management, particularly members of Jaringan Kota Pusaka Indonesia or JKPI (Indonesian Heritage Cities Network). Since 2015, the programme is managed by the Directorate General for Human Settlement. There are now 45 cities/regencies participating in the programme.

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**Mung Ying HON**  
*Architect, Purcell Asia Pacific, Hong Kong*



**Bio:** Mung Ying has been qualified as a RIBA registered architect for 5 years. She has done her architectural training and acquired extensive professional experience in residential, infrastructure and mixed use and urban regeneration schemes in the UK. She has been working at Purcell Asia Pacific in Hong Kong and being in the project architects for a number of conservation projects in the city.

In the renovation of the Helena May, she led the delivery of an integrated design, which has enhanced the original aesthetics of the space and upgraded the Declared Monument to modern comfort level. She has been also involved in the writing up of the Heritage Impact Assessment and directing the documentation for the Renovation of West Wing of the Former Central Government Office, in which the project itself is the first triumph of forming a 'Special Protected Area' in Hong Kong with the view of sustainable reuse for the future.

Combining her interests in art, nature and urban realm in architecture, she endeavours to deliver an architecture that is responsive to place and to people's daily lives.

*Abstract: Application of HUL Approach on Conservation of Tong Lau and its Communal Space in Hong Kong*

The continuum of history in time and space is unfamiliar for Hong Kong's city development due to economic development pressure. One of the endangered species is 'Tong Lau' or tenement buildings (Chinese: 唐樓) and the associated urban setting, which was once the background of the majority of Hong Kong people's daily live for nearly a hundred years but for the last few decades, it has been vanishing from our sight. The Historic Urban Landscape approach advocates adopting holistic strategies and tools on conserving and developing urban areas that have significant historic and cultural values, will assist to safeguard the disappearing city fabric heritage.

Following an introduction to the background and significance of Tong Lau in Hong Kong, the potential of application of the 'tools' of HUL approaches for preserving Tong Lau in groups will be examined: civic engagement, knowledge and planning, regulatory system and financial tools. New ideas will be aspired

on the topic via sharing of experiences among course tutors and students in the presentation and discussion.

*Woerjantari Kartidjo  
SOEDARSONO  
Lecturer, Institut Teknologi  
Bandung, Indonesia*



*Bio:* Woerjantari has been involved in a number of professional activities, as a Lecturer at the Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB) since 1987 . Also as Researcher, Architect and Urban Designer at Center of Urban Design Studies. Woerjantari completed her undergraduate degree in 1987. She received a Indonesia scholarship to complete her Master's program in ITB (1993–1995) with cum laude. Her Ph.D. program in ITB (1998–2005) with topic: The streetscape and building character control of Menteng Conservation area, Jakarta.

Woerjantari works as an Urban Designer & Researcher for several Conservation project such as: Oldtown Bandung conservation strateg, Jakarta Kotatua Conservation Masterplan Urban Design Guidelines for Gedung Sate Conservations Area Bandung. West Java , Keraton Kanoman Conservations area, Urban Design Guidelines for Fatahillah & Sundakelapa Conservations Area Jakarta Kotatua, Conservation Guidelines for Kebayoran & Menteng Conservation area Jakarta.

Woerjantari published in several journals and books such as: *Pelestarian Kotatua di Indonesia . Indonesia Oldtown Conservation, Ministry of Education and Cutural Republic of Indonesia* (2012); *Arus Silang Kumpulan Pemikiran Dialogis* (Architecture Design Research Group). SAPPK ITB. ISBN 978 979 25 0426 2



*Abstract: Heritage Urban Landscape approach for Gedung Sate conservation area Bandung*

The topic of this research is how the Heritage Urban Landscape approach can be used for Gedung Sate conservation area, Bandung. How is HUL as a tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of this area. Gedung Sate conservation area has been chosen as the case study considering that conservation problems of a neighborhood inhabited by a dynamic community is more complicated than a monument conservation. Gedung Sate conservation area in Bandung is one of few housing and office areas in Indonesia that have good neighborhood quality. At the colonial era Gedung Sate area was planned as the Dutch Indisch capital.

The purpose is to answer these questions: How extensive are the physical development and changes in the neighborhood characters in the Gedung Sate conservation area? How effective are current regulations and their implementations in controlling the characters of the area? What is the accurate strategy to control the streetscape and building characters in the area?

*Xi WANG*

*PHD Candidate, Tongji University; Founder of HUL Creative Platform*



*Bio:* Wang is a PhD Candidate of Tongji University, specialized in Cultural Landscape Heritage and Historic Urban Landscape Conservation and Planning. She is the Founder of “HUL Research Creative+ Platform” and has won the first prize of the 2015 Excellent Team of China Innovation Entrepreneurship Award, Cultural and Creative Industry group in Shanghai.

*Abstract:* Founded in Shanghai 2015, “HUL

Research Creative+” is now a brand-new heritage sharing platform for the younger generation. Inspired by UNESCO HUL concept and approach, our starter team with faith to reconstruct the landscape of urban heritage culture in China amidst massive urbanization. The idea to create a ‘platform’ and on one hand to break the boundary of young professionals, innovative urban life and heritage cultures, different academic disciplines; on the other hand to switch our mind to initiate the HUL approach into urban development planning, education, and media using innovative technology.

*Xiaomei ZHAO*

*Lecturer, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture (BUCEA)*



*Bio:* Dr. Xiaomei Zhao is a lecturer at School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture (BUCEA). She got her Ph.D on architectural history from Tsinghua University (THU) in 2012 and has an academic background in archaeology from her undergraduate study. Her research interest includes heritage community, management, touristic studies and critical heritage studies, as well as vernacular architecture and rural settlement. She has published more than 20 papers in academic journals and international conferences. Her doctoral study on Dong villages in Guizhou Province was published (in Chinese) in 2014.

She gives courses on conservation of historic buildings and cities, traditional Chinese settlement, heritage assessment and architectural history. She was a research fellow at ICCROM in 2010 and at International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), Leiden University, in 2015. She also works as a volunteer at Beijing Cultural

Heritage Protection Center (CHP) on minority heritage revival.

*Abstract: HUL Approach Applied to Gulou Area in Beijing*

Beijing is a metropolis with a long history since 13th century. However, demolishment of old buildings and relocation of original residents takes place almost every day, in spite of the numerous heritage sites in and out of the old town. In the research of Mapping controversial memories in the historic urban landscape: a multidisciplinary study of Beijing, Mexico City and Rome, we take Gulou area as an example in Beijing, applying HUL approach to research on the different perspectives in urban landscape. The study will look into the history as well as the current changes of Gulou area on both the physical context and the demographic issues. The debate on the relocation of original residents will be focused on, which took place two years ago when many owners and tenants were forced to move.

The application of HUL approach in our study will assist to establish the link between the physical urban spaces and the controversial memories. The research will also assess the potential and limits of HUL approach by analyzing the socio-spatial effects of its implementation at the local level in Beijing. Specifically, it questions how fully this approach recognizes the plurality of memories – from official to subaltern – that underpin attachment to urban territories.

*Yan ZHONG*  
*PhD Candidate, Tongji*  
*University, China*



*Bio:* Zhong was born and raised in Shanghai, where she has lived and completed all education. After her bachelor graduation, she worked

for a year in a commercial architecture studio in Pudong, Shanghai. After that, she went back to school to further her study, and during that period she got the opportunity to be an exchange student of the Università degli Studi di Pavia. She is now in the PhD program in Architecture Preservation at Tongji University. Her study is focused on materials used in the restoration of masonry structure, with a particular interest in the bio-protection of heritage conservation.

*Abstract: Sacrifice Protection Concept: The Transformation of Philosophy of Repair Material and Sustainable Conservation for Architecture Heritage*

The aim of the intervention of repair material in architecture heritage conservation and restoration is to maximum their life and preserve their sense of history, while the cognition of repair material designed to accomplish this aim has changed since 1960s from “protect” to “sacrifice”. The concept of protection by the sacrifice of repair material satisfies the routine maintenance protection principle mentioned in International Charters for conservation and restoration, through the retard of natural process to preserve the benign physical circulation and historical appearance. In the research of sacrificial material, studies have been extended from inorganic material to organic material. Soft capping Report, Ivy Report and bio-protection of lichen mainly from England and Scotland demonstrate the possibility of “green” conservation.

## 6. Participants' Contact Information







## 6. Participants' Contact Information

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## 7. Support Team





## 7. Support Team



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**Lu Wei**  
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**Sun Yizhou**  
Programme Assistant  
WHITRAP-Shanghai



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**Luo Xi**  
Programme Assistant  
WHITRAP-Shanghai



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**Zoe Leung**  
Intern  
WHITRAP-Shanghai

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## 8. Site Visit Information

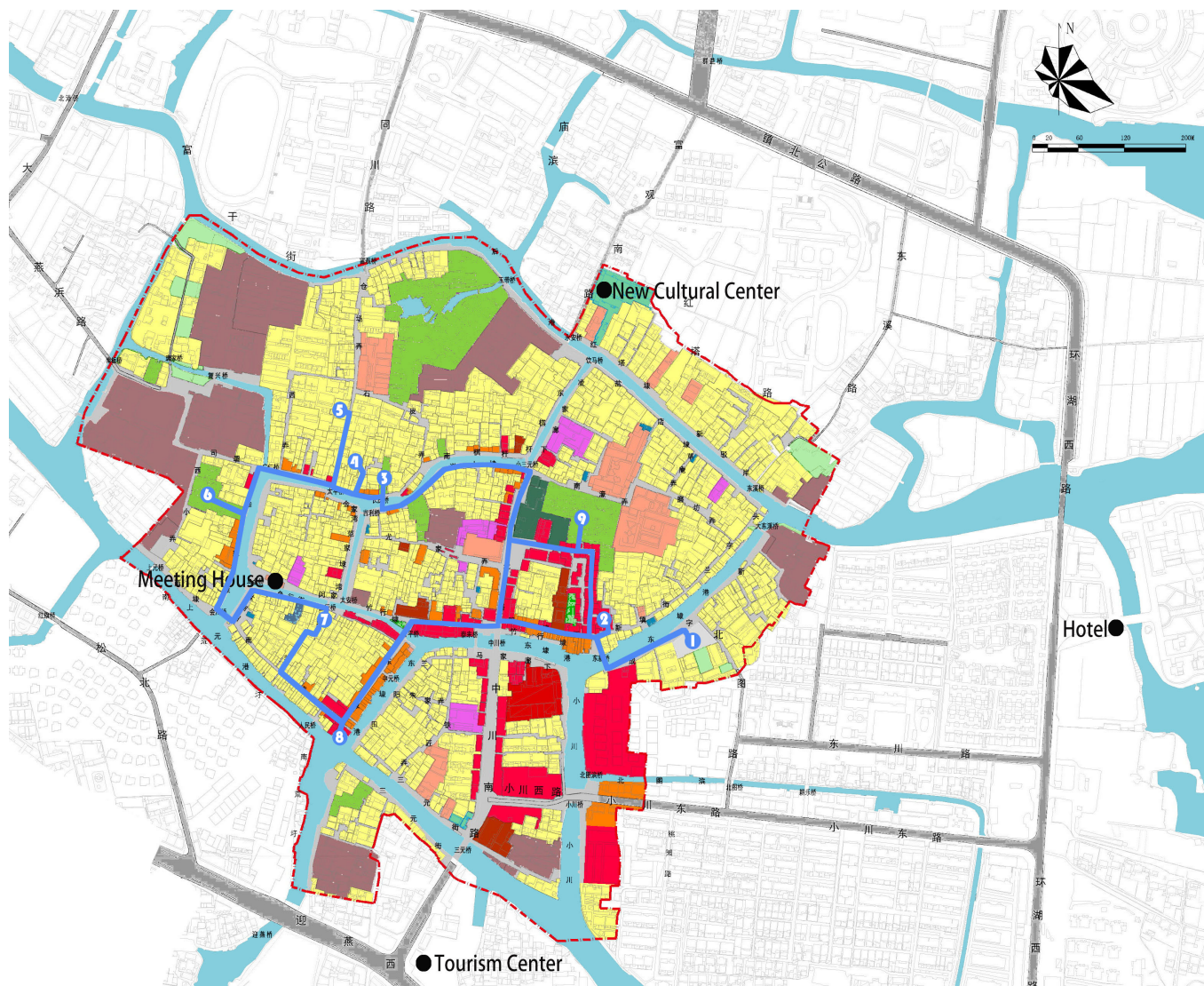






## 8. Site Visit Information

### Tongli Old Town



1. Parking Place
2. Zheng Fu Hotel
3. Chongben Hall
4. Former Water Resource Bureau and its Restoration Project
5. Qing Lu Guest House
6. Geng Le Hall
7. Chen's House
8. South Garden Tea House
9. Tuisi Garden

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## 9. Support Documents







## 9.1 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape



**Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape**  
**adopted by the General Conference at its 36<sup>th</sup> session**  
Paris, 10 November 2011

**Recommandation concernant le paysage urbain historique**  
**adoptée par la Conférence générale à sa 36<sup>e</sup> session**  
Paris, 10 novembre 2011

**Recomendación sobre el paisaje urbano histórico**  
**Aprobada por la Conferencia General en su 36<sup>a</sup> reunión**  
París, 10 de noviembre de 2011

**Рекомендация об исторических городских ландшафтах,**  
**принятая Генеральной конференцией на ее 36-й сессии**  
Париж, 10 ноября 2011 г.

التوصية الخاصة بالمناظر الحضرية التاريخية  
والتي اعتمدها المؤتمر العام في دورته السادسة والثلاثين  
باريس، ١٠ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١١

关于城市历史景观的建议书  
由大会第三十六届会议通过  
巴黎，2011年11月10日

## Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, including a glossary of definitions.

### Preamble

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that historic urban areas are among the most abundant and diverse manifestations of our common cultural heritage, shaped by generations and constituting a key testimony to humankind's endeavours and aspirations through space and time,

*Also considering* that urban heritage is for humanity a social, cultural and economic asset, defined by an historic layering of values that have been produced by successive and existing cultures and an accumulation of traditions and experiences, recognized as such in their diversity,

*Further considering* that urbanization is proceeding on an unprecedented scale in the history of humankind, and that throughout the world this is driving socio-economic change and growth, which should be harnessed at the local, national, regional and international levels,

*Recognizing*, the dynamic nature of living cities,

*Noting*, however, that rapid and frequently uncontrolled development is transforming urban areas and their settings, which may cause fragmentation and deterioration to urban heritage with deep impacts on community values, throughout the world,

*Considering*, therefore, that in order to support the protection of natural and cultural heritage, emphasis needs to be put on the integration of historic urban area conservation, management and planning strategies into local development processes and urban planning, such as, contemporary architecture and infrastructure development, for which the application of a landscape approach would help maintain urban identity,

*Also considering* that the principle of sustainable development provides for the preservation of existing resources, the active protection of urban heritage and its sustainable management is a condition *sine qua non* of development,

*Recalling* that a corpus of UNESCO standard-setting documents, including conventions, recommendations and charters<sup>1</sup> exists on the subject of the conservation of historic areas, all of which remain valid,

*Also noting*, however, that under processes of demographic shifts, global market liberalization and decentralization, as well as mass tourism, market exploitation of heritage, and climate change, conditions have changed and cities are subject to development pressures and challenges not present at the time of adoption of the most recent UNESCO recommendation on historic areas in 1976 (Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas),

*Further noting* the evolution of the concepts of culture and heritage and of the approaches to their management, through the combined action of local initiatives and international meetings,<sup>2</sup> which have been useful in guiding policies and practices worldwide,

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<sup>1</sup> In particular, the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the 1962 Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites, the 1968 Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works, the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 1976 Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas, the 1964 ICOMOS International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter), the 1982 ICOMOS Historic Gardens (Florence Charter), and the 1987 ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter), the 2005 ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, as well as the 2005 Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape.

<sup>2</sup> In particular the 1982 World Conference on Cultural Policies in Mexico City, the 1994 Nara Meeting on Authenticity, the 1995 summit of the World Commission on Culture and Development, the 1996 HABITAT II Conference in Istanbul with ratification of Agenda 21, the 1998 UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development in Stockholm, the 1998 joint World Bank-UNESCO Conference on Culture in Sustainable Development—Investing in Cultural and Natural Endowments, the 2005 International Conference on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture in Vienna, the 2005 ICOMOS General Assembly on the Setting of Monuments and Sites in Xi'an, and the 2008 ICOMOS General Assembly on the Spirit of Place in Québec.



*Desiring* to supplement and extend the application of the standards and principles laid down in existing international instruments,

*Having before it* proposals concerning the historic urban landscape as an approach to urban heritage conservation, which appear on the agenda of the 36th session of the General Conference as item 8.1,

*Having decided* at its 35th session that this issue should be addressed by means of a recommendation to Member States,

1. *Adopts*, this 10th day of November 2011, the present Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
2. *Recommends* that Member States adopt the appropriate legislative institutional framework and measures, with a view to applying the principles and norms set out in this Recommendation in the territories under their jurisdiction;
3. *Also recommends* that Member States bring this Recommendation to the attention of the local, national and regional authorities, and of institutions, services or bodies and associations concerned with the safeguarding, conservation and management of historic urban areas and their wider geographical settings.

## Introduction

1. Our time is witness to the largest human migration in history. More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas. Urban areas are increasingly important as engines of growth and as centres of innovation and creativity; they provide opportunities for employment and education and respond to people's evolving needs and aspirations.
2. Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, however, may frequently result in social and spatial fragmentation and in a drastic deterioration of the quality of the urban environment and of the surrounding rural areas. Notably, this may be due to excessive building density, standardized and monotonous buildings, loss of public space and amenities, inadequate infrastructure, debilitating poverty, social isolation, and an increasing risk of climate-related disasters.
3. Urban heritage, including its tangible and intangible components, constitutes a key resource in enhancing the liveability of urban areas, and fosters economic development and social cohesion in a changing global environment. As the future of humanity hinges on the effective planning and management of resources, conservation has become a strategy to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis.
4. In the course of the past half century, urban heritage conservation has emerged as an important sector of public policy worldwide. It is a response to the need to preserve shared values and to benefit from the legacy of history. However, the shift from an emphasis on architectural monuments primarily towards a broader recognition of the importance of the social, cultural and economic processes in the conservation of urban values, should be matched by a drive to adapt the existing policies and to create new tools to address this vision.
5. This Recommendation addresses the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment. It suggests a landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts, by considering the interrelationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connection, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values.
6. This approach addresses the policy, governance and management concerns involving a variety of stakeholders, including local, national, regional, international, public and private actors in the urban development process.
7. This Recommendation builds upon the four previous UNESCO recommendations concerning heritage preservation, and recognizes the importance and the validity of their concepts and principles in the history and practice of conservation. In addition, modern conservation conventions and charters address the many dimensions of cultural and natural heritage, and constitute the foundations of this Recommendation.

## **I. Definition**

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

9. This wider context includes notably the site’s topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

10. This definition provides the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework.

11. The historic urban landscape approach is aimed at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while recognizing their dynamic character, and promoting social and functional diversity. It integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the legacy from the past.

12. The historic urban landscape approach considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development, and provides tools to manage physical and social transformations and to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and take into account regional contexts.

13. The historic urban landscape approach learns from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities.

## **II. Challenges and opportunities for the historic urban landscape**

14. The existing UNESCO recommendations recognize the important role of historic areas in modern societies. These recommendations also identify a number of specific threats to the conservation of historic urban areas, and provide general principles, policies and guidelines to meet such challenges.

15. The historic urban landscape approach reflects the fact that both the discipline and practice of urban heritage conservation have evolved significantly in recent decades, enabling policy-makers and managers to deal more effectively with new challenges and opportunities. The historic urban landscape approach supports communities in their quest for development and adaptation, while retaining the characteristics and values linked to their history and collective memory, and to the environment.

16. In the past decades, owing to the sharp increase in the world’s urban population, the scale and speed of development, and the changing economy, urban settlements and their historic areas have become centres and drivers of economic growth in many regions of the world, and have taken on a new role in cultural and social life. As a result, they have also come under a large array of new pressures, including:

### ***Urbanization and globalization***

17. Urban growth is transforming the essence of many historic urban areas. Global processes have a deep impact on the values attributed by communities to urban areas and their settings, and on the perceptions and realities of their inhabitants and users. On the one hand, urbanization provides economic, social and cultural opportunities that can enhance the quality of life and traditional character of urban areas; on the other hand, the unmanaged changes in urban density and growth can undermine the sense of place, the integrity of the urban fabric, and the identity of communities. Some historic urban areas are losing their functionality, traditional role and populations. The historic urban landscape approach may assist in managing and mitigating such impacts.

### ***Development***

18. Many economic processes offer ways and means to alleviate urban poverty and to promote social and human development. The greater availability of innovations, such as information technology and sustainable planning, design and building practices, can improve urban areas, thus enhancing the quality of life. When properly managed through the historic urban landscape approach, new functions, such as services and tourism, are important economic initiatives that can contribute to the well-being of the communities and to the conservation of historic urban areas and their cultural heritage while ensuring economic and social diversity and the residential function. Failing to capture these opportunities leads to unsustainable and unviable cities, just as implementing them in an inadequate and inappropriate manner results in the destruction of heritage assets and irreplaceable losses for future generations.

## Environment

19. Human settlements have constantly adapted to climatic and environmental changes, including those resulting from disasters. However, the intensity and speed of present changes are challenging our complex urban environments. Concern for the environment, in particular for water and energy consumption, calls for approaches and new models for urban living, based on ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and the quality of urban life. Many of these initiatives, however, should integrate natural and cultural heritage as resources for sustainable development.

20. Changes to historic urban areas can also result from sudden disasters and armed conflicts. These may be short lived but can have lasting effects. The historic urban landscape approach may assist in managing and mitigating such impacts.

## III. Policies

21. Modern urban conservation policies, as reflected in existing international recommendations and charters, have set the stage for the preservation of historic urban areas. However, present and future challenges require the definition and implementation of a new generation of public policies identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environments.

22. Conservation of the urban heritage should be integrated into general policy planning and practices and those related to the broader urban context. Policies should provide mechanisms for balancing conservation and sustainability in the short and long terms. Special emphasis should be placed on the harmonious, integration of contemporary interventions into the historic urban fabric. In particular, the responsibilities of the different stakeholders are the following:

- (a) Member States should integrate urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach. Within this framework, local authorities should prepare urban development plans taking into account the area's values, including the landscape and other heritage values, and features associated therewith;
- (b) Public and private stakeholders should cooperate, *inter alia*, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach;
- (c) International organizations dealing with sustainable development processes should integrate the historic urban landscape approach into their strategies, plans and operations;
- (d) National and international non-governmental organizations should participate in developing and disseminating tools and best practices for the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach.

23. All levels of government – local, regional, national/federal, – aware of their responsibility – should contribute to the definition, elaboration, implementation and assessment of urban heritage conservation policies. These policies should be based on a participatory approach by all stakeholders and coordinated from both the institutional and sectorial viewpoints.

## IV. Tools

24. The approach based on the historic urban landscape implies the application of a range of traditional and innovative tools adapted to local contexts. Some of these tools, which need to be developed as part of the process involving the different stakeholders, might include:

- (a) **Civic engagement tools** should involve a diverse cross-section of stakeholders, and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas, develop visions that reflect their diversity, set goals, and agree on actions to safeguard their heritage and promote sustainable development. These tools, which constitute an integral part of urban governance dynamics, should facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations, and by facilitating mediation and negotiation between groups with conflicting interests.
- (b) **Knowledge and planning tools** should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of urban heritage. They should also allow for the recognition of cultural significance and diversity, and provide for the monitoring and management of change to improve the quality of life and of urban space. These tools would include documentation and mapping of cultural and natural characteristics. Heritage, social and environmental impact assessments should be used to support and facilitate decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development.

- (c) **Regulatory systems** should reflect local conditions, and may include legislative and regulatory measures aimed at the conservation and management of the tangible and intangible attributes of the urban heritage, including their social, environmental and cultural values. Traditional and customary systems should be recognized and reinforced as necessary.
- (d) **Financial tools** should be aimed at building capacities and supporting innovative income-generating development, rooted in tradition. In addition to government and global funds from international agencies, financial tools should be effectively employed to foster private investment at the local level. Micro-credit and other flexible financing to support local enterprise, as well as a variety of models of partnerships, are also central to making the historic urban landscape approach financially sustainable.

## V. Capacity-building, research, information and communication

25. Capacity-building should involve the main stakeholders: communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach and its implementation. Effective capacity-building hinges on an active collaboration of these main stakeholders, aimed at adapting the implementation of this Recommendation to regional contexts in order to define and refine the local strategies and objectives, action frameworks and resource mobilization schemes.

26. Research should target the complex layering of urban settlements, in order to identify values, understand their meaning for the communities, and present them to visitors in a comprehensive manner. Academic and university institutions and other centres of research should be encouraged to develop scientific research on aspects of the historic urban landscape approach, and cooperate at the local, national, regional and international level. 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.

27. Encourage the use of information and communication technology to document, understand and present the complex layering of urban areas and their constituent components. The collection and analysis of this data is an essential part of the knowledge of urban areas. To communicate with all sectors of society, it is particularly important to reach out to youth and all under-represented groups in order to encourage their participation.

## VI. International cooperation

28. Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations should facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach, by disseminating best practices and lessons learned from different parts of the world, in order to strengthen the network of knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.

29. Member States should promote multinational cooperation between local authorities.

30. International development and cooperation agencies of Member States, non-governmental organizations and foundations should be encouraged to develop methodologies which take into account the historic urban landscape approach and to harmonize them with their assistance programmes and projects pertaining to urban areas.

## APPENDIX

### Glossary of definitions

#### **Historic area/city** (from the 1976 Recommendation)

“Historic and architectural (including vernacular) areas” shall be taken to mean any groups of buildings, structures and open spaces including archaeological and palaeontological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban or rural environment, the cohesion and value of which, from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, aesthetic or sociocultural point of view are recognized. Among these “areas”, which are very varied in nature, it is possible to distinguish the following “in particular: prehistoric sites, historic towns, old urban quarters, villages and hamlets as well as homogeneous monumental groups, it being understood that the latter should as a rule be carefully preserved unchanged.

#### **Historic urban area** (from the ICOMOS Washington Charter)

Historic urban areas, large and small, include cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures.

**Urban heritage** (from European Union research report N° 16 (2004), *Sustainable development of Urban historical areas through and active Integration within Towns – SUIT*)

Urban heritage comprises three main categories:

- Monumental heritage of exceptional cultural value;
- Non-exceptional heritage elements but present in a coherent way with a relative abundance;
- New urban elements to be considered (for instance):
  - The urban built form;
  - The open space: streets, public open spaces;
  - Urban infrastructures: material networks and equipments.

#### **Urban conservation**

Urban conservation is not limited to the preservation of single buildings. It views architecture as but one element of the overall urban setting, making it a complex and multifaceted discipline. By definition, then, urban conservation lies at the very heart of urban planning.

#### **Built environment**

The built environment refers to human-made (versus natural) resources and infrastructure designed to support human activity, such as buildings, roads, parks, and other amenities.

**Landscape approach** (from the International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN, and the World Wildlife Fund – WWF)

The landscape approach is a framework for making landscape-level conservation decisions. The landscape approach helps to reach decisions about the advisability of particular interventions (such as a new road or plantation), and to facilitate the planning, negotiation and implementation of activities across a whole landscape.

#### **Historic urban landscape**

(see definition in paragraph 9 of the Recommendation)

**Setting** (from the ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration)

The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

**Cultural significance** (from the ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter)

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.



### **Application of the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach in China**

#### **-- Developing a Road Map --**

Report of the Expert Meeting organized by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific (WHITRAP) in Shanghai, 12-13 October 2012 (drafted by Ron van Oers).

#### **Introduction**

In general, China's current building boom is characterized foremost by radical short-term planning, a hegemonic power of developers with an exclusively commercial outlook, a total embrace of Western-style architecture, a consistently mediocre standard of construction and completely disrupted spatial configurations, which are resulting in impaired social networks, traffic congestion, air pollution and vast masses of internally displaced workers, who constitute the urban workforce but are deprived of many legal rights and protection. Increasingly metropolises in China are turning into a collection of objects, primarily iconic tall buildings that have no connection with each other or their immediate physical setting, which contains fewer and fewer surviving historical structures. Creeping suburbanization swallows up semi-rural villages on the outskirts, which initially form enclaves within the city's urban fabric, but inevitably fall to the demolition hammer. The near-complete erasure of traditional Chinese housing complexes in Shanghai, for instance, meaning a demolition of the residential forms based on collectivity, is associated with an almost exclusive replacement by high-rise apartment blocks. This is causing a radical change in the city's social structure with increasing anonymity, isolation and estrangement of citizens as the result of a disappearance of existing age-old traditions and values.

All this calls for a renewed focus on differentiation, a diversification of the building stock through small-scale development at the neighborhood level, with attention to the design of public spaces (other than commercial) and the preservation of landscape and history. A critical urban and architectural programme for Chinese cities would include a reinterpretation of Chinese traditional architecture and urban planning involving spatial relationships, traditional building techniques and use of local materials, such as stone, wood and bamboo. Old Chinese traditions of Feng Shui, yin & yang, painting, poetry and garden design can be used as sources of inspiration. An outstanding example of this approach is shown for instance through the work of Chinese architect Wang Shu, who did not study abroad and received the Pritzker Prize on 28 February 2012, the highest international award in architecture.

Features such as corridors, courtyards and the relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces are important determinants of the spatial order. These architectural projects, with careful attention to design (as opposed to mass construction of monotonous blocks), are then embedded in the historic urban landscape where density is not expressed in a standard tower, but in a volume in which architecture and public space are optimally integrated. As such, the existing urban conditions can be improved, while retaining a memory trace that enables local population groups, existing as well as newcomers, to take root in an area. In this way uniformity can be avoided and existing urban and social structures used to provide continuity in cities that are in a constant state of flux. New buildings in the existing urban landscape or existing buildings which have been adaptively reused, such as derelict factory sites, function as the nexus between old and new, between history and modernity.



### Expert Meeting Programme

Representatives from universities and research institutes, as well as specialized agencies working with the Historic Urban Landscape approach had been invited to **WHITRAP** (World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific) in Shanghai. Institutes represented included the Cultural Relics Protection and Archaeology Department of the **State Administration of Cultural Heritage** (SACH), the **China Academy of Urban Planning and Design** in Beijing, the School of Architecture of **Tsinghua University** in Beijing, the School of Architecture of **Southeast University** in Nanjing, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of **Tongji University** in Shanghai, the **UNESCO** Cluster Office in Beijing, **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme), **ICCROM** (International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in Rome (Italy), the **Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design** in Jerusalem, the **University of Paris I – Sorbonne** in Paris (France), the **Brandenburgische Technische Universität** in Cottbus (Germany), and the **American Planning Association** in Washington DC (United States). The two-day programme included a series of 2 keynote presentations and 4 presentations on Day One (12 October 2012) as well as 2 keynote presentations and 4 presentations on Day Two (13 October 2012), which set the stage for 1½ hour roundtable discussions on both days. The Meeting Programme is included in Annex 1 and the abstracts of the presentations in Annex 2.

### Identification, Conservation and Utilization of China's Urban Heritage Assets

Since 1982 a national system for urban heritage identification and protection has been put in place in China under which many city authorities have made good progress in the preservation of individual monuments and ensembles of cultural-historic significance. Under the over-arching *Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China*, national historic and cultural cities (HCCs) have been identified and are protected under the separate 2008 *Regulation on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages*, more than 100 of which have been officially designated since 2002.

While these protection measures and regimes are a major step in the right direction, the question was put forward whether it is a sufficient framework also for urban regeneration and the management of cities as 'socio-economic ecosystems'? The complexity of preserving and wisely utilizing urban heritage assets in highly dynamic metropolitan areas, such as Shanghai for instance, requires a specialized approach with updated knowledge and skills that is currently not available to local authorities in China yet. As was put forward, from 2004 to 2012 several national forums were organized, which discussed different themes and subjects around new concepts in urban planning and conservation. These need to be summarized and compared in order to arrive at a unified, systematic approach that integrates local (i.e. Chinese) philosophies and practices into the international concept of the Historic Urban Landscape to mainstream and optimize application in the Chinese context.

In the technical sphere, advanced data-collection, resource mapping and referential analyses are taking place in historic cities across China, primarily driven and facilitated by universities and advanced research institutes. These data sets need to be integrated in urban and regional planning, which is a strong practice at Tongji University. The next step then involves an identification of types of intervention permitted in different urban settings, with an emphasis on urban design (between city plan and architecture) and the 'creation of space', where history and memory are the inspiration for the new; as was put forward: the solution to problems is located in the place – the issue therefore is learning to understand the place.

Further to this, specific guidelines for evaluation and regulation of contemporary urban design and architecture need to be developed by local authorities to enable consistency and continuity for all actors involved, while facilitating the monitoring of change. In particular socio-economic and visual impact assessments as part of a



broader Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) need to be developed and promoted. As at the current moment the West is fully engaged in this process, it would be timely to team up and share skills to optimize international cooperation and knowledge exchange.

On 10 November 2011 UNESCO's General Conference adopted the *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* (UNESCO 2011), a new international instrument for the conservation of historic cities, which addresses the need to better frame heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of urban sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment. The important next step involves the adaptation of this instrument to China's legal-institutional and socio-cultural context with provision of advice and technical assistance to city authorities with regard to the application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach. To this end a special programme is developed at Tongji University and WHITRAP in Shanghai, which explores the integration of this approach into the urban and spatial planning practices and socio-economic dynamics of the contemporary built environment in China.

#### Discussion on the Road Map for China

Three key issues guided the discussion during the Expert Meeting on 12 and 13 October 2012 in Shanghai, each of which will be elaborated on in this report, being:

1. The definition of Historic Urban Landscape, in particular whether it is an object or subject, and its proper interpretation in Chinese;
2. The three-fold objectives of the Historic Urban Landscape approach:
  - The management of change;
  - The improvement of living conditions for local populations, and
  - The creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation; and
3. Development of the Toolkit for implementation.

#### **1. Definition of Historic Urban Landscape**

In its new Recommendation UNESCO defines the Historic Urban Landscape as “the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of ‘historic centre’ or ‘ensemble’ to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting”. It can be explained as a way of seeing and interpreting the city as a continuum in time and space (instead of cutting it up and parcelling it out through ‘zoning’, including separate conservation areas, which thereby become ‘ghettos of historic preservation’), where countless population groups have left their marks, and continue to do so today. This recognition and understanding should underpin the city's management, including the conservation of its historic structures and spaces, which should be integrated into processes of urban and spatial planning and socio-economic development.

In fact, it was emphasized that this approach is useful for any type of heritage category, be it a single monument, an ensemble, site or cultural landscape, as the key resides in seeing and interpreting dynamic environments in which heritage assets are located and which have an impact on its conservation and management. As was further discussed, when such an approach is applied to the city, or parts of the city, this then becomes *de facto* a Historic Urban Landscape – in other words, the historic urban landscape moves from subject to object, and becomes both.

As regards the proper interpretation in Chinese (aside from a correct formal translation of the UNESCO text), it was explained that the Chinese have a difficulty with the terminology, which derives from similar difficulties with the term ‘cultural landscape’. A landscape, in the Chinese view, is *a priori* a cultural construct, prompting the question why this needs to be expressed in double terms. Although the term urban landscape is less enigmatic, nevertheless the close association with

cultural landscapes and their true meaning remains confusing, necessitating a thorough explanation and interpretation for Chinese local authorities in any follow-up, in particular to make connections with existing notions of inter-connectedness in historic cities in China, similar to the notion of *machi-nami* in Japan for example.

## **2. Three-fold Objectives of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach**

The management of change (1), or the maintenance of continuity as some preferred to call it, was widely acknowledged and seen as the proverbial ‘two sides of the same coin’. As outlined in the section above, the key to understanding and managing any historic city is the recognition that it’s not a static monument or group of buildings, but subject to dynamic forces in the economic, social and cultural spheres that shaped it and keep shaping it.

It was also agreed, however, that this is not to say that ‘anything goes’ in historic cities, quite the contrary: thorough examination, interpretation and valuation of characteristics and attributes in historic urban landscapes will lead to critically informed decision-making as regards conservation action and development processes, to maintain continuity for those elements and aspects that provide the city with character and meaning – its identity –, while at the same time identifying those areas and spheres where investment and renewal can take place to generate jobs and revenues, which in part can serve to finance conservation efforts. The Historic Urban Landscape approach, in other words, aims to promote and strengthen a values-based, all-inclusive conservation process and subsequently to utilize heritage assets and local culture to direct planning and design of the contemporary city, in a mutually enhancing process, which thereby becomes more sustainable.

To make such an ideal situation a reality at the local level, strategic alliances need to be built between various actors in the urban scene, foremost between public authorities that manage the city and developers and entrepreneurs that operate in the city. The past decades have shown that, in spite of enormous progress achieved in the field of cultural heritage management, both in terms of theory and practice, nevertheless the speed of change happening at different levels and coming from different angles, coupled with diminishing resources, make urban conservation an increasingly challenging field of operation. This calls for efforts to broaden the stakeholder group, raise levels of awareness, and seek innovative schemes whereby public, private and civic sectors actively engage with each other in preserving and celebrating the city, historic and contemporary. With traditionally a strong involvement of the Chinese state in all matters pertaining to society, which includes current conservation policy and actions, and vast resources for financing, what would be the modalities for public-private partnership in conservation in China? What financial incentives can be developed to engage the private sector, on a project basis as well as for longer term strategic commitments?

Of particular interest in the above-identified efforts and needs underpinning the Historic Urban Landscape approach is the quality of life and improvement of living conditions for local communities and population groups (2). Stressed by both ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) since long, the need to include local communities in the conservation process is advocated because of sustainability considerations on one hand, and reasons of property and citizen’s rights on the other. It were these combined concerns that prompted the World Heritage Committee to adopt an additional Strategic Objective in 2007, at its 31<sup>st</sup> session in Christchurch, New Zealand, adding a ‘fifth C’ of Communities to the ‘four C’s’ of Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building and Communication that were adopted in 2002 (at its 26<sup>th</sup> session in Budapest, Hungary). Considering the phenomenal speed with which Chinese society is transforming, having lifted millions of Chinese out of poverty, but leaving many citizens lost in a sea of modernity and in search of traditional values, how, and by what means, could civic engagement with and community involvement

in historic urban landscape conservation be strengthened?

What methods of communication and conflict negotiation need to be developed, and how can this then be integrated into local government decision making and management? It was suggested to include citizen opinion surveys and to engage them in a visioning process for the city, prior to major planning and design activities, both in real time and with the use of new social media. With the changing paradigm of planning from a technical to a politico-social process in the West, where planning flexibility is based on a shared vision with alternatives for future directions, what could China learn from this approach? Dialogue and consultation with stakeholders and local citizen groups often lead to a longer decision making process but will definitely speed up the implementation, as ideally it has tackled upfront any contentious issues or conflicts arising from project development.

All the above considerations and concerns relate to the creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation (3), understood as an iterative process that is self-strengthening, where one policy with related actions leads to another, thereby reinforcing the earlier and setting a favourable path for the following. During the meeting the creation of reading rooms for children in Bogota, Colombia, was discussed, which was a government-led initiative to improve educational standards and facilities in the city. These reading rooms were well-designed public buildings set in a garden compound in the densely built-up slum areas of the city, where in general a lack of public green spaces existed. Next to reading for the children, rapidly these buildings and spaces were used for a variety of other community and leisure activities as well, and the overwhelming success led to communities elsewhere in the city establishing similar public facilities set in green spaces in their part of the city, setting in motion a wave of community-led initiatives related to education, conservation and regeneration.

Given its strong volunteer ethic, how can a virtuous cycle of community-driven conservation and regeneration activities be set in motion in Chinese cities? What can we learn from projects such as that of urban heritage protection in the neighbourhood of Tianzifang in Shanghai? Here a bottom-up approach of scholars, professionals and concerned citizens led to urban regeneration, in contrast to the overtly commercial urban development projects such as Xintiandi, also in Shanghai, which had little to do with urban conservation, nor with community involvement. As was presented during the meeting a system of awards for exemplary projects, such as the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Awards for Conservation, create a positive 'ripple effect', often setting in motion a virtuous cycle of conservation and regeneration activities in the areas surrounding awarded conservation projects.

### **3. Development of the Toolkit for implementation**

The UNESCO *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* specifies four sets of tools to be considered, which are reproduced here, including the questions and issues formulated above.

- **Civic engagement tools:** How, and by what means, could civic engagement with and community involvement in historic urban landscape conservation and management be strengthened? Given its strong volunteer ethic, how can a virtuous cycle of community-driven conservation and regeneration activities be set in motion in Chinese cities? What can we learn from projects such as that of urban heritage protection in the neighbourhood of Tianzifang in Shanghai? What methods of communication and conflict negotiation need to be developed, and how can this then be integrated into local government decision-making and management?
- **Regulatory systems:** Is the 2008 *Regulation on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages* a sufficient framework also for

urban regeneration and the management of cities as socio-economic ecosystems? If not, what type of local ordinance or decree would be needed to facilitate this task? When examining this issue, it's advisable to consider the additional development of standards and guidelines for the conservation of urban heritage that include an integrity statement describing the completeness or wholeness of the site, in terms of existing functional relationships, together with a conservation report elaborating its management objectives.

- **Knowledge and planning tools:** With the changing paradigm of planning from a technical to a politico-social process, where planning flexibility is based on a shared vision with alternatives for future directions, what could China learn from this approach? Furthermore, how can a web-based tool be developed for local government officials, whereby through a modeling exercise indications of impacts of interventions can be determined upfront in the decision-making process?
- **Financial tools:** With traditionally a strong involvement of the Chinese state in all matters pertaining to society, which includes current conservation policy and action, and generous resources for financing, what would be the modalities for public-private partnership in conservation in China? What financial incentives can be developed to engage the private sector, on a project basis as well as for longer term strategic commitments?

#### The Way Forward: a Road Map

The above formulated issues and questions will guide the special programme at Tongji University's Advanced Research Institute for Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning, with institutional assistance of WHITRAP in Shanghai, on the implementation of the new UNESCO Recommendation with application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in China. In the coming three years this approach will be tested in several pilot cities in China, the outcomes of which will become part of an advisory report to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) in Beijing on the merits and benefits of historic urban landscape conservation. Next to this, also a group of pilot cities will be selected outside China in the wider Asia-Pacific region to provide for regional comparisons and broader insights into the process.

#### • **Site Selection**

The selection of pilot cities will be based on:

- a) conservation and development challenges and needs over the next 3 years;
- b) local Government buy-in and commitment to follow up on the outcomes of the research and technical advice provided;
- c) site condition (state of conservation) and potential for improvements.

#### • **Site Characteristics**

Ideally a wide and diverse array of urban sites should be selected, ranging from clearly demarcated protected towns in a rural landscape, with full integrity and authenticity, to historic urban areas as part of metropolises, which are under severe development pressures and with only limited arrangements for protection and conservation. In principle two categories shall be looked at: a) sites where conservation efforts have been going on for some time already and where the Historic Urban Landscape approach can serve as a control mechanism to complement and strengthen activities; and b) sites where little has been done and where the Historic Urban Landscape approach aims to establish a change in existing attitudes and regimes.

#### • **Time Line of Tongji University's Special Programme on HUL**

2013 Outcomes: developing site selection criteria; establishing Strategic Cooperation Agreements with local authorities; developing training courses and workshops on

HUL for local authorities; establishment of a web-portal for HUL.

2013 Indicators of success: number of pilot sites selected and Strategic Agreements established; number of HUL training seminars and workshops conducted; number of local Action Plans developed; and HUL web-portal established.

2014 Outcomes: integrating the Historic Urban Landscape approach in local conservation planning and urban development frameworks; and broadening of constituencies in the conservation planning process.

2014 Indicators of success: number of local planning and development projects and activities generated; and number of private sector and civil society partners involved.

2015 Outcomes: strengthening of local capacities to implement the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and apply the related approach.

2015 Indicators of success: number of local Government staff trained and involved in the process; number of special units or departments at the local level established; and number of revised or updated policies and/or (master or management) plans.

In 2016 an overall stock-taking will be conducted, also as part of the research programme evaluation by Tongji University's Advanced Research Institute for Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning, and Outcomes and Outputs (i.e. specialized guidelines, consultancy and research reports, peer-reviewed academic papers, and training manuals) assembled into an overall advisory report to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) in Beijing.

- ***Final Reporting back to UNESCO***

Last but not least, all this will become part of a comprehensive report to UNESCO's General Conference, which has asked at the adoption of the new Recommendation to be informed of the countries and cities that have been working with this new instrument, its usefulness and the results. UNESCO Headquarters in Paris has decentralized this important task to WHITRAP in Shanghai and the report is due for October 2017, with regular updates before that to its Executive Board.



### **Shanghai Agenda for The Implementation of UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) in China**

**Shanghai, China, on 10 December 2014**

**First revision on 10 January 2015**

**Second revision on 12 April 2015**

#### **1. Cities and their development as a key factor to human welfare**

In today's globalizing and urbanizing world, cities are of great importance to the protection of human welfare and health, the development of social creativity and cultural diversity, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

We urge the need to develop a non-disruptive and more harmonious continuum between the past, present and future in terms of urban space and social relations, so as to preserve the creativity and diversity of human cultures, to safeguard cultural heritage resources of cities, to increase cities' attraction and resilience, to improve welfare and quality of life for citizens and thereby to achieve a more sustainable development of cities, all of which is also at the heart of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.

#### **2. Challenges for urban cultural heritage conservation in China**

Urban cultural heritage in China has been greatly undermined by its rapid urbanization and the unsustainable use of the natural and human-made resources of cities. Its conservation is being challenged in various aspects today, including the demands from communities for improvement of historic urban areas, the needs at heritage sites to develop tourism, the pursuit of urban transformation and the pressure of competition felt among local governments, to name but a few. How can we deal with the relations between protection and development, the new and the old, as well as the past and the present in different situations? UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape provides us with new perspectives and ideas when looking for



solutions to those challenges.

### **3. The concept and approach of HUL**

“Historic Urban Landscape” does not refer to a category to be protected, but a perspective and approach, which can be applied to deal with “a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the legacy from the past”. HUL is a way of understanding the integrity of urban heritage values based on the recognition of a layering of values present in any city as a result of human activities over time, recognizing both the implications of historic environment and those of modern space and architectures.

The HUL approach aims to recognize and further built upon the dynamically changing identity and character of cities through the identification of the structures, places and other traditional cultural elements of historical significance in cities and through the analysis of their historical contexts and process of evolution. The Historic Urban Landscape approach, by taking into account regional context, provides a positive path to urban conservation and development through a series of steps. The process must be informed by the traditions and perceptions of local communities while adhering to internationally accepted standards of conservation, in order to effectively manage changes that existing urban space have been undergoing in their social transformations and to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously integrated with the historic setting.

### **4. Proposals for the application of HUL in China**

The HUL approach believes that contemporary buildings and space have positive effects on bringing new vitalities into historic settings and thus increasing their attractions. Therefore, rather than object to the interventions of those contemporary buildings or elements in historic settings, the HUL approach seeks to establish a balance between the two, which requires an overall consideration of to what extent and in what order (chronologically) the interventions should happen based on characteristics of specific historical contexts.

During the expert meeting on Historic Urban Landscapes, on 12 and 13 October 2012 in Shanghai, three objectives were identified for the implementation of UNESCO Recommendations on the Historic Urban Landscape approach in China, being the management of ‘change’, the improvement of living conditions for local populations and communities, and the creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation

It is of essential importance to adapt the implementation of the Recommendation to local contexts. Based on a Historic Urban Landscape Action Plan included in UNESCO’s General Conference Resolution 36 C/23, the following set of actions in China is suggested.



#### **4.1. Management of ‘change’**

- (a) Professional investigations: to undertake comprehensive surveys and cultural mapping of city’s Historic Urban Landscape — its natural, cultural and human resources;
- (b) Public policies: to reach consensus using participatory planning on what heritage to protect and to transmit to future generations, and to determine the attributes that carry these values;
- (c) Impact Assessments: to assess the new changes and the extent of changes in a scientific manner, especially vulnerability of attributes that carry heritage values to socio-economic stresses, as well as impacts of climate change;
- (d) Planning management: to determine the details as regards the integration of the dual goals of urban heritage conservation with those of socio-economic development through participatory planning and stakeholder consultations according to specific circumstances, to develop the principles for the management of the intensity and chronicle order of physical, social and economic transformations and to formulate the technical requirements necessary to manage changes;
- (e) Steps of actions: to prioritize policies and actions for conservation and development, in order to better regulate the pace of change.

#### **4.2 Improvement of living conditions for local populations and development of communities**

- (a) Improvement of people’s livelihood: to give priority to local people’s demands on the improvement of living conditions and enable local populations to enjoy benefits from urban heritage conservation;
- (b) Community development: to offer a broad selection and diversified options for development for local communities, to integrate communities into the overall urban development process and make them the most dynamic places in cities rather than an ‘island’ of preservation that is isolated physically, socially and economically.

#### **4.3. Creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation**

- (a) Development policies: by valuing the influence and mechanism of local traditions, to integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development strategy, and identify factors either facilitating or limiting the utilization of urban heritage resources;
- (b) Implementation mechanisms: to establish the appropriate partnerships for each of the

identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private, as well as individual owners.

## **5. Collaboration and innovation**

The Historic Urban Landscape, as an approach to achieving sustainable development in historic cities, though so far only a concept and perspective, needs to be further studied, enriched and improved through constant practices in specific contexts.

**Collaboration of interdisciplinary research:** The conservation, rehabilitation and modernization of the historic city needs involvement of a broader selection of professional disciplines and practices, including urban-rural planners, urban designers, architects, archaeologists, geologists, environmentalists and sociologists among others. Local research institutes and universities should lead the way in demonstrating interdisciplinary and diversity in their research, advisory and teaching activities as regards urban management.

**Involvement of stakeholders:** Involvement of other actors in the urban scene should be encouraged, such as residents, youth entrepreneurs, corporate business managers, artists and the media, among others, in order to create collaborative mechanism and optimize creative use of historical and cultural resources.

**Local practices:** Local governments, as the actors to implement HUL approach, should strengthen their sustainable cooperation with local research institutes and universities, collaborate with multiple sectors to promote the integration of multiple plans, and explore the practices of HUL approach in historic cities, as well as capacity building of relevant managerial and technical personnel.



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