特别报道：联合国教科文组织总干事视察WHITRAP上海中心
Special Coverage: UNESCO Director-General Visits WHITRAP (Shanghai)

研究前沿：澳门历史性城市景观保护研究
Research Frontier: Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research

遗产热点：城市最佳实践区：工业建筑的再生实践
Heritage Spotlight: The Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA): Witnessing the Regeneration of Industrial Buildings

世界遗产在中国：天坛
World Heritage in China: Temple of Heaven
UNESCO Director-General Visits WHITRAP (Shanghai)

On 20 May 2010, UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova, in the company of Mr. Du Yue, the Deputy Secretary-General of the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China for UNESCO, paid a visit to the Shanghai Centre of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) during her visit to the 2010 World Expo for “UNESCO Week”. After listening to the work report of WHITRAP (Shanghai), Ms. Irina Bokova delivered a keynote speech in Shanghai Centre.

Prof. Pei Gang, President of Tongji University, met with Ms. Irina Bokova and held a lunch to welcome her. Then Prof. Wu Jiang, Vice President of Tongji University, and Mr. Zhou Jian, Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai), accompanied her to WHITRAP (Shanghai), and presented a work report of the Centre. The report, which highlights the objectives and functions of WHITRAP as a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO, as well as the achievements since its establishment, is composed of four parts concerning the institute’s process of development, operational mechanisms, achievements, and development planning for the future, respectively. In his report Prof. Wu Jiang elaborated on the achievements the institute has made in terms of research areas, heritage education and discipline construction, training programs and academic exchange, and international programs and information and document collection. Ms. Bokova said she was very impressed and hoped the institute would further exert positive influence on international and regional exchange and collaboration, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, and make more contributions in the field of World Heritage Conservation.

Later Ms. Bokova delivered a keynote speech on the topic of “Building the Relevance of UNESCO: Education, Culture and Science for Development”. Reviewing the mission of UNESCO, she also indicated the challenges ahead and the efforts needed. Her passion and humor were warmly appreciated by the audience.

After the speech, Prof. Wu Jiang presented Ms. Bokova with the discs and publications of the work done by the Centre since its establishment on behalf of WHITRAP (Shanghai).
2010年3月29日至31日，中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会在珠海市高栏港召开。大会主题为“《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》颁布施行一周年研讨”，与会人员重点探讨了中国历史文化名城、名镇、名村等保护工作的发展问题、取得的成就及面临的问题。

2010年4月10日至11日，第五届“中国文化遗产保护无烟论坛”在武汉举行。来自全国各地文化遗产保护相关部门和研究机构等100多人参加了本次论坛，围绕“文化景观遗产保护”这一主题进行了广泛而深入的讨论。

2010年4月14日，青海省玉树藏族自治州玉树县发生的7.1级地震及四川省甘孜州石渠、德格、白玉等地，使该地区部分文化遗遭受损严重。四川省文化厅积极组织有关部门和专家赴灾区了解甘孜州等地文化遗遭受情况，全力开展文物古迹抢救修复工作。

2010年4月19至23日，由WHC与中国全委会、世遗部共同主办的UNESCO《世界遗产公约》实施情况第二轮定期报告亚太地区研讨会在中国举行。来自WHC、UNESCO北京、曼谷办事处、ICOMOS、IUCN、ICCROM的代表及东亚、东南亚13个国家和地区的25名代表参加大会，重点讨论了定期报告中提出的价值管理、遗产的真实性与完整性管理等问题。

2010年5月28日至30日，第47届国际风景园林师联合会代表大会首次在中国苏州举行。52个国家风景园林师联合会（IFLA）会员国代表和国际风景园林师专家围绕“人与自然、和谐共处——传统与现代发展”这一主题进行了深入交流。会议期间还举行了“中国风景园林，文化与自然遗产为主题的展览和论坛。”

2010年6月11日，联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）第二期管理委员会会议在上海市同济大学举行。此次会议回顾了中心近一年来取得的成果，并着重讨论了中心未来发展的计划，同时深入分析了发展所面临的战略与挑战。

从3月29日至31日，2010年亚洲会议与学术规划委员会（UPSC）主办的“一周年研讨会”，与会人员重点关注了中国历史文化遗产、名城、名镇、名村等保护工作的进展、取得的成果及面临的问题。

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从5月28日至30日，作为第47届国际风景园林师联合会代表大会的一部分，中国苏州举行了一个特别的研讨会。研讨会的主题是“人与自然、和谐共处——传统与现代发展”。来自52个国家的代表和国际风景园林师专家进行了深入的交流。会议期间还举行了“中国风景园林，文化与自然遗产为主题的展览和论坛。”

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Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research

An increasing number of historic urban landscapes in World Heritage areas have faced damage since the 1990s. Due to the importance of the Historic Centre of Macao and tremendous development pressure, the World Heritage Committee noted in 2008 that the development of high-rise buildings around the Historic Centre of Macao threatens the authenticity and integrity of the city's heritage. The SAR Government was asked to take appropriate measures.

Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research is based on investigating Macao's historic landscape resources and the challenges in conservation currently being faced. The project will start with and focus on the Historic Centre of Macao, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2005. It will review cutting-edge international ideas about historic urban landscape conservation on how to reasonably guide the modernization needs of historic areas while establishing a comprehensive system of conservation measures and ensuring the conservation and permanence of World Cultural Heritage in Macao.

The Vienna Memorandum points out: "The historic urban landscape acquires its exceptional and universal significance from a gradual evolutionary, as well as planned territorial development over a relevant period of time through processes of urbanization, incorporating environmental and topographic conditions and expressing economic and socio-cultural values pertaining to societies. As such, protection and conservation of the historic urban landscape comprises the individual monuments to be found in protection registers, as well as ensembles and their significant connections, physical, functional and visual, material and associative, with the historic typologies and morphologies."

Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research focuses on the situation of high-intensity development and conservation in Macao and starts from the visual connection between World Cultural Heritage and its broader surroundings. The research proposes the design management strategies of overall style control in historic areas, building height regulation, and landscape conservation, and the establishment of a landscape management system for landscape impact assessment and beautiful landscape awards, so that the characteristics of the historic urban landscape of Macao can be maintained and the conservation of the outstanding universal value of World Cultural Heritage amidst rapid development can be ensured.

Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research discusses the strategy of conservation management for "World Cultural Heritage and Historic Areas" respectively. It also fully considers the actual issues about quality of living environment of Macao residents, tourism development and heritage conservation, and proposed comprehensive development strategies for cultural tourism and creative industries.
日本荻町村的社区保护

Social Conservation of Ogimachi Village, Japan

日本荻町村位于1997年
被列入联合国教科文组织的世界文化
遗产名录中。它位于世界文化遗产地
中的第16号。日本的南端村位于
地区，长期以来与外界隔绝，这座村的居
民以从事渔业为主，当地的习俗各具特
色。在日语中称其为“社區”，意
义为“社区”。“社区”这个词
不仅是指一整个村，也指村内各
种群体。社区经济的形成和发展，
极大地影响了该地区的文化传
统和生活方式。

Historic Villages of Shikakawage and
Gokayama were inscribed on World Heritage
List in 1995 based on Criteria iv and v. Located
in a mountainous region that was off the
rest of the world for a long period of time,
these villages with their Gasado-style houses
sustained on the cultivation of mulberry trees
and the making of silk. The large houses
with their steeply pitched thatched roofs are
the only examples of their kind in Japan.

Despite economic upheavals, the villages
of Ogimachi, Aizukawa and Sagenuma are
outstanding examples of a traditional way
of life perfectly adapted to the environment
and people’s social and economic circumstances.

日本荻町村占地45.6公顷，被评为世界
遗产地。每年接待近1.4-1.5万名游客。过快的
发展给村落带来的压力也越来越大，主要
包括废弃物处理、火灾威胁、交通和治安
等问题。这类问题导致了自然环境的加速
恶化，社会结构受到冲击，农田和工
业化程度受阻，社会质量受到影响。然而，通过荻町村
落社区团体的自律管理，使游客需求
和当地社会质量保障取得了一定的平衡，也为
政府法律制度的实施起到了重要作用。

在日本，荻町村是“重要文化遗产保护
区”，其中传统民居、历史建筑和周围景观被
视作为“具有保存价值的实体”（法规《文化财保
护法》第142条，1950年8月20日）。上述法规
严格限制了包括对居民居住的改变利修缮，
村落土地以及在其他屋基点的有限部分（如树
木、篱笆、花园、院子、路、墙和梯子等）的
使用，以确保其完整性、和谐的价值观。
同时，当地政府对合理且且不破坏范围内的修
复和维护予以经济补贴，反之，任何违反法规
的行为将导致法院裁决。在国家法律和当地
监督的双重管辖区下，为村落的环境保护打下
了坚实的基础。

荻町村落的保护工作主要依赖于由当地居
民自发组成的各类独特的社会团体。在保护自
然环境的活动（APNESOV）中，共有25名代表，
由国家政府、当地政府，公司代表和
公司代表。”

Source: KONG Ping

Being a World Heritage Site, Ogimachi village welcomes nearly
1.4-1.5 million visitors per year within a district of 45.6 ha.
The main problems caused by mass tourism in Ogimachi village
include litter, risk of fire, traffic and parking, leading to a
deterioration of the physical environment, and disturbance of
residents’ privacy, abandoning farmland and commercial industries,
resulting in the degradation of social quality. However, Ogimachi
village achieved a certain balance between tourists’ requirements
and social quality through higher levels of autonomous engagement
of local residents, who play an essential role and take different
actions in line with the governmental legal framework.

As designated as "Important Preservation District for Cultural
Properties", traditional residences, historic structures and the
surrounding landscape are regarded as one valuable entity for
preservation (Article 142 of the Law for Protection of Cultural
The applied Law sets very strict regulations with regards to
changes and modifications of the facade, form and land-use
as well as other tangible components attached to the settlement in
order to present its complete and harmonious values, such as
trees, fences, gardens, yards, routes, walls and stairs. Meanwhile
subsidies are available for restoration and repairs of the mentioned
elements and corresponding punishment for any violations.

The national law implemented by the Board of Education laid down
a firm basis for the preservation of physical environment.

The participation of local residents in the conservation of Ogimachi
village relies on its unique social system composed of various
cooperative social associations. In "Association for the Protection
of the Natural Environment of Shirakawa-go Ogimachi Village"
(APNESOV), there are 25 representatives, 4 to 5 from the
national government, local authorities and companies, the rest
are local residents. They represent residents living in different
neighborhoods, the women’s association, the young men’s
association, association of Gasho-style houses’ owners, the
association of local products and souvenir shops, and the
association of Minshuku.

The various associations improve the sense of participation and
control of their home environment. The local associations offered
diverse job opportunities and responsibilities for residents, who
could participate in the conservation as well as tourism
development in an active way and achieve high economic security.
Advanced professional development courses in heritage management at Port Arthur

The Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority and Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts (IPPHA) will hold two professional development advanced short courses. The courses will provide an unparalleled opportunity for participants to build advanced skills while getting to know two of Australia's most outstanding heritage sites (the Port Arthur and Coal Mines Historic Sites). The course will be taught by a team of highly-regarded heritage professionals including Professors Sharon Sullivan, the Honorable Dr Barry Jones, John Dominicelli, Kristel Backley, Dr Jane Harrington and Michael Pearson. They will also be offered as topics in the cultural and environmental heritage stream of the Graduate Program in the Liberal Arts at the Australian National University.

The advanced professional development short courses are:

- World Heritage: Conserving Cultural Heritage Values (July 5-9, 2010 at Port Arthur)
- Best Practice in Managing Heritage Places (September 27-October 1, 2010 at Port Arthur)

International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage 2010 will be launched in Kyoto

From September 13-26, 2010, the Research Center for Disaster Mitigation of Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan is organizing the 5th International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage.

This session will start from the assessment of risk and damage to reconstruction after disaster, and will also bring forward the challenges of engaging various stakeholders at local, national, regional as well as international levels for protecting cultural heritage during such severe situations.

The earthquake that occurred in Haiti on 12 January 2010 has once again shown that cultural heritage is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquake and fire. In the light of this fact, this year's training course will focus on emergency response to and long-term recovery of wooden and composite cultural heritage from damage by earthquake and fire.

Sub-regional training workshop on the second cycle of the periodic reporting in Asia and the Pacific

From June 2-5, 2010, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with Indian National Commission for UNESCO, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and the relevant Field Offices of UNESCO, is organizing a sub-regional training workshop on the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific in Dehradun, India.

The objectives of the workshop are:  
- To present and explain to the national Focal Points, the process and new format of the Periodic Report;  
- To mobilize active participation of States Parties for the Periodic Reporting exercise in training of site managers at national and sub-regional levels;  
- To provide guidance to the States Parties on drafting Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in the region; and  
- To promote regional cooperation through exchange of information and experience in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
城市最佳实践区：工业建筑的再生实践

The Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA):
Witnessing the Regeneration of Industrial Buildings

2010上海世博会首次以城市为主题，在世博园内，更有一片称为“城”，凝聚着人类城市发展过程中的智慧，这便是占地15公公顷，汇聚全球80个城市案例智慧与经验的城市最佳实践区。

城市最佳实践区内集中展示了四个主题的国际先进案例——宜居家园、可操作的城市化、历史遗产保护和利用以及在建区域的创新。其中，保留工业建筑的改造和利用占到总建筑面积的60%以上。

工业建筑具有大跨度空间特征，适合被改造为展览，对工业建筑的改造和利用能够有效保存地区的历史脉络和集体记忆，减少建筑垃圾，符合绿色低碳的发展理念，并能为地区增添独特的文化品质和风貌特色。

以城市未来馆为例，其由南京发电厂的主厂房改建而成，建筑面积3万平方米，是国内第一栋由原上海发电厂原址改建的星级绿色建筑，设计风格秉承“再生性改造”原则，保留了旧厂房的特征性元素，如屋顶的4个巨大风道风机房、玻璃外墙以及巨型烟囱。此外，厂房的色彩和高楼延续了原有的比例关系，建筑的色彩处理保持灰色基调。主楼顶部带型长窗以上部分被拆除，代之以简洁的玻璃体。东立面局部设计了一条沿向黄浦江的景观通道。这样，工业建筑的原始结构和玻璃幕墙的精致透亮，体现了厚重和轻盈、沧桑与现代的融合。此外，城市未来馆还保留了诸多原有设备，旧烟囱、旧车行，旧桥架……这些有着历史感和历史温度的物件，延续着人们的记忆，也让老厂房实现了“历史、现在和未来”的统一。

专家表示，对工业遗进行保护和再利用，既展示了城市的延续性发展，这正是对“城市，让生活更美好”主题的最好诠释。城市最佳实践区中所体现的城乡发展理念为未来城市的发展提供了典范。

Being the first World Expo on the theme of the city, the 2010 World Expo unveils an expanse of urban areas within the Shanghai metropolis. A 15-hectare area known as the Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA) is recognized as a cornucopia of wisdom and experience from 80 cities around the world on their visions of future urban life, showing all kinds of innovative ideas about the urban development process.

The UBPA is divided into four exhibition fields, namely Livable Cities, Sustainable Urbanization, Protection and Utilization of Historical Heritage, and Technological Innovation in the Built Environment. Sixty percent of the total building area has been transformed from existing industrial buildings.

Due to their large structures, industrial buildings can be easily adapted into pavilions. The renovation and utilization of these old structures makes possible the effective preservation of history and collective memory in the region, and helps to reduce construction waste, conforming not only with the philosophy of “going green”, but also adding to the unique elements of local culture and landscapes.

The Future Pavilion, for example, was converted from the main house of Namshi Power Plant. Covering a total area of over 30,000 square meters, the 8-story pavilion is the first three-star green building in China that has been converted from an old factory building. Embracing the principle of "Regeneration", designers retained the building's distinctive elements such as the four giant fly ash separators on the roof, the graded power houses, and the gigantic chimney. In addition, the original proportions of the building and the grey hue of its surface are preserved. The concrete part above the strip of windows was replaced by coat-of-glass decorations; meanwhile, a sightseeing corridor looking onto the Huangpu River is arranged within a section of the east facade. In this way, the simple and crude style of the industrial building perfectly combines with the exquisiteness and transparency created by the glass walls, exhibiting a brilliant fusion of solemnity and lightness, history and modernity. In addition, much of the other equipment in the Future Pavilion has been preserved, such as old pipes, antique bicycles, and trusty, all of which not only refresh people's memory of the old day, but also connect the past, present, and future.

According to experts, the protection and utilization of industrial heritage ensures the sustainable development of cities - an excellent example of "better city, better life". The ideas proposed in the UBPA also provide us with a blueprint for cities in the future.
世博会 “城市更新与文化传承” 主题论坛

Cultural Heritage and Urban Regeneration Forum at the 2010 World Expo

自文化部、国家文物局、上海世博会执委会、联合国教科文组织和苏州市政府共同主办的中国2010年上海世博会“城市更新与文化传承”主题论坛4月21日至23日在上海举行。本次论坛提供了广阔的平台，来自世界各国的800位参会者就城市更新与文化传承及其对世界的影响进行了广泛探讨，取得了丰硕的思想成果，也形成了一些兼具现实性与战略性政策主张。

本次主题论坛为期4天，包括一个全体大会、20个平行分论坛和闭幕总结大会。在第一天上午举行的全体大会上，全国政协副主席厉无畏和国家文物局局长单霁翔、北京大学资深教授、中国历史文化研究所所长、哈佛大学校长杜维明和法国著名历史学家保罗·安德烈（Paul ANDREU），分别以“创意产业——城市文化的创新与实践”、“文化遗产：让城市更美好”、“城市化与核心价值的文明对话”、“现代建筑与历史文化保护”为题作了主旨演讲。

论坛还分别围绕六个主题进行演讲和讨论：物质文化遗产保护、城市多元文化的融合与共生、城市文化创新与实践、非物质文化遗产保护、跨文化交流与城市变迁、传统文化与地方文化等。

在本次论坛上，苏州提出并得到海内外20多个历史名城的响应，成立了历史文化城区联盟，向世界发出了以保护文化遗产为目的的“苏州宣言”，呼吁更多拥有深厚文化历史底蕴的城市一起为现代社会治理作出贡献。宣言呼吁：大力保护文化遗产，尊重地域特征，尊重民族传统；积极探索有效保护、有机更新的路径；推荐各历史文化名城间的交流与合作。

The Cultural Heritage and Urban Regeneration Forum, the second theme forum at the 2010 World Expo, was held on June 12th and 13th in Suzhou. Co-organized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the Ministry of Culture, the Shanghai 2010 World Expo Executive Committee, UNESCO and Suzhou Municipal Government, the two-day forum attracted 800 participants from all over the world to discuss contemporary challenges to cultural heritage and urban regeneration, and led to some realistic and practical policies.

A plenary session, six parallel sessions, and a closing plenary made up the forum, which lasted for one and a half days. Li Weiwei, Deputy Chairman of the National CPPCC; SI LAN, Yang, Director of the SACH; DU Weiming, Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Humanities at Peking University and researcher at Harvard University; and Paul ANDREU, French architect gave keynote speeches during the first day’s plenary session, with topics such as Creative Industry, Innovation and Practice of urban culture, Improve cities with Cultural Heritage, The Role of Traditional Culture in the Process of Urbanization, and Contemporary Architecture and Historic Urban Preservation, respectively.

The forum also included breakout sessions where discussions and speeches were held on six topics. They were, respectively: Tangible Cultural Heritage Protection, Integration and Co-existence of Diverse Urban Cultures; Urban Cultural Innovation and Practice; Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection, Cross-Cultural Communication; and Dialogue and Cultural Ecology.

During the forum, Suzhou proposed to set up an alliance and jointly issued, with about 20 historic cities around the world, the Declaration for the Establishment of the Historical Cities Alliance — Suzhou Outlook, inviting more cultural cities to join in preserving their historic and cultural significance in today’s society. The declaration, aiming to protect world heritage, advocated that more effort be made for the preservation of the dignity of cultural heritage, maintenance of regional characteristics and respect for national traditions, exploration of methods of effective protection and organic regeneration, and promotion of communication and cooperation among historical cities.
Countdown for the Inscription of West Lake on the World Heritage List

West Lake has become renowned as the first site in China that is applying for World Heritage status in the category of "Cultural Landscape". 2010 is a crucial year for the West Lake application, which has been in progress since its initiation in 2007. Presently, the recognitions of the "Ten Views of West Lake", cultural relics, and the surrounding environment have been almost finished. The renovations of the outside surfaces of Shangri-La Hotel and Huanghe Hotel, and the buildings in Baopu Taosi Temple are all underway. The nomination text has already been submitted to the World Heritage Center for an initial examination by UNESCO, and a specific timetable for the West Lake nomination has been proposed as follows:

**End of August or September, 2010**
World Heritage Center will entrust ICOMOS to select a non-Chinese expert to carry out an on-site evaluation for West Lake.

**End of October, 2010**
An evaluation report will be issued by this expert and later submitted to ICOMOS headquarters. Meanwhile, ICOMOS will also invite a group of experts to make an anonymous written evaluation, seeking advice on the nominated projects.

**December, 2010**
ICOMOS will hold a small-scale meeting and make a preliminary evaluation. If the experts can reach a consensus on the value of the nomination, even if some questions related to protection and management remain, they will notify Hangzhou and request supplementary information by the end of February, 2011.

**May, 2011**
ICOMOS will hold a conference, have collective discussions, and vote from a professional perspective for all the nominations. There are four possible verdicts: 1) to agree to inscribe the property in the World Heritage List; 2) to require that the property be re-nominated (i.e., the value of the property would be confirmed, but the information related to protection and management are incomplete, and thus supplementary information is needed; 3) to withdraw the property and require a re-application (i.e., when the values are not clearly stated, and the application is not simply vetted, the property has to apply again based on the legal process); 4) to veto the property.

**June or July, 2011**
The 35th Annual Session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Bahrain, at which time 21 member states will review and vote on all the nominations.

If the nominated projects meet at least one of the six criteria for Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the nomination will be successful. This would be good news for the inscription of West Lake in the World Heritage List, since it has already met four criteria after assessment, including values of communication and influence, modeling effects, interaction between human beings and the environment, and spirits and culture, respectively. West Lake will be provided additional opportunities due to a one-year postponement of the Silk Road application, which was originally planned to be nominated in 2010.

注：庐山和五台山此前已被列为文化和自然双遗产，后被合并为文化景观遗产。

Note: Lu Mountain and Wutai Mountain in China were nominated for Natural and Cultural World Heritage, but were amended into the category of Cultural Landscape.
Nomination Format and Content of World Heritage

Nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List should be prepared in accordance with the format1, which includes the following sections and requirements:

1. Identification of the Property
The boundaries of the property being proposed shall be clearly defined, unambiguously distinguishing between the nominated property and any buffer zone (when present).

2. Description of the Property
The Description of the property shall include the identification of the property, and an overview of its history and development. The History and Development of the property shall describe how the property has reached its present form and the significant changes that it has undergone.

3. Justification for Inscription
This section shall indicate the World Heritage criteria under which the property is proposed, together with a clearly stated argument for the use of each criterion. Based on the criteria, a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property prepared by the State Party shall make clear why the property is considered to merit inscription on the World Heritage List. A comparative analysis2 of the property in relation to similar properties shall also be provided. Statements of integrity and/or authenticity shall be included.

4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property
This section shall include accurate information on the present state of conservation of the property (including information on its physical condition of the property and conservation measures in place). It shall also include a description of the factors affecting the property (including threats).

5. Protection and management
Protection: Section 5 shall include the list of the legislative, regulatory, contextual, planning, institutional and/or traditional measures most relevant to the protection of the property and provide a detailed analysis of the way in which this protection actually operates.

Management: An appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected.

6. Monitoring
States Parties shall include the key indicators proposed to measure and assess the state of conservation of the property, the factors affecting its conservation measures at the property, the periodicity of their examination, and the identity of the responsible authorities.

7. Documentation
All necessary documentation to substantiate the nomination shall be provided. In addition to what is indicated above, this shall include photographs, 35 mm slides, image inventories and photograph authorization form. The test of the nomination shall be transmitted in printed form as well as in electronic format (Diskette or CD-ROM).

8. Contact Information of responsible authorities
Detailed contact information of the responsible authorities shall be provided.

9. Signature on behalf of the State Party
The nomination shall conclude with the original signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.

(Source: Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention, WHC, 05/01, January 2008)
Town of Luang Prabang

Luang Prabang is located on the Mekong riverbank, about 500 km away from Vientiane, the capital of Laos. It is one of oldest cities in Laos and has been the capital of every dynasty in Laos throughout the thousand-year history of the country.

Luang Prabang is the centre of Buddhism in Laos. Luang Prabang's royal temple, Wat Xieng Thong, is located in the town at the junction of the Mekong and Nam Khan rivers and was an exclusive royal temple in the past. It served as the royal ancestral temple and Pra Prang (Golden Buddha) was worshipped there. It also condenses and integrates the ancient temple architecture of Luang Prabang and represents the typical Lao architecture style. Wat Xieng Thong is one of the most beautiful temples in Laos.

The Lao National Museum is located on the eastern bank of the Mekong River under Phu Si hill in Luang Prabang. Originally, the last royal family lived in the palace, which was built during the French colonial period. The palace was later converted into a national museum. The building itself features a mixture of French and local Lao styles.

Every temple, pagoda, house and historic building from the French colonial period adds to the unique charm of Luang Prabang. A simple lifestyle, an intact ecosystem, and limited commercial development are the special characteristics of Luang Prabang. Furthermore, there are strict regulations for development and environment conservation in Luang Prabang, and all the architecture can not be demolished, renovated, or reconstructed without permission. Therefore, Luang Prabang is recognized as the Southeast Asian city that best preserves the traditional and colonial styles.

Luang Prabang was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995 on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

Luang Prabang is an outstanding example of the fusion of traditional architecture and Lao urban structures with those built by the European colonial authorities in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique, remarkably well-preserved townscapes illustrates a key stage in the blending of these two distinct cultural traditions.
Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven, situated in the Chongwen district of Beijing, was the place where emperors paid homage to heaven and prayed for bumper harvests during the Ming and Qing dynasties. First built in the 18th year of the Yongle reign of the Ming dynasty, it occupies an area of 273 hectares. It is not only China’s best-preserved ancient building complex for the consecration of heaven, but the largest building group of this nature in the world.

The artistic and architectural technique of the Ming and Qing dynasties reached its zenith in the design and construction of the Temple of Heaven. The Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests and the Imperial Heavenly Vault are both wooden structures, circular in plan and colossal in size. Their perfect design and exquisitely workmanship are unparalleled in ancient Chinese architecture. The many trees on the temple grounds were deliberately planted to create an environment where man and nature exist in harmony. The Temple of Heaven is the most outstanding example of imperial ritual and ceremonial buildings and the best object for the study of ancient Chinese architecture and the concept of the ecological environment in the ancient days.

The Temple of Heaven was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1998 on the basis of criteria (i), (ii) and (iii).

Criterion (i): The Temple of Heaven is a masterpiece of architecture and landscape design which simply and graphically illustrates a cosmogony of great importance for the evolution of one of the world’s great civilizations.

Criterion (ii): The symbolic layout and design of the Temple of Heaven had a profound influence on architecture and planning in the Far East over many centuries.

Criterion (iii): For more than two thousand years China was ruled by a series of feudal dynasties, the legitimacy of which is symbolized by the design and layout of the Temple of Heaven.

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

The Temple of Heaven, founded in the first half of the 15th century, is a dignified complex of fine cult buildings set in gardens and surrounded by historic pine woods. In its overall layout and that of its individual buildings, it symbolises the relationships between earth and heaven - the human world and God’s world - which stands at the heart of Chinese cosmogony, and also the special role played by the emperors within that relationship.