

# CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF) The Great Wall Badaling



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## II.1 Introduction

**Year of Inscription** 1987

### Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office  
Yanqing County,  
Beijing 102112  
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## II.2 Statement of Significance

**Inscription Criteria** C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

### Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:  
"The Great Wall, as a cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization, is a splendid and huge military defensive project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. [...] The Great Wall, a massive project constructed over a long period time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand firm structure. The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture. From the moon, the Great Wall is the only human-built architecture recognisable with naked eyes. In terms of the continent, the Great Wall is the best example of harmony with the land terrain".

**"Auxiliary major facilities constructed: cable-way, cinema, bear paradise, museum, 45 m high transmission tower, Wildlife World, reconstruction of Badaling pass City, slides, wastewater treatment."**

### Status of Site Boundaries

- Demarcation line and buffer zone sufficient for protection and preservation of values.

## II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

### Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

## II.4 Management

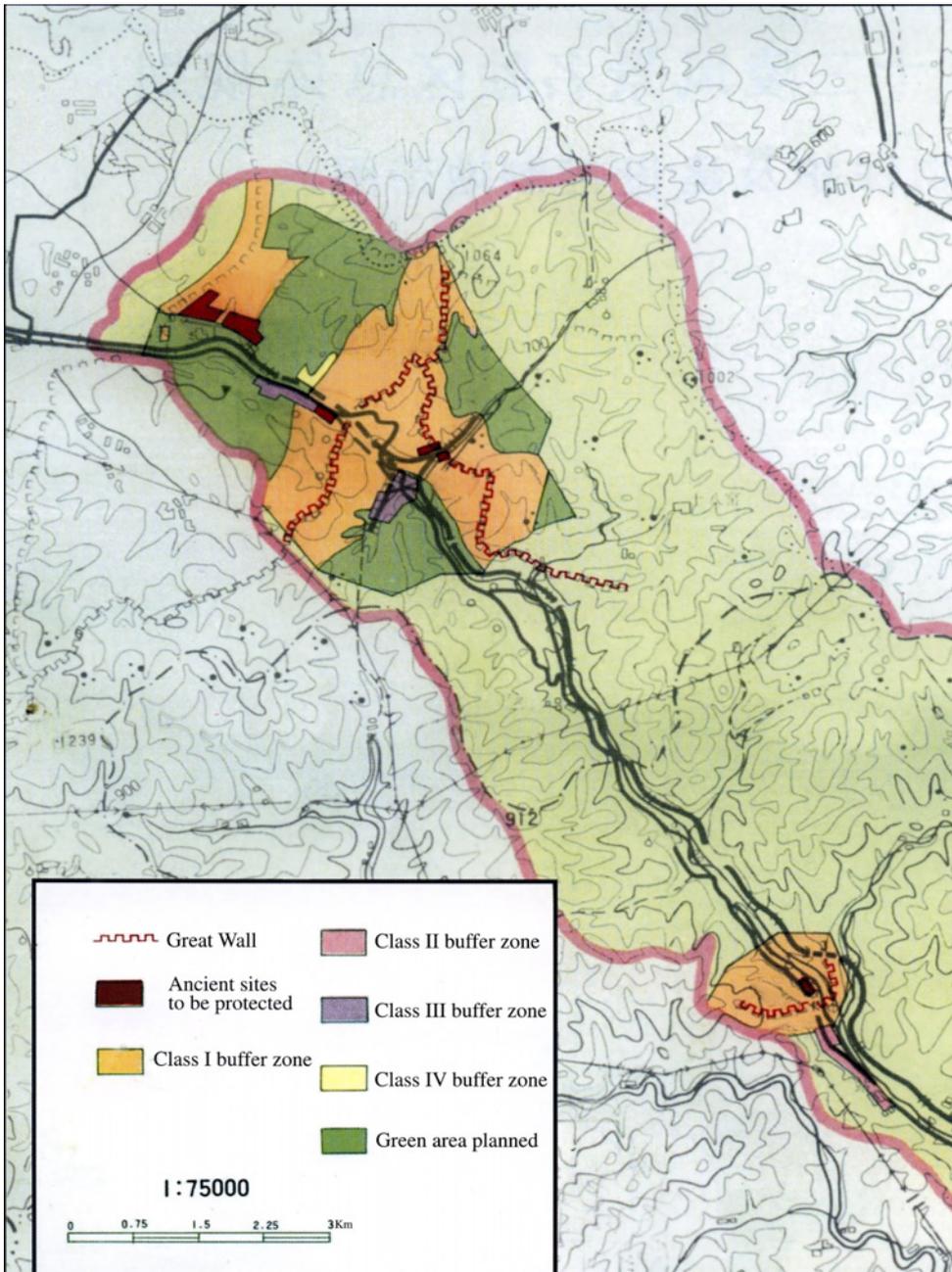
### Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 7 legal instruments, ranging from the Constitution to rules and regulations.
- For effective protection State Laws and regulations are sufficient. A special law or regulation concerning WH properties is being considered.
- Management made by local agency, under the responsibility of the National Government.
- Management plan since 1998: contains 5 chapters on zoning, transport, landscape, green areas and urban facilities.
- Future actions: measures for protection, management and strengthening management of construction projects.

### Present State of Conservation

- Since the inscription, effective protection was undertaken in accord with relevant State laws and regulations.
- Auxiliary major facilities constructed: cable-way, cinema, bear paradise, museum, 45m high transmission tower, Wildlife World, reconstruction of Badaling pass City, slides, wastewater treatment.

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Core and Buffer zones of the Badaling Great Wall

### Staffing and Training Needs

- Set up of a new Cultural Relics Area Management Committee scheduled.
- Staff total number: 730, including 92 management staff.
- Staff sufficient to monitor the site.
- Training needs: Tourism in English and Japanese, cultural relics, tourism laws and regulations.

### Financial Situation

- Income between 1987-2001 amounted 1.17 billion Yuan (investment gains, business gains and non-business income). Total expenditure amounts 1.06 billion Yuan.

- Funding is sufficient.
- Between 1990-1992, a US\$ 146,000 donation was provided by UNESCO for the restoration of the Great Wall at Mutianyu.
- \* International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1990, US\$146,000 Technical (the Great Wall).

### Access to IT

- 10 sets of computers with Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

### Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001, with 63.7 million visitors in 2001, no mention of income provided.
- Existing facilities: various and numerous facilities exist.
- Needs in facilities are the following: hotel, special bus lines, recreational facilities.
- A tourist management plan exists.
- WH values communicated through the media, brochures, handouts and tourism fairs.
- Education already

included in curricula and students organise regular visits to the site.

- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: no increase of visitors, but the research plan improved management and environment conservation, through a better knowledge of WH Convention.

### II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

#### Threats and Risks

- The division of land ownership is affecting the general plan and the development plan whose

implementation is not guaranteed. This is detrimental to the prevention and protection of the site.

### Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: a specific management plan has been developed to tackle fire, flood and explosion prevention.
- Areas, which need improvement: speeding-up laws for WH protection, intensify training in cultural heritage protection.
- Factors affecting property: awareness of visitors needed to stop damages to the wall.
- Action taken or which will be taken in the future: introduction and implementation of ISO 14001-environment management system.

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*Unicom Transmission Tower 200m from Great Wall.  
To be demolished in 2003.*

## II.6 Monitoring

### Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Tourism off season for large repairs and maintenance and on spot supervision to ensure the safety of the site.
- Partners in monitoring: research institutes of ancient buildings in Gansu, Xi'an and Henan for maintenance.
- Partners: the administrations in charge of preservation. In the future: co-operation agreement to be signed with research and learning institutions for the monitoring work.
- Improvements: installation of monitoring systems and more management professionals (presently only 3).

### Monitoring Indicators

- Quality of natural environment: pollution sources and data gathering.
- Tourism monitoring indicators: number, resource and market; inspection of facilities; impact of tourism activities.
- Monitoring old building and sites: regular check on condition and impact of environment.

## II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: top priority for protection and values is maintained.
- Management and factors affecting property: effective preservation and maintenance - some progress achieved.
- Future actions: 4 comprehensive rectification actions to improve environment of scenic area.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: 3 to 5 years as from 2003.

### \* State of Conservation Reports

1990 Committee - 90/CONF.004/3 Following a US\$146,000 donation from the International Committee for the Safeguarding of Venice and the Great Wall of China in November 1988, the authorities communicated a plan for the restructuring of Mutianyu pass. The work concerns the platforms, several of which have partially collapsed, and should be completed in 1992.

1994 Bureau - WHC-94/CONF.001//3b State of conservation at the request of the authorities: Aerial reconnaissance recently identified another 300 km. of Wall in the Ning Xia area. The mission monitored Mutianyu, 300m. of Wall restored in 1990-92. At Badaling, 3,720m. of the restored Wall were open to the public and at Mutianyu, 5,700m. Visitors came in millions, so tourist pressure is considerable. At Badaling tourist facilities encroach on the Wall and a cable car was installed against the advice of the UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission and the State Bureau of Cultural Relics.

Recent conservation works are of a higher standard than earlier ones. Recommendation of a training workshop on masonry repair techniques specific to ruined stone monuments and about tourist facilities control, particularly at Badaling.

Monitoring of the Han-dynasty Great Wall in Gansu Province, including mud-built forts. The arid desert conditions resulted in the astonishing survival of these fragile 2000 years old materials. Fortunately, the number of tourists is very low, but any rise in numbers would seriously increase pressure on this monument.

# CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

## The Great Wall Jiayuguan Pass

### II.1 Introduction

**Year of Inscription** 1987

#### Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station of Gansu Province;  
Postal code: 735100, PRC  
Tel: (0937) 6396218;  
Fax: (0937) 6396058  
Email: bjyggch@public.lz.gs.cn

### II.2 Statement of Significance

**Inscription Criteria** C i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

#### Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows  
"The Great Wall, as a cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization, is a splendid and huge military defensive project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. [...] The Great Wall, a massive project constructed over a long period time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand firm structure.  
The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture.  
From the moon, it is the only man-made work that could be seen by eyes. With regard to the continent, the Great Wall has formed the excellent example of integrating with land".

#### Status of Site Boundaries

- Demarcation line and buffer zone sufficient for protection and preservation of values.
- Need to revise site boundaries: no high building constructions are allowed, activities which may damage the environment are prohibited, high-voltage and telephone lines are to be removed within 3 to 5 years. The retrieval of earth and sand by locals for

construction purposes, as well as damages caused to the wall within farming areas are to be prohibited.



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### II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

#### Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- No change to authenticity and integrity.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity in the near future.

### II.4 Management

#### Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 7 legal instruments, from the Constitution to rules and regulations.
- Effective protection by State Laws and regulations are sufficient. Specific rules on the protection of WH need to be drafted and promulgated.
- Management is in the hands of a local management station, under the responsibility of the National Government.
- New management measures will be drafted by the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural relics management station.

#### Present State of Conservation

- Since the inscription, effective protection has been carried out according to relevant State laws and regulations.
- The 4 km<sup>2</sup> Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics and Tourism Scenic Area became a buffer zone between the Pass and the local farmers' living and working areas.
- Major facilities in the scenic area and Great Wall Museum, built in 2001, will soon be open to the public.

#### Staffing and Training Needs

- Set up of new Cultural Relics Area Management Committee scheduled.
- Staff total number: 91 including 25 technical staff and 45 with university degrees.

- Staff not sufficient to monitor the site and a research institute needs to be established to strengthen preservation.
- Training needs: Cultural relics, tourism law and regulation and maintenance technique for the Great Wall.

### Financial Situation

- Income between 1987-2001 amounted 24.4 million Yuan (investment gains, business gains and non-business income). Total expenditure amounts 23.6 million Yuan.
- Funding is insufficient. State and local governments should allocate funds and donations from social groups or individuals from both home and abroad should be encouraged.
- \* International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1990, US\$146,000 Technical (the Great Wall).

### Access to IT

- 6 sets of computers with internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

### Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001, with 2.4 million visitors in 2001 and no mention of income provided.
- Existing facilities include: museum, hotel, restaurants, tourist centre, bench by roadside, free-of-charge toilets, tour guide plates, explanation plates, facilities for the handicapped, environment friendly electricity-driven tour bus.
- Needs in facilities are the following: hotel, shuttle bus and entertainment facilities.
- Tourist management plan exists: set up of a tourist service centre, tourism service supervision team, rules on safety under bad natural conditions and system and measures for the peak tourism Period.
- WH values communicated through the media.
- Education already included in curricula and students are organized regularly to visit the site.
- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: no increase of visitors, but the research plan improved management and environmental conservation, through a better knowledge of WH Convention.

## II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

### Threats and Risks

- Environmental pressure: impact of natural factors threaten the wall.
- Structural problems: ground sinking, inclining of some buttresses, cracks on the wall and loss of colours of some coloured drawings. Regular and punctual maintenance is required.

### Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: working plans for fire control, flood control and theft prevention. Emergency team established and relevant training provided.
- Sectors which need improvement: strengthening preservation and management work for the property and increasing multilateral technical co-operation.
- Factors affecting property have decreased.
- Action taken or will be taken in the future: very strict integrated conservation implemented. To keep the integrity of the site, maintenance and preservation plan made. In 2-3 years, special State funds will be allocated to complete important projects.

## II.6 Monitoring

### Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Daily management by local security department: broadcast of rules, fire control and tourist notices. Control on shooting activities.
- Partners in monitoring: research institutes on ancient buildings in Gansu, Xi'an and Henan for maintenance.
- Future participating partners: for the monitoring work, co-operation agreements with relevant scientific research institutes and universities to jointly complete monitoring and research work.
- Improvements: if any maintenance works are carried out, they will be in accordance with the principle of "repair ancient buildings to their original appearance".

### Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators of natural environment: pollution sources and gathering of scientific data.
- Tourism monitoring indicators: number, resource and market; gains and facilities; influence of tourism activities.
- Monitoring old building and sites: regular check on conditions and influence of environment.

## II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: maintained.
- Management and factors affecting property: effective preservation and maintenance - good results achieved.
- Future actions: 5 actions to improve environment of scenic area.
- Timetable for the implementation of actions: from 2001 to 2007.

### \* State of Conservation Reports

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Monitoring of the Han-dynasty Great Wall in Gansu Province, including mud-built forts. The arid desert conditions resulted in the astonishing survival of these 2000 years old fragile materials. Fortunately, the number of tourists is very low, but any rise in numbers would seriously increase pressure on this monument.

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### Status of Site Boundaries

- Demarcation line and buffer zone sufficient for protection and preservation of values.
- Need to revise site boundaries: no high building constructions are allowed, activities which may damage the environment are prohibited, high-voltage and telephone lines are to be removed within 3 to 5 years. The retrieval of earth and sand by locals for

construction purposes, as well as damages caused to the wall within farming areas are to be prohibited.



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- Effective protection by State Laws and regulations are sufficient. Specific rules on the protection of WH need to be drafted and promulgated.
- Management is in the hands of a local management station, under the responsibility of the National Government.
- New management measures will be drafted by the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural relics management station.

### Present State of Conservation

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- The 4 km<sup>2</sup> Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics and Tourism Scenic Area became a buffer zone between the Pass and the local farmers' living and working areas.
- Major facilities in the scenic area and Great Wall Museum, built in 2001, will soon be open to the public.

### Staffing and Training Needs

- Set up of new Cultural Relics Area Management Committee scheduled.
- Staff total number: 91 including 25 technical staff and 45 with university degrees.

- Staff not sufficient to monitor the site and a research institute needs to be established to strengthen preservation.
- Training needs: Cultural relics, tourism law and regulation and maintenance technique for the Great Wall.

### Financial Situation

- Income between 1987-2001 amounted 24.4 million Yuan (investment gains, business gains and non-business income). Total expenditure amounts 23.6 million Yuan.
- Funding is insufficient. State and local governments should allocate funds and donations from social groups or individuals from both home and abroad should be encouraged.
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### Access to IT

- 6 sets of computers with internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

### Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001, with 2.4 million visitors in 2001 and no mention of income provided.
- Existing facilities include: museum, hotel, restaurants, tourist centre, bench by roadside, free-of-charge toilets, tour guide plates, explanation plates, facilities for the handicapped, environment friendly electricity-driven tour bus.
- Needs in facilities are the following: hotel, shuttle bus and entertainment facilities.
- Tourist management plan exists: set up of a tourist service centre, tourism service supervision team, rules on safety under bad natural conditions and system and measures for the peak tourism Period.
- WH values communicated through the media.
- Education already included in curricula and students are organized regularly to visit the site.
- Role of the inscription on the List of World Heritage: no increase of visitors, but the research plan improved management and environmental conservation, through a better knowledge of WH Convention.

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### Threats and Risks

- Environmental pressure: impact of natural factors threaten the wall.
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### Counteractive Plans

- Contingency plan or risk prevention plan: working plans for fire control, flood control and theft prevention. Emergency team established and relevant training provided.
- Sectors which need improvement: strengthening preservation and management work for the property and increasing multilateral technical co-operation.
- Factors affecting property have decreased.
- Action taken or will be taken in the future: very strict integrated conservation implemented. To keep the integrity of the site, maintenance and preservation plan made. In 2-3 years, special State funds will be allocated to complete important projects.

## II.6 Monitoring

### Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Daily management by local security department: broadcast of rules, fire control and tourist notices. Control on shooting activities.
- Partners in monitoring: research institutes on ancient buildings in Gansu, Xi'an and Henan for maintenance.
- Future participating partners: for the monitoring work, co-operation agreements with relevant scientific research institutes and universities to jointly complete monitoring and research work.
- Improvements: if any maintenance works are carried out, they will be in accordance with the principle of "repair ancient buildings to their original appearance".

### Monitoring Indicators

- Indicators of natural environment: pollution sources and gathering of scientific data.
- Tourism monitoring indicators: number, resource and market; gains and facilities; influence of tourism activities.
- Monitoring old building and sites: regular check on conditions and influence of environment.

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### Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: maintained.
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# NORTH-EAST ASIA

## CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF) The Great Wall Shanhaiguan



### II.1 Introduction

**Year of Inscription** 1987

#### Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Relics  
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Hebei Province,  
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Fax: 5063187  
E-mail: www.LYJ2.@heinfo.net

### II.2 Statement of Significance

**Inscription Criteria** C i, ii, iii, iv, vi

#### Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:  
"The Great Wall, as a cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization, is a splendid and huge military defensive project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. (...) The Great Wall, a massive project constructed over a long period time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand firm structure.  
The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture.

From the moon, the Great Wall is the only human-built architecture recognizable with naked eyes. In terms of the continent, the Great Wall is the best example of harmony with the land terrain".

#### Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are considered as sufficient for the protection and preservation of this world heritage site's value.
- There is no need for revising the site boundaries.

### II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

#### Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The existing architecture still maintains its original shape, structure, colour and workmanship, its authenticity/integrity is therefore well preserved.
- No foreseeable change to the authenticity/integrity of this heritage is foreseen in the near future.

### II.4 Management

#### Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The report cites 10 legal instruments, ranging from the Constitution to rules, regulations and Plans.
- Laws, traditions and the WH Convention are strictly applied for the protection and management of the site and are sufficient.
- In terms of management arrangements, the Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Heritage, is in charge of protection, repair, maintenance, research and law enforcement of cultural relics at a local level. The overall management is ensured at the national level and the above arrangements are considered as sufficient.

- Since 1998, 3 protection plans; 1 short, medium and long term Development Plan. In 2000, the Plan for Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan was developed.
- To preserve the values in the future, the following actions will be carried out: (i) law-abiding management; (ii) diffusion of protection signs; (iii) set up of organizations; (iv) enhancement of public awareness on protection; (v) adoption of reward and punishment systems and better surveyance and archiving; (vi) increased attention to research work on preservation and maintenance.

- Funding is considered insufficient. Financial support from all circles is needed.
- \* International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1990, US\$146,000 Technical (the Great Wall).

### Access to IT

- 3 sets of Apple computers with the Internet and email access.
- No use of GIS.

### Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics available, with 1.46 million visitors in 2001 and a total income of 3.875 billion Yuan (US\$ 468 million) in 2000, more than 3,5 times that of 1991.
  - Even though there are 16 visitors' facilities (service centres, post office, etc), 20 restaurants and 5 star rated hotels, still, there is a need to provide convenient public facilities for visitors.
  - The Plan for public use is the Plan on Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan District.
  - Communication of heritage values through: TV, broadcasting, briefings, brochures, ceremonies, exhibitions and trade fairs.
  - Education already included in curricula and students regularly visit the site.
  - Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: increase in numbers of visitors, research plan substantiated, academic research, exchanges conducted and increasing.

© Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Relics



View of Shanhaiguan from the Sea

### Present State of Conservation

- From 1984 onwards; large-scale repairs have been carried out since the inscription to the World Heritage List, Linlu Tower, Muying Tower and Jingbian Tower have been rebuilt from their original Ming Dynasty ruins. The Chenghai Tower has been repaired, and a total of 3,300 meters of the Great Wall have also been repaired.

### Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 306 including 87 scholars and 26 professionals. This seems to be sufficient to monitor the site.
- The staff need training in Management knowledge and skills.

### Financial Situation

- Sources of funding: separate management of revenues and expenditure, from fiscal appropriation. Amount: 8.1 million Yuan (US\$ 978,000) each year. Routine: 1.5 million Yuan as maintenance and repair fee, 300,000 Yuan for greening, 300,000 Yuan for publicity.

*“Since 1998, 3 protection plans, 1 Short, 1 Medium and 1 Long Term Development Plan, and in 2000, the Plan for Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan were developed.”*

## II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

### Threats and Risks

- Impact of oceanic climate on brick-stone structure, the Old Dragon Head section, bricks and stone vulnerable to erosion and weathering, wooden structures vulnerable to decay.
  - The 1976 earthquake, affected Shanhaiguan greatly; sections of walls cracked and became slanting - the Zhendong tower badly cracked.
  - Stamping and walking damages surface bricks of walls. Protective measures have been taken - regular replacement, repair and restrictions of the number of visitors.
- Population increases in the buffer zones: In the Guancheng tower, 17,100 residents; in Dongluo tower population amounts to 2,552. Bad impact of residents on management and protection. Plans to

gradually relocate them. But no serious threat to the site yet.

### Counteractive Plans

- No real contingency plan or risk prevention plans, but description of Surveys, measuring, recording, photographing, videotaping survey reports, archives of 13-kilometer Great Wall.
- Architectural structure: backgrounds on constructions and repairs, protection status and location on map.

## II.6 Monitoring

### Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system is in place.
- Since 1997, Shanhaiguan District Bureau established, to strengthen protection, repair, maintenance, research and law enforcement.
- A complete system for monitoring exists: (i) monitoring walls and building, damage, maintenance, repair, protection, maintenance plans, quality control; (ii) construction facilities, greening/beautifying environment and quality; (iii) security protection of heritage; (iv) publicity and promotion.

### Monitoring Indicators

- No indicators or quotas described. Description of the quality and safety of wooden structure buildings (leakage, cracks, etc) and brick walls (weathering) provided.
- The problems listed are studied and in the process of being solved. An anti-decaying and reinforcement project of large wooden parts of Zhendong tower completed from 1998 to 1999 is however mentioned.

## II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- There have been no changes to the values of this World Heritage Property.
- Management and factors affecting property: better management, resolution of scientific and standardized problems.
- Future actions: better and more complete plans, compilation of a new plan for Shanhaiguan and implementation of the 7 plans as scheduled.
- Timetable for the implementation of the Plans: a list without precise schedule.

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