CHINA
(PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

The Great Wall
Badaling

II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report
• Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office
  Yanqing County,
  Beijing 102112
  PRC
  Tel: (010) 69121225
  Fax: (010) 69121268
  Email: badalingtequ@sina.com

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.”

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.
II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

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

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.

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

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
- 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).
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.

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.
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.

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 km² 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.
State of Conservation of the World Heritage Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- 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

- 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.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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- 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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State of Conservation of the World Heritage Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region

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.
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Monitoring Indicators
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II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription
1987

Organisation Responsible for the Report
• Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Relics
  Shanhaiguan District,
  Qinghuangdao City 066200
  Hebei Province,
  PRC
  Tel: + 5052694;
  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:
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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 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.

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State of Conservation of the World Heritage Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region

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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