Subject: Report on the Protection of the Great Wall of China

Dear Ms. Mechtild Rossler,

This is to reply your letters dated September 26 and December 7, 2016 about the protection of the Great Wall. The Chinese government appreciated very much for the long-term high attention and concern of the World Heritage Centre for the protection and management of the Great Wall of China. What you have mentioned in your letters have been carefully investigated and verified, and the Protection and Management of the Great Wall of China (See Document 1) and the Introduction to the Rescue Project of Damao Mountain Section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty in Zhuizi Mountain, Suizhong County, Liaoning Province (See Document 2) have been drafted and attached for the review of the World Heritage Centre and other related professional advisory bodies.

Concerning the establishment of a station (the Guntiangou Station) at the Badaling Section of the Great Wall for the planned Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China has formally submitted relevant explanatory paper documents and e-documents to the World Heritage Centre by international express and email on March 14, 2016. According to the international express company entrusted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China, the document has been signed for receiving by related staff member at the UNESCO. Please see the attachment (Document 3) for copies of the paper documents for filing and
Again, we would like to express our appreciation for the high attention and concern of the World Heritage Centre for the protection and management of the Great Wall and other Chinese World Cultural Heritage. If you have any further questions, please don’t hesitate to let us know. We will be highly motivated to answer related questions and provide necessary explanatory documents for the World Heritage Centre.

Best wishes.

Documents

1. Protection and Management of the Great Wall of China

2. Introduction to the Rescue Project of Damao Mountain Section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty in Zhuizi Mountain, Suizhong County, Liaoning Province

3. Information regarding the Proposed Construction of Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-Speed Railway and a Station at the Badaling Section of the Great Wall

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PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

STATE ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
P.R.CHINA
Foreword

The Great Wall is a symbol of the Chinese nation as well as the biggest and most widely distributed existing cultural heritage of China. With a history of more than 2,400 years and a total length of several tens of thousands li (a Chinese unit of length, equal to 1/2 kilometer), it is a grand and splendid architectural miracle and an incomparable historical and cultural landscape in human history. Therefore, good protection and management of the Great Wall is of great significance for demonstrating the splendid civilization of the Chinese nation, strengthening the confidence in Chinese culture, and promoting economic and social development of the local cities, towns and rural areas along the Great Wall.

The Chinese government have been paying high attention to the protection and management of the Great Wall. Related surveys and protection programs have been launched ever since the founding of the New China. Since 1961, a number of key sections of the Great Wall have been identified as State Priority Protected Sites. In 1984, DENG Xiaoping appealed to “Love Our Motherland China, Protect our Great Wall”, propelling the all-around protection of the
Great Wall. In 1987, the Great Wall was inscribed into the *World Heritage List* by the UNESCO. In 2006, the State Council of China issued the *Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall*, further specifying the statutory duties of the governments at different levels and related departments.

In recent years, President XI Jinping has made out important instructions on the protection of the Great Wall, and the State Council held special sessions on the protection and management of the Great Wall. Related CPC committees and governments at different levels have been deeming the protection of the Great Wall as a priority of the protection of cultural heritages and therefore highly motivated to devote themselves to the construction of related legal system, resource survey and identification, conservation and maintenance as well as law enforcement and supervision. With the participation of all sectors of the society, the protection of the Great Wall has been obviously improved, and the social effect of the Great Wall protection has been continuously shown. In addition, the Great Wall spirit has been inherited and carried forward. A new pattern for the protection of the Great Wall, featuring “government leadership and social participation”, has gradually taken shape.
I. The Great Wall Resource Survey and Researches

Resource survey and research serve as the foundation for the protection and management of the Great Wall. Since 1952, China has launched surveys and protection programs concerning Juyong Pass, Badaling, Shanhai Pass and other key sections of the Great Wall. In 1956, the first national archaeological survey was carried out, giving priority to the sections of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty in Beijing, Hebei, Gansu and Ningxia. From 1979 to 1984, under the second national survey of cultural relics, related local governments and departments made a series of surveys on the sites of the Great Wall sections built in the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period, the Qin and Han Dynasties and the Ming Dynasty as well as the Trench of the Jin Dynasty in the key areas. Following that, the Collection of Survey Reports on the Great Wall Relics of China was published. This promoted a further understanding of the Great Wall resources of China.

In 2006, under the approval of the State Council, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage organized the most comprehensive and systematic Great Wall resource survey since the founding of the New China in the areas along the Great Wall. For so many years, related domestic research institutions, social and folk organizations and related professionals have carried out a great variety of Great Wall resource surveys, investigations and research programs.
The Great Wall resource survey: In 2006, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, assisted with the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation jointly, established the Great Wall Resource Survey Leading Group, and the local governments of provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall established provincial leading organizations. Within four years, 1,295 professionals from 361 specialized organizations engaged in cultural relics and surveying and mapping traveled hundreds of thousands of kilometers to make field survey on the Great Wall resources covering more than 40,000 square kilometers in 445 counties (county-level cities and districts) of 16 provinces (autonomous regions and
municipalities). In December 2010, the field survey on the Great Wall resources of different periods was finished.

The Great Wall resource survey was carried out by administrative division at county-level and adopted a working mode based on teams consisted of professionals engaged in both cultural relics and surveying and mapping. The survey focused on the main line of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty and the Great Wall of the Qin and Han Dynasties. It also covered the walls built in the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period, the branch lines built in different periods, the beacon towers built in the Han and Tang Dynasties and the site of the trench of the Jin Dynasty within the border of China as well as other cultural heritages with features of the Great Wall. Specifically, the survey mainly focused on the walls, watchtowers, trenches, passes, fortresses, beacon towers and other related historical relics.

The survey followed unified technical codes and applied a variety of modern technologies, such as remote sensing image, geographic information, three-dimension scanning and digital photogrammetry technologies, to guarantee scientific and precise length measurement and acquire sufficient first-hand information, including written records, pictures, videos and surveying and mapping data. Totally, 46,111 registration tables, 196,588 picture albums, 20,606 drawing albums, 31,070 videos and 596 rubbings and copies were generated. High-resolution digital orthophotos, digital elevation models and digital line graphs of the Great Wall were made. The size of field survey data
reached 3,112GB, while that of surveying and mapping data reached 890GB. Systematic records of the preservation of the Great Wall were made, forming up comprehensive and abundant Great Wall resource survey record archives.

The Great Wall resource identification: In 2012, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage finished the identification of the Great Wall resources and released the identification conclusions. The identification program was carried out based on the resource survey results of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and existing researches as well as opinions of related specialized organizations and experts. A great number of walls, watchtowers, trenches, passes, fortresses, beacon towers and other related historical relics with history dating back to the periods from the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period to the Ming Dynasty were identified as the Great Wall and other cultural heritages with features of the Great Wall and other cultural heritages with features of the Great Wall (so-called Great Wall resources) were covered by the protection category under the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall.

In accordance with the identification conclusions, the Chinese Great Wall and relevant resources of different periods distribute in 404 counties (county-level cities and districts) of 15 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang. Here are some specific data: totally 43,721 the Chinese Great Wall and relevant
resource relics, including 10,051 wall sections, 1,764 trench/boundary moat sections, 29,510 single architectures, 2,211 passes and fortresses, and 185 other relics. The total length of walls and trenches is 21,196.18 kilometers.
The Great Wall resources dating back to the Qin and Han Dynasty and the earlier period. The Great Wall relics dating back to the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period mainly distribute in Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia. There are 1,795 wall and trench sections, 1,367 single architectures, 160 passes and fortresses and 33 related relics, totally 3,080.14 kilometers long. Most of them were built with debris or rammed earth. In the Qin Dynasty, the northern Great Wall sections of the Yan, Zhao and Qin States were connected, which “extended for more than 10,000 li”. The Great Wall of the Han Dynasty generally runs in an east-west direction and starts from eastern Liaoning and extends westward to Yumen Pass in Gansu, via Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Gansu and Ningxia. Concerning the Great Wall sections of the Qin and Han Dynasties, there are 2,143 wall and trench sections, 2,575 single architectures, 271 passes and fortresses and 10 related remains, totally 3,680.26 kilometers long. There are relics of beacon towers built in the Han Dynasty distributed from Yumen Pass to Aksu, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The Great Wall sections of the Qin and Han Dynasties were mainly built with earth and stones. In western Gansu, there are some Great Wall sections commonly built with reed, rose willow and dungarunga tree pieces and sand. Beacon towers were usually built with rammed loess, sometimes with adobes or soil blocks.
The Great Wall resources dating back to the Ming Dynasty. Relatively, the Great Wall resources dating back to the Ming Dynasty are preserved well, featuring diversified structures and types. These resources mainly distribute in 10 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia. The main line starts from the Hushan Mountain(Tiger Mountain) at eastern Liaoning and extends westward to Jiayu Pass in Gansu, with branches in Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia. There are 5,209 wall and trench sections, 17,449 single architectures, 1,272 passes and fortresses and 142 related relics, totally 8,851.8 kilometers. The sections of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty in the eastern areas were mainly built with bricks encased by stones and loess or completely with stones. Those in the western areas were mainly built with rammed earth.
The other Great Wall resources. In the history, many dynasties, including the Western Xia Dynasties, consolidated and built long walls, or constructed new local defense systems with features of the Great Wall. This had great influence on the later consolidation and construction of the Great Wall in terms of locations, structures and construction techniques. Concerning these Great Wall resources, there are 1,276 wall and trench sections, 454 single architectures, and 119 passes and fortresses. In addition, in the Jin Dynasty, a trench system, which is a defense system relying on trench, was built. This defense system, which is called the “Trench of Jin Dynasty”, starts from Gannan County, Heilongjiang province, and extends to Siziwang Banner, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, via Hebei. There are now 1,392 wall and trench sections, 7,665 single architectures, and 389 passes and fortresses, totally 4,010.48 kilometers long.
The Great Wall research and information sharing. Following the progress of the Great Wall resource survey, remarkable achievements have been made in the history, art and technology research programs related to the Great Wall. The Great Wall protection technologies, large-scale heritage management strategies and geographic information technology are attracting more and more attention. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage has organized the edition and publication of the survey data and research reports related to the Great Wall resources. Related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have edited and published 12 provincial survey reports. Beijing, Tianjin, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Ningxia and Xinjiang have carried out archaeological exploration and excavation based on the Great Wall resource survey, planning, protection and maintenance, and published 21 related reports. The Chinese Academy of Sciences used remote sensing technology to carry out non-destructive detection and research of the Great Wall of Ming Dynasty that had disappeared from the surface of the Earth, and acquired the information about the changes of spatial location, environment and landscape layout related to the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty in the pilot areas. In accordance with incomplete statistics, since 2006, the academic circle has published 5,463 articles related to the researches of the Great Wall.

Digital management of information about the Great Wall resources has been realized. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage has established the Great Wall Resource Database and opened the “Great Wall Heritage” website (www.greatwallheritage.cn) to release the basic information about the Great Wall resources, protection and management as well as related history and culture to the public. In this way, the information about the Great Wall resources is shared. In addition, protection and management information system has been developed based on the characteristics of the Great Wall as a large-scale cultural heritage to realize multi-condition inquiry, information dynamics update and integrated service management. Moreover, the construction of the Great Wall resource monitoring system has been launched.
II. The Great Wall Protection Laws and Regulations

Since 1987, when the Great Wall was inscribed into the World Heritage List by the UNESCO, the Chinese government has been conscientiously fulfilling the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and continuously enhancing the establishment of special laws and regulations on the protection of the Great Wall. A legal system with the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall playing a core role and local regulations playing a supplementary role has been established, and a Great Wall protection management system centering on the priority protected sites and featuring unified requirements, localized management and graded accountability has been set up. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage is responsible for guiding the overall protection of the Great Wall, coordinating and figuring out solutions for major issues during the protection of the Great Wall, and supervising and checking the local protection of the Great Wall. Related people’s governments at county level and above and related departments shall be responsible for the protection and management of the Great Wall sections under their administration in accordance with the rating of these sections as priority protected sites. The Great Wall protection and management system has been continuously improved during the practice to protect the value, authenticity and integrity of the Great Wall to the largest extent, providing helpful experience for the protection and management of large-scale cultural heritages.

Construction of legal system for protection of the Great Wall. The Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics has been deemed as the most fundamental legal basis for the protection of the Great Wall. Meanwhile, the local people’s governments at different levels are making great efforts to promote effective coordination of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and existing Chinese laws and regulations. In 2006, the State Council issued the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall, which specifically defined the statutory duties of the governments at different levels and related departments for the protection of the Great Wall and confirmed the fundamental systems for the identification, protection, management and utilization of the Great Wall resources. It was for the first time that the State Council established special regulations for
protecting a single cultural heritage. Responding to it, in 2016, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage issued the *Measures for Law Enforcement and Patrolling at the Great Wall* and the *Measures on the Management of the Great Wall Protectors* to specify the *Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall* and promote its implementation. On the other hand, the governments of the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall also made implementation regulations or special regulations according to actual local conditions. The People’s Government of Beijing Municipality issued the *Measures of Beijing for the Protection and Management of the Great Wall* in 2003. The governments of Hebei, Shanxi and Inner Mongolia also issued related policies and documents on the protection of the Great Wall. So far, the governments of Shandong, Gansu and Qinghai have launched legislation programs for making local regulations on the protection of the Great Wall. The establishment of special laws and regulations on the Great Wall has entered the “fast traffic lane”.

**Enhancement of the protection and management of the Great Wall.** Since 1961, the State Council has identified 32 key Great Wall sections as State Priority Protected Sites, including Badaling, Shanhai Pass, Jiaju Pass, Yumen Pass and Zhenbeitai. In addition, the local people’s governments at different levels also have identified a number of Great Wall resources as provincial, municipal and county-level priority protected units. Since the *Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall* was issued, the local people’s governments of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have successively identified a number of Great Wall sections as Provincial Priority Protected Sites through evaluation and verification. Up to November 2016, a total of 37,924 Great Wall sections distributed all over the country have been announced to be priority protected sites at provincial level and above, accounting for 86.7% of all identified Great Wall sections. The proportion of the Great Wall sections identified as priority protected sites at provincial level and above in Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Henan, Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia even reaches 100%. The local people’s governments have successively
defined the protection scope and construction control zones for the protection of the Great Wall, set up protection marks, and established special protection organizations or designated special protectors, aiming to improve the records of the Great Wall and gradually build up fundamental system for the “four haves” (namely to have protection areas, protected site marks, protected record files and protection management institutions) protection of the Great Wall. In 2014, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage issued the *Guidance on Protection and Maintenance of the Great Wall* and the *Guidance on the “Four Haves” Work of the Great Wall*, which include explicit stipulations on further enhancing and standardizing the programs for the protection and management of the Great Wall. In 2015, Beijing Badaling Great Wall was designated as a national park system pilot project, aiming to provide a positive example for the protection and standardized management of the Great Wall.
Planning for the protection of the Great Wall. Based on the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* and the *Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall*, protection plans for 18 important Great Wall sections that have been identified as State Priority Protected Sites, including Jiayu Pass, Yumen Pass and Yanmen Pass, have been made. In 2007, 15 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall launched provincial programs to make planning for the protection of the Great Wall. So far, Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia have finished the planning. The other provinces are going to finish the planning by the end of 2016. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage made the *Guidelines on Compilation of the Great Wall Protection Plans*, specifying the basic principles and requirements for the preparation of the *Overall Plan for the Protection of the Great Wall*, and started the planning work.
Enhancement of law enforcement and supervision related to the Great Wall.
The State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Public Security have jointly established a long-term mechanism for fighting against and preventing from illegal activities that cause damages to the Great Wall, aiming to promote trans-provincial and trans-departmental law enforcement of provinces along the Great Wall. The departments of cultural relics of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei have jointly established a Framework Agreement for the Protection and Management of the Great Wall in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei to jointly construct a coordination and cooperation mechanism for the protection of the Great Wall and carry out joint law enforcement and patrol related to the Great Wall. The departments of cultural relics and public security of Hebei, Shanxi and other provinces have jointly launched special actions to fight against activities involving in stealing and selling bricks of the Great Wall. In 2016, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage launched a special program to supervise the implementation of the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall, specifically to supervise the execution of the statutory duties concerning the Great Wall protection of the provincial people’s governments and related administrative departments of cultural relics. It has provided 75 suggestions during the supervision and feedback process, and identified the law-breaking cases concerning the Great Wall as key cases to be investigated under the “Special Rectification Action against Legal Entity Law-breaking Cases Involving Cultural Relics (2016 to 2018)”. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage has also opened special tip-off hotline (12359) for the report of illegal activities concerning the Great Wall.
III. The Great Wall Protection Practice and Concepts

The Great Wall is the world’s largest and magnificent historical and cultural heritage and the cultural landscape with unique aesthetic value formed jointly by a variety of relics and its surrounding natural environment as well. The ancient Great Wall is facing threats of a variety of natural diseases and disasters and man-made damages. The preservation of the Great Wall has become a pressing mission. The Chinese government has attached great importance to the Great Wall protection and preservation and adhered to the principle of “scientific planning and original state protection”, given top priority to the physical fabric rescue and reinforcement and elimination of hidden troubles and organized a batch of preservation and maintenance projects. Such efforts have effectively protected the authenticity, integrity and natural and historical appearance of the Great Wall.
Implementing the Great Wall maintenance projects. In 1952, the Chinese government organized maintenance work of Juyong Pass, Badaling and Shanhai Pass, which were the first batch of the maintenance projects launched by the New China. Later Mutianyu, Jinshanling and other representative sections with important values have been repaired one after another. Since 2005, the State Council has approved the Overall Work Plan for the Great Wall Protection Program (2005-2014) and the central government has appropriated about RMB1.9 billion as the special cultural relics protection funding, organized 218 maintenance projects for the walls, watchtowers, passes, fortresses and beacon towers of the Great Wall, repaired and reinforced 410km of the physical fabric of the Great Wall and 1,402 single buildings, involving structures constructed in the Spring and Autumn Period, the Warring States Period, Qin, Han, Tang, Liao, Jin and Ming dynasties, and the total 15 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) with the distribution of the Great Wall resources. Of that, the work amount of the brick wall sections built in the Ming Dynasty has exceeded 10% of the total. The preservation programs of Shanhai Pass and Jiayu Pass implemented since 2006 have preserved the important historical relics and information to the largest extent, and effectively improved the protection status and environmental landscape of the heritage. Beijing, Hebei and other provinces and municipalities have enhanced the protection and preservation of the relics of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression along the Great Wall. Moreover, the local governments have implemented a batch of environmental control, heritage monitoring, presentation and protective facility construction projects, and eliminated a batch of outstanding hidden troubles of the Great Wall. A batch of important sections and renowned scenic spots has been opened to the public, which has played a unique role in driving regional economic and social development.
The Great Wall protection, maintenance and management. For many years, the Great Wall protection and maintenance programs have stuck to the guidance of scientific research, and implemented corresponding archaeological investigation and maintenance experiments according to different characteristics of the formation, materials, technology and external natural environment of the Great Wall, respected traditional technique, reasonably and properly employed modern technology, and explored and summarized many effective protection and maintenance methods and experience in the status quo maintenance, structural reinforcement and other aspects of the masonry and earthen sections of the Great Wall. The implementation of such projects
has strictly observed the *Opinions on the Protection and Maintenance of the Great Wall, Depth Requirements on the Formulation of the Cultural Relics Protection Program Design Document* (trial) and the *Interim Measures on the Cultural Relics Protection Project Completion Acceptance Management of State Priority Protected Sites* and other regulations and criteria, scientifically formulated the protection technical plans, strictly fulfilled the approval procedures, and strengthened the engineering standard management to continuously improved the maintenance quality of the Great Wall.

**Common understanding on the Great Wall maintenance concepts.** After many years of protection and maintenance practice, the following common understandings have been gradually formed on the Great Wall maintenance concepts.

— For the sections with ground buildings, the principle of not altering the original conditions of the cultural relics and minimum intervention should be strictly observed in the maintenance and reinforcement to strictly maintain the original form and original structure to protect the safety of the structure, maintain the historical information to the largest extent and properly protect the vicissitude of the Great Wall;

— For the sections with partially collapsed or completely disappeared ground buildings, the status quo protection should be implemented; regional treatment and daily maintenance should be conducted to prevent further damage; no reconstruction or large-scale repair will be made on the original sites;

— For the sections facing the threats of natural disasters, we should enhance the early warning monitoring, control the hidden troubles, and set up pertinent
protective facilities when necessary to alleviate pressure from the disaster risks and avoid direct damage of natural disasters;

——For sections with outstanding value, or close relationship with important historic events and exhibition potential, appropriate regional repair for exhibition can be made according to the requirements of exhibition services on the precondition of strictly protecting the original form and original structure.
IV. The Great Wall Culture and Epoch Values

Standing tests of time, the Great Wall has created unique historical landscape, condensed efforts and wisdom of ancient Chinese people, accumulated profound and splendid cultural connotation of the Chinese civilization, embodied the spiritual quality and the value pursuit of the Chinese nation and has become the spiritual symbol of the Chinese nation. The Great Wall has been closely linked with the fate of the Chinese nation. The Great Wall embodies the patriotism of unity and solidarity, the national spirit of unyielding and self-improvement, the spirit of the times of safeguarding peace and openness and inclusiveness. Over years such values and spirits have deeply integrated into the blood of the Chinese nation.

The Great Wall opening and exhibition. Starting from repairing and opening Juyong Pass and Badaling Section of the Great Wall in 1952, the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall have begun to protect, repair and open the Great Wall to tourism. Up to now, a total of 92 tourism areas for the Great Wall exhibition or related to the Great Wall have been established, including 45 areas centering on the Great Wall exhibition, and 8 theme museums and exhibition halls. Badaling, Mutianyu, Jinshanling, Jiumenkou, Zhenbeitai and Jiayu Pass and other important sections have become representative scenic spots, and the saying “he who has never been to
the Great Wall is not a true man” has been on the lips of foreign and domestic tourists. From 2005 to 2015, Badaling Great Wall has received more than 76.50 million visitors, nearly 8 million per year, generating more than RMB2.4 billion of ticket proceeds. Jiayu Pass Scenic Spot of Gansu received more than 5.5 million of visitors, and generated nearly RMB450 million of ticket proceeds, becoming a pillar industry of local economic and social development. The Great Wall tourism has been systematically integrated with the Silk Road tourism, desert tourism and grassland tourism, driven prosperity of the red tourism, study tourism and countryside tourism, vigorously increased public culture supply, improved the ecological environment along the Great Wall, and promoted regional economic growth and implementation of the national poverty alleviation strategy. Meanwhile, the Great Wall has become a golden name card for the world to learn about ancient China and modern China. Badaling alone has received more than 500 state leaders and heads of governments since it was opened to the public, becoming an important venue for the friendly exchanges between the Chinese government and other countries.

The Great Wall educational communications. In the period from 2005 to 2015, the people’s governments at all levels, cultural and cultural relics institutions, publicity and educational institutions, enterprises and public institutions, social
organizations and volunteers' organizations along the Great Wall have organized or initiated 387 large-scale Great Wall publicity and protection programs, causing more than 1.91 million of direct participants, and held more than 200 theme exhibitions along the Great Wall. It has become an important content of the patriotism education and Chinese excellent traditional culture education of the primary and high school students, and the main sections have been listed as the educational bases of patriotism education, national defense education and teaching practice. The articles such as The Great Wall, Ode to the Great Wall, Shanhai Pass, and Structure of the Great Wall have been included in the Chinese textbooks of the primary and high schools, and the open classes and summer camps themed on the Great Wall have become a new trend of the extracurricular education of schools along the Great Wall.

Social participation in the Great Wall protection. The social sponsorship activity themed on “Love Our Motherland China, Consolidate the Great Wall” launched in 1984 has started an upsurge of protecting the Great Wall in the whole society. In 1987, Xi Zhongxun, Huang Hua, Ma Wenrui, Wang Guangying, Yang Jingren, and He Luli and other celebrities jointly initiated and established the Great Wall Society of China and some provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall have set up the Great Wall protection organizations, which have played an important role in unifying social forces and guiding the public to participate in the Great Wall protection. The Great Wall Volunteers Service Group, the Great Wall Station, International Friends of the Great Wall and other volunteer organizations have flourished and become the new forces of the social participation in the Great Wall protection. The Great Wall Society of China organized the compilation of the Annals of the Great Wall of China and the Great Wall Encyclopedia to systematically sort out the Great Wall culture; carried out the theme song solicitation and concerts centering on “Love the Great Wall and Eulogize the Great Wall”. The International Friends of the Great Wall launched the dustbin charity donation activity to publicize the concepts of protecting the Great Wall and the environment. China Foundation
for Cultural Heritage Conservation has cooperated with Internet enterprises and attracted more than 100,000 people to participate in the Great Wall maintenance public placement program, actively exploring the new modes of encouraging social forces to participate in the Great Wall protection.
V. The Great Wall Protection Goals and Plans

With unremitting efforts in a long term, we have achieved some results in the Great Wall protection. However, most sections of the Great Wall have collapsed or damaged, and some ground segments even have completely disappeared impacted by the elements such as the wide distribution, long duration of construction, especially the natural erosion and weathering, human beings’ production and living and changes of the historical environment in a long run, because, except some sections that were masonry structure, most were built with rammed earth and local materials. Therefore, the Great Wall protection was often neglected by the local governments and witnessed insufficient awareness of the significance of protection, and unfulfilled accountability and protection measures, and many sections of the Great Wall were lack of personnel to conduct necessary management. Meanwhile, the Great Wall protection has not become a conscious activity of the general public. In some areas, the protection and maintenance were lack of customized scientific plans, and witnessed extensive construction management, poor construction quality and impacted the physical fabric or the environment. Worsening artificial or natural damages, uncontrolled Wild Great Wall (undeveloped Great Wall) tourism, and many difficulties and problems that constrained the Great Wall protection have not been effectively addressed and the protection situation is still not satisfactory. It is an arduous task requiring concerns and concerted efforts of governments at all levels and the whole society to adhere to the scientific cultural heritage protection concepts, adopt effective measures, safeguard the continuity of the historical, scientific and artistic values of the Great Wall, properly deal with the contradiction between protection and management and economic and social development of the areas along the Great Wall, alleviate and prevent natural disasters, restrain artificial damages, and crack down illegal activities and criminals related to the Great Wall. It is a long-term and arduous mission to properly protect the Great Wall.

The Great Wall is the spiritual symbol of the Chinese nation and has special historical and cultural values. To protect the Great Wall, we must, in the spirit of being responsible to the people and to the history, further improve policies and measures, intensify our work and strictly protect the Great Wall. We should take full advantage of the unique role of the Great Wall in inheriting and promoting Chinese excellent traditional culture, earnestly implement the Great
Wall Protection Plan to effectively protect the precious cultural heritage, and build the great spirit of the Great Wall of the Chinese nation.

Implementing the government responsibilities. In line with the requirements of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* and *Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall*, we should further fulfill the localized management responsibilities and well define the protection responsibilities. Efforts should be made to formulate the national general plan on the protection of the Great Wall, provincial protection plans of the Great Wall and detailed plans of key sections, bring such plans into the regional economic and social development plan, urban-rural planning and land use planning, and scientifically delineate the protection scope and construction control belts of the Great Wall. The governments at all levels along the Great Wall should formulate regional regulations or policies according to the actual situation and requirements, construct the Great Wall protection institutions and teams, ensure expenditure input, optimize the expenditure structure, allocate the daily protection and management expenditures and effectively implement the systems and responsibilities of the Great Wall protection. We should strengthen the law enforcement and supervision, enforce the accountability system and make “every action accountable and strictly investigating liability” a new normal of the Great Wall protection.

Strengthening protection. Efforts should be made to strengthen the daily maintenance, timely remove the hidden troubles caused by natural and artificial elements, and strictly adhere to the principles of “not altering the original conditions of the cultural relics” and “minimum intervention”, give priority to a batch of emergency rescue and reinforcement projects and eliminate the hidden troubles. Measures should be taken to mainly promote the main section protection demonstration programs, properly protect and conserve the authenticity, integrity and continuity of the Great Wall, enhance archaeological investigation and basic research and increase fostering of professional talents. We will support the sections in good conditions to be opened to the public, and give play to the role of the Great Wall in the social education. We will conduct the Great Wall monitoring and early warning, enhance preventative protection, improve the resource informatization management, and strengthen the protection, presentation and monitoring and other technical researches in the combination with the project implementation to earnestly protect and guarantee the safety of the Great Wall.

Promoting social participation. Efforts should be made to further improve the social participation policies and measures, and encourage social forces to
actively participate in the Great Wall protection. We will continuously expand the funding channels, support the establishment of the Great Wall protection nonprofit foundations in related areas, explore public-private partnership (PPP) and crowd funding and other modes, attract social forces to input in the Great Wall protection and presentation, and guide the public to participate in the Great Wall protection in a lawful, orderly and scientific way. Efforts will be made to foster non-governmental organizations, implement the Great Wall voluntary service actions, and give play to the advantages of universities and research institutes to improve the protection and research level. We will publicize the laws and regulations related to the protection of the Great Wall, create a good atmosphere for the social participation and continuously reinforce the social foundation of the Great Wall protection.

**Carrying forward the spirit of the Great Wall.** We will deeply explore the spirit and cultural connotation of the Great Wall, enhance on-site presentation of the main sections of the Great Wall, emphasize the improvement of the existing exhibition quality of theme museums and exhibition halls of the Great Wall, build the patriotism education bases, employ different means such as Internet +, full-media spread, production of popular science videos and publication of chapbooks to enhance publicity and education of the Great Wall spirit of the whole society, especially young people, by means of the Great Wall culture entering campuses and classrooms and other ways, and give full play to the unique role of the Great Wall in the national defense education, patriotism education, inheritance and passing on of the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation.

The Great Wall protection is an arduous task with profound significance. Facing challenges, we must take more vigorous and effective actions to comprehensively improve the protection level, achieve sustainable protection of cultural relics, promotion and inheritance of the spirit of the Great Wall, give play to the significant role of the cultural relics protection in the consolidation of cultural confidence and “Five-in-One” construction and struggle for realizing the “Two Centenary Goals”, and the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.
Annex

1. The Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall
2. The Measures for Law Enforcement and Patrolling at the Great Wall
3. The Measures on the Management of the Great Wall Protectors
4. The Guidance on Protection and Maintenance of the Great Wall
5. The Guidance on the “Four Haves” Work of the Great Wall
Annex 1:

**Decree of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China**

**No. 476**

The Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall, adopted at the 150th Executive Meeting of the State Council on September 20, 2006, are hereby promulgated and shall come into force as of December 1, 2006.

Premier Wen Jiabao

October 11, 2006

**Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall**

**Article 1** These Regulations are made in accordance with the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (hereinafter called “the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics” for short) for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the Great Wall and normalizing acts of using the Great Wall.

**Article 2** The Great Wall referred to in these Regulations includes the body of the wall, citadels, strategic passes, beacons, watch towers, etc. of the Great Wall.

Sections of the Great Wall subject to the protection of these Regulations shall be determined and made public by the department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics.

**Article 3** The Great Wall shall be protected by carrying through the policy on the work of cultural relics and adhering to the principle of scientific planning and preservation of the status quo.

**Article 4** The State shall carry out overall protection and sectional management for the Great Wall.

The department of the State Council in charge of the cultural relics shall be responsible for the work of overall protection for the Great Wall, coordinates and settles major issues in the protection of the Great Wall and supervises and checks the work for protecting the Great Wall of various localities where the Great Wall is located.

Local people's governments at the level of county and above where the Great Wall is located and their departments in charge of cultural relics shall be
responsible for the work of protecting the Great Wall in their administrative areas in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, these Regulations and other relevant administrative laws and regulations.

**Article 5** Local people’s governments at the level of county and above where the Great Wall is located shall incorporate the expenses for protecting the Great Wall into the financial budget of the organ at the same level.

The State encourages citizens, legal persons and other organizations to set up Great Wall protection funds through donations and in other ways, to be used specially for protecting the Great Wall. The collection, use and management of the Great Wall protection funds may be conducted in accordance with the provisions in the relevant State laws and administrative laws and regulations.

**Article 6** The State shall practise an experts’ consultation system for the protection of the Great Wall. The opinions of experts shall be listened to in drawing up an overall program for protecting the Great Wall, examining and approving the construction projects related to the Great Wall, and deciding on other important matters related to the protection of the Great Wall.

**Article 7** Citizens, legal persons and other organizations have the duty to protect the Great Wall according to law.

The State encourages citizens, legal persons and other organizations to participate in the protection of the Great Wall.

**Article 8** The department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics and local people’s governments at the level of county and above where the Great Wall is located and their departments in charge of cultural relics shall give awards to the organizations and individuals for their outstanding contributions to the protection of the Great Wall.

**Article 9** People’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government where the Great Wall is located shall conduct an investigation into the Great Wall located in their administrative areas; and if any section is considered to belong to the Great Wall, it shall be reported to the department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics for determination, and shall be appraised and decided and declared, according to law, to be a provincial cultural site under protection within one year starting from the date of determination.

The sections which have already been determined as sections of the Great Wall before the enforcement of these Regulations but have not been appraised and decided and declared to be national cultural sites under special protection or provincial cultural sites under protection shall be appraised and decided and declared, according to law, to be national cultural sites under special protection or provincial cultural sites under protection within one year starting from the
date of the enforcement of these Regulations.

**Article 10** The State shall institute a system of overall program for the protection of the Great Wall.

The department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics, in association with relevant departments of the State Council, shall draw up an overall program for protecting the Great Wall in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics and in consideration of the actual need for the protection of the Great Wall, and submit it to the State Council for approval before organizing its implementation. The overall program for protecting the Great Wall shall define the criteria for protection and the focuses of protection and determine protection measures by categories and decide on sections of the Great Wall where engineering construction within the protection areas is prohibited.

Local people’s governments at the level of county and above where the Great Wall is located shall, in laying out plans for the national economy and social development of their administrative areas, the overall planning for land use and the urban and rural planning, decide on the protection measures prescribed in the overall program for protecting the Great Wall.

**Article 11** People’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government where the Great Wall is located shall, in accordance with the requirements of the overall program for protecting the Great Wall, ascertain the protection areas and the zones of controlled construction of the Great Wall within their administrative areas and make them known to the public.

Departments in charge of cultural relics of the people’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall submit the protection areas and the zones of controlled construction to the department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics for the record.

**Article 12** No unit or individual may engage in any engineering construction within the protection areas where the overall program for protecting the Great Wall prohibits engineering construction. Provisions of Articles 17 and 18 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics shall be observed when carrying out engineering construction in the zones of controlled construction or within the protection areas where the overall program for protecting the Great Wall does not prohibit engineering construction.

Engineering construction shall make a detour to pass the Great Wall. If it is impossible to pass by making a detour, an underpass shall be dug to pass the Great Wall; and if it is impossible to dig an underpass, an overpass shall be put up to pass the Great Wall. No unit or individual may engage in engineering construction by demolishing, cutting across or removing any section of the
Great Wall.

**Article 13** People’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government where the Great Wall is located shall put up signs for the protection of the Great Wall at traffic intersections along the Great Wall and in areas needing to draw public attention. No damages shall be caused to the Great Wall in putting up signs for the protection of the Great Wall.

Signs for the protection of the Great Wall should state clearly the names of the sections of the Great Wall, the years in which they were built, the protection areas, the zones of controlled construction and the protection offices.

**Article 14** People’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government where the Great Wall is located shall establish archives on the Great Wall within their administrative areas, and their departments in charge of cultural relics shall submit the archives on the Great Wall to the department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics for the record.

The department of the State Council in charge of the cultural relics shall establish national archives on the Great Wall.

**Article 15** People’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government where the Great Wall is located shall designate protection offices for the sections of the Great Wall within their administrative areas; and if there are use units in the sections of the Great Wall, those use units may be designated as protection offices.

Protection offices shall conduct day-to-day protection and monitoring for the sections of the Great Wall under their protection and keep daily record. If hidden security troubles are found, the protection offices shall immediately adopt control measures and promptly report to the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s governments at the county level.

**Article 16** For sections of the Great Wall located in remote areas and there is no use unit, people’s governments at the county level in the place or their departments in charge of cultural relics may engage guardians of the Great Wall to make tours of inspection and take care of the Great Wall, and provide appropriate subsidies to the Great Wall guardians.

**Article 17** If a section of the Great Wall is the boundary of administrative areas, the local people’s governments at the level of the adjoining counties and above shall convene joint meetings on a regular basis to be attended by relevant departments to study and resolve major issues in the protection of the Great Wall.

**Article 18** The following activities on the Great Wall shall be prohibited:
(1) Taking away earth or bricks (or stones) or growing crops;
(2) Scrawling or scribbling;
(3) Setting up or installing facilities or equipment that are unrelated to the protection of the Great Wall;
(4) Driving means of transport or using means of transport to stride across the Great Wall;
(5) Displaying instruments that may damage the Great Wall;
(6) Carrying out activities in a section of the Great Wall that has not been developed into a sight-seeing and tourist area;
(7) Other activities prohibited by the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Article 19 In developing a section of the Great Wall into a sight-seeing and tourist area, the principle of scientific planning and preservation of the status quo shall be adhered to, and the following requirements shall be satisfied:

(1) The conditions of safety in the section of the Great Wall are suitable for public sight-seeing and tour;
(2) The section of the Great Wall has a definite protection office, protection areas and zones of controlled construction have been demarcated, protection signs have been put up and archives have been established;
(3) It satisfies the requirements of the overall program for protecting the Great Wall.

Article 20 Development of a section of the Great Wall into a sight-seeing and tourist area shall be submitted to the relevant department of the province, autonomous region and the municipality directly under the central government for the record within 5 days from the date of being developed into a sight-seeing and touring area; and if the section of the Great Wall belongs to a national cultural site under special protection, it shall be submitted to the department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics for the record within 5 days starting from the date of being developed into a sight-seeing and tourist area. The materials of the record should include the target of the tourist capacity of the sight-seeing and tourist area.

The departments of the people’s governments in charge of cultural relics of the provinces, autonomous regions or the municipalities directly under the central government where the Great Wall is located and the department of the State Council in charge of cultural relics shall, in accordance with the division of functions and powers, appraise and decide on the target of the tourist capacity of the sight-seeing and tourist area within 20 days starting from the date of receiving the materials of the record.
Article 21  The number of participants for an activity held in a sight-seeing and tourist area shall not exceed the approved target of the tourist capacity.

Services offered in a sight-seeing and tourist area shall satisfy the requirements of the overall program for protecting the Great Wall.

Article 22  When a unit or an individual, on finding the Great Wall is suffering from damages, reports to a protection office or the department in charge of cultural relics of the local people’s government at the county level, the protection office or the department of the county people’s government in charge of cultural relics which receives the report should immediately adopt control measures and report to the county people’s government and the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s government at a higher level.

Article 23  For repairing the Great Wall, procedures of approval shall be gone through in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the repair shall, according to law, be undertaken by a unit that has a certificate of qualifications and professional competence for projects of protecting cultural relics. In repairing of the Great Wall, the principle of not altering the status quo shall be adhered to.

For some sections of the Great Wall that have been damaged, an approach of preserving ruins shall be taken and reconstruction of the sections at the original sites must not be allowed.

If the damages to the sections of the Great Wall were caused by man-made factors, the expenses for the repair shall be borne by the units or individuals that caused the damages.

Article 24  If damages caused to the Great Wall in violation of the provisions of these Regulations constitute a crime, criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law; and if damages caused do not constitute a crime but break the legal rules concerning the order of public security, public security organizations shall impose public security penalties according to law.

Article 25  Anyone who has one of the following circumstances in violation of the provisions of these Regulations shall be ordered to make a correction in accordance with the provisions of Article 66 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and a fine ranging from 50,000 yuan to 500,000 yuan shall be imposed for cases causing serious consequences; and if the circumstances are serious, the original certificate-issuing organization shall revoke the certificate of qualifications and professional competence:

(1) Carrying out engineering construction within a protection area in a section of the Great Wall where engineering construction is prohibited;

(2) Carrying out engineering construction within a protection area of the
Great Wall or within a zone of controlled construction without submitting to the competent authorities for approval according to law;

(3) Carrying out engineering construction in a way other than that specified in these Regulations or demolishing, cutting across or removing a section of the Great Wall due to engineering construction.

**Article 26** Development of a section of the Great Wall that does not meet the requirements specified in these Regulations into a sight-seeing and tourist area shall be outlawed according to law by the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s government at the level of province and above in accordance with the division of duties and powers, and the illegal gains shall be confiscated; and if a damage to the Great Wall is caused, a fine ranging from 50,000 yuan to 500,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Development of a section of the Great Wall into a sight-seeing and tourist area without putting it on record as provided for by these Regulations shall be ordered to make a correction within a time limit, and if the correction is not made within the time limit, a penalty shall be imposed by the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s government at the level of province and above in accordance with the preceding clause.

Anyone who sets up service facilities in a sight-seeing and tourist area without meeting the requirements of the overall program for protecting the Great Wall shall be ordered by the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s government at the county level to make a correction, and the illegal gains shall be confiscated.

**Article 27** Anyone who has one of the following circumstances in violation of the provisions of these Regulations shall be ordered by the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s government at the county level to make a correction, and if serious consequences are caused, a fine ranging from 10,000 yuan to 50,000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual concerned and a fine ranging from 50,000 yuan to 500,000 yuan shall be imposed on the unit concerned:

(1) Erecting or installing facilities or equipment on the Great Wall which are not related to the protection of the Great Wall;

(2) Driving means of transport on the Great Wall or making use of means of transport etc. to cross over the Great Wall;

(3) Displaying appliances on the Great Wall which may damage the Great Wall;

(4) The number of tourists received in a sight-seeing and tourist area exceeds the target of the tourist capacity.
Article 28  Anyone who has one of the following circumstances in violation of the provisions of these Regulations shall be ordered by the department in charge of cultural relics of the people’s government at the county level to make a correction and given a warning; and if the circumstances are serious, a fine ranging from 1,000 yuan to 5,000 yuan shall be concurrently imposed on the individual concerned and a fine ranging from 10,000 yuan to 50,000 yuan shall be concurrently imposed on the unit concerned:

(1) Collecting earth or bricks (or stones) or growing crops on the Great Wall;

(2) Holding an activity in an organized way at a section of the Great Wall that has not been developed into a sight-seeing and tourist area.

Article 29  If an administrative organ has one of the following circumstances, the administrative organ at a higher level shall issue an order for correction and circulate a notice of criticism; the person in charge held responsible and other personnel held directly responsible shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics; and if the circumstances are serious, they shall be dismissed from public employment:

(1) It has not, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, ascertained protection offices, demarked protection areas or zones of controlled construction, put up protection signs or established archives;

(2) It has found the development of a section of the Great Wall that does not meet the requirements into a sight-seeing and tourist area but has not investigated and dealt with the case according to law;

(3) It has other acts of abusing power and neglecting duties that have caused damages to the Great Wall.

Article 30  A protection office that has one of the following circumstances shall be ordered by the department in charge of cultural relics of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government to make a correction, and the person in charge held responsible and other personnel held directly responsible shall be given administrative sanctions; and if the circumstances are serious, they shall be dismissed from public employment according to law:

(1) It has not conducted day-to-day maintenance and monitoring for the Great Wall or has not kept daily record;

(2) It has found the existence of hidden troubles for the safety of the Great Wall, but has not adopted control measures or has not reported promptly.
Article 31  These Regulations shall come into force as of December 1, 2006.
Annex 2:

W.W.D.F.[2016] No. 1

Notice on Issuing the Measures for Law Enforcement and Patrolling at the Great Wall

The cultural heritage bureaus (departments) of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the cultural heritage bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and the cultural law enforcement squads of Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing:

It is hereby announced that, the Measures for Law Enforcement and Patrolling at the Great Wall (hereafter refer to as the “Measures”) is hereby issued to you. Please earnestly implement the Measures in accordance with local conditions. If you find any problem in the course of implementation, please give feedback to our bureau.

State Administration of Cultural Heritage

January 15, 2016
Measures for Law Enforcement and Patrolling at the Great Wall

**Article 1** The Measures are formulated pursuant to the *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics*, *The Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall* and other laws and regulations, for the purpose of propelling the local people’s governments at county level and above in the places of the Great Wall and their administration of cultural relics to perform the responsibilities for protection of the Great Wall in accordance with laws.

**Article 2** For the purpose of the Measures, law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall means the activities conducted by the administration of cultural relics at various levels and the institutions legally authorized or entrusted to assume the functions for administrative enforcement of laws on cultural relics (the "law enforcement agencies") to supervise and inspect the Great Wall protection and management in the administrative region.

**Article 3** The administration of cultural relics at various levels and the law enforcement agencies shall enforce the law and patrol the sections of the Great Wall recognized and announced by the cultural heritage competent department of the State Council. The sections of the Great Wall include walls, fortresses, passes, beacon towers and watch towers.

**Article 4** The subject of law enforcement and patrolling in the Great Wall shall be determined following the principle of overall protection and territorial jurisdiction. If a section of the Great Wall is located at the boundary of administrative regions, the law enforcement and patrolling shall be carried out through consultation between neighboring parties.

**Article 5** The competent authority of cultural relics of the State Council is responsible for overall law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall, including coordinating and solving the major problems during the law enforcement and patrolling, organizing the special inspection and cross law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall, and supervising and examining the Great Wall protection work carried out by local governments at various levels and the competent department of cultural relics.

The competent department of cultural relics and the law enforcement agencies at the provincial level in the places of the Great Wall are responsible for law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in their respective administrative regions, and shall conduct on-site inspection of the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in each place at least once every year.

The competent department of cultural relics and the law enforcement agencies at the district and city level in the places of the Great Wall are responsible for law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in their respective administrative
regions, and shall conduct on-site inspection of the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in relevant districts and counties at least twice every year.

The competent department of cultural relics and the law enforcement agencies at the county level in the places of the Great Wall shall draw up and implement the plan for law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in their respective administrative regions, patrol all the sections of the Great Wall at least once every year, selectively examine key sections of the Great Wall on a monthly basis, and regularly inspect the work carried out by the Great Wall protection institutions and personnel.

Article 6 The law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall by the competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies shall focus on:

i. The sections of the Great Wall which have been announced as the protected cultural sites, delimited the scope of protection and construction control zones, put up signs and notices, established records and files, and set up special institutions or assigned full-time personnel to patrol and watch;

ii. Destruction, damage, dismantlement, crossing, relocation and renovation at discretion, and reconstruction of the Great Wall;

iii. Construction, blasting, drilling or digging or other work within the scope of protection or construction control zones of the Great Wall;

iv. Whether the sections of the Great Wall designated as tourist sites meet the conditions for being open for tourists, and whether the tourists received exceed the tourist capacity indicator; and

v. Whether the following prohibited activities are conducted on the Great Wall:

Earth unloading, brick (stone) taking or crops planting;

Carving, painting and smearing;

Erection and installation of facilities and equipment unrelated to the Great Wall protection;

Drive or utilize vehicles across the Great Wall;

Show tools that may cause damage to the Great Wall;

Activities held in an organized way in the sections of the Great Wall that have not been designated as the tourist sites;

vi. Destruction, damage or relocation at discretion, and dismantlement of the Great Wall protection signs and notices and protection facilities;

vii. Implementation of safety management and safety protection measures at the Great Wall; and
viii. Other violations of laws and regulations involving the Great Wall.

**Article 7** The law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall are conducted by regular inspection, selective examination, supervision by the departments at higher levels, cross patrolling, joint patrolling, among others.

The law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall shall actively rely upon such new technology and means as remote sensing monitoring, unmanned aerial vehicles and information communication.

**Article 8** In the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall, the competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at various levels shall faithfully keep a logging of law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall, and dispose the violations of laws and regulations in time.

After completion of patrolling, the competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies shall give a written feedback on the patrolling results to the inspected units, and to the local government when necessary. Such feedback shall expressly point out the problems and put forward the rectification requirements.

The inspected units shall timely implement the opinions set out in the feedback and rectify within a specified period, and report the rectification results to the inspected units in writing.

**Article 9** The violations found in the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall that constitute an administrative case shall be filed, investigated and reported as per regulations by local department of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies; those involving crime must be handed to the public security and judicial organs in accordance with law.

**Article 10** The competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies shall sort out and document the records, feedback, rectification results and other written and image materials, and create electronic and paper archives.

**Article 11** The competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at various levels shall establish a report system for regularly reporting the information on law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall. The competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at provincial level in the places of the Great Wall shall include the information on law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in the *Statistical Table on Safety of Cultural Relics and Administrative Enforcement of Law*, and report it to the competent departments of cultural relics of the State Council according to regulations.

**Article 12** The competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at various levels shall organize and carry out the business trainings of law enforcement and patrolling personnel at the Great Wall, to ensure they understand the laws, regulations and rules on cultural relics and use law
enforcement and patrolling equipment skillfully.

**Article 13** The people's government at the county level and above in the places of the Great Wall shall include the outlays for law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in the Great Wall protection outlay, to fund the transportation, communication, equipment, publicity and training necessary for law enforcement and patrolling carried out by the competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at various levels, and purchase necessary personal accident insurance for law enforcement and patrolling personnel.

**Article 14** The competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at various levels shall incorporate the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall in the assessment of cultural relics work.

The competent departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies at the county level and above shall commend reward the units and individuals with outstanding performance in the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall.

**Article 15** The higher-level departments of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies shall circulate a notice of criticism on the lower-level administration of cultural relics and law enforcement agencies which make inadequate efforts in law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall. The units and individuals violating discipline and laws in the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall shall be called to accounted

**Article 16** The national and provincial departments of cultural relics shall provide data, technique and other supports for the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall, and share information via the Great Wall Resources Information Management System.

**Article 17** In order to encourage social supervision and unblock the supervision channel, the "12359" cultural relics violation reporting platform has a dedicated line for Great Wall protection.

**Article 18** Each place may formulate its implementing rules on the law enforcement and patrolling at the Great Wall according to local conditions.

Article 19 The Measures shall come into effect on the date of issuance.
Notice of Issuing the Measures on the Management of the Great Wall Protectors

The cultural heritage bureaus (departments) of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and the cultural heritage bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps:

It is hereby announced that, for the purpose of enhancing the protection of the Great Wall, The Measures on the Management of the Great Wall Protectors are formulated and issued to you. Please earnestly implement the Measures in accordance with local conditions.

State Administration of Cultural Heritage
January 26, 2016
Measures on the Management of the Great Wall Protectors

Article 1 The Measures are formulated pursuant to the Law of the PRC on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall and other laws and regulations, for the purpose of enhancing the construction and management of the Great Wall protector team, giving full play to the role of the Great Wall protectors and promoting the protection of the Great Wall.

Article 2 In the sections of the Great Wall in remote areas where there are no Great Wall protection institutions, the people's governments at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or their departments for cultural heritage administration may engage the Great Wall protectors to patrol and keep watch on the Great Wall.

The number of the Great Wall protectors shall be determined according to the location, natural environment and transportation of the sections of the Great Wall and the basic condition of the Great Wall remains, so as to ensure each section is patrolled and watched.

Article 3 The people's governments at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or their departments for cultural relics administration shall recruit the Great Wall protectors on the basis of openness, voluntariness, equality and merit, and may formulate the protector recruitment procedures and measures in accordance with local conditions.

The Great Wall protectors recruited must meet the following conditions. Those who are familiar with the Great Wall resources or agree to engage in the Great Wall protection voluntarily for a long term will be engaged first:

i. Over 18 years old but under 65, in good health, junior high school degree or above;

ii. Residing in the places of the Great Wall, and having no records of violation of discipline or law;

iii. Having certain knowledge on the protection of the Great Wall, and being capable of patrolling and keeping watch on the Great Wall; and

iv. Being enthusiastic in the protection of the Great Wall and having a strong sense of responsibility.

Where a Great Wall protector is no longer competent for the reasons of job change, age or health, or the protector requests for resignation, the people's governments at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or their departments for cultural heritage administration shall remove him from the post,
and adjust and recruit the protector for the corresponding section of the Great Wall in time.

**Article 4** The people's governments at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or their departments for cultural heritage administration shall provide necessary patrolling and watch tools and appropriate allowance for the Great Wall protectors engaged. The allowance may refer to the local minimum remuneration standards, and the expenses needed above shall be included in the Great Wall protection outlay.

Where practicable, the Great Wall protectors may administrated as local social benefit posts.

**Article 5** The people's governments at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or their departments for cultural heritage administration shall issue certificates prepared by the country in a uniform way for the Great Wall protectors. In case a Great Wall protector loses or damages his certificates, he must apply to the issuing authority for renewal in time.

**Article 6** The people's governments at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or their departments for cultural heritage administration shall improve the Great Wall records and archives, delimit the protection scope and the boundary of the construction control zones at the Great Wall, and put up the Great Wall protection signs and notices, so as to provide basis for the Great Wall protectors' patrolling and watch work.

The departments for cultural heritage administration at the county level in the places of the Great Wall shall provide pre-job training and daily business training for the Great Wall protectors, to help them understand the Great Wall protection laws, regulations and policy, security situations and work requirements, know the basic conditions of the Great Wall, and master the Great Wall watch and patrolling skills.

**Article 7** The departments for cultural heritage administration at the county level in the places of the Great Wall shall create and improve the archives of the Great Wall protectors, guide their work and check and deal with the issues regarding the Great Wall protection reported by the protectors. These departments shall regularly supervise and inspect the performance of duties by the Great Wall protectors, and conduct the annual assessment of their performance of duties. The assessment results shall serve as the basis for rewarding or penalizing the Great Wall protectors.

**Article 8** The Great Wall protectors shall perform the following responsibilities:

i. Patrolling and keeping watch the fabric of Great Wall and its historical and environmental features, protection signs and notices and protective facilities;

ii. Regularly reporting to the departments for cultural heritage administration at the county level in the places of the Great Wall on the situations and work about
the Great Wall protection; timely reporting on the natural damages or environmental and geologic hazards to the Great Wall;

iii. Timely reporting to the departments for cultural heritage administration at the county level or the public security organs in the places of the Great Wall and actively assisting them to take appropriate measures, if finding damage to the body of the Great Wall, illegal construction within the scope of protection and the construction control zones at the Great Wall, unauthorized removal or damage of the Great Wall protection signs and notices and other relevant protective facilities, theft of the Great Wall components or other illegal activities;

iv. Assisting the departments for cultural heritage administration at the county level or the public security organs in the places of the Great Wall to properly carry out the tasks, including daily maintenance, protection and publicity of the Great Wall;

v. Preparing the job log, and faithfully recording the information regarding the Great Wall patrolling, watch and the problems found; and

vi. Performing other responsibilities according to the employment contracts.

**Article 9** A protector of the Great Wall under any of the following circumstances shall be commended or rewarded by the people’s government at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or its department for cultural heritage administration:

i. Having long-term outstanding performance as a protector of the Great Wall;

ii. Timely finding and reporting on the damage to the Great Wall naturally or by human, and taking active and effective measures to protect the Great Wall against damages or reduce the losses;

iii. Providing active assistance to the departments of cultural relics and public security, and making outstanding achievements in investigating and dealing with the illegal activities of damaging the Great Wall; or

iv. Making other outstanding contributions to the protection of the Great Wall.

**Article 10** A protector of the Great Wall under any of the following circumstances shall be dismissed by the people’s government at the county level in the places of the Great Wall or its department for cultural heritage administration; in case of committing a crime, he shall be held accountable according to law:

i. Failing to pass the annual assessment;

ii. Finding illegal activities of damaging the Great Wall but failing to report in time;

iii. Taking advantage of his post to seek for illegal private interest, causing adverse social influence; or

iv. Failing to perform his duties as a Great Wall protector, resulting in serious
consequences.

**Article 11** Each place may formulate its implementing rules on the management of the Great Wall protectors based on this Measures, taking into account local conditions.

**Article 12** The Measures shall come into effect on the date of issuance.
Annex 4:

The Guidance on Protection and Maintenance of

the Great Wall

State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)

February 2014
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The Great Wall is an important and ultra-large cross-regional linear cultural heritage of China. It is also one of the first Chinese cultural heritages inscribed on the World Heritage List. The SACH launched the Great Wall Protection Program in 2006 and then finished the survey and identification of the Great Wall resources, made organization for the protection and maintenance projects concerning the Shanhai Pass, Jiayu Pass and other components of the Great Wall, and made significant achievements. Based on this, to further standardize the initiation, survey and design, implementation and review and acceptance of the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects, the SACH made this Guidance on Protection and Maintenance of the Great Wall (hereinafter referred to as the Guidance).

Chapter 1 General provisions

1.1 Applicable targets

The Great Wall under the Guidance refers to the walls of the Great Wall and related trenches/ boundary trenches, fortifications, individual structures and other remains that were built during different periods in China and have been identified and announced as the Great Wall resources by the SACH.

1.2 Scope of application

The protection and maintenance of the Great Wall mentioned under the Guidance include initiation of the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects, earlier stage survey and evaluation, preparation of design scheme, project implementation, review and acceptance and other technical behaviors as well as related management tasks.

1.3 Basis


Regulations on Protection of the Great Wall (State Council, 2006)

Cultural Relic Protection Projects Management Measures (the Ministry of Culture, 2003)

World Cultural Heritage Protection and Management Measures (the Ministry of Culture, 2006)

Circular on Further Enhancing Protection and Management of the Great Wall (the Ministry of Culture, the SACH, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Land and Resources, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the State Environmental Protection Administration (current Ministry of Environmental Protection) and the China National Tourism
Chapter 2 Basic principles and requirements for protection and maintenance of the Great Wall

2.1 Basic principles

1. The primary task of the Great Wall protection and maintenance program is to make emergency repair and reinforcement of the fabric of the Great Wall to eliminate potential safety hazards. When making plans for such protection and maintenance and initiating related projects, priorities shall be set. The top priority shall be given to the Great Wall sections that have high value as cultural relics, fabric or environment in terrible current conditions, and cracks or gaps caused by historical natural or human factors so that they are in urgent need of protection and maintenance.

2. The protection and maintenance of the Great Wall shall adhere to the principle of not altering the original conditions of the cultural relics and minimum intervention. The scope of application of various intervention measures and the implementation of related projects shall be strictly controlled and the authenticity, integrity and the historical original features of the Great Wall shall be preserved well to extend and inherit the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Wall. No restoration or rebuilding projects shall be carried out for the main structure of the Great Wall and related facilities, unless it is for structural safety.

For the Great Wall sections that have been damaged or collapsed partly or entirely during the historical evolution, site protection shall be carried out, while rebuilding, restoration or large-scale repair are not allowed.

3. To protect and maintain the Great Wall, the original shape and structure of the Great Wall must be maintained, while priority shall be given to using the original materials and techniques. Only when the traditional techniques cannot
meet the technical requirements for maintaining the safety of the fabric of the Great Wall can new technologies and new materials be considered. What’s more, indoor experiments and on-site tests must be completed at the design scheme formulation stage and the results of the experiments and tests and related evaluation reports shall be reported to related authorities together with the protection and maintenance project design schemes for review and approval before being put into implementation.

Cement and chemical materials and techniques without being proved to be reliable, safe, effective and further disposable by indoor experiments and on-site tests shall not be used to reinforce the structures of the Great Wall or deal with surface weathering so that new potential safety hazards can be avoided.

4. The protection and maintenance of the Great Wall shall be combined with environmental improvement. To protect and maintain the fabric of the Great Wall, survey and evaluation of environmental factors, such as geological and hydrological factors, which may have impact on the safety of the fabric or carrier of the Great Wall to be protected and maintained, shall be carried out. Based on the results, priority shall be given to solve major environmental issues that will have direct impact on the safety of the Great Wall when making design schemes for specific projects.

2.2 Workflow

1. Based on the Great Wall resource survey and identification, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall make efficient organization for related professional organizations with experience in Great Wall survey and qualifications as required for making cultural relic protection plans to make plans for the protection of cultural relics related to the Great Wall, set schedule for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall by stages, and carry out the plans as scheduled.

2. The protection and maintenance of the Great Wall consist of a series of processes, including project initiation, survey and design, implementation and review and acceptance, which shall be in compliance with relevant stipulations under the Cultural Relic Protection Projects Management Measures.

3. Specific scope of protection and maintenance and type of project shall be clarified at the project initiation stage. The project initiation shall be carried out under the organization of local administration of cultural heritage. The project initiation report shall be submitted to the SACH for review after the preliminary review and approval of related provincial administrative department of cultural heritage, and the project can be initiated upon the approval of the SACH. Please refer to Chapter 3 for specific conditions for project initiation and requirements for project initiation report.
4. During the survey and design stage, emphasis shall be laid on ascertaining the architectural style, construction techniques, material properties, current conservation status, main diseases and destructions, level of threat and developing trend and history of repair of the Great Wall sections to be protected and maintained as well as related geological, hydrological and environmental evaluations, and making special evaluations of value of cultural relics, existing problems and causes. At the design stage, protection principles and overall technique application framework shall be put forward based on the survey and the nature of project, and specific engineering methods and quantity shall be made clear. Please refer to Chapter 4 and 5 for specific survey and design requirements.

5. The protection and maintenance of the Great Wall must adhere to correct cultural relic protection concepts. The project design unit shall explain the techniques to the engineering unit and persons and enhance technical guidance, communication and discussion and supervision in the process of the implementation of the project. The engineering unit shall strictly follow the design documents and project plan to carry out the project to substantially protect the value, authenticity and integrity of the Great Wall heritage and enhance quality control. In case of any change or supplement of the technical design in the process of the implementation of the project, corresponding procedures shall be gone through in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

6. After a Great Wall protection and maintenance project is completed, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall be responsible for preliminary review and then, if it’s approvable, make a report to the SACH within one year. The SACH then shall establish a review group or authorize related unit to make final review according to the actual conditions of the project. The local administration of cultural heritage concerned shall make organization for the survey and design unit and engineering unit to enhance monitoring and evaluation of the effect of the implementation of the protection project and summarize working experience and lessons to provide scientific basis for improving the quality of the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects.

2.3 Classification of projects and requirements

In accordance with the Cultural Relic Protection Projects Management Measures and the characteristics of the Great Wall, the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects can be divided into five types: maintenance projects, emergency repair and reinforcement projects, repair projects, carrier reinforcement projects and protective facility construction projects. Given the Article 12 of the Regulations on Protection of the Great Wall, namely “no unit or individual is allowed to demolish, cut through or remove the Great Wall during any project construction process”, the Great Wall Protection Program
does not including removal projects.

1. The protection and maintenance projects refer to the daily and seasonal maintenance projects for minor damages suffered by the fabric of the Great Wall. In the following cases, the projects can be deemed as protection maintenance projects:

   (1) Elimination of seedlings of deep root plants, accumulated water, snow or other new debris that may have impact on the safety of the Great Wall;

   (2) Establishment of temporary supports for parts that newly show possibility of local collapse but will not cause threat to the safety of the entire structure of the Great Wall;

   (3) Establishment of temporary enclosures for parts with collapse or caving caused by emergent natural or human factors or local and small-scope clearance for safety and reinforcement.

2. The emergency repair and reinforcement projects refer to projects launched for temporary repair and reinforcement through reversible measures due to limited time, techniques and fund when the Great Wall fabric is suddenly at serious risk. In the following cases, the projects can be deemed as emergency repair and reinforcement projects:

   (1) The fabric of a Great Wall section suddenly suffers serious deformation, cracking or large active fissures and therefore is in urgent need of engineering measures to avoid further destruction to the Great Wall;

   (2) The fabric of a Great Wall section in an area with large amount of tourists or high pedestrian and vehicle flow suffers partial deformation or cracking and therefore is in urgent need of engineering measures to avoid any threat to social public security;

   (3) Professional evaluation proves that the fabric of a Great Wall section faces destructive threat due to major national infrastructure construction and operation and therefore is in urgent need of engineering measures to avoid destruction to the Great Wall;

   (4) Cracks or gaps historically caused by natural or human factors show obvious deterioration tendency and therefore are in need of urgent engineering measures to avoid destruction to the Great Wall.

3. The repair projects refer to necessary structural reinforcement and maintenance projects carried out to guarantee the safety of the fabric of the Great Wall, including partial repair projects carried out together with structural reinforcement projects. In the following cases, the projects can be deemed as repair projects:

   (1) The fabric of the Great Wall is seriously damaged due to natural collapses or disasters, or human factors. In that case, partial repair by
ramming, masonry and building or any other new technologies and materials that have been proved to be reliable, safe, effective and further disposable by indoor experiments and on-site tests must be carried out for reinforcement and maintenance.

(2) A section of the Great Wall has been designated and recorded as tourism spot. In that case, to protect the fabric of the Great Wall or guarantee the safety of tourists as well as the management and maintenance staff, reinforcement, maintenance or partial or small-range repair projects shall be carried out.

(3) Even though emergency repair has been made, professional survey and evaluation confirm that deformation of the fabric of the Great Wall section is continuing and has constituted threat to the safety of the fabric. In that case, reinforcement, maintenance or partial or small-range repair projects shall be carried out.

(4) For any Great Wall repair project, there must be conclusive basis about the original shape, structure, materials and craftsmanship of the Great Wall and sufficiently demonstrated conditions for reinforcement, maintenance or partial or small-range repair.

(5) The repair projects shall guarantee the consistency of the overall effect. For the same section of the Great Wall, repair projects launched during different periods shall adopt basically similar techniques; for any sections of the Great Wall at boundary areas of different administrative divisions, repair projects carried out in different administrative divisions shall adopt unified techniques to guarantee the coordination and unification of the overall style and features.

4. The protective facility construction projects refer to projects launched to protect the Great Wall and attached safety protection facilities. In the following cases, partial and small-range protective facility construction projects should be considered:

(1) The Great Wall sections are close to urban residential areas, production zones of industrial and mining enterprises or rural living and farming areas and therefore may be negatively impacted by various production and living activities;

(2) The Great Wall sections are close to roads, railways and other traffic lines or various oil and gas pipelines and electricity grids or, due to historical reasons, cross over these traffic facilities or pipelines and grids and therefore may be negatively impacted by related operation;

(3) The Great Wall sections have been designated as tourism spots and may be impacted by the tourists’ activities.

5. The carrier reinforcement projects refer to reinforcement and
maintenance, flood prevention and geological disaster control projects for underlying rock and soil structures and surrounding environment directly related to the safety of the fabric of the Great Wall to protect the stability of the fabric of the Great Wall.

6. In principle, for the Great Wall sections that have been partially or completely damaged and collapsed in history and therefore designated as historical sites and are in stable status, maintenance projects should be carried out, and emergency and reinforcement projects or repair projects are not allowed. The sections meeting the requirements for carrying out protective facility construction projects, such projects may be carried out partially to protect the Great Wall from being further damaged by people or natural factors.

Chapter 3 Requirements for initiation of great wall protection and maintenance projects

The Great Wall protection and maintenance projects shall be carried out in accordance with the project initiation procedures. The local governments of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall shall prepare the Great Wall Protection and Maintenance Project Initiation Report (hereinafter referred to as the Project Initiation Report) in accordance with the provincial Great Wall cultural relic protection plans, the work plans for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall and the schedule for implementation as well as the value and current conservation status of the Great Wall resources under their administration, and then go through the procedures for report and review and approval. For maintenance projects, report and review and approval procedures are not required. Instead, such projects shall be reported to the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) for filing.

3.1 Conditions for project initiation

1. Conditions for initiation of Great Wall protection and maintenance projects:

(1) There are at most three Great Wall protection and maintenance projects that have not been reviewed and evaluated for completion in the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) where the Great Wall section under the application for project initiation is located;

(2) The Great Wall protection and maintenance projects launched in the counties (urban areas of prefecture-level cities, county-level cities, sub-prefecture-level cities, autonomous counties, banners, autonomous banners, special districts, forest zones or county-level administrative divisions directly under the jurisdiction of provinces), where the Great Wall section
under the application for project initiation is located, have all been completed and gone through the procedures for review and approval;

(3) The distribution of the Great Wall section under the application for project initiation shall not go beyond the range of a county-level administrative division; in principle, the wall (trench/boundary trench) of a Great Wall section shall not be longer than 3,000 linear meters; the number of enemy towers, bastions, beacon towers and other individual structures (sites/remains) shall not be more than five; for fortifications (sites/remains), independent application for the whole building is required;

(4) If a Great Wall section is located at a boundary area of administrative divisions or involved in controversies regarding the right of jurisdiction, before the launch of a protection and maintenance project, related county-level governments shall hold consultations regarding related issues, including organization for the protection and maintenance work and the implementation of the project. Then, an application for project initiation shall be submitted by one side or both sides, together with related written explanatory materials regarding the consultation results.

(5) An Initiation Report shall meet the requirements under the guidance for content of project initiation report (See 3.2 for specific requirements).

2. In case that a Great Wall section is damaged due to force majeure and needs immediate emergency repair and reinforcement, the project may not subject to the conditions for project initiation mentioned above but shall be reported to the administrative department of cultural heritage of related province (autonomous region and municipality) about the emergency repair and reinforcement within 10 workdays for filing, and supplementary application for project initiation may be submitted at the same time of the implementation of the project.

3.2 Requirements for contents of Project Initiation Report

The content and format of the Great Wall Protection and Maintenance Project Initiation Report shall meet related regulations under the Standard Format for Reports on Initiation of Cultural Relic Protection Projects for State Priority Protected Sites (Trial). In addition, considering the characteristics of the Great Wall, there are the following requirements:

1. Another column shall be added to the “Batch of Announcement” on the “General Information about the Protected Site” page under the Project Initiation Report to specify the identification code of the Great Wall section under application.

2. Type of the Great Wall protection and maintenance project, main techniques and measures to be adopted and related technical specifications shall be specified in the “Details about the Project” column on the “Project
Profile” page under the Project Initiation Report.

3. Formal written explanatory materials about the application, review, completion and acceptance check of the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects in the counties (urban areas of prefecture-level cities, county-level cities, sub-prefecture-level cities, autonomous counties, banners, autonomous banners, special districts, forest zones or county-level administrative divisions directly under the jurisdiction of provinces) and the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), where the Great Wall section under the application for project initiation is located, shall be attached. Such materials shall be sourced from related local administrative departments of cultural heritage.

4. For the Great Wall sections located at boundary areas of administrative divisions or involved in controversies regarding the right of jurisdiction, the Project Initiation Report shall be attached with formal written explanatory materials about related consultations on project organization and implementation and other issues provided by related county-level governments.

5. The Project Initiation Report shall be attached with the Great Wall Resource Survey and Registration Form regarding the Great Wall section under application and pictures about the current conditions of the Great Wall section.

Chapter 4 Requirements for survey and design of Great Wall protection and maintenance projects

For the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects approved by the SACH, organization shall be made based on the types of the current conservation status of the Great Wall sections for professional organizations with qualifications for survey and design of cultural relic protection projects for ancient architectures or cultural heritage sites to prepare project design documents. The documents shall include current situation survey report, protection and maintenance design documents and engineering design documents. The preparation of the documents shall meet related regulations under the Requirements on Depth of Cultural Relic Protection Project Design Documentation (Trial). In addition, considering the characteristics of the Great Wall, there are the following requirements:

4.1 Requirements for survey

The survey on current situation for the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects shall include surveying and mapping, survey on fabric and surveys on carriers and environment. The report on the survey shall cover the following key points:

1. Surveying and mapping
(1) The surveying and mapping shall include two parts: topographic surveying and mapping, and surveying and mapping concerning the fabric of the Great Wall;

(2) The scope of topographic surveying and mapping shall be determined based on the protection areas of the cultural relics related to the Great Wall and the local topographic characteristics, landform and integrity of surface features;

(3) General plane surveying and mapping on the distribution of the Great Wall cultural relics shall be adopted together with topographic surveying and mapping to accurately reflect the characteristics of the fabric of the Great Wall and their relations with the surrounding terrain, landform and surface features;

(4) The surveying and mapping concerning the fabric of the Great Wall shall be able to accurately reflect the complete plane, vertical and sectional shapes, structural characteristics and sizes of the remains, and clear remarks on different materials, structures and accurate location and distribution of affection by diseases and destructions shall be made.

2. Survey on fabric

(1) Qualitative and quantitative analysis of original shapes and structures of the fabric of the Great Wall and the original materials and techniques used for building it shall be made based on the field surveys, experiments and tests;

(2) Specific investigation, survey and evaluation of types, causes, location, coverage, damage level and development tendency of diseases and destructions existing on the fabric of the Great Wall shall be made;

(3) Evaluation of the structural stability of the fabric of the Great Wall shall be made to figure out the main influencing factors, and actual local conditions shall be based to make special evaluation of the structural stability of the fabric of the Great Wall impacted by extreme climate, geological disasters and other severe conditions;

(4) To figure out the structure and distribution of the concealed or underground parts of the fabric of the Great Wall, archaeological investigation and survey may be carried out according to actual needs; this work shall meet the requirements under the Regulations on Field Archaeological Projects.

3. Survey on carriers and environment

(1) Survey on environment related to the Great Wall shall cover survey on regional environmental conditions and survey on site conditions;

(2) Survey on regional environmental conditions shall include surveys on climate, geological and hydrological conditions with direct influence on the components of the fabric of the Great Wall; for the Great Wall sections
subjected to the influence of surface water or underground water, emphasis shall be laid on finding out the rules for the changes of the distribution, direction, water level, quantity of flow and water quality of the water as well as their influence on the fabric of the Great Wall;

(3) Survey on site conditions shall include surveys on engineering geological conditions, hydrogeological conditions, bearing capacity and stability of the carriers of the Great Wall.

4. Survey on current situation shall be conducted by professional organizations with corresponding qualifications. Evaluation of structural stability of the fabric of the Great Wall, topographical surveying and mapping, archaeological investigation and survey, evaluation of stability of carriers and testing of materials shall be undertaken by professional organizations with related qualifications.

4.2 Requirements for project design

1. The nature and scope of project under the design documents for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall shall keep in line with corresponding content under the Project Initiation Report approved the SACH. In case that slight adjustment of the scope of project is needed according to actual needs, the reasons, necessity and feasibility shall be specified. In case that great adjustment is needed, the project shall go through the initiation procedures again.

2. When preparing the design documents, a review of the classification of project and main techniques and measures to be adopted under the Project Initiation Report shall be made based on the field survey results; in case that any adjustment is needed based on the field survey results, the reasons for such adjustment shall be specified.

3. The technical specifications, application targets and scope and engineering quantity of the protection measures under the scheme on protection measures, the design and engineering drawings and the project design estimate in the design documents shall keep in line with each other.

Chapter 5 Requirements for technical measures for protection and maintenance of the Great Wall

5.1 Basic requirements

1. Technical measures for the Great Wall protection and maintenance projects shall be properly selected based on the survey on current situation and the structural characteristics of the Great Wall, the current conservation status and the results of evaluation of the structural stability.

2. Technical measures shall mainly aim to eliminate potential safety hazards that may threaten the structure of the Great Wall to guarantee the
structural stability of the Great Wall and protect the authenticity, integrity and continuity of the Great Wall remains. The measures shall be necessary, feasible and operable.

3. In accordance with the main purpose for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall, structural reinforcement measures should be the primary technical measures for the protection and maintenance of the fabric of the Great Wall.

5.2 Requirements for technical measures for emergency repair and reinforcement projects

1. For emergency repair and reinforcement projects, reversible physical supporting measures shall be considered.

2. Measures for anchor strengthening and surface anti-weathering with chemical reagents shall not be allowed unless reversible measures are not applicable. Even that, application of such measures shall be reduced to the smallest extent.

3. Monitoring of the Great Wall sections treated with emergency repair and reinforcement measures shall be enhanced. In case of any continuous deterioration of the structural stability of the fabric of the Great Wall, another repair plan shall be made and carried out in time.

5.3 Requirements for technical measures for repair projects

1. The repair projects shall mainly aim to eradicate the potential risks that will impact the structure of the fabric of the Great Wall.

2. For the repair projects, partial removal and masonry (building), replacement or substitution, supplementary ramming (masonry/building), grouting consolidation and anchor strengthening measures can be adopted. The application of these technical measures shall be based on indoor experiments and field tests. Special report on successful experience and scientific data shall be prepared to explain the necessity and feasibility of the technical measures and the requirements for engineering techniques. The application scope of these measures and the engineering quantity shall be strictly controlled. These measures shall not be used widely.

3. In case that necessary removal and masonry (building) are needed, specific records of the location and structure of all related components of the Great Wall shall be made before the removal, and the removed parts shall be restored as what they used to look like on their original positions after the structural reinforcement.

4. For bricks and stone components that have been weathered but have been proved to be insufficient to threaten the structural safety of the fabric of the Great Wall through evaluation, replacement and other excessive
intervention measures shall not be taken; in case that replacement or substitution is necessarily needed, traditional shapes and structures, materials and techniques shall be adopted, and new components shall be marked in a proper way.

5. When anchor strengthening measures are necessarily needed, the design for the length, number and application scope of the anchor bolts shall be based on the results of the evaluation of stability under the survey report. Materials shall be selected in accordance with related industrial standards of China. For use of any non-standard materials, indoor mechanical experiments and field pulling tests shall be carried out to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the materials before putting them into use.

6. When grouting consolidation (including anchor strengthening and grouting) measures are necessarily needed, traditional materials and techniques shall be the first choices, and necessary indoor experiments and field tests shall be carried out to choose materials, composition methods and specific engineering techniques that are applicable to the fabric of the Great Wall and approach the mechanical properties of the materials of the fabric of the Great Wall.

7. Measures for surface anti-weathering and reinforcement with chemicals shall not be used as a main measure for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall. They can be only used on some special positions or components to a small extent. In case that they are needed, long-term indoor experiments and field tests shall be carried out, and evaluation of reinforcement effect, durability and impact on cultural relics shall be made.

8. Seepage-proofing and drainage measures for the top of the fabric of the Great Wall and drainage measures for the surrounding sites are necessary measures to guarantee the safety and stability of the fabric of the Great Wall. Substantially effective and feasible traditional measures for these purposes shall be the first choices.

9. To deal with deep root plants with great impact on the structural safety of the Great Wall, special evaluation conclusions shall be based to adopt proper measures to remove them on the premise of guaranteeing the structural safety of the fabric of the Great Wall. Shallow root shrubs and herbaceous plants may be reserved considering their positive function in consolidating the structure of the Great Wall.

5.4 Requirements for technical measures for carrier protection projects

1. Concerning the threats from the rock and soil foundation of the Great Wall and the geological disasters (such as flood, landslide, collapse and debris flow) existing in the surrounding environment, professional organizations with related qualifications and experience shall be authorized to independently prepare design documents for flood control, gully management and other
problems and adopt reasonable measures to cope with these problems. Any projects built for these purposes shall be in coordination with the cultural relics and the environment as much as possible in terms of scale, size and appearance.

2. Measures for protection from blowing sand shall not be used as main technical measures for the protection of the Great Wall. Since they may be needed in a few of areas, scientific evaluation of application scope and scale shall be made to make reasonable plans for implementation and give priority to ecological management measures. To avoid any destruction to the fabric and overall features and style of the Great Wall, the wind break belts shall not be close to the fabric of the Great Wall. They shall be outside the protection areas of the Great Wall.

3. Professional organizations with experience in the Great Wall resource survey and protection and management of the Great Wall shall be allowed to participate in the preparation of the design documents for special projects for disease management and protection from blowing sand to make sure that related plans meet the actual needs for the protection of the cultural relics.

5.5 Requirements for technical measures for protective facility construction projects

1. Protective facility construction projects can be only launched in small scale in case that the safety of the fabric of the Great Wall is seriously threatened by human factors. Under such projects, protective fences, ecological fences and protection signs can be set up in a proper way.

2. On the premise of meeting the requirements for protection, great efforts shall be made to control the size and height of protective facilities and weaken their visual effect. In principle, a fence shall not be higher than 1.6 meters to reduce so that its negative impact on the features and style of the fabric of the Great Wall and the surrounding environment can be reduced to the maximum extent.

3. Where and how to construct the protective facilities shall be determined based on specific field survey to avoid various remainds and relics. In case of any need to cross the wall, the work shall be done based on existing gaps on the wall.

Chapter 6 Supplementary provisions

The Guidance shall come into force upon promulgation.
Annex 5:

The Guidance on the “Four Haves” Work of the Great Wall

State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)
February 2014
6.3 Requirements for establishment of Great Wall protection organizations

6.3.1 Related local governments shall attach great importance to the establishment of Great Wall protection organizations, assign professionals, provide related equipment and facilities and enhance operation trainings.

6.3.2 Establish integrated Great Wall Protector System

Chapter 7 Supplementary provisions
The Great Wall is the biggest cultural heritage of China, featuring long time span, broad spatial distribution, diversified types, complicated conservation status and relatively severe conditions for conservation. The “Four Haves” work serves as a foundation and guarantee for the protection and management of the Great Wall based on relevant laws and regulations. This Guidance is formulated in accordance with the characteristics of the Great Wall and relevant laws and regulations to enhance and improve the “Four Haves” work.

Chapter 1 General provisions

1.1 Applicable targets

The Great Wall under the Guidance refers to the walls of the Great Wall and related trenches/boundary moats, passes and fortresses, single buildings and other remains that were built during different periods in China and have been identified and announced as the Great Wall resources by the SACH.

1.2 Scope of application

The “Four Haves” under the Guidance include: having protection areas and construction control zones; having protection signs; having records and files of the Great Wall; having special Great Wall protection and management organizations and persons.

1.3 Basis for formulations


Implementing Regulations of Law of the PRC on the Protection of Cultural Relics (State Council, 2013)

Regulations on Protection of the Great Wall (State Council, 2006)

World Cultural Heritage Protection and Management Measures (the Ministry of Culture, 2006)

Circular on Further Enhancing Protection and Management of the Great Wall (the Ministry of Culture, SACH, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Land and Resources, the Ministry of Construction, the State Environmental Protection Administration (current Ministry of Environmental Protection) and the China National Tourism Administration, 2003)

Specifications on Protection Areas, Signs, Records and Files and Protection Organizations for Protection of State Priority Protected Sites (Trial) (SACH, 1991)

Chapter 2 Main objectives and basic principles

2.1 Main objectives

The *Guidance* mainly aims to clearly define the responsibilities and set principles for the protection and management of the Great Wall by providing guiding opinions on the protection areas, sign instructions, records and files and protection organizations in accordance with existing laws, regulations and standards, the results of the surveys and identification of the Great Wall resources as well as the characteristics of the Great Wall and the protection and management work, so as to provide guidance for the Great Wall protection and management programs of related local governments.

2.2 Basic principles

1. Establish related systems and mechanisms and lay emphasis on long-acting effects. Effective Great Wall protection and management systems and mechanisms will be a guarantee for the practice of the “Four Haves” work and will play a fundamental role in the protection and management of the Great Wall. Continuous improvement shall be made to make the “Four Haves” work system-based, standardized and regular. In addition, well-organized mechanisms shall be set up to guarantee that related responsibilities and obligations will be fulfilled.

2. Adjust measures to local conditions and implement the measures by categories. There is great difference between the architectural styles, construction techniques and conservation status of the Great Wall and the local social and economic conditions. Therefore, the “Four Haves” work shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, the *Guidance* and the actual needs for the protection of different parts of the Great Wall. The enthusiasm and creativity of the local Great Wall management organizations and persons shall be given full play and the local conditions shall be taken into consideration.
3. Make unified planning and coordination and value cooperation and communication. Considering the complicated distribution of the components of the Great Wall and their ownership, the local governments concerned shall enhance communication and exchange to properly solve the problems through consultation and discussion with the mutual goal to protect the Great Wall. They shall insist on the principle of “government playing a leading role while allowing social participation”, enhance unified planning and coordination with economic, social, ecological and cultural development programs and adopt comprehensive measures to realize the social protection of the Great Wall.

Chapter 3 Protection areas and construction control zones

3.1 Procedure requirements

1. Protection areas and construction control zones shall be defined based on relevant laws and regulations for the Great Wall resources built in different periods identified and announced by the SACH. The definition shall be based on the basic units including the identified and announced sections of walls (including trenches/ boundary moats), passes and fortresses, single buildings and related remains.

2. For the Great Wall resources whose protection areas and construction control zones have not been without defined and announced, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall apply for such definition and announcement with related provincial people’s governments based on relevant laws within one year as from the issuing of the Guidance.

3. The protection areas and construction control zones shall be covered by related local urban and rural development plans. Attention shall be paid to guarantee proper connection with the planning of ecology, agriculture, animal husbandry and other related industries to reserve space for the protection of the Great Wall in advance.

3.2 Requirements for definition of protection areas

1. The protection areas shall be defined according to the value and distribution of the Great Wall resources and the actual needs for protection and management identified through sufficient and scientific researches, evaluations and surveying and mapping based on the Great Wall resource survey and identification program.

2. The boundary of a protection area shall be outside the fabric of the protected part of the Great Wall and keep a certain distance from the fabric for security to guarantee that the integrity of related site and relics can be preserved well.

In principle, for the protection of a wall (trench/boundary moat), the outer edges of the footing of the wall and the lookout towers, abutments, passes,
fortresses and related remains attached on the wall shall be used as the base line of the protection area, which shall extend outward for not less than 50 meters at both sides.

For lookout towers, abutments, passes, fortresses and related remains independent of the wall, the protection area shall use the outer edges of the foundation of the single buildings as base line and extend outward for not less than 50 meters at all directions.

3. For sections with complicated composition and environment, the protection area may be divided into general protection area and key protection area.

4. Boundaries of the protection areas must be clearly marked on maps. Corresponding drawings shall be made and printed, and graphic data shall be provided in accordance with the requirements under Chapter 4.

3.3 Requirements for definition of construction control zones

1. Construction control zones of the Great Wall shall be delimited according to the styles and features of surrounding environment and the actual needs for the protection of the visual corridor of landscape.

2. In principle, a construction control zone of the Great Wall in the urban area shall extend outward from the boundary of the protection area of the Great Wall for not less than 100 meters.

In rural area and outer suburbs, a construction control zone of the Great Wall shall extend outward from the boundary of the protection area of the Great Wall for not less than 500 meters.

3. Boundaries of the construction control areas shall be clearly marked on maps. Corresponding drawings shall be made and printed, and graphic data shall be provided in accordance with the requirements under Chapter 4.

Chapter 4 Protection signs for the Great Wall

4.1 Procedure requirements

1. For areas without signs for the protection of the Great Wall, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall make organization for the local governments and administrations of cultural heritage to put up the signs within one year as from the issuing of the Guidance.

2. For areas already with signs for the protection of the Great Wall, the original signs may be reserved, and new signs shall be put up in accordance with the Guidance.

3. The departments of cultural heritage of county-level administrative regions along the Great Wall shall make records of the locations of the
protection signs and mark them on related maps. Related records and drawings shall be included in the records and files about the Great Wall and shall be kept properly.

4.2 Types of protection signs

The protection signs for the Great Wall include protection signboards, protection boundary markers, and protection illustration plates.

4.3 Requirements for setup of protection signboards

4.3.1 Setup of protection signboards

The setup of protection signboards shall meet the following basic requirements:

1. Signboards shall be set up at the following places:

   (1) Sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that embody the features of the Great Wall and reflect the construction and development history and the overall or single outstanding value of the Great Wall;

   (2) Sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that are preserved well and embody the overall style and features of the Great Wall;

   (3) Sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that are located in areas with concentrated traffic routes and residents or frequent production activities so that they are greatly impacted by the production, living and traffic behaviors;

   (4) Sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that are located at the boundary zones of provincial, prefecture-level and county-level administrative regions and serve as important landmarks;

   (5) Sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that have been made tourism spots;

   (6) Sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that are not tourism spots but easily accessible;

   (7) Other sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that are easy to suffer destruction.

2. Specific locations of the protection signboards shall be determined through archaeological investigation and exploration. The signboards shall be kept a certain distance from fabric of the Great Wall for security and shall not be set up at will so that threat or destruction to the fabric of the Great Wall can be avoided.
3. At least one signboard shall be set up in a county-level administrative region along the Great Wall. In case that there are two or more Great Wall sections that are independent of each other in terms of strike or can be dated back to different times, each section shall have at least one protection signboard.

4.3.2 Forms and content of protection signboards

1. The forms, content and formats of the protection signboards for the Great Wall shall be in compliance with the Signs for Protected Sites (GB/T 22527-2008), which is a national standard.

2. Names of protected sites on protection signboards for the Great Wall:

For key sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that have been independently announced to be State Priority Protected Sites, the names of the protected sites on corresponding signboards shall be kept in line with the names announced by the State Council for State Priority Protected Sites (See Example 1).

For sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains that have been referred to as “Great Wall” under the 5th, 6th and 7th lists of State Priority Protected Sites or that have been announced to be provincial protected sites, the names of the protected sites on corresponding signboards shall be in the following formats:

(1) Walls: The Great Wall of xx (times) – xx (name of county administrative region) Section (See Example 2);

(2) Sites of independent passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains: The Great Wall of xx (times/era) – xx (identified name of Great Wall resource) (See Example 3).

3. Examples of protection signboards for the Great Wall:

Example 1:
State Priority Protected Site

The Great Wall – Badaling

The State Council of the People’s Republic of China, March 4, 1961

The People’s Government of Beijing Municipality, Date

Example 2:

State Priority Protected Site

The Great Wall – Huairou Section

The State Council of the People’s Republic of China, June 25, 2001

The People’s Government of Beijing Municipality, Date
State Priority Protected Site
The Great Wall of Ming Dynasty – Huairou Section
The State Council of the People’s Republic of China, promulgated on June 25, 2001
The People’s Government of Beijing Municipality, Date

Example 3:

State Priority Protected Site
The Great Wall of Ming Dynasty – Jiangjun Pass
The State Council of the People’s Republic of China, promulgated on June 25, 2001
The People’s Government of Beijing Municipality, Date

4.4 Requirements for setup of protection boundary markers
4.4.1 Setup of protection boundary markers

1. For the setup of the protection boundary markers for the Great Wall, the sites of sections of the Great Wall or passes, fortresses, single buildings or related remains identified by the SACH shall be deemed as basic unit.

2. Basic requirements for the setup of the protection boundary markers:

   (1) For a wall and the lookout towers, abutments, passes, fortresses and related remains attached on the wall, in principle, at least two protection
boundary markers shall be set up at each basic unit.

(2) For lookout towers, passes, fortresses and related remains that are independent of the wall and have independent protection area, in principle: at the densely populated zones with frequent human activities, each of the four corners of the protection area along each basic unit shall have one protection boundary marker; at the sparsely populated zones with mountains and rivers, deserts and Gobi, each basic unit shall have at least two protection boundary markers according to the actual conditions.

(3) Specific locations of the protection boundary markers shall be determined according to the delimited protection areas and actual needs for the protection and management of the Great Wall and through archaeological investigation and exploration. The markers shall be kept a certain distance from the fabric of the Great Wall and shall not be set up at will so that threat or destruction to the fabric of the Great Wall can be avoided.

4.4.2 Forms and content of the protection boundary markers

1. Materials: Protection boundary markers shall be made of stone, concrete, composite materials or other solid and durable materials according to actual conditions.

2. Specification: Protection boundary markers shall be in columnar shape and of a height of 100cm to 120cm. The exposed part shall not be lower than 50cm. The flat shape shall be square, with the length of side ranging from 12cm to 15cm.

3. Typeface and model of written characters: All the four sides of a protection boundary marker shall be marked with “The Great Wall”; in a minority ethnic group autonomous region, two sides of the protection boundary marker shall be marked with the characters of the minority ethnic group.

4. Protection boundary markers shall bear red imitated Song-style characters or characters of the same style of those on the tablets of Wei Dynasty on white ground.

5. Protection boundary markers shall provide identification numbers of corresponding Great Wall sections or heritage sites. The numbers shall be uniformly on the top of the markers. If several markers need to be set up for a section of the Great Wall, the number shall be attached with “- Arabic numeral in lowercase” for easy identification.

An example of protection boundary marker:
4.5 Requirements for setup of protection illustration plates

1. If necessary, protection illustration plates can be set up in accordance with the Signs for Protected Sites (GB/T 22527-2008), which is a national standard.

2. Names of protected sites on the protection illustration plates shall be kept in line with the content of corresponding protection signboards.

3. A protection illustration plate is mainly used to give a brief introduction to the local section of the Great Wall:

   (1) Historical evolution: introduction to when it was built, the overlap relationships and the development of the section of the Great Wall.
(2) Strike: introduction to the position of the Great Wall section in the national Great Wall system and its relationship with those in the neighboring counties in terms of strike.

(3) Value: value evaluation and description based on position and function of the Great Wall section in the whole Great Wall system as well as the construction techniques and materials.

Chapter 5 Records and files about the Great Wall

5.1 Procedure requirements

1. For areas that have not finished the establishment of records and files about the Great Wall, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall make organization for local administrations of cultural heritage to establish such records and files within one year as from the issuing of the *Guidance*.

2. The county-level governments and related departments shall be responsible for making records of the Great Wall, while the provincial administrative departments of cultural heritage shall be responsible for organizing implementation and filing.

5.2 Requirements for establishment of records and files about the Great Wall

1. The recording and filing of the Great Wall shall be carried out based on the *Specifications on Protection Areas, Signs, Records and Files and Protection Organizations for Protection of State Priority Protected Sites (Trial)* and the *Specifications on Records and Files about State Priority Protected Sites (Trial)*.

2. In addition to the stipulations mentioned above, the records and files about the Great Wall shall also include the following content:

   (1) An independent file about data on surveys of the Great Wall resources shall be established. It shall be established and made part of the file about the records of the Great Wall in accordance with the *Specifications on Work Concerning Survey Data and Files about the Great Wall Resources (Trial)*.

   (2) A file about identification of the Great Wall shall be added to the *File of Records of State Priority Protected Sites: 4.1-Text* as “4.1.17-Great Wall Identification File”, including both identification application and approval documents.

   (3) The records and files about inspection and maintenance of the Great Wall shall be updated on a regular basis. Records and files about daily inspections and maintenance of the Great Wall shall be added to the *File of Records of State Priority Protected Sites: 4.7-Cultural Relic Protection Project and Monitoring for Prevention and Control*. 
(4) The files of drawings and electronic documents shall provide graphic data on the protection areas, control zones and locations of protection signs on mathematical basis of CGCS 2000 for plane coordinate system and 1985 National Height Datum.

3. The establishment of records and files about the Great Wall shall be made part of the national Great Wall resource management information system.

4. The records and files shall be renewed at least once each year to make supplement and improvement.

Chapter 6 Organizations and personnel for the protection of the Great Wall

6.1 Procedure requirements

1. Local governments at county-level and above shall establish or designate special organizations to take the charge of the protection of the Great Wall sections under their administration and assign special persons to take the charge of the protection and management of the Great Wall sections.

2. For areas without special organizations and personnel for the protection and management of the Great Wall, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall make organization for the local governments and administrations of cultural heritage to establish and designate such organizations and persons within one year as from the issuing of the Guidance and make related reports to the SACH for filing.

3. In case of any change of the recorded information about special organizations and persons for the protection of the Great Wall, the administrative departments of cultural heritage of related provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) shall make report to the SACH within one month after the change.

6.2 Responsibilities of protection organizations

The Great Wall protection organizations are mainly in charge of the surveys and studies, daily maintenance, inspection, monitoring, social publicity and mass organization related to the local sections of the Great Wall as well as the establishment of daily protection and management records and assistance for protection and repair.
6.3 Requirements for establishment of Great Wall protection organizations

6.3.1 Related local governments shall attach great importance to the establishment of Great Wall protection organizations, assign professionals, provide related equipment and facilities and enhance operation trainings.

6.3.2 Establish integrated Great Wall Protector System

1. Social forces shall be encouraged to participate in the protection of the Great Wall. Related county-level governments shall establish an integrated Great Wall Protector System. The county-level governments and the Great Wall protectors shall sign agreements on protection and management of the Great Wall, which shall specify each side’s responsibilities and rights as well as related evaluation methods and subsidies.

2. The local administrative departments of cultural heritage at different levels shall establish a working system for volunteers who participate in the protection of the Great Wall to make organization and provide guidance and trainings for volunteers.

Chapter 7 Supplementary provisions

The Guidance shall come into force upon promulgation.
Annex 6:

Guidelines on Compilation of the Great Wall Protection Plans
(On Trial)

State Administration of Cultural Heritage
July 2016
I. General Provisions

(I) Planning Objects

The protected objects under Great Wall protection plans mainly include the Great Walls in all ages and all kinds of the Great Wall resources that have completed investigation of the Great Wall resources and have been identified and announced by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Great Wall”), including walls (including trenches/ boundary trenches), individual structures (including enemy towers, bastions, water passes/gates, watchtowers, beacon towers, etc.) and fortifications of the Great Wall and relevant facilities (including horse blocking walls, traps, ditches, etc.), as well as the natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall.

(II) Guiding Ideology

The compilation of the Great Wall protection plans shall comply with the archaeological work policy of “focusing on protection, rescuing foremost, reasonable utilization and management reinforcement”, stick to the principle of “scientific planning and protection of the original state” specified in the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall, and implement the requirements of “overall protection and subsection management”. The Great Wall protection plans shall, based on value characteristics of heritage, analyze and evaluate the main problems facing the management of the Great Wall protection, formulate pertinent planning measures and comprehensively solve the problems about the protection, management, monitoring, exhibition and utilization of the Great Wall.

(III) Planning Strategy

1. Establish a Great Wall Protection Planning System

The Great Wall protection planning system consists of a Great Wall protection master plan, provincial-level Great Wall protection plans and key-section protection plans. The Great Wall protection master plan is a state-level regulatory technical document for overall protection of heritages. Provincial-level Great Wall protection plans and key-section protection plans are subordinate plans under the Great Wall protection master plan. The Guidelines specify main technical and coordinated advancement requirements for the compilation of the Great Wall protection plans at all levels.

2. Emphasize the Implementation of “Overall Protection and Subsection Management”

Attach importance to the implementation of the requirements for “overall protection and subsection management” of the Great Wall as specified in the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall. In other words, the Great Wall protection master plan focuses on the implementation of national macro requirements for “overall protection” of the Great Wall; provincial-level Great Wall protection plans focus on the implementation of the macro requirements for “subsection management” of the Great Wall protection in the light of the features of every province (autonomous regions and municipalities); key-section protection plans specify the concrete requirements for the protection of sections.
3. **Overall Planning of the Protection of the Great Wall and Related Resources**

Plan as a whole and coordinate the mutual connection between the regulations on zoning and management of the Great Wall protection and the regulations on zoning and management of the protection of cultural relic protection sites, scenic spots, natural reserves, national parks, forest parks, geological parks, historical and cultural cities, towns and villages, historical and cultural blocks, and all kinds of protected areas at all levels relevant to the localities of the Great Wall.

4. **Coordinate the Great Wall Protection with Social and Economic Development**

Effectively connect the national economic and social development plans, urban and rural plans (urban system plans, urban plans, town plans, township plans, village plans and community plans) and plans for the construction of large infrastructure facilities in the localities of the Great Wall, and plan as a whole and coordinate the relations of the regulations on zoning and management of the Great Wall protection with adjustment to the nature of the land for urban and rural development, population control, local economy, tourism development and the construction of large transport infrastructure facilities.

(IV) **Planning Principles**

The compilation of the Great Wall protection plans shall comply with the following basic principles:

1. **Stick to the Principles of Value Orientation and Overall Protection.**

The Great Wall protection plans at all levels should pay attention to the value of the Great Wall as an integrated defense system in such aspects of history and science, explicitly discriminate the supporting role of all kinds of the Great Wall resources in the scope of planning to the integrated defense system and their characteristics and establish value correlation between the partial and the whole.

2. **Stick to the Principles of Minimum Intervention and Protection of Original State.**

The Great Wall protection plans at all levels shall aim to properly preserve the time-honored and primitive historical look of historical sites of the Great Wall, explicitly formulate planning measures forbidding large-scale reconstruction or large-scale “construction of the Great Wall” in the name of protection, avoid excessive renovation, and truly and integrally preserve all kinds of historical information borne by the Great Wall.

3. **Stick to the Principles of Grading, Classification and Acting according to Circumstances.**

The Great Wall protection plans at all levels shall be oriented by problems, and analyze and evaluate the current preservation situation and formulate effective and highly operable planning measures by level and category according to the circumstances on the basis of fully considering the characteristics and value correlation of the Great Wall vestiges and the geographic and cultural backgrounds of the areas.

4. **Stick to the Principles of Highlighting Emphases and Advancing by Steps.**
The compilation of the Great Wall protection plans at all levels must differentiate the hierarchical relationship between the master plan and provincial-level plans. Provincial-level plans shall attach importance to formulating staged implementation plans according to the facts based on the relative importance or urgency of protection management and if necessary, priority action plans shall be formulated to improve the effectiveness and operability of planning measures.

5. Stick to the Principles of Managing according to Law and Strengthening Coordination.

The Great Wall protection plans at all levels shall pay attention to strengthening coordination with related departments of culture, land, environmental protection, housing and urban-rural development, transport, planning, agriculture, forestry and tourism. In respect to the management of the Great Wall resources across administrative areas, the plans shall provide explicit coordination and management measures, and properly handle the connection of the protection across administrative areas.


The Great Wall protection plans at all levels shall comply with the principles of reasonableness, science and moderation, be preconditioned by preservation of cultural relics, stick to focusing on social benefit and priority to ecological environment, incorporate the Great Wall protection into economic and social development along the route and realize reasonable utilization.

(V) Planning Requirements

1. Assure the Integrity of the Great Wall

Integrally protect all elements bearing the value of the Great Wall and their historical information: the Great Wall physical fabric includes various forms of defense system facilities, which were built in various historical periods, artificial or combined with physical relief and made of various materials; various kinds of historical and cultural relics relevant with the Great Wall include artificial buildings and structures closely related to heritage value and distributed relatively independently.

2. Protect the Authenticity of the Great Wall

Authentically protect all elements bearing the value of the Great Wall and their historical information: the authenticity of the Great Wall includes naturally spoiled remains of the Great Wall, remains and vestiges of the physical fabric and ancillary facilities of the Great Wall, which bear various kinds of historical and cultural information, such as: shape, structure, material, craft, position and strike, and historical topography and landforms relevant to the function of military defense.

3. Maintain the Continuity of the Great Wall

Continuously protect all elements bearing the value of the Great Wall and pass them down from generation to generation. The continuity of the Great Wall heritage is mainly reflected by maintaining the stability of the preservation state of heritage bodies, retarding the erosion of various natural diseases and disasters, reducing the damage by human activities, reasonably controlling ecological and environmental protection and development activities, and coordinating heritage protection, ecological
protection and protection of basic farmlands with social and economic development of
the places where the heritages are located.
II. Requirements for Compilation of the Great Wall Protection Master Plan

(I) Planning Scope

15 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) which have completed the investigation of the Great Wall resources and are distribution areas of the Great Wall built in all ages in the territory of China as identified by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, including: Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province, Shandong Province, Henan Province, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

(II) General Requirements

1. Name of the Plan

China Great Wall Protection Plan • the Great Wall Protection Master Plan (hereinafter referred to as Master Plan)

2. Positioning of the Plan

The Master Plan holistically identifies the overall value of the Great Wall built in all ages in the territory of China and evaluates the current overall preservation and protection status of the Great Wall, and puts forward the general objectives, general principles and main tasks of the planning and protection of the Great Wall.

(III) Main Contents of the Master Plan

1. Study Overall Value


2. Analyze Overall Composition of the Protected Objects

(1) Specify the standards for composition recognition, grading and classification of the protected objects at the planning level (including a composition list of cultural relics of the Great Wall and a composition list of important natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall);

(2) Establish a trans-provincial “list of protected objects of the Great Wall” at the planning level and attach importance to summarizing and establishing a cross-provincial “composition list of cultural relics of the Great Wall” at the planning level in the light of historical periods, defense system and other characteristics.

3. Summarize Status Evaluation

(1) Establish an evaluation system with “overall protection” as the planning objective in view of the characteristics of the Great Wall and on the basis of the evaluation
conclusion on the degree of the preservation of the Great Wall resources determined during the investigation of the Great Wall resources, analyze and evaluate the management status of the preservation and protection of the Great Wall and its environment;

(2) Summarize and refine the common problems in the aspect of the protection pressure of value carriers of the Great Wall.

4. **Summarize Protection Zones**

(1) Summarize and describe the principles and methods for the division of protection zones of the Great Wall;

(2) Summarize the scale and boundary of protection zones in the Great Wall protection plans;

(3) Link protection zones across administrative areas in provincial-level Great Wall protection plans;

(4) Formulate unified regulations on the management of protection zones of the Great Wall.

5. **Plan the Great Wall Management Outline**

(1) Summarize the categories and levels of the Great Wall protection and specify the requirements for raising the level of protection at the national level;

(2) Summarize the management framework and institutional building of the Great Wall at an overall level and give suggestions on upgrading and perfection;

(3) Put forth a work mechanism for coordinated management of the Great Wall among departments at the national level and between country and dependent territories.

6. **Plan the Great Wall Monitoring System**

(1) Summarize the monitoring requirements of the Great Wall at the national level according to the requirements for overall protection of the Great Wall;

(2) Explore planning proposals on technical means of monitoring at the national level;

(3) Give planning proposals on facility construction and operational modes of the monitoring system.

7. **Plan the Measures and Requirements for the Great Wall Protection**

(1) Formulate major protection countermeasures based on the conclusion of the evaluation on current preservation situation of natural or cultural environment directly associated with the physical fabric and surroundings of the Great Wall;

(2) Formulate measures and requirements for the protection of the physical fabric of the Great Wall and natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall based on the protection countermeasures.

(3) Summarize a national list of key sections of the Great Wall and a proposed list of protection exhibition and demonstration areas and put forth the principle and requirements for the advancement in batches based on the pressure of protection,
tourism and construction;

(4) Put forth overall objectives and work plans for periodic and dynamic update of the Great Wall protection management information.

8. Plan Measures and Requirements for the Utilization of the Great Wall

(1) Establish a system for the explanation of overall value of the Great Wall;

(2) Specify the regulations on the management (including application) of open sections of the Great Wall;

(3) Formulate requirements for use intensity of the Great Wall (including, but not limited to: criteria of open areas, control of unopened areas, and control and calculation method of tourist capacity of scenic spots);

(4) Formulate the design principles, requirements and intention of exhibition facilities and design a uniform logo for the protection of the Great Wall;

(5) Put forth overall requirements for strengthening tourist management.


(1) Formulate research directions and stage objectives under the overall framework of the Great Wall;

(2) Put forth the directions of basic researches on the value of the Great Wall and researches on key technologies for management, protection and utilization of the Great Wall;

(3) Discuss the implementation guarantee of the Great Wall research plans.

10. Put Forth a Master Plan Guarantee System

(1) Put forth the necessity and main supplementary suggestions for the revision of the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall.

(2) Specify the sources of funds for the management of the Great Wall protection;

(3) Put forth requirements for linking relevant national plans.
III. Requirements for Compilation of Provincial-Level Great Wall Protection Plans

(I) Scope of the Plans
Distribution areas of the Great Wall as well as natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall in every province (municipality and autonomous region).

(II) Requirements for Compilation
Name of the plan: *China Great Wall Protection Plan • the Great Wall Protection Plan of XX Province/Autonomous Region/Municipality Directly under the Central Government* (hereinafter referred to as “Provincial-Level Plan”); based on the identification conclusion of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the names of the provincial-level plans of Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region shall adopt the format “China Great Wall Protection Plan • the Great Wall Resource Protection Plan of XX Province/Autonomous Region”.

Positioning of the Plan: The *Provincial-Level Plan* shall, according to the requirements of the Guidelines, establish a provincial-level Great Wall protection framework and mainly implement “subsection management” and “territory management” strategies;

The *Provincial-Level Plan* shall identify the value characteristics of the Great Wall in all ages in the province at the provincial level, evaluate the current preservation situation and be compiled in combination with ecology, society, economy, urban and rural development and other background conditions of the province; comprehensively consider the protection of the Great Wall and surrounding resources at the provincial level and coordinate the relation between the Great Wall and local economic development.
(IV) Main Contents of Provincial-Level Plans

1. **Study the Value of the Great Wall**

On the basis of the outstanding universal value of the Great Wall generated from its inscription on the World Heritage List in 1987 and the statement of retrospectively outstanding universal value of world heritages submitted by Chinese government to UNESCO World Heritage Center in 2011, every province (municipality and autonomous region) carries out provincial-level researches on value characteristics of the Great Wall and describes the value, history and defense system characteristics of the Great Wall in the province (municipality directly under the Central Government or autonomous region), and its status in the overall value of Chinese Great Wall.

2. **Determine a list of protected objects**

(1) Determine “a list of protected objects” at a level of provincial-level plan, including a list of cultural relics of the Great Wall and a list of components of important natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall;

(2) The list of physical fabric of the Great Wall shall be subject to the list of the Great Wall resources identified and announced by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and appropriately differentiate the Great Wall and the Great Wall resources; the Great Wall resources mainly refer to Jin Jie Hao (boundary trenches built in Jin Dynasty), Laobiangang Earth Wall built in Tang Dynasty,
Mudanjiang Sidewall built in Tang Dynasty, Yanbian Sidewall built in Jin Dynasty and other vestiges or remains possessing basic characteristics of the Great Wall;

(3) Demarcate sections of provincial-level plans and determine plan numbers; the physical fabric of the Great Wall shall be numbered strictly according to the identification and coding of the Great Wall identified and announced by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage; important elements of natural or cultural environment shall be numbered by referring to the Specification for Investigation and Name Use of the Great Wall Resources and the Rules for Resource Investigation and Cultural Relic Coding of the Great Wall;

(4) Identification of newly discovered Great Wall resources: vestiges or remains not reported to or not identified by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage may not be inscribed in the “list of protected objects” at a planning level; but as for vestiges or remains which are believed after the analysis and evaluation to have direct association with the Great Wall or bear the basic characteristics of the Great Wall, a separate plan may be compiled after they are identified and announced by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, or an identified Great Wall standard may be referred to carry out evaluation work, formulate protection zones and protection measures and include related contents into the appendixes of Provincial-Level Plans.

3. Evaluate the Current Status System

(1) Establish an evaluation system with “subsection management” as a planning objective in view of the characteristics of the Great Wall in provincial sections, and analyze and evaluate current preservation situation and protection management situation of the Great Wall as well as important elements of natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall;

(2) The evaluation of current preservation status of the physical fabric of the Great Wall shall include the evaluation of preservation degree and current preservation situation of the physical fabric of the Great Wall. The evaluation of preservation degree of the physical fabric body shall be subject to the conclusion of “evaluation of preservation degree of the Great Wall resources” confirmed in the investigation of the Great Wall resources. The sections where protection and maintenance works have been implemented may be re-evaluated based on the implementation status of the works. The evaluation of current preservation situation focuses on the evaluation of major problems and destructive/threat factors of the protection of the Great Wall physical fabric;

(3) The part of current protection management situation shall evaluate the protection, management, monitoring, exhibition, utilization and research of the Great Wall as well as important elements of natural or cultural environment directly associated with the Great Wall, summarize major features and refine existing problems. The identified sections of the Great Wall shall be defined as units, importance shall be attached to summarize the protection management institutions, personnel and relevant works of identified sections of the Great Wall, and a list shall be established;

(4) The content of the evaluation of current protection management situation may refer to the Basic Information Sheet of Protection Works of the Great Wall and
4. Determine protection level

Summarize current protection category and level of the Great Wall according to the requirements of the *Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall*, and work out a provincial-level list of planned and proposed Great Wall resources recommended as State Priority Protected sites.

5. Demarcate protection zones

(1) General requirements

The protection zones in the *Provincial-Level Plan* shall be demarcated on the basis of the *Guidance on “Four Haves” Work of the Great Wall*, in accordance with the value components of the sections of the Great Wall, in combination with location characteristics, distribution characteristics of remains, topographic and geomorphic characteristics, human activities and other factors, and in reference to obvious and stable landmarks (such as: valleys, peaks, rivers and roads).

(2) Requirements for the demarcation of protection range

The protection range of the Great Wall shall be demarcated outside the physical fabric of the Great Wall and keep a safe distance from it to assure that the historical sites and vestiges of the Great Wall are intactly protected. The concrete demarcation requirements are as follows:

a. The *Guidance on “Four Haves” Work of the Great Wall* specify: “In principle, the protection range of the wall (including trenches/ boundary trenches) of the Great Wall shall cover the wall of the Great Wall as well as the enemy towers, bastions, fortifications and relevant remains attached to the wall, and shall use the outer edge of the wall base as a baseline and the boundary is at least 50m from the baseline on both sides; the protection range of the enemy towers, fortifications, beacon towers and relevant remains standing alone outside the wall of the Great Wall shall use the outer range of every individual building as a baseline and the boundary is at least 50m from the baseline”;

b. If the outer edge of the wall base of the Great Wall is unidentifiable, the boundary of the protection range is at least 55m from the centerline of the wall on both sides;

c. In the sections where the wall disappears on the ground surface, the boundary of the protection range is at least 55m from the possible centerline on both sides;

d. As for other remains of the Great Wall that have been identified, but of which distribution boundaries cannot be recognized on the ground surface, the burial area of underground cultural relics may be drawn based on available research findings as a protection range. The protection range will be adjusted after archaeological investigation and exploration achieve certain results;

e. During boundary demarcation, the following factors shall be considered comprehensively: for the wall (including precipitous mountain areas) of the Great Wall on a ridge or cliff top, the boundary of the protection range shall be cliff
bottom, valley bottom and slope bottom (the gradient is greater than 45); for the sections of the Great Wall in deserted wild grasslands, gobi, desert and open zones, the protection range shall meet the requirements for the integrity of components of cultural relics of the Great Wall as far as possible; for the sections of the Great Wall in farmland and built urban areas with obvious pressure of construction activities, the protection range shall be determined in comprehensive consideration of the safety protection and the feasibility of implementation; the adjacent remains (within about 500m) of the Great Wall belonging to the same defense unit shall be included in the same protection range as far as possible.

(3) Requirements for the demarcation of construction control zones

The construction control zones of the Great Wall shall be demarcated according to the actual needs for the protection of environmental features and visual landscape corridors near the Great Wall. The concrete requirements for demarcation are described below:

a. The Guidance on “Four Haves” Work of the Great Wall specify: “In principle, the boundary of a construction control zone of the Great Wall in a city shall be at least 100m outside the boundary of the protection range of the Great Wall; the boundary of a construction control zone of the Great Wall in the countryside or outer suburb shall be at least 500m outside the boundary of the protection range of the Great Wall”;

b. The demarcation of boundary shall comprehensively consider the following factors: for the wall (including precipitous mountain areas) of the Great Wall on a ridge or cliff top, the boundary of the range of a construction control zone of the Great Wall shall be the ridge of adjacent mountain mass, cliff top or valley bottom, slope bottom and cliff bottom; for the sections of the Great Wall in deserted wild grassland, gobi, desert and open zones without potential pressure of tourism development, the range of a construction control zone may be not set or may be appropriately controlled under the condition that the protection range meets the requirements for the integrity and harmony of the protection of relevant environmental factors of remains; for the sections of the Great Wall in farmland and built urban areas with obvious pressure of construction activities, the range of a construction control zone shall comprehensively consider the integrity and harmony of the protection and the feasibility of implementation; for adjacent remains of the Great Wall belonging to the same defense unit, the range of its construction control zone shall guarantee the view corridors among the elements of defense facilities as well as its dependence relationship with environment as far as possible.

(4) Formulate management regulations

a. In Provincial-Level Great Wall Protection Plan, a regulation on the management of protection zones shall be formulated in accordance with the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall and relevant laws and regulations and in the light of actual preservation condition of the Great Wall in the area and the requirements for protection management;

b. The protection zones shall put forth control requirements and concrete indexes
of areas with ban of construction, areas with restriction of construction and other areas in the light of the construction condition of the localities of the Great Wall.

c. Adjustment of land use nature in the protection range: The urban and rural construction areas are adjusted into land for cultural relics and historical sites. The land in the protection range of non-construction areas shall strictly comply with the provisions on protection range in the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and no acts or activities that will disturb earth surface shall be conducted.

(5) Requirements for the connection of zones

A provincial-level Great Wall protection plan shall specify the connection with the protection zones of the Great Wall in adjacent provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), and the connection among the protection zones of the Great Wall in the prefecture-level cities (leagues) and districts (counties and banners) in the administrative area.

6. Formulate administrative measures

(1) Put forth planning suggestions on the perfection of provincial-level Great Wall protection and management framework;

(2) Specify strategies, tasks and objectives of provincial-level Great Wall management work;

(3) Specify a list of sections of the Great Wall with management “vacuum”, and put forth the requirements for the Great Wall management responsibility at or below the provincial level (the focus is district or county level);

(4) Put forth planning suggestions to the people’s governments and related departments at or below the provincial level on formulating detailed rules and methods for the implementation of the regulations on the protection of the Great Wall in every area in accordance with the Regulations on the Protection of the Great Wall;

(5) Plan as a whole and coordinate the management of the Great Wall at the provincial level and the district/county level, and propose coordinated management of the management problems of the Great Wall resources across administrative areas in the range of this province (autonomous region or municipality)

(6) Continuously improve the management basis and guarantee of the Great Wall at the provincial level and the district/county level.

7. Put forth a list of key sections

(1) Comprehensively consider the value, protection pressure, construction pressure, tourism pressure and other factors of the Great Wall, and put forth a list of key sections of the Great Wall in the range of this province (autonomous region or municipality);

(2) Put forth a list of key sections of the Great Wall where the construction of a Great Wall protection exhibition and demonstration area is intended on the basis of a list of key sections and full consideration of local wishes and implementation ability.
8. **Formulate monitoring measures**

1. Summarize the monitoring requirements of the Great Wall in the province (autonomous region or municipality);
2. Establish the Great Wall monitoring systems at all levels (districts and counties including townships and towns) in the provincial section on the basis of territory management;
3. Explore related planning suggestions on technical monitoring measures at the provincial level;
4. Put forth planning suggestions on facility construction and operational modes of monitoring systems;
5. Put forth a list of representative experimental sections for monitoring of the Great Wall and planning suggestions on monitoring measures.

9. **Formulate protective measures**

1. Put forth a list of items for protection, maintenance and environmental improvement of the Great Wall in the list of key sections of the Great Wall;
2. Formulate classified basic principles for protection, maintenance and environmental improvement of the Great Wall in accordance with the *Guidance on the Protection and Maintenance of the Great Wall* and the features of the Great Wall in the province (autonomous region or municipality), and put forth requirements for investigation, design and construction;
3. Put forth relevant administrative provisions on the projects for protection, maintenance and environmental improvement of the Great Wall, and specify the requirements for beforehand, in-process and post-event management.

10. **Formulate utilization measures**

1. Determine the objective for explaining the value of the Great Wall remains in the provincial section based on the national Great Wall overall value explanation system;
2. Put forth standards for intended development into tourist areas and a list of sections of the Great Wall, which are intended to be developed into tourist areas in the near future;
3. Put forth planning requirements for the establishment of provincial-level Great Wall explanation systems in the light of the criteria for open areas;
4. Put forth requirements for the management of infrastructure and exhibition facilities based on intensity control (including control of open areas, control of tourist bearing capacity, etc.), and formulate tourist management regulations based on the characteristics of the province.

11. **Formulate research measures**

1. Summarize existing problems according to current research status of the Great Wall in the province (autonomous region or municipality);
2. Formulate research plans of the Great Wall in the province (autonomous region
or municipality) in the aspects of management, protection and utilization;

(3) Put forth long-term and stable work plans for research, professional training and institutional building of the Great Wall;

(4) Put forth provincial-level strategies for research and management of the Great Wall, explore the sources of funds for provincial-level researches of the Great Wall, and establish a mechanism for the acceptance and application of provincial-level Great Wall research findings.

12. **Refine planning projects and formulate plans for staged implementation**

The Guidelines divide planning period into three stages: near term (2017-2020), middle term (2020-2025) and long term (2025 - ) according to the operating procedures of refined projects and also set an unscheduled term (2017 - ) that can be carried out according to the conditions or demands at an appropriate time.

The project-specific implementation plan includes:

(1) Refining and implementation stage of management projects

(2) Refining and implementation stage of protection projects

(3) Refining and implementation stage of utilization projects

(4) Refining and implementation stage of research projects
IV. Planning Results and Requirements

The document style of provincial-level plans (including requirements of planning drawings) is shown in the annex. The Great Wall is super large cultural heritage. The depth of compilation of a provincial-level protection plan may maintain a certain open state, i.e.: under special circumstances or large difference, specific discussion shall be organized to determine the compilation depth of the plan.
Annexes: Requirements for Compilation of Provincial-Level Great Wall Protection Plans

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Introduction to the Rescue Project of Damao Mountain Section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty in Zhuizi Mountain, Suizhong County, Liaoning Province

I. Overview

Zhuizi Mountain Section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is located at the bordering area of Liaoning Province and Hebei Province. As an important part of the defense system of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty, it was first built in 1381, the 14th year of Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty. It was called Jizhen Great Wall or Liaodongzhen Great Wall in history, measuring 22,455m long in total, basically in the east-west run. The types of the wall include the brick-stone masonry structure and stone structure. It rolls up and down along the mountain and the height and width vary with the terrain changing. The extant width varies from 1.5m to 4.3m and the height from 0.3m to 9.8m. On May 25, 2006, Zhuizi Mountain Section of the Great Wall was announced as a state priority protected site of the 6th batch by the State Council.

This project involves 1250 m-long walls, four enemy towers, two bastions and three beacon towers. The owner is Suizhong County Great Wall Cultural Relics Administrative Office, and the upper level is Suizhong County Cultural Relics Bureau. The designer is Liaoning Province Cultural Relics Protection Center which has the Grade A Survey and Design Certificate issued by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH). The supervisor is Liaoning Museology and Ancient Building Engineering Co. Ltd. which has the Grade A supervision certificate issued by the SACH. The project constructors are Dalian Ancient Architecture Garden Engineering Co. Ltd., Shenyang Imperial Palaces Ancient Building and Garden Engineering Co. Ltd., Qufu Garden and Ancient Building Engineering Co. Ltd., Shenyang Imperial Palaces Ancient Building Co. Ltd. which all have the Grade I construction certificate granted by the SACH.
II. Project plan approval and implementation

Influenced by the natural elements such as earthquake, thunder and lightning, rainstorm and vegetation, and climbing and trampling of visitors and other artificial elements in a long term, the walls, enemy towers and other single buildings of the Great Wall had been in a poor preservation condition and faced the risks of further collapse and damage, therefore were in urgent need of rescue and consolidation. Based on this situation, the SACH approved the rescue engineering design on April 27, 2012. This design has centered on rescue and reinforcement, minimized the project implementation scope and intervention in line with the minimum intervention principle, adopted scientific and targeted measures to remove various kinds of potential risks, and taken traditional materials and techniques with full consideration of the preservation and protection of the historical layout, architectural form and their natural and simple historical appearance.
Rainstorm in the summer and freezing and thawing in the winter are the major problems this section of the Great Wall has been facing. Therefore, the SACH requested the designer to “make up and improve the top of the walls and platforms or
interior seepage-proofing and drainage design” in the approval document. Liaoning Province Cultural Relics Protection Center modified and improved the project design in line with the opinions. With approval from the Cultural Heritage Administration of Liaoning Province, the project started on July 18, 2013 and was completed on August 25, 2014. During the construction, the owner and supervisor have made full supervision and instruction on site and the constructors have constructed strictly in line with the design and taken reasonable and appropriate engineering measures for different kinds of remains and diseases.

The Implementation Process of the Rescue Project of Damao Mountain Section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty

For the brick-stone masonry parts that were in relatively complete condition (mainly the enemy towers and adjacent walls), the protection for the original state has been strictly implemented. No remnant walls left in history were dismantled, and no wall which could impact the authenticity of the cultural relics was rebuilt. For the watchtower or crenel that had the risks of collapse, the practice of building propping and supporting structures to prevent further incline and collapse was taken. For the watchtower walls with relative large cracks, the foundation was consolidated to avoid further cracks, and the cracks were consolidated and sealed with grouting. For the parts facing collapse on one side, regional restoration was made strictly in line with the forms of existing part so as to avoid further collapse of the existing parts. For the facing tiles and floor tiles with serious efflorescence, new tiles were reproduced in line with the original materials, original forms and original technique to replace the old ones in a small scope. For the floor tiles that had historically disappeared, no supplement is made for the protection of authenticity.
For the stone walls that take the largest proportion of the remnant walls, due to its loose structure, the design should avoid obvious structural defects. Under the joint effect of storm in the summer and the freezing and thawing in the winter, the major parts of the stone walls had collapsed. During the implementation of the project, no new stones were used and the original stones stacked in the neighborhood were used and cleaned up to restore the stone walls with the original technique strictly in line with the original form. In the process, the site was first cleared up, the information such as width of the foundation, proportion and building technique was obtained. Appropriate restoration was made according to the obtained information. The purpose was to clearly present the walls in their original state on the one hand, and to form support to the adjacent brick-stone walls and enemy towers to avoid collapse on the other.

However, the original design was not careful enough on the specific seepage prevention and drainage measures. In order to avoid damage of rainstorm and freezing and thawing effect to the repaired stone walls, the constructors adopted the traditional technique “lime-clay-sand mixture punning” for the top of the 780m-long stone walls and added a small volume of cement in the traditional mixture as the
auxiliary material to improve the performance of the material. This practice is within the scope of reversibility and protective measures of the top of the relics, makes no damage to the physical fabric, and has properly proved that the repaired walls faced no risks in the past two years. But it must be admitted that this measure did not make full consideration of the overall appearance of the walls after completion of the restoration. As a result, the repaired walls leave an impression of “trowelling”, causing adverse impact to the overall appearance of this section of the Great Wall. The SACH has criticized the designer, constructors, supervisor and owner that caused the problem, dealt with the related directors and instructed the local cultural relics administration to take corrective measures. The correction will be implemented this year.

The Before and After Photos of the Implementation of the traditional technique “lime-clay-sand mixture punning”

Aiming at the problem reflected in the project, the SACH has conducted comprehensive inspection and provided guidance to the 15 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) along the Great Wall at the end of last year, and requested the local authorities to examine the protection and maintenance projects under process to look for problems and make corrections in a timely way, and avoid damage of the physical fabric of the Great Wall. Meanwhile, the SACH has entrusted the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH) to compile the Operational Guidance for the Maintenance Project Construction Technology of the Great Wall, which sets forth the specific technical requirements, managements requirements and acceptance requirements of the protection and maintenance projects according to characteristics of different types of the Great Wall in different areas so as to further improve the scientific and standard characteristics of the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall and improve the overall quality of the protection and maintenance efforts.

Moreover, it should be noted that, upon field investigation and verification by SACH, the photo of the so-called “trowelled” Great Wall in the online news was not within the scope of the rescue project. The section on the photo has remained the status of natural damage for several hundred years and was not damaged by “trowelling”. The distortion of facts of some media to seek for hot news has seriously misled the public. The SACH has made a stern warning and criticized the related media and requested them to clarify the facts.
The photo of the so-called “trowelled” Great Wall in the online news, which maintains the status quo.
Subject: Information regarding the Proposed Construction of Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-Speed Railway and a Station at the Badaling Section of the Great Wall

Distinguished Ms. Mechtild Rossler:

The letter regarding the state of conservation of the Great Wall of China and Proposed Construction of Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-Speed Railway and a Station at the Badaling Section of the Great Wall for the planned Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway from Mr. Kishore Rao, former director of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, has been received. The Chinese government appreciates the World Heritage Centre for its high attention and concern to the conservation of the Great Wall of China, especially the Badaling Section of the Great Wall. A brief introduction to related conditions is listed as below:

The Chinese government has been attaching great importance to the conservation of all the World Cultural Heritage in China, including the Great Wall, and regarding it as a priority program for China’s cultural heritage conservation. In recent years, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China (hereinafter referred to as “SACH”) carried out and organized a series of fruitful work and efforts, improved the state of conservation of the Great Wall and promoted the management and conservation level. (Please refer to the ANNEX 1 for the more detailed information on the conservation efforts of the Great Wall by the Chinese government.)

Regarding the development and construction activities concerning the world cultural heritages, the Chinese government has been strictly controlling these activities in
accordance with the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and strictly following the regulations under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics to organize expert argumentation and go through related administrative examination and approval procedures before launching any related projects. In accordance with Article 172 under the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the Chinese government have made reports on projects that may have impact on the OUV of world cultural heritage, such as the project to build Shaolin Temple Museum, the project for the Protection Facilities of the World Cultural Heritage Site - the Imperial Palace in Beijing and the environmental renovation project of Lion Hill, the Old Town of Lijiang, to the World Heritage Centre for review and approval.

About the proposed construction of the Station at the Badaling Section of the Great Wall mentioned in Mr. Kishore Rao’s letter, there is a brief introduction hereunder:

1. Purpose of the project

Badaling Section of the Great Wall is one of the most well-known sections of the Great Wall, and receives nearly 8 million visitors who drive to Badaling each year, causing serious traffic jam, automobile exhaust pollution and concentrated peak period of tourists to this section and the neighborhood. To address the above-mentioned challenges, the Chinese government hopes to construct a high-speed railway between Beijing and Zhangjiakou and build a station at Badaling and introduce the green, safe and environmental friendly means of transportation to alleviate the traffic jam around the property and improve the air quality. As the rail transport is characterized by well-planning, predictability and controllability, the construction of the high-speed railway can effectively shunt visitors and realize the day-part visit to lower the instantaneous number of visitors, improve visitors’ experience and protect the world heritage. At the same time, introducing the ticket booking mechanism and dynamic management of ticket sales can monitor the hourly number and control total number of visitors to some extent.

2. Progress of the project

Considering the significance and special characteristics of the Badaling Section of the Great Wall, the State Council, SACH, the Beijing municipal government and other related departments have been paying high and continuous attention to the project. SACH and other related departments have fully participated in the project initiation in the early stage and organized experts from the fields of cultural heritage protection, conservation planning, railway construction, engineering geology and tourism management to carry out more than 10 research and argumentation
activities and provide technical guidance for the project. Currently, the project is still in the early argumentation and feasibility study phase. The overall plan has not been finished and the construction has not been launched yet. When making the plan, a number of Chinese professional organizations in related fields, including cultural relic protection, have made in-depth assessments on the potential impacts of the project on the cultural heritage and prepared various options for the location of the station. Now, the railway construction plan designer is amending and improving the project plan in accordance with the advice and opinions of related departments and experts.

3. Project profile

3.1 Relation between the project and the property area delineation

According to the pre-feasibility studies, the railway construction plan designer proposed that the proposed railway between Beijing and Zhangjiakou adopts the underground tunnel for the sections crossing Badaling Section of the Great Wall. The proposed underground tunnels are, between North No.4 and North No.5 Watchtowers and North No. 11 and North No. 12 Watchtowers, passing through the Great Wall at the sites of 168m and 124m vertically away from the base of the Great Wall (note: the difference of the vertical distance is caused by the altitude differences of the Great Wall at these two sites). Meanwhile, the project plans to set up an underground station and a ground station building for visitors, out of the property area of Badaling Section of the Great Wall. There are three proposals, namely Guntiangou Station, Chadaocheng Station and Chengjiayao Station.

![Fig. 1: Sketch map for the spatial relation between the proposed tunnel and the Great Wall](image-url)
Fig. 2: Sketch map for the positional relation between the proposed railway and station and the property area and the buffer zone
Fig. 3: Sketch map for the positional relation between the proposed railway and stations and the property area and buffer zone (part of detailed map)
3.2 Project security impact assessment

The related professional institutions of China have made careful investigations and explorations to the geological condition of the sites where the tunnels are planned, and assessed the impact of vibration caused by construction and operation to the Great Wall. According to the exploration, the planned Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway is located in a Sino-Korean para-platform Grade I Structural Unit and the planned Badaling Tunnels and Station belong to Shanxi Tailong Grade II Structural Unit. The lithology of the station area is porphyritic monzonite granite, generally hard and integral, with the saturated compression strength at 39~60MPa, proving that the site has a good geological conditions.

In the process of construction, it is planned to adopt the electronic millisecond detonator precision micro-damage control explosive technology for the tunnel construction and strictly abide by the Safety Procedures for Blasting (GB6722-2011) issued by the Chinese government when calculating the explosive quantity for the tunnel (see the following table for the explosive quantity). In this way, the vibration velocity of the Great Wall can be strictly controlled below 0.2cm/s. Therefore, the professional institutions and experts concluded after assessment that the construction of the planned tunnel will not threaten the physical fabric of the Great Wall and can ensure safety of the world heritage.
Calculation of explosive quantity at the minimum vertical distance under different operational conditions

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<th>Parameter</th>
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<th>(DK67+025)</th>
<th>(DK67+370)</th>
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<td>( R(m) )</td>
<td>124</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( K )</td>
<td>133.33</td>
<td>133.33</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V(cm/s) )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calculation</td>
<td>( Q(kg) )</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>4.09</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>10.17</td>
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In the period of operation, according to the topography and altitude information at hand, an ANSYS finite element simulation modeling has been set up according to the 3D deployment at the two sites of the project at Badaling Section of the Great Wall. The maximum horizontal velocity response of the highest point of the load-carrying structure of Badaling Section of the Great Wall is 0.053mm/s and 0.029mm/s respectively at the underpass sites of Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway, lower than the maximum allowable horizontal velocity response 0.22mm/s. Therefore, the professional institutions and experts concluded after assessment that the normal operation of the planned tunnel will not impact the physical fabric of the Great Wall.

3.3 Project impact assessment on the landscape

According to the proposed draft plan, it is planned to adopt the underground tunnel design for the proposed Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway. Therefore the railway will not have any impact to the landscape of the Great Wall. The possible impact is limited to the underground station and its ground building. To ensure the final construction effect, the railway construction plan designer proposed three choices, namely Guntiangou Station, Chadaocheng Station and Chengjiayao Station. These three sites are all out of the property area of Badaling Section. Of that, Guntiangou Station and Chadaocheng Station are located in the buffer zone of Badaling Section of the Great Wall, while Chengjiayao Station is located out of the buffer zone of the property.

With preliminary assessment of the professional institutions and experts, it is concluded that:

- The ground station building of the planned Guntiangou Station is located on the southeast side of the Guntiangou parking space, close to the mountain, and belongs to the area allowable for construction of the southeast belt of Guntiangou, and meets provisions of the *Master Plan for Badaling Section and the Ming Tombs Scenic Area* and other plans and the control requirements issued
by Beijing municipal government on the Type V construction control area management provision of the Great Wall.

Note: The People’s Government of Beijing Jing (Zheng Fa [1990] No. 11): “Type V construction control: in Guntiangou: to the 650m contour line on the southeast side and Zhan Tianyou Memorial Hall and the land acquisition approval line of the Parking Area on the southwest and northwest sides. Within this area: no construction is allowed along the land acquisition approval line to the northwest side of the central line. It can only be used for the parking space. The area to the southeast side of the central line along the mountain can be used for the commercial service buildings for the tourism management and the construction area and the volume should be maintained as small as possible so as not to impact the mountain line and the landscape of the Great Wall. Unified plan should be made, carefully reviewed and submitted to the upper level administration for approval in line with the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and its regulations before implementation by stage.”

- The ground station building of the proposed Guntiangou Station has some adverse landscape impact if observed from the highest point of the south wing of Badaling Section of the Great Wall (i.e. South No. 4 Watchtower). However, the ground building does not exceed the height of the adjacent Great Wall Museum. What’s more, sheltered by the mountain, only the roof at the southeast corner of the building is visible. Therefore, the impact can be minimized or eliminated by reducing the number of storey and the storey height of the building and other measures.

- At the site where the ground building of the proposed Guntiangou Station is planned, some tourist service facilities were built from the 1950s to the early 1980s; for the construction of the proposed ground building, the mussy existing buildings without any historical value will be first removed. In this way, the ambient environment of the Great Wall will be improved to some extent.

- Compared with that of the proposed Guntiangou Station, the distance between the ground buildings of the proposed Chadaocheng Station and Chengjiayao Station with Badaling Section of the Great Wall is farther. The ground buildings are out of the range of visibility. Although such locations will require some transportation connection, they will not have any direct impact to Badaling Section of the Great Wall from the perspective of the landscape impact.
Fig. 5: Visual line analysis to the ground building of proposed Guntiangou Station- Picture of site survey
Fig. 6: Visual line analysis to the ground building of proposed Guntiangou Station- Sketch map of the impact assessment
For these reasons, the construction of the proposed underground tunnel, underground station and ground station building of Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway will not have adverse impact to the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the Great Wall from the overall perspective.

The Great Wall is one of the first batches of cultural heritage sites of China inscribed to the World Heritage List and China’s largest extant cultural heritage with the widest distribution. The Chinese government will continuously protect the Great Wall well as always. We are confident and capable to protect the valuable cultural heritage well and pass it down to the later generations.

宋新潮

Song Xinchao
Deputy-Director-General
State Administration of Cultural Heritage
People’s Republic of China