

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s40494-025-02044-8>

Integrity protection of the Chang Zhen Great Wall heritage corridor based on minimum cumulative resistance

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The Chang Zhen defense area, a critical component of the “Nine Bians and Eleven Zhens,” is strategically significant due to its proximity to Beijing and close association with the Ming Tombs. This study proposes an integrity protection framework through heritage corridor development. Six suitability factors were analyzed using MCR and AHP models. Results indicate that transportation convenience and terrain flatness are pivotal for corridor construction. High-suitability zones largely align with existing Great Wall protection boundaries but extend further into defense-area interiors, including the Ming Tombs. These regions, characterized by flat terrain, infrastructure readiness, and accessibility, present untapped potential for corridor development beyond current heritage zones. The findings underscore the need to prioritize these areas as cultural “windows,” integrating their historical and spatial advantages to enhance coordinated protection between the Great Wall and Ming Tombs. Such efforts would optimize resource utilization while balancing heritage conservation and sustainable development goals.

The Ming Great Wall is the most well-preserved and largest among all the ancient Chinese walls. It was constructed by the Ming government as a defensive system to resist northern nomadic tribes, building upon the walls of the Qin, Han, and Northern Qi dynasties^{1–3}. This vast defense system, a complex and well-structured hierarchical system, served as an order zone. In the Ming dynasty, such a large military defense system was constructed and managed according to the “Nine Bians and Eleven Zhens” system. The terms “Bian” (边) and “Zhen” (镇) refer to an ancient Chinese military administrative division, similar to the modern concept of a “province,” but with a stronger military focus^{4,5}. During different periods of the Ming dynasty, the Great Wall was divided into either 9 or 11 “Bians” or “Zhens.” The “Nine Bians” from east to west during the early and mid-Ming periods were: Liaodong Zhen, Ji Zhen, Xuanfu Zhen, Datong Zhen, Shanxi Zhen, Yulin Zhen, Ningxia Zhen, Guyuan Zhen, and Gansu Zhen. The “Eleven Zhens” came into existence in the late Jiajing period, with the establishment of Chang Zhen and Zhenbao Zhen, making up a total of 11 Zhens: the original 9 Zhens plus Chang Zhen and Zhenbao Zhen. In fact, Chang Zhen and Zhenbao Zhen were part of Ji Zhen in the early Ming period, but due to the vast geographical scope of Ji Zhen, it was difficult to govern, so it was divided into three parts: Ji Zhen, Zhenbao Zhen, and Chang Zhen⁶.

Chang Zhen is located at the junction of the Taihang Mountains and the Yan Mountains to the northwest of Beijing, serving the critical role of

guarding the capital and the imperial tombs, making it a strategically important location⁷. Since the Yuan-Ming wars, the Great Wall settlements in the Chang Zhen area played a crucial military role, and its military and administrative system had undergone numerous changes. After several transitions, the Changping Governor was finally established in the 39th year of the Jiajing reign (1560), marking the official establishment of the Chang Zhen defense area. At this time, Chang Zhen was divided into three sections: Hengling, Juyong, and Huanghua, which included various fortifications, beacon settlements (beacon towers, border forts, enemy observation posts), postal settlements (relay stations, express delivery posts), and the edge walls, along with other subsidiary facilities.

For a long time, there has been a considerable amount of research on the various Great Wall defense areas. However, since Chang Zhen and Zhenbao Zhen were originally part of Ji Zhen, there has been relatively little independent research on them, and most existing studies are included in research on Ji Zhen. Yet, many studies specifically focused on Ji Zhen downplay the discussion of Chang Zhen and Zhenbao Zhen, especially after the latter two became independent. Furthermore, after Zhenbao Zhen became an independent defense zone, it underwent significant construction and is located far from Ji Zhen, making it more autonomous. As a result, there has been a growing body of research dedicated to constructing the Zhenbao Zhen defense system. In contrast, research on Chang Zhen of the

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Ming Great Wall, one of the “Nine Bians and Eleven Zhens”, is the least among all, with few studies directly focusing on it as an independent subject, showing a clear gap in research.

Although Chang Zhen has received relatively little attention, this does not mean it is unimportant. On the contrary, Chang Zhen is home to globally renowned representative Great Wall cultural heritage sites, such as Badaling, Juyongguan, and Mutianyu, as well as special architectural ruins with high research value⁸, such as the Nine Eyes Watchtower⁹ and the Yuntai at Juyongguan¹⁰. This has led academic and public focus to be highly concentrated on these specific Great Wall sites, while overlooking the overall construction of the region. The lack of theoretical development in this area has also resulted in inadequate integrity protection of the Great Wall resources in the Chang Zhen defense area. Beyond these well-known points, there is a significant disparity in the preservation and development of other Great Wall sections and large fortresses within the Chang Zhen defense area. Therefore, it is necessary to actively promote the research on the integrity protection of the Chang Zhen defense area under the broader context of the National Great Wall Cultural Park construction.

In the specific context of Great Wall conservation, recent studies have pioneered suitability analysis for corridor planning. For the Ming Great Wall system, its sub-systems—such as the edge wall subsystem, postal subsystem, and beacon tower subsystem—can each be developed into relatively independent heritage corridors. When these sub-systems are interwoven, they form a Great Wall cultural heritage corridor that encompasses more ecological, environmental, social, and economic elements. This aligns with the current goals for the construction of the Great Wall cultural belt and Great Wall cultural parks in China. The concept of a heritage corridor originated in the United States in the 1960s as a conservation strategy for linear cultural landscapes¹¹. It is a product of combining greenways and heritage areas, with particular emphasis on the historical and cultural attributes and multifaceted values within the region. Over the past few decades, it has gained widespread development in the field of ecology^{12,13}. Since the 21st century, its research scope has expanded, gradually incorporating cultural attributes. The research subjects of heritage corridors can include river canyons, canals, roads, railways, and other linear features, or they can be linear corridors that link individual heritage sites of historical significance^{14,15}. This study adopts this method to demonstrate that the Chang Zhen defense area of the Ming Great Wall is not merely a collection of representative Great Wall sites, but rather an integrated whole with potential for heritage corridor development.

In the specific context of Great Wall conservation, some studies pioneered the use of suitability analysis for corridor planning. Concurrently, MCR model, originally developed for habitat isolation assessment, has been increasingly adapted to cultural heritage protection. Such as Li demonstrated its utility in optimizing ecological-cultural network design¹⁶, while Chang and Li validated its efficacy for intangible heritage corridor construction in the Yellow River Basin and ecological restoration in mining cities^{17,18}. These applications underscore MCR's versatility in modeling landscape resistance for human activity-based conservation¹⁹. Recent advances in suitability analysis further enhance methodological precision, such as studies integrating MSPA with MCR²⁰, and combining AHP with MCR²¹. However, a critical gap persists in applying these integrated approaches to the integrity protection of complex military defense systems like the Ming Great Wall, particularly for underrepresented segments such as Chang Zhen.

Moreover, a key scientific problem persists: existing protection frameworks, often focused on individual monuments or linear buffer zones (e.g., the current 500m-3000m protection zones in Beijing), inadequately address the holistic integrity and connectivity required for effective conservation and sustainable utilization of the spatially complex Chang Zhen defense system. This fragmented approach overlooks the synergistic potential between core wall segments, associated fortifications, and the surrounding landscape matrix, particularly areas with high development suitability but currently outside designated protection boundaries. To address this gap, this study sets the following primary objectives: (1) To

develop a quantitative spatial assessment framework integrating Minimum Cost Resistance (MCR) and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) models for evaluating the suitability of heritage corridor development across the entire Chang Zhen defense area; (2) To identify key environmental and socio-economic factors (slope, aspect, land use, vegetation cover, proximity to water, and crucially, transportation accessibility) that shape corridor suitability; (3) To spatially delineate high-potential heritage corridors and critically compare them with the boundaries of existing Great Wall protection zones to reveal mismatches and untapped opportunities.

Methods

Study area

We take the Chang Zhen defense area of the Ming Great Wall as its research subject, which is currently distributed in Beijing (Changping District, Yanqing District, Mentougou District, Huairou District) and Zhangjiakou (Huailai County). Historically, its spatial extent is clearly recorded in the *The History of the Four Towns and Three Passes*²². It stretches from Mutianyu in the east to Zhenbian Fort in the west, bordering Ji Zhen, Zhenbao Zhen, and Xuanfu Zhen. As shown in Fig. 1, Chang Zhen and Ji Zhen are separated by Mutianyu; there is a section without a boundary wall between Chang Zhen and Zhenbao Zhen, where the space can be used to divide the two towns; Chang Zhen and Xuanfu Zhen are demarcated by the edge walls, with most of the Chang Zhen settlements located inside the walls, while Xuanfu Zhen settlements are distributed outside the walls.

Then, we take the various physical settlement site remains within the Chang Zhen defense area as heritage sources. These are the main protected objects within the study area and the “starting points” of the subject's experience and perception process. Although there are numerous Ming dynasty Chang Zhen defense area sites, the number of settlements that have been truly excavated and still have remains is much smaller than expected. For example, although Changping Fort is the most prominent fortress in the Chang Zhen defense area, it has now evolved into the Beijing Changping District government and, therefore, is not included within the scope of the heritage corridor construction. According to the current China classification method for heritage protection units, the Great Wall heritage resources in Chang Zhen are divided into four levels, as shown in Table 1, to serve as heritage sources for corridor construction in this research. As shown in Fig. 1 and Table 2, totally there are 163 heritage points, including 4 national heritage, 2 provincial/city heritage, 6 county/district heritage, 33 sub-district heritage and other 118 beacon towers, border forts, or enemy observation posts along the route.

MCR

The Minimum Cumulative Resistance (MCR) is a model used to describe and predict the movement of objects or individuals in space, first proposed by Dutch scholar Knaapen²³. This model is commonly applied in fields such as animal migration, urban planning, and traffic flow. In the MCR, moving objects (such as animals, vehicles, etc.) are assumed to choose a path that minimizes the cumulative resistance encountered during their movement²⁴. Resistance can be understood as the difficulties or obstacles faced by an object when moving through different environments. These resistance factors may include terrain, road conditions, the distribution of other objects, etc²⁵. The Minimum Cumulative Resistance Model (MCR) is also widely used in heritage corridor construction. In this context, “resistance” is not simply the distance or slope on land, but refers to the various landscape resistances encountered when people subjectively engage in heritage leisure activities along a certain path. The greater the resistance, the more difficult it is to carry out the activity, and the lower its suitability. The lower the resistance, the easier it is to carry out the activity, and the higher its suitability, making it more appropriate for the construction of heritage corridors²⁶, as Eq. (1).

$$MCR = \min \sum_{\beta=n}^{\alpha=m} R_{\alpha} D_{\alpha\beta} \quad (1)$$

Fig. 1 | The distribution of military settlements in Changzhen (GS (2024) 0650).



Table 1 | Directory of Chang Zhen Ming Great Wall Heritage Sources¹⁶

Level	Quantity	Heritage sources' Name
National Heritage	4	Juyong Pass, Badaling, Huanghuacheng Water Great Wall, Mutianyu Pass
Provincial/City Heritage	2	Chadong Fort, Gonghua Fort
County/District Heritage	6	Nankou Fort, Laoyu Gorge, Changyu Fort, Baiyang Fort, Shifo Temple, Yaoziyu Fort
Sub-District Heritage	33	Hengling Fort, Zhenbian Fort, Guazhi'an, Songshuding, Miaorliang, Shixia Gorge, Yangma Gorge, Huyukou, Bohai Fort, Mutianyu Fort, Dazhenyu Pass, Luanlingkou, Moshi Pass, Cashi Pass, Tianxianyu, Jia'erling, Shihu Gorge Pass, Zhuangdao Pass, Erdaoguan, Xiaochangyu Pass, Dachangyu Pass, Nanye Pass, Xishuiyu, Lao Jintang Pass, Xishankou, Dongshankou, Zhazikou, Huilingkou, Xianzhuangkou, Zhuishikou, Yanzikou, Deshengkou, Zaoyuan Village
	118	Other beacon towers, border forts, and enemy observation posts along the route

Table 2 | The influencing factors included in each reference

Reference	Factors
33	slope, aspect, land use type, vegetation coverage, distance to urban transportation, and distance to main water sources
34	Slope; Aspect; Distance to main water sources; NDVI; Land use type; Distance to main water sources
35	Elevation; Slope; Distance to urban transportation; Distance to main water sources
36	Slope; Aspect; NDVI; Land use type; Distance to main water sources
37	Elevation; Land use type; Vegetation coverage; Distance to urban transportation; Ming Great Wall sites; Soil erosion intensity
38	Slope; Aspect; Distance to main water sources; Vegetation coverage
39	Rainwater runoff distribution; Distance to main water sources buffer; Slope; Vegetation coverage; Soil erosion distribution; Land use type
40	Slope; Aspect; Land use type; Distance to urban transportation

In this model, MCR represents the minimum cumulative resistance from the heritage source α to a certain point in space; $D_{\alpha\beta}$ represents the spatial distance from the heritage source α to the scenic point β ; and R_{α} represents the resistance at point β to heritage leisure activities. This model can be implemented using the ArcGIS platform.

AHP

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a method used to decompose complex problems into a main objective, sub-objectives, and various levels of evaluation criteria. It is often combined with

expert scoring to assign importance ratings to each level of elements^{27,28}. By solving the eigenvector of the judgment matrix, the priority weight of each element at a given level relative to the elements of the previous level is obtained. Finally, using a weighted summation approach, a hierarchical regression is performed to determine the final weight of the main objective. The alternative with the highest final weight is considered the optimal solution^{29,30}.

First, a judgment matrix A of size $n \times n$ is constructed where the element a_{ij} represents the relative importance between element i and element j . The judgment matrix is usually determined through expert scoring or some

evaluation criteria, as Eq. (2).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 1 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 1 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{a_{ji}}$ and the diagonal elements $a_{ii} = 1$.

Once the judgment matrix A is constructed, the next step is to calculate its eigenvector. The eigenvector corresponds to the priority weights of the elements. First, the largest eigenvalue λ_{\max} of the judgment matrix A is computed, and then the weight vector W is determined by the following Eq. (3):

$$A \cdot W = \lambda_{\max} \cdot W \quad (3)$$

where W is the eigenvector, representing the weights of the factors. And the computed eigenvector needs to be normalized so that the sum of all weights can be calculated by Eq. (4).

$$w_i = \frac{W_i}{\sum_{j=1}^n W_j} \quad (4)$$

where w_i is the normalized weight. Then, it is important to check the consistency of the judgment matrix to ensure the rationality of the expert evaluations. The commonly used method is the Consistency Ratio (CR) and Consistency Index (CI), as Eqs. (5) and (6).

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI} \quad (5)$$

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - n}{n - 1} \quad (6)$$

Random Consistency Index (RI) is a constant related to the size of the matrix, and values for RI can be found in AHP reference tables for different matrix sizes. Generally when $CR \leq 0.1$, the judgment matrix is considered to be consistent. After that we can get the final weight by Eq. (7), which is calculated by the weighted summation method.

$$w_j = \sum_{i=1}^m w_{ij} \cdot w_i \quad (7)$$

where w_{ij} is the weight of the i -th element at the j -th level relative to the elements in the previous level, and w_i is the weight of the element at the previous level^{31,32}.

In this study, the AHP method is applied without the expert scoring process. Instead, values are assigned based on resistance scores extracted from a large number of literatures, which are then used to determine the weights of various indicators. The data obtained in this study are processed using the Yaahp software for AHP calculations, which is currently the most widely used AHP decision support tool, providing assistance in model construction, calculation, and analysis during the decision-making process.

This study combined AHP and MCR to construct a heritage corridor for the Great Wall in the Changzhen defense area. The overall research framework is shown in Fig. 2.

Influence factors

The MCR model was originally used for urban land suitability assessment, evaluating the characteristics of target land to determine whether it is suitable for specific development projects. In the early stages, the selection of influencing factors mainly focused on elevation, slope, and the distance between the target land and certain key urban service facilities. Over time, the model gradually evolved to assess ecological environments, using a combination of selected ecological suitability factors and applying a weighted evaluation. When this method is applied to heritage corridors, the selection of influencing factors takes into account more elements related to the geographical environment of the heritage site, as well as its overall protection. For example, typical cultural routes such as canal heritage and

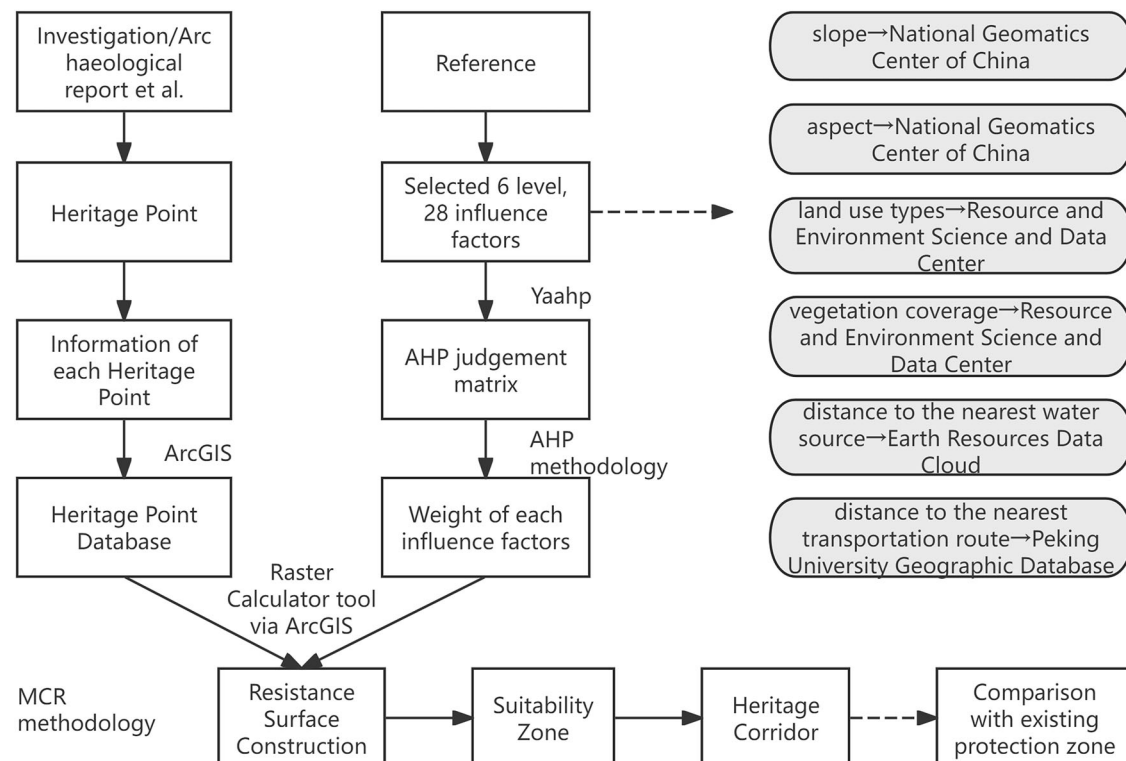


Fig. 2 | Visualized technical framework.

railway heritage are considered important factors in the selection process. This study combines findings from research over the past five years, as shown in Table 2, selecting key influencing factors that appear in more than half of the 8 most relevant studies^{33–40}. These factors include: slope, aspect, land use type, vegetation coverage, distance to urban transportation, and distance to main water sources. These references constitute research on heritage corridor construction for Great Wall heritage sites across diverse regions, demonstrating high relevance to the present study. Although these

heritage sites are situated in distinct geographical settings, over half of the studies consistently selected the following six influencing factors, achieving statistically significant analytical results. Moreover, for the Chang Zhen defense area of the Ming Great Wall, all of these six factors are applicable to the region's natural and social environment. These factors are used as resistance factors for constructing the MCR model.

Data resource

For the six selected resistance factors, it is necessary to assign resistance coefficients by grading them. Referring to grading methods from relevant studies, resistance coefficients for each grade were set, and the results are shown in Table 3.

a. the slope data were generated based on the DEM elevation model released by the National Geomatics Center of China⁴¹. The greater the slope, the higher the resistance value.

b. the aspect data were also generated based on the DEM elevation model of the defense area. In the case of grading the aspect resistance for heritage corridor construction, although northern regions typically prefer sunny slopes, most of China's Great Wall is located in the arid and semi-arid areas of northern China. Sunny slopes have high evaporation, which is detrimental to vegetation survival. Therefore, from the perspective of requiring higher vegetation coverage to improve the quality of heritage corridor construction, south-facing slopes have higher resistance values.

c. for land use types, the classification is based on information from the 2023 version of the Resource and Environment Science and Data Center at the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences⁴². Forests and grasslands are more suitable for direct heritage corridor construction, while artificial surfaces, including roads, urban buildings, and public facilities, are harder to be converted into heritage protection zones, thus having higher resistance values.

d. vegetation coverage data were obtained from the 250-meter vegetation coverage dataset for China (2022), also from the Resource and Environment Science and Data Center⁴³. The lower the vegetation coverage, the less favorable it is for heritage corridor construction, resulting in a higher resistance value.

e. the distance to the nearest water source was obtained from the major water systems data of China available on the Earth Resources Data Cloud⁴⁴. Although ancient settlements were typically located near water sources to ensure easy access to water, modern construction in Beijing often places water bodies further away to reduce construction costs. Therefore, the closer the heritage source is to the nearest water source, the higher the resistance value.

f. the distance to the nearest transportation route was derived from the national road data extracted from the Peking University Geographic Data Platform in 2020⁴⁵. Since Chang Zhen's Great Wall resources are not located in urban centers, road choices were not based on urban road classification but instead on national, provincial, county, and township roads. The further the heritage corridor is from the roads, the harder it is for visitors to reach, resulting in higher resistance values.

Results

Resistance value weight calculation

The resistance values of the six levels and 28 factors obtained in Table 4 are input into the Yaahp to solve the AHP judgment matrix. The consistency check results of this dataset are shown in Table 5, where CI, RI, and CR values are indicators used to measure the validity of the model in the Analytic Hierarchy Process. Generally, the smaller the CR value, the better the consistency of the judgment matrix. If the CR value is less than 0.1, the judgment matrix satisfies the consistency check.

Table 3 | Allocation of Resistance Values for Each Factor

Resistance Factor (Target Layer)	Factor Classification (Criteria Element Layer)	Resistance Value (0–200)
Slope	Flat slope (0–5°)	5
	Gentle slope (5–10°)	10
	Moderate slope (10–20°)	30
	Steep slope (20–30°)	100
	Very steep slope (>30°)	200
Aspect	Shady slope (0–45°, 315–360°)	10
	Semi-shady slope (45–135°, 225–315°)	100
	Sunny slope (135–225°)	200
Land Use Type	Forest	10
	Grassland	30
	Water area	60
	Bare land	80
	Cropland	120
	Artificial surface	200
Vegetation Coverage	Very good vegetation coverage (>0.75)	5
	Good vegetation coverage (0.75–0.5)	20
	Moderate vegetation coverage (0.25–0.5)	50
	Sparse vegetation coverage (<0.25)	200
Distance to Nearest Water	>1000 meters	5
	500–1000 meters	120
	200–500 meters	80
	100–200 meters	40
	<100 meters	200
Distance to Nearest Road	<200 meters	5
	200–500 meters	10
	500–1000 meters	30
	1000–3000 meters	100
	>3000 meters	200

Table 4 | Consistency Test Results

Maximum Eigenvalue	CI	RI	CR	Consistency Test Result
27.744	–0.009	1.667	–0.006	passed

Table 5 | Final Weight

	Slop	Aspect	Land Use Type	Vegetation Coverage	Water Source Distance	Transportation Distance
Weight	0.209	0.072	0.120	0.188	0.170	0.237



Fig. 3 | Classification distribution of each resistance factor. a slope; **b** aspect; **c** land use type; **d** vegetation coverage; **e** water source distance; **f** transportation distance; GS (2024) 0650).

After the consistency test, the final weights are determined as shown in Table 5. Among the six factors, aspect and land use type have relatively smaller proportions. In contrast, proximity to urban transportation and slope have the highest weights, indicating that traffic accessibility and construction difficulty are the most critical considerations in heritage corridor development for this area.

Resistance surface construction

After obtaining the weights of each resistance factor, the acquired element data is graded and classified according to the scoring standards, as shown in Fig. 3.

After determining the graded resistance values for each factor (Table 3), spatial processing was performed using ArcGIS 10.8:

Data standardization. All raster datasets (30 m resolution) were projected to WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_50N and resampled using bilinear interpolation to ensure spatial alignment.

Weighted overlay. The Raster Calculator tool executed the weighted sum: Final Resistance = (Slope × 0.209) + (Aspect × 0.072) + ... + (Transportation Distance × 0.237).

Resistance surface generation. Output values were reclassified into five levels via Jenks Natural Breaks (0–150 scale).

The resulting resistance surface (Fig. 4) reveals distinct spatial patterns: Low-resistance zones (green) concentrate around fortress clusters with gentle terrain and road access, while high-resistance areas (red) dominate western mountainous regions. This surface functionally equates to a cost raster for establishing heritage corridors between heritage sources.

Suitability zoning

The derived resistance surface functionally equates to a cost raster for establishing heritage corridors connecting the Great Wall heritage sources. Utilizing this surface, we computed the cost distance to extant heritage sources along the Changzhen Great Wall section. To refine suitability zoning, the cumulative resistance values, calculated from the resistance surface (Fig. 4) with grading criteria (Table 3) and factor weights (Table 5), were classified into five suitability tiers via Jenks Natural Breaks (Fig. 5). Darker hues indicate higher MCR values, signifying lower suitability for corridor development. Specifically: Low-resistance zones (<50) correspond to high-suitability areas, predominantly distributed within fortress clusters (e.g., Gonghua Fort, Nankou Fort) characterized by gentle terrain and

Fig. 4 | Integrated resistance surface distribution.

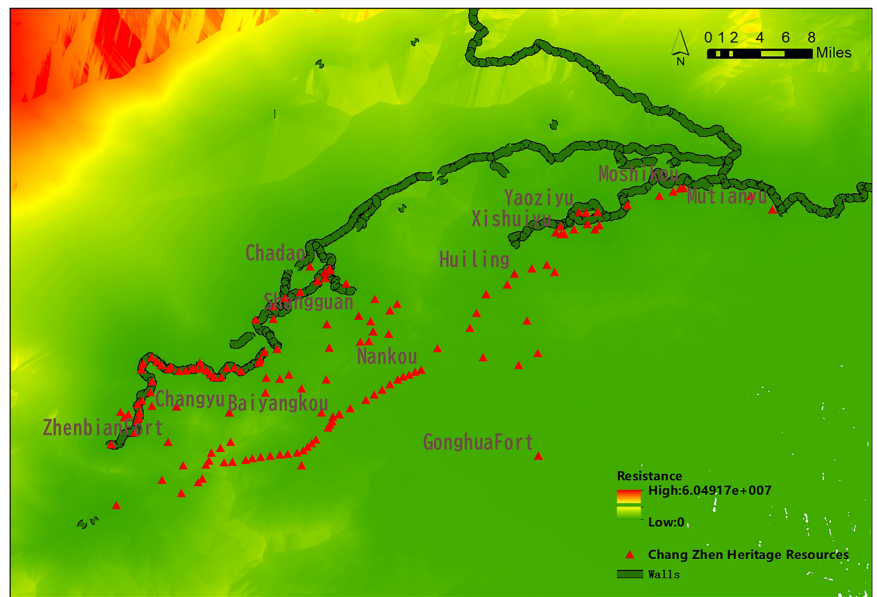
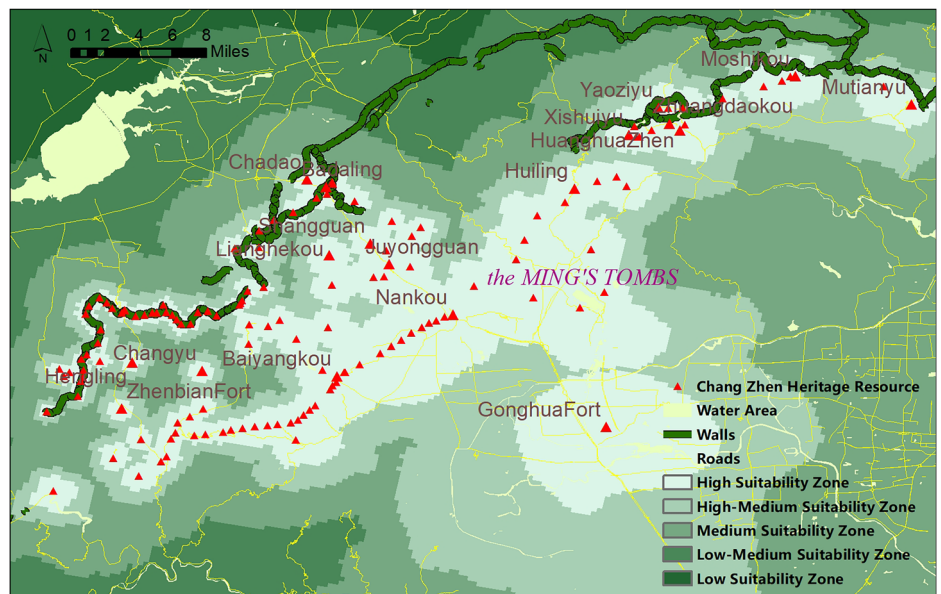


Fig. 5 | Suitable zone of heritage corridor construction (GS (2024) 0650).



accessible transportation. High-resistance zones (>150) concentrate in western mountainous sectors with steep slopes and long transportation distance.

This suitability zoning of the heritage corridor also reflects the depth of the Chang Zhen Great Wall defense system, encompassing not only the main body of the Great Wall but also large fortifications on its interior side. Unlike linear heritage sites such as the Grand Canal or large railway systems, which can center their corridors around waterways or rail lines, the construction of heritage corridors for the Ming Great Wall requires more than just using the wall as the central axis. Instead, it necessitates a combination of points (large fortress sites) and lines (continuous Great Wall sections). The distribution demonstrates three notable characteristics:

a. Continuous Strip Zones Along the Great Wall.

Although the Great Wall's main body is the core component of Great Wall heritage, from the perspective of heritage corridor construction, the Great Wall was mostly built in rugged and strategically significant locations. These areas generally have poor accessibility and lack sufficient supporting infrastructure. As a result, the suitability zones identified along the main

body of the Great Wall along its line tend to form narrow strip-like areas without significant expansion or enlarged nodes.

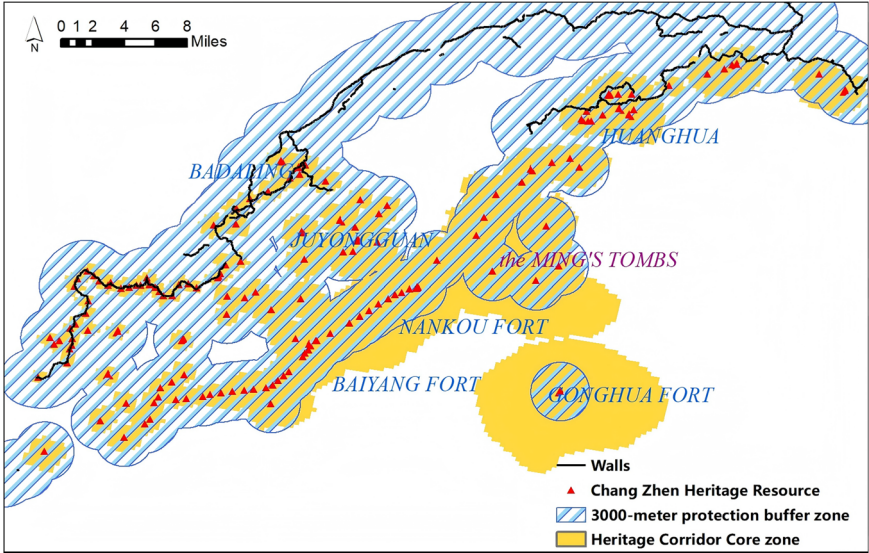
b. Clustered Zones Centered Around Forts.

As shown in Fig. 5, the high-suitability zones are concentrated around Gonghua Fort, Baiyangkou, Nankou, Juyongguan, Badaling, Huiling, Huanghua Zhen, and Mutianyu, forming substantial clusters. Among these areas, except for Baiyangkou and Nankou Fort, which remain undeveloped, the others have already evolved into significant heritage tourism zones. This alignment demonstrates that the predictive approach corresponds well with actual development trends.

c. Significant Impact of Transportation Accessibility on Heritage Corridor Suitability Zoning.

The largest high suitability zone for heritage corridor construction is located in the central area of present-day Changping, Beijing, spanning from Gonghua Fort to the Ming Tombs. Although this area does not have the highest density of heritage sites, its proximity to the city and excellent transportation accessibility give it a significant advantage. In contrast, a comparison between the western section of the defensive zone and the

Fig. 6 | Chang Zhen Great Wall Heritage Protection Zone.



eastern section reveals that the western section has much lower suitability. This disparity is largely attributable to transportation conditions. The western section, located at the border between Beijing and Zhangjiakou, lacks provincial and national highways, with only a few county and township roads connecting the area east to west. This is far inferior to the dense road network in the northeastern section of the defensive zone. Thus, based on the suitability simulation results for heritage corridor construction, transportation accessibility is the most critical factor, second only to the distribution of heritage resources.

Comparison with existing Great Wall protection zones

To evaluate the alignment of the derived heritage corridor suitability zones with existing Great Wall protection boundaries, we compare the suitability results with the protection policies for the Chang Zhen defensive area, which spans the administrative regions of Beijing and Hebei. Beijing’s current Great Wall Protection Ordinance stipulates that the area within 500 meters on both sides of the Great Wall is a non-construction zone, while the area between 500 and 3000 meters is designated as a construction control zone. In contrast, Hebei’s ordinance defines a narrower range, with 50 meters as the non-construction zone and 500 meters as the construction control zone. Despite these significant differences, the *Joint Agreement on Strengthening Coordinated Protection and Utilization of the Great Wall in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region*, signed by the cultural heritage bureaus of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei in 2022, calls for unified standards in conservation policies⁴⁶. This indicates that a breakthrough and standardization of these boundaries should become a priority.

Since the majority of the Changzhen Great Wall defensive area is located within Beijing, we adopted Beijing’s legally mandated 3000-meter construction control zone as the baseline reference. A 3000-meter protection buffer zone was established encompassing both the Wall structures and associated military settlements (indicated by the blue-striped area in Fig. 6). By overlaying this statutory protection buffer with the heritage corridor core zone derived from our model calculations (orange area in Fig. 6), we quantified their spatial correspondence. Key area metrics are summarized in Table 6. The overlap area between these two zones amounts to 48,198 hectares. This reveals two critical insights:

- a. Within statutory protection: The overlap constitutes 25% of the 3000-meter buffer zone, indicating that approximately one-quarter of the current legally protected territory is highly suitable for heritage corridor development.
- b. Within model-defined core: The overlap covers 68% of the heritage corridor core zone, demonstrating that nearly two-thirds of the model-

Table 6 | Area comparison

	Area(ha)	Proportion of overlapping zone
Overlapping zone	48198	-
3000-meter protection buffer zone	192793	25%
Heritage Corridor Core zone	71333	68%

identified priority areas already fall within existing conservation boundaries.

These results validate the spatial consistency between our suitability analysis and current protection measures, while also identifying potential zones for refinement in the current conservation strategy.

The comparison reveals significant differences between the heritage protection zones and the high-suitability zones for heritage corridors. In the northern and western parts of the Chang Zhen defensive area, where the terrain is more complex and transportation is less accessible, the control areas defined by existing Great Wall management regulations already encompass the high-suitability zones identified in this study. If these regulations are effectively implemented, they can ensure the continuity of the heritage corridor in these regions. However, in the southeast part, the high suitability zones for heritage corridors expand significantly around Baiyangkou, Nankou, and HuanghuaZhen. Notably, these zones also largely encompass the Ming Tombs Scenic Area, exceeding the boundaries of the original Great Wall protection zones. Unlike mature tourist destinations such as Juyongguan and Badaling, these regions have not yet excelled in Great Wall resource protection and development. Nevertheless, their high suitability for heritage corridor construction indicates considerable potential for future development.

Heritage corridor and existing infrastructure distribution

In addition to the geographical distribution of heritage sites, the construction of heritage corridors is deeply intertwined with existing infrastructure conditions. Areas with well-established municipal infrastructure are more conducive to the development of heritage resources. As of 2024, the distribution of accommodation, catering, shopping, medical, and entertainment POI data points within this region is shown in Fig. 7.

The highest density of POIs is found in the Changping central urban area, which acts as the primary hub for services and logistics in the Chang Zhen defensive area. Furthermore, the regions surrounding Gonghua Fort, Nankou Fort, and the Ming Tombs, which serve as key entrances to the

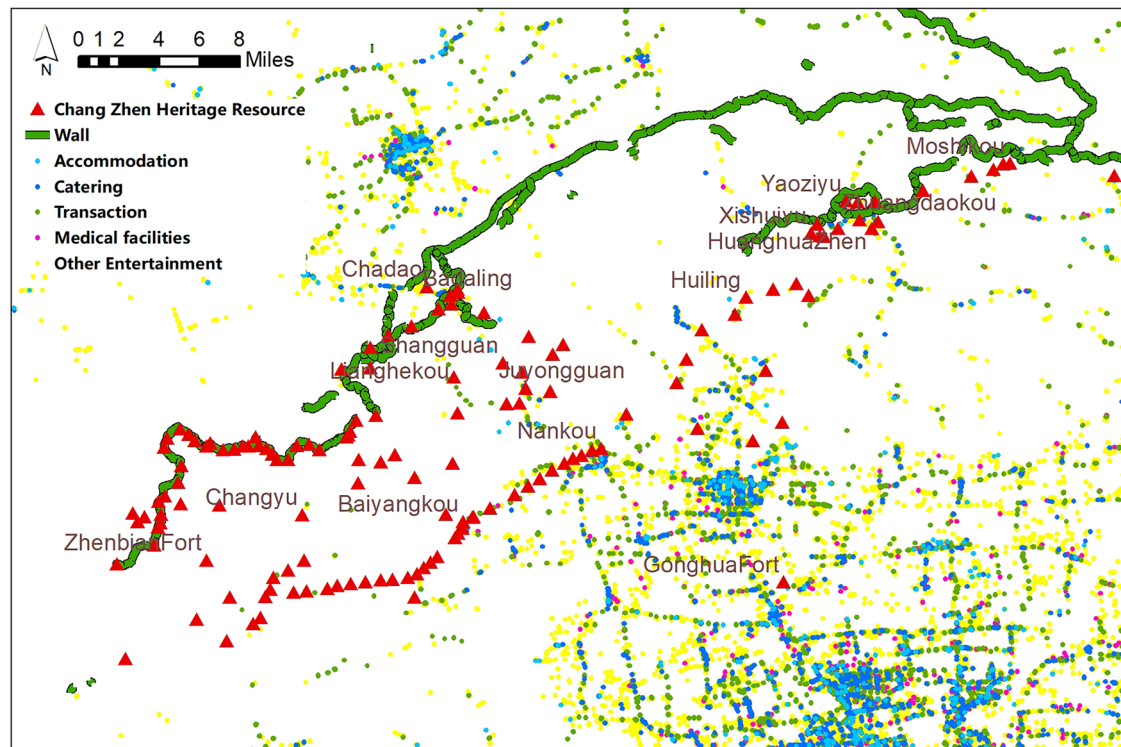


Fig. 7 | Distribution of POI points for accommodation, catering, shopping, medical and entertainment in Chang Zhen Defense Area.

defensive area, also stand out with robust infrastructure. These locations exhibit a level of service provision that even surpasses that of well-known tourist spots like Juyongguan and Badaling. Despite the favorable infrastructure in Nankou Fort and Gonghua Fort, their connection to Great Wall-related cultural industries remains minimal. These areas, which could serve as prominent gateways for showcasing and interpreting the heritage of the Chang Zhen defensive area, are currently underutilized, wasting their potential as prime display points for Long Wall-related narratives. While the Ming Tombs Scenic Area is relatively well-developed, its focus remains largely on the tomb heritage, with scant mention of the region's Great Wall-related significance. Integrating Great Wall elements into the interpretation of this area could enrich its cultural narrative and enhance its appeal as part of a unified heritage corridor. Then, the POI data reveals that other fortress sites within the Chang Zhen defensive area suffer from sparse infrastructure. The lack of accommodation, catering, and other service facilities in these locations hinders their usability and appeal. Without targeted interventions, these unmaintained castle ruins face increasing risks of degradation and neglect, further exacerbating their underutilization.

Discussion

This study demonstrates that transportation accessibility and terrain gradient fundamentally determine heritage corridor suitability in the Chang Zhen defense area. High-potential zones, extending significantly beyond statutory protection boundaries, concentrate in historically integrated yet overlooked military-tomb complexes centered on the Ming Tombs. These critical regions exhibit substantial development potential due to their spatial advantages and favorable infrastructure. To ensure comprehensive protection, prioritized infrastructure enhancement is required in mountainous fortress areas, coupled with urgent stabilization of remote heritage sites. This strategy balances conservation and utilization by leveraging developed areas as interpretive gateways while addressing infrastructure gaps across the Chang Zhen defensive system, ultimately establishing a sustainable heritage corridor network for the Ming Great Wall.

The principal innovations and anticipated core contributions of this work lie in the novel application of the Minimum Cost Resistance (MCR)

model to the specific challenge of Great Wall cultural heritage corridor planning, thereby establishing a robust and replicable methodological framework; this approach crucially enables the quantitative revelation that transportation accessibility and terrain conditions are paramount factors dictating corridor suitability, often surpassing the mere proximity to heritage resources themselves—a significant paradigm shift from traditional conservation focus which, in turn, facilitates the identification of specific, high-suitability zones extending beyond current protection, thereby challenging conventional conservation delineations. Practical implications include redirecting conservation priorities toward newly identified high-suitability areas currently outside legal protections and leveraging existing cultural hubs as interpretive gateways. Acknowledging the omission of non-designated heritage sites and reliance on literature-derived evaluation criteria as limitations, future work should prioritize field validation of model-predicted suitability zones and develop protocols for managing trans-boundary corridor networks.

Additionally, the original Changping Fort and Gonghua Fort were also military garrison sites for the tomb's defense forces. On the one hand, the original Changping Fort has since evolved into the site of the Changping District government, with no remnants remaining. While Gonghua Fort is classified as a district-level heritage protection site, the related displays and connections to the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs are not present in the Gonghua Heritage Park. On the other hand, in the currently open Ming Tombs, including the Changling, Dingling, Zhaoling, and Kangling tombs, there is almost no explanation of the relationship between the Ming Tombs and the surrounding Great Wall. In the Ming dynasty, Chang Zhen was specifically designed to provide military settlements for the area around Tian Shou Mountain, primarily including 10 strategic passes under Chang Zhen's jurisdiction along the Juyong Road (Fig. 8). These passes surrounded the Tian Shou Mountain tomb area, playing a direct role in early warning and defense. These 10 passes are still located around the Ming Tombs scenic area, with some sections of the Ming Great Wall remaining, but they have not yet been fully utilized for wall-centric development. Even in the largest exhibition space of Dingling, the only reference to the Great Wall is found in the first exhibition room, where a map of the entire Ming Tombs is

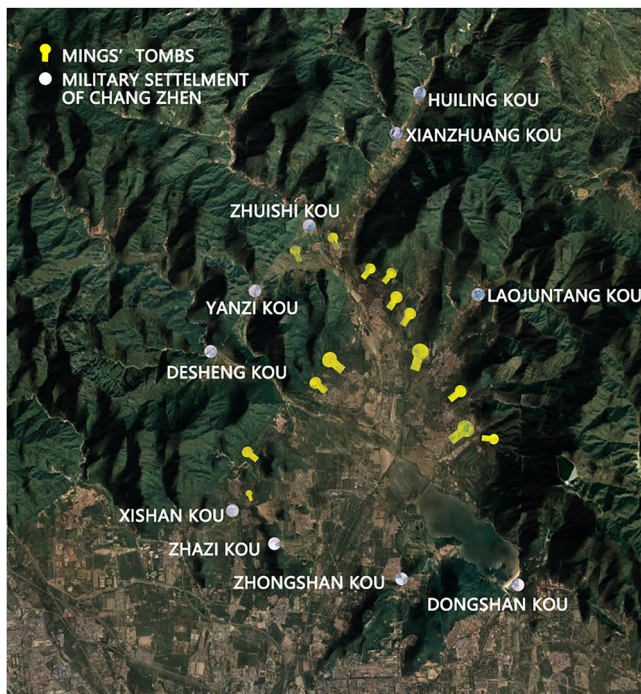


Fig. 8 | Tianshou Mountain mausoleum and Chang Zhen military settlements.

displayed, and the “Zhuishi Col” (Zhuishi Kou) is marked (Fig. 9). The rest of the exhibition space does not mention the Great Wall or the historical connection between the tombs and the surrounding defense system.

In order to solve these problems of unbalanced and inadequate development, Nankou Fort and Gonghua Fort should receive strategic investments in Great Wall-related cultural industries to capitalize on their existing infrastructure. The Ming Tombs Scenic Area should expand its narrative to incorporate the Great Wall of Chang Zhen, leveraging its established visitor base to promote broader regional heritage. Underserved fortresses require targeted infrastructure development to stabilize their preservation and integrate them into the broader heritage corridor network. Balancing infrastructure development across these regions is essential to ensuring the long-term viability and success of the Chang Zhen heritage corridor.

This study also has certain limitations. On the one hand, regarding the selection of influencing factors, we temporarily selected only the six most representative factors from existing studies. These prior studies generally used no more than 10 influencing factors, and our final selection of six factors had recurrence frequencies ranging from 50% to 100% in the literature. While these are widely recognized and representative elements, there remains potential to expand the factors and further improve model construction. On the other hand, the purpose of this research is to propose suggestions for current heritage protection boundary delineation through heritage corridor modeling. Current methods that rely solely on measuring distances between construction land and heritage sites—though easy to implement—are clearly inadequate. Our approach does not aim to delineate precise protection boundaries through this model, but rather focuses on identifying areas with corridor development potential and prioritizing protection targets.

Fig. 9 | The map of the entire Ming Tombs displayed in the Dingling Tomb museum (“Zhuishi Col is one of the military settlement of the Great Wall in Chang Zhen”)



In subsequent practical work, more specific on-site conditions will be incorporated to refine boundary-planning methods.

Data availability

The data and materials are included in the article. Additional information can be obtained from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

Received: 7 January 2025; Accepted: 12 September 2025;

Published online: 29 September 2025

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Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Grant No.52478049 & Tianjin Philosophy and Social Science Planning Project: Special Research on Tianjin Culture, No. TJJWZD03-02 & Tianjin Art Science Planning Project, Grant No.A24011.

Author contributions

J.Z. wrote the main manuscript text, J. H. reviewed the draft and provide funding, L.T. prepared figures and data, S.Y. finished the editing, visualization and methodology. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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