Yichang to Badong Expressway Project

Investigation of the Cultural Relics Report

Final

The World Bank Financed Project Office of HPCD

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Attach:

1. Photos

2. The preservation budget of the Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group

3. The suggestions of specialists on the cultural relics preservation of the Xinping
   Hanging-Coffin Grave Group
Report on the Investigation of the Cultural Relics along the Section of Yichang-Badong (in Hubei) of the Shanghai—Chengdu Highway

1. General Situation of the Project

The highway from Yichang to Badong in Hubei Province is one section of the Shanghai-Chengdu Highway which is a state level key construction project and the priority transportation development project of Hubei Province as well.

The recommended K route of the highway from Yichang to Badong in Hubei Province starts from the Yilin district of Yichang city and travels through the Xingshan and Zigui Counties to end in the Badong County in Enshi Prefecture, with a total length of about 176 kilometers. Except for K route, another comparable project includes five comparable routes, namely BK route in Yiling district, CK, DK, HK routes in Xinshan country and EK route in Badong country.

Except for the upland land situation most prominently in the Longquan and Xiaoxita Towns in Yiling District, this section of the highway in the western part traverses mostly across the mountainous landscape.

2. Investigation of the Cultural Relics

(1) The contents, methods and purposes of the investigation

Investigation contents:

The scope of the investigation, as is requested by the archeological investigation for cultural relics, includes the ancient cultural ruins, ancient graves and ancient architectures and so on, with the time period extending from the Neolithic age to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Others are not covered by this investigation.

Investigation Areas:

1. The highway’s alignment and the two flanking sides of the highway as wide as within 100 meters respectively, as the construction beyond 100 meters limit along both sides of the highway may not affect the cultural relic’s site.

2. The site of the earth field can be changed temporarily, so investigation on the site of the earth field can be conducted along with the changes.
3. The recommended K route of the highway from Yichang to Badong in Hubei Province starts from the Yilin district of Yichang city and travels through the Xingshan and Zigui Counties to end in the Badong County in Enshi Prefecture, with a total length of about 176 kilometers.

Investigation methods:

The formal investigation has been preceded by the consultation of existing survey data for the cultural relics long the recommended section, including mainly the Cultural Relic’s Survey Data of the Yichang Area, the Cultural Relic’s Survey Data of the Enzhou and Shizhou, etc. Under the leadership of the Cultural Relics Bureau of the Hubei Province, the archeological investigation team has been formed consisting of mainly the expert officials from both the provincial archeological institutions and various sub-level cultural relic-related departments along the recommended section. County (city)-level working groups have also been organized according to the administrative division. When investigating a field, every working group is guided by the personnel from the local cultural relic department. Based on the investigation route provided by the project engineering department, priority and emphasis has been given to the investigation into the areas which are deemed as possible ancient cultural ruins that had been inhabited by human beings, areas may prove to be ancient grave ruins as well as the mesa and river-side areas that are worth attention. Every inch covered by the investigation route has been traversed thoroughly by the investigation personnel. The investigation team confirms the cultural relics sites on the basis of the following: (1) the cultural heritage exposed above the ground may roughly determine the nature and formation time of the site; (2) the cultural ruins and the naturally-formed section may decide the type of the site and the possibility of the site being the village ruins, graves or cave-dwelling site; (3) as for the major cultural relics sites, their grade, scale and size are confirmed by conducting drilling on these sites. The possible damage or impact of the construction of the road upon the cultural relic site is also studied.

Investigation purposes:

The purpose of the investigation is to get a general picture of the distribution of the cultural relics along the planed alternative highway route, ascertain the degree of
possible damage of the recommended K route upon the cultural relics and thereupon make comparison and judgment for the reference of the project department for the choice of the highway route: whether to avoid these relics during the construction process, and whether and how to excavate these relics sites if they can not be avoided. The purpose of the investigation also includes to derive some ideas concerning the grade, value and significance of the cultural relic’s sites which will serve the work of the cultural relic department and to provide some initial suggestions for the protection of the cultural relics.

(2) Organization arrangement

Spearhead by the provincial archeological research institute for the cultural relics, the joint investigation team is participated by various local cultural relic departments and museums along the investigation route, including the Hubei Provincial Archeological Research Institute for Cultural Relics, the Yichang Museum, the Enshizhou Museum, the Xingshan County Museum, the Zigui County Museum. In addition, according to the administrative division, two working groups were also formed whose members are all fairly experienced, highly qualified and skilled professionals with intermediate or senior professional titles or special education background in archeology. The joint investigation team has altogether 9 people.

Under the guide of the 1/10000 constructive map provided by the project department, the two working groups investigated the scale of the recommended route from September 10, 2005 to September 21, 2005. Due to the route amended partly, we made an investigation to the renewed part in February, 2007.

By the two investigations, we have basically understood the distribution of the cultural relics on the recommended K route: there are altogether 4 cultural relic sites whose duration has been from the Neolithic Dynasty to the Han Dynasty.

3. Introduction of the Basic Condition of the Cultural Relics

The K route (K0—K175) traverses through the Yiling district of Yichang city, the Xingshan county and the Badong county of the Enshi prefecture. Four cultural relic’s sites have been discovered with this route, namely the Baihuguan ruins, the Pingyikou Grave Group, the Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group and the Niejiahe Ancient Soldier Stronghold Ruins.
(1) Baihuguan Ruins

Situated in Longquan Town Yiling District, in the boundary between Brigade 1 of Liujiang Village and Brigade 2 of Qinglong Village, 150 meters from the south of villager Lu Zhichao’s house, who belongs to Brigade 2 of Qinglong Village, and in the north of Liujiang tile factory. Yichang-Songjiazui Road comes across the east of the site. The picket mark is K10+200-300. The east of the site was damaged badly, because the tile factory got soil from there and made it became a big pond, rest of it preserved well. The grounds now are cropland and forest, with crops like cole and plenty of white poplars planted on it. Five holes and a house site could be seen on the ground. Pottery pieces and many burnt clods interspersed everywhere. Ceramics pieces include gray, mahogany, black eggshell pottery and spinning wheel. The category of pottery include jar、stemmed cup、earthen bowl, etc. The site is Neolithic age, and its cultural visage should include Qujialing Culture and Shijiahe Culture, which is significant for the research on the cultural visage of Neolithic age in southwest of Hubei Province. The site preserved well now with the depth of 1.5 meters. The preserved part covering 30,000 square meters and the part involved in the project 5,000 square meters. The highway will go through the middle of the site, posing partial damage to it. Therefore, it is subject to key excavation.

(2) The Pingyikou Grave Group

Located in Brigade 1 of Pingyikou Village in Shankou Town of Xingshan County Yichang City, the Grave Group is 100 meters from the Pingyikou Village to the east and sits on the sun-facing slope south of the Qijiawan and to the Northern bank of the Xiangxi River. The picket mark is K113+700. Exposed above the ground are the grave bricks with diamond patterns on and the tiles. Altogether 7 graves have been unearthed, one of which has a length of 9 meters, width of 3.56 meters, a remnant corridor measured at 5.96 meters long and 3.38 meter wide. It is from the last stage of the Eastern Han Dynasty. The Grave Group is preserved in a general and common condition, with the preserved part covering 3,000 square meters and the part involved in the project 2,000 square meters. The highway will go across the northern part of the Group, The highway will bypass the cultural relic’s site after rectifying the line, so it is suggested to in-situ protection during construction
(3) The Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group

Located in Xinping village, Xiaofeng town, Yiling district of Yichang city. The Hanging-Coffin Grave Group is in the both sides of the cliff precipices. It is composed by two face to face grave groups. One is small hanging-coffin tomb, the other is bigger. They are separated by the Xiaofeng River. The bigger hanging-coffin grave group outdoes the water surface approximately 60 meters, located in the cliff seam. The orifice width of the cliff seam opens approximately 3 meters. The smaller hanging-coffin grave group is located in the opposite cliff. The orifice width of the cliff seam opens approximately 2 meters. Between the cliff seams we can obvious see coffins. The grave time is Warring States Period, Song and Ming Dynasty. The picket mark of the hanging-coffin grave group is K33+500. It is now under a fine preservation condition. In 2002, the provincial government announced it is the 4th batch of provincial level cultural relic’s preservation organ. It has certain value for the study of the ancient south China minority nationalities’ history and social. The highway will bypass by its edge, influencing it indirectly. Therefore, it is suggested to be subject to reinforcement protection.

(4) The Niejiahe Ancient Soldier Stronghold Site

Located in brigade 1 of Niejiahe village in Huanghua town of Yiling district Yichang city, to the west of Yizi Highway. The picket mark is K45+800~K46+300. This Ancient Soldier Stronghold Site was the huge ancient military defensive system and the big social group or "the country" 's military construction to faces one another. It is an important cultural relic. It was announced being the provincial level cultural relic preservation organ. The time is from Spring and Autumn Period to Six Dynasty. It is under a fine preservation condition. The extant area is 10000 square meters. The highway will pass by its east side. The highway will bypass the cultural relic’s site after rectifying the line, so it is suggested to preservation on the spot.

BK route (BK14~BK56): Located in Yiling District Yichang City, two significant site points were found, which are Yanzibao Grave Group and Luoriping Site.

1. Yanzibao Grave Group

Located in brigade 1 of Yangjiafan Village in Huanghua Countryside of Yiling
District Yichang City, 100 meters behind villager Zhouchangpin’s house. The picket mark is Bk25+800. The area now is mountainous region, which was ever leveled up, and original hillock was unbuilt. A stone structures tomb was found when earth was leveled up, exposing two kinds of stone brick, namely 40*22-12cm and 45*17-12cm. The age of the grave groups is from Six Dynasty to Song Dynasty. They are preserved in a general and common condition, with the preserved part covering 4,000 square meters and the part involved in the project 2,000 square meters. The highway will cut across the middle of the Group, posing direct damage to it. Therefore, it is subject to key excavation.

2. Luoriping Site

Located in brigade 1 of Pengjiayuan Village in Fenxiang Town of Yiling District Yichang City, 500 meters to the north of the river, near to villager Zhouchangpin’s house. The picket mark is Bk37. The ground now is farmland and village. Burnt clods exposed on the section. Many pottery pieces such as Li, stemmed cup, urn, board tile were ever collected, most of which were gray and red pottery made of fine clay. The site should be Chu Culture relic. The age is Eastern Zhou. They are preserved in a good condition, with the preserved part covering 45,000 square meters and the part involved in the project 8,000 square meters. The highway will cut across the north of the site, posing partial damage to it. Therefore, it is subject to key excavation.

CK route (CK96~CK145): Located in Xingshan Country Yichang City, a significant site point was found, namely Shufa Ancient House.

1. Shufa Old House.

Located in brigade 2 of Yangdaohe Village in Xiakou Town (Primary Yangdaohe Village Jianyangping Countryside) of Xingshan Country Yichang City, 200 meters to southeast of the Yangdaohe Village, on the eastern hillside of Panjiaping. The picket mark is CK101+700. The girder frame and carve flower pattern of the ancient house are preserved in a good condition. The age of it is Qing Dynasty. The preserved part covering 300 square meters and the part involved in the project 300 square meters. The highway will go across the south of the house, posing partial damage to it. Therefore, it is suggested to move the ancient house in good preservation.

DK route (DK96~DK135): Located in Xingshan Country Yichang City, a
significant site point was found, namely Zhaojuntai Site.

1. Zhaojuntai Site.

Located in brigade 1 of Dahe Village in Gaoyang Town of Xingshan Country Yichang City, on the southeastern hillside of Xingshan Old Country seat. The picket mark is Dk112+400. The ground was ever leveled up, now is covered by wood and vegetable land. There were many relics exposed on the ground such as gray pottery pieces and board tile with cord pattern, etc. It is said that the site was built to memorialize the famous woman in Han Dynasty named Wang Zhaojun. The age is Eastern Han. They are preserved in a good condition, with the preserved part covering 500 square meters and the part involved in the project 500 square meters. The highway will cut across the middle of the site, posing ruin to it. Therefore, it is subject to key excavation.
### Table 1: General Condition of the Cultural Relic’s Sites on the K Route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>route</th>
<th>Serial no.</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>Picket mark</th>
<th>Preserved area (m²)</th>
<th>Involved area (m²)</th>
<th>Preservation grade</th>
<th>Preserved condition</th>
<th>Relation with the route</th>
<th>Suggestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baihuuguan Ruins</td>
<td>boundary between Brigade 1 of Liujia Village and Brigade 2 of Qinglong Village, in Longquan Town of Yiling District Yichang City</td>
<td>Neolithic Age</td>
<td>K10+200~300</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>The highway travels across it from the middle, ruining it directly</td>
<td>Key excavation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pingyikou Grave Group</td>
<td>brigade 1 of Pingyikou Village in Shankou Town of Xingshan County Yichang City</td>
<td>Eastern Han</td>
<td>K113+700</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>The highway travels though it from its northern part, will bypass it.</td>
<td>pays attention to in-situ protection during construction</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group</td>
<td>Xinping village, Xiaofeng town, Yiling district of Yichang city</td>
<td>Warring States, Song and Ming Dynasty</td>
<td>K33+ 500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>The highway byssby its edge, influencing it partially</td>
<td>reinforcement protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Niejiahe Ancient Soldier Stronghold Site</td>
<td>Spring and Autumn Period to Six Dynasty</td>
<td>K45+800~K46+300</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>The highway passes by its east side, influencing it indirectly</td>
<td>pays attention to in-situ protection during construction</td>
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<td>brigade 1 of Niejiahe village, in Huanghua town of Yiling district, Yichang city</td>
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<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yanzibao Grave Group</td>
<td>Six Dynasty - Song Dynasty</td>
<td>BK25+800</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>The highway travels across it from the middle, ruining it directly</td>
<td>Key excavation</td>
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<td>brigade 1 of Yangjiafan Village, in Huanghua Country of Yiling District, Yichang City</td>
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<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Luoripinpai Site</td>
<td>Eastern Zhou</td>
<td>BK37</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>The highway travels across it from the north, damaging it partly</td>
<td>Key excavation</td>
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<td>brigade 1 of Pengjiayuan Village, in Fenxiang Town of Yiling District, Yichang City</td>
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<td>CK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shufa Old House</td>
<td>Qing Dynasty</td>
<td>CK101+700</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>The highway travels across it from the south, damaging it partially</td>
<td>Move entirely</td>
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<td>brigade 2 of Yangdaoh Village, in Xiakou Town of Xingshan Country, YIchang City</td>
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<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhaojuntai Site</td>
<td>Eastern Han</td>
<td>DK112+400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>The highway travels across it from the middle, ruining it directly</td>
<td>Key excavation</td>
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<td>brigade 1 of Dahe Village, in Gaoyang Town of Xingshan Country, Yichang City</td>
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4. Report on the Assessment of the Cultural Relics on the Route

Base on the investigational datum, we compare the influence briefly between K route and comparable routes as follows:

The K route involves in 4 important cultural relics, except that the Baihuguan Relics may be damaged partially, Pingyikou Grave Group、Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group and Niejiahe Ancient Soldier Stronghold Site will be definitely influenced. Therefore, the impact caused by the whole route to the cultural relics is not much.

As comparable routes, BK route、CK route、DK route involves in 4 important cultural relics. Most of the cultural relics will be ruined. Luoriping Grave Group, involved in BK route, with the preserved part covering 45,000 square meters, although the route pass through it partially, the damaged area is considerable great.

According to the situation above, we suggest the project department choose K route when confirming the construct route, because considering the culture relics preservation, K route is less influenced to them. Now the value assessment of 4 important cultural relics involved in K route is as follows:

(1) In terms of the scale and grade of the cultural relics, the preservation area of the Baihuguan Relics is 30,000 square meters. It has thick cultural layer、abound cultural connotation and good preservation. Therefore, it is significant to research on developing course of Neolithic Age Culture in Xiajiang Region. Likewise, the Pingyikou Grave Group can serve as the first-hand valuable material for the study of the burial customs and traditions of this area during the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties.

(2) Hanging-coffin is a unique burying way of south China national minority area. Its origin is continuously confusing. There are many researcher to study it, but still does not have the conclusion until now. The time of the Xinping Hanging- Coffin Grave Group spans to be long and the grave is perseverated completely. It provides the precious material for the study of the origin for the
hanging-coffin in the Xiajiang area. The grave not only stands for the model Ba Man's custom, but also represents the character of Shanxia area. Its discovery and research has enriched the ancient grave category of our province. It has provided the precious material for the study of the history and culture, the burial customs and traditions, as well as its development and evolution in the Xiajiang area. At the same time, by the nearly 2600 history and the preserved scale, the Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group has provided the material object for studying the Ba Man's origin once more. The highway will bypass it by its edge. Therefore, it is suggested to be subject to reinforcement protection. The specific measures are: ① strengthen the construction both of the main body of the cliff tomb and its surrounding locality. There are two ways to implement: The physical technique included to build protective counter-forts, brackets and so on. The chemical technique included to sprinkle reinforcement material in the cliff seam and other steps. ② Carry on the science investigation to the cliff tomb and the peripheral locality, and remain the information. ③ Acquire the equipment to regularly monitor the change of the cliff tomb, and formulate the detailed monitor and control system. ④ Near the highway, place the essential installment or the construction to reduce the vibration and noise for the cliff tomb nearby. For example: sound-insulated screen and so on to reduce the vibration and the noise which creates the harm to the cultural relic. ⑤ pay attention to avoids creating the direct harm when construction. At the same time, in the construction process we should avoid using the demolition, the heavy drop hammer and so on which is easy to have the huge vibration and the sound wave, in order to avoid the unstable part of the hanging-coffin shaking and collapsing.

(3) The protective measures of Pingyikou Grave Group and Niejiahe Ancient Soldier Stronghold Ruins: We suggest the engineering department to set up signs around this cultural relic, and propaganda some preservation knowledge of cultural relics to the temporary constructor. Pay attention in the construction process, complete the protection work of this cultural relic, and avoid the
cultural relic suffering the destruction.

In additional, for those supplying soil spots designed by the project department, which failed to find any cultural relics site during the investigation, we will cooperate with the project department closely during the construction process. If new cultural relics site is discovered accidentally, both culture and project department should joint to discuss the new protective plan for it so as to reduce the lose on cultural relics. We will change the soil spots to preserve the especially important cultural relics if it necessary.

It needs to be explained here that as there may exist many undiscovered underground cultural relic’s sites along the highway, very important discovery may appear some time. Therefore, we will cooperate closely with the road authority to follow and track the construction of the highway. Once discovery of important cultural relic’s site is made, the investigation team and the road authority shall inform each other in a timely manner and map out the protection scheme through consultation so as to reduce the damage upon the cultural relics to the lowest level. And if necessary, the highway route may be adjusted to protect extremely important cultural relic’s site.

5. Coordinate project archaeology work plan

(1) Organizational structure

To excavate and protect the cultural relics in the field properly in support of the construction of the Shanghai-Chengdu Highway, we at the Hubei Provincial Archeological Research Institute for Cultural Relics have set up an archeological team for the Yichang-Badong section headed by Dr. Wang Hongxing and consisting of the mainstay personnel from various cultural relic-related departments and museums at different levels in Hubei Province. The museums at city and county levels along the highway have also been prepared to provide cooperation and preliminary preparatory work to facilitate the excavation work.
(2) Time arrangement

According to the schedule of the work of the project department, the investigation team will be dispatched to the excavation site 3 months prior to the construction work of the Yichang-Badong Highway begins. All preparatory work will get done before the excavation begins. We will keep the project department well informed about the situation and rate of progress of the excavation of the Baihuguan Relics and the Pingyikou Grave Group. When the construction is in progress, the archeological team will coordinate with the project department to excavate seriously and clear up the seriously excavated cultural relic’s sites. In case significant cultural relic’s site is newly discovered, the construction work for the highway will be stopped temporarily before the archeological team conducts salving exaction.

We will collect all the samples of the cultural relics during the exaction, plot and shoot the excavation site and try to classify the excavated relics initially. For the second step, we will move indoors to clean up, restore and identify the cultural relics; for the third step, we will sort out a report on the excavation process and the cultural relics materials and publish the report on provincial publications. Finally, we will hand over the unearthed cultural relics to the local museum for display and exhibition.

(3) Training Plan

Prior to the construction work, we will delegate professional archeologists to offer simple and general knowledge about the cultural relics for the construction workers, including simple methods of cultural relics identification, emergency methods of dealing with the cultural relics discovered in the construction work, ways of protecting the site and reporting to the cultural relics authority timely. We will also assign professional to provide on-spot guidance and direction for the construction group when the construction work progresses.

(4) Excavation Standards and Material Processing

The excavation will be carried out in strict observance of the procedures provided by the Field Excavation Procedure promulgated by the State
Administration of Cultural Heritage of PRC. Attention will also be given to the following:

1. Conduct active publicity for the protection of the cultural relics among the construction unit and local people before the construction work kicks off so as to avoid damage to the cultural relics when the work unit or the local masses break the ground;

2. The unearthed cultural relics during the field excavation process will be dealt with protective treatment timely and handled properly;

3. The data about the excavation will be sorted out and compiled. For important excavation site, special report (themed literature) will be compiled and published for it. For ordinary excavation site, briefing will also be prepared for issue on professional publications.

4. Specialized report on cultural relic excavation will be published for the whole project.

The unearthed relics will be collected in local city and county level or provincial museums for proper storage and displayed to the public after research and restoration in the future.

Before the excavation work begins, we will also have full consultation with the road construction authority for consensus and mutual support. Complete and detailed plan for the protection and excavation of the cultural relics will also be thrashed out to ensure the most effective protection for these cultural relics.

6. Budget and Explanation

(1) Guiding thought and its basis

The budget for the project is in conformity with article 31 of Law of the PRC on the Protection of Cultural Relics: the budget for archeological investigation, exploration and excavation necessary for basic construction and production construction shall be included in the budget of the construction project by the construction unit and is based on the Management Methods for the Budget Ration for Archeological Investigation, Exploration and Excavation countersigned by the State
Administration of Cultural Heritage, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and approved by the State Price Bureau and the Ministry of Construction. Therefore, the budget will be minimized at the lowest level.

(2) Several Explanations for the Budget

1. The whole budget is only for the four cultural relic’s sites already confirmed by investigation on the K route.

2. All the items on the budget are decided in accordance with the Management Methods for the Budget Ration for Archeological Investigation, Exploration and Excavation and will be executed after the land is requisitioned by the road authority. Hence, the item of “compensation for land requisition” is not listed among the budgeted items.

3. The work criteria for civilian work in the budget is 10 man-day/day/㎡. The daily rate for the civilian worker is 20 RMB.

The following is detailed project budget for every underground cultural relic’s site with that of the Baihuguan Ruins as an example.

The Baihuguan Ruins, the excavation area of it is 1500 square meters, and its time is Neolithic Age, so the budget for the excavation (per 100 square meters) is as follows:

(1) Civilian work cost: the daily rate for the civilian work is 20 RMB. Taking the criteria of 10 man-day/day/㎡, the total man-day for 100 square meters is 1000 man-day/day and the civilian cost per 100 square meters is 20,000 RMB.

(2) Cost for technicians: 20RMB×150%×1000man-day/day×15%=4500RMB

(3) Material cost: 20000×2%=400 RMB

(4) Cost for the Renewal amortization of equipment and facilities: 20000×3%=600RMB

(5) Cost for recording materials: 20000×2%=400 RMB

(6) Cost for transportation: 20000×1.5%=300RMB

(7) Cost for temporary construction facilities: 20000×4%=800RMB

(8) Cost for sample testing: 20000×4%=800RMB
(9) Subtotal: \((1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6) + (7) + (8)\)
\[= 27800 \text{RMB}\]

(10) Storage fee: \(27800 \times 20\% = 5560\text{RMB}\)

(11) Security fee: \(27800 \times 10\% = 2780\text{RMB}\)

(12) Unpredictable fee: \(27800 \times 3\% = 834\text{RMB}\)

(13) \((9) + (10) + (11) + (12) = 36974\text{RMB}\)

(14) The above is the budget per 100 square meters and the total budget for the excavation of the Baihuguan Ruins (1500 square meters excavation area) is \(36974 \times 15 = 554610\text{RMB}\)

(15) The detailed funds budget for the reinforcement protection of The Xinping hanging-coffin grave group to see attaches one. This budget involves the budget of the first two protective measures for the cultural relic reinforcement protection plan. The third, fourth, and fifth item will be carried out by the engineering department when construction. Need the funds is 1153319 Yuan.

(3) Total Budget
The total budget for the protection of the cultural relics on the K route from Yichang to Badong in Hubei Province of the Shanghai - Chengdu Highway is 1,707,929 RMB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Preserved Condition</th>
<th>Preservation Grade</th>
<th>Area involved ((m^2))</th>
<th>Excavation area ((m^2))</th>
<th>Budget(RMB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baihuguan Relics</td>
<td>Neolithic Age</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>554610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pingyikou Grave Group</td>
<td>Eastern Han</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Xinping Hanging-Coffin Grave Group</td>
<td>Warring States, Song and Ming Dynasty</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1153319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Niejiahe Spring</td>
<td>Fairly</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Budget for the Cultural Relic’s Sites on the K Route
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancient Soldier Stronghold Site</th>
<th>and Autumn Period to Six Dynasty</th>
<th>good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hubei Archeological Research Institute for Cultural Relics
August 25th, 2008
Attach: 1. Photos

Panorama of Baihuguan Relics

Burnt clods exposure on the ground of Baihuguan Relics
Collected relics in Baihuguan Relics

Pingyikou Grave Group
Niejiahe Ancient Soldier Stronghold Site
Yanzibao Grave Group
Panorama of Shufa Old House

Part of Shufa Old House
Part of Shufa Old House

Part of Shufa Old House
Distance of Zhapjuntai Site

Collected pottery pieces of Han Dynasty in Zhaojuntai Site