

Contents

Executive summary	1-6
Property for Inscription on the World Heritage List.....	7-26
1. Identification of the Property.....	7-26
1.a State Party	7
1.b Province, County.....	7
1.c Name of the Property	7
1.d Location on Map and Indication of Geographical Coordinates.....	8
Table 1 The geographical location of the nominated property.....	8
1.e Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones	9
1.e-1 Location Map of Fujian Tulou in China	10
1.e-2 Location Map of Fujian Tulou in Fujian Province	11
1.e-3 Location Map of Fujian Tulou-1, Fujian Tulou-2, Fujian Tulou-3, Fujian Tulou-4 and Fujian Tulou-5 in Yongding County.....	12
1.e-4 Location Map of Fujian Tulou-6, Fujian Tulou-7, Fujian Tulou-8 and Fujian Tulou-9 in Nanjing County	13
1.e-5 Location Map of Fujian Tulou-10 in Hua'an County	14
1.e-6 The maps displaying the areas of the nominated property and buffer zones of Fujian Tulou	15
1.f Areas of the nominated property and proposed buffer zones	25-26
Table 2 The areas of the nominated property and the buffer zones.....	25-26
2. Description	27-81
2.a Description of the property	27-64
2.a-1 Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster.....	30-35
Table 3 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster.....	31
2.a-2 Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster.....	35-44
Table 4 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	36
2.a-3 Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster.....	44-48
Table 5 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster	45

2.a-4	Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou	49-50
2.a-5	Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou	50-52
2.a-6	Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster.....	52-54
Table 6 The buildings included in the nominated		
	Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster.....	53
2.a-7	Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster	54-59
Table 7 The buildings included in the nominated		
	Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster	55
2.a-8	Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou	59-60
2.a-9	Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou	60
2.a-10	Fujian Tulou –10: Dadi Tulou Cluster	61-64
Table 8 The buildings included in the nominated		
	Fujian Tulou-10: Dadi Tulou Cluster.....	61
2.b	History and Development	65-81
3. Justification for inscription.....		
3.a	Criteria under which inscription is proposed: Criteria I, III, IV,V and VI	82-86
3.b	Outstanding Universal Value	86-87
3.c	Comparative analysis	87-90
3.d	Authenticity and Integrity	90-91
4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property.....		
4.a	State of conservation.....	92-93
4.b	Factors affecting the property	93-96
4.b-1	Development Pressures.....	93-94
4.b-2	Environmental pressures.....	94
4.b-3	Natural disasters and risk preparedness.....	94-95
4.b-4	Visitor/tourism pressures	95
4.b-5	Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zones	95-96
Table 9 Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zones		
5. Protection and Management of the Property.....		
5.a	Ownership	97
5.b	Protective designation.....	97-105
5.b-1	Protective designation.....	97-98
Table 10 Schedule of Protective Designation of		
	Fujian Tulou (historic sites under protection).....	98
5.b-2	Related laws and regulations on the protection of Fujian Tulou	99-105
Table 11 Related Laws, Regulations		
	and Plans on the Protection of Fujian Tulou.....	99

5.c Means of implementing protective measures.....	105-109
5.c-1 To formulate the protective and managing system	106-107
5.c-2 To establish and improve protective and managing institutions.....	107
5.c-3 To announced historic sites under protection and delimit protection scope	107-108
5.c-4 To make plans for the protection	108
5.c-5 To maintain and preserve Tulou buildings.....	108
5.c-6 To conduct protective research and set up record files for Tulou based on modern technology of surveying and mapping.....	109
5.c-7 To improve the environment.....	109
5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located	109-111
5.e Property management plan or other management system	112-121
5.e-1 Property management plan	112-114
5.e-2 Other management system.....	114-121
5.f Sources and levels of finance.....	121
5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques ...	121-122
5.h Visitor facilities and statistics	122-123
5.h-1 Visitor facilities for Fujian Tulou	122-123
5.h-2 Numbers of visitors to Fujian Tulou.....	123
Table 12 Numbers of visitors to Fujian Tulou from 2001 to 2005.....	123
5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property	123-124
5.j Staffing levels	124
6 Monitoring	125-128
6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation	125-126
6.a-1 Conservation conditions	125
6.a-2 Structural stability.....	125
6.a-3 Roofing leakage and worm-eating	125
6 a-4 Environment and landscape	125-126
Table 13 Major monitoring indicators of Fujian Tulou	126
6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property	126-127
6.b -1 Meteorological and hydrological monitoring	126
6.b-2 Environmental monitoring.....	126-127
6.b-3 Ecological monitoring	127
6.b-4 Tourism monitoring	127
6.b-5 Protective patrolling and monitoring.....	127
6.b-6 Monitoring of the Tulou and the surrounding landscapes	127

6.c Results of previous reporting exercises.....	127-128
6.c-1 A Report on the Origin of the "9.22" Typhoon and Flood Attack on the Tulou in Meilin Town and the Countermeasures, compiled by Meilin Town Government of Nanjing County, 1981	127-128
6.c-2 A Proposal on Establishing a Joint Organization in Nanjing County for Fire Prevention, Forest Protection and Tulou Afforestation, compiled by Nankeng Town Government of Nanjing County, 1985	128
6.c-3 Design for the Maintenance of Eryi Lou in Hua'an, Fujian, compiled by China National Institute of Cultural Heritage and Office of Zhangzhou Cultural Heritage Administrative Committee in June 1999.....	128
7. Documentation	129-330
7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials	129-265
7.a-1 Drawings.....	129-199
7.a-2 Photographs	200-262
7.a-3 Slides (annexed).....	263-264
7.a-4 Video (annexed).....	264-265
Table 14 Authorization Table of Pictures, Photographs and Audiovisual Materials	264
7.b Text concerning property titles and management or existing management regulations and other property abstracts.....	265-323
7.b-1 Constitution of the People's Republic of China	266
7.b-2 Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics	266-268
7.b-3 Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics	268-269
7.b-4 Measures on the Protection and Management of the World Cultural Heritage.....	269-272
7.b-5 Regulations of Fujian Province for the Administration of the Protection of Cultural Heritage	272-274
7.b-6 Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou	274-279
7.b-7 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Yongding Hakka Tulou	279-287
7.b-8 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Nanjing Tulou	287-296
7.b-9 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Hua'an Tulou.....	296-305
7.b-10 Plan of Tourism Development in Yongding County.....	306-307
7.b-11 The Overall Plan for Tourism Development in Nanjing County(2003~ 2020)	307-309

7.b-12 Plan on Tourism Development of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County	309-310
7.b-13 Plan for the Environmental Protection of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County	311-312
7.b-14 Decision of Yongding People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Hakka Tulou	312-314
7.b-15 Notice of Yongding People's Government on the Protection of Tourism Resources in Scenic Places of Hakka Tulou	314-315
7.b-16 Notice of Nanjing County Government on Strengthening the Management of Tulou Cultural Heritage Sites	315-316
7.b-17 Regulations of Hua'an People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage	316-318
7.b-18 Regulations of Hua'an County on the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster.....	318-320
7.b-19 Regulations on the Protection of Hakka Tulou in Yongding County	320-321
7.b-20 Regulations Concerning the Protection of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster.....	321-322
7.b-21 Regulations on Eryi Lou.....	322-323
7.b-22 Village Regulations on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage Dadi Tulou Cluster	323
7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property	323-325
7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held	325
7.e Bibliography.....	326-330
7.e-1 Treatises and documents	326-328
7.e-2 Theses of scientific research	328-329
7.e-3 Chronology of Chinese dynasties	330
8.Contact Information of responsible authorities	331-333
8.a Preparer	332
8.b Official Local Institution/Agency	333
9. Signature on behalf of the State Party.....	334

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Nomination of Cultural Property for Inscription on the World Heritage List: China

Executive Summary

State Party	The People's Republic of China				
State, Province or Region	Yongding County, Nanjing County and Hua'an County in Fujian Province				
Name of Property	Fujian Tulou				
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	No.	Name	Location	Center Point	Coordinates
				North Latitude	East Longitude
	Fujian Tulou -1	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town, Yongding County	24°33'03"	116°54'01"
	Fujian Tulou -2	Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	Hongkeng Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°40'37"	116°58'22"
	Fujian Tulou -3	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	Gaobei Village, Gaotou Town, Yongding County	24°39'49"	117°00'13"
	Fujian Tulou -4	Yanxiang Lou	Xinnan Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°36'33"	116°58'12"
	Fujian Tulou -5	Zhenfu Lou	Xipian Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°38'06"	116°56'59"
	Fujian Tulou -6	Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster	Shangban Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°35'14"	117°03'19"
	Fujian Tulou -7	Hekeng Tulou Cluster	Qujiang Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°39'03"	117°03'13"
	Fujian Tulou -8	Huaiyuan Lou	Kanxia Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°40'28"	117°05'18"
	Fujian Tulou -9	Hegui Lou	Pushan Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°39'40"	117°05'15"
	Fujian Tulou -10	Dadi Tulou Cluster	Dadi Village, Xiandu Town, Hua'an County	25°01'23"	117°41'09"

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property	As serial nominated property, Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou and Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou are located in Yongding County, Fujian Province. In addition, Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou and Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou are located in Nanjing County, Fujian Province, while Fujian Tulou-10: Dadi Tulou Cluster is in Hua'an County, Fujian Province. They are the main buildings in the traditional village where they are located. The total area of nominated property is 152.65 hectares and the buffer zones take up an area of 924.49 hectares, amounting to 1077.14 hectares. Please see the following table. In the area of nominated property and the buffer zone, besides the traditional villages, roads, farmlands and mountains, there exist no other buildings.						
	No.	Name	Location	Center Point	Coordinates	Area of nominated property (hectare)	Area of buffer zone (hectare)
				North Latitude	East Longitude		
	Fujian Tulou -1	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town, Yongding County	24°33'03"	116°54'01"	14.72	271.20
	Fujian Tulou -2	Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	Hongkeng Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°40'37"	116°58'22"	29.87	72.40
	Fujian Tulou -3	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	Gaobei Village, Gaotou Town, Yongding County	24°39'49"	117°00'13"	9.44	138.50
	Fujian Tulou -4	Yanxiang Lou	Xinnan Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°36'33"	116°58'12"	2.41	19.80
	Fujian Tulou -5	Zhenfu Lou	Xipian Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°38'06"	116°56'59"	1.56	12.60
	Fujian Tulou -6	Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster	Shangban Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°35'14"	117°03'19"	8.85	67.80

	Fujian Tulou -7	Hekeng Tulou Cluster	Qujiang Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°39'03"	117°03'13"	17.40	79.60
	Fujian Tulou -8	Huaiyuan Lou	Kanxia Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°40'28"	117°05'18"	1.44	15.70
	Fujian Tulou -9	Hegui Lou	Pushan Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°39'40"	117°05'15"	1.75	37.30
	Fujian Tulou -10	Dadi Tulou Cluster	Dadi Village, Xiandu Town, Hua'an County	25°01'23"	117°41'09"	65.21	209.59
	Total					152.65	924.49
Map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zones	Location Map of Fujian Tulou in China Location Map of Fujian Tulou in Fujian Province Location Map of Fujian Tulou-1, Fujian Tulou-2, Fujian Tulou-3, Fujian Tulou-4 and Fujian Tulou-5 in Yongding County Location Map of Fujian Tulou-6, Fujian Tulou-7, Fujian Tulou-8 and Fujian Tulou-9 in Nanjing County Location Map of Fujian Tulou-10 in Hua'an County						
	Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -1:Chuxi Tulou Cluster Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -2:Hongkeng Tulou Cluster Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -3:Gaobei Tulou Cluster Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -4:Yanxiang Lou Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -5:Zhenfu Lou Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -6:Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster						

	<p>Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster</p> <p>Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -8:Huaiyuan Lou</p> <p>Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -9:Hegui Lou</p> <p>Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -10:Dadi Tulou Cluster</p>
Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>In the southeastern Chinese provinces of Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong, there exist a lot of buildings with a long history called “Tulou”. Raw earth, the main construction material, has been combined with wood structures, and stones have been used to certain extent. Most of these grand buildings with unique shapes and exquisite structures are round multi-storey buildings in mountainous regions serving the needs of families or villagers living together. These Tulou buildings, in isolation or in clusters, together with other traditional low residences in the localities, form villages large and small. They not only embody a profound cultural and historical tradition, but also integrate with the natural environment perfectly, presenting harmonious and wonderful scenes. Among them, Fujian Tulou buildings are the most representative and numerous.</p> <p>Fujian Tulou buildings were first built from the 11th century to the 13th century (the Song Dynasty and the Yuan Dynasty of China). After the development period from the 14th century to 16th century (the early and mid Ming Dynasty of China), they became mature from the 17th century to the first half of the 20th century (late Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China) and are still used today. Unique, widely distributed and numerous Fujian Tulou buildings are an outstanding and representative architectural form created from long life experiences under unique historical and cultural backgrounds and particular natural and geographical conditions. With a large amount of objects and written records left from different times after the 11th century, the buildings reflect the emergence, innovation and development of this extraordinary art of raw earth buildings from the 11th century till now, provide abundant material evidence for the development and evolution of specific historical processes, cultural traditions, ethnic groups and folk customs, and have globally outstanding and universal historical and aesthetical value.</p> <p>Among the world’s various residential buildings, Fujian Tulou is known for its unique architectural shape, large size and exquisite structure. It is distinctive in the layout, and the choice of location which is integrated into nature. The abundant ethnic and cultural connotations and particular way of inhabitation make them unique and charming.</p>

<p>Criteria under which property is nominated</p>	<p>Criteria under which inscription is proposed: Criteria I, III, IV,V and VI</p> <p>I Fujian Tulou in the mountainous areas is a unique residential building complex made from rammed earth. It is a creative masterpiece in raw earth architecture. Fujian Tulou is mostly built by mountain side in rational layout. It absorbs the Fengshui principles in China's traditional architectural planning, meeting living and defense requirements of a family who live together. It cleverly makes use of narrow flat land in the mountains and local building materials such as raw earth, timber, cobblestone etc. The many-storied building is itself a well-equipped, cost-effective and extremely solid system. It is both of high aesthetic value and marvelous defensive capabilities. Despite its seemingly plain appearance, its concept, design, shape (circular in most cases) and exquisite interior structure is in an elegant harmony with surrounding mountains and rivers, presenting a uniquely charming picture.</p> <p>III Fujian Tulou is an architectural achievement and historical witness under specific natural, geographical conditions and significant social changes and turmoil, based on oriental kinship-based ethics and the tradition that a clan lived together. The modernized lifestyle and process of urbanization is influencing the continuity of traditional lifestyle. A practical way needs to be explored to protect and preserve the Tulou Building Cluster now and in the future.</p> <p>IV The nominated Fujian Tulou is a unique and beautiful example of raw earth residential buildings or systems widely distributed in Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces in China. Fujian Tulou is most widely distributed with the largest quantity and the richest variety. Approx. 3,000 Tulou buildings have been strictly confirmed. The property presently proposed for inscription includes 10 buildings in Chuxi Tulou Cluster in Yongding County, four buildings in Gaobei Tulou Cluster and Yanxiang Lou, Zhenfu Lou, five buildings in Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster in Nanjing County, 13 buildings in Hekeng Tulou Cluster and Huaiyuan Lou and Hegui Lou, three buildings in Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County. They represent all known Tulou types and are of the best construction quality, highest aesthetic values, best preservation and management status with their authenticity and integrity least compromised.</p> <p>V Fujian Tulou has conformed to the oriental philosophy that regards the heaven and man as a whole and the so-called Fengshui principles of architectural planning. The indigenous construction material has been used, the site selection is either besides the mountain or along the river. Looking simple and rough in</p>
--	---

	<p>architectural style, the buildings are wonderfully elegant in form, appropriate in size and have complete functions. They present an idyllic picture in a charming country setting of mountains and rivers, and embody the harmonious and sustainable coexistence of human habitat and nature. Fujian Tulou is a perfect demonstration of a widely influential cultural tradition of a nation in a specific natural and geographical setting. It praiseworthy achieves a harmonious unity between residential buildings and natural environment, and is an architectural expression with singular features and aesthetic values. Though confronted with the modernized process, such kind of achievements in architecture and planning still have a charm and value we may not afford to overlook today.</p> <p>VI The birth of Fujian Tulou is connected with several famous migrations of nationalities in the history of China, with the civilization history of Nomad and farming nationalities and with the history of Mongolian Empire. Its creators and inheritors are the descendants of the Central Plains people who migrated southward due to social upheavals and who integrated with local residents in Fujian province. The Confucian tradition has been retained inside Tulou and integrated with local customs and features. A unique dialect, folk art, religious ideas, lifestyle and way of residence came into being. Tulou provides important evidence to the study of anthropology and folkways.</p>
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	<p>Organization: Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage Address: No.15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China Postcode: 350001 General Director: Zheng Guozhen Tel: (0086-591)87118171 Fax: (0086-591)87118430 E-mail: zgz@fjww.com</p>

Property for Inscription on the World Heritage List

1. Identification of the Property

1.a State Party

The People's Republic of China

1.b Province, County

Yongding County, Nanjing County and Hua'an County in Fujian Province

1.c Name of Property

Fujian Tulou

1.d Location on Map and Indication of Geographical Coordinates

Table 1 The Geographical Location of the Nominated Property

No.	Name	Location	Center Point	Coordinates
			North Latitude	East Longitude
Fujian Tulou-1	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town, Yongding County	24°33'03"	116°54'01"
Fujian Tulou-2	Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	Hongkeng Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°40'37"	116°58'22"
Fujian Tulou-3	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	Gaobei Village, Gaotou Town, Yongding County	24°39'49"	117°00'13"
Fujian Tulou-4	Yanxiang Lou	Xinnan Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°36'33"	116°58'12"
Fujian Tulou-5	Zhenfu Lou	Xipian Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°38'06"	116°56'59"
Fujian Tulou-6	Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster	Shangban Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°35'14"	117°03'19"
Fujian Tulou-7	Hekeng Tulou Cluster	Qujiang Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°39'03"	117°03'13"
Fujian Tulou-8	Huaiyuan Lou	Kanxia Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°40'28"	117°05'18"
Fujian Tulou-9	Hegui Lou	Pushan Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°39'40"	117°05'15"
Fujian Tulou-10	Dadi Tulou Cluster	Dadi Village, Xiandu Town, Hua'an County	25°01'23"	117°41'09"

1.e Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones

1.e-1 Location Map of Fujian Tulou in China

1.e-2 Location Map of Fujian Tulou in Fujian Province

1.e-3 Location Map of Fujian Tulou-1, Fujian Tulou-2, Fujian Tulou-3, Fujian Tulou-4 and Fujian Tulou-5 in Yongding County

1.e-4 Location Map of Fujian Tulou-6, Fujian Tulou-7, Fujian Tulou-8 and Fujian Tulou-9 in Nanjing County

1.e-5 Location Map of Fujian Tulou-10 in Hua'an County

1.e-6 The maps displaying the areas of the nominated property and buffer zones of Fujian Tulou

(1) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -1:Chuxi Tulou Cluster

(2) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -2:Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

(3) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -3:Gaobei Tulou Cluster

(4) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -4:Yanxiang Lou

(5)Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -5:Zhenfu Lou

(6) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -6:Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

(7) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -7: hekeng Tulou Cluster

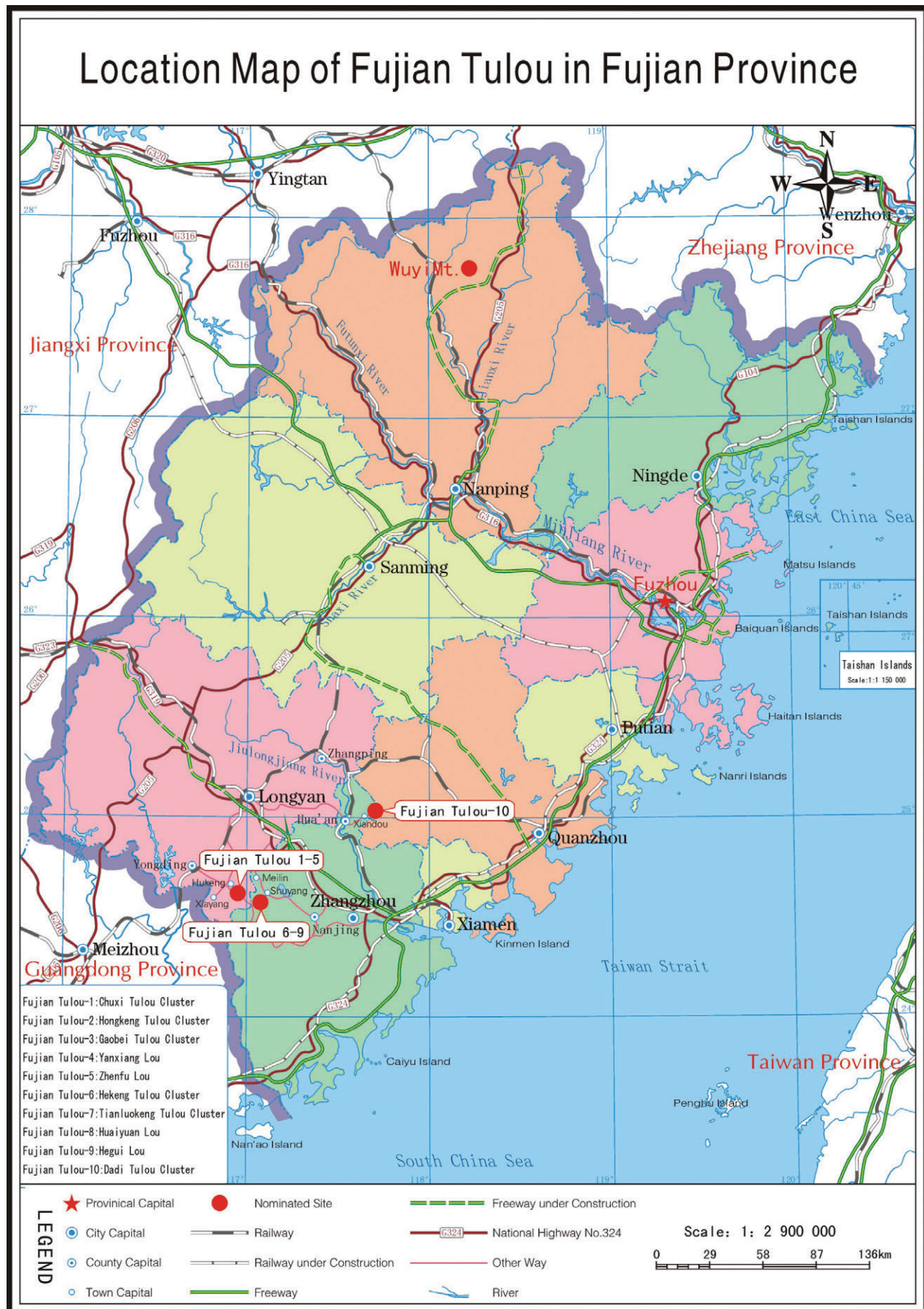
(8) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -8:Huaiyuan Lou

(9) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -9:Hegui Lou

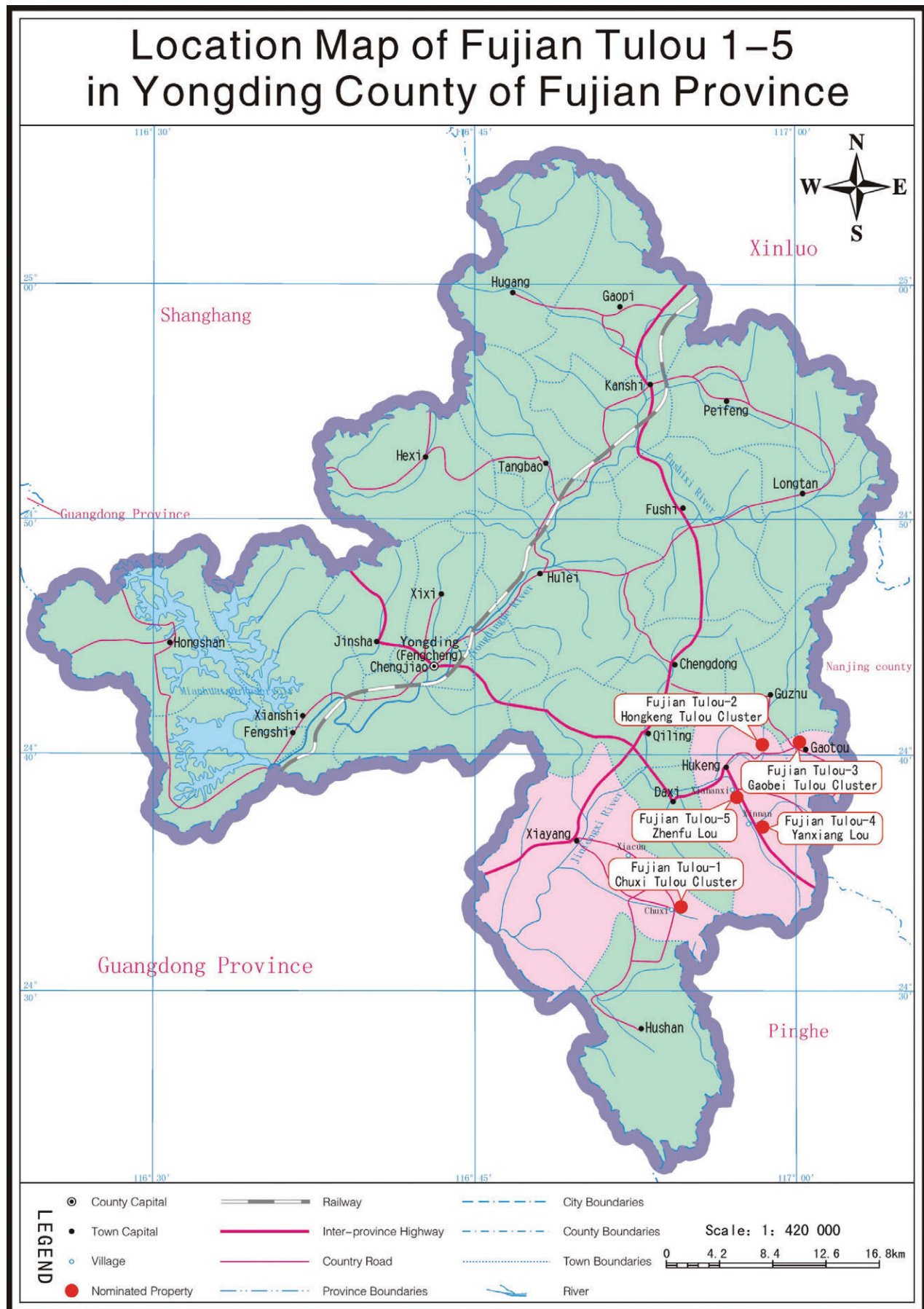
(10) Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Fujian Tulou -10:Dadi Tulou Cluster

1.e-1

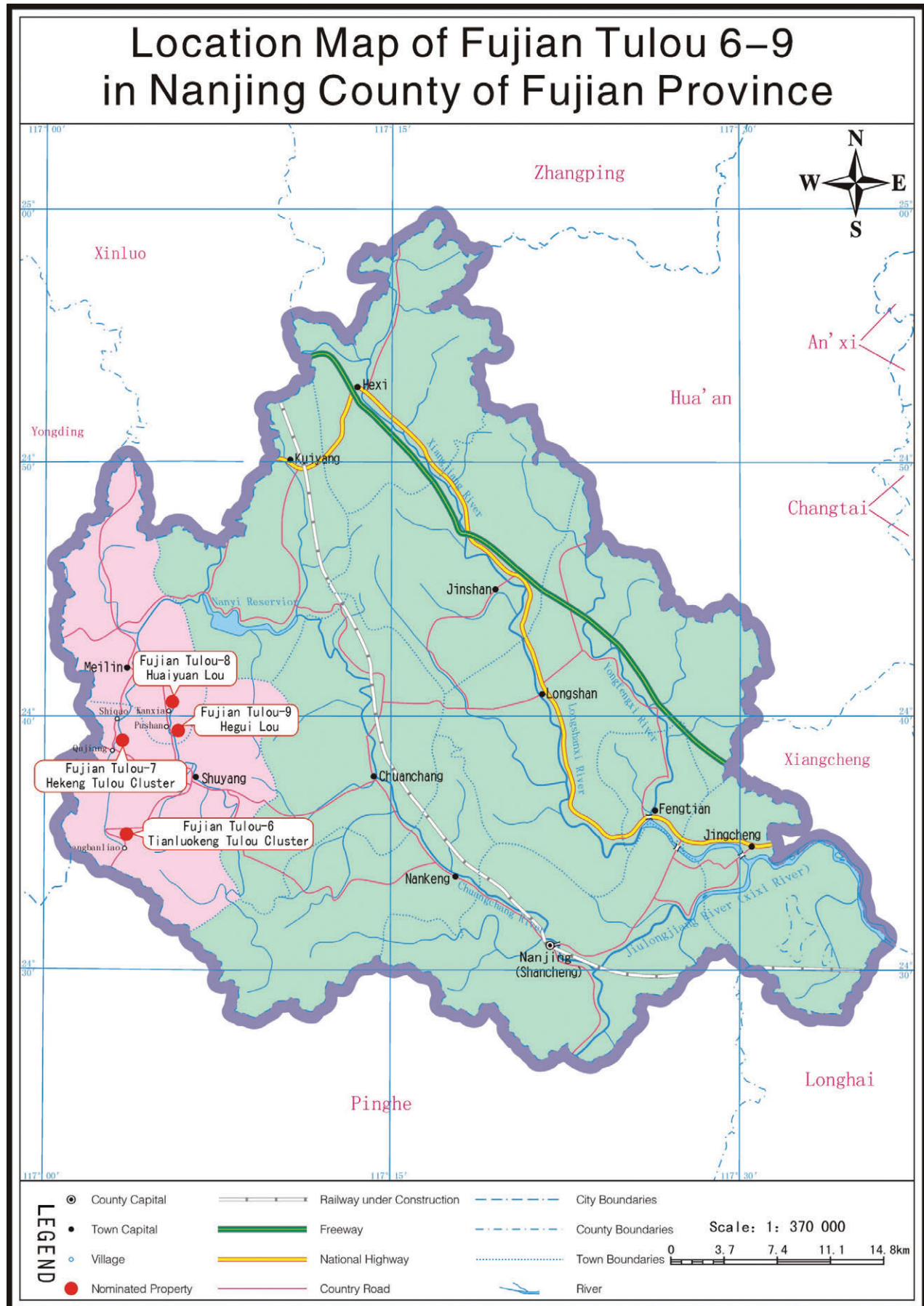




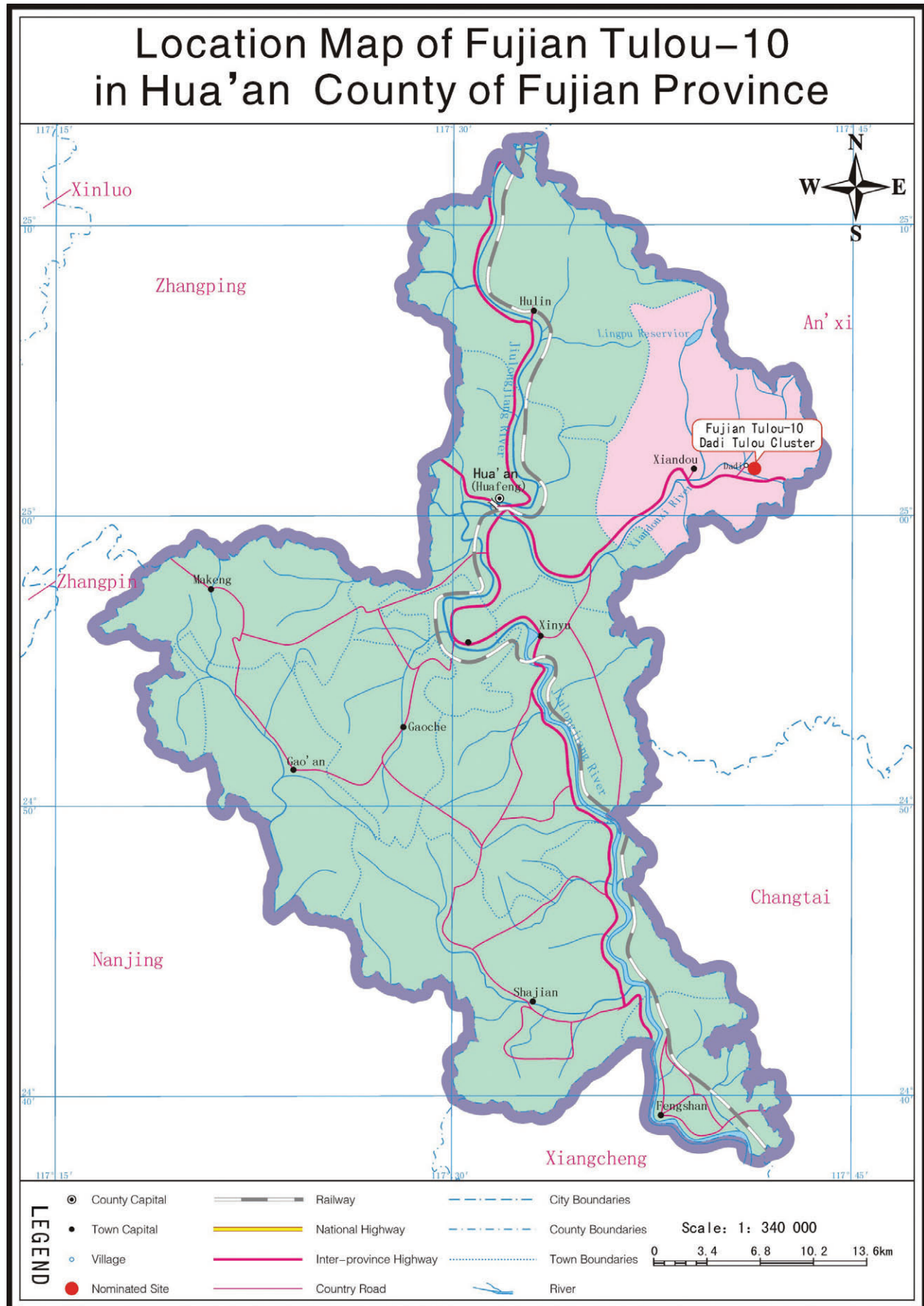
1.e-3



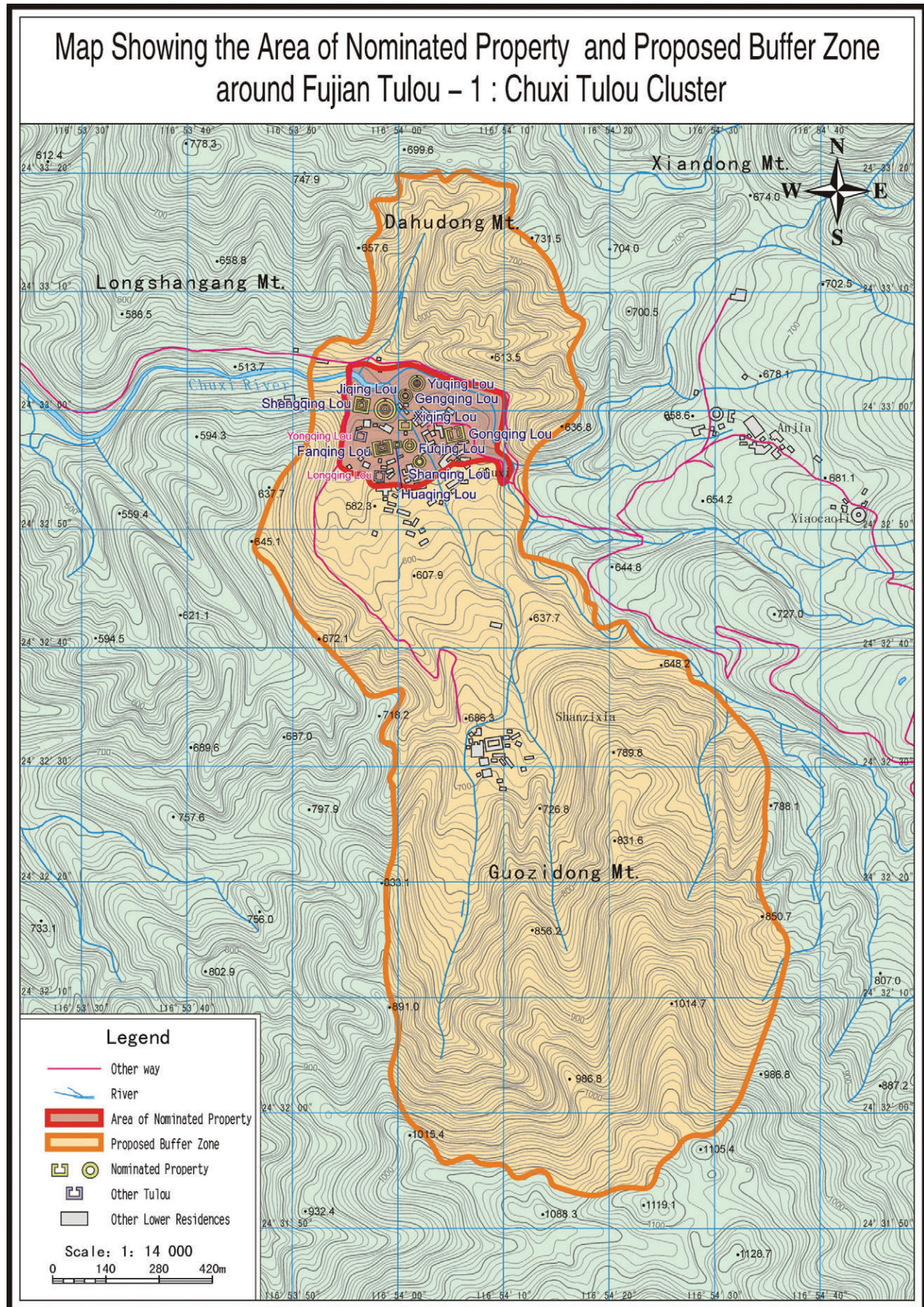
1.e-4



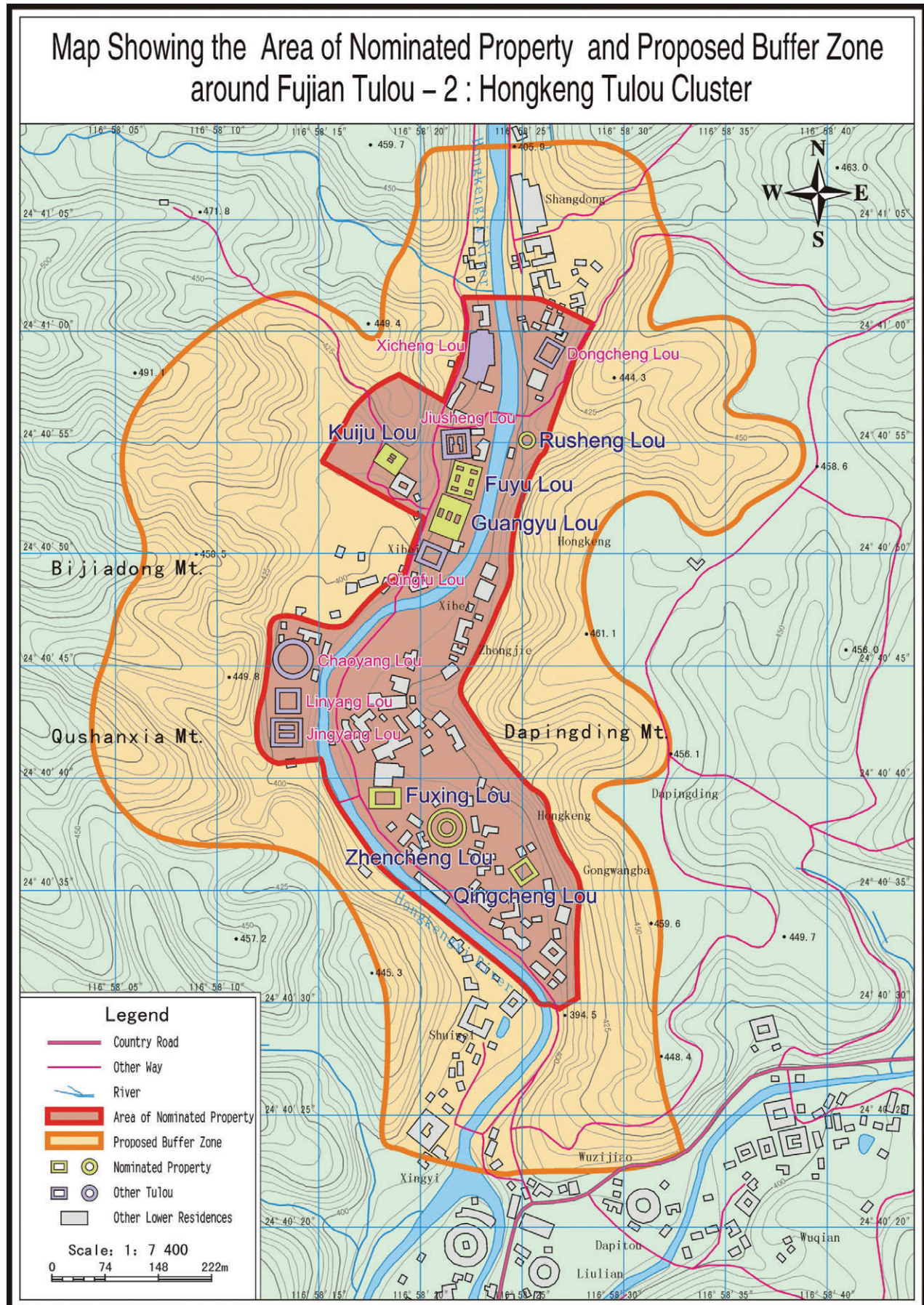
1.e-5



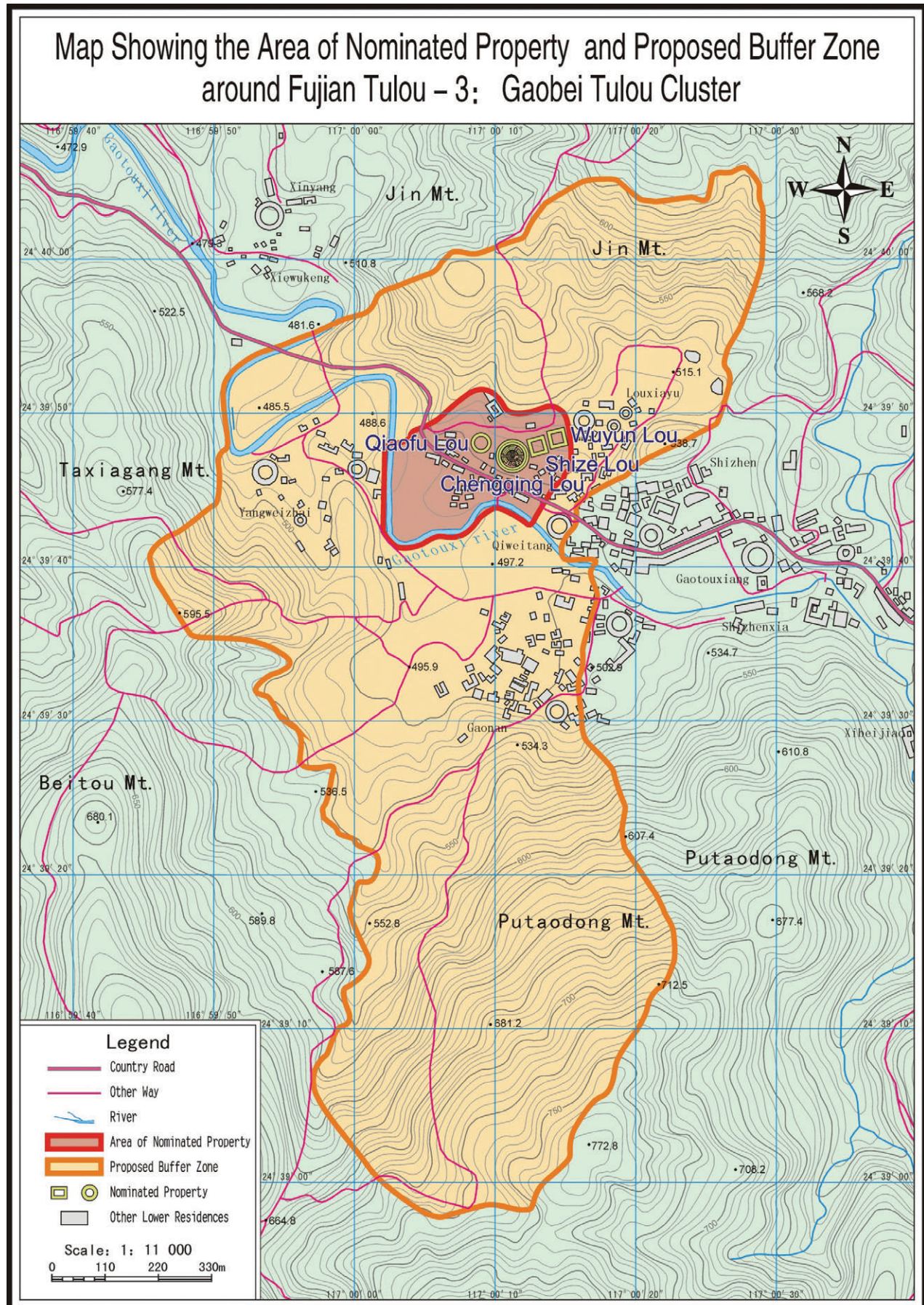
1.e-6 (1)



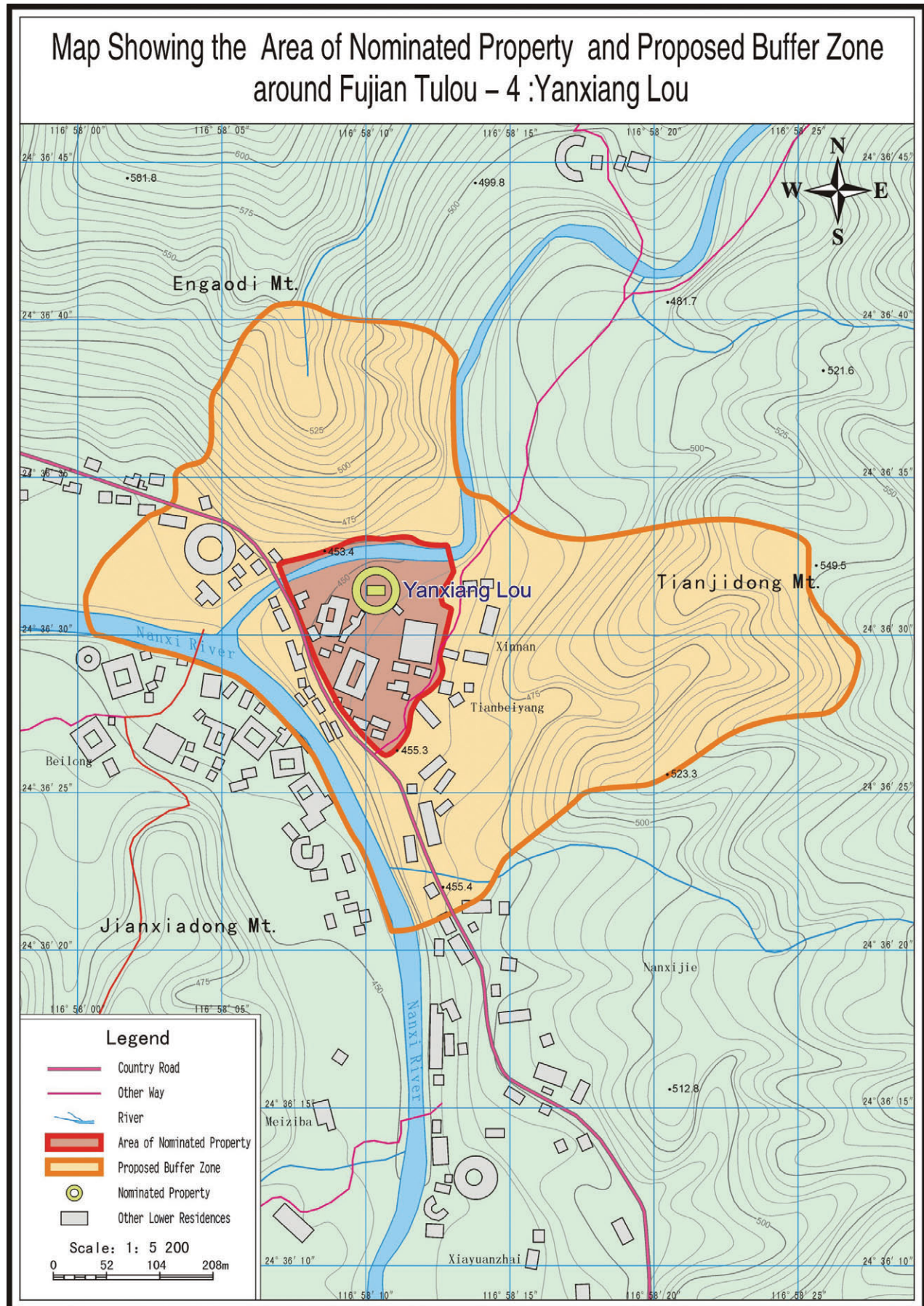
1.e-6 (2)



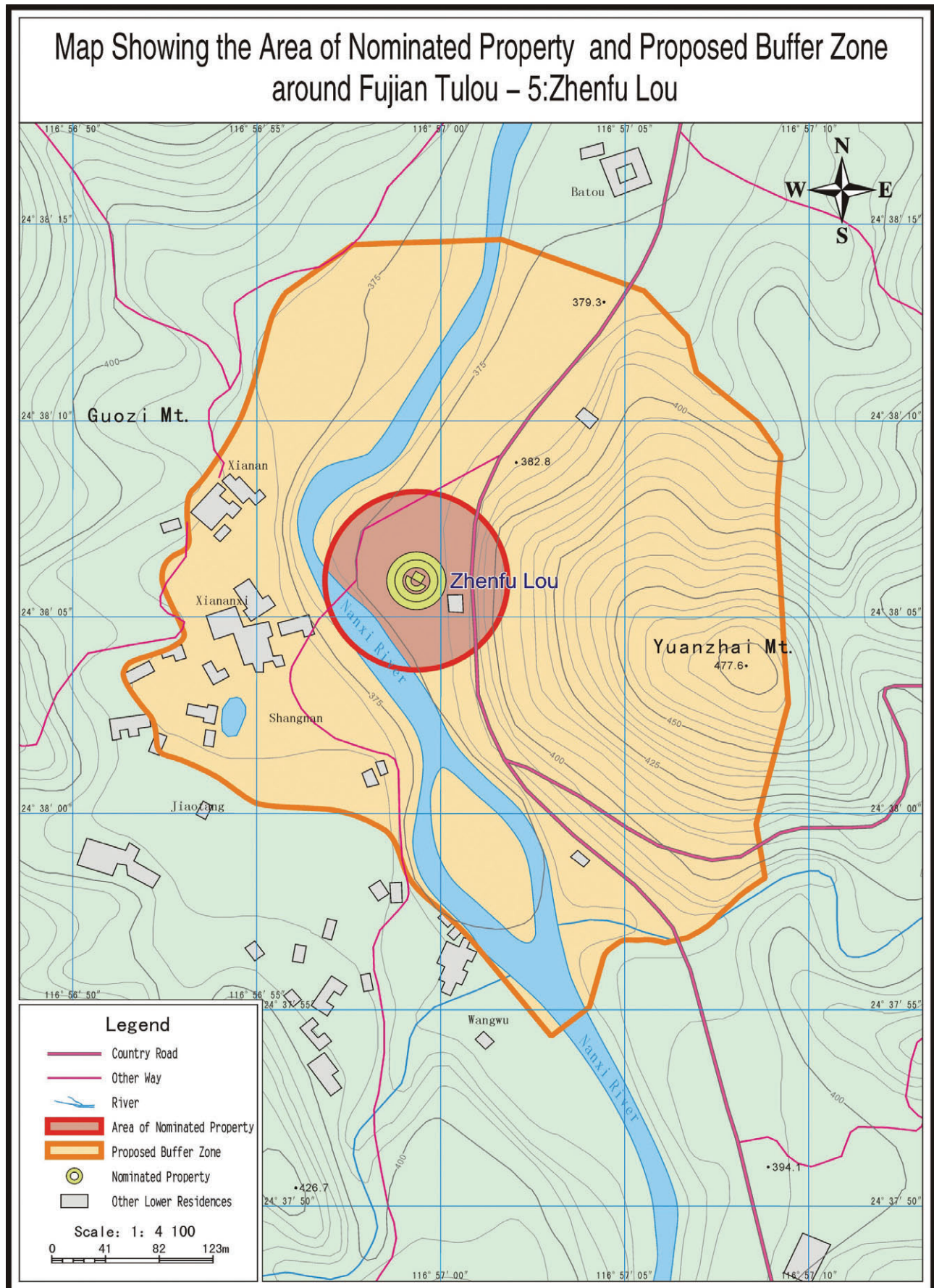
1.e-6 (3)



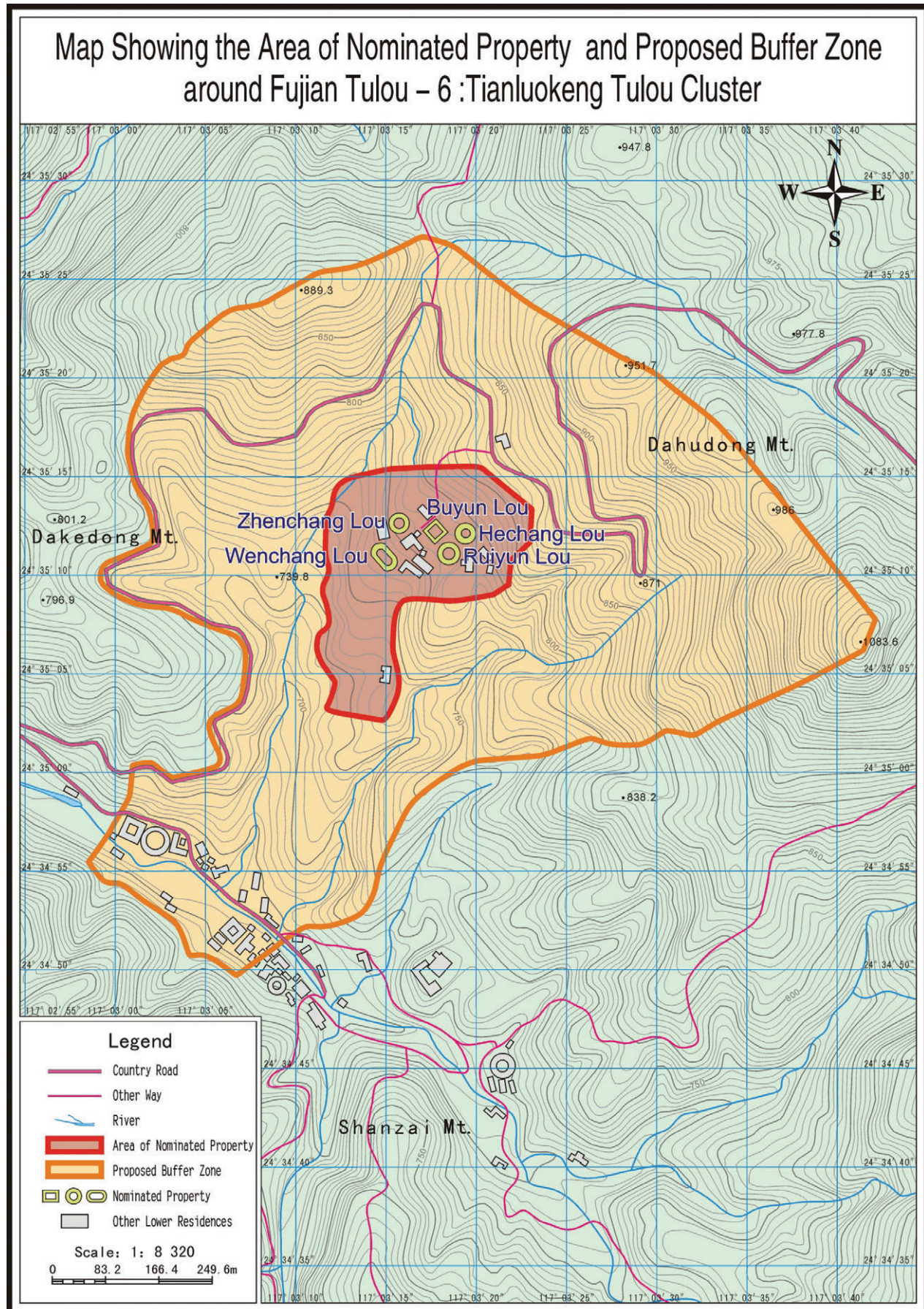
1.e-6 (4)



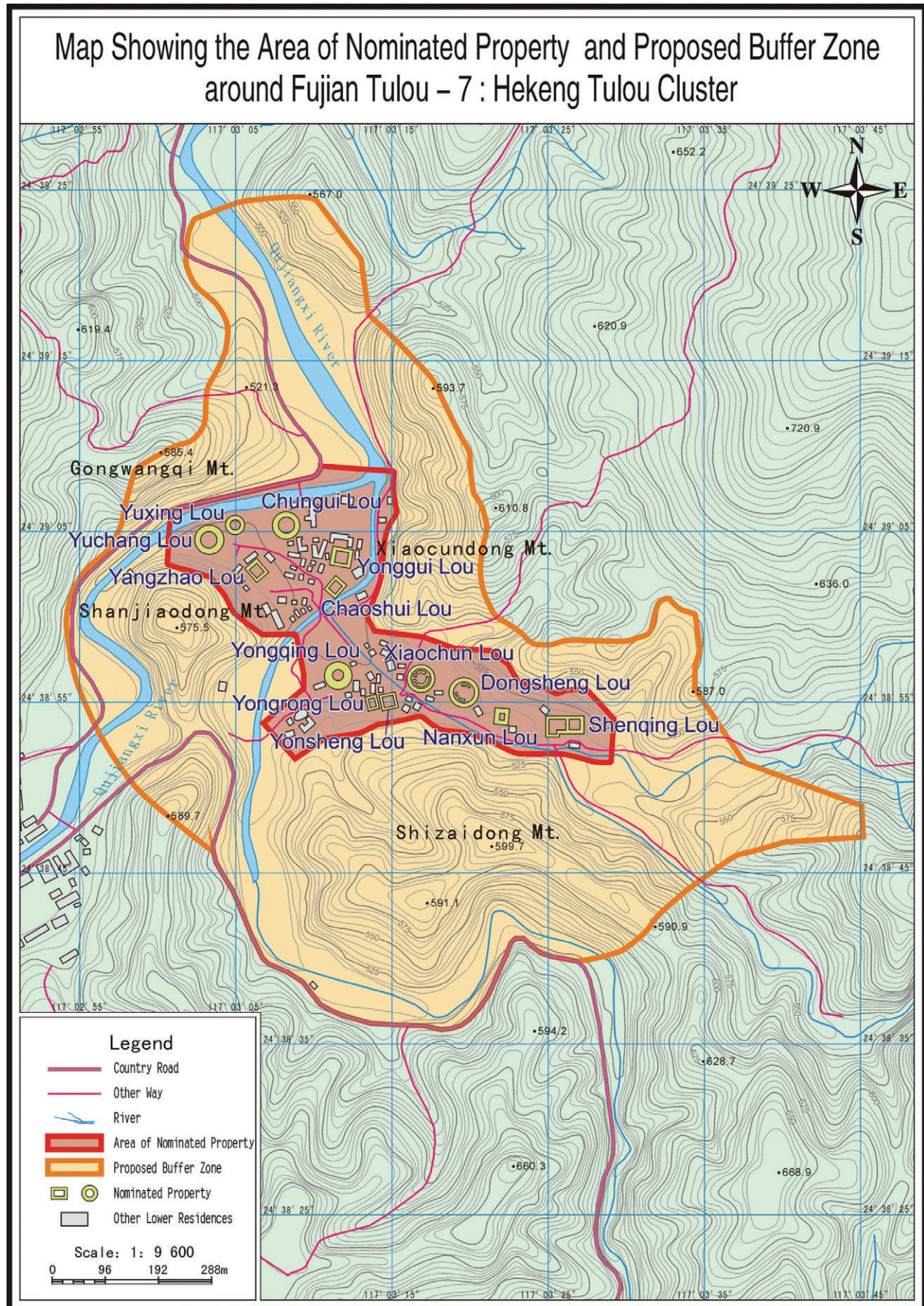
1.e-6 (5)



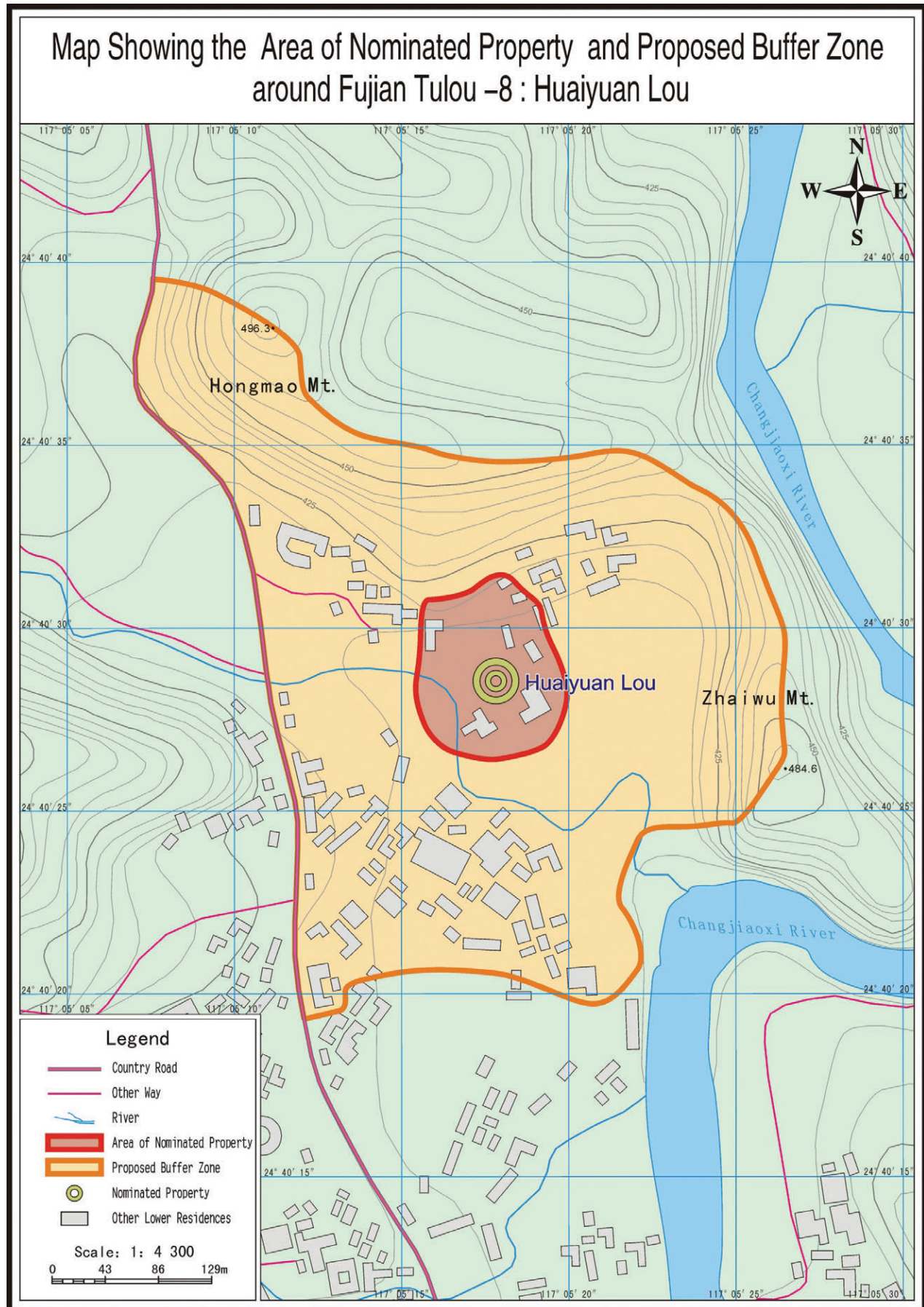
1.e-6 (6)



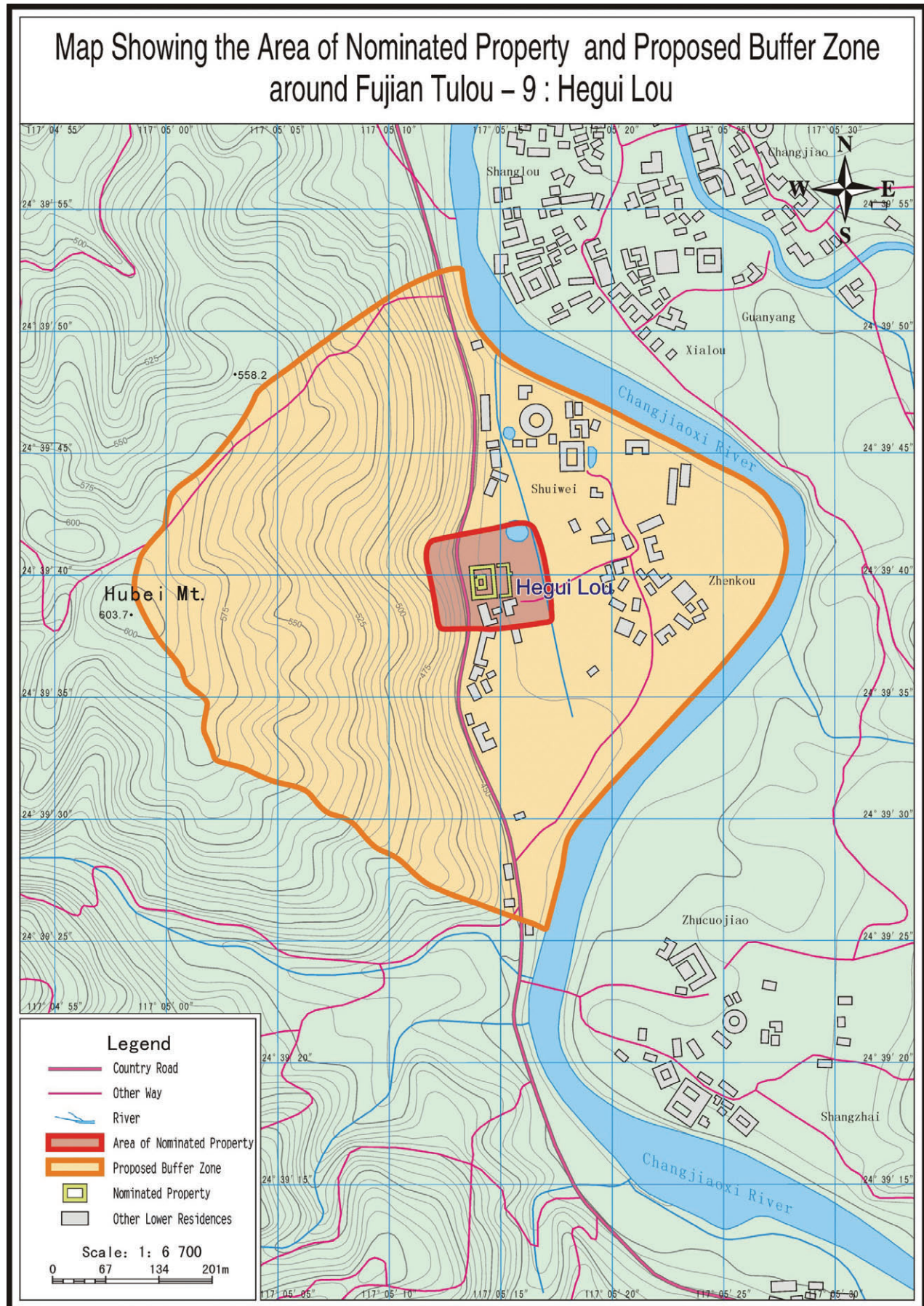
1.e-6 (7)



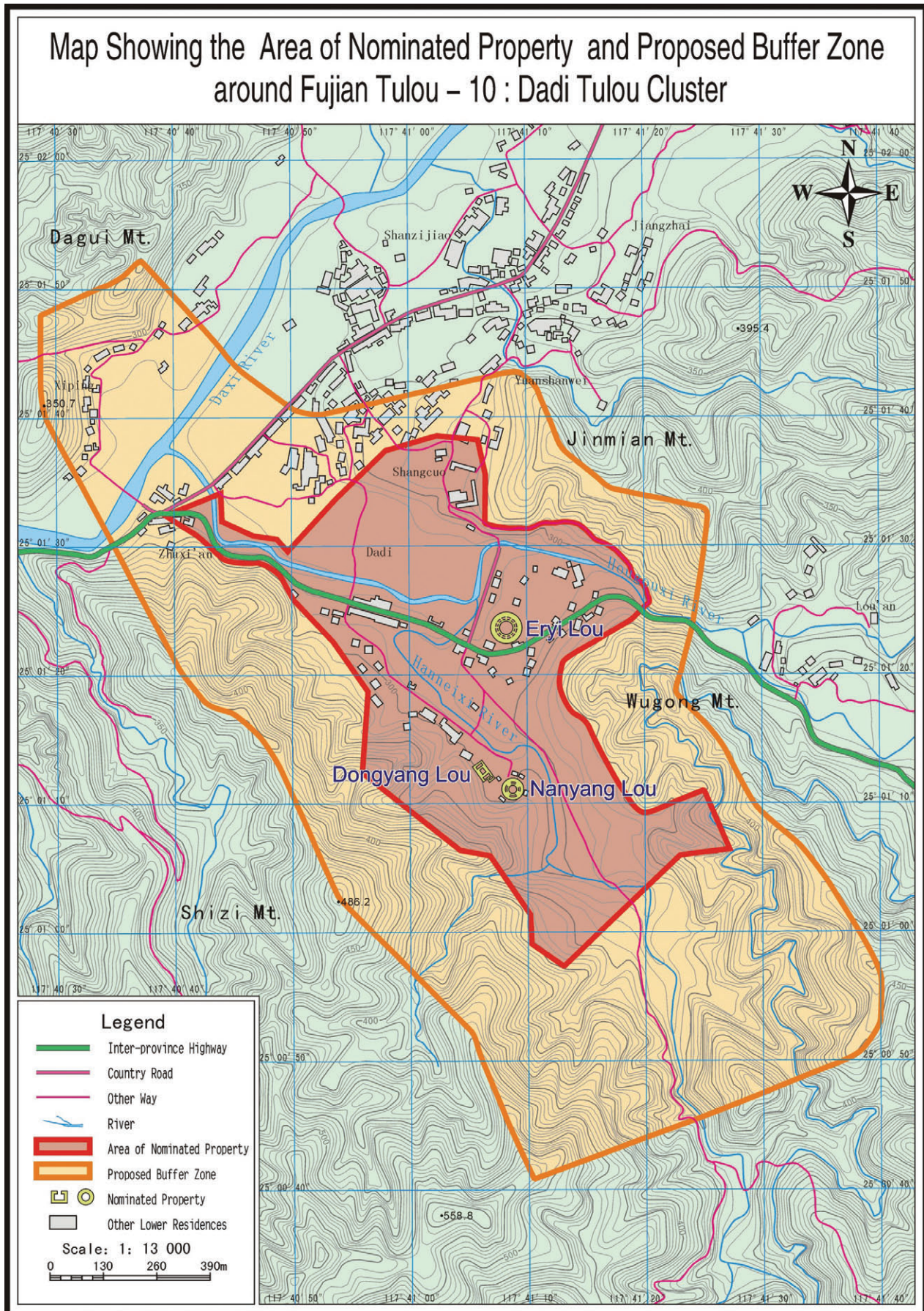
1.e-6 (8)



1.e-6 (9)



1.e-6 (10)



1.f Areas of the nominated property and proposed buffer zones

This represents a serial nomination. Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou and Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou are in Yongding County, Fujian Province. Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster; Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou and Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou are in Nanjing County, Fujian Province. Fujian Tulou-10: Dadi Tulou Cluster is in Hua'an County, Fujian Province. In all cases, Tulou serves as the main form of buildings in traditional villages. The total area of the nominated property amounts to 152.65 hectares, with buffer zones of 924.49 hectares, totaling 1077.14 hectares. It is showed in the following table.

Table 2 The areas of the nominated property and the buffer zones

No.	Name	Location	Center Point		Area of nominated property (Hectare)	Buffer Zone (Hectare)
			North Latitude	East Longitude		
Fujian Tulou-1	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town, Yongding County	24°33'03"	116°54'01"	14.72	271.20
Fujian Tulou-2	Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	Hongkeng Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°40'37"	116°58'22"	29.87	72.40
Fujian Tulou-3	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	Gaobei Village, Gaotou Town, Yongding County	24°39'49"	117°00'13"	9.44	138.50
Fujian Tulou-4	Yanxiang Lou	Xinnan Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°36'33"	116°58'12"	2.41	19.80
Fujian Tulou-5	Zhenfu Lou	Xipian Village, Hukeng Town, Yongding County	24°38'06"	116°56'59"	1.56	12.60
Fujian Tulou-6	Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster	Shangban Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°35'14"	117°03'19"	8.85	67.80
Fujian Tulou-7	Hekeng Tulou Cluster	Qujiang Village, Shuyang Town, Nanjing County	24°39'03"	117°03'13"	17.40	79.60

Fujian Tulou-8	Huaiyuan Lou	Kanxia Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°40'28"	117°05'18"	1.44	15.70
Fujian Tulou-9	Hegui Lou	Pushan Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County	24°39'40"	117°05'15"	1.75	37.30
Fujian Tulou-10	Dadi Tulou Cluster	Dadi Village, Xiandu Town, Huaan County	25°01'23"	117°41'09"	65.21	209.59
Total					152.65	924.49

Within the areas of the nominated property and buffer zones, there are no other buildings in addition to traditional villages, roads, farm land, mountains and rivers.

2. Description

2.a Description of the property

Tulou (“earthen house”), mainly distributed across the southeastern part of China, namely Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong Provinces, is a large-scale civilian residential building built mainly with rammed earth and in a wooden framework. Stones are also used to a varying degree. Tulou is closely associated with several historic upheavals and great migrations in China and East Asia. Among the Tulou buildings of various descriptions, Fujian Tulou is the best-preserved with the broadest coverage, largest quantity and richest variety.

Fujian Tulou concentrates in the southwestern region of Fujian Province and a total of three thousands Tulou Buildings have been found across this province. The region is full of hills and valleys covered by bushy vegetation, enjoys subtropical and marine climate and rich rainfall. The Hakka and the Fulao, two branches of the Han nationality, live in the region, carrying forward the traditional customs of the Han’s and taking farming as their main mode of production.

The birth of Fujian Tulou may date back to many centuries ago. It first appeared between the 11th and 13th century (the Song and Yuan dynasties of China), developed between the 14th and 16th century (the early and mid Ming Dynasty of China), reached its peak between the 17th century and the first half of the 20th century (the late Ming and Qing dynasties and Republic of China period), and is handed down up to now.

Fujian Tulou is mainly built according to the concept of “round heaven and square earth” and in a certain scale to meet the needs of the whole clan living together and a sound defensive function. As an enclosed communal house with two or more storeys in double load-bearing design, i.e. rammed earth wall plus column and tie construction, it is mostly located in the mountainous regions, neighboring with streams, fields and gardens. Visitors may easily fall into a reverie and associate its delicate shape with mushrooms on the emerald plain or a fantastic UFO from the outer space. A large Tulou building usually houses a clan with hundreds of members. Thus, Tulou is also called a “bustling small city” or a “little kingdom for the family”.

In terms of building style, Fujian Tulou can be divided into circular, square and mansion-style (five-phoenix building) ones, of which circular Tulou accounts for a large proportion. Therefore, Tulou was once uniformly called “the Earthen Round Hakka Building” across the world. The square ones have various types, such as palace style. In terms of the construction structure, Fujian Tulou has two main designs, one with corridors and the other with separate units.

- (1) The Tulou with corridors is featured by corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. A household owns a room (equal to a bay in space) vertically on each floor. There are public stairways for accessing the rooms. An ancestral hall is built in the center of the courtyard, which may also serve as a study. This type of building is commonly seen in the Hakka

community, which together with the Fulao community constitutes the two important branches of Han nationality in Fujian Province. It mirrors the high priority given by the Hakka people to the family cohesion.

- (2) The Tulou building with separate units is divided equally into units with one household owning one unit. Each unit has its own entrance, inner courtyard and stairways connecting rooms on different floors. It is commonly found in the Fulao community in the Fujian Province, giving a full expression to the Fulao's demand in privacy, independence and comfort while retaining the family cohesion.

In selecting sites, great importance has been attached to Chinese traditional Fengshui practices which emphasize a southern exposure, shelter from the wind and proximity to the road or river. Facing the south, most of the buildings are nestled among hills and streams, reflecting a harmony with nature. Some buildings are backed against hills or mountains and gather together as villages in picturesque disorder. With circulatory streams and lines of trees, crops namely paddies, fruit trees and tea trees, are planted on the terraced fields. The hilltop is fully covered by vegetation.

In scale, a Tulou building complex usually covers an area of over 1,000 square meters and has 3-5 storeys. For example, the nominated Chengqi Luo is composed of four concentric-circle shaped buildings, covering an area of 5376.17 square meters and possessing more than 400 rooms housing over 600 residents in its heyday. Among those buildings, the one in the outer ring has four storeys and a diameter over 73 meters.

In structure, the main building of Fujian Tulou consists of rammed earth outer wall, wooden framework inside, and the wall foundation made of stones blocks, cobblestones or slab stones. The ancestral halls within the buildings are tasteful and mostly adopt a combined style of "column and tie construction" and "post and lintel construction". Most circular Tulou buildings have a two-side sloping roof of tiles; the square and polygon Tulou buildings have the overhanging gable roof or the hip and gable roof; and the mansion type Tulou mainly adopts the hip and gable roof.

In layout, circular and square Tulou mainly includes the outer ring and the inner courtyard where one or two wells stand. Circular Tulou mainly consists of a 3-5 storied enclosed rammed earth building in the outer ring and an inner courtyard enclosed by one or two-storied circular buildings in one or three rings. In the Hakka community, a one-storey ancestral hall is usually built at the center of the complex. Thus the whole complex is lower inside and higher outside. In the case of the square Tulou, a quadrangle is enclosed by a building complex on four sides, sometimes with a single-storey ancestral hall at the center. An outer courtyard is enclosed with one-storey supporting rooms facing the main building complex. In the case of the mansion-style Tulou, an outer courtyard is enclosed by low wall in front of the façade of the building and a gatehouse is built on either side for access. The whole building complex is lower in the front and higher in the back. Tulou almost always has a clear central axis. The central axis of circular Tulou runs through the main gate, ancestral hall and the back lobby. This is especially clear in square and mansion-style Tulou. The lobby, main gate and main building are all set on the central axis flanked by wing rooms on the left and affiliated buildings on the right in strict symmetry. Each and every storey of Tulou possesses a clear-cut function. The main building of circular and square Tulou with corridors is usually utilized in the following ways, i.e. kitchens and dining rooms on the first storey, barns on the second, and bedrooms on the third or above. In addition, the ancestral hall and side corridor usually are used as

classrooms. The rooms on the first storey in the main building of Tulou with separate units are used as utility rooms, the rooms on the second storey are used as bedrooms, and the rooms on the top storey are barns. Moreover, a concealed corridor is built along with the wall to make a joint defense easy.

In terms of function, each storey of the main building has its own concrete function, for example, the rooms on the first storey are used as kitchens, dining rooms and utility rooms, the rooms on the second storey are used as barns, and the rooms on the third storey are living rooms. In addition, the ancestral hall and side corridor usually are used as classrooms.

The structural stability, defensive functions and the drainage system are fully taken into consideration when the buildings are designed. They meet the needs to have the whole clan live together, fend off enemies and educate the youngsters. In addition, it is warm in winter, cool in summer, and can protect the residents from strong winds and earthquakes.

In terms of structural stability, the outer wall of Tulou tapers in the upper part which is only two thirds or even one half of the thickness at the bottom. This fully ensures the overall stability of the building. Meanwhile, the base of the wall, 1-2 meters above the ground, is comprised of stone blocks, slab stones and cobblestones for the purpose of protecting the wall from soaking by the underground and surface water. The eave of the building projects further to protect the rammed earth wall from rain.

As for the defensive function, there are no windows on the first and second storeys, while the holes for shooting are placed on the external wall above the second storey. The watchtowers projecting from the wall on the highest storey are used to watch for enemies. The door leaves are mostly made of hard board, sometimes covered with iron sheet, and a water trough is set on the top of the door to protect the building from fire attacks by the enemy.

The drainage system of Tulou is complete and well arranged by taking into consideration the topographical factors and flow of streams. There are some main drainage ditches along the main gates of Tulou, which radiate to the outside. There are access holes to facilitate any repair on the ditches. The concept of Fengshui is also taken into consideration in the design of the main drainage ditch. A straight-line discharge is avoided, which, according to the Fengshui practitioners, means that the owner can hardly accumulate wealth and luck within his house.

Fujian Tulou also points us to the profound Chinese culture. A large amount of horizontal inscribed boards and couplets as well as the ancestral halls within the building mirror the concept of respecting ancestors and valuing education. Traditional folkways are found in every aspect of the Hakka life, such as the celebration of birthday and festival, wedding, funeral, folk art, code of ethics, domestic discipline exercised by the clan's leaders, religious belief and clothing as well as cuisine. The cohesion, mutual help and enterprising spirit within the clans give full expression to the rich culture and well demonstrate the local customs and the patriarchal clan system.

The nominated property represents an outstanding example of "Fujian Tulou", including Chuxi Tulou Cluster (Fujian Tulou-1), Hongkeng Tulou Cluster (Fujian Tulou-2), Gaobei Tulou Cluster (Fujian Tulou-3), Yanxiang Lou (Fujian Tulou-4) and Zhenfu Lou (Fujian Tulou-5) in the Yongding County, Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (Fujian Tulou-6), Hekeng Tulou Cluster (Fujian Tulou-7), Huaiyuan Lou (Fujian Tulou-8) and Hegui Lou (Fujian Tulou-9) in the Nanjing County, and Dadi

Tulou Cluster (Fujian Tulou-10) in the Hua'an County, Fujian Province.

2.a-1 Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster

Chuxi Tulou Cluster is situated at Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town in the south of Yongding County, 47 kilometers from the county seat, Fengcheng town. In the year 2005, Chuxi Village had 1686 villagers in 253 households, all members of the Xu family with farming as their main occupation.

Surrounded by high mountains, the Chuxi Tulou Cluster is situated on a hillside 400-500 meters above the sea level with complex terrains and big gradients. Measuring about 500 meters from east to west and roughly 300 meters from north to south, it faces the north on the whole, backing against high mountains more than 1200 meters above the sea level. A creek flows rapidly across the Cluster in the front from east to west with cobbles of various sizes. The water surface is more than 20 meters below the ground in front of the Cluster. Two mountain streams respectively from east to west and from south to north converge in the village and then flow into the creek. Situated at the bottom of the valley, the gurgling creek is really fascinating with its clear water and all kinds of strangely-shaped rocks. Standing in the creek and looking up at the Tulou Cluster, you feel as if you were in a wonderland.

Separated from the Cluster by the creek, the southern part of the village is on a steep hillside. On the contrary, the hillside of the northern part of the village is not so steep, and the Tulou Cluster is situated here. On the northern hillside, the nearer it is to the creek, the larger the scale of the Tulou buildings and the earlier they were built. The Tulou buildings built later are spread to the south according to the terrain of the mountainside. Behind (south of) and to both sides of the Cluster, there are tiers and tiers of terraces, covering an area of more than 1,000 mu (1mu= 1/15 hectare) and reaching the mountain top, providing a spectacular view. In the small village on the mountain top, there still exist some of the circular Tulou buildings of the Xu family which are partly hidden behind the trees. Seen from far away, the small village is sometimes visible and sometimes invisible due to clouds and mists, looking mysterious and arousing your curiosity. The front part of the Cluster is near the creek, consisting of five circular buildings and one square Tulou.

There are three main terraced paths paved with blue stones, two of which are in east-west direction. The third one winds its way along the creek from south to north, leading to the village path at the foot of the opposite north mountain. Different Tulou buildings are connected via paths paved with blue stone slates. The ancestral hall of the Xu family is in the center of the village, with its walls made of rammed earth. There is also a magnificent nunnery in the west of the village. The east and west entrances to the village are rather narrow and difficult to access, which provide easy defense against enemy attacks. Forestation around the Cluster is in good condition.

The whole Chuxi Tulou Cluster can be clearly and completely seen from the sightseeing platform on the north mountain. Seeing the Cluster, you can experience the unique lingering charm of the ancient Hakka village, where Tulou buildings, small bridges, flowing water, stone paths, terraces, green mountains, blue sky and white clouds are integrated in harmony.

Chuxi Tulou is mainly built in rectangular, square, circular, oval, hexagonal shapes. The Chuxi Tulou proposed for inclusion constitutes 10 well-preserved ones, such as Jiqing Lou, Yuqing Lou,

Shengqing Lou, Huaqing Lou, Gengqing Lou, Xiqing Lou, Fuqing Lou, Gongqing Lou, Fanqing Lou and Shanqing Lou. The original layout of Chuxi villiage still stands intact (See 7.a-1 drawing 1 as well as 7.a-2 photos 1 and 2).

This Cluster was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level in April 1999, among which Jiqing Lou was classified as a historic site under protection at the state level in May, 2006.

Table 3 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-1:Chuxi Tulou Cluster

No.	Name	Time	Type	Main Features
1	Jiqing Lou	1403-1424(under the reign of Emperor Yongle in the Ming Dynasty)	Circular	Covering an area of 2826 square meters; being 66 meters in diameter; of four storeys and blending the characteristics of two types of Tulou buildings (the one with corridors and the one with separated units).
2	Yuqing Lou	1729 (the seventh year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty)	Circular	Covering an area of 1256 square meters; being 41 meters in diameter; of three storeys; with corridors and four staircases.
3	Shengqing Lou	1799(the fourth year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing in the Qing Dynasty)	Square	Covering an area of 1482 square meters; with corridors; comprising two square buildings, a 4-storey outer building and a 2-storey inner building
4	Huaqing Lou	1829(the ninth year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty)	Rectangular	Covering an area of 480 square meters; of two storeys and with corridors.
5	Gengqing Lou	1849 (the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty)	Circular	Covering an area of 660 square meters; being 33 meters in diameter; of three storeys and with corridors.
6	Xiqing Lou	1849 (the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty)	Rectangular	Covering an area of 400 square meters; of three storeys and with corridors.
7	Fuqing Lou	1849 (the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty)	Oval	Covering an area of 660 square meters; of three storeys and with corridors.
8	Gongqing Lou	1949	Hexagonal	Covering an area of 3500 square meters; of four storeys and with corridors.
9	Fanqing Lou	1949	Rectangular	Covering an area of 8000 square meters; of 4 storeys and with corridors.
10	Shanqing Lou	1978	Circular	Covering an area of 1200 square meters; being 31 meters in diameter; of three storeys and with corridors.

Jiqing Lou

It is located beside the creek in the north of Chuxi Village. About 500 meters above the sea level, the Tulou is about 30 meters above the creek and difficult to access. In a double-ring shape, the circular Tulou was built in 1419, the 17th year of the reign of Emperor Yongle in the Ming Dynasty. It faces the north and covers an area of 2826 square meters. Arranged from north to south along the central axis of the Tulou, are respectively the door way, the gate, entrance hall, patio, inner ring and the passage between inner and outer rings, the courtyard, ancestral hall and backyard (See 7.a-1 drawings 2, 3 and 4 as well as 7.a-2 photos 3 and 4).

The doorframe of the Tulou is made of stone, on which a couplet is engraved, reading: “Modesty is a lovable quality; wealth is pursued in goodness.” The horizontal hanging scroll reads: “Prosperous Material Life and Favorable Natural Condition”. The iron cover of the door and anti-fire trough on the top can protect the house from fire.

The four-storey-high outer ring is of earth-and-wooden structure and 66 meters in diameter. The first floor has 53 bays and each of the upper storeys has 56 bays. The wall around the first floor is 1.6 meters thick without original stone-laid base. People of later generations built one-meter high wainscots for the wall with pebble stones to protect it from eavesdropping. When constructing this Tulou, only one staircase was set, which is wider than those of other Tulou buildings. Located on the east side of the entrance hall, the staircase leads to the 4th storey. Rooms on the first floor are used as kitchens, on the 2nd floor used as barns and above the 3rd floor used as living rooms. Rooms on the first floor and the 2nd floor do not have any window.

The 1st to 4th storeys of the outer ring were originally inner-corridor planes. When the Tulou was repaired in 1744, the 9th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong, its structure was slightly modified to solve the problem that there was only one staircase for hundreds of its dwellers, which brought a lot of inconvenience for daily life and management. The first floor still kept its inner-corridor type without any change while the upper floors were changed into the type of separate units. Having 6 rooms, each unit was provided with a narrower staircase. For every unit on the 3rd floor, a shrine was set on one side of the staircase. The passages between one unit and another were separated by cedar planks. Each unit on the first floor had a stone passage which was above the patio and led to the rooms under the name of the owner of the inner ring. From the 2nd storey of the outer ring above, a 50cm-wide hidden staircase is additionally set between the staircases near the external wall for each unit. Usually covered with wooden boards, the hidden staircase cannot be discovered by outsiders at all. It is only for use in emergency.

The external wall of the 4th storey of the outer ring was installed with nine wooden-structured overhanging lookouts, which could be used either for watching out or for supporting blunderbusses. From the lookout above the main gate, one could directly see what was going on at the village entrance and blockade the front path to the village when it was urgent to protect the Tulou from any attack by the advantage of the favorable position. As Chuxi Village lies deep in the mountains and used to be frequented by bandits and wild animals. Thus the designer of the Tulou took the defensive function into special consideration.

A hidden exit is also designed on the first floor at the back of the Tulou. Actually it is a hole

which is 1.6m in height and 0.7m in width, and reserved in the external wall of a room. The hole is sealed by rammed earth which is precisely the same material as that of the external wall and outsiders cannot tell the difference. Inside the room, it is recessed into the wall but usually covered with wooden boards. When an outsider comes into the room, he will not be able to find out this secret. In case of emergency, the hidden exit can be quickly broken open and the dwellers can make their way to the mountain woods behind the Tulou.

The inner and outer rings are separated by the patio. A blue stone path is paved to link the entrance hall to the inner ring which is of single-storey brick-and-wood structure. There is a 3m-wide stone path on each of the four sides of the inner ring to link the corridor of the outer ring, and the stone path is higher than the patio. The 26-bay space is provided with a dining room and a utility room. Rooms are separated by cedar boards. Within the height of 1 meter above the ground, the front and rear walls of the room are made of grey bricks, above which are cedar boards. There is a front door and a back door for every one or two rooms, with front one facing the ancestral hall and the back one leading to the first floor of the outer ring.

A composite structure was designed for the inner and outer rings with a two-side sloping roof of tiles, a combination of the overhanging gable roof, column and tie construction and post and lintel construction.

The single-storey square ancestral hall is of earth-and-wood structure, and is in the center of the Tulou building. It is enclosed by the main hall at the back, the cloisters on both sides of the main hall and the front cloister. The patio is in the center, whose front door directly faces the Tulou gate. Used for honoring ancestors, the spacious ancestral hall has a God Seat, on both sides of which there is a small door for people to go through. It is of a composite structure combining a gable and hip roof, column and tie construction and post and lintel construction (See 7.a-2 photo 5).

The corridor on the first floor, the patio and the gateway outside are all paved with pebbles.

Yuqing Lou

This building stands beside the creek in the northeast of Chuxi Village. Built in 1729, the 7th year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty, the circular Tulou faces the north, covering an area of 1256 square meters. 41.6 meters in diameter and 3 storeys in height, the main building of inner ring corridor design has 34 bays and is equipped with four staircases. Located in the center of the inner courtyard, the ancestral hall is of square single-storey wood-and-brick structure (See 7.a-1 drawings 5, 6 and 7 as well as 7.a-2 photo 6).

Shengqing Lou

It is situated beside the creek in the northwest of Chuxi Village. Built in 1799, the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty, the square Tulou facing the north occupies an area of 1482 square meters. It is composed of two square buildings, one of which is the inner building and the other is the outer building. The outer building is 39 meters in width, 27 meters in depth and 4 storeys in height, provided with a main gate, while the inner building is 2 storeys

high. In an inner ring corridor pattern, the whole Tulou has 168 rooms, 2 halls and 4 staircases. The ancestral hall is in the center of the inner yard (See 7.a-1 drawings 8, 9 and 10 as well as 7.a-2 photo 7).

Huaqing Lou

It is located in the central part of Chuxi Village, neighboring Fanqing Lou on the west and Fuqing Lou on the east. Constructed in 1829, the 9th year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty, the rectangular Tulou facing the north covers an area of 480 square meters. Two storeys in height, the Tulou is 19.5 meters in width, equaling to five bays, and 20.5 meters in depth equaling to six bays. It has inner corridors. There is no window for the first floor. The back hall is the ancestral hall. The single-storey central nave is in the center of the inner yard. The whole Tulou is equipped with 4 staircases and 1 main gate (See 7.a-1 drawing 11, 12 and 13 as well as 7.a-2 photo 8).

Gengqing Lou

It stands between Jiqing Lou and Yuqing Lou in the northern part of Chuxi Village. Completed in 1849, the 29th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty, the circular Tulou facing the north covers an area of 660 square meters. With inner corridors, the Tulou is 33 meters in diameter and 3 storeys in height with 37 bays for each story. Within the whole building, only 3 of the partition walls are made of rammed earth, the rest being adobe walls. There are two staircases and two gates. The single-storey wood-and-brick ancestral hall is located in the center of the inner yard (See 7.a-1 drawing 14, 15 and 16 as well as 7.a-2 photo 9).

Xiqing Lou

It is in the central part of Chuxi Village, to the southeast of Jiqing Lou. Facing the north and covering an area of 400 square meters, this rectangular Tulou was also built in 1849, the 29th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty. With inner corridors, it is 3 storeys in height, 27 meters in width and 24 meters in depth. There are 20 rooms and 2 halls on the first floor and 23 rooms on each of the 2nd and 3rd floors. There is no window on the ground and 2nd floors. The Tulou is provided with 2 staircases and 2 gates. The back hall serves as the ancestral hall (See 7.a-1 drawings 17, 18 and 19 as well as 7.a-2 photo 10).

Fuqing Lou

It stands in the southeastern part of Chuxi Village. Facing the north and covering an area of 660 square meters, the oval- single-ring Tulou was built in 1849, the 29th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty. It is 3 storeys high with 30 rooms and 1 hall for each story. There is no window for the ground and 2nd floors. It is provided with three staircases and one gate. The square single-storey ancestral hall is located in the center of the inner yard, of which the roof is sloped with frontal part lower than the rear part (See 7.a-1 drawings 20 and 21 as well as 7.a-2 photo 11).

Gongqing Lou

It is situated in the eastern part of Chuxi Village. Facing the north, it is a hexagonal Tulou built in 1949 and covers an area of 3500 square meters. With a facade 40 meters wide, it is 31 meters in depth and 4 storeys in height, the roof of which is sloped with frontal part lower than the rear part. The number of rooms and halls altogether totals 152, with four staircases and one gate. It has inner corridors connecting the rooms, with the corridors on the 3rd and 4th floors projecting further than that of the 2nd floor. The single-storey wood-and-brick structured ancestral hall is in the center of the inner yard (See 7.a-1 drawings 22 and 23 as well as 7.a-2 photo 12).

Fanqing Lou

It is in the central part of Chuxi Village, south of Jiqing Lou. Facing the north and covering an area of 8000 square meters, this rectangular Tulou was built in 1949. Four storeys high, the inner corridor-type Tulou is 40.7 meters or 11 bays in width, and 35.4 meters or 10 bays in depth, the frontal part of roof being higher than the rear part. There are four staircases, one gate and two water wells for the whole Tulou (See 7.a-1 drawing 24, 25 and 26 as well as 7.a-2 photo 13).

Shanqing Lou

The circular Tulou is situated to the southeast of Fuqing Lou. Built in 1978, it faces the south and covers an area of 1200 square meters. With the single ring, it is 31 meters in diameter and has 3 storeys with 26 bays in every storey. The Tulou with corridors has only one entrance and a patio paved with moorstones at the center. (See 7.a-2 14)

2.a-2 Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

Hongkeng Tulou Cluster is located at Hongkeng Village, Hukeng Town in the southeast of Yongding County, 45 kilometers away from the county seat Fengcheng Town. In the year 2005, there were 2413 people or 643 households in the village, all of them belonging to the Lin patriarchal clan and engaging in farming.

Standing high to the east, west and north of the village are mountains covered with green vegetation. The Hongchuan stream winds its way from north to south, crossing the village. Lands on both sides of the stream are narrowly long and flat. Backing against the mountain and overlooking the water, Hakka Tulou buildings of various shapes line along the banks of the stream. Built in different times and reasonably arranged, these buildings are of various sizes and heights, intimately merging with the green mountains, blue water, village path, small bridge and farm land.

In the village, there are dozens of Tulou buildings in various shapes, i.e. circular, square, mansion type Tulou and so on. Out of them, Guangyu Lou, Fuxing Lou, Kuiju Lou, Fuyu Lou, Rusheng Lou, Zhencheng Lou and Qingcheng Lou remain intact and are included in the

nominated property (See 7.a-1 drawing 27 as well as 7.a-2 photos 15 and 16).

There are other earth-and-wood or brick-and-wood buildings in the village, such as the Lin's ancestral hall, the Hall of the Divine Queen, the Rixin school, and the Guandi Temple, etc. The waterwheel at the entrance to the village turns day and night, telling you the long story of the Hakka people and their Tulou buildings.

Hongkeng Village was proclaimed as China's Hakka Folk Culture Village in 1993. In December 1998, Hukeng Town, where the village belongs, was announced as a famous historical and cultural town at provincial level. And shortly in May 2001, Kuiju Lou, Fuyu Lou and Zhencheng Lou were announced as major historic sites under national protection.

Table 4 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

No.	Name	Time	Type	Main Features
1	Guangyu Lou	1775 (the Fortieth year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Ming Dynasty)	Rectangle	Covering an area of 2500 square; of 4 storeys and with corridors.
2	Fuxing Lou	1821-1850 (under the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty)	Rectangle	Covering an area of 800 square meters; of 3 storeys and with corridors.
3	Guiju Lou	1834 (the fourteenth year of the reign of Emperor Dongguang in the Qing Dynasty)	Square	Covering an area of 6000 square meters; with corridors; with 3 halls as the main part and 2 podium-buildings on both sides; including a 3-storey front building and a 4-storey rear building.
4	Fuyu Lou	1880 (the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu in the Qing Dynasty)	Mansion type	Covering an area of 4000 square meters; with corridors; with 3 halls as the main part and 2 podium buildings on both sides; including a 2-storey front building, a 5-storey rear building, in addition to a 3-storey podium-building on either side.
5	Rusheng Lou	1875-1908 (under the reign of Emperor Guangxu in the Qing Dynasty)	Circular	Covering an area of 400 square meters; being 23 meters in diameter; of 3 storeys and with corridors.
6	Zhencheng Lou	1912	Circular	A gorgeous complex covering an area of 500 square meters; blending traditional Chinese and western architectural style; including a 4-storey outer ring building and a 2-storey inner ring buildings, both with corridors.
7	Qingcheng Lou	1937	Square	Covering an area of 1100 square meters; of 3 storeys and with corridors.

Guangyu Lou

Situated in the northern part of Hongkeng villiage, Guangyu Lou is a rectangular Tulou built in 1775, the fortieth year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty. Covering an area of about 2500 square meter, the 4-storey Tulou is 41.8 meters in width and 33.6 meters in depth with Fuyu Lou to the north and Hongchuan River to the East. Guangyu Lou has 3 courtyards that are seperated by patios and there are 35 rooms on each floor connected by corridors. There is no window on the first and second floor. The building has 4 staircases, 1 gateway and a back hall as ancestral hall (See 7.a-2 photo 17).

Fuxing Lou

Situated in the central part of Hongkeng villiage and facing the East, , the rectangular Tulou was built during the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty(1821-1850) and with Zhencheng Lou to the northwest, covering an area of 800 square meters. The 3-storey building is 7 bays in width and 4 bays in depth. There is no window on the first and second floors; there are corridors connecting the rooms and a patio at the center. The building has 2 staircases, 1 gateway, 1 well and a back hall as ancestral hall. (See 7.a-2 photo 18).

Kuiju Lou

Built in 1834, the 14th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty, Kuiju Lou is situated in the northwest part of Hongkeng Village. With 3 halls as the main part and 2 podium buildings on both sides, it faces the south and covers an area of 6000 square meters. Along the central axis from south to north are the main gate, entrance hall, courtyard, central nave, patio, main hall (antechamber of the ancestral hall) and ancestral hall, with two podium buildings on both sides (See 7.a-1 drawings 28, 29 and 30 as well as 7.a-2 photos 19, 20 and 21).

The earth-wood-structured main building is in square shape, 33 meters in width and 31 meters in depth, of which the walls for the first floor are 1.5 meters thick, with a combination of the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction. There are corridors connecting the rooms. The frontal part is 3 storeys high while the rear part 4 storeys high, presenting a significant drop in height. The 1st and 2nd floors of the frontal part do not have windows. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd storeys of the rear part have no window due to the fact that they face the mountain. The whole Tulou has only one gate.

Both the roofs of the frontal part and the rear part are divided into three sections, featuring gable and hip roofs. And the podium buildings on both sides have overhanging gable roofs. The 1st floor is used for a kitchen and a dining room, the 2nd floor as a grain-storage room, the 3rd floor and above as living rooms. The podium buildings on both sides are divided into frontal and rear parts by firewalls made of grey-brick walls from the 1st floor through to 3rd floor. There is a brick-laid archway connecting the inner corridors, whose brick walls on both sides are symmetrical. In fact, these two walls are also the dividing line between the frontal building and the rear building. The inner ring corridor on the 1st floor is paved with pebbles while those of the upper storeys are paved with thin grey bricks that are fire-resistant.

The ancestral hall, which is the most important part of the whole Tulou, is on the central axis line of the rear building. The inner yard forms a small patio enclosed by the antechamber of the ancestral hall and the cloisters on both sides of the central hall. The cloisters are open to the patio in the center and they surround the penthouses externally.

The floors of the ancestral hall and the penthouses are paved with tabia. Each of the penthouses on the left and right sides, which are used as bathrooms, is provided with a water well. The roof of the penthouse has an opening similar to the well mouth in size so as to collect rain water on rainy days.

Full of paintings and carvings, the ancestral hall is of two storeys with a brick-and-wood antechamber. It is a pavilion-like building with a double-eave gable and hip roof which joins the waist eave of the rear building. Magnificently decorated, the canopy hall on the 2nd floor serves as an “honor hall”. Under its overhanging eave is a horizontal tablet inscribed with the words “Best Scholar Selected”, honoring the owner of the Tulou Lin Kuiyang for his excellence in imperial examinations. A small section of roof protrudes from the waist eave of the 4th story of the rear building, and therefore four tiers of overlapping eaves are clearly formed in the frontal part of the ancestral hall, which adds to the grandeur of the building. For this reason, people call this Tulou a Potala-Palace-like building.

The elegant and magnificent single-storey central hall is situated in front of the ancestral hall and behind the entrance hall, full of paintings and carvings. Its floor is paved with tabia and its doorframe is made of stone.

There are a lot of corridors and side gates inside. Above the archways are tablets about good manners and moral values.

The frame of the main gate is laid with grey bricks, with the name of the Tulou inscribed on the head. There is also an inscribed couplet on both sides of the gate written by Wu Yifu (born in Daxi Town, Yongding County), one of the members of the Imperial Academy in the Qing Dynasty, which reads: “prosperity under the Kui star; a new look of the clan”. The gates are covered with iron sheet.

The yard in front of the main gate is enclosed with pebble-stone-laid walls and the gateway is also paved with pebbles. Joining the bounding wall, the outer gate is in the southwest, 45° from the central axis of the Tulou, with a gable and hip roof and stone frame, decorated in good taste.

Fuyu Lou

It stands in the northern part of Hongkeng Village, neighboring the Hongchuan stream on the east. Facing the east and covering an area of 4000 square meters, this Tulou was built in 1880, the 6th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty. It is a five-phoenix Tulou with three halls and four annexes. From east to west along its central axis line are respectively the gateway, inner gate, entrance hall, front patio, central hall (ancestral hall), rear patio and back hall. Its frontal facade is 45 meters wide, 37 meters in depth, while the back facade is 41.4 meters wide. The two corners of the back wall are recessed by 1.8 meters respectively and the recessed part has a depth of 9 meters. There are altogether 166 rooms, 22 halls, 28 staircases, six patios,

two side gates, two water wells and six bathrooms in this Tulou building (See 7.a-1 drawings 31 and 32 as well as 7.a-2 photos 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26).

The main body of the Tulou consists of the front building, rear building and two podium buildings. All these buildings are one storey higher than those of ordinary five-phoenix Tulou buildings, which provides better defense functions. The rear building is one step higher than the central hall and the latter is two steps higher than the front building. Joining the two podium buildings on both sides, both the front and the rear building are of wood-and-earth structure, whose exterior wall is plastered with lime. The front building is of two storeys, the rear building is of five and a half storeys and the podium buildings are of five storeys. With inner corridors, it is of a composite structure combining gable and hip roof, column and tie construction and post and lintel construction. The 1st floor of the rear building is used for a kitchen, a dining room and a sitting room, the 2nd floor for a grain-storage room, the 3rd floor and above for bedrooms. The 1st floor of the front building is used for an entrance hall and wing-rooms, the 2nd floor used as bedrooms. The 1st floor of the central building is used for the ancestral hall, wing-rooms and a passage, and the 2nd and 3rd floors for the Kwan-yin Hall and bedrooms.

Longitudinally, that is, from west to east, the main body is divided into three parts: the middle part, the south part and the north part. Each part of the front building has a gate, the one in the middle being the main gate while the ones on the two sides being side gates which are slightly smaller than the main one. Made of granite, the frame of the main gate of the front building is inscribed with couplets

On both sides of the entrance hall are podium buildings. Behind the entrance hall, there is a six-leaf partition board of the same height as the 1st floor, used as both a center door and a screen wall. The upper parts of the six hinged leaves are carved with gold-plated patterns. Behind the partition board is a rectangular patio paved with tabia. On each side of the partition board is a small door open to the corridor on each side of the patio in front of the central hall (ancestral hall). The corridors are wider than other corridors of the same kind, where dinner tables can be set. In front of each widened part there is a small door leading to the podium building. Two steps up the stairs behind the corridor is the hallway of the central hall, on each side of which there is a door leading to the podium building.

Used as the ancestral hall which is one meter higher than all the other rooms in the Tulou, the exquisitely decorated brick-wood structured central hall is spacious and full of paintings and carvings, with its entrance directly facing the patio in the front. On its back wall hangs a horizontal glass tablet. The two wooden pillars in the back of the hall are inscribed with the words: “No one is not benevolent in this hundreds-of-years-old family” and “The most important thing is education”. On the two pillars of the podium buildings in the front hangs a woodcarving couplet presented by Lin Zhen, an important official from the imperial capital, when the owner of the Tulou moved to this new place (See 7.a-2 photo 23).

In the front of the ancestral hall stand two columns on each side. The lower part between each two columns is clay sculpture with flower patterns on the front and the words “good fortune” on the back, while the upper part is set with a green glazed folding screen with grids. The two sides in the back of the hall are recessed backwards. A door is set respectively for the frontal and lateral part, which is open to the back hall. The front door is an engraved wooden screen door while the

lateral one is a brick-laid archway door. Behind the screen door is the patio, on both sides of which are two-storey three-bay wing rooms. A small door is set behind the brick-laid archway. The back parts on both sides of the hall are corridors for the wing rooms behind the hall. Behind the back wall of the hall is a staircase leading to the 2nd floor, which is also connected with the corridors for the wing rooms on both sides behind the hall.

The middle part of the 2nd floor of the central building is the Kwan-yin Hall, whose floor is higher than the corridor on the 2nd floor of the wing room behind the hall. A short staircase is set in the front part of the corridor on both the left and right sides. You can enter the hall through the archway door. The hall is tall and spacious, where a statue of Kwan-yin is placed for worship and on both sides of the shrine there is an engraved wooden partition screen. The ridgepole and girder are painted red and the center part of the top is decorated with big-sized Eight Trigrams. A platform which is 1.2 meters high and one meter wide is set at the entrance of the hall. The edges of the platform are protected by a glazed rail with grids. A glazed screen with grids, which is as high as the girder, is set on both sides of the hall entrance, along the inner edges of the platform and between the columns that are butt-jointed with those in the front of the ancestral hall on the 1st floor.

There is respectively a front attic and a back attic on the two sides of the hall, which is accessible through the short staircase of the archway on each side of the hall. The front attic has a door leading to the platform in front of the hall, while the 2nd floor of the wing rooms behind the hall is connected with the wall of the back building. The corridor in front of the back building forms a section of enclosed corridor between the walls of the back building and the wing rooms. Both ends of the corridor are provided with a door leading to the podium building on each side.

The interior part of the whole Tulou is divided into six patios of different sizes by the central building, the front and back corridors on both sides and the front and back wing rooms, thus diversifying the interior space and making it more comfortable.

The nine-bay rear building is divided into three units, with each unit of three-bay and having one staircase. The staircase is set in the middle room whose area is the largest of the three. On each storey, toward the front end of the staircase is a hall, while toward the back end of it are two small rooms. The 2nd floor above is the same as the 1st floor in terms of structure, with the half-storey on the top being an attic. In front of the rear building, there is a water well on both the left and right sides. In ancient times, the patriarch lived in the rear building, indicating that he was the most important man.

Two storeys in height, the two brick-and-wood podium buildings standing in symmetry are connected with the front and rear buildings. With inner corridors, they are of a composite structure combining the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction. Outside each of the two podium buildings, there is an identical row of one-storey brick-and-wood houses parallel to the podium building, respectively used as a toilet, piggery, utility room, milling room and husking room.

The front hall (building) and the central hall (building) are featured by separated eaves and overhanging gable roofs, while the rear building is featured by separated gable and hip roofs. The roofs of the front, central and rear halls (buildings) overhang one another to form a “front-

low, back-high” pattern. Its rooftop gradient is much greater than that of other kinds of Tulou buildings, fully showing its supreme dignity.

The wood floors from the 2nd floor above are all underlaid with thin grey bricks, which provide both fire resistance and acoustic insulation in addition to preventing mud and sand from falling from the upper floor to the lower floor. The ground floor of the hall, the floor of patio and corridors are all paved with tabia, which wears well and is still in good condition today.

All the wooden structures of the 1st floor along the central axis line are oil painted and the exterior walls are whitewashed. All double-leaf doors and staircases are covered with iron sheets to serve the purpose of defense.

Before the front building is a rectangular doorway paved with pebbles. A 2.3-meter-high brick-laid bounding wall stands adjacent to the stream in front of the doorway, while other sections of the bounding wall are laid with pebbles. Standing next to the building are a husking room, two milling rooms, four utility rooms and four toilets (See 7.a-2 photo 24).

The outer gate is on the northeast corner, connected with the bounding wall. The ridge of the gate has three sections that overlap one another, the ends of which are raised high, pointing to the sky. The eaves are decorated with delicate carvings. There are couplets respectively engraved on the stone doorframe and the wooden door leaves. There’s a small gate in the southeast corner, a small two-storey-high courtyard of brick-and-wood structure with three bays and one hall in the south where a school is placed (See 7.a-2 photos 25 and 26).

Rusheng Lou

It is situated in the northern part of Hongkeng Village, opposite to Fuyu Lou across the stream. It is more commonly known as Misheng Lou because it is like a “Misheng” (a bamboo-made folk utensil for measuring rice or millet in old times) in shape. It was built as a residence of the Lin family during the reign of Emperor Guangxu (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty. Facing the west, this single-ring earth-wood-structured Tulou is three storeys in height and 23 meters in diameter with each story having 16 bays in an inner-corridor layout. The 1st floor without window is used for a kitchen and a dining room. The 2nd floor is used as a grain storage room without windows either, and 3rd floor is used for bedrooms. The whole Tulou is provided with only one gate, and the gate, the entrance hall and the back hall (ancestral hall) line along the central axis. There is a water well in the patio. Structurally, it is a combination of the overhanging gable roof, the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction (See 7.a-1 drawings 33 and 34 as well as 7.a-2 photos 27 and 28).

Zhencheng Lou

It is commonly called Bagua Lou, and situated in the mid-south of Hongkeng Village. The building was jointly built by Lin Hongchao and his brothers of the 21st generation of the Lin clan of Hongkeng Village in 1912 when the Republic of China was founded. It is known for its grandeur and exquisitely versatile internal design. In terms of local architectural styles and the colors of the gate, interior wall, ancestral hall and flower wall, its designer boldly adopted the principle of unity and diversity, which is very much highlighted in Western architectural

aesthetics. Therefore, with very high aesthetic taste, it can be regarded as one of the masterpieces of architecture that combine Western and Chinese techniques (See 7.a-1 drawings 35, 36 and 37 as well as 7.a-2 photos 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33).

Facing the south and covering an area of 5000 square meters, this Tulou is composed of two concentric circles of buildings. The earth-wood-structured outer ring building is four storeys in height and 57.2 meters in diameter, with an inner-corridor layout, a two-side sloping roof of tiles and a combination of the overhanging gable roof, the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction. The internal layout is made according to the principle of the Eight Trigrams from the Chinese classic Book of Changes. The internal space is circularly divided into eight equal units by grey-brick firewalls, each of which represents one of the Eight Diagrams, that is, the sky, the swamp, the earth, the fire, the wind, the thunder, the mountain and the water. Each portion is a unit having six rooms and forming an independent living environment when the door is closed. However, when the door is opened, all the units are well communicated with one another. On each floor, there are two halls and 44 rooms, and there are altogether 208 rooms in the whole Tulou. A yard is formed between each unit of the 1st floor and the inner-ring patio. The grey-brick partition wall of each unit is provided with an archway door, which makes the internal corridors of different storeys well communicated. The 1st and 2nd floors have no windows, with the former used for kitchens and dining rooms and the latter used as grain storage rooms. The 3rd and 4th floors are for bedrooms. The 1st floor of the inner ring corridor is paved with tabia, while those of the upper storeys with thin grey bricks which have fire-resistant and soundproof functions. Set under the eaves of the corridor on the 3rd and 4th floors, is an exquisite wooden hand rail with the style of the traditional garden.

The outer ring building is equipped with four staircases. A double-leaf door is set on the east and west sides respectively. The two side-doors are symmetrically opposite to each other, leading to the east and west penthouses outside. The door frames are made of granite with door leaves covered with iron sheets. The main gate and the entrance hall are located on the central axis line. The main gate also has a granite frame with door leaves covered with iron sheets. Both sides of the door frame are engraved with the words: "Establish and obey rules to become a useful person of higher moral integrity". The door head is inscribed with the name of the Tulou building.

Behind the outer ring building is a spacious hall with a wide entrance. A yard is enclosed by it and the back wall of the inner ring building as well as the grey-brick partition walls on two sides. There is a patio in front of the hall, the entrance of which has one archway door on each side, leading to the internal corridor of the outer ring building. A shrine is placed in the hall for worshipping Kwan-yin, on both sides of which is a couplet, reading: "Never idle around regardless of being young or old" and "It turned out to be easy to become famous and you should be concerned about the family and the nation".

The inner ring building has two storeys and is of brick-and-wood structure, with a two-side sloping roof of tiles and a combining structure of overhanging gable roof, the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction. There are two halls and eight rooms on every floor. The inner ring links with the main building, i.e. ancestral hall, to form a courtyard with a patio paved by granite. The first floor has no windows. Besides the ancestral hall on the north, halls on the east, west and south and the stairway, the rest rooms serve as sitting rooms and

banquet rooms with a larger area. The front of the inner ring is a wooden gate in loose-leaf style with wooden strips on its upper part for air and light inflow. All the door leaves can be open.

The hall on the South of the inner ring, which is also called middle lobby or middle hall, is located on the central axis, covering an area equaling to two houses. It was separated with the corridor of inner ring at the rear end by eight wooden through-carved loose-leaf gates which serve not only as middle gate but as the screen wall. In ancient time, the middle gate was only opened on grand festivals or to welcome important guests. The gate also represents a direct passage from outer ring to inner ring. The hall has a front entrance door with stone doorframe facing the front gate of the Tulou on the south. The horizontal inscribed board by Li Yuanhong, the president of the Republic of China, is decorated on the door lintel, being accompanied with the couplet on both sides, i.e. “Attend to the state affairs; read the saints’ books.” A stone flight of steps is in front of threshold. The front patio is flanked by the corridors leading to the outer ring.

The halls in strict symmetry are located on the east and west of the inner ring. They are also called “Lu hall”, serving as the main corridor to link the east-west inner ring and outer ring. The Chaolu hall and Xinglu hall are located respectively on the east and left of “Lu hall” and face the side gates. The couplet on the stony column reads: “Reinforce order and discipline to train virtuous talents” and “Identify warning and gnome in dream, return to real world to find reality.” The former was written by Li Ruiqing, one of the five outstanding calligraphists at the beginning of the Republic of China (the early 20th century).

The front entrance door, side corridors, entrance hall and the patio make up of a courtyard. The outer and inner rings are separated by the courtyard. There are two wells called Yin-and-Yang wells on the east and west sides. The flowerbed in the courtyard seems to blend into the surroundings of inner courtyard, representing a landscape garden.

The corridor on the second floor of the inner ring is decorated with cast-iron railing of western delicate pattern. The second floor was used for receiving guests in the past. The Kuokou Hall, which covers an area equaling to the middle hall downstairs, stands on the front-oriented south. However, the floor of Kuokou hall and parts of front-oriented corridors is 0.2 meters higher than that of the marginal corridors. The hall serves as the pavilion for the elders and VIPs when performances are on the show.

The ancestral hall is particularly eye-catching. It is located in the back side (the north) of the inner ring with a 2-storey hall at the center. The roof of the ancestral hall is higher than that of the inner ring. There are 4 circular moorstone-made columns in Western style as high as the eaves of centric hall in the frontal site. The moorstone-made railings stand at two sides in front of the hall. The hall’s opening is linked with stone stairway and the center of the hall by the patio covered by tabia. All of this reflects the architectural features of ancient Greece. The front-oriented site of the hall is in open style; the back-oriented site is decorated with two brick arches on both sides linking with the corridors of the outer ring. Many calligraphic works of celebrities are decorated on the back-oriented wall and wall at two sides. In terms of the difference with the ancestral halls of other Tulou buildings, it reflects the combined China-West architectural style and not only serves as the public place for the clan meeting, weddings, funerals, receiving and banqueting guests, friends and the relatives, but also as a performance stage (See 7.a-2 photo 32).

There are 4 stone columns standing before the ancestral hall, on which the couplet says:

Conduct filial piety to revitalize the clan”, “Practice economy to start career”, “Do not be dizzy with success, nor discouraged by defeat”.

The hall possesses outstanding fireproofing function, comprising 8 units separated by brick-made wall. If one certain unit be on fire, the fire flame would be separated by the fireproofing walls, thus protecting the surrounding units from catching fire. The second, third and fourth floors of the outer ring and the second floor of the inner ring, including the corridors, are covered by blue bricks. Once the building is on fire, the blue bricks will spontaneously fall to put out the fire after the floor slabs are burn down.

The 2-storey side buildings in lune shape as well as the brick and wood framework are established on the east and west outside the building. With 6 bays, one side building serves as the school while the other as tobacco cutter workshop. Each side building is enclosed by the brick-made wall with patio inside, thus involving into an independent courtyard with an arch and linking with the side gate of the outer ring.

The building has for the first time introduced Western architecture into the construction of Hakka circular buildings and had certain influence in Yongding County. In 1985, the model of the building was selected as one of Chinese architectural models and displayed on the Unite States (L.A.) International Architectural Model Exhibition.

Qingcheng Tou

Situated in the southeastern part of Hongkeng villiage, it was built in 1937 (in the era of the Republic of China) with Zhencheng Lou to its northwest. As a square Tulou, it faces the southwest, covering an area of 1100 square meters. The 3-storey building is 7 bays in width and 6 bays in depth. It has 1 well, 1 gate, 4 stairways and a patio at the center, and there are no windows on the first and second floors. It has corridors connecting the rooms and there is an ancestral hall in the backyard. (See 7. a-2 Photo 34)

2.a-3 Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster

Gaobei Tulou Cluster is located in Gaobei Village of Gaotou Town in southeast Yongding County, Fujian Province, 47 kilometers away from Fengcheng County. It houses 71 households or 306 people, most of them descendants of the Jiang family. The residents are mainly engaged in farming.

The cluster is backed against the Jin Mountain which is 800 meters above the sea level and fully covered by the vegetation. It is 30 meters far from the road. The Gaotou stream in Gaotou town flows from west to east into Jinfeng stream, one of three largest rivers in Yongding County.

The nominated cluster includes Chengqi Lou, Wuyun Lou, Shize Lou and Qiaofu Lou that almost remain intact. Chengqi Lou is located in the core place among Gaobei Tulou Cluster, adjoining upon Shize Lou and Wuyun Lou on the east as well as Qiaofu Lou on the west (See 7.a-1 drawing 38 as well as 7.a-2 photo 35).

The paths made of blue stone plates are found in the surrounding area of each Tulou of the cluster. In addition, there are also paths made of blue stone plates connecting each Tulou building

and leading to the main road behind the building. The main road extends to the mountainside behind.

In April 1999, this cluster was announced as a historic site under the protection at the county level, and has been well protected ever since. Chengqi Lou was announced as a historic site under the protection at the state level in May, 2001.

Table 5 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-3:Gaobei Tulou Cluster

No.	Name	Time	Type	Main Features
1	Wuyun Lou	1567-1572 (under the reign of Emperor Longqing in the Ming Dynasty)	Rectangular	Covering an area of 3600 square meters without stone wall base; of 4 storeys and with corridors
2	Chengqi Lou	1628-1644 (under the reign of Emperor Chongzhen in the Ming Dynasty)	Circular	Covering an area of 5376.17 square meters; the outer ring: 73 meters in diameter, with corridors and of 4 storeys; the inner ring: of 2 storeys; the third ring: of 1 storey; the fourth ring: a circular ancestral hall.
3	Shize Lou	1931	Rectangular	Covering an area of 5100 square meters; of four storeys and with corridors.
4	Qiaofu Lou	1962	Circular	Covering an area of 2300 square meters; being 45 meters in diameter; of 3 storeys; with corridors and well blending Chinese and Western style.

Wuyun Lou

The Tulou is located on the eastern end of this Tulou cluster and was built during the reign of Emperor Longqing in Ming Dynasty (1567-1572). Facing the south, this rectangle building covers an area of 3,600 square meters without stone-made wall foundation. With four storeys, it is 25.8 meters in width (equal to 9 bays) and 24.3 meters in depth (equal to 11 bays). The base outer wall is 1.3 meters thick and there are 40 bays on each storey. The whole Tulou has one gate and four stairways. Outside the gate, a patio is enclosed by the lower wall. The main gate outside faces the gate of this building. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor with the gable and hip roof in the front and back and the overhanging gable roof at both sides. (See 7.a-2 photo 40)

Along the central axis there are, in turns, outer gate, gateway, door, front hall, courtyard, middle hall, courtyard and back hall from the south to the north. The middle hall takes the shape of Chinese character 口(Kou) and is of single storey. At its center is the courtyard. A door is opened on both the south and the north sides. And a side door is opened on both the east and the west sides. Each of the four doors leads to a laneway between brick walls, which separates the inner building into four smaller courtyards. There is a well on the east and the west sides, respectively.

This Tulou had three storeys originally. In the 17th century (in the early Qing Dynasty), it was bought by Jiang Jicheng, the builder of Chengqi Lou, and enlarged into a four-storey building.

Chengqi Lou

This Tulou is located in the northwest of Gaobei Village, Gaotou town. According to the records of the family tree, this Tulou was first built during the reign of Emperor Chongzhen of the Ming dynasty (1628-1644). The second, third and fourth rings were later built. The whole building was completed in the 48th year of the Kangxi Reign of the Qing Dynasty (1709). Facing south, this circular Tulou covers an area of 5,376.17 square meters. The Tulou is also known as Tianzhu Lou for the rammed earthen wall refraining from drenching by rain when building its outer ring.

The whole building comprises 4 concentric annular constructions with the overhanging gable roof. It is of the column and tie construction and the post and lintel construction and with corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. (See 7.a-1 drawings 39, 40 & 41; 7.a-2 photos 36 & 37)

As the main building, the outer ring of wood-and-earth structure is 73 meters in diameter and 4-storey in height. The wall of the first floor is 1.5 meters thick, while the wall of fourth floor only 0.9 meters thick. The first and second storeys have no windows. The first floor is the kitchen; the second floor is the barn; the third and fourth floors are bedrooms. Each of the floors contains 72 bays, including the hall and stairway. Except external wall and the wall of hall and stairway built by rammed earth, the walls of kitchens and bedrooms are all built by adobes. The corridor on the first floor is 1.65 meters in width. The overhanging beams above the second floor extend more than one meter or so towards the center of the circle, forming a roof slightly lower than the railing. Under the roof, the rooms are divided into numerous small store rooms by cedarwood plate. The blue tiles cover the eave on which the crops can be spread out to dry. The building possesses two flights of steps in the east and west and two gates with stone doorframes on the front and south. Besides the name of the Tulou hanging above the door lintel of the frontal gate, there is a couplet reading "Carry on the ancestors' virtue of diligence and frugality; encourage the descendants to read and farm." There are two side gates slightly smaller than the frontal one in the west and east of the outer ring.

The 2-storey second ring building is of brick-and-wood structure, and each of the floors has 40 bays. Except that one door on the front, east and west is used as passages, the rest rooms link with the front-oriented patio and blue brick-made separation wall, forming a small courtyard. The hall of the courtyard, namely the first floor of the second ring, serves as a dining room or a sitting room, above which are bedrooms. Each courtyard is opened with a gate which links with the corridor of the third ring. At the back of the courtyard or on the opposite of the kitchen and dining room on the first floor of outer ring, the bathroom, restroom and storeroom about 1.8 meters in height are built. The bathroom, storeroom and outer ring are separated by the cobble-paved patio and paved with the paths of big and square blue stone plates.

The single-storey third ring building is of brick-and-wood structure with 32 bays. The original owners respected scholars and valued education, while prohibiting women from going to school outside the Tulou and studying with men. Therefore, a private school was run here and this ring served as the study for women.

The single-storey fourth ring is slightly lower than the third ring, covering an area of 33.83 square meters and serving as the ancestral hall. In this way, the constructions are higher in the outer ring and lower in the inner ring. The back-oriented hall and arc side corridors on the front form a single-storey circular room with a patio inside. The ancestral hall, having a hip and gable roof,

has beautiful engraved beams and painted pillars, facing the front gate of the Tulou. The door of ancestral hall is decorated with colorful pictures and delicate stone inscription. On the East and West of the hall, there are small gates linking with the East-West passages and two side gates on the East and West of outer ring. Some boards bearing inscriptions of famous figures of Qing Dynasty and the 1980s still highly hang on the back-oriented place of the hall and under the front-oriented eaves; Couplets on the stone columns of two sides read: "Originating from the same root, we regard least the distance in relationship as we love each other; Living in the same building, we cherish most the importance of kinship as we meet every day." "Identifying the secret in the harmony among heaven, man and earth, we find extremely subtle interests; helping others, we leave profound blessings to posterity." All of this stands to testify the ideas of managing family and establishing themselves as well as the brilliant achievements the building owners once had. (See 7. a-2 photos 37 & 38)

When important festivals come, the jumbo enclosed screen, once served as the present for the 71st birthday of Jiang Xinxuan, the 16th generation of the clan, will be put in the ancestral hall. The screen consists of 12 plates, 2.72 meters in height, of which the 8 plates in the middle are 0.46 meters wide for each and the plates at two sides are 0.47 meter wide for each. Some time-honored storeys are inscribed on the delicately carved screen, particular the long-lasting "pictures of 24 filial persons". The "pictures of 24 filial persons" on the lower part originate from the ancient storeys concerning filial persons, giving full expression to the Hakka's traditional virtue of respecting the older and ancestor as well as obeying parents' order in both vivid pictures and texts. The picture of Guo Ziyi, a famous person in the Tang dynasty, offering birthday felicitations is inscribed on the upper part of the frontal screen. The words of congratulations on birthday, including complementary addresses and aphorisms, from the ministries of the Qing dynasty and building owner's relatives are decorated on the back of the screen. In addition, the screen is also carved with many designs of rare birds and plants. The building owner considers that to display this screen in major festivals not only can delight people's eyes but also can conduct education again on traditional virtue among the whole clan.

The ring constructions are separated by patios and linked by cobble-paved paths. There are four doors as the openings on the central axis and the eastern and western places of the second and third rings. The ancestral hall, which can be reached through the main passage linked with three gates of outer ring, can also be arrived through some small passages merely one meter or so in width. However, the rings, front gate and side gates can only be accessed via the main passage after going along the corridors under the eaves. Therefore, the Tulou is also described as a maze—easy to enter but difficult to go out.

Two wells are excavated in the patios on the Eastern and southwestern place between the second and third rings. The wells are called "Yin-and-Yang well" for representing the differences in terms of Yin, Yang, big, small, deep, narrow, water temperature and quality.

The Tulou is built according to the Eight Trigrams in The Book of Changes. The outer ring, second and third ring all has eight trigrams. The trigrams in outer ring possess the most clear-cut boundary. The inner corridors of the first floor are separated by the blue-brick walls with arches. The Tulou is exquisite in shape and full of primitive simplicity.

There is a stone ground outside the Tulou and a 2-storey stone protective threshold which is five meters in height at the back of the Tulou. The protective hill-side platform represents the East-

West village path. 20 meters away from outer ring, the 2-storey rectangle school of earth-and-wood structure is located on the northeast side behind the building, covering an area of about 300 square meters.

From its founding, the people of talent has come forth in a large number, over 40 residents being elected as former third and second degree candidate in the provincial examination, and developing into over 80 doctors, bachelors, scientists, professionals and writers. Moreover, a family living in the Tulou once cultivated 10 doctors.

With the most numerous rings and largest scale among the Hakka circular Tulou, it is inhabited by more than 800 people in its heyday and over 300 people for the time being.

In 1981, this Tulou was included into the Dictionary of Scenic Sites in China. In April of 1986, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications of the PRC adopted the picture of Chengqi Lou in a stamp of Chinese civilian residential buildings it published, with the face value of RMB 1.

Shize Lou

The Tulou is located on the northwestern part of Gaobei village of Gaotou town, with Chengqi Lou on the east. First built in the 44th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty (1565), it was destroyed during the war in 1929 and then rebuilt according to the original state in 1931. Facing south, the rectangular building covers an area of 5,100 square meters. It has 4 storeys. Each side of the Tulou is 40.8 meters wide, or 11 bays, and 41.2 meters in depth, or 12 bays. Each storey has 38 bays. The main wall is 1.6 meters thick. There are no windows on the first and second floors. The first and the fourth floors contain a corridor each. On each of the second and third floors, there are two rooms protruding towards the corridor but not connected with it. There is no hall on floors above the second floor. Inside the Tulou building, every other room has a bearing wall. All rooms are separated by an adobe wall. The central hall has been obliterated; on both sides there are stone-wood or earth-wood wing rooms. At the back is the ancestral hall. The horizontal inscription board on the hall reads: "Family Brilliance." The whole building has four stairways and one frontal gate. The inner courtyard has a well on each of the two sides respectively. (See 7. a-1 drawings 42, 43 & 44; 7. a-2 photos 40 & 41)

Qiaofu Lou

The Tulou is located on the northwestern part of Gaobei village of Gaotou town, with Chengqi Lou on the west. Built in 1962, this circular Tulou faces the south. The 3-storey Tulou is 45 meters in diameter with the design of corridor. The whole building has 30 rooms and halls and one front gate. The wooden corridor on the second floor hangs above the first floor; the corridor on the third floor protrudes even more above the second floor and has waist eaves. The space below the waist eaves is enclosed with wood boards to form a storeroom. The ancestral hall is a combination of Chinese and Western styles of architecture. It lies on the rear of the central axis and protrudes towards the inner courtyard. On its front there are four Western-style stone columns. The courtyard is paved with granite. Outside the gate there is a circular wall with its own gate, forming a small courtyard. (See 7.a-1 drawings 45, 46 & 47; 7.a-2 photo 42)

2. a-4 Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou

Yanxiang Lou stands in the Xinnan Village, Hukeng Town of the southeastern Yongding County and is at the infall of Brook Nan and Brook Aoyao. The circular Tulou, built in the 22nd year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of Qing Dynasty (1842), faces the southwest and covers an area of nearly 4300 square meters. (See 7. a-1 drawings 48, 49 & 50; 7. a-2 Photo 43)

The 4-storey main building is 40 meters in diameter, circular in shape, of earth-and-wood structure and with the design of corridors, with the overhanging gable roof and in the combined column and tie construction and post and lintel construction. The wall is 1.5 meters thick at the bottom and 0.7 meter at the top. Every floor has 34 bays and the first floor is used as kitchens and dining rooms without any window. The second floor without window is the barn, and the third as well as fourth floors are used as bedrooms. There are small store rooms in wooden framework under the eaves of each floor above the second floor.

The back hall of the main building is an opened and roomy hall worshipping the immortal beings, in front of which there is a small patio. It links with the frontal and side corridors to form a courtyard. The hall is on the central axis together with the front gate and ancestral hall. The back hall is accompanied with wing arches made by bricks and linked with the corridors within the main building. The couplet in the two front-oriented columns reads, "I do not seek a beautiful premise because of wealth; but would rather see my offspring be good people."

The ancestral hall, which is located at the center of the Tulou, is a single-storey square hall in brick and wood structure, one-step lower than the back hall. It is with the hip and gable roof and in the combined column and tie construction and post and lintel construction. The back-oriented hall is with a back wall in wooden framework. There are two side gates on the back wall leading to the back hall. The front-oriented side corridors face a patio which is surrounded by the corridors on the front and at two sides. The floor of the hall is one-step higher than that of the front-oriented corridors on the three directions. The hall has two small brick-made arches linking with the podium buildings. The pillars and beams in the halls are engraved and painted with patterns and pictures in exquisite craftsmanship. The halls look ancient-flavored and elegant. The couplets in the columns read, respectively, "Doing good brings prosperity; keeping books generates fragrance." "The more good you do, the more prosperous your family will grow; the more books you read, the more intelligent your speech will become." "I do not seek a beautiful premise because of wealth; but would rather see my offspring be good people." The pictures, carved above the arch, fully mirror the building owner's ideas, pursuit and good intention. (See 7. a-2 photo 45 & 46)

The opened podium buildings flanking the ancestral hall are in brick and wood structure, and with single storey. It faces the back-oriented patio, covering an area of about 50 square meters. In the past, it represents one of major venues and banquet rooms for holding the celebrations, such as wedding and funeral. Some single-storey affiliating buildings in brick and wood structure, such as the bathroom, are located between the podium building and main building. In strict symmetry, the affiliating buildings are close to the podium building and slightly lower than it.

The main building paved with tabia earth is separated with the ancestral hall by the patio and run through by the small doors of corridors.

The whole building has four stairways and one front gate. The gate is covered with iron board.

At the top of the gate there is a water hole for fire emergency. (See 7. a-2 photo 47) The stone ground extends to the East and is covered with cobblestones. On the lintel of the door, there are three big letters in bold and vigorous strokes, i.e. “Yanxiang Lou”. The designs of “Eight dragons” and “Five bats” are decorated at two sides and two meters above the gate, where are covered with limes.

A stone wall, which is 1.8 meters high, 50 meters long and 0.3 meter wide, surrounds the Tulou. The cobblestone-built wall links with outer gate in a wandering way, resembling a lying dragon. The dragon head is the outer gate on the west, which is with the double-eave hip and gable roof, and the doorframe decorated with one-piece stone strips. On the lintel of the door, there are letters, i.e. “Dai fu di”. The couplets on the two sides of the gate read: "Doing good brings prosperity; keeping books generates fragrance." The wall at two sides of the gate is painted with murals and epigrams. The Tulou faces to the west, because there was no other good direction for choice when the ancestor built it. In consequence, it just faces the stream and do not go against the flowing direction of stream, in addition to the col at the back. For luck, people make efforts to build the enclosing wall into the existing shape. The outer gate symbolizes the dragon head, having a meaning of exorcising evil spirits, which fully reflects Fengshui, China's traditional construction and designing concept. (See 7. a-2 photo 44)

The enclosing wall at two sides and back of the Tulou is built according to the geographical condition. It is lower in the front and higher in the back. The majority of the wall is built by rammed earth and the rest is built by stones. A 2-storey entertainment hall and class room on the west and the back, where the residents sing and play musical instrument, and Longdui room and hogpen on the Southeast are both of earth and wood structure. The outer wall of the entertainment hall links with the enclosing wall.

In the place of 100 meters away from the back wall lies the rear garden. The garden with vegetation was the place where the young scholars and warriors living in the Tulou did morning exercises and read books. The owner also came here for leisure hours. A stone stab path runs along the stream to lead to the Tulou gate. The stream-side of the path is protected by a stone railing.

From the 1950s to now, the people of talent have came forth in large numbers from this Tulou building, such as six university professors, 18 teachers of middle school, 33 teachers of primary school, two with doctoral degree, 15 with master degree, 76 bachelors and 21 students of secondary specialized school. Moreover, there are more than 1,000 overseas members of the same clan.

The Tulou was announced as a historic site under provincial protection in January 2001. And it stands intact for the time being.

2. a-5 Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou

Zhenfu Lou is located in the Xipian Village of Hukeng Town, Yongding County. It was built in 1913 by Su Zhentai who started his business in the tobacco industry. Facing south, the circular building occupies an area of 4,000 square meters. Just like Zhencheng Lou, it represents the outstanding work combining Western-style and the Hakka architectural art in the early 20th century.

Accompanied by the mountains and streams, the Tulou faces a clear and wandering stream and stands among the bamboos, extending its paths of blue stones to every place.

It consists of two ring constructions. The 3-storeys outer ring in earth and wood framework is 43.5 meters in diameter and in an Eight Trigrams pattern depicted in The Book of Changes. Holding three halls and 96 rooms, it is in the tabular surface of inner-ring-corridor style, with a hip and gable roof and in the combined column and tie construction and post and lintel construction. (See 7. a-1 drawings 51, 52 & 53; 7. a-2 photos 48, 50 & 53)

The first floor without windows serves as the kitchen and dining room. The second floor is barn and the third floor bedroom. The passage of the first floor is covered by cobblestones and the first floor is paved by blue bricks; the second and third floors are paved by blue bricks. The stairways are built on the east and west in strict symmetry. Located on the north, the back hall is on the central axis together with the front gate and ancestral hall. It is accompanied with wing arches made by blue bricks and linked with the corridors of outer ring. Two granite columns are erected at two sides of the gate; with a patio on the front, the back hall links with the corridors on two sides and ancestral hall to form a courtyard.

The outer ring has a front gate on the south and a side gate on the west, both of which are covered with stone doorframes and iron board. The name of this building is written on the lintel of the front gate, on both sides of which a couplet is inscribed, “Embodying exemplary conduct and nobility of character, having good fortune in the ten-thousand years to come” with the horizontal scroll “Blessed with happiness”. The arches made by bricks stand respectively on the converging point of entrance hall and corridor of the first floor. There are letters “Chu Xiao” and “Ru Ti” on the lintels of the arches. The entrance hall paved by cobblestones has a podium building on both sides respectively, each of which covers an area of two regular rooms and opens a door towards the entrance hall. One is used for storing the completed tobacco products, so as to rationally allocate the products to tobacco stores in other places; and the other is used as the office for sales and management personnel. Facing the entrance hall are two gates opened. The entrance hall and the front gate of inner ring link together to form an independent courtyard, in which there is a patio paved by granite.

The inner ring is a single-storey construction in brick and wood framework, with a hip and gable roof and in the combined column and tie construction and post and lintel construction. The ancestral hall, which is two zhangs (1 zhang = 3.3333 meters) high and 2.2 zhangs wide, stands at the back (the North) of inner ring. It is more spacious than the entrance hall and the back hall. With carved beams, painted pillars and glazed eaves-tiles, the hall looks magnificent. There are respectively two front-oriented and back-oriented circular granite columns in Western style. (See 7. a-2 photos 51 & 52)

The couplet on the front-oriented columns standing in the ancestral hall means: “Bring the honor to the ancestor” and “Happiness lies in giving help to others”.

The loose-leaf door, which has been destroyed, is carved with the decoration of people, flowers and birds on the back-oriented place of the ancestral hall. The arches built by bricks stand at two sides of the loose-leaf door and link with the front-oriented corridor of the back hall. In front of the ancestral hall, there is a circular patio paved by granite plates. On two sides of the patio stand the arc-shaped podium buildings. Without separation wall, the podium building is one-step lower than the ancestral hall in terms of the floor and links with it. The podium building has three arches facing the patio. There are some place names on the lintel of the arches, such as “Jidu”, “Yingdu”, “Linzi”,

“Daliang”, “Yangzhai” and “Handan”. All fully demonstrate that the building owner profoundly cherishes the ancestors and native land.

The front-oriented door of inner ring is commonly referred to as the Inner Gate. With carved beams and painted pillars, the Inner Gate is covered by glazed tiles and with the couplets on the stone doorframe, meaning prosperity and happiness forever. The window lattices made by caved bricks are at the two sides of the door.

A cobblestone-paved patio separates the outer and inner rings. The single-storey restroom and bathroom built by bricks stand on the East and West. Two wells, which are called “Yin-and-Yang well”, are excavated in the back-oriented place at the two sides respectively.

Covering a large place, the ground before the front gate is paved by cobblestones. A stone enclosing wall circles around the whole Tulou and links with the outer front gate. Facing the Southeast, the outer front gate is decorated with iron-grille door leaf and stone doorframe. (See 7. a-2 photo 49)

In April 1999, the Tulou was announced as a historic site under the protection at the county level. The Tulou stands intact for the time being.

2. a-6 Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster is in the Shangban Village of Shuyang Town in Nanjing County, Fujian Province. 60 kilometers from Nanjing County, it sits on the slope of the Hudong Mountain, 787.8 meters above the sea level. The building cluster consists of one square Tulou, three circular Tulou buildings and one oval Tulou, namely Buyun Lou, Zhenchang Lou, Ruiyun Lou, Hechang Lou and Wenchang Lou, all standing intact. According to statistics in 2005, 111 households and 464 people lived in the Tulou, all of whom belong to the Huang Clan and live mainly on farming.

Three sides of this Tulou Cluster, i.e. east, north and west, are surrounded by mountains and the south is a large area of terraces. As to the choice of this location, China’s construction and designing concept Fengshui is followed with emphasis on adjusting layout to local conditions. The five buildings stand along with the mountain up and down in a strict order. Rings of Tulou buildings and terraces echo with each other and form a brilliant picture. In a bird-eyes view, the five building seems like a plum flower in full bloom or a flying disc landing on the ground, forming a wonderful picture combining artificial and natural beauty. One could not help marveling at the strikingly beautiful scene. (See 7. a-1 drawing 54 ; 7. a-2 photos 54, 55 & 56)

In May 2001, this Tulou cluster was announced among the fifth batch of “the major historic sites under national protection.” In November 2003, the village was listed among the first batch of famous historical and cultural villages.

**Table 6 The buildings included in the nominated
Fujian Tulou-6 : Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster**

No.	Name	Time	Type	Main Features
1	Buyun Lou	1662 – 1722(During the reign of Emperor Kangxi, Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing southwest, taking up a total area of 1393 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and two stairways and one well
2	Zhenchang Lou	1930	Circular	Facing southwest, taking up a total area of 976 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and two stairways and one well
3	Ruiyun Lou	1936	Circular	Facing southwest, taking up a total area of 1063 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and two stairways and one well
4	Hechang Lou	1953	Circular	Facing southwest, taking up a total area of 1268 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and two stairways and one well
5	Wenchang Lou	1966	Oval	Facing southwest, taking up a total area of 1288 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and two stairways and one well

Buyun Lou

This Tulou, at the center of this cluster, was built during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1662-1722). Facing southwest, the square Tulou occupies an area of 1050 square meters and has a floor space of 1,393 square meters. This building is of wood-and-earth structure with its bearing wall made mainly of raw earth. The base wall is 1.15 meters thick and the thickness decreases 0.1 meter layer by layer. Adobes are used for the separating walls, cedarn boards for the floor and door, and pine trees for the stairways. The 3-storey building (11.93 meters high) is of the corridor design. The first floor is used as kitchen rooms, the second floor as barns and the third floor as bedrooms. Each floor has 26 rooms. The whole building has four stairways and on the top of the Tulou there are four openings for shooting. (See 7. a-1 drawings 55, 56, 57 & 58; 7. a-2 photo 57)

Zhenchang Lou

The circular Tulou, west of Buyun Lou, was jointly built by the Huang's in 1930. Facing southwest, it covers an area of 976 square meters and the floor space 1,232 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11.53 meters high and 33 meters in diameter, with the corridor design. Each storey has 26 rooms. The whole building has two stairways, one main gate and one well. The wall is 1.2 meter thick at the bottom. The inner courtyard is paved with cobblestones. (See 7. a-1 drawings 59 & 60; 7. a-2 photo 58)

Ruiyun Lou

The circular Tulou, southeast of Buyun Lou, was jointly built by the Huang's in 1936. Facing

southwest, it covers an area of 1,063 square meters and has a floor space of 1,176 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11.2 meters high and 35 meters in diameter, with the corridor design. Each storey has 26 rooms. The whole building has two stairways, one main gate and one well. The wall is 1.2 meters thick at the bottom. The inner courtyard is paved with cobblestones. (See 7. a-1 drawings 61, 62, 63 & 64; 7. a-2 photo 59)

Hechang Lou

This circular Tulou, east of Buyun Lou, was initially built as a square one between the end of the Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (c.a.1354). However, it was burnt down by robbers in the 1930s and was rebuilt into a circular wood-and-earth Tulou in 1953 by the Huang's on the original site. The rebuilt Tulou faces the southwest, covering an area of 1,268 square meters and having a floor space of 1,658 square meters. The 3-storey building is 12.3 meters high and 33 meters in diameter, with the corridor design. Each storey has 22 rooms. The whole building has two stairways, one main gate and one well. On the top of the Tulou there are four openings for shooting. The wall is 1.2 meters thick at the bottom. The inner courtyard is paved with cobblestones. (See 7. a-1 drawings 65 & 66; 7. a-2 photo 60)

Wenchang Lou

The oval building, southwest of Buyun Lou, was jointly built by the Huang's in 1966. Facing southwest, it covers an area of 1,288 square meters and has a floor space of 2,210 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11.8 meters high, with the corridor design. Each floor has 32 rooms. The building has corridors connecting rooms on each floor, two stairways, one main gate and one well. On the top of the outer wall of the Tulou there are three watch holes and four shooting openings. The wall is 1.2 meters thick at the bottom. The inner courtyard is paved with crushed stones. (See 7. a-1 drawings 67 & 68; 7. a-2 photo 61)

2. a-7 Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster

Hekeng Tulou Cluster is located in Hekeng natural village of Qujiang Village, Shuyang Town in the west of Nanjing County, Fujian Province. It is 58 kilometers from Nanjing. According to a survey conducted in 2005, 291 households and 1,196 people lived in the Tulou buildings, all of whom belonged to the Zhang's and lived mainly on farming.

These 13 grand-looking Tulou buildings are grouped on a narrow strip of land. In the east, west and south, it is surrounded by green mountains. And a clear brook runs through it from the east to the west and flows into River Qu in the northwest.

The 13 Tulou buildings nominated include the square ones, namely, Chaoshui Lou, Yangzhao Lou, Yongsheng Lou, Shengqing Lou, Yongrong Lou and Yonggui Lou; the circular ones, namely, Yuchang Lou, Chungui Lou, Dongsheng Lou, Xiaochun Lou, Yongqing Lou and Yuxing Lou as well as a pentagon building, Nanxun Lou, all of which remain intact (See 7.a-1 drawing 69; 7.a-2 photo 62)

In November 1999, the Tulou cluster was announced as a historic site under protection at the

county level.

Table 7 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-7:Hekeng Tulou Cluster

No.	Name	Time	Type	Main Features
1	Chaoshui Lou	1549-1553(During the reign of Emperor Jiangqing in Ming Dynasty)	Square	Facing the south, taking up a total area of 729 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and four stairways
2	Yongsheng Lou	1662-1722(During the reign of Kangxi in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing the north, taking up a total area of 676 square meters, having four storeys with corridor design and four stairways
3	Shengqing Lou	1723-1735(During the reign of Emperor Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing the west, taking up a total area of 2310 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and four stairways
4	Yongrong Lou	1736-1795(During the reign of Emperor Qianlong in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing the north, taking up a total area of 525 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, four stairways and one well
5	Nanxun Lou	1821-1850(During the reign of Emperor Daoguang in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing the south, taking up a total area of 729 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and four stairways
6	Yangzhao Lou	1875(the first year of Emperor Guangxu in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing the northeast, taking up a total area of 1,156 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and four stairways
7	Yonggui Lou	1876(the second year of Emperor Guangxu in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing the north, taking up a total area of 1,680 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, four stairways and one well
8	Yuchang Lou	1943-1947	Square	Facing the southeast, taking up a total area of 1,838 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, four stairways and one well
9	Dongsheng Lou	1958-1961	Square	Facing the west, taking up a total area of 870 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, two stairways and one well
10	Chungui Lou	1963-1968	Square	Facing the northeast, taking up a total area of 1808 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, four stairways and one well
11	Xiaochun Lou	1967-1970	Square	Facing the west, taking up a total area of 1808 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, two stairways and one well
12	Yongqing Lou	1967-1972	Square	Facing the north, taking up a total area of 1,661 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design, two stairways and one well
13	Yuxing Lou	1969-1971	Square	Facing the east, taking up a total area of 907 square meters, having three storeys with corridor design and two stairways

Chaoshui Lou

At the center of the Tulou, this square construction was first built during Emperor Jiajing's Reign in the Ming Dynasty (1549-1553). It was rebuilt after a fire in 1923. It faces south and covers an area of 729 square meters, and a floor area of 1,890 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11.3 meters high. Each storey has 20 rooms. The whole building is built with corridor design. The wall is 1.66 meter thick at the bottom. As one of the few Tulou buildings which have no stone foundation, it has a 1-meter footing inlaid with cobblestones for the waterproof purpose. At present, 48 people of 8 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-1 drawings 70 & 71; 7. a-2 photo 63)

Yongsheng Lou

This square construction was built during Emperor Kangxi's Reign in the Qing Dynasty (1622-1722). Facing north, it covers an area of 676 square meters with a floor area of 2,128 square meters. The 4-storey building is 14.4meters high, 30 meters deep and 32 meters wide. The whole building has 30 rooms on each storey, four stairways and one gate. It is of corridor design. The wall is 1.4 meters thick. In the inner courtyard, there is a well. At present, there is no resident in this Tulou. (See 7. a-1 drawings 72, 73 & 74 ; 7. a-2 photo 64)

Shengqing Lou

This square Tulou was built at the uppermost east of Hekeng Tulou Cluster under Emperor Kangxi's Reign in the Qing Dynasty (1723-1735). Facing west, it covers an area of 2,310 square meters with a floor area of 4,578 square meters. The 3-storey building is 12 meters high, 24.5 meters deep and 26.1 meters wide on each side. The whole building has 24 rooms on each storey, four stairways and one gate. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The wall is one meter thick. At present, 72 residents of 12 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-1 drawings 74, 75 & 76; 7. a-2 photos 65 & 66)

The Tulou is high at the rear and low in the front. The ancestral hall built in a brick and wood structure comprises the "upper hall and lower hall", which joins the back hall behind the patio. A tablet hung over the hall is inscribed "Benevolent Country Cottage", which was made during the reign of Emperor Qianlong. The upper hall has on each side a small bath room built with grey bricks. Inside the hall there is a woodcarving work called "Lion Rams the Beam." The wall is painted with colorful plum, orchid and other flowers.

Right in the front of the Tulou, there are 25 2-storey protecting houses, thus forming a unique sight of houses being surrounded by Tulou, Tulou being enclosed by houses.

Yongrong Lou

This square Tulou was built to the west of Shengqing Lou under Emperor Qianlong's Reign in the Qing Dynasty (1736-1795) and rebuilt in 1954. Facing north with the gate open on the right side of the frontal wall, it covers an area of 525 square meters with a floor area of 1,377 square meters.

The 3-storey building is 11.5 meters high, 27 meters deep and 23 meters wide. The whole building has 18 rooms on each storey, four stairways and one gate on the right of the wall. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The wall is 0.8 meter thick. In the inner courtyard there is a well. At present, 5 residents of 3 households live in this Tulou. (See 7. a-1 drawings 78 & 79; 7. a-2 photo 67)

Nanxun Lou

This pentagon Tulou was built to the west of Shengqing Lou under the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty (1821-1850). Facing south, it covers an area of 729 square meters with a floor area of 1,758 square meters. The 3-storey building is 12.6 meters high, 30 meters deep and 29 meters wide. The whole building has 21 rooms on each storey, four stairways and one gate. It is of corridor design. When this Tulou was first built, the main gate faced west against the mountain opposite, which was regarded as inauspicious. As a result, the residents in the Tulou often had a bad fortune. Later, the gate was changed from the west side to the south side, making the Tulou the only one in Nanjing that has the gate on the right side of the building. Today, 35 residents of 8 households live there. (See 7. a-1 drawings 80 & 81; 7. a-2 photo 68)

Yangzhao Lou

This square Tulou was built to the west of Chaoshui Lou in the first year of Emperor Guangxu's Reign (1875). Facing northeast, it covers an area of 1,156 square meters with a floor area of 2,775 square meters. The 3-storey building is 12 meters high, 34 meters deep and 39 meters wide. Each storey has 26 rooms. Altogether, the building has four stairways and one gate. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The wall is 1.8 meters thick. At present, 86 people of 12 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-1 drawings 82 & 83; 7. a-2 photo 69)

Yonggui Lou

This square construction was built to the north of Chaoshui Lou in the second year of Emperor Guangxu's Reign in the Qing Dynasty (1876). Facing north, it covers an area of 1,680 square meters with a floor area of 3,852 square meters. The 3-storey building is 10.29 meters high, 39 meters deep and 41 meters wide. The whole building has 32 rooms on each storey, four stairways and one gate. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The wall is 0.7 meter thick. Over the gate is inlaid a stone inscription bearing the exact time of construction. Inside the Tulou there is the ancestral hall consisting of "three rooms and one hall". It is built in a brick and wood structure, which are beautifully decorated. On the right side of the inner courtyard is a well. At present, 37 residents of 7 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-1 drawings 84 & 85; 7. a-2 photos 70 & 71)

Yuchang Lou

This circular building was built to the northwest of Chaoshui Lou from 1943 to 1947. Facing southeast, it covers an area of 1,838 square meters with a floor area of 3,609 square meters. The

3-storey building is 11.1 meters high and 48 meters in diameter. The whole building has 36 rooms on each storey, four stairways and one gate. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The wall is 1.2 meters thick. Back on the left side of the inner courtyard is a well. At present, 140 residents of 22 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7.a-1 drawings 86 & 87; 7. a-2 photo 72)

Dongsheng Lou

This circular building was built to the west of Nanxun Lou from 1958 to 1961. Facing the west, it covers an area of 870 square meters with a floor area of 2,063 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11 meters high, 29.5 meters in outer diameter and 13 meters in inner diameter. The whole building has 22 rooms on each storey and one gate. It has corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The wall is 1 meter thick. In the inner courtyard there is a well. At present, 25 residents of 7 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-2 photo 73)

Chungui Lou

This circular building was built on the western end of this cluster and on the left of the entrance to Hekeng Bridge from 1963 to 1968. Facing northeast, it covers an area of 1,808 square meters with a floor area of 3,304 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11.5 meters high, 48 meters in outer diameter and 11.5 meters in inner diameter. The building has 32 rooms on each floor, with a corridor connecting them. It has four stairways, one gate and one well. The wall is 1 meter thick. At present, 123 residents of 25 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-2 photo 74)

Xiaochun Lou

This circular building was built to the west of Dongsheng Lou from 1967 to 1970. Facing the west, it covers an area of 1808 square meters with a floor area of 3833 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11 meters high, 48 meters in outer diameter and 26 meters in inner diameter. The building has 32 rooms on each floor with a corridor connecting them. It has two stairways, one gate and one well. The wall is 1 meter thick. At present, 112 residents of 23 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-2 photo 75)

Yongqing Lou

This circular building was built to the south of Chaoshui Lou from 1967 to 1972. Facing the north, it covers an area of 1661 square meters with a floor area of 3138 square meters. The 3-storey building is 11 meters high, 46 meters in outer diameter and 28 meters in inner diameter. The building has 32 rooms on each floor with a corridor connecting them. It has two stairways, one gate and one well. Above the gate there are four water pipes in the shape of boat. The wall is 1.1 meters thick. At present, 128 residents of 28 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-2 photo 76)

Yuxing Lou

This circular building was built to the northeast of Yuchang Lou from 1969 to 1971. Facing the east, it covers an area of 907 square meters with a floor area of 1959 square meters. The 3-storey

building is 11 meters high, 34 meters in outer diameter and 18 meters in inner diameter. The building has 20 rooms on each floor with a corridor connecting them. It has two stairways and one gate. The wall is 0.9 meter thick. At present, 25 residents of 8 households are living in this Tulou. (See 7. a-2 photo 77)

2.a-8 Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou

This circular Tulou is located in the Kanxia Village of Meilin Town in Nanjing County, Fujian Province. It is 54 km from Nanjing County. Between 31st year of Emperor Guangxu's reign to 1st year of Emperor Xuantong's reign in the Qing Dynasty (1905-1909), Jian Xixi and his brother, the 16th generation of Jian family who resided in Burma, donated the fund to build this Tulou. To memorize the owner of the house who made a living abroad and who funded the house, the Tulou was named as Huaiyuan (to memorize the relatives in the remote place). In 2005, 64 residents of 17 households lived there.

Facing south, this double annular building covers an area of 1384.7 square meters with a floor area of 3,468 square meters. The Tulou is backing with green mountains and faces the farmland. The Tulou in the outer ring has four storeys (13.5 meters high), and has a 3-meter-high base made of large cobblestones and tabia. The 1.2-meter-thick wall at the bottom is still smooth without any peeling-off. Inside the building is wood structured, adobe brick is used as the partition, fir board is used as floor slab and door plank and pinewood is used as staircase. The first floor is the kitchen, the second is granary, and the third and fourth bedrooms. The building is 42m in diameter and has 34 rooms in each storey, each of which measures 3.1 meters wide and 3.5 meters deep. There are corridors connecting the rooms. There are four stairways and a well inside. At the top floor of the Tulou there are four watch towers facing the four directions. Its framework is supported by wooden beam inside the Tulou. Besides, green bricks are piled on three sides with shooting openings left. On the top floor there are three water pipes for fire emergency. (See 7.a-1 drawings 88, 89, 90; 7.a-2 photos 78, 83).

The inside ring building is of brick-timber structure. It is enclosed by Si Shi Room, main hall of the rear part and east and west wing rooms of front part, and is called Hall of Poem and Courtesy. Children can do their readings and clansman can discuss issues here. There is an inscription - "Hall of Poem and Courtesy" on top of the gate of "Si Shi Room", and a couplet carved in intaglio which reads: "Read books and teach children for future fortune; advocate courtesy and inherit tradition to continue genealogy." The tablet hanging above the hall bears three vigorous characters -- Si Shi Room. The most attractive part of the hall is the splendid and magnificent carvings and decorations inside; the vivid figures of flowers, dragons and beasts under the eave; and various life-like color paintings. Nine dragons of different shape are carved in the wooden windows on both sides of the room with an imposing manner to fly beyond the cloud and heaven. The brackets inserted between the top of pillars and crossbeams are decorated with wooden pieces in the shape of books. A couplet in the hall are engraved in seal and plated with gold, which reads: "The moon moves the flower's shadow; breeze rustles bamboo's leaves" and "The qin (a stringed music instrument) expresses a lingering feeling; flowers heralds spring's arriving."

The excellent techniques of rammed earth and strong cultural atmosphere of Huaiyuan Lou

embody the residents' respect for education and culture, and ancient China's Confucius thought of "reading books to serve the motherland and govern the country." (See 7.a-2 photos 79, 80, 81 and 82)

The Huaiyuan Lou was announced among the sixth batch of the key historic sites under national protection in May 2006.

2.a-9 Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou

It is located in the center of Pushan Village of Meilin Town in Nanjing County, Fujian Province, 53 kilometers from Nanjing County. It was built in the 10th year of Emperor Yongzheng's Reign of the Qing Dynasty (1732). There were 47 people from 13 households living in the Tulou in 2005, most of them engage in farming and tea planting.

The west side of Tulou is backing with green mountains, and the other three sides are surrounded by rice land. One brook flows in the field in front of the Tulou from north to south. The Bijia Mountain stands in the front, creating a beautiful natural scene.

Facing east and covering an area of 1547 square meters, the square Tulou's construction area is 3574 square meters. The 5-storey building (the front part is 17.08m and rear part is 17.95m) is 28.6 meters deep and 36.6 meters wide on each side. Each floor has 28 rooms, connected by an inner corridor. The ground storey is the kitchen with no window; the second storey is for grain storage; the third to the fifth storey are bedrooms. There are four stairways and one gate. The couplet on the door reads: "Harmonious kinship brings prosperity and happiness; successful ancestor fosters children and grandchildren", which tells the clansmen that unity is the strength. The top of the Tulou gate has three water pipes for fire emergency. The outer wall has a one-meter foot made of cobblestones. The rammed earth wall is 1.4 meters thick at the foot and the upper part gradually narrowed by 10 centimeters each layer. The tile roof is a gentle slope with the eaves protruding 3.3 meters. (See 7.a-1 drawings 91, 92, 93, 94 and 7.a-2 photo 84)

In the courtyard there is a private school, which consists of three rooms and a hall, covering an area of 159.1 square meters. Inside the hall hangs an inscription board which reads "to promote education and respect the teachers" given by Mr. Lin Sen, former president of the National Government of the Republic of China. Outside the Tulou there are 15 protective houses, creating amazing view of protective houses and Tulou embosoming each other. (See 7.a-2 photos 85, 86).

In the courtyard there are two wells. They are eight meters from each other but of absolutely different contents. Water in the well on the left side is clear and drinkable. Water in the right side well is feculent. So they were called "Yin-and- Yang wells."

The Tulou was built on an expansion of marsh land measuring 3,000 square meters. During the construction process, the building sunk and collapsed due to overburden when the first floor was completed. Later the workers used more than 200 pine logs, which measured 20 centimeters in diameter, as foundation piles to support the building. Now after more than 200 years the building still stands firm and is preserved well.

The Tulou was listed as the fifth batch of the major historic sites under national protection in May 2001.

2. a-10 Fujian Tulou –10: Dadi Tulou Cluster

Dadi Tulou Cluster is located in the Dadi Village of Xiandu Town, east of Hua'an County, 26 kilometers from Hua'an County. In 2005, 306 people from 66 families live in the Tulou buildings, all of them are Jiang's family. They mainly engaged in farming and tea planting.

Dadi Village is surrounded by mountains on east, west and south, with farmland on the north. Two brooks flow through the village and gather together in front of Eryi Lou and flow into the river. So far Dadi Village is still preserved with many Tulous and other traditional architectures of masonry-timber structure, those have been listed in the heritage declaration plan include Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou, Dongyang Lou, all well reserved. (See 7.a-1 drawing 95, and 7.a-2 photo 87)

The cluster is located strictly according to geometry graphics and represents Chinese ancient Fengshui principal. Backed against the Beishi Mountain and Wugong Mountain, it has Dagui Mountain in the front and Jiulong Ridge in further distance. The densely wooded mountains create the wonderful scenery. On the left, the Shizi Mountain winds and the Damo Cliff meditates over its Buddhism name; on the right, the Jinmian Mountain and Huxing Mountain sit side by side and the Xuantian Pavilion looks splendid in green and gold. Two streams wind their way and converge in front of Eryi Lou like jade straps. The small and circular Nanyang Lou and the square Dongyang Lou represent “circular heaven and square earth”, blessing the harmony and development of Jiang's family. Its geographic status is what the couplets on pillars of the ancestral hall narrate: “with the Beishi as a screen, the four Mountains around bring profoundness; taking Dagui Mountain as the shelter, the two streams highlight the green Tulou buildings”; and “Dadi in Xiangzhong is enclosed by green forests and open to six mountains; Eryi in Qingyi is facing Dagui and Jiulong Mountains”.

In November 1996, Eryi Lou was listed among the fifth batch of the major historic site under national protection. In March 2000, Dongyang Lou was listed among the major historic sites under Hua'an County's protection. In May 2006, Nanyang Lou was listed among the sixth batch of the major historic sites under national protection.

Table 8 The buildings included in the nominated Fujian Tulou-10 : Dadi Tulou Cluster

No.	Name	Time	Type	Main features
1	Eryi Lou	1740 A.D.(fifth year of Qianlong's Reign in Qing Dynasty)	Circular	Facing northwest; covering an area of 9300m ² ; of four storeys; with separate units, 16 stairways and 2 wells
2	Nanyang Lou	1817A.D.(22nd year of Jiaqing's Reign in Qing Dynasty)	Circular	Facing northwest; covering an area of 3100m ² ; of three storeys; combining the characteristics of the Tulou buildings with separate units and those with corridors; with 8 stairways, 2 wells
3	Dongyang Lou	1817A.D.(22nd year of Jiaqing's Reign in Qing Dynasty)	Square	Facing southeast; covering an area of 2200 m ² ; of two storeys; with corridors, 4 stairways and 1 well.

Eryi Lou

It is located in the center of Dadi village. It was built in the 5th year of Emperor Qianlong's Reign in the Qing Dynasty (1740). In 2005, there were 196 persons of 39 households inhabiting here.

It faces the northwest and covers an area of 9,300 square meters. The Tulou consists of two annular constructions. The outer one has four floors and the inner has one floor. The diameter of the Tulou is 73.4 meters. The whole building is divided into 16 units. Four units serve as gates, stairways and lobbies for public use. There are totally 224 rooms in the remaining 12 units for private use and each unit is equipped with a separate staircase. It is a typical example of unit-type Tulou for Fulao people who together with the Hakka people constitute two important branches of the Han nationality in Fujian Province. 12 zigzag sound-transmission holes are opened at the exterior wall on the first floor, which facilitates communication and information exchange between inside and outside. The exterior wall on the top floor becomes thinner to leave room for a 1-meter-wide hidden corridor, which prevents the defect that each unit has to fight by itself when attacked by outside intruders. The corridor leads to all units through the door of each ancestral hall. There are 56 windows for watching and shooting towards outside and another 23 openings for shooting, these are perfect combination of ancient defense system and residence. The outer wall of Eryi Lou is as thick as 2.53 meters and gets narrower above. The basement of the wall is made of stone slabs and the body of rammed earth. There is no window from the first to the third storey, only small openings could be found in the fourth storey. (See 7.a-1 drawings 96, 97, 98 and 7.a-2 photos 88, 89, 90)

Each unit has their doors located in the public inner court, and has a personal courtyard, which is a space of privacy. Walking into the Tulou and then the courtyard of each unit, one can witness the variation of private outdoor space by which different requirements are satisfied when the whole family live together.

The indoor layout is also unique. The entrance hall comes first, with kitchen and storeroom beside. Corridors linking the inner and outer ring create courtyards. Between the courtyard and the corridor are the wooden partition boards. The layout of rooms and space in the outer ring is different from those of the inner one which has corridors: the ground storey is not kitchens and dinning halls but guest rooms and bedrooms; the second and third storeys are all bedrooms. In the middle of the fourth storey is a large ancestral hall which can be arranged by each family itself. A barn is provided at two sides.

Eryi Lou also differs from others due to its structure. The outer ring is enclosed by a wall of the same height, while the inner ring is also enclosed by a main wall as top as its third floor. Each unit, as well as the interior walls from the first to the third floor of each unit, is separated by the main wall.

More exquisitely, upon the wall of inner ring are narrow verandas on the second and third floor out of the inner corridor for clothes airing.

The decoration of Eryi Lou is rich and regular. The ancestral hall opposite to the main gate locates at the end of the axis of the building. The girder frame of it is engraved and colorfully painted. A stone drum holder, engraved with patterns of Ruyi lock and four dragons chasing a pearl, sits on each side of the main gate. The halls to offering the memorial tablets on each unit's top floor

also have engraved and colorfully painted girders. The veranda in front of the courtyard on the first floor is one of the key places for decoration: doors to the 12 units are inlaid with 12 different wooden carvings. Inside the Tulou there are 226 murals which occupy a total of 593 square meters; 228 color paintings covering 99 square meters; 349 pieces of wooden sculptures and 163 couplets. They are all about mountains, flowers, birds and legendary figures, giving a strong flavor of country life. They can be called "treasures of folk arts." (See 7.a-2 photos 91, 92, 93, 94)

Eryi Lou is rich in cultural connotation, the couplets narrate the environment: "three rivers pass by and embraced by mountains from behind, it is open to Dadi; Jiulong Mountain brings auspiciousness with delicate hills and river to Eryi Lou"; "it is suitable and merciful place for housing; it is getting more thriving with fortune and leisure"; "Dadi is renowned of fealty as Weiding is adored here; Eryi gets its fame of virtue for Kongming is worshiped"; "living in Eryi Lou we are able to renew the cause of our ancestors; housing in the pretty mountains we are capable of benefiting our descendants". Couplets and murals in the Tulou actively show the happy and harmonious life in the Tulou and longing of Tulou people. Some of them reflect the Tulou owner's emphasis on education and culture: "drawing pictures of flower in a snowy day; reading books in midnight under the moon"; "the sun and the moon are eyes of the universe; a knowledgeable person has a heart of saint"; "virtuous son comes from educated parents; longevity is brought by traveling". Also there are some murals with couplets read: "reading virtuous books; writing great articles"; "harmony keeps spring everlasting; concord brings wealthy family"; "fealty, mercy, friendliness and respect can be seen in family; poetry, classic, courtesy, music could be found in writing" etc. On the third floor of unit 10, the door lintel is painted with a half-naked western lady, and on the ceilings and walls of unit 3,6,10, pasted many 1931 issues of New York Times and 1932 issues of the New York Evening Journal. These witnessed the cultural communication between the East and the West.

Nanyang Lou

It is located in the southeast of Eryi Lou, with a distance of approx.150m. This circular Tulou, was built in the 32nd year of Emperor Jiaqing's Reign of the Qing Dynasty (1817) by Mr. Jiang Jingbang, grandson of Mr. Jiang Shixiong, the builder of Eryi Lou. The building covers an area of 3,100 square meters. The Tulou measures 13.25 in height and 51.6 meters in diameter. There are four units, each of which has its own stairway and seven bays. The whole building has 96 rooms, including the lobby and passageway. The inner and outer corridors on the third floor connect the whole building. The tiers of brackets inserted between the top of pillars and crossbeams are delicately carved with patterns of flowers. The worship tables are left over from the Qing Dynasty. Cleverly combining the unit-style and corridor-style, the building is an outstanding example of Tulou for the Fulao people, who, together with the Hakka people, constitutes two important branches of the Han nationality in Fujian Province. (See 7.a-1 drawings 99,100; 7.a-2 photos 96, 97, 98)

The corridors on the second and third floor have doors connecting each unit. When the doors open, people in the neighboring units could visit each other. A hidden corridor is built on the third floor. The wall of the Tulou is 1.9 meters in width on the basement and narrowed by 20 centimeters on the second floor to 1.7 meters. The hidden corridor takes the wall as outer edge with 31 small openings and 36 shooting windows, which are wider from inside and inlaid with wooden boards.

They are 30 centimeters in height and five centimeters in width from outside. The inner edge of the hidden corridor is made of wood with doors. In case of emergency, each unit could get rescue through the doors.

The gate tower of the building is paved of granite. It is 5.99 meters in height and four meters in width. The door leaves, 1.7 meters wide, are made of phoenix tree. Water boxes are placed upon the three gates to ward off fire when attacked by enemy.

The stone horizontal boards are carved in running script, such as High Mountains, Long Rivers, Dingchou Year of Jiaqing Reign and January(lunar) etc. The stone sculptures in the Tulou are exquisite and the finest one is the stone drum holder sitting in front of the ancestral hall. On its four faces engraved tens of auspicious animals and sacred birds. The stone drum holder has a Chinese character “Shou”, which means longevity engraved on the basement, and a mysterious animal beneath it.

Nanyang Lou is placed in a picturesque setting of green mountains and elegant rivers and is embraced by Shizi Mountain. At the right side of it is a brook with clear water; green bamboos are planted along the two banks, so that this Tulou is integrated into the green environment.

Dongyang Lou

It is located in the west of Nanyang Lou. It was built in the 22nd year of Emperor Jiaqing's Reign in the Qing Dynasty (1817) by an imperial scholar Jiang Zongqi, grandson of Jiang Shixiong, the builder of Eryi Lou. This square Tulou stands at the foot of the Lion-shaped Mountain, south to Eryi Lou, and is also named “foot print of baby lion”. Facing southeast, Dongyang Lou covers an area of 2,200 square meters. The 2-storey building measures 11 meters high, 26 meters deep and 45.81 meters wide on each side. The whole building is lower in the front and higher in the rear which features with a remarkable hierarchy. There are corridors connecting the rooms on each floor. The main part of the Tulou has 36 bedrooms and four halls housing 47 persons of 13 households now. (See 7.a-1 drawings 101,102; 7.a-2 photos 95, 99)

The gate wall is lower in the front and higher in the rear, paved by granite with a remarkable hierarchy. The upper and lower halls are separated from the wing rooms by two transverse corridors which have doors on both ends leading to the kitchen and the dinning room. The problem of fume and smoke from the kitchen is well resolved in this Tulou. The back hall on the second floor is the place where memorial tablets for ancestors are placed while that on the first floor is for wedding ceremonies. Rooms in the Tulou are narrow laterally as the wing rooms are 2.5 meters wide and the main rooms 2.8 meters wide, and they differ in depth as some are 5.9 meters and some are 4.5 meters and the height is 3.8 meters. The design of the Tulou shifted from defensive function to comfort.

In front of Dongyang Lou is a razor clam field, paved by cobbles and enclosed by stone wall. A well lies inside and a small door opens on the east to a path. There is a lunate lotus pond in the south.

2.b History and Development

According to archaeological records, Fujian's history can date back to the Paleolithic Era 200,000 years ago. By the Neolithic Era, there had been considerably advanced agricultural civilization in today's Fujian, which is named "Mountain Tanshi Culture" by the archaeologists. In the 25th year of his reign (222 B.C.), Emperor Qinshihuang set up the Minzhong Prefecture in Fujian to include the territory into the jurisdiction of the Qin regime. In the fifth year of his reign (202 B.C.), Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty set up the Minyue Kingdom in Fujian. In the first year of Yuanfeng in the reign of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty (110 B.C.), the Minyue Kingdom was annihilated and its territory vacated by moving all its residents to the north.

In a fairly long period of time, the social, economic and cultural developments in Southeast China were closely associated with the mass migration of northern people, and Fujian is a more obvious case.

During the Yongjia's reign of the Western Jin Dynasty (307-312 A.D.), due to the consecutive wars year after year and serious drought rarely seen, a large number of people from central China began to migrate southward, a large part of whom arrived in Fujian. They brought here advanced cultures of the central China and Fujian began to thrive again. In the second year of Zongzhang of the Tang Dynasty (669), Emperor Gaozong sent General Chen Zheng and his son Chen Yuanguang and their 10,000 troops from central China to Zhangzhou and other places along the coast of Fujian. In the late Tang dynasty (the 7th and 8th century), people in central China once again moved southward in a big scale in attempt to escape the wars, a large part of migrants came to Quanzhou and Fuzhou along the coast of Fujian and Jianzhou in north of Fujian. Those who settled in southeast Fujian, such as Zhangzhou and Quanzhou, became the Fulao people speaking Minnan (south Fujian) dialect during the course of merging with local people. Some of their descendants went even further to overseas countries. In Southeast Asian countries now, there are tens millions of overseas Chinese with an origin in south Fujian.

During the later years of the Northern Song dynasty and the following Southern Song dynasty in particular (1127-1279), the attack and governance of northern China by Jin ethnic people forced many people in central China to move southward. They mostly moved to Tingzhou of southwest Fujian via Ganzhou of Jiangxi Province. They brought the language and culture of central China and formed the Hakka group speaking the Hakka dialect after a long-term mixing with local culture. With the continuous southward and overseas migration, the Hakka group which consists of those mainly distributed in Jiangxi province, Fujian province, Guangdong province, Hainan province and Taiwan and those tens millions of overseas Chinese worldwide.

The nominated property is located in southwest Fujian, the mountainous area, where the Hakka and the Fulao people mixed. Generally it is rugged in topography, sparsely populated, haunted by wild animals and bandits, making it very difficult for the migrants to settle down and cultivate land. Overwhelmed by the new living environment and also guided by their own traditional concepts, they had to gather together to make a living. Thus within a narrow and limited space, they built a large communal house, Tulou, by using the readily available rammed earth. Most of the houses were circular, enclosed and multi-storeyed. Continuous innovation was made along with development of local economy, society and culture.

As shown by the archaeological findings, since the Neolithic Era (6000 years ago), there have been communal houses built with rammed earth in China, Central Asia and East Asia. From 11-13th centuries on, under a specific historical migration background and a special natural environment, Tulou, a unique form of buildings, evolved from the traditional art of earthen houses. Fujian Tulou witnessed the whole process of this historical period.

From the late Warring States period to the early Western Han period, the technology of rammed earth for construction became relatively mature in Fujian. Some cultural heritage are built by walls of rammed earth, for example the ancient city relic in the Xindian of Fuzhou from the late Warring States period to the Han dynasty(the 2nd century B.C.--- the 1st century B.C.) and King Yue city relic (the 1st century B.C.) in the Cheng village of Mount Wuyi. After the Tang and the Five Dynasties (the 7-8th century), some rammed earthen fortified buildings with military defensive function were built by backing against the mountains. In the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties (the 11-14th century), the civilian residential buildings were bestowed with the military defensive functions through referring to the rammed earthen fortified buildings because of war flames and invasion of pirates in the coastal areas. The houses, equipped by rammed earthen walls with blockhouses outside and residential buildings with interior wooden structure inside, came into being in a large quantity.

In the Southern Song dynasty (12-13 century) for particular, when the Hakka settled down in Ganzhou, Jiangxi province, and Tingzhou, Fujian province and extended eastward and southward in Fujian province, there were, inevitably, serious conflicts between them and the indigenous people, namely the Fulao. Moreover, the second immigration of the Hakka after entering Fujian is featured by clan immigration with family as the unit. To meet the needs of living and survival, they adopted the form of castle with high defensive function contributing to the clan living together as well as combining with the special local geographical conditions. It is feasible in terms of construction cost and obtaining of building materials. The enclosed rammed earthen buildings evolved from the rammed earthen castle and fortified buildings are incorporated by the functions of living, defense and so on, and erected in the region and carried forward.

Against the backdrop of nationality immigration, Fujian Tulou was created and continued until now in the long-term practices.

Fujian Tulou came into being during the period from the 11th to 13th centuries (the Song and Yuan dynasties). At the beginning, Most of the Tulou buildings were small. They were either rectangular or square, plainly decorated and without the wall foundation built by stones.

From the end of the 14th century to the early 17th century (the Ming dynasty), along with the advancement of economy and culture in Fujian, esp. with the frequent harassments of bandits along the coast and Southwest mountain area in Fujian, Fujian Tulou architecture which integrated defense with residence was widely adopted. In the 16th volume of the Advantages and Disadvantages of National Prefectures, Gu Yanwu, a famous scholar in late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty (17th century) quotes the “fortress” entry in Defense Reference of Zhangzhou Prefecture History published on Wanli period of Ming Dynasty that, Zhangzhou Tulou was fewer in the past. Tulou is only built where defense administration locates and where is densely populated. Since 40th year of Jiaqing’s Reign (1561), bandits frequently harass the villagers. More enclosures and Tulou have thus been erected by common people, esp. in the coastal area.” From then on, Fujian Tulou had entered

the stage of development.

From the middle 17th century to the first half of 20th century (Qing dynasty and the Republic of China), the industries of processing tobacco and tea prospered in the nominated site and the products were sold to the rest of China and to Southeast Asian countries. With the development of economy and higher sense of ecological environment, the residents became eager to live in better houses. Besides, the growth of population gave rise to the eagerness to build larger constructions to meet the common interests of the clan. The large building could house dozens, and even hundreds of clan members under one roof, so as to maintain the clan's safety and prosperity. Mansion-style Tulou buildings of rammed earth and those of square, circular and various other shapes were built. The architectural type tended to be more rarefied, the functions tended to be diversified, some villages that dominated with Tulou Building Cluster occurred. From late 19th century on, the traces of overseas culture could be found in some of these buildings, the architectural types and decorations integrated with Western style had occurred in some Tulou. That period was the heyday of Fujian Tulou.

In 1950s and 1960s, the residents of the nominated site were still busy with building Tulou. So far, the latest Tulou known is the Shanqing Lou in Yongding Chuxi, built in 1978. In this period, attention was paid to the practicability during the construction so that the structure is simple without luxuriant decoration. That was the stage of continuity of Fujian Tulou.

Fujian Tulou is still the main form of houses of the local residents. Most of the buildings are well preserved. This shows that Fujian Tulou has a strong vitality to stand the test of time. It also reflects a lifestyle and culture of unique characteristics.

Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster

The cluster, located in Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town, Yongding County, has long been the habitat for Xu's descendants. In the 14th century (the late Yuan Dynasty and the early Ming Dynasty), Xu Chang'e, the earliest ancestor of the Xu clan in Chuxi Village, usually hunted here. Fascinated by the place, he decided to settle down here. The existing earliest Tulou is the Rongqing Lou, a circular Tulou built by the 3rd-earliest ancestor of the Xu's in the 17th year of the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1419). Along with the increase of population and the development of paper making industry, the descendants of the Xu's built more and more large-sized Tulou buildings which have even extended along the mountains, from the river's bank to the mountains. Even in 1978, the Xu's built another circular Tulou - the Shanqing Lou, so far the traditional layout of village and harmony with the natural environment is still maintained.

There is always a character of "Qing" (Celebration) in each name of the Tulou buildings in the Chuxi Village. In addition to the Jiqing Lou and the Shanqing Lou, there are also other representative Tulou buildings, such as the Yuqing Lou- a circular Tulou built in the 7th year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty (1729), the Shengqing Lou- a circular one in the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty (1799), the Huaqing Lou- a rectangular one in the 9th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty (1829), the Gengqing Lou- a circular one in the 29th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty (1849), the Xiqing Lou- a rectangular one in the 29th year of the reign of Emperor

Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty (1849), the Fuqing Lou- an oval one in the 29th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty (1849) and the Gongqing Lou- a hexagonal one in 1949, etc.

In 1986 and 1988, over 100 teachers and students from the Architecture Department of Tongji University made investigations on Jiqing Lou for surveys and kept records.

In 1986, the Yongding Historical Heritage Preservation Committee was set up to protect the Chuxi Tulou Cluster.

In April 1999, the Chuxi Tulou Cluster was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level, and a Cultural Heritage Preservation Team was organized. Also, the “Decision of Yongding County Government on Intensifying Protection of Hakka Tulou Sites” issued by the Yongding County government defined the protection scope, particulars and actions, for the first time providing guidance by local regulations on protection of the Tulou Cluster.

In 2000, the Village Regulations on the Protection of Chuxi Tulou Cluster was issued.

In September 2001, the key Tulou buildings in the Chuxi Tulou Cluster were equipped with fire facilities.

In 2002, the government appropriated funds to improve the environment, and made partial repair and maintenance to some Tulou buildings which had leaking tiled roof. Strengthening measures were taken to address the deformed components such as staircases and handrails of Jiqing Lou with all the original components preserved.

In 2006, the Yongding government invited National Center of Historic City Study of Tongji University to prepare the protection plan for the Chuxi Tulou Cluster.

In May 2006, the Jiqing Lou, one building in the Chuxi Tulou Cluster, was announced as a major historic site under national protection.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the buildings and environment of the Chuxi Tulou Cluster have been more protected. The owner of each Tulou would regularly examine and repair his own building every other one or two years, especially repaired the tiles to prevent roof leakage. In order to avoid the mountain torrents, there are undercut slope protections, built with stone blocks, and drainage systems around each Tulou will be dredged; moreover, the government also focuses on protection of the vegetation all around to prevent the water and soil erosion. Therefore, this place has never been destroyed by natural disasters.

Since the Chuxi Tulou Cluster was construction, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

During the transitional period from the late Song Dynasty to the early Yuan Dynasty (around 1290), two brothers, Lin Qinde and Lin Qingde, moved to Hongkeng from Baisha Village, Shanghang County. In the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1403-1424), Lin Yongsong, the Lin's 6th generation in the Hongkeng Village, began to build Tulou.

From the mid Ming Dynasty to the early Qing Dynasty, the Tulou construction technology in Hongkeng village was well developed, but still tended to be of a simple style and didn't pay attention to its decorations.

From the end of the Ming Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, there were over 20 tobacco workshops and 18 cigarette cutter plants in Hongkeng Village, whose products were particularly popular in all the commercial ports to the south of the Yangtze River and in the Southwest Asia, bringing to the villagers a great number of wealth and paving the solid economic way for the development of the Tulou buildings in Hongkeng Village. From the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1736-1795) of the Qing Dynasty to the modern times, the Tulou buildings built in Hongkeng Village had the ingenious design, the superb decorations, the magnificent size and abundant cultural connotation, such as the representative Fuyu Lou, Kuiju Lou, Zhencheng Lou, etc.

In 1912, Lin Hongchao brothers, the Lin's 21st generation in the Hongkeng Village, began to build Zhencheng Lou. They bravely adopted the diversified unity principle which was promoted by Western architectural aesthetics and created one of the masterpieces of rammed earth civilian residential building which incorporated with western architectural style. Lin Hongchao, Xunzhi by Courtesy name, Chaosheng by sobriquet, a skillful writer in late Qing Dynasty and an architectural designer, once served in House of Representative and as central senator of Republic of China. Lin Zaiting, his grandfather and Lin Renshan, his father, established the cigarette cutter factory in 4th year of Tongzhi's Reign of Qing Dynasty (1865), the Sunrise cigarette cutter they produced was a leader with a big profitability and nearly monopolized the market in China and Southeast Asian countries. After the death of Lin Renshan, Lin Hongchao undertook their family business and hosted to build the Zhencheng Lou to fulfill his father's unfinished wishes. He spent 80,000 silver dollars and the Tulou was finished 5 years later.

In the early 1960s, Hongkeng Tulou Cluster began to attract experts and scholars both at home and abroad.

In 1985, the model of Zhencheng Lou (a Tulou in Hongkeng Tulou Cluster), as one of the Chinese construction models, was exhibited in the Los Angeles International Architectural Model Exhibition, which immediately became the focus of the spotlights.

In 1986, the Yongding Historical Heritage Preservation Committee was set up to protect Hongkeng Tulou Cluster.

In 1986 and 1988, over 100 teachers and students from the Architecture Department of Tongji University made investigations on Hongkeng Tulou Cluster for surveys and kept records.

In 1990, the village was open to the public and a Cultural Heritage Preservation Team was set up.

In March 1991, the Zhencheng Lou was announced as a historic site under provincial protection.

In 1993, Hongkeng Village was listed into a national famous Hakka Folk Culture Village and open to the public.

In June 1995, the Kuiju Lou was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level and a Cultural Heritage Preservation Team was set up to strengthen the protection.

In July 1998, Fuyu Lou and Rusheng Lou were announced as historic sites under protection at

the county level.

In December 1998, Hukeng Town, where Hongkeng Tulou Cluster was situated, was included into a famous historical and cultural town at provincial level.

In April 1999, Hongkeng Tulou Cluster was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level and a Cultural Heritage Preservation Team was organized. Also, the “Decision of Yongding County Government on Intensifying Protection of Hakka Tulou Sites” issued by the Yongding County government defined the protection scope, particulars and actions, for the first time providing guidance by local regulations on protecting the Tulou Cluster.

In September 2000, Yongding government issued the Circular on Protection of Hakka Tulou Tourist Resources in Yongding County.

From 2000 to 2001, the government appropriated funds to improve the environment of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster. Some Tulou buildings were partially repaired which had leaking tile roofs.

In January 2001, Kuiju Lou and Fuyu Lou were announced as historic sites under provincial protection.

In May 2001, Kuiju Lou, Fuyu Lou and the Zhencheng Lou were announced as major historic sites under national protection. In the same year, Yongding Hakka Tulou Museum was established in Qingcheng Lou.

In September 2001, all the Tulou buildings in Hongkeng Tulou Cluster were equipped with fire facilities.

In 2006, The Yongding government invited National Research Center of Historic Cities, Tongji University to prepare the protection plan for the Hongkeng Tulou Cluster.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the constructions and environment of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster have been protected. The owner of each Tulou would regularly examine and repair his/her own building every other one or two years according to the traditional conventions, to prevent roof leakage. In order to avoid the mountain torrents, there is stone undercut slope protection, built with stone blocks, and sound drainage systems around each Tulou; moreover, the government also focuses on the protection of the vegetation all around to prevent the water and soil erosion. Therefore, this place has never been destroyed by natural disasters.

Since the construction of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster

Gaobei Tulou Cluster is situated in Gaobei Village, Gaotou Township of Yongding County and 47 kilometers from Fengcheng Town, the county seat of Yongding, consisting of Chengqi Lou, Wuyun Lou, Shize Lou, Yongchang Lou, Yuanqing Lou, Qingyu Lou and Qiaofu Lou etc.

In the 2nd year of the reign of Emperor Xiangxing of the Southern Song Dynasty (1279), some Hakka ancestors in the Gaobei Village built in the Jinshan Mountain the circular Tulou buildings

and then lived there. In the middle Yuan Dynasty, Jiangbai Balang (1330-?)the founder of clan, moved here from the Shanghang County. In the 44th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty (1565), the Jiang family began to build a Tulou, namely Wuyun Lou.

During the reign of Emperor Chongzhen of the Ming Dynasty (1628-1644), because of the over-dense population in Wuyun Lou, the Jiang people first built the main part of Chengqi Lou - a circular Tulou (outer ring) to the west of Wuyun Lou, then the inner second and third rings and the ancestral hall, which were completed in the 48th year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1709).

In the 44th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty (1565), the Jiang family began to build Shize Lou - a square Tulou between Wuyun Lou and Chengqi Lou. In 1929 Shize Lou was destroyed by war fire and was rebuilt with traditional process and material in 1931.

In 1962, the countrymen residing abroad provided the fund to build Qiaofu Lou - a circular Tulou to the west of Chengqi Lou.

In 1981, Chengqi Lou was included in the China Famous Attractions Dictionary.

In July 1983, Chengqi Lou was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level, and the protection team of cultural heritage was set up.

In April 1986, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications of China issued a set of Chinese Residential Building Stamps, among which the RMB 1 stamp of Fujian residential building showed Chengqi Lou.

In 1986, the Yongding Cultural Heritage Management Committee was set up to protect the building.

In April 1999, the “Decision of the People’s Government of Yongding County on Intensifying Protection of Hakka Tulou Buildings” issued by the Yongding county government, defined the protection scope, particulars and actions, for the first time providing guidance and standards of local administrative regulations.

In April 1999, the Tulou Cluster was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level and the protection team of cultural heritage was set up. In addition, the government issued the Local Regulations on Protection of Gaobei Tulou Cluster.

In September 2000, the people’s government of Yongding issued the Notice on Protection of Hakka Tulou Tourist Resources of Yongding County.

In January 2001, Chengqi Lou was announced as a historic site under provincial protection. In the same year, the government appropriated funds for the maintenance of Chengqi Lou, Shize Lou and Wuyun Lou, including the repair of small roof in the second and third rings of Chengqi Lou, which was burned down in wars in 1929, other major parts unchanged. Since 1950s, due to consecutive transfer of residents and lack of maintenance, some roof leaking, partial oblique of beams etc. occurred in Wuyun Lou. In 2001 Wuyun Lou was experienced with roof maintenance, rescue protection measures had been adopted such as partial support and fastening of beams, all original structural parts were preserved and no changes to the structure.

From September 2001 to 2003, the key Tulou buildings in Gaobei Tulou Cluster were equipped with fire facilities.

In May 2005, Chengqi Lou was announced as a major historic site under national protection.

In 2006, Yongding county government invited National Center of Historic City Studies, Tongji University to prepare the protection plan for the Gaobei Tulou Cluster.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the constructions and environment of Gaobei Tulou Cluster have been protected. The owner of each Tulou would regularly examine and repair his/her own tower every other one or two years according to the traditional conventions, especially complementing and repairing the tiles to prevent roof leakage. In order to avoid the mountain torrents and soil erosion, there are stone shields and excellent drainage systems around each Tulou; moreover, the government also focuses on the protection of the vegetation all around. Therefore, this place has never been destroyed by natural disasters.

Since the construction of Gaobei Tulou Cluster, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou

In the Ming Dynasty, the Su clans of the Dade Village, Guzhu Township of Yongding County moved here and then settled down. In the 22nd year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty (1842), the Su family made a fortune from doing tobacco business and launched a large-scale construction to build Yanxiang Lou, which was completed the next year. To avoid the mountain torrents and the water and soil erosion, the owner specially built the protection ridges with huge stones around and set up the excellent drainage system. Furthermore, the owner also paid great attention to the protection of the vegetation around the village. Since the 1950s, a large number of people of talent have come forth from this building, including six university professors, 18 middle school teachers, 33 primary school teachers, two doctors, 15 masters, 76 bachelors and 21 secondary specialized or technical school students. In addition, there are also over 1,000 clansmen living abroad.

In 1986, Cultural Heritage Management Committee of Yongding was set up to protect the building.

In 1986 and 1988, more than 100 teachers and students in the Architecture Department of Tongji University successively surveyed Yanxiang Lou and made detailed mappings and records.

In July 1998, the Yanxiang Lou was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level, and the protection team of cultural heritage was set up.

Since 1990, the cluster has been open to the public as a tourist attraction.

In April 1999, the “Decision of the People’s Government of Yongding County on Intensifying Protection of Hakka Tulou Buildings” was issued by the Yongding County government, defining the protection scope, particulars and measures etc.

In September 2000, the Yongding government issued the Notice on Protection of Hakka Tulou Tourist Resources of Yongding County.

In 2000, the government prepared the Local Regulations on the Protection of Yanxiang Lou.

In 2001, the government appropriated RMB 1.13 million Yuan for partial maintenance of the building, which focused on the reparation of the relatively seriously damaged wooden parts. They also improved the environment nearby to resume the original scenes.

In January 2001, Yanxiang Lou was announced as a historic site under provincial protection.

In September 2001, Yanxiang Lou was equipped with fire facilities.

In 2006, the Yongding government invited the National Center of Historic City Studies, Tongji University to prepare the protection plan for Yanxiang Lou.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the constructions and environment of Yanxiang Lou have been protected and paid attention to. The owner of each Tulou would regularly examine and repair his/her own tower every other one or two years according to the traditional conventions to prevent roof leakage. Since the construction of Yanxiang Tulou, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou

In 1913, Su Zhentai, a businessman making a fortune by doing tobacco business, selected a place beside the hill and stream to launch the construction. In order to avoid the mountain torrents, there were protection ridges built with stone blocks and the sound drainage systems around it; moreover, the government also focused on the protection of the vegetation all around to prevent the water and soil erosion. Therefore, situated in Xipian Village, Hukeng Town of Yongding County, this Tulou has never been destroyed by natural disasters although it is near waters.

In 1986, Cultural Heritage Management Committee of Yongding was set up to protect the Tulou.

In 1986 and 1988, over 100 teachers and students from the Architecture Department of Tongji University made investigations on Zhenfu Lou for detailed surveys and mappings and records.

In July 1998, Zhenfu Lou was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level, and the protection team of cultural heritage was set up.

In April 1999, the Yongding County government issued the Decisions of the People's Government of Yongding County on Intensifying Protection of Hakka Tulou Buildings", defining the protection scope, particulars and measures etc.

In September 2000, the Yongding government issued the Notice on Protection of Hakka Tulou Tourist Resources of Yongding County.

In 2000, the government prepared the Local Regulations on the Protection of Zhenfu Lou.

In 2001, the government appropriated funds for partial maintenance of the Tulou, which focused on the reparation of the few destroyed inner-ring glazed tiles.

In September 2001, Zhenfu Lou was equipped with fire facilities.

In 2002, the Yongding Hakka Tulou Museum was established in Zhenfu Lou.

In 2006, the Yongding government invited the National Center of Historic City Studies, Tongji University to prepare the protection plan for Zhenfu Lou.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the construction and environment of Zhenfu Lou have been protected and paid attention to. The owner of each Tulou would regularly examine and repair his/her own tower every other one or two years according to the traditional conventions to prevent roof leakage.

Since the construction of Zhenfu Lou, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster is located in Tianluokeng natural village, Shangban Village, Shuyang Town of Nanjing County. In 14th century, Huang Guixi left Aoyao, Yongding County with his son, Baisanlang, to select the residential site along the way. Finally they decided to settle down at Tianluokeng after traveling across Huyangkeng, Xiaban Village, Liwu, Shangbanliao and Tianluokeng.

After coming to Tianluokeng, Huang Guixi and his son started to build the hay-roofed house to solve the housing problem, and then made a living on raising female ducks. It was said that each duck could produce two eggs every night. Baisanlang scraped up a large sum of silver dollars over years. Later on, Baisanlang, the ancestor of the Huang family in Tianluokeng invited a geographer to assess the landforms, who held that where the hay-roofed house sat was the most ideal place according to ancient Chinese Fengshui theory. Therefore, at the site of the hay-roofed house, Baisanlang built a square Tulou which was the first in Tianluokeng Village, named Hechang Lou. The Hechang Lou was burned down in 1936, and rebuilt in 1953.

When it came to Huang Qilin, the Huang's 12th generation, Buyun Lou was built at the west side of Hechang Lou during the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1662-1722) of the Qing Dynasty. Due to growth in population, several buildings were successively built around Buyun Lou in the 1930s, including Zhenchang Lou (1930-1932) to the west, Ruiyun Lou (1932-1934) to the southeast and Wenchang Lou (1966-1969) to the southwest, creating a unique landscape of five buildings in a ring. Until now the traditional layout of the village still keeps a harmonious relationship with the natural environment.

Before the 1970s, the renovation, leaking detection, drainage and sewage maintenance for Tulou were mainly carried out by Tulou residents. After 1970s, a protection and management system was developed, i.e. led by the government and participated actively by Tulou residents.

In 1978, the cultural heritage protection and management organization was set up in Nanjing County to regularly examine and repair tile roofs, dredge up riverway and drainage system, which have effectively mitigated floods and heavy rain's damages to the Tulou.

In 1990, Tianluokeng Cultural Heritage Protection Team was set up in Nanjing County, which has taken a series of actions, e.g. closing mountains to facilitate afforestation to prevent soil erosion and water loss and protect the surroundings of Tulou.

In 1998, the Five-Year and Ten-Year Plans of Nanjing County on Tulou Protection Management was released. In November of the same year, the Notice of the People's Government of Nanjing

County on Intensifying Management of Tulou was released, which prohibited construction of new buildings, cutting into the mountains, quarry works, deforestation and pasturing in the protection scope, improved the power lines, added fire facilities as well as developed and improved the fire safety system.

Since 1999, surroundings of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster have been improved.

In 2001, the Protection Regulations of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster was released. In May 2001, Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster was included into the fifth batch of major historic sites under national protection. In July, due to the attack of No. Five Typhoon, the protection slope collapsed from the front of Hechang Lou to the back of Ruiyun Lou. Local residents voluntarily joined the rescuing works in time. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage granted RMB500, 000 for repairing under instructions of experts.

In 2003, the Overall Plan of Nanjing County on Tourism Development (2003-2020) was developed. In November, the village, where Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster was located, was included into the first batch of famous historical and cultural villages of China.

In 2005, lands slid from the mountain at the left side of Ruiyun Lou due to continuous attack of No. 10 and No. 13 strong typhoons and heavy rain. Nanjing government appropriated funds for an immediate repair to the building.

In 2006, due to the attack of No. 1 strong typhoon and heavy rain, the protection slope in the front of Ruiyun Lou collapsed. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage appropriated funds for reinforcing and maintaining of the protection slope. Also in the same year, the Nanjing Government engaged the National Center of Historic City Studies, Tongji University to develop the protection plan for Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, and invited professional research bodies to prepare some special plans such as tourism development plan, environmental protection plan for Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster.

Since the construction of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster

The Hekeng Tulou Cluster is located at Hekeng Village, Qujiang, Shuyang Town of Nanjing County. Zhang Shiliang was the founder of Hekeng Tulou Cluster. Zhang Shiliang always herded the cattle at Hekeng, seeing Hekeng was surrounded by green hills at three sides, Qujiang creek flowed along the north of Hekeng, and a stream also flowed slowly across the middle of Hekeng. Attracted by such a beauty as well as flat and fertile lands, he moved from Shiqiao Village to here for farming and built a mud brick house. When his son, Zhang Liuyi (the fourth generation in Hekeng) grew up, he started to build Chaoshui Lou, the earliest Tulou in Hekeng Village during the reign of Emperor Jiajing (1459-1553) of Ming Dynasty for a better life and future generations. Later, Zhang Chongzheng, the sixth generation, built the Yongsheng Lou; several decades later his descendant built the Yongrong Lou, its wood structure was burnt down by bandits and rebuilt in 1954 by Zhang Qize and Zhang Qixian, Zhang's 20th generation. Zhang Shiyu, the 11th generation, built the Shengqing Lou at Zhuba of Hekeng Village. In consideration of the high mountain behind

Shengqing Lou and strong airflow along the cove in the front, a two-storey surrounding wall was arranged in front of Shengqing Lou, which faced west to avoid the strong airflow from the cove. Zhang Renwu, 14th generation, built Yonggui Lou at the round pond of Hekeng Village and Zhang Renyin built the Yangzhao Lou; Nanxun Lou was built at Zhuba, Hekengxi by Zhang Yuying, the 17th generation. Up to then, the Tulou construction came to a halt, for the seven Tulou buildings built were sufficient to accommodate Zhang's descendants.

Yuchang Lou was built from 1943 to 1947. The Tulou construction wave was resumed from 1963 to 1969, with Chungui Lou, Xiaochun Lou, Yongqing Lou, Dongsheng Lou and Yuxing Lou built in succession. These Tulou buildings were no longer arranged by family branches, but built and used jointly by all the Zhang clansmen.

Before the 1970s, the renovation, leaking detection, drainage and sewage maintenance for Tulou were mainly carried out by Tulou residents. After 1970s, a protection and management system was developed, i.e. led by the government and participated actively by Tulou residents.

In 1978, the cultural heritage protection and management organization was set up in Nanjing County to regularly examine and repair tile roofs, dredge up riverway and drainage system, which have effectively mitigated floods and heavy rain's damages to the Tulou.

In 1998, the Five-Year and Ten-Year Plans of Nanjing County for Tulou Protection Management was released. In November of the same year, the Notice of Nanjing County Government on Intensifying Management of Tulou was released, which prohibited construction of new buildings, cutting the mountains, quarry works and pasturing in the protected area, improved the power lines, added fire facilities as well as developed and improved the fire safety system.

In November 1999, Hekeng Tulou Cluster was announced as a historic site under protection at the county level. Then surroundings of the Hekeng Tulou Cluster have been improved.

In 2000, the protection team of Hekeng cultural heritage was formed under building leader accountability system to strengthen Tulou protection management.

In 2002, the Nanjing government allocated funds to completely repair Tulou cluster in Hekeng, focusing on internal and external drainages, flood spillways, inspection of Tulou roofs and necessary small amount of reinforcing and repair.

In 2003, the Overall Plan of Nanjing County on Tourism Development (2003-2020) was released.

In 2006, Nanjing Government engaged the National Center of Historic City Studies, Tongji University to develop the protection plan for the Hekeng Tulou Cluster, and invited professional research bodies to prepare special plans such as tourism development plan, environmental protection plan for the Hekeng Tulou Cluster.

Since the construction of Hekeng Tulou Cluster, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou

Huaiyuan Lou is located in Kanxia Village, Meilin Town, Nanjing County, built by an overseas

Chinese named Jian Xinxi, while the ancestor of the family Jian Derun had come here several hundred years ago before then. Jian Yonggui, the fifth-generation ancestor, moved from Changjiao, Nanjing to Guangde in Dapu, Guangdong Province. Then Jian Liangyou (father of Jian Xinxi), the fifteenth-generation ancestor, went back to Changjiao from Guangde. He built a one-storey courtyard house at Xiadongshan in the adjacent Guanyang Village, but always suffered from invasion of bandits. So he decided to build a Tulou building for protection.

Among many options, Jian Liangyou finally decided to set the foundation of Tulou in Kanxia Village where a simple mud-brick house was previously located, and bought adjacent vegetable farms to build Huaiyuan Lou. In the 31st year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, the construction was started, and one floor added in each of the following years. It took five years to complete the building in the first year of Emperor Xuantong in the Qing Dynasty (1909). All building cost was contributed by overseas Chinese, Jian Xinsheng and Jian Xinsong, Jian Xinxi's brothers who making a living in south-east Asia.

Jian Xinsheng and Jian Xinsong came back to see their relatives when Huaiyuan Lou was to be completed. They were very happy to see the building, but found the shortcoming that the courtyard was too big. After negotiation with their clansmen, they raised another 20,000 liang silver to build a school in the center of the yard, and the Hall of Poem and Courtesy was in the center for education and meetings of clansmen.

To honor Jian Xinsheng and Jian Xinsong who sent money all the way from remote overseas regions to build the Tulou, their clansmen named the Tulou as Huaiyuan Lou.

Before the 1970s, the renovation, leak detection, drainage and sewage maintenance for Tulou were mainly carried out by Tulou residents. A wing room of the Simple Room in Huaiyuan Lou was leased to fund property management, i.e. cleaning up the well on each Dragon Festival, daily maintenance of the Hall of Poem and Courtesy and public affairs. After 1970s, a protection and management system was developed, that is led by the government and participated by Tulou residents.

In 1978, the Cultural Heritage Institution was set up in Nanjing County to regularly examine and repair tile roofs by dredging up riverway and drainage system, and effectively mitigated damages to the Tulou from floods and storms.

In 1998, the Five-Year and Ten-Year Plans for Tulou Protection in Nanjing County was released. In November 1998, the Circular of Nanjing People's Government on Intensifying Management of Tulou Sites was released, which prohibited construction of new buildings, quarry works and pasturing in the protection scope, and the government improved the power lines, added fire fighting facilities and developed the fire safety system.

Since 1999, surroundings of Huaiyuan Lou have been improved.

In 2000, the Cultural Heritage Protection Team was set up for Huaiyuan Lou, where the Leader Accountability System was executed to strengthen the protection.

In 2003, the Master Plan of Nanjing County on Tourism Development (2003-2020) was released.

In 2006, Nanjing People's Government entrusted National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University to develop the protection plan for the Tulou cluster, and invited professional

research institutions to prepare tourism development plan, environment protection plan and others for Huaiyuan Lou.

In May 2006, Huaiyuan Lou was included into the sixth batch of major historic sites under national protection.

Since the construction of Huaiyuan Lou, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou

Hegui Lou is located in Pushan Village, Meilin town, Nanjing County. It was built by Jian Ciping. Jian Songting, Jian Ciping's father, had five sons, and originally lived in Ergui Lou (about 150 meters far from Hegui Lou). At that time, his family was prosperous with large amount of fertile farmlands, annual rental and stores. His relatives were doing business overseas. After they got married, the brothers lived apart from each other and built new Tulou. At first, they invited a geomancer to make inspection. The geomancer saw there was a wild land possibly with a marshy land under it, and thought it was a treasure land. If anyone could construct a Tulou building here, he could have prosperous family and great fortune. So Jian Ciping decided to build Hegui Lou here.

In the 10th year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty (1732), Jian began the construction. While constructing the third floor, the buildings began to sink because of the weak foundation.

However, Jian didn't lose his confidence to build the Tulou. He removed the sinking Tulou, leveled the ground, and built a foundation bed using more than 200 pine piles. One floor was added each year, and it took five years to finish the whole project. They also set up a censer table in the building, and prayed for bless after the construction.

To enable the children to study nearby, Jian built another floor in the central hall in the yard to serve as a private school. Considering that the door of the building squarely faced the mountain in the front, Jian built a row of shorter single-floor building, and moved the main entrance below the gate of the building, so as to avoid directly facing the mountain. Thus, it produced a unique scene that the buildings and the houses were surrounded each other alternatively. The building was named "Hegui Lou" to educate the offspring to live in harmony, and a pair of couplet was put up, which meant that the family harmony is a blessing.

In July 1949, one-quarter tile roof of Hegui Lou was removed by hurricane, which was repaired by residents by taking traditional method and returned to its original status.

Before the 1970s, the renovation, leak detection, drainage and sewage maintenance for Tulou were mainly carried out by Tulou residents. After the 1970s, a protection and management system was developed, involving both the Tulou residents and the government which played a leading role.

In 1978, the Cultural Heritage Institution was set up in Nanjing County to regularly examine and repair tile roofs by dredging up riverway and drainage system, and effectively mitigated damages to the Tulou from floods and storms.

In 1998, the Five-Year and Ten-Year Plans of Nanjing County on Tulou Protection Management

was released. In November of the same year, the Notice of the People's Government of Nanjing County on Intensifying Management of Tulou was released, which prohibited construction of new buildings, cutting into the mountains, quarry works, deforestation and pasturing in the protection scope, improved the power lines, added fire facilities as well as developed and improved the fire safety system.

Since 1999, the environment of Hegui Lou has been regulated, the inharmonious constructions and structures have been removed and afforestation and landscape have been improved.

In 2000, the protection team of Hekeng cultural heritage was formed under building leader accountability system to strengthen Tulou protection management.

In May 2001, Hegui Lou was included into the Fifth Batch of major historic sites under national protection.

In February 2002, Nanjing People's Government appropriated funds to make a reinforcing and maintaining to Hegui Lou, mainly including renovation of roof tile, and wooden handrails, draining of ditches and reinforcing of protection slop behind the building.

In 2003, the Master Plan of Nanjing County on Tourism Development (2003-2020) was formulated.

In 2006, Nanjing People's Government entrusted National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University to prepare the protection plans for Hegui Lou, and invited relevant professional research institution to prepare the special plan of tourism development project, environmental protection plan of Hegui Lou scenic area.

Since the construction of Hegui Lou, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles during normal maintenance, all wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

Fujian Tulou Cluster-10: Dadi Tulou Cluster

The Tulou Cluster is located in Dadi Village, Xiandu town, Hua'an County. According to the record of the Pedigree of Jiang Clan in Dadi Village, to avoid the Japanese pirates' invasion, Jiang Jingrong, the first ancestor, moved with all his family members from E'yang Mountain, Haicheng County, Fujian Province to Dadi Village in the 44th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty (1565) and settled down. Till the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of Qing Dynasty, the clan had brought up a large population, many talent persons, and became a distinguished clan in the region.

Jiang Shixiong, the fourteenth generation, who was born in the 16th year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi in the Qing Dynasty (1677), devoted to business operation. By shipping the special local products such as tea, to coastal regions, he made great profits. At that time, Liu Mingchuan, the governor of Fujian, was short of money during the construction of Tai Wan. Jiang Shixiong contributed money generously to support him, for this reason, he was granted a gown by the Qing Government. At the beginning of 18th century, Jiang's family built commercial ports in Xiamen, Yuegang, and had trades in Taiwan, Luzon and Java in Southeast Asia.

In the 12th year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty (1734), Jiang Shixiong

handed over the business in domestic and overseas commercial ports to Jiang Denghang, his second son. He retired and went back to his hometown. In the fifth year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty (1740), Jiang Shixiong began to build Eryi Lou. In the ninth year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty (1744), Jiang Shixiong died of illness, and his oldest son took charge of the construction. By joint efforts of Jiang Shixiong's six sons, Eryi Lou was completed in the 35th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1770), taking 30 years to be completed.

In the 35th year of Reign of Emperor Qianlong (1770) of Qing Dynasty, Liu Ruizi, the metropolitan graduate of Anxi County, passed by the Eryi Lou on his way to fulfill his duty as head of PuCheng County and he occasionally encountered with the completion ceremony; at the invitation of Jiang's eldest son, he wrote down the name of the building. His handwriting was included in the Famous Stele of China in 1992 due to its stable structure and exquisite stroke.

1904, partial wood structural parts of staircase of Storey 4 of 5th unit west of Ancestor's Hall were burned down due to wax oil, later it was rebuilt by residents by taking traditional ways.

In the 22nd year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing in the Qing Dynasty (1817), Jiang Jingbang and Jiang Zongqi, the grandsons of Jiang Shixiong, decided to build another Tulou under the lion-shaped mountain in Dadi Village. Jiang Jingbang presided over the construction of Nanyang Lou, which was a circular one, with the meaning of "lion kicks a ball", while Jiang Zongqi was in charge of the construction of Dongyang Lou, which was a square one, with the meaning of "lion's footprint". The circular Nanyang Lou and the square Dongyang Lou match each other, forming the unique scenery. Thus, all the sightseeing spots in Dadi Village belonged to Jiang's descendants.

1934, the 7th safeguarding regiment of 80th division of KMT had blocked Eryi Lou for three months, they didn't occupy it even after a long-term attack (they only left two holes of mortar shell on the 10m of southern wall body), at that time one resident escaped from one underground channel for assistance.

In 1978, Nanjing County set up the Cultural Heritage Protection Institution to take charge of the protection and management of Tulou and other cultural heritage.

In November 1996, Eryi Lou was included into the Fourth Batch of major historic sites under national protection announced by the State Council.

In February 1999, Hua'an County Eryi Lou Cultural Heritage Protection Department was founded, which was responsible for the protection and management of Eryi Lou and Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an Country.

In June 1999, China National Institute of Cultural Heritage was entrusted to prepare the Maintenance Design Project of Eryi Lou In Hua'an, Fujian, which was approved by the the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

In March 2000, the Standing Committee of Hua'an People's Congress approved Protection and Management Regulations for Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County, which specified the protection scope, contents and measures. The protection and management of Dadi Tulou Cluster were guided and regulated by local administrative regulations for the first time. Meanwhile, the residents living in Eryi Lou autonomously adopted Eryi Lou Regulations to protect the Tulou.

In March 2000, Nanyang Lou and Dongyang Lou were announced as historic sites under

protection at the county level.

From April 2000 to March 2002, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage appropriated special fund of more than RMB 2 million for a protective maintenance of Eryi Lou. After the maintenance plan submitted to SACH for approval, the construction was presided over by the experts from the China National Institute of Cultural Heritage, and carried out by Quanzhou Citong Ancient Construction Engineering Company, a professional maintenance team of culture heritage and ancient architecture. Their main work included repair to the worn and broken of roof tile, repair and reinforcing of small amount of eroded and broken wood structural parts of veranda eaves, cleaning, sealing and reinforcing of mural painting and colour painting.

In 2001, Tourism Development Project of Hua'an Dadi Tulou Cluster formulated by Hua'an People's Government, and Environmental Protection Plan of Hua'an Dadi Tulou Cluster formulated by Environmental Protection Agency of Hua'an County, were approved and implemented.

From April 2003 to September 2005, the Fujian Provincial and Yongding County governments appropriated special funds of more than RMB 1 million to restore the roof and leakage of Nanyang Lou, and established a Tulou museum for the public.

In May 2006, Nanyang Lou was included into the Six Batch of the major historic sites under national protection announced by the State Council.

In June 2006, Hua'an People's Government entrusted Urban Design Institute of Tianjin University to prepare Protection Plan of Hua'an Dadi Tulou Cluster in Fujian. It was approved by Fujian People's Government and put into implementation.

In October 2006, Committee of Dadi Village, Xiandu Town, Hua'an County discussed and approved Village Rules on Protection of Cultural Sites of Dadi Tulou Cluster. So, the protection of Tulou became the villagers' responsibility for the first time.

Since the construction of Dadi Tulou Cluster, except the necessary repair to the roof tiles and sealing and reinforcing of mural painting and colored painting during normal maintenance, wall bodies, structures and inside/outside space of Tulou have kept their original state without any changes.

3. Justification for inscription

3.a Criteria under which inscription is proposed: Criteria I, III, IV,V and VI:

I Fujian Tulou in the mountainous areas is a unique residential building complex made from rammed earth. It is a creative masterpiece in raw earth architecture. Fujian Tulou is mostly built by mountain side in rational layout. It absorbs the Fengshui principles in China's traditional architectural planning, meeting living and defense requirements of a family who live together. It cleverly makes use of narrow flat land in the mountains and local building materials such as raw earth, timber, cobblestone etc. The many-storied building is itself a well-equipped, cost-effective and extremely solid system. It is both of high aesthetic value and marvelous defensive capabilities. Despite its seemingly plain appearance, its concept, design, shape (circular in most cases) and exquisite interior structure is in an elegant harmony with surrounding mountains and rivers, presenting a uniquely charming picture.

Tulou is distributed in three provinces of southeast China, namely Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong, mostly concentrated in southeast mountain area of Fujian province. These Tulou buildings were built in conformity with the traditional Fengshui principle and located on the flat land between mountains and besides creeks. Facing the sun, the neatly arranged Tulou buildings can shield the residents from wind and gather qi ("the vital energy"). They can both meet the living and defense requirements for the whole clan living together, and embody a harmony between human residence and natural environment, which is typical of residential buildings in the mountainous areas. This unique architectural form was invented by ancient people according to local natural environment. They made use of indigenous materials and traditional craftsmanship, creatively designed an advanced architectural system promoted by the then social culture. Such an architectural system takes into account defense capabilities against enemies outside, deep kinship of a clan living together and harmonious relationship with surrounding natural environment. The Tulou building is simple yet beautiful. It is rigid, practical and enduring. For many centuries, it has provided a wonderful home for common people without damaging the ecological balance which is essential to them.

This unique architectural form is a wonderful creation of the local people in the process of adapting to the natural and social environment. It is a fabulous example of large rammed earth

residential building in mountainous areas and is unique worldwide. Whether in architectonics or in anthropology, it represents a unique architectural achievement and a creative masterpiece.

III Fujian Tulou is an architectural achievement and historical witness under specific natural, geographical conditions and significant social changes and turmoil, based on oriental kinship-based ethics and the tradition that a clan lived together. The modernized lifestyle and process of urbanization is influencing the continuity of traditional lifestyle. A practical way needs to be explored to protect and preserve the Tulou Building Cluster now and in the future.

In the same time that Fujian Tulou inherits and renovates traditional raw earth construction process, it also inherits the essence of traditional Chinese culture and bears testimony to the tradition that all clansmen live together.

The oriental people pay much attention to kinship-based ethics, and the respect for family inheritance and connection is well-established. The architectural form and internal layout of Tulou well embodies the ethical concept of Confucianism, such as to reverence the ancestors, to stay in harmony with other family members, to respect the rituals, and to embrace Confucianism. In particular, all the rooms inside the circular and square Tulou are equal in size. They are distributed equally to the clansmen who live under the same roof, regardless of their social status or age. The center of an enclosure is a courtyard for public activities; usually the ancestral hall is built there which can also be used as a study. Fully enclosed to defend against outside invaders, Tulou also features open communication inside, demonstrates a strong family awareness and a nearly primitive and plain lifestyle.

Nearly every Fujian Tulou building has its own name, and some of the names have been hidden in the couplet engraved at the gate. Couplets could also be found on the columns of the ancestral hall, study, kitchen, living room, barn and bedroom. Usually meaningful and neatly arranged in words, they highlight China's traditional thinking on loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and virtue, and on farming and reading as the essence of life. They fully reflect the owners' views on aesthetics, values, culture and humanism, and help create a unique cultural atmosphere within the Fujian Tulou.

Each Tulou building is a small community and a perfect place with sound defensive capabilities where a whole clan can live together and receive education. It is windproof and quakeproof, warm in winter while cool in summer. It is also a complete system with living facilities, worship sites, meeting rooms and barns. Forage is also available for livestock within the building. People must have felt safe to have the whole clan living together. In case of emergence, there were enough provisions for them to stay within the building for several months. Fujian Tulou is the product of national migrations and integrations in the history of China. It survives the vicissitudes over a long time and is still be used today. It bears testimony to the cultural tradition that clansmen preferred to live together in China, highlights the traditional Chinese values and other cultural considerations of migrants in exploring and adapting themselves to a new environment.

Fujian Tulou was originally built out of defense purpose, a reflection of hard living in a turmoil society. With the development of society, the function changed from a defense-focused to pattern-focused and traditional Chinese rituals also found an expression in the design of the Tulou buildings. While the defense function mitigated over time, Fujian Tulou became a pure residential building. The evolution in its functions reflects the social changes during different historical period. At present, the modernized lifestyle and accelerated urbanization has an impact on the continuity of

Tulou's architectural form and traditional residences. A practical way needs to be explored to protect and preserve the Tulou Building Cluster now and in the future.

IV The nominated Fujian Tulou is a unique and beautiful example of raw earth residential buildings or systems widely distributed in Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces in China. Fujian Tulou is most widely distributed with the largest quantity and the richest variety. Approx. 3,000 Tulou buildings have been strictly confirmed. The property presently proposed for inscription includes 10 buildings in Chuxi Tulou Cluster in Yongding County, Four buildings in Gaobei Tulou Cluster and Yanxiang Lou, Zhenfu Lou, 5 buildings in Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster in Nanjing County, 13 buildings in Hekeng Tulou Cluster and Huaiyuan Lou and Hegui Lou, 3 buildings in Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County. They represent all known Tulou types and are of the best construction quality, highest aesthetic values, best preservation and management status with their authenticity and integrity least compromised.

Tulou is a perfect combination of raw earth architecture and wood structure architecture, which creates a unique architectural landscape. With a solid rammed earth enclosure, a relative complete column and tie wood construction is adhered to the rammed earth wall, both of them bearing the weight. In this way a many-storied, enclosed large residential building was formed, which indicated that the rammed earth construction technology had reached its crest in China. The rammed earth wall provides a perfect “shell” for the building with its solidness, stableness and defense function, while the wood structure inside the “shell” is more flexible in partitioning the space and in creating various types and functions. Viewed externally, the colors of the wall and roof tiles have been cleverly integrated with the environment and even become an integral part of the mountain and river scenery; viewed internally, the exquisite wood structure creates a flexible and easily partitioned living space that is impregnated with humanistic spirits and is suitable for human living.

In terms of architectural style, Tulou is divided into circular, square and mansion style (also known as “five phoenix building”) ones, and the circular Tulou is the most commonly seen. Therefore the international community once gave a general name to such kind of architecture, the Earthen Round Hakka Building. The square Tulou has lots of variance, such as palace style. In terms of the architectural structure, Fujian Tulou is mainly classified as two, one with corridors and the other with separate units.

In the history, the type and function of Tulou has certain variance, especially since late 19th century when Western architectural art, building technology and material was introduced. While retaining its traditional style, Tulou also assimilated the aesthetic beauty of western architecture. The integration of Chinese and western architecture is found in certain Tulou buildings, particularly evident in the westernized ancestral hall, modernized elements such as balusters and the patterns on them. They bear testimony to the cultural exchanges in the development of this unique building.

The nominated property was constructed between 15th and 20th century. They include circular Tulou, square Tulou, mansion-style Tulou (“five phoenix building”), Tulou with corridors and Tulou with separate units. They represent all known Tulou types and are of the best construction quality, highest aesthetic values, best preservation and management status with their authenticity and integrity least compromised.

V Fujian Tulou has conformed to the oriental philosophy that regards the heaven and man as a whole and the so-called Fengshui theory of architectural planning. The indigenous construction material has been used, the site selection is either besides the mountain or along the river. Looking simple and rough in architectural style, the buildings are wonderfully elegant in form, appropriate in size and have complete functions. They present an idyllic picture in a charming country setting of mountains and rivers, and embody the harmonious and sustainable coexistence of human habitat and nature. Fujian Tulou is a perfect demonstration of a widely influential cultural tradition of a nation in a specific natural and geographical setting. It praiseworthily achieves a harmonious unity between residential buildings and natural environment, and is an architectural expression with singular features and aesthetic values. Though confronted with the modernized process, such kind of achievements in architecture and planning still have a charm and value we may not afford to overlook today.

The traditional Chinese philosophy that takes human needs as the most fundamental and regards the heaven and man as a whole has been followed throughout the birth and development of Fujian Tulou. In terms of layout, they are either built besides the mountain, along the river or among the farming land, looking simple and rough in architectural style, the buildings are wonderfully elegant in form and have complete functions. The huge building complexes are neatly arranged and cleverly integrated with surrounding mountains and rivers. They present an extraordinary and picturesque scene. The building materials used in Tulou come from nature and return to nature when they become obsolete. They were the early example of environment-friendly ecological buildings, reflecting a harmonious relationship between residential buildings and natural environment.

Fujian Tulou is a perfect demonstration of a widely influential cultural tradition of a nation in a specific natural and geographical setting. It praiseworthily achieves a harmonious unity between residential buildings and natural environment, and is an architectural expression with singular features and aesthetic values. Such kind of economical, energy-conserving buildings have attained great achievements in architecture and planning due to their minute considerations to comfortableness, beauty and harmony and the concept of acquiring the construction material locally. Though confronted with the modernized process, they still have a charm and value we may not afford to overlook today.

VI The birth of Fujian Tulou is connected with several famous migrations of nationalities in the history of China, with the civilization history of Nomad and farming nationalities and with the history of Mongolian Empire. Its creators and inheritors are the descendants of the Central Plains people who migrated southward due to social upheavals and who integrated with local residents in Fujian province. The Confucian tradition has been retained inside Tulou and integrated with local customs and features. A unique dialect, folk art, religious ideas, lifestyle and way of residence came into being. Tulou provides important evidence to the study of anthropology and folkways.

From 4th century to 14th century A.D., the development of society, economy and culture in Southeast China was closely connected with large-scale migration southward of north people, more obvious in Fujian province. Fujian Tulou is such a substantial carrier during this process which created a special civilization. The culture and customs where Tulou located, on one hand reserved

the traditional Confucianism in Central Plains, on the other hand integrated with local mountainous folkways. Fujian Tulou is a typical product of cultural integration in the real life. Tulou, together with the folkway, folk arts, ethics, ancestral ideas and language of the residents in it constitutes an integral and interdependent system. Its structure and layout highlights the defense capabilities and its function as a communal house for a whole clan. It reflects local people's views of society, morality, culture, their awareness of the kinship and nationality branch. It intensively and visually embodies a strong vitality and a profound social and cultural foundation, providing important evidences to the study of anthropology and folkways.

Along with the continuous migration and transfer of Tulou residents, the cohesion and influence of the rich cultural connotations and the traditional Chinese virtues that are closely related with the residential environment of Tulou, has brought tens thousands of overseas Chinese back here for root-finding and ancestor worship. They visit their relatives and friends; respect rituals and culture; remember their ancestors and carry forward the excellent family traditions. Fujian Tulou, therefore, is still playing a role in mentality that could not be substituted, a unique carrier of spiritual and material culture that could not be regenerated.

3.b Outstanding Universal Value

In the southeastern Chinese provinces of Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong, there exist a lot of buildings with a long history called "Tulou". Raw earth, the main construction material, has been combined with wood structures, and stones have been used to certain extent. Most of these grand buildings with unique shapes and exquisite structures are round multi-storey buildings in mountainous regions serving the needs of families or villagers living together. These Tulou buildings, in isolation or in clusters, together with other traditional low residences in the localities, form villages large and small. They not only embody a profound cultural and historical tradition, but also integrate with the natural environment perfectly, presenting harmonious and wonderful scenes. Among them, Fujian Tulou buildings are the most representative and numerous.

Fujian Tulou buildings were first built from the 11th century to the 13th century (the Song Dynasty and the Yuan Dynasty of China). After the development period from the 14th century to 16th century (the early and mid Ming Dynasty of China), they became mature from the 17th century to the first half of the 20th century (late Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China) and are still used today.

Unique, widely distributed and numerous Fujian Tulou buildings are an outstanding and representative architectural form created from long life experiences under unique historical and cultural backgrounds and particular natural and geographical conditions. With a large amount of objects and written records left from different times after the 11th century, the buildings reflect the emergence, innovation and development of this extraordinary art of raw earth buildings from the 11th century till now, provide abundant material evidence for the development and evolution of specific historical processes, cultural traditions, ethnic groups and folk customs, and have globally outstanding and universal historical and aesthetical value.

Among the world's various residential buildings, Fujian Tulou is known for its unique architectural shape, large size and exquisite structure. It is distinctive in the layout, and the choice

of location which is integrated into nature. The abundant ethnic and cultural connotations and particular way of inhabitation make them unique and charming.

3.c Comparative analysis

Combination of earth and wood, enclosed exterior and open interior, large size, beautiful shape, diversity, use of local materials, ingenious conception, habitation by clansmen, etc. are the main characteristics of Tulou buildings. With a unique architectural style, advanced engineering technology, rich cultural content, and a way by which many families live together in one building, Fujian Tulou differs from all other buildings in the world. Therefore, Fujian Tulou is the only one of its kind in the world.

It can be said that Tulou buildings (rammed earth buildings) and other rammed earth buildings in China and even East Asia and Central Asia can be traced to the same origin; however, its size, round and multistory design, elegant form, high capacity, a close-knit clan and community pattern, well-established educational, conventional and moral traditions, perfect integration with mountains and rivers, and the creation of farming culture in mountainous regions are hardly seen in history or other regions.

Fujian Tulou, with its unique characteristics in architecture, is a delight to the eye. They have remarkable value in terms of culture, art and science. During the nearly 1,000 years, builders of Fujian Tulou integrated the cultural characteristics of traditional rammed earth buildings with local ecological environment to develop the unique and diverse forms of large enclosed raw earth residences which mainly include circular Tulou buildings, square Tulou buildings, mansion-style Tulou buildings and other variants. Fujian Tulou has reached a very high level in architectural technology, providing a helpful reference to buildings in the rest of the world, particularly to earth buildings. Geological, hydrological and climate conditions were fully considered when the builders chose the site for the Tulou. Building materials were those that were easy to obtain and could be recycled, such as the earth, wood and stones rich in local areas. In structure, the building consisted of rammed earth wall and internal wooden framework, with consideration given to both strength and comfort. The overall layout was designed to meet both the ethic codes of traditional Chinese culture, harmonious orders like equality between families, and the needs of all the members of the clan living together.

All Fujian Tulou buildings proposed for inscription are the most typical and representative among thousands of Tulou buildings whether in terms of the type, functions, size, sense of beauty, degree of perfection and actual preservation conditions of the buildings or in terms of the degree to which they represent cultural traditions and the care given by interested parties.

There may be some other examples of this large and extremely defensive architectural form with enclosed exterior. However, as rammed earth residences inhabited by big families and distributed in a wide range of mountainous and farming regions, they are unique in the world, without mentioning the singular cultural sphere and landscape centering on them.

We may associate Tulou buildings with the Colosseum in Rome, but its functions, shape, nature and position in community life are completely different from those of Tulou buildings. We can also associate Tulou buildings with a small number of similar core buildings on the site of Indian

tribes' settlement in the southwest of America. Those public buildings made of mainly bricks and rocks are widely different from Fujian Tulou buildings (large rammed earth residences) in terms of construction materials, uses, quantity, influence, shape, etc.

We only need to compare the defensive function of Tulou buildings with that of Western castles to see that dwellers, usage mode, architectural form and abundant functions of Tulou buildings are quite different from Western castles.

According to *Mud Architecture: Notes made in Persa and other Countries* (N.S.3, 1887) by W. Simpson, he saw similar raw earth buildings at a place called Lasgird 100 miles from the capital of Iran in the 19th century, however, it seems that there are no material objects left and no record about the large-scale existence of such buildings has been found.

It is possible that other types of Tulou buildings found in Jiangxi and Guangdong of China may be added as architectural masterpieces, however, the conditions of these buildings are not as mature as those of Fujian Tulou buildings in terms of sufficient research and investigation, protection and management conditions.

Out of the large number of Tulou buildings, the 10 Fujian Tulou buildings have been nominated for the following specific reasons:

1. They manifest the unique characteristics of Fujian Tulou buildings in the best and nearly perfect way.
2. They reflect the outstanding feature of the organic integration of Fujian Tulou buildings with natural landscapes and the history and environment of villages.
3. They represent different periods of the development of existing Tulou buildings and other buildings of similar styles.
4. They represent all types of Fujian Tulou buildings and their environment is also quite representative.
5. They demonstrate all cultural elements contained in Fujian Tulou buildings and accurately reflect the abundant cultural connotations of Fujian Tulou buildings and the life style of people living in these buildings.
6. They possess the true natural and primitive characteristics of Fujian Tulou buildings.
7. Local inhabitants fully support and recognize the protection of them.

They include, Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster

This magnificent and well-designed Tulou is witness to the development of the ancient Hakka village. The Tulou in the depths of steep mountains with complex topography is an example of the perfect integration and harmony between man and nature (see Picture 1 in 7.a-1 and Photos 1 and 2 in 7.a-2).

Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

Tulou buildings, ancestral halls, temples and schools built in various shapes and different sizes during the Ming dynasty (the 14th century to the 17th century) to now, are delicately scattered along the sides of Hongkeng stream. They are typical Hakka Tulou buildings that integrate with nature perfectly and are witness to the art of traditional Chinese raw earth buildings and traditional culture

(see Picture 27 in 7.a-1 and Photos 15 and 16 in 7.a-2).

Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster

This cluster spreads with Chengqi Lou, a distinctive building, as the core. It possesses the most concentric annular constructions (4 rings) and is the largest circular Hakka Tulou among the Tulou buildings, fully demonstrating Hakka people's outstanding contributions to the inheritance, innovation and development of the art of traditional Chinese raw earth buildings (see Picture 38 in 7.a-1 and Photos 35 and 37 in 7.a-2).

Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou

This primitive and elegant building of a peculiar style carries profound cultural connotations, and the scenery around it is beautiful. It is witness to Hakka people's creation of culture (see Picture 50 in 7.a-1 and Photos 43 and 45 in 7.a-2).

Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou

The Tulou is an excellent work combining the traditional Chinese architecture and modern Western architecture at the beginning of the 20th century, and is an outstanding representative, bringing the art of raw earth residences to a new height (see Photos 48 and 51 in 7.a-2).

Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

This cluster, composed of five buildings among which four are circular and one square, is in harmony with nature, reflecting the outstanding feature of the organic integration of Fujian Tulou buildings with the surrounding environment (see Picture 54 in 7.a-1 and Photo 54 in 7.a-2).

Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster

This cluster, composed of 13 square and circular Tulou buildings in a natural village, embodies the features of the most concentrated Tulou clusters chosen for nomination, and reflects the unique characteristic of the integration of villages formed by Tulou buildings with the natural environment.

Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou

The strong cultural atmosphere fully embodies the importance residents attach to ethic codes, highlights traditional Chinese Confucianism, and demonstrates the outstanding quality of Tulou culture.

Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou

This building on the marsh is the highest among the nominated property and has very high architectural and research value.

Fujian Tulou-10: Dadi Tulou Cluster

The names of Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou and Dongyang Lou and the specific years in which they were built were inscribed in the horizontal tablets. This practice is particular to Fulao Tulou buildings in southern Fujian.

The surface layout, defense system and structure of Eryi Lou are unique and its architectural decoration is exquisite and magnificent. Nanyang Lou, blending skillfully the characteristics of Tulou buildings with separated units and those with a corridor, typically represents the design of Fulao Tulou buildings in southern Fujian (see Pictures 97, 98 and 100 in 7.a-1 and Photos 88 and 92

in 7.a-2).

Among the nominated property, Eryi Lou is the only one with numerous and diverse mural paintings, colored paintings, sculptures and couplets. These are rarely seen in ancient Chinese residences and are of important significance to the research on cultural exchanges between China and Western countries (see Photos 91, 92, 93 and 94 in 7.a-2).

3.d Authenticity and Integrity

More than 96 percent of Fujian Tulou buildings that integrate with the surrounding environment preserve their original states, except a small number of naturally degraded buildings and wooden structures damaged a long time ago. The descriptions and historical records of heritage show that the integrity and authenticity of the Tulous buildings chosen for application and their surrounding traditional environment have been maintained and that they have not been damaged or changed by people and natural disasters. The pleasing and everlasting scenery of mountainous areas where beautiful residential Tulou buildings are in central parts of villages surrounded by green hills, clear waters, green trees and fragrant rice fields has not been altered and is still complete. Local traditional culture, the life style of farmers and traditional mode of social relationships with unique characteristics of Tulou buildings have been fully preserved and have not been changed. The overall style, originality and the spirit of the times are unique in the world.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, especially after the implementation of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics promulgated in 1982, Regulations of Fujian Province for the Protection of Cultural Heritages promulgated in 1987, and Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of "Fujian Tulou" and Measures on the Protection and Management of World Cultural Heritage promulgated in 2006, the protection and management of Fujian Tulou has been gradually legalized. Although social forms keep changing, Tulou buildings' function of guarding against thieves have gradually disappeared and the number of inhabitants in the buildings is becoming smaller and smaller, Fujian Tulou buildings are not affected and continue to be used normally. The original facilities, furniture, traditional farm tools, documents like pedigrees and other articles for daily use still remain intact today.

The nominated property has never been repaired or altered on a large scale since they were completed. A few tiles on the roofs have been repaired to prevent leakage and a small number of rotten wood structures in affiliated parts have been replaced in accordance with the "minimum intervention" principle in the Venice Charter and using traditional techniques and materials for Tulou buildings. While carrying out routine maintenance and protection, much attention is given to the principle of "leaving cultural heritage unchanged" in Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the requirements for authenticity in the Venice Charter and the Nara Document on Authenticity. Professional design and construction companies have been commissioned to organize experts to implement the intervention projects, using traditional techniques only. Since the same materials and modern conservation techniques that proved feasible have been used, the quality of restoration projects is fine, ensuring the preservation of Tulou buildings and the continuation of authenticity. The deformed wooden beam of Jiqing Lou among

Chuxi Tulou Cluster in Yongding has been rectified; the revetment slopes of Nanjing Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster have been reinforced; the leaks in the roof of Eryi Lou in Hua'an Dadi Tulou Cluster and the smears and bulges on colored paintings have been repaired. These projects have not damaged or changed the authenticity and integrity of Tulou buildings in terms of original type, historical layout, structures and functions, materials and techniques, and have achieved good results.

4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property

4.a State of conservation

Fujian Tulou buildings are located in a region of sub-tropical marine monsoon climate often affected by typhoons and storms; therefore, the foundations, walls and slope protections might be severely damaged. Since Fujian is on the edge of Pacific Rim seismic zone, earthquakes might affect the safety of Tulou to some extent. The electricity and fire used by people living in Tulou buildings are an important potential risk. The government has taken specific protective measures to prevent these risks.

The governments at various levels have attached great importance to the protection of Tulou, promulgated a series of rules and regulations for the protection of Tulou, designated areas of the nominated property and buffer zones, formulated plans for protecting Fujian Tulou and set up government departments and social organizations for effective protection and management of Fujian Tulou.

There has formed a protective and managing system in which the government plays the leading role and the local villagers and inhabitants are actively involved. Under the leadership of the government, the electricity and fire use has been standardized and rectified in the nominated Tulou buildings. Under the guidance of the protection plan, a comprehensive environment renovation has been carried out in the areas of the nominated Tulou buildings. According to the regulations of Management Measures for the Protection of Fujian Tulou, the supervising system and the disaster prevention & alarming system have been established.

With the joint efforts of the governments and local inhabitants, the nominated Tulou buildings and their surroundings have been preserved authentically and completely.

Fujian Tulou -1:Chuxi Tulou Cluster

The nominated Tulou buildings and their historical surroundings have been well preserved. A small number of deformed wooden components in the time-honored Jiqing Lou have been rectified. The protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -2:Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

The nominated Tulou buildings and their historical surroundings have been well preserved.

The government has moved some residents in the protection zone and a few residents in the Tulou buildings and settled them down out of the buffer zone to alleviate the population pressure. The protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -3:Gaobei Tulou Cluster

The nominated Tulou buildings and their historical surroundings have been well preserved. Wuyun Lou has been strengthened to address minor damages in its beams. The protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -4:Yanxiang Lou

Yanxiang Lou and its historical surrounding have been well preserved, and the protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -5:Zhenfu Lou

Zhenfu Lou and its historical surrounding have been well preserved, and the protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -6:Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

The nominated Tulou buildings and their historical surroundings have been well preserved. Physical protection and strengthening measures have been undertaken to address the landslide of the slope protection in front of the Ruiyun Lou. The protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -7:Hekeng Tulou Cluster

The nominated Tulou buildings and their historical surroundings have been well preserved. The protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -8:Huaiyuan Lou

Huaiyuan Lou and its historical surrounding have been well preserved, and the protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -9:Hegui Lou

Hegui Lou and its historical surrounding have been well preserved, and the protection and management system is well in place.

Fujian Tulou -10:Dadi Tulou Cluster

The nominated Tulou buildings and their historical surroundings have been well preserved. In Eryi Lou, small leaks in the tile roof and stains and bulges in the colour paintings have been addressed. The protection and management system is well in place.

4.b Factors affecting the property

4.b-1 Development Pressures

The majority of Fujian Tulou are scattered over the mountainous rural areas, where agriculture still prevails. Modern industrial production facilities have yet to emerge in the area, and there has been very little population migration, and even fewer economic exchanges with the outside world.

The natural environment, composition of the inhabitants, their production modes, living style, economic conditions and cultural mode all featured the steady phase of traditional agricultural civilization. Since the 1980s, however, the nominated areas and their neighboring towns and communities have undergone rapid growth in economy, society and population. The regional development will inevitably present pressure and threat on Fujian Tulou and the surrounding ecological environment. In light of the situation, the Fujian provincial government has coordinated with the people's governments of counties like Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an to map out the corresponding protective measures, banning building new structures within the area of nominated property, and preventing anyone from cutting into mountains, quarrying and felling trees in the buffer zones.

4.b-2 Environmental pressures

Fujian Tulou buildings are mainly located in the southeast part of Yongding County, the northwest part of Nanjing County and the northeast part of Hua'an County. They are typical highlands. There is beautiful natural ecological environment and fresh air without any industry development project or any other large scale construction project. Therefore the environmental pressure is very low.

Years of environmental monitoring within the areas has provided the following facts:

Surface water: Based on years of the quality monitoring, the river water flowing through the nominated areas has reached the state standards on the first-class water in terms of key quality indicators. For instance, CODMn, a major indicator, averaged 2.43mg/l in 2000 and 2.68mg/l in 2005.

Air quality: The major airborne pollutants in the region, sulfur dioxide, averaged 0.037mg/m³ in 2000 and 0.013mg/m³ in 2005; NOX averaged 0.020mg/m³ in 2000 and 0.0138mg/m³ in 2005. Air quality with these indicators was the first grade according to the State standards.

Acid rain: The acidity has contributed to the aging of the wood structures of the Tulou buildings. Years of monitoring has found the rate of acid rain is dropping in the area of nominated property, with the pH value of the rainwater rising. The 52 precipitations monitored in 2000 averaged 5.34 in pH, 51 per cent of them were acid rains. The acid rain ratio decreased to 48.1 per cent in 2005, when 79 precipitations were monitored and tested to have an average pH of 5.57.

Climate: Affected by the sub-tropical monsoon climate, the nominated areas are blessed with sufficient sunshine and ample rainfall. There are only a few days with temperatures below zero or above 35-centigrade degrees, and difference in temperature is insignificant. They present no threat to the Tulou buildings.

4.b-3 Natural disasters and risk preparedness

Affected by the sub-tropical monsoon climate, the annual precipitation in the areas is 1748mm, with typhoon, flood and earthquakes happening sometimes.

The nominated areas may come under tropical storms each summer, exposing them to threat of floods and windstorms. Each year from 1956 to 2005, four tropical storms attacked the regions, with

the wind on July 25, 1983 reaching 12 on Beaufort wind scale. The daily precipitation was 307mm, which was recorded on September 22, 1981. Ferocious windstorm can blow off the tiles of the Tulou to cause leakage, or break trees to crush the Tulou buildings. Dredging the watercourses and sewage system, and making frequent check-ups on the tiles and roofs can effectively alleviate the damage to Tulou caused by floods and rain.

Since the 11th century, the nominated areas have registered seven earthquakes above magnitude five on the Richter scale. Some Tulou buildings outside the nominated areas have had cracks in their walls because of the earthquakes, however, there has been no collapse of any Tulou building thanks to their rock-solid structure and the marvelous building craftsmanship.

The Tulou buildings nominated this time are located in the advantageous areas and are excellent in their construction quality. Therefore, they have not been severely affected by the above-said natural disasters.

4.b-4 Visitor/tourism pressures

Fujian Tulou has been a magnet to visitors both at home and abroad. At least 500,000 people visited Tulou each year between 2001 and 2005. The opening of more scenic spots will attract more travelers. However, too many visitors will accelerate the damages on the structures (especially the wooden floor), affecting the original life style and the traditional culture. What's more, the establishment of the tourism facilities will have negative influence on the landscape of the heritages. Poor management and slack measures may cause a saturation of visitors in a certain scenic spot, which means excessive pressure to the spot itself and to the environment as well. The county governments of Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an have each drawn up their tourism protection plans for Tulou, in which the travel volume and the establishment of the tourism facilities are limited, the tourism routes are properly designed, the management on tourists' behaviors are strengthened, and the control of the environment and hygiene are intensified.

4.b-5 Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

As the cultural heritage of life continuance, there are still a huge number of traditional peasant households within the property and the buffer zones of Fujian Tulou. However, the population density is not so high, while the trend of population outflow is obvious. At the end of 2005, there were 7,650 people within the area of the nominated property, compared to a population of 9,969 in the buffer zones.

For the population in each nominated area, please see the following table:

Table 9 Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Serial Number	Name	Property Zone		Buffer Zone	
		Households	Population	Households	Population
Fujian Tulou -1	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	253	1686	0	0
Fujian Tulou -2	Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	643	2413	0	0
Fujian Tulou -3	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	71	306	2020	7156
Fujian Tulou -4	Yanxiang Lou	11	61	47	270
Fujian Tulou -5	Zhenfu Lou	1	7	34	158
Fujian Tulou -6	Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster	111	464	0	0
Fujian Tulou -7	Hekeng Tulou Cluster	291	1196	0	0
Fujian Tulou -8	Huaiyuan Lou	17	64	191	336
Fujian Tulou -9	Hegui Lou	13	47	120	487
Fujian Tulou -10	Dadi Tulou Cluster	396	1406	420	1562
Total		1807	7650	2832	9969

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

According to the regulations in Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the lands within the area of nominated property are owned by the peasant collectives. The Tulou buildings are privately owned by the inhabitants, and the public structures inside Tulou are owned by them collectively.

5.b Protective designation

5.b-1 Protective designation

According to Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the State Council, People's Government of Fujian Province, People's Government of Yongding County, People's Government of Nanjing County and People's Government of Hua'an County announced the nominated property as major historic sites under protection at the national, provincial and county level respectively in light of their own historical, scientific and artistic values.

In October 2003, Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China announced Shangban Village of Suyang Township in Nanjing County, where Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster is located, as the famous historical and cultural village of China. In May 1999, People's Government of Fujian Province announced Hukeng Township in Yongding County, where Hongkeng Tulou Cluster, Yanxiang Lou and Zhenfu Lou are situated, as the famous historical and cultural town at provincial level.

**Table 10 Schedule of Protective Designation of Fujian Tulou
(historic sites under protection)**

No.	Name		Level of protection	Announcing government department	No. of the announcement	Time of announcement
Fujian Tulou-1	Chuxi Tulou Cluster	Jiqing Lou	State level	The State Council	G. F.[2006] No. 19	2006.5
		Others	County level	People's Government of Yongding	Y.ZH. Z.[1999] No. 369	1999.4
Fujian Tulou-2	Hongkeng Tulou Cluster	Kuiju Lou	State level	The State Council	G. F.[2001]No. 25	2001.5
		Fuyu Lou	State level	The State Council	G. F.[2001]No. 25	2001.5
		Zhencheng Lou	State level	The State Council	G. F.[2001]No. 25	2001.5
		Others	County level	People's Government of Yongding	Y.ZH. Z. [1999] No. 369	1999.4
Fujian Tulou-3	Gaobei Tulou Cluster	Chengqi Lou	State level	The State Council	G. F.[2001]No. 25	2001.5
		Others	County level	People's Government of Yongding	Y.ZH. Z. [1999] No. 369	1999.4
Fujian Tulou-4	Yanxiang Lou		Provincial level	People's Government of Fujian	M. ZH. [2001]W. No. 15	2001.1
Fujian Tulou-5	Zhenfu Lou		County level	People's Government of Yongding	Y.ZH. Z. [1998] No.156	1998.7
Fujian Tulou-6	Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster		State level	The State Council	G. F.[2001]No. 25	2001.5
Fujian Tulou-7	Hekeng Tulou Cluster		County level	People's Government of Nanjing	J.ZHZ[1998] No.45	1999.11
Fujian Tulou-8	Huaiyuan Lou		State level	The State Council	G. F.[2006]No. 19	2006.5
Fujian Tulou-9	Hegui Lou		State level	The State Council	G. F.[2001]No. 25	2001.5
Fujian Tulou-10	Dadi Tulou Cluster	Eryi Lou	State level	The State Council	G. F. [1996] No. 47	1996.11
		Nanyang Lou	State level	The State Council	G.F.[2006] No.19	2006.5
		Dongyang Lou	County level	People's Government of Hua'an	H. ZH. [2000] No.51	2000.3

5. b-2 Related laws and regulations on the protection of Fujian Tulou

Table 11 Related Laws, Regulations and Plans on the Protection of Fujian Tulou

Type	Name	Issuing Institutions	Issuing Date
Law	Constitution of the People's Republic of China	National People's Congress of P.R.C.	Promulgated on December 4, 1982 and revised on March 14, 2004
Law	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics(2002)	Standing Committee of National People's Congress of P.R.C.	Promulgated on November 19,1982 and amended on October 28, 2002
Law	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	Standing Committee of National People's Congress of P.R.C.	Promulgated on June 25, 1986, and amended on August 28,2004
Law	City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China	Standing Committee of National People's Congress of P.R.C.	December 26, 1989
Law	Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	Standing Committee of National People's Congress of P.R.C.	December 26, 1989
Administrative rules and regulations	Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics	The State Council of P.R.C.	May 18. 2003
Administrative regulations	Measures on the Protection and Management of the World Cultural Heritage	Ministry of Culture of P.R.C.	November 4, 2006
Local statute	Regulations of Fujian Province for the Administration of the Protection of Cultural Heritage	Standing Committee of People's Congress of Fujian	November 29, 1996
Local administrative regulations	Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou	People's Government of Fujian	July 25, 2006

Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Promulgated on December 4, 1982 and revised on March 14, 2004)

Article 22 ...

The state protects sites of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (Promulgated on November 19, 1982; and revised on October 28, 2002)

Article 2 The State shall place under its protection, within the boundaries of the People's

Republic of China, the following cultural heritage:

(1) sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples, stone carvings and murals that are of historical, artistic or scientific value;

Article 3 Immovable cultural heritages, such as sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples, stone carvings and murals as well as important modern and contemporary historic sites and typical buildings, may, depending on their historical, artistic and scientific value, be designated respectively as major sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the national level, sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the provincial level, and sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the city or county level.

Article 6 Ownership of memorial buildings, ancient architectural structures, cultural heritage handed down from ancestors and other cultural heritage obtained in accordance with laws, which belong to collectives or individuals, shall be protected by laws. Owners of the cultural heritage shall abide by State laws and regulations on the protection of cultural heritage.

Article 13 The administrative department for cultural heritage under the State Council shall select sites from among the ones protected for their significant historical, artistic or scientific value at the provincial, city or county level and designate them as major sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the national level, or shall directly designate such major sites, and report them to the State Council for verification and announcement.

Sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the provincial level shall be verified and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government, and be reported to the State Council for the record.

Sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the city or county level shall be verified and announced respectively by the people's governments of cities divided into districts, of autonomous prefectures and of counties, and be reported to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government for the record.

Immovable cultural heritage of sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value that have not yet been verified and announced as such shall be registered and announced by the administrative department for cultural heritage under the people's government at the county level.

Article 14 Cities with an unusual wealth of cultural heritage of important historical value or high revolutionary memorial significance shall be verified and announced by the State Council as famous cities of historical and cultural value.

Towns, neighborhoods or villages with an unusual wealth of cultural heritage of important historical value or high revolutionary memorial significance shall be verified and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government as famous neighborhood, villages or towns of historical and cultural value, and reported to the State Council for the record.

Article 15 People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government and of cities and counties shall respectively delimit the necessary area of protection, put up signs and notices, and establish records and files for the historical and

cultural sites protected at the corresponding levels and shall, in the light of different circumstances, establish special organs or assign fulltime persons to be responsible for control over these sites. The area of protection and records and files for the major historical and cultural sites protected at the national level shall be reported by the administrative department for cultural heritage under the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government to the administrative department for cultural heritage under the State Council for the record.

Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Promulgated on June 25, 1986, and revised on August 28, 2004)

Article 2 The People's Republic of China practices socialist public ownership of land, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

...

Article 8 ...

Land in rural and suburban areas shall be owned by peasant collectives, except for those portions which belong to the State as provided for by law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are owned by peasant collectives.

Article 13 The lawfully registered ownership of land and right to the use of land shall be protected by law and may not be infringed upon by any units or individuals.

City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China (Promulgated on December 26, 1989)

Article 14 In the compilation of the plan for a city, attention shall be paid to the protection and improvement of the city's ecological environment, the prevention of pollution and other public hazards, the improvement of the appearance and environmental sanitation of urban areas, the preservation of historic and cultural sites, the traditional cityscape, the local characteristics and the natural landscape.

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Promulgated on December 26, 1989)

Article 18 Within the scenic spots or historic sites, nature reserves and other zones that need special protection, as designated by the State Council, the relevant competent department under the State Council, and the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, no industrial production installations that cause environmental pollution shall be built; other installations to be built in these areas must not exceed the prescribed standards for the discharge of pollutants. If the installations that have been built discharge more pollutants than are specified by the prescribed discharge standards, such pollution shall be eliminated or controlled within a prescribed period of time.

Article 19 Measures must be taken to protect the ecological environment while natural resources are being developed or utilized.

Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (Promulgated on May 13, 2003)

Article 9 The protection scope of the historic sites under protection should be delimited

according to the classification, scale, contents, and the historical and current conditions of the surrounding environment. In addition, certain distance for security of the single protected sites should be delimited to ensure the authenticity and integrity.

Article 12 Institutions in charge of managing the historic sites under protection should establish sound rules and regulations, and adopt safety and prevention measures. The security personnel can be equipped with facilities to defend themselves.

Article 14 Area for the control of construction of a major historic site under national protection should be delimited and announced by the department for cultural administration and the department for urban and rural planning administration, with the approval of the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central Government.

Areas for the control of construction of the historic sites under protection at the level of provinces, cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties should be delimited and announced by the department for cultural administration of the people's government in charge of their approving and announcing, together with the department for urban and rural planning administration.

Measures on the Protection and Management of the World Cultural Heritage (Promulgated on November 14, 2006)

Article 3

The principles of World Cultural Heritage work, including giving priority to protection and salvage, rationalizing usage and strengthening management, shall be carried out to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the World Cultural Heritage.

Article 4

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall be in charge of China's World Cultural Heritage work, resolve major issues related to the protection and management of World Cultural Heritage through coordination, supervise and examine World Cultural Heritage work where the site is located.

Local people's governments above the county level and their departments in charge of cultural heritage shall establish a management system, implement work measures and take charge of World Cultural Heritage work in their administrative regions according to the provisions in these measures.

Article 5

Local people's governments above the county level shall incorporate the expenditures necessary for the protection and management of World Cultural Heritage into their fiscal budgets.

Citizens, legal persons and other organizations may establish, through donation and other means, World Cultural Heritage protection funds to be used for the protection of the World Cultural Heritage only. World cultural heritage protection funds shall be raised, used and managed in accordance with the provisions in related Chinese laws, administrative regulations and department rules.

Article 6

The state shall implement a system for consulting with experts on major issues related to the protection of the World Cultural Heritage, and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall establish a mechanism for consulting with experts to carry out relevant work.

The working system for consulting with experts on World Cultural Heritage protection shall be established and publicized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Article 7

All citizens, legal persons and other organizations have the obligation to protect the World Cultural Heritage according to the law.

The state encourages citizens, legal persons and other organizations to participate in the protection of the World Cultural Heritage.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage, local people's governments above the county level and their departments in charge of cultural heritage shall reward organizations or individuals that have made outstanding contributions to the protection of the World Cultural Heritage.

Departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level shall establish a working system of World Cultural Heritage protection volunteers and be responsible for organizing, instructing and training volunteers.

Article 8

World Cultural Heritage protection plans shall be formulated by people's governments at the provincial level. Agencies responsible for formulating the plans shall obtain qualification certificates issued by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. The plans shall specify the standards and priorities of World Cultural Heritage protection and different types of protective measures in accordance with UNESCO's requirements for the protection of World Cultural Heritage.

If no such plan has been made or the content of the plan is not in line with the requirements of these measures, a protection plan shall be formulated or revised within one year after the effective date of these measures.

Departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level shall submit World Cultural Heritage protection plans to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for examination and approval. The plans approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall be publicized and implemented by people's governments at the provincial level. The requirements for such plans shall be included in the national economy and social development plans, overall land use plans and urban and rural plans of local people's governments above the county level.

Article 9

Immovable heritage included in the World Cultural Heritage List shall be evaluated according to the law and its own historical, artistic and scientific values, and be proclaimed as an officially protected heritage site. Immovable heritage not yet evaluated and proclaimed as an officially protected heritage site shall be registered and publicized by departments in charge of cultural heritage at the county level.

Immovable heritage included in the World Cultural Heritage List shall be protected and managed according to related provisions in the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Article 18

The state shall implement a monitoring and patrolling system to protect the World Cultural Heritage site, and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall establish a monitoring and patrolling mechanism to carry out relevant work.

The working system for protecting, monitoring and patrolling the World Cultural Heritage site shall be established and publicized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Regulations of Fujian Province for the Administration of the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Promulgated on December 3, 1987, and revised on November 29, 1996)

Article 3 Governments at various levels should be responsible for the protection of cultural heritages within their jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant law. Cultural administrations at various levels administer the work of cultural heritages in the area under their jurisdiction.

A management committee of cultural heritage should be established at provincial and municipal levels, and in those counties (cities, districts) where there are many cultural heritages. This committee coordinates the administration on the protection of cultural heritages. There should be an office under this committee to handle daily affairs.

Article 4 People's governments above the county level should list operating expenses for cultural heritages and relevant infrastructure construction into their financial budget, and the expenses should be administered by the cultural administrations at the same level. The expenses earmarked for infrastructure construction, repairing work, maintenance work concerning the protection, collection and archaeological excavation of cultural heritages should be used for the designated purpose only.

Article 11 For the major historic sites under national or provincial protection, the protection scope should be decided by the local cultural (heritage) administrations, together with the administrations for urban planning and land management. Then the decision must be examined by the local government and then presented to the provincial government for approval. For the historic sites under county or city level protection, the protection scope should be decided by the local cultural (heritage) administrations, together with the administrations for urban and rural planning and land management. Then the decision must be presented to the government of the same level for approval, and then presented to the provincial, city (prefecture) cultural administrations for the record.

Article 14 A town, a precinct or a cluster that have abundant cultural heritages or can represent the outlook of certain historical period can be announced as a famous historical and cultural town or a historical and cultural protection area. When a famous historical and cultural town or a historical and cultural protection area is to be designated, the relevant local county or municipal government must report it to the relevant provincial government for examination. And then they must report the case to the relevant state department in charge.

Article 17 For the section of an area that reflects the characteristics or feature of a famous historical and cultural town or a historical and cultural protection area, the land use right can not be sold or transferred. When the land use right has to be sold or transferred under special circumstances, the relevant construction unit must put forward protective measures according to the requirements proposed by the local cultural (heritage) administrations. The protective measures should be approved by the provincial cultural (heritage) administrations and provincial construction

administrations. The protective measures must be written into the contract on the sale and transfer of the land use right.

Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou (Adopted on July 17, 2006, promulgated on July 25, 2006 and enforced on October 1, 2006)

Article 2 These measures shall apply to the protection and management of Fujian Tulou within the jurisdiction of this province, which have high historical, artistic and scientific value and have been nominated for inclusion into the World Heritage List.

Article 3 The people's governments at or above the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall enhance their leadership in the protection and management of Fujian Tulou.

The cultural (heritage) administrations of the people's governments of the province and cities concerned are responsible for guiding and supervising the protection of Fujian Tulou. The cultural (heritage) administration of the people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located is responsible for the implementation of the day-to-day supervision and management of Fujian Tulou.

The administrations of construction, planning, finance, forestry, land and resources, industry and commerce, tourism, public security, and environmental protection of the people's governments at or above the county level, as well as the village and township people's governments in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall carry out their respective functions and responsibilities and coordinate with each other in the protection and management of Fujian Tulou.

Article 4 The principles of enforcing protection according to the law, and of scientific management, enhanced supervision and sustained utilization shall be insisted on in the protection and management of Fujian Tulou, aiming to ensure its authenticity and integrity.

During the protection and management of Fujian Tulou, exchanges and cooperation with relevant international organizations should be enhanced, the protection-oriented research activities should be launched, and trainings of technical and management professionals specialized in the protection and management of cultural heritages should be organized.

Article 5 Any units and individuals are obliged to protect Fujian Tulou, and have the right to stop and report any acts of destroying the cultural heritage mentioned herein.

The people's governments at the county level or above or the departments concerned in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located may commend or grant awards to the units or individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the protection of Fujian Tulou.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

Before the 1970s, the maintenance and repairing of Fujian Tulou was done mainly by the inhabitants living there. In the 1980s, the local governments set up in turn an administrative committee of cultural heritage, and a protective and managing system has been in place where the government plays the leading role and the inhabitants are actively involved.

Since the 1980s, the following measures have been implemented:

5.c-1 To formulate the protective and managing system

According to current rules and regulations on protection of cultural heritage, and in light of the actual demand of Tulou protection, Fujian People's Government has issued Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou on July 25, 2006. After that, all of the counties have issued related rules on Tulou protection and management, mainly including Decision of Yongding People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Hakka Tulou, Notice on the Protection of Tourism Resources in Hakka Tulou Scenic Spot in Yongding County, Notice of Nanjing County Government on Strengthening the Management of Tulou Property Sites, Regulations of Hua'an People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritages and Regulations of Hua'an County on the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster. The residents' protection agreement, agreements on responsibilities of protection and utilization or on entrusting management have been signed for the nominated property.

Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou has been enacted to regulate the performance of related parties such as administrators, owners, users and visitors. The concrete articles are as follows:

Article 5 Any units and individuals are obliged to protect Fujian Tulou, and have the right to stop and report any acts of destroying the cultural heritage mentioned herein.

Article 11 The land and other resources within the protection scope and the buffer zone of Fujian Tulou shall be put under strict protection and enhanced management, and shall not be seized or damaged by any units or individuals.

Article 16 The people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall make scheduled arrangement in taking in visitors according to protection needs, so as to avoid excessive human activities that may adversely affect Fujian Tulou. The people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall do a good job in planning new villages and make planned resettlement of residents from protected areas of Fujian Tulou, which suffers from the pressure of over-population.

Article 17 Measures shall be taken with regard to any activities aiming to exhibit the Tulou cultural heritage within the protection scope of Fujian Tulou so as to ensure its security.

Article 18 The owners and users of Fujian Tulou shall observe national laws and regulations regarding public security, defense and fire-fighting, equip Tulou buildings with necessary fire-fighting facilities, enhance the control of fire and electricity use, establish a force of the masses specialized in public security, defense and fire-fighting to implement security and fire-fighting measures and improve the self-defense and self-rescue capabilities.

Article 19 The owners and users of Fujian Tulou shall be responsible for its repair and maintenance, and shall do a good job in security and precautionary measures. While using Fujian Tulou, the owners and users shall sign a responsibility contract on the use and protection of the building with the cultural (heritage) administrations of the people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located, and shall be subject to their guidance and supervision.

Where Fujian Tulou risks possible damage and its owners or users have no repair capabilities, the local people's governments shall be responsible for the rescue and repair work.

When maintaining and repairing Fujian Tulou, the principle of maintaining its original appearance shall be observed, so as to preserve its original materials, traditional structures, manufacturing techniques and historical state. The maintenance and repair options shall be compiled strictly in accordance with the protection plan and shall be submitted for approval according to the law.

Article 20 The owners and users of Fujian Tulou may establish village regulations and agreements according to the Management Measures so as to ensure the self-protection of Fujian Tulou.

Article 21 Any units and individuals who enter the protection scope of Fujian Tulou shall observe relevant regulations, safeguard public order and protect environmental sanitation. They shall not damage the landscapes of Fujian Tulou, cause environmental pollution, or endanger the security of the Tulou buildings.

5.c-2 To establish and improve protective and managing institutions

In 2000, the People's Government of Fujian Province set up a leading group for the nomination of Fujian Tulou to be included in the World Heritage List.

Yongding County set up its Administrative Committee of Cultural Heritage in 1986. The committee had its own office. In 1994, the county set up the Leading Group for Protection and Exploration of Tulou. In 1997, the Yongding Hakka Tulou Protection and Administration Committee was established to exercise protection and administration according to law. In 1977, the Yongding County Museum was established. Culture Research Institution of China's Yongding Hakka Tulou was approved to be established in 1994 and Yongding Hakka Tulou Museum was set up in 1995.

Nanjing County set up its institution for protection and administration of cultural heritage in 1978. In 1990, 32 groups for protection of cultural heritage were set up in the county. In October 2000, the Nanjing Museum of Tulou and Folk Customs was established.

Hua'an County established its museum in May 1991. In February 1999, the county set up a Cultural Heritage Administration for Eryi Lou. In April 2001, the Hua'an Folk Customs Museum was established.

5.c-3 To announced historic sites under protection and delimit protection scope

According to Article 13 in Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Tulou buildings in the nominated areas have been announced as the major sites under protection at the national, provincial and county levels by the State Council, Fujian People's Government, and the local People's Governments respectively.

As for the nominated property which has been listed into the sites under national or provincial protection, the Provincial People's Government has announced the protection scopes and the areas for the control of construction. As for the nominated property which has been listed into the sites under protection at the county level, the people's governments of the counties have announced the protection scopes and the areas for the control of construction.

Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou has provided concrete protective measures and management measures for Fujian Tulou.

Shangban village in Suyang Township of Nanjing County, where Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster is located, was announced as a famous historical and cultural village of China by Ministry of Construction of People's Republic of China and State Administration of Cultural Heritage. Hukeng Township of Yongding County featured by Hongkeng Tulou Cluster, Yanxiang Lou and Zhenfu Lou etc. was announced as a provincial famous historical and cultural town by provincial people's government.

5.c-4 To make plans for the protection

In 2006, Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an county governments separately entrusted National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University and Tianjin University's Research Institute for Urban Designing to draw up plans for the conservation of Tulou. Fujian Provincial Bureau of Culture and Provincial Bureau of Construction organized experts in cultural heritage, construction plan and ancient architecture to evaluate the plans drafted by the two universities. After the National Bureau of Cultural Heritage examined and agreed with the plans, they have submitted the plans to Fujian Provincial People's Government for approval.

The counties also invited certain professional research institutions to draw up special plans, such as the plans for developing tourism in the Tulou areas and the plans for environmental protection.

All the above-mentioned plans are being implemented by Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an governments respectively.

5.c-5 To maintain and preserve Tulou buildings

Before the 1970s, the inhabitants voluntarily repaired and maintained their own Tulou building. Each year they would restore the buildings and fix the leakages, while dredging the ditches and pits. Since the 1980s, surveys have been conducted on the Tulou buildings that were announced as historic sites under protection. The surveys were meant to find out their natural surroundings, history, present status and existing problems, with protection scope delimited and protection signs erected. The public even organized groups for the protection of the property. The government also conducted projects to salvage the endangered Tulou buildings. With the funds from the state, experts in ancient architecture from China National Institute of Cultural Heritage were able to conduct a holistic maintenance on Eryi Lou. The provincial and local financial authorities also appropriated funds for the reparation of other buildings, including Zhencheng Lou, Kuiju Lou, Fuyu Lou, Chengqi Lou, Jiqing Lou, Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, Huaiyuan Lou, Hegui Lou and Nanyang Lou. Strictly in line with the principle of "maintaining the original looks of the cultural heritage" as stipulated by the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, all the maintenance work has remarkably kept the authenticity and integrity. The inhabitants of the buildings are responsible for day-to-day maintenance and conservation. In addition, the electricity lines in the Tulou have been redesigned; and fire prevention measures have been taken in the buildings, including deploying fire-fighting facilities.

5.c-6 To conduct protective research and set up record files for Tulou based on modern technology of surveying and mapping

Since the 1980s, Tongji University, Tianjin University and Fujian Architectural Design Institute have surveyed and mapped the key Tulou buildings in counties including Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an. They used close-range photogrammetry and archived all the data. Based on numerous surveys, they kept records of the history and the present state of the Tulou listed in the historic sites under protection, and other important Tulou buildings.

5.c-7 To improve the environment

Damage to the vegetation around the Tulou buildings had caused water and soil erosions before 1977. Thanks to the unyielding efforts, including closing hillsides to facilitate afforestation, by the local governments since 1978, the greenery has come back to the areas, providing a favorable ecological condition for the permanent conservation of the Tulou buildings.

Since 1999, the people's governments of the relevant counties have further mobilized manpower and money to improve the environment around the Tulou buildings. They dismantled buildings and other structures that were unharmonious with the property in the protection scope, and carried out proper activities on afforestation.

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Yongding Hakka Tulou, 2006, prepared by National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University, and Yongding County People's Government, approved by Fujian Provincial People's Government.

Abstract:

Targets of the plan: Fujian Tulou-1: Chuxi Tulou Cluster in Xiayang Town, Fujian Tulou-2: Hongkeng Tulou Cluster in Hukeng Town, Fujian Tulou-3: Gaobei Tulou Cluster in Gaotou Township, Fujian Tulou-4: Yanxiang Lou, Fujian Tulou-5: Zhenfu Lou. All of them are located in Yongding County, Fujian Province.

Objective of the plan: To protect the country's extraordinary cultural heritages and Hakka gregarious residences which reflect the architectural style and features of the Ming, Qing dynasties and the Republic of China; to protect the terrain, landforms and mountains-and-waters environment as well as folk customs of Hakka, especially the intangible cultural heritages such as traditional wood-and-stone craftworks, traditional festivals and local products; to further explore cultural and scenic contents of Hakka Tulou Cluster.

Content of the plan: To delimit the area of nominated property and buffer zone of Tulou, and define the protection and control requirements as well as protective measures for Tulou buildings, including protection of space pattern and visual corridor, protection and renovation requirements of each village; to define renovation and utilization principles of important individual Tulou, and coordinate the relationship between protection, restoration and tourism exploration, economy

development as well as environment improvement.

Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Nanjing Tulou, 2006, prepared by National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University, and Nanjing County People's Government, approved by Fujian Provincial People's Government.

Abstract: Targets of the plan: Fujian Tulou-6: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, Fujian Tulou-7: Hekeng Tulou Cluster, Fujian Tulou-8: Huaiyuan Lou and Fujian Tulou-9: Hegui Lou. All of them are located in Nanjing County, Fujian Province.

Objective of the plan: To protect the country's extraordinary cultural heritages and the gregarious residences which reflect the architectural style and features of the Ming, Qing dynasties and the Republic of China; to protect the terrain, landforms and mountains-and-waters environment as well as folk customs of Hakka, especially the intangible cultural heritages such as traditional wood-and-stone craftworks, traditional festivals and local products; to further explore cultural and scenic contents of Nanjing Tulou Cluster.

Content of the plan: To define protective measures on the whole, including the protection of space pattern and the environmental landscapes; to delimit area of nominated property at all levels, and define protection and restoration requirements of each village; to coordinate the relationship between protection, renewal and tourism; to formulate a protection development plan with sustainable strategic significance.

Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Hua'an Tulou, 2006, prepared by Urban Design Institute of Tianjin University and People's Government of Hua'an County, approved by Fujian Provincial People's Government

Abstract:

Target of the plan: Fujian Tulou-10: Dadi Tulou Cluster.

Objective of the plan: Under the guidelines of authenticity and integrity, this plan is focused on the protection of overall styles and layout of Tulou. It regards the Tulou and their environment as a unity that has internal links. The cultural content shall be further explored and the traditional physical fabric be protected on the basis of summarizing the characteristics of the Tulou buildings.

Content of the plan: To delimit the heritage sites of Tulou and its surrounding area into key historic sites under protection, key protection zone, buffer zone and environmental coordinated area, and protect them in grades by classifying protection targets and restoration requirements; to coordinate the relationship between protection, renewal and tourism; to formulate a protection and development plan with sustainable strategic significance.

Tourism Development Plan of Yongding County, Yongding People's Government, 2001

Abstract:

Guidelines of the plan: As the treasure of Chinese architecture, the Tulou residences should be put under strict protection, which includes not only the Tulou Cluster and the individual Tulou building, but also the environmental setting of the ancient Tulou as well as mountains and streams. In the meantime, emphasis should also be given to the tourism development plan with sustainable utilization significance.

Outline of protection plan for the properties:

- ① To center on the protection of Tulou itself;
- ② To delimit absolute protection scope and give absolute protection;
- ③ To delimit general protection scope and give general protection;
- ④ To build new residence village, move out the increased residents from Tulou and settle them down in the new village gradually to restore the population density of 100 years ago.

Overall Plan for Tourism Development in Nanjing County (2003-2020), Nanjing County People's Government, 2003.

Abstract:

Guidelines of the plan: On the basis of protecting natural ecology and cultural heritages, boost the adjustment of industrial structure, development of social and regional economy to ensure sustainable development of Nanjing County through tourism development;...To create international brand of Tulou culture tourism, and famous brand of natural ecology and agricultural scenery for vacation and tourism in accordance with overall tourist development plan of Fujian province and Zhangzhou city, and the social economy development plan of Nanjing county, by emphasizing the leading role of the government, involving government agencies, the general public and enterprises in tourism development, and relying on the advantage of regional culture and natural ecology tourism resources.

Objective of the plan: By implementing this plan, the following objectives will be achieved: the natural resources and cultural heritages in Nanjing County will be protected effectively and the tourism resources will be utilized reasonably; the publicity of Nanjing rainforest and the Tulou buildings will be enhanced both at home and abroad; the cultural trip to Tulou will be built into a tourism brand of Fujian Province and become the key backbone of tourism in southwestern Fujian Province and also the place of interest with a unique market image. Tourism will become the pillar industry of Nanjing County in 2020.

Tourism Development Plan of Hua'an Dadi Tulou Cluster, 2006, Hua'an County People's government

Abstract:

Guidelines of the plan: The plan of Tulou cluster should lay emphasis on the protection of landscape and environmental condition. The protection of the landscape should be conducted in grades. Activities that will change the properties and the landforms in their original state must be prohibited. To provide scientific education, sight seeing, and entertainment spots to meet different demands and thus improve the economic, social and environmental benefits gradually.

Environmental Protection Plan of Hua'an Dadi Tulou Cluster, 2001, Hua'an County Environment Protection Bureau.

Abstract: To make an overall plan of Dadi Tulou Cluster in terms of current environment, environment quality protection and environment plan guarantee.

5.e Property management plan or other management system

5.e-1 Property management plan

According to Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and Regulations of Fujian Province for the Administration of the Protection of Cultural Heritage, the 60th standing meeting of Fujian Provincial People's Government has adopted Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou, which provided complete and concrete regulations in terms of management, monitoring and protection of the nominated property.

Property management and monitoring units:

1. The local people's government at county level or higher, where the Fujian Tulou is located, shall lead the management of Fujian Tulou protection.

2. Department for cultural administration of provincial and city level is responsible for the guidance and supervision of Fujian Tulou protection; department for cultural administration of the local people's government at county level, where Fujian Tulou is located, is responsible for the daily supervision and management of Fujian Tulou.

3. The local administrative department of construction, planning, finance, forestry, land and resources, industry and commerce, tourism, public security and environment protection that at the county level or above as well as people's government of town and township level, where the Fujian Tulou is located, should coordinate relevant protection management of Fujian Tulou.

Principles of property management:

In the management of Fujian Tulou, the principles of protection by law, scientific management, strengthened supervision and continuous utilization should be adhered to, and its authenticity and integrity should be guaranteed.

Property protection and management plan:

1. As required by the needs to protect and manage Fujian Tulou, the people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, have organized and compiled the protection plan for the property. These plans have been submitted to the provincial people's government and related state departments for approval and implementation, which shall act as important foundation for protecting and managing, exhibiting and utilizing Fujian Tulou.

Having been approved and released, the protection plan shall be implemented strictly. Any arbitrary act of making changes is prohibited; should changes be really required, the submission for approval from the original institutions shall be demanded.

2. The areas of the nominated property and buffer zones of Fujian Tulou shall be delimited by local people's governments at the county level where Tulou is located. And signs shall be set up.

Within the area of the nominated property of Fujian Tulou, the construction projects really needed shall comply with the protection plan and be applied to the provincial people's government for approval in conformity with legal provisions. Before its approval, the provincial people's government shall get permission from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Should construction project be carried out within the buffer zones of Fujian Tulou, it shall be

in compliance with the protection plan. Its layout, scale, height, design, material, and color shall be in harmony with Tulou and its ecological environment. After getting approval from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage according to law, the project shall be submitted to the urban and rural construction and planning departments for further approval.

3. For those buildings and constructions, which disobey the protection plan of Fujian Tulou, or hamper safety and pollute the environment, or demolish the style and features of Fujian Tulou, they shall be cleaned up or rectified within a due time limit.

4. Effective environmental protection of the surrounding and mountainous areas of Fujian Tulou shall be conducted to prevent ecocide and soil erosion. Damage to Fujian Tulou resources shall be forbidden. Ancient or famous trees shall be under strict protection. Foreign plant species, which lack harmony with local ecological environment, shall not be allowed to introduce.

5. The people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is situated, shall take the responsibility of organizing safety control, fire protection infrastructure construction, strengthen safety control education and organize related departments to inspect at regular intervals.

Property monitoring and management:

1. The cultural (heritage) administrative department of the people's government at the county level or above, where Fujian Tulou is located, shall establish protection monitoring system to supervise the protection situation of Fujian Tulou. Should anything happen to endanger the safety of Fujian Tulou by any possibility, corresponding protection measures shall be taken in time in compliance with the laws.

2. Should Fujian Tulou buildings suffer damage and great loss be caused, the local people's government and its cultural (heritage) administrative department shall adopt necessary remedy measures and report the situation to the cultural (heritage) administrative department of the provincial people's government.

Property utilization management:

1. The people's government of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, shall arrange the admission of visitors in a planned way as required by the protection so as to prevent too many human activities of exerting negative influence on Fujian Tulou.

2. The people's government of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, shall make a good plan of building up new villages so that the heavy population pressure can be minimized within the area of the nominated property of Fujian Tulou through planned moving out and settlement.

3. For the exhibiting activities of Tulou within its area of the nominated property, measures shall be taken to ensure the safety.

Behavior management of the residents in the nominated areas

1. The owners and users of Fujian Tulou shall observe national laws and regulations regarding public security, defense and fire-fighting, equip Tulou buildings with necessary fire-fighting facilities, enhance the control of the use of fire and electricity, establish a force of the masses specialized in public security, defense and fire-fighting to implement security and fire-fighting measures and improve the self-defense and self-rescue capabilities.

2. The owners and users of Fujian Tulou shall be responsible for its repair and maintenance, and shall do a good job in security and precautionary measures. While using Fujian Tulou, the owners and users shall sign a responsibility contract on the use and protection of the building with the cultural (heritage) administrations of the people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located, and shall be subject to its guidance and supervision.

Where Fujian Tulou risks possible damage and its owners or users have no repair capabilities, the local people's governments shall be responsible for the rescue and repair work.

When maintaining and repairing Fujian Tulou, the principle of maintaining its original shape and appearance shall be observed, so as to preserve its original materials, traditional structures, manufacturing techniques and the original historical state. The maintenance and repair options shall be compiled strictly in accordance with the protection plan and shall be submitted to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for approval according to the law.

3. The owners and users of Fujian Tulou may establish village regulations and agreements according to the Management Measures so as to ensure the self-protection of Fujian Tulou.

Property safeguarding mechanism:

1. The expenses for protecting Fujian Tulou shall be brought into the financial budget of the people's governments at the county level or higher, where Fujian Tulou is situated.

2. The people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is situated, shall set up a special fund for protecting Fujian Tulou according to law. This special fund shall be raised through various channels, namely, governmental investment, social contribution, donation from all circles of the society and foreign countries, as well as the protecting fees from the international organizations.

3. The ticket incomes of Fujian Tulou shall be put under centralized and unified management as a single account, which shall be all used to protect and manage Fujian Tulou.

5.e-2 Other management system

Decision of Yongding People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Hakka Tulou, April 19th 1999, Yongding People's government

Abstract:

Protective measures: (1) A leading group will be established for the protection of Hakka Tulou in Yongding County. Corresponding leading groups will also be established in the towns of Hukeng, Xiayang, Gaotou and Gaopo. Special personnel will be designated to take charge of the protection work. Special groups will be set up for the protection of key Tulou. A responsibility system will be carried out to make sure that people designated perform their duties well. (2) The historic sites under protection will be designated. (3) Special fund will be appropriated. The fund for the protection of Tulou will be included in the financial budget by the county government. Fund will be appropriated every year for this purpose. Towns and villages will also appropriate special fund for the protection of Tulou. (4) Efforts will be made to give publicity to the importance of protecting Tulou. Publicity will also be given to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics to mobilize people all over the county to protect Tulou. (5) Residents living within Tulou are a great concern to the protection of

Tulou. So residents will be educated to protect Tulou and maintain the environmental sanitation within and outside Tulou on their own. Relevant rules will be formulated so that residents can cultivate a good sanitation habit. Domestic fowls can not be kept within Tulou. Discharging of wastewater and dumping of trash are forbidden a circular Tulou. (6) To fulfill the responsibility. To prevent Tulou from being damaged, the chief leader of a township will be designated as the first person immediately responsible for the protection of Tulou. Specific leader or person will be appointed to take charge of the protection of Tulou cluster and key single Tulou buildings. A complete system for the protection of Tulou will be established. The county cultural bureau, as the department directly in charge of the protection of Tulou, will set up a special section and designate a special person to take charge of the daily work for the protection of Tulou. (7) To carry out rectification. The sanitation a circular Tulou should be rectified irregularly. (8) Target orientated management will be carried out. The protection of Tulou will be regarded as a long-term political work on the agenda of governments and relevant administrative departments at various levels. The units or individuals who do a good job in the protection of Tulou will be rewarded. Those who do a bad job in this respect will be punished. Those who have damaged Tulou architecture or environment will be punished according to law.

Notice on the Protection of Tourism Resources in Hakka Tulou Scenic Spot in Yongding County, September 26, 2000, Yongding People's government

Abstract:

The scope of Yongding Hakka Tulou: With Hukeng Town, a famous historical and cultural town, as the center, including Hukeng Village, Jizhen Township control area and the villages of Xipian, Xinnan, Nanzhong, Nanjiang and Shijia as well as the basic areas of the nominated property of Chuxi Village, Gaobei Village and other historic sites under protection at county level or higher. (2) Such activities as quarrying, digging earth, damaging vegetation, reclaiming land and building tombs are banned along the roads to the scenic spot and within the first layer mountain in the areas of nominated property. (3) Use of land within the scenic spot will observe strict procedure of approval. Random construction within the scenic spot is forbidden. Any new facilities will be banned around valuable cultural heritages and important Tulou buildings, except for the necessary attached facilities under protection. (4) The planning for new construction projects and selection of sites must be submitted to relevant administrative department for approval. (5) Storing of odds and ends and drying grain along the roads within the scenic spot, on the parking lot within the scenic spot and in the vicinity of Tulou are banned. (6) Discharge of production and daily life wastewater and trash into the brooks is banned. (7) Felling trees in primitive forest within the first layer mountain in the area of nominated property of the scenic spot is banned. (8) Graffiti are forbidden on ancient architectures, cultural heritages, rocks and trees within the scenic spot.

Notice of Nanjing County Government on Strengthening the Management of Tulou Property Sites, November 6, 1998, Nanjing People's government

Abstract:

(1) Single Tulou architecture listed as the historic site under county protection should be preserved, so are the attached facilities outside the architectures. Change of the Tulou structure is forbidden, so is the act of digging holes as windows in Tulou and constructing makeshift structures

inside or outside Tulou. Installation of electricity wires inside Tulou without approval, overuse of electricity and stacking of inflammable materials and explosives are banned. Raising of domestic fowls is forbidden inside Tulou, and so is the act of dumping wastewater and trash inside Tulou. Discharge of wastewater and dumping of waste into the rivers within the area of nominated property are forbidden. Quarrying, logging, reclamation of land, digging earth and damaging plants are forbidden within the area of nominated property. (2) When new houses are built and old ones are renovated within the buffer zones, relevant construction unit or individual must report to the cultural heritage administration in advance. Survey should be conducted before construction. Without the permission form the cultural heritage administration, land administrative and urban (village) construction departments can not go through formalities for the use of land and construction projects. (3) Residents living in Tulou and tourists have the obligation to protect the cultural heritage. They must abide by relevant rules for the management of Tulou to maintain the safety, and protect the natural and historic landscapes within the scenic spot.

Regulations of Hua'an People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritages, March 29, 2000, Hua'an People's Government

Abstract:

Article 4 County cultural (heritage) administration is in charge of the work to protect cultural heritage all over the county.

Article 5 Historic sites under protection should sign responsibility document and certificate of entrustment with county cultural (heritage) administrative department for the protection of cultural heritage. They should also formulate various regulations for the protection of cultural heritage. They should abide by State regulations on the protection of cultural heritage, should be under the supervision of the relevant cultural administrative department. They should do a good job in preservation, maintenance of cultural heritage and safeguarding the security of cultural heritage as well.

Routine and normative management must be organically combined in historic sites under protection, and emphasis should be placed on normative management. Rules for management should be optimized all the time. Each historic site under protection should have a protection scope, have signboards, have files of records and have special staff to manage the protection scope.

In drawing the planning for rural and urban construction, exploitation and utilization of historic sites and the exploitation of mineral resources, when the protection of cultural heritage is involved, departments of construction, planning, land resources, communications, broadcasting and television, telecommunications, environmental protection, tourism, geology and mineral resources should submit the matter to the county cultural heritage administrative department for examination, then report the matter to the higher authorities for approval according to the levels of relevant historic sites under protection. Strict legal procedure should be followed in the process.

Article 6 Quarrying, logging and land reclamation are banned within the area of nominated property and the buffer zones of the historic sites under protection. Ancient trees there should be strictly protected as well. Activities causing damage to the environmental styles of the historic sites under protection are also prohibited.

Article 7 Construction projects should shun the historic sites under protection...

Article 8 In the area surrounding a historic site under protection, trees and vegetation should be planted to create a beautiful biological environment.

Within the area of nominated property, discharge of pollutants is forbidden, stacking of inflammable and explosive materials is forbidden and other activities that may pose threat to the safety of cultural heritage are prohibited.

Regulations of Hua'an County on the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster, March 16, 2001, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Hua'an County

Abstract:

Article 3 The Eryi Lou Management Department and the Dadi Village shall be responsible for the daily protection and management of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

Article 4 The protection scope of Dadi Tulou Cluster consists of key area of nominated property, general area of nominated property and buffer zone. No organization or individual shall be allowed to take possession of or dismantle or build houses, land and other resources within the area of nominated property without permission.

Article 5

(1) It is prohibited to build any new constructions in the key area of nominated property.

(2) Construction that will impair the protection of Tulou shall not be permitted in the general area of nominated property...

(3) In the buffer zone, it is prohibited to make fire illegally, quarry rocks, dig earth, cultivate land by leveling forests; it is prohibited to store inflammable, explosive or corrosive materials; it is prohibited to set off fireworks and firecrackers or burn paper; it is prohibited to discharge liquid, solid wastes or waste gas that pollute the environment.

(4) Strengthen building of gardens and green belts to create a friendly environment.

Article 6 It is prohibited to change the structure of Tulou, open holes or windows, build additional constructions or set up vendor stalls in and out of Tulou. It is prohibited to paint or revamp the wall and structure. Inscription, graffiti, carving and notice-posting are prohibited. It is prohibited to damage, peel off or sell the mural, colored painting, couplet, wooden sculpture, stone sculpture and other heritages of historical and artistic values.

Article 7 Residents in Tulou are not allowed to burn woods or coal. They are encouraged to use natural gas or liquefied gas. Domestic fowl and animals must be reared in designated pens. It is prohibited to install power lines without permission, or use electric appliances beyond the power load limit, or store inflammable and explosive materials inside the building.

Regulations on the Protection of Hakka Tulou in Yongding, 2001, Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Yongding County

(I) Regulations on the management of Tulou

1. Residents in Tulou shall consciously help maintain the safety in the area, do a good job in prevention of fire, burglary, accidents and sabotage, care for the others and remind one another of the responsibility. The headmaster of Tulou should be loyal to his duty and shoulder the responsibility to maintain public order and safety.

2. To promote the activities of establishing civilized building and 10-star civilized household and maintain the public order and public hygiene in Tulou. And to encourage everybody to foster a new agreement of paying attention to hygiene and science, respect the aged and cherish the young.

3. The public facilities in Tulou buildings should not be dismantled, damaged or restored without permission. If necessary, permission from the headmaster and the personnel in charge of the building should be got first.

4. Every one is responsible for the hygiene inside Tulou building. The hygiene in the building should reach the standards of no litter, no spitting, no dusts, no spider web, no flies and mosquito, no foul smell and no blocking of drainage. It is prohibited to heap objects or install urinals in public places, stairways or corridors. Use of electric oven is prohibited. Domestic fowls and livestock must be penned up in designated places and attention should be given to the environmental hygiene. It is prohibited to throw fruit peel or paper scraps out of windows. It is prohibited to dump garbage at roadside or in rivers. General cleaning should be done frequently and large-scale cleaning should be done at regular interval. Garbage should be dumped in designated places. Residents should foster a good habit of hygiene.

5. Everybody should abide by the "Residents' Pledges on civilization" and relevant regulations promulgated by the government. Everybody shall take care of the building and prevent damages to the building and the surrounding landscapes.

6. Residents in Tulou should abide by social ethics. They should refrain from making noise at noon and midnight; they should not affect other people's sleep and rest by loud broadcasting. They should show warmth and courtesy to visitors.

7. Residents in the building should pay attention to safety of fire and electricity and prevent graffiti and random installing of power lines.

(II) Responsibilities of the headmaster of Tulou

1. To organize the residents to conduct the activities of establishing civilized building and 10-star civilized household, and maintain the public order and public hygiene in Tulou; to strengthen management to raise the standard of civilization among the residents.

2. To take charge of education of the residents on the knowledge of law and safety; urge the residents to prevent fire, burglary, accident and damage; and frequently organize inspections to eliminate factors that may cause danger.

3. To strengthen control of inhabitants from the outside and register them according to relevant regulations.

4. To be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the "Residents' Pledges on civilization" and resolutely deal with any problem.

5. To organize the residents to do regular general cleaning; be responsible for drawing plans for the residents to take turns to do the cleaning and inspecting, and appraising the work.

6. To help mediate disputes among the residents, resolve conflicts and bring about a harmonious neighborhood relationship.

7. To organize studies on the history and reform of Tulou and establish a complete file of records.

(III) Residents' pledges on civilization

1. Being civilized and polite; to receive quests with warmth and keep good neighborly relations.
2. To pay attention to public hygiene; do not spit and litter; do not dump garbage at random; do not keep domestic fowl and livestock.
3. To foster a sense of protecting cultural heritage; do not build new constructions, change the structure of Tulou or do interior decoration without permission.
4. To take care of public property; do not damage flower, grass, trees and public facilities.
5. To keep order and clean; do not add make-shift constructions; do not leave tools about; do not install power lines at random; do not make graffiti.

All residents should abide by these regulations consciously and monitor each other.

Regulations on the Protection of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, 2001, Tianluokeng Village of Shuyang Town, Nanjing County

Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster is villagers' private houses. These regulations are made to strengthen the protection of Tulou and keep its original state.

1. Nobody shall be allowed to damage or change the constructions in the building or add make-shift constructions, which, if any, should be demolished by whoever built them.
2. Should any of the public facilities, such as the stairway, corridor and roof tiles, is damaged, the residents shall contribute fund to repair the facility to its original state.
3. Keep public hygiene. Random dumping of garbage is prohibited. The environment of the buildings should be kept clean. There should be gardens and green belts a circular Tulou.
4. Pay attention to fire prevention. It is prohibited to heap inflammable and explosive materials in the building.

All villagers must abide by these regulations.

Regulations on Eryi Lou, March 200, Residents of Eryi Lou

To further strengthen the protection and management of Eryi Lou, a major historic site under national protection, and earnestly carry out the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Regulations of Fujian Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage, these regulations are formulated under the principles that "everybody has the obligation to protect cultural heritage" and the principle of "focusing on protection while giving priority to saving the cultural heritage being destroyed" and with consideration given to the practical conditions.

Article 1 Eryi Lou has been announced as a major historic site under national protection. The rules and regulations for its area of nominated property have legal effect. All organizations and individuals shall abide by these rules and regulations.

Article 2 The right to protect and manage the cultural heritages in Eryi Lou is held by the Management Department of Eryi Lou. In the meantime, they accept the guidance of the Hua'an County Museum.

Article 3 The public should observe laws and disciplines in a joint effort to protect State

property, promote traditional ethics, speak and behave in a civilized manner and treat visitors with politeness.

Article 4 In order to keep the styles and layout of Eryi Lou from damaging, it is prohibited to add any decoration or make any change to the building; violator shall be punished according to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Article 5 Residents in the building should keep a sense of security and fire prevention to eliminate any dangerous factor. According to the principle that whoever uses the building shall take the responsibility, regular examination should be conducted on the power lines in the building. Without permission, nobody shall be allowed to make bonfires or barbecue, make fire for heating, set off fireworks and firecrackers, or burn paper. Smokers should put out the butt in time.

Article 6 Residents in the building should keep their own home as well as public places clean, and clear the drainage in time.

Article 7 Visitors that need to live or stay over for the night in the building should apply to the Cultural Heritage Management Department for registration.

Article 8 Survey, investigation and repair have been completed in Eryi Lou. The main building and internal structural parts are protected by the State. It is prohibited to pollute, damage, demolish or take possession of any of the parts.

Article 9 To set up stalls in the area of nominated property must be allowed by the office of Cultural Heritage Administration.

Article 10 Any one who is in violation of the regulations or has committed a crime should be submitted to the government and the legal institutions.

Article 11 These regulations take effect as of today and apply to all historic sites under protection at county level or higher in the region of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

Village Regulations on the Protection of Dadi Tulou Cluster, October 2006, the Villagers' Committee of Dadi Village in Xiandu Town, Hua'an County

In 2006, the new village regulations for the area of nominated property, which are based on the existent one, have been adopted by means of voting at the public meeting of villagers from nominated areas. The major contents of these village regulations are as follows:

Article 1 The sites under protection involved in the Village Regulations include Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou, Xuantian Pavilion, Zhuxi Nunnery, Ancestral Hall of the Jiangs, as well as the ruins of Mt. Tortoise, Damo Rock, Ancestral Hall of the Lius, the Mountain Village of the Lius and the Mountain Village of the Jiangs. All existing buildings, flood-proof facilities, trees, bamboos, and grassland in the village are protected and managed by the government. The villagers should unite, care about and push forward the protection operation. It is prohibited to conduct any damage activities. Should such activity occur, villagers shall timely report to relevant departments.

Article 2 Residence bases and surrounding lands should be subject to unified arrangement and management by Xiandu Town People's Government, where the area of nominated property is located. It is prohibited to construct, dig and plant without approval. Any violation of the rules will be penalized in compliance with relevant regulations.

Article 3 Villagers who need to reconstruct and expand their houses shall fill in application

forms to relevant department and report to higher administration of land, as well as go through application procedures with the village committee. The village leaders of the area of nominated property shall unify the arrangement of residence base in line with the requirement of historical heritage management. The height, material and dimension of houses shall abide by the requirement of relevant heritage protection and management. Any buildings and structures which violate the requirement shall be demolished.

Article 4 Strict management system shall be established to protect the bamboos, trees, grassland, pools and other public facilities between the area from Mt. Centipede, Mt. Jinmian, and Mt. Lion to Mt. Tortoise, thus to maintain the scenic environment and ecological balance. Without approval, it is prohibited to cut any privately or collectively owned trees, bamboos and grassland.

Article 7 It is prohibited to pasture on grassland and around irrigation ditches inside village, transplant plants and trees and open up wasteland. Attention should be paid to the prevention of fire. Any violator of the rules shall compensate for the financial loss thus incurred. The violation, if of a serious nature, shall be reported to relevant agency for handling.

Article 8 Villagers should enhance their alertness, and shoulder the full responsibility for security to avoid the damage of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

Funds for protection and administration of Fujian Tulou mainly come from four sources. Firstly, governments at various levels allocate funds in accordance with the approved protection and maintenance plans. Since 2000, more than 20 million yuan has been appropriated for the preservation of Fujian Tulou. Key Tulou buildings such as Eryi Lou, Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, Jiqing Lou, and Zhencheng Lou have been preserved and repaired. Secondly, governments at various levels appropriate money or give subsidy to improve environment around the key Tulou buildings, and to install and administer accessory installations. The accumulative amount for this purpose since 2000 has exceeded 100 million yuan. Thirdly, the residents of the Tulou conduct the maintenance and protection at their own cost. Since 2000, they have gathered more than 3 million yuan for the purpose. Fourthly, funds are also raised from the society, including individuals, overseas Chinese and enterprises. Up to now, more than 3 million yuan has been collected from the society. Funds from the above four sources have been used for the designated purposes.

Because protection of Fujian Tulou need some more funds, we plan to collect money through various ways, such as governments' subsidies, revenue from tourism and donation from the society, meanwhile, we are planning to establish a special protection fund for Fujian Tulou.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

Experts and professors both at home and abroad have been invited to inspect the Tulou buildings in Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an, and to disseminate protection know-how. Each year, the cultural heritage administrative committee of each county organizes a training workshop on the protection and management of the Tulou and other cultural heritages. The participants study rules

and regulations relevant to cultural heritage management, and share with specialists and scholars the culture and protection techniques of Tulou. Also professionals and management personnel are dispatched to participate in relevant training.

5.h Visitor facilities and statistics

People could get to the nominated areas through railways and highways. According to the construction plan of expressway of Fujian Province, by 2010 the proposed areas could be connected with large cities, such as Xiamen, Fuzhou and Guangzhou in a short distance.

On the premise of the authentic and integral protection of Fujian Tulou, the nominated areas have set up directing signs of tourism, which match the style of the heritages. Service centers, folk-custom museums of Tulou and the supporting facilities have been established in Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an counties.

Outside the nominated areas, the county seats of Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an as well as the towns where they are located have established relatively improved service facilities such as hotels, to meet customers' demands of accommodation and shopping and act as the service centers which do not have negative effect on the landscapes in the nominated areas and are convenient for visitors. The county seat of Yongding now has two top-rate hotels. There are 54 hotels including those outside the city gate and in towns, which could accommodate 5,000 visitors. The county seat of Nanjing now has two top-rate hotels while there are another 25 including those outside the city gate and in Shuyang Town, and Meilin Town, which could accommodate 2,500 visitors. There are 20 hotels and restaurants in Hua'an county seat and Xiandu Town, which could accommodate 1,500 visitors.

The above mentioned facilities can provide service to visitors who come to the proposed areas through rational arrangement of the routines.

The traditional residential houses in the nominated areas and the buffer zones attract visitors greatly. In the future, on the premise that the property is well protected and under the guidance of the plan, some of them may be changed into household restaurants to welcome visitors, to show the charm of Tulou and help visitors feel the simple and unique living style of Tulou people.

5.h-1 Visitor facilities for Fujian Tulou

Travel routes	26
Travel signboards	302
Tulou introduction signs	120
Sightseeing platforms	6
Explanation Service Offices	20
Information Centers	16
Shopping Service Centers	88

Car Parking Lot	13
Lavatories	18

5.h-2 Numbers of visitors to Fujian Tulou

Table 12 Numbers of visitors to Fujian Tulou from 2001 to 2005

Year	Number of Visitors (1,000 person-time)
2001	437.9
2002	422.1
2003	226.4
2004	514.1
2005	593.7
Total	2194.2

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Governments at all levels and the public have attached great importance to the protection of Fujian Tulou, which is regarded as a precious historical and cultural heritage and a life fossil of history. A series of rules and regulations about the protection have been promulgated and strict protective and managing measures have been adopted. In order to help the whole society understand and protect the property and to allow people from the rest of the world to enjoy and study the historical, on the basis of causing no damage to the authenticity and integrity of the property, scientific and art values contained in the property, the governments and local residents encourage and support the presentation and promotion of Fujian Tulou to the public.

(1) The mass media gives free publicity to Fujian Tulou by issuing information about it in newspapers, television and broadcasting. It is planned that the government launches a website for Fujian Tulou, which will use Chinese and English languages to introduce and present to the whole the value and conservation of Fujian Tulou.

(2) Tulou museums were built in Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an counties. The income from the exhibition of Fujian Tulou is exempt from State taxes.

(3) The exhibition zones and Tulou museums have professional guides to make presentations. Visiting is free for children, senior citizens over 60 years old, retirees, servicemen and handicapped people.

(4) Signs and illustrations have been improved in exhibition areas. Books, tourist directories and photo albums about Tulou adapting to needs of different readers were published.

(5) The local governments have organized various forms of activities to promote laws and regulations on the protection of the property. Every year, around the “Cultural Heritage Day” in June, governmental servants are sent to towns and villages where Tulou is located to promote the idea of protecting Fujian Tulou. Media such as newspapers, television and broadcasting are also

used in the publicity campaigns so that the public may develop a strong sense of protecting cultural heritage. The idea that it's every citizen's obligation to protect cultural heritage has become popular.

(6) The central and local governments have included Fujian Tulou, as an important content, into their tourism plans for sustainable development.

5.j Staffing levels

There are 220 people working for Fujian Tulou in total. Twenty-eight per cent of the total, or 62 persons are experts or professional technicians; 18 per cent, or 39 persons are engaged in maintenance and management; 29 per cent or 64 persons have finished at least college education.

6. Monitoring

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

6.a-1 Conservation conditions

Surveys conducted on the Tulou between 1981 and 2005 proved that most of the structures were well preserved, except one or two that suffered from some structural damages such as deflative wooden structures (for instance, Jiqing Lou of Chuxi Tulou Cluster). More than 96 per cent of the nominated Tulou buildings have been well preserved.

6.a-2 Structural stability

The groundwork, wall frames and wooden structures of major Tulou are tested to be stable, showing no sign of leaning. The earthen walls, not having been immersed in rainwater, show no sign of getting loose.

6.a-3 Roofing leakage and worm-eating

As the proposed areas locate in the south sub-tropical monsoon climate zone, the rainy and humid climate is easy to cause the leakage of the roof, and the termite invasion and rot of parts of the wooden structures. The proposed heritages have basically excluded the above damages through monitoring in recent years. However, considering the influence from the natural factors such as climate, it is necessary to conduct routine monitoring, and prevent the termite damages through regular check-up.

6. a-4 Environment and landscape

Tulou and its surrounding landscape have basically retained the historic state. Some of the disorderly buildings and structures built later which are not harmonious with the landscape of Tulou have been subjected to renovation, and the surrounding farmland and plantation are in good condition. From now on, effective management should be carried out in line with Protection Plan of Fujian Tulou.

The condition of meteorology, hydrograph, air and water pollution, vegetation and tourists are

monitored by relevant departments. The monitoring report should be submitted to administration of cultural heritage at the county level. Any unusual situation should be reported in time.

Table 13 Major monitoring indicators of Fujian Tulou

Monitoring factor	Monitoring measure	Monitoring period	Monitoring agency	Units that keep the records
Conservation conditions	observation	Once a year	County Administration of Cultural Heritage	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage
Structural stability	Instrument measurement	Once a year	County Administration of Cultural Heritage	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage
Roof leakage and worm-eating	Observation	Once a month	County Administration of Cultural Heritage	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage
Environment and landscape	Observation	Once a year	County Administration of Cultural Heritage and Construction	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage
Meteorology condition	Instrument measurement	Throughout the year by standard	County department of Meteorology	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage, County Bureau of Meteorology
Hydrographic condition	Instrument measurement	Throughout the year by standard	County Department of Hydrograph	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage, Office of Hydrograph
Atmosphere and water pollution	Instrument measurement	Throughout the year by standard	County department of environment	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage and County Bureau of Environment Protection
Vegetation condition	Observation and examination	Every year	County department of forestry	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage and Bureau of Forestry
Tourist amount	Record and statistic	Throughout the year by standard	County department of tourism	Office of County Administration Committee of Cultural Heritage and Bureau of Tourism

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

6.b -1 Meteorological and hydrological monitoring

The meteorological and hydrological departments in every county conduct year-round position-monitoring on weather and hydrological conditions of water systems in the areas of the nominated property of Tulou and their vicinity.

6.b-2 Environmental monitoring

County environmental protection departments shall conduct monitoring work of air and water

quality and environmental noise. They monitor air quality and noise once every quarter, and water quality three times a year, each at a time when the river water is at high, normal and low levels.

6.b-3 Ecological monitoring

County forest and environmental protection departments monitor vegetation and ecological conditions once every summer and winter, together with county environmental protection departments.

6.b-4 Tourism monitoring

Irrational tourism expansion may adversely affect the protection and management of the Tulou; therefore cultural heritage management departments of the relevant counties monitor the tourism sector jointly with tourism departments. They evaluate the tourism environment, calculate annual travel volume and analyze sources of tourists, and assess travel market situation and benefits. They also monitor the installations in the scenic spots currently opened and those to be developed, and monitor how tourism has influenced the safety of Tulou.

6.b-5 Protective patrolling and monitoring

Organized by the cultural heritage management departments of the relevant counties, the Tulou protection organizations and the village committees have been regularly patrolling the buildings to prevent, detect and stop fire and sabotages.

6.b-6 Monitoring of the Tulou and the surrounding landscapes

Cultural heritage management departments of the relevant counties have set up monitoring outlets at all Tulou buildings for the sake of regular examination and problem solution. They monitor the state of the Tulou buildings and the landscapes surrounding them, and check if all the protective measures are implemented to the letter. The state of surrounding landscape is to be monitored by the construction bureau at the county level.

Contracts shall be signed with science research academies or higher institutions to jointly launch some huge monitoring projects, or projects entailing for high technology, like those for monitoring the architectural and ecological conditions of the Tulou buildings. Such co-operations enable them to resolve problems in a timely manner, if the problems pop up.

An annual monitoring report will be generated based on the results of the above-mentioned monitoring efforts and kept in archives by the cultural heritage management departments of the relevant counties.

6.c Results of previous reporting exercises

6.c-1 A Report on the Origin of the "9.22" Typhoon and Flood Attack on the Tulou in

Meilin Town and the Countermeasures, compiled by Meilin Town Government of Nanjing County, 1981

Abstract: This report is an account of the rare tropical storm and floods that attacked the Tulou clusters in Meilin Town on September 22, 1981. The flood water level in Meilin reached 7.25 meters in maximum, and the river runoff hit 2,460 cubic meters per second. The report stresses the need to strengthen protection plan and investigations of the state of the forest near the nominated property, in a bid to minimize the chances that floods will attack the property. The report has generated very positive results, as the county government attached great importance to the report, and gave a go-ahead to the implementation of the proposals therein.

6.c-2 A Proposal on Establishing a Joint Organization in Nanjing County for Fire Prevention, Forest Protection and Tulou Afforestation, compiled by Nankeng Town Government of Nanjing County, 1985

Abstract: Based on massive firsthand data and materials, the report figures out a clear picture of the hydrological and geological conditions of the Tulou areas, and of the contamination of the drinking water for the residents and air pollution situation and their change patterns. The report is the first of its kind to propose strengthening fire fighting and prevention and closing hillsides to facilitate afforestation, so as to improve the conservation of soil and water in the Tulou areas, and beautifying the Tulou environment by adding more green areas. It also suggests establishing an organization that combined efforts to prevent fire and protect woods. The report provides reliable reasons and theoretical basis for the all-round and scientific protection of Tulou and the natural environment. With the support of Nanjing County Government, a joint organization for fire prevention and forest protection was launched at the county level. The government also formulated provisions for the work, and held annual summing-up meetings. All these efforts are instrumental to the environmental protection of the Tulou areas and the protection of the Tulou itself.

6.c-3 Design for the Maintenance of Eryi Lou in Hua'an, Fujian, compiled by China National Institute of Cultural Heritage and Office of Zhangzhou Cultural Heritage Administrative Committee in June 1999

Abstract: Based on careful reconnaissance and surveys, the designer analyzes the architectural features of Eryi Lou and partial damages to it, and has come up with a plan for the maintenance of part of the tile roof and colored frescos. The construction project has been completed by Quanzhou Citong Ancient Construction Company, after the design was approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

7.Documentation

7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials

7.a-1 Drawings

1. General plane view of Chuxi Tulou Cluster
2. Front elevation of Jiqing Lou
3. Section of Jiqing Lou
4. Axonometric drawing of Jiqing Lou
5. Spread elevation of Yuqing Lou
6. Section of Yuqing Lou
7. Plane view of the second floor of Yuqing Lou
8. Front elevation of Shengqing Lou
9. Section of Shengqing Lou
10. Plane view of the first floor of Shengqing Lou
11. Front elevation of Huaqing Lou
12. Section of Huaqing Lou
13. Plane view of the first floor of Huaqing Lou
14. Front elevation of Gengqing Lou
15. Section of Gengqing Lou
16. Plane view of the first floor of Gengqing Lou
17. Front elevation of Xiqing Lou
18. Section of Xiqing Lou
19. Plane view of the first floor of Xiqing Lou
20. Northern elevation of Fuqing Lou
21. Section of Fuqing Lou

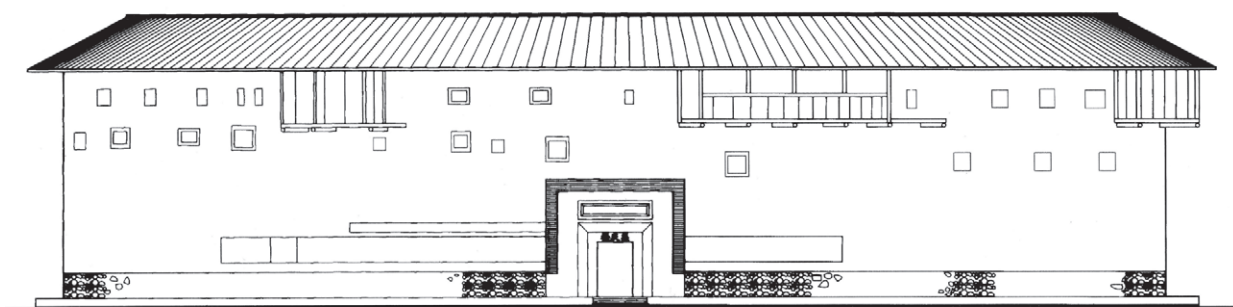
22. Front elevation of Gongqing Lou
23. Section of Gongqing Lou
24. Front elevation of Fanqing Lou
25. Section of Fanqing Lou
26. Plane view of the first floor of Fanqing Lou
27. General plane view of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster
28. Front elevation of Kuiju Lou
29. Side elevation of Kuiju Lou
30. Section of Kuiju Lou
31. Front elevation of Fuyu Lou
32. Section of Fuyu Lou
33. Front elevation of Rusheng Lou
34. Section of Rusheng Lou
35. Front elevation of Zhencheng Lou
36. Section of Zhencheng Lou
37. Plane view of the first floor of Zhencheng Lou
38. General plane view of Gaobei Tulou Cluster
39. Front elevation of Chengqi Lou
40. Section of Chengqi Lou
41. Plane view of the first floor of Chengqi Lou
42. Front elevation of Shize Lou
43. Section of Shize Lou
44. Plane view of the first floor of Shize Lou
45. Front elevation of Qiaofu Lou
46. Section of Qiaofu Lou
47. Plane view of the first floor of Qiaofu Lou
48. Front elevation of Yanxiang Lou
49. Section of Yanxiang Lou
50. Axonometric drawing of Yanxiang Lou
51. Front elevation of Zhenfu Lou
52. Section of Zhenfu Lou
53. Plane view of the first floor of Zhenfu Lou
54. General plane view of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster
55. Front elevation of Buyun Lou

56. Section of Buyun Lou (1)
57. Section of Buyun Lou (2)
58. Axonometric drawing of Buyun Lou
59. Elevation of Zhenchang Lou
60. Section of Zhenchang Lou
61. Front elevation of Ruiyun Lou
62. Elevation of Ruiyun Lou
63. Section of Ruiyun Lou
64. Plane view of the bottom floor of Ruiyun Lou
65. Elevation of Hechang Lou
66. Section of Hechang Lou
67. Section of Wenchang Lou
68. Axonometric drawing of Wenchang Lou
69. General plane view of Hekeng Tulou Cluster
70. Front elevation of Chaoshui Lou
71. Section of Chaoshui Lou
72. Front elevation of Yongsheng Lou
73. Section of Yongsheng Lou
74. Plane view of the first floor of Yongsheng Lou
75. Front elevation of Shengqing Lou
76. Section of Shengqing Lou
77. Plane view of the first floor of Shengqing Lou
78. Elevation of Yongrong Lou
79. Section of Yongrong Lou
80. Elevation of Nanxun Lou
81. Section of Nanxun Lou
82. Front elevation of Yangzhao Lou
83. Section of Yangzhao Lou
84. Front elevation of Yonggui Lou
85. Section of Yonggui Lou
86. Front elevation of Yuchang Lou
87. Section of Yuchang Lou
88. Front elevation of Huaiyuan Lou
89. Section of Huaiyuan Lou

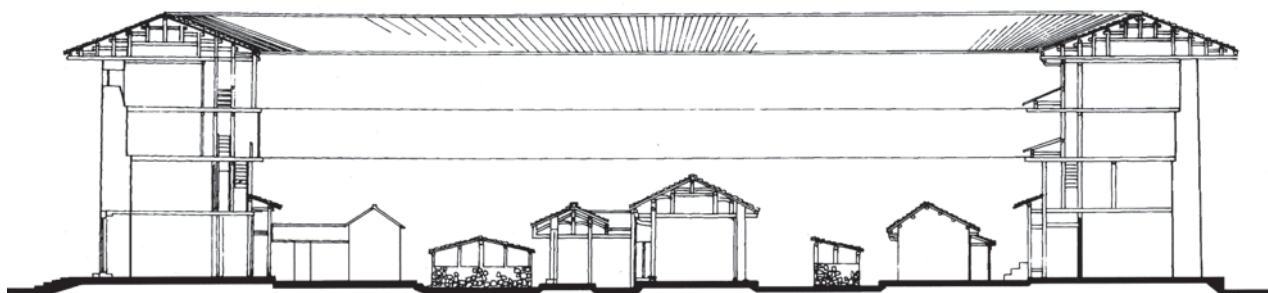
- 90. Plane view of the first floor of Huaiyuan Lou
- 91. Front elevation of Hegui Lou
- 92. Side elevation of Hegui Lou
- 93. Section of Hegui Lou
- 94. Plane view of the second floor of Hegui Lou
- 95. General plane view of Dadi Tulou Cluster
- 96. Front elevation of Eryi Lou
- 97. Section of Eryi Lou
- 98. Plane view of the first floor of Eryi Lou
- 99. Front elevation of Nanyang Lou
- 100. Section of Nanyang Lou
- 101. Front elevation of Dongyang Lou
- 102. Section of Dongyang Lou



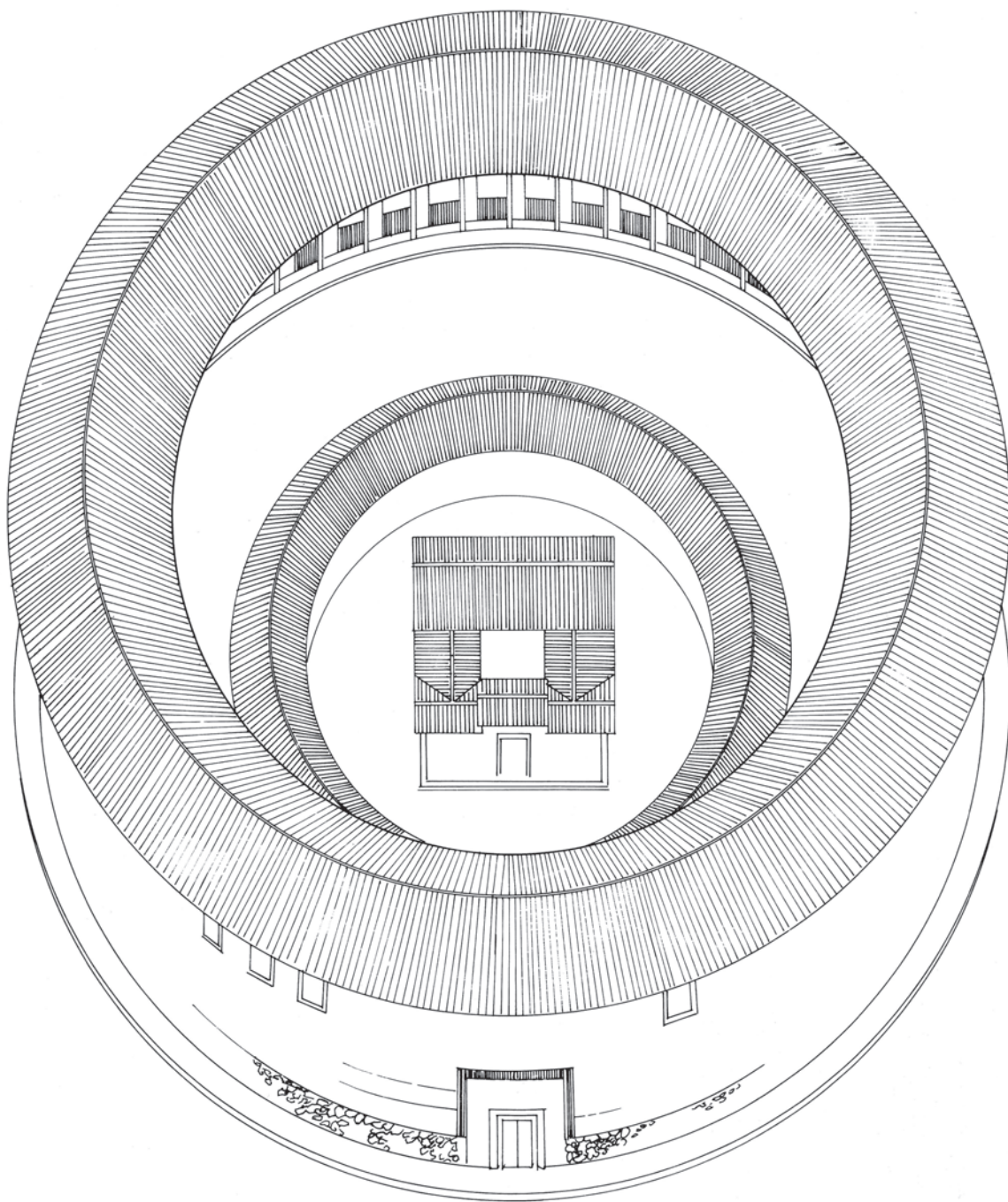
1. General plane view of Chuxi Tulou Cluster



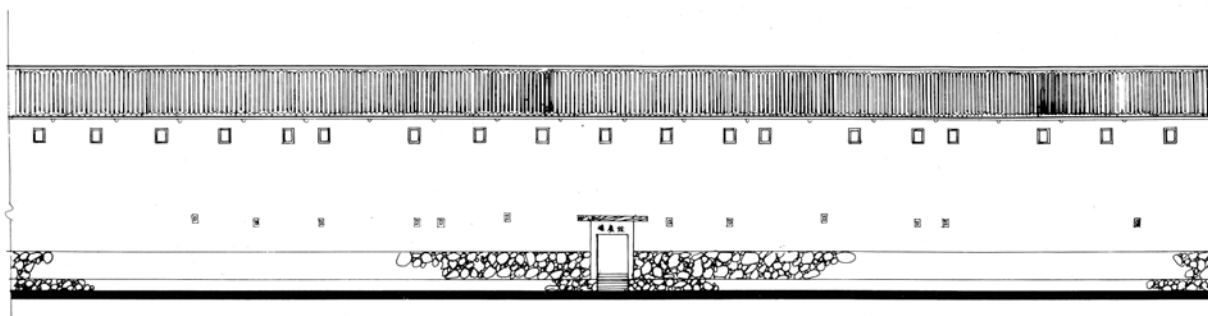
2. Front elevation of Jiqing Lou



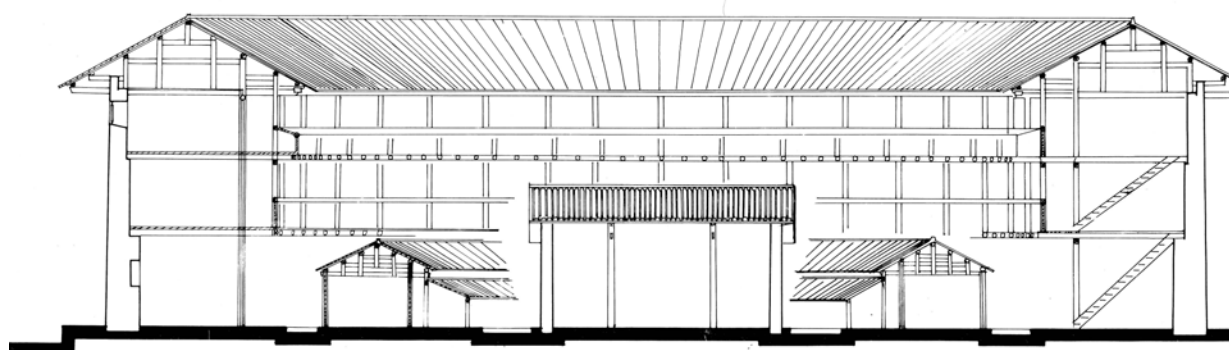
3. Section of Jiqing Lou



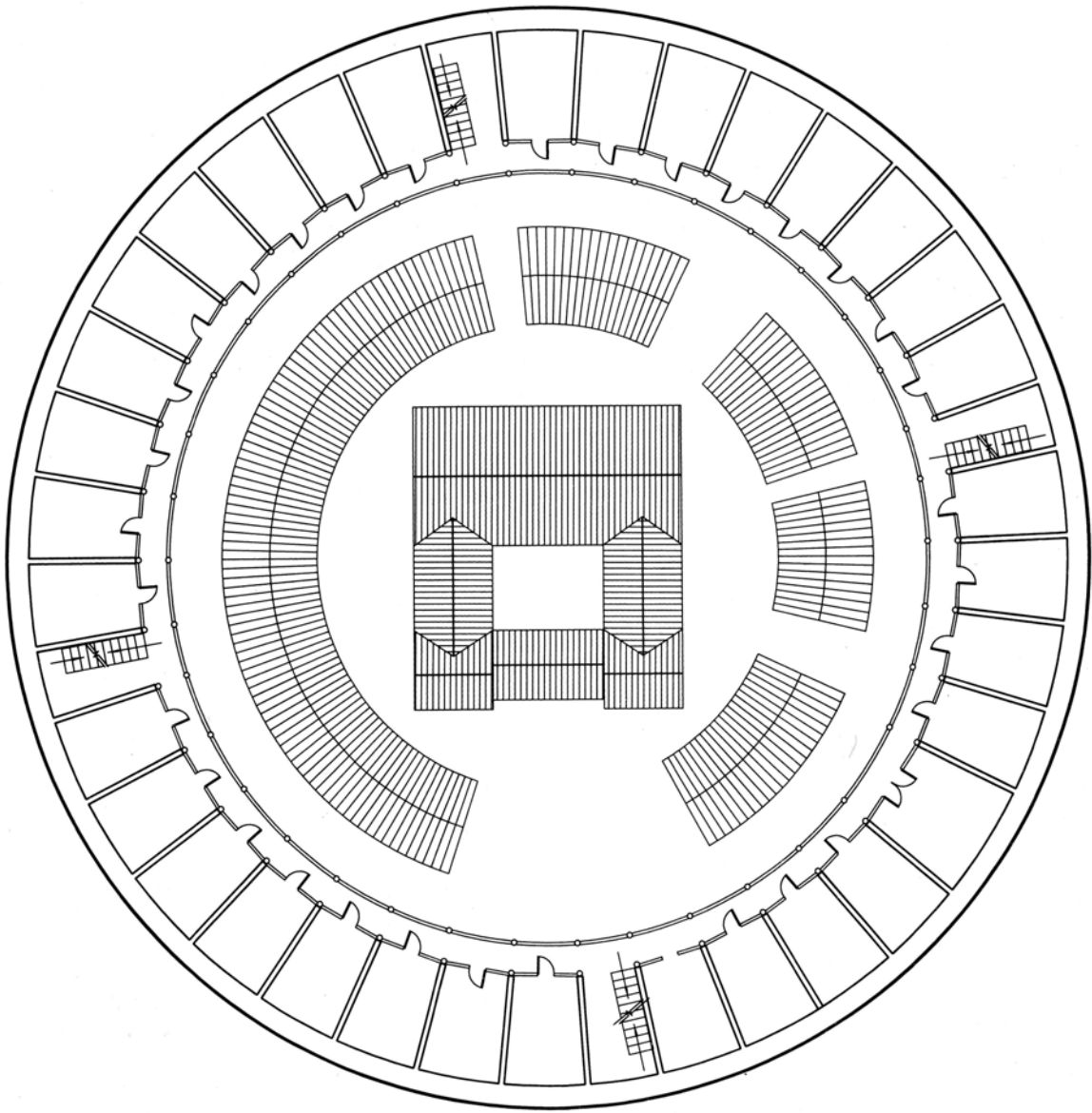
4. Axonometric drawing of Jiqing Lou



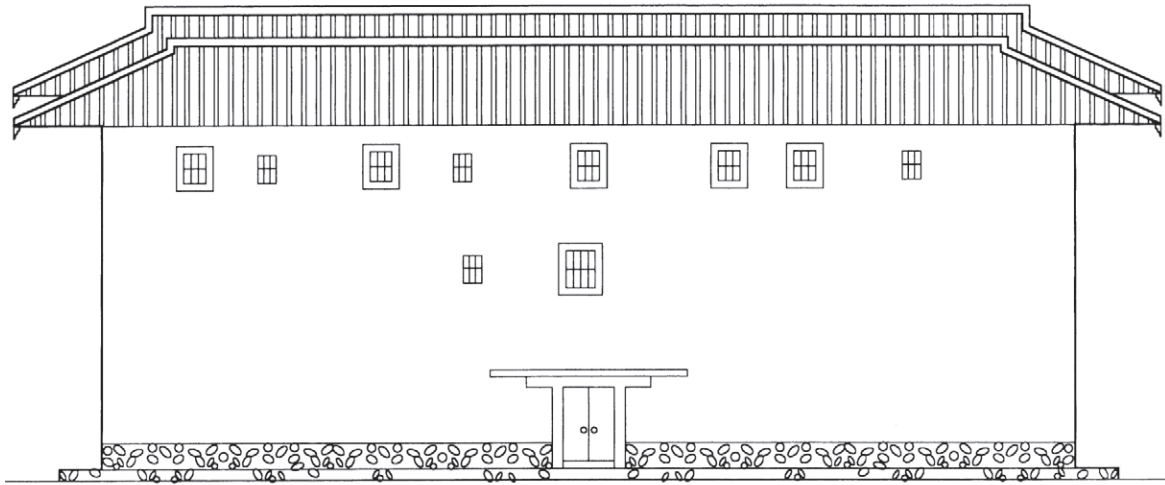
5. Spread elevation of Yuqing Lou



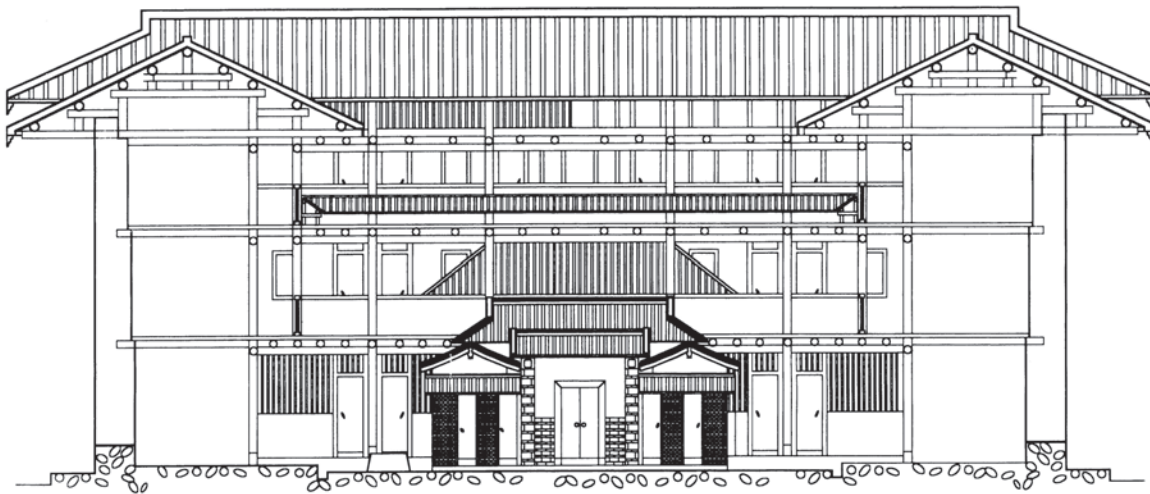
6. Section of Yuqing Lou



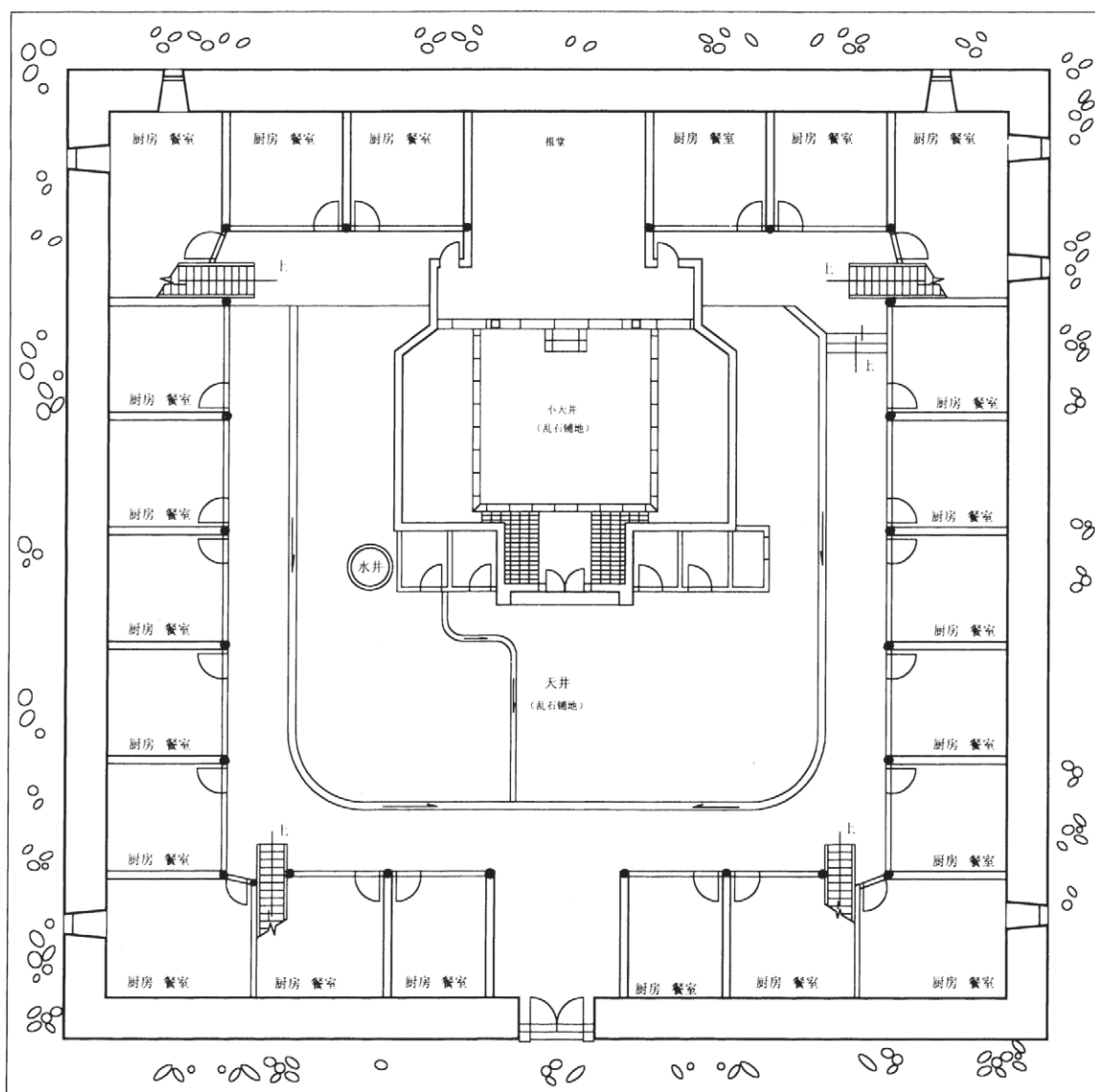
7. Plane view of the second floor of Yuqing Lou



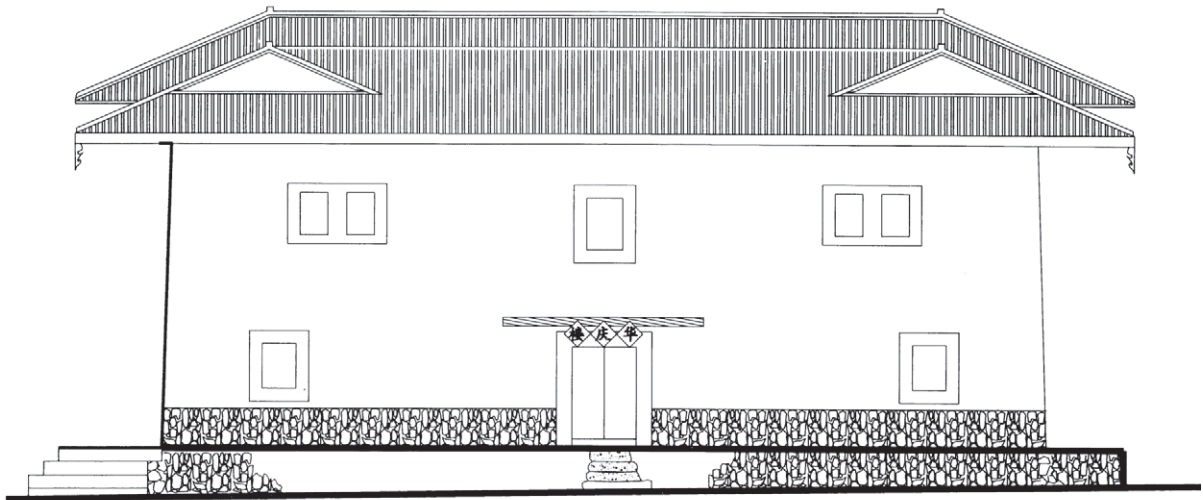
8. Front elevation of Shengqing Lou



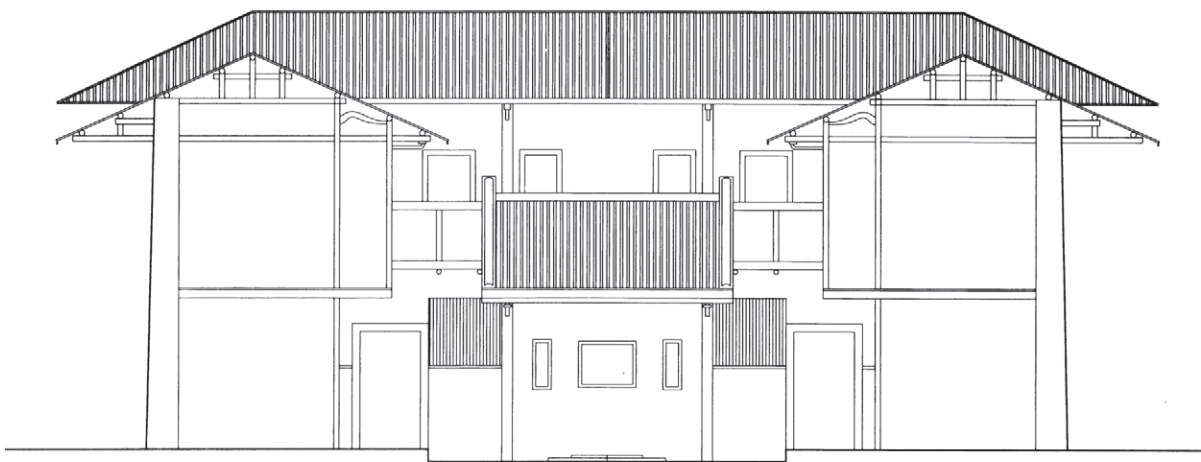
9. Section of Shengqing Lou



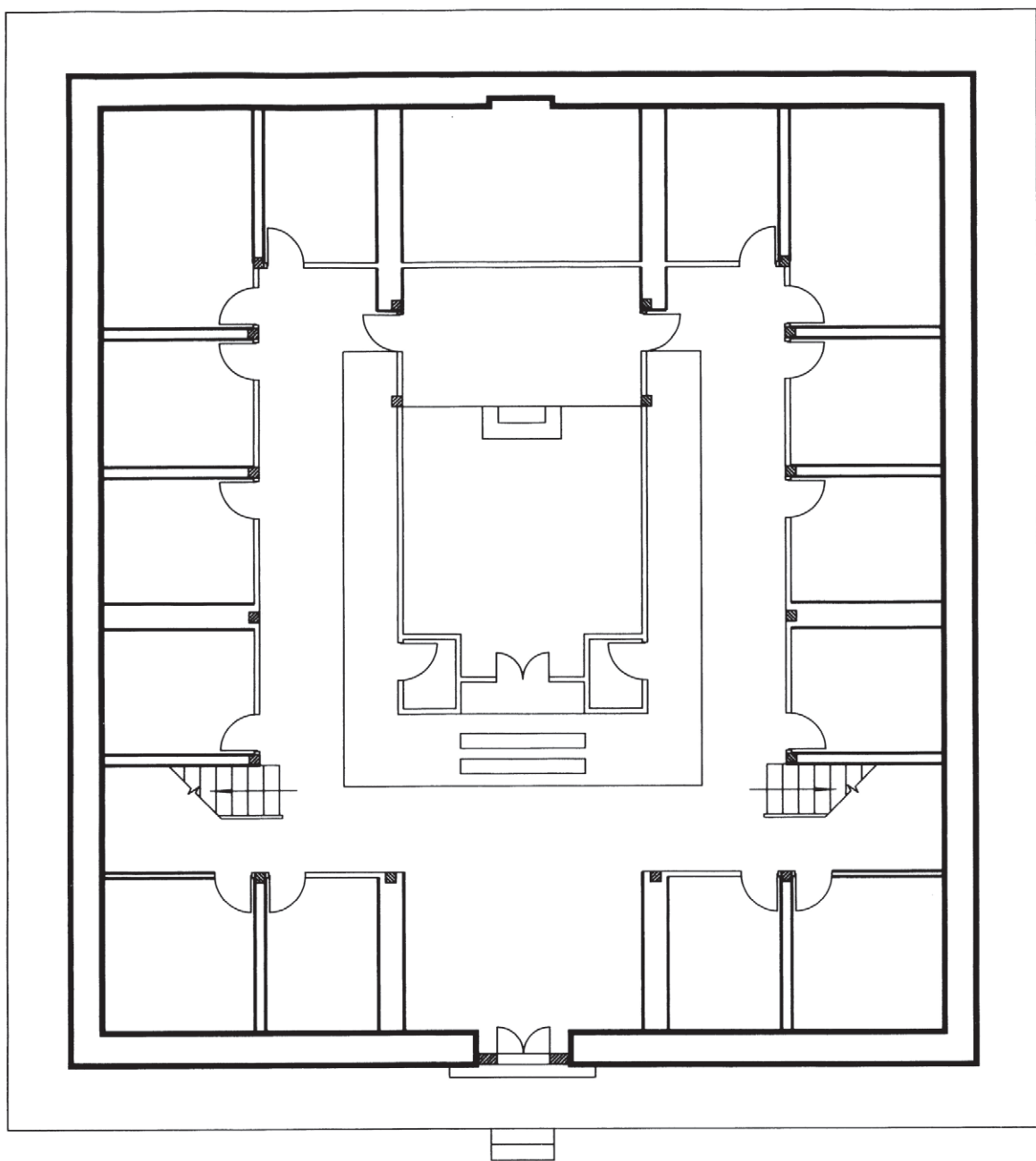
10. Plane view of the first floor of Shengqing Lou



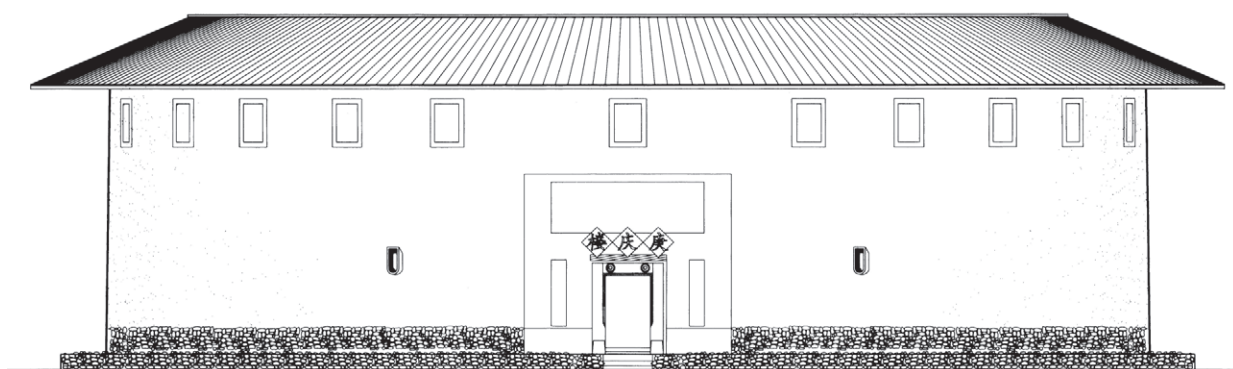
11. Front elevation of Huaqing Lou



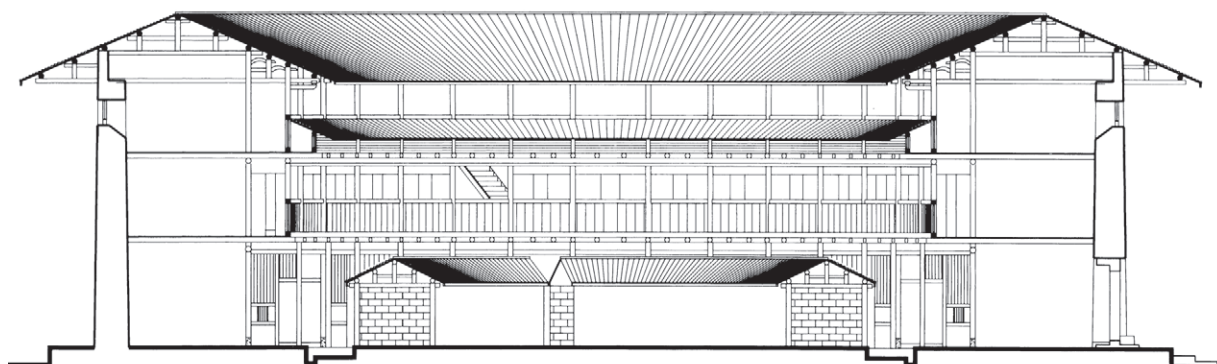
12. Section of Huaqing Lou



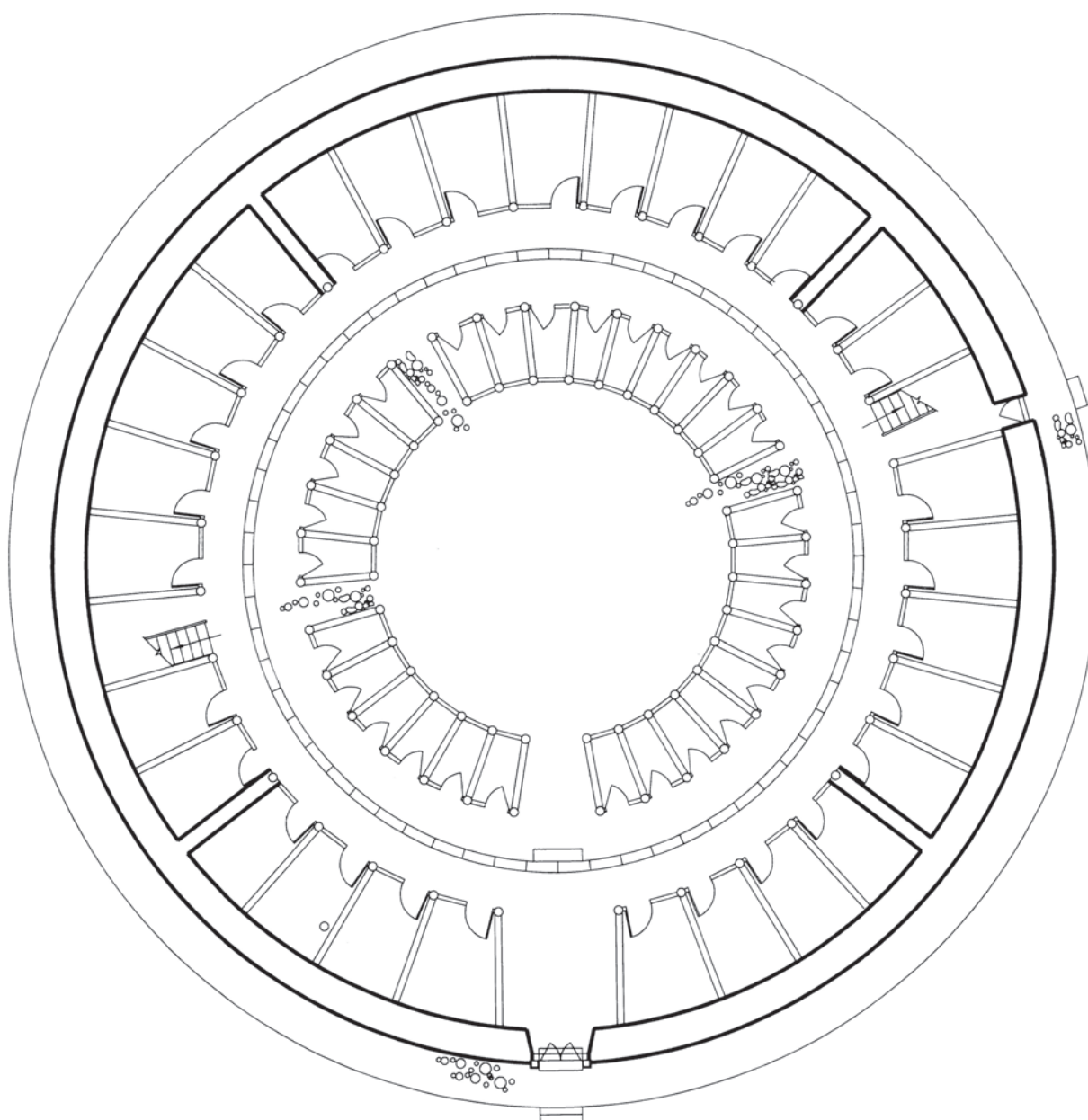
13. Plane view of the first floor of Huaqing Lou



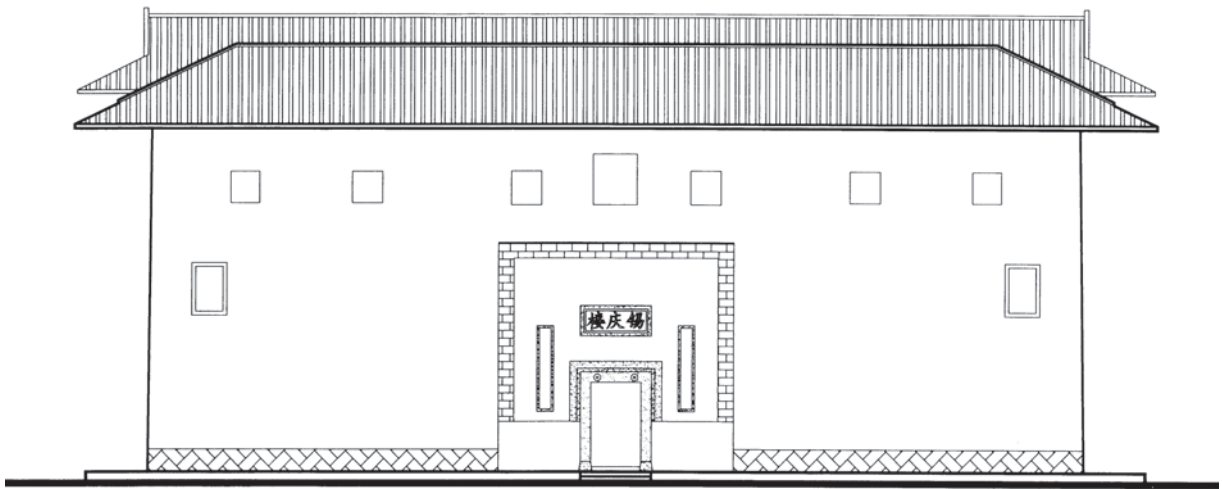
14. Front elevation of Gengqing Lou



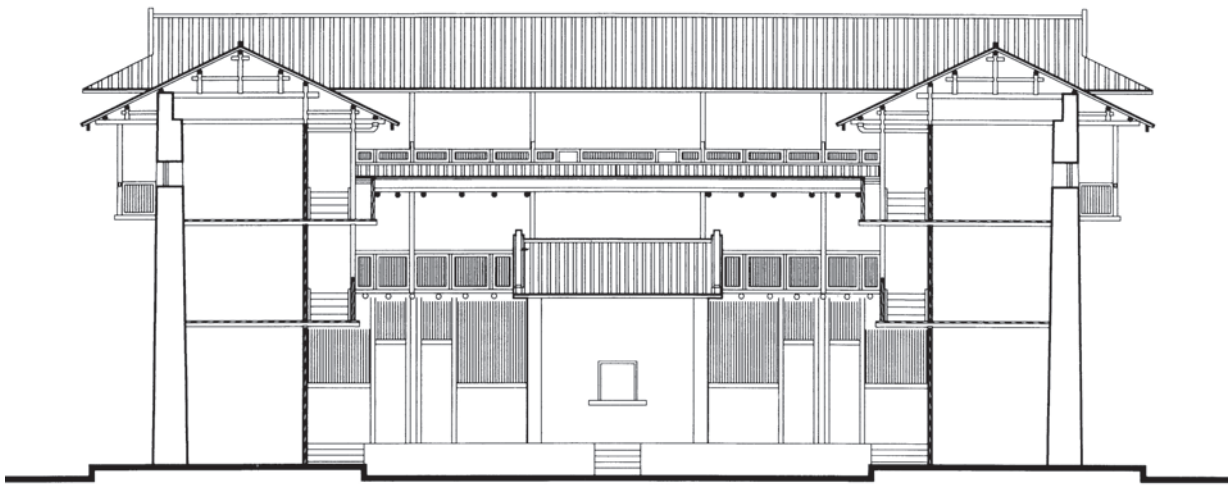
15. Section of Gengqing Lou



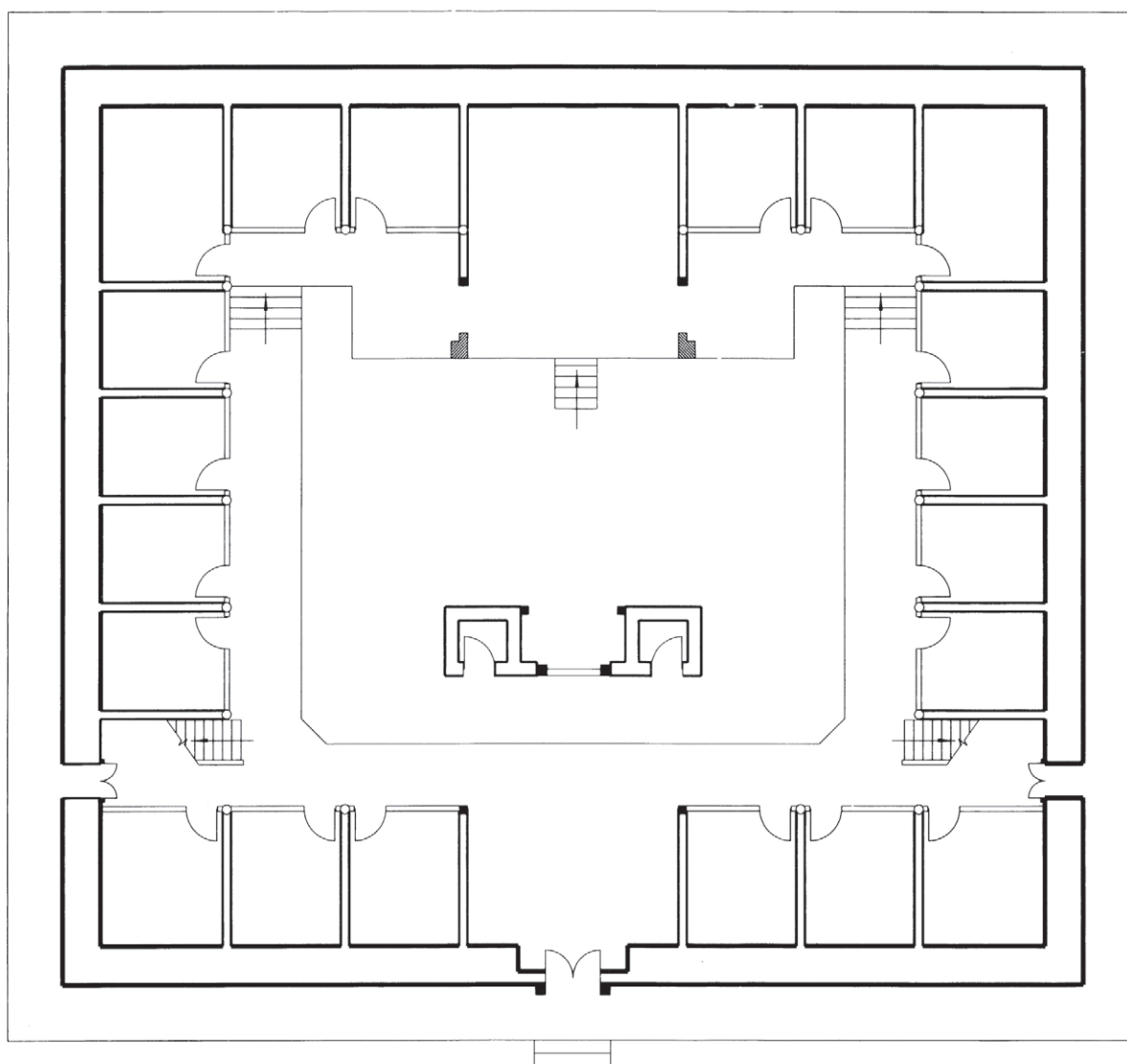
16. Plane view of the first floor of Gengqing Lou



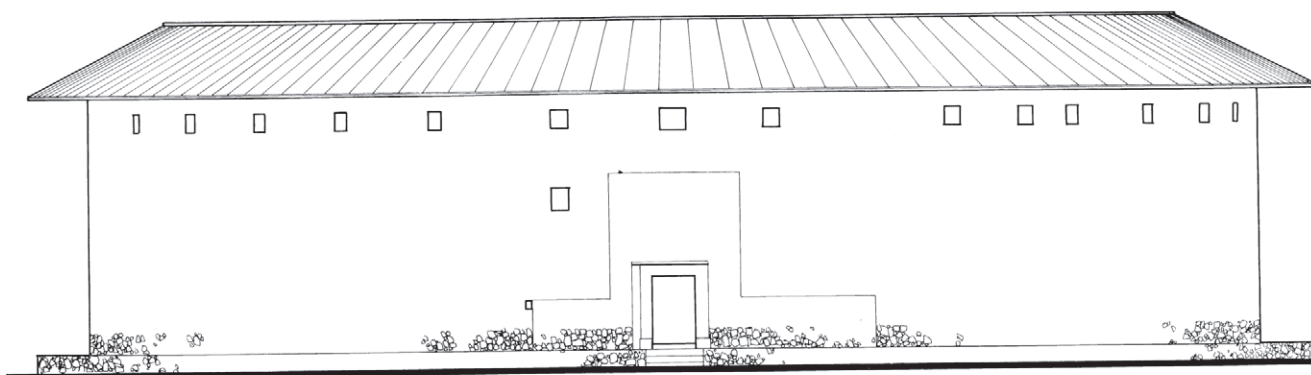
17. Front elevation of Xiqing Lou



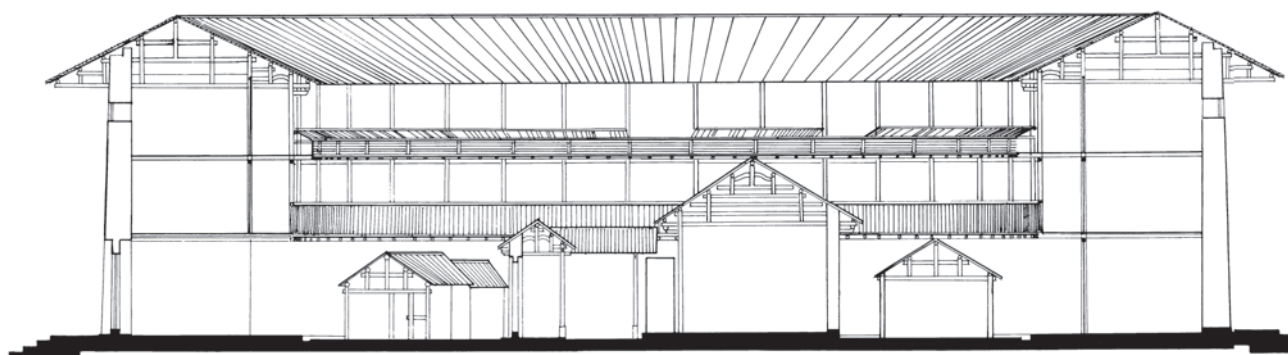
18. Section of Xiqing Lou



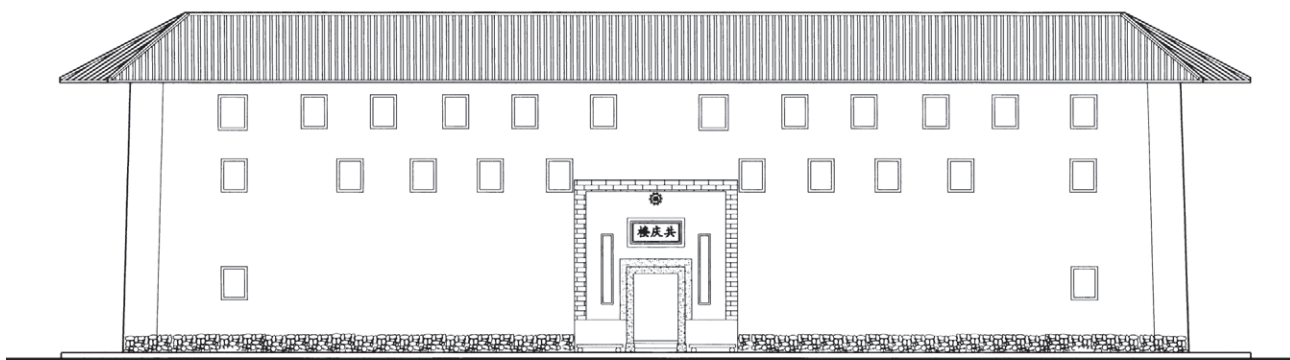
19. Plane view of the first floor of Xiqing Lou



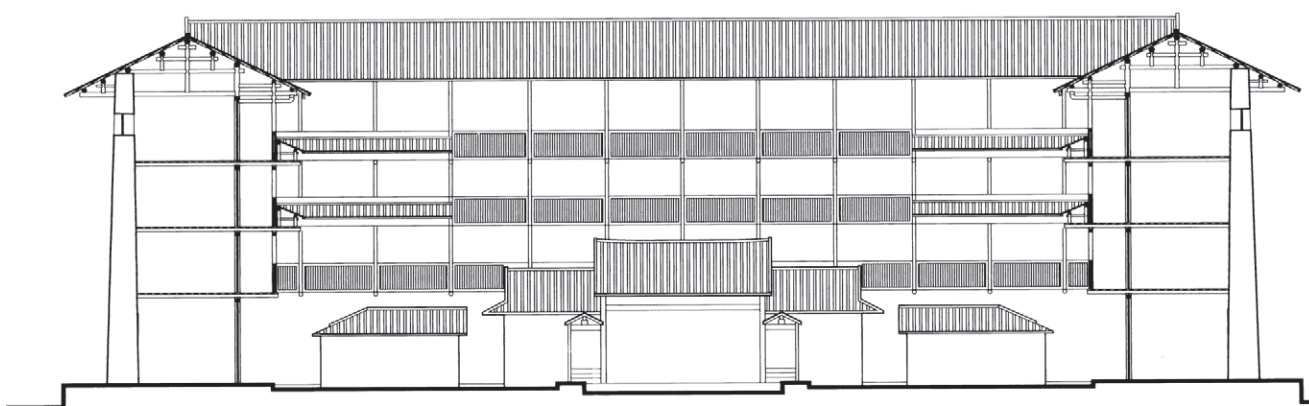
20. Northern elevation of Fuqing Lou



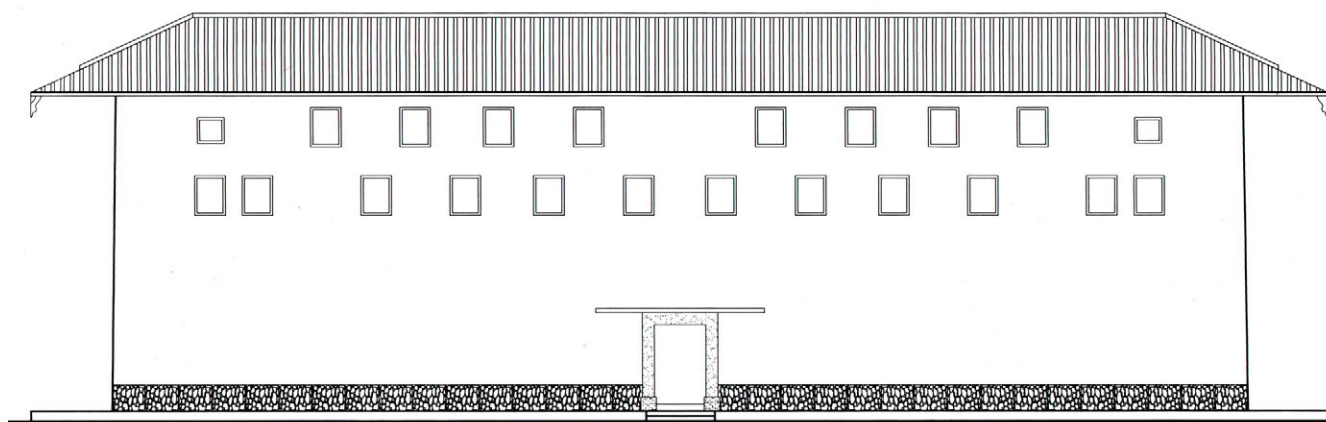
21. Section of Fuqing Lou



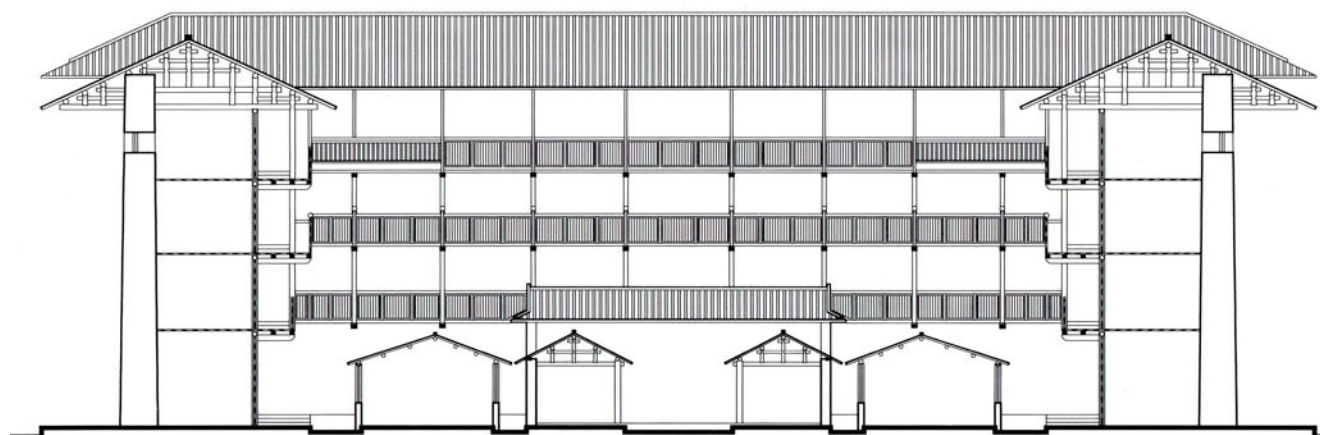
22. Front elevation of Gongqing Lou



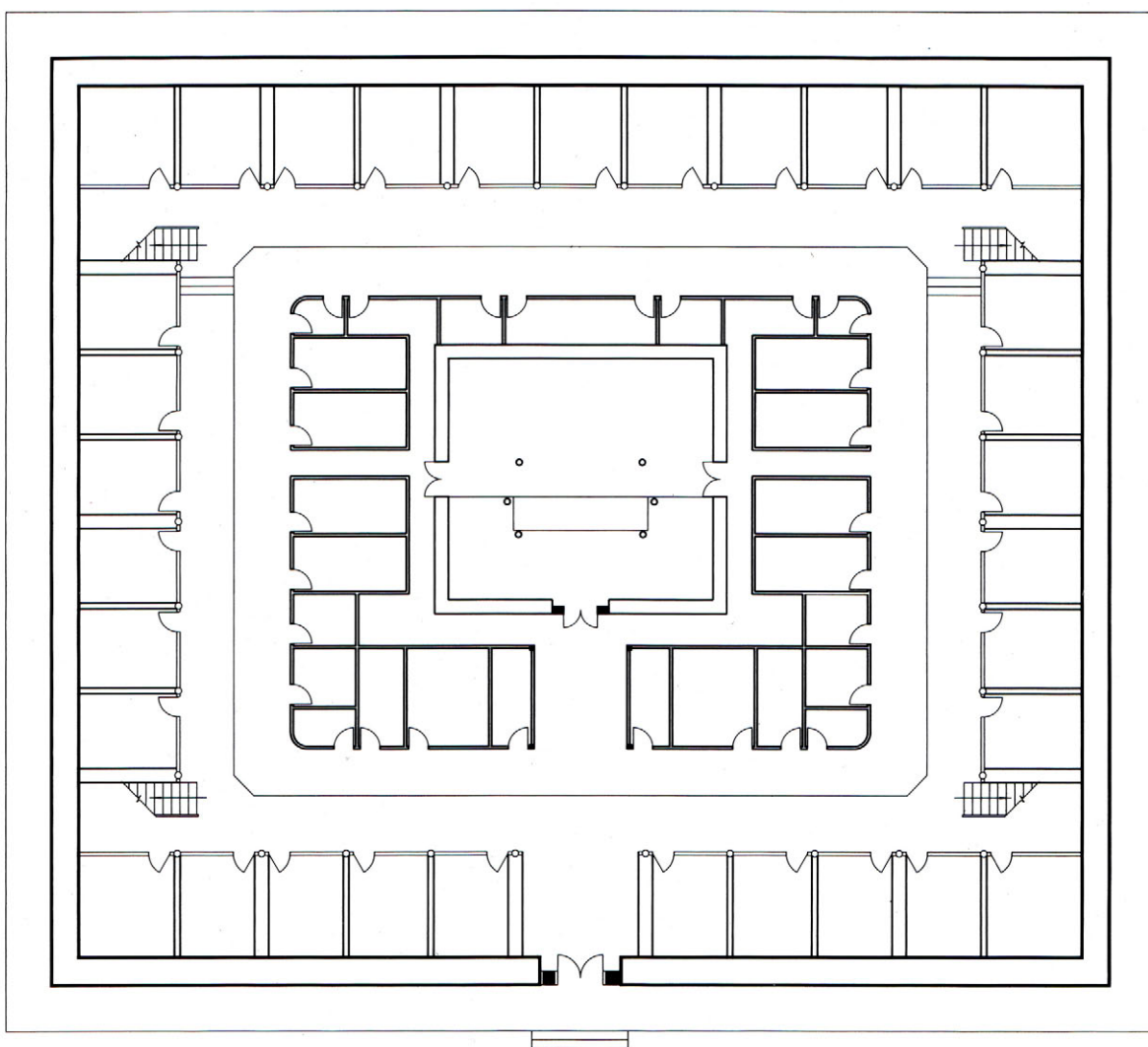
23. Section of Gongqing Lou



24. Front elevation of Fanqing Lou



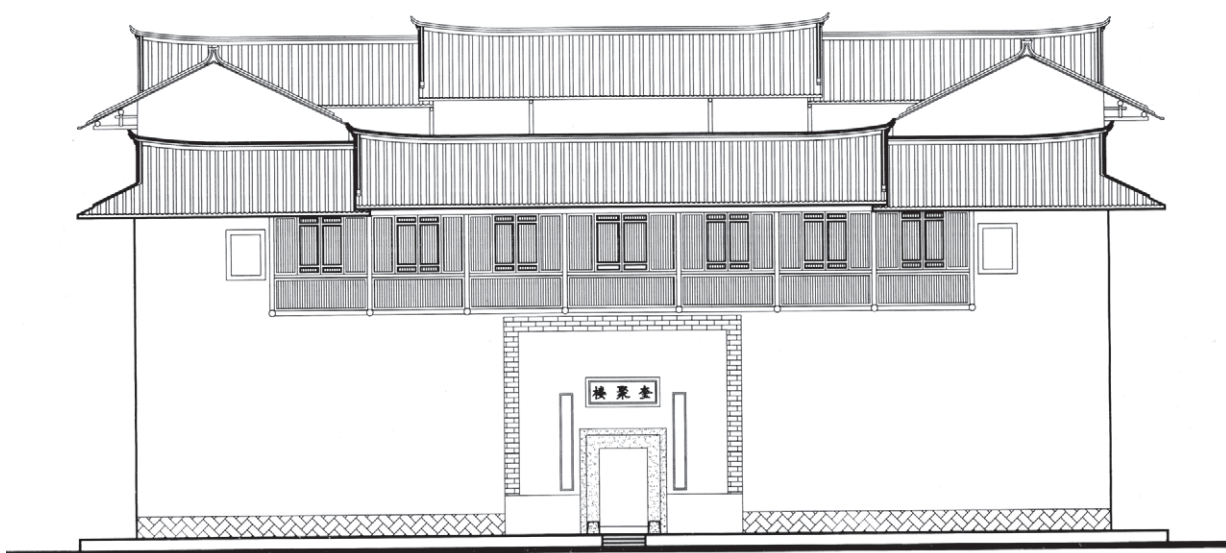
25. Section of Fanqing Lou



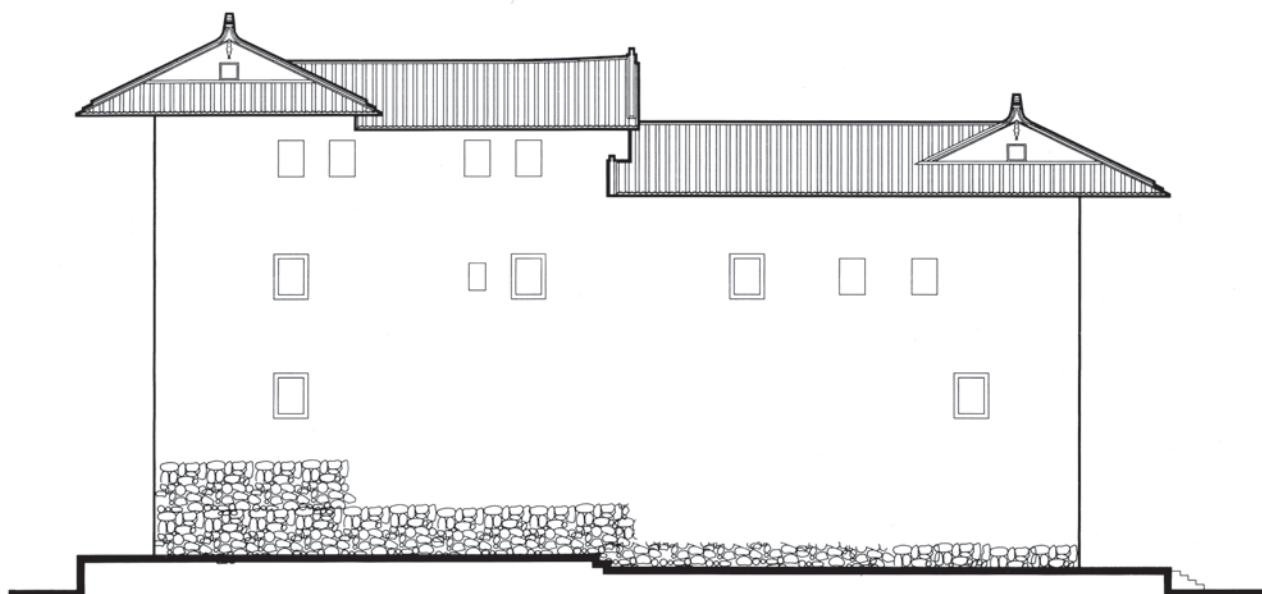
26. Plane view of the first floor of Fanqing Lou



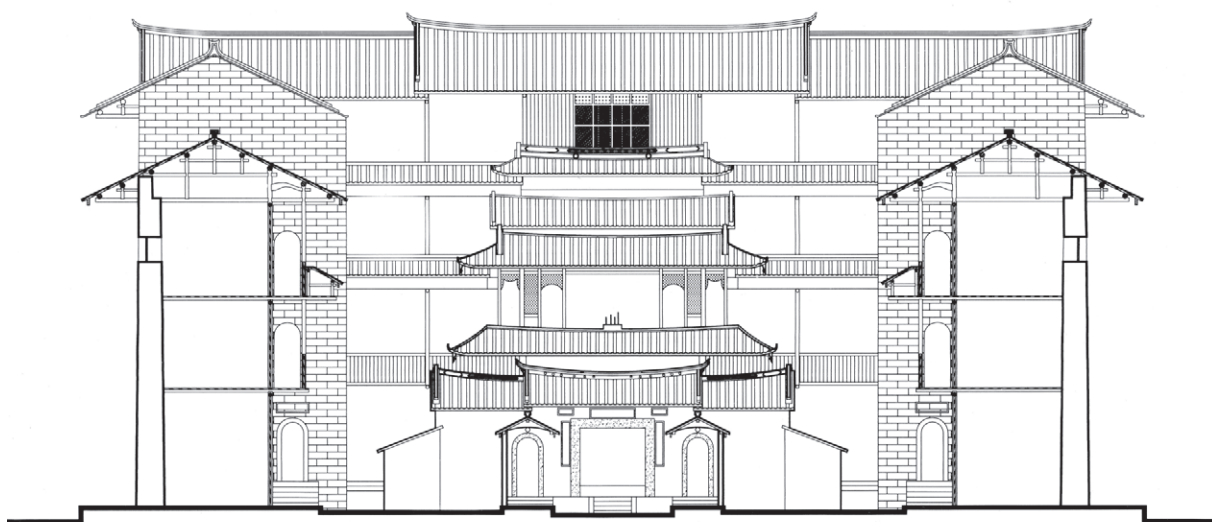
27. General plane view of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster



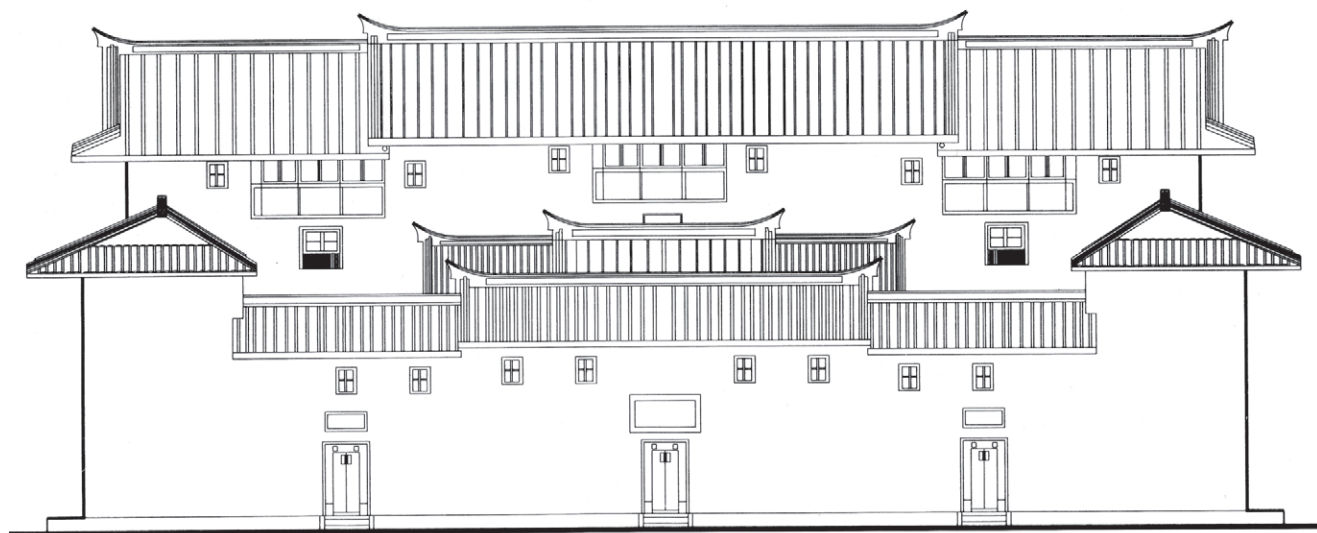
28. Front elevation of Kuiju Lou



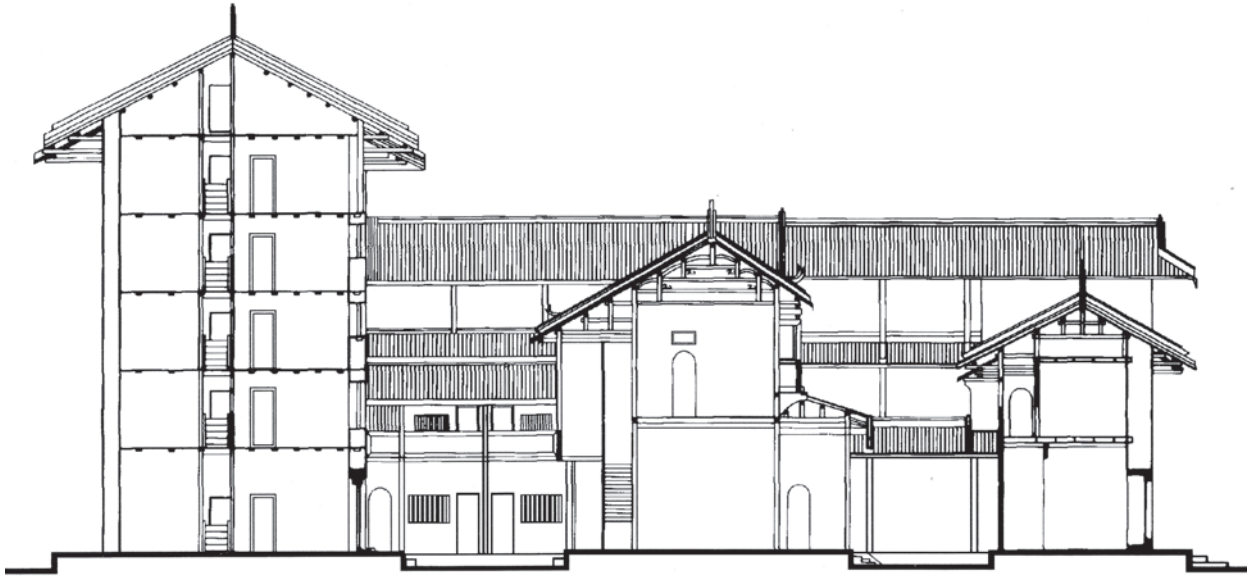
29. Side elevation of Kuiju Lou



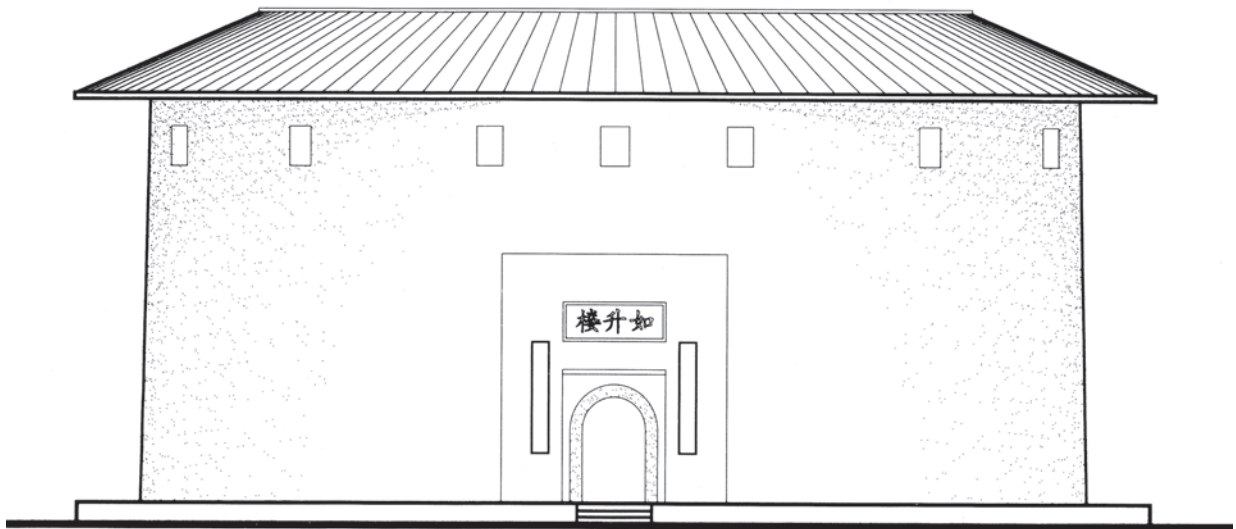
30. Section of Kuiju Lou



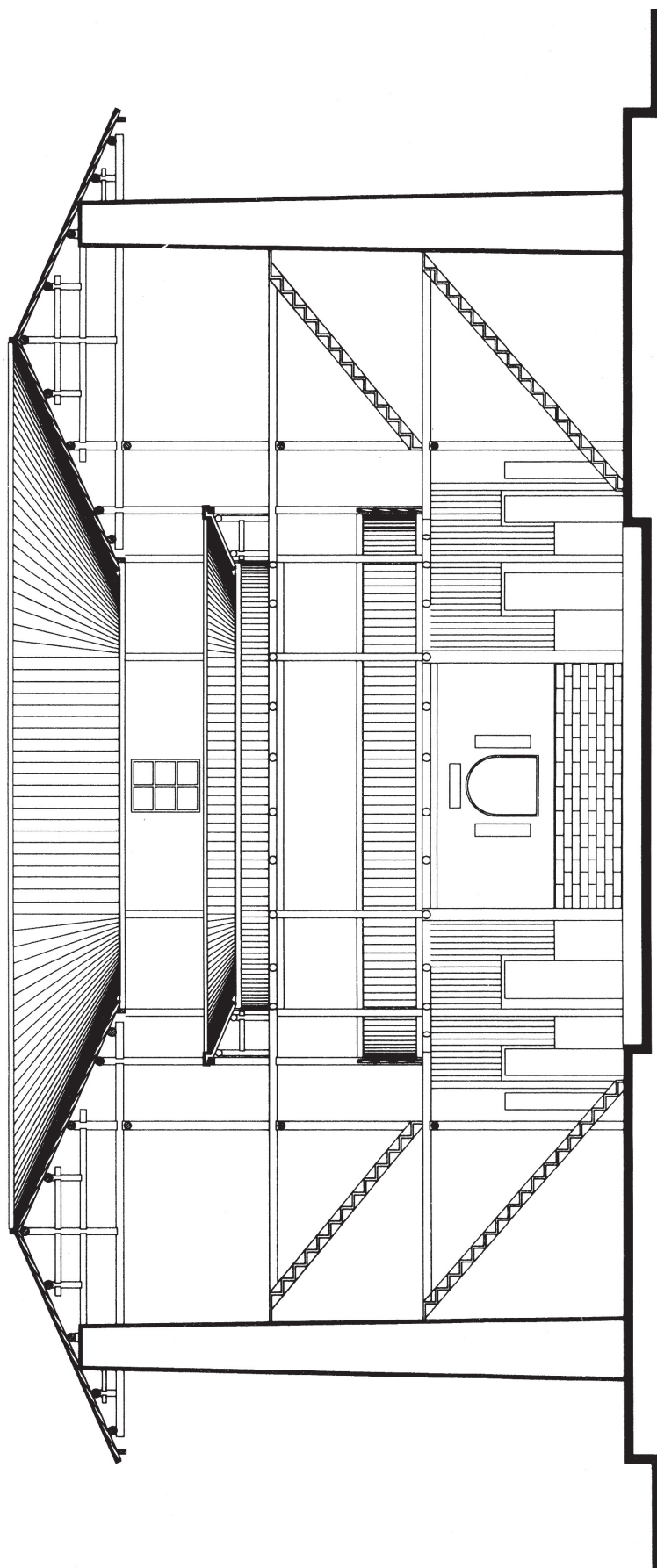
31. Front elevation of Fuyu Lou



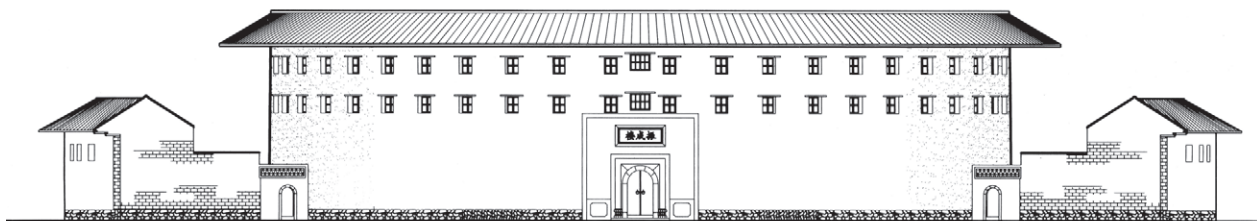
32. Section of Fuyu Lou



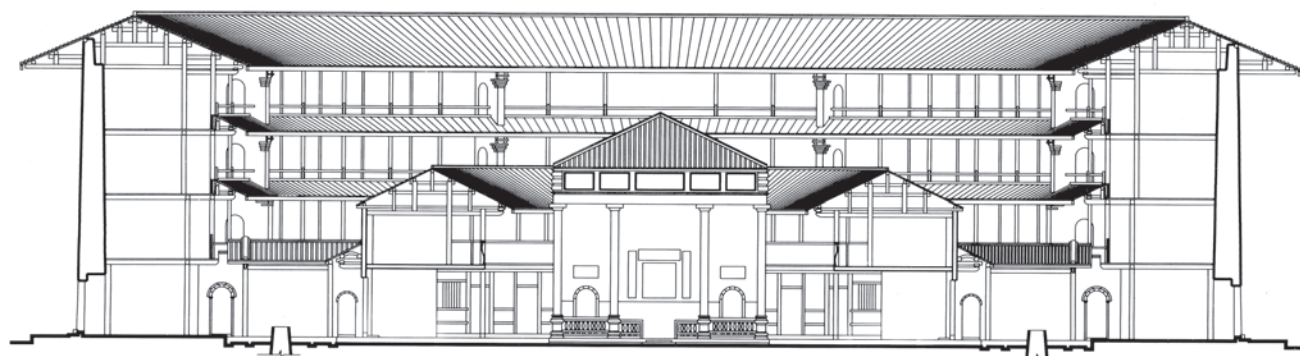
33. Front elevation of Rusheng Lou



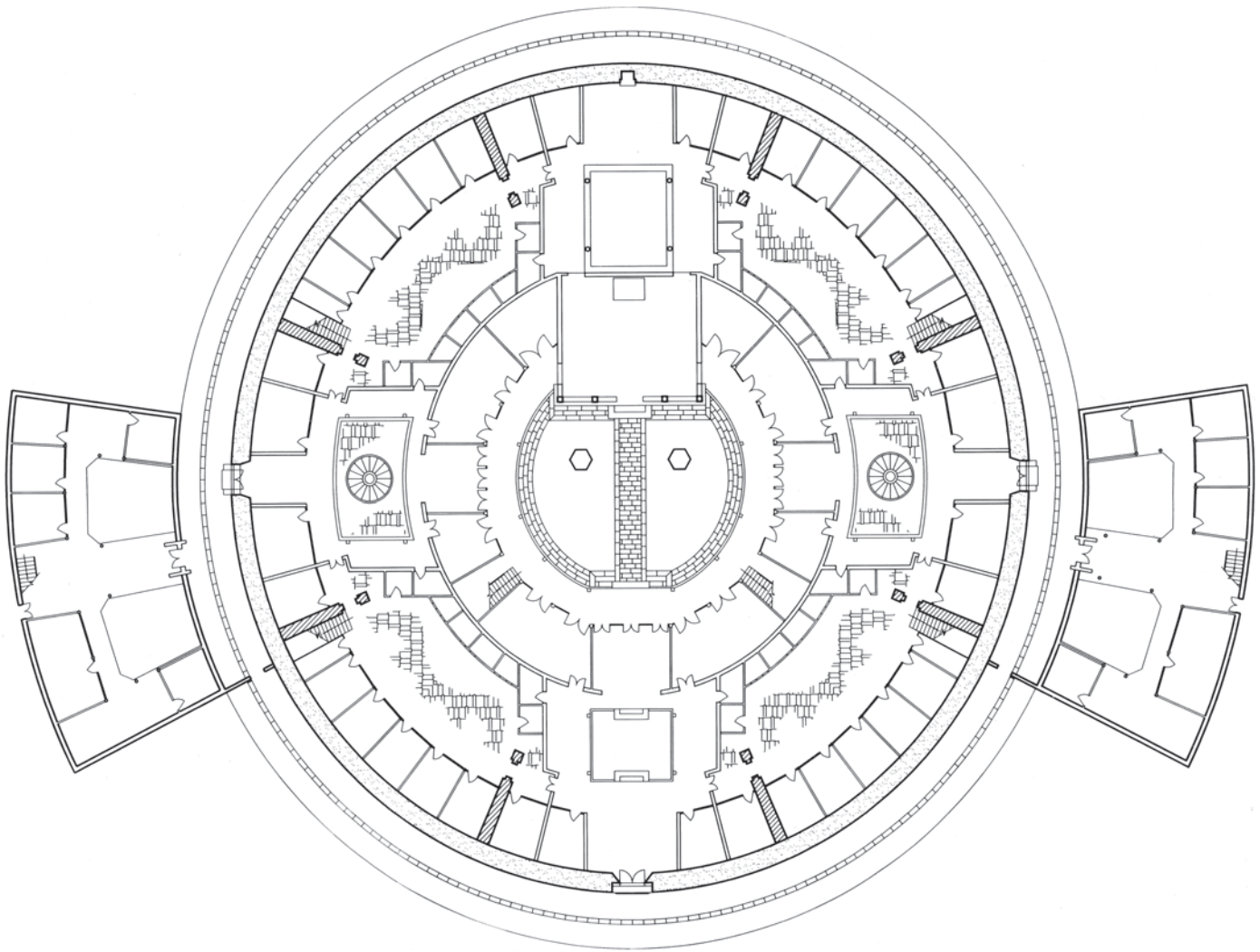
34. Section of Rusheng Lou



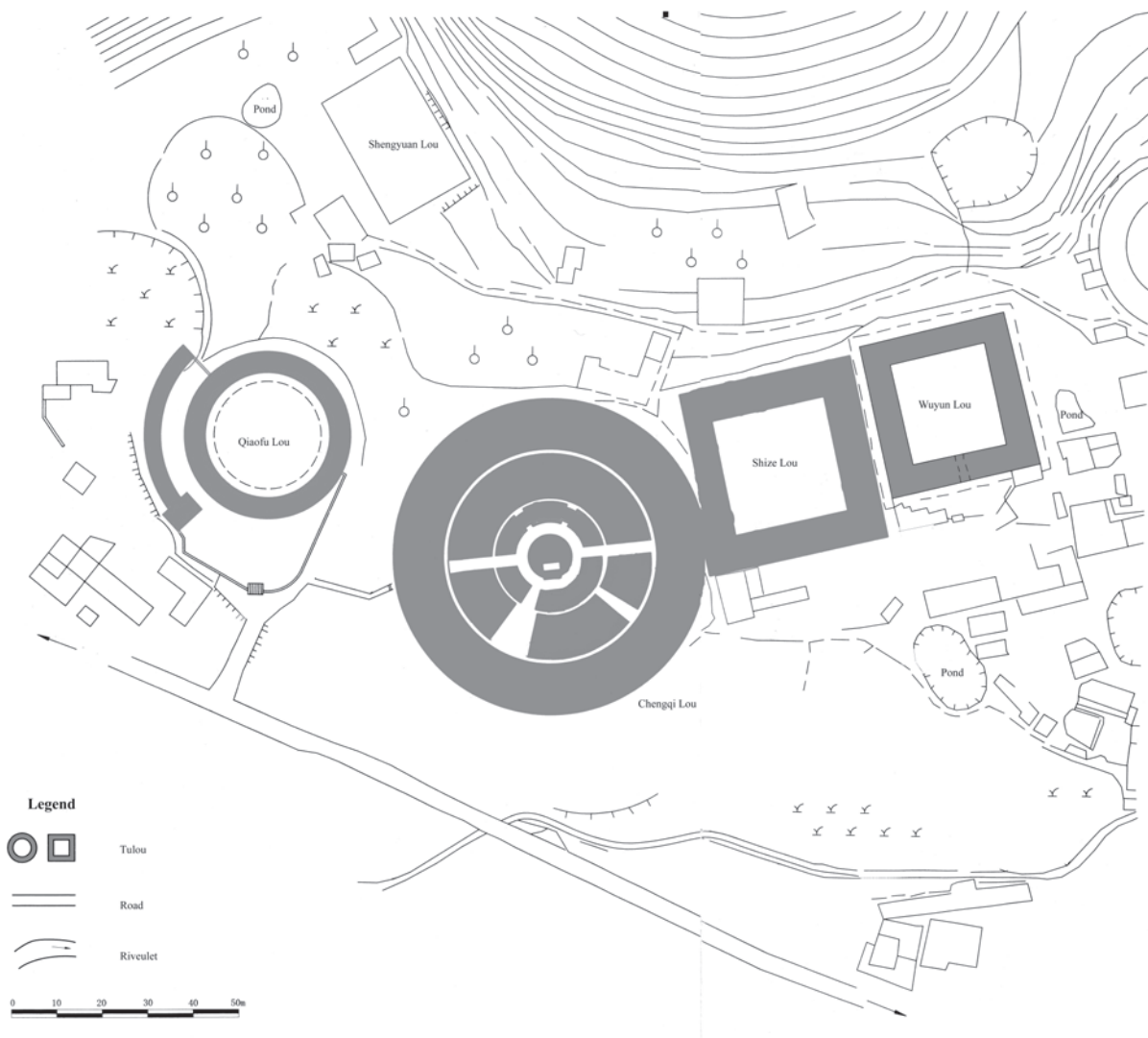
35. Front elevation of Zhencheng Lou



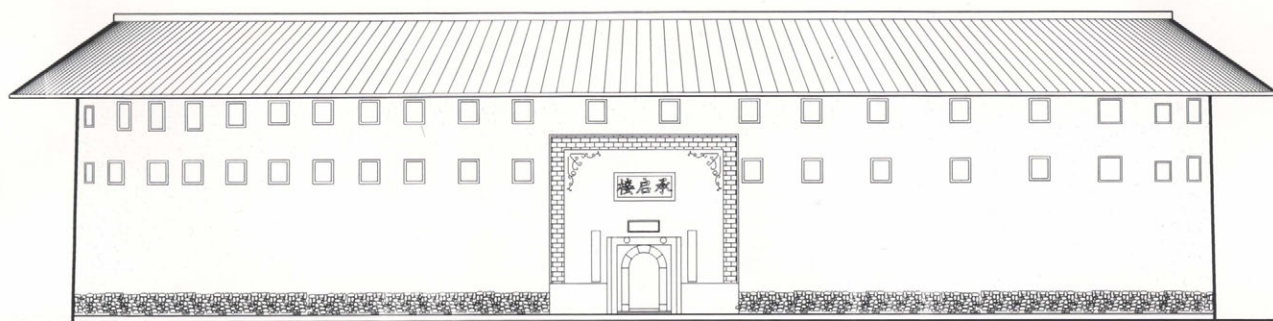
36. Section of Zhencheng Lou



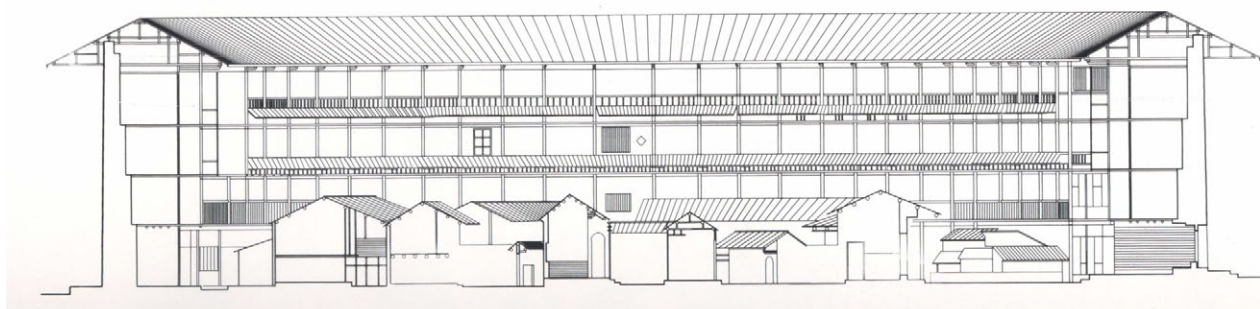
37. Plane view of the first floor of Zhencheng Lou



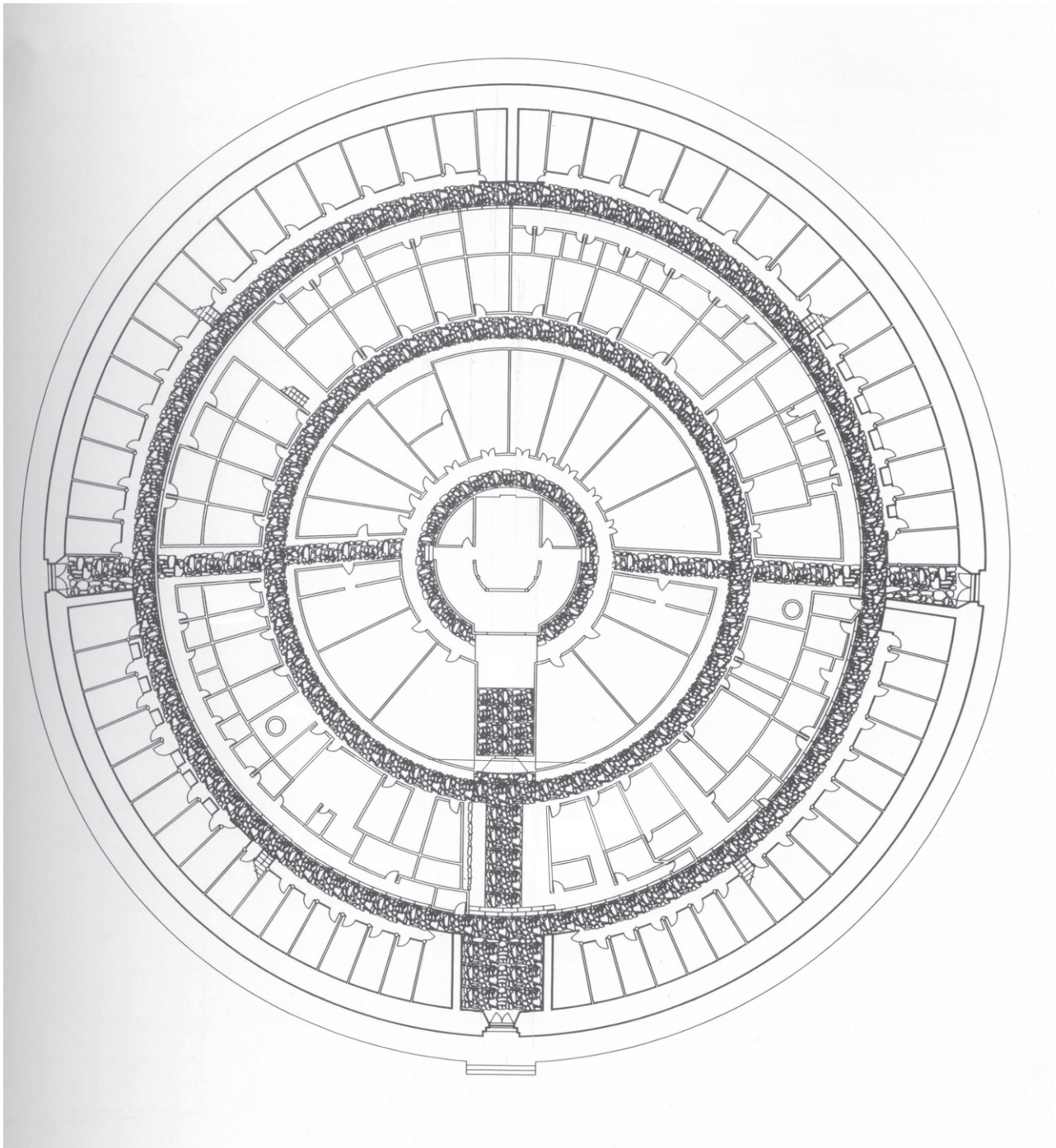
38. General plane view of Gaobei Tulou Cluster



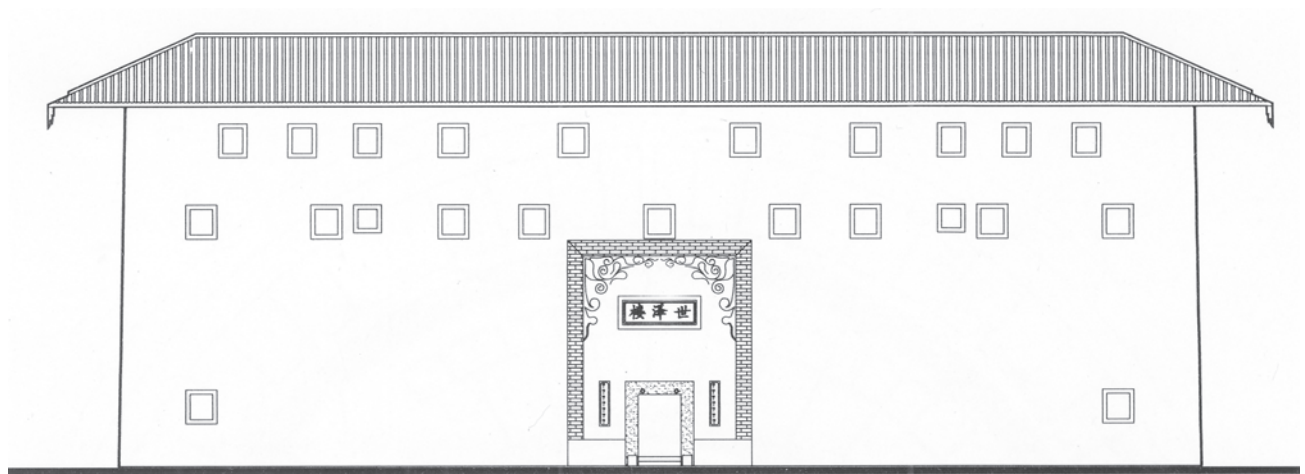
39. Front elevation of Chengqi Lou



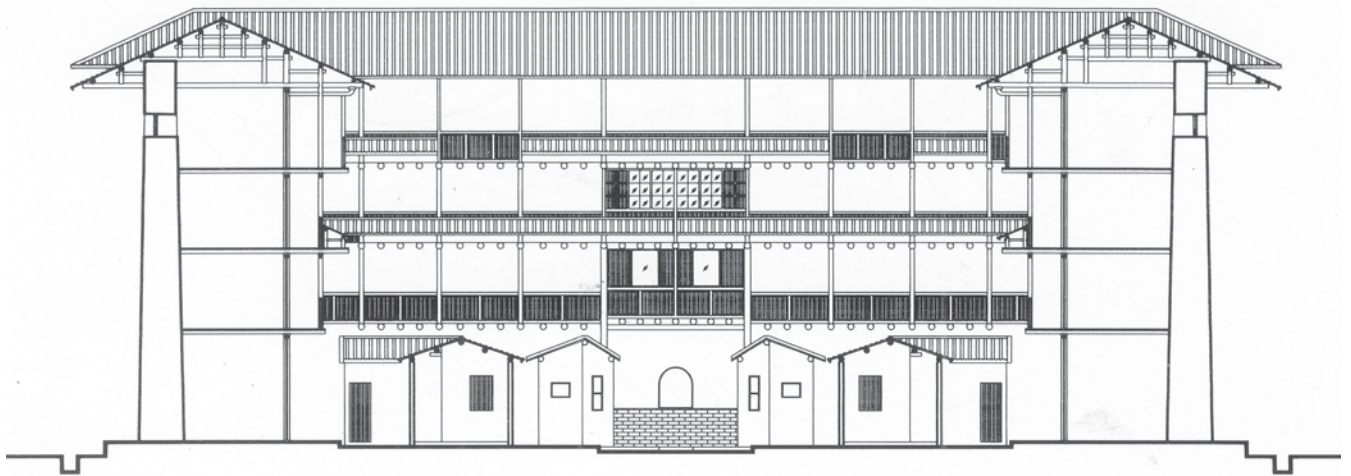
40. Section of Chengqi Lou



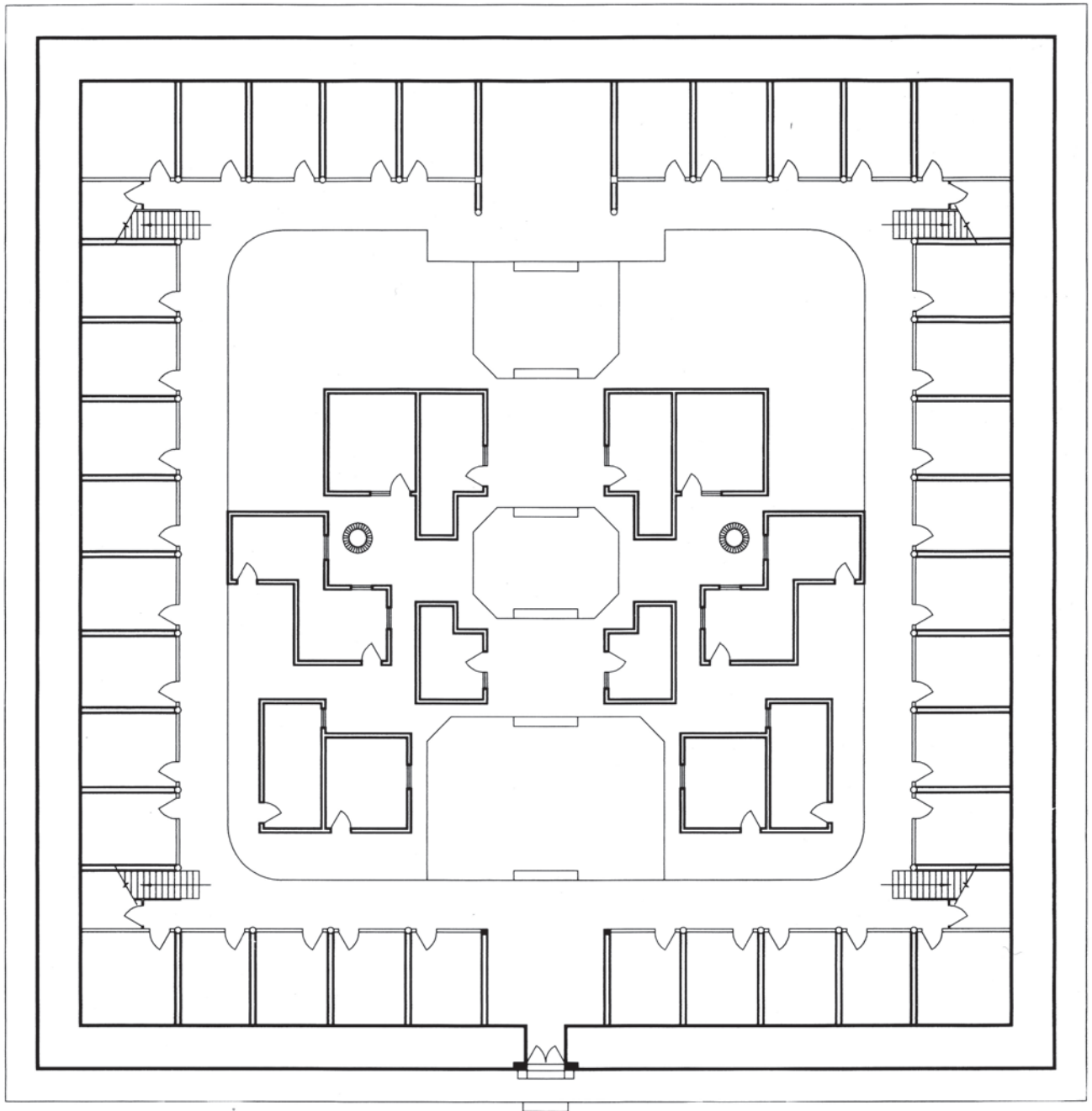
41. Plane view of the first floor of Chengqi Lou



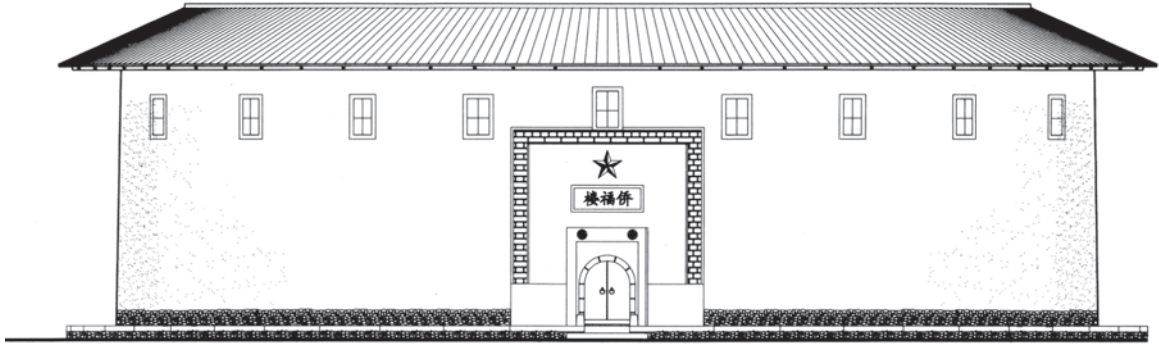
42. Front elevation of Shize Lou



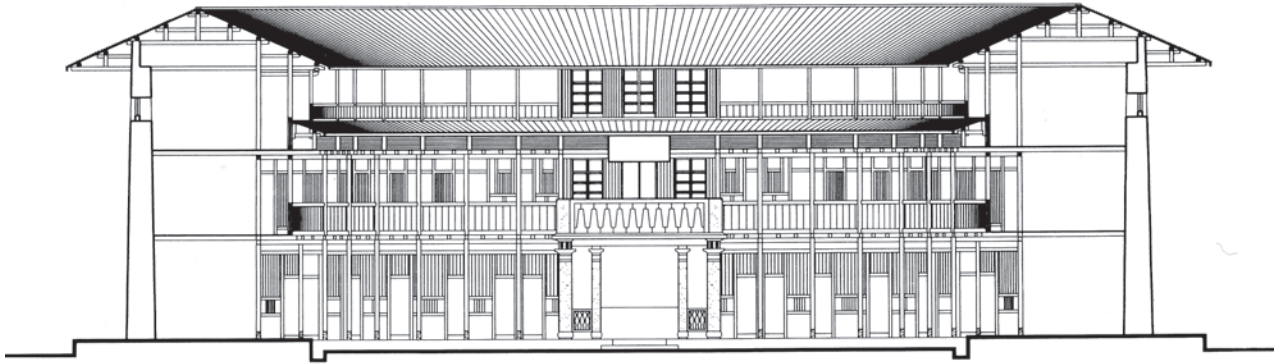
43. Section of Shize Lou



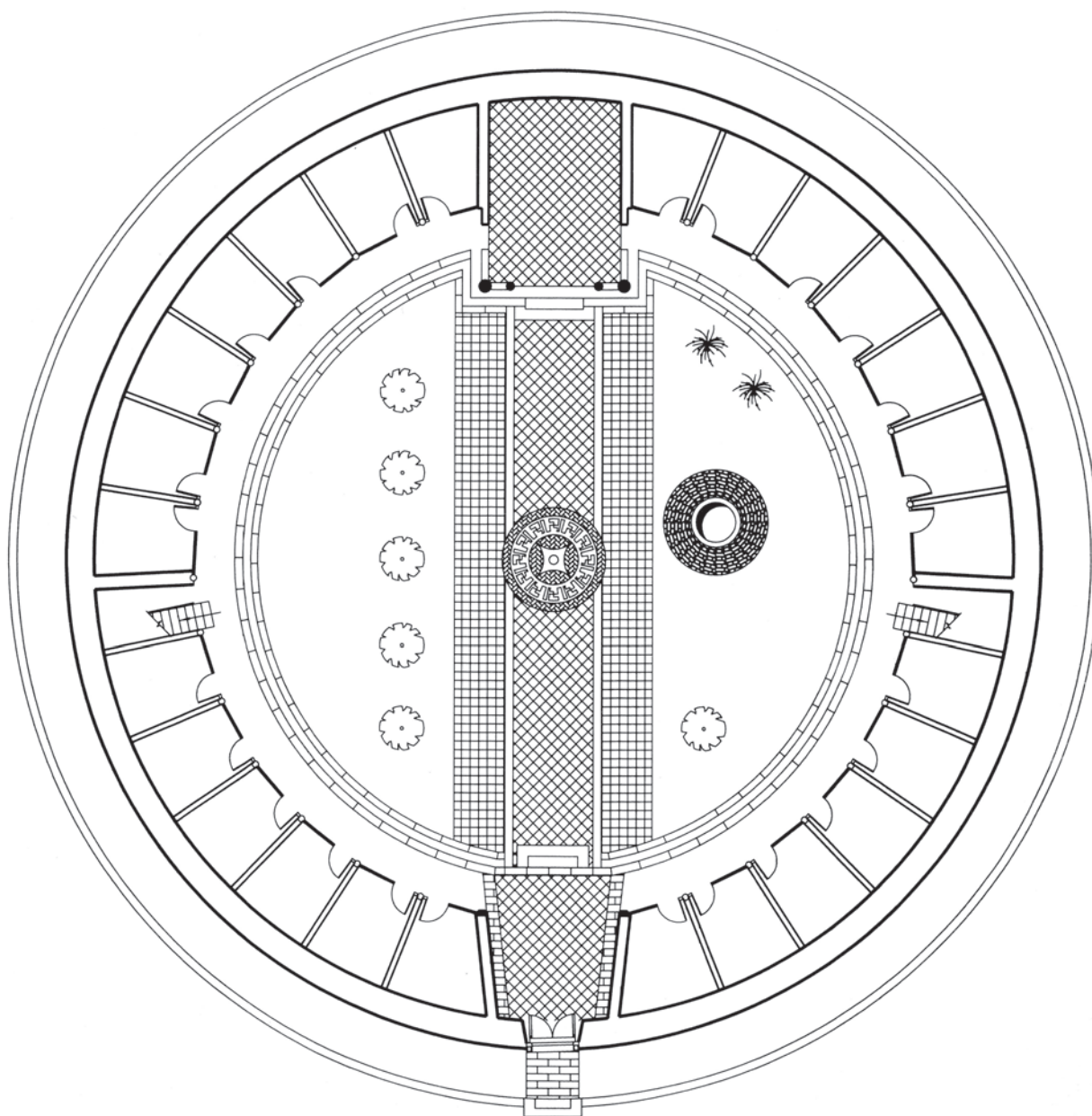
44. Plane view of the first floor of Shize Lou



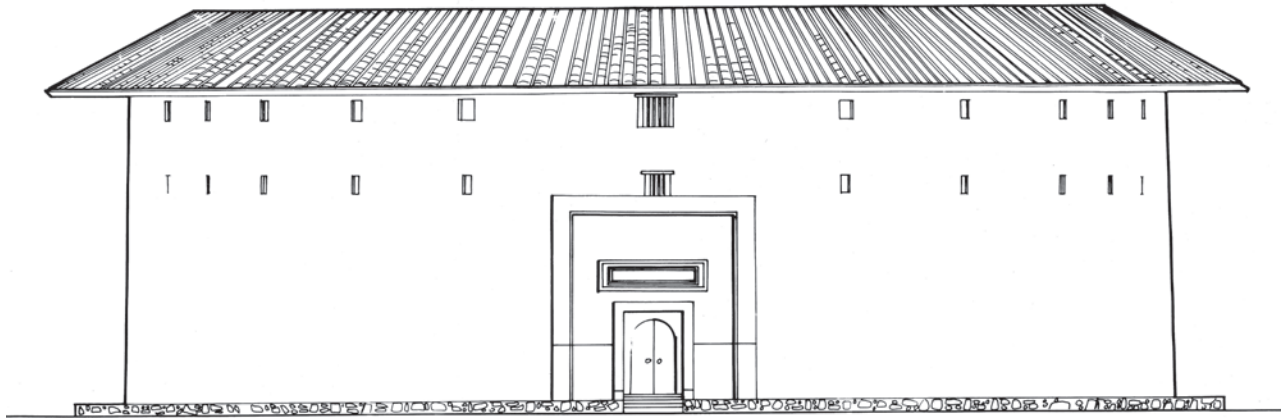
45. Front elevation of Qiaofu Lou



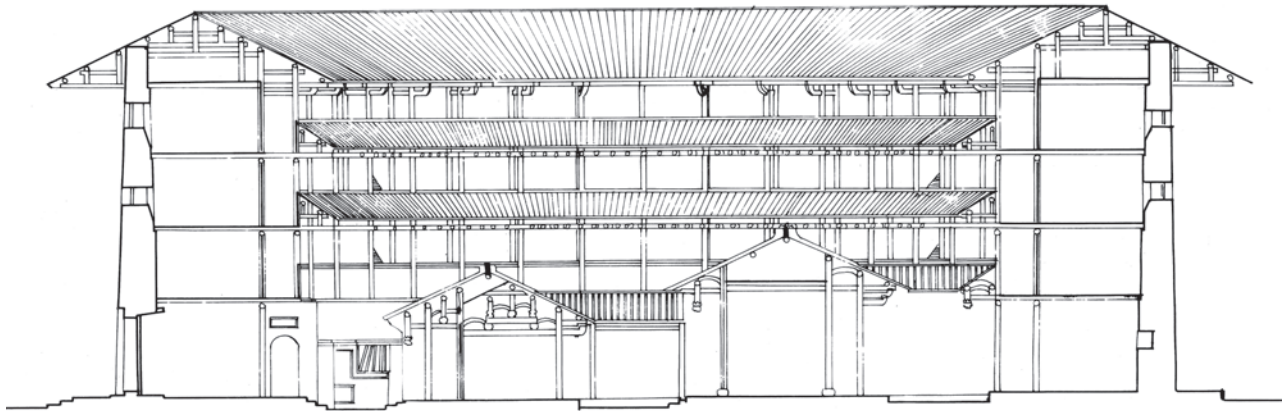
46. Section of Qiaofu Lou



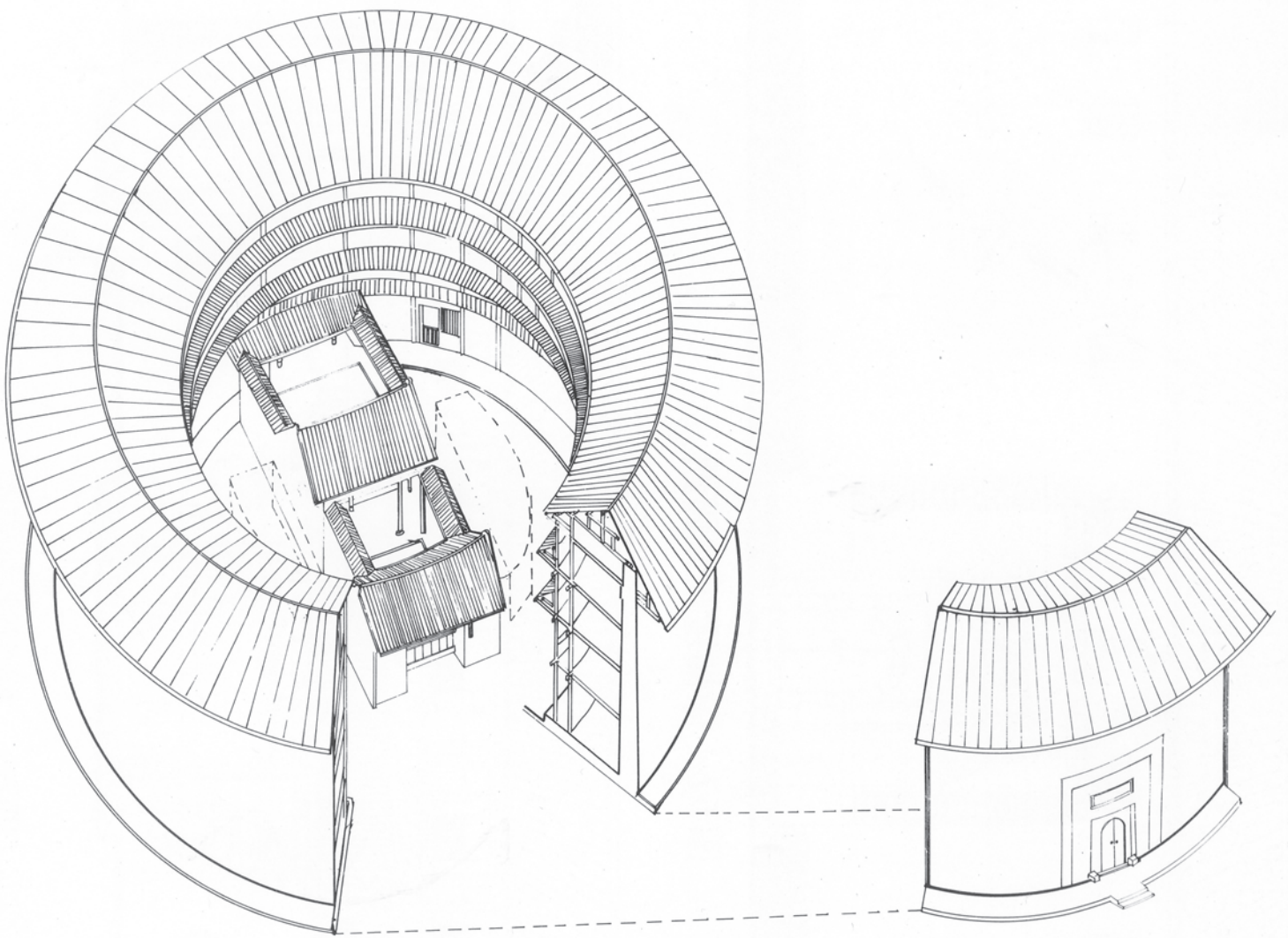
47. Plane view of the first floor of Qiaofu Lou



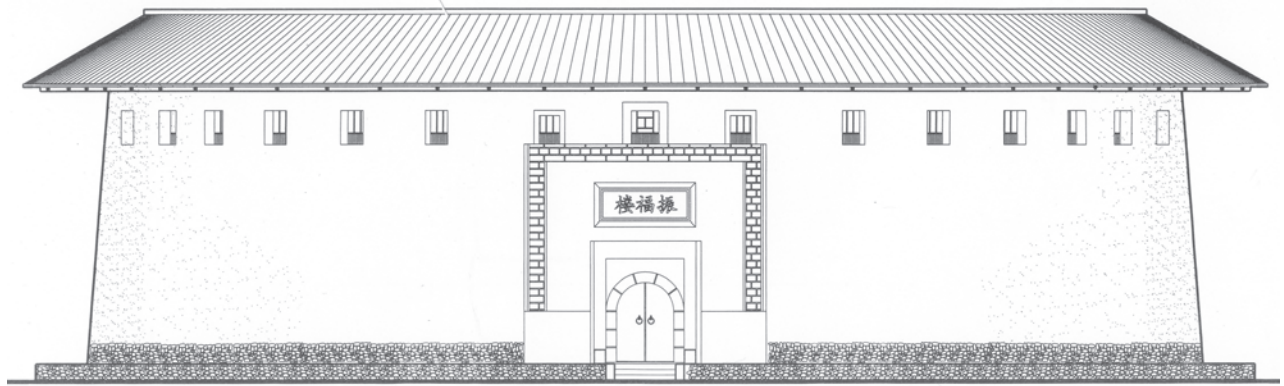
48. Front elevation of Yanxiang Lou



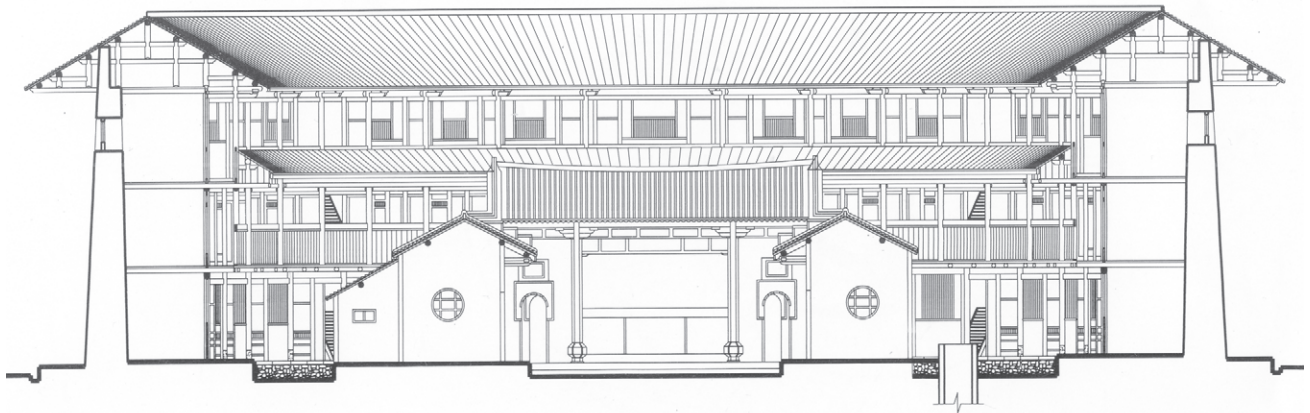
49. Section of Yanxiang Lou



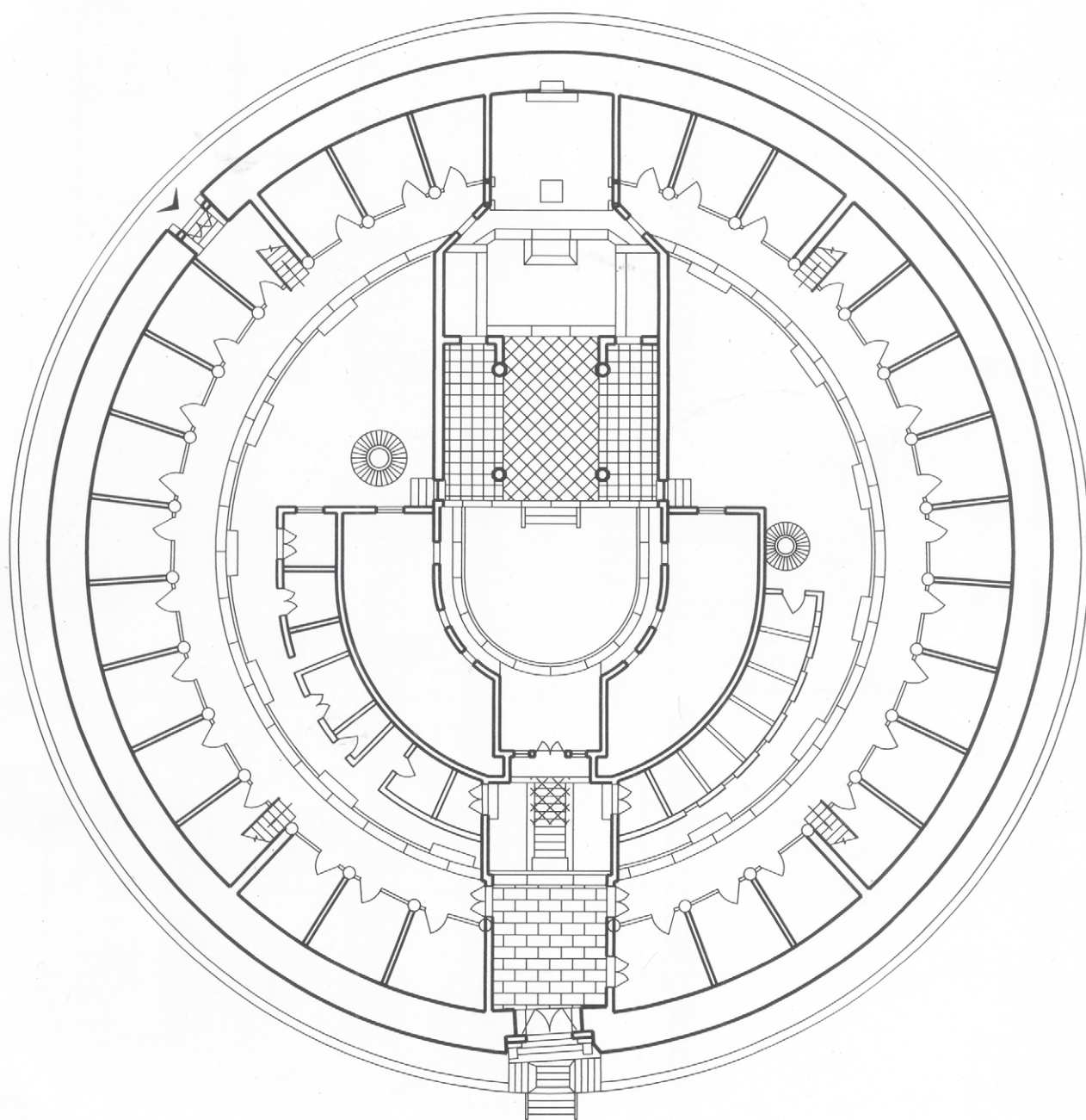
50. Axonometric drawing of Yanxiang Lou



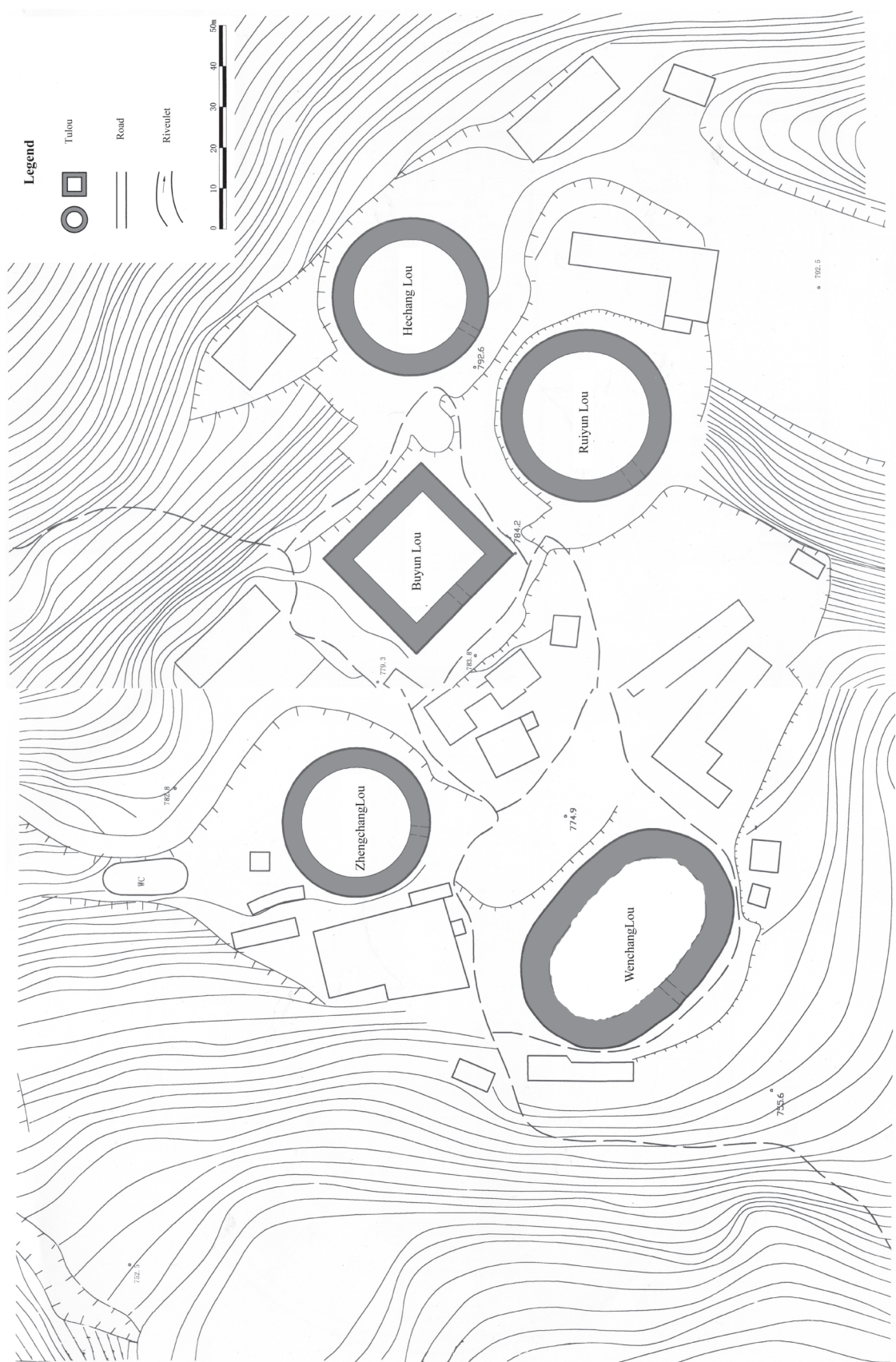
51. Front elevation of Zhenfu Lou



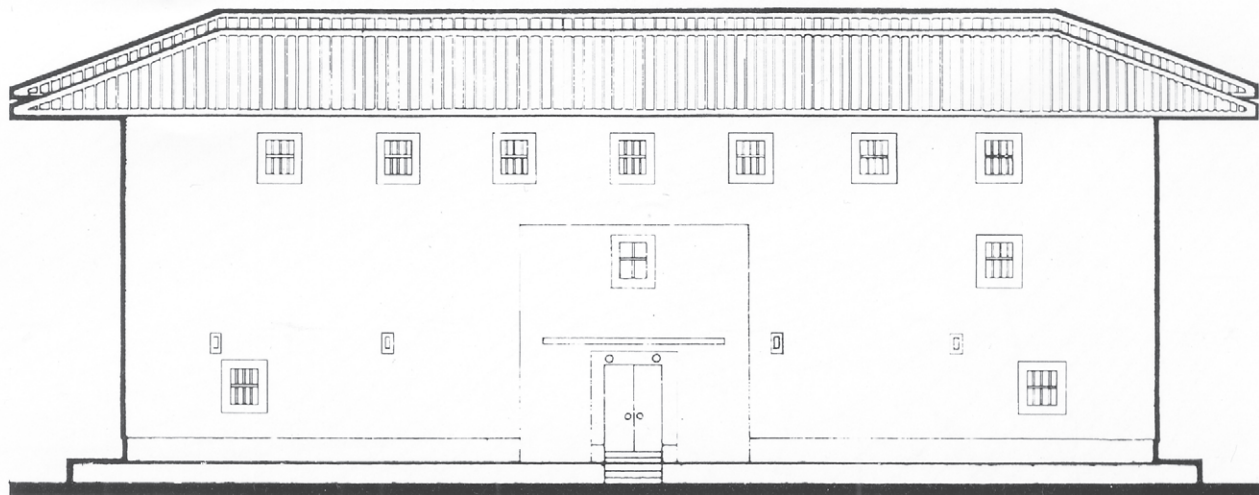
52. Section of Zhenfu Lou



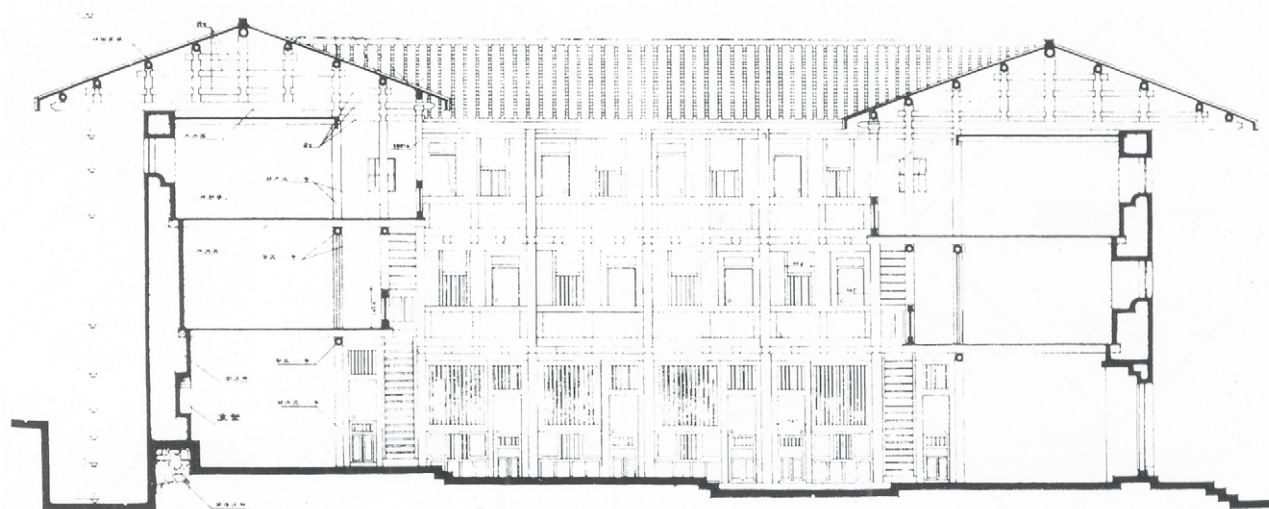
53. Plane view of the first floor of Zhenfu Lou



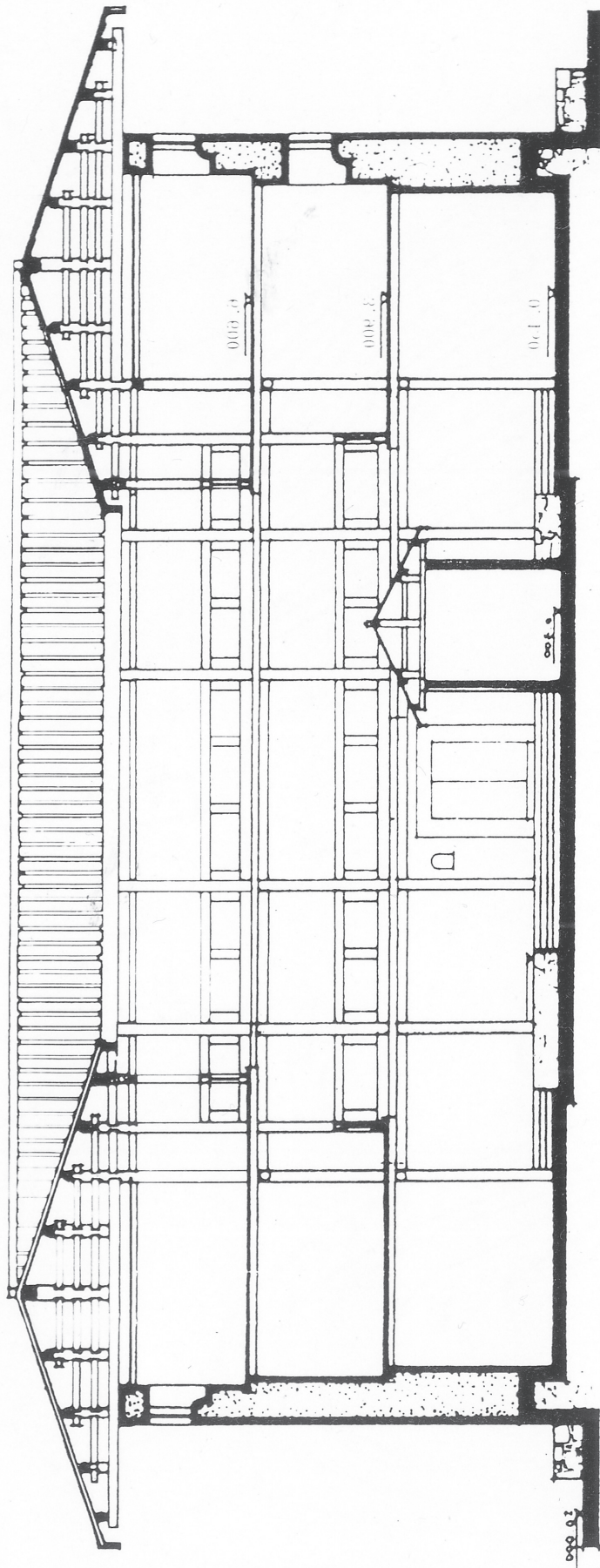
54. General plane view of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster



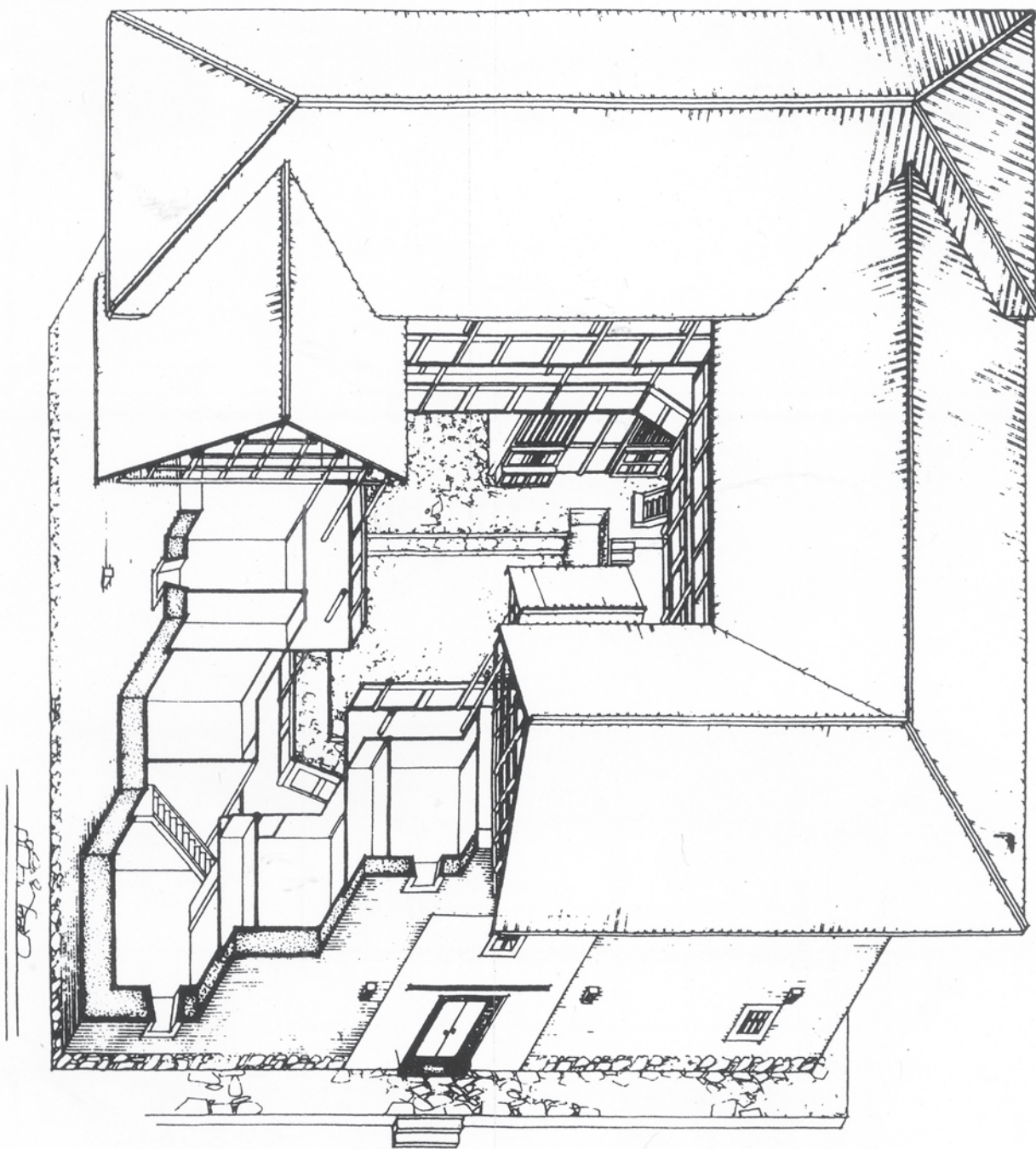
55. Front elevation of Buyun Lou



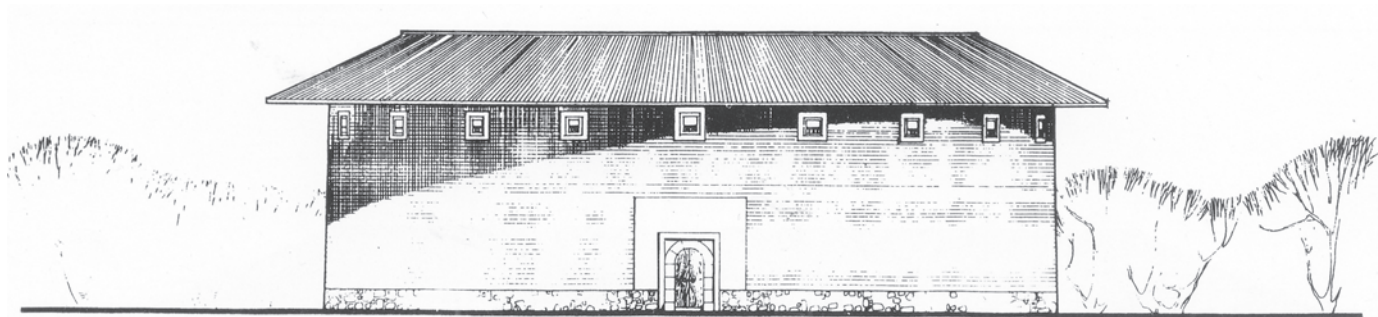
56. Section of Buyun Lou (1)



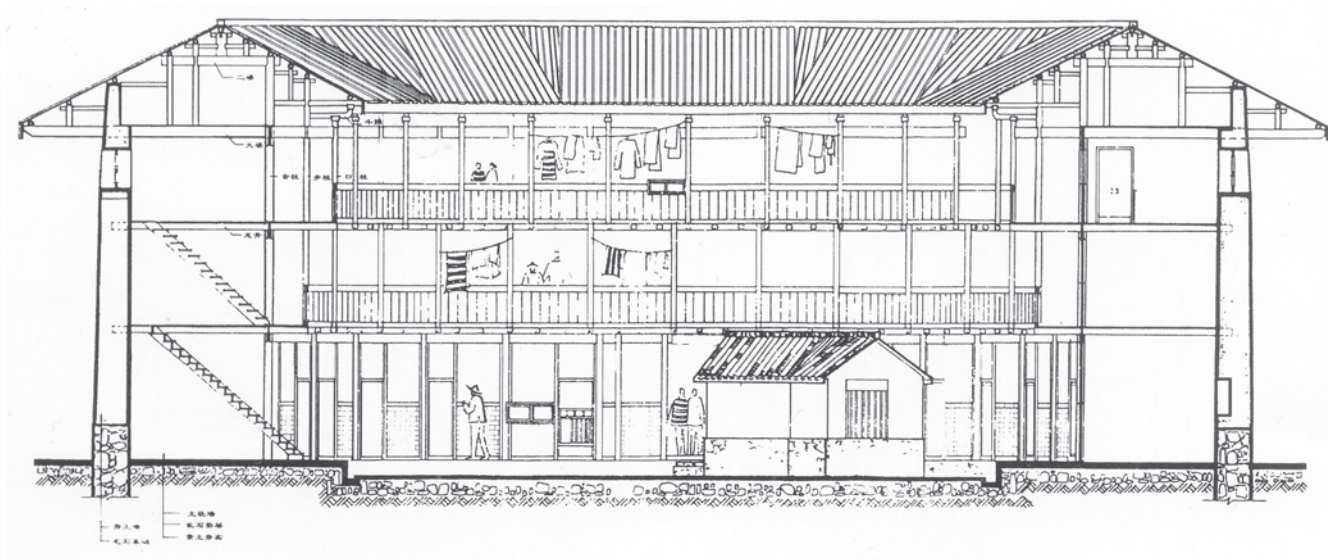
57. Section of Buyun Lou (2)



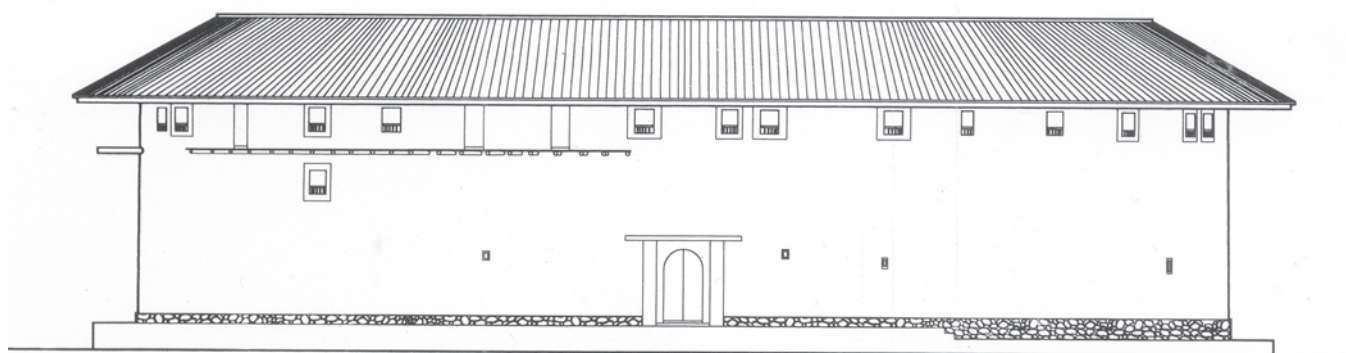
58. Axonometric drawing of Buyun Lou



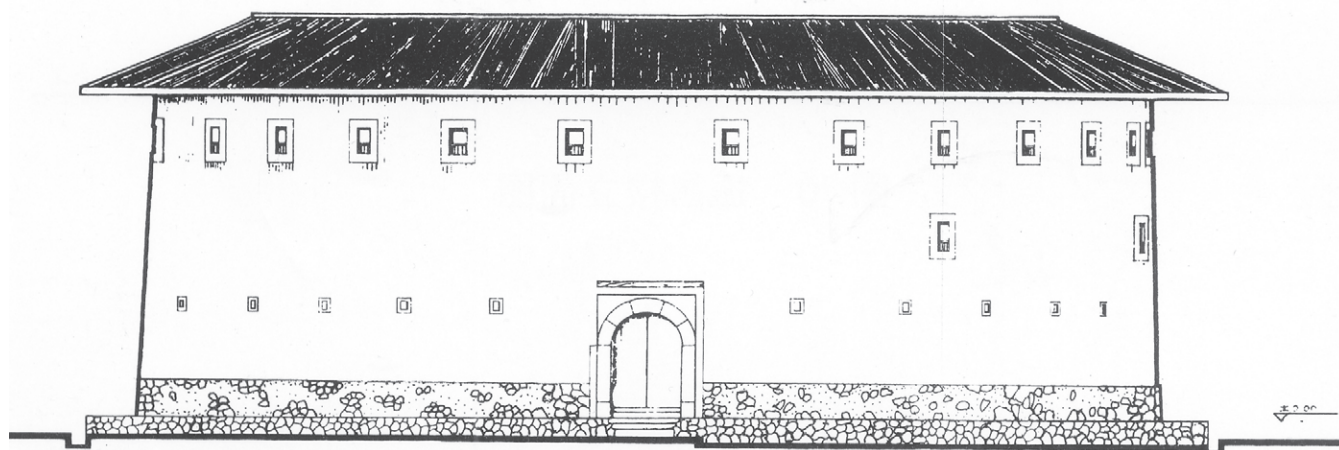
59. Elevation of Zhenchang Lou



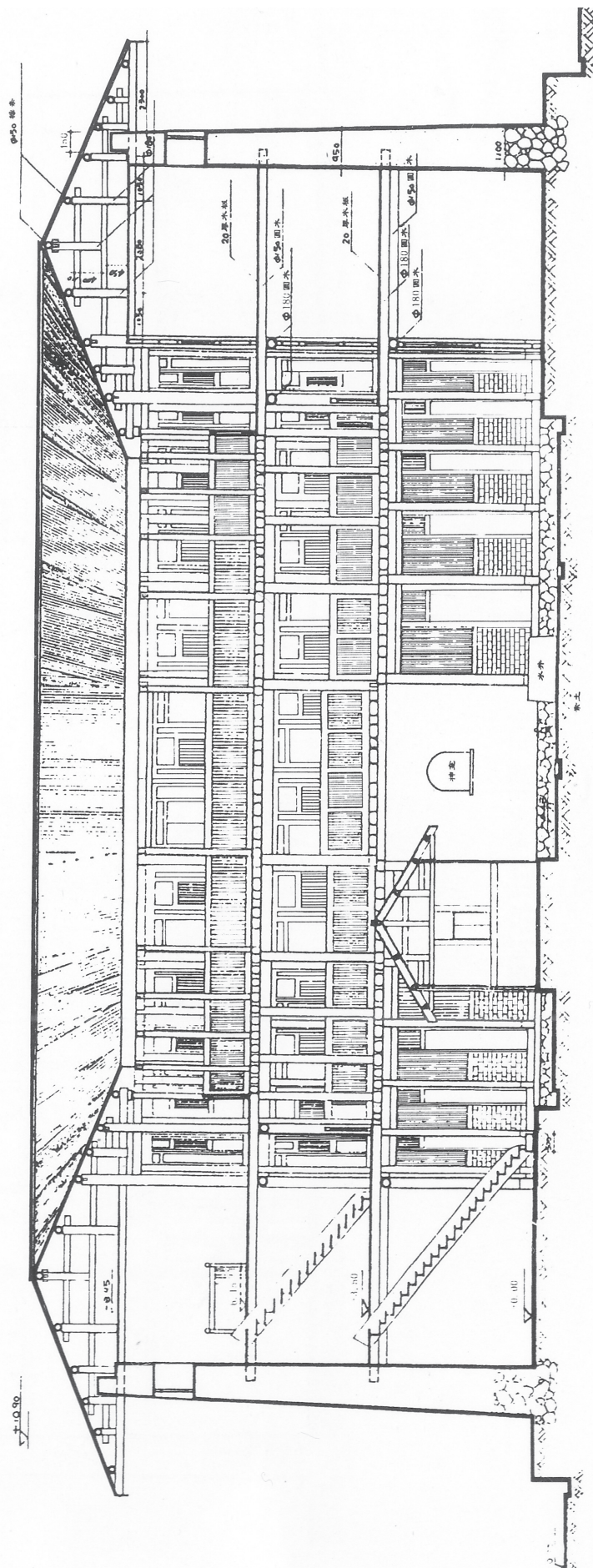
60. Section of Zhenchang Lou



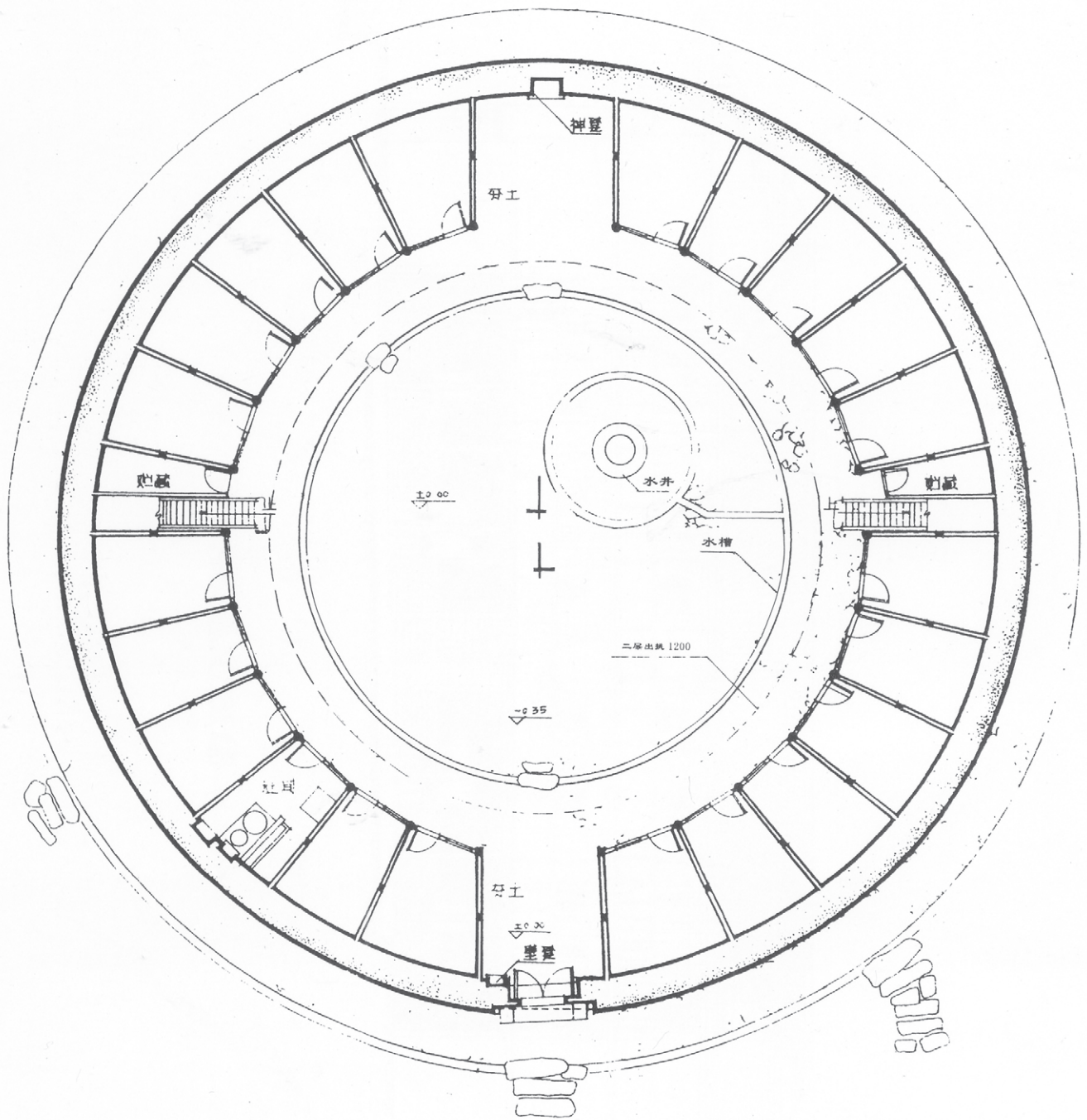
61. Front elevation of Ruiyun Lou



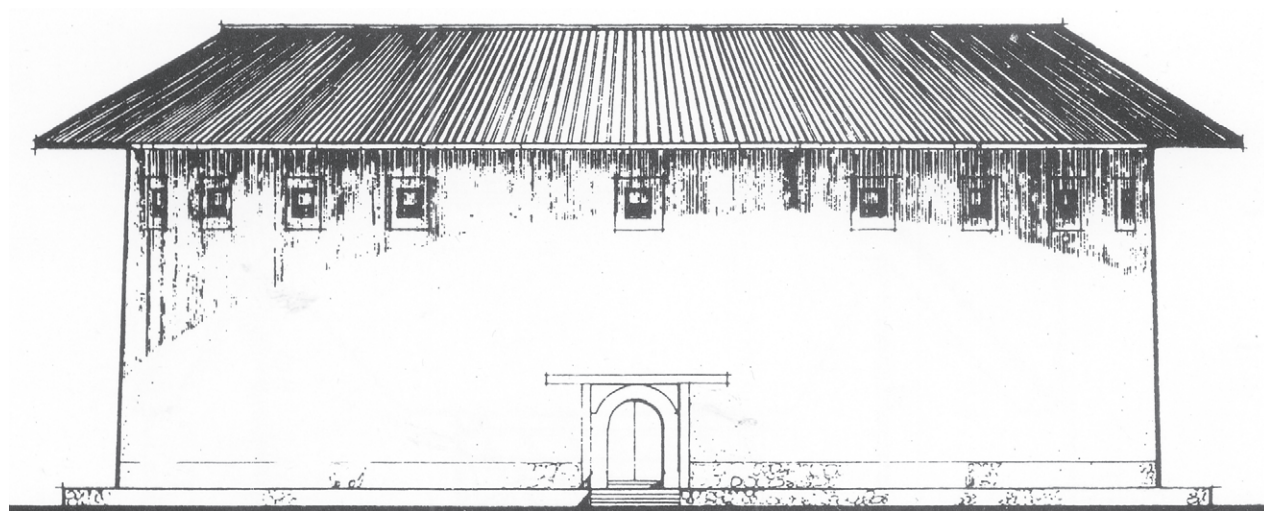
62. Elevation of Ruiyun Lou



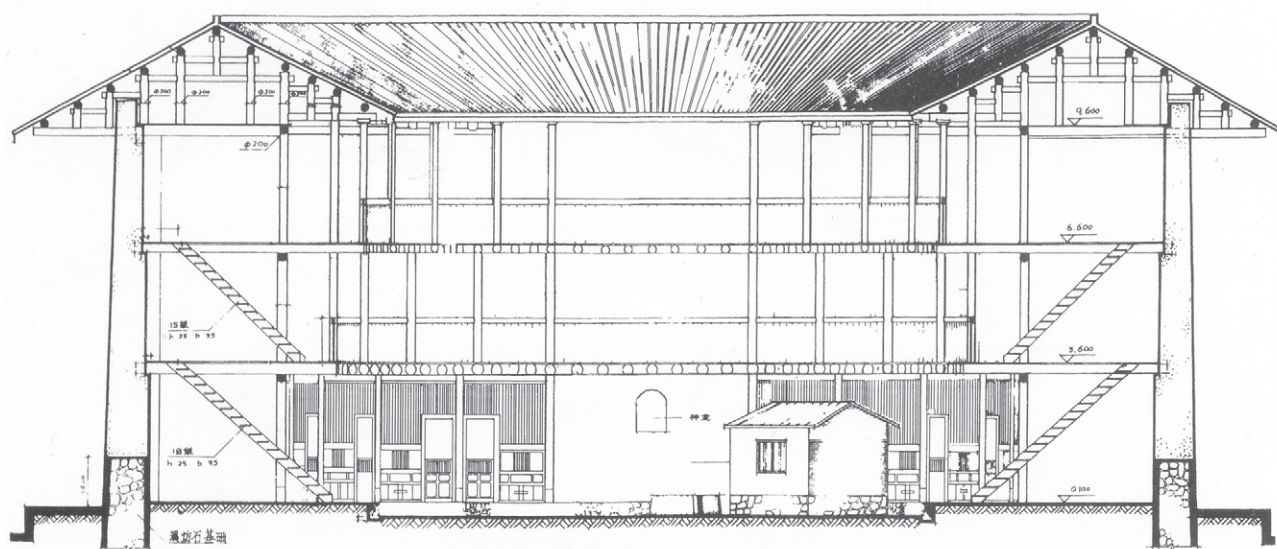
63. Section of Ruiyun Lou



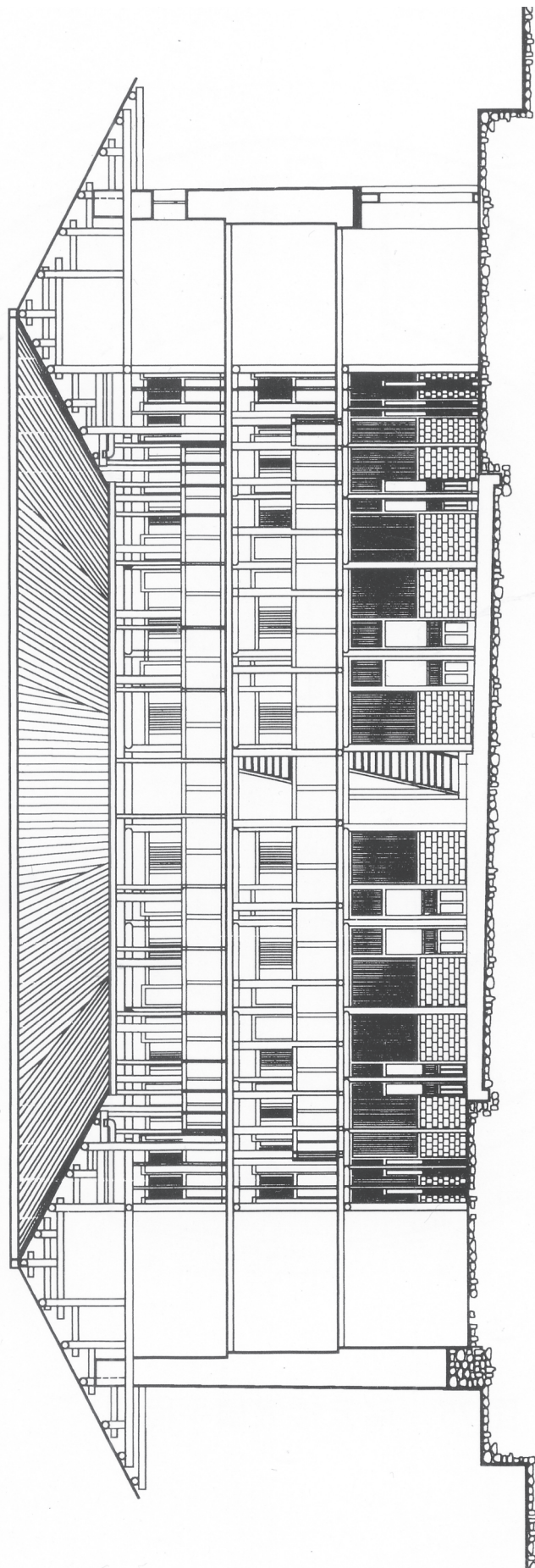
64. Plane view of the bottom floor of Ruiyun Lou



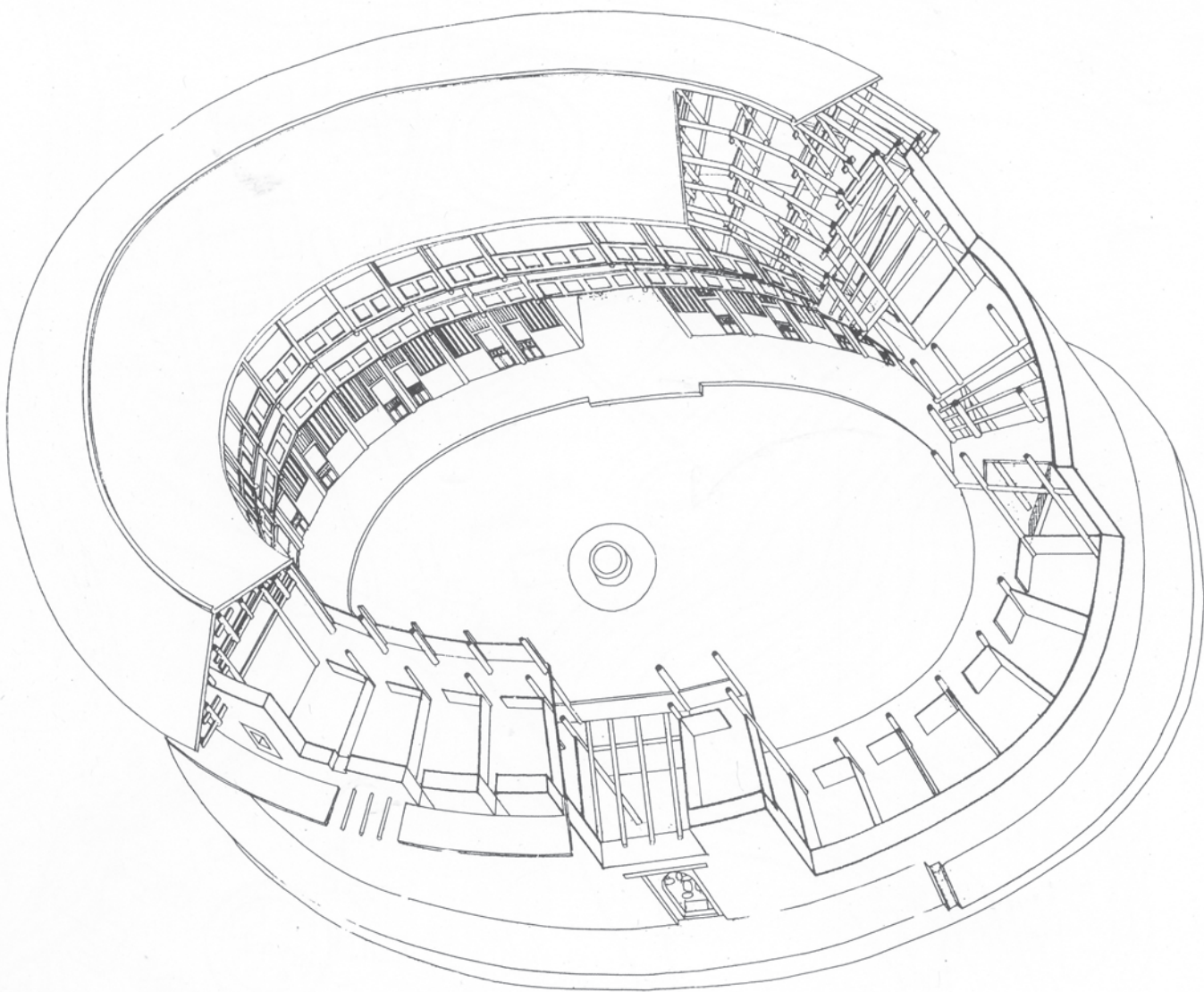
65. Elevation of Hechang Lou



66. Section of Hechang Lou

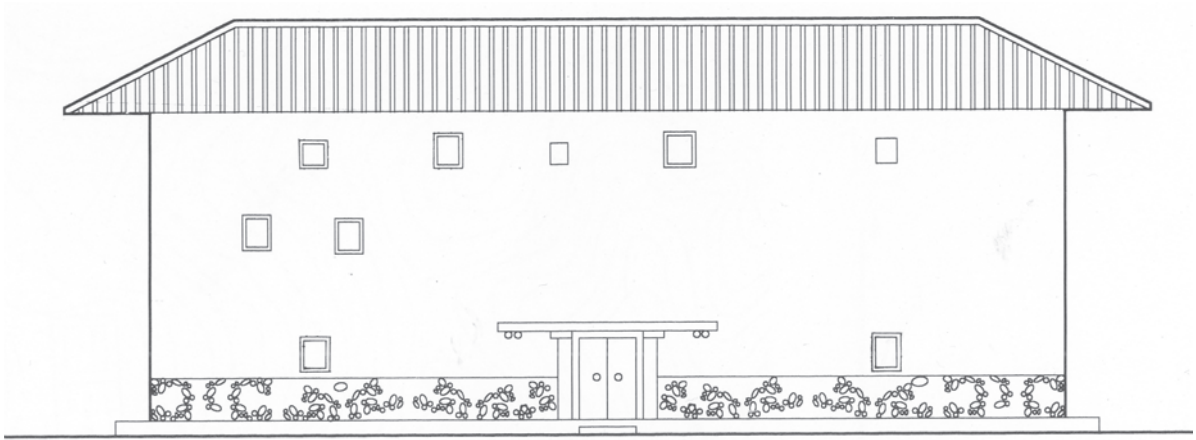


67. Section of Wenchang Lou



68. Axonometric drawing of Wenchang Lou

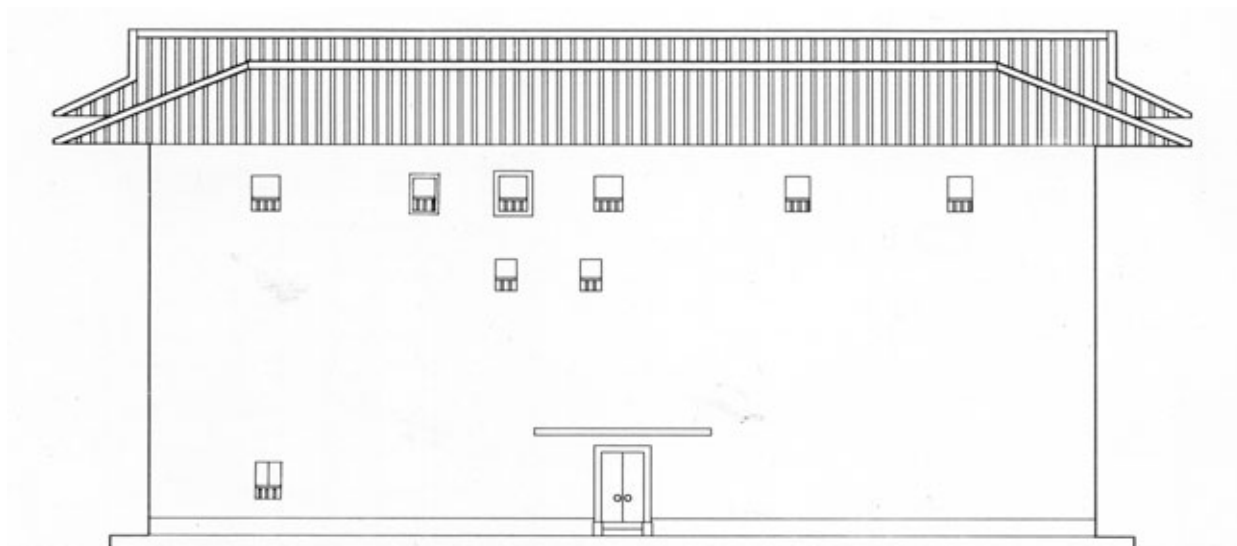




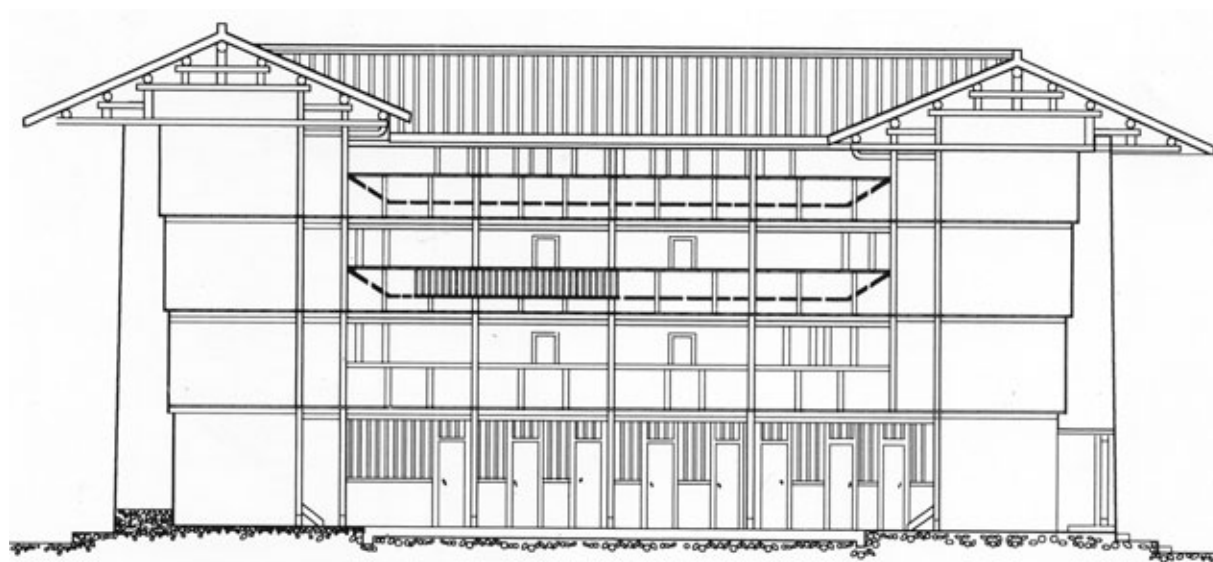
70. Front elevation of Chaoshui Lou



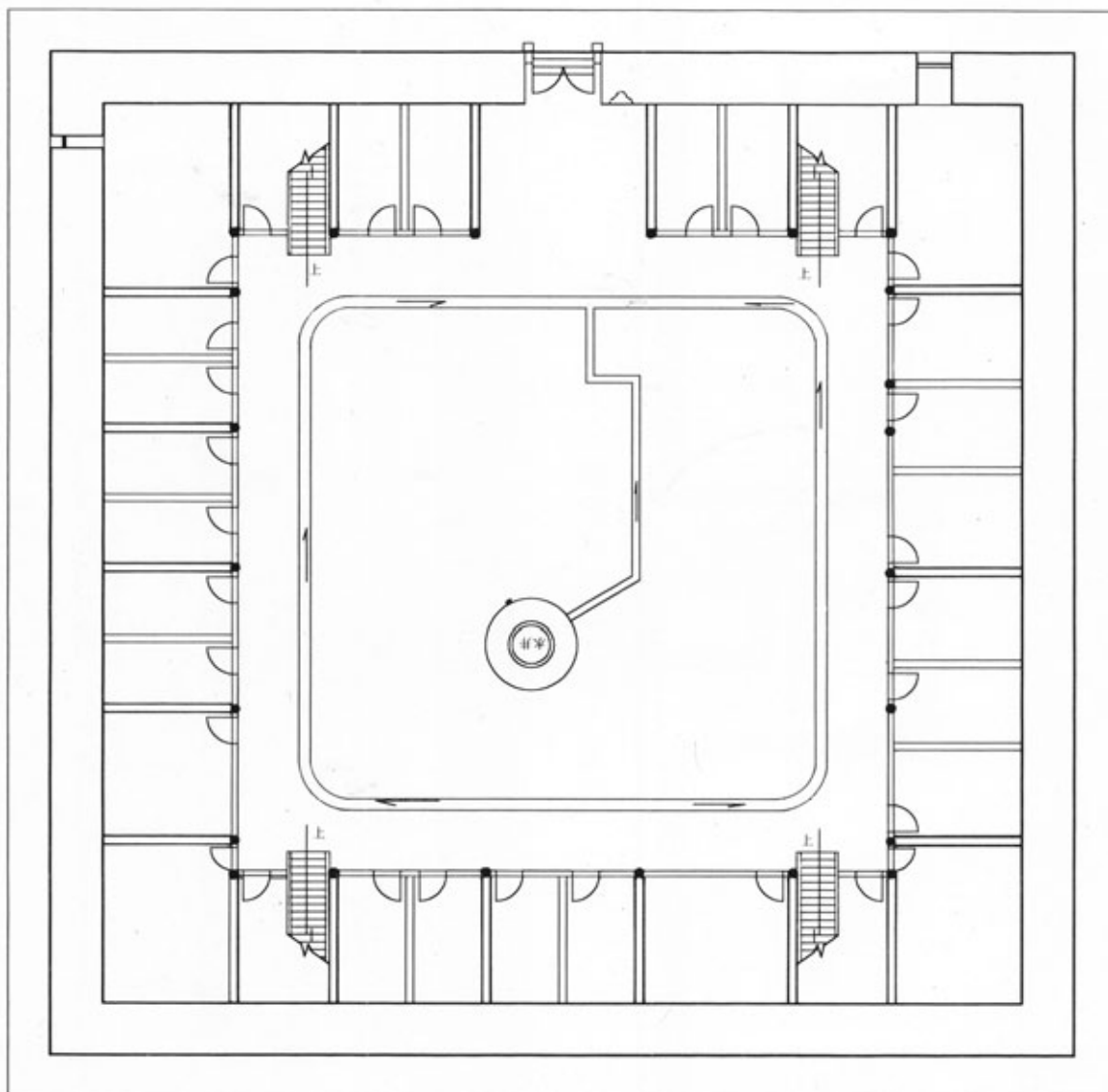
71. Section of Chaoshui Lou



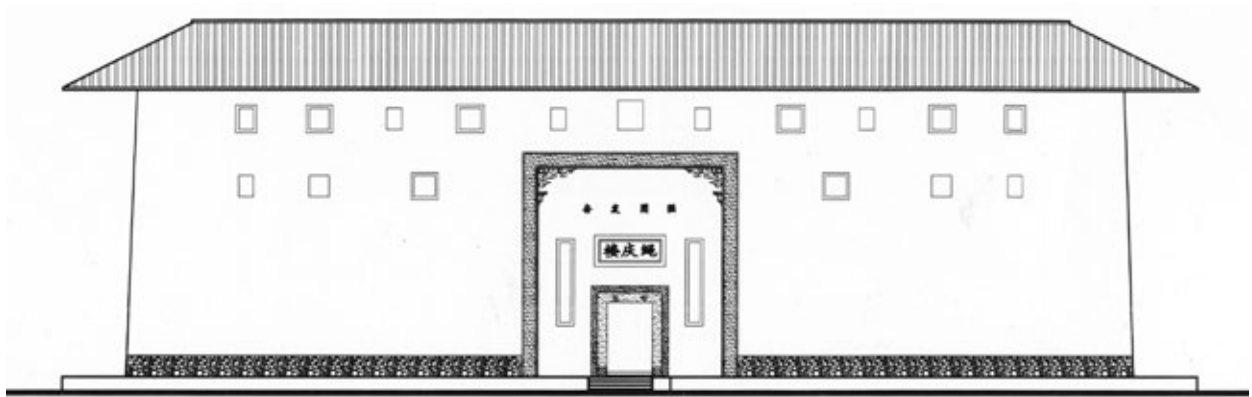
72. Front elevation of Yongsheng Lou



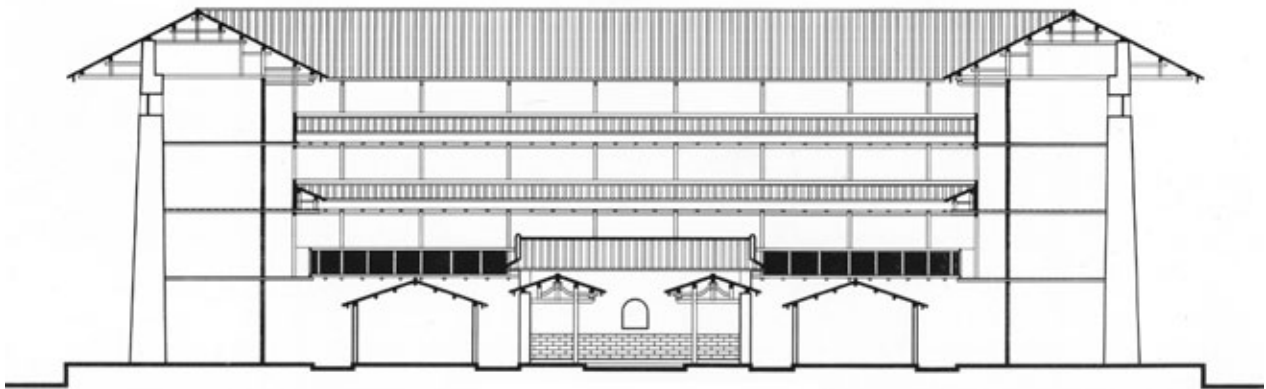
73. Section of Yongsheng Lou



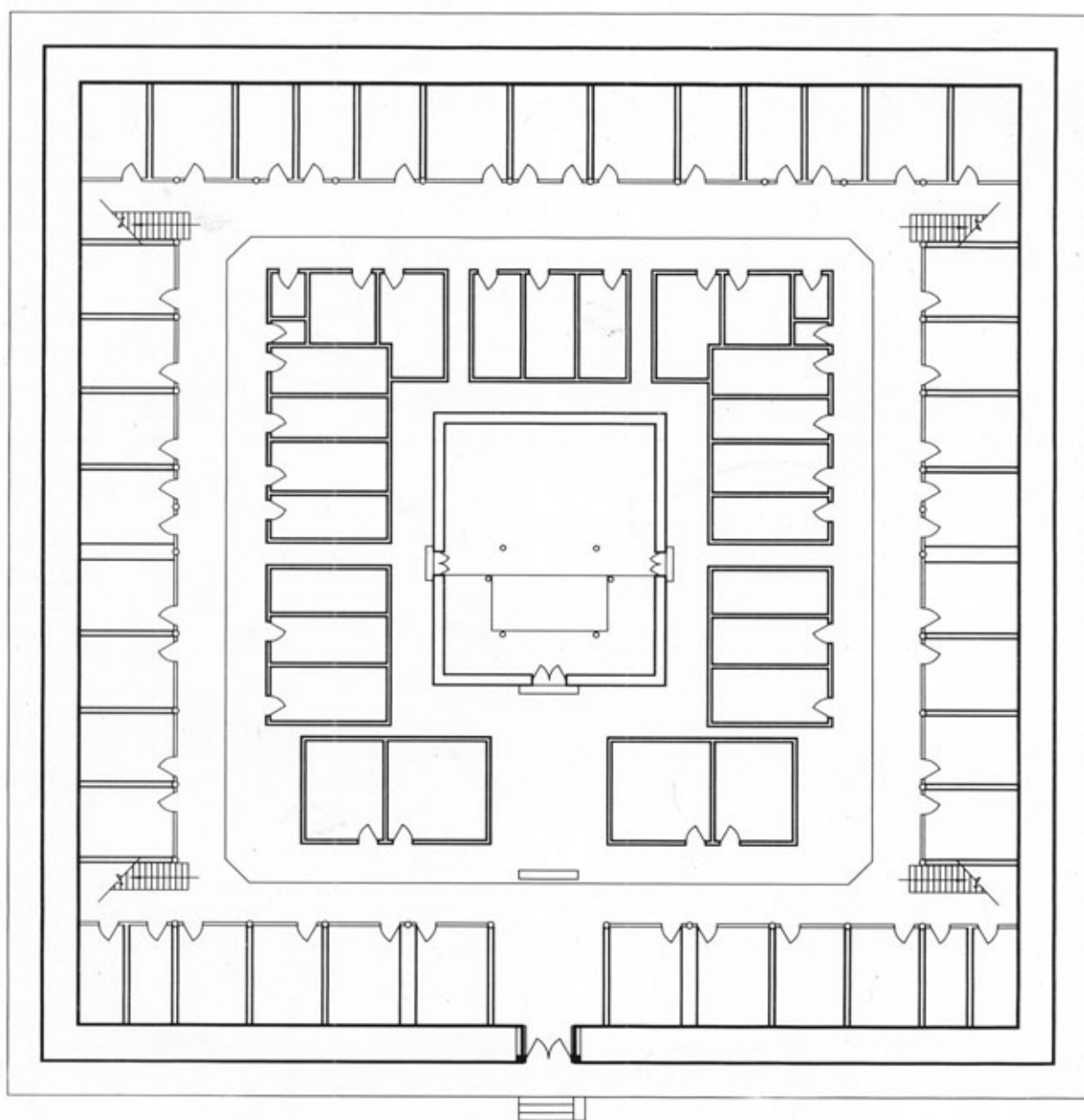
74. Plane view of the first floor of Yongsheng Lou



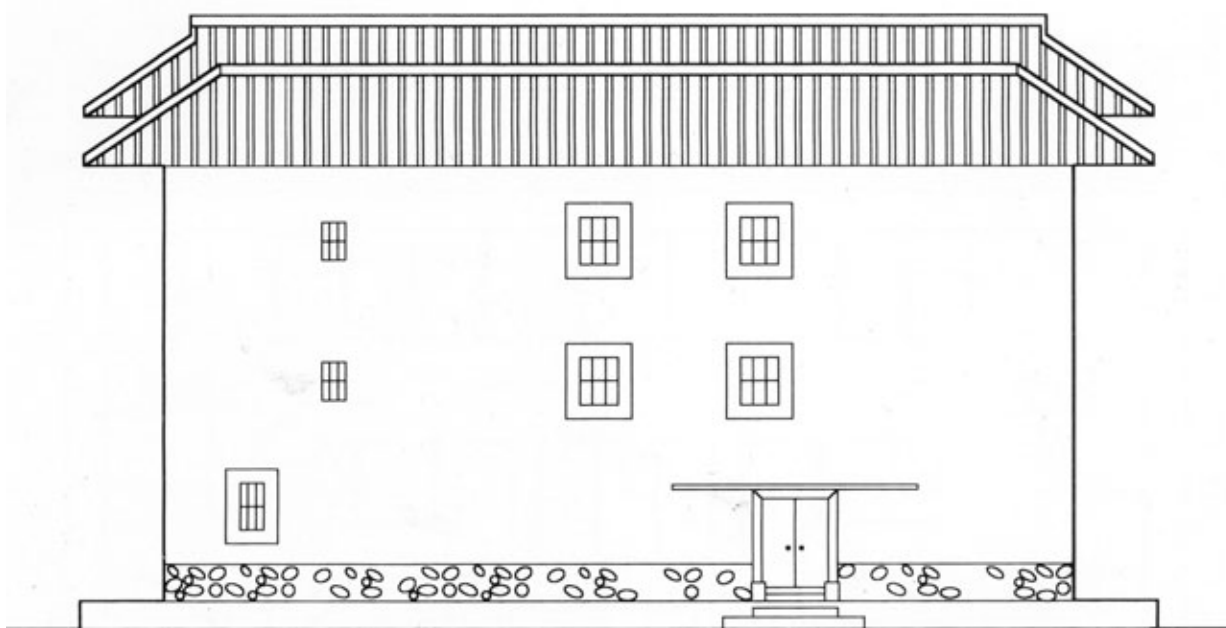
75. Front elevation of Shengqing Lou



76. Section of Shengqing Lou



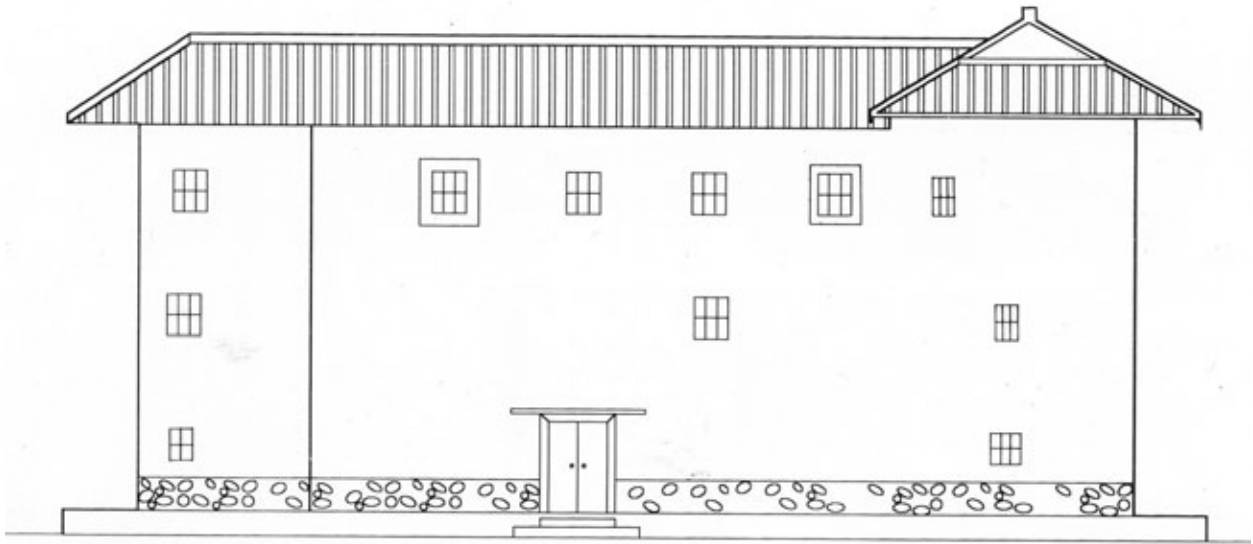
77. Plane view of the first floor of Shengqing Lou



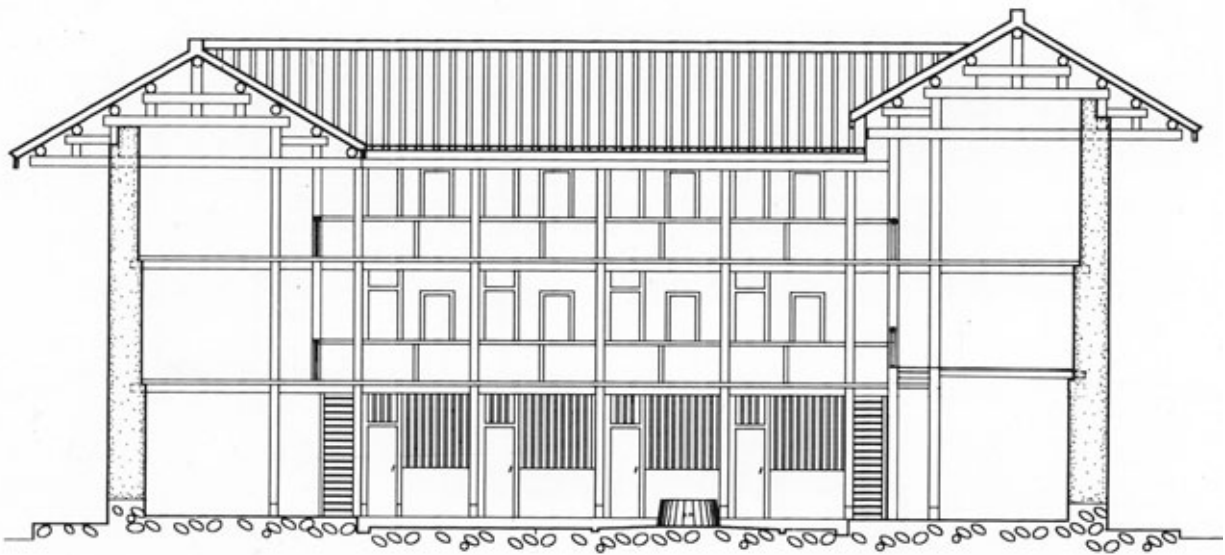
78. Elevation of Yongrong Lou



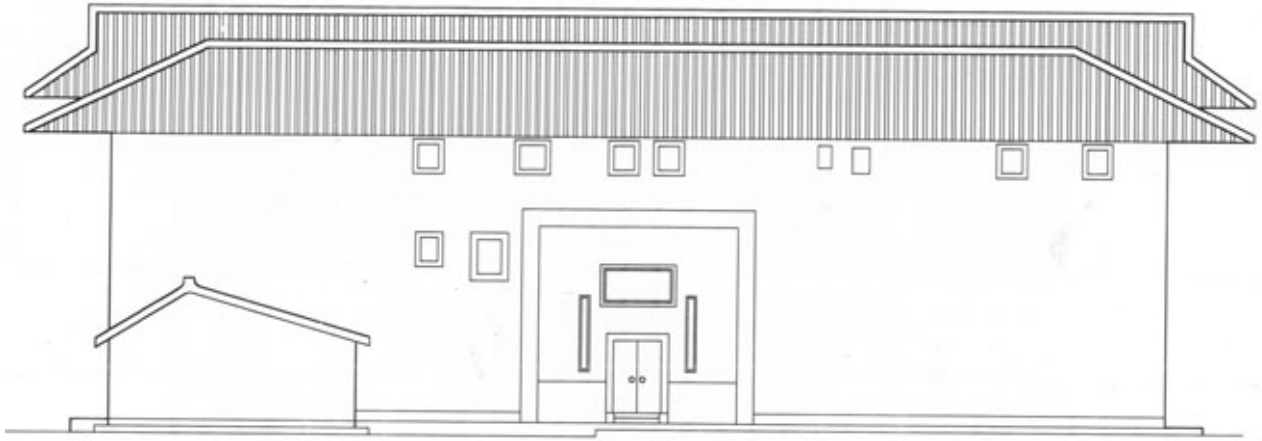
79. Section of Yongrong Lou



80. Elevation of Nanxun Lou



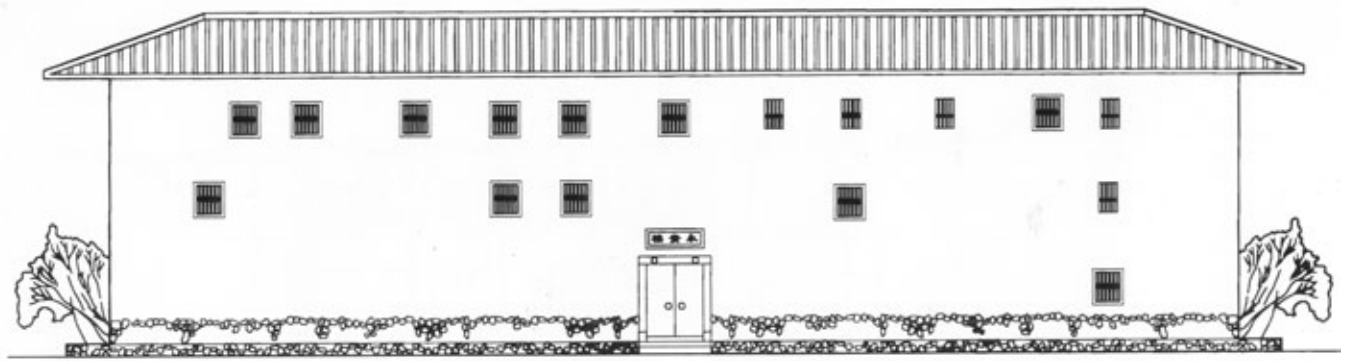
81. Section of Nanxun Lou



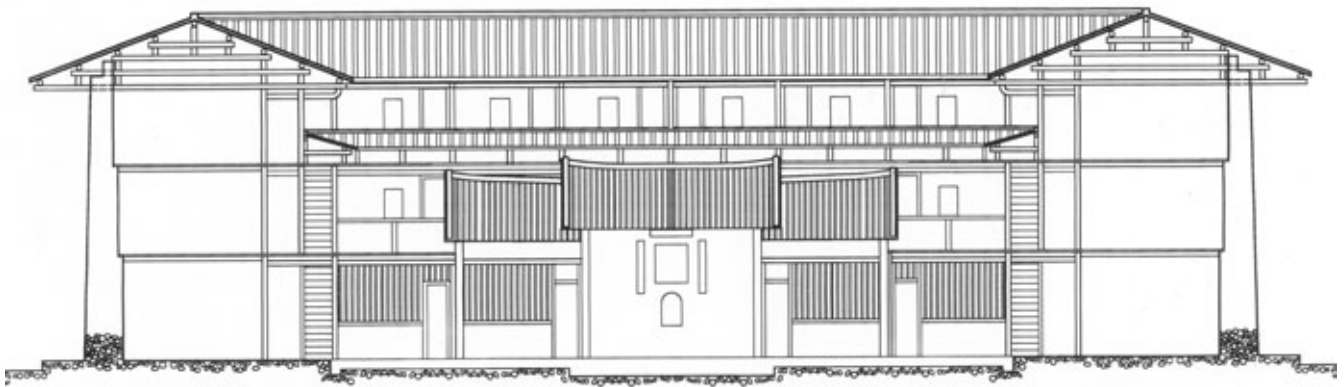
82. Front elevation of Yangzhao Lou



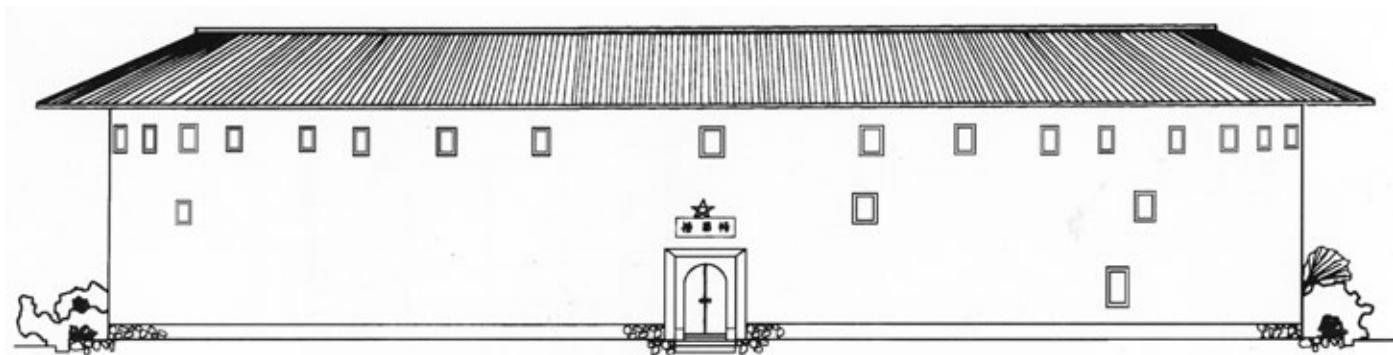
83. Section of Yangzhao Lou



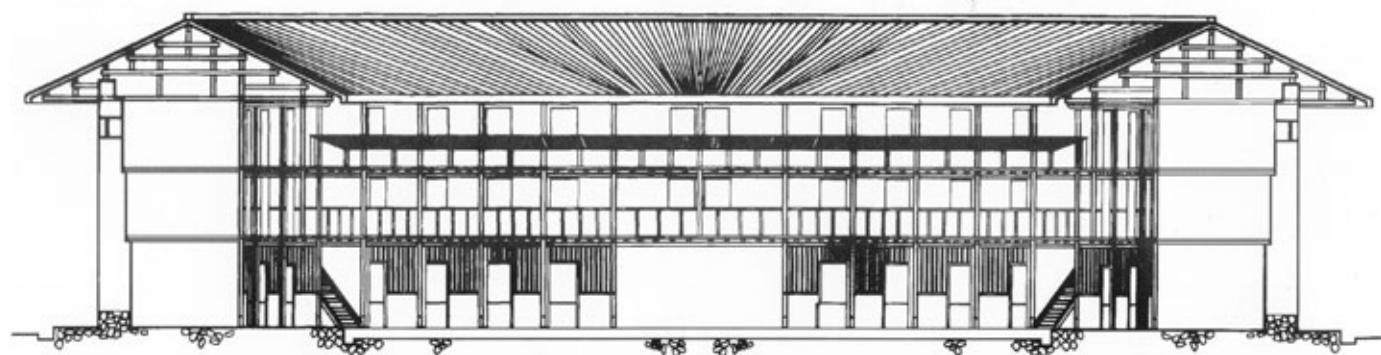
84. Front elevation of Yonggui Lou



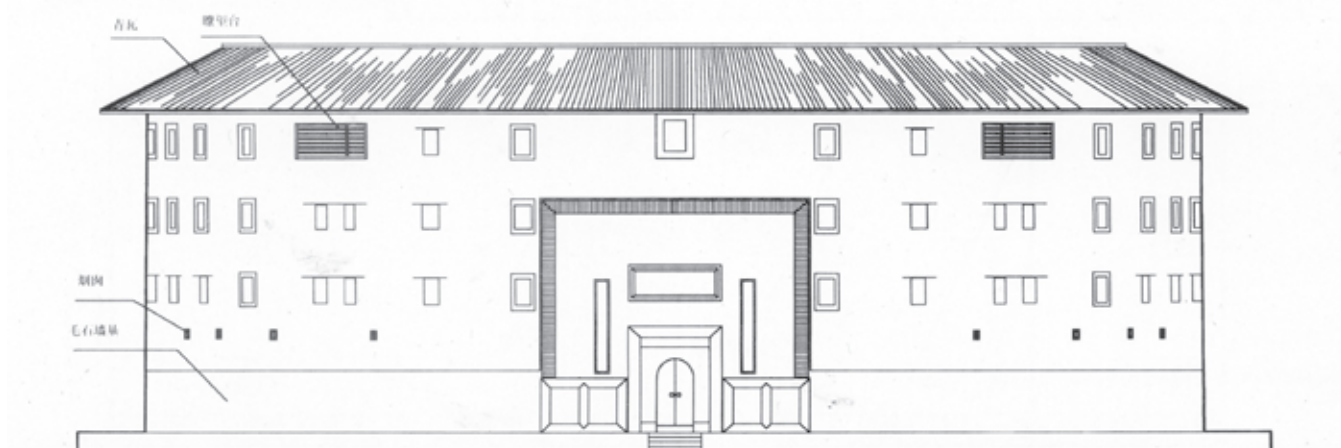
85. Section of Yonggui Lou



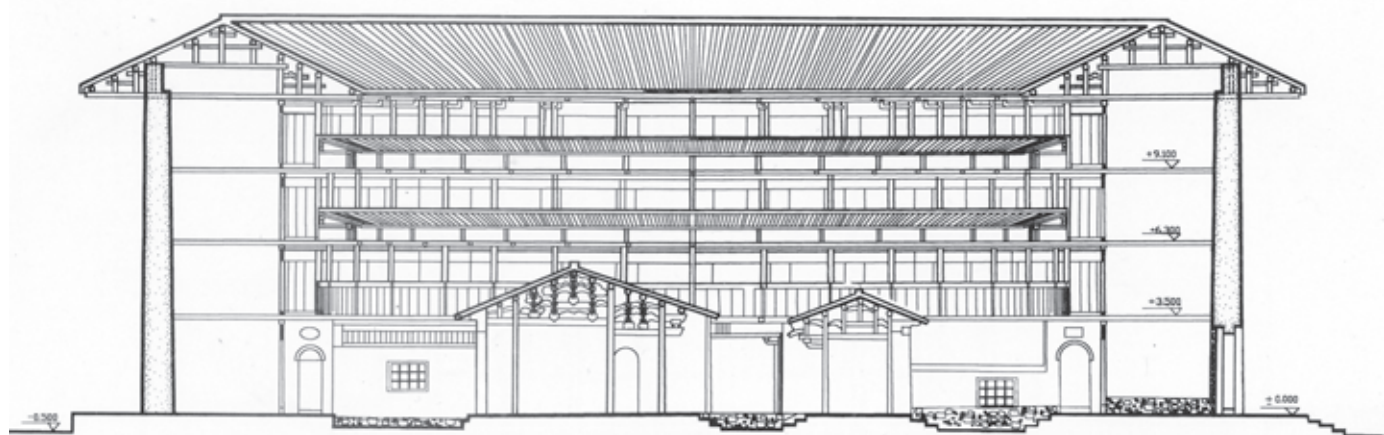
86. Front elevation of Yuchang Lou



87. Section of Yuchang Lou

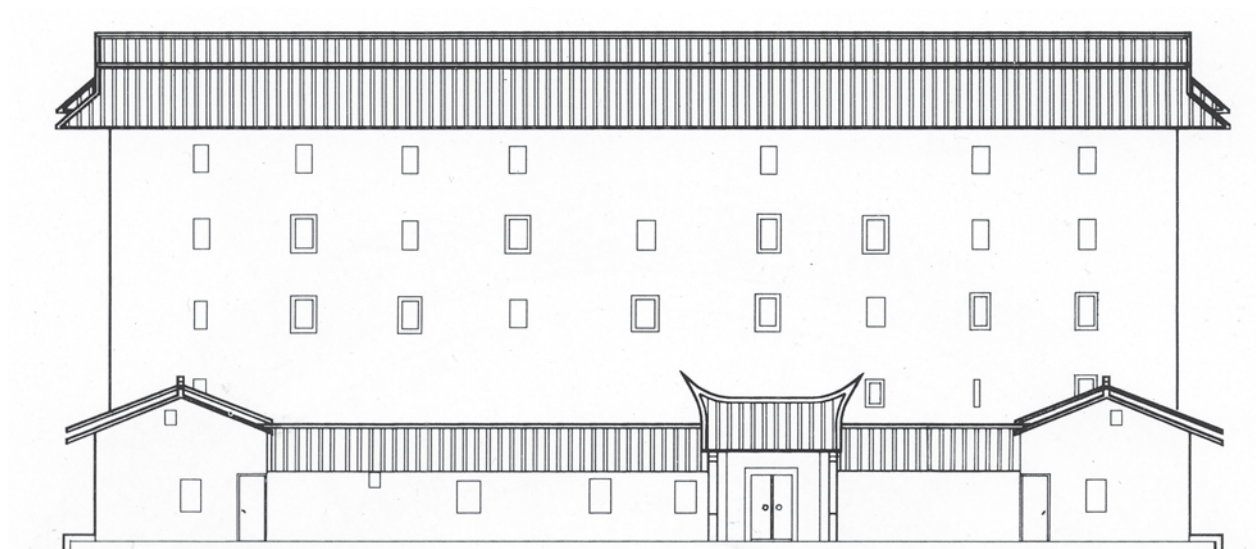


88. Front elevation of Huaiyuan Lou

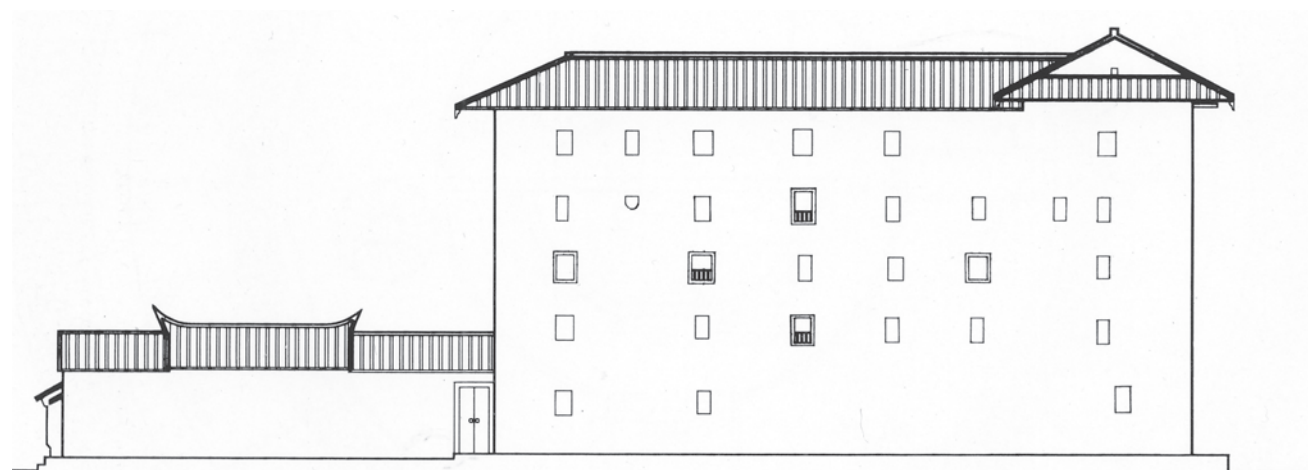


89. Section of Huaiyuan Lou

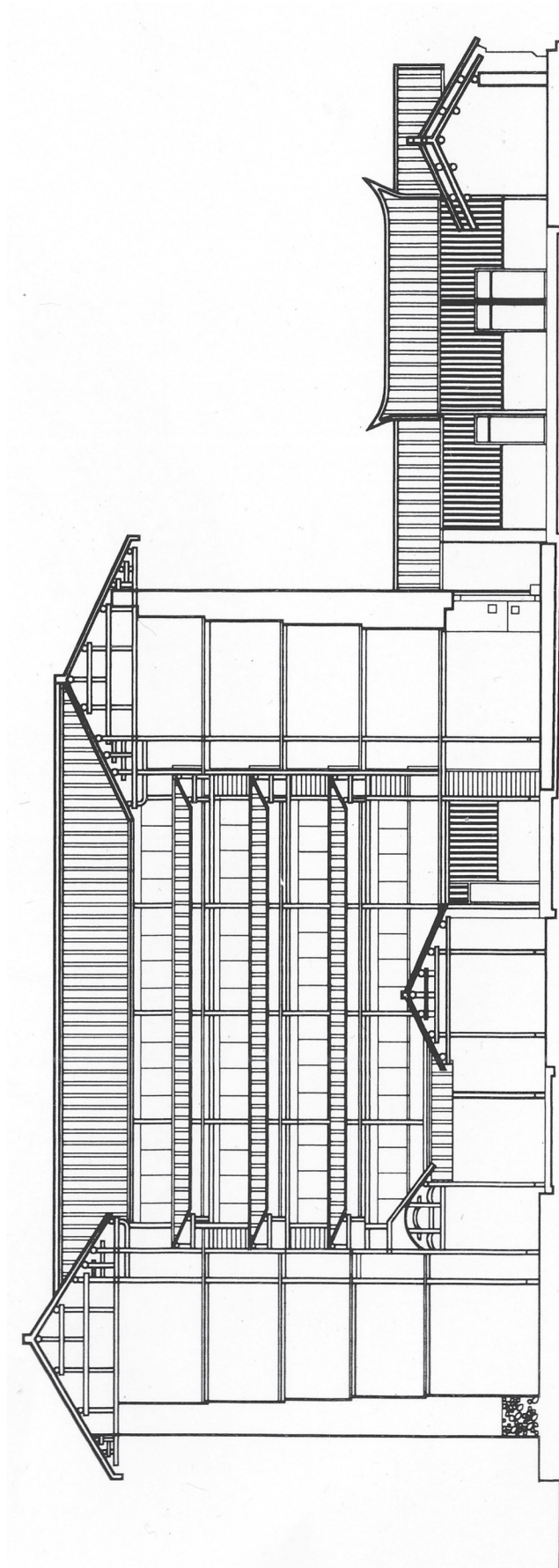




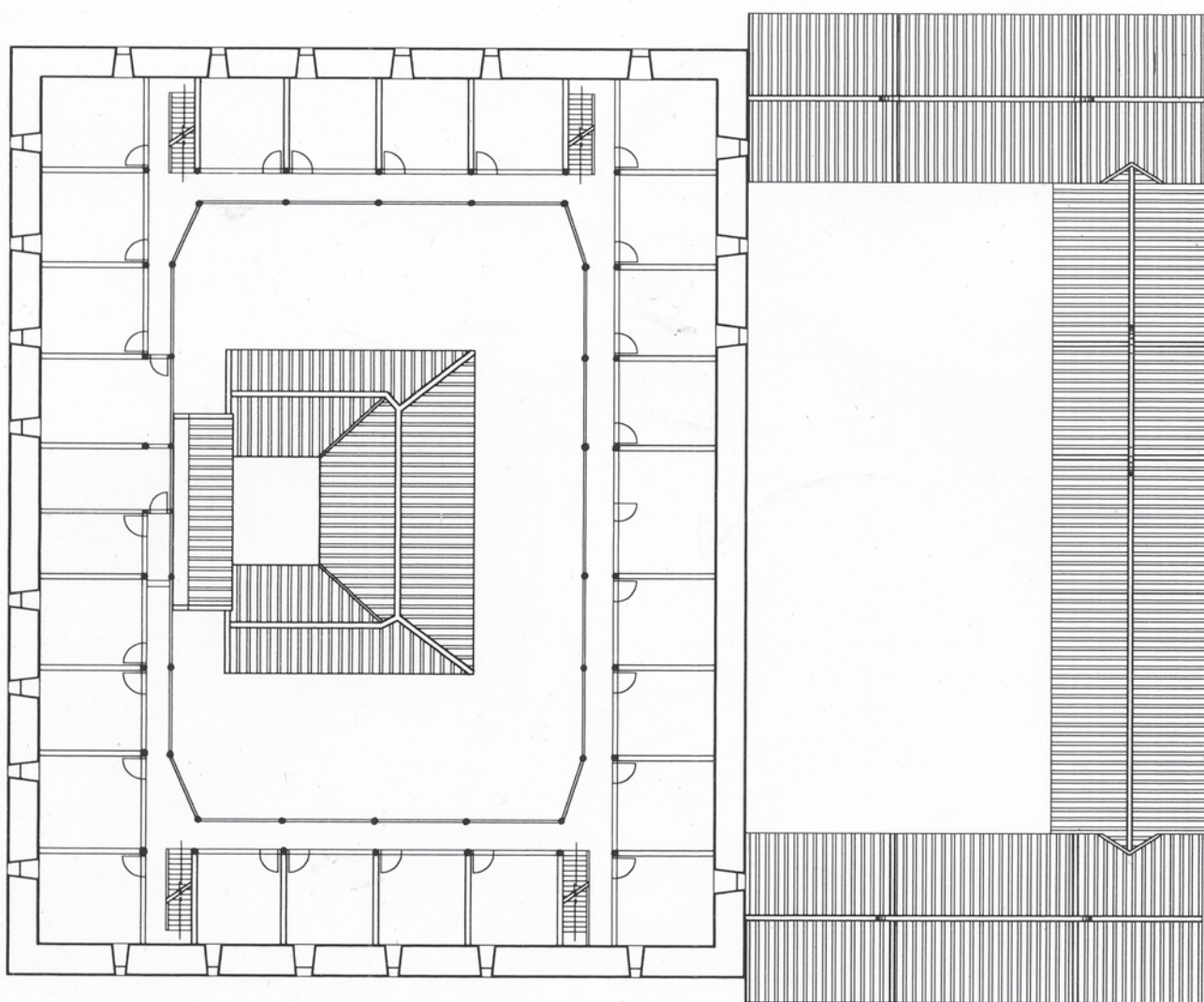
91. Front elevation of Hegui Lou



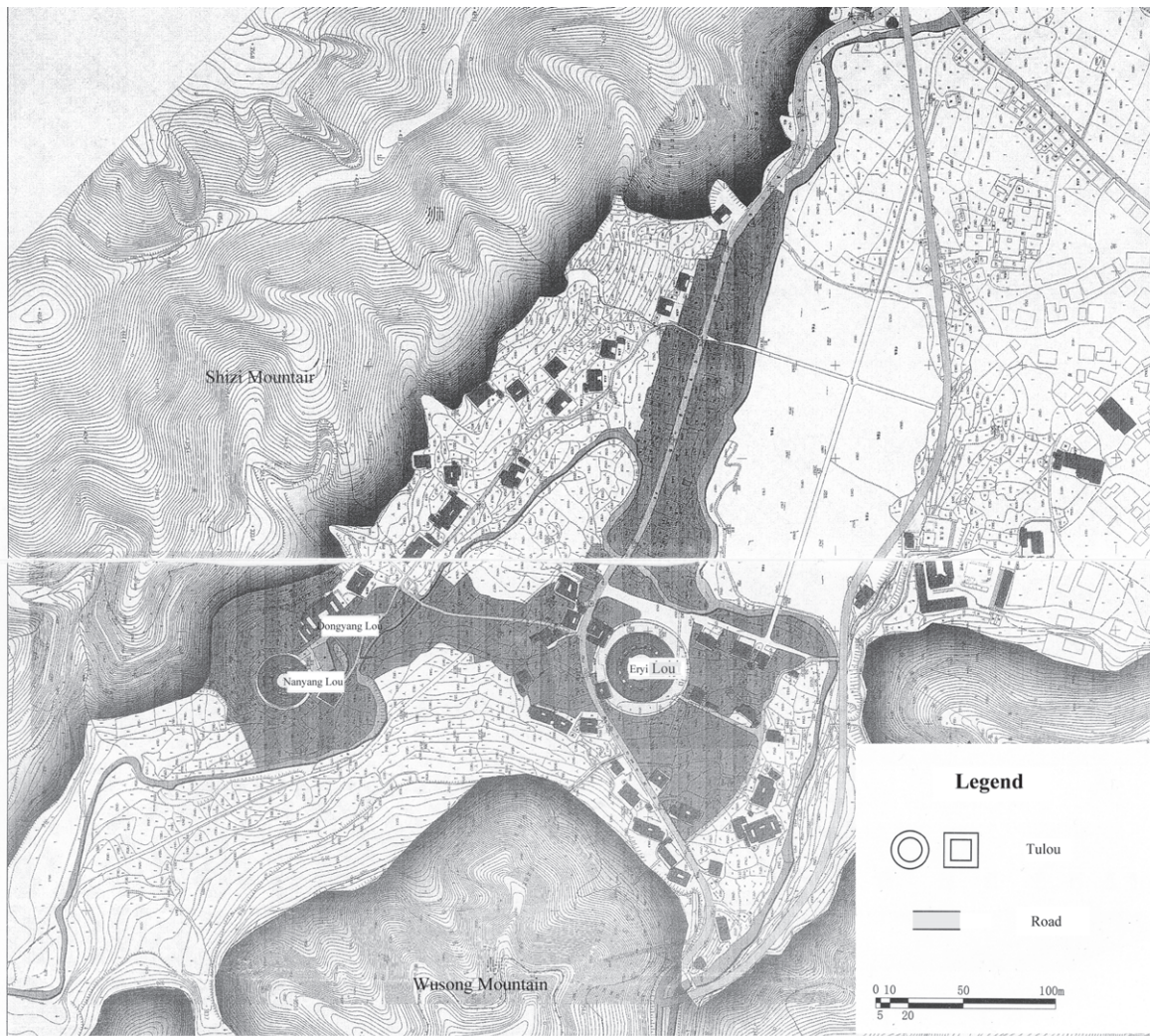
92. Side elevation of Hegui Lou



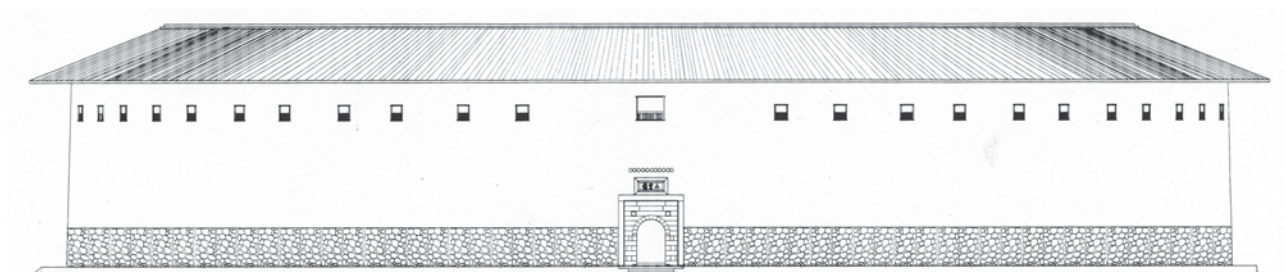
93. Section of Hegui Lou



94. Plane view of the second floor of Hegui Lou



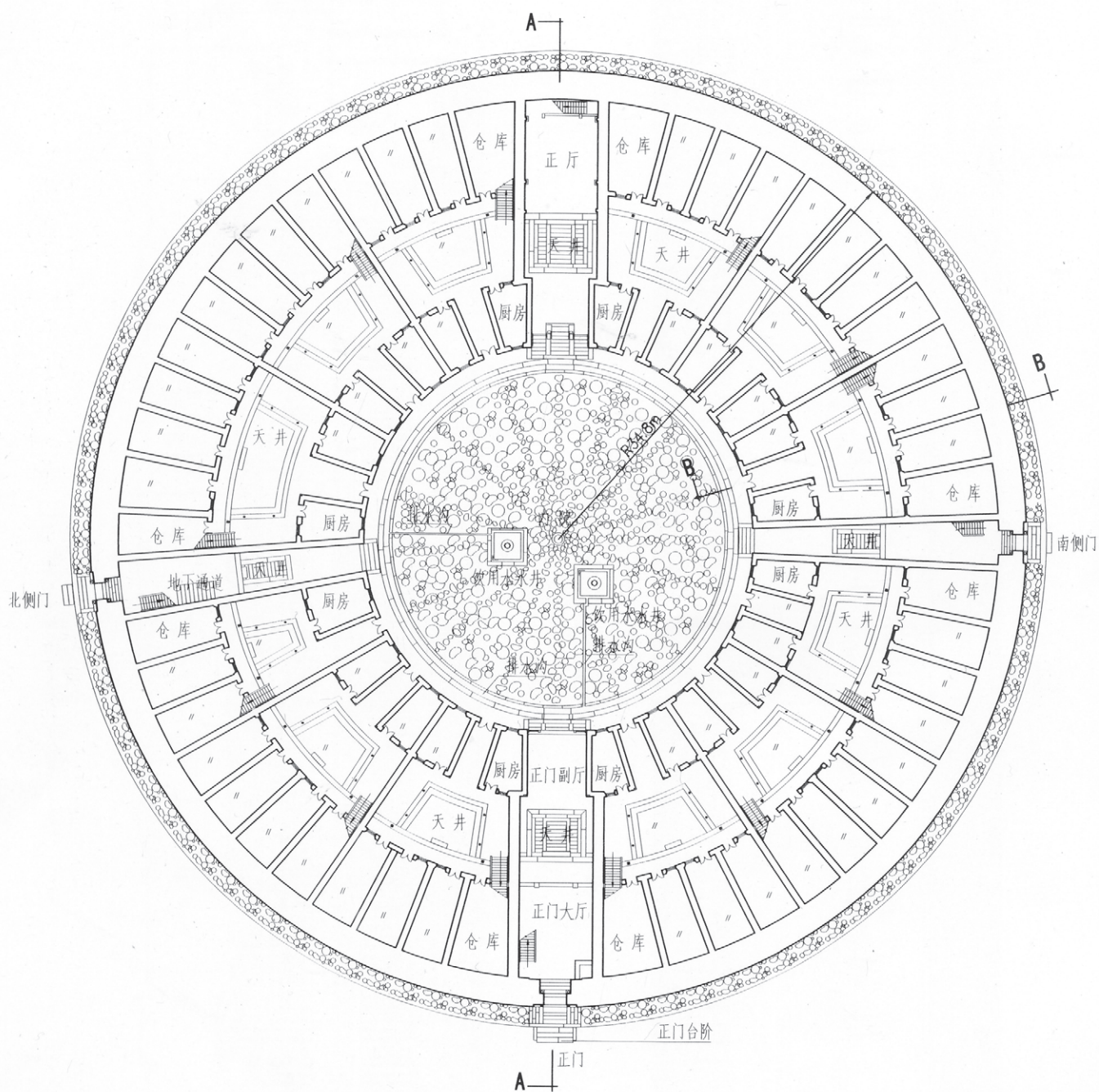
95. General plane view of Dadi Tulou Cluster



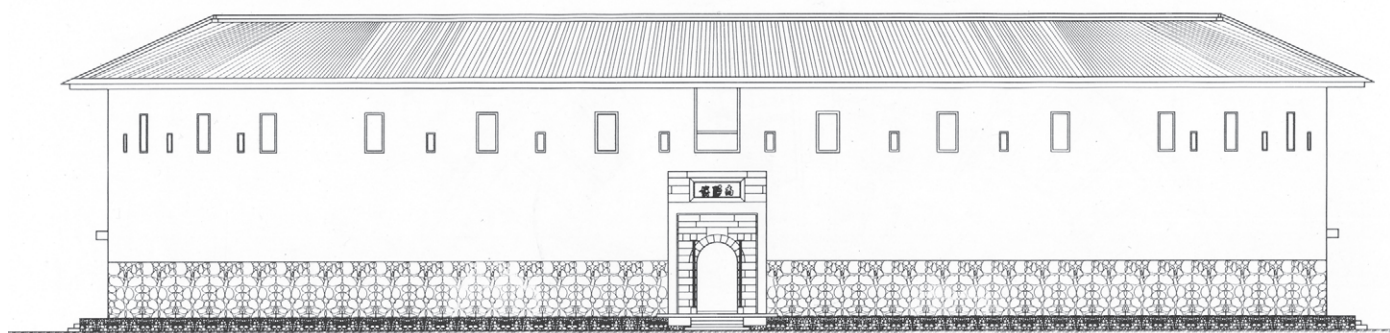
96. Front elevation of Eryi Lou



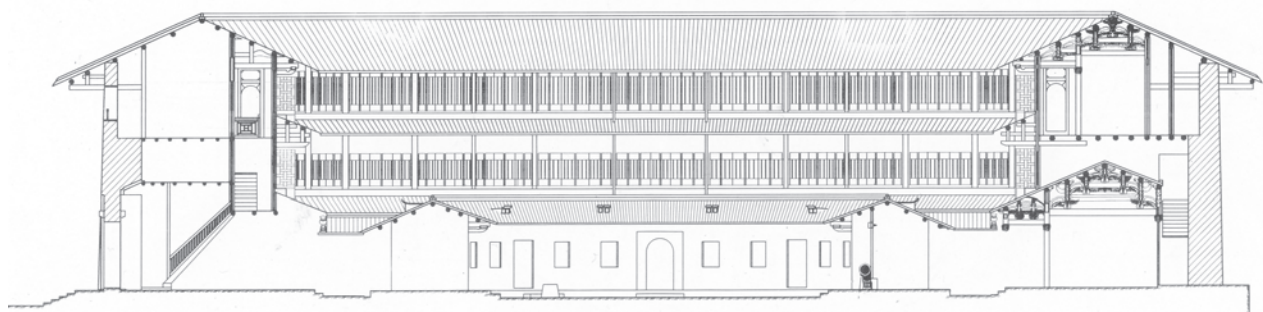
97. Section of Eryi Lou



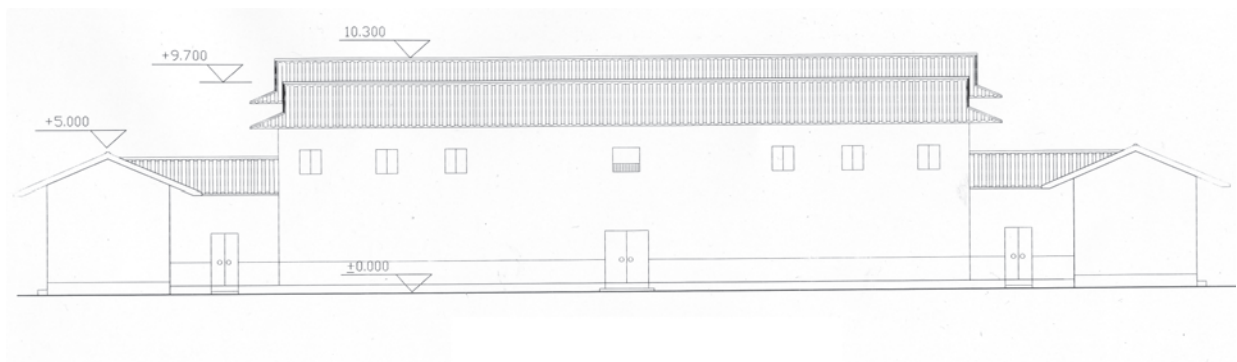
98. Plane view of the first floor of Eryi Lou



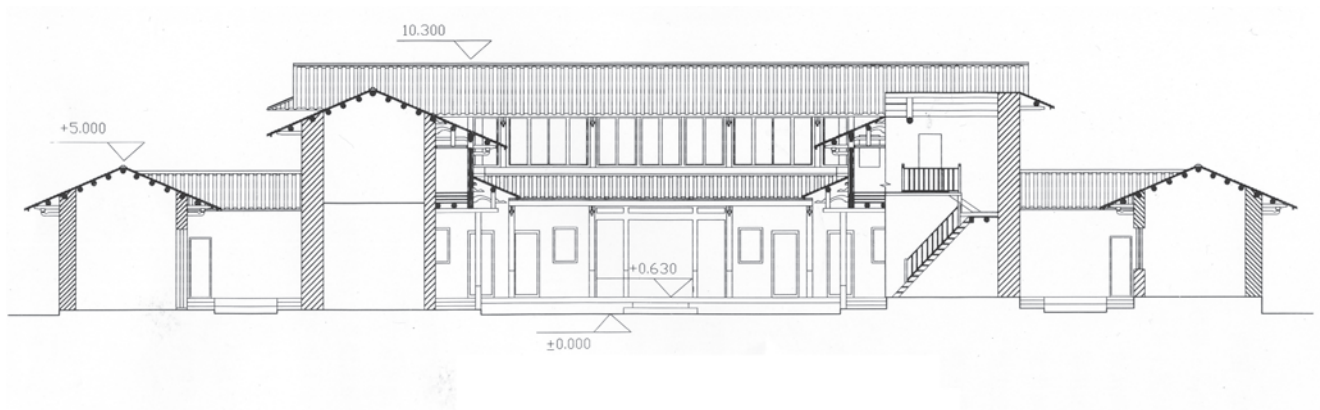
99. Front elevation of Nanyang Lou



100. Section of Nanyang Lou



101. Front elevation of Dongyang Lou



102. Section of Dongyang Lou

7.a-2 Photographs

1. Chuxi Tulou Cluster
2. A close shot of Chuxi Tulou Cluster
3. Jiqing Lou
4. Interior of Jiqing Lou
5. Ancestral hall of Jiqing Lou
6. Yuqing Lou
7. Shengqing Lou (Chuxi Tulou Cluster)
8. Huaqing Lou
9. Gengqing Lou
10. Xiqing Lou
11. Fuqing Lou
12. Gongqing Lou
13. Fanqing Lou
14. Shanqing Lou
15. Hongkeng Tulou Cluster
16. A corner of Hongkeng Village
17. Guangyu Lou
18. Fuxing Lou
19. Kuiju Lou
20. Interior of Kuiju Lou 1
21. Interior of Kuiju Lou 2
22. Fuyu Lou
23. Ancestral hall of Fuyu Lou
24. Interior of Fuyu Lou
25. Gate of Fuyu Lou
26. School of Fuyu Lou
27. Rusheng Lou
28. Interior of Rusheng Lou
29. Zhencheng Lou
30. Interior of Zhencheng Lou
31. Middle gate of Zhencheng Lou
32. Inner ring and ancestral hall of Zhencheng Lou

33. Corridor of Zhencheng Lou
34. Qingcheng Lou
35. Gaobei Tulou Cluster
36. Chengqi Lou
37. Interior of Chengqi Lou
38. Middle gate of Chengqi Lou
39. Ancestral hall of Chengqi Lou
40. Shize Lou, Wuyun Lou
41. Interior of Shize Lou
42. Qiaofu Lou
43. Yanxiang Lou
44. Gate of Yanxiang Lou
45. Interior of Yanxiang Lou
46. Ancestral hall of Yanxiang Lou
47. Fire prevention facilities of Yanxiang Lou
48. Zhenfu Lou
49. Gate of Zhenfu Lou
50. Interior of Zhenfu Lou
51. Courtyard and ancestral hall of Zhenfu Lou
52. Middle gate of Zhenfu Lou
53. Corridor of Zhenfu Lou
54. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster
55. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (view from above)
56. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (ground view)
57. Buyun Lou
58. Zhenchang Lou
59. Interior of Ruiyun Lou
60. Hechang Lou
61. Interior of Wenchang Lou
62. Hekeng Tulou Cluster
63. Chaoshui Lou
64. Yongsheng Lou
65. Shengqing Lou (Hekeng Tulou Cluster)
66. Interior of Shengqing Lou (Hekeng Tulou Cluster)

67. Yongrong Lou
68. Nanxun Lou
69. Yangzhao Lou
70. Yonggui Lou
71. Interior of Yonggui Lou
72. Yuchang Lou
73. Dongsheng Lou
74. Chungui Lou
75. Xiaochun Lou
76. Yongqing Lou
77. Yuxing Lou
78. Huaiyuan Lou
79. Inner courtyard of Huaiyuan Lou
80. Assembly hall of Huaiyuan Lou
81. Si Shi Room of Huaiyuan Lou
82. Wood sculpture of Huaiyuan Lou
83. Observatory of Huaiyuan Lou
84. Hegui Lou
85. Interior of Hegui Lou
86. Private school of Hegui Lou
87. Aerial view of Dadi Tulou Cluster
88. Aerial view of Eryi Lou
89. Eryi Lou
90. Inner courtyard of Eryi Lou
91. Ancestral hall of Eryi Lou
92. Wood sculpture of Eryi Lou
93. Colored paintings of Eryi Lou
94. Fresco of Eryi Lou
95. Aerial view of Nanyang Lou and Dongyang Lou
96. Nanyang Lou
97. Interior of Nanyang Lou
98. Dongyang Lou
99. Tulou custom: 3rd of March
100. Tulou custom: Wedding ceremony

101. Tulou custom: Sacrificial ceremony in hopes of keeping out disasters and diseases
102. Tulou custom: Activities of offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors



1. Chuxi Tulou Cluster



2. A close shot of Chuxi Tulou Cluster



3. Jiqing Lou



4. Interior of Jiqing Lou



5. Ancestral hall of Jiqing Lou



6. Yuqing Lou



7. Shengqing Lou (Chuxi Tulou Cluster)



8. Huaqing Lou



9. Gengqing Lou



10. Xiqing Lou



11. Fuqing Lou



12. Gongqing Lou



13. Fanqing Lou



14. Shanqing Lou



15. Hongkeng Tulou Cluster



16. A corner of Hongkeng Village



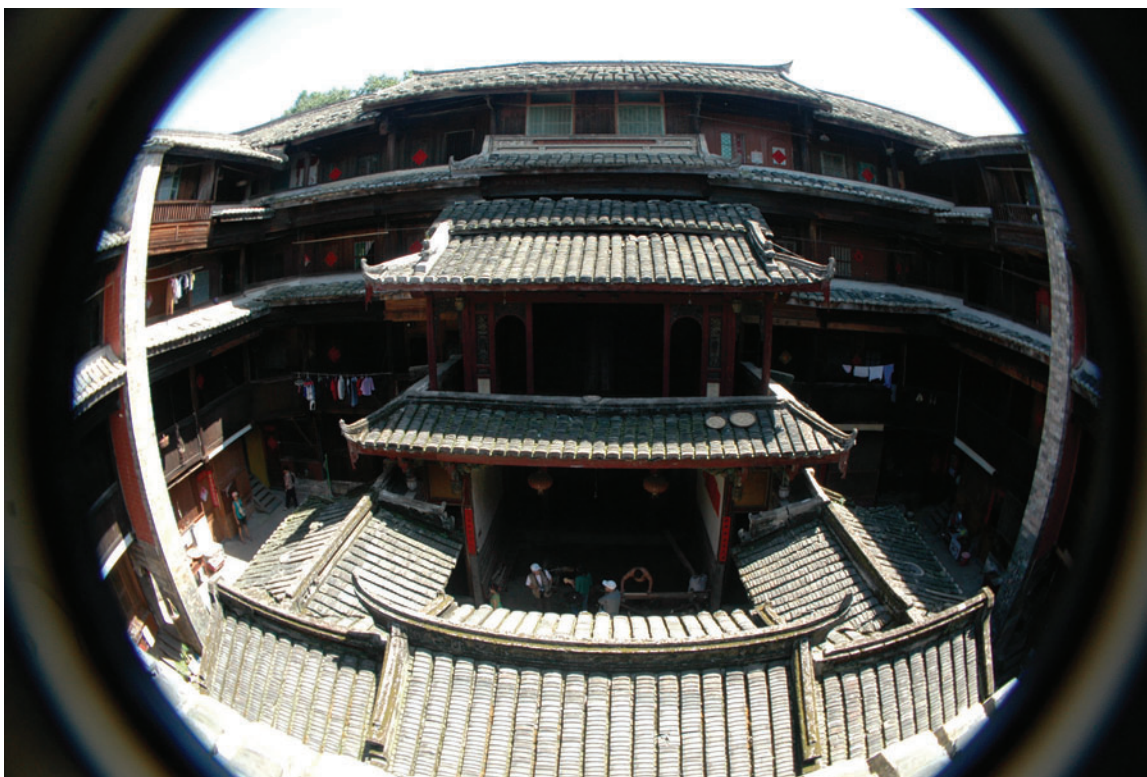
17. Guangyu Lou



18. Fuxing Lou



19. Kuiju Lou



20. Interior of Kuiju Lou (1)



21. Interior of Kuiju Lou (2)



22. Fuyu Lou



23. Ancestral hall of Fuyu Lou



24. Open Space Between The Enclosing Wall And the Building of Fuyu Lou



25. Gate of Fuyu Lou



26. School of Fuyu Lou



27. Rusheng Lou



28. Interior of Rusheng Lou



29. Zhencheng Lou



30. Interior of Zhencheng Lou



31. Middle gate of Zhencheng Lou



32. Inner ring and ancestral hall of Zhencheng Lou



33. Corridor of Zhencheng Lo



34. Qingcheng Lou



35. Gaobei Tulou Cluster



36. Chengqi Lou



37. Interior of Chengqi Lou



38. Middle gate of Chengqi Lou



39. Ancestral hall of Chengqi Lou



40. Shize Lou, Wuyun Lou



41. Interior of Shize Lou



42. Qiaofu Lou



43. Yanxiang Lou



44. Gate of Yanxiang Lou



45. Interior of Yanxiang Lou



46. Ancestral hall of Yanxiang Lou



47. Fire prevention facilities of Yanxiang Lou



48. Zhenfu Lou



49. Gate of Zhenfu Lou



50. Interior of Zhenfu Lou



51. Courtyard and ancestral hall of Zhenfu Lou



52. Middle gate of Zhenfu Lou



53. Corridor of Zhenfu Lou



54. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster



55. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (view from above)



56. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (ground view)



57. Buyun Lou



58. Zhenchang Lou



59. Interior of Ruiyun Lou



60. Hechang Lou



61. Interior of Wenchang Lou



62. Hekeng Tulou Cluster



63. Chaoshui Lou



64. Yongsheng Lou



65. Shengqing Lou (Hekeng Tulou Cluster)



66. Interior of Shengqing Lou (Hekeng Tulou Cluster)



67. Yongrong Lou



68. Nanxun Lou



69. Yangzhao Lou



70. Yonggui Lou



71. Interior of Yonggui Lou



72. Yuchang Lou



73. Dongsheng Lou



74. Chungui Lou



75. Xiaochun Lou



76. Yongqing Lou



77. Yuxing Lou



78. Huaiyuan Lou



79. Inner courtyard of Huaiyuan Lou



80. Assembly hall of Huaiyuan Lou



81. Si Shi Room of Huaiyuan Lou



82. Wood sculpture of Huaiyuan Lou



83. Observatory of Huaiyuan Lou



84. Hegui Lou



85. Interior of Hegui Lou



86. Private school of Hegui Lou



87. Aerial view of Dadi Tulou Cluster



88. Aerial view of Eryi Lou



89. Eryi Lou



90. Inner courtyard of Eryi Lou



91. Ancestral hall of Eryi Lou



92. Wood sculpture of Eryi Lou



93. Colored paintings of Eryi Lou



94. Fresco of Eryi Lou



95. Aerial view of Nangyang Lou and Dongyang Lou



96. Nanyang Lou



97. Interior of Nanyang Lou



98. Dongyang Lou



99. Tulou custom: 3rd of March



100. Tulou custom: Wedding ceremony



101. Tulou custom: Sacrificial ceremony in hopes of keeping out disasters and diseases



102. Tulou custom: Activities of offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors

7.a-3 Slides (annexed)

1. Chuxi Tulou Cluster
2. A close shot of Chuxi Tulou Cluster
3. Tulou Cluster in Hongkeng Village
4. One angel of Hongkeng Village
5. Kuiju Lou
6. Interior of Kuiju Lou
7. Fuyu Lou
8. Zhencheng Lou
9. Interior of Zhencheng Lou
10. Ancestral hall and inner ring of Zhencheng Lou
11. Gaobei Tulou Cluster
12. Chengqi Lou
13. Interior of Chengqi Lou
14. Yanxiang Lou
15. Gate of Yanxiang Lou
16. Interior of Yanxiang Lou
17. Fire prevention facilities of Yanxiang Lou
18. Zhenfu Lou
19. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (view from above)
20. Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster (ground view)
21. Hekeng Tulou Cluster
22. Chaoshui Lou
23. Nanxun Lou
24. Chungui Lou
25. Huaiyuan Lou
26. Inner courtyard of Huaiyuan Lou
27. Wood sculpture of Huaiyuan Lou
28. Observatory of Huaiyuan Lou
29. Hegui Lou
30. Interior of Hegui Lou
31. Private school of Hegui Lou
32. Aerial view of Dadi Tulou Cluster
33. Eryi Lou

34. Inner courtyard of Eryi Lou
35. Ancestral hall of Eryi Lou
36. Fresco of Eryi Lou
37. Tulou custom: Wedding ceremony
38. Tulou custom: Sacrificial ceremony in hopes of keeping out disasters and disease
39. Tulou custom: Activities of offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors

7.a-4 Video (annexed)

Table 14 Authorization Table of Pictures, Photographs and Audiovisual Materials

(i) Id. No	Format (slide/print/video)	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/yr)	Photographer/Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
1	Photo	1-34, 36-53, 100-102	2006	Lai Yongsheng	Yongding County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 1 Zhongshan Street, Fengcheng Township, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-597)5832137	Yes
2	Photo	35	1999	Liao Tianguai	Yongding County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 1 Zhongshan Street, Fengcheng Township, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-597)5832137	Yes
3	Photo	54	1999	Zhuang Wenguo	Nanjing County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-596)7830511	Yes
4	Photo	55-57, 59, 61-86	2006	Zhang Zhijian	Nanjing County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-596)7830511	Yes
5	Photo	58,60	2006	Zhang Zhijian	Nanjing County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-596)7830511	Yes
6	Photo	87-99	2000, 2006	Lin Yimou	Hua'an County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 58 Datong Road, Hua'an County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-596) 7362103	Yes

7	Slide	1-10, 12-18, 37-39	2006	Lai Yongsheng	Yongding County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 1 Zhongshan Street, Fengcheng Township, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-597)5832137	Yes
8	Slide	11	1999	Liao Tiangui	Yongding County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 1 Zhongshan Street, Fengcheng Township, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-597)5832137	Yes
9	Slide	19-31	2006	Zhang Zhijian	Nanjing County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-596)7830511	Yes
10	Slide	32-36	2000, 2006	Lin Yimou	Hua'an County Bureau of Culture and Sports	Address: No. 58 Datong Road, Hua'an County, Fujian Province, China Tel: (0086-596) 7362103	Yes
11	Video	Fujian Tulou	2006		Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage	Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China, Tel: (0086-591)87118171	Yes

7.b Text concerning property titles and management or existing management regulations and other property abstracts

7.b-1 Constitution of the People's Republic of China (1982)

7.b-2 Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (2002)

7.b-3 Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (2003)

7.b-4 Measures on the Protection and Management of the World Cultural Heritage (2006)

7.b-5 Regulations of Fujian Province for the Administration of the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1996)

7.b-6 Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou (2006)

7.b-7 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Yongding Hakka Tulou (2006)

7.b-8 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Nanjing Tulou (2006)

7.b-9 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Hua'an Tulou (2006)

7.b-10 Plan of Tourism Development in Yongding County (2001)

7.b-11 The Overall Plan for Tourism Development in Nanjing County(2003~ 2020) (2003)

7.b-12 Plan on Tourism Development of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County (2006)

7.b-13 Plan for the Environmental Protection of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County (2001)

7.b-14 Decision of Yongding People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Hakka Tulou (1999)

7.b-15 Notice of Yongding People's Government on the Protection of Tourism Resources in Scenic Places of Hakka Tulou (2000)

7.b-16 Notice of Nanjing County Government on Strengthening the Management of Tulou Cultural Heritage Sites (1998)

7.b-17 Regulations of Hua'an People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage (2000)

7.b-18 Regulations of Hua'an County on the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster (2001)

7.b-19 Regulations on the Protection of Hakka Tulou in Yongding County (2001-2002)

7.b-20 Regulations Concerning the Protection of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

7.b-21 Regulations on Eryi Lou (2002)

7.b-22 Village Regulations on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage Dadi Tulou Cluster (2006)

7.b-1 Constitution of the People's Republic of China

(The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, adopted on December 14, 1982)

(Excerpts)

...

Article 22 The state protects sites of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

7.b-2 Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

(The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, adopted on October 28, 2002)

(Excerpts)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 2 The State places under its protection the following cultural relics within the boundaries of the Peoples Republic of China:

(1) Sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples, stone carvings and murals that are of historical, artistic or scientific value;

Article 4 In the work concerning cultural relics, the principle of giving priority to the protection of cultural relics, attaching primary importance to their rescue, making rational use of them and tightening control over them shall be carried out.

Article 5 All cultural relics remaining underground or in the inland waters or territorial seas within the boundaries of the Peoples Republic of China are owned by the State.

Sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs and cave temples are owned by the State. Such immovable cultural relics as memorial buildings, ancient architectural structures, stone carvings, murals and typical architectural structures of the modern and contemporary times, designated for protection by the State, except where otherwise provided for by regulations of the State, are owned by the State.

The following movable, cultural relics are owned by the State:

(2) Cultural relics unearthed within the territories of the Peoples Republic of China, except where otherwise provided for by regulations of the State;

Article 6 Ownership of memorial buildings, ancient architectural structures, cultural relics handed down from ancestors and other cultural relics obtained in accordance with laws, which belong to collectives or individuals, shall be protected by laws. Owners of the cultural relics shall abide by State laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics.

Article 7 All government departments, public organizations and individuals shall have the obligation to protect the cultural relics in accordance with laws.

Article 9 The people's governments at various levels shall attach importance to the protection of cultural relics and correctly handle the relations between economic and social development and the protection of cultural relics so as to ensure safety of the cultural relics.

Capital construction and the development of tourism shall be governed by the principle for the work concerning the protection of cultural relics, and such activities may not cause damage to cultural relics.

Article 11 Cultural relics are unrenewable cultural resources. The State devotes great efforts to the publicity and education in the need to protect cultural relics, enhances the awareness of the entire people of the need, and encourages scientific research in this field in order to raise the scientific and technological level for the protection of the cultural relics.

Chapter 2 Immovable Cultural Relics

Article 14 Local people's governments at or above the county level in places where famous cities of historical and cultural value, or famous neighborhoods, villages or towns of historical and cultural value are located, shall take charge of drawing up special plans for their protection and include such plans in their overall urban plans.

Article 17 No construction of additional projects or such operations as blasting, drilling and digging may be conducted within the protection area of sites to be protected. However, in case it is necessary to conduct construction of additional projects or such operations as blasting, drilling and digging within the protection area of such sites under special circumstances, its safety shall be guaranteed, and the matter shall be subject to the approval of the people's government which originally verifies and announces the site after obtaining the agreement of the cultural (heritage) administration of the people's government at the next higher level; and in case the construction of additional projects or such operations as blasting, drilling and digging are to be conducted within the protection area of national key cultural site to be protected, the matter shall be subject

to the approval of the people's government of the corresponding province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government after obtaining the agreement of the cultural (heritage) administration of the State Council.

Article 18 On the basis of the actual needs for the protection of cultural relics and upon the approval of the people's government of the corresponding province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government, a certain area for control of construction may be delimited around a site to be protected, and such a zone shall be announced. No construction of a project conducted in an area for control of construction may damage the historical features of the site to be protected; and the design for the project shall, in compliance with the protection level of the site to be protected, be subject to the approval of the corresponding administrative department for cultural relics before it is submitted to the department of urban and rural construction planning for approval.

Article 19 No facilities that pollute the site to be protected or their environment may be put up within protection areas of these sites or the areas for control of construction; and no activities that may adversely affect the safety and environment of these sites may be conducted. The present facilities that pollute the sites and their environment shall be brought under control within a specified time limit.

7. b-3 Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

(The State Council of the People's Republic of China, adopted on May 13, 2003)

(Excerpts)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 4 The administrative department of cultural relics, and the administrative departments of education, science and technology, news and publishing, as well as radio and television should well perform the publicity and education of the protection of cultural relics.

Chapter 2 Immovable Cultural Relics

Article 9 The protection scope of sites to be protected should be delimited according to the classification, scale, contents, and the historical and current conditions of the surrounding environment. In addition, certain distance for security of historic sites under protection should be delimited to ensure the authenticity and integrity.

Article 12 Institutions in charge of managing the protected sites should establish sound rules and regulations, and adopt safety and prevention measures. The security personnel can be equipped with facilities to defend themselves.

Article 14 Area for the control of construction of a major historical and cultural site to be protected at the national level should be delimited and announced by the department for cultural administration and the department for urban and rural planning administration, with the approval of the people's government of the corresponding province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government.

Areas for the control of construction of historical and cultural sites to be protected at the level of provinces, cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties should be delimited and announced by the department for cultural administration of the people's government in charge of their approving and announcing, together with the department for urban and rural planning administration.

Article 19 Any constructions or structures which are dangerous to the safety of the major historical and cultural sites to be protected at the national level or deform their historical styles should be investigated and disposed by the people's governments of the corresponding province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government.

7.b-4 Measures on the Protection and Management of the World Cultural Heritage

(The Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in Ministerial Decree No. 14 on November 14, 2006)

Article 1 These measures have been formulated in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics to strengthen the protection and management of the World Cultural Heritage, perform the responsibilities and obligations under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and carry forward human civilization.

Article 2 The World Cultural Heritage, for the purposes of these measures, refers to the cultural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the cultural heritage forming a part of the mixed cultural and natural heritage sites in the list.

Article 3 The principles of World Cultural Heritage work, including giving priority to protection and salvage, rationalizing usage and strengthening management, shall be carried out to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the World Cultural Heritage.

Article 4 The State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall be in charge of China's World Cultural Heritage work, resolve major issues related to the protection and management of World Cultural Heritage through coordination, supervise and examine World Cultural Heritage work where the site is located.

Local people's governments above the county level and their departments in charge of cultural heritage shall establish a management system, implement work measures and take charge of World Cultural Heritage work in their administrative regions according to the provisions in these measures.

Article 5 Local people's governments above the county level shall incorporate the expenditures necessary for the protection and management of World Cultural Heritage into their fiscal budgets.

Citizens, legal persons and other organizations may establish, through donation and other means, World Cultural Heritage protection funds to be used for the protection of the World Cultural Heritage only. World cultural heritage protection funds shall be raised, used and managed in accordance with the provisions in related Chinese laws, administrative regulations and department rules.

Article 6 The state shall implement a system for consulting with experts on major issues related to the protection of the World Cultural Heritage, and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage

shall establish a mechanism for consulting with experts to carry out relevant work.

The working system for consulting with experts on World Cultural Heritage protection shall be established and publicized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Article 7 All citizens, legal persons and other organizations have the obligation to protect the World Cultural Heritage according to the law.

The state encourages citizens, legal persons and other organizations to participate in the protection of the World Cultural Heritage.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage, local people's governments above the county level and their departments in charge of cultural heritage shall reward organizations or individuals that have made outstanding contributions to the protection of the World Cultural Heritage.

Departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level shall establish a working system of World Cultural Heritage protection volunteers and be responsible for organizing, instructing and training volunteers.

Article 8 World Cultural Heritage protection plans shall be formulated by people's governments at the provincial level. Agencies responsible for formulating the plans shall obtain qualification certificates issued by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. The plans shall specify the standards and priorities of World Cultural Heritage protection and different types of protective measures in accordance with UNESCO's requirements for the protection of World Cultural Heritage.

If no such plan has been made or the content of the plan is not in line with the requirements of these measures, a protection plan shall be formulated or revised within one year after the effective date of these measures.

Departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level shall submit World Cultural Heritage protection plans to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for examination and approval. The plans approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall be publicized and implemented by people's governments at the provincial level. The requirements for such plans shall be included in the national economy and social development plans, overall land use plans and urban and rural plans of local people's governments above the county level.

Article 9 Immovable heritage included in the World Cultural Heritage List shall be evaluated according to the law and its own historical, artistic and scientific values, and be proclaimed as an officially protected heritage site. Immovable heritage not yet evaluated and proclaimed as an officially protected heritage site shall be registered and publicized by departments in charge of cultural heritage at the county level.

Immovable heritage included in the World Cultural Heritage List shall be protected and managed according to related provisions in the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Regulation for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Article 10 A World Cultural Heritage site that is proclaimed an officially protected site in P.R.C. shall demarcate and promulgate the boundaries of the area to be protected and the construction control zone according to the law and the requirements of World Cultural Heritage protection. The

boundaries shall be delineated in accordance with the requirements for protecting the World Cultural Heritage property and buffer zone.

Article 11 People's governments at the provincial level shall display explanatory signs for the World Cultural Heritage site. The display of signs shall not cause any damage to the site.

The signs shall include the name of the property, area of the property, buffer zones, protection agencies, as well as the World Cultural Heritage symbol issued by UNESCO.

Article 12 People's governments at the provincial level shall keep protection archives for the World Cultural Heritage site, and the provincial departments in charge of cultural heritage shall file these archives with the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for reference.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall establish a national archive related to World Cultural Heritage protection, and establish an advanced and dynamic management information system and an early warning system for the World Cultural Heritage.

Article 13 People's governments at the provincial level shall specify the protection agency for a World Cultural Heritage site. Protection agencies shall carry out routine maintenance and monitoring of the site and establish daily records. If a potential hazard is found, protection agencies shall take control measures and report to local people's governments above the county level and departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level in time.

The staff of the protection agencies shall be duly qualified and the persons in charge shall obtain qualification certificates issued by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Article 14 If the World Cultural Heritage site serves as a tourist attraction, the educative role of cultural heritage shall be given full play and comprehensive measures for managing tourist services shall be formulated.

The protection agency of the site shall file tourist services management rules with the department in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level, and the latter shall supervise and examine the tourist service management of the site.

Article 15 Service projects in tourist areas shall be established in accordance with the management requirements of World Cultural Heritage protection plans and in line with the historical and cultural attributes of the site.

World cultural heritage protection agencies shall be responsible for implementing service projects. While implementing service projects, the principle of giving priority to openness, fairness, justice and public interests shall be adhered to and the rights and interests of local inhabitants shall be preserved.

Article 16 Departments in charge of cultural heritage at all levels and World Cultural Heritage protection agencies shall carry out the work of investigating and studying cultural tourism, discover and demonstrate the historical and cultural value of the World Cultural Heritage sites, protect and use intellectual property rights accumulated during World Cultural Heritage work.

Article 17 When an emergency endangering the safety of the World Cultural Heritage site happens or might happen, protection agencies shall immediately take necessary control measures and at the same time report to local people's governments above the county level and departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level. Departments in charge of cultural heritage

at the provincial level shall report to people's governments at the provincial level and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage within 2 hours after receiving the report.

After receiving a related report, departments in charge of cultural heritage at the provincial level shall choose different measures under different circumstances to handle the emergency and be responsible for the implementation of the measures. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall supervise and examine the timely handling of the emergency, put forward specific requirements to prevent similar incidents from happening, and inform the people's government of the province where the World Cultural Heritage site is located of the happening and handling of the emergency.

Article 18 The state shall implement a monitoring and patrolling system to protect the World Cultural Heritage site, and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall establish a monitoring and patrolling mechanism to carry out relevant work.

The working system for protecting, monitoring and patrolling the World Cultural Heritage site shall be established and publicized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

Article 19 If the authenticity and integrity of a World Cultural Heritage site is damaged because of improper protection and management, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall include it in the publicly announced Chinese World Cultural Heritage Alert List.

The people's government of the province where the site in the alert list is located shall put forward rectification and improvement measures to deal with the problems with protection and management, and improve protection and management within a specified time limit.

Article 20 If the provisions in these measures are violated and a World Cultural Heritage site is damaged as a result, those responsible for such damage shall be held accountable.

Article 21 Those included in China's tentative list of World Cultural Heritage sites shall be protected and managed according to the provisions in these measures.

Article 22 These measures shall come into force on the day they are promulgated.

7.b-5 Regulations of Fujian Province for the Administration of the Protection of Cultural Heritage

(The Standing Committee of Fujian People's Congress, adopted on November 29, 1996)

(Excerpts)

Article 3 Governments at various levels should be responsible for the protection of cultural heritages within the area under their jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant laws. Cultural (heritage) administrative departments at various levels administer the work of cultural heritages in the area under their jurisdiction.

Management committee of cultural heritage should be established at provincial and municipal levels, and in those counties (cities, districts) where there are many cultural heritages. This committee coordinates the administration on the protection of cultural heritages. There should be an office under this committee to handle daily affairs.

Article 4 People's governments above the county level should list operating expenses for

cultural heritages and relevant infrastructure construction into their financial budget, and the expenses should be administered by the cultural (heritage) administrative departments at the same level. Of the expenses, those for infrastructure construction, repairing work, maintenance work concerning the protection, collection and archaeological excavation of cultural heritages should be exactly used for their purpose.

Article 6 In selecting sites for construction projects, those immovable cultural heritages and underground cultural heritages should be shunned. Under special circumstances when cultural heritages need to make way for construction projects, a strict procedure for approval has to be observed in accordance with laws.

Under special circumstances when cultural heritages have to be removed or torn down with approval, the relevant construction units should work with relevant cultural □heritage□ administrative departments to do a good job in recording, surveying, registering and taking photos of the cultural heritages. The relevant cultural (heritage) administrative departments should be responsible to duplicate the historic sites under protection in the new site. The valuable parts and construction materials from the cultural heritages torn down should be preserved by units designated by the cultural (heritage) administrative departments for or used for the construction and maintenance of cultural heritages. The relevant construction unit should provide expenses for moving or tearing down the cultural heritages.

Article 7 As for the historic sites under protection owned by the state, those who use the land of the unit should sign a “Responsibility Document for the Protection of Cultural Heritage” with the relevant cultural (heritage) administrative departments. The department has the right to offer guidance to and supervise the units concerned in the protection, maintenance and security of cultural heritages.

As for the historic sites under protection owned by individuals or collectives, the owner should accept the inspection and guidance by the relevant cultural (heritage) administrative departments as being stipulated by relevant regulations.

Article 9 The alteration of the right to use the historic sites under national protection should observe the procedure of approval according to the levels of the sites. For the major historic sites under national protection, the alteration of right to use them should be submitted to the provincial government and the state administration of cultural heritage for approval. For the historic sites under protection at the level of province, county or city, the alteration should be presented to the same level government and provincial cultural (heritage) administrative departments for approval. For the historic sites under protection at the level of city or county, the alteration will have to be presented to the municipal (or prefecture) cultural (heritage) administrative departments for approval as well. For the historic sites under protection owned by individuals or collectives, the alteration of right to use the sites should get the permit from the cultural (heritage) administrative departments at the same level in advance.

Article 10 Historic sites under protection at county and city levels can never be revoked without the approval by the government and the provincial cultural (heritage) administrative departments that have made their announcement.

Article 11 For the major historic sites under national or provincial protection, the core area

should be decided by the local cultural (heritage) administrative departments, together with the administrative departments for urban planning and land management. Then the decision must be examined by the local government and then presented to the provincial government for approval. For the historic sites under county or city level protection, the core area should be decided by the local cultural (heritage) administrative departments, together with the administrative departments for urban and rural planning and land management. Then the decision must be presented to the government of the same level for approval, and then presented to the provincial, city (prefecture) cultural (heritage) administrative departments for the record.

Article 12 The land within the core area of historic sites under protection is not allowed to be requisitioned by any units and individuals. Under special circumstances when the land must be requisitioned for construction projects, the relevant construction unit should observe the necessary procedure for approval with regard to the level of the historic sites under protection. When a major historic site under national protection is concerned, the requisition of land within its core area must get permission from the provincial government and state administration of cultural heritage in advance. When a historic site under provincial, county or city level protection is concerned, application must be handed over to the cultural (heritage) administrative departments at the same level. And permission must be obtained from the government that has made its announcement and cultural (heritage) administrative departments at provincial level.

Article 13 In the area surrounding a historic site under protection, trees and grass must be planted to protect the environment and create a beautiful landscape. Within the core area of a historic site under protection, emission of pollutants is strictly prohibited. Any inflammable and explosive materials are never allowed to be stored within the core area. Any activities that may pose threat to the safety of the cultural heritage are forbidden.

Article 14 A town, a block or a cluster that have abundant cultural heritages or can represent the outlook of certain historical period can be announced as a famous historical and cultural town or a historical and cultural protection area at provincial level. When a famous historical and cultural town or a historical and cultural protection area is to be designated, the relevant local county or municipal government must report it to the relevant provincial government for examination. And then they must report the case to the relevant state department in charge.

Article 17 For the section of an area that reflects the characteristics or features of a famous historical and cultural town or a historical and cultural protection area, the land use right can not be sold or transferred. When the land use right has to be sold or transferred under special circumstances, the relevant construction unit must put forward protective measures according to the requirements proposed by the local cultural (heritage) administrative departments. The protective measures should be approved by the provincial cultural (heritage) administrative departments and provincial construction administrative departments. The protective measures must be written into the contract on the sale and transfer of the land use right.

7.b-6 Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou

(Adopted by the People's Government of Fujian Province on July 17, 2006, promulgated on July 25, 2006 and came into effect on October 1, 2006.)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 These measures are formulated to enhance the protection and management of Fujian Tulou in accordance with relevant state laws and regulations and in light of the actual situation of Fujian Province.

Article 2 These measures apply to the protection and management of Fujian Tulou within the administrative authority of this province, which have high historical, artistic and scientific value and have been proposed into the World Cultural Heritage List.

Article 3 The people's governments at or above the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall enhance their leadership in the protection and management of Fujian Tulou.

The cultural (heritage) administrative departments of the people's governments of the provinces and cities concerned are responsible for guiding and supervising the protection of Fujian Tulou. The cultural (heritage) administrative department of the people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located is responsible for the implementation of the day-to-day supervision and management of Fujian Tulou.

The administrative departments of construction, planning, finance, forestry, land and resources, industry and commerce, tourism, public security, and environmental protection of the people's governments at or above the county level, as well as the village and township people's governments in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall carry out their respective functions and responsibilities and coordinate with each other in the protection and management of Fujian Tulou.

Article 4 The principles of enforcing protection according to laws, and of scientific management, enhanced supervision and sustained utilization shall be insisted on in the protection and management of Fujian Tulou, aiming to ensure its authenticity and integrity.

During the protection and management of Fujian Tulou, exchanges and cooperation with relevant international organizations should be enhanced, the protection-oriented research activities should be launched, and trainings of technical and management professionals specialized in the protection and management of cultural heritages should be organized.

Article 5 Any units and individuals are obliged to protect Fujian Tulou, and have the right to stop and report any acts of destroying the cultural heritage mentioned herein.

The people's governments at the county level or above or the departments concerned in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located may commend or grant awards to the units or individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the protection of Fujian Tulou.

Chapter 2 Plan and Management

Article 6 As required by the needs to protect and manage Fujian Tulou, the people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, have organized and compiled the cultural heritage protection plan. These plans have been submitted to the provincial people's government and related state departments for approval and implementation, which shall act as important foundation for protecting and managing, exhibiting and utilizing Fujian Tulou.

Having been approved and released, the protection plan shall be implemented strictly. Any arbitrary act of making changes shall not be allowed; should changes be really required, the submission for approval from the original institutions shall be demanded.

Article 7 The core area and the buffer zone of Fujian Tulou shall be delimited by local people's governments at the county level where Tulou is located according the protection plan. And signs shall be set up.

Article 8 Within the core area of Fujian Tulou, the construction projects really needed shall comply with the protection plan and be submitted for approval according to laws.

Article 9 Should construction project be carried out within buffer zones of Fujian Tulou, it shall be in compliance with the protection plan. Its layout, scale, height, design, material, and color shall be in harmony with Tulou and its ecological environment. And the project shall be submitted for approval.

Article 10 For those buildings and constructions, which disobey the protection plan of Fujian Tulou, or hamper safety and pollute the environment, or demolish the style and features of Fujian Tulou, they shall be cleaned up or rectified within a due time limit.

Chapter 3 Protective Measures

Article 11 The land and other resources within the core area and the buffer zone of Fujian Tulou shall be put under strict protection and enhanced management, and shall not be sized or damaged by any units or individuals.

Article 12 The cultural (heritage) administrative department of the people's government at the county level or above, where Fujian Tulou is located, shall establish protection supervision system to monitor the protection situation of Fujian Tulou. Should anything happen to endanger the safety of Fujian Tulou by any possibility, corresponding protection measures shall be taken in time in compliance with laws.

Should Fujian Tulou buildings suffer damage and great loss be caused, the local people's government and its cultural (heritage) administrative department shall adopt necessary remedy measures and report the situation to the cultural (heritage) administrative department of the provincial people's government.

Article 13 Effective environmental protection of the surrounding and mountainous areas of Fujian Tulou shall be conducted to prevent ecocide and soil erosion. Damage to Fujian Tulou resources shall be forbidden.

Ancient or famous trees shall be under strict protection. Foreign plant species, which lack harmony with local ecological environment, shall not be allowed to introduce.

Article 14 The people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is situated, shall take the responsibility of organizing safety control, fire protection infrastructure construction, strengthening safety control education and organizing related departments to inspect at regular intervals.

Article 15 The people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, according to the protection plan, may encourage and support forestation activities and ecological protection beneficial to the protection of heritage resources within the core area.

Article 16 The people's government of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, shall arrange the admission of visitors in a planned way as required by the protection so as to prevent too many human activities of exerting negative influence on Fujian Tulou.

The people's government of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is located, shall make a good plan of building up new villages so that the heavy population pressure can be minimized within the core area of Fujian Tulou through planned moving out and settlement.

Article 17 For the exhibiting activities of Tulou within its core area, measures shall be taken to ensure the safety.

Article 18 The owners and users of Fujian Tulou shall observe national laws and regulations regarding public security, defense and fire-fighting, equip Tulou buildings with necessary fire-fighting facilities, enhance the control of the use of fire and electricity, establish a force of the masses specialized in public security, defense and fire-fighting to implement security and fire-fighting measures and improve the self-defense and self-rescue capabilities.

Article 19 The owners and users of Fujian Tulou shall be responsible for its repair and maintenance, and shall do a good job in security and precautionary measures. While using Fujian Tulou, the owners and users shall sign a responsibility contract on the use and protection of the building with the cultural (heritage) administrative departments of the people's governments at the county level in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located, and shall be subject to its guidance and supervision.

Where Fujian Tulou risks possible damage and its owners or users have no repair capabilities, the local people's governments shall be responsible for the rescue and repair work.

When maintaining and repairing Fujian Tulou, the principle of maintaining its original shape and appearance shall be observed, so as to preserve its original materials, traditional structures, manufacturing techniques and the original historical state. The maintenance and repair options shall be compiled strictly in accordance with the protection plan and shall be submitted for approval according to laws.

Article 20 The owners and users of Fujian Tulou may establish village regulations and agreements according to the Management Measures so as to ensure the self-protection of Fujian Tulou.

Article 21 Any units and individuals within the core area of Fujian Tulou shall observe relevant regulations, safeguard public order and protect environmental sanitation. They shall not damage the landscapes of Fujian Tulou, nor cause environmental pollution, nor endanger the security of the Tulou buildings.

Article 22 Any units and individuals shall not deface, cut or damage Fujian Tulou and its signs and protective facilities, nor unilaterally remove or dismantle them.

No waste dumping ground or other facilities detrimental to Fujian Tulou shall be allowed within the core area and the buffer zone of the cultural heritages.

Article 23 The people's governments at various levels in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located shall take measures to inherit, protect and carry forward the best of the traditional cultures pertaining to Fujian Tulou, and shall collect and preserve cultural, artistic and technique treasures. They may establish museums (exhibition rooms) for Fujian Tulou if necessary, or publish, exhibit and promote the historical and cultural works of Fujian Tulou.

Chapter 4 Guarantee of Funding

Article 24 The expenses for protecting Fujian Tulou shall be brought into the financial budget of the people's governments at the county level or above, where Fujian Tulou is situated.

Article 25 The people's governments of the counties, where Fujian Tulou is situated, shall set up a special fund for protecting Fujian Tulou according to laws. This special fund shall be raised through various channels, namely, governmental investment, social contribution, donation from all circles of the society and foreign countries, as well as the protecting fees from the international organizations.

Units or individuals both at home and abroad are encouraged to make donations to or provide financial support for the protection of Fujian Tulou.

The special fund for protecting Fujian Tulou shall be used only for the protection of Fujian Tulou. The fund shall be deposited in a special bank account, which shall be earmarked for its specified purpose only, and be put under strict management, so as not to be misappropriated for other purposes.

Article 26 The ticket incomes of Fujian Tulou shall be put under centralized and unified management as a single account, which shall be all used to protect and manage Fujian Tulou.

Chapter 5 Legal Liabilities

Article 27 Any violations of Section 2 of Article 6, Article 8, Article 9, Article 13 and Article 18 of these Measures shall be punished according to relevant laws and regulations by the administrative departments of culture (heritage), construction, planning, and land and resources of the people's governments at the county level or above in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located.

Article 28 Any violations of Section 1 and 3 of Article 19 of these Measures shall be ordered to make correction within a limited period of time and punished according to the laws and regulations on cultural heritage management by cultural (heritage) and administrative departments of the people's governments at the county level or above in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located.

Article 29 Any violations of Article 21 and Article 22 of these Measures shall be ordered to make correction within a limited period of time and punished according to laws by the administrative department of the people's governments at the county level or above in the areas where Fujian Tulou is located.

Article 30 Where the special fund for protecting Fujian Tulou are misappropriated for other purposes in violation of Section 3 of Article 25 of these Measures, those persons in charge who are held for main responsibilities and other personnel with direct responsibilities shall be given an administrative disciplinary punishment according to laws. If the offence constitutes a crime, a criminal suit shall proceed.

Article 31 Where any acts of dereliction of duty, abuse of power, engaging in malpractice for personal interests, or failures to punish illegal behaviors with one's knowledge are committed, those persons in charge who held for main responsibilities and other personnel with direct responsibilities shall be given an administrative disciplinary punishment according to laws. If the offence constitutes a crime, a criminal suit shall proceed.

Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions

Article 32 Where there are existing state laws and regulations on culture and the protection of

cultural heritage, such special stipulations shall prevail.

Article 33 The Fujian Tulou specified in these Measures refers to --- Yongding Hakka Tulou: Chuxi Tulou Cluster, Hongkeng Tulou Cluster, Gaobei Tulou Cluster, Yanxiang Lou, Zhenfu Lou, and Yongkang Lou. Nanjing Tulou: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster, Hekeng Tulou Cluster, Huaiyuan Lou, and Hegui Lou. Hua'an Tulou: Dadi Tulou Cluster.

Article 34 These Measures shall come into effect as of October 1, 2006.

7.b-7 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Yongding Hakka Tulou

(Prepared by National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University and the People's Government of Yongding County, and adopted by the People's Government of Fujian Province, 2006)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

1-1 We hereby formulate the protection plan to guide the protection and development of Yongding Hakka Tulou and the Tulou Cluster, to improve the living conditions of the village and township and to make an overall arrangement of every project. The protection plan is formulated on the basis of the following documents:

- (1) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
- (2) Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (2002)
- (3) Requirements for Compiling Protection Plan of Key National Historic & Cultural Sites (2005)
- (4) Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou (2006)
- (5) Standard for Conservation Planning for Historical and Cultural Cities (2005)
- (6) City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China (1989)
- (7) Regulations of Villages and Townships Construction Management (1993)
- (8) Planning Standard for Township and Village (1994)
- (9) Materials related to Yongding Hakka Tulou being proposed to the World Cultural Heritage
- (10) The Overall Plan for Tourism Development in Yongding County (1997~2010)

1-2 The plan was prepared through field survey to Tulou cluster in Yongding County, the detailed survey of Hakka Tulou's history, the analysis of the features of Tulou cluster space, the exploration of the cultural contents of Tulou, and the opinions of local governments and residents and experts who participated in the examination of the property. The plan's targets include Chuxi Tulou Cluster in Xiayang Town, Hongkeng Tulou Cluster in Hukeng Town, Gaobei Tulou Cluster in Gaotou Village, Yanxiang Lou in Xinnan Village and Zhenfu Lou in Xipian Village of Hukeng Town, and Yongkang Lou in Xia Village of Xiayang Town. They are called the "Three clusters and three buildings" in short.

1-3 Yongding Tulou and the Tulou cluster show the traditional model of gregarious dwelling and the style of construction, possessing rich natural landscapes, historic human landscapes, folk-custom culture and profound cultural deposits. Yongding Hakka Tulou and the Tulou cluster stand for the harmonious co-existence between man and nature, keeping the traditional building style, particular

village pattern, household compact communities and local folk-customs, which provide valuable material to the research on the history and culture of Yongding Hakka Tulou, and are precious cultural heritages for the mankind.

1-4 The protection, utilization and development of Yongding Hakka Tulou and Tulou cluster will have great effect on urban and rural construction, environmental protection, the development of historical styles. To keep the continuity of history while developing Tulou cluster, the urban and rural developments should insist on the protection conception and promote protection consciousness. The protection of Yongding Hakka Tulou should be combined with construction and utilization to coordinate the relationship among the facility renewal, tourism development and life improvement.

1-5 The final explanation right of the Plan belongs to the People's Government of Yongding County, Fujian Province.

Chapter 2 Objective & Principles of the Plan

2-1 The objective of the protection plan of Yongding Hakka Tulou is to conserve the excellent historical and cultural heritages of the country, explore the cultural contents of Yongding Hakka Tulou Cluster, protect the ingenious style which shows the gregarious dwelling in the Ming, Qing Dynasties and the Republic of China period, protect the terrain, the landform and the natural environment surrounding the Tulou cluster, protect Hakka folk customs, especially the intangible cultural heritages such as the traditional stone and wood arts, folk-custom festivals and local products, etc.

2-2 To consider conserving the integral style and features of the properties through three levels of protection: protective areas, Tulou cluster and individual structures protection. A dynamic approach should be attached to the conservation and renovation of the properties, so that they may be better preserved and be able to adapt themselves to modern life. In addition to retaining the architectural features of Tulou, the population density and the number of other buildings should be reduced, while infrastructure and life service facilities should be improved and the environment afforested. All this will bolster the sustainable development capacity of Tulou.

2-3 The public should be encouraged to participate in the process of Tulou conservation, including maintenance and renovation of their dwellings, improvement and management of the environment, formulation of protective measures and regulations. The residents' protection initiative should be brought into play so that they will automatically involve in the conservation of historical environment.

Chapter 3 Contents & Levels of the Protection

3-1 To designate a protective zone and buffer zone for Tulou or cluster, and formulate corresponding protective requirements, controlling requirements and protective measures in the core area, including their space patterns and the visual corridors. Each village should come up with its own protection and rectification arrangements; to figure out the principles for the maintenance and use of the important single Tulou building, and coordinate the relationship between conservation, renovation and tourism, economic development and environment improvement.

3-2 To lay emphasis on the protection of Tulou clusters in Chuxi, Hongkeng and Gaobei, and Yanxiang Lou in Xinnan Village, Zhenfu Lou in Xipian Village and Yongkang Lou in Xia Village. In line with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the

core area and the buffer zone should be designated in the historic sites under protection at all levels, including ancestral halls. Meanwhile plan should also be formulated in terms of the height and dimension of the buildings.

3-3 To protect the surroundings of the properties, and the natural and geographic environment that embodies the features of Yongding mountains and rivers. To work out principles and requirements to promote the conservation of ecological environment. To protect intangible cultural heritages to show the cultural and historical background, and enrich the contents of the heritages. To improve the living quality in the local area in combination with the construction of scenic spots and tourism areas.

Chapter 4 Framework of the Protection Plan

4-1 Based on analyzing the traditional features and explore the cultural contents of Tulou cluster, the protection plan framework is made to holistically preserve the traditional material pattern and cultural significance of Yongding Hakka Tulou Cluster.

4-2 The protection framework comprises of three elements: natural environment, artificial environment and cultural environment. The natural environment includes mountain ranges such as Mt. Zhonghua, Bijia Peak and Jinshanzhai (Ridge), and water systems like Suxi River and Nanxi River. Vegetations, rocks and the shape of river banks are also put under protection. The artificial environment refers to various physical elements created by Tulou residents. The Hakka Tulou community is based on the water system with the mountains as the environmental background, including various buildings and structures such as the residential houses, various rammed structures, ancestral halls, on-the-water structures, etc. The cultural environment refers to the daily life habits of Hakka people, folk customs, festivals and rites, anecdotes of famous people, and art masterpieces and so on, which have been lasted for centuries in the local region.

4-3 The key to the protection plan should lie in the gregarious dwelling environment for harmonious co-existence of man and nature. The many well-preserved historical elements of Yongding Hakka Tulou have been deposited in the past years. From the material space shape, these historical elements are reflected at three levels – joints, axial line and region. The view joints are the important reference for people to sense and tell the Tulou and orientation as well as a center for human flow, including river branches, lakes, ponds, trees, Tulou, residential houses, corridor bridges, wharfs, shipyards and waterside plats. The designation of the landscape control zones will holistically control the height and style of the constructions inside the zone to maintain the features of the style. The joints, axial lines and regions of Hakka Tulou Cluster are organized through village roads, mountain system and water system, jointly reflecting the traditional features of Tulou.

Chapter 5 Core Area & Buffer Zone

5-1 To effectively protect the unique features, important structures, cultural heritages and historical environment of Yongding Hakka Tulou Cluster, the core area will be divided into two levels, historic sites under protection and Tulou clusters.

5-2 According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, core area and buffer zone should be delimited for the historic sites under protection at different levels, and implement restricting regulations at different levels. No additional construction project may be undertaken within core area. Signs and notices should be put up, and records

and files should be established, in the light of different circumstances, special organs should be established or full-time personnel should be assigned to be responsible for the administration of these sites. Construction of new buildings or other structures in the buffer zone shall not deform the environmental features of the historic sites under protection. No facilities that are dangerous to the safety of the historic sites are allowed to be established, and according to the levels of the historic sites under protection, the design for construction must be agreed to by the corresponding department for cultural (heritage) administrative department before it is submitted to the department for urban and rural plan for approval.

5-3 To protect the historic sites under protection at all levels, harmonize the surrounding environment and preserve the features of Tulou cluster, according to Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the core area of the Tulou is divided into two levels.

The Area of Nominated Property — It is the core area for Tulou as the proposed World Heritage. The area of nominated property usually includes the core area of historic sites under protection at all levels and is delimited in light of the terrain, landform, etc.

The Buffer Zone — It is delimited in consideration of the scope as far as the eye can see, and in light of concrete conditions (e.g. the first ridge) such as terrain and landform as well as the protection requirements of view from dwelling units. New buildings in the scope of the land for construction in the buffer zone should meet the requirements of the Plan in terms of height, form, color and style. As the important background environment of Tulou, other areas which are not in the construction land scope, such as the basic farmland, forestland and river, should be laid emphasis on its protection and the construction should be strictly controlled according to the corresponding laws and regulations.

Chapter 6 Protection Grades, Principles and Measures of Tulou Cluster

6-1 The historic sites under protection at different levels should keep the initial residential nature and the appropriate use as much as possible, or open to the public regularly as tourism and exposition sites. Their current state should not be arbitrarily altered. Except for day-to-day maintenance, there should be no repairing, renovating or launching of new construction projects or other projects that are inconsistent to environment and sights. Any buildings and structures that affect the original style of the cultural heritages must be dismantled without exception.

6-2 The maintenance of the traditional civilian houses in the protective zone should be strengthened. In terms of colors, yellowish brown and slate gray and other colors of traditional civilian residential buildings should be used and further unified. As for the decoration and architectural forms, the sloping roof and black tiles in the style of civilian residential housing should prevail: doors, windows, wall frames, roofs and other details should all adopt the techniques that were used in the traditional Tulou buildings. The residential function of these buildings should be kept as much as possible or some of the buildings can be turned into civilian residential house exhibition halls and hotels. The existing pattern of the water system in the area of nominated property should be well kept, any change is forbidden, and rational treatment should be carried out to improve the water quality and reduce the pollution.

6-3 All constructions in the scope of the construction land in the buffer zone should be strictly controlled according to the requirements of the protection plan. The architecture should mainly take the form of sloping roof, and by no means should the scale be very large. The dominant colors should be yellowish brown and slate gray. The structures should not stand more than 2-storey high while the height of cornice should not exceed six meters. In functions, these buildings should be primarily used for dwelling and public purposes, to protect the good ecological environment and natural landscape in the buffer zone.

6-4 The riverside scenic zone of Tulou should retain its original traditional features and the waterfront landscapes. The buildings on the river bank should mainly take the form of sloping roof, and their scale should be made as small as possible. The structural height should agree with local conditions, and the dominant colors should be yellowish brown and slate gray, and doors, windows, wall frames, roofs should take the form that is harmonious with the overall styles. In functions, these buildings should be primarily used for dwelling purposes.

6-5 A complete district where the civilian residential housing style and features are relatively intact can be chosen to conduct overall maintenance and renovation to retain its original space pattern and architectural layout. Gate, wall boundary stones, trees, and courtyards, street squares, dock squares showing the unique living style of the residents should be preserved. Any structures that go against the relevant requirements should be either renovated or dismantled.

6-6 Protective measures of Chuxi Tulou Cluster: Jiqing Lou is a major historic site under national protection, while Chuxi Tulou Cluster at the county level. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around the historic sites under protection at different levels and is delimited in light of the concrete conditions, such as the mountainous terrain, trend of roads, and the concentrating distribution feature of Chuxi Tulou Cluster. The area of nominated property is fringed with the main roads in the east, west and north, and covers an area of 14.72 hectares. The buffer zone reaches the first ridge in the scope as far as the eyes can see in the south, and reaches the ridge where the distant viewing deck is located in the north, covering an area of 271.20 hectares.

6-7 Protective measures of Hongkeng Tulou Cluster: Zhencheng Lou, Fuyu Lou and Kuiju Lou are major historic sites under national protection, while Rixin School, Rusheng Lou, and Hongkeng Tulou Cluster at the county level. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around the historic sites under protection at different levels, and is delimited in light of the concrete conditions, such as the narrow and long river valley, landform and roads, covering an area of 29.87 hectares. The scope of the buffer zone reaches the first ridge as far as the eyes can see along the banks of the river, and covers an area of 72.40 hectares.

6-8 Protective measures of Gaobei Tulou Cluster: Chengqi Lou is a major historic site under national protection, while Qiaofu Lou and Gaobei Tulou Cluster at the county level. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around the historic sites under protection at different levels, extending to the river bank in the south, covering an area of 9.44 hectares. The buffer zone reaches the first ridge in the scope as far as the eyes can see in the south, and reaches the mountaintop where the distant viewing deck is located in the north, covering an area of 138.50 hectares.

6-9 Protective measures of Yanxiang Lou: Yanxiang Lou is a historic site under provincial protection, with Qingfeng Lou and Qingyang Lou as the major Tulou under protection. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around Yanxiang Lou, Qingfeng Lou and Qingyang Lou,

and is delimited in light of the features of the surrounding environment. The area of nominated property reaches the highway in the west, the north bank of Aoyao River in the north and covers an area of 2.41 hectares. The buffer zone reaches the first ridge in the scope as far as the eyes can see in the east, and the west bank of Nanxi River in the south and west, covering an area of 19.80 hectares.

6-10 Protective measures of Zhenfu Lou: Zhenfu Lou is a historic site under county-level protection. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around Zhenfu Lou (including the rivers to the west of Zhenfu Lou), and covers an area of 1.56 hectares. The couplets left by famous figures, the arc-shaped podium buildings, central gate and main hall of Tulou building should be preserved. The gate, the cobble-paved ground in the courtyard and outside gate and bounding walls should be maintained. The buffer zone reaches the first ridge in the east as far as the eyes can see, and covers an area of 12.60 hectares.

6-11 Protective measures of Yongkang Lou: Yongkang Lou is a historic site under county-level protection. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around Yongkang Lou and covers an area of 2.04 hectares. The buffer zone is delimited according to the mountain background south to Yongkang Lou and the trends of the surrounding rivers and roads, covering an area of 11.50 hectares.

Chapter 7 Plan of Building Height Restriction

7-1 To protect the beautiful skyline of Tulou cluster and view from dwelling units, and lay stress on the landmarks of Tulou building, the height of the new constructions should be strictly controlled. To avoid the damage caused to the construction style by the new constructions and facilities, height restriction should be strictly strengthened in visual corridors such as normal visual point, borrowed scenery and opposite scenery to maintain good scaling relations between historical constructions and rivers and roads.

7-2 The plan is based on a thorough research and analysis of traditional features and the status quo of Tulou cluster. The plan has taken into account how Tulou will be preserved, used and developed and is in view of protection of heritage sites, the space arrangement of Tulou scenic spots, the exterior space outline of the cluster, areas with special style and the outside space environment. The height restriction has been specified for protective areas at different levels, and is in light of analyzing the visual corridors.

7-3 New buildings are forbidden within the four boundaries of the historic sites under protection. The height of any buildings in the area of nominated property should not exceed the existing height to meet the requirements of protecting the style of the landscape. New constructions on the construction land in the buffer zone should not have more than two-storey high, and the cornice height should not exceed six meters. Other areas which are not in the construction land scope, such as the basic farmland, forestland and river, should be laid emphasis on its protection and the construction should be strictly controlled according to corresponding laws and regulations.

7-4 The control of the visual corridors should be carried out in light of the full village view gazing from the distant viewing deck, to ensure the entirety of the Tulou cluster' roof pattern. The restriction of the visual corridors should be in compliance with the plan of height restriction, and no construction or structure which is obstructive to the view or does not match the height and style of the cluster will appear in the scope as far as the eyes reach.

Chapter 8 Mode and Solutions of Building Protection & Renewal

8-1 Take into consideration the quality and the style of Tulou cluster, mode of building protection and renovation can be divided into four categories.

Protection: The historic sites under protection at different levels and other single Tulou buildings under key protection should be protected according to the requirements of heritage sites. Except for the restoration of their appearance, interior looks and environment, no reconstruction is allowed in principle. Maintenance should retain the integrity and authenticity of the historical information.

Rectification: The interior of traditional buildings and Tulou that have poor structure and low quality are allowed to be repaired and renewed, while the construction pattern and style are protected, the environment and exterior looks are maintained as in the past. For the buildings that conform to the requirement for historical buildings in terms of dimensions, but do not cohere with the shape, color, details and the historical environment, they should be renovated so as to be well blended with traditional style.

Dismantlement: Modern buildings that have significantly affected the views of traditional structures and the aerial forms of the Tulou, or the endangered houses with no traditional features and unworthy of being preserved should be dismantled.

Preservation: Buildings constructed since 1980s are most of brick and concrete composite structure and of high quality. They may be kept if they do not contradict the background or are located outside the areas of nominated property. And their external can be properly adjusted.

8-2 When restoring the historic sites under protection at different levels, scientific management should be exercised. Careful research on historical background of the building should be carried out to accurately grasp the construction style, and the principle that the maintenance work should restore the original look must be followed. Qualified products, such as the rot-resistant timber which has been well processed, should be used for the restoring of Tulou to avoid damage of repeated repairs. The affiliated constructions and protective structures of high historical value, the farmland and the pond with unique features surrounding the main part of the historic sites under protection should be preserved.

8-3 With the principle of prevention first, Tulou buildings must be under long-term protection and maintenance. Combining with modern techniques and materials, brick walls, precast slabs and reinforced concrete girders can be adopted to replace the decayed wooden beams, or to shore up the collapsing earthen walls, and to reduce the noise interruption among the houses on the precondition of ensuring the excellent physical function of Tulou. Technology to prevent fire, worms and erosion should be applied during the maintenance of Tulou, and new materials and techniques should be adopted to strengthen environmental protection and increase the scientific content in the protection.

8-4 Tulou buildings that are well preserved should be inhabited, and people are encouraged to use them continuously. In the design of their rebuilding, the planar functions of the buildings can be enhanced to strengthen the privacy and the comfortableness for the inhabitants. Each household or each floor should have a relatively separated toilet room and kitchen. If the structure of the building allows, the opening holes in the wall can be extended properly. The initial use functions of the house can be changed properly, for example, to use them as folk-custom hotels or for leisure and entertainment.

8-5 The new buildings should agree with the remaining buildings in terms of style, and they should be constructed by utilizing local materials, including rammed earth and wood. In the process of the construction work, attention should be paid to various facilities, and the local parties related to the interest should participate in making the construction plan. The builder should submit the design of the new building for approval to the cultural (heritage) administrative departments at or above the provincial level.

8-6 Disaster prevention of Tulou should be given priority. Fire will pose a great threat to the existence of Tulou, therefore, fire fighting should be emphasized in the daily management and maintenance. Certain fire fighting equipment should be allocated in Tulou, and trainings should be given to the managing persons and residents to help them know fire prevention knowledge. The building with poor structure and security risk should be reinforced first. River ways and drainage systems should be dredged, regular and timely overhaul should be undergone to the tile house to prevent the damage caused by flood, water logging and rain.

8-7 Tulou buildings should remain tidy and sanitary. To encourage residents clean up the buildings regularly and dispatch some more personnel to assist the cleaning. To separate livestock from where human live, and reduce the use of timbers as fuels. Tap water, where is available, may be introduced into kitchens and lavatories in Tulou buildings. The collapsed Tulou should be checked carefully. The intact components such as tiles, beams, doors, windows and pillars should be well taken care of. They could be either used as samples, for the repair of other Tulou or directly on show in Tulou exhibition museum. Some remaining walls of the collapsed Tulou can be preserved as ancient ruins after reinforcement.

8-8 To reduce the negative influence brought by the tourism development. The development of the tourism activities and the establishment of the supplementary facilities within the core area should be strictly examined, approved and supervised. The distribution and operation of the stalls, restaurants and other tourism service facilities within and out of Tulou should be standardized, while the signboards and the advertisements should also be managed rationally. The number of visitors going to a site each time should be limited to avoid the negative influence brought to Tulou buildings.

Chapter 9 Schedule & Policy Proposal for the Protection and Renovation

9-1 The plan is divided into a short-term part (2006-2010) and a long-term part (2010-2020).

9-2 The short-term goal aims to protect and utilize Tulou; to renovate the historic sites under protection at different levels, improve the environment, and supervise as well as manage the constructions in the core area; to improve the infrastructure, and gradually improve regional traffic conditions; to control reconstruction of ancient buildings and establishment of new buildings strictly according to technical requirements made in the protection plan; to intensify the law enforcement and promote villagers' awareness of abiding by the law, and to inherit and further develop folk arts with Tulou building techniques as the representative, protect intangible cultural heritage to provide sites and conditions to develop folk-custom activities. The fund is mainly provided by the government and the residents.

9-3 The long-term goal of protection and renewal aims to perfect and display Tulou; to improve the quality of the residential environment in the village, and to maintain the good ecological

environment and natural landscape in the buffer zone; to improve the tourism routes among different Tulou clusters, add service facilities to meet tourism development needs, and develop special products with participating feature; to show the unique local culture by various folk-custom activities. The mode of capital accumulation is to gain the protection fund in a large scale to lead the investment into a sound cycle, and ensure that the country, the collective and the individual gain benefits.

9-4 To implement relevant laws and regulations such as Management Measures for Protection of Cultural Heritages of Fujian Tulou, Fujian Province to clarify the related legal responsibilities of protection, and to intensify law enforcement to call on people to obey the law. Any behavior in violation of the laws and regulations on Tulou protection will be forbidden, while any one or collective severely violating the relevant laws and regulations shall be punished. To develop work of protection plan and management of Tulou by legal means.

9-5 To set up a special fund for protection in view of managing and maintaining the historical environment of Tulou cluster. To make full use of the state financial allocations, local collective money, social sponsorship and residents' raised money, and to bring the protection fund into line with budget management.

9-6 To reward and commend the grass-roots protection units to promote the holistic development of the protection work. To punish those who are in violation of the protection plan and the penalty will be part of the protection fund. The government should adopt positive measures and formulate policies to encourage both enterprises and individuals make investment in the field of protection.

9-7 To develop economy, boost agricultural production, enhance the survival ability of Tulou cluster, and improve the living levels of local people. Planting industry, which has high economic efficiency and is beneficial to the environmental protection surrounding Tulou buildings, should be vigorously developed. The farm and sideline product processing with special local features should also be given priority. The traditional wood, stone and bamboo arts and crafts products, as well as the non-polluting secondary industries of local culture should be developed. Tourism will be closely linked with village economy, and to utilize tourism to boost the economy of the cluster. The economic and industrial development will lay a solid foundation for tourism to motivate its development.

7.b-8 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Nanjing Tulou

(Prepared by National Center of Historic City Studies of Tongji University, and the People's Government of Nanjing County, and adopted by the People's Government of Fujian Province, 2006)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

1-1 We hereby formulate the protection plan of Nanjing Tulou to guide the protection and development of the main Tulou buildings in Nanjing County, and make an overall arrangement of every project. The protection plan is formulated on the basis of the following documents:

- (1) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
- (2) Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (2002)
- (3) Requirements for Compiling Protection Plan of Key National Historic & Cultural Sites

(2005)

- (4) Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou (2006)
- (5) Standard for Conservation Planning for Historical and Cultural Cities (2005)
- (6) City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China (1989)
- (7) Regulations of Villages and Townships Construction Management (1993)
- (8) Planning Standard for Township and Village (1994)
- (9) Five-Year and Ten-Year Plan for the Protection and Management of Tulou in Nanjing County (1998)
- (10) Materials related to Nanjing Tulou being proposed to the World Cultural Heritage
- (11) The Overall Plan for Tourism Development in Nanjing County (2003~2020)

1-2 The plan was prepared through field survey to the main Tulou cluster in Nanjing County, comprehensive understanding the idea of the government and villagers of Nanjing County, which intended to protect Tulou buildings, and the detailed survey of Nanjing Tulou's history, the exploration of the cultural contents of Nanjing Tulou, and analysis of the space patterns of Tulou cluster. The plan's targets include Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster of Tianluokeng Village and Hekeng Tulou Cluster of Hekeng Village in Shuyang Town, Huaiyuan Lou of Kanxia Village and Hegui Lou of Pushan Village in Meilin Town.

1-3 Nanjing Tulou and the Tulou cluster show the traditional model of gregarious dwelling and the style of construction, possessing profound cultural deposits and rich natural landscapes, historic human landscapes and folk-custom culture. Nanjing Tulou and the Tulou cluster stand for the harmonious co-existence between man and nature, keeping the traditional building style, particular village pattern, household compact communities and local folk-customs, which provide valuable material to the research on the history and culture of Nanjing Tulou, and are precious cultural heritage for the mankind.

1-4 Nanjing Tulou is the typical model of civilian residential housing. The protection, establishment and development of Tulou will have a great effect on urban and rural construction, environment control, village pattern and historical styles. To keep the continuity of history while developing Tulou cluster, the urban and rural developments should insist on the protection conception, and promote protection consciousness.

1-5 The protection of Nanjing Tulou should be combined with construction and utilization to coordinate the relationship among the renewal, tourism development and life improvement.

1-6 The protection plan can be divided into a short-term part (2006~2010) and a long-term part (2010~2020).

1-7 The final explanation right of the Plan belongs to the People's Government of Nanjing County, Fujian Province.

Chapter 2 Objective & Principles of the Plan

2-1 The objective of the protection plan of Nanjing Tulou is to conserve the excellent historical and cultural heritages of the country. For example, to explore the cultural contents of Nanjing Tulou Cluster, we shall protect the ingenious style of Tulou cluster which shows the gregarious dwelling

in the Ming, Qing Dynasties and the Republic of China period, protect the terrain, the landform and the natural environment surrounding the Tulou cluster, protect the folk customs, especially the intangible cultural heritages such as the traditional stone and wood arts, folk-custom festivals and local products, etc.

2-2 We should make Tulou cluster suitable for modern life and actively protect it from the dynamic point of view, through the building protection, environment renovation and the modernization of inside facilities. On the basis of keeping the features of Tulou cluster, we should properly reduce the density of population and building, lay emphasis on the establishment and improvement of the infrastructure and the service facilities, and make great efforts to develop industry economy such as tourism, special planting, fruit trees and tea, to make full of the potential for sustainable development of Tulou cluster.

2-3 Public involvement should play a fundamental role in the process of protection and renewal, including the maintenance, construction of the housing, improvement and management of the surrounding environment, decision, judgment and feedback on the protective methods and regulations, etc., aiming at raising residents' enthusiasm to participate in the protection and make it a conscientious action to protect the traditional heritage from people's own will.

Chapter 3 Levels & Key Sites of the Protection

3-1 The contents of the protection plan of Nanjing Tulou are as follows: to determine the protective measures of Tulou cluster as a whole, including the space pattern of the cluster and protection of environmental landscapes; to specify the core area at all levels to define the measures and requirements of protection and renovation in every village; to renovate and utilize the historic sites under protection at all levels, and drive the development of tourism and social economy; to coordinate the relationship among protection, renewal, rectification, tourism development, economy development and people's life improvement to formulate protection and development planning with strategic significance of sustainable development.

3-2 When formulating protective measures for Nanjing Tulou and Tulou cluster, requirements of guidance in terms of building's height, dimension and style should be worked out in correspondence with the environmental style of civilian residential housing of Tulou in the buffer zone.

3-3 The buffer zone should be delimited and protective measures should be formulated in historic sites, including single Tulou buildings, single ancestral temples and Tulou cluster, combined with the construction of the scenic spot and cultural region of tourism, to achieve the goal of protecting and utilizing the historic sites.

Chapter 4 Framework of the Protection Plan

4-1 The objective of making the framework is to further tap the cultural landscape to protect holistically the traditional physical pattern and the cultural contents on the basis of abstracting the traditional features of Tulou buildings.

4-2 The framework of the protection plan is made after deeply analyzing the traditional features of Tulou cluster, and further tapping the cultural deposits, aiming at protecting the traditional physical pattern and cultural contents of Nanjing Tulou.

4-3 The framework is composed of three elements, namely natural environment, artificial

environment and cultural environment. Natural environment includes the mountains, Jiulong River, Chuanchang River, Longshan River and Yongfeng River. The trees, rocks, water quality and the shape of river banks and mountains should be taken into consideration. Artificial environment refers to various physical elements created by Tulou residents, including residential buildings, rammed buildings, ancestral temples and structures on the water. The artificial environment based on the water system refers to the layout along the river banks. Cultural environment refers to the daily life habits, folk customs, festivals and rites, anecdotes of famous people, and art creations and so on, which have been lasted for centuries in the region.

4-4 The many well-preserved historical elements of Nanjing Tulou have been deposited in the past years, reflecting the traditional culture of gregarious dwelling. The key to the protection plan should lie in the gregarious dwelling environment for harmonious co-existence between man and nature. From material space shape, these elements are reflected at three levels – joints, axial line and region. Joints are the important reference for people to sense and tell the Tulou and orientation as well as a center for human flow. The joints, axial lines and regions of Tulou clusters which are organized through village roads, mountain system and water system jointly reflect the traditional features of Tulou. This is the key to grasping the traditional features and to the protection of Tulou clusters.

Chapter 5 Area of Nominated Property & Buffer Zone

5-1 To substantially protect the landscapes, cultural heritages and historical environment of Nanjing Tulou, the plan has divided the core area into two levels: historic sites under protection and Tulou clusters.

5-2 According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, historic sites under protection at all levels shall be placed in the buffer zone at different levels and covered by different control rules so that the single building and Tulou cluster would meet the requirement of protection. In the core area, no other construction projects are allowed to be carried out, and there should be marks and directions. In addition, files of the core areas should be made, while special institutions should be set up or special principals appointed to be in charge of the management according to different situations. When establishing new buildings or structures in the buffer zone, the related parties should ensure that they would not do any damage to the environment, would not set up any establishment that is dangerous to the heritage safety, would not construct any building or structure that does not match with the environment style of the historic sites under protection in terms of form, height, dimension and color.

5-3 To protect the historic sites under protection at all levels, coordinate the surrounding environment, and protect the overall style of Tulou cluster, the core area of Tulou cluster is divided into two levels according to Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. That is:

The Area of Nominated Property — It refers to the adjacent area that must be controlled to protect the single building or Tulou cluster, the representative traditional residential buildings and the area along the streets and water systems. The zone is the core area for the proposed single building or Tulou cluster as World Cultural Heritage. It generally includes the historic sites under protection at all levels and delimited in light of topography, landform etc.

The Buffer Zone —It is an area that must be controlled for the protection and co-ordination of historic sites and Tulou clusters. According to the gist of Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, culture and nature is a unity with interconnection. As the background environment which has a close relationship with Tulou cluster, the buffer zone should be specified in accordance with the concrete conditions such as terrain and landform, and demand of view from dwelling units.

5-4 The scope of the area of nominated property is mainly set as follows: It is an area that must be controlled and may directly affect the single Tulou, the surrounding environment and landscape style. The area of nominated property of Tulou cluster and the single Tulou usually include the core area of all historic sites under protection. In addition, areas with continuous historical landscape should be specified by taking certain concrete conditions into consideration, such as terrain, landform, existent buildings and the distribution of streets.

5-5 The designation of the buffer zone should consider the surrounding area as far as the eyes can reach, the concrete conditions such as terrain and landform (e.g. the first ridge) and the demand of view from dwelling units. The new buildings in the scope of the land for construction in the buffer zone should meet the requirements of the Plan in terms of height, form, color and style. As the important background environment of Tulou, other areas which are not in the construction land scope, such as basic farmland, forestland and river, should be laid emphasis on its protection and the construction should be strictly controlled according to corresponding laws and regulations.

Chapter 6 Principles of Tulou Cluster Protection

6-1 The historic sites under protection at all levels should keep the initial residential nature as much as possible, should open to the public regularly as tourism and exposition sites. Their current state should not be arbitrarily altered. Except for day-to-day maintenance, there should be no repairing, renovating or launching of new construction projects or other projects that are inconsistent to environment and sights. Any buildings and structures that affect the original style of the cultural heritage must be demolished without exception.

6-2 Except the maintenance, cleaning, renovation and the interior renewal, no new construction is allowed in the area of nominated property. If necessary, it should be carried out by strictly following the protection plan and should pass the examining and approving of the related institutions. The maintenance of the traditional civilian houses in the area of nominated property should be strengthened. In terms of colors, yellowish brown and slate gray and other colors of traditional civilian residential buildings should be used. When it comes to decoration and architectural forms, the sloping roof and black tiles in the style of civilian residential housing should prevail: doors, windows, wall frames, roofs and other details should all adopt the techniques that were used in the building of the traditional residential Tulou. The functions of these buildings are for living or optionally turned into civilian residential house exhibition halls and hotels.

6-3 All building and repairing activities in the buffer zone should be carried out under the guide of the plan and management institutions, and should comply with the protection plan to ensure that there will be a rational aerial landscape transition among the protective objects. The architecture should mainly take the form of sloping roof, and by no means should the scale be very large. The dominant colors should be yellowish brown and slate gray.

6-4 The riverside scenic zone of Tulou cluster should retain its intrinsic traditional features. The buildings on the river bank should mainly take the form of sloping roof, and their scale should be made as small as possible. The structural height should agree with local conditions, and the dominant colors should be yellowish brown and slate gray, and doors, windows, wall frames, roofs should take the form harmonious with the overall styles. In functions, these buildings should be primarily used for dwelling purposes. The river should be clean without any extraneous matter floating on the water, and the riverways should be realigned in time. Greenbelts along the river should match the Tulou cluster in style, and the selection of trees should comply with the natural and geographic environment.

Chapter 7 Plan of Building Height Restriction

7-1 To protect the beautiful skyline of Tulou cluster and view from dwelling units, and lay stress on the landmarks of Tulou cluster, the height of the newly built constructions should be strictly controlled. To avoid the damage caused to the construction style by the newly built constructions and facilities, height restriction should be strictly strengthened in visual corridors such as normal visual point, borrowed scenery and opposite scenery to maintain good scaling relations between historical constructions and rivers and roads.

7-2 When formulating the plan of building height restriction, the relationship between entirety and part must be grasped well, with protection as the premise to coordinate the unification of the landscape environment of Tulou cluster. In addition, landscape elements such as the primary and secondary relationship, and the near and far gradation should also be taken into consideration.

7-3 The plan has formulated the height restriction and finally specified the restricted height in the core area at all levels by way of analyzing visual corridors, based on the overall research and analysis of the traditional features and the status quo of Tulou cluster, taking into consideration the holistic protection, utilization and development requirements of Tulou cluster, in view of the conservation of historic sites under protection, the space arrangement of Tulou cluster environment, the outside outline of Tulou cluster, the protection of areas with special style and the maintenance of the outside space environment.

7-4 The historic sites under protection at all levels should strictly control the existing construction height within the four boundaries. The existing construction height should be strictly controlled within the area of nominated property of Tulou cluster, to meet the requirements of protecting the historical style in the surrounding areas and the key areas of the historic sites under protection. The height of the newly built or rebuilt constructions on the construction land in the buffer zone should be controlled at the 2-storey level, and the cornice height should not exceed six meters. Other areas which are not in the construction land scope, such as basic farmland, forestland and river, should be laid emphasis on its protection and the construction should be strictly controlled according to corresponding laws and regulations.

7-5 To ensure the view sight of the whole village from the distant viewing deck and the entirety of Tulou style, the restriction of the visual corridors should be in compliance with the plan of height restriction to ensure a good visual corridor, and no construction or structure which is obstructive to the view or does not match the cluster style will appear in the scope as far as the eyes reach. Proper visual points should be selected on the way of in-motion sightseeing, and height of the newly built constructions should be restricted in the visual corridor.

Chapter 8 Mode of Building Protection & Renewal

8-1 Protection: Historic sites under protection at all levels should protect the constructions in a strict sense of cultural heritage, except the restoration of the appearance, inside and environment, no reconstruction is allowed in principle, and the refit must in compliance with the genuine historical information. Tulou and the traditional construction with high scientific, historic and cultural values should be protected according to the protection methods of cultural heritage and construction, though they are not listed as the historic sites under protection.

8-2 Rectification: The interior of traditional buildings and Tulou that have poor structure and low quality are allowed to be repaired and renewed, while the construction pattern and style are protected, the environment and exterior looks should be maintained as in the past. For the buildings that conform to the requirement for historical buildings in terms of dimensions, but do not cohere with the historical environment in terms of shape, color and details, they should be renovated so as to be well blended with traditional look. For the multi-floor buildings that are of high quality, but do not meet the requirement for traditional look in terms of dimensions, shape and color, they should be partially demolished or renovated.

8-3 Dismantlement: The modern buildings (including red-brick buildings and cement buildings) that very much affect the traditional architectural environment and community or the endangered houses with no traditional features and unworthy of being preserved should be demolished.

8-4 Preservation: Buildings constructed since 1980s are most of brick and concrete composite structure and of high quality. They may be kept if they do not contradict the background or are located outside the areas of nominated property. And their external can be properly adjusted.

Chapter 9 Protective Measures on Tulou Clusters

9-1 Protective measures of Tianluokeng Tulou: It is one of the major historic sites under national protection. A 50-meter area around the historic site under protection is designated as the area of nominated property in consideration of the distribution of Tulou buildings. Also Jiangxia Tang, ancestral temple of the Huang's, has been brought into line with the area of nominated property. The area of nominated property covers 8.85 hectare. The buffer zone is delimited in consideration of the distant view and visual corridor from the eastern hill top as well as the trend of rivers and roads and open view of the fields in the southwest. The buffer zone covers about 67.80 hectare. Buyun Lou is the core landscape of Tianluokeng, and the surrounding environment should be prudently renovated to build a pedestrian ring street and a parking lot for sightseeing service. Protection, renovation and demolishment of the new and old buildings around Buyun Lou, Zhenchang Lou, Ruiyun Lou and Wenchang Lou, and the buildings along the roads will also be cleared for an open space. It is suggested that Wenchang Lou is changed to a traditional residential museum.

9-2 Protective measures of Hekeng Tulou Cluster: It is a historic site under protection at county level. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around the historic site under protection and taken the concrete conditions of the narrow and long river valley in Hekeng village such as terrain, landform and road into consideration. The area of nominated property covers 17.40 hectare. The buffer zone is defined mainly by the trend of rivers, the south-north trend of the roads as well as the integrity of mountainous landscapes, which is the first ridge as far as the eyes can see. The buffer zone covers about 79.60 hectare.

9-3 Protective measures of Huaiyuan Lou: It is a major historic site under national protection. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around Huaiyuan Lou and the square building to the north of Huaiyuan Lou, aiming at protecting background of Huaiyuan Lou and the open landscapes along the river. The zone covers 1.44 hectare with the protection targets of the couplets written by famous figures, the Simple Room, inner corridor, middle gate and main hall. The maintenance of the gate, courtyard covered by cobbles, exterior gate and walls should be strengthened. The buffer zone is defined according to space links between Tulou, sightseeing routes, visual corridor as well as the trend of rivers and roads. The buffer zone covers an area of 15.70 hectare.

9-4 Protective measures of Hegui Lou: It is the highest Tulou in Nanjing County and is a major historic site under national protection with an open surround background. The area of nominated property has a 50-meter area around Hegui Lou, aiming at protecting the single building landscape of Hegui Lou. The zone covers 1.75 hectare. Under protection are the two wells, hallway, and entrance hall. The structure of inner corridor and decoration will be repaired and the walls are reinforced. Roads, parking lots and turning areas will be built. The buffer zone is defined by the background of Tulou and the trend of roads, covering an area of 37.30 hectare.

Chapter 10 Protective Measures on Single Tulou Building

10-1 When restoring the historic sites under protection at all levels, scientific management should be exercised. Careful research on historical background of the building should be carried out to accurately grasp the construction style, and the principle that the maintenance work should restore the original look must be followed. Qualified products, such as the rot-resistant timber which has been well processed, should be used for the restoring of Tulou to avoid damage of repeated repairs.

10-2 The Tulou must be under long-term protection and maintenance. Ignorance of routine maintenance will lead to serious problems, such as beams rotted or wall collapsed. Therefore, preventive measures should be given top priority. Technology to prevent fire, worms and erosion should be applied during the maintenance of Tulou, and new materials and techniques should be adopted to strengthen environmental protection and increase the scientific content in the protection.

10-3 The interior and exterior infrastructure of Tulou should be strengthened to improve the functions of the Tulou building. For example, the initial functions of the house can be changed to folk-custom hotels or for entertainment. When designing the restoration of Tulou, the privacy and the comfortableness of the house should be stressed. Each household or each floor should have relatively separated toilet room and kitchen. In the area reached by tap water supply, tap water should be diverted to the kitchen and toilet. In other areas which have no access to tap water, water can be fetched from well. If the structure of the building allows, the opening holes in the wall can be extended properly.

10-4 Disaster prevention of Tulou should be given priority. The building with poor structure and security risk should be reinforced first. Certain fire fighting equipment should be placed in Tulou, and trainings should be given to the managing persons and residents to help them know fire prevention and some other knowledge. River ways and drainage systems should be dredged, regular and timely overhaul should be undergone to the tile house to prevent the damage caused by flood, water logging and rain.

10-5 The collapsed Tulou should be checked carefully. The intact components such as tiles, beams, doors, windows and pillars should be well taken care of. They could be either used as samples, in the repair of other Tulou or directly on show in Tulou exhibition museum. Some remaining walls of the collapsed Tulou can be preserved as ancient ruins after reinforcement.

Chapter 11 Schedule & Policy Proposal for the Protection and Renovation

11-1 Short-term: From 2006 to 2010, we should: (1) renovate the historic sites under protection at all levels, improve the environment, and supervise as well as manage the constructions in the core area; (2) establish the infrastructure, and gradually improve regional traffic conditions. Increase power, communication, post, fire-fighting, water supply and sewage facilities, and improve living and environment conditions; (3) repair the main entrances of Tulou, build parking lots, improve greening conditions, build houses for management and erect obvious signs for Tulou cluster; (4) inherit and further develop folk arts with Tulou building techniques as the representative, protect intangible cultural heritage to provide sites and conditions to develop folk-custom activities.

11-2 Long-term: From 2010 to 2020, the following work should be done: (1) In addition to maintaining and renovating the cultural constructions, other historical constructions in the area of nominated property should be fully renovated. And the good ecological environment and natural landscapes should be protected and maintained in the buffer zone; (2) On the basis of improving the surrounding environment, the residential Tulou should be fully renovated. The interior infrastructure should be improved to better living and environment conditions; (3) Intensifying the propaganda of Tulou village, improving the sightseeing routes among the Tulou building clusters. Increasing facilities for tourism service and developing special products of participating feature according to the development of the tourism.

11-3 To implement relevant laws and regulations such as Management Measures for Protection of Fujian Tulou, Fujian Province to develop protection plan and management of Tulou by legal means. To specify related legal responsibilities of the protection work and intensify law enforcement to call on people to obey the law. Any behavior in violation of the laws and regulations on Tulou protection will be forbidden, while those severely violating the relevant laws and regulations shall be punished.

11-4 To set up a special fund for protection in view of managing and maintaining the historical environment of Tulou cluster. To finance the key projects by utilizing the limited fund and the country-level, province-level protection fund. To reward and commend the grass-roots protection units to promote the holistic development of the protection work. Meanwhile to punish those who are in violation of the protection plan and the penalty will be part of the protection fund.

11-5 The government should formulate positive protective systems, adopt rational capital operation mode, and coordinate the relationships among villages and villagers, enterprises, individuals and industry and commercial departments, tax authorities, banks and urban construction departments by way of utilizing the advantages of governmental departments, for the good of the enterprises and individuals under the investment protection.

11-6 To develop local economy, boost agricultural production and enhance the survival ability of Tulou clusters. Planting industry such as fruit trees, tea, tobacco plants and medicinal materials, which has high economic efficiency and is beneficial to the environmental protection of Tulou,

should be vigorously developed. The farm and sideline product processing such as tea processing, tobacco flue-curing and non-staple food should also be given priority. The traditional wood, stone and bamboo arts and crafts products, as well as the non-polluting secondary industries of local culture should be developed. Tourism will be closely linked with village economy, and to utilize tourism to boost the economy of the groups. The economic and industrial development will lay a solid foundation for tourism to motivate its development.

7.b-9 Fujian Tulou: Protection Plan of Hua'an Tulou

(Prepared by Urban Design Research Institute of Tianjin University and the People's Government of Hua'an County, and adopted by the People's Government of Fujian Province, 2006)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 This plan is a guideline document for the protection, renovation and renewal of the Tulou in the villages (townships) in Hua'an County. All the instructions and individuals engaged in construction and development activities in Hua'an County should follow the principles of Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Planning, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and perform in accordance with this plan.

Article 2 This plan is based on the following documents:

1. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
2. City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China, 1989
3. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, 1982
4. Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, 1989
5. Requirements for Compiling Protection Plan of Historical and Cultural Cities, 1994
6. Rules for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, 1992
7. Regulations of Villages and Townships Construction Management, 1993
8. Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Fujian Tulou
9. Annals of Hua'an County, 1996
10. Rules and Regulations of Hua'an County on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage, 2000
11. Measures of Hua'an County for the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster, 2001
12. Materials related to Hua'an Tulou being proposed to the World Cultural Heritage
13. Public Notice on Strengthening the Protection of Eryi Lou, the Historic Site under National Protection (Zhangzhou Municipal Cultural Heritage Committee)
14. Fire Prevention System of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County (Hua'an County Culture and Sports Bureau)
15. Regulations on Eryi Lou (Eryi Lou Heritage Site Management Section)

Article 3 Guiding principles of the plan

Under the guidelines of authenticity, integrity and continuity, this plan is focused on the protection of overall scenes and layout of Tulou. It regards the Tulou and their settings as a unity that has internal link. Their co-ordination and characteristics are determined by the integration of all parts, including human activities, buildings, space structure and surrounding setting.

Article 4 Principles for the plan

1. Giving priority to the key buildings while taking consideration of others.

As there are various protection targets, the protection should be implemented at the three levels – single Tulou buildings, villages and regions. The protection targets should be evaluated, and relevant protection scope should be defined to conduct partition protection.

2. Co-ordination between inner and exterior settings

The Tulou cluster and their surrounding setting should be actively protected against improper use, unnecessary new buildings and other “destructive construction” that may damage its authenticity in addition to other direct damages such as pollution. At the same time, attention should also be given to the links between the buildings and their characteristics as well as the harmony and beauty arising from them. Much attention should be paid to the destructive role of new projects to the overall effect of setting.

3. Protection comes before development.

Before any development activities, an evaluation should be conducted over the possibility of impacts or damages to the protection targets. The measures should be taken according to this evaluation and specific situation of the targets. Development should be suspended before effective protection can be realized.

4. People-oriented and public participation to be encouraged

With users as the principal part, the infrastructure and the living quality of residents should be improved. The public should be motivated into the whole process of Tulou protection, which includes the maintenance and reconstruction of housing, the improvement and management of the neighboring setting, the decision-making, judgment and feedback of protective measures and regulations. The local residents should be mobilized into the participation of protection in real earnest and to join the protection of traditional scenes and historical setting self-consciously.

Chapter 2 Framework of the Protection Plan

Article 5 The purpose of setting the framework is to further explore the cultural contents and protect the traditional material form on the basis of summarizing and extracting the traditional characteristics of Tulou cluster.

Article 6 The component elements of the framework include natural environment, artificial environment and cultural environment.

Natural environment – Characteristic landform and natural landscapes represented by Mt. Centipede, Mt. Jinmian, Mt. Tiger and Mt. Lion. Plant and vegetation, mountain as well as shoreline configuration are also included.

Artificial environment – All the material elements arising from the creative activities of Tulou

residents. The focus of Dadi Tulou Cluster mainly means the space pattern and traditional cluster framed by the water system inside villages and the mountain system outside, and centered by Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou and Dongyang Lou, including civilian residential houses, various rammed buildings, ancestral temples and village layout.

Cultural environment – The social entity developed from local residents in the course of production and livelihood, and the ideas represented by the folk customs including living habits, festival and rites, anecdotes of famous people and art creations etc.

Article 7 The structure of the framework

The many well-preserved historical elements of Nanjing Tulou have been deposited in the past years, reflecting the traditional culture of gregarious dwelling. The intact artworks such as wood sculpture, fresco and colored painting in Tulou have profound culture connotation. They are exquisite beyond compare in the artistic treasury of Chinese housing decoration. The key to the protection plan should lie in the gregarious dwelling setting for harmonious co-existence of man and nature. From material space pattern, these elements are reflected at three levels – joints, axial line and region. Joints are the important reference for people to sense and tell the Tulou and orientation as well as a center for human flow, which include branches of rivers, trees, Tulou and civilian residential houses. The joints, axial lines and regions of Tulou cluster are organized through village roads, mountain system and water system jointly reflect the traditional features of Tulou cluster. This is the key to grasping the traditional features and protection of Tulou cluster.

Chapter 3 Area of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

Article 8 The areas of nominated property on historical heritage refer to the regions with a certain number of historical buildings and structures with certain scale and intact traditional scenes. The regions have fairly intact traditional looks, typical historical and local characteristics; reflect the historical looks and individual features of township. Dadi Tulou Cluster is one of the main places that can represent the scenes of Tulou.

Article 9 The major historic sites under protection refer to the approved and announced historical sites under protection at all levels (including those yet to be designated) and their component parts.

Protection items: Dadi Tulou Cluster refers to the historic sites under protection at all levels that have already been announced and approved – Eryi Lou, Dongyang Lou, Nanyang Lou, Xuantian Pavilion as well as the Daguishan cultural site, Damo Rock, Zhuxi Nunnery, Ancestral Temple of the Jiang's, Ancestral Temple of the Liu's, Villa of the Jiang's etc. which have been surveyed and registered.

Protection requirement: The current look of the buildings may not be changed. No reparation, renovation and new projects, other than daily maintenance, are allowed. When necessary, the exteriors, inner structure and layout of functions, and damaged parts must be restored on the original site. The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and other laws must be strictly observed.

Protective measures:

A. Routine maintenance – The routine measures aim to maintain the site and their protective structures regularly. The important ones are leak prevention on the roof, waterproofing at the

platform, rot and moth proof for timber, leak and collapse prevention for the protective structure. The maintenance can be done routinely in addition to forecast. The emphasis is put on the parts that may be affected by disasters. Continuous inspection is conducted over the parts that may be hit by external forces, with timely treatment to minor damages and removal of hidden perils.

B. Key restoration – On the premise that the main structure is not affected, the deformed, damaged and missing part of the components are treated or restored. The restoration should keep as many as possible the traits of different historical periods. The components that can be re-made should be referred to the existing objects. Dates should be marked on such components. The auxiliary arts on the buildings are only protected. The old and unique color paintings of high artistic value may not be repainted. They can only be cleaned to keep their original looks.

C. Reinforcement – It refers to the additional materials used in the buildings to prevent the external forces from damaging the cultural relics. It can only be used when the repairing techniques are not effective. The original look of historical value should be kept as much as possible. The main measures are spraying, painting and pouring reinforcing or protective materials. The new materials may not damage the original materials or structure. They should be simple and easy to use, and leave space for the future protective work. The buildings that are also used as museums should first meet the requirement of protection.

Three kinds of measures will be taken: a. The protective materials are used to protect the surface; the reinforced materials are poured into the damaged part. Experiments should be made before applying such materials by several steps; b. The protecting structure and facilities should be added. Such measures may change the appearance of the buildings. A comparison should be made among several plans to guarantee the safety and maintain the original shape, which is more important than the investment; c. Protective buildings should be set up.

Article 10 The key areas of nominated property refer to the scope where historic buildings and gardens designated as the sites under state, provincial or county (city)-level protection are located. All the buildings and their background should be protected according to the law on protection of cultural relics. The original shape and the setting may not be changed without approval. If necessary, the repairing work should be guided by experts to maintain the original look, and should be carried out following the procedures. All buildings and structures that affect the sites in the key areas of nominated property must be demolished.

Protection scope: The core areas that must be controlled for the integrity and safety of buildings and centered on Eryi Lou, Xuantian Pavilion, Dongyang Lou and Nanyang Lou are delimited as key areas of nominated property, which include the traditional houses and water system around Eryi Lou, Dongyang Lou and Nanyang Lou. With Eryi Lou as the center, the area, extending 810 meters westward to the Zhuxi Nunnery, 819 meters southward, 326 meters eastward and 438 meters northward, covers an area of 65.21 hectares.

Protection principles: The repairing projects must be strictly examined and approved by urban construction and cultural heritage departments. Such projects should give priority to repair, maintenance, restoration and internal renovation. The internal renovation should meet the requirements of site protection. The shape, volume, materials, colors and height should cohere with the protection targets. Larger construction activities and change of the environment should be decided by the experts committee.

Protective measures:

A. The buildings in the areas of nominated property should be sloping roof. The volumes should be made as small as possible. The colors should be mainly slate gray and yellowish brown. The buildings should be no higher than two-storey.

B. The scenes along the rivers should maintain the traditional look – small bridges, flowing water and beautiful houses. The rivers should be kept smooth and clean. No floating objects should appear in the rivers.

C. The banks, rails and chairs along the rivers should be of the style of south Fujian. The green belt along the rivers should be integrated into the landscape of ancient townships. The trees should be fit for historical setting.

D. The streets should keep the original dimensions. The road should be paved according to local flavor. The dustbins, sign boards, billboards, shop signs and lampposts should reflect local features and should not affect the landscape.

Article 11 The buffer zone refers to the secondary environment protecting areas that must be controlled to ensure the integrity and security of the site. They are another layer of core area outside the key areas of nominated property (usually 100 meters beyond the boundary of the historic sites under protection in light of the specific conditions of topography, landform, existent buildings and layout of the streets). The buffer zones can help control the environment around the sites so the construction activities would not interfere with sites through controlling the height, volume, form, material and color.

Core area: The view scope of Dadi Tulou Cluster is the visual corridor inside the first mountain ridge, as well as the scope encircled by ridges of Mt. Tortoise, Mt. Lion, Mt. Centipede, Mt. Jinmian and Mt. Tiger. The buffer zone of the Dadi Tulou Cluster is about 209.59 hectares.

Protection requirements: The renovation and construction activities in this area must be done under the guidance of the planning and cultural heritage management departments, with a purpose to realize rational transition space landscape from protection targets to modern buildings. The buildings should be mainly sloping roof. The volumes should be made as small as possible, and the colors should be mainly slate gray and yellowish brown. The functions of the buildings should be mainly for living or public use. Except for the buildings that do not meet the requirement and must be relocated or demolished, in the short term, exterior look and colors should be changed, so it can be integrated into the background. In the long run, they should be relocated or demolished. All the construction activities within the core area must be approved by the departments of planning and cultural heritage. The new buildings should be no more than two-storey high and the height of eaves should not exceed six meters.

Article 12 Environment coordination area refers a zone beyond the buffer zone that has important value or has strict demand on the environment. This area makes further requirement on environmental protection to guarantee a rational transition of landscape between protection targets and modern buildings.

Core area: The visual corridor of Dadi Tulou Cluster should guarantee a smooth and thorough visual corridor, covering about 339.27 hectares. The focus is on the mountains, water-side and road-side zones around the Tulou cluster.

Protection requirement: The new buildings and renovation projects must follow the principle of “small volume, light color, not high, not foreign, and not dense, with larger green belt.” The limitation is somewhat relaxed in terms of the form of buildings on the premise that the scenery of the ancient township is not damaged. New low-rise buildings with no more than three-storey and eaves height less than nine meters should be encouraged. All the construction activities in the core area should be examined and approved by the planning department. The integrated setting inside the buffer zone belongs to protection range; any form of environmental damaging activities should be prohibited.

Chapter 4 Plan of Building Height Restriction

Article 13 The purpose of building height restriction is to protect the historic state and skyline of Tulou, and intensify gregarious natural landscape mark.

Article 14 Principles of height restriction

1. Level-by-level control
2. Step-by-step renovation
3. Operation ability and feasibility
4. Renovation and development, protection and utilization advancing at the same time.

Article 15 Measures for height restriction

1. To protect the historical landscape of Tulou, the construction height should be strictly controlled. No new projects should be constructed in the core area. The maintenance, restoration and rebuilding must be below the original height and conducted under the guidance of the detailed maintenance plan.

2. To highlight the shape of Tulou, the new buildings in the buffer zone should be no higher than two-storey, and eaves height should be less than six meters. Meanwhile, a sight line circular cone should be drawn from the plane view point to the scenes. This cone should meet the requirement for the sightseeing of ancient buildings.

3. The backgrounds are sky, green areas and water surface. To meet the environmental requirement of protection targets and make the scenic spots in harmony with the background, the new buildings in the environment coordination area should be controlled under three-storey and eaves height less than six meters.

4. The height restriction index, in addition to the height of eaves, stipulates the total height of buildings or structures including the auxiliary facilities on top of the buildings such as water tanks (see the drawing).

Article 16 Visual corridor control

There should be no visual obstacle among Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou, Dongyang Lou and Xuantian Pavilion. The integrity of Tulou cluster should be guaranteed. Within a visible scope, there should not be any buildings or structures that may be negative to the scene; or the height or landscape is not adapted to the Tulou's landscape.

Chapter 5 Control of Construction Quality and Landscape

Article 17 The construction quality evaluation is conducted over the construction structures of

single Tulou and traditional residential houses, construction characteristic and current construction progress.

Good quality: The structures of the Tulou are intact. There are no throughout crack fissures in the rammed walls, the roofs and beams that hold the roofs and the pillars remain good; and there are basic auxiliary facilities.

Relatively good quality: The structures of the Tulou are basically intact. There are no obvious cracks; the roofs and beams that hold the roofs and the pillars are not basically complete; but there are no sufficient auxiliary facilities.

Poor quality: The structures of the Tulou are not complete, and the buildings are not well maintained; parts of them have collapsed due to lack of maintenance for many years; and some old buildings have become dangerous due to long-term desertedness.

Article 18 The evaluation over the architectural features is conducted over the five main parts of the Tulou and traditional houses – roof, bearing wood structure and pillar, earth or brick-stone wall as well as the wood decoration composed of windows, doors and partition screens.

They fall into the following categories:

Category 1: Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou, Dongyang Lou and Xuantian Pavilion, the buildings under key protection.

Category 2: The houses and public buildings that have intact traditional shape and are harmonious with the setting of Tulou.

Category 3: The new buildings mixed with old buildings but keep the traditional space pattern; and the good-quality modern buildings but lack traditional feature.

Category 4: Illegally constructed buildings or structures.

Article 19 The measures for protection and renovation

Protection: The single Tulou building which has been designated as historic site or spot under protection should be protected strictly. No renovation on the exterior look, inner look and setting, except for the part restored, may be done in principle. The reparation must keep the authenticity of historical information of the buildings. Those Tulou and traditional buildings that have not been designated as the sites under protection but have high scientific, historical and cultural value should be protected just as the cultural relics.

Rectification: The interior of traditional buildings and Tulou that have poor structure and low quality are allowed to be repaired and renewed, while the construction pattern and style are protected, the environment and exterior looks should be maintained as in the past. The buildings whose dimensions meet the requirement of historical buildings, but shape, color and details are not adapted to historical background, should be re-decorated so they could be in harmony with traditional setting. The multi-storey buildings which are of good quality, but do not meet the requirement in dimensions, shape and color, should be partially demolished or have the appearance repaired.

Dismantlement: The modern buildings which adversely affect the traditional architectural background and village layout, and endangered houses with no traditional features and unworthy of being preserved must be dismantled.

Preservation: The concentrated brick-concrete buildings constructed in the 1970s to 1990s which are of good quality may remain unchanged if they do not have negative impact on the setting, and are located outside the core area. But they should be repainted or have the facade redecorated.

Chapter 6 Professional Plans

Article 20 Plan for greening: Greening plan will be drawn to protect the existing vegetation and guarantee a sound ecological development. The forest density will be increased in the mountains around the Dadi Village. The slope 30 meters above the mountain foot should be the key planting areas. Greening work should be carried out in the villages where there is no green belt. The ornamental and short flowers, grasses and trees should be planted, with tea trees as the principal plant and vegetation such as rhododendron, camellia and bamboos as subordinate plants. The greening around Eryi Lou, Dongyang Lou and Nanyang Lou is critical, with an aim to restore the natural landscape when Eryi Lou was first built. At the same time, a 15,000-square-meter scenic belt will be built along the road that connects Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou and Dongyang Lou for the scenic integrity. The bushes and tea trees lower than two meters will be planted to suit the surrounding tea gardens or vegetable land.

The greening of Dongyang Lou and Nanyang Lou located against Mt. Lion can be linked with the mountain. It is suggested that different varieties of trees be planted to highlight the gradated layers of greening. By planting shade trees along the main road in the villages, a green belt will emerge to link all green belts. Natural planting will be adopted for these shade trees. Tree varieties are red palm, camphor, pittosporum tobira, Chinese hibiscus and other trees that can grow in southern Fujian.

Article 21 Plan for road: The current roads will be the walkways. Existing earth road will be kept or the stone tablets are used to pave the roads. No motor vehicles are allowed to run on them. It is planned that an 8-meter-wide main road will be built to the north of Eryi Lou to link the highway from Hua'an to An'xi.

A parking lot will be built at the crossing of walkways and main highways so the internal setting would not be disturbed, and the traffic would not be affected. The parking lot covers an area of about 2,100 square meters and is surrounded by green belt which can absorb, reduce noise, dust and incompatibility with the surrounding environment.

Two open grounds, with an area of 2,500 and 3,400 square meters respectively, will be arranged at the entrances of Eryi Lou, Dongyang Lou and Nanyang Lou. They can help divert people flow and provide a spacious sightseeing space. Smaller openings will also be planned nearby the main public buildings.

Article 22 Plan for water: Water is an important part of the environmental landscapes. First of all, it is important to keep the water clean. The waterfalls behind Eryi Lou should be well planned. Under the plan, the trend and the width of the two streams will be kept. The banks will be reinforced. Ornamental trees, such as willows, will be planted on the bank to highlight the pastoral sceneries in Dadi Village as part of the gradient landscapes from ground to mountain.

Article 23 Plan for infrastructures: In the key area of nominated property, the electric, telecommunication, cable wires and tap water pipes will be buried underground. Several small buildings in the proper places in the village shall be purchased and changed as public toilets.

The garbage treatment place should be kept away from the area of nominated property to avoid secondary pollution.

Article 24 The protection and reparation inside Tulou: Cement ground will be removed. Drainage will be dredged. The tap water pipes will be buried underground. All the unsightly wires should be concealed. All the restoration work should aim at keeping the original look.

Article 25 Tourism development plan: The plan and the projects should conform to the state's law on the protection of cultural relics, and meet the need of development of the scenic spots. Attention should be paid to protecting scenic resources and environment, and preventing artificial change of ancient heritages and terrains. The original natural and cultural landscapes will be gradually restored. Scientific popularization and sightseeing will be combined to raise the economic, social and environmental benefits. To better protect the historical setting and landscape, Tulou folk custom tourism can be combined with tea garden sightseeing. The development of local tea industry should not be hindered on the premise of the protection of Tulou landscape.

Article 26 Disaster prevention plan: Fire extinguishing and automatic spraying fire extinguishing systems should be installed in Tulou in addition to the carbon dioxide or alkyl halide devices. The rivers acircular Tulou can be used as water sources for fire fighting.

The plan requires that the rivers should be smooth; the forest coverage should be increased; and the flood discharge areas should be properly planned.

Chapter7 Schedule for the Protection and Renovation

Article 27 Conservation plan terms: short term: Year 2006-2008, medium term: Year 2009-2015, long term: Year 2016-2030.

Article 28 Short term: During the short term, the technical requirements set forth in the protection plan should be strictly applied to the renovation of old buildings and construction of new projects. Law enforcement in this regard should be strengthened, and the villagers' law-compliance awareness should be enhanced. This principle should be implemented during different phases of the conservation, and should be carried out for a long term. We should strengthen the efforts in improving and protecting natural eco-systems, and plant more trees, flowers, and fix the walls and fences. The work to be done includes: (1) To renovate the environment of key areas of nominated property and major entrances to Tulou. To set up parking lots, improve greening setting, designate administration houses and establish obvious signs of Tulou. Centering Eryi Lou, scope of 500 meters in diameter should have pipeline buried underground. (2) To complete the restoration of Eryi Lou, Dongyang Lou and Nanyang Lou. (3) To implement projects which require low investment and yield quick effect such as poultry enclosure, garbage gathered treatment, drainage dredging and the guaranteed sanitation condition of toilet, and to complete the construction of exhibition of Tulou folk custom.

Article 29 Medium term: The medium term aims at improving and exhibiting the Tulou. The tasks to be implemented are: (1) To alleviate the population pressure inside Tulou in real earnest, perfect new village plan and relocate part of residents into the newly built villages step by step. (2) To complete a thorough study on Dadi Tulou Cluster, further explore its historical and artistic value, and to preserve cultural relics and artistic works by modern video technology. (3) To renovate buildings with poor landscape quality, and dismantle structures built after 1980s, which

seriously affect the historical landscape. (4) To solve the problems resulting from the economy transition, and to construct tea processing factory in other places outside Tulou to ensure the protection of historical landscape. Unnecessary modern equipment such as air conditioner with high power is prohibited, while other necessary ones should be installed under cover. (5) To improve traffic facilities gradually, complete the renovation of Weihe Road, set up parking lots, increase power, telecommunication, post, fire-fighting, water supply and sewage facilities, improve living conditions, and enhance the traditional landscape of Tulou cluster.

Article 30 Long term: The long term aims at continuously improving and perfecting the exhibition of Tulou. The main method of fund accumulation lies on extensively vying for protection funds. The sound circulation of investment should be realized, and the benefits shall be enjoyed by the state, collective and individual. The work to be done includes: (1) To renovate the structures with poor styles in the environment coordination area. (2) To dismantle all the buildings that affect the historical style in key area of nominated property. The civilian residential houses at the side of Eryi Lou and located between Eryi Lou and Zhuxi Nunnery, Xuantian Pavilion, with the village road between Eryi Lou and Zhuxi Nunnery as the boundary, should be all dismantled. To renovate the houses aside, focusing on secondary storey and the eaves height should be controlled less than six meters. (3) To increase the publicity of Tulou cluster, further explore its folk custom tourism combined with tea garden sightseeing, improve sightseeing routes in the important sections in the villages, and build new tourist service facilities, including shops, display rooms and folk custom museums.

Chapter 8 Policies for the Protection and Renovation

Article 31 To set up a special fund for protection: The special fund that will be used for the management and conservation of the historical setting of Tulou only should be built. We should make full use of the funds appropriated by the State, money raised by local agencies, and donations from social organizations and residents. The protection funds should be always put under budget management.

Article 32 Reward and punishment: To help advance the protection work in an all-round way, reward and praise the grass-roots organizations that are engaged in the protection of Tulou, and punish the organizations and individuals who seriously violate the protection plan. The fines may be diverted to the protection funds. The government should adopt active measures for protection, and work out policies to encourage enterprises and individuals to invest in Tulou conservation.

Article 33 Economy transition: To bolster the viability of Tulou through developing economy and promoting production, especially highlight the development of agricultural and by-product processing industry, based on tea processing, tourism commodities, arts and crafts articles, and other industries that cause no pollution. Economic and industrial development will push and lay a foundation and incentive to the expansion of tourism.

Article 34 Regulation guarantee: To draw up the Management Measures for the Protection of Hua'an Tulou based on this plan, so that legal means may be applied to the protection plan and management of Tulou. Detailed Control Plan of the Xiandu Dadi Village in Hua'an should be compiled and measures of protection and control should be specified to better the instruction.

7.b-10 Plan of Tourism Development in Yongding County

(Yongding People's Government, 2001)

(Experts)

.....

II. Protection Plan of Cultural relics in the Cultural Villages

1. The relationship between protection and development

As the treasure of China's national architecture, Hongkeng Tulou residential buildings should be well protected. Moreover, not only Tulou cluster, but also the single Tulou building, including the environment of the ancient Tulou and its hilly areas as well as the rivers should also be protected. As Wei Xiaolan says, world heritages are not historic remains, protection should be put first, but it's not the only way out. Therefore, the plan not only emphasizes the practical protection of Tulou, but also pays attention to make a rational and sustainable tourism exploration plan with the protection as the premise.

2. Outline of the protection plan

① Lay emphasis on the protection of single Tulou buildings.

The essence of the residential Hongkeng Tulou Cluster mainly lies in Zhencheng Lou, Kuiju Lou, Fuyu Lou, and Rusheng Lou. These buildings have been under the protection at provincial level or county level. The profound traditional culture and the touching legends make them the essence of Hongkeng Village. Therefore, protection of single Tulou buildings is the key to protecting the residential Hongkeng Tulou Cluster.

The protection of the four above mentioned Tulou should be carried out in compliance with the related laws on ancient architectural structures to preserve their original style and strengthen the maintenance and management. The original features of the historic site should not be changed or damaged without any permission. When the condition is mature, the existing sites under protection at all levels can be brought into those under provincial or national level, which will lay a solid foundation for Tulou to be proposed as the World Cultural Heritage.

② Delimit an area under absolute protection of Tulou and implement absolute protection to it.

The scope within a 150-meter area or within the range of the vision around the key protected Tulou can be delimited as an area under absolute protection of the cultural village.

Therefore, buildings including pens for livestock, piles of odds and ends, piles of coal or foundation areas of the houses, which are in the scope but do not match the style of Tulou, should be rectified to unify the construction style to demonstrate the holistic environment of Tulou cluster.

In the cultural villages of Tulou, new buildings that do not match the style of Tulou are not allowed to be built. The Tulou which is severely damaged should be refit properly. Buildings that are obstructive to the visual effect should be dismantled gradually to maintain the original style of Tulou.

At the same time, trees and grasses should be planted in the public areas among Tulou buildings, and roads should be repaired to unify the landscapes in the absolute protected area, create the original atmosphere of residential Tulou, and attract scholars and visitors abroad and at home.

- ③ Delimit an area under ordinary protection and implement ordinary protection to it.

In the village on the two banks of Hongchuan River in Hongkeng Village, most small and medium-sized Tulou buildings are of no cultural value because of their short history. However, they have made Hongkeng Hakka village possess more intact and original style. Therefore, they should also be delimited as the area of nominated property to help maintain the good conditions of the four Tulou buildings under absolute protection and not be damaged by the future “builders”. The original style of the Tulou buildings in this area should be preserved, to ensure that the overall style of the ordinary residential houses will not be damaged and the folk-custom cultural Tulou village will be preserved as a whole.

- ④ The newly added population should be moved out to the new villages in batches and by stages to resume the population density centuries ago.

Hongkeng Village has 500 households with a population of 2500 currently. According to the plan, to avoid the contradiction between villagers’ daily life and visitors’ sightseeing, villagers shall be moved out of Hongkeng Village in batches and by stages and a new village outside Hongkeng Village will be set up. The detailed plan will be carried out from now on and 200 households in the village shall be moved out while 300 left by 2003; moreover, by 2007, 400 households shall be moved out while 100 left. The villagers who are moved out will respectively be settled in the newly built villages, Hukeng Town and county seat of Yongding.

New residential houses in the new villages should be in harmony with Tulou in terms of the appearance and form. The layout will be arranged according to the quadrangle dwelling form of the square Tulou to respect the demands of independence and opening-up of Hakka.

7.b-11 The Overall Plan for Tourism Development in Nanjing County(2003~2020)

(Nanjing People’s Government,2003)

(Excerpts)

1.2.Basic principles and guiding ideology of the plan

1.2.1. Basic principles of the plan

(1)Guided by the sustainable development theory

The natural ecology, including Tulou cultural heritages, Letu rain forest, and Huboliao of Nanjing County, the agricultural landscape of orchid and the folk religion, religious culture represented by Baosheng Emperor, should be protected effectively. The cultural resources of Tulou in Nanjing County should be managed in compliance with the requirements and the norms of world cultural heritages to highlight its cultural values and historical contents and lay a solid foundation to apply for world heritage. Letu rain forest and Huboliao should be explored properly according to the requirements to benefit cultural tourism and natural ecology tourism and push the regional sustainable development.

...

1.2.2. Guiding ideology of the plan

(1) Based on the protection of natural ecology and cultural heritage, develop tourism to promote

the industrial structure adjustment, regional economy development and social progress, and realize the sustainable development in Nanjing County.

...

(3) Based on the overall plan of tourism development respectively in Fujian and in Zhangzhou as well as the prospect of social and economical development in Nanjing County, adopt the way of government leading, department participating, society interacting, enterprises operating and nationwide supporting to develop tourism. Make full use of the advantages of local culture and natural ecology resources to build the international brand of Tulou tourism and the famous brand of natural ecology and agricultural landscape tourism.

2. Analysis of conditions for tourism development

2.1. Analysis of tourism resources

2.1.1 Characteristics of tourism resources

Tourism resources in Nanjing County mainly include natural resources represented by subtropical rain forest, and cultural resources represented by Tulou. Being advantaged in cultural resources, natural and cultural resources complementary to one another have unique competitiveness in Southern Fujian area.

2.1.1.1 The rain forest has unique features and high-grade quality.

.....

2.1.1.2.Cultural resources with Tulou as the core have unique tourism value.

As one of the sites among Fujian Tulou which apply for world heritage, Nanjing Tulou has become one of the resources with the greatest tourism value in Nanjing County. Among them, Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster with its unique layout is one of the representatives in Fujian and is a historic site under national protection. Hekeng Tulou Cluster is the most significant and characteristic mode of mountainous residential house among the existing Tulou clusters and is one of the sites applying for world heritage. Tulou tourism resources in Nanjing County are rich not only in quantity, but also in the significant cultural landscapes. As a new way of tourism, Tulou has great potentials. However, because of insufficient maintenance, Tulou has been damaged severely. If they are not protected and repaired in time, they will lose their precious value.

...

2.3.Supporting facilities of tourism

2.3.1.Hotels

Now we have Nanjing Grand Hotel and Dongnanhai Holiday Village at two-star level, Jinyan Grand Hotel supporting Jinshan'e Fairy Cave, Xinhenghui Mountain Resort with Hot Spring supporting Letu southern Asia subtropical rain forest, Tulou Hotel supporting Shuyang and Meilin, and Shimen Mountain Resort supporting Chuanchang Shimen Rock.

2.3.2. Food services

All of the above mentioned hotels have supplementary food services. There are also some food service centers in the counties and towns, but they are small in size and not very standard in management. Sometimes the individual service center may rip off the customers.

2.3.3. Development of tourism commodities and establishment of service centers

The development of tourism commodities has taken its initial shape. More than 20 kinds of craftworks such as Tulou souvenir card with gold fail, bamboo woven Tulou models, and Tulou china models, and various of local products such as Bajitian wine of rain forest brand, green plum and red tomato of Tulou brand have been successfully developed. Among them, Tulou souvenir card with gold fail, souvenir badges and lacquerwares have got the state patents, and the souvenir cards with gold foil for the first vine in Asia and Hekeng Tulou Cluster are applying for patents right now. The establishment and management of the service center need to be further regulated.

2.3.4. Facilities for entertainment

There are also supplementary facilities for entertainment in the above mentioned hotels. Dongnanhai Holiday Village, with the most satisfactory variety, has facilities like tennis, bowling, badminton, billiards, swimming pool, golf, roller-skating arena, nightclub and chess rooms. The entertainment facilities in other areas are small in size with monotonous variety and need to be further regulated.

4.2. Objective of development

4.2.1. The overall objective

To effectively protect the natural resources and cultural heritages of Nanjing County, properly utilize the tourism resources to make Nanjing rain forest famous at home and abroad. To build the tourism brand of Tulou in Fujian, develop Nanjing County into an important center of tourism in the southwest of Fujian, and a famous touring destination with unique market image. Tourism should be the pillar industry of Nanjing County in 2020. For details please see the table.

7.b-12 Plan on Tourism Development of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County

(Hua'an People's Government, 2006)

Chapter VI Guidelines, Basic Principles and Goals for Plan

I. The plan is drawn up on the basis of

1. Outline of Plan for Tourism Development in Hua'an County
2. Interim Regulations on Planning for Tourism Development, China National Tourism Administration, 1999
3. The 9th Five-year Plan on Tourism Development and the Outline of Development Plan in 2010 of Fujian Province
4. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics
5. Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China
6. Regulations on the Management of Sites of Scenic Beauty and Historic Interest
7. Measures of Hua'an County for the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster

II. Guidelines of the plan

In planning the Tulou scenic spots, attention should be paid to the protection of original scenery and environment. The scenic spots should be classified into different types for protection, with

a view to preventing cultural heritages and original topography as well as geomorphology from being altered and damaged. Scientific method should be employed to protect the cultural heritages. Development should be in moderation to provide visitors with different needs with a site for popular science education, sightseeing and entertainment. Economic, social and environmental benefits should be gradually increased in the development of the scenic spots.

Plan for tourism should be drawn up on the basis of the goals for social, economic and environmental benefits. With Xiandu Town as backing for tourism, the basic facilities for water, electricity should be updated and so should the tourism service facilities. Enough attention should be paid to the construction of the entrance, the section where the entrance connects with the roads in particular.

The administrative mechanism should be adjusted and unified management should be carried out over the scenic spots. Efforts should be made to build Tulou scenic spot into a provincial level tourism destination.

III. Basic principles for plan

(1) The plan contents and projects attached must tally with the requirements of the State law on protection of cultural heritages and the development of scenic spot itself. Development is necessary for the maintenance of cultural heritages and the construction of the scenic spot, but should be in moderation. Service facilities must not only meet the needs of tourists but also yield economic benefits.

(2) Development of Tulou scenic spots should never be separated from the protection of landscape resources. The social, economic and environmental benefits should be taken into consideration together.

(3) Standards for facilities in the plan should be in line with the relevant regulations of the State, and should also be harmonious with the existing conditions and goals.

IV. Construction periods and goals in the plan

(1) Construction periods

Short term: 2006-2010

Long term: 2011-2020

(2) Goals and position in the plan

In the near future, on the basis of protection, efforts will be made to explore the unique folk culture of Tulou. With Tulou cluster as the core, such scenic spots as Xuantian Pavilion, Damo Rock, Ancestral Temple of the Jiang's, Ancestral Temple of the Liu's, Mountain Fortress of the Jiang's, Central Primary School of Dadi and Zhuxi Nunnery will form a centralized comprehensive tourist destination in five years. According to the long-term goal, the above said tourist destination will become an important one in the city of Zhangzhou, and the main collecting and distributing center of Hua'an County. Efforts will also be made to explore the surrounding scenic spots such as Boshi Village, Shangyuan Brook and waterfalls to organize the possible scenic spots into a tourism circle in Xiandu Town. In this way, the tourism in the whole county will be enhanced.

7.b-13 Plan for the Environmental Protection of Dadi Tulou Cluster in Hua'an County

(Hua'an People's Government, 2001)

1. Present environment status

The air quality from Hua'an to Dadi Tulou Cluster conforms to international standard I, surface water quality is up to international standard II, the industrial enterprises in the surrounding areas have all met the standards for environmental protection. The principles of overall plan, rational distribution, comprehensive utilization, relying on the masses, protecting environment and making life better for the offspring have been applied in environment protection. The principle of prevention first and strengthening management second has also been applied.

2. Protection of environmental quality

(1) Protection of water and atmosphere

1) Construction of factories that emit pollutants will be banned, to guarantee the atmosphere quality at international standard I

2) The surface water quality will be kept at international standard II, and efforts will be made to upgrade it to standard I. Any industrial projects that may likely cause pollution to water quality will be banned.

3) Source of pollution will be strictly controlled from Huaan to the main road leading to Tulou, pig farm and other factories that will cause pollution will be banned.

4) The mountains surrounding Tulou will be built into a key area for biological environmental protection. Trees and grasses will be planted on the mountains to protect the environment.

5) Necessary service facilities (such as canteen, boiler room and chimney) that may cause pollution will be built on the leeward of Tulou. Necessary facilities will be installed to get rid of smoke and ashes, and the chimneys will be high enough to meet the requirements for environmental protection.

6) Vehicles that may cause serious pollution will be banned. New vehicles that consume less energy and are environment friendly should be used.

7) Felling trees in mountains near Tulou will be banned. Mining and digging of earth will be banned within the planned protection zone and area 500 meters away from the zone.

8) Waste water must be processed before it is discharged. Discharging of waste water and dumping of trash to rivers and lakes are banned.

9) Efforts will be made to gradually use fertilizer and pesticide that will cause less pollution and be easy to degrade thus to reduce the pollution caused to water, atmosphere and soil.

(2) Environmental sanitation

1) A sealed rubbish station will be established in the garden. Dustbins in harmony with the surrounding environment will be installed and the trash in the dustbins will be regularly removed.

2) The makeshift toilets along the road will be renovated. Public toilets will be built at proper places for tourists.

3) Billboards promoting environmental protection will be erected at the entrance to the scenic

spots and on the main streets of Xiandu Town to raise the local people's awareness of environmental protection and sanitation and that of the tourists as well.

3. Measures to guarantee the plan to protect the environment acircular Tulou at Hua'an

(1) To publicize the law on environmental protection and raise people's awareness of environmental protection, and thus promote the implementation of the environmental plan of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

(2) Necessary organizations will be established to monitor the quality of environment in the planned area.

(3) The construction of new architectures, expansion and renovation of old ones within the planned area will be carried out under the unified urban planning to ensure that the style and size are in harmony with Tulou.

(4) The use of coal should be reduced within the planned zone to reduce the erosion of Tulou by carbon dioxide. If some coal is really necessary to be used, honeycomb briquette will be used.

7.b-14 Decision of Yongding People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Hakka Tulou (1999)

1. Scope of protection

(1) Protection of Tulou clusters, including Chuxi Tulou Cluster in Xiayang Town, Nanxi Tulou Cluster in Hukeng Town, Hongkeng Tulou Cluster in Hukeng Town and Gaobei Tulou Cluster in Gaobei Village.

(2) Protection of single Tulou building, which involves those listed as the historic sites under protection within the county and those that have the value for exploitation and utilization.

(3) Roads, rivers, land and forests in towns where the key scenic spot of Tulou is located are also included in the protection scope.

2. Contents of protection

(1) Tulou architectures are protected according to the Law on Protection of Cultural Relics. Efforts will be made to protect Tulou architecture from being damaged and eroded. As being required by the plans to protect Tulou architecture and nomination on the World Heritage List, architectures that affect the landscape of Tulou will be demolished and adjusted.

(2) The movable cultural heritages of Tulou will also be protected according to relevant law. Special person will be designated to take charge of that. People will be persuaded to hand these movable cultural heritages to the county museum in case they will be stolen or lost.

(3) The environment acircular Tulou will be protected. New architectures are banned within the protection scope and rules must be strictly observed in approving the use of land. The structure of a single Tulou can not be altered, new houses can never be built acircular Tulou. Rivers and mountains within the protection scope should be preserved according to Environmental Protection Law. Quarrying, discharging of wastewater and dumping of waste are strictly banned.

(4) Standards for sanitation will be made for Tulou to improve the sanitation therein.

3. Protective measures

(1) A leading group will be established for the protection of Hakka Tulou in Yongding County. Corresponding leading groups will also be established in the towns of Hukeng, Xiayang, Gaotou and Gaopo. Special personnel will be designated to take charge of the protection work. Special groups will be set up for the protection of key Tulou. A responsibility system will be carried out to make sure that people designated perform their duties well.

(2) The historic sites under protection will be designated. Tulou clusters or single Tulou building will be announced as historic sites under protection in a timely manner.

(3) Special fund will be appropriated. The fund for the protection of Tulou will be included in the financial budget by the county government. Fund will be appropriated every year for this purpose. Towns and villages will also appropriate special fund for the protection of Tulou.

(4) Efforts will be made to give publicity to the importance of protecting Tulou. Publicity will also be given to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics to mobilize people in the county to protect Tulou.

(5) Residents living within Tulou are a great concern to the protection of Tulou. So residents will be educated to protect Tulou and maintain the environmental sanitation within and outside Tulou on their own. Relevant rules will be formulated so that residents can cultivate a good sanitation habit. Domestic fowls can not be kept within Tulou. Discharging of wastewater and dumping of trash are forbidden around Tulou.

(6) To prevent Tulou from being damaged, the chief leader of a township will be designated as the first person immediately responsible for the protection of Tulou. Specific leader or person will be appointed to take charge of the protection of Tulou cluster and key single Tulou buildings. A complete system for the protection of Tulou will be established. Relevant county departments should often inspect the protection of Tulou so that they can timely solve the problems in the protection work. The county cultural bureau, as the department directly in charge of the protection of Tulou, will set up a special section and designate a special person to take charge of the daily work for the protection of Tulou.

(7) There are some problems for the protection of Tulou at present. The sanitation acircular Tulou is not very good. There are makeshift architectures acircular Tulou and some have made changes to the structure of Tulou architectures. Random quarrying and digging in the mountains and roads acircular Tulou happen all the time. So efforts will have to be made to stop these illegal activities in line with the Temporary Regulations on the Management of Scenic Spots in Yongding County. Campaigns should be launched to stop these activities and completely change the outlook of Tulou environment.

(8) Target orientated management will be carried out. The protection of Tulou will be regarded as a long-term political work on the agenda of governments and relevant administrative departments at various levels. The protection of Tulou will be listed in the targets for management of leadership and leaders during their terms. The protection work should be closely connected with spiritual civilization, economic work and comprehensive overhaul of social security. Plans should be made and implemented for the protection of Tulou, and the implementation will be examined and analyzed. The units or individuals who do a good job in the protection of Tulou will be

rewarded. Those who do a bad job in this respect will be punished. Those who have damaged Tulou architecture or environment will be punished according to law.

On the basis of this Decision, relevant towns and counties departments are required to make corresponding decisions to guarantee that the policies in the Decision can be carried out.

7.b-15 Notice of Yongding People's Government on the Protection of Tourism Resources in Scenic Places of Hakka Tulou (2000)

To strengthen the protection, exploitation and utilization of tourism resources in Hakka Tulou scenic spots in Yongding County, the county government has issued this notice.

In accordance with the Interim Regulations on the Management of Sites of Scenic Beauty and Historic Interest promulgated by the State Council, Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Planning, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Management of Land, Law of the People's Republic of China on Mineral Sources, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Regulations of Fujian Province on the Management of Village and Township Construction, the notice is as follows:

1. Hakka Tulou scenic spot is an important tourism destination in Yongding County. With Hukeng Town, a famous historical and cultural town, as the center, the scenic spot includes Hukeng Village, Jizhen Township control area and the villages of Xipian, Xinnan, Nanzhong, Nanjiang and Shijia as well as the basic protection scope of Chuxi Village, Gaobei Village and other historic sites under protection at county level.

2. Such activities as quarrying, digging earth, damaging vegetation, reclaiming land and building tombs are banned along the roads to the scenic spot and within the protection scope. Activities to damage public facilities and environmental sanitation facilities will be punished.

3. Use of land within the scenic spot will observe strict procedure of approval. Random construction within the scenic spot is forbidden. The construction projects, which have already been approved or are to be approved, should be in harmony with the style of Tulou as being required by the Law on Protection of Cultural Relics. Traditional architectures should be protected. The facilities that will possibly damage the landscapes, pollute environment and affect tourism are banned. Any new facilities will be banned around valuable cultural heritages and important Tulou buildings, except for the necessary attached facilities under protection.

4. The planning for new construction projects and selection of sites must be submitted to relevant administrative department for approval. Those architectures, the construction of which have violated the approved design and whose sites have been changed, construction area expanded, layout altered, storeys increased and style changed, will be dealt with according to relevant regulations. For those construction projects that have posed threat to Tulou and its natural environment, remedial measures must be adopted to give the units a certain period of time to control, move or dismantle the architectures.

5. Storing of odds and ends and drying grain along the roads within the scenic spot, on the parking lot within the scenic spot and in the vicinity of Tulou are banned.

6. Discharge of production and daily life wastewater and trash into the brooks is banned.

7. Felling trees in primitive forest within the first protection scope of the scenic spot is banned. When it is really necessary to fell the tree, permit is needed from the county forestry administrative department.

8. Graffiti are forbidden on ancient architectures, cultural heritages, rocks and trees within the scenic spot. Units and individuals within the scenic spot should abide by the “notice” on their own to protect the natural landscape, cultural landscape and architectures.

The Notice takes effect on the day when it is issued.

7.b-16 Notice of Nanjing County Government on Strengthening the Management of Tulou Cultural Heritage Sites (1998)

Tulou in Nanjing County has a long history and a variety of styles, is in large scale and has rich cultural connotation, and therefore has a great value for protection. To strengthen the management of Tulou, in line with the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the county government has issued a notice on relevant matters:

1. Objects and scope for protection

Historic sites under provincial and county protection such as Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster in Shuyang Town (Note: now a major historic site under national protection), Hekeng Tulou Cluster in Qujiang, Xiaban Tulou Cluster, Shiqiao Tulou Cluster, Nan’ou Tulou Cluster, Shishitou Tulou Cluster in Meilin Town are now under protection in a large scale.

Single Tulou architecture listed as the historic site under county protection should be preserved, so are attached facilities outside the architectures.

(1) Change of the Tulou structure is forbidden, so is the act of digging holes as windows in Tulou and constructing makeshift structures inside and outside Tulou.

(2) Installation of electricity wires inside Tulou without approval, overuse of electricity and stacking of inflammable materials and explosives are banned.

(3) Raising of domestic fowls is forbidden inside Tulou, and so is the act of dumping wastewater and trash inside Tulou.

(4) Discharge of wastewater and dumping of waste into the rivers within the protection scope are forbidden.

(5) Quarrying, logging, reclamation of land, digging earth and damaging plants are forbidden within the protection scope.

2. When new houses are built and old ones are renovated within the protection scope and the area for the control of construction, relevant construction unit or individual must report to the cultural heritage administrative department in advance. Survey should be conducted before construction. Without the permission from the cultural heritage administrative department, land administrative and urban (village) construction departments can not go through formalities for the use of land and construction projects. When a construction project starts without approval, construction unit leader, builders and relevant persons will be prosecuted according to relevant rules.

3. Residents living in Tulou and tourists have the obligation to protect the cultural heritage. They must abide by relevant rules for the management of Tulou to maintain the safety, and protect the natural and historic landscapes within the scenic spot.

7.b-17 Regulations of Hua'an People's Government on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritages (2000)

Hua'an County has a long history and abounds in cultural heritages. In order to strengthen the protection and management of cultural heritage, inherit the excellent historical heritage, enhance Beixi Brook culture of Jiulong River, conduct patriotic and revolutionary traditional education and construct socialist material and spiritual civilizations, the county government has formulated these regulations, according to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and Regulations of Fujian Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Heritages.

Article 1 Cultural heritages in Hua'an County include movable ones and immovable ones. The immovable cultural heritages include major historic sites under protection at national, provincial and county level, as well as those that have not been designated as sites under protection. The movable cultural heritages include rare and ordinary cultural heritage.

Article 2 The principle of "protection as the primary work and salvation as the priority" will be maintained. The working principle of "effective protection, rational utilization and strengthening management" will also be upheld.

Article 3 Expenses on the protection of cultural heritage will be listed in the financial budget, and will be under strict management and used only for the purpose of protecting cultural heritage.

Article 4 County cultural (heritage) administrative department is in charge of the work to protect cultural heritage all over the county. Township governments and various departments should strengthen the publicity to the knowledge about cultural heritage and the protection of cultural heritage, with a view to raising people's awareness. Thus social force from all walks of life will be mobilized to participate in the protection of cultural heritage. The township governments and county governments should also cooperate closely with county cultural administrative departments in doing the daily work and management in the protection of cultural heritage. Units and individuals that have done a good job in the protection of cultural heritage should be rewarded.

Article 5 Historic sites under protection should sign responsibility document and certificate of entrustment with county cultural (heritage) administrative department for the protection of cultural heritage. They should also formulate agreements and various regulations for the protection of cultural heritage. They should abide by State regulations on the protection of cultural heritage, should be under the supervision of the relevant cultural administrative department. They should do a good job in preservation, maintenance of cultural heritage and safeguarding the security of cultural heritage as well.

Routine and normative management must be organically combined in historic sites under protection, and emphasis should be placed on normative management. Rules for management should be optimized all the time. Each historic site under protection should have a protection scope, have signboards, have files of records and have special staff to manage the protection scope.

In drawing the planning for rural and urban construction, exploitation and utilization of historic sites and the exploitation of mineral resources, when the protection of cultural heritage is involved, departments of construction, planning, land resources, communications, broadcasting and television, telecommunications, environmental protection, tourism, geology and mineral resources should submit the matter to the county cultural heritage administrative department for examination, then report the matter to the higher authorities for approval according to the levels of relevant historic sites under protection. Strict legal procedure should be followed in the process.

Article 6 Quarrying, logging and land reclamation are banned within the protection scope and the area for the control of construction of the historic sites under protection. Ancient trees there should be strictly protected as well. Activities causing damage to the environmental styles of the historic sites under protection are also prohibited.

Article 7 Construction projects should shun the historic sites under protection, cultural heritages and underground ruins of historic interest. Construction projects are prohibited within the protection scope of a historic site under protection. Within the protection scope of a historic site under protection or a registered cultural heritage, any construction project must have the permission of the cultural heritage administrative department in advance. The relevant cultural (heritage) administrative department should participate in the selection of sites and other designing plans involving the protection of cultural heritage. Finally, the entire procedure of approval should be observed. For a large scale construction project, investigation and survey of cultural heritage should be conducted within the land area for construction as required by law on the protection of cultural heritages. Measures to protect the cultural heritages should be implemented as well. The expenses on archaeological investigation, survey, excavation and the protection of cultural heritage should be included in the budget for the construction project. Expenses on the survey and excavation of cultural heritage, because of the sale of the land use right, should be paid by the investor. The cultural heritages in the area belong to the State, and any unit or individual can not get possession of them.

Article 8 In the area surrounding a historic site under protection, trees and vegetation should be planted to create a beautiful biological environment.

Within the protection scope, discharge of pollutants is forbidden, stacking of inflammable and explosive materials is forbidden and other activities that may pose threat to the safety of cultural heritage are prohibited.

Article 9 If cultural heritages are found in the work site of construction project or farming and water conservancy project or in individual-conducted land cultivating or house-building, the building unit or the individual should protect the site as it is and immediately report to the county administrative department of cultural heritage. The construction shall not continue until the cultural heritage site is excavated and cleared. The unearthed cultural heritage should be handed to the county administrative department of cultural heritage, nobody shall be allowed to hide and damage the cultural heritage.

Article 10 Units for collecting cultural heritage shall have storehouses that meet the need of keeping cultural heritages and are equipped with safety facilities. There should be sound regulations for protection and management and there should be specially designated persons in charge of safety. The place should be equipped with fire-fighting, anti-theft, water-proofing, worm-preventing

and dust-preventing facilities so as to ensure the safety of cultural heritages. The county museum, cultural heritage management department and other cultural heritage-collecting units should strengthen safety precautions and establish a responsibility system for the safety and prevention work so as to ensure the safety of the stored cultural heritages.

Article 11 Copying and photographing of cultural heritage, including calligraphy, paintings, textile products, bamboo, wood and lacquer ware, sculpture, stone carving and porcelain shall be reported to the county administrative department of cultural heritage for approval. Copying and photographing of first-class cultural heritage must be submitted to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for approval. Photos provided by the historic sites under protection for the purpose of research or book publishing must not be transferred to any foreigner or foreign publishing institution.

Article 12 Crimes of sabotaging, stealing and smuggling cultural heritage shall be severely cracked down according to law. For major cases involving cultural heritage, a special panel should be set up to concentrate forces to investigate the case quickly and severely punished the criminals.

Article 13 Cultural heritages confiscated, according to law, when cracking down on crimes involving cultural heritage are State property and shall be handed over free to the county administrative department of cultural heritages to be kept so as to prevent loss of precious heritages.

Article 14 The county administrative department of cultural heritage shall establish a complete system of responsibilities for the protection of cultural heritage, co-operate with the public security department to crack down on crimes involving cultural heritage and support and encourage keepers of cultural heritage to fight against the crimes.

Article 15 Units keeping and using cultural heritage are directly responsible for the protection of the cultural heritage. The user unit must take charge of protecting and maintaining the cultural heritage. Units using cultural heritages at all levels shall sign contract of responsibility for the protection with the administrative department of cultural heritage.

Article 16 The county departments in charge of culture, industry and commerce and public security should exercise supervision over second-hand market for cultural heritage in accordance with State regulations.

Article 17 The country administrative department of cultural heritage shall hold various forms of exhibitions to conduct education of patriotism and revolutionary tradition and give full play to the role of cultural heritage in the campaign to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization. The use of cultural heritage must serve the purpose of the campaign. It must be held that priority be given to the social effect while efforts are made to coordinate a harmonious development of both the social and economic effects.

Article 18 This Regulation shall be interpreted by the County Bureau of Culture and shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

7.b-18 Regulations of Hua'an County on the Protection and Management of Dadi Tulou Cluster

(The Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Hua'an County, passed on March 16,

2001)

Article 1 In order to strengthen the protection and management of Dadi Tulou Cluster and in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Specific Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Implementing the Law for the Protection of Cultural Relics, State Council's Notice about Strengthening and Improving the Work of Protecting Cultural Heritages and Regulations of Fujian Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage and in consideration of the local conditions, this Regulations is hereby formulated.

Article 2 Eryi Lou in Dadi Tulou is a major historic site under national protection. It joins Nanyang Lou and Dongyang Lou, which under protection at county level, to form an integral cluster, which is protected by the State laws.

Article 3 The Eryi Lou Management Department and the Dadi Village shall be responsible for the daily protection and management of Dadi Tulou Cluster. Administratively, they are under the leadership of the County Bureau of Culture and the Xiandu Town People's Government; in professional work, they receive instruction from the Municipal Office of Management of Cultural Heritage and the County Museum.

Article 4 The protection scope of Dadi Tulou Cluster consists of key protection scope, normal protection scope and area for the control of construction. No organization or individual shall be allowed to take possession of or dismantle or build houses, land and other resources within the protection scope without permission.

Article 5

(1) It is prohibited to build any new constructions in the key area of nominated property.

(2) Construction that will impair the protection of Tulou shall not be permitted in the normal protection scope. If any new is truly necessary, prior application should be submitted for approval. The design plan should be submitted to the culture administration department for approval and then submitted to the urban and rural construction planning department for approval. The form, size, height, appearance and colour of a new building should be harmonious with the environmental styles of Tulou buildings.

(3) In the are for the control of construction, it is prohibited to make fire illegally, quarry rocks, dig earth, cultivate land by leveling forests; it is prohibited to store inflammable, explosive or corrosive materials; it is prohibited to set off fireworks and firecrackers or burn paper; it is prohibited to discharge liquid, solid wastes or waste gas that pollute the environment.

(4) Strengthen building of gardens and green belts to create a friendly environment. All illegal buildings and facilities that pollute the environment must be dismantled.

Article 6 It is prohibited to alter the structure of Tulou, open holes or windows, build additional constructions or set up vendor stalls in and out of Tulou. It is prohibited to paint or revamp the wall and structure. Inscription, graffiti, carving and notice-posting are prohibited. It is prohibited to damage, peel off or sell the mural, colored painting, couplet, wooden sculpture, stone sculpture and other heritages of historical and artistic values.

Article 7 Residents in Tulou are not allowed to burn woods or coal. They are encouraged to use natural gas or liquefied gas. Domestic fowl and animals must be reared in designated pens. It

is prohibited to install power lines without permission, or use electric appliances beyond the power load limit, or store inflammable and explosive materials inside the building. Following the principle that whoever uses the electric facilities shall be held responsible, the residents have the obligation to examine and repair the power lines regularly.

Article 8 The county government shall commend and award the organizations and individuals who have made outstanding contribution to the protection and management of Tulou. Those who have violated the aforementioned regulations shall be penalized according to law; those who have caused severe consequences shall be held for criminal responsibility.

Article 9 This Regulations shall take effect on the day of promulgation.

7.b-19 Regulations on the Protection of Hakka Tulou in Yongding County

(I) Regulations for management of Tulou

1. Residents in Tulou shall consciously help maintain the safety in the area, do a good job in prevention of fire, burglary, accidents and sabotage, care for the others and remind one another of the responsibility. The headmaster of Tulou should be loyal to his duty and shoulder the responsibility to maintain public order and safety.

2. To promote the activities of establishing civilized building and 10-star civilized household and maintain the public order and public hygiene in Tulou. And to encourage everybody to foster a new agreement of paying attention to hygiene and science, respect the aged and cherish the young.

3. The public facilities in Tulou buildings should not be dismantled, damaged or restored without permission. If necessary, permission from the headmaster and the personnel in charge of the building should be got first.

4. Every one is responsible for the hygiene inside Tulou building. The hygiene in the building should reach the standards of no litter, no spitting, no dusts, no spider web, no flies and mosquito, no foul smell and no blocking of drainage. It is prohibited to heap objects or install urinals in public places, stairways or corridors. Use of electric oven is prohibited. Domestic fowls and livestock must be penned up in designated places and attention should be given to the environmental hygiene. It is prohibited to throw fruit peel or paper scraps out of windows. It is prohibited to dump garbage at roadside or in rivers. General cleaning should be done frequently and large-scale cleaning should be done at regular interval. Garbage should be dumped in designated places. Residents should foster a good habit of hygiene.

5. Everybody should abide by the "residents' agreement for civilization" and relevant regulations promulgated by the government. Everybody shall take care of the building and prevent damages to the building and the surrounding landscapes.

6. Residents in Tulou should abide by social ethics. They should refrain from making noise at noon and midnight; they should not affect other people's sleep and rest by loud broadcasting. They should show warmth and courtesy to visitors.

7. Residents in the building should pay attention to safety of fire and electricity and prevent graffiti and random installing of power lines.

(II) Responsibilities of the headmaster of Tulou

1. To organize the residents to conduct the activities of establishing civilized building and 10-star civilized household, and maintain the public order and public hygiene in Tulou; to strengthen management to raise the standard of civilization among the residents.

2. To take charge of education of the residents on the knowledge of law and safety; urge the residents to prevent fire, burglary, accident and damage; and frequently organize inspections to eliminate factors that may cause danger.

3. To strengthen control of inhabitants from the outside and register them according to relevant regulations.

4. To be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the "Residents' Agreement for Civilization" and resolutely deal with any problem.

5. To organize the residents to do regular general cleaning; be responsible for drawing plans for the residents to take turns to do the cleaning and inspecting, and appraising the work.

6. To help mediate disputes among the residents, resolve conflicts and bring about a harmonious neighborhood relationship.

7. To organize studies on the history and reform of Tulou and establish a complete file of records.

(III) Residents' pledges on civilization

1. Being civilized and polite; to receive guests with warmth and keep good neighborly relations.

2. To pay attention to public hygiene; do not spit and litter; do not dump garbage at random; do not keep domestic fowl and livestock.

3. To foster a sense of protecting cultural heritage; do not build new constructions, change the structure of Tulou or do interior decoration without permission.

4. To take care of public property; do not damage flower, grass, trees and public facilities.

5. To keep order and clean; do not add make-shift constructions; do not leave tools about; do not install power lines at random; do not make graffiti.

All residents should abide by these regulations consciously and monitor each other.

7.b-20 Regulations Concerning the Protection of Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster is villagers' private houses. These regulations are made to strengthen the protection of Tulou and keep its original state.

1. Nobody shall be allowed to damage or change the constructions in the building or add make-shift constructions, which, if any, should be demolished by whoever built them.

2. Should any of the public facilities, such as the stairway, corridor and roof tiles, is damaged, the residents shall contribute fund to repair the facility to its original state.

3. Keep public hygiene. Random dumping of garbage is prohibited. The environment of the buildings should be kept clean. There should be gardens and green belts acircular Tulou.

4. Pay attention to fire prevention. It is prohibited to heap inflammable and explosive materials in the building.

All villagers must abide by these regulations.

7.b-21 Regulations on Eryi Lou

To further strengthen the protection and management of Eryi Lou, a major historic site under national protection, and earnestly carry out the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Regulations of Fujian Province on the Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage, this Agreement is formulated under the principles that "everybody has the obligation to protect cultural heritage" and the principle of "focusing on protection while giving priority to saving the cultural heritage being destroyed" and with consideration given to the practical conditions.

Article 1 Eryi Lou has been nominated as a major historic site under national protection. The rules and regulations for its protection scope have legal effect. All organizations and individuals shall abide by these rules and regulations.

Article 2 The right to protect and manage the cultural heritages in Eryi Lou is held by the Management Department of Eryi Lou, and they accept the guidance of the Hua'an Museum. Any act that impairs the department's normal work shall be punished according to relevant clauses in the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Penalties for Public Security.

Article 3 The public should observe laws and disciplines in a joint effort to protect State property, promote traditional ethics, speak and behave in a civilized manner and treat visitors with politeness.

Article 4 In order to keep the styles and layout of Eryi Lou from damaging, it is prohibited to add any decoration or make any change to the building; violator shall be punished according to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Article 5 Residents in the building should keep a sense of security and fire prevention to eliminate any dangerous factor. According to the principle that whoever uses the building shall take the responsibility, regular examination should be conducted on the power lines in the building. Without permission, nobody shall be allowed to make bonfires or barbecue, make fire for heating, set off fireworks and firecrackers, or burn paper. Smokers should put out the butt in time.

Article 6 Residents in the building should keep their own home as well as public places clean, and clear the drainage in time.

Article 7 Visitors that need to live or stay over for the night in the building should apply to the Cultural Heritage Management Department for registration.

Article 8 Survey, investigation and repair have been completed in Eryi Lou. The main building and internal structural parts are protected by the State. It is prohibited to pollute, damage, demolish or take possession of any of the parts.

Article 9 To set up stalls in the protection scope must be allowed by the office of Cultural Heritage Administration.

Article 10 Any one who is in violation of these regulations or has committed a crime should be handed over to the government and the law enforcing institutions.

Article 11 These regulations take effect as of today and applies to all historic sites under protection at county level or higher in the region of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

7.b-22 Village Regulations on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage Dadi Tulou Cluster

In 2006, the new village regulation and agreement for the area of nominated property, which is based on the existent one, has been adopted by means of voting at the public meeting of villagers from nominated areas. The major contents of this village agreement are as follows:

Article 1 The sites under protection involved in the Village Agreement include Eryi Lou, Nanyang Lou, Xuantian Pavilion, Zhuxi Nunnery, Ancestral Hall of the Jiangs, as well as the ruins of Mt. Tortoise, Damo Rock, Ancestral Hall of the Lius, the Mountain Village of the Lius and the Mountain Village of the Jiangs. All existing architectures, flood-proof facilities, trees, bamboos, and grassland in the village are protected and managed by the government. The villagers should unite, care about and push forward the protection operation. It is prohibited to conduct any damage activities. Should such activity occurs, villagers shall timely report to relevant departments.

Article 2 Residence bases and surrounding lands should be subject to unified arrangement and management by Xiandu Town People's Government, where the area of nominated property is located. It is prohibited to construct, dig and plant without approval. Any violation of the rules will be penalized in compliance with relevant regulations.

Article 3 Villagers who need to reconstruct and expand their houses shall fill in application forms to relevant department and report to higher administration of land, as well as hand in application procedure to the village committee. The village leaders of the area of nominated property shall unify the arrangement of residence base in line with the requirement of historical heritage management. The height, material and dimension of houses shall abide by the requirement of relevant heritage protection and management. Any buildings and structures which violate the requirement shall be demolished.

Article 4 Strict management system shall be established to protect the bamboos, trees, grassland, pools and other public facilities between the area from Mt. Centipede, Mt. Jinmian, and Mt. Lion to Mt. Tortoise, thus to maintain the scenic environment and ecological balance. Without approval, it is prohibited to cut any trees, bamboos and grassland that belong to individuals or collective.

Article 7 It is prohibited to pasture on grassland and around irrigation ditches inside village, transplant plants and trees and open up wasteland. Attention should be paid to the prevention of fire. Any violation of the rules that cause economic damage will compensate for the cost or shall be reported to relevant agency for handling if the violation is of a serious nature.

Article 8 Villagers should enhance their alertness, and shoulder full operation of security precaution to avoid the damage of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

Beginning from 1950s, the authoritative government departments have organized a number of all-round and systematic surveys and researches. Various methods, such as mapping, written recording, photography, interview and looking up historical documents, were adopted to find out

about Tulou in the whole province. Through general survey and key property mapping, a complete system of records was obtained.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, files of records about Fujian Tulou have been collected and sorted. During the period from 2004 to 2005, Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage organized to build comprehensive files for Tulou buildings which were listed as major historic sites under national protection, and submitted the files to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for file. Files for other Tulou buildings which are in the area of the nominated properties were also established by the county department of cultural heritage. The Yongding County Museum has set up records files of Chuxi, Hongkeng and Gaobei Tulou clusters and Yanxiang Lou, Zhenfu Lou and Yongkang Lou. The Nanjing County Museum has set up records files of Tianluokeng and Hekeng Tulou Clusters, Huaiyuan Lou and Hegui Lou. The Hua'an County Museum set up records files of Dadi Tulou Cluster.

The forms of the records are as follows:

Written description: Investigation began from 1955 and large scale of investigation and research began in late 1980s, resulting in complete files of records. The written description focused on historical development, architectural characteristics, residents' way of life, current state of property, protection and maintenance, environment, influence of natural disasters, regulations for protection and management, and protective and administrative organizations.

Mapping: From 1986 till 1988, the People's Government of Yongding County and the county's Construction Commission co-operated with the Architecture Department of Tongji University to make a cartographic survey of Yongding Hakka Tulou using the technology of close-range photographic surveying. In 1987, the Nanjing county government co-operated with the Architecture and City Planning College of Tongji University to conduct a 60-day survey of Nanjing Tulou. In 1992, the Architecture Department of Huaqiao University surveyed Eryi Lou. In 1998, China National Institute of Cultural Heritage and Zhangzhou Municipal Commission for Management of Cultural Heritage made a comprehensive survey of Eryi Lou. In 2000, the Hua'an county government and the Urban Planning Research Institute of Tianjin University surveyed Hua'an Tulou. The following maps were completed for all the Tulou buildings in the protection zone: map of area of nominated property and buffer zone, general plane view (of Tulou cluster), plane view of each floor, front elevation, section, partial detail drawing, etc. For non-circular buildings there were side elevation, back elevation, cross section and vertical section.

Photographs: Beginning in the 1980s, the authorities organized professionals in cultural heritage, architecture and photography to shoot pictures of Tulou. Photos (including slides) were once again shot for the nominated properties during the period of 1999-2000. In 2001, Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Fujian Association of Young Photographers and the Photography Times newspaper jointly held a photography contest for Tulou. The photos were about the architectural techniques and artistic features, the relationship between Tulou buildings and the surroundings and the way of life of the residents.

Video: Starting from 1998, the authorities videotaped the protected Tulou buildings from all sides and established a complete and systematic file of video recordings.

Statistics: Statistics began in the 1980s. Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage and

the county governments of Yongding, Nanjing and Hua'an organized all-round investigations and statistics in 1999 and 2000. Investigated were the number, types and time of construction of Tulou, the number of residents in Tulou buildings, in areas of nominated property and buffer zones, and the number, composition and source of tourists to the Tulou. Protective and research institutions and professionals wrote, compiled and published large amounts of treatises and theses about Fujian Tulou. These works are also kept, as a form of recording files, in museums of the counties.

7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China, (Post code: 350005)

General Director: Zheng Guozhen

Tel: (0086-591)87118171

Fax: (0086-591) 87118430

E-mail: zgzh@fjwww.com

Office of the Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Yongding County

Yongding County Museum

Address: No. 164 Jiuyi Street, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China (post code: 364100)

Curator: Hu Daxin

Tel: (0086-597) 5832139

Office of the Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Nanjing County

Nanjing County Museum

Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 363600)

Curator: Jian Rongwei

Tel: (0086-596)7825136

Office of the Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Hua'an County

Hua'an County Museum

Address: No. 58 Datong Road, Huafeng Township, Hua'an County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 363800)

Curator: Lin Yimou

Tel: (0086-596) 7359236

7.e Bibliography

7.e-1 Treatises and Documents

No.	Title	Time	Author (Translator)	Edition
1	Yongding County Annals (10th volume)	Qing Dynasty	Written by Pan Yiqing; noted by Chen Jun	36th year of Kangxi Reign (1697); 1672 edition with notes.
2	Yongding County Annals (8th volume)	Qing Dynasty	Written by Wu Wei; compiled by Wang Jianchuan	18th year of Qianlong Reign (1753)
3	Nanjing County Annals (10th volume)	Qing Dynasty	Written by Yao Xunyi; compiled by Li Zhengyao	8th year of Qianlong Reign (1743)
4	Nanjing County Annals (20th volume)	Qing Dynasty	Compiled by Wang Baoxu	42th year of Qianlong Reign (1777)
5	Yongding County Annals (32nd volume)	Qing Dynasty	Written by Cheng Shan; compiled by Fang Luqian	10th year of Daoguang Reign (1830)
6	Nanjing County Annals	Qing Dynasty	Written by Chen Zongyu	The period of Guangxu Reign (1875-1908)
7	Yongding County Annals (36th volume)	People's Republic of China	Written by Xu Yuanlong; compiled by Zhang Chaonan	32nd year of the Republic of China (1943), lithography edition
8	Yongding County Annals (8th volume)	People's Republic of China	Written and compiled by Su Xiuwu and others	35th-36th year of the Republic of China (1946-1947)
9	Hua'an County Annals (17th volume)	People's Republic of China	Compiled by Zheng Fengren	The Republic edition, February, 1949
10	Nanjing County Annals	People's Republic of China	Compiled by Zheng Fengren	Manual copy of the Republic edition; reprinted by Nanjing Annals Editorial Committee in 1994
11	Introductory Thesis of the Hakka Study	People's Republic of China	Luo Xianglin	Singapore Association of the Hakka, 1938
12	Jiang's Grand Clan Genealogy			Taiwan, China
13	Chinese Residence		Tanaka Tan	Japan Kashima Publishing House, 1957
14	Fujian History	People's Republic of China	Zhu Weigan	Fujian Education Press, 1986
15	Fujian Civil Residences	People's Republic of China	Gao Zhenming and others	China Construction Industry Publishing House, 1987
16	Map of Nanjing Yuanzhai in Fujian	People's Republic of China	College of Architecture & Urban Planning, Tongji University	Mimeograph copy, 1987

17	Study of Chinese Civil Residence – on the Hakka Square and Circular Tulou		Maomu Jiyilang and others	Tokyo Research Institute of Japanese Residence, 1989
18	History and Study of the Hakka	People's Republic of China	East China Normal University, Shanghai	East China Normal University Publishing House, 1989
19	Study of Chinese Civil Residence		Maomu Jiyilang and others	Tokyo Arts University, 1990
20	Space of a Chinese Civil Residence		Maomu Jiyilang and others	Construction Data Research Institute, Tokyo, 1991
21	Hakka Tulou and Hakka Culture	People's Republic of China	Lin Jiahu	Bowen Publishing Co. Ltd., Huaxia Bookstore, 1992, Taipei ed.
22	Fujian Tulou (1st and 2nd volumes)	People's Republic of China	Huang Hanmin	Echo Magazine, Taiwan, 1994
23	Traditional Civil Residences in Fujian	People's Republic of China	Huang Hanmin	Lujiang Publishing House, 1994
24	Tulou and Chinese Traditional Culture	People's Republic of China	Lin Jiahu	Shanghai People's Publishing House, 1995
25	Tulou as the Hakka's Residence	People's Republic of China	Huang Hanmin	Fujian Education Press, 1995
26	Old House -- Fujian Civil Residence	People's Republic of China	Huang Hanmin, Li Yuxiang	Jiangsu Fine Arts Press, 1995
27	China's History of Immigrants	People's Republic of China	Ge Jianxiong	Fujian People's Publishing House, 1997
28	A Narrative History of the Hakka	People's Republic of China	Wu Qiuyu, Huang Jing	China Huaqiao Publishing House, 1997
29	Tulou and the Hakka	People's Republic of China	Hu Daxin, chief editor	Yongding County Museum, 1998
30	Chinese Folk Architecture-Fujian Chapter	People's Republic of China	Huang Hanmin, chief editor	Jiangsu Science and Technology Publishing House, 1999
31	Castle Made of Rammed Earth -- Fortified Tulou	People's Republic of China	Shi Yilong	Shandong Education Press, 1999
32	A Study of Yongding Hakka Tulou	People's Republic of China	Hu Daxin, chief editor	Beijing Yanshan Publishing House, 2000

33	Collection of Theses About Yongding Hakka Tulou	People's Republic of China	Yu Dehui, chief editor	Writers Publishing House, 2001
34	Introduction to Zhangzhou Tulou	Republic of China	Zeng Wuyue	Fujian People's Publishing House, 2006
35	A Study of Yongding Hakka Tulou	People's Republic of China	Hu Daxin	Central Historical Documents Publishing House, 2006

7.e-2 Theses of Scientific Research

No.	Title	Author (Translator)	Edition
1	Introduction to Chinese Residence	Liu Dunzhen	Journal of Architecture, July 1956
2	Hakka Residence in Yongding, Fujian	Zhang Buqian and others	Journal of Nanjing Institute of Technology, 1957
3	On the Wonderful Yongding Tulou	Lu Xingquan	Second Symposium on Tulou and Cave Dwellings held by Architectural Society of China, Sept. 1982
4	Traditional Characteristics and Local Style of Civil Residences in Fujian	Huang Hanmin	The Architects, 19th and 21st issues, Jun. and Dec. 1984
5	Narrative History of Hongkeng Tobacco	Lin Hanhua	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 3rd issue, Oct. 1984
6	Introduction to Tulou in Yongding	Hu Daxin	Reports of Yongding County Annals, 1st issue, 1986
7	Collection of Theses on Chinese Residence -- Fujian Hakka Tulou		Japanese Architecture of Residence, 3rd issue, 1987
8	Study of Fujian Circular Tulou	Huang Hanmin	Journal of Architecture, Sept. 1988
9	Japanese Experts. On-Spot Survey of Yongding Tulou	Liao Derun	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 7th issue, Oct. 1988
10	Rammed Citadels, Wonders of South Fujian Province	Huang Hanming	Building in China, Apr. 1989
11	On Historical Reasons for the Birth of Yongding Hakka Tulou	Fang Yong	Fujian Architecture, Dec. 1989
12	Snippets of References about Clans in Yongding	Lin Hanhua	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 9th issue, Nov. 1990
13	Cultural Contents of Hakka Tulou	Wu Fuwen	Quarterly of Folk Literature and Art, Dec. 1990
14	The Oldest Tulou and the Phenomenon of Base without Stone	Zong He	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 10th issue, Dec. 1991
15	Heyday of Construction of Yongding Hakka Tulou and Their Influence	Tu Seng	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 10th issue, Dec. 1991
16	Construction of Hakka Tulou in Yongding	Tu Xiangsheng	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 10th issue, Dec. 1991
17	Huang Youxiang, a Famous Carpenter of Tulou	A Bao	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 10th issue, Dec. 1991

18	On the Historical and Cultural Backgrounds of Hakka Architecture	Fang Yong	Collection of Theses at the International Symposium on the Hakka, by Hong Kong Chinese University, 1992
19	Wonderful View of Fujian Tulou	Huang Hanmin	Fujian Architectural Technology, Apr. 1992
20	Zhangzhou Circular Tulou is the Best in China	Zeng Wuyue	The Architects, 46th issue, June, 1992
21	Origin of the Traditional Residence and Custom in the Building of the Hakka	Qiu Huanxing	Study of the Hakka in China, China Workers' Publishing House, Aug. 1992
22	Hakka Custom and Hakka Tulou	Written by (Japan) Maoshan Jiyilang; translated by Zang Shijun	Study of the Hakka, 3rd issue, Shanghai People's Publishing House, Feb. 1993
23	Rural Folk Custom and Culture of the Yongding Hakka	Lin Ping, Chen Yanrong	Study of Mass Literature of Fujian Province, 23rd issue, Sept. 1995
24	Origin and Development of Yongding Hakka Tulou	Cultural and Historical Committee of CPCC of Yongding County	Yongding Historical Accounts of Past Events, 14th issue, Nov. 1995
25	Cultural Contents of Hakka Tulou	Wu Fuwen	All Aspects of the Hakka, 4th issue, Nov. 1995
26	Migration of the Hakka and the Birth of Its Cultural Characteristics	Liu Chunxi	Tingjiang and the Hakka, Publishing House of Beijing Broadcasting Institute, Dec. 1996
27	"Root" of Circular Tulou and the Hakka Culture	Fan Jingzeng	Study of Hakka, 4th issue, Shanghai magazine: Historical Education, 1997
28	Fresco and Colored Painting of Eryi Lou	Zheng Jun	Journal of National Museum of Chinese History, 2000
29	Appreciation of Colored Painting of Eryi Lou	Lin Yimou	Fujian Cultural Panorama, 1st issue, 2002
30	Explore the Secrets of Circular Fortified Lou	Huang Hanmin	Comparison and Study of the Hakka Residence in Three Provinces in Southern China, China Civil Residence Research Office of Tokyo Arts University, March 2001
31	Yongding Hakka Tulou	Hu Daxin	China Cultural Heritage, Cultural Relics Publishing House, Spring, 2005
32	Hua'an Tulou	Lin Yimou	China Cultural Heritage, Cultural Relics Publishing House, 2005
33	Maintenance of Eryi Lou	Lin Yimou	China Cultural Heritage, Cultural Relics Publishing House, 2005
34	Eryi Lou	Zeng Wuyue	China Cultural Heritage, Cultural Relics Publishing House, 2005

7.e-3 Chronology of Chinese Dynasties

Dynasty	Period
Xia	About 21st Century B. C. to 16th Century B. C.
Shang	About 16th Century B. C. to 11th Century B. C.
Western Zhou	About 11th Century B. C. to 770 B. C.
Eastern Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period,	770 B. C. to 221 B. C.
Qin	221 B. C. to 207 B. C.
Western Han	206 B.C. to 24 A. D.
Eastern Han	25 A.D. to 220 A.D.
Three Kingdoms(Wei, Shu, Wu)	220 A.D. to 265 A.D.
Western Jin	265A.D. to 316 A.D.
Eastern Jin	317A.D. to 420 A.D.
Southern and Northern Dynasties	420 A.D. to 589 A.D.
Sui	581 A.D. to 618 A.D.
Tang	618 A.D. to 907 A.D.
Five Dynasties	907 A.D. to 960 A.D.
Northern Song	960 A.D. to 1127 A.D.
Southern Song	1127 A.D. to 1279 A.D.
Yuan	1271 A.D. to 1368 A.D.
Ming	1368 A.D. to 1644 A.D.
Qing	1644 A.D. to 1911 A.D.
Republic of China	1912 A.D. to 1949 A.D.
People's Republic of China	1949 A.D. to now

8. Contact Information of responsible authorities

State Administration of Cultural Heritage, People's Republic of China (SACH)

Director General: Shan Jixiang

Address: No. 10 Chaoyangmen Beidajie, Beijing, China (Post code: 100020)

Tel: (0086-10) 65551637

Fax: (0086-10) 65551637

Department for the Protection of Monuments and Sites of SACH

Director: Gu Yucai

Address: No. 10 Chaoyangmen Beidajie, Beijing, China (Post code: 100020)

Tel: (0086-10) 65551637

Fax: (0086-10) 65551637

Division of World Cultural Heritage under the Department for the Protection of Monuments and Sites, SACH

Director: Lu Qiong

Address: No. 10 Chaoyangmen Beidajie, Beijing, China (Post code: 100020)

Tel: (0086-10) 65551637

Fax: (0086-10) 65551637

Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage

General Director: Zheng Guozhen

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 350005)

Tel: (0086-591) 87118171

Fax: (0086-591) 87118430

E-mail: zgz@fjww.com

8.a Preparer

Zheng Guozhen

General Director, Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 350005)

Tel: (0086-591)87118171

Fax: (0086-591) 87118430

E-mail: zgz@fjww.com

He Jingping

Section Chief, Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 350005)

Tel: (0086-591)87118173

Fax: (0086-591) 87116640

E-mail: hjp@fjww.com

Hu Daxin

Curator, Yongding County Museum

Address: No. 164 Jiuyi Street, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 364100)

Tel: (0086-597) 5832139

Lin Yimou

Curator, Hua'an County Museum

Address: No. 58 Datong Road, Huafeng Township, Hua'an County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 363800)

Tel: (0086-596) 7359236

Jian Weipeng

Bureau of Culture and Sports of Nanjing County

Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 363600)

Tel: (0086-596)7825136

Chang Hao

Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 350005)

Tel: (0086-591)87118173

Fax: (0086-591) 87116640

E-mail: ch@fjww.com

8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

Fujian Provincial Administration of Culture

Director: Song Minwang

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 350005)

Tel: (0086-591)87118178

Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage

General Director: Zheng Guozhen

Address: No. 15 Baima Middle Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 350005)

Tel: (0086-591)87118171

Fax: (0086-591) 87118430

E-mail: zgz@fjwww.com

Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Yongding County

Bureau of Culture and Sports of Yongding County

General Director: Zhang Mingyao

Address: No. 1 Zhongshan Street, Fengcheng Township, Yongding County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 364100)

Tel: (0086-597) 5932625

Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Nanjing County

Culture Bureau of Nanjing County

General Director: Wang Huayang

Address: No. 11 Lanling Road, Shancheng Township, Nanjing County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 363600)

Tel: (0086-596)7830511

Cultural Heritage Management Commission of Hua'an County

Culture Bureau of Hua'an County

General Director: Li Jinde

Address: No. 58 Datong Road, Huafeng Township, Hua'an County, Fujian Province, China (Post code: 363800)

Tel: (0086-596) 7362103

9. Signature on behalf of the State Party

Signature:

Shan Jixiang

Director General of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage

People's Republic of China

Beijing December 2006

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and
Natural Heritage
Cultural Heritage: China

**Complementary Information on
Nomination of Fujian Tulou for
Inscription on the World Heritage List**

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage
of the People's Republic of China

Complementary Information on Nomination of Fujian Tulou for Inscription on the World Heritage List —Reply to Suggestions and Questions of ICOMOS

We hereby extend our gratitude to ICOMOS for its suggestions on and attention to Fujian Tulou, a property nominated by China in 2008 for World Heritage List :

1. On the boundaries

It was the opinion of ICOMOS Mission expert that it would be beneficial to extend the buffer zone for Zhenfu Lou (Yongding) further down the valley. ICOMOS would welcome a response on whether consideration has been given to a slightly larger buffer zone for its complex or if one could be considered.

2. On the local communities

ICOMOS understands that a decision has been made by county governments to move some of the Tulou population in some of the nominated areas from within the core and buffer zones to reserved land beyond the buffer zone, in order to relax the population pressure within the nominated area and to meet the requirements of the visiting public. However at the same time, at some of the nominated properties, there appears to be a problem with depopulation and the need to find new and viable uses for vacated units.

ICOMOS would welcome further clarification of these two issues. It would be helpful if more information could be provided on the reasons for moving people out of the core and buffer zones and on the overall policy for sustaining the buildings as living units rather than museums.

3. On Tulou upgrading services

If the Tulou are to continue to be lived in as workable houses, there is clearly a need to upgrade them to provide modern services for the residents. How to achieve this transformation without impacting on the authenticity of the buildings would seem to need guidance and advice. ICOMOS understands that currently there is no overall guidance for residents on how advice of this type of work should be carried out. ICOMOS would welcome further information on how advice of this sort might be put in place so that the buildings might be upgraded in the most sympathetic way possible. Similarly it would be helpful to know if such guidance might also be considered for public facilities in order that visitor lavatories, for instance, might be constructed and sited in the least distracting and most sympathetic way.

4. On the landscape

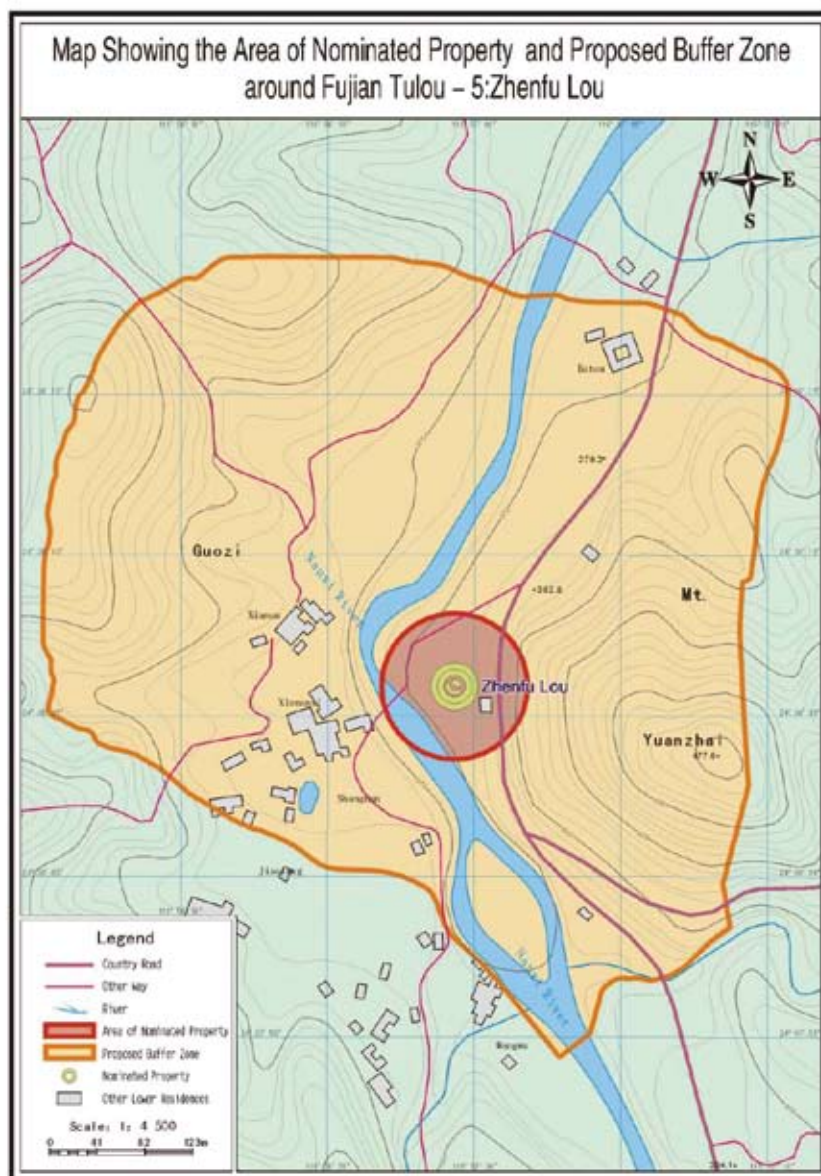
Part of the value of Tulou lies in the relationship with clusters of smaller buildings and with the surrounding farmed landscape. ICOMOS would welcome further information on the overall approach to this landscape and on how an authentic farmed landscape can be sustained as an appropriated setting for the Tulou. In particular it would be helpful to understand whether residents are

encouraged to beautify the land or maintain it in a traditional way and on whether the authenticity of the smaller buildings in the nominated area is respected.

As for all these suggestions and questions, it's my great honour to make the following responses on behalf of the State Party:

1. On the extension of the buffer zone:

In January 2008, we revised the conservation plan of Zhenfu Lou, extended the buffer zone for Zhenfu Lou (Yongding) further down the valley, that is, to the hilltop of Yuanzhaidong in the east, the hilltop of Guozidong in the west, Wangwu in the south, and Batou in the north. The buffer zone thus covers an area of 22.7 hectares, instead of the original 12.6 hectares. (Please see Annex I : Announcement of Yongding County People's Government on Adjusting the Boundary of Zhenfu Lou's Buffer Zone)



Map Showing the Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone around Zhenfu Lou

2. On moving some Tulou population and on protecting local communities:

We have made continued efforts to protect the original living traditions in the nominated areas, and to preserve the original life style of the local communities. As for moving some people out of the nominated properties, we apologize for any insufficient clarity that may exist in the nomination document, and are glad to make further explanations:

1) To preserve the integrity and authenticity of the nominated property, and according to the *Conservation Plan for Fujian Tulou*, we dismantled some modern buildings with poor quality and unharmonious with the historical setting, such as the simple ones covered with white ceramic tiles, and resettled the residents in other residential communities beyond the buffer zone. We have made policies on their relocation: a. The local government shall requisition land outside the buffer zone and make a relocation plan in a unified way; b. Relocated population are subsidized when purchasing land for new houses, and are compensated if their old houses are dismantled; c. Any newly built houses should be in harmony with the surrounding historical and natural landscapes. (As for example, please see *Annex II : Thematic Conference Summary of Yongding County People's Government, 17th issue*)

2) Constant population growth is still a fact China has to confront. In history, when the population inside Tulou increased to a certain extent, some residents either made a new house in the local area, or moved the whole family to a new place for residence. By conforming to this tradition, we have taken related measures. In the case that a Tulou building cannot meet the residential requirements any more because of population growth, we will move some residents out of the building in a planned manner to release population pressure. In the case of vacated units in Tulou, we will move in members of the same clan or other residents who still live in the same building, with the permission of the owner. (As for example, please see *Annex II : Thematic Conference Summary of Yongding County People's Government, 17th issue*) By doing this, Tulou can be better protected and traditional life styles be preserved. The living conditions of Tulou residents can also be improved. In the case that Tulou residents are unwilling to live in the building and units become vacated, we make preferential policies to encourage them to stay, for example, by offering a favorable electricity rate.

3) As for the current Tulou buildings with a small population, some are owned by overseas Chinese (such as Qiaofu Lou and Zhenfu Lou) who live in foreign countries now, and others have been built for such a long time (such as Jiqing Lou) that residents inside have moved out successively and built new houses in the village while the original ones are co-managed by the clan as the ancestral home. To avoid natural damage caused by vacancy, Qiaofu Lou and Zhenfu Lou owned by overseas Chinese are now protected and managed by the local government with the permission of the owners, and are used as temporary sites to show Tulou culture and local traditions. The third unit of Nanyang Lou in Hua'an County, where Fujian Tulou Museum is located, is owned by an overseas Chinese family whose members either live overseas or in Xiamen, a coastal city in China. The owner has never lived in the building, except for occasional visits. On the premise that the interior and exterior structure and the original style of Tulou remain unchanged, the owner and the manager on his behalf decided to transfer the building to the community museum to show Tulou culture and life style. The house-turned-museum does not interfere with the owner's life; instead, it is out of the owner's free will. It does not change the integrity and authenticity of Tulou, either.



Photo 1: Give presents on a wedding ceremony in Chuxi Village

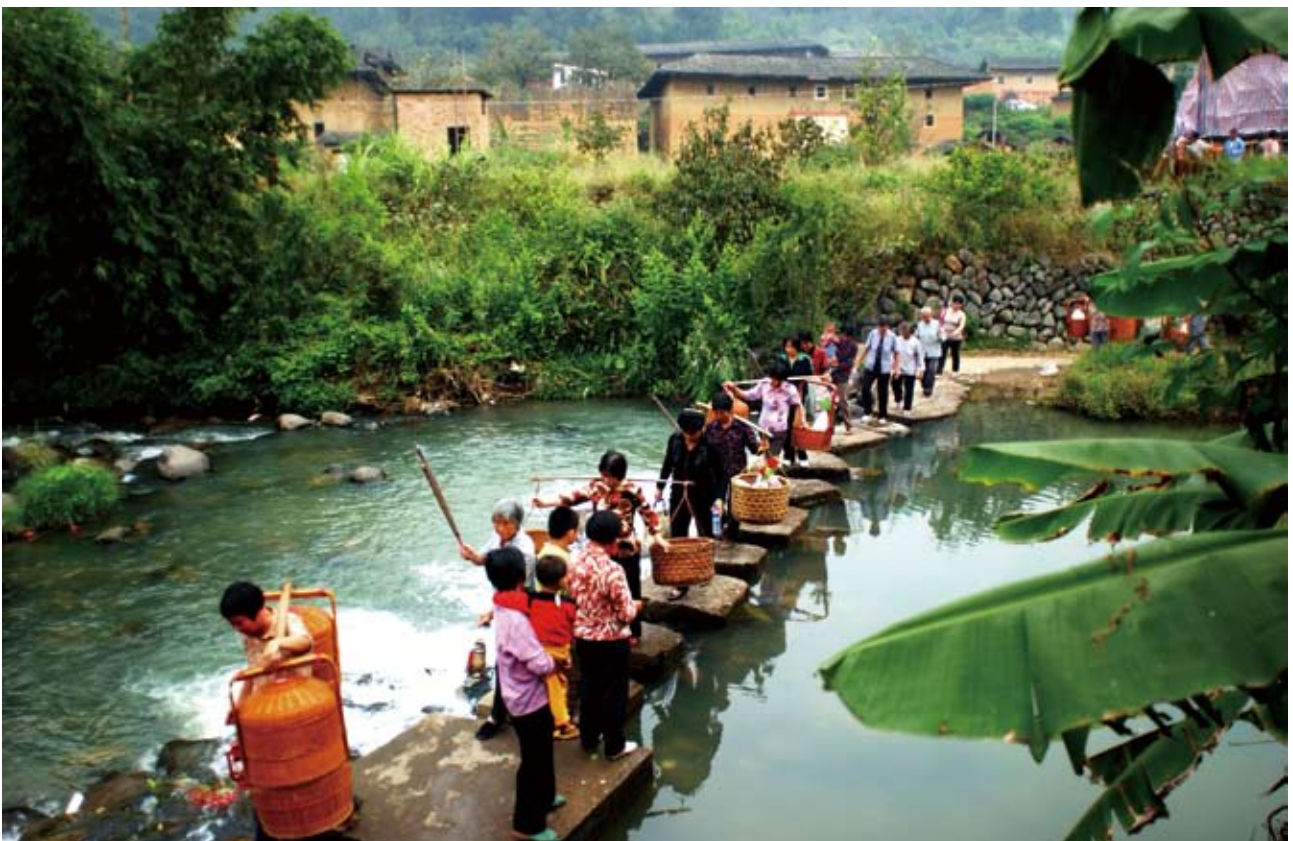


Photo 2: In Hukeng: Sacrificial ceremony in hopes of keeping out disasters and diseases



Photo 3: Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster: Hold a feast



Photo 4: Hekeng Tulou Cluster: Harvest rice



Photo 5: Hekeng Tulou Cluster: Wedding ceremony



Photo 6: A festival celebration in Dadi Village



Photo 7: Dadi Tulou Cluster: Offer sacrifices to ancestors in Eryi Lou

3. To improve Tulou's facilities without changing the relationship among its layout, structure, original material and setting

By following the consultation mechanism involving the committee of experts on the world cultural heritage at national, provincial and county levels and strict approval procedure agreed by the SACH (the State Administration of Cultural Heritage) and considering different terrain and environment, we have adopted guidance and supportive policies, and provided necessary infrastructure to improve Tulou residents' life, in a way of maintaining Tulou's layout, authenticity and integrity of each component, and the relationship between inner and outer setting. These methods and measures have been witnessed and approved by ICOMOS's field evaluation expert, most of which are as follows:

1) Drinking water. Measures have been taken to pipe the well water to every house in Tulou; in some places, spring water from outside of the protected area has been channeled into Tulou for daily use. The ground under which all water pipes were pre-embedded in the simplest way was returned to its original state.



Photo 8: A well in Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster



Photo 9: A well in the court of Eryi Lou and its water pipe

2) To maintain Tulou's landscape intact and provide its residents with more convenience, we have improved the old-style toilets around Tulou by preserving their historical features. To this end, we have abided by the following principles: a. The toilet should be low and one-floor; b. Blue bricks and tiles should be used for the roof; c. The outer wall should be plastered to match Tulou's style; d. The toilet should be neat, bright and clean inside; e. Third-level septic tanks should be employed to keep the environment clean. Under the precondition of maintaining Tulou's architectural structure and the state of its wall and ground, drainpipes in other original public facilities including bathroom should be improved so that they can be concealed and kept clean.



Photo 10: Public toilets in Hongkeng Tulou Cluster



Photo 11 : Public toilets in Hekeng Tulou Cluster

3) Closed-circuit televisions and telephones should be installed to meet residents' needs for modern life style; concealed electrical and gas appliances should be employed while the traditional hearth preserved. All modern appliances in the kitchen should be in harmony with Tulou architecture in terms of color and form.



Photo 12: Electrical facility in Chuxi Gengqing Lou



Photo 13: Electrical facility in Eryi Lou

4) Thanks to the favorable climate in Fujian and comfortable temperature in Tulou, such equipments as air-conditioners are unnecessary for the residents.

4. About the landscape

In line with the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Heritage* and its implementation rules, *Regulations of Fujian Province for the Protection of Cultural Heritage*, *Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Fujian Tulou*, and the *Conservation Plan of Fujian Tulou*, the government and heritage administrative authorities in nominated areas have formulated concrete stipulations and policies on the landscape in Tulou protected area, which have been backed and implemented by Tulou residents, hence the surrounding landscape can remain harmonious and natural. The forest coverage and streams should be preserved and remain intact, by retaining traditional paddy rice planting, tea gardens and orchards. Implementation of new industrial projects and construction of non-traditional architecture are forbidden, and the roads should be maintained as what they were.

The heights, appearances, colors and materials of clusters of smaller buildings in the buffer zone shall not be altered according to concerned laws and regulations. Strict rules have been made for recently added buildings. A few houses which are urgently needed shall be built under the approval of cultural heritage administrative authorities at various levels and concerned planning departments. All new constructions should be consistent with traditional clusters of smaller buildings and in harmony with the whole Tulou landscape. Such rules are cited as follows:

The article 11 in *Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Fujian Tulou* provides that “The land and other resources within the core zone and buffer zone of the nominated property of Fujian Tulou shall be put under strict protection and enhanced management, and shall not be appropriated or damaged by any units or individuals”; its article 13 states: “Efforts shall be made to keep the environment from ecological damage and soil erosion within the scope of Yichong Mountain area where Fujian Tulou is located. The resources of Fujian Tulou shall not be damaged or destroyed”; the *Conservation Plan of Fujian Tulou* stipulates that: “No additional construction projects may be undertaken within core zone of a historical and cultural site. Signs and notices should be put up, and records and files should be established, in the light of different circumstances, special organs should be established or full-time personnel should be assigned to be responsible for the administration of these sites. When establishing new buildings or structures in buffer zone, the related parties should ensure that they would not do any damage to the environment of officially protected sites, would not set up any establishment that is dangerous to the heritage safety, would not construct any building or structure that does not match with the environment style of officially protected sites in terms of form, height, size and color...The new buildings in the scope of the land for construction in the buffer zone should meet the requirements of the Plan in terms of height, form, color and style. As the important background environment of Tulou, other areas which are not in the construction land scope in the buffer zone, such as basic farmland, forestland and river, should be laid emphasis on its protection and the construction should be strictly controlled according to corresponding laws and regulations”.

Most power and telecommunication lines have been improved and pre-embedded. Some high-voltage wires remaining above-ground due to technical problems will be replaced by underground ones when conditions permit.



Photo 14: View of Chuxi Village



Photo 15: Ancient Street in Chuxi Village



Photo 16: A stream in front of Chuxi Village



Photo 17: Aoyao Stream in front of the Yanxiang Lou Gate



Photo 18: A stream in front of the Zhenfu Lou

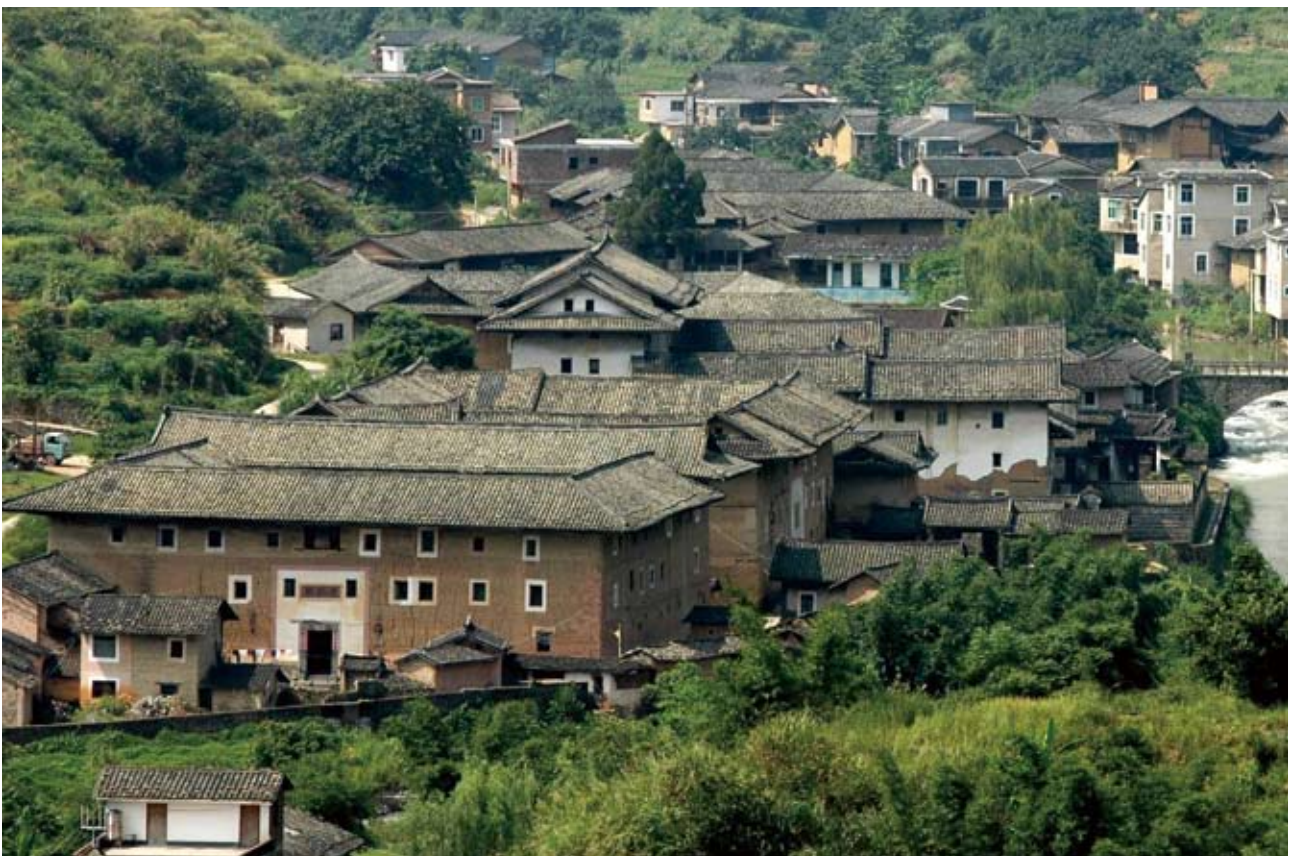


Photo 19: View of Hongkeng Village



Photo 20: Traditional residences in Hongkeng Village



Photo 21: Gaobei Tulou Cluster: Chengqi Lou and farmland



Photo 22: Yanxiang Lou and farmland



Photo 23: Terrace around Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster



Photo 24: Old banyan in Hongkeng Village

These are our responses to all the questions raised in the letter of ICOMOS.

Document of Yongding County People's Government

Y.Z.Z. (2008) No.14

Announcement of Yongding County People's Government on Adjusting the Boundary of Zhenfu Lou's Buffer Zone

Hukeng Town People's Government, related departments directly under the County Government:

After research, the county government has decided to revise the Zhenfu Lou conservation plan for better protection and management of this cultural heritage. The buffer zone has been enlarged from 12.6 hectares to 22.7 hectares, extending from the hilltop of Yuanzhaidong in the east to the hilltop of Guozidong in the west, from Wangwu in the south to Batou in the north. Departments concerned shall perform their duties on management and protection of the expanded area, and disclose to the public how their work goes on.

The map of the extended Zhenfu Lou protected area is attached here.

January 21, 2008



Annex II

Thematic Conference Summary of Yongding County People's Government (17th issue)

Prepared by People's Government Office of Yongding County

April 24, 2007

Thematic Conference Summary (Abstract)

In the morning of April 21, the Deputy County Head Zheng Xincan, entrusted by the County Head Liao Lituan, presided over the thematic conference in F4 conference room of the county government, to discuss issues related to protection and management of the Fujian Tulou. Leaders from such departments as the World Heritage Nomination Office, Culture and Sports Bureau, Construction Bureau, Bureau of Land and Resources of the county and governments of Xiayang, Gaotou and Hukeng towns attended the meeting which is summarized as follows:

1. Omitted
2. Omitted

3. The urgent need to build new houses for residents in the protected area was discussed and researched. Currently, the Fujian Tulou (1-5), though a cultural heritage, is also the main residence of local people. As population grows, some Tulou buildings are too crowded to live in. In line with the article 16 in *Management Measures of Fujian Province for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Fujian Tulou* and considering increasing population, building up new houses and moving some residents out in a planned way are significant to minimize the heavy population pressure and to facilitate the preservation of Tulou.

The conference thus decided as follows:

- a. Evaluated and approved by the public, residents in protected area who have urgent need for houses shall be allowed to move out and settle in new ones in a planned way.
- b. New modern constructions in protected area which do not match the Tulou style shall be removed according to regulations.
- c. Residents qualified to move out shall be uniformly settled outside the buffer zone. Among them, those from Chuxi Tulou Cluster shall be settled in Weizizhai, those from Hongkeng Tulou Cluster in Yazidi, and residents from Gaobei Tulou Cluster in Menkouyang. The government shall uniformly requisition land and make plans and designs for new villages and invest in their infrastructures.
- d. Based on the land's cost price, the government will offer discounts to residents who have to move out for the land they need to build new houses.
- e. The government shall make compensation to residents whose original houses are to be removed, by referring to the evaluated prices of the houses.
- f. If residents prefer to allow their relatives in the same Tulou to live in their old rooms after

they move out, the government shall offer 50% discount of the cost price for the land they need.

The contents below are omitted.

Signature on behalf of the State Party:

Shan Jixiang

Director General of State Administration of Cultural Heritage
People's Republic of China