

Date 13.07.06
Id N° 1112
Copy 1 Item OK

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN ON KAIPING DIAOLOU AND VILLAGES

(EXTRACTS)



Urban Planning and Design Center of Peking University

Name of project

Protection and Management Plan on Kaiping Diaolou and Villages

Entrusting party

People's Government of Kaiping City, Guangdong Province

Undertaking party

Urban Planning and Design Center of Peking University

Director of the center

Professor Xie Ninggao

Heads of Project

Professor He Luping

Dr. Shen Wenquan

Preparer

Wu Honglin, Chen Yaohua, Song Feng, Zheng Xinzhou,

Han Xiangyi, Cao Lijuan, Xuhui, Jiang Piyan, Chen Rui

Co-sponsors

Kaiping Office of Protection and Management of Diaolou and Villages

Land Administration Bureau of Kaiping

Planning Bureau of Kaiping

Wuyi University

Completion time

December 2001

Contents

I. Background of the planning

1.1	Background of the planning	1
1.2	Scope of the planning	2
1.3	Natural conditions	2
1.4	Historical development	3
1.5	Socio-economic conditions	3

II. Analysis of property resources

2.1	Distribution of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	5
2.2	Description of the cultural heritage in the planned area	6
2.3	Spaces characteristics of the properties	11
2.4	Value of the properties	13

III. Current situation and analysis of the protection

3.1	Current situation of the protection	16
3.2	Factors that affect the protection	16
3.3	Evaluation of the property preservation	20

IV General principles for the protection plan

4.1	Basis of the plan	21
4.2	Nature of the plan	21
4.3	Guiding ideology and principles	21
4.4	Goals of the plan	22
4.5	Phases of the plan.....	22
4.6	Zoning and level-based protection	22

V. Property protection and conservation plan of buildings

5.1	Land use control	25
5.2	Landscape control.....	27
5.3	Building protection and conservation classification	28
5.4	Key buildings under protection	28

VI. Specific protection plans

6.1	Forestation plan	32
6.2	Road construction plan	35
6.3	Water area treatment plan	36
6.4	Environment protection plan	38
6.5	Plan for sight-seeing facility construction	40

VII. Short-term plan and investment estimates

7.1	Main points for periodical planning	42
7.2	Short-term investment estimates	42

VIII. Suggestions on the means of management

and plan implementation

8.1	Historical changes of management department and protection measures	45
8.2	Suggestions on the means of management	45
8.3	Suggestions on the implementation plan	46

Maps and Plans

1. Map showing the core area and buffer zone around Sanmenli Village.
 2. Map showing the core area and buffer zone around Jinjiangli Village.
 3. Map showing the core area and buffer zone around Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watchtower.
 4. Map showing the core area and buffer zone around Majianglong Village Cluster.
 5. South elevation of Zili Village
 6. West elevation of Yong'an Village, Majianglong Cluster
 7. West elevation of Qinglin Village, Majianglong Cluster
 8. South elevation of Jinjiangli Village
 9. Site plan of conservation and management of Jinjiangli Village
 10. Site plan of conservation and management of Zili Village
 11. Site plan of conservation and management of Yong'an Village, Majianglong Cluster
 12. Site plan of conservation and management of Qinglin Village, Majianglong Cluster
-

Extracts from the Protection and Management Plan on Kaiping Diaolou and Villages.

I. Background of the planning

1.1 Background of the planning

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages fall into a special category of China's vernacular architecture. The Diaolou, residential buildings and other public facilities in Kaiping villages fit well into the natural environment. These multiple-story tower buildings serve the purpose of defence and dwelling and integrate the Chinese and western architectural art into one entity. Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, which were created against the complex socio-economic background in modern China, are an outstanding proof of the culture of Overseas Chinese.

On October 31, 2000, Kaiping People's Government announced that Kaiping Diaolou were the city-level sites of cultural relics under protection.

On June 25, 2001, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage announced that Kaiping Diaolou were the state-level key sites of cultural relics under protection.

At present, the state applying to the UNESCO for the inscription of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages in the World Heritage List of Cultural and Natural Properties. Four most representative and valuable Diaolou and villages –Sanmenli Village, Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watchtower, Jinjiangli Village and Majianglong Village Cluster – are selected as the sites for inscription.

As precious cultural properties, strict protection measures for Kaiping Diaolou and Villages need to be formulated according to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics so that they could be preserved generation after generation. The protection plans for the five sites for the world heritage inscription have been made against this background.

1.2 Scope of the planning

The protection plan covers the four property sites –Sanmenli Village, Zili Villages and the Fang Clan Watch Tower, Jinjiangli Village and Majianglong Village Cluster, as well as the surrounding areas of these sites.

The protection concerns the important Diaolou and residential buildings, intact village layouts, natural environment that is inseparable from the villages, relics and historical materials related to local culture and Overseas Chinese culture.

Table 1-1 Areas of the nominated properties and buffer zones

Name of Property	Nominated property in Hectares	Proposed buffer Zone in Hectares
Sanmenli Village	14	691
Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watch Tower	252	988
Majianglong Village	103	417
Jinjiangli Village	61	584
Total	430	2680

(The scope of property sites is equivalent to the protected areas of the property sites. The buffer zones are equivalent to the construction control zones)

1.3 Natural conditions

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages are located in the city of Kaiping in central Guangdong and southwest of the Pearl River Delta. Its exact location in the map is 112° 13' to 112° 48' E and 21° 58' and 22° 44' N.

The city of Kaiping, where the Diaolou are located, is hilly in the south, north and west while in the east and central part are mainly hilly plains. Most part of the city is below 50 meters below sea level. The Tanjiang River goes through the middle part of Kaiping and, together with its branches, constitutes the waterways crisscrossing the area. On the banks of the river are flood plains, where the land is flat and fertile. As the area is situated in the southern subtropical monsoon zone, the climate here is mild; sunshine is sufficient; and rainfall is plenty. But it is also

frequented by typhoons and floods. Its annual average temperature is 21.8°C ~ 23.2°C. In the coldest January, the average temperature is 12.9°C ~ 13.7°C. In the hottest July, the average temperature is 28.1°C ~ 28.3°C.

1.4 Historical development

.....

(Omitted, see the Application Document)

1.5 Social-economic conditions

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages mostly distributed in the countryside. Natural villages are the basic grass-roots units in rural residential areas. They were built in traditional form of planning and format. People of the same surname who had very close blood relationship built the villages together. When the land is sufficiently available, several natural villages formed a village group, which are usually composed of the administrative villages nowadays.

Since the opening-up policy was adopted in the late 1970s, and the new policy on the returned Overseas Chinese was carried out, more people with overseas relatives have been migrating abroad. Urbanization has also pushed many locals to work and live outside. These villages have seen fewer and fewer new births and deaths. People aged higher than 60 have accounted for more than 10%. This area has entered the aged society. Every village has an activity center for the elderly and an association for the elderly. The population in these villages tends to decline. The laborers are surplus in these villages. Most of the villagers are engaged in farming and sideline productions. Some of them irregularly worked in the cities. Such villages also have a few factories. Many of the families have relatives abroad. The total number of Overseas Chinese who came from these villages is equivalent to, or even higher than, the current population in the villages. Money sent back from overseas is an important part of the incomes of the families. The villagers have a poor education background. Most of them have graduated junior high schools and primary schools. A small number of them are illiterate. The villages have been developing slowly. More than half of the houses are left vacant in the villages. Not many families build new houses or renovate old houses. Most of the houses can get power, tap water, telephone and gas services and supplies. In the village of Jinjiangli, villagers are using hand-pressed

devices to fetch water from the wells. There are not many public service facilities in these villages. Most of the villages have only a small grocery store at their entrances. There are no schools or clinics in the villages. Children have to go to school, and residents go to see the doctor in the township.

These villages are generally in the period of slow decline or slow development. This is an important reason why the dwelling towers are well preserved. The population in the buffer zones of the five property sites (including the sites themselves) is not large. Each village has less than 1,000 people. Population does not exert pressure over the protection of properties.

II. Analysis of property resources

2.1 Distribution of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages

Kaiping is located in the central and southern part of Guangdong Province and west of Pearl River Delta. It is 139 kilometers from Guangzhou, the provincial capital. In the south, north and west of Kaiping are low hills. The east and central parts are Tanjiang River valley flood plains. The city, basically leaning towards southeast, is composed of 60 percent of hills, 10 percent of waters and 30 percent of fields.

According to the statistics of Kaiping Diaolou Cultural Relics Management Committee, there are 1,833 dwelling towers, distributed in 18 towns in the city. There are not many Diaolou in the hilly areas. Most of the typical Diaolou are located in Tangkou, Baihe, Xiangang and Chikan in the central flood plains.

Table 2-1 Distribution of Kaiping Diaolou in Kaiping

Town (district)	Number	Town (district)	Number
Sanbu	17	Dasha	22
Changsha	145	Magang	36
Shagang	71	Tangkou	536
Shuijing	1	Chikan	200
Yueshan	47	Baihe	385
Shuikou	15	Xiangang	155
Shatang	40	Jinji	19
Cangcheng	28	Chishui	97
Longsheng	12	Dongshan	7

Four nominated sites of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages are located in these four towns. They reflect the earliest and most representative forms of Diaolou, especially

in the booming period of their construction. The most typical Diaolou are the mixture of Chinese and western styles. From these sites, one can see the relationship between Diaolou and villages as well as the functions and varieties of the dwelling towers. The value of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages has been highlighted from various perspectives.

2.2 Description of the cultural heritage in the planned area

2.2.1 Sanmenli Village

Located in the central part of the Jiti Island, Sanmenli Village was 15 kms from downtown Kaiping. It is surrounded by many villages since it is one of the oldest villages of the Guan clan, which has a history of more than 450 years. This village keeps the old village shape. It is different from the other nominated villages built at the turn of the 20th century by Overseas Chinese. The modern lanes are usually wide, straight, and parallel, with transverse lanes, while the lanes in Sanmenli village are narrow, winding and without transverse lanes.

The tradition of building this kind of village lanes follows the Chinese Feng Shui culture. Sanmenli Village stands in a flat plain, according to Feng Shui principals, their village lanes should be winding like a crab's claws, to avoid the bad luck from the front of the village.

The plain that Sanmenli Village stands first was a reed-covered marsh, an area full of water-birds. When the village was established, they began to build Diaolou for safety when floods and bandits eventually became problems of the prosperity. There used to have two Diaolou, one is Ruiyun Lou, the other is Yinglong Lou. The Ruiyun Lou over time became ruinous, and it was demolished in 1962. The Yinglong Lou was, however, kept in good repair. It is today the oldest surviving building of the Guan clan of Sanmenli village, and witnesses to the long and vigorous development of this family. It reflects the status, history, and culture of the Guan clan in a special way.

Yinglonglou, the most important tower in Sanmenli, located in the Sanmenli Village, Chikan Township, 12 kilometres from downtown Kaiping. It is the earliest Diaolou found in Kaiping. Yinglonglou was built by the Guan family. Sanmenli Village was built in the year of Zhengtong (1436-1449) in Ming Dynasty. It is located in the flood plains at the lower reaches of Tangjiang River. In the early years when the

Guans built the village, it was a land of reeds and water birds. Floods threatened the safety of lives and wealth of the villagers.. Guan Shengtu (1510-1586), of 17th generation of the Guans, and his wife donated all their deposits for the construction of Yinglonglou (1522-1566), which is now more than 400 years old. The building, facing southeast, covers 152 square meters. It has 456 square meters of floor space. The brick-wood building, with three stories, is the highest point of the village. The first and second floors were built in the Ming Dynasty with red-earth bricks (33 x 15 x 8 cms) of the Ming Dynasty. The wall is 93 cms thick. The third floor was built in the ninth year (1920) of the Republic of China (ROC) with blue bricks. The windows in this floor are larger than those in the second floor. The floors of the building are wood boards. On each of the four corners of Yinglonglou is a corner tower. Shooting holes are opened on the second and third floors of the corner towers. The roof of the building is in the traditional and simple form of yingshan style. The lintels of doors and windows are of the western style. They were added when Yinglonglou was repaired during the Republic of China.

The well-preserved Yinglonglou is the most typical Diaolou in the earlier period.

2.2.2 Jinjiangli Village

Jinjia was located ngli Village at the town of Xiangang, 35 kilometers from downtown Kaiping. The village was planned and constructed by the Huang family during the years of Qing emperor Guangxu (1875-1908). When the village was first built, it was Huang Yigui, who enjoyed high reputation in the family that delimited the village boundary. The vertical lanes were planned to be 1.5 meters wide. A horizontal lane was built to separate every three rows of houses. The first horizontal lane was 1.5 meters wide. Starting from the second horizontal lane, the lanes would all be 60 centimeters wide. The land plots of regular sizes were purchased by the villagers of the Huang family. The houses were required to be built in the height of 6 meters. Now the village has 93 households with 146 people living in 10 lanes. The villagers living overseas now outnumber those staying in the village. Most of overseas villagers now live in the United States and Canada. They sent back a large amount of money.

Jinjiangli Village is located in the beautiful hilly plains in Tanjiang River valley. The dense bamboo forest behind the village served as a protective screen and landscape background. Clear Jinjiang River slowly flows in front of the village, which is surrounded by rice fields. The village was orderly planned. Looking over the village

from the tower, one can see at the end of the village axial line the peak in a few kilometers. Surrounding the village are vast fertile fields crisscrossed by streams. The three Diaolou – Ruishilou, Shengfenglou and Jinjianglou – standing in the rear part of the village became an important part of the landscape in rural Kaiping.

Jinjianglou, in the middle of the three towers, was first built in the seventh year (1918) of ROC on the funds raised by the villagers. It was a collective tower – a place used as the shelter for the villagers when disasters happened. The tower is of reinforced concrete structure and has five stories. The first floor is a suspended platform. On the parapet wall are the lime sculptures of Chinese and western styles. In the middle is the tower with xuanshan roof. In the wall are small iron windows, door and lots of shooting holes. The building is a very simple and defensive tower.

Close to the east of Jinjianglou is Ruishilou, which is located on the axial line of the village. The two gates of the tower face the lanes. Built in 1923-1925, this is a typical residential tower. The owner at that time Huang Bixiu managed money shops and medicinal herb business in Hong Kong. After he got rich, Huang returned to the village to build the tower to protect the villagers' lives and wealth. The building was designed by Huang's nephew Huang Zinan, who made a living in Hong Kong and loved architectural art. The bricklayers were from Cangcheng; ironwork craftsmen were from Enping; and local villagers did other assistant work. The cement, iron bars, glass and timbers were imported from Hong Kong, costing 30,000 Hong Kong dollars.

This building was named after "Ruishi", a style name of Huang Bixiu. This reinforced-concrete structure has nine storeys. On the first floor is the living room. On each of the second to sixth floors are the hall, bedroom, toilet and kitchen, which are completely furnished. The sixth floor has a portico. The seventh floor is a platform. On each of the four corners of the platform is a corner turret. On the south and north sides of the floor is decorated with the Baroque-style flowers and Chinese-style garden windows. The ninth floor is a fortress-style watchtower, which reflects the style of Italian castle in the Middle Ages. The western-style gadroon and porticos are used on the elevation while the traditional ideas of fortune, happiness and longevity are reflected in many lime sculptures. Below the western appearance, the Diaolou bears strong flavor of traditional Chinese culture. The furnishing indoors is completely done in the traditional style. The hardwood tea table, chairs, stools, bedside chests, screen, stairs and windows are exquisite and elegant. The couplets

written in the seal, official, running, cursive and regular styles of Chinese calligraphy carry particularly strong Chinese taste. Ruishilou, for its grand and beautiful appearance and remarkable inner decoration, has been known as “No. 1 building” in Kaiping.

To the west of Jinjianglou is Shengfenglou, built in 1919. The owner of the building Huang Xiufeng went to America for a living. After he made a fortune from his business, he returned home and built this building. The bricklayers were from Enping and the carpenters were from his own village. “Shengfeng” contains the wishes for a happy family and good business for the owner. Huang Xiufeng settled down back in his hometown in his later years and lived in this building until his death. This is a six-story reinforced-concrete structure. The Diaolou, built in the style of Indian architecture, is a typical dwelling tower.

Records show that after Jinjianglou, Ruishilou and Shengfenglou were built, Jinjiangli village has never been attacked by bandits. These three buildings are well preserved.

2.2.3 Zili Village

Zili Village is located in the town of Tangkou, 25 kilometers to the west of downtown Kaiping. The village sits on the hilly plains in the river valley of Zhenhaishui, a branch of Tanjiang River. The building layout and the beautiful environment of the village have been well preserved. Houses and Diaolou are built between ponds and lotus ponds. The village now has 63 households and 179 residents in addition to 248 relatives of them living overseas, who have mainly settled down in the United States and Canada. The villagers are leading a simple, optimistic and leisurely life.

The village has nine Diaolou and six western-style villas. They are Longshenglou, Yangxian Villa, Qian Julu, Juanlou, Yaoguang Villa, Yunhuanlou, Zhulinlou, Zhen’anlou, Mingshilou, Anlu, Yinonglou, Yesheng Julu, Guansheng Julu, Lansheng Julu and Zhanlu. The oldest Diaolou Longshenglou was built in the sixth year (1917) of ROC, and the latest building Zhanlu was built in the 37th year (1948) of ROC. The most beautiful one is the six-story Mingshilou. Its first floor is the hall. From second to five floors are the bedrooms. The sixth floor includes an ancestral hall, porticos and four protruding corner towers. In the middle of the seventh-floor platform is a hexagonal watchtower that bears both the Chinese and western styles.

The furniture, living facilities, production tools and daily necessities are all still in order. They are interesting evidences of the culture and life of a hometown of Overseas Chinese. The Diaolou in Zili Village, varying in sizes and styles are the representatives of dwelling towers at its peak period.

2.2.4 The Fang Clan Watch Tower

The Fang Clan Watch Tower is located on the northern slop of Tangkouxu in the town of Tangkou, 11 kilometers to the west of urban Kaiping. The Fang family, who live in Jinzhai and Qiangya villages, built the tower on the fund raised among family members in the ninth year of ROC (1920). It was originally called “Guxilou”, named after the name of the original residential place, the Fang family and the small river flowing by the building. The five-story building is of reinforced-concrete structure. The guard people live in the rooms from the first to the third floors. The fourth floor is a protruding porch. The fifth floor is a domed pavilion where power generator, search light and guns are equipped. It is a typical watch tower. People on the tower have a very good vision as the building is very well situated. It is also now a visual center of the surrounding villages. The Fang Clan Watch Tower was playing a good preventive and defensive role for local people to guard against the harassment of bandits coming from Magang in the north. The original state of the tower is well preserved.

2.2.5 Majianglong Village Cluster

Majianglong Village is located in the town of Baihe, 28 kilometers to the southwest of downtown Kaiping. This village, on the river valley plains on the east bank of Tanjiang River, is composed of five natural villages: Yongan, Nan’an, Hedong, Qinglin and Longjiang. The Diaolou were built by the Huang and Guan families in late Qing and early ROC periods. The village now has 171 households and 506 residents. Their overseas relatives have outnumbered the villagers. They mainly live in the United States, Canada and Australia. Eighty percent of the households in the village have overseas relatives.

Majianglong Village sits against the majestic Baizu Hill and face crystal clear Tanjiang River. Five villages, like a pearl, are dotted amid the hills and rivers. Trees, bamboo, singing birds and blooming flowers... villagers are enjoying a beautiful ecological environment. Thirteen Diaolou and villas are situated in the dense bamboo forest. They are well preserved and well blended with the surrounding houses and

environment. What stands above all other Diaolou is Tianlulou, built by 29 households in the 14th year of ROC (1925). This typical communal tower is of reinforced-concrete structure and has seven floors. There are 29 rooms from the first to fifth floors. Each fund-contributing family shared one. In the evening, the male adults from these households would live in the tower to avoid kidnapping. The sixth floor is a public space. The seventh floor is a watchtower. Standing on top of the building, one can see the beautiful rural landscape. Historical records show that three floods occurred to this village in 1963, 1965 and 1968. Floodwater submerged the houses, but villagers survived by staying in the tower.

2.3 Space characteristics of the properties

2.3.1 Villages are designed according to the theory of Fengshui, so they are well fit in the natural environment.

All the eight villages in the planned area are located in a beautiful environment. They usually face rivers and stand against hills while being surrounded by bamboo groves and different kind of trees. All the five villages in Majianglong face the Tanjiang River, stand against Baizu Hill and are surrounded by dense bamboo groves, creating an ideal living environment. This is a typical design according to the theory of Fengshui.

2.3.2 The layout of the villages are under unified planning

The villages are designed in the form of chessboard. The houses stand in orderly rows. The land plot for the house of each household is the same. Their main elevation is also very identical. In front of these houses is a half-round pond. On the two sides of the pond are the entrances to the village. An old banyan tree is often the symbol of a village entrance. Some villages have gates towers at their entrance. Behind the houses are the Diaolou, which are often surrounded by bamboo groves. The villagers in some villages built water ditches or bamboo walls around the village. This design reflects a complete defensive system as well as the idea of Fengshui, which values an ideal living environment characterized by “round heaven and square land”. The villages built on the families of the same surname were often under unified designing. This can also be proved by historical records.

2.3.3 The design of village houses follows the changes of society.

Before Diaolou appeared in a large number, the village houses in these villages had been changing with the socio-economic changes. The typical pattern of village houses is “three rooms and two corridors”. The functions of rooms and the arrangement of the family shrines are also placed regularly. The front elevation of the house is a solid wall. The entrances are set on the two sides of the wall. Behind it are one-story-and-half main living space. In the middle of the house is a small inner courtyard for lighting. The shrines for the god of heaven, the god of land and the ancestors are all placed on the axial line of the house. The shrines for the gods of door and kitchen also have their places to stay. This is a kind of design that allows people to “live with gods”.

In the years that followed, the design of houses gradually changed. On the basis of “three rooms and two corridors”, some villagers got rid of the solid wall and added a floor onto the two side rooms and a floor onto the rear principal room so as to expand the living space. On top of the gate, they built a “swallow’s nest” for defence. More and more western-style decoration elements were used. The houses gradually developed into exquisite “lu”- similar to western-style villa.

2.3.4 The Diaolou appear in various forms.

In the booming period of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, the Diaolou had a unique appearance which blended the traditional Chinese style – in the lower part – with western style – in the upper part. The upper part was usually built in the form of porch, platform, back platform, suspension and castle as well as a mixed style. These different appearances reflected different economic strength of the owners, taste and the impact of external culture. This is the most attractive part of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages.

In terms of building materials and structure, the Diaolou can be divided into stone building, pounded-earth building, brick building (including brick-wood and brick-concrete structures) and reinforced-concrete building. The stone and brick buildings were mainly built in the hilly areas in early years. The earlier Diaolou were mainly of brick-wood structure. Later, more brick-concrete Diaolou were built. The reinforced-concrete buildings were mostly seen in the plain areas. In early 1920s, a great deal of imported steel bars and cement were used. The development of Diaolou

has reflected local people's architectural ideas and techniques – adapting to local conditions, adopting local materials and keeping up with economic development.

Kaiping Diaolou serve two purposes – defence and dwelling. They usually fall into three types – watch towers, communal towers and residential towers. The watch towers mainly functioned for defence. They were mostly built at the village entrance, on the hills or river banks. Standing tall, they can send out warning signals to villagers. The communal towers were usually built in the rear part of the village on the funds raised by the whole village or several households. Each household has a room in the tower where they would hide from the attacks of bandits. Such towers were closed, simple and defensive. The residential towers, built by richer families in the rear part of the village, combined the first two types of towers. Tall and spacious, such towers were known for their beautiful external design and comfortableness offered to residents. They usually became the symbol of a village.

Table 2-2 Classification of the Diaolou in Kaiping

Type	Characteristics	Typical examples
Watch Towers	They are mainly used for villagers to sound the night watches and stand sentry. They are usually located in the front or at the rear of the village on the hill. The inner furnishings are usually simple. Such towers, tall and slim, is usually a local landmark building.	The Fang Clan Watch Tower
Communal Towers	They are built on the funds raised by villagers. They are often used as a shelter in case of emergency or a warehouse to store goods. The tower is usually divided into several small rooms. Such towers are solid and closed.	Tianlulou
Residential Towers	They are used for families to live. The functions of living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens are clear, and furnishings are complete. The appearances of such buildings are varied and resplendent.	Ruishilou and Mingshilou

2.4 Value of the properties

2.4.1 Kaiping Diaolou and Villages represent an example of combination of Chinese and western architectural cultures in rural China.

.....

(Omitted, see Application Document)

2.4.2 Kaiping Diaolou and Villages were a unique witness of Chinese overseas culture and the transition of rural society

.....

(Omitted, see Application Document)

2.4.3 Kaiping Diaolou and Villages presented a beautiful and spectacular historical and cultural landscape.

.....

(Omitted, see Application Document)

2.4.4 Conclusion

Kaiping Diaolou are of a special category of Chinese residential building. The Diaolou, together with other houses and public facilities, create a living space that involves the functions of defence and dwelling as well as both Chinese and western architectural art. Kaiping Diaolou and villages were created against the complicated socio-economic background in contemporary China. They are an outstanding witness of the culture of Overseas Chinese.

Kaiping Diaolou and villages have a large scale and rich variety. They blend the traditional Chinese rural architectural culture with western architectural culture, forming a unique architectural art and a monument to the Overseas Chinese culture. They are also the most persuasive witnesses of the culture of Chinese emigrants during that historical period and the close cultural exchanges of different nationalities, which have promoted the joint development of the whole mankind. At the same time, the colorful and variable Diaolou have covered the architectural styles and forms of many countries in different periods of the world's architectural history. As a unique form of architectural art, Kaiping Diaolou and villages have greatly enriched the content of the world's history of vernacular architecture and local cultural and natural landscape.

What's more, the existence and protection of Kaiping Diaolou and villages are still playing a linking role in bridging Overseas Chinese and the people of various countries. They will further help promote the exchange between Overseas Chinese culture and world culture, playing an irreplaceable role for people to know about history and work for a brighter future. In a word, Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, as a

unique historical carrier of Overseas Chinese culture and the close integration of Chinese and western cultures in a certain area, should be given due concern and protection by the whole mankind.

III. Current situation and analysis of the protection

3.1 Current situation of the protection

As a precious cultural heritage, Kaiping Diaolou and Villages are well preserved, and keep their full integrity and authenticity. Sturdiness and duration are given full consideration when Diaolou were built, whether they were of stone, brick, pounded-earth or reinforced-concrete structures. After nearly 100 years, they are still in a good state. The detailed decorations such as cement carving, color paintings, couplets and inscribed boards are still complete. Almost all the Diaolou in the nominated places are no longer used for dwelling. So the inner decorations still maintain the original look. Some Diaolou have even completely kept the original scenes, furniture and utensils, which have become the true witnesses of Overseas Chinese culture. Mingshilou is one of the most typical examples.

Many of the residential buildings in the villages were also built to adapt to the local natural and climate conditions, and they have also kept a uniformed square layout. This indicates that these buildings have not been much disturbed since they were built under a unified plan. The typical layout of “three rooms and two corridors”, the arrangement of the functions of different rooms and event the arrangement of ancestors’ shrines have followed the tradition.

In terms of the overall layout, the villages of the nominated places have maintained good intactness. In front of the square residential buildings is a half-round, on the two sides of which are the entrances to the village. With the old banyan tree as its symbol, some villages have gate towers. In the rear part of the villages are the Diaolou. These villages have maintained the original pattern.

3.2 Factors that affect the protection

3.2.1 Development pressure

Kaiping is a famous hometown of Overseas Chinese. Many people went abroad or worked outside the city, leaving a large number of houses idle (especially old

houses) and the population pressure being relatively small. This offers convenient conditions for coordinating the relationship between the protection of Diaolou and the residents' production and livelihood. Now the elderly people make up for more than 10 percent of the total population. After the reform and opening-up policy from 1978, and later the state's policy on Overseas Chinese were adopted and carried out, residents with overseas relatives tend to emigrate. Urbanization has also led to emigration to the other cities. The population in these villages are declining. The population in the property places and buffer zones are not large, each having less than 1,000, thus leaving little pressure on the protection of property.

Many houses are now left vacant. In Jinjiangli, 61.7 percent of the houses are not used. So the pressure from population does not exist.

Table 3-1 Population and number of households in the core areas and buffer zones

Type of Area	Popn.	Sanmenli Village	Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watch Tower	Majianglong Village Cluster	Jinjiangli Village	Total
Core Areas	Popn.	652	182	318	147	1299
	Households	186	55	105	48	394
Buffer Zones	Popn.	6553	7050	571	6294	20468
	Households	1883	2113	193	1726	5915

Table 3-2 Changing trend of population in the core areas and buffer zones

Item		Sanmenli Village	Zili Village	Jinjiangli Village	Majianglong Village Cluster
Total population	1999	669	174	152	658
	2000	666	175	151	656
	2001	660	179	146	657
Total households	1999	170	58	51	224
	2000	170	56	50	223
	2001	170	63	49	223
The elderly people ≥ 60		110	22	27	92
Proportion of the elderly people (%)		16.7	12.3	18.5	14.0

Table 3-3 House vacancy rate in the nominated places

Item	Sanmenli Village	Zili Village	Jinjiangli Village Cluster	Majianglong Village Cluster
Total No. of empty houses	180	91	60	392
No. of idle houses	10	37	37	142
Vacancy rate (%)	5.6	40.7	61.7	36.2

However, with the rise of the living standard and the changes of ideas over the way of life, the families with good economic conditions have a strong desire to renovate old houses and build new houses. Some buildings are not fit for the traditional dwelling environment in terms of volume, materials, color and style. But these buildings are not many, and are not seriously injuring the landscape.

3.2.2 Environmental pressure

The main source of pollution of the domestic sewage is discharged through the traditional open ditches. Untreated garbage is piled nearby fishpond and rivers. The pig dung, which is used to feed fish, has caused the pollution of the water quality. Some households raise chickens, pigs and dogs, which has also led to the pollution of environment in the village. But the majority of fowl-raising is done in the private farms located by the forest. Most polluted village is Zili Village. Jinjiangli Village and Majianglong Village Cluster are slightly better.

What leads to the scenic damage in the villages are the small houses built disorderly among the regular houses.

3.2.3 Natural disasters

The natural disasters mainly come from typhoons and floods. Kaiping is located in the South Asia sub-tropical monsoon climate zone. As it is close to South China Sea and affected by oceanic winds, the climate here is warm and moist. Its annual rainfall ranges from 1,700 mm to 2,400 mm. Because of the large amount of rainfall, the Diaolou, built in the low area, are likely to be flooded, which may lead to the subsidence of their bases, softening of wall and leakage of rain. Typhoons have

caused some damages to the Diaolou. The inscribed board on the gate of Tianlulou was blown down by a typhoon. It has not been put back in place. During the thunderstorm seasons, floods are likely to threaten Sanmenli Village and Zili Village. When the thunderstorms hit these villages in late August 2002 and June 1998, the water went up to villagers' knees. Jinjiangli Village and Majianglong Village Cluster had a good drainage system.

3.2.4 Pressure from visitors and tourism

Not many people have come to visit these villagers. Visits have not had any impact over the protection. But as Kaiping Diaolou and Villages become better known, the visitors and tourists are expected to increase greatly. The pressure from visitors and tourism should be given due consideration.

3.2.5 Problems existing with the current status of protection

- 1) The aging problem, surplus laborers, the trend of population decrease and the change of way of life which may affect the preservation of the traditional culture;
- 2) High house vacancy rate; many houses and Diaolou are left idle; and some even deserted;
- 3) The structural and decorative materials are eroded and changed after years of weathering; and the bases subside;
- 4) Buildings exist in the villages, which are not in harmony with the traditional houses and environment in terms of volume, materials, color and style;
- 5) The original historical looks in some villages are injured; and there is not any completely original main elevation of the village;
- 6) The environmental and sanitation conditions are not good. The fowls and livestock are raised openly; wastewater and garbage are not well treated; and there are no washrooms that meet the requirements.
- 7) The water system nearby has not been rationally used, which leads to the deterioration of water quality and affects the environment and landscape;
- 8) There has not been a system to guard against typhoons, floods and fires;
- 9) The tombs around the village are built not in good order, which affects the landscape;

- 10) A non-profitable cement factory near Majianglong Village Cluster pollutes the environment and hurts the landscape.

3.3 Evaluation of the property preservation

3.3.1 The evaluation of the current status of preservation

- 1) Authenticity and Integrity of the building itself; the materials for the structure are complete and durable;
- 2) Integrity of the village layout;
- 3) Integrity of the surrounding environment of the village;
- 4) Integrity of the detailed decoration of the buildings;
- 5) Authenticity of the inner living scenes and furniture;
- 6) Amount and accuracy of the relevant historical materials (including years, owners, designers, construction, materials and the word and graphic evidences about the changes);

3.3.2 Evaluation of the current status of the property preservation

A five-point scoring system is adopted in the light of the criteria in 3.3.1.

Table 3-4 Evaluation on the status of property preservation

Item	Sanmenli Village	Zili Village	Jinjiangli Village	Majianglong Village Cluster
Buildings themselves	3	4	5	4
Village layout	2	3	5	4
Surrounding environment	2	3	4	5
Architectural decoration	3	4	5	3
Inner scene	2	5	5	4
Historical materials	3	4	4	4
Total points	15	23	28	24
Evaluation	Mediocre	Fairly good	Best	Fairly good

IV. General provisions of the protection plan

4.1 Basis of the plan

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Law of the PRC on the Protection of Cultural Relics

Implementing Rules for the Law of the PRC on the Protection of Cultural Relics

Law of the PRC on the Protection of Water Resources

Law of the PRC on the Urban Planning

Provisions on the Protection and Management of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages

4.2 Nature of the plan

Protection and Management Plan on Kaiping Diaolou and Villages is a plan drawn up according to the criteria for world heritage protection, which is aimed at protecting this precious property permanently. Other relevant village and township plans, land use plans, water conservancy plans and basic facility construction plans shall be consistent with this plan.

4.3 Guiding ideology and principles

4.3.1 Guiding ideology and principles

Exercising strict protection of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages – the native buildings and villages are of the universal value in terms of world-class representativeness, authenticity and integrity as well as from the scientific and cultural perspectives.

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages are not only the houses for the people of the current generation to live in. They should bear more responsibilities in the light of overall development of the mankind. Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, as a precious cultural property, should be left to the future generations in an authentic way so as to

better perform their functions in scientific research, education and exhibition.

4.3.2 Planning principles

- 1) Protecting the authenticity and integrity of the property resources;
- 2) Promoting the local historical tradition and respecting and inheriting local cultural tradition;
- 3) Promoting the sustainable use of culture on the premise of strict protection;
- 4) Stressing systematic coordination and closely combining property protection with the improvement of residents' lives, treatment of environment and sight-seeing.

4.4 Goals of the plan

- 1) Actively cooperating and working for inscription of world cultural heritage list; proposing rational protection measures and providing the basis for scientific protection and utility of property;
- 2) Strengthening scientific research of the heritage to explore the scientific and cultural value of the property and make the property better known;
- 3) Improving the environment rectification to better environment quality in the nominated places;
- 4) Remove some structures that are not fit to keep the historical and cultural landscape of the nominated places;
- 5) Proposing rational management suggestions to improve the protection.

4.5 Phases of the plan

The plan is divided into two phases. The near-term phase is from 2001 to 2003, and the long-term phase is from 2004 to 2010. The measures that cannot be taken for limited conditions will be put in the long-term plan.

4.6 Zoning and level-based protection

Four levels of protection zones are set according to the plan: core protection zone, property preservation zone, environment buffer zone and landscape coordination zone. Four-levels of protection measures are adopted in the light of the property's value and degree of impact. To be equivalent to the state's zoning of relic protection, property

preservation zone is the protective scope of cultural relics, and the buffer zone is the construction control zone.

Core protection area (special-grade) includes the Diaolou, villas and other important buildings and 20 meters surrounding them. The strictest protection is exercised in this zone. According to the protection principles, no new buildings or alteration are allowed to be built or made unless they are done to avoid special dangers with a purpose to protect the authenticity and integrity in the long run.

Property preservation zone (first-grade) covers the villages or the sections of the villages nominated. They are under first-grade protection. The emphasis is placed on the protection of the villages' layout. The remains can be repaired and recovered, and the basic conditions for the improvement of the protection can be built – such as planting trees and building water bodies. But new buildings or structures are prohibited to be built. The non-dwelling activities, such as production and commercial activities, are not allowed.

Environment buffer zone (second-grade) is equivalent to the relatively complete buffer zone around the nominated places under second-grade protection. All the production and living activities should be subordinated to the protection of the property as well as its natural and historical conditions. Production that may discharge pollutants is not allowed. The newly-built residential houses must be in harmony with the historical background. They should have no more than three stories and be no taller than 12 meters.

Landscape coordination zone (third-grade) refers to the area closely adjacent to the boundary area of the buffer zone. Third-grade protection is exercised to meet the requirement in landscape and scenic protection.

According to the above 4 levels of the state, Kaiping Diaolou and Villages are concerned to be in two areas, core area and buffer zones, in Kaiping's protection and management plan. Core area includes level one and two, buffer zone includes level three and four. The total area of property nominated for declaration is 430 hectares; the total area of property proposed as buffer zones is 2680 hectares. Details are given in the table below.

Table 4-1 Core areas and buffer zones of the four nominated sites

Name of Property	Core Area in Hectares	Buffer Zone in Hectares
Sanmenli Village	14	691
Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watch Tower	252	988
Majianglong Village	103	417
Jinjiangli Village	61	584
Total	430	2680

V. Property protection and conservation plan of buildings

Property protection plan is a comprehensive project. From macro to micro levels, the emphasis will be placed on the three aspects: land use control – determining the macro pattern of the protection at the macro level; control of historical landscape – determining the space relationship for the protection from the visual effect; and the protection of buildings – specifying the protection measures to protect the authenticity and integrity of the property.

As there exist some shortcomings in the course of current protection, the plan also stresses the measures to rectify them. The purpose of rectification is to improve protection. The rectification will cover buildings, greening, waters, road and sanitation. The top emphasis is on the rectification of buildings.

5.1 Land use control

5.1.1 Current status of land use

The land use has long been under strict control in the countryside. The basic farmland remains well preserved. But the forest has been shrunk, and the tombs lie scattered. Factories have occupied some of the farmland. While ponds emerge as a result of deposit of natural water, farmers have also dug new fishponds. Township construction is still slowly expanding. Some new buildings have seriously damaged the historical look of the property. These phenomena are not conducive to the protection of cultural heritage.

5.1.2 Control of land use

Land use needs to be readjusted. First, no land will be approved for building new houses. Villages will not be allowed to increase the land occupancy. The houses in the property sites and buffer zones that affect the historical look of the property will need to be dismantled or further conservation work. The tombs and factories will be

removed. The basic farmland will be kept as the basis of rural landscape. The green areas and water areas will be expanded properly, which will be helpful to improving the environment and landscape. New roads will keep a distance from the crowded townships. Necessary basic facilities will be built for tourists and visitors.

Five purposes of land use are defined: land for township construction, farmland, land for road construction, green area and waters.

- 1) Land for township construction includes that for residential buildings and public, education and hygiene facilities;
- 2) Farmland includes paddy fields, dry land and vegetable fields;
- 3) Land for road construction covers road and parking lots;
- 4) Waters includes rivers, ponds and fishponds;
- 5) Green areas include woods, bamboo groves, lawn and orchard.

5.1.3 Land use under the plan

Table 5-1 Table on the balanced use of planned land

Type of land use	Majianglong Village Cluster		Jinjiangli Village		Sanmenli Village		Zili Village	
	Area (ha.)	%	Area (ha.)	%	Area (ha.)	%	Area (ha.)	%
Township construction	7.000	7.69	11.006	9.85	4.5227	30.65	15.257	8.15
Land for greening (Forest, orchard and lawn)	54.992	60.44	38.142	34.18	2.2217	15.12	66.994	35.78
Farmland (Rice and vegetable fields)	7.805	8.56	43.400	38.89	4.4753	30.48	49.384	26.38
Waters	15.424	16.95	15.570	13.95	2.4336	16.58	49.286	26.33
Road construction	5.808	6.36	3.4666	3.13	1.0267	7.17	6.300	3.36
Total	91.029	100	111.5846	100	14.68	100	187.221	100

5.2 Landscape control

5.2.1 Composition of the landscape

The protection of cultural heritage requires the preservation of the intact landscape and layout of villages. At the same time, they should be relevant to natural environment and neighboring villages. The landscape elements include residential houses, Diaolou, ancestral hall and gate towers as well as banyan trees, bamboo, river, pond and hills. Protection of nature and culture should be well combined. This is also the aim of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

5.2.2 Control of landscape

In the control of landscape, the plan stresses four key elements – points, lines, elevations and entirety.

- 1) Points refer to the points of attraction in the landscape as well as the points for the landscape control. They include the Fang Clan Watch Tower and Ruishilou. There should not be any disturbing factors around them, or anything that blocks them;
- 2) Lines refer to the visual lines, or the visual corridor. Such lines link various scenic spots. There should not exist any disturbing factors or anything that block them.
- 3) Elevations refer to the main elevations of villages. They should reflect the unified historical landscape and give people a striking first impression. The elevations of the eight villages have been changed and need to be restored;
- 4) Entirety refers to the wholeness of a village. The residential buildings and Diaolou of various heights make up for a three-dimensional space. The entire scenic look should be preserved.

In the planned areas, the natural scenes are beautiful with a good view. But some inharmonious buildings often pop up, injuring the overall effect of the property. The restoration of the landscape in the key areas should be focused on the rectification of buildings. According to the plan, the land for housing will not be expanded. The control of houses will be exerted in terms of height, form, style, volume, building materials and color. The buildings that do not meet the requirement should be

rectified or dismantled in order to be consistent with the traditional housing style and historical look.

5.3 Building protection and conservation classification

The plan comes up with the protection and rectification measures for five different types: key buildings under protection, preserved buildings, buildings to be renovated, buildings to be dismantled and ordinary resident buildings to be preserved.

- 1) Key buildings under protection include the Diaolou for the inscription of cultural heritage list and other Diaolou which are of historical value.
- 2) Preserved buildings refer to the traditional houses that basically preserve the historical look, or the ordinary houses that do not affect the views of the property place.
- 3) Buildings to be integrity refer to the newly built or renovated buildings, which may affect the landscape in terms of volume, building materials, form or color, and need to be partly renovated;
- 4) Buildings to be dismantled refer to those that seriously damage the landscape in the property place and must be dismantled;
- 5) Ordinary resident buildings to be preserved refer to the ordinary buildings in the buffer zones that do not affect the landscape of the property.

5.4 Key buildings under protection

A number of Diaolou as well as other residential buildings of historical value are scattered in the planned area. The top priority is to preserve the original state of these buildings. In protecting cultural heritage, we should emphasize the principle of “preserving the relic remains coming before restoring them.” This is aimed to preserve the most authentic historical information. Any restoration or repair will increase the disturbing information. Therefore, any new alteration to the key buildings under protection is prohibited.

Some dangerous buildings exist in the planned areas. Some buildings have damaged or worn-out components. They need to be repaired in the light of specific conditions.

Scientific maintenance should be conducted to solve the problems on structures and bases of the buildings. The repair work should strictly meet the requirement of the

protection and management for the state-level key sites of cultural relics under protection. The protection and repair measures should be taken in a planned and step-by-step manner. The repair of all the Diaolou and villages will be gradually finished in order to remove the hidden perils in water leakage and base subsidence. The repair of Diaolou and villages should adhere to the principle of “repairing it as it is” so that the original look of the Diaolou and villages would be best preserved.

The repair of cement sculpture, wood carving, brick carving and color paintings should also be repaired in a very cautious way. To prevent and slow down the decay and peeling of the building components, we can first take close-up photos and measure them to set up technical files for them. Chemical reagents can be tried to reinforce the surface of the small number of seriously peeled parts. Traditional techniques should be adopted to recover the decorative building components before trial work is started with the buildings in the non-nominated places.

Table 5-2 List of key buildings under protection in the planned area

Nominated place	Name of Diaolou	Property owner	Protection measures	Managing personnel
Sanmenli Village	Yinglonglou	Collectively owned by Sanmenli Village	Cleaning up the surrounding environment; repairing the ground in the courtyard and the wood flooring in the Diaolou; and erecting explanatory signs	Guan Chi
Jinjiangli Village	Ruishilou	Huang Yaokeng	Cleaning up the ground in front of the building; maintaining the details of decoration; and keeping the inner scenes	Huang Yaokeng
	Shengfenglou		Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Huang Yuhua
	Jinjianglou	Collectively owned by Jinjiangli Village	Preserving the original state, maintaining the details of decoration and erecting explanatory signs	
Zili Village	Lansheng Julu	Fang Qijin Fang Yuxian	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Yuxian
	Guansheng Julu	Fang Qishang Fang Xinghua (Wu Mingxian)	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Xinghua
	Yesheng Julu	Fang Qixiang	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Qixiang

Zili Village	Zhen'anlou	Fang Chaozhen Fang Peiwei	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Peizhuo
		Fang Peiwei Fang Peizhuo Fang Peiqia		
	Mingshilou	Fang Yuangen Fang Yuanliang Fang Yuanxiang	Maintaining the base of the building; recovering furniture and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Weida Zhang Yueling
	Juanlu	Fang Chunming	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Chunming
		Fang Chunfang Fang Chunsen	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	
	Anlu	Fang Bochang Fang Chunqiao	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Bochang Fang Chunqiao
	Yunhuanlou	Fang Zhenyi	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Zhenyi
		Fang Qiongzhu Fang Qiding Fang Qizhu		
	Yangxian Villa	Fang Guangkuan Fang Guangyin Fang Guangrong	Fang Zhenyi	Fang Zhenqiang
	Qian Villa	Fang Shuhuang	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Guan Baoyu
	Zhulinlou	Fang Guotian	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Runtian
		Fang Hongliang		
		Guan Jinhong Fang Chaodi		
	Yinonglou	Fang Xiuru Fang Xiunan Fang Xiuyong Fang Xiuli	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Xiuyong Fang Xiuli
	Long Shenglou	Fang Mingxin Fang Hongyi	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Fang Hongyi
	Zhan Lu	(to be added)	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	

Majianglong Villages	Tianlulou	Collectively owned by Yong'an Village	Repairing the inscription board; restoring inner furnishing and erecting explanatory signs	
	Xinlu	Huang Bingwei	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Situ Hong
	Huianlou	Guan Hong	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	
	Minlu	Guan Yisi	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Guan Yisi
	Qinglin Menlou	Collectively owned by Qinglin Village	Preserving the original state, cleaning up surrounding environment and erecting explanatory signs	
	Baozhanglou	Collectively owned by Qinglin Village	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	
	Hedonglou	Collectively owned by Qinglin Village	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	Guan Xueguang
	Qinglin Menlou	Collectively owned by Qinglin Village	Preserving the original state, cleaning up surrounding environment and erecting explanatory signs	
	Linlu	Huang Yamei	Preserving the original state and erecting explanatory signs	
	Zhenlu	Huang Songbing	Preserving the original state, cleaning up surrounding environment and erecting explanatory signs	Huang Junsen
		Huang Songsheng		
		Huang Songchao		
	Yaolu	Huang Lihong	Preserving the original state, cleaning up surrounding environment and erecting explanatory signs	Huang Lihong
	Wuanlu	Huang Zhaoqiang	Preserving the original state, cleaning up surrounding environment and erecting explanatory signs	Huang Zhenxian
	Baoanlou	Collectively owned by Yong'an Village	Preserving the original state, cleaning up surrounding environment and erecting explanatory signs	
Denglou	The Fang Clan Watch Tower	Collectively owned by villagers' committee of Zhaiqun	Cleaning up the tombs, intensifying greening, restoring inner furnishing and erecting explanatory signs	

VI. Specific protection plans

The protection plan focuses on the following sub-plans of protection: forestation plan, road construction plan, water area treatment plan, environment protection plan and plan for sight-seeing facility construction.

6.1 Forestation plan

6.1.1 Analysis of current situation

The forestation in the nominated places and their buffer zones can be viewed from the following levels: First, from a macro point of view, the vast fertile fields, ponds, the paths crisscrossed in the fields and the beautiful pastoral scenes put the ancient villages in a tranquil and vigorous environment. But deserted land, tombs and idle factories can be seen on the slope of the hills. There are not enough green areas such as woods, lawns and orchards, which is a major weak point in the landscape in Kaiping. On the second level is the area surrounding the villages. Towering Diaolou standing against the tall and dense bamboo groves around the village is the unique scene in Kaiping. On the third level are the entrances to the villages – banyan trees, ponds, shrine and threshing ground are the symbolic scenes of an ancient village. This is the public place for the villagers' social activities, games and neighborhood communication as well as the place to air the grains. On the fourth level are the trees seen inside the villages -- Chinese banana, longan, litchi, Chinese wampee, shaddock, star-fruit and other fruit trees as well as medicinal herbs like mudwort, yiyu and lotus. Here one can find that production has been closely linked with life. The green tree crowns in the courtyards and the openings break the routine skyline of house roofs, which invigorate the old villages very much. The winding vines on the walls or gates (such as firecracker and Bougainvillea) also add some vivid interest to local lives. The fruit orchards in front of the Hedong and Qinglin villages at Majianglong create a pastoral prelude to the ancient village life.

6.1.2 Planning principles

- 1) Protecting and recovering the historical environment in the ancient villages. In the core protection area, the existent big trees will be protected. The typical trees that had once existed in the villages will be replanted in the important places;
- 2) Combing production with life, and beauty with practicality;
- 3) Protecting ecosystem, conserving water and soil and improving environment quality;
- 4) Stressing the overall effect of forestation as well as that in the main parts of the villages. Planting both arbors, bushes and herbs;
- 5) Planting proper trees in the proper places. Local trees will be mainly planted;
- 6) The forestation should mainly adopt natural planting. Rural characteristics should be highlighted while avoiding urbanized landscape.

6.1.3 Measures to implement the plan

- 1) The scenes of bamboo groves around the villages will be improved;
- 2) Forestation will be expanded on the outer side of the pond at the entrance to the village. For instance, forest bamboo could be planted beside the pond outside Sanmenli village nearby State Highway No.325. Chinese palm tree could be planted on the bank of the river in front of Jinjiangli village, and flowers could be planted by the pond in order to build a reserved entrance background;
- 3) Mango, Chinese banana or vegetable or lawn can be planted in the deserted land for housing. The larger the area is, the more trees will be planted;
- 4) Vertical greening can be done by using walls, gates and entrance to the lanes;
- 5) Mingled woods can be built on the hills in the buffer zones. Fruit trees and lawns can be planted on the slopes, which will naturally transfer to rice fields. The lines of tree crowns and the rims of woods will create a beautiful and vigorous pastoral landscape together with the vast rice fields and ponds.
- 6) In the cemetery where the Denglou is located, more evergreen bushes can be planted. The main theme can be dominated by red hibiscus and supported by the bushes with white and yellow flowers. They will serve as a good background for the commemorative building while covering up some of the large tombs;
- 7) Forestation will be increased nearby the main scenic spots by planting some foliage trees and flowers, including flower bushes;

- 8) Arbors or bamboo will be planted to block the inharmonious buildings so as to create a good sight-seeing condition in all seasons;
- 9) Main varieties of trees to be planted: Bamboo, banyan tree, camphor tree, flame tree, star-fruit, mango, Chinese wampee, litchi, longan, Chinese banana, cassava, yiyu, shaddock, red hibiscus, kamuning and firecracker, etc.

6.1.4 Forestation along the road in Zili Village

The road from the Fang Clan Watch Tower to Zili Village is newly built according to the plan. The main variety will be foliage arbor Chinese redbud. Four sections of the road will be treated differently.

Section A – Entrance. Visitors should be given a symbolic impression by planting a few banyan trees as well as some Chinese redbud;

Section B – Fruit trees. Fruit trees – mango, litchi and shaddock trees -- are planted on the hill slopes. Dense fruit trees will gradually transfer to sparse trees and then the lawn extending to the roadside. Evergreen broadleaf trees will be planted for the sparse trees. Chinese redbud will be the main item along the road.

Broadleaf arbor trees will be used as a support to Chinese redbud. Cotton tree, silk tree, Taiwan acacia rachii, privet or other trees are the choices. Arbor trees are dotted at the turnings of the road.

Section C – Bamboo. Dense bamboo groves are planned for the eastern part near the village to block the discordant part of the village buildings. In the northwest, bamboo can be planted sparsely as a background of the near-range scenes while not blocking the view for distant landscape. Amid the bamboo will be Chinese redbud and Chinese forestation. Between the bamboo bushes are Chinese redbud and Chinese palm tree, to link the sparse trees and bushes.

Section D – Flower bushes. Along this section of the road are the open and vast farmlands, where visitors can have a good vision. The main tree variety is Chinese palm tree, in addition to other flower bushes – triangle plum, traveler's tree, Bougainvillea, firecracker, mulberry, wild cotton, and lilac, etc.

6.2 Road construction plan

6.2.1 Analysis of the current situation

In the nominated places of Sanmenli Village, Zili Village, Jinjiangli Village and Majianglong Village Cluster, county-level and township-level highways are leading to all the villages, which are connected by State Highway No.325. But the road to Zili Village from the main highway is very long, and the landscape along the road is not quite in order. The winding branch road built later to the Fang Clan Watch Tower offers convenience and a good view. The road to Jinjiangli Village has to pass through several villages, so it has to be rebuilt.

6.2.2 Planning principles

- 1) Respecting and making full use of the existent road system while improving transport conditions;
- 2) Rationally organizing the road network to form ring roads and divide inbound and outbound traffic flows;
- 3) Protecting the safety of the villages and ensuring villagers a peaceful living environment;
- 4) Parking lots will be set in the boundary area of the buffer zones or outside the buffer zones. Tourists will walk in the villages;
- 5) Organizing water transportation together with the water system renovation.

6.2.3 Main points of the plan

- 1) The roads within the protected area are divided into three grades: First-grade roads are the main roads from the buffer zone to the ancient village -- 3.5-6 m wide and paved with stone tablets; second-grade road are the main roads in the villages – 1.5 –3.5 m wide and paved with stone tablets; third-grade roads are the small roads in the core protection areas – about 0.6-1.5 m wide and paved with stone tablets or lawn.
- 2) Means of transportation: The public vehicles will not enter the nominated places. Ring roads can be built around the buffer zones for such vehicles.
- 3) The traffic in the nominated places is mainly composed of pedestrians. Majianglong Village Cluster is so large that non-polluting vehicles such as

battery trucks can be offered for the convenience of visitors. It has a dock on the bank of Tanjiang River, where sight-seeing boats can anchor.

- 4) Tree-shade parking lots will be built between sight-seeing ring routes and main highways. They will be paved with stone tablets crisscrossed with lawn.

Table 6-1 List of parking lots and dock

Place	Facility	Specific location	Area (square meters)
Sanmenli Village	Parking lot	A triangle plot at the southwest corner	3,000
Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watch Tower	Parking lot	In Qiangya Middle School (long-term plan)	6,000
		To the north of the farmland road behind Zili Village	
		To the east of the road northeast of the buffer zone	
Majianglong Village Cluster	Parking lot	To the east of the crossing of the two roads south of the Lianan Village	5,000
		To the east of the crossing of the two roads southwest of Longxing Village	
		To the south of the crossing of the boundary road south of the buffer zone	
	Dock	Near the Everjoint Hotel on the bank of Tanjiang River	

6.3 Water area treatment plan

6.3.1 Analysis of current situation

There are large water areas in the planned area, including rivers, Fengshui ponds in front of the village and production ponds.

The main rivers are the Tanjiang River to the west of Majianglong Village Cluster, Jinjiang River to the south of Jinjiang River and the river in front of the Zili Village. Tanjiang River is the most important water system in Kaiping, turning out

good-quality and large amount of water each year. Its water level rises sharply in the rain season. The dykes of Jinjiang River are well preserved. But the river in front of the Zili Village is seriously silted up. The Diaolou in this village also face the greatest danger in the rain season.

The Fengshui ponds are closely linked to the villagers' life. Almost every village has a pond. It is traditionally a place where villagers do washing and drain off water. It is also an important place for villagers' social contacts. But some of the ponds have been polluted by domestic garbage or sewage.

The production ponds are often located on the two sides or behind a village. They are used for fish or duck farming. The water bodies have been seriously polluted by various types of feeds.

6.3.2 Planning principles

- 1) Improving flood discharge conditions to get ride of the peril of floods that threaten the property sites;
- 2) Curbing the shrinking of water areas and stopping the trend of deteriorating quality of water to improve the environment of the villages;
- 3) Keeping the Fengshui ponds in front of the villages.

6.3.3 Measures to implement the plan

- 1) Smoothing the water system. The most important measure is to straightening out the water system. On the basis of current water system, smaller river systems will be connected so that the static water would turn to flowing water.
- 2) Linking the pond in the south of Sanmenli Village with the ditches on the east and west sides of the village. The water will flow out from the back of the village.
- 3) Linking the pond in the buffer zone behind Jinjiangli Village with the Jinjiang River while improving the drainage conditions.
- 4) Merge ponds nearby the Fang Clan Watch Tower into one large area of water, which will flow along the lowland between hills into the river in front of Zili Village.
- 5) Dredging the river in front of Zili Village so that the flood and sewage diversion facilities would work better, and the flooding problem in Zili Village would be solved once and for all.

- 6) Making use of the many ponds between the villages in Majianglong Village Cluster and Baizu Hill, to pool the water from Baizu Hill and link it with Tanjiang River in the south of Lian'an Village and the south of Longjiang Village.
- 7) Keeping some of the fish ponds and duck ponds for the purpose of production while improving the water quality.
- 8) Opening new water ways and building platforms, rails, stone steps and bridges on the natural slopes and flat and open section while increasing forestation.
- 9) The water area rectification must first receive feasibility study by water conservancy experts. In some places, stone dykes and even water sluice may need to be built. But such large-scale facilities cannot appear in the core protection area.

6.4 Environment protection plan

6.4.1 Analysis of current situation

The environment problem is fairly serious in these villages:

- 1) Traditional open ditches are used to discharge domestic wastewater. This is the largest source of pollution in these villages;
- 2) The domestic garbage is piled beside the fish ponds at the entrance to the villages and rivers;
- 3) The pig dung, which is used as the main feeds for fish, causes the bad quality of water and bad smell of the fish ponds;
- 4) Some chickens, pigs and dogs are not kept in the pens, leaving dung and urine everywhere in the village;
- 5) There are not any toilets in the villages that are up to the sanitation conditions;
- 6) The cement factory by the village entrance of Majianglong Village Cluster has caused the air pollution;
- 7) There are not sufficient measures to prevent typhoons and fires.

6.4.2 Planning principles

The ecology principle will be applied to the construction of a safe, healthy, clean and comfortable village surrounding.

6.4.3 Measures to implement the plan

- 1) Linking the water system and turn the stagnant water to floating water to improve water quality;
- 2) Centralizing the treatment of domestic sewage, improving the drainage system and turning all the open sewage ditches to blind ditches. The rainwater and sewage water will be separated. The rainwater will be diverted to nearby rivers while the sewage will be treated in both centralized and decentralized ways before being discharged into natural water bodies;
- 3) Removing the pollutants to prevent domestic sewage from entering the water bodies in the protected area. Public toilet, using methane, in the protected areas will be built. Human and animal excrement, garbage and straws could be used to produce methane through high-temperature fermentation. The methane can be used for lighting and cooking. The methane dregs are fertilizers. As the wastes are fully used, the environment can be improved;
- 4) Improving the domestic garbage treatment system. Garbage will receive classified treatment so that it would be comprehensively utilized and the total amount of the garbage to be buried or burnt will be minimized. Trash cans will be set up along the sight-seeing routes. Garbage collection stations will be built in villages in order to transport and treat it in a unified way;
- 5) Improving the sanitation conditions in the villages. Livestock and fowls will be raised in pens;
- 6) Reinforcing and protecting the deserted but important Diaolou and houses to avoid damage by typhoons. Fire hydrants and equipment will be installed in proper places (parking lots, visitor center, residential area or Diaolou – in the light of the specific conditions in nominated places);
- 7) The cement factory in Majianglong Village Cluster will stop production for technical renovation so as to eliminate the source of air pollution of the property place.

Table 6-2 Environment protection facilities under the plan

Facility	Majianglong Village Cluster	Jinjiangli Village	Sanmenli Village	Zili Village
Washroom	3	1	1	3
Garbage collection station	3	1	1	2
Fire equipment	1	1	1	2

6.5 Plan for sight-seeing facility construction

As Kaiping Diaolou and Villages are more and more known among the public, and Kaiping enjoys transport facility, it is estimated that the number of visitors will increase rapidly. In spite of a large planned area, the limit of building space of Diaolou should be considered when determining the reasonable number of visitors so that the property would be preserved and utilized sustainably.

To play the role of cultural heritage in education and integrate protection and utilization, this plan has designed the minimum number of sight-seeing facilities, including interpretation facilities and service facilities.

6.5.1 Analysis of current situation

Explanatory signs have been set up in the property places. But due to a small number of visitors and tourists, there are not sufficient sight-seeing facilities. No fixed sight-seeing routes have been set.

6.5.2 Planning principles

- 1) Conducive to protecting the original look of the property and environment;
- 2) Publicizing the value of the property;
- 3) Offering convenience to visitors;
- 4) Making full use of old residential houses.

6.5.3 Measures to implement the plan

- 1) Setting up visitors centers at the entrance to the property places by making use of the original houses. The centers will display pictures and offer multimedia

instruction, consulting and guide, refreshment, tea and beverage and medical aid space and facilities;

- 2) Using the current roads to link all the scenic spots and design non-repetitive sight-seeing routes;
- 3) Erecting an explanatory plate at the entrance to a property place to show the village's (except Sanmenli Village) geographical location, historical development, layout of the village and its cultural and historical value. The plate should be placed in an eye-catching place, and its style should be in consistent with that of world heritage. The explanatory signs for the Diaolou in the core protection areas will introduce the cultural, historical, scientific and aesthetic value.
- 4) At the rest places along the sight-seeing routes, necessary and proper number of refreshment facilities, such as stools or chairs, will be offered. Such facilities will reflect the style of the property. They can also be built on the unused base wall of housing plots.

Table 6-3 Sight-seeing facilities

Place	Facility	Number	Scale (M ²)
Sanmenli Village	Visitor center	1	About 100
Zili Village	Visitor center	1	About 200
	Refreshment spots	2	
Fang Clan Watch Tower	Visitor center	1	About 100
Jinjiangli Village	Visitor center	1	About 200
Majianglong Village Cluster	Refreshment spots	2	
	Visitor center	1	About 200
	Refreshment spots	5	

VII. Short-term plan and investment estimates

7.1 Main points for periodical planning

7.1.1 Key points for the implementation of the short-term plan

According to the protection plan and the construction states in the planned areas, the short-term key projects shall be the conservation work for the cultural landscape and perfect the transportation and tourism systems.

7.1.2 Implementation of short-term plan

The implementation of short-term plan focuses on the rectification within the protective scope of the property sites, improving roads, cleaning environment and building sight-seeing facilities. As for the greening plan, the emphasis of afforestation is placed on the key areas, and initial effort will start to recover the ecological environment of the properties. The renovation of water system is placed in the long-term plan. The renovation of the buildings that block the views of Diaolou in the buffer zone will be done in the long-term plan.

7.2 Short-term investment estimates

Table 7-1 Short-term investment estimates

Project	Number				Estimate (10,000 yuan)
	Majianglong Village Cluster	Jinjiangli Village	Sanmenli Village	Zili Village	
Restore buildings in the property sites	Repair Diaolou and villas; strengthen base, structure and repair the decoration parts				

Repair buildings	13 Diaolou and 3 others	3 Diaolou and 2 others	1 Diaolou	10 Diaolou and 8 others	
Restoration of buildings in the property sites	Compensate for the dismantled buildings, which will make way for green land and public space; restore buildings and build slope roofs				1,857.5
Buildings to be dismantled	5 buildings (households) in addition to 13 others	8 buildings (households) in addition to 4 others	2 buildings (households) in addition to 12 others	1 building (household) in addition to 3 others	
Rectification: The 1 st floor will remain	10 buildings (households)	7 buildings (households)	3 buildings (households)	16 buildings (households)	
Rectification: The first two floors will remain	30 buildings (households)	17 buildings (households)	14 buildings (households)	16 buildings (households)	
Building Rectification in the buffer zone	Dismantle buildings and offer compensation; recover the land into green land or open space; put slope roof on the rebuilt buildings				4922.5
Buildings to be dismantled	2 buildings (households)	Scattered buildings	Scattered buildings	3 buildings (households) in addition to 2 others	
Rectification: First floor will remain		2 buildings (households)		8 buildings (households)	
Rectification: First two floors will remain	7 buildings (households)	60 buildings (households)		3 buildings (households)	
	Relocation of the cement factory (36 million yuan)				
Road system	Building new roads or renovate roads; most of the roads will be paved with stone tablets; a few are sand-stone roads.				480
First-grade road (m) 3.5 – 6m	3,687	2,745	353	2,361	
Second-grade road (m) 2.4 – 3 m	3,663	2,964	450	4,280	
Third-grade road 0.6-1.5m		2,520		4,846	
Parking lot	Build new parking lots paved with stone tablets amid lawn.				290
(hectare)	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	

Rectification of water areas	Streamlining the water system, clear away the sludge, building necessary water projects. Clear away pollutants in a short time.				680.3
(hectare)	15.424	15.570	2.4336	49.286	
(10,000 yuan)	158.2	257	48.2	216.9	
Laying electric wires, telephone lines, cable TV lines and tap water tubes under the ground	Laying all the electric wires, telephone lines, cable TV lines and tap water tubes under the ground				1,436.55
Main tunnel (10,000 yuan)	102.55	72.64	72.64	68.37	
Electric wires (10,000 yuan)	93.66	22.70	56.27	46.92	
Telephone lines (10,000 yuan)	159.78	63.13	86.40	77.99	
Cable TV lines (10,000 yuan)	86.83	33.55	30.13	53.03	
Tap water tubes	94.82	110.15	71.63	34.36	
Greening and forestation	Concerning the renovation of woods and orchards; greening work is done in the key sections.				570
Forest and orchard (hectare)	38.700	28.242	1.6817	56.7044	
Lawn (hectare)	16.292	9.900	0.54	10.2888	
No. of environment protection facilities	Also including the drainage system renovation project in the villages of nominated places				340
Washrooms	3	1	1	3	
Garbage stations	3	1	1	2	
Fire prevention	1	1	1	2	
Assistant sight-seeing facilities	Basic sight-seeing facilities; not including commercial and tourist service facilities				270
Visitor center	1	1	1	1	
Spots for tourists to take rest	5	2	1	3	
Other unforeseen expenses	15% in addition to the total of the above expenses				
Total	11,896.85 * (1+15%)	13,681.38			

VIII. Suggestions on the means of management and the implementation plan

8.1 Historical changes of the management department and protection measures

Before the 1980s, the Kaiping Diaolou and Villages were management by Kaiping's Culture Bureau.

In May 1982, a museum about Diaolou was set up in Kaiping County as the effort to protect Diaolou was stepped up.

In October 2000, an application office of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages was established.

On October 31, 2000, Diaolou were listed as the city-level sites of cultural relics under protection.

In December, 2000, the Government of Kaiping drew up a plan on the protection of Diaolou. According the plan, the city would race against time repairing the Diaolou, rescue the relics and contacting the owners of the buildings. The city would host a seminar on the culture of Diaolou and the art festival of Diaolou in order to create a good environment for the promotion of this precious culture.

In February, 2001, the city government reorganized the leading group and its office.

On June 25, 2001, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage announced that Kaiping Diaolou and Villages were the key state-level sites of cultural relics under protection.

8.2 Suggestions on the means of management

It is suggested that the city government set up a Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, which will be composed of city

government officials, owners of Diaolou and members from the villagers' committee and heritage protection experts. The committee will make decisions on the major issues of protection. The committee will have a permanent office – Office for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, who is responsible for the daily management and protection work.

8.3 Suggestions on the implementing plan

8.3.1 Intensifying legislation and managing according to law

The government of Kaiping promulgated the Provisions of Kaiping on the Protection of Diaolou in June 2001, which set the principled provisions on the protective scope and construction control zones for Diaolou. In the future, more laws and implementing rules will be formulated to facilitate the management of protection.

8.3.2 Managing according to the policy concerning the Overseas Chinese

Kaiping is the hometown of many Overseas Chinese. The Diaolou are mostly owned by them. The protection and maintenance of the Diaolou is no doubt concerning their interests. This is a special factor about the protection of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages. One of the principles of protection is to be consistent with the state's policy of Overseas Chinese.

The protection plan for Diaolou mainly concerns the policy on the protection of the interests of Overseas Chinese. Some of the Diaolou and residential buildings need to be dismantled and renovated in the area of property sites. In implementing this plan, the ownership and right of inheritance as well as the right to use the land plot for housing should be protected. According to the Provisions of Guangdong Province on the Dismantling of the Houses of Urban Overseas Chinese passed at the 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the plan for the dismantling or renovation should be made public and notified of the owners of Diaolou or houses who would go through relevant procedures. Various levels of compensation shall be granted to the owners concerned.

8.3.3 Protecting intangible cultural heritage

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages contain tangible and intangible cultural heritage. People tend to pay more attention to protecting the former, which is easier to operate,

while the latter's protection is often ignored as it is often taken for granted or hard to handle. As we protect the villages and buildings, we should also make our effort in protecting the intangible culture of Diaolou in order to highlight connotations of multiple-element culture and trace of its inheritance.

The protection of intangible culture of Kaiping mainly covers the following aspects:

- 1) Attentively collecting and sorting out the relics and literature relating to Diaolou, including the production tools, living utensils, letters and money remittance certificates, books, periodicals and newspapers, tickets and account books. They will be selected for the display in the Diaolou or residential buildings in the property places so that the Diaolou would be folk custom museums that reflect the culture in the modern hometown of Overseas Chinese.
- 2) Sorting out and recording the ceremonies of worshipping gods and ancestors as part of the living pattern in Kaiping that is characterized by "coexistence of people and god". Such ceremonies will be maintained and displayed in the houses or Diaolou in the property places. They shall be developed as tourism resources to enrich the connotations of Diaolou tours.
- 3) Keeping, sorting out and recording the making techniques of the native foods in Kaiping (such as Bozaigao, Doufujiao and Xianjilong), which will be shown in the houses and Diaolou in the property places with necessary facilities. Such foods will be developed as tourist snacks.
- 4) Sorting out and developing the folk art in Kaiping (such as Maijidiao and Helongge, two forms of ballad singing), training performers and organizing performances in the property places.
- 5) Training personnel through professional channels so that more people would grasp the techniques of antique repair and recover the folk art techniques of lime sculpture, frescoes and Bogong wood carving.

8.3.4 Intensifying property research

From the 1990s, the cultural relics departments have started to investigate the Diaolou. Then, a city-wide survey has also been conducted, obtaining the information about 1,833 Diaolou and other residential buildings in the property places.

The protection of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages relies more on the all-around development of the research so that the protection plan would be implemented or

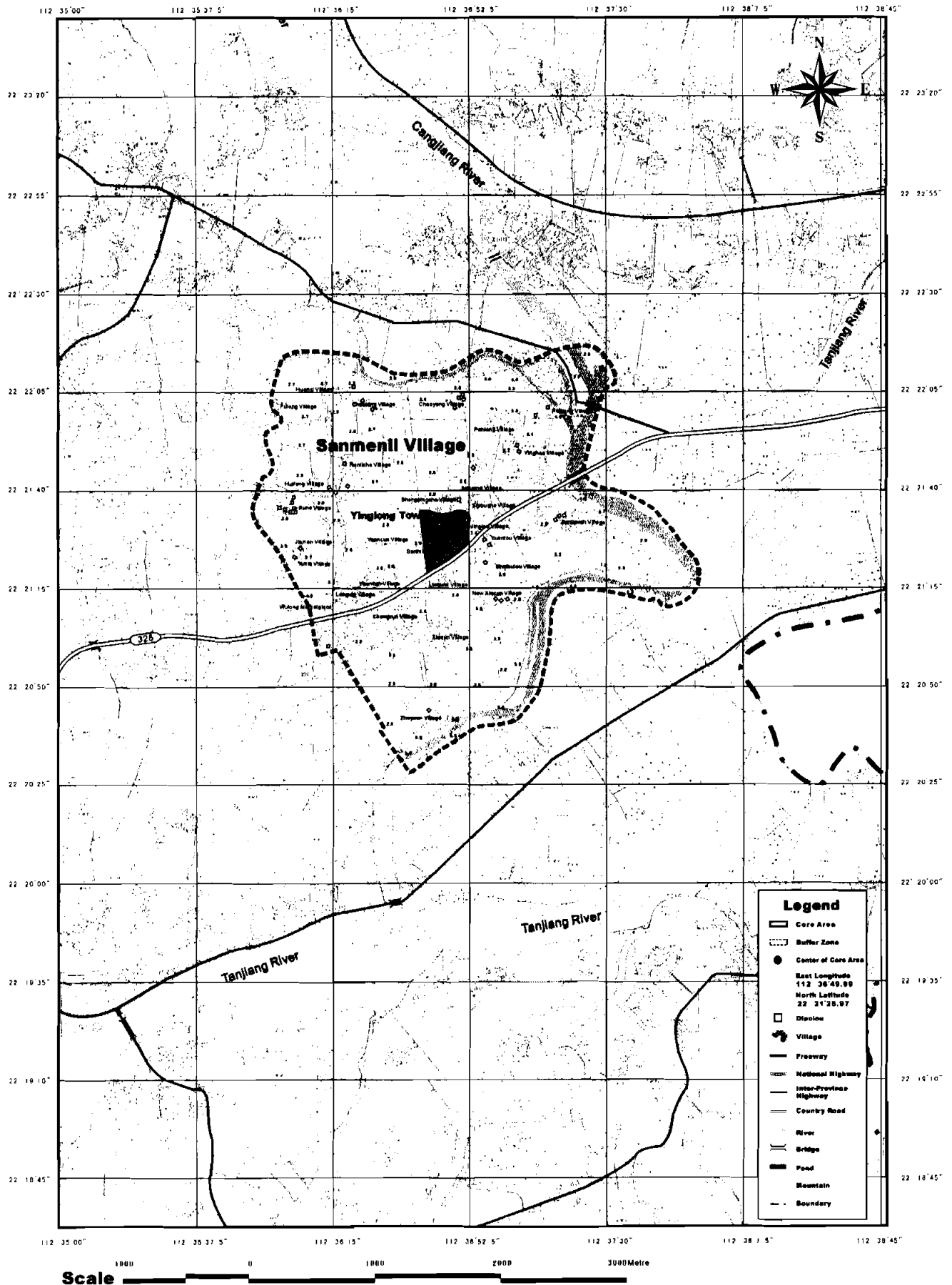
adjusted promptly on a more scientific and comprehensive basis.

It is suggested that the Kaiping Diaolou and Villages Research Institute be set up. While the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Kaiping Diaolou and Villages manages the daily work of the research, several honorary presidents will be appointed, and scholars of various disciplines from universities and other research institutes will be invited to work as part-time research fellow. The Kaiping Diaolou and Villages Research Fund is to be established, and articles of association be formulated. The fund will support the research of relevant projects and publication of books.

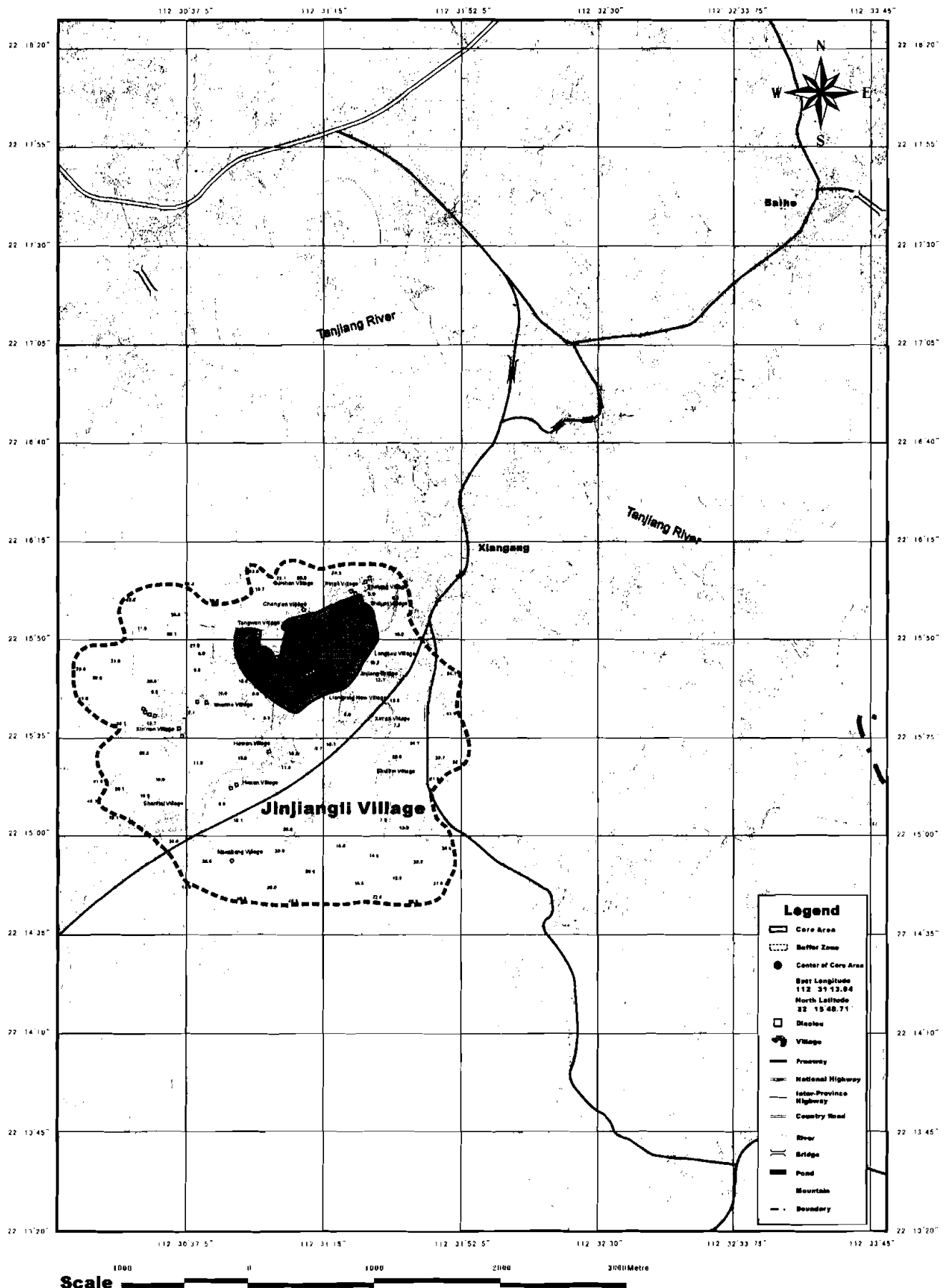
8.3.5 Building a long-term supervision mechanism

A Kaiping Diaolou and Villages data bank will be set up to collect basic data, characteristic description, information about relic preservation and visual materials. The hydrological, geological, meteorological, environmental, population and economic data will also be gradually accumulated so as to build a scientific basis for the management, research and protection of cultural relics. On this basis, departments concerned will join forces to build an effective supervision mechanism to conduct long-term monitoring over the above-mentioned aspects.

Map Showing the Core Area and Buffer Zone around River Sanmenli Village

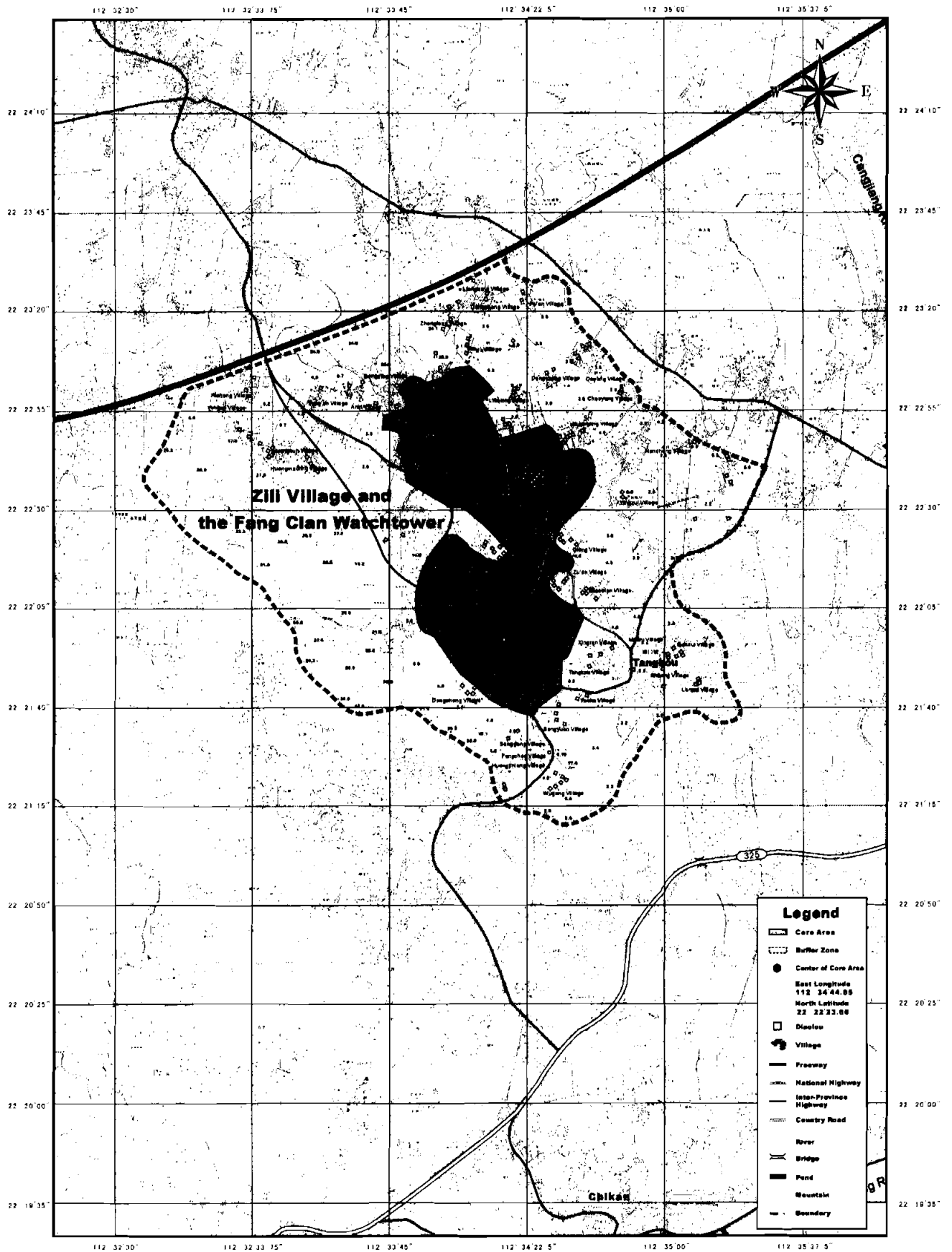


Map Showing the Core Area and Buffer Zone around Jinjiangli Village



Feb.18,2005

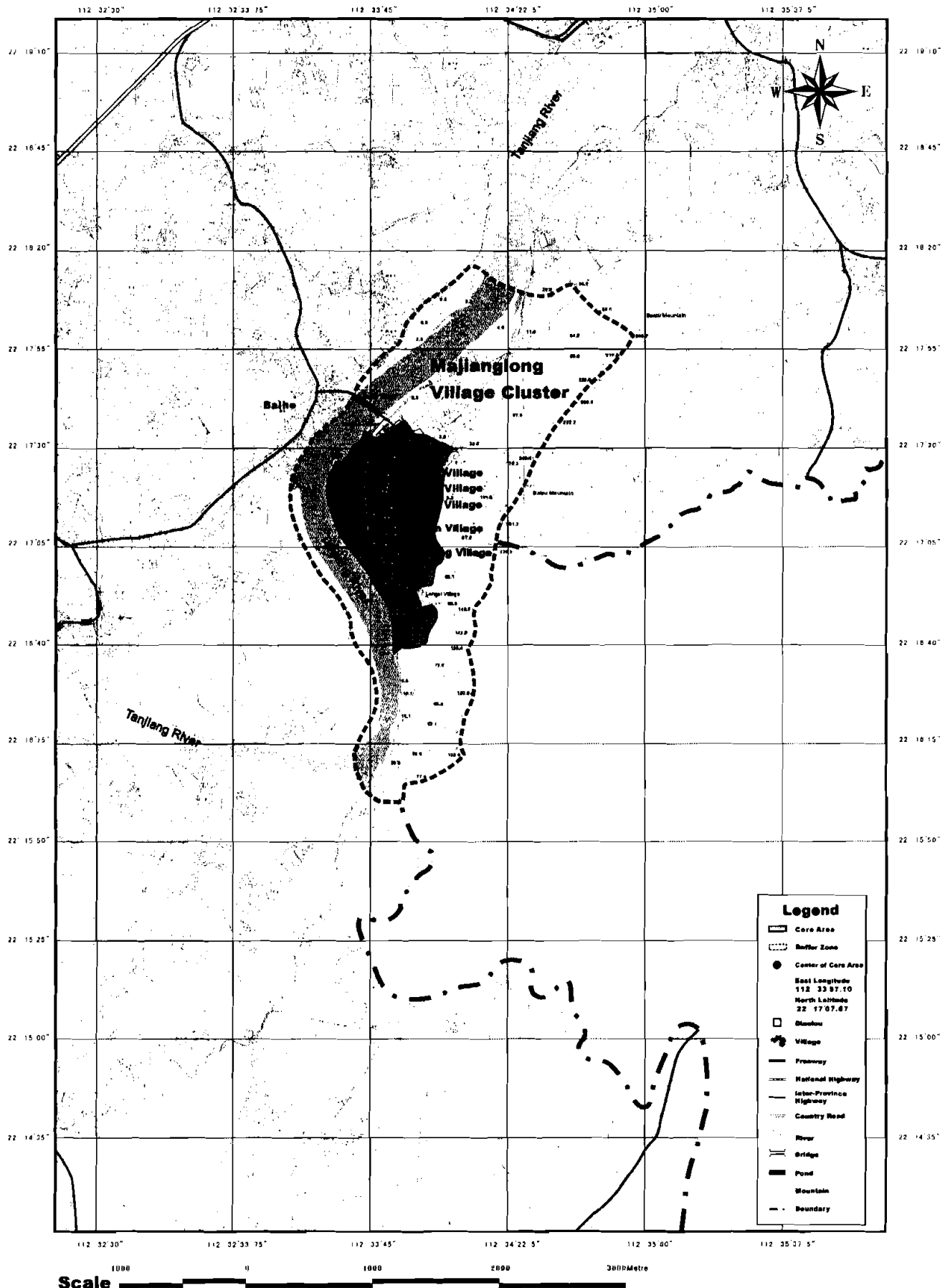
Map Showing the Core Area and Buffer Zone around Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watchtower



Scale 1000 0 1000 2000 2000Metre

Feb.18,2005

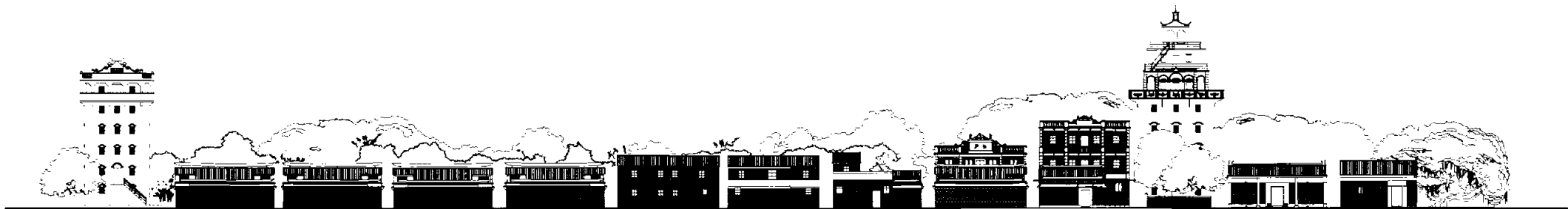
Map Showing the Core Area and Buffer Zone around Majianglong Village Cluster



Feb.18,2005



1.012.2.4.50 South Elevation of Zili Village



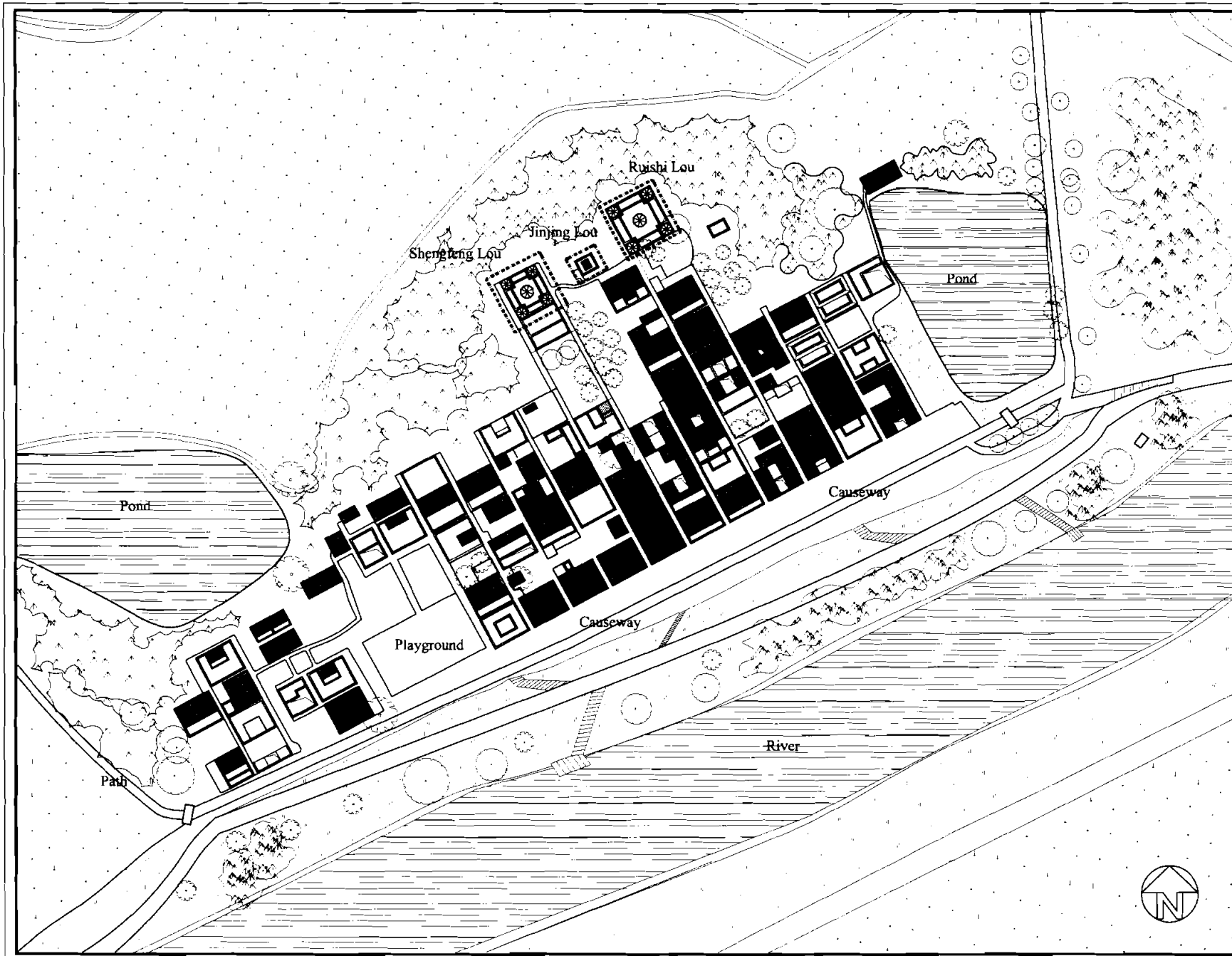
1.024.1.15 West Elevation of Yong'an Village, Majianglong Cluster














1.013.3.15 West Elevation of Qinglin Village, Majianglong Cluster



1.013.1.15 South Elevation of Jinjiangli Village

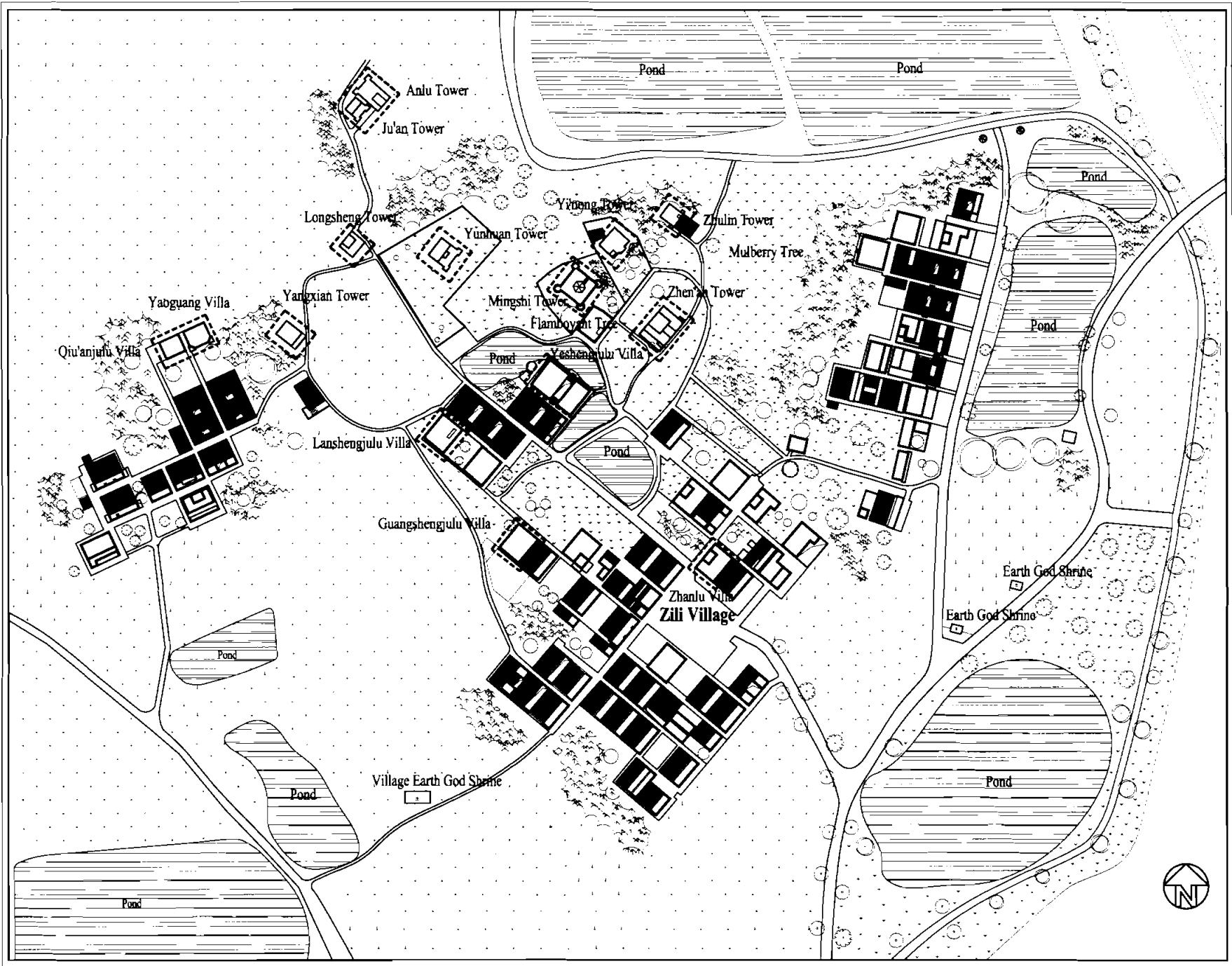


Plan of Jinjiangli Village













-  Diaolou
-  Village House
-  Chinese Banyan
-  Banana Tree
-  Longan Tree
-  Coconut Tree
-  Bamboo Grove
-  Pond
-  Country Road
-  Paddy Field
-  Grass



10 0 10 20 30m



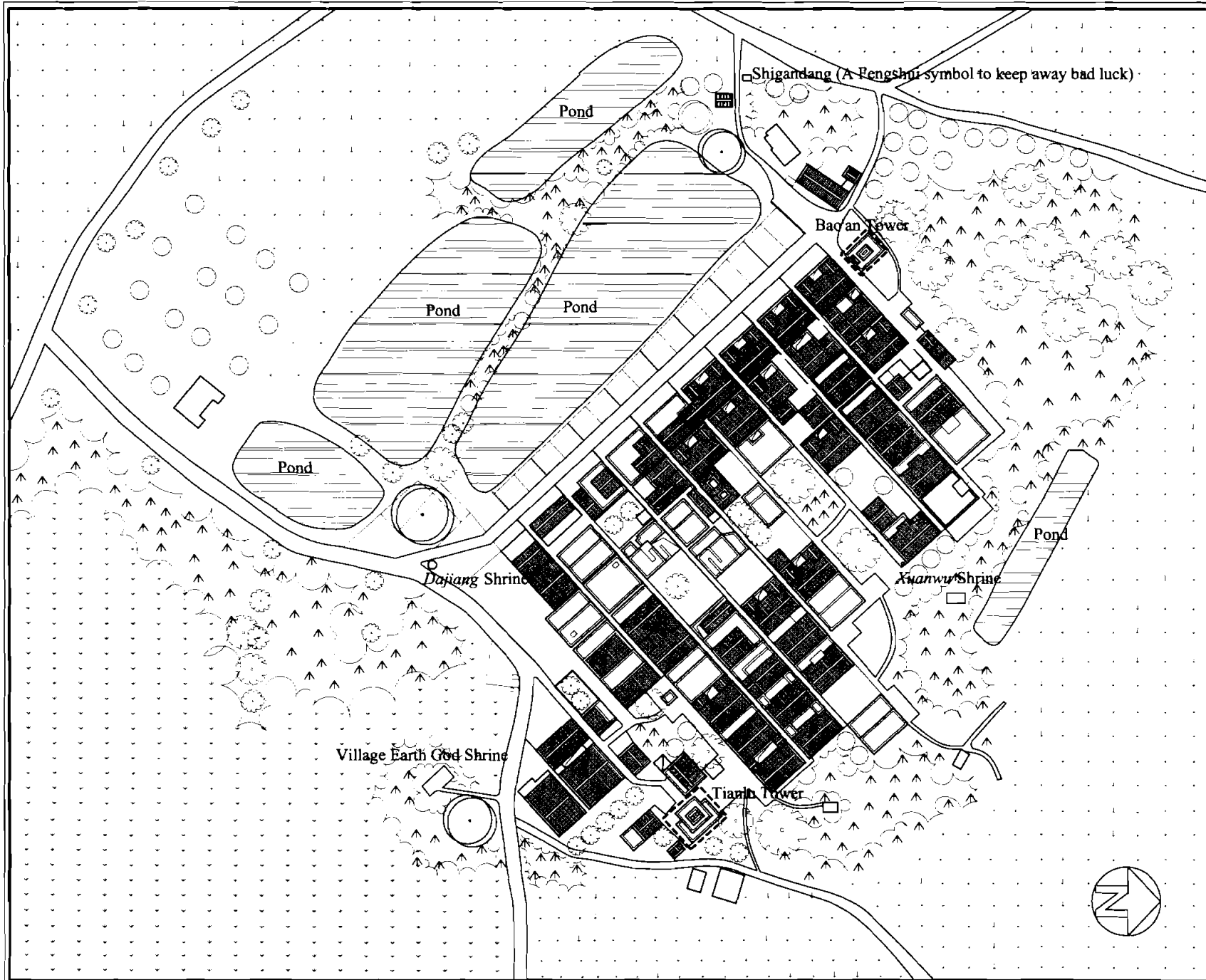
Plan of Zili Village












-  Diaolou
-  Village House
-  Chinese Banyan
-  Banana Tree
-  Longan Tree
-  Coconut Tree
-  Bamboo Grove
-  Pond
-  Country Road
-  Paddy Field
-  Grass
-  Mango Tree

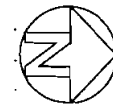


10 0 10 20 30m

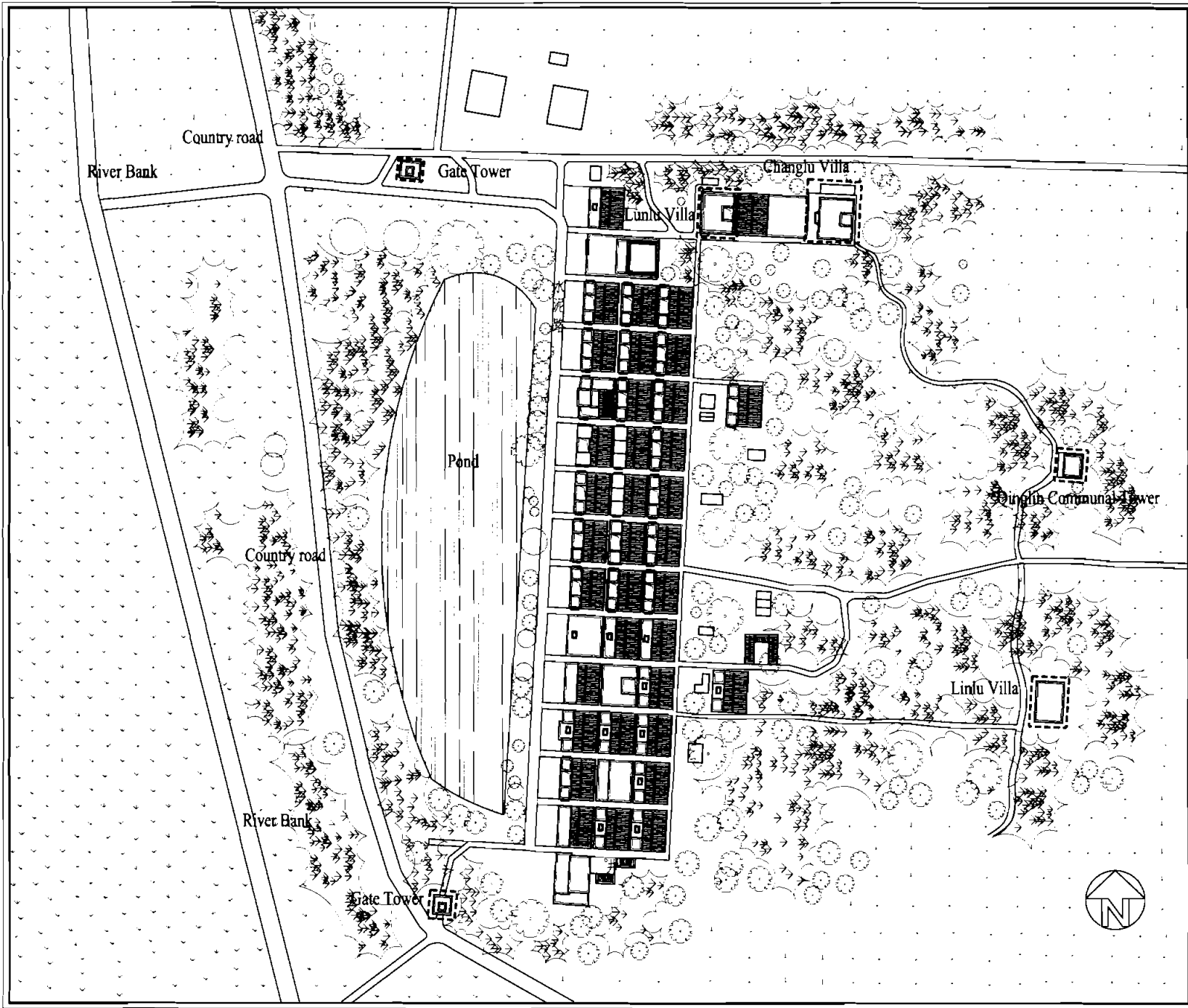
Plan of Yong'an Village, Majiulong Village Cluster














-  Diaolou
-  Village House
-  Chinese Banyan
-  Banana Tree
-  Longan Tree
-  Coconut Tree
-  Bamboo Grove
-  Pond
-  Country Road
-  Paddy Field
-  Grass



10 0 10 20 30m



Plan of Qinglin Village,
Majianglong Village Cluster

-  Diaolou
-  Village House
-  Chinese Banyan
-  Banana Tree
-  Longan Tree
-  Coconut Tree
-  Bamboo Grove
-  Pond
-  Country Road
-  Paddy Field
-  Grass

