World Heritage Convention
Cultural Heritage Nominated by
the People’s Republic of China

QUANZHOU:
EMPORIUM OF THE WORLD
IN SONG-YUAN CHINA

ANNEX

National Cultural Heritage Administration
of the People’s Republic of China
Annex II

Historical Information
Archaeological Excavation
Documents of Conservation and Management
ANNEX II

1. Supplementary Historical Information 1
   1.1 Supplementary information about shipwreck 1
      1.1.1 Research on Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I and Overseas Trade on the Maritime Silk Road in the Song Dynasty 1
      1.1.2 Supplementary Information of Shipwrecks in the Song and Yuan Dynasties 18
   1.2 Religious stone carvings of Quanzhou: fusion and evolution of styles 23

2. Archaeological Excavation of the Heritage Sites 33
   2.1 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation of SBSRC Site of Southern Song Dynasty in Quanzhou, Fujian Province 33
   2.2 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation of the Site of Maritime Trade Office 67
   2.3 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation of the Song- and Yuan-dynasty Kiln Sites in Dehua 77
   2.4 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation in Xiaaopu Iron Smelting Site in Qingyang Village, Anxi County 88
   2.5 A Preliminary Report of AMS-Radiocarbon Dating Test on the Excavation in Xiaaopu Iron Smelting Site 123

3. Government Documents on Protection 130
   3.1 Protected historical and cultural sites 130
      3.1.1 Circular of Fujian Provincial Department of Culture on Opinions Concerning the Specific Conservation and Management Measures of the First Batch of Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (1961) 130
      3.1.2 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Second Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 1982) (Extract) 132
      3.1.3 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Third Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 1988) (Extract) 133
      3.1.4 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Fourth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 1996) (Extract) 134
      3.1.5 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Fifth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 2001) (Extract) 135
3.1.6 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Sixth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 2006) (Extract) 136

3.1.7 Official Reply of Fujian Provincial People’s Government on Agreeing to Supplement of Four Sites Including the Site of Southern Clan Office as the Ninth Batch of Provincial Officially Protected Sites (Extract) 137

3.2 Document of National Cultural Heritage Administration for Opinions on Quanzhou Serial Property Management Plan 138

3.3 Approval Documents of the State Council for the National Scenic and Historic Areas 139

3.4 Notice on Approval and Forwarding of National Construction Committee and Other Departments’ Request for Protection of China’s Historical and Cultural Cities (Extract) 141

3.5 Tentative List of China’s World Cultural Heritage 142

4. Laws and Regulations 144


4.2 Laws and regulations for the protection of cultural heritage 145

4.2.1 Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (Adopted on December 4, 1982, amended on March 14, 2004) (Extract) 145

4.2.2 Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (Amended in by the NPC in 2015) (Extract) 145

4.2.3 Regulation for the Implementation of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China (Revised by the State Council in 2015) (Extract) 147

4.3 Laws and regulations for the Historical and Cultural Cities 149

4.3.1 Regulations on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages (Extract) 149

4.3.2 Regulations on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages and Traditional Villages in Fujian Province (Extract) 150

4.3.3 Regulations on the Protection of Arcade Buildings in Zhongshan Road, Quanzhou City (Extract) 153

4.3.4 Regulations on the Protection and Administration of Inland Ditch-rivers in the Downtown of Quanzhou City (Extract) 155

4.4 Regulations on Scenic and Historic Areas 156

4.4.1 Regulations on Scenic and Historic Areas (Promulgated by the State Council on September 19, 2006) (Extract) 156
4.4.2 Regulations of Fujian Province on the Administration of the Scenic and Historic Area (Adopted by the Standing Committee of Fujian Provincial People’s Congress in 2015) (Extract) 157

4.5 Regulations on marine environment protection 160

4.5.1 Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated on December 26, 1989, and amended on April 24, 2014) (Extract) 160

4.5.2 Marine Environment Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China (2017 Amendment) (Extract) 161

4.5.3 Administrative Regulations on the Protection and Utilization of Coastal Zone of Fujian Province (Extract) 163

4.5.4 Regulations on Marine Environment Protection of Fujian Province (Extract) 165

4.5.5 Regulations on the Administration of the Use of Sea Areas of Fujian Province (Extract) 166

4.5.6 Regulations of Quanzhou City on Water Environment Protection of Jinjiang River and Luoyangjiang River Basins (Extract) 167

4.6 Administrative Measures for Tentative List of World Cultural Heritages of China 168

4.6.1 Administrative Measures for the Protection of World Culture Heritages (Ministry of Culture, 2007) (Extract) 168

4.6.2 Measures for the Administration of the Monitoring and Inspection of World Cultural Heritage in China (The State Administration of Cultural Heritage, 2006) (Extract) 170

4.7 Urban and Rural Planning Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated on Oct. 28, 2007) (Extract) 172

5. Regulations of Conservation and Management 173

5.1 Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites 173

5.1.1 Conservation and Management Measures of Fujian Province for the "Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) 173

5.1.2 Regulations on the Protection of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Quanzhou Maritime Silk Road (Extract) 178

5.1.3 Eight Regulations on the Administration of Venues for Religious Activities in Quanzhou City (Trial Implementation) (Extract) 178

5.2 Protection plans 179

5.2.1 Quanzhou Kaiyuan Temple Conservation Plan (2015-2030) (Extract) 179

5.2.2 Conservation Plan for Confucius Temple of Quanzhou (2015-2030) (Extract) 180

5.2.3 Conservation Master Plan for the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) in Dehua County (2018-2030) (Extract) 182
5.2.4 Conservation Plan for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) (2016-2030) (Extract) 188

5.3 Other relevant plans 194

5.3.1 Master Urban Plan for Quanzhou (2008-2030) (Extract) 194

5.3.2 Conversation Plan of the Famous Historic and Cultural City in Quanzhou (Revision) (Extract) 196

5.3.3 Overall Plan for Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area (edited and amended in 2011) (Extract) 200

5.3.4 Conservation Plan of “Four Mountains and Two Rivers” in Quanzhou (Extract) 203

5.3.5 Plan on Marine Environment Protection of Quanzhou (2011-2020) (Extract) 205

5.3.6 Functional Division of the Sea of Quanzhou City (2013 - 2020) (Extract) 207

6. Monitoring Reports 209

6.1 2017 Annual Monitoring Annual Report for Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) (Extract) 209

6.2 2018 Annual Monitoring Annual Report for Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) (Extract) 228
1. Supplementary Historical Information

1.1 Supplementary information about shipwreck

1.1.1 Research on Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I and Overseas Trade on the Maritime Silk Road in the Song Dynasty

Meng Yuanzhao

(National Center of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Beijing, 100192)

**Abstract:** Huaguang Reef shipwreck I is an early Southern Song Dynasty overseas trade ship, located in Huaguang Reef, in middle of western side of the Xisha Islands. Huaguang Reef is a key point in the Maritime Silk road, leading ways to major spots in South China Sea region in the Song Dynasty. A great number of export porcelains were found in Huaguang reef shipwreck I underwater archaeological survey and excavation, which were export goods produced in the south like Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang, Jingdezhen Kiln in Jiangxi and Dehua Kiln, Cizao Kiln, Minqing Yi kiln, Songxi Kiln in Fujian. Also, bronze mirrors, metal objects and ship components in good shape are found. According to the shipwrecks in South China Sea region and their excavations, trade in the Song Dynasty, especially overseas trade has new development. Changes happened in the kinds of cargo ships. This also reflects changes in trade ports and goods resources. In the meantime, overseas trade pushed south China’s regional economic development, especially in the case of prosperity of ceramic handicraft industry since the Song Dynasty in the coastal area of south China and the dominance of export-oriented production. Those goods found in Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Eastern Coast of Africa and their massive discoveries of export porcelains are witness to the glorious blooming of the Maritime Silk Road during the Song and Yuan Dynasties.

**Key Words:** The Maritime Silk Road; Huaguang Reef shipwreck I; Xisha Islands; Song Dynasty; export porcelains

* This paper is a phased research result of "Research on Potteries and Porcelains Found in Xisha Islands and the Maritime Silk Road" (Grant No.: 16ZDA145), a major program of The National Social Science Fund of China in 2016.
I

During the late Tang and Five Dynasties, overseas trade developed rapidly. After the Song Dynasty was founded, in 971, “The Bureau for Foreign Shipping was set up first in Guangzhou and later in Hangzhou and Mingzhou. Dashi (Chinese name for Arabs), Gulu, Dupo, Champa, Boni, Mait and Samboja traded with China, exchanging aromatic drugs, rhinoceros and elephants, corals, ambers, beads, wrought irons, focal skins, ceremonial jades, agates, tridacna stone, essential substances of food, pala, wujian and logwood for gold and silver, min, tin and lead, variegated silks and porcelains”. Thus, from the Song Dynasty to the Yuan Dynasty, overseas trade reached a flourishing stage. A large number of Chinese silk, porcelains and other commodities were exported to Asia and Africa, and exotic treasures, spices and timber and other things were imported from overseas. It can be seen that the kingdoms in South China Sea region in Southeast Asia such as Dupo, Champa, Boni, Mait and Samboja were important areas of traffic and trade in the Song Dynasty. The Xisha Islands were located at the crossroads of trade routes to the South China Sea region, with frequent maritime exchanges and highly developed trade.

According to the data of underwater archaeological discoveries, China’s maritime trade routes to countries in the South China Sea region passed through the waters of the Xisha Islands in the late Tang and Five Dynasties. With numerous islands and reefs and complicated sea conditions, this area is “of one color everywhere”, so it is called “1000-li Long Sand” or “10,000-li Stone Pond”. It is an area with frequent maritime accidents in ancient times. Therefore, the underwater cultural relics left here are very rich. Since the 20th century, a large number of ancient cultural relics have been found in Xisha Islands and Reefs and underwater, and fishermen have also found some during their fishing operations. From March to May, 1974 and from March to May, 1975, cultural relic workers conducted two surveys on cultural relics, and found a batch of relics from the Tang and Five Dynasties to the Qing Dynasty on some islands and reefs. From April to May 1996, the General Survey Group of Cultural Relics of the Xisha Islands surveyed more than 10 islands and reefs and shoals. Through the underground investigations, they discovered 8 shipwrecks and underwater sites, and collected more than 1,800 cultural relics represented by porcelains and porcelains. From the end of 1998 to the beginning of 1999, underwater archaeologists investigated and excavated 14 underwater cultural relics, including Beijiao Reef, Yinyu Islet, Shiyu Islet and Huaguang Reef of the Xisha Islands. From 2007 to 2015, a general survey and systematic survey of underwater cultural relics were conducted on the Xisha Islands, and excavations were conducted on the sites of Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I and Coral Island Shipwreck I, and over 100 underground cultural relics belong to the period from the Five Dynasties to Qing Dynasty were discovered, which mainly distributed in Beijiao Reef, Yongle Ring Reef, Huaguang Reef, Panshi Islet, Yuzhuo Reef, Qilian Islet and Langhua Reef. Among the relics found underwater, porcelains and porcelains were the most in quantity and the riches in type.

Among these sites, Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I is one of the most representative shipwreck, which provides important physical data for exploring the Maritime Silk Road in the south China sea region in the Song Dynasty. Starting from Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I, with export porcelains as the focus, the following will discuss the origin and market of this ship and export commodities in the overseas trade the South China Sea region in the Song Dynasty, as well as port changes, by combining the kiln archeological discovers and new discoveries of shipwrecks at home and abroad.
II

Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I is located inside the northern table reef of Huaguang Reef the Yongle Islands in the western side of the Xisha Islands. (Figure 1). The site was discovered in 1996. From December, 1998 to January, 1999, a preliminary investigation and rescue trial excavation were conducted in the underwater archaeological survey of Xisha Islands, and 849 pieces of relics were found, mainly potteries and porcelains, especially bluish white porcelains, followed by celadon porcelains, and sauce black glazed porcelain was the least. Besides, wooden cabin plug, bronze mirror pieces and iron artifacts, and so on were also found. From March to May, 2007, and from November to December, 2008, the National Museum of China and other units formed an underwater archaeologist team to carry out two large-scale underwater archaeological excavations of Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I. The team not only excavated nearly 10,000 potteries, porcelains, bronze mirrors and iron artifacts, but also cleared and extracted over 500 hull structural members, and they also made important academic achievements. The underwater archaeological excavations were conducted in two phases by year. First stage of excavation: the archaeologists cleaned the surface and fully exposed the wreck, and laid excavation units with the shipwreck as the center. The relics were cleared layer by layer according to the excavation units (Figure 2), with a total excavation area of about 370 square meters. Due to the poor preservation of the shipwreck, the upper part of the hull has gone, so it cannot be fully exposed based on the cabin, and the distribution of the cargo can only be roughly recorded according the exploration units (Figure 3). At this stage, the ship's relics were extracted and the plane mapping of the hull was completed. Second stage of excavation: On the basis of the first stage, the archaeologists conducted a comprehensive excavation of the hull remains, successively cleaned, mapped, decomposed and extracted 511 hull structural members, and transported all of them back to the Museum for desalination, dehydration and other cultural relic protection. In addition, they collected nearly 100 different samples from various parts of the ship's hull, catfish materials and coral sand for identification and testing, so as to obtain comprehensive information about the hull and its preservation environment.

![Figure 1 Location Diagram of Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I](image-url)
The hull of the shipwreck was poorly preserved, with a residual horizontal length of 18.4 m, a residual width of 9m, and a side depth of about 3-4 m; with a heading of 320°, the hull tilted slightly to the west. There were 10 shifting boards left, and the depth of the cabin was between 1.1 and 1.5m (Figure 4). The bottom hull was well preserved, and the ship boards was all five layers except the side board, which had six layers. The outer side was relatively thin. Most ship boards are more than 5m in length, at most 14.4m, and 0.3m in width, at most 0.45m. The surface of most of the ship boards is light brown and hard, partially black because of serious carbonization, and the bottom board was seriously corrosive. The main overlapping methods of the hull include mortise lap and slip shoulder lap, etc. (Figure 5). Catfish materials were used to fill the joints and between the ship boards, and a large number of iron nails were also used to fix the boards.
Nearly 10,000 relics were found underwater from Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I, and the number of potteries and porcelains is the greatest. The potteries and porcelains include bluish white porcelains, green-glazed porcelains and sauce black glazed porcelains, and the types include bowl, small cup, plate, tray, box, ewer, bottle, pot, etc., which were mainly produced in Jiangxi, Zhejiang and Fujian, etc. And the quantity of products produced in Fujian kilns is the largest. According to the overall characteristics of potteries and porcelains, they belongs to the Southern Song Dynasty. It is worth noting that among the porcelains produced by Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, there is a green-glazed bowl inscribed with “壬午载潘三郎造 (Made by Pan Sanlang in the Year of Renwu)” (Figure 6). According to the comprehensive analysis, the “壬午载 (the Year of Renwu)” should be the 32nd year under the reign of Emperor Gaozong of the Southern Song Dynasty, namely, the year of 1162, and the ship sank not long after that. Therefore, Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I should happen in the early Southern Song Dynasty. In addition, there were also a large number of metal relics, most of which were bound into bundles of iron bars. Due to their vulnerability to water erosion and oxidation, many of them had been bonded and corroded into large pieces of condensation. Therefore, iron bar should also be one of the important shipboard commodities on the ship at that time.
Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I was located on the table of Coral Reef, the depth of the site was about 1-3m, and the burial depth as shallow. As a result, after sinking, the ship was damaged by natural external forces, resulting in serious damage to the hull and only part of the bottom left. After being damaged by the fishermen's operation, the original appearance of the ship cannot be completely restored and the complete situation of the cargoes on the ship has not been known. However, through the investigation and excavation over the years, in combination with other archaeological data and the combination of artifacts, we can still discuss the source of goods, trade routes, overseas markets and other issues, and thus get a general picture of the overseas trade in the Song Dynasty.

III

The relics found in Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I are mainly potteries, porcelains and iron products, and especially potteries and porcelains, the judgement of whose place of production, namely, production kilns, will help us further understand the problems of ports and trade routes in the Song and Yuan Dynasties.

Since the 1970s, a series of new progress has been made in the archaeology of the kiln sites in the Song and Yuan Dynasties in South China. Apart from Jingdezhen Kiln in Jiangxi, Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang, the archaeological result kiln sites in the coastal regions of South China, especially Fujian, are the richest. For example, a systematic archaeological investigation and excavation was conducted in each of Dehua Kiln, Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang, Yulinting Kiln in Mount Wuyi, Nanan Kiln, Songxi Kiln and Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian; and in Guangdong, Chaozhou Kiln and Xicun Kiln in Guangzhou were also investigated and excavated. Through the excavation of these porcelain kiln sites, a large number of relics of porcelain handicraft industry have been revealed, and a large number of potteries and porcelains, kiln tools and other relics specimens have been unearthed, which provide an important reference for us to re-understand the appearance of porcelain handicraft industry in South China, judge the shipwreck and the origin of export porcelain found in overseas areas in the Song and Yuan Dynasties.

In combination with the above archaeological data about kiln sites, we can make a preliminary judgment that the potteries and porcelains found in Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I mainly include bluish white porcelain produced by Jingdezhen Kiln in Jiangxi (Figure 7), celadon porcelains produced by Longquan Kiln in
Zhejiang, celadon porcelains produced by Songxi Kiln in Fujian (Figure 8), bluish white porcelains (Figure 9) and celadon porcelains produced in Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, bluish white porcelains produced by Dehua Kiln (Figure 19), celadon porcelains produced by Nan'an Kiln (Figure 11), black-glazed porcelains produced by Yulinting Kiln in Mount Wuyi, celadon porcelains and sauce black-glazed porcelains (Figure 12) by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang, etc. Among them, the numbers of products produced by Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, Dehua Kiln and Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang are the largest, especially the porcelains produced by Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, which takes up the largest proportion. This product combination was every common among the shipwrecks of the Southern Song Dynasties. For example, from Yiyu Islet Shipwreck VII in the waters adjacent to Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I, whose hull has gone, the celadon porcelains produced by Longquan Kiln, Songxi Kiln and Nan'an Kiln, bluish white porcelains produced by Jingdezhen Kiln, Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian and Dehua Kiln, and sauce black-glazed porcelains produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang were discovered. From South China Sea Shipwreck I in Taishan Waters, Guangdong, which sank without going much far, is well preserved, and relics found or unearthed from it are very rich, but are still mainly potteries and porcelains, including bluish white porcelains produced by Jingdezhen Kiln, celadon porcelains produced by Longquan Kiln, celadon porcelains produced by Songxi Kiln, bluish white porcelains and celadon porcelains produced by Mingyí Kiln in Fujian, bluish white porcelains produced by Dehua Kiln, celadon porcelains produced by Nan'an Kiln, black-glazed kilns produced by Dongzhang Kiln in Fuqing, sauce black glazed porcelains and low-temperature green-glazed wares produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang. There are also a small number of porcelain products from North China, some of whose origin have not been identified. Compared with Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I, the number of origins of shipboard products increased slightly with some difference in ware types. From this, it is judged that this shipwreck appeared later than Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I. To some extent, this reflected the difference of the times. Moreover, Java Sea Shipwreck in Indonesian waters should also be a ship of the early Song Dynasty, and potteries and porcelains found in it include bluish white porcelains produced by Jingdezhen Kiln, celadon porcelains produced by Longquan Kiln, celadon porcelains produced by Songxi Kiln, Fuqing Kiln and Nan'an Kiln, bluish white porcelains and celadon porcelains produced by Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, bluish white porcelains produced Dehua Kiln, sauce black glazed porcelains produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang and black-glazed porcelains produced by kilns in Fujian, as well as white-glazed brown-color porcelains and white-glazed porcelains with patterns. Among them, the bottom of the box of one bluish white porcelain box produced by Dehua Kiln was printed with " Jianning Prefecture (Pledge)". According to research, "Jianning Prefecture" was originally called Jianzhou State, and in 1162, it was upgraded to be a prefecture. Therefore, the box shouldn't be produced before that, and the ship sinking should happen after this. Here, several examples are listed here for a simple explanation. (Table 1)
Figure 7 Bluish white porcelain bowl produced by Jingdezhen Kiln (07XSHGW1:597)

Figure 8 Celadon Porcelain Bowl produced by Songxi Kiln (07XSHGW1:492)

Figure 9 Bluish white porcelain bowl produced by Mingqing Yi Kiln in Fujian (07XSHGW1:694)

Figure 10 Bluish white porcelain produced by Dehua Kiln
a. Box (07XSHGW1:976) b. Vase (07XSHGW1:17)

Figure 11: Celadon Porcelain Bowl produced by Nan'an Kiln (07XSHGW1:164)

Figure 12: Sauce glazed porcelain produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang
a. Jar with four rings (07XSHGW1:440); b. Vase (07XSHGW1:49)

Table 1 Comparison Table of Types of Relics Found in three Shipwrecks of the Southern Song Dynasty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I</th>
<th>South China Sea Shipwreck I</th>
<th>Java Sea Shipwreck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potteries and porcelains</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains produced by Jingdezhen Kiln</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains produced by Jingdezhen Kiln</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains produced by Jingdezhen Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Longquan Kiln (few)</td>
<td>Celadon porcelain produced by Longquan Kiln (more)</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Longquan Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Niugongxi Kiln</td>
<td>Celadon porcelain produced by Gongxi Kiln</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Gongxi Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains and Celadon</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains and Celadon</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains and Celadon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I</td>
<td>South China Sea Shipwreck I</td>
<td>Java Sea Shipwreck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Mingqin Yi Kiln in Fujian (most)</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Mingqin Yi Kiln in Fujian (most)</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Mingqin Yi Kiln in Fujian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluish white porcelains produced by Dehua Kiln (many)</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains produced by Dehua Kiln</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains produced by Dehua Kiln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Nan'an Kiln (more)</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Nan'an Kiln (more)</td>
<td>Celadon porcelains produced by Nan'an Kiln (more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celadon porcelains and sauce black-glazed porcelains produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang (more)</td>
<td>Sauce black-glazed porcelains and low-temperature green-glazed porcelains produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang (more)</td>
<td>Sauce black-glazed porcelains produced by Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang (more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-glazed porcelains produced by Yulinting Kiln in Mount Wuyi (fewer)</td>
<td>Black-glazed porcelains produced by Dongzhang Kiln in Fuqing</td>
<td>Black-glazed porcelains produced by kilns in Fujian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Celadon porcelains and white kilns produced by kilns in South China (few)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White-glazed brown-color porcelains and white-glazed porcelains with patterns produced by kilns in Fujian</td>
<td>Potteries produced in Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal wares</td>
<td>Iron bars</td>
<td>Iron bars (many)</td>
<td>Iron bars (many)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron pans</td>
<td>Iron pans (many)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze mirrors, copper coins, etc.</td>
<td>Gold ware, gold leaf, silver ware, bronze ware, tin ware, lead ware, silver ingot, copper ring, bronze mirror, copper coin, etc.</td>
<td>Copper gong, copper ingot, bronze mirror, bronze statue, tin block, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Lacquers and wood artifacts, stone artifacts, bracelets and ornaments, cinnabar, etc.</td>
<td>Glass, frankincense, gravel, ivory, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to My Travel in Pingzhou Volume II written by Zhu Huo of the Song Dynasty, “The ship is dozens of meters in both depth and width. Several merchants share it to store goods. Goods are stored below while the merchants sleep on it at night. The goods are mainly potteries of different sizes set together well without any gap.” The potteries and porcelains that were set together based on size and densely arranged inside the Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I and South China Sea Shipwreck I are the evidence. Such combination of potteries and porcelains was relatively fixed, and similar relics were also common in overseas sites in Southeast Asia. It is thus clear that the type of potteries and porcelains exported in this period was an important part of the cargo in overseas trade at that time, which met the market demand of overseas regions. Zhao Rushi, who ever served as Tiju (title of an official position) of maritime trade of Fujian Region, mentioned in Records of Foreign Countries that “foreign merchants traded” for “porcelains”, “bluish white porcelains” and “celadon porcelains”, and these merchants came from Champa Kingdom, Chenla, Srivijaya, Tambralinga, Langkasuka,
Fuluoan, Simhala, Dupo, Malabar, Kulam, Xengibar, Borneo, Mayi, Sanyu and Polillo and other kingdoms and their attached areas. From this, we can see that the potteries and porcelains were widely used.

Under the stimulation and influence of the overseas market, the export of potteries and porcelains in the Song Dynasty reached a new peak. Not only were the products of such famous kilns like Jingdezhen Kiln in Jiangxi and Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang exported overseas, but a large group of kilns built for the major purpose of export appeared in the coastal regions of South China, especially the areas near the coastal trade ports, such as Mingzhou, Quanzhou, Fuzhou and Guangzhou. These kilns include Xicun Kiln in Guangzhou, Minqing Yi kiln in Fuzhou, Quanzhou Kiln, Cizao Kiln, Nan'an Kiln and Dehua Kiln in Quanzhou. These kilns generally imitated the porcelains produced by famous kilns, such as bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen Kiln, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln and their consumer markets were mostly overseas, thus forming a distinctive export-oriented porcelain production system. This, to some extent, also reflects the influence of overseas markets on the production of porcelain as a commodity. According to the comparison of combinations and proportions of objects on the Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I and other shipwrecks of the same period, we can know that the coastal area of Fujian was the most prominent area in this porcelain production system. And gradually, a group of kilns with Fuzhou and Quanzhou as the support were formed, including Minqing Yi kiln, Dehua Kiln, Nan'an Kiln and Cizao Kiln, and they developed very fast in the Southern Song Dynasty. Besides, such trend rapidly developed towards the Minjiang River Basin and Jinjiang River Basin. With a widespread and dense distribution, they formed a new porcelain production pattern.

The identification of the origin of potteries and porcelains on Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I provides important clues for the study of the water transport between the kiln and the coastal ports. Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian is located in the lower reaches of Minjiang River, and its kiln field is near the river bank. The porcelains produced by it could reach Fuzhou first along the Mingjiang River, or transported overseas by sea, or to other ports again. The products of Cizao Kiln, Dehua Kiln and Nan'an Kiln could go to Quanzhou first along the Jinjiang River, or transported overseas by boat, or to other ports to overseas countries. In addition, the products of Longquan Kiln and Jingdezhen Kiln could also go to Fuzhou or Quanzhou along the rivers, or transported by sea to other countries. According to the types of potteries and porcelains on the shipwreck, although there was a relatively concentrated range of producing areas during the same period, a ship often contained products from multiple kilns. Therefore, we can also infer that the cargo of the same ship was not necessarily loaded at the same port, or loaded separately from multiple ports. On this trade route, ports were vital, which not only served as links between producing areas and markets, but also influenced the economic development of the hinterland. During the Southern Song Dynasty, Quanzhou and Fuzhou were very prosperous. According to the data about shipwreck, they had a prominent position in the trade routes in the overseas trade, reaching to Mingzhou in the north and Guangzhou in the south. The two ports also had convenient communication, which promoted the development of overseas trade to some extent.

Besides, according to the data about shipwrecks in South China Sea region, the iron products of the Song Dynasty were also an important export commodity. A large quantity of iron bars on Huaguang Reef
Shipwreck I was an important commodity on the ship (Figure 13). There were also a large quantity of iron pans and iron bars on South China Sea Shipwreck I. And the cargo on Java Sea Shipwreck was mainly iron wares (Figure 14), including iron pans and iron bars, most of which had been bonded and corroded into large pieces of condensation, and which were estimated to weigh 190t. In the Song Dynasty, iron mining and smelting were quite developed, which were concentrated in Fujian Region, Jiangnan East and West Regions, Guangnan East and West Regions and other places in the South China. Quanzhou in Fujian Region had Yiyang Iron Field in Yongchun County, Qingyang Iron Field in Anxi County, and Chishui Iron Field in Dehua County. Therefore, iron products, as commodities or semi-finished products, not only became the necessities and military supplies for the production and life of the society in the Song Dynasty, but also became popular among overseas users.

![Iron products on Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I](image1.png)

**Figure 13** Iron products on Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I  
- a. Iron bars  
- b. Iron bars (99XSHGW1: 0235)

![Iron Products on Java Sea Shipwreck](image2.png)

**Figure 14** Iron Products on Java Sea Shipwreck  
- a. Iron Pans  
- b. Iron bars

From the above relics on Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I, potteries, porcelains and iron wares were all important commodities of overseas trade in the Southern Song Dynasty, and the origin and combination of potteries and porcelains were quite consistent with the shipwrecks in the South China Sea and archaeological discoveries in overseas areas.

IV
After the late Tang Dynasty, overseas trade developed rapidly and entered a prosperous stage in the Song Dynasty. Among many export commodities, potteries and porcelains were not only large in quantity and used widely, but also had obvious periodical changes. To some extent, this also reflects the changes of overseas trade in the Song Dynasty. This can be reflected in the shipwrecks found in the southeast coast of China and the waters of Southeast Asia, as well as cultural relics founded in waters of overseas regions such as Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia and the east coast of Africa. The following is a brief discussion based on the shipwreck data of different stages.

**Late Five Dynasties – Early Northern Song Dynasty:** According to the current archaeological data, a shipwreck of the Five Dynasties was found near Fenliuwei Islet, Pingtan Waters, Fujian province, which carried celadon products of Yue Kiln that had been common since the late Tang Dynasty. In the waters of Xisha Islands, Shiyu Islet Shipwreck IV and Yinyu Islet Shipwreck V were found, and most of the relics were celadon products of Yue Kiln and white porcelains made in South China. Besides, a lot of relics of different kinds from China and Southeast Asia were found on Intan Shipwreck in Indonesian waters, Cirebon Shipwreck and Karawang Shipwreck in Java waters, and the proportion of Chinese porcelains was very large. Especially in the Cirebon Shipwreck, the porcelains were mainly celadon products of Yue Kiln (Figure 15), whose number reached 300,000, and there were also some white porcelains produced in North China and South China. In combination with the archaeological discovery of overseas sites, this stage still followed the combination of export porcelains from the late Tang and Five Dynasties, mainly celadon of Yue Kiln, and some white porcelains from North China and South China. Therefore, it is inferred that the port of shipment should also be in Jiangsu and Zhejiang.

![Figure 15 Geladon of Yue Kiln in the Cirebon Shipwreck](image1)

**Middle and Late Northern Song Dynasty:** In Beijiao Reef Shipwreck V, Beijiao Reef Shipwreck IV, Yinyu Islet Shipwreck VIII in the Xisha Islands, the combination of wares were mainly bluish white porcelains from the coastal regions of Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi and sauce glazed porcelains of Qishi Kiln in Foshan, Guangdong, etc., and there were also celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln and Songxi Kiln on Beijiao Reef Shipwreck IV. In Xicun Riau Shipwreck in Indonesian waters, bluish white porcelains, celadon-glazed brown porcelains and sauce-glazed porcelains of Xicun Kiln in Guangzhou were found (Figure 16). In Xicun Belitung Shipwreck, celadon-glazed porcelains of Xicun Kiln, Guangzhou, white porcelains from South China and celadon porcelains from Fujian were found. In Pulau Buaya Shipwreck in northwestern part of Riau-Lingga Archipelago, celadon porcelains and sauce-glazed porcelains of Xicun Kiln in Guangzhou, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln or Songxi Kiln, sauce-glazed porcelains of Qishi Kiln in Foshan, bluish white porcelains of Chaozhou Kiln, as well as bluish white porcelains from Jingdezhen, Beiliu River Basin in
Guangxi and South Fujian, and sauce-glazed porcelains Cizao Kiln were found. From the Allaippidy Coast Cultural Heritage Site, celadon porcelains, bluish white porcelains and sauce-glazed porcelains of Xicun Kiln in Guangzhou, and bluish white porcelains of Chaozhou Kiln, kilns in South Fujian and Jingdezhen Kiln, as well as celadon porcelains with patterns of Yaozhou Kiln were unearthed. In these shipwrecks or cultural heritage sites there are many potteries and porcelains from the coastal areas of Guangdong, so we can see that they must have a lot to do with the overseas trade of Guangzhou Port at this stage. Therefore, there was a saying that in the early years of Chongning Period (1102-1106), “only Guangdong was the most prosperous” and “the three regions rose and fell in turns” among the Bureau for Foreign Shipping of Guangnan Region, Fujian Region and Liangzhe Region.

**Early Southern Song Dynasty:** In the Xisha Islands, apart from Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I mentioned above, there was also Yinyu Islet Shipwreck VII, in which celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln, Songxi Kiln and Nan'an Kiln, bluish white porcelains and celadon porcelains of Mingqing Yi kiln in Fujian, and bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen Kiln and Dehua Kiln, and sauce-glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln were found. In the coastal areas of Fujian, there was Beitugui Reef Shipwreck I in Putian and Dalian Island Southwest Islet Underground Cultural Heritage Site in Pingtan. In the former site, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln or Songxi Kiln were found, while in the former, there were more celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln (Figure 17). And the wares in both sites were mainly bowls with engraved comb point patterns on both sides. In the waters of Southeast Asia, apart from Java Sea Shipwreck mentioned above, there was Suiyang Ansha Shipwreck in the waters of Nansha Islands, in which bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen Kiln and Dehua Kiln, bluish white porcelains and celadon porcelains of Mingqing Yi kiln in Fujian, celadon porcelains of Nan'an Kiln and sauce black-glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln, and black-glazed porcelains and white-bottom brown porcelains from Fujian were found. And its combinations were also consistent with those of Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I. It is thus clear that the celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln, bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen Kiln and celadon porcelains, bluish white porcelains and sauce black-glazed porcelains of kilns in Fujian became the main export porcelains at this stage. Especially, the quantity of products of Fujian was the largest, while that of products of Guangdong decreased sharply or disappeared. Besides, similar products have been found in city ruins of Fuzhou and Quanzhou, port docks or shipwrecks in coastal areas, which should have a lot to do with the rapid development of overseas trade around Fuzhou Port and Quanzhou Port, thus driving the expansion and prosperity of export-oriented porcelain production in coastal areas of Fujian. “On the 6th day of the tenth month of lunar calendar in 1087, Bureau for Foreign Shipping was set up in Quanzhou according to the imperial order”. From then on, Quanzhou Port began to develop, began to prosper in early Southern Song Dynasty; Fuzhou Port was still very prosperous in the Yuan Dynasty.
Middle Southern Song Dynasty: Apart from South China Sea Shipwreck I, there was also Tanjung Simpang Shipwreck in Malaysia in the waters of Southeast Asia, in which over 300 recoverable Chinese porcelains were found, including bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln, porcelains of Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, celadon porcelains of Nan'an Kiln and sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln, etc. (Figure 18), as well as 61 copper gongs, 76 circular or oval-shaped copper ingots and iron pans (Figure 19). At the bottom of some porcelains and copper gongs, there was the ink signatures “郭□押” (Guo * (Pledge))” (Figure 20). From this, we can know that porcelains and metal wares were all important trade commodities. In the Nansha Islands, there was Investigator Shipwreck in the waters northeast of Investigator Shoal, in which bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln, bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln in Fujian, bluish grey porcelains of Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian and sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln, and the copper rings and iron congeals were found. These shipwrecks have relatively uniform combinations of wares and were roughly at the same age. In Zepala Shipwreck in Java waters, Indonesia, bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln, bluish white or bluish grey glazed porcelains of Minqing Yi kiln in Fujian, Pukou Kiln in Lianjiang and Zhuangbian Kiln in Putian, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln and kilns in South Fujian, and sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln were found. Compared to the combinations of potteries and porcelains on South Sea China Shipwreck I, bluish grey porcelains of Pukou Kiln and Zhuangbian Kiln were new, which might be produced later than other porcelains.
Late Southern Song Dynasty or a little later than the End of Southern Song Dynasty: In St. Antonio Shipwreck in the Philippine waters, celadon porcelains of Nan’an Kiln, celadon porcelains of kilns in Fujian and sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln were found. In the coastal areas of Fujian, there was Houzhu Port Shipwreck in Quanzhou Bay, in which bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln, bluish grey glazed porcelains of kilns in Fujian, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln and kilns in South Fujian, sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang and sauce glazed jars with four rings of kilns in Jiangsu and Zhejiang were found. Among all the relics found in the shipwreck, the latest casting time of copper coins was a “Xianchun
shoe-shaped ingot” with “Seven” on the back, which means the 7th year of the Xianchun Period, namely 1271, in the end of the Southern Song Dynasty. The age of Fashi Shipwreck is similar to that of this shipwreck. In Fashi Shipwreck, celadon porcelains of kilns in South Fujian and sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang were found. Besides, in Banyang Reef Shipwreck I in Zhangzhou waters, bluish white porcelains of Lingchuan Kiln and Zhuangbian Kiln in Putian, bluish white porcelains of Nankou Kiln in Jiangle, black glazed porcelains of Dongzhang Kiln in Fuqiang and green-glazed brown porcelains of kilns in Fujian (Figure 21), as well as lacquer wares were found. The ages of Beiri Rock I Underwater Cultural Heritage Site in Putian, Xiaolian Island Dongjiao Reef Underwater Cultural Heritage Site in Pingtan and Dinghai White Reef Shipwreck I in Lianjiang are is similar to that of this Shipwreck. The bluish white porcelains, black glazed porcelains, bluish grey porcelains from Fujian and sauce glazed jars with four rings from Jiangsu and Zhejiang were common at these sites.

![Figure 21 Potteries and Porcelains on Banyang Reef Shipwreck I](image)

- a. Bluish white porcelain bowl (Banyang Reef Shipwreck I : 22)  
- b. Bluish white porcelain bowl (Museum of Longhai City : 1282)  
- c. Black glazed bowl (Banyang Reef Shipwreck I : 03)  
- d. Green-glazed brown pottery basin (Banyang Reef Shipwreck I : 34)

The middle and late Southern Song Dynasty was the prosperous stage of overseas trade in the Song Dynasty, and Fuzhou and Quanzhou, which are closely related to it, were very important. Therefore, a number of shipwrecks have been found in the waters around Quanzhou Bay and Fuzhou Haitan Strait, and some export pottery and porcelain products sold overseas during the same period were also found in the ruins of some ports. For example, a large number of export porcelain pieces were unearthed from the Site of Fashi Ancient Ferry in Quanzhou and Wenxing and Meishan Ancient Ports, including the celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln, bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen, and celadon porcelains, bluish white porcelains and sauce black glazed porcelains of kilns in Fujian. In addition, this phenomenon is also reflected in some city sites of Fuzhou and Quanzhou and adjacent Hong Kong Settlement, Kowloon Holly Hill Ste and other land sites in Southeast Asia. It is thus clear that during this period, the position of Quanzhou Port in the overseas trade was further strengthened, and both domestic and foreign merchants mostly went overseas from this area, including
merchants from Fujian, Zhejiang and even the Interland, as well as merchant ships from Dashi, Persia, Srivijaya, Champa Kingdom, and Korea. The overseas trade really flourished then.

Through the combination of potteries and porcelains found on the representative shipwrecks at various periods (Table 2) mentioned above, we can know the changes in combinations of overseas trade commodities, especially the changes in varieties and origin of export potteries and porcelains, which fully illustrates the staged characteristics of overseas trade port and trade development in South China Sea region in the Song Dynasty. This, to a certain extent, also reflects the development and prosperity of porcelain making handicraft industry in the coastal areas of Southeast China.

Table 2 List of Combinations of Potteries and Porcelains Found on Shipwrecks of Various Periods from the Late Five Dynasties to the Song Dynasty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Representative Shipwrecks</th>
<th>Potteries and Porcelains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Five Dynasties – Early Northern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Fenliuwei Islet Shipwreck in Pingtan, Fujian; Shiyu Islet Shipwreck IV and Yimyy Islet Shipwreck V in the Xisha Islands; Intan Shipwreck, Cirebon Shipwreck and Karawang Shipwreck in the Indonesian waters</td>
<td>Mainly celadon porcelains of Yue Kiln, and also white porcelains from South China and North China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle and Late Northern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Beijiao Reef Shipwreck V, Beijiao Reef Shipwreck IV, Yimyy Islet Shipwreck VIII in the Xisha Islands; Xicun Riau Shipwreck; Xinming Betingun Shipwreck; and Pulau Buaya Shipwreck in the Indonesian waters; Allaioppydi Coast Cultural Heritage Site in Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Porcelains of Xicun Kiln and Chaozhou Kiln in Guangzhou as well as sauce glazed porcelains of Qish Kiln in Foshan, and bluish white porcelains at the coastal areas of Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian, as well as celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln or Songxi Kiln appearing later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Southern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Beitugui Reef Shipwreck I in Putian and Dalian Island; Southwest Islet Underground Cultural Heritage Site in Pingtan; Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I and Yimuy Islet Shipwreck VII in the Xisha Islands; Suliang Ansha Shipwreck and Java Sea Shipwreck in the waters of Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains and celadon porcelains of Mingqing Yi kiln in Fujian were the most, followed by bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln, sauce black-glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln; and celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln, Songxi Kiln and Nan'an Kiln, bluish white porcelains from Jingdezhen Kiln and black glazed porcelains from Fujian, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Southern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>South China Sea Shipwreck I in Guangdong; Tanjung Sempang Shipwreck; Investigator Shipwreck; Zepala Shipwreck in the waters of Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains and celadon porcelains of Mingqing Yi kiln in Fujian were the most, followed by bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln, sauce black-glazed and low-temperature green-glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln in Linjiang; also celadon porcelain of Longquan Kiln, bluish white porcelains of Jingdezhen Kiln, and bluish white or bluish grey glazed porcelains of Pukou Kiln in Lianjiang and Zhuangbian Kiln in Putian appearing later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Southern Song Dynasty or the End of Southern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Houzhu Port Shipwreck and Fashi Shipwreck in Quanzhou Bay; Banyang Reef Shipwreck I and Dinghai White Reef Shipwreck I in Zhanzhou waters; St. Antonio Shipwreck in the Philippine waters</td>
<td>Bluish white porcelains of Dehua Kiln, celadon porcelains of Longquan Kiln and kilns in South Fujian, sauce glazed porcelains of Cizao Kiln in Linjiang, bluish grey glazed porcelains of Mingqing Yi kiln in Fujian, bluish white porcelains of Zhuangbian Kiln in Putian, bluish grey glazed porcelains of kilns in Fujian, sauce glazed jars with four rings of kilns in Jiangsu and Zhejiang, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V

Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I is one of the important remains of overseas trade in the Southern Song Dynasty, and the categories of cargo on it, especially the export potteries and porcelains, are a microcosm of the overseas trade commodities in the Song Dynasty. Through the discussion on the origin and market of potteries and porcelains found, we can see that in the Southern Song Dynasty, with Quanzhou Port and Fuzhou Port as the center, relying on the massive overseas markets, the development and prosperity of porcelain making handicraft industry in the Jinjiang River Basin and Minjiang River Basin was greatly promoted, and, porcelains produced by them became one of export commodities which were largest in quantity. In combination with the changes in combination of export potteries and porcelains found in shipwrecks of the period from the late Song Dynasty to the late Southern Song Dynasty as well as overseas sites, we can see that the transfer process of overseas trade ports from Jiangsu and Zhejiang, Guangzhou to Fuzhou and Quanzhou in Fujian Region, which led to the unprecedented prosperity of Quanzhou Port in the period from Southern Song Dynasty to Yuan Dynasty, and then affected the development of hinterland economy closely related to it. In other words, apart from the government’s support and encouragement, the demand of overseas markets and convenient foreign trade ports are the preconditions for the development of trade in the South China Sea region and the foundation for the rise and prosperity of export-oriented porcelain production in the coastal areas of Southeast China. This is also the starting point of this paper to explore the production and trade network of export porcelain in the Song Dynasty.

In short, the Xisha Islands are located in the trade route of the South China Sea, which became an important part of the Maritime Silk Road in the late Tang and Five Dynasties, and flourished in the Song and Yuan Dynasties. As an important link between the producing area and the market, Huaguang Reef Shipwreck I is a precious material to explore the export of porcelain in the Song Dynasty and the maritime trade routes in the south China sea. It, together with similar relics found in shipwrecks in waters at home and abroad and other archaeological sites, as well as other types of export and import of trade commodities, constituted the production, trade and consumption network of the Maritime Silk Road in the Song Dynasty. This is also a great maritime passageway connecting the east and the west through which the Chinese porcelains were exported overseas.

1.1.2 Supplementary Information of Shipwrecks in the Song and Yuan Dynasties

The information of shipwrecks in the Song and Yuan Dynasties can be summarized as the following three points (from "Research on the Remains of Porcelain Handicraft Industry from Song Dynasty to Qing Dynasty in Southern Fujian" by Meng Yuanzhao):

1. The scope of the sites of shipwrecks in the Song and Yuan Dynasties

The sites of shipwrecks during the Song and Yuan Dynasties were found in the coastal areas of China and the South China Sea, Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and other areas. (Fig 1)

2. Bulk cargoes loaded by shipwrecks in the Song Dynasty
Annex II

The bulk cargoes loaded by the shipwrecks in the Song Dynasty included celadon glaze, bluish white glaze, black glaze, green glaze, plain tricolor, etc., respectively from Dehua Kiln, Nan'an Kiln, Cizao Kiln, Anxi Kiln, Zhangzhou Kiln and other kilns. In addition to porcelains, there are also some metal objects.

Among them, a large number of bluish-white glaze, celadon glaze, and sauce black glaze porcelains from the Dehua Kiln, Cizao Kiln in southern Fujian were unearthed in the shipwrecks of Southern Song Dynasty in waters off the southeast coast of China. And the objects from kiln yards such as Dehua Kiln, Nan'an Kiln, and Cizao Kiln in southern Fujian, especially the white glaze of Dehua Kiln, brown glaze porcelains of Cizao Kiln are commonly found in the shipwrecks nearly the Xisha Islands and the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea. (Table 1)

3. Age information of porcelains in shipwrecks in the Song Dynasty

Among the various commodities loaded by shipwrecks in the Song Dynasty, the variety and origin of pottery and porcelain had obvious periodical changes, which reflects the change of the maritime trade from rapid development in the late Tang Dynasty to prosperity in the Song Dynasty, as well as the development stage of trade ports in the Song Dynasty and porcelain manufacturing industry in the coastal areas of Fujian province.

1) Late period of the Five Dynasties to the early Northern Song Dynasty

This period followed the combination of export porcelains in the late Tang and the Five Dynasties, mainly consisted of celadon of Yue kiln and some white porcelain from the north and south areas.

2) In the middle and late period of the Northern Song Dynasty

During this period, there were many potteries and porcelains from the coastal areas of Guangdong in shipwrecks.

3) In the early period of the Southern Song Dynasty

In this period, celadon of Longquan Kiln, bluish white porcelain of Jingdezhen Kiln, and celadon, bluish white porcelain and sauce black glaze porcelains fired in Fujian kiln yards became the main export porcelain varieties. Especially, the number of objects was the largest in Fujian, the objects of Guangdong kiln decreased sharply, and Quanzhou Port began to prosper.

4) In the middle period of the Southern Song Dynasty

The shipwreck cargoes in this period included the bluish white porcelain of Dehua Kiln, porcelain of Yi Kiln in Minqing, celadon of Nan'an Kiln, sauce black glaze porcelain of Cizao Kiln, bluish white porcelain of Jingdezhen Kiln, and celadon of Longquan Kiln, etc.

5) In the late Southern Song Dynasty

During this period, the bluish white porcelain, black-glazed porcelain, blue ash glazed porcelain in Fujian, and jar with four rings of brown glaze in Jiangsu and Zhejiang were more common among the cargoes in shipwrecks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Song</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ship Type</th>
<th>Genre of Song</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Longman Qin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Longman Qin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cai Shu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cai Shu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cai Shu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Information of the Shipped in the Song and Yuan Dynasties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of shipwreck</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ship type</th>
<th>Chinese porcelain</th>
<th>Southeast Asian Porcelain</th>
<th>Glassware</th>
<th>metal</th>
<th>spices</th>
<th>Luxury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Banyang Reef No.1 Wreck in Longhai of Fujian</td>
<td>Late Southern Song</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>San Antonio Wreck</td>
<td>Late Southern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shiyo No.2 Wreck</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sandogang Wreck in Suizhong of Liaoning</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Xueshan Island Wreck in Dongjiao Village</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Yuan shipwreck at Dalian Island of Pingtan</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Shazhous Island Wreck in Zhangfu</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Jade Dragon Wreck</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sinan Wreck</td>
<td>Middle and late Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Shengbei Island Wreck of Fujian</td>
<td>Late Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Caiao Islands Wreck in Zhangfu</td>
<td>Late Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Phu Quoc Island Wreck</td>
<td>Late Yuan or Early Ming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Religious stone carvings of Quanzhou: fusion and evolution of styles

(1) Islam

As the most important evidence of Islam in Quanzhou, Qingqing Mosque and Islamic Tombs as the nominated component sites, along with nearly 400 Islamic inscription stones and gravestones, provide a physical testimony to the existence of Arab and Persian cultures in ancient China. While following the tradition of Islamic arts that rejects icon worship, these stone carvings exhibit the assimilation of Chinese elements and building techniques.

1) The design of “cloud and crescent” and Arab or Persian sutra inscription are the most prominent features of Islamic gravestones in Quanzhou. The form of pot-shape door, bilingual inscription and use of various calendars for dating also exhibit mutual learning between Muslim artisans and local artisans (see figure 3-22).

Islamic gravestones of Quanzhou are normally in a neat and square shape. The design of pot-shaped door on the upper part has auspicious meanings and symbolizes the Heaven. The gravestones in the tomb of Chief Commander Pan and Fanke Tomb are two structures with special forms. Gravestone inscriptions were carved on single side (with single language) or both sides (with double languages) and using concave or convex carving techniques.
2) Ruyi or interlocking branch designs were extensively used to decorate Islamic gravestones that were also carved with cloud and crescent patterns and Koran inscriptions. Gravestones with different ranks used different carved designs (see Fig. 3-24).

An Islamic gravestone was normally built with a full piece of granite or diabase and carved layer by layer (normally three to five layers). Sumera base-style stone tombs narrows upward gradually according to their ranks. Decorative designs include Ruyi, continual branch or lotus patterns, Koran inscriptions in the Arab language, and reliefs with cloud and crescent patterns. The Sumera base and Ruyi pattern integrated elements of Chinese Buddhism. The cover stone of Islamic Tombs bears an arched structure with flame design and lotus petal patterns.
(2) Christianity

Christian stone carvings are examples demonstrating fusion of diverse arts, among all types of stone carving of foreign religions. Comparing to other areas, Christian stone carvings of Quanzhou are the most decorative with the richest designs that exhibit the fusion of diverse art expressions.

The cross design of Christian stone carvings in Quanzhou feature diverse forms, such as those transformed from Greek Cross and Latin Cross, integrating styles both of eastern and western churches.

Images and designs in Christian stone carvings of Quanzhou are outcomes of clashes and fusion between Christian culture and Chinese culture, bearing strong influence of Buddhism and Taoism while integrating popular elements of mundane cultures during the Mongolian Yuan era.

1) Cross plus lotus design and cross plus cloud design are the two principal themes depicted. Lotus design is not only a mainstream element of Buddhism but also an auspicious symbol of traditional Chinese culture. They are the important evidence to testify to dialogue and exchanges between Chinese and Western civilizations.

2) The figure of flying Apsaras is the most outstanding figure to exhibit the fusion of cultures. The design of flying Apsaras on Christian stone carvings of Quanzhou share the same style with that from Chinese Buddhism; the former's details were based on the Buddhist figure of flying Apsaras popular in Quanzhou. Detailed comparison shows surprising similarity between the figure of flying Apsaras on Christian stone carvings and many from Kaiyuan Temple. It is confirmed that Christian stone carvings in Quanzhou used the
local Buddhist figure of flying Apsaras as their prototype and integrated Christian or non-Christian elements. Such method enabled Christian stone carvings to be recognized by the local society of Quanzhou.

3) As indicated in the picture below, the Angel figure's shoulder was covered with a decorative cape called “cloud shoulder”, which was quite popular in the Mongolian Yuan period. The patterns of Ruyi and cloud on the Angel figure have auspicious meanings. The Angel figure of Nestorian Christianity in Quanzhou also integrated popular clothing styles of the time, such as black gauze cap of Han people, hat of Mongols or pointed cap of Uighurs.

Figure 3-27 Sketch of pointed-bow-shaped Christian stone carving of four-winged angel in Quanzhou
4) According to German scholar Dr. Ecke, the figure of four-winged Angel in Quanzhou was an outcome “integrating winged deity figures of ancient Greece and Persia with the Christian figure of Angel”. This four-winged Angel figure was closely associated with Persian culture or even more ancient Assyrian tradition. In Assyrian traditions, the four-winged Angel figure was more divine than other safeguard spirits and often used to protect palaces. This design was assimilated by Persian culture and later introduced to Quanzhou.

5) Scripts and decorations on Christian stone carvings in Quanzhou. Christian gravestones in Quanzhou bear inscriptions of ancient Latin script, Mongolian Phags-pa script, ancient Syrian script, or Turkic and Uighur script using ancient Syrian alphabets. There are carved curve patterns and designs of round columns decorated by lotus pattern on their frames and concave surfaces. Gravestone inscriptions were carved on single side (with single or double languages) or both sides (with double languages) and in different script styles.
Hinduism

Nearly 300 Hindu stone carvings have been discovered in Quanzhou. They are remains of Hindu temples and altars in Quanzhou during the Song and Yuan dynasties and the only remains of Hindu temples ever found in China. These stone carvings include statues of standing deity figures, stone niches, stone columns or their capitals or bases, stone pedestals, stone counterforts, and Queti (sparrow-shaped bracket). Images on these carvings depict Hindu deities or myths, while absorbing Chinese elements and combining Hindu and Chinese decorative patterns.

1) These Hindu stone carvings depict the Hindu deities of Shiva and Vishnu, sharing similar images and designs with those from Tamil in southern India. Decorative patterns on them include snake or lotus petal patterns that were also popular in Tamil.

2) The use of Chinese elements in Hindu stone carvings.

The 16-side columns in Kaiyuan Temple was quite popular in the Chola era of southern India. The patterns on the columns include the figure of Vishnu and its incarnations, accompanied by the eight Chinese patterns of auspicious meaning as well as designs of peony or chrysanthemum blossoms popular in China.
The pattern of Sphinx popular in ancient India also appear in niche-style reliefs and roof ridges in a special shape. These unique artistic images were the outcome of combining features of various art expressions.

3) Carved figures of Hindu deities with Oriental features

Carved figures of Hindu deities are more elegant and plain. The statue of standing Vishnu shares similarity with their originals in ancient India, but with more Oriental details, such as a longer and thinner face and more plain dresses and decorations.
Figure 3.32 Standing figure of Vishnu in Quanzhou and Standing figure of Vishnu in India

Figure 3.33 Carved figure of Vishnu in Quanzhou (left) and carved figure of Vishnu in Southern India (right)

As for female figures, those in ancient India appear more dynamic and sexy, with graceful gestures, while those on stone carvings of Quanzhou are more conservative, which exhibit the combination of Indian art with traditional aesthetic tastes of Chinese artisans.
4) These images on Hindu stone sculptures are carved and arranged to show Chinese aesthetic tastes. While Hindu carvings from India had more sophisticated designs and densely-arranged patterns, Hindu carvings in Quanzhou feature much simpler designs and patterns with even blank spaces, which follow Chinese aesthetic principles.
Figure 3-36 Picture of Stone Carvings (Southern India (L) and Quanzhou (R))
2. Archaeological Excavation of the Heritage Sites

2.1 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation of SBSRC Site of Southern Song Dynasty in Quanzhou, Fujian Province

Archaeological Work Team of the Quanzhou Town Site:

Institute of Archaeology under Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Fujian Museum

Center of Quanzhou City for the World Heritage Nomination of the Maritime Silk Road

Following the institution of Han to Tang Dynasty, the rulers of Song established a governmental body, named Zongzhengsi to regulate the imperial clan, and be responsible for the affairs of compiling the census register and submitting the population report of royal families. According to historical documents, the SBSRC (Nanwaizongzheng Si, The South Branch of the Song Royal Clan, hereafter SBSRC) was located southwest of Suqing Gate, and towards the southern side of Kaiyuan Temple. This place was originally a pond for releasing captive animals, dating back to the sixth year of Tianbao Reign, Tang Dynasty, 747 C.E., then Shuilu Tang (The Amphibious Hall) was built over the pond. In 879 (the sixth year of Qianfu Reign, Tang Dynasty) the Amphibious Hall became the Amphibious Court (Shuilu Yuan). During the Song dynasties, this place was kept as a temple. When the royal clans of Southern Song Dynasty moved here in around 1127-1130, the Amphibious Court was renamed SBSRC. From then on, its name changed a few times. During the Yuan Dynasty, Qingyuan Courtier (Qingyuan Yi) was set up here. Then it was changed into Shuilu Si (The Amphibious Temple) during the Ming Dynasty. In 1438 (the third year of Zhengtong Reign, Ming Dynasty), the Amphibious Temple was partially transformed into the Weaving and Dyeing Bureau. Today, relevant buildings are nowhere to be found. The only vestiges left here are but remnants of the pond.

The remains exposed during the excavation mainly include part of the east bank line of the pond and the west end of an incomplete architectural foundation, and the land spikes of the southeast foundation constructed over the pond, which can all be dated back to Song and Yuan Dynasties. It is clarified that there is no other architecture between the east bank line of the pond and the building inside the pond. Other vestiges unearthed contain bricks stamped with Chinese character “Guan” (official), flower-patterned eaves tiles, plenty of 19-petal lotus-patterned eaves tiles and ink-written bowl bottoms with Chinese characters “Shuilu”, “Shuilukusi” (referring to the warehouse of the Amphibious Court or Temple), “Zongchu” (The Kitchen for the Royal Clan), etc.
Fig.01 The overall layout plan showing the location of 2019 Excavation Project

Fig.02 Picture of the excavation squares of 2019 Excavation Project of SBSRC Site and relevant Pond Remains (Due North)
Fig. 03 Reconstruction of the original layout according to the distribution of remains

I. Stratigraphic Deposits

The stratigraphic deposits in the excavation area can be divided into four layers. The fourth layer covers the entire excavation area, under which is the top of immature soil about 2.6m to 3 m above sea level.

(1) East-West Direction

There are four layers of deposits. We'll take the profile of the south wall of T7B, T7C, T7E, T7F, T7G (Fig. 1.1) as examples to explain.
The first layer is Modern Debris Deposits, and it can be divided into three sub-layers.

1A: Muck and stone path. Soft. 0.25m thick.

1B: Taupe soil. Soft and containing charcoal scraps and bricks rubbels 0.25m to 0.9m deep to the ground surface, and 0.15m to 0.25m thick.

1C: Taupe soil mixed with gravels. Soft and containing charcoal scraps, pellets of burnt-soil and limestone. 0.65m to 2m deep to the ground surface, and 0.10m to 1.7m thick.

The second layer dates back to Ming-Qing Dynasty. It spreads over the western part of the excavation area and can be divided into two sub-layers. The top of this layer is fairly flat.

2A: Grayish black fill. Soft. Containing plenty of charcoal scraps and shells. 1.8m to 2.5m deep to the ground surface, and 0.25m thick.

2B: Livid silt. Floppy. Containing charcoal scraps and shells. 1.8m to 2.15m deep to the ground surface, and 0.15m to 0.25m thick.

The third layer is attributed to Yuan Dynasty and can be divided into two sub-layers.

3A: Taupe soil. Soft. Containing charcoal scraps, pellets of burnt-soil and shells. 2.3m to 2.6m deep to the ground surface, and 0.3m thick. Mainly distributed in the west part of the excavation area. The top of this sub-layer is fairly flat.

3B: Taupe soil mixed with gravels. Soft. Containing plenty of sands, charcoal scraps and shells. 2m to 2.3m deep to the ground surface, and 0.1m to 0.4m thick. Below the 3B layer of T7B~T8B and T7C~T8C is overlain with Stylolite 2. And Below the 3B layer of the middle and eastern part of T7B~T8B are overlain with wooden revetment, L1, Stylolite 1, etc.

The fourth layer are deposits of black silt. Soft and Pure. 0.3m thick.

(2) North-South Direction

There are also four layers of deposits. We'll take the profile of the west wall of T5C~T8C (Fig. 1.2) as examples to explain.
The First Layer: Modern Debris Deposits. It can be divided into three sub-layers.

1A: Muck and stone path. Soft. 0.6m to 1m thick.

1B: Taupe soil. Soft. Containing charcoal scraps and crushed bricks. 0.3m to 0.6m deep to the ground surface, and 0.2m to 0.3m thick.

1C: Taupe soil. Soft. Containing gravels, charcoal scraps, pellets of burnt-soil and limestone. 0.5m to 1.5m deep to the ground surface, and 1m thick.

The second layer: Ming-Qing Dynasty Deposits. It can be divided into two sub-layers. The top of this layer is fairly flat.

2A: Grayish black soil. Soft. Containing plenty of charcoal scraps and shells. 1m to 1.2m deep to the ground surface, and 0.2m to 0.3m thick.

2B: Livid silt. Floppy. Containing charcoal scraps and shells. 1.4m to 1.6m deep to the ground surface, and 0.1m to 0.2m thick.

The third layer: Yuan Dynasty Deposits Taupe soil. Soft. Containing charcoal scraps, pellets of burnt-soil and shells. 1.7m to 2.1m deep to the ground surface, and 0.3m to 0.4m thick. The top of this layer is fairly flat. Stylobate 1 is underlain below.

The fourth layer: Black silt Deposits. Soft and Pure. 0.3m thick.

II. Archeological Remains

On the eastern part of the excavation area, the east bank side of the pond remains (namely the wooden bank revetment), a roadway by the east bankside (L1), and the west fringe of an architectural foundation (TJ1 or Stylobate 1) were found. To the east of the wooden bank revetment and L1 (on the west side of Stylobate 1), layers of cushion soil for the bank side (G1) were discovered. While on the western part of the excavation area, remains of another architectural foundation (TJ2 or Stylobate 2), which was built inside the pond, was exposed (Fig.2.1 and Fig.2.2). We will introduce them respectively below.
(1) The Remains of the Bank Line of the Pond

It consists of a wooden bank revetment, and a layer of land cushion by the bank line, earlier than Stylobate 1 and L1 in date, and the *terminus ad quem* is Southern Song Dynasty.

1. The Wooden Stakes of the Bank Revetment

These stakes (Fig. 2.3), about 0.1m in diameter, were used to reinforce the inner bank side. They were 7 degrees south-north, distributed in the middle of T7G~T8G and on the west side of the yellow fill. And they are roughly parallel with the west rim of Stylobate 1. The distance between the wooden stakes and the masonry of the Stylobate is about 3.2m to 3.9m.
2. The Land Cushion of the Bank Side

The land cushion of the bankside (Fig. 2.4), G1, is used to close the edge of the pond. It was distributed on the east side of the wooden bank revetment and was underlain by L1. Judging from the shape and the direction of the deposits as well as its relationship with the wooden bank revetment, we presume that the land cushion might be stuffed in between the wooden bank revetment and L1 during the Southern Song Dynasty. In another words, it was an installment synchronously built with the wooden bank revetment.

The deposits of G1 can be divided into three sub-layers, high elevated in the west and low in the east and filled in with stone debris. The western top of each sub-layer are flat.

G1①: Taupe soil. Soft. Containing charcoal scraps and shells. 2.15m to 3 m deep to the ground surface and 1m thick. The maximum altitude of the top is measured 3.93m.

G1②: Reddish brown soil. Fairly hard. Containing charcoal scraps and pellets of burnt-soil. And filled with residual bricks of 18cm wide and 5.5cm thick. It is 2.5m deep to the ground surface, 0.75m thick and the maximum altitude of the top is measured 3.6m.

G1③: Yellow clay with livid silt. Fairly Hard. Containing charcoal scraps. 2.5m deep to the ground surface, 0.75m thick and the maximum altitude of the top is measured 3.57m.
3. L1

L1 (Fig. 2.5) is a roadway or a treading ground, opening under the 3B sub-layer. It is filled with hard reddish-brown soil, about 2m deep to the ground surface and up to 0.2m thick. Its east side was underlain by Stylobate 1, and the west (close to the bankside of the pond) by G1.

(2) The Architectural Foundation

There are two architectural foundations found during the excavation, one by the east bankside of the pond, the other inside the pond. Underlain by the 3B sub-layer. Therefore, they were estimated to be built no later than Yuan Dynasty, or probably even as early as Southern Song Dynasty.

1. Stylobate 1 (Fig. 2.6)

The vestiges of the Stylobate by the east bankside of the pond, which can be seen in T7G and T8G, includes an earthen pedestal, the masonries and the cross ties and land spikes paved beneath.

The earthen pedestal can be divided into two sub-layers. The upper layer are grey rubbles deposits, and the lower yellowish-brown soil. The podium is about 14 m long south-north, and 0.7m to 2.25m wide east-west. The east, south and north part of the Stylobate stretches beyond the Square (referring to the excavation units).
The masonries (Fig. 2.7) lie in the west side of the podium, about 7 degrees south-north. The top of the masonries is about 4.71m to 4.85m above the sea level, and the bottom 4.25 meters. The base of the masonries is 0.65m wide.

The cross ties are used to support the base of the masonries. Judging from the existing three to five rows of cross ties, they seem to be in different lengths, some about 1.6m long, some 2.5m, and the rest about 3m, but all about 0.12m to 0.15m in diameter. Above the cross ties are the masonries. The way of paving the masonries is as follows: The first tier is piled up with stone headers, then with stone stretchers in the second and the third tiers, with the mortar as the cement between the stones. The stones also came in different sizes, some about 0.8m long, 0.23m wide, 0.2m thick, some 0.75m long, 0.25m wide, 0.2m thick, and the rest about 0.3m long, 0.2m wide, 0.23m thick, etc.

The existing four rows of land spikes, about 0.23m in diameter and 0.23m to 0.3m in spacing, all in straight north-south direction, were seen on the west side of the masonries' base (Fig. 2.8).
2. Stylobate 2 (Fig. 2.9)

The Stylobate 2 consisting of an earthen pedestal and land spikes, was the remains of an architectural foundation built inside the pond and were discovered in the west part of the excavation area.

The earthen pedestal, 3 degrees in orientation and 4.2m above sea level (measured from the top), is filled with soft and pure yellow mud (Fig. 2.10), about 2.8m to 3.3m deep to the ground surface and 0.5m in thickness.

The land spikes, about 10.5m east-west and 11m north-south, can be seen inside T7B, T7C, T8B, and T8C. As for the 20 land spikes in the southwest corner of the T7C, they are about 0.1m to 0.13m in diameter and 4.19m to 4.3m above sea level, 2.5m long (north-south) and 0.95m wide. There are another 6 land spikes covering an area of 0.6m long (east-west) and 0.9m wide. They are about 0.1m to 0.13m in diameter and 4.2m above sea level. The line of the land spikes stretching from east to west in T8B is about 4m long, all about 0.1m to 0.13m in diameter each. Up to now, 10 land spikes has been cleared up in T8B.

According to the recordings of Jinjiang County Annals (compiled during the reign of Emperor Daoguang in Qing Dynasty), “These are the only existing vestiges of the Lotus Hall and Lotus Pond of the once glorious SBSRC”. The names mentioned above may not be accurate to designate the buildings of SBSRC, yet the “Dimension” for building a hall can serve as a clue for exploring the scale of the buildings inside the pond. According to Journal of Diverse Crafts from the book The Rites of Zhou (allegedly written in Western Zhou Dynasty, ca.1046-771 B.C.E.).

---

“When the government of Xia Dynasty is building a house, the depth (xiù) is generally about fourteen steps, and the width should be seventeen and a half step, on a proportion of 9 to 7; While, for the Shang ancestors, the house should be double-storied, forty-nine Chi (a unit of length) in depth and three Chi in height. However, in the case of Zhou people, the house should be eight-one Chi in length, forty-nine Chi in depth and nine Chi in height.”

As the exposed land spikes is measured 11m north-south, the podium underneath the spikes should be about 30m, in accordance to the documented proportion when building a house. Due to the same reason, the width of the podium is conjectured at about 38.55m, and the building above it should be 14.13m wide.

See "Diantang" attached in YingzaoFashi, in Liang SichengQuanji (The Complete Works of Liang Sicheng), vol.7. Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Chubanshe, April 2001, p.30. The book YingzaoFashi (Rules of Architecture) was written in 1091, the Sixth year of Yuanyou Reign, Northern Song Dynasty, and then reedited during the ruling of Emperor Huizong, and printed and published in 1103, the Second year of Chongning Reign.
Fig.2.9 Stylobate 2 and its land spikes (Due North)

Fig.2.10 Stylobate 2 and its stratigraphic conditions in T7B (W-E)
III. Unearthed Artifacts

(1) Architectural Components

A total of 97 samples of architectural components, most of which are ceramic, were unearthed in SBSRC Site. Among them, there are 48 round eaves tiles, 4 oval eaves tiles, 9 hanging tiles, 8 imbrices, 16 bricks, 3 plate tiles, 1 drip tiles and 8 residual roof-ridge animal-shaped ornaments.

Approximately a half of the architectural components are eaves tiles. And they can be divided in two categories, one in round shape, the other oval. The majority of the eaves tiles are round-shaped, and only 4 pieces are oval-shaped. According to the various patterns on the front face, the round eaves tiles can be further sorted into six types, namely eaves tiles with lotus petal design, eaves tiles with peony design, eaves tiles with hibiscus design, eaves tiles with chrysanthemum design, eaves tiles with lotus design and eaves tiles with unknown flower design.

1. Round Eaves Tiles

Eaves Tiles with Lotus Petal Design

The theme decoration on the front face is lotus petal. Often, the layout of the front face consists of three concentric loops: the inner-core loop, often with lotus stamen design or pearl design; the lotus petal in the center can be categorized into four types, namely oval, slim-line, triangle and needle-shaped; the outer border, however, is predominantly decorated with the connecting-bead pattern, though geometrical or oblique line patterns were also used in some cases. According to the difference in the shapes and plies of the lotus petals, they can divided into two categories, namely eaves tiles with single-plied lotus petal and eaves tiles with multiple-plied lotus petal.

Left: 2019QNTG2, over Stylobate 2: 44
Middle: 2019QNTG2, over Stylobate 2: 35
Right: 2019QNTG2, over Stylobate 2: 34
Eaves Tiles with Peony Design

6 pieces. The front face is embossed with a peony flower pattern.

Eave Tiles with Hibiscus Design

5 pieces. The front face of the eaves tiles is embossed with a hibiscus flower pattern, with the hibiscus stamen raised above the leaves, the floral axis bending down and the leaf vein forficate.

Eaves Tiles with Chrysanthemum Design

Over Stylobate 2: 51 – the outer border is slightly broken, and the backward imbrex is barely seen. It is grayish white ceramic. The center features a chrysanthemum petal design in relief. The circular outer border is decorated with a loop of connecting-bead pattern, roughly on a parallel surface with the front face. The tile is 14.2 cm in diameter, 1.7 cm thick, and the circular outer border is 1.5 cm wide.

Eaves Tiles with Lotus Design

2 pieces. The front face of the tile is embossed with a side-view lotus flower in relief.
Eaves Tiles with Unknown Flower Design

6 pieces in total. The front face of the tile is stamped with a flower, hard to discern its species.

2. Oval Eaves Tiles

The SBSRC Site yielded only 4 oval eaves tiles. According to the patterns on the front face, there can be divided into two categories: eaves tiles with lotus petal design, and eaves tiles with animal mask design.

Eaves Tiles with Lotus Petal Design

3 pieces. The lotus petal are all slim-line shaped. Some with 19 petals, others with 17 petals.

Eaves Tiles with Animal Mask Design

1 piece. The front face of the tile is stamped with animal mask design, and the head top of the animal is inscribed with a Chinese character “Wang” (king). The circular outer border is decorated with a loop of connecting-bead pattern, inside which is stamped with animal mask design with character “Wang” (king).
3. Hanging Tiles

Among the round eaves tiles unearthed from SBSRC Site, some are adorned with patterns on the front face, while smooth with no connecting marks on the back side. The collected samples are round-shaped or melon-ridged, some of which are pierced with a hole in the middle. The center of the front face, often stamped with lotus petal design, is usually thinner than the outer border.

Round Hanging Tiles

8 pieces. They can be divided into 4 categories, according to whether or not there are outer border loop or piercing hole.

Category III. Double-petalled lotus design, without outer border loop and piercing hole. There are altogether 4 pieces.

Category IV. Double-petalled lotus design with outer border loop. Only 1 piece.

Ribbed Hanging Tiles

There is only 1 piece.
4. Bricks

Bricks with Flower Design

There are 2 pieces excavated, all incomplete. Over TJ2:24 is a rectangular greenish brick, stamped with butterfly, flower and bird designs on the front side.

Wedge Brick

2 pieces.

TG1G1:38-Grayishbrown wedge brick. Stamped with butterfly, bird and flower designs on the front side.

TG2Z1:5-Greenish wedge brick with its narrow side slightly concave inward.

Brick Inscribed with Character “Guan” (official)

3 pieces. They are rectangular-shaped inscribed with a character “Guan” (official) mark.

TG2Z1:1-Rectangular greenish brick; the narrow sides were stamped with a “Guan” (Official) mark; the brick is 18.8 cm in residual length, 12.0 cm in residual width, and 5.0 cm thick.

TG2Z1:2-Rectangular greenish brick; the longer narrow side was stamped with a “Guan” (official) mark; the brick is 24.7 cm in residual length, 16.0 cm in residual width, and 4.8 cm thick.

TG2Z1:3- Rectangular greenish brick; the shorter narrow side was stamped with a "Guan" (official) mark; the brick is 22 cm in residual length, 12.5 cm in residual width, and 5 cm thick.
5. Plate Tiles

Plate Tiles Inscribed with “Guan” Mark

There are 2 pieces in total.

2019QN Collected Sample 3-Yellowish brown mud, with a residual pentagon shape. The outer surface is stamped with a “Guan” Mark. It is 8.5cm in residual length, 7.9 in residual width and 1.1cm thick.

2019QNTG1③C:168-Grayish-brown mud, with a residual triangle shape. The outer surface is stamped with a “Guan” Mark. It is 11.5cm in residual length, 7.5 in residual width and 1.6cm thick.
6. Drip Tiles

Triangle Drip Tiles

Only 1 Piece.

TG1①C:130-Red clay ceramic. One eighth of the corner in the façade is missing. The front elevation is shaped like an inverted triangle and its edge is decorated with curved moldings. The surface of the tile is imprinted with floral patterns in high relief and the rear of the tile is connected to another plate tile. The front elevation of the drip tile is measured 19cm in residual length, 12.5cm in width, and 2cm in thickness. And the connected plate tile is 14cm long and 1cm thick.

7. Residual Architectural Components

Residual Architectural Components with an Animal Head

1 piece.

T8C, over Stylobate 2:4-Greenish gray ceramic. Only the animal mouth remained. There is a row of teeth and a tusk in front, while two teeth are seen in both two sides. It is fairly flat in the bottom, while there is a small hole near the inner side of the front teeth. It is 30.5cm in residual length, 19cm in residual width and 10.4cm in residual height. The bottom is measured 2cm thick, and the hole is 1.2cm in diameter.

Bolt-shaped Architectural Components

2 pieces.

T7C③A:5-Grayish white ceramic. The large end is shaped as a rectangular pyramid, while the small end, incomplete, is molded like a handle. It is 8.4cm in residual length, 6.8cm in residual width, 1.9-3.6cm thick.

T7C③B:15-Grayish white ceramic. The large end is shaped as a rectangular pyramid, while the small end, incomplete, is molded like a handle. It is 6.2cm in residual length, 6.5cm in residual width, 1.2-3.5cm thick.

Left: 2019QNTG2, over Stylobate 2:4
Upper Right: 2019QNTC③A:5
Lower Right: 2019QNT7C③B:15
Roof-ridge Animal-shaped Ornament

2 pieces.

H3:4-Hollow. The animal is shaped with glaring eyes and long curling nose. It is 19cm in residual length, and 14.2cm in residual height.

(2) Pottery and Porcelain Ceramics

The pottery and porcelain ceramics unearthed beneath the third stratigraphic deposits of SBSRC Site, with the total reaching 5,000 pieces, all date back to the Song Dynasties and are mainly daily-use utensils. The porcelain samples were divided based on the color of their glazing, including green, white (greenish-white), black (soybean), and unglazed, the majority of which dates back to Southern Song Dynasty.

The source of production of the excavated Song-era greenish porcelain ceramics are in the following places, such as Longquan Kiln and Yue Kiln in Zhejiang Province, and other local kilns in Fujian Province, such as Cizao Kiln in Jinjiang, Dongmen Kiln in Quanzhou, Nankeng Kiln in Nan’an, Tingxi Kiln in Xiamen, Zhuangbian Kiln in Putian, Pukou Kiln in Lianjiang, etc.

Left: Greenish Porcelain Alms Bowl with Lotus Petal Design, Yue Kiln, Northern Song
Middle: Greenish Porcelain Bowl, Longquan Kiln, Southern Song
Right: Greenish Porcelain Saucers with combing pattern, Tingxi Kiln, Southern Song

The Song-era white (or Greenish-white) porcelain are fired in these kilns, such as Jingdezhen Kiln in Jiangxi Province, and other local kilns in Fujian Province, including Dehua Kiln, Anxi Kiln, Shuitou Kiln in Yunxiao, Yongfu Kiln in Zhangping, Nankeng Kiln in Nan’an, Yi Kiln in Minqing, Tingxi Kiln, etc.
The Song-era Black (soybean) glazed porcelain are mainly produced from Jizhou Kiln in Jiangxi Province, and other local kilns in Fujian Provinces, such as Jian Kiln, Yulinting Kiln in Wuyishan, Dongzhang Kiln in Fuqing. In addition, there are a small number of green-glazed porcelain wares from Cizao Kiln.

The porcelain and pottery ceramics unearthed from SBSRC Site is huge in number and rich in variety, indicating that there were a relatively large number of consumers residing nearby. Moreover, the rich sources of production and the high quality of some porcelain ceramics (for instance, the Greenish-white porcelain from Jingdezhen Kiln and Shuitou Kiln in Yunxiao, the Celadon porcelain from Longquan Kiln and Yue Kiln, and the Black Glazed Porcelain Teacup from Jian Kiln and Jizhou Kiln) also reflect that the owners of these artifacts enjoy a comparatively high social and economic status.

(3) Copper Coins

There are altogether 6 pieces unearthed from SBSRC Site, of which two coins without hole, the remaining four are circular coins with a square hole in the center.

TG1①C:246-Circular coin with a square hole in the center. Its front surface reads with four characters “Xianpingyuanbao”. Written with Standard script in a clockwise order. Smooth and plain in the back. It is 2.4cm in diameter and the side length of the hole measures 0.6cm.

T7C①C:2-Circular coin with a square hole in the center. The characters imprinted in the front surface is heavily rusted. Smooth and plain in the back. It is 2.4cm in diameter and the side length of the hole measures 0.7cm.
T8G①A:3-Circular coin with a square hole in the center. The front surface reads "Shunzhitongbao". Written with Song Font script in a symmetrical order. The back surface is inscribed with two Manchu characters. It is 2.7cm in diameter, and the side length of the hole measures 0.65cm.

(4) Unearthed Ceramics with Black Ink

During the 2019 Excavation of SBSRC Site, some porcelain and pottery ceramics unearthed here were found to be inscribed with black ink. Based on the contents, they can be divided into four categories: Black ink with characters of Stems and Branches (hereafter Ganzhi or Stem-branch Calendar, the Chinese sexagenary cycle to mark time and date), Black ink with names of organizations, Black ink with names of persons, and other.

1. Black Ink with Characters of Stem-branch Calendar

Relevant artifacts are as follows: Black ink with characters “Cuizhibingwu” (established by Cui in Bing-Wu Calendar), Black ink with characters “Yingzhibingshen” (established by Ying in Bing-Shen Calendar), Black ink with characters “Jisizhitangtoudazhang” (Established by Supervisor Zhang in Ji-Si Calendar), Black ink with characters “Jisf”, Black ink with characters “Xinchoucheng” (completed in Xin-Chou Calendar), Black ink with characters “Suizakunzang” (right in the year of Dun-Zang Calendar), Black ink with characters “Guihajiangfangzhi” (established in Gui-Hai Calendar by Sauce House), etc.

TG2 under TJ2:102-Greenish porcelain bowl. Only the lower body and the cylindrical foot ring have been preserved. Ovoid body curves towards the bottom, with a cylindrical foot ring. There are marks indicating the bottom was carved out, and the interior of the foot ring was cut out in an oblique manner. Ash-colored ceramic, with thin and fine clay. Hard and Fully-fired in neat shape. The interior is fully glazed, while the exterior glazing only extends to the lower body. The outside foot ring is inscribed with “Xinchou Completed” in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 5.5cm, and residual height 3.4cm. A product from Yi Kiln in Minqing, Southern Song era.
T5C③B: 15-White glazed bowl. Only the lower body and the cylindrical foot ring have been preserved. Ovoid body curves towards the bottom, with a cylindrical foot ring. The foot ring and the interior body were cut out in an oblique manner. Ash-colored ceramic, with thin and fine clay. There are ice-crack patterns on the surface of the glazing. The outside foot ring is inscribed with “Guithai, established by Sauce House” in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 7.2cm, and 4.8cm in height. A product from Anxi Kiln, Southern Song era. Coarse in clay and poor in workmanship.

T6C③A:10-Greenish porcelain burner. Only the lower body and the cylindrical foot ring have been preserved. Ovoid body curves towards the bottom, tall foot ring with double-layered terraces. Ash-colored ceramic, coarse and hard, but comparatively neat in shape. The interior is unglazed, yet the glazing of the exterior does not extend to the foot ring, and the glazing is heavily fallen off. The outer abdomen piled up with patterns of upright and pendant lotus petals, and the outer bottom is inscribed with “Jisi, established by Supervisor Zhang...” in black ink. Residual height 5.9cm, foot ring diameter 8.2cm. A product from Cizao Kiln, Song Dynasty.

2. Black Ink with Names of Organizations

Relevant artifacts are as follows: Black ink containing the character “Zong”, such as “Zongchü” (Kitchen for the Royal Clan), “Zongzheng” (Ministry of Royal Clan), and “Zongtang” (Court of Royal Clan); Black ink containing the character “Shuiliu”, such as “Shuiliu”, “Shuiliu”, “Shuiliuchangzhu” (Permanent residence of Shuiliu), “Shuiliuizaksu” (Warehouse of Shuiliu), “Shuiliuizakutang” (Warehouse Court of Shuiliu); Black ink containing the character “Si”, such as “Siku” (Governning the warehouse), “Diansi” (Supervisor of the Hall); Black ink containing the character “Fang”, such as “Lingfang” (Ling House), and “Shangfang” (Upper House).

T5C③B:17-Greenish porcelain bowl. Only the lower body and the bottom have been preserved. Ovoid body curves towards the bottom, with a cylindrical foot ring. The surface of the foot ring and the inner and outer surfaces of the body were cut out in an oblique manner. Ash-colored ceramic. It was fully glazed in the interior, yet the glazing does not extend to the bottom in the exterior. There are ice-crack patterns on the surface of the glazing. The foot ring bottom is inscribed with “Shuiliuizaksu” (Warehouse of Shuiliu) in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 7.4cm, and residual height 3.2cm. A product from Anxi Kiln, Southern Song era. Coarse in clay, hard in texture, but mixed with impurities. The foot ring is thick and fairly neat in shape.

T5C③A:3-Greenish porcelain bowl. Only the lower body and the bottom have been preserved. Ovoid body curves towards the bottom, with a cylindrical foot ring. The surface of the foot ring and the inner surface of
the body were cut out in an oblique manner, some with vestiges of rotary cut. Ash-colored ceramic, fully glazed both in the interior and the exterior surface, with vestiges of up-stacking firing ring. The foot ring bottom is inscribed with “Kūsīgōngyāng” (Offerings from the Warehouse) in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 6.6cm, and residual height 2.8cm. A product from Anxi Kiln, Southern Song era. Coarse in clay, hard in texture, the foot ring neatly-shaped.

T5C③A:2-Greenish porcelain bowl. Cizao Kiln product of Song Dynasty. Residual but recoverable. Open-mouthed, circular rim, ovoid body and cylindrical foot ring. It is fully glazed inside, but the glazing in the exterior surface does not extend to the bottom. The outer surface is inscribed with characters “Zongchi” (Kitchen for the Royal Clan). It is insufficiently fired, coarse in clay, soft in texture and poor in workmanship.

3. Black Ink with Names of Person

They can be further divided into two sub-categories, the first containing the characters “Zhī” (established by...), the other containing names of “Yùn”, “Zōng”, “Zhōng”, “Chōng”, “Shū”, “Yān”, etc.

Black Ink Containing Characters of “Yun”, “Zong”, “Zhong”, “Chong”, “Shu”, “Yan”

There are three artifacts containing characters of “Yun” inscribed in black ink, namely the “Yunchengzhi” bowl (T6C③B:39), the “Yuncheng” bowl(T6C③B:56), and the “Yunzhi” bowl(T6C③B:59).

T6C③B:39-Greenish porcelain bowl. Only the lower body and the bottom have been preserved. Ovoid body with a cylindrical foot ring, the surface of the foot ring were cut out in an oblique manner. White-colored ceramic, fully glazed inside, the outer surface was glazed up to the bottom. The inner surface of the main body is engraved with interlacing flower and plant designs, the bottom of the inside imprinted with rounded embroidery floral design, and the outer surface of the main body carved with fish-scale designs. The foot ring bottom is inscribed with “Yunchengzhi” (established by Yuncheng) in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 66cm, and residual height 4.7cm. A high-class product from Shuitou Kiln in Yunxiao, Southern Song era. It is fine in clay, hard in texture, bright-glazed, the foot ring neatly-shaped.

T6C③B:56-Greenish porcelain bowl. Only the cylindrical foot ring remained. The surface of the foot ring was cut out in an oblique manner. White-colored ceramic, fully glazed inside, the glazing of the outer surface does not extended to the bottom. The bottom of the outer foot ring is inscribed with “Yuncheng” in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 5.7cm, and residual height 2.4cm. A product from Anxi Kiln, Southern Song era. It is fine in clay, hard in texture, the foot ring thick and neatly-shaped.

T6C③B:59-Greenish porcelain bowl. Only the lower body and the bottom have been preserved. Slanted siding with a shallow cylindrical foot ring, the surface of the foot ring were displaying marks of oblique
cutting. White-colored ceramic, fully glazed inside, the outer surface was glazed up to the bottom. The outer surface of the main body is engraved with a ring pattern; the bottom of the inside imprinted with rounded embroidery floral design, and on the bottom part of the outer surface is carved with flower designs. The bottom of the foot ring is inscribed with “Yunzhi” in black ink. Foot ring diameter at 3.6cm, and residual height 3.6cm. A high-class product from Shuitou Kiln in Yunxiao, Southern Song era. It is pretty fine in clay, hard in texture, the foot ring neatly-shaped, resembling the products from Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province.

The artifact containing characters of “Zong” in black ink include a burner (“Zong □”, see T8C over Stylobate 2:2).

The artifact containing characters of “Zhong” in black ink include a bowl (“Zhong □”, see T5C③B:19).

The artifact containing characters of “Chong” in black ink include a bowl (“Chongshou”, see T7D③C:3).

The artifacts containing characters of “Shu” in black ink are as follows, see the bowl (“Shuyuanzhi”, TG2 under Stylobate 2:147), and the bowl(“Shuwen”, TG3①C:124).

The artifact containing characters of “Yan” in black ink include a bowl (“Yanhe”, see T6C①A:33).

T8C over TJ2 (No.2 Podium):2- Greenish white porcelain burner. Only the lower body and the flared base have been preserved. White-colored fine ceramic, neat-shaped, fully glazed inside, the outer surface was glazed up to the bottom. The lower part of the inner base is also glazed and inscribed with “Zong □” in black ink. Base diameter at 10.9cm, and residual height 4.8cm. A product from Yi Kiln in Mingqing, Southern Song era.

T5C③B:19-Green porcelain bowl. Only the cylindrical foot ring remained, with vestiges of repair. Ash-colored ceramic, fully glazed inside, the outer surface was not glazed up to the bottom. The foot ring is inscribed with “Zhong □” in black ink. Base diameter at 10.9cm, and residual height 4.8cm. A product from Anxi Kiln, Southern Song era. Coarse in clay, hard-textured and the foot ring in neat shape.

T7C①C:3-Greenish white porcelain bowl. Only half of the cylindrical foot ring remained. Fully glazed inside, the outer surface was glazed up to the foot ring, and the outer surface of the base was unglazed. The outer base is inscribed with “Chongshou” in black ink. Ash-colored ceramic, dating back to Southern Song era. Fine in clay, hard-textured and the foot ring in neat shape.
TG2 under Stylobate 2:147-Greenish white porcelain bowl. Only the lower part of the body and the cylindrical foot ring have been preserved. Ovoid body with shallow cylindrical foot ring. Fully glazed inside, the glazing on the outside surface does not extend to the bottom. The outer base is inscribed with “Shuyuanzhui” in black ink. Grayish-white-colored ceramic, it is coarse in clay, hard in texture, and the foot ring in neat shape, dating back to Southern Song era.

TG3③C:124-Green porcelain bowl. Only the cylindrical foot ring remained. The bottom of the inside is displaying vestiges of up-stacking firing ring. The glazing on the outside surface does not extend to the bottom and the outer base is inscribed with “Shuwen” in black ink. Ash-colored ceramic, it is coarse in clay, dark in glaze, and the foot ring irregular-shaped, and identified as Anxi Kiln of Southern Song era.

T6C③A:33-Green white porcelain bowl. Only the lower part of the body and the base have been preserved. Slanted siding with circular foot ring. The base is showing marks of scraping. White ceramic, coated with green glazing both inside and outside; the outer surface of the main body was glazed up to the bottom, and the outer surface of the base was inscribed with “Yan he” in black ink. The inner surface is scraped with intertwining flower pattern. Base diameter at 5.8cm, and residual height 3.1cm. A product from Yi Kiln in Minqing City, Southern Song era. Fine in clay, slightly mingled with impurities. Hard-textured and neat-shaped in foot ring.

4. Black Ink with Other Characters

Apart from the above-mentioned categories of black-ink artifacts, there are others. For instance, Black ink with characters of “Xijì”, Black ink with characters of “Dongchanchangzhu” (permanent residence of Dongchan), Black ink with characters of “caiyyjijukhuotouzhui” (a set of dishes, supplied by the Kitchen Head Mr. Du), Black ink with characters of “Zhongshi”, etc. In addition, there are other artifacts whose
function and nature cannot be identified. These include the following characters, “Tang” (court), “Du” (capital), “Jü” (old), “Feng” (rich), “Li” (manner), and “Ji” (auspicious).

T5C③A:10-Green porcelain burner. Only the lower part of the body and the base have been preserved. Slanted body with a flared base. Grayish-white ceramic. The outer surface was glazed up to the bottom of the cylindrical foot ring and the outer base is inscribed with “Xüji” in black ink. Base diameter at 8.1cm, and residual height 6.9cm. A product from Yi Kiln in Mingqing City, Southern Song era. Coarse in clay, hard-textured, its foot ring is relatively big in size and regular in shape.

T7D③B:14-Black-glazed porcelain bowl. Only the lower part of the body and the base have been preserved. Ovoid body with an unevenly-thick cylindrical foot ring. The way in digging out the foot ring is rough, and the inner base is slightly concave inward. Grayish-white ceramic, fully glazed inside, while the lower body of the outer surface is inscribed with characters “Dongchanchangzhu”, partially missing, in black ink. Base diameter at 5.4cm, and residual height 6.6cm. A product from Cizao Kiln, Song Dynasty. Coarse in clay, soft and crisp in texture, and poor workmanship.

TG2 under Stylobate 2:108-Soybean-colored porcelain jar. Only the lower part of the body and the base have been preserved. Slanted body with a flat base. Ash-colored ceramic. The outer and inner surface of the body is coated with soybean-colored glazing, and the outer surface was glazed up to the lower part of the body, the coating of the glaze partially falling off. The outer base is inscribed with “□caiyyudhuotouzhi” (a set of dishes, supplied by the Kitchen Head Mr. Du) in black ink. Base diameter at 13.5cm, and residual height 4.5cm. A product from Cizao Kiln, dating back to Southern Song and Yuan era. Coarse in clay, hard in texture, its foot ring is relatively big in size, poor in workmanship and arbitrary in glazing.

IV. Conclusions

During the 2019 excavation of the SBSRC Site, relevant architectural structures and pond remains, dating back to Tang to Southern Song Dynasty, have been exposed, yielding a relatively large number of architectural components and ceramic shards inscribed with characters in black ink, which indicates that the spot is closely related to the SBSRC Site and the pond within its premises.

Analysis of Related Archaeological Remains and Artifacts

Based on the stratigraphic lying and overlying relations of the exposed remains, it is clear that the Stylobate 2 was built in Tang, and the Stylobate 1 and the east bankside of the pond were constructed no earlier than Five
Dynasties. Similarly, the Stylobate 1 and Stylobate 2, all laid under the Song-Yuan stratum, were deserted during Song and Yuan Dynasty. The pottery and porcelain wares and the architectural component, unearthed from under Stylobate 2 and the above Song-Yuan era stratigraphic deposits, are also proof that the related architectures had been in use until Southern Song Dynasty. Moreover, the content of the characters inscribed on the ceramic shards in black ink is also directly linked to SBSRC.

1. The Characters Inscribed on the Porcelain Shreds in Black Ink and Its Relation with SBSRC

Of all the porcelain wares unearthed during the excavation, there are some inscribed with characters in black ink. Based on the contents, they can be divided into four categories: Black ink containing characters of Stem-branch Calendar, Black ink containing names of organizations, Black ink containing names of persons, and Black ink containing other information.

Black ink containing characters of Stem-branch Calendar

Unearthed artifacts containing characters of Stem-branch Calendar are listed as follows: “Geng-shenânzhi” (see T6C③B:31), “Gui-haijiangfang…” (T6C③B:15), “Gui-haixuzhi” (T7D①C:6), “Gui-weihuangzhi” (TG1C:160), “Yi-hailizhi” (T5C③B:12), “Bing-wucuizhi” (TG2 under Stylobate 2:105), “Bing-shenyizhi” (TG2 under Stylobate 2:106), “Ji-sizhitangtoudazhang…” (T6C③A:10), “Xin-choucheng” (TG2 under Stylobate 2:102). In addition, there yielded an ink stone inscribed with “Suizaidunzang”. In ancient China, when the year falls on “Wu” in Stem-branch Calendar, it is normally elegantly named as “Dunzang”. Among all the years with the Branch “Wu”, there are “Bing-wu”, “Jia-wu”, “Wu-wu”, “Geng-wu”, “Ren-wu”, etc.

The Table below (T.4.1) lists out all the ruling reigns of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279 C.E.) that are relevant with the above-mentioned Stem-branch characters, with a contrast to the Gregorian calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Stem-branch Calendar</th>
<th>Ruling Emperor</th>
<th>Year of Reign Title</th>
<th>Year of Gregorian calendar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang (or Wu-wu 甲午)</td>
<td>Gaozong</td>
<td>Shaoxing 绍兴</td>
<td>Eighth Year 1138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geng-shen 庚申</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tenth year 1140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui-hai 癸亥</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thirteenth year 1143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang (or Gong-wu 戊午)</td>
<td>Gaozong</td>
<td></td>
<td>Twentieth year 1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi-hai 戊亥</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Twenty-fifth year 1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang (or Ren-wu 王午)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thirty-second year 1162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui-wei 癸未</td>
<td>Xiaozong</td>
<td>Longxing 隆兴</td>
<td>First year 1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang (or Jia-wu 甲午)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chunxi</td>
<td>First year 1174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table. 4.1 The Black Ink Stem-branch Calendar inscribed on the porcelain shards unearthed from SBSRC Site, in contrast with the reign title of Southern Song Dynasty and the Gregorian calendar.
### Year of Stem-branch Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Stem-branch Calendar</th>
<th>Ruling Emperor</th>
<th>Year of Reign Title</th>
<th>Year of Gregorian calendar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bing-shen 丙申</td>
<td></td>
<td>第三年</td>
<td>1176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xin-chou 辛丑</td>
<td></td>
<td>第八年</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingwu 丙午（敦牂 敦午）</td>
<td></td>
<td>第十三年</td>
<td>1186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang 敦牂（或 Wu-wu 戊午）</td>
<td></td>
<td>第四年</td>
<td>1198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geng-shen 庚申</td>
<td></td>
<td>庆彝元</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui-hai 癸亥</td>
<td>Ningzong 宁宗</td>
<td>第六年</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji-si 己巳</td>
<td></td>
<td>嘉泰</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang 敦牂（或 Geng-wu 庚午）</td>
<td>Jiading 华定</td>
<td>第二年</td>
<td>1209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi-hai 乙亥</td>
<td></td>
<td>第三年</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang 敦牂（或 Ren-wu 壬午）</td>
<td></td>
<td>第八年</td>
<td>1215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui-wei 癸未</td>
<td></td>
<td>第十五年</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunqing 敦牂（或 Jia-wu 甲午）</td>
<td>Lizong 理宗</td>
<td>第六年</td>
<td>1223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bing-shen 丙申</td>
<td></td>
<td>第一年</td>
<td>1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xin-chou 辛丑</td>
<td></td>
<td>第三年</td>
<td>1236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bing-wu 丙午（敦牂）</td>
<td></td>
<td>第一年</td>
<td>1241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunzang 敦牂（或 Wu-wu 戊午）</td>
<td></td>
<td>第六年</td>
<td>1246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geng-shen 庚申</td>
<td></td>
<td>第一年</td>
<td>1258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui-hai 癸亥</td>
<td></td>
<td>第四年</td>
<td>1260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji-si 己巳</td>
<td>Duzong 度宗</td>
<td>第五年</td>
<td>1269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunqing 敦牂（或 Geng-wu 庚午）</td>
<td></td>
<td>第六年</td>
<td>1270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi-hai 乙亥</td>
<td>Gongzong 恭宗</td>
<td>第一年</td>
<td>1275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Black Ink with Names of Organizations

The artifacts inscribed with characters of "Shuilu" or "Shuihu" (probably inferring the Amphibious Court or the Amphibious Hall in SBSRC) are listed as follows: "Shuilu" (see T7D③B: 1), and "Shuihu" (relatively large in number, see T5C②A:18, T5C③A:13, T5C③B:18, T5C③B:27, T5C③B:29, T5C③B:30, T5C③B:31, etc.), "Shuiluchangzhu" (see T6C③B:32, T6C③B:35), "Shuilukusi" (see T5C③B:17, T6C③A:8, T6C③B:28 and
T6C⑲B:29). There are also a number of artifacts inscribed with characters of “St” (department or division), which includes “Kaisigongyang” (offerings from the warehouse department, see T5C⑲A:3), “Sigong” (offered by the Department, see T5C⑲B:13), “Sku” (treasurer, see T7D⑳C:1, its inner bottom is inscribed with “Sku”, and the outer bottom with “Tianwang” (heavenly king)), “Ku du” (supervisor of the warehouse, see T5C⑲A:5) and “Diansi” (manager of the hall, see T6C⑲B:85).

Black Ink with Names of Persons

They are divided into two sub-categories: the first containing characters of “Zhi…” (established by....), the second containing characters which implies the sequence of seniority in the Royal Clan, such as “Yun”, “Zong”, “Zhong”, “Chong” and “Shu”.

Generally, the word after the character “Zhi” (established by....) in the first sub-category is a surname, such as “Zheng” (see T5C⑲B:27), “Wu” (T6C⑲B:43), “Cai” (T6C⑲B:55), “Lin” (TG2⑳:21, and TG2 under TJ2:171), “Gao” (T6C⑲B:88), “Ke” (T6C⑲B:92), “Chen” (T6C⑲B:94 and T7C⑳B:6), “Yang” (T6C⑲B:60, and TG2 under TJ2:55), “Lu” (T7C⑳B:9), “Huang” (T7D⑳:17), “Zhang” (TG1L1:50), “Li” (TG2 under TJ2:148), “Ou” (TG2 under TJ2:151), etc. As far as can be seen, the writings of the surnames are quite legible and standard, while the calligraphic style of the character “Zhi” is much more cursory and arbitrary.

The reason why the second sub-category merits our special attention is that the words “Yun”, “Shu”, “Zhong”, “Yan”, “Zong”, “Chong”, etc., referring to the sequence of seniority of family members, are reasonably related to the Royal Clan of Song Dynasties. Based on the book The Pedigree of the South Clan of Royal Zhao Family, the royal family of Zhao is primarily divided into three branches, namely Branches of Emperor Taizong, Branches of Emperor Taizong and Branches of the King of Wei. Since the bestowment of the Jade Plate with Emperor Taizong’s imperial autograph, the fourteen sequential words, or the generation names indicating every fourteen generation of Emperor Taizuo, are as follows: “De”, “Wei”, “Shou”, “Shì”, “Ling”, “Zi”, “Bo”, “Shì”, “Xi”, “Yu”, “Meng”, “You”, “Yi” and “Shun”. Likewise, the fourteen generation names of Emperor Taizong are “Yuan”, “Yun”, “Zong”, “Zhong”, “Shì”, “Bu”, “Shan”, “Ru”, “Chong”, “Bì”, “Liang”, “You”, “Ji”, and “Tong”. Similarly, the fourteen generation names of the King of Wei are “De”, “Cheng”, “Ke”, “Shu”, “Zhi”, “Gong”, “Yun”, “Fu”, “Shì”, “Ruo”, “Sì”, “Chì”, “Gu”, and “Guang”.

As listed above, the generation name “Yun” comes from the offspring of Emperor Taizong. According to the sequence, the 7th and 21st generation descendants would take the word “Yun” in their names. For example, the decedents of Zhao Shifu (the tenth generation of Emperor Taizong) and the 21st generation of Emperor Taizong is named as “Zhao Yunyu”, “Zhao Yunrong”, “Zhao Yunshu”, “Zhao Yunhuan” and “Zhao Yunying”.

---

3 Some experts believe that “shiliu kusi” should be read in a clockwise order as “shiliu siku”, but according to the non-controversial reading of “shiliu changzhu”, we adopt the former one when we record the characters.
respectively. In fact, there are 3 porcelain artifacts containing the character “Yun”, and they are the greenish-white porcelain bowl inscribed with “Yunchengzi” (see T6C3B:39), the livid-glazed porcelain bowl inscribed with “Yuncheng” (T6C3B:B:56), and the greenish-white porcelain hat-shaped bowl inscribed with “Yunzi” (T6C3B:B:59).

As for the artifacts containing the generation name “Shu”, there are Sample T6C3C:8 (inscribed with “Shudu”), Sample TG2 under TJ2:147 (inscribed with “Shuyuanzi”), and Sample TG3C3C:125. Others with generation names of “Zhong”, “Yan”, “Zong” and “Chong” include Sample T5C3B:B:19 (“Zhong”), Sample T6C3B:A:33 (“Yanhe”), Sample T5C3A:2 and Sample T8C over TJ2: 2 (with “Zongchui” and “Zongzheng” respectively, and Sample T7D3C:3 (“Chongshou”).

Judging from the unearthed porcelain shreds with black ink, we speculate that those inscribed with a generation name but without a surname might be referring to members of the Royal Clan, and those with a specific surname such as “Zheng” or “Wu” might not. In the year 1135, Zhao Shiwu, the tenth generation of Emperor Taizong, was appointed as General Supervisor of the Royal Clan. It is not until eleven generations later that his descendants named with the word “Yun” were born. To say the least, even if Zhao Shiwu was old enough to bring his grandchildren, the third generation of his own, with him when he was presiding the affairs of SBSRC, there are still an eight generation gap before his 11th generation descendants were born. Normally, it will take 20 years for a generation to grow up, so it is a total of 160-odd-year span of eight generations, which means the birth of the 11th generation of Zhao Shiwu could even be later than the collapse of Southern Song Dynasty in 1279. That is out of the question. In other words, the names “Yuncheng” and “Yunzi” inscribed on the porcelain shreds are not likely to be descendants of Zhao Shiwu, they might be members of other sub-branches of Emperor Taizong.

The above-mentioned characters in black ink are clear proof that the excavation spot is intimately related to “Shuilutang” (the Amphibious Hall) or “Shuiluyuan” (the Amphibious Court). Moreover, the characters with names of organization (such as “Zong”, “Si” and “Tang”) and names of persons (such as “Yun”) former refutablen evidences that it is closely connected to the SBSRC Site. Furthermore, the yielding of plenty of architectural components, such as the large-size spouting animal head, various types of tiles and bricks

---

4 See the 6th generation of the 21st generation of the Royal Clan and the Biography of Zhao Shiwu in Qanzhou zhaosong nanwazhongzhengsi yanjiuhui (edited) (1994). Nanwai tianyuan zhaoshi zupu (The Pedigree of the South Clan of Royal Zhao Family), Quanzhoushi yinshua guanggao gongsi yinzhi, pp.3, pp.280-285 and pp.461-478. According to the records in the History of the Song Dynasty, Zhao Shiwu was "appointed as Inspector of Quanzhou in 1135, and then promoted as Chengyi Command of Pinghai Army, and meanwhile hold concurrent posts as the General Supervisor of the Royal Clan". See Tuotuo et al. (ed.), the Collected Biographies of the Royal Clan in the History of the Song Dynasty, Beijing: zhonghua shuju, 1977, pp.8753.

5 It’s recorded that one of the 26th generation descendants of the King of Wei is named “yanhe” see The Pedigree of the South Clan of Royal Zhao Family p.313.
inscribed with character “Guan” (official), also indicates that there might be massive official architectural structures before.

In addition, the calligraphic style of the names of “Yun” and the characters of the Stem-branch Calendar are quite similar with each other. And the dating of these two categories of inscribed porcelain wares are very close. Therefore, it is considered that they might partially be contemporary products. Considering the relations between the Stem-branch Calendar “Bing-wu” and “Dunzang”, it is conjectured that these black-ink porcelains were very much likely to be in use after Emperor Xiaozong’s ruling, namely the mid and late Southern Song Dynasty era.

2. The Building within the Pond Remains, the Name of the Pond and Their Relation with SBSRC

Within the premises of SBSRC, there are many structures, such as the Retribution House, the Self-Rehabilitation Study, the Lotus Hall, Tianbao Pond, etc. The remains revealed in the excavation should be relevant with them.

In the pond remains of the SBSRC Site, we have unearthed significant amount of eaves tiles with various patterns, such as the animal face design, lotus petal design, hibiscus design, and peony pattern, among which the 19-petal lotus eaves tiles are one of the largest in number. The Lotus-patterned and the peony-patterned eaves tiles resemble the artifacts unearthed in the Southern Song Imperial Street, Hangzhou. The 19-petal lotus-patterned eaves tiles, however, is quite similar to those unearthed beneath the stratum of the eastern district of the Imperial Luoyang City of Sui and Tang Dynasties. According to the recordings of Jinjiang County Annals (compiled during the reign of Emperor Daoguang in Qing Dynasty), “These are the only existing vestiges of the Lotus Hall and Lotus Pond of the once glorious SBSRC”. If the above recording of is reliable, the remaining small pond to the south of the excavation area might be the vestiges of the Lotus Pond of Qing Dynasty. Besides, the Stylobate 2 and the architectures above should be the remains of the structures within the Pond. As there are porcelain shreds inscribed with characters of “Furong” (hibiscus) and “Lianhua”

---

6 See Hangzhou Institute of Archaeology, "The Imperial Street of Southern Song Dynasty", p130-131, Beijing: Wenhucubanshe, Jan.2013. For instance, the peony-patterned eaves tile yielded from T6④-9, and the Hibiscus-patterned eaves tiles unearthed from T4⑩:1. As far as the author is concerned, there are cases of 18-petalled lotus design eaves tiles, but none of them is 19-petalled.


8 Considerable amount of 19-petal lotus-patterned eaves tiles were yielded from the west part of the excavation area, and much lesser amount is unearthed from the layers of the east part. Therefore, we speculate that there might be other remains related to the buildings in the pond, in the northwest part of the excavation area. The axis of this building might be coincide with the axis of Kaiyuan Temple, on the north-south direction. Moreover, a certain amount of 19-petal
(lotus), it is speculated that the buildings on the Stylobate 2 might be related to the Lotus Hall. What’s more, the Lotus Hall is believed to occupy part of the previously built structures, so it is slightly deflected. However, the deflection angles of the east bank line and the buildings over it are very close, indicating that the buildings over the bank might be constructed no earlier than the Five Dynasties era.

The eaves tiles adorned with 19 lotus petals, animal face and flower designs, and the bricks inscribed with “Guan” (official) should be the remains of a large-scale high-class building of Southern Song Dynasty. The porcelain bowl inked with “Shuilukusi (the warehouse of the Amphibious Hall)” and “Zongchu (the Clan’s Kitchen)” pertains as a concrete evidence that the excavation area was once the site of the Amphibious Hall and the SBSRC.

lotus-patterned eaves tiles is discovered in the deposits of the west fringe of the east bank line of the pond, showing that there might be some simultaneously established building over the east bank, also affiliated to the SBSRC. It’s noteworthy that all the architectural components, including the bricks and the various tiles, yielded in the excavation area is dating no earlier that Song Dynasty, so we need to do our best to find and locate architectural components earlier than SBSRC, especially those related to the Amphibious Hall and the Amphibious Court of Tang Dynasty.
2.2 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation of the Site of Maritime Trade Office

Archaeological Work Team of the Quanzhou Town Site:
Institute of Archaeology under Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Fujian Museum
Center of Quanzhou City for the World Heritage Nomination of the Maritime Silk Road

I. Stratigraphy

The two trenches mentioned above have similar stratigraphy, each of which will be introduced below:

1. TG3G (Fig 1.1, Fig 1.2)

Take the north wall of the trench (Fig 1.3) as an example. It can be divided into four layers.

Layer 1: Deposit from the modern age. The loose soil in greyish brown color contains concrete blocks, modern porcelain pieces and a large quantity of rubbles. The thickness of the stratum is 0.65-1.15 meters while the elevation of its top surface is 4.97 meters. The layer was deposited as a slope from higher east to lower west and distributed all around the trench.
Layer 2: Deposit from the Ming and Qing dynasties. The loose soil in grey color contains shells, rubbles, burnt-soil particles and charcoals. The depth of the stratum is 0.65-1.15 meters while the thickness is 0.2-0.4 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 4.4 meters.

Layer 3: Deposit from the Yuan Dynasty which can be divided into two sub-layers.

Layer 3A: Hard soil in yellowish grey color contains rubbles, red pottery pieces, charcoals and green pastes. The depth of the stratum is 0.85-1.6 meters.

Layer 3B: Loose soil in greyish brown color contains tiles, pottery pieces and charcoals. The depth of the stratum is 1.15-1.3 meters while the thickness is 0.1-0.35 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 3.95 meters. The distribution of this layer only appears in the east of the trench, below which is the brick pavement intruded by a ditch (G1). The artifacts unearthed include fragments bluish white-glazed and black-glazed porcelain bowls and fragments of hard pottery basin brims and tube-shaped tiles.

Layer 4: Deposit from the Southern Song Dynasty. Hard soil mixed with yellow soil, green paste and red mud contains burnt-soil particles and charcoals. The depth of the deposit is 1.75 meters while the thickness is 0.45-0.65 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 3.2 meters. The distribution of this layer only appears in the west of the trench. The artifacts unearthed include a white-glazed bowl, a bluish white glazed bowl, a piece of a black-glazed small bowl, a pottery jar, the mouth of a pottery basin, bricks with a thickness of 4–6 cm, pieces of round tiles, pieces of flat tiles, etc. The types of the wares are mainly ewers, small bowls, plates, lids and so on.

Fig. 1.1: An aerial view of Test trench TG3G (from the northwest direction)
Fig. 1.2: The plan and profile map of Test Trench TG3G
1. Deposit from the modern age
2. Greyish soil
3A: Yellow grey soil
B: Greyish brown soil
4: Hard soil mixed with yellow soil and red soil blocks

Fig. 1.3: The profile of the northern wall (south-north)

2. TG1F (Fig 1.4, Fig 1.5)
Take the south wall of the trench (Fig. 1.6) as an example. It can be divided into five layers.

**Layer 1**: Deposit from the modern age. Loose soil with greyish brown color contains plant roots, a lot of brown rubbles, modern domestic wastes and stones. The thickness of the stratum is 0.4-0.55 meters and the elevation of its top surface is 6.6 meters. It is distributed all around the trench.

**Layer 2**: Deposit from the Ming and Qing dynasties. Loose soil in light grey color contains white plaster particles, parts of which are white plaster sections. The depth of the stratum is 0.52-0.67 meters while the thickness is 1.4-1.89 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 6.07 meters.

**Layer 3**: Deposit from the Yuan Dynasty, which can be separated into two sub-layers.

**Layer 3A**: Hard soil in reddish brown color. The depth of the stratum is 2.02-2.23 meters while the thickness is 0.18-0.25 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 4.66 meters. Inside the context there are broken pieces of grey bricks, round tiles and flat tiles, as well as a small number of reddish brown potteries and red bricks. The layer is distributed all around the trench except for the middle part. The unearthed artifacts mainly include celadon and white glazed porcelain bowls.

**Layer 3B**: Hard soil in greyish brown color. The depth of the stratum is 2.02-2.42 meters while the thickness is 0.18 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 4.66 meters. Inside the context there are pieces of bluish grey flat tiles and reddish brown pottery jars. The west part has been disturbed by Layer 2 and a stone pavement has been discovered under the northeast corner. The unearthed artifacts are mainly bluish white glazed porcelain bowls.

**Layer 4**: Deposit from the Southern Song Dynasty. Hard soil in light grey color. The depth of the stratum is 2.31-2.65 meters while the thickness is 0.18-0.25 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 4.34 meters. Inside the context there are a little debris of bluish white glazed porcelain bowls, celadon lids, brown-glazed coarse pottery jars and grey bricks. The west part has been disturbed by Layer 2.

**Layer 5**: Deposit from the Northern Song Dynasty which can be divided into two sub-layers.

**Layer 5A**: Hard soil in yellowish brown color. The depth of the stratum is 2.56-2.69 meters while the thickness is 0.3-0.48 meter, and the elevation of its top surface is 3.91 meters. Inside the context there are pieces of grey round tiles and bricks, a lot of bluish white glazed porcelain pieces and a few pieces of brown-glazed jars and yellowish brown glazed jars with scrolled mouth.

**Layer 5B**: Soft clay in bluish grey color. The depth of the stratum is 3.16-3.23 meters while the thickness is 0.4-0.5 meters, and the elevation of its top surface is 3.36 meters. Inside the context there are pieces of grey bricks, bluish grey rubbles and pieces of bluish white glazed bowls. The unearthed artifacts include pieces of grey pottery jars, the mouth of ewers, bottles, celadon pots, etc., within which the majority are pieces of white-glazed porcelain bowls and brown-glazed clay jars.

Below the Layer 5B is the undisturbed soil.
Fig. 1.4: An aerial view of Test Trench TG1F (from the southeast direction)

Fig. 1.5: The plan and profile map of Test Trench TG1F

1. Deposit from the modern age
2. Light grey soil
3A: Reddish brown soil
3B: Greyish brown soil
4. Light grey soil
5A: Yellow brown soil
5B: Slate-grey clay

II. Features

1. Brick Pavement (Fig. 2.1)

The brick pavement has been discovered in the mid-east part of TG3G. The triangle of the bricks is 117 degrees. The elevation of the brick surface is 3.58 meters and the depth is 1.5 meters. The exposed pavement is 2-2.8 meters long in east-west direction and 2 meters wide in north-south direction, where the south and north ends have exceeded the boundaries of the trench. The bricks have a standard length of 32 cm, width of 32 cm and thickness of 2 cm. To the east of the pavement, 1.3 meter-long brick marks have been discovered, which are located under Layer 3B and on top of Layer 4, but disturbed by G1 in its west part.

The brick pavement belongs to the deposit of the Yuan Dynasty which overlies the deposit of the Southern Song dynasty with a layer of yellow bedding soil in the middle of the two layers. Therefore, it is inferred that the pavement should be no earlier than the Southern Song Dynasty and no later than the Yuan Dynasty.

Fig. 2.1: The brick pavement and the layer of yellow bedding soil beneath, within Test Trench T3G (southwest-northeast)
2. G1

The ditch is located in the west of TG3G. Inside the ditch is greyish brown hard soil mixed with a lot of rubbles, which contains burnt-clay particles and charcoals. The ditch is narrow in the south and wide in the north, with a skew wall and a curved bottom. The elevation of the ditch top is 3.55 meters and the depth is 1.53 meters. Inside the trench, the ditch is 2 meters long in north-south direction, 0.65-1 meters wide in east-west direction and 0.3 meters deep. It starts under Layer 3B and disturbs the brick pavement. The unearthed artifacts include the bottom of a celadon bowl with ring foot, the bottom of a yellow-glazed bowl with ring foot, the bottom of a bluish white glazed porcelain bowl, the bottom of a pottery basin and the debris of round tiles and flat tiles.

As there are Yuan Dynasty porcelain pieces unearthed from the feature which has been overlain by the deposit of Yuan Dynasty, it is inferred that the date of the ditch is the Yuan dynasty.

3. Stone Pavement (Fig. 2.2)

The stone pavement is located under Layer 3B in the northeast of TG1F, the date of which should be no later than the Yuan dynasty. The stone slates are attached together with some debris of flat tiles paved on the surface and surrounding area, which have formed a platform with the trend of exceeding the trench. The stone slates in the east are 0.4 meters long, 0.21 meters wide, 0.10 meters thick while the slates in the west are 0.38 meters long, 0.14 meters wide and 0.09 meters thick.

The stone pavement is above the deposit of the Southern Song Dynasty, thus the date of which should be no later than the Yuan dynasty and no earlier than the Southern Song Dynasty.
III. Excavated Artifacts

The finds from these two trenches are mainly composed of potteries and porcelains as well as architectural fragments.

Layer 3 and other layers below it date back to the Song and Yuan period. Potteries and porcelains unearthed total 1,069 pieces, primarily daily utensils of celadon, bluish white (white), brownish black glazed porcelain.

The unearthed celadon wares of the Song and Yuan period were produced in such kilns as Yaozhou kilns of Shaanxi, Longquan and Yue kilns of Zhejiang, and Cizao Kiln of Jinjiang, Dongmen kilns of Quanzhou, Nankeng kilns of Nan'an and Dingxi kilns of Xiamen in Fujian province.

Unearthed bluish-white (white) porcelain wares of the Song and Yuan period were produced in Jingdezhen kilns in Jiangxi province or Dehua kilns, Yongfu kilns of Tanping, Nankeng kilns and Yi kilns of Minqing in Fujian province.
Unearthed brownish black-glazed porcelain wares of the Song and Yuan period were produced in Jizhou kilns in Jiangxi province and Jian and Cizao kilns in Fujian province.

Among the above-mentioned porcelain wares, egg white-glazed bowls with dragon design which were produced in Jingdezhen kilns in the Yuan Dynasty are mostly porcelain wares for official use. Celadon wares produced in Yaozhou, Longquan and Yue kilns and black-glazed tea cups produced in Jizhou and Jian kilns were high-end products at the time, demonstrating high social or economic status of their users.

Unearthed architectural components mainly include wa dang tiles (decorative head of tiles), imbrex tiles, flat tiles and various types of bricks. There are four pieces of wa dang unearthed. At the upper part of the back of the circle-shaped surface, the wa dang tile has a joint to the arch surface of the imbrex tiles. They feature red or grey colors, decorated with lotus, peony or hibiscus patterns. The 72 unearthed imbrex tiles are red or bluish grey, featuring similar type. Each of them is 12-13 cm wide, with unknown length. 29 pieces of flat tiles have been excavated, featuring bluish grey, yellowish brown or red colors. No complete forms of flat tiles have been unearthed, and their width and length are therefore unknown. Their thickness is 0.9-1.8 cm. The 26 pieces of bricks unearthed can be divided into square or strip shapes in grey, yellowish brown or red colors. Each of the square bricks is 32 cm long and 1.5 cm thick, while each of the strip-shaped bricks is 16.5 cm wide and 1.5-4.8 cm thick.
Fig. 3.9: Line drawings of architectural components unearthed from Layer 4
Unearthed fragments of egg white-glazed porcelain wares of the Yuan Dynasty are decorated with dragon design (TG3G②A: 2) or floral design (TG3G②B: 1). While they are not directly associated with relevant component sites since they were excavated from strata of the Song and Yuan period, they can nevertheless demonstrate that a government agency that can use high-rank porcelain existed here in history. In addition, porcelain ware with ink character “shu” on its bottom (TG3G④: 8) have been unearthed. There are no officials with the name of shu among maritime trade Supervisors included in the Annals of Quanzhou Prefecture compiled in the Qianlong reign. Those officials with the name of shu recorded in the Study of the Maritime Trade Supervisorate include Shu Zi (Su Xian (1118-1183, styling himself as Shu Zi), appointed as Maritime Trade Supervisor in 1175), Jian Shu (Zhao Yanhou who styled himself as Jian Shu, serving as Quanzhou Governor and Maritime Trade Supervisor from 1228 to 1233), Liu Weishu (serving as Quanzhou Governor and Maritime Trade Supervisor from 1237 to 1240), Shou Shu (Su Meng Guan (1200-1257) who styled himself as Shou Shu and served as Quanzhou Governor and Maritime Trade Supervisor from 1241 to 1255), and Shu Yu (appointed as Maritime Trade Supervisor in 1141).

Fig. 3.10: Bowl (TG3G②A: 2)
Fig. 3.11: Bowl (TG3G②B: 1)
Fig. 3.12: Bowl (TG3G④: 8)
2.3 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation of the Song- and Yuan-dynasty Kiln Sites in Dehua

I. An Overview of the Dehua Kilns

Dehua is a mountainous county located in the northwest of Quanzhou city in central Fujian. It is 61.2 km from east to west, and 60.4 km from north to south, with a total land area of 2,233 square km. It borders Yongtai and Xianyou counties to its east, Yongchun to its south, Datian to its west, and Youxi to its north.

When it comes to porcelain production, the fuel, flowing water and mineral resources that make this production possible can all be found in abundance within Dehua County. Dehua is surrounded by mountains and thick with forests, and Mount Daiyun — the “Roof of Central Fujian” — extends from east to west across the county. Dehua’s natural environment supplies a bountiful source of burnable fuel in the way of wood. Additionally, numerous streams meander outward in all directions from the centrally located Mount Daiyun, eventually flowing into the Min and Jin rivers. These streams can at times flow slowly and leisurely, and at other times rage downward in a torrent. The natives of Dehua would utilize flowing water — whether it came from small streams, mountain valleys, aqueducts, or from man-made channels that redirected river water — to power water-wheels and rotating mills that then broke down porcelain clay. This ample supply of water power was a major factor in advancing the production of porcelain in the region.

Dehua is also rich in mineral resources, with over 29 types of mineral deposits discovered there. Of those, 13 are metallic and 16 are non-metallic. Non-metallic minerals and other minerals important to porcelain production can all be found in great quantities and of a very high quality. These minerals include kaolin clay, feldspathic stone, red clay, white clay, limestone, potassium feldspar, sodium feldspar, pyrophyllite, silicon, clay and quartz. Kaolin clay deposits have been discovered in 92 locations with 127 mining points. These are primarily distributed along the Chengguan Kaolin clay belt centered on Guanyinqi Mountain, in the area around Lake Mei with Jinzhukeng at the center, and in the area around Shangyong with Guilin at the center. In total, kaolin clay deposits exceed 100 million tons, and they are spread out over the county’s 18 townships.

Altogether, the lush forests, ample hydraulic power and high-quality porcelain clay resources have served as material foundations for the development of Dehua’s status as a porcelain capital, a distinction that has lasted for a thousand years.

According to The Annals of Cultural Relics of Dehua County, ancient kiln sites were distributed all over Dehua County. Many of the kiln sites were large in scale and in use for a long period of time — from the Song and Yuan dynasties all the way until the Ming and Qing dynasties.

In the early 20th century, porcelain specialists both from China and abroad, as well as archaeologists, carried out several systematic surveys and conducted several excavations on representative historical kiln sites, including Wanpinglun, Qudougong, Zulonggong, Jiabeishan and Dongtou kilns. These excavations uncovered copious traces of kiln ovens that date back to the Qing and even Song dynasties. They also brought to light a
great amount of classic Dehua pottery samples from various historical eras and inspired countless archaeological reports and research papers.

In January 1988, the Qudougong kiln site in Dehua was listed by the China's State Council as part of the third group of National Priority Cultural Relic Protection Sites; it included 42 historical kiln sites dating to the Song to Ming dynasties in four townships – Sanban, Gaide, Longxun and Xunzhong. Of the 42 sites, 29 were from the Song or Yuan dynasty. In 2005, the Qudougong kiln site was included as part of a program for protecting 100 major historical sites during the term of the nation's 11th Five-Year Plan.

![Map of Dehua with kiln sites](image)

Fig. 1: Overall distribution of kiln sites in Dehua
II. A Description of the Kiln Sites

Following is a description of three of the kiln sites that are included into the nominated serial properties.

1. Weilin Kiln Site

The Weilin Kiln Site is located on a mountainous slope about a kilometer northwest of the Sanban Porcelain Factory in Sibin Village, which is part of Sanban Township. It is on the northern bank of the Shangliaqiao Creek, facing the Neiban Kiln Site across the creek to the southeast. The kiln site covers an area of about 8,600 square meters. Vegetation grows thick on the mountainous slope of the site, and component parts of the old kilns, as well as greenish-white porcelain fragments, litter the site's surface. Surveys of the kiln site in 2012 and 2019 have verified the locations of 3 dragon kilns, the chambers of which were 2.2 to 2.6 meters wide. Collected samples primarily consisted of greenish-white Song- and Yuan-era porcelains decorated with prints and engravings. A variety of decorative patterns were used for these samples, including comb-scratch patterns, lotus-flower designs, lotus-petal designs, and interlacing flower and plant designs. A wide range of component parts for the kilns were also found, such as supporting rings, supporting nails, support pillars, funnel-shaped saggars, and umbrella-shaped support burners.

Below the kiln site, on the western bank of the Shangliaqiao Creek, there is a porcelain clay processing area. It is around 800 square meters in area, and contains the remains of 5 water-powered rotating porcelain clay mills, 10 mortar pits, and 8 rinsing pools. It also has the remnants of a roughly 50-meter-long water channel built up with stones, and a roughly 10-meter-long stone levee.
Fig. 8 Remnants of the eastern edge of the siding of Kiln Oven No. 2 at the Weilin Kiln Site

Fig. 9 Remnants of Kiln Oven No. 3 at the Weilin Kiln Site

Fig. 10 Greenish-white-glazed bowl with an unglazed rim and greenish-white-glazed rinser with an unglazed rim
2. Neibang Kiln Site

The Neibang Kiln Site is located on a slope on the northeast face of the Daxing Ridge in northwest Sibin Village, which is part of the Sanban Township. Covering an area of 3,600 square km, the kiln site faces the Weilin Kiln Site across the creek to the northwest. Surveys in 2012, 2016, and 2019 have verified the locations of the remnants of four dragon kilns. The kiln ovens at these locations are relatively well preserved, with clearly...
visible remains of the kiln sidings, the kiln doors, and the protective walls. Of the four dragon kilns, Kiln No. 1 is relatively narrow, at just 1.7 to 1.8 meters wide on the inside. The other kilns are all just about 2.7 meters wide on the inside. The top layer of soil accumulation is relatively pure. Apart from the top layer of Kiln No. 3, in which was found an accumulation of blue and white porcelain fragments from the mid-Qing dynasty, the top layers of the others for the most part hold deposits of only greenish-white Song- and Yuan-era porcelain fragments and kiln tools. The manufactured products mainly include greenish-white-glazed bowls, rinsers, containers and bottles with unglazed rims. Most of these are also adorned with prints of interlaced plant and flower designs and lotus-petal designs. Kiln tools found there include umbrella-shaped support burners, support rings and support posts.

Below the kiln site, on the east bank of the Shanliao Creek, there is a porcelain clay processing area. It is roughly 900 square meters in area, and the remains of 5 water-powered rotating porcelain clay processing mills, 8 rinsing pools, 10 mortar pits, a roughly 100-meter-long water channel made of piled-up stones and an about 10-meter-long stone levee are clearly visible.

Between the porcelain clay processing areas of the Weilin and Neiban kiln sites, there is a boulder with several small circular and fan-shaped holes 10-40 cm deep. These marks were left by the wooden bridge that used to span the creek.

![Remnants of Kiln Oven No. 1 at the Neiban Kiln Site](image-url)
Fig. 17  Remnants of Kiln Oven No. 3 at the Neiban Kiln Site

Fig. 18 Remnants of Kiln Oven No. 4 at the Neiban Kiln Site
Fig. 19  Processing area of the Neibang Kiln Site porcelain

Fig. 20  Greenish-white glazed powder containers

Fig. 21  Greenish-white-glazed powder container cover and small greenish-white-glazed bowls
Fig. 22  Greenish-white-glazed bottle and greenish-white-glazed rinser

Fig. 23  Stone levee in the porcelain processing area of the Nei’an Kiln Site

Fig. 24  Marks left behind by an ancient bridge
3. Qudougong Kiln Site

The Qudougong Kiln Site is located on the southern slope of Pozhai Mountain in Baomei Village, which is a part of the Xunzong Township. On April 25 and 26, 1976, a joint archaeological excavation was conducted at the Qudougong Kiln Site by the Fujian Museum, the Archaeology Department of Xiamen University's School of History and the former Jinjiang Prefecture Heritage Administration Committee. The excavation involved an area of 1,015 square meters in size and revealed a chambered dragon kiln 57.1 meters in total length and 1.4-2.95 meters in width. The kiln comprised 17 kiln chambers, and the beds of the kilns were set at a slope of 12-22 degrees.

A total of 6,793 objects and 800-plus production tools were unearthed. The unearthed items are all greenish-white glazed porcelains dating to the Song and Yuan dynasties, and are spotlessly white, refined and delicate. The white glazes are refined and smooth and some are of a milky-white color, appearing to be the genesis of the Jianbai porcelain of the Ming dynasty. The greenish-white glazes are of the color of clear water, and where the glaze is thicker, it takes on an elegant blueish luster that is very pleasing to the eye.

With a relatively complete layout, the Qudougong Kiln Site is an important source of knowledge for anyone studying the history of porcelain kiln technology in Dehua. As such, it holds great value and importance. In March 1988, it was included by the State Council as part of the third group of National Priority Cultural Relic Protection Sites.

Fig. 3 Qudougong Kiln Site
Fig. 4 Greenish-white-glazed containers

Fig. 5 Greenish-white-glazed containers

Fig. 6 Greenish-white-glazed plate and greenish-white-glazed rinser
2.4 A Compilation of the Archaeological Achievements on the Excavation in Xiacaopu Iron Smelting Site in Qingyang Village, Anxi County

Xiacaopu Archaeological Team from School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University

Xiacaopu site (25°10′ 59″ N, 117°57′ 26″ E) (Fig. 1) is located at the south of Qingyang village, Shangqing town, Anxi county, Fujian province. The situation is also consistent with the Qing yang iron ore deposit in Anxi County in the geological data (figure 2). The site is on a terrace with abandoned fields to the south and mountains on the east and west sides. And Xiacaopu site and some related sites surrounding it are distributed around systematical ancient roads and water routes (figure 3).

Fig. 1 Distribution of the Qingyang Iron Smelting Sites
Fig. 2 Distribution of the Iron Mine Resources in Anxi County, Fujian Province
Fig. 3 Layout of Qingyang Iron Smelting Sites and Ambient Ancient Traffic Routes
(The scope of Xiacaopu iron smelting site is surrounded by yellow lines. Blue lines represent ancient paths. Red squares represent ancient mines. Red pentagon represents the ancestral house of the surname Yu.)
1. Geological Background

Fujian Province consists of 3 geologic tectonic units, named North Wuyi uplift zone, South Wuyi depression zone and East volcanic fault depression zone. A series of different iron deposits are mainly concentrated in southwest Fujian Province, especially in Longyan, Zhangping, northern Datian, western Anxi and western Dehua. Regarding the field investigation report in 2016, there are one super large iron deposit (so-called Longyan Makeng iron mine), 5 medium-sized iron deposits (in Yangshan village in Dehua, Pantian village in Anxi, Luoyang village in Zhangping, Guashan village and Yindingge village in Datian), and more than one hundred small iron deposits.

Qingyang village is particularly situated in East volcanic fault depression zone. Indeed, the mine of this area is on the southeastern edge of the Yongan-Mei county upper Paleozoic depression zone, and the south and east edge of the Zhenghe-Dapu fault zone, where is the intersection of the NNE Fu’an-Nanjing fault zone, the NW Yongan-Jinjiang fault zone and the NE Fuding-Pinghe rift belt. Besides, the main outcrops are Paleozoic and Mesozoic. Due to the interaction of the local Late Palaeozoic Iron-rich clastic rocks, Orogeny and its Stable sedimentary in the Hualicjan-indochinene period and Yanshanian period intense magmatic eruption
intrusion activities, considerable iron ore deposits were mainly formed in this region. Whilst, a number of ancient mines found in Qingyang iron smelting sites were dug to exploit this kind of deposits.

Till now, only a few studies articulated the Qingyang iron mine type. Only in 《安溪县志增撰附编》, Sishui Lin described two iron ore deposits in Qingyang area. However, the ore grades of them are characterized by "extremely hungry, and were made of limonite, which were formed by weathering hematite". According to modern geological data, a bigger iron ore deposit, which is considered as contact metasomatic skarn type deposit, has been discovered and dug in Pantian, near Qingyang village. The main metallic mineral of the deposit is magnetite. Subordinate minerals are hematite, limonite and pyrite and paragenic minerals are sphalerite and molybdenite. Nonmetallic minerals are mainly garnet and diopside, followed by calcite, quartz, actinite, chlorite and square pillar. Based on the ores discovered by the archaeology team in the field work, it is preliminarily speculated that the iron resources in Xiacaopu area are mainly ferromanganese (magnetite series) and limonite, probably with a small amount of pyrite, which should belong to hydrothermal contact metasomatic skarn type.

Xiacaopu Archaeological Team has found many ancient mines near Qingyang Village (fig. 1.1).

2. Xiacaopu site (2019XCPⅠ)

(1) Layers

The excavation area is particularly located on the hillside of a terrace. The place is high in the east and low in the west. Now, 14 stages have been excavated and it shows two different kind of strata accumulation. On one hand, Stage 9 and Stage 10 (NO. TD9 and TD10) are the two highest stages in the excavation area with similar stratified deposit. On the other hand, stage 1 to stage 8 (NO. TD1 to TD8) may be roughly uniform.

The northern wall of T0911 is taken as an example to introduce the layers of TD1 to TD7 (fig. 5).

① Topsoil is about 11 to 14 cm thick and can be characterized as "yellow gray, loose, and contains some pieces of porcelains and potteries, slags, iron artifacts".

② The second layer is about 20 to 24 cm thick and is brown soil with much more sand. The soil is denser than topsoil. The types of inclusions are similar to the topsoil but the number of slags increases.

③ The 3rd layer is about 2 to 7 cm thick. The soil is yellow and dense. Slags become the main unearthed remains. However, the particle size of slags decreases, specifically between 1-5 cm, and the majority of slags are covered with loess.

④ The 4th layer is turtle shell like layer. As its name, the layer is hard and cannot be excavated by archaeological trowel. Therefore, we calculated the thickness from the natural profile in T0911. The turtle shell like layer is about 10 cm thick.
The northern wall of T0716 is taken as an example to introduce the layers of TD8 to TD10 (fig. 6).

⑤ Topsoil is about 2 to 10 cm thick (originally 20 cm thick) and can be characterized as "gray soil, loose, and contains some pieces of porcelains and potteries, and a few slags".

⑥ The second layer is about 3 to 11 cm thick and is gray-white soil with much more coarse sand. The inclusions are mainly well-rounded tiles. Regarding the irregular distribution and styles of the remains, it is possibly to speculate that this layer was disturbed by recent people.

⑦ The 3rd layer spreads in northern part of the pit and is about 0 to 15 cm thick. The soil is yellow with plenty of pottery shard, porcelain pieces, small slags and iron ores. Specifically, the number of iron ores and slags with particle size of 1 to 5 cm increases.

⑧ Excavation is stopped on the surface of the 4th layer. The layer is saffron yellow soil with some black small slags. Besides slags, there are some iron ores with different particle sizes.

(2) Main Traces

A series important traces have been unearthed in the area 1 of Xiacaopu site, including furnaces, houses, floor, slope protection, pond, waste accumulation hill, turtle shell like layers and stone heaps (fig. 7).
1. Furnaces

Two furnaces found on the stage 10 (SD10) are numbered L1 and L2 respectively. The top remaining circles of two furnaces are exposed under the 5th layer of T0916 and T0917. L1 and L2 are roughly arranged in a line from southwest to northeast, with an interval of 59 cm (fig. 8). According to the excavations at present stage, the two furnaces are similar in shape, refractory materials and orientation. Both are made of high sand content material in lining and furnace wall, which could resist high temperature in the iron making process. The top remaining circles are elliptic, and the long axes are from northwest to southeast. However, the preservation conditions of the two furnaces are different, the northern part of L2 is incomplete, while the structure of L1 top ring is relatively complete.
1) L1

The excavation of L1 has not been finished. Now, only the top structure of L1 is clear. The outer diameter of the top circle is 54 cm long and 42 cm short. An interlaced distribution of 4 layers of sluggishly slags and 4 layers of refractory materials identified in the top circles suggests that at least three times of repair behaviors happened in the smelting times and the same refractory material is used for each repair. Besides, it's worth noting that there are differences in the thickness of the existing top circle. The east, south and west sides are 9 cm thick and the north side is 16 cm thick, which may be related to the uneven erosion of lining at different locations during the smelting activities. Due to uneven distribution of temperature in furnace, the lining gradually changed from orange to pink to white from outside to inside (fig 9).
2) L2

The structure of L2 damaged seriously. Only the southern part of the furnace exists. Since the excavation of L2 has not been finished, some data are waiting for updating.

2. House

A house wall made of stone was exposed in the second layer of unit 2019XCP1 T0815. The wall can be divided into two parts, which are distributed at right angles. The west part is 4.75 meters, and the wall of the south part is 2.9 meters. Besides, north of the west part is located on the slope of the stage 9 (TD9). Because of the concentrated distribution of tiles to the south of the southern part of the stone wall and to the west of the western section, it is inferred that the trace belongs to a house (fig. 10).

![Fig.10. Planform of F1](image)

3. Floor

The floor, numbered DM1, is located on the surface of the stage 14 (TD14), which covered 24 square units. DM1 is exposed under the first layer of TD14 with the majority of southwest section under the second layer. Till now, unearthed area of the floor is about 425 square meters. From the top view, it looks like an irregular pentagon (fig. 11).
1) Scope and Boundary

The boundaries of DM1 in the south, west, northwest and north have been basically found. The western and southern boundaries are obviously stopped at a steep, in which is the connection with a slope protection. Regarding the northwest boundary, DM1 is adjacent to the waste accumulation hill with a certain distance. The northern border joins the pond.

2) Pavement

The DM1 is paved by slags, iron ores, cobblestones, sandstones, calcites, pottery and porcelain shards (the bottom of bowls, spouts and so on) with certain particle size (fig. 12). The areas closed to the Q1 (the waste accumulation hill) and to the TD1 (stage 1) are well paved than other sections. In these two areas, the density of ground relics paved is obviously higher than other areas. The ground surface is relatively flat and slightly curls up near Q1 in the northwest corner of DM1, which is related to the fluctuation of the strata surface.

Otherwise, DM1 can be divided into two sector segments based on the particle size of ingredients. The first sector is adjacent to the stage 1 (TD1), the ground surface of this section is obviously higher than the second sector, and the boundary with the second sector is distinct. Besides, the relic fragments in the first sector are generally bigger. In the second sector, the particle size and number of relics decreased significantly. The number and density of ingredients near the northern Q1 were relatively high, but decreased dramatically in the west and south directions.
3) Accumulation under the DM1

In order to figure out the accumulation under the widely distributed DM1, an exploration ditch numbered TG1 was set up in the unit T0908, where is at the west part of the ground and connected with slope protection (fig. 13). In the square unit T0908, DM1 is under the second layer. TG1 is 13 cm deep. The soil in the trench can be divided into two layers. The 1st layer is about 5cm thick and the soil is compact and black purple. The inclusions are mainly slag, containing a certain number of ceramic pieces and tiles, etc. The 2nd layer is also black purple, but the soil is too hard to dig down, and the number of inclusions significantly reduced.
Otherwise, the typology study indicates that the porcelains used for paving the DM1 could be dated back to Song Dynasty.

4. **Slope protection**

Till now, there are two numbered slope protection in the site. The slope protection A was built on the western and southern slope of TD14. The slope protection B was built on the southern cliffs of TD11. Both of the two revetments are constructed by large slags, stones.

Slope protection A is distributed in the word "L", which is well preserved, and the original boundary of slope protection is basically preserved. According to the measurement, the western section of the slope protection is 30.6 meters long, the southern section is about 8.3 meters long, and the highest part of the slope protection is about 2.8 meters. Otherwise, slope protection A is made up of stone wall and ash belt (possibly a kind of binder). From the top view of the slope, it can be seen that the stone wall is about 0.21m thick. Part of the revetment collapsed near the eastern and northern borders, while the rest remained in good condition.

Slope protection B is distributed as 'L', which is not well preserved. The existing slope protection section B is 0.9 meters long in the west and 17.8 meters long in the south. It is made up of stone wall, ash belt and loess with carbon layer. From the top view of the slope, the stone wall is about 0.4 meters thick. At the western boundary, it can be seen that the slope protection B is superimposed on the outside of slope protection A, which means B should be built later than A.

5. **Pond**

There is a wetland on the north side of the excavation area. Wetland's surface is relatively flat, covered with lush vegetation, under which is the mud. According to the local elders, the wetland used to be paddies in the early years. Before that, the wetland was a pond with a little river in the West connected with it. The flow
direction of the river is from north to south. The mountain in the north of the Xiacaopu site had become a giant deep pit by the mining company's mining activity, blocking the water source and drying up the river.

Fig. 14 Preliminary Survey Map of the Pond

With the effort of archaeological reconnaissance, the boundary of the river and the pond has been verified (fig. 14). The pond's ground level is the same with "the floor (DM1)", the river was on its Northwest and the floor was on its Southwest. The pond's shape is almost rectangular. It is 30 meters long and 21 meters wide, with a total area of about 630 square meters.

The width of the river is about 8 meters, flowing from northwest to southeast into the valley in the south of the excavation area, where it meets with another tributary river flowing into the valley in the east of the excavation area.

The bottom of the pool is in the shape similar to a pot bottom, which refers to a shallower around the bank and deeper near the center, with an average depth of more than 1.7-2 meters. At the depth of 60-80cm, there is
a layer of deposit with a thickness of about 0.7-1m, which is a yellowish-brown sediment layer, mixed with a small amount of slag, coarse pieces of potteries and stones. Because of the inclusion, this layer is relatively dense. The bottom of the pool is found to be a cyan-gray silt layer with fewer inclusions.

6. Waste accumulation hill (Q1)

Out of the southwest of DM1, there is a waste accumulation hill numbered Q1. Q1 is irregular oval from the top view. The lower part of Q1 is 13.9 meters long and 4.5-6.18 meters wide, the upper part is relatively flat and is 12 meters long, 3-5.3 meters wide, and the height is 0.8-1.52 meters. After excavating the south part and the eastern slope surface of Q1, we are aware of the fact that Q1 contains a group of layers of different slope deposits, including stone layer, tile layer, slag layers, charcoal layers, yellowish soil layers, etc.

At present, we have excavated the three upper layers of the hill. The first layer is the modern disturbed accumulation, which is the thickest in the north of the hill. According to the local villagers’ oral accounts, in the early years of farmland reconstruction, large pieces of cinders and stones were deliberately accumulated on the top of the hill. The second layer is mainly consisted of artificially processed stones and porcelains, which is the thickest in the north of the hill. Such stones may be used as building materials. In this layer, no modern materials have been found and a copper coin (“Xiangfuyuanbao”) casted in North Song Dynasty was unearthed. The third layer is tile layer, which is only distributed in the north of the hill.

The deposits under the third layer are sophisticated, since the nature of the accumulation changes. A group of deposits directly related to iron smelting activities including continuously distributed burnt soil, some charcoal deposits, slags layers and yellowish soil foundations were exposed.

Otherwise, due to the incomplete slope accumulation of the eastern side of Q1, it suggests that the accumulation of the waste accumulation hill was broken in the eastern par.

7. Turtle shell like layers

The excavation area of the Xiacaopu iron smelting site includes 14 stages. In these stages, 21 turtle shell like layers (BJC1-BJC21) are found, which relating with human activities in ancient time. From the profile of turtle shell like layers as well as their fragments, we could learn that such layers are consisted of clay, fragmentized slags and ores, which incrustated compactly with the effort of iron rust.

The turtle shell like layers differ in the range, thickness, hardening state and existing state. For example, BJC10 (TD2) and BJC8 (TD4) are very large and cover the whole stage. As a contrast, BJC9 (TD3) only exist in a small scale. Moreover, some turtle shell like layer are either cover or break the other turtle shell like layers related to them. This situation indicates the chronological order of the turtle shell like layers as well as the deposits underneath them, thus probably shows the intermittent iron smelting activities of people dated back to Song Dynasty (AD960-1279).

8. Stone Heaps (SD)

After removing the topsoil on the slope, six stone heaps were exposed immediately and were numbered SD1 to SD6 respectively. Each of heaps are mainly composed of slags, stones, iron ores and some burnt soil pieces. However, the ingredients of stone heaps are basically disordered, and the selection of materials may be relatively random.
SD1-SD4 and SD6 are mainly distributed on the slopes of some stages. Each heap was built on the surface of topsoil. The distribution of slags and stones is disordered. Therefore, it preliminarily suggests that SD1-SD4 and SD6 may be man-made slope revetments by the modern people. Among them, SD1, SD2 and SD3 are arranged successively on the slope of stage 1 (TD1) with small intervals from north to south, which may be connected to form a line. SD4 is distributed on the slope of stage 4 (TD4). SD6 is mainly distributed on the slope of stage 12 (TD12). The ingredients of SD6 are significantly some quadrate stones, which may use to be building materials belonging to early time.

SD5 is the west part of the stage 6 (TD6) and used to protect the slope of TD6. This stone heap is exposed under the topsoil.

Fig. 15 the front view of the SD1
The SD1 is about 1.1 m high and 7.2 m long from north to south.

Fig. 16 the front view of the SD2
The SD2 is about 3.8 m long from north to south.
Fig. 17 the front view of the SD3
The SD3 is about 3.9 m long from north to south.

Fig. 18 the front view of the SD4
The SD4 is about 1.5 m high and 5 meters long from north to south.

Fig. 19 the front view of the western part of SD6
SD6 can be divided into eastern and western parts. The western part is arranged in a northeast-southwest direction and about 6.5 m long.
Fig. 20 the front view of the 1-eastern part of SD6
The western part is arranged in an east-west direction and about 8.7 m long.

Fig. 21 the front view of the 2-eastern part of SD6

Fig. 22 planform of SD5
The SD5 is about 0.4-0.5 m thick.
(3) Unearthed Relics

The unearthed relics from the Xiacaopu site can be divided into five categories: coins, metal ware, ceramics, smelting relics and stones.

1. Coins

Two coins have been unearthed in the excavation area, each one is rounded in plan view and has a square hole in the middle (Fig. 31).

2019XCP I Q1②: 1. Xiang Fu Yuan Bao is rounded in plan view. The inscription “Xiang Fu Yuan Bao” is written on the front. The external diameter is 2.4 cm, the inner diameter is 0.5 cm, and the thickness is 0.1 cm.

2019XCP I T0616(TD8)①: 1. Huang Song Tong Bao is rounded in plan view. There is an unclear inscription on the front. It should be identified as “Huang Song Yuan Bao”. The external diameter is 2.4 cm, the inner diameter is 0.8 cm, and the thickness is 0.1 cm.

Fig.23 Metal Artifacts

2. Metal Artifacts

The metal artifacts unearthed in the site can be roughly divided into two categories: iron artifacts and copper artifacts (Figure 23, Figure 32).

1) Iron artifacts

There are four iron nails. The shapes of nail tail are either flat or square in the profile view. Since the surface of each samples is covered with rust and clay, it's yellowish-brown.

2019XCP I T0714 (TD8) ①: 1 is a nail with flat body and damaged. The profile of the tail is flat and in the shape of “—”. The residual length is 5.5 cm, the width is 1.2 cm, and the thickness is 0.7 cm.
2019XCP I T0914 (TD8) ①: 1 is a nail with flat body. The profile of the tail is flat and in the shape of “—”. The tail of the nail is broken into two pieces and can be pieced together. The length is 6.5 cm, the width is 0.7-1.2 cm, and the height is 0.5-1.1 cm.

2019XCP I T0911 (TD1) ②: 1 is a square-body tapered iron nail and damaged. The nail tail is pyramid and the profile of tail is square. The residual length is 3.2 cm, the width is 0.9-1.1 cm, and the height is 0.8-1.1 cm.

2019XCP I T0811 (TD2) ①: 2 is a square-body tapered iron nail. The nail tail is pyramid and the profile of tail is square. Since the surface of each samples is covered with rust and clay, it's yellowish-brown. The length is 11.4 cm, the width is 0.8-0.9 cm, and the height is 1.0-1.4 cm.

One piece of unknown iron scrap numbered 2019XCP I T1112 (TD2) ①: 4, is damaged and probably shaped by two piece of casting moulds. The artifact is trapezoidal in plan view and the profile is rectangle. The length is 5.1 cm, the width is 4.7 cm, and the thickness is 0.7 cm.

One pair of iron scissors, numbered 2019XCP I T1116 (TD6) ①: 1, is damaged and only parts of scissors brace and legs are left. The length is 7.1 cm, the width is 3.3 cm, and the thickness is 1.2 cm.

One piece of iron weight, numbered 2019XCP I T1011 (TD1) ①: 2, is shaped by two pieces of casting moulds. Symmetrical longitudinal lines could be identified on the body of artifact. There is a ring on the top, but the hole in the middle of the ring has been rusted and cannot be get across. The middle bulge is spherical, and the feet are out-stretched. The height of the iron weight is 8.7 cm, the height of the ring is 2.6 cm, cm the body diameter is 5.3-2.1 cm, and the base diameter is 4.4 cm.

One piece of iron block, numbered 2019XCP I T1011 (TD2) ①: 1, is irregularly square in the plan view. From the fracture, it is poriferous. The magnetism is very strong. The iron block may be the primary forging product produced after smelting. The length is 7.1 cm, the width is 10.9 cm, and the thickness is 1.8-3.3 cm.

2) Bronzes

One piece of a conical bronze, numbered 2019XCP I T0614 (TD8) ①: 1, is shaped by casting. Symmetrical longitudinal lines and grinding traces could be identified on the body of artifact. The cone-head is vault shaped, the top is spherical, and the cone-body is cucurbit shaped. The length is 10.2 cm, the maximum diameter is 1.8 cm, and the minimum diameter is 0.3 cm. The lower part of the cone is 3.9 cm long, and the diameter of the cone roof is 0.3 cm.
3. Porcelains and potteries

The ceramics unearthed at the site can be divided into three types: architectural components, pottery and porcelain (Figure 24). The main architectural components are semicircular and plain tiles. The plain tiles account for the vast majority (both yellow, red, and white colors), but the state of preservation is not good, and they are disturbed and destroyed by later human behaviors. In terms of quantity, the semicircular tile is second. There are also stillicidium, broken pieces of eaves tiles, and patterned earthenware bricks collected from the ground.

The ceramics are basically living utensils. The pottery is mainly gray pottery, both pure-clayed and sand-tempered pottery. It is processed by wheels. The ears are mostly handmade. There are bowls, pots, spinning wheels, lids and so on. Most of the porcelain pieces are local celadon and white porcelain, and there are occasionally marks at the bottom of the ring foot. The celadon with the ring foot is the most representative, they are half glazed. There are some phenomena of glaze making, such as flowing glaze, accumulated glaze and open glaze. There is no glaze on the rims and inner bottoms of the common utensils. Therefore, it should be laminated roasting. The quantity of white porcelain is relatively small, and the carcass is thin. It mainly consists of bowls, dishes, cups, etc., which are similar to the porcelain produced in the Dehua Kiln in the Song and Yuan Dynasties. There is some unearthed porcelain with dating characteristics. Compared with ceramics collected in the Anxi County Museum, and similar ceramics unearthed from other sites of the Quanzhou area,
it should be relics of the Song and Yuan Dynasties. A small amount of blue and white porcelain fragments have been unearthed in the late layers of the site and in the cultivated soil.

1) Porcelain

Celadon (Fig. 32)

**Bottom of bowls**

2019XCP I T0713(TD8)②: 1. The bottom of the bowl and parts of the body are left. Made by pure and hoar clay with smooth texture. Two smears on the joint between the ring foot and the body demonstrate the ring foot is attached. The imprints on center of outer bottom surface show the bowl stood with thin nails when burnt in the kiln. The center of bowl's bottom is depressed with a ring foot outside. There is a dent at the junction of the bottom and the belly. Except ring foot, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by green glaze. The glaze layer is extremely thin with tiny crackles. Length 8 cm, width 5.8 cm, height 2.7 cm, body thickness 0.8 cm, bottom thickness 1.5 cm, the ring foot height 0.3 cm.

2019XCPIT1110①: 1. Broken. Sand-tempered and hoar clay. Scratch marks can be seen in the ring-foot and wheel-made traces are left on the bottom of the ring foot. The bowl is round-bottom, ring-foot and decorated with incised and welded incomplete stripe patterns around the outer surface of the upper section. Except 2 centimeters from the bottom, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by green glaze. There is a circle of darker glaze around the inner bottom surface, which is supposed to be formed by glazing after incised decoration. Height 2 cm, length 8.8 cm, body thickness 0.8 cm, bottom thickness 1 cm, the ring foot height 0.3 cm.

2019XCPI (TD4) T0913①: 1, broken. Made by sand-tempered and hoar clay. Wheel-made traces are left on the bottom of the ring foot. The bowl is round-bottom and ring-foot. Outside of the ring foot is higher than the inside, which may be caused by cutting. Height 3.1 cm, length 5.1 cm, body thickness 0.5 cm, bottom thickness 1.3 cm, the ring foot height 0.3 cm. Except for the 0.9 cm from the bottom, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by green glaze. The glaze accumulated on the boundaries of outer surface.

2019XCP(TD9) T0815②: 标本, The bottom of the bowl and parts of the body are left. It's made by pure and hoar clay with smooth texture. Wheel-made traces are left on the bottom of the ring-foot. The bowl is open-belly, round-bottom and ring-foot. It is a typical local bowl known as Bamboo Hat. Except 5 centimeters from the bottom, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by green glaze with crackles. Glaze sinters into drops on the outer surface. The inner surface has a 1.6 cm wide ring between the bottom and the abdomen, whose glaze has been scraped off before firing. Height 4.6 cm, diameter 10.4 cm, base diameter 7.2 cm, the ring foot height 0.6 cm.

**Celadon bowl with lotus-petal caving outside**

2019XCPT0511 (TD11) ①: 1, Parts of the bottom and the body are left, which made by sand-tempered and hoar clay. Wheel-made traces are left on the inner surface. The bowl's mouth rim is mellow and outstretched. It has a ring foot. From 1 cm away from the mouth rim decorated with quadruple lotus petal, which was carved according to the cross section. The whole outer surface and the inner surface above 1.1 cm from mouth rim are covered by thin green glaze. Height 5.7 cm, mouth diameter 12 cm, thickness 0.6 cm, the ring foot height 0.3 cm.
Concave bottom saucer  1
2019XCPT0916 (TD10) ①: 1, repairable. Made by pure and white clay with rather smooth texture. Wheel-made traces are left on the inner surface. The saucer's mouth rim is square and outstretched. The bottom of saucer is concave. There is no glaze around mouth rim. The outer surface was glazed above half of the bottom. The inner surface of bottom is full of glaze. Mouth diameter 13.2 cm, base diameter 10.4 cm, thickness 0.2-0.3 cm.

Spout  1
2019XCPT1014 (TD6) ②: 2, broken. Made by pure and hoar clay with rather smooth texture. The spout like a bent tube with smaller outlet and bigger inlet. There is a press mark on the top of inlet. The whole spout is covered by green and white glaze with crackles. Length 5.8 cm, outer diameter 1-2.9 cm, inner diameter 0.5 cm.

The bottom of the bowl with ink inscription   1
2019XCP I (TD14) ①: 1, broken. Made by pure and tawny clay. The clay is rather rough with some pores. Wheel-made traces are left on the bottom of feet. The bottom of bowl is almost flat and slightly convex inward. Except the bottom of feet, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by tawny glaze with tiny crackles. The inscription on the outer surface is inscribed with the character "Wu (吳)" in the Chinese regular script, and the font is neat and orderly. Height 1.9 cm, body diameter 7.1 cm, base diameter 3.5 cm, thickness 0.4-0.6 cm.

Cup  1
2019XCP I T0917 (TD10) ③: 3, The cup's mouth rim is mellow and outstretched. The bottom of cup with a ring foot is almost flat and slightly convex inward. Except the mouth rim, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by white glaze. The glaze is slightly greenish. Affected by burial environment, there is a little rust on the outer surface near the bottom of the bowl. Mouth diameter 9.4 cm, base diameter 4.3 cm, the ring foot height 0.1 cm, height 2.8 cm, thickness 0.3 cm.

Concave bottom saucers   2
2019XCP I T0911 (TD1) ②: 2, repairable. Made by sand-tempered and white clay with rather rough texture. The saucer's mouth rim is square and outstretched. The bottom of saucer is almost flat and slightly concave. There is no glaze around mouth rim. The outer surface is only glazed 0.5-0.7 cm below the rim. And the inner surface is fully glazed. The color of glazed is white. The surface of saucer spotted by rust. Mouth diameter 8.5 cm, base diameter 7 cm, thickness 0.3-0.5 cm.

2019XCP I T0609 (TD14) ①: 1, repairable. Made by pure and white clay with rather rough texture. The imprints on inner rim show the saucer stood with thin nails when burnt in the kiln. The saucer's mouth rim is almost mellow and outstretched. The bottom of saucer is concave. There is no glaze around mouth rim and on the outside bottom. Except that, the inner and outer surface of the specimen is covered by white glaze. Mouth diameter 12.4 cm, base diameter 9.4 cm, thickness 0.2-0.3 cm.
Fragment with ink inscription  1
20192019XCP I (TD9) T0815①: 1, broken. Made by pure and yellow clay with rather smooth texture. Comparing to yellow-green glaze covering the inner surface of the fragments with crackles, no emboss and glaze can be found on the outer surface but a character “朱” written by ink. Height 1.5-2.6 cm, length 2.5 cm, thickness 0.6 cm.

2) Pottery

Spindle wheel  1
2019XCP I Q1③: 1, Made by pure and tawny clay. Specimen is round, as it is thinner on the edge while thicker in the middle. The surface is rather smooth by polishing, with traces of use. There is chisel hole in the middle of both sides, at depth 1mm. The one in the front is bigger, pore diameter 0.3 cm. Another in the back is smaller, only with a slight mark. Diameter 3.9 cm, thickness 0.8-1 cm.

The Cap of pottery  1
2019XCP I T1011(TD1)②: 1, broken. Made by pure and gray clay. Wheel-made traces are left on both inner and outer surface. The top of cap is complete and stupa-like shape. The radian of cap is small. And it is too incomplete to measure its original diameter. Height 2.3 cm, top diameter 2.3 cm, left diameter 4.1 cm.

The Foot of pottery  1
2019XCP I T0614 (TD8) ①: 2, broken. Made by sliver sand-tempered and gray clay. The specimen is the bottom of pottery with a high ring foot. The ring foot is slightly outstretched. The bottom's surface is orange and wheel-made traces are left there. It's a little concave. Height 3.8 cm, ring foot height 3.4 cm, restored diameter 2.9 cm, thickness 0.4 cm, base diameter 4.2 cm.

The bottom of jar  1
2019XCP I T1012 (TD2) ②: 2, broken. Made by sliver sand-tempered and livid clay. The specimen is the plump belly and flat bottom of a jar. As decoration, a layer of gray mud was applied on the outside, and a layer of brown fine mud on the inside, which made the inner surface smooth. Height 4.9 cm, thickness 1 cm.

The ear of the pottery  1
2019XCPIT0712 (TD4) ①: 4, broken. Made by sliver grey sand-tempered and livid clay. The specimen contains the ears and partial body of the pottery. It seems that there was glaze on the surface while no longer existing. The trace on the inner surface indicates it was wheel-made and the ears were transversely placed. The ears were hand-made, sticking to the body. It is rather small as it should be used for threading rope. The specimen length 5.2 cm, width 4cm. The ear length 4 cm, width 1 cm, height 1.1 cm, pore diameter 0.6-1.1 cm.

3) Architectural Component
Barrel Tile 2019XCP I T0913(TD5)Sample: 2. The fragments are orange-red pottery mixed with coarse sand. They are rough in manufacture craft. Their convex and concave surfaces are plain with no decoration, and the convex surface of the lip rim is a bit smooth after scraping while the convex and concave surfaces are both
uneven. The fragments are 7.9 cm in length, 1.9 cm in thickness and their lips are 3.1 cm in length, 1.6 cm in thickness.

Bricks with Decorative Pattern, two. They have consistent embossed geometric pattern (Fig. 35).

2019XCP I Q1 collected sample. The fragment as a corner of a brick is orange-red pottery mixed with coarse sand. There is embossed geometric pattern on the front and plain on the back. The edges are smoothed by scraping and the back is not renovated, leaving a few traces of plant fibers. The fragment is 10.7 cm in length, 8.5 cm in width, and 5.1 cm in thickness.

2019XCP I collected sample. The fragment as an edge of a brick is tan pottery mixed with coarse sand. There is embossed geometric pattern on the front and plain on the back. The edges are smoothed by scraping, and the back is not renovated, leaving a few traces of plant fibers. The fragment is 4 cm in length, 3.7 cm in width, and 1-1.9 cm in thickness.

Eave Tile, one. 2019XCP I T0815 (TD9) ②: 1. The fragment is steel-grey muddy pottery made of clay as an edge debris of an eave tile whose original face is round. The face of the eave tile is embossed with patterns. At the edge and center of the tile, there are two circular ridges and strip-shape geometric pattern between them. The edges are flat and slightly inclined after scraping, which is obviously thicker at the edge and the closer to the center, the thinner it is. The fragment is 4 cm in length, 3.7 cm in width, and 1-1.9 cm in thickness.

Pottery Drip Tile, one. 2019XCP I T0712 (TD4) ①: 5. The fragment, orange-red pottery made of clay, has an eversion brim, a thick lip rim and a thin bottom. The outer surface of the pottery is smooth with visible processing marks, while the inner surface is rough-processed and not smoothed. The fragment is 12.8 cm in length, 4.8 cm in width, and 0.8-2.3 cm in thickness.

4. Iron Smelting Relics

The iron smelting relics unearthed at the site could be mainly divided into four categories from the texture, including slags, ores, burnt soils, and furnace linings.

1) Slags

Slags found in Xiacaopu site are considerable, which are generally distributed among every units in the excavation area.

From the macroscopic observation of the slag mass-volume ratio, there are two types of slags—the slags with high iron content and slags attached to lining. The excavated amount of the first type of slag is much higher than that of the second type. And the particle diameters of the 1st kind of slags are ranging from 1 cm to 50 cm. The smaller ones are generally generated from the crashed slag. The larger ones are typically tapped slags, which preserved the flow shape. Some of tapped slags (fan-shaped slags) look like a fan, which have related to the tap hole. Some (grooved slags) may have related to tapped slag drain.

In addition, there are single-side or double-side pressing traces of plant roots and cylindrical stamping marks on a few slags.
The number of adherent dross unearthed at the site is relatively less. It has lower slag mass-volume ratio and high vitrification degree, and it is black, dark green, etc. There are often more white quartz particles in the fracture surface, and a little adherent dross is also stuck with muddy and stone furnace lining materials.

2) Ore

The ore unearthed at the site is mainly iron ore, with a small amount of pyrite and manganese ore. Pyrite is only a few pieces from being collected on the surface and its grade is not high, which is speculated that it is not smelting-use iron ore ancient people used at the site. Magnetite is the main type of ore unearthed at the site. It is irregular compact structure and shows black mostly, and some is oxidized to purple-red. Most of this type of ores grades are better and a few are mixed with gangue such as quartz and calcite.

The size of the magnetite unearthed at the site varies greatly. The larger one reaches 30-50 cm and the smaller one does not exceed 2 cm. They can be classified into four grades according to the particle diameter: the smallest size is less than 2 cm; the medium size is between 3-5 cm and with the best grade and texture among the four grades; the larger size is 10-15 cm and magnetite of this type unearthed in the site is the most in quantity; the largest is more than 30 cm and in limited quantity (fig. 39).

3) burnt soil

The baked earth blocks unearthed in the site is limited in number and has three colors: orange red, orange yellow and white. They are sintered from clay and coarse sand (quartz or calcite particles) with loose texture and no grass mixed. The particle diameter of the most baked earth blocks are within 10 cm. There are clearly visible finger-pressing traces on two large baked earth blocks unearthed in the site (Figure 38).

4) furnace lining

Fewer furnace linings has been unearthed in the site at present. Furnace lining can be divided into two types based on the material of the furnace lining: stone furnace lining, clay and sand inclusion furnace lining. The stone furnace lining is mainly red sandstone, which is often wedge-shaped or cuboid with a slight arc and a few of them have sintering and burning traces on one side. The material of clay and sand inclusion furnace lining is similar to that of the baked earth, and a thin layer of burnt adherent dross is attached to a few of them on one side (Figure 36).
3. Yu’s Ancestral House Site (2019XCPⅡ)

Fig. 26 Top View of 2019XCP Ⅱ

Fig. 27 the Surroundings of the Yu’s ancestral house in 2006
Fig. 28 the Surroundings of the Yu's ancestral house in 2010

Fig. 29 the Surroundings of the Yu's ancestral house in 2019

The Yu's ancestral house located at where 610 meters away from the Xiaaopu Site. According to the genealogy records, country gentlemen's and researcher's states and the memories of local elders, there was the ancestral house known as “jian cao tang” which was Yu family used to live after they migrated from Gushi County, Henan Province to Anxi County. The Yu's ancestral house facing northeast, towards mount Wulang. The Yu's ancient house's foundation preserved until 1936, then destroyed by agricultural activities and became rice paddy field.
Before archaeological excavation, the Yu's ancestral house is covered by paddy soil, invisible from land surface. After 2000, the site is covered by more than 7 meters thick mining waste, poured by the mining company. The landscape had been changed radically. From the old pictures, the site located at the middle of mountain, valley was on its east side and terraced field covered the hillside. Nowadays the valley is filled by mining waste and gravel, a ponding area appeared at the eastside of the site.

Excavation units have been settled at the Yu's ancestral house site. Meanwhile the site has been put into the coordinate quadrant of the archaeological excavation. A fence has been built around the site to protect the excavation area. A simple sand dam is built around the paddy field with sandbags, there is water and silt in the east of the site, and pumps have been set up to pump water regularly.

After clearing the surface grass of the site, the mining waste above the excavation area has been cleaned up, exposing the original surface of the terraced land.

As of December 29, 2019, a total of 10 excavation areas have been arranged. The wall foundation of the house has been exposed under the arable soil layer. At present, there is a wall foundation from northwest to Southeast and 4 wall foundations from northeast to southwest, which together constitute a house with 3 rooms.

The wall foundation is 0.35-0.4m thick, with brown soil sandwiched between the stones on both sides, suspected to be wall joint filler. At present, the total length and depth of the houses exposed are about 14.7 meters and 4 meters respectively (the Northeast-southwest wall foundation is not fully exposed), and the main room in the middle is the largest with a width of 8.7 meters, and the width of the two side rooms are both 2.3 meters. A circle of stone step bases, 1.8m long and 0.95m wide, are exposed under the arable soil layer of the next terrace in the center of the house. According to the local building construction formula, there should be three or five stone steps on the step bases, which are no longer remaining. There is another narrow stone fence in the north of the step, which completely reveals the Northeast-southwest section with a length of 3.6m. At present, the relics unearthed in the site are mainly the remains of building components and living utensils. The remains of building components are mainly blue and gray tiles, and the remains of living utensils are mainly blue and white porcelain pieces, porcelain bowl bottom and pottery pot bottom.

According to the local older villagers, a large amount of slag has been accumulated in the north and east of Yu's ancestral house, which has been buried by the mining waste of the mining company. The site of Yu's ancestral house, Xiaacopu site and the ancient path in the east of Xiaacopu are all connected by roads, and also connected with the cemetery of Yu's first ancestor "Sir Dongyuan" (located in Jiuche) (see Figure 1 for the location relationship). In Qingyang village, there is another ancestral house of Yu clan, the Yong'an Hall (also known as Jishan Hall), at the foot of Zhaiqi Mountain. According to Yu's genealogy, Yong'an hall was built during the Song Dynasty. It has been renovated and rebuilt from time to time. It is the place where Yu's ancestors worship Zhengwu Emperor. The site of Yu's ancestral house, together with the tomb of "Sir Dongyuan", the Yong'an hall, Xiaacopu iron smelting site and the ancient path leading to the ancient ferry, has built a complete social system including folk life, folk belief, manufacturing and trading.
4. Conclusion

The previous archaeological investigation found that there were a large number of slags with high ferrous content, large stone deposits and other metallurgical remains scattered on the surface of the Xiaocaopu iron smelting site and other iron smelting sites surrounding it. The slags have significant features with tapped shapes. The metallography and SEM-EDS analysis show that the shaft furnaces may be widely used in this area in ancient time. However, the traditional iron smelting technology in ancient China is cast iron smelting and related steel making technologies, which is different from what we found in Xiaocaopu site. What is more, those bloomery smelting sites found in China are mainly located at Guigang, Guangxi and Yunnan provinces through the field investigation. All of them have not been systematically excavated.

Thus, the Xiaocaopu iron smelting site is the first bloomery site which has been systematically archaeological excavated in a large scale. It helps us to comprehend the specific steps and related remains of ancient iron smelting in China, shows ancient people’s mode of life as well as manufacturing. It also helps Reconstruct the organization and technology characteristics of the iron smelting industry in Fujian, even the South of Song Dynasties. According to the unearthed remains and relics, the Xiacaopu site used shaft furnace built with stones and clay to smelt. The furnace capacity is much larger than that of the underground furnace, and the discharge of slag is large as well. As the product, bloom iron may have certain carbon content. The sponge iron, as a rough product, is formed into iron block, iron sheet and other primary products through primary forging, then processed or transported to other areas for forging and reforming. The iron artifact made by bloomery became one of the important commodities in the Maritime Silk Road trade.

The result of the $^{14}$C dating test shows that smelting activities in the Xiaocaopu site were prosperous during A.D. 981-1043 (Song Dynasty). This consequence matches with the copper coins in Song Dynasty, which excavated in the site. Porcelains are another important evidence to estimate the date of the site. White porcelains and celadon are unearthed, which are the typical type of porcelains in Fujian area during Song Dynasty. Porcelain sheets numbered 2019XCP I T0709(TD14)$^\circledR$: 1, 2019XCP I T0815(TD9)$^\circledR$: 1, both have ink inscription as “Wu”, “Zhu”, which might be the family name of the workers in the past.
Photos of unearthed remains:

Fig. 31 Bronze Coins
(The left one is casted by words of "Huangsontongbao" on the surface, and the right one is casted by the words of "Xiangfuyuanbao")

Fig. 32 Iron Artifacts
(nail, scissor, weight)
Fig. 33 Celadons

Fig. 34 White Ceramic
Fig. 35 Bowl Bottom with Hand Script of "Wu"

Fig. 36 Textured Bricks
Fig. 37 A Piece of Stone Lining of Furnace
Fig. 38 Fan-shaped Tapped Slags
Fig. 39 Burnt Soil Samples

Fig. 40 Medium Size Samples of Magnetite Ores
2.5 A Preliminary Report of AMS-Radiocarbon Dating Test on the Excavation in Xiacaopu Iron Smelting Site

Xiacaopu Archaeological Team from School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University

Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Laboratory and Quaternary Dating Laboratory, Peking University

December 26, 2019

Radiocarbon dating is one of the most important means of absolute dating methods in archaeology. The result specifically represents the time that animals, plants, stalactites and other kinds of carbon samples stopped participating in the atmospheric carbon cycle, such as the exact time that animals and plants died. In order to obtain high-precision calendar dating data, we need to follow the carbon 14 sampling standard, systematically collect a series of carbon samples with clear archaeological background, correctly conduct pretreatment, and deal with the analyze data with Tree wheel correction curve for correction.

The charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating of this report was collected during the day of November 8, 2019 solstice and December 2. Regarding the sample number, 2019 stands for the year, “XCP” and ”AKZTY” are the acronym of the site name “Xiacaopu yetie site” and “Ankengzhe tan yao” (means charcoal kiln) respectively. Whilst, “T” represents the excavation area 1, ”I” represents the name of square unit. "标" is the Chinese abbreviation of "specimen".

22 charcoal samples have been analyzed. The majority of them were collected in the archaeological excavation with clear archaeological background. Some of them were gain from field investigation. The sampling process precisely conformed to the operating specification (Code for the collection of archaeological samples for radiocarbon dating, 2012). In the sampling process, we focused on collecting a series of charcoal samples from different stage or under different carapax-like layers. In this way, each sample could be closely related to corresponding traces or remains. Therefore, it is possible to understand the absolute time range of iron smelting activity at Xiacaopu site. The specific dating data are shown in table 1. The analysis was finished in the Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Laboratory-Quaternary Dating Laboratory, Peking University. The measuring accuracy of this laboratory is among the highest in the world, and it has undertaken the dating work of the national science and technology major project ”Xia shang zhou dating project” and “Chinese civilization exploration project”.

Regarding the dating data, a total of 14 samples from Xiacaopu site were tested. 11 of them are from Song Dynasty. It probably indicates that the iron smelting activity was concentratedly in the song dynasty. Besides, after Bayesian statistics, the median range of the chronological data of the smelting period was between 981 and 1037. In addition, the samples under different intercalation layers are of different ages, which is consistent with the stratigraphic relationship of the site. Regarding the sample 2019XCPIT0510: 标 3 dated to 1427 AD, the explanation is as follows. The sample was collected at a similar location to those of 2019XCPIT0510: 标 1 and 2019XCPIT0510: 标 2, where is located at the lower position of the slope of the stage 11 (TD11). The stage 11(TD11) is under the DM1. On one hand, the 2019XCPIT0510: 标 1 is from the original deposit layer under the turtle shell like layer of stage 11(TD11), which means this sample was deposited in the iron smelting period. The dating age is "1040±20BP" (uncorrected). On the other hand, 2019XCPIT0510: 标 2 and 2019XCPIT0510: 标 3 is exposed after clearing the topsoil on the slope of stage 11(TD11). The dating age
of 2019XCPIT0510: 标 2 is "1110±25BP" (uncorrected), which indicates this sample is from the smelting period. While, the dating date of the latter sample (2019XCPIT0510: standard 3) is "470±20BP" (uncorrected), which means the sample is a piece of remain from the late deposit. Considering of the occasional small amount of blue and white porcelain fragments in the top soil and the 2nd layer) of the Xiacaopu site, we preliminarily suppose that the date of 2019XCPIT0510: mark 3 may indicate that some people lived in Xiacaopu site in Ming people. Therefore, we can determine that there were at least two periods of human activity at the site — iron smelting production in the song dynasty and human activity in the Ming dynasty. But we don't refuse the continuous possibility of these two periods.

The sample(2019XCPI 水田) was collected from the exploratory hole drilled in the pond in the northern part of the site. The field investigation shows that there were fragments of slags, tiles and charcoals deposited in the mud about 70-90 cm in depth. The charcoal sample was found from the bottom of the mud layer in the pond, with a sounding depth of about 70 cm. The dating age of the sample is "1025±20BP" (not corrected). Therefore, we preliminarily determine that the repaired age of the pond should be the age that the charcoal sample fallen into the pond, but later than the charcoal burnt.

As for the samples from Ankengzhe site, 2019AKZTY： 标 1 to 2019AKZTY： 标 7 were collected from the outside of the charcoal kiln, and it was modern carbon. 2019AKZTY： 标 8 was collected in the kiln, but the age could not be determined.

To sum up, the result of the radiocarbon dating test shows that the absolute age of iron smelting activities at Xiacaopu smelting site in Quanzhou was concentrated in the Song Dynasty. The site covers a number of stages, and the turtle shell like layers from different stages are formed in different ages, which can provide an accurate reference for us to understand the relative date of the main archaeological traces. For the appearance of charcoal samples from Ming dynasty, we can determine that there were at least two kinds of periods of human activities at the site -- smelting activities in song dynasty and human activities in Ming dynasty. As for the activity relics and activity nature of Ming dynasty, more archaeological work is needed to further prove.
Fig. 1 Photos of Charcoal Samples Collected in the Xiacaopu Iron Smelting Site
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 1</th>
<th>Sample 2</th>
<th>Sample 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(−)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(−)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1: Acceleration Mass Spectrometry (AMS) Carbon-14 Test Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 1</th>
<th>Sample 2</th>
<th>Sample 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(−)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(−)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
<td>2019XCFP11090117P(+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above provides a summary of the AMS Carbon-14 test results for different samples. Each sample is identified by a unique code, and the test results are compared across different conditions (positive and negative). The table is organized to facilitate easy comparison and analysis of the data across multiple conditions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab Number</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Sample-Origin</th>
<th>Site of Excavation</th>
<th>Carbon-14 Age (BP)</th>
<th>Age after Dendrological Calibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BA193321</td>
<td>2019XCPIT0614TD(8) ④: Sample 1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>Qingyang Village, Shangqing Village, Anxi County, Quanzhou, Fujian Province</td>
<td>955±20</td>
<td>1029AD (29.1%) 1047AD 1091AD (57.4%) 1121AD 1140AD (9.0%) 1148AD 1022AD (29.1%) 1059AD 1069AD (66.3%) 1155AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193322</td>
<td>2019XCPIT0916TD(10) ②: Sample 1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>990±20</td>
<td>1016AD (61.6%) 1041AD 1109AD (6.6%) 1116AD 995AD (73.8%) 1047AD 1090AD (18.1%) 1122AD 1138AD (3.5%) 1149AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193323</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample 1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern Carbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193324</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample 2</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern Carbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193325</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample3</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern Carbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193326</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample4</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>135±25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193327</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample 5</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern Carbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193328</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample 6</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>175±20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193329</td>
<td>2019AKZTY: Sample 7</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>105±20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193330</td>
<td>2019XCPIT0915TD(10) Under the Hardened Layer③Layer: Sample 1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>1015±30</td>
<td>990AD (68.2%) 1030AD 971AD (87.0%) 1048AD 1089AD (6.9%) 1123AD 1139AD (1.5%) 1149AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193331</td>
<td>2019XCPIT0915TD(10) Under the Hardened Layer③Layer: Sample 2</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>1025±20</td>
<td>995AD (68.2%) 1022AD 985AD (95.4%) 1029AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA193332</td>
<td>2019XCPIAKZ: Sample 8</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td>The sample cannot meet the needs of the test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
The half-life of carbon 14 used is 5568 years, and BP is calculated from 1950.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/11/12</td>
<td>Under the Second</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Zhang Zhouyu</td>
<td>2019XCC11114017: Sample 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Regression Form of Antigens (Samples) Unextracted From Production Site of Zhiying Vinegar in Anxi County, Fujian Province.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Under the Lower Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Bottom of the Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Layer Accumulation under the Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Under the Lower Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Bottom of the Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Layer Accumulation under the Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Under the Lower Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Bottom of the Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Layer Accumulation under the Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Under the Lower Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Bottom of the Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Layer Accumulation under the Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Under the Lower Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Bottom of the Shale Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2019.11.1</td>
<td>Layer Accumulation under the Hardened Layer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Coordinate (X,Y,Z)</th>
<th>Number of Excavation Unit</th>
<th>Unearthed Position</th>
<th>Coordinate (Excavation Unit, Unearthed Position)</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>①</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>②</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>④</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129
3. Government Documents on Protection

3.1 Protected historical and cultural sites

3.1.1 Circular of Fujian Provincial Department of Culture on Opinions Concerning the Specific Conservation and Management Measures of the First Batch of Historical and Sites Protected at the National Level (1961)

(61) Wen She Zi No. 0036

To: Bureau of Culture (Culture and Education) of Shanghang County, Jinjiang County and Quanzhou

Copy to: The People's Commission of Fujian Province, the Publicity Department of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee and the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China

Copy to: The Bureau of Culture of Longyan and Jinjiang, the Culture Bureau of Nan'an County, Fujian Provincial Commission of Cultural Heritage, the Publicity Department of the CPC Longyan and Jinjiang Prefecture Committee, the Publicity Department of the CPC Jinjiang, Shanghang, Quanzhou and Nan'an County (City) Committee

In line with the spirit of the Circular on Executing the First Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level Publicized by the State Council (Sheng Ban Wen Zhang Zi No. 0919 of People's Commission of Fujian Province), the Site of Guqian Congress, Anping Bridge (Wuli Bridge) and Qingjing Mosque and the other historical and cultural sites protected at the national level should earnestly accomplish the daily conservation and management tasks. To this end, the Department of Culture especially put forward the following opinions for the specific conservation and management measures of the three historical and cultural sites in line with the Interim Measures on the Management of Cultural Relics of the State Council. You are requested to carefully study the opinions and refer to and implement the opinions.

I. For the abovementioned historical and cultural sites, efforts should be made to set up the conservation and management organizations, designate part-time personnel for the conservation and management of the sites, set up conservation archives and delineate the protection scope and erect the protection marks.

II. Efforts should be made to earnestly protect the abovementioned historical and cultural sites, take any effective measures to prevent accidents that may damage the sites, prohibit anybody to live in or stack inflammable goods in the buildings, or paste any advertising slogans on the buildings, or doodle on the buildings or children to play or throw bricks or stone in the buildings, and keep the internal and external environment of the sites neat and clean, clean the sites on a regular basis, remove the stagnant water and waste in and out of the buildings, strictly prohibit any heavily loaded cars to pass through Anping Bridge or anchor any ships at the wooden bridge, or do any earthwork around the piers to protect safety of the piers.

III. Without approval from the State Council, no repair or change is allowed to the abovementioned historical and cultural sites and the attachments of the sites are not allowed to be removed or damaged without approval. No component or attachment of the buildings of Gutian Congress is allowed to be removed or relocated. No stone materials, attached stone carvings or stone steles of Anping Bridge are allowed to be used for any other
purposes. All the stone materials, attached stone carvings or stone steles of Anping Bridge that have been dislocated should be collected and kept properly. None of the stone carvings in Qingjing Mosque, especially steles with inscriptions, are allowed to be relocated. Effective measures should be taken to prevent weathering and erosion. No rubbing is allowed without approval. The scattered stone carvings or newly unearthed stone carvings of the mosque should be protected properly to prevent losses.

IV. The protection scope of the abovementioned historical and cultural sites should be submitted to the People’s Commission of Fujian Province and the State Council for review and approval. It is strictly prohibited for anybody to live in, or construct or make any earthwork that may damage or affect the buildings or erect electric wire.

V. Efforts should be made to publicize the cultural heritage conservation and protection to the related units, local residents and members of the communes. Measures should be taken to collect literature and reference materials (including myths and legends etc.) about the abovementioned historical and cultural sites, especially materials and cultural relics related to the arrangements of Gutian Congress and historical materials about the structure and form of buildings of Qingjing Mosque. All the newly collected materials should be submitted to Fujian Provincial Commission of Cultural Heritage with the source marked.

VI. All counties (cities) should cooperate with the related departments such as the administration of civil affairs, public security and court when formulating the specific conservation and management measures for the abovementioned historical and cultural sites. As for the conservation of Anping Bridge, Jinjiang County should take a leading role by principle and cooperate with Nan’an County to formulate and execute the conservation and management measures.

It is requested that upon receiving the notice you should submit the specific conservation and management measures for the abovementioned historical and cultural sites to Fujian Provincial Department of Culture as soon as possible.

Fujian Provincial Department of Culture

April 25, 1961
3.1.2 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Second Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 1982) (Extract)

Guo Fa [1982] No. 34

The People's Government of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutions directly under the State Council,

The State Council has approved the List of the Second Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (totaling 62 sites) submitted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and it is hereby to publicize the list. It is requested that the local governments should follow the provisions of the Interim Measures on the Conservation and Management of Cultural Relics and organize the related departments to delineate the protection scope of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level located in their jurisdiction, erect the protection marks and introduction and gradually set up the scientific recording archives. Meanwhile, you are requested to urge the people's governments of relevant counties and cities to accomplish the conservation and management of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level within their jurisdiction.

The State Council of the People's Republic of China

February 23, 1982

List of the Second Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level

......20 Kaiyuan Temple, Song Dynasty to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou City......
3.1.3 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Third Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 1988) (Extract)

Guo Fa [1988] No. 5

The People's Government of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutions directly under the State Council,

The State Council has approved the List of the Third Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (totaling 258 sites) submitted by the Ministry of Culture and it is hereby to publicize the list. It is requested that the local governments should follow the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics and organize the related departments to delineate the protection scope of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level located in their jurisdiction, erect the protection marks and introduction and gradually set up the scientific recording archives. Meanwhile, you are requested to urge the people's governments of relevant counties and cities to accomplish the conservation and management of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level within their jurisdiction.

The State Council of the People's Republic of China

January 13, 1988

List of the Third Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level

…….68 Luoyang Bridge, Song Dynasty to Ming Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou City

…….133 Quanzhou Tianhou Palace, Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou City

…….169 Statue of Lao Tze, Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou City

…….176 Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Carvings, Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Nan'an County

…….229 Qudougong Kiln Site in Dehua, Song Dynasty to Ming Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua County(Xunzhong, Gaide and Sanban included)

…….250 Islamic Tombs, Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou City…….
3.1.4 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Fourth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 1996) (Extract)

Guo Fa [1996] No.47

The People’s Government of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutions directly under the State Council,

The State Council has approved the List of the Fourth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (totaling 250 sites) submitted by the Ministry of Culture and it is hereby to publicize the list.

China is a country with a long history and great civilization and owns extremely rich cultural relics. To protect and make good use of the valuable historical and cultural heritage is of profound significance for correctly understanding the history of the Chinese nation, inheriting and carrying forward the outstanding ethnic traditions, and enhancing the national confidence and cohesion and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The local governments are requested to abide by the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics and other laws and regulations, further implement the cultural relics working guideline of “giving priority to protection and putting rescue at the first place”, earnestly accomplish the conservation and management tasks of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level in their jurisdiction and enable them to play a better role in the advancing and enriching the Chinese culture and promoting the development of material civilization and spiritual civilization.

The State Council of the People’s Republic of China

November 20, 1996

List of the Fourth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level

……198 **Statue of Mani in Cao’an Temple**, Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Jinjiang City……
3.1.5 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Fifth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 2001) (Extract)

Guo Fa [2001] No. 25

The People’s Government of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutions directly under the State Council,

The State Council has approved the List of the Fifth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (totaling 518 sites) and the combined projects of existing historical and cultural sites protected at the national level (totaling 23 projects) submitted by the Ministry of Culture and it is hereby to publicize the list.

The local governments are requested to abide by the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics and other laws and regulations, further implement the cultural relics working guideline and principles of "giving priority to protection and putting rescue at the first place" and "making effective conservation and rational use of cultural relics and tightening control over them", properly deal with the dialectical relations between the cultural relics conservation and utilization, earnestly accomplish the conservation and management tasks of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level so as to make new contributions for promoting the development of socialism spiritual civilization, advancing patriotism, enhancing the sense of national pride and cohesion and realizing great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The State Council of the People’s Republic of China

June 25, 2001

November 20, 1996

List of the Fifth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level

……328 Confucius Temple of Quanzhou, Song Dynasty to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Jinjiang City……
3.1.6 Notice on Publicizing the List of the Sixth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (State Council, 2006) (Extract)

Guo Fa [2006] No. 19

The People’s Government of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutions directly under the State Council,

The State Council has ratified the List of the Sixth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level (totaling 1,080 sites) and the combined projects of existing historical and cultural sites protected at the national level (totaling 106 projects) submitted by the Ministry of Culture and it is hereby to publicize the list.

China is a country with a long history and great civilization and owns extremely rich cultural relics. The cultural relics is an important part of the cultural heritage, contains the unique spiritual values, ways of thinking and imagination of the Chinese nation and embodies the vitality and creativity of the Chinese nation. To protect and make good use of the valuable historical and cultural heritage is of profound significance for inheriting and carrying forward the outstanding national traditions, and enhancing the ethnic solidarity and safeguarding the national unity, strengthening the national confidence and cohesion and promoting the socialism spiritual civilization construction.

The local governments are requested to abide by the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics and other laws and regulations and the Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Protection of Cultural Relics (Guo Fa [2005] No. 42), further implement the cultural relics working guideline of “giving priority to the protection of cultural relics, attaching primary importance to their rescue, making rational use of them and tightening control over them”, take practical protection and conservation measures according to characteristics of different types of cultural relics, make scientific plans, properly deal with the relations between the protection of cultural relics and economic development and improvement of the people’s livelihood, earnestly accomplish the conservation and management tasks of the historical and cultural sites protected at the national level.

The State Council of the People’s Republic of China

May 25, 2006

List of the Sixth Batch of the Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level

⋯⋯96 Cizao Kilns, Song Dynasty to Ming Dynasty, Fujian Province, Jinjiang City
97 Site of Deji Gate, Song Dynasty to Ming Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou City
3.1.7 Official Reply of Fujian Provincial People's Government on Agreeing to Supplement of Four Sites Including the Site of Southern Clan Office as the Ninth Batch of Provincial Officially Protected Sites (Extract)

Document of Fujian Provincial People's Government

Min Zheng No. (2020)

……

1. The supplement of the Site of Southern Clan Office, located in the No.60 Courtyard, Gurong Lane, Licheng District, Quanzhou, the Site of Maritime Trade Office, located in Shuimen Community, Haibin Sub district Office, Licheng District, Quanzhou, the Site of Shunji Bridge, located over Jinjiang River, Licheng District, Quanzhou (south of Quanzhou City), and Xiaacou Iron Production Site of Qingyang Village in Anxi, located 450 meters to the south of Qingyang Village, Shangqing Township, Anxi County, as the ninth batch of provincial officially protected sites is hereby approved.

……

Annex: Supplementary List and Scope of Protection of the Ninth Batch of Fujian Provincial Officially Protected Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Construction Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Scope of Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Site of Southern Clan Office</td>
<td>Southern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>In the No.60 Courtyard, Gurong Lane, Licheng District, Quanzhou</td>
<td>The west side is to Sanchao Lane, the east side is to Jiuguanyi Lane, the south side is to Gurong Lane, and the north side is to West Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Site of Maritime Trade Office</td>
<td>Southern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Shuimen Community, Haibin Sub district Office, Licheng District, Quanzhou</td>
<td>Extend 50 meters of the inland ditch-rivers to the east and the west from Queniao Bridge respectively; 10 meters to the south and the north respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Site of Shunji Bridge</td>
<td>Southern Song Dynasty</td>
<td>Over Jinjiang River, Licheng District, Quanzhou (south of Quanzhou City)</td>
<td>Extend 200 meters to the east and the west respectively, 30 meters outside the south bridge head and to the north reaching the anti-flood wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Xiaacou Iron Production Site of Qingyang Village in Anxi</td>
<td>Song and Yuan Dynasties</td>
<td>450 meters to the south of Qingyang Village, Shangqing Township, Anxi County</td>
<td>Extend 100 meters from the east, west, north and south sides of the excavation area of the site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

……
3.2 Document of National Cultural Heritage Administration for Opinions on Quanzhou Serial Property Management Plan

National Cultural Heritage Administration


Letter of National Cultural Heritage Administration for Opinions on Quanzhou Serial Property Management Plan

Fujian Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage:

Your bureau’s document Request for Instructions on Submitting Quanzhou Project Supplementary Text and Serial Property Management Plan (M.W.W.Z. No. [2020]6) has been received. After research, we agree in principle with the management plan on the serial property of “Quanzhou: Emporium of the world in Song-Yuan China”. Please coordinate and supervise relevant local people's governments, under the guidance of the plan, to further strengthen the protection, management, interpretation and explanation of the serial property of “Quanzhou: Emporium of the world in Song-Yuan China”, so as to effectively protect the serial property itself, surrounding environment and landscape features and ensure the smooth implementation of the plan.

National Cultural Heritage Administration

January 22, 2020

The Secretariat of the National Cultural Heritage Administration Office

Issued on January 21, 2020

Initial Proofreading by: Liu Qing

Final Proofreading by: Huang Xiaofan
3.3 Approval Documents of the State Council for the National Scenic and Historic Areas

Notice of the State Council on Approving and Forwarding the Report of the Ministry of Construction on Ratifying the Second Batch of the National Scenic and Historic Areas

The People's Government of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutions directly under the State Council,

The State Council has approved the Report of the Ministry of Construction on the Second Batch of National Scenic and Historic Areas and now publicizes the list of the second batch of national scenic and historic areas (totaling 40 areas).

The scenic and historic areas are precious natural and cultural heritage of the Chinese nation. To do a good job of protecting, constructing and managing of the scenic and historic areas is of great importance for protecting the great mountains and rivers and cultural relics, maintaining the ecological balance, developing tourism and driving the local economic and cultural development of China. This is a highly comprehensive mission involving many fields. The People's Governments at all levels should attach high importance to the leadership of the scenic and historic areas. The local governments should earnestly make a unified plan, strengthen comprehensive management, properly organize and coordinate all related departments, maintain the original business channels of the scenic and historic areas, properly handle the relationship of administrative subordination, protect their legal rights and interests, and mobilize enthusiasm of all parties concerned so as to protect, construct and manage the scenic and historic areas properly.

The State Council of the People's Republic of China

August 1, 1988
Report on Ratifying the Second Batch of the National Scenic and Historic Areas

The State Council:

Since the State Council publicized the first batch of the national scenic and historic areas in November 1982, the sector of the scenic and historic area has developed rapidly. The people's governments at all levels have strengthened protection of scenic resources and construction and management of scenic and historic areas. Many local governments have made efforts to make survey and evaluation of the scenic and historic resources and formulate the planning of scenic and historic areas. As of the end of last year, a total of 100 provincial scenic and historic areas and a batch of city (county) level scenic and historic areas have been approved and publicized. According to the statistics in 1986, the 44 national scenic and historic areas publicized in the first batch received more than 154 million of domestic and international tourists a year, promoting the local economic and cultural development. The practice shows that the development of the scenic and historic area undertaking will bring obvious environmental, social and economic benefits. However, with improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards, the scenic and historic areas is insufficient in quantity and small in tourism carrying capacity, and the problem that the conservation, construction and management of the scenic and historic areas cannot keep pace with the increasing requirements is growing serious. Especially in the peak tourism season, it is common to see the scenic and historic areas overcrowded. It is urgent to increase new scenic areas. More importantly, a number of scenic and historic areas with important scientific and cultural values are badly in need of conservation and rational utilization in line with the related plans so as to put the batch of valuable cultural and natural heritage under the scientific and systematic management and promote development of the socialism material civilization and spiritual civilization.

To adapt to the requirement of the situation, the people's governments of 21 provinces and autonomous regions have submitted reports, requiring ratifying the second batch of the national scenic and historic areas, totaling 71 areas, with a total area of 23,800 square kilometers. Upon receiving the order from the State Council, we have examined the submitted applications and extensively solicited opinions of the related departments and local governments. In October 1987, the Technology Branch and the Culture Branch of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) invited some members of the CPPCC, related experts and representatives of the administration of cultural heritage, urban construction, environmental protection, geology, forestry, religion and finance in Beijing to discuss and assess the list of the nominated national scenic and historic areas, and they offered suggestions for adjustment of the list. It is commonly recognized that it is of profound significance for the central government to make great efforts in strengthening management of the scenic and historic areas. The central government should request the local governments at all levels to continuously strength this task from the guideline, legislation and construction and other aspects.

In line with the provisions of the Interim Measures on Administration of Scenic and Historic Areas, and with comprehensive consideration of opinions of all parties concerned and the actual situation, we submit the list of the second batch of national scenic and historic areas, totaling 40 areas, for your approval. (The list is attached)

The Ministry of Construction

March 15, 1988
3.4 Notice on Approval and Forwarding of National Construction Committee and Other Departments’ Request for Protection of China’s Historical and Cultural Cities (Extract)

Issued by: the State Council

Issued on: February 8, 1982

Execution date: February 8, 1982

......

After consultation and soliciting for opinions from Construction Committees, Cultural Relics Bureaus, Cultural Affairs Bureaus and Urban Construction Bureaus of relevant provinces, cities and autonomous regions, we have selected 24 cities (list attached) of significant historical value and revolutionary significance as the first national historical and cultural cities.

Attachment: List of the First National Historical and Cultural Cities (24)

......

Quanzhou, located at the north bank of the lower reaches of Jinjiang River in Fujian Province, was established as a state in Tang Dynasty and served as China’s largest port city for foreign trade in the Southern Song Dynasty and Yuan Dynasty. It is known for being the home town of overseas Chinese and rich in scenic spots and historical sites, among which Qingjing Mosque, Kaiyuan Temple, Luoyang Bridge, Inscriptions on Precipices of Jiuri Mountain and Qingyuan Mountain are well known.

......
3.5 Tentative List of China’s World Cultural Heritage

The People’s Government of Quanzhou

Quan Zheng Han [2012] No. 31

Letter of the People’s Government of Quanzhou on Re-nominating the Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relic for Inscription on the Tentative List of China’s World Cultural Heritage

Fujian Provincial Department of Culture,

We launched the nomination of the Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics for inscription on the World Heritage List in 2001, and have completed preparations for the nomination with concerns from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, the People’s Government of Fujian and the Department of Culture and unremitting efforts of the whole city. In December 2006, SACH included the Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics into the Chinese Section of the Silk Road (Maritime Silk Roads), inscribed the property on the Tentative List of China’s World Cultural Heritage and publicized the inscription to the public.

The Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics consists of 16 sites of investigation from three categories, namely:

I. Historical sites and relics of navigation and trade

Wanshou Pagoda, Liusheng Pagoda, Shihu Dock, Meishan Dock, Wenxing Dock, Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Carvings, Zhenwu Temple, Tianhou Temple, the Kiln Sites at Jinjiaoyi Hill of Cizao Kilns

II. Historical sites and relics of multiculture

Stone Statue of Lao Tze, Kaiyuan Temple, Tomb of the Third Sahabah and Tomb of the Fourth Sahabah of Islam, Qingjing Mosque, Statue of Mani in the Cao’an Temple

III. Historical sites and relics of urban construction

Site of Deji Gate and Luoyang Bridge

In line with the Circular on Updating the Tentative List of China’s World Cultural Heritage of SACH, Quanzhou has organized experts to revise, supplement and improve the nomination documents and entrusted China Architecture Design & Research Group to compile the nomination document of Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics. Meanwhile, Quanzhou has strengthened conservation and management of the cultural heritage and consolidated the environmental improvement results. Today the Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics is still qualified for the nomination for inscription on the world heritage list. You are earnestly requested to support the nomination of the Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics for inscription on the world heritage list and submit the nomination to SACH.

The letter is hereby submitted for your support.
The People's Government of Quanzhou

March 2, 2012

(Contact person: Huang Yanfang, Tel: 0595-22198795)

Key words: Culture, World Cultural Heritage, Nomination, Letter

Copy: The General Office of the People's Government of Fujian Province,
Office of the People's Government of Quanzhou
4. Laws and Regulations

4.1 The Law of Land Administration of the People’s Republic of China

......

Article 2 The People’s Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land.

In ownership by the whole people, the State Council is empowered to be on behalf of the State to administer the land owned by the State.

No unit or individual is allowed to occupy, trade or illegally transfer land by other means. Land use right may be transferred by law.

The State may requisition land owned by collectives according to law on public interests.

The State introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State except the land has been allocated for use by the State according to law.

Article 3 To cherish and give a rational use to the land as well as to give a true protection to the cultivated land are seen as a basic principle of land use in the country. The people’s governments at all levels should manage to make an overall plan for the use of land to strictly administer, protect and develop land resources and stop any illegal occupation of land.

Article 4 The State is to place a strict control on the usages of land.

The State shall compile general plans to set usages of land including those of farm or construction use or unused. A strict control is to place on the turning of land for farm use to that for construction use to control the total amount of land for construction use and exercise a special protection on cultivated land.

"Land for farm use” refers to land directly used for agricultural production, including cultivated land, wooded land, grassland, land for farmland water conservancy and water surfaces for breeding; “land for construction use” refers to land on which buildings and structures are put up, including land for urban and rural housing and public facilities, land for industrial and mining use, land for building communications and water conservancy facilities, land for tourism and land for building military installations. The term ”land unused” refers to land other than that for agricultural and construction uses.

Land should be used strictly in line with the purposes of land use defined in the general plan for the utilization of the land whether by units or individuals.

Article 5 The land administrative department of the State Council shall be unifiedly responsible for the administration and supervision of land in the whole country.

The setup and functions of land administrative departments of people’s governments at and above the county level shall be decided by the people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the central government (hereinafter referred to as “municipalities” for short) according to the relevant provisions of the State Council.

......

Article 9 Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be
collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants.

Article 10 Land owned by the State and land collectively owned by peasants may be allocated to be used by units or individuals according to law. Units or individuals using land shall be responsible for the protection, management and a rational use of the land.

4.2 Laws and regulations for the protection of cultural heritage


Article 22 The state promotes the development of art and literature, the press, radio and television broadcasting, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centres and other cultural undertakings that serve the people and socialism, and it sponsors mass cultural activities.

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

4.2.2 Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (Amended in by the NPC in 2015) (Extract)

Article 2 The state shall place under its protection, within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China, the following cultural relics of historical, artistic or scientific value:

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

(2) Important modern and contemporary historic sites, material objects and typical buildings that are related to major historical events, revolutionary movements or famous personalities and that are highly memorable or are of great significance for education or for the preservation of historical data;

(3) Valuable works of art and handicraft articles dating from various historical periods;

(4) Important documents dating from various historical periods, and manuscripts, books and materials, etc. that are of historical, artistic or scientific value; and

(5) Typical material objects reflecting the social system, social production or the life of various nationalities in different historical periods.

The criteria and measures for the verification of cultural relics shall be formulated by the administrative department for cultural relics under the State Council and submitted to the State Council for approval.

Fossils of paleovertebrates and paleoanthropoids of scientific value shall be protected by the State in the same way as cultural relics.

Article 3 Immovable cultural relics, such as sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples, stone carvings and murals as well as important modern and contemporary historic sites and typical buildings, may, depending on their historical, artistic and scientific value, be designated respectively as major sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the national level, sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the provincial level, and sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the city or county level.
Movable cultural relics, such as important material objects, works of art, documents, manuscripts, books, materials, and typical material objects dating from various historical periods, shall be divided into valuable cultural relics and ordinary cultural relics; and the valuable cultural relics shall be subdivided into grade-one cultural relics, grade-two cultural relics and grade-three cultural relics.

……

**Article 5** All cultural relics remaining underground or in the inland waters or territorial seas within the boundaries of the People’s Republic of China are owned by the State.

Sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs and cave temples are owned by the State. Such immovable cultural relics as memorial buildings, ancient architectural structures, stone carvings, murals and typical architectural structures of the modern and contemporary times, designated for protection by the State, except where otherwise provided for by regulations of the State, are owned by the State.

The ownership of State-owned immovable cultural relics shall remain unchanged when ownership or the right to use of the land to which such relics are attached changes.

The following movable, cultural relics are owned by the State:

1. Cultural relics unearthed within the territories of the People’s Republic of China, except where otherwise provided for by regulations of the State;

2. Cultural relics collected and preserved by institutions for the collection of State-owned cultural relics and by other State organs, armed forces, State-owned enterprises, public institutions, etc.;

3. Cultural relics collected and purchased by the State;

4. Cultural relics donated to the State by citizens, legal persons and other organizations; and

5. Other cultural relics owned by the State as provided for by laws.

Ownership of movable cultural relics owned by the State shall remain unchanged when institutions for their preservation or collection cease to exist or are replaced.

Ownership of the State-owned cultural relics shall be protected by laws and shall brook no infringement.

……

**Article 8** The administrative department for cultural relics under the State Council shall take charge of the work concerning the protection of cultural relics throughout the country.

Local people’s governments at various levels shall take charge of the work concerning the protection of cultural relics within their own administrative areas.

Departments in charge of the work concerning the protection of cultural relics under local people’s governments at or above the county level shall exercise supervision and control over the protection of cultural relics within their own administrative areas.

……

**Article 13** The administrative department for cultural relics under the State Council shall select sites from among the ones protected for their significant historical, artistic or scientific value at the provincial, city or county level and designate them as major sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the national level, or shall directly designate such major sites, and report them to the State Council for verification and announcement.
Sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the provincial level shall be verified and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government, and be reported to the State Council for the record. Sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at the city or county level shall be verified and announced respectively by the people's governments of cities divided into districts, of autonomous prefectures and of counties, and be reported to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government for the record. Immovable cultural relics of sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value that have not yet been verified and announced as such shall be registered and announced by the administrative department for cultural relics under the people's government at the county level.

......

**Article 15** People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government and of cities and counties shall respectively delimit the necessary area of protection, put up signs and notices, and establish records and files for the historical and cultural sites protected at the corresponding levels and shall, in the light of different circumstances, establish special organs or assign full-time persons to be responsible for control over these sites. The area of protection and records and files for the major historical and cultural sites protected at the national level shall be reported by the administrative department for cultural relics under the People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government to the administrative department for cultural relics under the State Council for the record.

The administrative departments for cultural relics under the local People's governments at or above the county level shall, on the basis of the requirements for the protection of different cultural relics, formulate specific protective measures for the immovable cultural relics of the sites protected for their historical and cultural value and of the sites that have not yet been verified as such, and announce the measures for implementation.

4.2.3 Regulation for the Implementation of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised by the State Council in 2015) (Extract)

......

**Article 8** Within 1 year as of the approval and announcement of a key historical and cultural site under the state protection, or a provincial-level entity of relics protection, the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or the municipality directly under the Central Government shall delimit the necessary scope of protection, put up signs and notices, establish records and files, set up special organs or assign full-time personnel to take charge of the management of this site.

Within 1 year as of the approval and announcement of the cultural relics protection entity at the level of a districted city, autonomous prefecture, or county, the people's government that approved and announced the site shall delimit the scope of protection, put up signs and notices, establish records and files, set up special organs or assign full-time personnel to take charge of the management of this site.

**Article 9** The protection scope for a cultural relics protection entity refers to the site itself and the area around it within certain boundaries subject to protection.
The scope of protection for a cultural relics protection entity shall be properly delimited in light of its category, scale, content, the history and reality of its surrounding environment, keep a safe distance from the entity of cultural relics protection itself, ensure its authenticity and integration.

**Article 10** The signs and notices of a cultural relics protection entity shall include the level, name, announcement organ, announcement date, the organ that put up the signs and the date, etc. The signs and notices of a cultural relics protection entity of a minority ethnic group autonomous region shall be written in standard Chinese Characters and the local popular minority characters.

**Article 11** The records and files of a cultural relics protection entity shall include the records of itself - the scientific and technological materials, relevant documents and administrative management.

The records and files of a cultural relics protection entity shall make full use of written materials, audiovisual products, pictures, rubbings, copies and electronic texts to reflect effectively the content it carries.

**Article 12** The sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, cave temples, and the state-owned ancient memorial buildings determined and announced as cultural relics protection entities shall be administered by the local people's governments at (above) the county level, or by the specified institutions. The other cultural relics protection entities shall be managed by the local people's governments at (above) the county level, or by the specified institutions with specially assigned personnel to be responsible for the management. Guardians may be hired to protect the said sites in the latter circumstance.

......

The administrative organs for the cultural relics protection entities shall establish and perfect rules and regulations, take safety precautions, and the security guards may be equipped with defense appliances.

**Article 13** The construction control area of a cultural relics protection entity refers to the area, beyond the protective scope of this site, in which the construction is limited in order to ensure the safety of the site and to protect the environment, the historical features and style of the site.

The construction control area of a cultural relics protection entity shall be properly delimited in light of the category, scale, content, and the history and reality of the surrounding environment of this site.

**Article 14** The construction control area of a historical and cultural site under state protection shall be subject to the approval of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or the municipality directly under the Central Government, shall be delimited and announced by the administrative departments for cultural relics of the province, autonomous region, or the municipality directly under the Central Government, jointly with the administrative departments for urban and rural programs.

The construction control area of a cultural relics protection entity at the level of province, districted city, autonomous prefecture, or county shall be subject to the approval of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the Central Government, shall be delimited by the administrative departments for cultural relics of the people's government that determined and announced the cultural relics protection entity.

**Article 15** The entity that undertakes the repair, removal, and restoration of a cultural relics protection entity shall obtain the relevant level of
Qualification Certificate of Historical Relics Protection Project issued by the administrative departments for cultural relics and the qualification certificate issued by the administrative departments for construction of the same level at the same time. The repair, move and restore of cultural relics protection entity not involving construction work shall be undertaken by an entity that has obtained the relevant level of Qualification Certificate of Historical Relics Protection Project issued by the administrative departments for cultural relics.

......

4.3 Laws and regulations for the Historical and Cultural Cities

4.3.1 Regulations on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages (Extract)

(Adopted at the 3rd Executive Meeting of the State Council on April 2, 2008; revised according to Decision of the State Council on Amending Some Administrative Regulations that was promulgated by Order No. 687 of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China on October 7, 2017 and took effect from the date of promulgation.)

......

Article 21 Historical and cultural cities, towns and villages shall be protected as a whole in such a way as to maintain their traditional patterns, historic features and spatial scales. The natural landscapes and settings as integral part of the sites shall not be changed.

Article 22 Local people's governments above the prefectural/county level having jurisdiction over the historical and cultural cities, towns and villages shall, as per the conservation plan, control population sizes and improve infrastructure, public service facilities and living conditions in the historical and cultural cities, towns and villages based on local economic and social development.

Article 23 Construction activities within the protection areas of historical and cultural cities, towns and villages shall be conducted according to the requirements of the conservation plan and shall not undermine the authenticity and integrity of the heritage sites or bring destructive influence on their traditional patterns and historic features.

......

Article 25 For conducting the following activities within the protection areas of historical and cultural cities, towns and villages, the traditional patterns, historic features and historical buildings shall be protected, protection schemes shall be developed and relevant procedures shall be gone through according to relevant laws and regulations:

(I) Activities changing the natural state such as gardens, green land and river-lake water systems;

(II) Filming or large mass events within the core protection areas;

(III) Other activities affecting the traditional patterns, historic features or historical buildings.

Article 26 New buildings and structures within the development control areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages shall meet the development control requirements defined in the conservation plan.

Article 27 Buildings and structures within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages shall be classified and protected by taking corresponding measures based on particular situations.

The historical buildings within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages shall remain unchanged in terms of height, dimension, appearance and color, etc.
Article 28 Construction or expansion other than necessary infrastructure and public service facilities shall not be allowed within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages.

Urban and rural planning competent departments of city or county people's governments shall solicit for opinions from the competent departments of cultural relics at the same level before approving and issuing construction engineering planning permits and rural construction planning permits required for construction and expansion of necessary infrastructure and public service facilities within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages.

Demolition of buildings and structures or facilities other than historical buildings within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages shall be subject to the approval of the urban and rural planning competent departments of city or county people's governments and the competent departments of cultural relics at the same level.

……

Article 47 Meanings of the following terms in this Regulation

(I) Historical buildings refer to buildings and structures which have been identified and announced by city or county people's governments to have certain protection value and be able to reflect historical features and local characteristics, but have not been registered as immovable heritage sites, or announced as protected heritage sites.

(II) Historical and cultural blocks refer to areas of certain scale which have been verified and announced by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government to have abundant well preserved heritage sites and clusters of historical buildings and be able to reflect traditional patterns and historical features in a quite complete and authentic way.

The specific implementation measures for protection of historical and cultural blocks will be developed by the construction competent department under the State Council jointly with the competent department of cultural relics under the State Council.

4.3.2 Regulations on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages and Traditional Villages in Fujian Province (Extract)

(Adopted at the 28th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on March 31st, 2017)

……

Article 3 Historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages, traditional villages and historical buildings shall be protected according to the principle of scientific planning and strict protection. The traditional patterns and historic features shall be maintained and carried forward, the authenticity and integrity of heritage sites shall be maintained, and the relation between conservation and inheritance and development and utilization shall be balanced in a proper way.

……

Article 18 The conservation plan of historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages shall include the followings:

(I) Principle, content and scope of protection;

(II) Protection measures, development intensity and development control requirements;

(III) Requirements for protection of traditional patterns, historic features and traditional culture ecology;
(IV) The core protection areas and development control areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages and their protection requirements;

(V) Planning requirements and measures for improving infrastructure, public service facilities and production and living environment;

(VI) Implementation plan by stages of the conservation plan;

(VII) Measures for ensuring the implementation of the conservation plan.

Specific requirements for protection of immovable cultural heritages, historical buildings and intangible cultural heritages (if any) within the protection areas of historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages shall also be included in the planning.

……

**Article 24** Historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages, traditional villages and historical buildings shall be protected as a whole. Their traditional patterns, historic features and spatial scales shall be kept unchanged. Their cultural connotations shall be emphasized, living protection shall be strengthened, and the life styles and traditional customs of original residents shall be respected. Ecological environment shall be protected properly to prevent ecological damage, water and soil erosion and water resources pollution. The natural landscapes and settings as integral part of the sites shall not be changed.

**Article 25** The involvement of original residents in the protection and utilization of historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages, traditional villages and historical buildings shall be ensured, the enthusiasm of original residents for protection shall be aroused and their legitimate rights and interests shall be safeguarded.

Original residents shall be encouraged to live in their original places, improve the production and living conditions and engage in production, operation and relevant activities in industries with local characteristics according to the requirements of the conservation plan. Original residents shall not be forced to move out entirely for the sake of protection and utilization. The original forms and ways of life in historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages shall be inherited and carried forward.

……

**Article 30** The following acts are forbidden within the protection areas of historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages:

(I) Activities destroying traditional patterns and historic features, such as cutting a mountain, quarrying, sand excavation, mining and deforestation and reclamation;

(II) Occupation of gardens, green land, ancient and rare trees, river-lake water systems and roads determined to be reserved by the conservation plan;

(III) Constructing plants, warehouses and wharfs used to produce or store explosive materials, inflammable materials, radioactive substances, toxic substances and corrosive chemicals;

(IV) Constructing buildings, structures and other facilities which have adverse effect on traditional patterns and historic features;

(V) Setting up advertisements, signs and posters which undermine or have adverse effect on traditional features;

(VI) Dumping garbage everywhere, discharging sewage and other activities which are not environment friendly;

(VII) Destroying material objects and sites that are part of intangible cultural heritages
(VIII) Other acts prohibited by laws and regulations.

**Article 31** Construction or expansion other than necessary infrastructure and public service facilities shall not be allowed within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages.

Urban and rural planning (construction) competent departments of city or county people's governments shall solicit for opinions from the competent departments of culture (cultural relics) at the same level before approving and issuing construction engineering planning permits and rural construction planning permits required for construction and expansion of necessary infrastructure and public service facilities within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages.

Demolition of buildings and structures or facilities other than historical buildings within the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages shall be subject to the approval of the urban and rural planning (construction) competent departments of city or county people's governments and the competent departments of culture (cultural relics) at the same level.

Roads, railways, high voltage power lines, oil pipelines and gas trunk pipe-lines shall not run through the core protection areas of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages, and existing ones shall be moved out gradually as per the planning.

......

**Article 35** It is encouraged and supported to use the historical and cultural resources of historical and cultural blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages in a reasonable way, and promote the development of cultural tourism, rural tourism, traditional handicraft industry and relevant cultural industries.

Historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages and traditional villages shall be developed and utilized following the principle of necessity and moderation. Attention shall be paid to protect the overall features, and commercial development area shall be strictly controlled.

......

**Article 44** The site of a construction project shall be selected to avoid historical buildings; in case it is not possible in special circumstances, the original site shall be protected. Where it is necessary to protect the original site of a historical building, the construction unit shall determine protection measures in advance and submit them to the urban and rural planning (construction) competent departments of city or county people's governments and the competent departments of culture (cultural relics) at the same level for approval.

Where construction activities are required for the sake of public interest, and it is not possible to protect the original site of a historical building which needs to be moved to other place for protection, opinions from the urban and rural planning (construction) competent departments of city or county people's governments and the competent departments of culture (cultural relics) at the same level shall be solicited, and approval of the people's governments at the same level shall be obtained before it is submitted to the department in charge of housing and urban and rural construction of the provincial people's government and the competent department of culture (cultural relics) at the same level for approval.

Cost required for protecting the original site or moving of the historical building shall be included into the construction budget by the construction unit.
Article 45 It is encouraged to display cultural heritages by using historical buildings and it is supported to use historical buildings in a proper way. Historical buildings may be used as museums, exhibition halls, memorial halls and traditional workshops or used to conduct commercial activities or serve as guesthouses given that the protection requirements are met.

The historical buildings shall be used in a reasonable way based on their historical value and internal structures. The main structures, main plane layouts and appearances of historical buildings shall not be changed without permission, and historical buildings and their ancillary facilities shall not be endangered.

......

Article 48 City or county people's governments shall conduct dynamic monitoring of the protection of historical and cultural cities, blocks, towns and villages, traditional villages and historical buildings within their administrative regions, periodically submit monitoring reports to the department in charge of housing and urban and rural construction of the provincial people's government and the competent department of culture (cultural relics) and publish the monitoring results to the public.

......

4.3.3 Regulations on the Protection of Arcade Buildings in Zhongshan Road, Quanzhou City (Extract)

(Adopted at the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 16th Quanzhou Municipal People's Congress on August 30, 2018;

Approved at the 7th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on November 23, 2018)

Article 2 These regulations shall apply to the protection, management and utilization of the arcade buildings in Zhongshan Road, Licheng District, Quanzhou City.

The “arcade buildings” in these regulations refer to tandem buildings with an integrated function of commerce and residence, whose first floors retract backwards along the street to leave room for pedestrian corridors, and with features of traditional folk houses in Quanzhou and Southeast Asian architectural style.

The scope of arcade building protection in Zhongshan Road includes arcade buildings and related buildings (structures) located from Jiangbin North Road in the South to the campanile in the North. The specific scope of protection shall be determined by the municipal competent department in charge of urban and rural planning and reported to the municipal people's government for approval and promulgation.

The laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics and historical buildings shall be implemented if the protection of cultural relics and historical buildings is involved in the protection of arcade buildings in Zhongshan Road.

Article 3 The protection of arcade buildings shall be led by governments in the principle of rescue first, strict protection and rational use, in order to protect the authenticity and integrity of arcade buildings, respect the lifestyle and traditional habits of the original residents, and properly deal with the relations between safeguarding the lawful rights and interests of residents and protecting the historical and cultural heritage shared by the society.

The protection of arcade buildings shall meet the requirements of the conservation plan of historical and cultural blocks in Zhongshan Road and attach importance to the coordination with the historical environment elements in the adjacent streets and
lanes to maintain the integrity of the styles and features of historical and cultural blocks in Zhongshan Road.

......

**Article 10** The protection of arcade buildings is divided into two tiers: key protection and general protection. The municipal people's government shall organize experts to assess the arcade buildings according to their historical, cultural, artistic and scientific value and the degree of preservation and to formulate and promulgate measures for protection by classification.

No alteration shall be made to the original appearance, main layout and distinctive interior decoration of the arcade buildings listed as key protected buildings; no alteration shall be made to the appearance of the arcade buildings listed as general protected buildings.

......

**Article 14** The party responsible for protection shall immediately take reinforcement and other rescue and protection measures for arcade buildings in danger of damage and report to the competent department of housing and construction in Licheng District. The competent department of housing and construction in Licheng District shall timely guide and assist the party responsible for protection to carry out rescue and protection.

If the party responsible for protection encounters financial difficulties and is unable to fulfill the obligation of rescue and protection, the people's government of Licheng District shall grant subsidies from the protection funds; if the party in charge of protection is able to protect but fails to perform the obligation of protection, the people's government of Licheng District shall first carry out rescue and protection, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be borne by the party in charge of protection.

......

**Article 20** The following acts are prohibited within the protection scope of arcade buildings:

(I) Demolishing without authorization the arcade buildings and its related buildings (structures);

(II) Manufacturing, selling, storing, using and disposing of explosive, radioactive, corrosive and other dangerous substances in violation of state regulations;

(III) Installing and using electrical appliances and gas appliances that do not conform to the technical standards and administrative provisions for fire control;

(IV) Occupying, blocking or closing evacuation passages, fire exits and firefighting truck access;

(V) Damaging, misappropriating or dismantling or stopping using fire control facilities and equipment without authorization;

(VI) Nailing and hanging sundries, posting commercial advertisements, smearing and depicting on the facades and pillars;

(VII) Setting up stalls and stacking articles on pedestrian passageways;

(VIII) Damaging public lighting facilities;

(IX) Other acts prohibited by laws and regulations.

......

**Article 26** The people's governments of Quanzhou City and Licheng District shall, in accordance with the conservation plan for the historical and cultural blocks in Zhongshan Road and on the basis of maintaining and continuing the traditional pattern, texture and spatial scale of the adjacent streets and lanes, gradually transform and upgrade the adjacent streets and lanes according to local conditions, so as to coordinate them with the historical features of the arcade buildings.
4.3.4 Regulations on the Protection and Administration of Inland Ditch-rivers in the Downtown of Quanzhou City (Extract)

(Adopted at the 4th Session of the Standing Committee of the 16th Quanzhou Municipal People’s Congress on August 31, 2017;

Approved at the 31st Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Fujian Provincial People’s Congress on September 29, 2017)

......

**Article 2** These regulations shall apply to the planning, protection, treatment, utilization, supervision and administration of inland ditch-rivers in the downtown of Quanzhou city.

The term “inland ditch-river” as mentioned in these regulations refers to all rivers (including estuaries, lakes, flood passage area, flood storage and detention area), ditches and their ancillary facilities in the scope of Licheng District, Fengze District and Wan’an Street and Shuangyang Street in Luojiang District, including Bagua Ditch, Small Bagua Ditch, North Channel, South Channel and others, except Jinjiang River and Luoyangjiang River.

**Article 3** The principle of comprehensive planning, protection priority, overall consideration, comprehensive treatment and rational utilization shall be followed in the protection and administration of inland ditch-rivers.

The protection and administration of the inland ditch-rivers shall comply with the overall requirements on flood control and drainage, and pay attention to the protection of the natural ecological environments such as water and surface, landscape greening, vegetation and soil, etc., traditional water system layout, and historical sites, characteristic buildings and structures on both sides of the rivers. It shall also be in line with the scenery of Quanzhou as a famous historical and cultural city.

......

**Article 5** The municipal or district competent departments of inland ditch-rivers administration shall be responsible for the protection, unified administration and supervision of inland ditch-rivers within their respective administrative areas.

Units in charge of inland ditch-rivers administration shall be responsible for the specific management and maintenance of inland ditch-rivers. The determination and adjustment of responsible areas shall be proposed by the municipal competent department of inland ditch-rivers administration and announced after approval by the municipal people’s government.

The municipal and district competent departments shall, in accordance with their respective functions and duties, make concerted effort in the protection and administration of inland ditch-rivers.

......

**Article 12** The objectives of the construction of inland ditch-rivers shall be to realize smooth rivers, clear water, green banks, beautiful sceneries and livable environment.

The municipal and district people’s governments shall organize and implement the comprehensive treatment of the environment of the inland ditch-rivers, carry out the construction, transformation and maintenance of the infrastructure such as roads, street lamps, pipelines and cables on both sides of the rivers, propel the renovation and upgrading of the landscape, and maintain the historical and traditional landscape.

......
Article 17 No unauthorized adjustment can be made to the inland ditch-river systems and filling, narrowing and hardening inland ditch-rivers without authorization is not allowed during the course of urban construction.

……

Article 20 The inland ditch-rivers shall be dredged regularly and comprehensively every five years. In order to keep the water unobstructed, the easy-to-silt section should be dredged in time.

The competent department of inland ditch-rivers administration shall be responsible for the preparation of the dredging work plan and the formulation of the annual plan.

……

Article 28 The municipal and district competent administrative departments of inland ditch-rivers administration and the competent departments of planning, cultural relics and tourism administration shall follow the principle of protection priority, strict control and rational utilization, and focus on protecting Bagua Ditch, Small Bagua Ditch and other historical inland ditch-rivers, as well as the spatial pattern, street texture, architectural group combination, cultural relics and other elements that embody the traditional style on both sides of rivers. The repair, management and maintenance of historical inland ditch-rivers and historical buildings on both sides of the rivers shall preserve their historical authenticity and the integrity of features, and shall pay attention to the study and publicity of historical culture and excavation and display of historical and cultural heritages.

……

4.4 Regulations on Scenic and Historic Areas

4.4.1 Regulations on Scenic and Historic Areas (Promulgated by the State Council on September 19, 2006) (Extract)

……

Article 2 These Regulations apply to the establishment, planning, protection, utilization and administration of scenic and historic areas.

The term “scenic and historic area” in these Regulations means an area that has aesthetic, cultural or scientific value, a concentration of natural and anthropological sites, a beautiful environment and is suitable for tourism or for scientific and cultural activities.

Article 3 The State adheres to a principle of scientific planning, overall administration, strict protection and sustainable utilization of scenic and historic areas.

Article 4 An administrative agency for a scenic and historic area, which is established by a local people's government at or above the county level in the place where the scenic and historic area is located, shall be responsible for protection, utilization and overall administration of the said scenic and historic area.

Article 5 The competent construction department of the State Council shall be responsible for supervision and administration of scenic and historic areas throughout the country. Other relevant departments of the State Council shall, according to their respective functions and duties as specified by the State Council, be responsible for related aspects of supervision and administration of scenic and historic areas.

The competent construction departments of the people's governments of provinces and autonomous
regions and the competent departments for scenic and historic areas of municipalities directly under the Central Government shall be responsible for supervision and administration of scenic and historic areas within their respective administrative areas. Other relevant departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, according to their specific functions and duties, be responsible for related aspects of supervision and administration of scenic and historic areas.

**Article 6** All organizations and individuals shall have the obligation to protect scenic and historic resources and have the right to stop and expose the acts of damaging such resources.

......

4.4.2 Regulations of Fujian Province on the Administration of the Scenic and Historic Area (Adopted by the Standing Committee of Fujian Provincial People's Congress in 2015) (Extract)

**Article 1** These regulations are formulated for the purpose of strengthening administration of scenic and historic areas and effectively protecting and rationally utilizing scenic and historic resources based on the actual situation of the province in accordance with the Regulations on Scenic and Historic Areas promulgated by the State Council.

**Article 2** These regulations apply to the establishment, planning, protection, utilization and administration of scenic and historic areas in the province.

**Article 3** The province adheres to a principle of scientific planning, overall administration, strict protection and sustainable utilization of scenic and historic areas.

**Article 4** The people's governments at the county level and above shall strengthen the leadership over the management of scenic and historic areas, include the protection, utilization, infrastructures and public facilities of scenic and historic areas in national economy and social development plan, and guarantee the development of the scenic and historic areas. The expenses needed for the establishment, planning, protection and administration of scenic and historic areas shall be included in the fiscal budget at the same level.

**Article 5** The competent department for housing and urban-rural construction of the provincial people's government shall be responsible for supervision and administration of scenic and historic areas throughout the province. Other relevant departments of the province shall, according to their respective functions and duties as specified by the province, be responsible for related aspects of administration of scenic and historic areas.

The competent departments of the people's governments of districted cities and counties shall be responsible for supervision and administration of scenic and historic areas within their respective administrative areas. Other relevant departments of the people's governments of districted cities and counties shall, according to their specific functions and duties, be responsible for related aspects of administration of scenic and historic areas. The people's governments of townships and offices of sub-districts shall assist the said departments in proper administration of scenic and historic areas.

**Article 6** The administrative institutions for scenic and historic areas established by the local people's government at the county level and above shall be responsible for the protection, utilization and overall administration of scenic and historic areas within their respective administrative areas. As for scenic and historic areas belonging to two
administrative regions and above, the upper-level people's government with jurisdiction over these two administrative regions and above shall define relevant administrative institutions to be responsible for the protection, utilization and overall administration of the scenic and historic areas.

......

**Article 12** The competent department for housing and urban-rural construction of the provincial people's government shall collaborate with the departments for development and reform, environmental protection, land and resources, forestry, ethnic groups and religions, culture, cultural relics, tourism, transport and water conservancy to organize the formulation of the provincial plan for scenic and historic area system and submit the plan to the provincial people's government for approval.

......

**Article 13** Planning for a scenic and historic area includes the master plan and detailed plan.

......

Planning for a scenic and historic area shall align with the urban-rural plan, land use overall plan, tourism overall plan, ecological environment protection plan, water and soil conservation plan, forestland protection and use plan and cultural relics protection plan etc.

......

**Article 21** The activities as follows are prohibited in scenic and historic areas:

(i) Cutting into mountains, quarrying, mining, assarting, collecting sand or soil, erecting tombs or tablets, carving, reclaiming land from lakes, filling the sea for land and other activities that may damage scenery, waters, forests, vegetation and topography;

(ii) Building facilities for store explosive, flammable, radioactive, poisonous and corrosive materials; stacking, disposing and handling slags, tailings, oils, pollutants containing pathogens and other toxic and hazardous substances;

(iii) Destroying natural water systems through enclosing, filling, blocking and damming etc.; draining sewage unqualified with standards, dumping waste and other pollutants;

(iv) Illegally fishing or hunting wild animals, moving ancient and famous trees, collecting precious wild plants and fats, and destroying wildlife's habitat and growth environment;

(v) Illegally deforesting, damaging landscape and public facilities, scratching on or defacing scenic spots or facilities;

(vi) Illegally constructing sites for religious activities or building statues of Buddha, immortals or gods/goddesses;

(vii) Smoking, making a fire or setting off fireworks in no-fire areas;

(viii) Littering; and

(ix) Other behaviors damaging scenic and historic resources.

......

**Article 23** Projects set up within the scenic and historic area shall qualify with the plan for the area. The construction in peripheral zones of the scenic and historic area shall coordinate with the plan. The location, layout, and shape, architecture, color, height and size of construction projects shall coordinate with the peripheral landscapes, cultural relics and ecological environment.

......

**Article 25** The location plan for following major construction projects within scenic and historic areas at the national and provincial levels shall be
examine and audit by the administrative institutions of the scenic and historic areas, and submitted to the competent department for housing and urban-rural construction of the people's government at the provincial level for verification after obtaining the approval of the city's competent department for housing and urban-rural construction:

(i) Highways, railways and airports;

(ii) People's air defense projects, cable ways, cable cars and reservoirs;

(iii) Large-scale culture, service, sports and recreation amenities; and

(iv) Hotels, restaurants, iconic buildings with logos of scenic and historic areas.

Location plans for other construction projects shall be examined and audited by the administrative institutions of the scenic and historic areas, and submitted to the competent department for housing and urban-rural construction of the people's government at the city level for verification.

... ...

**Article 29** The administrative institutions of the scenic and historic areas shall protect the resources of scenic and historic areas according to the following requirements and accept the supervision and guidance of relevant departments:

(i) Making archives, delimiting protection scopes and construction control zone, erecting protection signage and carrying out preventive measures on lightning, fires, floods, quakes, vermin, corrosion and theft for ancient buildings, ancient gardens, tablets, carvings, historical sites, historic relics, ancient and famous trees, and wildlife;

(ii) Strengthening forestation, protecting vegetation and carrying out measures for environmental protection, forest conservation and firefighting as well as prevention from and treatment of harmful forestry living things;

(iii) Maintaining ecological balance, delimiting ecological protection zones, protect wildlife and their habitat and growth environment;

(iv) Intensifying water resource and water environment management to avoid excessive exploitation and water pollution;

(v) Respecting ethnic groups' religious tradition and practices and protecting traditional ethic and folk cultures based on the characteristics of resources of scenic and historic areas; and

(vi) Other situation related with the protection of resources of scenic and historic areas.

... ...

**Article 38** Operation items of scenic and historic areas shall be arranged via bidding or other modes of fair competition by the administrative institutions in the scenic and historic areas in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and plans of the areas. Residents in the scenic and historic areas will have priority in the bidding for bidders with equivalent conditions. Operators shall sign operation contracts with the administrative institutions in the scenic and historic areas to define rights and obligations of respective sides according to the laws. Operation items of scenic and historic areas shall include the traffic, catering, boarding, recreation, photography, outdoor advertising and tourist-related services etc.

... ...

**Article 41** The administrative institutions in the scenic and historic areas shall establish the safe sightseeing guarantee system, verify and publicize maximum tourist carrying capacity, formulate and implement tourist flow control plan, and timely announce tourist flow statistics to control the flow properly. It is prohibited to receive tourists above
tourist carrying capacity or carry out sightseeing activities without safety guarantee. In case tourist flow may reach the tourist carrying capacity, the administrative institutions in the scenic and historic areas shall publicize in advance and report to the local people’s governments. The administrative institutions in the scenic and historic areas and the local people’s governments shall timely apply measures for guiding and diverging the tourist flows.

4.5 Regulations on marine environment protection

4.5.1 Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated on December 26, 1989, and amended on April 24, 2014) (Extract)

……

Article 2 "Environment" as used in this Law refers to the total body of all natural elements and artificially transformed natural elements affecting human existence and development, which includes the atmosphere, water, seas, land, minerals, forests, grasslands, wetlands, wildlife, natural and human remains, nature reserves, historic sites and scenic spots, and urban and rural areas.

……

Article 10 The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall conduct unified supervision and management of the environmental protection work throughout the country.

The competent departments of environmental protection administration of the local people’s governments at or above the county level shall conduct unified supervision and management of the environmental protection work within areas under their jurisdiction.

……

Article 13 The people’s governments at or above the county level shall include environmental protection work into their respective economic and social development planning.

The competent environmental protection administration under the State Council shall develop national environmental protection plan in accordance with national economy and social development plan, and submit to State Council for approval and issuance for implementation.

The competent environmental protection administrations of local people’s governments at or above the county level shall, in conjunction with other relevant departments, develop the environmental protection plans applicable for their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the national environmental protection plan, and submit to people’s governments at the same level for approval, and thereafter the promulgation for implementation.

The environmental protection plans shall include objectives, tasks and safeguarding measures, etc. for ecological environmental protection and environmental pollution prevention and control, and shall align with the planning on main functional zones, overall land use, and urban and rural development.

……

Article 19 Compilation of draft development plans and construction of projects with environmental impacts shall be subject to environmental impact assessment in accordance with the law.

Development plans without environmental impact assessment developed in accordance with the law are prohibited to be implemented. Construction
projects without environmental impact assessment developed in accordance with the law shall not commence to construct.

......

**Article 29** The State defines ecological redline for strict protection on key ecological functional zones, areas of sensitive and fragile ecological environment.

The people's governments at various levels shall take measures to protect regions representing various types of natural ecological systems, regions with a natural distribution of rare and endangered wild animals and plants, regions where major sources of water are conserved, geological structures of major scientific and cultural value, famous regions where karst caves and fossil deposits are distributed, traces of glaciers, volcanoes and hot springs, traces of human history, and ancient and precious trees. Damage to the above shall be strictly forbidden.

......

**Article 34** The State Council and the people's governments at various levels in coastal areas shall provide better protection for the marine environment. The discharge of pollutants and the dumping of wastes into the seas, and the construction of coastal projects and marine projects shall be conducted in compliance with provisions of laws and regulations and relevant standards, so as to guard against and reduce the pollution and damage of the marine environment.

4.5.2 Marine Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2017 Amendment) (Extract)

Document No.: Order No. 81 of the President of the People's Republic of China

Released: November 4, 2017

Implemented: November 5, 2017

Promulgating authority: Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress

......

**Article 2** This Law shall apply to the internal waters, territorial seas, adjacent zones, exclusive economic zones, continental shelves and other sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China. All units and individuals engaged in navigation, exploration, development, production, tourism, scientific research or other activities in the sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China, or engaged in activities affecting the marine environment in coastal land areas, must abide by this Law. This Law shall also apply to pollution to the sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China caused outside the sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 3** The State has set a red line for ecological protection in key marine ecological functional zones and areas with sensitive and vulnerable ecological environment in order to implement strict protection. The State has established and implemented a system for controlling the total discharge of pollutants in key sea areas, determined the targets for controlling the total discharge of major pollutants into the sea, and assigned emission control quantities for major sources of pollution. The specific measures shall be formulated by the State Council.

......

**Article 20** The State Council and local people's governments at all levels in coastal areas shall take effective measures to protect mangroves, coral reefs, coastal wetlands, islands, bays, estuaries, important fishery waters and other typical and representative marine ecosystems, areas with high concentration of rare and endangered marine life, marine life living
areas with important economic value and marine natural historical sites and natural landscapes with great scientific and cultural significance. The damaged marine ecology with significant economic and social value shall be rectified and re-integrated.

......

**Article 26** Strict ecological protection measures shall be taken in the exploitation of resources of islands and the surrounding sea areas. No damage shall be caused to island landforms, shorelines, vegetation and the surrounding marine ecological environment.

**Article 27** People's governments at all levels in the coastal areas shall, as per the characteristics of the local natural environment, build coastal prevention facilities, coastal sheltering forests and coastal urban gardens and green lands, and carry out comprehensive treatment for coastal erosion and seawater invasion areas. It is prohibited to destroy coastal protection facilities, coastal sheltering forests, and coastal urban gardens and green lands.

**Article 28** The State encourages development of ecological fishery, promotion of multiple ecological fishery production methods, and improvement of the marine ecology. Environmental impact assessment shall be conducted for the construction, adaption or expansion of seawater breeding farms. In terms of mariculture, the density of mariculture shall be determined scientifically, bait and fertilizer added rationally, and drugs used correctly to prevent pollution to the marine environment.

......

**Article 40** The people's governments of coastal cities shall develop and improve urban drainage networks, build urban sewage treatment plants or other facilities for centralized treatment of sewage in a planned way, and enhance the comprehensive treatment of urban sewage. The development of marine sewage disposal work must comply with relevant regulations of the State.

......

**Article 42** Construction, adaption or expansion of coastal projects must be conducted according to national regulations on environmental protection for construction projects, and the funds needed for pollution prevention and control shall be included in the investment plans of construction projects. In marine nature reserves, coastal scenic spots and historic sites, important fishery waters and other areas that need special protection designated according to law, construction of coastal engineering projects or other activities that pollute the environment or destroy the landscape are not allowed.

......

**Article 46** Effective measures must be taken in coastal engineering construction projects to protect the wildlife under special state and local protection and their living environment and marine aquatic resources. Mining of sand and gravel along the coast is strictly restricted. Effective measures must be taken to prevent pollution to the marine environment in the surface mining of coastal placer deposits and in the exploitation of seabed mineral resources by drilling wells on the shore.

......

**Article 62** No vessel or relevant operations in the sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China may, in violation of the provisions of this Law, discharge into the sea pollutants, wastes, ballast water, ship garbage and other harmful substances. Whoever engaged in receiving pollutants, wastes and ship garbage, vessel cleaning and cabin cleaning must have the corresponding capacity.

......
4.5.3 Administrative Regulations on the Protection and Utilization of Coastal Zone of Fujian Province (Extract)

(Adopted at the 31st Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on September 30, 2017)

......

**Article 2** Any unit and individual engaged in coastal zone protection, utilization and other activities within the administrative areas of Fujian Province and the adjacent sea areas shall abide by these regulations.

The term “coastal zone” as mentioned in these regulations refers to the intersection zone between the sea and the land, including the coastal land extending from the coastline to the land side to coastal towns and streets within the administrative divisions and offshore waters extending from the coastline to the maritime side to the baseline of the territorial sea. The specific boundaries of the coastal zone shall be approved and published by the provincial people's government.

Coastline refers to the trace line of the water-land boundary at mean high water springs.

Natural coastlines refer to coastlines formed by the interaction between land and sea, including sandy coastlines, muddy coastlines, bedrock coastlines, biological coastlines and other primary coastlines.

......

**Article 9** The compilation of the plan for the protection and utilization of the coastal zone shall, on the basis of the ecological environment and the carrying capacity of resources and in the light of the actual situation of each city with districts, divide the coastal zone into areas for strict protection, restricted development and optimized utilization, and implement classified protection and utilization.

**Article 10** The compilation of protection and utilization plan for coastal zone shall, in accordance with the natural attribute of coastal zone, focus on preserving the integrity of wetlands, river estuaries, semi-closed bays, beaches and other independent coastal habitat units, and achieve the unity of ecological benefits, economic benefits and social benefits through overall consideration and reasonable layout according to the needs of economic and social development.

......

**Article 14** Areas within the coastal zone meeting any of the following conditions shall be classified as strict protection areas:

(I) Core scenic spots of various natural reserves and scenic spots, as well as first-class protection areas for drinking water sources;

(II) Sandy (muddy) coastal backbone forest belts, mangroves, reef-building corals and other ecologically sensitive areas;

(III) Areas with highly abundant biological species, areas where rare or endangered biological species are naturally concentrated and distributed, or core areas of aquatic germplasm resource reserves;

(IV) Sea areas, coasts, estuaries and bays with special protection value, important coastal wetlands, typical geological and geomorphic landscapes, high-quality beaches, etc.;

(V) Natural relics with great scientific and cultural significance and protection scope of cultural relics protection units;

(VI) Other areas that shall be strictly protected.

**Article 15** Construction activities irrelevant to protection are prohibited in strict protection areas.

The provincial people's government shall organize relevant departments to compile a list of the strict protection areas and define the protection scope.
The people’s governments of cities and counties (cities and districts) with districts in coastal areas shall, in accordance with the list, design protection marks and strengthen administration. The list shall be published to the society within six months after the implementation of these regulations.

**Article 16** Areas within the coastal zone meeting any of the following conditions shall be classified as restricted development areas:

(I) Spawning grounds, feeding grounds, wintering grounds, migratory routes and other important fishery waters;

(II) Key ecological public forests and cultural relics sites outside the sandy (muddy) coastal backbone forest belts;

(III) Ecological corridor of coastal cities;

(IV) Deep-water coastlines;

(V) Important bedrock coastlines, general sandy coastlines and sand resource protection coastal zones;

(VI) Coastal erosion sections and ecologically fragile natural sections;

(VII) Other areas where development shall be restricted.

**Article 17** The principle of giving priority to protection while giving consideration to social and economic development and military needs should be upheld in the utilization of restricted development areas. The following acts are strictly prohibited in the restricted development areas:

(I) Establishing development zones and industrial parks;

(II) Discharging sewage, dumping wastes and garbage, and releasing toxic or harmful substances;

(III) Digging sand, fetching earth, quarrying rocks, mining minerals and blasting reefs;

(IV) Building embankments and other reclamation acts irrelevant to coastal zone protection;

(V) Other acts prohibited by laws and regulations.

**Article 18** Areas in the coastal zone with a higher degree of development and utilization, a strong carrying capacity of resources and environment and a robust development potential shall be classified as areas for optimized utilization.

Effective protection measures shall be taken in the development and utilization of areas for optimized utilization. Resources of the coastal zone should be intensively and economically utilized, and the natural form and length of coastlines and sediment types in the adjacent sea areas shall be kept stable.

**Article 19** The building retrogression line shall be reasonably defined for the restricted development areas and the areas for optimized utilization. The retrogression line of buildings in unfinished areas shall extend no less than 200 meters from mean high water springs to the land side, except for special circumstances caused by natural factors as determined by the provincial people’s government or the municipal people’s governments of cities with districts in coastal areas. The retrogression lines of buildings in built-up areas shall be defined and announced by the people’s governments of cities with districts in coastal areas.

Buildings or structures are not allowed to be built, adapted or expanded within the retrogression lines, except for those required for the construction of key State construction projects, port projects within the scope of the plan and disaster prevention and reduction projects. Existing buildings and structures shall be gradually optimized and adjusted beyond the retrogression lines.

The principles of low building plot ratio, low building density and high greening rate shall be followed in construction of buildings adjacent to the sea and high-rise buildings are strictly controlled.
4.5.4 Regulations on Marine Environment Protection of Fujian Province (Extract)

(Adopted at the 34th Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on September 27, 2002; an amendment made according to the Decision on the Revision of the Three Local Decrees including the Regulations on Marine Environment Protection of Fujian Province approved at the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on April 1, 2016)

---

**Article 3** Competent departments of environmental protection of local people's governments above the county level in the coastal areas shall guide, coordinate and supervise the work of marine environmental protection in the sea areas adjacent to their respective administrative areas, and be responsible for preventing and controlling pollution damage to the marine environment caused by land-based pollutants and coastal engineering construction projects within their respective administrative areas.

Competent departments of marine administration of local people's governments above the county level in the coastal areas shall supervise and manage marine environment in the sea areas adjacent to their respective administrative areas, organize the investigation, monitoring, supervision, evaluation and scientific research of the marine environment, and prevent and control pollution damage to the marine environment caused by marine works and waste dumped into the sea.

Maritime administrative organizations shall take charge of the supervision and management of pollution to the marine environment by non-military vessels in the waters of the harbor areas under their jurisdiction and by non-fishery and non-military vessels outside the waters of the harbor areas and investigations and handling of pollution accidents. They should carry out on-board inspection and handling of pollution accidents caused by foreign vessels sailing, berthing or operating in adjacent waters of their respective administrative areas. Any damage to fishery resulting from a pollution accident caused by a vessel shall be investigated and handled in cooperation with competent departments of fishery administration.

Competent departments of fishery administration of local people's governments above the county level shall be responsible for the supervision and management of pollution to the marine environment by non-military vessels in the waters of fishing ports under their jurisdiction and by fishery vessels outside the waters of fishing ports and the protection of the fishery ecological environment in the sea areas adjacent to their respective administrative areas, and shall investigate and handle fishery pollution accidents except those specified in the above clause.

The administrative penalty power exercised by competent departments of marine administration in accordance with the regulations may be exercised by the marine supervision organization to which they belong.

---

**Article 15** Relevant local people's governments above the county level in the coastal areas shall take measures to enhance the protection of the following areas:

(I) Changle Mussel Resource Proliferation Reserve;

(II) Guanjingyang Large Yellow Croaker Breeding Reserve;

(III) Shenhu Bay Nature Reserve of Submarine Ancient Forest Site
(IV) Jiulongjiangkou Mangrove Forest Nature Reserve;
(V) Zhangjiangkou Mangrove Forest Nature Reserve;
(VI) Dongshan Coral Nature Reserve;
(VII) Xiamen Nature Reserve of Rare Marine Species;
(VIII) Zhangzhou Coastal Volcanic Geological and Geomorphic Site;
(IX) Other areas requiring special protection approved by law.

Competent departments of marine administration of the local people's governments above the county level in coastal areas shall supervise the quality of the marine environment in the above reserves on a regular basis.

……

Article 29 The discharge of pollutants, waste gases or other toxic or harmful substances into the sea by vessels and relevant operations must be in line with national and local discharge standards.

……

4.5.5 Regulations on the Administration of the Use of Sea Areas of Fujian Province (Extract)

(Adopted at the 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the 10th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on May 26, 2006; the third amendment made according to the Decision on the Revision of the Three Local Decrees including the Regulations on Marine Environment Protection of Fujian Province approved at the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on April 1, 2016)

……

Article 2 The term “sea area” as mentioned in these regulations refers to the water surface, water body, seabed and subsoil of interior water and territorial sea on the sea side of the trace line of the water-land boundary at mean high water springs adjacent to the land of Fujian Province.

These regulations shall apply to any exclusive use of the sea within specific sea areas of the sea areas adjacent to the administrative region of the province for more than three months.

Article 3 The use of sea areas shall be in conformity with the functional divisions of the sea. The principle of unified planning, comprehensive utilization, rational development and the combination of economic development and environment protection shall be followed.

……

Article 16 Applications for the use of sea areas not conforming to the functional divisions of the sea shall not be approved. However, for sea areas determined to be used for non-fishery aquaculture according to functional divisions of the sea, short-term fishery aquaculture production lasting for less than one year may be approved to be carried out in such sea areas before their development, provided that such activity does not affect the implementation of the functional divisions of the sea.

Any application for the use of a sea area conforming to the functional divisions of the sea shall not be approved if, according to environmental impact assessment or marine environmental impact assessment, such use will result in one of the following consequences:

(I) Seriously endangering marine resources, environment, natural landscapes and ecological balance;
(II) Causing serious siltation and blockage to port areas and coastal bays and otherwise affecting navigation safety and production operations in navigable waters of ports;

(III) Affecting the scientific development and utilization of coastlines;

(IV) Seriously eroding banks and beaches, endangering seawalls and other coastal works, as well as flood discharge and drainage works;

(V) Causing adverse effects on military administrative zones and national defense facilities.

……

Article 24 The maximum term for using sea areas shall be defined according to the following purposes:

(I) 15 years for aquatic breeding;

(II) 20 years for shipbreaking;

(III) 25 years for tourism and entertainment;

(IV) 30 years for salt production and mineral exploitation;

(V) 40 years for public interests;

(VI) 50 years for construction projects including ports, shipbuilding factories, etc.

The term of using sea area for other purposes shall be defined by the provincial people's government according to the nature of the activities.

……

4.5.6 Regulations of Quanzhou City on Water Environment Protection of Jinjiang River and Luoyangjiang River Basins

(Extract)

(Adopted at the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 16th Quanzhou Municipal People's Congress on August 28, 2019;

Approved at the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on September 26, 2019)

……

Article 2 These regulations shall apply to the planning, protection and pollution prevention and control in Jinjiang River and Luoyangjiang River basins within the administrative region of Quanzhou City. If laws or regulations provide otherwise for water environment protection in the river basins, such provisions shall prevail.

The term “Jinjiang River basin” as mentioned in these regulations refers to the catchment scope of all main streams and tributaries from the source of Jinjiang River to the mouth of Chongxunpu Qiangcheng, including the basin of the water diversion project Longmen Reservoir; while the term “Luoyangjiang River basin” refers to the catchment scope of all main streams and tributaries from the source of Luoyangjiang River to the mouth of the Luoyang Bridge Gate.

The term “upper reaches of Jinjiang River basin” as mentioned in these regulations refers to the areas above Jinjiang Jinji Barrage.

Article 3 The protection of the water environment of Jinjiang River and Luoyangjiang River basins shall adhere to the principle of government leadership, social participation, prevention first and comprehensive treatment. A proper balance shall be realized between water environment protection and economic development and people's livelihood and better but not worse water environment quality shall be ensured.

……

Article 11 People's governments at municipal and county (municipal and district) levels shall organize competent departments concerned to take such measures as pollutant source control, dredging the
silt, reintegrating wetlands, and constructing ecological protection zones, make overall plans for the control of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes and grass, and protect and reintegrate water ecosystem to attain a livable environment with smooth rivers, clear water, green banks and beautiful scenery.

People's governments at municipal and county (municipal and district) levels shall adopt afforestation and other measures to improve the vegetation coverage of river basins to enhance the water conservation capacity and prevent soil erosion.

No unit or individual shall introduce or release alien aquatic species into the river basins without authorization to alter ecological functions or damage the ecological environment.

Article 12 Competent departments of water conservancy of people's governments at municipal and county (municipal and district) levels shall, in collaboration with competent departments of ecological environment administration, compile a plan for scientific water diversion according to changes in water quantity and water environment quality of the river basins. The existing hydropower stations shall strictly implement the stipulations of minimum ecological discharge and water diversion plan to guarantee ecological water use in lower reaches.

People's governments at municipal and county (municipal and district) levels shall reasonably allocate funds for the construction of the river-lake water system connection projects and establish and improve an operational and management mechanism, so as to realize the interconnection of water systems in Jinjiang River and Luoyangjiang River basins and form a modern water network system featuring water storage in upper reaches and water diversion in lower reaches, river reservoir connectivity, multiple sources that complement each other, wet season and dry season coordination and beautiful environment.

......

4.6 Administrative Measures for Tentative List of World Cultural Heritages of China

4.6.1 Administrative Measures for the Protection of World Culture Heritages (Ministry of Culture, 2007) (Extract)

......

Article 3 The policies of focusing on protection, giving priority to salvage, reasonably using and strengthening management shall be observed in the world cultural heritage work so as to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the world cultural heritages.

Article 4 The State Administration of Cultural Relics shall be responsible for the world cultural heritage work throughout the country. It shall coordinate and solve the serious problems arising from the protection and management of world cultural heritages, supervise and inspect the world cultural heritage work where each world cultural heritage is located.

A local people's government at the county level or above and its cultural relic administrative department shall, in accordance with these Measures, formulate management rules, implement the working measures and be responsible for the world cultural heritage work within this administrative area.

Article 5 A local people's government at the county level or above shall integrate the operating funds for the protection and management of world cultural heritages into the fiscal budget at the same level.
The citizens, legal persons and other organizations may establish world cultural heritage protection funds by way of donations, which should be used exclusively for the protection of world cultural heritages. The relevant laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules shall be observed in the financing, use and management of world culture heritage protection funds.

**Article 6** The state shall adopt the expert consulting system for the important matters relating to the protection of world cultural heritages. The State Administration of Cultural Relics shall establish an expert consulting mechanism to carry out the relevant work.

The expert consulting work system for the protection of world cultural heritages shall be formulated and announced by the State Administration of Cultural Relics.

**Article 7** All citizens, legal persons and other organizations have the obligation to protect the world cultural heritages in accordance with the law.

The state encourages the citizens, legal persons and other organizations to participate in the protection of world cultural heritages.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the people’s governments at county level and above or the competent cultural heritage departments shall award persons or organizations which make outstanding contributions to the protection of world cultural heritages.

The competent cultural heritage departments shall establish the volunteer work system for world cultural heritage protection, and carry out the arrangement, guidance and training to volunteers.

**Article 8** The formulation of World Cultural Heritage Protection Plan shall be organized by provincial people’s government. The institution undertaking the formulation of World Cultural Heritage Protection Plan shall acquire the qualification certificate issued by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. The World Cultural Heritage Protection Plan shall define the criteria and main points of world cultural heritage protection, classify definite protection measures, and qualify UNESCO’s requirements on world cultural heritage protection.

World cultural heritages which have no prepared protection plans or have protection plans unqualified for the requirements in this Administrative Measures shall formulate or amend the protection plans within one years as of the implementation of this Administrative Measures.

The World Cultural Heritage Protection Plan be submitted by competent provincial cultural heritage departments to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for auditing. The World Cultural Heritage Protection Plan audited by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall be publicized and implemented by the provincial people’s government. The requirements in the World Cultural Heritage Protection Plan shall be incorporated into the national economy and social development plan, land use overall plan and urban-rural plan of the people’s government at the county level and above.

......

**Article 18** The state shall carry out the monitoring and inspection system for the world cultural heritage protection. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall establish the monitoring and inspection system and carry out relevant work. The monitoring and inspection system for world cultural heritage protection shall be formulated and publicized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.
4.6.2 Measures for the Administration of the Monitoring and Inspection of World Cultural Heritage in China (The State Administration of Cultural Heritage, 2006) (Extract)

Article 1 This Measures is enacted in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Measures for the Protection and Management of World Cultural Heritage, with a view to strengthening the protection and management of world cultural heritage and better fulfilling obligations under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Article 2 This Measures shall be applicable to the cultural heritage sites and the cultural part of the mixed cultural and natural sites in China that are inscribed in the World Heritage List.

Article 3 The State conducts monitoring at the national, provincial and local level where the world cultural heritage site is located and inspection at the national and provincial level. Monitoring includes daily monitoring, regular monitoring, response monitoring. Inspection includes regular inspections or irregular inspections.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage shall take charge of developing guidelines, policies, management rules and technical specifications on the monitoring and inspection of the world cultural heritage, organize or hire a professional body to carry out response monitoring, and organize regular or irregular inspections.

The administrative department for cultural relics at the provincial level shall be responsible for conducting regular monitoring and response monitoring, and regular or irregular inspections on the world cultural heritage located in their administrative area.

The world cultural heritage protection and management institution shall take charge of the daily monitoring of such site.

Article 4 Daily monitoring shall cover the state of conservation of the cultural site as such, the natural and human-induced changes in the core area and the buffer zone, the impact of development in the neighborhood area on the cultural site as such physical fabric, and tourism carrying capacity.

Regular monitoring shall engage the administrative department for cultural relics at the provincial level to conduct systematic monitoring on the cultural site every years and targeted monitoring on the sites that are included in the "List of World Heritage in Danger" or the "Warning List of World Heritage in China" every year. Systematic monitoring shall involve all-round monitoring on the implementation of conservation plans, the protection, management, presentation and promotion of cultural sites. Targeted monitoring shall involve the monitoring on the solutions and their effectiveness on the problems that occur in the protection work.

Response monitoring is a specific monitoring on the problems that occur in the protection and management of cultural sites, including the monitoring of the abnormalities or risks that may threaten the protection of cultural sites.

Article 5 The State Administration of Cultural Heritage or the administrative department for cultural relics at the provincial level shall carry out regular or irregular inspections on cultural sites, reviewing the monitoring results, examining the state of protection and management, and put forth corrective measures.

Article 6 The world cultural heritage protection and management institution shall submit a daily monitoring report to the administrative department.
for cultural relics at the provincial level in January every year.

The administrative department for cultural relics at the provincial level shall present the reviewed annual daily monitoring report to the cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council in March every year and submit regular monitoring reports as required by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

The cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council shall inform the public of the results of monitoring and inspection on the protection and management of cultural sites each year.

**Article 7** State, provincial and world cultural heritage protection and management institutions shall file records and archives of response monitoring, regular monitoring and daily monitoring, and ensure these records are safe and complete.

The cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council shall take charge of establishing and running a database of records and archives on the protection and management of world heritage.

**Article 8** Multidisciplinary and cross-departmental monitoring of the cultural sites shall be encouraged using advanced technologies.

The cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council shall take charge of building a system for dynamic monitoring and management of world cultural heritage.

**Article 9** The authenticity and completeness of the monitoring materials and data, must be guaranteed. Where any institution or individual fails to carry out the monitoring or to report the monitoring results in a timely manner, or conceals or forges the monitoring results, the cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council and the administrative department for cultural relics at the provincial level shall give warning to such institution or individual and order them to rectify in accordance with the law.

Where any problem has been spotted in the monitoring and inspection, the world cultural heritage protection institution shall make timely corrections as required. If such institution fails to do so, the site may be included in the "Warning List of World Cultural Heritage in China" or be considered to be included in the "List of World Heritage in Danger" by the cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council.

**Article 10** For the purpose of this Measures, costs and expenses incurred in the monitoring and inspection of the world heritage shall be allocated from the overheads expenses of the cultural heritage administrative department under the State Council, the administrative department for cultural relics at the provincial level, and the world cultural heritage protection institution.

**Article 11** The Technical Specifications on Monitoring of World Heritage in China, which is related to this Measures, shall be otherwise formulated.

**Article 12** The monitoring and inspection of the cultural sites that are included in the Tentative List of World Cultural Heritage in China shall be undertaken in accordance with this Measures.

**Article 13** This Measures shall be implemented as of the day of promulgation.

**Article 14** This Measures shall be construed by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.
4.7 Urban and Rural Planning Law of the People's Republic of China (Promulgated on Oct. 28, 2007) (Extract)

Article 1 This Law is formulated for the purpose of strengthening urban and rural planning administration, harmonizing urban and rural spatial layout, improving people’s living environment and promoting the integrated, harmonious and sustainable development of urban and rural society and economy.

Article 2 Making and implementing urban and rural planning as well as conducting construction activities in planning areas shall be governed by this Law.

The term "urban and rural planning" as mentioned in this Law includes urban system planning, city planning, town planning, township planning and village planning. City or town planning includes overall planning and detailed planning. Detailed planning includes regulatory detailed planning and site detailed planning.

The term "planning area" as mentioned in this Law refers to the built-up areas of cities, towns and villages as well as areas that must be under planning control for urban and rural construction and development. The specific scope of a planning area shall be defined by the related people's government, in light of the urban and rural economic and social development level and the needs for the overall development of urban and rural areas, in organizing the establishment of the overall planning of a city or town, a township planning or a village planning.

……

Article 31 As for the reconstruction of old urban areas, it is necessary to protect historical and cultural heritage and traditional style, reasonably determine the demolition and construction scale, and reconstruct the places where there are many dilapidated houses and the infrastructure is relatively backward.

The protection of famous historical and cultural cities as well as the preservation and use of protected structures shall be conducted in accordance with the related laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the State Council.

Article 32 As for the construction and development of urban and rural areas, it is necessary to legally protect and reasonably use famous scenery resources, make overall arrangements on the construction of famous scenic sites as well as surrounding townships, towns and villages.

The planning, construction and management of famous scenic sites shall be proceeded in accordance with the related laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the State Council.
5. Regulations of Conservation and Management

5.1 Management of the Historic Monuments and Sites

5.1.1 Conservation and Management Measures of Fujian Province for the "Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. The Measures is established in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics, the Cultural Heritage Protection and Management Regulations of Fujian Province and other laws and administrative regulations as well as the reality of the city to strengthen the protection and management of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton).

Article 2. The conservation and management of “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” (hereafter referred to as Quanzhou HMS) fall under the Measures.

The term Quanzhou HMS referred to in the Measures denotes the relics and sites of cultural heritages and building complexes concerning Quanzhou, ancient Zayton port and “Maritime Silk Roads” that has historic, artistic and scientific values.

Article 3. The protection and management of Quanzhou HMS shall adhere to the principle of protection as priority, rescue of foremost importance, rational utilization and strengthened management to ensure its authenticity and integrity.

Article 4. Local people's governments at or above the county level of Quanzhou HMS shall be responsible for the organization, coordination and supervision of the protection and management of culture heritage.

The competent administrative department of cultural heritage of the People's Governments of Fujian province and Quanzhou takes charge of the guidance of the protection and management of cultural heritage; The competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of local people's governments at the county level of Quanzhou HMS take charge of the supervision and control of heritage protection; The local people's governments at the county level of Quanzhou HMS shall make it clear that relative organs fulfill their duties of the daily protection and management of cultural heritage.

Article 5. Competent departments of public security, finance, ethnic and religion, natural resources, housing and rural-urban development, ecological environment, forestry, water conservancy, marine and fisheries, market regulation, culture and tourism, etc. of people's governments above county level, township (town) people's governments, as well as maritime administrative institutions and port administrative departments in the region of the cultural heritage sites of “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” shall properly carry out the conservation and management of “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” according to their respective duties.

Article 6. The local village (neighborhood) committees of Quanzhou HMS shall formulate village regulations in accordance with the Law and establish mass protective organizations to participate in the protection of Quanzhou HMS.

Article 7. The ownership and use right of Quanzhou HMS are protected by the laws. Those with the ownership and use right of the cultural relics shall protect Quanzhou HMS and participate
in the management of matters involving their interests in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and the Regulations.

**Article 8.** The local people's governments at or above the county level of Quanzhou HMS shall give full play of its roles as a bridge on the Maritime Silk Roads, strengthen exchanges and cooperation with related international organizations, and carry out scientific research activities.

**Article 9.** The local people's governments at or above the county level of Quanzhou HMS or departments concerned shall reward and commend units and individual persons that have made remarkable achievements on the protection and management of cultural heritage.

**Chapter II Planning and Construction**

**Article 10.** The Quanzhou municipal people's government shall, in accordance with the needs of protection and management, organize the compilation of the plan for the conservation and management of “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” and its detailed scheme, and shall apply for approval in accordance with the law.

The plan for the conservation and management of “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” shall be incorporated into the plan for national economic and social development and territorial space plan of people’s governments at the same level.

The conservation and management plan and its detailed scheme shall, after being approved and published, be strictly implemented and shall not be altered without authorization; if any alteration is indeed necessary, it shall be reported to the original approving organ for approval.

**Article 11.** As per conservation requirements, “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” are divided into heritage site area and buffer area which are protected at different levels. The division of heritage site area and buffer area shall be in line with the conservation scope and construction control zone of the site conservation units and shall be included in the scope of urban purple line.

The boundary between the heritage site area and the buffer area shall be defined by Quanzhou municipal people's government and boundary tablet (pile) shall be set up.

**Article 12.** Any building activities that may damage or destroy heritage resources are forbidden in the heritage and buffer zones of the Quanzhou HMS.

Construction projects not related to heritage protection or operations like blasting, drilling, and mining are forbidden in the heritage zone. Necessary construction for the need of protection shall comply with the conservation planning and detailed planning without destroying the historic style and ecological environment of the cultural heritage and be submitted for approval in accordance with the law.

Necessary construction for the production and living needs in the buffer zone shall comply with the conservation plan and detailed planning without destroying the historic style and ecological environment of the cultural heritage and shall be submitted for approval in accordance with the law.

**Article 13.** People's governments at the county level and departments concerned shall gradually rectify, relocate or dismantle buildings and structures not compliant with the Conservation Plan of the Quanzhou HMS and shall pay compensation for causing economic losses of owners in accordance with the law; If the surrounding landscape or vegetation have been destroyed, the responsible persons concerned shall be ordered to restore in time.
Chapter III Protection Measures

Article 14. People's governments at county level in the region where “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” are located shall clearly mark the artefacts, cultural landscapes and ancient and famous trees in the heritage site area and the buffer area, and install protection facilities.

Article 15. The local people's governments at the county level of Quanzhou HMS shall protect ecological environment, prevent ecological destruction, soil erosion and water pollution and must not damage or destroy the original ecological resources of the Quanzhou HMS; shall gradually include woods and woodland on peripheral massif in the ecological public welfare forest management and pay compensation to forest rights holders in accordance with the law.

Article 16. The competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of local people's governments at the county level of Quanzhou HMS shall establish a routine inspection system, major issues expert advisory system and regular reporting system; shall entrust relevant organizations to monitor the protection of cultural heritage and take measures in time on finding anything that may endanger the cultural heritage and report to the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of the local people's governments at the county level, the People's Government of Quanzhou, and the People's Government of Fujian.

Article 17. The following conducts are forbidden within the heritage zone of Quanzhou HMS:

(1) Posting, defacing or scratching the cultural heritage and the protection facilities and signs, moving or demolishing facilities and signs for heritage protection;

(2) Quarrying, sand-digging, mining, building graves, deforestation, drain contamination and piling up garbage;

(3) Storing flammable, explosive, corrosive and other dangerous items;

(4) Setting up outdoor advertising facilities or building man-made attractions;

(5) Bringing in alien species that are potential threats to the local ecological environment;

(6) Other conducts forbidden in laws, regulations and rules.

Article 18. The local people's governments at the county level of Quanzhou HMS are responsible for safety and public fire control facilities construction and shall organize departments concerned to make regular inspections for cultural heritage facilities and the management of electricity, gas, fire on the sites and carry out emergency self-rescue education and training.

Article 19. Those with the ownership or use right of Quanzhou HMS shall sign a protective responsibility letter with the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of local people's governments at the county level, and be responsible for the maintenance, restoration and safety defense, and accept the guidance and supervision.

When finding the Quanzhou HMS face the danger of damage or destruction, owners or use right holders shall report to the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of local people's governments at the county level and daily protection and management organizations of cultural heritage in time. The competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of local people's governments at the county level shall have them repaired in time and repair costs are subsidized by people's governments at or above the county level.

Article 20. The restoration of Quanzhou HMS shall be undertaken by design, construction and
supervision units with corresponding cultural protection project certificates. The principle of keeping the cultural relics in their original state must be adhered to in the repairs at the sites and the repairs scheme shall be submitted for approval in accordance with the law. The competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of people’s governments at the county level shall supervise the repairs process and the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of people’s governments of Quanzhou City and Fujian Province shall strengthen their guidance on repairs.

Article 21. When the Quanzhou HMS suffers from great loss due to disasters or emergency events that endanger the Quanzhou HMS have occurred or may occur, the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of people’s governments at the county level and daily protection and management organizations of cultural heritage shall promptly take emergency measures, organize rescue and protection, and report to the people’s government at the same level and to the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage at higher levels.

Article 22. The local people’s governments at all levels of the Quanzhou HMS shall encourage and support people to engage in greening and ecological protection activities conducive to heritage resource protection in accordance with the Conservation Plan.

Article 23. Any individual or organization that wants to film movies or TV shows or organize large scale events in the heritage zone of the Quanzhou HMS shall formulate a detailed plan, take effective protective measures and submit it for approval.

Article 24. The local people’s governments at all levels of the Quanzhou HMS shall take active measures to inherit, protect and promote the essence of traditional culture relevant to the Quanzhou HMS; to collect and preserve treasures of culture, arts and crafts; to organize the training of professional and technical personnel of cultural heritage protection and management.

The local people’s governments at the county level or above of the Quanzhou HMS can set up Thematic Museums (exhibition halls, showrooms) according to the needs for exhibition and promote historical and cultural achievements and derivative works of the Quanzhou HMS.

Chapter IV Funding

Article 25. The local people’s governments at the county level and the People’s Government of Quanzhou shall include the expenses for the protection of cultural relics in the budgets at the same level for coordinate arrangements which shall be specially used for the planning, protection, management, repairs, exhibition and utilization of the cultural heritage.

Protection expenses shall be earmarked for heritage protection under strict management and shall not be diverted for other purposes.

Article 26. It is encouraged to establish Quanzhou HMS Cultural Heritage Protection Fund. The fund can be raised through governmental investment, social donation, sales of tickets for scenic and historic areas etc. The fund shall be raised, managed and used in accordance with the law and accept the public supervision.

Citizens, legal persons and other organizations are encouraged to participate in the protection of the Quanzhou HMS through donation and technical support and other ways.

Chapter V Penalty Provisions

Article 27. In the case of any violation of the provisions in Paragraph 3, Article 10 by presumptuously changing the Conservation Plan and detailed plan, the people’s government at a higher level shall order a rectification and circulate a
notice of criticism, and the top management personnel in charge of local people's governments at the county level of the Quanzhou HMS and other directly responsible persons concerned shall be subjected to sanctions by right authorities in accordance with the administrative management limits and the Law.

**Article 28.** In the case of any violation of the provisions in Article 17, the competent administrative departments of cultural heritage of the people's government at or above the county level shall order a rectification, and a penalty up to RMB 30,000 shall be imposed in the case of no rectification within the stipulated period.

**Article 29.** Whoever commits any of the following acts in violation of the provisions of Articles 12 and 20 of these measures shall be ordered to make corrections by competent departments of site administration of people's governments above county level in the region where “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” are located. A fine shall be imposed according to law if serious consequences are caused; if such act constitutes a crime, relevant criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law:

(I) Carrying out engineering construction in the heritage site area and the buffer area without the consent of competent departments of site administration and the approval of competent departments of natural resources;

(II) Undertaking repairs by design, construction and supervision units without obtaining relevant qualification for site conservation in accordance with the law.

**Article 30.** In the case of any violation of the provisions in Paragraph 2, Article 25 by diverting protection expenses of the Quanzhou HMS for other purposes, the concerned shall be subject to sanctions by the competent administrative departments concerned in accordance with the Law; if a crime is constituted, the concerned shall be subject to criminal liability.

**Article 31.** In case staff of the competent administrative departments concerned violates the Measures by neglecting duty, abusing power or inappropriate conduct in the process of management, the directly responsible person in charge and other directly liable persons shall be subject to sanctions; if a crime is constituted, the concerned shall be subject to criminal liability in accordance with the law.

**Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 32.** “Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” are distributed in Licheng District, Fengze District, Luojiang District, Jinjiang City, Shishi City, Nan’an City, Anxi County, Dehua County and Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone under the jurisdiction of Quanzhou City. They consist of Wanshou Pagoda, Liusheng Pagoda, Shihu Dock, Estuay Docks (Wenxing Dock and Meishan Dock), Zhenwu Temple, Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Inscriptions, Quanzhou Tianhou Temple, Sites of Cizao Kilns (Jinjiaoyishan Kilns), Sites of Dehua Kilns, Xiacaopu Iron Production Site of Qingyang Village in Anxi, Confucius Temple and School, Statue of Lao Tze, Kaiyuan Temple, Islamic Tombs, Qingjing Mosque, Statue of Mani in Cao'an Temple, Site of Southern Clan Office, Site of Maritime Trade Office, Site of Deji Gate, Luoyang Bridge, Site of Shunji Bridge, Anping Bridge and other cultural heritage sites related to Quanzhou’s marine trade in Song and Yuan dynasties.

**Article 33.** The Measures shall go into effect as of Mar.1, 2016, and the Conservation Plan of Fujian Province for the Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics promulgated by the People’s Government of Fujian Province on Nov. 7, 2003 shall be abolished simultaneously.
5.1.2 Regulations on the Protection of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Quanzhou Maritime Silk Road (Extract)

(Adopted at the 35th Session of the Standing Committee of the 15th Quanzhou Municipal People's Congress on August 26, 2016; approved at the 26th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on December 2, 2016)

Article 2 For the purposes of these regulations, "historic monuments and sites of Maritime Silk Road" refer to the historical relics and sites in Quanzhou City with historical, artistic and scientific value (including docks, bridges, navigation facilities and commodity production bases), that have been preserved from overseas trade and cultural exchanges in history, as well as ancient buildings, ancient tombs, grotto temples, stone carvings and murals that embody cultural exchanges.

......

Article 15 Competent departments of site and planning administration at municipal and county (municipal and district) levels may, within the scope of their respective administrative areas, define underground or underwater burial areas for historic monuments and sites of the Maritime Silk Road, and submit them to people's governments at the same level for approval and promulgation.

In terms of any construction work to be carried out in an underground or underwater burial area for historic monuments and sites of the Maritime Silk Road, construction units shall, in accordance with laws, report to competent departments of site administration for archaeological investigation, exploration and rescue archaeological excavation.

Article 16 Any unit or individual that discovers monuments and sites of the Maritime Silk Road during demolition and construction shall immediately report to local competent departments of site administration; units and individuals responsible for construction and building must immediately stop operation and take effective measures to protect the sites.

Competent departments of site administration shall, except under special circumstances, send personnel to the sites within 24 hours and propose disposal suggestions within seven days.

......

5.1.3 Eight Regulations on the Administration of Venues for Religious Activities in Quanzhou City (Trial Implementation) (Extract)

VI. Regulations on the Protection of Artefacts at Venues for Religious Activities

1. The guidelines of protection priority, rescue first, rational utilization and strengthening administration shall be resolutely implemented, the protection and administration of artefacts at venues for religious activities shall be enhanced, and unauthorized resale, excavation and exploitation of artefacts shall be strictly prohibited.

2. Artefacts are owned by the State or collectives, and no organization or individual may sell, misappropriate or give them away without permission; the allocation, exchange and exhibition of artefacts must be approved by competent departments of artefact and religion administration, and no unit or individual may allocate artefacts without approval.

3. Main responsible persons of such venues shall bear the main responsibility for the collection and conservation of artefacts, and shall be consciously
subject to the inspection and supervision of competent departments of artefact and religion administration. When leaving the office, such responsible persons have to go through necessary formalities for artefact transfer to ensure that artefacts are not lost.

4. A filing system for artefact collections shall be established and the filings shall be submitted to competent departments of artefact and religion administration for recordation; a system for the maintenance, repair and safe conservation of artefact collections shall be compiled, and special personnel shall be designated to make sure measures for fire, theft and natural damage prevention are implemented; if any artefact is found stolen, robbed, invaded or lost, it shall be immediately reported to the public security organs, and at the same time to competent departments of artefact and religion administration.

5. Strict procedures and standards must be implemented in the reconstruction, demolition, reintegration or repair of artefacts to ensure effective protection.

6. It is strictly prohibited to store items endangering artefacts within the protection scope of artefact protection units and carry out activities endangering artefacts within the construction control zone.

......

5.2 Protection plans

5.2.1 Quanzhou Kaiyuan Temple Conservation Plan (2015-2030) (Extract)

Chapter I General Provisions

Kaiyuan Temple is an important temple in Quanzhou, which is a National Historic and Cultural City, one of the historical and cultural sites protected at national level and a national important site for Chinese Buddhism. This Plan was made to effectively conserve and improve the temple and its surrounding environment, avoid any negative impacts due to natural forces and urban construction and development, and give proper play to the role of the temple in promoting the social, economic and cultural development of Quanzhou. It specified the nature, application scope, preparation basis, coverage and term of validity of the Plan.

Chapter II Overview of Property

There is analysis of the location of the property and the natural environment, historical evolution, elements of the property, newly built pseudo-classic architectures and the surrounding environment.

Chapter III Value Evaluation

There is comprehensive analysis of the value of the property as cultural relics and its social value, believing that Kaiyuan Temple is a witness to the urban development of Quanzhou and the history from the Tang Dynasty to the modern times and an image mark of Quanzhou, with extremely high cultural and historic values.

Chapter IV Evaluation of Current Conservation

Evaluation of current conditions of the physical fabric of the property has been made from the aspects of the history, value, composition, preservation, layout and functions of the property. Evaluation of the surrounding environment has also been made.

Chapter V Special Evaluations

It is believed that the current zoning plan for conservation can basically meet the requirements for the conservation of Kaiyuan Temple and its surrounding environment and the control of the surrounding environmental features. However, there are still some problems, such as the lack of updating of the map of the zones and the lack of
sufficient conservation management. For the
cultural relic conservation, the daily maintenance,
security safeguarding and other related work shall
be further professionalized and standardized.

Chapter VI Conservation Plan Framework
It aims to determine the principles, objectives,
fundamental measures and programs for the Plan.

Chapter VII Zoning for Conservation
The original zoning has been adjusted and specific
descriptions on the division of protection zones
have been provided. More specific requirements
have been raised for the conservation areas and
construction control areas.

Chapter VIII Physic Fabric Conservation Plan
The layout along the central axis of the central road
and the layout of the pagodas shall be strictly
protected. Related measures shall be adopted for the
conservation of the ancient buildings with wooden
structures and stone structures of the property and
the stone cultural relics. Specific requirements shall
be raised for daily maintenance and monitoring.

Chapter IX Environmental Improvement Plan
The principle of authenticity shall be followed to
maintain the historical landscapes and highlight the
value of the cultural relics related to Kaiyuan
Temple, including improvement of architectural
environment, adjustment of architectural pattern
and improvement of surrounding environment,
cultural background and environment as well as
environmental quality.

Chapter X Presentation and Utilization Plans
It aims to give full play to the social value of the
cultural relics related to Kaiyuan Temple and the
Buddhism in promoting the social, economic and
cultural development of Quanzhou. Presentation
measures have been proposed, and two major
presentation routes have been clarified. Tourist
center, service stations, roads and parking lot have
been built up. Tourist capacity is under control.

Chapter XI Management Plan
It aims to specify the power and responsibilities of
related management authorities and raise
requirements for making management regulations
and rules, management of land use for cultural relic
conservation, management of archives, management of affiliated cultural relics, renovation
of buildings for management and fund
management.

Chapter XII Safety Control and Infrastructure
Construction Plan
It covers the construction of safety control system,
fire control system and lightning prevention system,
precautions against earthquakes, people evacuation
measures and safeguarding of security of cultural
relics.

Chapter XIII Research Plan
It covers academic researches, engineering of
comprehensive information system for cultural
relics, publication and exchange as well as training
and education.

Chapter XIV to XVI
It includes connection with relevant plans, phases
for execution of the Plan and supplementary
provisions.

5.2.2 Conservation Plan for Confucius
Temple of Quanzhou (2015-2030) (Extract)

Chapter I General Provisions
Confucius Temple of Quanzhou is the biggest
existing Confucius Temple complex in southern
China, with architectural features of the Song, Yuan,
Ming and Qing dynasties. The architecture features
of the Song Dynasty are preserved well, with
significant value as cultural relic and social and
cultural value. The property was announced one of the historical and cultural sites protected at national level of the fifth batch by the State Council on June 25, 2001. This Plan was made, in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics, to effectively protect the authenticity and integrity of the property, fully explore its historical and cultural connotations, maintain the continuity of its historical and cultural implications, give full play to its role in conservation of the historic and cultural city of Quanzhou, promote local cultural development and properly utilize the property. It specified the background, nature, basis, application scope, coverage, content and term of validity of the Plan.

Chapter II Plan Framework

It includes the principles and objectives of the Plan as well as conservation strategies and countermeasures.

Chapter III Value Evaluation

There is comprehensive analysis of the value of the property as cultural relics and its social value, believing that Confucius Temple of Quanzhou is a historical witness to the urban development of Quanzhou as well as a symbol of the excellent traditional culture and ancient civilization of the Chinese nation, with extremely high historic, artistic, scientific, social and cultural value.

Chapter IV Evaluation of Current Conditions

Evaluation of authenticity and integrity of the property, current building preservation, current environmental conditions, damaging factors and conservation and management has been made, revealing the problems in the physical fabric, surrounding environment and conservation and management, and proving that the authenticity and integrity of the property are preserved well.

Chapter V Zoning for Conservation

It was believed that there are certain problems in the zoning for conservation, including potential safety hazards and in coordination with architectural style and features. Therefore, adjustment was made to redefine the conservation area and set up first-class and second-class construction control areas. Meanwhile, requirements for management of the conservation area have been raised.

Chapter VI Conservation Plan

Measures to conserve, maintain, monitor and restore the ancient buildings have been proposed, and corresponding requirements for conservation of building sites have been raised. Moreover, Requirements for conservation of overall layout, affiliated cultural relics, ancient trees and plants and intangible cultural heritage have been raised.

Chapter VII Environmental Plan

It covers conservation of the historical environment related to the property, improvement of the architectural and spatial environment and planning for landscapes.

Chapter VIII Adjustment of Land Use Purposes

Adjustment has been made use to land for Overseas Chinese Hotel and China Travel Service Quanzhou for education, research and design purposes and gradually relocate the two projects outside the planning area. The square in the south of Dacheng Gate disturbed the original pattern of the open courtyard. Therefore, adjustment was made to use the land for the cultural relics.

Chapter IX Infrastructure Plan

It aims to make planning for water supply and discharge, electric and lightning prevention facilities in accordance with related codes.

Chapter X Presentation and Utilization

Presentation and utilization shall follow the principle of protecting the property and not
destroying its historical environment. Facilities shall be established to meet the requirements for fundamental services and functions. Disturbance to the ancient building complexes and their environment shall be avoided. Presentation shall be carried out in combined ways, including exhibition of original appearance of ancient buildings, indoor picture and document displays, multi-media presentation and field experience. A walking route for presentation has been determined. Tourist center, service stations, roads and parking lot have been built up. Tourist capacity is under control.

Chapter XI Management Plan
It aims to specify the power and responsibilities of related management authorities and raise requirements for making management regulations and rules, management of land use for cultural relic conservation, management of archives, management of affiliated cultural relics, renovation of buildings for management and fund management.

Chapter XII Phases
There are short-term, medium-term and long-term plans, with key points specified for implantation.

Chapter XIII Investment Estimation
It provides estimated amount of investment in the planning.

Chapter XIV Supplementary Provisions
The supplementary provisions include achievements of planning, reports and approvals, released procedures and change of plans.

5.2.3 Conservation Master Plan for the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) in Dehua County (2018-2030) (Extract)

......

Article 31 Planning principles

31.1 Principle of authenticity and integrity in cultural relics protection
- The authenticity and integrity of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) shall be protected. The cultural relics’ ontological elements and historical environmental features shall be protected as well.

31.2 Principle of overall coordination
- All components of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) shall be given overall consideration to ensure the integrity of the sites is protected.
- The cultural relic value and social value of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) shall be taken into overall consideration, and the combination of cultural relics protection and their exhibition and utilization shall be adhered to.
- Social conditions shall be taken into account in the protection of cultural relics. Practical protection measures and action plans shall be developed in the light of local conditions.

Article 32 Planning Objectives
- To protect the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) to the greatest extent in order to protect cultural relics and carry forward historical culture.
- To create conditions conducive to the site display and choose representative sites to display the value of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns).
- To strictly control the surrounding environment of each site, improve and eliminate negative impacts of urban modernization and industrial development on the sites.
- To create an atmosphere and mechanism for the harmonious coexistence and positive interaction between the protection of cultural relics and the life of local residents.
- To create favorable conditions for the protection, scientific research and display of cultural relics.

Article 33 Basic Strategies

- To fully protect various cultural elements of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns), including the ancient kilns and their ancillary structures, the remains of porcelain workshops, stratigraphic accumulation, various excavated and archaeological specimens, production tools and kiln tools, as well as hill slopes and streams and other historical environment features.

- To implement technical and management measures to effectively protect cultural relics, slow down the rate of natural damage, prevent new damage, eliminate or weaken the influence of adverse factors on the carrier of cultural relics; to put forward control requirements for the surrounding environment of cultural relics and maintain the integrity of cultural relics and their historical environmental features.

- To strengthen the comprehensive control of the development and construction, resource collection, natural environment and other aspects of the sites, so as to ensure that the value of cultural relics are well protected.

- To rationally and sustainably utilize the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) by giving priority to protection and taking into account regional development through preliminary research, scientific planning, coordination and organization, etc.

- To carry out multidisciplinary research and encourage the adoption of scientific and technological archaeology and other means to actively push forward the in-depth study of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns).

Article 34 Major Planning Measures

- To determine the protection zoning, clarify the management authority of the protection of cultural relics, and limit the requirements of activities.

- To formulate the main contents and work arrangements for the protection of cultural relics and landscape elements, mainly including protection principles and measures.

- To improve the management institutions, strengthen the management functions and clarify land for cultural relic protection.

- To improve and strengthen security work.

- To integrate the existing display sites and adjust the tour routes in combination with the whole planning area to comprehensively display the historical and cultural connotation of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns), highlight the integrity of cultural relics exhibition and consider the construction of service facilities as a whole.

- To formulate scientific and long-term archaeological research plans, and determine the stages and priorities.

- To propose the key regulation requirements of the planning area, improve the surrounding environmental quality, and put forward management requirements of construction and development activities in the area.

- To improve rural infrastructure in line with urban and rural development plans.

Article 35 Principle of Zone Adjustment

- Based on the distribution of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns), this planning adjusts the boundaries of the protection zones announced by the people’s government of Fujian Province in 1996 in view of following factors:

Archaeological investigation and excavation results and historical environment elements of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns);
Evaluation on the preservation status of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns);

Requirements on the safety and preservation integrity of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns);

The quo status and trend of urban and rural construction of the place where the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) are located, namely, the effectiveness and operability of the implementation of the planning.

Article 36 Classification of Protection Zones
- In view of the protection requirements of the authenticity and integrity of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns), the planning divides the protection area of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) into protection zone and construction control zone.

- In terms of the construction control zone, according to the *Measures for the Compilation of Plans for the Protection of Key Cultural Relics under State Protection* (2004), considering the guidelines on development and construction of the scope of the sites put forward in the *Revision of the General Planning of Dehua County (2008-2020)*, the scope within the main area of the county should be defined as the first-class construction control zone, while that outside the main area as second-class construction control area. It shall be executed and managed according to the *Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China* (2015).

Article 37 Protection Zoning
37.1 Boundaries of protection zones

Protection Scope and Boundary of Qudougong Kilns and Zulonggong Kilns

East: 42 meters to the foot of Chengpo outside Zulonggong, from external wall to wall foot of eastern ancient houses;

West: Along external wall of southern ancient houses; to 30 meters from the west of scope of Qudougong;

South: 16 meters toward the South;

North: 30-40 meters toward North to the northern foothill of Pozhaishan, stretching to the top of the protection slip in the North of Zulonggong.

Boundary of Second-class Construction Control Zone:

East: 30 meters from the protection scope to the East Ring Road;

West: 30-180 meters toward the West to the foothill in the West of Pozhaishan;

South: 20 meters toward the South to Xundong Road;

North: 35 meters toward Zulonggong to the foothill of Pozhaishan.

Protection Scope and Boundary of Shangliao Kilns, Huolujiao Kilns, Weilin Kilns, Neiban Kilns, Dalongkou Kilns, Meiling Kilns:

East: 50 meters eastward from the scope of the sites of Meiling Kilns;

West: 12 meters westward from the scope of the sites of Shangliao Kilns;

South: 15 meters in the south of the scope of the sites of Shangliao Avenue, the south bank of Meiling River, Weilin Kilns sites and 20 meters in the south of the scope of the sites of Neiban Kilns;

North: 50 meters from the north of the scope of the sites of Shangliao Kilns; 30 meters from the north of the scope of Hulujiao Kilns, 35 meters from the north of the scope of the sites of Weilin Kilns, 60 meters from the north bank of Meiling River and the scope of the sites of Meiling Kilns.

Boundary of first-class construction and control zone:
Annex II

East: 80 meters to the ridge from the protection scope of Meiling Kilns;
West: 50 meters to the ridge from the protection scope of Shangliao Kilns;
South: 160 meters to the ridge from Shangliao Avenue and the protection scope of Neibian Kilns;
North: 60 meters along the ridge from the north of the protection scope of Shangliao Kilns and Weilin Kilns to 100 meters from the north of the protection scope of Meiling Kilns.

......

Article 38 Management Regulations

38.1 Regulations on management of protection scope

The land within the protection scope shall be gradually adjusted to “land for cultural relics and historic sites” (A7), and competent departments of cultural relics shall exercise the right of protection and management.

No construction project or blasting, drilling, excavation, etc. shall be carried out, except for cultural relics protection projects and small exhibition facilities. However, if special circumstances require other construction projects, blasting, drilling, excavation, etc. to be carried out within the scope of the protection of the cultural relics under protection, the safety of the cultural relics under protection must be guaranteed and approval shall be submitted in accordance with legal procedures.

Facilities that pollute the environment must not be constructed, and activities that may endanger cultural relics and the environment of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudougong Kilns) shall not be allowed. Existing facilities that have polluted cultural landscapes and their environment shall be brought under control within a time limit.

Activities such as quarrying, earth extraction, grazing, sand mining, tree harvesting, grave building and road digging are prohibited.

Vegetation conservation and maintenance measures shall be strictly implemented and wild fires are strictly prohibited in forest areas.

No new residential building, office building, plant, municipal work and other structures irrelevant to the protection of cultural relics shall be built. Existing buildings shall not be expanded in scale and shall be moved out of the scope of protection in an orderly manner.

Any engineering work and construction activities that need to be carried out within the scope of protection shall be subject to prior statutory approval procedures. Upon completion of the assessment of the impact on the sites, the engineering and construction proposals shall be submitted for approval in accordance with legal procedures.

38.2 Regulations on management of construction control zones

38.2.1 Regulations on unified management

Construction activities that may affect the sites and their environmental safety shall not be carried out, and facilities used shall not destroy the environmental features of the area.

Existing activities that endanger the sites and destroy their environment shall be promptly investigated and dealt with.

Activities like quarrying, earth fetching, sand mining, tree cutting, grave building and road digging are not allowed.

Vegetation conservation and maintenance measures should be strictly implemented according to relevant forestry laws and regulations, and wild fires are strictly prohibited in forest areas.
Generally, underground parts are not considered in construction works in this zone, and the excavation depth of the foundation should be controlled.

The policy of “one family, one house” shall be strictly implemented for rural residential buildings in this zone to control the disorderly expansion of construction land. Newly built structures should be small covering an area of no more than 150 square meters.

New buildings should avoid European style or other foreign styles. It is strictly forbidden to use ceramic tiles on the facade and glazed tiles and other reflective materials on the roof. White, gray and brick-red colors are recommended.

Construction projects within the construction control zones shall not destroy the historical features of the sites under protection; the project design scheme shall be submitted to the urban and rural construction planning department for approval after being approved by competent departments of cultural relics.

38.2.2 Regulations on classification control and management

38.2.2.1 First-class construction control zone

This zone is defined as a special control zone, and all construction activities shall not cause damage or pollution to mountains, waters and the site landscape.

No construction activity shall be carried out in mountainous areas with slopes above 25 degrees in the zone; mountain areas below 25 degrees are restricted construction zone where the total height of buildings shall not exceed six meters.

38.2.2.2 Second-class construction control zone

This zone belongs to restricted construction zone. Urban construction land in the region shall conform to provisions of “Building Capacity Control Indicators” of Technical Provisions on Urban Planning and Management of Quanzhou City. Rural homestead land shall be used in accordance with the provisions of Guidelines for Village Planning of Fujian Province (2011), Requirements and Indicators for Land Use Intensity and Planning Control of Construction Land for Main Residential Areas in Villages.

Other new buildings adjacent to the sites and roads leading to the sites and buildings on both sides of the sight corridor shall be in harmony with the sites’ environmental features in terms of form, volume and color. The total height of the buildings shall not exceed nine meters.

Article 39 Protection Principles

The authenticity, integrity and continuity of the sites must be guaranteed

The safety of cultural relics shall be the prerequisite for Protection.

The principle of original site protection and current situation protection must be upheld;

Relevant national norms and guidelines must be strictly observed;

Protective measures shall be identifiable.

……

Article 44 Planning for the protection of the surrounding environment

44.1 Targets for environmental protection

- To protect historical environmental features related to the sites;

- To eliminate the disharmonious landscape factors in the planning area, and protect the integrity and authenticity of the surrounding historical and natural features;

- To protect the overall pattern of the sites, the original natural space form and the landscape corridor.
44.2 Requirements for surrounding environmental protection and management

44.2.1 General requirements

- Any construction of infrastructure within the scope of the protection and the construction control zone can be carried out only after being reported to competent departments of cultural relics protection for examination and approval and recordation in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics.

Buildings and landscape designs in and around the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudoukong Kilns) should emphasize the features of ancient and simple natural landscape, and it is strictly forbidden to pursue luxurious style or commercial entertainment atmosphere.

Article 45 Planning for ecological and environmental protection

45.1 Topographic protection

- Irreversible activities that alter the topography, such as mountain quarrying and river sand mining, are prohibited.

45.2 Ecological environment protection

- In all villages and towns, garbage collection points shall be set up and centralized sewage recovery and treatment systems shall be built to prevent domestic sewage and garbage from being directly discharged into the natural environment.

- The environmental carrying capacity should be evaluated in the exhibition and utilization plan, and the corresponding sewage and household waste recycling system should be planned and designed to prevent tourism from damaging the ecological and water environment of the sites.

......

Article 47 Principle of utilization

- These principles are formulated in accordance with the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008):

47.1 Principle 1: [Approaching and Understanding]

- The interpretation and display projects should, in terms of material and consciousness, be conducive to the public's access to the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudoukong Kilns), promote their understanding and appreciation of the sites, and cultivate public awareness and the need for public participation in heritage conservation.

47.2 Principle 2: [Information Source]

- Evidence should be collected through recognized scientific and academic methods and current cultural traditions as the basis for the interpretation and display of the Sites of Dehua Kilns (Qudoukong Kilns). It is necessary to compile the recognized important documents and the recognized scientific and academic methods so as to publicize the significance of the sites to the general audience.

47.3 Principle 3: [Context and Background]

- The interpretation and display of the sites should conform to its extensive social, cultural, historical, and natural context and background, so as to maintain its tangible and intangible value under the natural, cultural and social background.

47.4 Principle 4: [Authenticity]

The interpretation and display of the sites must comply with the basic principles of authenticity in the Nara Documents (1994). By disseminating the important cultural heritage value of the sites, its authenticity is maintained by protecting it from the adverse effects of invasive interpretive infrastructure, tourist pressure, and inaccurate or inappropriate interpretations.

47.5 Principle 5: [Sustainability]
- The interpretation plan for the sites must take into account the natural and cultural environment of the sites, and taking social, economic and environmental sustainable development of the sites as the central objective of the interpretation project. Through promoting public understanding, public participation and continuous protection, long-term maintenance of interpretation infrastructure and regular inspection of interpretation content should be guaranteed to realize sustainable protection of the sites.

47.6 Principle 6: [Inclusiveness]
- The interpretation and display of the sites must be the result of meaningful cooperation among experts, the county, town and village where the sites are located and other interested parties. Interested parties and related groups should be encouraged to participate in the development and implementation of the interpretation project to promote the extensive interpretation of the sites.

47.7 Principle 7: [Research, Training and Evaluation]
- Continuous research, training and evaluation are essential in interpreting the sites. Technical and professional guidelines for the interpretation and display of cultural relics, including techniques, research and training, should be developed, and must be appropriate and sustainable in their social context.

Article 55 Local community involvement
- During the exhibition, the local community and residents should be regarded as the main body and owner of the sites. In addition, the local communities and residents should be guaranteed the right to actively participate in the protection, exhibition and utilization activities of the sites through various means, so as to provide opportunities for local communities and residents to improve their level of knowledge and income, and popularize the benefits of exhibition and utilization.

- The local residents' understanding of the sites should be promoted through publicity and education.

- Priority should be given to local residents in recruiting service staff and explanation staff for the activities to provide local residents with job opportunities to participate in the activities.

- The exhibition and utilization of the sites shall not cause negative impact on the local community and residents. On the premise that the cultural relics are well protected, local residents shall not be deprived of the right to carry folk worship activities related to the sites, and exhibition and utilization activities shall not affect the normal production and life of local residents.

......

5.2.4 Conservation Plan for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) (2016-2030) (Extract)

Chapter I General Principles

Article 1 The plan is formulated to guide conservation, exhibition and sustainable use of the "Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)" ("Historic Monuments and Sites"), improve settlement environment, and make overall arrangements on the construction projects.

... Article 3 Objectives of the Plan

Protect the 16 nominated heritage properties (Wanshou Pagoda, Liusheng Pagoda, Shihu Dock, Estuary Docks, Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Carvings, Zhenwu Temple, Tianhou Temple, the Kiln Sites at Jinjiaoyi Hill of Cizao Kilns, Confucius Temple of Quanzhou, Stone Statue of Lao Tze,
Kaiyuan Temple, Islamic Holy Tombs, Qingjing Mosque, Statue of Mani in the Cao’an Temple, Site of Deji Gate, and Luoyang Bridge) following the conservation plan, so that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated world heritage "Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)" is well preserved. The multiculure is sustained. A unified, harmonious and joint management system is improved. Conservation and management capabilities of heritage sites are upgraded. Push ahead sustainable development of the heritage sites. Enhance the influence of the heritage sites both at home and abroad through various kinds of educational and cultural activities. Develop the heritage to be an important model for heritage conservation and management in China and the world.

Article 4 Principles of Plan

(1) Principle of authenticity
As stated by the criteria for selection of cultural heritage in the World Heritage List, only projects which meet the authenticity requirements in terms of design, material, construction, and environment (renovations are only accepted and determined by the complete and detail documents of the heritage, with no conjecture) are eligible.

(2) Principle of integrity
Conservation measures shall be taken on the regional environment, the building complex, monuments and heritage sites to protect the overall historic setting and landscape.

(3) Principle of sustainable
Review heritage conservation and exhibition from a dynamic aspect. Include the monuments and sites into modern life to bring vitality. Make sustainable use of heritage besides good protection.

(4) Principle of public participation

Encourage public to actively participate in the process of heritage conservation, from planning, maintenance and renovation of residential houses, improvement and management on the environment, to formulation conservation methods and regulations and rules. Promote all people to take initiative in heritage conservation.

Article 5 Levels of planning
Make the master plan on heritage conservation, and specific plan for conservation of individual heritage components, to establish an effective and long-term system to protect the 16 heritage components of Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton). Main efforts are put on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the heritage.

...
For conservation of monuments and sites, it means the heritage relics scattered along the shorelines on the waters and hills, such as temple, dock, bridge, tomb, sailing tower.

3. Humanistic environment refers to the traditional practices which have been passed down by people in Southern Fujian over the course of thousands of years, such as the daily living habits, folk customs, festival rituals, anecdotes of famous figures, artistic creations.

Article 21 Two conservation types have been categorized based on the existing forms of heritage components - tangible or intangible.

1. Tangible cultural relics

Two scopes have been identified for conservation of tangible relics. Different management rules and conservation measures have also been drafted. Monuments and sites are the objects for absolute conservation. Certain surrounding areas defined centered on the monuments and sites are the protective scope. Areas outside the protective scope are construction control areas.

2. Intangible cultural relics

For conservation of intangible cultural relics, the first step is to understand its cultural and artistic value which is part of the unique features of the city, invite specialized research teams to research on language, opera, religious belief, name of place, family name, folk custom and take records. The second step is to preserve the elements, create more room for survival and promotion of these relics. The ultimate goal is protection and inheritance.

... Chapter IV Zoning of protected areas, management rules and conservation control measures ...

Article 24 Define the protective scope and construction control area for all heritage sites, following the requirements of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics. Different controls on heritage of different levels. Other construction activities are not allowed within the protective scope. Signs and notes shall be made in the protective scope. Archives shall be established. Assign specific institutions or staff for management, where necessary. Newly-built buildings and structures within the construction control areas shall not damage the historic setting of the protected heritage. It is forbidden to construct facilities affecting the safety of cultural relics, buildings and structures whose style, height, volume and color are in conflict with heritage settings and landscape.

Article 25 Protective scopes and construction control areas have been defined, concerned management and control rules have been set, following the requirements of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention. The objective is to protect the various kinds of heritage components of different levels and the surroundings, protect the overall landscape of monuments and sites.

Article 26 All monuments and sites are protected as a whole leveraging the water body as the media. Main work include conservation of spatial styles of monuments and sites, conservation and renovation on settlement, determination of principles for renovation and use of core buildings, coordination the relations between conservation and exhibition, tourism and development, economic development and improvement of living standard.

Article 27 Protection scope
It includes the surrounding areas which shall be controlled so as to protect integrity and safety of the heritage, and the comparatively complete areas mutual-dependent with the individual heritage.

As required by Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention, protection scope means the heritage area of the monuments and sites registered as a world heritage. Generally it covers the areas 50m away from the four directions of the protected heritage. It will be set based on typology, landform, boundaries, and current protection scope.

Article 28 Construction control area

It refers to the areas under control for conservation of the heritage property and main landscape belts on the Maritime Silk Roads.

As required by Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention, construction control areas mean the buffer zones of monuments and sites registered as a world heritage. In principle, construction control areas cover the areas which are 50-100m outside the protection scope. It will be determined based on typology, landform, boundaries, and angles for sightseeing, and the directions.

Article 29 When determining the protection scope and construction control areas of the heritage components, considerations have to be given to actual situation of the heritage components, besides the above principles, such as the typology and landform. Define the scope and areas along the ridge line, rivers, streets/lanes, and existing boundaries.

Article 30 For convenience to determine the above scope, the 16 State Priority Protected Sites have been designated as the core for conservation of monuments and sites.

Article 31 The heritage properties of the monuments and sites are the core elements for heritage conservation. The scopes for absolute conservation are determined based on the following factors:

1. Heritage properties which have been designated as State Priority Protected Sites (monuments, architecture, temple and garden, relics) and the four directions.

2. Existing rivers and water systems, as well as the water of historic relics.

3. Residential houses whose traditional landscape and spatial dimensions have been well preserved, and the streets/lanes which can show historic landscape.

Conservation measures

1. All cultural relics and the environment must be protected following requirements of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics. It is forbidden to change the original state, appearance, or settings. Necessary renovations must be carried out under guidance of experts, and restore to its original. Subtle differences shall be kept on the renovated parts, while keep in tune with the original state. Retain the historic authenticity of the monuments. Continue the historic styles. Strictly follow the approval procedure.

2. All existing buildings, structures which may affect the original heritage landscape must be demolished and meet the requirements for fire control.

3. Retain original state of the water system. Filling and digging activities are forbidden. Make appropriate renovation to improve water quality and prevent pollution.
4. The government shall purchase from the private owners the residential houses which have preserved good traditional landscape and the spatial dimensions. These residential houses shall be used as heritage conservation service station under management of dedicated person, and open to the public at fixed time as tourism buildings. It is forbidden to change its current status, carry out new construction, renovation, or repairs other than routine maintenance, or any other projects which may damage the settings or sightseeing. Wherever necessary, renovation on the appearance internal structure, functional layout, inner decoration, and damaged parts shall strictly follow the original state on site. It must comply with the requirements of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and other laws and regulations. It has to meet the requirements for fire control.

5. Make renovation on internal functional facilities of traditional residential houses to improve living quality of residents, and maintain the original social network of the local residents living in traditional streets/lanes.

Article 32 Protection scope

Protection scope is determined based on the following factors:

1. Areas which have direct impact on heritage property and the surrounding landscape and must be under control are usually 50m away from the four directions of heritage site. But topography, land form, current buildings, and layout of streets/lanes are also factors to be considered.

2. Form the area with continuous historic landscape.

Conservation measures

Make sure all buildings, streets/lanes, and environment within the protection scope will not be damaged. Constructions within the protection scope only include repair, clear up, renovation and internal upgrade of the existing buildings and structures. Necessary changes must be approved by concerned departments following the requirements of conservation plan.

Article 33 Construction control area

It means the area which may affect the heritage landscape within protection scope. It is determined by the spatial relations between the environment and the building, the requirements for visual corridor, the location for sightseeing and the angle. In principle it is the area 50m -100m away from the protected areas.

Conservation measures

All constructions/renovations within the construction control area must be made under the guidance and gain approval from concerned departments. Contents for construction will be determined according to the requirements on conservation of cultural relics. Appearance, styles, volume, color and height must be in tune with the heritage property. Large scale constructions and environmental changes shall subject to approval from experts. There shall be gradual transition from landscape of the new constructions/ renovations to the heritage property.

Architectural styles and colors shall be chosen based on the core buildings of the monuments and sites, which convey the traditional landscape and unique features. Measures shall be taken on the buildings and structures which are in conflict with traditional landscape. Adopt one of the three measures - protect/retain/renovation based on the severity of conflict and whether it can be transformed. The goal is to create unified landscape.

……

Article 39 Control on visual corridor
1. For Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Carvings, Wanshou Pagoda and other heritage sites which shall be overlooked for sightseeing, measures have to be taken to control the full view of overlooking. Protect the rhythmic beauty.

2. Strict control the building height. Ensure the visual corridor is smooth and continuous. New buildings and structures which may affect sightseeing are not allowed within the visible areas.

3. Choose the locations on main sightseeing routes for visitors to have a good view on the heritage. Control the height of buildings on the visual corridor.

4. Create small scale plaza of appropriate dimensions on open spaces through conservation and renovation on new and old buildings. Create the environment of well-arranged buildings, and public space at all heritage sites.

...  

Chapter V Improve settlement environment

Article 41 Improve the environment

1. Environment renovation on the large regional environment include restoration of plantation on the mountain, cleaning of water strict control on environmental protection facilities of industrial projects, effective control on land development, appropriate construction of sewage treatment facilities and garbage treatment facilities in the region. The objective is to create a good ecologically friendly environment which is characterized by green mountain, clean water.

2. Environment renovation on the small environment of monuments and sites include construction of public supporting facilities, plaza and the pavement, which will be made in tune with the heritage landscape. Beautify the space within courtyards, plant more trees. Create good public space. Emphasize the role of greening to improve the small environment.

Objective: Better protect the heritage environment while improving the settlement environment.

......

Article 42 Improve traffic

1. Build parking facilities of appropriate scales to increase convenience to use the road.

2. Connect different heritage components with traffic lines. Construct water transportation system. Strengthen connection between urban and rural public traffic systems.

3. Make good arrangement on internal transportation routes between different heritage components.

4. Connect the heritage properties with urban greening roads and slow channels so that heritage conservation will become part of people's daily life.

Article 43 Improve the infrastructure.

1. Improve and upgrade the infrastructure. Use technical pipeline to enhance the service quality.

2. Make use of the construction reform of great region to improve the power network, water supply system, sewage pipes and treatment facilities, garbage collection and transfer facilities. Bury the pipelines in line with urban/rural construction.

Article 44 Improve the constructions

Protect – the cultural relics and monuments which have high cultural and artistic values, represent the regional architectural style during a certain period, and with well-preserved layout; reflect local characteristics and the features of the times; harmonious with the environmental plans. Traditional architectures of poor quality but can be renovated can be rescued by repairing following the original layout and forms. Strengthen greening in
the courtyard. Continue the old spatial layout to create a harmonious environment.

Renovate – For architectures whose dimensions, styles, colors, details are not consistent with the historic context within the protected areas, decorations shall be made to achieve integration with local traditional landscape; for architectures which are in great conflict with the historic context, measures shall be taken to demolish part of the architecture or make renovations to a large extent; for traditional buildings whose layout has been damaged, measures shall be taken to clear away the illegally-built parts so as to continue the original styles; make renovations based on the traditional layout and styles for harmonious environment.

Reserve – Maintain the original state of the buildings (structures) which are in little conflict with the environment, or need not renovate/improvement.

......

Chapter VI Timing Sequence for Conservation and Renovation & Action Plans

......

Chapter VII Implementation of Guarantee Measures

......

**5.3 Other relevant plans**

**5.3.1 Master Urban Plan for Quanzhou (2008-2030) (Extract)**

......

**Article 14 Environmental improvement strategies**

(3) Localization of characteristic elements: attention shall be paid to protect the historical and cultural resources and urban landscape patterns of Quanzhou, conserve intangible cultural heritage and organize cultural activities with local characteristics; emphasis shall be laid on extension of traditional culture to new urban areas, integrating the traditional architectural and cultural elements of southern Fujian (Fujian) into the landscape planning and urban design for new urban areas and promoting the continuity and development of such elements in the construction of new urban areas.

**Article 19 Cultural development strategies**

(1) Great efforts shall be made to carry forward the traditional culture and develop culture industry, including accelerating the progress of the nomination of the "Maritime Silk Roads: Quanzhou Relics" for world heritage and progress of the nomination of Quanzhou Nanyin (music) for "Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity", attaching great importance to cultural heritage conservation and making Quanzhou more attractive as a historic and cultural city and a multiculture center. Great efforts shall be made to carry forward local the Maritime Silk Roads culture, the culture as the hometown of overseas Chinese, the southern Fujian culture, opera culture, religious cultural, southern Shaolin culture, southern architectural culture, Anxi tea culture, Dehua Porcelain culture and Hui’an sculpture culture, enhance protection of excellent ethnic cultures, and inherit local characteristic cultures, such as Nanyin, Liyuan Opera, puppet show and Gaojia Opera.

**Article 124 Objectives under the Plan**

It aims to highlight the charm of the historic and cultural city, the characteristics of the coastal city as well as the natural and historical cultural environment with waterside landscapes, green mountains and urban landscapes as basic framework, and create urban landscape features with local characteristics.

**Article 125 Landscape elements**
(2) Cultural landscape: Quanzhou is one of the first historic and cultural cities of China, with a great number of historical and cultural sites and relics, and the start point of the ancient "Maritime Silk Roads", with spread of Christianity, Manicheism, Judaism and Buddhism in the past, leaving a great number of historical relics.

**Article 186** Purple lines

The urban purple lines under the plan include: conservation boundaries of historic and cultural districts and conservation boundaries of historical buildings.

The purple lines shall be defined in accordance with the Urban Purple Line Management Measures and the requirements under related conservation plans for historic and cultural cities. Behaviors with damage to and impact on safety and features of historic and cultural districts and buildings as cultural relics shall be prohibited.

**Article 195** Heritage under conservation

(1) Natural mountains and hills and rivers with close historical and cultural ties with Quanzhou, including Qingyuan Hill, Zimao Mountain, Tanhua Mountain, Daping Mountain, Jinjiang River, Luoyang River, Baogai Mountain and Penglai Mountain.

(2) Layout of the ancient city of Quanzhou and overall style and features, historic and cultural districts, ancient towns, ancient villages, historical and cultural sites protected at different levels, cultural relic conservation areas, traditional folk houses with significant value for conservation and excellent modern buildings.

(3) Social production, lifestyle, delights of life, cultures and arts as well as rites and customs.

**Article 196** Priority protection

(1) Historic and cultural districts, historical and cultural sites protected at different levels, wide range of traditional folk houses, ancient city walls, ancient trees and other plants and other historical monuments.

(2) The urban historical environment featuring connections between mountains, waters and cities, and the overall style and features of the ancient city; connections between the ancient city with the Jinjiang River, Qingyuan Hill and Zimao Mountain in terms of landscapes, visual lines and psychological intentions.

(3) Historic villages and villages with characteristic folk customs and culture.

(4) Quanzhou Nanyin, puppet show, Gaojia Opera, Liyuan Opera and Dacheng Opera and other intangible cultural heritage.

Article 198 Conservation of historical and cultural sites and relics in the administrative area of the city

For conservation of the historical and cultural sites and relics, protection zones (absolute protection zones), construction control areas and environmental control areas are defined.

(1) Protection zones (absolute protection zones) refer to zones within the four-direction boundaries of designated national, provincial and city historical and cultural sites and relics, buildings and gardens. Except for the absolute protection zones for the conservation areas with historical and cultural sites announced by governments at different levels, the protection zones for historical and cultural sites protected at nationals shall have a radius of not less than nine meters outside the walls (if any) of the historical and cultural sites; for historical and cultural sites protected at provincial and city levels, the protections zones shall have radius of not less than six meters outside the walls (if any) of the historical and cultural sites and relics.

(2) Construction control areas refer to the areas surrounding the historical and cultural sites and
relics for protecting the integrity and safety of the historical and cultural sites and relics through construction control. Construction control area shall have a radius of 50 to 100 meters outside the protection zone (the boundaries of the conservation area). However, it can be defined at discretion in accordance with specific conditions of buildings and district layout.

(3) Environmental control areas refer to areas under control for preserving the integrity of the environment surrounding the protected historical and cultural sites and relics. Environmental control area shall have a radius of 100 to 300 meters outside the construction control area. However, it can be defined at discretion in accordance with specific conditions of terrains, landforms, buildings and district layout.

(4) Other regulations on conservation of historical and cultural sites and relics:

1) Conservation measures shall be adopted for all the cultural relics and monuments on the mountains and in the lakes to prevent from any man-made or natural disasters; forest on the mountains and by the side of lakes shall be protected, and deforestation without approval shall be prohibited; related measures shall be taken to eliminate the sources of danger on the mountains, at the banks of rivers and in the surrounding areas to avoid damage to the natural environment.

2) Blasting for quarrying and soil excavation on mountains with historical and cultural sites under protection shall be prohibited, and construction of tombs shall be prohibited.

3) Buildings with impact on the sight line and the environment concerning the historical and cultural sites and relics and related mountains and waters shall be removed.

The historical and cultural sites protected at different levels in the ancient city of Quanzhou shall be covered by the overall conservation plan for the ancient city; those outside the ancient city shall be protected in accordance with relevant cultural relic conservation regulations.

5.3.2 Conversation Plan of the Famous Historic and Cultural City in Quanzhou (Revision) (Extract)

......

Article 12 Conservation levels of Quanzhou, the famous historic and cultural city

Based on the values and characteristics of the famous historic and cultural city, Quanzhou, this plan determines three protection levels: the level of historical districts and surrounding environment, the level of historic and cultural blocks and landscape conservation zone, the level of immovable cultural relics, historical buildings and excellent industrial remains. In addition, it also includes three parts: the protection of municipal cultural heritage, the protection of heritage listed in the preparatory list of World Cultural Heritage and China's National Natural and Cultural Heritage Site, and the protection of intangible cultural heritage site.

Article 13 Conservation contents of Quanzhou, the famous historic and cultural city

......

(1) Historic districts and surrounding environment: protect the ancient city's pattern, the historical terrain, the city wall's shape, the spatial viewing corridor, the pond water system, the traditional streets and lanes, the historical environmental elements of historic districts; protect Qingyuan Mountain, Jinjiang River (Jinji River Gate to Zayton Bridge), Liu Shui Tower, Fumeidu, as well as 8 corridors viewing mountains and rivers, which are
closely related to the value and characteristics of the famous city surrounding the historic districts.

(2) Historic and cultural blocks and landscape conservation zone: protect 8 historic and cultural districts including Quanzhou West Street, Zhongshan Road, Chengnan and Wudian City of Jinjiang City, Wuli Street of Yongchun County, Houcheng Street, Quanzhou, Fengzhou South Gate and Town God's Temple in Shishi and 21 landscape conservation zone.

......

(5) City area: protect Luoyang River (National Highway 324 to Quanzhou Bay), Jinjiang River (Zayton Bridge to Quanzhou Bay), Daping Mountain, Taohua Mountain, Zimao Mountain, Luoshang Mountain, and Luoyang Bridge, Wanshou Pagoda, Liusheng Pagoda, Shihu Dock, Wening Dock, Meishan Dock, Xiangzhi Dock related to the marine traffic in Quanzhou Bay and surrounding cultural landscapes; and 8 mountains, 10 water bodies, 3 scenic spots, 89 historic villages and towns, 392 ancient and well-known trees related to value; and 2 cultural heritage gathering belts and 9 cultural heritage gathering areas.

(6) Other heritage: protect the “Historical Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)” and “Red Brick Buildings of South Fujian Province” listed in the preparatory list of World Cultural Heritage; protect the “Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Spots” listed in the preparatory list of the China’s National Natural and Cultural Heritage; protect 34 national intangible cultural heritage, 89 provincial intangible cultural heritage, 224 municipal intangible cultural heritage, and other outstanding traditional culture and its cultural space.

......

Article 17 Conservation of the ancient city pattern of Quanzhou

Protect the pattern features, including the “crap shape” in the ancient city of Quanzhou and the “double towers controlling the height, two horizontal and one vertical, staggered street, overlapping water through the city and dense gardens” in the city.

(1) Continue the identifiability of the "carp shape" when overlooking at the Nantaiyan in Qingyuan Mountain, the component plots of the "carp shape" shall avoid the large demolition and construction.

(2) Protect and continue the spatial pattern of the "double towers controlling the height" in the ancient city, take the 1/3 of the height of the double towers as criteria to control the upper limit of the construction height in the ancient city, and highlight the spatial characteristics of the dominance of the double towers.

(3) Protect the street pattern skeleton of "two horizontal and one vertical" of East Street -- West Street, Tumen Street -- Xinmen Street and Zhongshan Road, and control the scale and style of streets.

(4) Protect traditional streets such as Jinyu Lane, Houcheng Alley, Heng Street, and Gangzaiqian, protect historical water systems such as Baguagou and Baiyuanchuanchi, protect historical gardens such as Shiyanshan Park (formerly Shilang Autumn and Winter Park), and continue the interdependent relationship among the traditional streets, the water system and the gardens in Quanzhou.

......

Article 21 Protection of the water systems in the ancient city of Quanzhou

The conservation elements include Baguagou, Sunwu River, Moat, Baiyuanchuanchi and Sanyuan Heshu Reservoir (Hucuo Pool).

Landfilling and occupation of historical water systems shall not be allowed, and historical
shorelines shall not be changed. Those historical water systems that have been filled or occupied should be restored; those historical shorelines that have been remoulded should be restored at the right time; those that do not meet the restored conditions should be marked and displayed with historical information.

......

**Article 30 Conservation measures for the spatial links between “mountain-city-river”**

(1) Protect the axis alignment relationship between the mountain and the city, and strengthen the perceptibility of the axis through special urban design.

(2) Strengthen the urban construction control between the historic districts and the Qingyuan Mountain, and between the historic districts and the Jinjiang River, and highlight the spatial integrity of the "mountain-city-river" by means of visual corridor protection, height control and landscape control.

(3) Strengthen the spatial connection among "mountain-city-river", a continuous green space should be formed in the Riverside areas between the historic city and Jinjiang River, the ancient city of Quanzhou and the ancient city of Fengzhou to unify the design and strengthen cultural demonstration.

......

**Article 37 Height control measures for the historic districts and surrounding environment**

It adopts two methods of index control and program control to manage and control the historic districts, the surrounding environment of the historic districts (the area near the Qingyuan Mountain), and other areas that must be controlled.

(1) Historic districts

The height of historic districts is strictly controlled by means of the index control, taking the absolute height of the 1/3 body of Double Towers in Kaiyuan Temple as the upper limit of height control.

The historic districts are divided into “original height protection area”, “control area with height reduction and no increase”, “4-meter cornice height control area”, “7-meter cornice height control area”, “10-meter cornice height control area”, “13-meter cornice height control area” and the “18-meter cornice height control area” for seven levels of management and control.

New and expanded buildings in the area shall be strictly implemented in accordance with the planned height control requirements. For buildings whose current heights exceed the planned control requirements, they shall be temporarily retained in the near future, and to low the floors at the right time in the long term. The height of the frontage buildings in traditional streets and lanes should meet the control requirements of the streets at the same time, and the height of the adjacent buildings should be staggered to form a varied skyline.

(2) The surrounding environment of the historic districts (the area near the Qingyuan Mountain)

It adopts the method of index control, and is divided into “10-meter cornice height control area” and “20-meter height control area” for two levels of management and control.

......

**Article 46 The conservation zoning of the historic and cultural blocks of Zhongshan Road**

The conservation area ranges from West Street, East Street in the north, Jiangbin in the south, the boundary of West Street, the historic and cultural district and Zhu Street, Wuobao Street in the west, to Xinfukou, Houxiang, Gouweixia, Nanyue Back Street, Yiquan Back Street, Liaoazai Lane and other
Annex II

Law and Regulations

streets in the east, covering a total area of 45.4 hectares.

......

Article 47 The conservation zoning of the historic and cultural blocks of the West Street

The conservation area ranges from Dashihou and Qingjuyuni in the north, Xucuocheng in the south, Huwei Lane in the west to Jiushi Lane in the east, covering a total area of 50.5 hectares.

Among them, the core conservation scope mainly includes Kaiyuan Temple, courtyard units on both sides of the West Street, courtyard units on both sides of Jiuguanyi Lane, and courtyard units on both sides of Jingting Lane, covering an area of 24.3 hectares. The construction control zone is an area outside the core conservation area within the conservation area of the block, covering an area of 26.2 hectares.

......

Article 48 The conservation zoning of historic and cultural blocks in the south of Quanzhou

The conservation area ranges from Da'ai Gate in the north, South Wenling Road in the south, North Jiangbin Road in the west, partially bordering the historic and cultural blocks of Zhongshan Road, to the East Moat and southern Baguagou in the east, covering a total area of 22.3 hectares.

Among them, the core conservation scope includes the important cultural relics and historic buildings such as Tianhou Temple, Site of Deji Gate, and Fumei Palace, covering an area of 13.7 hectares. The construction control zone is an area outside the core conservation area within the conservation area of the block, covering an area of 8.6 hectares.

......

Article 68 The conservation of underground buried areas of cultural relics

The entire area of the ancient cities of Quanzhou and Fengzhou are designated as “underground buried areas of cultural relics” with a total area of 7.08 square kilometers; and the ancient city of Quanzhou has designated 8 “key detection areas for underground cultural relics”...

Protection shall be made in strict accordance with the requirements of Article 18 of the Regulations on the Administration for the Protection of Cultural Relics in Fujian Province. If construction is carried out in underground buried areas of cultural relics, the construction team of the project shall, after obtaining the project site submission, report to the administrative department of cultural relics of the provincial people’s government through administrative departments of cultural relics of district-level city and county-level people’s governments to request to organize archaeological investigations, exploration, and salvage archaeological excavations.

Archaeological plans should be prepared as soon as possible for the “key detection areas for underground cultural relics” to carry out archeology and protection in order.

Article 69 The conservation of underwater cultural relics conservation zones

......

The Meizhou Bay underwater cultural relics conservation zone, the Quanzhou Bay underwater cultural relics conservation zone, the Shenhua Bay underwater cultural relics conservation zone and the Weitou Bay underwater cultural relics conservation zone were designated as four underwater cultural relics conservation zones. Integral protection is provided for the rich area of underwater cultural relics, the underwater shipwreck ruins, the potential distribution areas of underwater relics, port shorelines, and surrounding historical and environmental elements.
Article 79 Protection measures for Quanzhou Bay, Luoyang River (National Highway 324 to Quanzhou Bay), Jinjiang River (Zayton Bridge to Quanzhou Bay), Daping Mountain, Taohua Mountain, Zimao Mountain and Luochang Mountain

(1) Overall conservation of Quanzhou Bay: the specific conservation and control content includes shoreline, wetland, marine water resources, and port construction. During the conservation process, the principle of highlighting historical and cultural values, the principle of strengthening management supervision and system construction, the principle of protecting the ecological environment, and the principle of archeology priority should be followed.

……

5.3.3 Overall Plan for Qingyuan Hill
National Scenic and Historic Area (edited and amended in 2011) (Extract)

……

Article 11 Scope of Core Area of Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area

The core area consists of the areas with the waters and maintains of five scenic clusters (namely scenic groups as mentioned below) in the north of the Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area, the Jiuri Mountain Scenic and Historic Area, the first-class conservation area of Lingshan Holy Tombs Scenic and Historic Area and the core area of Shuangyang Hill Scenic and Historic Area, covering a total area of 15.63 square kilometers, accounting for 29% of the total area of Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area.

Article 13 Development Objectives


(1) Clearly defining the boundaries of the scenic and historic area and conservation scope by class and level, and determining related measures.

(2) Clearly defining the conservation scope of the core area, making specific plans for the core area and improving the environment of the core area in accordance with related plans; improving the monitoring and management of the core area.

(3) Established integrated management departments and improving administrative functions; granting corresponding administrative enforcement power; establishing comprehensive law enforcement teams; enhancing conservation of resources at the scenic and historic areas.

(4) Finishing specific plans for related scenic and historic areas; gradually recovering travel services at the scenic and historic areas; developing countryside leisure and sightseeing activities; effectively control tourist capacity.

(5) Defining coordination and control areas; preparing plans for coordination with urban landscapes; strictly carrying out planned construction and management.

2. Long-term (2016 to 2025) development objectives

(1) Protecting and use cultural landscape resources in the scenic and historic area in a comprehensive and proper way; realizing all-around restoration and preservation of natural landscape resources and environment.

(2) Completing the construction projects under the plan; setting up integrated sightseeing and service facilities and systems.

(3) Making certain achievements in environmental improvement and restoration in the area outside the coordination and control areas; realizing reasonable conservation and continuity of related historical patterns and cultural traditions.
(4) Gradually launching protective researches on scenery resources; comprehensively improving the service and management technologies to meet international norms.

(5) Making Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area part of the properties nominated for world heritage.

Article 16 Functional zones

Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area includes the following functional zones: sightseeing zones, tourism facility zones, village and town construction control areas and scenery restoration zones.

1. The sightseeing zones refer to the zones with relatively highlighted and concentrated scenery resources and developed for travel, sightseeing and proper interactive activities. The plan covers six such zones, including Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area, Jiuri Mountain Scenic and Historic Area, Lingshan Holy Tombs Scenic and Historic Area, Shuangyang Hill Scenic and Historic Area, Mianwang Hill Scenic and Historic Area and Taoyuan Scenic and Historic Area, covering a total area of 38.46 square kilometers.

2. The tourism facility zones refer to tourist center construction zones by the side of the gates of the scenic and historic areas, the tourism villages and tourism site construction zones, as well as the service stations in the scenic spots. The construction of tourism villages shall conform to the requirements under residential area control plans and shall be integrated with the renovation of residential areas and environmental improvement.

3. The village and town construction control areas refer to residents' social construction control areas defined after the internal planning adjustment of the scenic and historic areas. The residents' social construction control areas are mainly located outside the scenic and historic areas, at the west foot and east of Qingyuan Hill and surrounding the Jiuri Mountain, covering a total area of about 1.97 square kilometers. The residential areas on the mountain mainly distribute at the tablelands between the mountains and hills within the scope of the Qingyuan Hill, Mianwang Hill, Shuangyang Hill and Taoyuan scenic and historic areas, covering a total building area of about 0.34 square kilometers. The size of construction projects in the village and town construction control areas shall conform to the guidance of the residential construction control plan and be based on specific plans.

4. The scenery restoration zones refer to the zones other than the functional zones mentioned above. Such zones include forest land on mountain slopes, farmland, rocks and valleys and waters, covering a total area of 13.88 square kilometers. They are integral parts of the overall layout and ecological environment of the scenic and historic areas, mainly for vegetation cultivation, scenery restoration and ecological preservation.

Article 19 Zoning for conservation by different levels

In accordance with the Planning Standards for Scenic and Historic Areas, three zones were defined under the Plan for conservation and cultivation by different levels: first-class protection zone (core area), second-class protection zone and third-class protection zone.

The scope of the core area is equal to that of first-class protection zone. It mainly consists of four scenic clusters in the north of Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area, namely Shanhaidaguan, Minhaipenglai, Yougufanyin and Qifengzuiye and the hill at the Beifengmingcui scenic cluster, covering a total area of 7.55 square kilometers; the Lingshan Holy Tombs historical relic sightseeing and protection zone, covering an area of 0.18 square kilometers; Jiuri Mountain Scenic and Historic Area, covering an area of 1.69 square
kilometers; core area of the Dayang Hill and Xiaoyang Hill of the Shuangyang Hill Scenic and Historic Area, covering an area of 6.21 square kilometers. The core area covers a total area of 15.63 square kilometers, accounting for 29% of the total area of the scenic and historic area.

Second-class protection zone consists of the main sightseeing zones outside the core area, including the Shaolinchanyun scenic cluster and Wuhuchaoshi scenic cluster of the Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area, the Pengshan Ridge and western area of the Shuangyang Scenic and Historic Area, the Mianwang Hill Scenic and Historic Area and Taoyuan Scenic and Historic Area, covering a total area of 22.83 square kilometers, accounting for 42% of the total area.

The third-class protection zone consists of the zones outside the first-class and second-class zones, including the scenery restoration zones and the village and town construction control areas outside the sightseeing zones, covering a total area of 15.85 square kilometers, accounting for 29% of the total area.

Article 20 Regulations on conservation of core area (first-class protection zone)

The conservation of the core area of Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area focuses on conservation of historical and cultural sites and relics, landforms and vegetation. Conservation measures shall be determined in accordance with related plans for conservation by different levels and related special plans.

Except for necessary scenery conservation and sightseeing facilities, construction of other projects, including buildings and structures, shall be restricted; no hotels or guest houses shall be built in the core area. Construction projects meeting the requirements under related plans for the core area can be only launched after going through all required administrative procedures; otherwise, the projects shall not be launched. In case of necessary construction projects or historical site and relic restoration projects, sufficient project profiles and historical research results shall be provided and the project can be only launched after planning and argumentation and with approval of related competent authorities. Buildings and structures not conforming to related plans, without acquired approvals or irrelevant with the conservation of resources in the core area shall be relocated and removed. Population size and construction size in the villages in the core area shall be strictly controlled to maintain the landscape features.

Article 21 Conservation measures and procedures for the core area

1. Following the implementation of the overall plan, responsible persons for conservation and management of the scenic and historic areas shall be designated, and protection scope and responsibilities shall be defined;

2. Construction of information library shall be completed to provide basis for the conservation, construction and management of the core area. Plans and design drawings for related projects shall be collected and sorted. The examination and approval system shall be improved. Projects in violation of related conservation regulations shall be blocked.

3. The overall plan shall be based to finish the preparation of specific plans for the core area. The specific plans shall clarify the buildings, structures and projects to be removed from the core area or renovated and built in the area. The plans shall include detailed measures for environmental improvement and construction and shall go through regular monitoring and check by superior competent authorities.
Article 22 Conservation regulations for second-class protection zone

Buildings irrelevant with sightseeing shall not be constructed in the second-class protection zone. Construction of hotel facilities shall be strictly restricted. The construction project must comply with related plans and management regulations for the scenic and historic areas and be coordinated with the style and features of these areas. Emphasis shall be laid on conservation and forest and vegetation cultivation. Sightseeing orchards can be developed based on the original slope farmland to promote local economic development. Land use shall be adjusted and uncoordinated units in the renovation area shall be relocated to restore the historical environmental features. Population size and construction in villages in the control areas shall be strictly controlled. Except for village construction projects and necessary service facilities, no real estate development and construction projects shall be allowed in the area. Corresponding renovation measures and removal plans shall be adopted to cope with existing illegal construction projects in the area.

Article 23 Conservation regulations for third-class protection zone

Conservation of this zone shall focus on conservation and management of valuable scenery resources. Construction projects and production activities with damage to the sceneries shall be prohibited. Existing countryside landscapes shall be preserved. Layout, scale and building height of villages shall be controlled. Construction projects shall meet the requirement under related plans and relevant management regulations and shall be coordinated with the sceneries and environment. Mountain cutting for quarrying and industrial projects with impact on environment shall be prohibited.

Article 26 Historical site and relic protection zones and conservation regulations

The historic site and relic sightseeing and protection zones cover a total area of 9.95 square kilometers, consisting of three scenic clusters of Qingyuan Hill National Scenic and Historic Area, including Minhaipenglai, Qifengzuiyue and Shaolinchanyun, the area west of the Qiyun Hill Road of the scenic clusters of Shanhaidaguan and Yougufanyin, and the area south of the Taijia Hill of the Wuhuchaoshi scenic cluster, covering an area of 8.08 square kilometers; the Jiuri Mountain Scenic and Historic Area, covering an area of 1.69 square kilometers; the core area between the Pingshan Road, Donghu Street and North Canal of the Holy Tombs Scenic and Historic Area, covering an area of 0.18 square kilometers.

The historical and cultural relics, vegetation, rocks and overall environment in these zones shall be strictly protected. Except for necessary sightseeing roads and facilities, no facilities and projects irrelevant with the theme of the scenic and historic areas shall be built in these zones. Restoration of landscapes and buildings shall be supported by strict researches and shall keep coordinated with the historical features of these zones. Hotel facilities shall not be built. Necessary service facilities and safety control facilities shall be in coordination with the historical environmental features of these zones. Access of motor vehicles shall be strictly controlled and tourist capacity shall be controlled to reduce disturbance to environment. Illegal buildings shall be removed, and development and environment improvement of residential areas shall meet the requirements under related plans.

5.3.4 Conservation Plan of “Four Mountains and Two Rivers” in Quanzhou (Extract)

......
Article 3: The ultimate goal of “Four Mountains and Two Rivers” plan is to protect natural ecological environment and historical culture of Quanzhou from a high starting point, connect the rails with urban planning goals of Quanzhou, and build a city image with strong characteristics so as to lay a good foundation for sustainable urban development.

......

Article 4: The mountain conservation elements of “Four Mountains and Two Rivers” include terrain and landform, natural ecological resources and survival environment, natural mineral resources, historical and cultural relics, massif natural water sources, local customs, garden architecture and landmarks. The water conservation elements include water quality, water area and river bed, water front, ecological environment, aquatic organisms, dyke facilities and wetlands, gardens and green spaces, cultural landscape, cultural relics and historic sites.

Article 5

......

3.5.7 Jinjiang River water area conservation zone: Jinjiang River Basin includes the Dongxi and Xixi tributaries and the main stream from confluence of Dongxi and Xixi to estuary, the water area, sandbank, beach land (including arable land) and flood districts between dikes on both sides (if there is no dike, it is between the highest flood level on both sides or the designed flood level). According to water intake point of urban drinking water sources, the water area conservation zone is divided into Grade II conservation zone and Grade III conservation zone. Grade II conservation zone is a water area conservation zone from Shuangxikou to Jinjizha, serving as source of drinking water for Quanzhou, Jinjiang, Hui’an, Shishi and so on. Grade III conservation zone is a water area conservation zone from Honglai to Shuangxikou, Anxi to Nan’an, Nan’an to Shuangxikou, Yongchun to Shuangxikou, Jinjizha to Fuqiaoshang, Fuqiaoshang (1KM) to Fuqiaoxia (0.5KM), Fuqiaoxia to Xunbu. It is mainly used as receiving water of upstream cities, drinking and industrial water and for agricultural irrigation.

......

3.5.9 Luoyang River water area conservation zone: the scope of water area, sandbank, beach land (including arable land) and flood districts between dikes on both sides (if there is no dike, it is between the highest flood level on both sides or the designed flood level) of Luoyang River water area. The water area from Huantangjiang River to Luoyang Ancient Bridge is Grade III conservation zone, whose function is to provide drinking water.

3.5.10 Luoyang River water area ecological regulation area: a layer of mountain facing river on two sides of water area conservation zone or an area 200 meters away the water area conservation zone. The main mountains of a layer of mountain facing the Luoyang River are Shenkeng Mountain, Xutian Mountain, Yan Mountain, Hutou Mountain, Yinshan Mountain, Xiaowu Mountain, Moni Mountain, Dajian Mountain, Sheshizhai Mountain, Dawu Mountain, Xiaopu Mountain, Dadu Mountain, Shipai Mountain, Chentang Mountain, Shuangbin Mountain, Lushou Mountain, Taiping Mountain and so on.

......

3.6.3 Regulations on the protection of water area conservation zones:

(1) Protect the natural properties of the river bed. It shall be strictly forbidden to change the width of river bed at will.

(2) It shall be strictly forbidden to build and expand any construction projects that have nothing to do with water diversion facilities and water conservation or set sewage outlets.
(3) It shall be strictly forbidden for any unit or individual to directly or indirectly discharge industrial sewage, waste residues or pour waste soils, waste slag and other solid wastes into two rivers that are untreated or fail to reach the standards. If the sewage discharged by existing factories and enterprises fails to meet the environmental protection standards, they shall be restricted to control or removed.

(4) It shall be strictly forbidden to dig river sand, reclaim land, pile up materials, build graves, workshops or other buildings and structures in river area, sandbars, beaches and floodwalls.

......

**Article 8**: Conservation and construction plan of Qingyuan Mountain:

4.8.1 Fully excavate preserve and repair the historical and cultural relics and remains in the conservation zone. Comprehensively display the historical and cultural landscapes in the zone.

......

4.8.7 The color and volume of buildings should be coordinated with mountain and forest environment, and pay attention to leave the visual corridor of mountain and city.

......

**Article 22**: The waterfront area serving as a water source for the upper reaches of the two rivers should be protected first and used with caution. It should close hillides to facilitate afforestation, increase waterfront green space and strengthen the protection of natural forest vegetation.

......

5.3.5 Plan on Marine Environment Protection of Quanzhou (2011-2020)

(Extract)

......

1.3 Basic principles of compilation

(1) Principles of zoning management and graded control

In accordance with the actual environmental characteristics, environmental status and development trends of each sea area, different environmental protection requirements and environmental quality objectives of key protected areas, controlled protection utilization areas and development supervision areas shall be graded and managed... Gradually improve the environmental quality of the sea areas and promote the continuous improvement of the Marine ecological environment.

(2) The principle of overall planning for land and sea and giving consideration to rivers and seas

Comprehensive environmental improvement shall be carried out in coastal waters, land areas and river basins following the principle of overall planning for land and sea and giving consideration to rivers and seas.

......

4.3 Quanzhou Bay

The key functions of Quanzhou Bay include wetland protection, port shipping, and fish breeding. It aims to be transformed into a coastal wetland park in the center of the city and a port for shipping. The ecological environmental sensitive areas in this area include the Quanzhou estuary wetland nature reserve and the Quanzhou bay shellfish breeding area.

Quanzhou Bay is divided into 9 marine environment graded control and management zones according to its natural properties, environmental
quality status, land economic development planning and sea area leading functions.

.....

4.4 Shishi East Sea Area

The key functions of Shishi East Sea Area are port shipping, industry and town construction, tourism and entertainment, etc. This sea area focuses on the development of coastal industry and tourism. According to the nature and environmental quality of the sea area, and as per the land economic development plan and the leading function of sea area, Shishi East Sea Area is divided into two marine environment graded control and management zones: Shishi East Sea Area tourism environmental protection and utilization zone and Shishi East Sea Area industrial and urban development supervision zone.

4.5 Shenhu Bay

The key functions of Shenhu Bay are marine protection areas, port shipping, fishing ports, tourism and entertainment. The ecological environment sensitive areas in this sea area are the Shenhu Bay forest natural historical sites reserve and Shenhu Bay coastal tourism area. According to its natural attributes, environmental quality status quo, relying on land economic development planning and sea area leading functions, the bay is divided into four marine environment graded control management areas: Shenhu Bay key protection area of submarine ancient forest relics, Shenhu Bay mouth ecological corridor protection and utilization area, Meilin Port development and supervision area, Shenhu Port development and supervision area.

4.6 Southeast Sea Area of Jinjiang River

Southeast Sea Area of Jinjiang River refers to the coastal sea area from Shenghu to Weitou in Jinjiang city. Its key function is tourism and entertainment.

Relying on the current situation of land area and the planned function area (tourism area), the focus of the sea area is coastal tourism, and the target of protection is coastal tourism environment. The sea area is divided into one marine environment graded control and management zone — the tourism environmental protection and utilization zone of Southeast Sea Area of Jinjiang River.

4.7 Weitou Bay and Anhai Bay

The key functions of Weitou Bay are industrial and urban construction, port shipping, etc. and those of Anhai Bay are ecological remediation special use area. Weitou Bay is a port and port-surrounding industrial zone based on the status quo of land area and the planned function zone, and the focus of coastal waters is port, port-surrounding industrial zone and small town construction. The main object of protection in this area is the environment of fishery waters. Measures have been taken to restore the ecology of Anhai Bay. The main objects of protection in this area are the urban landscape sea, the tidal channel and the flood discharge sea.

.....

6.1.1 Improving the management level of existing marine protected areas

(1) Fujian Shenhu Bay Submarine Ancient Forest Relics National Nature Reserve

The laws, regulations and norms governing the nature reserve shall be strictly enforced... Environmental supervision of Shenhu Bay sea and land areas shall be enhanced... The quality of the marine environment in Shenhu Bay shall be improved. Plans for the management, ecological monitoring and assessment of protected areas shall be formulated, ecological and environmental monitoring shall be carried out in protected areas, and a monitoring information platform for protected areas shall be explored and established. International and domestic exchanges and
cooperation and personnel training shall be strengthened to improve the technical capacity of management and protection in the protected areas.

(2) Quanzhou Bay Estuary Wetland Provincial Nature Reserve

The laws, regulations and norms governing the nature reserves shall be strictly implemented, and development and construction activities in the core areas and buffer zones of nature reserves are prohibited. Plans for the management, ecological monitoring and assessment of protected areas shall be formulated, ecological and environmental monitoring shall be carried out in protected areas, and a monitoring information platform for protected areas shall be explored and established. International and domestic exchanges and cooperation and personnel training shall be strengthened to improve the technical capacity of management and protection in the protected areas.

7.1 Institutional guarantee

(1) A marine environmental protection mechanism should be established with the overall consideration of land and sea and regional coordination. Normative documents shall be formulated and a management mechanism of land and sea coordination, traceability and regional coordination should be established... Establish and improve the mechanism of ecological compensation for marine environmental protection to ensure the harmonious development of different regions and interest groups.

8. Content of Schedule A

Quanzhou Bay Estuary Wetland Provincial Nature Reserve - Environmental Protection Management Requirements

......Protection of tidal wetlands, mangroves and their natural ecosystems, rare and endangered waterfowl and rare marine animals should be strengthened. Construction activities in nature reserves shall be strictly controlled. Tourism and other development and utilization activities shall be prohibited in the core areas and buffer zones of nature reserves, and no project or facility that pollutes the environment, destroys resources or landscapes, or affects the habitat and reproduction of rare waterfowl and other species shall be constructed in the experimental area or the peripheral protection zone.

......

Fujian Shenhu Bay Submarine Ancient Forest Relics National Nature Reserve - Environmental protection requirements

......It is necessary to strengthen the protection of natural historical sites such as ancient submarine forests, oyster reefs and marine erosion metamorphic rocks, prohibit the discharge of toxic and harmful substances into the protected areas. Development and construction activities in the protected areas that damage the natural environment, resources and landscapes are prohibited.

......

5.3.6 Functional Division of the Sea of Quanzhou City (2013 - 2020) (Extract)

......

Article 6 Classification system

According to the Guidelines for the Compilation of Functional Division of the Sea at Municipal and County Levels, the two-tier and eight-area system is adopted in the functional division of the sea of Quanzhou. The eight areas are agricultural and fishery area, port and shipping area, industrial and
urban sea area, mineral and energy area, tourism and recreation area, marine protection area, special utilization area and reserved area. Each area is divided into several secondary functional areas. Meanwhile, the classification system was partially adjusted and refined according to the actual situation of Quanzhou city in revising the functional division of the sea, and the channel area, submarine pipeline area, sewage area, dumping area and ecological regulation area were added under the special utilization area.

……

Article 19 Marine reserves

Two marine reserves, covering an area of 9,645 hectares with a coastal line of 696,016 meters, have been divided. They are Quanzhou Bay Estuary Wetland Marine Reserve and Shenhua Bay Submarine Ancient Forest Marine Reserve, both of which are coastal basic functional areas.

……

Article 22 Implementation and management of division

……

The department coordination of functional division of the sea should be strengthened. As the basis for the formulation of various sea-related plans at all levels, functional division of the sea serves as the basic platform for the formulation of policies for marine development and utilization and environmental protection. When formulating sea-related development strategies and industrial policies and compiling sea-related planning, competent departments shall solicit opinions from the competent department of marine administration. Where planning for fishery, salt industry, transportation, tourism, renewable energy, submarine cable and pipeline involve the use of sea areas, the plans shall conform to the functional division of the sea; general coastal land use planning, urban and rural planning and port planning involving the use of sea areas shall be in line with the functional division of the sea.

Article 23 Use management of Sea Area

……

Competent departments of marine administration should be fully aware of the limitation of marine resources and environmental capacity, carefully examine the necessity of using the sea for new projects, adhere to the principle of intensive use of the sea, constantly optimize the layout of projects using the sea, strictly implement the system of reclamation plans, and control the scale of reclamation…… It is necessary to implement the comprehensive regulation requirements of the coastal zones proposed by the division, restore the natural landscapes and ecological functions of the coastal zones, and improve the utilization efficiency and disaster prevention capacity of the coastal zones.

……
6. Monitoring Reports

6.1 2017 Annual Monitoring Annual Report for Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) (Extract)

Historical Heritage Monitoring Center for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)
March 2018

Table of Contents

I. Overview

(I) Heritage Conservation and Management
(II) Main Work Achievements
(III) Main Problems and Reflections
(IV) Work Plan in the Next Stage

II. Overview of Factual Information

(V) Heritage Factual Information
(VI) Overall Assessment of Heritage Sites

III. PROJECT REPORTS

(I) Institution and Capacity Building
5. Conservation and Management Funds
(v) Conservation Programs and Related Research
1. Status of conservation and management plan
2. Status of conservation works
3. Status of security and fire protection
4. Status of archaeological projects
5. Status of relevant planning
6. Status of scientific research projects
I. Overview

(I) Heritage conservation and management

In 2017, the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) conservation and management unit continued to perform its duty on conservation and management in accordance with the world cultural heritage conservation standards. It carried out various works on promoting the management level, strengthening the monitoring and early warning system, strengthening the conservation of historical and stylistic architecture, promoting the construction of cultural projects, balancing the development of tourism, improving the landscape environment, and strengthening publication and exchanges. It improved the working mechanisms on cultural relic repair, comprehensive management of heritage sites, and community management, established comprehensive law enforcement, realized security interaction, and promoted social participation.

1. The conservation of overall pattern of heritage was satisfactory

In this year, it relied on the inspection team to conduct works through the comprehensive management platform, improved the daily supervision, and established mechanisms of inspection, disposal, and feedback. It coordinated the relevant law enforcement departments to gradually dismantle illegal structures and effectively control and protect the overall pattern of various component sites. The conservation of overall pattern of heritage in various component sites was satisfactory. The land use was not changed and new projects complied with the approval processes, and laws and regulations, and were constructed according to the plan.

2. The functions and diseases of heritage remained unchanged

The use of elements remained unchanged this year. There were fewer new questions. The mechanism of early-warning linkage and daily inspections were put in place, and the core elements were well maintained on daily basis.

3. The environment was in good condition

(1) Natural environment: The natural environment factors having made a great impact on each component site this year included typhoon, heavy rain, termites, etc. The typhoon did not impact the component sites this year. However, the rainstorm brought by the typhoon caused water leakage in buildings with cracked exterior walls or roofs. Due to the continuous development of termite prevention and control, termite damage on core elements in each component site was well controlled.

(2) Social environment: The resident population around each component site was relatively stable, the legal system was basically complete, publication and education were good, economic development was stable, the social environment was relatively stable, and the spread and influence of heritage cultural values on the public were positive.

③ Construction control

The various construction projects complied with the approval processes, and the construction was carried out according to the plan.
② No disaster occurred this year

③ Monitoring of tourism and tourists

Most of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) are open spaces, and only a few of them requires tickets for admission. The number of tourists in most component sites is estimated manually and there are no effective statistical measures available. However, the monitoring agency will adopt measures such as video surveillance and emergency evacuation measures to ensure the safety of the heritage and tourists when there are a large number of tourists. In the religious and folklore sites, a large number of people will take part in sacrificial activities in festivals. During each religious or folklore event, the management department will formulate a scheme in advance to coordinate public security, fire protection, medical treatment, volunteers and other personnel to perform on-site control. Up to now, there have been no accidents such as heritage damage or tourist injury due to tourist overload. This year, totally about 1,460,828 visitors has been to the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton). At present, the demand for tourists is acceptable, and no instantaneous overload of tourists has occurred. At present, tourists are mainly domestic, and most of them visit freely. The tourist service center provides services such as consultation, tour guide, deposit, rental, and explanation for visiting tourists. At present, it can provide tourists with high-quality services and gain high customer satisfaction.

5. Conservation and Management System

(1) Conservation and Management Agencies

Overall responsible organization: Quanzhou Culture, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau (Quanzhou Cultural Relics Bureau)

Daily management organizations:

1-1 Wanshou Pagoda Shishi Culture, Sports, Tourism, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau
1-2 Liuusheng Pagoda Shishi Culture, Sports, Tourism, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau
1-3 Shihu Dock Shishi Culture, Sports, Tourism, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau
1-4 Estuary Docks Fengze District Culture, Sports, Tourism, Press and Publication Bureau
1-5 Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Inscriptions Nan'an Culture, Sports, Press and Publication Bureau
1-6 Zhenwu Temple Fengze District Culture, Sports, Tourism, Press and Publication Bureau
1-7 Tianhou Temple Quanzhou Tianhou Temple Cultural Relics Conservation and Management Office
1-8 Sites of Cizao Kilns (Jinjiayishan Kilns) Jinjiang Culture, Sports, Press and Publication Bureau
2-1 Confucius Temple Confucius Temple Relic Conservation and Management Office
2-2 Statue of Lao Tze Quanzhou Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area Management Committee
2-3 Kaiyuan Temple Quanzhou Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau
2-4 Islamic Tombs Quanzhou Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area Management Committee
2-5 Qingjing Mosque Quanzhou Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau
(2) Preparation and implementation of conservation and management plan

The 16 Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) have prepared the Conservation and Management Plan in accordance with the standards and requirements of world heritage conservation, as well as the elements and conservation management requirements around outstanding universal values (OUV). The planning was implemented in 2016. Through comprehensive planning for the conservation and management of heritage sites, the world heritage conservation and management measures are linked with the specialized planning of Chinese heritage site conservation and urban and rural construction. At the same time, on the premise of effective protection of the authenticity and integrity of the heritage, planning requirements are put forward for the heritage conservation and the harmonious economic and social development in the heritage site.

(3) Safety and fire protection

The People's Government of Quanzhou Municipality takes the safety of each component site as the bottom line for heritage protection. On the basis of improving the cultural relics safety evaluation system, streamlining the approval process, and clarifying the main responsibilities, it strengthens supervision and inspection, normalizes cultural relics security inspections, and takes preventive measures.

(II) Main work achievements

In 2017, The People's Government of Quanzhou Municipality made effort to promote the implementation of various works related to cultural heritage conservation in accordance with the deployment of the Municipal Party Committee. It has made innovations and improvements on safety management, legal system construction, cultural heritage conservation and utilization, cultural tourism quality, etc.

1. Keep the bottom line of safety protection

(1) It has established a joint mechanism on the heritage site conservation, convened municipal and district fire departments, district fire departments, local police stations, street offices, housing management offices and other relevant departments to hold special meetings on heritage site conservation and cultural security risks to clarify safety responsibilities, daily maintenance, public safety and other issues on heritage site, formed a joint security management mechanism, carried out a complete safety inspection for heritage site in the city, and supervised the self-inspection and self-improvement.

(2) Strengthen daily inspections and supervision. It has organized fire emergency drills, held safety production publicity lectures, popularized fire safety knowledge, and enhanced safety awareness.

2. Strengthen the protection and utilization of cultural heritage and improve the quality of tourism

(1) It strictly followed the principle of “increasing annual repairs and reducing overhauls” and implemented preventive conservation projects for heritage site as planned. It promoted the activation and utilization and
the construction of special exhibitions by following the principle of clearly prioritizing the protection of peoples livelihood and serving the society.

(2) It actively cultivated the cultural market, improved business regulation, and strengthened business management. Besides, it built cultural brands, organized cultural events, and further deepened cultural brand building.

(3) It enhanced the quality of tourism, strengthened market supervision, optimized public services, added tourist service points, and provided voluntary services throughout the year. It enriched the travel content and attracted more tourists.

(III) Main problems and reflections

At present, the conservation and management of the various component sites have the following problems: the publication and interpretation are not enough, the cultural creative products lack of enough innovation and do not fit the temperament and characteristics of ancient Quanzhou (Zayton).

In response to the above problems, the People's Government of Quanzhou Municipality proposed the following feasible implementation methods with problem orientation. It based on the space resources and policy regulations, strengthened publication, guided the development of cultural formats, improved the protection of peoples livelihood, and gradually guided the transformation of business formats.

(IV) Work plan in the next stage

(1) Improve the long-term management mechanism. Further intensify reform and innovation.

1. Innovate the comprehensive law enforcement mechanism, seek breakthroughs in the establishment of cross-department and cross-field comprehensive law enforcement mechanisms, solve the problem of cross-repeated and duplicate law enforcement, and improve management efficiency.

2. Innovate and strictly execute supervision mechanism, continue to regulate the street shop advertising and exterior facade, refine the management details, pay attention to management details, and improve the level of refined management.

3 Innovate and refine the heritage site repair mechanism, implement preventive conservation projects, strengthen research on repair techniques and building materials, and effectively strengthen the professional conservation of historical relics and buildings.

(2) Solve the difficult problems of the business format and tourism market management. The revision of cultural heritage conservation regulations provides us a favorable opportunity to break through relevant laws and regulations, intensify special rectification, innovate management measures, and improve the level of the management by law.

(3) Enhance the internationalization level of heritage conservation. Follow the requirements for the world cultural heritage conservation, learn from advanced international concepts, cultivate the public awareness on heritage conservation, handle the relationship between heritage conservation and tourism and community development, establish an active dialogue mechanism, improve public services such as medical care and
education, and balance interests of all relevant parties, more effectively protect heritage, and enhance people's feeling of well-being and happiness.
II. Overview of Factual Information

(V) Heritage factual information

Heritage factual information is the first major type of data in the China World Cultural Heritage Basic Data Specification. In the following table, the “degree of completeness of the heritage factual information of the general platform” and the “overall assessment of the degree of completeness of the factual information of the general platform” show the evaluation results of the completeness of heritage factual information in the basic database of China world cultural heritage monitoring and early-warning general platform in this year.

Table 2-4 Evaluation Form of Heritage Factual information of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Contents of Heritage factual information</th>
<th>Completeness of Heritage factual information of the general platform (Self-evaluation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nomination files</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Resolutions of meeting</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Periodic reports</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Master Plan of heritage</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Distribution map of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inventory of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Relationship between heritage sites and cultural protection units at all levels</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Four Haves Archives</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Heritage use function map</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Disease distribution map</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Disease investigation record</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Single or partial mapping of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Single or partial photos of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Satellite or aerial photos</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Other photos</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall evaluation of the completeness of the factual information of general platform (self-evaluation) | Good
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Implementation of conservation and management plan | - Worse
- Normal
- Better
- Good
- No current plan                                      |
| Conservation projects                        | - Do not conform to the project plan
- Conform to the project plan                    |
| Archeological excavation                     | - Do not conform to the excavation plan
- Conform to the excavation plan
- None                                              |
| Safety accidents                              | - Yes
- None                                           |
| Situations of daily management               | - Worse
- Normal
- Better
- Good                                              |
| Adverse effect of tourists                    | - Yes
- None                                           |
| Changes of land use                           | - Yes
- None                                           |
| Control of construction-related projects      | - Problems exist
- Good control
- No construction involved                      |
| Control of adverse effect of natural environmental factors | - Serious threat exists
- Begin to deteriorate, but the degree is slight and has not yet caused a
- Normal control
- Good prevention
- No natural environment monitoring             |
| Status of Disease control                     | - Dangerous situations exist
- Begin to deteriorate, but the degree is slight and has not yet caused a
- Normal control
- Good governance
- No disease record                               |
| Changes in the form of elements               | - Yes
- No                                              |
| Changes in heritage use functions             | - Yes
- No                                              |
| Changes in the overall pattern of heritage    | - Yes
- None                                           |
| Completeness of factual information           | - Worse
- Normal
- Better
- Good                                              |
| Staff training                                | - Worse
- Normal
- Better
- Good
- No training                                      |
| Implementation of heritage application commitments | - Abnormally performed
- Normally performed
- Done
- No commitment                                    |
III. Project Reports

(I) Institution and capacity building

5. Conservation and management funds

Table 3-4 Conservation and Management Funds for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of projects being funded this year</th>
<th>Total annual funds (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>Description (A brief statement of the use of funds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Personnel expenses (excluding medical and social insurance expenses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>Including unpaid fees for previous projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>286</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental renovation project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Projects of municipal infrastructure, facade renovation, and greening improvement. The unpaid fees for previous projects are included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>Expenses for information flow, fiber lease, and security management are included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective facilities construction projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey and Mapping projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeological project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of projects being funded this year</td>
<td>Total annual funds (ten thousand yuan)</td>
<td>Description (A brief statement of the use of funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Research</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Including conference discussions, topic research, planning and program preparation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication and education</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism management</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Daily public funds, culture, sports and media, special unpaid payments for previous heritage applications, etc.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(V) Conservation programs and related research

1. Status of conservation and management plan

The conservation and management plan refers to the special planning for property conservation that is compiled by the provincial people's government, examined and approved by National Cultural Heritage Administration, and promulgated and implemented by the provincial people's government. The conservation and management plan includes the property conservation plan, the management planning and the conservation and management plan. The planning objects may include the serial property of Quanzhou, single or multiple components or the element. The conservation plan for historically famous cities, towns and blocks, the planning for scenic spots, and the planning for archaeological sites and parks do not belong to the property conservation and management plan.

Please fill in the compilation of all the conservation and management plan involving the serial property of Quanzhou, components and the element, and summarize and evaluate the implementation of the planned objects formulated in the current conservation and management plan.

This data comes from the basic database of China's world cultural heritage monitoring and early warning general platform by default, which can be modified, added or deleted.

Table 3-22 Records of the Compilation of Conservation and Management Plan of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compilation and publication status</th>
<th>Is it revision</th>
<th>Name of the planning</th>
<th>Approval number of National Cultural Heritage Administration</th>
<th>Publication number of provincial people's government</th>
<th>Planning period</th>
<th>Organization unit</th>
<th>Compilation unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under compilation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Conservation and Management Plan of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016-2130</td>
<td>Quanzhou Cultural Radio, Film and Tourism Bureau (QCRFTB)</td>
<td>Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning &amp; Design Institute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprehensive evaluation of implementation | Good
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Works of Heritage</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
<th>Works of Heritage</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 117</td>
<td>Temple in Qianzhuo</td>
<td>June 2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 118</td>
<td>Temple in Qianzhuo</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2: Statistical table of the conservation works of historic monuments and sites of ancient Qianzhuo (County) in 2017

Any conservation works implemented this year? Yes

1. Please provide a summary of the conservation works carried out this year (including unfinished conservation last year and new conservation this year); photos can be provided as well.

2. Status of conservation works
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the works</th>
<th>Works classification</th>
<th>Approval/license number of heritage site department</th>
<th>Time of commencement</th>
<th>Time of completion</th>
<th>Annual investment amount (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>Elements involved</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance works of Stone Buddha Pavilion - Cliff Inscriptions of Mount Juri in Nan'an</td>
<td>Maintenance works</td>
<td>Cultural relic guarantee [2016] No. 1143</td>
<td>September, 2016</td>
<td>December, 2016</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation 34.4295</td>
<td>34.4295</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance works of</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>QWGXH [2017]</td>
<td>March, 2017</td>
<td>April, 2017</td>
<td>Central 0</td>
<td>143.514</td>
<td>Liusheng Pagoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>Elements Involved</td>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>Final amount and amount of annual investment amount (in thousands)</td>
<td>Contract to the design requirements of conservation proposal</td>
<td>Conservation works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **1.1.1.2.** Please evaluate the overall plan of conservation works implemented this year.

- **1.1.1.2.1.** Casehouse of Chingfung Knob: 13.197.6
  - April 2017
  - January 2017
  - April 2017

- **1.1.1.2.2.** Vihinam Patada 1.977.9
  - April 2017
  - March 2017

- **1.1.1.2.3.** Vihinam Patada 143.14
  - April 2017

- **Note:**
  - Project No. 4
  - Project No. 5
  - Project No. 6
  - Project No. 7

- **Vihinam Patada:** Maintenance works of the Casehouse of Chingfung Knob.

- **Vihinam Patada:** Maintenance works of the Casehouse of Chingfung Knob.

- **Vihinam Patada:** Maintenance works of the Casehouse of Chingfung Knob.

- **Vihinam Patada:** Maintenance works of the Casehouse of Chingfung Knob.
(3) Please evaluate the performance of the daily management (including daily patrol and inspection, maintenance works, etc.) implemented this year.

Table 3-24 Evaluation tables of Daily Management of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does daily inspection include all elements</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard degree of daily inspection record</td>
<td>Fairly well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily management (excluding staff salary) funds (ten thousand yuan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any cases of damage aggravation or damage of physical fabric due to inadequate daily maintenance this year</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily management state</td>
<td>Fairly well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Status of security and fire protection

(1) Please summarize the basic situation of the security and fire protection hardware and software facilities implemented this year; photos can be provided as well.

| Any implementation of security and fire protection hardware and software facilities this year | Yes  |

Table 3-25 Statistical Table of Security and Fire protection Hardware and Software Facilities of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practicalities (including construction content, scope of protective works, object of protective works, etc.)</th>
<th>Annual investment amount (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fund channel and amount</td>
<td>Total amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property monitoring system of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton); prevention objects are 16 nominated component sites</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>782.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security and protection works of Cliff Inscriptions of Mount Jiuri</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>总计</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>782.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Please summarize the security accidents this year.

| Are there any security accidents | None  |
4. Status of archaeological projects

(1) Please summarize archaeological survey, exploration and excavation this year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological project</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of project</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval number of cultural relic department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved excavation area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backfilling area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds for conservatio n of excavation site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeological exploration and clearing on the Area between Chongsheng Memorial Temple, Confucius Temple and Liwenjie Memorial Temple

Guarantee of Office of National Cultural Heritage Administration [2017] No 550

244 m²

May 12 - July 4, 2017

244 m²

244 m²

190,000 yuan

730,000 yuan

The archaeological exploration began in mid-May 2017 until the end of June, lasting for 47 days. It is divided into three parts according to contents: literature survey; archaeological sondage; data collation. Part I: literature survey. After receiving the work task, according to the actual requirements, archaeologists specifically referred to literature related to Confucius Temple, Quanzhou, including Record on Quanzhou, Manual of Cultural Relics in Quanzhou, Compilation of the Third Cultural Heritage Survey in Licheng District, Inscriptions Records in Confucius Temple in Quanzhou, Culture and History of Lichen, Quanzhou, etc. in order to have a clear understanding of the history and development of Confucius Temple in Quanzhou and preservation condition of cultural relics, so as to lay a solid foundation to complete the task. Part II: archaeological sondage. According to the results of the preliminary research, the archaeologists chose specific areas as the breakthrough direction, strictly conformed to the regulations in Rules For Field Archaeology published by National Cultural Heritage Administration, and adopted the step trench excavation method. They made plans based on the actual conditions of the site, and conducted excavation mainly in areas probably with relics. In the exploration process, they regarded the trench areas as the major direction to record the strata and relics, conducted comprehensive analysis, and finally summarized the data. During the process of investigation and exploration, the whole working process was recorded in detail by means of words, photography and other ways. Up to now, the archaeological sondage work has entered the final stage. Part III, data collation. Clean, classify and conduct statistics of specimens of unearthed artifacts; select specimens, take photos, draw, make cards for artifacts etc.; sort out the relic map, compile and write the Archaeological Exploration Report. At present, the cleaning, classification and photographing work of the specimens have been completed, and Archaeological Exploration Report is being compiled.
16 step trenches and 2 excavation units were laid out in this archaeological exploration. 1 ancient stone well, 1 underground ditch connecting Panchi Pool and Xueczhi Pool and several stone piers of columns, ground masses, grounds paved with residual broken blue bricks and other construction sites were found; a number of ceramic specimens from the Song dynasty to the Republic of China, 1 stone tablet in period of Jiajing in the Ming dynasty, and 6 copper coins of the age, etc. were unearthed. In terms of excavated objects, the main remains are potteries from the Song dynasty to the republic of China, with a small amount of copper coins. Potteries are divided into articles for daily use and building materials. Among them, articles of daily use include basins, pots, jars, handles, which account for large quantity, as well as pottery balls; building materials cover bricks, pan tiles, cylinder tiles, eaves tiles, with color including green gray, black, red and so on. Porcelains are mainly used for daily life, including bowls, pots, tea cups, cup holders, covers, tins, pots, tea pot, bottles, cups, handleless cups, washbasin, dishes, small-mouth bottles, stoves, high-foot cups, porcelain figures, etc.; glazing color can be divided into monochromatic glaze, blue and white and multicolored, among which monochromatic glaze porcelains and blue and white porcelains are in the majority. Monochromatic glaze porcelains includes celadon porcelains, white porcelains, bluish white porcelains, brown glazed porcelains, black glazed porcelains and blue glazed porcelains; in terms of patterns, plain surface is in the majority, followed by carved pattern and imprint pattern. From the place of origin of porcelains, this batch of artifacts is mainly from Cizao Kiln, Dehua Kiln, Dongmen Kiln, Anxi Kiln in Quanzhou, Jian Kiln in North Fujian; some also come from Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang province and Jingdezhen Kilns in Jiangxi province.

Through archaeological exploration, there are two results as follows:

1. Two sites, Fence Gate in front of Congsheng Memorial Temple and Gupo Memorial Temple included in Record of Quanzhou in the period of Daoguang in Qing dynasty are not been found within the exploration area.

2. New discoveries include 1 ancient stone well, 1 underground ditch connecting Panchi Pool and Xueczhi Pool and the grounds paved with some residual red and gray square bricks. According to the literature, "Officer Chen Zuo dredged the surrounding water system of the Confucian Temple, dredged the channel and dug the sewer" in 1445 (Ming dynasty), which indicates that the underground ditch connecting east and west Panchi Pool should be earlier than the period of Daoguang in the Qing dynasty. From the archaeological excavation, there are two pavements for walking around the site of the ancient stone well. One is the stone strip road used in modern times; another is the stone pavement used in the Ming and Qing dynasties. From the strata superimposition relation, the ground paved with residual red brick and gray square bricks were both earlier than the period of Daoguang in the Qing dynasty.

(2) Please evaluate the overall situation of archaeological excavation this year

| Overall situation of archaeological excavation this year | Good |

(3) Please summarize the publication status of archaeological reports this year

| Publication of archaeological reports | None |
5. Status of relevant planning

Please summarize other relevant planning information compiled this year with the scope involving property division (nominated property, buffer zone), generally including other cultural relics conservation plan (other single and multiple cultural relics conservation and utilization planning except elements), planning of site parks, conservation plan for historically and culturally famous cities/towns/villages, planning for scenic spots, tourism planning, urban planning, land use planning, traffic planning, water conservancy planning, environmental conservation plan, forestry planning, etc., except property conservation and management plan.

| Any relevant planning record this year | None |

6. Status of scientific research projects

Please summarize the scientific research projects, works and academic papers related to property conservation and management carried out this year. The scientific research achievements unrelated to property conservation and management need not be listed, such as *Chaos of Yingzhou in Wu Zhou Dynasty* and *Young Fiaojing*.

(1) Scientific research projects that have been implemented

| Any relevant research projects on component sites this year | Yes |

(2) Published works

| Any relevant publications in component sites this year | Yes |

Table 3-27 Statistical table of published monographs on Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the work</th>
<th>Way of writing</th>
<th>Research direction</th>
<th>Main research content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of Fujian Merchants, Quanzhou Volume (Participating)</td>
<td>Coauthoring</td>
<td>Historical culture</td>
<td>Quanzhou merchants are featured to take ocean as their main battlefield. With Quanzhou Port famous in the world, maritime commercial network was established throughout east Asia, southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Quanzhou merchants played an important role in the establishment of the global maritime trade system, forming the overseas Chinese network throughout the world. This book expounds the historical facts of Quanzhou merchants who have gone through the hardships and brilliance in each dynasty and created extraordinary achievements, and makes an in-depth discussion on the ocean characteristics, development clues and characteristics of each stage of Quanzhou merchants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Published academic papers

| Any academic papers published in component sites this year | Yes |
## Table 3-28 Statistical table of published papers of Historical Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of paper</th>
<th>Research direction</th>
<th>Name of periodical</th>
<th>Type of periodical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Fu Cha, Zhao’s Epitaph in Song Dynasty and Related Issues</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>Fujian Wenbo</td>
<td>Philosophy and the humanities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and Status Quo of Ships in the Song Dynasty in Quanzhou Bay</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>China Cultural Heritage Scientific Research</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Culture in Sacrificial Ceremony in Fujian Province</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Tingyu and Research on Record of Coastal Islands</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>The Journal of South China Sea Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research on “Plumb Bob”, Traditional Marine Sounding Equipment</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>Fujian Wenbo</td>
<td>Philosophy and the humanities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research on the Development of Museums in the Internet Era - A Case Study of Quanzhou</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>Art and Literature for the Masses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreading Process and Significance of Cultural History of Matsu Worship</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>Cultural Geography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Appreciation on Building Cresting of Confucius Temple in South Fujian Province</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Aesthetics in the Stone Carvings of Hinduism in Quanzhou</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>China Cultural Heritage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation History of Chaoshan in Sailing Instruction of Congwu and Dazuo</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td>Collected Papers of Studies on Chaoshan Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Industry of Zheng Chenggong Family Shining Through the Ages</td>
<td>Theory research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 2018 Annual Monitoring Annual Report for Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) (Extract)

Historical Heritage Monitoring Center for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

March 2019

Table of Contents

I. Overview

(I) Heritage Conservation and Management
(II) Main Work Achievement
(III) Main Problems and Reflections
(IV) Work Plan in the Next Stage

II. Overview of Factual Information

(V) Heritage Factual Information
(VI) Overall Assessment of Heritage Sites

III. Project Reports

(III) Conservation Status of Physical Fabric

1. Overall Pattern
2. Status of the Element
4. Disease of Physical Fabric

(IV) Factors Affecting the Property

1. Natural Environmental Factor Monitoring Record
2. Records of Natural Disasters
3. Record of Sabotages
5. Social Environment
6. Tourism and Tourists
I. Overview

(1) Heritage conservation and management

In 2018, the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) conservation and management unit continued to perform its duty on conservation and management in accordance with the world cultural heritage conservation standards. It carried out various works on promoting the management level, strengthening the monitoring and early warning system, strengthening the conservation of historical and stylistic architecture, promoting the construction of cultural projects, balancing the development of tourism, improving the landscape environment, and strengthening publication and exchanges. It improved the working mechanisms on cultural relic repair, comprehensive management of heritage sites, and community management, established comprehensive law enforcement, realized security interaction, and promoted social participation.

1. The conservation of overall pattern of heritage was satisfactory

In this year, it relied on the inspection team to conduct works through the comprehensive management platform, improved the daily supervision, and established mechanisms of inspection, disposal, and feedback. It coordinated the relevant law enforcement departments to gradually dismantle illegal structures and effectively control and protect the overall pattern of various component sites. The conservation of overall pattern of heritage in various component sites was satisfactory. The land use was not changed and new projects complied with the approval processes, and laws and regulations, and were constructed according to the plan.

2. The functions and diseases of heritage remained unchanged

The use of elements remained unchanged this year. There were fewer new diseases. The mechanism of early-warning linkage and daily inspections were put in place, and the core elements were well maintained on daily basis.

3. The environment was in good condition

(1) Natural environment: The natural environment factors having made a great impact on each component site this year included typhoon, heavy rain, termites, etc. The typhoon did not impact the component sites this year. However, the rainstorm brought by the typhoon caused water leakage in buildings with cracked exterior walls or roofs. Due to the continuous development of termite prevention and control, termite damage on core elements in each component site was well controlled.

(2) Social environment: The resident population around each component site was relatively stable; the legal system was basically complete; the publication and education were good; economic development was stable; the social environment was relatively stable; and the spread and influence of heritage cultural values on the public were positive.

① Construction control

The various construction projects complied with the approval processes, and the construction was carried out according to the plan.
② No disaster occurred this year

③ Monitoring of tourism and tourists

Most of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) are open spaces, and only a few of them requires tickets for admission. The number of tourists in most component sites is estimated manually and there are no effective statistical measures available. However, the monitoring agency will adopt measures such as video surveillance and emergency evacuation measures to ensure the safety of the heritage and tourists when there are a large number of tourists. In the religious and folklore sites, a large number of people will take part in sacrificial activities in festivals. During each religious or folklore event, the management department will formulate a scheme in advance to coordinate public security, fire protection, medical treatment, volunteers and other personnel to perform on-site control. Up to now, there have been no accidents such as heritage damage or tourist injury due to tourist overload. This year, totally about 4,837,173 visitors has been to the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton). At present, the demand for tourists is acceptable, and no instantaneous overload of tourists has occurred. At present, tourists are mainly domestic, and most of them visit freely. The tourist service center provides services such as consultation, tour guide, deposit, rental, and explanation for visiting tourists. At present, it can provide tourists with high-quality services and gain high customer satisfaction.

(1) Conservation and Management Agencies

Overall responsible organization: Quanzhou Culture, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau (Quanzhou Cultural Relics Bureau)

Daily management organizations:

1-1 Wanshou Pagoda    Shishi Culture, Sports, Tourism, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau
1-2 Liusheng Pagoda    Shishi Culture, Sports, Tourism, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau
1-3 Shihu Dock        Shishi Culture, Sports, Tourism, Radio, Television, Press and Publication Bureau
1-4 Estuary Docks     Fengze District Culture, Sports, Tourism, Press and Publication Bureau
1-5 Jiuri Mountain Wind-Praying Inscriptions  Nan'an Culture, Sports, Press and Publication Bureau
1-6 Zhenwu Temple     Fengze District Culture, Sports, Tourism, Press and Publication Bureau
1-7 Tianhou Temple Quanzhou Tianhou Temple Cultural Relics Conservation and Management Office
1-8 Sites of Cizao Kilns (Jinjiaoyishan Kilns) Jinjiang Culture, Sports, Press and Publication Bureau
2-1 Confucius Temple  Confucius Temple Relic Conservation and Management Office
2-2 Statue of Lao Tze Quanzhou Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area Management Committee
2-3 Kaiyuan Temple Quanzhou Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau
2-4 Islamic Tombs     Quanzhou Qingyuan Mountain Scenic Area Management Committee
2-5 Qingjing Mosque   Quanzhou Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau
2-6 Statue of Mani in Ca'o'an Temple Jinjiang Culture, Sports, Press and Publication Bureau
3-1 Site of Deji Gate Quanzhou Tianhou Temple Cultural Relics Conservation and Management Office

3-2 Luoyang Bridge Quanzhou Cultural Relics Conservation and Management Office

(2) Preparation and implementation of conservation and management plan

The 16 Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) have prepared the Conservation and Management Plan in accordance with the standards and requirements of world heritage conservation, as well as the elements and conservation management requirements around outstanding universal values (OUV). The planning was implemented in 2016. Through comprehensive planning for the conservation and management of heritage sites, the world heritage conservation and management measures are linked with the specialized planning of Chinese heritage site conservation and urban and rural construction. At the same time, on the premise of effective protection of the authenticity and integrity of the heritage, planning requirements are put forward for the heritage conservation and the harmonious economic and social development in the heritage site.

(3) Safety and fire protection

The People's Government of Quanzhou Municipality takes the safety of each component site as the bottom line for heritage protection. On the basis of improving the cultural relics safety evaluation system, streamlining the approval process, and clarifying the main responsibilities, it strengthens supervision and inspection, normalizes cultural relics security inspections, and takes preventive measures.

(II) Main work achievements

The Monitoring Center for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) has taken use of the monitoring and early warning system platform to monitor the Gulangyu Island site, the environmental influence factors and the conservation and management works by means of manual entry through the system platform and mobile acquisition terminal, automatic acquisition of front-end equipment, and external system integration, thus forming a heritage monitoring system by taking the heritage value as the core and ontological security as the starting point, and further promoting the conservation and management of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton). The Center has carried out weekly inspections, monthly reports, regular feedback and processing results archiving around the elements, and conducted periodic manual surveys, objective records and evaluations for elements. It reported the relevant situations to the inner organizations in the management center in a timely manner, established effective communication with various departments, and realized a joint co-management mechanism.

(III) Main problems and reflections

The monitoring and early warning system for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) is officially launched. It has established the monitoring framework, determined the monitoring targets, formulated a recent work plan, and monitored, measured and recorded the existing attributes. It has begun to build a complete monitoring information platform, conducted heritage monitoring comprehensively, reasonably, and systematically by focusing on monitoring overall pattern changes, natural environment, the use of core elements, ontology diseases, construction control, and tourist management. The monitoring
methods are mainly manual surveys. The front-end equipment is used for collecting data with the support of the external system.

The monitoring for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) is still in its infancy, and the current scope of monitoring is not broad and the content is not deep enough. It only monitors the overall pattern and core elements. The existing level of technology cannot cover and fully meet the monitoring needs of the function of “community + scenic spots”. As for the ontology diseases of the core elements, including climate, ocean, land area and microenvironment, and core elements, only data collection has been completed, and an effective overall evaluation system has not been established. It needs to be gradually improved in the next step.

(IV) Work plan in the next stage

The cultural heritage conservation works will be guided by General Secretary Xi’s important instructions, adhere to the work ideas of “scientific conservation and effective use”, further streamline the management system, promote repair and conservation, promote cultural heritage, and improve management level, guide social participation, systematically promote the conservation of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton), promote the sustainable development of cultural heritage, and explore ways to demonstrate cultural self-confidence and consciously perform the conservation of cultural heritage.

I. Promote the construction of management system and further improve the long-term mechanism. Improve the cultural relics repair, heritage monitoring, comprehensive management of heritage sites, community management and other working mechanisms, and realize comprehensive law enforcement. Strengthen the management by law and provide legal guarantee for the long-term conservation and management of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton).

II. Meet international requirements and further implement routine maintenance. Strengthen the conservation and supervision of historical and stylistic buildings, and carry out the daily maintenance for them. Enhance the scientific concept of cultural relics activation and utilization, and raise the level of cultural relics utilization.

III. Improve the monitoring management system. Regularly evaluate the monitoring and management system for the core elements of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton), classify according to the core elements and the risk grades of the historical and stylistic buildings, and improve the effective mechanism combining manual inspection, platform early warning, and disposal feedback. Carry out inspection and monitoring of fire protection and security facilities, and early warning for extreme weather. Organize research and analysis on monitoring and early warning data, explore the characteristics of monitoring data, and provide references for deepening monitoring work and management decisions. Carry out related researches with the collected data.

IV. Explore the value connotation of historical culture and further promote the inheritance of context. Complete the basic archives. Gradually improve the Archive Center of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) and lay the foundation for systematic research and inheritance. Deepen the theoretical study of cultural values, and academically demonstrate the core value of the historical heritage of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton).
V. Strengthen foreign publication and interchange. Strengthen communications and interchanges with domestic world cultural heritage site management agencies, and expand the influence of the core value of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton). Encourage more people to participate in activities such as creating the cultural atmosphere and publicizing the values of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton).

VI. Promote community construction and further guide social participation. Enhance public basic establishment and continue to promote regulation and improvement. Further optimize the living environment, carry out research on education and medical special works, promote the optimization and improvement of educational and medical resources, gradually solve the problem of inadequate public services, enhance the service level, and provide residents high quality living.

VII. Promote transformation and upgrading to further enhance the quality of tourism. Gradually improve the tourism supporting facilities and improve the construction of supporting facilities such as public tourism restaurants, leisure facilities, information platforms, and tourist public restrooms. Enhance the humanized and intelligent service level of scenic spots and enrich the types of tourism consumption.
II. Overview of Factual Information

(V) Heritage factual information

Heritage factual information is the first major type of data in the China World Cultural Heritage Basic Data Specification. In the following table, the “degree of completeness of the heritage factual information of the general platform” and the “overall assessment of the degree of completeness of the factual information of the general platform” show the evaluation results of the completeness of heritage factual information in the basic database of China world cultural heritage monitoring and early-warning general platform in this year.

Table 2-4 Evaluation Form of Heritage Factual information of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Contents of Heritage factual information</th>
<th>Completeness of Heritage factual information of the general platform (Self-evaluation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nomination files</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Resolutions of meeting</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Periodic reports</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Master Plan of heritage</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Distribution map of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inventory of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Relationship between heritage sites and cultural protection units at all levels</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Four Haves Archives</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Heritage use function map</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Disease distribution map</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Disease investigation record</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Single or partial mapping of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Single or partial photos of elements</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Satellite or aerial photos</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Other photos</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall evaluation of the completeness of the factual information of general platform (self-evaluation) | Good
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of conservation and management plan</td>
<td>- Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No data exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation projects</td>
<td>- Do not conform to the project plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Conform to the project plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeological excavation</td>
<td>- Do not conform to the excavation plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Conform to the excavation plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety accidents</td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situations of daily management</td>
<td>- Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse effect of tourists</td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of land use</td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of construction-related projects</td>
<td>- Problems exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No construction involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of adverse effect of natural environmental factors</td>
<td>- Serious threat exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Begin to deteriorate, but the degree is slight and has not yet caused a threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normal control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No natural environment monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of Disease control</td>
<td>- Dangerous situations exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Begin to deteriorate, but the degree is slight and has not yet caused a threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normal control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No disease record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in the form of elements</td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in heritage use functions</td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in the overall pattern of heritage</td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completeness of factual information</td>
<td>- Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff training</td>
<td>- Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of heritage application commitments</td>
<td>- Abnormally performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Normally performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No commitment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. Project Reports

Table 3-4 Conservation and Management Funds for the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of projects being funded this year</th>
<th>Total annual funds (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>Description (A brief statement of the use of funds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>2500 Personnel expenses (excluding medical and social insurance expenses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation projects</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>Including unpaid fees for previous projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental renovation project</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>520 Projects of municipal infrastructure, facade renovation, and greening improvement. The unpaid fees for previous projects are included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation project</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage monitoring</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>30 Expenses for information flow, fiber lease, and security management are included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective facilities construction projects</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey and Mapping projects</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective projects</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire safety</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeological project</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Research</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>50 Including conference discussions, topic research, planning and program preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of projects being funded this year</td>
<td>Total annual funds (ten thousand yuan)</td>
<td>Description (A brief statement of the use of funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication and education</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism management</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Central financial appropriation</td>
<td>4010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local fiscal appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(III) Conservation status of physical fabric

1. Overall pattern

The overall pattern refers to the pattern formed by the elements and their environment independently or mutually. Changes in physical features in nominated property and buffer zone, such as changes in mountain and drainage system caused by building development, new construction of transport infrastructure or service facilities, mining and quarrying, or large-scale water collection, may cause changes in the overall pattern.

Please fill in the relevant contents according to the actual situation of the overall pattern this year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there any changes in the overall pattern of property</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. Status of the element

A heritage element is a relatively independent unit carrying the outstanding universal value (OUV) of the property. Changes in structure, material, shape and appearance of a heritage element may have positive and negative impact on the outstanding universal value of property. In general, the implementation of maintenance works, rescue and reinforcement works, repairing works, protective facilities construction works may cause change in a heritage element, which will usually has a positive effect on the outstanding universal value of the property; changes in a heritage element due to natural disasters and sabotages will usually have an adverse effect on the outstanding universal value of the property.

Please fill in the relevant contents according to the preservation status of the element this year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there any changes in the element</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

237
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precious Sutra and Printed Scripture Pagoda</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
<th>Shutter Dock</th>
<th>Linhong Pagoda</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>Type of disease</th>
<th>Number of disease</th>
<th>Number of serious disease</th>
<th>Number of new disease this year</th>
<th>Number of disease treated this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several parts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several parts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several parts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several parts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3-6: Records of Diseases of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zagou) in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of disease</th>
<th>Element involved</th>
<th>Number of serious disease</th>
<th>Number of new disease this year</th>
<th>Number of disease treated this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Jari Mountain Wind Praying Inscriptions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal displacement</td>
<td>Jari Mountain Wind Praying Inscriptions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture</td>
<td>Jari Mountain Wind Praying Inscriptions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Temple Gate of Zhongwen Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Big Hall of Tianhou Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deformation</td>
<td>Sleeping Hall of Tianhou Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedimentation</td>
<td>Sleeping Hall of Tianhou Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal displacement</td>
<td>Sleeping Hall of Tianhou Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Sites of Cao Kilins (Jiajiayishan Kilins)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Statue of Lao 'ze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal displacement</td>
<td>Statue of Lao 'ze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Statue of Lao 'ze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Malaviya Hall of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal displacement</td>
<td>Malaviya Hall of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Malaviya Hall of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Zhenguo Pagoda of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Zhenguo Pagoda of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Zhenguo Pagoda of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Tongtang Pagoda of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Tongtang Pagoda of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Tongtang Pagoda of Kayyan Temple</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
measures for weathering and other diseases of stone relics. For the purpose of conserving the property, no technical measures are taken for the time being.

Note: These are few new disease this year, and most of the existing problems are disease left over by history. Since most of the elements are stone, there are no effective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of disease</th>
<th>Number of new disease</th>
<th>Number of sectors</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Type of disease</th>
<th>Elements involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-7 Table for Monitoring Status of Serious Diseases of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element involved</th>
<th>Type of severe disease monitored</th>
<th>Number of severe disease monitored</th>
<th>Monitoring method</th>
<th>Implementation organization</th>
<th>Evaluation of disease control status</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhenguo Pagoda of Kaiyuan Temple</td>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Several parts</td>
<td>Manual inspection, laser 3d scanning</td>
<td>Monitoring organization</td>
<td>Normal control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renshou Pagoda of Kaiyuan Temple</td>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>Several parts</td>
<td>Manual inspection, laser 3d scanning</td>
<td>Monitoring organization</td>
<td>Normal control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Overall evaluation of disease control status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall evaluation of disease control status</th>
<th>Good control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of disease control</td>
<td>Major diseases of elements of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) belong to natural weathering, fracture and other situations caused by long period of time and there are few new diseases. Against diseases found during daily inspection, conduct maintenance in time and carry out scientific research on weathering, fracture and other diseases of stone relics; then organize conservation work after the technology is mature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(IV) Factors affecting the property

1. Natural environmental factor monitoring record

Please make summary on monitoring work over natural environment affecting the property, with statistics graphs, statistics tables and photos, if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant monitoring on natural environment</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 3-8 Natural environment factors monitoring list 2018 of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring items</th>
<th>Type of monitoring object</th>
<th>Monitoring method</th>
<th>Organizatio n</th>
<th>Natural environment impact assessment</th>
<th>Description of natural environment impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct impact assessment of meteorological environment variability on the nominated property, so as to well learn about the meteorological conditions in the scope of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton); for this purpose, the external historical data will be connected in to monitor meteorological and environmental conditions and some other factors.</td>
<td>Daily average temperature, Max. temperature, Min. temperature, precipitation, average relative humidity, average wind velocity</td>
<td>Others: connect with meteorological bureau to get required data.</td>
<td>Other institutes: Quanzhou Meteorolog ical Bureau</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>The local meteorological conditions of the nominated property is good, with relatively large precipitation and relatively high humidity; the property locates in low-latitude regions with high average temperature, which will generate certain impact on the weathering of stone monuments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the outsourced data to monitor typhoon at real time.</td>
<td>Others: extreme weather</td>
<td>Others: connect with meteorological bureau to get required data.</td>
<td>Other institutes: Quanzhou Meteorolog ical Bureau</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>Typhoon lands on Quanzhou rarely and the over strong wind will cause some trees falling; the main impact is secondary disasters brought by typhoon, like waterlogging caused by strong precipitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the outsourced data to monitor earthquake at real time.</td>
<td>Others: extreme weather</td>
<td>Others: connect with earthquake bureau to get required data.</td>
<td>Other institutes: Quanzhou Earthquake Bureau</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>The earthquake affecting Quanzhou Site mainly concentrate in Taiwan and Taiwan Strait; Quanzhou will feel the earthquake, with slight influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct impact assessment of natural</td>
<td>SO2, NO2, inhalable</td>
<td>Others: connect with</td>
<td>Other institutes:</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Quanzhou has good atmospheric environment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring items</td>
<td>Type of monitoring object</td>
<td>Monitoring method</td>
<td>Organizatio n</td>
<td>Natural environment impact assessment</td>
<td>Description of natural environment impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment variability on the property, so as to well learn about the natural environmental conditions in the scope of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton); for this purpose, the external historical data will be connected in to monitor natural environmental conditions and some other factors.</td>
<td>particulate, fine particles, CO, the daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration, AQI</td>
<td>environment bureau to get required data.</td>
<td>Quanzhou Environment Protection Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td>with relatively low pollution index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct real-time monitoring on micro-environment near property elements, so as to provide data basis for studying the influence of micro-environment on diseases of property elements.</td>
<td>Temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind velocity, wind direction, CO2, NO2, SO2, PM2.5</td>
<td>Front-end device</td>
<td>Monitoring institute</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>The micro-environment doesn't generate damage and disease to the property, but it is closely related with corrosion of wooden structures and weathering of stone members; in short term, it is difficult to assess the impact caused by data variability. Therefore, the impact of micro-environment on the property is very slight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct real-time monitoring on room temperature and humidity of the ancient buildings of the property, so as to provide data for studying the impact of room temperature and humidity on diseases of the property elements.</td>
<td>Temperature, humidity, PM2.5, PM1.0, SO2, NO2, CO, Ozone;</td>
<td>Front-end device</td>
<td>Monitoring institute</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>The room temperature and humidity doesn't generate damage and disease to the property, but it is closely related with corrosion of wooden structures and weathering of stone members; in short term, it is difficult to assess the impact caused by data variability. Therefore, the impact of micro-environment on the property is very slight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct real-time monitoring on surface temperature and humidity of the property, like ancient kiln site and stone carving, so as to provide data for studying the impact of surface</td>
<td>Temperature and humidity</td>
<td>Front-end device</td>
<td>Monitoring institute</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>The surface temperature and humidity doesn't generate damage and disease to the property, but it is closely related with corrosion of wooden structures and weathering of stone members; in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring items</td>
<td>Type of monitoring object</td>
<td>Monitoring method</td>
<td>Organizatio n</td>
<td>Natural environment impact assessment</td>
<td>Description of natural environment impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature and humidity on diseases of the property elements.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>short term, it is difficult to assess the impact caused by data variability. Therefore, the impact of micro-environment on the property is very slight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Control of negative influence from natural environment factor                  | Properly control          |

Fig. 4-1 Meteorological environment monitoring data

Fig. 4-2 Typhoon monitoring data
2. Records of natural disasters
Please make summary on natural disasters affecting the property in this year, with photos if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any natural disaster affects this property in this year</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. Record of sabotages

Please make summary on sabotages affecting the property in this year, with photos if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any sabotages affects this property in this year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. Social environment

Populations of nominated property and buffer zone at inscription come from the annual monitoring report of last year, which can be changed.

(1) Annual social environment monitoring records of the nominated property and the buffer zone in this year

Table 3-15 2018 annual social environment monitoring records of the nominated property and the buffer zone of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of mining points [set]</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverse effect area [m²]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of severe pollution industry enterprises [set]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation demands</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current population of nominated property [people]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current population of buffer zone [people]</td>
<td>5232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Annual social environment monitoring records of the property area in this year

Table 3-16 2018 annual social environment monitoring records of the property area of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent resident population density [people/km²]</th>
<th>790</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GDP [USD]</td>
<td>14751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National protected animals and plants [items]</td>
<td>18 types of national protected plants and 31 types of rare animals under national key protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation coverage rate [%]</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of severe pollution industry enterprises in the property area [set]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) Land application change in nominated property and buffer zone of this year

Table 3-17 Land application change list 2018 in nominated property and buffer zone of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land application change</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6. Tourism and tourists

(1) Tourists of this year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any daily tourist limit</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist volume threshold value [people]</td>
<td>124687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any instantaneous tourist volume limit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instantaneous tourist volume threshold value [people]</td>
<td>18680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-18 2018 tourist statistics table of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Tourist (man-times)</th>
<th>Days exceeding daily tourist volume threshold value</th>
<th>Days exceeding instantaneous tourist volume threshold value</th>
<th>Overseas tourist volume (man-times)</th>
<th>Tourists receiving internal narrator service (man-times)</th>
<th>Tourists receiving external narrator service (man-times)</th>
<th>Tourist impact assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>382329</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>10620</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>770725</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>19875</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>616926</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>18540</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>454770</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>9895</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>349861</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>9960</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>312571</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>8700</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>278473</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>8456</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>258924</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>8021</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>286058</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>8843</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>503651</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>15270</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>315454</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>8950</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>307431</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>8550</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual total</td>
<td>4837173</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverse impact of tourists | None |

Summary | Most nominated property sites of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) belong to open space and only a few of heritage sites require visiting tickets. Tourist amount data of most nominated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Tourist (man-times)</th>
<th>Days exceeding daily tourist volume threshold value</th>
<th>Days exceeding instantaneous tourist volume threshold value</th>
<th>Overseas tourist volume (man-times)</th>
<th>Tourists receiving internal narrator service (man-times)</th>
<th>Tourists receiving external narrator service (man-times)</th>
<th>Tourist impact assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

analysis of adverse impact of tourists

property sites is obtained by manual estimation, without any effective statistics measures. Monitoring institutes will monitor tourist flow through video monitoring and take emergency evacuation measures when the tourist number is high, so as to guarantee the safety of tourist and nominated property. For religious and customs and beliefs places are crowded at festivals or sacrifice ceremonies, the management departments will formulate one special program for each religious, customs and beliefs event, and coordinate with police, fire fighting and medical forces and volunteers for site control. Up to now, no nominated property damage or tourist safety accidents occurred due to overloading tourists. In this year, the tourists visiting nominated property sites of Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) reach 4,837,173 in total. Now, the tourist demand is acceptable, and there is no problems of overloading instantaneous tourist volume. Most current tourists belongs to domestic tourists, most in free visits. The tourist service center provides consultancy, guiding, deposit, lease and narration services for tourists, and can provide relatively high good service quality, with good tourist satisfaction.

(2) Annual record of the tourism revenue of this year

Table 3-19 Annual Record of the Tourism Revenue of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic benefits</th>
<th>Ticket income (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>No statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total management and service income from conservation and management agencies (ten thousand yuan)</td>
<td>No statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation description</td>
<td>Most of the component sites are open spaces and require no tickets for admission, and the conservation and management agencies are all non-profit public service agencies with financial support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact assessment</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social benefit</th>
<th>Number of residents (person) engaged in heritage-related works and management</th>
<th>No statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Situation description</td>
<td>No statistics. The Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) are located in Licheng District, Fengze District, Luojiang District, Shishi City, Jinjiang City, Nan'an City, and Taiwan-invested zones in Quanzhou City. It is difficult and has little meaning to collect relevant data.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact assessment</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental benefit</th>
<th>Situation description</th>
<th>With the improvement of social and economic benefits and public aesthetics, the landscaping and greening works of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Ancient Quanzhou (Zayton) and the surrounding area have been improved better than before.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact assessment</td>
<td>More significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>