

ABSTRACT

Xidi village is one of world cultural heritage site, located at southeast of Yixian County in Anhui Province. Orderly style of space variety of the village as well as the quite colors of architectures embody outstanding talents and achievements of ancient village in Southern Anhui on creating living environment which value high in history, arts and science.

Based on the ties of clan blood, Xidi is an ancient village where people with surname of Hu live together as a big family. It began in the 11th century A.D., developed and reached its meridian during the 14th-19th centuries. In the middle of the 20th century, along with the disintegration of the Feudal Patriarchal Clan System in China, the progress of Xidi village had gradually slowed down. Owing to less war attacked and no economic development impacted in the history, the original form of the village is well reserved and keeps the authenticity and integrality of the historical development. 124 ancient civilian residence and 3 memorial temples in the Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasties which are well preserved so far are all appraised as key units of cultural relic protection of Anhui Province.

Along with the rapid growth of Chinese economy, the number of tourists to Xidi will increase. Consequently, the industry chain leading by culture tourism of heritage site is under gradual formation; however, great pressure is generated in heritage site protection and management.

The dissertation contains 6 chapters, including the general introduction (chapter 1), the main body (chapter 2 to 5)), and the conclusion (chapter 6). The

main body can be further divided into two parts. In the first part (chapter 2 and 3) the historic change and architecture-use change were studied, and a large amount of traditional buildings and newly-built buildings were investigated. After the preparation of research method in the first part, the second part (chapter 4 and 5) presented two parallel researches on protection of XIDI village. The one is study on the change of building entity; the other is on the change of protection policies.

Chapter 1 introduces the background and purpose of the research, reviewed related works and the frame work of the dissertation.

In the chapter 2, natural condition and historic change of Huizhou regionalization were analyzed, including natural condition, population composition and cultural formation, development and decadency of Xidi village. In the chapter 3, based on investigated data, the change of architecture-use and regional society were studied. The central area of Xidi Village is selected as the research object, which is just located on the main tour line. The mainly focused in the following two aspects: (1) the space and society composition of the center in Xidi Village----World Heritage Site, to know its condition before it was inscribed in World Heritage List by interviewing and data consulting; (2) to summarize the law of change after listed in World Heritage by investigating and mastering the status quo of the space and society composition of the center in Xidi Village and analyzing the changes happened before and after recorded in the List.

In the chapter 4, the ancient townhouses and outside environment were studied. Firstly, characters of ancient townhouses were divided to several sorts of

elements according to investigation; then the author analyzed the elements one by one and finally summarized the value of ancient townhouses.

In the chapter 5, newly-built buildings was studied. Based on field investigation, plan, elevation, section and overall relationship graph of “Anhui Style Architectures” are drawn out. Based on related graphs, compare with the plan and elevation of ancient townhouses in Xidi Village to analyze differences between “Anhui Style Architectures” and ancient ones and the influence of building “Anhui Style Architectures” on the whole environment and traditional value of the ancient village.

In the chapter 6, protection policy was studied. Because of tourism development, the protection policies for world heritage site of Xidi Village have changed to adapt the need of heritage protection under new situations. Along with the increase of tourism-income, the fund launch into protection on World Cultural Heritage Site raised too.

Chapter 7 summarizes the findings in the dissertation, presents the general discussion and perspective, and proposed some research in future.

Contents

ABSTRACT.....	I
CONTENTS.....	IV
CHAPTER 1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	6
1) <i>The former protection planning of Xidi village</i>	6
2) <i>Impact of commercial activities on protection of the heritage site</i>	7
3) <i>Impact of traveling on protection of the heritage site</i>	7
4) <i>The lifestyle change of the natives and the influence of economic activities</i>	9
1.2 RESEARCH PURPOSE.....	9
1.3 RESEARCH METHODS AND FRAMEWORK OF DISSERTATION	10
1) <i>Investigate the core protection zone of XiDi village</i>	11
2) <i>Analysis and comparison according to the investigation data</i>	11
1.4 PREVIOUS RESEARCHES	12
1) <i>Research review</i>	12
2) <i>Summary of previous researches</i>	18
CHAPTER 2 HISTORICAL CHANGES OF XIDI VILLAGE.....	22
2.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF XIDI VILLAGE	22
2.2 NATURAL CONDITIONS AND HISTORICAL CHANGES OF REGIONALIZATION OF HUIZHOU (徽州)	25
1) <i>Natural conditions</i>	25
2) <i>Historical changes of regionalization</i>	29
3) <i>Population composition and cultural formation</i>	32
4) <i>Development of Xidi village</i>	33
5) <i>Decadency of Xidi village</i>	38
CHAPTER 3 THE CHANGES OF BUILDING USAGE IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF XIDI VILLAGE	43
3.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION	43
3.2 FEATURES OF RELATIVE RESEARCHES	44
3.3 INVESTIGATION METHOD	45
3.4 THE CHANGES OF ARCHITECTURAL USE IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF XIDI VILLAGE	46
3.5 CONSTITUTION OF COMMERCIAL OPERATORS IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF XIDI VILLAGE	54
3.6 ANALYSIS	58
CHAPTER 4 INVESTIGATION ON TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF XIDI VILLAGE.....	62
4.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION	62
INVESTIGATED ANCIENT TOWNHOUSES	63
FIGURE 4-1 LOCATION ON INVESTIGATED ANCIENT TOWNHOUSES.....	63
4.2 INVESTIGATION METHOD	64
1) <i>Definition of ancient townhouse</i>	64
2) <i>Research Method</i>	65
4.3 ANALYSIS ON CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT TOWNHOUSE IN XIDI VILLAGE.....	65
1) <i>Space Elements</i>	65
2) <i>Exterior Form Elements</i>	74

4.4 INVESTIGATION CONCLUSION	81
CHAPTER 5 INVESTIGATION ON ARCHITECTURE AND CHARACTERISTIC CHANGE IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF XIDI VILLAGE.....	84
5.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	84
5.2 INVESTIGATION METHOD.....	85
1) <i>definition of “Anhui style architecture”</i>	85
2) <i>Investigation Methods</i>	85
5.3 ANALYSIS ON CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS OF “ANHUI STYLE ARCHITECTURES” IN XIDI VILLAGE.....	88
5.4 COMPARISON ON “ANHUI STYLE ARCHITECTURES” AND OLD TOWNHOUSES	96
1) <i>Comparison Based on Section 4.3 and Section 5.3.</i>	96
2) <i>Discussion and Results</i>	104
CHAPTER 6 THE PROTECTION POLICIES FOR WORLD HERITAGE SITE OF XIDI VILLAGE..	108
6.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH	108
6.2 CHANGES OF PROTECTION POLICIES	108
1) <i>The Start of Protection</i>	110
2) <i>Sustainable development and ancient village protection</i>	112
6.3 INVESTIGATION CONCLUSION	119
CHAPTER 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	122
7.1 DISCUSSION AND PERSPECTIVE	122
7.2 CONCLUSION--- THE CONTRADICTION AMONG HERITAGE PROTECTION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND RESIDENTS’ LIVING CHANGES ADAPTATION	123
1) <i>Relationship between living and business</i>	124
2) <i>The link between business personnel and the territorial society</i>	124
3) <i>The contradiction between the requirements of commercial space and the traditional architecture protection</i>	125
4) <i>The influences of business space and contemporary living requirements on the entity environment of the ancient village</i>	125
5) <i>Influence of world cultural heritage protection policy</i>	126
7.3 FUTURE RESEARCHES	127
1) <i>Research of protection of the ancient townhouses in empty-nest type</i>	127
2) <i>Research on updating, reforming and use of the ancient townhouses</i>	127
3) <i>Research on protective technology of ancient buildings</i>	128
LIST OF FIGURE	129
LIST OF TABLE	132
LIST OF REFERENCE	133
LIST OF PAPER	134
APPENDIX A THE ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION TABLE OF TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS	136
APPENDIX B RECONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES OF ANCIENT CIVILIAN RESIDENCE.....	153
APPENDIX C 安徽省皖南古民居保护条例.....	154
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	160

Chapter 1 General Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Research Purpose

1.3 Research Method and Framework of Dissertation

1.4 Previous Researches

1.1 Background

The success of Xidi (西递) village being listed on World Cultural Heritages has injected new vitality into local tourism, which greatly improved the grade of tourism resources in Southern Anhui(安徽) and promoted the rapid development of local tourism; Meanwhile, Xidi village itself attracted a number of tourists. Along with the rapid growth of Chinese economy, the number of tourists to Xidi increased. Consequently, the industry chain leading by culture tourism of heritage site is under gradual formation; thereby, great pressure is generated in heritage site protection and management. It mainly reflects on following aspects:

1) The former protection planning of Xidi village

The protection planning of Xidi (西递) village is completed in 1998, and its planning principles and guiding ideas are still practical and workable in today. Due to the condition of that time, no research from the perspective of heritage protection and management is carried in the original planning. While as people have a better understanding of the World Cultural Heritage, as well as the local

economy and inhabitant living standard have been enormously improved, there appear some issues which are excluded or unsolved in the original planning.

2) Impact of commercial activities on protection of the heritage site

The value of heritage site has been widely realized. All of the local government members, leaders and inhabitants of the heritage site have acknowledged that Xidi is the invaluable heritage of the mankind, and they are all obligatory on protecting the heritage. Therefore, in order to protect the heritage site, the local government had removed office buildings and schools from the core protection area one after another in an orderly way. As these available lands are of great value, changing the land function or increasing the building density will bring enormous economic interests. It is difficult for local government to satisfy the protection requirements in the face of such interests. At the same time, owing to the attraction of heritage site, the surroundings became the pursuit of developers which destroy surrounding environment. At present, economic development is an indispensable and demanding task in government work and it is paramount. How to deal with both the economic development and heritage protection under the premise of centering on economic development is a major issue for us.

3) Impact of traveling on protection of the heritage site

In history, the human and animal excreta in ancient villages were mainly collected through wooden barrels and used as fertilizer after ferment. Sewage

disposal was mainly mixing rain and sewage together and flowed into river after self-purification. However, problems such as the development of tourism, rapid increasing number of tourists and increase of restaurants and hotels, bring the serious modern city problems like sewage and garbage disposal to the ancient townhouse.

“There are 22 restaurants and hotels in Hongcun（宏村） village and 17 in Xidi（西递） excluding the scattered family inns. This directly results in a dramatic increase of domestic garbage and quantity of sewage in Hongcun and Xidi village.” [1] According to statistics, the annual refuse discharge amounts reach as high as 515 tons in Xidi and 577 tons in Hongcun, and quantities of sewage of the two villages reach over 300,000 tons [2] .

At the same time, the present garbage disposal methods of the two villages are mainly dump and landfill, which are not good for environment protection of the villages. There is no independent and sound drainage facility neither in Xidi nor Hongcun, and large quantities of domestic and washing sewage is directly drained to river or seep into ground without treatment.

In addition, there are some students painting picture in the two villages. They pour their paint waste water containing plentiful chemical substances and heavy metal at discretion which seriously pollutes the water and the water quality is suffering gradual degradation. The quantity of tourists is seriously overloaded. Based on environment carrying capacity of tourist checked and

controlled by the protection planning, the maximum saturated daily tourist quantity is 5,000 persons in Xidi(西递) and 5,200 persons in Hongcun(宏村)〔3〕. Along with the tourism development in Xidi and Hongcun, large numbers of tourists swarm into the two villages, especially in weekends and tourism seasons. The tourist quantity of the two villages is severely overloaded and the ancient villages are filled with crowds: the silence of the village is broken, and the ancient village becomes a downtown, “just like a market” .

4) The lifestyle change of the natives and the influence of economic activities

The existing ancient townhouses in Xidi village are wooden structure system with wood frame, wood brace, wood compartment and wood floor slabs; the rooms are narrow and small with poor day lighting and ventilation. With stable increasing income, the impact of modern lifestyle and popularization of modern electrical appliances, over 70% of the inhabitants are eager to improve their current living conditions〔4〕. The inhabitants of Xidi are basically living in the ancient townhouses, and it is essential to adapt them. In the meanwhile, with the development of tourism economy, reconstruction, extension and new building of commercial service rooms are required, which bring new pressure to heritage protection.

1.2 Research purpose

In nowadays, China is experiencing tremendous changes in society and economy. Economic growth increases national income, improves people’s living

condition and enlarges the number of traveling activities and tourists. People's lifestyles and concepts are changing along with the economic development, and Xidi village is no exception. Under this background and as World Cultural Heritage Site, how to adapt to the economic and social development, and how to coordinate the conflicts among tourism, habitation and life under the premise of heritage being well protected are the research objectives of this dissertation. The purpose of this dissertation is to find out what kind of change occurred in XiDi village due to development of tourism and what result in these changes, through field investigation to find the heritage protection status.

1.3 Research methods and Framework of Dissertation

The research methods of this thesis is that though site investigation collect firsthand data, then analysis and comparison traditional buildings and newly-built buildings according to the data.

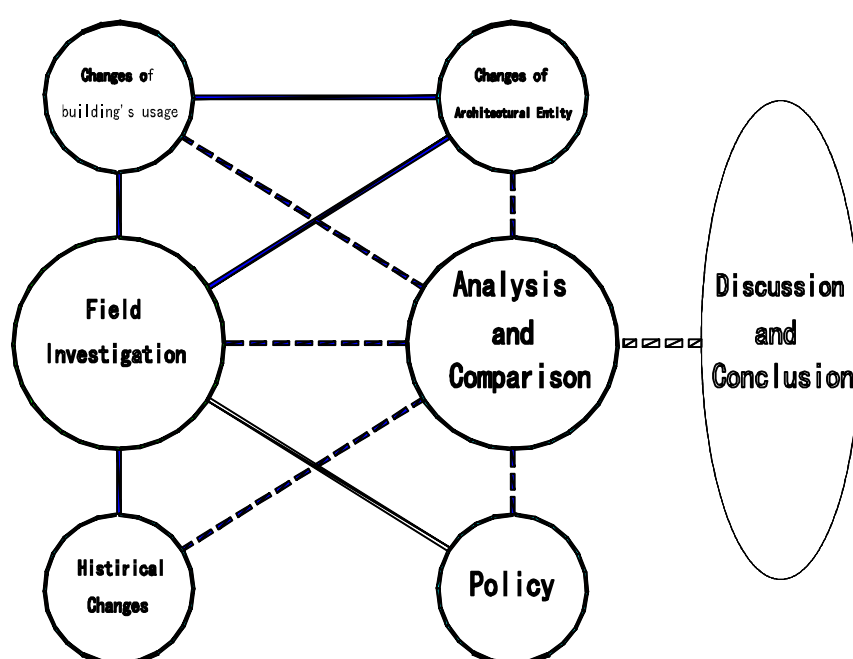


Figure 1-1 research frame work

1) Investigate on the core protection zone of XiDi village

The author selected core area of xidi village to investigate, the contents of locale investigation include:

- a) The history of Huizhou(徽州)
- a) The changes of building usage
- b) Regional social change
- c) The composing of merchants
- d) The changes of architecture
- f) The changes of spatial entity
- g) Protection policies for world heritage site
- h) Investigation results

2) Analysis and comparison according to the investigation data

- a) Changes of building usage and the relationship between tourism and business
- b) Changes of merchants and the ownership of traditional house
- c) Changes of spatial entity and the influence of business due to the tourism development
- d) According to the changes of protection policies, analyses the effect of protection on world cultural heritage site

1.4 Previous Researches

1) Research review

The ancient villages of Huizhou(徽州), emerged and evolved in such kind of natural, historical and humanistic background, have its strong features and laws and attract scholars from various places to research their form, creation and influential courses from different academic perspectives. As early as in 1953, Liu Dunzheng(刘敦桢) had investigated and recorded over 20 civilian residences and memorial temples of the Ming Dynasty (明朝) remained in Xixinanxiang (西溪南乡) Town, Shexian (歙县) county; in 1956, Hu Yueqian(胡悦谦) found and wrote down the ancient settlement site of Hujiacun (胡家村) in Jixi (绩溪); through investigation on the civilian residence of the Ming Dynasty (明朝) in places such as Shexian (歙县), Jixi (绩溪) and Xiuning (休宁), Zhang Zhongyi(张仲一) compiled a book named *House of the Ming Dynasty in Huizhou* in 1957, whose record covers the general layout, plan form, exterior structure and detailed decoration. During the “Cultural Revolution”, ancient townhouses are seriously destroyed, and this book became the unique version to learn about the residents of the Ming Dynasty (明朝) in Huizhou (徽州). After 1980s, researches on civilian residence gradually flourished. In the summer of 1980, Chinese members from the China-US Investigation Team on Ancient townhouse investigated Xidi of Yixian(黟县) county, etc. In 1980, Du Shunbao(杜顺宝) from Southeast University, detailed narrated in his Master’s thesis *on the source and form of the stone archways(石坊) of the Ming Dynasty*

(明朝) in Huizhou (徽州) . In 1982, in *Culture, Environment and Man Are Essence of Architecture--Civilian Residence in Southern Anhui* (collected works on architecture history), Wang Wenqing(王文卿) and Sun Zhongyang(孙钟阳) discussed on the features of forms, technologies and techniques of civilian residence in Southern Anhui; in 1985, He Hongyu(何红雨) from Tsinghua University finished her Master's thesis, *Research on Form Development of Townhouse in Huizhou*, which analyzed the formation, development and changes of Xidi village in Yixian(黟县) and its architectural modes; in the same year, Ding Hongwei(丁宏伟) from Southeast University completed his Master's thesis *On Architectures of Memorial Temples of the Ming-Qing Period in Huizhou*; in 1986, Zhang Shiqing(张十庆) and Dong Wei(董卫) from Southeast University respectively researched the *Fengshui (风水)* and *patriarch system influence on the traditional village forms of Huizhou (徽州)* ; in 1987, Song Zilong(宋子龙) published the book, *The Art of Memorial Arches of Huizhou* (Hefei: Anhui Fine Art Publishing House); in the same year, Cheng Jiyue(程极悦) published *Huizhou Merchants and Water Gap Garden (Journal of Architecture, October 1987)*. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, since the rise of researches on Fengshui (风水) theories, another research revival on civilian residence and villages appeared. In 1991, Yin Yongda(殷永达) published *Water Gap Mode of Huizhou Villages and its Cultural Connotations on Culture of Southeast China*; in the same year, Han Dongqing(韩冬青) from Southeast University completed his Master's thesis, *Research on Village Environment in Southern Anhui*, which

probes into structural modes of Southern Anhui villages from three levels of landscape, village and residence. Jiang Ji(江骥) published *Architectures of Hui-Style* (Shanghai: Academia Press), which gives a description of the forms of ancient architectures of the Ming(明) and Qing(清) Dynasties in Southern Anhui; in 1992, Ying Yongda(殷永达) wrote *Analysis on Twin-tower Structure of Ming Dynasty in Xiawenxi, Xiuning county*; Since 1992, large-scale surveying and mapping on the civilian residence in Huizhou is conducted by the Southeast University, and scholars like Gong Kai(龚恺) and Shan Yong(单踊) compiled a series of books such as *Tangyue* 《棠樾》, *Zhanqi* 《瞻淇》, *Yuliang* 《渔梁》, *Maofeng* 《猫峰》 and *Xiaoqi* 《晓起》. In 1993, Yu Hongli and Li Yuyang published *Ancient Houses—Civilian Residence of Hui Style in Southern Anhui* (Nanjing: Jiangsu Fine Art Publishing House), which not only succeeded in art, but also be considered as an important reference for researches on civilian residence in Huizhou because of its strong documentary description; in 1996, Zhu Zixuan(朱自煊) proposed a planning on protection and renovation of Tunxi (屯溪) Ancient Street; in 1998, Pan Guotai(潘国泰) and Zhu Yongchun(朱永春) published *Anhui Cultural History—Architecture, Garden and Sculpture* [Anhui Architecture, 1998(4)] and *Several Regional Characteristics of Bucket Arches in Structures of the Ming and Qing Architectures in Huizhou* [Journal of Architecture, 1998(6)]; also in 1998, Wang Mingju(王明居) published his *Preliminary Discussion on the Garden Art in Huizhou* (1998-2) in the Journal of Anhui Normal University; Zhao Huaifu(赵华富) published his *Third Discussion*

on the Clan Memorial Temples in Huizhou (1998-4) in the Journal of Anhui University; in 1999, Cheng Jiyue(程极悦) elaborated the formation and evolvement of ancient townhouse of the Ming-Qing Periods in Shexian in *Development Summary on the Ancient Architectures in Huizhou* [Anhui Architecture, 1999(1)]; Furthermore, there are many professionals analyzed and researched the Huizhou architectures from aspects of construction, decoration and fire fighting, etc., and Japanese scholars Keiichiro Mogi(茂木计一郎) also surveyed and mapped the civilian residence in Southern Anhui. In recent years, more attention is paid to researches on ancient villages in Huizhou by many universities, and since 2000, students major in architecture of Hefei University of Technology successively surveyed and mapped the Chaji (查济)village in Jingxian (泾县) county and Pingshan(屏山) village in Yixian (黟县) county, and accumulated large quantities of firsthand data; Master's thesis of Tongji University, *Analysis and Comparison of the Fengshu (风水) Landscape Between Huizhou Settlement and "Watertown" Settlement in Jiangsu and Zhejiang* (Sun Yanqing(孙彦青), 1999), Master's thesis of Hefei University of Technology, *Future Villages-Inheritance of Residential Environment in Southern Anhui Villages* (Wang Hao(汪浩), 2002) and Doctor's thesis of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, *Research on the Formation and Development of Traditional Villages Settlement in Huizhou* (Chen Wei(陈伟), 2000) (shown in table 1-1) .

Based on previous researches, these theses investigated the vicissitude of residential environment and protection strategies of traditional villages in

Huizhou (徽州) through comparison and example citation or from the perspectives of archaeology, humanities and society. On the other hand, series of research methods of space research scholars led by Bill Hillier are also been applied to research on the space of Huizhou traditional settlement: by applying the analysis method of “Space Syntax”, Wang Haofeng(王浩峰, Hong Kong University) and others conducted synchronic analysis and comparison on the structures of many settlements in Huizhou(徽州). In one word, Chinese and foreign scholars reaped rich fruits through researching the related levels of Huizhou settlements from different perspectives and various multidisciplinary backgrounds.

Table 1-1Previous researches																		
	1953	1957	1980	1982	1983	1985	1986	1987	1991	1992	1993	1995	1996	1998	1999	1999	2000	2002
Studied matter	Investigated the memorial temple	House of the Ming Dynasty in Hui Zhou	source and form of the stone archways of the Ming Dynasty in Huizhou	the features of forms, technologies and techniques of Townhouse in Southern Anhui	Country Society and Tenant/Servant Practice of the Ming-Qing Periods in Huizhou	Research on form development of townhouse in Huizhou	Fengshui (风水) and patriarch system influence on the traditional village forms of Huizhou	The Art of Memorial Arches of Huizhou	Water Gap Mode of Huizhou Villages and its Cultural Connotations on Culture of Southeast China	Architectures of Hui-Style Analysis on Twin-tower Structure of Ming Dynasty in Xiawenxi, Xiuning county	Ancient Houses—Townhouse of Hui Style in Southern Anhui	Study on Huizhou Merchants	proposed a planning on protection and renovation of Tunxi Ancient Street	Anhui Cultural History—Architecture, Garden and Sculpture and Several Regional Characteristics of Bucket Arches in Structures of the Ming and Qing Architectures in Huizhou	Development Summary on the Ancient Architectures in Huizhou	Research on the Formation and Development of Traditional Villages Settlement in Huizhou	surveyed and mapped the Chaji (查济)village in Jingxian (泾县) county and Pingshan(屏山) village in Yixian (黟县) county, and accumulated large quantities of firsthand data	Future Villages-Inheritance of Residential Environment in Southern Anhui Villages
						Architectures of Memorial Temples of the Ming-Qing Period in Huizhou		Huizhou Merchants and Water Gap Garden	Research on Village Environment in South of Anhui	compiled a series of books such as Tangyue, Zhanqi, Yuliang, Maofeng and Xiaoqi		Survey of Huizhou		Preliminary Discussion on the Garden Art in Huizhou	Analysis and Comparison of the Fengshu (风水) Landscape Between Huizhou Settlement and “Watertown” Settlement in Jiangsu and Zhejiang		surveyed and mapped the Chaji (查济)village in Jingxian (泾县) county and Pingshan(屏山) village in Yixian (黟县) county, and accumulated large quantities of firsthand data	
scholar	Liu DunZhen	Zhang Zhongyi	Du Shunbao	Wang Wenqing and Sun Zhongyang	Ye Xianen	He Hongyu	Zhang shiqin Dong wei	Song Zilong	Ying Yongda	Jiang Ji Ying Yongda	Zhu Zixuan	Zhang Meipeng	Zhu Zixuan	Pan GuoTai and Zhu Yongchun	Cheng Jiyue	Chen Wei(Doctor’s thesis of the Chinese Academy of Sciences,tutored by Zhang Binglun)	students major in architecture of Hefei University of Technology	Wang Hao(Master’s thesis of Hefei University of Technology,tutored by Xu Chuanhua)
						Ding Hongwei		Cheng Jiyue	Han Dongqing	Gong Kai and Shan Yong		Yao Bangzao		. Zhao Huafu	Sun Yanqing(Master’s thesis of Tongji University,tutored by Zhu Moulong)		students major in architecture of Hefei University of Technology	

2) Summary of previous researches

From collecting basic data (including the existing situation and historical data) at the very beginning to classification and features description of important civilian residence, and then by means of research methods of folklore culture, environment psychology and social economy, it deeply probes into settlement features and their built-in mechanisms along with application of “Space Syntax” theory. The fields of settlement researches are summarized as the following types:

a) Real situation record of space

Surveying and mapping of the villages—precisely record and reproduce the forms of single architecture and residential groups as well as the overall village environment with planar or even three-dimensional images.

b) Take “space” itself as the main body for research

① Analysis on space elements: One of the space elements shall be taken as a research object, such as residential units (courtyard house), laneways, water gaps and gardens, etc.

② Analysis on space combination: To discover the inner organization principles through analysis on the geometrical characteristics, functional attributes, order and sense of place along with combination methods of the space elements.

③ The expression of space form and people’s aesthetics in construction.

- ④Synchronic analysis conducted through “Space Syntax” theory on the space structure of the settlements.

c) Take the cause of “space” as the main body for research

① Development and research on the village history: Describe the whole process of emergence of Huizhou settlement combining the research results of archaeology and historiography.

② Research on cultural formation: its space-based meaning lies in the cultural consciousness it contained.

Emphasize the embodiment of humanistic spirit in architecture. Emphasize that regional culture is the general background for formation of physical form, demonstrate the causes for formation and development of settlements through investigating the cultural forms such as Fengshui (风水), clans and economy.

③ Research on environmental behavior: Based on the viewpoint that man creates environment while environment reacts upon man, striving to apply basic theories and methods of psychology to research the interaction relationship between man and settlement space environment, “behavior-setting” mode put forward by C. Alexander and “culture-environment” concept proposed by Amos Rapoport are applied in this kind of researches.

The detail is shown as table 1-2

Table 1-2 Summaries of previous researches

Research type	Name of researchers	Studied matter	Year
Type a)	▪Liu DunZheng	Ancient Houses—Townhouse of Hui Style	1953
	▪Zhang Zhongyi	House of the Ming Dynasty in Hui Zhou	1957
	▪Gong Kai and Shan Yong	A series books on ancient village of south of Anhui province	1992
	▪Pan GuoTai Zhu Yongchun	Anhui Cultural History—Architecture, Garden and Sculpture	1998
Type b)	▪ Du Shunbao	Source and form of the stone archways of the Ming Dynasty in Huizhou	1980
	▪ Wang Wenqing and Sun Zhongyang	The features of forms, technologies and techniques of Townhouse in Southern Anhui	1982
	▪ He Hongyu	Research on form development of townhouse in Huizhou	1983
	▪ Ding Honwei	Architectures of Memorial Temples of the Ming-Qing Period in Huizhou	1985
	▪ Song Zilong	The Art of Memorial Arches of Huizhou	1986
	▪ Yin Yongda	Analysis on Twin-tower Structure of Ming Dynasty in Xiawenxi, Xiuning county	1992
	▪ Han Dongqing	Research on Village Environment in South of Anhui	1991
	▪ Jiang Ji	Architectures of Hui-Style	1992
	▪ Zhao Huafu	Preliminary Discussion on the Garden Art in Huizhou	1998
Type c)	▪Zhang shiqin Dong wei	Fengshui (风水) and patriarch system influence on the traditional village forms of Huizhou	1986
	▪ Chen Wei	Research on the Formation and Development of Traditional Villages Settlement in Huizhou	1999
	▪ Yao Bangzao	Survey of Huizhou	1995
	▪ Cheng Jiyue	Development Summary on the Ancient Architectures in Huizhou	1999
	▪ Sun Yanqing	Analysis and Comparison of the Fengshu (风水) Landscape Between Huizhou Settlement and “Watertown” Settlement in Jiangsu and Zhejiang	1999
	Wang Hao	Future Villages-Inheritance of Residential Environment in Southern Anhui Villages	2002

Reference

- [[1]] 《五大难题挑战“西递、宏村”保护》 丰贤胜 江淮晨报 2007.10.26
- [[2]] 同上
- [[3]] 《西递、宏村古村落保护规划》.修编 黄山市规划设计研究院 2006
- [[4]] 《凝心聚力 保护优先 促进遗产地和谐发展》 安徽省建设厅网页
<http://www.ahjst.gov.cn/ahjst/infodetail/?infoId=c89101d2-c910-4309-a4c1-3da31918e873> 黟县规划局 2008.3

Chapter 2 Historical Changes of Xidi Village

2.1 Brief Introduction of Xidi Village

2.2 Natural conditions and historical changes of regionalization of Huizhou (徽州)

2.1 Brief Introduction of Xidi Village

Xidi village is located at southeast of Yixian County in Anhui Province, in the east longitude of 117°38' and north latitude of 30°11', covering 700 meters long from east to west and 300 meters wide from south to north. With more than 300 households and 1000 people, Xidi village occupies 12.96 hectares and has enjoyed the reputation of “a fairyland of peach blossoms”. [1]

Xidi village, with a history of nearly 960 years, was first founded in the reign of Huangyou (皇佑) Emperor (1049-1054) of the North Song (北宋) Dynasty. It developed in the middle of Jingtai (景泰) (1450-1457), the Ming Dynasty and prospered at the beginning of the Qing (清) Dynasty (1644-1911) [2]. According to historical documents, the son of Tang-zhaozong (唐昭宗) (李晔) in the Tang (唐) Dynasty is the ancestor of Xidi, who escaped and hid among folk people because of turmoil with a changed surname of Hu and lived and multiplied in the place where it developed into a village [3]. So the culture of Xidi has been prosperous since an early time. Up to the Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasties, part of the scholars there threw down the Confucian classics and joined in business. They ran business successfully: houses, memorial

temples, roads and bridges were constructed on a large scale, where appeared to be very comfortable and magnificent.

Through social turbulence and affection of wind and rain for hundreds of years, more than half of the ancient townhouses, memorial temples, schools and memorial arches were damaged. Fortunately, there are still 124 ancient civilian houses of simple and elegant style being well maintained which in general preserve the basic outlooks and characteristics of villages in the Ming(明) and Qing (清) Dynasties with large amount of bricks, wood, stone carving decorated in between the houses. For the moment, there are over 20 ancient civilian architectures trimmed and opened to the outside, including Lingyun Attic(凌云阁), Cishi Hu Wenguang's Memorial Archway(胡文光刺史牌坊), Ruiyu Courtyard(瑞玉庭), Peaches and Plums Garden(桃李园), Eastern Garden(东园), Western Garden(西园), Da Fu Di Mansion(大夫第), Jing'ai Hall(敬爱堂), Lvfu Hall(履福堂), Qingyun Pavilion(青云轩), Yingfu Hall(膺福堂), Dujing Hall(笃敬堂), Yanggao Hall(仰高堂), Shangde Hall(尚德堂), Zhen Shi Xiao Zhu(枕石小筑), Chunren Hall(淳仁堂) and Zhuimu Hall(追慕堂) etc. Xidi welcomes numerous tourists both from China and abroad with its long history of civilization, unique features of civilian residence, magnificent landscapes as well as honesty and sincerity of its local people. It has been the base for students from junior colleges and secondary specialized schools to painting practice and sketch. Scholars and experts from home and abroad admiring for its fame, come constantly and leave lots of

beautiful essays and poems to appreciate it: “Here we finally observe the hinge of the ancient and the modern history of China”, and “Xidi is an artistic treasure of ancient residential architecture”. Xidi village is surrounded by mountains, with two rivers running through the village from north and east and uniting in Huiyuan Bridge（会源桥） in the south. The main framework of a longitudinal street and two pathways along the rivulets in the village constitute the village street system which orients towards the east and outspreads both to the south and north. All streets are paved with bluestone of Yixian（黟县） County; ancient architecture is timber structure and maintained with brick walls; woodcarvings, stone carvings as well as brick carvings are abundant and colorful; the layout of laneways, rivulets and architectures match appropriately.

Orderly style of space variety of the village as well as the quite colors of architectures embody outstanding talents and achievements of ancient village in Southern Anhui on creating living environment which value high in history, arts and science. Based on the ties of clan blood, Xidi is an ancient village where people with surname of Hu live together as a big family. It began in the 11th century A.D., developed and reached its meridian during the 14th-19th centuries. In the middle of the 20th century, along with the disintegration of the Feudal Patriarchal Clan System in China, the progress of Xidi village had gradually slowed down. Owing to less war attacked and no economic development impacted in the history, the original form of the village is well reserved and keeps the authenticity and integrality of the historical development. 124 ancient

townhouse and 3 memorial temples in the Ming(明) and Qing(清) Dynasties which are well preserved so far are all appraised as key units of cultural relic protection of Anhui Province.

In 1996, Xidi village was listed in the tentative applicants for World Heritage by the State Ministry of Construction and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. In 1999, it was confirmed as an applicant unit for the World Cultural Heritage and forwarded to apply to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In February 2000, Xidi village received a field investigation by Dr. Naomi Okawa who is an expert of the International Council on Monuments and Sites and consigned by the UNESCO. In June, 2000, it was in deliberation on the 24th Presidium Conference of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO. On November 30th, 2000, due to its compliance to the Article III, IV and V of the cultural heritage application criteria, Xidi village was listed on the World Cultural Heritage on the 24th General Assembly of Member Countries of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.

2.2 Natural conditions and historical changes of regionalization of Huizhou (徽州)

1) Natural conditions

“Huizhou” is a historical geographical concept. In terms of spatial geography, it is located at the junction of Anhui (安徽), Zhejiang (浙江) and

Jiangxi (江西) provinces, covering Shexian (歙县) county, Yixian (黟县) county, Jixixian(绩溪) county, Qimen(祁门) county, Xiuning(休宁) county, Huangshan (黄山) city and Huizhou (徽州) district in the today's Anhui Province, as well as Wuyuan(婺源) county in Jiangxi Province(江西省). The terrain and landform of which are mainly hills and mountains with small amount of basin among. (Figure 2-1)



Figure 2-1 Location of XiDi Village

As described by Gu Yanwu(顾炎武), a poet in the Qing Dyansty(清朝), “Huizhou is a county located between rugged mountain ranges and valleys, with big mountain for screen in the east, Zheyuan mountain for garrison in the west, precipitous river in the south and Huangshan Mountain for defending in the north, that is, the county is involved in the mountains with the rivulets for boundary... It is all birds from Mu to She singing on both side of roads, and only single cart can pass long the steep”. The steep feature of the place made it a suitable place for hermits and refugees, and even for many northern distinguished families who moved to Huizhou to seek refuge from wars.

“Its strategic and inaccessible condition is almost the same as that of Jiange(剑阁) in Sichuan Province, furthermore, located in the corner, it is ignored by soldiers in marching, and therefore, there have been seldom wars since the Middle Ages” [4] .

. It is the closed geographic conditions, inconvenient land transport and stable social circumstance that provide substance support to form relative unique region features and cultural atmosphere in Huizhou area.

On the other hand, the natural water system in Huizhou(徽州) area is extending to all directions. In the east, Xin'an River (新安江) and Wuqiang River (武强水) flow into the Qiantang River (钱塘江), which are running together into the East China Sea; in the southeast, there is Majin river flowing through Jinlan Basin (金兰盆地) in Zhejiang Province; while in the south, Chang River (阊江) and Wu river(婺水) turn to the west and pour into Poyang

Lake (鄱阳湖); and Qiupu River (秋浦河) in the west as well as Qingyi River (青弋江) and Shuiyang River (水阳江) in the north flow into the Changjiang River (长江) (Figure 2-2).

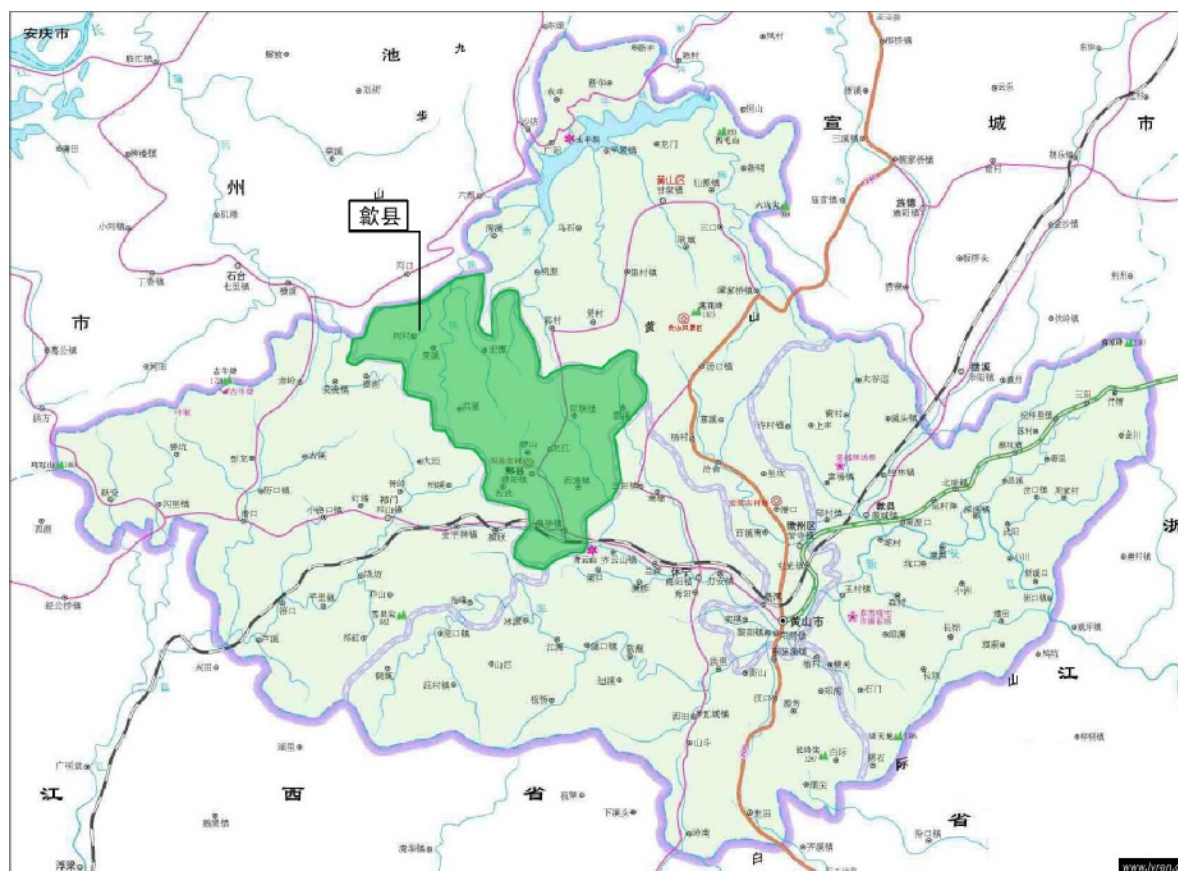


Figure 2-2 Map of HuiZhou

Since mountains emerged randomly, the rivers in Huizhou area feature in small size, narrow riverbed, rapid flowing, excessive and curved ways, in addition to obvious fluctuation of water level along with climate and seasons, water carriage conditions here is not so superior. However, compared with inconvenient land way transport, the quick and easy waterway has become the lifeline for business and trade of Huizhou (徽州) people, promoting the communications of substance and culture between Huizhou and other areas along the rivers; it made Huizhou reach its prosperous state in economy and

culture in Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasty.

The weather in Huizhou area is mild and humid, which belongs to subtropical humid monsoon climate, with 222 to 248 days of non frost period, 1500 to 1700 mm of average annual rainfall, 80% of average yearly humidity, more than 120 days of raining and less than 2000 hours for sunshine.

It rains a lot in spring and storm is frequent in summer. Huangshan Mountain range, located at northwestward, together with other mountain chains, screens the cold weather from northwest; therefore, in winter, the temperature is much higher than that in the north area of the mountain; while in summer, plentiful rainfall in mountain area is brought by southeastern monsoon which is warm and humid, with fewer hours of sunshine and higher humidity of air, the temperature here is slightly lower than that in plains.

After the plum rain season (梅雨季节) in summer, the sun shines intensively for a clear day, while the difference in temperature between day and night is comparatively large. The climate of no chilliness in winter and no intense heat in summer affects the lifestyle of Huizhou (徽州) people and is directly reflected on materials, structures, shapes, directions and plan layouts of civilian residence in Huizhou (徽州) area.

2) Historical changes of regionalization

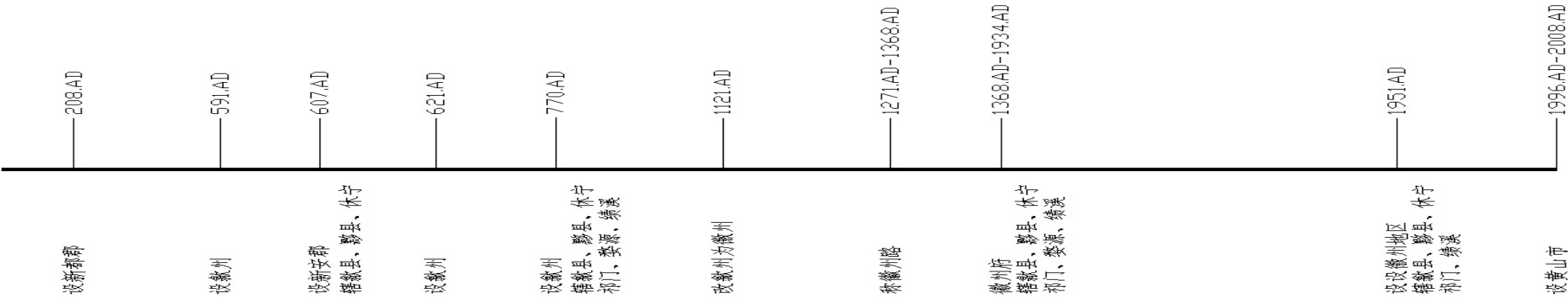
After China was unified by Emperor Qin Shi Huang (秦始皇) (the first emperor of the Qin (秦) Dynasty), 36 shires were set up in a nationwide area,. Yixian (黟县) county and Shexian (歙县) county were subordinated to Kuaiji

shire (会稽郡), the scope of which was much larger than Huizhou (徽州) area at present. Six counties including Shexian (歙县) county, Yixian (黟县) county, Xin (新) (south of the She area), Shixin (始新) (east of the She area), Liyang (黎阳), and Haiyang (海阳) ect, subjected to Xindu shire (新都郡), were founded in the Three Kingdoms Period (三国) in 208 A.D.

Shezhou (歙州), with a changed name of Xin'an shire (新安郡) in the year of 607 A.D, was established in 591 A.D, the 11th year of Kaihuang (开皇) of the Sui (隋) Dynasty, having jurisdiction over three counties of Shexian (歙县), Yixian (黟县) and Xiuning (休宁). In the 4th year of Wude (武德) of the Tang (唐) Dynasty (621 A.D), Xin'an shire was changed back with the name Shezhou (歙州), in regionalization adjustment of 770 A.D, Shezhou (歙州) had jurisdiction over 6 counties including Yixian (黟县), Shexian (歙县), Qimen (祁门), Xiuning (休宁), Wuyuan (婺源) and jixi (绩溪), which lasted until the year of 1934. During that period, Shezhou (歙州) was changed to the name of Huizhou (徽州) in the Song (宋) Dynasty (the year of 1121), and was called Huizhoulu (徽州路) in the Yuan (元) Dynasty, while Huizhoufu (徽州府) in the Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasties. [5] (shown as table 2-1 Historical changes of regionalization)

Table 2-1 Historical changes of regionalization

Year	208 A.D	591 A.D	607 A.D	621 A.D	770 A.D	1121 A.D	1271A.D-1368A.D	1368A.D-1934A.D
Dynasty	the Three Kingdoms Period	the 11 th year of Kaihuang of the Sui Dynasty	Sui Dynasty	In the 4 th year of Wude of the Tang Dynasty	Tang Dynasty	the Song Dynasty	the Yuan Dynasty	the Ming and Qing Dynasty and Ming guo
朝代	三国	隋开皇十一年	隋朝	唐武德四年(621 A.D)	唐	宋朝（960-1279）	元朝(1271-1368)	明(1368-1644) 清(1644-1911) 民国（1911-1934）
Name and Historical changes of regionalization	Six counties including Shexian county, Yixian county, Xin (south of the She area), Shixin (east of the She area), Liyang, and Haiyang ect, subjected to Xindu prefecture.	established Shezhou	Shezhou, with a changed name of Xin'an prefecture,having jurisdiction over three counties of Shexian, Yixian and Xiuning.	Xin'an prefecture was changed back with the name Shezhou	in regionalization adjustment, Shezhou had jurisdiction over 6 counties including Yixian, Shexian, Qimen, Xiuning, Wuyuan and jixi	Shezhou was changed to the name of Huizhou	Shezhou was called Huizhoulu.	Shezhou was called Huizhoufu.
名称及隶属关系变化情况	设新都郡，辖歙县、黟县、新（歙南地区）、始新（歙东地区）、黎阳、海阳等六个县	设歙州	改歙州为新安郡，辖歙县、黟县、休宁三县	改新安郡为歙州	调整区划，歙州辖黟县、歙县、祁门、休宁、婺源、绩溪六个县	改歙州为徽州	称徽州路	称徽州府



3) Population composition and cultural formation

Huizhou (徽州), located at a cultural junction of Wuyue (吴越) and Chu (楚), had been inhabited by the Baiyue Ethnic (百越族) Group during the Qin (秦) and Han (汉) Dynasties. Wars in various areas in the end of the Han (汉) Dynasty, conquering for the Three Kingdoms (三国), 8 kings' rebellions in the Western Jin (西晋) Dynasty, Yongjia Turmoil (永嘉之乱), merge among the minority in the north, and frequent substitutions of dynasties in the southern area... made the civilian exile quite common. However, Huizhou (徽州), where hills bend and streams wind was seldom intruded by wars through ages, and had naturally become a nice place to reside and shelter. The first high tide of move occurred in Western Jin (西晋), historically called Yongjia to south (永嘉南渡), the second high tide of move was in Huangchao chaos (黄巢之乱) at the end of the Tang (唐) Dynasty, and the third one is the Southern Song (南宋) Dynasty entirely moving to the south.

The calling "Shanyue" (山越) (a name for the Baiyue Ethnic Group) disappeared after the Tang Dynasty (唐) because of constant settlements of people from the Central Plains (中原) and unceasing merging of ethnic groups. Most people migrating from the Central Plains (中原) are northern distinguished families whose profound traditional culture background and noble family concept had influenced and eroded local custom. With the rising of neo-Confucianism in the Song Dynasty, the Confucian Concept serving as the core of ethics and moral, dominated thoroughly on thought and behavior of

Huizhou people in a further way. *The Family Rituals* (家礼) written by Zhuzi (朱子) had become the ethics respected by earthling. By the Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasties, vigorous culture of Huizhou (徽州) even made it won the reputation of “Zou (邹) and Lu (鲁) counties in southeast”, however, the traces of Shanyue (山越) only remain in the dialect and wooden pile, slab and column structure left by some ancient architectures [6] .

4) Development of Xidi village

Business in Huizhou (徽州) area has a long history. After the middle period of the Ming (明) Dynasty, local people could not be supported by land because of population explosion; In addition, products in the mountain area were abundant, which made Huizhou merchants gradually rise and become a powerful business gang. Influenced by great social environment of Huizhou (徽州), a lot of outstanding successful merchants emerged from Xidi village, who provided adequate fund for the development of the village.

Deeply influenced by the Confucianism, successful merchants in Xidi built a lot of gorgeous houses, as well as paid much attention on public welfares such as constructing memorial temples, roads, bridges, water system (including water gate of garden), which made the scope and formation of village develop rapidly in these days. Along with strengthening population and finance of the Hu family (胡氏家族), the Confucianism idea of respecting clan and backing to sept was indicated on shape of architectures. In Xidi village, 19 memorial temples of 28 that were recorded in history were built in this period[7]. The memorial temples

are quite different from the ordinary residence in aspect of scopes, shapes, positions, materials and decoration themes, etc. First of all, as a gathering place owned and used by the family, the temple was grand in its form and perfectly showed the coherence and strict inner orders of the clan.

During village construction, memorial arches, symbolizing the highest honor of clan, were built in the Ming(明) and Qing(清) periods. The construction of memorial arches was not a simple building activity of civilian, but structures approved by the emperor to appraise outstanding deeds of someone, which were distinguishing in “bestowment” (恩赐), “glory” (恩荣), “granted (御赐) by emperor”, and “imperial decrees” (圣旨) etc. In the 6th year of Wanli (万历)(1578 A.D.), a Memorial Archway was granted to Cishi Hu Wenguang (刺史胡文光) by Shenzong emperor of Ming (明神宗), carved from bluestones produced locally in Yixian (黟县) county in a pierced way, which was rare in the entire country for the shape making and refinement degree; it stands at the entrance of the village to show honor brought to the clan and display to the world as well as to encourage people (Figure 2-3).



Figure 2-3 HuWenGuang CiShi Memorial Archway

The Gulai (古来) Bridge constructed in the North Song (北宋) Dynasty and the Huiyuan(会源) Bridge in the early Ming (明) were rebuilt in Wanli (万历) of the Ming (明) Dynasty, and a number of residences were built along front rivers between the two bridges. Up to the Tianqi (天启) period of the Ming, Jing'ai Hall (敬爱堂), temple of Shi Henggong (仕亨公) was extended by his offspring based on his former residence, and the center of Xidi village was transferred from "Chengjiali Jiangshang" (程家里樟上) in the settlement period to the space between Huiyuan(会源) and Gulai (古来) Bridges. The establishment of stage in front of second temple(祠堂) turned the small square at the bank of the Huiyuan(会源) Bridge into the center of activities in village [8] .

Along with economic development, the Hu family (胡氏家族) in Xidi village was gradually free from agricultural work, and they rented most of the land to non-Hu(非胡姓) tenant. A great many professional carpenters and stonecutters were attracted by large amount of construction work in the village. The people with surname of non-Hu, suffered from the concept of family gathering clan, had to live in hillsides and hollows, from which, the stonecutter village etc with single surname or subsidiary village of single trade were gradually formed [9] . Xidi turned up to become a "parasitic village" supported by gathering groups of non-Hu surnames around. (Figure 2-5)



Figure 2-4 Map of XiDi village [10]



Figure 2-5 General Plan of XiDi village

Investifated buildings

编号	建筑名称	编号	建筑名称	编号	建筑名称
01	视雕世家	13	无名称(服装店)	25	东园
02	山珍大酒楼	14	天新网吧	26	大夫第
03	应天齐艺术馆	15	万春旅社	27	药店
04	旷古斋	16	追慕堂	28	淳仁堂
05	客来顺酒家	17	西递诚意茶社	29	三畏堂
06	逸墨山房	18	公话、超市	30	敬爱堂
07	凝秀酒家	19	迪吉堂	31	东源供销社
08	荣川别墅	20	枕石小筑	32	履福堂
09	琦石轩	21	理发店	33	尚德堂
10	亘古堂	22	瑞玉庭	34	仰高堂
11	辉公祠	23	桃李园	35	青云轩
12	易居	24	西园	36	鹰福堂
				37	管委会

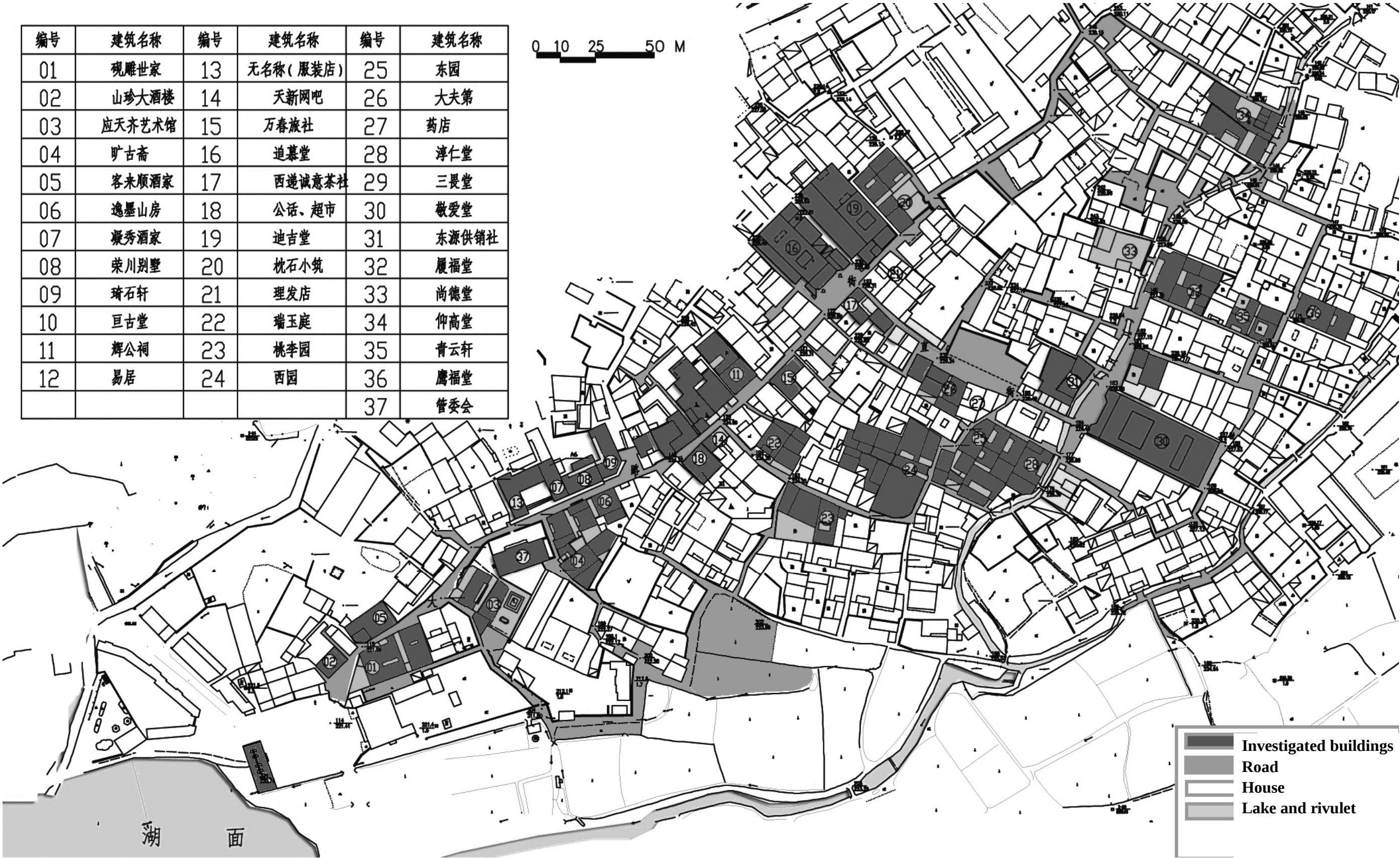


Figure 2-6 General Plan of XiDi village (Core area)

During this stage, the trinity of official, scholar and merchant, lasted in continuous four generations in Xidi, formed the virtuous circle, i.e. studying to be supported by business, official to be accessed by studying and business to be protected by official, which made the great merchants in Xidi with many status and rich beyond imagination. It is a common feature for the merchants from farm that they returned to home town in full glory after acquiring wealth and honor [11]. This traditional consciousness had a huge effect on the construction of Xidi village. In these days, it had reached a quite mature level in aspects of road system, watercourse system, ancestral and branch temples system as well as business and store system etc. The architectural style of Huizhou(徽州) has been finalized day by day. The memorial arch, symbolizing the glory of clans and the strict rules, had increased to 15. Integrated habitat system was made up of main body of village and mini type settlement around, which showed the unique group sight of village. “Gathering together as a big family named village, and the subsidiary gathering named farm”. Namely, around the “parasitic village”, there were many farms scattered on agricultural production or had offered special services to “the village” (Figure 2-4, 2-5).

5) Decadency of Xidi village

After the year of Xianfeng (咸丰) emperor of the Qing (清) Dynasty, the reform weakened merchants in Huizhou (徽州) who was relying on salt industry to start business and operate. In this period, merchants in Jiangsu (江苏), Zhejiang (浙江), Fujian (福建) and Guangdong (广东), with

characteristics of bud of capitalism, gave an intensive attack on the feudal merchants in Huizhou. Huizhou was on the process of declining from prosperous as results of decaying in economic strength, weakening of politics guarantee in addition to wars and damages in Huizhou area by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom(太平天国) over the years. Xidi village was not an exception. “Chengjiali Jiangshang”, the birthplace of the village, was burnt during chaos caused by war in the period of Taiping Heavenly Kingdom(太平天国) and turned into a barren hillside at last. The service and craft industries also shrunk with their reducing demand, so did the population and territory of the village. Prestigious person from Hu Family (胡氏家族) had already moved to abroad, and the clans had decreased their restrictions on buying and selling houses and lands. Many people with surnames of small amount moved to Xidi village by purchasing houses and lands. Thus, the village formation, centered on Hu family and surrounded by family of other surnames, had been disorganized slowly [12] .

After 1950, due to property right alteration for civilian constructions, the original houses experienced scattered division, the rules and orders of space fell into confusion, and the social meaning of space had fainted gradually. Meanwhile, Xidi turned back to the production and living type village from the parasitic one by degrees. Many times of movements during the year of 1950 to 1980 gave an extremely damage on ancient townhouse, memorial temples and arches, which became a “collapsing period” for traditional villages during their

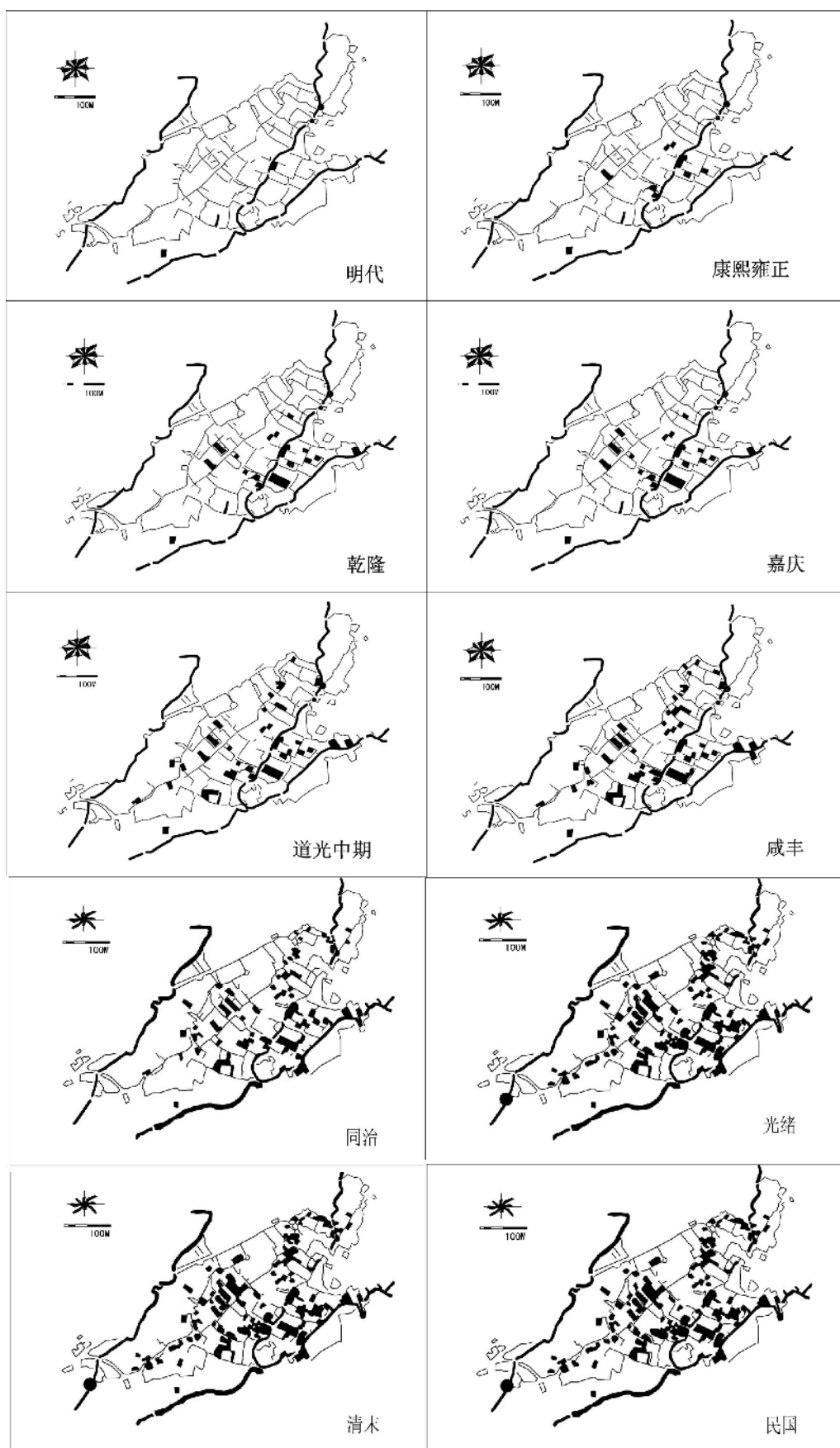


Figure 2-7 Map of ancient architectures [10]

growth and succession. By 1980, only 1 memorial arch, out of 15 original ones in Xidi village, has been left, that is Hu Wenguang Cishi Memorial Archway (胡文光刺史牌坊). Few of the *memorial temples* (祠堂) were kept down for other uses while the rest were all damaged. Anyhow, while eliminating feudal clan force and rules imposed by feudal patriarchal system, it damaged the architectures and village space, caused fracture on substance space, cultural consciousness and history.(Figure 2-7)

Reference

- 〔1〕 西递村简介 CCTV 网
<http://www.cctv.com/geography/shijieyichan/sanji/wannan.html>
- 〔2〕 <http://www.xidi.cn/>
- 〔3〕 皖南古黟村落：西递·宏村
<http://www.cctv.com/geography/news/20020329/31.html>
- 〔4〕 *Family Tree of Surname Fang* 《方氏家谱序》
- 〔5〕 徽州府志、*Family Tree of Surname Hu* 《胡氏家谱》、徽州域界的形成及变迁 孙承平 徽州师专学报 1988. 2 （1 卷 49-54 页）
- 〔6〕 <Space Analysis on World Cultural Heritage site XiDi>, DuanJin, GongKai DongNan University Publish Company 2006
- 〔7〕 同上
- 〔8〕 同上
- 〔9〕 民国时期黟县西递明经胡氏宗族调查报告 赵华富 安徽大学学报 1995. 4（9 卷 1049-1057 页）
- 〔10〕 author drawn, according to the graphs of <Space Analysis on World Cultural Heritage site XiDi>, DuanJin, GongKai DongNan University Publish Company 2006
- 〔11〕 论徽商“贾而好儒”的特色 张海鹏、唐力行 中国史研究 1984. 4（3 卷 521-535 页）
- 〔12〕 <Space Analysis on World Cultural Heritage site XiDi>, DuanJin, GongKai DongNan University Publish Company 2006

Chapter 3 The Changes of Building Usage in the Central Area of Xidi Village

3.1 Background and Objectives of the Investigation

3.2 Features of Relative Researches

3.3 Investigation Method

3.4 The Changes of Building Usage in the Central Area of Xidi Village

3.5 Constitution of Commercial Operators and Employee in the Central Area of Xidi Village

3.1 Background and Objectives of the Investigation

The objectives of the investigation in this chapter are mainly focused in the following two aspects:

(1)The space and society composition of the center in Xidi Village----World Heritage Site, to know its condition before it was inscribed in World Heritage List by hearing to owner operator and employee;

(2) The law of change after listed to World Heritage by investigating and measuring the status of the space and society constitution of the center in Xidi Village and comparing the changes happened before and after listed to the world heritage site.

From the growth, prosperity and decadence of Xidi Village, we can imagine that, during its most prosperous period, i.e. the middle stage of Qing

Dynasty (17th-18th century), many inns and teahouses were located along with the streets, which formed a pattern of shops in front and residences behind [1]. Until the middle period of last century, they all became to be residences. However, after Xidi Village was inscribed on the World Heritage List, it had recovered to be the commerce-residence pattern along the street and the houses were reformed into the commercial buildings served for tourists one after another, including the newly built “Anhui Style” architectures, which influenced a lot on the architectural scenery, spatial framework and residents’ life. So, what’s the relationship between these changes and world heritage site protection? That’s exactly one of research objectives of this thesis.

3.2 Features of Relative Researches

The researches on architectural use and regional social change have been developed in China. For example, the researches on Lijiang(丽江) Old Town by the Architecture Department of Yunnan University (云南大学), and series follow-up surveys on Beijing ancient residency and native residents by School of Architecture in Tsinghua University. However, so far, the researches on Xidi Village are mainly include: *Research on Form Development of Civilian Residence in Huizhou*, the master’s thesis by He Hongyu(何红宇) of Tsinghua University in 1985, analyzed the formation, development, change and architectural pattern of Xidi village in Yixian county; Zhang Shiqing and Dong Wei in Southeast University studied the influences of geomancy (Fengshui 风水) and patriarchal system on forms of Huizhou traditional villages respectively

in 1986; the master's thesis *Research on Village Environment in Southern Anhui* by Han Dongqing (韩冬青) and *Architectures of Anhui Style* (Shanghai: Xuelin Publishing House) published by Jiang Ji (蒋继), both from Southeast University in 1991, illustrated the patterns of Ming (明) and Qing (清) architectures in the southern area of Anhui; since 1992, Southeast University began to map the Huizhou (徽州) residency in a large scale. Scholars like Gong Kai (龚恺) and Shan Yong (单涌) compiled a series of mapping books about Huizhu ancient villages, including *Xidi Village (not published yet)*. Although different methods and viewpoints were adopted in above researches, the research objects were limited to the architectural entity in the phases of digging, analyzing and sorting out but not mentioning the level of heritage site protection. However, this chapter:

- ① Induces the investigation result by using statistic method;
- ② Based upon heritage site protection analyzes the changes of buildings usage before and after inscribed in World Heritage List to highlight the importance and applicableness of heritage site protection;
- ③ Investigate the changes of regional social organization. The first-hand data obtained from field investigation has high values to the protection of Xidi village under the circumstances of fast development of tourism.

3.3 Investigation Method

The central area of Xidi Village is selected as the investigation object, which is just located on the main tour line and shaped like a letter “P” (Figure

3-1) (around 200m from east to west, and 280m from south to north).

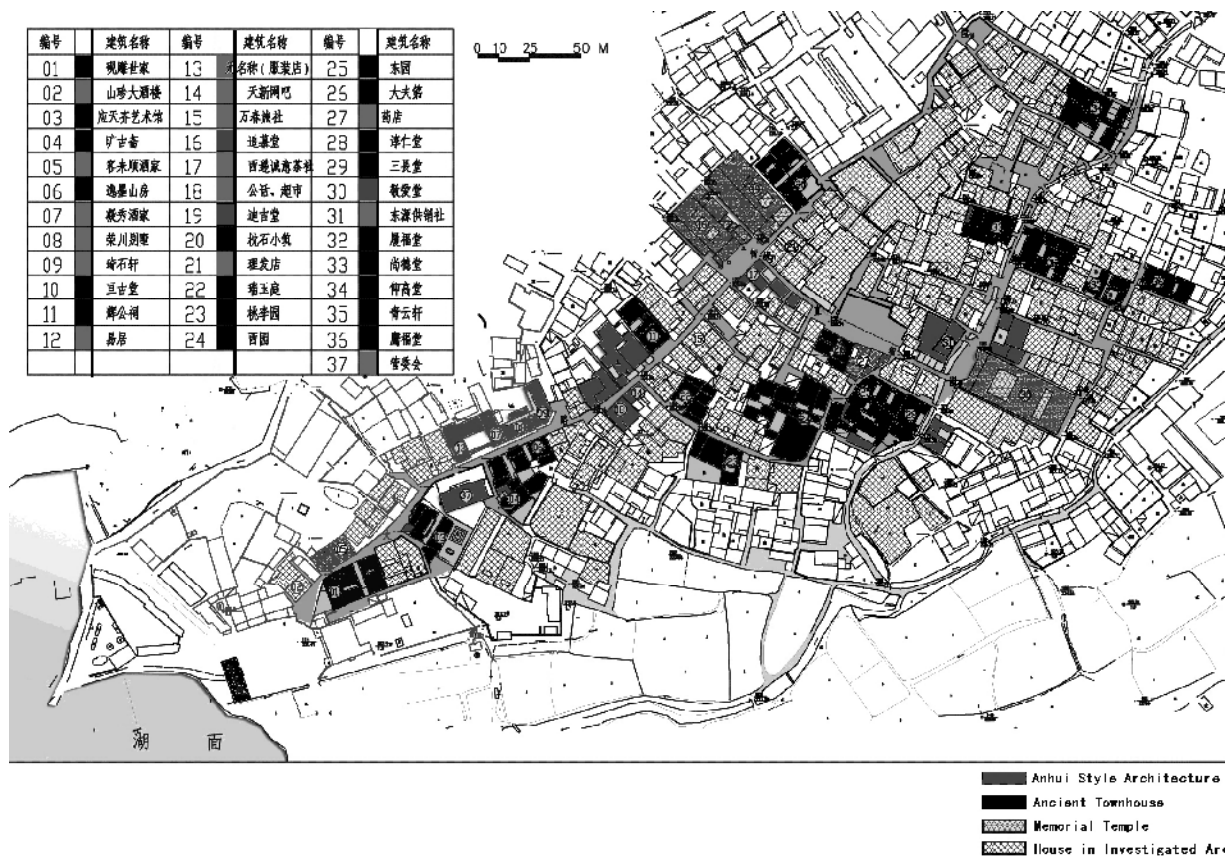


Figure 3-1 Map of investigated area

6 architectural students come from Hefei University of Technology investigated numbers of shops and situations of operators within the investigation area in December 2007, heard the owners and employee, and further analyzed the data obtained by investigation.

3.4 The Changes of Architectural Use in the Central Area of Xidi Village

Based on the field investigation in the central area of Xidi Village, the shops consist of two parts. One was reformed from the original ancient townhouse; the other was built during 1980 to 2000. See the following table 3-1 for details:

Table 3-1 Change of building usage

No	Name	Way of Construction	The Use Before	Present Use
01	Ink Stone and Statues Family (砚雕世家)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	Brushes, ink stones, tourism books and tourist souvenirs
02	Shanzhen Hotel (山珍大酒楼)	Anhui style architecture	/	Hotel, restaurant, student internship base, and overseas personnel living unit
03	Ying Tianqi Art Gallery (应天齐艺术馆)	Ancient townhouse (Note: built during the period of the Republic of China 中华民国)	Memorial temple	Ying Tianqi engraving works exhibition, tourism books and tourist souvenirs
04	Kuanggu House (旷古斋)	Reformed from ancient townhouse	Residence	Hotel, restaurant, ancient house visit, tourism books and tourist souvenirs
05	Kelaishun Restaurant (客来顺酒家)	Anhui style architecture	/	Restaurant, food retail
06	Yimo Hill House (逸墨山房)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	Tourism handicraft retail
07	Ningxiu Hotel (凝秀酒家)	Anhui style architecture	/	Hotel, restaurant, and student internship base
08	Rongchuan Villa (荣川别墅)	Anhui style architecture	/	Shezhou inkstone, and tourism handicraft retail
09	Qi Shi Xuan (奇石轩)	Anhui style architecture	/	Shezhou inkstone, stone carving, and tourism handicraft retail
10	Gengu Hall (亘古堂)	Anhui style architecture	/	Handicrafts, stone carving, wood carving, and tourism handicraft retail
11	Hui Gong Ci Temple (辉公祠)	Ancient townhouse	Memorial temple (Note: the memorial temple was knocked down and destroyed seriously during the Culture Revolution.)	Tea-leaves retail
12	Yi Ju (易居)	Anhui style architecture	/	tourism books and antique retail

13	Dress shop near Yi Ju (服装店)	Anhui style architecture	/	Wax-printing and cloth art
14	Tianxin Net Bar (天新网吧)	Anhui style architecture	/	Net bar, supermarket, and public telephone
15	Wanchun Hotel 万春旅社)	Anhui style architecture	/	Lodging services, Chinese food, small store, food, antique (not including relics) retail, and student internship base
16	Zhuimu Hall(追慕堂)	Ancient townhouse	Memorial temple	ancient house for visiting
17	Xidi Sincerity Tea House(西 递诚意茶社)	Anhui style architecture	/	Special local products retail such as tea-leaves and bamboo shoots
18	Public Telephone Supermarket (公话超市)	Anhui style architecture	/	tourist souvenirs, film retail, and public telephone
19	Diji Hall (迪 吉堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house for visiting
20	Zhen Shi Xiao Zhu (枕石小筑)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house for visiting
21	Barbershop (理发店)	Anhui style architecture	/	Hairdressing
22	Lucky Jade Hall (瑞玉庭)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit, craft teapot, and tourist souvenirs retail
23	Pastoral Garden (桃李园)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit, stone carving, bamboo engraving, and tourist souvenirs retail
24	Western Garden (西园)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit, stone carving, bamboo engraving, and tourist souvenirs retail
25	Eastern Garden (东园)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit, bamboo engraving, Shezhou inkstone, and tourist souvenirs retail
26	Da Fu Di Mansion (大夫第)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit, tourist souvenirs retail

27	Drugstore (药店)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	Medicine retail
28	Chunren Hall(淳仁堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit, wood carving, and tourist souvenirs retail
29	Sanwei Hall(三畏堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house for visiting
30	Jing'ai Hall(敬爱堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence→Memorial temple→grain supply center (Note: it was used as the grain supply center after the liberation to 1992, and then recovered to be the temple.)	ancient house visit, and tourist souvenirs retail
31	Dongyuan Supply marketing cooperatives (东源供销社)	Anhui style architecture	/	Daily general merchandise and food retail
32	Lvfu Hall(履福堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit and tourist souvenirs retail
	griddle cakes operator near Lvfu Hall	Anhui style architecture (履福堂旁烧饼经营户)	Residence	Special local product retail (griddle cakes)
33	Shangde Hall(尚德堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence (Note: the griddle cakes are only made at home and carried to the stall under the Xiulou Building to sell.)	ancient house visit and special local product retail (griddle cakes)
34	Yanggao Hall(仰高堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house for visiting
35	Blue Cloud Pavilion(青云轩)	Ancient townhouse (Note: the five-member family are still living here. The courtyard is full of modern life atmosphere.)	Residence	Porcelain and tourist souvenirs retail
36	Yingfu Hall(膺福堂)	Ancient townhouse	Residence	ancient house visit、tourist souvenirs retail
37	Management committee (遗产管理委员会)	Anhui style architecture	Office	Office

From the above table, we can divide the operation category into sightseeing type and commerce type, and further classify the detailed operation contents into seven commercial operation types. See table 3-2 for each type.

Table 3-2 types of business

Commercial Operation Type		Store QTY	Percentage	From traditional building	Newly-built building	reserved
Sightseeing Type	Touring and Shopping	25	70	18	12	2
	Catering	1	2.7			
	Lodging + catering	4	11			
	Recreation	1	2.7			
General Commerce Type	Daily commodities store	3	8.2	2	3	
	General service	2	5.4			

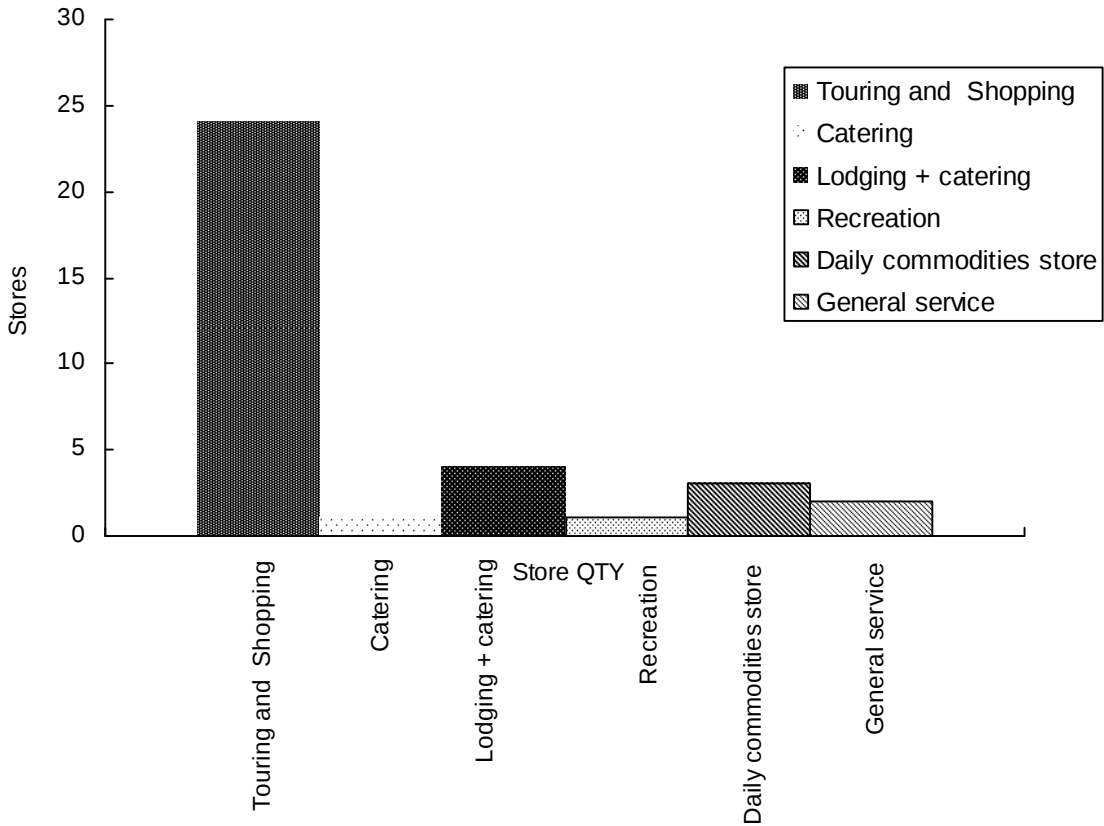


Figure 3-2/1 number of store based on type

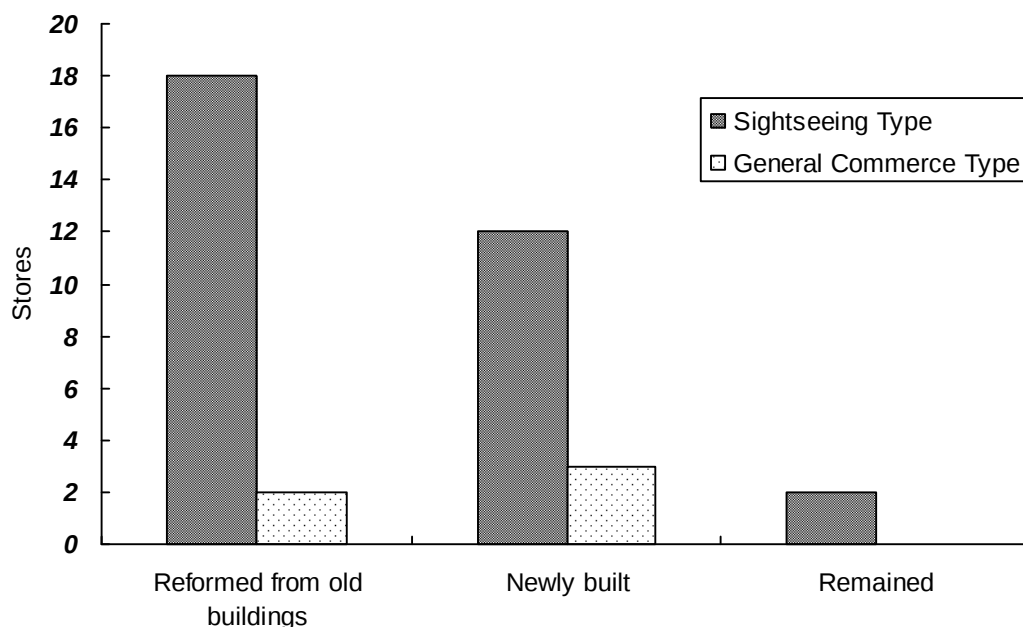


Figure 3-2/2 number of store based on construction

From table 3-2, we can see that, Xidi inscribed in World Heritage List improves the development of its local tourism, and the increasing of tourists also impels the development of commerce served for tourists. The stores in central area increase up to 36 stores, among which, 31 stores serves tourists, accounting for 87%. However, analyzing from field investigation, we find that the commerce type and operation category are basically in consistent with the culture atmosphere of the old village. From operation category, 26 stores out of 36 stores in the central area are for tourism shopping, accounting for 70%; 4 stores are for lodging and catering, taking up 11%. Each type of the remainder is not more than 10%. From the above data, it is easier to find that tourism is the basic commerce in Xidi Village and tourists staying in the village would not more than 1 day. According to the filed investigation, the accommodation facilities mainly serve for the students who come here to practice.

Usage changed

编号	建筑名称	编号	建筑名称	编号	建筑名称
01	砚雕世家	13	无名称(服装店)	25	东园
02	山珍大酒楼	14	天新网吧	26	大夫第
03	应天齐艺术馆	15	万春旅社	27	药店
04	旷古斋	16	追慕堂	28	淳仁堂
05	客来顺酒家	17	西递诚意茶社	29	三畏堂
06	逸墨山房	18	公话、超市	30	敬爱堂
07	凝秀酒家	19	迪吉堂	31	东源供销社
08	荣川别墅	20	枕石小筑	32	履福堂
09	琦石轩	21	理发店	33	尚德堂
10	亘古堂	22	瑞玉庭	34	仰高堂
11	辉公祠	23	桃李园	35	青云轩
12	易居	24	西园	36	鹰福堂
				37	管委会

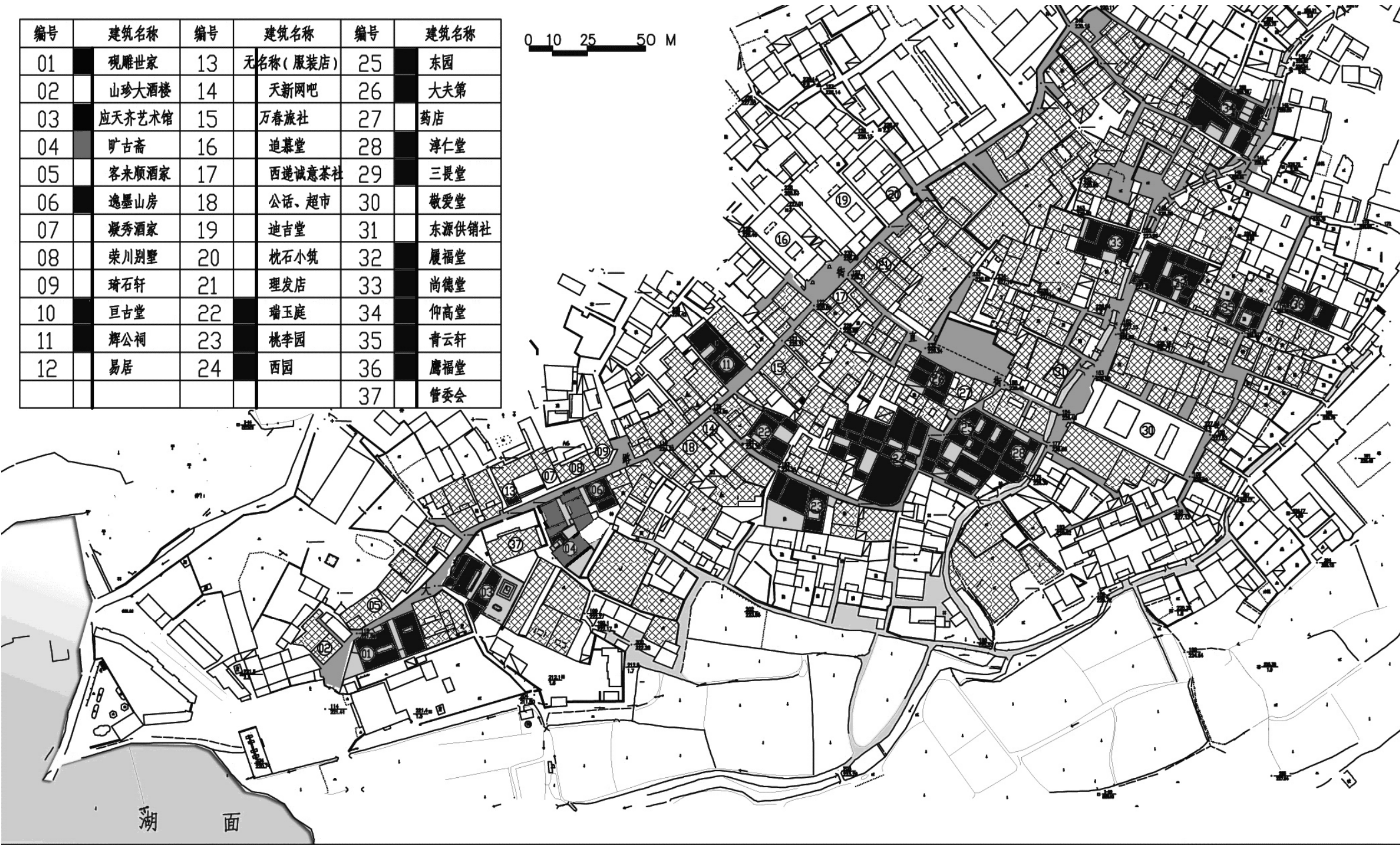


Figure 3-3 Usage changed

Usage not changed

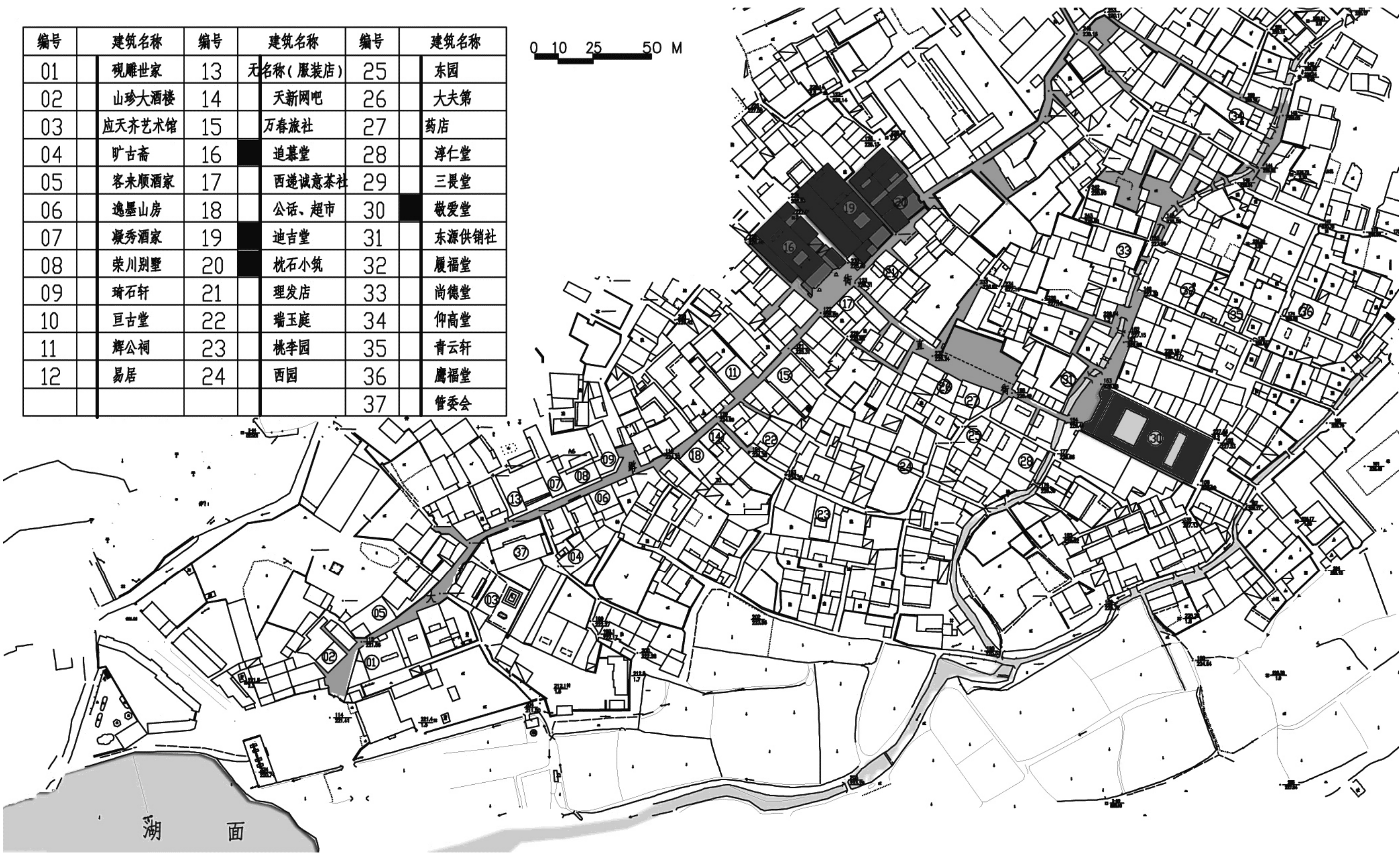


Figure 3-3 Usage not changed

Based on field investigation, 20 stores in total were reformed from the ancient civilian residencies in the area, among which, 17 stores were reformed on the basis of residences and 3 were from memorial temples. The reformed store is mainly for tourism shopping. (Figure3-3, 3-4)

3.5 Constitution of commercial operators in the central area of Xidi Village

Based on the field investigation of the central area of Xidi Village, the table of store owners and operators are as follows (Table 3-3):

Table 3-3 Store owners and Operators

No	Name	Operator	Ages of operators	Relationship between operator and employee
01	Ink Stone and Statues Family(砚雕世家)	come from other places	20-30 and 50-60	Family operation
		(Note: they are from Yixian county, but not Xidi residents.)		(Note: mother and daughter)
02	Shanzhen Hotel(山珍大酒楼)	come from other places	20-30and 30-40	Employment
		(Note: they are from Yixian county, but not Xidi residents.)		
03	Ying Tianqi Art Gallery(应天齐艺术馆)	Local residents	30-40	Employment
04	Kuanggu House(旷古斋)	Local residents	30-40	Employment
05	Kelaishun Restaurant (客来顺酒家)	come from other places	20-30and 30-40	Employment
06	Yimo Hill House(逸墨山房)	come from other places	30-40 and 60	Employment
07	Ningxiu Hotel(凝秀大酒楼)	come from other places	20-30and 30-40	Employment
08	Rongchuan Villa (荣川别墅)	Local residents	30-40	Family operation

No.	Name	Operator	Ages of operators	Relationship between operator and employee
09	Qi Shi Xuan (奇石轩)	come from other places	30-40	
10	Gengu Hall (亘古堂)	come from other places (Note: they are from Yixian county, but not Xidi residents.)	50-60	
11	Hui Gong Ci Temple(辉公祠)	Local residents	30-40	Family operation (Note: husband and wife)
12	i Ju (易居)	come from other places	30-40	Employment
13	Dress shop near Yi Ju (易居旁服装店)	come from other places	30-40,40-50	Employment
14	Tianxin Net Bar (天新网吧)	Local residents	30-40	Family operation
15	Wanchun Hotel (万春旅社)	Local residents (Note: house owner)	30-40	Family operation
16	Zhuimu hall (追慕堂)	Local residents	40-50	Family operation
17	Xidi Sincerity Tea House(西递诚意茶社)	come from other places	30-40	Employment
18	Public Telephone Supermarket (公话、超市)	Local residents	30-40	Employment
19	Diji hall (迪吉堂)	Free visiting		
20	Zhen Shi Xiao Zhu (枕石小筑)	Free visiting		
21	Barbershop (理发店)	Local residents (Note: house owner of Zhen Shi Xiao Zhu)	30-40	Family operation
22	Ruiyu Hall (瑞玉庭)	Local residents	30-40	Family operation
23	Peaches and Plums Garden (桃李园)	Local residents	20-30, 30-40	Family operation

No.	Name	Operator	Ages of operators	Relationship between operator and employee
24	Western Garden (西园)	Local residents	30-40, 40-50, and above 60	Employment
25	Eastern Garden (东园)	Local residents	30-40	Family operation
26	Da Fu Di (大夫第)	Local residents	Above 60 and 40-50	Family (husband and wife, daughter-in-law)
27	Drugstore (药店)	come from other places	30-40	
28	Chunren Hall (淳仁堂)	Local residents	30-40	Family operation
29	Sanwei Hall (三畏堂)		40-45	
30	Jing'ai Hall (敬爱堂)	Local residents	20-30	Employment
31	Dongyuan Supply and marketing cooperatives (东源供销社)	come from other places	50-60 (Note: they are from Yixian county, but not Xidi residents.)	Employment
32	Lvfu Hall (履福堂)	Local residents	40-50	Family operation
	griddle cakes operator near Lvfu Hall (履福 堂边烧饼户)	come from other places	30-40 (Note: they moved from Hong Village.)	Family operation
33	Shangde Hall (尚德堂)	Local residents	50-60	Family operation
34	Yanggao hall (仰高堂)	Local residents	40-50	Family operation
35	Qingyun Pavilion (青云轩)	Local residents	40-50	Family operation
36	Yingfu Hall (鹰福堂)	Local residents	40-50	Family operation
37	Management committee			

From the above table, we can see that the ages of operators are focused

between 30 and 50. The operators are local residents as well as from other places. Some of the stores are operated by the family, and some are by employing other people. Different commerce type also has differences. See table 3-4 , table3-5for detailed analysis results.

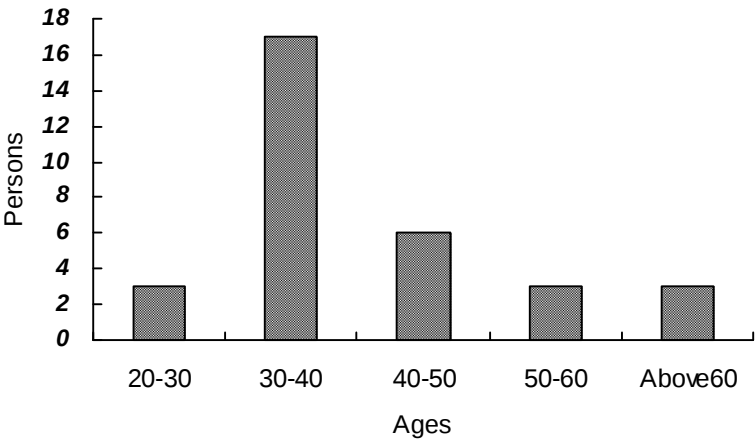


Figure 3-5 Ages of operators

Table 3-5 detailed analysis on store-owners

Commercial Operation Type		Store QTY	QTY of Operators from other places	QTY of Local Operators	%(from Other places)	% (Local)
Sight seeing Type	Tour shopping	25	10	15	40	60
	Catering	1	1	0	100	0
	Lodging + catering	4	2	2	50	50
	Recreation	1	0	1	0	100
General Commerce Type	Daily commodities store	3	0	3	0	100
	General restaurant	0		0		
	General service	2		2	0	100

From the above table, 22 stores out of 36 are operated by local people, accounting for 60%; 13 stores are by people from other places, possessing 40%.

That is to say, the development of tourism in Xidi Village increases the tourism

business activities, as well as improves the movement of commercial population.

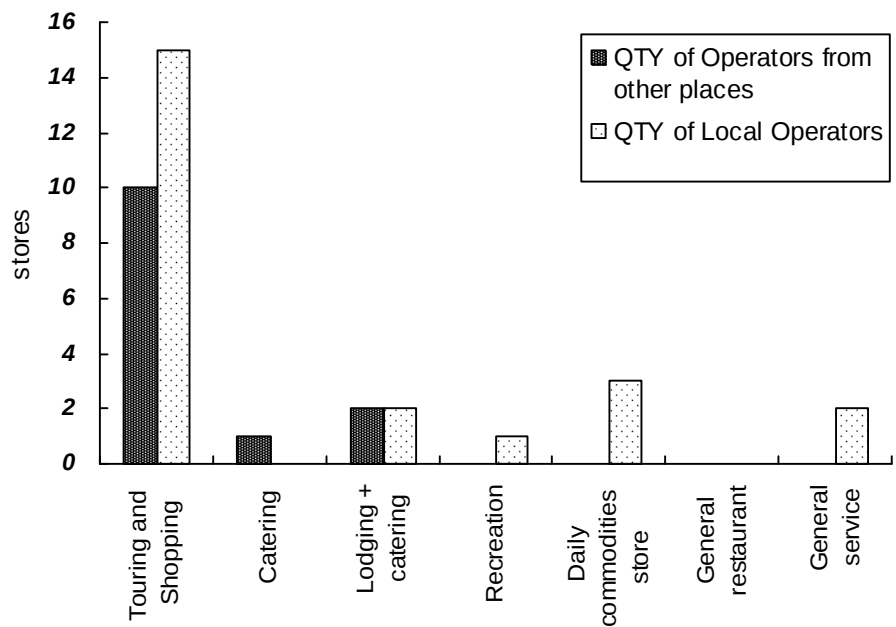


Figure 3-6 Operators information

3.6 Analysis

From section 3.5, we can see that, Xidi inscribed in World Heritage List improves the development of its local tourism, and the increasing of tourists also impels the development of commerce served for tourists. The stores in central area increase up to 36, among which, 30 stores serves tourists, accounting for 84%. However, analyzing from field investigation, we find that the commerce type and operation category are basically in consistent with the culture atmosphere of the old village. From operation category, 25 stores out of 36 in the central area are for tourism shopping, accounting for 70%; 4 stores are for lodging and catering, taking up 11%. Each type of the remainder is not more than 10%. From the above data, it is easier to find that tourism is the basic

commerce in Xidi Village and tourists staying in the village would not more than 1 day. According to the filed investigation, the accommodation facilities mainly serve for the students who come here to work as interns.

Based on field investigation, 20 stores in total were reformed from the ancient civilian residencies in the area, among which, 17 stores were reformed on the basis of residences and 3 were from memorial temples. The reformed store is mainly for tourism shopping. The ages of operators are focused between 30 and 50. The operators are local residents as well as from other places. 22 stores out of 36 are operated by local people, accounting for 60%; 14 stores are by people from other places, possessing 40%.

According to the above results, we may conclude that:

a) Stores, especially reformed from residences, still retain the function of living, which is very important and has significant meaning. It is mainly reflected in the following:

(1) Retain living function means people still live there, which is necessary to protect the original life style;

(2) It has significant meaning for protecting the authenticity of world heritage;

(3) It is helpful for the protection of the architectures when people living in; in addition to living and commercial functions, these old ancient townhouses reformed into stores and accommodation also serve for tourist visit. Compared with the pure business, this “business + living” mode not only improves the

development of local economy, but also helps to completely protect the environment and living styles of residents. Hotels and restaurants are mainly constituted by buildings with ancient style built during 1980-2000, but the increasing of tourists and stores inevitably influences the original environment and daily life rules of local residents.

b) The stores were operated by its owner or other people, the other members of the family were partly dwelling in other places. For example, Yingfu Hall(膺福堂), the owner operated the store himself , his son and daughter worked and settled in county-town; Western Garden (西园), the owner operated the store herself, her husband worked in county-town , her son and daughter are study at middle-school in county-town. Moreover, they had purchased a set of new house in county-town. According to this phenomenon, we can conclude that the owners of old-house used as store became rich. After this, part of them may move to other places. Along with the past of time, these traditional buildings may become empty house (no-people-house) or owner will change.

c) The dealers are all come from Yixian(黟县), large part come from local village and others come from else village inside Yixian(黟县) county. This circumstances show that there is nearly no influence to local society due to the move of population.

Reference

- 〔1〕 <Space Analysis on World Cultural Heritage site XiDi>, DuanJin, GongKai
DongNan University Publish Company 2006 〔2〕

Chapter 4 Investigation on Traditional Architecture Characteristics in the Central Area of Xidi Village

4.1 Background and Objectives of Investigation

4.2 Investigation Method

4.3 Analysis on Constituent Elements of Ancient townhouses in Xidi Village

4.1 Background and Objectives of the Investigation

Since Xidi ancient village was discovered, with the development of tourism, many “Anhui Style architectures” have been built along the streets by residents. These constructions were mostly built during 1980-2000 in prior to that Xidi was inscribed in the World Heritage List. Whether these “Anhui Style Architectures” have influences on the features of original ancient village? And what are these influences? All these problems haven't been studied especially on Xidi before, so this is unique and innovative.

Before study the influence of “Anhui Style Architectures”, we need to know the status of traditional buildings. The author fully investigated on the ancient architectures in the central area of Xidi Village and collected the first-hand data in pre-investigation. Meanwhile, by virtue of documents provided by the Architectural Design & Research Institute of Huangshan City and Planning and Design Institute of Huangshan City, we can carry through our investigation. (Figure 4-1 Map of investigated area)

Investigated ancient townhouses

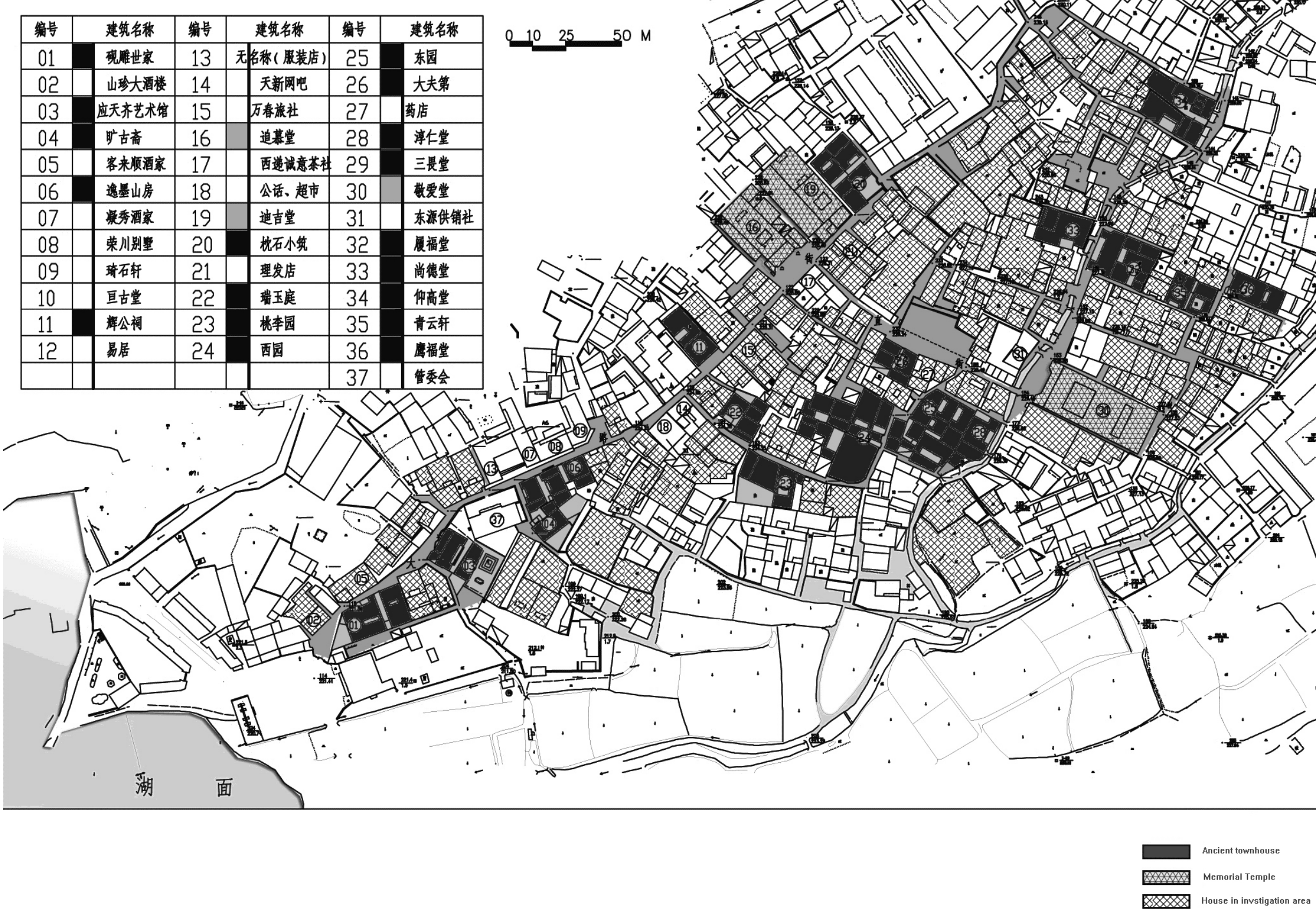


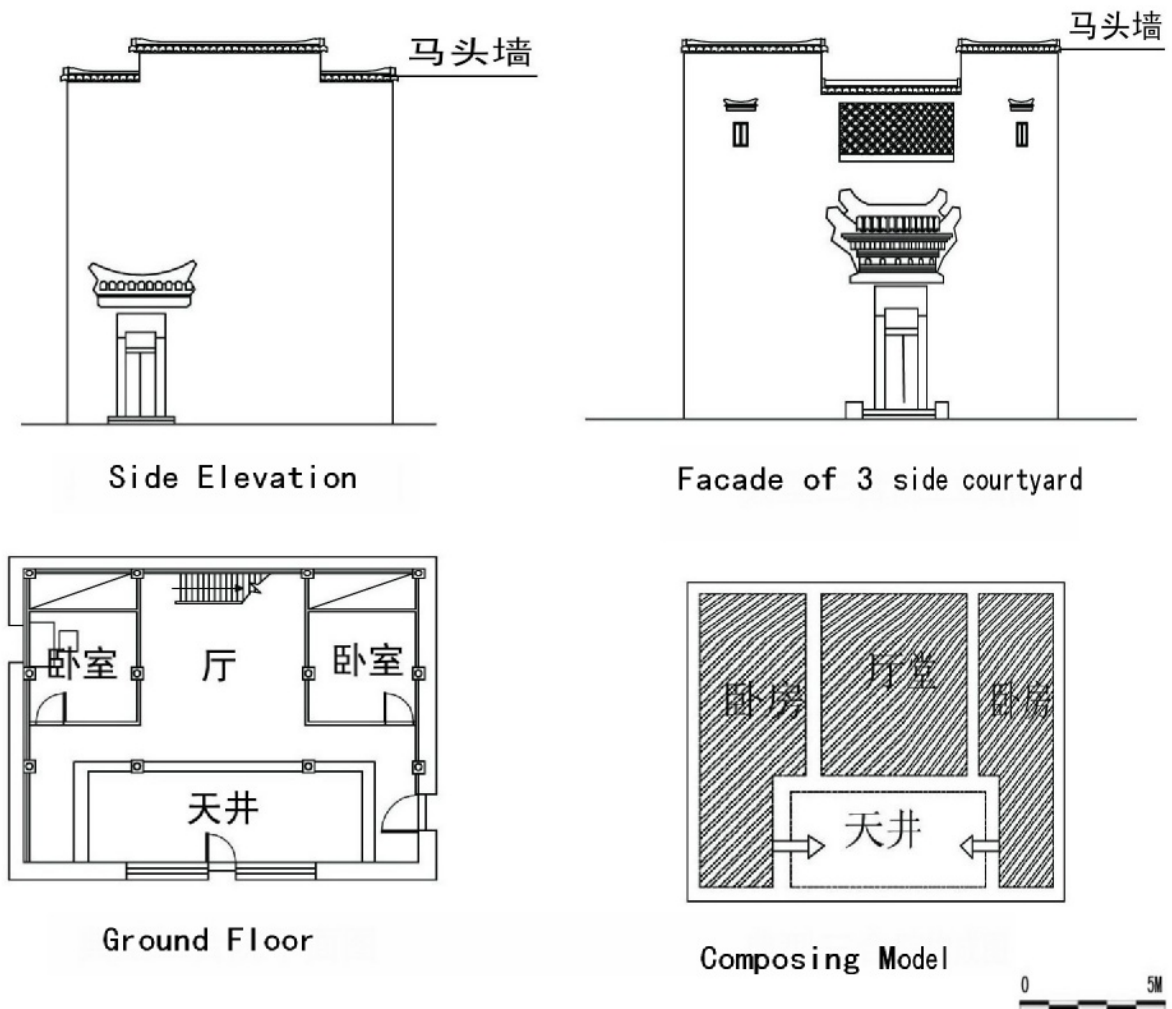
Figure 4-1 Location on investigated ancient townhouses

4.2 Investigation Method

1) Definition of ancient townhouse

The ancient townhouse is the traditional buildings built before 1949.

In Huizhou area(徽州), the space of ancient townhouse was composed of hall, parvis, bedroom, lane etc. The outside element of ancient townhouse was composed of horse-head wall, blue-roofing, off-white wall, decoration etc. The main material was blue-brick, blue-roofing tile, wood and stone produced in local workshop. The type of ancient townhouse show on figure4-1



Note: 厅 (堂): hall 天井: parvis 卧室 (房): bed room 马头墙: horse-head wall

Figure 4-2 Typical drawing of ancient townhouse

2) Research Method

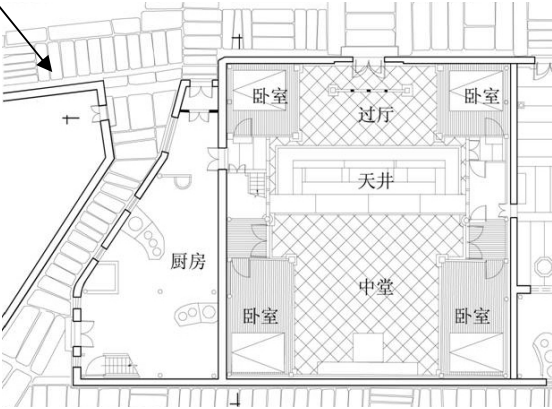
According to field investigation, plan, elevation, section and overall relationship, graph of traditional buildings are drawn out. Based on related graphs, compare with the plan and elevation of ancient architectures in Xidi Village to analyze differences between “Anhui Style Architectures” and ancient ones and the influence of building “Anhui Style Architectures” on the whole environment and traditional value of the ancient village(in chapter 5). Adopt actual location pictures contrast when analyzing the differences, evaluate one item after another, and finally obtain the “variability” between the two. Before comparison, the features of traditional buildings should be investigated clearly. In this chapter, the author analyses space elements and outside-elements of traditional buildings according to investigated data.

4.3 Analysis on Constituent Elements of Ancient townhouse in Xidi Village

1) Space Elements

Space element refers to the constituent elements of planar space of ancient townhouse in Xidi Village. Due to different elements composition, the ancient townhouse presents different inner space relations (Shown as table4-1).

Table 4-1 Space Elements of traditional buildings

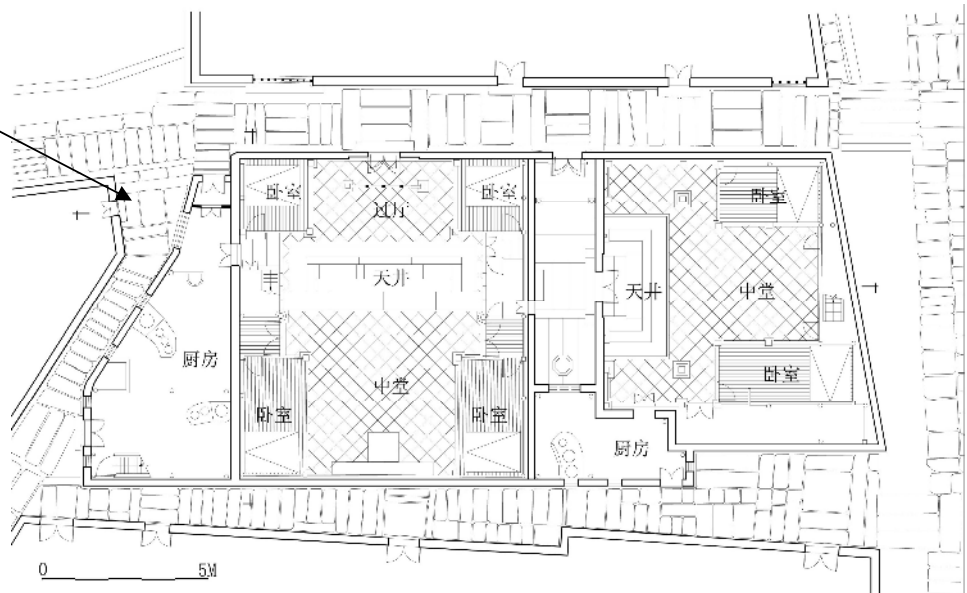
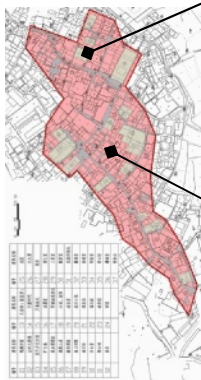
Way of Space Constitution	Features
	drawing or photo
Hallway (穿堂式) 	Huizhou traditional architectural structure. Also called cloister (徽厅). It is behind the hall and closely connects with the latter, which is the transition construction from the hall to inner rooms. Most of the hallway is covered by wood floor. Three small rooms are on the back of the hall. The entrances are located in both sides of the partition in front of the hall. There are one hall and two rooms. The hallway is smaller than the formal three rooms. The lighting is from parvis.  Figure 4-3 West garden(西园)(No.24)  DaiFuDi (大夫第) (No.26)

Huizhou traditional architectural structure. The hall is with three rooms wide open separated by movable partitions, which is for winter use. Generally, the hall has two corridors open to the parvis. The screen door can also be set in the middle entrance. In daily time, people are in and out from the two sides of screen door, and in ceremonial activities the middle door of the screen door is used. Other forms of the hall sometimes are with side door and guest room behind the parvis, or two wing-rooms at the entrance of front door. In Huizhou residence, the hall is mainly used for ceremonial activities, such as welcoming very important persons, weddings, funerals, etc. In normal times, it is as the living room to be the main body of the whole house.

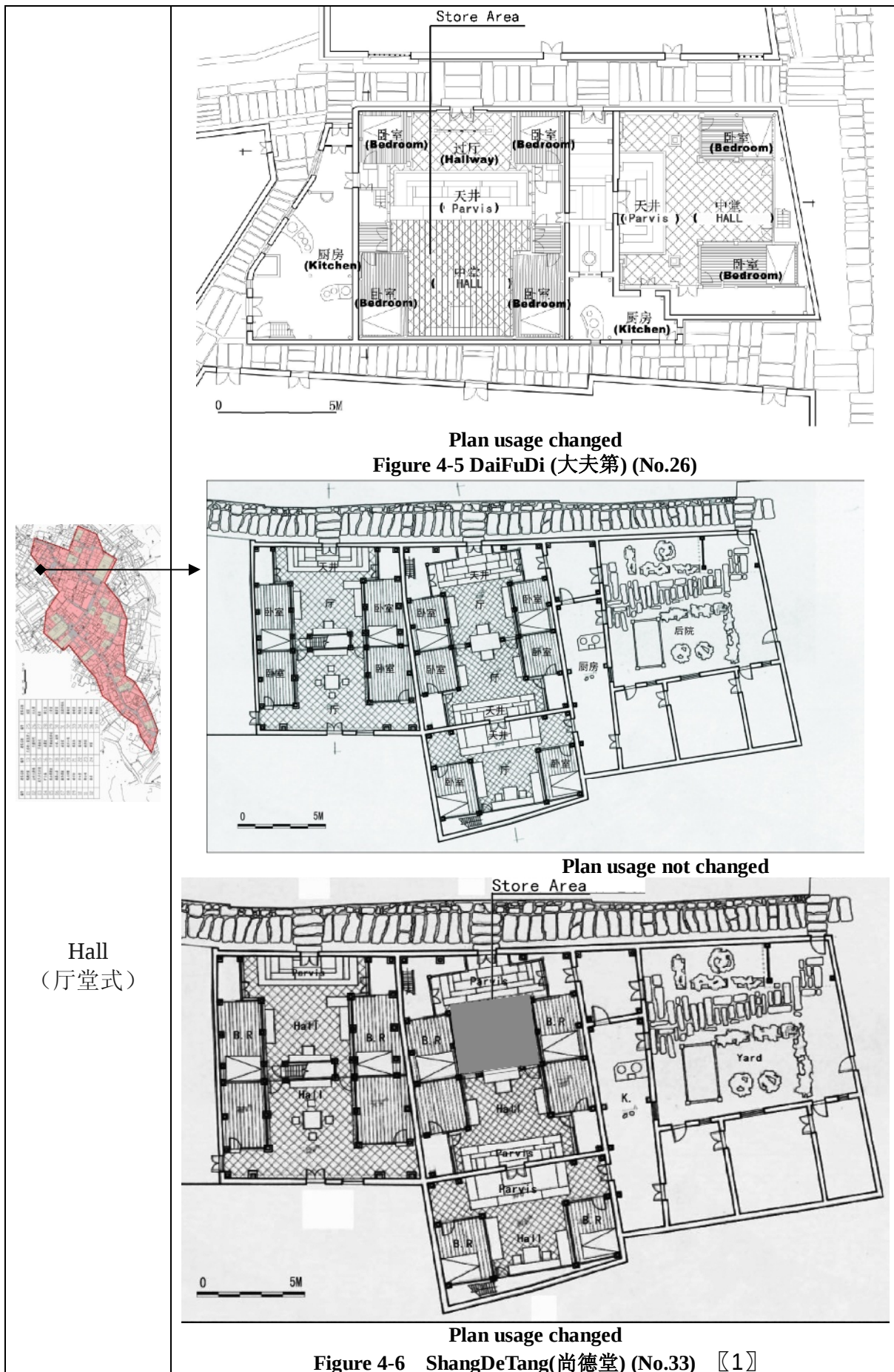
Hall
(厅堂式)

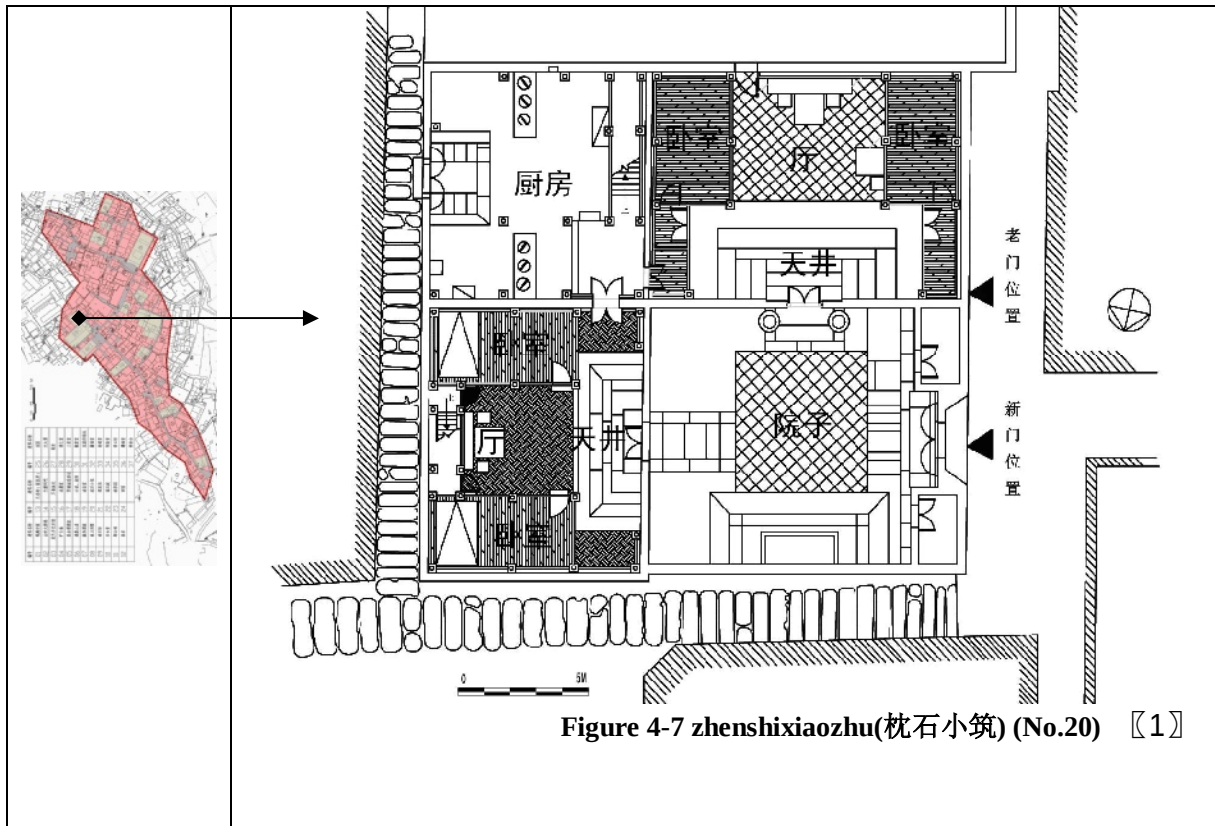


Figure 4-4 YingFu Hall(鹰福堂) (No.36)



Plan usage not changed



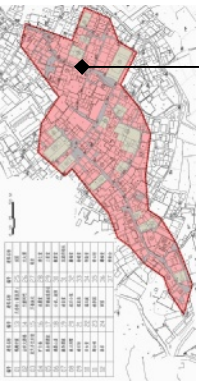
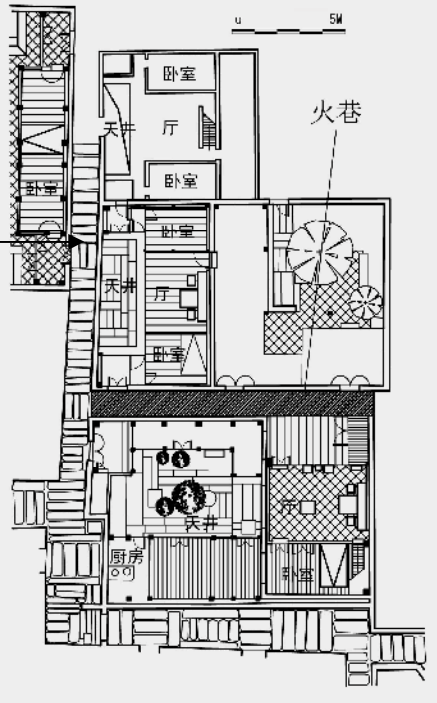
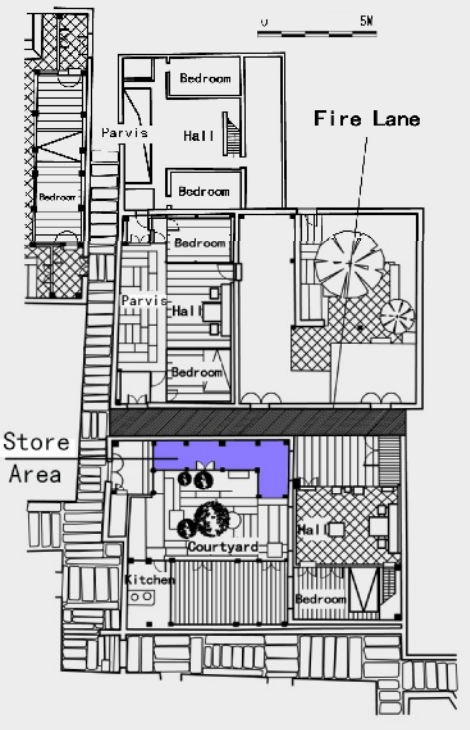
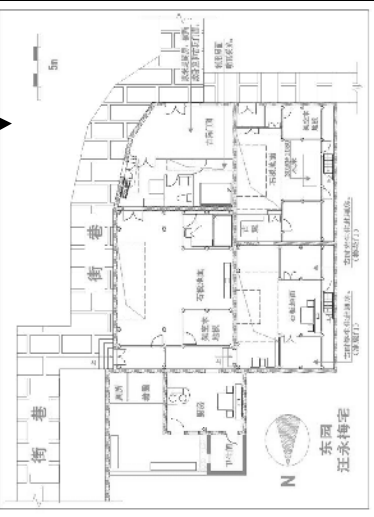
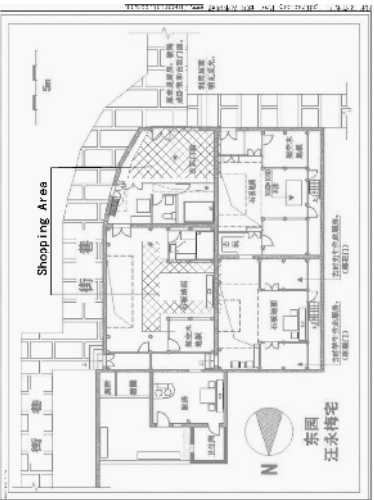


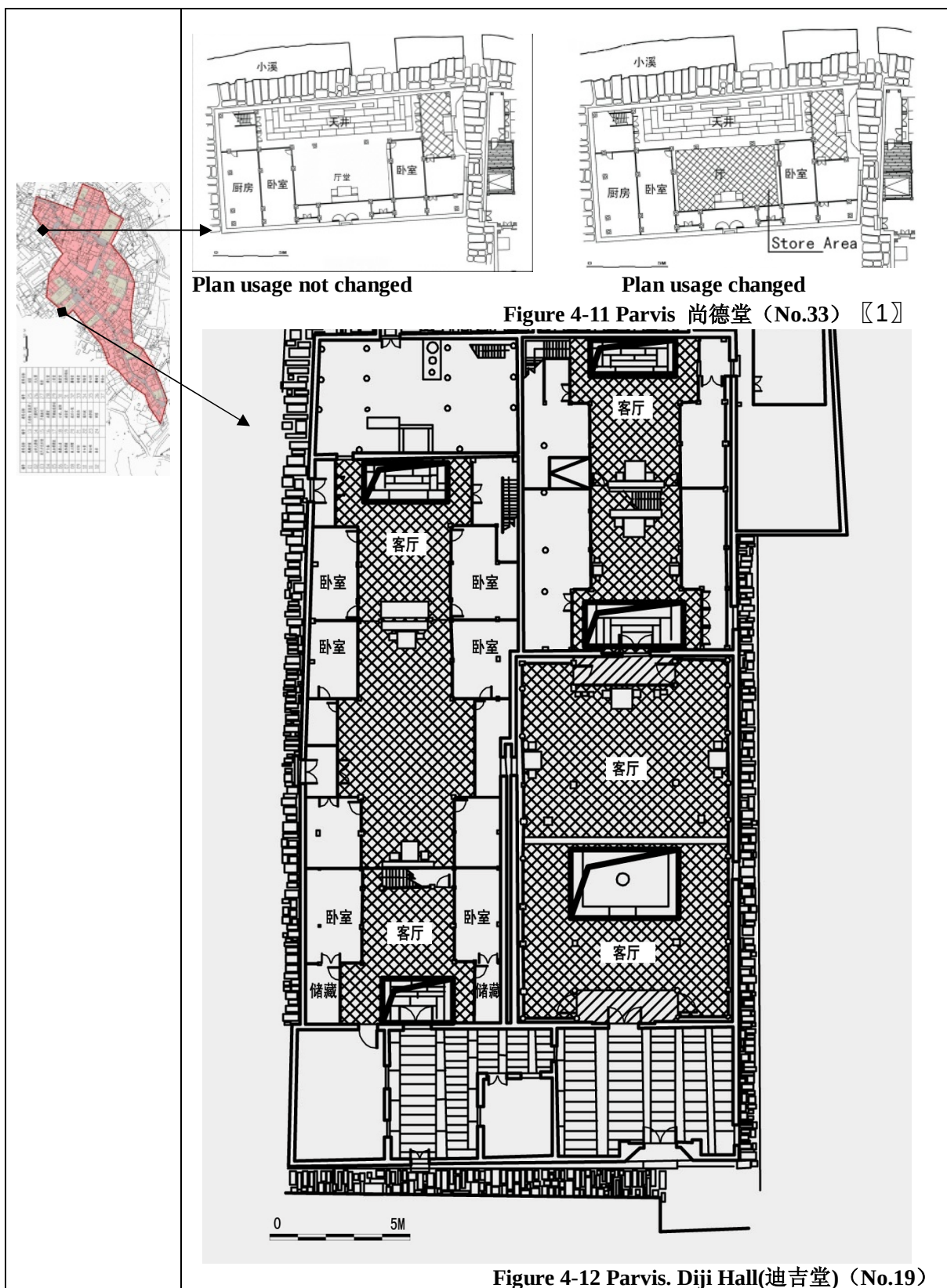
Huizhou traditional architectural structure. Also called “sotto portico” (骑楼). Generally, it is built above the street out of the main hall. Supported by the street or the two walls of houses along the alley, it is constructed elegantly through laying slab overhead. The Arcade is the affiliated construction of the house in the form, which plays the roll of separate outer space.

Arcade
(过街楼)



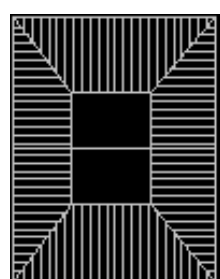
Figure 4-8 Arcade and Alley

Fire Lane (火巷) 	It is usually set within relatively large houses. It is wide and long, and mainly used for fire prevention, thus the name fire alley. It is also used as the passageway of the house. In ancient times, ladies in rich family must take sedan chairs when they go out. They cannot get on and off out of the gate, so fire alley becomes the place for ladies to get on and off the sedan.   Plan usage not changed Figure 4-9 Fire Lane. 青云轩(No.35) 〔1〕
Parvis (天井) 	Three-room parvis is set in front of the hall, and quadrangle-room parvis is set in the middle of the hall. This design provides sufficient light and ventilation in the room. But it is cold in winter and wet in rainy days. The design of parvis is largely related to the operational traditions in Huizhou. Outflow of financial resources is the taboo for merchants. The parvis can prevent the rainwater in the front roof ridge from flowing to the outside, so it will flow into the parvis, thus the saying “four flows of water into the hall” for the luck of keeping financial resources.   Plan usage not changed Plan usage changed Figure 4-10 Parvis. Eastern garden (东园)(No.25)

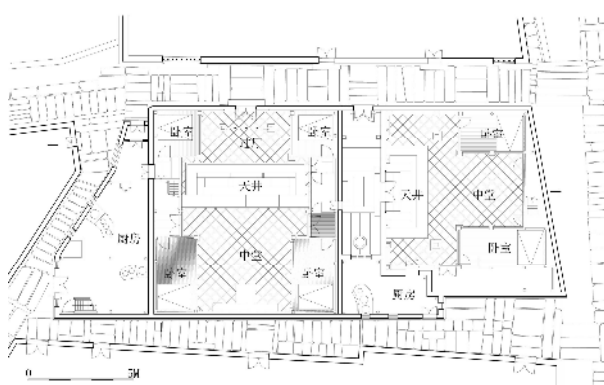


Huizhou traditional architectural structure. Two groups of three-room are combined facing to each other. There are two types: large quadrangle and small quadrangle. In large ones, upper hall and lower hall are facing each other and separated by a big parvis. With high floor, the upper hall is a three-room type main hall; the lower hall is also of this type, but it had lower floor and shallower depth. The upper and lower parts are connected by wing-room with movable partitions. The stairwell is set in the wing-room, or behind the upper hall then set another wing-room and small parvis. In small one, three rooms in upper hall is same as those in large quadrangle, but the lower hall is a bungalow with small area and shallow depth. In general, the middle hall cannot be upper hall rather than passageway. The two rooms are used for living. The parvis is smaller, and the staircase is behind the upper hall.

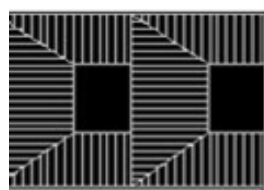
Combination Mode



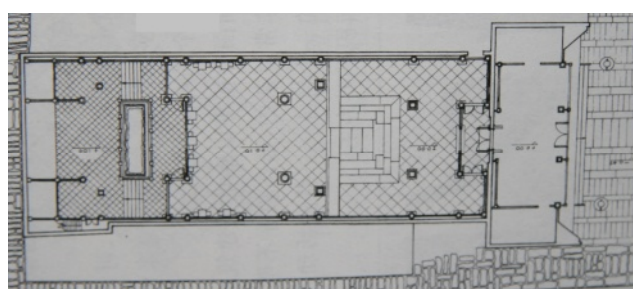
① Face to Face



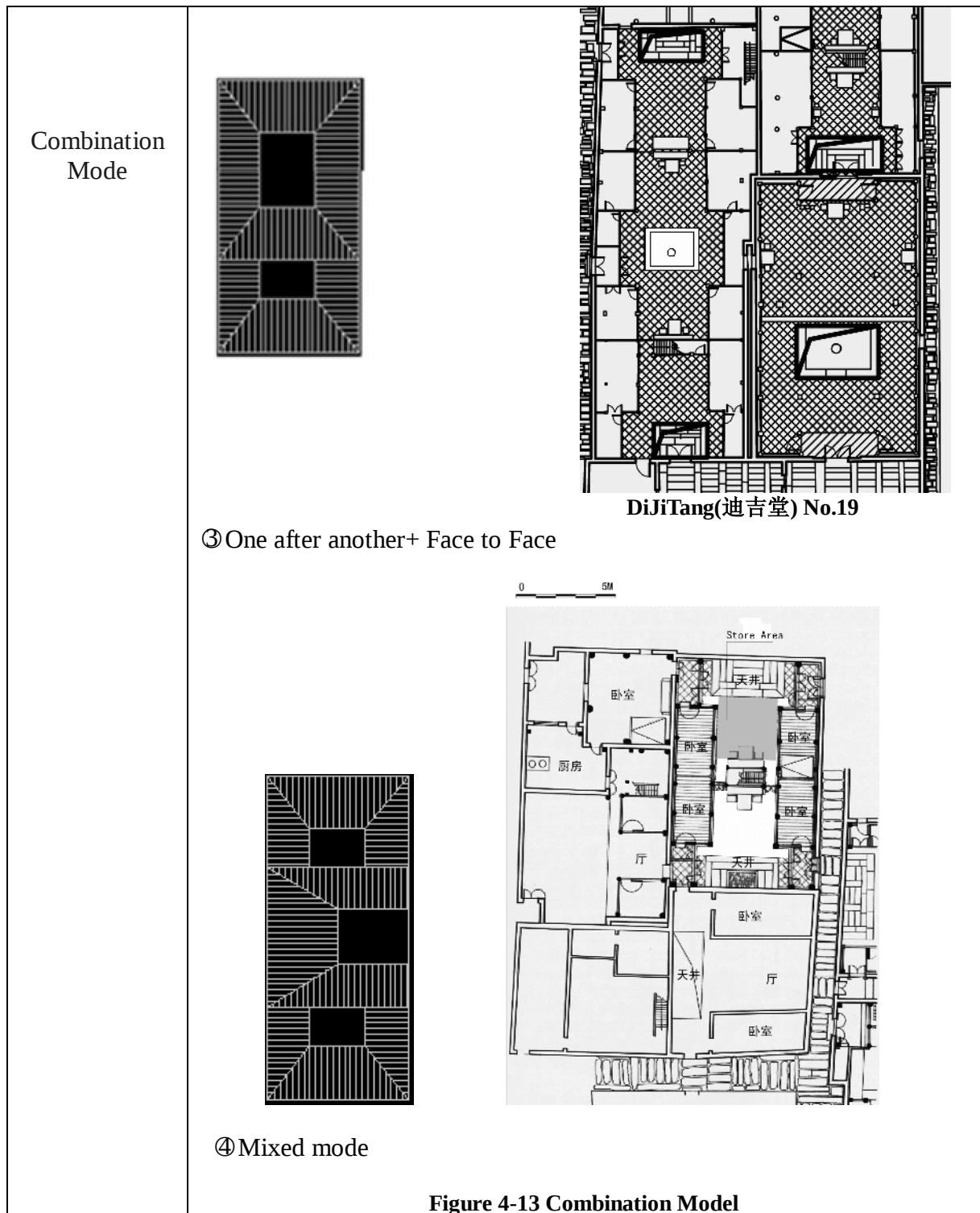
DaiFuDi(大夫第) No.26



② One after
another



JingAiTang(敬爱堂) No.30



Note:

过厅.....hallway
 (客)厅.....hall
 天井.....parvis
 卧室.....bed room
 内院.....courtyard
 厨房.....kitchen
 储藏.....storage
 厅堂:hall

2) Exterior Form Elements

Exterior form elements refer to the architectural and decoration components directly seen by people. In the traditional building of Huizhou area, the exterior form elements can be divided to 6 types: Gateway, Horse Head Wall, and Beauty girls lean, Blue Roofing Tile, Grid Window and Carving. The detail is shown as table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Exterior Form Elements of traditional buildings

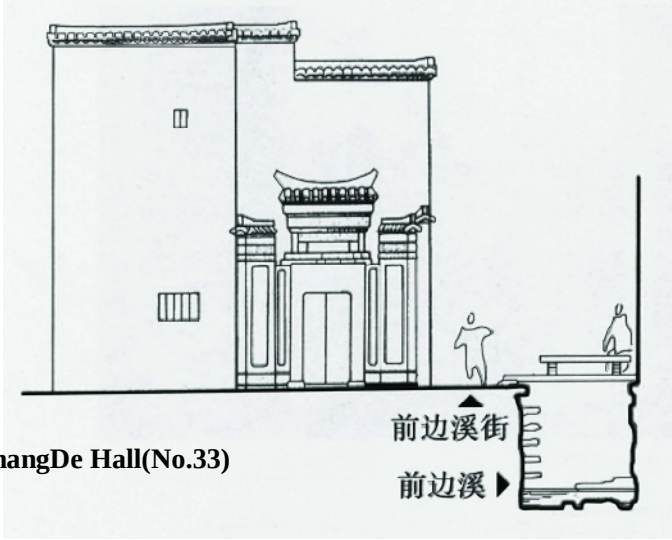
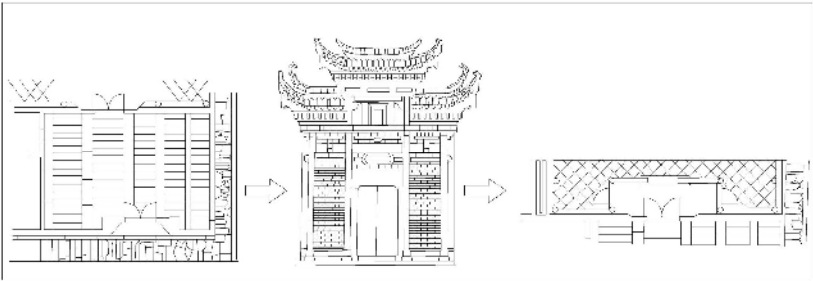
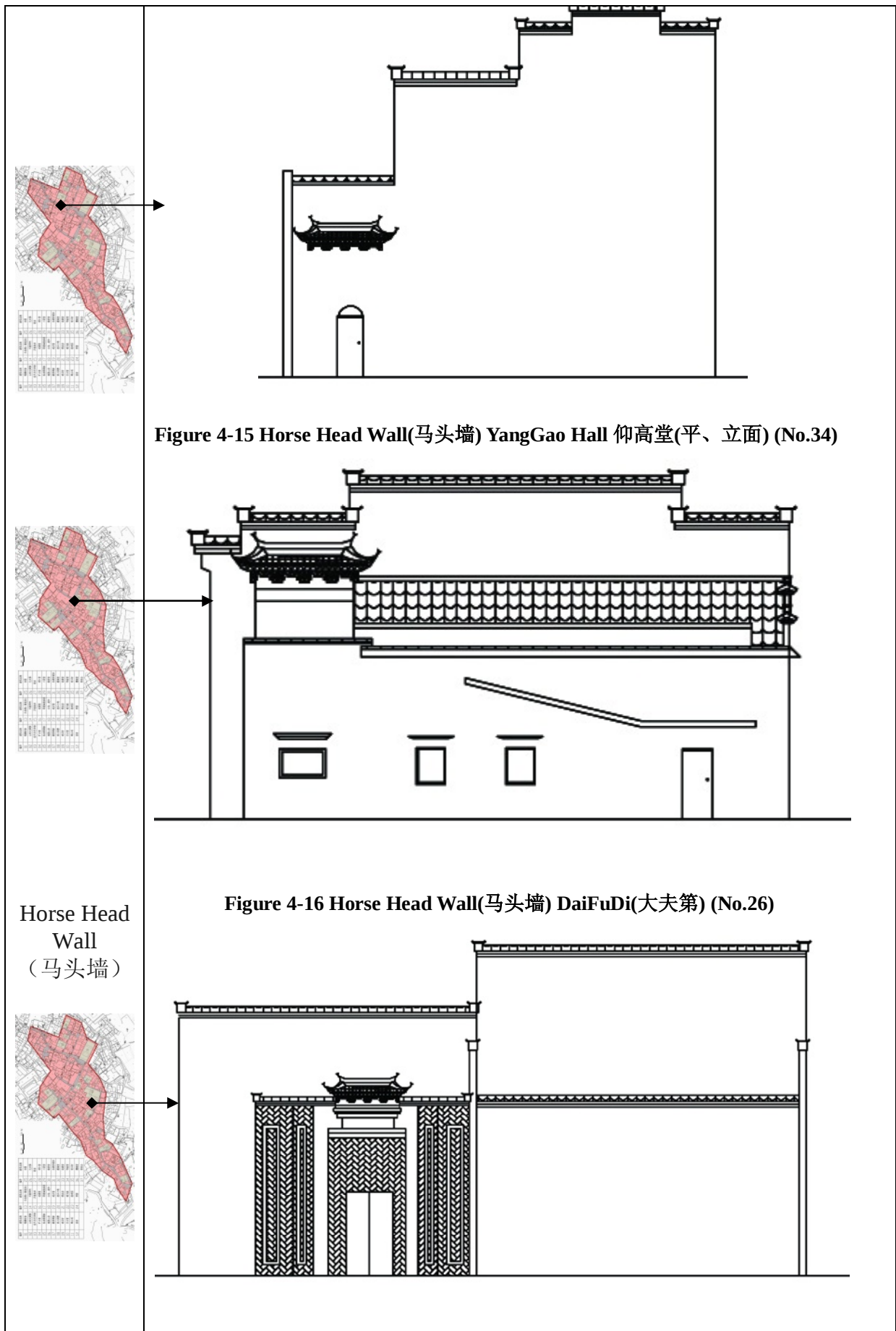
Exterior Form Elements	Features
	Drawing or Photo
Gateway (门头)	Huizhou traditional architectural pattern. The gates of Huizhou architectures are all matched with gateway (gateway of smaller scale is called door cover). Its main function is to prevent rainwater from falling along the wall to splash on the door. The door cover in farmhouse is usually simple: on the position above the door frame, build the projecting eave end by bath bricks, cover tiles on the top, and carve simple decorations. Gateway in rich family is quite dainty: it is decorated with brick carving or stone carving. The gateway is the face of the house, which represents the owner's position.
	 Elevation of ShangDe Hall(No.33)   (No.19)

	 Figure4-14 The gateway of Traditional house (No.19) 〔1〕 (No.20)
Horse Head Wall (马头墙)	Huizhou traditional architectural pattern. It is higher than walls of frontispiece roofing. To the need of fire protection and wind protection of the village houses in density, a “fire wall” extruding two frontispieces of the house is bricked. Since the shape if it is like a horse head, it is also called “Horse Head Wall” The structure: it is decreasing along with the roofing. Set several crosspieces based on the length of the slope, arrange eave bricks in three lines on the top of the wall, covered with blue roofing tiles, and install verge board on the top of each buttress head. Place various Suzhou forms on the horse head wall, including “magpie tails type”, “dou type”, “animal-head rigde type”, etc. “Magpie tails type” is the brick carved like the tail of magpie. “dou type” is the brick fired with the “田” shaped like a square dou, but it has “seated dou” and “projecting dou” two ways in processing the dou support. “animal-head rigde type” is the component of “animal-head” placed on the ridge. Cock, cod fish and Tiangou are animals usually seen.



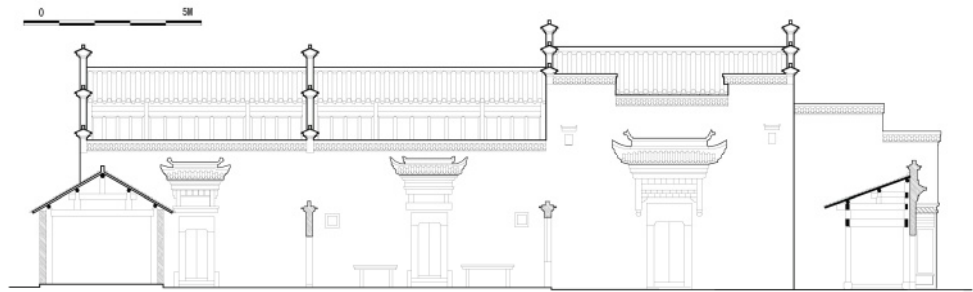


Figure 4-17 Horse Head Wall(马头墙)
Western Garden(西园) (No.24) 〔1〕

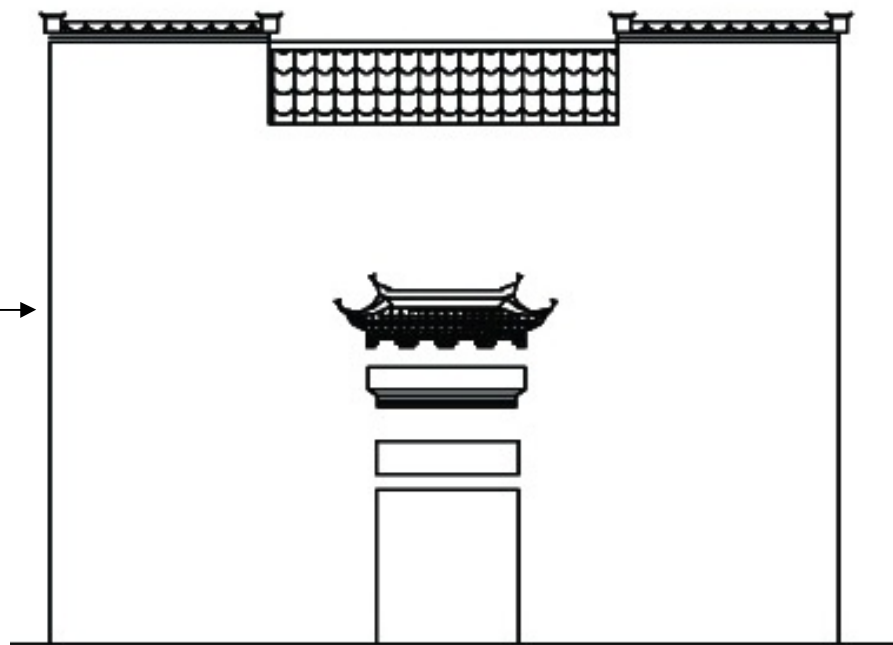
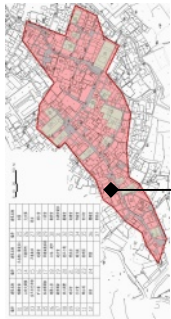
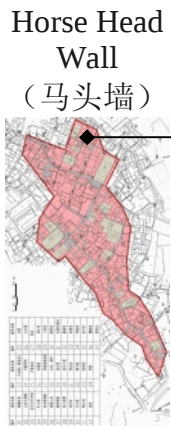


Figure 4-18 Horse Head Wall(马头墙)YiMoShanFang(逸墨山房) (No.06)



Horse Head
Wall
(马头墙)

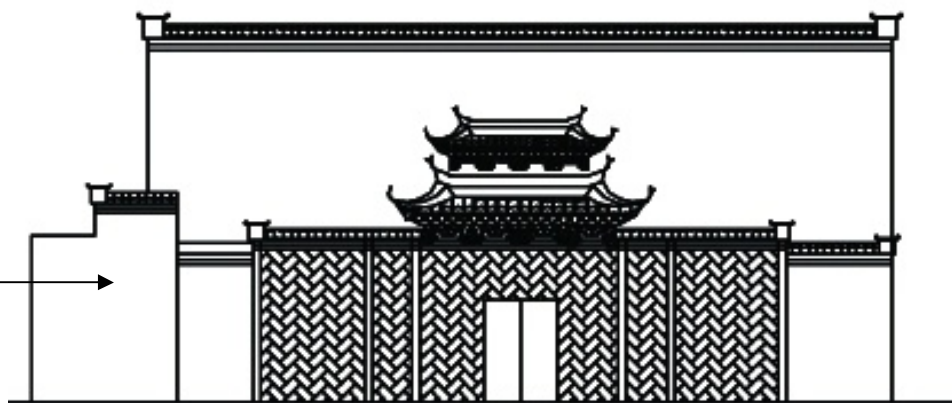
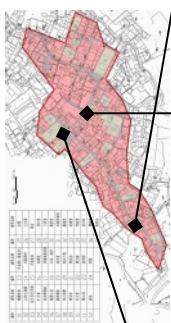


Figure 4-19 Horse Head Wall(马头墙)YingFu Hall(鹰福堂) (No.36)

Beauty girls lean
(美人靠)

Huizhou traditional architectural pattern. It refers to the settee around parvis on upstairs in Huizhou residence. Residents in Huizhou usually take upstairs as their daily living places. In ancient times, women could not go downstairs easily, so they had to lean against the settees around parvis and look into the distance, or peek the guests downstairs. Thus the settee named “beauty girls lean”.



KuangGuZhai
(旷古斋) (No.04)



Xiulou(绣楼) (No.26)

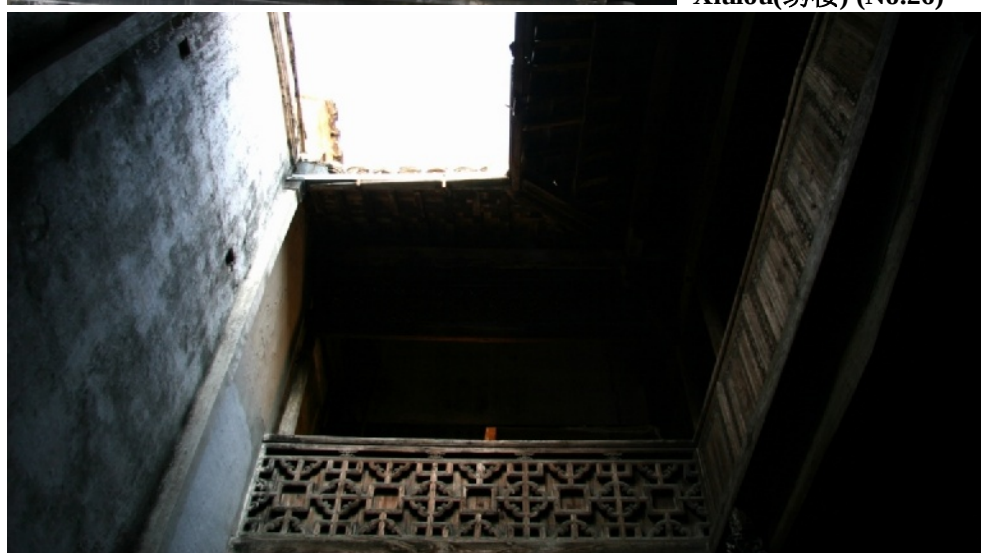


Figure 4-20 Beauty girls lean

Blue Roofing Tile (青瓦)	Huizhou traditional architectural material. It is classified as plain tile, drip tile, gully tile, flower tile, etc. Plain tile is used for large area covering, which can be laid in forms of under tile and covering tile to help drainage. The small end of under tile (gutter tile) is facing the opening. Its concave side is upward to form the groove overlapped on the sheathing tiles of the roofing. The covering tile is opposite as the under tile, which convex side is upward to cover between two gutter tiles. Drip tile is made on the head of a gutter tile by adding a drip lip shaped as “Ruyi”. With 30° slope from gutter tile, it is easier to throw rainwater.  Blue Roofing Tile Figure 4-21 Blue Roofing Tile (青瓦)
Grill Window (窗格)	Huizhou traditional architectural pattern. Wood grill windows are adopted in the corridors around parvis in Huizhou residence. It has the functions of lighting, ventilation, and space separation. The grill window consists of outer frame, slat and ring plate, apron board, lace bar, etc. The main forms are square, round, character and combination (flower and plants, animals, tools, totem, etc). The metaphor and euphony are mainly used in patterns on the grill window to express auspicious.

Grill Window (窗格) 	 Figure 4-22 Grill Window (窗格) (No.04)
Carving (雕刻)	There were three kind of carving in Huizhou ancient buildings which included wood-carving, brick-carving and stone-carving   Figure 4-23 wood carvings

Note:

过厅.....hallway
 (客) 厅.....hall
 天井.....parvis
 卧室.....bed room
 内院.....courtyard
 厨房.....kitchen
 储藏.....storage
 堂:hall

These exterior form elements and space elements constitute the colorful, ordered and unified ancient village. The combination pattern, arrangement rule, and using method of exterior shape elements also determine the shape of architecture.

4.4 Investigation Conclusion

According to the investigation we can make some conclusion as following.

Features of traditional buildings

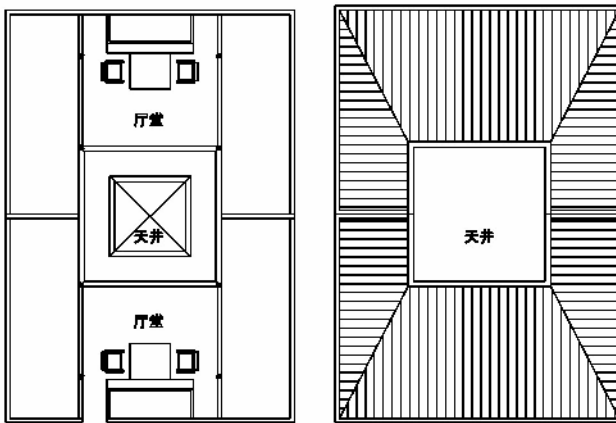
A) There was a typical space-form in the traditional buildings

The space combination method of Xidi Village' s ancient townhouse has certain mode, that is: with the three-side courtyard(三合院) house as the main body, and to combine on this basis. The composing of space elements was basicly steady. The spacial constituents of the three-side courtyard include hallway, hall, parvis and fire-lane. The exterior form elements of three-side courtyard include gateway, horse-head wall, off-white wall, blue-roofing tile, beauty-girl's lean and decorations.

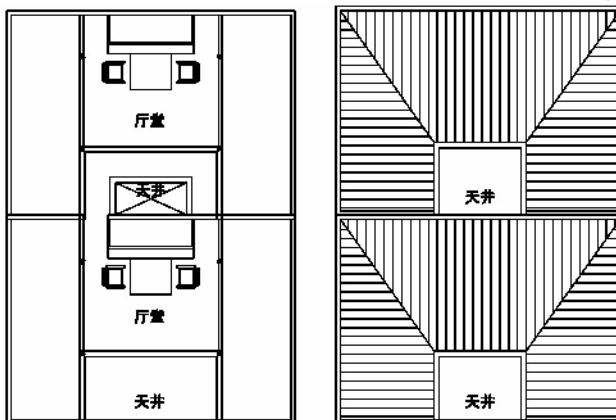
B) Combination mode of space

There was a fixed combination mode in traditional buildings when they link each other to form a large group. The combination mode can be divided into four types, that is:

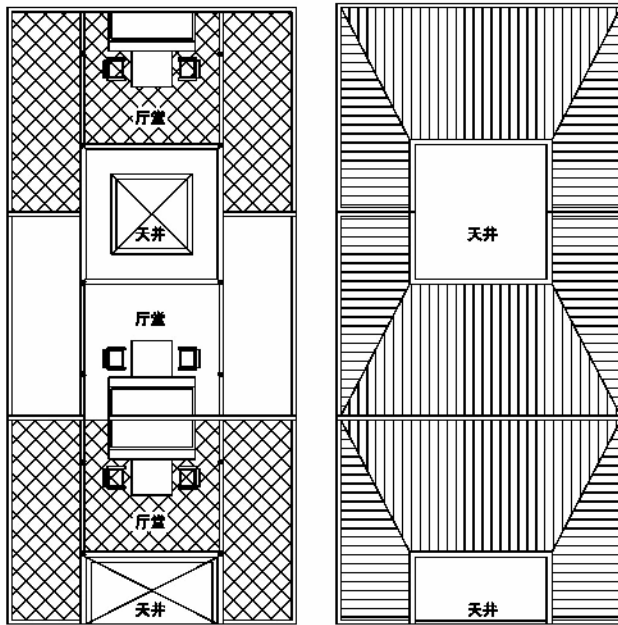
① Face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses;



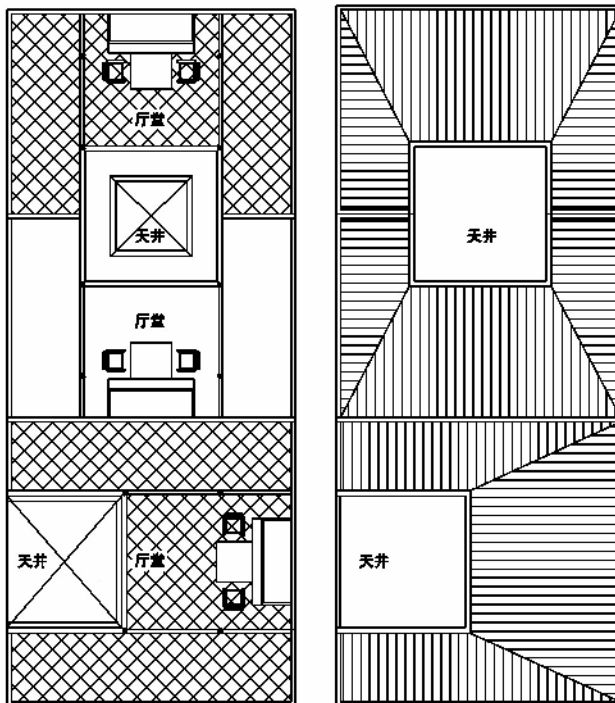
② One after another of 2 three side courtyard houses;



③ One after another and face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses;



④ Mix mode of 2 three side courtyard houses.



By means of combination, the ancient townhouses formed a large architecture cluster.

Changes of traditional buildings

A) According with tourism rapid development, the usage of traditional buildings in xidi village had been changed. There was a mode in the change of usage. The large part of hall in traditional buildings had been changed to store for saling some Wen-fang-si-bao(文房四宝).

B) The other parts of traditional buildings retained living function.

Reference

- [[1]] author drawn, according to the graphs of <Space Analysis on World Cultural Heritage site XiDi>, DuanJin, GongKai DongNan University Publish Company 2006

Chapter 5 Investigation on Architecture and characteristic Change in the Central Area of Xidi Village

5.1 Background and Objectives

5.2 Research Method

5.3 Analysis on Constituent Elements of “Anhui Style Architectures” in Xidi Village

5.4 Comparison on “Anhui Style Architectures” and Old Townhouses

5.1 Background and Objectives

Since Xidi ancient village was discovered, with the development of tourism, many “Anhui Style architectures” have been built along the streets by residents. These buildings were mostly constructed during 1980-2000 in prior to that Xidi was inscribed in the World Heritage List. Whether these “Anhui Style Architectures” have influences on the features of original ancient village? And what are these influences? All these problems have not been studied especially on Xidi before, so this research is unique and innovative. The author fully investigated on the present architectures in the central area of Xidi Village and collected the first-hand data in April 2007 and April 2008(Figure 5-1). Meanwhile, by virtue of documents provided by the Architectural Design & Research Institute of Huangshan City and Planning and Design Institute of Huangshan City, we consider that building “Anhui Style Architectures” is not the result of tourism development brought by successful been list on World Cultural Heritage site, but it indeed has bad influence on the value of World Cultural Heritage. That’s the investigation objective of this chapter.

5.2 Investigation Method

1) definition of “Anhui style architecture”

“Anhui style architecture” is newly built architectures (in this dissertation, also called newly built architecture) built among 1980-2000. These architectures adopt many exterior elements of the ancient townhouse. But the element-combination-method is not same like the ancient one. So, we call this newly-built buildings “Anhui style architecture”. “Anhui style architectures” were mainly used as restaurant, hotel, and store in central area of XiDi village. The constituent elements of “Anhui style architecture” shown as figure 5-1

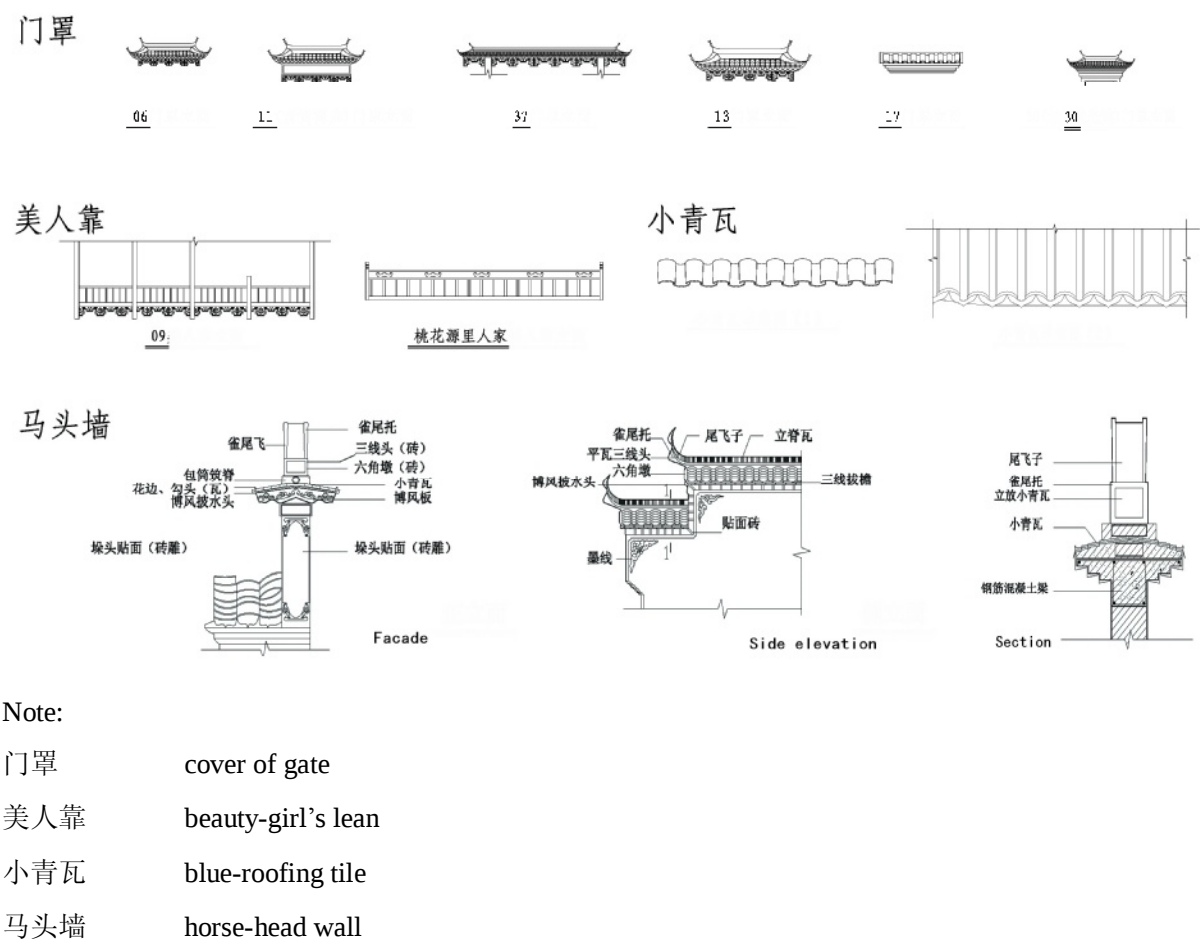


Figure 5-1 elements of “Anhui style architectures”

2) Investigation Methods

By means of field investigation, plan, elevation, section and overall relationship, the graph of “Anhui Style Architectures” are drawn out. Based on related graphs, compare with the plan and elevation of ancient architectures in

Xidi Village to analyze differences between “Anhui Style Architectures” and ancient ones and the influence of building “Anhui Style Architectures” on the whole environment and traditional value of the ancient village. Adopt actual location pictures plan and elevation contrast when analyzing the differences, evaluate one item after another and marked, and then obtain the “variability”. Finally evaluate the influence of this “variability” to traditional architectures and whole environment in chapter 7. The location of investigated AnHui style architectures shown as figure 5-2 [1]

Investigated Anhui style architecturs

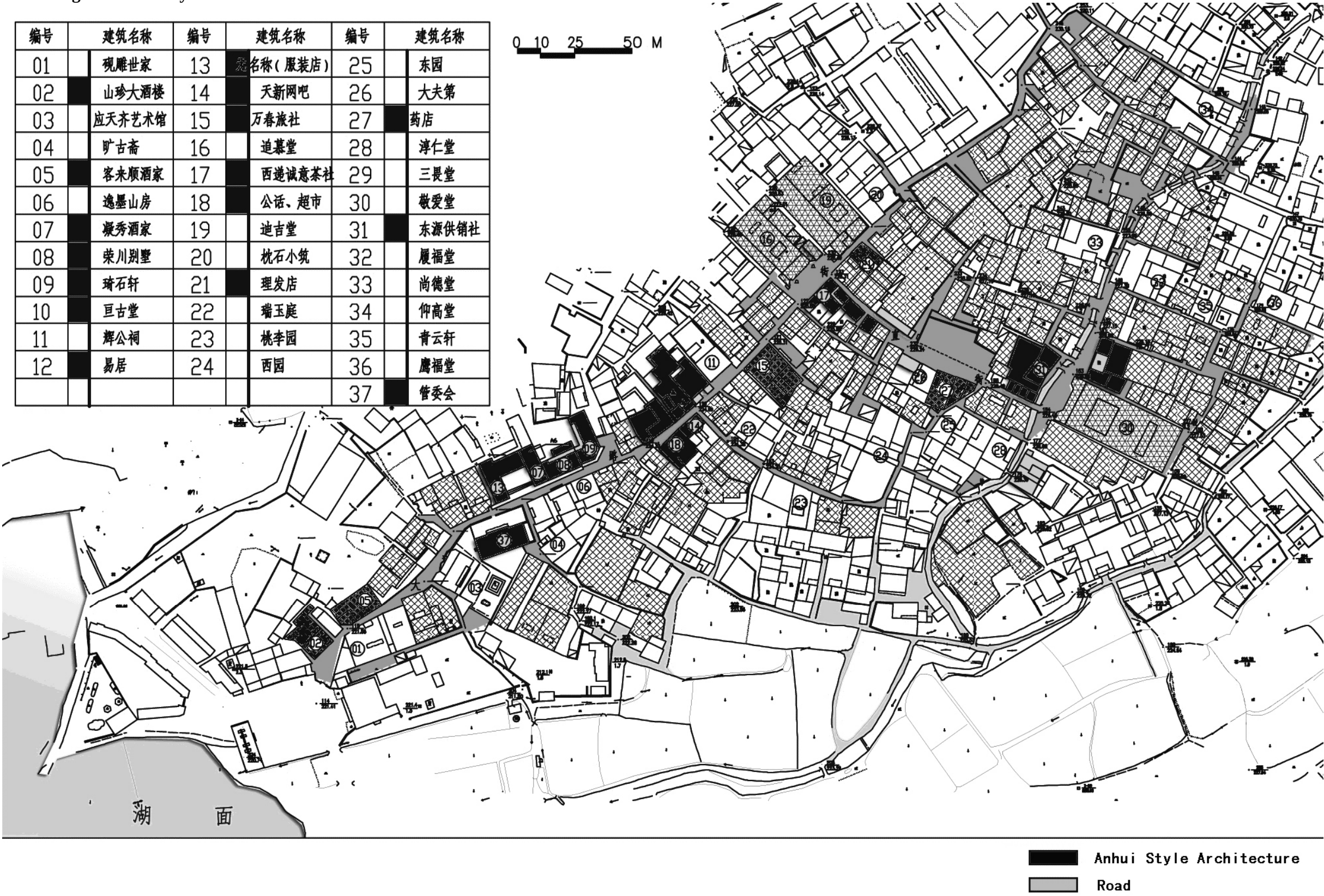
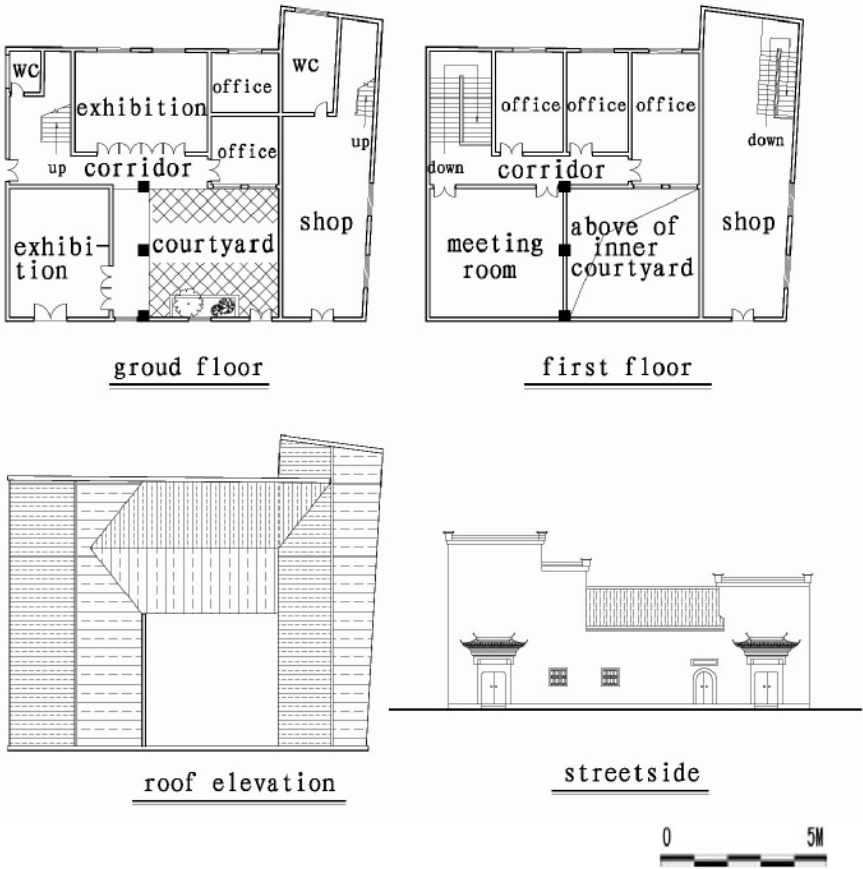


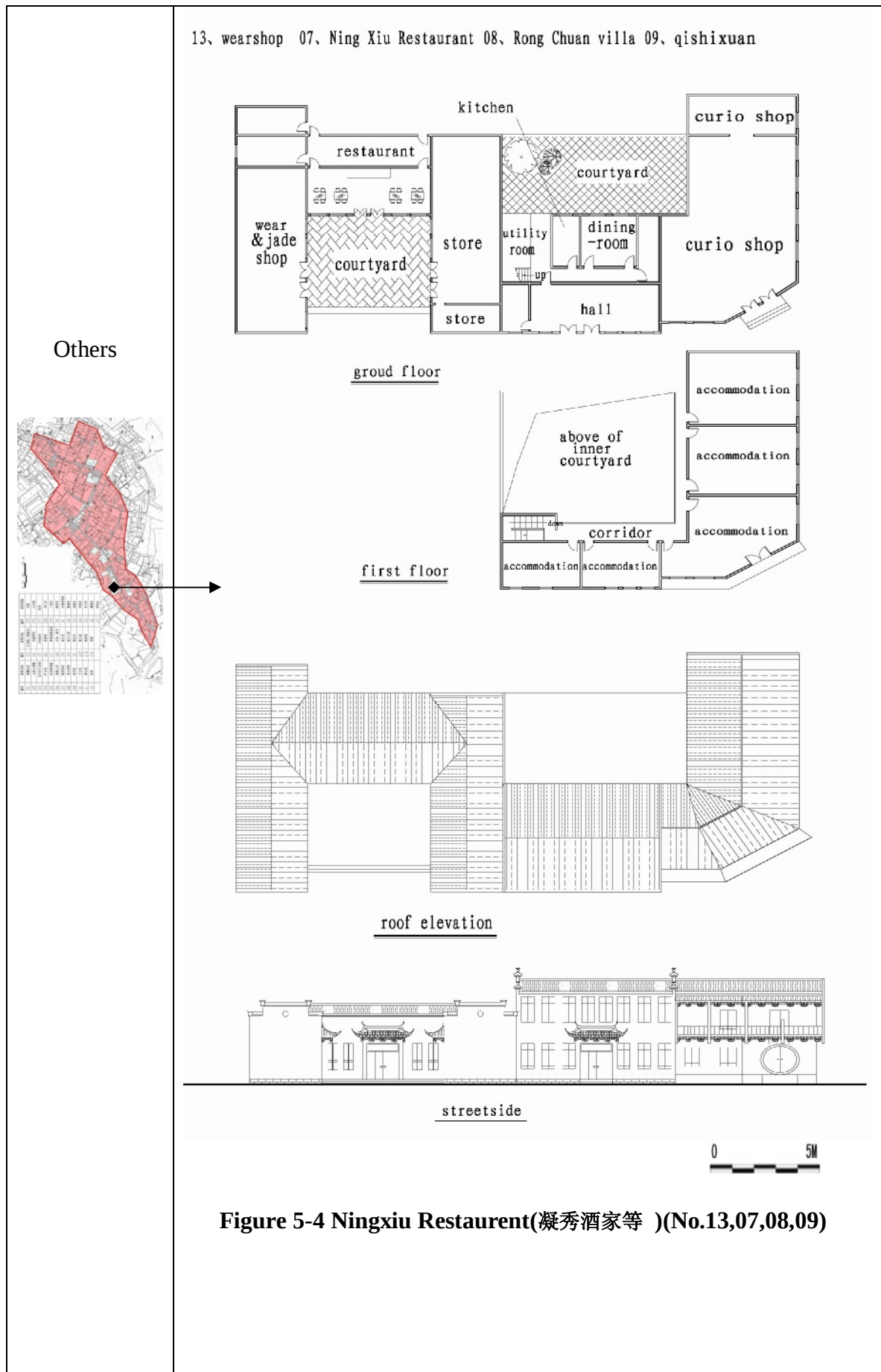
Figure 5-2 Location of Anhui style architecturs

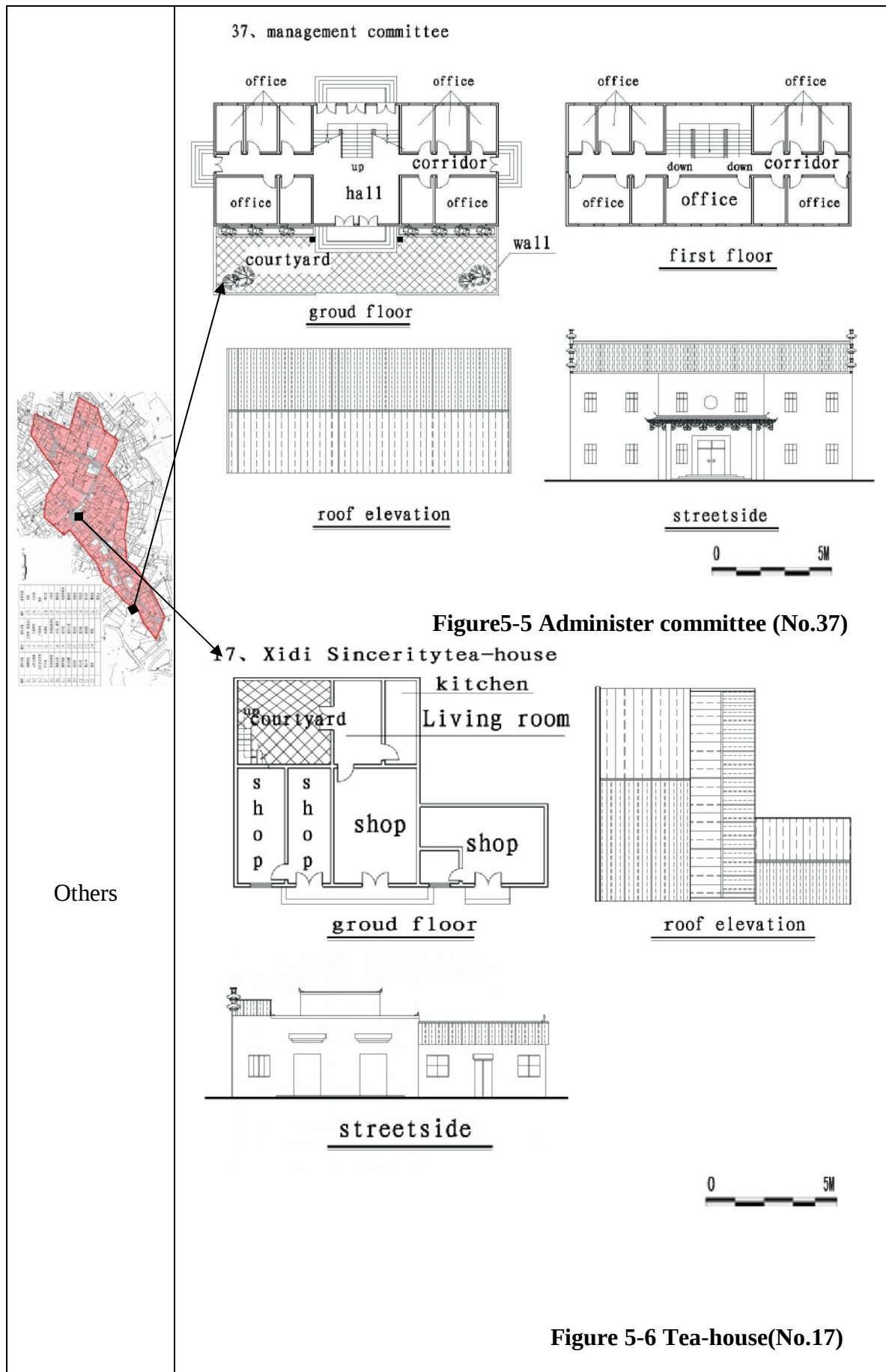
5.3 Analysis on Constituent Elements of “Anhui Style Architectures” in Xidi Village

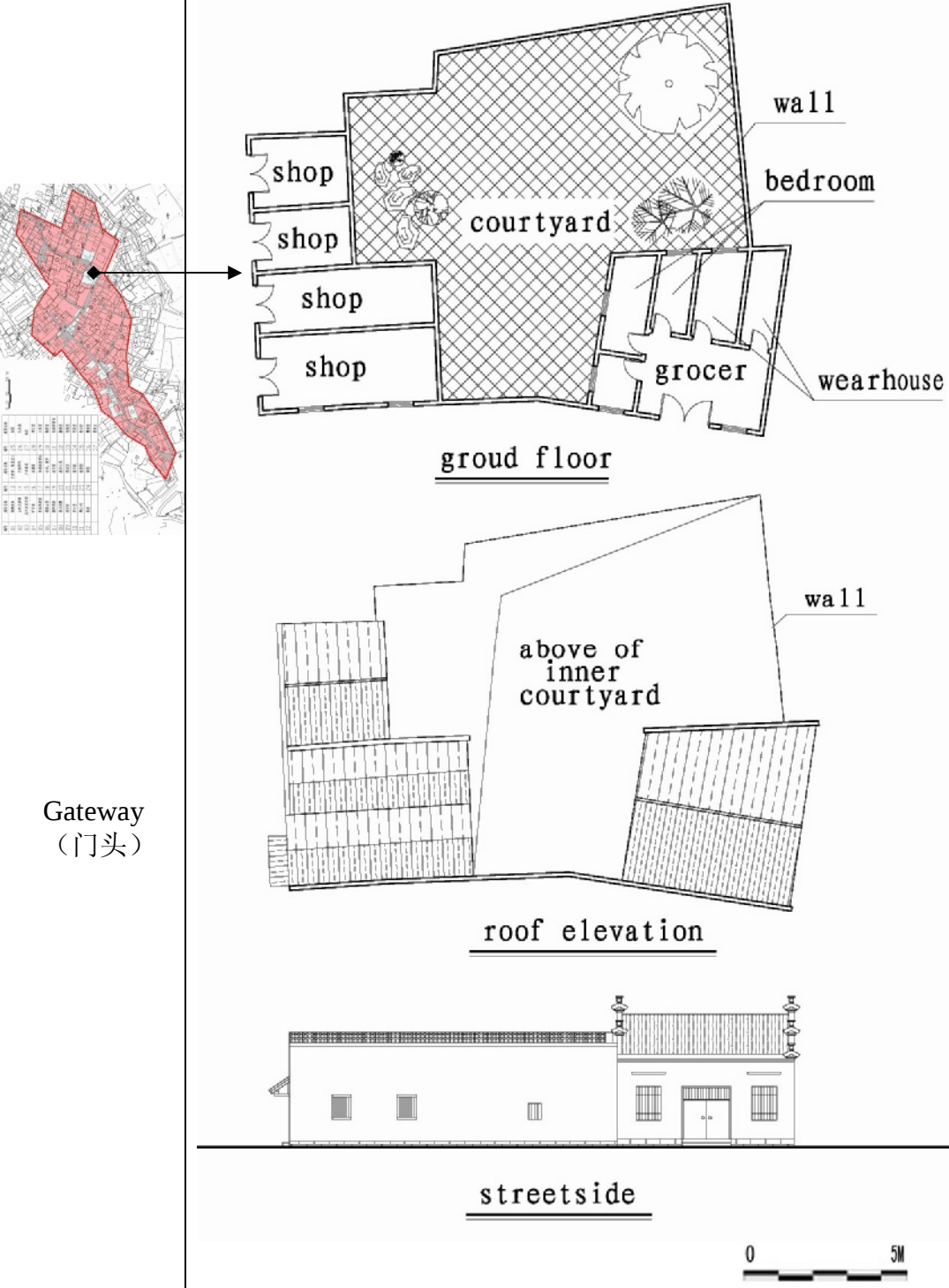
The elements of “Anhui Style Architectures” can also be divided to two types. The one is space element, another one is exterior form element (shown as table5-1).

Table 5-1Space and Exterior Form Elements of “Anhui style architectures”

Constitution Parts of Space	Drawing or Photo	Features
Internal Parvis (内天井) 	It is used for providing lighting and ventilation function for the inside architecture, and lacks the social meaning and space meaning of the ancient residency’s parvis. In addition, it is not the center of the plane space, and it does not also play the part of separating the inside space and outside space.	
	exhibition  groud floor first floor roof elevation streetside 0 5M	Figure 5-3 Exhibition building(beside No.30)
	To the architectures in question, they have not fixed format of space constitution except the internal parvis. Their space constitution is designed with the function needs and the terrain characteristics, without certain rules.	





Exterior Form Elements	Features
	Drawing or Photo
Gateway (门头)	Composed of the door and awning. The awning adopts the simplified form of ancient residency's gateway. In other words, this form cancels the overhanging eave bricks and marquee, and its proportion is also different from that of the ancient residency.
	31、dongyuansupply and marketing co-operatives  Figure 5-7 DongYuan supply shop(No.31)

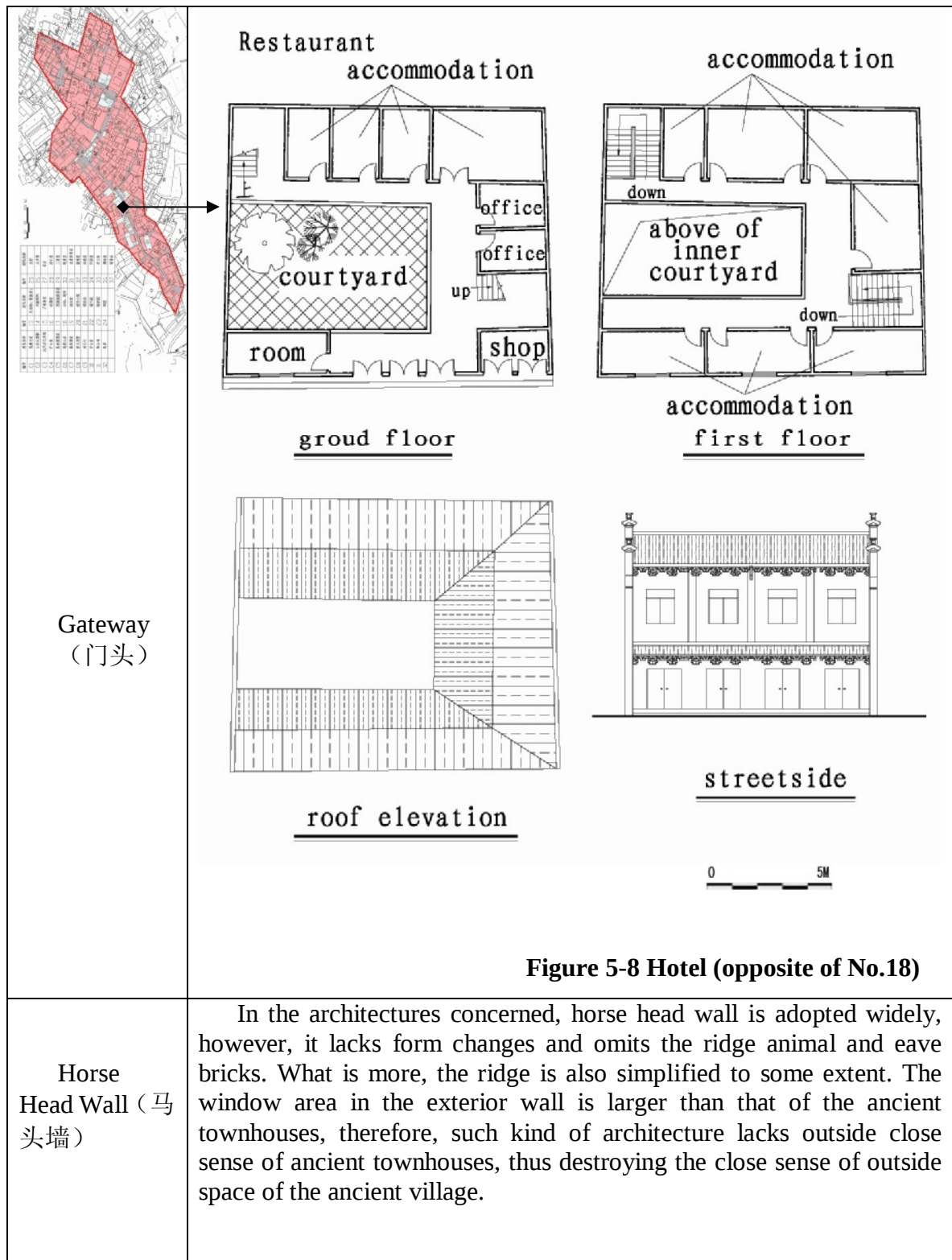
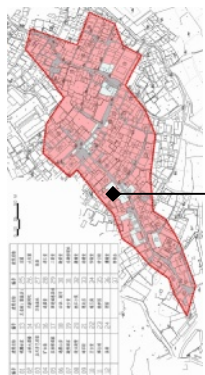
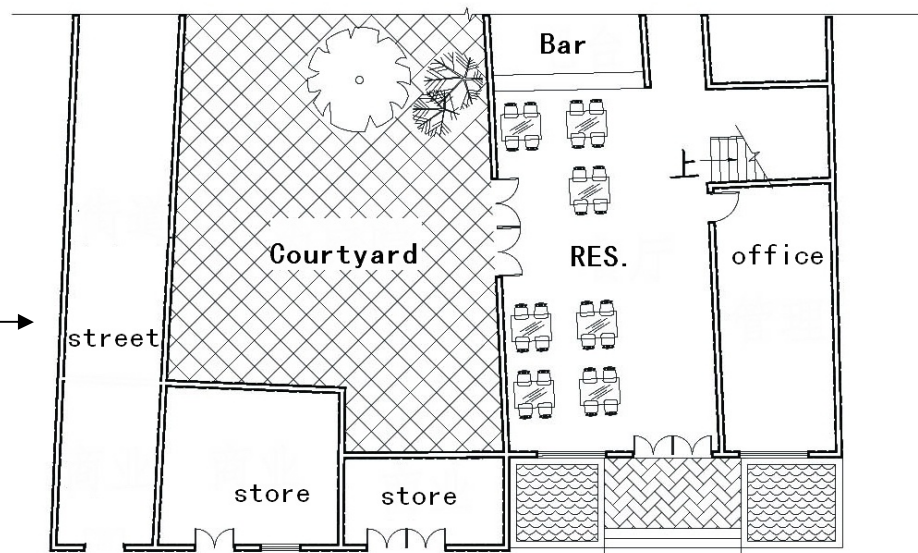


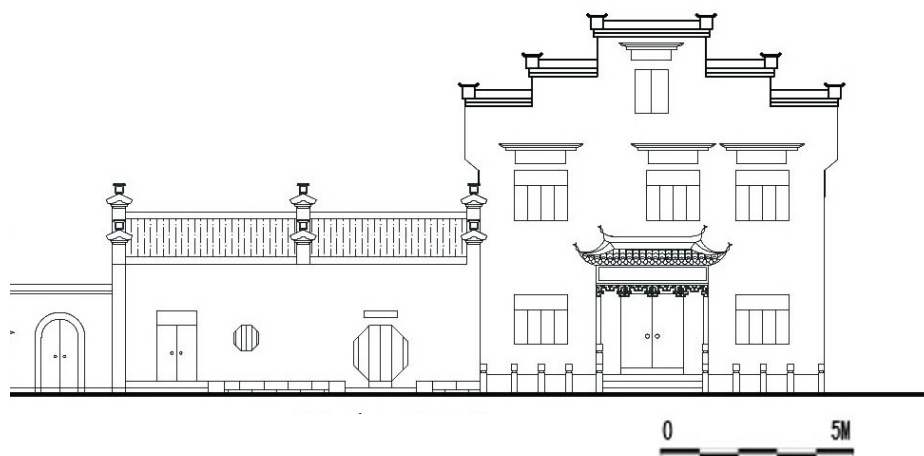
Figure 5-8 Hotel (opposite of No.18)



Horse
Head Wall (马
头墙)



Ground floor



Elevation

Figure 5-9 Hotel 辉公祠西侧(beside No.11)

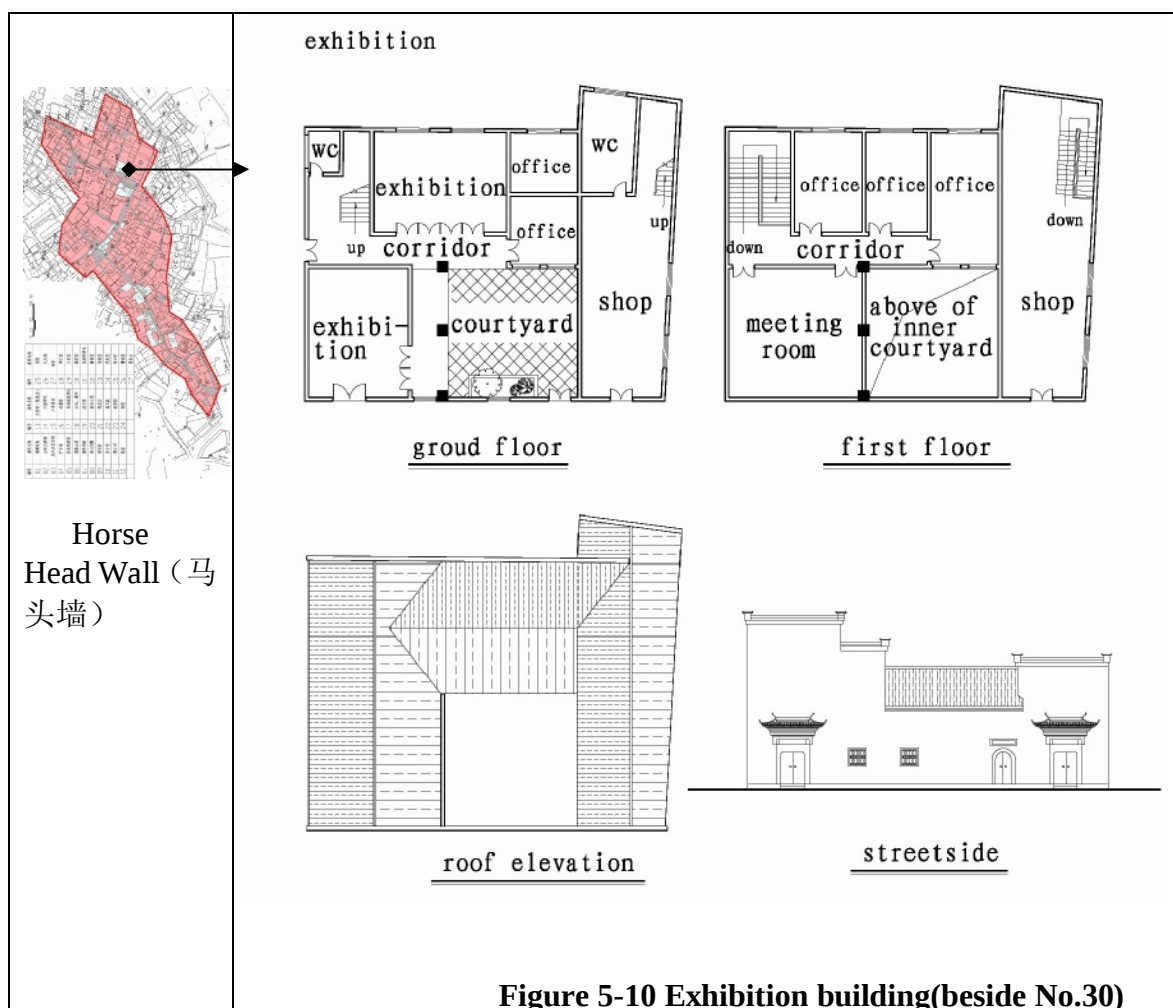
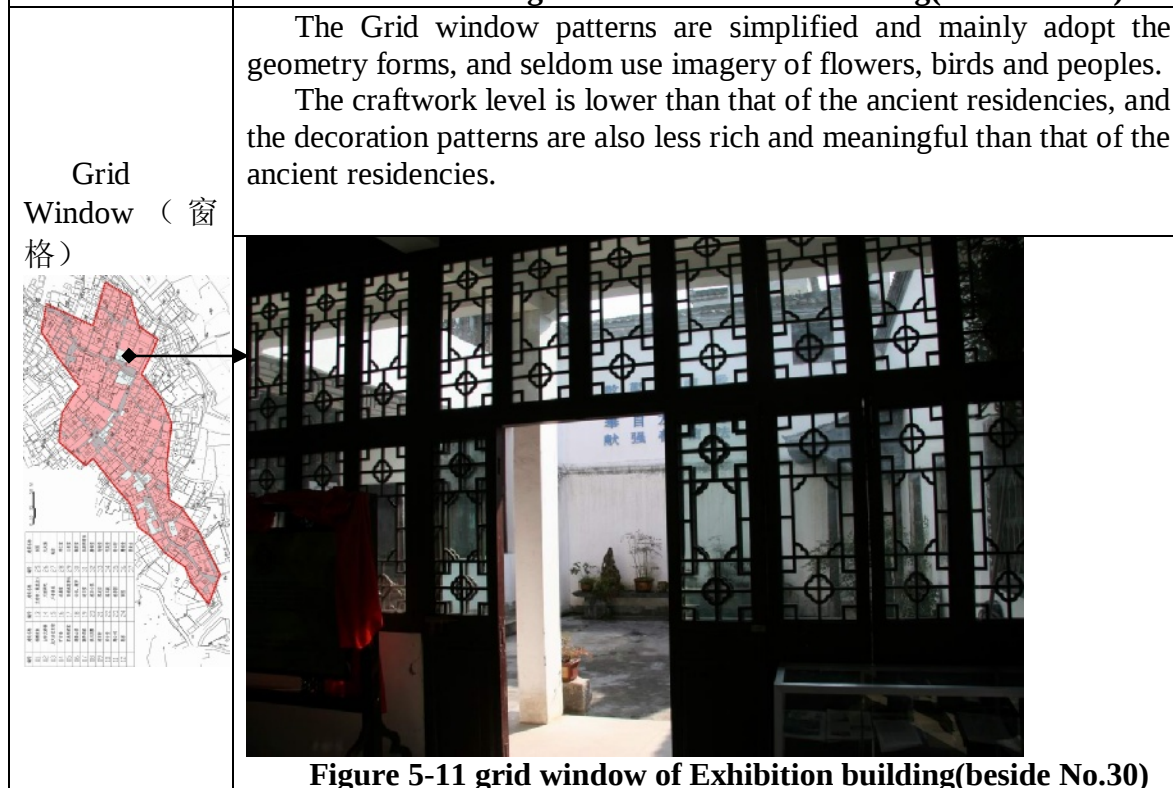
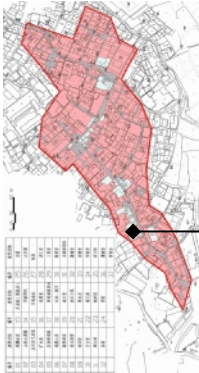
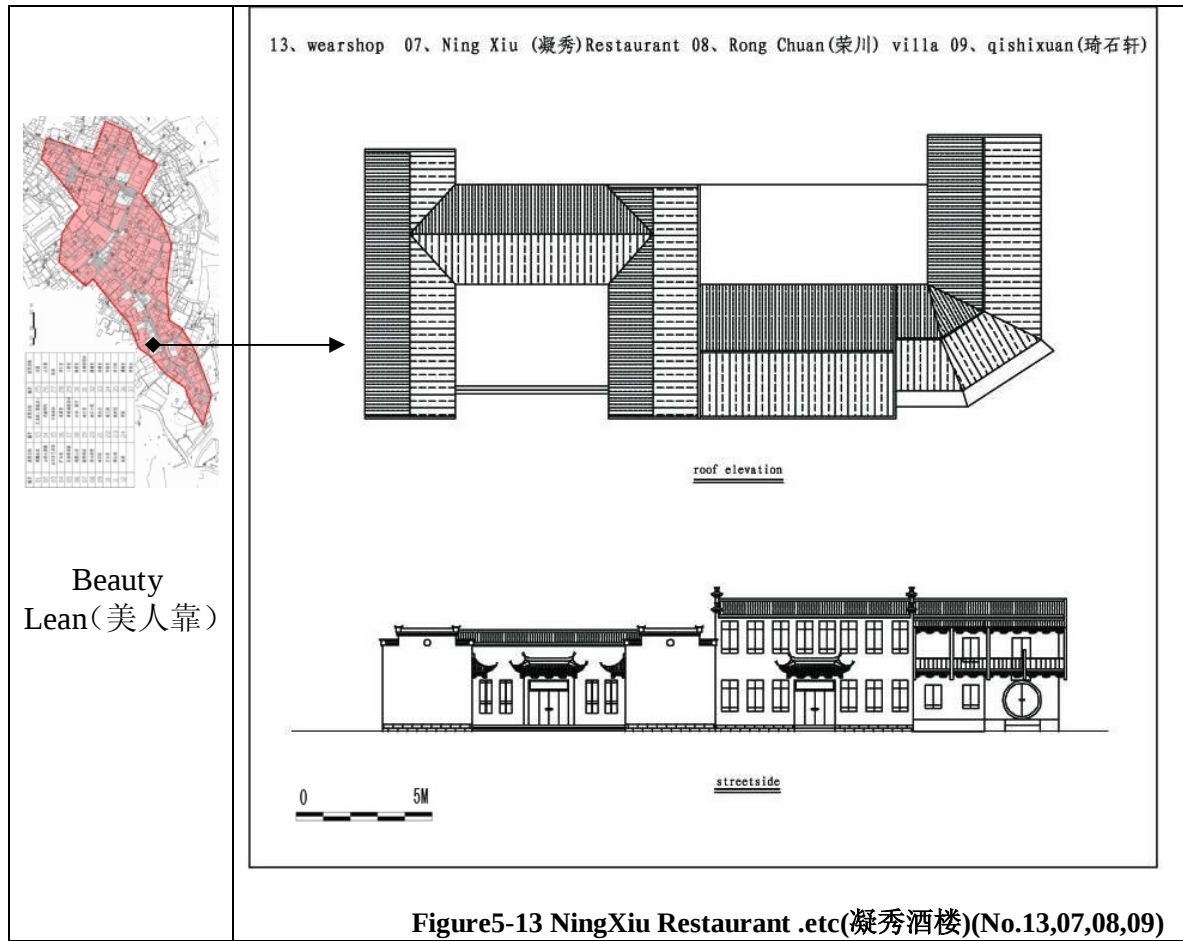


Figure 5-10 Exhibition building(beside No.30)



Blue Roofing Tile (小青瓦)	These architectures' materials include flat tile, drip tile, gully-head tile and flower head tile, etc. The roof of these architectures adopts the same tile, that is the blue roofing tile, with the ancient residency.  Figure5-12Mingjinyuan Restaurant (明经园餐厅)
 Beauty Lean(美人靠)	Beauty lean is basically not adopted in these architectures in question. In this building, the beauty lean is more like balcony.  Figure5-13 NingXiu Restaurant (凝秀酒楼)(No.09)

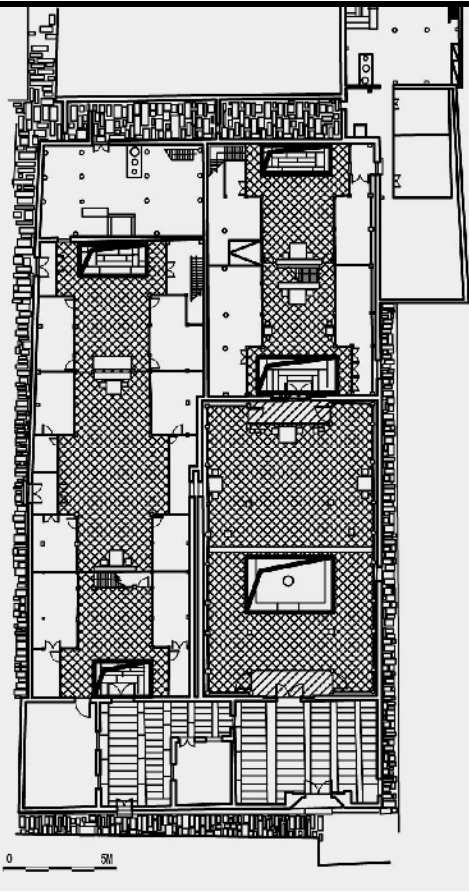
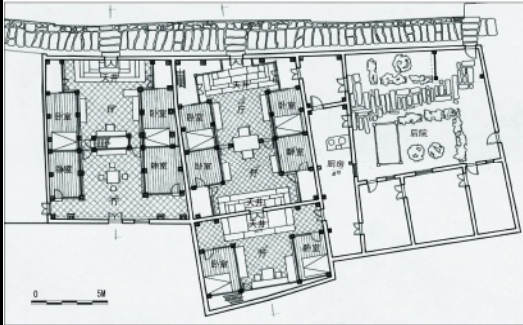


5.4 Comparison on “Anhui Style Architectures” and Old Townhouses

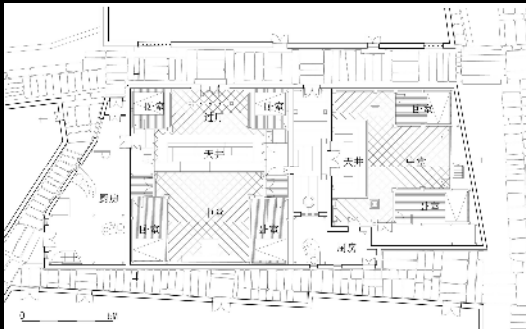
1) Comparison Based on Section 4.3 and Section 5.3

According to the above investigated results in section 4.3 and section 5.3, we compare all elements of ancient buildings and newly-built architectures. We put the figure or picture of ancient buildings and “Anhui style architectures” together, and find the difference between them. Based on the contrast we can get some results. The contrast shown in table 5-2

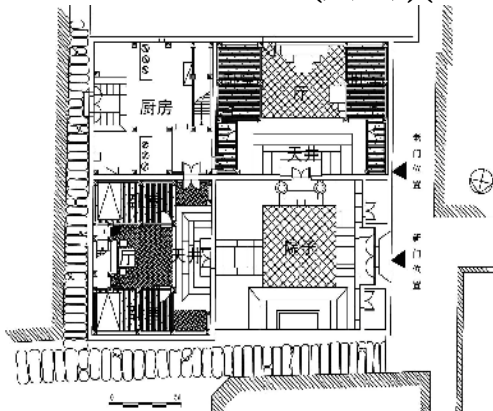
Table5-2 Elements Comparisons

Elem-ents	Traditional Townhouses	New-built buildings
	Also called cloister (徽厅). It is behind the hall and closely connects with the latter, which is the transition construction from the hall to inner rooms. Most of the hallway is covered by wood floor.	There is no hallway in newly-built buildings
Hallway	 DIJI Hall (迪吉堂) (No.19)  ShangDe Hall (尚德堂) (No.33)	

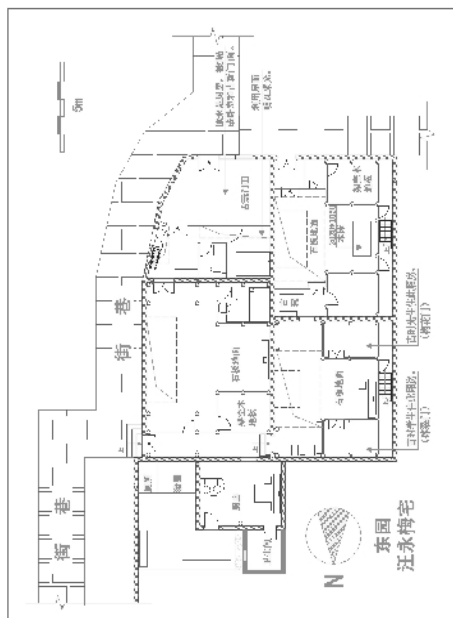
The hall is used as center of the family. Many family activities were celebrated in the hall, such as meeting guest, wedding, festival activity etc. In normal times, it is as the living room to be the main body of the whole house.



DaiFuDi(大夫第) (No.26)

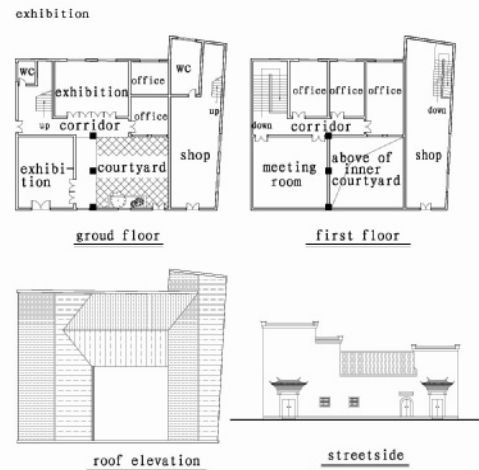


ZHengSHiXiaoZHu (枕石小筑) (No.20)

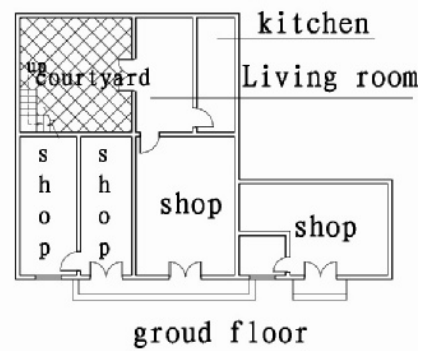


Eastern Garden(东园) (No.25)

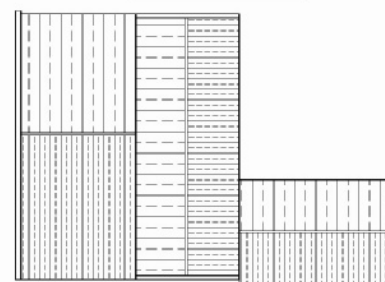
The hall is not used as core of the building. It is for Come-and-go or check out. It has no ceremonial function.



**Exhibition hall(beside No.30)
17. Xidi Sinceritytea-house**



ground floor

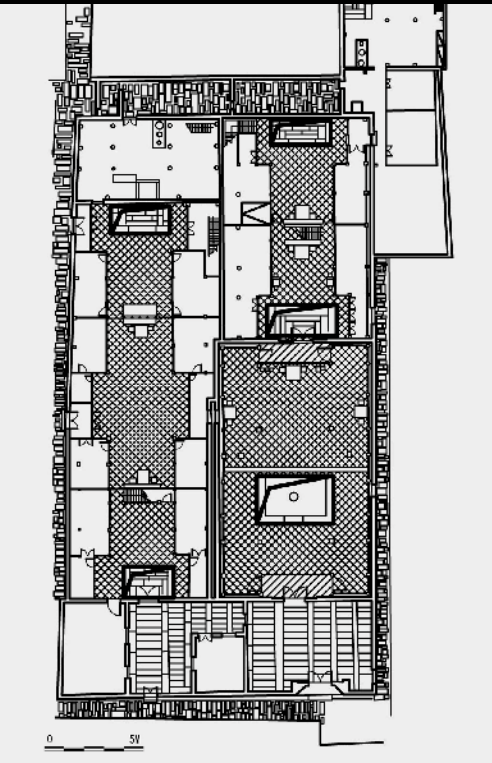
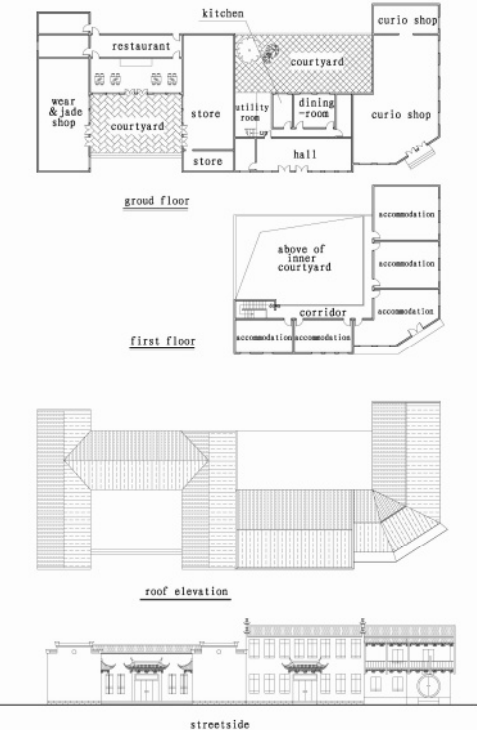
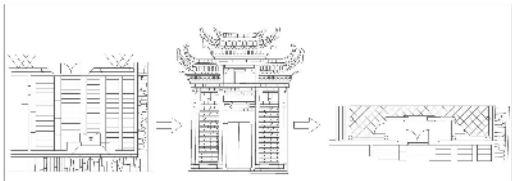
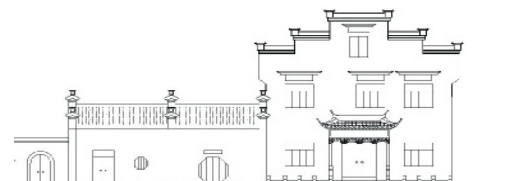


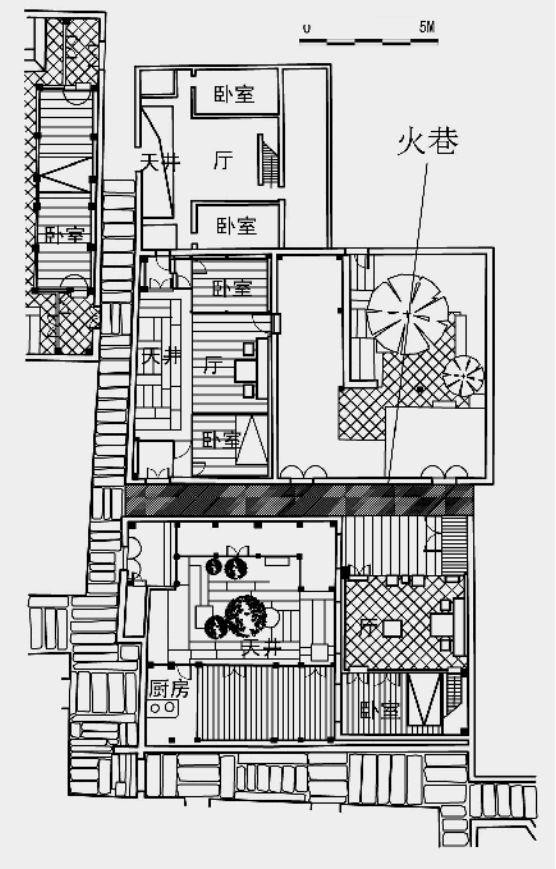
roof elevation

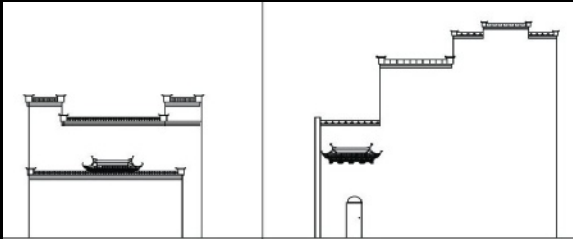
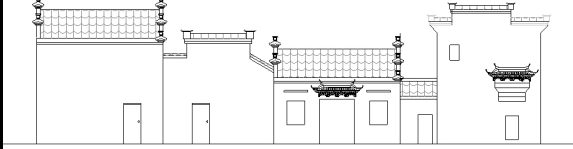


streetside

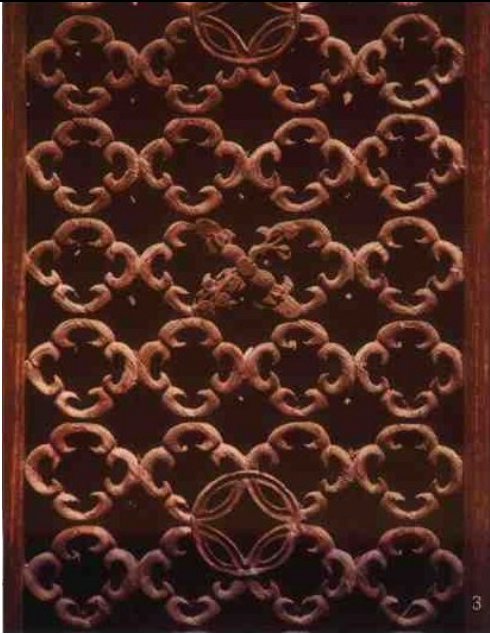
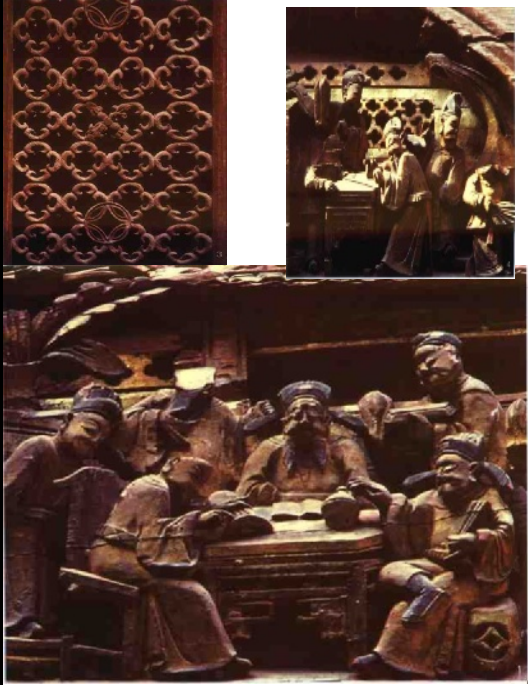
CHengYi Tea-House(诚意茶社) (No.17)

Elements	Traditional Townhouses	New-built buildings
Parvis	The ancient townhouse had a parvis as core of internal space. It is very important part of ancient townhouse in Huizhou. The design of parvis is largely related to the operational traditions in Huizhou. Outflow of financial resources is the taboo for merchants. The parvis has strong symbolic meaning.  DIJI Hall (迪吉堂) (No.19)	The newly-built architectures have no parvis as core of the inner space. They have courtyard for daylight only. So, there is no meaning-space in the newly-built architectures. 13. wearshop 07. Ning Xiu Restaurant 08. Rong Chuan villa 09. qishixuan  NingXiu Restaurant etc.(No.13,07,08,09)
Gateway	Gateway in rich family is quite dainty; it is decorated with brick carving or stone carving. The gateway is the face of the house, which represents the owner's position. It had Symbolic meaning  DIJI Hall (迪吉堂) (No.19)	Composed of the door and awning. The awning adopts the simplified form of ancient gateway. This form canceled the overhanging eave bricks and marquee, and its proportion is also different from that of the ancient one. It had no symbolic meaning  Hotel (beside No.11)

Elements	Traditional Townhouses	New-built buildings
Fire-lane	It is usually set within large houses. It is wide and long, and mainly used for fire prevention. It also can be used as the place for ladies to get on and off the sedan, because of ladies in rich family can not get on and off sedan in front of gate.  Fire Lane. 青云轩(No.35)	There is no fire-lane in newly-built architecture.
Blue Roofing Tile		Nearly no change 

Elem-ents	Traditional Townhouses	New-built buildings
Beauty Lean	The Beauty Lean on traditional building was used for girls who sit down on it for watching something 	The new Beauty Lean like balcony more and lack of charm 
	It is higher than walls of frontispiece roofing. To the need of fire protection and wind protection of the village houses in density, a “fire wall” extruding two frontispieces of the house is bricked. Horse head wall also had very strong ornament function. There were very small windows on the walls.  枕石小筑 仰高堂  Façade of eastern garden along street	Because of need of lighting , the window area in the exterior wall is larger than that of the ancient townhouse, therefore, such kind of architecture lacks outside close sense, thus destroying the close sense of outside space of the ancient village.  Hotel (beside No.11)
Elem-ents	Traditional Townhouses	New-built buildings

Space combination mode	There was a basic space-cell in the ancient townhouse. The combination method of basic space-cell can be sum up as: ① One after another of 2 three side courtyard houses, ②face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses, ③ One after another and face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses, and ④mixed mode face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses. By means of combination, the ancient townhouses formed a large architecture group.	There is no combination mode in newly-built architectures
	① One after another ②face to face ③ One after another+ face to face ④mixed mode	

Elem-ents	Traditional Townhouses	New-built buildings
Grid Window (窗格)	Wood grill windows are adopted in the corridors around parvis in Huizhou residence. The metaphor and euphony are mainly used in patterns on the grill window to express auspicious. 	New Grid Window been simplified 
	There were luxuriant carvings in traditional buildings as ornament 	Nearly no carving used in "Anhui style architecture" 

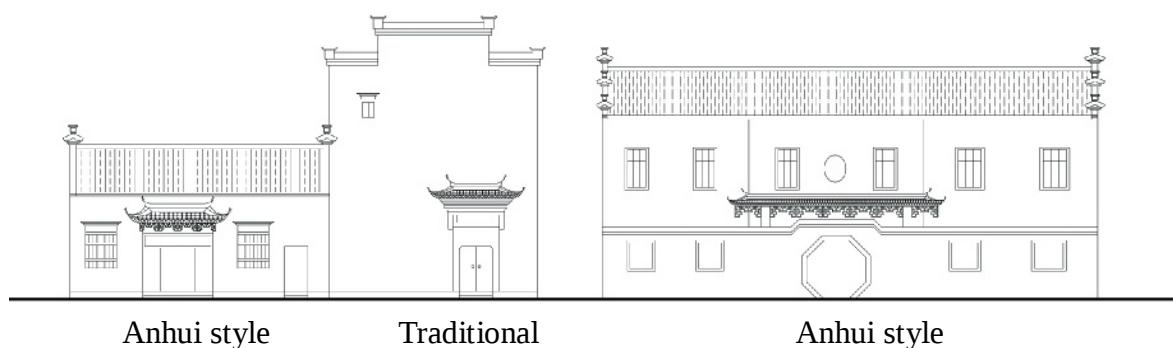
2) Discussion and Results

a) Changes of Space

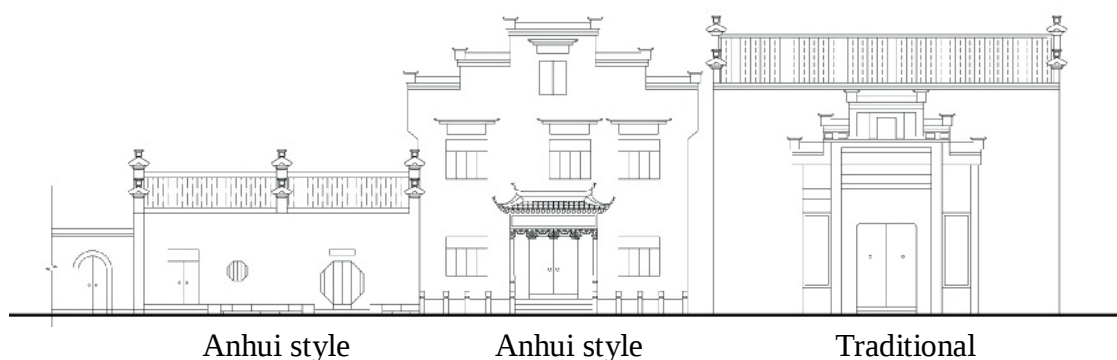
The space combination method of Xidi Village's Ancient townhouse has certain mode, that is: with the three side courtyard(三合院) house as the main body, and to combine on this basis. The basic combination method is: ① One after another of 2 three side courtyard houses, ②face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses, ③ One after another and face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses, and ④mixed mode of 2 three side courtyard houses. By means of combination, the ancient townhouses formed a large architecture group. The inner space had strict order and unambiguous meaning. Because of the disorganization of traditional big family, large group of houses are not necessary. The space treatment of "Anhui Style Architectures" has not fixed rules and combination modes, and the space is designed in light with the function needs.

b) Changes on Exterior Interface

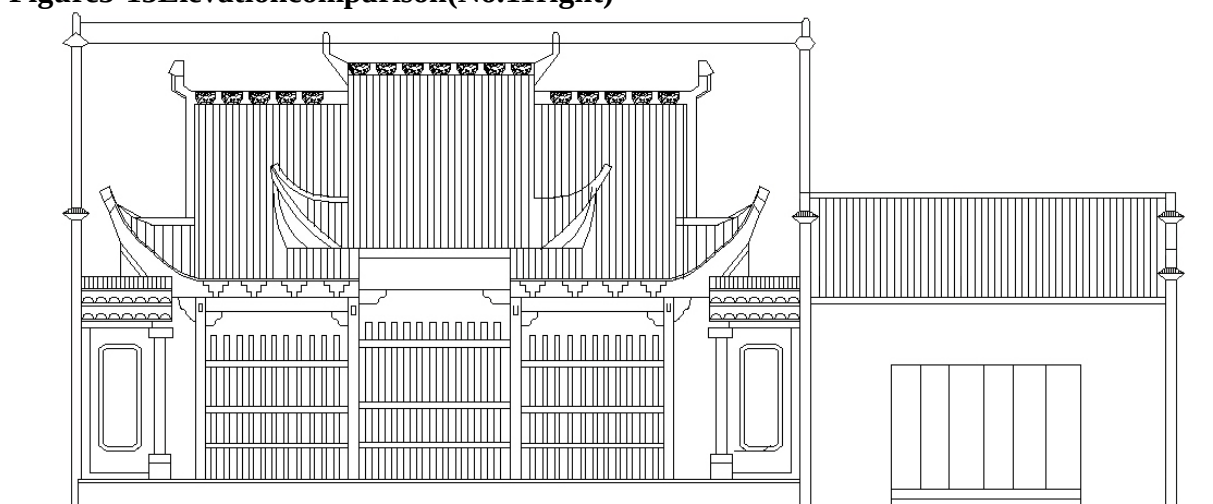
The exterior interface of the ancient townhouses of Xidi Village is mainly of closeness, and the architectures group appears the following form: the architectures are built around the exterior wall, and there is no architecture in the center of the residency. So, the internal space becomes a closed world. However, the newly built "Anhui Style Architectures" are different from the foresaid form: the stores and restaurants always open the doors to show the internal space to the outside. Because of need of sun-lighting, the window are in the exterior wall is larger than that of the ancient residency, therefore, such kind of architecture lacks outside close sense of ancient townhouse, thus destroying the close sense of outside space of the ancient village. In this way, the "Anhui Style Architectures" cannot assort with the ancient residencies, though these architectures adopt many exterior elements of the ancient residencies. As to the traditional stores, their ground floors are open fully, adopting wood door, and their first floors are low, using wood boards as wall. However, the "Anhui Style Architectures", which are mainly used as stores and restaurants, are also different with these traditional stores. Therefore, the exterior interface of the "Anhui Style Architectures" is not in harmony with that of the ancient residencies, and destroys the entire exterior image of the ancient village. (Figure 5-14, 5-15, 5-16 and 5-17)



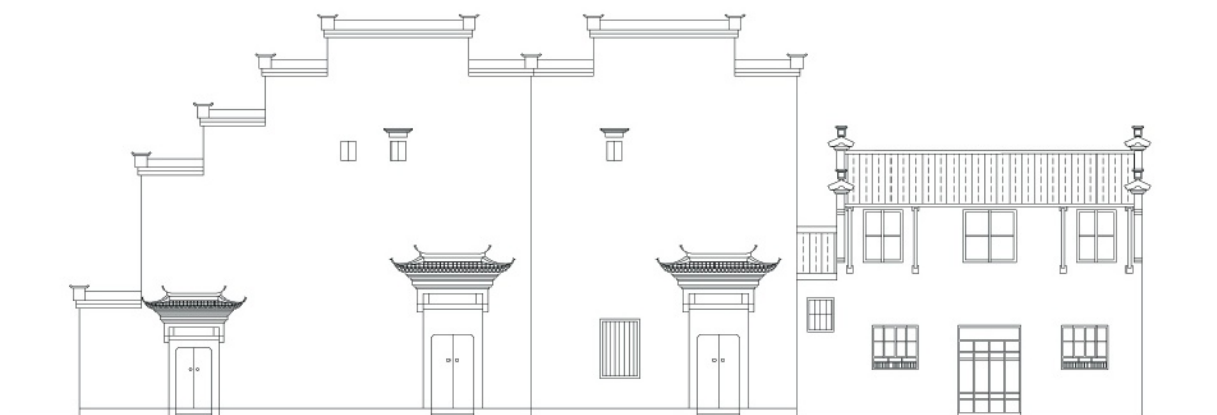
Anhui style Traditional Anhui style
Figure 5-14 Elevation comparison (No.04 middle vs. No.37 right)



Anhui style Anhui style Traditional
Figure5-15Elevationcomparison(No.11right)



Traditional Anhui style
Figure 5-16 Elevation comparison (No.30 left)



Traditional Anhui style
Figure 5-17 Elevation comparison (No.26 left vs. No.27 right)

c) Changes on building material

In the traditional buildings, main building material is brick, wood, blue-roofing-tile, stone, and some calcareousness. The material of newly-built architectures is brick, cement, steel concrete, glass, wood, sand and some calcareousness. Although the changes on material were not much more, the utilization of cement and steel-concrete changed the structure-system. Therefore , the inner space of newly-built buildings changed too.

Reference

[[1]] Supplied by HuangSHan Planning Institute

Chapter 6 The Protection Policies for World Heritage Site of Xidi Village

6.1 Background and Objective of the Chapter

6.2 Changes of Protection Policies

6.3 Investigation Conclusion

6.1 Background and Objective of the Research

Tourism industry of Xidi Village has been rapidly developed since it was discovered especially be included in “World Cultural Heritage List”. The development of tourism raises the income of local residents, and the increase of income stimulates residents’ demands of building new residence and reform the original one. Meanwhile, along with the development of tourism and the increase of tourists, the protection for ancient architecture requires a higher standard. How to manage self-built and reformed townhouse of local residents, and how to manage construction of supporting buildings for tourism have become great challenges to world heritage site in terms of protective policies and legal aspects. What policies has local government of Xidi Village made to protect Xidi ancient village in real time? Did these policies play the supposed role in protecting world cultural heritage site? What are the problems with the policies during implementation? These are the objectives of this research. The author conducted field investigation in 2007 and 2008 and wrote this chapter through collecting project management materials from “World Heritage Protect and Management Committee” and chatting with residents.

6.2 Changes of Protection Policies

Ancient townhouse of Xidi Village has been protected since 1997 and it was inscribed in World Cultural Heritage Site in 2000. Along with the tourism development, the protection policies for world heritage site of Xidi Village have changed to adapt the need of heritage protection under new situations. The specific policy changes shown as table 6-1

Table 6-1 Protection policy changes

Date	The change of ancient village protection	Protection Policy	Remarks
1985	Determine the protected ancient residences	Carry out a general survey on ancient townhouse in Yixian County	
1996		In 1996, Xidi village was put on the tentative list of World Cultural Heritage application by the National Ministry of Construction and the National Administration of Cultural Heritage	
1997	The ancient townhouses of Ming and Qing dynasty have been protected. It is forbidden to build new houses in the core district, and Xidi Village passes “rules and regulations of Xidi Village to protect ancient village”	Make, pass and implement <i>Planning of Xidi Ancient Village Protection</i>	Complied By Tsinghua University
1997	Set a limit to reform ancient townhouse which needs to be approved; forbid building new houses in core district and relevant penalty schedule shall be established for violator	Issue and implement <i>Regulations on Southern Anhui Ancient townhouse Protection</i>	Provincial level
2000	Xidi Village sets up world cultural heritage protection and management office	Inscribed in World Cultural Heritage List in November, 2000	
2001	The addition, reformed and newly-built building are brought into overall management, forbid buying or selling ancient townhouse and relevant penalty schedule shall be established for violator	<i>Protection and Management Measures on World Cultural Heritage of Xidi and Hongcun Villages in Yixian County</i> and enforcement regulation	County government
2001	water supply and drainage facilities are improved, and power supply lines are buried under ground	Implementation of <i>Infrastructure Construction and Reconstruction Design for Ancient Architectures of Xidi and Hongcun</i>	Planning and Design Institute of Huangshan City
2003	Add firefighting facilities	Implementation of <i>Fire-fighting Planning of Xidi and Hongcun</i>	Planning and Design Institute of Huangshan City
2003	Residents who need to build new houses shall move to new developed area	Implementation of <i>New Developed area Planning of Xidi and Hongcun</i>	Southeast University
2004	The protection and environment	Amendment of <i>Regulations on</i>	Provincial

	of ancient townhouse reached a higher level	<i>Southern Anhui Ancient townhouse Protection</i>	People's Congress
2007	Ancient townhouse which has passed the review can be reasonably made use of, protection and utilization shall be combined	<i>Planning of Xidi and Hongcun Ancient Village Protection</i> has been revised, passed the review and implemented	Planning and Design Institute of Huangshan City
2007		Xidi Village was included in <i>National 11th Five-Year Construction Planning on Historical Cultural Cities (towns, villages) and Historical Cultural Blocks</i> issued by National Development and Reform Commission	National level

Among which, *Planning of Xidi Ancient Village Protection* complied by Tshinghua University stipulates the protection range, grade and measurement. This planning put forward relatively comprehensive protection requirements on ancient townhouse and its surrounding environment. However, along with Xidi Village was inscribed in World Cultural Heritage List and increase of tourism and residents' income, this planning can no longer satisfy today's requirements; moreover, it did not put forward relevant requirement on rebuilding infrastructure.

1) The Start of Protection

Yixian county government carried out a general survey on ancient townhouse all over the county in 1985, and determined the protected object according to the survey result. Since then, the ancient architectures of Ming and Qing dynasties in Xidi Village have been determined as protected object. By this time, the protected object was only limited to single ancient architecture; protection has not been supported by regulations and policies; and people's understanding on ancient architectural complex has only stayed in individual level. In 1996, Xidi and Hongcun villages were put on the tentative list of World Cultural Heritage application by the State Ministry of Construction and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the establishment of protection system was extremely urgent. In 1997, Tshinghua University took charge of complying plan

on protection of Xidi and Hongcun ancient villages which gives a clear direction and defines protection range for the protection of the two ancient villages. This planning deeply analyses heritage value, clarified that the key points of the protection planning were protecting the unique village pattern and space environment of Xidi and Hongcun villages; protecting typical traditional townhouse architectural feature of Hui-style; protecting layout feature of civilian garden and water landscape in Huizhou; remaining and promoting traditional Huizhou culture; expressly defined protection ranges and hierarchical division, protective policies, cascade protection ideas for architectures, comprehensive protection and regulation measures, infrastructure construction, new developed area construction and other protection planning frame for core protection zone, construction control zone and environmental coordination zone. In the same year, *Regulations on Southern Anhui Ancient townhouse Protection* was issued and put into effect. In 2000, Xidi Village was included in “World Cultural Heritage Protection List” and in 2001; *Protection and Management Measures on World Cultural Heritage of Xidi and Hongcun Villages in Yixian County* and enforcement regulation were issued and put into effect. From then on, the protection on Xidi ancient village has a complete set of protection policy and measure. In the same year, *Infrastructure Construction and Reconstruction Design for Ancient Architectures of Xidi and Hongcun* was carried out. Invested by the government, infrastructures in Xidi Village such as water supply, power supply, communications and pollution discharge were fully reconstructed, and outdoor pipelines were “laid underground”. In the meantime, ancient architectures were rescued and remedied in groups. In 2003, *New Developed area Planning of Xidi and Hongcun* and *Fire-fighting Planning of Xidi and Hongcun* were carried out, and fire control facilities were reconstructed. However, chatting with local residents, the author found that most residents held negative attitude towards the new developed area planning. The major reason is the new developed area is far from the current Xidi Village which is unfavorable

for agricultural industry, doing business and lives; the second reason is that the planning proposal for Xidi new developed area did not seek enough opinions from residents nor did it develop sufficient promotion.

Thus, Xidi Village accomplished stage objective of “World Cultural Heritage Protection”. In this stage, the ancient architecture itself and ancient village environment were well protected while original life style was in change.

2) Sustainable development and ancient village protection

Along with the tourism development, tourists in Xidi Village increase yearly, the tourism of Xidi Village represents growing tendency (see table 6-2).

Table 6.2 yearly numbers of tourists and income [1]

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
QTY of Tourists (ten thousand)	18.4	27.08	28.36	28.79	43.22	43.9	46.98	55.02
Ticket Income (ten thousand yuan)	529.19	851.05	1181.34	866.32	1431.27	1452.62	1783.55	2124.54

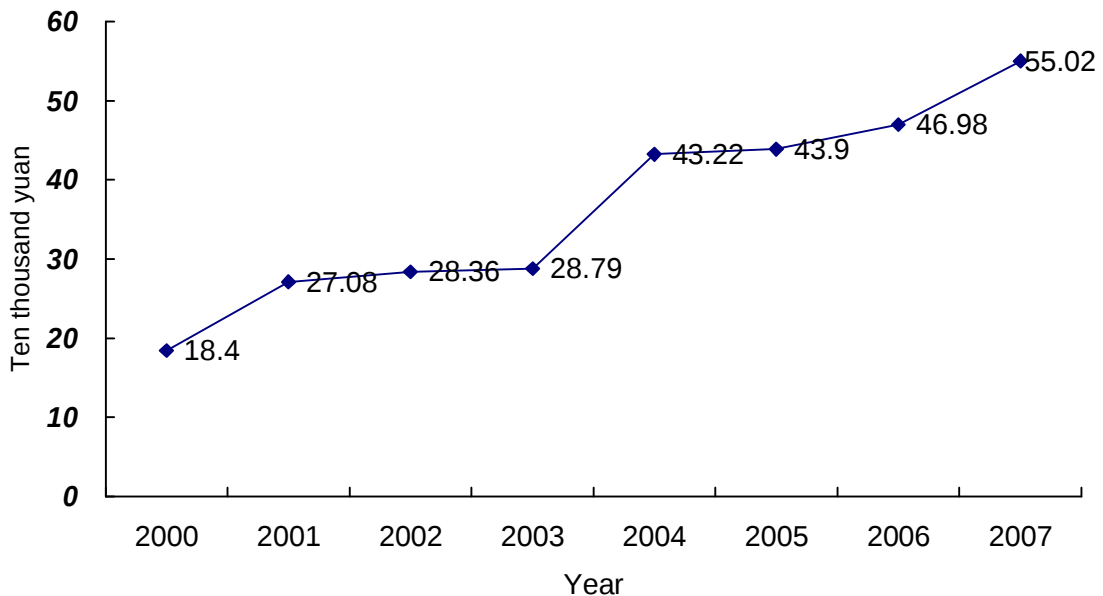


Figure 6-1/1 QTY of tourists

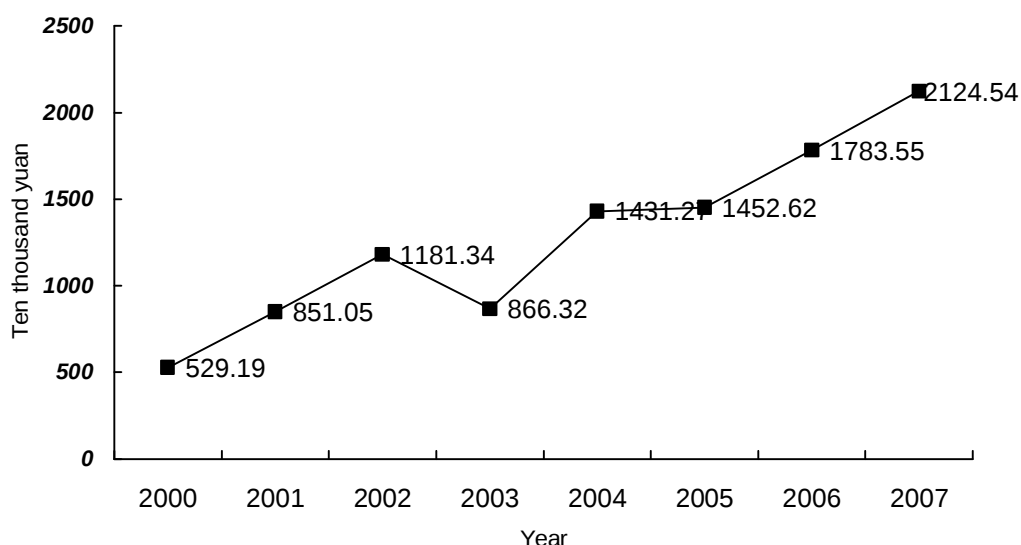


Figure 6-1/2 Ticket income

The swell of tourists brings tourism development, increase of tourism revenue and resident's income, and at the same time it requires a higher standard for ancient village protection. Villagers' welfare directly brought from the tourism development of Xidi Village is seen in Table 6-3

Table 6-3 Growth of population and welfare

Year	Population (person)	Average (yuan/ person)	House Allowance Grant (yuan/sq.m)	Other Welfare (yuan)
2000	1004	270	7.2	
2001	1021	330	9	12000
2002	1033	430	14	18000
2003	1043	324	11	57400
2004	1063	530	18	186190
2005	1075	500	17	324240
2006	1082	750	24	323840
2007	1085	900	29	366580

Note: "Other Welfare" in Table 6-3 includes labor insurance and CATV fee for the whole village and pension for older people above 60.

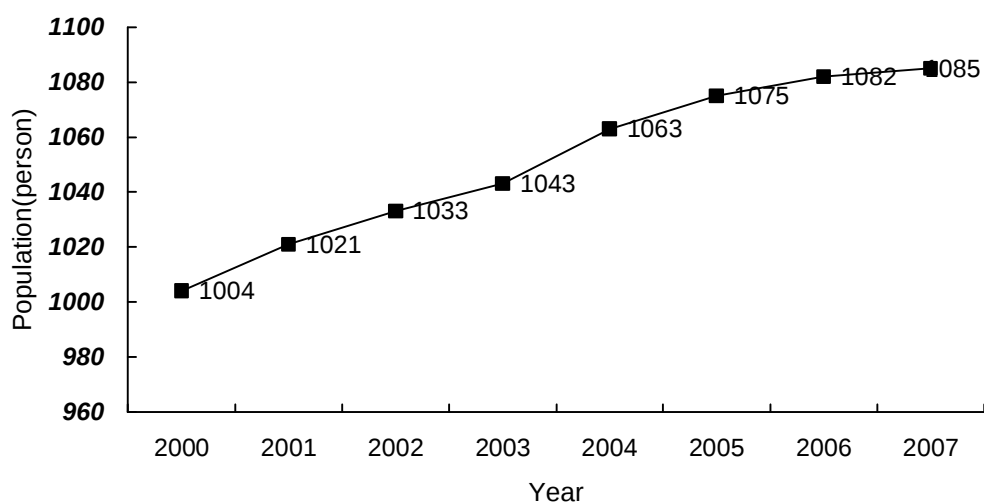


Figure 6-2/1 Population

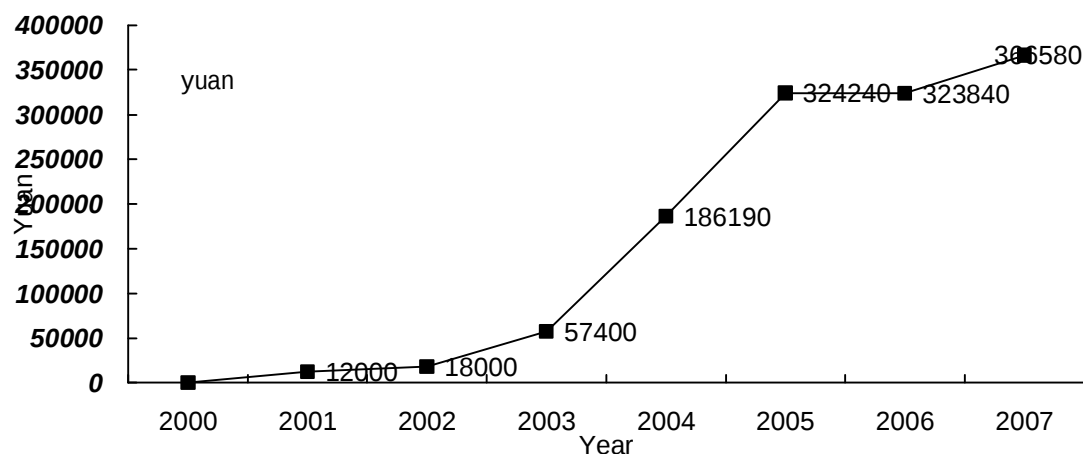
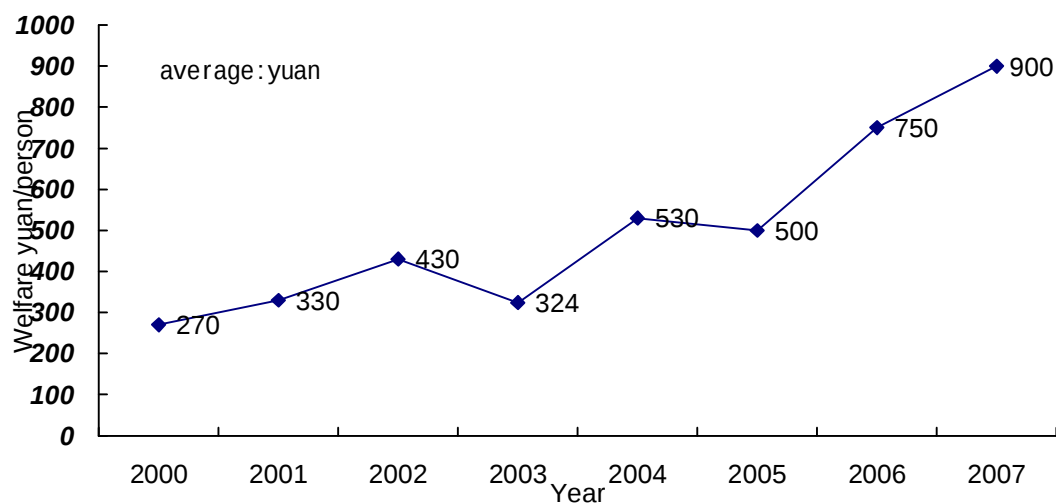


Figure 6-2/2 Average income

Figure 6-2/3 Other welfare

At the same time, in order to adapt to the demand of world cultural heritage 'protection, the central and local governments yearly raise the budgetary allocation on Xidi ancient village protection, infrastructure, ancient building reconstruction and rehabilitation. See table 6-4 and table 6-5 [2]

Table 6-4 Central and local government yearly budgetary allocation for Xidi ancient village protection

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
National Level Allowance of Cultural Relics Rebuilding (ten thousand yuan)				60	100	50	50	50
Provincial Government Level Allowance (ten thousand)		18		170	170	160		165
Budgetary Allocation of Local Government (ten thousand yuan)	750	830	960	1000	1080	1200	1380	1420
Total	750	848	960	1230	1350	1410	1430	1635

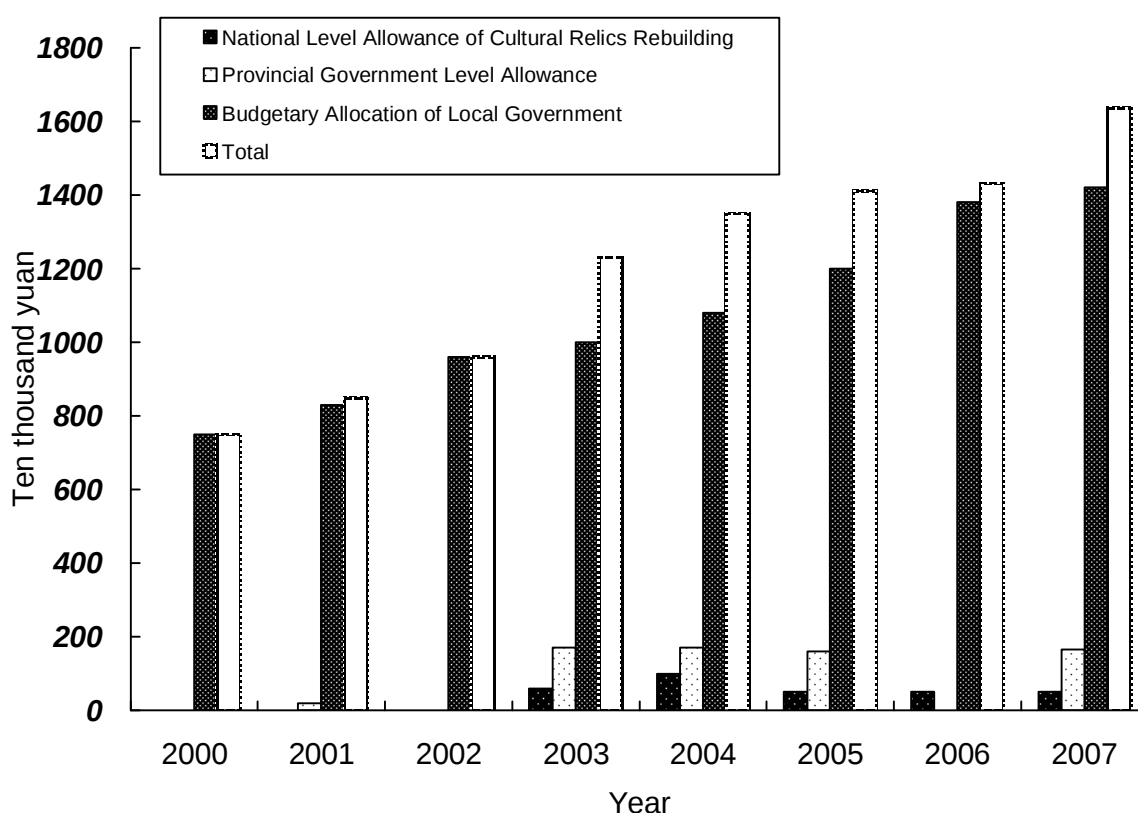


Figure 6-3 fund for xidi protection

Table 6-5 Implementation Schedule of Protection Program Planning in Xidi Village (2006-2010)

Name of Program	Location of Program	Contents	Investment Estimation	Implement-ation Term
Construction of Xidi Water Supply System	Core protection zone Construction control zone Environmental coordination zone	Divert water to Xidi Village from 10km outside the county, reconstruct the original water supply pipelines in Xidi	13,400,000 Yuan	2006-2008
Reconstruction of four main roads in Xidi village	Core protection zone	Refit the four main roads of the village with bluestone plates in conformability with the existing ones.	2,020,000 Yuan	2006-2007
Construction of drain pipe network in Xidi Village	Core protection zone	Laying $\phi 300$ sewage pipe, 5300M in length.	1,030,000 Yuan	2008-2009
Three-wire embedding works in Xidi village	Core protection zone	Embed the lines of electricity supply, communications and cable TV; and expand transformer	5,800,000 Yuan	2006-2007
Construction of environmental	Core protection	40 trash bins, two tourist public toilets and one garbage transfer	800,000 Yuan	2006

sanitation facilities	zone	station are set within the village.		
Relocation works of public service agencies	Core protection zone	Move primary schools, government agencies, travel agencies and architectures that mismatch the ancient village environments to the new developed area, thereby alleviating the capacity pressure of ancient village environments.	42,000,000 Yuan	2006-2010
Integrated control of termites, lyctidae and carpenter bees for ancient architectures in Xidi village	Core protection zone, Construction control zone	Integrated control is carried out to the termites, lyctidae and carpenter bees in the ancient architectures, building area of which is 28,000 m ² .	1,500,000 Yuan	2006-2007
Name of Program	Location of Program	Contents	Investment Estimation	Implementation Term
Reconstruction works of ancient townhouse in Xidi	Core protection zone	Reconstruct 55 old architectures, including tile covers, wood bracing frames, wood floor slabs, walling, and floors etc.	18,200,000 Yuan	2006-2010
Reconditioning works of water garden in Xidi village	Core protection zone	Recondition water garden, water pavilion and forest of steles which cover 3,000 m ² . (note: established during the period of Daoguang in Qing Dynasty but destroyed later)	12,200,000 Yuan	2006-2008
Rectification of village entrance and desilting works of Mingjing Lake	Core protection zone	Rectify memorial arches square and its peripheral environment; clear the silts in Mingjing Lake.	1,300,000 Yuan	2006
Rectify environments around Xidi village	Construction control zone Environmental coordination zone	Return land for farming to forestry in the peripheral environments, and retrieve the original landscapes of the ancient villages.	7,500,000 Yuan	008-2010

Note: Contents of the table are from Yixian county government's *Ancient villages in South of Anhui*
—Work report of world cultural heritage protection and management in Xidi Villages

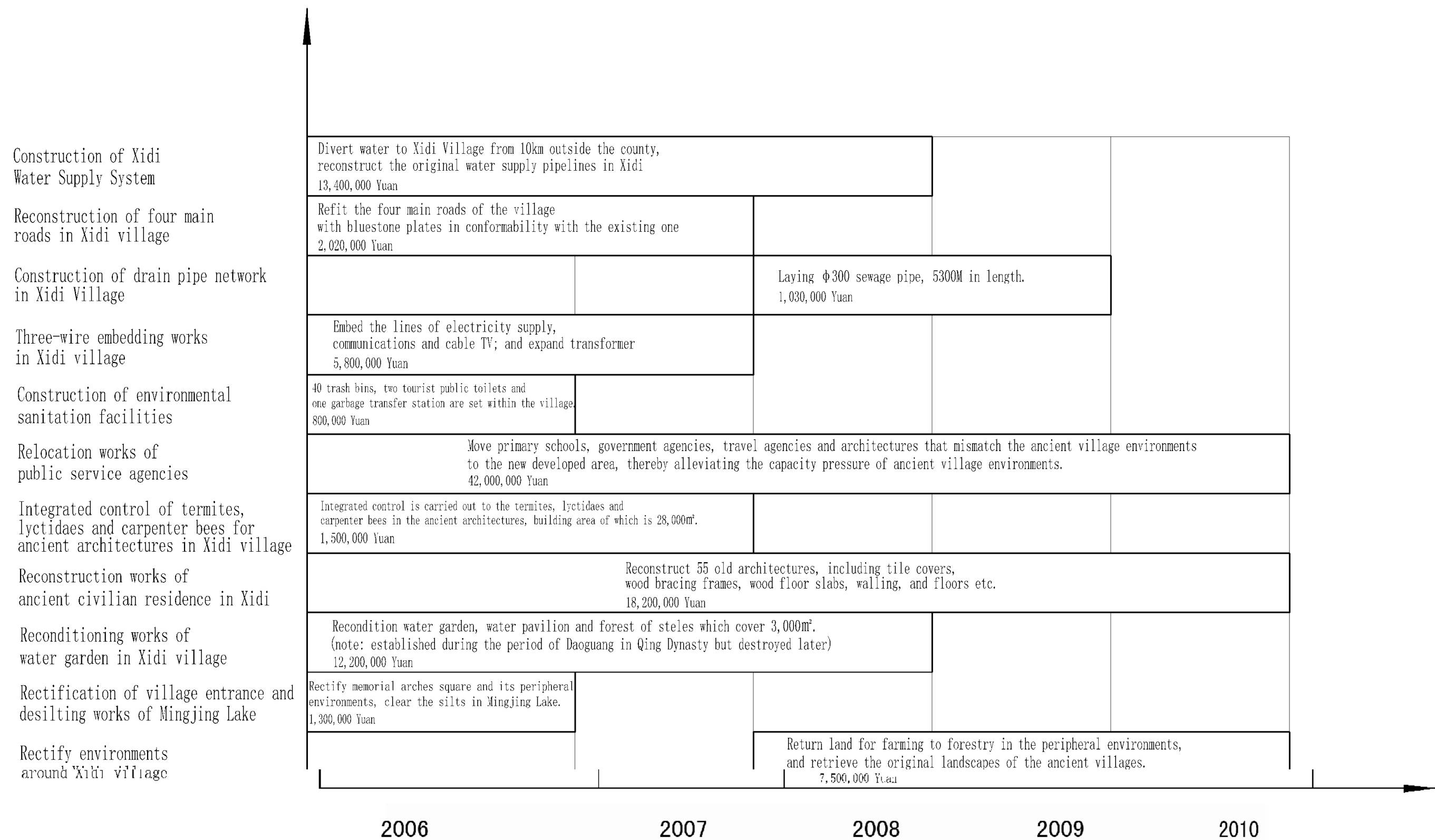


Figure 6-4 Implementation Schedule of Protection Program Planning in Xidi Village (2006-2010)

Note: Contents of the table are from Yixian county government's *Ancient villages in South of Anhui*
—Work report of world cultural heritage protection and management in Xidi Villages

Table 6-4 and 6-5 show that with the fast development of tourism a “successive promotion cycle” is formed which covers quantity of tourists, tourism revenue, residents’ incomes, and investments for ancient architectures protection. In the endless chain, the increasing rate of protection funds is not as large as that of tourists increase and revenue increase, i.e. protection is not keeping pace. With the releasing of new planning methods and technologies and the great transformation of Chinese society and economy during the past ten years, Xidi ancient village is confronted with a host of new problems and challenges during the process of protection, utilization and management, such as protection technology, protection management, environmental construction, heritage education, and community management etc. The insufficiencies are reflected as below:

- Issue of contradiction between protection, management and utilization of heritage limited resources and tourism development.

- Issue of management in heritage sites, community stability and peace.

- Issue of improvement and construction for ecological environment

- Issue of planning and coordinating development of regional tourism resources

- Issue of the way cultural connotation is explored, used and displayed.

Technological issues of protection and reconstruction for ancient architectures.

- Issue of universal education for heritage protection

- Issue of establishment of relevant laws and regulations for management in heritage sites.

- Issue of establishment of crises emergency preplan for heritage sites

- Issue of database establishment for heritage sites management

- Issue of benefits guarantee for living, working and dwelling of original residents in heritage sites.

- Issue of municipal infrastructure construction in heritage sites.

- Issue of reformation and utilization of original public facilities and unoccupied lands.

The protection planning established in 1997 cannot meet the requirements on the aspects of protection and management since Xidi village inscribed in world heritage list. Therefore, the protection planning needs to be modified deepened and specified according to *Convention concerning the World Cultural Heritage*, relative international charters, and Chinese laws and regulations.

In order to strengthen the scientific and continuity of management in Xidi and Hongcun villages, to implement the fundamental principle of “protection prioritizes, salvage first, reasonable utilization, strengthen management”[3], and to plan the relationship between the resource protection and tourism development in Xidi village and peripheral communities, *Protection Planning for old villages of Xidi and Hongcun villages* compiled by Huangshan Planning Institute was approved and implemented in 2007. Compared with the original one, several items are highlighted as below:

- Benefits guarantee for living, working and dwelling of original residents in heritage sites.
- Reformation and utilization of original public facilities and unoccupied lands
- Fire-fighting rating of ancient townhouse
- Technical issues of protection and reconstruction for old architectures

6.3 Investigation Conclusion

Ancient village protection requires a large amount of funds. According to the investigation result, simply depending on government financial investments is far insufficient. It is essential to protect the ancient villages as well as make use of tourism resources of ancient villages; and tackle the contradiction between protecting world cultural heritage and promoting the local economy. As long as the local economy develops, it will have financial ability to protect the heritage.

More attention should be paid to supervision when making use of tourism resources in world cultural heritage sites to promote the development of local economy, which is often neglected in China. In order to carry out the protection of world cultural heritage sites on the aspect of policy, a number of problems below must be solved:

- Improvement and implementation of relevant laws and regulations;
- Give prominence to solve the living and development issues of residents in ancient village.
- Tackle the problem of “reconstruction technology confronted with being lost” on the aspect of policy.
- Strengthen the protective technology examination of ancient architectures’ utilization rather than simply rely on administrative examination. It is suggested that release solution publicly via media to increase transparency;
- Enhance full examination of unoccupied lands’ utilization within the ancient villages (particularly the core protection zone). It is suggested that release the solution publicly via media to increase transparency, thereby avoiding the occurrence of constructive destruction events.
- Work out regional travel planning and share the tourist capacity of world cultural heritage sites.

Reference

- 〔1〕 the data offered by “World Heritage Protect and Management Committee”
of Xidi
- 〔2〕 《皖南古村落---西递、宏村世界文化遗产保护工作情况汇报》 黟县人民政府
2008.1
- 〔3〕 《皖南古村落---西递、宏村世界文化遗产保护工作情况汇报》 P.4 2008.1

Chapter 7 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 Discussion and Perspective

7.2 Conclusion ---the contradiction among heritage protection, economic development and residents' living changes adaptation

7.3 Future Researches

7.1 Discussion and Perspective

In chapter 2, the regionalism change of HuiZHou had been studied from 208AD to 2008AD. From 208AD to 770AD, the regionalism change was high frequency; from 1121AD to 1951AD, the regionalism change was very seldom. From 1951 to 2008, there was only one change that the Huizhou region don't include WuYuan county(婺源县) no longer. The WuYuan County was belonged to JiangXi province(江西省).

In chapter 3, the usage and its change of ancient townhouses had been studied according to field investigation. The investigated matters include usage of traditional buildings, owners and employees of business.

In chapter 4 and chapter 5, the ancient townhouses and "Anhui style architectures" in the core area of XiDi village had been studied. The contents of field investigation include space elements and form elements of the buildings. In chapter 5, the author has compared the distinction between ancient townhouse and "Anhui style architectures" on the inner and outer elements.

In chapter 6, protection policies had been studied.

With the rapid development of the tourism industry, a "cycle of promotion successively" is formed among tourists quantity, tourism revenue, residents income, and ancient architecture protection investment. In such a cycle chain, the increase of protecting funds is slower than those of visitors and revenue, in other words: the protection is relatively lagging behind. At the same time, the

development of the tourism industry has a greater impact on the lives of local residents. Due to the protection of ancient village, residents have been banned to build new houses in the ancient village. As a result, there is a contradiction between the protection of ancient village and the improvement of residents living conditions. In 2003, the government of Xidi Town began to build the new area, but the effect was not so good, thus sustainable protection can not be realized. Besides, the restoration of the destroyed well-known buildings in Xidi is listed in the plan, such as memorial temple, memorial arch, etc. In the future, the stresses of management will be not only the protection of existing heritage, but also the restoration of ancient buildings and use of present townhouses. In this way, the traditional buildings and the overall environment can be coordinated, and development and protection can be promoted.

7.2 Conclusion--- the contradiction among heritage protection, economic development, and residents' living changes adaptation

As one research on protection of the ancient village after it is listed in the World Cultural Heritage, this thesis aims to find out problems existing in the tourism on social, economic, and environmental protection aspects of the ancient village, and puts forward some suggestions and solutions. Previous researches were basically focused on the physical construction, space, environment and traditional culture, who played a decisive role in making clear of present situation of Anhui residential houses and defining the historical, technical and cultural value of traditional buildings and the ancient village. However, these researches and their results did not involve the issue of "world heritage protection", especially how to coordinate the development and protection under the background of China's rapid economic development. As the world cultural heritage, how to coordinate the contradiction among tourism, occupancy and living under the premise of well protecting the heritage is the purpose of this thesis.

1) Relationship between living and business

In the investigated area, 20 stores in total were reformed from the old residencies, among which, 17 stores were reformed on the basis of residences and 3 were from memorial temples. The stores which were reformed from residences still retain the function of living, which is of great significance. It is mainly reflected in the followings: (1) retain living function means people still live there, which is necessary to protect the original life style; (2) it has significant meaning for protecting the tangibility of world heritage; (3) it is helpful for the protection of the architectures; these old residency reformed to stores and residences also serve for tourist visit besides living and commercial functions. Compared with the pure commerce, this business + living mode not only improves the development of local economy, but also helps to completely protect the environment and living styles of residents. Hotels and restaurants are mainly constituted by architectures with ancient style built during 1980-2000, but the increasing of tourists and stores inevitably influences the original environment and daily life rules of residents.

2) The link between business personnel and the territorial society

The ages of store operators are focused between 30 and 50. The operators are from this village as well as from other places. Some of the stores are operated by the family, and others are by employing other people. There are 22 stores out of 35 are operated by local people, accounting for 63%; 13 stores are by foreigners, possessing 37%. That is to say, the development of tourism in Xidi Village increases the tourism business activities, as well as improves the movement of commercial population.

The stores were operated by its owner or other people, the other members of the family were partly dwelling in other places. For example, Yingfu Hall(膺福堂), the owner operated the store himself , his son and daughter worked and

settled in county-town; Western Garden (西园), the owner operated the store herself, her husband worked in county-town, her son and daughter are study at middle-school in county-town. Moreover, they had purchased a set of new house in county-town. According to this phenomenon, we can conclude that the owners of old-house used as store became rich. After this, part of them may move to other places. Along with the past of time, these traditional buildings may become empty house (no-people-house) or owner will change.

The dealers are all come from Yixian(黟县), large part come from local village and others come from else village inside Yixian(黟县) county. This circumstances show that there is nearly no influence to local society due to the move of population.

3) The contradiction between the requirements of commercial space and the traditional architecture protection

Xidi ancient village has a specific mode, that is: with the three side courtyard(三合院) house as the main body, and to combine on this basis. The basic combinations are as follows: ① One after another of 2 three side courtyard houses, ②face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses, ③ One after another and face to face of 2 three side courtyard houses, and ④mixed mode of 2 three side courtyard houses. The "Anhui-style buildings" have no fixed rules in space process techniques as well as the specific combination mode, the space is naturally formed along with the functional needs. Its space is lack of social and space meaning of traditional architectural space.

4) The influences of business space and contemporary living requirements on the entity environment of the ancient village

The external interface of Xidi ancient residencies are mainly of closed type. The buildings present the pattern of virtual inside and real outside, and turn the inside space into the closed world in many ways. However, the exterior walls of

the newly built “Anhui-style buildings” are in the opposite way. Shops and restaurants competed to open their doors to display the internal space, so “Anhui-style buildings” cannot coordinate with the ancient residencies, even though they adopt many external elements of ancient residencies. The ground floors of traditional stores are opened completely, where boarded doors are adopted. The first floor is low, which uses boards as walls. The newly built “Anhui-style buildings” are used as shops and restaurants, the appearances of which are quite different from the traditional shops. As a result, the external interface of the “Anhui-style buildings” does not coordinate with that of ancient residencies, which destructs the overall external image of the ancient village. Therefore, the intrinsic value of space of the “Anhui Style Architectures in XiDi Village” is lower than that of ancient residencies of Xidi Village by far and away.

5) Influence of world cultural heritage protection policy

From 2001, a complete set of protection policy and measure on Xidi ancient village had established. But there are many issues to be solved in ancient village protection.

The protection of the ancient village needs a large quantity of funds. From the results of the investigation, it is not enough to rely solely on the government financial input. How to make good use of tourism resources of the ancient village as well as to protect it, and how to solve the contradiction between the world cultural heritage protection and the development of local economy are the keys! Only local economic development can provide the financial support to protect the heritage. When using the world's cultural heritage and tourism resources to promote local economic development, more attention shall be paid to the monitoring, which is often neglected in China. At the policy level, to do a good job in the world cultural heritage protection shall emphasize the following questions:

- Improvement the implementation of relevant laws and regulations;

- Focus on the living and development of residents in ancient villages;
- Based on the policy level, resolve the problem of "repair technology being lost";
- Strengthen the protective technology censor of the use of ancient architectures, not only the administrative censor, it is proposed to publish the use scheme through media to increase the transparency;
- Strengthen the comprehensive censor of the use of open space in the ancient village (especially the core protected area), it is proposed to publish the use scheme through media to increase the transparency thus avoiding constructive destroying incidents;
- Make a good regional tourism plan, share tourist capacity of the world cultural heritage place.

7.3 Future Researches

Although this thesis obtains some conclusions on the protection after Xidi was listed on world cultural heritage tourism and reaches the research purpose, but many problems still need to be studied. As to problems not mentioned in this thesis and related to the projection of world cultural heritage, the successive research will include the following aspects:

1) Research of protection of the ancient townhouses in empty-nest type

From the survey, we found that some houses only have old people live in and their children all work in the outside. As time goes by, these problems will become more and more prominent, and eventually these houses will become the uninhabited buildings. So we should study the protection of these empty nest houses as early as possible, to avoid the separation between the protection of ancient townhouses and traditional lifestyles of residents, thus sustainable protection can be reached.

2) Research on updating, reforming and use of the ancient townhouses

Besides the ancient architectures listed in historical relics, there are still many other old townhouses in Xidi Village. According to the regulations of ancient townhouses protection, the buildings can have the internal transformation without affecting the external environment and overall cultural atmosphere of the ancient village. How can we do that? This is also an issue needed to study in the future.

3) Research on protective technology of ancient buildings

The ancient architectures of Xidi have fine workmanship and exquisite materials, only a few craftsmen can repair the ancient architectures with "cultural relic level" currently. The problem shall be studied and supported by the government in order to save the losing technique.

List of Figure

- Figure 1-1 research frame work
- Figure 2-1 Location of XiDi Village
- Figure 2-2 Map of Huizhou
- Figure 2-3 HuWenGuang CiSHi Memorial Archway(胡文光刺史牌坊)
- Figure 2-4 Map of XiDi village
- Figure 2-5 General Plan of XiDi village
- Figure 2-6 General Plan of XiDi village (core area)
- Figure 2-7 Map of ancient architectures
- Figure 3-1 Map of investigated area
- Figure 3-2/1 number of store based on type
- Figure 3-2/2 number of store based on construction
- Figure 3-3 Usage changed
- Figure 3-4 Usage not changed
- Figure 3-5 Ages of operators
- Figure 3-6 Operators information
- Figure 4-1 Location on investigated ancient townhouses
- Figure 4-2 Typical drawing of ancient townhouse
- Figure 4-3 West garden (西园)
- Figure 4-4 YingFu Hall(鹰福堂)
- Figure 4-5 DaFuDi (大夫第)
- Figure 4-6 ShangDeTang(尚德堂)
- Figure 4-7 ZHenSHiXiaoZHu(枕石小筑)
- Figure 4-8 Arcade and Alley
- Figure 4-9 Fire Lane. 青云轩
- Figure 4-10 Parvis. Eastern garden (东园)

Figure 4-11 Parvis 尚德堂

Figure 4-12 Parvis. Diji Hall(迪吉堂)

Figure 4-13 Combination Model

Figure 4-14 The gateway of Traditional houses

Figure 4-15 Horse Head Wall(马头墙) YangGao Hall 仰高堂(平、立面)

Figure 4-16 Horse Head Wall(马头墙) DaiFuDi(大夫第) (No.26)

Figure 4-17 Horse Head Wall(马头墙) Western Garden(西园)连续立面)

Figure 4-18 Horse Head Wall(马头墙)YiMoSHanFang(逸墨山房)

Figure 4-19 Horse Head Wall(马头墙)YingFu Hall(鹰福堂)

Figure 4-20 Beauty girl's lean

Figure 4-21 Blue Roofing Tile (青瓦)

Figure 4-22 Grill Window (窗格)

Figure 4-23Wood Cavings

Figure 5-1 elements of “Anhui style architectures”

Figure 5-2 Location of “Anhui style architecture”

Figure 5-3 Exhibition building At north of JingAi hall(敬爱堂北)

Figure 5-4 Ningxiu Restaurent etc.(凝秀酒家等)

Figure 5-5 Administer committee

Figure 5-6 Tea-house

Figure 5-7 DongYuan supply shop

Figure 5-8 Hotel

Figure 5-9 Hotel 辉公祠西侧

Figure 5-10 Exhibition building

Figure 5-11 grid window of Exhibition building

Figure5-12Mingjinyuan Restaurant (明经园餐厅)

Figure5-13 NingXiu Restaurant .etc(凝秀酒楼)

Figure 5-14 Elevation comparison (No.04 middle vs. No.37 right)

Figure5-15Elevationcomparison(No.11right)

Figure 5-16 Elevation comparison (No.30 left)

Figure 5-17 Elevation comparison (No.26 left vs. No.27 right)

Figure 6-1/1 QTY of tourists

Figure 6-1/2 Ticket income

Figure 6-2/1 Population

Figure 6-2/2 Average income

Figure 6-2/3 Other welfare

Figure 6-3 fund for xidi protection

Figure 6-4 Implementation Schedule of Protection Program Planning in Xidi Village (2006-2010)

List of Table

Table 1-1 Previous researches

Table 1-2 Summaries of previous researches

Table 2-1 Historical changes of regionalization

Table3-1 Change of building usage

Table3-2 types of business

Table3-3 Store owners and Operators

Table 3-4 Ages of operators

Table3-5 detailed analysis on store-owners

Table 3-6 Operators information

Table4-1 Space Elements of traditional buildings

Table 4-2Exterior Form Elements of traditional buildings

Table5-1 Space and Exterior Form Elements of
“Anhui style architectures”

Table 5-2 Elements Comparisons

Table 6-1 Protection policy changes

Table6-2 Yearly number of tourists and income

Table6-3 Population and Welfare

Table6-4 Central and local government yearly budgetary allocation
for Xidi ancient village protection

Table5-5 Implementation Schedule of Protection Program Planning
in Xidi Village (2006-2010)

List of Reference

- 1, Sustainable Urban Housing in Kathmandu, Nepal: Proposals and Evaluations
Vikas Shrestha University of California
- 2, Space Analysis on World Cultural Heritage site XiDi,
DuanJin, GongKai DongNan University Publish Company 2006
- 3, 徽州古民居探幽 李俊 上海科技出版社 2003
- 4, Old Homes in Southern Anhui CHINA Travel and Tourism Press 2005
- 5, 中国乡土民居述要 单德启
- 6, 《安徽省皖南古民居保护条例》 1997 年 9 月
- 7, 安徽省人民代表大会常务委员会关于修改《安徽省皖南古民居保护条例》
的决定 2004.6
- 8, 《黟县西递、宏村世界文化遗产保护管理办法》
- 9, 《黟县西递、宏村世界文化遗产保护管理办法》实施细则

List of Paper

- 1, 论徽商“贾而好儒”的特色 张海鹏、唐力行 中国史研究 1984. 4 (3 卷 521-535 页)
- 2, 黟县碧阳书院探古 郝延红 徽州社会科学 1985. 2
- 3, 试论黟县古民居的特点、渊源、变迁和保护作用 (上、下)
汪双武 徽州社会科学 1986. (3/4)
- 4, 徽州域界的形成及变迁 孙承平 徽州师专学报 1988. 2
(1 卷 49-54 页)
- 5, 明清徽州地理、人口探微 (美)凯瑟. 海泽顿 唐力行译 中国社会经济史研究 1989. 1 (1 卷 55-63 页)
- 6, 徽州崇尚风水之俗的历史考察 邵本武 安徽大学学报 1989. 2
- 7, 试析徽州民居传统建筑空间的人性意识 陈继腾 徽州社会科学 1990. 2
(10 卷 163-166 页)
- 8, 徽州村落民居研究 张十庆 徽学通讯 1990 (10 卷 207-216 页)
- 9, 地域文化的沉积物--徽州明清建筑上的木、砖、石三雕 汪顶胜 东南文化 1991. 2 (176-180 页)
- 10, 徽州传统民居综论 王治平 东南文化 1991. 2 (10 卷 181-186 页)
- 11, 徽州建筑民俗文化及其形成因素 高曾伟 民俗研究 1993. 3 (10 卷 193-196 页)
- 12, 黄山市的徽派民居建筑美学思考 汪昭义 徽州师专学报 1994. 5 (10 卷 200-206 页)
- 13, 民国时期黟县西递明经胡氏宗族调查报告 赵华富 安徽大学学报 1995. 4 (9 卷 1049-1057 页)
- 14, 徽州聚落文化诸表征探幽 方光禄 徽州社会科学 1996. 1 (96 年卷 11-15 页)
- 15, 绩溪龙川胡氏宗祠的审美价值 洪树林 徽州社会科学 1996. 4 (96 年卷 224-231 页)
- 16, 古黟西递祠堂楹联诠释 胡祖育、胡时宾 徽州师专学报 1997. 8 (97 年前补遗卷 230 页)
- 17, 徽州古村落的景观特征及机理研究 陆林, 凌善金, 焦华富, 王莉, 《地理科学》2004 年 12 月第 24 卷第 6 期
- 18, 徽文化之“徽派建筑”篇 中安网 2007.9
- 19, 江南古村落的景观价值及保护利用探讨 吴晓华;王水浪 《山西建筑》2008 年 02 期
- 20, 徽州的明清民宅建筑, 韩小卢 《建筑 社会 文化》, 中国人民大学出版社, 1991
- 21, 中国世界遺産麗江旧市街・束河集落の民家仁里路沿い調査より

河原洋子（筑波大）・大和智　日本建筑学会 2007 年大会学术演讲梗概集
22, 世界遺産「麗江古城」束河地区の歴史と空間的・景観的特徴
馬紅（筑波大）
日本建筑学会 2007 年大会学术演讲梗概集

23, 歴史的遺産の保全をめぐる国家と住民の関係性　サマルカンドの都市・建築研究

亀井由紀子（東京大）・村松伸

日本建筑学会 2007 年大会学术演讲梗概集

24, The Study On The Change About Architecture And Out-door Space In
The Central District Of XIDI Village
Su JiHui
The 16th Seminars of JSPS-MOE Core University Program on Urban
Environment

Appendix A The Original Investigation Table of Traditional Buildings

Investigation table on Historial buldings(sample)

County: NO:

No	Type of content	Survey items	Survey contents	index
1	Normal contents	Name of building		
2		zone		
3		location		
4		Present environment		
5		Original constructure year		
6		Last repaired year		
7		Times of repairing		
8		Building character		
9		Present usage		
10		protector		
11		People number link with cultural relic		
12		Present user		
13		Present owner		
14		Land proprietor		
1	Architectural contents	Occupied land area		
2		Building area		
3		layer		
4		Height of building		
5		Structure sys.		
7		Form of roof		
8		Outer material and color		
9		quality grade[1]		
10		Imagery grade[2]		
11		Plan layout		
1	Brief expaination			
1	Other explairation and Existing problem			

note:

[1] quality grade: 1st class——building is very well; second class——the most parts are very well(the damaged part is not structure); third class——quality is middle (main body is well, some structural part damaged); 4th class——dangerous building

[2] Imagery grade: 1st type: ancient building preserved very well, second type: original architectural imaginery preserved, windows and doors was somewhere damaged. Third type: original form basically preserved, windows and doors damaged severely, roofing and wall was somewhere damaged, or windows and doors was newly open. 4th type: non traditional buildings; severely damaged buildings.

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 2

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	大夫第	
2		所在区域	大路街与横路街交汇处	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	康熙年间 1691 年	
6		最近修缮年代	1995 年	
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	目前作为旅游、参观等用途	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产管理委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	房主	
13		建筑所有者	朝列大夫胡文照后代	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	118 m ²	
2		建筑面积	250 m ²	
3		建筑层数	两层	
4		建筑高度	9M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	实墙面，以灰白为主色调。典型的徽派建筑。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	一类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	四合布局	
1	简要叙述	典型的徽派建筑，为四合二楼结构的豪华宅第。高大的砖雕门罩上刻有“大夫第”三个楷书大字。大夫第楼梯绕天井一周装饰有“美人靠”雕栏，雀替为象征权贵的倒爬狮。堪称西递的木雕楼。		
1	其它需要说明的问题 相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 5

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	迪吉堂	
2		所在区域	大路街末段	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	清康熙甲辰年间，距今 330 余年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	282 m ²	
2		建筑面积	?	
3		建筑层数	四层	
4		建筑高度	12M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	以类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	三进五间	
1	简要叙述	迪吉堂古朴典雅，气度端庄，为胡贯三的官厅。院前为八字大门楼，门额为砖雕“官厅”二字。正厅门楼为贴墙牌坊，飞檐下高悬石雕“恩荣”二字。“迪吉堂”三字匾色泽鲜艳，取迎接吉祥之意。		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 10

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	东园	
2		所在区域	横路街尾,接近直街	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1724 年, 雍正年间	
6		最近修缮年代	1960 年代	
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观, 商品销售, 各种工艺品	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	200 多 m ²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	10M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色, 墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局		
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注:

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类: 一类——建筑完好; 二类——建筑大部分完好(门窗等少量非结构构件损毁); 三类——建筑质量尚可(主体尚存, 结构构件有少量损毁); 四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别: 第一类: 保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类: 原有建筑风貌基本保留, 但门窗已经破损, 墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类: 原有建筑形式基本保留, 但门窗已经严重破坏, 墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏; 或者是门窗被重新开设, 失去了原有风貌特点; 建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类: 违章搭建的棚; 风貌已经无存的古建筑; 严重障碍建筑; 建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 11

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	笃敬堂	
2		所在区域	膺福堂斜对门	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	清康熙 43 年，1704 年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，商品销售，各种工艺品	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	174 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	10M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	四合院布局	
1		简要叙述		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 12

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	敦仁堂	
2		所在区域	膺福堂斜对门	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	清康熙 61 年，1722 年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，商品销售，各种工艺品	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	174 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	10M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	五间	
1	简要叙述	胡贯三晚年故居		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 13

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	敬爱堂	
2		所在区域	直街与前边溪交口	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1600 年，明万历 26 年	
6		最近修缮年代	05.8—06.6	
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，纪念品销售	
10		责任保护单位	县文献管理局	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	1800 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	12M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	前厅、中厅、享堂三进建筑组成，整个村庄以此为中心设计。祠堂结构粗犷古朴，气势凝重壮观。	
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	解放后至 1992 年为粮站，1992 年后恢复原有功能。村民俗活动在此进行。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 1

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	旷古斋	
2		所在区域	大路街前段	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	康熙年间	
6		最近修缮年代	1995 年	
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	目前作为民居、住宿、茶楼等	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产管理委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数	6	
12		目前建筑使用者	租用者及房屋看护人	
13		建筑所有者	北京冯女士和其丈夫	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	350 平米	
2		建筑面积	300 平米	
3		建筑层数	三层	
4		建筑高度	10M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	墙面以灰白为主，典型的马头墙为主的徽派建筑。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	见图	
1	简要叙述	清末典型的徽派建筑，受宅向风水及用地的局限，大门开在面街的边侧，斋内砖木石三雕俱全，尤以大门门罩最为小巧玲珑，且完好无损。		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	建筑的产权发生了变化，被北京一对夫妇于 1993 年买去。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 3

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	履福堂	
2		所在区域	青云弄中段	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	清康熙年间	
6		最近修缮年代	2008 年	
7		修缮次数	年年维修、自己维修。今年大修，主要是白蚁、野蜂破坏。	
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观、商业经营	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数	8	
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	胡积堂后代	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	?	
2		建筑面积	?	
3		建筑层数	三层	
4		建筑高度	12M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	前后背向三间结构	
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	目前，古民居保护经济利益大于保护本身。保护费用、保护药物被一层层剥夺。希望有志愿者参与保护。保护药物价格贵。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 15

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	青云轩	
2		所在区域	直街末端，临前边溪	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	清代同治九年，1870 年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，纪念品销售	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	136 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	12M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10	建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类		
11		平面布局	轩中间小院呈方形，正厅为二层小楼，左右为平房。	
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 7

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	瑞玉庭	
2		所在区域	横路街中段	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1853 年，咸丰三年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，商品销售，三雕艺术	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	134 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	8M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	前后三间二楼	
1	简要叙述	瑞玉庭取名于瑞气祥和，金玉满堂。		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	因其祖上是商人，所以从其建筑中都能体现商人的富有及其心态，如金碧辉煌的木雕、“商”字造型的穿廊门、富有哲理的经商之道的对联（“快乐每从辛苦得、便宜多自吃亏来”）等，都能体现徽商之所以当时能做到无徽不成镇、无徽不成商，是与他们注重家庭教育分不开的。在教育子女时不在于口头上喋喋不休而在于一种潜意识的教育。在这家庭院中留下的“履道含和”四个字，也体现当年主人希望能够和睦相处，希望和气生财的思想。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体结构尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 14

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	尚德堂	
2		所在区域	直街末端，临前边溪	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	明万历 48 年，1620 年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，纪念品销售	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数	三家 12 人	
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	162 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	12M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	五间两层	
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	大门用整块“黟县青”大理石砌成八字门楼，凝重端庄，气势不凡。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 8

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	桃李园	
2		所在区域	横路街中段，与瑞玉庭相邻	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1854 年，咸丰四年	
6		最近修缮年代	1960 年代	
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，商品销售	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	294 m ²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	10M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	一类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	三间三进	
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	桃李园由正屋和庭院组成，是西递徽商胡元熙的旧宅，也是西递唯一的住宅、书馆相配的建筑。二进楼上设有独特的“楼上井”，使整幢房屋光线充足，空气畅通。三进之间用粉墙相隔，中间有门相通，门上有隶书“桃花源里人家”石刻横额。在通往街面的小门上，石刻有小篆“桃李园”三字门额，寓意“桃李满天下”。后进厅堂两侧有 12 块雕花木板，上面依次镶西递风景图有书法漆雕《醉翁亭记》全文是出自康熙年间古黟书法家黄元治之手，十分珍贵。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 9

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	西园	
2		所在区域	横路街尾	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1824 年，道光四年	
6		最近修缮年代	1960 年代	
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观，商品销售，砚台，石雕	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	507 m²	
2		建筑面积	800 m²	
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	10M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙、四坡	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9	建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类		
10	建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类		
11	平面布局	一字型并列摆开三个独立的三个开间单元，由门前庭院相联贯通。		
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 4

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	逸墨山房	
2		所在区域	大路街中段	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	100 多年前	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游、工艺品零售	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数	3	
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	200 m²	
2		建筑面积	?	
3		建筑层数	两层	
4		建筑高度	9M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	三合布局	
1	简要叙述	入口大门门罩很有气势，保存完好。雀替修旧如旧。		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 16

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	膺福堂	
2		所在区域	直街末端，临前边溪	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1664 年，清康熙三年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游品售卖	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	183 m ²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	12M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	三楼四合结构	
1	简要叙述			
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题	大门砌有四柱三间五楼，贴墙牌坊，两侧有砖雕精湛的徽派建筑的八字门楼。		

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

历史建筑与近现代优秀建筑调查表

县名： 编号： 6

序号	指标分类	具体指标	内容	备注
1	一般性指标	建筑名称	枕石小筑	
2		所在区域	大路街末段，与迪吉堂相临	
3		所在地点		
4		现状范围与周边交通环境	附地形图	
5		初始建造年代	1825 年，道光五年	
6		最近修缮年代		
7		修缮次数		
8		建筑性质	民居	
9		现状用途	旅游参观	
10		责任保护单位	西递遗产保护委员会	
11		文物建筑涉及人口数		
12		目前建筑使用者	户主	
13		建筑所有者	户主	
14		土地使用权所有者	西递政府	
1	建筑性指标	占地面积	277 m²	
2		建筑面积		
3		建筑层数	二层	
4		建筑高度	8M	
5		结构形式	砖木结构	
7		屋顶形式	马头墙	
8		外观材料、色彩	徽派建筑特色，墙面以灰白色为主。粉刷。	
9		建筑质量评价级别[1]	二类	
10		建筑风貌评价级别[2]	一类	
11		平面布局	三间二楼	
1	简要叙述	土改后分得		
1	其它需要说明的问题、相关建议、存在问题			

注：

[1]建筑质量评价级别分类：一类——建筑完好；二类——建筑大部分完好（门窗等少量非结构构件损毁）；三类——建筑质量尚可（主体尚存，结构构件有少量损毁）；四类——危房

[2]建筑风貌评价级别：第一类：保存完好的古建筑和按风貌要求重新修复过的风貌建筑。第二类：原有建筑风貌基本保留，但门窗已经破损，墙体也有不同程度的破坏。第三类：原有建筑形式基本保留，但门窗已经严重破坏，墙体和屋顶也有不同程度的破坏；或者是门窗被重新开设，失去了原有风貌特点；建筑质量较好但风貌欠佳的建筑。第四类：违章搭建的棚；风貌已经无存的古建筑；严重障碍建筑；建筑质量严重破坏的建筑。

Appendix B Reconstruction procedures of ancient civilian residence

All houses under maintenance in core protection zone must strictly abide by nine procedures.

- 1, Villager or unit puts forward the maintenance application and fill in the application form of ancient civilian residence reconstruction.
- 2, Management Committee will accompany county bureau of cultural relics and SDIC (State Development & Investment Corp.) to carry out on-site inspection.
- 3, Ancient architecture maintenance centre will work out the specific maintenance proposal and work budget;
- 4, Basic situation of villager who applies for reconstruction and the maintenance proposal will be released in public for one week, accepting the supervision from other villagers.
- 5, The county bureau of cultural relics will grant approval to maintenance when there is no claim to the public release.
- 6, Villagers will pay for complete maintenance costs and maintenance deposits in proportion.
- 7, People from ancient architecture maintenance center will be appointed to carry out construction according to the approved proposal.
- 8, The town Management Committee will accompany county bureau of cultural relics and SDIC (State Development & Investment Corp.) to inspect and accept when the work is completed.
- 9, The ancient architecture maintenance centre will make settlement with SDIC (State Development & Investment Corp.) and refund the deposits.

安徽省皖南古民居保护条例

安徽省皖南古民居保护条例安徽省人民代表大会(1997年9月21日安徽省第八届人民代表大会常务委员会第三十三次会议通过)

第一章 总 则

第二章 第一条 为了加强对皖南古民居的保护,发挥其在社会主义物质文明和精神文明建设中的作用,根据《中华人民共和国文物保护法》及有关法律法规,结合本省实际,制定本条例。

第二条 本条例所称皖南古民居(以下简称古民居),是指本省境内长江以南地区 1911 年以前的具有历史、艺术、科学价值的民宅、祠堂、牌坊、书院、楼、台、亭、阁等民用建筑物。

第三条 古民居受国家法律保护。集体和私人所有的古民居,其所有权受国家法律保护。古民居的所有者和使用者必须遵守国家有关法律法规和本条例的规定。

第四条 各级人民政府负责保护本行政区域内的古民居。各级人民政府应按照有效保护、合理利用、加强管理的原则,把古民居保护纳入当地经济和社会发展规划。一切机关、组织和个人都有保护古民居的义务。

第五条 各级人民政府文物行政管理部门依法管理本行政区域内的古民居保护工作。其他有关部门应按照职责分工,做好古民居的保护工作。古

民居及其构件、附属文物的鉴定，由省文物行政管理部门负责组织。

第六条 文物行政执法检查员依法对古民居保护行使监督、检查的职权。

第二章 保护与管理
第七条 县级以上人民政府应当制定本行政区域内的古民居保护规划，并组织实施。

第八条 各级人民政府应把古民居保护纳入城乡建设规划，由建设行政管理部门会同文物行政管理部门落实保护措施。

第九条 古民居较多的县（市、区）、乡（镇）人民政府应建立业余古民居保护组织。古民居较多的村可依法订立保护古民居的乡规民约。

第十条 县（市、区）人民政府负责领导、组织本行政区域内古民居普查工作。县（市、区）文物行政管理部门负责建立古民居档案。

第十一条 各级人民政府应根据古民居的历史、艺术、科学价值，分别确定为不同级别的文物保护单位。未确定为文物保护单位，但具有重要文物价值的古民居，由县以上文物行政管理部门确定为文物保护对象，并设立文物保护标志。其它具有一定文物价值的古民居，由县以上文物行政管理部门告知古民居的所有者、使用者，予以妥善保护。

第十二条 各级人民政府应加强对历史文化保护区和古民居较多的村落的环境风貌的保护。在历史文化保护区内新建、改建、改建建筑物，须经保护级别同级的文物行政管理部门同意后，方可按基本建设程序办理审批手续。在古民居建筑较多的村落新建、改建、改建建筑物，须经县（市、区）文物行政管理部门同意后，方可办理审批手续。

第十三条 对在原地不利于永久保护的古民居，经批准可以易地迁移保护。

迁移古民居，属于文物保护单位的，须经原公布机关和上一级文物行政管理部门批准；不是文物保护单位的，应经县（市、区）文物行政管理部门批准。

第十四条 古民居的所有者、使用者应负责古民居的消防安全，配备必要的消防设备，接受公安消防部门的检查、指导。

第十五条 严禁走私、盗窃和违法买卖古民居建筑构件、附属文物。林业部门设置的木竹检查站在检查中发现古民居构件、附属文物，应予扣留，并及时通知当地文物行政管理部门处理。公安、工商、海关等部门依法查获和没收的古民居构件、附属文物，应及时无偿移交当地文物行政管理部门。需要立案的，结案后应立即无偿移交。

第三章 维修与利用

第十六条 各级人民政府对本行政区域内的古民居文物保护单位的维修工作负有领导、监督责任。

第十七条 古民居的维修应遵循“不改变文物原状”的原则。设计、施工单位应具有相应的资质条件，并经同级文物行政管理部门批准，方可从事古民居文物保护单位的设计和维修。古民居文物保护单位、文物保护对象的维修，其维修方案应经同级文物行政管理部门审查批准。市、县级文物保护单位的维修方案，须报省文物行政管理部门审查批准。其它古民居的维修应接受县（市、区）文物行政管理部门的指导。

第十八条 古民居的所有者、使用者应负责对其使用的古民居进行保养维修。维修经费确有困难的，根据保护级别，地方人民政府可适当给予补助。

第十九条 古民居可建立博物馆、保管所、文化馆，或辟为参观游览场所。古民居改作其他用途或变更所有者、使用者的，属文物保护单位的，应按其保护级别报同级文物行政管理部门批准；不是文物保护单位的，由县（市、区）文物行政管理部门批准。

第二十条 鼓励和支持国内外组织和个人按照国家有关规定参与古民居的保护维修和开发利用。

第二十一条 禁止一切破坏性使用古民居的行为。县以上文物行政管理部门应加强对古民居开发利用的指导和监督检查。

第四章 经 费

第二十二条 县级以上人民政府安排的文物保护管理经费、城市维护费中依法用于文物保护的经费和依法征收的文化事业建设费，应将古民居的保护与维修列入开支项目。乡、镇人民政府应根据本地区古民居保护维修和财力的情况，在财政支出中安排一定的经费，用于古民居保护和维修。

第二十三条 依法设立的文物保护基金，应将古民居的保护与维修列为重要开支项目。

第二十四条 纳税人通过文物行政管理部门或批准成立的非营利性的公益组织，对古民居文物保护单位的捐赠，在年度应纳税所得额 3% 以内部分，在计算应纳税所得额时予以扣除。

第二十五条 开发、利用古民居所得收入，应主要用于对古民居的保养与维修。

第二十六条 古民居保护、维修经费应专款专用，不得挪作它用。财政、

审计和文物行政管理部门应加强对古民居保护、维修经费的监督管理。

第五章 法律责任

第二十七条 违反本条例规定，侵占、损坏古民居文物保护单位，或危害其安全，或违法买卖其构件、附属文物的，由有关行政管理部门依照文物保护法律法规的规定处理；构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。损坏非文物保护单位的古民居的，由文物行政管理部门责令其恢复原状，赔偿损失，处以 10000 元以下罚款。未经批准，在历史文化保护区内进行工程建设的，由建设规划部门或建设规划部门根据文物行政管理部门的意见责令停工，拆除违法修建的建筑物，并处以工程造价 1% 的罚款，但最高不超过 20000 元。

第二十八条 文物行政管理部门作出的罚款处罚，金额在 5000 元以下的，由县（市、区）文物行政管理部门决定；5000 元以上（含 5000 元）10000 元以下的，由行署、设区的市文物行政管理部门决定；10000 元以上（含 10000 元）的，须由省文物行政管理部门决定。

第二十九条 行政管理部门及国家工作人员在古民居保护工作中滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任；尚不构成犯罪的，依法给予行政处分。

第六章 附 则

第三十条 本条例所称古民居构件、附属文物，是指具有历史、艺术、科学价值的天花、藻井、隔扇、门窗、隔断、斗拱、雀替、斜撑、梁柱、门罩、匾额、家具及其它木雕件；石雕件、砖雕件、空心砖、画像砖、彩画

砖，有文字、花纹图案的瓦；以及琉璃件、金属件和水管道等古代建材。

第三十一条 我省其它地区古民居的保护，参照本条例的规定执行。 1949年以前 1911 年以后的具有历史、艺术、科学价值的民居的保护，可参照本条例的规定执行。

第三十二条 本条例具体应用中的问题由省文物行政管理部门负责解释。

第三十三条 本条例自 1998 年 1 月 1 日起施行。

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deep appreciation to all the people who have helped me to complete this dissertation.

First of all, I must express sincere thanks to my dissertation supervisor, Professor, Dr. Eng. JUNZO MUNEMUTO, for his instructive suggestion, fruitful discussion and continuous encouragement. Sincere appreciation and gratitude are also extended to Professor, Dr. Eng. TAKAHASHI YASUO and Professor, Dr. Eng. TAKADA MITSUO, for reviewing this dissertation and providing instructive advices. The same appreciations also give to Professor, Dr. Eng. SHUICHI HOKOI and associate Professor, Dr. Eng. TETSU YAOSHIDA.

Secondly, I should appreciate associate Professor LiZao for the helps in application process and dissertation writing regulation. The same appreciations also give to Dr. Eng. TangPeng for her helps in application process.

I would also thank to Mr. TaoPing, chief of XiDi town, for his helping in period of field investigation. The same appreciation to Mr. Song ZHi-Gang, chief of Construction Bureau of AnHui Province, for his helping in investigation.