

The Typology of Hakka Residences in Qiuchang “commune” (Huiyang District).

Zhu Tan

Investigated buildings

- 1 E Wei Lou
- 2 Yi Yi Lou
- 3 Ting Xiu Shu Yuan
- 4 Niu Lang Lou
- 5 Yu Qing Lou
- 6 Qiu Shui Ling
- 7 Qing Cao Lou
- 8 Zhe Gu Ling
- 9 Shi Gou Wu
- 10 Huang Zhu Li
- 11 Tie Men Shan Nan Yang Shi Ju
- 12 Gui Lin Xin Ju
- 13 Fu Lin Lou
- 14 Yu Ying Lou
- 15 Er Sheng Gong
- 16 Feng Ji Lou
- 17 Ye Ting Gu Ju
- 18 Hui Xin Lou
- 19 Hui Yuan Lou
- 20 Chong Qing Lou
- 21 Bi Yan Lou
- 22 Hui Shui Lou
- 23 Gong Xiu Lou
- 24 Rui Shi Wei
- 25 Zhou Tian Lao Wei
- 26 Yan Qing Lou
- 27 Chong Fang Lou
- 28 Luo Wu
- 29 Chang Yi Lou
- 30 Shang Wu Zi
- 31 Hui Long Lou
- 32 Xiu Lin Lou
- 33 Liu Zhao Lou
- 34 Bi Shui Lou
- 35 Si Qian Xin Ju
- 36 Song Qiao Lou
- 37 Rui Lin Lou
- 38 Qiong Lin Lou
- 39 Shui Bei Tang
- 40 Mao Lin Xin Ju
- 41 Lao Ya Shan Huang Wu
- 42 Pu Zai Lao Wei
- 43 Gao Bu Lao Wei
- 44 Jiang Tian Nan Yang Shi Ju

Hakka architectural heritage is widely distributed in vast areas along and in south part of the Yangtze River of China, which include provinces of Jiangxi, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, and many other related regions. Due to the different environmental conditions in the various places, the buildings derived different forms. Thanks to the opportunity of the collaborated research project with Huiyang District, Guangdong Province, we were able to conduct a deep investigation on the Hakka architectural heritage in Huiyang District, and then proposed the relevant heritage protection strategies and urban development strategies.

According to the achievements of some Hakka scholars represented by Hakka master Luo Xianglin, the Han people in central China experienced five times of southward migration due to various reasons in the past hundred years. During the migration process, they tried to maintain their own culture and customs, but they also inevitably absorbed the blood and idea of some local ethnic minorities along the way, and eventually formed the Hakka ethnic group. While spread their culture and advanced technology of produce, the Hakka people consolidated and strengthened the family blood relationship based on the surname in the struggle against the natural environment, local ethnic groups, and local bandits. In their places of settlement, the way of living in the large enclosed residence gradually formed, some were with high wall, some were even with the watchtowers, to ensure the safety of the settlements.

Our investigation involved mainly 44 Hakka enclosed residences in Qiuchang “Commune”, in the suburban in northwest of Huiyang District (Figure 1). They are mainly built by Hakka people who arrived here from southern Jiangxi Province, northern and eastern Guangdong Province during the third and fourth migrations (from the late of the 13th century until the end of 19th century). Most of them are family residences with central halls, and some public architectures, such as academic schools, temples, and family ancestral halls. During the field survey, we took photos of both the buildings and their surrounding environments, interviewed with residents to get a comprehensive understanding of their histories and family information, collected various maps and drawings with the help of

local institutions, measured and made professional drawings of some selected typical buildings.

1. Information cards of individual Hakka residence.

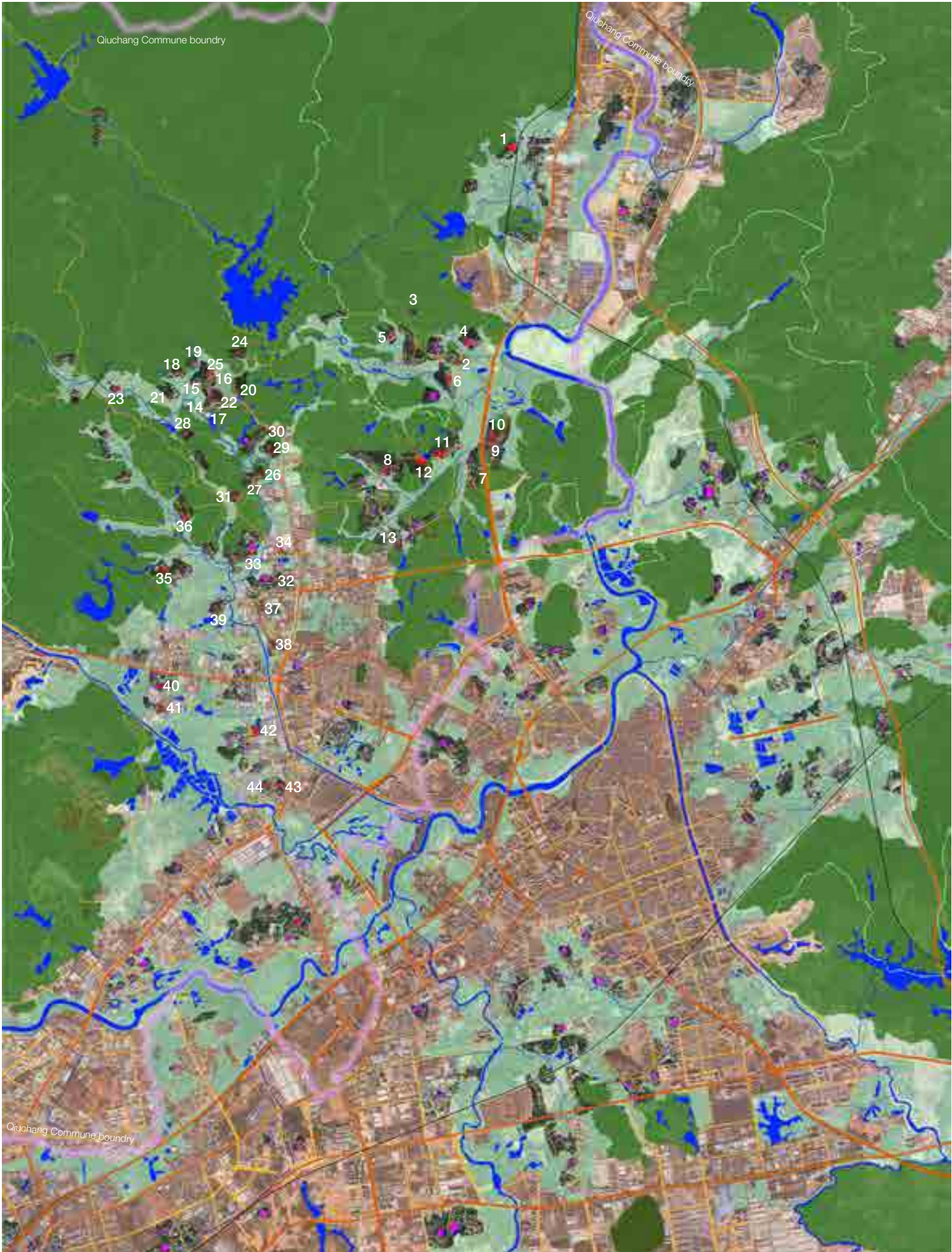
After the field survey, we made the information card for each Hakka building that we had investigated. In this atlas part, each building owns one page, on which there are all its identity information like construction date, location, family possession, building area, registration of architectural conservation list and so on, and the drawings and photos to record the specific features.

For each case, we used the google map to highlight the outline of the main buildings and their important surrounding elements, including their ponds, their expanded building groups, the rivers, the traffic roads, the fields, and the mountains behind the buildings. We chose some photos that we took during the field survey to record the situation. The photos choosing in order to show: the environment where the Hakka residences stay, the buildings' courtyard, interior and structure details.

All the roof plans and the main façade of the 44 cases have been re-drew on the base of satellite views, the photos taken during the field survey and the collected information.

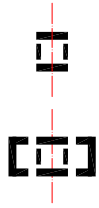
On the drawing, the parts of the roof still surviving have been represented with dark colour while the lost parts have been represented in a light colour. In this way the roof drawings give immediately the impression of the general state of the whole building. The main façade drawings show the current situation and represent their original ideas with the dotted lines. The redrawing of the roof plan and front elevation and the later classification research of the architectural typology are the important supports to each other.

With all the information and the work of redrawing, we classified the investigated Hakka buildings with similar features in groups to establish a type catalogue. An abstracted diagram has been given to each group to give us an intuitive and clear expression of the typological composition and evolution of Hakka architecture in Qiuchang area. Finally, the investigated cases have been divided into 11 groups from simple to complex types, mixing the related architecture styles involved in the Hakka migration route.



Type catalogue

A



YU YING LOU
Zhoutan Village, 1901-1902 (1906)



ER SHENG GONG
Zhoutan Village, after 1950



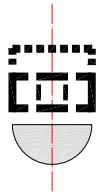
FENG JI LOU
Zhoutan Village



YE TING GU JU
Zhoutan Village, 1851-1902 (1984)



B



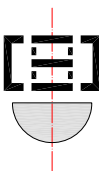
HUI XIN LOU
Zhoutan Village, 1851-1902 (1984)



HUI YUAN LOU
Zhoutan Village, 1851-1902



C



FU LIN LOU
Liaohu Village, 1900-1901



XIU LIN LOU
Liaohu Village, 1901-1902



RUI LIN LOU
Zhoutan Village, 1851-1902



YI YI LOU
Kangping Village, 1871-1901



LIU ZHAO LOU
Liu Zhao Village, 1871-1901 (1880)



Area 7

QIONG LIN LOU
Qionglin Village, 1881-1907



Area 8

YAN QING LOU
Yanqing Village, 1871-1907



Area 6

CHONG FANG LOU
Chongfang Village, 1871-1907



Area 6

CHONG QING LOU
Chongqing Village, 1871-1907



Area 5

BI YAN LOU
Biyanyan Village, 1871-1907 (1880)



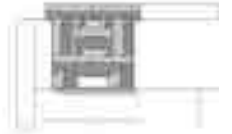
Area 5

QING CAO LOU
Qingcao Village, 1871-1907



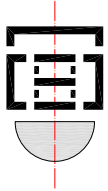
Area 3

TING XIU SHU YUAN
Tingxiushu Village, 1770-1800



Area 2

D



HUI SHUI LOU
Huishi Village, 1871-1907 (1880)



Area 5

LUO WU
Luowu Village, 1871-1907



Area 6

CHANG YI LOU
Changyi Village, 1871-1907



Area 6

SHANG WU ZI
Shangwu Village, 1871-1907



Area 6

SHUI BEI TANG
Shuibei Village, 1871-1907



Area 8

BI SHUI LOU
Bishui Village, 1871-1907 (1880)

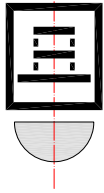


Area 7

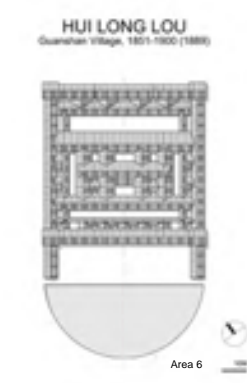
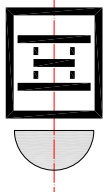
E



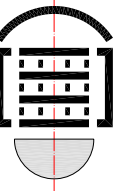
F



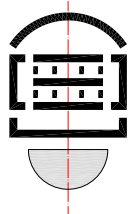
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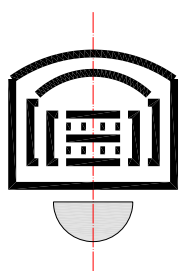
H



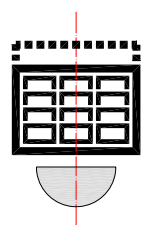
I



J



K



2. The courtyard matrix and type evolution of Hakka residences in Qiuchang “Commune”.

Enclosed courtyard is the basic element of the traditional Chinese architecture. From the simple family house to the palace for the emperor, various types of buildings are always composed by a series of courtyards in different size. The general form of Chinese courtyard emerged from the comprehension of nature by ancient Chinese people (who generally were farmers lived in the Yellow River basin) and their way of organizing the farming work. Inside the enclosed wall of the courtyard, the private buildings are put around and they share the public space in the middle. The Chinese courtyard is a product of traditional Chinese culture, especially of the Han Chinese. Symmetry and centrality are the two key features of the form, which means the spaces in the center or on the middle axis are the most important ones. Hakka people is a branch of Han Chinese, they migrated from Yellow River basin to south China in families following the surnames. On their way south, they hold their original etiquette and cultural tradition. Therefore, inside their dwellings, the rooms for etiquette sharing by all the family members are always on the middle axis and the ancestor hall is in the center. Then these important rooms are surrounded by the family members' private rooms (vertical rooms, Weilong rooms...) according to the family genealogy. The service rooms are in the less favorable position in terms of orientation and ventilation. In addition to the basic Han cultural features, Hakka architecture was also affected by the environment and conditions along the migration route and generated various types.

The residences that we investigated in Jiangtian village belong to the type - fenced village, type K. They have first been built between the third and fourth time of the migration (between 13th and 16th century), they are relatively early Hakka residences in Qiuchang area. Since they belong to the Ye family whose ancestors have migrated through the southern Jiangxi Province, and although the houses have been rebuilt many times due to the natural disaster, they still represents some original features like those Hakka fenced villages in southern Jiangxi Province: within the outermost rectangle wall, a series of small courtyards are neatly arranged in the layout of streets and alleys, and this layout is very similar to the Lifang style (a neighborhood layout) of the urban texture in central plains of China. In the meanwhile, some Hakka fenced villages in southern Jiangxi Province are rectangle surrounding with high solid wall and four watchtowers on the corners to defend the mountain bandits, called Sijiao Lou. The style of this enclosure also produced an important influence to the Hakka residences in Qiuchang commune, especially those houses built in later time.

Another important source of the investigated Hakka residences in Qiuchang commune is Meizhou city & Xingning county in Guangdong Province. The Ye brothers who migrated from Meizhou & Xingning area during the Kangxi period (the second half of the 17th

century) settled in Shakeng area (now Tiemenshan village) and Zhoutian village, and brought there the Weilong Wu style which was prevalent in the Meizhou. Their ancestral residences mainly belong to the types H and I with a typical Weilong Wu features: on the central axis are a series of halls - foyer, first hall, middle hall, ancestor hall, which are public spaces shared by the whole family; there are vertical rooms on both sides, which are private residences for family members. Weilong rooms (an arc shaped enclosed building) at the back connects the vertical rooms on both sides, forming an inner square that can be used for drying items. A platform (He Ping) and a semicircular moon pond (Yue Chi) are in front of the residence.

The core part, the central three halls and the vertical rooms by the sides, of Weilong Wu in Meizhou area was influenced by the architectural style of Chaozhou city or Ting River Basin. This is because Chaozhou's economy and culture developed relatively early, it is in the lower reaches of the Han River. Mei River and Ting River are two major tributaries of the Han River, therefore, the economy and culture of the Mei River Basin are greatly influenced by the economic culture of the other two river basins. Under the influence of this inheritance, the core part of the Hakka residences built in the Qing Dynasty (18th, 19th century) in Qiuchang area also presented a fixed three halls & two vertical rooms layout. For example, in the series of ancestral residences of Ye family in Tiemenshan village, such as the two residences in type I and the residences Tiemenshan Nanyang Shiju and Guilin Xinju in type J, the existing halls part on the central axis is a standard three halls layout. It is different from the central halls part of the residences in type H.

This maybe because the three halls layout, which was more fashionable at that time, was specially selected to organize the core part of the Weilong residences during the construction or renovation of the enclosed houses, while the layout of the courtyard in type H tends to be more like the Lifang style (a neighborhood layout) in the early days of Meizhou. In the construction of some Hakka residences in late Qing Dynasty (the second half of the 19th century), due to the political situation was turbulent and the construction period was limited, the scale of the residences was generally small, but most of them centered on the three halls. The vertical rooms on both sides are integrated with the high walls around the residence, and like the Sijiao Lou in southern Jiangxi Province, there are watchtowers at the four corners for defense, like the most of the residences in type C and type D.

The early descendants of the Shakeng Ye family had good development and built their own enclosed residences on the gentle slope of the same valley of their ancestral residences.

Then the single-enclosed Weilong residence could no longer meet the needs of the growing family, so the residences expanded to the surrounding layer by layer with the Meizhou-style Weilong residence as the core. Integrating with the Sijiao Lou style, high walls and watchtowers were added to the last layer of the



2. From figure 2, the groups of the villages and the territory, we can also notice the General road (X225) was the original main road linking the settlements of the two Ye brothers- Zhoutian area and Shakeng area. Although they occupied different valleys, relied on different tributaries, their houses are still closely connected. The valleys, the houses and the roads integrated with each other. But the new artificial construction, the Yeting Avenue (S254) which was completed in 2008, broke the harmony, cut through the middle farmland to isolate the residences Huangzhuli(a) and Shigouwu(b) out of the Hakka natural system.

enclosure, finally formed a large castle-like layout, as shown in type J. This fortified castle layout of Hakka residence is not limited in this place, along the Danshui River to Shenzhen City, the area more closing to the Pearl River Delta, the Hakka fortified castles become bigger and more complicated.

For the Hakka residences in type E, it is conjectured that they have first been built following a Lifang style of Meizhou. When the residences have been renovated, the core area was rebuilt with reference to the popular style – three halls layout-at that time. And referring to the castel style in southern Jiangxi Province, an extra enclosure which was combined with a series of small unit was added.

Types F and G include relatively large square enclosed residences have been built in the late Qing dynasty. In addition to retaining the layout of the halls in the center, a long sky street was added to the front or back of the residence. And it was also integrated with the Sijiao Lou style from southern Jiangxi Province: surrounded by a high enclosed wall and watchtowers on the four corners.

Type A shows some small, enclosed buildings, which are some auxiliary function buildings in Hakka villages and some less wealthy families' residences. It also includes the former residence of General Ye Ting. Although they don't like the other Hakka residences having standard local style, they all show more or less the features of Hakka architecture in Meizhou area or southern Jiangxi Province.

The small enclosed residences shown in type B are not completed due to some reasons during their construction. However, it is speculated that if the constructions have been completed, they should be put into type C.

We also notice that a similar design may exist in the

residences of the same family, for example the front long sky street in Singuowu was appeared as a symbol in other houses of the same family.

3. Features of architectural facades.

On the architectural facade, we can also notice the influence of the Hakka residences from different places. The volume of the Hakka residences in Meizhou area (Weilong Wu) is low and flat, with simple eaves and gables. There aren't thick enclosed outer walls, but there are porches at the gates on the front facade. The inner yards of the Hakka residence in southern Jiangxi Province (Sijiao Lou) may be small and in rectangle shape, the whole courtyard is surrounded by thick and tall walls with only small holes on it. There are three-floors watchtowers on the four corners of the enclosed wall, with triangular gables and double-slope roof. These facade features are commonly found in Hakka residences in Qiuchang commune. In the early days, the two facade styles together with the plan were relatively distinct, and then they were integrated in the Hakka houses built in the middle and late periods. Of course, the local Hakka buildings also incorporated with some other architectural styles, such as the wok handle gable of the folk houses which was prevalent in the Pearl River Delta region, some Western-style facade elements on the houses built in the early 20th century.

4. The natural system of countryside and group sorting.

When Hakka people choosing the settlements, they would organize their lives basing on the families and following the Fengshui principles: having a main mountain on the back, secondary mountains by the two sides, facing the pond or the river in the lower

place and watching another screen mountain on the middle axis of the house. The site is on a mountain slope, the family temple on a higher position, so that the ancestors could watch the lands in front the house through the roof of halls' sequence.

All the houses in the cluster rely on a common main structure and form a kind of big ensemble with fields, rivers, roads and mountains. In this way, the natural conditions guide Hakka people's life, and Hakka people also built the traffic connection between villages and other destinations taking account the topography.

Therefore, the studies should be conducted not only the individual buildings but also the natural environment where they settled, since both the two are Hakka heritages that strongly linked with each other. So we sorted the individual buildings according to the topographic area where the Hakka people chose for their settlements and the related development during the following times.

The whole investigated Qiuchang area has been divided into 10 groups. For each group, we used a highlighted map to analyze the most important elements and gave a specific explanation about the natural environment where they settled, the roads which accessed to the areas, the profile of the buildings in the areas and so on to clarify the statement of the Hakka houses and the connection with the natural and artificial elements. Figure 2 shows several important Hakka groups in Qiuchang area.

At the end of the Southern Song Dynasty (the second half of the 13th century), Ye Yu, one founding ancestor, migrated from south Jiangxi Province, and settled in the area south of today's Qiuxin Highway, we call it Jiangtian Village. In the grouping, we divided this area as the Area 10. This area is located between two important tributaries of Danshui River and has good transportation links with Danshui County (Huiyang District) and other surrounding towns. The terrain in this area is flat, with many small puddles and mountains on the west.

There are large areas of concentrated farmland near the puddles. It was an excellent choice for self-reproduction and communication with the outside world. The Hakka residences here are all well connected with the river, and their orientations follow their respective topography and Fengshui principles.

As we mentioned before, there are another Ye family brothers migrated from Meizhou area during the second half of 17th century, therefore, we divided the Shakeng area (Tiemenshan village) where the elder brother Ye Temo settled and developed as one group, which is the Area 3; the Zhoutian area where the younger brother Ye Tesheng settled and developed as one group, which is the Area 5. Each of the two areas guarded the upper reaches of a tributary of the Danshui River, and the surrounding hills made a wide valley suitable for farming. The Shakeng area is relatively close to the main channel of the Danshui River, and has a good connection with Area 2, Qiushuiling Village Group. Qiushuiling was the

house of descendants of Shakeng Ye family, and the area is presumed to be an important marketplace in the old days, since it was convenient to communicate with the outside world. The Zhoutian area is hidden in the valley, with beautiful mountains and clear waters which made the village like a hidden paradise.

From the survey, we understood that when the Hakka people chose their settlements they paid great attention to the natural environment to create the good harmony between life and the place. Therefore, when sorting out the research data and drawings, our grouping didn't completely match the division of administrative villages in Qiuchang Commune.

But from the perspective of the integrated environment, basing on the record of the Hakka heritage and the history and development of buildings and villages, we considered many factors such as mountains, streams, farmlands, building positions, axis orientation, distribution of houses of the same family and so on. And then, when deeping the research and proposing the protection and development projects, we took the topographical and the surrounding environmental conditions of the village into consideration to conserve the Hakka cultural heritage.

5. The state of architecture conservation.

In the investigation of Hakka residences in Qiuchang Commune, we found that a large number of enclosed residences were on the building conservation lists (include national, provincial, and municipal lists), but this doesn't mean the buildings have been well preserved and are in an excellent state.

In fact, the states of most enclosed buildings are not very good, many of them are abandoned, and because the rammed earth walls and wooden roofs used to build the enclosed houses are easily damaged, the walls and the roofs of many houses have already collapsed. Of course, many enclosed houses have been restored, but most of them are managed and maintained by the descendants of the family.

Some enclosed houses are in good condition, although no one lives in them, the families have hired special personnels to take care of them. In some enclosed residences, the Weilong rooms and vertical rooms which were mainly used for living are damaged, but the central halls, especially the ancestral hall, have been refurbished by the descendants of the family.

Some enclosed residences have been divided as family property, the descendants of each home renovated their own part. But this may not be done following the previous architectural style, the renovated parts have different heights and are in different materials.

Some enclosed residences are rented out to the farmers coming from the inner land after a general restoration. The famers do not have particularly high requirements for living conditions, but raise chickens in the inner yards of the houses, raise fish in the moon ponds in front of them and plant fruit trees on both sides outside them. And these coincide with the ideal form of the functional organization of the Hakka residences.

6. Brief history of Ye family in Qiuchang Commune.

From the couplet in the family temple of Shigouwu “基开楚叶县，叶肇粤梅州” (the foundation of the family was in Ye Town, Country Chu; the booming of the family was in Meizhou, Guangdong Province), we could know the origination of Ye Family was Country Chu (1042BC-202BC) which was the last vassal state in Spring and Autumn Period of China.

The family name Ye generated in that period, and then the population of Country Chu made up the majority part which immigrated to the south.

Now the Ye Town belongs to Pingdingshan City, Henan Province. But in fact, the town was located on a river area between Pingdingshan City and Nanyang City, and in Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasty (1206-1911), the town was belonged to Nanyang City. That might be the reason why the ancestral residences of Ye Family in Huiyang District always called Nanyangshiju (the family house of Nanyang).

The migration of Family Ye started from the end of South Song Dynasty (the second half of the 13th century).

Now in Qiuchang commune, most of the Hakka residences belong to Ye family. We can't know all the stories of these Ye family, here we just record two samples related to our investigation.

One Ye family came from Hunan province to Nanxiongzhujia Ancient Port then went to Shuibutou Village, Chashan Town, Dongguan City.

At around 1260s (the end of Song Dynasty), Ye Yu was born in Dongguan, then he moved back to Nanxiongzhujia Ancient Port and then went to Datang Town which was on the south shore of the Danshui River.

At around 1310s (the middle of Yuan dynasty), Ye Yu and his family moved to Jiangtian village, Danshui County, and settled there. His offspring mainly settled in Danshui County, some separated in Baihuatang Shatian, Tianjiao Kenzi, south shore of Danshui River, Boluo, Dongguan, Bao'an, Xingning, Meixian and so on. The founders of Residence Gaobu Laowei and Jiangtian Nanyang Shiju were the two sons of Ye Yu, so the two residences were built adjacent to each other.

Another Ye family arrived to settle in Zhaoye, Meizhou City from Jiangxi province.

Around 1330s, Ye Shan, who originally lived in Meizhou moved to Guilongdong, Huangpo Town, Xingning County. Around 1390, his grandson Ye Manshan moved to Xichun Village, Heshui Town, Xingning County, Meizhou City. And in 1662-1722 (Kangxi period, Qing Dynasty), his offspring moved from Xingning to Guishan (Huizhou) County.

In 1662, the brothers Ye TEMA and Ye TESHENG moved from Xichun Village, Heshui Town, Xingning County to Danshui County. At the beginning, they arrived at Zhoutian Village. Zhoutian was named by the two brothers, it meant development and increase the population.

Ye TESHENG was the younger brother. He settled in

Zhoutian Village and built Residence Zhoutian Laowei. His offspring almost live in Zhoutian Village. In the survey we call it Zhoutian Ye Family.

Yap Ah Loy and the General Ye Ting are the descendants of Ye TESHENG. Yap Ah Loy's original name was Ye Maolan, was born in 1837. When he was 16th years old, he had been sold to Melaka as a labour. In 1869, he became the Kapitan Cina of Kuala Lumpur. In 1873, he won the battle of civil war of Malaysia, and took charge to rebuild Kuala Lumpur to make the city become the capital of Malaysia, and then people called him “the king of Kuala Lumpur”. In 1883, the Qing government awarded him an important honour, in the meanwhile, he built the Residence Biyang Lou in his hometown – Zhoutian Village.

Residence Huishui Lou was built in 1825 (Daoguang 5 years, Qing Dynasty) by Ye Chengfa who was the fifth generation of Ye TESHENG. It is the ancestral house of General Ye Ting. In 1920s, the house had once been used as the Branch of the Communist Youth League. In 2011, the district committee and district government of Huiyang decided to change Huishui Lou as the Museum of the general Ye Ting.

Now a new memorial park of General YETING was found, including the former residence of the general and a group of contemporary building behind it.

Ye TEMA (1st) was the elder brother of Ye TESHENG. He went to Shakeng area (now the east area of Qiuchang Commune, mainly include Tiemenshan Village), settled there and named that area Huangzhuli Village. He and his offspring belonged to the Shakeng Ye Family.

In Shakeng area, Ye TEMA built Residence Shangwu (the original house of Shigouwu) in 1669 as his house. At that moment, the house was small without the pond and arc shaped Weilong rooms in the back.

Ye TEMA had 5 sons:

The first son -Ye HUANGTING remained in Xingning County to guard their family temple.

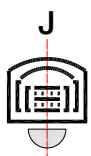
The second son -Ye RONGTING (2nd) built Residence Xiawu (later named Huangzhuli) in 1690 next to his father's house. The second son of Rongting, Ye Tianyou also lived in Xiawu. Then in 1765, Ye WEIXIN (4th), the fifth son of Tianyou expanded Shangwu, added the moon pond and arc shaped Weilong rooms. And then because of the story of the stone dog, which was stated in front of the house, Shangwu changed its name into Shigouwu.

The third son -Ye HUITING (2nd) started to build the Residence Tiemenshan Nanyang Shiju in 1695 (Kangxi 34 years, Qing Dynasty). The construction lasted 24 years. And his offspring restored the house in 2008. Ye Tianzi, the third son of Ye Huiting started to build Residence Guilinjinju in 1745.

The fourth son -Ye XIANTING built Residence Qiushuiling for his younger brother Ye HUANTING (the fifth son) in 1725, and then built Residence Zheguling for himself. The Ye family paid very much attention to the education. Tingxiu Academy is one important school found by Ye WEIXIN. The school trained many famous people, for example, Ye YALAI, Ye TING and so on.



Area 1 Lian Tang Mian village



The area belongs to Lian Tang Mian administrative village, located on southeast foot of the Longfa Mountain, immerses in a natural environment. On the east of the area is a new urban expanding zone on the plain of Danshui river. Villages of Hakka residences are on the slopes of the surrounding hills facing a common agricultural field in the middle valleys. Danshui River flows from the north to south through the area towards the center of Huiyang District. The groups of small villages are near the upper course of the river. Shimentang reservoir is located on the south side of the area. Several small streams from both the reservoir and the Longfa Mountain converge into one river in the agriculture field and then the river integrates into Danshui River to the east.

The new urban expanding zone on the east side of the Hakka historical area, covers the two banks of Danshui River between the Huida Highway on the east and the Yeting Avenue (S254) on the west. Several secondary roads which link the Hakka villages and the Yeting Avenue are the main accesses to the villages. The Huida Railroad (Huizhou-Dayawan Railway), founded in April 1993 and completed in November 2018, connecting Huicheng District to the north and Dayawan port to the south crosses in the middle of

the agricultural field, at the same time, as an inserted element, it divides the whole Hakka historical area into two parts.

The main Hakka residences of the area are all facing the agricultural field in the valleys. Most of them have the rectangle form of three halls and two vertical rooms. Among them Residence **Ewei Lou** (1a, type J), built in 1750s, has arc shaped Weilong rooms (Catalogue, type J). According to the Type catalogue, we assumed that the other main Hakka residences in rectangle form were built around 1850s, nearly 100 years after the construction of Ewei Lou. The family of Ewei Lou is unknown, but the building is on the architectural conservation list of the city level because it was one of the bases of early peasant movement in early 20th century. The house was built mainly by wood skeleton and adobes and it's already strongly damaged.

1a E Wei Lou

Construction date:
1751-1800 (1755)

Location:
Liantangmian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°53'11.85"N,
114°27'57.22"E

Typology: J



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

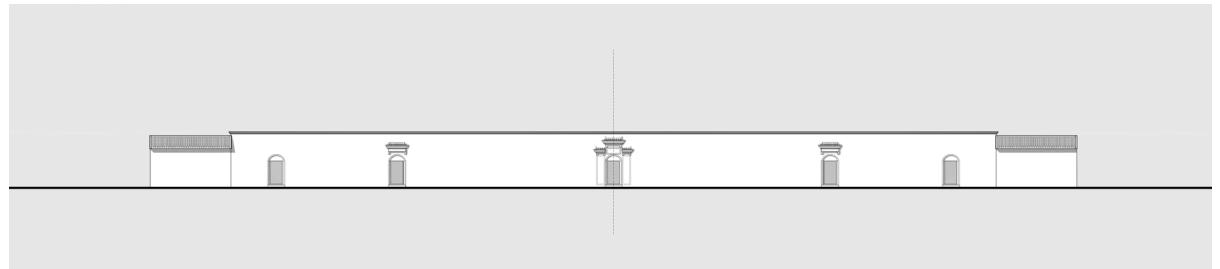
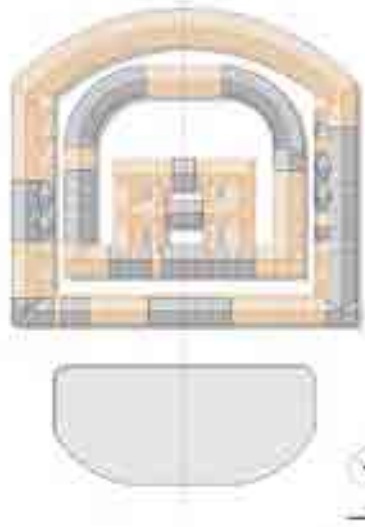
Building site area:
7204.4 m²

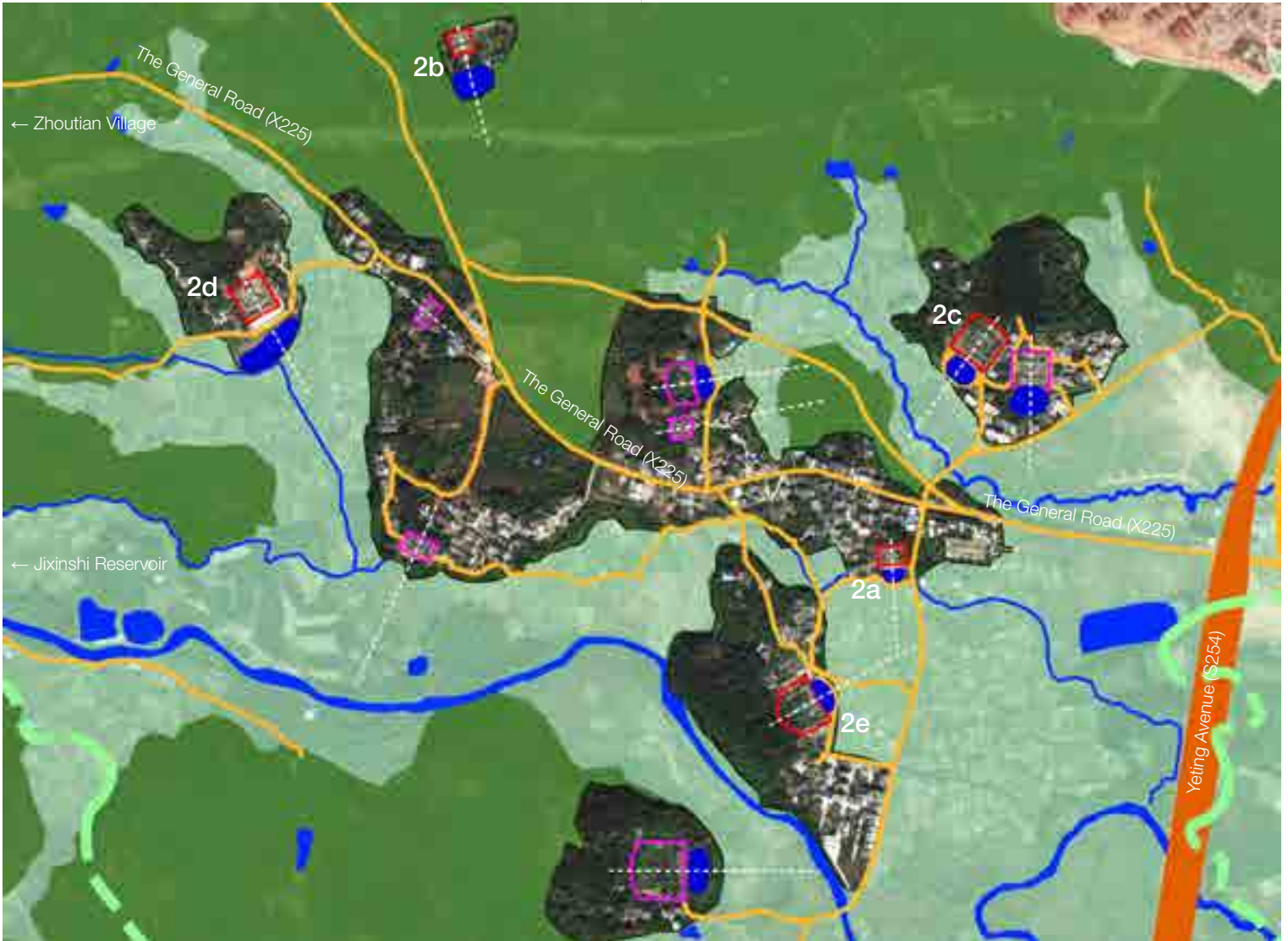
Building coverage area:
5140.3 m²

Courtyard area:
2064.1 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2014.4 m²

Note:
Headquarters of early peasant movement.





Area 2 Xiang Ling village

This area belongs to Xiang Ling administrative village, contains the valleys near the loop of the Danshui River. The Hakka villages are located on the slopes of the hills and face the flat agricultural field in the middle of the valleys.

Jixinshi Reservoir is in the mountain to the west of the area. The spillway of the reservoir passes through the valley, integrates with the other spillways from the surrounding mountains and then converges into the Danshui River to the east side where the altitude is lower. The streams provide the irrigation for the common fields in middle of the valleys.

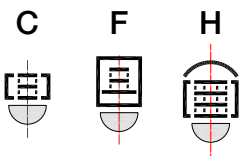
On the east side of the area, Yeting Avenue (S254) separates the villages and the Danshui River. The general road (X225) branching from Yeting Avenue is the main access to reach the area and crosses through the area reaching Zhoutian Village to the west.

There are mainly three Hakka residence types in the area. Residence Qiushuiling (2e, type H), built in early of 18th century, is in the center. It was the house of Huanting Ye, the 5th brother of the 2nd generation of Shakeng Ye Family. Therefore, Qiushuiling inherits some features of Hakka residences of Meizhou: there are several vertical rooms by the two sides and a arc-shaped Weilong rooms on the back.

Along the valleys some other Hakka residences had been built following the types coming later. There are Residence Niulang Lou (2c, type F) and Residence Yuqing Lou (2d, type F) which are in rectangle form with the long street in the front of the residence. And there are also others like Residence Yiyi Lou (2a, type C) which was built in a popular simple rectangle form in the late 19th century. On the north mountain, there is also a typical classic school –Tingxiu Shuyuan (2b, type C) which was found by Shake Ye family.

The area of Residence Qiushuiling has a wide flat riverbank and the main road linking Huizhou and Danshui passes nearby, to make the area could be reached easily through both the river and the road. The favourable terrain and convenient transportation also support the speculation that this area was once an important commercial center in the region.

Now the Hakka residences are strongly destroyed, because its materials are mainly wood and rammed earth. Qiushuiling is uninhabited, only the central part of the family halls has been restored. While Tingxiu Academy is still in use, the quality of its ancient building is fine, and some new extensions have been added next to it to adapt for the contemporary educational requirement and the development of the school.



2a Yi Yi Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Xiangling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'25.57"N,
114°27'3.01"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

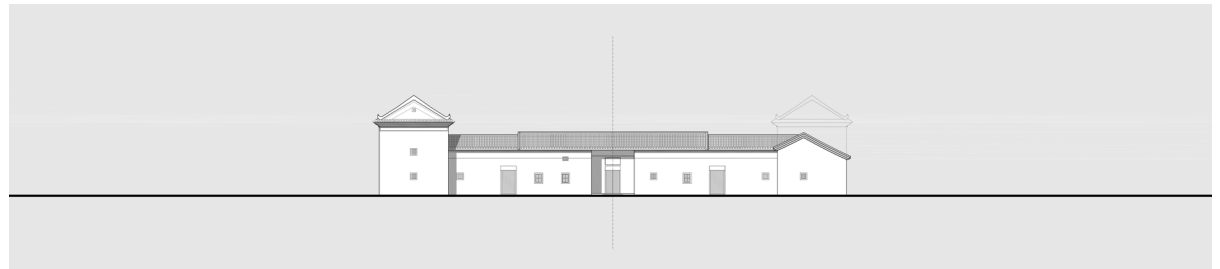
Building site area:
5874.1 m²

Building coverage area:
4123.4 m²

Courtyard area:
1750.7 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2205.4 m²

Note:
No.



2b Ting Xiu Shu Yuan

Construction date:
1751-1800 (1760)

Location:
Xiangling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°52'2.18"N,
114°26'51.28"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

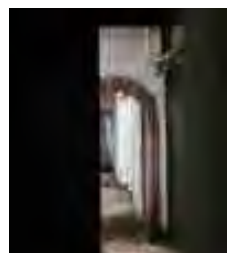
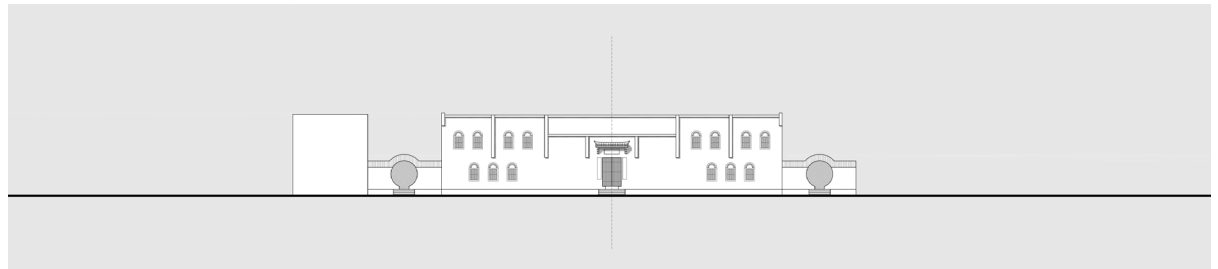
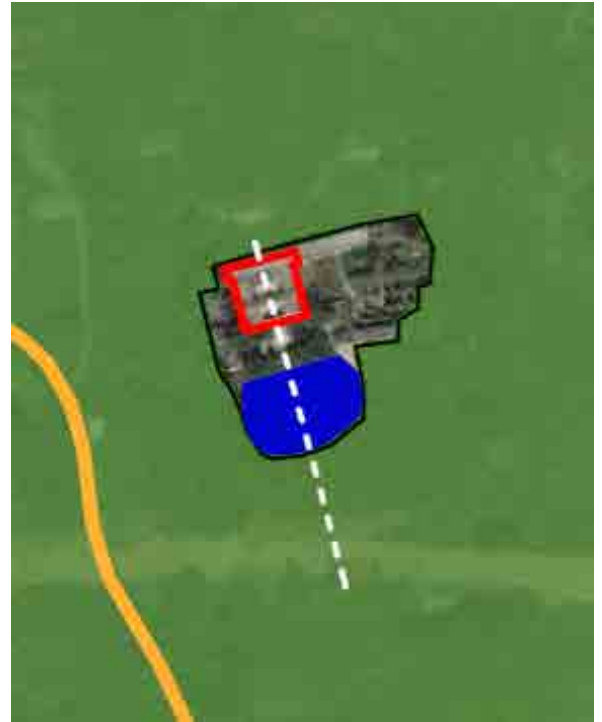
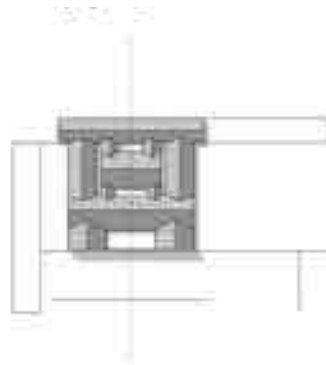
Building site area:
3625.9 m²

Building coverage area:
3010.8 m²

Courtyard area:
615.1 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3010.8 m²

Note:
No.



2c Niu Lang Lou

Construction date:
1751-1800 (1772)

Location:
Xiangling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'42.74"N,
114°27'17.05"E

Typology: F



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

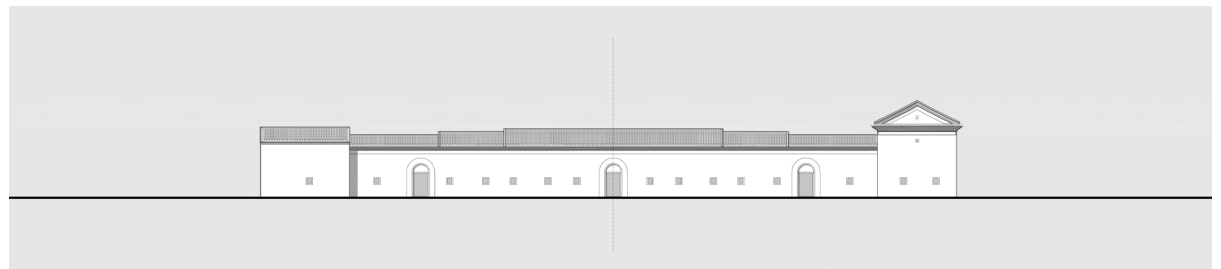
Building site area:
5370.3 m²

Building coverage area:
4112.3 m²

Courtyard area:
1258.0 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2986.3 m²

Note:
Headquarters of early peasant movement.



2d Yu Qing Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Xiangling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'51.49"N,
114°26'37.48"E

Typology: F



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

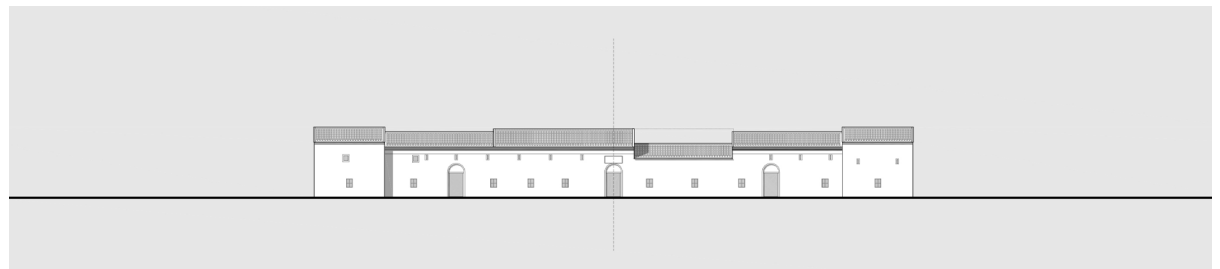
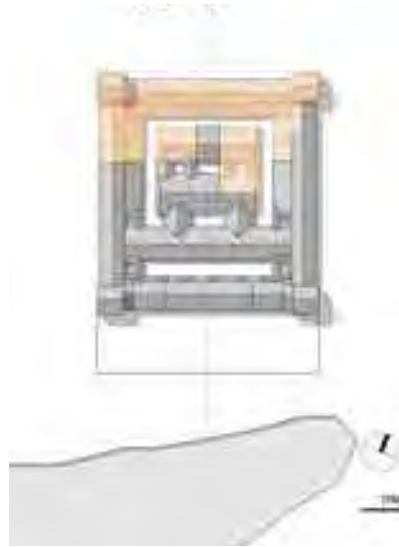
Building site area:
4794.8 m²

Building coverage area:
4149.8 m²

Courtyard area:
645.0 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3304.0 m²

Note:
No.



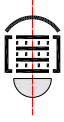
2e Qiu Shui Ling

Construction date:
1701-1750 (1725)

Location:
Xiangling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'19.13"N,
114°26'52.99"E

Typology: H



Family:
Ye (Ye huan ting, 2nd-5)

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

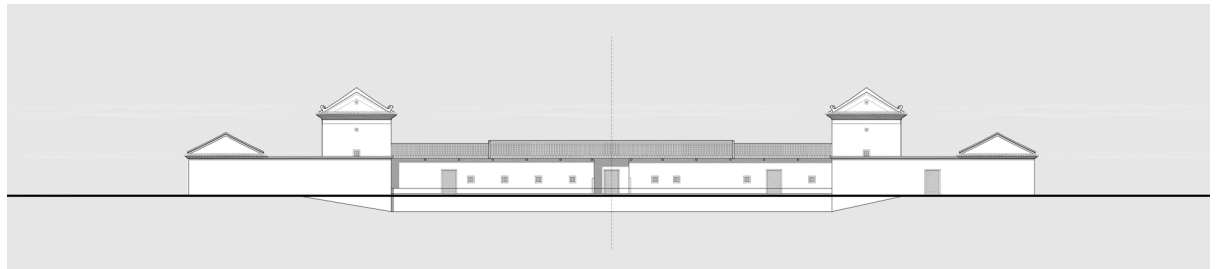
Building site area:
7265.6 m²

Building coverage area:
5651.5 m²

Courtyard area:
1614.1 m²

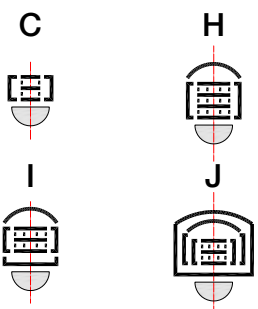
Existing building coverage area:
1793.4 m²

Note:
Headquarters of early peasant movement.





**Area 3
Tie Men Shan /
Ling Hu villages**



This area belongs to Tie Men Shan and Ling Hu administrative village, located in the valley on the south side of Xiangling village (Area 2). It is the core area of the houses of Shangkeng Ye Family. The valley has a Y shape, all the villages located on slopes of hills and face the agricultural field at the bottom of the valley. There isn't a large reservoir but many small puddles at the foothills. Several streams from various valleys flow through the farmlands, and eventually join the Danshui River to the northeast side of the area.

Before the construction of Yeting Avenue (S254), the main road of the area was town road (X200) passing through the back of Residence Huangzuli and Residence Shigouwu to preserve these two residences inside the integrated system of the Hakka historical natural environment. However, Yeting Avenue (S254), completed in 2008, passes through the farmland in front of the two Hakka residences to separate them from the integrated Hakka natural environment system by cutting off the connection between the residences and the farmland on the valley plain. The original town roads connect the small villages with the new provincial road, the Yeting Avenue (S254). The houses of Shangkeng Ye Family play important roles in this area. From the middle of 17th century, the

Shangkeng Ye Family had begun to settle in this area. Shangwu which later named Shigouwu (3c, type I) was their first residence. Then during the following 100 years, due to the development and growth of the family, a series of large Hakka enclosed residences were built in this valley. The most representatives are Residence Huangzuli (3d, type I), Residence Tiemenshan Nanyang Shiju (3e, type J), Residence Guilin Xinju (3f, type J), the latter two are huge castle-like mansions built by the prominent descendants of the family. At the same time, the renovation and expansion of the first house also continued. Since the Ye Family had migrated from Meizhou, their houses inherited and retained many features of Hakka residences in Meizhou. Like the other Hakka houses in Huiyang, they are surrounded by high, thick and solid walls with watchtowers on the corners. The long sky street appears in the front of most residences as a typical feature of the family style. These outstanding Ye Family houses are on the official conservation list. But since they are built with wood and rammed earth, most of the houses are destroyed and uninhabited. Every few years, the family members raise funds to renovate mainly the halls located on the central axis, especially the ancestral hall.

3a Qing Cao Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Tiemenshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'35.24"N,
114°27'8.71"E

Typology: C



Family:
Unknown

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

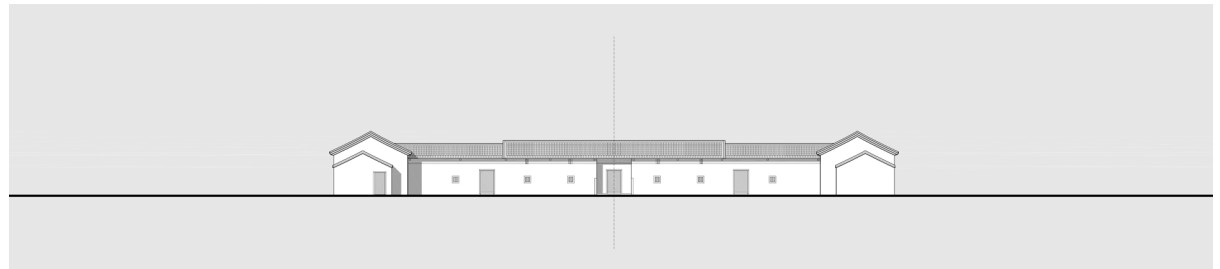
Building site area:
2332.5 m²

Building coverage area:
2036.4 m²

Courtyard area:
296.1 m²

Existing building coverage area:
949.0 m²

Note:
No.



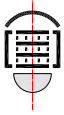
3b Zhe Gu Ling

Construction date:
1701-1750 (1745)

Location:
Linghu village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'47.31"N,
114°26'23.43"E

Typology: H



Family:
Ye (Ye xian ting, 2nd-4)

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

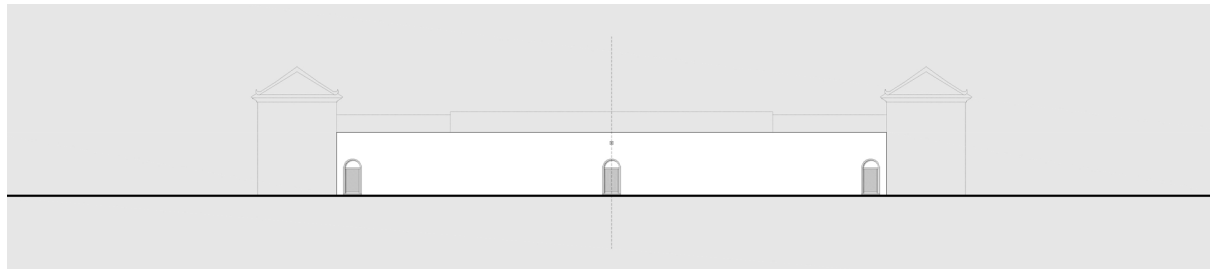
Building site area:
4073.4 m²

Building coverage area:
3115.8 m²

Courtyard area:
957.6 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1467.3 m²

Note:
No.



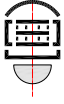
3c Shi Gou Wu

Construction date:
1651-1700 (1669)

Location:
Tiemenshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'52.38"N,
114°27'20.47"E

Typology: I



Family:
Ye (Ye te mao, 1st)

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

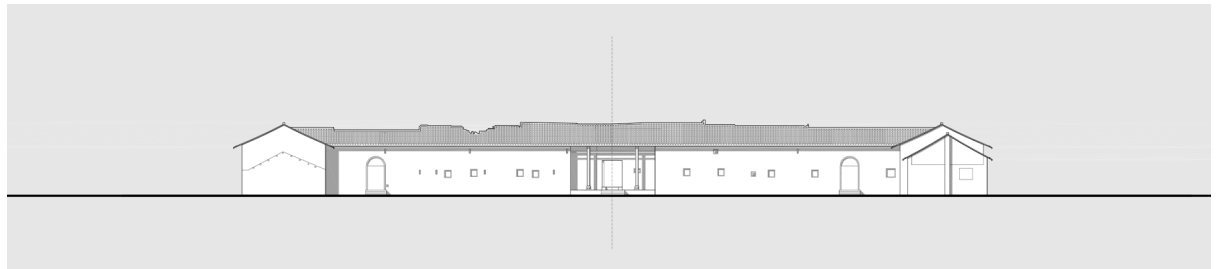
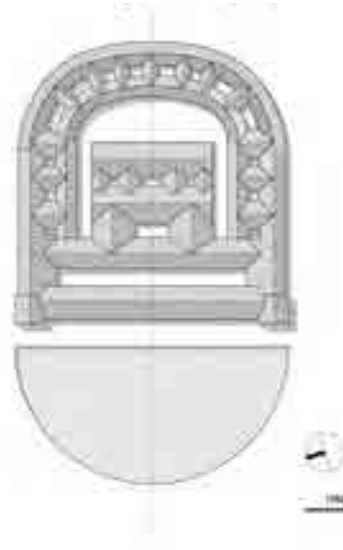
Building site area:
4523.6 m²

Building coverage area:
3590.9 m²

Courtyard area:
932.7 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3590.9 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



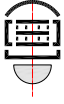
3d Huang Zhu Li

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1889)

Location:
Tiemenshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'54.82"N,
114°27'21.50"E

Typology: I



Family:
Ye (Ye rong ting , 2nd-2)

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

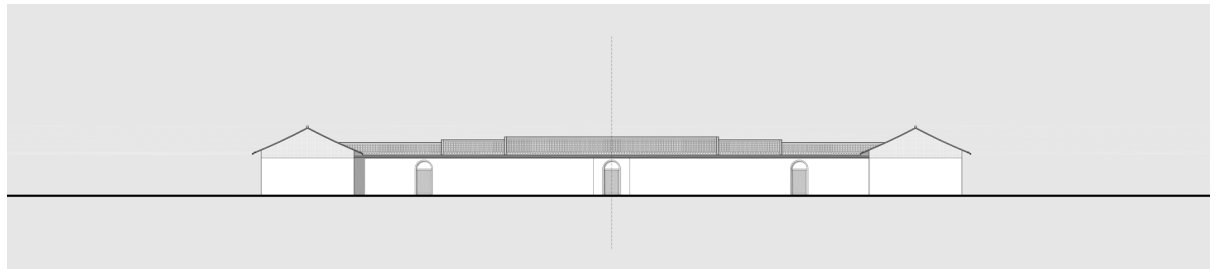
Building site area:
4058.7 m²

Building coverage area:
3320.8 m²

Courtyard area:
737.9 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3030.1 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



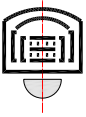
3e Tie Men Shan Nan Yang Shi Ju

Construction date:
1651-1700 (1695)

Location:
Tiemenshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'50.74"N,
114°26'52.78"E

Typology: J



Family:
Ye (Ye hui ting , 2nd-3)

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

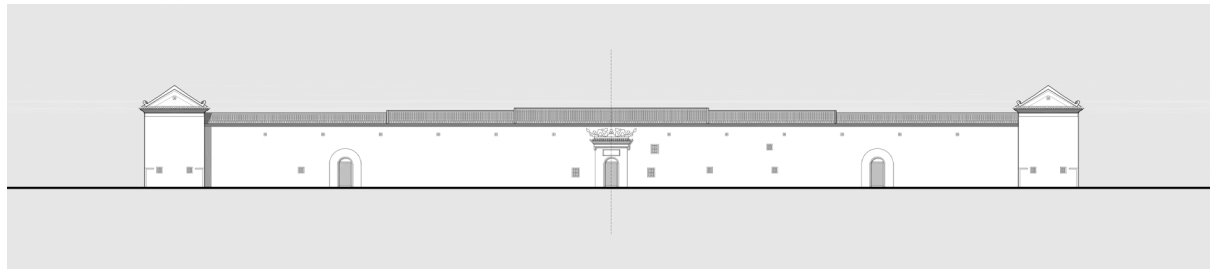
Building site area:
8014.6 m²

Building coverage area:
6126.4 m²

Courtyard area:
1888.2 m²

Existing building coverage area:
4090.4 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



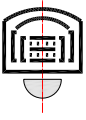
3f Gui Lin Xin Ju

Construction date:
1701-1750 (1747)

Location:
Tiemenshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'48.74"N,
114°26'42.02"E

Typology: J



Family:
Ye (Ye tian zi, 3rd)

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

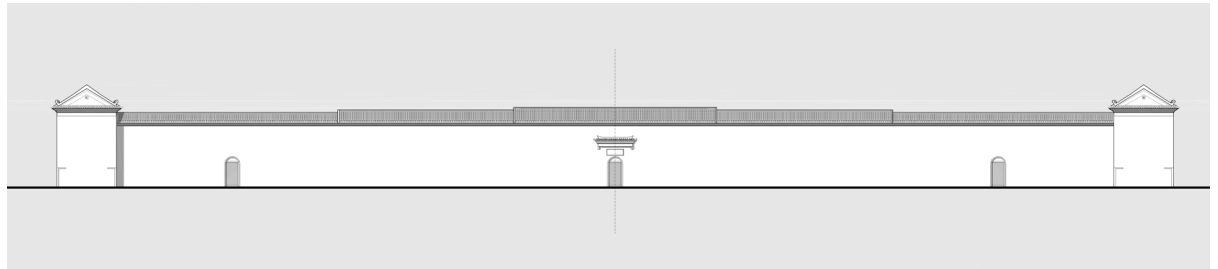
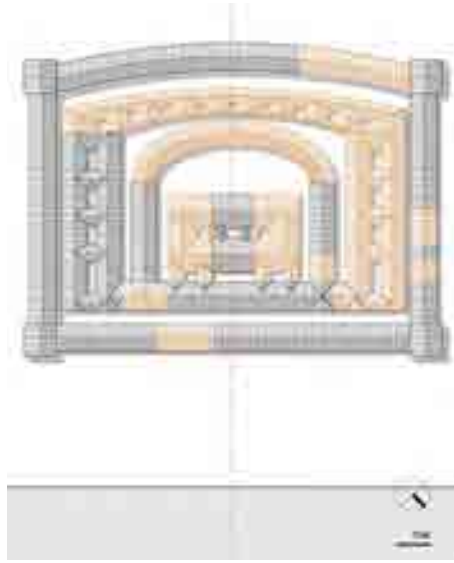
Building site area:
10651.9 m²

Building coverage area:
8214.8 m²

Courtyard area:
2437.1 m²

Existing building coverage area:
4475.3 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.





Area 4 Ling Hu village



This area belongs to Ling Hu administrative village, it's a rural-urban junction area. The valley from the Tie Men Shan village extends to southwest and merges into the urban construction area. The Hakka villages here are still in the natural environment, but the southern edge of the area has already bordered the urban construction area. The villages are located on the gentle slopes of the mountain and face the farmland at the bottom of the valley. The urban construction area mainly contains factories and some of them have already infiltrated into the historical village.

At the foothill of the valley, there are many small puddles, from which several small streams flow to the Tiemenshan valley, and at the same time provide the irrigation water to the farmland in the valley.

The roads in this area gradually integrate into the urban road network system, so the area can be accessed from three different directions: Yeting Avenue (S254) on the east side, the Yingbin Avenue on the south side, and the General Road (X225) on the north side. The Hakka villages on the hillsides can be reached by the secondary roads from these main roads: village road (Y851) on the east side, Taoyuan North Road (Y851) on the south side, and village road (Y817) on the west side. These secondary roads are connected

to each other at Residence Fulinlou village.

The Hakka houses in this area mainly adopt the shape of three halls and two vertical rooms (type C), which was a popular type in the Huiyang district in the second half of the 19th century. Residence Fulin Lou (4a, type C) has an enclosed solid wall with only a few small holes on them, and four watchtowers on the four corners of the rectangle enclosed wall like the fenced villages in southern Jiangxi Province. Its main façade adopts the same style as the residence Huangzhuli in Tiemenshan area, but the residence is now uninhabited and badly damaged.

4a Fu Lin Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Linghu village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'11.52"N,
114°26'22.44"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
No

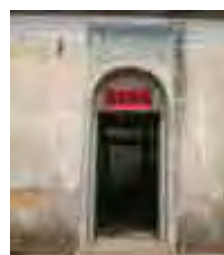
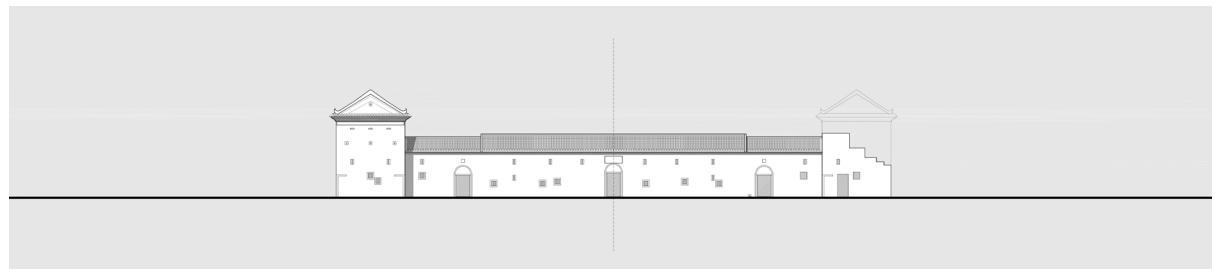
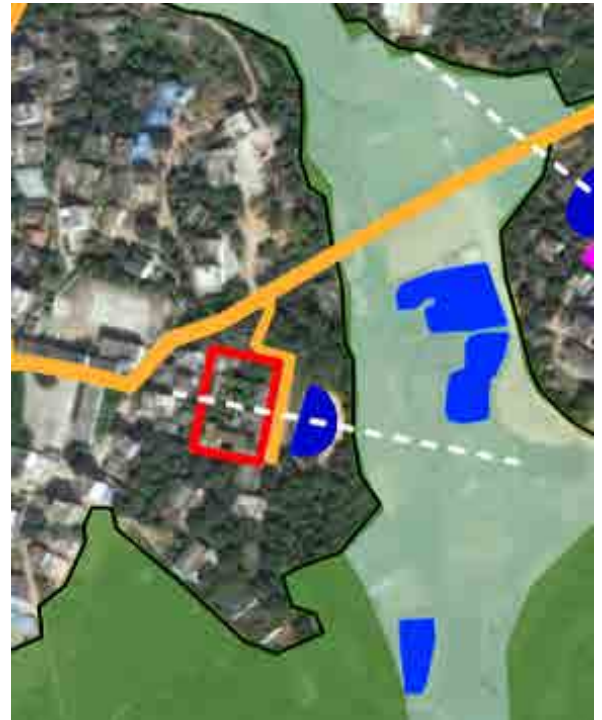
Building site area:
1936.2 m²

Building coverage area:
1758.6 m²

Courtyard area:
177.6 m²

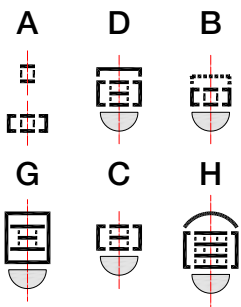
Existing building coverage area:
1251.2 m²

Note:
No.





Area 5 Zhou Tian village



The area of group 5 mainly includes Zhou Tian administrative village and the residence Gongxiulou in Guan Shan administrative village and their surrounding areas. Although the residence Gongxiulou belongs to Guanshan village, it is in the continuous valley of Zhoutian village. This is the core area where Zhoutian Ye family lives. It is a spacious valley surrounded by mountains, while the urban center of Huiyang is to the south outside the barrier of some small hills. So the area really could be considered as a paradise hidden in the suburbs.

Different from the Shaken Ye family, the settlement of Zhoutian Ye family relies on another important tributary of the Danshui River. The village houses are mainly concentrated in the upstream of this tributary. Several small streams coming from high mountains on the north side converge in the valley. Although the location of the reservoir is close to Zhoutian village, its flood discharge channel does not flow through this area.

The General Road is the main gateway to enter this area from the urban centre. After passing through the tunnel between Leigong hill and Yanzi hill, at the end of the General Road is the former residence of the General Ye Ting and his Memorial Park. At the main entrance of the park, the road turns to enter the

Zhoutian village, and passes through it, then extends to connect Qiushuiling village to the east. The village road (Y710) leading to the Residence Gongxiulou isn't in this valley and doesn't belong to the road system of Zhoutian Village. Residence Gongxiulou isn't a house of Zhoutian Ye family.

According to the Chinese classical environmental aesthetics, the valley where Zhoutian village located is an ideal place of settlement. It is in a harmonious and perfect environment which in all aspects satisfied with the Feng Shui principles of ancient Chinese settlement sites. It's suitable for living and farming, and although it's hidden, it's not far from the urban center where commercial exchanges and purchases take place.

Residence Zhoutian Laowei (5l, type H) was built by Ye Tesheng and it is the oldest residence in Zhoutian village. It contains the features of Hakka residences in both Meizhou area and southern Jiangxi Province. The other investigated residences were built mainly during the 19th century and early 20th century, and mainly in the form of rectangular enclosure. There are many former residences of famous people, and many houses on the conservation list for their outstanding architectural achievements and have been well preserved, but most of them are uninhabited.

5a Yu Ying Lou

Construction date:
1901-1950 (1936)

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'31.35"N,
114°24'54.34"E

Typology: A



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

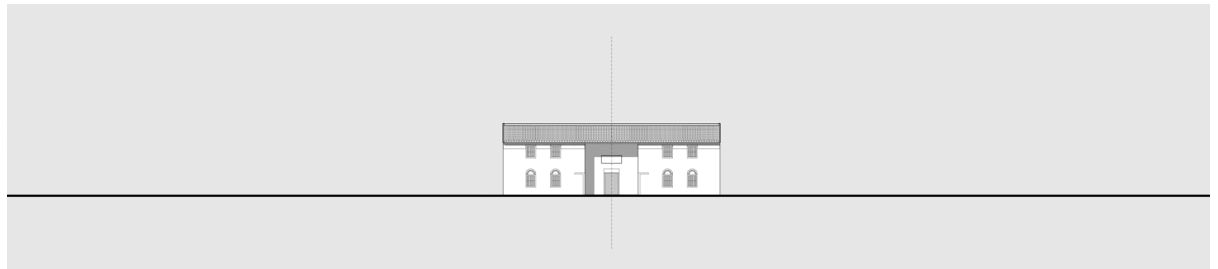
Building site area:
446.8 m²

Building coverage area:
433.4 m²

Courtyard area:
13.4 m²

Existing building coverage area:
433.4 m²

Note:
Headquarters of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas of Huizhou.



5b Er Sheng Gong

Construction date:

After 1950

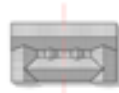
Location:

Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:

22°51'42.76"N,
114°24'53.65"E

Typology: A



Family:

Ye

Main context:

Rural

Conservation listed site:

City level

Building site area:

399.4 m²

Building coverage area:

386.1 m²

Courtyard area:

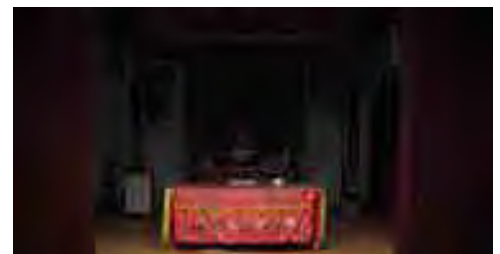
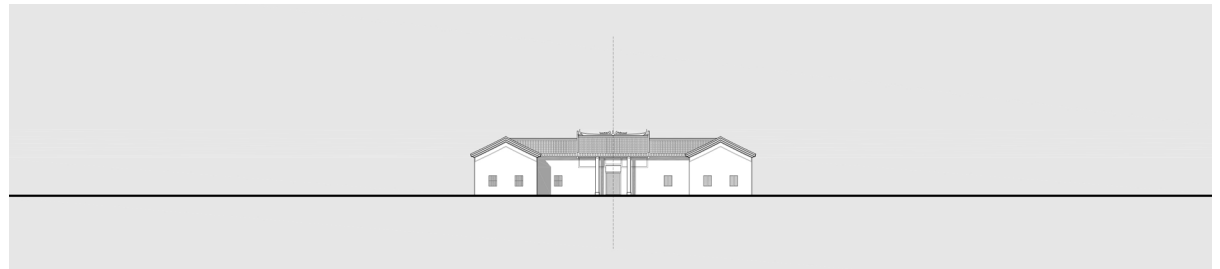
13.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:

386.1 m²

Note:

Once was the General
Yeting's school.



5c Feng Ji Lou

Construction date:

Unknown

Location:

Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:

22°51'44.48"N,
114°25'1.30"E

Typology: A



Family:

Ye

Main context:

Rural

Conservation listed site:

No

Building site area:

692.3 m²

Building coverage area:

671.9 m²

Courtyard area:

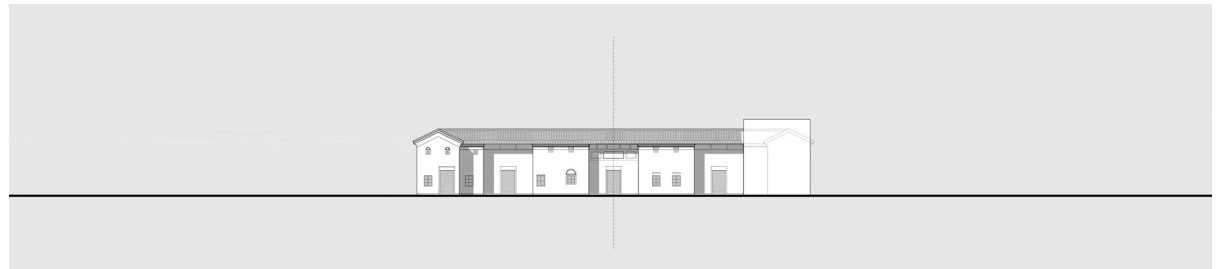
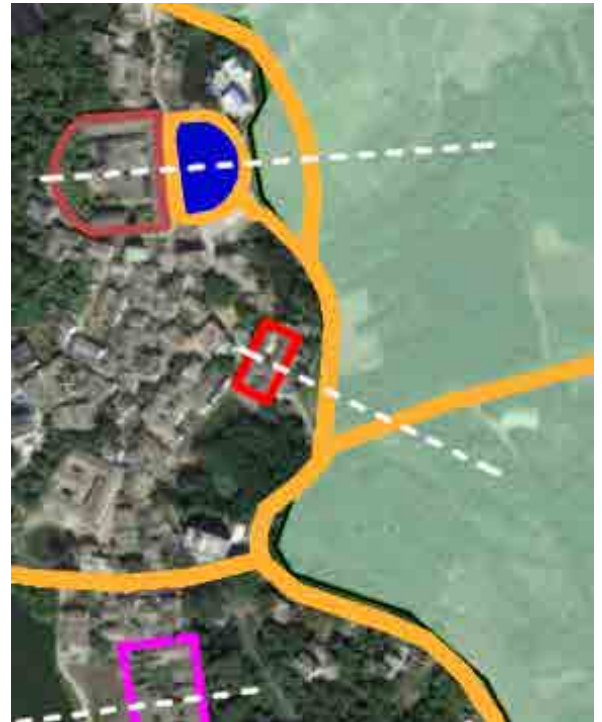
20.4m²

Existing building coverage area:

536.1m²

Note:

No.



5d Ye Ting Gu Ju

Construction date:

1851-1900 (1884)

Location:

Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:

22°51'30.68"N,
114°24'56.68"E

Typology: A



Family:

Ye

Main context:

Rural

Conservation listed site:

National level

Building site area:

600.5 m²

Building coverage area:

590.6 m²

Courtyard area:

9.9 m²

Existing building coverage area:

590.6 m²

Note:

Former residence of celebrity,
Memorial Museum of General
Yeting.



5e Hui Xin Lou

Construction date:
1901-1950 (1936)

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'51.37"N,
114°24'42.18"E

Typology: B



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City Level

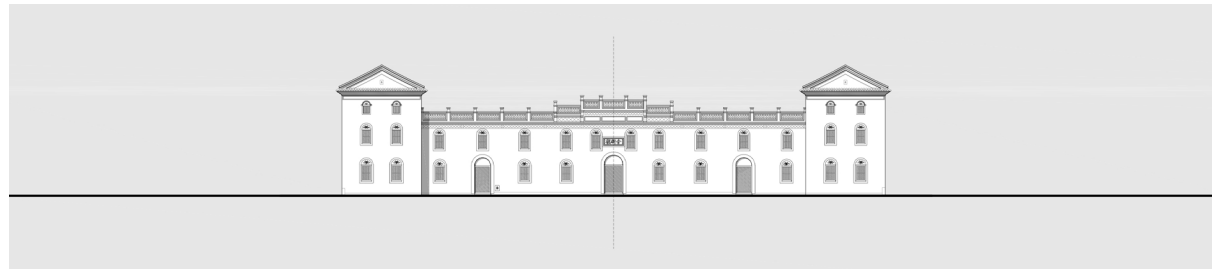
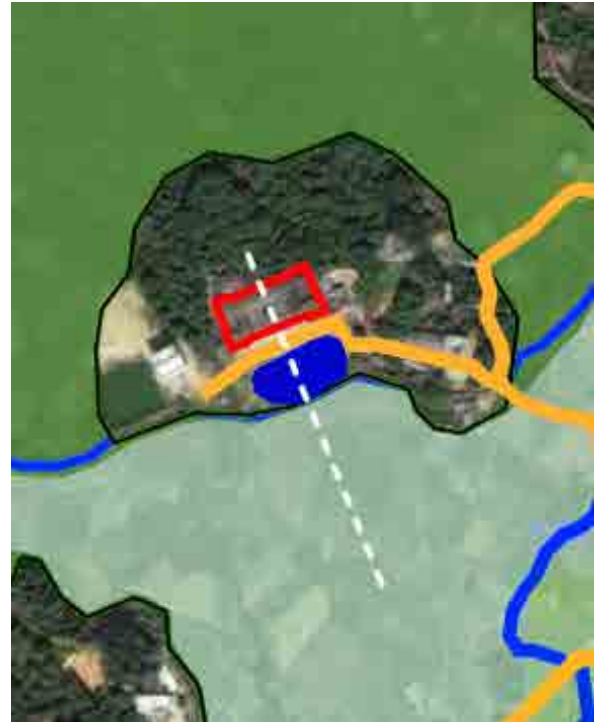
Building site area:
1977.0 m²

Building coverage area:
1844.4 m²

Courtyard area:
132.6 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1211.2 m²

Note:
Headquarters of Dongjiang Column.



5f Hui Yuan Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'55.15"N,
114°24'52.07"E

Typology: B



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

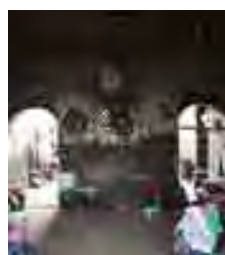
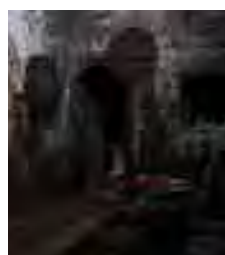
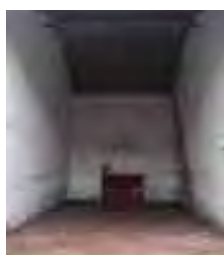
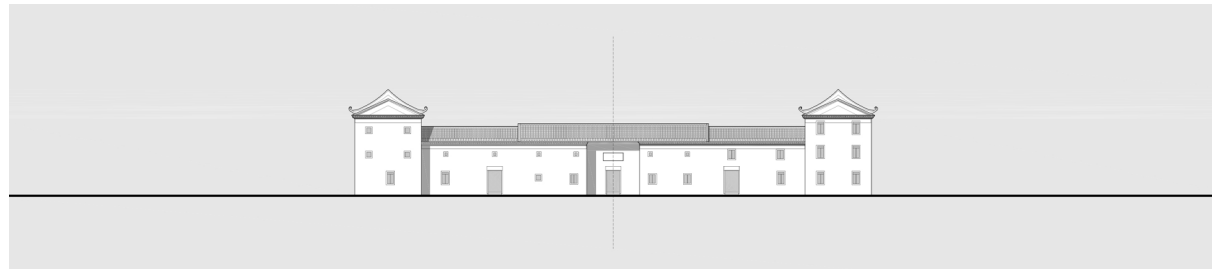
Building site area:
1024.0 m²

Building coverage area:
982.0 m²

Courtyard area:
42.0 m²

Existing building coverage area:
765.5 m²

Note:
No.



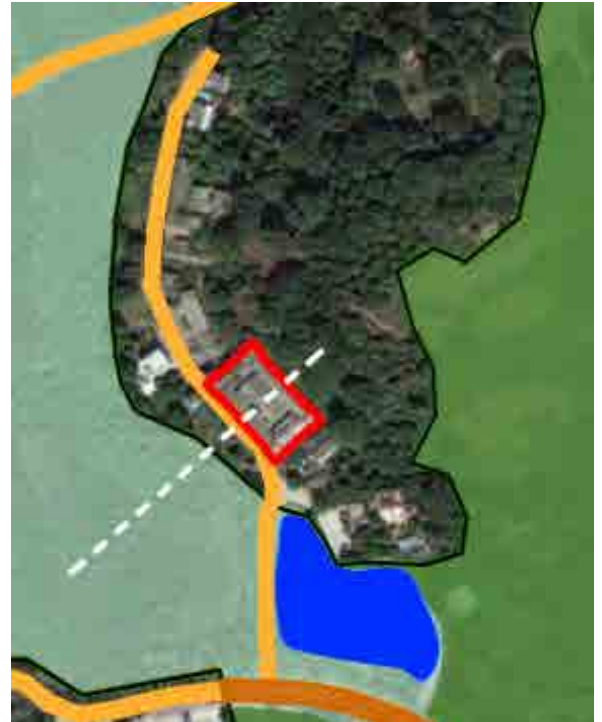
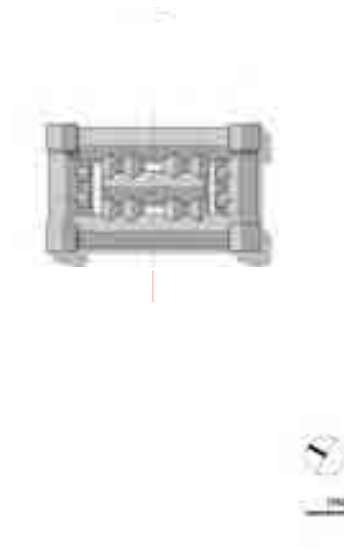
5g Chong Qing Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'37.67"N,
114°25'12.64"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

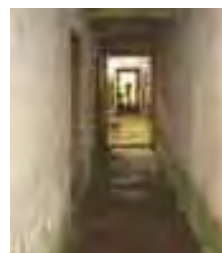
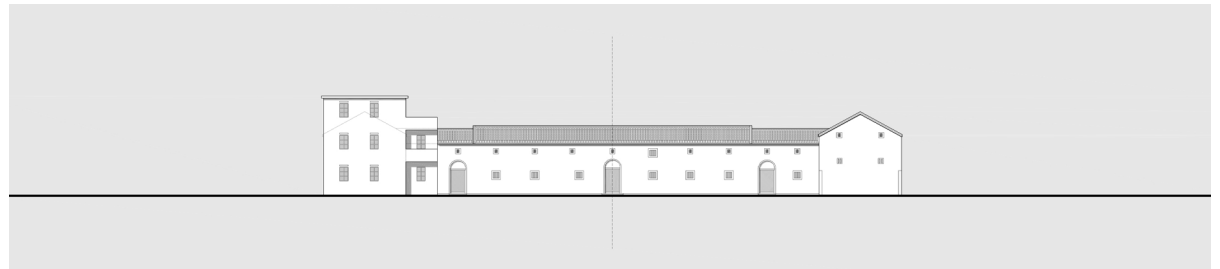
Building site area:
1682.2 m²

Building coverage area:
1537.2 m²

Courtyard area:
145.0 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1537.2 m²

Note:
No.



5h Bi Yan Lou

Construction date:
1851 -1900 (1889)

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'40.92"N,
114°24'36.85"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

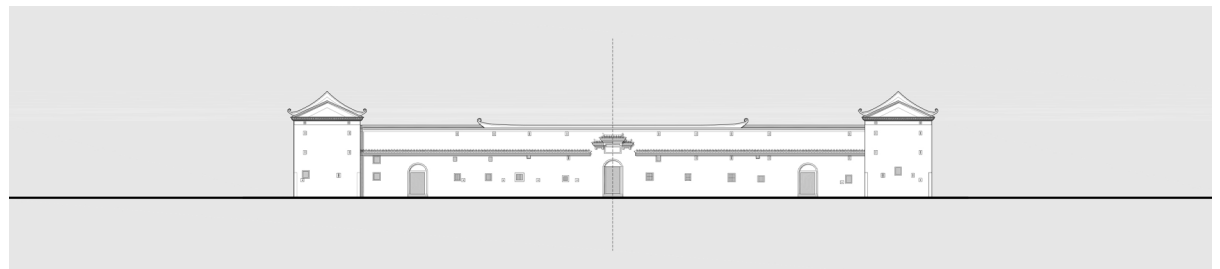
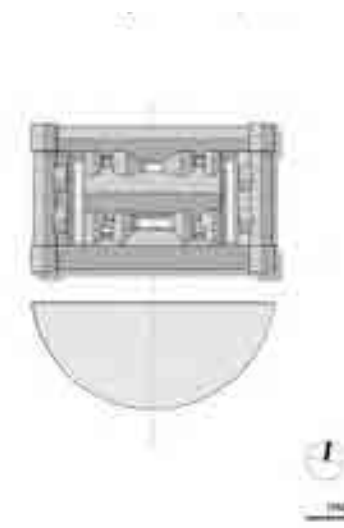
Building site area:
2114.5 m²

Building coverage area:
1959.2 m²

Courtyard area:
155.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1959.2 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



5i Hui Shui Lou

Construction date:
1801-1850 (1825)

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'34.05"N,
114°25'1.41"E

Typology: D



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

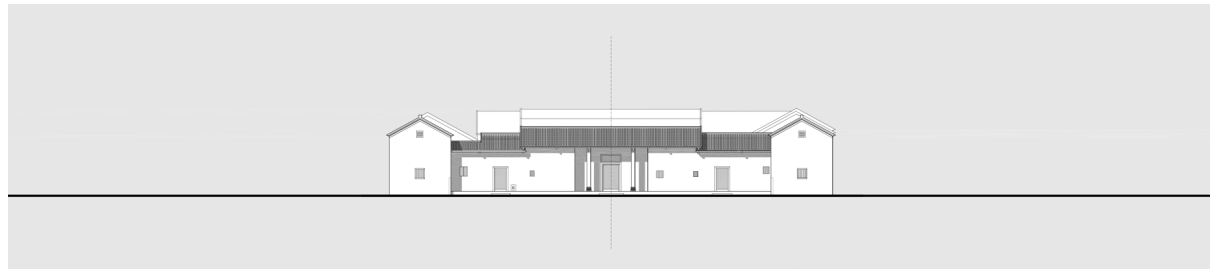
Building site area:
2170.0 m²

Building coverage area:
1777.8 m²

Courtyard area:
392.2 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1293.3 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



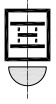
5j Gong Xiu Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1861)

Location:
Guanshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'48.82"N,
114°24'8.93"E

Typology: G



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

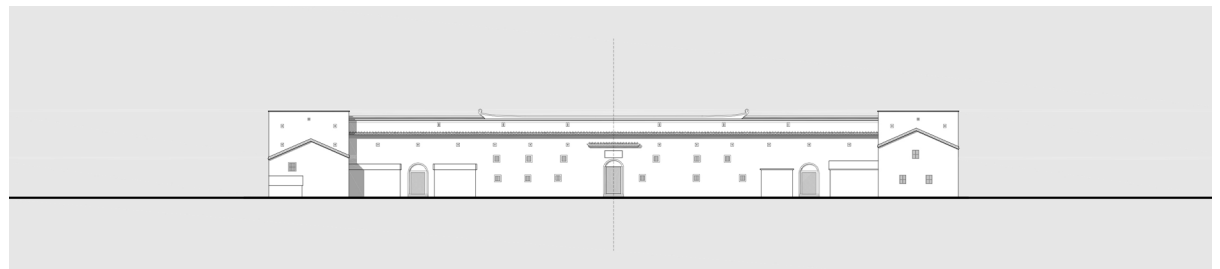
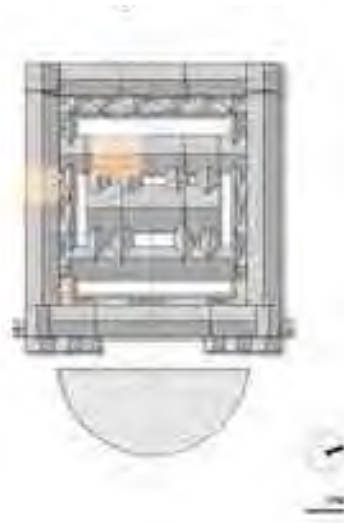
Building site area:
4745.6 m²

Building coverage area:
4153.3 m²

Courtyard area:
592.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3899.0 m²

Note:
No..



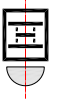
5k Rui Shi Wei

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1880)

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'55.89"N,
114°25'16.42"E

Typology: G



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

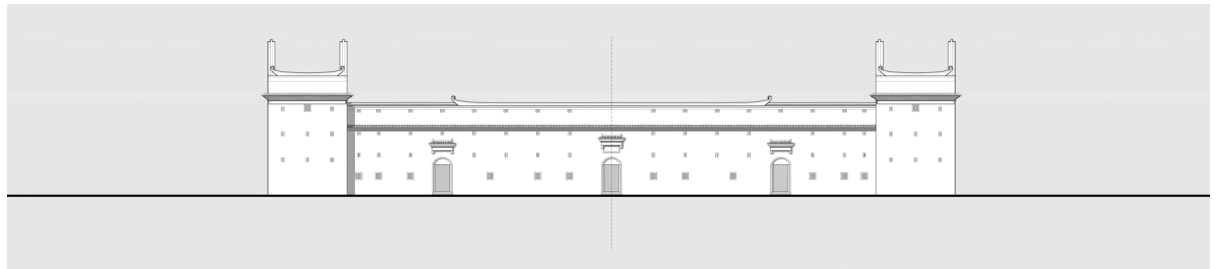
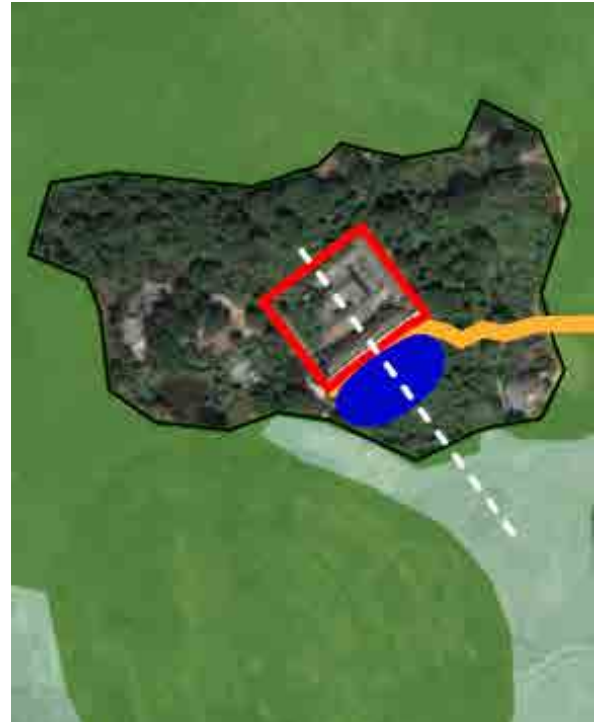
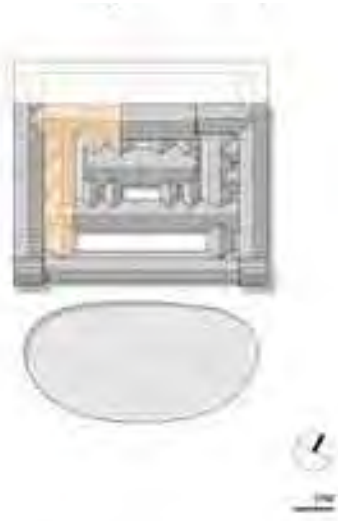
Building site area:
3688.2 m²

Building coverage area:
3116.1 m²

Courtyard area:
572.1 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2248.7 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



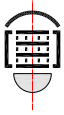
5h Zhou Tian Lao Wei

Construction date:
1651 -1700 (1676)

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'48.10"N,
114°24'58.98"E

Typology: H



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

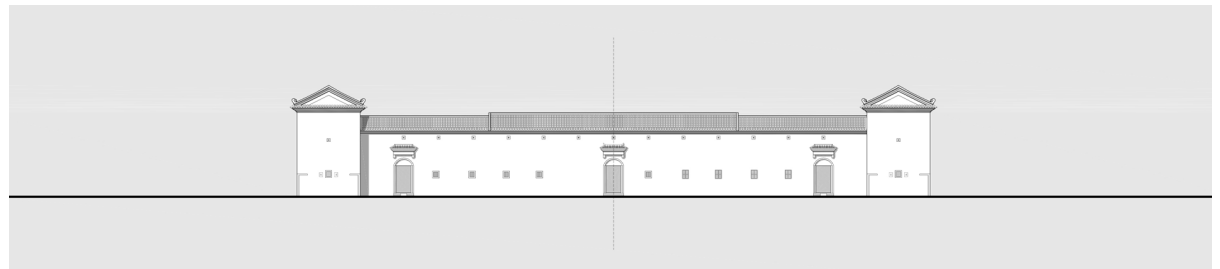
Building site area:
3056.5 m²

Building coverage area:
2609.4 m²

Courtyard area:
447.1 m²

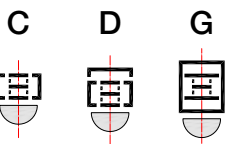
Existing building coverage area:
1857.7 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.





Area 6 Zhou Tian / Guan Shan villages



Several Hakka residences in the northeast corner of Area 6 belong to Zhou Tian administrative village, and the rests belong to Guan Shan administrative village. This area is closer to the urban construction area, but the Hakka houses are still in the original natural environment. The Hakka residences have been built on the gentle slope of the mountain, and the stream from the Zhoutian village flows through the valley, provides water for the Hakka villages.

There are two main accesses to various Hakka villages in this area: the General Road (X225) which is the main road leading to Zhoutian village, and the village road (Y710) which branched from the General Road and lead to Guanshan village.

All the main Hakka residences in this area have rectangle layout of three halls on the central axis with the vertical rooms by the two sides. Many of them were built in early times but were renovated in the second half of the 19th century or early 20th century. Residences Yanqing Lou (6a, type C) and Chongfang Lou (6b, type C) adopt the most basic three-hall layout, while Luowu (6c, type D), Residence Changyi Lou (6d, type D) and Residence Shangwuzi (6e, type D) have pillow rooms at the back of the enclosure. The largest and most exquisite Hakka residence in

this area is the Residence Huilong Lou (6f, type G). Its central halls are partially enclosed by double-layered courtyard walls to form a castle-like Hakka village. In the front of the forward façade, Heping (the square) is closed by Pashi (crawling lion rooms, two small buildings attached two side of the front façade) and the moon pond to form a private platform.

The residences Huilong Lou and Chongfang Lou have been well protected. Although Residence Huilong Lou is uninhabited, as a priate property, its main gates are locked, and it has been guarded specially. There are also descendants living in the residences Chongfang Lou and Yanqing Lou. Large part of the residence Luowu are badly damaged, while only one family lives in the part un-collapsed and raises fish and ducks in the moon pond in front of the residence.

6a Yan Qing Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Guanshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'55.27"N,
114°25'16.93"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

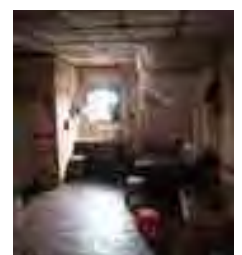
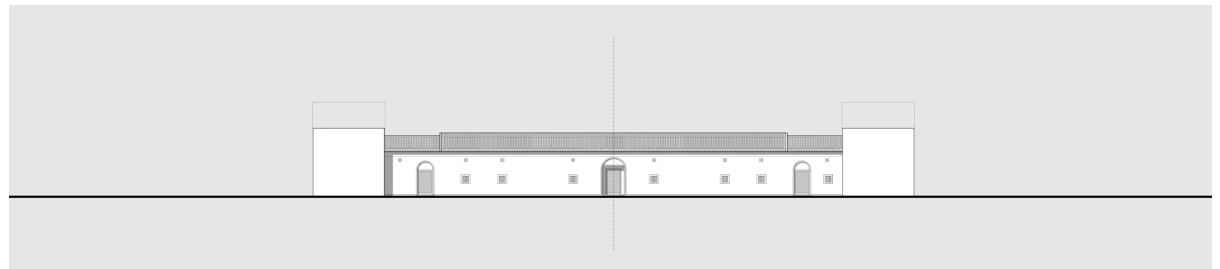
Building site area:
2533.5 m²

Building coverage area:
2014.2 m²

Courtyard area:
519.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1617.4 m²

Note:
No.



6b Chong Fang Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1885)

Location:
Guanshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'53.05"N,
114°25'12.17"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

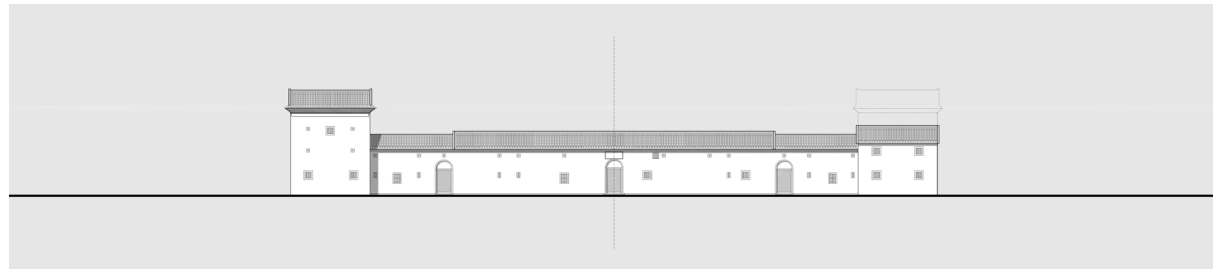
Building site area:
2418.8 m²

Building coverage area:
2014.2 m²

Courtyard area:
216.0 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2014.2 m²

Note:
No.



6c Luo Wu

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Guanshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'20.97"N,
114°24'42.99"E

Typology: D



Family:
Unknown

Main context:
Natural

Conservation listed site:
No

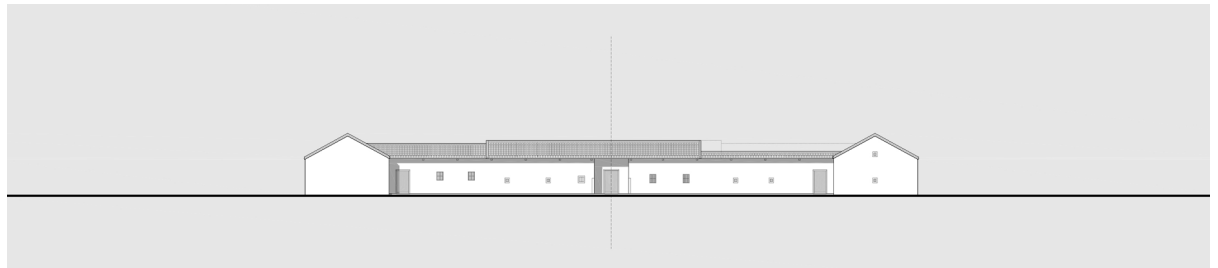
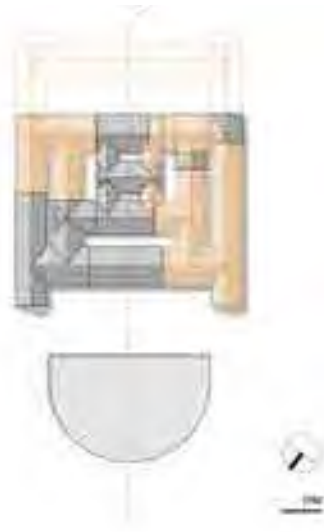
Building site area:
4051.2 m²

Building coverage area:
3382.9 m²

Courtyard area:
668.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1163.1 m²

Note:
No.



6d Chang Yi Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Zhoutian Village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'7.69"N,
114°25'24.31"E

Typology: D



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

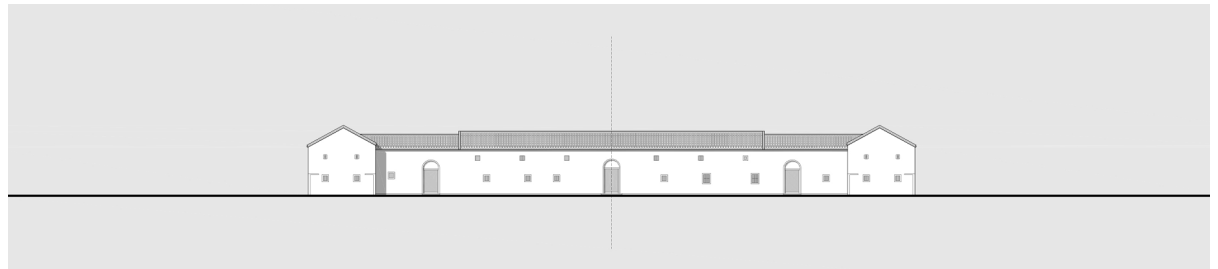
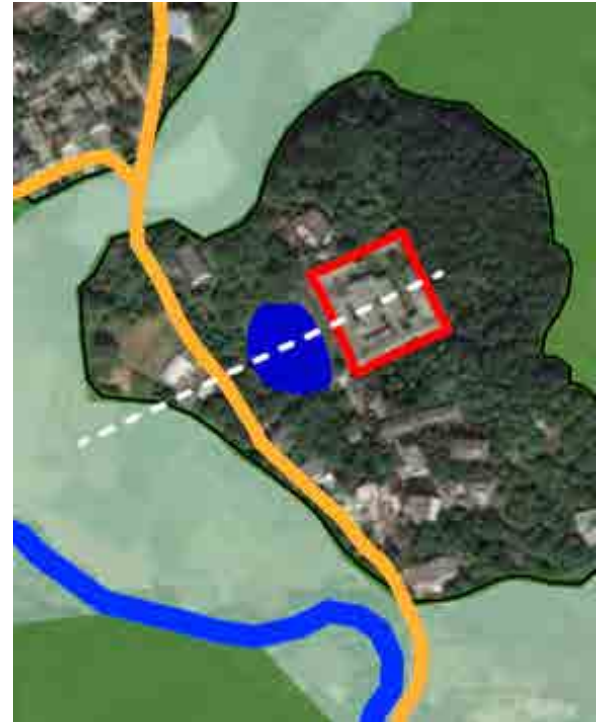
Building site area:
4101.8 m²

Building coverage area:
3640.3 m²

Courtyard area:
461.5 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3268.6 m²

Note:
No.



6e Shang Wu Zi

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Zhoutian village

Geographical coordinates:
22°51'16.59"N,
114°25'23.90"E

Typology: D



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

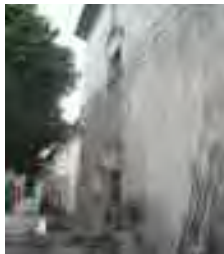
Building site area:
2171.5 m²

Building coverage area:
1864.0 m²

Courtyard area:
307.5 m²

Existing building coverage area:
781.9 m²

Note:
No.



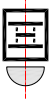
6f Hui Long Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1889)

Location:
Guanshan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'53.05"N,
114°25'12.17"E

Typology: G



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

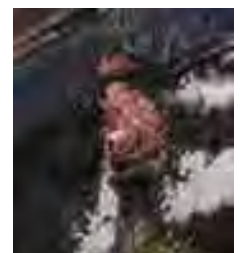
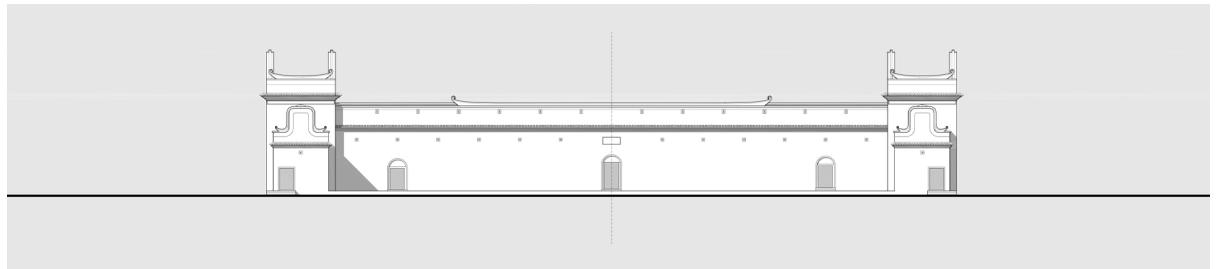
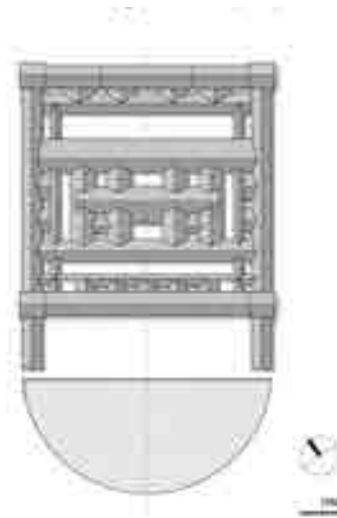
Building site area:
5625.0 m²

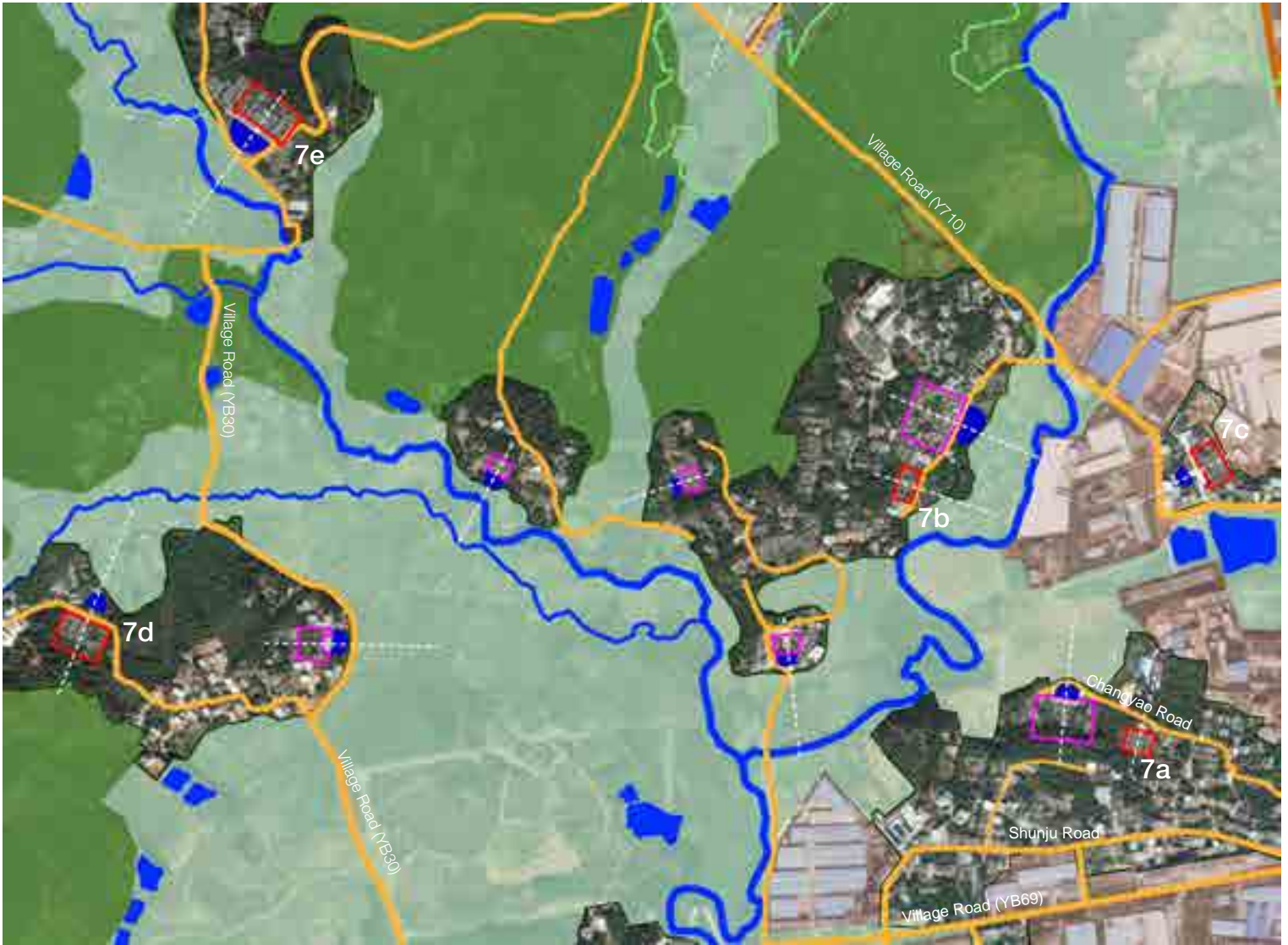
Building coverage area:
4596.5 m²

Courtyard area:
1028.5 m²

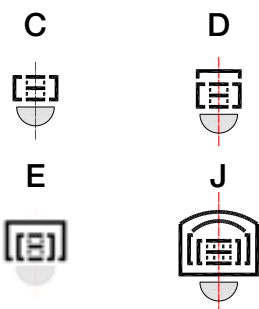
Existing building coverage area:
4596.5 m²

Note:
No.





Area 7 Cha Yuan village



This area belongs to Cha Yuan administrative village, which is a urban-rural junction at the mountain foot in the northwest corner of Huiyang. The territory of the area is represented by hills around a large plain in the middle, and the Hakka villages are located on the slopes of the hills, facing the large farmland on the open plain in the middle of the valleys. There are many small puddles at the foot of the hills and on the edge of the valleys. The streams flow down from different valleys and converge into rivers in the open plains. Most of the Hakka villages in this area are in the original natural environment. Although several villages in the urban-rural junction are submerged in the urban texture. Different from the urban texture, they still maintain the original state of the natural villages with the Hakka residence as the core. The new buildings around the villages are mainly factory plants, and they are mainly located in the area between the General Road and the main tributaries of Danshui River. Village road (YB69) and Village Road (Y710), fork roads branching from the General Road, are two gateways on the east side. Village road (YB30) connects with Renmingyi Road (G228) to the south. The roads extend into this opened farmland plain from different directions and then branch to reach various Hakka

villages in this area.

The Hakka houses in this area are basically in square layout. Residences Luizhou Lou (7b, type C) and Xiulin Lou (7a, type C) were built in late 19th century and early 20th century. They belong to the type of three halls and two vertical rooms, surround by high solid walls with watchtowers at the four corners. In the existing building of Residence Bishui Lou(7c, type D), there are three halls and two vertical rooms, but only two watchtowers on the front façade. According to the style inference, the house is not completed, the back enclosed wall and the related other two watchtowers are not constructed. Residence Siqian Xinju (7d, type E) was built in early time and was renovated and expanded in the late 19th century. Residence Songqiao Lou (7e, type J) is a huge flat-paneled castle. Its layout presents a double-layer enclosed walls with Weilong rooms. It was built in 18th century referring to the Hakka house in Meizhou.

The Hakka residences in this group have been well preserved, especially the halls and the inhabited parts. However, many of the inhabitants are not the descendants of the very Hakka family, but the peasants immigrated from the inner land take care of the farmland that they have rent next to the house.

7a Xiu Lin Lou

Construction date:
1901-1950

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'3.24"N,
114°25'14.52"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

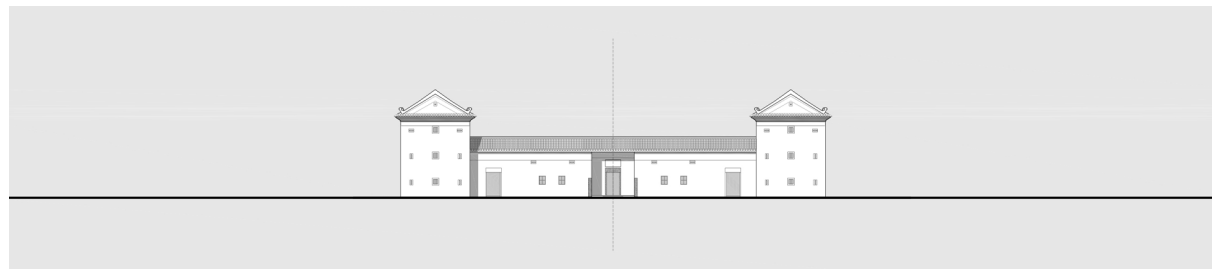
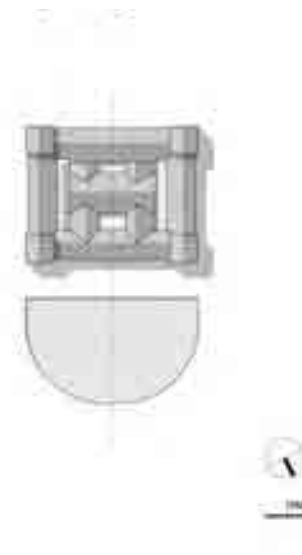
Building site area:
1469.9 m²

Building coverage area:
1326.5 m²

Courtyard area:
143.4 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1326.5 m²

Note:
No.



7b Liu Zhao Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1890s)

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'18.57"N,
114°25'4.22"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

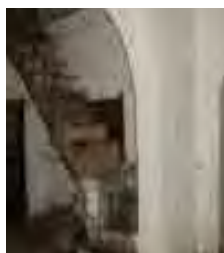
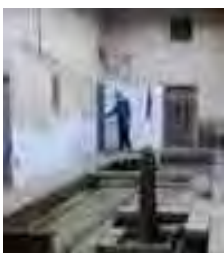
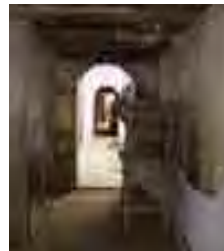
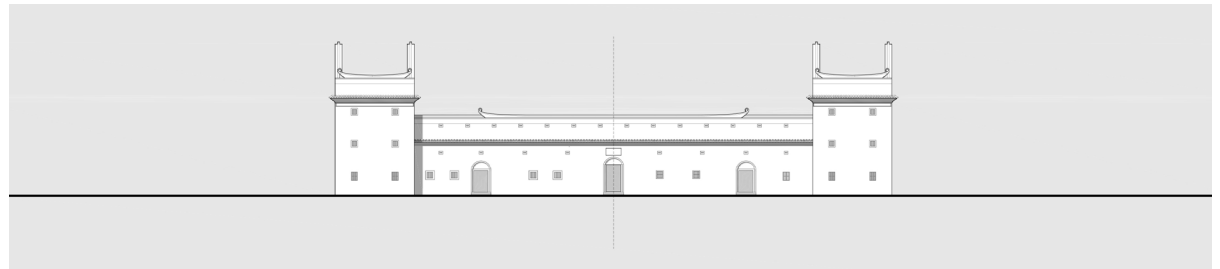
Building site area:
1575.3 m²

Building coverage area:
1468.2 m²

Courtyard area:
107.1 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1468.2 m²

Note:
No.



7c Bi Shui Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1890)

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'16.93"N,
114°25'27.79"E

Typology: D



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
No

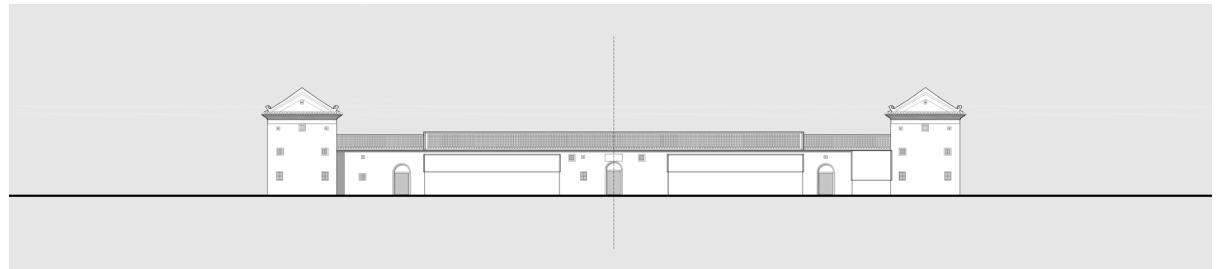
Building site area:
3312.8 m²

Building coverage area:
2852.5 m²

Courtyard area:
460.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2211.7 m²

Note:
No.



7d Si Qian Xin Ju

Construction date:
1851-1900 (1894)

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'17.92"N,
114°24'18.17"E

Typology: E



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
City level

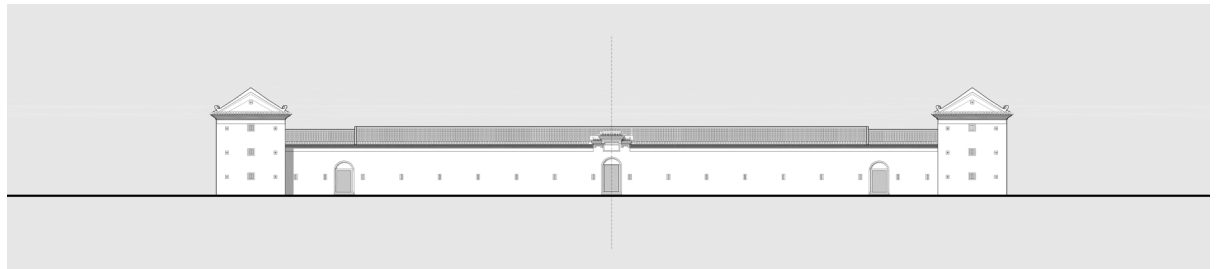
Building site area:
4250.4 m²

Building coverage area:
3043.9 m²

Courtyard area:
1206.5 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2426.0 m²

Note:
Former residence of celebrity.



7e Song Qiao Lou

Construction date:
1751-1800 (1753)

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°50'42.66"N,
114°24'33.35"E

Typology: J



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Natural

Conservation listed site:
City level

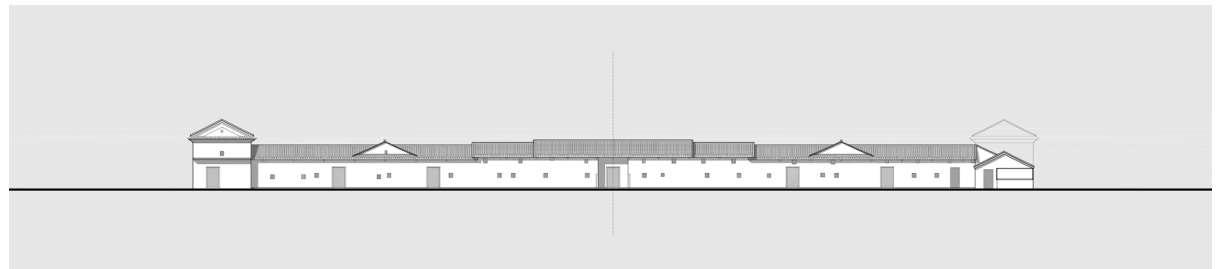
Building site area:
5926.7 m²

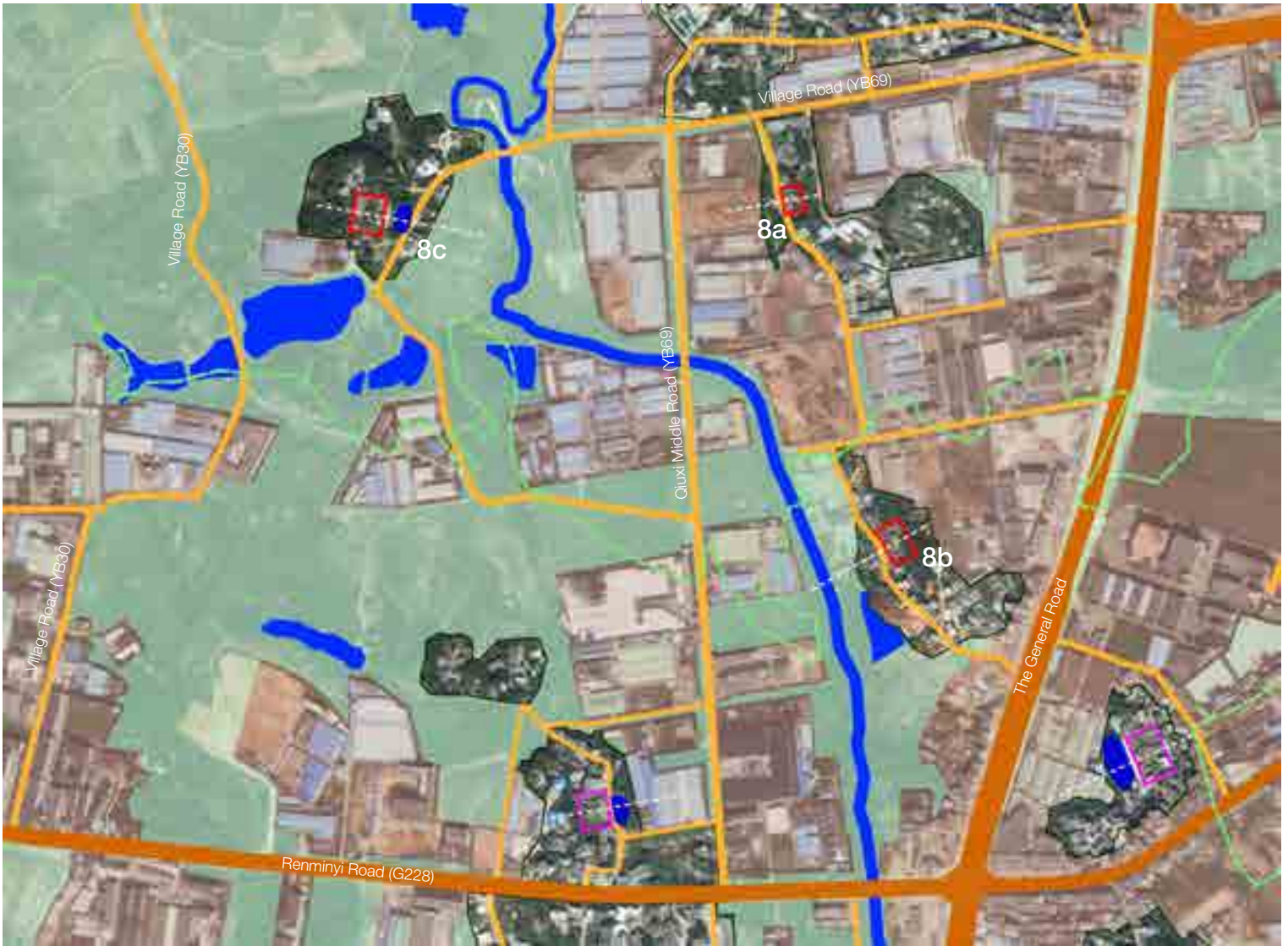
Building coverage area:
4826.1 m²

Courtyard area:
1100.6 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3499.1 m²

Note:
Headquarters of Dongjiang Column.





Area 8 Cha Yuan / Wei Bu villages

C



D



This area is on the junction of Chayuan and Weibu administrative villages, it is a plain of the tributary of Danshui River. The Hakka villages in the area are distributed on both sides of the tributaries and face the river. Due to the expansion of the urban construction area along the General Road and the river, although part of it is still in the rural environment, the area has gradually become urban area in recent years. That means the Hakka villages have been integrated into the urban environment too. Their existences are like the islands in the urban, with the enclosed Hakka residence as the core, surrounded by some small houses and trees. They are called urban villages. Fortunately, these urban villages are not the type of high-density with poor living conditions, on the contrary, they look like the vibrant green parks in the new urban area. The new buildings here are mainly the industrial plants.

There are two main urban roads passing through this area, one is the General Road on the east side, the other one is Renminyi Road (G228, state road) on the south side. Village Road (YB69) which connected with the General Road, and Qixi Middle Road (YB69) which connected with Renminyi Road (G228), are the two gateways entering area 8. Other small rural roads

that intersected with these main roads are maintained in the original free style according to the original topography and the layout of the residences. And we can still notice the main ones linking Hakka villages by the two sides of the river.

The Hakka residences here are mainly in rectangular. Residence Ruilin Lou (8a, type C) and Qionglin Lou (8b, type C) were built in the second half of 19th century. They are in small scale having only three halls and two vertical rooms with a solid enclosed wall with watchtowers. The enclosed walls make them looking like the small fortified castles in southern Jiangxi province. Now the houses are uninhabited and badly destroyed, even the central halls lack the restoration work. Residence Shuibeitang (8c, type D) also has been severely damaged, but some features of the Meizhou Hakka residence can still be found from the remains. Its entrance hall and family halls have been simply restored. Some parts of the house are the properties inherited by the family's descendants. They have been rebuilt in a modern style and have inhabitants.

8a Rui Lin Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°49'51.26"N,
114°25'5.18"E

Typology: C



Family:
Unknown

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
No

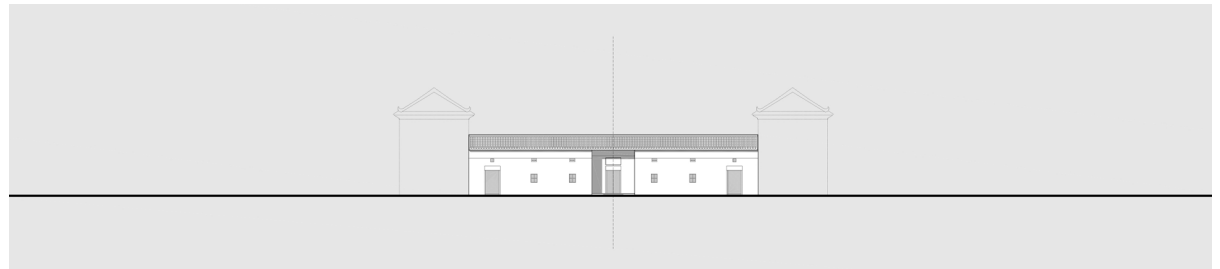
Building site area:
3928.0 m²

Building coverage area:
3560.7 m²

Courtyard area:
367.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1049.9 m²

Note:
No.



8b Qiong Lin Lou

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Weibu village

Geographical coordinates:
22°49'44.33"N,
114°25'27.93"E

Typology: C



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
No

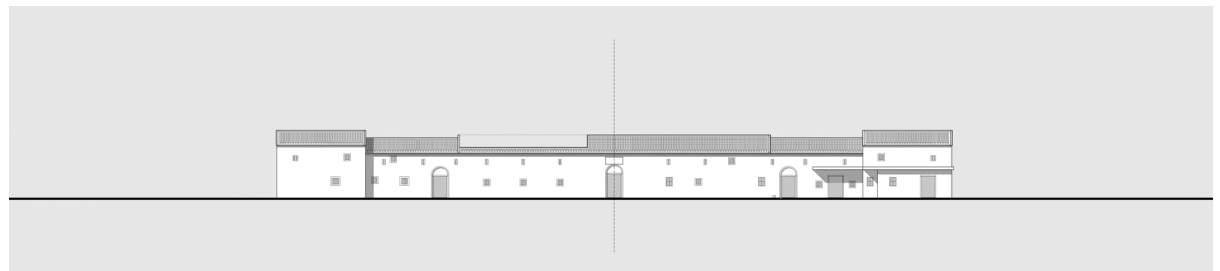
Building site area:
1671.3 m²

Building coverage area:
1359.7 m²

Courtyard area:
311.6 m²

Existing building coverage area:
455.8 m²

Note:
No.



8c Shui Bei Tang

Construction date:
1851-1900

Location:
Chayuan village

Geographical coordinates:
22°49'54.34"N,
114°24'41.74"E

Typology: D



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Rural

Conservation listed site:
No

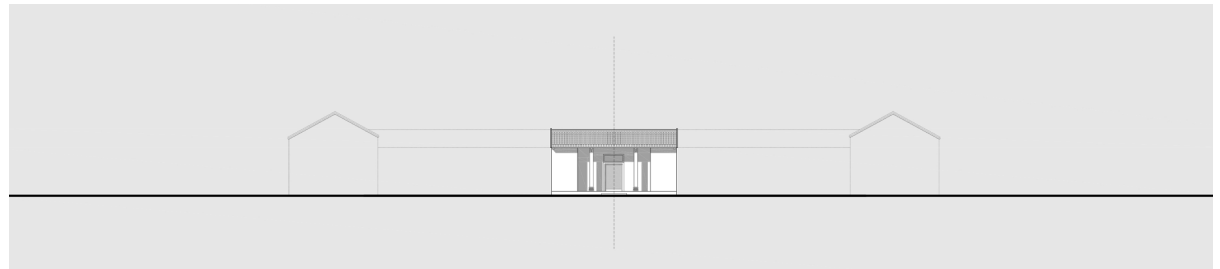
Building site area:
3880.8 m²

Building coverage area:
3268.5 m²

Courtyard area:
612.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1636.3 m²

Note:
No.





Area 9 Wei Bu village

E
[E]

This area belongs to Wei Bu administrative village. Most part of it is a plain, and on the southwest corner there is a small hill. A small river from Xinxu Town, an important commercial center in the ancient time, is to the northwest. It flows along the mountain foot and merges into the Danshui River to the southeast. The Hakka villages are located on the north flat riverbank between the small hill and Renminyi Road (G228, state road). The hill is not only the front hill of Residence Maolin Xinqu (9a, type E) but also the back hill of Residence Laoyashan Huangwu (9b, type E). Renminyi Road (G228), connecting the center of Huiyang district and Xinxu Town, passes through the north side of the Hakka villages, without breaking the connection between the residences and the mountain. The urban development area stretches along the state road, and the Hakka villages are surrounded by new industrial plants. Many small puddles of natural form scatter among the artificial texture on both sides of the riverbank.

Thanks to the connection of both road and river, the area has been easily accessed since the ancient time. The convenient transportation makes it one of the settlements of the early Hakka migration, and it might also be an early commercial center.

The two important Hakka residences Maolin Xinqu and Laoyashan Huangwu were first founded in 13th century, then in 19th century the houses had been restored and extended by their offspring: reinforcing the enclosed side walls, and building the corner watchtowers. Today, the Hakka residences have been severely damaged and almost been abandoned, only the ancestral halls in the middle have been maintained and restored. Several families still live in some parts of the residences, and they have only restored or rebuilt the parts they are living.

9a Mao Lin Xin Ju

Construction date:
1801-1850 (1829)

Location
Weibu village

Geographical coordinates:
22°49'22.53"N,
114°24'5.25"E

Typology: E



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
City level

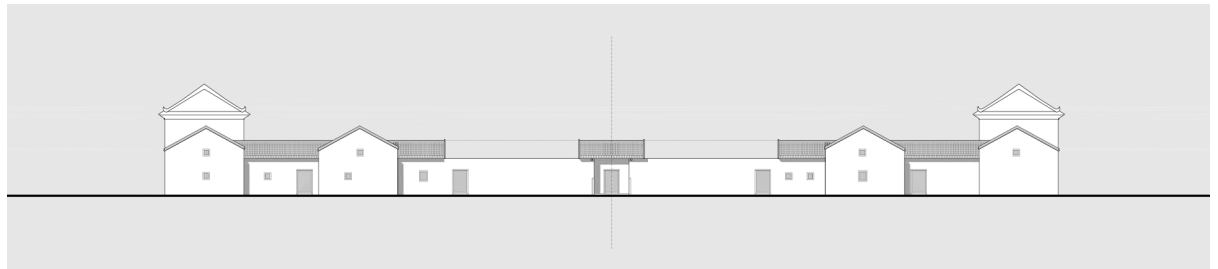
Building site area:
3242.3 m²

Building coverage area:
2780.4 m²

Courtyard area:
461.9 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2239.4 m²

Note:
No.



9b Lao Ya Shan Huang Wu

Construction date:
1801- 1900

Location:
Weibu village

Geographical coordinates:
22°49'11.81"N,
114°24'4.01"E

Typology: E



Family:
Huang

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
No

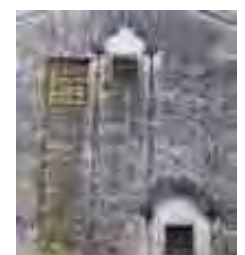
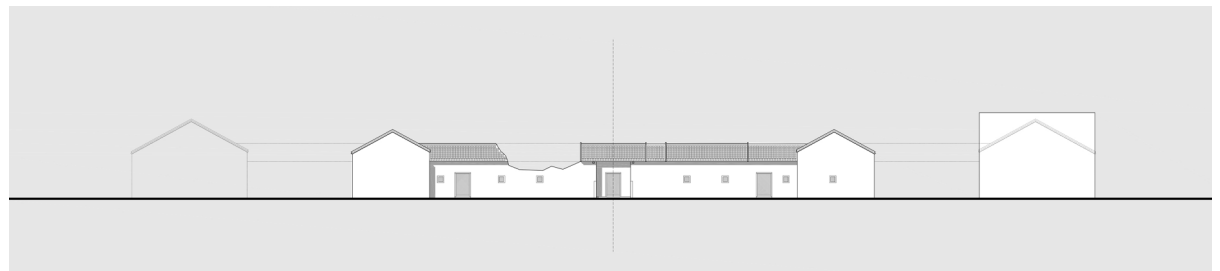
Building site area:
4677.6 m²

Building coverage area:
3652.3 m²

Courtyard area:
1025.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
2811.3 m²

Note:
No.





Area 10 Wei Bu / Gao Ling villages



This area is located at the junction part of Wei Bu and Gao Ling administrative villages, between two important tributaries of the Danshui River. One tributary comes from Xinxu Town to the northwest, and the other comes from Zhoutian Village to the north. This area is flat with many small puddles, facing mountains to the west and Huiyang city to the east. The area is near the intersection of two important roads. One is Renminyi Road (G228) running east-west on the north side of the area. The other one is Qiubao Road (X225), intersects with Renminyi Road, running north-south on the east side of the area. Qiubao Road, whose northern section is the General Road, to the southwest connects the highway to the Shenzhen city.

The transportation here is convenient, so it might be an important commercial center in the suburb of the ancient Danshui city, and goods could be easily distributed to the villages, since many main roads passed here. In the early days, several large villages extended to the surrounding area with the Hakka residences as the cores. Now many factories are located along the roads. The factories and villages are mixed, making the area a transitional area from the urban to the natural environment.

The three Hakka residences involved in this area

survey were all built in an older time than the other investigated Hakka residences, Puzai Laowei (10a, type K) was built in the 16th century, Jiangtian Nanyang Shiju (10c, type K) and Gaobu Laowei (10b, type K) were built in 13th century, they were all built in the form of fenced village (type K): within a enclosed high courtyard wall, a series of small courtyards are arranged in parallel and orderly.

In the village where Puzai Laowei is located, there are some other small Hakka residences, mainly with three halls layout, which was a popular style in the 19th century. Jiangtian Nanyang Shiju and Gaobu Laowei were built in the same period. They are located on both side of a village road, like a pair of twins.

The founder of Jiangtian Nanyang Shiju is named Ye Yu. Different from the Ye brothers who settled in Zhoutian area and Shakeng area, Ye Yu's family arrived in Huiyang through the route through the north Guangdong province, and it was about 100 years earlier than the arrival of the Ye brothers.

Today, these Hakka residences are all severely damaged, except for the ancestral halls in the center and some parts where are still settling some people.

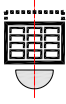
10a Pu Zai Lao Wei

Construction date:
1551-1600 (1552) /
1801-1900 (renew)

Location:
Weibu village

Geographical coordinates:
22°48'53.23"N,
114°24'51.14"E

Typology: K



Family:
Li

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
No

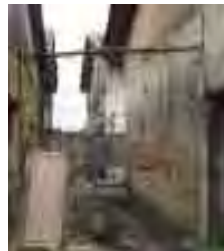
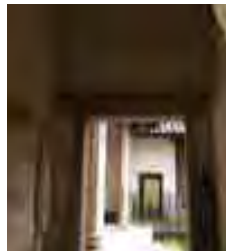
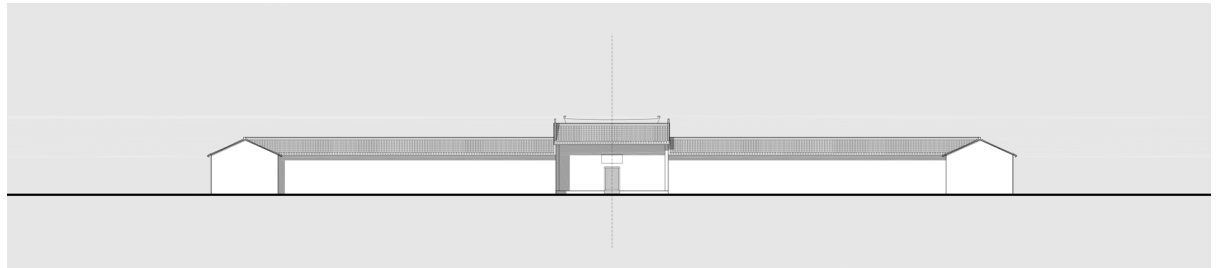
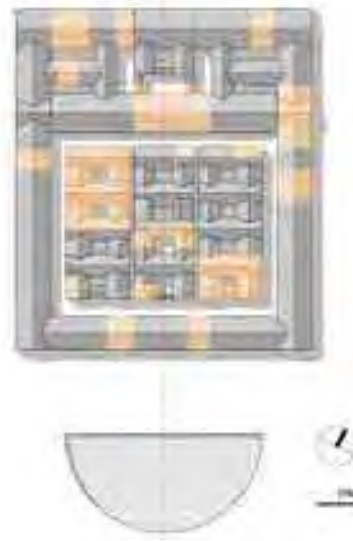
Building site area:
6604.7 m²

Building coverage area:
5268.4 m²

Courtyard area:
1336.3 m²

Existing building coverage area:
3824.8 m²

Note:
No.



10b Gao Bu Lao Wei

Construction date:
1301-1350 /
1801-1900 (renew)

Location:
Gaoling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°48'46.07"N,
114°24'45.46"E

Typology: K



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
City level

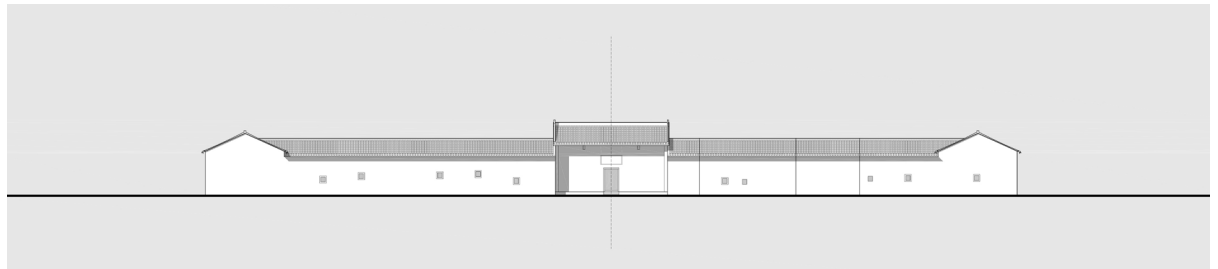
Building site area:
1737.4 m²

Building coverage area:
1437.4 m²

Courtyard area:
300.0 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1016.8 m²

Note:
No.



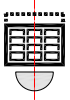
10c Jiang Tian Nan Yang Shi Ju

Construction date:
1301-1350 /
1801-1900 (renew)

Location:
Gaoling village

Geographical coordinates:
22°48'26.24"N,
114°24'52.19"E

Typology: K



Family:
Ye

Main context:
Urban

Conservation listed site:
City level

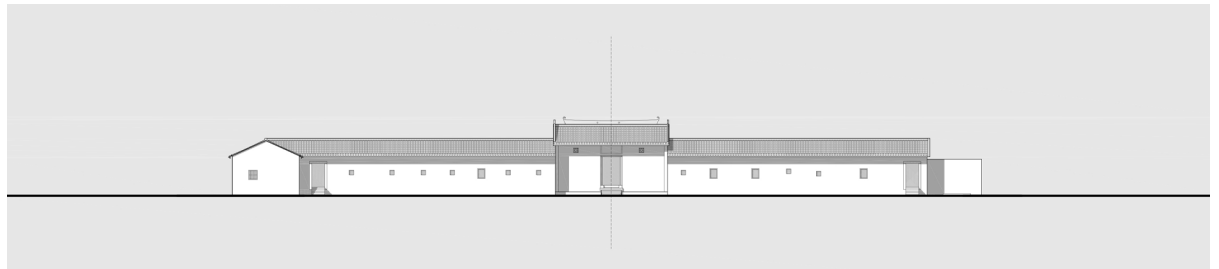
Building site area:
3338.1 m²

Building coverage area:
2693.9 m²

Courtyard area:
644.2 m²

Existing building coverage area:
1775.6 m²

Note:
No.



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