

STUDY ON THE CONSTRUCTION MODE OF NATIONAL PARK FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF YANGTZE RIVER CIVILIZATION INHERITANCE: CHU JINAN CITY SITE NATIONAL HERITAGE PARK

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ABSTRACT

The site of the Chu Jinan City and its whole culture and natural environment are the birthplace of Chu culture in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River. If it is properly utilized and fully displayed, it will play a positive role in promoting local culture and economic development and regional ecological protection. Focusing on the distribution of the Yangtze River Economic belt and the Yangtze River civilization, the Old City of Chu Ji focuses on “the formation of large sites to promote the inheritance of the Yangtze River civilization”. Through the classification space display of the remains, the multi-type of cultural function area is highlighted, and the multi-level and multi-type archaeological sites area is constructed to enhance the influence of Chu culture. Through the functional integration of relics, the link between time and space and history, and the good story of Chu from point to point, the grand proposition of inheriting the Yangtze River civilization is realized from the micro-landscape design.

KEYWORDS _ *City of Chu Jinan, National park, Cultural Heritage Conservation*

INTRODUCTION

With the continuous enhancement of the comprehensive national strength of the country, "real economy" and "virtual economy", "external demand" and "domestic demand", "regionalization" and "localization", the construction of the Yangtze River National Cultural Park will have a good opportunity to play a more important role in the high-quality development process of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. As a window and carrier to display Chu culture, the archaeological site park of the southern City of Chu Ji needs to have the function of narrative site display. Since the base of Jinan City site is basically farmland covered soil ruins, the combination of narrative simulation display and environmental design is particularly important. Therefore, combining with the regional thinking of Jingchu culture, the urban planning concept should be updated, and the construction of non-material elements such as humanistic care, quality of life, local characteristics, urban culture, government functions and market platform should be strengthened in urban planning. Through the economic development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt in Hubei Province and the industrial development of Jingzhou region, the construction of the Yangtze River National Cultural Park is combined with the rural revitalization of cultural empowerment.

In order to guide the protection and utilization of cultural heritage to the road of innovation, the establishment of social capital introduction mechanism, the establishment of multiple cooperation system of building and land use in urban and rural renewal, the establishment of cultural heritage protection planning control mechanism, the establishment of provincial expert technical review mechanism, the establishment of regular evaluation and monitoring mechanism, the innovation activation and utilization mechanism, the establishment of early warning mechanism, the establishment of problem clues transfer mechanism, etc. By explaining the cultural space characteristics of the southern city of Chu, the spatial construction of regional national cultural park and the IP building of the national cultural park, this paper explores the protection and utilization path of the big ruins.

CULTURAL SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOUTHERN CITY OF CHU JI

Cultural space of the southern City of Chu Ji

As the most important and complete capital in the pre-Qin period, the ancient city of the south of Chu is an important example to study the construction and formation of the early Chinese capital. The urban function layout, urban water conservancy system, large palace buildings, urban defense system and other planning and construction of the southern city of Chu Ji are important material evidence reflecting the ancient Chinese urban planning and construction technology, and have important scientific and technological research value in urban planning, architecture, water conservancy engineering and other aspects. At the same time, a large number of cultural relics in the site provide physical materials for the study of Chu society. The ancient city of South of Chu Ji, which has been preserved up to now, covers about 16 square kilometers of capital ruins, urban pattern and large architectural sites, which are important material materials for the study of ancient Chinese urban planning and architectural techniques. The "Old City of South of Chu Ji" site and its relationship with mountains and water systems reflect the relationship between the environment and human activities more than 2000 years ago, which has the value of environmental scientific research. The city site is located in the southeast of the city, the diversion river runs through the city, the river is used as the framework of urban functional area division, and the architectural wall folding Angle is used for defense and other planning techniques have implications for future urban planning research.

Changes of the capital of the old City of Southern Chu Ji

After 65 years of archaeological research, Ji 'nan City, the former capital of Chu, has made complete research on politics, economy, culture, education, system and the shape and structure of the capital.

The capital of Chu is divided into Ji plus lake - Ji South city - Chen city - Shou Chuncheng, the main research experts have Zhang Zhengming, Liu Yutang, Yuan Yanling, Guo Dewei, Liu Binhui, Gao Jiehua, Wang Chongli, etc. These studies reflect the study of Chu's capital, cities, palaces, tombs, Wells, mines and other buildings from the perspective of architecture, and discuss the capital's landscape, city system, zoning layout, palace architecture and so on. However, various studies have not formed a relatively linear and coherent approach to the protection and display of Chu cultural heritage.

CULTURAL SPACE CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL NATIONAL PARKS

Civilization in the Yangtze River Basin from the Historical Perspective - Divided by national conservation units

At present, the generally accepted definition of national park is the definition of national park by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) : Park areas, which are established and managed by the national government, are designed to protect biodiversity, natural ecological environment (such as vegetation, water, wetland or special terrain), historical landscape, intangible heritage or cultural folk culture. National parks have a variety of functions, such as tourism, recreation, education, research and community development, and national, shared and public welfare, generally have clear functional positioning and specific protection objects. The Yangtze River Economic Belt is made up of 11 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities: Qinghai, Tibet, Sichuan, Yunnan, Chongqing, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Jiangsu and Shanghai. The following data is based on the eight batches of national protection list. In the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, Yunnan (170), Sichuan (264), Guizhou (81) and Chongqing (62) have 577 state protection units. In the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, there are 554 national treasure units in Hubei (168), Hunan (226) and Jiangxi (160). In the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, there are 744 state protection units in Anhui (175), Jiangsu (249), Zhejiang (280) and Shanghai (40). On a global scale, the Yangtze River Economic Belt occupies a core position in the development of Chinese civilization. The Yangtze River presents an east-west trend, spanning three major cultural regions, namely Bashu, Jingchu and Wuyue, and covering a series of subcultural regions such as Yunnan, Guizhou, Jiangxi and Hui. The cultural resource system formed by the Yangtze River is rich and diversified, which is reflected in many different historical stages and periods.

The experience of National Archaeological Site Parks at Home and abroad

After 1997, the large ruins of our country are part of the cultural heritage. From the selected 150 major sites of the country, we can see the fruitful achievements in conservation and practice. All these should prove the point of view in Meng Xianmin's book Theory and Practice of Great Sites Protection: cultural relics develop from monomer to the concept of cultural landscape, cultural space and heritage area. However, this paper does not discuss the significance of regional cultural spatial evolution to the protection of cultural heritage. The Exploration and Practice of the Protection of Great Sites in Shaanxi, edited by Mr. Zhao Rong, mainly discusses the protection of great sites from the aspects of the protection of their spatial changes, social and cultural values, regional economic and social development, and the construction of site parks. In addition, Mr. Chen Tongbin's "Multidisciplinary Research on Conservation Planning of Great Sites in China" and "Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage – Progress in Practice and Theory in China" tried to build a basic system of conservation planning of great sites from four aspects: environmental factors affecting heritage, social management, ecological protection and landscape design. As early as the 1930s, the government of the Republic of China tried to build a national park based on the scenic spots of Taihu Lake and Lushan Mountain. In the early stage of reform and opening, our country started the planning and construction of national park officially. In 2006, Yunnan Shangri-La Pudacuo National Park was officially established. It plays a good role in protecting biodiversity resources and cultural

landscapes, and is in line with the IUCN standards for the construction and operation of national parks. Therefore, it was upgraded to an official national park. By the middle of 2022, Longmen Mountain in Sichuan Province, Lushan Mountain in Jiangxi Province, and Rafa Mountain in Jilin Province, as well as some forest parks in Heilongjiang and Xinjiang provinces, have plans to upgrade the nature and management system of former scenic spots or forest parks to national parks. George Katlin, an American art scholar, first proposed the concept of "national parks", but he did not make a clear definition of them, only a general description. The first national park in the world was Yellowstone National Park in the United States, which was established in 1872. Subsequently, the United States and many countries around the world began the process of planning and building more national parks. From the 6th century BC to the 3rd century BC, the Spring and Autumn Period, the western Greece and Chu competed for brilliance. Driven by archaeology, European and American countries have made an analysis of Chu Ci. In 2012, Vassiliki Eleftheriou of Greece revealed that Greece entered into the system of restoration of ancient monuments through scientific means in the Restoration Project of the Acropolis of Athens – With Advanced Techniques of Recording Geometric Information. Europe, America, Japan and South Korea mainly protect cultural heritage by preserving the original appearance of sites and protecting the environment. Establish heritage parks, museums and explore new tourism resources.

Basic Thoughts on the Construction of Archaeological Site Park of South Old City of Chu Ji

The correlation between the symbol of national cultural park and national identity experience. The settlement, city or production remains of the local ethnic group reflect the production and living conditions of the ethnic group. According to the archaeological report data, it can be divided into: display core area node (millennium palace) – display ring of city wall ruins (city wall, city gate and moat) – complete ecological pattern (preserving the original environment, ecological green space and urban texture). The water system is a major feature of Jinan City. Therefore, the ancient river channel is repaired and purified to form a river channel through the upstream line. Enhance the park visit experience, relying on the current traffic and historical sites, sort out the land loop line, to form the amphibian tour line; In the site, the distribution of relics and the urban pattern of the old city are combined, and the business forms and industries are implanted to form a comprehensive enabling area and finally realize the site activation. The site is combined with the park landscape, and a series of techniques such as protection, restoration and innovation are used. The design principles are low intervention, suitable for restoration, cultural integration and heavy regeneration. Integrate historical and cultural resources to regenerate and build. In the simulation display of the site, it not only fully excavates the historical and cultural connotation, reflects the continuation and inheritance of the historical context, but also meets the needs of modern cultural life. It not only reflects the development history and social and cultural characteristics of the local ethnic groups, but also reflects the system management wisdom of Chu, ideological and cultural exchanges among ethnic groups, national identity and other value themes. The shape and form of these cultural heritages have left a precious physical witness, which has become the basic evidence of today's research on the protection of great sites. Using the existing space of national cultural park to construct cultural tourism landscape model. It not only reflects the development history and social and cultural characteristics of the local ethnic groups, but also reflects the system management wisdom of Chu, ideological and cultural exchanges among ethnic groups, national identity and other value themes.

Basic Methods for the construction of Archaeological Site Park of the South Old City of Chu

First, systematically, objectively and comprehensively collect and understand the classification of the South City of Chu in the Yangtze River Economic Belt. According to this goal, the researchers decided to use narrative research method and historical comparison method in qualitative research

to integrate the site data of the capital of Chu and make longitudinal and horizontal comparison, compare the shape and system of the capital with different space spans, and analyze the systematic historical development context and site settlement form. To understand the spatial forms of pre-Qin social significance. Thirdly, systematically, objectively and comprehensively collect and study the environmental carrier of Chu capital environmental carrier data. According to this goal, the researchers decide to use the secondary analysis method, survey method and space syntax in quantitative research. Using GIS as the carrier, space syntax is used to analyze the data. Based on the spatio-temporal distribution data and ethnic group attributes, this paper analyzes the influence of Chu's economy on Chu's cultural spatial form, so as to realize the complex adaptive process of ethnic blending space and social history, the unique cultural heritage value and the dynamic direction of change. Finally, the cognitive geography method and regional cultural landscape method in qualitative research are used to compare and analyze the heritage environment, settlement pattern, function composition, architectural form and technological characteristics of the capital of Chu. These reflect the geographical and cultural background of the pre-Qin period, reflect the political culture of Chu state and the influence of ideological exchanges through the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SITE PARKS: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SYMBOLS OF NATIONAL CULTURAL PARKS AND NATIONAL IDENTITY EXPERIENCE

Extract historical context symbols to create rich cultural relics in Chu cultural IP site "Old City of South of Chu Ji"

The presentation of a large number of physical materials laid a solid foundation for the study of Chu's social development, living habits, science and technology during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States period. The former city of the south of Chu Ji used artificial channels and auxiliary projects to communicate with the Yangtze River and the Han River to form a complete water conservancy system, which not only takes on the functions of water supply and drainage, transportation, water channel around the city, but also has the function of defense. It is an important material for the study of the design thought and construction technology of urban water conservancy system in ancient China. All kinds of cultural relics unearthed in the southern city of Chu Ji are of high artistic value in shape and ornamentation, and represent the level of Chu culture and art. Its design form and style fully reflect the imagination and aesthetic consciousness of Chu people, which has an important position and representative position in pre-Qin art. According to the documents released by the national key cultural relics protection units, the object of the remains of the site of "the Southern City of Chu Ji" describes all the related artificial remains of the capital of Chu, and the mountain water system, historical vegetation environment and other elements that together with the artificial remains constitute the overall pattern of the city.

Linking the evolution space of regional Chu culture and creating the charm circle of Chu culture, the construction of Yangtze River Civilization National Park will get a good development opportunity and have the opportunity to play an important role in the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

Therefore, the capital of Chu includes humanistic care, quality of life, local characteristics, urban culture, government functions, market platform and other development and construction elements in the planning concept of urban renewal. Based on the regional thinking of Jingchu culture, this paper evaluates the cultural heritage tourism protection resources of Ji 'nan City of Chu. A comprehensive survey of the existing problems, has been Jinan City as the representative of the national heritage park to protect the plan of the city site and at the same time to build a distinctive cultural landscape space of the capital of Chu. The evaluation objects include the heritage ontology and related entities, as well as the surrounding environment of the site, and the difficulties in inheritance and development are

analyzed. Thus, the construction of cultural landscape space is guided to provide a new assessment basis for local scenic resources. Summarize the status and value assessment of the site of Jinan City. According to the value and current situation, the protection classification of architectural relics is considered comprehensively, and the guiding opinions on the protection measures of the site itself are formulated. By comparing the data and information of the site, we can know the identity of ethnic integration and the process of establishing the concept of national identity, and show the spatial integrity of the cultural landscape of the site. At the same time, it can bring fresh blood to the evaluation of local historic villages and towns. Through the analysis of Chu capital cultural landscape spatial evolution and cultural landscape construction elements. The classification and evaluation model of the cultural landscape is constructed by integrating the cultural landscape elements of the ruins of Jinan City.

Conclusion On the national park driven by the great ruins under the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt

This paper reflects on the methods of cultural landscape construction and explores new perspectives, new methods and new theories on the protection and utilization of the capital sites of Chu combined with the development of contemporary cultural landscape. The ruins of the Yangtze River Economic Belt are the settlement, urban or production remains of the local ethnic group, reflecting the production and living conditions of the ethnic group. It not only reflects the development history and social and cultural characteristics of the local ethnic groups, but also reflects the system management wisdom of Chu, ideological and cultural exchanges among ethnic groups, national identity and other value themes. The shape and form of these cultural heritages have left a precious physical witness, which has become the basic evidence of today's research on the protection of great sites. By comparing the ruins of the capital of Chu, the visible and characteristic cultural space is constructed, and the complete construction and exhibition of ethnic integration space is born. The remains of major sites in the Yangtze River economic belt reflect the balance between ethnic groups' ideological and cultural exchanges as well as national identity and cultural diversity inheritance.

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