

Development Course and Prospect of Informatization in the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities in China

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Abstract: The location of the historic city is closely related to the geographical location and the beauty of mountains and rivers. The construction of the historic city is planned and laid out according to the traditional shape. The artificial and humanistic environment of the historic city has its own characteristics, bearing the main material and cultural heritage and excellent traditional culture of the city. Many historical and cultural cities used to be the capitals of different dynasties or the capitals of feudal princes and local governments for a long time. Their urban patterns reflected the hierarchical system and social development level, and political and cultural celebrities of past dynasties also left traces of their activities here. This paper attempts to analyze that in the process of transforming cultural heritage into cultural capital, cultural real estate, tourism real estate, etc. are commonly used reuse methods, and can be transformed through cultural industries or creative industries to further protect and develop this precious resource of history and culture, fully tap the historical and cultural connotation of the city, and realize development in protection.

1. Introduction

China has a long history and splendid culture, and a large number of historical and cultural heritages are preserved in China's famous historical and cultural cities, towns and villages. The historical urban area is the main area that embodies the characteristics and values of the historical city. Its form and scope tend to be stable through historical development and evolution, with relatively clear regional attributes and complete pattern. The location of the historical urban area is closely related to the geographical location and the shape of mountains and rivers. The construction of the historical urban area is planned and arranged according to the traditional shape. The artificial and cultural environment of the historical urban area has its own characteristics, bearing the main material cultural heritage and excellent traditional culture of the city [1]. It is a valuable and non-renewable cultural resource, a historical witness of China's social, cultural and technological development, and an important part of the world's historical and cultural heritage. On the one hand, cultural heritage has been abandoned in urban construction, and on the other hand, it has been sought after by the market. There have been new and reconstruction projects in ancient cities all over the country. How to deal with this contradiction, we need to consider the concept of protection and development, the basic principles of the protection of historical and cultural cities, and choose a reasonable protection model suitable for our own development [2-3].

Many famous historical and cultural cities used to be the capitals of different dynasties or the capitals of feudal princes and local governments for a long time. Their urban pattern reflects the hierarchy and social development level. At the same time, political and cultural celebrities of past dynasties also left traces of their activities here. The historical and cultural city preserves a large number of cultural relics and historic sites, reflecting the long history and culture of the Chinese nation. While it has historical value, it also has economic value, cultural value and social value. The

historical and cultural city attracts tourists with its unique historical style and features, forming a cultural tourism economy [4]. As for traditional Chinese cities, the construction of city pools in history has considerable regulation and continuity, especially in the urban pattern. Generally, there are city walls, city rivers, and city gates as the clear spatial definition of historical urban areas.

This paper attempts to analyze that in the process of transforming cultural heritage into cultural capital in the protection of famous historical and cultural cities in China, cultural real estate and tourism real estate are relatively common ways of reuse, and can also be transformed through cultural industry or creative industry [5]. Take the protection of these excellent human cultural heritage as its important responsibility, and constantly promote the rational protection and scientific utilization of historical and cultural resources in famous cities. During the rapid development of urbanization, great importance is attached to the protection of historical and cultural resources and the inheritance of national culture. In addition, urban cultural capital also has social and public value, and cultural heritage plays a social role in the improvement of people's livelihood environment, public cultural services, and the shaping and dissemination of urban image.

2. Systematic evolution of protection planning for famous historical and cultural cities in China

2.1. The exploratory period of the 1980s

In 1982, the State Council published the list of the first batch of national famous cities, and at the same time compiled the protection plan of famous cities according to the following requirements. In view of the fact that the planning for the protection of famous cities has just started, in 1983, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection issued "Several Opinions on Strengthening the Planning for Historical and Cultural Cities", which stipulated the concept, planning and approval of the protection planning for famous cities. In the practice of protecting historical and cultural blocks, we should adhere to the principles of "authenticity", "integrity" and "continuity of life", emphasize the in-depth cooperation and exchange between planners and the public, handle the deep-seated problems in society, and actively promote all social forces to participate in the protection of historical and cultural blocks [6-7].

In terms of planning implementation, due to the social and economic development conditions, the realistic conditions for the full implementation of protection planning are not mature, which restricts the feedback and test of planning to a certain extent, making protection planning often idealized and limited to a certain extent. In terms of planning system, the whole urban planning system is still in an immature stage, and protection planning is no exception. There is a lack of effective connection between urban master planning and detailed construction planning.

2.2. The formative years of the 1990s

Against the background of the widespread destruction of historical districts, the importance of the protection of historical blocks has begun to be recognized. In 1997, the Ministry of Construction forwarded the Interim Measures for the Protection and Management of Tunxi Old Street Historical and Cultural Protection Zone in Mount Huangshan City, which clearly pointed out that the historical and cultural protection zone is an important part of China's historical and cultural heritage, an indispensable level in the complete system of "cultural relics protection units, historical and cultural protection zones, and historical and cultural cities", and one of the key points of China's famous city protection [8].

With the focus of the central and local governments on the protection of cultural heritage in recent years, the coverage and attention of all kinds of media on the protection of historical and cultural heritage has also been gradually strengthened. At the same time, it has also formed a strong public opinion supervision over all kinds of inappropriate development and construction activities that threaten the protection. These detailed plans have not yet formed a unified standard in the preparation. The core issues such as the index system related to protection in the control plan, the classification and measures of buildings in the protection and renovation plan are different in the

planning practice of different regions.

2.3. Deepening period after 2000s

Urban development is directly related to national tradition, cultural background and development process, which is mainly reflected in urban architectural style and features. The protection of historical buildings is a very important part of the protection of historical and cultural cities. In 2005, the Code for the Protection and Planning of Historic and Cultural Cities was issued, which regulated the protection and planning system, protection scope and measures, protection content and focus in detail, and became the only technical standard for the protection and planning of historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, and historical and cultural villages and towns in China. In addition, in 2009, the Chinese Culture News and the Chinese Cultural Relics News jointly hosted the selection of "Famous Chinese Historical and Cultural Streets". The selection activities include not only expert evaluation, but also online public voting.

Through the above analysis combined with examples, it can be explained that developing industrial economy and promoting protection through development are the economic basis for the protection and development of historical and cultural cities; Social justice is the social guarantee for the protection and development of historical and cultural cities and promotes the ecological balance of their society. For more than 30 years, the general development trend of the protection planning of famous cities has been from simple to systematic, from no style to gradually standardized. With the continuous development of the planning, the continuous expansion of the protection objects, and the continuous improvement of the protection system, the protection planning of famous cities has formed a mutually supportive protection planning system at all levels.

3. Guiding the protection of historical and cultural cities with scientific development concept

3.1. Important aspects of protecting historical and cultural cities, towns and villages

The development history of China is also a multi-ethnic history. In the emperors' temples in Beijing, not only the Han people worshipped their ancestors, but all ethnic groups entered the emperors' temples. Through newspapers, television, the internet, and other channels, we aim to introduce knowledge about cultural heritage and its preservation. We will vigorously promote advanced models of cultural heritage protection and promptly expose any illegal acts and cases that threaten cultural heritage, fostering a conducive atmosphere for the preservation of cultural heritage and the development of historical and cultural cities throughout society [9]. Urban cultural capital possesses the attribute of public value, embodying the institutional arrangements and historical crystallization of public wealth. This capital has the capacity to generate innovation, perpetuate itself, and serve as a driving force for urban sustainable development. Establishing an institution dedicated to the planning, restoration, and protection of historical and cultural cities, comprised of experts and scholars in ancient city preservation, is imperative. The main function of this institution is to use its professional knowledge of ancient city protection to formulate laws and regulations for protection and development and put forward implementation plans for the specific renovation of ancient buildings. This can give full play to the professional advantages of experts and protect the ancient city more professionally and effectively. At the same time, it also restricts the local government from arbitrarily "tearing down the old and building a new one" to promote the ancient city, so that the ancient city can avoid being damaged in the process of construction. Its organizational structure is shown in Figure 1.

The cultural heritage in the famous historical and cultural cities can undoubtedly be transformed into cultural capital with unique charm and strong attraction. Therefore, historical and cultural cities should not only see individuals, but also see their group character, which can reflect the cultural background of Chinese national culture and ultimately represent the spirit of the Chinese nation. We should further protect and develop the precious resources of history and culture, fully tap the connotation of urban history and culture, and realize development in the process of protection.

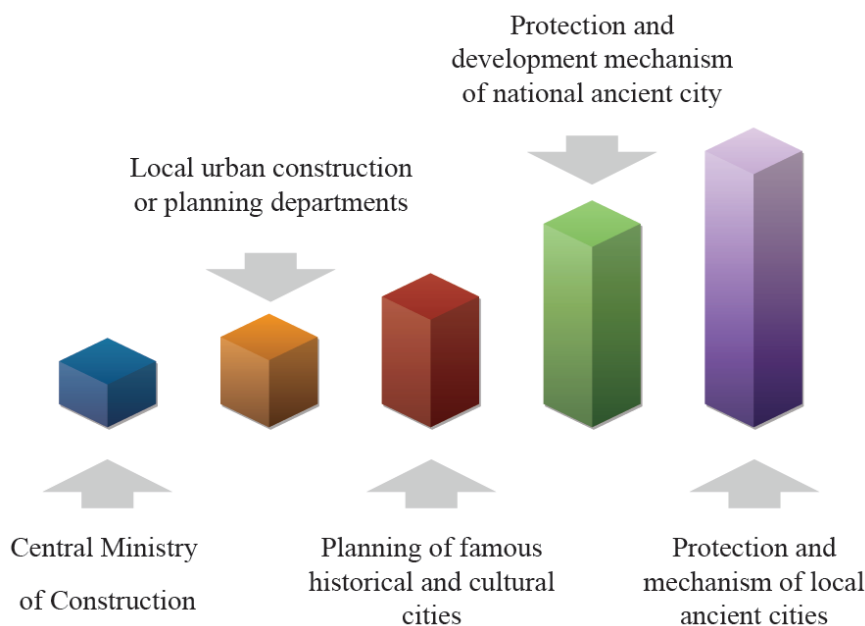


Figure 1 Organization structure of protection and management of historic and cultural cities

3.2. The key to protecting historical and cultural cities

The relationship between protection and development, protection is not the goal, development is the goal, and it is always the goal to let local people have a good living environment that adapts to the times. Necessary restrictive measures should be taken for the new construction, expansion and reconstruction projects within this scope. However, in the 1980s, due to the lack of a unified understanding of the standards of famous cities, people's understanding of the value of famous cities emphasized "name" over "city", and a large number of historical cities did become national famous cities because of their outstanding reputation, rather than the integrity of historical urban areas, especially scenic spots and modern revolutionary historical sites [10]. Now, a famous historical and cultural city should publicize the most brilliant and representative things of that year and promote its development by exploring its cultural heritage.

"Engaged in construction activities within the protection scope of famous historical and cultural cities, towns and villages shall meet the requirements of protection planning, and shall not damage the authenticity and integrity of historical and cultural heritage, and shall not have a destructive impact on its traditional pattern and historical features". At the same time, the endangered list system has been adopted to vigorously promote the protection of cultural heritage. The connotation of old city renewal and protection can grasp these basic elements, and the development can find a way out. I am in favor of the organic renewal of the old city. On the basis of grasping the basic elements, the renewal is welcome, and we should grasp the scale between the moving and the immobile.

3.3. Attach importance to the sustainable development of famous historical and cultural towns and villages

The residential areas formed in ancient times have remained in the future generations with special regional architecture and style, such as the Wangjia Courtyard and Qiaojia Courtyard in Shanxi, and the Hakka Tulou in Fujian, where a large family live together. Hakka earth buildings highlight the defensive function and form a unique architectural style. Building upon the foundation of cultural heritage preservation, cultural heritage should serve as the material for various cultural innovation activities. These activities may include the establishment of characteristic museums, the creation of cultural creative derivatives, the design of cultural tourism products, and fostering cultural exchanges both domestically and internationally. Under the planned economic system, the large-scale renewal of the old city has not yet begun. The renewal in the historical urban area is mainly road widening and "needle in the eye" construction, which is replaced by large multi-storey

public buildings, factory buildings or residential buildings. These new buildings have become the main factors that destroy the style of the historical urban area and have not been effectively treated for a long time. The economic effect involves the development of tourism, the development of real estate, the construction of cultural industrial parks, the spatial agglomeration of enterprises, and the introduction of high-quality talents. The economic and social effects will further promote the efficient protection and reuse of cultural heritage. The protection and development model of cultural heritage is shown in Figure 2.

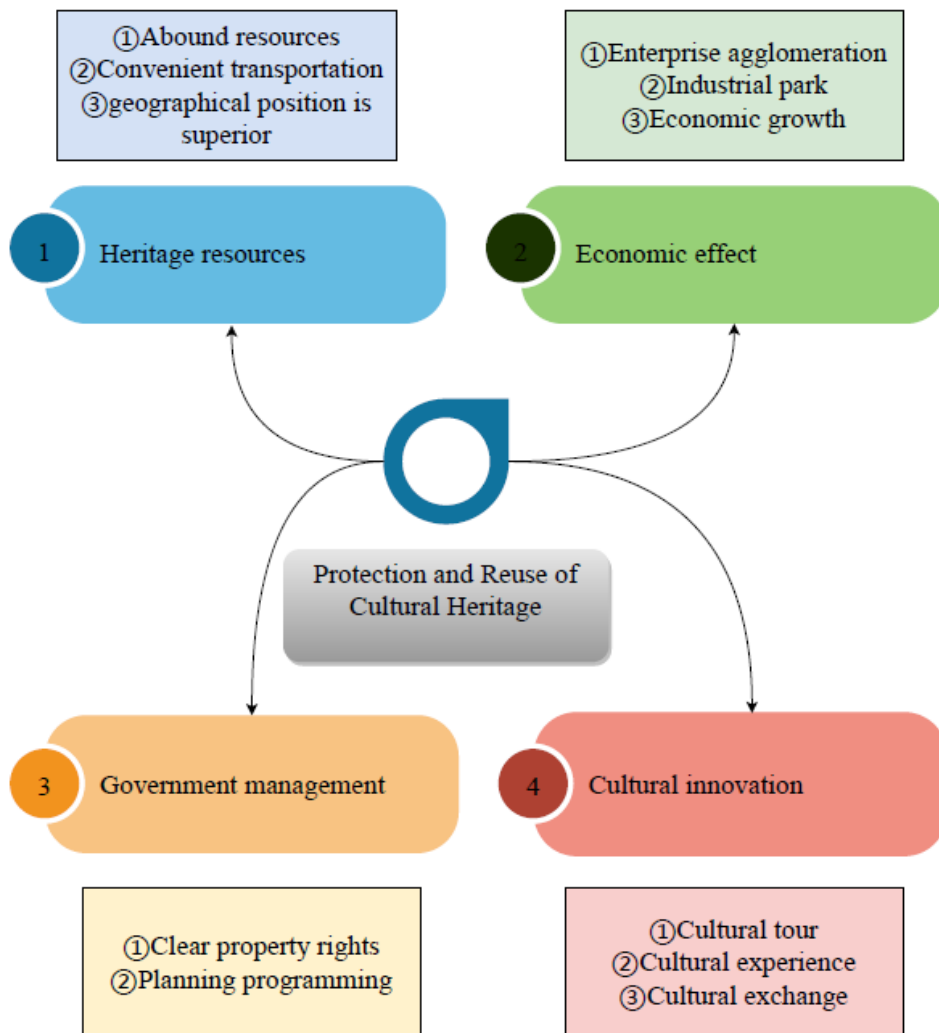


Figure 2 Cultural heritage protection and development model

The protection and reuse of cultural heritage will have positive social and economic effects. This requires the local government to establish and improve the social management mechanism for the protection and development of famous cities, innovate the methods of social management of famous cities, improve the social autonomy ability of famous cities and establish and improve the legal system for the protection and development of historical and cultural cities, so as to improve the social management ability of local governments for the protection and development of historical and cultural cities. Objectively speaking, in the early stage of industrialization, the development of these areas was sluggish. The development of transportation and information society brought opportunities to these areas, and the urbanization road with China characteristics provided prospects for their development.

4. Conclusions

The protection planning of famous cities is not only a special plan, but also a complete sequence and process. It focuses on the specific protection of Gong Tingye's plan, and also involves the

macro control of urban development strategy, so that it can be spread to future generations and be used forever. It is the historical responsibility of contemporary people and leaders. We have taken various measures and will continue to take measures to actively carry out protection work. It is not enough to rely solely on government investment for the protection and renewal of ancient cities. We must actively introduce the support of social forces and expand the funding channels. Through the description of the informatization development process of the protection of famous historical and cultural cities in China, this paper improves the social autonomy ability of famous cities and establishes a sound legal system for the protection and development of famous historical and cultural cities, thus improving the social management ability of local governments for the protection and development of famous historical and cultural cities. Our government needs to encourage social organizations and citizens to invest, widely absorb funds, formulate preferential tax and loan policies, and guide them to actively support the protection and development of ancient cities. Only by adhering to the concept of coordinated and harmonious development of urban and rural areas, the concept of harmonious development of economy and culture, the concept of building a harmonious culture, and the concept of coordinating traditional characteristics and cultural innovation, can we plan and build our city, protect and promote our urban culture.

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