

Protection and Renewal of Historical Landscape Elements in Urban Landscape Reconstruction: A Case Study of Jingdezhen

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Abstract: Historical landscape is an important component of historical and traditional cities, and it is also an important symbol. It records the culture of the city, the history of the city, and gradually becomes an integral part of urban life. Protecting historical landscapes is also of great significance in enhancing the image of the city, improving the competitiveness of the city, and demonstrating the local characteristics of the city. Taking Jingdezhen as an example, this paper analyzes how to protect and reuse historical landscape elements in urban landscape reconstruction, and affirms the effect of the protective use of historical landscape elements in Jingdezhen, and at the same time finds the protection of historical landscape elements. Taking advantage of the main problems, and putting forward the practical and targeted improvement measures and suggestions for Jingdezhen, it provides reference and reference for the protection and reuse of historical landscape elements in urban landscape reconstruction in other cities.

1. Introduction

The traditional historical landscape retains the historical memory of the masses. It is a city-specific space area with a relatively independent historical place. It is an important part of historical and cultural cities[1]. Its main content is to operate commercial activities with local traditional characteristics of the city. The historical landscape of the traditional commercial street can preserve the regional historical characteristics of the city, making the city a space environment with "historical memory", satisfying the emotional and psychological needs of the public, enhancing the cohesiveness and identity of the citizens, and retaining the traditional culture. The diversity of the city's landscape enhances the taste of life[2].

With the development of urban construction, some historical landscapes with historical and cultural significance have undergone the process of destruction, demolition and reconstruction to re-recognition, attention and protection in the past few decades[3]. In the process of beautifying and improving the urban environment, the construction of urban garden green space has developed rapidly. How to protect the existing historical landscape in the urban green space while reconstructing the green space, not only the inheritance and development of its historical culture, but also the perfect integration of these historical landscapes and urban green space and the development of the times is the focus of discussion[4].

The development process of the city is actually a process of continuously generating and solving problems between cities, and the solution of urban problems cannot be separated from the transformation of cities[5]. The problem of urban landscape reconstruction in China has its own particularity. It is necessary to analyze the causes of urban landscape reconstruction from different angles and propose corresponding solutions. Taking Jingdezhen as an example, this paper analyzes and studies the protection and reuse of historical landscape elements in urban landscape reconstruction[6], so as to realize the harmonious coexistence of historical landscape elements and modern urban landscape.

2. Overview of Jingdezhen Historical Landscape Elements

2.1. Overview of Jingdezhen

Jingdezhen is the representative of the famous historical and cultural city with special function of handicraft industry and the first seat published by the state. One of the famous historical and cultural cities is known as China's "Porcelain Capital". The porcelain produced by Jingdezhen is as white as jade, as bright as mirror, as thin as paper and as loud as pie, and is well known both at home and abroad. In history, Jingdezhen became famous for its porcelain and flourished for its porcelain. The special urban function of "making porcelain" played an important role in the development of Jingdezhen's urban history [7]. At the same time, the development of this city also played a decisive role in the historical stage of China [8].

2.2. Problems of Jingdezhen's Historical Landscape Elements

(1) Traditional blocks are badly damaged from the perspective of the definition of historical and cultural cities, the profound cultural heritage and the preservation of the historical and ancient architectural features of the city have these prerequisites to be called historical and cultural cities[9]. Jingdezhen was among the first batch of cultural cities established by the State Council on February 8, 1982. In history, due to the development of the porcelain industry, Jingdezhen is a remote and prosperous place. There are many ancient buildings in history. For example, the Chayushun pigments ruins located on Zhongshan South Road; Xiangjiu Ming Dynasty ancient houses, now the Institute of Ceramic Archaeology. Another example is the emergence of many porcelains due to the prosperity of the ceramic industry: where foreign businessmen are purchasing porcelain. Concentrated, there are wealthy merchants on the road, the God of Wealth, the five heads, the Yingrui Shang, the Taihe, and so on.

(2) Lack of planning for modern block development the unique cultural atmosphere of historical and cultural cities is the highlight of urban development and also the difficulty of urban planning. The synchronization between the preservation and renewal of ancient architectural sites and ancient architectural blocks in cultural cities is a primary issue[3]. On the other hand, the protection of ancient buildings is updated in the coordination of modern urban development and is also a difficult point for the future development of the city. In particular, the planning of the modern block in Jingdezhen lacks integrity. The ceramic characteristic culture of Jingdezhen did not play its due role in modern urban planning[5]. In modern urban planning, large-scale demolition and construction are often carried out, and there is a lack of integration of ancient architecture and modern architecture. For example, the residence in the hanging foot of Zhejiang Road is now the section along the river in Zhejiang. Has been replaced by high-rise buildings.

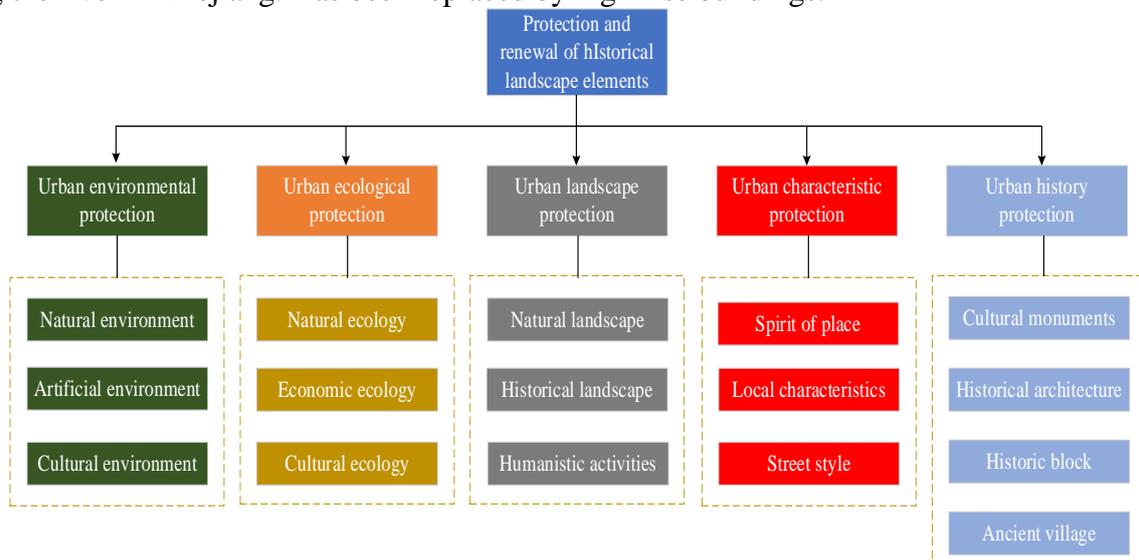


Fig.1. Classification of elements of historical landscape element protection in urban reconstruction

3. Planning Analysis of Historical Landscape Elements in Jingdezhen

3.1. Analysis of the Architectural Composition of Jingdezhen Block

The ancient street is located on the North China Road, which intersects with the Zhushan Middle Road. The building complex is the main building of the whole street and witnesses the historical changes of Jingdezhen[7]. The buildings in the ancient street are mostly architectural styles from the early Ming Dynasty to the Republic of China, and have a long history. In order to protect the historical and cultural city, Jingdezhen City has established a road to protection and development for the construction of the block. The repair and repair of the 300-meter section from Zhongshan North Road to Dougong is completely in accordance with the old-fashioned principle. Not only the entire building adopts a wooden structure, but also the architectural style has continued the ancient architectural style of blue tiles and wood carved windows.

In the early years of the Ming Dynasty, Jingdezhen established the Royal Kiln Factory. The site of the imperial kiln plant is located on Zhushan Middle Road. The Jingdezhen Royal Kiln Site was successfully selected into the first national archaeological site park project list announced by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. In the recorded site of the Ming Dynasty Royal Factory, thousands of pieces of porcelain fragments and one residual kiln were discovered in the Ming Dynasty. From 2011 to 2015, it will invest 260 million yuan to implement the protection plan for Jingdezhen Royal Kiln Site, and build a national archaeological site park to highlight the historical, artistic and scientific value of the ruins of the Royal Kiln. (Figure 2).



Fig.2. Planning map for the protection of the ruins of the imperial kiln factory in Jingdezhen

3.2. Analysis of Landscape Composition of Jingdezhen District

As the only porcelain in China and even in the world, Jingdezhen has a ceramic culture everywhere. When you first came to the city, on both sides of Changnan Avenue, there were ceramic street lamps, which made people who were accustomed to the city's uniform appearance suddenly refreshed (Figure 3). Not only these, the zodiac ceramic landscape pieces in the People's Square have different changes every year, but also highlights Jingdezhen's exquisite skills in the ceramic industry (Figure 4).



Fig.3. Porcelain Avenue



Fig.4. Landscape sketch

As a highly developed city with a porcelain industry, Jingdezhen has a long history of porcelain culture and rich porcelain sites. It is an important research content and artistic value of historical and cultural cities. Walking in the streets and streets of Jingdezhen, there are traces of ceramic cultural relics everywhere. This is not only the spread of ceramic culture, but also the historical testimony of urban blocks. (Figure 5).



Fig 5. Old kiln wall

4. Conclusion

This paper analyzes and studies the protection and reuse of historical landscape elements in Jingdezhen's urban landscape reconstruction. The protection and reuse of historical landscape elements adapt to the mainstream of contemporary urban planning, and the design concept is more inclined to the inheritance of historical and cultural spirit. From the protection of landscape sites, we will express urban themes in terms of cultural symbols, ecological design, functional layout, and activity space, convey urban culture, and create a diverse and open green space, thus reflecting the characteristics of urban history, humanities and natural landscapes. Landscape elements with historical value can be protected and their value can be fully developed and utilized. It also enables the public to seek emotional support and provide a good reference for the improvement of urban landscape transformation.

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