

# Cultural Site Landscape Value Analysis and Research on Planning and Design

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**Abstract:** The site is the historical product of the development of human society. Its scientific value, historical value, and artistic value affect cultural education, economic life, historical research, ideology and other aspects. Protect and rationally plan the site. The landscape is significant. However, with a series of influences such as the open construction of urban expansion, man-made destruction, and natural erosion from the outside world, the remains of the site have been seriously threatened. For the needs of site protection, the planning of site landscape can effectively balance the relationship between site protection and utilization. The realization of cultural value and social value of the site also largely depends on the rational planning of the site landscape. Displaying the information contained in the ruins to the public can enhance people's understanding of regional culture and arouse national pride. Scientific planning of site landscape can optimize the small urban environment and improve the quality of life in the community.

**Keywords:** Cultural site, Landscape value, Cultural heritage, Planning and design.

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## 1. Introduction

Research content: The main research content is the value analysis of cultural heritage landscape and the method of landscape planning and design. The body of the site and its environment are highly integrated products, which together constitute the material carrier. Therefore, the planning of the site landscape mainly includes two aspects, material and cultural, which must complement each other and cannot be separated in the planning process. The planning and design of the site landscape is to apply aesthetic principles, integrate multiple landscape elements, and express the historical context and cultural tradition. In terms of environmental construction, the landscape of the site contains profound cultural heritage and connotation, and the ancient civilization reflected is the common "memory" of human beings. The precipitation of culture and the evolution of society have formed the site, which is the witness of ancient civilization and the continuation of civilization. It can increase cultural awareness and ensure the sustainable development of ideas. The particularity of the site landscape itself determines that its culture is also unique. The site plays a key role in the inheritance of the special context. With the existence of the site, the context is no longer untouchable. It has flesh and blood, so that the spirit has sustenance and nothingness changes. For the sake of reality, it greatly gives the inheritors a sense of pride and confidence.

## 2. Literature Review

Domestic research status: The domestic practice exploration is mainly carried out from two aspects: First, comprehensively promote the protection of large sites with the construction of public space for cultural sites as the model. For example, Xi'an established the China Archaeological Site Park Alliance, with the main purpose of protecting and promoting archaeological sites, actively exploring the construction mode of site parks, and summarizing the protection experience of large sites. The second is to sum up

experience and lessons in a timely manner, and gather academic activities organized by experts from various parties, which has played a good role in promoting the empirical exploration and development of site protection. A number of academic conferences were held in Beijing, Xi'an, Suzhou, Hangzhou, Wuxi, Luoyang and other cities to discuss topics such as ecology and ruins, the surrounding environment of ancient ruins, Silk Road ruins, and ancient ruins in East Asia, and in-depth analysis of Liangzhu Archaeological Site Park, Luoyang City National Archaeological Site Park in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, Luoyang Ancient City National Archaeological Site Park in the Han and Wei Dynasties, etc., and a series of conclusions are summarized: For example, the construction of the site space should take into account the protection, display and utilization, both the protection space and the display space, and there are certain people. It is not difficult to see that remarkable achievements have been made.

The exploration of landscape construction of domestic sites can be roughly classified into the following categories: the first category: with the help of cultural restoration of ruins, for ruins that no longer exist or are seriously damaged and difficult to identify, and based on the historical and cultural connotation of ruins as the core, this type of construction The space layout is flexible and changeable, with various forms. For example, the site of the Tang Dynasty Furong Garden in Xi'an has become a famous tourist publicity point to display Tang culture in a modern park combined with scientific and technological means. The second category: underground ruins. The ground shows the ruins that exist in the form of underground burial discovered through archaeology, including large tombs, urban or architectural relics, etc. This type of layout is constrained by the protection needs of underground sites. The construction of structures should avoid the distribution of sites. There is a certain space for the shaping of the landscape, which is closely related to the culture of the site and is highly recognizable. For example, the ruins of the Tang City Wall in Xi'an use different tree species and colored bricks to divide the space, and the regular and tidy landscape complements the natural rocks and plants,

simulating the texture of the original moat, city wall and road square as a whole. The third category: the protection and display of above-ground sites. This type of planning has a relatively complete site structure around the ground as the core planning. The site body is the main part of the landscape, and it is composed of other water bodies, buildings, rock landforms, roads and facilities. as a whole, in harmony with each other. The difficulty of construction is to protect the integrity and safety of the site, and to integrate with the surrounding landscape for sustainable development. For example, Yuanmingyuan Ruins Park, on the premise of protecting the ontology of evolution, arranges tour routes and viewing locations, makes full use of aesthetic principles to design plant configuration, and maintains the original cultural features.

Current status of foreign research: The promulgation of a series of important documents such as "Suggestions on the Protection of Landscapes and Sites' Features and Characteristics", "Venice Charter", and "Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage" shows that the geographical extension of site protection continues to expand, and the surrounding environment of the site is greatly affected. and the impact of social change has never been more important.

Conservation methods are more closely related to landscapes. With the progress of the times, it is found that landscapes play a more and more significant role in the field of site protection. British scholar Mageean summed up the process of heritage conservation in recent decades into three stages. The famous "Historical Heritage-Oriented Urban Revival" project in the UK, the Old Town of Newcastle Granger, has comprehensively analyzed the revival and protection of the historical heritage. The Netherlands protects the ruins of the 17th century military defense line, and uses green corridors to buffer the impact of urban construction and further beautify the environment. Similarly, in Germany, Robert, Brambilla and Gianni plan chronic landscape areas as buffer zones around heritage sites, providing new ideas for urban renewal. It not only solved the contradiction between Cologne Cathedral and urban development and successfully separated from the World Heritage List in Danger, but also embarked on the road of cultural revitalization for Cologne City. Jonathan Wager introduced the regional environmental management plan of Angkor Wat in Cambodia to coordinate the relationship between urban construction, tourism development and environmental protection of the site from the regional planning level. To sum up, all countries have recognized the important role of landscape environment in the protection of relics, and environmental planning has gradually become a leader in leading the cause of conservation, and more landscape technologies will be used. At the International Symposium on Landscape, the application of BIM technology in the protection of architectural and landscape heritage was introduced. It reflects that digital technology is gradually becoming a common concern in the field of modern heritage protection.

### 3. Statement of Research Problems

In terms of the under-researched issues. First of all, the use of bibliometrics in the number of studies can reveal and determine its research popularity in the academic field. Through the comparative analysis of the "General Database Search" in CNKI, it is found that the research on the landscape of the site accounts for a small proportion of the total number

of studies, and the landscape of the cultural site is even less, planning and design, experience summarization, development and utilization and so on, exposed the lack of comprehensiveness and breadth of research. Secondly, in terms of research depth, it can be found by comparing with the research on cultural heritage protection that the research on the site landscape needs further in-depth research.

As the object positioning problem. If the early planning and positioning of cultural site landscape is not clear and the environmental value is not paid attention to, it will affect the landscape quality in the later stage, reduce the function of space use, and even drag down the prospect of sustainable development and utilization. The purpose of landscape planning and design of cultural relics is to better protect and utilize ancient relics. The protection method lacks comprehensive and systematic theoretical guidance, and the research methods are mostly qualitative analysis. The quantitative research is less, and the practical effect still needs further observation and summary.

In terms of planning and design issues. First, in the practice cases of landscape planning and design of cultural sites, there are often problems of over-design or under-design. It must be recognized that the space of cultural sites is not a stage for artistic aesthetic competition, and any modification is to highlight and interpret the site, oppose unrealistic creativity, and ensure the objectivity of site culture. Secondly, the landscape planning and design is mistaken for the display design, and the landscape design of the site is simplified into another display plan. The landscape environment is ignored as a larger stage, not only to promote the cultural spirit, but also to realize the social function of landscape recreation. Only when both are taken into account can a more ideal environment be created. Finally, the landscape design is mistaken for the protection of green cultural relics, and the idea of environmental remediation is usually used in planning to deal with environmental problems.

As the insufficient assessment after completion. The needs of post-use evaluation mainly involve the fields of sociology, psychology and environmental science. After the design object is completed and put into use, by collecting the information and data of feedback evaluation, the method of improving the use effect and quality of the object, focusing on the needs of users, analyzing and designing Decision-making and operational status to provide guidance for improvement planning. At present, the most extensive post-evaluation in the field of landscape is the visual quality evaluation of the landscape, which is a part of the landscape value evaluation system. It considers cultural sites from the perspective of landscape functions, and reflects on the advantages and disadvantages of their planning and layout, and explores universal use. However, related research is still in a vacuum.

In terms of the necessity of research. The cultural heritage landscape is facing a universal crisis worldwide, and how to plan and design the cultural heritage landscape in the process of development and protection has become a new and urgent issue in the industry. The process of industrialization and urbanization is one of the main reasons for the general crisis of cultural heritage landscape, and it is also a historical change of social form and culture based on economic transformation. Globalization has promoted the flow of capital and cultural exchanges around the world, and it has also caused the blurring of economic, cultural and geographical boundaries, and the dissolution of local

characteristics. Under the impact of the tide of globalization, the protection and inheritance of cultural heritage landscapes have encountered an unprecedented crisis. This series of questions related to the landscape planning and design of cultural sites needs to be answered by landscape planners in the context of industrialization, urbanization and globalization.

#### 4. Definition of Terms

**Cultural relics:** the ruins of ancient human buildings and the traces left over after the transformation and utilization of the natural environment, such as dwellings, villages, capitals, palaces, government offices, temples, workshops and so on. Due to natural and man-made factors, most of these relics are buried underground or exist on the ground.

**Cultural heritage:** Cultural heritage in the usual sense consists of two parts: material and spiritual heritage. People often equate material cultural heritage with cultural heritage, indicating cultural relics with historical, artistic and scientific value. From the interpretation of the World Heritage Convention, cultural heritage includes human cultural sites, famous historical and cultural cities, cultural relics, historically important buildings and monuments.

**Sites:** As early as 1972, the "Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" issued by UNESCO defined "sites": based on the perspectives of anthropology, history, sociology and art, with outstanding universality independent or with Human engineering combined with nature, including the communities, villages or city-state ruins where the ancients lived and produced.

**Archaeological site:** From the perspective of archaeology, the remains found to exist on the ground in a certain area or the ground and the underground are related. In terms of age, they belong to the incomplete ancient and prehistoric sites left by the development of ancient human society, which are precious heritage resources.

#### 5. Objective of Study

**Research goals:** help to understand the significance of the coordinated environmental protection of the site; help to rationally locate the site landscape, no longer just a single closed protected cultural relic unit, but open the door to the public and the future. A space that integrates multiple functions; it is helpful for more disciplines and people with different professional backgrounds to participate in the great cause of protecting the ruins, and the comprehensive application of multi-angle and multi-industry technologies will form a strong scientific research force.

Solve the problem of excessive beautification or insufficient planning and design, and the landscape of the site is over-designed or beautified; excessively exaggerated artistic techniques or aesthetic modification will distort history and culture, mislead future generations, and spread untrue information; on the other hand, insufficient planning and design will lead to ruins. And the environment does not meet the development requirements of the modern living environment, gradually being neglected, and finally even abandoned.

Post-use investigation, evaluation, analysis and research are launched. At this stage, post-evaluation of the construction effect of the site environment and the use of landscape space, and carrying out quantitative and qualitative post-evaluation and exploration of site landscapes can

optimize landscape quality in a timely manner and improve user satisfaction.

#### 6. Significance of Study

**Characteristics of the research:** After basic research on the basic theories, planning and design of cultural relics protection, there is another core that is how to display these cultural relics landscapes to the public stably and continuously. development, to solve problems at the development and protection level. Due to the different ecological environment, geographical environment and climatic factors of human groups, the social environment and spiritual atmosphere in which they live are also very different, thus forming differentiated cultural characteristics. These differentiated cultural characteristics are in the long historical development process. Some larger cultural systems are formed according to different constitutions and show different characteristics. The inheritance and development of cultural heritage landscape not only includes religion, art, system, science and folklore and other cultural forms for human to express their inner meaning and impulsive passion, but also continuously enriches the artistic beauty and history of cultural landscape in the process of inheritance and development. Knowledge, literary images, poetic mood, and philosophical beliefs and other cultural information. As long as human society exists, the protection, inheritance and construction of human cultural sites will continue to transmit a large amount of information to meet various needs of human beings, and adapt to social changes to develop new forms of landscape construction.

**Innovation point of research:** The forms of cultural heritage landscape construction are rich and complex. The protection of cultural sites and the creation of landscapes need harmony and unity. The development and protection of cultural heritage landscape resources are two contradictory and complementary aspects. Development is for utilization, while protection is for more effective and long-term utilization. The harmonious unity of development and protection is the key to the inheritance and development of cultural sites. The key to rescuing, preserving and protecting the landscape of cultural relics is to protect the original ecological cultural environment and establish a complete chain of cultural inheritance.

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