

Research on the Environmental Landscape of the Royal Prime Minister's Palace

Suping Qi^{1, a *} and Min Liu^{2, b}

^{1,2}Tianjin University of Science and Technology (Teda), Tianjin Binhai New District, China

^aspqi@163.com, ^b1012579757@qq.com

*corresponding author

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Abstract: At present, China's tourism industry is gradually developing towards the all-for-one tourism. How to realize the coordination and mutual benefit of developing rural tourism and protecting rural cultural heritage is an important issue at present. Taking the Royal Prime Minister's Palace (hereinafter referred to as the Palace) as an example, this paper discusses the current situation and problems of its tourism landscape, and attempts to analyze its landscape ecological features through the theory and method of landscape ecology. Besides, it analyzes the development of scenic spots concerning its cultural patches, regional features, and the pattern of mutual benefit and symbiosis. Finally, it proposes measures for the macro-ecological management for the Palace.

1 Introduction

From the perspective of tourism destination, ecotourism can be regarded as a tourism product of tourists. It is a kind of marketing oriented to the market through the planning and management of tourism developers, and includes natural ecosystem and humane ecosystem. By planning the ecological flow of scenic spots, managing their orders and controlling their environment, tourism developers improves tourism services and enhances the sustainable development of scenic spots.

2 The Introduction to the Royal Prime Minister's Palace

The Palace belongs to Beiliu Town, Jincheng City, Shanxi Province, and is known as the "House of the First Cultural Giant in Northern China". It is the hometown of Chen Tingjing, the Prime Minister of Ming Dynasty, formerly known as "zhongdao Zhuang". Later, because Emperor Kangxi stayed here twice, it was renamed "Royal Palace". The Palace is a large, castle-like courtyard of the Ming and Qing that integrates military defense facilities, official residences, and native buildings. The building is divided into two parts, including the inner city of Ming and the outer city of Qing, which covers a small area, but scattered.

2.1 The Analysis of the Landscape of the Royal Prime Minister's Palace.

The composition of landscape is complex, and there are many types of cultural landscape division methods. According to the cultural ecological features of the Royal Palace and the needs of tourist attractions planning, it is divided into physical landscape and intangible cultural landscape.

2.1.1 Spatial Pattern.

The overall spatial pattern of the Palace is symmetrical from left to right, with outer and inner cities, built against hills. During construction, it changes according to the trend of mountains. Thus, its outer city is irregular in shape, the plane layout is like a chessboard, approximately rectangular, and the whole is well-proportioned. The inner and outer walls are close to Xishanling in the west and Fanshan in the east. It is located between the two places, and the terrain is relatively conservative. There are imperial court, ancestral hall of Chen family, residential buildings, official residence, etc., distributed in it. Rich historical culture accumulates in these buildings, integrating with the ecological landscape of the Palace.

2.1.2 Architectural Style.

A large number of Ming and Qing buildings in the Palace are simple and plain in color, with regular and closed style, which are typical native buildings in China. There are residential buildings, ancestral temples, memorial buildings, academies, official mansions, fortifications and so on, basically covering all types of ancient village buildings.

Concerning the Jiumen and Jiuguan of the Palace from the Heshan Tower, it can be said that it is as strong as iron. The whole building is mature and steady with extraordinary momentum. In the Palace, the combination of official buildings and cave dwellings is special, which fully reflects the bold and unrestrained features of northern buildings. Zhiyuan, a total area of over 10000 square meters, is a private garden integrating features of southern garden and northern scenery.

2.1.3 Cultural Style.

Throughout the history of the Palace, due to the differences in regional environment, the folk cultural landscapes bred are also unique. As a typical example of the ancient castle complex, its cultural landscape mainly includes fengshui, etiquette, customs and other cultural manifestations. In addition, there are theatrical performances, food culture, temple fairs, hobbies and taboos, hierarchy, language and other features.

3 The Analysis of the Landscape Ecological Features of the Royal Prime Minister's Palace

3.1 The Integrity of the Landscape.

Firstly, concerning nature, tourism areas should be closely combined with nature. For tourism landscape, making use of the internalization of landscape plants in the surrounding environment, especially the restoration or introduction of natural patches, can not only improve the surrounding environment between them, but also beautify the atmosphere and enhance attraction. Nowadays, the "dry, monotonous" situation of the Palace is an obstacle to its sustainable development. In the investigation to improve the surrounding environment of the scenic spot, greening ranks first, followed by the increase of water-scape.

Secondly, concerning the environment, the overall landscape of the Palace is simple and monotonous, and the scenic and surrounding environment lack green. For the Palace, it is necessary to add patches of landscape elements, and then spread them in the entire scenic environment to create a unique corridor for tourists to enter and exit the area in the same landscape. In the atmosphere creation around the scenic spot, tourism services and facilities should be concentrated, and the use and communication of surrounding residents and tourists should be fully considered. This can enhance the cultural atmosphere of the landscape, produce scale effect, comprehensively control tourists, and play its cultural function.

3.2 The Connectivity between Scenic Spot and Surrounding Environment.

Connectivity refers to the degree of connection between each landscape and traffic network in the tourism area. In the regional combination of scenic landscape planning, the joint development with surrounding environment should be considered. This can enhance the recognition and favorability to the scenic spot. Tourists can be more sensitive to its information, and the travel is more convenient.

The scenic resources of the Palace are developed quite earlier. Limited by the single tourism resource, the surrounding environment is not included in the unified tourism planning and construction. From the tourists' point of view, they can't feel the travelling atmosphere. According to the contrast principle of landscape ecology, the function of corridor is to maintain and promote the connection among patches. Thus, we should strengthen the construction of the landscape, transportation system and other hard environment of the Palace to ensure sufficient environment area. Meanwhile, while enhancing the connection between the surrounding environment and the scenic spot, we should fully consider the functions of all kinds of landscape plants to build a complete landscape system in it.

3.3 The Landscape Heterogeneity of Scenic Spots.

In nature, the adjacent landscape also has great differences, and the scenic spot planning should play a strong role in its aesthetics. In the surrounding environment of the Palace, variation can be made on the basis of scenic landscape. However, we can't abandon the landscape with large difference in a small area to enhance the visual effect. Secondly, in the construction, an innovative landscape coordinated with the scenic landscape system should be planned based on environmental sustainability. This has a positive effect on the stabilization and enhancement of the landscape ecosystem.

Heterogeneity determines the diversity of spatial pattern of scenic spots. Based on enhancing the Palace's own functions, we need focus on the landscape pattern in a wider space-time range. Through the ecological flow of each scenic spot and specific path, innovation and heterogeneity need to be made, like adding fashionable elements, combining special tourism routes, and planning unique tourism nodes.

4 Suggestions for the Development of the Royal Prime Minister's Palace

4.1 Extending the Construction of Scenic Cultural Patches.

Culture is the key to the scenic development. As a gathering place of characteristic culture, cultural patches are an important power to promote the development of scenic spots. A cultural landscape represents the result of interaction between people and nature in an area. The cultural relics, scenic spots and historical districts in the Palace are rare and important content of modern scenic spots. For its protection, on the one hand, it must be combined with the development of industrial culture, based on the cultural landscape, relying on rich historical culture, landscape, geographical location and other resources. While attracting tourists and getting economic benefits, the landscape itself needs to be also displayed to tourists. On the other hand, it should combine with traditional regional culture and take cultural system as the key. The unique topography of the Palace is also diverse for the breeding of scenic culture. Thus, the development of its "primitive, simple, ecological, natural" features can enhance its tourism cultural image and create its tourism brand.

While developing regional culture, different landscape cultural properties should also be considered. In the construction of cultural patches of the Palace, historical sites must be strictly protected and repaired to provide a real environment for people to experience the culture, and take targeted measures to improve the environmental quality.

4.2 Developing the Regional Characteristics of the Scenic Environment.

The surrounding environment of the scenic area should have a place for local cultural expression, which is the form of human activities attached to the natural landscape. In form, it can reflect the characteristics of the cultural system they belong to to different degrees. Developing regional culture can enable historical culture, architectural culture, human settlement culture, production culture to be greatly developed and widely publicized. For example, the residential buildings in the Palace becomes a regional cultural landscape when they are unified in the scenic environment. Besides, though the Palace is a representative of the local history and culture, it is usually not comprehensive enough to reflect the local culture. Then, it is also meaningful to design buildings and small products expressing folk culture in the surrounding environment layout and construct a scene that allows tourists to experience its space and environment.

4.3 Reflecting the Mutualistic Symbiosis of the Scenic Environment.

The important principle of scenic construction is to maintain the integrity of important landscape in construction. From the perspective of tourism, the larger the surrounding environment coordinated with the scenic spot, the better the tourism atmosphere. However, the larger the surrounding area, the smaller the area available for production and resource development. In construction, it is necessary to timely feedback and dynamically adjust the structure of the landscape system to improve its functions. The principle of interaction between landscape patterns

and processes can be used to improve tourism transportation. The Palace as an ancient cultural village has certain restrictions on the attraction of outside tourists in terms of traffic. Thus, it is important to build a system of river corridors, to provide tourists with high-quality aesthetic environment and service facilities, and to create an environmental landscape belt for leisure and entertainment.

While exploiting the function of cultural landscape tourism, other functions of its system should be considered. Combining with the local industrial structure of the Palace, we actively seek for new economic growth points. When emphasizing the specific cultural and ecological environmental protection strategies, we should also transform the comprehensive regional development.

5 The Macro-ecological Management of Scenic Landscape

The sustainable development of the landscape of the Palace requires the efforts of various stakeholders including tourists, scenic planning managers, tourism operators and local residents, and should enhance macro-ecological management. Moreover, this also meets the requirements of ecological integrity.

5.1 The Management to Tourists.

On the one hand, the behavior and attitudes of tourists are key elements. Emphasizing that tourists should be responsible for the environment and managing them need not only control the capacity within the scenic spot, but also consider the balance of the landscape routes. On the other hand, for the protection of historical relics, effective methods and technical measures should be taken for the ideological education of tourists. The enhancement of tourists' protection and environmental awareness is, in a sense, is the key condition for the sustainable development of tourist attractions.

5.2 The Management to Scenic Managers and Operators.

For the Palace, as the number of tourists increases, tourism resources also face some damage. Protection is an important measure to ensure the sustainable development of its resources. Managers and operators should strictly handle pollutants and discharge them up to standards. They should change their development concepts from the perspective of natural physiology and social psychology of tourists, continue the "sustainable" mode, and improve their own quality and management ability.

5.3 The Management to Local Residents.

On the one hand, we should actively promote the scenic spot, let villagers actively engage in scenic planning, and provide entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for them through landscape planning. On the other hand, we should also strengthen the spiritual civilization education for each citizen, encourage local residents to engage in the cultural construction of special scenic spots, and increase their participation.

6 Conclusion

Concerning its characteristics, evolving concepts, methods and skills, the role of scenic planning in the construction of regional ecological civilization cannot be ignored. However, at present, the planning of scenic spots is still insufficient to support the construction of ecological civilization. It can not meet the national requirements for ecological construction and regional landscape development, and the needs of the public for high-quality ecotourism.

The sustainable development of the landscape of the Royal Prime Minister's Palace must be based on a full understanding of its ecological landscape features. We should protect and develop the cultural landscape reasonably, then construct the spatial heterogeneity of its ecological landscape, and maintain its ecological integrity. In the end, we should also propose countermeasures for the macro-management of the ecological landscape of the Royal Prime Minister's Palace.

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