

Influence of Mining and Metallurgical Culture on Ecological City Landscape Construction - A Case Study of Huangshi Urban Construction

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Abstract: The construction of urban landscape should be considered synthetically, and the landscape should be shaped according to ecological law. Huangshi as an eco-tourism city to build, is a combination of urban development goals, direction, group, volume, land and resources and other factors, located in the tourism-oriented cities to conduct in-depth exploration of the nature of mining and metallurgy culture, Metallurgical culture of the construction path, trace the spiritual core of mining and metallurgy culture, and these into urban construction, not only to reveal the rich connotation of mineral and cultural culture and social value, but also to shape the soul of the city and heritage of local humanities tradition.

1 Introduction

City is the product of social division of labor and the development of productive forces. The development of the city is closely linked with the political, economic and cultural development of the entire society. "World Edition • for articles" records: Zhuanxu "wish for the city." Yan Shi Gu Yue said: "There is no ancient city, if the DPRK gather poly wells, the goods will be sold at the well side, saying the market." This is the "marketplace" of origin. The Book of Spring and Autumn of Wu Yue reads as follows: "The city is built with Weijun and Guo with Weimin." The difference between the inner city and the outer city is that the city is bounded by walls. The inner city is called the city, the outer city is called Guo. According to the 2010 Social Service Development Statistical Report released by the Ministry of Civil Affairs on June 16, 2011, the number of cities in cities in China (excluding Hong Kong, Maucao, or Taiwan) has increased to 657 by 2010[1]. Since then, some cities were canceled and some cities were newly added. As of the end of 2016, there were 657 cities in the whole country, an increase of 1 over the previous year, of which 4 were municipalities, 293 prefecture-level cities and 360 county-level cities[2].

Urban development will inevitably need to develop and utilize various resources in the surrounding areas. Therefore, urban development is closely linked with the development of the region and its development prospects. Culture is the soul of the city, digging fewer and fewer natural resources, but digging more cultural resources. In the urban development of Huangshi, efforts are being made to tap the resources of mining and metallurgy, to highlight the features of the city, to make overall plans for urban construction and preservation of historic sites, to carry on cultural heritage, to excavate, protect and inherit cultural heritage, to integrate cultural elements in the process of ecological urban landscape construction, Cultural ecology. From "resource exhaustion" to "ecotourism", we can find the cultural elements of Huangshi characteristics, refine

the urban characteristic symbols and strengthen the urban image.

2 The construction of urban landscape

The construction of urban landscape should be considered synthetically to adapt to the ecological laws of the landscape. From the dimension of space, urban ecological environment and regional ecological environment are inseparable. Urban ecosystem itself is not an organic and complete system, which has a great dependence on external energy and material, but also does not completely purify the waste generated by itself. If the city wants to solve environmental problems, it must And the regional ecosystem combined to take the road to sustainable development. From the time dimension, the city is time to pile up. Cityscape is the combination of modern environment and historical environment. At this level of time, the eco-city must adhere to the organic combination of the historical environment and the real environment.

Protection of historical monuments, on the one hand, is the city's cultural heritage has been extended, on the other hand, saving energy, protecting the environment more conducive. In March 2011, the "NPC and CPPCC National Committee" led by the director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage Dan Shanxiang (now the director of the National Palace Museum), and Song Zuying and Jia Pingwa and other celebrities jointly proposed the "Proposal on the Establishment of Huangshi National Industrial Heritage Protection Area ", Huangshi rich industrial heritage area into the national line of sight. December 1 the same year, "Hubei Huangshi Industrial Heritage Area" was officially approved. September 18, 2012, the provincial government came good news: Huangshi was approved Hubei Province historical and cultural city. November 17, 2012, "Huangshi Mining and Metallurgical Industry Heritage" was selected "China World Cultural Heritage Reserve List." This is the only independent filing project in Hubei Province to be included in the "Preliminary List" and the only heritage project covering ancient and modern industries.

City of Huangshi landscape design, is the need to shape the landscape and the original industry linked.

For example, Huangshi National Mine Park, located in the Tieshan District of Huangshi City, Hubei Province, "Mining Grand Canyon" for the Huangshi National Mine Park core landscape, shaped like a huge inverted gourd, east-west 2,200 meters, 550 meters wide from north to south, the maximum gap 444 meters, Hang Hau area of 1.08 million square meters, known as "Asia's first day pit." February 22, 2010, Huangshi National Mine Park was named the national AAAA level scenic spots. Is China's first national mining park. The development and construction of this landscape is to reuse the mined mines for further development and become a "mining park," and become a tourist spot in the city.

3 Building eco-city

Ecological civilized city is a space with good ecological system and sustainable development. It has comprehensive conditions for sustainable development of land, resources, energy and economic development. There are more plans to adapt to this and environmental protection and harmony , Coordination of awareness and specific measures, but also limited, moderation of the development and other effective measures. In a modern sense, the ecology-civilization-city is an organic whole that can not be separated as before. In short, eco-civilization city refers to the relationship between man and architecture, man and nature, architecture and nature

Huangshi as an eco-tourism city to build, is a combination of urban development goals, direction, group, volume, land and resources and other factors, located in the tourism-based cities to carry out, respect the objective laws of the region, a correct understanding of regional differences, Make full use of the regional characteristics and advantages of Huangshi, and avoid weaknesses. In the Old City of Huangshi, many urban buildings were demolished and then reopened. There are

indeed some urban buildings that have reached the end of their useful life, but some of them are newly built. However, under the new urban planning, Planning, which is undoubtedly a huge waste, but also on the one hand that the development of urban planning should be sustained and forward-looking. Eco-tourism city is a long-term scientific planning, can maintain the basic continuity of the city, and has an irreplaceable role in protecting natural resources, saving financial and financial resources, heritage cultural context.

4 Excavation and Refining of Mining and Metallurgy Culture

Huangshi mining and metallurgy culture, is based on Huangshi unique geographical conditions and cultural background, the performance of the characteristics of a unique historic, is not replicable in other areas, which in the urban development more and more toward the thousands of cities side Under the trend, it is especially valuable and unique. Therefore, it is urgent to protect and exploit this precious resource.

Mining and culture of mining, starting from the two dimensions of time and space, in a specific geographic area, time of selected nodes representative from the timeline: In 905 AD (Goddess Tien for two years), Wu Wang Yang line close Castle Peak yard (now Daye territory), mining, smelting, Tai Hing furnace. In the Song Dynasty, the Yellowstone coal was exploited and utilized. From 1598 to 1967, Mount Xisaishan unearthed a gold cave in the Southern Song Dynasty, a silver cellar, four cellar coins. 1893 (Guangxu nineteen years), China's first open-pit mining machine with large iron ore - Daye iron ore production. AD 1908 (Guangxu thirty-four years), the first modern Chinese steel joint enterprise Han Ye Ping Coal Iron Mines Ltd. was established. AD 1908 (Guangxu thirty-four years), Hubei Cement Plant (now Huaxin Cement Plant) completed and put into production. In 1913, Hanyeping Company set up Daye Iron Works (now Daye Steel Works), Iron Ore No.1 on 1922. On March 12, 1922, the Chinese Communist Party Daye Steel Plant was established. February 19, 1953, Mao Zedong inspected Huazhong Iron and Steel Company (now Daye Steel). On September 15, 1958, Mao Zedong inspected Daye Iron Mine and re-visited Daye Steel Works. In 1966, our own design "Dongfanghong 20" tractor in Huangshi Hubei Tractor Factory trial success. March 12, 1982, the State Council announced Daye Tonglushan ancient mine site for the national key cultural relics protection units (in 2001, the site was included in the twentieth century China 100 archeology found). April 22, 2007, Huangshi National Mine Park grand opening of the park, becoming the country's first national mine park (February 22, 2010 was named the national AAAA level scenic spot). From November 5 to November 20, Huangshi, as a sub-venue, jointly organized the Eighth China Art Festival with Wuhan, Yichang, Xiangfan and Jingmen. On December 12, the State Council approved the Wuhan Metropolitan Circle consisting of 9 cities including Wuhan, Huangshi, Ezhou, Huanggang, Xiaogan, Xianning, Xiantao, Tianmen and Qianjiang as supporting experimental zones for the comprehensive reform of building a resource-saving and environment-friendly society in China (That is, "two-oriented society"), Huangshi has been designated as "the sub-center city of Wuhan city circle[3]."

It can be seen that the unique geographical location of Huangshi, mineral richness, since ancient times, has always been as raw materials and processing of production, in this process, the formation of a culture with local characteristics. No resource is inexhaustible, Yellowstone is also facing such an awkward position. However, cities still need to continue their development. People's living habits and concepts can not be changed overnight. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight some representative cultural elements in the process of transforming Huangshi into an eco-city. In the historical development of Huangshi, the most complete cultural form of mining and metallurgy was stolen as non-Chu culture. Chu culture is mainly composed of six aspects: bronze smelting, silk embroidery, wood bamboo lacquer ware, art music, philosophy of Laozhuang and literature of Qu

Sao. From heavy industry to handicrafts and from art to literature, Chu culture contains not only all aspects of material life but also Enriching people's spiritual life, so that the cultural forms shown by this time is the most representative. From the aspect of bronze smelting - Take the copper coin as an example, in most parts of the world advocating the form of copper coins inside the outer circle, the Chu people are still in the witch's sorcery because they are not only the spiritual beliefs of Chu ancestors, but also the living Center is located. This spirit manifests itself in currency differently from other forms of currency - ants. Laozhuang philosophy and Chu Sao literature are the treasures of Chu culture in the field of ideology. They show that both philosophical depth and literary height are extremely valuable wealth. In the design of urban landscapes, we can combine the local historical allusions to design the scene so that people now and people in history have a touch of time and space and resonate spiritually in a scene. For example, on a small bridge near the magnetic lakeside, we can designate an image of the old man with his hand on his back and a little further on the edge. This is the explanation of Zhuangzi's "Autumn Water" (7) Keiko swim in Hao Liang above. Zhuangzi said: "Tuna fish travel calmly, it is the music of the fish." Keiko said: "Tilapia fish, Anzhi fish." Zhuangzi said: "Son non-I, Anzhi know I do not know the music of the fish?" Come, tourists enjoy the beauty of the lake, but also to feel the charm of Zhuangzi's philosophical dialectics.

5 Huangshi urban construction conception

The development of the city is an organic development process. Under the certain plan, there are some factors for its free growth. Therefore, with the continuous expansion of the dimension of this dimension and the superimposition of old and new buildings, a city will gradually become more accustomed to the habits of citizens and become farther and farther away from planning. Urban planning is based on a certain concept of construction. In the late 10th century AD, Vitruvius described it in *Architecture Ten Books*: the selection of sites should be conducive to avoiding thick fog, strong winds and heat; Keep away from the epidemic breeding ground; have rich agricultural resources and good water sources; have convenient roads or rivers to connect with the outside world. China's classical literature "Kaogongji" also described in this way: trades camp country, side nine, next to three. Nine countries by nine latitude, painted nine tracks, left ancestral right clubs, facing the market outlook, the city toward a husband. Nine points his country, that nine points, nine Qing rule. Royal Palace Door system of five pheasant, Gongyu system seven pheasant, the corner of the system nine pheasant, painted nine tracks, ring seven tracks, wild Tu five tracks. Door system, that the capital of the system. Gongyu system, that princes of the city system. Ring Tu princes that painted, wild Tu thought that all painted.

Therefore, the city should have a better planning and development prospects. As a representative city of mining and metallurgy culture, Huangshi can include the city-specific history both in the macro aspect of urban planning and in the microscopic aspect of urban facility design. Use meaningful designs to infiltrate into all aspects of people's lives and constrain people's behavior through good design and aesthetics so as to keep the city's planning longer and make the city a better place for a better life.

Concept 1: Mining and Metallurgical Culture in the city-oriented system design.

City-oriented system, is related to people's first impression of a city. In the process of developing the tourist city, Yellowstone designed a good city-oriented system based on the mining and metallurgy culture, which will give people a better visual impression and psychological experience. City-oriented system includes all kinds of traffic information signs, public environmental signs and service signs, warning signs and street, road, alley, building, door names and signs, etc., is divided into reality-oriented systems and virtual guidance system. It is not only

used in the field of transportation, but also applied to the company buildings, residential quarters, commercial downtown, hospitals, schools and other cities in every corner. City-oriented system combines urban construction environment and visual communication design organically. While reflecting the function of the city, it also improves the management efficiency and operation level of the city with silent service and silent orders, meanwhile shows the image and charm of the metropolis. Not only to supplement the main body of urban architecture, but also to meet the basic needs of people in daily public activities of the city. It is an important part of the cultural atmosphere and environmental image of a city or the environment. With this guidance system, people can not use Mouth asked for directions, all through the eyes easily find their own destination.

We can extract the representative colors, elements or symbols from the mining and metallurgy culture, and upgrade or optimize the guiding system according to the area, the scenic area or the route so as to make it more identifiable and distinctive. As in the design of street signs, the carrier can be changed or redesigned without changing the content of its main body. For another example, the city's ground pavement, you can also be a number of personalized patterns laid on the ground, so that the ground from the stereotyped look.

Concept Option II: Urban Public Propagation Facilities Design.

Public information facilities have a strong coverage and public nature, combined with the location and content of facilities, select the appropriate refined decoration (Chu decoration mostly from jade, lacquer, bronze and silk embroidery, some mysterious, some beautiful, Some soothing, some publicity, some simple, some complex, but after refining, can be used as a shading or border decoration in public facilities and leisure facilities in the city) rendering, in the process of publicity, a On the one hand, it can create the overall environmental atmosphere of the city on the one hand, and on the other hand, it can further highlight the historical heavy feeling of Huangshi City.

6 Conclusions

In summary, the construction of the urban landscape is a comprehensive carrier of all aspects and is the best vehicle to demonstrate the essential characteristics of the mining and metallurgy culture. It is not only for the purpose of shaping a city image with distinctive labels, but also for Heritage of local traditions.

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