

THE MAIN PLANNING STRATEGIES OF CONSERVING THE SETTINGS OF THE LARGE-SCALE SITES IN THE PROCESS OF RAPID URBANIZATION IN CHINA

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Raising of the Question

The setting of the cultural heritage is the important constitute of its cultural signification. In December 1962, at its 12th Session held in Paris, the UNESCO General Conference had a special discussion on the threats confronting the setting of historical monuments amid the development of contemporary society and the significance of protecting it and adopted Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites, in which is found the meaning of environmental protection¹, a series of protective principles and measures², setting restrictions on various kinds of construction and exploitation in areas that are scheduled or protected in some other way, the use of land, the beauty and character of landscapes, pollution, construction of dams, extraction of minerals, and tourism exploitation projects, with special emphasis on the significance of planning schemes in the entire protective measures³. In May 1964, the Venice Charter, the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites passed in Venice, has more clearly brought forward the relationship between a historical monument and its setting in term of cultural value⁴. The definitions of sites, monuments and group of buildings are distinguished for the first time in Convention

1 See Chapter 1 DEFINITIONS, Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites: "For the purpose of this recommendation, the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites is taken to mean the preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings"

2 See Chapter 2 "General Principles" and Chapter 3 "Protective Measures" in Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites.

3 Idem

4 See DEFINITIONS Article 1. The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or an historic event.

for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972, the significance of heritage protection as an integral composition of the contemporary society⁵ is reiterated in Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, pointing out that "such integration into social and economic life must be one of the fundamental aspects of regional development and national planning at every level."

China entered the period of flourishing constructions of modernization soon after it joined the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1985. There have been increasing threats to the protection over the setting of historic sites amid the ever-changing appearance of towns and landscapes. In the accelerated urbanization over the past decade in particular, the pressure brought by the economic development and social transformation has overburdened the cultural and architectural setting of heritages. The protection over the setting of historic sites has become a acute problem in the realm of the nation's protection over cultural heritage—how, in the dynamic development of the whole society, to protect the setting of historic sites, keep up with the harmonious development of society and pursue the sustainable value of historic sites in the progress of human society.

Considering all these, this paper, in light of planning practices as well as relevant knowledge, attempts to probe into the planning strategy to protection of the setting of Large-scale Sites in China, confronting the gravest problem of setting protection in the aspect of planning schemes of protection.

5 e Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Considering that, in a society where living conditions are changing at an accelerated pace, it is essential for man's equilibrium and development to preserve for him a fitting setting in which to live, where he will remain in contact with nature and the evidences of civilization bequeathed by past generations, and that, to this end, it is appropriate to give the cultural and natural heritage an active function in community life and to integrate into an overall policy the achievements of our time, the values of the past and the beauty of nature.

Current situation of Protection of the Setting of Large-scale Sites in China

1 General introduction to Large-scale Sites in China

1.1 Definition and values⁶

Large-scale Sites, an important concept raised from the angle of heritage protection and management in China over the past decade, is taken to mean archeological sites and ancient tombs with extraordinary scale and cultural value among the Chinese cultural heritages.

Large-scale Sites constitute the physical remains of the heritage and its setting, featuring rich heritage, large amount of historical information, grandeur existing scenery, long history, vast area coverage, diverse types, and complex structures. The historical meanings and cultural value of Large-scale Sites, among all types cultural heritages, nearly link together most key cultural heritages at the origin of the Chinese civilization and the prosperous and powerful era in history. Precious material evidence for the history of the Chinese civilization and cultural development, Large-scale Sites are, in terms of general value, the main carriers for the development of the Chinese civilization with a history of several thousand years. They are non-renewable in nature, and irreplaceable in terms of value and status, thus are the essence of the State's cultural resources.

1.2 Types and Quantities

These Large-scale Sites roughly fall within 8 main planning types according to their difference in meanings in terms of conservation planning scheme and setting in particular (see Picture 1) :

- a) Sites of the ancients in the Paleolithic Era (collecting and hunting economy) (Picture 1.1) ;
- b) Sites of large habitations in Neolithic Era (including residence, sacrifice and graveyard) (Picture 1.2) ;
- c) Sites of large ancient cities (Picture 1.3) ;
- d) Sites of large ancient group of buildings and gardens (Picture 1.4) ;
- e) Sites of large cave temple and stone inscriptions (Picture 1.5) ;
- f) Sites of large ancient projects (including military, irrigation and transportation works) (Picture 1.6) ;
- g) Sites of large ancient handicraft industry;

- h) Sites of ancient emperors' mausoleums and large ancient tombs of various types.

The number of the sites of all types mentioned above takes about 1/4 of 1,271 Major Historical Monuments and Cultural Relics under State Protection and will be increased due to new archeological discoveries, and the state's list of cultural heritage released in future. (Picture 1)

2 Analysis of Large-scale Sites' setting

2.1 Location and its influence on the setting of sites

Considering the fact that the threats to setting of Large-scale Sites in China are mostly from construction of cities and towns, the association of threats with a site rests mainly with the relative location of the site and the current administrative divisions.

Current statistics show that the relation of Large-scale Sites' locations with the current administrative divisions can be roughly divided into four types. (1) in urban areas (Picture 2.1) , (2) at the joints of urban and suburban areas or urban and rural areas (Picture 2.2) , (3) in rural areas (Picture 2.3) , (4) in the boondocks (Picture 2.4a, 2.4b) The extents of threat to the settings are differing in various types of their locations. (see Picture 2) (Table 1) (Picture 2)

2.2 Destructive factors of the setting of Large-scale Sites and comments

The protection and utilization of Large-scale Sites usually have direct and remarkable relations in terms of interests with the local social and economic development due to its large scale. The protection of their setting, in particular, demands the most complex protective measures as well as the largest budget in the realm of heritage protection in China, and is most vulnerable to the influences of problems with social development and population, resources and environment.

1) The characteristic situation of China

a) **China is now at a stage where its GDP index is approaching mid-level incomes.** This is a key stage for comprehensive development of the country, featuring changes in consumption, accelerated industrial restructuring and urbanization as well as ever intensified pressure on resources and environment.

b) **China has entered a new era of widespread ecological degradation and compound environmental pollution, and China is confronted with a grim situation in ecological environment.** With the rapid social and economic development and sharp increase in the population, plus the innate fragility of China's ecological environment, the problems with population, resources and

⁶ See Meng Xianmin: *Glory and Dream: Construction of Exhibition System and Gardens for the Protection of Large-scale Sites in China*---Discussion on the Thinking of the Protection of Large-scale Sites in China, Antique, Cultural Relics and Heritage, Beijing Yanshan Publishing House, 2001

environment have become ever more acute with a population density three times of the world's average while our territory covers 7% of the world's total, cultivated land 9% and forests 4%. Currently China's arable land per capita is only 1.3 mu, less than 40% of the world's average, water resources per capita volume merely 1/4 of the world's average; and at the same time, China has become the one of those countries that have suffered from soil erosion most.⁷

2)The impact of setting

These aforementioned problems have exerted negative influences on not only improving people's living standards, but the protection of historic sites and the setting in particular, which has led to **the current poor management of the setting of heritages that is lagging far behind the maintenance of the historic sites themselves**, severely marred the cultural signification of heritage sites, and restrained the sustainable development of society, economy as well as heritage protection.

Under such circumstances, the protection of Large-scale Sites' setting in China is confronted with the following challenges: (see Picture 3.1, Picture 3.2)

a)Construction of cities and towns

- Overburdened and scarce land resources⁸ (Picture 3.1a)
- Rapid construction for urbanization and industrialization and the changes in the use of lands⁹(Picture 3.1b)
- Tourism exploitation lack of awareness in protection¹⁰ (Picture 3.1c)

7 According to the general estimate of the scientific and technological community.

8 The soil degradation in large scale and arable land scarcity have relatively high population density and how to resolve issues concerning agriculture, countryside and farmers has already become an enormous mission of top priority in the protection of Large-scale Sites and the setting, in particular, in China.

9 The blindfolded urbanization and the loss of control over construction lands in urban areas have increased the difficulty in controlling the utilization of land resources in areas where historic sites are located. According to preliminary statistics made in recent years in relation to 36 Large-scale Sites, the ratio of construction land to non-construction land within protected areas has reached 3:7. The continuous increase in the portion of construction lands within conservation districts and various construction projects especially under the luring of obvious economic interests have brought about direct and fierce damages to the physical remains and setting of the site, sharpening the conflict between heritage protection and construction.

10 Most facilities built where the site is located under tourism exploitation projects lacking in protective awareness conflict

- Damages to environment and landscapes by construction¹¹ (Picture 3.1d)

b)Ecological environment

- The degradation of ecological environment in excess of cultivation¹² (Picture 3.2a)
- Ever stronger destructive power of disasters as the vegetation decrease¹³ (Picture 3.2b, Picture 3.2c)
- Environmental pollution by industrial development¹⁴ (Picture 3.2d)
- Potential threatening by the changing of climate in the future¹⁵

To sum up, historical sites and the setting through the 5,000 year-long history, have entered a period of the most prevalent and serious damages and threats ever amid the rapid process of urbanization. (Picture 3.1, 3.2)

Master planning strategy to Protection of the Setting of Large-scale Sites in China

Confronted with strong challenges and upholding the guidelines for international protection of heritage sites, our institute has probed into a series of planning theories and skills in light of protection of the setting, and has achieved

with the historical and cultural meanings of the site in terms of style and function, and the utilization of heritage does not correspond to the cultural signification of the heritage.

- 11 Orderless exploitations such as mining in mountains to extract minerals, blind digging by small coalmines have brought large-scale damages, which are difficult to recover, to the site's setting.
- 12 The over plowing and overgrazing, water scarcity and too much human intervention have caused fundamental damages to the ecological environment, vegetation system and historical landscapes where the site is located, which has, in turn, directly influenced the feasibility of protective measures for the ecological system around the site.
- 13 The degradation of ecological environment has given rise to a disasters like wind erosion, storms and debris flows will bring sudden severe damages even destruction of large scale to the physical remains of the heritage as well as the setting.
- 14 Pollutions in urban environment such as acid rain, dust and exhaust have brought erosion and detrimental effects on cultural heritages and the setting situated in urban areas.
- 15 Changes in the environment and climate brought by greenhouse effect will be a potential serious problem confronting cultural heritage protection. New problems with the fabric and the setting of heritages will rise in result of a remarkable increase in the precipitation in the sites' conservation environment that was dry originally.

some results listed as follows, for reference of profound research and discussion.

1 Basic system of planning for protection of Large-scale Sites' setting

1.1 Objective

To protect the continuity of the signification of cultural heritages and to deepen the integrity and authenticity of the signification of cultural heritages.

1.2 Principles

- 1) The protection of the setting of sites should be consistent to the harmonious development of society;
- 2) The protection of the setting of sites should be combined with the protection of ecological environment;
- 3) Landscapes of the setting of sites should conform to the cultural signification of sites.

1.3 Base on practical experience of planning schemes

(*Framework of basic contents in the planning for the conservation of Large-scale Sites' setting*)

2 Brief introductions to master planning strategy and cases

The major problems with the setting of Large-scale Sites fall within four spheres,, the management, the harmonious society, the protection of ecological environment and the aesthetic value of the environment, each consisting of a series of interconnected planning contents, which will elaborate on the following sections. After carrying out the planning strategy in the 4 spheres ; planning strategy concerning systematic monitoring and tracking may provide scientific and effective operational support for conservation measures for the setting from angles of many disciplines, dimensions and realms. Thus the essence of measure system for the conservation of the setting of Large-scale Sites in China is constituted.

2.1 In the management sphere

Master planning strategy in the management sphere mainly embraces: (1) Defining areas to be protected; (2) Establishment of laws and regulations; (3) Establishment of management institutions; (4) Management of conservation districts; (5) Establishment of supervision mechanism; (6) Establishment of special-purpose policies; (7) Sources of financing; (8) Harmonizing various interested parties.

Defining boundaries for protected areas is the key skill in terms of planning and design, since it sets boundaries and application requirements for a series of laws and regulations, special-purpose policies, and protective measures in all spheres concerned. It is the most immediate and

fundamental conservation measure for the setting, not only involves the safety, integrity and concord of the physical remains of heritage and it setting, but also is substantially connected with the social and economic development in the local area.

In light of the current trend of urban construction development in combination with the Chinese characteristics—issues of population, resources and environment, we have, in the planning of the protection of Large-scale Sites, plenitudinous analyse and distinguish various requirements for protection, and based on current situations of the site's setting, we have set up different themes for different protected areas such as safety control over cultural relics, control over landscapes in vision and ecological environment, defined different regions, and established management regulations for each region, so as to effectively protect the setting of sites and improve the feasibility of the planning for protection. Through the series of planning and design, we have achieve the objective of effective protection over the sites' setting, and harmonious relationship between protection and social development. (see Table 2 and Picture 4.1) (Table 2)(Picture 4)

2.2 Master planning strategy in the sphere of harmony of society

Master planning strategy in the sphere of harmony of society mainly embrace (1) Control over the nature of land use; (2) Control over resident population; (3) Planning for residents' settlement; (4) Economic restructuring; (5) Adjustment in transportation network; (6) Layout of functional groups; (7) Trend of urban development; (8) Rural system planning. All of which can be conducted through the guide on urbanization process, while all the planned measures should be included in local general urban planning and urban system planning, and also be carried out according a unified standard.

The guide on urbanization process is taken to mean control over urbanization process in and outside the conservation area for Large-scale Sites in the sphere of urban planning. Its contents mainly include:

1) **Slow down and deter the urbanization progress within conservation area.** Planned measures embrace: decreasing the resident population, restricting construction projects and industry sectors, controlling and diminishing construction lands. (by moving out centers of towns and enterprises and incorporating rural residences etc.)

2) **Accelerate and perfect the urbanization process on the outskirts of the conservation area.** The planned measures include: establishing industrial zones, adjusting and perfect cross-boundary transportation network,

optimizing the infrastructures in villages and towns on the outskirts of the conservation area, economic restructuring and decreasing rural population and pushing forward the urbanization process.

In the guiding practice, **control over the nature of land use** is a substantial planned measure and is, in a sense, determinant to the conservation of Large-scale Sites. The statistics on planning programs over the recent years, the ratio of construction land and non-construction land is 3:7 on average in terms of the nature of land use in a large number of areas around Large-scale Sites, which is the key factor to the damages done to the setting of Large-scale Sites. Therefore, the key to solving this problem is the regulation and control over the nature of land use, that is, to establish 3 objectives for the control over the nature of land use during the guide on urbanization: (1) to continuously expand the protected land for cultural heritages; (2) to maintain and gradually increase the ration of non-construction land; (3) to strictly control and gradually decrease the ratio of construction land.

Means of regulation and control over the nature of land use may embrace: (1) purchase and transfer is required for the requisition of protected lands; (2) land used for exhibition in parks of sites may adopt the way of lease; (3) other parts may be used for high efficiency agriculture, so as to solve problems with improving farmers' living standards within protected areas under population control. It is expected that the population density within protected areas for Large-scale Sites could be brought down and the ratio of non-construction land maintained and gradually increased through the 3 means mentioned above.

Another important planned measure that can be carried out together with the guide on urbanization and control over the nature of land use is the planning for "moving villages to incorporate residences" (planning for residents' settlement could be included), which is a scheme in the urban system planning specially used to solve the problem of intensive land use in rural Southern China at present. In the planning for the conservation of Large-scale Sites, this may not only be directly used for the population control and diminishing construction land within conservation area, but substantially promote the effects of restoration and enhancement of the sites' setting, and thus is an important approach worthy of learning from and popularizing in the realm of heritage conservation. (see Picture 4.2-4.4)

2.3 Master planning strategy in the sphere of ecological environment protection

Master planning strategy in the sphere of ecological environment conservation mainly embrace (1) Control over ecological carrying capacity; (2) Soil erosion prevention;

(3) Restoration and dredging of water systems; (4) Protection of underground water and water retention; (5) Wind erosion prevention; (6) Control over soil desertification; (7) Control over pollution by chemical fertilizers; (8) Control over environmental pollution.

In terms of the protection of the setting of Large-scale Sites in China, control over ecological carrying capacity is the key to the sustainable development in areas around the site. The population density and agricultural cultivation have exceeded the ecological carrying capacity in most areas (the monsoon region in East China) where Large-scale Sites are located, and the ecological environment keeps deteriorating with the ever-increasing population. Under such circumstances, to work out plans for control over the population in areas around sites based on the findings of research into the ecological carrying capacity of protected areas has become the very precondition of harmonizing the conservation of sites with the sustainable development of society in areas around the sites. The findings will also have direct effects on the investments needed for population migration as well as the rationality, scientificity and feasibility of the measures for control over population in areas around the sites. Currently, there still haven't been findings of research into the ecological carrying capacity of areas around the sites and maximum population in conservation area, which will be a research topic of material significance that requires immediate solutions in the realm of Large-scale Sites conservation.

Many conservation measures currently in force in China can be directly used for Large-scale Sites conservation, or to put it another way, the close combination of heritage conservation and ecological environment protection is an important means of heritage conservation, especially conservation of the sites' setting in China.

In the planning practice over the recent years, our institute has, for many times, borrowed ecological environment protection measures to be used as bio-measures of cultural relics conservation and to solve problems with large-scale destructive power of the nature such as wind and sand erosion, rainstorms and soil erosion, which cannot be solved through engineering or chemical measures. Refer to the following charter for details:

Case 1 Planning measures for ecological protection of the setting in cultural heritage zone in Turpan.¹⁶

¹⁶ see General Planning for Heritage Conservation and Tourism Development in Turpan Areas (2000-2020), 2000, jointly edited by China Institute of Architectural History and China Institute of Cultural Relics

For prevention of wind erosion, increasing the coarseness of land surface in the wind season, we planned 5 ecological protection zones based on the vane and vegetation status : (1) Shrub Windbreak ; (2) Arbor Windbreak ; (3) Vegetation conservation zone in desert ; (4) Vegetation protection zone in desert and (5) Farmland comprehensive treatment zone. (see the Picture 5) (Picture 5)

Case 2 Planning measures for ecological protection of Koguryo Site.¹⁷

For prevention of the losing of water and soil, increasing the bestow ratio of ground vegetation, we planned 6 ecological protection zones based on topography, physiognomy and the historical meaning of the site. : (1) Zone of returning cropland to grass ; (2) Zone of returning cropland to forest ; (3) First-class water sustention conservation ; (4) Mountains enclosed for natural forestation ; (5) Natural Conservation for grassland with sparse shrubs ; (6) Greening Zone.

2.4 Master planning strategy in the sphere of the aesthetic value of the environment

Master planning strategy in the sphere of the aesthetic value of the environment mainly embrace: (1) Planning for environmental restoration and enhancement; (2) Archeological research in environment; (3) Archeological research in landscapes; (4) Restoration of historic environment; (5) Landscape exhibition structure; (6) Space and environment in vision; (7) Guidelines for landscape design; (8) Guidelines for format design. The sphere of the aesthetic value of the environment, planning for environmental restoration and enhancement, archeological research in environment, archeological research in landscapes, restoration of historic environment, landscape exhibition structure, space and environment in vision, guidelines for landscape design, guidelines for format design.

Under the trend of continuous rapid progress of urban development, the architectural designers and urban planers will face brand new challenges in landscape design, appearance design and relevant aspects of architectural design. The issue at the core of the challenge is to establish the aesthetic criterion for landscape and environment of the heritage sites—to maintain and perfect the cultural signification of heritages—and the “design concept” for landscape and environment of the heritage sites—to pursue harmony with the cultural signification of heritages, which, to be exact, means **to acquire a profound understanding**

of and also adopt a proper attitude towards the appearance of the setting of heritages and sites and the historical, cultural and environmental meanings in particular and to conduct landscape planning and design based on this.

This is a probe into the design with an anti-construction gesture, which requires interdisciplinary knowledge, environmental archeology in particular, including research into comprehensive reconstruction of the historical environment of the heritage site (embracing the climate, landform, species of plants and animals, water source, mountain shapes and water systems). China is at the early stage of research in this, especially the SETA¹⁸ and the restoration design for the setting. At the designing the landscape and related facilities form in the sites, it also been many ideas and models awaiting for discussing. (see Picture 6) 。 (Picture 6)

2.5 Systematic monitoring and tracking

Systematic monitoring and tracking is the fundamental guarantee for deepening and continuous improvement of the conservation of the sites' setting, after the measures in four spheres mentioned above are carried out. It is an important aspect in the conservation planning and the master planning strategy in the sphere of the Systematic monitoring and tracking mainly embrace: (1)Monitoring management of schedule areas、(2)Tracking of the latest situations of sustainable development of society、(3)Monitoring and recording of ecological environment protection 、(4)Monitoring of landscape protection. Basic database and institutions for operation and management should be established and basic contents and parameter criteria of the monitoring should be worked out for the 4 monitoring systems at present so as to provide scientific basis for the conservation management of the setting of heritages.

Summary

In conclusion, the setting of Large-scale Sites in China is not only inseparable from the physical remains of the heritages in terms of cultural signification, but takes a very importance position in heritage conservation practice, while presenting the altitudinal synthesis and complexity in the process of the conservation and manager.

It is predicted by the economists that the urbanization in China may well keep stable, rapid and sustained development for another 20 years, together with which comes ever intensified and tough challenges confronting the conservation of Large-scale Sites in China and especially the conservation of the setting. Considering the integration,

17 See Chen Tongbin, Comments on the Conservation Plans for Archeological Sites, “Work on Cultural Relics”, State Administration of Cultural Heritage. Vol, 6, 2001

18 SETA: site exploitation territory.

complexity and correlation with the local society and economy development of the setting of Large-scale Sites in China, to implement comprehensive protection of the setting of sites and the integrality of heritage signification, conservation of the physical remains and its setting of Large-scale Sites as well as “ the comprehensive protection ” of major heritages, have to effectively, scientifically and reasonably harmonize the local development of construction in the level of master plan. For this reason, the paper proposes:

In order to provide the important statute supporting for comprehensive protection of the state major cultural resources, the conservation master plan of Large-scale Sites, as well as the major heritages, must bring into city master plan and the system plan of towns, and constitute the correlation regulations and laws.

Abstract

The Large-scale Sites is the national level cultural resources of China with extraordinary cultural signification, and its setting is the major element in the sites' signification.

The setting have compact relations in terms of the landform and land appearance, ecological environment, local social and economic development of the heritage sites , and have the essential significance in the labors for achieving the objective of the harmonious relationship between protection and social development.

Therefore, base on the analysis of Large-scale Sites' setting, this paper aims at the primary issues of the protection in the setting of Large-scale Sites in China in the rapid process of urbanization with lack of resource, emphasizes establishing the series strategies of management, harmonious society, ecological environment and landscape aesthetics, embrace: the guide of the process of urbanization, the modulation of land-use character, the control of capacity of ecology and population, the regulation of economy configuration, the system plan of cities and towns, the classification of buffer zone, the adoption of ecological protection, etc. In order to conservation of the setting and enhancement of the effectiveness and feasibility of conservation of the setting of the major national level cultural resources under the guideline of harmonious development society, the paper also suggested that the conservation master plan of the major heritages must bring into city master plan and the system plan of towns.

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Table 1 The Table of the relation of Large-scale Sites' locations

Number	Type	Relevant Construction Planning	Current Situation of Setting
1.	In urban areas	General urban planning or rural system planning	Severe damages done by construction; universally poor integrity of the physical remains of heritage and the setting
2.	At the joints of urban and suburban areas or urban and rural areas		Confronted with the greatest threats and challenges of damages brought by construction and development; key target for recent protection of the setting of sites amid the urbanization in China.
3.	Among villages or in hinterland of rural areas	Rural system planning	In a dynamic state closely related to the local population, ecological carrying capacity of the environment, local economic potentials or GDP level
4.	In the boondocks		The original setting completely changed by serious deterioration of ecological environment

Framework of basic contents in the planning for the conservation of Large-scale Sites' setting

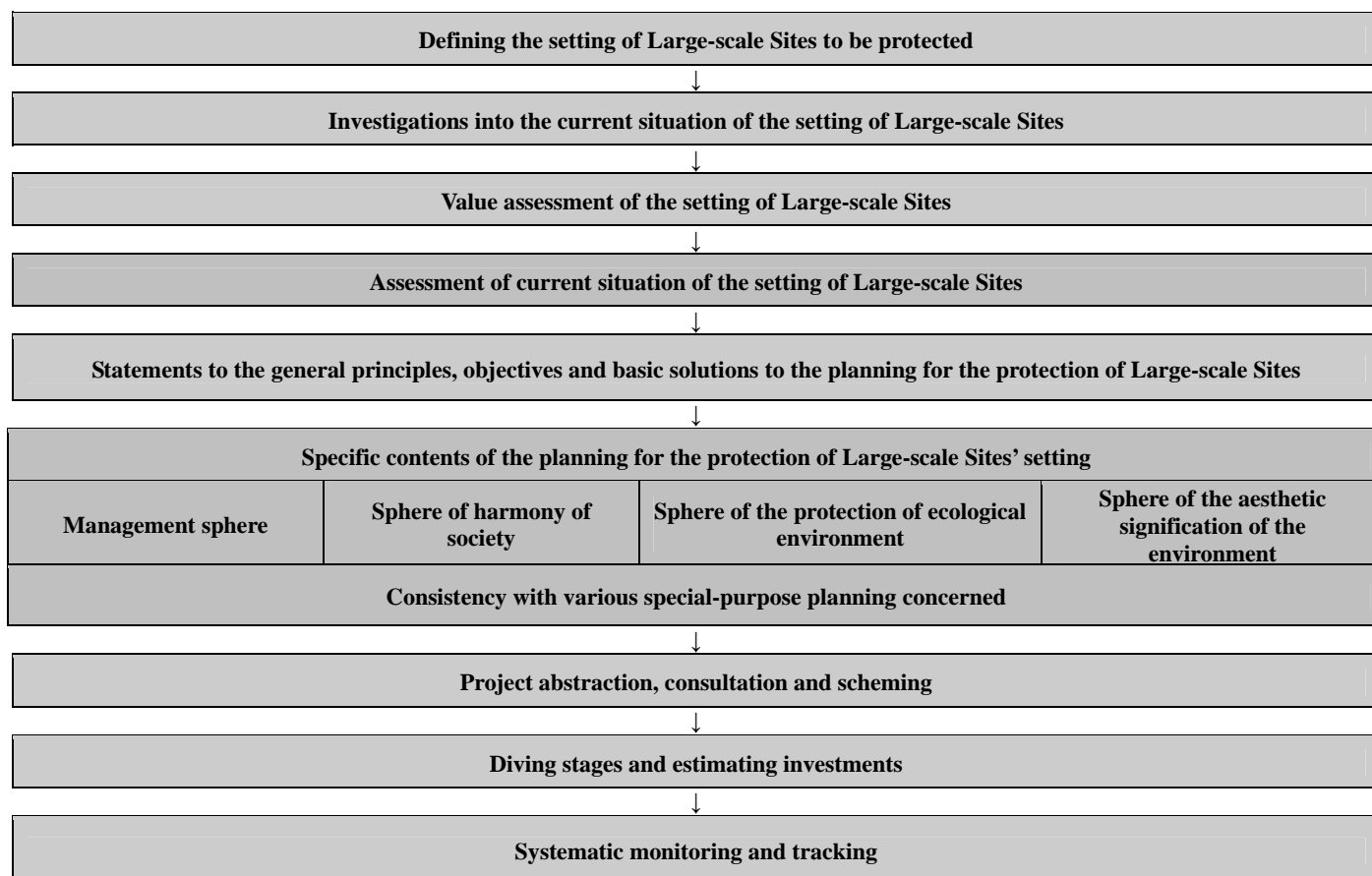


Table 2 Planning for buffer zone around the Liangzhu Site

No.	Nature of the region	Basis for classification	Name for region category	Contents of control
1	Non-construction area	Situation of possible existence of remains Requirements for the protection of ecological environment Requirements for restrictions on construction projects Requirements for harmonious landscapes in vision Rationality of construction control Feasibility of management	Buffer zone, Class A	Protection of ecological and historical environment
2	Area reserved for rural residence		Buffer zone, Class B	Protection of cultural relics, harmonizing scenes and restrictions on the intensity of construction and exploitation
3	Area where construction is allowed		Buffer zone, Class C	Harmonizing scenes and restrictions on the intensity of construction and exploitation
4	Area where construction is allowed		Buffer zone, Class D	
5	Area under special control		Buffer zone, Class E	Protection of historical environment and restrictions on the intensity of construction and exploitation
6	Area for key landscapes	Situation of possible existence of remains Harmony of environment and scenes	Landscape control region, Class A	Protection of scenes of historical environment
7	Area for common landscapes		Landscape control region, Class B	Protection of scenes in the space

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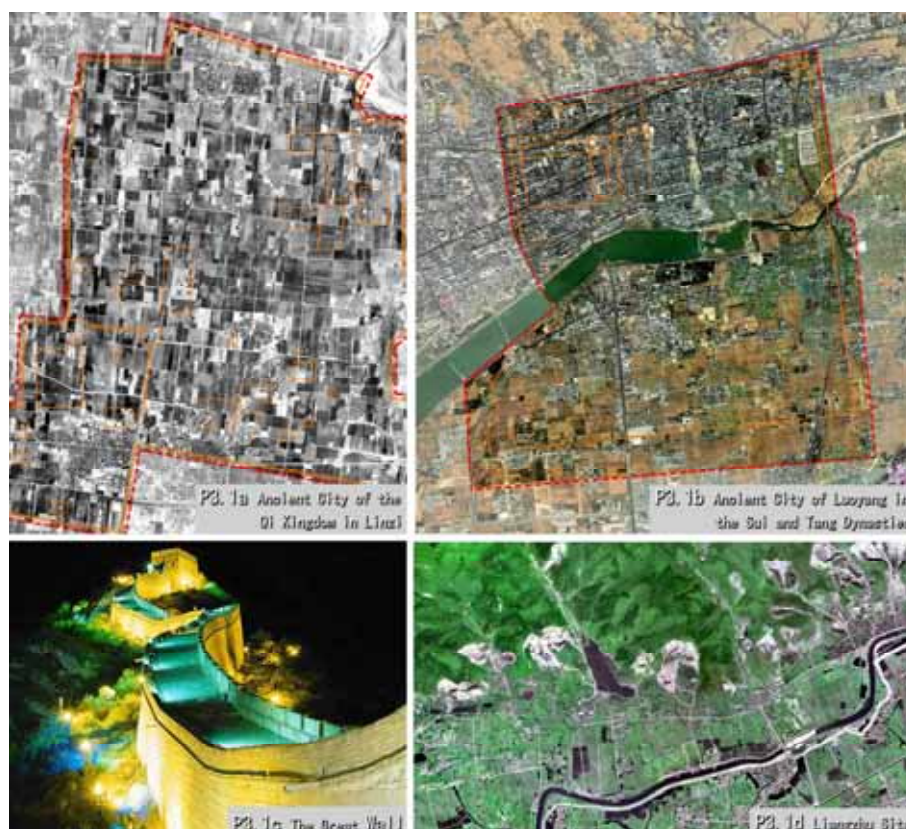
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Picture 1 The main planning types of the Large-scale Sites



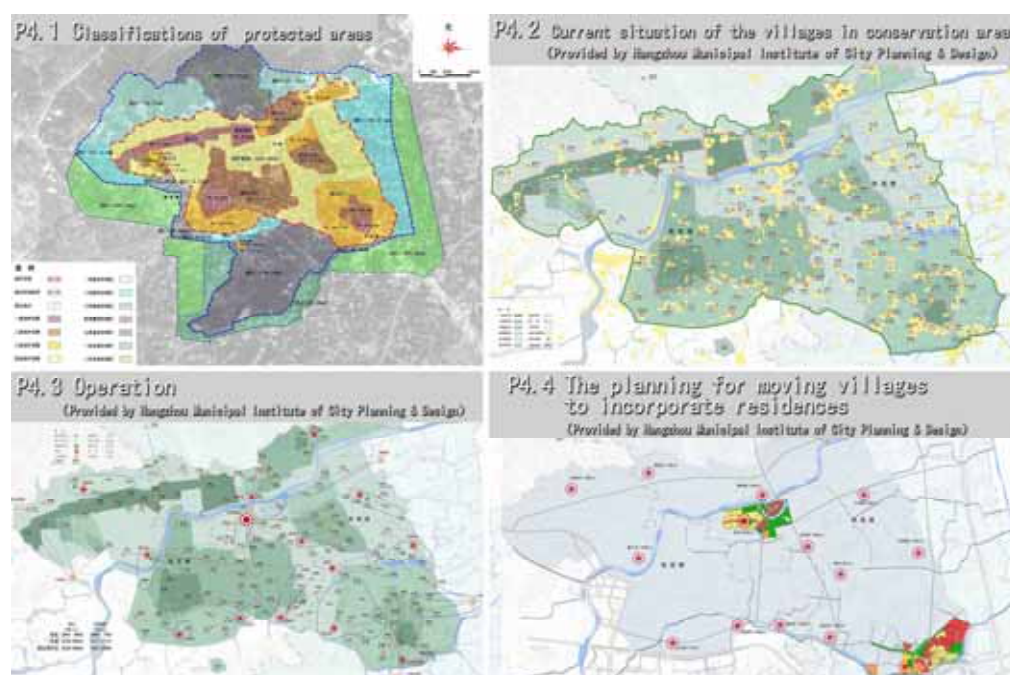
Picture 2 The locations of Large-scale Sites' in China



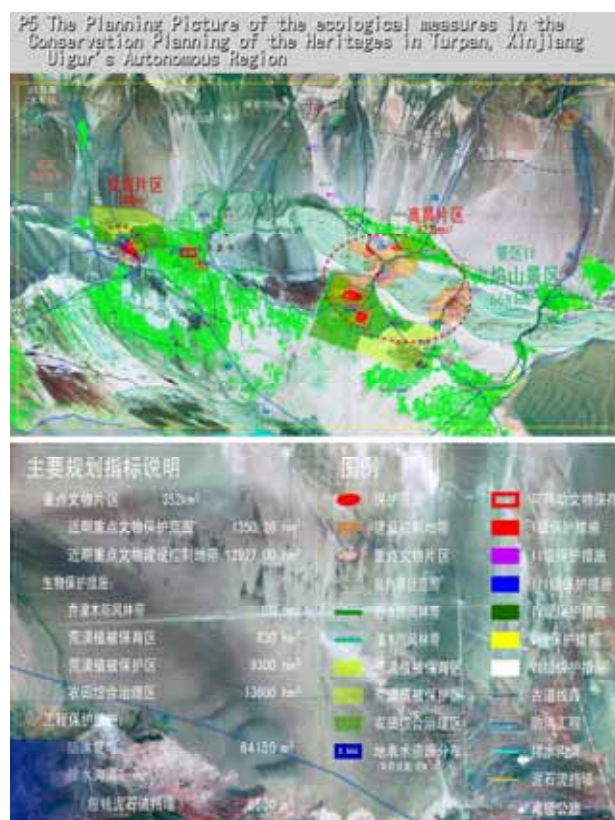
Picture 3.1 The main challenges from the construction of cities and towns



Picture 3.2 The main challenges from the ecological environment



Picture 4 The Planning Pictures of the Conservation of Liangzhu Site



Picture 5 The Planning Picture of the ecological measures in the Conservation Planning of the Heritages in Turpan, Xinjiang Uigur's Autonomous Region



Picture 6 Designing Projects for The Site Museums –on the claim of protected the heritage cultural signification