

Evolutions of Landscape Architecture in Jilin City of Northeastern China

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Abstract: According to the unique characteristics of natural geographical environment and important historical development stages of Jilin City, and using of field research, literature research, and induction and interpretation, this paper summarizes the development history of landscape architecture in Jilin City into five development stages: germination stage, turning stage, generation stage, river crossing preliminary stage and steady development stage. According to the principle of "scenery comes from the environment, borrowing from the body", this paper analyzes the important reasons for the development and evolution of landscape architecture in Jilin City from many factors, such as landscape, terrain, vegetation, climate, society, economy, military, politics, culture and so on. This paper analyzes the reasons why the landscape architecture of different periods in Jilin city is backward compared with that of other typical regions in the corresponding period. Finally, it summarizes the significance of the research on the development history of local landscape architecture for urban development and construction.

1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

For a long time, the academic circle has been relatively deficient in the study of the landscape architecture of northeast China and has not yet formed a systematic historical pedigree of the landscape architecture of northeast China. With the improvement of the quality of life of the citizens and the continuous rise in the pursuit of spiritual civilization, landscape architecture in the northeast is generally expected in the future.

1.1 Compilation of History of Chinese Landscape Architecture

As a key book in the 13th Five-Year Plan, "History of Chinese landscape architecture", this book from a national perspective, excluding the general description, is divided into five volumes. They are the history of northern landscape architecture, the history of Jiangnan landscape architecture, the history of Lingnan landscape architecture, the history of Northwest landscape architecture and the history of Southwest landscape architecture. Influenced by the compilation of the history of Chinese landscape

architecture, the research on the history of landscape architecture in the regional scope has been rising gradually. There have been some scholars started studying the history of the landscape architecture of Hebei Province. But the history of landscape architecture in Northeast China is still blank, therefore, the study of the landscape architecture history in Jilin City can just enrich the contents of the Northern Landscape Architecture History. As academician Meng Zhaozhen said, "The accumulation of thousands of years of Chinese culture has rich connotation, and gardens are an important part of traditional culture," which shows that the study of garden history is of great significance to the inheritance of Chinese traditional culture.

1.2 Blank in the Study of the History of Landscape Architecture in Jilin City

Northeast China is rich in natural, historical and cultural landscape resources, and has a lot of famous scenery, which has been a must for military strategists since ancient times. Jilin city is located in the core of Northeast Asia Grand Plan (Figure 1), and in the

transition zone from mountain to plain in Jilin Province (Figure 2). The landform is very rich and changeable. It is one of the third batch of historical and cultural cities selected by the state. Jilin's unique natural landscape resources, historical landscape resources and humanistic landscape resources are an important part of landscape architecture in Northeast China, but there has been no systematic study on the historical development process. Under the background of compiling the history of Chinese landscape architecture, it is necessary to study the history of landscape architecture in Jilin City, fill in the blank, and summarize the development history of landscape architecture in Jilin City for the first time.

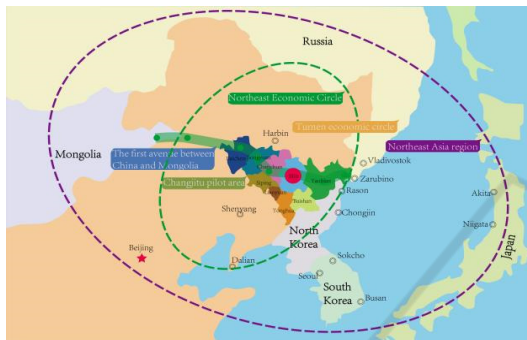


Figure 1: Location map of Jilin City.

2 DIVISION OF HISTORICAL STAGES OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT IN JILIN CITY

Today's landscape architecture is a comprehensive applied discipline that has broken through the traditional landscape architecture. There is no mature and standard system for the study of the history of local landscape architecture, through collecting and reading the typical domestic and foreign historical works, the literature of Jilin City local chronicles, the research on the construction of the whole and part of the city, the author forms his own writing technique line. According to the principle of "scenery comes from the environment, depending on the local scenery, the shape is moderate and appropriate", starting from the landscape, terrain, vegetation, climate, society, economy, military, politics, culture and many other factors, combined with the important historical development stages of Jilin City, the development history of landscape architecture in Jilin city can be summarized into five stages: germination stage, turning stage, generation stage, cross the river

and initial exploration stage and steady development stage.

2.1 Riverside Germination Period

From the stone age when there were human beings living in Jilin City, prehistoric human beings formed settlements along the Songhua River Basin in the form of settlements, which became the initial and most original base of the overall landscape of Jilin City. In the bronze age, the "Xituan Mountain Culture" named after the Xituan Mountain site in Jilin City lasted for thousands of years. Farming tools such as hoes and pickaxes gradually replaced stone axes and adzes (Dong, 1992). With the improvement of construction technology, human cave dwellings have also changed from deep caves to shallow caves. Houses veneered with birch bark have become roasted yellow mud plastered surfaces, and trench-style doorways have been set up (Figure 3).

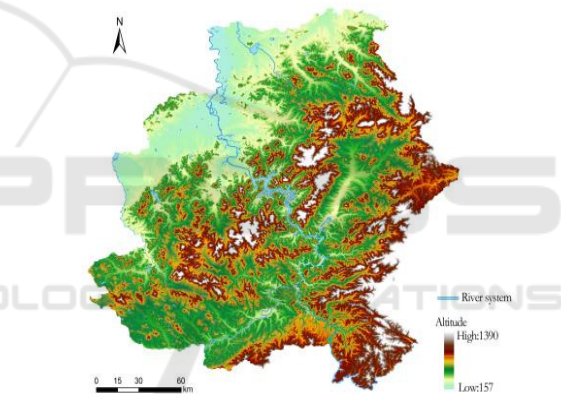
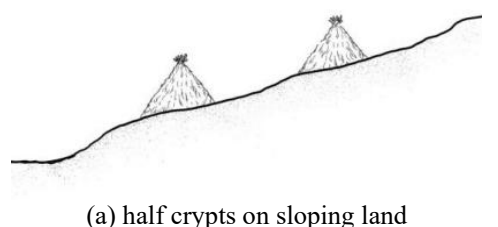


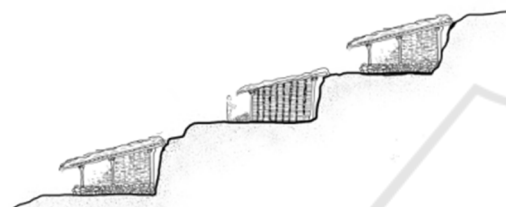
Figure 2: Water system and topography of Jilin City.

In the Western Han Dynasty, depending on the natural landscape base suitable for city construction, Jilin city had its first county, Xuantu Shire Shangyintai County (Dong, 2009). Driven by the different cultures and political forces of different nationalities, Shangyintai County has become a gathering point of multi-ethnic cultural integration, and at the same time has produced more advanced agricultural and handicraft civilization. In accordance with the land conditions of Jilin Province, the landscape architecture culture of people's production and lifestyle and its regional value system began to sprout, and 'garden' and social activity venues began to appear in villages. Relying on the abundant natural water network system of the second basin of Songhua River, the rudiment of the landscape pattern of mountain, water

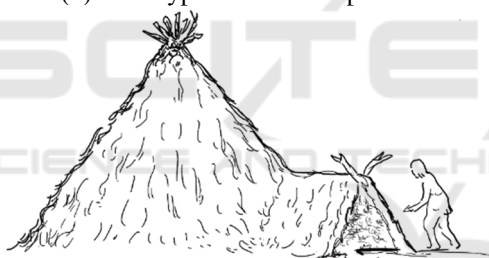
and city closely integrated in Jilin city gradually emerged, and there are many settlements along the river (Figure 4). By the end of the Western Han Dynasty, the Beifuyu tribal regime was established in the northeast (Dong, 2009), the regional center status of Shangyintai County declined, and the development of its landscape architecture also stagnated.



(a) half crypts on sloping land

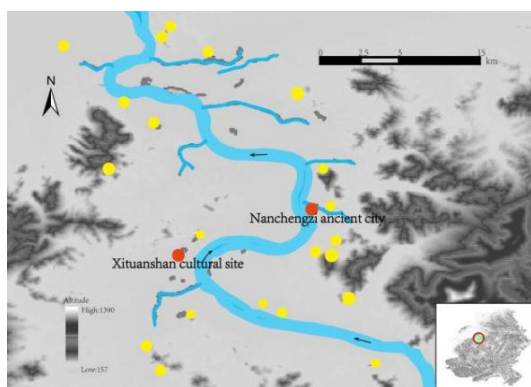


(b) half crypts built on the platform

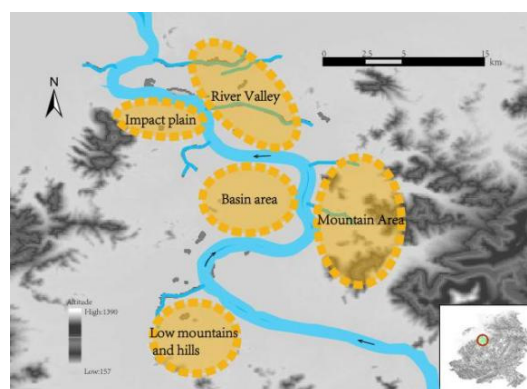


(c) Restoration drawing of half crypt building

Figure 3: Residential buildings in the period of Xituan Mountain (drawn according to the information of Jilin Museum).



(a) the settlement distribution



(b) the law of settlement location

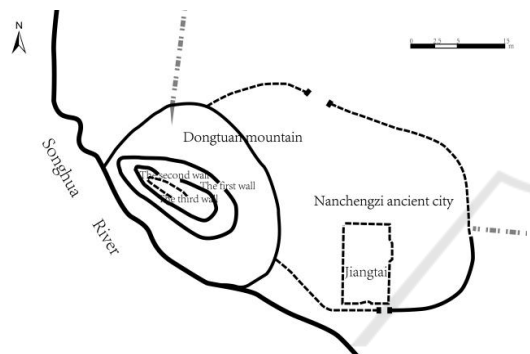
Figure 4: Distribution of settlements in the riverside germination period (drawn according to the information of Jilin Museum).

As Professor Wang Xiangrong said: "the ancients always regarded the natural and artificial landscape environment as the basis of urban construction, and the city formed its own unique landscape pattern and urban personality in the process of adapting and transforming the nature." The ancient human settlements and ancient city landscape in the period of Xituan Mountain culture and Fuyu kingdom are the basis of Jilin city form. The ancient people choose the location based on survival rationality, which has become the most original power of Jilin city formation. Today's Jilin city is gradually developed and expanded based on Nanchengzi ancient city (Figure 5) in Fuyu period.

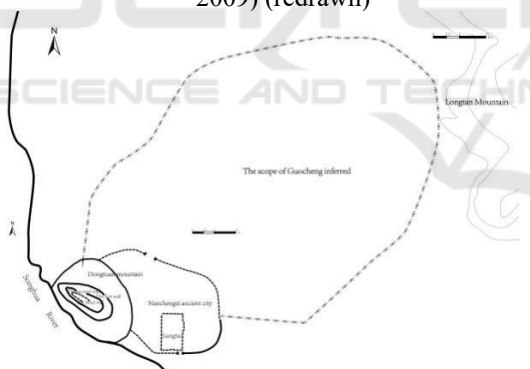
2.2 The Turning Point along the River

The development of Chinese urban landscape architecture is spiraling in the struggle between man and nature, man and man. The decline of Shangyintai County in the Western Han Dynasty made the development of landscape architecture in Jilin City temporarily stagnate. Until the early Western Jin Dynasty, the Xianbei tribe grew stronger, and the Fuyu people eventually disappeared. The Goguryeo people occupied today's Jilin City (the eastern part of Fuyu), and built a military mountain city based on Longtan mountain on the Songhua River (Wang, 2017) (Figure 5). The Goguryeo regime has only existed for more than 20 years, but thanks to its tradition of "Passionate about building palaces" (Dong, 1998), the development of landscape architecture in Jilin City has begun to recover. In the Tang Dynasty, in order to strengthen the rule of the Northeast, the Bohai State was established, which was both a local administrative institution and a

national power (Dong, 1986), Jilin became the state governor of Suzhou, a solo prefecture in the south of the Bohai State, and its military defense status was important. Bohai's prosperous economy and the improvement of productivity level promote the planning of ancient cities in Jilin City (Yang, 2011). Combined with the development of landscape architecture, there are many ancient cities in Jilin City, such as Longtanshan Mountain City, Dongguan Mountain City, Sandaolingzi Mountain City, and the hengdaozinanshan Mountain City of Jiaohe City, Lafaxiaolizi Mountain City, etc (Han, 2015). Among them, Longtan Mountain City (Figure 5) is the largest and most representative.



(a) the plan of Nanchengzi ancient city (Dong, 2009) (redrawn)



(b) the sketch map of Guocheng of Nanchengzi ancient city

Figure 5: Map of the site selection of the Royal City in the early period of Fuyu.

With the construction of the ancient city, the princes and nobles have already developed more advanced above-ground buildings, and the mausoleum gardens have also begun to develop. There are many types of tombs such as earth tombs, brick tombs, and stone tombs. Noble tombs are accompanied by frescoes, funeral objects, inscriptions and ground buildings (Dong, 1986). People of Bohai have a high level of ancient city

planning and landscape design. In Jilin City, the improvement of landscape architecture consciousness of people in Bohai is directly reflected in the planning and construction of Sumi City (Hao, 2016) and Suzhou City.

At the end of the Tang Dynasty, the political situation in the Central Plains was unstable, and there were frequent wars among the Khitan, Jurchen, and Mongolians in the northeast. Until Yelu Abaoji unified the Khitan tribes and established the Liao regime, Suzhou City in Jilin City became a general border city of Liao. The Liao people are good at learning the production technology and Han culture of Central Plains, imitating the Han system, developing agriculture, building fortresses, establishing cities, dealing with the Han people, so that each has a spouse, and cultivates wasteland (Zhang et al., 2016). And because the Khitan people have a hunting tradition, the natural mountain and woodland are respected by the Liao people (Chen, 1995). The Liao people formulated a series of laws and policies concerning forest protection, wildlife protection, and afforestation (Zhang, 2010). In the Liao Dynasty, Jilin city was formed by the interdependence of mountains, waters, forests, and fields.

At the end of the Liao Dynasty, the Jurchen nationality continued to grow, and eventually destroyed the Liao Dynasty and built the Jin Dynasty. On the territory of the Jin Dynasty, the border town of Suzhou City (Jilin City in now) in the Liao Dynasty became the golden "inland", and its strategic position was lost. The Jin Dynasty adopted the military system of Meng'anmuke for territorial expansion, developed the smelting industry and ceramic industry by the old system of the Song Dynasty, actively carried out a foreign trade, and fundamentally borrowed and absorbed the Han culture (Bi & Li, 2014). The development of its landscape gardens should also be progressive. There are very few relics preserved in the Jin Dynasty in the Jilin area, but Wanyan Xiyin, a famous politician, militarist and creator of Nuzhen script, is his family cemetery (Zhao & Zhang, 2012) are indeed well preserved. It began to develop into the Chinese classical garden system, signifies that Jilin City's landscape garden culture has breakthrough development.

When Genghis Khan established the Yuan Dynasty, the Yuan Dynasty established Liaoyang and other provinces in the northeast, and Suzhou became Jianzhou without an administrative system (Zhang, 2010), only a post station, and its political and economic status declined for a while. At the same time, the ancient city clusters along the Yangtze River

that existed from the Liao Dynasty to the Jin Dynasty were also abandoned, and the development of landscape architecture in the entire area of Jilin City has stalled here.

2.3 Depend on the River Formation Period

During the Ming Dynasty, Jilin Province is relatively densely populated, and the Ming Dynasty established Ulawei here. Ulawei established Wula Ancient City (Table 1), which is the ancient city of Suzhou in the Bohai period. In order to strengthen the ties between the Liaodong Dusi and Nurgandos, especially to strengthen the Ming Dynasty's control of Nuergan, Set up a shipyard on the hub of transportations Songhua River (Gu, 2012), which consuming a large amount of locally grown red pine, the forest resources of Jilin Province were subjected to unprecedented, large-scale and organized exploitation for the first time.

Table 1: Construction history of the ancient city of "Wula City".

Dynasty	Historical changes
Bohai State Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Chengguo was built on the edge of Sumo River, one kilometer northwest of the old street to the north of today's ancient city ● It was destroyed by war in Liao Dynasty
Jin Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Build a city in today's Old Street on the north side of the ancient city, known as "ulahonil city"
Ming Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Ulahonil city" was seriously damaged in the turmoil ● The old city was rebuilt and renamed "neiluo city" ● Around neiluo city, wailuo city was built in the north, East and south. ● A slightly square palace city was built in the center, known as the "Forbidden City." ● The high platform built in the Forbidden City is called "White Flower Point General Platform" ● The ancient city was destroyed by war
Qing Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the ancient city ● Sanxiao hall was built on the "White Flower Point General Platform", and later Lingguan pavilion was built ● Then, because of the flooding of the river, the new city was built ● Built the "Wula City"

In addition, during the Ming Dynasty, Jilin Province was the key outside the Great Wall in the Northeast. In order to effectively control the northeast, the Ming Dynasty regime set up Military Bodies in the Jurchen tribe and the U Harian three guards to carry out the political rule of "restricting foreign by foreign" and appoint the heads of various ministries as the officers of the Department of Health, and pay regular tribute to the Ming Dynasty and trade exchanges (Chen, 2006). The establishment of "Selling Horses" in Jilin Province has a greater impact on the landscape of Jilin City. Since the Jurchen area of Jilin Province is rich in horses, it often exchanges with the Central Plains Dynasty. Large-scale horse breeding like this requires a large area of land. So now, on the whole, the overall landscape of Jilin City is characterized by low mountains and hills. Pastoral landscape dominated by river valley plains.

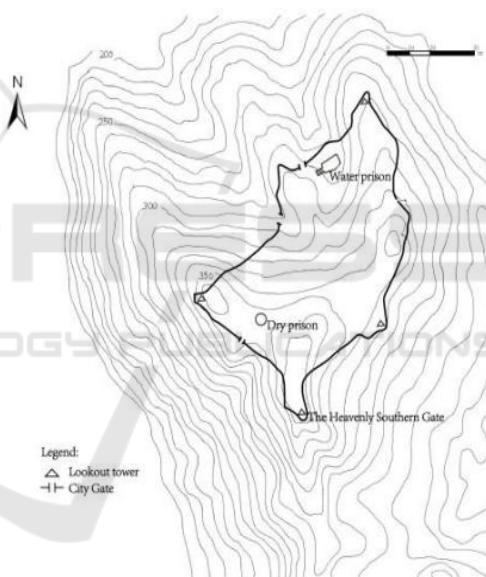


Figure 6: Plan of Longtan Mountain City.

In 1613, the Wula Acropolis was destroyed (Figure 6). The development of Jilin region turned into depression (Ying, 2014). Since Jilin Province is the holy land of Qing ancestors, the Qing emperors' sentiments to this place directly affected the landscape pattern of Jilin City. On the one hand, the Qing Dynasty set up an observatory altar at Xiaobai Mountain, and on the other hand, several Jiulong Mountain were cut away to break the dragon veins of Jilin City (Gu, 2012). At the same time, the Qing Dynasty built a wall in the northeast and implemented a ban policy, designate the Northeast as a Manchu

settlement to maintain the traditions and customs of Manchu, riding and shooting, It is stipulated that the Han nationality must not go beyond the boundary, and the cultural blending between inside and outside the boundary is slowed down, and the speed of the spread of the landscape garden culture within the boundary to the outside is also slowed down (Xu, 2005). It directly affected the development of Jilin City's landscape gardens.

It was not until the first year of Qianlong (1736) that the Yongzhou Confucian Temple (Zhao, 1991) (now Jilin Confucian Temple) was built in Jilin City, and the integration of Manchu and Han cultures began to formally develop on the land of Jilin. The free blending of culture has brought the architecture and garden culture of the Central Plains to Jilin City. There are many courtyards and quadrangle courtyards in Jilin City, and the Fushen Residence Garden also intends to decorate the gardens. Temple gardens, private house gardens, and government office gardens have seen unprecedented development (Table 2).

Table 2: List of garden relics in the period of river generation.

Types	Representative Garden
Yamen Garden	Chief yamen of Dasheng Wula
	Jilin general Mansion
Private house garden	Kuifu Masion Garden
	Hou fu Masion Garden
	Sa fu Masion Garden
	Wang Baichuan courtyard
	Niu Zihou's old house garden
	EN house courtyard
Temple garden	"Waiba Temple" in Wula ancient city
	Zhenwu Temple of Xuantianling
	Yuhuang Pavilion of Beishan
	Confucius Temple of Jilin
Academy Garden	Chongwen Academy

Until the seventh year of Guangxu (1881), before the Qing Dynasty organized the armory in Jilin City, over the past two hundred years, Jilin City has developed from the initial military garrison to the handicraft industry and commercial regional trade center (Wang, 2011), and the level of productivity has reached the highest level ever. The relationship between "city" and "market" has gradually merged,

and the urban landscape has also begun to change from the shape of an ancient city to a modern city.

Until the construction of the Middle East Railway in 1898, Tsarist Russian soldiers forced mining, road repair, logging, and business operations here. The overall style of Jilin gradually changed to an industrial city landscape (Li, 2007). At the same time, because the late Qing government collected logging taxes and opened up the forest area, a large number of Chinese and foreign timber merchants poured into the forest area to cut indiscriminately. The great virgin forest has been severely damaged and devastated. The original harmony of mountains, water, forests and fields is related to the destruction.

In general, the development of landscape architecture in Jilin City during the Ming and Qing Dynasties is a highlight in the history of landscape architecture in Jilin City. The historical changes of the ancient city of Wula and the establishment of the shipyard and the new Jilin City laid the foundation for the evolution of Jilin City into an industrial city. The Fengshui pattern of "Four Mountains and One River" in the New City of Jilin in the Qing Dynasty (Wu, 2005) (Figures 7 and 8) established the basic urban structure of the "One River and Three Districts" of Jilin City in later generations (Wang, 2011). During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the major types of landscape gardens achieved unprecedented development (Xia & Cai, 2010). The overall urban style, urban planning and layout, government offices and industrial gardens, private home gardens, and academies and temple gardens can all be verified through literature or physical remains.

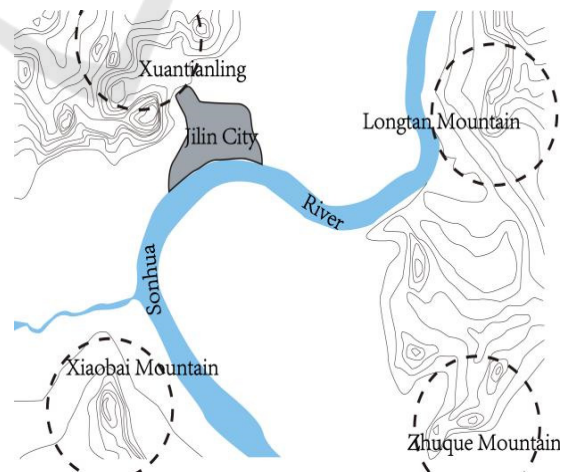


Figure 7: Schematic diagram of the site selection of Jilin City.

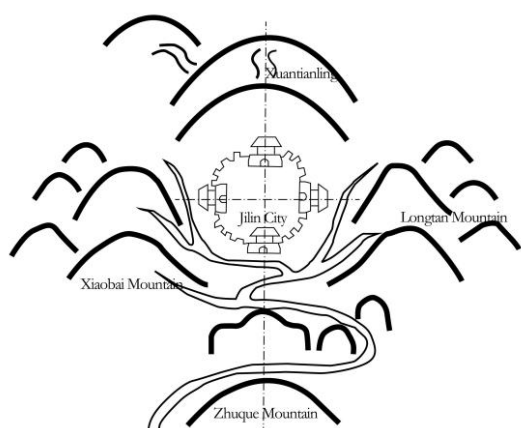


Figure 8: Fengshui sketch map of Jilin City in Qing Dynasty (Lin et al., 1997) (repainted).

2.4 The Initial Exploration Period across the River

After the turbulent development period from the Republic of China to the Puppet Manchukuo in the late Qing Dynasty, Jilin also continued to develop in the process of fighting against foreign aggressive forces (Yang, 2008). The city is constantly transforming in the struggle, developing into an industrial city with excellent revolutionary spirit, and at the same time forming a city landscape with its own characteristics.

While the military defense function is slowly fading, the commercial function of the city is gradually improving. The city wall of the ancient city of Jilin was dismantled, and the limits restricting the development of urban space disappeared. The industrial and commercial landscape of Jilin City has also been developed, but under the influence of the "four mountains and one water" landscape pattern of Jilin City, the development and change of urban landscape is not very great.

In a turbulent social context, the development of Jilin City's urban is slowly expanding (Figure 9). The city contour line and street landscape texture are gradually clear. The mature technology of railway and bridge construction has led to the generation and development of riverside green space (Chen, 2020a; Qian & Chen, 2004) (mainly east mountain railway bridge, full bridge and Jilin bridge). Monasteries and academy gardens preserved by the Qing Dynasty developed into urban parks during this period. The difference of social class and the invasion of Japanese puppet rulers made the urban and rural residential buildings also present obvious class differentiation and ethnic difference. Due to the needs of economic

development, although some relevant protection policies were formulated during this period, the forest resources were still destroyed to a certain extent in essence.

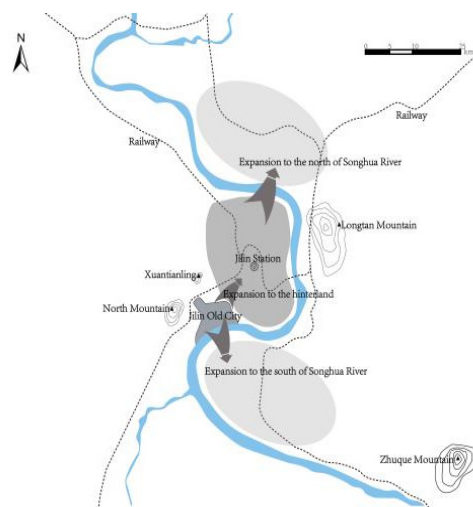


Figure 9: Schematic diagram of urban expansion.

2.5 Steady Development Period

Since the liberation of Jilin in 1948, the production and construction of Jilin City have been fully restored from my country's first five-year plan (Li, 1988). After experiencing a short period of stagnation during the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution, the implementation of the reform and opening policy in the 1980s began to resume development. In today's information age, the development of landscape architecture in Jilin City has been steadily improved amidst twists and turns, and the city's landscape architecture awareness has also been gradually improved.

While Jilin City comprehensively promotes economic construction, the demands of urban development increasingly require innovation in the old urban area. Jilin's cross-river development also officially began at this time. In this way, the comprehensive development trend of Jilin City's "One River and Three Districts" (Figure 10) has formally taken shape.

In the process of development, on the one hand, restricted by the landscape pattern of Jilin City, and on the other hand, affected by the historical limitations of the consciousness of landscape architecture, the development of Jilin City's landscape architecture has undergone a triple transformation: 1) Many blocks with historical and educational significance are in the founding of the

country. It was demolished and built during the early period or during the "Cultural Revolution", which made the street's landscape and architecture lose its historicity. 2) Relying on the inherently excellent natural ecological base, while carrying out economic construction, the planning and construction of supporting green space has been neglected, resulting in that the green space system of Jilin City is still incomplete. 3) As the economic and cultural construction of Jilin City has been steadily improved, people's material living standards have gradually improved, and people's demand for green ecological space has gradually increased. Jilin City also began to pay attention to the planning of green space system, attention to the protection and utilization of historical resources of urban landscape.

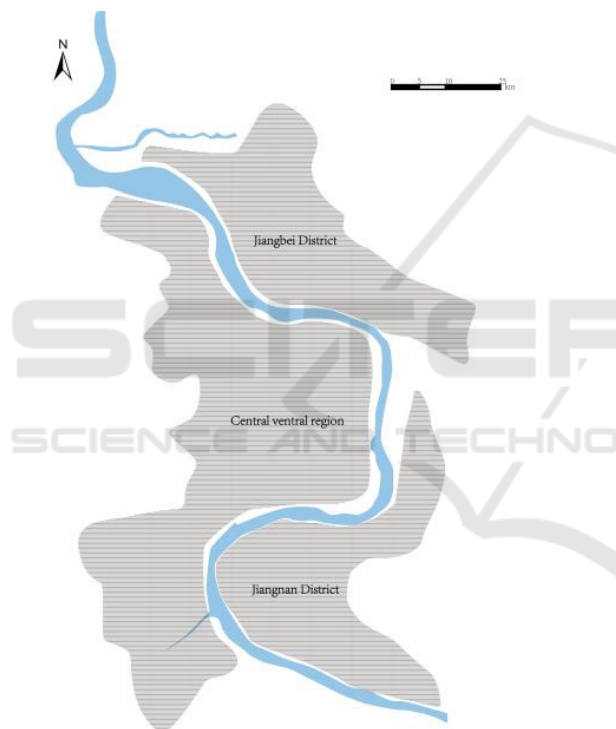


Figure 10: Schematic diagram of "one river and three districts" mode.

In the period of steady development, although the goal of building an international garden city with a certain charm was proposed. However, due to the determination of the nature of the city with "chemical industry as the main part" and the weakness of the "garden consciousness", the pace of the development of urban garden and green space in the early days of the People's Republic of China was still slow. After the continuous baptism of the "First Five-Year Plan",

"Great Leap Forward", "Cultural Revolution" and "Reform and Opening Up", Jilin City's landscape architecture awareness has been continuously improved, and a systematic green space planning and construction pattern has gradually formed.

3 CONCLUSION

From a nationwide perspective, the study of the history of the development of landscape architecture in local cities can provide a more targeted reference for the development and construction of cities in landscape architecture, it provides the most direct reference of landscape resources for the construction of the city itself, so the research on the history of landscape architecture in local cities is of great significance to the development and construction of the city. This paper systematically combs the history of Jilin from the Xituanshan culture period to more than 3,000 years, from which the development of Jilin City landscape architecture can be summarized.

3.1 Status Quo of Protection and Utilization of Landscape Resources in Jilin City

In terms of natural scenery resources, relying on the unique landscape framework of four mountains and one river, Jilin City's urban greening occupies an inherent advantage, and most of the landscape resources have been well utilized. Beishan Park, Xuantianling Cultural Park, and Longtanshan Site Parks and green belts along the river have been built to greatly enrich the daily leisure life of citizens. Zhuqueshan National Forest Park and Songhua Lake Scenic Area in the suburbs are not only short-term leisure places for residents of the city, but also a famous tourist attraction that can reflect the cultural characteristics of Jilin City.

In terms of historical buildings and gardens, restricted by the historical limitations of economic development and landscape gardening consciousness, many historical and cultural heritages and historical sites have suffered irreparable damage. For example, the city wall of Jilin in the Qing Dynasty was built in the 12th year of the reign of Kangxi, and is regarded as a historical scar of the city. The scar was removed after the Japanese invasion. In the history of Jilin, there are many historical relics, such as the provincial government and the military and government offices, which have the characteristics of The Times, but now there is no trace of them. There were six gatehouses in

the east, north and west parts of the old city, which were also damaged due to historical factors. These resources of landscape architecture, which can reflect the historical features of the city, can only be found in old photos. Compared with the protection of historical buildings and historical gardens in cities such as Shanghai and Nanjing, the historical relics of Jilin City are well preserved.

In terms of the characteristics of the city, after Jilin City was classified as a “chemical city”, most of the industrial sites left over from history have not been well protected due to development needs, and the construction of subsidiary green spaces and protective green spaces in the industrial zone has been relatively weak. The characteristics of industrial cities have not been fully landscaped.

3.2 Prospects and Suggestions for the Development of Landscape Architecture in Jilin

As a famous historical and cultural city, Jilin has numerous high-rise buildings made of steel and concrete, instead of traditional buildings and houses that can reflect its culture, and many cultural relics have been lost over time (Chen, 2020b; Yan, 2016). The paper researches the history of landscape architecture in Jilin, and the author believes that in its future development, awareness of landscape architecture should be enhanced, and the concept of conservation established.

Firstly, we need to conserve scenic spots, cultural heritage sites, cultural relics, and traditional dwellings in a focused manner so as to develop cultural features. Besides, we need to control the spatial profile of the city, showing the natural landscape of the city with its coexistence of mountains and water.

Secondly, we need to protect the overall scene of the “river city”. The name was given by Emperor Kangxi who wrote a poem about Songhua River. In the 12th Five-Year Cultural Industry Development Plan issued by the Jilin Municipal Government, the culture of the beautiful river city is clearly defined and elaborated. The river is therefore an important natural landscape resource that should be protected in its future development. The height, form and color of buildings along the river should be controlled, and the maintenance and further design of green spaces along the river should make full use of the historical theme of the “shipyards”, thus making it more educational and meaningful. Meanwhile, water pollution should be prevented, water resources should be fully utilized, and water and ice sports can also reflect the feature of

the “river city”.

Thirdly, it is necessary to regulate the landscape of the “old city”. As an important commodity distribution center, Jilin used to be well served by both water and land transport. It was also the capital city of Jilin province, and Shanying District used to be home to numerous shops, all of which had elegant storefronts well connected by roads and buildings, thus making it an important area reflecting its traditional scene and revealing cultural atmosphere. Now these historic districts are no longer what they used to be. In the future, Jilin should learn from the experience and lessons of the past and put more emphasis on combining the modernization of the city with the preservation of its historical and cultural features. Therefore, we should control the size of the city, ensuring that the population of the central city does not sabotage its historical landscape. Besides, we are supposed to improve the dwelling quality for local residents, paying more attention to their daily life. On this basis, we can take measures to restore the historic scene of the old city. We should make it clear that the preservation of historical and cultural resources should be through restoration instead of reconstruction. In addition, stone monuments and sculptures can be used to represent its history, and its regional features can be elaborated to ensure that the original architectural forms and colors can be preserved. Local snacks and handicrafts should be used to contribute to services and tourism by setting up long-established shops, so that the local tradition can last long.

Fourthly, landscape architecture can be used to protect those cultural heritage protection units (Chen, 2021; Yang, 2018). As of 2019, Jilin is home to a total of 24 national key cultural relics protection units, as well as more than 40 provincial key cultural relics protection units. These historical relics prove that Jilin is an important cultural cradle in the Songhua River basin, and also witness Jilin’s gradual evolution from a cultural birthplace to a military area, a political, economic and transportation hub.

Specifically, historical landscape conservation areas can be established: Xituanshan Cultural Landscape Conservation Area, Historical and Cultural Landscape Conservation Area, Wula Street Historical and Landscape Conservation Area, Beishan Cultural Landscape Conservation Area and Longtanshan Cultural Ancient City Landscape Conservation Area. For example, Wula Street in Longtan District is home to buildings and numerous Manchu dwellings known as one of the four tribute bases of the Qing Dynasty, and it is an area where Manchu people live with a reputation of their

hometown. Therefore, the Wula Street Historical Landscape Area can use Manchu folk buildings as the main buildings. It can be used as a typical area of historic landscape reserve together with tributary culture temple architectures in Northeast China.

In addition, the “Songhua River Water Resources Conservation Zone” can be established. A combination of the nature of Songhua River and the history of the Kangxi and Qianlong Emperors’ tour of Jilin and their inspection of the Jilin Navy can be reflected in the details of the landscape architecture planning, thus highlighting the historical and cultural connotations of Jilin as a “land of prosperity”.

Besides, infrastructure such as parks and green spaces can also be installed, which means that the protection of key historical heritage units should be in line with Protection of Cultural Relics Act, and these heritage units can contribute to the construction of parks and green spaces. For instance, the Longtanshan Mountain was built as a heritage park, the former site of the Wang Baichuan Residence was repaired and built as a city heritage museum with local culture, and the Jilin Machine Bureau emerged as Jilin City Arts Center after more than a century of war, destruction, and restoration.

The city embraces rather scattered historical and cultural monuments, and the ancient monuments and buildings are protected in order, putting historical and cultural landscapes and cultural routes into the protection system. Besides, the cultural landscape of Jilin is inherited, thus further accumulating historical culture, creating a city cultural brand with regional features and showcasing historical and cultural charm to the outside world. The lives of the people are enriched, so that Jilin can still develop as an ancient historical and cultural city.

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