

Research on Methods of Constructing Spatial Patterns of Historical and Cultural Protection and Charm in the Context of Territorial Spatial Planning—Taking Rikaze City as an Example

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Abstract: *In the context of territorial spatial planning, it is crucial to construct historical and cultural protection pattern and charm spatial pattern. In this paper, Rikaze City is selected as the research object, and the index evaluation system is constructed based on Rikaze's own ecological landscape resources, historical and cultural resources and tourism resources, and the evaluation results are applied to the construction of historical and cultural protection pattern and charm space protection and utilization pattern in the overall planning of national land space. The results show that the areas with higher quantitative scores of historical and cultural resources in Shigatse City are relatively patchy and have a strong correlation with the direction of historical routes. The areas with higher quantitative scores of natural elements are highly coupled with the distribution of nature reserves, and the areas with higher comprehensive scores of charismatic resources in the city area are characterized by piecewise and linear agglomeration and superposition. It is recommended to construct a regional historical and cultural protection pattern of "one corridor, two cities, six pieces and multiple points" and a spatial development pattern of "one corridor, four lines, five districts and multiple poles and cores", which will be used to lead the city's historical and cultural protection and guide the development of tourism.*

Keywords: Historical and cultural conservation pattern, Charismatic spatial pattern, Rikaze city.

1. Introduction

From the ecological view of sustainable development to "green water and green mountains are golden mountains", China's cognition of the relationship between people and the land has been continuously upgraded, and the state's construction of spatial main function zones has broken the traditional concept of prioritization of development, and charismatic territorial space is a further reflection on the contribution to the socio-economic development of different types of regions in the perspective of the main function. The shaping of high-quality charismatic territorial space has become a breakthrough for regions to accelerate the development process. In the process of preparing the new round of national spatial master plan, the protection and shaping of charismatic space has become an indispensable link in the construction of the overall pattern of national spatial protection and development [1-2].

With rapid economic development, China's middle-income group has grown rapidly and entered a middle-income society. A study of the national urban system planning shows that nearly 300 million people have entered the middle-income group, which will reach 500-600 million in 2025, making it the largest middle-income group in the world. With the arrival of the 4.0 era of consumption, the proportion of diversified consumption, such as culture and entertainment, has increased, and the consumption of clothing, food and other basic necessities of life has decreased, with a greater tendency towards personalized and quality consumption. Consumption has become the main force driving economic growth, with the consumption rate rising from a historical low of 49.1% in 2010 to around 58% in 2020, and will further rise to around

65% by 2030. Tourism and leisure has become a new demand, but there are still shortcomings such as low utilization of cultural resources, relatively backward means of displaying and utilizing them, insufficient efforts to highlight world-class product brands, and high-quality attractive spaces that highlight long-lasting cultures and all-encompassing natural landscapes that have yet to be cultivated [3].

One of the important positions of the Tibet Autonomous Region is "the protection area of Chinese national characteristics and culture and the world tourism destination". As the second largest city in the Tibet Autonomous Region, the residence of successive Panchen, and one of the earliest farming areas in Tibet, Shigatse has a history of over 600 years of construction and has witnessed most of the key historical nodes in the process of the Tibetan Plateau coming under the jurisdiction of the central government. With a history of more than 600 years, the city has witnessed most of the key historical nodes in the historical process of the incorporation of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau into the jurisdiction of the central government, and has been the frontline of the people of all ethnic groups in the Tibetan region in the history of the region in resisting foreign invasions and safeguarding the territorial integrity, and has completely witnessed the important position of the Snowy Plateau in the pattern of the unity of the Chinese nation in diversity. In addition, its special geographic pattern, shaping its formation of a unique and diverse natural ecological landscape, the study of the construction of its charismatic spatial pattern, the inheritance of national characteristics of culture, the protection of natural ecological environment are of great significance. Therefore, this paper selects Rikaze City as the research object, constructs the index evaluation system based on Rikaze's own ecological landscape resources, historical and cultural resources and

tourism resources, and applies the evaluation results in the construction of historical and cultural protection pattern and charismatic spatial protection and utilization pattern in the national spatial master plan, with a view to providing reference for the enhancement of the protection and utilization of charismatic resources at the planning level.

2. Research Methodology

2.1 Overview of the Study Area

From the geographical location, Rikaze is located in the southwest of Tibet, external and Nepal, India, Bhutan, bordering three countries, the national border is about 1,800 kilometers long; west of Ali region, north of the Nagchu region, east of Lhasa and Shannan city, 277 kilometers from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. Rikaze city center is located in the middle of the city, is the second largest city in Tibet

Autonomous Region, the center of politics, economy, culture, transportation and information in the back of Tibet, the distribution of agricultural and animal husbandry products, but also successive generations of the Panchen masters in the tin. From the topography and geomorphology, Rikaze basically consists of high mountains, wide valleys and lake basins, which can be roughly divided into three natural zones, i.e., south Tibet valley area, western alpine area, and the southern foothills of the Himalayas, low altitude area. From the point of view of climatic conditions, Rikaze generally has thin air, low air pressure, little oxygen and strong solar radiation. From the administrative division, Rikaze under the jurisdiction of 1 district and 17 counties. From the demographic and economic conditions, the seven universal data show that the total population of Rikaze is 798,200, with an urbanization rate of 23.1%, and the gross economic product is second only to Lhasa in the Tibet Autonomous Region, making it the second largest city in Tibet [4].

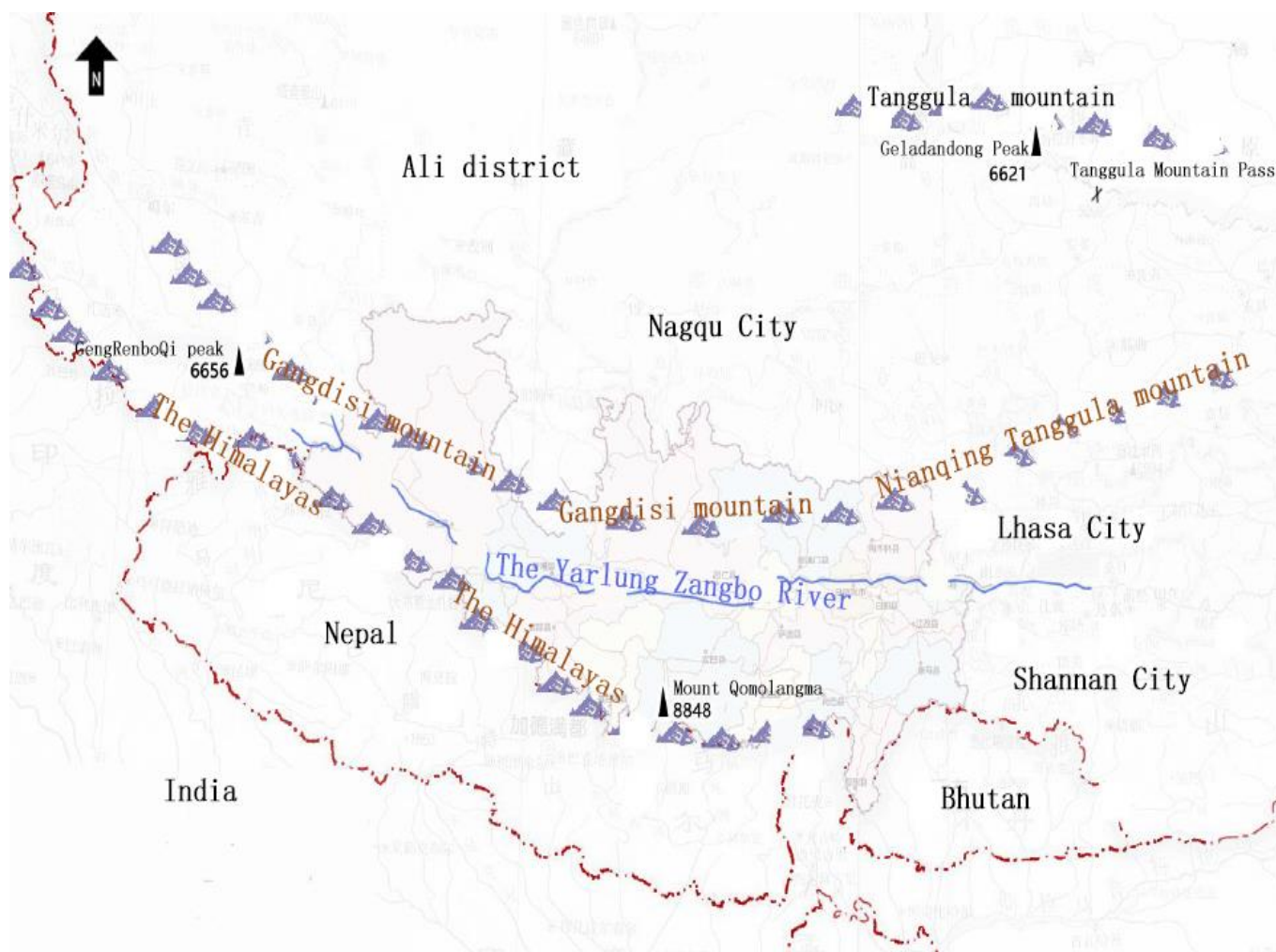


Figure 1: Rikaze Basic Situation Map

2.2 Charismatic Resource Characterization

Unique geographic environment forms the ecological landscape of the whole region. Rikaze vertical height difference of 7,000 meters, unique geographical location and topographic and geomorphological conditions, given its unique geographical features, forming a complex and diverse and beautiful and magnificent natural landscape. The territory of snow-capped mountains, rivers, deep canyons, lakes and wetlands scattered, with mountains, water, forests, fields,

lakes, grass, sand, ice, the whole area of the whole element of ecological landscape resources. The western alpine area is dominated by plateau valley lake basin landscape and plateau meadow landscape. South Tibet valley area is dominated by field landscape and grassland landscape. The southern foothills of the Himalayas at low altitude, the ecological landscape is more intensive, plateau glaciers and alpine valleys for the region's main landscape types.

Historical and cultural resources are concentrated in the southeast region of the city. Affected by the altitude,

hydrology and other natural conditions, Rikaze city's immovable cultural relics are concentrated in the Yarlung Zangbo River and the Nianchu River along the coast of the Ponchu River along the coast of the river and Jilong ditch, Yadong ditch immovable cultural relics are also more concentrated distribution of points. Yarlung Zangbo River upstream of the plateau area and the north side of the Gangdisê mountain range Qiangtang high principle is the most sparse distribution of immovable cultural relics points area. At the same time, the spatial distribution of historical and cultural resources and cultural routes are also correlated, the historical formation of trade exchange channel that is the Tangfan Road (including the ancient road of Fanny, Zhangmu Road, Yadong Road, Chentang Road, Dosima Road) along the line of the distribution of the remains of dense.

It is the centralized manifestation of the carrier of multicultural integration and national unity. Since the Tang Dynasty, Tibet has had close relations with the Central Plains, with frequent economic and cultural exchanges. Wang Xuanze, an envoy of the Tang Dynasty, left an important inscription on his mission to Tianzhu via Gyirong, which is a historical testimony to the cultural exchanges and diplomatic activities of all ethnic groups that began in the Tang Dynasty. Sakya School flourished, the Yuan central government chose the Sakya School as the representative of the local power in Tibet to rule Tibet, Tibetan and Mongolian cultural fusion and development, such as the Sakya School represented by Bashi Ba combined Mongolian, Tibetan, Chinese and other kinds of characters to create the Bashi Ba Wen (Mongolian new characters). Rikaze has fused local Tibetan culture and extra-territorial culture with great tolerance, and is the most diversified and comprehensive region of Tibetan culture, where Tibetan Buddhism, Chinese culture, Islamic culture, as well as Nepal, India, Sherpa and other diversified ethnic and religious cultures have been inherited in Rikaze. The multicultural system of Rikaze adds a bright touch to Chinese culture.

2.3 Charming Resource Conservation and Utilization Problem Identification

The natural damage of cultural relics is serious, and the protection planning and regulations are not perfect. Compared with the country, the overall development level of Rikaze City is relatively lagging behind, the government's financial capacity is limited, the lack of financial support, cultural relics protection is mostly in a primitive state, coupled with concentrated precipitation, geologic hazards, freezing and thawing effect of natural disasters, resulting in the natural deterioration of cultural relics is more serious. The direct management of cultural relics protection units at all levels is relatively decentralized, with unclear management responsibilities and powers, and protection and management efforts need to be strengthened.

There are deviations in the concept of protection and inappropriate protection measures. Local protection concepts are biased and do not recognize the responsibility for protection, for example, the protection of historical and cultural cities and towns focuses on temples, neglecting the protection of the overall pattern and style. Local people do not have a good understanding of the value of historical and

cultural resources, and departments at all levels do not do enough to publicize the protection of cultural relics.

Insufficient safeguards for intangible cultural heritage transmission mechanisms and inheritors. At present, the inheritance mechanism for intangible cultural heritage is still based on the master-apprentice system of small workshops and family-type inheritance. Schools that pool social forces have not yet been established, and there is a crisis of lack of successors and loss of skills. Progress in the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage needs to be accelerated, and the protection of cultural spaces needs to be strengthened.

The revitalization and utilization of cultural resources is low, and the combination of culture and scenery is not high. Shigatse has world-class historical and cultural resources, but its display utilization and operation are backward. Most of the temple-type immovable cultural relics are open in their original state, and most of the other types of cultural relics are not directly open to the public. The utilization of overall cultural resources is basically in the primary tourism development based on sightseeing, except for the temple category which maintains its original function. Insufficient excavation of the cultural heritage of the sacred mountains and lakes and other magnificent natural landscapes, and the lack of cultural and story support, cannot attract people to listen and experience. Cultural and tourism products have not yet formed a complete system, and both cultural and economic values have yet to be enhanced.

The city brand image is not distinct, and the all-round marketing system has not been established. Compared with Lhasa, Rikaze's thematic image has a smaller scope of dissemination, is not well known, and has not yet been generally recognized by the public. The tourism image is obscured by the Everest brand, and there is a tendency to know only Everest but not Rikaze. And Rikaze City has not yet formulated the overall marketing plan and marketing program for the whole region tourism, the strength of destination promotion is still limited. Upper and lower combination, horizontal linkage, multi-party participation, multi-level, whole industry chain brand system has not been fully established.

The degree of tourism product development is low, and the tourism routes are relatively single. Rikaze and the surrounding areas of tourism homogenization, low-level development phenomenon prevails, the lack of depth experience-type products. Currently mostly sightseeing tourism products, traditional sightseeing tourism products entertainment, experience and participation is poor, failed to fully reflect the regional characteristics of Rikaze and cultural connotations, high-end mature vacation products less, special tourism and leisure and vacation tourism products and other tourism products of new forms, new areas of product development is lagging behind, the lack of rural tourism boutique. And a single tourism line, did not form a ring line and compound line, regional drive is insufficient, tourism resource advantages have not yet been transformed into economic advantages.

2.4 Evaluation System of Charismatic Resource Indicators Construction

Based on the data provided by the Tourism Development Commission, the Cultural Relics Bureau and other industry authorities, combined with on-site research on the actual knowledge of Rikaze, summarize and sort out the various types of charm elements in the whole region. The development of “3 categories, 9 sub-categories” charm resources evaluation index system, the list of various types of resources in the region in the form of quantitative data articulated to the space, forming a geographical distribution pattern of cultural elements. The three major categories include ecological landscape resources, historical and cultural resources and tourism resources. Among them, the ecological landscape resources, besides being based on the system of nature reserves, taking into account the special nature worship and folk culture of Rikaze City, the important mountains and valleys closely related to it are also included in the overall indicator system, forming three sub-categories of indicators; the historical and cultural resources include four sub-categories of indicators, including the world heritage sites, the

system of protection colonies of famous historical and cultural cities, towns and villages, the cultural relics protection units, and the intangible cultural heritage Indicators; Tourism resources form 2 sub-categories of indicators for scenic spots and A-grade scenic spots. On the assignment of individual scores, the high scores of 20 and 10 points and the lowest score of 1 point are selected, and according to the grade and influence of the resource elements, the elements are assigned and weighted for evaluation to form the charm resource evaluation index system. Among them, due to the scarcity of national 5A-level scenic spots, there is only one Zashilunbu Temple in Rikaze City, which confers the highest score of 20 points, and the elements with the highest grades and the widest influence on creating regional business cards, such as national nature reserves, national historical and cultural cities, national scenic spots, and the world heritage of irrigation engineering, are conferred with high scores of 10 points, and the other types of elements are decreasing in order [5,6,7,8,9].

Table 1: Natural and Cultural Landscape Resources Rating Scale

typology	Element name	quantities	competent authorities	individual point value	
Ecological and landscape resources	nature park	national level	2	Ministry of Natural Resources	5
		Autonomous Region level	4	Ministry of Natural Resources	2
	nature reserve	national level	2	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Ecology and the Environment, etc.	10
		Autonomous Region level	6	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Ecology and the Environment, etc.	5
	Vital mountains	Mountains with unique natural landscapes	5	-	1
		Mountains with unique Tibetan cultural connotations	5	-	1
		Mountains associated with towns and cities	5	-	1
		Gullies associated with cultural exchanges	6	-	1
	Historical and cultural resources	Protecting the community	National Historic and Cultural City	2	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Famous Towns of Chinese History and Culture			2	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	5
Famous Historical and Cultural Village of China			1	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	3
Chinese traditional village			9	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	2
Characteristic small towns			5	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	2
unit of cultural relic protection		national level	10	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	5
		Autonomous Region level	131	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2
intangible cultural heritage		municipal and county levels	373	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	1
		national level	20	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	5
		Autonomous Region level	75	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2
World Heritage Site		municipal level	143	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	1
		world-class	1	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage	10
tourism resource		scenic and scenic area	national level	0	Ministry of Natural Resources
	Autonomous Region level		3	Ministry of Natural Resources	5
	A-class scenic area	5A level	1	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	20
		4A level	3	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	10
		3A level	30	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	5
		2A level	11	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2
		1A level	13	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	1

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 Results of the Quantitative Evaluation of the Elements of Cultural Attractiveness

Taking the township as the basic unit, only the four subcategories of indicators of the evaluation system of historical and cultural resources are implemented to construct the spatial pattern of historical and cultural resources in Rikaze city. The evaluation results show that the areas with

high quantitative ratings of historical and cultural elements in Rikaze city are mainly distributed in the Yarlung Tsangpo River valley and the southern Himalayan valley in the southeastern part of the city. The areas with the highest ratings are distributed in a piecemeal manner, including Sanzhuz District, Gyangzê Town, Longma Township and Zhelong Township in Gyangzê County, Girong Township and Dzongga Township in Girong County, Zaxizong Township and Gangga Township in Tingri County, and Sakya Township in Sakya County.

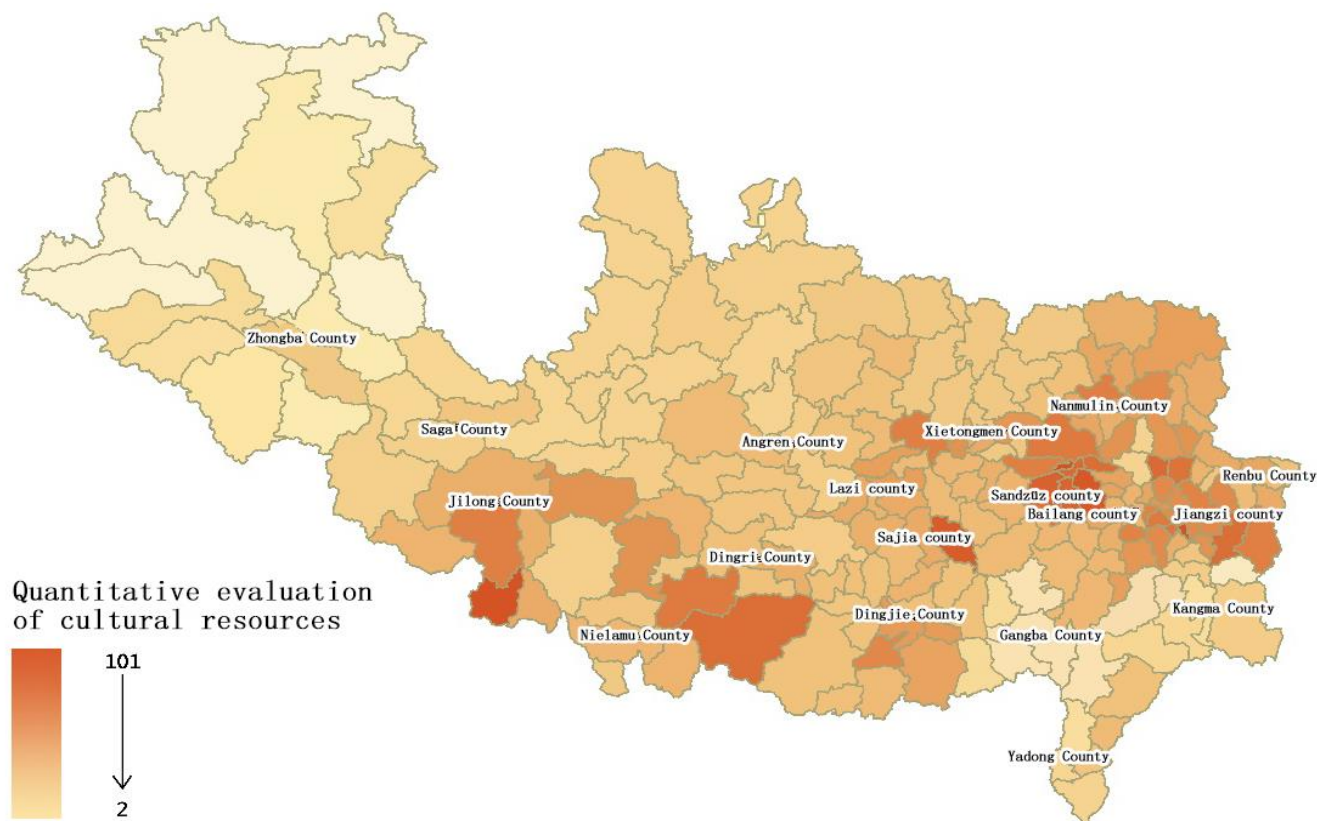


Figure 2: Evaluation chart of cultural attractiveness resource index

3.2 Identification of Historical and Cultural Preservation Patterns

Combining the quantitative evaluation results of historical and cultural elements, implementing the protection requirements of the Rikaze City Historical and Cultural City Protection Plan, and combining the historical and cultural routes, the above evaluation pattern will be revised, and finally constructing the “one corridor, two cities, six slices and multiple points” historical and cultural protection pattern of the whole region. “One corridor” refers to the Silk Road South Asia Corridor, which consists of five cultural routes, namely, Mangwi Road, Zhangmu Road, Yadong Road, Chentang Road, and Dosima Post Road. Focusing on the protection of the five branches of the Road to form a linear heritage gathering area, including historical settlements, various types of cultural relics protection units, important structures and sites, etc., and pay attention to the protection of the integrity of the cultural routes, to strengthen the understanding of the Silk Road South Asia Corridor Rikaze section of the study, fully sort out the history of the routes, the cultural connotations and the modern impact of the popularization of science and publicity work. “Two cities” refers to two national historical and cultural cities within the city, namely, the national historical and cultural city of Shigatse and the national historical and cultural city of Gyantse, according to the regulations for the protection of historical and cultural cities, towns and villages to carry out

rigorous protection, focusing on the overall protection of urban areas of the city. The “six slices” refers to six cultural heritage gathering areas, including the Sakya Cultural Heritage Gathering Area, the Gyirong Cultural Heritage Gathering Area, the Tingri Cultural Heritage Gathering Area, the Sangzhuz Cultural Heritage Gathering Area, the Gyangzê Cultural Heritage Gathering Area and the Yadong Cultural Heritage Gathering Area. It focuses on the protection of cultural relics protection units in the area, fully exploits the natural and cultural landscapes in the area, rationally utilizes the resources, and appropriately develops the tourism industry. “Multiple points” refers to a number of historical villages and towns and other important protection nodes, of which, historical and cultural towns and villages are protected and managed in strict accordance with the relevant requirements of the Regulations on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Towns and Villages, and traditional Chinese villages are protected and managed in strict accordance with the relevant requirements of the Guiding Opinions on the Effective Enhancement of the Protection of Traditional Chinese Villages. For heritage settlements for which special protection plans have been prepared, their protection is carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of the protection plan and the protection and development plan; where such plans have not yet been prepared, the preparation of special plans is being accelerated.

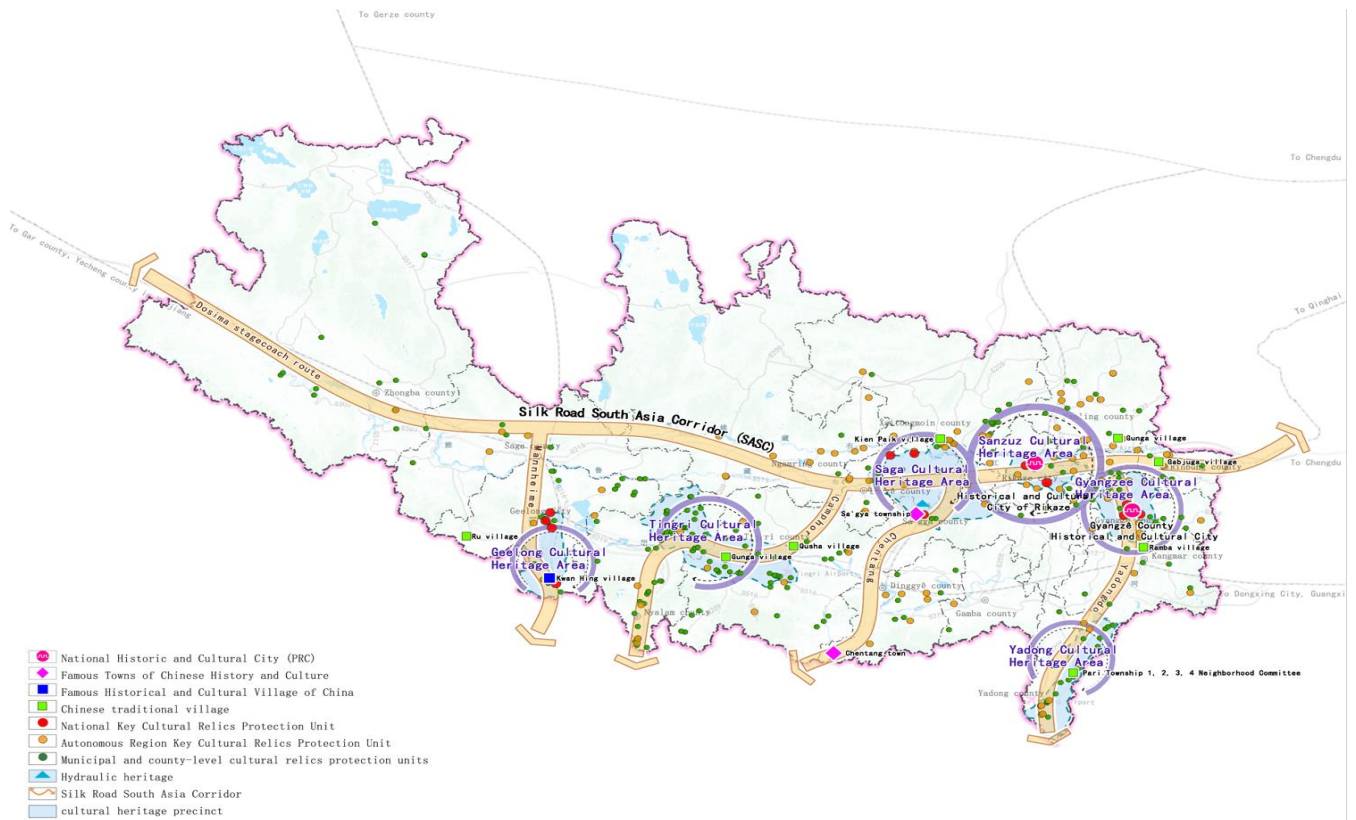


Figure 3: Historical and cultural preservation pattern of the city area

3.3 Results of Quantitative Evaluation of Natural Elements

The spatial pattern of natural elements in Rikaze City is constructed by taking the township as the basic unit and superimposing the comprehensive evaluation results of ecological landscape resources and tourism resources. The results show that the areas with high scores in the quantitative evaluation of natural elements in Rikaze city area are highly

coupled with the distribution of nature reserves, which are mainly distributed in Tingri, Tingjie, Nyalam, Gyirong (Everest National Nature Reserve of Tibet) and Sangzhu District, Xaitongmen, and Namling (Black-necked Crane National Nature Reserve of the Middle Yarlung Zangbo River Valley of Tibet). Among them, Trudang Township and Zaxizong Township in Tingri County and Chentang Township in Tingjie County scored the highest.

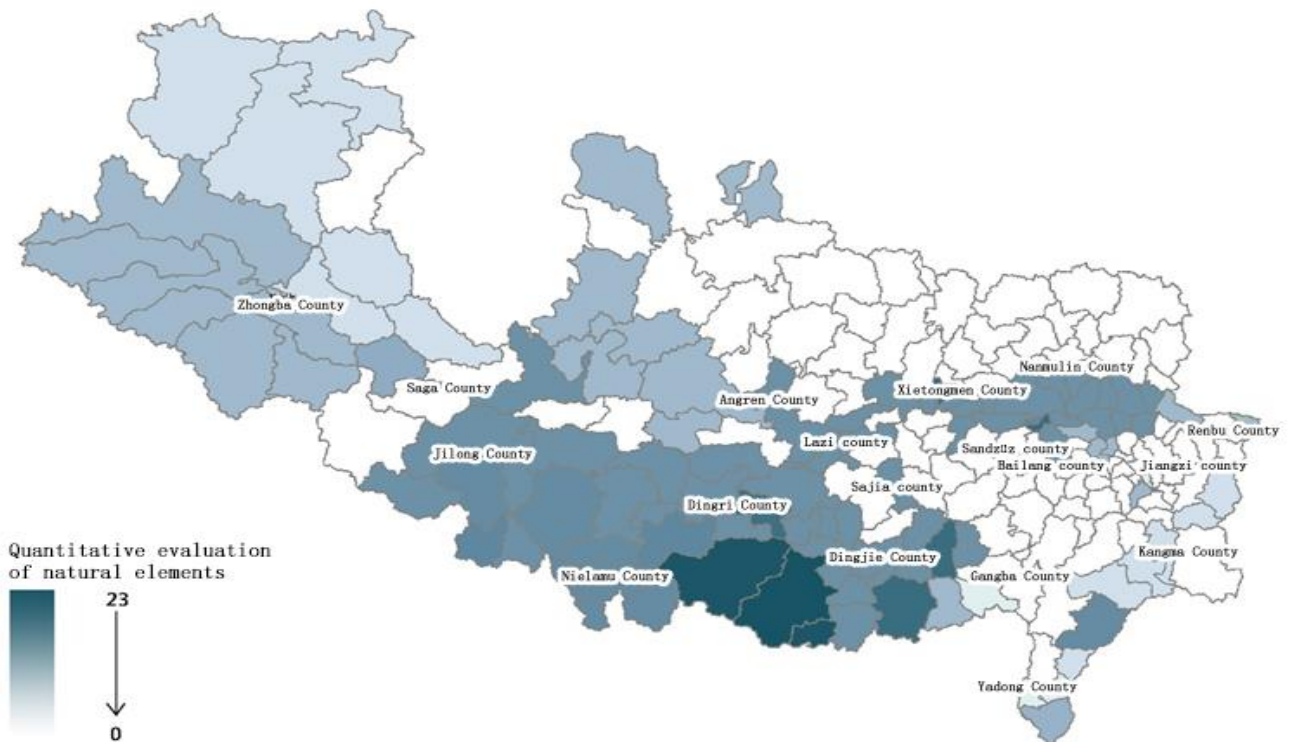


Figure 4: Evaluation map of natural charm resource index

3.4 Results of Comprehensive Evaluation of Charming Resources

Taking the township as a unit, the comprehensive evaluation results of historical and cultural resources, ecological landscape resources and tourism resources are added to construct the spatial protection and utilization pattern of the charm of Rikaze City. The results show that the distribution of charm resources in Rikaze city area is characterized by piecewise and linear agglomeration. In general, it can be

divided into the southern ecological charm concentration area and the eastern historical and cultural charm concentration area. Sanjuzhiz District, Gyirong County, Nyalam County, Tingri County, Tingjie County, Sakya County, Nyalam County, and Gyantse County scored high. In addition, the quantitative evaluation scores of the charm resources of towns and cities along the Yarlung Zangbo River, Gyirong Gorge, Zhangmu Gorge, Chentang-Gama Gorge, Yadong Gorge, and other river valleys are all relatively high.

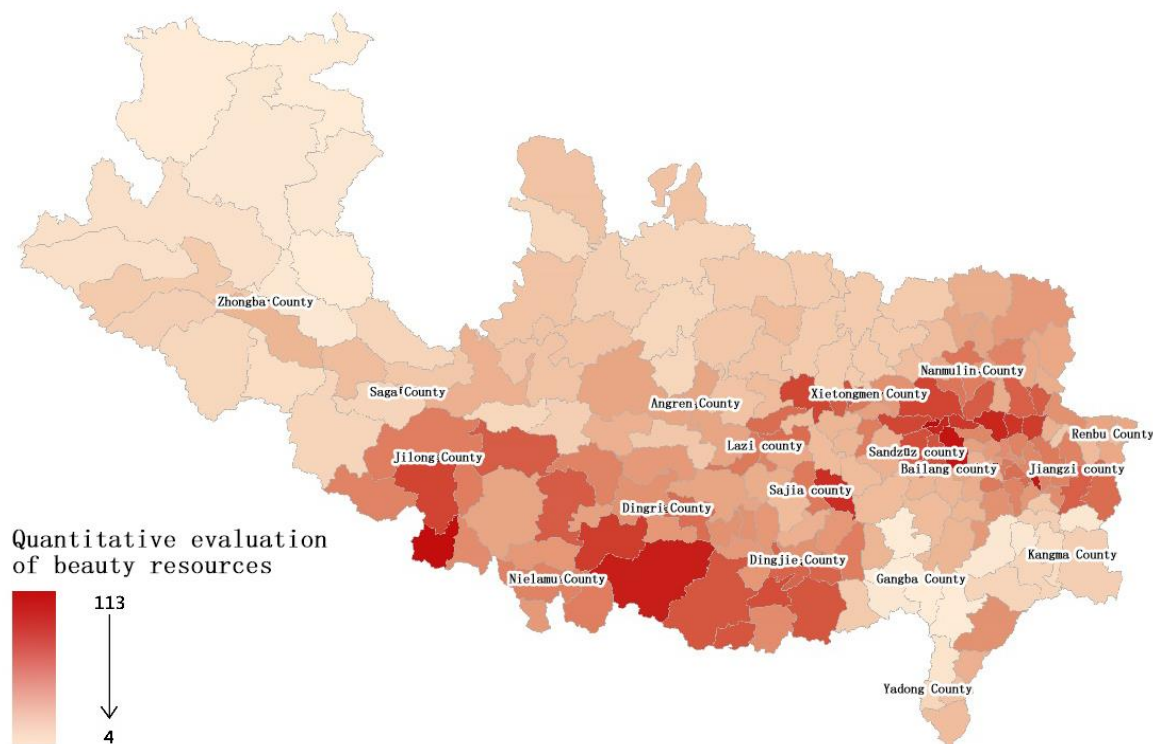


Figure 5: Evaluation chart of integrated charm resource index

3.5 Charismatic Space Protection and Utilization Pattern Discernment

Combined with the results of comprehensive quantitative evaluation of charm resources, implement the protection requirements of Rikaze City Historical and Cultural City Protection Plan, Territorial Tourism Development Plan and other relevant plans, articulate the historical and cultural protection pattern, and combined with the distribution of the current situation of transportation arteries and tourism resources, amend the above evaluation pattern, and put forward the construction of “one corridor, four lines, five districts, multi-pole nucleus “ of the city’s charismatic characteristic spatial development pattern. “One corridor and four lines” refers to one Yajiang cultural development corridor that spans across the east and west, connecting featured thematic areas and connecting cultural routes, and four humanistic charm corridors, including the humanistic charm corridor of Sino-Nicaraguan exchanges, humanistic charm corridor of ethnic culture, humanistic charm corridor of the top of the world, humanistic charm corridor of the red anti-British corridors, and based on them, the construction of a whole-area tourism Based on this, the whole region will be constructed as a tourism route and integrated into the regional tourism loop. The “five districts” refers to five charming characteristic districts, including the ecological and humanistic theme area of the source of the Yajiang River, the

ecological and humanistic theme area of Sino-Nicaraguan exchanges, the ecological and humanistic theme area of the top of the world, the ecological and humanistic theme area of the Red Anti-british Movement, and the ethnic culture theme area. Each district can identify the characteristics of the sub-districts, sort out the core resources of the charm, and put forward the main points of sub-districts’ development, and guide the shaping of charm space. Lead the charm space shaping. “Multi-pole nucleus” refers to the development pole nucleus composed of pivot towns with concentrated natural and humanities tourism resources. Including auspicious Rikaze comprehensive charisma pole core, Everest National Park charisma pole core, the source of the Yajiang River National Park charisma pole core, Sakya Ancient City charisma pole core, the hero of the red city charisma pole core, Tibetan art township charisma pole core and the border style charisma pole core, integration of landscape, culture, landscape, human habitat, garden, industry and other comprehensive elements, through planning guidance, construction demonstration, careful cultivation, linkage shaping, gradually amplify the city area Through planning guidance, construction demonstration, careful cultivation and linkage shaping, it gradually amplifies the demonstration effect of the city’s charismatic space. Through the overall construction of the charming space, it will lead and drive the development of tourism in the whole region.

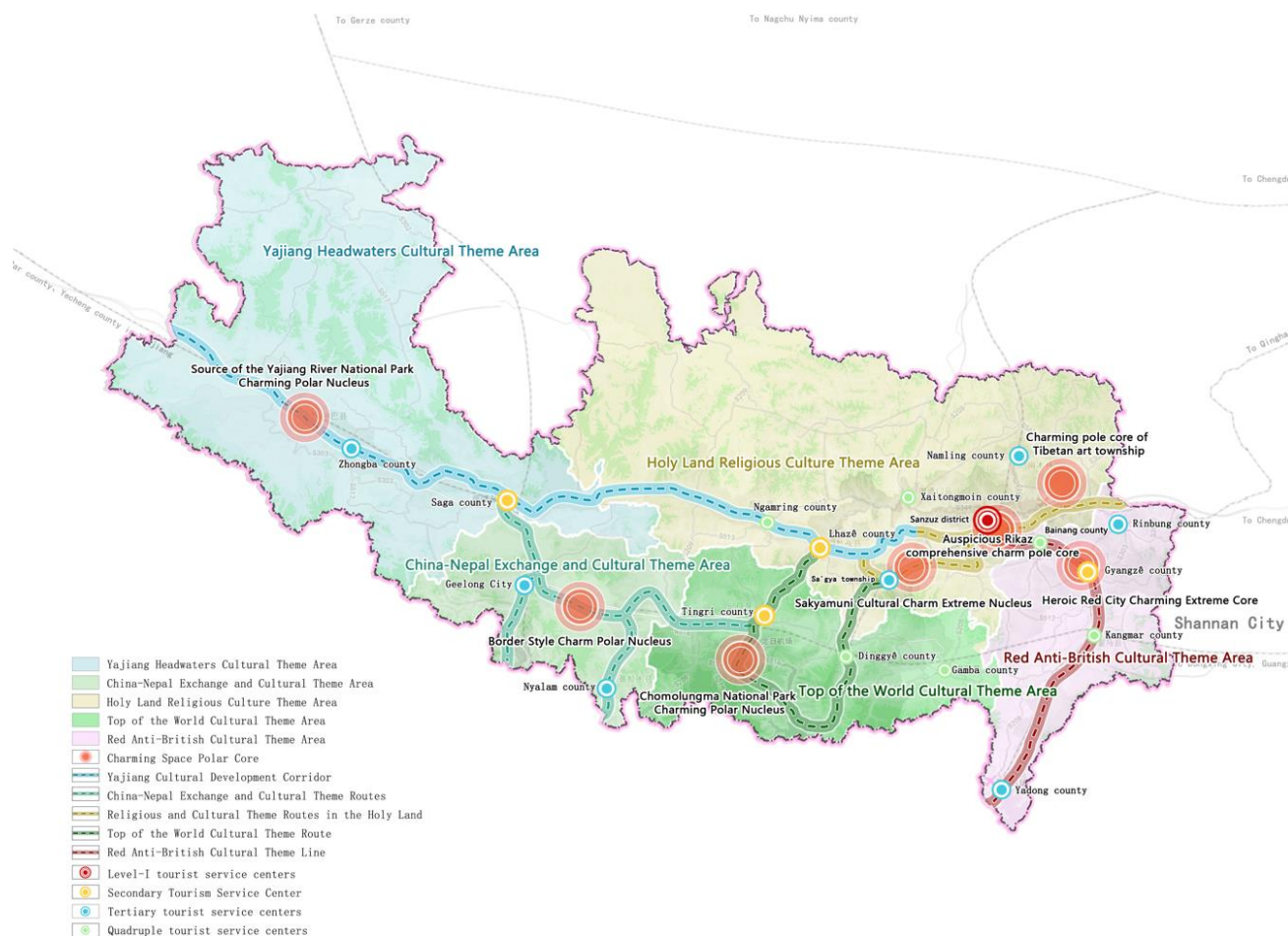


Figure 6: Spatial Development Pattern of Charismatic Characteristics in the Municipal Area

4. Conclusion

This paper takes the protection of natural and historical and cultural resources, the shaping of charismatic space, leading and driving the development of regional tourism as the starting point, combines qualitative and quantitative research methods, explores the close linkage of the natural and historical and cultural resources list with the space, and explores the new method of constructing the historical and cultural protection pattern and charismatic spatial pattern. Through the analysis, it is found that the areas with higher quantitative scores of historical and cultural resources in Shigatse City are relatively patchy and have a strong correlation with the direction of historical routes. The areas with higher quantitative evaluation scores of natural elements are highly coupled with the distribution of nature reserves, and the areas with higher comprehensive scores of charismatic resources in the city area are characterized by piecemeal and linear agglomeration superposition. Comparing the evaluation results and combining with the qualitative analysis, it is recommended to construct a regional historical and cultural protection pattern of “one corridor, two cities, six slices and multiple points” and a spatial development pattern of “one corridor, four lines, five districts and multiple poles and cores”, which is used to lead the city’s historical and cultural protection, and to Guiding tourism development.

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