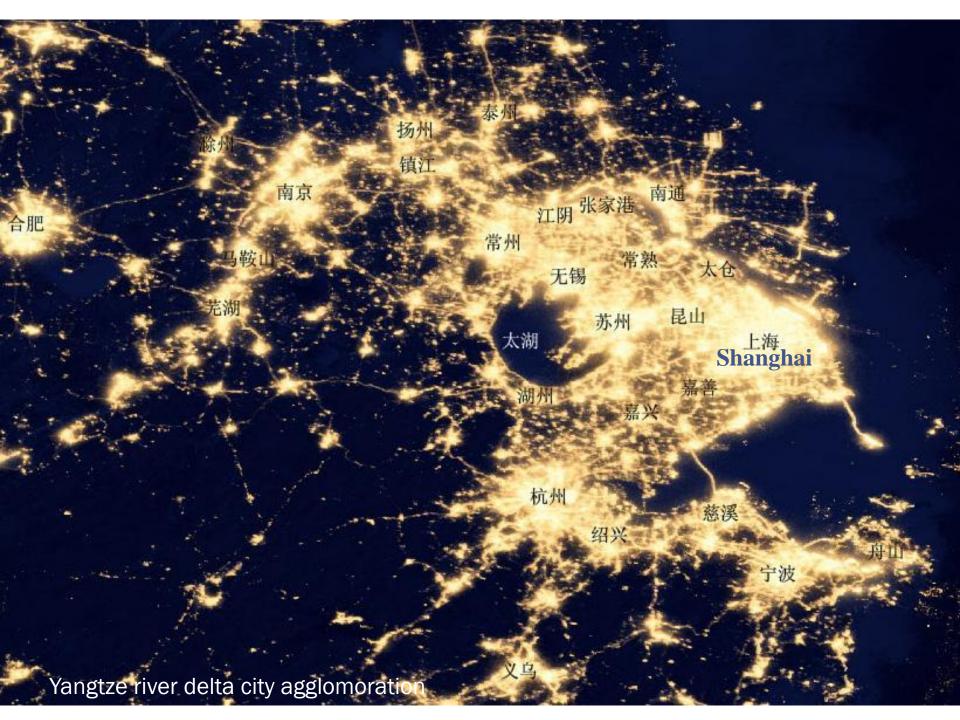
## Conservation of Famous Historic and Cultural Towns in the Process of Rapid Urbanization in China: A Case Study of Shanghai

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#### The Predicament of Conservation of Famous Historical and Cultural Towns

In the developed coastal areas, famous historical and cultural towns have been gradually surrounded by cities. They are affected by factors such as tourism development and migration of indigenous people, these towns are facing the dangers of the gradual disappearance of traditional culture.

At present, researches on famous historical and cultural towns in China are still partial to the material aspects, focus more on the spatial texture of the towns and architectures.

#### The Predicament of Conservation of Famous Historical and Cultural Towns

The conservation method system of famous historical and cultural towns, which emphasis on the planning of spatial texture and architectures restoration, does not has systematic method for culture conservation and core values presentation.

#### Study on Cultural Ecology of Famous Historical and Cultural Towns in Shanghai

- 1. Jinze Town
- 2. Fengjing Town
- 3. Liantang Town
- 4. Zhujiajiao Town
- 5. Zhangyan Town

- 6. Jiading Town
- 7. Nanxiang Town
- 8. Xinchang Town
- 9. Chuansha Town
- 10. Gaoqiao Town

Wuxi

Taihu

Kunshan

Suzhou

Zhujiajia

Liantang

Fengjing

Jiaxing

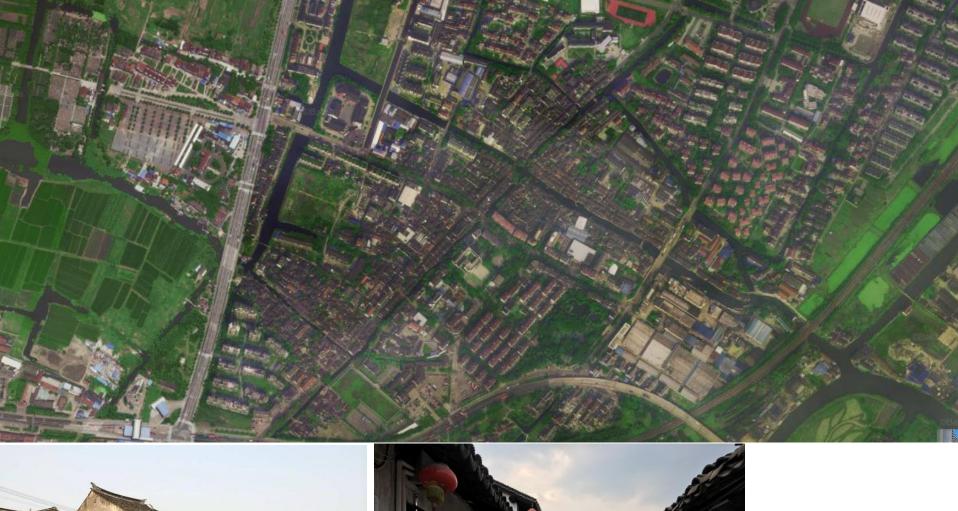
Gaoqiac

Shanghai

Chuansha

Xinchang



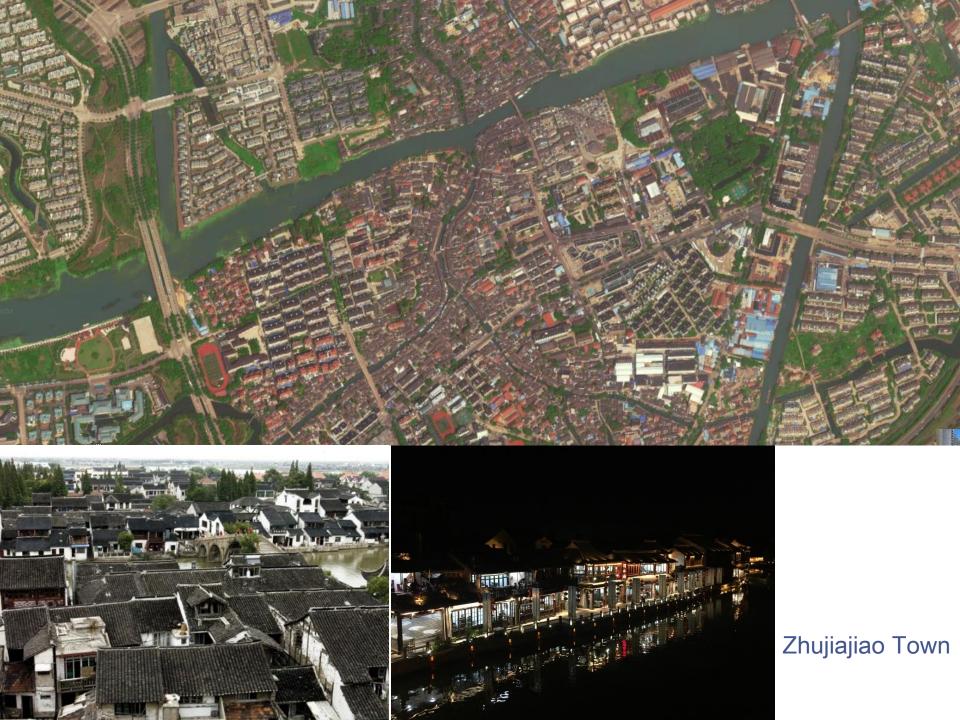






## Fengjing Town





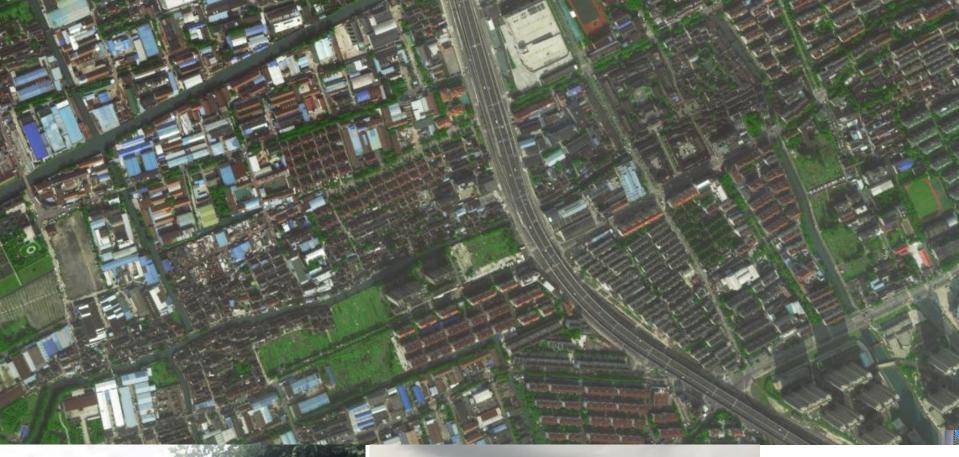








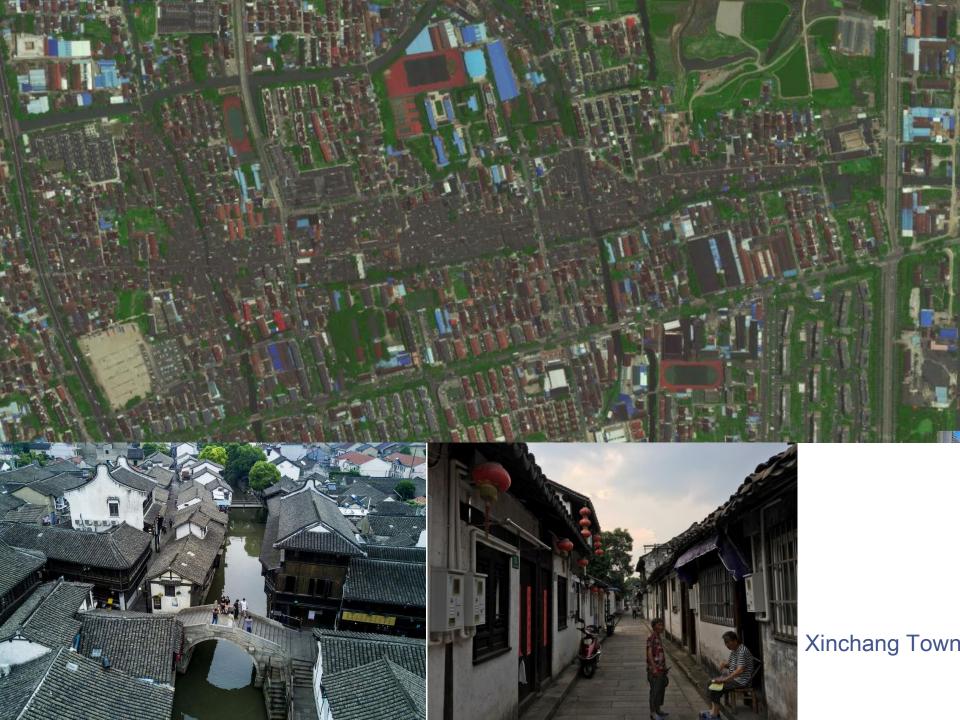
## Jiading Town





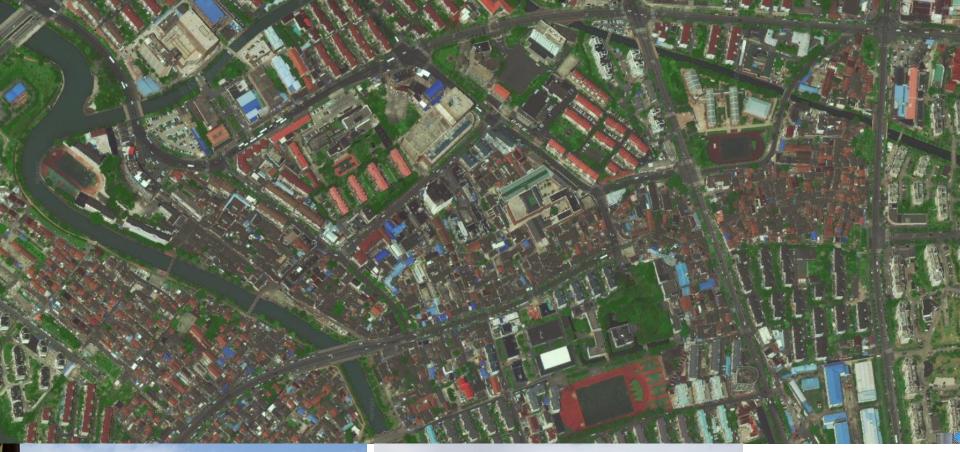


## Nanxiang Town





Chuansha Town





Gaoqiao Town

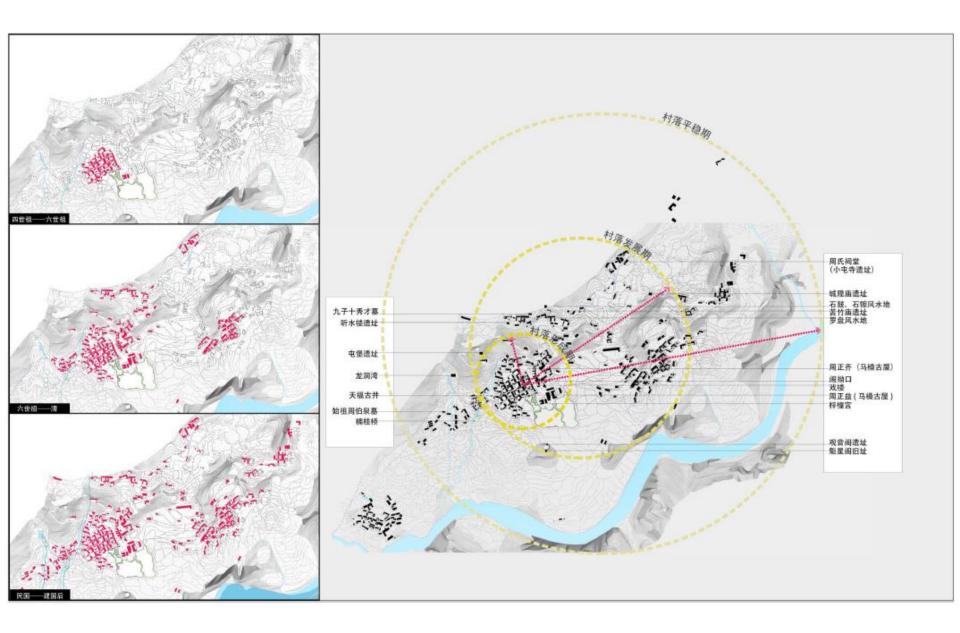
#### Reasons to Choose the Concept of Cultural Ecology

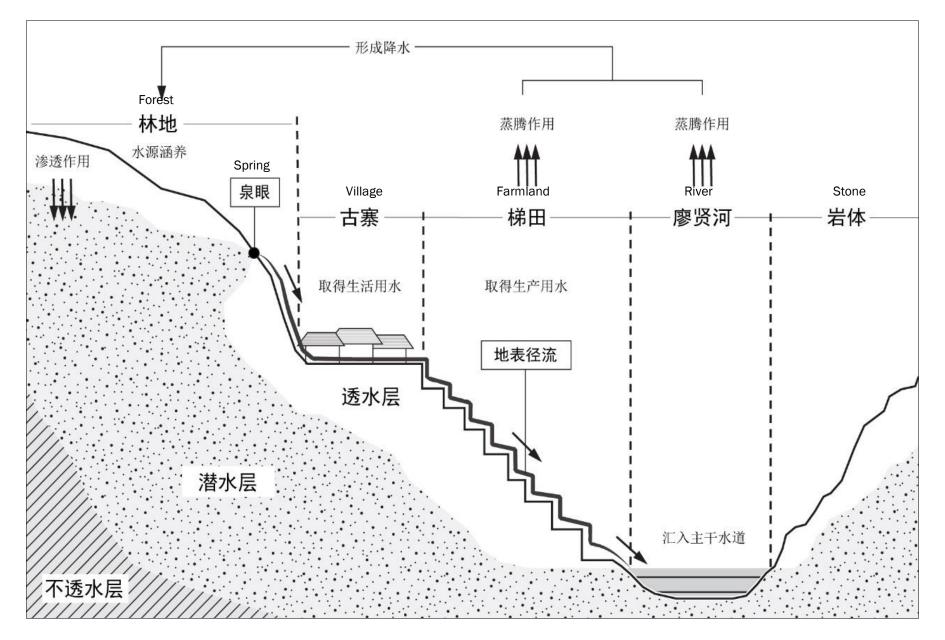
Cultural ecology is the sum of all cultural achievements of a long process of civilization, that a nation has formed in different living environments and under a certain space condition, including natural cultural landscape, historical relics, cultural classics, religious culture, folk culture, folk art, celebrity culture and other cultural and ecological elements.

- Cultural ecology advocates studying the law of cultural production and development from the interactions among various variables of human, nature, society and culture, in order to seek the special appearance and patterns of cultural development in different regions -- cultural diversity.
- In June 2007, the Ministry of Culture established the first National Cultural and Ecological Conservation Zone – the Min'nan Cultural and Ecological Conservation Experimental Zone. By 2014, 18 National Cultural and Ecological Conservation Experimental Zones have been established.

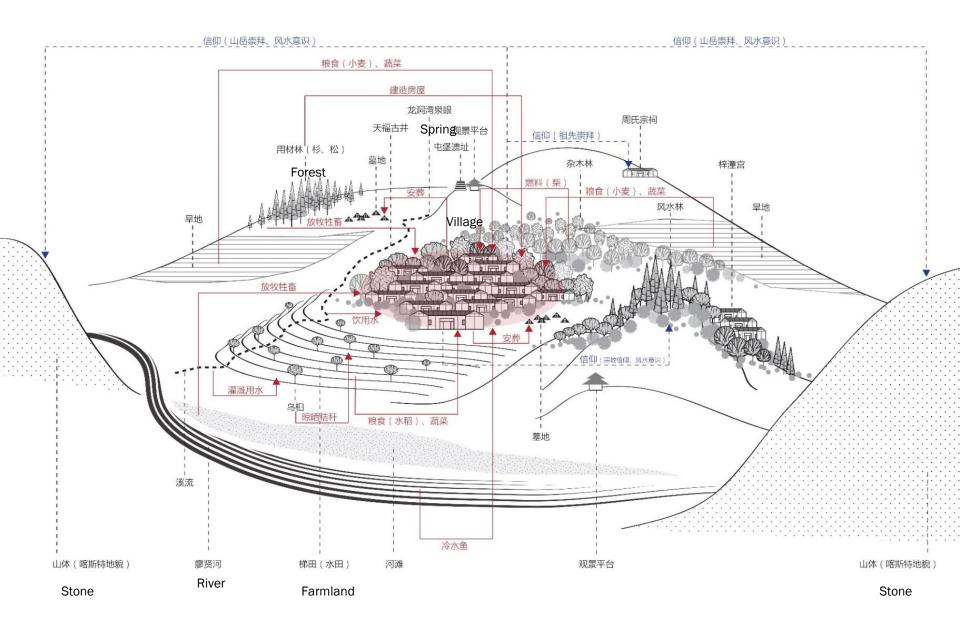
#### The Cultural Ecology of Loushang Village in Guizhou Province



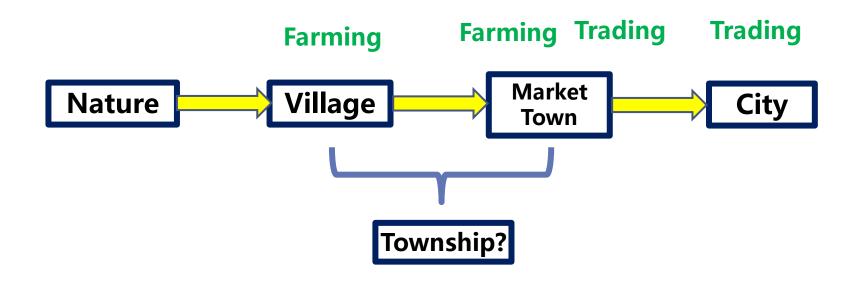




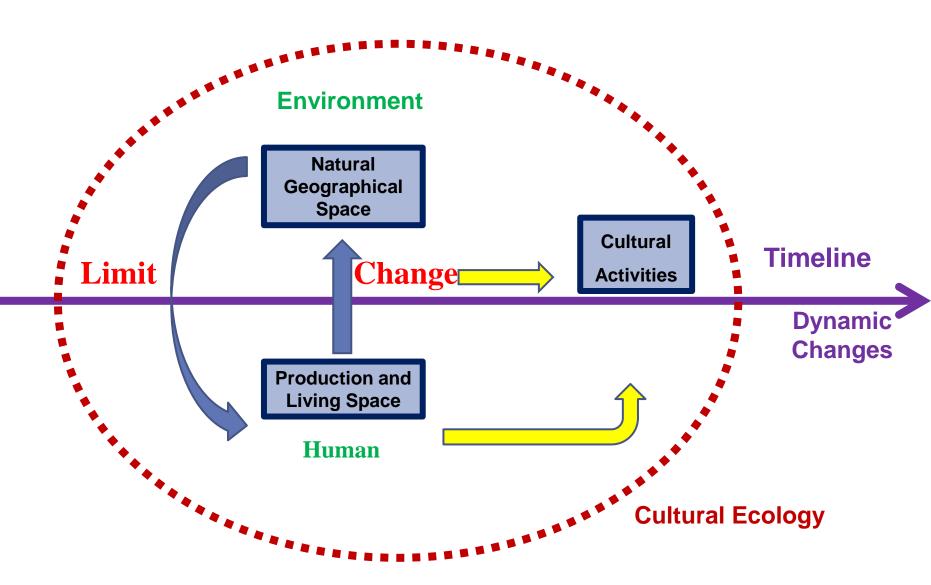
Water Circulation Model of Loushang Village



Human Transformation Process of Natural Geographical Space



#### Cultural Ecology System



Wuxi

Taihu

Kunshan

Suzhou

Zhujiajia

Liantang

Fengjing

Jiaxing

Gaoqiac

Shanghai

Chuansha

Xinchang

#### Cultural Ecology of Xinchang Town





#### The Historical Evolution and Industrial Change of Xinchang Town

- In the Tang Dynasty, when Xinchang was a seaside resort, it was popularly called "Shisuntan" and later called "Shisunli". At the end of the Tang Dynasty, Xinchang began to produced salt and became a "town", so it started to collect taxes.
- After the Five Dynasties, salt production was the individual behavior of salt producer, the formal saltern has not been formed yet.

During the Ganyou Period of the late Han Dynasty, official saltern began to appear in Xinchang.

During the Jianyan Period of Song Dynasty, the official saltern called "Xiasha Saltern" was set 10 kilometers north of the Xinchang. As the south field of the saltern, Xinchang became a salt distribution center. Merchants settled in, and the market flourished. The "Salt System of China" recorded the related situation of salt production in Xinchang. In the early Yuan Dynasty, because of the migration of Headquarters of Xiasha Saltern, Shisunli became the new saltern, named "Xinchang" (which means "new saltern" in Chinese). At that time, blooming economy and increasing revenue made Xinchang officially become an administrative town.

According to "Shanghai County Records", Xinchang was "even more prosperous than county" and "the first town of eighteen towns in Pudong".



### In the Jiajing Period of Ming Dynasty, because of the harassing of Japanese pirates, originally bustling Xinchang town was significantly affected.

In the late Ming Dynasty, as the estuary of Yangtze River narrowed, silt deposited in the estuary, and the land expanded, salt water gradually decreased.



#### ➢ In the Daoguang Period of Qing Dynasty, the mainland gradually extended to the sea. The distance from Xinchang Town to the sea has reached 30 Li. As the salt output dropped significantly, it was no longer suitable as a saltern.

➢Residents in Xinchang Town grew cotton and rice in the original reed fields. Men Grew cotton while women wove cloth, and the industry has gradually shifted its focus to grain, cotton, mulberry and the handicraft industry. Traditional craftsmanship such as weaving and embroidering have been preserved to this day. With the rise of agriculture and textile industry, Xinchang Town, which no longer produced salt, kept developing in both aspects of economy and culture.









Qianqiu Bridge: before 2013 (left)



in 2017 (right)



Ma'an Bridge and Shibo Bank: before 2013 (left)



In 2017 (right)

#### Important Places of Daily Life and Landscape Nodes



Residents enjoyed the cool beside the Qinglong Bridge

#### **Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage**

Table: Intangible Cultural Heritage Rank and Directory in Xinchang Town

Levels	Intangible Cultural Heritage
National-level	Luogushu, Jiangnan Sizhu-music、Lute (Pudong style)
Municipal-level	Salt selling (dance), Range of flowers
District-level	Homemade cloth craft, the technique of warping trangled- zongzi (Pudong) , cultivation of Fenglu prunus persica, Wood carving (Pudong)



Lute training course of Pudong style



Performance of Luogushu





#### Daily Rehearsal Activities of Traditional Sizu Opera in Xinchang Town







#### **Religious Belief of Residents**



Nanshan Temple





#### Nanshan Temple under construction (2017)

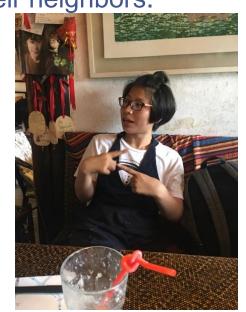


Dongyue Temple

Jesus Chapel

#### Survey on Interpersonal Relationship

- > To sum up, Xinchang Town has good interpersonal relationship.
- ① Local residents have a close relationship with each other, and a stable network of relationships has formed by long-term mutual helpfulness;
- ② Incomers universally accept the concept of "slow life", thus quickly adapt to the lives in Xinchang Town and build a deep relationship with their neighbors.



Mrs. Guo. and the community activivities



A homestay run by the local people

#### Artist Studios and Practitioners in Xinchang Town



A stone carving shop



A clay shop

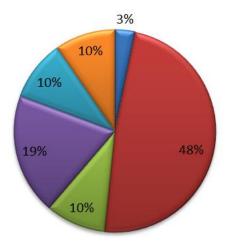


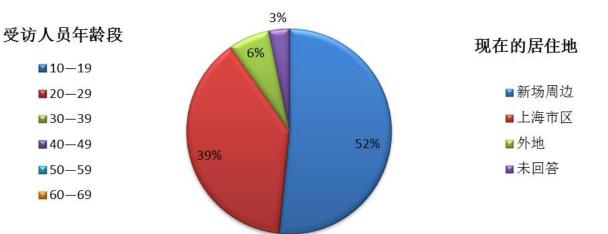


A jewelry shop and the booth

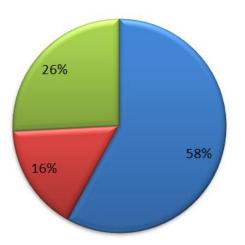
#### **Tourist Survey**

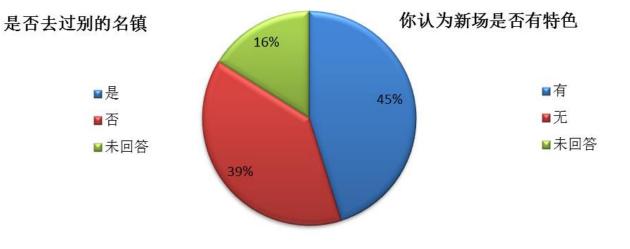
#### Background of Interviewees



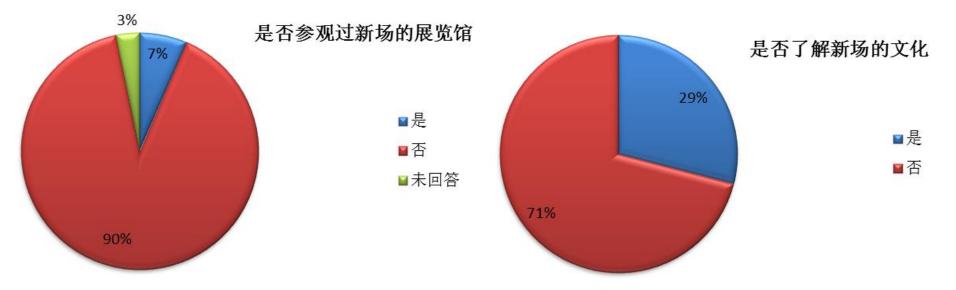


#### Recognition of Xinchang Feature

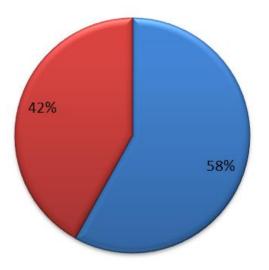


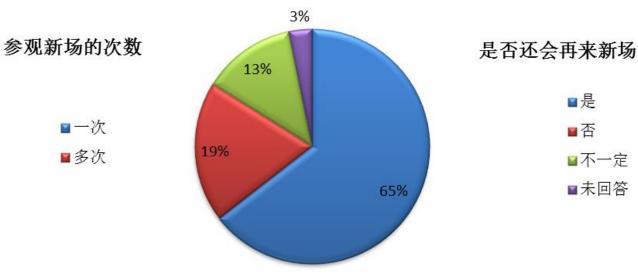


#### Recognition of Xinchang Culture



#### Willingness to Visit Again





Problems Solved by the Study on Cultural Ecology of Historic Towns

Homogenization of City-Town-Village



# Value Revaluation: Revaluate the Core Value of Famous Historic and Cultural Towns

#### Xinchang Spirit—Pudong Spirit—Shanghai Spirt

Value Interpretation: Core Value Interpretation System of Famous Historic and Cultural Towns

Value Transfer: the Influence of Famous Historic and Cultural Towns on Future Life Pattern

