

Integration of the Relationship Between the Style and Features of the Ancient City and the Living Environment

--Taking the Ancient City of Huizhou in She County as an Example

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Abstract

Starting with the unique landscape environment of ancient towns in the Xin'an jiang River basin, understand the characteristics and potential order of the ancient city of Huizhou in She County and its surrounding environment, analyze the site selection, the spatial form of human settlements, and the cultural carrier from two aspects of natural factors and the social impact of human and man-made material environment, and then explore the relationship between the ancient city and its surrounding environment and the relationship between the spatial form and the suitability of human settlements. Respect the surrounding base environment, excavate the regional culture, and improve the quality of the space environment of the ancient city, aiming to provide reference for the construction of modern living environment space.

Keywords

Huizhou traditional settlement, Overall environment, Spatial form; Human settlements, Famous historical and cultural city..

1. Basic overview of She County's famous historical and cultural city

1.1. Geographical overview of the ancient city of She County

As a county under the jurisdiction of Mount Huangshan City in Anhui Province, She County is located in the mountainous area of southern Anhui Province, at the southeast foot of Mount Huangshan Mountain, and at the upstream of Xin'an River. It is adjacent to Chun'an County in Zhejiang Province in the southeast, Lin'an City in Zhejiang Province in the northeast, Jixi County and Mount Huangshan District in the north, Huizhou District, Tunxi District and Xiuning County in the northwest and southwest. The maximum horizontal distance from east to west is 61 kilometers, and the maximum vertical distance from north to south is 68 kilometers, with a total area of 2122 square kilometers. From the climate type, the county is located in subtropical climate. In terms of natural conditions, the territory is full of forests and streams, with undulating mountains and crisscross valleys. Mount Huangshan, Tianmu and Baiji Mountains extend from the northwest, northeast and southwest borders to the county. The sinuous Xin'an River and its tributaries pass through the mountains, surrounded by mountains and water, forming an interesting contrast. The whole county is dominated by mountains and hills, accounting for more than 95% of the total area, presenting a pattern of "nine mountains and half fields, half valleys and manors". At the center of the green mountains surrounded by green water is the ancient city of Huizhou in She County. Huizhou Ancient City, also known as Shexian Ancient City and Xin'an County in ancient times, covers a total area of 24.7 square kilometers. see Figure 1.

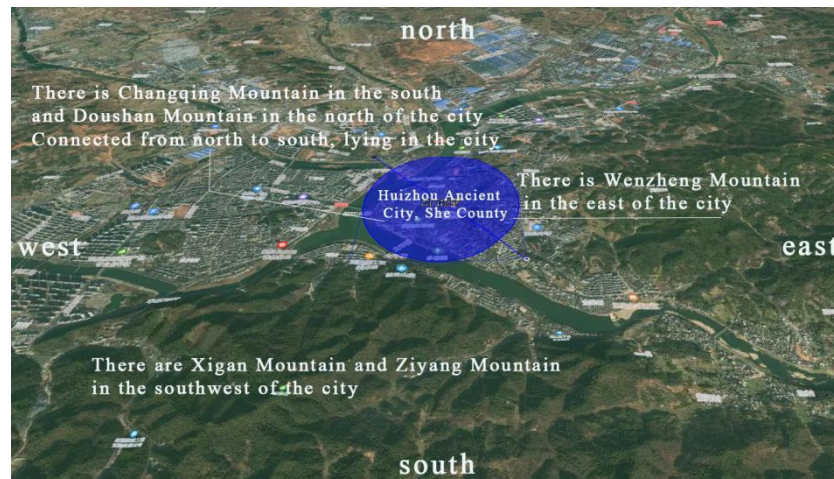


Figure 1: Location of Huizhou Ancient City in She County

1.2. Natural landscape environment of Shexian Ancient City

The shape and spatial form of the urban plane are directly related to the physical and geographical conditions it depends on. In the agricultural era when human power is not enough to change nature, the emergence and development of cities are closely combined with natural landscape, and the form of natural landscape creates and limits the overall form of a city [1]. In particular, ancient landscape cities are more obvious.

1.2.1. Surrounded by mountains and surrounded by five peaks

The relationship between mountains and urban forms is diverse. Some cities are in the mountains, and the mountains surround the city in the form of "Yihe", which has the effect of matching and lining the scenery with the city. Some mountains are in the city, and are in a superior position. Some use the mountain body or the part of the mountain head as the city wall to build or build. The ancient city of Shexian County is an integrated form of nature and the city. The five peaks inside and outside the city, Xigan Mountain and Ziyang Mountain are in the southwest and southeast directions outside the city. They are like natural barriers that hold the ancient city half in the bosom. You can overlook the whole ancient city by climbing the two mountains. There are Changqing Mountain, Doushan Mountain and Wenzheng Mountain in the city. Among them, Changqing Mountain and Doushan Mountain lie in the ancient city end to end, separating the city from the county, and dividing the ancient city into east and west, and connecting with Desheng Gate. This is the only way from the ancient city to the county seat.

1.2.2. The river twists and turns and Six rivers and streams

"A good place should not be waterless". As the source of all things and the root of all trees, water plays an important role in the formation and development of settlements. The same relationship between water and city is also diverse, with large rivers passing through the city; There are river networks with water systems all over the city and cities built along the river. The ancient city and water body of She County can be described as "the city is built on the river". Lianjiang River, which bypasses the ancient city and flows into Xin'an River from the north, west and south in a belt, is the largest mainstream outside the city. At the same time, the four tributaries from the northeast and the west, Bu Sheh, Yang Zhi, Fu Zi and Feng Le, flow into Lianjiang River. Pukou in the south of Sheshe is the confluence of Lianjiang River and Jianjiang River and Xin'an River.

In order to facilitate people's life, and in effect to the concept of "mountains manage people, water manage money", the dam is built at the place where the Lianjiang River has a large drop, so as to protect the ancient city wall and the ancient bridge on the dam from floods, and at the

same time, it is conducive to urban fire control. So far, Yuliang has become the commercial port of the ancient city, and Huizhou merchants have started trading here and set sail. Huizhou is surrounded by mountains on all sides, and is located in the middle of mountains. Land transportation is very inconvenient. In ancient times, the roads were mostly narrow paths, either crossing mountains or near mountains and rivers. As the main waterway of the region, the main local water system is related to the development and prosperity of Huizhou.

The water follows the mountain, and the water stops at the mountain boundary. Because the ancient city was surrounded by four rivers, which blocked the traffic inside and outside the city, three ancient bridges of the Ming Dynasty were built in three directions, namely, Ziyang Bridge, Taiping Bridge and Hexi Bridge, in the south, west and north. At the same time, Lianjiang Bridge was added in the 1980s with the development needs. So far, on the calm water surface of Lianjiang River, which is less than half a circle, the four bridges echo and become a unique landscape.

1.3. Social and Cultural Overview of the Ancient City of She County

Hui culture, which combines academic value and cultural value, is a regional culture with distinctive uniqueness and typical representativeness. The reason why it is called regional culture is that it includes clan, Kanyu, Confucian business culture and Cheng-Zhu geography, which are typical representative of ancient Huizhou. She County is also the birthplace of Hui culture. From the perspective of development process, the place enjoyed the reputation of Zou Lu in the southeast during the Tang and Song Dynasties, and the rapid development of Huizhou merchants in the Ming and Qing Dynasties also promoted the cultural prosperity. Xin'an Neo-Confucianism in the Song Dynasty had a profound impact on the evolution of Chinese philosophy and academic thought, while Xin'an Medicine was famous for its numerous famous doctors and advanced medical skills; The Xin'an School of Painting is skilled in painting, and the works of Huizhou landscapes and other subjects show a quiet, cool and meaningful, fresh and simple style; The spirit of seeking truth from facts is highly praised; Huizhou Opera, with its unique charm, has become an important element of Beijing Opera; The imprinting of Anhui School was spread throughout the country during the Ming and Qing Dynasties; The Huizhou prints are exquisite and have high value; The seal cutting of Anhui style is rigorous and full of natural charm and charm; The inscriptions on Xin'an steles are exquisitely carved, including the famous calligraphers of all dynasties; Huizhou architecture is an important form of ancient architectural art; The pen, ink, paper and inkstone are of excellent quality and have the honor of "the hometown of Chinese style inkstone"; Anhui bonsai is also a famous bonsai school in China.

1.3.1. Clan society

The ancient Huizhou area is a typical patriarchal society centered on paternal blood and tied by strict geographical ties. Most of the population came from the three major migrations of the large ethnic groups in Central Plains. Together with them came the strict patriarchal system, which was preserved and developed after the migration to Huizhou. Since the Tang and Song dynasties, especially during the Ming and Qing dynasties, the clans in Huizhou have developed extremely prosperously. The population lives together by paternal blood ties, and does not contain foreign surnames in the same village; It is regarded as the golden rule to distinguish the clans, prevent the disorder of foreign surnames, and maintain the purity of blood lineage, and it is included in the clan rules and family laws. Zhao Jishi, a scholar from Huizhou, recorded in "Sending to the Garden" that "the Xin'an family names live together, and there is no one mixed with other family names. Its style is the most ancient..." [2]. For example, Fang Village and Xie Village in She County are named after the family name. The clan relationship between all ethnic groups is defined by the Zhaomu Shiji. Without the Zhaomu Shiji, even the same surname

cannot become a clan. Living together and having a strict patriarchal system has become one of the most typical social phenomena in ancient Huizhou.

1.3.2. Kanyu theory

Kanyu theory is an important theory for the location and construction of traditional settlements in ancient China; Public opinion refers to the observation of geography. It advocates the integration of heaven, earth and man, the adaptation to nature, the reasonable reconstruction and utilization, and the emphasis on the harmony and unity of man and nature. At the same time, this theory was also used by the ancestors to seek good fortune and avoid bad luck, and to bless the descendants in order to hope for their prosperity and prosperity.

Huizhou people advocate geomantic omen, and the site selection and construction of ancient Huizhou always follow the Kanyu theory, and most of them are close to mountains and rivers, close to mountains and surrounded by water, and back to mountains and facing water. In terms of form construction, it is also extremely important. The villages and towns in She County pay more attention to "searching for dragons", "spotting holes", "observing sand", and "observing water" in their location layout. They choose places that are close to the mountains and flow along the water. On the one hand, the ancestors make use of the local environmental characteristics to pursue the harmony between the villages and towns and the mountains and rivers, in line with the concept of "harmony between heaven and man" in traditional Chinese thought. In addition to the careful selection of the site, there will also be water inlets at the head and end of the village, meaning "upper water outlet" and "lower water outlet". At the water outlet, there will be geomantic trees, geomantic temples, water forest, water dam, etc., and small temples dedicated to the land, Huatuo, etc., to prevent the leakage of geomantic water, pray for the prosperity of the ethnic village, and meet the geomantic concept of "filling the gap". At the top of the river in the village, the top water, which symbolizes gathering wealth and entering treasure, will also be welcomed, and a water port platform ladder will be built to fetch drinking water. The middle part of the river is used for washing, and the lower part is used for washing the toilet. From macro to micro levels, we can see the influence of geomantic omen theory and other mysteries on the ancient city of She County.

1.3.3. Embodiment of Hui shang Culture

Hui people's business originated in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, rose in the middle of the Ming Dynasty, and flourished in the Wanli period of Jiaqing in the Qing Dynasty[3]. The footprints spread down the Xin'an River and along the water system and ancient roads, thus developing a huge commercial network and opening up the situation of "no emblem without town". With the continuous expansion of the commercial market, people's demand has promoted the further development of the market, so the commercial transportation routes have been extended to remote areas. Stimulated by the development of commerce, the land and water transportation routes have rapidly spread and improved, which has led to the gradual formation of a number of prosperous towns as the starting and ending points in the settlements located in the main cities. The continuous development of "points" and "lines" has finally formed a fairly complete commercial transportation network.

The great development of commerce not only promoted the prosperity of the towns, but also promoted the strengthening of the clan relationship. The combination of business groups has greatly strengthened the kinship of the township on the premise of establishing economic ties. So far, Huizhou people, whether they are businessmen or rich, will feed back their hometown, so most of the settlements are Hui merchants' back-feeding settlements.

1.3.4. Cheng Zhu's Philosophy

Cheng-Zhu Confucianism rose in the Southern Song Dynasty, developed in the Yuan Dynasty, reached its peak in the Ming Dynasty, and ended in the Qing Dynasty[4]. As the essence of She County and even Huizhou culture, it has become the spiritual pillar of Huizhou people. In the

six hundred years of wind and rain, Cheng and Zhu's philosophy has had a profound impact on Huizhou's society, economy, clan, culture and other aspects. Both the rise and development of Hui merchants and the prosperity of clans have a profound impact under the blessing of Cheng-Zhu Neo-Confucianism from generation to generation. The same patriarchal order has also become the catalyst of Cheng-Zhu Confucianism in She County and even Huizhou. It can even be said that Xin'an culture is the patriarchal culture brewed by Cheng-Zhu Confucianism. Therefore, Huizhou is also known as "Chengzhu Queli" and "Taoist origin".

1.3.5. Other humanities

She County, known as Ji Jiangnan, has entered the official ranks with talents in the past dynasties, and has been handed down to the world with literature. People advocate the style of study, and private schools and academies are everywhere. After the Tang and Song Dynasties, the number of scholars who entered the official ranks increased, reaching its peak in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Politically, there are Cheng Yuanfeng and Xu Guo; In military, there are Cheng Lingxi and Wang Hua; There are Wu Shaowei and Zhang Chao in literature. In addition, there are founder Li Liufang and founder Zeng Jiang in calligraphy and painting; In medicine, there are Zhang Kuan, Bao Tongren, Ye Tianshi, Wu Qian, etc. As for other industries, a number of outstanding representatives have also emerged.

2. Analysis of the surrounding environment of the ancient city of She County

2.1. Ancient City Form

The ancient city of She County faces water and mountains, and the prefectures and counties face each other. The ancient city is naturally curved by water, with mountains in the east, water in the northwest and southwest, ancient county seat in the east, intermountain basin in the west, and ancient fu city in the west. The ancient city is divided into Huizhou government and ancient She county seat by taking the vein of Changqing Mountain and Doushan Mountain as the boundary. The site of the ancient city is located on the back of the mountain and facing the water, with the negative yin and the negative yang. It is known as "the danger of mountains and rivers, created by nature". Not only that, the city wall is built on the mountain, and the city is linked with each other. The plane forms an irregular shape like "∞". This has not found a similar plane shape in the construction of ancient cities. The ancient city is surrounded by mountains and rivers, which is a natural hazard, and the building of city barriers is a geological hazard. It is a typical representative of the organic combination of urban layout and landscape. With the development of the city, after 1979, in order to protect the ancient city, a new area was built in the west of Lianjiang River, The Lianjiang Bridge and Xin'an Road have been built. So far, the development pattern of the ancient city of She County and the new area across the river has continued. Due to the limitation of terrain, unlike many ancient cities, the government office is not located in the center of the ancient city, but in the northwest corner of the city. At present, the government has been repaired and protected completely. She County Yamen is located in the center of the county seat. At present, the county government has been destroyed, leaving only the Minglun Hall, and the land has been used by She County Middle School. The juxtaposition of the Fucheng and the County is rare in Chinese history, and the two cities share the same part of the city wall, which is reasonable in function and compatible with the natural landscape. see Figure 2



Figure 2: Huizhou Mansion Gate

2.2. Space of streets and alleys in the ancient city

In terms of the spatial form of the streets and alleys in the ancient city, the layout of the streets and alleys is flexible. As the saying goes, "the city outline must not meet the rules, and the road must not meet the criterion"[5]. The layout of streets and alleys in the ancient city of She County is a combination of chessboard style and natural style. It is flexible and adaptable to local conditions, reflecting the differences of Fucheng County. The relationship between Fucheng Street and the city gate is clear, and the streets are mostly north-south and east-west. The ancient city presents different street characteristics in different areas. The main roads in the urban area are cross-shaped streets. The main roads require good traffic accessibility and fast and convenient traffic, so they are mainly cross-shaped, and these streets are often commercial streets, including Zhonghe Street (connecting Fucheng West Gate and Desheng Gate), Xiaobei Street, etc. The secondary trunk road is mainly a T-shaped road, while the T-shaped road is often a residential road, which is conducive to safety and defense, while the consideration of traffic convenience is secondary, such as the streets in Doushan Street area and some roadways in Dabei Street area. In the area of Doushan Street, every street has to turn several times. This kind of crooked street and lane constitutes one of the unique traditional features of the ancient city of She County.

Fortunately, the streets and alleys in the ancient city basically retain the original texture, and only a few streets have been widened to meet the needs, and the vitality of the streets is still vigorous. The main roads, general streets and "alleys" in the old city are still the "blood" in the city, without any sign of desolation. The ancient commercial streets have more commercial value than before. Maintaining the shape, characteristics and vitality of the streets is one of the most important contents of the overall protection of the ancient city. see Figure 3



Figure 3: Huizhou Ancient City Road in She County

2.3. Classification of land functions in ancient cities

The composition of urban land functions can reflect the needs and pursuits of people's daily life to a certain extent. In the ancient city map, the ancients always marked out important functions, such as city, government, county, roads, Confucianism, academies, temples and ancestral halls. Combining these functions with Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, it can be divided into four categories: survival and life, governance and management, cultural education, and sacrifice and commemoration. The first two belong to material needs, while the latter two belong to spiritual needs.

2.3.1. Survival

The most basic function of a city is to ensure people's life and survival. This type of function accounts for the largest proportion in the composition of urban land, including the city, housing, road traffic, market and granary. Therefore, no matter what time, the residence occupies the majority of the urban land and has always been one of the most important parts of the city. However, the residential area as the base building of the city is often rarely recorded, and is generally used to set off other buildings. Influenced by ideology and natural environment, Hui-style architecture in Shexian County is one of the famous architectural schools in China, with high gables, short windows, and dense Daiwa highlighting the simple and elegant, low-key and introverted temperament[6]. This form of simplicity and simplicity has become a model of Hui-style architecture. At present, most of these buildings are distributed in the capital, and most of them are deep houses and large courtyards of wealthy families. These white-walled and white-walled buildings form a black-and-white and gray style of the ancient city outside, while the concept of family settlement is highlighted inside.

2.3.2. Governance

As the most important administrative organization in ancient times, the Vernacular Office is an important part of the ceremonial architecture. Its location, layout and scale are different from ordinary buildings, reflecting a distinct hierarchy. The ancient city of She County is a pattern of two prefectures and counties facing each other, and its main management organizations include Huizhou government and She County government. The idea of "choosing the center" in Chinese traditional culture places the government office in the center of the city. One is to consider the security factor, and the other is to show the majesty of imperial power.

The county government of She County is located in the center of the county seat. In the tenth year of Xianfeng, the county seat was destroyed by war. During the reign of Tongzhi, the county government was rebuilt, with the main hall in the middle. There were all kinds of departments and sites, including treasury, gallery, official, household, ceremony, military, criminal, labor, pavilion, and prison. Huizhou government is located in the northwest corner of the city due to the restriction of the terrain. In the fifth year of Daoguang's reign, it was renovated and completed in July of the next year. The main hall, Who Tower, Yanghe Gate, Bell Tower, Drum Tower, Rain Path, Wall, Stone memorial archway and so on are completely new. In the last year of Tongzhi, the project was repaired under the supervision of the Preparatory Bureau. As the ruling center of one party, the axisymmetric layout of the government office reflects the characteristics of the etiquette culture. see Figure 4



Figure 4: Huizhou government

2.3.3. Cultural education

China has attached great importance to people's education since ancient times. The development of education and civilization is synchronous. The development of Huizhou area was later than that of the Central Plains area. After the Tang Dynasty, formal education had a great development. During the Song and Yuan Dynasties, Huizhou education developed rapidly due to the increase in the number of immigrants from the north, the southward movement of economic and cultural centers, the spread of Cheng-Zhu Neo-Confucianism, and the completion of the imperial examination system. In the ancient city of She County, the cultural and educational functions are mainly embodied in the school palace, academy and private school. The school palace is an official school, which includes the government school and the county school. The school was built in the Tang Dynasty and is located in the northeast corner of the city. It has experienced ups and downs over the years. A large number of schools have been built, including the Minglun Hall, the Dacheng Hall, the Imperial Book Pavilion, the Xianxian Pavilion, and so on.

The academy was founded in the Tang Dynasty and developed in the Song Dynasty. The number of Huizhou academies in the Song Dynasty accounted for about 4.5% of the total number of academies in the country, leading the rest of the country. Historically, the academies in the ancient city include Ziyang Academy, Doushan Academy and Wenzheng Academy. "The rise of academies and the development of Neo-Confucianism have been inextricably linked, with a blood relationship of mutual promotion and causation"[7].

From the Yuan Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, Shexian school was very popular. "There are many teachers and students in the remote mountains and deep valleys, and in the residential areas." The purpose of the school is "to understand human relations, correct customs, respect filial piety ladder, and encourage honesty and shame", to disseminate the three cardinal principles and five principles and ethics, to carry out preliminary training for the imperial examination, to carry out basic training for students, so that students can gain some basic knowledge. These three types of buildings together constitute the teaching space of the ancient city and play a positive role in the education of people on one side.

2.3.4. Sacrificial commemoration

The basic function of a city is to create and inherit culture in order to educate people. In ancient Chinese cities, in addition to buildings such as schools and academies, the most important spiritual space also includes various architectural sketches such as temples, ancestral temples, and memorial archway. Memorial archway simply plays the role of enlightenment. It can not only educate people, but also commemorate predecessors. Since ancient times, officials have highly praised such noble people as sages, filial sons, and chastity women, and praised their

achievements and deeds by giving plaques, erecting monuments, or building memorial archway, in order to promote certain moral values and cultivate the humanistic environment of the whole city. Shexian County has the largest number of existing stone memorial archway in China, with 82 preserved so far, including 34 in the Ming Dynasty (including the past). Each memorial archway has a profound story behind it. The most famous is Xuguo Shifang, located in front of the Yamen of Zhonghe Street, also known as Daxue Shifang, which was built in the 12th year of Wanli in the Ming Dynasty. The eight column mouth shape, commonly known as the "octagonal memorial archway", is composed of two columns on the south and north sides and four columns on the east and west sides. It has a stable structure, full shape and elegant design. Xuguo Stone Archway is the most outstanding representative of Huizhou memorial archway, which reflects the highest level of stone technology and art. It is also the only memorial archway with eight columns and three attics and soaring columns in Huizhou and even in China. see Figure 5



Figure 5: Xu Guoshi memorial archway

3. The impact of natural landscape environment on the ancient city pattern of She County

The ancient city of Shexian County is a place where mountains and rivers gather. "Five peaks are arching and six rivers are moving", which summarizes the landscape pattern of the ancient city. The natural landscape environment is not only a kind of landscape resources, but also the material conditions for people to survive, and the shelter, which is the basis of social development. At the same time, the natural landscape culture also provides rich resources for the development of the city, and becomes the "charm" of the ancient city. Among them, the ancient city of Shexian County, as a typical representative of urban construction and environmental construction in ancient mountainous areas, presents a macro picture of "city in the mountains, mountains in the city, green water around green mountains, and water reflecting the city in the mountains".

3.1. Impact of landscape environment on urban form

The overall shape and landscape of the ancient city largely depend on its natural environment, and the mountains and water systems closely connected with the ancient city are important factors. First of all, in the two directions of the southwest of the city, Xigan Mountain and Ziyang Mountain with high mountains are opposite to the ancient city across the river, which are the opposite scenery of the ancient city and also the green barrier of the ancient city. The Wenzheng Mountain in the east of the city is the background of the ancient city, bearing the lines of urban buildings, highlighting the elegance and simplicity of the white walls and white tiles, which is also the finishing touch of the ancient city. As for the Doushan and Changqing Mountains in the city, the north-south of the ancient city is like a jade belt, which makes the urban architecture closely connected with the three mountains. Their existence makes the city walls and roads rise

and fall along the mountains, and the buildings follow the natural layout of the mountains and buildings. At the same time, the ancient city has also experienced rich level changes with the help of the mountains. The close view, middle view, long view and the outline of the mountains in the distance are integrated and complement each other, enriching the spatial level of the ancient city.

Secondly, the relationship between the ancient city and the water body can be simply described as "the city is built by the river". The importance of the six water convergence for the construction of the ancient city exceeds the relevance of the material form. Liushui not only promotes the location and layout of the city, but also promotes the progress of culture and economy. The construction of the ancient city is not a regular square layout due to the influence of the water system. The three sides of the river make the city appear irregular circle. Liushui has played an important role in the prosperity of the ancient city and even the ancient Huizhou society. The six rivers converge. Although they are no longer the main channel, tourists from Xin'an River to Zhejiang can also go down the river to feel the mood of Huizhou merchants.

3.2. Impact of landscape environment on streets

In some areas restricted by the terrain, the layout of urban streets is more flexible, and "roads do not have to be in line". The ancient city road began in the Song Dynasty, from Xueqian Street and Zhonghe Street to Fuqian Street, South Street, Xiaobei Street and Shangbei Street in the Ming Dynasty, and then to West Street and Doushan Street in the Republic of China. So far, it can be seen that the streets of the ancient city were "built according to the situation", and the street pattern has basically remained unchanged. The street system that has lasted until now has been basically formed in the Yuan and Ming dynasties. The combination of ancient city chessboard and natural street form reflects the gap between the city and the county, such as; Fucheng Street has a close relationship with Chengmen, mostly in north-south and east-west directions, which is basically consistent with the orientation of the ancient city. The roads in the county are irregular, showing free development.

3.3. The main manifestation of the impact of landscape culture on the human settlements in the ancient city

The ancient city has created a unique urban form because of its unique environment. For the ancient city of She County, the construction of the human settlement environment by the landscape culture contained in the urban pattern is reflected in the following points:

First of all, it is integrity, which sums up the natural landscape around the city, such as mountains, water, pools, and fields, as part of the urban pattern. It is intended to build the spatial style and cultural integrity. Affected by the theory of Kanyu, it pursues the ideal pattern and the momentum of combining mountains and rivers. Secondly, it is ideological. Restricted by the terrain and nature, urban construction is built according to the situation, but it still reflects the influence of Confucian etiquette pattern. For example, the scale and grade of the government building complex, the layout of the school palace, and other supporting facilities, such as the Panchi of the school palace, are the embodiment of Confucianism in the landscape culture. Finally, folk culture refers to the landscape view of some cultural buildings in urban construction, such as; The location of Shifang in Xuguo is convenient for people to understand and admire. Taiping Bridge and Ziyang Bridge span Lianshui, connect the green mountains on both banks, and so on. The creation of these artificial environments is not only the external embodiment of folk customs, but also the careful planning in the landscape, pursuing the landscape concept of literature and art.

4. Summary of the overall characteristics of the spatial form of human settlements in the ancient city of She County

4.1. The overall layout of the ancient city is integrated with nature

From the characteristics of the overall spatial form and layout of the ancient city, the natural ecological conditions have a very important impact. The impact and role of the ancient city on the natural ecological environment from the site selection and layout to the spatial planning are all handled properly. The space and environment of the ancient city are reasonably arranged according to the local conditions, giving the ancient city a unique spatial structure and layout form. The natural landscape environment is used as the support of the ancient city environment, so that the space construction of the ancient city and the natural landscape environment are integrated and mutually matched.

4.2. Use natural water resources to create a pleasant environment

The ancient city fully embodies the rational use of natural resources and respect for the environment. The utilization of natural water resources in the ancient city and the combination of residential buildings and water are not only conducive to energy conservation and cooling of life, but also reflect the improvement of living environment[8]. The ancient city is close to the mountain and beside the river, so that there is a record that "Mount Huangshan Mountain is full of green trees in the evening, and the dark water flows near the threshold in spring". The ancient city urgently uses the water system layout of the natural groundwater system to form the water system structure of the overall plan, comprehensively solves the basic problems in the construction of domestic water, drainage and waterlogging prevention, fire prevention, climate regulation, and environmental beautification, and plays a variety of functions.

4.3. Pleasant spatial scale and rich images

The living environment in the ancient city is diverse in space form and more vivid in scale. Through proper scale and design of streets and courtyards, the traffic in streets and alleys and people's stay in the outdoors are promoted. The planning of the ancient city conforms to nature and adapts to local conditions, which reflects randomness. As a part of the whole, public space also reflects randomness. This kind of randomness is just like the characteristics of the ancient city form, which is composed of dense buildings, narrow streets and lanes, and the use of space as much as possible in combination with reality. To sum up, from the unique historical and cultural value system of "landscape architecture environment" in the ancient city, we can realize that the good living environment of human beings is inevitably the result of the interaction between human and nature[9]. The pattern, water system, architecture and environmental space of the ancient city are all the products of history, which is of referential significance for the construction of similar towns.

5. Inspiration of the ancient city's human settlements on the construction of modern human settlements

5.1. Harmony and unity of the overall space

The modern urban residential environment space should fully consider the coordination between the enclosure of the space itself and the surrounding buildings, avoid the stiff and mechanical collocation, so as to enrich the hierarchy of the space, form a clear and complete space form, and make the residential space form a unified style, in order to convey a clear and complete emotional and spiritual connotation like traditional villages.

5.2. Ecological harmony of natural environment

The planning and site selection of modern cities and towns, as well as the overall construction and the construction and design of architectural landscape space, should consider the overall harmony with the local environment, respect the nature, protect the nature, try to avoid damage to the surrounding environment, and maintain the benign cycle of biodiversity and ecological protection.

5.3. Neighborhood space full of humanistic care

The ancient city was built with villagers' participation in site selection, layout and construction[10]. It is the reflection of people's ideal residence and the release of human enthusiasm for creating a better life. The spatial form of the ancient city should not only meet the functional needs, but also consider the psychological needs of the villagers, and create a neighborhood space full of humanistic care. For modern living environment, space construction is required to provide more humanized public space, which can not only relax the residents physically and mentally, but also provide communication places for residents, making modern life more humane.

5.4. Unique residential environment

Today's urban landscape is becoming more and more alike. The residential environment of the ancient city is the most beautiful one in this region[11]. The modern residential environment planning and design creates a "characteristic" landscape environment based on the regional characteristics. It can appropriately use traditional design techniques, use more local materials, integrate traditional culture and local characteristics into the design of the communication space, effectively enrich its place spirit, and increase people's sense of belonging.

6. Conclusion

As a precious historical and cultural heritage of people, the ancient city attracts countless people from all over the world to visit it constantly. It is precisely because it is the organic combination of the original natural order and the rational artificial order, the organic combination of the material world and the spiritual world of people, and the physical nature and the human nature. Therefore, the study of the ancient city of She County and other ancient villages should not only go through their structural level, but also understand the spiritual level of their formation and development. The living environment space of the ancient city is the internal demand and organic combination of the production and life style embodied in the spiritual level. The exploration and research of its living environment space is of great significance to our current living environment construction, regional characteristics construction, and the inheritance and development of human traditions.

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