

Urban Construction of National Archaeological Parks in China

Case Study: Luoyang National Archaeological Park of Sui-Tang Dynasty

Abstract:

China is a historic country with abundant culture heritages, one of the most important parts among which are 'archaeological sites'. As a creative approach in the progress of the protection of 'Large Archaeological Sites', Chinese government encourages the construction of 'National Archaeological Parks' in recent years. From 2000, when the first National Archaeological Park 'Yuanming Gardens' was approved, then 2009, 'Temporary Principles of the Administration of National Archaeological Park' edited by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, till 2013, 24 National Archaeological Parks have been established, 44 Proposals were approved, in these parks, some are located in urban space or historic area as a 'plug' into the existing, facing with the pressure of rapid urbanisation and the conflict of new-old city fabrics, there are many problems and challenges, meanwhile, existing in these urban area which need to analyse. This paper takes 'Luoyang National Archaeological Park of Sui-Tang Dynasty' as a case study, also with brief introduction of culture heritage conservation policies background of China, try to describe what is happening in the conservation development of archaeological sites in China and make some analysis.