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A Study on the Restoration Design of Urban Village Landscape in Jiangnan, China

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Abstract

In the process of urbanization, the landscapes of urban villages in the Jiangnan region of China face phenomena such as homogenization, superficialization, and hollowing-out, leading to a collective sense of nostalgia for the past. A series of social issues has raised higher demands on the study of design disciplines. This paper focuses on the cultural landscape design of contemporary urban villages in Jiangnan, aiming to reconstruct a landscape context based on cultural memory, in order to transform the widespread sense of nostalgia into a cultural driving force that promotes sustainable development in modern villages and towns, thus addressing the balance between village preservation and rural development, which has profound significance. From the perspective of cultural memory theory, this study draws on research from various disciplines such as folklore, landscape design, and semiotics to examine urban villages. It seeks to explore the problems and cultural significance of the landscape in Jiangnan's urban villages, incorporating these findings into the design of urban village landscapes, with the goal of addressing issues while also contributing to the protection, inheritance, and continuation of the cultural landscape of villages and towns in Jiangnan.

Keywords: Landscape design, Inheritance, Landscape design of contemporary

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past 40 to 50 years, China's urbanization process has exploded. The village in the city, or "village in the city", also came into being. Among the many types of urban renewal, urban villages are the most immature, difficult and imperfect in theory due to the dualism of the system, complexity of property rights, diversity of functions and diversity of interests. With China's modernization, globalization and urbanization, and the rapid development of rural society and economy, China has achieved certain achievements in rural living environment, public facilities, township enterprises, population literacy and village governance. In the process of demolition and renovation, the spatial pattern of traditional villages has changed dramatically, resulting in urban unification, loss of history and culture, and alienation of society. Chinese society is indigenous, nostalgia carries Chinese memories of the past years and nostalgia for home life, as well as memories of the past and longing for the future, and is one of the important symbols of Chinese culture and

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national spirit. In modern society, the sense of belonging has become the universal demand of Chinese urban and rural residents, and it has also put forward a new proposition for the construction and research of the design discipline itself. The landscape design of urban villages has gone beyond the scope and limitation of artology. How to use the restoration design of cultural landscape to sustain and strengthen people's memories of rural and traditional.

The theme of this article comes from real needs. The landscape space of Jiangnan City Village is a place for local residents to live. People not only draw nourishment from the living environment and history and culture, but also build bridges between people and social communities. This paper will try to dig out the problems and cultural significance of Jiangnan village landscape in China, and theoretically promote the settlement of the problem of Jiangnan village landscape and help to protect, inherit and continue the culture of Jiangnan village landscape.

2. History of the village in the city

In order to meet the needs of urban development, the urban scope gradually expands outward, and in the process of urban expansion, it is usually chosen to bypass the villages to reduce economic and social costs. In developed cities in China, the phenomenon of urban villages is common due to the rapid urbanization process. At present, the definition of village in Jiangnan City is different from that of different disciplines. The definition of village in Jiangnan City from the perspective of landscape design is as follows:

Aesthetically, urban villages are seen by many as scars of the city; politically, they are more of a time bomb. By summarizing and sorting out articles such as "urban village" and "urban renewal", it can be summarized that the current urban village renewal management can be mainly divided into three stages: starting, development and transformation.

From 1993 to 2002, it was the first stage of China's urban renewal and governance research, and the governance mode of this stage was mainly changed by reference to the similar situation encountered in other countries. In the early stage, China's reform and construction of urban villages did not dialectically consider the applicability of other countries' urban experience.

From 2003 to 2008, the Chinese academic community began to explore the goal and main body of urban village renewal governance, and changed from bulldozer era to market-led renewal mode. However, in the actual process of urban village rectification, due to the limited government financial resources, the village collective financing capacity is weak, and the developer-led model has become the most common modification method. Under this stage of governance model, urban villages are still regarded as "cancer" in the city, ignoring the organic connection between urban villages and cities.

Since 2009, the Chinese academic community has begun to reflect on the direction of rectification of space and economic goals, and put forward a more inclusive and diversified goal of renewal. Chinese urban villages usually have a long history, even hundreds of years or more, preserving some degree of traditional landscapes and cultural features. In the transformation stage of the research on the renewal of governance in Chinatown villages, China should include inclusive development, historical and cultural protection, and put forward the renewal path of multi-subject cooperative governance.

3. Problems and Significance of Restoration of the Village Landscape in Jiangnan City

The aim of this paper is to reconstruct the cultural landscape of Jiangnan village by redesigning and planning,

so as to better meet the material and emotional needs of contemporary people. The survey found that there are the following four main problems in the village of Jiangnan. It is an unreasonable spatial arrangement. With the urban expansion, the village environment has evolved into a village in the city, and many self-built buildings are not harmonized with modern cities. Unauthorized expansion of the formed building complex such as "front-line day" and "facing building", poor ventilation and lighting, high density, not reserved fire channels, there are safety hazards. The second is the green area planning disorder. Some urban villages retain small-scale agricultural land, but the planning is unreasonable and the landscape lacks aesthetics. Green areas are unattended, lack of public green space and leisure space, and unpruned trees affect lighting and cause safety hazards. The third is the lack of public space. Urbanization and population growth have led to insufficient public space, increased building density, further compression of public space, reduced quality of life of residents, and lack of space for activities.

The fourth is the destruction of traditional culture. As Fei Xiaotong said in "Local China", "Chinese society is local", and the development of Chinese society cannot be separated from the land under the feet of the people. Urban villages are rich in traditional culture, but bulldozer demolition and modern building cover undermine traditional culture and contradict the principle of sustainable development. To sum up, although there are some positive effects such as cultural inheritance to some extent, the negative effects of the landscape in Jiangnan Village in China cannot be ignored. As a community with a long history, Jiangnan Zhongcun carries rich historical and cultural heritage. It has great significance and multi-faceted goal to design the cultural landscape of Jiangnan Zhongcun. It helps to improve the quality of life of the residents. Solve problems such as old age, congestion, and dirty environment, and improve the living environment by improving infrastructure and greening. Planning public service facilities such as parks, fitness facilities, and cultural activities places to provide residents with more leisure and entertainment options, enrich lifestyles, and enhance community cohesion and neighborhood relationships.

The second is to help protect historical and cultural heritage. Jiangnan area has rich historical and cultural resources, landscape restoration design combined with local cultural characteristics, planning and design cultural square, art museum and other places, enrich cultural life. Through the protection and restoration of traditional buildings and landscapes, inheritance of local traditional culture, protection of precious historical and cultural resources, continued emotional deposit. The third is to help achieve urban-rural integration and development. Jiangnan Urban Village Landscape Restoration Design promotes resource sharing by optimizing urban space layout, boosting residents' income, and promoting industrial transformation and upgrading and infrastructure improvement. Through these measures, urban-rural interaction and common development will be promoted, and the process of urban-rural integration will be promoted. Fourth, to help promote the development of cultural and creative industries, Jiangnan village landscape restoration design through the excavation of regional cultural resources, to build a cultural and creative industry base, enrich cultural and creative products. Improve industrial quality, promote international exchanges and cooperation, and inject vitality into local economic transformation and upgrading and cultural soft power enhancement. Fifth, to help achieve sustainable development, Jiangnan village landscape restoration design through ecological environmental protection, efficient use of resources, socio-economic development, cultural inheritance and innovation, community participation and sharing.

4. Methods and strategies for restoration design

Looking back at the history of China's urban village research and summarizing the situation of the three stages of renewal and governance research, it is not difficult to find that China's reform ideas can be divided

into three different types.

Reconstruction mode is the most common mode, reconstructing the landscape environment of urban villages by pushing down. However, the reconstruction of early unretained historical and cultural areas had a devastating negative impact. After the reconstruction, residents allocated new houses according to the area of real estate and the number of households, and the characteristics of traditional family settlement gradually disappeared. The adjustment model retains the better part of the urban village, and preliminary reconstruction of road traffic, green areas and hidden dangers, while building new residential areas to house demolition households. The principle is to control the old villages, build new villages, replace the old villages, and achieve continuous renewal. The controlled model retains a large number of original buildings, incorporating the entire area into scientific planning for exterior landscape renovation and interior treatment. This model has a small workload and is suitable for urban villages with historical and cultural or conservation value, especially in urban centers or important areas, where conversion costs are higher.

In these transformation models, landscape design plays a key role as a means of expressing and conveying cultural information. Landscape language is a complex information exchange tool and carrier that combines sound, shape and meaning. It is a means used by humans to express ideas and convey information. It consists of three components: language symbols, grammatical rules, and syntactic rules [4]. With the change of people's cultural concept and expression technology, many different landscape languages convey the cultural and semantic information with the characteristics of the times. Saussure regards language as a dual relationship system between symbols and physical elements. Saussurean semiotics emphasizes the multi-level nature of symbols. As a design tool, landscape language symbols have inherent eternal order and principles. The "object design" phase really begins only when people's innermost memory images are triggered. Through the analysis, combing and type selection of "memory image", then through the collection of basic code, abstract processing of meaning, spatial pattern and scale, a series of morphological construction, finally realize "type transformation". These theories have important guiding significance for the analysis and construction of the contemporary cultural landscape language symbol system in Jiangnan Village [5].

Landscape language symbol system generation, from landscape morpheme - landscape scene - spatial unit - urban village landscape, this is a whole construction process, people, scene, behavior constitutes the architecture of landscape. Landscape language symbols condense the most basic human way of life and long-term psychological experience, forming an abstract system of symbols. The key to landscape contextual design is to find memory sources that trigger emotional, emotional, and spiritual empathy. The traditional Jiangnan cultural memory contains many symbolic elements with deep meaning and simplicity. It is worth continuing to study these elements into modern thinking to meet modern people's aesthetic needs [6]. Chinese designer Wang Shu's construction techniques and methods are not original, but he draws on many historical and cultural elements. For example, the circular construction of ancient Egypt, the bold exposure of new crudeism to materials and structures, and the craftsmanship of the arts and crafts movement that continues to this day. Wang Shu, through his extensive knowledge system and ability to navigate through the West and the West, has formed a unique value and construction concept, and has been able to combine various elements with extraordinary strength. Contemporary Jiangnan village cultural landscape language symbol conversion method is pluralistic, there is no fixed pattern, but the principle and process of design thinking are in common. Respect for tradition, respect for nature, return to the countryside and innovative transformation are the overall requirements for contemporary urban village landscape design. Through these principles, the modern transformation of traditional symbols can be realized, and the development of Jiangnan City Village can create a landscape space with both cultural depth and modern aesthetics [7].

In the design transformation of cultural memory and landscape language symbols in the village of Jiangnan,

the first is to establish concepts and classify them. The study of traditional culture memory is to strengthen the basic research of landscape design, so as to avoid the lack of cultural connotation caused by focusing only on form. First of all, we should pay attention to establishing a philosophy concept of cherishing tradition and fearing land, and deeply understand the connotation of Jiangnan villages and towns [7]. The second is the overall structure, deconstruction and restructuring. The overall structure is the core of landscape design, and the construction of cultural landscape language symbol system in Jiangnan villages and towns is a creative thinking process. First of all, we need to deconstruct the theme and clarify the subordinate relationship in Jiangnan village and town culture memory [8].

The third is media expansion, literary creation derivative. The relationship between images and memory has been emphasized since ancient Greece and Rome. Memorization consists of images, forming an effective "active image" memory system, which can transcend reality and strengthen the imprinting power of symbols. In contemporary society, this kind of connection has been newly developed, and the landscape language expression of Jiangnan villages and towns has been expanded [9]. Based on the urban and rural context of settlement buildings and natural ecological environment, attention is paid to the diversification of Jiangnan's urban village culture and new industrial residents due to common interests or occupations. Through the integration of culture and creativity, technology and art, reorganization of forms and innovative media, the dissemination of "culture + technology" is promoted, strengthening the sense of context, temperature and participation.

5. The Construction Strategy of Virtual Space Context of Public Art

"Identity" is the core goal of the cultural landscape restoration of Jiangnan Village, and the reconstruction of the situation is a wise strategy for the reconstruction of values such as "Identity". "Sentiment" symbolizes the unique poetic aesthetic and deep affection of Jiangnan culture, and "landscape" transcends the reality, shows the rich cultural connotation and ethical values of Jiangnan, and realizes the unity of nature and self [10]. Chinese people's mind of landscape is an idealized spiritual symbol, like a religious ideal state; Ming Dynasty Ji Cheng in *Yuanye* mentioned in the concepts of "scenery", "rhyme", "emotion", "interesting" and so on in traditional villages. The basic elements of landscape design include form, logic and emotion. In poetry, "realm" is expressed as a feeling of value or life, which not only contains "true scenery" and "true feelings", but also includes "true kung fu" that truly conveys God's description and communication. These dimensions permeate each other, merge and coexist, and play a role in the contextual reconstruction strategy of the three landscape types of space. For ecological landscape, strengthen the integration of landscape and environmental factors, put forward the protection strategy of local landscape and cultural memory, emphasize the combination of landscape and economic factors. As a sustainable development system, Jiangnan Village Space is a research process combining design theory and practice, which carries the continuous and coordinated function of spatial cultural memory construction in Jiangnan Village. As a sustainable development system, the village space in Jiangnan City corresponds to three types of village space: ecological landscape (environment), productive landscape (economy) and living landscape (society). This is a research process combining design theory and practice, carrying the continuous and coordinated function of spatial cultural memory construction in Jiangnan villages and towns.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The design of contemporary urban village landscapes in Jiangnan, serving as a medium for cultural memory,

differs from traditional landscape design in that it expands the pluralistic value and social significance of the design. The goal of rural landscape design from the perspective of cultural memory theory is clear. First, the 'coordination' function: through the creation of various contexts, it not only stores knowledge about the past but also evokes collective memories and reflections on shared history. This reflection is linked to values and supports the audience's holistic perception and knowledge system of the region. Second, the 'continuity' function: by tracing cultural origins, it provides a normative cultural understanding and scientific basis for the core values of contemporary society. From the strategic perspective of sustainable social development, the goal is to meet the ecological, production, and living needs of the current memory subjects of Jiangnan villages and towns. This involves establishing a research framework and strategy system for the cultural landscape design of contemporary Jiangnan villages and towns. Through an integrative and enduring cultural cohesion, this approach aims to create a collaborative and symbiotic spatial memory project for urban villages in Jiangnan, with a clear orientation toward the future.

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