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LANDSCAPE DESIGN METHODS IN THE RENOVATION OF RURAL AREAS (USING THE EXAMPLE OF CHINA)

Qualification work for obtaining the SVO «Master»

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The qualification work contains the results of own research

The use of ideas, results and texts of other authors must be referenced to the appropriate source. _____ Pan Xingming (Shiny)

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ABSTRACT

Pan Xingming (Shiny). Landscape design methods in the renovation of rural areas (using the example of China)

In the rapid process of urbanization in our country, significant achievements have been made in the modernization construction of cities, with towering buildings, increasingly improved infrastructure, and significantly improved living environments. However, rural areas face many challenges in this process. As an important material carrier of rural social models, the unique ecological, cultural, and economic value of rural landscapes has been overlooked for a long time. With the proposal and in-depth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, rural landscape design has been given a new mission and has become a key force in promoting rural development.

The strategy of rural revitalization in China oversees the development of agriculture and rural areas in the process of modernization. To implement this strategy, it is not only necessary to recognize its importance and comprehensiveness at a strategic level, but also to update and upgrade ideological concepts at the specific operational level to ensure that the rural revitalization strategy meets the needs of the new era and can be effectively implemented. With the continuous attention to rural issues in the new era and the deepening of the rural revitalization strategy, the theoretical and practical exploration of rural health landscape planning is becoming increasingly rich. However, China is still in the stage of exploration and growth in this field, facing many challenges such as "overdevelopment", "blind development", and "one size fits all".

This study is rooted in the grand blueprint of "rural revitalization", with the core concept of "local priority". It deeply analyzes successful examples of rural landscape construction at home and abroad, draws on their essence, and examines new rural landscape design strategies from multiple dimensions to extract universal design solutions under the integration theory. Taking Liuxiang Village in

Changzhou City as a practical blueprint, adhering to the principle of adapting measures to local conditions, effectively alleviating the problems faced by rural landscapes, and creating a multi-dimensional composite art landscape green square as an "emotional hub".

Stimulating a virtuous cycle of rural life, production, and ecology, injecting strong impetus into the construction of the new rural landscape in Liuxiang Village, Changzhou under the strategy of "rural revitalization".

The structure of this book includes an introduction, two chapters, conclusion, references, and appendix.

The introduction section elaborates on the practical significance of the research, clarifies the research objectives and specific goals, details the research object and theme, introduces the research methods adopted, emphasizes the scientific innovation of the research, and elaborates on the theoretical value and practical significance of the research.

The first part systematically reviewed the reference literature of the research topic, combined with domestic and foreign research results and scientific explorations of foreign scholars, and conducted in-depth analysis of relevant issues. Based on a comprehensive analysis of these materials, the core principle system of rural landscape design is ultimately extracted.

The conclusion of the first part focuses on the main methods used by domestic and foreign scholars to solve specific problems in scientific papers.

Chapter 2 elaborates on the core elements of landscape renovation design in Liuxiang Village, Changzhou City (China). This chapter proposes a design scheme based on creating a rural composite landscape green space with a "rural emotional hub", aiming to create a livable environment that meets both social needs and psychological health by integrating rural and cultural elements. In the green landscape, two types of areas are distinguished: dynamic and static, and three main nodes are planned: the central square, the rest square, and the art entrance space.

Supplementing modern elements (functionality, technology, aesthetics) to make rural life more convenient, these functional areas preserve the "roots" of the countryside, including natural textures (terrain, water systems, local vegetation) and cultural backgrounds (architectural style, lifestyle habits, cultural memory), which are core symbols that distinguish them from urban landscapes. Through the implementation of these design strategies, the rural landscape of Liuxiang Village has been significantly improved, and the quality of life of the villagers has also been significantly improved, providing strong support for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

The conclusion section of Chapter 2 includes the following content: 1 Provided specific strategies for optimizing spatial layout. 2. The design concept is based on universal design principles, including: 1) Natural infiltration design - modern and pleasant, ecological return, dialogue with nature, and letting the wind blow in. 2) Three dimensional linked space - three-dimensional space, emotional communication, hierarchical social interaction. 3) Interactive sensory landscape - emphasizing experiential, participatory, and fun aspects. 4) Art Gathering Design - Light and Shadow Rhythm, Wind Art, Art Domination.

Keywords: ecological design, adaptation principle, landscape design; rural public space.

АНОТАЦІЯ

У швидкому процесі урбанізації в нашій країні досягнуті значні досягнення в модернізації будівництва міст, з високими будівлями, все більш вдосконаленою інфраструктурою, істотно поліпшеним середовищем життя. Однак сільські райони стикаються з багатьма проблемами в цьому процесі. Як важливий матеріальний носій сільських соціальних моделей, унікальна екологічна, культурна та економічна цінність сільських ландшафтів вже давно ігнорується. З пропозицією та глибокою реалізацією стратегії

оживлення сільської місцевості дизайну сільського ландшафту надається нова місія і стає ключовою силою в сприянні розвитку сільської місцевості.

Стратегія ревіталізації сільських районів в Китаї наглядає за розвитком сільського господарства та сільських районів в процесі модернізації. Для реалізації цієї стратегії необхідно не тільки визнати її важливість та всеосяжність на стратегічному рівні, але й оновити та модернізувати ідеологічні концепції на конкретному операційному рівні, щоб забезпечити, щоб стратегія оживлення сільської місцевості відповідала потребам нової ери та могла бути ефективно реалізована. З постійною увагою до сільських питань в нову епоху та поглибленням стратегії оживлення сільського району теоретичне та практичне дослідження планування сільського здоров'я стає все більш багатим. Однак Китай все ще знаходиться на стадії дослідження та зростання в цій галузі, стикається з багатьма викликами, такими як "надмірний розвиток", "сліпий розвиток" та "один розмір підходить всім".

Це дослідження засноване на великому плані "сільської оживлення", з основною концепцією "місцевого пріоритету". Він глибоко аналізує успішні приклади будівництва сільського ландшафту в країні та за кордоном, спирається на їх сутність та вивчає нові стратегії дизайну сільського ландшафту з багатьох вимірів, щоб видобути універсальні дизайнерські рішення за теорією інтеграції. Беручи село Люксян в місті Чанчжоу як практичний план, дотримуючись принципу адаптації заходів до місцевих умов, ефективно полегшуючи проблеми, з якими стикаються сільські ландшафти, та створюючи багатовимірну композитну мистецьку ландшафтну зелену площу як "емоційний центр".

Стимулювання доброчесного циклу сільського життя, виробництва та екології, надання сильного імпульсу будівництву нового сільського ландшафту в селі Люцзян, Чанчжоу в рамках стратегії "сільської оживлення".

Структура цієї книги включає введення, дві глави, висновок, посилання та додаток.

У вступі визначено практичне значення дослідження, уточнює мети дослідження та конкретні цілі, деталізує об'єкт та тему дослідження, вводить прийняті методи дослідження, підкреслює наукові інновації дослідження та розробляє теоретичну цінність та практичне значення дослідження.

Перший розділ - систематично розглянуто референтну літературу дослідницької теми, поєднану з результатами вітчизняних та іноземних досліджень та науковими дослідженнями іноземних вчених, а також провела глибокий аналіз відповідних питань. На основі комплексного аналізу цих матеріалів в кінцевому підсумку видобувається основна принципова система сільського ландшафтного дизайну.

Висновки до першої частини зосереджені на основних методах, які використовуються вітчизняними та іноземними вченими для вирішення конкретних проблем у наукових працях.

Другий розділ. Розглянуто основні елементи дизайну ландшафтного ремонту в селі Люцзян, місто Чанчжоу (Китай). Ця глава пропонує схему проектування, засновану на створенні сільського композитного ландшафтного зеленого простору з "сільським емоційним центром", спрямованого на створення життєздатного середовища, яке задовольняє як соціальні потреби, так і психологічне здоров'я шляхом інтеграції сільських та культурних елементів. У зеленому ландшафті розрізняються два типи площ: динамічні та статичні, а плануються три основні вузли: центральна площа, площа відпочинку та вхідний простір мистецтва. Доповнюючи сучасні елементи (функціональність, технології, естетика), щоб зробити сільське життя більш зручним, ці функціональні зони зберігають "коріння" сільської місцевості, включаючи природні текстури (рельф, водні системи, місцеву рослинність) та культурні фони (архітектурний стиль, звички способу життя,

культурну пам'ять), які є основними символами, які відрізняють їх від міських ландшафтів Завдяки впровадженню цих стратегій проектування, сільський ландшафт села Люксян значно поліпшився, а якість життя селян також значно поліпшилася, забезпечуючи сильну підтримку впровадження стратегії оживлення сільського району.

Висновки до другого розділу включають наступний зміст: 1 Надані конкретні стратегії оптимізації просторового розкладу. 2. Концепція дизайну заснована на універсальних принципах дизайну, включаючи: 1) Природний дизайн інфільтрації - сучасний і приємний, екологічний повернення, діалог з природою, і дозволити вітру дувати. 2) Тривимірний пов'язаний простір - тривимірний простір, емоційне спілкування, ієрархічна соціальна взаємодія. 3) Інтерактивний сенсорний ландшафт - підкреслюючи досвідові, учасницькі та веселі аспекти. 4) Дизайн зібрання мистецтва - ритм світла та тіні, мистецтво вітру, домінування мистецтва.

Ключові слова: екологічний дизайн, принцип адаптації, ландшафтний дизайн; сільський громадський простір.

INTRODUCTION

Research background. In the wave of rapid urbanization in China, cities have risen like bamboo shoots, with high-rise buildings lining up, infrastructure improving day by day, and living environments greatly improved. In sharp contrast, rural areas face many challenges in this process. Rural landscapes, as important material carriers of rural social models, have long been overlooked for their unique ecological, cultural, and economic values, gradually losing their luster in the process of urbanization.

The proposal of the rural revitalization strategy is like a beam of light shining into the dilemma of rural development. Among them, the requirement of "ecological livability" has pointed out the direction for rural landscape construction. It is not only the protection and restoration of rural natural environment, but also the inheritance and innovation of rural characteristic culture, and the improvement and enhancement of rural living quality.

Liuxiang Village in Changzhou, as a village that has been awarded the title of Beautiful Countryside in Jiangsu Province, has a superior geographical location, is extremely close to the city, and has a high degree of modernization. However, its green square landscape has not fully adapted to the needs of the new era in long-term development, nor has it effectively integrated modern elements with local characteristics. It faces problems such as a single landscape and incomplete functions, which cannot meet the growing needs of villagers for a better life.

Currently, there are common problems in rural landscape construction such as "overdevelopment", "blind development", and "one village for every thousand". In the process of landscape renovation, many rural areas blindly pursue the construction mode of urbanization, excessively develop resources, and destroy the original natural ecology and cultural context of the countryside. At the same time,

the lack of in-depth exploration and effective utilization of local characteristics has led to the loss of unique charm in rural landscapes, and the inability to showcase the personality and charm of the countryside.

In this context, the research on landscape transformation and upgrading of Liuxiang Village Green Square has important practical significance. Through scientific and rational design, it is possible to effectively alleviate the many problems faced by rural landscapes and create rural landscapes with unique charm and regional characteristics. This not only helps to enhance the overall image and quality of Liuxiang Village, creating a more comfortable and pleasant living environment for villagers, but also provides valuable experience and reference for the landscape renovation of green squares in other nearby cities and highly modernized rural areas, promoting the development of rural modernization and the inheritance and innovation of rural culture.

Research Objectives. This study aims to explore a universal solution for the landscape renovation of modern rural green squares under the background of rural revitalization, with the core concept of "local priority". By examining new rural landscape design strategies from multiple dimensions, integrating theory and practice, providing scientific and systematic guidance for the landscape transformation of rural green spaces and squares, and achieving sustainable development of rural landscapes.

The specific objectives include: 1. Systematically sorting out the core principle system of rural landscape design. By deeply analyzing successful examples of rural landscape construction at home and abroad, drawing on their essence, and combining relevant theoretical research, universal core principles of rural landscape design are extracted to provide theoretical support for subsequent design practices. Propose a composite art renovation plan for the "Emotional Hub" of the Green Square in Liuxiang Village, Changzhou. Adhere to the principle of adapting measures to local conditions, fully consider the natural texture, cultural

background, and actual needs of the villagers in Liuxiang Village, create a rural composite landscape green space with a "rural emotional hub", achieve the organic integration of rural and cultural elements, and meet the social needs and the psychological health of the villagers in a livable environment. Provide reference for the renovation of similar rural green squares. Through practical research on the renovation of the green space square in Liuxiang Village, summarize experience and methods, and form a replicable and promotable model, it provides useful reference and inspiration for the landscape renovation of other rural green spaces squares, and promotes the overall development of rural landscape construction.

Research Object. Rural design. This study focuses on the landscape of green squares in modern rural areas and conducts in-depth research using Liuxiang Village in Changzhou as a practical blueprint. Liuxiang Village, as a beautiful rural area in Jiangsu Province, has a high degree of modernization and is close to the city center, making it a typical research value.

The research topic revolves around the renovation of Liuxiang Village Green Square, aiming to explore the integration path of "locality" and modern art design style. In the research process, focus on the functional upgrading and cultural revitalization of green spaces. Committed to exploring the local characteristics of Liuxiang Village, including natural textures (terrain, water systems, local vegetation) and cultural backgrounds, combining these unique elements with modern art design styles to create a green square landscape that not only has regional characteristics but also meets modern aesthetic needs. By optimizing the spatial layout, improving functional zoning, and integrating cultural elements into the Green Square, the value and cultural connotation of the Green Square are enhanced, making it an important place for villagers to live and a showcase of rural culture.

Subject of study. Ecological approach, as well as principles for shaping the design of rural areas in China.

Research Methods.

1） *Literature analysis method*: Widely collect relevant theoretical literature, academic papers, and successful case materials on rural landscape design at home and abroad, such as the Lantian project, Jingdezhen case, etc. Systematically sort out and deeply analyze these materials, understand the development process, current situation, and research trends of rural landscape design, summarize previous research results and practical experience, and provide theoretical basis and practical reference for this study.

2）*Field research method:* Conduct a detailed survey of the current situation of the Green Square in Liuxiang Village, including terrain, vegetation coverage, existing facilities, etc. Field research can obtain first-hand information, truly reflect the actual situation of Liuxiang Village Green Square and the needs of villagers, and provide a basis for the formulation of subsequent design plans.

3）*Case study method:* Select successful cases of rural landscape renovation at home and abroad for in-depth analysis, study their design concepts, implementation processes, and achieved results. By analyzing these cases, summarizing successful experiences and areas for reference, and combining with the actual situation of Liuxiang Village, practical guidance is provided for the renovation of Liuxiang Village's green square.

4）Spatial analysis method: Using spatial analysis methods, evaluate and optimize the spatial layout of Liuxiang Village Green Square. Analyze the problems in the spatial structure, traffic flow, functional zoning, and other aspects of the Green Square, propose reasonable improvement plans to improve the efficiency and convenience of space utilization in the Green Square, and create a comfortable and pleasant spatial environment.

Scientific Innovation of Research. The innovation of this study is mainly reflected in two aspects. On the one hand, the positioning of the green square as an

"emotional hub" breaks through the traditional design concept of single function rural squares. Transforming the Green Square into a core venue for emotional communication and cultural activities among villagers, promoting interaction and communication among villagers through spatial layout and facility design, and enhancing the cohesion and sense of belonging of rural communities.

On the other hand, the concept of "locality first" is deeply integrated with modern universal design principles. The modern universal design principles include natural infiltration design, pursuing modern and pleasant, ecological return, fully integrating natural elements into the square landscape, and achieving dialogue with nature; Three dimensional linking space, creating a three-dimensional space, promoting emotional communication and layered socialization, meeting the usage needs of different groups of people; Interactive sensory landscape emphasizes experiential, participatory, and entertaining elements, and inspires villagers' enthusiasm for participation through landscape design; Art gathering design focuses on the art of light, shadow, rhythm, and wind, using artistic elements to dominate the square landscape and enhance the cultural and artistic atmosphere of the square. This integration is not simply a superposition, but rather an organic combination of "local roots" and "modern convenience" through the deep exploration of local characteristics and the use of modern design techniques and concepts, creating a unique and contemporary rural green square landscape.

Theoretical Value and Practical Significance of Research.

In terms of theoretical value, this study enriches the theoretical system of modern rural landscape design in the context of rural revitalization. By refining the core principles of rural landscape design and studying the design concept of "local priority", new theoretical perspectives and methods have been provided for rural landscape design. At the same time, introducing modern universal design principles into the field of rural landscape design has expanded the theoretical

boundaries of rural landscape design and provided useful references for subsequent related research.

In practical terms, this study directly provides a scientific design plan and implementation guidance for the renovation of Liuxiang Village Green Square. Through renovation, the landscape quality and functional use of the green square can be effectively improved, the living environment of villagers can be enhanced, and the quality of life of villagers can be improved. In addition, the experience and methods summarized in this study provide practical solutions for the upgrading of green space landscapes in nearby cities and highly modernized rural areas, which have broad promotion and application value and help promote the implementation of rural revitalization strategies and sustainable development of rural areas.

CHAPTER I. A REVIEW OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LITERATURE

1.1. State of research on the topic

(1) Theories related to rural revitalization. Under the condition that urban areas (especially large cities, mega cities, and their central cities) have long been the dominant areas for national economic development, and urban construction should become mature, the development and construction of urban areas should be relatively stable. To maintain the relative stability of cities, investment impulses such as continuous increase in investment, repeated renovation of facilities, and excessive beautification of landscapes should be appropriately suppressed to save space and leave room for future development. Financial resources should be saved to increase the share of investment in rural areas, and the urban development mode should be transformed to promote accelerated rural construction. The construction of autonomous urbanization roads on collective land should be used to reduce the economic costs and social contradictions of urbanization, thereby alleviating the blindness of rural population continuing to flow excessively to large urban areas.

Zhang Qiang, Zhang Huaichao, and Liu Zhanfang stated in their article "Rural Revitalization: A Strategic Choice from Decline to Revitalization" that to achieve rural revitalization, it is necessary to pay more attention to and strengthen rural construction while developing industries. In accordance with the requirements of prioritizing rural development, significant adjustments should be made to the distribution pattern of the national economy, and various shortcomings in rural infrastructure and public services should be filled more quickly to change the long-term backwardness of rural living conditions compared to cities.

(2) Research on Landscape Planning and Design Methods in the Construction of New Rural Living Environment. The authors of the book "Rural Landscape Design", Lv Qinzhi and Huang Yan, have delved into the theory of rural landscape design and, based on their research results, provided a detailed analysis of rural landscape design practice, providing valuable reference and inspiration for the current field of rural landscape design. Wei Shijian emphasized in his review of "Rural Landscape Design" that the construction process of beautiful countryside cannot be separated from the clever integration of landscape design in the optimization and improvement of rural environment. In his article "The Application of Classic Landscape Design Concepts in Beautiful Rural Construction," he further explores how to closely follow the implementation needs of rural revitalization strategies, explore and practice landscape design concepts, and promote high-level and high-quality beautiful rural construction.

Rural areas are an important component of China's social model. With the significant improvement of urban living environment and the continuous improvement of infrastructure, more and more people are realizing the importance of doing a good job in rural landscape design for building beautiful countryside. Rural landscape, including living landscapes such as streets, residences, courtyards, parks, squares, and public facilities; Ecological landscapes such as wetlands, rivers, green spaces, ecological protection forests, forests, and nature reserves; Agricultural landscapes such as crop circles, rice field art paintings, flower fields, forest nets, field roads, and agricultural theme parks.

Wei Shijian proposed combining modern landscape design concepts and methods such as landscape ecology and sustainable development theory, fully tapping into the ecological aesthetic value of rural environments, and creating comfortable living environments for rural residents. In the process of rural landscape development, humans and nature always maintain a close connection. The landscape design of beautiful rural construction still needs to follow this law, pay attention to the restoration and protection of ecological substrates, and

maintain the diversity of the landscape. Wei Shijian believes that landscape design should highlight regional characteristics, showcase charming ethnic customs and precious cultural resources such as characteristic villages in various regions. In the process of rural landscape construction, the key is to address how landscape design reflects local cultural development and enriches residents' cultural life. That is to say, the significance of building a beautiful countryside is not to turn it into a city, but to create a unique local scenery. Secondly, landscape design should be based on the premise of protecting the ecological environment. At the same time, villages are an important basis for understanding historical development and the production and living characteristics of our ancestors. Elements with unique taste and distinct rural life attributes should be integrated into the design of beautiful rural landscapes to continue people's deep rural memories.

In her article "The Integration of Rural Landscape into Landscape Planning and Design", Ma Xiaowan discusses the design of rural landscape, which is different from both modern urban gardens and simple natural gardens. It is a harmonious coexistence of man and nature. Ma Xiaowan proposed that in the design of rural landscapes, natural landscapes and cultural landscapes should be organically combined, and three characteristics must be grasped: protection, transformation, and innovation. The integration principle of rural landscapes in landscape planning and design should follow four principles, namely, coordination principle, openness principle, protective principle, and economic principle.

Review of the Current Status of Rural Landscape Design Research at Home and Abroad.

(1) Current research status abroad. Research on rural landscapes in foreign countries started earlier, is in-depth, and highly innovative. Especially in some European countries, rural landscape planning and design have a history of several decades. These countries have accumulated rich experience and cases in researching rural landscape design. We have accumulated rich experience and

successful cases in emphasizing ecology and sustainability, integrating traditional culture with modern concepts, interdisciplinary research, and resident participation and community development. These research and practical achievements provide useful references and inspirations for rural landscape design in China.

1.John Brinckerhoff Jackson proposed in "A Sense of Place, a Sense of Time" that rural landscapes have adaptability and variability, and new technologies will reshape new rural landscapes and a new sense of place. The core of protecting a sense of place and a sense of time is the co-occurrence of a sense of belonging and experience. He pointed out that rural landscapes have adaptive and variable characteristics; The development of new technologies will create a new rural landscape and a new sense of place; The core of protecting a sense of place and time is the co-occurrence of a sense of belonging and experience.

2.Marc Antrop proposed that the network of villages and towns formed under the background of urbanization is one of the important factors affecting the evolution of rural landscapes.

3.Gy Ruda proposed that in order to achieve sustainable development of rural settlements, it is necessary to protect the harmony between natural and built environments, historical traditions, and unique cultures of local communities and villages.

4.V Blache and J Brunhes used historical geographic analysis methods to analyze in detail the various types, distribution, evolution, and interrelationships between local rural settlements and agricultural systems. They pointed out that the overall layout of settlements reflects the natural environmental conditions of the region, and local geographic environments also affect the shape and location of settlements.

In his research, Albert Demangon classified settlement forms into three types: linear villages, clustered villages, and star shaped villages.

1.2. Current research status in China

1. Hong Fanglin, Gong Jiaoteng, and Li Shuai, in "Environment, Users, and Society: A Three Dimensional Theoretical System and Practical Reflection of Public Cultural Space", argue that the theoretical construction of public cultural space construction practice is not only an important research work to promote the sustainable development of public cultural undertakings and the modernization of governance systems, but also provides micro evidence for analyzing the internal mechanism of discourse evolution of spatial autonomous knowledge systems in the field of information resource management. This study follows the basic idea of "theory practice" mutual construction, constructs a three-dimensional theoretical system of public cultural space, and explains the basic categories and contents of the three-dimensional theoretical system's practical reflection from the practical field. Research has found that the three-dimensional theoretical system includes spatial "environmental theory" composed of scene theory, field theory, situational theory, etc; The "user theory" of space composed of environmental behavioral theory, spatial behavioral interaction theory, embodied cognition theory, etc; The "social theory" of space is composed of theories of spatial sociology, spatial justice, and spatial production. The three-dimensional theoretical system of public cultural space and the three practical construction dimensions of space design, space service, and space management complement and promote each other, forming a two-dimensional framework of "theory practice" for the governance of public cultural space.

2. Yue Junping, in "Research on Landscape Art Aesthetics of Rural Tourism under the Background of Rural Revitalization", stated that with the deepening of rural revitalization strategy, rural tourism has become an important path to activate rural economy and inherit local culture, and landscape art aesthetics is the core element to enhance the attractiveness and cultural connotation of rural tourism. Taking the aesthetics of rural tourism landscape art as the research object, this study systematically explores its core components, current aesthetic challenges, and

optimization paths through a combination of literature analysis and case analysis. Research has found that the aesthetic of rural tourism landscape art is composed of natural ecological aesthetics, humanistic historical aesthetics, and production and life aesthetics; There are currently problems such as homogenization, excessive commercialization, and "pseudo locality"; We need to overcome difficulties by adhering to locality, introducing artistic intervention, promoting cultural empowerment, and building a community symbiosis model. This study provides theoretical reference for the aesthetic creation of rural tourism landscapes, and helps rural areas achieve coordinated development of ecology, culture, and economy.

3. Liang Yajun, Jiang Fengke, and Li Lei, in "Shaping High Quality Rural Landscape Space under Comprehensive Land Consolidation," stated that under the background of rural revitalization strategy, comprehensive land consolidation has become an important platform for building livable, business friendly, and beautiful rural areas, with rural landscape space shaping being a key content. Exploring the technological path and practical strategies for shaping high-quality rural landscape spaces, adopting customized design methods, including the integration of local cultural elements, the application of smart technology, and the creation of diverse scenarios, analyzing that rural landscape spaces need to be centered on human needs, focusing on the differentiated needs of typical groups such as left behind elderly, children, women, innovative returnees, and tourists. Through the classification and shaping of living park spaces, innovative landscape spaces, and tourism landscape spaces, ecological environment protection, regional cultural inheritance, and neighborhood relationship enhancement can be achieved. Combining the practices of Yongquan Village (a lifestyle park) in Gongyi City, Henan Province, and Huanghe Science and Technology Innovation Bay (an innovative landscape and tourism landscape) in Zhengdong New District, this study provides theoretical references and practical paradigms for optimizing rural landscapes in comprehensive land consolidation.

4. Yao Yumin, Dang Ming, Ding Lei, and Guo Ziyu, in their study "Evaluation of Rural Landscape Characteristics from a Regional Perspective: A Case Study of Luting Town in Tongcheng City," argue that the harmony and stability of natural and artificial rural landscapes are key to promoting rural revitalization and creating a good living environment. To explore the identification and evaluation methods of rural landscape features from a regional perspective, taking Luting Town in Tongcheng City, which has typical rural landscape features in central Anhui Province, as an example, a comprehensive quantitative evaluation of rural landscape features was conducted from three aspects: landscape quality, landscape pattern, and ecological interference, through field research and the use of a geographic information analysis platform. The evaluation results were analyzed and optimization strategies were proposed.

5. Wang Wancheng and Chen Meijun, in "Rural Landscape Design Practice under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy - Taking Dongtou Village Landscape Improvement in Maotoufeng Town, Nanxiong City as an Example", proposed the core requirements of "ecological livability, civilized rural style, and prosperous industry" for rural landscape design in the context of rural revitalization strategy. Landscape is not only a visual carrier, but also an important medium for activating rural ecological value, cultural value, and economic value. This article takes Dongtou Village in Maotoufeng Town, Nanxiong City as the research object, and combines its landscape background and Hakka cultural characteristics to explore the practical path of landscape improvement under the background of rural revitalization from three dimensions: ecological restoration, cultural translation, and functional integration. By using specific cases to illustrate how landscape design can be used as a starting point to achieve the goal of rural revitalization of "seeing mountains, seeing water, and remembering nostalgia", providing practical experience for similar rural landscape transformation.

6. Song Kuo, Liu Lukai, and Wang Chengkang, in their study "Research on Rural Landscape Preferences Based on Multiple Evaluation Subjects - Taking

Tangzhuang in Lintou Town, Hanshan County as the Empirical Object," investigated the landscape perception of different target groups related to rural landscape. Understanding this is the support and basis for policy adjustments and decision-making implementation, the foundation for optimizing planning and design, and an important way to promote consensus building in rural communities. By using the PEI method to conduct a survey on the visual preferences of rural villagers, experts, scholars, and local administrative personnel for rural landscapes, and analyzing and exploring the landscape perception of different groups, it can be found that villagers generally have higher ratings for the overall landscape and elements, and prefer elements with obvious artificial traces. Experts and scholars prefer natural elements, with overall lower ratings, and administrative personnel have no obvious preference tendency compared to the two; In terms of viewing the value of rural landscapes, villagers tend to start from the needs of daily life and production functions, experts and scholars pay more attention to the aesthetic value and ecological environment value of landscapes, and administrative personnel focus on specific keywords as important criteria for evaluating landscapes; In terms of the perspective of rural landscape, villagers tend to view the combination of landscape and memory as dynamic living spaces, while experts, scholars, and administrative personnel view it as static landscape images. Research has shown that three groups view rural landscapes in different ways and have different preferences. Different groups will observe the characteristics, values, and significance of rural landscapes from different perspectives.

7. Jiang Meng, in "Research on Rural Landscape Planning and Design Strategies from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization," stated that rural landscape is a comprehensive landscape that includes various phenomena such as nature, society, economy, and culture within the rural area. According to the differences in landscape formation and characteristics, it is divided into two categories: natural landscape and man-made landscape. Natural landscapes include flora and fauna, hydrology, climate, soil, etc; Cultural landscape is a rural settlement landscape

dominated by agriculture, which can reflect the local economic situation and cultural customs. Rural landscape planning and design needs

8. Shen Ling, in "Beautiful Rural Landscape Design Based on Regional Cultural Characteristics", stated that in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, rural areas are a vast space with great potential and have ushered in rare development opportunities. With the proposal and implementation of the national rural revitalization strategy and the improvement of people's material living standards, rural landscape design is receiving increasing attention and importance. How to maintain the uniqueness of beautiful rural landscapes on the basis of inheriting traditional culture is a topic worth pondering for every designer. Taking the graduation design plan of students majoring in environmental art as an example, this study aims to explore the expression of regional cultural characteristics in rural landscape design, in order to provide reference for the improvement of rural landscape design and support for the beautiful rural landscape design in China.

9. Wang Qi, in "Analysis of Rural Landscape Environment Facility Design from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization", stated that with the deepening implementation of China's rural revitalization strategy, the construction of beautiful countryside has achieved certain results. Rural landscape environmental facilities are important components of rural public spaces, playing a crucial role in the overall construction and aesthetic quality improvement of rural landscape environments. Currently, people have put forward new requirements for their functional, cultural, and sustainable design. Analyze the problems in the current design of rural landscape environmental facilities, combine the multiple needs of people, integrate sustainable development theory, with the goal of "promoting rural industrial revitalization, building ecologically livable villages, enhancing village participation, inheriting rural spirit, and showcasing humanistic characteristics", explore the design path of rural landscape environmental facilities from multiple dimensions, thereby assisting in the construction of beautiful countryside and promoting the inheritance and promotion of rural characteristic culture.

10. Sang Kaixuan, Gai Hongzhang, and Xu Bin, in their article "Integration of Local Culture into Rural Landscapes: Value, Realistic Challenges, and Construction Strategies," argue that in the context of the active promotion of rural revitalization strategies, local culture, as the historical accumulation of rural production and life and the emotional sustenance of rural people, cleverly integrates multiple elements such as agricultural culture, life aesthetics, and humanistic atmosphere to construct a cultural landscape space with unique rural aesthetic characteristics. This cultural landscape space is not only the core content of rural tourism construction and development, but also an important carrier for the public to search for local music and experience rural life.

11. Quan Jingyi, Huang Yan, Guo Yuxiao, and Wang Xinyu stated in "Research Progress on Rural Landscape Characteristics in China" that under the background of urban-rural integration development, rural landscape characteristics, as spatial manifestations of regional culture, carry the dual mission of ecological civilization construction and cultural heritage revitalization.

Conclusion of this chapter

1. Domestic and foreign scholars have adopted various effective methods to solve rural landscape design problems. Through literature analysis, extensive collection and organization of relevant theoretical and practical materials, laying a solid theoretical foundation for research; Conduct on-site research in rural areas, effectively grasp the local natural and cultural needs, and obtain first-hand authentic information; Case studies analyze successful cases to verify the feasibility of design schemes and summarize lessons learned; Spatial analysis optimizes landscape layout from a professional perspective, improving space utilization efficiency and comfort.
2. Foreign research emphasizes the ecological and sustainable aspects of rural landscape design. Committed to protecting the natural ecological environment of

rural areas and achieving sustainable development goals of rural landscapes through scientific planning and design. For example, some countries guide the construction of "ecological villages" in rural areas, maintaining soil fertility, ensuring clean water sources and fresh air, and advocating for harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. While integrating modern concepts, we also attach great importance to the protection of traditional culture. By excavating and inheriting local historical and cultural elements, folk customs, and other factors, we aim to endow rural landscapes with uniqueness and attractiveness. This design approach not only enhances the cultural value of rural areas, but also provides tourists with a richer and more in-depth tourism experience.

3. In the field of rural landscape design, there is a high level of innovation internationally, with a particular emphasis on interdisciplinary and integrated research. Introduce theories and methods from multiple disciplines such as ecology, geography, sociology, management, and economics to conduct comprehensive and in-depth research and analysis on rural landscapes. This interdisciplinary research method helps to gain a deeper understanding of the complexity and diversity of rural landscapes, providing a solid scientific basis for landscape design. At the same time, actively advocating and encouraging local residents to participate in the planning and design of rural landscapes, fully respecting and absorbing residents' opinions and suggestions, reflects the people-oriented design concept. For example, the French town of Koma, known as the "Little Venice," is driven by wine as its core driving force and main feature. By developing rural tourism and characteristic industries, it effectively promotes the prosperity of the rural economy and the development of the community, further enhancing residents' sense of belonging and pride, and improving the overall cohesion of the countryside.

4. Foreign countries started early in rural landscape design research and have a relatively complete theoretical system. Scholars from European and American countries widely adopt landscape ecology methods in rural landscape ecological protection, emphasizing in-depth exploration of rural landscape patterns and ecological processes. For example, by analyzing the types of rural land use and

patch distribution, ecological system optimization can be achieved. When carrying out rural land consolidation in Germany, full consideration will be given to the construction of ecological corridors to ensure that organisms can migrate and spread, and maintain the connectivity of the ecosystem. In terms of cultural inheritance, foreign scholars are skilled at integrating regional folk symbols into landscape design. Taking some rural areas in France as an example, traditional architectural styles, folk activities, and unique handicrafts are all integrated into the creation of rural landscapes. For example, traditional stone and architectural techniques are used to restore rural buildings, and folk themed sculptures are set up in the square to make the rural landscape full of strong cultural charm. In the process of "gentrification of rural areas" development, European and American countries have accumulated a lot of experience in landscape renovation. From the late 19th century to the early 20th century, with the rapid development of industrialization and urbanization, the urban middle class migrated to rural areas, promoting the transformation of rural landscapes. For example, many rural areas in the UK renovated old buildings during this period, introducing modern living facilities while preserving the traditional appearance and features of rural architecture, such as thatched roofs, stone walls, and other elements. When creating a rural environment, attention should be paid to respecting the natural texture, preserving the original natural elements such as farmland, forest land, and rivers, closely integrating the rural landscape and natural environment, and creating a quiet and beautiful rural living environment. According to statistics, in the process of gentrification in rural areas in the UK, over 70% of rural renovation projects have preserved the original natural landscape and most of the local vegetation, allowing rural landscapes to maintain their unique natural charm while moving towards modernization. This core concept of respecting natural textures provides a guarantee for the sustainable development of rural landscapes.

5. Against the backdrop of the rural revitalization strategy, research on rural landscape design in China has shown a multidimensional development trend. The restoration of rural landscapes with the goal of ecological livability has become

one of the research hotspots, and many scholars have integrated the sponge concept of "infiltration, stagnation, and storage" into rural landscape design. For example, by constructing ecological wetlands, rain gardens and other facilities, natural infiltration, storage and purification of rainwater can be achieved, which not only optimizes the ecological environment of rural areas, but also enhances the functionality of the landscape. In some southern water towns, utilizing the existing river network and water system, sponge rural landscapes have been constructed, successfully reducing flood disasters and shaping a unique water town landscape.

6. Landscape design oriented towards cultural revitalization has also received widespread attention, and domestic scholars are striving to find ways to transform old agricultural tools and folk elements into landscape symbols. For example, placing traditional old farming tools such as stone mills and pulleys in rural squares or leisure areas, making them carriers of rural memories; The Paper Cuttings and embroidery patterns in folk culture are applied to the ground pavement, architectural decoration and other aspects to make the rural landscape full of strong cultural atmosphere. Taking some villages in Shaanxi as examples, the local Paper Cuttings art elements are added to the door and window decoration and wall painting of buildings, which vividly presents the regional cultural characteristics.

7. The expansion of landscape functions in the direction of industrial integration is also an important research topic, and scholars are focusing on using landscape design to promote the diversified development of rural industries. For example, creating tourist agricultural parks, rural tourist attractions, etc., combining agricultural production with tourism, sightseeing, and leisure experiences to achieve the economic value of rural landscapes. In some rural areas of Shandong, large-scale flower sea landscapes and picking gardens have been created, attracting numerous tourists and promoting the development of the local rural economy. However, there is still room for exploration in the current research on the balance between locality and modernity. In the pursuit of modernization, many rural landscape designs overly rely on foreign design concepts and elements, neglecting

the exploration and inheritance of local natural and cultural characteristics, resulting in the loss of the original personality and charm of rural landscapes, and failing to achieve the organic combination of local and modern characteristics.

8. In terms of rural landscape design concepts, foreign countries attach great importance to ecological sustainability, cultural heritage, and resident participation. Through interdisciplinary integration, innovative designs are achieved to add momentum to rural development; Domestically, research is focused on ecological livability, cultural revitalization, and industrial integration, but there is still room for further exploration in balancing locality and modernity. The relevant research results and practical experience at home and abroad provide sufficient theoretical basis and practical reference for the field of rural landscape design, promoting the continuous progress of rural landscape design towards scientific, humanized, and characteristic directions, and assisting in the deepening of rural revitalization strategies and the sustainable development of villages.

CHAPTER II. LANDSCAPE RENOVATION DESIGN OF LIUXIANG VILLAGE, CHANGZHOU

CONCEPT

The deep coupling of locality and modernity. Using the design method of landscape renovation, a landscape renovation design is carried out for the hard green space in Liuxiang Village, and a composite modern rural landscape green square with the function of "emotional hub" is constructed. Its purpose is to integrate rural and cultural elements, creating a livable environment that not only meets social needs but also benefits mental health. In terms of green landscape planning, dynamic and static functional blocks are divided to reconstruct the connection between urban and rural areas in a lively and dynamic design form. Three main nodes have been planned, namely the central square, the leisure square, and the art entrance space. Introducing modern design elements to enhance the convenience of rural life, while preserving the original characteristics and cultural heritage of the countryside in these functional areas. By implementing the above design strategies, the rural landscape of Liuxiang Village has been significantly optimized, and the quality of life of villagers has also been significantly improved, providing solid support for the promotion of rural revitalization strategy and the future industrial upgrading and development of Liuxiang Village.

Project Innovation and Characteristics

Project Innovation: The renovation design of Liuxiang Village Green Square breaks through the traditional single functional model of rural squares as gathering spaces, and carefully builds it into a "rural emotional hub". This innovative positioning aims to build a bridge of emotional communication and interaction for villagers through clever spatial layout, making it a core place that carries rural cultural memory and community cohesion. The design team takes "seeing mountains, seeing water, and remembering nostalgia" as the core goal of the design, and deeply explores the natural and cultural characteristics of Liuxiang

Village. In terms of natural texture, the original terrain height difference, winding water system, and lush local vegetation have been accurately preserved. These natural elements have become an organic part of the square landscape, showcasing the unique ecological charm of the countryside. In terms of cultural background, it fully integrates the local architectural style, such as the characteristic elements of Jiangnan residential houses with pink walls and black tiles, as well as the living habits and rich cultural memories passed down from generation to generation by villagers. Through landscape sketches, cultural corridors and other forms, it presents the square as a vivid display window of rural culture. The integration of these design elements not only forms a unique identity distinct from the urban landscape, but also allows villagers to deeply feel the warmth and sense of belonging of their hometown during square activities, promoting the construction of an emotional community in rural areas.

Theoretical level. In order to achieve a deep integration of locality and modernity, the design team introduced four modern universal design principles and carried out localized innovation transformation. In terms of natural infiltration design, in accordance with the original terrain height difference of the site, the original water system direction is carefully preserved. By using ecological paving materials such as permeable bricks, grass planting bricks, and constructing facilities such as rain gardens and ecological wetlands, the natural infiltration, purification, and storage of rainwater are achieved, effectively reducing surface runoff and promoting the recycling of water resources. This truly achieves "modern and pleasant, ecological return", allowing natural elements to deeply participate in the spatial narrative of the square. In the creation of three-dimensional linked spaces, organic connections between different elevation spaces have been achieved by constructing a three-dimensional transportation network, such as setting up elevated corridors, sunken squares, etc. Layered activity venues provide exclusive social spaces for villagers of different age groups. The elevated corridor can serve as a sports and fitness venue for young people, while the sunken

plaza can be set up as a resting and chatting area for the elderly, promoting intergenerational interaction and community integration, and meeting the social needs of different groups of people.

Practical level: In practical design, the Green Square of Liuxiang Village is clearly divided into two major areas: "dynamic and static", with clear zoning between dynamic and static areas that do not interfere with each other. The dynamic area is equipped with various activity facilities, such as fitness equipment and children's play areas, to meet the daily exercise and play needs of villagers and children; The static area is mainly composed of quiet resting spaces, with a large amount of green vegetation and leisure seats arranged, providing villagers with a peaceful place to relax. We have carefully crafted three core nodes, each with its own unique characteristics. As the core of cultural exhibitions and festival activities, the central square is paved with local unique bluestone on the ground, which is quaint and rich in texture. In the center of the square, folk sculptures are set up, which are based on the historical legends and folk activities of Liuxiang Village, vividly showcasing the traditional culture of the countryside. Embedding light and shadow devices around the square, the light and shadow changes at night, complementing folk sculptures and achieving interaction between day and night landscapes, bringing unique visual experiences to villagers and tourists. The leisure square relies on native trees to layout seats and corridors, utilizing the original micro terrain to create a semi private communication space. In the design of the seats, ergonomics are fully considered, and wooden materials are used to increase comfort. The surrounding area of the square is equipped with barrier free facilities, such as barrier free passages and wheelchair parking spaces, ensuring age friendliness and allowing every villager to enjoy leisure time here. The art entrance space is constructed with distinctive regional architectural elements to create an iconic gateway. Traditional building materials such as blue bricks and black tiles are used, combined with modern architectural techniques, to create an entrance landscape that combines traditional charm with modernity. At the entrance,

modern art installations such as abstract metal sculptures are integrated to attract people's attention with unique shapes, forming a visual focus of "traditional background color+modern expression", highlighting the unique charm of Liuxiang Village.

Design Strategy. Implementation Effectiveness: Empowering from "Space Transformation" to "Rural Revitalization". Through a series of meticulous designs and implementations, Liuxiang Village Green Square has achieved comprehensive improvement. In terms of spatial layout, a three-dimensional network structure of "one axis, three zones, and multiple nodes" has been formed. A landscape axis runs through the entire square, connecting three functional areas: dynamic activity area, static rest area, and cultural exhibition area. The various areas are connected to each other through clever transition spaces, forming an organic whole. Multiple nodes are distributed throughout the square, such as the central square, rest square, art entrance space, etc. Each node has unique functions and landscape features, enriching the spatial hierarchy of the square, making the spatial layout of the square more reasonable, and significantly improving the utilization rate.

The functional complexity has significantly increased. Nowadays, the square is not only a place for villagers' daily leisure and entertainment, but also serves multiple functions such as gatherings, cultural exhibitions, and educational popularization. In terms of gatherings, the central square can host various large-scale events, such as village meetings, cultural performances, etc; In terms of cultural display, the historical culture and folk customs of Liuxiang Village were showcased through facilities such as folk sculptures and cultural corridors; In terms of educational popularization, interactive plantations and folk workshops have become important platforms for spreading agricultural culture and traditional handicraft knowledge.

Cultural identity has been effectively constructed, and villagers' sense of identification and belonging to the square has greatly increased. The square is the core carrier of nostalgic memories and community identity, where villagers participate in activities, exchange and interact, inherit rural culture, enhance the cohesion of rural communities, and provide strong cultural support for the implementation of rural revitalization strategies. The successful renovation of Liuxiang Village Green Square not only creates a high-quality living space for villagers, but also provides valuable experience and reference for landscape renovation in other villages, promoting the in-depth development of rural revitalization strategy in practice.

Conclusion and Prospects

1. ***Specific strategies for optimizing space.*** The renovation practice of Liuxiang Village Green Square provides a reference strategy for optimizing rural landscape space. In the ecological dimension, by establishing a "natural base artificial intervention" coordination mechanism, more than 70% of the native vegetation has been preserved, maximizing the protection of the natural ecosystem in rural areas. Micro terrain sorting of the terrain, cleverly utilizing terrain elevation differences to create rich landscape layers; Through the water system connectivity project, the water system ecology has been restored and improved, a biodiversity network has been constructed, providing suitable habitats for various species and enhancing the stability and sustainability of the ecosystem.

2. The functional dimension adopts a "dynamic and static partition+three-dimensional layering" design, fully considering the usage needs of different groups of people. Set up a children's activity area equipped with safe and fun playground facilities, providing a joyful growth space for children; The elderly rest area is equipped with comfortable seats and sunshade facilities, making it convenient for the elderly to rest and communicate; The cultural exhibition area enhances the cultural identity and sense of belonging of villagers by showcasing the historical culture and folk customs of the countryside. By connecting different elevation

spaces through elevated walkways, the limitations of space have been broken, accessibility and efficiency have been improved, and villagers can move more conveniently on the square.

3. ***Research Value and Future Directions.*** This study constructs a complete chain of "theoretical framework method system practical verification", which has important research value. Through in-depth research on rural landscape design theory, universal design principles and methods have been extracted, providing a solid theoretical foundation for rural landscape design. By comprehensively utilizing various research methods such as literature analysis, field research, case study, and spatial analysis, a scientific and systematic research methodology system has been formed, providing new ideas and methods for rural landscape research. Through the renovation practice of Liuxiang Village Green Square, the feasibility and effectiveness of the research results have been verified, providing a replicable model for the high modernization rural landscape renovation in nearby cities, which has important practical guidance significance.

4. In the future, with the continuous advancement of technology and the development of society, rural landscape design will face more opportunities and challenges. Exploring the empowering path of landscape design for rural industrial revitalization is also a future research focus. Through landscape design, create attractive rural tourist attractions, develop rural characteristic industries, promote the transformation of "beautiful landscapes" into "beautiful economy", realize the economic value of rural landscapes, promote the development of rural economy, and achieve sustainable development of rural areas.

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APPENDIX A.

(Analysis of current problems and search for their solutions)

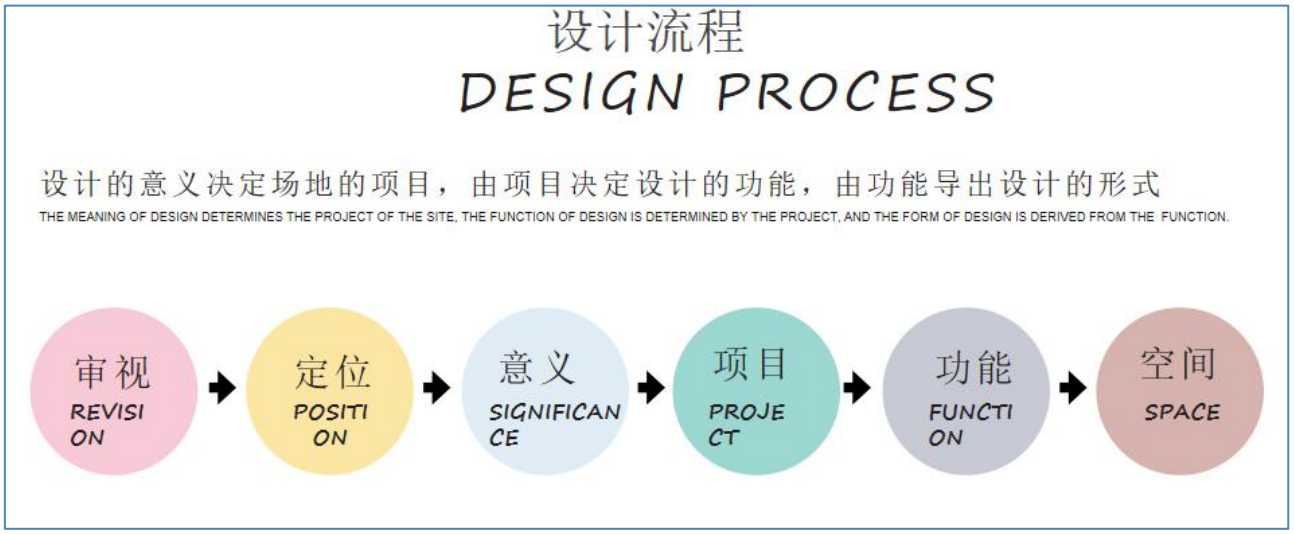


Table 1. Analysis of the design process in this area

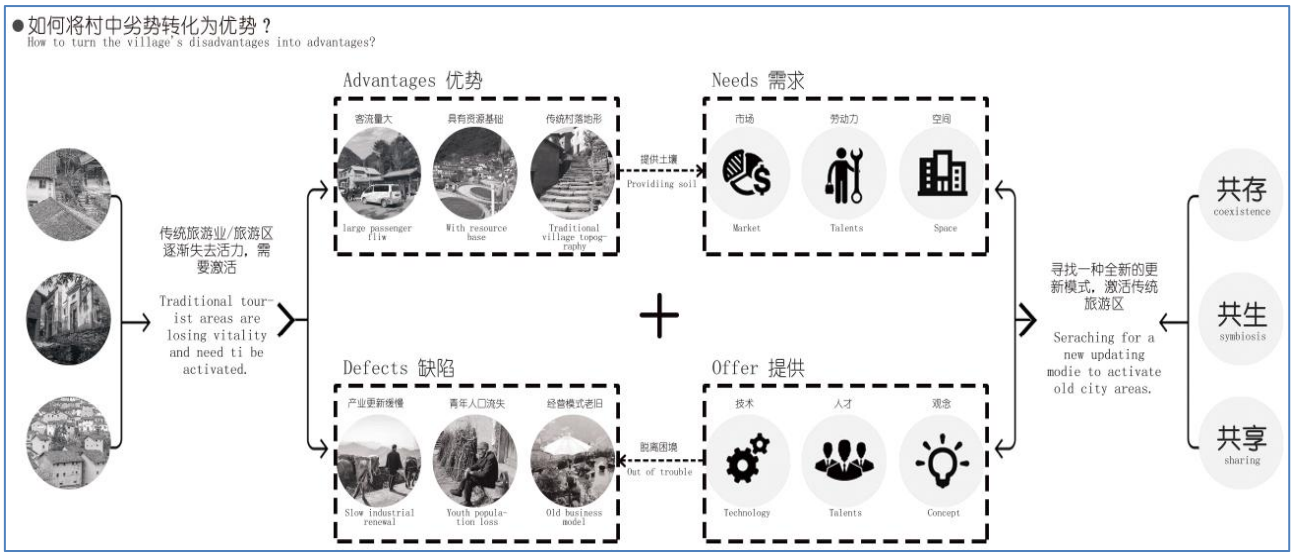


Table 2. Analysis of the SWOT of this area

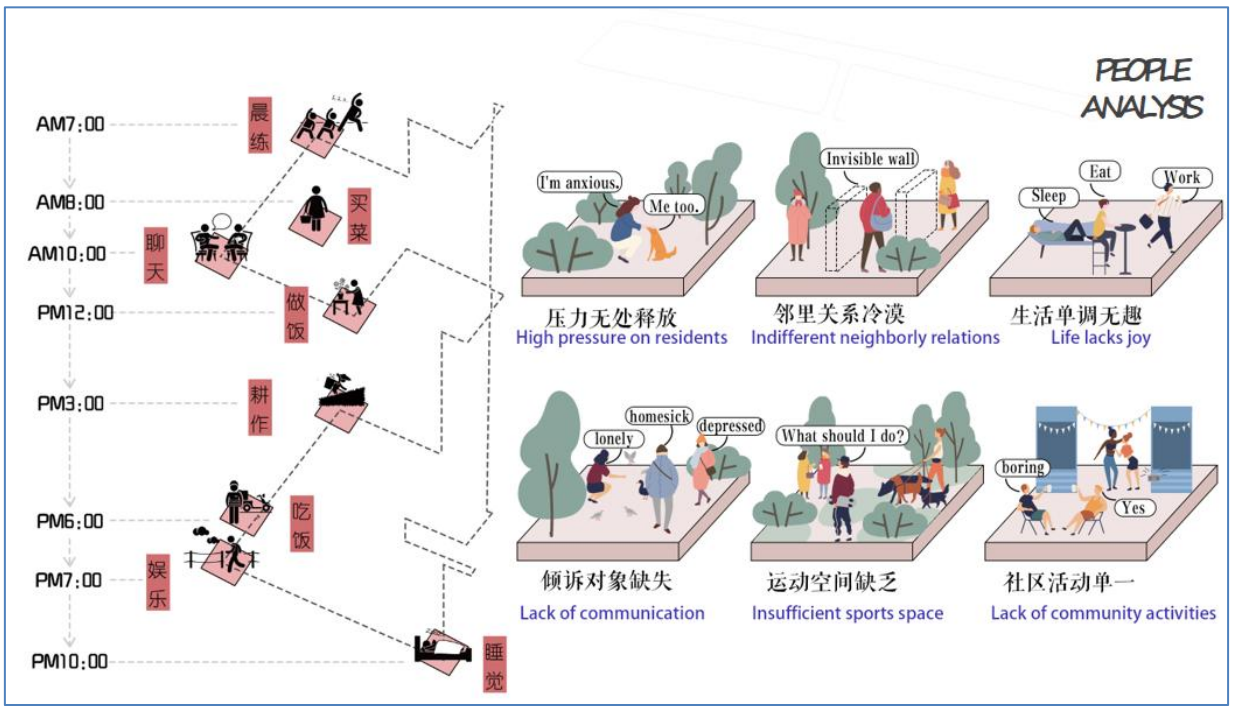


Table 3. People Analysis

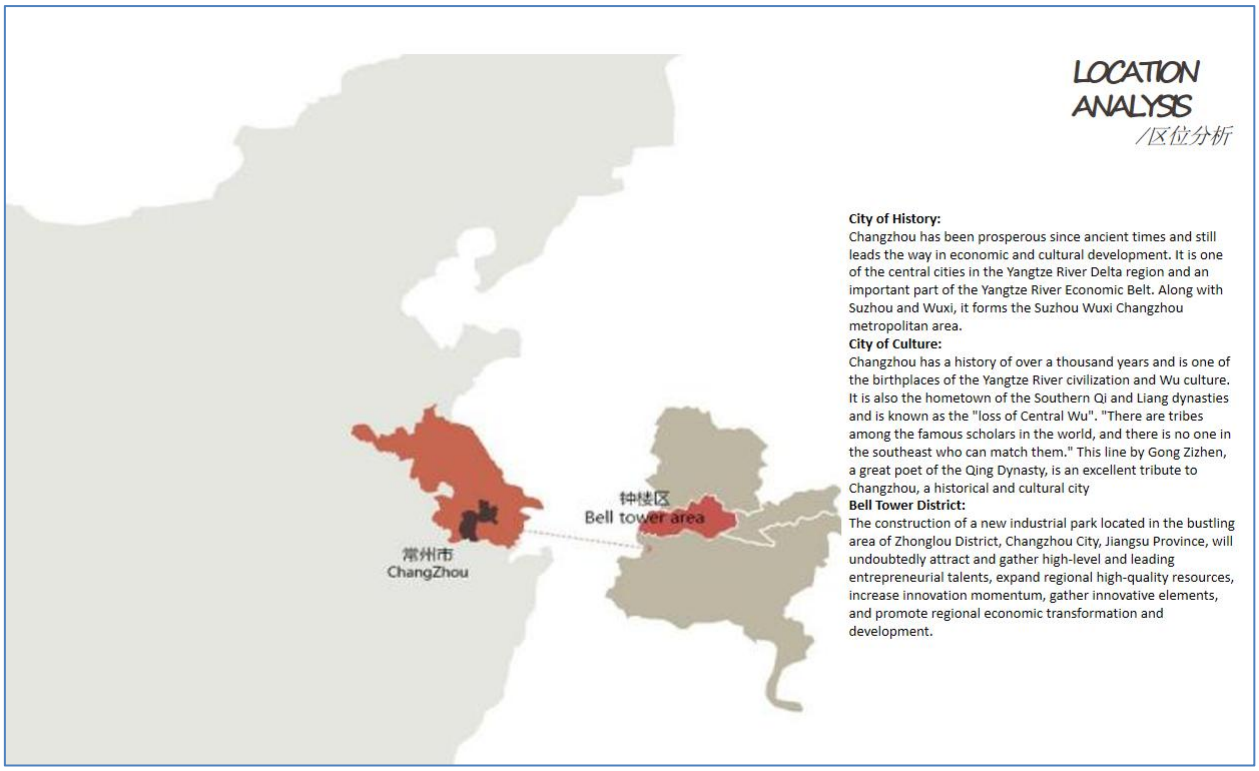


Table 3. People Analysis

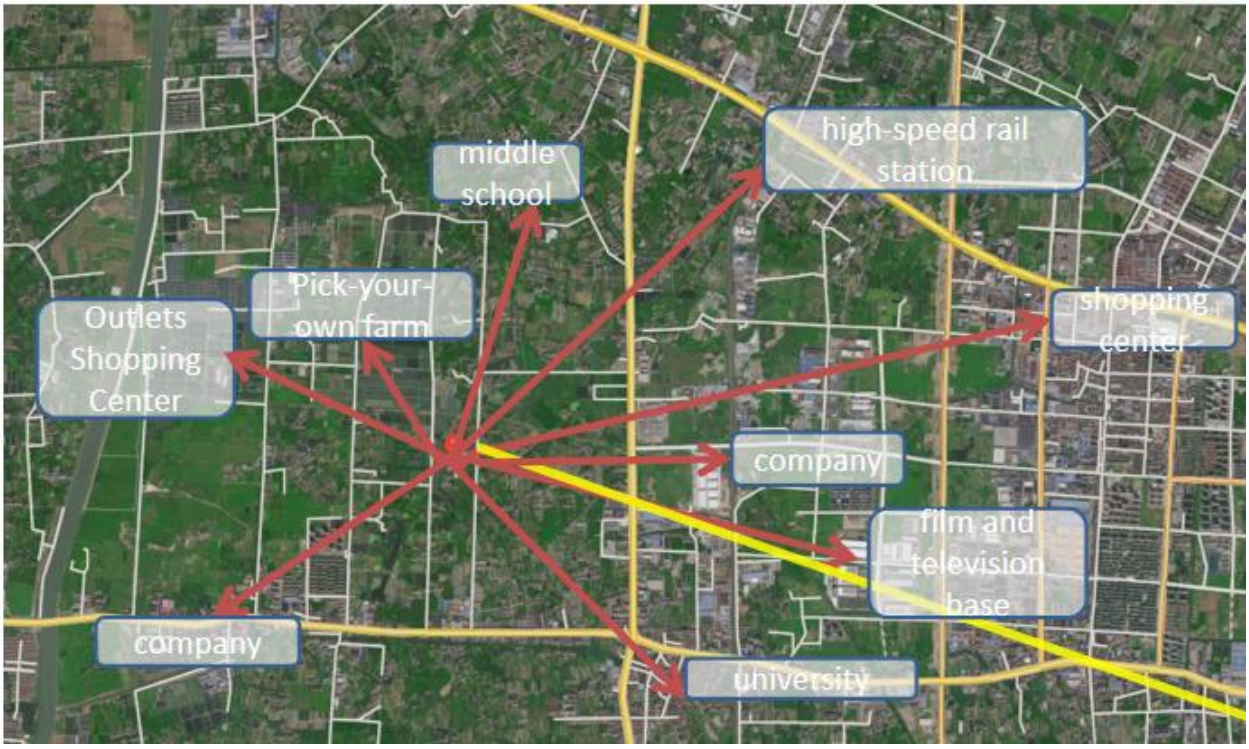


Table 4. Analysis of surrounding land



Table 5. Traffic Analysis



Mixing of landscape design elements at the entrance
Imbalance between image IP style and surrounding environment
Lack of vegetation planting and bare land

The road environment lacks distinctive features
Lack of lighting system in road environment
Lack of roadside tree planting

Lack of cultural connotation
The shading effect of the ceiling is poor and lacks functionality.
Inconsistent material design for ground paving

Surface exposure and waste of land resources
The cement wall is stiff and unsightly
Lack of warning signs at road height differences

Table 6. The current situation of Liuxiang Village

APPENDIX B. (Overview and analysis of the current situation)

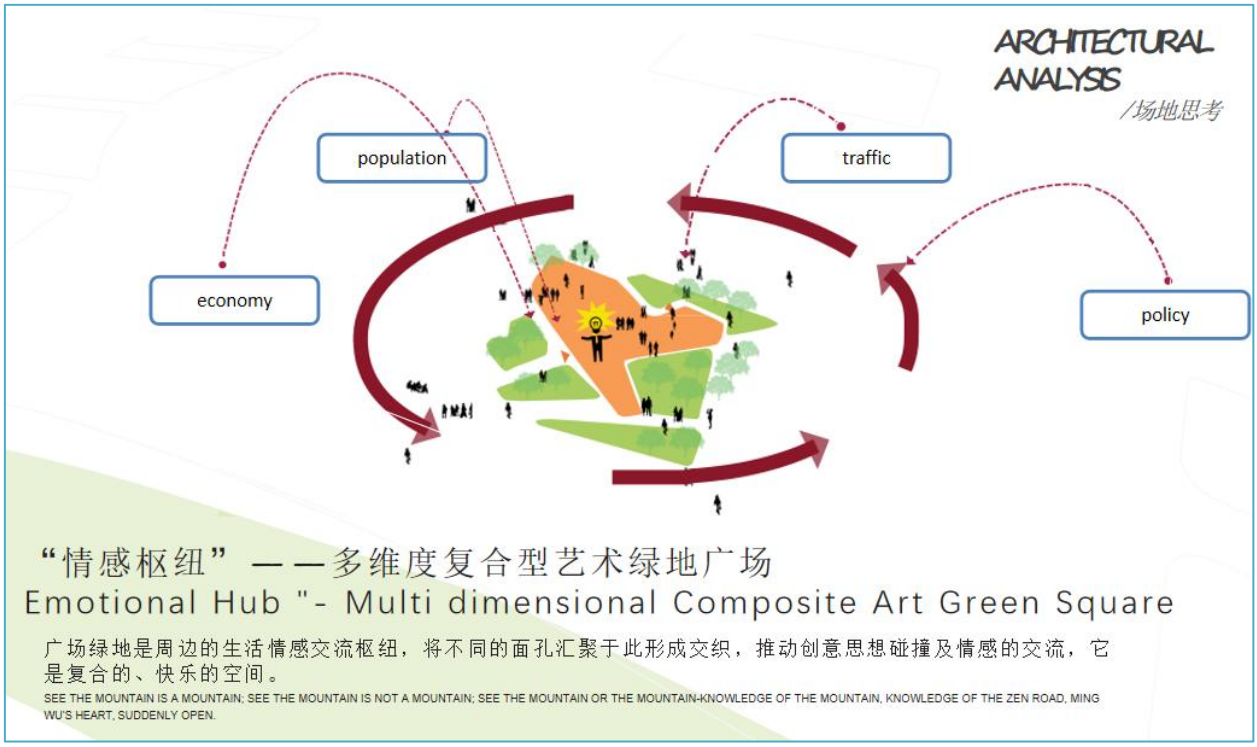


Table 7. Thoughts on the design of this venue

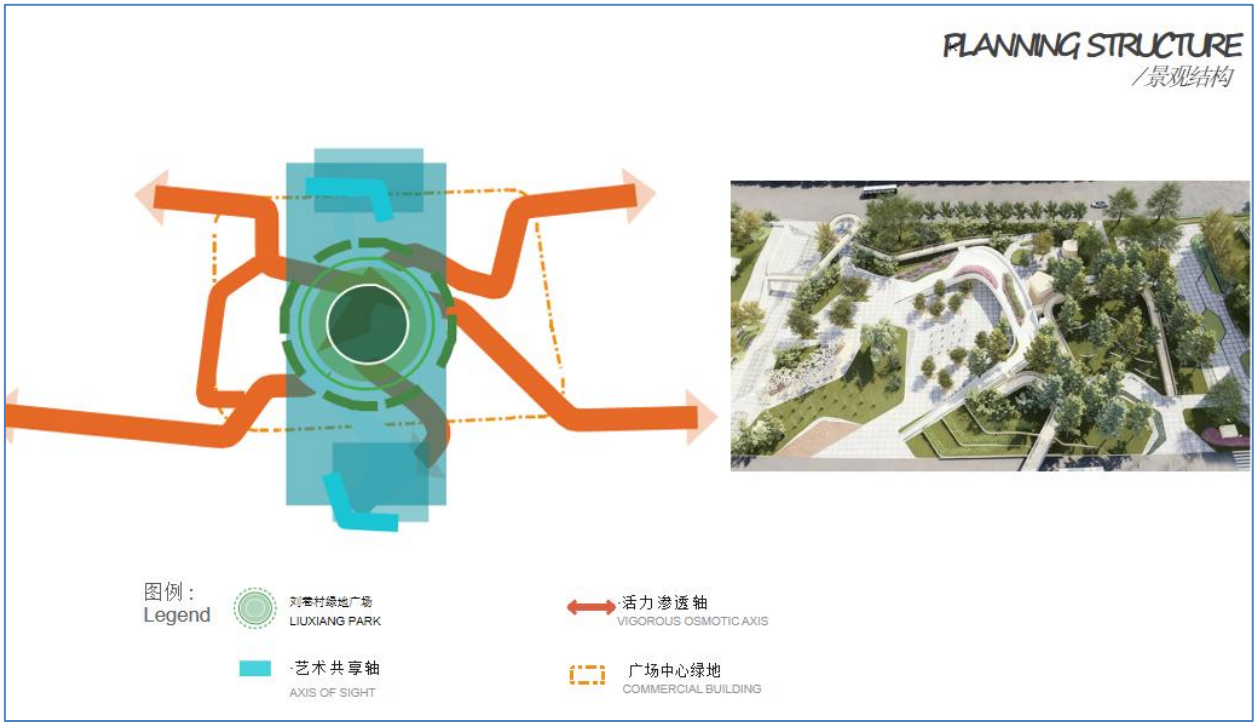


Table 8. Landscape Design Structure of Liuxiang Village

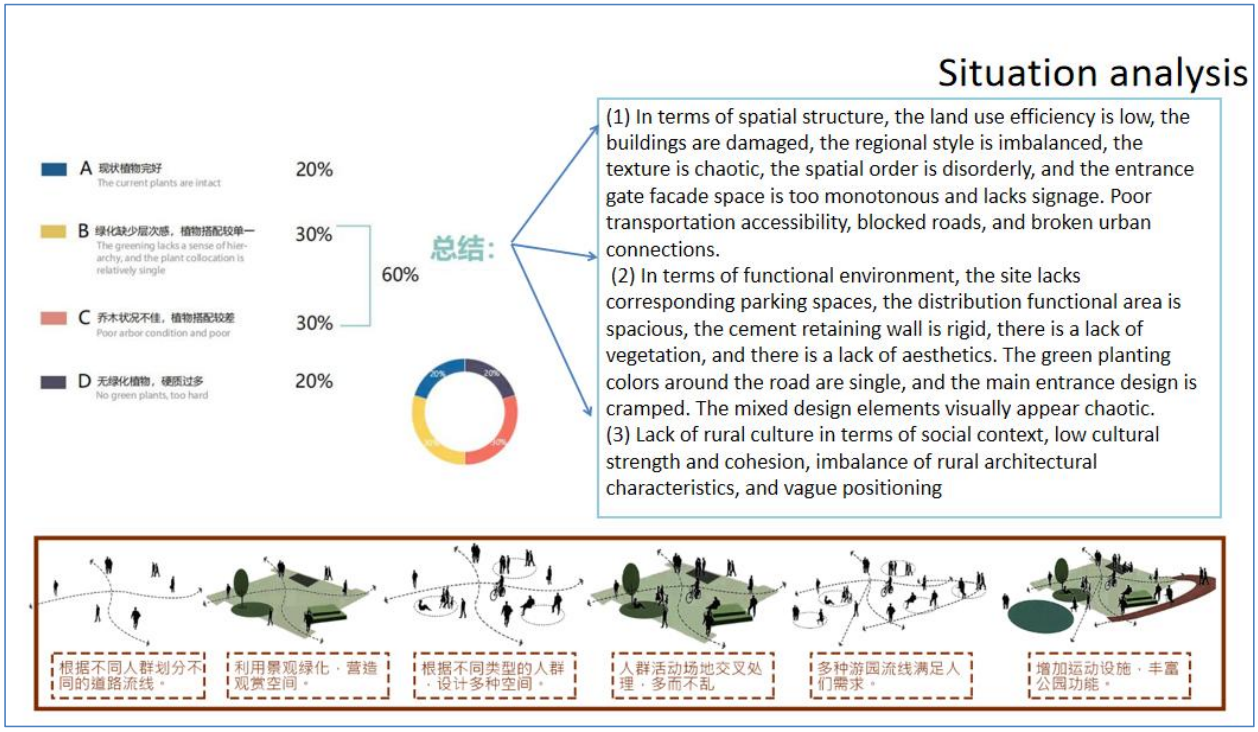


Table 9. Summary of the current situation and issues regarding the design of this venue



Table 10.Landscape planning solution strategy

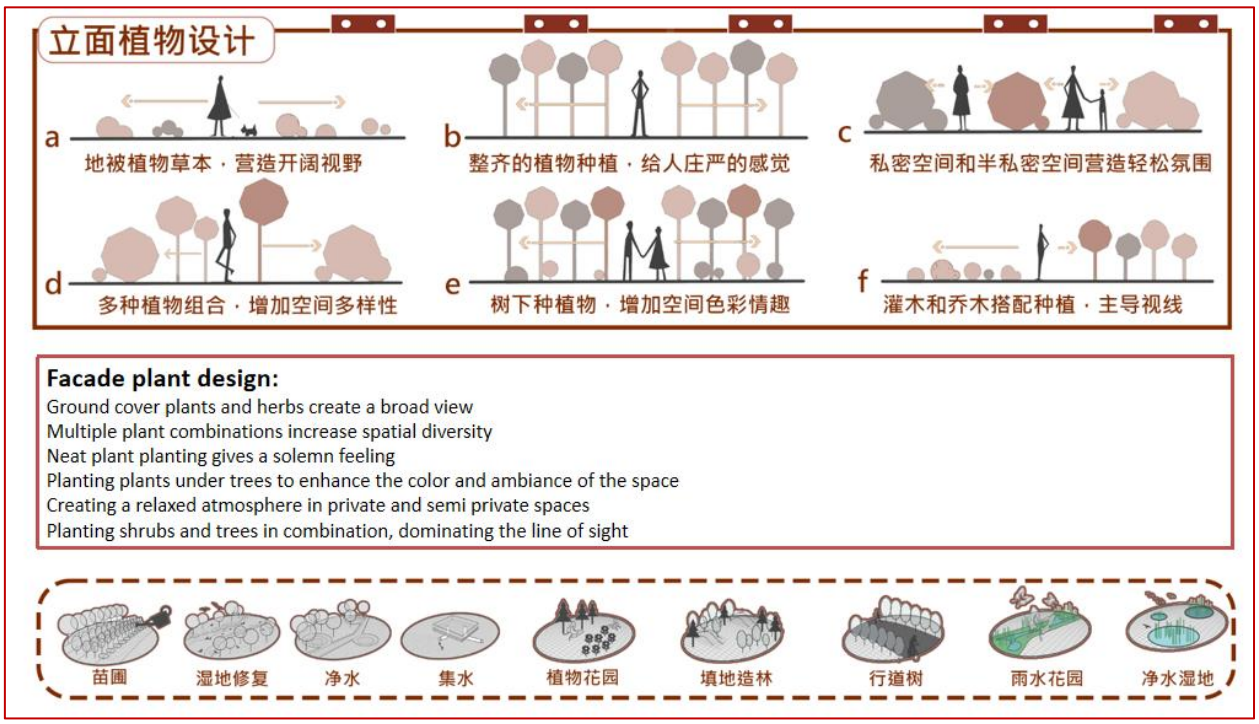


Table 11. Plant design

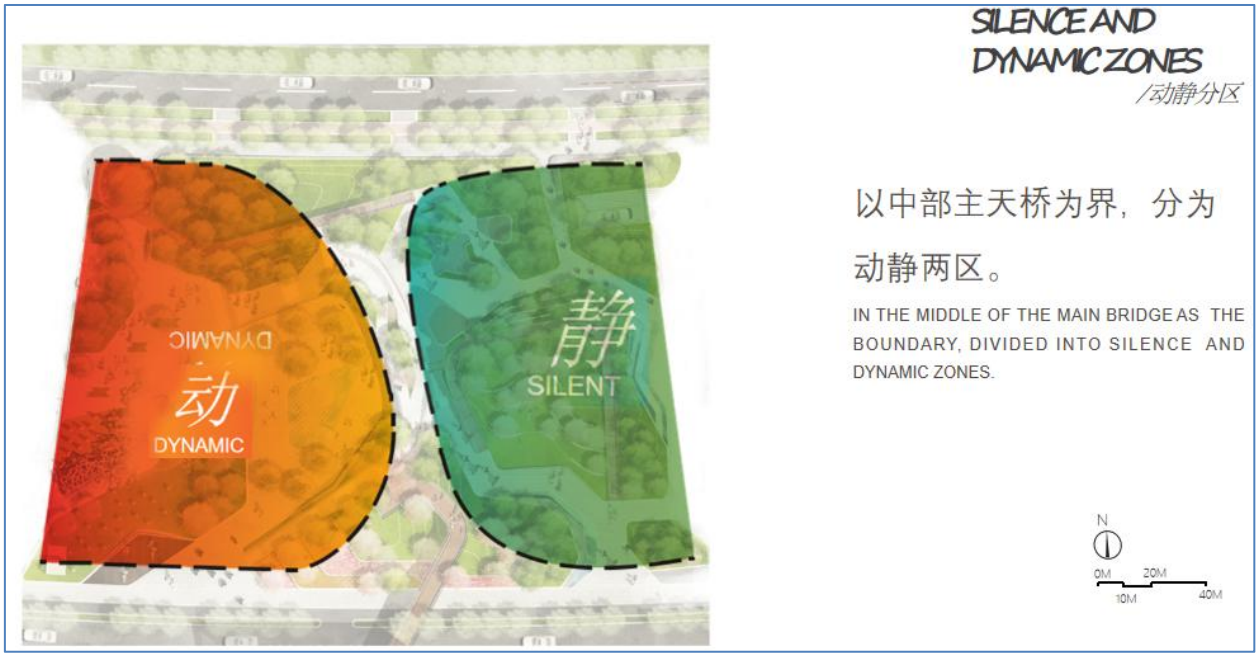


Table 12. A design that combines movement and stillness in two parts

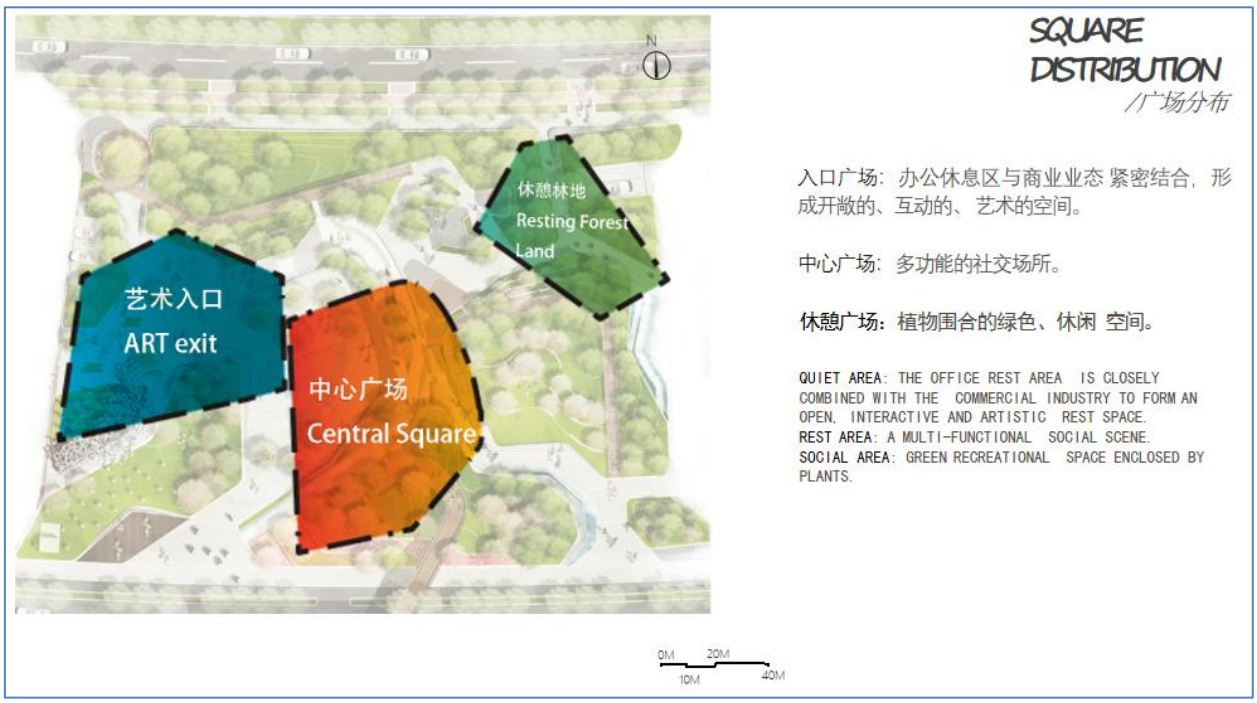
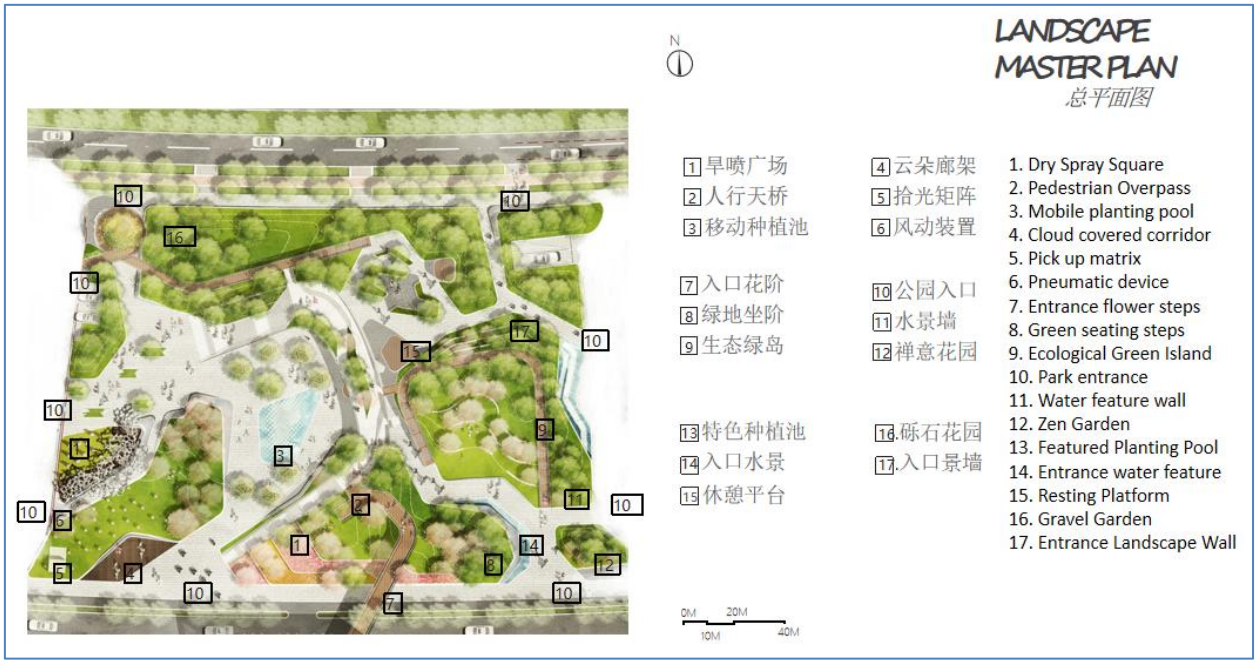


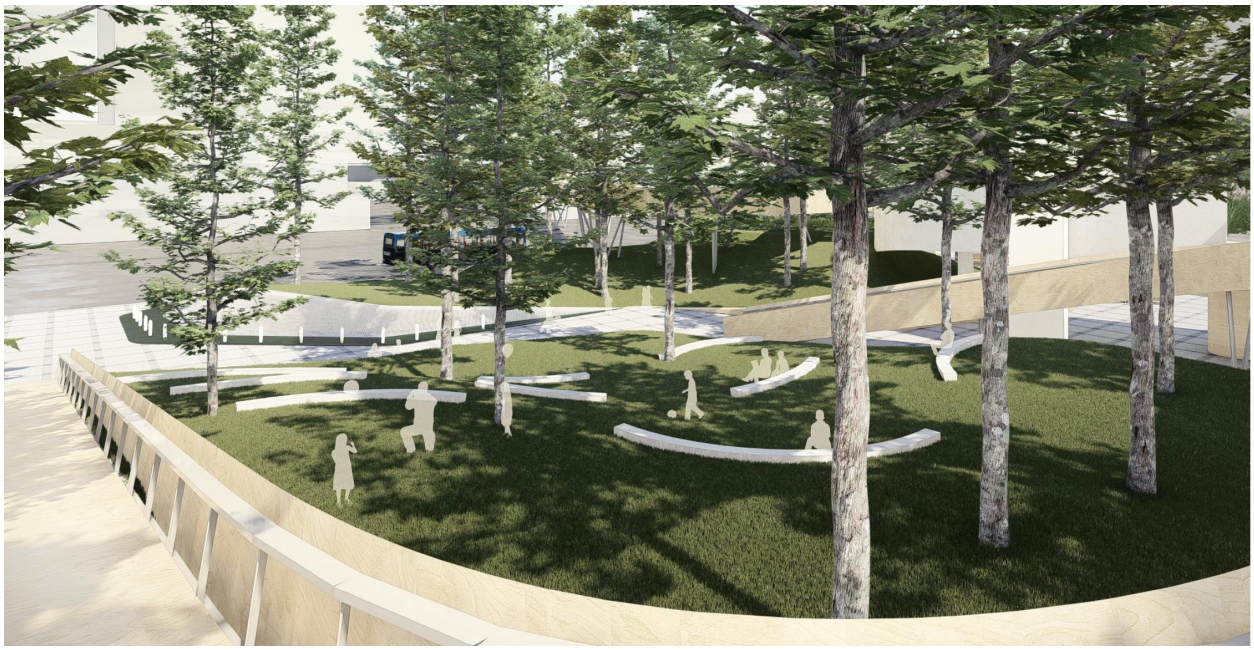
Table 13. Distribution of main nodes in the square

APPENDIX C. Project proposal



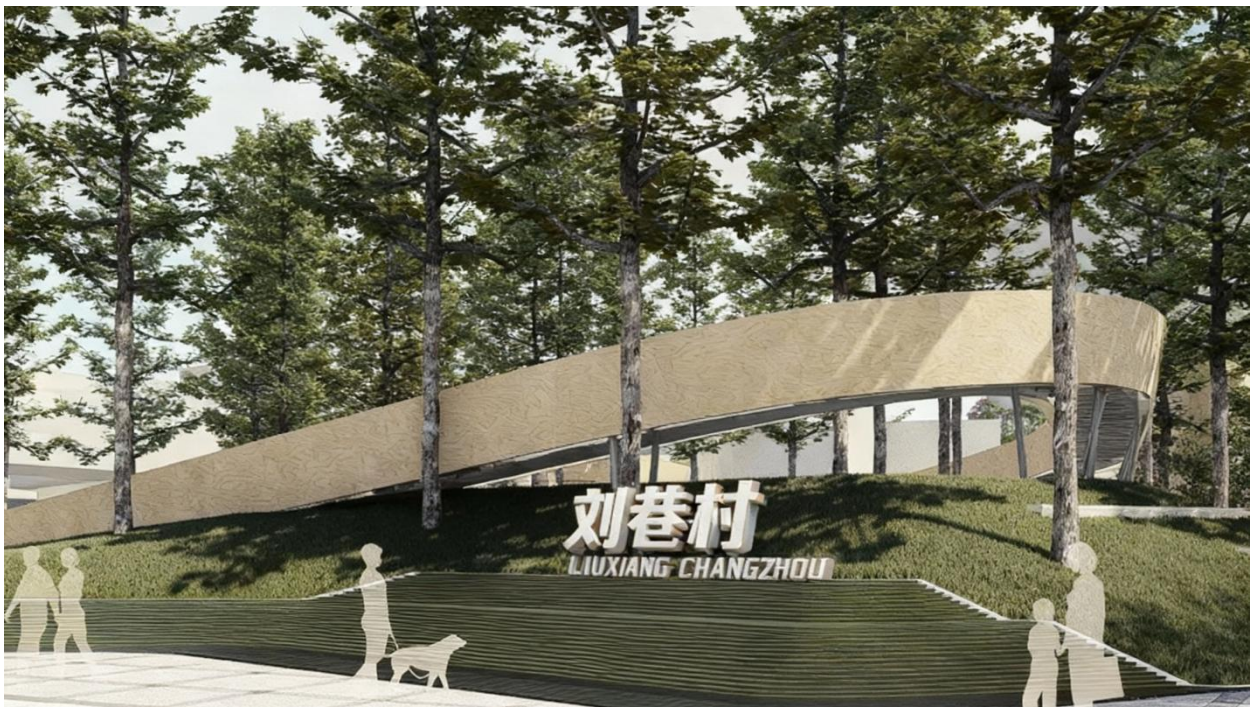











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