DESIGN OF LANDSCAPE MEMORIAL COMPLEXES BASED ON THE THEORY OF SPATIAL NARRATIVE

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CONTENT

01 Research Background

02 Research subjects, themes, tasks

03 Research Conclusions

04 Project renderings

01

Research Background

研究背景

01

Research Background

研究背景



1. Background背景

In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, the countryside is not only an important unit of economic development but also the core carrier of regional culture and collective memory. Memorial landscapes, as special spaces that carry the historical memory and spiritual value of the countryside, play an irreplaceable role in maintaining rural cultural identity and stimulating the vitality of rural development.

2. Question问题

Lianyungang Dashucun, although rich in red revolutionary resources and cultural heritage, faces issues such as vague narratives, single experiences, and insufficient adaptation to the needs of villagers and tourists, with the value of the resources not fully utilized.

Research objectives

研究目的



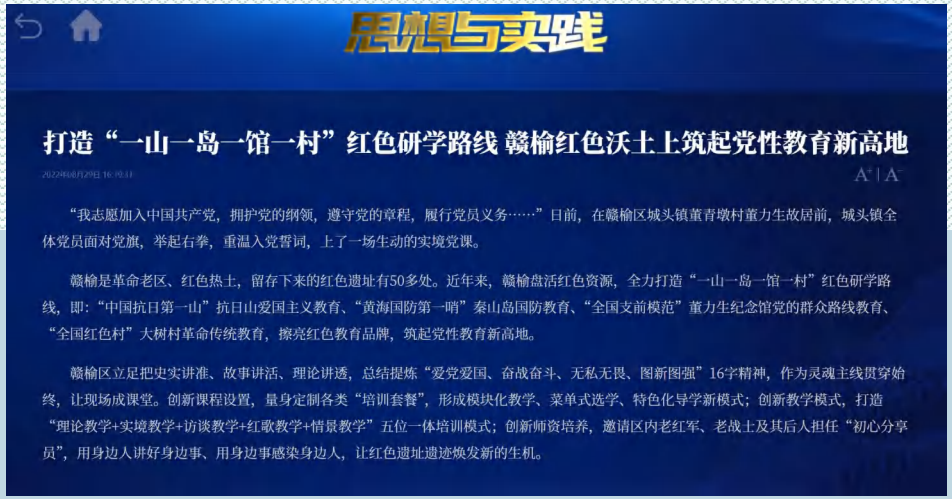


01

By means of spatial narrative theory, systematically explore the connotation and value of the memorabilia resources in Da Shu Village, construct a complete system of memorabilia space narrative, and clarify the core theme and narrative logic of landscape design.

02

Guided by spatial narrative, complete the design practice of the commemorative landscape in Da Shu Village, creating a landscape space that effectively conveys the significance of remembrance, evokes emotional resonance, and meets the diverse needs of different groups, addressing the main problems existing in the current commemorative landscape of Da Shu Village, and providing a reference model for rural commemorative landscape design.



Research Subject – Dashu Village, Lianyungang City

研究对象——连云港市大树村



Dashu Village in Lianyungang is a revolutionary base area and red soil, preserving over 50 red heritage sites. In recent years, Lianyungang City has revitalized its red resources by developing the "One Mountain, One Island, One Museum, One Village" red study tour route. Dashu Village now features a series of revolutionary heritage sites, including the Village History Museum, Dashu Primary School, the Liu Shaoqi Memorial Hall, Liu Shaoqi's Former Residence, the 115th Division Headquarters Memorial Hall, the site where Political Commissar Fu Zhuting died for his country, and a Red Education Base.

02

Research subjects, themes, tasks

Current Status of Dashu Village, Lianyungang

连云港大树村现状



Former Residence of a Great Man



Residents' Square



Memorial Hall



Entrance



Dashu Village Committee

The existing problems in Dashu Village

大树村现存的问题

1. Insufficient cultural display:

Much of the red culture has not been appropriately presented through landscapes, making it difficult for visitors to understand.

2. Disorderly landscape layout:

Functional zones are poorly defined, and visitor flow is inefficient.

3. Lack of supporting facilities:

Insufficient rest facilities, sanitary facilities, and signage.

4. Poor maintenance and management:

Some landscape features show signs of damage and deterioration.



Research issues and measures

研究问题及措施

1. The fragmentation of memorial resources:

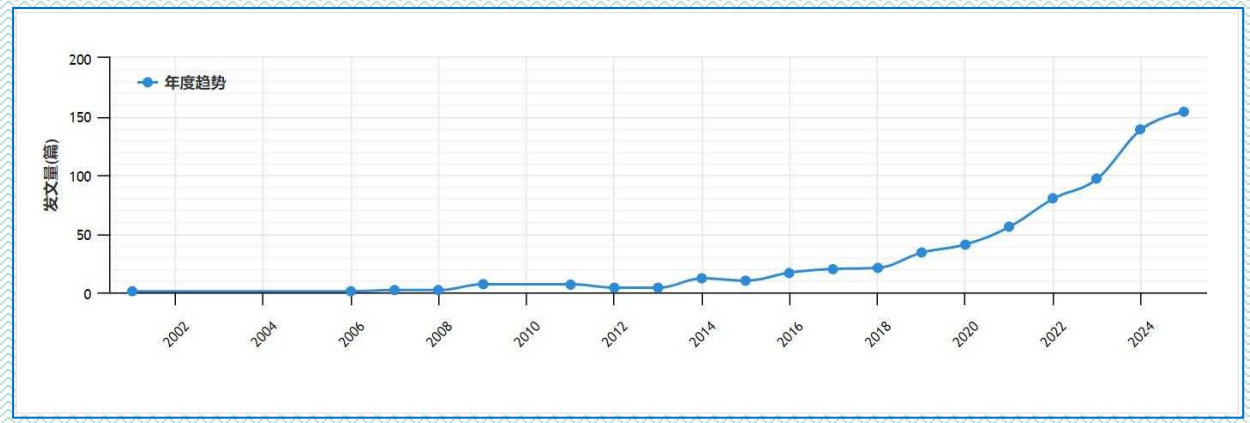
Integrate the scattered red stories, historical buildings, folk cultures, and other resources of Dazhu Village, linking them into a complete thread with spatial narrative logic to strengthen the theme of remembrance and enhance the effect of cultural transmission.

2. The imbalance between monumentality and locality:

Using spatial storytelling as a bridge, it highlights the memorability while integrating the water terrain of Dazhu Village, traditional architecture, and the villagers' living scenes, balancing the memorial attributes with the rural characteristics, and enhancing the sense of landscape belonging and identification.



Analysis of the Publication Volume of Spatial Narrative Theory

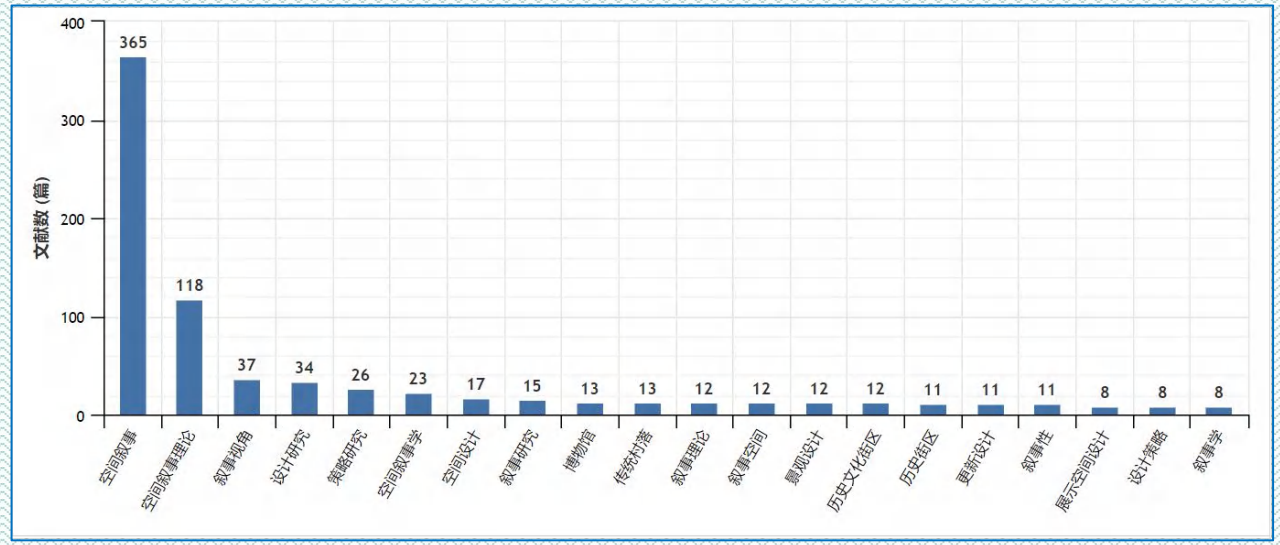


Annual Trends in Space Narrative Theory Research

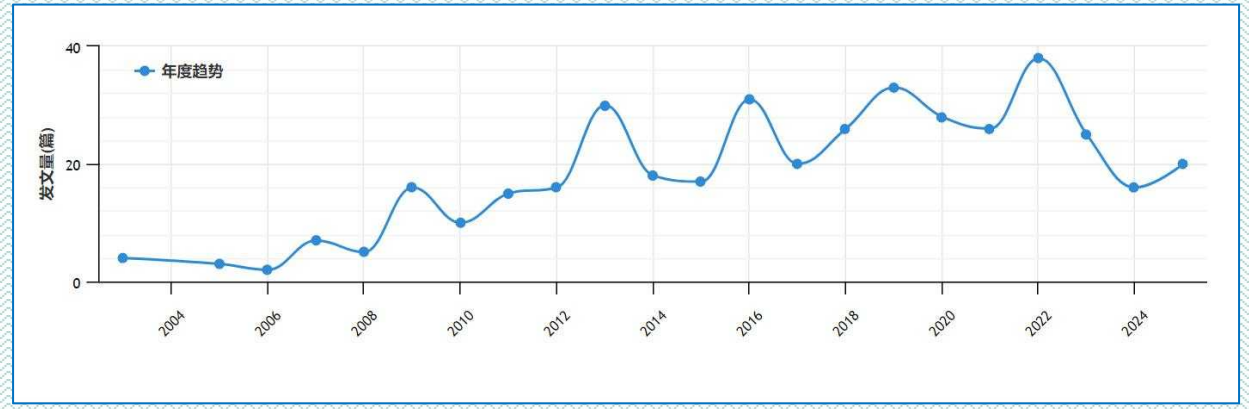
2013 The theory was in the initial stage of accumulation, and it was not widely noticed.From 2014 onwards: The number of publications gradually increased, with significant growth in recent years, reaching a higher value in 2024, indicating that the popularity of the theory has risen, and its value and potential have been continuously explored.

The distribution of research topics on spatial narrative theory

Core position: 365 articles have been published on the theme of "spatial narrative", which is an absolute advantage and the basis of research.Theoretical deepening: 118 articles were published on "Narrative Theory", focusing on the theoretical connotation and boundary expansion.Scene exploration: Themes such as "spatial experience" and "traditional villages" help protect and renew villages and neighborhoods and convey regional culture.



Analysis of publication volume on memorial landscape design

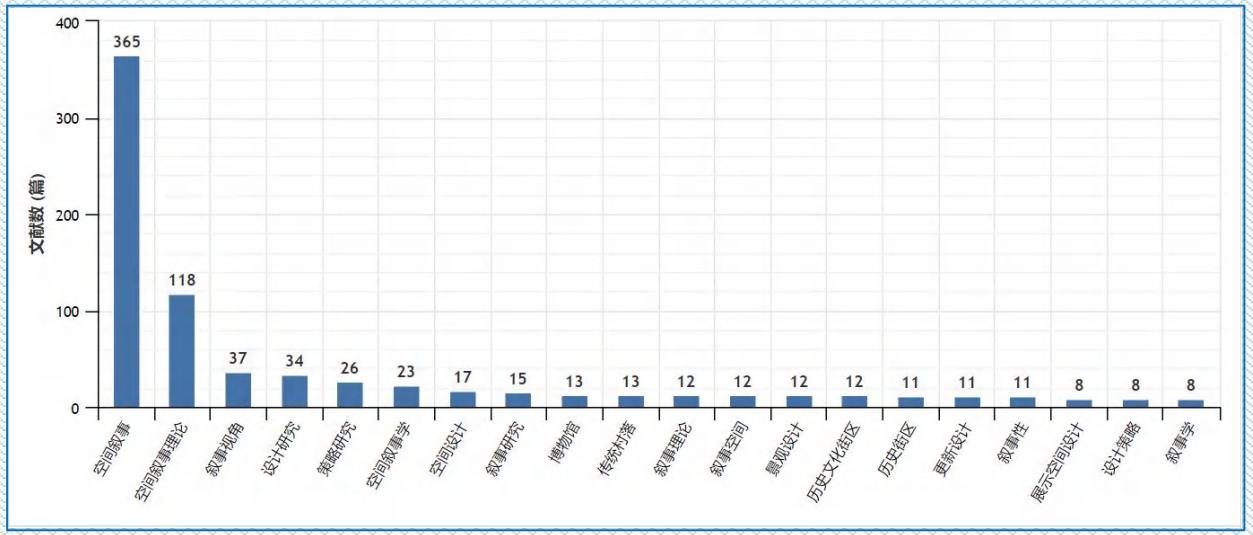


Annual Trends in Memorial Landscape Design Research

As can be seen from the annual trend chart, the number of publications in the field of memorial landscape design has generally shown a fluctuating upward trend. Initially (around 2004), publications were relatively low, but gradually increased, reaching a peak around 2021. This reflects the increasing interest in this field over time and its continued academic attention.

Distribution of research topics on memorial landscape design

The "Monumental Landscape" as the core theme, with 174 published articles, occupies an absolute dominant position, highlighting its fundamental and core nature in the research field, and is the focus of scholars' research.



03

Research Conclusions

Extraction of commemorative landscape design elements

纪念性景观设计元素提取

Monumental buildings





Memorial Hall

Monument

Monuments to figures, monuments to events, abstract monuments, etc.





sculpture

The Essence and Framework of Spatial Narrative Theory

空间叙事理论的本质与框架











1.Narrative Theme 叙事主题

Focusing on the theme of “Inheriting the Red Legacy” in Dashu Village, the exhibition connects commemorative content including revolutionary deeds and the spirit of martyrs.

2.Narrative medium叙事媒介

Tangible carriers: Commemorative sculptures, red-themed feature walls, narrative pathways (such as the central axis linking the entrance, core sculpture, and story gallery); Intangible carriers: Lighting effects (nighttime illumination at commemorative nodes), interactive experiences (touchscreen displays for revolutionary stories).

3.Narrative Structure 叙事结构

Employing a combined “linear + juxtaposed” approach, the linear main axis conveys the red historical narrative, while adjacent leisure spaces for villagers are placed alongside, achieving a symbiosis of commemoration and daily life.

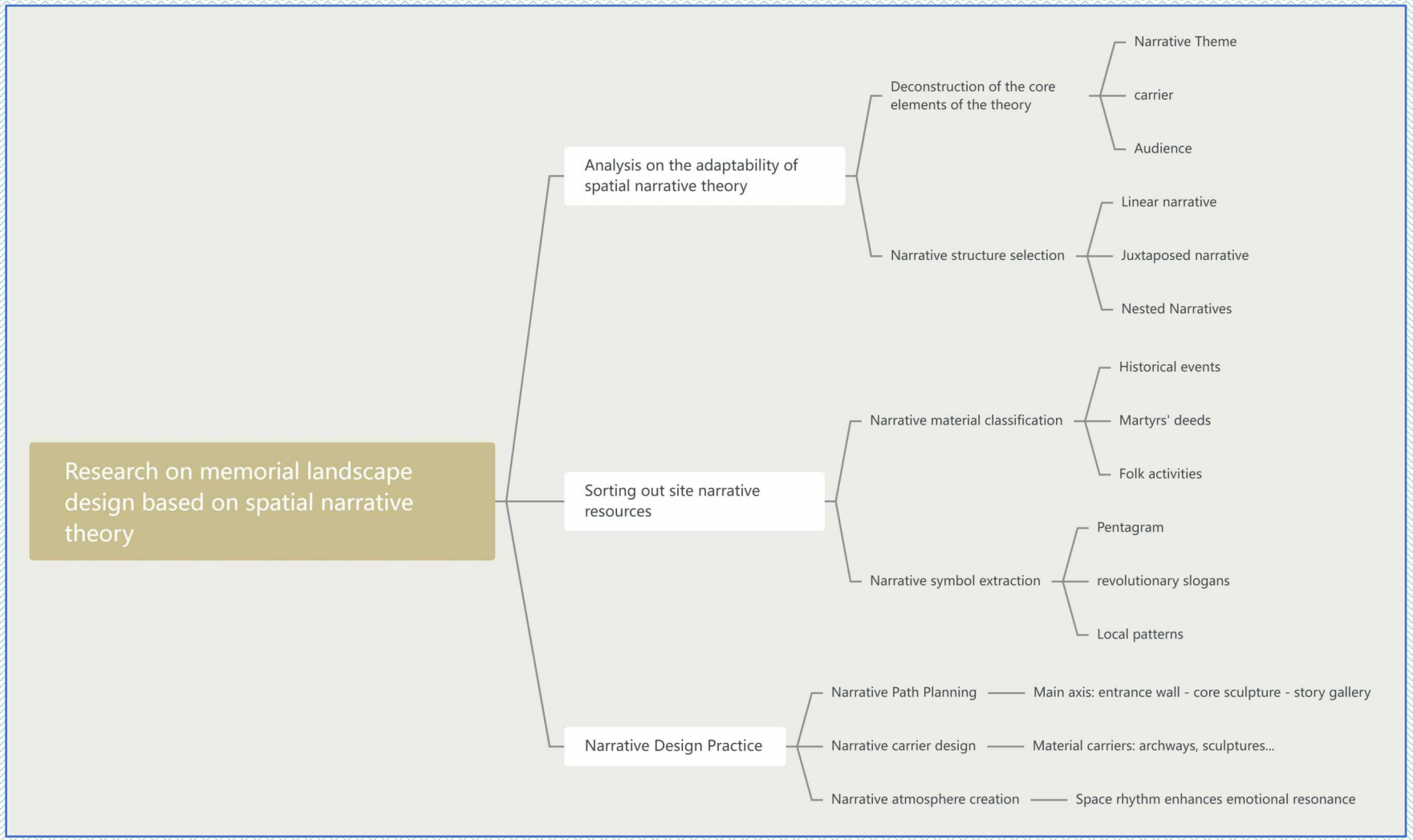
Issue consolidation and design strategy

问题整合及设计策略

Problem type:	Current situation	Recommendations
The presentation lags behind traditional static exhibitions	Lack of digital technology applications, inability to meet the needs of young visitors for interactive experiences	The introduction of AR/VR, multimedia interaction and other technologies combined with red historical events to create immersive scenes, such as the virtual reenactment of the battle scenes of the 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army
Fragmentation of landscape nodes	Red houses, squares and other functional areas are homogenized in design with insufficient spatial coherence	Based on narrative theory, construct a narrative chain of "historical clues - spatial nodes", with the history of the 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army as a series of nodes, to form a "historical" tourist route.
Insufficient depth of resource use	The development of cultural heritage sites of red crops (such as the former residence of Liu Shaoqi, a primary school for children who opposed the Japanese) remains at the level of tourism, has not formed a unique brand	In-depth combination of red historical figures and events, revival of historical scenes through stage restoration, scenario theater, etc., and formation of the "Eighteen Qingkou Warriors" and other special cultural sites
Missing details of emotional experience	Infrastructure (e.g. signage system, restrooms) does not include a red theme, with a single means of display (mostly graphical)	Optimize the design of the signage system to include red symbols; add interactive exhibits (e.g., a red history quiz device) and enhance the detailed experience by combining visitor comment data
Insufficient industrial linkages	Red tourism products are unique, not combined with rural industries	Implementing the "Red Tourism + Rural Experience" model, developing red-themed housing, studying revolutionary history courses, and integrating agricultural tourism and red educational resources

Design Path of Dashu Village under Spatial Narrative Theory

空间叙述理论下的大树村设计路径



Case Study1: Laowu Village













The entire Laowu Hong Village area spans approximately 500 mu, encompassing an underground transit station, the Haitanghong Theater, Pipa Picking Garden, and leisure farmhouses. By restoring the underground transit station and constructing the “Haitanghong Theater,” it creates an immersive red education classroom integrating revolutionary education, cultural exhibitions, and tourism experiences. This vividly showcases Shuangshan Island's revolutionary heritage, allowing visitors to undergo an educational immersion while experiencing the pulse of rural revitalization.

Case Study2: Jiangnan Hong Village, Changxing









Changxing Jiangnan Hong Village is situated at the junction of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui provinces. Centered around the former headquarters of the New Fourth Army's Jiangsu–Zhejiang Military District, this tourist area represents the most well–preserved and extensive cluster of New Fourth Army anti–Japanese war sites in the Jiangnan region. Most structures are late Qing to early Republican–era Huizhou–style buildings, now designated as a National Key Cultural Heritage Site.

Modern Upgrades: In September 2025, the new Jiangnan Hong Village museum integrated technological elements and interactive experiences, such as the red–themed stage play “Thunder in the Bamboo Sea,” vividly recreating the New Fourth Army's wartime history.

Educational Functions: As the core hub of the Yangtze River Delta Red Education Alliance, it developed diverse curricula to attract youth participation in experiential learning.

Case Study3: Ke Village, Huangshan



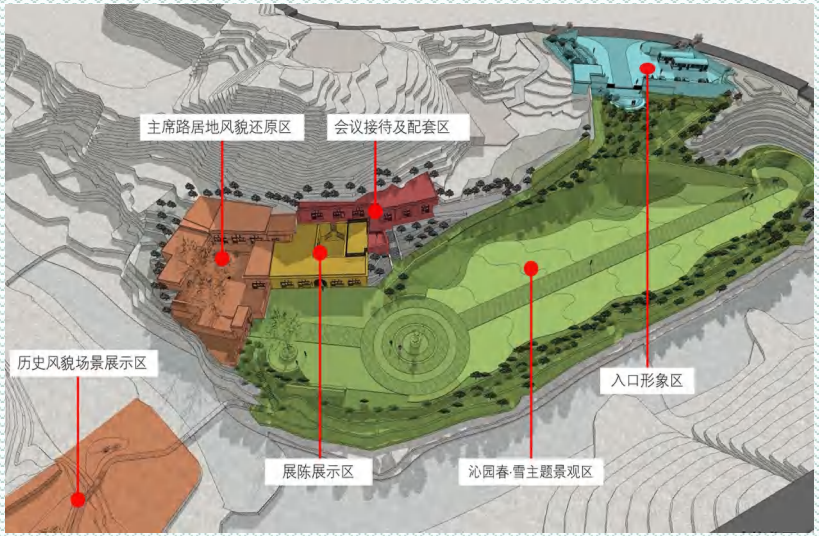






The Kecun Scenic Area, a red tourism destination, features revolutionary historical sites and natural landscapes including the “South Anhui Soviet Government (Kecun Uprising Site),” “Fang Zhimin Kecun Memorial Hall,” “Maoshan Sea of Clouds,” “Kecun Sea of Flowers,” “Humen Ancient Tree Grove,” “Ruoling Ancient Huizhou Trail,” “Dongkeng Ancient Corridor Pavilion,” “Suncun Xuanxi Pagoda,” and “Huichi Ancient Trail.”

Case Study5











Case Study6:













04

Project renderings

Plan view



Red Study and Experience Area

Red History Lecture Hall

Outdoor Party History Corridor

Big Tree Theme Cinema

Former Residence of a Great Man

Party and Mass Service Center

Memorial Theme Park

Road Analysis



Main road

Secondary route


农村基广阔的天地




忠于人民 忠于党

Rendering 1



Rendering 2 - Memorial Theme Park



Rendering 3 - Former Residence of a Great Man



Rendering 4 - Outdoor Rest Area



Rendering 5- Daxu Village Red-Themed Cinema



Rendering 6 - Outdoor Party History Corridor



Rendering 7 - Red History Lecture Hall



Rendering 8 - Party and Mass Service Center



Rendering 9 - Red-themed Study and Experience Area



Thank you to all the teachers for your guidance

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