

# Landscape Space Creation and Cultural Identity in Rural Revitalization

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**Abstract:** The rural revitalization strategy is a major decision-making and deployment plan in China. During the implementation, traditional villages should be restored, and rational planning and design should also be carried out. However, as the economy continues to develop and urbanization intensifies, traditional villages gradually tend to decline and die out. How to protect and restore traditional villages in rural revitalization has become a greatly solved problem. This article studies the landscape space creation and cultural identity of traditional villages in rural revitalisation, so that traditional villages can become traditional cultural industry bases with modern characteristics, and traditional villages are protected and designed. This article aims to promote the cultural identity of traditional villages by studying their material, intangible, and social spatial aspects. It is found that the cultural identity of villagers can reach 94.96%. The landscape space designed in this article is more effective in creating and can improve the satisfaction of villagers.

## 1. Introduction

Traditional villages are the carrier of Chinese rural regional culture and also the treasure of traditional Chinese culture. With the acceleration of industrialization and urbanization, traditional villages have been severely damaged. In this context, how to effectively protect and plan villages with traditional cultural and historical heritage values has become an urgent issue that needs to be addressed. With the development of the economy and society, people's increasing demand for material and cultural resources has put forward higher requirements for the protection and development of traditional villages. How to explore the potential value of villages, fully utilize their advantageous resources, and develop the cultural industry of villages on the basis of inheriting and protecting the historical culture and distinctive features of traditional villages is an important issue facing the protection and development of traditional villages. In the process of protecting and developing traditional villages, it is necessary to respect and comply with natural, ecological, and economic laws, while also fully reflecting the principles of people-oriented, tailored to local conditions, and ecological priority.

This article takes Zhangtun Community, Xingtai Street, Jinpu New District, Dalian City as an example. Through the investigation of the historical and cultural resources of Zhangtun Community, it explores the cultural connotation and characteristics of the traditional village landscape space construction in Zhangtun Community, and explores the traditional cultural revitalization of Zhangtun Community under the background of rural revitalization strategy. A new way to plan, design, protect and renew villages. At the same time, through research on the creation of landscape space in Zhangtun community, a rural revitalization model of "cultural identity-landscape space creation-industrial development" was designed to build a new model of rural revitalization, thereby realizing the integration of traditional villages and modern development in the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. Coordinated symbiosis. This article studies the landscape space creation and cultural identity of traditional villages with a view to providing theoretical references for the protection and development of traditional villages.

## 2. Related Works

As the main body of rural regional culture in China, traditional villages contain rich history,

culture, natural landscapes, and regional culture, which are important carriers for inheriting and promoting rural culture. However, with the development of the social economy and the rapid renewal and excessive development of rural areas, the cultural value of traditional villages is gradually being ignored, and the cultural identity of rural areas is constantly decreasing. This poses a severe challenge to the protection and development of traditional villages. These issues have been researched by several scholars. Among them, Fengshun took Zhangguying Village in Yueyang as an example to study the creation of traditional clan settlement spaces from the perspective of Confucianism, and provided relevant insights [1]. Lin Yuancheng discussed the renovation of urban villages, taking into account the creation of specific places and the emotional mechanisms of local residents [2]. Xuan Qin has designed landscape architecture and integrated traditional cultural elements into it [3]. By considering traditional culture, Ziyu Liao has taken into account the issue of inheriting traditional regional culture in the landscape planning and design of villages and towns [4]. Hao Long explored the landscape design of characteristic blocks under the concept of urban renewal, mainly focusing on the research of renovation methods [5]. Starting from the perspective of distinctive culture, Zhu Fang studied the social and cultural significance of Huangmei Opera performances, and constructs public spaces to enhance a sense of identity [6]. Zhuang Yuan designed and analyzed rural landscape planning under the background of rural revitalization strategy [7]. He Yue conducted research on the public landscape of new rural communities based on indigenous attachment and proposed optimization strategies [8]. Han Feng conducted research on the construction of living environment and regional culture from the perspective of historical inheritance [9]. Xue Rui designed a rural tourism revitalization path from the perspective of local brand construction [10].

Although these scholars have planned and designed landscape spaces from the perspectives of traditional culture and brand building, there is a lack of research on the background of rural revitalization. This article takes traditional villages as the research object, and through the design of landscape spaces, enhances the cultural identity of villagers and continuously promotes the implementation of rural revitalization strategies.

### **3. Methods**

#### **3.1 Elements of Village Landscape Space Composition**

In the past, when implementing rural revitalization strategies, there was often too much emphasis on government and enterprise support, while neglecting the participation of farmers. But in the process of promoting the rural revitalization strategy, it is necessary to be based on reality, fully respect the actual situation and needs of villagers, and make them the main body of implementing the rural revitalization strategy. It should give full play to the enthusiasm of farmers as the main body. Under the call of the country for rural revitalization, traditional villages in China must follow the basic principles and human characteristics of modern rural development in order to better adapt to the requirements of contemporary rural development. When designing it, one should fully consider its own cultural characteristics and make reasonable planning and design based on its specific conditions. In the process of promoting rural revitalization, comprehensive historical and humanistic care should be provided to build it into a modern industrial and cultural industrial base. At present, the landscape elements of traditional Chinese villages lack corresponding support, which is unfavorable for their inheritance and development. Therefore, in the current process of promoting rural revitalization in China, there are still many issues and deficiencies in understanding local community landscapes. This article summarizes the key factors and their causes through the analysis and research of the above problems [11].

Traditional Chinese villages are not only the mainstay of China's agricultural civilization, but also the essence of China's excellent traditional culture, and an important witness in the development history of China's agricultural civilization. The landscape space of traditional villages is divided into material space, which refers to material elements such as roads, rivers, and buildings, while spiritual space is the public activity space of rural areas and the landscape elements integrated

with nature. In traditional Chinese villages, rich intangible cultural heritage is preserved. This includes historical relics, folk literature, folk art, festivals, folk customs, etc. China's intangible cultural heritage is the most precious part of the Chinese people, therefore, strengthening its protection and inheritance is particularly important.

### 3.2 Creating Traditional Village Landscape Space in Rural Revitalization

The construction of landscape space in traditional Chinese villages should consider the coordination with historical, natural, and cultural environments from a macro perspective, follow the development laws of traditional villages, and "reuse" them on the basis of respecting their original style and characteristics. From a micro perspective, it is necessary to start from reality and comprehensively consider the living customs and behaviors of urban residents. By sorting out the historical background and natural conditions of its formation, the article aims to find a balance between preservation and development. Only by combining traditional villages with modern life can they be revitalized. Based on this, this article mainly protects and reconstructs its material space, intangible space, and social space. The traditional village landscape spatial framework designed under the background of rural revitalization is shown in Figure 1:

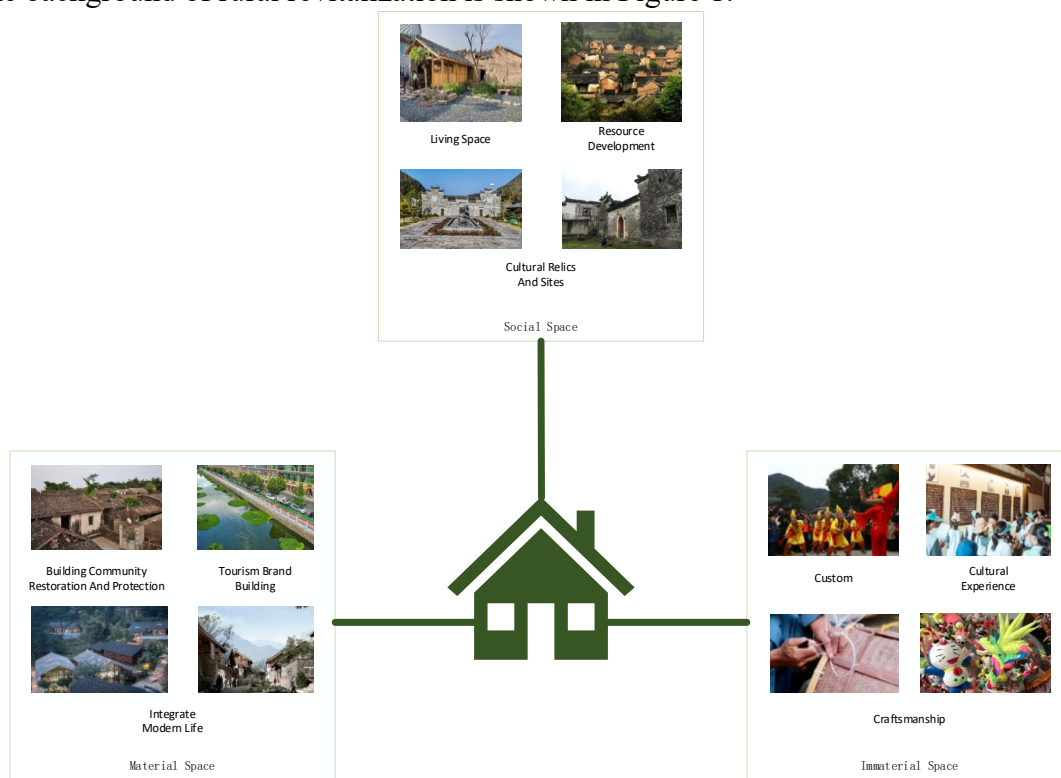


Figure 1. Landscape space design of traditional villages under the background of rural revitalization

In terms of material space, the material space of traditional villages mainly refers to the buildings in traditional villages, including residential buildings, temple buildings, ancestral hall buildings, commercial buildings, public buildings, etc., which reflect the production, life, and spiritual needs of the people. The creation of physical space in traditional villages should not only conform to the overall pattern of traditional villages, but also meet the daily living needs of villagers, and at the same time meet the needs of modern life. It is possible to restore old streets with historical and cultural value and ethnic characteristics that exist in villages, create tourism brands with regional characteristics, and plan their functional layout reasonably to properly protect cultural relics with historical and cultural significance. At the same time, traditional village landscape elements with cultural connotations and regional characteristics can be revitalized using modern technological methods and applied into modern life.

In terms of intangible space, interviews with local residents are conducted to understand their living habits and behavior patterns, and to explore local traditional customs and traditions. By exploring and protecting local folk handicrafts, and integrating them with the living conditions of

modern people, it has become a new form of art. This includes improving local traditional crafts and developing products with local and ethnic characteristics. At the same time, this article has also redesigned it to become a shopping center with regional characteristics, and transformed it into a place for cultural experience and cultural leisure.

In terms of social space, the social space of traditional villages refers to the living space of villagers, including residential courtyards, public spaces, temples, etc. Its content is very rich, containing the emotional identity and values of the local people. In the process of building traditional villages, attention should be paid to effective preservation and restoration to achieve perfect integration with contemporary life. Cultural relics within the village can be protected and repaired. By repairing and reusing these old residential buildings, they can be restored to their original uses and made a part of the rural landscape. It is possible to make appropriate use and reorganization of intangible space. Some intangible spaces should be renovated and renovated on the existing basis. Existing public buildings such as wells, stages, etc., can be beautified. Traditional village sites with historical value can be excavated and developed. By rearranging and renovating traditional courtyards, they can be made a major component of rural gardens. The existing resources in rural areas can be developed. For example, resources such as ancestral halls and temples in traditional villages can be beautified.

### 3.3 Experimental Design

This article can collect data through a questionnaire survey, which includes basic information of respondents, evaluation of landscape space satisfaction, and measurement of cultural identity. This article distributed a total of 500 questionnaires, of which 476 were effectively collected. Due to the difficulty in collecting data on satisfaction and identity, this article can quantify these two indicators by using the Likert scale. In addition, the questionnaire survey in this article also provides open-ended questions, allowing residents to freely express their opinions and suggestions on landscape space creation, providing further optimization ideas for the design of this article.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Collection of Landscape Space Information

During the questionnaire collection process, this article collected basic information of villagers and conducted statistical analysis. Figure 2 shows the results. By collecting information from different villagers, further understanding and analysis of the satisfaction survey of landscape space can be better achieved.

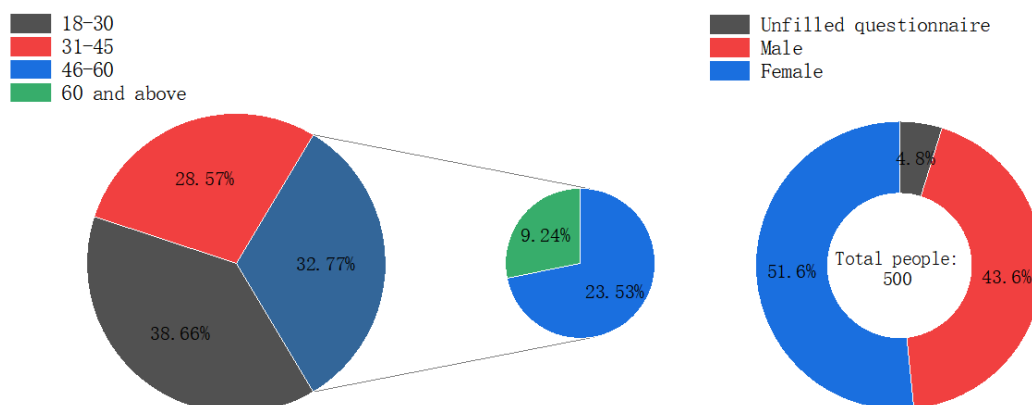


Figure 2. Basic information of villagers

From Figure 2, it can be observed that out of the 500 questionnaires distributed, 476 were collected, with males accounting for 43.6% and females accounting for 51.6%. In terms of age, the main survey participants were villagers aged 18-30, accounting for 38.66%, and people aged 31-45 also accounted for 28.57%. Although the proportion of people aged 60 and above is only 9.24%,

their questionnaire survey data is also relatively important. Based on this, the collected satisfaction data of landscape space is shown in Table 1, which includes the statistics of the satisfaction level of villagers with different landscape space designs, and the satisfaction level has been assigned in this article, so as to achieve the calculation of overall satisfaction. Very satisfied is assigned a value of 5, generally satisfied is assigned a value of 4, dissatisfied is assigned a value of 3, very dissatisfied is assigned a value of 2, and feels completely unsuitable is assigned a value of 1.

Table 1. Satisfaction of landscape space

Landscape space type	Very satisfied 5	Generally satisfied 4	Not satisfied 3	Very dissatisfied 2	Not applicable 1
Overall	34.66%	56.23%	4.20%	0.21%	4.69%
Building restoration	34.03%	52.52%	6.72%	0.42%	6.30%
Public space	35.29%	48.53%	6.51%	1.05%	8.61%
Green environment	39.93%	46.85%	6.93%	0.21%	6.08%
Traffic layout	32.56%	53.15%	6.30%	1.47%	6.51%
Cultural facilities	35.08%	51.68%	5.04%	1.89%	6.30%

From the data in Table 1, the villagers are generally satisfied with the overall landscape space. Among them, 34.66% of villagers are very satisfied with the overall landscape type, 56.23% of villagers are generally satisfied with the overall landscape space, but the proportion of dissatisfied people also reaches 4.2%. It is worth noting that 4.69% of villagers feel that the design is not suitable. In building restoration, 86.55% of villagers are very or generally satisfied with building restoration, accounting for a relatively high proportion. In addition, in the statistical data of public space, green environment, transportation layout, and cultural facilities, the proportion of villagers who are very satisfied and generally satisfied also exceeds 80%. From this, it can be seen that the villagers are generally satisfied with the landscape space design in this article, but they may not have taken into account the ideas of some villagers, resulting in some villagers feeling dissatisfied and unsuitable for it. In the data in Table 1, 39.93% of the villagers are very satisfied with the green environment, which to some extent reflects that the green environment designed in this article is more in line with their needs, and the design of the green environment is reasonable.

## 4.2 Cultural Identity

The cultural participation and cultural inheritance awareness data collected in this article are shown in Figure 3, including the comprehensive cultural identity data obtained by integrating the two data.

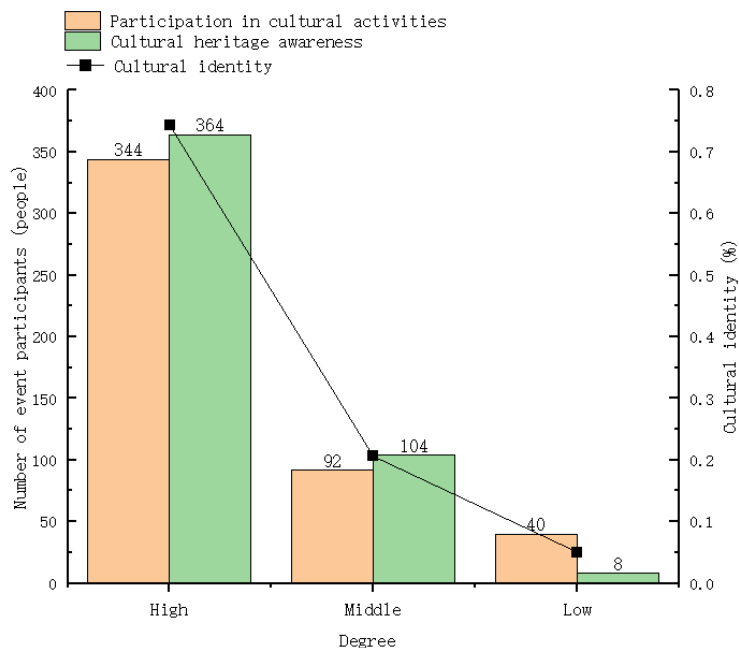


Figure 3. Cultural identity

In the data on cultural activity participation, 344 people had high participation and 92 people had moderate participation, accounting for 91.6% of the total questionnaire collection, while only 40 people had low participation. Most people still recognize the landscape space designed in this article and can actively participate in activities. The design of this article can to some extent mobilize the enthusiasm of villagers to participate in activities, thereby better enhancing their cultural identity. In the data on cultural inheritance awareness, 364 people have a strong sense of cultural inheritance, accounting for 76.47%, while 104 people have a moderate sense of inheritance, accounting for 21.85%. It is evident from the data on cultural heritage awareness that villagers have a good awareness of cultural heritage and attach great importance to it. And it can be observed that only 8 people, accounting for 1.68%, have a low awareness of cultural inheritance, and only a very small number of people have weak awareness of cultural inheritance. From the data of comprehensive cultural identity, the total proportion of people with high and moderate cultural identity is 94.96%. The design of this article can greatly mobilize the cultural identity of villagers, successfully stimulate their enthusiasm, and lay a good foundation for further cultural protection and inheritance work.

## 5. Conclusions

In the context of the continuous implementation of rural revitalization, this article designs the landscape space of traditional villages from the perspectives of material space, intangible space, and social space. And through a questionnaire survey, data was collected on the satisfaction and cultural identity of villagers. Research has found that the landscape space designed in this article is effective, as it can strengthen the cultural identity of villagers and increase their satisfaction. The design of this article can achieve coordinated coexistence between traditional villages and modern development, but there are still some villagers who feel that the design of this article is not applicable. Therefore, future research can explore the differences in landscape space and cultural identity under different social backgrounds, and further enhance the participation and identity of villagers through more diverse means.

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