

Guan Tianyi, Gula Ye.

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design

STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF REGIONAL CULTURE IN URBAN PARK LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Abstract. *Based on the meaning and composition of regional culture, this paper analyzes the role of regional culture in landscape design, and discusses its expression methods at this area of investigation. Taking Chongqing Liziba Park as an example, this paper studies the application of regional culture in urban park landscape design.*

Keywords: *regional culture, Landscape design, Urban Park Design, Chinese local culture.*

Гуан Тиані, магістр, Євген Гула, професор

Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну

ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ЩОДО ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ В МІСЬКОМУ ПАРКОВОМУ ЛАНДШАФТНОМУ ДИЗАЙНІ

Анотація. *Грунтуючись на значенні та складі регіональної культури, ця стаття аналізує роль регіональної культури в ландшафтному дизайні та обговорює методи її вираження в цій галузі дослідження. На прикладі парку Лізіба в Чунціні досліджується застосування регіональної культури в ландшафтному дизайні міських парків.*

Ключові слова: *регіональна культура, ландшафтний дизайн, дизайн міських парків, китайська локальна культура.*

Introduction. The fusion of multiple cultures has led to a continuous exchange between local and foreign cultures in China. Although the advancement of globalisation has brought new opportunities for the development of regional culture, the invasion of foreign cultures has also slowed down the development of local regional culture. Based on this, the organic integration of regional culture and contemporary society can enable the inheritance and development of culture, thus shaping an aesthetic culture with regional characteristics and thus promoting the development of regional culture and economy. Landscape is one of the important carriers of regional culture. The integration of regional culture into the local landscape design can show the local cultural heritage and promote economic development. Therefore, local regional culture can be integrated into the landscape design of urban parks.

Setting tasks. Starting from the connotation and composition of regional culture, this article analyzes the role of regional culture in landscape design and explores the expression methods of regional culture in landscape design. This article takes Liziba Park in Chongqing as an example to study the application of regional culture in urban park landscape design.

Research results.

1. The Meaning and Composition of Regional Culture.

In the academic community, regional culture has been given different meanings. At present, the mainstream view holds that regional culture refers to the cultural traditions unique to a certain region in China that have been passed down to this day. Regional culture itself has unique characteristics, including dialect culture, dietary culture, folk beliefs, folk architecture, etc. The main reason for its emergence is the differences in natural geographical environment. The promotion and development of regional culture are usually combined with local natural landscapes and facility projects. Integrating regional culture into landscape design and facility construction can attract more tourists to visit, thus achieving the goal of cultural promotion.

Regional culture is mainly composed of natural and cultural elements, which complement each other and are indispensable. Natural elements refer to local natural conditions, including topography, climate, flora and fauna, etc.; cultural elements refer to local customs,

history and culture, and special culture. Reasonable configuration and use of the above elements can maximise the display of local regional cultural characteristics. For example, the use of local topography, landforms and local culture to build buildings with local characteristics not only attracts foreign tourists to visit and creates conditions for the development of local tourism, but also promotes local regional culture and makes it develop and pass on in today's multi-cultural fusion and collision.

2. The role of regional cultural expression in urban park landscape design.

Due to the different social structures, levels of development and resource conditions in different regions throughout history, each region has formed its own distinctive regional culture. As one of the carriers of regional culture, garden landscapes have corresponding expressions in architecture, decoration, folklore and cultural relics. For example, the unique and classical aesthetics of the Suzhou Garden, spacious and comfortable, private and livable courtyard, and so on. Although such buildings are rarely used in practice, they can highlight the local regional characteristics and are conducive to cultural inheritance.

The design of urban park landscape is closely related to the cultural heritage and expression of the city, which can show to a large extent the local residents' pursuit of culture and thinking. In the landscape design of modern city parks, in addition to considering the ornamental landscape and recreational facilities, it is also necessary to fully integrate the local regional culture into the landscape design, so as to meet the spiritual needs of the public. Urban park landscape design should make use of the local characteristics of the topography, hydrological conditions, combined with local human resources, to create a sense of belonging and identity of the urban park landscape, so that it has the function of recreation and spiritual support, so that the regional culture relying on the urban park landscape inheritance.

Urban park landscapes are the landscapes of urban areas, reflecting the composition of local culture and geography. Landscape should have basic aesthetic characteristics and showcase scenery with local characteristics. At the same time, it should also have a certain cultural connotation, so that the expression form of the landscape is more rich in cultural significance and displays deeper aesthetic ideas. Regional culture, as a culture with unique local characteristics, is not only reflected in urban park landscapes, but also plays an important role in cultural inheritance and aesthetic expression. Therefore, integrating regional culture into urban park landscape design can enhance the connotation of the landscape and enable the urban park landscape to reflect a higher quality cultural image.

3. Analysis of the Expression Methods of Regional Culture in the Design of Urban Parks.

Under the macro orientation of urban park landscape design, the combination of integrated planning and regional culture requires a deep knowledge and understanding of regional culture, a clear understanding of the development and transformation of regional culture, and the combination of its expression and form. Regional culture in the macro orientation of urban park landscape, mainly plays the role of overall style orientation, through the understanding of the local regional culture, clear its various branches of culture in the historical development, so that the regional culture is displayed in the style of the whole urban park landscape design, so as to grasp the direction of the design.

The micro implementation of urban park landscape design is mainly reflected in the design nodes, design details and other local landscape design. Regional culture can generally be expressed through the following ways of expression: first, reproduction, reproduction is the reproduction of the local characteristics of regional symbols and cultural content, through the reproduction of characteristic buildings, landscapes, etc., which can effectively allow tourists to intuitively feel and understand the local regional culture; second is to retain it, planning and protection refers to the corresponding retention, protection and restoration of the traditional

buildings or landscapes in the region, so that it can directly show the local cultural heritage and historical changes; the third is the reorganisation of elements, the same region in different times, subject to the influence of ruling strategies and the aesthetics of the times, usually derived from different regional cultures, in the landscape design of urban parks, can be the same cultural elements in different periods, combined to form a new landscape system [4].

Urban park landscape design ideas can be commonly expressed as its design concept, the combination of regional culture and design concepts, firstly, need to consider the local characteristics of the regional culture, as well as the way of expression; secondly, the local architecture and terrain should be combined. In the landscape design concept of integrating regional culture, the unique local terrain conditions should be used to build an orderly layout of the urban park landscape; finally, the regional culture should be organically combined with modern facilities.

4. Example of practice – Landscape design of Liziba Park.

The case site is located along the Liziba in Chongqing, with the Goose Ridge at its back and the Jialing River in the north, with a total length of 2.3 km and a total area of about 160,000 m². The site is located in the more obvious area of mountainous city geomorphology, with a large height difference within the area, and the vertical distance is short, the landscape surface is narrow, the terrain is mostly slopes and terraces, and there are many forts and berms between the terraces.

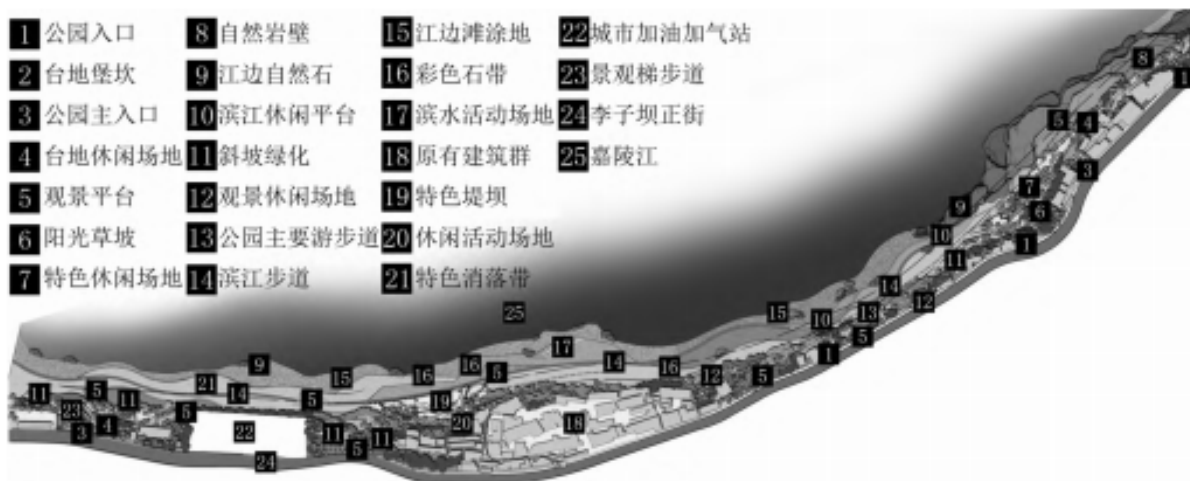
Liziba, as Chongqing's first anti-war heritage park, contains five groups of anti-war historical relics and buildings, which show the historical features and characteristics of Chongqing's political, economic and cultural aspects during the anti-war period; in addition to the above cultural elements, it also contains natural elements such as the Jialing River and plants and green areas [3].

As the site covers a large area, with a shantytown area of 57,000 square metres, the treatment of the shantytown buildings requires a large amount of financial support, and the site involves a number of anti-Japanese war sites. Based on this, from the perspective of regional culture, the project faces the following challenges: first, the problem of shantytown renovation. More than 60 per cent of the shantytowns are C- and D-grade dangerous houses, which makes it difficult to continue to ensure the normal residence of the residents. Therefore, how to deal with and renovate the shantytowns is one of the priorities for the construction of the Liziba Park; secondly, the problem of the protection of the Republican buildings and sites. Secondly, the protection of Republican buildings and sites. Since these buildings have shown different degrees of damage and other problems, how to deal with these buildings is one of the issues to be considered in the construction of the Liziba Park.

Under the design concept of pointing to regional culture, the macro design of Liziba Park should combine the relevant contents of urban regional culture. Design its general plan according to the park's geographical scope and stylistic orientation, as shown in Figure 1. According to the requirements for the renovation of Liziba Park, the whole design is divided into the following four stages: the first stage for the design and renovation of ideas, the second stage for the overall design, the third stage for the planning and design of existing historical buildings, and the fourth stage for the planning and design of the historical corridor that shows its regional culture [5].

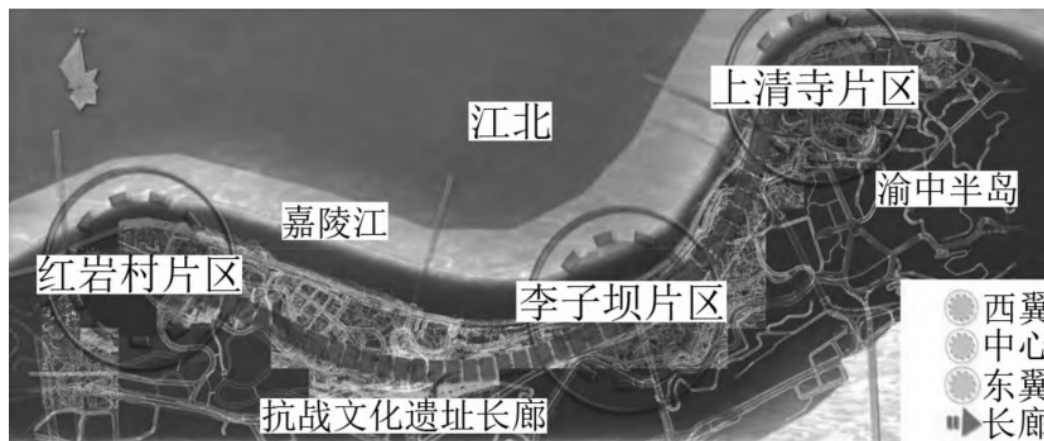
1. In response to the problem of shantytown transformation under the challenge of the project, combined with the macro-positioning of the regional culture, and taking into account the problems of funding and the time of the project transformation, comprehensive demolition and transformation is chosen. During the transformation process, viewpoints and urban activity space belts are constructed according to the topography.

2. To address the issue of protecting the architecture and cultural relics of the Republic of China, as shown in Figure 2, the distribution of cultural corridors during the Anti Japanese War is illustrated, and cultural corridors are constructed based on the geographical location of each area and the buildings included in the Republic of China to reflect the regional culture of Chongqing during the Anti Japanese War. Based on the analysis of the damage to buildings in the area, local reconstruction and restoration were carried out to protect the buildings and sites of the Republic of China.



Source: [2].

Figure 1. General plan of Liziba City Park



Source: [6].

Figure 2. Distribution of Antiwar Cultural Heritage Corridor Areas

Considering the ecological nature of the park's landscape design, the green space within the park site is transformed and restored to suit the landscape of Chongqing's mountainous city, combining the Jialing River with the proximity of the Liziba Park to create an ecological pattern of natural landscapes with regional cultural characteristics [1].

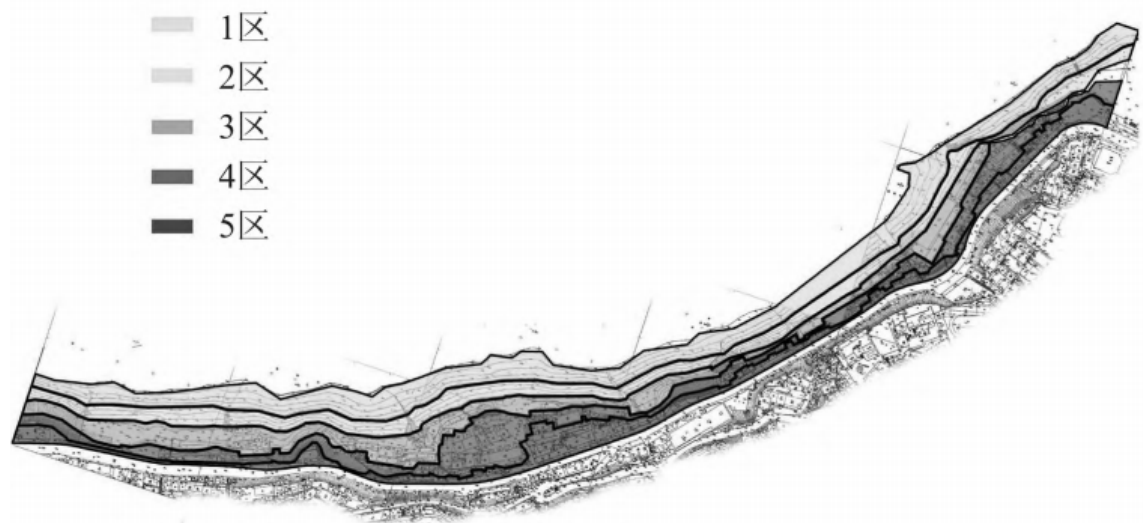
In the micro implementation of Liziba Park based on regional culture, the first step is to consider the ecological function of the urban park itself, optimize the green space configuration inside the park, achieve ecological return, simulate the historical ecological environment of Chongqing as much as possible, and let people understand the natural elements of Chongqing's regional culture. The laying of landscape and green belts needs to consider the terrain characteristics inside the park. Table 1 shows the terrain elevation difference of Liziba Park

(located in Zone 1-5 near the Jialing River from near to far), and the elevation difference relationship diagram is shown in Figure 3. Based on the terrain elevation difference of Liziba Park, different green belts are constructed to protect the original trees in the park, and terraced and sloping afforestation are carried out successively. Considering the ecological nature of the park, trees such as ginkgo, camphor, and banyan trees commonly seen in Chongqing during the Anti Japanese War were planted, reflecting regional culture from natural elements.

Table 1

Topographic elevation differences in Liziba Park	
1 区	150.00 ~ 160.00
2 区	160.00 ~ 170.00
3 区	170.00 ~ 180.00
4 区	180.00 ~ 190.00
5 区	190.00 ~ 208.00

Source: [6].



Source: [6].

Figure 3. Elevation Relationships in Liziba Park

Liziba Park belongs to the Anti Japanese War Site Park, so it is necessary to consider the local culture of the Anti Japanese War as the main part of the park design. At the same time, in order to integrate regional culture with park design, in addition to protecting and repairing buildings during the Anti Japanese War, regional culture should also be reflected in other park designs. From the overall planning of the park in Figure 1, it can be seen that the recreational area includes observation platforms, waterfront park activity areas, leisure areas, etc. Roadshow sculptures and regional cultural billboards can be set up around these areas. In the seating area, the regional cultural pattern and events can be revealed through pillars and wall painting. In the wide flat activity area, LED large screens are set up to play local promotional videos and historical and cultural stories; Thus, regional culture can be integrated into the details of park design, achieving a return to culture [8].

In the landscape design of Liziba Park, in order to integrate regional culture into the design concept, it is necessary to fully consider the various challenges of the Liziba Park project based on the actual situation of the site and existing regional cultural resources, so that the park landscape design can reflect and express the regional culture of Chongqing. Due to the positioning of the park as an anti Japanese war site park, a large number of anti Japanese war elements need to be incorporated into the design, including various Republic of China sites and buildings. In addition, in the design and planning of other parts, regional culture should be taken as the guide, and plants and landscapes with local characteristics should be selected. In terms of micro design, focusing on "ecological return" and "cultural return", through reasonable vegetation design, create a good ecological environment for the park, simulate the ecological characteristics of the mountainous city of Chongqing before urbanization, and showcase its unique ecological regional culture. Combining the existing historical buildings within the park site, the corresponding explanatory display boards continue the traditional regional culture of the local area, showcasing new vitality and vitality in modern society [7].

Conclusion. The landscape design of an urban park can not only beautify the environment and the design of the park itself, but also contribute to the development and promotion of regional culture, inspiring people to feel the charm of regional culture. By combining the various components of the regional park concept and culture, the design of an urban park can better reflect the regional culture, convey its colour, aesthetics and philosophy.

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