

Rural Landscape Environment Design Based on the Concept of Co-creation

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Abstract:

with the promotion of the beautiful countryside, the construction and transformation of the rural environment in China are increasing day by day, which has become the current upsurge, local governments are also actively responding to the policy, and people from all walks of life are also participating in it, achieving an atmosphere in which everyone is an artist, this article from the youth artist, the villager jointly creates the angle to further analyze the village environment design.

Keywords:

Rural Landscape, Co-creation, Environmental Design

1. Introduction

Rural landscape environment design has always been a craze. The participation of professionals and people from all walks of life has brought different colors to the rural environment. However, under this trend, some designs just go with the flow, it does not really solve the problem of rural landscape environment, thus destroying the original rural landscape characteristics, the study of this paper will be combined with the needs of residents and artists to further explore the design of rural landscape environment.

2. Related Studies

2.1. An overview of the concept of co-creation

The idea of co-creation can be traced back to an “Advocacy program” proposed by Karl Davydov, an American lawyer, in 1956. Dynamic landscapes can be natural or artificial, with the theory that planners should represent and serve the “Advocacy planning” of Dorf, the theory holds that planners should represent and serve different social classes, ease the monistic value system of a single top-down approach to planning through adequate communication, communication and debate with all sectors, especially vulnerable groups. The ideas of “Public participation” and “Diversification” put forward by the theory of advocacy planning have a profound impact on contemporary urban planning [1].

2.2. Rural landscape

Rural landscape refers to the landscape produced by the interaction of human, geographical, political, economic, natural and other factors within the rural area, which is composed of agricultural production areas, natural environment and human settlements [2], and the rural landscape is constantly evolving around the world, deducing the unique personality of the countryside that people love [3], and is also related to local customs, natural conditions, crowd activities, industry production, etc. Generally, the rural landscape includes farmland landscape, landscape landscape, ancient village landscape, orchard landscape, lake landscape, farmhouse landscape and tea garden landscape, etc.

3. Related Case Studies in China

With the development of the rural landscape environment in China, there are more and more participants from all over the country, and the government, college teachers, students, residents and young artists have settled in the countryside, which provides more possibilities for the rural environment, government support has promoted the development of rural culture and tourism, and the participation of teachers and students in colleges and universities has provided professional theoretical and technical guidance for rural landscape design and provided more practical schemes for rural development, the entry of young artists into the more artistic atmosphere and artistic vitality, so that the rural landscape injected from all walks of life different fresh blood.

3.1. Waitongwu village, Hangzhou

3.1.1. general situation of Waitongwu village

In the early days, the village of Waitongwu welcomed the first teacher of fine arts academy under the construction of “Introducing art into the village” and “Small town”, and to provide it with spare houses as art studios, strong artistic atmosphere attracted craftsmen, designers signed a lease here, Wai Tongwu village business has become more rich, under the leadership of these professionals, the villagers joined the art class to create their own small studio, and also led the WUTONGWU tea industry.

3.1.2. the landscape environment of WUTONGWU village

In WUTONGWU village there are cafes, tea experience hall, village courtyard is full of small potted plants, tea garden combined with local red culture built a rest pavilion, tea garden under the memorial has a sound infrastructure. The WUTONGWU village art museum displays paintings created by artists and villagers. Bonsai and chairs are set in the streets of the village, and the walls are combined with words to create poetic artistic conception, at the same time can also see with the combination of Oriental aesthetics of home.

3.2. Xu Village, Jinzhong, Shanxi

3.2.1. Xu village development overview

“Art Restoration Village, Art Revival village” is the theme of Xu Village development, the establishment of Xu Village International Art Commune in 2011 has promoted the fusion of village and art, driven the development of XU village industry, to create a strong artistic atmosphere.

3.2.2. The landscape of Xu Village

The establishment of Xucun International Commune has created its own characteristics to a greater extent, the combination of tradition and modernity, so that the village's own characteristics have been greatly displayed, the village infrastructure is perfect, the environment is rich, there are cultural activity centers, landscape flower ponds, party building parks, etc., the ground, walls, and squares of the street buildings in the village have been beautified, and the tree stumps have been given functions, and the abandoned farm tools and tree stumps have also become works of art.

4. The Rural Landscape Environment Design Strategy

4.1. Pays attention to the crowd demand

The needs of residents need to consider the forms of activities that residents often generate in the village, the additional space, and the resulting activity space, as well as the overall visual image and emotional needs of the villages. For example, Kongjian Yu et al. (2005) [4] proposed that rural landscapes can have an impact on people's leisure behavior, which can achieve the effect of relaxation and rejuvenation.

4.1.1. The activity space

The design of rural landscape environment must be based on the needs of residents, and all design should be based on solving existing problems in the countryside and providing services for residents. A special questionnaire was set up to survey and sample people of all ages and strata in the project area, and through the summary and analysis of the questionnaire, the needs of the population were summarized, which provided a certain reference for the project design [5]. On this basis, the theme of the young artist's design for the countryside should be combined, and the needs of the two groups of people should be combined to form the required landscape activity space.

4.1.2. Visual requirements

Some of the existing projects in the rural landscape environment design are too one-sided, using wall paintings or simple landscape sketches to beautify the space, but these wall paintings and sketches are not integrated with the rural environment, and they are too abrupt visually, so we must consider the culture and theme of the whole countryside when making designs, and cannot be out of touch with them.

4.1.3. Emotional needs

Most of the residents living in the countryside are old people and children. The design should take into account the feelings of people and proceed without changing the original village space pattern, shape and things, it carries on the replacement and the renewal of the spatial function, sets the rich characteristic node, promotes the environmental quality, promotes the village overall image [6].

4.2. Consideration of local conditions

4.2.1. Selection of materials

The materials used in the design are selected from native materials, which often have unique performance and appearance characteristics, which provide more choices

and possibilities for the design, and can maintain the original characteristics of the village.

4.2.2. Industry

Most of the composition of the rural landscape is related to the local agricultural industry, and the characteristic industry can form a unique rural landscape phenomenon, so it can be considered to combine the rural agricultural industry with the landscape, take the agricultural industry as a part of the landscape, and combine the residents' work and living habits. Crop sample display space, and more. (i.e., Figure 1)



Figure 1. Culture and art classes.

4.2.3. Culture

With the proposal of rural revitalization strategy, the academic community has paid great attention to rural landscapes that can reflect regional culture [7]. While creating a beautiful countryside, the rural environment landscape design also needs to pay attention to conveying the unique regional culture of the countryside itself, and establish a harmonious and symbiotic environment based on the principle of respecting the local regional culture.

5. Rural Landscape Environment Design

The term “landscape” has different meanings within different perspectives such as aesthetics, geography, and landscape ecology [8]. From a geographical point of view, a landscape is a “mosaic of ecosystems” with a certain structure [9]. A landscape is a geographic entity with distinct world characteristics that is mosaic of different land units [10]. The design of the rural landscape environment needs to be comprehensively considered, combined with the local geographical environment, topography and resources of the countryside, so as to realize the harmonious coexistence of man and nature. The rural landscape environment design includes street landscapes, public nodes, farmland orchards, and waterfront environments. In order to create a landscape environment that is both beautiful and livable and has rural characteristics, so that the villagers can enjoy a better quality of life.

5.1. Street landscape design

5.1.1. Aesthetics

In the process of shaping the rural landscape environment, we should also pay attention to the excavation of these artistic elements and skillfully integrate them into the artistic design, so as to effectively solve the problem of homogenization of the rural landscape environment and enhance the charm of landscape art in various rural

areas [11]. The design of the street landscape environment is by no means as simple as simply paving and placing green plants, on the premise of ensuring the regulation of important traffic arteries, the use of local characteristics of rural materials, color, plant configuration to ensure the unity and harmony of style, young artists can suggest local villagers to provide their own home of old bricks, tiles to their own entrance of the small area of the street pavement design, which can achieve a harmonious and unified style, also can display the street different area unique characteristic landscape. Of course, the use of materials to consider the overall color, to coordinate with the rural environment, so that the street landscape and the surrounding fields, forests and other natural landscape integration (i.e., Figure 2) Plants play an important role in the street landscape environment. The young artists call on the village hand-made villagers to create street characteristic chairs, lamps, sculptures and so on. Young artists can design outdoor gardens for villagers who need them and provide advice. Residents can plant plants according to their own aesthetic and hobbies, the young artists can design flowerbed seats with the combination of ornamental, aesthetic and recreational features according to the needs of their own activities and those of the villagers, combined with the arbor, shrub, grass, flowers form a rich level, with seasonal changes in the street plant landscape, but also for the villagers outdoor negotiations to provide shade.



Figure 2. Street floor plan.

5.1.2. Drainage function

The drainage function is the most important thing to be considered in the design of rural streets. In the design of streets, we need to consider the terrain, use the natural slope to design the drainage system, and realize the natural drainage of rainwater, in addition, the paving can be made of stone brick with water-seepage function, plant with water-absorbing and water-retaining function, combined with landscape elements of ecological function, so as to feature drainage landscape. At the same time, young artists need to communicate fully with the local residents, understand their needs and expectations, to ensure that the design can truly meet the actual situation of the village and the needs of the residents. Designers also need to focus on the sustainability of the design to ensure that the drainage landscape will continue to function in the future and contribute to the sustainable development of villages. The ornamental is also very important in the design of the rural street landscape environment. The young artists need to create the landscape plank path according to the local terrain with the drop, provide residents with convenient travel at the same time to allow them to enjoy the other side of the countryside features landscape.

5.2. Rural Public Environment Design

5.2.1. Public courtyard

The public courtyard of the village can be set up with children's play area, fitness area and chess and card area, and the young artists can also design exhibition pavilion or exhibition sculpture rack with exhibition nature in the public courtyard, the exhibition pavilions combine handmade functions to create a rural cultural and creative space. In different seasons, local residents are given handmade classes, such as plant tinting and tie-dyeing, to bring the villagers' handmade works to the exhibition space, the formation of a unique rural landscape, but also arrived at the concept of co-creation.

5.2.2. Landscape of the square

To cater for the needs of the villagers and the young artists, the square can be designed as an integrated venue for film-watching, entertainment, negotiation and recreation. The young artists can gather the villagers to make use of local materials, such as bamboo, to create a lighting seat as one of the art installation. Square combination of terrain, grass steps can be set, sinking plaza, to create day entertainment, night viewing of the arts.

5.2.3. Waterfront landscape

The rural waterfront can be divided into two types: the small stream passing through the village and the waterfront landscape. For small streams that can be connected to scenic walkways, expanding the connection between rural streets and the natural landscape, selecting local materials and encouraging the participation of young artists and residents in the design of steps and suspension bridges on both sides of the waterfront, when the vertical space of the suspension bridge is sufficient, a public sitting-out area can be built to provide cool space under the bridge for residents, to increase the number of water-friendly public venues, and to provide convenience for fishing activities. For the waterfront landscape, this kind of landscape usually takes the agriculture, the pastoral culture as the carrier, the most important is to provide the convenience for the villagers to get the water to irrigate the field, therefore may design has the convenience to get the water the leisure and the water-friendly platform, at the same time, both sides of the water bank can be designed grass slope revetment of natural meadow-style countryside flowers, combined with trails to form a place for residents to take a walk after meals.

5.3. Landscape design of farmland and orchard

The main purpose of this space is to provide a place for the villagers to rest. For this reason, we can choose local materials to build a pavilion to provide a place for the farmers to rest and drink tea.

6. Conclusions

Rural landscape is not simply a place to place sculptures and draw red patterns and characters between villages. It should be integrated with local culture, villagers' needs and local resources, at the same time, the landscape should not only do a single sculpture or a guide sign, but the terrain, plants, water, architecture, space and so on and design, so as to create a true rural landscape environment.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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