

Research on Landscape Style Synergistic Enhancement Design of Traditional Villages in Tingzhou - Take Pangfang Village as an Example

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Abstract:

Based on the perspective of landscape style of traditional villages in Tingzhou, taking Pengfang Village as an example, we analyze the current situation of village landscape from three landscape style components: natural, humanistic and artificial, and put forward the strategy of synergistic enhancement of landscape style with the problems of single economic and production relationship, deactivation of traditional spatial efficiency, and dispersed order of landscape style in villages, that is, from three aspects of building new economic and production relationship, synergistic development of all kinds of landscape elements, and steady enhancement in sub-regions and phases, to construct organic order of landscape style, activate the vitality of landscape style, and select key areas for design practice, in order to promote the living conservation and dynamic development of villages. The strategy of synergistic enhancement of landscape style is proposed, which is to construct organic order of landscape style in three aspects, namely “constructing new economic production relationship, synergistic development of various landscape elements, and steady enhancement in sub-region and sub-phase”, activate the vitality of landscape style, and promote the living protection and dynamic development of traditional villages, and select key areas for design practice, in order to provide practical reference for the protection and development of villages and their planning.

Keywords:

Tingzhou Traditional Village, Landscape Style, Elements, Synergistic Enhancement, Pengfang Village

1. Introduction

In recent years, the country and local governments have issued many policies to promote the process of village protection and improvement. For example, the No.1 document issued by the central government in 2023 clearly states that we must “solidly promote the construction of livable, business friendly, and beautiful

countryside, and enhance the village style based on local characteristics, regional characteristics, and ethnic characteristics” [13]. This has effectively improved the habitat of villages, but it still faces the phenomena of deactivation of traditional spatial efficiency and dispersion of landscape order, etc. Scientific guidance for adaptive transformation of village space and synergistic enhancement of traditional village landscape and style are also important issues in the research of Chinese village development and planning.

Relevant research scholars mainly carry out research on the landscape enhancement strategy of traditional villages in Tingzhou from two aspects, one is to take the characteristics of the physical composition of the village environment as an entry point, Zhang Jian [3] et al. take Dingyaling as an example, analyze the landscape pattern and architectural landscape status of the village, and put forward to realize the sustainable development of the village from the comprehensive consideration of several levels, such as architecture, industry, etc. The second is to take the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage as an entry point. Secondly, taking the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage as an entry point, Yu Zaijun [5] et al. proposed to integrate resources to promote the integration and development of intangible cultural heritage and ecological and cultural tourism on the basis of summarizing and organizing the technique of paper-carving dragon lanterns. It can be found that the existing researches mostly conduct special studies on the material environment or the superficial characteristics of intangible culture of villages, while traditional villages are an organic whole with the joint action of many elements, and it is necessary to further consider the attributes and roles of the two at the same level in promoting the enhancement of the village landscape and the correlation between the economic and production relations of the villages, the transformation of village space and the enhancement of the landscape and style is also worthy of being paid attention to. Chen Xiaohua [4] et al. believe that existing research focuses on regional macro-scale village spatial transformation, and lacks in-depth research at the village level in order to explore the micro spatial process and characteristics of village transformation. Based on this, this paper takes Pengfang Village as an example, grasps the characteristics and status of the village landscape from the elements of landscape style, and then proposes a synergistic enhancement strategy to promote the construction of an organic order of landscape style, activate the vitality of all parties, promote the adaptive transformation of traditional space, and realize the sustainable development of the village.

2. Overview of the Landscape of Pangfang Village

According to the category of landscape landscape spatial carrier of Pengfang Village, its landscape landscape elements can be divided into natural, humanistic and artificial landscape elements, and by analyzing the attributes, characteristics and roles of each element in the whole landscape system, the village landscape status quo can be grasped as a whole, which will provide a realistic basis for the effective proposal of the later strategy.

2.1. Natural landscape elements

Pengfang Village is located in Tingdong Area, belonging to the northern part of Tongfang Township, which is situated in the delta area where two rivers converge, with Longxi River in the north, Houlung Mountain in the east, and Tongfang River in the west, presenting a landscape pattern of pillowed mountains, surrounded by water,

and facing the screen. Backed by the Houlong Mountain, the vegetation and the contour line of the mountain are well protected, and according to the census statistics, there are nine groups of rare species, and there are about 300 ancient trees over 100 years old, which is a veritable “natural oxygen bar”. Surrounded by fields on three sides, the transition and connection between farmland and buildings naturally form the edge landscape of the village, and at the same time reserve enough space for the future development of the village. [11]

2.2. Human landscape elements

The history of the village can be traced back to the Three Kingdoms period. The founder of Pengfang, “Silang Gong”, migrated here to avoid wars in the Central Plains and established his business here, and many valuable cultural heritages have been forged in the course of historical development, and the village has two provincial and three municipal intangible cultural heritages such as paper-carving dragon lanterns, the beliefs of Zen Master Fu Hu, straw dragons, etc. Among them, “paper-carving dragon lanterns”, the art of chisel carving on the fingertips, can be regarded as the cultural name card of Pengfang. culture, straw dragons, etc. Among them, “paper-carving dragon lanterns”, the art of chiseling on the fingertips, can be regarded as the cultural card of Pengfang. During the Revolutionary period, it was the first red regime in Tingdong, and was once described by counter-revolutionary militants as “a red base that cannot be washed white even with lime water”, so the village still retains many precious red resources.

2.3. Artificial landscape landscape elements

The artificial landscape elements of Pengfang Village consist of street space, architectural space and public space, which are all human creations with their own material forms. In terms of the street space, it is mainly north-south oriented, supplemented by east-west oriented, and a three-tier road network consisting of the main street, lanes and alleys can be seen vaguely: the old street, the new street, the Peng Ge and the Tong Fang highway as the main axis, the lanes as the secondary axis, and the alleys and lanes are either perpendicular or parallel to each other and extend in the four directions, linking up the buildings and the public space, and together they build the street network system.

In terms of architectural space, the Ming Dynasty and pre-Ming Dynasty buildings account for 0.5% of the total buildings in the village, the Qing Dynasty buildings account for 9.1%, and the Republic of China buildings account for 0.7%, which are concentrated in the area of the old street and distributed east-west along the old street of Pangu, and are mostly of the three-tang type, with characteristic building types such as the upper-house-and-lower-shop type, the front-shop-and-back-house type, and the shop-and-residence-type hammock and so on preserved. They mainly adopt beam-column wooden frame bearing system, and some of them also adopt the way of joint bearing of wall and beam-column or hard mountain purlin; [12] In the way of framing, in addition to the often-used lifting-beam and piercing-dipper type, the inserted-beam type also occurs, and the practice of reducing the center column also occurs in the higher-grade traditional buildings. The exterior materials are mainly made of green brick masonry or rammed earth, the interior walls are made of bamboo-woven mud walls, and the beams, birdbaths, and door and window grilles are mainly made of wood carvings or red sandstone, and are decorated with geometrical motifs, flora and fauna, and other motifs to convey good luck and symbolism. (Figure 1)

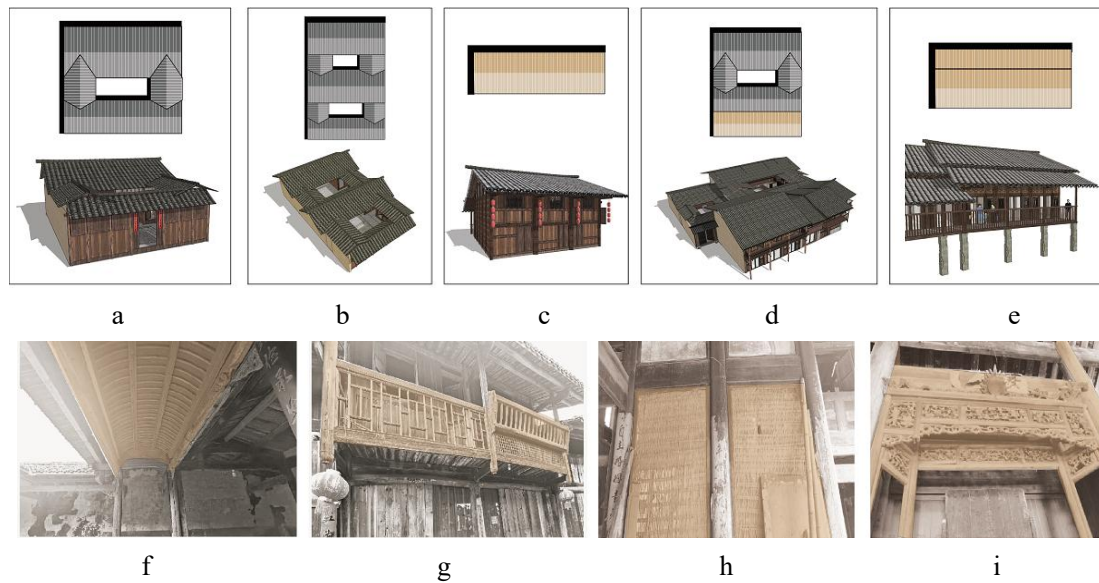


Figure 1. Characterization of traditional buildings in Pangfang Village.

a: two-entry, three-room; b: three-entry, three-room; c: upper house and lower store; d: front store and back yard; e: store dwelling-style hanging foot; f: reduced-weight column; g: high riding column with double eaves; h: bamboo-woven clamped-mud wall; i: wood-carving motifs

In terms of public space, square space, waterfront space and green space are formed according to the specific spatial hierarchy of Pengfang Village. The square space mostly appears as the auxiliary space of ancestral halls, temples and public buildings, and is distributed in a fragmented way, which is not conducive to the villagers to carry out traditional folk activities or daily leisure activities; the waterfront space is concentrated in the Longxi River and the Tongfang River, and the Tongfang River section has already completed the river improvement work, and the Longxi River section used to be the important transportation hub in the “Four Long Ancient Roads of Books and Commerce”, and the preserved ancient stage road, ancient wharf, ancient pond, ancient stone bridge, etc. can be used to activate the waterfront space and the green space. The preserved ancient post road, ancient wharf, ancient pool and ancient stone bridge can provide material basis for activating the waterfront space; the green space is dominated by the river green space and the green space between houses, but it is discrete, with a single quality of vegetation and a lack of forms.

In summary, in order to better explore the advantageous resources of each landscape element of the village, formulate targeted enhancement strategies, and make multi-point efforts to promote the living protection and dynamic development of the village landscape, we combine the basic principles and theoretical methods of the evaluation of the value of the historical and cultural heritage with the relevant provisions in the Requirements for the Preparation of Protection Plans for Historical and Cultural Cities and Towns and Villages (for Trial Implementation) [14], and summarize the characteristic resources (Table 1) for the formation of the landscape and landscape enhancement based on the guidelines for the protection of intangible culture proposed in the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Cultural Heritage (2011). Cultural Heritage Law of the People’s Republic of China (2011) [15], and according to the intangible culture protection guidelines proposed in the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Intangible Cultural Heritage (2011), we summarize the characteristic resources for the enhancement of the landscape and style (Table 1).

Table 1. *Summary of Landscape and Landscape Character Resources in the Village of Bloomfield.*

Classification of elements	Concrete content
Natural landscape	Tongfang River, Longxi River, Longzangzhai, Houlong Mountain
Human Landscape Style	Paper-carved dragon lanterns, Fuhu Zen Master's beliefs and culture, straw dragons, single boat lanterns, and white-headed man's sacrificial rice production techniques
Artificial Landscape Style	Pangu Old Street and buildings along the street, Guangfuyuan (county-level cultural heritage unit), Yangrongtang Mansion, Dianyi Gongzhi, Zhang Clan Ancestral Hall, Zhirong Gongzhi, Ancestors' Temple, Kaikai Ancestral Hall, Hanging Foot Towers (proposed historical buildings), Pengfang Daidianli, Peng Clan Ancestral Hall, Wei Clan Ancestral Hall, Xishan Clan Ancestral Hall (registered immovable cultural relics that have not been approved and announced as a cultural heritage unit), three ancient wells, an ancient bridge (DuoFuqiao), and an ancient pond (Dengkui Pond)

2.4. Analysis of existing problems

(1) Unitary production relations in the village economy and insufficient kinetic energy for industrial development

A large number of population out-migration, the inactivation of the traditional space, but also make the village society metamorphosed into the so-called “no subject acquaintance society” [6], the existing relations of production lack of human resources, and traditional villages in order to realize the living state of conservation, dynamic development, only protection is not feasible, it must be allowed to restore the economic function, only to establish a new economic relations of production, the vitality of villages may be restored, and conservation and development is the fundamental to preserve the traditional village as a kind of production space, this production space can be any form. Only with the establishment of new economic relations of production, the vitality of the village can be restored, and the root of conservation and development is to preserve the traditional village as a kind of production space, which can be in any form. [7] Through the above analysis, it can be seen that Pengfang Village is rich in resources, and the development of special tourism industry based on the characteristic value and important landscape resources of the village can lead to the synergistic enhancement of the landscape and style of the village and effectively promote the multifunctional development and adaptive transformation of the traditional space.

(2) Discrete village landscape order and traditional spatial efficiency revitalization

With the accelerated process of urbanization, frequent human construction activities make the river area shrinking, today's Tongfang River and Longxi River already does not have the basic conditions of water transport; a hundred years of ponds (Temple Pond), since the upstream man-made houses will be cut off by backfilling of the river water source, the pond is nearly dry, overgrown with weeds; a single season for agricultural crops, to be a large area of fields after harvest is unused, bare soil, the landscape is depressed. And by many factors, the background on which the survival of non-heritage has changed significantly, coupled with a number of attainments of craftsmen due to old age gradually withdrew from the production stage, so that the heritage of non-heritage culture is facing a huge challenge. And due to the impact of age-old maintenance or natural disasters, a large number of traditional buildings collapsed and deserted, so that the old street internal streets and alleys and the old and

new streets and alleys of the texture of the relationship between the out-of-order state; the villagers' cognition of the lack of understanding of the traditional culture of residential architecture, so that the new construction or restoration of the building style does not reflect the original style of the logic of the inheritance of the characteristics. [8]

3. Design Strategies for Synergistic Enhancement of the Traditional Landscape of Pengfang Village

3.1. Building new economic relations of production

The current financial income of Pengfang Village is dominated by primary and secondary industries. On the basis of considering the development conditions of Pengfang Village and the realistic needs of the villagers, the development orientation of Pengfang Village is clearly defined: taking the traditional village texture and material space as the carrier, taking traditional culture and folklore skills as the connotation, relying on the development of rural tourism, realizing the double cycle of tourism consumption and cultural dissemination, and promoting the synergistic upgrading of the landscape style and the adaptive transformation of the traditional space. Transformation, to create a living exhibition hall of western Fujian Hakka folk culture and a tourist destination of western Fujian Hakka folk experience, where visitors can feel the prosperity of the old road of booksellers and experience the flavor of Hakka style.

3.2. Synergistic development of various landscape elements

Following the three major enhancement principles of overall enhancement, dynamic continuation and coordinated development, the enhancement strategy is formulated for the natural, humanistic and artificial landscape elements and their characteristic resources, which is conducive to strengthening the cognition of the constituent elements of each landscape in the process of enhancement, establishing the organic order among the three, and avoiding the neglect of the village's original landscape, which results in the formation of each of the three types of elements, the absence of the overall characteristics, and the loss of the original authenticity. For example, in the natural landscape, pay attention to the protection of the natural state of Houlong Mountain and Longzangzhai, including the direction and texture of the mountain, original vegetation and ridgelines; protect the historical boundaries integrated with the surrounding environment, such as the protection of the river and lake shorelines of Tongfang River and Longxi River; and excavate the cultural connotations of natural landscape from the perspective of the humanistic landscape, so as to make the research of it go into the level of the deep mechanism through the material form of the landscape appearance. [10] In the humanistic landscape, focusing on the use of artificial landscape to create a theme museum, non-genetic practice hall and other static display, or organizing folk activities, filming documentaries and other dynamic experience, together to promote the protection and inheritance of the characteristics of folk skills. In the artificial landscape, focusing on the continuation of the natural base of the village, repairing the environmental landscape; focusing on the sorting and integration of public space, the local cultural symbols can be extracted from the humanities landscape, in order to continue the customary imprints carried in the space, promote the multifunctional transformation of traditional space, and stimulate the vitality of each space.

3.3. Steady increase in the subregion and in phases

According to the development orientation of Pengfang Village, the status quo of each landscape and style element, and the distribution of its characteristic resources, it adopts the landscape and style planning structure of “Area” and “Skeleton” to form “one axis, two belts, seven districts and multiple nodes” (Figure 2). “(Figure 2): “one axis” relying on the old street, the new street formed by the north-south axis of historical and cultural heritage, “two belts” Longxi River landscape belt and Tongfang River landscape belt, “seven districts” Characteristic cultural experience area, ecological residential experience area, farming and reading residential experience area, visitor service area, farm guest accommodation experience area, landscape recreation area along the river, countryside forest and field experience area; and to develop the upgrading time sequence, clear development rhythm, focus on subregion, and to promote the steady advancement of the landscape landscape and style upgrading. In this case, the “Characteristic Cultural Experience Area” is the first stage of the landscape and landscape enhancement.

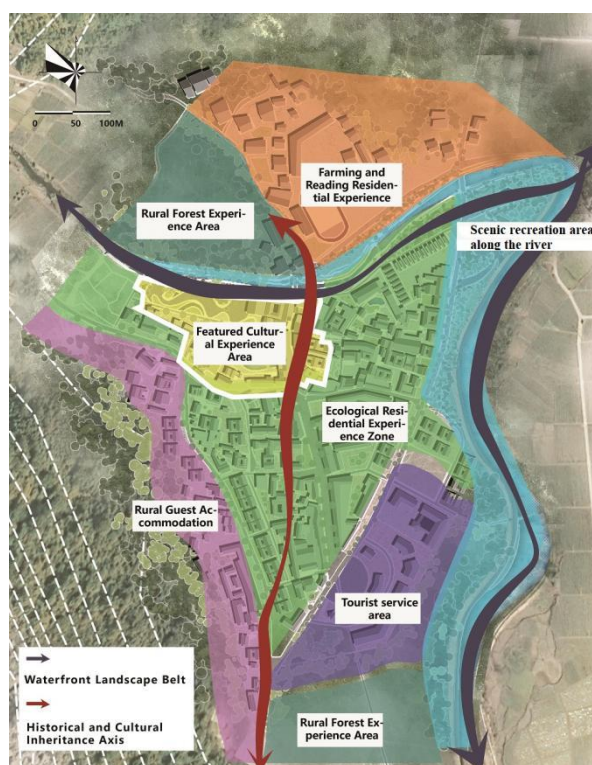


Figure 2. Structure of the landscape and landscape plan of Pengfang Village.

4. Landscape Synergistic Enhancement Design Practice of Special Cultural Experience Area

Characteristic cultural experience area gathers rich characteristic resources in the village, as the “important display surface” of the village landscape style, it is necessary to establish the organic order among the elements and promote the synergistic development of all kinds of landscape elements, which can be achieved by sorting out the regional spatial structure, repairing the regional material environment, and then stimulating the vitality of all kinds of space by refining the characteristic cultural symbols of the village. It can first restore the material environment by sorting out the regional spatial structure, then stimulate the vitality of various types of space by refining the characteristic cultural symbols of villages, and promote the living

inheritance of non-heritage culture. Therefore, the design idea of “optimizing the spatial pattern, repairing the architectural texture, integrating the public space and renewing the vitality of non-heritage” is proposed.

4.1. Optimizing spatial patterns

Sorting out the traditional street space and river contour line, following the historical lineage of the ancient street and the distribution of the surrounding residential houses, the pond water system and the old street together constitute a “one-axis-one-belt” landscape belt, optimizing the existing spatial pattern system, and according to the distribution of each landscape and style elements to develop a theme of the three districts, in order to clarify the focus and direction of upgrading work, so that the three large areas Area synergistic development and each shows its own characteristics (Figure 3): “long streets and alleys, Xingguyiyi”, focusing on repairing the street texture of the old street of Pangu, repairing the buildings along the street; “fragrant grass pond, remembering the temple”, focusing on the consolidation of the temple by the pond along the coast, restoration of the ecological environment; “Dragon Dance Theater, enjoy the guest township”, focusing on the integration of unused land, highlighting the cultural elements. Reconstructed spatial order will allow visitors to feel immersed in the old and new blend of Hakka style.

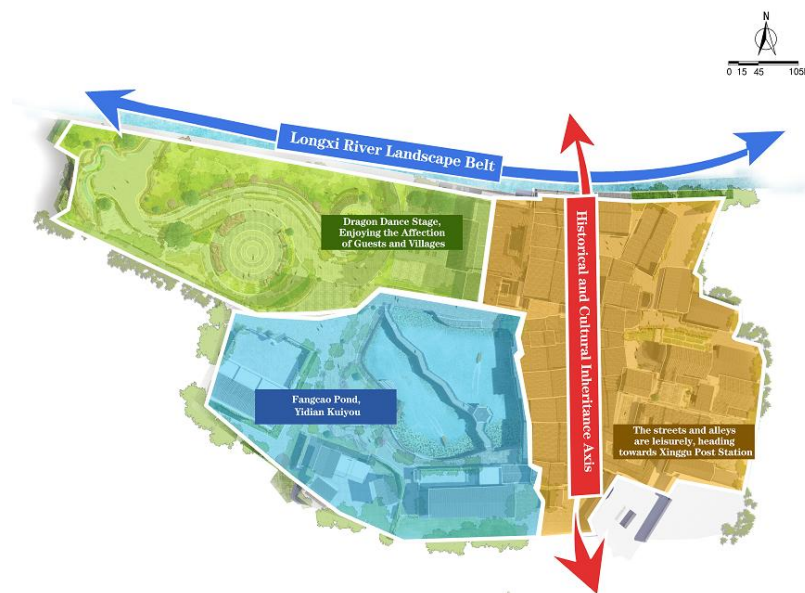


Figure 3. Landscape landscape planning structure of the characteristic cultural experience area.

4.2. Repair of architectural texture

Based on the current status of the building and its historical background, three types of repair programs are developed: protection type, improvement type and remediation type, i.e., protection type buildings (buildings along the street) were mostly built in the Qing Dynasty, and the upgrading strategy is based on the repair of the original objects and structural restoration; the improvement type of buildings (e.g., Dadianli, Yangrong Hall, etc.) have high historical value, but their internal damage is more serious, and thus the plan combing, structural restoration and component replacement are based on the improvement strategy. Therefore, it is mainly focusing on plane combing, structural restoration and component replacement, and excavating the historical and cultural elements of the buildings to enhance the spatial connotation and

promote spatial transformation and upgrading, such as making Dadianli into a “Red Culture Memorial Hall”, and the interior of Yangrongtang into a “Paper Carving and Dragon Lantern Skill Hall”, etc.; remediation-type buildings (such as those on the following streets) are of high historical value, but their internal damage is relatively serious. etc. The remedial buildings (such as No. 26 and No. 47 Lower Street, etc.) are mostly modern buildings, which need to be highly controlled and stylistically unified. (Figure 4)

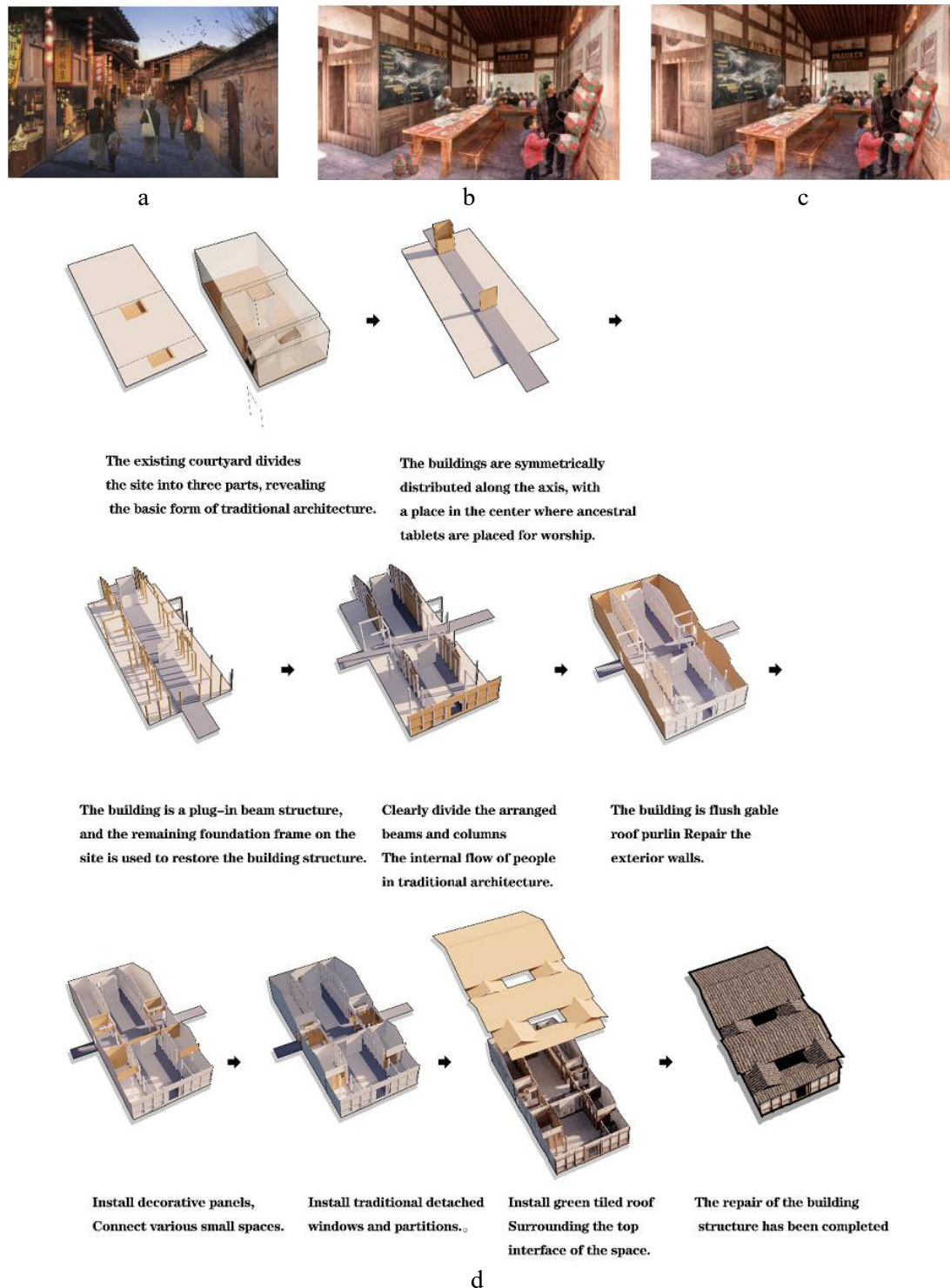


Figure 4. Effect of the building after restoration.

a: Conservation-type building restoration, b: Remediation-type building restoration, c: Carved paper and dragon lantern art museum, d: Analysis of the restoration process of Yangrong Hall

4.3. Integration of public space

In order to avoid the landscape space pattern in the region showing a discrete state, the integration of public space is an important means of upgrading. In terms of green space, unused vacant land between houses and messy vacant land along the streets and lanes can be utilized to add cultivation facility sketches or outdoor living rooms for special cultural display; appropriately dismantle the remnant walls, and make use of the unique connecting corridor space in the ancient street dwellings in tandem with the back space of the buildings along the streets to increase the accessibility of the area and the interestingness of the space. In terms of plaza space, by sorting out the various processes of dragon dance activities, refining and combining its characteristic activity forms, utilizing about 3,500 square meters of unused vacant land adjacent to the river to create a dragon dance plaza, and giving villagers a variety of functional activity space for daily activities, folk activities, etc.; in terms of the waterfront landscape, combing out the contour of the Temple Kui Pond, reinforcing the barge bank, adjusting the water quality, setting up a corridor bridge over the pond, and setting up a road along the pond. Setting up three dynamic lines around the pond, through the pond and looking at the pond, paying attention to people's water-loving sentiment and increasing the interactive space with the pond. (Figure 5)

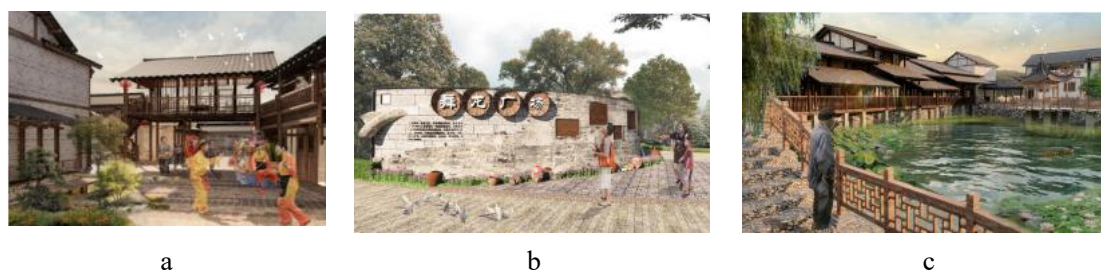


Figure 5. Integration effect of each public space.

a: green space enhancement effect, b: plaza space enhancement effect, c: waterfront space enhancement effect

4.4. Revitalization of Non-Heritage

Combined with the development orientation of Pengfang Village, the power system for the integrated development of non-heritage culture and tourism can be analyzed, and its vitality can be renewed in the four aspects of “developmental”, “experiential”, “functional” and “creative”. The four aspects of “creation” can revitalize its vitality. [9] Specifically, taking the memories of Pengfang villagers as a clue, extracting the stable cultural symbols of the group, such as paper carving, dragon lanterns, boat-stepping lanterns, etc., and adopting methods such as “prototypical reproduction”, “integration of elements”, “morphological replacement”, etc., and applying them to the village. Adopting “prototype reproduction”, “element integration”, “form replacement” and other methods, applying them to the design of the guidance system, lighting system and landscape sketches; utilizing traditional architectural space and public space to create a “non-heritage living room” and establish a new type of public space; extracting the form, route and form of the dragon swimming in Pengfang, combining them with various types of paving and vegetation and introducing them into the plaza space, so as to highlight The village environment belongs to the local memory; cultivate villagers’ image creators to record the traditional culture and crafts in the village with their lenses, and put them on the official platform for digitalized and dynamic dissemination.

5. Conclusions

This paper summarizes the characteristics of natural, humanistic and artificial landscape elements of Pengfang Village through literature and research, and focuses on the problems of single economic production relationship, deactivation of traditional spatial efficiency, and discrete landscape order in the village, and draws the following conclusions:

(1) In order to realize the living protection and dynamic development of traditional villages, it is necessary to build new economic production relations on the basis of the original production functions, so that the village economic space can be preserved and a new economic function can be formed. For Pengfang Village, developing rural tourism and realizing the double cycle of tourism consumption and cultural dissemination is a better way to clarify the positioning of village development.

(2) The village landscape has a holistic nature, which is formed by the joint action of multiple elements, and the synergistic enhancement of landscape should be carried out on the basis of grasping the attributes, characteristics and roles of the elements of the landscape in the whole landscape system, so as to effectively activate the vitality of the landscape and build an organic order, and to guide the functional renewal and spatial adaptive transformation of the village.

The design results have been submitted to Pengfang Village Village Committee as the expansion program of “Protection and Development Planning (2015-2030) of Pengfang Village, Tongfang Town, Changting County, China Traditional Village”, and the design results have been sorted out into a research report which has been adopted by Longyan Municipal Bureau of Agriculture, and together they have made efforts to promote the continuation of the traditional villages in Tingzhou in terms of the village veins, enhancement of the village vitality, and revitalization of the village economy.

Conflicts of Interest

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

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