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Analysis of Landscape Installation in Urban Parks: The Impact of Ancient Architecture and Landscape Installation Design on Urban Planning

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Abstract

Based on field research and data analysis, this article conducts a deep analysis of the landscape installations in Chengdu urban parks, exploring the impact of ancient architecture and landscape installation design on urban planning. The opening provides a brief introduction to the definition of landscape installations and their fundamental role in urban parks. Combining Chengdu's unique traditional Western Sichuan architectural style and millennium Sichuan cultural background, it analyzes in detail their profound impact on landscape installation design. Through the analysis of the typical cases of Yuanyang Taikoo Li, Jinli, Qingcheng Mountain, and other places in Chengdu, this paper discusses how the design of ancient buildings and landscape installations can improve the quality of the urban environment and enhance the cultural connotation of the aspects of spatial layout, artistic expression, etc., which provides a valuable new idea for urban planning and helps the city to achieve the integration and development of humanities and aesthetics.

Keywords

Landscape installations; ancient architecture; urban planning; Chengdu; cultural connotations

Introduction

Landscape installations refer to artistic and practical facilities set up in public spaces such as urban parks to enhance environmental quality and enrich visual experiences. They usually follow the principle of expressing specific themes of the place, conveying the theme through form, color, texture, and material, so that viewers can experience its profound meaning and resonate with it. Landscape installation is not only an important element of the landscape environment, but also emphasizes the spiritual and behavioral interaction with people and it plays a role in improving the quality of urban parks, enhancing cultural connotations, increasing interactivity, and providing leisure places.

Chengdu, as an important central city in southwestern China, has a long history and rich cultural heritage. This article will take Chengdu as an example to explore the impact of ancient architecture and landscape installation design on urban planning.

1. Analysis of the Overall Architectural Background of Sichuan and Chengdu

1.1 Background

Chengdu, Sichuan is an ancient and modern city, known as the "Land of Abundance". As the political, economic, cultural, and transportation center of Southwest China, Chengdu has a profound cultural heritage and humanistic

history. These historical buildings are shining with a new look, blending into the pulse of the new era. The fashion opportunities in Chengdu stem from the interplay between its traditional culture and fashion trends, the harmonious coexistence of historical accumulation and modern civilization, the avant-garde of technology and ideas, as well as the city's cheerful and leisurely character, and free and inclusive urban temperament (Li Ming, 2019).

1.2 Architectural Style and Climate Analysis

Chengdu is located in the Sichuan Basin and is significantly affected by climate conditions. It has high humidity and abundant clouds throughout the year, making it the region with the lowest sunshine hours and total radiation in China. This climate characteristic has had a significant impact on the design of local residential buildings. Most traditional residential buildings in Chengdu are characterized by "closed exterior, open interior, large overhanging eaves, small courtyards, high eaves, and cold tiled roofs". This design is mainly aimed at achieving safety, wind resistance, and natural lighting.

1.3 Plane Space

Sichuan residential buildings also have unique characteristics in the treatment of flat space, which can be summarized as a clear axis, flexible plan, orderly changes, a combination of interior and exterior, and rich levels. The main forms of residential buildings in Chengdu can be divided into five categories: well type, dry type, quadrangle courtyard, adjustable room, and tent. Sichuan's residential buildings are extremely rich in local characteristics, with flexible and clever architectural techniques, simple and neat treatment methods, beautiful and natural forms, and emphasis on small and appropriate size and moderation (Zhang Wei, 2018).

1.4 Cultural Background

Sichuan has been a multi-ethnic area since ancient times, with 14 ethnic groups currently residing and living there. From a cultural perspective, Chengdu culture has the characteristic of diversity, which makes the architectural forms and styles of Chengdu more diverse (Li Chunping, 2010). The Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist cultures in Chengdu also have a long history, with countless local Buddhist, Taoist, and Confucian cultural attractions and it is precisely this place of peace of mind that enables one to always travel freely, making many famous Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist cultural attractions in Chengdu attract a continuous stream of tourists every year, showcasing and spreading China's Buddhist and traditional culture.

2. Appreciation of Landscape Installation Design for Chengdu Ancient and Modern Architecture Integration Business District

2.1 Taking the Taikoo Li Commercial District of Chengdu Ocean Shipping as an Example

2.1.1 Cultural Background

Chengdu Yuanyang Taikoo Li understands the important responsibility of urban space carrying culture and history. Located in the Daci Temple area with a rich historical and cultural atmosphere, it adheres to the design concept of "interpreting tradition with modernity". Adopting the latest international protection and restoration system, incorporating more cultural creativity and a new understanding of architectural conservation, to maximize the preservation and continuation of their historical and cultural value.

2.1.2 Architectural Analysis

The exterior walls of the overall store building in Taikoo Li are based on gray black and white, with some blocks using old wall tiles, making the overall style concise yet distinctive. The various brands in Taikoo Li Commercial Street combine their own brand characteristics to blend their doorplates with the environment, presenting a sense of luxury. At the same time, the simple and elegant yet open and free architectural style of Western Sichuan residential buildings, the ancient streets and alleys that have been passed down to this day, and the urban style and cultural charm of old Chengdu have been preserved and reproduced (Chen Jing, 2020).

2.1.3 Landscape Installation Design

21 art pieces customized by renowned artists from home and abroad are interspersed throughout the Taikoo Li commercial district, where ancient and modern cultures coexist harmoniously and shine on each other under the open sky.

Use sculpture pieces to divide the road into sections and place a sculpture about 50m away to enhance the fun of the linear road. Also, the arrangement of sculptural pieces makes the space more rhythmic.

2.2 Taking Jinli as an Example

2.2.1 Cultural Background

Jinli was once one of the older and more commercial streets in the history of Western Shu, famous in China as early as the Qin, Han, and Three Kingdoms periods. Jinli is located on Wuhou Street, adjacent to Wuci Marquis. It incorporates the spirit of the Three Kingdoms, the architecture of the Ming and Qing dynasties, the culture of Western Sichuan folk customs, and adds elements of modern fashionable life (Zhu Lei, 2011).

2.2.2 Architectural Analysis

The architectural style of Jinli is mainly the Western Sichuan residential style of the Ming and Qing dynasties, with typical characteristics of Bashu residential buildings. This architectural style embodies the characteristics of ancient Sichuan culture, with rich local features and historical and cultural heritage. Most of the buildings in Jinli are made of blue bricks and gray tiles, with a simple and elegant appearance and a reasonable internal layout, full of ancient charm.

2.2.3 Landscape Installations

The landscape installations in Jinli are often combined with unique Sichuan elements such as pandas, mahjong, and hotpot, as well as traditional Chinese elements such as lanterns and thatched cottages. The design of the landscape installations reproduces the life of old Chengdu, combined with Sichuan and Sichuan culture, to continuously enhance the rich humanistic atmosphere accumulated in Chengdu's history (Lan Ling, 2013).

2.3 Take Qingcheng Mountain as an Example

2.3.1 Cultural Background

Qingcheng Mountain, located in the southwest of Dujiangyan Irrigation Project City, is a famous Taoist mountain in China and it has a reputation for seclusion in the world and is one of the birthplace of Taoism in China. The scenic spot has a rich cultural and historical heritage. The whole mountain is covered with lush trees and lush greenery, with clear springs and waterfalls and it is cool and pleasant, with a total of 8 large caves and 72 small caves. Taoist temples are scattered throughout the mountain.

2.3.2 Architectural Analysis

The architectural layout of Qingcheng Mountain is unique, and the buildings are basically built along the mountain without restraint. The architectural style mostly follows the traditional Chinese style of red bricks and black tiles, winning with "serenity" and "mystery". It adopts landscaping techniques such as "attracting scenery", "setting scenery", and "borrowing scenery", which not only achieves unexpected success but also integrates with the mountains and forests (Wang Fang, 2021).

2.3.3 Landscape Installations

The landscape installations in Qingcheng Mountain are mainly signs, chairs, pavilions, corridors, and trestles and we often use stone, wood, and other materials to create an antique effect and blend them with green plants and the surrounding color tones. Create a flower bed landscape at the entrance to guide people inside (Tian Chuang, 2009).

3. The Impact of Ancient Architecture and Landscape Installation Design on Urban Planning

3.1 Improving the Quality of Urban Environment

The design of ancient architecture and landscape installations enhances the quality of the urban environment through their unique artistic and practical qualities. For example, the landscape installations in Chengdu Yuanyang Taikoo Li not only beautify the environment but also enhance the interaction between people and the environment, making the urban space more vivid and interesting.

3.2 Enhancing Cultural Connotation

The design of ancient architecture and landscape installations enhances the cultural connotation of the city by incorporating local cultural and historical elements. For example, the landscape installation in Jinli reproduces the life of

old Chengdu and combines it with Sichuan and Sichuan culture, allowing the historical and cultural heritage of Chengdu to be inherited and spread.

3.3 Providing New Urban Planning Ideas

The design of ancient architecture and landscape installations has broken through the traditional engineering thinking of urban planning and provided innovative methodologies for contemporary urban development through local practices. This innovation is mainly reflected in three dimensions:

3.3.1 Ecological Priority Design Paradigm

The "low intervention" development model represented by Qingcheng Mountain landscape installations has constructed a new type of man-land relationship. The Dujiangyan Irrigation Project Qingcheng Mountain system has realized the "zero concrete contact" development of mountain terrain through traditional construction methods such as gabion retaining walls, bamboo and wood trestles. Monitoring data shows that the ecological disturbance area of such projects has decreased by 67% compared to conventional development, and the connectivity of biological corridors has increased by 42%. This minimal human intervention in creating intelligence provides quantifiable technical standards for ecological red-line control in mountainous cities (Zuo Shiqin, 2012).

3.3.2 Modern Transformation of Traditional Creation Wisdom

The renovation project of Kuanzhai Alley in Chengdu creatively utilizes the "coexistence of old and new" strategy: the traditional bucket structure is reinforced with steel components to achieve span breakthroughs, and the small blue tile roof integrates a photovoltaic thin-film power generation system. This transformation mode of "preserving the ancient form and updating the core" has increased the spatial efficiency of historical districts by three times, while maintaining 90% of the traditional style integrity. The Suzhou Cangjie project has transformed the modular system of the Song style "Construction Method" into a modern prefabricated component system, demonstrating the feasibility of traditional wisdom in prefabricated buildings.

3.3.3 Elastic Space Planning Strategy

The landscape installation system of Dongjiao Memory Cultural and Creative Park demonstrates the possibility of dynamic programming. Through movable modular devices such as track-style flower boxes and foldable landscape pergolas, the site's functions can be quickly transformed with seasonal events. This "blank space" design achieves an annual utilization rate of 280% per unit area (about 150% for conventional parks), providing a new paradigm for temporary land management in high-density cities. The data shows that the operation and maintenance costs of elastic spaces are reduced by 35% compared to fixed facilities, while public participation increases by 58%.

3.3.4 Construction of Cultural Perception Network

The landscape installation system of Jinli Ancient Street creates a "narrative spatial sequence": through the topological connection of 87 sets of scene sculptures, ground ring paving, soundscape installations, etc., a 2.3-kilometer continuous cultural perception belt is formed. Eye tracking tests show that visitors' spatial cognitive efficiency here is 41% higher than that of traditional museums, and their memory retention time is extended by three times. This approach of transforming cultural elements into experiential spatial nodes provides a new standard for the construction of urban cultural corridors.

These innovative practices are reconstructing the value coordinate system of urban planning: shifting from single functional zoning to diverse symbiotic systems, from static blueprint control to dynamic process design, and from engineering technology orientation to comprehensive cultural and ecological evaluation. Monitoring data on the construction of Chengdu Park City shows that areas adopting such innovative strategies have a cultural perception intensity index (CPI) 2.8 times higher than traditional development zones, and an ecological service value (ESV) increase of 76%, verifying the practical effectiveness of the new planning approach.

4. Conclusion

The design of ancient architecture and landscape installations plays an important role in urban planning. They not only enhance the quality of the urban environment and cultural connotation but also provide new ideas for urban planning. Based on the case study of Yuanyang Taikoo Li, Jinli, and Qingcheng Mountain in Chengdu, this paper discusses how the design of ancient buildings and landscape installations affects urban planning and provides a reference for future urban development.

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