

Research on Landscape Design of Chengdu Urban Park Based on Context Inheritance

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Abstract: Urban parks, which are formed in cities, are closely related to the types of cities, space environment, history and culture. They not only meet people's recreational needs, but also play an important role in inheriting the regional context inheritance. Chengdu is a famous cultural city with a long history, and its cultural heritage is heavy. However, the regional cultural resources of Chengdu have not been fully displayed in the urban parks of Chengdu. The urban parks in Chengdu should start from the three levels of macro layout, landscape planning and concrete design in the landscape design, comprehensively excavate and sort out the regional context inheritance of Chengdu, and integrate cultural elements with the deep innovation of landscape design to make Chengdu's urban parks, so that Chengdu's urban parks can become the embodiment of urban spirit and the cultural card of the city.

1. The relationship between the park and urban context inheritance

1.1 Definition of the park.

According to China's national standard "Basic Terminology Standard of Landscape Architecture" (CJJ/T91-2002 J217-2002), parks are "urban green spaces with perfect facilities and good ecological environment for public tours, viewing, recreation, outdoor popular science, sports and fitness activities, and open to the whole society." In the Encyclopedia of China (Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Planning), parks are defined as a type of urban public green space, which is constructed and operated by the government or public organizations for public recreation, viewing and entertainment.

1.2 The connotation of urban context inheritance.

The term "context inheritance" originated from linguistics, serving as a connecting link between spoken and written language, and it was later applied to a wider range of fields to express the inner developmental relationship between the part and the whole, the past and the present, human and nature.

In the 1960s, Western post-modernist architects began to use the concept of context inheritance in the field of architecture to express the design of individual buildings. Later, the term "context inheritance" gradually extended from architecture to urban planning.

Many experts have explained the urban context inheritance. Liu Xianjue, a Chinese scholar, has a representative definition of it. He believes that "the urban context inheritance is the background on which the city depends for its survival, and the background which is related to and influenced by the inherent nature of the city. All the explicit and invisible things that determine the urban's appearance, development, and urban form can be included in the category of urban context inheritance. The context inheritance of a city is a natural extension of its cultural concepts." The context inheritance of a city is the synthesis of various elements of geography and humanity since its formation, and the embodiment of the spirit of the city.

1.3 The relationship between the park and the urban context inheritance.

Each city has parks built and operated by the government or public organizations. As a public area open to the whole society, urban parks not only meet the public's recreational needs, but also constitute an important part of urban landscape. In addition, they should undertake the functions of protecting and developing regional culture and displaying the characteristics of regional landscape. Therefore, in the design of urban parks, we should fully explore and systematically analyze the cultural context inheritance of the city, so that the park's landscape can convey the cultural spirit of the city, and make the park closely related to the type, space environment and history and culture of the city.

2. Current Situation of Landscape Design of Chengdu Urban Park

2.1 The overview of Chengdu Urban Park

Chengdu has a large number of urban parks. According to the statistics of 11 jurisdictions of Chengdu, there are about 60 urban parks.

According to the Classification Criteria of Urban Greenland System published in 2002, the types of urban parks are classified into comprehensive parks, community parks, special parks, belt parks and street greenland, among which special parks include zoos, botanical gardens, historic parks, scenic parks, amusement parks and other parks with a specific theme.

Among the urban parks in Chengdu, there are People's Park, Xinhua Park, Tazishan Park, Huanhuaxi Park, Baihuatan Park, Baoguangguihu Park, Wangjiang Park and other large comprehensive parks in various districts, as well as live water parks. Botanical Garden, Zoo, Jiuliiti Site Park, Dongjiao Memory Park, Shuangliu New Urban park, Beihu Park, Jinsha Site Park, Panda Base, Dongpo Sports Park and other special parks.

2.2 Current Situation of Landscape Design of Chengdu Urban Park

The landscape design of Chengdu's urban parks has its own characteristics, showing part of Chengdu's regional culture from different aspects. For example, Huanhuaxi Park has continued the cultural connotation of Du Fu's poems, designed poetry avenues, poet statues, poetry allusions, etc. Wangjiang Park, with the theme of bamboo culture and Xue Tao culture, various bamboo-related knowledge has been popularized through bamboo exhibition halls, as well as many cultural resources related to the female poet Xue Tao, including Xue Tao Well.

The people's Park displays the cultural elements of the campaign of road protection in Sichuan and Sichuan Army's resistance to Japan through the scenic walls, corridors and cultural halls. The Heming Tea House in the park fully demonstrates the tea culture and folk culture of Chengdu. Many parks adopt typical architectural styles such as 'son and mother side tower' in the design of gates and gardens, which demonstrates the architectural culture of Western Sichuan.

3. Landscape Design of Chengdu Urban Park

3.1 The overall planning and layout of Chengdu Urban Park

Generally speaking, Chengdu's urban parks have not fully considered the context inheritance of Chengdu's cultural context inheritance in the design, a large number of regional cultures with distinctive Chengdu characteristics have not been fully displayed in the park landscape, and lack of overall layout planning of cultural exhibition.

3.2 The Landscape Conception of Urban Parks

There are also many problems in the landscape concept of urban parks: some parks have no cultural theme; some parks have cultural themes, but only simple display and stacking of cultural symbols, no landscape system design around the theme; some parks have inappropriate choice of cultural theme, which is incompatible with the historical evolution and environment of the park.

3.3 The specific landscape design details of the urban park

The expression way of regional culture is single and lack of innovation. Most of them are expressed only through sculpture and landscape wall. They lay particular stress on surface cultural display and lack of refining and rebuilding of regional spirit.

Most urban parks do not consider the implantation of cultural elements in the design of basic facilities, such as large-scale comprehensive parks, including People's Park, Baihuatan Park, Huanhuaxi Park, Wangjiang Park, etc. , and garbage cans, seats, public toilets, sign boards in the park.

The landscape design of some parks lacks a sense of wholeness. The regional context inheritance of the area is not fully reflected by the tour. The cultural elements are displayed only through some squares and sculptures, and the cultural elements have only a low-level surface display, which cannot arouse the tourists' experience of culture. Such as Xinhua Park, etc.;

Some parks pursue Western garden style in design, design large lawns and Western architectural sketches, which do not reflect the inheritance of Chengdu culture, completely ignoring the urban background of the park.

4. Landscape Design Conception of Chengdu Urban Park

Chengdu has a long history and profound cultural heritage. The landscape design of Chengdu Urban Park should extract the essence of Chengdu's regional culture, design the soul with the historical context inheritance of Chengdu, and embed cultural elements into the landscape design of the park with modern aesthetic consciousness. The cultural context inheritance of Chengdu remains in the city's landscape, blending into people's lives and becoming a city's cultural business card.

The urban park landscape design in Chengdu involves three levels. The first is the macro layout, which is to comprehensively inherit the essence of Chengdu's regional context inheritance from the overall planning and layout of Chengdu Urban Park. The second is the landscape planning of specific urban parks, that is, how to use urban texts. The pulse is reflected in the landscape, planning and layout of each urban park; the third is the detailed design of the urban park landscape, that is, how to integrate specific cultural elements with the landscape design elements of each urban park, applied to the terrain of the park, design of water bodies, vegetation, buildings and structures and service facilities.

4.1 Macroscopic layout of landscape design of Chengdu urban park based on context inheritance

The landscape of urban parks should continue to inherit the cultural context inheritance of the city. In the design, we should explore and refine the cultural elements that are the most important and the most characteristic of the urban context inheritance, and innovate and break through to some extent, in order to truly highlight the city. Cultural heritage and characteristics showcase the image and personality of the city.

Chengdu is a historical and cultural city with 2,300 years of cultural heritage. It is a land of abundance in the vast wilderness, and has the reputation of Furong City and Jinguan City. The cultural resources are dazzling, such as Panda Culture, Three Kingdoms Culture, Ancient Shu Culture, Jiaozi Culture, and Food. Culture, poetry culture, water culture... There are so many unique regional cultures, and these cultural resources can be unified in the culture of "the most culturally-recognized", so the landscape planning of Chengdu Urban Park should be based on Tianfu culture. As the core theme, under the general concept of Tianfu culture, give full play to the cultural creative orientation, and carry out overall planning and design around Tianfu culture, making Chengdu's urban parks a carrier for inheriting and embodying Tianfu culture.

In order to inherit the core culture of Tianfu culture, a comprehensive large-scale urban park can be built in the center of Chengdu city center with the theme of Tianfu culture, creating a high-end

comprehensive cultural urban park with strong cultural atmosphere, fully demonstrating the culture of Tianfu. At the same time, the landscape reconstruction of other existing urban parks with the theme of one or several cultural elements of Tianfu culture makes the urban park truly become the carrier of urban culture.

4.2 Landscape concept and planning of Chengdu Urban Park.

Specific to each existing urban park, one or several cultural resources should be taken as the theme of landscape design according to its environment or historical origin, and its context inheritance should be expressed and interpreted in combination with different types of parks.

For comprehensive parks, one or several cultural elements can be selected, such as People's Park. As the first park in Chengdu history, it can be built around Chengdu's modern history and culture and leisure culture. Wangjiang Park can be based on existing resources (Bamboo cultural resources such as the exhibition hall, bamboo variety garden, and reading bamboo garden, and Xue Tao's cultural resources such as Xuetao Well, Xuetao Tomb, Xuetao Pavilion, Xuetao Square, etc.) focus on the creation of bamboo culture and Xue Tao culture; the Huanhuaxi Park can be built around the poetry culture; The material cultural heritage theme park is displayed around Chengdu's non-legacy projects; the cultural park focuses on traditional lantern festivals and flower festivals, focusing on the folk culture of Chengdu. For community parks, green areas on the street, etc., cultural elements can be explored according to the historical origins of the streets and areas in which the park is located, and the cultural significance of the park can be carried out.

After the theme of the context inheritance has been determined, the context inheritance of the park, functional area division and landscape setting should be carried out around the cultural theme.

4.3 Landscape design of Chengdu Urban Park.

Some scholars divide the regional cultural design expression into five categories: "1. Retention of regional historical relics; 2. Re-creation of regional culture and art; 3. References to historical subjects; 4. Reproduction of life scenes; 5. Metaphor of place spirit. When Chengdu's urban parks carry out detailed landscape design, they should also sort out relevant cultural resources according to different categories, carry out in-depth excavation of cultural connotations, and use design techniques such as association, reconstruction and citation to create a reflection of the identifiable landscape of the context inheritance element in Chengdu's urban parks.

4.3.1 Configuring the plant landscape of the park with humanistic connotation

The plant landscape of an urban park should be a humanized nature, and the plant's configuration should also be humanistic. Chengdu uses ginkgo as the city tree and hibiscus as the city flower. Therefore, in the greening design of the park, ginkgo biloba and hibiscus should be planted in large quantities, highlighting the urban characteristics of Chengdu, recreating the beauty of the 20 km Jinxiu and not losing the reputation of Rong City. At the same time, "by adding vegetation varieties, using a combination of small shrubs, spheres, and small trees to create a distinct color, rich sense of hierarchy, and the pleasing landscape effect."

4.3.2 Incorporate local cultural symbols at the entrances and exits of the park.

The entrance and exit of urban park is an important node of Park landscape, which has strong logo. "In the entrance design of urban park, landscape is a window composed of space and objects. It should not only integrate into local cultural symbols, but also fully grasp the local cultural and regional characteristics and design rich landscape levels."

4.3.3 Make the park's public facilities a part of the landscape.

"Regional culture is the source of urban public environment design. Integrating regional culture into urban public environment design is also a dual need of design and emotion." Public facilities in urban parks, such as seats, garbage cans, fences, signboards and toilets, should also be designed with regional cultural symbols to make public facilities part of the landscape. For example, all public

facilities in Wangjiang Park can be made of bamboo, Baihuatan Park can design various flower shapes in public facilities, and Tanghu Park can use Begonia as design elements in public facilities.

4.3.4 Designing buildings and sketches with regional cultural elements

Architecture and all kinds of sketches in urban parks are often the key points in park landscape design. We should "seek design elements in regional cultural characteristics, Abstract them into design vocabulary, and use aesthetic design techniques that constitute art to conceive and design." Chengdu has profound cultural background and rich cultural resources. For example, ancient Shu culture, panda culture, Three Kingdoms culture, water culture, food culture, poetry culture and so on, there are a lot of cultural elements that can be used to make and design buildings and small pieces. Modern design concept should be applied in urban parks, and different processing methods such as juxtaposition and transposition should be adopted according to different elements to add regional culture.

4.3.5 Explore the relevant cultural allusions and symbols of Parks.

The cultural elements in the park are materialized into dominant patterns, and the roads of the park and the pavements of the squares are reconstructed. For example, the patterns of the sun god birds can be used extensively in the Jinsha Ruins Park, and the comprehensive park can use the folklore stories of Chengdu for the roads.

Chengdu has a long history and profound cultural heritage. The urban parks in Chengdu should deeply explore the cultural resources of the city, and use the modern concept to implant the cultural innovation of the city into the landscape design of the park. From the macro layout of the urban park landscape design in Chengdu, the landscape of the park the three levels of concept and planning and landscape design re-create the park landscape based on the urban context inheritance, making the urban park the carrier of regional cultural heritage and the best city business card in Chengdu. We should use modern design concept in urban parks, adopt different disposal methods such as juxtaposition and transposition according to different elements, process and refine regional culture, design buildings and sketches in harmony with the natural and human environment of the park, and create an atmosphere of integration of humanity, space and region.

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