

Research on the Aesthetic Value in the Construction of Landscape Urbanism

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Abstract: *Landscape urbanism, as a product of reconciling the contradiction between man and nature, has dual attributes of natural system and human system. Its ecological beauty, cultural beauty and creative beauty meet people's aesthetic needs. This paper summarizes the realization path of aesthetic value from the concept and elements, characteristics and embodiment of aesthetic value in the construction of landscape urbanism, aiming to provide some reference for the development of landscape urbanism practice.*

Keywords: *Landscape Urbanism, Aesthetic Value, Construction*

1. Introduction

In the 1990s, the urban centers of North America, which took the lead in completing urbanization and industrialization, began to shrink. With the aging of infrastructure in urban centers and people's yearning and psychological needs for nature, the theoretical prototype of landscape urbanism began to emerge. Since the reform and opening up in 1978, with the rapid development of China's economy, urbanization has also been in full swing. Nowadays, there are also a large number of urban plots and old buildings that need functional transformation in our country. Among these old buildings, industrial buildings are very typical representatives. Landscape urbanism is based on ecology, which not only satisfies people's longing for real life, but also stimulates people's aesthetic pleasure, showing rich aesthetic connotation.

2. The Connotation of Aesthetic Value in Landscape Urbanism

Landscape urbanism, as the product of the ideological theory of the deepening relationship between man and nature, not only expresses traditional aesthetics, but also shows the aesthetic value of dynamic evolution and natural creation. In the process of theoretical development and practice of landscape urbanism, the rich aesthetic value of ecological beauty, cultural beauty and creative beauty is emphasized.

Landscape, rather than architecture, is more suitable for organizing urban structure and enhancing people's urban experience. At the beginning of the emergence of landscape design, it was to meet the aesthetic needs and psychological feelings of human beings under the category of artistic design. From the perspective of landscape urbanism, which takes the transformation of abandoned urban plots as its starting point, the criteria for judging its aesthetic value are first developed with people as the center. As a product of reconciling the contradiction between man and nature, landscape urbanism has the dual attributes of natural system and man-made system. In a natural system, its aesthetic value is inherent in itself and is a "landscape" that people can appreciate. This aesthetic process is often de-anthropocentric, and is a process in which humans and nature have an emotional fit. In the artificial system, "beauty and relationship coexist, change, decline, and disappear", and with the continuous change of actual needs, its aesthetic value is often reflected under the promotion of a certain purpose.

In general, based on the aesthetic concepts of natural systems and man-made systems, it can be said that the aesthetic value in the construction of landscape urbanism is composed of the aesthetic needs of people to be close to nature and the changing practical needs.

3. The Elements of Landscape Urbanism Construction

3.1. The Elements of Natural form

The concept of natural system aesthetics in the construction of landscape urbanism determines that

its aesthetic value needs to be displayed by relying on natural form elements or through natural form elements. Its aesthetic value also conforms to this law. Therefore, in the construction of landscape urbanism, "thousands of rocks compete for beauty, and thousands of valleys compete for flow", "the knowledgeable person enjoys the water, and the benevolent person enjoys the mountain" has become the primary factor. The scale, shape and color of natural form elements play a direct role in the aesthetic value of landscape urbanism.

3.2. The Elements of Functional Performance

In the construction of landscape urbanism, the expression of artificial system beauty cannot be separated from the expression of functional beauty. It reflects the harmony between living environment and people's physical, psychological and social through the order of combination of things, giving people a unique sense of place and a unique memory of human time and space. This functional performance element determines the utility and significance of aesthetic value in the construction of landscape urbanism.

3.3. The Sensory Components

Human activity is the basis and condition of human perception of space and objects. In the construction of landscape urbanism, sensory elements that conform to laws and purposes have become aesthetic values that meet people's spiritual needs. Stimulate and affect people's aesthetic feelings through vision, touch, hearing, etc. Therefore, emphasizing the aesthetic and emotional experience in the connection between people and the outside world has become an essential requirement in the construction of landscape urbanism.

4. The Aesthetic Value Characteristics and Reflection in the Construction of Landscape Urbanism

4.1. The Characteristics of Aesthetic Value in Landscape Urbanism Construction

Due to the difference of regional culture, the expression forms of aesthetic value in the construction of landscape urbanism are also various. It not only refines the emotional needs of people as the subject of aesthetics, but also reflects the cultural identity and aesthetic preferences of people in different regions and living habits, and continues to evolve in the change of actual needs in the relationship between subject and object; in this process, it not only integrates The characteristics of the natural system and the man-made system also have the harmonious coexistence between man and nature and the public's aesthetic taste for the real needs, showing the characteristics of emotion, regionality and rheology. From the perspective of the concept of landscape urbanism, its main characteristics are as follows.

4.1.1. The emotional characteristics

The survival of human beings relies on nature, and they gain emotional experience while singing the sun, moon, stars, mountains and flowing water. If landscape urbanism cannot bring people a sense of emotional gain and enjoyment in its construction, it will lose its aesthetic value. , which is also the primary feature of its aesthetic value. The aesthetic value in the construction of landscape urbanism is not only reflected in emotional stimulation, but also in that it can evoke different images of aesthetic subjects.

4.1.2. The regional characteristics

The composite space-time dimension formed by the abstract time-space of globalization and the real time-space of regionality is the basic survival context of the current urban development in my country. In this context, with the aesthetic preferences of different regions, the aesthetic value characteristics in the construction of landscape urbanism have changed with the differences of regions.

4.1.3. The rheological characteristics

People's constantly changing needs for reality, and their adaptive process leads to the dynamic changes of aesthetic value in the construction of landscape urbanism with needs and purposes. Because of this, in the face of complex social needs, the inheritance and evolution of its aesthetic value has become a practical role in rebuilding social culture.

4.2. The Embodiment of Aesthetic Value in Landscape Urbanism Construction

From the perspective of landscape urbanism, in addition to the ecological value and functional value of landscape design, aesthetic value is also a key component that cannot be ignored. However, due to various reasons such as region and culture, landscape design cannot lead new aesthetic preferences through various schools and movements like pure art, and its aesthetic value is reflected in practice according to local conditions.

4.2.1. Ecological beauty in self-mediation

In the context of Western culture, natural aesthetics has been neglected for a long time. It is reflected in the changes of totem aesthetics and ecological spontaneity, classical aesthetics and ecological loss, machine aesthetics and ecological sinking, humanistic aesthetics and ecological awakening, and ecological aesthetics and ecological consciousness. Landscape urbanism introduces an artificial nature into the city in the process of transforming its organization from architecture to landscape. This process is often accompanied by ecological consciousness.

4.2.2. Cultural beauty in regional identity

Cities are the cradles of culture, and no country's architectural form is always locked in one style. The characteristics of a country are created and expressed just like the national character of the country as a whole. The regional characteristics and evolution process of natural landscapes are also a kind of culture. To advocate and reflect regional culture in the construction of landscape urbanism, we should recreate and inherit the beauty of regional culture in design, rather than simply imitating a certain existing style.

4.2.3. The beauty of creation in dynamic evolution

The entire 20th century was a period of "great development" and "great destruction". The rich architectural design works created by large-scale technological and artistic innovation and the process of modern urban development have brought many difficulties to urban characteristics. The urban imagery dominated by the physical form of buildings leads to the emergence of a "crisis of characteristics". Under the guidance of the theory of landscape urbanism, the highly plastic landscape has become a carrier to enrich the possibilities of the world.

5. The Realization Way of Aesthetic Value in the Construction of Landscape Urbanism

5.1. The Productive Landscape Design

Landscape urbanists believe that the introduction of productive landscapes in the process of urban landscape transformation can beautify the city, reduce energy consumption, and provide leisure and entertainment venues. Because productive landscape design is not only to satisfy people's nostalgia for rural life, but also to functional deliberate design. These productive landscapes may have value in purifying water bodies, detoxifying soil toxins, and vacuuming and reducing noise. The introduction of this kind of productive landscape also far exceeds its functional value in terms of enhancing the experience of urban public space and creating employment opportunities. In contemporary urban planning and construction, the productive landscape design and mechanical landscape design are integrated to form a set of design methods of landscape urbanism and realize its aesthetic value. Introduce production elements to reflect the beauty of ecology. The unique "Peach Blossom Garden" aesthetic concept of productive landscape is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. In the process of landscape design, elements that have both economic value and satisfy people's longing for the natural life of returning to the garden are beneficial to the physical and mental health of the residents.

5.2. The Landscape Architecture Design

Landscape urbanism regards buildings as landscapes, and uses landscape design techniques in the renovation practice to integrate buildings into the urban environment. Landscape architecture spans architecture and landscape architecture, and broadly includes all kinds of buildings in natural garden landscapes and buildings that can create landscape effects in urban environments. Through the integration and penetration of landscape architectural design, the beauty of creation can be reflected. In the design process, the external image of the building is integrated into the environment, and the difference between indoor and outdoor environments is weakened. It enables the aesthetic subject to obtain an aesthetic experience of dialogue with nature whether indoors or outdoors. Landscape

architectural design is also conducive to the creation of urban imagery, further highlighting the beauty of culture.

6. Conclusion

Although the concept of landscape urbanism has been put forward for more than 20 years, it is still a new discipline. The concept and development direction of landscape urbanism is still debated in the professional field, and design firms at home and abroad are trying to apply the new concept of landscape urbanism to urban projects in China. It is necessary for us to study and analyze the practice of landscape urbanism in China, discuss the possibility of its development in China, and map the problems in the development of landscape urbanism theory.

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