

Cultural Landscape Reshaping Path with Rural Revitalization as the Background

WANG Runqiang¹, SHAO Yiran², PENG Weihao³

Author Affiliations 1 Professor, Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts, 2 Engineer, Guangdong Railway Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd, Corresponding Author: E-mail: 308677900@qq.com, 3 PhD student, Shinawatra University

ABSTRACT: Rural revitalization, against the political background of traditional cultural renaissance, was put forward as a national strategy. The countryside is not only a mode of residence but also a way of life. In order to explore its revitalization path and realize the vision of common prosperity, the practice of Jingmei Village in Dongkeng Town, Dongguan City, used multifunctional cultural landscape as a medium of reform from multiple aspects such as compiling a planning blueprint, sorting out the regional cultural context, creating a batch of rural landscape features, improving public infrastructure, reviving agriculture and combining it with tourism, eventually presenting the image after governance. A people-centered pathway to rural revitalization that respects and protects the natural and ecological environment, improves people's quality of life, quality of survival, happiness and sense of gain is explored.

KEY WORDS: rural revitalization; cultural landscape; Jingmei Village Dongguan City; landscape reshaping

Introduction

In recent years, the central government has repeatedly proposed the rural revitalization strategy, placing the revival of traditional culture in a very important position. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "The construction of new rural areas must follow the path that conforms to rural realities, follow the laws of rural development, fully reflect rural characteristics, pay attention to the local flavor, preserve the rural landscape, keep the green mountains and clear waters, and remember the nostalgia for the countryside" [1]. The revival of local traditional culture is the root and soul of rural revitalization, and it is also a precious resource for the development of rural industries. The central government pointed out that rural revitalization is based on the comprehensive development and revitalization of rural collective economy, not simply

the revitalization of rural GDP, nor is it a replica of urbanization. Rural revitalization is inseparable from rural governance, and governance is the endogenous driving force of rural revitalization. Rural revitalization is also inseparable from the construction of the ecological environment, which is an important measure to implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" [2].

To explore rural revitalization, we first need to undertake a philosophical thinking on the concept of "the rural": being rural is not only a mode of residence but also a way of life. The purpose is to achieve common prosperity between urban and rural areas, break the urban-rural binary structure, and promote the integration of urban and rural development [3]. Although our country's urbanization has been advancing rapidly in the past 40 years, there will

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still be 400 to 500 million people living in rural areas for quite some time in the future. From this perspective, rural revitalization cannot be overemphasized. The philosophical thinking on the relationship between cities and rural areas is reflected in the attitude towards rural areas. Whether small towns and villages are included in the strategic planning of national space and regarded as an organic part of urbanization reflects the society's attitude and basic understanding of rural areas. The development of large cities and rural construction are not only non-contradictory but also complementary. Both the mature experience of developed countries and the development path of our country since reform and opening-up show that cities have been developing and expanding, with a very high population density and a growing proportion, but rural areas will not disappear and must be revitalized and become more and more beautiful. Urbanization does not exclude the modernization and revitalization of rural areas[4].

Rural revitalization and rural historical and cultural protection both have strong community governance characteristics. Under the guidance of central policies, they rely on grassroots organizations and villagers as the implementation subjects and adopt a model of co-construction, co-governance and sharing with social participation[5]. Whether it is a top-down or bottom-up practice, the government needs to organize villagers, experts, the society, and enterprises to participate together, so as to comprehensively improve the professionalism of environmental governance, engineering construction, protection and revitalization, historical and cultural display, etc. It is necessary to explore and gradually sort out the practical path of rural revitalization and summarize and establish a set of characteristic incentive mechanisms to promote the joint participation of all parties in the activities. In the process of promoting rural revitalization, our team took Jingmei Village in Dongguan City as an example. The city, town, and village jointly raised 30 million yuan to carry out the development based on the "Ten Ones" project of beautiful villages in Dongguan City, Guangdong Province¹⁾ and made it the first batch of exemplary villages. The focus was on shaping and improving the landscape, creating an exemplary village that is livable and tourist-friendly, and explo-

ring the practical path of rural revitalization.

1 Compiling the landscape planning blueprint

Preparing a landscape planning blueprint is necessary for sustainable land space planning and design, and for the construction of a livable environment. We should learn from the experience and lessons of the protection of historical and cultural cities and prevent "constructive destruction" or "conservative destruction" of rural areas[6]. We should make good use of "embroidery skills" to prevent large-scale demolition and construction.

1.1 Planning should avoid development-oriented path dependence

The experience of new district development since the reform and opening-up, especially the development model targeting real estate, has affected the historical and cultural heritage in urban and rural renewal, and to a certain extent has led to the annihilation of regional characteristics, which not only wastes resources but also reduces the sense of belonging of indigenous peoples. Driven by the interests of development, development and construction that digress from the original intention have resulted in a rural landscape that is monotonous, featureless, and without personality. The "one-step" mentality in some places has led to "destructive construction and constructive destruction." For the regeneration of traditional villages, how can we "creatively transform and innovatively develop" in practice[7]? The large-scale demolition and reconstruction model has been proven to be infeasible in rural areas. We should adhere to "micro-renovation" in the built environment, not aiming to obtain quick and high returns, and ensure the harmonious unity of building height, volume, style, color and the genes of the original historical environment. Landscape planning should be based on protection, development, and improvement of the living environment and people's quality of life[8]. In addition to historical heritage, the protection of regional culture and the creation of a meaningful environment, including sculpture, painting, scene design and other practices, should be done with "embroidery skills." In October 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized during his inspection in Guangzhou: "Urban planning and construction should attach great importance to the protection of historical and cultur-

al heritage, not rush for quick success and instant benefits, and not demolish and rebuild. We should highlight local characteristics, focus on improving the living environment, employ the “embroidery” of micro-renovation, focus on civilization inheritance and cultural continuation, let the city leave memories, and let people remember their nostalgia.” According to the instructions of the General Secretary, micro-renovation methods such as “embroidery” and “weaving”[9] are adopted, which are not only applicable to public open spaces in historical and cultural cities,

towns, villages, historical blocks and historical areas, but also to ordinary villages. To supplement and support the shortcomings of infrastructure and public service platforms, small-scale, gradual “micro-renewal” and refined construction have been explored to create a village appearance that is compatible with modern and traditional styles (Figure 1). The overall space is simplified, which not only contains traditional charm but also conforms to the modern life experience without the hustle and bustle of the city, leaving a unique tranquility.



Figure 1 Micro-renovation of the facade of Jingmei Village

1.2 Sorting out the regional cultural context and maintaining the continuity of tradition

In order to promote the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, promote the two-way free flow of production factors and the rational allocation of public resources, based on the material representation of the relationship between people and land in rural cultural landscapes and the characteristics of the existence of intangible cultural heritage in ideology, the cultural landscape elements are identified, restored, utilized and inherited from the perspective of materialization and activation.

Rural revitalization often starts with improving the quality of the living environment[10]. When designers are involved in the exploration of rural revitalization, the design is not just for a building, but takes the building as the entry point to integrate the rural social economy, ecology, culture, etc. The designer strives to meet the villagers’ dual needs for material and spiritual culture, proposes a plan for rural development with a comprehensive design thinking, which aspires to a livable and tourist-friendly living

environment that facilitates sustainable production and common prosperity and explores the vitality of rural sustainable development. Due to cultural diversity, rural landscapes have the cultural characteristics of localization, and the relationship between people and land is one of its core contents. The alternation of time and space has precipitated the humanistic features, historical events and social activities of a specific region. The interpretation of cultural landscapes can not only reflect the life course of residents in the region, but also reveal historical value, deeply investigate and inherit the excellent traditional local cultural genes, transform cultural genes and historical events into cultural symbols and business card logos, and create a batch of rural landscape features and cultural facilities, which become the carrier and source of innovation for presenting and restoring historical culture and emotional memory, awakening and strengthening regional characteristics and charm. The evolution of rural cultural landscape is as diverse as the characteristics of cultural landscape itself, and the stereotyped imitation of ancient styles regard-

less of regional style, age, etc. is not worth promoting.

The idle land and collapsed earthen house land in the old alleys of Jingmei Ancient Village were redesigned to create “four small gardens” for villagers to participate in the construction: small vegetable garden, small flower garden, small park, and small orchard, which increased the interaction between people and public space; secondly, the old trees in the ancient alleys were used to create a “Jingmei Tea Garden” for villagers to rest, and night lighting and other facilities were added. The windows, doors, streetlights and other facilities within the visible range of the ancient alleys were decorated with Lingnan elements, which not only enriched the landscape of Jingmei Ancient Village that boasts more than 600 years of history, but also displayed the regional style (Figure 2). Based on respecting authenticity, the enthusiasm of grassroots organizations and villagers was fully mobilized to encourage their participation in the construction of the living landscape of the surrounding environment space.



Figure 2 Comparison of “Jingmei Tea Garden” before and after renovation

The traditional style of the village, including the surrounding natural environment, layout texture, spatial outline, architectural appearance, ancient trees, etc., was protected and reasonably rectified to coordinate the style of

new and old dwellings. The traditional dwellings in the village were repaired, and the Jingmei Academy, Bitang Waterfront Platform, Shajingtou Children’s Park, and the landscape of the square in front of the Jingmei Hall were improved. A series of signs and guide signs were added, and new cultural and leisure and sports venues were added, such as elderly leisure venues, children’s playgrounds, singing and dancing squares, and stadiums. A pool of clear water in the center of the village reflects the blue sky and white clouds, gathers water and wealth to improve the community environment, and blesses the people of the whole village (Figure 3).



Figure 3 Shajingtou Cultural Landscape

2 Exploring the revival of rural culture through landscape

Rural landscape exists independently within a specific cultural and geographical scope, attached to a unique topography. The ethnic groups, population size, and level of civilization of the area shape the form of the landscape, and the history is passed down through folk customs, events, and local customs. It is transferred to future generations through the architectural space forms and their functions such as temples, ancestral halls, residences, and squares, and reproduced in the form of images and cultural imagination[11]. It has both diachronic and synchronic characteristics. Once this duality is lost, it is equivalent to blocking the flow of history and losing the vitality of sustainable development.

2.1 Diachronicity and synchronicity in the process of landscape renewal

Diachronicity and synchronicity are theoretical methods proposed by Swiss linguist Saussure based on the study of language system[12]. Examining from a histori-

cal perspective, allowing cultural traditions, historical figures, and events to be displayed in the present time and space and preserved in the future is diachronicity. Diachronicity emphasizes the system as a whole in the process of time interpretation, while synchronicity emphasizes the structural relationship in the spatial dimension, and studies the characteristics, internal connections, and the transition between the elements of the internal system in the specific period of the background of rural revitalization. For the diachronic and synchronic characteristics of rural living environment, especially rural architecture, the design method of restoring historical landscape experience is adopted to reshape the “points” of traditional culture, trace its experience, restore and establish its symbolism, and emphasize the display of geography, environment, culture, landscape, routes, and node relationships. The various elements and genes that have been precipitated through historical evolution, as well as the wonderful fragments and memories of different stages, are displayed in a narrative way in the process of landscape renewal.

There are many ways to display, and the following five are mainly used in the process of landscape reconstruction in Jingmei Village:

- 1) Maintain the authenticity of historical relics and only do minimal cleaning and reinforcement to the relics, such as the renovation of Jingmei Well.

- 2) Respect the topographical and geomorphic characteristics of the site, materialize people and events, and shape and restore historical narratives, such as the construction of the Red Lychee Park.

- 3) Respect the cultural traditions and usage needs of local residents, and the materials and construction methods of new buildings should be in harmony with local customs, such as renovating the landscape of old houses and adding wok-ear houses with Lingnan characteristics.

- 4) Adopt light and reversible treatment methods to form rest nodes on the linear heritage, without damaging valuable historical genes, such as water polo cultural sports sculptures.

- 5) Control carbon footprint (greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activities) and water body management in community centers through ecological technology

to achieve green sustainable development, such as underwater planting and management of Jingmei Jade Lake.

The unique regional landscape change process of the countryside will affect the changes in other functions of the area. It is rare to see prefectural schools built in the countryside. As a historical relic of the Qing Dynasty, Wenchang Pavilion embodies the unique style of Jingmei Village, which is a tradition of poetry and culture. In order to optimize the ecological and humanistic pattern, Jingmei Village Cultural Park, Jingmei Hall, and Village History Museum have been built, and village records and village rules and regulations have been formulated. It is a Lingnan cultural village integrating ancient village conservation, cultural heritage, party building and learning, and leisure and vacation. While reshaping the living landscape, it is necessary to integrate the complex and scattered landscape resources and highlight the temporal and spatial characteristics of the landscape. The rural regional function and the landscape cultural function complement each other and keep pace with the times. Proper use of landscape functions can promote the coordinated development of villages in transition[13].

2.2 Carrying forward the unique well culture of Jingmei Village

The cultural landscape is functional, forming an integral part of the environment and evolving continuously. The Jingmei Village was founded on the ancient well culture. The well plays an important role in the living environment and is dynamic and developing. The Jingmei Well was first built in the first year of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty (1522). When the ancestors founded the village, they chose an auspicious location to dig a large well in the village. For 500 years, clear spring water has been provided for the villagers to drink. The ancestors were grateful for the gift of nature and believed that the establishment of a village must begin with establishing virtue. Without virtue, a person cannot be established, and without virtue, a village cannot prosper. They hoped that their descendants would have the same kindness and virtue as the well. The water in the well is clear, sweet and cool, and has been supporting the villagers for generations. In addition to its functionality, it also has symbolic significance. In addition to naming the village Jingmei, the historical and cultural attributes of the well have evolved to the present, surpass-

ing its original material function. In order to inherit and reflect the characteristics of the well culture, on the premise of protecting the authenticity of the inherent heritage, the design team fully restored and displayed the unique well culture style of Jingmei Village in various forms such as relief, round sculpture, and wall painting (Figure 4).



Figure 4 Wellculture style display area

2.3 Mining the red gene and promoting the Red Lychee brand

To tell the red historical stories well, the Red Lychee Park was built. Jingmei Red Lychee Park (Figure 5) originated from the red cultural story of presenting Jingmei red lychee to Chairman Mao on July 6, 1975. How to grasp this red cultural

feature, strengthen brand packaging design, make the “Jingmei Lychee” brand famous and combine it with tourism? In addition to displaying in the form of sculptures, during the lychee harvest period, the “Red Lychee Festival” of Jingmei Village can be developed through activities like picking and tasting lychee to promote local culture.

2.4 Inheriting the Lingnan style of residential buildings and commemorating the predecessors of Jingmei

Protective repairs were carried out on the typical buildings of Jingmei Ancient Village. Traditional environmentally friendly materials such as blue bricks and granite

were used to renovate the facades of old houses and the landscape in front of the door. The wok-ear houses were added to highlight the characteristics of Lingnan architecture.



Figure 5 Red Lychee Park

Jingmei Village had three Juren in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, namely Xie Xunchen (Juren in the Jiazi year of Tongzhi in the Qing Dynasty), Xie Lianghan (Juren in the Gengwu year and the fourth year of Longqing in the Ming Dynasty), and Xie Wenwan (Juren in the Yimao year of Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty). They brought far-reaching cultural influence to Jingmei Village. Therefore, a group of “Jingmei Three Juren Sculptures” were created and placed in Jingmei Academy to encourage villagers to study and make progress (Figure 6).

2.5 Appropriately present historical stories and events in a three-dimensional and materialized way

Mr. Xie Runshen, a villager in Jingmei Village, has been engaged in water polo since 1958. He has served as the captain and coach of the “August 1st” water polo team and the Chinese water polo team and has made important contributions to the development of water polo in our country. Based on this story, a group of water polo cultural sports sculptures were created, which not only commemorated the sports spirit of water polo, awakened and expressed the cultural pride of Jingmei Village, had regional attributes, and became a unique and aesthetic landmark

(Figure 7), but also beautified the public space of the village, added fun to it, and improved the quality of the envi-

ronment. The main materials should be green, environmentally friendly, and recyclable.



Figure 6 Sculptures of the three Jurens in Jingmei and aerial view of the academy

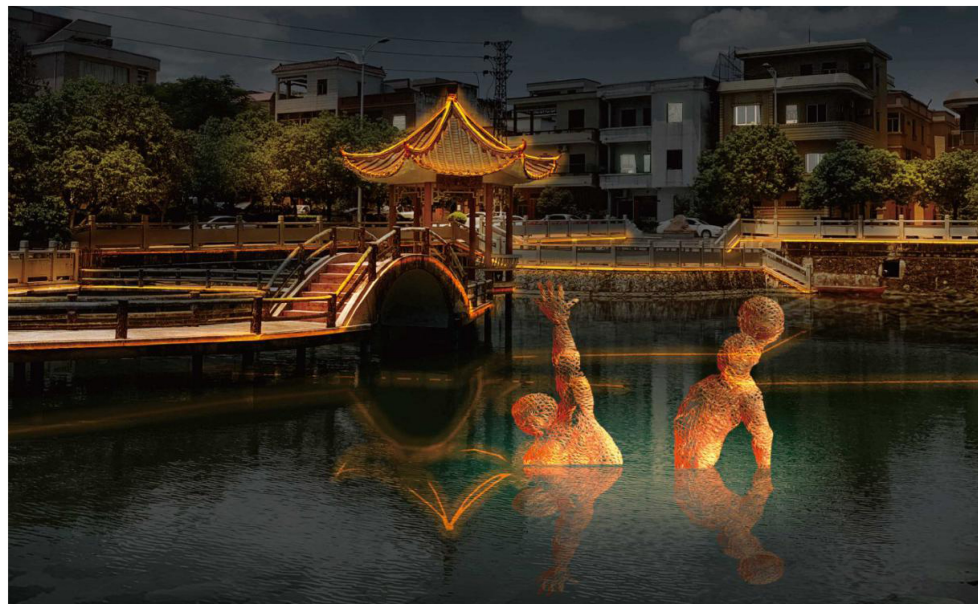
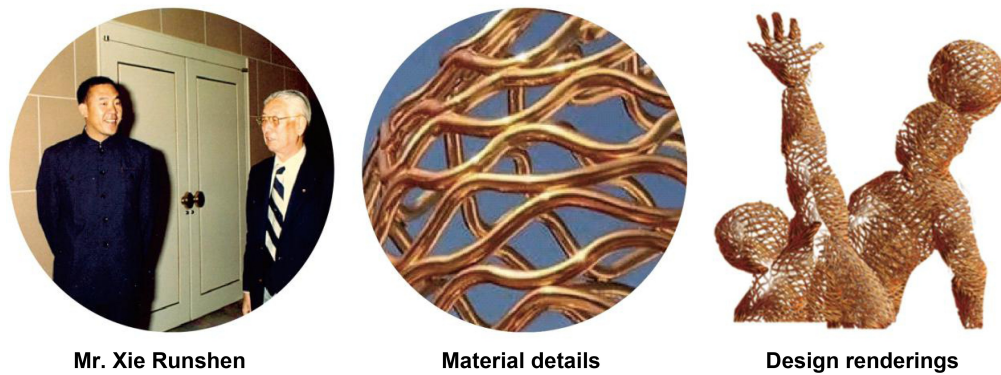


Figure 7 Water polo cultural sports sculpture

2.6 Design a sign that reflects the historical and cultural background

The overall logo design of Jingmei Village adopts the style of seal carving to highlight the ancient style. Since Jingmei Well is the origin of the village, the logo design integrates the structure of the well, which is square outside and round inside, reflecting the ideas of “the sky is round and the earth is square” and “harmony between man and nature” in traditional Chinese culture (Figure 8).

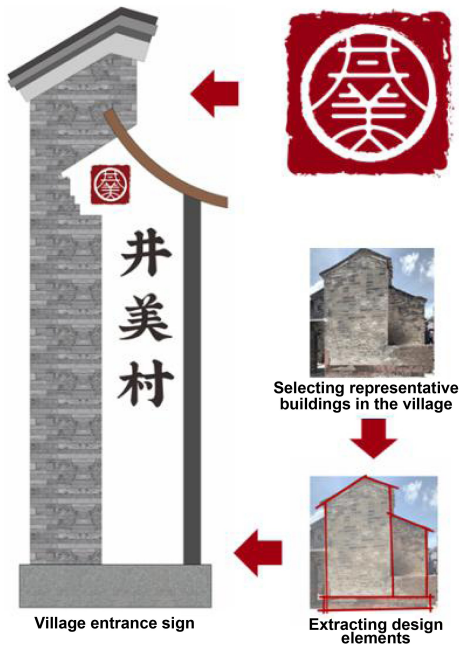


Figure 8 Jingmei Village entrance sign

3 Improving public infrastructure is conducive to the combination of agriculture and tourism

The shaping of rural multifunctional landscapes includes establishing and enhancing public infrastructure on the premise of improving the living environment, so as to protect and repair buildings and environments with historical value, adapt to the development of profitable industries such as rural tourism, and maintain the balance of ecology and biodiversity.

3.1 Infrastructure

With the development of society, the environment should be rectified, and infrastructure should be built according to the needs of modern lifestyles. The public product positioning of urban and rural infrastructure was clarified, which used the existing township government service platform to implement smart village initiatives and

adopts a mechanism in which non-profit facilities were mainly invested by the government, quasi-profit facilities were mainly invested by social capital, and pure profit facilities were mainly invested by enterprises to promote the integrated development of infrastructure and realize the vision of smart villages.

3.1.1 Intelligent public facilities

Through the township government service platform, municipal services, payment, government affairs, police, medical care, education, transportation, etc. are seamlessly linked. Jingmei Village has free Wi-Fi coverage throughout the area, realizing smart transportation and parking, including smart monitoring of PM 2.5, etc. The various privately connected pipelines were put under control, which effectively solved the problems of garbage dumping and sewage flow that had long plagued the countryside, and enhanced road access, water supply compliance, sewage treatment, garbage collection, telecommunications coverage, and new energy utilization. By effectively matching the planning and construction standards of urban areas, municipal public facilities extended to rural roads, water supply, power supply, communications, logistics, garbage and sewage treatment and other infrastructure and 5G, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, etc., which also improved the level of interconnection and interoperability of various parts of infrastructure.

While promoting the prefabricated electromechanical system with free disassembly and assembly characteristics, Jingmei Village designed an eco-degradable septic tank (finished septic tank + eco-degradation equipment) and photovoltaic solar equipment for low-carbon energy-saving operation and environmental protection, achieving power saving, emission reduction, and solid waste recycling. The improved hierarchical and classified investment mechanism ensured full coverage of new infrastructure construction. Improvements can be seen in aging-friendly and barrier-free facilities, flood control and drainage systems, parking, public sports, and public service activity venues etc. These measures to make up for shortcomings and benefit the people's livelihood have become the focus of rural renewal and make a contribution to achieving the dual carbon goals. In the process of renewal, we should

not only preserve the scale and pattern of the communities, make use of the valuable existing village buildings, continue their individual characteristics and features, but also reflect the regional style and clan characteristics, and coordinate the human geography environment. A fully enclosed intelligent parking lot was centrally planned and built to handle the relationship between the protection and development of cultural relics.

3.1.2 Water body management and garbage classification

Through the comprehensive technical integration of “ecological restoration system + harmless aquatic vegetation planting + landscape fountain construction,” the algae in Shajingtou Lake were removed, the cleanliness and transparency of the water body were improved, and the odor was eliminated. The pond after ecological restoration was transformed into the Jingmei Jade Lake landscape, with *Vallisneria*, which can purify water and absorb nitrogen, phosphorus and other substances, as the main vegetation. It was planted on a large scale under the water of Jingmei Jade Lake to form an underwater forest, provide attachment space for microbial growth, cultivate the self-purification ability of the water body, increase its oxygen content, and build a healthy, beautiful public place that is loved by residents and tourists alike (Figure 9).

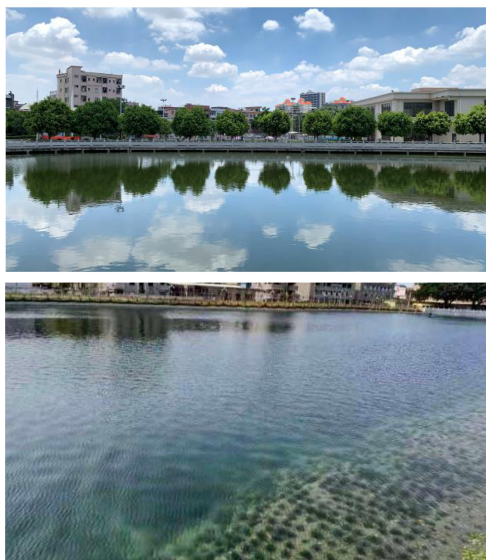


Figure 9 JingmeiJade Lake

The renovation and upgrading of the 13 garbage houses in the village (Figure 10) is conducive to garbage classification and reduces the impact on the surrounding envi-

ronment. Twelve roads in the village were repaired and asphalt was paved. To reduce the amount of sewage discharged into the municipal pipe network, rainwater and sewage were separated, rainwater was discharged naturally, and the absorption and emission reduction of grass and plants were used. The “sponge” function of nature not only lowered cost but also improved environmental quality.



Figure 10 Garbage house

3.2 Revitalizing agriculture and developing tourism

Rural revitalization cannot be separated from agriculture. Agriculture has always emphasized production, life, and ecology. Its core goal is to “promote intensive and efficient production space, livable and moderate living space, and beautiful ecological space” [14], which takes the form of the “three lives and three transformations” of production enterprise, life modernization, and ecological naturalization as well as the six-level agricultural industry proposed in recent years: emphasizing the added benefits of production, processing, and marketing services. Among them, the development of leisure agriculture combines agriculture and leisure, integrates local characteristic agriculture, culture, landscape and ecological resources, shapes regional industrial characteristics and leisure agricultural tourism, guides tourists to enter the countryside, experi-

ence the culture and local flavor of agriculture, and thus increase rural economic benefits. It also combines local creation, food and agriculture education, and consumption within the producing region to form a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient economic development model.

Based on surveys and investigations of resources within the village, unified plans were made, and nearly barren fields in the area were utilized reasonably. According to market demand, the industry layout was carried out.

After analyzing the actual situation of the soil, the planting types were set. For example, strawberries with high economic value were introduced via social capital to build a strawberry garden when the villagers had little funds and lacked relevant skills. In combination with sightseeing, the strawberry garden was added with boardwalks, interactive check-in points, strawberry kiosks, agricultural product sales corridors, and beautiful countryside signs for tourists to walk and pick strawberries (Figure 11).

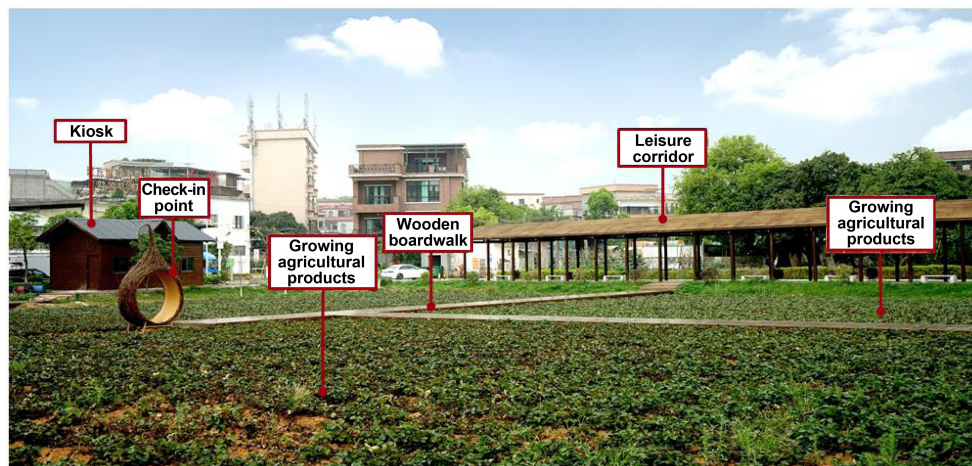


Figure 11 Strawberry Garden

The village unswervingly followed the path of high-quality development with ecological priority, green and low-carbon, and gave play to the advantages of regional natural resources such as farmlands, forests, lakes, and hot springs. An economic system of green, low-carbon and circular development was established and enhanced, carbon peak and carbon neutrality were incorporated into the overall economic and social development, and the system and mechanism for farmers to continuously increase their income was improved to ensure that farmers' wage income increases year by year.

Conclusion: Rural revitalization requires the reconstruction of rural civilization

Rural revitalization cannot be separated from the villagers (residents) as a cultural carrier. The decline of rural areas in recent years also started from the decline of culture and the decrease in population. The "three left-behind" people cannot bring revitalization to the countryside. The issues of "hollow villages" and "left-behind villages" need to be taken seriously. In the process of rural

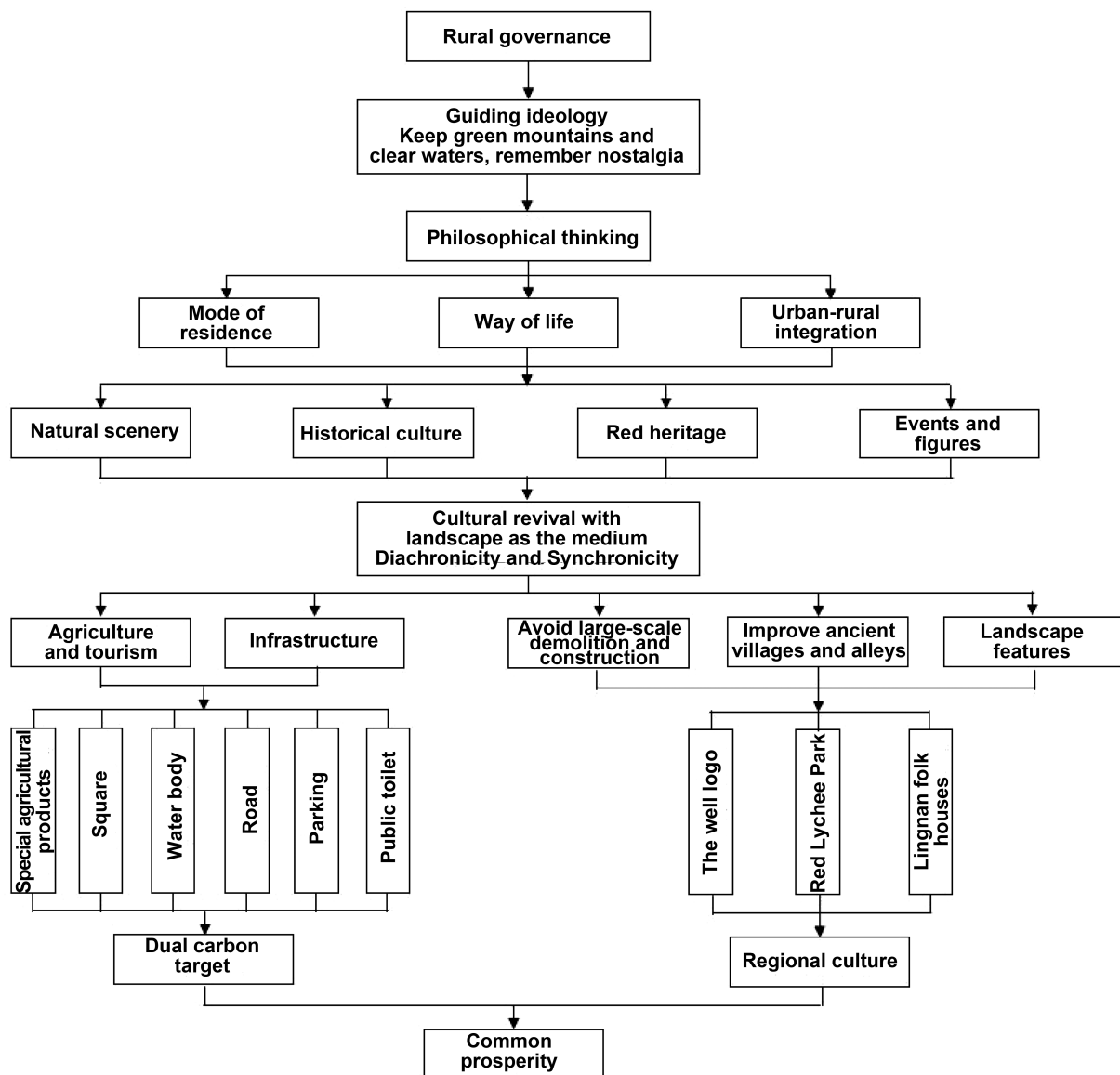
revitalization, a measure to facilitate sustainable environment is guiding urban residents who retain their nostalgia of or affinity with the countryside to realize their dreams of returning home and going to the countryside, bringing modern civilization concepts and social capital to the countryside, and practicing them in the countryside (Table 1).

Rural areas combine production, ecology, and life. Improving people's living standards and realizing modernization are the ultimate goals of the people's good life. Environmental harmlessness and ecological naturalization are prerequisites for sustainable development. By utilizing the vast resources of nature and combining them with the mountains, rivers, forests and grasslands in rural areas, agriculture and leisure can be integrated into planting, culture and landscape with local characteristics. Ecological resources can be used rationally, and industrial characteristics can be formed in different regions. Tourists can be guided to visit rural areas to experience agricultural culture, local flavor and low-carbon lifestyle, thereby increasing rural economic benefits. In addition, regional revitalization, food and agriculture education and consumption

within the producing region can be combined to provide a high-quality living environment for indigenous people while also providing reliable economic benefits. The public's understanding of modernization is also reflected in rural revitalization. The logical starting point for respecting and protecting nature and the ecological environment is people. With people as the center, improving people's quality of survival and quality of life is the purpose of rural revitalization. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has made many statements on the inheritance and development of agricultural civilization and the improvement of agricultural civilization, such as "rural civilization is the

main body of the history of Chinese civilization, villages are the carriers of this civilization, and farming and learning civilization is our soft power. In urban-rural integrated development, it is perfectly possible to preserve the original style of the village, be cautious about cutting trees, not to fill lakes, and demolish fewer houses, and try to improve residents' living conditions in the original village form as much as possible." [15] The grand goal of common prosperity is to be achieved. Looking into the future, people's concerns will be answered timely and the development of livable, green, resilient, smart and humanistic villages will be accelerated by virtue of the protection and renewal actions, so as to better meet people's expectations for a livable life.

Table 1 Practical path of Jingmei Village renewal



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Figure and table sources

All figures and tables are created by the team.

Notes

1) Dongguancity's Beautiful Countryside "Ten Ones" Project: 1. Prepare one construction planning blueprint. 2. Create one batch of rural landscape features. 3. Renovate one batch of architectural landscapes. 4. Build and improve one batch of sanitation facilities. 5. Improve one batch of public infrastructure. 6. Build one batch of cultural facilities. 7. Create one series of humanistic elements. 8. Make one batch of signs that can reflect the historical and cultural background of the local village (community). 9. Create one beautiful country view. 10. Revise and implement one set of rules, regulations, etc.

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