

Research on Street Renewal Strategy of Historical and Cultural Block: Taking Shengjing Imperial City Cultural Block as an Example

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Abstract: This paper chooses the renewal of the historical district of Shengjing Imperial City as the starting point, firstly sorts out the concept and method of vitality rejuvenation of historical and cultural district, expounds the relevant theories of vitality rejuvenation strategy research of historical district at home and abroad, and analyzes the key points of street renewal suitable for this paper. Then, starting from the historical evolution and existing problems of Shengjing Square City, this paper expounds the general situation of Shengjing Imperial City cultural block from a macro perspective and summarizes the current situation of Shengjing Imperial City pain points; Finally, taking two days of important commuting streets (Zhengyang Street and Chaoyang Street) in Shengjing Imperial City as the object, based on the above theories and aiming at solving the current pain points, this paper proposes the dimensions of cultural network mending and ecosystem mending, and elaborates how to stimulate the vitality of streets and lanes while continuing the historical features of streets and lanes.

1. Ideas and Methods of Revitalizing Historical and Cultural Blocks

1.1. Organic Renewal Theory

After experiencing the freezing protection mode and large-scale renewal mode, the theory of "organic renewal" has been widely recognized and accepted by scholars and designers, and the protection and renewal of many historical and cultural blocks and famous historical and cultural cities are guided by this theory[1]. The theory of "organic renewal" was put forward by Professor Wu Liangyong on the basis of long-term research on the planning and design of Beijing's old urban areas, combined with the planning and practice of historic district protection and renewal at home and abroad, and combined with the actual situation of Beijing. He advocated that on the basis of not destroying the inner order and law of the city and conforming to the original street texture, the historic district space should be recreated with appropriate scale and reasonable scale according to the content and reality of the transformation. To properly deal with the relationship between spatial layout and reconstruction century, and remedy the situation that the texture is broken, ecological

environment, spatial environment, cultural environment, visual environment and recreation environment of our country's historic districts need urgent reconstruction[1].

This paper draws on the theory of organic renewal, and on the premise of respecting the historical context of the street, optimizes the street space, improves the landscape environment of the street space, and stimulates the vitality of the street while continuing the historical style of the street.

1.2. Place Theory

The concept of "place" was put forward by Schulz, an urban design expert, from the perspective of human beings. In 1971, Schulz put forward in *Existence, Space and Architecture* that the most important element of behavior place is people, and the environmental space with specific meaning is occupied by specific people and things, so as to meet users' needs and ideal environmental requirements[2]. The essence of place theory is that the cultural connotation of place and environment can be perceived. Places are composed of static entities (buildings, structures, landscapes), activities (people in the space environment interact with buildings, landscapes, etc., the way they use them, and how they are affected by cultural symbols or meanings in this process), and meanings. Places are also affected by some factors, which are summarized into three in this paper: 1. Recognizability refers to concrete or abstract features, which may be cultural symbols, historical relics or functions; 2. Accessibility refers to the traffic system of the site; 3. Vitality refers to that the place can meet and adapt to the psychological and behavioral needs of different groups[2].

In this paper, when exploring the reconstruction method of historical and cultural streets, the core idea of place concept is referred to, especially the three factors affecting the place, and the vitality rejuvenation strategy is studied based on the unique space environment and cultural characteristics of historic streets of Shengjing Imperial City.

2. Overview of Shengjing Imperial City Cultural Block

2.1. Historical Evolution

Shenyang is a famous national historical and cultural city, and Fang Cheng is the old city center and birthplace of Shenyang. After the initial construction of the city wall (before the founding of the capital of Shengjing in the Qing Dynasty in 140 BC), the capital of Shengjing (from 1625 to 1912 at the beginning of the Republic of China), the Republic of China (from 1912 to 1949) and the liberation (from 1949 to the present) [3], after different periods of historical infiltration, Shenyang Fangcheng area is surrounded by Shuncheng Road in southeast and northwest, covering an area of about 1.7 square kilometers, showing a pattern of tic-tac-tacks. It is one of the earliest existing traditional historical districts in China. (Figure 1).

2.2. Analysis of Existing Problems

(1) Architecture

Shenyang Fang Cheng has a long history. Although there are many historic sites in the city, according to the data, the perception rate of people in the Imperial city is only 20%. And the maintenance situation is relatively poor, style miscellaneous. Under the multiple impacts of moralization of commerce, motorization of traffic and homogeneity of residence, the traditional style space of the imperial city is scattered and broken, hidden in the modernization construction. To sum up, the current situation of buildings and streets in the old city is in urgent need of some

renewal measures through landscape design [4], so as to stimulate the vitality of streets and streets and people's simple yearning for a better life.

(2) Street space

In the process of investigation, the research team found that the historical and cultural blocks of Shengjing Imperial City are short of public space, the environment of the blocks is very different, and the tourists' desire for a short stay is low; The perception rate of the imperial city style is low, and the thick and long cultural heritage is reflected by the relatively thin physical and chemical carrier. The ground pavement is damaged, the ramble is difficult, the right of way is disorderly; it cannot meet the combined needs of native residents and visitors.

To sum up, this paper has sorted out the current pain points in Shengjing Imperial City: pain point 1: thick and long cultural heritage and relatively thin physical and chemical carrier; Pain point 2: less afforestation and single planting form, lack of green space; Pain point 3: Massive tourist flows and a sluggish desire to stay short. Based on the summary of the above pain points, and by referring to the theoretical ideas of organic renewal and place, this paper, on the premise of respecting the historical context of streets and lanes, will take street space as the object and solve the three pain points of street space from the three dimensions of cultural network sewing, ecosystem weaving and traffic system optimization, so as to stimulate the vitality of streets and lanes while continuing the historical style of streets and lanes.

3. Strategies for Building Street Vitality

The Imperial City is a very important name card for Shenyang. It has always been just a formal name card and a part of the city structure, but it has not played its due role. Under the condition of preserving culture and reproducing scenes, the cultural heritage that has lost vitality or cannot adapt to development needs is given new life. By means of form continuation, function replacement, space reorganization, historical symbol extraction and other methods, the organic combination of history and culture with modern life is realized, so that people can gain cultural confidence and sense of belonging from it[5]. In this section, based on the above summary, this paper takes Chaoyang Street and Zhengyang Street, two important commuter corridors in the city, as the research object, and puts forward the following renewal strategies for Shengjing Imperial City cultural blocks from three dimensions: cultural network mending, ecosystem mending and traffic system optimization.

3.1. Cultural Network Sewing

This paper will comb through Shengjing imperial city culture, extract cultural symbols to create a distinctive humanistic street. In order to achieve the goal of perfecting the block function through cultural leadership, highlighting the cultural connotation of Shengjing street and guiding the fine design[5]. In Shengjing Square City, Chaoyang Street and Zhengyang Street are important commuter streets in the Imperial City. According to the cultural combing of the two streets, the overall landscape is themed with Wen Tao and Wu Luo respectively, and different symbols are used to create a cultural atmosphere.

(1) Cultural sorting and cultural symbol extraction of Shengjing Imperial City Cultural Block:

This paper takes Wen Tao of Chaoyang Street and Wu Luo of Zhengyang Street as the theme, sorts out the history and culture of the two streets, and tries to construct the symbol system of Shengjing Imperial City.

Taking Chung yung Street (Wu Street) as an example, the architectural structure of Drum Tower was extracted and combined with the theme of "Wu", so that the extracted symbols were given the form of "weapons" and became the cultural symbols of Drum Tower. Based on this, four

combination forms were evolved, which could be used according to different landscape carriers (Figure 1).

Ruins of Drum Tower

-- focus on the expression of the historical culture of Drum Tower

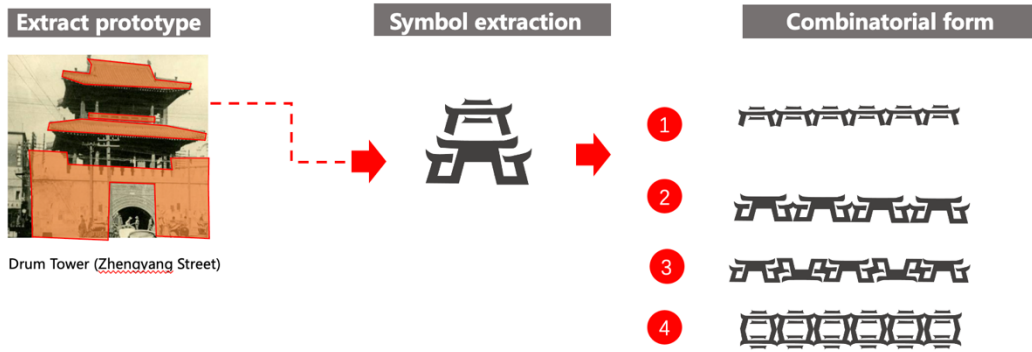


Figure 1: Cultural Symbol Extraction of Drum Tower of Shengjing Imperial City in Shenyang

Chaoyang Street (Man Street)

Eight petals covered with lotus column base

-- the epitome of the historical development of the imperial city

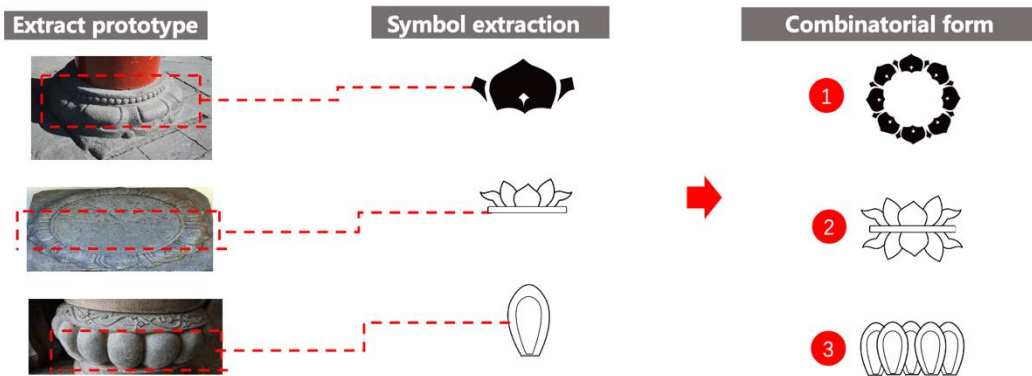


Figure 2: Cultural Symbol Extraction of Drum Tower of Shengjing Imperial City in Shenyang

Chaoyang Street (Man Street), on the other hand, takes the eight-valve lotus base in Shengjing Palace Museum as the object, extracts three symbols according to different components of the base, and derives three combination forms for the use of landscape and architectural carriers (Figure 2).

In addition to the specific cultural symbol extraction, this paper also extracts four kinds of universal symbols for other objects, no special historical connotations of the physical carrier application. For example, the bus stop in front of Drum Tower Station is designed by extracting the universal symbol echo pattern (Figure 3).

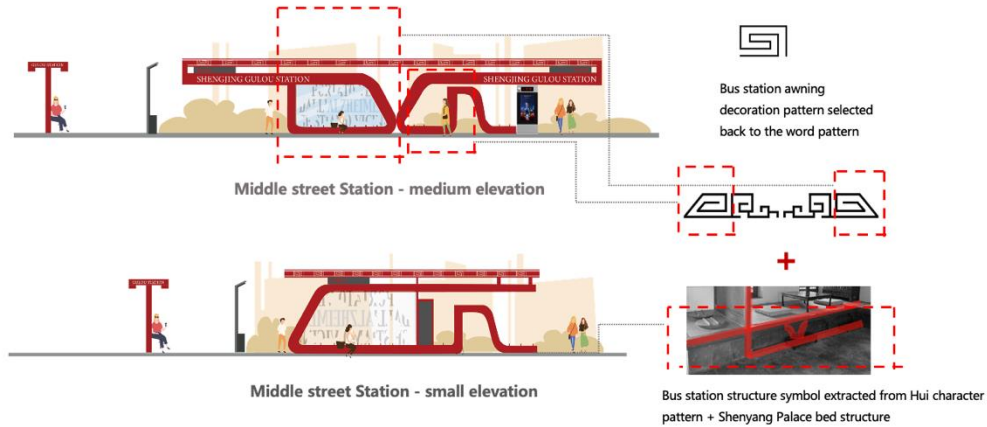


Figure 3: Culture Bus Station of Drum Tower Station, Shengjing Imperial City, Shenyang

(2) Application of cultural symbols:

In this paper, cultural symbols are applied to street furniture and floor paving that can show the characteristics of the street, so as to serve as the design guidance and standard control of sketch facilities and paving (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Design of Garbage cans on Zhengyang Street and Chaoyang Street.

In this part, the cultural symbols of Zhengyang Street and Chaoyang Street are extracted to create a distinctive humanistic street. In order to achieve the goal of perfecting the block function through cultural leadership, highlighting the cultural connotation of Shengjing street and guiding the fine design.

3.2. Ecosystem Darning

In this paper, the ecological system of Shengjing Imperial City block is darned from the perspective of green plant control.

(1) Shengjing Imperial City street landscape greening strategy:

The greening method combining natural planting, immovable planting pool and mobile device is configured, and the optimal greening method is selected considering the space type of the block. Take the section with the main function of connectivity as an example: in the space larger than 1.5m and less than 3m wide (such as the pedestrian road on the south side of Jiumen Road), the combination of flower box and tree box is considered as the greening method, and the continuous

linear arrangement and combination of herb/shrub devices are used. In the space larger than 3m and less than 4.5m wide (partial Chaoyang Street pedestrian road), the greening method of tree pool is adopted to set a 1.25m-wide linear tree pool connected by tree holes. In the space larger than 4.5m wide (partial Zhengyang Street pedestrian road), the greening method of combining tree pond and flower pond is used, and the design form is small trees/natural shrubs combined with regular shear hedgerows or herb communities.

For the sections with commercial and cultural functions, besides considering greening techniques and design forms, cultural connotations or symbols should also be used to highlight the unique cultural heritage of Shengjing Imperial City in the process of landscape transformation and improvement.

(2) Selection of plant species in Shengjing Imperial City historic Block

In the selection of street trees, we should not only consider from the aesthetic perspective of tree morphological characteristics, but also pay attention to the history, cultural characteristics and environmental adaptability of tree species. Based on field investigation and case analysis, this paper suggests that white elm trees can be selected in three main blocks, and the current trees can be retained as a whole, and the trees can be replanted according to the design. Firstly, white elm has a full crown and good shading. Secondly, from the perspective of history and culture, elm was planted in large numbers as a landscape tree, first in the imperial palace and later on both sides of the road. It is recorded in the Book of Ye Zhong in the Eastern Jin Dynasty: "Elm trees were planted along the thousands of miles of Ye Road in Xiangguo. In the heat of the month, people walk under it[6]." At the same time, "Yu" and "Yu" homophonic, symbolizing abundance, abundance; In addition, elm environmental adaptability is strong, growing well, less pests and diseases. Therefore, white elm trees in Chaoyang Street, Zhengyang Street and Jiumen Road can be selected as street trees for planting.

In this part, ecosystem darning is carried out for Shengjing Imperial City block from two aspects: street landscape greening strategy and plant species selection of Shengjing Imperial City historic block, so as to improve per capita greening rate.

4. Conclusion

Historical and cultural blocks are the mark of urban development history and the spatial carrier of traditional culture. Therefore, in the face of the protection and renewal planning of historical and cultural blocks, the current situation of buildings and streets in the old city is in urgent need of some renewal measures through landscape design, so as to reappear the complete historical memory, highlight the cultural heritage of Shengjing and reflect the unique regional characteristics of Shengjing Imperial City. In order to stimulate the vitality of the streets and streets and people's simple yearning for a better life.

Based on the concept of organic renewal and place construction, this paper discusses the role it can play in the protection and renewal planning of historical and cultural blocks. Based on the analysis of the development of the concept of organic renewal in China, it is proposed that the preservation and renewal of Shengjing Imperial City should conform to the original street texture, adopt appropriate scale and reasonable scale to recreate the historic district space, and refer to the three factors affecting the place: "recognizability", "accessibility" and "vitality". Zhengyang Street and Chaoyang Street, two important commuter streets located in Shengjing Imperial City, are selected as examples to study the renewal strategy based on the unique spatial environment and cultural characteristics of historic streets in Shengjing Imperial City from the dimensions of cultural network mending and ecosystem mending. The results of this study are expected to increase people's desire to stay in the city and improve their perception of the imperial city, so as to meet the

combined needs of original residents and visitors. Understanding the reconstruction process from the perspective of street renewal provides a new perspective for the preservation and renewal of historical and cultural blocks.

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