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Construction of Rural Revitalization Sustainable Development Path Based on Baoding Regional Culture

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Abstract: In the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the importance of regional culture as an endogenous driving force for rural development is increasingly prominent. Through analyzing the characteristics of Baoding regional culture, including its historical background, architectural features, folk customs, and traditional arts, this study examines the current status and challenges of rural cultural environment development. The intrinsic connection between regional culture and rural development is explored, and specific strategies for integrating regional cultural elements into rural public space design are proposed. A rural development path centered on cultural empowerment is constructed, forming a complete system from three aspects: policy support system construction, project design innovation strategies, and systematic implementation measures. The research indicates that Baoding's unique regional culture serves as a crucial resource for promoting rural revitalization. Through the organic integration of regional culture and rural public spaces, the quality of rural environment can be effectively enhanced, achieving sustainable development in rural revitalization.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization; Regional Culture; Environmental Art; Public Space; Cultural Empowerment.

1. Introduction

In the context of the comprehensive implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, how to achieve sustainable development in rural areas has become an important issue of concern for all sectors of society. Regional culture, as an endogenous driving force for rural development, plays an increasingly prominent role in promoting rural revitalization [1]. As a historical and cultural city, Baoding has a profound cultural heritage and unique regional characteristics. The integration and development of rural revitalization and regional culture in Baoding has important research value and practical significance. This study aims to explore the sustainable development path of rural revitalization based on the cultural characteristics of Baoding region. By analyzing the characteristics of Baoding region culture and its inherent connection with rural development, specific strategies for cultural empowerment of rural public spaces are explored, providing theoretical basis and practical reference for promoting the inheritance and innovation of rural culture and coordinated economic and social development. The research mainly focuses on the analysis of regional cultural characteristics in Baoding, investigation of rural development status, exploration of cultural and spatial integration strategies, and construction of sustainable development paths. It deeply studies the promoting role of regional culture in rural revitalization from both theoretical and practical perspectives. By systematically sorting out relevant theoretical research results and combining with field research data, explore the construction of a rural revitalization development model suitable for Baoding area.

2. The Characteristics of Baoding's Regional Culture and the Current Situation of Rural Development

2.1. Characteristics of Regional Culture

Baoding City is located in the central part of Hebei Province and is an important hub of the Beijing Tianjin Corridor. As an important cultural center in North China, it has a diverse and rich regional culture. The diversity and depth of this culture have formed Baoding's unique cultural identity.

2.1.1. Historical Background

Baoding was once the residence of the Governor General of Zhili during the Qing Dynasty, and has accumulated a profound historical and cultural heritage. There are ethnic minority settlements such as Manchu and Hui within the territory, forming a unique multicultural pattern. Baoding integrates the nomadic cultures of the Central Plains and the north, and its regional culture is rooted in agricultural traditions. It was particularly prosperous during the Ming and Qing dynasties, becoming a gathering place for literati and scholars, and cultivating a large number of cultural celebrities, such as the philosopher Feng Youlan and the literary figure Guan Hanqing. The long history not only brings rich cultural heritage to Baoding, but also provides historical resources for contemporary rural revitalization.

2.1.2. Architectural Style

The regional culture of Baoding presents distinct features of diverse integration and historical accumulation in the architectural style of rural areas. As a key town in the capital region, its rural architecture is deeply influenced by the culture of the Zhili Governor-General Administration during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The typical form is the quadrangle courtyard with blue bricks and grey tiles, emphasizing central symmetry and hierarchical order. The detailed craftsmanship such as the brick carvings on the gate tower and the hanging flower wood carvings is exquisite, highlighting the family status and embodying Confucian ethical thoughts[2]. Meanwhile, influenced by the northward migration of Huizhou merchant culture, some villages incorporated elements from the Jiangnan region such as horse-head walls and courtyards, creating a unique style that combines the north and the south. The architectural layout emphasizes harmonious coexistence with nature. The sloping courtyards built along the mountain terrain blend seamlessly with the rural scenery of the central Hebei plain, embodying

the construction wisdom of "harmony between man and nature" [3]. These solidified bricks and stones are not only living Spaces but also living carriers of intergenerational inheritance in the rural society, carrying the collective memory and spiritual temperament of the agricultural civilization.

2.1.3. Folk Characteristics

The folk culture of Baoding exhibits strong local characteristics. The festival activities in the countryside, large-scale folk performances, wedding and funeral customs, etc., all reflect the rich regional culture. Folk activities such as folk performances and temple fairs still maintain vigorous vitality in rural areas. These activities are not only important carriers for cultural inheritance but also significant ties for maintaining social relations in rural areas.

2.1.4. Folk Art

Baoding has rich folk art resources, including Baoding old tune, shadow play, Paper Cuttings, Ding porcelain, Dingxing Embroidery, clay sculpture, Yishui Inkstone Making Techniques, etc. These art forms are not only representatives of regional culture, but also potential drivers of rural economic development. The activity of art not only brings cultural atmosphere to rural areas, but also provides a way for local residents to increase their income. By cultivating local folk art talents and organizing art activities, rural areas in Baoding can promote sustainable economic development while protecting ethnic culture.

2.2. Current Development Status of Rural Cultural Environment

The current rural cultural environment in Baoding is facing many challenges. The outflow of population from rural areas has led to the disappearance of many traditional cultural activities and folk customs, gradually weakening the cohesion and cultural identity of rural areas. The younger generation's sense of identification with traditional culture is weakened, and their longing for urban life makes them more inclined to leave their hometowns, which directly affects the inheritance and development of traditional culture. At the same time, the cultural creativity and development of cultural industries in rural areas also need to be strengthened. At present, although there are abundant traditional folk customs and cultural resources, the opportunities for modern cultural development and the integration of rural tourism to promote the cultural industry have not been fully realized. Rural cultural activities and their participation are generally low, lacking innovative expression and display of traditional culture.

The public space environment in rural areas also faces challenges. The construction of rural infrastructure lags behind, and the design of many public services, living spaces, and cultural spaces lacks regional expression and artistic sublimation, making it difficult to meet the requirements of modern users. In recent years, the design of rural public spaces in Baoding has often overlooked the expression of cultural values, resulting in a single design effect and a lack of spatial functionality. These issues all constrain the sustainable development of rural areas. Therefore, improving the environment of rural public spaces not only requires consideration of functional perfection, but also emphasizes cultural understanding, social interaction, and artistic expression to enhance the user experience of villagers.

2.3. The Intrinsic Connection between Regional Culture and Rural Development

Regional culture is an important support and leading force for rural revitalization, which can enhance the attractiveness and vitality of rural areas. Li Xiaoyan (2019), proposed in "Research on Regional Cultural Protection and Development under the Background of Rural Revitalization" that local cultural industries should be combined with modern technology to enhance the vitality of rural industries[4]. Zhao Jianhua (2020), mentioned in his research that the integration of regional culture and tourism environment can promote the improvement of village economy and achieve the goal of rural revitalization[5]. J. V. Throsby (2003), mentioned in the theory of cultural economics that the relationship between culture and economy is bidirectional. The protection and development of regional culture can promote economic growth, while economic development can provide space for the protection and inheritance of culture[6]. By strengthening the excavation and protection of traditional culture in rural areas, unique rural tourism brands can be formed, thereby attracting more external funds and tourist resources[7]. Jianci Village in Quyang County, Baoding City as an example, the village relies on the unique local porcelain firing technique. Through the inheritance of traditional skills and innovation of modern technology, the whole village creates a themed village environment and atmosphere, attracts urban tourists, and develops the rural study tour industry. There are currently more than 200 porcelain workshops in the village, forming a characteristic industrial village. Not only has it driven the development of related industries, but it has also created employment opportunities for villagers. This cultural industry development model proves that regional culture can be transformed into tangible economic benefits.

Regional culture is the spiritual core of rural environmental development and plays an irreplaceable role in the process of rural revitalization. The promotion of cultural activities and artistic projects helps to enhance the cultural atmosphere of rural areas and the participation of villagers, thereby strengthening their cohesion and sense of belonging[8]. Baoding's rural areas, as a typical representative of North China's agricultural civilization, take the spirit of "Yan Zhao generosity" as the core, and achieve the inheritance and development of village culture through the dual carrier of natural environment and public space environment. The integration of the spatial environment of traditional villages with local landscapes, culture, and industries has constructed a physical system of cultural memory. The ritualistic inheritance of rural ancestral halls and temple fairs, the innovative transformation of cultural halls, and the practice of the "cultural points system" [9] have formed a dynamic platform for cultural socialization and innovation, jointly forming a virtuous cycle from culture to space and then to development, providing resources and endogenous power for rural revitalization, thereby promoting the sustainable development of rural areas.

3. Integration of Baoding Regional Culture into Rural Public Space Design

3.1. Expression of Regional Culture

In the process of rural revitalization, public spaces, as important places for carrying regional culture and social

activities, have a direct impact on the overall image and development quality of rural areas in terms of their design level.

In terms of excavating and transforming regional culture, the extraction and reconstruction of traditional architectural elements and folk art elements provide important inspiration for the design of modern public spaces in rural areas[10]. The traditional architectural spaces in Baoding are mainly arranged in the form of quadrangle courtyards. Their philosophical concepts, symmetrical and balanced spatial structures, and decorative patterns provide design inspiration for creating a modern yet traditional spatial environment. The combination of traditional materials and modern craftsmanship not only ensures practicality but also reflects cultural characteristics. The unique brick carving art of Baoding is reinterpreted through modern design techniques, forming a new visual language in the facade decoration and garden ornaments of the space. The application of traditional cultural symbols usually pays attention to the unity of form and artistic conception. The folk art elements of Baoding are patterned, and the simplified traditional patterns can be applied to modern design. By symbolically expressing folk art symbols, modern spatial design is imbued with deep cultural connotations. This approach can maintain the essence of traditional culture while meeting modern aesthetic needs.

In terms of showcasing and inheriting regional culture, rural public spaces provide a place for creating functional environments. The planning of activity venues within the village provides a platform for villagers to communicate and interact. Establishing traditional craft inheritance bases in public spaces can not only protect intangible cultural heritage, but also drive the development of regional cultural industries.

3.2. Resonance between Space and Local Cultural Context

The renovation practice of Tiangang Art Center in Tiangang Village, Yixian County, Baoding City deeply interprets the innovative application of regional cultural elements in rural public space design. The building was originally a township tourism service center, but faced abandonment due to its fragmented size and imbalanced functions. The designer reconstructed the spatial logic and transformed the philosophical concept of "harmony without obstruction" in traditional Baoding architecture into modern design language, as shown in Figure 1. By using a continuous curved roof, the need for dynamic and static zoning is solved, and a 360 degree viewing platform is created, creating a dialogue relationship between the building and the natural environment of the Jiunv Peak Valley, known as "harmony between man and nature". This design technique not only echoes the spatial memory of the courtyard settlement in traditional residential buildings in Baoding, but also transforms the building into an artwork shared by villagers and tourists by releasing the public space on the roof, achieving the sublimation of cultural symbols from material carriers to spiritual carriers, as shown in Figure 2. Through functional transformation, the art center has added hotel accommodation and catering services in addition to display and reception functions, achieving the sustainability of material space.

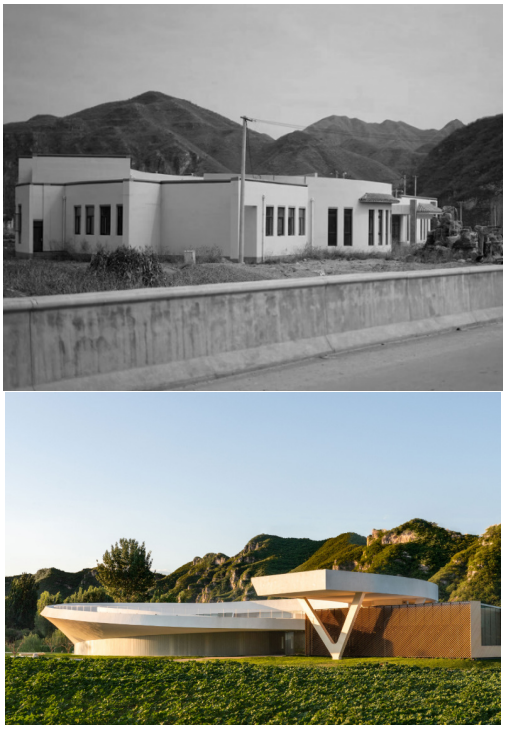


Figure 1. Comparison Before and After the Renovation



Figure 2. Architectural Form of Tiangang Art Center

4. The Path of Creating Rural Spatial Environment from the Perspective of Baoding Regional Culture

In the implementation process of the rural revitalization strategy, Baoding's unique regional culture is not only an important resource for rural development, but also a key driving force for promoting sustainable development. Based on the analysis of the cultural characteristics of Baoding region and its application exploration in public space design, this study constructs a rural development path centered on cultural empowerment. This path forms a complete system

from three levels: policy recommendations, project design, and implementation measures, providing new ideas for the endogenous development of rural areas.

4.1. Construction of Policy Support System

The cultural oriented transformation of rural public spaces requires a scientific policy support system as a guarantee. Research has shown that establishing an evaluation criteria system that includes cultural elements is the foundation for policy-making. This standard system should cover multiple dimensions such as cultural spatial applicability, cultural symbol correlation, and the degree of inheritance of traditional culture in the design scheme. Through field research, it was found that there are significant differences in cultural characteristics among different types of villages, therefore, the development of design guidelines requires the adoption of differentiation strategies. For example, for villages with traditional handicraft characteristics, display and production spaces can be incorporated into design guidelines, while for villages with strong folk culture, festival activity space planning can be strengthened. Practice has proven that the establishment of special funds plays an important role in promoting cultural space renovation projects. It is recommended to adopt a model of government guidance and market participation, and establish a diversified funding mechanism. At the same time, the establishment of a post project evaluation mechanism helps to summarize experience and promote demonstration, providing a basis for optimizing and improving relevant policies.

4.2. Innovative Strategies for Project Design

This study proposes a three-dimensional design framework that combines cultural space, functional requirements, and aesthetic experience. At the spatial level, emphasis is placed on the innovative application of traditional courtyard patterns, combining traditional spatial sequences with modern functional requirements. For example, applying the layering and enclosure of traditional quadrangle courtyards to the design of modern public activity spaces, creating an environment that combines traditional charm with contemporary living needs. At the functional level, emphasis is placed on the composite use of space. In design, consideration should be given to the conversion needs between daily use and festival activities, creating flexible and versatile event venues. By utilizing design techniques such as movable exhibition facilities and variable spatial interfaces, the efficiency of space utilization can be improved. At the same time, integrating intelligent facilities and utilizing modern technological means to showcase traditional cultural content. In terms of aesthetic experience, emphasis is placed on the organic integration of tradition and modernity. By extracting the formal language of traditional architectural elements and combining them with modern materials and techniques, create visual images with regional characteristics. In detail design, traditional patterns and colors are used to create a cultural atmosphere in the space.

4.3. Systematic Promotion of Implementation Measures

During the project implementation process, a strategy of pilot first and step-by-step promotion can be adopted. Firstly, select representative villages for pilot testing, and summarize experience through practical exploration. In the process of spatial renovation, emphasis should be placed on establishing mechanisms for village participation. Collect villagers' opinions through workshops, design meetings, and other forms to make the design plan more in line with actual needs. Secondly, establish a quality supervision mechanism for project implementation to ensure the accurate implementation of design concepts. During the construction process, invite cultural experts and designers to provide on-site guidance and control the quality of details. At the same time, establish a management and maintenance mechanism involving villagers, and cultivate their sense of responsibility and belonging to public spaces. To ensure the continuous operation of the project, it is recommended to adopt a "culture+" operational model. Integrating public spaces with cultural and creative industries, rural tourism, and other forms of industry to achieve the unity of economic and social benefits. For example, cultural and creative markets, handicraft workshops, and other activities can be carried out in the renovated public space, which can not only showcase traditional culture but also increase the income of villagers.

5. Conclusion

The unique regional culture of Baoding is an important resource for promoting rural revitalization, and its rich historical and diverse cultural characteristics provide abundant cultural resources for rural development. Research has found that the organic integration of regional culture and rural public spaces can effectively improve the quality of rural environments, enhance villagers' cultural identity and sense of belonging. By constructing a policy support system, innovating design strategies, and systematically promoting implementation measures, it is possible to achieve sustainable development of cultural empowerment for rural revitalization, providing new ideas and methods for rural revitalization in Baoding.

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