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Emotional Design of Retirement Space in Nature Village

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Abstract: With the trend of social aging, the elderly population in natural villages is increasing year by year. Based on the unbalanced development of the old-age service in urban and rural areas, the quality of life of the elderly in natural villages is low, and the empty nest rate is high. Therefore, optimizing and improving the natural village space, establishing the natural village pension system, and strengthening the bearing capacity of the elderly gradually become the focus.

Keywords: Natural Village; Emotional Design; Outdoor Space Environment; Rural old-age Care.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background

At present, the level of population aging in our country is deepening continuously. Judging from the current population development, although our country has already experienced the first stage of rapid population aging, we will face even more rapid process of population aging in the future. With the continuous improvement of China's economic level, the quality of people's lives has been improved, the social health care has been secured, and people's average life expectancy has been extended. As a result, the number of left-behind elderly people in natural villages is increasing year by year.

Cities are becoming more and more attractive to young people. As a result, the proportion of young people in natural villages is decreasing year by year, and some rural land in natural villages is abandoned year by year because of lack of reasonable use.

With the continuous development of economy, people's pursuit of life has gradually improved from food and clothing to spiritual needs. More and more elderly care institutions and communities begin to focus on the quality of life of the elderly. For the elderly in natural villages, we should not only meet their basic needs and material needs, but also pay attention to them from the aspects of spiritual and emotional life, to avoid negative emotions such as loneliness and loss.

Therefore, for the design of pension space in natural village, it is not only a place for outdoor activities, but also a place for emotional communication of the elderly. The landscape design of the natural village with the function of old-age care should be carried out to create a more suitable natural village environment for old-age care. The important element of "emotionalization" should be better integrated into the design expression of old-age care space.

1.2. The Purpose and Significance of the Research

1. Research purpose

In-depth study of national and local rural construction, pension policies, rural aging transformation policies. The design and construction of the retirement space in natural villages are standardized and summarized.

It is necessary to take the life needs and emotional needs of the elderly people in the natural village as the fundamental starting point, and make reasonable use of the abandoned natural space in the natural village, combined with the local traditional culture. Make the emotional elderly care space design with more humanistic care and the reality of rural land independent elderly care life to achieve integration. The goal of "emotional design" is to give the elderly a new life experience, so that the elderly have a more warm and livable living environment. To make the rural area of the natural village more suitable for the elderly to enjoy the old life, to meet the individual needs and emotional needs of the elderly. Design and build a sustainable pension model of natural villages.

2. Research significance

China is the largest old population in the world, and China's aging has the characteristics of large old population and rapid growth. In this context, the improvement of the happiness index and the emotional needs of the elderly deserve our attention. As an important carrier of life, the living space of the elderly population is related to the quality of life and happiness of the elderly, which has great practical and social significance.

Based on the mode of rural old-age care in Shandong province, Sujiapo Village, Zhoucun District, Zibo City, Shandong Province, is taken as an example. It always puts emotionalization and humanistic care in the first place, takes the local unused or abandoned rural space as the entry point, and is rooted in the countryside. Citing ergonomics and geriatric psychology, the "emotional design" is integrated into the design and transformation of the public landscape space of Sujiapo Village, and the living space of the elderly is discovered and cared for from the details of touch, hearing, vision, smell, etc., so that the individual needs and spiritual needs of each elderly person can be more satisfied.

1.3. Research Status at Home and Abroad

1. Current situation of domestic research development

Emotional design is the trend of future design. At present, the research of emotional design in our country is also developing. In our traditional artistic creation, the ancient people's pursuit of emotional design can be seen. In the aspect of emotion research, we have a unique advantage of traditional culture. However, the reason why emotional design has not been adopted by Western design is that Westerners attach great importance to "completely rational" design. In their view, design should separate emotion and function from design. Traditional Chinese thought and culture emphasize the idea of "harmony between man and nature", which is the essence of Chinese civilization and the core of classical Chinese philosophy. [1]

China's Le Yang City is China's first "elderly livable health demonstration base", located in Guangxi Province, is a comprehensive international pension industry base through the pastoral leisure and fine agriculture as the basis, the common development of rural homestay and tourism projects, elderly medical and health education in one. Leyang City relies on its superior natural environment and geographical location, integrates local culture, history and traditional customs, and combines pastoral culture with tourism and leisure. It not only ensures the sustainable development of rural revitalization, but also injects new vitality and vitality into the village, promotes the development of employment, attracts young people to return to their hometown, accompanies the elderly, and cares for the physical and mental health of the elderly. There are some relevant cases about the pension space of natural villages, but most of these natural villages have their own unique geographical advantages and natural landscape resources, and they pay little attention to the elderly in natural villages.

Therefore, according to the actual national conditions of our country, it is feasible and significant to rely on natural villages to carry out renovation and design for the elderly in rural natural villages in view of their old-age care and emotional needs.

2. Foreign research and development

Aging is in a relatively early stage in developed countries, and the countermeasures are gradually becoming concrete. A variety of development systems and design methods can provide references for building a naturally aging society. Foreign research on emotional design is relatively early and mature, among which the research on industrial design, product design, brand image design, multimedia design and other aspects are more concentrated and richer, but the number of research on the old and young outdoor shared space is less.

The rural old-age care system in Britain has been very perfect, which can adjust different design strategies according to different states of natural villages, and the old-age care method is not limited to rural family old-age care. The Cotswold Village in the United Kingdom is a successful case, which fully respects the original local architectural style without destroying the inherent characteristics. To create a place that blends with nature and gives the elderly safety, comfort, familiarity and a sense of belonging.

1.4. Research Contents and Methods

1. Research content

In the first part, the relevant definition and research scope are mainly defined. Natural village, emotional design, nursing space, ergonomics and geriatric psychology are expounded. The paper also discusses and researches the design mode of natural village for the aged.

In the second part, combined with the example of Sujiapo village, Beijiao town, Zhoucun District, Zibo City, Shandong Province, the feasibility of designing and constructing emotional pension space is discussed. Based on the analysis of the local geographical location and human history, combined with the local pension policy, the existing unreasonable foundation of Sujiapo village is improved and rebuilt. The useful facilities in the village are classified and summarized. Some of the old people in the village were surveyed by questionnaire and visited, and the living conditions and psychological conditions of the old people over 65 were summarized.

In the third part, the group members conducted discussion and analysis. Based on the research basis collected in the previous stage and combined with the local actual situation, Sujiapo Village was transformed into an emotional pension space with humanistic care by utilizing the abandoned or lacking sites and facilities in the village.

2. Research methods

(1) Literature reading method

Read relevant papers and researches on old-age care space and emotional design, accumulate materials and data, and further analyze and sort out.

(2) Induction

Based on the previous data collection, the relevant literature and works are integrated and summarized. In this paper, the author mainly discusses how to design an emotional pension space expression in the natural village, and finally realize the emotional demands of the elderly.

(3) Case analysis Method

Combined with domestic and foreign related elderly care space emotional design cases, specific analysis. Adjust different design ideas and methods according to the actual situation.

2. Related Theoretical Research

2.1. Psychology of Aging

Gerontological Psychology (Gerontological Psychology) is a major study of the psychological processes of aging in people who have reached the corresponding age cut-off point. Older people can be classified according to age, sex, educational level, physical condition and so on. Before the emotional design of old-age care space, it is necessary to understand the psychological status and behavioral characteristics of the elderly. Only in this way can the emotional needs of the elderly be truly satisfied.

2.2. Space for Elderly Care

In today's society, research on the living space of the elderly cannot be limited to the indoor, such as living room, living room, toilet and so on. The living space of the elderly is also different due to the different ways of supporting the elderly. According to the different ways of supporting the elderly, the living space of the elderly can be divided into three categories: home supporting space, community supporting space and institutional supporting space.

The living space bar for the elderly should not only contain the most basic living of the elderly, but also include entertainment, medical and other functions. Among them, the functions of community pension space and institutional pension space need to be more comprehensive. No matter what kind of living mode is chosen, it is the most important for the elderly to feel happy, relaxed and familiar.

2.3. Emotional Design

The joy and anger we experience in life are expressions of emotions and emotions, and contain our reactions to objective events. First, there are individual differences in the expression of feelings and emotions. Even within the same time and space, each person will treat the same event with different emotions and feelings, and will be influenced by a combination of personal factors and external cognitive factors. Feelings and emotions, which relate to objective things and people's real needs, can be divided into positive and negative categories. When external ambient light meets our needs, it

produces positive, positive emotions such as joy, love, peace; When they are in conflict with our needs, we produce a range of negative emotions such as anger, sadness, fear, etc.

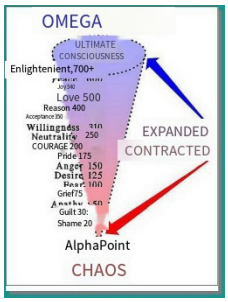


Figure 1. Emotional energy levels (image credit: https://www.douban.com/note/406445614/4366434hsEAleU, 4366444 hsealeu)

The famous psychologist David R. Hurkins has graded emotions. Positive energy increases while negative energy decreases. In descending order, the emotional energies are enlightenment, peace, joy, love, wisdom, forgiveness, initiative, calm, courage, pride, anger, desire, fear, sadness, coldness, guilt, and shame.

In the design of nursing space, the elderly can feel love and peace through the expression of emotion in the space.

2.4. The Emotional Design is the Embodiment of the Elderly Care Space in the Natural Village

American psychologist Donald Norman wrote in "Design Psychology" that "the formation of real and stable emotional feelings takes time, and they come from the continuous interaction between people and objects. The appearance of products and the behavior of users do not play a major role, and in the interaction process, the most important factor is the relationship between people and objects and the memories they cause."

Therefore, the emotional design of old-age care space should be based on the needs of the elderly and enhance the media of emotional communication for the elderly. Not only from the designer's point of view. Through collecting related works about emotional design, I find that emotional design is often used in industrial design. It can be seen that industrial design and space design have common ground. Then, we can treat the old-age space as a "product" and the elderly group as a "consumer". Analyze the relationship between the two from different angles. This paper discusses the method of emotional design of pension space.

3. Investigation and Analysis of the Status of Sujiapo Natural Village

3.1. Analysis of the Present Situation of the Elderly in Sujiapo Village

1. The development background of population aging

Under the background of rapid economic development, the problem of population aging in Sujiapo village has become increasingly apparent, and the proportion of people aged 15 to 65 and over 65 years old has increased year by year.

By the end of 2011, the census of Beijiao town, which Sujiapo village belongs to, showed that 83.5 percent of the population was between 15 and 65 years old, 8.4 percent of the population was 65 years old, showed that 83.5 percent of the population was 65 years old, and the birth rate was 8.16 percent. It can be seen that Sujiapo village in Beijiao Town presents the characteristics of fewer children and aging.

2. Upper-class pension policy analysis

In February 2022, the Zibo Municipal government issued a notice on the "14th Five-Year Plan" pension policy, which pointed out that in order to more actively face the characteristics of population aging, the relevant national policies should better meet the growing needs of the people for a better life and the needs of the multi-level and all-round pension system, coordinate and optimize the allocation of various kinds of pension service resources, and promote the upgrading of pension services. To establish a pension service system framework that is compatible with the level of economic and social development and matches the actual needs of the elderly.

We will improve the network of service facilities, enhance our ability to guarantee elderly care services, and ensure mutual assistance and inclusive care for the elderly. We will deepen reform of the "management and service" system, and enable smart elderly care by combining numbers.

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Zibo City elderly care service development main indicators

Nature	mark	End of 2021 actual value	Target value for 2025
	1. Centralized support rate for disabled people in extreme poverty	60%	> 60%
	2. The rate of centralized support for the poverty-stricken people who are willing to provide centralized support	100%	100%
	3. Monthly visit rate for seniors with special difficulties	–	100%
	4. Provision rate of community elderly care service facilities reaching the standard	100%	100%
	5. Proportion of nursing beds in elderly care institutions	51%	> 60%
	6. Number of social workers per 1,000 older persons	–	> 1
	7. Coverage rate of comprehensive elderly care service centers in streets	100%	100%
	8. Coverage rate of comprehensive elderly care service centers in the town	61%	> 80%
	9. Coverage of combined medical and nursing services in elderly care institutions	93%	100%
	10. Enrollment scale of old-age service-related majors in undergraduate universities and vocational colleges	100	Noticeable growth
	11. County-level college coverage for senior citizens	73%	100%
	12 Total number of elderly care institutions	149	170
	13. Proportion of star-rated pension institutions	61.5%	> 80%
	14. Number of family retirement beds built	–	7000
	15. Number of elderly care workers	2000	> 4200

Figure 2. Main indicators of the development of elderly care services in Zibo during the 14th Five-Year Plan period (photo: Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Zibo on printing and distributing the Plan of the "14th Five-Year Plan" Elderly Care Service System of Zibo City)

3.2. Analysis of Field Research

Sujiapo village belongs to the north suburb town of Zhoucun District, Zibo City, Shandong Province, located in the northeast of Zhoucun District, is located in the plain, the terrain is high in the north and low in the south, the North suburb town has a slop river, Mizou River, Xiaofu River, Xiaofu River from the south suburb town entry, through the north and south of the north suburb town. The natural environment is good.

According to the accompanying, questionnaire survey and other ways of Sujiapo village field survey, the activities of the elderly and activity sites were collected and sorted. The information of the elderly over 60 years old in 5 natural villages of Sujiapo village was summarized and sorted out, and the corresponding conclusions were summarized.

The survey was conducted from December to February 2022, and the survey records were conducted at different time points and weather conditions in winter. The contents and duration of their daily activities were summarized through the interviews and inquiries of each part of the elderly. In winter, in addition to normal work and rest, the old people often chat, bask in the sun and farm. For the elderly in rural areas, pastoral care is the most suitable way for them. In the next survey, the health level and education level of the elderly were investigated. The survey shows that the education level of the elderly in Sujiapo village is generally low, and the elderly who cannot leave the countryside also have their own unique characteristics. Because in pastoral work, farming is

their own recognized ability, in rural areas, horticultural therapy can also bring physical and mental health healing for the elderly.

3.3. The Elderly Care Space in Sujiapo Village was Transformed by Emotional Design

According to the activities of the elderly and the range of roads, the balance of the regional ecosystem should be protected, the characteristic and traditional rural areas should be integrated into the rural landscape, the fruit and vegetable garden landscape should be integrated to form a landscape space with characteristics and themes to enrich the life of residents. On the basis of giving full play to and maintaining livable and stable life experience, the outdoor mobile space should be established while taking care of the elderly in the village. Establish visual boundaries by expanding the space around buildings and plants, and create open, private and semi-private Spaces for the elderly to rest and communicate. According to the functional space units set between the modules, the units are made up of senior citizens and employees, etc. The combination of rural roads and built roads provides functional directions and paths for module linkage and villager linkage, and designs an idyllic behavior path for the aged.

Sujiapo Village has a superior geographical location, flat terrain and ample water. In the future, ecological tourism and sustainable old-age care space can be built to attract young people to return to their hometown for re-employment, so that the elderly in Sujiapo will no longer be alone. Drive the economic development of Sujiapo Village and inject new vitality and vitality into Sujiapo Village.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, Sujiapo Village, Beijiao Town, Zhoucun District, Zibo City, Shandong Province, as an example, in today's aging population and the gradual reduction of rural land is becoming more and more serious, paying attention to the emotional problems and pension space of the elderly in natural villages become the top priority. Based on the lifestyle and emotional needs of the elderly in natural villages as well as their own needs for the aged, the emotional design of the aged care space is carried out in combination with the existing infrastructure resources and abandoned or unused land resources of Sujiapo Village.

The application of emotional design in the pension space is conducive to the reuse of various space functions, reducing the difficulty of the elderly to use, and enhancing the realization of the elderly's understanding of space, so as to improve the elderly's sense of familiarity and smoothness in the use of the pension space. Through emotionalization, the elderly care space in the natural village is endowed with more emotional colors, and the elderly can establish a beneficial and benign interaction with the space. Adding pastoral elements to the old-age care space is conducive to strengthening the sense of identity of self-value realization for the elderly, and establishing deep blood ties between the elderly people in natural villages and the land. In the end, it can meet the emotional needs of the elderly and realize their self-worth, which is conducive to improving the independence of the elderly's life, better participating in the pension activity space, and realizing their personal dignity.

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