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**Research on Symbiotic Community Space  
Participated by Citizen and Villager  
in village**

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by

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## Abstract

Urban-rural population mobility is closely linked with the political and economic environment. Its large-scale transfer will directly affect the transformation of urban and rural spatial patterns. With the increasingly rapid urbanization, people who are tired of urban life are planning to return the countryside in order to find new life style. Organic farms, rural hotels, cultural and creative bases, and nature education groups have become a popular trend at present. To a certain extent, the essence is to retain the original texture of the rural community. Through the “Acupuncture Rural Development Model”, the new village public space with urban spatial attributes is gradually developed. However, how to avoid the service relationship between citizen and villager and evolve into a harmonious-symbiotic community relationship deserve our deep thought. From the designer's point of view, the author tries to design a community activity space for citizen and villager, which aim to provide the opportunities for communication and interaction space in order to stimulate new forms of rural life.

Establishing a community symbiotic space between urban and rural groups with obvious differences is a long-term exchange of sustainable resources. This article begins with the variance analysis of material conditions and quality of life, which lead to make a further explanation about the realizable, periodic, and continuous resource exchange. Then it summarizes the status quo and problems of Beautiful Rural Construction in China, putting forward the specific requirements for the community symbiotic space of:(1)Spontaneity, rural development has changed from "top-down" participation to "bottom-up" development, triggering the spontaneous growth of rural resources.(2)Rural-culture, the villagers participate in decision-making in various events and establish their own self-confidence in the rural culture.(3)Alive village, considerable income growth attracts more and more young villagers who are willing to stay in rural village.(4)Symbiosis space, an equal and mutual relationship is established between outsiders and local residents so as to achieve harmonious development between human and nature. (5) New industrial chain, the new industry of the city actively intervenes in the production and living system of the village, and the sustainable industrial chain takes agriculture upgrading as the main core.

Secondly, from the theoretical level, the article discuss the subject of activity and consider the youth group with similar age, similarity in topics, similarity in behavior,

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and relatively weak exclusion. It is beneficial to realize the symbiosis of the community, if the youth group can be introduced into the construction of community symbiotic space.

As for the form of activities, an organic fair is established to improve the economic growth of agricultural and sideline products; In addition, a natural education, a rural experience class is developed for the outsiders and local residents. The community symbiotic space will create a public platform centered on the relationship between man and nature, which aim to exchange knowledge, face nature, and integrate with nature.

Finally, according to the actual situation in the design of Da Tou Village Nature Institute, two abandoned old buildings on the half hillside will be expanded into a community public activity platform, which make more participation for tourists and villagers, such as outdoor activities, organic food classrooms , and local bazaars. In the space construction of the site, the natural education space dominated by the urban resources and the commercial transaction space led by the rural green agricultural products are open for public at the same time. The cultural and commercial parts provide powerful guarantees for the interactive forms of the community symbiotic space. Besides, functional requirements, site relationships, and sequence reorganization have made specific requirements in various fields. What's more, as for the post-event assistance strategy, new requirements have been put forward, which include the optimization of collaboration methods, innovation of management models, and post-evaluation systems. This research on the symbiosis space of rural communities will provide an important reference for the diversified transformation of China's new rural development structure and narrowing the economic gap between urban and rural areas.

**Keywords:** differences between urban and rural space; resources exchange; symbiotic community space; space construction strategy; post-event assistance strategy

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## Chapter 1 Preface

### 1.1 Background

In the surface sense, the study of community symbiotic space in urban and rural residents in rural areas is an analysis of rural public space under the transformation of rural economic and social conditions; from a deeper level, what kind of intervention should be adopted in rural new public space, and how to balance the relationship between it and the original village culture. Relevant research will provide a certain reference value for the diversification and transformation of China's rural economic development structure, narrowing the urban-rural gap, retaining traditional village culture, and promoting sustainable development.

In addition, the research process will involve an actual project - the design of the old project of Taoyuan Qili in Zhangzhou City, Qiantang River. On the one hand, the Datou Village Government hopes to renovate the village, resurrect the new village, and improve the basic functions of the village so that the villagers can live in new villages that are suitable for living and have community support. On the other hand, the author hopes to try Develop a new rural industrial chain to promote sustainable and healthy development of the entire village. Datou Village is located in Zhangzhou, which is known as a national historical and cultural city. It has a good historical and cultural foundation and is representative. To discuss the community space related to urban and rural areas, we first need to sort out the historical and current population movements between the urban and rural areas, the changes in land economic policies, and some contradictions existing at this stage.

#### 1.1.1 Urban Population Flow and Urban and Rural Space Development

The urban-rural population movement is closely related to the political and economic environment, and its large-scale transfer will directly affect the development and transformation of urban and rural spatial patterns. Today, when urbanization is over-developed, some people who are tired of urban life begin to return to the countryside to find new lifestyles; beautiful villages, organic farms, returning sports, nature education, cultural and creative bases, etc. have become the current one. There are a lot of public spaces in the countryside that are not aimed at agricultural production:

Xiuli Film City, Shaxi Ancient Town, Songyang Yunshang Pingtian, Bishan Project, Sun Commune, etc. This phenomenon is actually retaining the rural community. On the basis of texture, the public space with urban functional attributes is gradually developed, which also leads to the transformation of the peasants' lifestyle in the area.

In the article "The change from barbaric transformation to urban-rural integration" by Mr. Li Xiaojiang, former dean of the China Urban Planning and Design Institute, he also mentioned that the transformation into a new farmer based on non-agricultural labor and non-agricultural employment can no longer be strictly. They are called "farmers". Although they have not left their homes to change their places of residence, their production methods and lifestyles have undergone tremendous changes. Dean Li also defined this phenomenon as "in situ urbanization". This phenomenon is actually accompanied by the fact that the service industry and industry and commerce are gradually infiltrating into the new countryside. When the use of land changes in new countryside, the spatial properties will change dramatically. From the perspective of a designer, the author can use the original resources organically and effectively in this change, and make the village rejuvenate and continue its inner vitality on the basis of retaining the historical memory of the homesickness.

### 1.1.2 Urban and rural population has been moving frequently since the founding of New China

Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the urban and rural population has never stopped.

In 1953, the socialist industrial and commercial reforms, the employment opportunities in the city were less and less. In order to solve the employment problem of the urban population and provide an effective way for the unemployed, the state launched the policy of educating the youth to go to the countryside to encourage intellectuals and the majority of young people to go to the countryside. Going, this kind of involuntary youth who have been forced to be decentralized from the city to the countryside has reached tens of millions. After the end of the Cultural Revolution, educated youth returned to their hometowns in large numbers, with a proportion of 93.6%, and few were stranded in the local area. The population movements of the educated youth in the countryside from 1962 to 1980 are shown in Table 1.1. To a certain extent, it has been proved that under the institutional conditions maintained by



political factors alone, it is impossible to fundamentally influence the urban and rural population movement. During this period, the rural production methods and lifestyles have not undergone a fundamental change. The spatial layout has always been centered on agricultural management activities. It has long been a single spatial pattern dominated by shelter and cultivated land. The trend of diversity of spatial type:

Table 1.1 The number of decentralized and returned (1962-1980) and the number of educated youth in the township (1973-1980)

Year	1962	1966	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	1980
<b>Decentralization</b>	1292800	328900	7027400	8449600	11070500	15319400	17517100	17764800	17919800
<b>Number of Returned youth</b>	-	-	-	-	4616398	7367400	10950700	14904600	16764800
<b>Ration of returned youth</b>	-	-	-	-	41.7	48.1	62.5	83.9	93.6

Source: Department of Social Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, 1987: 110-111

After the implementation of the household contract responsibility system in 1982, the peasants' production enthusiasm was greatly liberated. Different from the emergence of the production mode of rural production cooperatives, the peasants had the power to choose independently. Many rural people chose to leave their homes and choose to go around. Even in the large, medium and small cities farther away, more income is gained, and thus there is a hollowing out phenomenon in the countryside. In the 1980s, township and village enterprises accepted more than 100 million rural labors. After Deng Xiaoping's southern tour speech canceled the supply system, there was a phenomenon of "migrant workers booming" in the Pearl River Delta with up to 40 million migrant workers working in cities. In addition, with the return of Hong Kong in the mid-to-late 1990s, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan manufacturing began to be the large-scale transfer of Guangdong, China's coastal areas have become the key ground for the international manufacturing transfer. These factors have further promoted the emergence of "migrant workers' tides. Since then, the transfer of rural to urban population has continued to increase and has never stopped. In the rural areas of the city, migrant workers have changed from generation to generation, and their values and lifestyles have changed. From "not leaving the country" to "going into the factory without entering the city" and then "following the family to work in the city", To the new generation of migrant workers, even without the experience of farming, most of them are reluctant to return to their hometown. The increase in rural non-agricultural

employment in recent years is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 National rural non-agricultural employment (1990-2016)

Year	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
<b>Population</b>	7522	8611	8673	10997	12707	13557	13985	15777	17712	20412	22795	23079
<b>Increase ratio</b>	1.28	1.14	1.10	1.268	1.16	1.10	1.03	1.13	1.12	1.15	1.11	1.01

Source: Department of Social Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, 2016:1-1-1-2

The situation of “migrant workers” has caused great problems for the villages. Due to the long-term lack of large-scale rural youth labor, some isolated villages are slowly forgotten, farmland is abandoned, left-behind children, empty nesters and other social problems. More and more prominent in the countryside, in the face of the historic urban expansion movement, the village has no power to fight back. This also proves the sustained and stable influence of land and economic policies on population movements. The development of China's marketization has also aggravated the imbalance of urban and rural economic development. If the rural labor force continues to flood into the city for a certain period of time in the future without any measures, the final outcome can only be the disappearance of the village, and the continuous expansion of the city, which is one of the fundamental reasons for the gradual encroachment of the countryside.

### 1.1.3 Building a new socialist countryside and "beautiful villages"

In 2005, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward the important historical tasks of building a new socialist countryside, and put forward specific directions on the living standards of farmers, the development of local productivity, and the overall style of the village. Under the guidance of the policy, there have been many cases in the country that have tried to develop local tourism through historical rural rejuvenation: Xitang in Wuzhen, Zhejiang, Fenghuang Ancient City in Hunan, and Dali Homestay in Yunnan; a large number of urban populations began to The town is looking for a second home or tourist resort, and the villages with natural geographical resources quickly build a large number of characteristic homestays under this demand, as well as corresponding cultural experiences, farmhouses, orchards and other public spaces with commercial attributes. .

Since the 18th National Congress, President Xi Jinping has put forward the slogan of “Thousand Villages Demonstration and Wancun Renovation” for the beautiful villages. Township construction has become a hot topic. News reports on the construction of beautiful villages have also appeared frequently in people’s field of

vision. . More and more urban people are beginning to come out in high pressure and intense working and living environment, and they are looking for the long-lost homesickness in the countryside. The substitution of urban capital has also begun to actively search for corresponding investment hotspots. This time the population flow is therefore called the “new uphill move to the countryside”.

What the author wants to explore here is, how will the “new uphill going to the countryside” campaign from the city to the countryside bring about a change in the production mode for local people? What new lifestyles can better attract the flow of urban population? How can we guide this bottom-up movement to become a permanent population movement and a constant source of power for rural construction? What is the current structure of the mobile personnel, is there a possibility of diversity? What problems exist in the existing township construction projects urgently need to be corrected?

#### 1.1.4 Differences in the status quo between the urban and rural areas and the quality of life

First, let's first look at the problems of the city. With the implementation of the policy of reform and opening up, in order to solve the problem of urban living area and stimulate rapid economic growth, the rapid development of the real estate industry has led to soaring land prices in the city center, and mass-produced high-rise buildings have been rapidly built in various cities. With the continuous expansion of urban boundaries, the rise of expensive land prices and private cars, some villages have been included in the urban category. In the process of rural suburbanization, a large number of villages began to evolve from traditional forms of rural to urban areas. The trend is particularly evident in coastal economically developed regions. Through the satellite image analysis of Zhejiang Province, Zhangzhou City, Shaoxing City and 2000~2017, the national historical and cultural cities in Zhejiang Province, as shown in Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, it can be clearly seen that a large amount of cultivated land is lost in rural areas and the boundaries of the city are constantly Expansion, a large number of villages are swallowed by the city, and the rapid expansion of the city has brought huge problems to both the city itself and the countryside.



Figure 1.1 Hangzhou Satellite Image

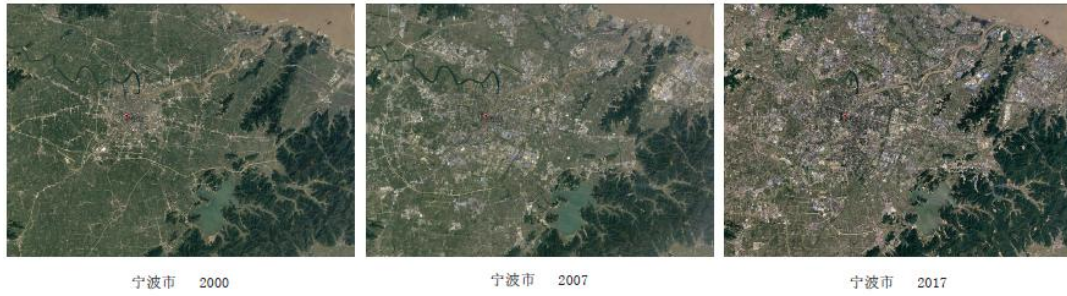


Figure 1.2 Chenzhou Satellite Map



Figure 1.3 Chenzhou Satellite Map

Through random investigations of newly developed properties around the city, it can be clearly seen that a large number of heavy towers and slabs appear on the edge of cities and villages with repetitive residential units. The single living space makes the people living in the city more. As shown in Figure 1.4.



Figure 1.4 New developments around the city

Through the survey of the per capita living area of Hangzhou, Zhangzhou, Shaoxing and Ningbo, it can be seen that although the per capita living area of the city has improved, the per capita area is still around 20 square meters, far less than the per capita level of the village. People living in high-density cities have an objective and stable source of income, but the quality of life is not ideal, as shown in Figure 1.5.

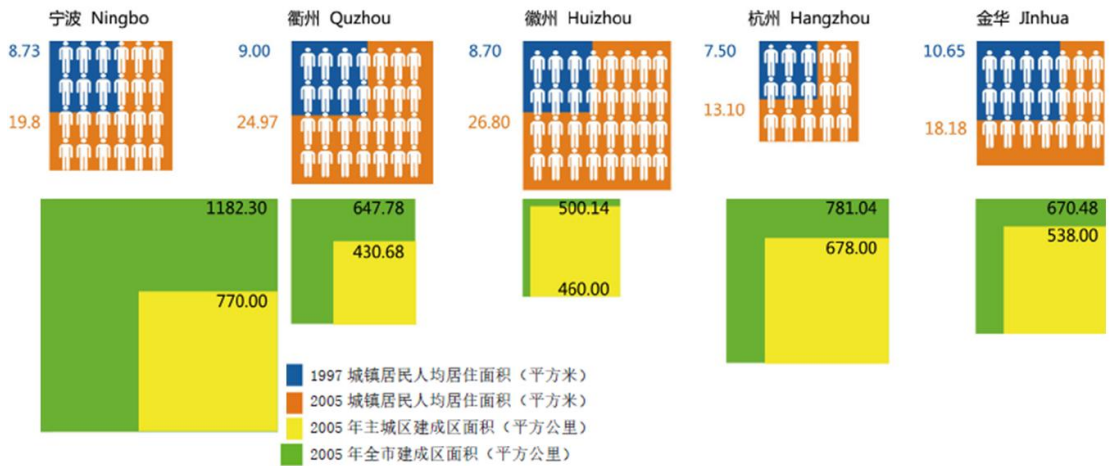


Figure 1.5 Urban per capita living area (1997~2005)

In the living space, people are accustomed to the TV wall, ceiling, dressing room, etc. The so-called urban family internal configuration standard, a single lack of individual living space, has been aesthetically healthy and healthy, as shown in Figure 1.6.



Figure 1.6 Urban people standard home internal configuration

The environmental problems in the city are even more terrible, the air problems led by smog, the traffic jams during the peak hours of commuting, and the pollution of the land exposed by the construction land, as shown in Figure 1.7.



Figure 1.7 Environmental issues in the city

In the face of such a living space, residents in the city often have to invest more than a few times more than the rural real estate investment, but the quality of life in exchange for is not directly proportional to the investment. Under such an overall trend, urban space will face the possibility of partial population transfer to the countryside while facing its own upgrade. Of course, due to China's current household registration policy restrictions, this transfer is often not a real family migration, but a public place for a second home or leisure travel.

Second, the development of rural China is also facing many problems. Through the investigations of Qinqin Village in Hangzhou, Sizhai Village in Shaoxing, Ningbo Step by Step Village, and other villages, it can be seen that the infrastructure of most remote villages is still very backward. Many villages and villages have restricted the exchanges between villagers and the outside world, even some villages still have no running water, and many old houses with historical value have become dangerous buildings without the necessary maintenance and protection, as shown in Figure 1.8.



Figure 1.8 Rural infrastructure is backward

However, the more urgent problem is that most of the elderly and children staying in the village lack the ability to create social value. The young and middle-aged villagers go out to work all the year round and live in other places. They are unwilling to seek development in their hometown. More young people want to do everything in

your way to leave the countryside. The population loss caused by backward education and backward medical security has caused the sustainable development of the countryside to fall into a vicious circle, as shown in Table 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6.

Table 1.3 Size of migrant workers in Qinchuan Village, Sizhai Village and Gradual Village (Unit: 10K)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total migrant workers</b>	24223	25278	26261	26894	27395
<b>1. Migrant workers</b>	15335	15863	16336	16610	16821
<b>(1) Migrant workers in the households</b>	12264	12584	12961	13085	13243
<b>(2) Family migrant workers</b>	3071	3279	3375	3525	3578
<b>2. Local migrant workers</b>	8888	9415	9925	10284	10574

Table 1.4 Age composition of migrant workers in Qinchuan Village, Sizhai Village and Gradual Village (Unit: 10K)

Age	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>16-20</b>	6.5	6.3	4.9	4.7	3.5
<b>21-30</b>	35.9	32.7	31.9	30.8	30.2
<b>31-40</b>	23.5	22.7	22.5	22.9	22.8
<b>41-50</b>	21.2	24.0	25.6	26.4	26.4
<b>&gt;50</b>		12.9	14.3	15.1	17.1

Source: Local township government

Table 1.5 Qinchuan Village, Sizhai Village and Gradual village empty nest problem

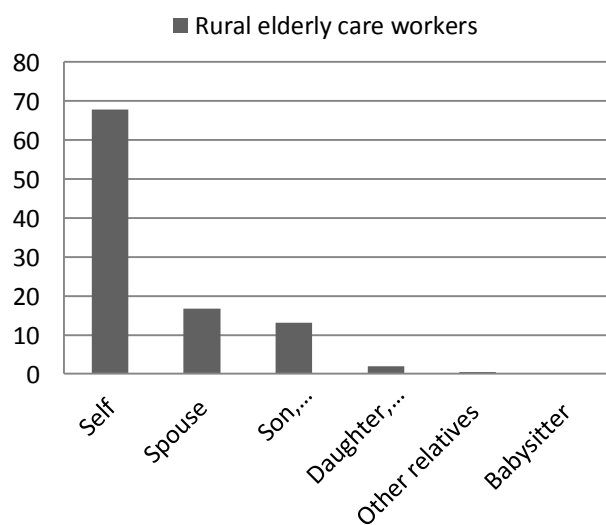
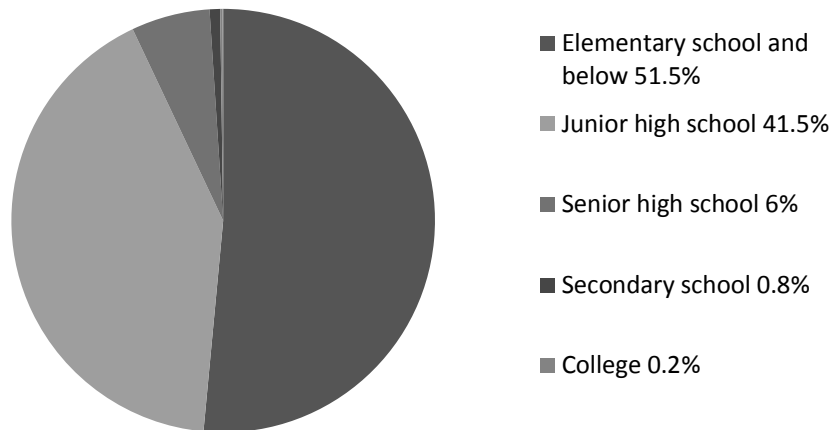


Table 1.6 Qinchuan Village, Sizhai Village, gradual village education level



By comparing the material conditions and quality of life between cities and villages, we can find that both have their own defects and problems in the process of social development and change. But at the same time, we can also find that the shortage of natural and human resources in the city happens to be the advantage of rural settlements; and the shortcomings of rural infrastructure and human resources are just the city's strong technology and capital can try to make up for it. Here, the question we need to discuss is whether there is the possibility of using the natural humanistic advantages of rural areas and the city's capital and infrastructure for effective resource exchange. It can simultaneously solve the bottleneck problem of urban development and gradually improve the backwardness of rural hollowing out. ? Today, 30 years after the rapid development of urbanization in China, the significance of the research on the symbiotic space of urban residents is to find a win-win way to promote the synergy between urban and rural areas and to transform into a benign common development.

#### 1.1.5 Inevitable trend of new lifestyle

After the Beijing Olympic Games, the tourism industry has undergone tremendous changes in the Chinese economy. In 2015, the number of tourists in China exceeded 4 billion for the first time, while tourism revenue exceeded 4 trillion yuan, more than five times that of a decade ago. There are still many undeveloped humanities and natural landscapes in China's vast territory. From the city to the original villages, experiencing the local customs and customs has become a new way of life for urban people. With the rapid spread of the Internet, people's life and work are less and less restricted by



geography and time and space. There is no technical problem in telecommuting. The online world connects remote villages with the world. For some creative work, The office environment is not the biggest problem between the city and the countryside.

As the level of per capita income increases, the urban agglomerations living in cities are constantly seeking a more diverse, comfortable and natural way of life to enhance the quality of life, and this trend will continue. The data shows that the Engel coefficient of Chinese residents in 2016 exceeded 30%, which is close to the affluent consumption standard. In the consumer group after the next 00, due to the popularity of their own education level and the improvement of the family's economic level, they will no longer be satisfied with the basic needs of life, and will pay more attention to the consumption of spiritual appeal.

In order to meet the needs of people's new lifestyles after the economic level is raised, the exploration of symbiotic new communities can provide more possibilities for urban people and villagers, thereby stimulating consumption, promoting long-term effective and stable economic growth, and promoting the overall development of society.

## 1.2 Research goal and significance

### 1.2.1 Exploring the New Community Space of the Coexistence of City and Village Residents

Rural construction is an inevitable trend of the current urban-rural differences. The exploration of the new community space of urban and village residents is an effective means to solve sick cities and hollow villages.

From the perspective of high-density single-city expansion, the countryside should be a necessary condition for relaxation, entertainment, and green living, and it is a rare opportunity for self-development to the loss of backward labor and some even on the verge of destruction. In this process, how do urban people get involved in the countryside? When the rise of rural construction brings development to the countryside, how should a sustainable development model be established? How to deal with the strong differences in culture and values between local and foreign people? Is there a possibility that the construction can integrate different background groups and harmoniously develop the community? These are all things that need to be explored in

this article.

When it comes to the old project of Datou Village reconstruction, the author studied from the two dimensions of space and time. In terms of space, "Let the city integrate into nature, let the residents see the mountains, see the water, remember to live in the nostalgia"--the building and the rural landscape, the natural environment, the human environment form a unified harmonious state, the rural architecture is extremely Respect the original local style, maintain and the local culture of the out-of-town village, and introduce new elements to activate the countryside and form a living organism; in the time dimension, how to combine the same seasonal agricultural activities to update the village In the phase of the process, a series of periodic sustainable designs are particularly important in the early stages of intervention, construction, commissioning, and subsequent development.

### 1.2.2 Theoretical significance and practical application value

The research status of domestic construction in rural areas is in an exploratory stage. Generally speaking, most rural construction stays in the state of spatial transformation, material use and resource integration. Most master's thesis and journals are more concerned about a certain degree. How to face a number of village development problems with clear individual characteristics, make dialectical analysis and judgment and balance of interests, accurately find the pain points of rural transformation and promote the common benign and stable development of villages, which is the focus of rural construction at this stage.

In the course of his "Building Six Laws Natural Construction Law", the Chinese Academy of Fine Arts Chen Haoru explained his harmonious life in the laws of nature and combined the definition of human and environment. He believes that natural architecture should not be static, but will leave different traces in the historical trajectory as time goes by. In the process of practice, this simple view of nature should be infiltrated into the design concept. The process of building a rural construction site must require the participation of rural society as a whole, using local materials and methods to apply to the construction design, and insist on shaping the building.

In the study of rural landscape visual eco-design by Zhang Zan, the paper discusses the process of reconstructing rural social values. In order to improve the visual environment of rural villagers, it emphasizes the key points of rural landscape design

that should be combined with regional characteristics, including regional characteristics.

This article starts from the three key words of using crowd positioning, space environment creation, and event assistance strategy; from the source of users and usage behaviors to explore the multiple possibilities of rural development of new rural development; and the measurement of rural construction projects. It is judging criteria for benign and sustainable development promotes acupuncture-style rural construction, providing some thoughts on narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas and promoting the construction of a beautiful socialist countryside. At the same time, the author also noticed that the visual ecosystem of the rural landscape has important guiding significance for the improvement of the quality of public space. It is hoped that through the public space, the activity venues that are cohesive and used by the residents of the city and villages will be provided to allow people of different backgrounds. Participate in the activities of the venue, build a good communication bridge between outsiders and local residents, and seek a new model for the innovative development of rural life.

### 1.3 Research methods

The author's research will be carried out as follows:

1. Starting from the analysis of literature and literature, extensively read relevant theoretical literature and actual cases of domestic and foreign planning, theoretical guidance and practice, the following aspects of data search: rural economic development and land management model, urban and rural infrastructure differences, rural ecology Humanities protection, development trends and case studies of rural construction, sustainable development planning of villages, ecological landscapes based on agriculture, maintenance and renewal of old houses, management models and industries.

2. Facing the current situation of urban-rural gap, first analyze the spatial attribute characteristics of the two, and explore whether there is the possibility of cyclical urban-rural resource exchange. How do agricultural land non-agricultural land promote each other to establish a long-term and effective industrial chain, and firmly grasp There are several contradictions, the commonalities and interests of the government, villagers, urban people, and developers, using the role of designers to balance their relationship.

3. Through the field visit to Datou Village, actively understand the ideas of local

residents, and conduct research on different interest groups such as villagers, local governments, project developers, and conduct online questionnaire surveys of surrounding urban residents to explore the towns and villages around Datou Village. The potential needs of life, through the unified analysis of data, from the behavioral characteristics and psychological appeals to find a breakthrough in solving problems.

4. From the “crowd positioning”, “space environment creation” and “event assistance strategy”, explore the environmental construction of the value of the site, conduct differential analysis on the population of the community symbiosis space, and establish an effective communication platform, from culture and business. The two angles provide vitality for the symbiotic space, retain the individual needs while looking for common language and activities, adopt a reasonable functional organization framework and traffic flow lines, and coordinate the harmonious development relationship between new buildings, old buildings and ecological landscapes.

5. Design practice, open the design process, in addition to working with village representatives, potential investors in the city to negotiate plans, set up workshops, in order to explore the ideas of local residents, trying to meet their different needs for the symbiotic space of rural communities, Enable rural community symbiosis to activate more audiences.

## Chapter 2 Questions and Strategies

### 2.1 Spatial attributes of urban and rural resource exchange

The inequality of resources in cities and towns is a historical issue of policy and economic development, and it is a real problem. Its “centralized” spatial expansion model makes cities and townships often in two unrelated development trajectories, establishing a symbiotic space between urban and rural residents and trying to establish a resource sharing platform through the means of urban and rural resource exchange to bundle development. It’s necessary to find the way to drive urban-rural interaction and narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. First of all, the author analyzes the current living space of urban and rural areas through horizontal comparison.

#### 2.1.1 The living space of urban residents

- (1) Through the investigation of relevant data, we can analyze the living space of urban residents from the following aspects.
- (2) Urban expansion is accompanied by the building of urban residents who have lived in reinforced concrete. Urban people are eager to get rid of a single living space with no individuality.
- (3) High-density urban gathering leads to a small per capita living area, limited social and public space, and urban people want to improve the quality of high living space.
- (4) Under the development mode of concentrated resources, environmental problems such as traffic congestion and air pollution have become heavier.
- (5) Urban people are eager for a superior natural environment.
- (6) Standardized home appliances and internal assembly, lack of green and healthy living conditions, urban people are eager to return to life aesthetics and ideas.
- (7) Faced with rising housing prices and increasing living costs, urbanites hope to find breakthroughs and establish new development models.

#### 2.1.2 The living space of rural residents

Through the investigation of relevant data, we can analyze the relatively backward infrastructure and simple living space in rural areas from the following aspects.

- (1) Insufficient infrastructure: Some buildings need maintenance, and problems such as power supply and water passages need to be solved urgently.
- (2) The education level is obviously lower than that of urban areas. Many young people cannot accept high-quality educational resources and are at a disadvantage in social competition.
- (3) Many villages are located in the canyons and have a good natural pastoral scenery.
- (4) There are limited types of public spaces in villages. Apart from the temples, villagers often gather in open spaces such as ancient wells and old trees.
- (5) The traditional dwellings in the village are relatively well preserved, continuing the architectural features such as patios, porches and slings.
- (6) Low cost of living and abundant space resources.

### 2.1.3 Interoperability, periodicity, continuity of interchange

Through the full study of the current situation of urban and rural space, the author further explains the possibility of urban and rural resource exchange through the two dimensions of space and time. To solve the material appearance of the urban-rural gap, we must first try to promote the consensus of the urban and rural residents on the relationship between man and nature on the spiritual level. The rural community symbiosis of urban and village residents need to establish a natural education center. The city provides educational resources and agricultural technology for the village and the village provides bases and farms. When the research focus on the theme of harmonious development between man and nature, the new community of cultivating the consumption values of green agricultural products, at the same time inspiring new agricultural practitioners and upgrading professionals in the professional field.

Secondly, taking advantage of the interaction between commercial space and cultural space, with the promotion of green agriculture, more and more people are upgrading the concept of consumption of organic agricultural products, commercial operations are involved in the countryside, and regular organic agricultural products are passing through the line. The following methods meet the needs of consumers, and the corresponding network platform provides long-term supply to urban residents through online methods. The income of agricultural and sideline products is significantly

improved, and more young laborers will consider choosing to stay in rural areas and develop.

Through the long-term effective resource exchange of the natural education space led by urban resources and the commercial green space dominated by rural green agricultural products, advanced agriculture has been developed, the problem of rural hollowing has improved, and more capital and labor will further promote the tourism.

## 2.2 Related case studies

### 2.2.1 Western urban and rural construction interaction

In addition to China, many countries also have rural populations that are sparsely populated and slow to develop. Due to regional differences, the village development strategies proposed by different countries also have great differences. Combining geographical advantages, the most local and sustainable strategies are proposed.

South Africa was once a British colony. Since its independence from the Commonwealth, it has worked hard to develop a mineral-based economic development system, and has also reached the level of middle-income developing countries in manufacturing, agriculture and service industries. However, due to the legacy of historical colonization, there are serious imbalances in regional development. Many tribes lack innate resources and imperfect infrastructure. How to attract foreign investment to stimulate the development of backward villages has become the starting point of the local government and through active communication with international organizations. With assistance, a large number of international work camp experience programs have been launched to build a local community culture community, attracting young people from Europe, the United States and developed countries to participate in the original ecological community experience, they can offset the local accommodation expenses through labor. And it is responsible for teaching some basic agricultural science concepts. In addition, the government is actively promoting the use of public kitchens and public farm tools. Communities of community members can use shared production materials, but in the harvest season, share the fruits of labor in exchange. In addition, due to the wide variety of languages in many remote areas of South Africa, the problem of limited start-up funds has been solved by sharing the working community, and the links between different tribes have been strengthened, accelerating the process

of mutual trade and economic cooperation. Carlo Vezzoli, a professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Design in Milan, Italy, summarizes the operating model of the shared economy under the concept of sustainable development in the book "Sustainable System Innovation - The Theory, Method and Tools for Designing Satisfaction Systems", for many underdeveloped regions. Project experience has been summarized and evaluated.

Italy is a country with a long history. Its capital, Rome, has been the center of Western civilization for centuries. It has 48 UNESCO-certified World Cultural Heritages. Its inheritance and maintenance of culture, architecture and art is A model for learning and research in many countries. However, under the impact of the continuous development of the city's commercial economy, more and more young people are pouring into large cities such as Milan, Rome, and Genoa. Some villages and towns with a long history are also facing the crisis of falling. Also actively explore solutions. A small town in the Lombardy region of Colonnata is known for its high quality cheese. Due to the relatively closed geographical environment, the local production continues with hand-made production methods before the government has proposed a uniform and rigorous rating system for the dairy market. Their products have never had the advantage of the market. Local farmers spontaneously organized cooperatives to boycott foreign-invested enterprises, expand the scale of production through joint financing, and build semi-manual assembly lines with local characteristics, which preserved the original taste and pure taste of the cheese produced. With the protection of local culture, their dairy products are becoming more and more popular. More and more tourists come here to visit the hand-worked workshops. The nearby restaurants and homestays are gradually flourishing, and the villages are slowly alive.

Austria is a relatively small population base in the landlocked countries of central Europe. Most of the land is mountainous, but it has historically produced many famous great musicians, Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart and so on. In other cultural fields, the Austrian government is also actively exploring communication with the world. A small village called Krumbach, Austria, with a population of just over 1,000, but with seven world-class bus stops, the local government wants to make local villagers enjoyed the most interesting design experience. They invited the famous planner Dietmar Steiner to be the initiator of the project, and exchanged a number of famous designers from around the world to design a bus stop for them. Chinese Pritzker Architecture Prize winner Wang Wei, Japanese new generation young architect SouFujimoto Fujimoto



Zhuangsuoke, Chilean designer 2014 snake-shaped gallery designer Smiljan Radic and European architects such as Anton Garcia-Abril and Debora Mesa studio seven studios. Through the point distribution and linear linking, small villages are connected in series to form a design art area. This small village, which is not known, attracts a large number of tourists to visit and walk through this landscape with nature. In the village, it is the unique experience.

### 2.2.2 The current situation and problems of the construction of beautiful rural areas in China

After reading and studying the cases of beautiful rural construction, the author made a summary of the current situation and problems of the township construction. There are roughly five forms of rural participation in the rural construction:

(1) Township construction led by real estate developers. Stimulated by the homestead replacement policy, developers are actively involved in rural construction. Under the drive of maximizing profits, developers overthrew the original villages and then built new homes in the base. Such compulsory mass production, on the surface, has made the people in the village improve their living conditions, but the urban residents who moved to the building and no longer farmed have lost the fundamental connection with the land; many of them began to choose to go out to work. The problem of empty nests and the education of left-behind children are still not resolved. Some villages with traditional cultural protection values are devastating damage, and the new rural construction has become a replica of the same. As shown in Figure 2.2.



Figure 2.1 Rural production project for mass production

(2) The village reconstruction project with the focus on repairing and protecting the architectural heritage. Professor Huang Yinwu of Southeast University participated in the subsidy project of Shaxiyuan Rural Renaissance by the International Architectural Heritage Charity Foundation. Under the leadership of the expert team, through the

restoration of the third phase, the building with historical protection value gradually recovered its original appearance. But at the same time, another type of problem has arisen. As the village's fame grows, the villagers realize that this may be a commercial opportunity. They have begun to open a private inn in an unorganized manner. Due to their limited experience and knowledge reserves, the inn that the villagers have transformed has not been favored by tourists. At the same time, investors with business experience in the field have begun to intervene. The success of the skillful business model has enabled companies with more capital strength to acquire properties that belong to local residents, and the people in the village gradually migrated.

It can be clearly seen from the satellite map 2.3 of the Shaxiyuan village in 2001 and 2014 that the residents who moved out of the village rebuilt a new village in an open space nearby, from an old house with a long history and passed down from generation to generation. Moved to an urban space without any memory, the villagers returned to the original point. The restoration and renovation of the village is like repairing an ancient artifact. Although the cracks and gaps have been physically repaired, they have become a decoration. How to deal with the cyclical problems of protective development and the continuation of a living village is an unavoidable reality in rural construction.

(3) Rural symbiosis plan planned by intellectuals. Ou Ning and Zuo Jing's Lushan Community plan also encountered problems. As the initiator of this project, they were deeply attracted by the local natural scenery and historical and cultural buildings when they visited a village in Huizhou. They hoped to pass intellectuals, the way the artist returns to the countryside drives the development of rural construction, trying to provide a new way of rural construction, so as to avoid the rural being simply become a tourist attraction, or swallowed up by the rapid expansion of the city, their Bishan Bookstore has triggered a lot. The social and cultural workers had positive respond at first. of (as shown in Figure 2.4). The Science and Culture Museum in Bishan Village has also held several successful exhibitions, such as the personal exhibition of artist Liu Chuanhong's "Minnan Documentary" and the "Time Recorder" exhibition by Slovenian artist Matthias. However, as the village's reputation grew, the villagers began to sell the agricultural products in the farmhouse, which was stopped by the cadres of Bishan Village. The subsequent intensification of the conflicts escalated to the point where the Ou Ning's home was cut off, and the Bishan Project Start to go downhill. For farmers, it

is difficult to understand the value of art. They are more concerned about how to improve their living standards. The difference in values between artists' intellectuals and peasants is the root cause of the failure of the Lushan plan.

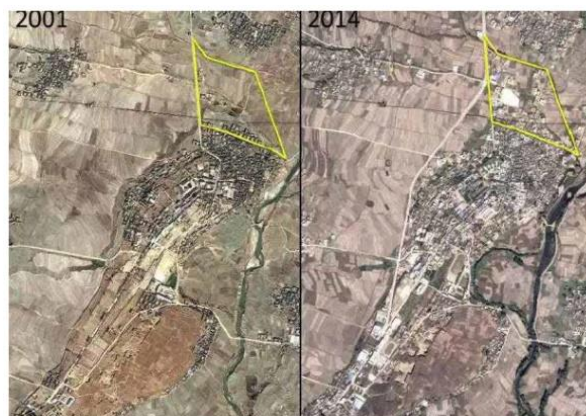


Figure 2.2 Comparison of satellites before and after Shaxiyuan rural restoration



Figure 2.3 Ou Ning Bishan Book Company

(4) Township construction activities with the aim of upgrading the rural industry with the new industrial chain as the leading factor. The Sun Commune is a rural transformation project based on organic farms. Under the leadership of Professor Chen Haoru of the China Academy of Art, the project began to transform from the most inconspicuous pig pen. The ecological farm covering five hundred square meters. It is introduced by the famous international media “New York Times”. All the structures are made of local natural materials such as bamboo, thatch and gravel. Here, the most original breeding for poultry is provided. The ecological environment can ensure the

most organic food for the city (as shown in Figure 2.5). However, since its development in 2013, this project has been facing the dilemma of sustained losses. Due to the limitations of the member-consumer system in operation and the fact that the concept of organic consumption in China's overall market has not yet been popularized, the Sun Commune does not have the income of local farmers as expected and bring obvious revenue increase. Although its concept has been recognized by both urbanites and local residents, due to lack of funds and imperfect industrial chains, the upgrading of a single agricultural industry cannot make revolutionary progress. Therefore, how to deal with the transformation of rural construction, how to mobilize relevant resources and form a complete economic operation model is very important. Only by focusing on long-term rural planning can we provide a strong guarantee for lasting bottom-up rural construction.



Figure 2.4 Chen Haoru Sun Commune



Figure 2.5 Xu Tiantian, Yun Shang, Pingtian

(5) “Acupuncture-style” rural construction led by architects. B&B has always been a hot topic in rural development. On the cloud, Pingtian was involved in the transformation of local architecture by several architects and became a social hotspot. “Grandfather’s Family” Youth Travel, “Changyunju” B&B and so on have received the love of urban consumers, and their arrival has brought considerable income to some villages. However, in places where the economy is relatively backward, the villagers are more concerned about the demand for economic development, and the villages that follow suit are everywhere. Because many projects lack the overall planning, and the infrastructure is imperfect, it is difficult to make a hard copy. Form an orderly benign development. Under the rapid development of the country house, the peasants lack a scientific educational background and use the income to invest in more similar replication projects. This kind of service thinking is actually a consumer value, and the urban people living in the resort live in air conditioning. In the glass house, the villagers

still live in the terracotta.

How to define the relationship between service and service between the city and the villagers, and thus evolve into a harmonious symbiotic community relationship is also worth thinking about. However, the “acupuncture-type” rural development led by architects and designers avoids the outward migration of rural people caused by over-exploitation; on the other hand, it is the “new villagers” and the former villagers who moved from the city. Living and working together offer possibilities, and such “intersections” are in line with people-oriented design ideas. From the designer's point of view, the author would like to discuss how to design a community activity space where the city and village residents live together, increase the opportunities for communication and interaction between the two, and stimulate new forms and possibilities of rural life.

### 2.3 Specific requirements for community symbiosis

- (1) Through the study and research on the construction cases of many backward villages at home and abroad, the author puts forward some thoughts on the symbiotic space of the residents in the rural communities:
- (2) Spontaneity. The development of rural development has changed from “top-down” participation to “bottom-up” development, abandoning the construction perspective of “building a house in the countryside in the countryside”, triggering the self-development of rural resources.
- (3) Local culture. The villagers participated in the decision-making in different degrees in the incident, and the villagers became the endorsement of their own culture, thereby making more youth and middle-aged people choose to stay in the countryside to seek development and increase the rural adult labor force.
- (4) "Live village". To improve the quality of living space for local villagers, create a dynamic public space, and stimulate the cohesiveness of the village. More and more villagers are willing to thrive here, and more urban residents are attracted.
- (5) Space “symbiosis”. In addition to the relationship between service and service, foreigners and local residents establish an equal and mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship to achieve harmonious development between man and nature.

- (6) New industrial chain in villages and cities. The new urban industry is actively involved in the production and living system of the country, using the business model for rational development, and forming a benign sustainable industrial chain with new agriculture as the main body.

### 2.4 Main body and space appeal of community space in symbiotic activities of urban and rural residents

First of all, it began to look for the main body of the community space of the symbiosis activity of the city and the township. In the rural construction, the relationship between the outsider and the local residents has always been the focus of our discussion. Through the 62 e-star questionnaires collected in the village of Datou Village and the 165 surveys in the second-tier cities of Zhejiang, it can be seen that the difference between the two groups will decrease with the change of age groups, while the young people are learning. And entertainment time is much higher than other age groups, as shown in Table 2.1, 2.2.

Table 2.1 Lifestyles of people of different ages in cities (unit: hour)

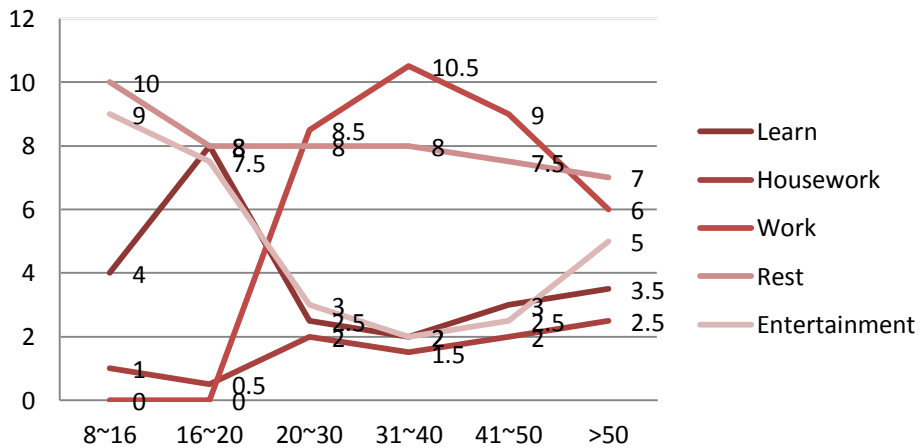
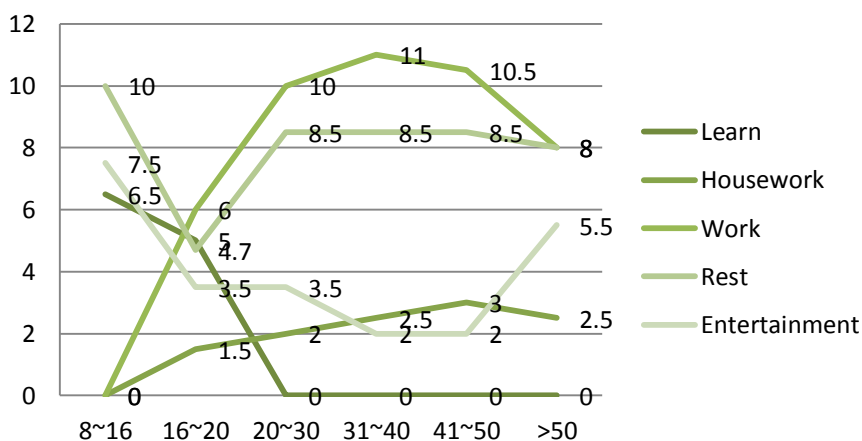


Table 2.2 Lifestyles of people of different ages in rural areas (unit: hour)



From the perspective of psychology, the 13- to 19-year-old youth group, because most of them do not contact the society and do not form their own independent values and social views, the similarity of the topic will be far greater than that of adults, and the exclusivity is relatively weak. Therefore, when trying to construct a symbiotic social space between outsiders and local residents, consider choosing adolescents as one of the main objects of the symbiotic community activity space, thereby achieving the greatest publicity in the relative sense of the community.

In addition, the time for young people to learn and play is much higher than that of other age groups. However, most of the ways to acquire knowledge from urban youth groups such as Chenzhou City come from the Internet and books, and there is very little direct contact with the natural sciences. The children grow up in the city are rare to be involved in outdoor activities and practices. Although the comprehensive quality training strategy has been implemented since the implementation of the comprehensive talent training strategy, the establishment of a sustainable development concept in which people and nature coexist harmoniously cannot be underestimated. Therefore, whether the youth education of the youth group can be regarded as a community symbiosis is the breakthrough of space.

Secondly, to explore the space appeal of symbiotic activity community space, courtyards and streets as the most dynamic public space in cultural heritage, carrying the memories of village residents' traditional public activities, such as banquets, vaudeville performances, morning market, weddings and funerals. Sacrifice, etc., its high degree of participation indicates the multiple appeals of community activity participants to the spirit of public life. Through the 62 e-star questionnaires collected in the village of Datou Village and the 165 surveys in the second-tier cities of Zhejiang, it can be seen that the villagers stayed in the outdoor space far longer than the residents in the city, as shown in Tables 2.3 and 2.4.

Table 2.3 Comparison of lifestyles among people of different ages in cities

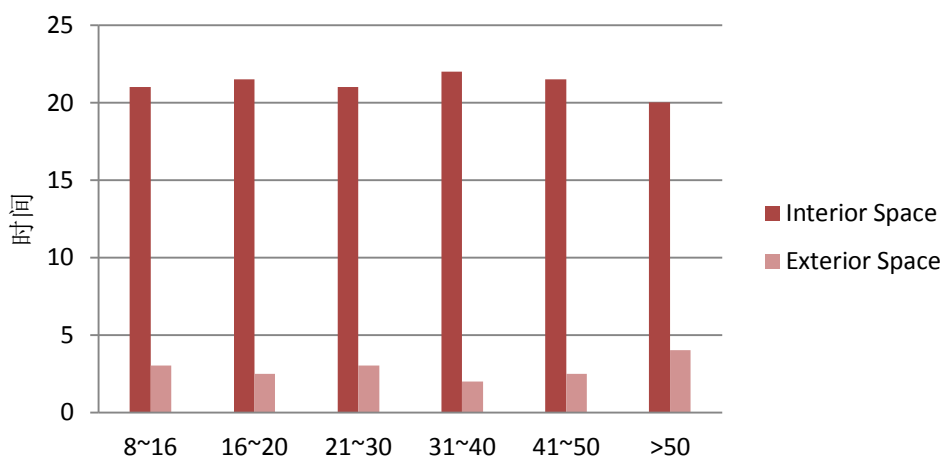
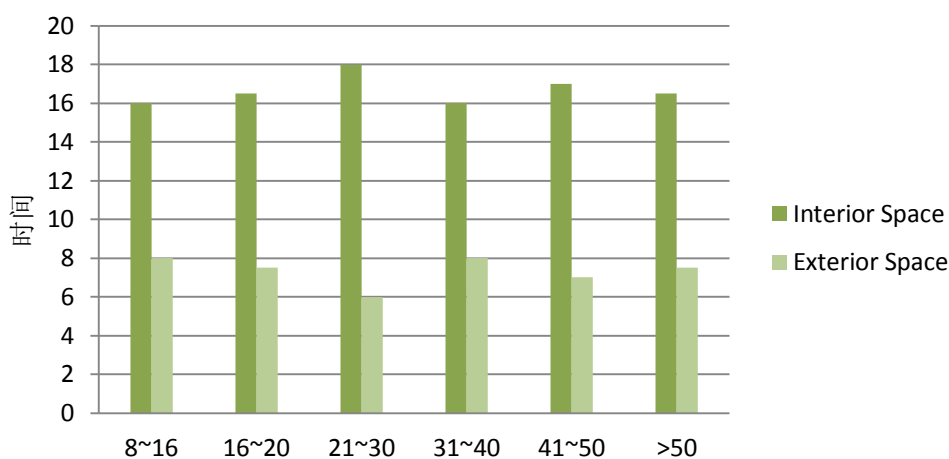


Table 2.4 Comparison of lifestyles among people of different ages in rural areas



Starting from psychology, staying in a closed indoor space for a long time will inevitably create a sense of oppression, which in the long run will have a negative impact on the body and mental health. In fact, the size of the space in which people live, the degree of air circulation, the comfort of light and temperature will have a subtle influence on people. In the space design of the symbiotic activity community, the possibility of open and semi-open space will be fully considered, and the quality of the village will be utilized. The air and the original natural environment resources provide temporary physical and mental relaxation for the urban population who work hard.

Rural construction in recent years is often inseparable from the concepts of home building construction, cultural tourism, and film and television bases. The essence is to promote local non-agricultural income and thus achieve the role of building villages, but



its development model will also bring problems and problems to the countryside. And to avoid the only way to become a commercial empty-shell village, it is always based on advanced agricultural development, rational distribution of service-oriented commercial space and ecological agriculture-led ecological space, for the arrival of the city. The new villagers have established different ways of communication with the original villagers, and stimulated the cohesiveness of rural communities through the multiple possibilities of events in the community symbiosis space to meet the needs of urban and village residents for their different spaces.

## Chapter 3 Construction Strategy

### 3.1 User Targeting

The possibility of creating a symbiotic space between urban and rural residents is very broad. It can be a very different group of people, occurring in a very wide geographical area. The actual situation needs to be adapted to local conditions and adapted to the circumstances. The author starts from the case of Datou Village in Zhangzhou, Zhejiang Province, and looks for the main crowds of the city and villagers in the region and the possibility of activities. We set the target population as a very important rural youth group in the local left-behind population in Zhangzhou, as well as the urban population who came to Chenzhou for vacation and residence during the holiday (mainly from the surrounding metropolitan areas such as Shanghai, Hangzhou, Ningbo, etc.). We hope that by building a platform for public events, visitors and students can participate in fun outdoor activities, learn more about agricultural knowledge, and build rich community markets to create a learning centered on people and nature. Classroom, exchange knowledge, face nature, blend in with nature.

#### 3.1.1 Differences between urban and rural youth population

Through the field visits to the Datou Village Yucun Middle School and the Zhangzhou No. 1 Middle School and the Second Middle School, the author defines the children living in the countryside as “extensive” nature education, and defines the children living in the city as “fine”. Teaching is the main task.

Rural children have a self-training place in a vast natural environment. In addition to academic pressure, many young people have taken on certain family services. The children in the city have been exposed to more informational entertainment methods under the Internet era under the concept of education taught by the elite.

This article wants to summarize their differences in the following three directions:

- (1) Differences between entertainment venues and playmates: In the city, most of the teenagers play toys in toy stores. There are more electronic products in contact with technology, and there are more artificially shaped places, such as playgrounds, sports venues, etc.; rural children have natural toys, landscapes, jungles, fields, Cordyceps, poultry animals, fish ponds, farmhouses, etc. are

children's evening shifts.

- (2) Differences in the learning environment: In the city, the learning pressure of young people is getting bigger and bigger. The scores and scores are the standards that many teachers and parents expect from their children. Teenagers do not have much free time that they can control at their own discretion. In rural areas, children's learning pressure is not small, but compared with urban children, rural children play a lot of childhood, although in the case of helping parents to complete some housework and farm work, they need to bear more. Stress in life.
- (3) Differences in social methods: In the city, many young people go home after school, have limited space for study and life, and do their homework indoors alone. In rural areas, every household is open to the public because they are close to school. After returning home, the partners can continue to find their friends to play, work together, watch TV together, and they have relative independence from the youth.

### 3.1.2 Commonality of adolescents

The release of natural childlikeness is a remarkable feature of adolescence. Compared with adults, they are more likely to be attracted by natural phenomena and produce curiosity. This release of nature contributes to the long-term development of adolescent mental health. However, China's current closed education system and "captive" training methods often inhibit the release of children's nature. In the investigation of urban adolescents in different regions of China, such as Beijing, Zhejiang, Chongqing, Xinjiang, and Henan, randomized the sample taken has an abnormal psychological tendency of 17%. A large number of young people have lost their childlike interest in childhood. Under the pressure of social competition guided by academic employment, this situation has become worse and worse. Is it possible to effectively combine natural childlikeness with education, taking the natural environment as The main blueprint, open education space, the use of scientific and direct education, while the young people integrate into nature, the natural collection of the natural sciences, finishing to the final absorption of learning. While gaining effective knowledge, it also achieved healthy development in mind and body.

The cultivation of creative thinking is the direction that the current reform of the

youth education system has been paying attention to, and the core of innovation is to maintain the challenge of authority, encourage students to think independently based on personal views, and cultivate students to use logical thinking skills in this process. Prove your own point of view. In a relatively open outdoor space environment, it is easier to create a psychological feeling such as the life of a teacher, instead of the teacher standing on the podium, with the absolute authority to let the students sit passively in their seats.

Through the analysis of the two directions of natural childishness and creative thinking, we can see that if a rural community education space can be successful, in addition to the need to inculcate knowledge, it is more inspiring to be inspired by nature education. It is easier to think about problems with divergent thinking. A platform for tourists and local students inspire each other to learn from each other. For rural teenagers, it will be a good place to attract them.

### 3.1.3 Urban population diversity

Single urban youth, in the context of frequent urban population movements, more and more young people advocate singlism, and online words such as “older youth” and “iron nails” have become popular. A new generation of young people will pay more attention to their own development and their attempts to adopt new lifestyles. They love sports, dare to innovate, no longer rely on traditional work patterns, and entrepreneurial models emerge one after another to meet the richer spiritual needs of the new generation. Young people who have never been to the countryside are full of poetic and artistic desires for pastoral life.

Family-based urban groups, they generally reach the income of white-collar workers, pay great attention to the education of their children, and are willing to invest a large amount of money for children to participate in extracurricular activities such as summer camps, research base training, overseas famous schools and other study tours. Due to the limited educational background and the coordination of time, it is difficult to participate in the long-term study with the children. The rural areas with the advantage of distance can use the unique natural education environment to attract the urban groups with family as the unit. Regularly participate in weekend outings and learning in the wind.

Urban retirees, with the rapid development of China's economy and society, the

problem of population aging is getting more and more attention from the public. How to improve the society's tolerance for different age groups is particularly important. In addition to helping their children to bear the will of their grandchildren, most retired veterans are eager to enrich their old age through different forms, and get different satisfactions in both material and spiritual aspects: they prefer simple and simple living conditions. Regular and healthy working hour, choose to plant flowers and plants to cultivate and maintain; as a member of the society, they also hope to actively realize self-worth and get recognition from others. The Aged Activity Center often holds various kinds of party activities.

Through the analysis of the diversity of potential tourists in the city, the three major social groups of single youth, three families and urban retired employees are analyzed one by one. With the continuous development of society, they also put forward new requirements for new lifestyles. Then, as a container for new lifestyles, community symbiosis space should fully consider the possibility of situational design, allowing more events to occur when building interactive platforms for cities and townspeople.

## 3.2 Space creation of the place

### 3.2.1 Community symbiosis space function expansion

First of all, the author first named this community symbiosis with the relationship between man and nature as the core.

In the physical space, the Natural Science Society provides a natural education space for tourists to learn with local students, as well as a commercial trading place for local organic agricultural products. The purpose is to provide sustainable development guarantees for the community symbiosis space from both cultural and commercial aspects. The demand for new agricultural upgrading, the establishment of a dynamic new rural public space, the two support each other and promote each other, as shown in Figure 3.1 below. In this process, on the one hand, urban people provide educational resources for community symbiosis, and build village culture confidence for the villagers. On the other hand, they always take the development of new agricultural products as the foundation and expand the promotion of organic agricultural products market. The increase in income brought by the villagers will drive the community symbiosis space to be updated from the bottom up and activate the entire village.

### 3.2.2 Natural education space

In the cultural space of community symbiosis, the author introduces the concept of nature education, sets up a natural classroom, allows tourists and local students to experience the farming process of sowing, cultivation, harvesting, etc., and cultivates the urban new generation group with the value of green agricultural products consumption. And inspire new agricultural practitioners through the popularization of agricultural knowledge.

Based on the Datou Village Luming Qili Township Primary School, the Natural Education Space will provide temporary and staged learning conditions: centralized accommodation, open classrooms, studio-style exhibition halls, outdoor event spaces, etc., with summer camps and extracurricular activities. Activities, private schools and other forms, actively guide young people in the city to participate in plant work and record their growth and change at different times, and slowly cultivate the values of natural aesthetics and green agricultural products consumption. The Nature Class will also rely on the existing Cangzhou Crop Technology Extension Station to set up the Datou Village site to provide technical guidance for the promotion of modern agriculture. At the same time, in practice, it provides first-hand agricultural data for scientific research, and the villagers pass advanced agriculture. The study of ideas and technologies has gradually established self-confidence in its own rural agricultural culture, and carried out more planting and marketing of agricultural and sideline products, thereby attracting more young and middle-aged rural areas to promote the continuous development of modern agriculture.

### 3.2.3 Commercial transaction space

In the commercial public space where the community is symbiotic, the author introduces the concept of green agricultural product consumption, sets up an organic market, and regularly opens to the public, providing organic food and farmhouse music, picking activities and other experience services, so that there is a direct sale between urban people and farmers. The trading platform, which is the C2C model (customer to customer), promises to enhance the economic benefits of organic crops and agricultural and sideline products by maximizing the economic benefits of organic crops and agricultural by-products from the picking to the table for 48 hours of fresh vegetables and without adding natural high-quality poultry products. The upgrading of agricultural

industry promotes the ultimate goal of sustainable rural development.

The organic city is concentrated on the farmers in Datou Village, and establishes a rural consortium. It enjoys the same brand marketing and sells organic agricultural products with local characteristics. Temporary markets are regularly open to urban tourists for on-site sales. Residents of nearby cities can enjoy an idyllic holiday on weekends, visit local organic farm production bases, purchase high-quality agricultural and sideline products and have the opportunity to taste on site. The organic marketplace cooperates with urban logistics to provide consumers with quality products that are ready to eat and ready-to-wear. On the online organic market platform, consumers will also be provided with nutrition and advice from food experts, and through long-term order discounts and membership system, more urban people will start to accept new purchases, cooking, and other eating habits. Only a substantial increase in economic efficiency can lead to an overall improvement in local infrastructure, education, and medical care, and it is possible for the country to usher in a new era.

### 3.2.2 Space relationship

Before further designing the community symbiosis space, we need to sort out the relationship between the spatial form of the community and the traditional houses.

As one of China's 99 historical and cultural cities, Cangzhou has a history of more than 1,800 years. The residential buildings in Datou Village also retain many traditional elements. The southern climate is hot, humid and rainy. The design of the patio is particularly important. The depth of the courtyard is relatively deep, almost close to the square. There is a saying that collecting rain and collecting money. Every rainy season is introduced into the canal along the rainwater collected by the green tile, and then the house is discharged through the trench. In addition, the slow sunlight from the patio to the cloister of the surrounding sun reflects the design philosophy of harmony between man and nature. As the smallest building unit, the patio can also grow organically and expand along the axis of the building. It is called one-in, two-in, three-in, and each additional one requires a patio. This vital space grows. The pattern is like cell division. It is divided into two and divided into four to adapt to the expansion of the whole family. Its essence is the spatial embodiment of family reproduction. When constructing a new building mass, the organicity should be fully considered, and the building volume should be defined by the dynamic growth vision, so that the space can be continuously

adjusted to meet new demands.

The visual relationship with the local agricultural landscape is also very important. Datou Village is located in the gorge, with high mountains on both sides, surrounded by a bamboo sea. It is the long-term labor result of the villagers in Datou Village. The agricultural landscape is mainly terraced, which is built on the mountain, producing bamboo shoots, citrus, alpine vegetables, etc. The stepped farmland constructed along the contour line is an effective measure to control soil erosion in sloping farmland. It has obvious advantages in light, water storage and ventilation. It is more common in the rainy and mountainous areas of Lingnan, China, and has a significant effect on increasing production. Confucianism emphasizes the harmonious unity of heaven, earth and people, and adapts the concept of agricultural development according to local conditions. This is its concrete manifestation. The relationship between man and nature is always complementary and mutually infiltrated. When adding a new agricultural landscape, it should form a certain unified relationship with the overall division pattern of the original terraced fields, respect the original form of division while retaining different planting forms, enhance the layering sense visually, and increase the richness of the agricultural landscape.

From the perspective of the overall layout of the village, the new space and the intervention of the structure must first follow the original narrative of the village layout, retain the original space nodes, and maintain the distance between them within a certain range. However, the traditionally vibrant rural public space ancestral halls, with the emergence of rural population loss and hollowing out, are gradually becoming weaker. Can we try to reactivate the village by supplementing the functions of the rural public space under the new lifestyle? As a rural public space, local residents can hold weddings, public performances, agricultural knowledge lectures and other activities in the new symbiotic space. Its essence is to further expand the village ties with religious belief as the core, and to derive new attributes that conform to the characteristics of the new lifestyle, aiming at promoting the values of advocating nature and returning to nature, and strengthening ideological work for the construction of new countryside. In order to preserve the climax of the traditional settlement layout, the relative privacy of the rural ancestral hall and the core position of the traditional culture, the Natural Science Society chose to establish a new hillside slope away from the center of the Datou Village and establish a new relationship with the Luming Qilixiang Primary School at the foot of the



mountain. The line of action emphasizes the relevance of the landscape between the two.

In addition, the author has made a review of the basic conditions of the basic dwellings, hydrology and vegetation in the villages in the valley, as shown in Figure 3.2 below.

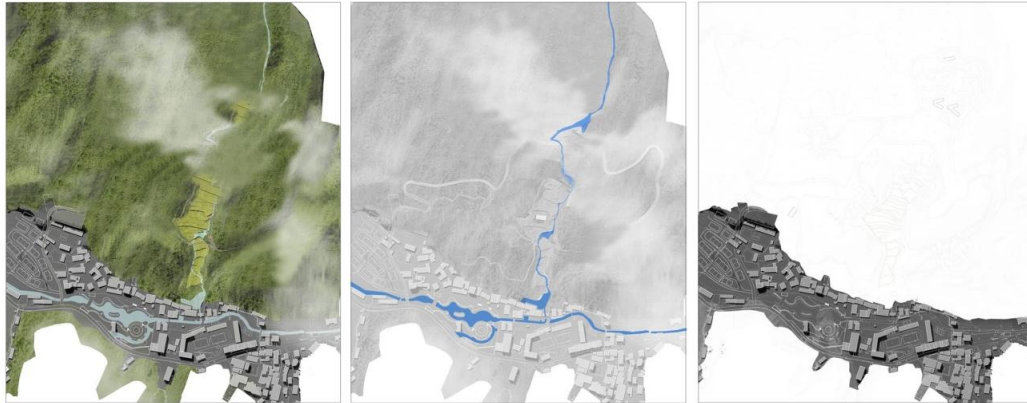


Figure 3.1 Analysis of the natural conditions of Datou Village

It can be seen from the figure that although the existing villages have undergone renovation over the years, the original village structure has been largely preserved, and the relationship with the mountains has been coordinated. The village buildings are built on the mountain line according to the contours of the original mountain. At the same time, a village runs through the village. The water source has become the lifeblood of life and work in the village; the existing school serial number has become the only modern building in the village, the volume is too large, and the relationship with the original village is not very harmonious. As shown in Figure 3.3, we set the natural education space of No. 4 in the community symbiosis space on the hillside, abandoned two old buildings, surrounded by large bamboo forests on the north side and large terraces built on the south side. And there is a mountain stream passing by; and the serial number three commercial trading space is located at the foot of the mountain, the whole space floats on a calm water surface, close to the river bank and at the same time it is a must-have traffic for the village Nodes; and a large number of terraces, echoing the existing landscape park of No. 2, the fifth is the homestay set in two surrounding valleys, with better privacy and vision. We hope to create a community space that is in harmony with nature. The public spaces with different functional attributes complement each other and influence each other. It becomes a platform for urban tourists and rural residents to exchange and enjoy the natural environment.

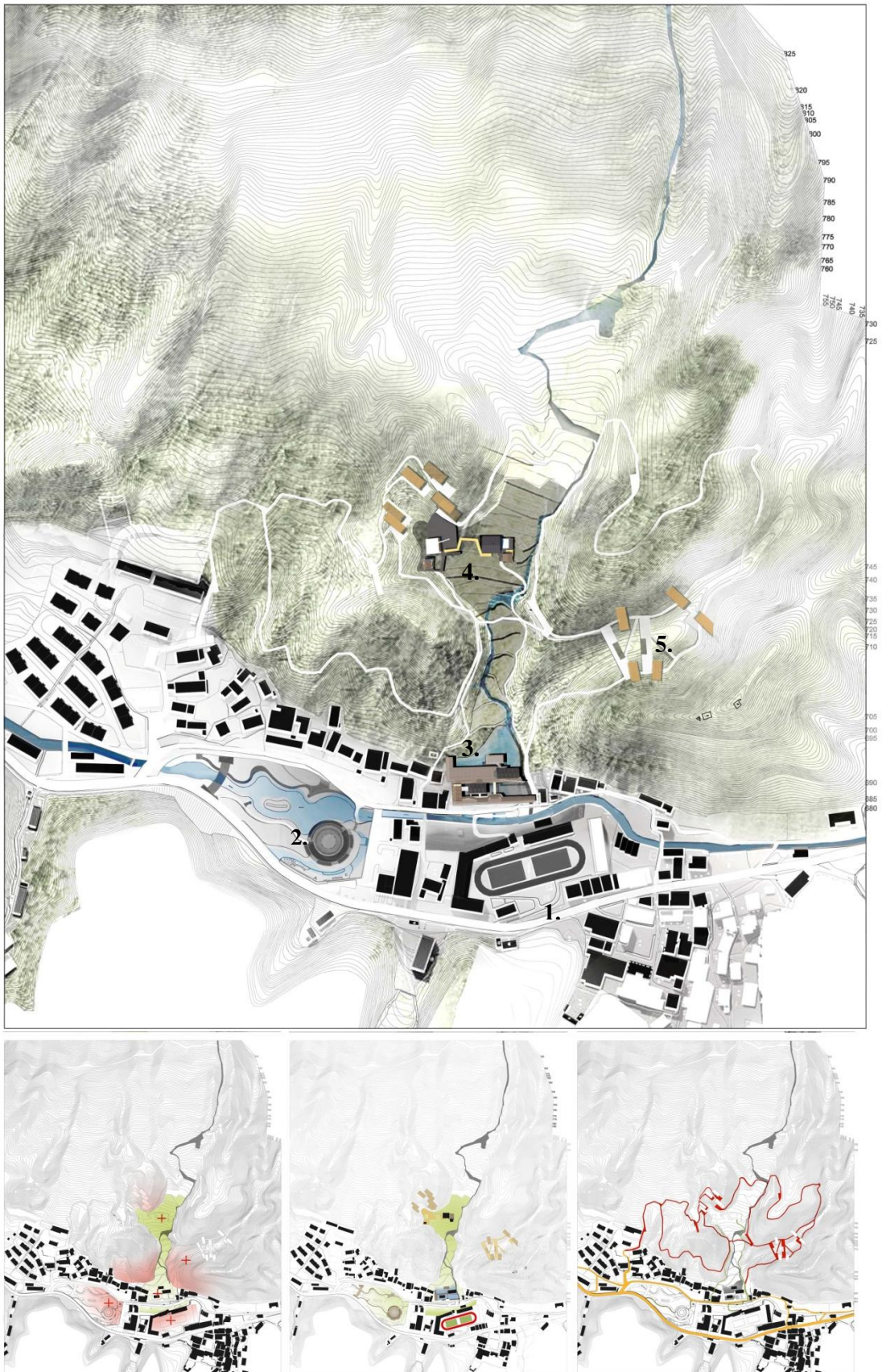


Figure 3.2 General Plan of the Natural Society

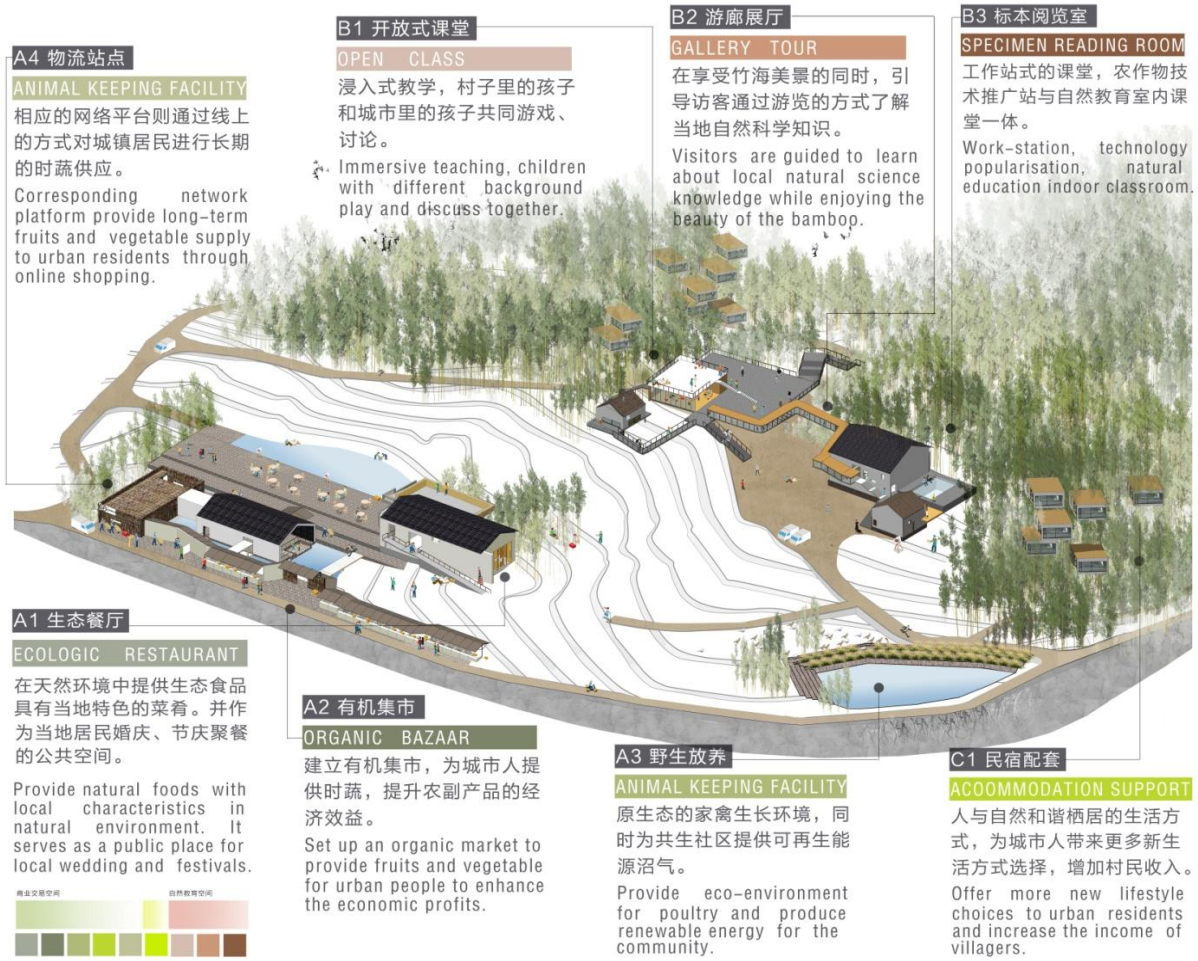


Figure 3.3 Functional extension of the symbiosis space of the Natural Society



Figure 3.4: Bird's-eye view of the symbiosis community of the Natural Society

### 3.2.3 Spatial sequence reorganization

The natural education space in the community symbiosis space is mainly divided into three parts, as shown in Figures 3.6 and 3.7 below. The building on the half-hill slope was originally used as a temporary rest place for the local farmers during the spring ploughing and autumn harvest seasons, and the rest of the time was idle. Incorporating into the existing terraces, as an important narrative node of the original village, they are first transformed into a sequence of educational space.



Figure 3.5 Bird's-eye view of the original building

Figure 3.6 Bird's-eye view of the site entrance

The sequence diagram and renderings of the natural education space shown in Figures 3.8 and 3.9 are shown.

The serial number one is a newly built semi-open space. This space is connected to the outdoor platform. In the classroom, the teachers can follow the traditional table and chair teaching, and the students can sit together to start the game, discuss and so on. In the free time, this is another activity space that is very close to nature. Surrounded by a bamboo sea, children can play on the platform without worrying about being in the mountains.

The second serial number is a closed corridor. Whether you are visiting tourists or students, you can learn about local agriculture and natural science information by means of excursions. Through the paved experience of this space, you can enter the Expo Room 4 and go deeper. And its other channel attribute is also the only way for students to reach the 4th and 5th space, which will strengthen the educational achievements under the subconscious. On the other hand, the other side of the corridor is a completely transparent glass space. The people who browse can also enjoy the natural beauty of the breeze blowing the bamboo sea, overlooking the heights of the village under the mountain.

No. 3 is a specimen reading room displaying local crops, animal and plant

specimens at different stages of growth, and knowledge about hydrology, climate, and soil geology. This is a laboratory that combines workstation-style classrooms and crop technology extension stations. It is also here, so it is both an indoor classroom for young people and a place for agricultural technicians to work. There is a reservoir with purifying function outdoors. Due to the rainy and hot summer in the south, children of the Nature Education Center can play water here and open to all villagers as an open public space. The small house next to it has been remodeled as a management accommodation space and houses a series of places related to nature education aids and material storage.

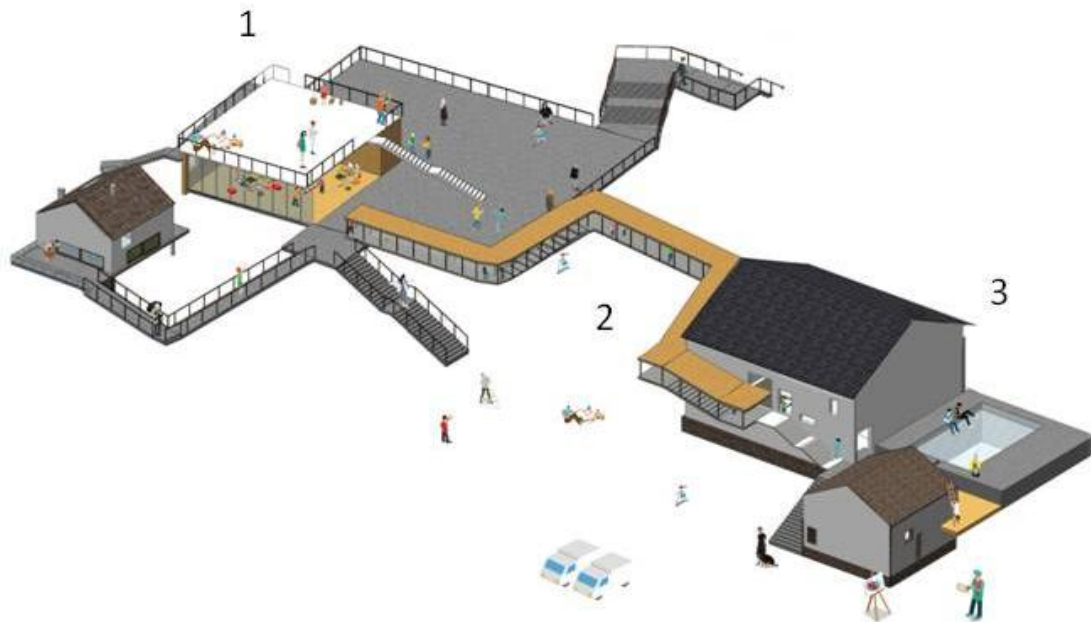


Figure 3.7 Sequence diagram of natural education space



Figure 3.8 Three spatial renderings of nature education



Figure 3.9 Overall effect of natural education

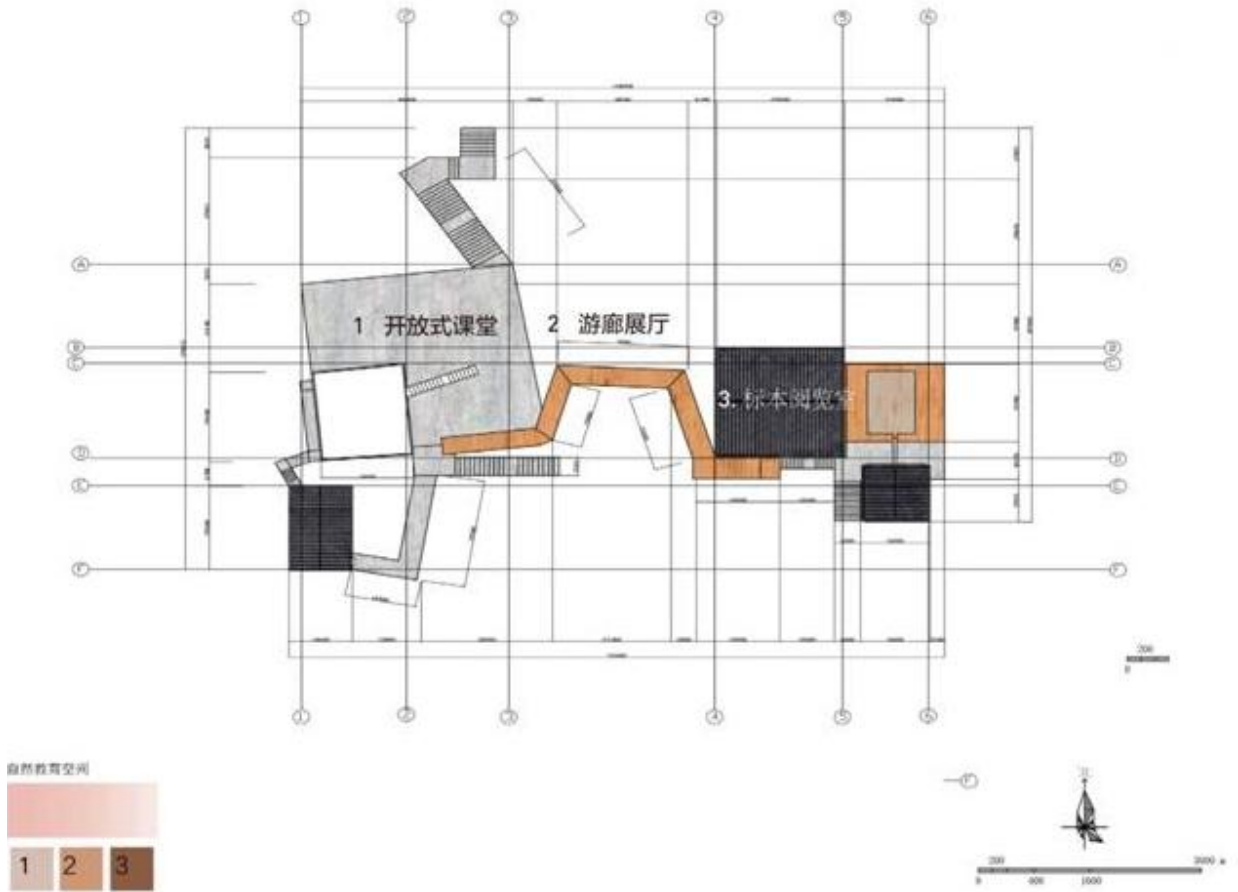


Figure 3.10 Natural Education Plan



Figure 3.11 Cutaway view of nature education

The commercial transaction space in the community symbiosis space is mainly divided into five parts. The space of different functional attributes interacts with each other and complements each other to form another public space with symbiotic city and township residents. As shown in Figures 3.13 and 3.14, choose the intersection of terraces and villages, close to the main road of the village, and across the river from the built landscape park.



Figure 3.12 Status of terraces



Figure 3.13 Bird's-eye view of the village entrance

The product transaction space sequence diagrams shown in Figure 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, and 3.18 are shown in the respective effect diagrams.

The first serial number is the eco-restaurant, where visitors taste the most local dishes. The whole building adopts brick structure and combines glass curtain wall to ensure the permeability of the space. When natural light is used as much as possible, people still feel in the countryside when enjoying the food. Looking out from the

restaurant, you can feel the layering of the terraced plants in the mountains, floating on a calm water surface, enjoying the ornamental view of the agricultural landscape in the best view.

No. 2 is an organic market. It provides organic vegetables for tourists from the city on a regular basis. It continues the building materials of local houses such as glulam, blue stone and tiles. The residents of the village have passed the organic certification of self-produced agricultural products. After that, you can apply for the booth free of charge, and you must also bear a sales time of at least one week. The non-employment business mechanism has the advantage of responding to the uncertainty of the tourist flow. Local residents can arrange their own time according to flexibility. There is another possibility of increasing income.

The third serial number is a long-opening commercial space for simple processing of agricultural and sideline products. The entire space retains the façade of the original building, only the roof is reinforced, the open space is completely open, the internal space is not divided, and the combination is based on the actual product packaging, and the serial number four logistics Space is connected to facilitate the transportation of goods.

Serial No. 4 is a long-term supply center for urban fixed-income people. By cooperating with similar Internet fresh-keeping brands, it provides the idea of picking up a table for 48 hours and establishing its own local brand advantage. During the harvest season, residents can sell high-quality agricultural products, which can reduce the bad acquisition of bad middlemen and the loss of repeated transportation. The entire logistics space does not do too much storage space processing, mainly to complete the packaging work of transportation. Therefore, it does not choose container-type temporary construction plant, but uses local stone, which can also achieve the effect of cooling and preservation.

As a large outdoor space, people can sit and chat on the steps of the steps, and also meet the needs of local residents for large-scale events, weddings, funerals and other activities.



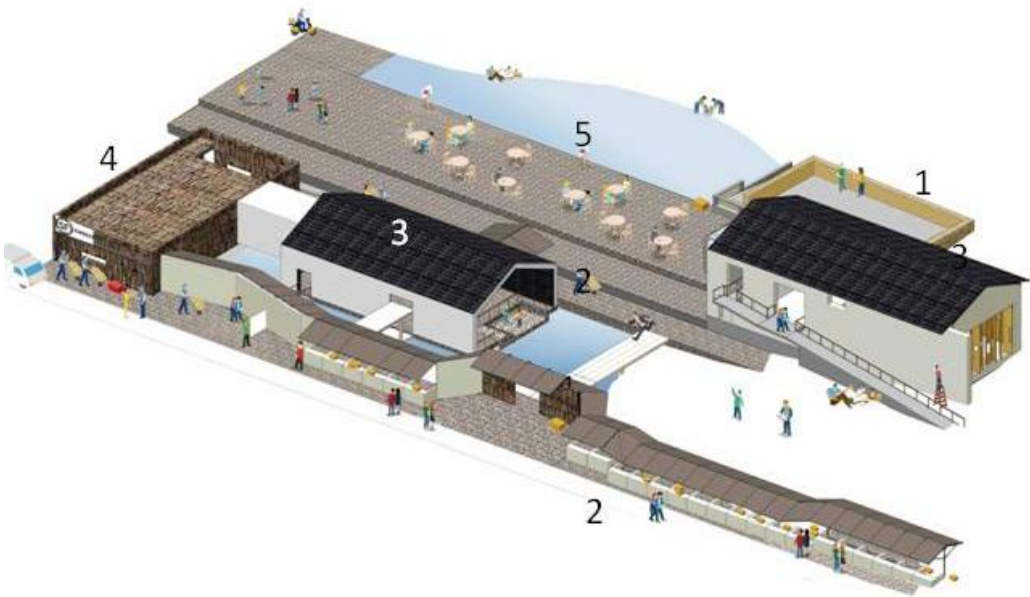


Figure 3.14 Business transaction space sequence diagram



Figure 3.15 Eco-restaurant renderings



Figure 3.16 Organic Market Rendering



Figure 3.17 Effect of agricultural and sideline commodity trading space

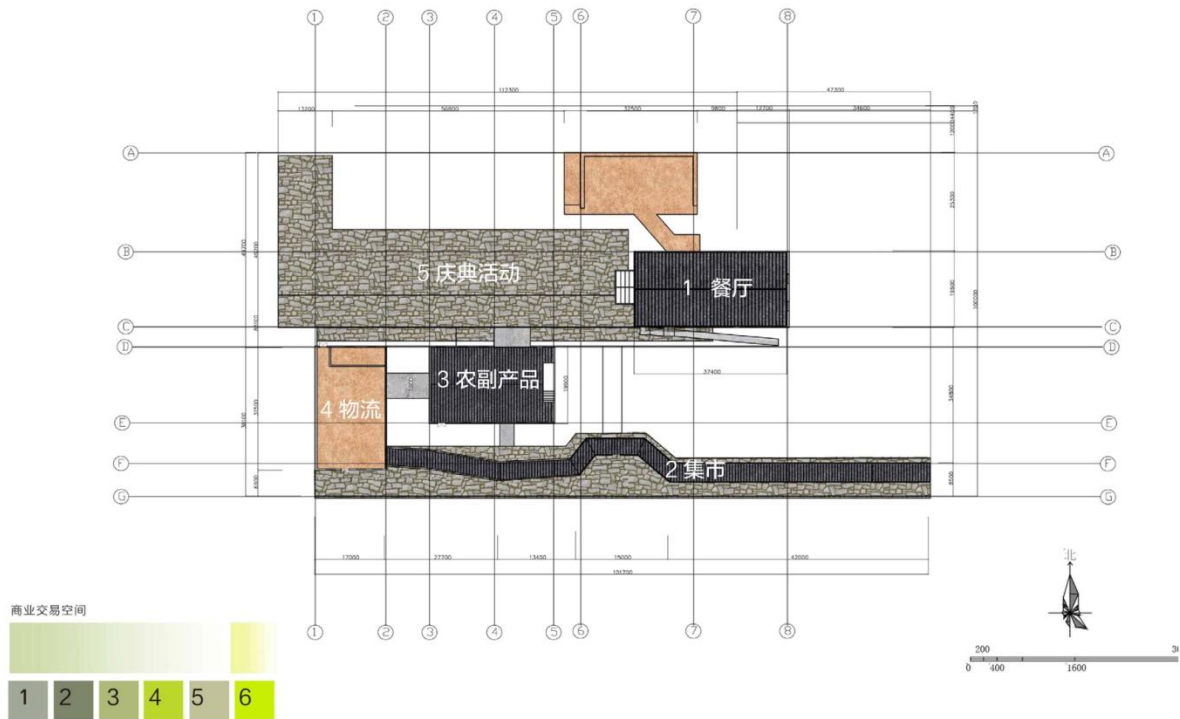


Figure 3.18 Business Transaction Plan



Figure 3.19 Commercial transaction space profile

All in all, this design is based on the purpose of building a city and village community symbiosis space, and has made some thoughts on the status quo of Zhangzhou Datou Village. This community symbiosis space is not only set up for young people and tourists, but also hopes to provide a face-to-nature, blending of natural, local, elderly, returning villagers, teachers, and even long-lived “new villagers” from the city. The natural learning platform injects a vibrant symbiotic public activity space into the village.

### 3.3 Late event assistance strategy

As a rural sustainable public space construction project led by educational institutions, urban residents and rural villagers, and the operation of agricultural product commercial companies, it is not enough to provide only the field of events. The author has carried out a series of strategic thinking on the follow-up of the Natural Science Society.

As shown in Figure 3.20, the eco-restaurant's event assistance strategy meets the needs of local seniors and retirees to provide tea for gatherings. The residents of the village can hold traditional Chinese weddings in the hometown with natural scenery advantages without going to town. Banquets for more than a dozen tables on the large stepped outdoor platform; residents of the city can participate in on-site tasting events during the harvest season.

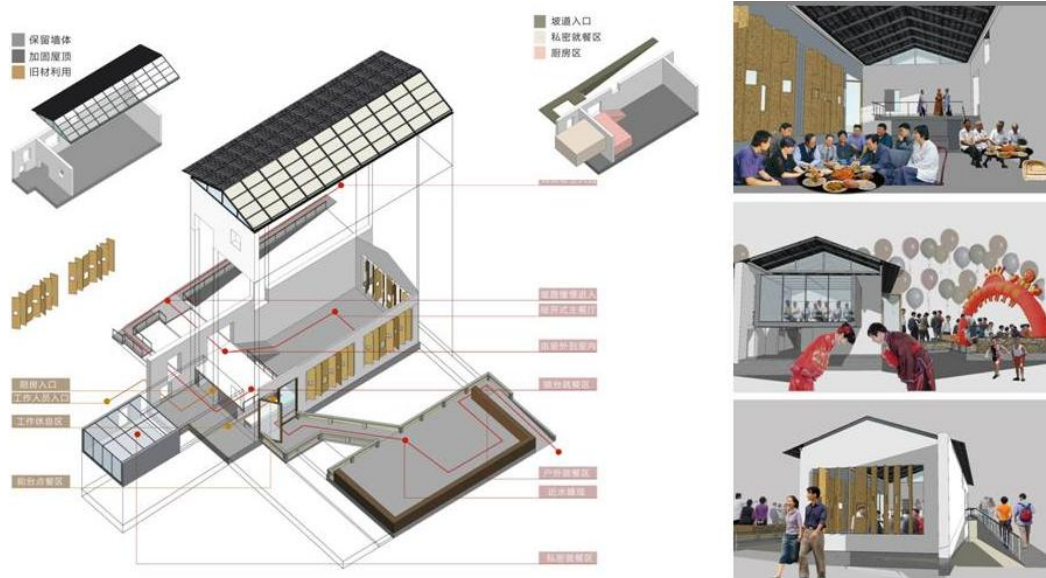


Figure 3.20 Incident assistance strategy for eco-restaurants

As shown in Figure 3.20, the incident assistance strategy of the specimen reading room meets the basic needs of experiential learning for young children in nature education through the collection of local animal and plant specimens. It is also an opportunity for the local villagers to popularize agricultural science knowledge. Unscheduled lectures can help local residents to obtain effective seeding methods; the Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the towns and universities will conduct data collection from time to time to provide valuable advice on the economic benefits of agricultural and sideline products.



Figure 3.21 Sample Reading Room Event Assistance Strategy

### 3.3.1 Collaborative optimization

In the public space project, the bottom-up organization is involved in rural construction. Under the guidance of the government's policies, the education department will provide a large amount of resources and fund support to the village primary and secondary schools, and connect with the educational resources of urban primary and secondary schools. The main body of the public space for natural education, which is operated by the school and supervised by the local government, can greatly mobilize the enthusiasm of the teacher group and convert the income-generating part into a collective reward, in addition to the part of the scientific experiment station. Such as the research and development space, the comprehensive advancement of technology will directly bring opportunities for farmers to generate income. After the tax increase, the government will have more funds to invest in such a virtuous circle of cooperation institutions, which can effectively mobilize the government and the city. As well as the multi-party interaction between rural youths and farmers, rural construction has a good mass base and respects the participation and benefits of the forces in the construction process.

In the business value and space expansion, we actively seek cooperation with Internet companies, and achieve strategic cooperation with the popular O2O platform such as Daily Fresh, and reduce the middle of the vegetables to the consumers in the shortest time period. Through the additional communication properties of the platform, the communication barrier between the middlemen and the middlemen is broken, and

the distance between the city and the rural residents is brought closer, which lays a foundation for urban people who come to the countryside to experience agricultural picking. Internet platforms, new agricultural products upgrades, and service consumption will bring new vitality to the business model and explore new agricultural operation models that are consistent with current economic trends.

On the whole, the natural educational attributes of public space will also lay the ideological foundation for the recommendation of new business models. More and more urban people have a new understanding of organic agricultural products, and local residents have also found direct economic relations with the city. The opportunity will adapt to the realization of the importance of acquiring new technologies, and return some of the income back to the study of nature education, thus forming a cycle of benign collaboration, step by step sustainable development.

### 3.3.2 Management model innovation

The management model is the key to coordinating the relationship between outsiders and local residents. It is necessary to ensure that villagers are the main beneficiaries of economic growth while giving urban people a new way of life in the countryside. “Daily Good Freshness” must purchase vegetables through farmers, and has strict requirements on purchase volume and cooperation time. The government adopts economic protection measures on farmers in macro policies. The operation and management of the agricultural harvesting experience can be subsidized, and farmers are strongly encouraged to open plantations and use experiential agriculture to increase the income of farmers.

The management of the Nature Education Center is produced by teachers in the city and local primary and secondary schools. It is mainly responsible for classroom use management and results reporting. In addition to routine maintenance management, any commercial development use must be reviewed and approved by the local education department to ensure the main functions of its public education. At the same time, this urban-rural joint decision-making committee and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences are actively cooperating, and experts are invited to participate in public lectures and curriculum research and development work regularly. The first-hand information of the experimental station can provide a powerful basic data collection for research work.

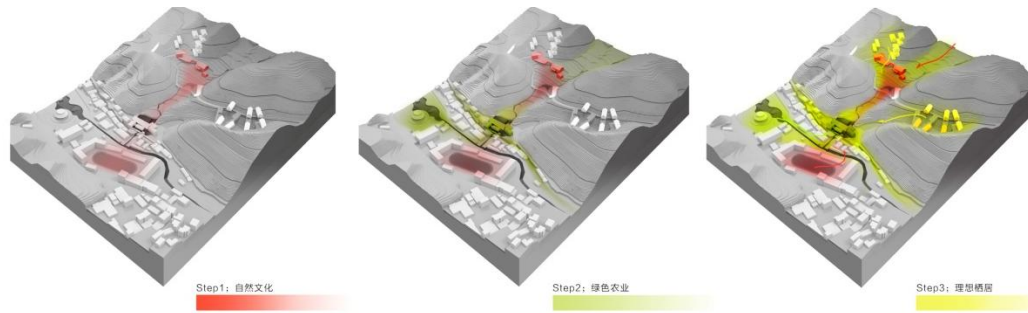


Figure 3.22 Progressive three stages of development

Stage 1: Open classroom. (1) Education department, docking local and nearby primary and secondary schools. (2) Research Station of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, responsible for exhibitions and agricultural knowledge. (3) Private educational institutions, renting venues to pay a fee to maintain the venue.

Stage 2: Organic market. (1) Villagers' committees, organize everyone to coordinate the cultivation of agricultural products (2) Internet fresh, provide long-term supply for stable urban consumers (3) Family management complex, and establish a cooperative mechanism of joint labor within a certain scope.

Stage 3: B&B Package. (1) Urban tourism development capital, pre-investment and operation (2) family management complex, farmhouse and other forms of operation.

All in all, controlling the dominant position of the business component throughout the process, ensuring the development of the first task of nature education, bringing tangible benefits to local residents, attracting more young laborers to return to their hometowns and become the entire new countryside.

### 3.3.3 Post evaluation system

In rural construction, a scientific evaluation system for evaluating projects should be proposed.

Objectively, the research can be developed through the method of data statistics, statistics on the efficiency of the use of public space in urban education, the flow of urban population, and the increase in income of villagers.

Subjectively, through questionnaires, local residents' opinions and opinions are collected, information feedback is provided to users of urban and rural educators and primary and secondary school students, and whether urban residents' functional

demands for new lifestyles are met.

It is also possible to record the behavioral characteristics of people in space by direct observation, and to promote the optimization of space, such as the convenience of residents in using the stalls in the organic market, etc.

### 3.4 Conclusion

The construction strategy uses the three directions of the use of crowd positioning, space creation and post-event assistance strategies to discuss the feasibility of natural education space and organic market agricultural product trading space in rural construction in the construction of rural areas in Qiantang River. The Datou Village Renewal Project, for example, specifically explains the specific requirements of how to intervene in the construction of new villages and how to carry out the construction work in stages, so as to continuously approach the ultimate goal of activating the village. As a tentative experimental work, I hope that the project of Datou Village Natural Science Society can provide some reference value for other rural construction.

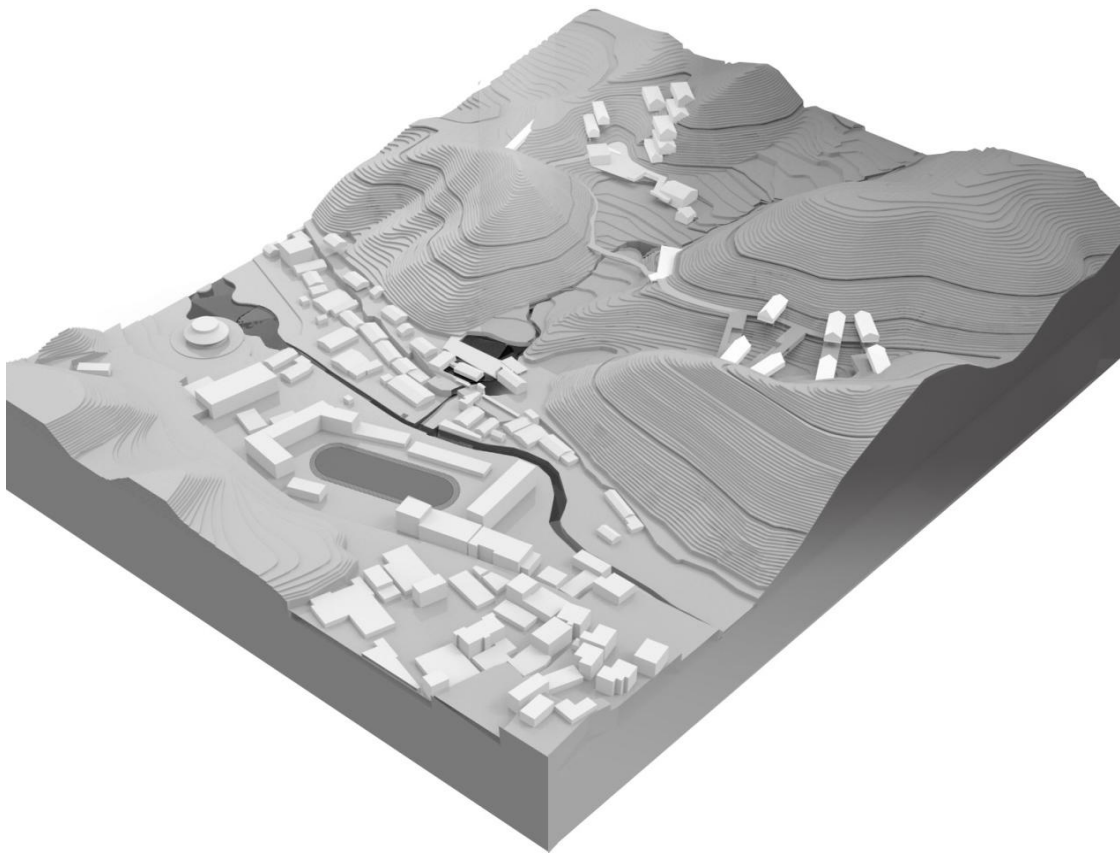


Figure 3.23 Nature Institute Site Axonometric Map



## Chapter 4 Conclusion

In summary, the rural community symbiosis space design of urban and village residents mainly has the following three characteristics.

First, the new intervention space emphasizes the community cooperation between urban and rural people.

Different from simple country houses, the relationship between the villagers and the urban people is the relationship between service and service. The natural science society emphasizes the concept of learning from nature together, and makes a resource between urban and rural people in the community symbiosis space. The equivalent exchange, and in this shared economic model, urban people and villagers are more likely to establish a reciprocal identity relationship.

Second, the community symbiosis space is centered on natural education and new agricultural development.

As a forerunner, education has formed a certain degree of consensus on values and communication methods. Only by culturally sharing that something is valuable can promote the continuous upgrading and development of business. The new generation under natural education is green, organic, etc. With different perceptions, it will be more favored with high-quality agricultural and sideline products, and agricultural income will bring the most practical benefits to farmers. With the accumulation of capital, the development of new rural areas is benign and sustainable. The relationship between cultural space and commercial space is complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Third, the spatial relationship between the different local elements should be respected

In a single spatial volume design, it does not follow the traditional axisymmetric layout, but adopts a flexible organic growth spatial layout, emphasizing the rich experience of people in space, and has rich changes in many dimensions. It greatly increases the interest of space and the interaction with nature, and the spatial pattern of the endless life explained by traditional houses can be innovated to some extent.

Maximize respect for the original building and the site relationship of the valley, establish a close relationship between man and nature through the bamboo sea, eliminate the psychological restriction of the boundary, and achieve the most ideal infiltration education effect, thus affecting people's subconscious mind to nature. Awe,

in the end, reach the harmony between man and nature, and admire the ideal state of nature.

In the spatial sequence relationship, follow the strict linear logic and reasonable dynamic layout to guide people to complete the coherent experience of space under the subconscious. At the same time, the commonality of different spaces is combined, the variability of open public spaces is increased, and the possibility of more events is stimulated, so that learning, work and entertainment are integrated but orderly.

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## Declaration

I solemnly declare that the dissertation submitted is the result of my independent research work under the guidance of my tutor. As far as I know, the research results of this dissertation do not contain any content that others enjoy copyright, except as indicated in the text. Other individuals and groups that have contributed to the research work involved in this paper have been clearly identified in the text.

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## Past research experience

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### Published academic papers

- [1] 曲倩颖. Kiosk 对街区文化塑造的启发—基于米兰凉亭研究. 建筑工程技术与科学, 2018, 15(3): 291-292.