



HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SciVerse ScienceDirect

www.elsevier.com/locate/foar

Frontiers of
Architectural
Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Landscape characteristic aesthetic structure: Construction of urban landscape characteristic time-spatial pattern based on aesthetic subjects[☆]

Min Wang*, Bochun Yu

School of Urban and Environmental Science, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China

Received 30 June 2012; accepted 1 July 2012

KEYWORDS

Landscape
characteristic
aesthetic structure;
LCAS;
Urban;
Space;
Pattern

Abstract

The paper presents means and models of city-landscape characteristic structure construction on the aspect of landscape aesthetics subjects, which is called the landscape characteristic aesthetic structure and in short as LCAS. In this paper, the steps of LCAS research are as follows: Describes the concepts of the landscape characteristic aesthetic structure (LCAS), and expounds the LCAS properties: systematic quality, temporal and spatial quality, and virtual existence. Learns from typology research methods, discusses the elements and types needed in a landscape characteristic aesthetic system, and constructs research method for LCAS pattern. As for the temporal dimension, the dynamic evolution and interaction expressed in LCAS between the “tradition” and “modernity” landscapes conflict. As for the spatial dimension, this paper explores the LCAS patterns in macroscopic scope of city group, the middle scope of single cities and the microcosmic scope of urban spaces with questionnaires and examples research. Uses pattern language to express different LCAS types in the temporal and spatial system.

[☆]This project is derived from Studies on Landscape Characteristic Aesthetic Structural Theories and Applications, which is listed in the National Natural Science Foundation Projects. This project was conducted by Prof. Yu Bochun.

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: campero@163.com (M. Wang).

Peer review under responsibility of Southeast University.



Production and hosting by Elsevier

We develop the patterns of various LCAS types with graphical patterned representation, as well as construct the LCAS research method and theory which is based on the general people's aesthetic standards and sensibilities to build city characteristics and urban landscapes as a guidance.

© 2012. Higher Education Press Limited Company. Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V.

Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license](#).

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In the era of globalization, cities are now experiencing a “characteristic crisis”. The tension between “tradition” and “modernity” has generated two harmful trends in city construction and urban planning. Firstly, in urban planning and design methodology, various kinds of outstanding theories and methods are borrowed and referred to frequently yet are not appropriately adapted to local conditions. Moreover, such designs fail to fulfil aesthetic requirements of citizens. Thus, these designs might be considered “designer-oriented”. The “designer”, with obscured design languages, acts as the only creator who decides on the characteristics of the cities and their landscapes, preventing citizens from appreciating their cities and landscapes. Thus, citizens experience less “characteristic identification”. These problems result in the “characteristic crisis” in cities where similarities among landscapes could be found.

Based on the aforementioned social context and demands, this paper tries to use the landscape characteristic aesthetic structure (LCAS) to analyze dialectically the interactive relationships among urban construction, cities, and aesthetic subjects. By taking the perspectives of citizens, who are key aesthetic subjects of urban landscapes, this paper examines the viewpoints employed in investigating and understanding cities and landscapes. Finally, this paper constructs an LCAS by means of aesthetic sensibilities of the citizens for adaptable urban construction.

1.2. Definitions

1.2.1. Landscape characteristics

“Landscape characteristic refers to the unique aesthetic features that can distinguish one scene from another in certain time and space ranges. It is the expression of the unique aesthetic features of the landscapes” (Yu, 2008). Landscape characteristic is the result of heterogeneous aesthetics, which, in turn, express the types of landscape characteristics. For example, the Yellow Crane Tower in Wuhan, China, is one of the characteristic landscapes of this city. Its shape, colour and volume, as well as the materials used from the heterogeneous aesthetic features, which, in turn, exhibit the landscape characteristics.

1.2.2. Landscape characteristic aesthetic structure (LCAS)

“Landscape is a kind of objective existence. A scene, whether natural or human, shall not be taken as landscape if it cannot be or will not be understood by people” (Yu, 1997). Landscape aestheticism is a positive reaction that occurs in the dialogue between the viewers and the

landscape. A single object might trigger different aesthetic responses from different viewers, similar to the famous western saying, “There are a thousand Hamlets in a thousand people's eyes.” As such, this study organizes landscapes into an aesthetic group in order to lay aside individual characteristics of landscapes and determine the generalities of the group accordingly. The generalities resulted are used to construct the LCAS. Therefore, LCAS is the “composition relations and methods of the types of the landscape characteristics constructed in aesthetic activities by aesthetic subjects in the aesthetic system of specific time and space by means of the functions of aesthetic psychological structure of citizens” (Yu, 2006). LCAS represents the methods and patterns used to construct the landscape characteristics in time and space taking the perspective of viewers.

1.3. Features of LCAS

The basic features of LCAS include its systematic, temporal, spatial and hierarchical qualities.

1.3.1. Systematic quality of LCAS

According to the Systems Theory, a system refers to any entity assembled by individual parts. Such a system can be as tiny as an atom or as large as the universe.

LCAS is also regarded as a system composed of aesthetic subjects, time and space ranges, and landscape objects of aesthetic activities. The kinds and types of landscapes may vary according to different temporal and spatial systems. An LCAS system itself may also be formed by subsystems featured by different temporal, spatial and landscape types.

If an LCAS system is taken as M and its subsystems as $M_1, M_2,$ and M_3 to M_n , M could be expressed as $\{M_1, M_2, M_3, \dots, M_n\}$. In the formula, the braces refer to the connection of all subsystems as a united and integrated system.

1.3.2. Temporal and spatial quality of LCAS

“According to philosophers, time and space are the basic attributes for the existence of a moving object. Time represents the sequence and continuity of the object's movement and space represents the extensibility and flexibility of the object's existence” (Yang, 1997). Thus, the landscape, when understood as a “moving object”, also presents its existence and evolution in dynamic temporal and spatial systems. The historical and territorial features of landscapes are represented from temporal and spatial dimensions, respectively.

Temporal dimension: A landscape itself is an artwork of time, which has experienced constant evolution over the course of human history. Landscapes in the same region represent different external appearances and aesthetic sensibilities derived from different historical periods. Therefore, the discrepancies over time form the basis for the territorial features of LCAS. The historical feature of such evolution and discrepancies of landscapes over time is important in investigating the dynamic evolution of LCAS.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/270728>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/270728>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)