

Retraction

Retracted: Comparative Analysis of Urban and Rural Public Space Environment Design Based on Multimedia Information

Advances in Multimedia

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This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

- (1) Discrepancies in scope
- (2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
- (3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
- (4) Inappropriate citations
- (5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
- (6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

- [1] H. Xu and L. Huang, "Comparative Analysis of Urban and Rural Public Space Environment Design Based on Multimedia Information," *Advances in Multimedia*, vol. 2022, Article ID 1446545, 11 pages, 2022.

Research Article

Comparative Analysis of Urban and Rural Public Space Environment Design Based on Multimedia Information

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At this stage, the most important content of rural construction includes the construction of rural public space, which is related to the environment of all rural areas, the happiness of villagers, and the inheritance and development of rural areas. Especially under the guidance of the rural revitalization strategy, the necessity of public space environment construction has become increasingly prominent, becoming an irreplaceable core content in rural construction. Therefore, we must closely focus on the development needs of rural areas at this stage, dig deep into the development of the public space environment, find corresponding design strategies, and maximize the completion of the real construction of beautiful rural areas. Rural public spaces have experienced the pain of new urbanization and rural intelligence. The most important public spaces in traditional agricultural societies, such as deep-water wells, trees, and sundecks, will slowly decline and fade. In the future, public space in rural areas must function in urban areas. Rural public spaces with complex roles and diverse types of public activities are the main orientations for the transformation of rural spaces in the future.

1. Overview

Rural public space is not just a simple spatial division but also consciousness and will. This kind of will follows the development law of things, and on this basis, rationally lays out rural space network resources, and produces a harmonious relationship between space network resources, so that people's lives in it feel comfortable and convenient, and they are more open to the outside world. In the countryside, the masses must have the same public space, give a place for communication and sharing, carry out group activities in the village, make the masses more harmonious, repair or explore the degree of civilization of rural society, and arouse a new look of rural civilized behavior. The spatial structure of a city, the spatial structure of a village, how did they come about? Is it free to manufacture? Apparently not. Whether it is the city or the countryside, what has appeared before us is

usually the result of the will of man. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth Central Committee of our Party clearly put forward the goal of building a new communist countryside with “modern development, a beautiful life, a rural style, a clean-up of village appearance, and democratization of management methods.” The Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China included the construction of ecological civilization in the “five-in-one” spatial layout of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and clearly proposed the “beautiful homeland” of capital construction. Table 1 shows the contrast between the rural landscape and the urban landscape.

2. Introduction of Rural Public Areas

General Secretary Xi Jinping said at the Intermediate Rural Work Conference held at the end of 2013: “China should

TABLE 1: Comparison of rural landscape and urban landscape.

	Rustic	City
Natural landscapes	The main farmland houses are sparse	High-rise buildings crisscross the transport network
Buildings (height density, etc.)	Low, sparse	High, dense
Public facilities (type number of convenience, etc.)	The small number of types is not convenient enough	It is very convenient to have a large number of types
Population (population number, population density occupations, etc.)	Small farmers with small population densities	The population is mostly population density workers

be strong, and agriculture and animal husbandry should be strong; China should be beautiful, and the countryside

should be beautiful; for China to be rich, farmers must be rich [1].”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Storage (byte/second)} &= (\text{sampling frequency quantized word long channel number})/8 \text{ Storage (byte/min)} \\ &= (\text{sampling frequency quantized word long channel number } 60)/8 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

In 2013, the No. 1 document of the Central Committee clearly pointed out that it is necessary to improve rural ecological construction, ecological environmental protection, and comprehensive improvement, and diligently build beautiful rural construction. This is shown in Figure 1, analysis of rural development with pastoral characteristics under the rural revitalization strategy.

Subsequently, the No. 1 document of the Central Committee made a practical deployment for the construction of beautiful villages, and the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) regards the construction of green ecological beautiful villages as an important task. In recent years, more and more cities have begun to build urban informatization [2]. However, due to the lack of strong unity and planning of the municipal people’s government, various departments of the city cannot share and exchange information, resulting in waste of resources, overlapping responsibilities, and repeated construction.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Displays memory size} &= \frac{\text{resolution color depth}}{8} \\ &= \frac{1024 \times 768 \times 8}{8 \times (1024/1024)} = 0.75 \text{ MB} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Therefore, it is a crucial daily task to guide the rapid development of urban informatization from a macro and overall perspective from the relative height of urban modernization. As an indispensable part of the planning and construction of urban facilities for the development of the information society and the main regional aspect of the digital world, data cities are a new solution to the needs of information society development. As shown in Figure 2, urban public spaces are designed to enhance emotional connection.

2.1. Classification of Rural Public Spaces. The establishment of rural public space has macro guidance practical significance for the current stage of rural capital construction in

China, that is, how to achieve the relationship between people-centered people and spatial design planning. Traditional rural public spaces are usually formed by spontaneity. According to the difference in roles, rural public space can be divided into interesting public space, living public space, production and operation public space, belief public space, and sexual public space. These five spatial bodies are closely related to the lives of the public and are an indispensable part of rural public space. As shown in Figure 3, rural underground urban building spaces are classified.

2.1.1. Public Space for Leisure and Entertainment. There are many spaces such as city squares, theater buildings, and bustling areas, which not only bring the masses a way to release news and exchange feelings but also bring a platform for villagers to celebrate folk culture, weddings, and other matters [3]. You can see theatrical performances with local characteristics, unique handicrafts, and material supply exchange functions.

$$\text{Data volume} = (\text{resolution color depth}) \times 8 \text{ (bytes)} \quad (3)$$

Take a medium resolution true color bitmap image, image resolution 640480, image color number 16777216, color depth 24b, the data amount is: $(640480 \times 24) \times 8 = 900 \text{ (KB)}$.

2.1.2. Living Public Space. This space is the most common in the village. It is the big tree at the head of the village well, and it is also the courtyard of a certain family. It is closely related to the lives of the villagers, and has maintained the living methods of the older generation for many years, showing the unique charm of rural life. Its core role is to meet the daily requirements of the public, and it is a public space for daily communication among villagers.

$$\text{Data quantity} = (\text{sampling frequency quantification number sound duration}) \times 8 \text{ (bytes)} \quad (4)$$

Analysis of rural development with pastoral characteristics under the rural revitalization strategy

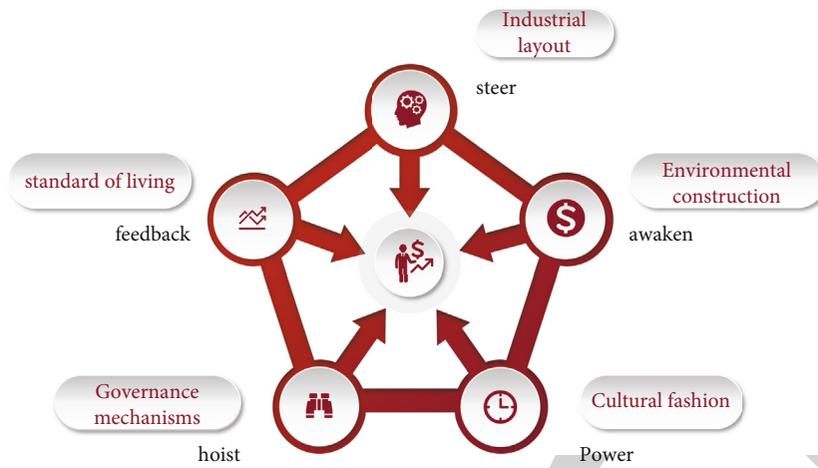


FIGURE 1: Analysis of rural development with pastoral characteristics under the rural revitalization strategy.

Design urban public spaces that enhance emotional connection



FIGURE 2: Urban public spaces designed to enhance emotional connections.

Telephone sampling frequency of 8 kHz, quantitation number of 8 b, sound channel number of 1, telephone voice data volume per hour is: $(8k \ 813600) \ 8 = 28125$ (KB) 27.47 (MB)

Data volume size = a static image size

$$\cdot \left(\frac{\text{long and wide image color depth}}{8} \right) \text{frame speed time} \quad (5)$$

2.1.3. *Production and Operation of Public Space.* Unlike the living public space, the main public space of production is a reflection of the productive forces and supports the source of livelihood of rural families in the memory

of the older generation [4]. For example, the threshing ground in front of the house, the smuggling truck by the river, the mill by the pond, etc. This kind of public space is a spatial body that naturally comes from social labor.

$$\text{Display memory size} = \frac{\text{resolution color depth}}{8} \quad (6)$$

2.1.4. *Public Spaces According to Faith.* The public space of faith is relatively special, generally does not produce direct rights, mostly the original ancestral shrines, monasteries, or symbolic objects in the village. Traditional rural villagers have a strong sense of unity and cohesion, showing the villagers' strong sense of trust and belonging to the

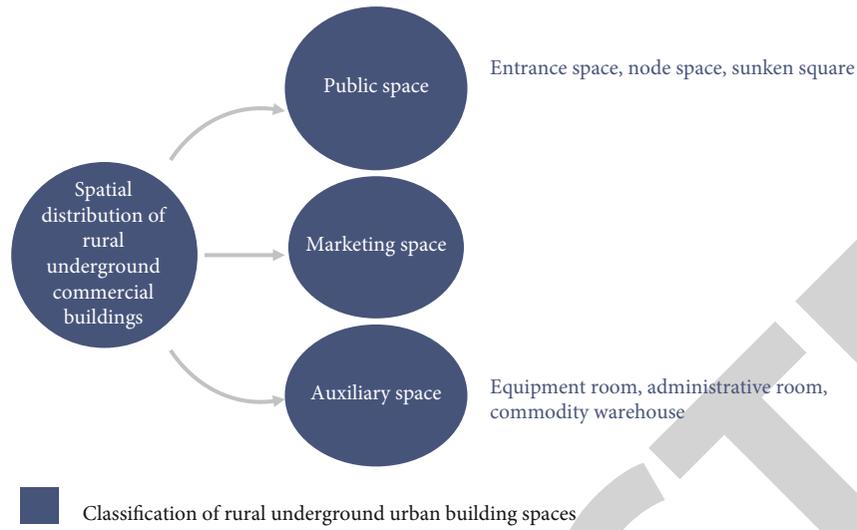


FIGURE 3: Classification of rural underground urban building spaces.

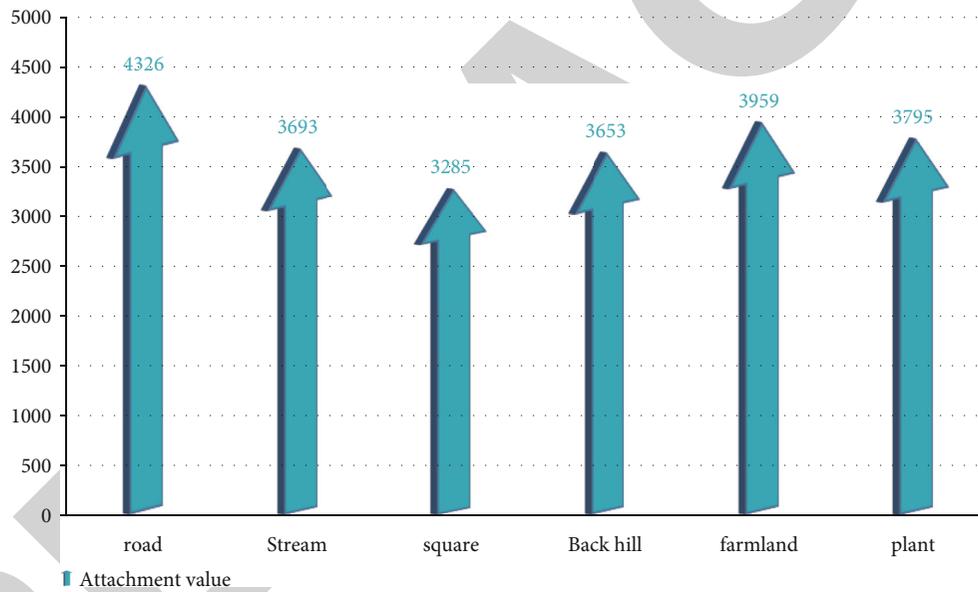


FIGURE 4: Types of public landscape features.

countryside.

A function of information quantity and probability : $I(X) = -\log(P(X))$. We can simplify it : $I = -\log P$ (7)

2.1.5. *Political Public Space.* In the current rural construction and development, public space mainly includes villagers' committees, party and mass services, and related public supporting facilities or public welfare roles, such as halls, Kan viewing rooms, and homes for the elderly. Compared with other types of spatial bodies, sexual public spaces are targeted and multifunctional, and their service objectives are more clearer. As shown in Figure 4, public landscape feature type.

2.2. *Create a Rural Public Space.* Grasp the value of traditional villages. Traditional villages refer to villages that have been produced relatively early, have rich and colorful ecological resources, or have high scientific and reasonable, plastic arts, social development, and economic development values, and should be protected. In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, the value of traditional villages is increasingly recognized [5]. In the traditional villages that have been restored, tourism development has also become stronger. But, in order to preserve its most important value, tourism development cannot be too much. As shown in Table 2, the distribution of public memory for public activities in public spaces.

2.3. *Principles of Traditional Village Planning*

TABLE 2: The distribution of public memory of public activities in public spaces.

	Village gathering point	Larger settlements	Market town area
Public space	Shop open space	Production cooperatives, parking lots, small square tea houses	Street Cultural Square
Public events	Chat and play cards to do farm work	Agricultural production leisure and entertainment red and white happy event	Rush to the temple fair
Public memory	Large trees and flowers and stone tables and chairs	Fields, stone monuments, landscape bridge pavilions	That is, the local culture of temple landmark architecture

(a) In the planning of some villages, the city square is the square, the road surface is the road, and the storefront is the shop. Do not be too clear about the zoning of these small space functions. The overall role should not be simple. Diligently search for various uses of rural space.

A function of information and probability

$$: I(X) = \log (P(X)) \tag{8}$$

(b) Rural space often has a variety of roles, because rural production activities are the core, and human pursuits are the core, rather than the functional characteristics of space.

Information meets the additivity

$$: I(X, Y) = I(X) + I(Y) \tag{9}$$

(c) In the process of traditional village development, there is no need to carry out destructive development design and not to overcommercialize [6]. The original quiet village became more and more noisy, the quaint village became a superficial shop, and the traditional village lost the memory of its original beauty and homesickness. As shown in Figure 5, digital rural revitalization serves a closed-loop ecosystem in 5 in one.

2.4. The Strategic Environment for Rural Revitalization. “Revival” and “decline” are antonyms. In the history of human development, the “prosperity” and “decline” of villages are in conflict, prosperity leads to decline, and sometimes “decline” and “prosperity” are transformed into each other. Urbanization and modernization are the main causes of rural decline. How to refer to the lessons learned in the history of human development, closely link up, and promote the development of urban and rural areas is worth pondering.

(X) About $p(x)$ is a concave function, so $H(X) \geq H(X|Y)$, from which it can be concluded that $I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) \geq 0$;

$$\tag{10}$$

From China’s point of view, the “prosperity” and “decline” of the entire society in rural China can basically be defined in that way. The prosperity of the whole society in rural China should be the “Tang Dynasty”. During the Tang Dynasty, China’s feudal society entered a golden period, and the cultural life characterized by the self-reliant small-scale peasant economy of rural peasants was stable, colorful, and the gentry management system centered on kinship relations was increasingly perfect, and the social ideas with the Core Values of Confucius and Mencius Taoism as the core values were deeply popular. As shown in Figure 6, the scale and growth rate of investment in rural municipal public facilities in China from 2009 to 2018.

This is a summary of the peak period of China’s rural social development in this period from the three aspects of economic development [7].The “decline” of the whole society in rural China was in the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynas-

ties. Primitive agriculture, which was attracted by the yuan rulers’ application of nomadic national defense governance methods, was extremely disharmonious, and the Ming Dynasty dictatorship and monarchy, which suffered unprecedented damage to China’s traditional vernacular society, stifled the charm of China’s rural society revitalization. The dark rule of the Qing Dynasty completely declined the development of China’s rural society. Especially after the Opium War in 1840, the invasion of foreign imperialism was squeezed by the feudal system and the imperialists, which further aggravated the decline of the entire society in rural China. As Mr. Lu Xun said in “Hometown”: “The yellow sky, in the distance are some desolate villages, and there is no vitality.” This is also a true portrayal of the decline of rural China in modern times.

From the perspective of human development history, rural decline is a global problem and an inevitable trend of

Digital rural revitalization 5-in-one service closed-loop ecosystem

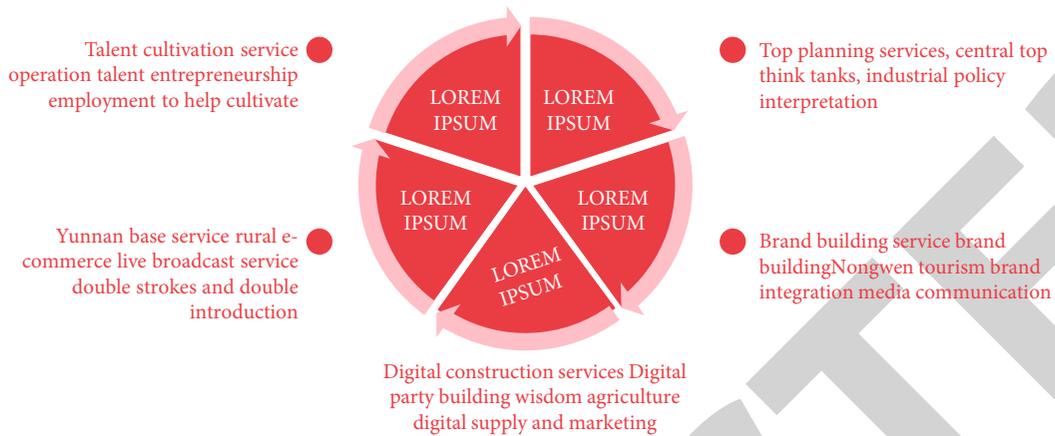


FIGURE 5: Digital rural revitalization 5-in-one service closed-loop ecosystem.

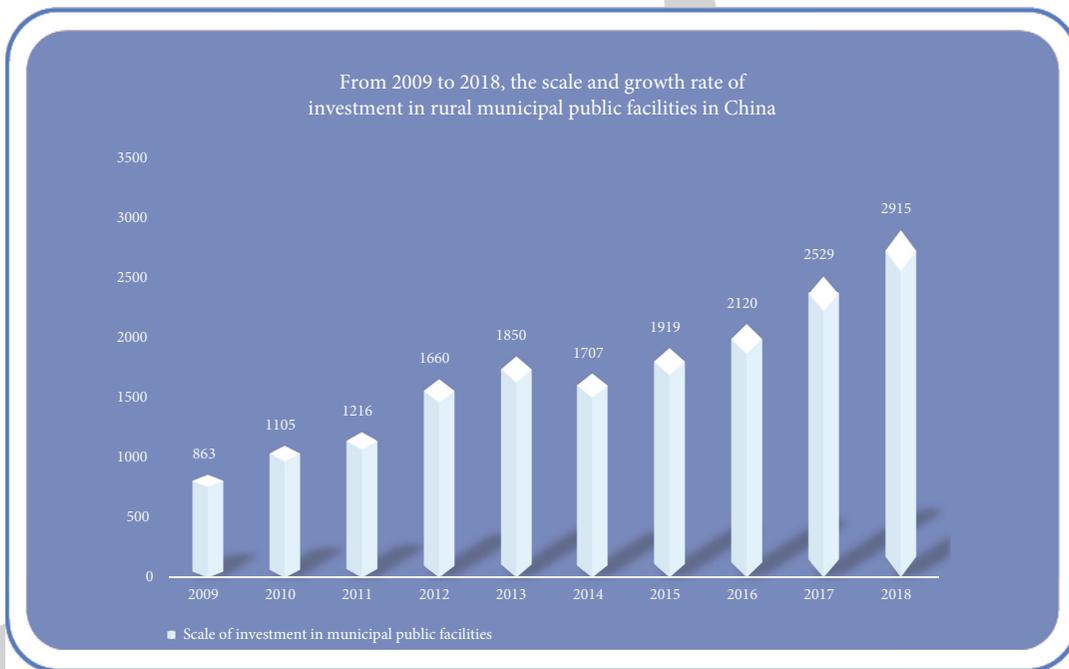


FIGURE 6: The scale and growth rate of investment in rural municipal public facilities in China from 2009 to 2018.

urbanization and industrialization. There are two main ways of rural decline: “American sheep eat people” and “high-end urbanization in South America”. Britain’s scientific and technological revolution promoted the great progress in the history of human development and also brought about the rapid development of the United States itself, but at the expense of the interests of the peasants. In the seventeenth century, the United States added the ranks of the world’s great powers and became a kingdom where the sun never sets. With the rapid expansion of colonization, Britain’s wool production and textile product production and manufacturing have won great market potential. The colonialists forced the peasants to close down to meet the needs of the new market, the farmland became farms, and the

peasants were forced to become workers [8]. This is the British industrial development path called “sheep eating people” by experts and scholars, which is the main reason for the decline of the British countryside. Rural decline in South America—excessive urbanization and high urbanization. After the Latin American countries were separated, the rate of urbanization significantly exceeded the rate of industrialization, and some countries did not have a road to industrialization and went to the road of urbanization. The government departments chose to give up rural infrastructure, and the peasants also chose to give up the rural houses. Many farmers flocked to the cities, and the number of urban people increased rapidly. Urban infrastructure lags behind the rate of population growth and does not provide

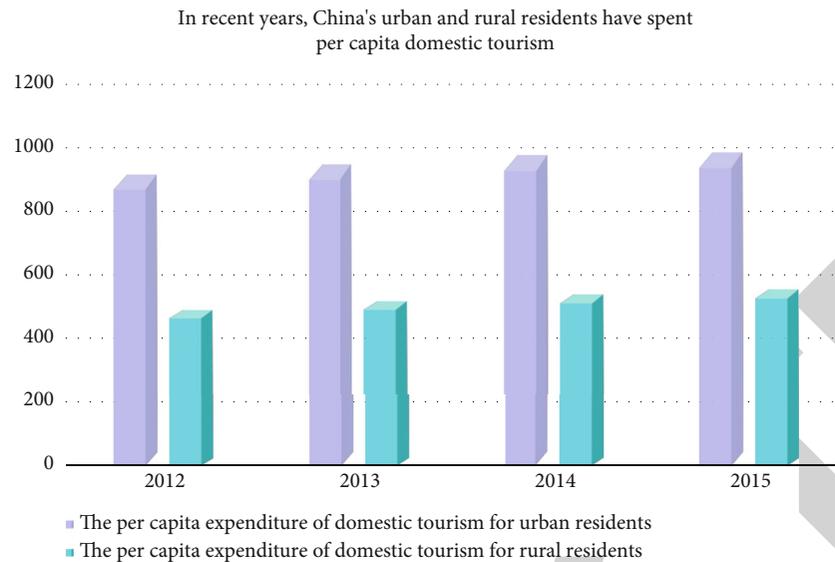


FIGURE 7: The per capita domestic tourism expenditure of Chinese urban and rural residents in recent years.

households with full employment and the necessary living conditions [9]. After the number of rural people entered the city, the corresponding practical changes were not realized, and a very serious “urban disease” appeared. Except for the urban areas built during the colonial period, most of the poor eggs live in the “slums” around the city. Such slums have become synonymous with dirty “crimes”. Both the government and the peasants actively abandoned the countryside, causing serious decline and desolation in the countryside. As shown in Figure 7. In recent years, China’s urban and rural residents have spent per capita domestic tourism.

Since the 20th century and the 90th century, China’s rural areas, especially the central and western regions, have undergone earth-shaking changes. The countryside has declined, and it is the objectivity of the well-known truth. China’s reform and opening up has won us great social wealth and surprised people, thus affecting China’s social system and natural appearance [10]. The entry of 260 million migrant workers into the cities has added to many shifts in the urban population. The steady entry of young human capital into the urban construction market has affected China’s social system, including empty nest villages for the elderly, villages for the elderly, villages for left-behind children, and poor villages. Nowadays, in many rural areas of China, especially in the central and western regions, it has become the objectivity of the truth that everyone knows, and what is handed over to the public is not homesickness, but a solid “dirt bun”. According to the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development’s “National Village Survey Report”, from 1978 to 2012, the number of natural villages across the country decreased from 690,000 to 588,000, and the number of administrative villages decreased from 4.2 million in 1984 to 267 in 2012, an average annual decrease of 55,000.

2.5. Specific Approaches and Recommendations for the Plan

2.5.1. Grasp the Deep Meaning of Rural Space. In the process of overall planning of rural space, it is not only necessary to look at the appearance of rural space, garden landscape, and engineering architecture but also to find the value behind this [11]. Under the current situation of the broken block, it is necessary to enhance the vision of urban people’s only “aesthetic artistic conception” and dig deep into the changes and changes in the role of rural space.

2.5.2. Look for Various Main Uses of Rural Space. The full use of the diversity of rural space is the local cultural wisdom accumulated by laborers since ancient times, which cannot only save land resources but also fully construct the sense of place and spirit of such a single space [12]. Under the premise of introducing the planning and design concepts of Western countries, it is necessary to apply traditional wisdom and fully grasp space, functions, and interpersonal communication [13], which contains these three key levels. First, learn again about the spirit of the place and the natural environment of the place. Second, completely change the traditional space and modern rural daily life. Third, the construction of rural regional raw materials is mainly expressed and modern. Today, most of the old houses in the village, along with the decline of the countryside, are obviously useless for a long time. Such a house is very easy to polish for interior designers. According to renovation and appropriate renovation, service class for contemporary life in the village, it is not just old antiques to see from a distance, this is “there is no building without a building.”

The original old house has been reinforced by the preservation structure, and the back is a smart and comfortable toilet [14]. For the damaged part, the method of concealing the sky and crossing the sea is adopted, first supporting the iron frame of the house, and then dismantling the old

TABLE 3: The current model of rural development in China.

Industressa porter	Mode	Analyse
City- dependent type	Also urban rural tourism development model	According to the theory of the recreation belt around the city, tourism has gradually become one of the main functions of the development of the ring rural city, relying on the advantages of urban location
Scenic area support type	Rural tourism development model around scenic spots	The huge land and attractiveness of mature scenic spots bring development opportunities for regional tourism in resources and markets
Industry- dependent	Characteristic manor tourism development model	The characteristic manor model can be developed by expanding experiences such as agricultural tourism, leisure, and vacation based on the advantages of agriculture with a high degree of industrialization

column and rebuilding the new column. The old wall will basically not change, maintaining the unique way of opening to the public in Fuzhou.

2.5.3. *Grasp the Most Characteristic Points of the Countryside.* Unlike other villages, the key to a village is not a representative key node that is significantly different from other villages. In the process of making the overall planning of beautiful villages, we must grasp some points with distinct local culture or meaning and inheritance, such as apricot blossom villages, old trees, old houses, and old theaters in the village, and make these points bigger [15]. Communicating with the villagers and town and village cadres, understanding their wishes and needs, and finally deciding to use the existing urban green space in the village, so that the villagers have a place to communicate and relax with each other after drinking tea. The rules are very simple, but the design must be very good floor-to-ceiling. Please really create a usable space for people, it is not just beautiful photos on the drawings.

2.5.4. *Using Rural Art Aesthetics to Think About the Space Requirements of the Public.* The rural art aesthetic we have been advocating focuses on integrating it into the planning of rural spaces. In rural planning, the overall composition of rural space can be considered from the perspective of rural artistic aesthetics, as well as the modern functional needs and requirements of various spaces bearing loads. Vulgarity without destroying the learning atmosphere in the countryside, as shown in Table 3, the current model of rural development in our country.

2.6. *At Present, the Key to Building a Beautiful Countryside Lies in “Hardware Configuration” and “Mobile Phone Software.”* “The construction of beautiful villages involves economic development, social development, environment, and other aspects. It is a long-term, dynamic construction, and development process. Each link is a key project with stages, and it is unlikely to be achieved overnight [16]. Through more than ten years of hard work, Zhejiang has also achieved the current test results. Li Weiguo feels that for many places across the country, the key to the construction of beautiful villages at this stage is “hardware configuration” and “mobile phone software.”

Li Weiguo, in 2018, the State Council of the CPC Central Committee issued the “Three-Year Action Plan for the Improvement of Rural Human Settlements,” which comprehensively deployed this work. At this stage, more than 90% of villages across the country have carried out clearance, and rural sanitary toilets have reached more than 60%. The software of the rural domestic waste collection and solution system is spread throughout more than 84% of the natural villages in the country, and the rural domestic wastewater management capacity has made great progress and has been widely recognized by farmers.

At the level of “mobile phone software,” the key is to improve the level of rural public services and promote the construction of rural style.

Li Weiguo said that this year’s No. 1 document of the Central Committee has made a practical deployment to accelerate the complementarity of rural public cultural services, and clearly pointed out that we must attach great importance to the quality of rural education and teaching, rural grass-roots medical and health service projects, enhance rural social security, and improve rural public cultural services [17]. The 11 ministries, commissions, and bureaus of the Central Agricultural Federation issued the “Guiding Opinions on Further Promoting the Migration of Customs and Customs and The Construction of Civilized Rural Customs,” which determined the route map for cultivating rural civilization.

Under the leadership of relevant departments and prefectural and municipal governments, all parts of the country have acted quickly to cultivate beautiful villages with different types and characteristics. According to incomplete statistics, about 50,000 beautiful villages have been built in recent years.

In Manas County, Xinjiang, the village has become more beautiful and the peasants’ lives have become better. Run the three-year action plan for rural landscapes in Guangxi Province, focus on environmental sanitation and improvement, accelerate the improvement of rural living environment, and build panoramic and beautiful villages. Changling Village, Tumen, and Jilin was once a deeply impoverished village [18]. After the whole township was lifted out of poverty and became rich in 2018, the construction of the rural living environment was further promoted. The waste accumulated over many years has been cleaned up, the manure has been piled up into fields, dilapidated, and the

bald mountains are built indiscriminately. The endless construction of beautiful countryside in beautiful countryside should avoid some misconceptions and errors.

According to his own investigation and practice activities in recent years, Li Weiguo feels that there are some misconceptions and errors in some places when promoting the construction of beautiful villages. To correctly treat and further promote the construction of beautiful villages, we need to pay special attention to the following aspects.

2.6.1. Persistent Guidance on Classification According to Time and Conditions. China is a vast country, and the social and economic development of all parts of the country is different. To build beautiful villages, we must adhere to the conditions of the times, adhere to seeking truth from facts, attach importance to the differences in regional economic development, maintain the characteristics of regional construction, be consistent with the level of urbanization development, and coordinate with regional customs and habits.

2.6.2. Unremitting Production and Manufacturing Life and Green Ecology Organic Combination. “Beautiful countryside should not only reflect the natural beauty of the natural environment, but also reflect the natural beauty of life, the natural beauty of the industrial chain, and the natural beauty of history and humanities, and complete the steady development of production, manufacturing, life and ecology” [19]. Li Weiguo said that it is necessary to build a rural production and manufacturing life method that is harmonious with resources and the environment through the development trend of agriculture, the improvement of the living environment, the inheritance of green ecology, and the cultivation of new civilization. We should not lose our way and drive economic development at the expense of resources and the natural environment.

2.6.3. Unremitting Maintenance and Development at the Same Time. To promote the construction of beautiful villages, we must not only pay attention to improving rural facilities and public cultural services, so that farmers can move towards contemporary life like children in the city, but also pay attention to the protection and utilization of historical and cultural villages and heritage sites. It is strictly forbidden to cut down trees, split mountains, fill lakes, or build houses. “Building beautiful countryside.

2.6.4. Unremitting Government Leadership and Peasant Subjectivity. “Beautiful villages are not built for the sake of construction, but for the survival and development trend of many peasants and the masses of the people, and create beautiful homes for a happy life [20].” Li Weiguo said that in the construction link, government departments should give full play to a better guiding role. We should make overall planning, give assets, build mechanisms, and provide assistance, pay sufficient attention to the intentions of the peasants, never replace the burden, make a blessing, and never engage in face projects and performance projects. It is necessary to give full play to the leading role of the peasant masses, constantly improve the peasant participation sys-

tem, and let the masses truly become participants, builders, and beneficiaries.

3. Living Environment Design Strategies for Rural Public Spaces

3.1. Attach Importance to Inheritance. In the current beautiful countryside, the regional representation of public space is crucial; it can fulfill the commitment of regional economic development, so that public space presents a richer connotation. First, attach importance to the protection of regional heritage. General heritage is divided into two types: historical, humanistic and natural. To enhance heritage protection, it is necessary to pay attention and to comprehensively integrate and analyze the surrounding environment of the site, and to protect local characteristics. For example, not only to protect the engineering building but also to preserve the surrounding space of the engineering building, in the design process shows a corresponding sense of the times. The second is to attach importance to the application of regional elements. Obtaining moderate special symbols directly during the design process can show local characteristics. For example, because of the prosperity of the ceramic industry in Jingdezhen City, porcelain elements are used in the design of public spaces to fully display porcelain. The third is to attach importance to regional innovation performance. In the design of public space, we should properly obtain elements, according to contemporary design creativity and techniques, create new marks of elements, so that public space shows new and strange shapes, more diverse, promote the full integration of classical and modern, and complete the inheritance.

3.2. Attach Importance to Local Culture. First, pay attention to the construction of local artistic conception, and mainly express the production and manufacturing life scenes and special tools in rural life in an abstract or figurative way. Because the construction of the local artistic conception itself is a process of local protection and reconstruction, we can start from the following two aspects. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention to the protection of local artistic conceptions, and effectively protect the world natural heritage and historical and cultural heritage in the design process of public space. For example, some historical and cultural heritage can be protected and restored, the inheritance and development of regional network resources can be completed, and the development trend of regional development can be enhanced. On the other hand, pay attention to recreating the local mood. In other words, according to contemporary methods and methods, restore or reshape parts of the area that already exist. This approach focuses on maintaining the authenticity of the current situation through a variety of modern technologies and engineering methods, so that the public can fully appreciate that the performance of the area can be improved while repairing. In the specific development process, the first thing to divide the local elements into traditional Chinese buildings and structures with certain production value is to make them produce in the original way, the use of materials, and the technicality

of construction. In addition, it is possible to pay close attention to the establishment of rural ecological resources.

Second, complete the full integration with the local environment. In other words, the synthetic part of the garden landscape should be truly integrated into the environment, to complete the unity and harmony of the public space and the environment as a whole, rather than just the public space environment as an independent appearance to avoid the rural environment. In the design, we should actively seek the integration of public space and the rural environment, and complete the harmonious and unified development trend with the local environment. At the same time, we should adhere to the preconceived partial public space design principles and the standards for the renewal and transformation of public spaces with the backward as the mainstay.

Third, attach great importance to the collocation of local green plants. The rational use of local green plants in the design process can not only maintain the corresponding rural style and produce a distinctive garden landscape, but also enable the masses to grasp the development of the countryside, enhance the recognition and trust of the daily life environment, and improve their desire and pursuit of the natural environment. In the specific design and application, first choose the local green plants that are suitable for the local natural environment and have a low comprehensive cost. In addition to this, it must be carried in the form of local plant species.

Fourth, attach great importance to the application of other materials. In the design of public spaces, the application of some local materials can not only concentrate on the local ecology but also reflect the original environment, thereby controlling costs and protecting the ecological system. In practical applications, local materials should be excavated deeply, and waste materials should be reused and rebuilt to make them suitable for public space planning and capital construction. In addition, it is also necessary to comprehensively consider the compatibility mode of local materials with local materials, the way and type of materials are upgraded, and the modern sculpture design scheme.

4. Conclusion

It is necessary to speed up the capital construction of rural revitalization, grasp the orientation of rural revitalization, and the dream of a strong country, take the people as the development ideology, and take the people's yearning for a happy and beautiful life as the purpose. At this stage, the development trend of traditional rural areas in inheriting outstanding traditions, maintaining village relics, and maintaining village recognition is at a rapid level. The traditional countryside shows the consensus of people on rural values. However, sometimes the vulnerability of traditional rural areas has evolved. For example, the traditional "face" and "sophistication" are all rural social. In the contemporary countryside, it has slowly developed into a red and white thing, paying attention to vices such as comparison and sentence. It is necessary to constantly improve the improvement of rural areas, create a system of villagers' autonomy, fully

protect the interests of peasant collective democratization, and encourage the masses to actively carry out rural revitalization. The introduction of the article adopts a progressive, carry forward the core values of socialism, improve the management system of traditional rural virtues, and advocate traditional rural virtues with a high sense of identity and high driving force. As an explorer and promoter of contemporary rural construction, rural environmental art design cannot be separated from the overall understanding and mastery of the contemporary rural natural environment, so that the comprehensive living environment design conception and thinking can be based on the process of rural indoor space quality again, and give proactive technical and artistic aesthetic applications for rural infrastructure. If design thinking cannot be effectively changed, rural infrastructure may become more and more homogeneous "accomplices." At this time, environmental art design must enhance the inherent way of thinking, summarize the laws and independent innovation capabilities from the unique changes in the sustainable development of the current social situation, and maintain sensitivity and judgment to contemporary rural social issues.

Data Availability

The labeled data set used to support the findings of this study is available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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