
The Trend of Application of Qing Dynasty Garden Style in Modern Beijing Area

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Abstract

This study, through questionnaire surveys and data analysis, examines the contemporary societal demand for the development of Qing Dynasty-style Chinese gardens and analyzes their development trends. The garden styles of the Qing Dynasty are the cornerstone of traditional Chinese garden design, possessing immense aesthetic and cultural significance and garnering respect from many. Contemporary garden design experts and scholars continuously explore their integration with modern community design. Firstly, these gardens epitomize the harmonious coexistence of nature and humanity. This spirit emphasizes the belief that, apart from material prosperity, communities should also nurture emotional and spiritual well-being, requiring a unique and delightful environment. In this context, Qing Dynasty gardens ingeniously employ natural elements to cater to individual sensory and spiritual aspirations. Furthermore, these gardens emphasize the balance between space and materials. Unlike the repetitive, towering urban blocks commonly found in contemporary urban planning, Qing Dynasty-style gardens advocate for well-planned layouts within narrow spaces, offering different experiences through various landscapes. This approach strikes a balance between the material needs and spiritual pursuits of individuals today. Lastly, these gardens advocate for cultural and artistic richness. They incorporate diverse cultural elements, not only enhancing the overall image of a community but also preserving traditional culture. These places not only provide insights into history but are also integral components of contemporary urban living environments. Fundamentally, Beijing's Qing Dynasty-style communities blend traditional charm with a modern urban atmosphere. As exemplars of cultural heritage and urban

development, their preservation and evolution are crucial and represent the development trend for future urban landscape reconstruction and transformation.

Keywords: *Qing Dynasty, Garden Style, Beijing, Application*

1. Introduction

In the heart of Beijing, the capital that has witnessed China's shifting sands of time for countless millennia, lies a narrative of ceaseless evolution [1]. This venerable metropolis, a repository of profound heritage, has morphed through diverse phases, reflecting the broader contours of China's socio-political and cultural metamorphosis. Amidst its intricate historical weave, pockets of the city still hum with the resplendent aura of the Qing Dynasty, stubbornly retaining their innate allure even as the tides of relentless modernity lap at their fringes [2]. These bastions of history, adorned with distinct architectural and cultural imprints, serve as lodestars, drawing the fascination of both local and global connoisseurs of culture [3].

Ensnared within Beijing's vast embrace, these communities reminiscent of the Qing era stand as sonorous testimonials of a golden past, beckoning the wanderer into a temporal sojourn. A case in point is the Hu Tong districts adjacent to Prince Gong's Mansion and Shi Cha Hai. These precincts not only magnify the architectural finesse of the Qing epoch but also distill the very soul of a period awash with cultural efflorescence [4]. The journey within these enclaves, marked by serpentine alleys, cobblestone trails, brick-faced residences, and ornate timber gateways topped with ebon-glazed tiles, whisks one back to a lush chapter in the annals of Chinese cultural zenith. This foray stirs profound cultural ruminations, highlighting the artful confluence of aesthetic and ancestral values [5].

However, the essence of these Qing-inspired enclaves transcends mere historical or aesthetic appeal [6]. They are interwoven threads in the vibrant fabric of modern-day Beijing. This is poignantly illustrated by the reawakening of the Hu Tongs near Shi Cha Hai, which once bore the scars of time's wear. Their revival, spurred by deliberate governmental conservation initiatives, not only pays homage to their storied past but also infuses them with contemporary conveniences, ensuring their pulsating relevance in today's urban milieu [7].

Yet, there are challenges. The integration of Qing-era aesthetics into modern Beijing communities has not been without its pitfalls. While the preservation of historical elements is commendable, there have been instances of oversimplification or commercialization, potentially diluting the authenticity of the Qing style. Furthermore, as Beijing burgeons and modernizes, the challenge lies in ensuring that these communities do not become mere tourist attractions but retain their lived-in charm and functionality [8].

In essence, the Qing Dynasty's echoes in Beijing stand as radiant beacons of China's rich cultural tapestry. They artfully meld the enchantment of yesteryears with the urban exigencies of today [9]. Their judicious preservation and astute evolution, cognizant of both their strengths and shortcomings, hold the keys to sculpting the trajectory of Beijing's future urban designs [10].

2. Literature Review

(1) Historical Origins and Aesthetic Significance

The Qing Dynasty, being the last of China's imperial dynasties, bore witness to a confluence of several regional styles and influences. Gardens from this era have been characterized by their intricate layouts, elaborate rockeries, water features, and a profound sense of harmony between humanity and nature. As many scholars have emphasized, these gardens are not just physical spaces but also philosophical landscapes that reflect Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist principles [11]. They embody the Chinese ethos of 'Tian Ren He Yi' (heaven and man as one).

(2) Integration into Modern Community Designs

The allure of the Qing Dynasty gardens is not just historical; it has contemporary relevance. Modern urban planners and garden design experts have sought inspiration from these gardens to create spaces that resonate with today's dwellers but echo age-old principles. This integration is not just about replicating the past but adapting its principles to suit modern needs, ensuring that while communities grow in material terms, they also cater to the emotional and spiritual well-being of their residents [12].

(3) Spatial Dynamics and Material Balance

A salient feature of the Qing Dynasty gardens is their deft handling of space. Unlike the monotonous city blocks that define many modern urban landscapes, these gardens, even within limited spaces, offer varied sensory experiences. They juxtapose 'mountains' and 'waters', open spaces with secluded corners, achieving a balance that modern cityscapes often struggle with. This has implications for contemporary urban planning, suggesting a need for a more nuanced, diverse approach [13].

(4) Cultural and Artistic Enrichment

The gardens of the Qing Dynasty were not just spaces of leisure; they were also centers of culture and art. They were adorned with calligraphy, paintings, and poems, turning them into living galleries where visitors could immerse themselves in a rich cultural milieu [14]. This focus on cultural edification has lessons for modern communities, underlining the need for spaces that elevate the human spirit and not just cater to its material needs.

(5) Revitalization and Relevance in Modern Beijing

Beijing's Qing Dynasty-inspired communities, like the Hu Tong, exemplify the delicate balance between preservation and progress. While these spaces have historic and cultural significance, they are also vibrant, lived-in parts of the city that have evolved over time. The recent rejuvenation initiatives underscore the city's commitment to preserving its heritage while ensuring that it remains relevant to its residents.

(6) Future Trajectories

As urban centers continue to grow and face challenges of space, environment, and well-being, the Qing Dynasty gardens offer a blueprint that might hold answers. They suggest a way of living that is in harmony with nature, that values emotional well-being, and that sees spaces not just as physical entities but as bearers of culture and history [15].

Literature review reveals that these gardens transcend physical spaces, embodying philosophical landscapes rooted in Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist principles, encapsulating the Chinese concept of 'Tian Ren He Yi' (the unity of heaven and man). Urban planners and garden experts draw inspiration from these historical treasures while adhering to ancient principles, aiming to create spaces that resonate with today's populace. This integration seeks to address both material and emotional/spiritual well-being within communities. The review emphasizes the importance of spatial dynamics and material balance in Qing Dynasty gardens. These gardens, in contrast to the monotony of modern urban landscapes, offer diverse sensory experiences within limited confines, harmonizing elements such as 'mountains' and 'waters' and open and secluded spaces. This highlights the need for a nuanced approach in contemporary urban planning. Additionally, the study underscores the cultural and artistic enrichment provided by these gardens, adorning them with calligraphy, paintings, and poems, enriching

visitors' encounters with a profound cultural milieu. It emphasizes the role of modern community spaces in elevating the human spirit beyond material needs. Furthermore, the review discusses the revitalization and continued relevance of Qing Dynasty-inspired communities in modern Beijing, striking a delicate balance between preservation and progress. Looking ahead, Qing Dynasty gardens offer valuable insights and a blueprint for addressing urban challenges such as space constraints, environmental concerns, and residents' well-being. They advocate for a lifestyle in harmony with nature, prioritizing emotional well-being, and recognizing spaces as carriers of culture and history.

3. Research Area And Research Methods

The importance and necessity of studying Beijing area and Qing Dynasty style lies in several aspects. First, it helps protect the rich cultural heritage, including the Qing Dynasty gardens that represent traditional Chinese culture. Secondly, Beijing, as a modern city, faces the challenges of urban development and the integration of traditional culture, and the study of Qing Dynasty style gardens can provide valuable experience. In addition, Qing gardens emphasize emotional and spiritual well-being, which is in line with today's society's need to focus on the well-being of the living environment, providing inspiration for community construction. In addition, the spatial layout and material balance of Qing gardens contribute to thinking about the environmental sustainability of modern urban planning. Finally, these gardens attract tourists and scholars, helping to promote international cultural understanding and exchange. In conclusion, these studies will provide guidance for the sustainable development of Beijing, and also provide valuable reference and inspiration for other cities.

(1) Study area.

Beijing, the historical capital since the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, serves as an unparalleled locus for investigating the Qing Dynasty garden landscape. With its troves of well-preserved garden relics like the Summer Palace and Beihai Park, the city encapsulates the era's aesthetics, technological prowess, and the gardens' dual role as leisurely retreats and symbols of imperial authority. These landscapes, reflecting an amalgamation of northern and southern garden styles, also offer insights into the socio-economic milieu of Qing-era Beijing, shaping their design and significance. Amidst contemporary urbanization challenges, the study of these gardens in Beijing not only elucidates their historical and cultural import but also informs modern urban planning and heritage conservation strategies.

(2) Evaluation Index System.

In this quantitative research, we distributed over 800 questionnaires across the Beijing region. Out of these, we received 405 valid responses, encompassing data from 22 distinct observational points.

4. Results Data

(1) Reliability analysis

Internal consistency reliability measures how closely individual survey items are related to each other. This is often evaluated using Cronbach's α coefficient, which ranges from 0 to 1. A higher α coefficient signifies stronger correlation among questionnaire items and better internal consistency reliability. Typically, an α coefficient exceeding 0.8 signifies excellent internal consistency, between 0.7 and 0.8 indicates good, between 0.6 and 0.7 indicates acceptable, and below 0.6 suggests poor internal consistency. In such cases, revising the questionnaire scale should be considered.

Factor 1

Item	Correction item Total Correlation (CITC)	α coefficient for which the term has been deleted	Cronbach α coefficient
Do you agree that Qing Dynasty style garden design will influence the aesthetics of contemporary garden designers?	0.636	NaN	0.778
What is your overall impression of the Qing Dynasty style landscape in the community?	0.636	$-\infty$	

Based on the table, the reliability coefficient (Cronbach's α) for Factor 1 is 0.778. Regarding the "Item Deleted α ," the reliability coefficients are all lower than the overall 0.778 after removing each item. Regarding the "CITC values," the analysis shows that all CITC values are greater than 0.4, indicating good inter-item correlations and a good level of reliability. In conclusion, the reliability coefficient for the research data is 0.778, which indicates good data reliability.

Factor 2

Item	Correction item Total Correlation (CITC)	α coefficient for which the term has been deleted	Cronbach α coefficient
Spatial layout	0.677	0.820	0.853
Combination and configuration of scenery	0.676	0.820	
Condition of maintenance and repair	0.657	0.825	
Color matching	0.630	0.833	
Building material quality	0.692	0.816	

Based on the table above, the reliability coefficient for Factor 2 is 0.853. Regarding the "Item Deleted α ," the reliability coefficients are all lower than the overall 0.853 after removing each item. As for the "CITC values," the analysis shows that all CITC values are greater than 0.4, indicating good inter-item correlations and a high level of reliability. In conclusion, the reliability coefficient for the research data is 0.853, which indicates excellent data reliability.

Factor 3

Item	Correction item Total Correlation (CITC)	α coefficient for which the term has been deleted	Cronbach α coefficient
Historical information presentation	0.629	0.802	0.834
Cultural inheritance and presentation	0.657	0.794	
Artistic expression and aesthetic experience	0.624	0.803	
Education and outreach	0.620	0.805	
City image-building	0.641	0.799	

Based on the table, the reliability coefficient for Factor 3 is 0.834. Regarding the "Item Deleted α ," the reliability coefficients are all lower than the overall 0.834 after removing each item. As for the "CITC values," the analysis shows that all CITC values are greater than 0.4, indicating good inter-item correlations and a high level of reliability. In conclusion, the reliability coefficient for the research data is 0.834, which indicates excellent data reliability.

Factor 4

Item	Correction item Total Correlation (CITC)	α coefficient for which the term has been deleted	Cronbach α coefficient
Community environment coordination	0.669	0.830	0.858
Adaptability of community historical and cultural characteristics	0.660	0.832	
Building materials			
Environmental protection and sustainability	0.666	0.831	
Cultural exchange and interaction of community residents	0.671	0.830	
Transportation accessibility	0.706	0.821	

Based on the table, the reliability coefficient for Factor 4 is 0.858. Regarding the "Item Deleted α ," the reliability coefficients are all lower than the overall 0.858 after removing each item. As for the "CITC values," the analysis shows that all CITC values are greater than 0.4, indicating good inter-item correlations and a high level of reliability. In conclusion, the reliability coefficient for the research data is 0.858, which indicates excellent data reliability.

Reliability statistics

Reliability statistics		
	Cronbach Alpha	Number of terms
Factor 1	0.778	2
Factor 2	0.853	5
Factor 3	0.834	5
Factor 4	0.858	5

Overall reliability analysis

Reduced reliability format		
Cronbach Alpha	Sample size	Number of items
0.870	405	17

The overall reliability coefficient after standardization is 0.870, indicating excellent reliability for the entire questionnaire.

(2) Validity analysis

Validity refers to the extent to which the measured results reflect the content being investigated. The higher the alignment between the measurement results and the content being studied, the higher the validity. Conversely, the lower the alignment, the lower the validity. Validity testing involves examining the KMO coefficient and the significance of Bartlett's sphericity test. The KMO coefficient ranges from 0 to 1, and the closer it is to 1, the better the structural validity of the questionnaire. If the significance of Bartlett's sphericity test is less than 0.05, we can also conclude that the questionnaire has good structural validity.

KMO and Bartlett test		
KMO measure of suitability for sampling		0.884
	Approximate chi-square	2838.340
Bartlett's sphericity test	Degrees of Freedom	136.000
	Salience	0.000

Using KMO and Bartlett's test for validity verification, the KMO coefficient is 0.884, and Bartlett's test chi-square value is 2838.340 (Sig. = 0.000 < 0.01), indicating excellent overall validity for the questionnaire.

Variance Explained Table

Factor Number	Feature root			Rotational front difference interpretation rate			Post-rotation variance explanation rate		
	Total	Variance interpretation rate %	Cumulative %	Total	Variance interpretation rate %	Cumulative %	Total	Variance interpretation rate %	Cumulative %
1	5.574	32.788	32.788	5.574	32.788	32.788	3.243	19.077	19.077
2	2.480	14.589	47.377	2.480	14.589	47.377	3.208	18.868	37.945
3	1.968	11.576	58.953	1.968	11.576	58.953	3.070	18.058	56.003
4	1.036	6.094	65.046	1.036	6.094	65.046	1.537	9.043	65.046
5	0.611	3.596	68.642						
6	0.592	3.484	72.126						
7	0.551	3.244	75.370						
8	0.544	3.200	78.570						
9	0.518	3.046	81.616						

10	0.47 6	2.801	84.417
11	0.47 0	2.765	87.182
12	0.42 0	2.473	89.655
13	0.38 2	2.247	91.902
14	0.37 5	2.206	94.108
15	0.35 1	2.066	96.173
16	0.33 8	1.989	98.163
17	0.31 2	1.837	100.000

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

The table above shows the factor extraction and variance explained information. We can see that four factors were extracted from the factor analysis, and the eigenvalues for all four factors are greater than 1. The rotated variance explained percentages for these four factors are 19.077%, 18.868%, 18.058%, and 9.043%, respectively. The cumulative variance explained after rotation is 65.046%.

Rotated Factor Loadings Table

Item	Factor load factor				Commonality (common factor variance)
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	
Do you agree that Qing Dynasty style garden design will influence the aesthetic of contemporary garden designers?	0.248	0.206	0.211	0.808	0.800
What is your overall impression of the Qing Dynasty style landscape in the community?	0.213	0.196	0.195	0.836	0.821
Spatial layout	0.098	0.791	0.100	0.073	0.651
Combination and configuration of scenery	0.155	0.776	0.102	0.086	0.643
Condition of maintenance and repair	0.058	0.787	0.037	0.082	0.631
Color matching	0.145	0.736	0.072	0.114	0.581
Building material quality	0.105	0.803	0.029	0.097	0.666
Historical Information Presentation	0.099	0.078	0.762	0.060	0.600
Cultural inheritance and display	0.094	0.053	0.766	0.207	0.642
Artistic expression and aesthetic experience	0.223	0.075	0.744	0.017	0.609
Education and Outreach	0.095	0.076	0.741	0.143	0.584
Urban image-building	0.120	0.053	0.767	0.082	0.613
Community environmental coordination	0.754	0.144	0.145	0.123	0.625
Adaptability of community historical and cultural characteristics	0.777	0.104	0.041	0.151	0.638

Building materials Environmental protection and sustainability	0.761	0.098	0.133	0.159	0.631
Cultural exchange and interaction among community residents	0.778	0.110	0.149	0.034	0.641
Transportation accessibility	0.787	0.128	0.194	0.080	0.681

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Kaiser Normalization with Maximum Variance.

Note: If the numbers in the table have colors, green indicates that the loading factor absolute value is greater than 0.4.

Factor Rotation Method: Varimax.

The table above displays the information extraction between factors and research items, including the corresponding relationships between factors and research items. From the table, it can be observed that all research items have communality values greater than 0.4, indicating a strong association between the research items and factors, and the factors can effectively extract information. After ensuring that the factors can extract most of the information from the research items, the corresponding relationships between factors and research items are analyzed (when the absolute value of factor loading is greater than 0.4, it indicates a corresponding relationship between the item and factor).

(3) Descriptive statistical analysis

Describe the statistical results (n=405)

Variable Item	Minimum value	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Do you agree that Qing Dynasty style garden design will influence the aesthetic of contemporary garden designers?	1	5	3.323	1.221	0.491	0.684
What is your overall impression of the Qing Dynasty style landscape within the community?	1	5	3.319	1.186	0.422	0.740
Space layout	1	5	3.941	1.030	0.864	0.235
Combination and configuration of scenery	1	5	4.042	0.998	0.986	0.527
Condition of maintenance and repair	1	5	3.842	1.085	0.803	0.037
Color Matching	1	5	3.741	1.103	0.751	0.041
Building material quality	1	5	4.086	0.985	1.096	0.903
Historical Information presentation	1	5	3.763	1.033	0.609	0.237
Cultural inheritance and display	1	5	3.862	1.010	0.647	0.165
Artistic expression and aesthetic experience	1	5	3.664	1.072	0.583	0.248
Education and Outreach	1	5	3.568	1.098	0.500	0.415
City image-building	1	5	3.960	0.979	0.779	0.065

Community environmental coordination	1	5	4.064	1.003	1.106	0.934
Adaptability of community historical and cultural characteristics	1	5	4.131	0.965	1.162	1.187
Environmental protection and sustainability of building materials	1	5	3.998	1.009	1.042	0.820
Community residents cultural exchange and interaction	1	5	3.926	1.050	0.920	0.309
Transportation accessibility	1	5	4.200	0.934	1.268	1.420

Descriptive statistics are used to examine the overall situation of quantitative data, describing data through measures such as the mean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis. From the table above, it can be observed that the absolute value of kurtosis is less than 3, indicating that the data distribution is approximately normal, with a relatively flat shape. The skewness values are all close to 0, indicating that the data distribution is approximately symmetrical and close to a normal distribution.

(4) Correlation analysis

Pearson correlation analysis is used to investigate the significance and direction of the linear correlation degree between variables. When using Pearson correlation analysis, we generally use correlation coefficient r to describe the linear correlation degree between variables. If the correlation coefficient $r < 0$, it indicates that the correlation between two variables is negative; if the correlation coefficient $r > 0$, it indicates that the correlation degree between two variables is positive. If the correlation coefficient $r = 0$, it indicates that the correlation between the two variables is zero; if the correlation coefficient $R = 0$, it indicates no correlation between the two variables.

	Average	Standard deviation	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Factor 1	3.321	1.089	Pearson correlation Sig. (Double tail)	1		
Factor 2	3.930	0.826	Pearson correlation Sig. (Double tail)	0.375 ** 0.000	1	
Factor 3	3.763	0.806	Pearson correlation Sig. (Double tail)	0.389 ** 0.000	0.206 ** 0.000	1
Factor 4	4.064	0.793	Pearson correlation Sig. (Double tail)	0.437 ** 0.000	0.309 ** 0.000	0.348 ** 0.000

** Significant correlation at level 0.01 (two-tailed).

* At level 0.05 (two-tailed) the association was significant.

Correlation Analysis

We used Pearson correlation analysis to examine the significance and direction of the linear correlation between variables in pairs. The correlation coefficient "r" is commonly used to

describe the strength of the linear correlation between variables. If the correlation coefficient "r" < 0, it indicates a negative correlation between the two variables. If "r" > 0, it indicates a positive correlation between the two variables. If "r" = 0, it means there is no correlation between the two variables.

The correlation analysis results for four factors (Factor 1, Factor 2, Factor 3, and Factor 4) are as follows:

Factor 1 shows a positive and significant correlation with Factor 2 ($r = 0.375^{**}$, $p < 0.01$).

Factor 1 also exhibits a positive and significant correlation with Factor 3 ($r = 0.389^{**}$, $p < 0.01$).

Factor 1 has a positive and significant correlation with Factor 4 ($r = 0.437^{**}$, $p < 0.01$).

(5) Linear regression analysis

Results of linear regression analysis (n=405)

	Nonnormalized coefficient	Coefficient of standardization	T	P	VIF	R square	Adjust R square	F
	B	Standard Error	Beta					
Constant	0.705	0.307		2.298	0.022			
Factor 2	0.314	0.058	0.239	5.421	0.000	1.119	0.306	0.301
Factor 3	0.328	0.060	0.243	5.440	0.000	1.152		
Factor 4	0.383	0.063	0.279	6.065	0.000	1.220		

a Dependent variable: factor 1

D-W: 2.087

In the linear regression analysis, we used Factor 2, Factor 3, and Factor 4 as independent variables, while Factor 1 served as the dependent variable. The regression model equation is as follows (non-significant coefficients are not included): $\text{Factor 1} = -0.705 + 0.314 * \text{Factor 2} + 0.328 * \text{Factor 3} + 0.383 * \text{Factor 4}$. The adjusted R-squared value of the model is 0.301, indicating that Factors 2, 3, and 4 together account for 30.1% of the variance in Factor 1. The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for all variables are less than 5, indicating no issue of multicollinearity in the model. Additionally, the Durbin-Watson (D-W) value is around 2, suggesting no autocorrelation in the model. The F-test for the model is significant ($F(3,405) = 58.856$, $p = 0.000 < 0.01$), indicating that at least one of the factors (Factor 2, Factor 3, or Factor 4) has a significant effect on Factor 1, making the model suitable.

Specifically, the regression coefficient for Factor 2 is 0.314 ($t = 5.421$, $p < 0.01$), indicating a significant positive effect of Factor 2 on Factor 1. The regression coefficient for Factor 3 is 0.328 ($t = 5.440$, $p < 0.01$), indicating a significant positive effect of Factor 3 on Factor 1.

Lastly, the regression coefficient for Factor 4 is 0.383 ($t = 6.065$, $p < 0.01$), indicating a significant positive effect of Factor 4 on Factor 1.

5. Results Analysis

Through the analysis of the data collected from 22 observation points, the Qing Dynasty gardens were obtained: a lasting blueprint for contemporary urban development. The rapid pace of modernization and urban development has raised pertinent questions about the role of historical and cultural heritage in shaping contemporary urban spaces. Amidst this milieu, the allure of Qing Dynasty style gardens emerges not as anachronistic relics, but as visionary guideposts for the design and ethos of modern communities. This paper delves into an analysis grounded in extensive data and literature research to understand the enduring relevance of these gardens.

(1) Harmonization of Nature and Humanity

Historical Context: Qing Dynasty gardens epitomized the philosophical tenet of Taoism and Confucianism, emphasizing the symbiotic relationship between nature and humanity. The gardens seamlessly integrated natural elements—water, rocks, plants—and human-made structures, forging a unified space that echoed the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature [16].

Modern Relevance: As urban spaces grapple with environmental challenges and human well-being, the principle of harmonization stands out. The emphasis on green spaces, sustainable design, and human-centric urban planning resonates with Qing Dynasty garden principles.

(2) Balanced Design in Confined Spaces

Historical Context: Qing gardens often occupied limited spaces, necessitating innovative designs to create an illusion of vastness. Through winding pathways, strategically placed pavilions, and reflective water bodies, these gardens achieved a sense of expansiveness within confined boundaries.

Modern Relevance: Today's urban centers, with their limited real estate, can draw inspiration from these design principles, optimizing space utilization while ensuring aesthetic appeal.

(3) Cultural Enrichment

Historical Context: These gardens were not just physical spaces but repositories of China's rich cultural tapestry. They housed art, literature, and served as venues for scholarly discussions and artistic performances.

Modern Relevance: The emphasis on cultural hubs within urban centers—museums, theaters, and public squares—echoes the Qing garden's ethos. Such spaces enrich urban life, fostering a sense of community and cultural continuity [17].

(4) Preservation and Progress

Historical Context: Beijing's historical communities, notably the Hu Tong areas near Prince Gong's Mansion and Shi Cha Hai, underscore the delicate balance of preserving heritage while accommodating modern needs [18].

Modern Relevance: As cities worldwide strive to modernize, there's a growing realization of the importance of preserving historical landmarks and communities. They serve as anchors, grounding cities in their history while paving the way for future development.

(5) Temporal Journeys

Historical Context: Qing Dynasty gardens, with their intricate designs and symbolism, invited visitors on a journey through time, echoing China's millennia-old heritage [19].

Modern Relevance: Contemporary urban spaces can emulate this by weaving historical narratives within modern designs, allowing inhabitants to traverse temporal epochs [20].

6. Results And Discussion

The research journey embarked on an exploration of the enduring legacy of Qing Dynasty style gardens and their seamless integration into contemporary urban contexts. This section unveils the culmination of insights garnered from extensive literature analysis, offering a comprehensive understanding of the historical, cultural, and urban implications of these gardens.

(1) Harmonization of Nature and Humanity: The profound resonance of Qing Dynasty style gardens lies in their ability to harmonize nature and humanity [21]. These gardens stand as living embodiments of the belief that communities must cater not only to material needs but also to emotional and spiritual well-being. By ingeniously leveraging natural elements, these spaces provide a sensory and spiritual haven, where individuals find solace and connection [22].

(2) Balanced Design within Constricted Spaces: In stark contrast to the uniformity of modern urban landscapes, Qing Dynasty style gardens champion an approach that bridges diverse landscapes within limited spaces. The dynamic juxtaposition of 'mountains' and 'waters', open expanses and secluded corners, demonstrates an equilibrium between space and matter. This thoughtful design fosters diverse sensory experiences, alleviating the monotony that often pervades contemporary urban planning [23].

(3) Cultural and Artistic Enrichment: These gardens stand as living museums, where cultural and artistic elements intertwine. By adorning spaces with calligraphy, paintings, and poems, they elevate communities to a higher cultural plane [24]. This emphasis on cultural edification echoes lessons for modern societies, emphasizing that communal spaces should not merely cater to material pursuits but should also uplift the human spirit through cultural enrichment.

(4) Revitalization and Preservation: Beijing's Qing Dynasty-inspired communities, like the Hu Tongs near Shi Cha Hai, emerge as vibrant symbols of the delicate interplay between preservation and progress. Through dedicated governmental efforts, these historical spaces experienced rejuvenation, merging their rich legacies with modern amenities. This harmonious coexistence reflects the city's commitment to honoring its heritage while remaining relevant in the present [25].

(5) Future Urban Visions: The Qing Dynasty gardens emerge as timeless blueprints for the trajectory of future urban development. In an era where urban centers grapple with myriad challenges, these gardens suggest a paradigm where nature and urban life coalesce harmoniously. Their model of living in synergy with nature, prioritizing emotional well-being and cultural heritage, offers valuable insights for guiding sustainable urban growth [26].

7. Conclusion

The significance of studying the application trend of Qing Dynasty garden style in modern Beijing is to deeply understand the relationship between traditional garden art and modern urban development. As the representative of Chinese garden art, the design concept and gardening technique of Qing Dynasty garden have unique cultural connotation and artistic value. In modern Beijing area, with the process of urbanization, the space of garden green space is more and more limited. Therefore, the application of Qing Dynasty garden style in modern urban garden construction can not only inherit and promote traditional culture, but also provide

a more livable environment for urban residents. To sum up, it is of great significance to study the application trend of Qing Dynasty garden style in modern Beijing area.

The allure of Qing Dynasty style gardens is not a relic of the past but an enduring beacon illuminating the path of contemporary urban development. Their principles—harmonization of nature and humanity, balanced design within confined spaces, cultural enrichment, and the artful interplay of preservation and progress—stand as invaluable guideposts for shaping modern communities that transcend mere functionality. Beijing's historical communities, such as the Hu Tong areas near Prince Gong's Mansion and Shi Cha Hai, exemplify the synthesis of tradition and modernity. These living vestiges of China's cultural continuum remain as testaments to the resilience of heritage against the tide of modernization. By inviting inhabitants and visitors into temporal journeys, these communities weave the essence of bygone eras into the fabric of present-day urban life. In conclusion, the research illuminates the profound relevance of Qing Dynasty style gardens. Their fusion of beauty, cultural enrichment, and harmonious design resonates across epochs. As communities worldwide seek equilibrium between material pursuits and spiritual fulfillment, these gardens offer a roadmap, bridging the allure of the past with the dynamism of the present. Thus, they stand not only as cultural legacies but as guiding stars for the evolution of urban paradigms in the future. By digging deeply into the cultural connotation of traditional garden, promoting the innovative development of traditional garden art and promoting cultural exchange and inheritance, it can provide useful reference and inspiration for the development of modern cities.

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