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Design Strategies for Integrating Party History and Cultural Elements into the Public Space of Modern Residential Communities

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Abstract With the in-depth promotion of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, party history culture, as the core content of the revolutionary history of the Chinese nation, is gradually integrated into the design of public space. Through the application of party history and cultural elements, it can strengthen the residents' sense of cultural identity and collective consciousness, enhance the cultural connotation and historical value of the community space, and realize the double enhancement of material and spirit. This paper studies the design strategy of integrating party history and cultural elements into the public space of modern residential neighborhoods. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, the impact of Party history cultural elements on residents' sense of cultural identity and space use behavior is assessed through questionnaires and behavioral observations. The results show that the introduction of Party history and cultural elements significantly increased the satisfaction of neighborhood residents with the design of the public space, with the design of the living plaza and the red post being the most popular, with an average of 74.73 and 103 activities by residents, indicating that the integration of the Party history and cultural elements enhanced the frequency of space use. The conclusion points out that the party history cultural elements not only effectively enhance the residents' sense of cultural access, but also promote patriotic feelings, especially effective among young and elderly residents, indicating the social education function and cultural identity role of cultural design.

Index Terms Party history and culture, public space design, cultural identity, red culture, resident satisfaction, behavioral observation

I. Introduction

With the development of the times, public space is becoming more and more important to us, and it is one of the environments that we contact most frequently in our daily life. Public space itself is the cultural essence of a city, basically reflecting the uniqueness and uniqueness of the essence [1]. It itself enhances and improves the whole space as well as creates the space needed for economic benefits and social business [2]. The maximum of public space improves the quality of the whole city and is necessary to achieve a high degree of interactive communication between nature and humanity [3], [4]. Modern residential community public space should have the corresponding characteristics of regional culture and urban local flavor, but often the current stage of China's domestic residential community space is extremely similar [5]-[7]. In some of the strong purpose of the performance of the building brings a series of tasteless, no regional characteristics, recognizable public space, for the cultural heritage is less and less [8]-[10]. Local characteristics need to be carried forward, and this process focuses on how to integrate local culture into the life of this cultural carrier.

As modern cities are in the process of historical and cultural change, spatial design is not only reflected in the image project of the city, but also in the most valuable historical culture in the process of urban development [11]-[13]. Among the many identifying cultures, the party history culture, as one of the specific manifestations of the great party spirit, records the perseverance of the pioneers of the Communist Party of China to the truth and ideals, and has a considerable value in the current new situation [14]. Therefore, the integration of party history and cultural elements in the design of urban residential public space can help to reflect the value of cultural education in the era of people, and can help community residents to obtain the ambition of the pursuit of happiness [15]-[17].

In the design of modern residential neighborhoods, public space is not only a place for residents' daily life, but also an important carrier for cultural dissemination. Especially under the guidance of the concept of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, party history culture, as an important part of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, has gradually been incorporated into the design of public space in residential communities. The

integration of party history and cultural elements not only helps to inherit the revolutionary spirit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese nation, but also enhances the residents' sense of cultural identity in their daily lives and promotes the cultural cohesion of the society. Therefore, it is of great social and cultural significance to study the application of party history and cultural elements in the design of public space in residential neighborhoods.

This study will focus on the specific application of party history and cultural elements in the design of public space in residential communities, especially on how to make party history and culture fully reflected in public space through spatial layout, visual design, environment creation and other means. The study conducted a design analysis of a residential district and assessed the impact of the integration of Party history and culture elements on residents' activities and sense of cultural acquisition through residents' behavioral observations and satisfaction questionnaires. By analyzing the residents' activity changes, space usage, and satisfaction with the design, it aims to reveal the actual effects of the Party history and culture elements in the design of modern residential districts and to propose optimization suggestions.

II. Design strategies for party history and culture in neighborhood public space

II. A. Significance of the application of party history and cultural elements

Modern residential community public space is to meet the common needs of people's social life and the formation of a new space form, is oriented to the public to provide spiritual and cultural needs for cultural knowledge popularization, to meet the people's quest for advanced culture to explore, so as to protect the people's cultural rights and interests of the public interest places. Therefore, the design of modern residential community public space should be designed to convey the cultural concept as the design idea, on the basis of realizing the combination of cultural construction and humanities and art, improve the planning, layout and design of indoor space. The purpose of integrating the elements of Chinese party history culture into the design of public space in modern residential communities is to utilize the application value and cultural role of party history culture, extract the immaterial revolutionary spirit of party history culture, transmit and carry forward the spirit of national culture in a specific space, and enhance the national cultural self-confidence and cultural soft power.

II. B. Design Strategies for the Integration of Party History and Cultural Elements

II. B. 1) Space layout

In the planning and layout of public space in modern residential neighborhoods, the integration of party history and cultural elements is an important way to pass on and carry forward the revolutionary tradition. First of all, the layout of party history and cultural elements should focus on the embodiment of its historical and cultural value. By setting up the party history theme exhibition area, revolutionary history memorial wall, statues of heroes and other forms, so that the residents of the district can feel in their daily lives, the inculcation of party history and culture. The exhibition area can display revolutionary history documents, pictures, objects, etc., so that visitors can deeply understand the revolutionary history and the deeds of heroes. Secondly, the layout of the party history and culture elements should be coordinated with the overall design of the public space. In the design, the functionality and aesthetics of the space should be taken into account to ensure that the integration of the elements of party history and culture is neither abrupt nor lose its solemnity and seriousness.

II. B. 2) Visual design

The use of party history and cultural symbols and elements in the design of public space in modern residential neighborhoods can not only inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition, but also enhance the cultural connotation and educational significance of the space. When designing, first of all, the historical background and spiritual connotation of party history culture should be deeply excavated to ensure that the design elements are compatible with the core values of party history culture. In visual design, red is one of the most representative colors, which symbolizes revolution, enthusiasm and the spirit of sacrifice. Therefore, red can appear in space design as the main color or accent color. Red cultural symbols such as five stars, red flag, revolutionary slogans, portraits of heroes and so on, can be integrated into the design as decorative elements. For example, the revolutionary slogans can be displayed on the walls or display boards in the form of artistic fonts, or the portraits of heroic figures can be presented in the form of black-and-white photos, which not only retains the texture of history, but also increases the educational significance of the space.

II. B. 3) Environment creation

Through well-designed environment creation, party history and culture can be presented to the public in a more vivid and intuitive way, so as to achieve the role of education and enlightenment, common as sculpture, murals and other means. Sculpture as a three-dimensional art form, can intuitively show the image of historical figures and

spiritual outlook. In the public space of modern residential neighborhoods, statues of revolutionary heroes can be set up to convey the firm belief and unyielding will through the sculpture's form and expression. On the walls of the public space of modern residential neighborhoods, representative historical events of the party history can be painted, such as the meeting at Jinggang Mountain, the Yan'an rectification movement and so on. The creation of murals should focus on the combination of historical authenticity and artistic expression, so that the viewer can feel the weight of history and the charm of red culture while enjoying the art.

II. B. 4) Interactive experience programs

In the design of public space in modern residential neighborhoods, more interactive experience programs of party history and cultural elements can be designed, through the combination of modern technology and traditional education, so that visitors can learn history and feel the spirit of revolution in the interaction. For example, an interactive party history story wall can be set up. Utilizing touch screen technology, visitors can learn about important events and heroes in different historical periods by clicking pictures or words on the screen.

III. Specific initiatives for the design of public spaces in residential neighborhoods

Based on the party history and cultural elements in modern residential district public space design strategy, this paper takes a modern residential district as an example to design its public space, and the following are the specific design measures, including public service facilities, red post and landscape sketches in three dimensions.

III. A. Public service facilities

III. A. 1) Integration of party history elements into the contextual design of children's playgrounds

Make full use of the district's public space to carry out a series of party history and cultural activities, such as the playground in the district is the most common children's public space, will be defined as a party history theme children's playground, the battle stories and games, such as the famous Red Army battle story "Flying over the Luding Bridge", to the drawbridge metaphor for the Luding Bridge, and to set up a limited time for each game to ensure safety while allowing children to experience the urgent situation during the game. The limited time of the game, in order to ensure the safety of the children in the game at the same time to experience the urgent situation at that time. Let the children in the immersive experiential games to accept the cultural cultivation of party history, in-depth understanding of the revolutionary heroes of the fearless spirit and the wisdom of the revolutionary predecessors. This kind of situational experiential game design can cultivate the next generation's positive and optimistic dedication to the national sentiment from childhood.

III. A. 2) Integration of party history elements into the leisure design of life plaza

From the perspective of ornamental recreation, the "additive" design is adopted to combine the elements of Party history with the plaza. Considering that the radiation scope of the Party history culture construction in the district is mainly oriented to the internal community, the Party history architectural sketches can be utilized to create a strong atmosphere of Party history culture for the whole cultural square. In the design of the square, the internal walking trail is set in the shape of a five-pointed star, which symbolizes the red revolutionary spirit and signifies that the red spirit will always shine in the Chinese land like a "star". At the same time, major historical events such as the Jinggangshan Revolutionary Base are recorded on the walkway in the form of words. In the center of the square, there is also a wall of red figures, which not only makes the figures of revolutionary heroes deeply imprinted in people's minds, but also stimulates people's feelings of respect. The combination of this kind of party history architectural sketches and the square not only let the residents who rest and walk in the square better feel the atmosphere of party history culture, but also enhanced the attractiveness of the square.

III. B. Red Post

An open-type community red station integrating "party building history book + community culture + tea break" is designed, and this architectural space consists of three open spaces. The Party building history book space is designed for community residents to savor the red culture and history while they are relaxing and entertaining. The design of the "Community Culture Space" focuses on the dissemination of the Party's history and culture and the promotion of the red spirit, so that community residents can pay more attention to the development of the community, in the dissemination of the Party's history and culture, the use of immersive experience to build a contextualized space, which will be fully integrated with the history and the traditional cultural heritage of the display. The design of the "Tea Break Space" focuses on enabling community residents to enjoy leisure and relaxation while drinking and tasting tea.

III. C. Landscape vignettes

In order to create a civilized and harmonious community atmosphere and further enhance the cultural identity and happiness of community residents, landscape vignettes are designed in a form that is pleasing to the public. Through the relevant landscape sketches, an immersive cultural atmosphere of party history is created in the public cultural space.

IV. Evaluation of the spatial design for the integration of party history and culture

IV. A. Subject of evaluation

In evaluation studies, the evaluation object (space) varies, and the corresponding subject users also vary. The subject of evaluation in this study is the residents of a modern residential neighborhood, and the residents are sampled. On the one hand, it is necessary to ensure the relevance and diversity of the evaluators, including the elderly, middle-aged people, young people, teenagers, children. On the other hand, it is necessary to ensure the adequacy and reasonableness of the sample size in combination with specific evaluation methods.

IV. B. Evaluation methodology

Evaluation studies mostly use three modes: qualitative, quantitative, and qualitative-quantitative combination. This paper focuses on quantitative statistical survey evaluation, counting and comparing the satisfaction scores of different residents to obtain the satisfaction level of the residents with the integration of Party history and cultural elements into the design elements. The qualitative survey is supplemented by qualitative notation of the activity behavior of the residents in the district after the integration of the Party history and cultural elements, and the evaluation of the spatial design is carried out by comparing the changes in the activity behavior before and after.

IV. C. Analysis of space design effects

IV. C. 1) Changes in the activities of the population

(1) The behavioral notation method, also known as the behavioral map observation method, emphasizes the observation of objective behavior to study the relationship between the spatial environment and human behavior. Using this method, after the Party history and cultural elements were integrated into the design, the interaction behavior of the residents in the sample district was observed and noted to explore the impact of the integration of the Party history and cultural elements on the activities of the residents.

The peak hours of space use were selected for observation, and based on the residents' living and working habits, the observation hours were controlled from 7:00 am to 9:00 pm. Conventional behavioral data were recorded continuously and regularly for 3 days, and then non-conventional behavioral data were recorded through daily discontinuous and irregular observations for supplementation. Ten observation points (P1~P15) were selected to record the location and content of residents' behavioral activities during each time period, of which P1~P5 are the public space nodes where party history and cultural elements are integrated.

(2) Temporal and spatial distribution characteristics

The statistics of the number of people active in each space in different time periods are shown in Figure 1. There are generally more people interacting in the nodes where Party history and cultural elements are integrated, with an average of 41.91 people in 7 time periods, while the average number of people in other public space nodes is 13.23, of which the ones that can carry the most types of activities and the largest number of people interacting with each other are the Life Plaza P1 and the Red Stagecoach Station P2, with an average of 74.73 people and 103 people in 7 time periods. In summary, the Party history and culture elements integrated into the nodes have a longer duration of interaction use, a higher utilization rate, and are more favored by residents.

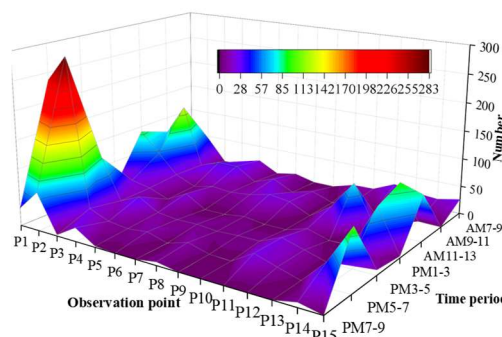


Figure 1: The number of activities in different periods of time

IV. C. 2) Questionnaires

Based on the specific content of the Party history and cultural elements integrated into the public space design, an evaluation questionnaire for the evaluation of the Party history and cultural elements integrated into the public space design for the residents of the neighborhood was developed. The questionnaire involves three parts, namely, the user's basic information, the evaluation of satisfaction with the overall public space design of the community, and the evaluation of the sense of access to Party history and culture. Among them, the basic information of users includes gender, age, identity and family composition of users. The evaluation of satisfaction with the overall public space design of the community is an evaluation of the overall situation of the public space design nodes.

The questionnaire adopts Richter's five-point scale, and each question of the structural questionnaire provides the evaluator with five satisfaction evaluation levels to choose from, and uses five identification levels, namely, very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, generally satisfied, relatively satisfied, and very satisfied, to collect subjective evaluations of the user's degree of satisfaction with various aspects of the community's public space design. A total of 128 questionnaires were distributed and 107 questionnaires were recovered, with a recovery rate of 83.59%.

IV. C. 3) Satisfaction evaluation results

The satisfaction evaluation results after the integration of party history and cultural elements are shown in Table 1. In response to the satisfaction level of the public space design after the integration of the Party history and cultural elements, the converted mean score is 3.65, indicating that the residents are still satisfied with the overall public space design, which can prove the reasonableness of the remodeling. Among them, the majority of residents (51.40%) are relatively satisfied, and a few are generally satisfied (15.89%) or very satisfied (16.82%). Among the various groups, adolescents, youth and seniors had the highest satisfaction ratings, all above 3.6.

Table 1: The evaluation results of the satisfaction evaluation of party history cultural elements

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	General satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Average
Children	0	2	3	6	1	3.50
Adolescent	1	1	2	13	5	3.91
Young man	0	3	2	14	3	3.77
Middle age	1	5	6	16	2	3.43
Old age	2	2	4	6	7	3.67
Total	4	13	17	55	18	3.65
Proportion	3.74%	12.15%	15.89%	51.40%	16.82%	

Satisfaction evaluation of each spatial design element, the evaluation score statistics of each design node are shown in Table 2. The average evaluation scores for children's playground, living square, red post and landscape vignettes are 3.41, 3.51, 3.44, 3.55 for all categories of people, all above 3.4, indicating that residents of the district are more satisfied with the design nodes of the public space that incorporate elements of the Party's history and culture, but there are still places for optimization and improvement.

Table 2: Evaluation score of each design node

	Amusement park	Square of life	Red station	Landscape item
Children	3.76	3.28	3.05	3.78
Adolescent	3.51	3.39	3.74	3.74
Young man	3.06	3.11	2.93	2.97
Middle age	3.25	3.99	3.32	3.45
Old age	3.46	3.77	4.17	3.81
Average	3.41	3.51	3.44	3.55

IV. C. 4) Access to the cultural dimension

This paper will examine the effect of integrating Party history and culture into the design of public space from the perspective of community residents' sense of gain. Indicators of residents' sense of access after the integration of Party history and culture include heritage protection, cultural excavation and dissemination, strong sense of experience, cultural development and inheritance, easier understanding of red culture, strengthening of red education, willingness to contribute to red culture, becoming more civilized, strengthening of sense of access to culture and experience, and increasing patriotic sentiment, etc. The results of the evaluation of the sense of access of residents in terms of "culture" are shown in Table 3. "The evaluation results of residents' sense of access to

culture are shown in Table 3. The average score of all the elements is 3.66. Among them, those with an average score greater than 3.8 are: X5 Easier to understand the red culture (3.83) and X6 Enhanced red education (3.86). The measures after the integration of Party history and culture make it easier for people to learn about the red culture and deepen residents' sense of cultural acquisition, and further confirm that red education has a relatively large impact on residents in their sense of cultural acquisition.

X10 The average score of enhancing patriotic sentiment is 3.76. The integration of party history and culture further strengthens people's patriotic sentiment. Now residents in the district carry forward the red tradition, inherit the red gene and other measures to strengthen people's patriotic sentiment in a subtle way, reflecting the element of enhancing patriotic sentiment of residents in the sense of cultural acquisition.

The average scores of X1 Heritage Protection, X4 Cultural Development and Inheritance, and X9 Enhanced Sense of Cultural Acquisition and Experience are 3.69, 3.72 and 3.64. These elements have a certain impact on the residents' sense of access, if you want to improve and promote the residents' sense of access to culture, you can strengthen the reform and construction of the elements in this category, which will bring about the enhancement of the residents' sense of access.

X2 Cultural excavation and dissemination, X3 Strong sense of experience, X7 Willingness to contribute to the red culture for 3.57, 3.42 and 3.61 points. The relatively low evaluation scores for this category of elements indicate that the residents of this residential neighborhood have certain feelings about these factors, but they have little impact on the residents' cultural acquisition aspect.

In summary, after the Party history and culture are integrated into the design of public space, the residents have different degrees of cultural acquisition in the ten factors listed above. The residents' sense of acquisition is greatest in the two factors of strengthening red education and understanding red culture. Moreover, the residents' sense of acquisition has increased in each of these factors, thus achieving a better sense of cultural acquisition and reflecting the construction results of integrating Party history and culture into the design of public space.

Table 3: Acquired sense evaluation results of residents' "culture"

	Children	Adolescent	Young man	Middle age	Old age	Average
X1	3.43	3.75	3.56	3.93	3.76	3.69
X2	3.54	3.44	3.52	3.81	3.55	3.57
X3	4.26	2.83	2.97	4.08	2.97	3.42
X4	3.43	3.52	3.62	4.25	3.78	3.72
X5	3.67	3.72	3.62	4.27	3.86	3.83
X6	3.61	3.51	4.07	3.88	4.23	3.86
X7	3.65	2.94	4.25	4.14	3.07	3.61
X8	3.26	3.68	3.49	3.65	3.58	3.53
X9	3.53	3.57	3.72	3.59	3.77	3.64
X10	3.68	3.19	3.95	3.84	4.12	3.76

V. Conclusion

The integration of Party history and cultural elements effectively enhances the cultural connotation of public space in modern residential neighborhoods and strengthens the residents' sense of cultural identity. The results of the study show that the spatial design incorporating Party history and culture significantly improves the frequency of use of the public space in the neighborhood, especially the key nodes such as the living square and the red post have a higher utilization rate, with 74.73 and 103 activity trips respectively, which is much higher than that of other public spaces. Residents' satisfaction with the integration of Party history and cultural elements into the design is high, with an overall average rating of 3.65 points, with the highest satisfaction among the youth and elderly groups, both above 3.6 points.

In addition, the residents' sense of cultural acquisition has been significantly enhanced, especially in the areas of "understanding red culture" and "red education enhancement", with scores of 3.83 and 3.86 respectively, showing the positive effect of the Party's history and culture on enhancing the patriotic sentiment and cultural identity of the residents. However, some of the design nodes, such as cultural excavation and dissemination and interactive experience projects, received relatively low ratings from residents, indicating that the design still needs to be further optimized to enhance the dissemination effect and participation of cultural elements.

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