



SUSTAINABLE STRATIGIC DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FOR CHANGCHUN CREATIVE CITY JILIN PROVINCE, THE PEOPLE' S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to establish a theoretical model and innovative strategic framework for the preservation and sustainable development of cultural landscapes in Changchun City, Jilin Province, while developing implementation guidelines and providing reference models for creating sustainable urban development models. Taking Changchun as a case study, the research conducts an in-depth exploration and analysis of sustainable development strategies for creative city cultural landscapes. This study analyzes the factors influencing the innovative development of cultural landscapes in Changchun City, Jilin Province through literature review, questionnaire surveys, interviews, and field research. Based on policy frameworks, legal regulations, institutional mechanisms, and environmental variables, we construct a 20-year development roadmap for Changchun's cultural landscape. By integrating modern innovation strategies and strategic management theories, this research explores pathways for modernizing creative urban cultural landscapes. It systematically examines cultural heritage

preservation and innovative development models while collecting relevant data to highlight the critical role of sustainable cultural landscape development in urban construction. This study adopted a mixed method design combining quantitative and qualitative research, which was divided into three processes: (1) to analyze the relevant factors of cultural landscape innovation and development in Changchun and determine its development direction. (2) To build a theoretical model and new strategic mode of cultural inheritance and sustainable development of cultural landscape in Changchun city. (3) To formulate the sustainable development strategy and implementation steps of cultural landscape in creative city of Changchun. **The results** (1) First, the sustainable development strategy for creative urban cultural landscapes holds significant academic value in expanding interdisciplinary research perspectives. Secondly, the sustainable development model for creative urban cultural landscapes provides practical guidance for urban governance, cultural preservation, economic growth, and social management. Thirdly, Changchun City has established a strategic development evaluation system with guiding significance for cultural landscape renovation. Finally, the innovative transformation and development of cultural landscapes in Changchun City, Jilin Province, has established relevant theoretical models and strategic frameworks that can serve as a reference for urban development in other regions.

Keywords: Sustainable strategic development; Cultural landscape city; Creative City

Introduction

This study focuses on Changchun City, Jilin Province, to explore the prospects and development plans for sustainable strategic integration between Chinese landscape painting and cultural landscape cities. It aims to investigate collaborative development paths between traditional Chinese aesthetic culture and modern urban planning, promoting high-quality urban development through cultural empowerment. This study adopts a mixture of methods, such as literature review, field investigation and in-depth interview to comprehensively analyze the cultural inheritance and protection, history and cultural characteristics of cultural landscape, and development and construction of cultural landscape in Changchun city, Jilin Province. The research focuses on two aspects: the need for cultural inheritance and urban developmental features. Chinese landscape painting

embodies ecological wisdom and spatial philosophy rooted in "harmony between heaven and humanity," with its compositional ideas and ink and brush artistic conception offering localized paradigms for modern urban landscape design. This is a expression of cultural inheritance and cultural characteristics. However, rapid urbanization has led to homogenized cities and ecological degradation. To address this, it is essential to integrate traditional cultural elements into spatial planning based on local characteristics, achieving livable goals where "mountains and waters remain visible" while promoting sustainable development and construction objectives for culturally significant urban landscapes.

Furthermore, this study proposes a series of theoretical research evidence and innovative methodologies, aiming to provide new theoretical foundations and practical guidance for the protection of cultural traditions and sustainable development in culturally landscape cities. Based on the concepts of ecological symbiosis and cultural symbol transformation, and drawing inspiration from the livable and habitable philosophy of traditional Chinese landscape painting, to construct a culturally landscape city. By transforming ink wash aesthetics and negative space techniques into urban design solutions, it integrates landscape ecology, cultural heritage conservation, aesthetics, and economics to propose a tripartite development model combining culture, ecology, and industry, thereby consolidating interdisciplinary theories.

Conclusions, this study primarily examines case studies including the Xinmin Street Historical and Cultural Block, Hongqi Street Cultural Business District, Beihu Wetland Park Cultural Tourism Area, Jingyue Deep-pool Ecological Culture Zone, and Changchun World Sculpture Park within Changchun City. By decoding the aesthetic wisdom embedded in traditional landscape paintings, it proposes a "Chinese-style humanistic ecology" solution for global urban development. The research's value lies in transforming cultural soft power into spatial hard quality, ultimately achieving the governance ideal where "cities become artistic canvases and development resembles freehand brushwork." This study provides crucial theoretical guidance and practical significance for the integrated sustainable development of cultural landscape cities. It not only contributes to the inheritance and evolution of contemporary Chinese landscape painting art but also offers innovative approaches and methodologies for the preservation and management of cultural landscape cities.

Research Objectives

1. Thoroughly Study and analysis of the theoretical principles and framework of sustainable development of cultural landscape cities in Changchun, Jilin province, and to confirm the methods and visions of sustainable development.
2. Based on the modern sustainable development and strategic management theory, to construct a theoretical model and strategic pattern of sustainable development of cultural landscape in Changchun city, Jilin Province.
3. According to the theoretical models and strategic patterns, to draw up and implement a policy, and to establish the evaluation index system of sustainable development of cultural landscape city.

Literature Reviews

Sustainable Strategic Development: The core of the definition of sustainable development is to meet the needs of contemporary residents while protecting cultural diversity and landscape integrity, and leave potential for future generations. The theory of urban sustainable development is a comprehensive theoretical system gradually formed with the deepening of the concept of sustainable development, and its development integrates the contributions of many disciplines. In 1987, Mrs. Brundtland (Gro Harlem Brundtland) presided over the UN report "Our Common Future", which systematically defined the concept of "sustainable development" for the first time and provided a core framework for urban sustainable development. It provides a core framework for sustainable urban development. The integrity of cultural landscape is an important way to realize the protection of cultural diversity. Its role in promoting urban sustainable development is reflected in multiple dimensions, which is not only related to ecological protection and cultural inheritance, but also can promote social harmony and economic vitality. In 1982, the Declaration on Cultural Policy of Mexico City put forward that "culture is the foundation and purpose of development", which for the first time defined "cultural diversity" as the core element of development.

Sustainable strategic development is a combination of the historical and cultural heritage of the city with the needs of modern development. To achieve a long-term balance between cultural heritage, ecological conservation, social inclusion and economic vitality. Its core concept is to establish the theoretical

principles and framework of sustainable development. Specifically, the concept adopts modern theories, such as cultural heritage protection, ecological protection, sustainable development and strategic management. To establish a theoretical model and strategic framework for the historical and cultural characteristics of cultural landscape and its development and construction.

Cultural landscape City: The concept of cultural landscape city refers to the organic integration of natural geographical environment, historical and cultural heritage, humanistic art and other elements with contemporary urban functions to form a unique cultural identity and sustainable ecological system of urban space. This concept emphasizes the interaction and symbiosis between culture and landscape, which is not only to protect historical relics, nor to mechanically copy traditional cultural symbols, but to transform cities into living organisms that carry collective memory, reflect regional aesthetics and promote ecological balance through creative transformation. In 1925, American geographer Carl Sauer put forward the concept of "cultural landscape" in *The Morphology of Landscape*, emphasizing that "the transformation of natural landscape by human activities forms a cultural expression", which laid the foundation for subsequent urban research.

The sustainable development of cultural landscape cities is an interdisciplinary issue involving the integration of theories from ecology, sociology, economics, heritage conservation, urban planning and other fields. Its core lies in coordinating multiple goals such as "cultural continuity", "ecological balance", "social equity" and "economic vitality". Herbert Girardet, hailed as a pioneer of eco-cities, introduced the concept of "urban metabolism" in the 1990s, advocating that cities should emulate ecosystem resource cycles. The core theoretical framework supporting this "ecosystem" practice is the Sustainable Development Theory for Cultural Landscape Cities, which fundamentally seeks to achieve "rooted". The theoretical foundation originates from human geography represented by Carl Sauer, emphasizing that landscapes are the product of long-term interaction between nature and human activities, characterized by cultural stratification and dynamic evolution. Cultural heritage is perpetuated through community practices rather than static preservation, aligning with the core principles of heritage theory. This approach also conforms to the growth pole



theory, which drives regional development by cultivating core cities or industries (growth poles). Economic development does not follow an even distribution pattern but first advances in a few "core areas" or "key industries," then radiates to surrounding regions through spillover effects. These "poles" exhibit strong innovation capabilities, high economic concentration, and investment intensity. The sustainable development of cultural landscape city is a multi-dimensional coordination, which needs to find a dynamic balance between "protection" and "development", and finally realize the urban vision of "poetic dwelling".

Creative Cities: A creative city is a new urban model driven by cultural heritage preservation, artistic development, technological innovation, and knowledge economy. It promotes sustainable urban growth through creative industries, cultural vitality, and innovative policies. Beyond economic growth, it emphasizes cultural diversity and environmental sustainability. These cities prioritize the protection and innovative utilization of cultural heritage while encouraging public participation to foster multicultural coexistence. British scholar Charles Landry proposed in **The Creative City** that cities should address social, economic, and environmental challenges through creative thinking, emphasizing the importance of talent, culture, and innovation capabilities. American economist Richard Florida, in **The Rise of the Creative Class**, proposed that innovative technologies, talent potential, and an open and inclusive social environment—collectively known as the 3T principle (Technology, Talent, Tolerance)—are key to creating creative cities. Creative cities are not only a new engine of economic development, but also an important way to enhance the soft power of cities and enhance cultural identity.

Chinese Landscape Painting City: The concept of Chinese landscape painting city is an innovative urban development paradigm that takes the traditional landscape painting aesthetics as its soul and organically integrates natural ecology, humanistic conception and urban space. Its core is to reconstruct the material form and cultural identity of modern cities through the philosophy, spatial construction rules and aesthetic logic of landscape painting, so as to realize the symbiotic state of "the city is like a painting and the painting enters the city". This concept is not only a contemporary translation of eastern urban wisdom, but also a cultural response to the homogenization problem of global cities. It is also the promotion and development of traditional Chinese culture. The theoretical foundation for the strategic integration of Chinese landscape painting with



cultural landscape cities lies in a multidisciplinary framework that emphasizes the fusion of traditional culture and modern development. In the 1990s, Qian Xuesen proposed the "landscape city" theory and ecological urbanism, combining traditional Chinese landscape aesthetics with contemporary urban planning. Wu Liangyong further developed the "three-tier ecological system" of "region-city-community" in his work "Human Settlement Science".

Incorporating the philosophical core of China's traditional landscape aesthetics theory "harmony between heaven and humanity", Dong Zhongshu (179-104 BCE) systematically proposed the "Heaven-Human Interaction" doctrine, stating that "the relationship between heaven and humanity is unified" (Luxuriant Dew of the Spring and Autumn Annals: Profound Examination of Names). This philosophy culminated in Song Dynasty Guo Xi's ideal landscape model of "practical, aspirational, tourable, and habitable spaces", as well as cultural ecology theories such as Julian Steward's Landscape Urbanism and Charles Waldheim's urban planning concepts. Richard Register, the pioneer of modern eco-city theory, first proposed the term "eco-city" in 1975. In 1987, he founded the "Eco-City Builders" organization. His seminal work *Berkeley: An Eco-City* (1987) outlined concrete construction principles, emphasizing the integration of traditional aesthetics with modern science, the unity of physical spaces and spiritual essence, the balance between formal beauty and ecological functionality, and the combination of historical heritage with innovative development. To establish a sustainable urban development pattern with eastern humanistic characteristics, ecological harmony and poetic and pictorial atmosphere. Its core is through the ecological view of "unity between heaven and man" and the spatial view of "feasible, foreseeable, tourable and livable", to realize the organic integration of natural landscape, human history and modern city, to build an ideal city with cultural identity, ecological resilience and quality of living. The ultimate goal is to make the city a "walking landscape painting" and protect the "spiritual home" of the Chinese nation in the process of modernization. The core of China's integrated development strategy for landscape painting and cultural landscapes lies in combining traditional artistic aesthetics with modern landscape design, ecological concepts, and cultural heritage preservation to create a sustainable development model with Chinese characteristics. This strategy not



only represents a creative transformation of traditional culture but also provides a "Chinese solution" — to ecological challenges in global urbanization. By artistically redefining the relationship between humans and nature, it achieves dual objectives of cultural confidence and sustainable development. Through systematic integration, Chinese landscape painting will transition from paper to the earth, evolving into a living cultural heritage that can be toured, inhabited, and perpetuated.

Rooted in the philosophy of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature from traditional Chinese landscape painting, this approach emphasizes landscape design's responsibility to respect and restore natural environments. Through the empowerment of landscape art in tourism development, immersive cultural experiences are created. Drawing inspiration from composition principles like "interplay of reality and abstraction" and the "Three Distances Method" in landscape painting, urban green space systems are planned to establish multi-layered landscapes integrating "urban spaces, vegetation, and water networks." Developing landscape-themed scenic areas (such as "Changchun Jingyue Lake: An Oasis in the City", "Green Sea Pearl", and "Urban Oxygen Bar"). Renowned as "Asia's Largest Artificial Forest Sea", Jingyue Lake serves as Changchun's ecological core and city landmark. The area features numerous refreshing attractions and activities, along with derivative cultural products and art study routes. These developments comply with the "Guidelines for the Protection and Utilization of Landscape Painting Scenic Areas" jointly formulated by multiple departments including the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Research Methodology

This study employed a mixed-method research approach, incorporating literature review, fieldwork, quantitative analysis, and qualitative investigation. We planned to distribute and collect 200 questionnaires for the quantitative research, comprising: 20 from government administrative departments, 110 randomly selected residents in Changchun City, and 10 from domestic and international cultural and artistic professionals. The study involved 60 university faculty and students from art design and related disciplines. For qualitative research, 30 respondents were selected: a leader from Changchun Municipal Urban Planning Bureau, an urban landscape expert, a chairman of the Water



Resources Administration Bureau, a city sculpture specialist, a professor from Jilin University's School of Archaeology, two professors of landscape architecture at Jilin University, two staff members from Changchun Municipal Culture and Tourism Bureau, two urban landscape painters, two landscape painters from Jilin Provincial Academy of Calligraphy and Painting, and 17 professionals from urban planning and sanitation sectors. **The literature review methodology** systematically synthesizes existing research reports on urban landscapes, cultural landscapes, cultural heritage, and sustainable development management, establishing a robust theoretical foundation for this study. Through systematic analysis of domestic and international literature, the core concepts, methodologies, and best practices for living heritage conservation are identified. A critical evaluation is conducted on the scope, approaches, and conclusions of relevant studies. Additionally, a word frequency analysis of related literature is performed to identify common research concerns in cultural landscape management. The quantitative research methodology aims to systematically analyze citizens' social attitudes, awareness levels, and participation in Changchun's urban development and planning initiatives. **The questionnaire design** ensures comprehensive coverage of residents and community members across diverse age groups, genders, and educational backgrounds. Statistical analysis reveals existing challenges and issues within the city's strategic development framework. Qualitative research methods gain deeper insights through engagement with key stakeholders such as experts, citizens, cultural policymakers, and community leaders. Interviews are conducted in a semi-structured format that allows respondents to freely express their perspectives while facilitating in-depth discussions on the research questions.



Figure 1: Research steps (Changchun 2024).

Table 1: Selected Survey Respondents (Wu Chunyan2025)

Occupational identity/subject of investigation	The main identity of the subject of the investigation	Quantity (copies)
Government personnel, Administrative departments	Various levels of leaders, staff	20
Randomly selected citizens in Changchun	Changchun citizens, technical experts, entrepreneurs, students, teachers, technicians, service personnel, community personnel, sanitation personnel, etc.	110
Artists and cultural workers from home and abroad,	Domestic and foreign artists, painters of art academies, landscape architects, architectural design engineers, other cultural and artistic workers	10
University teachers and students from art design and related majors	Teachers and students of art colleges in Changchun.	60
Total		200

Results

In the context of accelerated urbanization worldwide, the sustainable development of creative cities and cultural landscapes has become a crucial issue in urban renewal, economic transformation, and cultural preservation. Researching their development strategies holds significant academic theoretical value and practical guidance significance.

First, the sustainable development strategy for creative urban cultural landscapes holds significant academic value in expanding interdisciplinary research perspectives. This study requires exploring disciplinary theories such as the interaction between creative economy, cultural capital, and urban space to enrich urban sustainability frameworks. From a cultural geography perspective, it analyzes the evolution mechanisms of cultural landscapes while investigating how creative approaches can protect historical heritage and foster cultural identity. Through ecological economics lenses, it integrates concepts like low-carbon cities and circular economy to explore eco-sustainable models for cultural landscapes. Future efforts should strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration to develop new cultural landscape development models under digitalization and low-carbon contexts, ultimately realizing the urban vision of "culture-led, eco-friendly, economically efficient, and socially harmonious" development.

Secondly, the sustainable development model for creative urban cultural landscapes provides practical guidance for urban governance, cultural preservation, economic growth, and social management. By leveraging emerging sectors like cultural IPs and digital tourism, cities can optimize industrial structures and develop distinctive cultural landscape cities. Through creative design and community participation, these efforts achieve dynamic inheritance and revitalization of cultural heritage, promote the regeneration of historic districts, enhance urban appeal, boost consumption and employment to stimulate tourism-driven economic growth. Encouraging public involvement in cultural landscape creation strengthens residents' sense of belonging while integrating traditional crafts and folk culture into modern life, fostering cultural identity and driving innovation in intangible cultural heritage. Examples include the Xinnan Street Historical District and the Puppet Manchukuo Imperial Palace Geological Museum, which have achieved urban economic transformation through optimization and upgrading initiatives.

Thirdly, Changchun City has established a strategic development evaluation system with guiding significance for cultural landscape renovation. The city's cultural landscape transformation employs big data and GIS spatial analysis technologies in research methodologies to optimize planning and management practices. This establishes a comprehensive evaluation framework and develops a multi-dimensional assessment model integrating "culture-economy-environment-society" dimensions, providing quantitative support for policy formulation. Regarding cultural heritage preservation, the evaluation focuses on assessing the necessity of historical conservation, new urban development strategies, as well as challenges and solutions encountered during inheritance processes. In terms of community engagement, the assessment emphasizes evaluating citizen participation effectiveness, current status of community involvement, and residents' sense of identity and participation in urban construction. This study analyzes the economic pressures faced by urban development and the role of digital technology in protecting and enhancing landscape cities through effective solutions. It examines China's policy support for urban cultural landscape preservation and the international influence of historic and cultural cities. By balancing traditional culture, social development, and economic growth over the long term, the research evaluates the success rate and effectiveness models of sustainable management practices.

Finally, the innovative transformation and development of cultural landscapes in Changchun City, Jilin Province, has established relevant theoretical models and strategic frameworks that can serve as a reference for urban development in other regions. The core of sustainable strategic management lies in balancing future urban planning objectives with citizen needs. This management approach not only focuses on economic growth but also prioritizes environmental protection and social progress. In urban development practices, the concept of sustainable development has expanded to emphasize the crucial role of cultural heritage in maintaining cultural diversity, preserving landscape integrity, promoting cultural equity, and advancing harmonious socio-economic-environmental development. This study systematically examines the sustainable development of cultural landscape city construction in Changchun City, detailing its planning, organizational structure, leadership mechanisms, and governance frameworks. By establishing specific objectives, formulating strategic plans, optimizing resource allocation, and implementing continuous monitoring and

evaluation, a comprehensive long-term management framework has been developed. This framework effectively advances cultural heritage preservation, promotes sustainable social development, and enhances economic vitality, serving as a valuable reference for urban planning.

Discussions

Firstly, Changchun City faces multiple challenges in cultural landscape development and strategic planning. While notable achievements have been made in preserving cultural heritage and fostering innovation, practical implementation of traditional site restoration and integrity preservation remains challenging. A prime example is the conversion of certain historical districts along Xinmin Street into hospital facilities and university office buildings. This functional transformation creates difficulties for heritage conservation, as maintaining both structural integrity and operational efficiency proves inherently difficult to balance. Achieving such equilibrium requires not only technical expertise but also collective public participation and coordinated management frameworks.

Secondly, the gap between theory and practice persists. While this study confirms that Changchun's cultural landscape development has achieved certain milestones, its replicability in other cities remains limited. Given Changchun's unique historical context from the Manchukuo era with abundant architectural and cultural heritage, development must be tailored to local conditions rather than blindly following a one-size-fits-all approach. Therefore, when formulating development strategies, it is crucial to identify specific needs under unique circumstances to prevent other cities from mechanically adopting the same model.

Furthermore, the limitations of field research cannot be overlooked. While field investigations have provided substantial empirical data for this study, the scope and sample size constraints may introduce certain biases. Specifically, the research primarily focuses on the optimization, renovation, construction, and protection of cultural landscapes in Changchun City, which may limit the innovative development potential of these cultural spaces. Moreover, ecological sustainability must be prioritized alongside urban cultural landscape innovation and renovation. Future studies should expand the scope of field research and adopt case-specific analyses to address practical challenges, thereby ensuring sustainable development in urban construction.

Finally, the future research directions warrant further exploration. This study reveals that sustainable development and planning of urban cultural landscapes represent both contemporary demands and societal needs. However, given each city's unique characteristics and cultural heritage, renovation processes must integrate developmental principles while respecting traditional culture to foster innovation that meets people's aesthetic and lifestyle requirements.

New Knowledges

To complete the harmonious urbanization construction of urban ecology and historical culture, man and nature, ecology and humanity, city and culture, history and future. To realize a modern city where modern technology, environmental art and modern architecture develop in harmony. Gradually improve the needs of future creative cities for material production and spiritual life development.

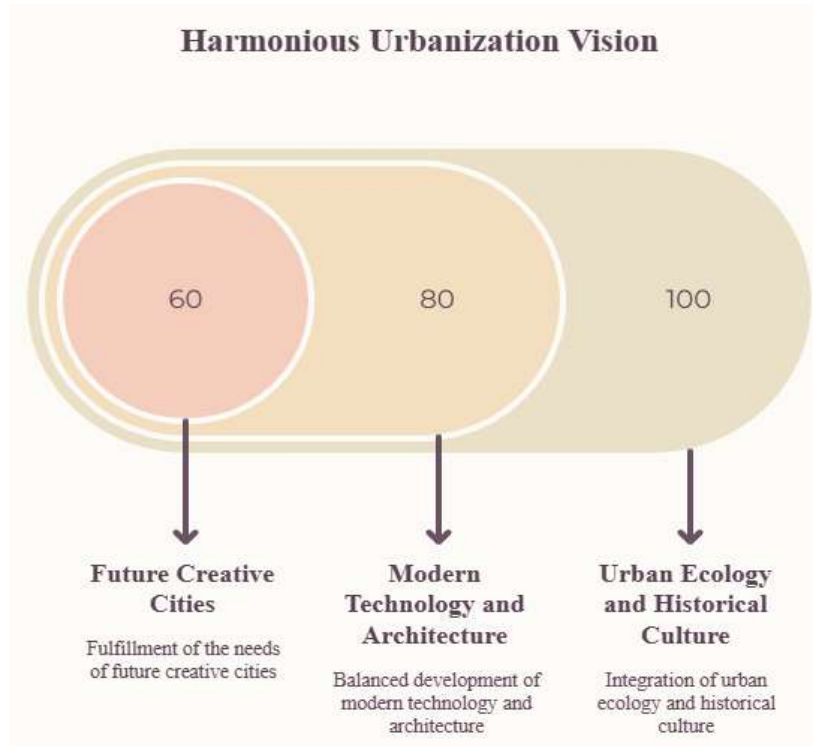


Figure 2: Sustainable development of cultural landscapes in Changchun City, Jilin Province.

Conclusions

The implementation of the theoretical model and strategic framework based on the research provides specific strategies and management modes for the protection and development of cultural landscape in creative cities. This also offers valuable experience and reference value for the inheritance and development of other cities. Through this comprehensive protection and management strategy, the development and construction of Changchun city can not only inherit and develop its artistic value, but also achieve sustainable development in social, economic and cultural aspects, and gradually complete the urbanization construction.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Based on the research of sustainable development strategy of cultural landscape in Changchun, this paper puts forward operational policy suggestions and implementation paths:

1. It is suggested that Changchun city formulate the Regulations on Sustainable Development of Cultural Landscape, and include characteristic landscapes such as industrial heritage (such as FAW) and Manchukuo architecture into the special protection list.
2. Establish an "ecological compensation mechanism for cultural landscape" and give preferential tax treatment to protective development projects.
3. Establish "Changchun Cultural Landscape Sustainable Development Committee" to integrate the functions of cultural tourism Bureau, planning Bureau, ecological environment Bureau and other departments.

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