



Analysis on the Integral Design of Public Art from the Perspective of Urban Culture

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Abstract: Urban space is formed through long-term development according to its unique landscape natural conditions, historical heritage and social and economic conditions. Urban culture is the result of long-term influence of urban economy, nature and climate conditions. Urban cultural construction is an important content of urban construction and development, and is the soul and core of urban life. It is of great significance to improve the overall image of a city, improve the overall quality of life of urban population, and promote the harmonious and sustainable development of urban economy and society. From the perspective of urban culture, this article explains the meaning of public art holistic design, summarizes the function of public art, and grasps the historical development of public art and urban cultural fusion. From the planning and design of the system of city culture under the background of public art perspective, this article researches the integrity of the public art design strategy, so as to provide reference for the related work.

Keywords: urban culture perspective, public art, holistic design

1. The significance of the overall design of public art

1.1 Meeting the needs of urban construction and development

As an important carrier of urban culture, public art, combined with urban construction and architectural design, can be embedded in the shaping of the overall image of the city. By using holistic design, public art can be integrated into the urban environment and space, conveying urban history and culture, and forming an urban space with regional cultural characteristics. [1] The city public art is not only to create public space art form of the material, and is designed to meet the spiritual and cultural needs of urban residents. In the heart of people leaving the city's historical and cultural image, through the public art and its background environment, public art goes deep into the People's Daily life style and life place, in the open space of the city to create specific places. The culture of the city is impressive both materially and spiritually. [2]

1.2 Meeting the spiritual and cultural needs of the people

Public art is generally set up in the specific public space environment of the city, so there is no need to pay too much attention to itself and the surrounding environment. Many public art occupies a prominent position in urban public places, and its existence is inseparable from the overall space environment of the city, such as urban leisure, vegetation, water resources, and the harmonious combination of architectural style and content with environmental color. Therefore, the overall design of public art must consider the overall coordination with the environment. Only in this way, can we create new space environment landscape in the open space of the city, and also create new cultural and spiritual facilities in the city, so as to meet the material and spiritual needs of the urban population and create a profound understanding of urban culture for them.

1.3 Promoting in-depth urban development

As an integral part of urban construction, public art provides a comfortable place for residents to hold public activities. At present, China is in the process of rapid urbanization, and cities are facing unprecedented challenges. For example, the lack of regional and historical background, the arbitrary creation of urban public art leads to the lack of coherence of urban public space, which has a significant impact on the quality of urban environment. How to improve and improve the quality of urban public use environment is the issue of great concern to government decision-makers, urban planners and architects, social artists and urban residents. How to change the current state of public art in Urban public space in China, and make urban public art participate in the overall planning and design of urban public space, so as to unify the whole region and space of the city, the overall planning and design of urban public art, architecture, and many urban design elements such as old city preservation and modernization, Cooperative construction of comfortable urban public activity space is one of the urgent problems in modern urban construction. Using the overall design, public art [6] city visual arts into the construction of urban public space environment, improve the quality of urban public space environment and the overall image of city, to

be prepared for the urban population in a public space, research how to help the construction and development of the city, starting from the simple physical space, gradually to the construction of urban culture and the synchronous development of urban economy in transition.

2. Functions of public art from the perspective of urban culture

2.1 Improving the environmental quality of urban public space

At present, China is in the stage of rapid urban development. The large-scale disintegration and large-scale construction have highlighted the urban environmental problems. The social development mode centered on economic development and urban transformation have led to the relatively concentrated urban population, and the rise of land prices and the construction of urban housing will inevitably lead to the lack of public space. Many urban problems, car exhaust emissions caused by urban air deterioration, roads have been occupied by a large number of people and vehicle flow. In order to improve the urban space environment and create a comfortable urban living environment, public art emphasizes the combination of various forms of urban sculpture, murals and landscape, and the participation of urban public infrastructure in the construction and upgrading of urban environment, integrating into the overall design of urban public art. This overall design concept is not only illustrated by simple visual art works in public urban space, but also the combination of urban public art, urban planning and design, and urban construction. Urban landscape design creates favorable conditions for urban living. To create human social activity space in the spirit of equality, freedom and innovation, to establish a new order of urban space on the basis of participation and sharing of urban space, so as to improve the atmosphere of urban cultural environment[7].

2.2 Preserving the historical memory of the city

As the carrier of urban culture, public art retains the history and memory of the city in art. In a city rich in historical sediment, artistic creation responds to historical events at different times of urban development. Many of these works of art are recorded in the form of sculptural history, leaving behind the memory of the city and signs of the changing times in the city. These artistic works reflect people's aesthetic interest in different periods as an intuitive or indirect perception of the city's history and culture. The history and memory of a city are a part of urban life and the spiritual foundation of urban survival and development. The development of cities in terms of pulse and historical memory is different. It is urban public art that discovers and records the classical memories and traditions accumulated in cities and integrates them into modern urban construction. The ultimate goal of public art is not only beautify the city decoration form and public space, and it is through the integrity of art design in people's minds to keep the city cultural image, in the urban atmosphere in urban areas and spirit, enhance their cultural characteristics, which to a certain extent, help to strengthen citizen's culture characteristic and the sense of belonging. This kind of cultural identity and sense of belonging is the spiritual power of modern residents, which enhances citizens' happiness and cohesion to a certain extent.

3. The historical evolution of the integration of public art and urban culture

In the late 1960s, in the United States, the "art percentage rule" could be said to be the beginning of modern public art. In 1959, Philadelphia became the first city in the United States to have a 100 percent art license. In short, the Art Percentage Ordinance stipulates that public art constitutes a large part of urban construction. Such external conditions greatly promoted the creation and development of modern folk art. It can be seen that public art at that time had been closely integrated and had inextricably linked with the urban environment. The combination of modern public art and urban environment planning and conceptual design represents the complementarity of space and promotes the development of public art and urban environment design. The urban environment in every era is the embodiment of modern human civilization. Social art, as a very special cultural phenomenon, plays a particularly vivid and significant role in the development of modern urban ecological art, reflecting the epochal nature in the process of urban development. After the 1950s, with the boom of modern prosperity, the 1950s and 1960s saw the emergence of modern ideas that shook the idea of modernism. After the 1960s, it was called "postmodernism". Postmodernism is characterized by an apparent self-analysis, beginning with The German philosopher Jurgen Habermas and ending with the "radical modernity" defined by the French philosopher Michel Foucault as attitudes, thoughts, and feelings. From then on, Hyundai entered a period of reflection, and later, with the development of the modern movement and social changes related to modern issues, art culture moved out of museums and began to look for the connection between art and the environment in the vast space. On the one hand, this is a serious challenge to modernity: where is the real artistic realm? On the other hand, breaking the inner boundaries of art. The distinction between art and non-art, aesthetics and ordinary, elite and population modernity maintains the self-discipline of art, but greatly limits its social function. Later, modernism eliminated these boundaries, and art showed stronger tension and prominent postmodernist

characteristics. One is to emphasize the coordination with the environment, two is not against decoration, widely used decoration, three is usually symbolic or metaphorical meaning. As the most active part of modern art, public art casts aside all limitations related to classical modernism, absorbs various design ideas and presents rich forms, just like a kaleidoscope. Postmodernism is influenced by decoration, emphasis on integration with the environment and other characteristics, so public art and urban public space are more and more closely linked. At the same time, in the field of urban space construction, public buildings are not only regarded as a functional space, but also replaced by styles integrating complex and diverse personality elements, paying more attention to culture. At the same time, the relationship between architecture, as an important element of public art culture and urban design, has also changed, leading to the integration of urban ecological design and public art. This reflects that both the functional decoration of public art and the overall design of urban public art attach more and more importance to decoration and the combination with the environment, which is the inherent requirement of the development of urbanization process and the transformation of urban spirit and culture.

4. The overall design strategy of public art from the perspective of urban culture

4.1 Theme context and narrative expression

Public art works in public Spaces are characterized by the design and management of one or more themes that must match the themes set up in the public space. Of course, the expression of the theme is directly related to the idea and feeling that the designer wants to convey. The overall architecture of public art is inseparable from the context and spatial narration of the theme. By extracting urban context elements to decorate the urban space, space art forms are formed. The historical memory of a city is an important letter in artistic creation. Public art, as cosmic art, exists in public space and should be the embodiment of urban history and culture. The audience can establish some associations and memories of urban history through symbolic symbols and images, so as to pay more attention to public space. Not only to "see" social art, but also to "read", "understand" and even "participate". As a visual text describing urban history in urban space, public art is of great significance to the continuation of urban context. Urban historical memory forms urban context, and the "text" in urban context can understand the connection between different urban factors, that is, the connection between wholeness and locality. It is closely related to the public art in the comprehensive design and the historical and cultural context of the city. Each piece of public art works with the urban environment related to the urban context, its function and content through the history of urban space, and control, public art as the city's comments, the individual elements of city space environment and the overall environment to maintain the continuity of space and time that emphasized public art design as a whole and the harmony of the city.

4.2 Regional planning and spatial analysis

General public art design should be through the regional planning and spatial analysis, spatial ceremony embodied, urban background and public art, the relationship between the map background, such as visual sequence, a successful urban public art planning can help to form the unique urban space overall visual effect, can form the urban business card, can impress city residents and tourists, You can also impress the space experience. Urban space itself forms different features according to scale, scale and spatial configuration, giving people different visual and psychological understandings. Different types of ceremonies can produce different sensory elements. In the whole art design, the configuration of outer space needs to be deeply analyzed first in order to establish a unified whole between its distribution and space, especially by coordinating different Spaces with works of space, such as symmetrical space, unified space, semi-enclosed space, irregular space, etc. Secondly, attention should be paid to the combination of color, material and surrounding space to bring more feelings to the audience. The integral design of the public art is an effective way of shaping space sense of ritual, history and culture can be used in space, finally, in the form of symbols, in order to make the people in the process of regional public art festival purpose, creating public art in the form of artistic expression of mind, passing thought metaphor or symbol meaning, artistic language of these attributes through creating atmosphere, Directly or indirectly creating people's associations. Therefore, when designing folk art in general, attention must be paid to the ritual expression and expression of forming a common sense of space. Resonance and emotional resonance, to achieve the integrity of artistic design.

4.3 Design elements and form construction

In the complex public space, public art is influenced by both artificial and natural origins in its design process. Its complex design process is not limited by public space, and people's sensory perception is the main goal of public art. This section focuses on the design process of public art. Attention should be paid to the work itself, mainly the scale, shape, material and color of the work, as well as a series of basic aspects that determine the visual effect of the work. These design elements and

forms are in the process of national overall art design. Assist in measuring the relationship and standards between the work and the public space. Create a harmonious and complete space. Design language is a special way of overall design of public art and an image created by artists. Public art design can lead people to appreciate public art works in a variety of functional public environment, works and urban space or natural environment combined to form a rich aesthetic image and landscape, the design of public art dimension changes with the change of public space and time. Public art in public space varies greatly, and the relationship between works and space size directly affects the effectiveness of works. The scale proportion of public art emphasizes three aspects: on the one hand, the proportion of public art and public space; on the other hand, public works of art and the human dimension; finally, the scale of social art is compared with surrounding buildings to ensure the unity of space, works and audience. In addition, in the design process of specific projects, size classification is determined according to the size of different Spaces. The structure of public art mainly involves the composition of works, the connection between space and architecture, and its forward-looking attitude is often neglected in the design process of public art works. Many social artists do not pay enough attention to the direct vision, visibility, and the relationship between space and area of works and space based on their subjective design consciousness and free organization of visual effects of works in space environment. The size and shape of the space and building determine the structure and form of the work. Therefore, in the overall design of public art, while summarizing historical and cultural elements, graphic language should be used to display to the public to form the overall characteristics of the region, and the shape and form of space should be considered. The integrity of the environment should be reflected according to the spatial outline and other environmental forms.

5. Conclusion

In general, the overall design of urban public art must be based on comprehensive urban planning and urban cultural development measures. It is a subsystem of urban planning, or the planning of a specific project within the whole urban planning, which cannot be effective if it does not conform to the development goals of the whole city.

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