

Research on the Regional Design of Villages in the City

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Abstract

In the process of urbanization, urban villages have emerged. The architectural forms of urban villages are different and uneven. How to maintain the regional characteristics of urban villages is a problem that needs to be solved urgently in the process of urbanization. This paper sorts out the regional characteristics of urban villages, analyzes the factors that affect the expression of architectural regional characteristics, and discusses the regional design methods of urban villages.

Keywords

Village in the City; Architecture; Regional Design.

1. Introduction

In today's era of rapid development, cities and rural areas are being renewed day by day, urban villages thrive in the cracks of cities, and the style of urban villages has been improved. However, the village in the city just hung a gorgeous coat and decorated the facade with the appearance of the city, and the inside is still the original appearance of the countryside. As the times change, newly-built buildings gradually lose their original rural form, but they do not stand tall as urban buildings. How to continue the regional characteristics of traditional buildings in urban villages and maintain the regional design of new buildings is an urgent problem to be solved in the development of urban villages.

2. Architectural Regionality

2.1 Architectural Regionality

The regionality of the building means that after the building is completed, it will have a relationship with the natural environment and the humanistic environment around the building. The style of the building and the overall characteristics of the surrounding environment constitute the characteristics of the region, and the characteristics of the building are the regionality of the building. For example, the "cave-style" buildings in the northwest region of my country present a "earth" architectural form, while the "barrier-style" buildings in the southwestern region of my country present a "wood" architectural form.

2.2 The Regionality of the Village in the City

The regionality of the urban village architecture refers to the characteristics of the relationship between the buildings in the urban village and the surrounding environment, and thus the characteristics shown by it. The traditional architectural landscape of the village in the city has gradually formed a complete system with the village in the city through the precipitation of the long history, showing its unique style and characteristics. New buildings should be designed on the basis of traditional buildings to maintain the relevance of the new and old buildings, so that the new and old buildings form another complete system.

3. Factors Affecting the Regional Expression of Architecture

3.1 Climatic Conditions

The climatic conditions of each region are different. For example, the climate division of my country is roughly: the north belongs to the cold area, the Yangtze River valley belongs to the hot summer and cold winter area, and the south belongs to Hot summer and warm winter area. Although the climatic environment of each region will fluctuate, it is generally relatively stable. The origin of the building is to provide people with space for sunshade and rain. In order to achieve this goal, the regional design of the building must first consider the climatic conditions of the area where the building is located.

3.2 Topography

Our country has a vast territory, complex topography, high in the west and low in the east. There are mountains, hills, deserts, plains, etc., different topography and landforms will affect people's living and life. Buildings are affected by the topography and geomorphology they are in and present different architectural forms. For example, the buildings in the "Mountain City" Chongqing are built on the hills and meandering; the buildings in the "Water City" in Shaoxing live near the water and are light in shape.

3.3 Site Environment

The Japanese architectural master Tadao Ando put forward on the treatment of the site environment, "Architecture must not purely cater to the existing site environment, but should create a new environment through friction with the site environment." [1] In the regional design of buildings, the handling of the site environment is particularly critical. Whether the site is handled properly will also determine whether the environment can be used and created. For the analysis of the site environment, the concept of "place" is introduced in architecture, which refers to the space formed by the interaction between the building and the surrounding environment. Place is a manifestation of regional design. It is not simply a "space", but reflects the characteristics of natural and human environment at the same time.

3.4 Material and Technology

Building materials are the most direct way to express the appearance of buildings. They can create the "character" of the building and give people a special visual experience. The regional design of buildings usually adopts local materials to reflect the regional characteristics, and there are a dazzling variety of common local building materials, such as rammed earth, stone, wood and so on. However, the regional design of buildings does not only rely on local materials to express, but also needs to combine new materials such as concrete, steel, and sheet metal to achieve a design that combines new and old materials. The regional design of buildings must also pay attention to the inheritance and application of local technology, and at the same time appropriately introduce new technologies of modernist architecture, and the two combine with each other to present the transfer and integration of new and old technologies. The use of building materials and technology in a region reflects the memories of local people's lives and regional emotions, forming a unique regional architecture.

3.5 Folk Culture

Different regions have experienced the precipitation of history and have unique folk culture and the buildings in different regions also have unique regional cultural characteristics. Some people say: "Architecture is a solidified history." It is true that with the changes of history, buildings will record the historical imprints of various ages. On the contrary, architecture needs to show local regional characteristics by drawing on local folk culture. Therefore, folk culture is a factor that affects the regional expression of buildings. In architectural design, it is necessary to study the local historical context and folk customs in order to better highlight the regional design of buildings.

3.6 Time Background

Japanese architect Kengo Kuma proposed the concept of "negative architecture". He advocated that architecture should be hidden in the environment to reflect the overall beauty of the building and the surrounding environment. In addition, he also believed that architecture should keep pace with the times. In line with the development trend of the times. "Negative" has meanings such as "bad" and "failure", but in Japanese words, "negative" also means "appropriate". Therefore, the "negative architecture" defined by Kengo Kuma is not a failed architecture, but building suitable for human survival and adapting to the development of the times. "[2]. Under different era backgrounds, the forms and categories of building materials and technologies are different. The creation of regional architecture is based on the background of the times, and at the same time, contemporary building materials and building technologies should be used. Designed to reflect the contemporary nature of the building.

4. The Regional Design Method of the Village in the City

4.1 Respond to the Natural Environment of the Base

The natural environment of the site, as an important feature of a region, plays a vital role in the regional design of the building. In the architectural design of the urban village, the architect chooses building materials and technologies to adapt to the climatic conditions, topography and site environment where the base is located. Under the conditions of the local climate, the rational use of the topography of the site is also a particularly critical strategy in the regional design of the building. The topography and landforms play a decisive role in the architectural form of a region to a large extent. In the regional design of buildings, the first is to deal with the site. Whether the site is handled properly will also determine whether it can be used and created in the creation.

4.2 Pay Attention to the Local Cultural Environment

Architecture condenses the traces of history, and history has also witnessed the rise and fall of architecture. The historical context is the cultural environment that a region has accumulated in the long river of history, which carries the memory of different regions. The regional design of buildings needs to continue the local historical context, so that the architectural style and historical imprint of the region can be remembered to continue. The local cultural environment that the architectural regional design pays attention to not only continues the local historical context, but also highlights the local folk customs. Folk customs are the custom culture, ideological concepts and national traditions formed in a region for a long time. In architecture, the spatial layout, modeling design and detailed decoration of buildings are often used to express the folk customs of various regions, thus forming the corresponding architectural culture.

4.3 Use Local Material and Technology

The rational use of local materials plays an important role in the regional design of buildings. The use of local materials can be adapted to local conditions and materials during construction. It can also reduce transportation links, thereby reducing economic investment and saving energy. The use of local materials does not mean only using traditional local building materials and rejecting modern new materials, but accepting constantly updated building materials and applying them to the regional design of buildings to make the building more vigorous. The regional design of buildings should not only use local materials based on local materials, but also pay attention to the combination of local materials and local technologies to reduce construction costs.

4.4 In Line with the Trend of the Times

Chinese industrial architectural works appear to be uneven in terms of form and value. Whether the architectural design can be adopted is closely related to the aesthetics of investors, and the architectural regional design should fully consider the contemporary aesthetic value orientation. Today, modernist architecture has become the mainstream of the world. At the same time, modern new materials such as reinforced concrete and glass curtain walls, as well as modern new technologies

such as large-span spaces and new building structures, have emerged. In such a large environment, the regional design of buildings, the combination of local building material technology and modern material technology has become an inevitable development trend. Therefore, the regional design of buildings must conform to the trend of the times, that is, the use of modern building materials and technology to conform to the trend of the times.

5. Conclusion

The village in the city contains not only the old buildings in the original village, but also the newly built buildings under the background of the new era. The old and new buildings reflect the regionality of buildings in different periods and cover specific Chinese culture. In the process of urbanization, the planning and design of urban villages cannot blindly pursue the modernity and fashion of the city, but ignore the regional continuation of the original village buildings. In the process of renewal and activation of urban villages, the original villagers of urban villages must be able to retain their homesickness, and foreigners must also find their sense of cultural belonging in unfamiliar cities. The regional design of urban village buildings is an important link in the process of renewal and activation of urban villages. In the protection and design of urban village buildings, the vigorous urban village space is created by continuing the spirit of the place.

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