Research on the Effective Transformation of Traditional Villages on the Edge of Cities

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Anning Cai[1] , Cheng Wang[2]*
[1] College of Arts, Guangxi University for Nationalities, Nanning, China
[2] College of Art and Design, Guilin Institute of Tourism, Guilin, China
*Corresponding author, e-mail: wangcheng_1050@163.com

Abstract

The traditional villages on the urban fringe cover part of the rural landscape, forming a semi-urban and semi-rural form, and are the spatial carrier of the transitional area between the city and the countryside. With the continuous acceleration of urbanization, the spatial form, industrial structure and ecological environment of traditional villages on the edge of cities are facing great reforms. This article takes the Banwan Village and Yubulu Village in Guizhou as case sites, uses literature research and field investigation methods, combined with knowledge of humanities and sociology and environmental aesthetics to analyze the main problems faced by traditional villages on the urban fringe, and explore solutions relevant protection, improvement and development measures facing problems. How to realize the effective transformation of traditional villages on the edge of cities is of great significance to the regional economic development of cities and the development of the whole city.

Keywords

Urban fringe; Traditional villages; Problems and measures; Transformation research

Introduction

In recent years, the pace of urbanization has been accelerating, and traditional villages on the fringe of urbanization are facing major challenges, such as the concentration of resources in the city, the conflict between urban construction and historical protection, the continuous deterioration of residents' living environment, the loss of traditional crafts, etc., which accelerates the pace of the villages on the edge of the city to decline. In the process of development of traditional villages,

their spatial layout and life behaviors are connected with their local environment. At present, in the transformation of traditional villages on the edge of cities in China, there are still some shortcomings, such as the serious destruction of residential environment and historical and cultural landscape. Only by giving corresponding measures to these shortcomings can the traditional villages on the urban fringe achieve sustainable development.

The Necessity of Reconstruction of Traditional Villages on the Edge of the Cities

As the most critical part of the urbanization process, the traditional villages on the fringe of cities have special and important significance. They are at the forefront of urban and rural development and are the embryonic form of the future development of cities. Therefore, the effective transformation of traditional villages on the urban fringe, on the one hand, can not only enable the rational development of urban land resources, but also optimize the urban spatial layout, thereby implementing the urbanization plan; on the other hand, it can make the village image The new look has improved the living environment of residents, promoted urbanization and urban economic development, and laid a solid foundation for building a harmonious society. The effective transformation of traditional villages on the fringe of cities can also provide theoretical support for the development of residential areas on the fringe of cities. Effective transformation of traditional villages is very necessary.

Problems Faced by Traditional Villages

Decline of Urbanization Function

In recent years, the rapid development of urbanization has made it difficult for traditional villages to meet the development requirements in terms of space, and the administrative centers and commercial centers contained in them have also declined. But the construction of the new city was born and prospered. Under external factors, traditional villages no longer have their original status in terms of economic and administrative status, leaving only the living functions of residents to live, and their structural functions have declined significantly. For example, in the Yubulu Village in Guizhou Province, the modern management model has changed the village's traditional clan autonomy system, and the corresponding customs and local regulations have gradually weakened, and public spaces and buildings such as ancestral halls and temples have gradually been abandoned. Such changes have caused the entire village to lose its former vitality. At the same time, due to the development of urbanization, the residents of the village have also changed their production methods. Most of the residents have poured into the cities to work, leaving only children and the elderly in the villages, causing cultural decline and overall hollowing out.

Insufficiency of Infrastructure

At present, the traditional villages on the edge of the city have been damaged in their spatial structure and infrastructure because of their long existence and use time, which is inconsistent with modern facilities and the environment. For example, the existing obsolete building facilities have no significant effect on fire prevention, imperfect drainage facilities in rainy weather, lack of heating facilities in winter, and backward road lighting facilities are not conducive to the development of the village. In the village, there is a big difference between the quality of life of residents and the living standards of residents in the city, resulting in great constraints on the enjoyment of modern life by the villagers. Take the Banwan Village in Guizhou Province as an example. Some houses in the village are old-style stilted buildings. Usually, livestock are raised downstairs and people live upstairs. The fire pit is placed in the room, and the entire interior of the building is blackened by it, which greatly affects people's health. Generally, residents with financial and working ability will choose to settle down or work in cities, which makes the aging phenomenon of traditional villages more serious and the number of left-behind children increases sharply. As for the Banwan Village Primary School in Guizhou, its scale is small, with only a three-story brick-concrete building. The school interior, classrooms and infrastructure are very old, and the cafeteria and toilets are extremely simple. The overall basic conditions of the school are poor, and therefore a certain source of students is lost (He, 2019).

The Aging of Residents' Structure and Function

Most of the buildings in the traditional villages on the edge of the cities have been built for a long time, and they were mainly civil. Some building components have not been repaired for a long time, and there have been hidden safety hazards such as wall cracking or skewing. In addition, the residential houses of traditional villages are not equipped with toilets and other living facilities, which do not match the needs of modern life. Nowadays, most of the economically capable residents have moved to the cities, resulting in many empty and abandoned houses in the villages.

Serious Destruction of Historical Landscape

The destruction of the historical landscape of traditional villages is mainly reflected in two aspects: First, the lack of professional overall planning and effective control and guidance, the villagers' homesteads have strong autonomy, and the situation of building houses privately and randomly, and some buildings fail to meet the relevant technical specifications and requirements. .For example, in the Banwan Village of Guizhou Province, one third of the new houses lack correct planning, the quality is relatively rough, the style is rigid, and they are extremely inconsistent with the local beautiful scenery and commonly used wooden stilted building (Lv, 2018). Second, the difference in

people's aesthetics makes the built residential houses have different shapes and styles. The mixture of traditional village styles and modern styles has caused a negative impact on the reasonable layout of the village space, and has also caused the traditional villages to have their own characteristics and cultural customs gradually disappear. For example, in the Yubulu Village in Guizhou, with the acceleration of urbanization, young people who go out to work have brought back new aesthetics, and new buildings made of cement and ceramic tiles have appeared.

Protection Measures Faced by Traditional Villages

The Concordance of Historical Protection and Urbanization Development

Due to the continuous acceleration of urbanization, the development of traditional villages on the fringes of cities is also increasing, and some traditional villages are facing huge challenges. Such as the preservation of historical and cultural heritage and the coexistence of economic construction and other issues. For their own development, traditional villages should take the initiative to take the road of urbanization: make full use of urbanization resources, actively integrate with the city, and become an inseparable part of the city. The traditional villages on the edge of the city should be in line with the overall development of the city, and the effective resources of the city should be introduced into the village; in addition, the village itself should also be rationally planned to integrate with the city and develop together. The integration of traditional villages on the fringe of cities into urban development has the following three main points: First, transform the original management model of village committees into the model of urban community neighborhood committees to progressively protect historical materials and social cultural customs from the perspective of community development. For example, the traditional culture and skills of the Bouyei, such as weaving, embroidery, sweet wine, Bouyei Opera, Octave Singing, Dumb Face Opera, and copying the Bouyei Buddhist Sutra of the Banwan Village in Guizhou, retain the local culture to reflect the characteristics of this traditional village. As the main body of protection, villagers should also improve their overall quality through relevant education methods, such as watching and protecting historical cultural relics propaganda films, distributing social and cultural brochures, etc., to increase the importance of residents to historical culture, cultural customs, and increase residents' enthusiasm for protection. Second, traditional villages should give full play to their own advantages, develop tourism, service industries, etc., so as to activate the village’s economy and gradually transform the village model into an urban model.Third, when protecting the original features of traditional village buildings, traditional villages should modernize some areas to provide corresponding convenience for residents' lives. For example, in the renovation of the Banwan Village Primary School in Guizhou, two rooms with unique functions were set up in the teaching building, and a Local Classroom was set up. The works displayed in the classrooms are the Bouyei’s production tools, living utensils and traditional custom utensils collected from the

village.A small miniature museum allows people to look back on the past years and shows the life of the people in the village.The other is the Cultural Activity Classroom, which is equipped with a computer equipped with a camera, so that the children in the village can meet their parents far away. This seemingly ordinary hut has nowhere to be warm, making the whole elementary school full of vitality and hope (Zhu & Han, 2019).

Pay Attention to History and Natural Environment Protection

History and nature protection are mainly manifested in the following three aspects: First, the location of traditional villages will be affected by geomantic omen, and the emphasis is on being close to mountains and rivers, so that significant historical and cultural features remain on the terrain. Therefore, environmental protection of the landscape around the village is of urgency. The content includes natural environmental protection such as mountains and water, such as the use of traditional techniques to transform the original river course and improve the river water viewing spots. Reasonable fields can also be used. For example, by planting strawberries, cherries, peaches and other plants in the fields, it can not only provide viewing, but also provide seasonal picking, showing unique pastoral characteristics. At the same time, strictly control the private construction of buildings around the village to achieve the goal of environmental protection of the natural landscape. Second, attention should be paid to the protection and inheritance of local intangible cultural heritage. For example, in Banwan Village, Guizhou, weaving crafts and wine making techniques can sell traditional Bouyei rice wine and hand-woven cloths outside the village through the Internet. Third, the public cultural space should be rationally transformed, not only to rebuild the public space, but also to restore the unique traditional culture of the village to a certain extent. For example, the Chen's ancestral hall was built in the village of Yubulu Village in Guizhou, and the square was rebuilt on it as the center to provide corresponding venues and spaces for traditional custom activities such as March 3, Walking Flags and sacrifices. The restoration of the "walking flag" activity also enabled the restoration and transformation of the traditional architectural landscape of the surrounding villages (Yuan, 2019).

Reconstruction and Development Measures of Traditional Village

The Rectification of the Village Cultural Landscape

The development of the village is dynamic, and there are too many uncertain factors in its development process. The transformation of traditional villages on the urban fringe is to diversify some functions of traditional spatial form, structural layout, and historical features on the principle of not destroying its original features. On the one hand, it improves the quality of life of residents, and on the other hand, the traditional Villages coexist with urbanization development. Traditional

village buildings display the economic, political, and cultural images of traditional society, which can show traditional historical culture while meeting the needs of residents' lives. Therefore, the reasonable planning of the traditional streets and lanes enables the original streets and lanes to be retained for a long time. For example, the reconstruction of the spatial order in the "Yubulu Village" in Guizhou. The mountain roads that originally entered the village were winding and steep. Although the new rural roads made traffic smoother, the high roadbed went straight into the village, destroying the original spatial order and making the village lose its original sense of mystery. After the renovation, the entrance of the village was piled up with discarded stones to build a grand, powerful and heavy door. These coarse ore stones all show the vicissitudes of the years and restore the spatial order of the village entrance.

Improvement of Residents' Living Environment

The improvement of residents' living environment is mainly carried out from the following three aspects: First, it is equipped with corresponding basic service facilities. Traditional villages have tortuous roads and lanes, and its infrastructure planning and requirements are difficult to meet the standards of modern infrastructure. Concealed treatment methods can be used to transform it to make full use of the space under the streets: pre-buried power and telecommunication lines and sewage pipelines; use electricity and gas energy supply means to improve the safety and reliability of natural gas use. Second, safe fire prevention facilities should be equipped. Traditional villages are more complicated in landing form, and most of the historical buildings in the villages are made of earthen and wooden materials, which are prone to natural disasters and serious consequences. Third, on the principle of not changing their residential characteristics, their living environment should be reasonably modified. For example, the Banwan Village in Guizhou renovated a traditional Bouyei household with a new brick house. In the brewer’s home, the Bouyei traditional fire pit is preserved, while modern kitchens and bathrooms are added, and the stilt building originally used to raise livestock is transformed into a wine cellar and storage room. This essentially solves people's problems in storage space and improves the quality of life of residents (Shi & Huo, 2019).

Synchronous Development of Historical Culture and Tourism

History, as a product of human material civilization and spiritual civilization, is not only a cultural resource, but also a support for the development of tourism. The superior topographical features, traditional unique courtyards, and unique streets and lanes of the villages on the edge of the city are rich in tourism resources. Maintaining the overall structure of the protected villages helps to closely link residents' lives, production methods and tourism. For example, the stone houses, ancient trees, ancient wells, and river courses in the Yubulu Village in Guizhou all have a history of hundreds of years, forming the unique customs and architectural features of the village, which

can provide tourists with a different visual experience. Therefore, to effectively transform it, on the one hand, it can tap the special elements of the village and make a single tourism and sightseeing more diversified; on the other hand, it can combine specialty snacks, traditional crafts, etc. with the tourism industry, so that customers can travel and sightseeing. , Has a deep impression on the local specialties and craftsmanship. Just as on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month, Guizhou's Yubulu Village will hold the Yubulu Chen's Ancient Flags Festival, the sacrificial activities of Walking Flags, and dancing Yiwu. The whole village is full of vigor and excitement (Fang, 2018).

Conclusion

Taking the actual situation of the traditional villages on the fringe of the city as the starting point, it is particularly necessary to take targeted measures according to the problems faced by their transformation. Only through the joint development of towns and villages, the improvement of the landscape, the improvement of the topography and the tourism industry, can traditional villages and urbanization development be coordinated and the goal of rapid development of traditional villages can be achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to consider all aspects during the transformation to avoid excessive development. It is necessary to reasonably protect the natural environment, historical culture and local customs, make full use of urban resources, and lead the traditional villages on the fringes of the city on the road to prosperity and strength. Under the guidance of relevant national policies and relevant functional departments, residents actively participate in the effective transformation of traditional villages on the urban fringe, which has an important role and significance for urban development.

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