Environmental Integration Strategies for the Spatial Fragmentation of Ethnic Settlements in Guangxi

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Abstract
The urban renewal under the boom triggered a "fragmented" effect of urban spatial pattern, and the broken states gradually spread from the town to the suburbs and even more remote minority villages. Also, many settlement spaces in Guangxi have appeared in the state of "integral discrete" and "unbalanced fragmentation", resulting in agrestic settlement activity, structural decadent of the whole environment, and an increasing number of left-behind villages. In order to activate the cohesion of ethnic settlement space and achieve environmental sustainability development, the environmental strategies integration of the spatial fragmentation of ethnic settlement space in Guangxi are proposed as policy references.

Keywords
Space fragmentation; Settlement space; Environment; Integration

Introduction

With the continuous advancement of urbanization, under influenced by social relations and science and technology, contemporary urban space is inevitably divided into countless segments, forming a trend of overall dispersion and segment agglomeration with the characteristics of "fragmentation". And the natural space and social space of cities is showing the phenomenon of "fragmentation" (Wu & Song, 2011). Basically, this phenomenon is gradually infiltrating from the city to the suburbs, infiltrating from cities to suburbs and ethnic settlements. Only by deeply analyzing the essence behind this phenomenon and seeking corresponding countermeasures, can we really activate the ethnic settlement space in Guangxi, continue the whole and balance of the settlement space, ethnic group structure and social relations, and promote the coordinated and balanced development of the settlement.

The External Manifestation of the Spatial Fragmentation of Ethnic Settlements in Guangxi

"Dot" Fragmentation

Settlement space is essentially "points" scattered on the earth, forming a natural state of aggregation and dispersion along with the topography, but this state will not lead to the true "separation" within the group. However, with the intervention of the new rural planning, many ethnic groups in Guangxi conduct land division and new functional area division under the guidance of the policy, and the space debris keeps increasing, each based on each, leading to the space miniaturization and isolation (Zhang, 2013). For example, Ximen Hong Yao Village vigorously develops tourism, rebuilds the village gate, and separates the village from the whole Yao community to form the "Hong Yao Ecological Museum". At present, there is little communication between Ximen Hong Yao Village and other Yao villages, and even other castes are seeking their own ways under the promotion of tourism economic interests, forming their own central point, resulting in multiple fragmentation, resulting in the situation of "vicious" competition.

"Line" Fragmentation

"If you want to get rich, build roads first" indicates that transportation is the most convenient way to get rich. The first thing the state invests in rural construction is the project of "connecting every village". More ethnic settlement space is reflected in the eyes of tourists from the development of road by road, and these roads also become the way of making money for the settlement people. Modern large restaurants, hotels, specialty shops and even car beauty stations have sprung up on both sides of the main road, which have obviously started to break away from the original village and appear to be drifting between towns and settlements. Inside the settlement, a linear space pattern of "commercial Pedestrian Street" with various shops has been created, and on this basis, more small "linear" branches have been generated, forming a linear division state relying on the road context. The historical authenticity and continuity of the settlement space have been weakened by the modern commercial atmosphere. For instance, HuangLuo Hong Yao Village was originally a single entrance streamline space, as the road wad developed, a large number of tourists gathered and settlement pattern dependent on road to produce new changes, and built a lot of places of business. The most typical is the road of new in "world a long hair village" brand of shampoo factory, let visitors or even provide a "museum" illusion for visitors.

"Chunk" Fragmentation

Under the strategy of rural revitalization, ethnic settlement space is often rearranged as the object

of key planning. Most of the planning of ethnic settlement space in Guangxi is based on the needs of tourism development. The function of the settlement interior is reset and divided into several independent "sections" (Wu, Yu & Luo, 2011). For example, the singing and dancing flat of Dong Village in Sanjiang was originally an open public space, but for the demand of tourism economy, it was specially enclosed to form an independent charging venue for viewing and performing. Such regional division makes it separate from the whole and form a "piece". Especially when the old buildings are treated, they are left idle and isolated in the settlement, forming two distinct blocks in contrast with the new buildings.

The Intrinsic Motivation of the Spatial Fragmentation of Ethnic Settlements in Guangxi

Settlement space is a complex of "nature-economy-society-ecology". Living space, production space and ecological space interweave and influence each other, thus evolving into the intrinsic motivation of settlement space fragmentation.

Productive Lifestyle Factors

Natural factors determine the quality of the agricultural production conditions and production way of life. Typically, Guangxi landscape hills on the whole basin landform, the ground accounted for only 26.9% of the and the ground. In addition, in order to ensure enough production space, multiple ethnic groups in Guangxi in dispersion state space will choose the local-style dwelling houses built in the steep slope, or close to water sources, also contributed to the shape of traditional residence in dry column of mountain. With the help of spatial prosody index, geographic detector, and spatial correlation measure model and other analytical methods, a large number of scholars have discussed the changes of the scale, density and form of ethnic settlements in Guangxi in different elevations and slopes. Compared with low-lying and high areas, the spatial evolution of ethnic settlements in flat areas is more drastic. Therefore, the space debris of ethnic settlements in Guangxi has a highly symbiotic relationship with "man-water-soil" and other natural factors (Zhang, 2012).

Socioeconomic Factors

Regional and rural socio-economic development is one of the main causes of spatial expansion and internal structure change in rural settlements. The transformation of the spatial economic structure and industrial diversification of ethnic settlements in Guangxi have significantly changed the internal structure and spatial form (Graham & Aurigi, 1997). Underdeveloped ethnic settlements, massive population outflow and migration, and the spread of vacant houses and vacant land become "debris" of abandoned settlements; Economically developed ethnic groups, because the economic

strength has increased, new community construction and various industrial concentration area gradually mature, serious impact the traditional village social structure and space form, the gap between rich and poor has widened, and interpersonal emotion under the class structure are cut into "fragments", emotional fragmentation makes the space fragmentation further increase (Gong, 2014).

Policy Institutional Factors

Policies and institutions can indirectly influence the evolution of residents' living forms by restricting and controlling residents' living behaviors, and directly regulate the integration of settlement space by influencing factors of production, population flow and efficiency of resource allocation (Nie, 2017). At present, due to poor land management and lack of planning for village settlements, the scale of early rural settlements in China expanded rapidly, divorced from the nature of the countryside, and the "overall dispersion" and "unbalanced fragmentation" of settlement space were serious.

The Integration Strategy of the Spatial Fragmentation of Ethnic Settlements in Guangxi

"Putting People First" Promotes Space Renewal

The fragmentation of ethnic settlement space in Guangxi mainly reflects the separation of visible physical walls and invisible barriers between people. This is because in which are used for the transformation and reconstruction of the original settlement space, use for reference the experience of modern western forms of space, mostly thinking modern functional is the right way, ignoring the nostalgia and overall emotions of ethnic groups, and mass modern cold buildings were suddenly added to the original ethnic settlement space, various mosaics and collages make the settlement space completely unrecognizable and lose the original regional cultural charm. Letting local residence feel lonely and strange (Zhang, 2015).

Only based on the wishes and demands of the public and always adhere to the people-oriented policy to promote the renewal of settlement space, promote equality through de-hierarchy, and achieve a balance between form and function, rural style and modernization. Only by forming a space of cooperation and symbiosis that is conducive to the promotion of communication among people, can we establish equal and harmonious social relations within the settlements, and enable ethnic groups to derive and develop in their true colors.

"Moderate Intervention" Activates the Space Vitality

The ethnic settlement space in Guangxi has its own unique order and law, which can only be avoid-

ed by moderately intervening construction strategy. First of all, the effective relationship between the spatial sequence within the settlement should be clarified. Then, on the basis of maintaining the structural sequence, it forms the space place that reshapes the historical context, activates the cohesion within the settlement space, and constructs the scene image with authenticity under the "integration". For example, in Huangluo Yao Village, the buildings are divided into natural strips along the mountain and the river with different sizes, spacing and orientations, but creating a harmonious and comfortable atmosphere. Therefore, under the premise of identifying and respecting the original texture pattern, we will deal with each point separately according to the style and characteristics of each part, so as to grasp the appropriate intervention of "point by point, part by part" under the overall view of "integration". In addition, the fragmented settlement space is gradually stitched together by dots and faces, forming a settlement space with distinctive ethnic characteristics.

"Harmonious Transformation" Creates Space Image

The most obvious phenomenon in the fragmentation of settlement space in Guangxi is the opposition of various disharmonious factors, for example opposition-the opposition between modern frame architecture and traditional settlement wooden architecture, which is caused by the difference of aesthetic concepts and fast food culture (Wang & Guo, 2018). Residents not only want to imitate the "face" of urban architecture, but also want to ensure the "inner core" of functional requirements. Under this contradictory concept, new local structures naturally present a "fragmented" development mode. Despite criticism from experts and tourists, local residents are very satisfied with the convenient housing. Therefore, how to carry out the "harmonious transformation" between the old and the new is the difficulty in the reconstruction of ethnic settlement space in Guangxi.

When integrating and constructing new buildings, we would better take the historical buildings of the local ethnic settlements, ethnic cultures, and existing buildings in the local settlement space as references, and be guided by the wishes of residents. Consider both the applicability of the traditional language currently used and the possibility of its future transformation. In this way, the settlement space can be integrated with the local architecture in terms of form and style, creating an original spatial image.

"Public Participation" In Building the Space System

The spatial fragmentation of ethnic settlements in Guangxi is caused by multiple contradictions. Ethnic settlements in Guangxi face the risk of serious imbalance of population structure. It is the lack of communication among various social groups in Guangxi ethnic settlements as well as the lack of channels to protect and appeal their own interests that leads to the decline of some functions in Guangxi ethnic settlements and the intensification of the contradictions among the population.

By allowing more groups to participate in the space transformation, all parties can effectively participate in the means, so as to achieve the goal of harmonious coexistence of ethnic settlements in Guangxi.

In the construction of the space system of public participation, residents of ethnic settlements in Guangxi should be guided to participate in the whole process of historical and cultural protection from registration, planning, implementation to and management. Then, expand the number and degree of participation, and to provide protection in terms of laws and regulations (Sun, 2019). At the same time, it continuously absorbs and accepts the public's opinions and feedback, and optimizes the quality of Guangxi's ethnic settlement space construction with continuous participation and feedback. In addition, give full play to the role of experts and media can establish a correct and reasonable concept of the protection of ethnic settlements, making public clear about the specific methods, effective role and implementation objectives of public participation, finally enhance the effectiveness as the result public participation.

Conclusion

When begin to examine the impact of fragmentation on ethnic settlement space in Guangxi from multiple perspectives, we commit to transform isolation into openness, passive into active, and occupation into sharing to improve the quality of human settlements and guarantee the responsibility of regional cultural inheritance. In these ways, the memory and inner centripetal force of Guangxi's ethnic settlement space will be really activated.

Fundings

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