
Design of Rural Public Culture Activity Space

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ABSTRACT

Rural public cultural activity space is an important space for villagers to communicate with neighbors. It is also the main place for villagers to conduct daily communication and participate in public affairs. However, at the time of rural development and construction, there has been a situation of integration of rural community space construction and urban space construction. Faced with these problems, this article takes Jinxing Village in China as an example. Starting from the cultural needs of community residents, this article conducts a specific investigation, research and analysis of the current situation of the use of public cultural activity space, in order to deeply explore the public cultural activities and community activities of community residents. It also provides reference and ideas for the design and renewal of other rural public cultural spaces.

Keywords: Village in China, Public cultural space, Environmental design

INTRODUCTION

Rural public cultural activity space has been gradually recognized and valued by people in recent years. Public space has existed since the early days of the founding of the people's Republic of China. Initially, the daily communication of rural residents took place relying on farming, and carried out communication and activities in natural places such as fields, fields and rivers. The places also changed due to the changes of season, weather and time, with strong uncertainty. Since the reform and opening up, culture has gradually prospered. At this time, rural residents will focus on watching black-and-white open-air movies at the entrance of the village or in the open space in the middle of the village, or gather in a villager's home to watch TV and listen to the radio. At the end of the 20th century, the process of urbanization accelerated, and a large number of rural residents left the village and went to the city to seek better living conditions. In this case, the relatively backward villages have lost their vitality, and the construction of rural public cultural space has also been relatively stagnant. In recent years, with the implementation of a series of national policies and Rural Revitalization and development strategy, the spiritual and cultural construction of rural residents has been paid more and more attention. Renovated places such as village committees and book corners have been built or renovated in the village, providing basic interactive communication places for villagers.

Research on Public Cultural Space in Rural Areas

In many countries and regions in the world, there are a series of measures for protecting rural culture. Germany has carried out the construction of rural cultural landscape belts to promote the implementation of rural cultural spaces. French villages are small in scale, and many villages often jointly hold cultural and artistic activities, and basically have other public cultural venues like churches. The European Union respects history and culture in rural construction and puts people first.

In China, villagers have a lot of time to interact with people after completing farming, housework, and work. In addition to daily chat and rest, the main forms of communication are also playing chess, and cards near the entrance of the village and tea room. At present, most of the daily cultural activities in villages are carried out based on the village committee, using several rooms in the building as the space for villagers' activities. This form is too simple, and it lacks guidance and organization for villagers' activities. Therefore, the public cultural activity space in villages lacks local regional characteristics, and does not fully consider the actual needs of villagers. The main questions are as follows.

a. Schematized

At present, most of the rural public cultural spaces are set up in the buildings where the village committees are located, which are standardized and convenient for the villagers. But at the same time, the service points with the same configuration also make the service centers in different regions have similar problems, ignoring the excavation and integration of the local culture of the countryside, and lack of regional characteristics.

b. Waste of space

Rural communities built by government organizations account for most of them. Many villages have indoor and outdoor cultural and sports spaces such as basketball courts, ping-pong tables, reading rooms, etc., but the age, hobbies, customs and other factors of local village residents are not taken into account when setting up, resulting in idle facilities and low space utilization. The villagers will spontaneously gather at the entrance of the village, the square, and the entrance of the village committee to form a temporary communication space. This weakens the original properties of some spaces, and the space functions are used differently.

Analysis of Design Principles

The village public cultural space cannot well reflect the local cultural characteristics and meet the needs of the villagers in the current construction. Therefore, it is necessary to establish practical design principles to meet the design needs of the village public cultural space.

First of all, it is necessary to continue the natural characteristics. Different regions have their own characteristics. Many factors such as natural climate, topographic conditions, and water systems subtly affect the local architectural style, and even the customs and characters of the local residents.

Therefore, in terms of safety, factors such as local climatic characteristics and possible natural disasters should be taken into account. In terms of aesthetics, it is also necessary to combine the characteristics of buildings and landscapes, summarize the elements of local natural characteristics, and design based on natural characteristics.

Second, we must also integrate cultural characteristics. Traditional culture is the inheritance of the excellent history and customs of each region, representing the local spirit and continuing the unique local context. When designing, we should also dig deep into the history and culture of the region, including events and objects with cultural attributes such as famous events, celebrities and customs that have occurred. After digging out the cultural attributes, summarize and integrate its spirit into the design of the entity. All in all, in the design of rural public cultural space, it is necessary to continue the local natural characteristics and make it integrate with the environment. At the same time, cultural attributes must also be taken into account, in line with local aesthetics, customs and inheritance of excellent history.

Analysis of Design Methods

At present, rural public cultural spaces are mainly divided into two categories: standardized design and personalized design. The former mainly uses private houses as the carrier, mainly paper book resources, serves the rural residents, and provides the villagers with space for reading and learning. But most of the facilities are outdated and poor environment, and can only meet basic reading needs. The latter are mostly built in scenic areas with good natural scenery, attracting tourists who are pursuing the quality of life with various forms of cultural characteristics, and also serving the villagers.

In the choice of material, wood can be used. This natural source material greatly retains the sense of history and fits with the local natural environment. Glass can also make connections between spaces while severing them. Therefore, in the design of rural public cultural space, the local nature and surrounding environment should be combined, and new elements can be incorporated in form. At the same time, the selection of materials is adapted to local conditions, in line with the overall atmosphere and style.

The choice of color needs to be combined with local natural scenery and cultural symbols, as well as local aesthetic tastes. In interior design, more attention should be paid to the relationship between light and shadow transformation and color. Internal light and external landscape can coexist harmoniously or have dramatic effect. Or the new and the old collide, forming a continuously growing settlement context.

In terms of plant configuration, it is necessary to have a view in all seasons. In autumn, maple trees with red leaves and ginkgo with yellow leaves are combined with flowering plants to extend the viewing period. Through these types of chromatic contrast, a good effect is achieved. At the same time, it also pays attention to the relationship between water and plants, adding more lively vitality, and also adding more sparkling, swaying water shadows to the beauty of shape and sound. By properly handling the landscaping relationship

between plants and water bodies, the spatial layers are richer and the natural beauty is more abundant.

CONCLUSION

At present, the existing research focuses on the urban public space, and the content on the countryside is still less. In order to establish and improve the urban-rural integrated development system, mechanism and policy system, and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, we need to further explore the connection and relationship between rural public activity space and cultural space, and build a rural public cultural activity space with local cultural characteristics and memories. In the design process, it is necessary to combine the design principles of continuing natural characteristics and integrating cultural characteristics. At the same time, we must also consider the local environment, customs and humanities and other needs. Choose appropriate shapes, materials and colors, create high-quality rural public cultural spaces, and maximize the participation and satisfaction of villagers.

The research of this paper still needs to be further studied in some aspects. There are a huge number of villages in the south of the Yangtze River, and each village has very distinctive characteristics, such as fishing, peasant paintings, peach blossoms, etc., but most of them do not have very distinctive cultural characteristics, and it is difficult to verify the relevant history. In these villages, how to excavate the collective memory of the villagers and shape the rural public cultural space originating from and serving the local area remains to be studied.

It is hoped that with the improvement of the author's own professional level and ability, the above shortcomings can be strengthened and improved. I also hope that more scholars can pay attention to the research direction of rural public cultural activity space under the background of rural revitalization, and make a difference for the villagers in Jiangnan villages to seek a better life.

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