

The Ways and Methods of Realizing Regeneration in Urban Neighborhoods

—Taking Zhonglou Block of Taizhou City as an Example

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Abstract—With the rapid development of economy, the construction of innovation-oriented city promotes the formation of new values and new civilization system, and the regeneration of urban blocks has become one of the important parts of the development of new urban space. In this paper, some ways and methods of urban block regeneration are explored from the reconstruction of old block in a third-tier city. By means of the reconstruction of infrastructure and building facade modeling, color, material and texture, etc., the multiple use functions of the reclaimed block are expanded to achieve the harmonious coexistence of old and new environments. Keeping the authenticity and culture of block life as the starting point, so as to realize the purpose of activating blocks and realizing sustainable development.

Keywords—City Blocks; Regeneration; Pathways; urban neighborhoods

I. THE MEANING OF URBAN BLOCK REGENERATION

With the rapid development of China's cities today, the integration of historical blocks and the new era shows new vitality under the trend of the continuous development of cities. The rational optimization of urban industrial structure and innovation of development mode promote the formation of new values and new civilization system, which also means that the era of creative economy has come to us with great strides. In 2012, the United Nations development program (undp) released the China city development review report: "urban agglomeration system innovation is the important measures to realize overall development strategy of urban agglomeration, urban agglomeration development should be included in the national strategy, to increase the intensity of urban agglomeration of system innovation, actively explore ways to achieve the diversity of urban agglomeration development, should be accurate urban agglomeration development policy, suggest a national urban agglomeration system match the comprehensive national strength." [1].

Blocks in a city are one of the best witnesses of the development of the city. They record the survival and development process of local residents and are the manifestation carrier of people's "roots". We have sufficient and necessary reasons to think about how to let them continue life, become the "living" past, and undertake and construct the future. More and more people have realized this point. Therefore, the regeneration of urban blocks has become an important part of the development of new urban space in China.

How to adapt to the trend of innovative urban development in the new era has become an important issue of urban construction.

"The preservation of history is not a sentimental necessity, but a spiritual necessity; We have to learn to treasure historic and valuable old buildings, and we have to learn how to protect them, not just as compassionate museum exhibits, but to give them new uses" [2]. It can be seen that the regeneration of blocks not only has important historical significance, but also has important practical significance. Therefore, this paper will focus on the reconstruction of the old block in a third-tier city, and explore the ways and methods of urban block regeneration.

II. REGENERATION OF THE CLOCK TOWER BLOCK IN TAIZHOU CITY

A. History of the clock tower block

Taizhou zhonglou lane is located in the south of Wuyi Road, Hailing district, east of north Hailing Road, west of Southfu Road and north of east Shuiwu Street. Zhonglou lane is named after the bell tower. At the west corner of the block, the bell tower, which is one of the four oldest bronze clocks in Jiangsu province, has been preserved. The bell tower in Taizhou is very special. In contrast to other places, "the bell tower is in the west and the drum tower is in the east". According to the city's literary history experts, the clock tower was built in the Ming Dynasty, but the copper clock is not a bright object, folklore this clock system from the sky outside the "God's clock." As for the age of the bell casting, it has been verified since the Qing Dynasty, and it should be from the Tang Dynasty with a history of more than 1,000 years. Taizhou in the Song Dynasty built the drum tower, the location is now near the town God's Temple, bell tower, drum tower like the two eyes of the Yamen, guarding the local people. This block has only two streets through the streets, the bell tower alley sits connected to the east and west, and the Guandi Temple Lane communicates north and south, only a few hundred meters long. The block is not big, but very ancient, old well, old tree, old house can be seen, the life of the ancient street is still persistent. According to statistics, there are one existing provincial cultural protection units, six municipal cultural protection units, twelve non-movable cultural relics, nineteen historical buildings, eight ancient wells, and nine higher value of protection of trees in this block. Most of the traditional buildings built in Qing Dynasty are one-storey buildings, which form a gentle skyline. Compared with the

noisy surrounding high-rise buildings, this block is more like a kind old man, maintaining a sense of elegance and calmness.

B. Planning and renovation of the regeneration of the clock tower block

Before the redevelopment of the clock tower block, the relevant departments carried out a large amount of research, through the interview and the neighborhood residents conducted in-depth exchanges, after repeated demonstration before the subsequent specifications of the transformation program. According to the planning and design unit, the transformation of the clock tower block adheres to the principle of integrity, continuity of life, to achieve organic renewal. In addition to the protection of historical spaces such as historical streets and buildings, the natural environment and intangible cultural heritage that are interdependent with historical and cultural neighborhoods will be protected, protecting them as a whole, while preserving the inhabitants, maintaining the atmosphere of life in the neighbourhoods, with government-led, resident participation and improved infrastructure, Optimize the living environment of the residents. Finally, the planning goal of this neighborhood is: to live function as the main body, the development of moderate commercial leisure, cultural creativity, tourism and other functions coexist, with strong Thai architectural culture characteristics and typical Taizhou community of the traditional living-type neighborhoods.

The specific scheme is as follows: to create the west and south entrance nodes of the block, and to bring people into the interior of the block to gather the popularity of the block. The west entrance node adopts the strategy of "subtraction" In the ancient treasure to create the main entrance space of the block; The south entrance echoes the Qiaoyuan by transforming the building facade and improving the environment.

In the area of building repair, through the repair of protected buildings at all levels to drive the repair of general buildings, through the repair of public housing to drive residents to repair their own, improve the living environment, focusing on the repair of Wang's residence, Zhang Muqing's former home, friendly lane 13, Guandi Temple Lane 37 and other representative buildings.

In terms of improvement of public spaces, some modern buildings have been demolished that have seriously conflicted with the historical landscape and have seriously damaged the overall landscape and historical environment of the historic neighborhood, and some of the buildings with poor quality and poor appearance have been demolished.

C. Status of the post-clock tower block

After the transformation of the clock tower block street in the road, water, fire, greening, power supply, network and other hardware facilities in place, software services are also in place, including celebrity residence and other historical culture, special catering, clothing and other life services, but also has handicrafts studio, shadow bar, coffee house and other fresh art fan shop, The number of businesses increased from 46 in 2014 to 96 in 2017. As the saying goes, "Big hidden in the city", the clock tower block for this old city to retain the city's memory and the old Taizhou life picture. Every old well on the block, every old house, every old tree, every brick, created a noisy

city in the quiet soil, visit the taste, the human atmosphere of old Taizhou came, the old neighborhood in the modern society and live and vivid.

III. WAYS AND MEANS OF NEIGHBORHOOD REGENERATION REALIZATION

All round the block regeneration cases at home and abroad, whether Britain rosemount triangle plot of the old city reconstruction, or Chengdu width alley transformation, Suzhou at pingkiang road reconstruction, the bell tower of the Taizhou lane, noting have is not for the continuation of history, meet people's spiritual needs, as maslow's demand theory analysis, the more embodies the spirit of social development brings higher requirements. Regeneration in the current era of creative economy, block itself is one of the carrier for the development of the creative economy, a creative cities must create the Landry so-called creative life circle, make ideas in optimal growth environment: "creative life a necessary precondition for refers to a specific place - whether it is one of several buildings, urban area, a city or an area, and as a result of these conditions, the idea and the invention can continuously being created. Face-to-face interactions create new ideas, things, products, services and institutions that drive economic growth. [3] "

To sum up, the way of neighborhood regeneration can be considered in the following aspects:

A. Rooted in the local residential architectural characteristics, integrated into the local native environment, sustainable development

The historical significance of the building on the historic block lies in its potential value, that is, it increases the human, historical and cultural emotion that it can provide after reuse. So designers in the block regeneration design can use the features that the historical building can provide, such as color, flower windows, brick carvings, to shape the spatial form, give the building the opportunity to regenerate. Play the role of continuing history and people's memories. Such building regeneration is not only human, material and financial savings, more consideration is people's awareness and feelings of the environment, nor is it simply a historical memory, but also the intersection of old and new space caused by another emotional demand. Therefore, the neighborhood regeneration should be rooted in the local residential architectural characteristics, respect for history on the basis of careful innovation, in the reuse design of landscape configuration plan, should be integrated into the native environment, if you need to change the status quo of the environment, should use the future more easily change the demolition of materials, in order to achieve the environmental landscape reversibility needs, That is to achieve the sustainable development of neighborhood regeneration[4].

B. Expanding the multi-use function of recycled blocks from the starting point of serving the modern way of life

Through the transformation of historical neighborhoods, the urban functional structure system can be improved, the ecological environment can be improved, the living conditions for urban residents can be provided, and the development of urban economy can be further realized. We are well aware that the current social consumption trend reflects the social

consumption pattern has become diversified, the consumer world has evolved into the enjoyment of super-material, such as situational consumption, cultural consumption. Thus, the change of consumption behavior determines that our neighborhood regeneration should serve the modern way of life as the starting point, expand the multi-use function of the recycled block. Under the social status quo of the transformation of consumer culture, people's consumption demand has gone from mere filling up to more experience needs, such as vision, hearing, feeling are the factors that attract consumers, in the choice of consumer location, most people to the facade shape to give people visual stimulation to find a destination, Facade design expresses the space wants to inform consumers of the information, play a role in soliciting business. Therefore, the neighborhood regeneration in the planning and design needs to take this as a foothold, in the block building facade shape, color, materials, texture and other aspects to achieve consideration of how to achieve appropriate coexistence with the old building[5].

C. Combining local culture, respecting residents' living habits, enhancing residents' participation, and enhancing the sense of home and homeland of residents

Historical block is an epitome of urban development, which is closely related to the development of the city. This relationship covers many aspects, such as economy, culture and history, etc., while the residents living in the historical block are the creators and subjects of this relationship, and the residents have a strong "root". So, want to keep blocks of history, first of all, can not blindly moving out of the original residents, make blocks pure businessmen and tourists two single mode of the crowd, but to retain the original inhabitants, respect, pay attention to and understand neighborhood residents life habits and customs, again through the scientific and humanized tactics guide block transformation, to strengthen the residents' subjective consciousness, guide the residents to actively participate in, gradually motivate them

protect consciousness actively, strengthen the sense of mission and sense of honor. Only when the quality of life and happiness index of residents living in the historic district improve, they will have endless motivation to continue to build beautiful neighborhoods [6].

IV. CONCLUSION

In the long river of history, the city is developing continuously, and the reform of the historical block is actually a way to protect it. Only by respecting the history and the respect of the historical creator can the history be truly retained, and the biggest charm of the block lies in the "people", the authenticity of life, the culture, and the activation of the block. Therefore, no matter how the spatial form changes and how the additional functions are updated, all these must be returned to the regeneration of the residential area and residents' cultural activities. Only when the block becomes a place for daily life can the depth and thickness of culture be stimulated, so that the culture of the city can have a long history.

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