

Criticism on campus environment of “village” layout

Han Xinyu, Chen Guoliang

Qingdao University, Qingdao Shandong 2660711, China

ABSTRACT. *As the epitome of a city, campus landscape is a unique form of urban landscape. With the development of economy in recent years, people’s needs for material and culture and the innovation of higher education have prompted many in the expansion of the campus or the new campus of colleges and universities. The layout of campus landscape, however, is different from other forms of landscape. Then, there are some problems in the development of campus landscape. Among them, the contradiction between cultural spirit connotation and campus landscape carrier is especially prominent. Therefore, the application of the concept of “people-oriented” and “scientific outlook on development” is particularly important in campus landscape. Regional, humanistic environment and spatial cognition become the core content of local colleges and universities.*

KEYWORDS: “plot” layout; “people-oriented”; “scientific outlook on development”

1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background

From the whole landscape design discipline, it is not difficult to find that campus landscape is a comprehensive subject with great knowledge reserves and complexity. It is a practical discipline based on Environmental Science and Humanities and arts, involving a wide range of complex disciplines such as architecture, urban layout planning, environmental art, environmental psychology, ergonomics and other disciplines. Landscape design is a highly inclusive discipline, whose inclusiveness is not in a narrow sense but in a broad sense.

In addition to meeting the functional requirements of higher education, university campus design is more related to the universality of the theory of local urban characteristic design. That is, a university campus can see the epitome of a city. However, there are some problems in the campus landscape in the new era. Compared with the traditional campus landscape in the new era, the campus landscape often presents the trend of “small area”, which leads to a slight loss of campus landscape vitality. The specific concept of “harmonious but different, free and active” campus vitality has not been shown. It directly leads to the planning and layout of small and medium-sized campus landscape units, the layout of Commercial Street merchants, the reduction of outdoor activity area, the reduction of green plant area and other problems, as well as indirectly affects the physical and mental aspects of teachers and students. The development of “small area” in campus is increasingly serious, so the research on “small area” of campus landscape is particularly important.

1.2 Research Purpose and Significance

Purpose of the Study. The main purpose of the research on the campus environment of “small area” is to point out that “small area” is not in harmony with the campus landscape, so as to criticize the phenomenon of “small area” in the campus landscape. “Residential” is aiming at residential users, while campus landscape is aiming at teachers and students. The main object of the two is absolutely different. On the basis of criticizing the phenomenon of “small area” in the campus, we should build a new element and vigorous campus.

2. Analysis of the existing problems of “village” layout in Campus

2.1 The Reason for “Village” Layout

The reason for “village” layout campus landscape design comes from information collection, housing demand, slowing down the environmental carrying capacity and ensuring the basic needs of the people-- It is the

product of the urbanization process.

(1) Characteristics of “Village” Layout

“Village” layout planning and layout for campus landscape cannot meet the requirements of “people-oriented”. That is, for different objects, the object of the community is the household, so there are multiple floors. School is aiming at students, so there are more school areas and activity areas; “small area” focuses on indoor, while school focuses on outdoor.

However, when the “village” layout enters into the campus field, it will carry out “vulgar comparison” by building many floors, reducing the number of green grass, wide gate, area size, and the number of personnel and blindly expanding the enrollment, as well as the lack of campus area. Moreover, the growth of personnel will lead to the failure of infrastructure to meet the demand, which will cause the paralysis of environmental carrying capacity, the reduction of green area and open area. The decline makes the traditional campus planning unable to meet, and finally forms a “unit” and “barracks” layout with a single overall framework. Vulgar landscape comparison often forms a stereotype, no aesthetic feeling, even vulgar, so that it is divorced from the public aesthetic and the era of campus landscape design.

(2) The Inner Conflict of “Village” Layout in Campus Landscape

The planning and layout of “village” layout cannot meet the cultural connotation demand of campus landscape.

Each campus landscape is different. The campus landscape is a cultural carrier of a school, a label and business card to show the cultural connotation of the campus itself, and its environment itself is a kind of display of culture. It provides a space, records the history, shows the spirit of the campus, and breeds the campus culture. Therefore, the campus landscape is very important to reflect and contrast the campus culture. Campus landscape emphasizes cultural context, which is one of the goals of environmental art.

2.2 The Main Contradiction between “Village” Layout and Campus Landscape

To sum up, the main contradiction between “Regionalization” and campus landscape lies in that they are mainly aimed at different objects. That is, the service object of the community refers to daily residents, while the service object of the campus landscape refers to teachers and students. Both of them are quite different, and the different landscape effects of “material determines consciousness” give people different experiences.

2.3 Analysis of Typical Cases

A Case Study of Hebei University. The road in the campus is clearly the secondary road in the city. Why do designers design the internal passageway as the external road? Why do designers design the campus environment that can drive 5 kilometers in the campus? In other words, the designer has become the “accomplice” of the tragedy. We do not favor the criminal suspect. As a landscape designer, I want to say why we do not design the initial stage anymore. To avoid this kind of thing, we should build the stratification of people flow and design more reasonable ways.

To sum up, we can clearly understand that at first, the designer is out of the main idea of campus landscape design, which is also the core key -- That is, the campus is not the main road of the city, and the two are aimed at different objects. This is not clear about the relationship between the designed landscape and the target, but the contradiction between the “community” and the campus landscape. Therefore, in the planning of campus space and environment organization, we should set up corresponding facilities based on “human nature scale” to make people and environment coexist and love each other. This is an expression of the affinity between human and nature, and also makes people, nature and environment reach harmony. We should combine the beauty of architecture with the beauty of natural environment, either architecture controls everything, or giving up. If the architecture is imposed on the environment forcefully in this way, we can only put upside down.

3. How to solve the problem of “community” in Campus

3.1 Build an Ideal Campus and Strengthen the New Vitality of the Campus

(1) The Concrete Connotation of Campus Vitality

The emergence of campus landscape design is not accidental. Campus means a green place with vitality, especially a college or university, which was proposed by Princeton University in the middle and late 18th century. The original meaning is a clearly defined, public and open field, while the square is the center and symbol of the University, which is essential. When people are tired of the boring learning environment in the campus, the campus landscape design arises spontaneously. It is people's desire for beauty and the enjoyment of campus culture. Of course, the vitality of campus landscape is accompanied by the emergence of campus planning and layout and architectural form. Campus vitality refers to the style of campus landscape in different periods, such as the "rules and regulations", "preciseness" and "solemnity" of ancient Confucian Temple Landscape, the "Romance" and "freedom" of early rising western campus landscape, etc.

(2) Comparison of the Vitality of Ancient and Modern Campus

In ancient China, there was the emergence of campus. At that time, campus vitality can be summed up as "rigorous and neat". The earliest Confucius Temple, which was taught by the sage Confucius, should be the most widely known ancient campus. Its design is unique in east-west, north-south horizontal and vertical arrangement. The houses are located in the north and south, and the overall symmetry is similar to the structure of the Forbidden City. The architectural characteristics are similar to the design of the Imperial Palace, i.e. the grade division is obvious. The "intrigue" carved beams and pillars, and the vegetation consists of many tall trees such as Ginkgo biloba. The concept of landscape design embodied by Confucius also coincides with the ideas of benevolence and propriety.

At present, there are many excellent campus landscapes. For example, the University of Pennsylvania, located on the west coast of the United States, not only has cultivated the first batch of famous architects in China, such as Liang Sicheng, Lin Huiyin, Yang Tingbao, but also is famous for its outstanding campus landscape design. We are also familiar with the downer fountain of Harvard University, mirror garden of Central University of Japan, Seoul pear blossom women's University, as well as the Chinese Academy of fine arts and Tsinghua University around us, which are all good examples showing that the campus landscape is everywhere and different. Therefore, the vitality of campus landscape in the new era also changes with the change of architectural form and planning layout. Now, the vitality of campus landscape can be summed up as "harmony, diversity, freedom and positivity".

(3) Analysis on the Way of Campus New Vitality Implantation and Typical Cases

Take the American Sacred Heart University as an Example. Nowadays, in addition to meeting the functional requirements of higher education, the design of university campus also needs to implant some other elements, which is more related to the universality of local urban characteristic design theory. That is, a university campus can see a miniature of a city.

For example, the Sacred Heart University in the United States is an institution with rich religious elements. The church in the campus has become the landmark building of the school. Its emergence is undoubtedly the need of urban development. Because of the organization mode of the group space of the city and the people, the diversity of its functional structure is similar to that of the city

The campus church landscape is particularly important in the whole campus landscape. Christian elements fill the campus, such as "cross", "holy light", "bell tower" and other Christian elements. The increase of Christian elements adds new vitality to the campus landscape, which makes the school not only provide teaching and education places, but also spread an idea.

Campus landscape design, with its unique social value and carrier of campus culture, is full of people's life. Every city has its own representative school. The former university is aimed at students, but now it has changed. It is a place facing the society, so it has a place in landscape design.

3.2 "People Oriented" with Teachers and Students as the Main Target

The main contradiction between "Regionalization" and campus landscape lies in the fact that they are mainly aiming at different objects. That is, the service object of the community refers to daily residents, while the service object of the campus landscape refers to teachers and students. Both of them are quite different, and the different landscape effects of "material determines consciousness" give people different experiences. The target of the community is related to residents, so there are many floors. The school is aiming at students, so there are more school areas and activity areas; "small area" focuses on indoor, while the school focuses on outdoor. Then, we should consider it in terms of human nature.

Young people should be full of energy, running freely on the grass and letting go of their nature. If the

designer carries out the campus landscape design with the concept of “small area”, the final works presented will be restrained. Such campus landscape will certainly affect the students' behavior (material decision consciousness). In this environment, they will not be allowed to move, nor will they be allowed to study. There are too many behaviors that regulate too many constraints, which undoubtedly limits the vitality of young people and makes them “unable to let go”. This kind of landscape in the campus can only be regarded as “glass landscape”, fragile. The campus is the most gathering place for young people, so we should build more landscape in the campus to get rid of the limitation of the traditional “small area”. In the campus, we should appropriately break the thin ice of the “small area” concept, and build a landscape where people can participate in the nature without destroying the nature, so that the green planting is not limited to the level of greening and viewing.

3.3 Building “Useful” Campus Landscape

(1) Meaning of “Usefulness” Campus Landscape

The meaning of “usefulness” campus landscape is that the landscape should not become “view only”. The ultimate ideal of campus landscape design is to build a communication place, emphasizing the participation. It is a place for teachers and students to exchange and inspire each other, exercise their ability of expression and communication; a place for students to rely on in their daily life; a platform for public communication and enhance their vitality of communication. “Human activities and the opportunity to experience the world in person are the attractions of this area.”. So “usefulness” campus landscape is to increase the participation of teachers and students, and coordinate the development of “teachers and students campus landscape”.

To be frank, it is to build a “useful” landscape that promotes the vitality of the campus. Learning in the classroom is better than learning in the blue sky. Green grass and flowers need to be felt by multiple organs. They are not only what the eyes can see and express, but also a way to promote students' learning. Therefore, the participatory campus landscape can cultivate students' interest in nature, enrich their knowledge, promote their learning and healthy development, and enhance their learning vitality. If conditions permit, it is necessary to plant trees with different leaf, tree, flower, fruit and flowering stages, increase students' natural participation and enhance students' vitality.

(2) The Overall Strategy of “Usefulness” Landscape

Green Plant. The role of green plants in the landscape is particularly important. Just like people's clothing, wearing different clothes will have different temperament. Likewise, in the landscape, different green plants will have different effects. The concept of “useful” green plant is a deep analysis of the existence value of green plant. The former existence value of green plant is to beautify the environment mostly based on ecological value, but after adding “useful” elements, the value of green plant will be further improved, that is, practical value.

(3) Typical Case Analysis

Take Sustainable Greenhouse of Aarhus University in Denmark for an Example. The “sustainable greenhouse” in the botanical garden of Aarhus University in Denmark is a good case. The construction of modern sustainable development greenhouse in universities emphasizes the participation of students.

The exterior of the greenhouse is mainly white, which looks like a balloon inlaid on the hillside in the distance. The main internal energy comes from the nearby windmill and wind energy support. Based on the frame structure, the interior space is provided to the largest extent, and the transparent material can be selected for the exterior to ensure the lighting demand of the internal plants.

The interior is a paradise for plants. There are various native plants and alien plants, and they have formed their own unique ecosystem. The lighting and the water systems are very perfect. The establishment of a sustainable greenhouse allows teachers and students to relax in their spare time, learn a lot of things, and increase knowledge while playing.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the campus landscape design with its unique social value is the carrier of campus culture, and the designer needs to establish the guiding ideology of “people-oriented” to maintain the vitality of the campus itself when designing the campus landscape.

As the epitome of a city, the designer should understand the connotation of campus culture, take the campus landscape as the carrier to fully display the campus culture, and avoid the phenomenon of both “small area” and

unit layout. Then, it is important to adhere to the green development of “sustainable development”, increase the participation of students on campus, enhance the vitality of students, and replace “solo music” with “folk music”. Moreover, bright colors are the expression of youth and vitality; meanwhile, the vast and free place can make youth free and easy.

In the future, the campus of our country will present urbanization, gigantism, suburbanization, informatization, ecology and so on. However, there is no doubt that the campus landscape design bill should neither be “residential”, nor be the cage locking young people’s vitality. We should avoid letting the landscape design become the shackles and encumbrances of the young generation. Therefore, adhering to the principle of “people-oriented” and “sustainable development”, we should see building a cultural campus as the goal, maintain constant innovation, and design a new era full of vitality campus.

Reference

- [1] Duan Yongjun (2003) Comprehensive analysis and application of campus landscaping. Journal of Xichang agricultural college.
- [2] Shi Min Lu, Dong can, Wang Min, Liu Lili (2006). On the cultural connotation of campus landscape environment. Changyuan Changcheng Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., Henan urban planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd.,
- [3] Ye Shen (2011). Application of installation art in campus landscape design. Hubei Academy of fine arts,
- [4] Zhou Yunfeng (2006). Research on Application of campus landscape design. Science and technology information (Academic Research).
- [5] An Yong (2003). My opinion on campus landscape design. Journal of Wenshan Normal University.