A Study of the Characteristics of External Space Design of Towns in Inner Mongolia Area

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Abstract — In this paper, the author studies the characteristics of external space design of towns in Inner Mongolia area. Mongolia traditional residence is located in remote areas with few features. The author ventured deeply into remote traditional fields, with the prospect of absorbing the local culture and overall implications like living in the tangible culture, observed as reflected in the social and family structures, folk customs, religion, art and other cultural phenomena. The research process involved studies of residential factors and history, economy, culture, faith, traditional houses and residents in family life and work and other aspects of life together, to link these with building materials and craftsmanship, including in-depth study of background knowledge of the factors influencing architectural and building phenomenon.

Keywords — External space design; inner mongolia area; characteristics towns

I. INTRODUCTION

Mongolia has a population of about ten million; half of them live in our country. The residence style feature is apparent and living form is variety. The Mongolian traditional residence is most located in China's north, mainly about the Inner Mongolia region. From the original spire to traditional local-style dwelling houses yurt, from the variety of fixed round dwellings to the Chinese-type tendency of earthy real, which bear the national wisdom and culture connotation of Mongolian various historical environment.

At the same time, based on the research object and background are classified on the basis of the study on traditional dwelling by horizontal and vertical comparison research. Traditional dwellings in not involving time course under the premise comparison, as well as the clue of time of diachronic comparison. They makes a synchronic comparative analysis of different geographical environment and ethnic vernacular differences, mining the objective factors of the influence of houses, argument to development mode of the traditional Mongolia as the basis of Confucianism which effect on traditional residence. The latter all-round interpretation of the heritage and cultural characteristics in combination of design practice. They makes a synchronic comparative analysis residential form change, explore the deep reasons from the cultural, economic social and other aspects of the structure.

Yang’s [1] paper through the study of historic culture and geographic characteristics of Hohhot City discusses the problems of the style and feature of urban architecture as well as regional architecture characteristics in Hohhot City in combination of relevant theories and design practices. Odmaa’s [2] paper attempts to explore a mode which can play a positive role for future development and construction of Hohhot City from the perspectives of traditional regional characteristics and regional characteristic architecture, and expects to provide certain reference for urban style and feature construction as well as urban development in other regions of China while effectively guiding style and feature planning and construction of Hohhot City. In combination of historical development of Hohhot City, Bert’s [3] paper preliminarily studies regional characteristics and features of urban architectural style, urban planning and development direction of Hohhot, and specifies the major factors influencing urban architecture style and feature of Hohhot. Through detailed research of three major factors influencing urban architecture style and feature of Hohhot: geographical factor, economic form and minority culture, Josep’s [4] paper further discusses regional division principle of the capital of Inner Mongolia with regional features and the start point of urban architecture style and feature. Through analysis and study of traditional folk patterns of the Mongol nationality, basic elements of architecture and major factors forming urban style and feature of Hohhot, Guo’s [5] paper probes into architectural design strategies and regional planning schemes under specific geographical environment and cultural characteristics in combination of design practice. In addition, Zhang’s [6] paper systematically designs and studies the style and feature for streetscape at both banks of Xiohe River in Yuquan District of Hohhot City. In the practical design, large quantities of development experience and design cases of other cities are used for reference. The author concludes the design and study strategies style and feature of urban architecture with the hope of providing new thoughts for construction and planning of this special city-Hohhot.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVING STYLE IN INNER MONGOLIA AREA AND CAUSE OF FORMATION

Mongol society has its beginning in the ancient empire of Mongols, having been blessed Toloi family by Chinggis Khan. Cahar belongs to the wives of Toloi family from Suryaghtani according to Chinggis Khan’s the most authoritative law Yehe Jasag. They have been the servants of all the wives who are the hosts of Khan ordon from Yuan dynasty’s first generation forward and taken care of the daily life. Their duties have become more important than before as the palace of North Yuan having been to the grassland. They
take the vital roles of both the servants and the guards with Khesigten army losing his responsibility as the guards. In fact, they are both the servants and the loyal guards of Khan under the unsettled political condition. In the yeasty years, Mongol emperor has given them the sensible evaluation of Cahar as the sharp cutting edge of sword and the surface of armor. Hence, they have got the opportunity of being powerful and changing the role of ger-un keuked. Taking advantage of their power, Mongol Khan revives his authority from Dayan Khan. In the period of Dayn Khan, Cahar Tumen has formed based on Mantuhai queen’s Cahar (Haguchin Cahar), whose main part is the servants of Toloi family. From Bodi Khan to Ligden Khan, there is a big change of Cahar Tumen. The Khans of some generations divide it to their own grandchildren. That is why Cahar Tumen tends to become dispersed again. But the base Cahar made up of Khan ordon’s liege subjects whose origin is Haguchin Cahar has kept their smooth process of development. In the last ten years of Ligden Khan, the base Cahar developed a lot taking advantage of the absorption method. Their population has increased to 100 thousands in the period of Ligden Khan from 50 thousands in the period of Tumen Khan. Ligden Khan went on the expeditions some times and controlled Mongolian right three tumen having taken advantage of this power. He passed away in his expedition to Khunuur and Tibetan area in 1634. From that time, Cahar lossed his leader and obeyed Aisin dynasty. It means North Yuan dynasty’s destruction.

Traditional yurt ground should decorated with carpet, if the indoor furniture is not so full, the carpet can be covered in whole room. If more cabinet, the cabinet physiognomy cannot be all carpeted. Pay attention to point people to lay a layer of leather or plastic cloth to soil surface moisture, and then set up a mat.

Carpet can be classified into two kinds, one is indoor with four triangular pieces of blanket docking up which is shown in figure 1, the other is triangular near Hana's edge is curved in Figure 2 which is close to the fire support sub edge and form a straight line. The outline is a concave shape, and the concave place is a place for the fire and a bucket. This is also due to the early entry of the necessary land with a long time trampled. In addition, there is a carpet which is a kind of eight small carpet mosaics, each is composed of a general triangle and a rectangular, called for “yurt eight pad”. This fabric commonly used nano llama yarn and various patterns, with ropes made of blank holding Masson, seen in Figure 3.
coating is painted blue, above other designs and patterns. The wall today also has with red with blue finish, a few places have white practice.

III. SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR EXTERNAL SPACE DESIGN OF THE TOWNS

The external space of public building groups is one of the most important components of a city space form. More attention must be paid to suitable space scale and unified space order at the design of external space in building groups. On one hand, complex external space is inside the boundary space, one hand is the important node of town public space, so the complex space outside the role is particularly important. Different from other types of architecture exterior space, the town has a very profound connotation. Emphasis and attention to external space design is to enhance their own quality and the realization of complex organic connection with town the important ways and means. Through to complex external space, form, town function and town design theory of complex analysis, exterior space traffic design, spatial analysis, and landscape design and historical and cultural context analysis, exploring the complex external space design principles, design method and design trends, the aim is to enhance the level of design and synthesis of space quality.

However, the construction of the town outside space design, both in theory and practice are very lacking, therefore, how to combine China’s national conditions and the status of Chinese urban space, combined with user-friendly design, design theory, modern town construction to explore outer space design not only has great practical significance, but also a very urgent task. We has been selected to build a large number of domestic town as a case study.

Gao’s paper [7] summarized the experience by domestic and international town development and construction, summed up the development pattern and direction of development of towns. Then from the theory of town building exterior space design elements, mainly with the external space design theory, urban image theory, place space theory, environmental behavior theory, as well as industrial aesthetic theory, and McDonagha’s paper summed up the impact of town construction exterior space design the objective material factors, from the architectural point of view of human design, summarized the types of towns wife of behavioral activity and the corresponding space. Last but not the least, from the microscopic point of view, it is important to explore outer space elements of town construction design. From the limited space design elements outside the boundaries, interfaces, etc., introduced into the park in a typical space: entrance space, square space, landscape, roads and courtyards, and then scale the building exterior space, material, color design were studied. The composition of the various elements are analyzed, divided into axes, Radiant, grid style, group-type four with reference to a large number of cases in-depth analysis.

Based on this, this paper will explore the construction of system and operating method of Styles and Features Shaping from the point of view of external spatial perspective of towns. As a basis for the entire study, it emphasizes on spatial differences between "Metropolis" and "small town", so as to build the design system of external space of small towns. Associate external space design elements and small towns to provide a targeted theoretical basis for the later design guide system. The figure 4 shows the common design of the external space of the towns in Inner Mongolia area.

Figure 4  The common design of the external space of the towns in Inner Mongolia area.

IV. SOME MODULAR DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

Due to different geographical climate and town customs differ in thousands ways, the absolutely copy of settlements will lead to the destruction of the environment and energy consumption., meanwhile, it also led to the rise of exocentric emotions, and ignore the protection of local culture and research, the lack of local characteristics will lead to the disappearance of the personality and the charm of a town. In the design process, we should meet the requirements of implementing local characteristics in the settlements exterior space chapter proposed the three design strategies of regional features, they are "the combination of performance and the regional natural features", "reflect regional culture ", "the use of regional materials and technology". Figure 5 shows a case design of external space of town center.

Figure 5  The case design of external space of town center in Inner Mongolia area.

The outer space design uses the lawn element, which is a good combination of the natural landscape features and the
Figure 6 shows a case design of exterior space of residential area in Inner Mongolia area. The external space design in Inner Mongolia is arranged as the gradual open linear, with wooden fence as the external space of the decoration. This not only reflects the natural integration of wood and grass, but also simple and economical. Figure 7 shows a case design of exterior space of residential area with clouds and sky in Inner Mongolia area.

The design uses blue and white as the main color, the design of the wall is around with towns and villages. Wall also uses blue and white color, showing very good natural landscape integration. Figure 8 shows a case design of exterior space of residential area with mountain background in Inner Mongolia area.

Through the analysis and research of the instance, we think that the most basic conditions of regional features are adjusting measures to local conditions. Region characterize is based on the carefully analysis of nature condition and culture condition of the town and site.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the author studies on the characteristics of the external space design of the towns in Inner Mongolia area. In view of Mongolia traditional residence is located in a remote and still fewer features, the author deeply remote traditional fieldwork, with the perspective of cultural anthropology to feel the local culture, and application of the overall system point of view, namely that living is a tangible culture, observed in its reflected the social and family structure, folk customs, religion, art and other cultural phenomena in philosophy.

Traditional dwellings in not involving time course under the premise comparison, as well as the clue of time of diachronic comparison. They makes a synchronic comparative analysis of different geographical environment and ethnic vernacular differences, mining the objective factors of the influence of houses, argument to development mode of the traditional Mongolia as the basis of Confucianism which effect on traditional residence. In the research process, both residential and history, economy, culture, faith completely, the traditional houses and residents in family life and work and other aspects of life together, to link of building materials and craftsmanship, in-depth study of the background knowledge of the architectural phenomenon, to clear the a building phenomenon of various factors.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author confirms that this article content has no conflict of interest.

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