

Study on Environmental Design of Modern Residential District

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Abstract: In recent years, the tide of urbanization has intensified, and the territory of cities has changed with each passing day. The newly built residential quarters have become an important part of urban construction. With the large-scale construction and renovation of cities, people have realized the importance of improving the environment and improving the quality of life. The environment of residential areas is closely related to people's lives. The care and attention to the quality of human living environment has been listed as one of the major principles of human environment construction. One. At the same time, the living environment, as an important part of the commercial development of residential areas, has the nature of a commodity, and also has various attributes such as society, culture, behavior, etc., and it is constantly developing with the times. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the development history and planning and design theories of foreign residential areas, and the specific conditions of china, to reason and summarize the stages and characteristics of the environmental development of residential areas in china over the past two decades. Ecology and related urban design theory. Landscape planning theory analyzes the goals and principles of residential area environmental design and the characteristics of environmental space. Based on this, the model and language of landscape environmental design in modern residential areas in china are constructed.

1. Introduction

The wave of urbanization is intensifying, and the territory of the city is changing with each passing day. The newly built residential quarters have become an important part of urban construction. With the large-scale construction and renovation of cities, people have realized the importance of improving the environment and improving the quality of life. The environment of residential areas is closely related to people's lives. The care and attention to the quality of human living environment has been listed as one of the major principles of human environment construction. At the same time, the living environment, as an important part of the commercial development of residential areas, has the nature of a commodity, and also has various attributes such as society, culture, behavior, etc., and it is constantly developing with the times. At present, in the construction areas of residential areas in various cities in China, it seems that because the houses are built too quickly, there are also conceptual misunderstandings and practical deviations. The environmental construction of some residential areas departs from the principle of economic applicability, blindly pursuing the superficial phenomenon of luxury style; repeating the old road of "high consumption, high materialization, high consumption, and high pollution" in Western countries, while ignoring the "cheap and good quality" style Research on design and development models that meet the development level of a well-off society; some unilaterally emphasized "people-oriented" and neglected "human-oriented", and carried out destructive development of the original urban mountains and mountains ; For the attraction of sales, the pursuit of exotic themes and styles, neglecting the local original experience and identification, living in other people's scenery; some residential areas did not fully consider and coordinate the relationship with the city, resulting in urban partial Imbalance with the whole.

2. Design Goals and Principles of the Residential Environment

With the development of globalization, people have begun to promote the spirit of the

community, emphasizing the return of people from large society to small society. Home is the basic unit of people's social life. A good residential environment is of great significance to the reconstruction of community spirit. Therefore, the environment of modern residential areas emphasizes the harmonious coexistence of multiple factors and forms a holistic system of virtuous circle. Harmony is multifaceted, including harmony between people and nature, harmony between the internal and external environment of the residential area, harmony between residents of different ages and levels, etc. A residential area with a good environment and complete facilities is like a benign development. Like a small society, it has various social significances such as maintaining social stability, improving the quality of residents, and shaping the sentiments of people.

Ecology refers to a balanced and coordinated relationship between living things and the environment. Providing urban residents with a harmonious environment for habitation, improving environmental sanitation, reducing air dust, maintaining proper temperature and humidity in the urban atmosphere, and jointly shouldering the task of regulating urban ecology are responsibilities that can not be shirked by the planners and designers of residential areas. At the same time, we must truly integrate nature and culture, the environment of design and life, the form of beauty, and ecological functions; make residential areas no longer a specific land in the city, but integrate into the city and nature; let nature participate. The design allows natural processes to accompany each person's daily life; allows people to re-perceive, experience and care for the sustainable development of natural processes and settlements; and to coordinate with ecological processes to minimize the impact of human damage on the environment.

The environmental construction of residential areas emphasizes the principle of cost-effectiveness, strives to use space resources efficiently, reduces construction costs and management and maintenance costs, and achieves the economical and efficient goals of reducing the use of resources (Reduce), reuse (Reuse), and recycling (Recycle), Create a thrifty settlement. At the same time, the improvement of the residential area and environmental space has improved the overall environmental quality of the city, and the surrounding land prices have also gradually increased, which can bring more economic benefits to the entire region, create wealth for the city, and provide more employment opportunities.

3. Stages and Characteristics of Environmental Development of Contemporary Residential Areas in China

The large-scale residential construction in the early 1980s was launched in the face of extreme shortage of funds. At the same time, the reform of housing commoditization put forward requirements for improving the function of settlements. Therefore, the coordination of the economics, quantity, and function of settlements. The relationship between them has become the primary concern of the builders. Environmental consciousness has begun to sprout, but due to the constraints of funds and ideas, the environment of the residential area at this stage is basically dominated by large-scale greening, and it still stays on the simple "greening" concept. Plant trees on both sides of the main road and the secondary road to surround some hedges, set up some simple outdoor functional facilities in the central green space, and a small amount of pool rockery and antique pavilions. At this stage, no professional garden landscape design institute has been involved, so the level of environmental design is much lower than the level of architectural design, and there is no way to design. Shenzhen Yuanling District was built in 1986. The community adopts a "joint" planning structure. Instead of dividing independent communities, groups are used as basic living units, and centralized commercial complexes are used instead of scattered public buildings. Greening communicates with the city parks adjacent to the south and extends to the center of the united community, creating a garden atmosphere. The district is implemented in three phases, with different layouts. The northern part is the third phase of the project, and the plan reflects the courtyard-type residential group. The high and low floors of the house are combined, and the strips and dots are combined to penetrate the spaces. Open up corridors as walking levels to improve land use. The community environment is mainly green, plus a few rest facilities. After more than 20 years of development, it is now lined with trees. The open space near the city-level park has

undergone environmental transformation and redesign to the end of the 1990s, adding the “Shenzhen People's Day” group sculpture, becoming a famous spot in Shenzhen.

In 1992, Deng Xiaoping's speech during his southern inspection tour and the convening of the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China established the general goal of the reform of building a socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics. Beginning in 1991, policies to comprehensively promote the reform of the housing system were successively introduced. In response to the end of the welfare housing division system, the state proposed that the housing security system be composed of three levels: high-end commercial housing, affordable housing, and low-rent housing for the lowest income groups. From the beginning of the 1990s, the state has successively carried out trials on housing projects, housing projects, and affordable housing, etc., in an attempt to reduce housing costs and establish a mass residential consumer market through preferential policies and profit control for real estate development. At this stage, the planning methods of residential areas showed a trend of diversification. The first was a breakthrough in the layout structure. The traditional residential community structure is limited by the community management system with the neighborhood committee as the unit. The group size is generally around 500 households, with several groups around a public green space. With the development and maturity of property management, the planning and layout of residential areas can no longer stick to the traditional layout structure based on neighborhood committee planning. With the development of smart community technology, the spatial layout of residential areas is no longer because of security and defense. It needs to be subject to many restrictions, and the diversification of residents' lifestyles and community functions also requires a corresponding spatial structure. In this context, the standard of housing must inevitably go from single to plural, and from the goal of solving difficulties to the pursuit of comfort. In the practice of residential design, unit types and residential forms are unprecedentedly rich, including high-rise houses, small high-rise houses, multi-storey houses, low-rise high-density houses, townhouses, and villas.

With the rapid development of real estate, living areas are paying more and more attention to the creation of the environment, and they have begun to pay attention to practical functional arrangements, especially reflecting the “people-oriented” design principles, taking into account the needs of people of different ages, genders, levels, etc., and creating a modern lifestyle. , Indoor and outdoor leisure activity places and communication spaces suitable for various crowds' behavioral and psychological needs. The physical environment is a means of hindering or facilitating people's intentional activities. “People-oriented” landscape design principles are specifically embodied in: first, starting from the needs of residents; second, the design of public facilities should be diversified and personalized, highlighting local characteristics; and third, try to consider the elderly, children, women, and the disabled as much as possible.

With the development of the global economy and population growth, the phenomenon of human interference, atmospheric pollution and other damage to the earth's ecological environment has become more and more serious. Environmental, ecological, and resource issues have attracted worldwide attention. Protecting the ecological environment and sustainable development The road of development has gradually become the consensus of most people and the strategic thinking of the development of all countries in the world. It is also the basic national policy of our country. People have recognized the importance of improving the environment and the quality of life. The environment in residential areas is closely related to people's lives. Care and attention to the quality of human living has been listed as one of the major principles for the construction of a living environment. Through the use of green energy technology, ecological building technology and other means, energy conservation and consumption reduction, reduce the negative impact on the natural environment, promote the self-regulation of the ecological environment of the residential area, build an ecological residential area environment, and improve the quality of life of residents has become a consensus.

With the intensification of urbanization and the differentiation of social classes, further differentiation of living spaces has been triggered. China's social class is divided into senior social officials, large and medium-sized entrepreneurs, and migrant workers. With the abolition of welfare

housing policies, the gestation and development of the urban real estate industry under the market economy. In the era of the planned economy, living forms divided by units no longer exist. The differentiation of social classes has also given new forms of urban living space differentiation and nature. From the perspective of urban geography and planning, this differentiation is reflected in the location differences of the above groups in the residential area, the spatial relationship between the workplace and the residential area, the spatial relationship between the respective residential areas, and the building quality and density of the respective residential areas, and the excellent living environment inferiority and the degree of improvement of living service facilities. Due to the formation of this social stratification and the differentiation of living space, the environment of the residential area will also show a certain differentiation. For example, the upper levels of society usually occupy high-quality urban space environments, while the lower levels are contrary. Distribution has no autonomy. In order to pursue high profit returns, developers have worked hard on residential products and residential grades. Residential products have become more and more optimized and diversified. The residential landscape style also presents “European style”, “American town”, “Southeast Asian style” Wait for the exotic. However, after reading the scenery of others, we still have to find the cultural identity of our own people. The design of the residential environment begins to call for the original and distinctive cultural characteristics.

4. Conclusion

The settlement is the base of human survival, development and evolution. The quality of the living environment of the settlement goes hand in hand with human development and has a great impact on the social and economic development of the city. If, in the past ten years, a large amount of construction in our country has been aimed at satisfying basic living, then the twenty-first century is the starting point for improving the quality of living environment of the settlements; Sustainable development should also be reflected by the sustainable development of the settlement environment. Real estate development is composed of a variety of complex factors. Because it involves a large number of people's living, living, circulation, work, leisure, entertainment and other functional issues, it is a complex and systematic job that has become a prominent feature of China's current economic development. A hot spot. To improve the overall level of residential development as soon as possible, we must also start with planning and design, attach great importance to the protection and sustainable development of natural and human factors, maximize the protection of environmental elements, and create a unified natural theme throughout the development process. , Deliberately exploring and creating a new community culture, rebuilding a community that has gradually declined; focusing on the integration and transition between buildings and public spaces, enriching the content of public space activities, and taking into account the activities of people at different levels and stages , To create a green, people-oriented, close neighborhood relationship environment.

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