

DLA Dissertation Booklet
A Study of Organic Renewal Strategies and
Practices in Traditional Settlements
in Northeast China

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THESIS 1

Concept Proposal

Applying organic renewal theory to traditional settlements in Northeast China is a new attempt. Traditional settlements in Northeast China face a myriad of problems, while there are few practical and theoretical research on how to revitalize them. This study dives deep into Manchu folklore and traditional folk residences in Northeast China, combining them in design practice and strategy summary for Wula Street Ancient Town. The research result will provide practical experience and a theoretical foundation for the renewal of traditional settlements in Northeast China and other areas.

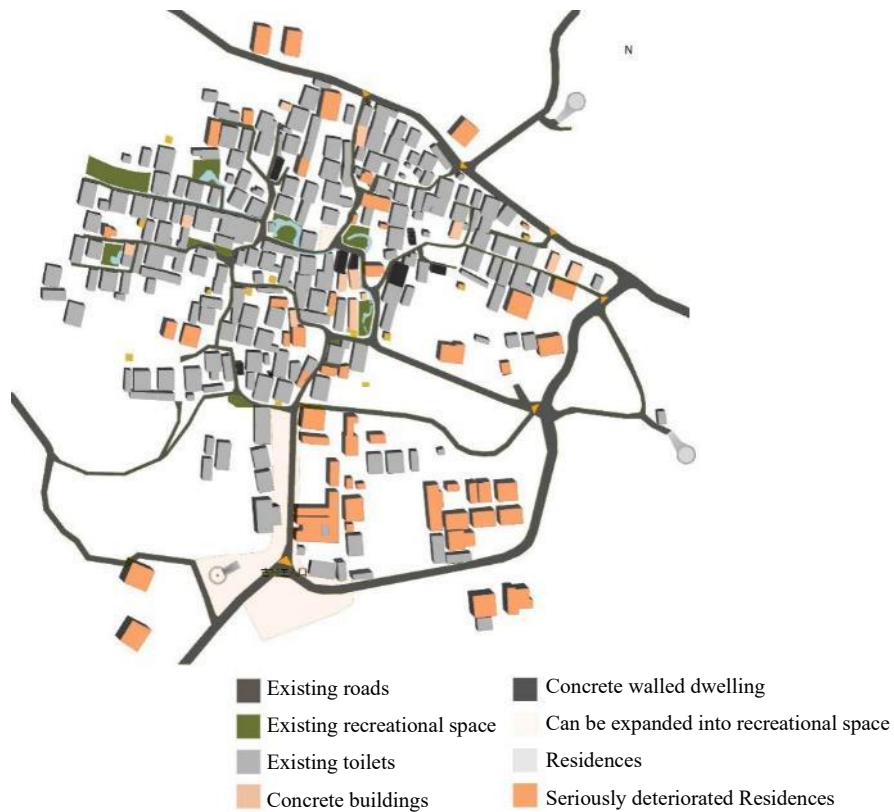


THESIS 2

Project Experience

The primary goal of today's traditional settlement renewal is to improve the living environment of traditional settlements and to preserve local history and customs.

After summarizing author's practical experience in the design of traditional villages and blocks, the study of historic blocks and buildings in Europe, and the analysis of the excellent traditional village renewal schemes in China, it can be concluded that the projects' common denominator is that they fully respect the historical heritage, living customs and original space texture. These programs also incorporate them into the renewal design, which is also suitable for the renewal of traditional settlements in Northeast China.

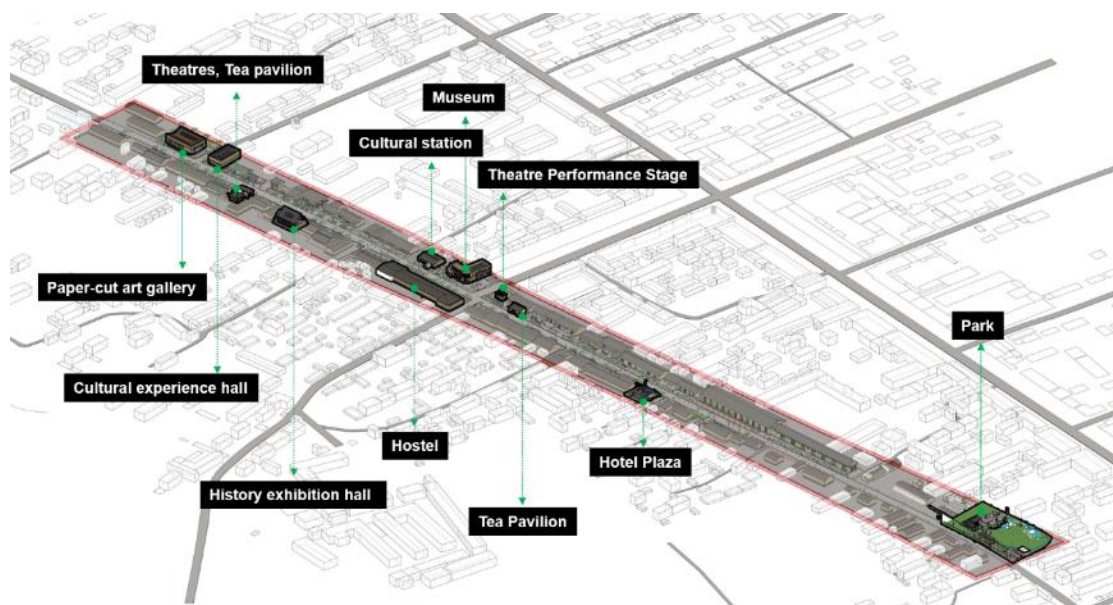


THESIS 3

Physical Space

The organic renewal of traditional settlements in the northeast requires a comprehensive design for the renewal of the town, alleys, and buildings.

A 'low-intervention' design for the ancient town pattern is based on the maintenance of the original fabric of the town and the improvement of its block. A holistic renewal of the historic street with "local integration" controls the overall landscape of the ancient town and implant multiple functions. The Conservation of Historic Buildings 'Prototype Commissioning' preserves the original courtyard layout, architecture structure and details, while the reconstruction of the courtyard space re-energize the historic buildings.



THESIS 4

The continuation of a cultural context

The construction of public buildings in traditional settlements in Northeast China enables the dissemination and protection of regional culture through material carriers.

According to the integrity and continuity principles of organic renewal, the overall control of the architectural landscape of the ancient town is carried out. The design of the Manchu Paper-cut Museum combines the traditional architectural form and structure of the Manchu. It is constructed with regional materials, inheriting the traditional architectural culture and developing the traditional Manchu folk art. The landscape of the ancient town is able to be coordinated as a whole.



THESIS 5

Contemporary Applications

Traditional Manchu architectural features and interior layouts have reference significances for creating contemporary architecture.

The process of designing contemporary Manchu architecture in the city creates a meaningful spatial atmosphere through the analysis and use of traditional architectural forms, structures, and layouts. In addition, traditional architecture not only has the significance of historical and cultural continuity in terms of form, but also is of great reference significance for the rationality of architectural construction and the economic applicability of materials used, which are significant for contemporary architecture.

