ISSN: 2472-3703 DOI: 10.6911/WSRJ.202205_8(5).0082

The Enlightenment of the Grey Space Elements of Pavilion Gallery in Jiangnan Garden to Modern Public "Gallery Space"

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Abstract

Modern public "gallery space" can play the role of connecting and transitioning space in urban public leisure space, and make the surrounding space more dynamic, which is an indispensable part. However, today's modern public "gallery space" design is not perfect, pavilion gallery presents a single form of space, no connection with the surrounding environment and other problems, need to improve and perfect. In Jiangnan gardens, pavilions not only have practical functions as landscape sketches, but also can connect and transition different garden Spaces, and provide reference and inspiration for the design of modern public "gallery space". By referring "grey space" to the study of pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens in China, this paper puts forward the concept of grey space in pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens, and summarizes and analyzes the enlightenment of grey space elements in pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens to modern public "gallery space", so as to guide the design of modern public "gallery space".

Keywords

Pavilion Gallery; Grey space; Gallery space.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, pavilions have played an irreplaceable role in Jiangnan gardens. They are not only indispensable elements in gardens, but also play an important role in connecting different garden Spaces. Starting from the gray space of pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens, this paper summarizes the design principles and methods of modern public "corridor space" through the analysis of the advantages of the gray space of pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens, and hopes to study the design of modern public "corridor space" from different angles.

2. THE GREY SPACE OF PAVILION GALLERY IN JIANGNAN GARDEN

Grey space, also known as "pan-space" was proposed by the Metabolism Master Kawakawa Jizhang. This concept has two meanings. On the one hand, the "gray" in the gray space refers to the gray in the color. The Heichuan chapter advocates using the ' Lixiu gray ' thought proposed by Qian Lixiu to decorate the outer surface of the building with different types of colors mixed with different depths of gray. On the other hand, grey space mainly refers to the space that plays a transitional role between buildings and outdoor space.

However, the application of this semi-closed and semi-open space type has long appeared in traditional architectural design and landscape design in China. In the traditional Jiangnan garden, gray space has more diverse forms of expression. Grey space can already exist not entirely depending on the buildings in the garden, and it is limited to the surrounding buildings,

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but can form a variety of grey space forms together with the water, plants and terrain in the garden.

As Jiangnan gardens are mainly outdoor landscape environments, the "black" and "white" Spaces in the garden field are slightly different from those in the architectural category: Space interface clear and small space scale, space surrounding the closed space is relatively clear, "black room" space there is no clear boundary and larger space scale, space surrounding the open space is less "white space", and then some envelopes with vague definition, space interface is "gray space", "black room" and "white space" the transition area. Gray space is not only a part of the landscape, but also an important place for visitors to carry out activities. As the users of space, people are not only affected by grey space, but also affected by their behaviors and activities.

The grey space in Jiangnan gardens has the function of perfecting the spatial order and increasing the spatial level. However, due to its uniqueness, the grey space can not completely get rid of other spatial forms and exist as an independent space, which must be attached to other spaces to a certain extent. In terms of connotation, the grey space of Jiangnan garden is an important place for visitors to carry out activities in the garden, and it is an inclusive area integrating users ' emotions and wills.

In traditional Jiangnan gardens, there are a variety of forms of gray space, such as the top of the building and the surrounding plant crowns can jointly constitute the top of the gray space and play a role in spatial enclosure. The combination of plant trunks and corridor pillars can also define the space on the vertical plane, and to some extent, it can block the line of sight. The combination of water and plants can also play a role in transition space. Among them, the grey space with pavilions and corridors as the main carrier is an important part of the grey space of Jiangnan gardens. It plays a role in connecting space and enriching levels in the whole Jiangnan gardens, and can become the grey space of pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens. The grey space of Jiangnan garden pavilions includes not only the form of pavilion space which plays a transitional role, but also the grey space formed by pavilions and water, plants, terrain and other environmental factors, and the grey space formed by pavilions under the influence of traditional cultural connotation.

As an important part of Jiangnan garden, grey space has rich and complex spatial attributes such as dependency, marginality, transition, fuzziness, fluidity, permeability and communion. These spatial attributes together constitute a variety of pavilion and corridor grey space. Such rich spatial attributes of pavilions and corridors create a variety of functions, such as strengthening the communication between Jiangnan gardens and landscape architecture, enriching the spatial level of gardens, meeting the behavioral and psychological needs of tourists, and promoting the occurrence of tourist behavior activities.

3. THE INSPIRATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF PAVILION GALLERY GREY SPACE IN JIANGNAN GARDENS TO THE DESIGN OF MODERN PUBLIC GALLERY SPACE

In the design of modern public leisure space in China, "corridor space" is regarded as the auxiliary space of the main building. Designers often pay little attention to the design of "corridor space" and simply design it as a landscape sketch, while ignoring the function of "corridor space" as a transition and connection between different architectural Spaces. There are many problems such as single form, lack of combination with the overall environment, lack of traditional culture inheritance and so on.

In the gray space of traditional Jiangnan garden pavilions, the shapes of pavilions are ever-changing and rich. Pavilions have such varied types and scales because of the different

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characteristics of the surrounding environment, the idea of constructing pavilions has also changed. According to the design principle of scene-by-scene, the distinctive pavilions are designed to interact and complement each other with the surrounding, forming the gray space of pavilions. Therefore, to discuss the types and advantages of pavilion gallery's own form in Jiangnan gardens can be used for reference in the design of modern public "gallery space" to make up for the lack of single space form in modern public pavilion gallery design.

Traditional Jiangnan gardens should analyze and make use of the existing natural elements in the gardens to embody the natural view of "unity of nature and man". Water in different forms is combined with garden buildings, rocks and plants. The combination of pavilion gallery and water body is also an important design technique in gardens. In the gray space of pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens, the composition forms of pavilions and corridors combined with water can be roughly divided into three types, namely, the corridor built near water, the corridor built on water and the corridor built across water. The three combined with water building corridor technique can play a role to promote integration of buildings and environment, modern public "gallery space" can be dealt with according to the different situation ting corridor and the relationship between the water body, such as the water building corridor, frame was built in the gallery, across water building corridor, etc., are all have the effect of the transition space environment, is the modern public "gallery space" design need to study and draw lessons from.

In pursuit of combined with natural landscape, traditional garden in addition to introducing water garden, still will choose in the rich change of natural environment is established, through the ups and downs of original terrain change, make the garden landscape diversity, have reduced the need for artificial garden decoration, reduce labor cost and effort, can also be combined artificial buildings and natural scenery, Embody the concept of "unity of nature and man". There is a certain slope in the mountain terrain, pavilion gallery will be built with the trend of the terrain in the form of ups and downs, play the role of connecting and transition between high and low buildings and landscape, can be collectively called this type of pavilion gallery "mountain climbing gallery". The roof and base of pavilion gallery can also be divided into slope form and step type, so the pavilion gallery form combined with terrain in the grey space of pavilion Gallery can be divided into mountain climbing gallery and overlapping gallery. It is worth learning how to combine pavilion gallery with topography in Jiangnan gardens.

"Unity of man and nature" originates from the philosophical view of Taoism, which refers to the harmonious coexistence of man and nature and emphasizes the value of nature itself. This kind of philosophy also profoundly affects the Chinese traditional garden design thought namely pursues the natural and the artificial, the natural world and the human society harmonious unification. It emphasizes the combination of architecture and nature, uses linear pavilions and corridors to connect the starting-point buildings, and combines them with landscape landscapes to form a block-like group building combination. This design concept of pursuing group beauty, natural beauty and harmonious beauty fully shows the ideological and cultural connotation of ' harmony between man and nature ' in Chinese traditional gardens. In this group combination form of garden layout, pavilion corridor as the connection space between the various parts plays an important role. In the design of some modern pavilions, designers pay too much attention to the beauty of form, but ignore the relationship between pavilions and the surrounding environment, so that it is separated from the overall environment, resulting in the lack of traditional cultural connotation in the structure. The idea of ' harmony between man and nature ' reflected in the gray space of Jiangnan garden pavilions is just what modern public pavilions need to learn. Studying how the traditional view of nature affects the grey space of pavilions and corridors in Jiangnan gardens helps to design a modern public corridor space that can inherit the traditional cultural connotation.

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Under the influence of the philosophy of "unity of man and nature", a humanistic space with pavilion and corridor as the main body has been formed in the traditional garden design. On the one hand, the concept of "unity of nature and man" is reflected in the function of pavilion Gallery. Pavilion Gallery not only has the basic functions of shelter from wind and rain, summer heat and ventilation, but also can be combined with the natural environment and harmonized with the overall environment. Pavilion Gallery is a semi-indoor and semi-outdoor space enclosed to a certain extent. In pavilion Gallery, people not only have enough sense of domain and security, but also can enjoy the outdoor scenery, which fully reflects people's pursuit of the concept of harmony and unity between man and nature. On the other hand also reflects on the pavilion corridor bridge, ting corridor as a garden in the transition of interior architecture and landscape outdoor space, has the permeability and open sex, can make architectural space outside, and to be able to introduce landscape outdoor to indoor, to strengthen the connection between the building and landscape, make indoor and outdoor natural transition and rich Jiangnan garden space level. Pavilions are connected and combined with other buildings in Jiangnan gardens by their flexible and diverse structural forms, and combined with the landscape environment, forming a humanistic space of pavilions in harmony with architecture and landscape, which fully embodies the natural view of "harmony between nature and man". This is the modern public "gallery space" design needs to learn from.

4. CONCLUSION

The elements of the pavilion corridor gray space in Jiangnan gardens have enlightenment on the design of modern public "corridor space" from three aspects: the shape of the pavilion corridor itself, the natural space combined with other elements, and the humanistic space of the pavilion corridor. As an important part of public leisure space, modern public "gallery space" not only needs to have the practical function as a landscape sketch, but also needs to play the role of connecting and transferring different Spaces, so that the whole landscape environment is richer and more harmonious. The author hopes that through the analysis and research of the grey space elements of pavilions in Jiangnan gardens in the design of modern public "gallery space", it can make up for the shortcomings of modern public "gallery space" design, and provide a more systematic theoretical basis and new development ideas for modern public "gallery space" design.

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