Reflections on some problems of regenerative architecture

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Abstract. Architecture has its own language, which records stories and retains emotions in a special way. Only time will inevitably make buildings old and inconvenient, but now our choice is no longer to abandon or destroy them. We can add functions and extend connotations through transformation, and the existing buildings can be revitalized again and move us. On the other hand, the construction industry already accounts for 40 percent of the world's energy use, and in the developed world, around 65 percent of the total projected building stock by 2060 has already been built, a reminder that perhaps we really need to look to the existing buildings around us in the future.

1. Introduction

Through the preliminary investigation and analysis, I found that regenerative architecture is inextricably related to the narrative of architecture, and some problems of regenerative architecture can also be solved from the perspective of architectural narrative

1.1. Research background of regenerative buildings

Regenerative architecture originated in Europe in the 1840s. At that time, European countries gradually completed the industrial revolution to upgrade their industries and cities, and the use function of traditional residency-oriented historical buildings in cities gradually failed to meet the living needs of people under the growing economic development. Therefore, it needs to be gradually transformed into the needs of modern commercial space such as entertainment, he research background of architectural narrative shopping, leisure and communication. However, demolition and reconstruction will result in a large amount of waste of resources and a large amount of construction waste. Therefore, the reconstruction of the old building is regenerative architecture which preserves the basic structure of the original building, only ADAPTS the partial structure and decoration, and replans the use function.

1.2. The research background of architectural narrative

Architectural narratology takes narration as a method to analyze and understand the environment, and then re-examine the relationship and strategy among the intrinsic elements, spatial structure and semantic order of architecture. The formation of narration is that the narrator uses some medium to
spread the event to the narrated[4]. There are many types of architectural narrative, which are determined by the connotation and shape of the building, some are false and some are real.

The real final performance is the architectural modeling, the facade of the building and some characteristics of the internal space, mainly has the architectural form or the narrative space created by the architect as the main feature.

The virtual is mostly hidden like the design inspiration of the building, the design philosophy, and the possibility that at a certain time, a certain weather, it resonates with people, not in terms of visual representation but in terms of resonance or understanding in the mind. Or the internal function of the building or the internal path of the building that elicits some deep resonance in people's hearts. That's the narrative of the building.

In fact, architecture has also played a role in the long history of the link between the past and the next, a role of inheritance architecture is also a historical symbol. It bears the weight of every civilization and every culture. For example, from ancient Chinese palace towers to modern city buildings, architecture is one of the best testimonies of a civilization. Therefore, architecture will present different architectural meanings at different times, which is the narrative of architectural connotation. Historical buildings, even if the architect did not deliberately give them the connotation and significance of architecture, but after the passage of time. In the modern society, these historical buildings seem to tell the history of those years, and people also seem to go back to a hundred years ago in this architectural narrative and experience all kinds of those years. In the modern society, these historical buildings seem to tell the history of those years, and people also seem to go back to a hundred years ago in this architectural narrative and experience all kinds of those years. Narrative provides a combination of strategy, imagination and creative source for architectural creation, while architecture and its life provide material for narrative, The two influence each other[5].

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Narrative of regenerative architecture

In his book the seven lights of architecture, John rawkins said that "memory is the sixth light of architecture. Human memory is recorded by two things, one is poetry, and the other is architecture. To some extent, the latter includes the former, that is, architecture is a good reference for memory, and a suitable long-term architecture can accommodate memory."[7] Through the restoration of historical buildings and surrounding historical environment, it is an effort to restore the historical context, a measure to inherit and respect history, a positive attempt to restore historical memory, continue urban civilization and highlight urban personality[2]. Architecture has its own connotation and meaning. Through the intentional endowing of time or architects, architecture has been telling the history and the world in a unique way. Time not only brings buildings to ruin, erosion and weathering, but also endows them with the precipitation of history. However, in modern society, in the face of these historic buildings eroded, weathered, damaged and old by time, I think it is not the only way to demolish, destroy and then rebuild them. In my opinion, through the reconstruction of old buildings, we can give them vitality matching with the modern society and functions and concepts that can adapt to the modern society in addition to retaining their original historical precipitation. The responsibility of architecture practitioners is how to preserve one cultural heritage after another in a more efficient, reasonable and sustainable way, and how to preserve one scene after another village memory[1]. There are many successful reconstruction cases:

2.1.1. Wrightwood 659 exhibition space

Tadao Ando took a brick building from the last century in Chicago and converted it into an exhibition hall. The external structure was changed into modern concrete material, while the internal space and functions were greatly changed, so that it could retain the traces of history while meeting the needs of modern society.
2.1.2. **Silent dialogue between traditional archway and modern technology**

The office headquarters in Lishui, Zhejiang, places the old building in the modern architecture. The collision of the two, the alternation of history, and the integration of tradition and technology are vividly reflected here. In the tunnel, I listen to the silent dialogue between the traditional archway and the sense of modern science and technology.

2.2. **The architectural language of regenerative buildings**

Because regenerative architecture is the reconstruction of historical buildings, compared with demolition and reconstruction, in terms of spatial narrative, regenerative architecture has more historical precipitation than new construction. It can also arouse people's imagination, and then create a unique narrative space through unique architectural techniques.

In the face of some historical events or some problems in modern society, some architectural designers often give regenerative buildings some narrative space or some special design ideas that can arouse resonance. Just like journalists, when they encounter social problems or want to express their own views, they often express their views to the masses through newspapers, the Internet and other means. Like a director, when facing social issues, historical issues and social status quo, he first wants to express his own views, and then he will arouse people's resonance through film shooting. Montage and other editing techniques may be used.
Architects also express themselves through a variety of narrative methods, which can not only promote the ideas of architectural design, but also appeal to people or guide people to care about social issues through architectural language. In addition, this design technique is also an important boost to the development of architectural technology. Most regenerated buildings express people's reflection on history, and the buildings left over from history may also reflect the problems left over from history, which may be the reason for the instability or decline of the society at that time.

And the architect can express the language of architecture through transformation, so that people can see the historical problems in the historical buildings and remind themselves not to make the same mistakes again.

And renewable building might involve some historical events, and historical events have a lot of art form can cause people's resonance, such as the film schindler's list, and jewish memorial, also can through the history of the jewish concentration camp buildings rebuilding the regeneration mode translated movie clips, architecture and film Is closely linked, the use of montage to architecture and film can express their ideas, let people can deeply feel the director or architect to express ideas.

3. Conclusions
Regenerative architecture is not only a reconstruction, but also a reproduction of art forms. It is both a narrative and a declaration. Today's regenerative architecture can also be an abstract language or a sounding container.

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