

China's 'barefoot architects' are transforming left-behind rural villages

23 August 2019, by Xiang Ren



Chengkan village, Anhui province: this beautifully-crafted and retreating architecture holds an important place in Chinese heritage. Credit: Xiang Ren. , Author provided

China is urbanizing at breakneck speed. Hundreds of millions of people [have migrated](#) from rural areas to cities in search of jobs or higher wages, even as the government commissions new buildings and infrastructure in less populated places, to try to even out development.

Many of the [900m people](#) living in China's rural villages have undoubtedly benefited from this huge transition, been lifted out of poverty and given better access to education and health care. But rapid development and massive migration away from these villages has also led to the loss of traditional architecture spanning back hundreds of years.

However, over the six years I have spent [conducting research](#) on such rural villages, I have seen an emerging wave of architects helping to regenerate these villages from within and preserve the heritage of their buildings for future generations.

Vanishing villagers

China's housing ministry has made some efforts to

preserve the nation's agrarian architectural heritage. There have been five waves of official shortlists designating "[China's Traditional Villages](#)" since 2012. As a result, 6,799 villages have been formally considered for conservation and tourism-led regeneration.

But there are some [2.5m more](#) ordinary and underdeveloped rural villages where such heritage is being lost at an alarming rate. In some places, traditional buildings are built over to make way for expanding cities or accommodate tourists. In many others, the destruction is more gradual.



An abandoned building in Anhui province – a typical scene in non-listed rural villages. Credit: Xiang Ren,

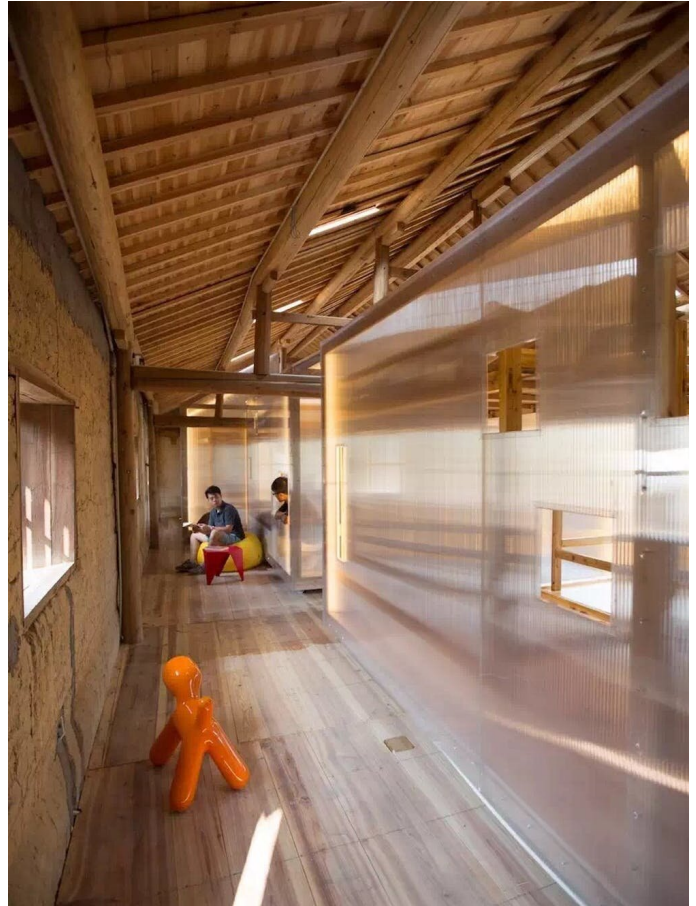
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In the remote parts of rural China, villages are mostly inhabited by the elderly and pre-[school children](#) whose parents have left to seek work in towns and cities. As the traditional clan-based social structure of Chinese villages has dissolved, ancestral buildings are becoming dilapidated from lack of maintenance—if not abandoned altogether.

Prior to China's rapid urbanization, architecture once served to tie a [village](#) together. Constructed using local materials, traditional buildings expressed local characteristics, reflected local rituals and were cared for collectively by families and village communities. These forms, practices and values are absent in modern developments, which are produced at an industrial scale and designed for economic efficiency.

Rebuilding hopes

In recent years, though, a new wave of architects have been taking an ethical and culturally sensitive approach to preserving rural heritage and delivering a more humane and decent way of living in left-behind rural villages. Some are trained architects who practice professionally. Others are "[barefoot architects](#)" who [draw their expertise](#) from the longstanding [building](#) tradition of pre-modern China, which was dominated by carpenters, rather than architects.



Interior of the new-into-old building, with flexible timber structure to respond to the users' changing needs. Credit: Wei He., Author provided

One example can be found in Pingtian—an ordinary village supervised by Songyang County of Zhejiang province—where [architect](#) Wei He and his studio renovated an abandoned house into a youth hostel.

Working within the shell of the original building, which is made of a compacted soil material called "[rammed earth](#)", Wei carefully inserted a new timber structure to create semi-private sleeping capsules, along with a lounge and reception area. The timber was sourced locally and is lightweight and can be taken down or reconfigured with relative ease.

Local laborers including several carpenters got involved in the process and helped site architects to

resolve technical problems using local know-how. The renovation of the 270-square-meter hostel cost less than £100 per square meter and—since its launch in 2015 as part of the emerging bed and breakfast industry—the business has successfully brought both tourists and local people back to the village.



An 'eco-lodge' in Jianshan village, designed and built by the barefoot architect without any drawings, has become a popular destination to learn about building with earth. Credit: Xiang Ren., Author provided

Old becomes new

Further north in Zhejiang province, not far from the city of Hangzhou, stands Jianshan, a village in Anji County. Here, Weizhong Ren creates new buildings for his village, consciously merging the roles of designer, builder and user. Since 2005, Ren has been creating rammed-earth buildings nicknamed "eco-lodges," which preserve the local traditional layout and construction technique, while also sourcing materials locally and sustainably.

His idea is that the familiarity and comfort of the rammed-earth buildings typical of the area helps villagers feel like the new architecture is an extension of their heritage, rather than an imposition on it. Some other barefoot architects throughout rural China persist with timber and brick construction in locally familiar forms.

The conservation and regeneration of Chinese rural villages helps to sustain not only the built heritage, but also the connection between the community and its environment. Contemporary architects—whether professionally trained or not—face many technical challenges to regenerate decaying villages. But what really matters is preserving space for people's memories and traditions, especially at a time when nearly two thirds of China's 900m rural residents are moving to the fast-expanding cities across the country.

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Provided by The Conversation

APA citation: China's 'barefoot architects' are transforming left-behind rural villages (2019, August 23) retrieved 26 September 2021 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2019-08-china-barefoot-architects-left-behind-rural.html>

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