

Case Study on Architectural Heritage Conservation Taking Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall as an Example

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Abstract

Through the Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall and architectural heritage related literature research, the background of Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall and the architectural layout of the function of a brief introduction, and then analyze the Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall "protection and reuse" repair and protection methods, as well as Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum will be a combination of cultural display, ideological education, cultural experience and tourism and so on. Analyze the "protection and reuse" protection method of the real needs and with the former planning after the assessment of the renovation and protection of the concept of combination.

Keywords

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall; Architectural Monuments; Preservation and Reuse; Pre-planning and Post-assessment.

1. Background of the Memorial

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall is located in Beibei District, Chongqing City, Chaoyang Street, Wenxingwan Lane 1-33, covers an area of 3,300 square meters, was three triple-temple courtyard layout, with strong regional characteristics and characteristics of the times. Inside the museum, by means of pictures, texts, objects and video displays, it focuses on the patriotism of Mr. Lu Zuofu, who established education, founded industries, resisted the Japanese and saved the country, enlightened the people, carried out experiments in rural construction, and struggled for the salvation and strengthening of the country[1].

This building consists of three courtyards and both sides of the compartment as well as the footstools, covering an area of 1570 square meters, standing on the Jialing River, the Museum can be seen through the bucket structure, green tiles and hypogee roofs[2], with strong regional characteristics and characteristics of the times, its predecessor is the Republic of China period of the Jiangba Bijie Gorge Defense Regiment Service Bureau. After the establishment of New China, this place for the Beibei Administration, Chongqing Beibei Administration seat, so the Gorge Defense Bureau Temple mouth area is the 1920s to the early 1950s Beibei political and cultural center.

During the war period, a large number of cultural, political, industrial and commercial celebrities came to Beibei, where they created and lived, leaving behind rich historical and cultural relics. Most of the former residences of these celebrities are the essence of the history and culture of the war in the rear, is the physical carrier of Chongqing's history and culture, is a valuable cultural heritage and cultural resources can not be regenerated, these celebrities' former residences or commemorative sites of historical events with the help of the influence of historical figures and events in the country, in the world, as well as the former residences or the former site of the unique cultural atmosphere, to further confirm the status and role of Beibei as a cultural center of the war as a companion to the capital city of Chongqing and even the whole country[3]. The status and role of Beibei as the cultural center of Chongqing and the

whole country during the war period. Therefore, the preservation of architectural heritage is of great significance to the development of society.



Figure 1. Exterior of Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall

2. Protective Reuse of the Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall

2.1. Focusing on the Historical Legacy of the Former Gap Defense Bureau Site

Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum is based on the 1927 Lu Zuofu came to Beibei as Jiang (North), Ba (County), Bishan (Mountain), He (Chuan) four counties special group of the Gorge Defense Bureau Director of the selected office space, physical display and the establishment of the old site of the museum[4]. Through the display of activities and historical events related to the period when Mr. Lu Zuofu was the director of the Gorge Defense Bureau, the restoration display that reproduces historical moments, the performance of the appearance of Beibei society at this stage of history as well as the display of cultural relics collection, the scene at that time is reproduced, outlining a true and vivid historical picture scroll. This highlights Lu Zuofu's extraordinary life experience and contribution to society, as well as his unique charm and great appeal. People come here to express their feelings, learn the nutrition of history, from which to get the driving force of life, with the advantages of ordinary museums can not be compared[5]. Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall through a variety of means and ways, cultural display, ideological education, cultural experience and tourism and other mutual combination, give full play to the role of Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall[6]. Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum is free to the public, the public and foreign guests to visit, not only enhance people's cultural identity of Beibei, but also played a role in education, publicity, display, and is conducive to the formation of a good image of Beibei city. Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum of protection and utilization of cultural relics, planning and tourism by a number of departments to participate in, and achieved better results, through the Beibei District Museum's unremitting efforts, Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum has been announced as the seventh batch of the national cultural relics protection units, has become a hotspot for cultural tourism in Beibei. More rare is that, in the current protection of the former residence of celebrities, focus on the protection of the former residence of the body but the destruction of the surrounding environment are numerous instances. Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall attaches importance to the design of the overall environment, the environment around the Memorial Hall included in the scope of protection and construction of the Memorial Hall, and in the process of construction did not arbitrarily change the surrounding environment, the

comprehensive consideration of its internal and external environment, the formation of the overall harmony of the cultural landscape. On the basis of preserving the historical authenticity and integrity, it realizes the common protection of the cultural relics building body and the surrounding environment, and its original real environment has not been greatly affected and damaged, and the specific plot of Mr. Lu Zuofu's life and work has also been preserved to the maximum extent. As a historically honed historical and cultural relics reflect their own unique value, which is incomparable to other antique buildings.

2.2. Demonstrating the Cultural Value of the Lu Zuofu Spirit

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall for the protection and utilization of cultural relics and sites to the physical protection and the establishment of signboards as the main, in order to build the Memorial Hall for information, pictures on display as a supplement, and to the public for free. In order to all-round, multi-perspective mining Lu Zuofu patriotic innovation of the spiritual connotation of the Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum display exhibition is divided into a total of 7 units, by 4 pictures and objects exhibition area, 5 scenes restore the exhibition room, a screening room, a commemorative Lu Zuofu thematic painting and calligraphy exhibition composition[7]. The museum displays 140 precious historical photos, 72 pieces of cultural relics and documentary materials, 34 pieces of cultural relics on behalf of the goods, focusing on Mr. Lu Zuofu education, founding of industry, enlightenment, the implementation of rural construction experiments, in order to save the country and the strong road of patriotism, not only to the audience to shape a flesh-and-blood Lu Zuofu, closer to the audience and the distance of the historical figures, and to promote the audience Sublimation of thought and emotion. This approach not only allows Lu Zuofu into the life of the public, but also restore, amplify and sublimate the value and dignity of its culture. Lu Zuofu support the rural construction movement, personally presided over the planning and construction of Beibei urban area, Memorial Museum in the form of large pictures and simulated sand table, image intuitive display of this period of history, so that visitors to Mr. Lu Zuofu's grand blueprints and glorious ideals have a more intuitive feeling, greatly increasing the scientific and intuitive display exhibitions, in the museum audience education has played a good role in the museum to fully exert the Memorial hall in the image of the advantages of teaching, realize the effective connection and benign interaction between museum education and school education.



Figure 2. Visitors in the Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall

By displaying some cultural relics exhibits that are more interesting to the general audience, such as the sewer manhole covers placed during the period when Lu Zuofu was in charge of Beibei and the anchors used by the ships of the Minsheng Company, it stimulates the audience's desire to understand and learn.

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall also makes use of various resources to contact Mr. Lu Zuofu's descendants, fund organizations, conservation associations and other social groups to form a joint force for the protection of Mr. Lu Zuofu's related relics and sites.

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall is the carrier and symbol of social civilization in Beibei. When people walk into the country, for the nation, for the people to make lifelong contributions to Mr. Lu Zuofu once worked in the place, the heart of the feelings of admiration arise. In the face of Mr. Lu Zuofu used items, worked in the house, as if that period of hardship and brilliant history suddenly stood up, vivid, vivid, real, into a history that can be touched, rather than a few lines of text on the books. Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall contains a unique connotation and shoulders the social mission, decided that it will be the community's special attention and expectations.

2.3. Utilizing the Educational Function of Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall is also a special school, is an important place for people to learn history and culture, remember the performance of sages and promote the virtues of the predecessors, has a strong edifying effect and cultivate the sentiment of the function, especially with the role of ideological and moral education of young people, and its has become a united front education base and patriotic education base. In the real former residence of celebrities, in the specific historical atmosphere, feel the charm of the relevant characters and get more historical information[8].

Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall reveals the history of the development and change of Beibei and its influence on today's social life by presenting vivid pictures of the experiences of Lu Zuofu and Lu Ziyang and the social life of the time. Due to its thematic and focused displays, it is suitable for knowledge acquisition and cultural recreation[9]. Lu Zuofu Memorial Hall provides the audience with a proper historical atmosphere, and it is easy for the audience to form a holistic, three-dimensional and comprehensive understanding of the buildings and environment of the Gorge Defense Bureau and the cultural relics and materials related to it.

Lu Zuofu Memorial Museum organized a series of patriotic education since the opening of the museum has never ceased. In the "please come in" at the same time, take the initiative to "go out", and communities, schools, townships and build a common education, and Southwest University Zuofu Society, Chongqing Normal University, history enthusiasts Association for long-term cooperation, not only in the organization of the school students to study and visit, and in the school, townships We not only organize school students to study and visit the exhibition, but also take turns in schools, townships and communities to expand the coverage of education. Let more people close to Lu Zuofu, understand Lu Zuofu, learning Lu Zuofu, enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the general public, especially in the ideological and moral education of young people, showing the unique value of the museum as a celebrity residence site[10].

3. Principles of Architectural Heritage Preservation and Reuse

Based on the development of heritage conservation and the real demand for heritage reuse, more and more architects in China are getting involved in the conservation and reuse of 20th century heritage[11][12]. In the past half century, with the progress and development of modern heritage conservation, the "time identity" of heritage is also changing, and its quantity and types are also expanding. Under this trend, architectural heritage has, to a certain extent, gone beyond the confinement of "the older the more precious", and has turned to discovering

and excavating the "real and special process of existence" as well as the "memory of history". "The "20th century heritage" is getting more and more attention; for them, it is by no means possible to simply apply China's established heritage protection measures[13], and should be revitalized and utilized and integrated into contemporary life without affecting its diversified values, which is a new issue that China's heritage protection work is urgently in need of response to. This is a new issue that needs to be addressed in China's heritage conservation work[14].

The preservation of 20th century heritage is no longer limited to the traditional field of cultural relics protection, but requires the participation of the whole society, especially architects and planners, and the Xi'an Consensus of the 2010 UIA Region IV (Asia-Australia) International Conference on Architectural Heritage Conservation points out that, in the process of rapid urbanization, architects have the responsibility to preserve and protect the architectural heritage[15]. The Xi'an Consensus reached at the UIA Region IV (Asia-Australia Region) International Conference on Architectural Heritage Preservation in 2010 also pointed out that: in the process of rapid urbanization, architects have an unshirkable responsibility for the preservation and inheritance of the architectural heritage; we should connect history and the future with creative design, so that our architectural creations are deeply rooted in the regional cultural lineage; and we also recognize that architectural culture is always developing, and that the inheritance of the architectural culture is embedded in the architectural creation[16].

For a long time, heritage conservation work, including repair and reinforcement of cultural relic buildings and conservation planning, and conservation planning for historic sites in historic cities, is mostly carried out by design institutes with qualifications in heritage conservation design, and universities and scientific research institutes specializing in heritage conservation[17]. However, on the one hand, the number of these research institutes is not large and their business is already saturated; on the other hand, the number of 20th century heritage to be conserved and utilized is increasing, and it would be overstretched to rely on these research institutes to cope with the conservation and utilization of heritage in the broader sense of the word. Under these circumstances, many architectural design institutes, which had previously focused on new construction projects, have also actively engaged in heritage conservation practices, and have even set up special departments such as heritage conservation institutes. Architects, the main professional group of design institutes, have also been deeply involved in heritage preservation and adaptive use, and have more and more initiative to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to them by the society. Architects, the most important professional group of design institutes, are also deeply involved in heritage conservation and revitalization, and have more and more initiative to fulfill the responsibility given to them by the society, and to reshape some social identity.

Pre-planning" and "post-assessment", as two important links in the closed loop of the whole life cycle of a building, were often neglected in the work of domestic architects in the past, and there existed "pinching the head and removing the tail" and could not be connected with the international practice[18]. The situation is that it is often neglected in the work of domestic architects in the past, and there is a situation of "cutting off the head and removing the tail" and not being able to connect with the international standards. Academician Zhuang Weimin and other academicians put forward the concept and method of "pre-planning and post-assessment" in "Architectural Planning and Post-assessment", which attempts to form an overall mechanism of the closed-loop architectural process from the perspectives of improving the design process, realizing the goal of human-centered urban development, as well as improving the behavioral feedback and setting up the standards, and so on.

As the protection of 20th century heritage has been paid more and more attention to, and the multiple values it covers have been continuously explored and expanded, people gradually realize that the value of heritage is not only confined to a few aspects, such as history, art and

science, but also presents a comprehensive and diversified tendency; at the same time, the concepts and principles of the conservation and reuse process, which take the value of heritage as the core and the criterion, are also being gradually established. For the 20th century heritage, the formation of its protection strategy, the argumentation of the utilization plan, the determination of the intervention strength, the application of transformation technology, as well as the summary and reflection after the completion of the transformation and reuse should be based on the standard of value judgment, and the values should be carried through the whole process of its protection and reuse.

In essence, the purpose of heritage conservation and reuse is to better realize its comprehensive value. Whether the diversified values of heritage can be protected, presented and even enhanced to the greatest extent becomes an important standard to measure the quality and level of heritage reuse work. In the process of architects intervening in the protection and reuse of 20th century heritage, through the interaction of architectural design and heritage protection disciplines, the introduction of "pre-planning" and "post-assessment" and other technical methods, and the close connection with the "value assessment-value maintenance" and "value maintenance" in the protection and reuse of heritage, we can see that the architects are able to realize the comprehensive value of the heritage to the greatest extent. The introduction of technical methods such as "pre-planning" and "post-assessment", and the close connection with the whole process of "value assessment - value maintenance - value excavation - value creation - value enhancement - value realization" in heritage conservation and reuse can help to further develop This will help to further bring into play the advantages of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary synergies and interactions, and promote the ultimate realization of the multifaceted value of heritage.

4. Conclusion

Architectural heritage conservation aims at preserving the authenticity and integrity of the values contained in the heritage. However, the conservation method of "restoring the old to the new" is too old-fashioned. At the end of the last century and at the beginning of this century, many architectural heritage conservation methods were chosen to preserve "the old as the new", so that we see many architectural monuments with their doors closed and only a sign at the entrance to tell the public that they are architectural monuments, and with the passage of time, the new generation of young people is not aware of the history of the architectural monuments. With the passage of time, the new generation of young people is not aware of the history of these buildings. This method of restoration and protection only takes the building itself as the object of restoration and protection, but the restoration and protection of architectural monuments also requires living people to remember and understand its history, culture and spirit. However, with the change of the times, the protection method of "protection and reuse" is more able to play the role of architectural monuments, through the protection of the building itself and the surrounding environment, to discover the characteristics of different architectural monuments for reuse on the basis of protection, to reuse the buildings according to the different cities and different historical and cultural significance, and to involve people in the protection of architectural heritage. As a part of architectural heritage protection, architectural heritage can live in people's hearts. Both local residents and foreign tourists will be able to feel the history inside the architectural heritage.

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