

Analysis of Countermeasures for Architectural Heritage Protection in Urban Construction

-- Taking the Conservation of Qinzhou Cavalcade Cluster as an Example

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Abstract

The article takes the distribution and development history of the Qinzhou Riding House Cluster as an entry point, discusses the architectural characteristics and historical and cultural significance of the Qinzhou Riding House Cluster, and combines the relevant theories of community development and protection of historic districts with the actual problems faced by the Qinzhou Riding House in the development and protection of the Cluster, analyzes the main causes of the problems, and discusses the development and preservation strategies for the riding house area of Qinzhou in general, respectively, and provides strategic opinions on the preservation of historic and cultural districts and the development of urban public space respectively, in terms of the general ideas and overall strategies. It also discusses the development and preservation strategy of Qinzhou Riding Building area in general, respectively from the general idea and the overall strategy, and provides strategic opinions on the preservation of historical and cultural neighborhoods and the development of urban public space in Qinzhou area respectively.

Keywords

Historic Neighborhoods; Urban Construction Contradictions; Architectural Heritage; Qinzhou Cavalry.

1. Introduction

At present, in the process of protection and development of historic districts, the crucial social dimension is often neglected, resulting in the gradual disappearance of many districts rich in historical heritage in the wave of economic construction and large-scale development. At the same time, there is a lack of sufficient understanding and attention to the positive role and far-reaching significance of community development in these neighborhoods, resulting in irreversible damage to the original community network structure. In addition, the detailed control planning of historic districts has certain limitations, while other special plans for the protection of historic districts are marginalized in the urban planning system, making it difficult to effectively guide the management and implementation of construction activities. Therefore, strengthening the social and political considerations in the conservation planning of historic districts is crucial for improving the operability and effectiveness of planning.

Domestic academics have generally recognized the importance of dynamic conservation strategies in maintaining the integrity of the overall landscape of historic districts and promoting sustainable urban development, and have actively explored and practiced in this field. By absorbing and learning from the advanced planning theories of the West, the concept of historic district protection in China is undergoing a new round of innovation and adjustment.

However, compared with western countries, China's related research started later, and the focus of the research is mostly on the planning of commercial functions, spatial environment and other material aspects, while the in-depth research on community participation in the protection of historic districts is still insufficient, and mostly stays at the macroscopic theoretical level, with fewer touches on the specific issues of community development within the historic districts. The profound democratization of western countries has laid a solid foundation for their "bottom-up" planning concepts, while China has begun to reflect deeply on the traditional "top-down" decision-making mode after the reform and opening up and with the prosperous development of the market economy.

Therefore, in order to truly realize the sustainable development of historic districts, it is necessary to closely tie in with China's national conditions, comprehensively and systematically analyze and appropriately resolve the interests and contradictions of many parties, and promote the synergy of the government, community, residents and developers.

2. Overview of Relevant Theories

2.1. The Distribution and Development History of the Chin State Riding House

2.1.1. Definition of the Riding House

Riding building is a kind of commercial and residential building form, is a typical commercial building in modern times, it is a kind of bridge across the street, connected with each other, constituting a corridor that can be walked around freely. The building is divided into three areas, namely, the roof, the building and the bottom of the building, along both sides of the road extends to the red line of the road, supported by columns, forming an internal walkway, the appearance of the shape of the ride on the sidewalk, hence the name.

2.1.2. Distribution of Riding House Buildings in Qinzhou

Qinzhou is located in the southern coast of Guangxi, is a prefecture-level city under Guangxi, historically under the jurisdiction of Guangdong Province, deeply influenced by Lingnan culture. Qinzhou riding building architecture belongs to the Lingnan riding building architecture, from the current urban pattern, mainly distributed in the old city west of the Qinjiang River, to the people's road and the south of the river between the first road to five roads for the concentration of the area, a road to five roads on both sides of the street are riding building.

2.1.3. A Brief Description of Chin State's Mounted Buildings

The Qinzhou Jialou is a building with a long history, first built around the 1820s. As a result of the Opium War, trading ports had to be opened in China's offshore areas. A large number of buildings were built in Guangdong, Fujian, Hainan and other areas under the influence of foreign cultures for the sake of business. According to historical information, Qin County Governor Zhang Zuilun in 1933 (1934) began planning and restoration of the city limits of Qinzhou, will be along the Qinjiang River Trench Dam Street and Hui'an Street widening widening widening, named Zhongshan Road, Nantang Street from the south of the city south to the south, all the way to the big playground, named the big South Road (today's People's Road) and in the middle of the street, open up the four streets, a street, the second street, the third street, the four streets, are made of All of them are made of plywood or concrete, and on both sides of the road, most of them are jiaolou. As a result, there are still many iron alley, old rice alley, taro alley, Yixing road, Yuliao street, Yanbu street, which are named after industries. Nowadays, due to the urban development of Qinzhou, the change of business concepts, and the relocation of new business hubs, the Qinzhou Riding Streets have not been as prosperous as they used to be in the past.

2.2. The Architectural Characteristics of the Qinzhou Riding House

1) From the dry-structure to the modern cyclorama

The dry-fence building is a commonly used form of housing in China, where the lower part of the building is overhanging, supported by dozens of basic pillars, usually without fences, and is used for livestock grazing and storage. If a fence is to be built, the walls are separated by bamboo fences to facilitate the passage of floodwaters. The second floor is based on wooden pillars and is generally for human use. Such a structure can be moisture-proof and beast-proof, but not too high requirements for the site. The southern region has a hot climate, abundant rainfall, high humidity, rich forest resources, and little flat land area, so the dry-fence construction has become a common form of residence in the southern part of China, and it is also one of the characteristics of Guangxi's residence.

2) The architectural characteristics of the East-meets-West

In terms of architectural form, the Qinzhou Riding House absorbs the characteristics of Western open corridor architecture and integrates the traditional Chinese gable corridor architecture, combining the different styles of Chinese and Western styles to create a chic architectural form. As a common element of western architectural style, one of the characteristics of the open corridor is that one side of the corridor is often skillfully arranged with columns and arch structures, which not only add a sense of depth to the space, but also decorate the top and bottom of the columns with fine line carvings, showing a delicate and elegant artistic flavor. In today's Qinzhou Riding House complex, the elegant figures of western-style columns and arches can still be clearly seen, especially in the design of the window façade, these traditional western-style elements have been skillfully preserved, and have become a unique scenic line connecting the past and the present.

3) Unique daughter wall that

The so-called "daughter wall" is a kind of low wall on the top edge of the building, its main function is to protect people's personal safety and play a decorative role in the appearance of the building facade. The daughter wall of the riding tower is the top of the building façade, which is also known as the wind tunnel wall, and is often a symmetrical structure with three horizontal sections, forming a wave-like skyline. The daughter wall of Qinzhou Riding Mansions is deeply influenced by Nanyang culture, forming a more unique daughter wall. In order to reduce the wind force caused by typhoons, one or several round holes or other shapes of holes are often formed in the daughter wall.

In addition, while attracting the daughter wall of Qinzhou Riding Mansions, it incorporates traditional patterns and decorative elements into the treatment of the holes, forming a relatively unique architectural art form.

3. Relationship between Urbanization and Conservation of Ancient Buildings

3.1. The Impact of Urban Construction on the Conservation of Ancient Buildings

Urbanization is the fundamental need of our country and the inevitable requirement of economic development. In the process of further development of urbanization, the city has a new look, but in this process, the protection of historical buildings has put forward higher requirements.

First of all, in the process of urbanization, many cities focus on the transformation of old cities and gradually spread to the surrounding areas, occupying a huge share in the construction of the urban economy. Driven by economic interests, many developers will focus on the old city, many ancient buildings suffered varying degrees of destruction, or even directly demolished.

Some businessmen put tiles on the outer walls of old buildings to completely hide their historical and cultural charms.

Moreover, with the rapid advancement of urbanization, many urban designers tend to learn from the planning experience of neighboring or successful cities, although this trend has its own rationality, but it also invariably leads to the homogenization of many cities in terms of style and lack of unique personality and recognition. They have worn away the individual elements that originally existed in the cities and neglected the shaping of urban spiritual civilization. In the face of high-rise buildings and garden buildings without urban charm, the individuality of urbanization has been unprecedentedly impacted.

3.2. The Importance of Ancient Building Conservation Research in Urban Construction

On the one hand, in view of China's ancient architecture and the long history and universal value it carries, urban development design is often accompanied by large-scale urban renewal projects, which undoubtedly poses a serious challenge to the protection and preservation of ancient architecture. We need to take a prudent attitude and strike a proper balance between modernization and the protection of ancient architecture, because once an ancient building is damaged, its restoration is not only vast and complicated, but some of the damage may be difficult to fully reverse, resulting in incalculable cultural losses.

On the other hand, ancient buildings are not only a pile of masonry, but also a living fossil of history and culture, which contain rich historical information and unique architectural style, and have inestimable value for the study of ancient society, culture and architectural art. In addition, ancient buildings also carry the memory and soul of the city, which can greatly enhance the cohesion of the public and stimulate the people's sense of identity and belonging to the local culture. From the perspective of tourism, ancient architecture is a bright card of the city, attracting countless tourists to visit, injecting a strong impetus for the vigorous development of local tourism.

In short, the protection of ancient buildings in urban construction and development occupies a pivotal position, it is related to the inheritance and development of urban culture, far-reaching impact. Therefore, the relevant departments must attach great importance to take effective measures to ensure that the ancient buildings in the modernization process to be properly protected and rational use, so that the traces of history in the modern city glittering.

4. Analysis of Problems in the Development and Preservation of China State's Riding Buildings

4.1. Main Problems in the Development and Protection of Qinzhou Riding Buildings

1) Demographic challenges at the non-physical level

Communities in Qinzhou City face significant problems of high population density and insufficient environmental capacity, and the rapid growth of the population year after year, especially the surge in the floating population, has made community management more difficult. In addition, the gender imbalance and the aging of the population, as well as the low level of education and the lack of a stable source of income, have become important obstacles to community self-renewal and development.

2) Aging infrastructure at the physical space level

Qinzhou City has significant deficiencies in land use, functional layout and infrastructure construction. The nature of land use is single, with a certain proportion of seriously polluting industries; the density of residential buildings is high, and the living environment is in need of

improvement; the road network system is not perfect, and the transportation facilities are backward; there is a shortage of public service facilities, and the aging of the infrastructure is serious, which affects the quality of life of the residents and the image of the city.

3) The crisis of traditional culture at the level of cultural preservation

With the rapid economic development of Qinzhou City, large-scale urbanization poses a serious threat to traditional culture and historical sites. The traditional architectural style of green bricks and gray tiles is at risk of demolition, and the city's cultural memory is gradually disappearing.

4) The challenge of balancing the construction of new cities with the preservation of old ones

Qinzhou City faces a difficult choice between new city construction and old city preservation. The construction of the new city and the preservation of the old city are carried out at the same time, which increases the difficulty of preserving the road mall. On the one hand, the rapid development of the city requires a large amount of resources to be invested in the construction of the new city; on the other hand, the preservation of the old city also requires financial and policy support.

4.2. The Main Reasons for the Development and Conservation Problems of the Qinzhou Riding House

1) Outdated infrastructure

As the former prosperous commercial center of the city, the area from Yima to Wuma Road in Qinzhou City still carries the historical memory of trade and commerce. However, with the continuous expansion and development of the city, the infrastructure of this area has seriously lagged behind the needs of modern cities. The high-density building layout restricts the expansion of the streets, resulting in narrow road surfaces, lack of sufficient public space and green belts, and failure to rationally plan for lanes and parking facilities, exacerbating the traffic congestion problem. In addition, the aging of the water and electricity networks and the haphazard layout of wires further emphasize the lack of infrastructure maintenance. The buildings themselves are also in a serious state of disrepair and are in urgent need of repair and protection.

2) The lack of cultural effect of the riding building

As a cultural symbol of the city, the building not only witnesses the historical changes of Qinzhou, but also carries rich cultural connotations. However, the cultural effect of the current riding building neighborhood has not been fully demonstrated. Damage to the façade of the building and illegal alterations have seriously weakened its original cultural flavor and historical appearance. At the same time, the lack of in-depth excavation and publicity of the cultural connotation of the riding building makes this valuable cultural heritage can not be fully integrated into the modern urban life, limiting the realization of its cultural value.

3) Low awareness of protection

With the transfer of the city center and the rise of new commercial districts, Qinzhou Riding House neighborhoods gradually lost the former commercial splendor, planning and protection of awareness is also diluted. The spatial layout of the buildings is out of line with the demands of modern life, coupled with the fact that some of the buildings are in a state of disrepair and unattended, leading to the frequent demolition and renovation of the phenomenon. In addition, the commercial potential of the building has not been effectively tapped, and many buildings have been left unused for a long time, wasting valuable cultural resources and failing to contribute to the city's economic development.

5. Strategies for the Development and Conservation of Chin State's Riding Buildings

5.1. Ideas and Concepts for the Development and Protection of Chin State's Mounted Buildings

The reason why the architecture of Qinzhou can distinctly show the local cultural characteristics and produce far-reaching cultural influence is rooted in its unique clustering effect, which has shaped the cityscape such as Qinzhou Street and Riding Street, rather than a single or a few buildings. As an indispensable cultural resource in the region, the current situation of Qinzhou Riding Streets is worrying: the awareness of protection is weak, and some of the buildings have suffered different degrees of damage. Therefore, to enhance public awareness and attention to the protection of buildings is the first task on the road of conservation and development of Qinzhou Riding Buildings.

In order to rejuvenate the new vitality of Qinzhou shopping mall street, scientific and reasonable planning and layout is particularly critical. As a unique architectural form with both commercial functions and cultural connotations, Qinzhou Riding Mansions, if carefully planned, will be able to promote economic development while further promoting its deep cultural heritage, realizing a win-win situation of economic benefits and cultural values.

Shopping mall architecture is the architectural style of Lingnan region. In Guangxi, Fujian and Hainan, there are many unique shopping mall streets and shopping mall cities. The rich practice of these regions in the conservation and development of shopping mall architecture provides valuable experience for Qinzhou. At the same time, as an important part of China's ancient architecture, there are many successful cases of preservation and revitalization of ancient towns in Qinzhou. However, for the protection and development of Qinzhou neighborhoods, large-scale development is still in its infancy, which requires that when we learn from others, we must be based on the local community, deeply excavate and respect the local cultural traditions, avoid simply copying the model of other places, and ensure that the protection and development of the Qinzhou Riding Mansions are deeply rooted in the local cultural soil, and blossom with a unique luster.

5.2. The Overall Strategy for the Development and Protection of the Qinzhou Riding House

1) Defining the concept of community development

In the course of urban development and change, traditional communities are often confronted with the problems of physical aging and functional adjustment. As a social space for the survival of indigenous people, they have been subjected to different degrees of intervention in social life throughout their existence. Therefore, while preserving traditions and protecting the historical and cultural heritage, the arcade district should also have a developmental purpose.

Questionnaire surveys, interviews and site visits revealed that most of the households are not satisfied with the operation of public facilities and institutions in the community but are reluctant to relocate; more than half want to expand the commercial area and increase future economic returns and jobs; many representative heritage buildings coexist with dangerous buildings, and intangible cultural heritage is less viable. With aging materials and intangible problems, cultural development is facing a serious test. If left to the market, the renewal of materials can be well handled. However, in order to equalize the investment, developers often raise the price of land and change the size of the land to increase the profit of the enterprise. This preserves the old town and improves the basic structure of the neighborhood.

2) Assessment of protection and development

Throughout the history of the country, there have been many illegal housing structures and third-line industries. Therefore, in analyzing the current situation in the area, it is necessary first to evaluate its value and to determine the extent to which it is to be preserved and developed in order to prepare it for future development.

The layout of the Arcade neighborhood was shaped by the combined influence of Chinchow Bay culture, commercial economy and centuries of cultural perceptions. Therefore, a comprehensive assessment of history and culture, architecture, cultural tourism and land use is needed. The historical and cultural value of the city is embodied in the city culture, history and social life; the artificial architectural value is mainly embodied in the quality of monolithic architecture, monolithic architectural style, street style and architectural spatial texture, etc.; the connotation of cultural tourism is mainly embodied in the elements of cultural tourism resources, the impact of cultural tourism resources, and the value-added value of cultural tourism resources, etc.; and the value of land use is mainly in land development, commercial development, industrial development, tourism development, etc. After a comprehensive assessment of the riding tower area, it is divided into core protection area, important style protection area, general style protection area, important construction control area, and general environmental coordination area.

3) Soft policy guarantees

In order to strengthen the social function of urban construction projects and to promote their smooth implementation, it is necessary to formulate corresponding supporting measures. The main ones are: the establishment of an urban development fund to encourage private capital; the active use of social forces to raise funds through a variety of means; the adoption of soft redevelopment to protect the rights and interests of the indigenous inhabitants, maintain the stability of the indigenous inhabitants, and promote sustainable social development; the liberalization of the transfer of governmental land-use rights and the granting of land; and the granting of relevant preferential treatment in the areas of land, construction, property rights, taxation, demolition and relocation.

5.3. Conservation Strategies of Ancient Architecture in Qinzhou Riding Tower Neighborhood

1) Protection of the overall landscape and spatial pattern

Traditional neighborhoods contain not only buildings, but also street texture, natural environment and residents, which together form a complete landscape form. Therefore, the protection of the riding area, not only to protect the specific buildings, but also to the whole area of the landscape and spatial form for effective maintenance. First of all, it is the maintenance of the material conditions created by human architecture. At present, the human factors such as the street space, Lingnan-style building facade, the space of the riding tower, and the elements of Western architecture have been continuously destroyed during the process of urbanization, and are in urgent need of maintenance.

2) Conservation of key buildings

Liu Yongfu's former residence and the Riding Mansion are the center of the Riding Mansion neighborhood, and other tangible cultural heritages include Tianhou Palace, Huang Wenlan's former residence, Chen Shulian's former residence, and the tomb of the martyrs in Niu Hui Po. In terms of the types of buildings, they include ancestral halls, ancestral halls, residential buildings, commercial buildings, memorial buildings, etc.; their role covers temples, mansions, residential buildings, etc.; and their architectural forms include Lingnan-style architectural elements such as wind and fire walls, wok ears, etc., as well as Western arches, columns and scrolls. Reasonable conservation measures should be formulated according to the characteristics of the different types of riding-store clusters.

5.4. Development Strategies of Public Space in Qinzhou's Riding Tower Neighborhoods

1) Evacuation of the population of the old cities

With the construction of the old city and the increase of the migrant population, the basic structure of the city has been overburdened and its image has been deteriorating continuously. From the perspective of new city development, it is important to clarify the development direction and characteristics of the old city, realize the organic migration of the old city, and change the long-term dependence of the city on the city. Therefore, the evacuation of the population from the old city is particularly important in the public activity space. The coastal new city is an industry-based development, to use the old city based on business and culture as the regeneration of vitality, coupled with the development of the new city to promote the transformation and renewal of the old city, and increase the capital investment, and finally bring it back to the old city in order to maintain a moderate rate of economic development, improve its services to absorb the residents of the old city, so that it can better play its role.

2) Development of cultural tourism

As a historical city with national historical and cultural heritage, how to better develop humanistic tourism in the arcade neighborhood is a development path worth exploring. The development of cultural tourism can not only effectively revitalize cultural resources, but also prevent the public from destroying the traditional cultural heritage; at the same time, it can also promote a variety of local businesses, increase the income of residents and improve the overall appearance of the city.

3) Reuse of public space

Because of the unit itself, the former residence of Sutin, which used to be a factory and district, has been abandoned by the wind and the sun. Some buildings have been knocked down and other industrial buildings are in decline. These old and outdated public places waste a lot of space. Therefore, it is necessary to renew the existing public areas of the district, both for preservation and for reuse. Historic buildings can be used as places for folk culture display and sightseeing, while industrial buildings can be used as the main places for community activities.

4) Diversification of public activities

In addition to hardware facilities, the program also includes software components of community development, such as residents' self-development, resettlement and employment, community management and development, and cultural construction of the community. On this basis, all kinds of public places are reasonably designed, and relevant organizations and organizations are established, so that the cultural life of different groups can become a norm, in the form of communication, leisure, upliftment, consultation, and public, so that they can actively participate in the construction of the neighborhoods, and thus form the management and administration of the community, and at the same time, it can also motivate and support the local residents in the operation of the commercial projects in the protected area, the management of the neighborhoods, and the protection of the Work.

6. Conclusion

Ancient architecture, as a rare cultural treasure, carries the brilliant course of human civilization, and is a vivid witness and iconic symbol of the city's historical changes. The old buildings in Qinzhou are especially precious for their long history and their original appearance without large-scale alterations. Its unique arcade design is not only a display of architectural aesthetics, but also a vivid example of the harmonious blending of local culture and foreign civilization, witnessing cultural exchanges and mutual understanding.

However, in today's wave of rapid urban development, the future direction of the Qinzhou Riding House is still unclear, and its protection and inheritance are facing unprecedented challenges. Therefore, for the protection and development of the Qinzhou Riding Mansions, it is necessary to consider from a multi-dimensional and deep level, and strive to embrace the vitality of the new city construction in the process of modernization, without forgetting to guard the memories of the historical ancient city.

In view of the fact that there are a lot of commonalities between cities in central and western China in terms of institutional structure, economic development mode and urbanization path, this thesis takes the Qinzhou Riding Floor Cluster as a typical case, analyzes the unique charm of its traditional architectural form, and actively explores the feasible path of its protection and rational use. Through this study, we aim to provide valuable reference for the protection and development of traditional neighborhoods in the central and western regions, and to promote the living inheritance of cultural heritage and the sustainable development of cities.

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