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in Zhuhai City as an Example

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Research on the Protection and Renewal of Urban Historic District—Taking Cuiwei Village in Zhuhai City as an Example

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Abstract: Urban villages are important carriers of cultural heritage and settlement spaces with strong regional characteristics. Certain historical districts have obvious regional characteristics. Cuiwei Village in Zhuhai City is now a typical urban village. The village has a long history and a prosperous business background, and its layout presents natural morphological characteristics. This article analyzes and explores the current situation of Cuiwei Village, and combines field investigations to analyze the problems faced by the historical district. Using qualitative theoretical analysis methods, suggestions are made in terms of village protection strategies and the effective use of historical resources. The streets and lanes of Cuiwei Ancient Village are restored to life, and the streets and historic buildings are reshaped, protected and revitalized. Realize the healthy development of the village and the organic renewal of the ecological environment, providing a feasible reference for policy formulation. Thus, for the economic development of the entire Qianshan area, the historical streets in the traditional villages contribute to the protection, development and organic renewal.

1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Since the reform and opening up, Zhuhai has been steadily promoting the transformation of old factories, old towns and old villages. As early as 2000, Zhuhai had the action of "transforming the old villages in the city and building civilized communities". Through the method of demolishing and rebuilding the whole village, Zhuhai has been carrying out the transformation of old factories, old towns and old villages, Carry out the old village reconstruction project; In the second half of 2018, the Hong Kong Zhuhai Macao Bridge will be opened to traffic. In the face of the people's demand for a better material life, the clarion call for Zhuhai's urban renewal has been sounded. Cuiwei village, a representative ancient village in Lingnan area, is selected as the research area. Due to the influence of multiple factors, its spatial layout around mountains and near water has almost disappeared with the development and change of economy and society. At the present stage, its layout is chaotic, its infrastructure is old, and its natural environment has gradually deteriorated with the passage of

time, The development of Cuiwei village is far behind the pace of urban development.

2. CURRENT SITUATION OF VILLAGE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

With the development of society, the people's economic level continues to improve. Due to factors such as the construction of urban road administration facilities and changes in the geographical environment, the spatial layout of the villages surrounding mountains and water has been destroyed. Due to the lack of guidelines for planning and construction, early villagers spontaneously illegally rushed for construction, privately built and disorderly construction, etc., which caused the original "seven streets, seven miles and one lane" structure to be seriously damaged. Because the village is in the street and lane system, the original streets, lanes, and lanes basically exist in the form of "segments" at this stage. Except for Yangzi Lane, which still retains the complete stone road and traditional streets and lanes, none of them are preserved intact. The terrain of the village is low, and floods are prone to occur in heavy rain.

With the gradual increase in the number of migrants, it has reached several times the population of the village, and the personnel management is relatively chaotic. The migrant tenants gathered in the rental house have become a better umbrella for criminals, and gradually have problems in public security, fire protection, sanitation, and transportation. .

Due to the lack of long-term supervision, people are even more reckless and build houses privately, which occupy the original public space, which not only has an adverse impact on fire safety, but also deprives people of places of activity. The villagers even rented out the ancestral halls and temples that were used as entertainment venues to out-of-town populations in order to make profits. The buildings are arranged in disorder, there are many illegal constructions, and there are no signboards. People entering the village are like walking into a maze, and the phenomenon that they can't find their house number often happens. The chaotic arrangement of the buildings creates more corners. The cultural value of Cuiwei Village

The historical buildings preserved in the original site include: yangmeinan's former residence, Yanggong Temple of Jingtang, Wugong Temple of Meisong, dunmulimen square, yigulimen square, tengfenglimen square, No.4 folk house of erheng lane of Binglang street, xinlunguo temple. One immovable cultural relic is preserved in the original site, and 11 historical buildings are rebuilt in the original site, including 9 historical buildings and 2 protection clues. 23 historical buildings were relocated, including 3 historical buildings, 15 pre protection clues and 5 clan ancestral halls (as shown in *Table 1*). The distribution of historical buildings is shown in *Figure 1*.

(4) Some walls in the building appeared cracks, water seepage and ash, the stairs and railings inside the house began to loosen, and the roof truss began to rot. In Cuiwei Village, the supervision function is absent, the quality of the building renovation is not good, and the house itself has many hidden safety hazards.

During the renovation process, there is no government policy to provide reasonable guidance. It is inevitable that the villagers' current level of awareness will There are major defects in the rural land in the Cuiwei Historic District, and there are historical contradictions in the work of ownership confirmation. Most of the land in the district is owned by the original villagers themselves. As the process of urbanization continues to accelerate, the villagers' land-conscious property rights and legal property rights have gradually become blurred, and there has been a contradiction between the two.

4. UPDATE STRATEGY

4.1 protection and renewal strategy of historical buildings

For key protected buildings, such as No. 35, No. 51, No. 7, No. 8, No. 6, Tengfengli No. 5 and No. 13, Yiguli No. 47-50, and Changshui Street No. 36, physical surveying and mapping are adopted. Three-dimensional modeling, and numbering all components, and then dismantling them, transporting them to the interior of the retro commercial pedestrian block, reconstructing them according to the numbering and drawings, and repairing the damaged components to restore them as much as possible .

Meisong Wu Gong Ancestral Hall, Jingtang Yang Gong Ancestral Hall, Yang Meinan's Former Residence, and No. 4 Residential House at Erheng Lane, Binlang Street, are low in original terrain and difficult to drain. In order to preserve their original historical marks, they are guaranteed to remain on the original site after reconstruction. Inside the ancestral hall, repair and refurbish the window frames, walls, columns, door and window frames, etc. of the ancestral hall. In the external square area of the public ancestral hall and former residence, focus on protecting the integrity of the architectural style. Considering that there are modern buildings separated by a wall, the exterior adopts landscape The technique of green space buffers the visual impact of modern architecture and the square. It can be divided into three levels. The square keeps open space as much as possible to provide walkable space for related parades and tourists who come to watch performances during different festivals.

The new building fully respects the integrity of the overall landscape of the plot, and is supplemented and reconstructed according to the building volume, facade, roof color, and street texture space layout of Cuiwei Village. The height of the building changes from disorderly growth to organic growth. The height of the newly-built building should not be too high, otherwise it will affect the appearance of the street. In the design of the building, architectural symbols such as pot ear walls, sloped roofs, doors and windows, and colorful decorations of Cantonese-style houses are selected to reproduce the traditional style of Cantonese-style villages. In terms of elements, the traditional architectural elements of Cuiwei are adopted. The

color of the facade retains the regional cultural characteristics of Canton as much as possible. The main color is light. The main color of the wall and roof is white, gray, and cyan, and the jumping degree should not be too large. The facade of the building uses gray bricks and carved eaves to show the charm of Lingnan architecture.

In the activation and utilization of ancient buildings, cultural relics, historical buildings, and buildings with certain cultural and historical value are protected, and they are better integrated with new planning and construction, and the original neighborhood pattern is restored. The existing historical buildings are organically integrated and reasonably protected, trying to find the old form of urban space memory. The ultimate goal of the plan is not only to protect the historical spatial memory of the village, but also to connect the style and features of the original historical area with the trend and trend of the city in the modern city master plan and future development.

Through the effective combination of in-situ protection and relocation, reconstruction and reorganization of protection, the original site is retained, carefully repaired, repaired as old, and historical records are preserved. The relocation of buildings in different places introduces new functions, The new elements add new vitality to the building and make people feel the accumulation of history and culture in today's environment. Respect the original texture of streets and lanes, move into relocation buildings protected in different places, and ensure the orientation of the ancestral halls and temples.

The independent architectural plaza space and streets together form the village system. The renewal of the spatial interface allows the entire public space to be regenerated, and the village public space system is radiated with new vitality. The Temple of Three Kings originally used local residents, and the original space was used for meetings and sacrifices. The original intent was the main place for local residents to worship gods and discuss matters. The square can be planned in three parts, with the step elevation of the Sanwang Temple as the main ceremonial area. The square is re-laid with bluestone slabs and forms a space echo with Cuiwei North Street. The transition area is set up with residents' rest space, and the control value of this area is relatively high. A viewing platform can be added to provide a viewing platform for residents and tourists during the folk art parade.

The restoration and reconstruction of ancient buildings can be carried out by workers who are specialized in cultural relics protection. During this process, the staff can record videos of the repair and reconstruction process to record the repair and reconstruction bit by bit, save the craftsmanship and technology of the construction workers, and show them to visitors in the form of animation. And find relevant people who are interested, who originally intended to promote the craft and technology, and teach them hand in hand, so that they can continue to pass on the traditional craftsmanship. For temple buildings, different protection measures can be formulated according to the differences in the overall village caused by different functional conditions and floor space.

First, the internal streets and alleys and external spatial elements (gate towers, wells, land shrines) are preserved. There is no parking lot outside the historical building, and no vehicles are allowed to enter, or shared bicycles are parked to avoid destroying the original road and historic sites. Due to the small internal scale and irregular parking methods for pedestrians, it is easier to obstruct people's passage and cause unnecessary traffic accidents. In the process of its activation, it can be considered to coordinate with the

surrounding residential environment and link the development of the surrounding historical relics. The interior of the building should maintain its original quiet features, and should not incorporate too many commercial functions. The Bureau of Cultural Relics Protection can set up special jobs here and hire relevant people to take care of it. The stone tablets and statues in the temple are preserved by special protection agencies to reproduce the historical glory.

Numbering	Building location	Building name	Activation functions and recommendations	Other construction requirements	Intention map
01		Three Kings Temple	Temple . It is necessary to continue the original functions of the Fragrant Temple, regularly organize activities such as worship and religious performance, and rationally improve the infrastructure construction outside the temple.	In front of the temple, divide a certain area of open-air squares according to the highest number of pilgrims, and improve the basic supporting facilities.	
02		Three-level stone No. 10 Wei-style residence	Hotels, retail stores . It can be transformed into a Youth Hostel, inn, health club, including massage and acupuncture, or into a retail shop to provide a good memory for the original residents.	On the premise of proper restoration of the interior and exterior of the building, different elements can be integrated into the facade design according to different ecological directions.	
03		Taihe Lincang, 2 Jiyue Wangji, Fenzhou Hall, 3 Hongde Village, Fuzhou Hall, 4 Changshu No. 7 Hall	Museum, antique, Creative Workshop . According to the local cultural and regional characteristics of Chuzi village, the structure of building is reconstructed and combined. The left houses are set up as a folk art workshop to create Luguang culture.	The site workshop should be laid out and graded. The zoning set should be coordinated with the characteristics of Chuzi village. The museum should be reasonably selected and the interior space of the workshop should be reasonably divided.	
04		Webster House	Museum of celebrity history . On the premise of proper restoration of the mansion itself, the interior space adopts the form of small newspaper to show the celebrities of Wei Dongyuan, Wade and Wei Zhongxin.	Improve the internal infrastructure construction of the building, follow the concept of cultural tourism in local conditions, landscape design, and plan plants, layout, characteristics to achieve the integration of history and culture.	
05		1, 1 La Wu Gong Ancestral Hall, 2 Zhongyuan Wu Gong Ancestral Hall	Village history museum and ancestral hall . It should continue the function of the ancestral temple, set up offices, formal discussion, etc. appropriately develop the exhibition and memorial industry of the ancestral temple, sacrifice festival, and further optimize the internal space on the basis of restoring the original structure and pattern.	Reasonable optimization of the internal space in the graphic design can be carried out in the actual, improve the usability of the internal space, indoor color should be implemented with Luguang characteristics of the museum, should not be too dazzling.	
06		1. Wuyang temple in Weishan, 2. Great ancestral temple of Wu family, 3. Wuyang temple in Luoyang	Temple tea house, folk culture center, community activity exchange center . The ancestral hall should be combined with the characteristics of traditional Luoyang architecture, which can be activated into a cool tea shop and activated by creative technology.	Outside the ancestral hall, the exhibition space will be reasonably planned and equipped with necessary public service facilities. The ancestral hall needs to combine Luguang characteristics to arrange the layout of buildings.	
07		1. Yanggong temple in Jingbang, 2. Folk house No. 4, Erjin lane, Bingling street	Village history museum, restaurant, international chain hotel . Building the missing cultural memory achievements of Yanggong temple. In order to cater to the standards of modern tea and silk market, different kinds of shops should be combined in the interior history museum, and the hotel decoration should be paid attention to.	The division of plan function and interior decoration of the restaurant should be integrated with the regional cultural characteristics of Luguang area, and the interior design of the hotel should meet people's needs.	
08		1. Yiguli No. 47, 2. Yiguli No. 24, 3. Yiguli No. 31	Cultural Planning Exhibition Center, bar, private enterprise courtyard office . The research institute should be equipped with desks, chairs, computers, tablets, tea rooms and collaborative areas.	Revitalize all surrounding illegal buildings and buildings that are not in harmony with the surrounding environment, build corresponding service outside the center, and provide public guidance.	
09		Wu Gong temple in Yishan	Celebrity History Museum, museum . The process of Wu family's past and present life is posted on the wall in the form of exhibition, based on increase people's understanding. The materials and plans of historical buildings should be presented to the museum.	Necessary public service facilities and infrastructure should be provided. The materials of exhibition boards should be waterproof and fireproof. The staff should regularly check the danger of cultural relics.	
10		1. Jinhua Temple, 2. Guandi Temple, 3. Temple of wealth and silk	Temple . It can continue the function of income, increase the status of gods in the temple, and show the subtleties of Guandi, emotion, wealth and silk to people in the form of exhibition board. The interior decoration should be adapted to the culture, and set up the box of source of money.	The overall space layout and landscape design of the temple should be reasonably designed, and the house layout should be improved. The wall and materials should be added to the site, and the canopy should be added to the hall.	

Figure 2. direction of architectural activation in history

Image source: self-painted by the author

In the revitalization of temples, ancestral halls, and squares, ancestral halls can be transformed into museums, cultural halls, exhibition halls, art studios, exhibition halls, galleries, and intangible cultural heritage research centers. The interior is divided into roundabout and revolving spaces, and wall posters are used for publicity. To show people the history of Cuiwei Village from ancient times to the present, the screen at the end can produce related films for visitors to watch. An urban research center can be set up to give designers another office location, and facilities such as tables, chairs, air conditioners, and computers can be configured according to relevant requirements. If conditions permit, Yiguli residences can also be transformed into youth hostels, homestays, studios, inns, youth hostels, small hotels, cafes, western restaurants, etc. It can provide living and dining for visiting tourists. The Sanwang Temple, Guandi Temple, etc. need to continue the original functions of the Fragrant Temple, regularly organize pilgrimages, religious propaganda and other activities, rationally improve the infrastructure construction outside the temple, and can set up tables, chairs, and sketches. Wu's Ancestral Hall and Wugong Temple can vigorously develop entertainment functions. Based on the traditional culture of Cuiwei, integrate the functions of piano, chess, calligraphy and calligraphy, creative workshops, etc., and further optimize the internal space on the basis of protecting the original structure and pattern, and then retain The historical memory of Zhuhai makes the rich historical memory and historical culture tangible. (figure 2).

In terms of cultural heritage, there is a lack of systematic development and publicity for Cuiwei village. Its image is not prominent in people's minds, and its influence is small. It is only limited to the original villagers of Cuiwei village and the residents who live in Qianshan. Moreover, the corresponding planning, management and construction are relatively lacking. The historical block has rich cultural resources such as ancestral halls, public ancestral halls and temples, At the present stage, the depth of cultural connotation is not enough. In the face of visitors from other places, there is no professional to introduce and answer them, and the lack of protection funds. The historical development process of Cuiwei village, folk culture, village renovation and other related data can be recorded and integrated by the relevant departments set up by the functional units, The group can also sign a relevant agreement with the TV station to set up a program of "protection and cultural heritage of ancient villages in Zhuhai - let's walk into the past and present life of Cuiwei village" and invite well-known historical experts, scholars, cultural relics protection and management personnel and representatives of Cuiwei village through "focus interview", Let people know more about the history and culture of the village and the future development direction. In the process of historical and cultural protection and organic renewal of villages, it is necessary to develop industries with local cultural characteristics. Taking this as the starting point and guidance, to promote the common development and progress of the original architecture and industry, new housing and Commerce in Cuiwei historical district. Secondly, we need to extract the Lingnan Characteristic Elements and scenery of Cuiwei village. In the future, they can launch special products and snacks to the guests who come to visit. The original villagers should cooperate with the enterprises and functional units to carry out publicity and promotion, develop the production of online stores, increase publicity, regularly update the contents of the platform, and improve the popularity of Cuiwei ancient village, More well-known entrepreneurs and businesses at home and abroad will be attracted to visit

and invest in the financial services and professional market business circle integrating folk custom, antiques, commerce, culture, artistic creation, cultural experience and business leisure.

The following is the overall landscape map of the street before and after the renovation. For the old buildings, in the process of renovation, the old buildings are integrated with modern elements, and compared with the traditional elements, so as to organically renew their texture. The streets and lanes are integrated with commercial elements, and some of them are treated with modern design techniques. For the historical buildings, the street and lane are integrated with commercial elements, At the same time of renovating its internal structure and painting its external facade, it combines the external square with the building itself. Ancient trees hundreds of years old in the square are used to build large steps and form a square space for people to rest in the shade of the square space in summer (*Figure 3-8*).



Figure 3. Before and after the partial update of Webster's Mansion



Figure 4. Before and after the partial renewal of Meisong Wugong Temple



Figure 5. Before and after the renewal of the residential building No. 4, Erheng Lane, Binlang Street



Figure 6. Before and after the update of the Three Kings Temple



Figure 7. Before and after the renewal of Webster's Mansion



Figure 8. Before and after the old tree update

Image source: Self-photographed by the author on the left and self-drawn on the right

4.2 Protection and organic renewal strategy and mode of historical streets and alleys

The protection and renewal of historical blocks include the control of the facade of historical buildings, the planning of streets and the design of landscape. The facade design, protection and repair of the building, as well as the selection of different materials and the overall modeling style are effectively controlled. It is necessary to protect the "seven streets, seven Li and one lane" in the form of segmentation and scattered distribution in the village at the present stage, so as to restore and regenerate the original context as far as possible, and not to destroy the original street form. The village should be reconstructed and designed by the way of overall demolition and local protection. The movable buildings Sanwang temple and the immovable buildings Weishi mansion are separately divided into one area for protection. The movable temples, ancestral halls, dwellings and ancestral halls are classified according to the name of Li, which are organically combined with the newly built houses and businesses nearby, Create a public activity space combining modern and traditional (Figure 9-10)

In terms of style control of historical blocks, the inner core area of the block is the centralized protection area of historical buildings, which can adopt the form of retro pavement. The enclosed wall separated from the outer core area can have the same color and material as the former Shanzhai wall. The color of ancient buildings can restore its original color as much as possible, and strictly respect the authenticity of old shops, The new building

height with commercial function in the core area is not only similar to the protected historical buildings such as Weishi mansion, Wu's ancestral hall and xinlunguo ancestral hall in height control, but also similar to the surrounding historical buildings in color matching, so the jumping degree should not be too large.



Figure 9. Historic building protection method-centralized protection
Figure 10. Guangfu Cultural Value SU Modeling Map
Image source: self-painted by the author

5. CONCLUSION

Cuiwei historic district contains rich market culture, changing the original single residential function and the main business forms of clothing, fixed-point drugstores, convenience stores, food shops, restaurants, dentistry along Cuiwei North Street, jieshizhi street, Dafang street and other streets. There are more historical buildings in the district. Therefore, we need to dig out its cultural heritage, and inject multi-cultural functions into the huge scale effect and cultural form catalyst function under the mutual stimulation of the two. With the existing historical buildings as the focus, we need to vigorously develop cultural and creative industries, and integrate commercial culture, traditional dwellings and Qianshan residents' strong sense of experience consumption and other multi-functional ways, To enhance the sense of experience of residents in the area, let more people participate in it, create a business model with compatible formats, make full use of the function bearing capacity of Cuiwei Historical District, implant modules in commercial development, and determine the functions of formats and the area of commercial forms, It can be determined that there are department stores, mobile tablet stores, cultural and entertainment infrastructure, restaurants, hotels, commercial banks with financial services, book reading rooms, display newspapers and other basic business forms, The development of mixed use can not only improve the quality of life and living standards of urban residents, improve the vitality of the block and the attraction of the city, help to form a diversified mixed community, and carry forward the traditional folk customs such as textile industry, but also make it more dynamic while inheriting the Cuiwei historical context.

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