

Practice of Aesthetic Education Involving Public Art in Industrial Heritage Reconstruction

-- Taking Chengdu Shuijingfang Museum as an Example

Weichu Zhang

School of Art and Design, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry, Zhengzhou, China

908382045@qq.com

Abstract

Emphasis on connotation enhancement has become an important factor in the process of urban micro-renewal in China. From this perspective, urban industrial heritage, as an important part of the history of human civilization, has important cultural inheritance value and aesthetic education function. Taking Chengdu ShuijingFang Museum as an example, this paper introduces the path of transforming industrial heritage into public aesthetic education space from three aspects of overall space, environmental atmosphere and moving line design.

Keywords

Public Art; Aesthetic Education Practice; Shuijingfang Museum.

1. Overview of Public Art's Involvement in Industrial Heritage Transformation

After the urban organic renewal movement entered the stock era, the renewal mode mainly advocated micro-renewal and micro-intervention, and optimized and integrated the original spatial texture and resources to meet people's more diversified living needs. In the process of urban micro-renewal, the development of cultural and creative industries and creative cities is an important direction and policy tool for the global economic transformation and urban transformation in the 21st century. As an important part of the history of human civilization, industrial heritage plays an important role in the development of cultural and creative industries and the construction of creative cities. Therefore, strengthening the protection and development of urban industrial cultural heritage is of great significance for maintaining the historical features of the city, improving the taste of urban industrial culture, promoting the integration of new and old cultures and promoting the sustainable development of the city.

In the era of urban micro updates at the same time, the traditional form of public art have been unable to meet the needs of the new era of social development, the expansion of the form to the connotation of ascension the necessity of transformation has become the consensus of the society, at the same time as the civil consciousness enhancement, a new type of public art request artists to creat process in the interaction with the public to strengthen communication and dialogue, With social issues and civic participation as the main tasks, to achieve a perfect combination of art and life.

There are many ready-made examples of art's involvement in the transformation of urban and rural industrial heritage, such as the early 798 Art Park in Beijing, THE M50 Creative Park in Shanghai, the "Two Sand" creative Park in Zhengzhou, and the OCAT Creative Park in Shenzhen, all of which reflect the ways and effects of art's involvement in the transformation of industrial heritage.

2. Overview of ShuijingFang Museum

Located at the intersection of FuHe and NanHe rivers in the urban core area of Chengdu, ShuijingFang Historical and Cultural Block is close to JiuyanQiao, JinguanYi Street and other ancient streets. It is a historical block that needs to be protected according to the Master Plan of Chengdu (2002-2020). ShuijingFang Distillery site is the oldest, best-preserved and best-equipped distillery site found in the world so far. In 2013, ShuijingFang Museum was built and opened to the public. Its traditional brewing techniques were listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2008.

The hundreds of years of cultural and historical accumulation of ShuiJing Street Distillery, as well as the attraction of tourists and local residents to the various business forms around the historical block of ShuijingFang, provide rich clues and materials for the improvement of the connotation of the street environment. The establishment of ShuijingFang Museum also provides a channel for people to know and understand wine culture.

2.1. Basic Situation of Surrounding Environment Construction of Shuijingfang Museum

Shuijing Square is located on Shuijing Street in the southeast of Chengdu, with DongchengMen and DongdaJie in the northwest, Shuijin Street and the east bank of FuHe River in the west, JiuYan Bridge and Wangjiang Lou in the east along ShuanghuaiShu Street, and the junction of FuHe and NanHe river in the south. As a hub of land and water transportation, it is an ideal place for leisure and entertainment. Today, it is still full of vitality.

There are a large number of traditional houses around the Museum, mostly built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. After hundreds of years, they still maintain the obvious characteristics of architecture in southwest China, with large density, small scale and chaotic layout. At the same time, there are also a large number of historical relics inside the site. In addition, due to the unique humid and hot climate advantage of The ShuijingFang Museum, the brewing microbial colonies of hundreds of years are still alive with a considerable number of species, and its traditional brewing techniques are still playing a role as living relics.

2.2. Basic Resources for the Aesthetic Education Transformation of Shuijingfang Museum

To build ShuijingFang museum into a unique aesthetic education space, it has the following two natural and cultural advantages:(1)the background color is based on the architectural characteristics of southwest residential buildings and superior geographical location; (2) It has the traditional brewing techniques and relevant supporting measures for distilling liquor, which is known as "a no-word history book of Chinese liquor".

First of all, The ShuijingFang Museum is located in a superior location, surrounded by Shuijin Street, Huangshan Lane, ShuanghuaiShu Street and other historic roads. It is adjacent to FuHe river and JinJiang River in the west and south respectively, with convenient transportation and large flow of people. And around the so-called "bar gathering place" JiuYan Bridge, large flow of people. For avoiding the traditional local-style dwelling houses keep around the southwest architectural features, so stylist in the museum of renovation, and consciously to transform the new architecture and old local-style dwelling houses around each other, even if the final rendering by other museum solemn atmosphere, but it kept its own characteristic, reflected the wisdom of the faint in the city of. Therefore, the museum itself as a public space with aesthetic education function, coupled with its geographical location, architectural characteristics and intangible cultural heritage, have consciously provided rich materials and inspiration for the integration of aesthetic education into space design.

3. The Thoughts and Paths of Public Art's Involvement in the Aesthetic Education Practice of ShuijingFang Museum

"Aesthetic education lies in the accumulation of aesthetic experience in the process, promoting the growth of emotional life, and cultivating the need, ability and consciousness of creation and understanding of spiritual freedom in the enjoyment of freedom and pleasure." This process characteristic of emphasizing emotional experience makes urban public space the most likely place for social aesthetic education because it carries a large number and extensive public life of citizens. This not only puts forward higher requirements for the construction of urban public space, but also requires museums with aesthetic education functions to provide more immersive emotional experience to increase the utility of aesthetic education.

Original advantage for the ShuijingFang museums and cultural characteristics, ShuijingFang museum to "environmental coordination", "cultural heritage protection and" two aspects pay equal attention to, around to meet community needs, and render ShuijingFang museum set up the communication between cultural resources "bridge", help to trigger the public common feelings.

3.1. The Museum Space Provides Aesthetic Education

Museum of public art in ShuijingFang more embodied in and the combination of the architectural design, first of all, on the design of the museum entrance, does not stick to the museum in grand solemn form performance, but after consultation with the surrounding residents choose concession road about 20 m, hide the entrance in an obscure, hide in the corner of the street, visitors enter, explore the library culture. The design also reflects the importance of residents' opinions in the design process.

The design of the whole museum is centered on the wine-making site and wine-making history, integrating cultural relics exhibition hall, intangible heritage demonstration place, wine culture experience hall and the origin of high-quality famous wine. On the one hand, the ShuijingFang Museum systematically preserves the 600-year-old ruins of Shuijing Street Restaurant in its original location, perfectly integrating the actual production process with the exhibition and display. On the other hand, through the establishment of five exhibition halls, including the hall of wine history, the Hall of heritage, the Hall of skills, the Hall of Brand and the Hall of world diverse wine culture, to give participants diversified visiting experience. At the same time, guides will explain the wine culture every 30 minutes, which will help visitors understand the wine culture from the aspects of hearing, sight and smell.

3.2. Environmental Atmosphere to Create Aesthetic Education Experience

First of all, in terms of materials, after the renovation and transformation of the Museum after the WenChuan earthquake in 2008, designer Liujia kun used local materials and recycled bricks formed by the integration of construction residue and platycodon grandizoris, which echoed the original blue bricks. The perfect integration of recycled bricks and original blue bricks also reflected the collision between the new era and the old culture.

Secondly, the design of wine flags is retained at the entrance of the museum. In ancient times, the flags show whether the store has enough wine. If the flags drop to half, it means that the store is short of wine. If the flags are intact, it means that the store can continue to operate. But now it is the iconic object of the ShuijingFang Museum, standing beside the door as a landmark and cultural expression.

Finally, there is a well in the Song Dynasty between the art hall and the wine storage art hall. It is said that the well was destroyed by war at the end of the Ming Dynasty, and was repaired and used in modern times during the Reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty. The walls around the well are engraved with scenes of people fetching and carrying water in the well at

that time. This scene is recorded in the form of stone carvings, which complement the surrounding buildings and also show the process and importance of water use in the brewing process.

3.3. Art and Design Tell Historical Stories

Museum internal dynamic line design to inheritance and promote wine culture as the main purpose, from the wine culture probably introduced to the ruins of ancient brewing the preservation and utilization, people walking in liquor-making relics exhibition hall at the same time also can visually see real brewed wine master, then a storage model of wine show, after visiting there are special tasters to teach everyone a wine tasting, If you are interested, you can also buy directly on the spot. Finally, it is about the packaging design exhibition hall of wine, and finally, it is the whole non-inherited exhibition hall visit. The whole moving line not only vividly shows the whole process of winemaking skills, but also plays a certain role in the protection and transmission of intangible cultural heritage.

At this stage, under the background of environmental atmosphere, cultural factors were expressed explicitly by moving lines, which also carried the specific content of aesthetic education transmission.

4. Conclusion

With the enhancement of civic awareness and leading people to pursue a better life, it has become more and more a symbol of social progress. How to define "good" and spread "good" has naturally become the universal pursuit of all sectors of society. Museums have been responsible for public education and aesthetic education since their inception. At the same time that Chinese cities have entered a new stage of development, how to understand and further explore their unique aesthetic education function is the key topic that scholars need to pay attention to.

And ShuijingFang museum take advantage of its unique geographical culture, a line of architectural design, interior design, the implementation of small creative landscape and related activities to pass on and spread the language transformation of beauty, hope can through the review of ShuijingFang museum building design process, to provide some material for domestic urban transformation, industrial heritage and discussed.

References

- [1] Suzanne L. Volume Painting Topography: A New type of Public Art. YuanLiu Publishing Co., LTD., 2004.11.
- [2] (Denmark) by Jan Gehl; Who can translat. communication and space. Beijing: China Architecture and Architecture Press, 2002.10.
- [3] Ding X J. Local and urban industrial heritage tourism reuse: A case study of Lowell National Historic Park in Massachusetts, USA [J]. Modern Urban Research, 2018(07):68-76.
- [4] Li renLei. Preliminary study on the basic mode of artistic intervention in China's urban transformation [J]. Journal of ShenZhen university (humanities and social sciences edition), 2015, 32 (05):128-134.
- [5] Li L. Urban public space as social aesthetic education field -- Study on environmental construction design of XiangShan Surrounding area [J]. Art research, 2021 (3) : 22 to 28, DOI: 10.13318 / j. 2021. 03. 006.
- [6] Liao J L. Discussion on cultural inheritance of ShuijingFang Museum from the perspective of architectural Semiotics [J]. Building Materials and Decoration, 2019(36):122-123.