

Study on the protection and renewal of traditional village cultural landscape

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Abstract: With the development of industry and the progress of cities, traditional villages are facing the situation of gradual reduction or even extinction. Taking the protection of traditional village cultural landscape as the starting point, this paper makes an in-depth analysis and effective research on the value of traditional village cultural landscape, It is hoped that it can provide more solid theoretical basis for the protection of natural landscape, material cultural landscape and intangible cultural landscape of traditional villages, and provide effective help for the development of these protection work, It also analyzes some effective protection strategies from landscape pattern and ecological environment, as well as industrial optimization, and measures for renewal.

China has a large number of ethnic groups and a vast territory. It is precisely because of the numerous ethnic groups and vast territory in China that the splendid traditional villages in China have been created. China is an agricultural country. The origin and important base of agricultural civilization are these traditional villages in China. These traditional villages are an important inheritance carrier of excellent history and culture, reflect the development history of the Chinese nation for thousands of years, and also a continuation and effective inheritance of Chinese culture. Development in urban industrial progress of this background, current development situation of traditional village face is very serious, traditional villages are rapidly reduced and gradually die, so in the current rapid expansion for the work of the protection of the traditional village culture landscape, and update the work is urgent thing.

1. Overview of cultural landscape

In a brief analysis, it can be found that cultural landscape originated in the early 20th century. In 1925, an American geographer pointed out that cultural landscape is actually the form of human activities attached to the natural landscape. Cultural landscape can be regarded as the combination of natural landscape and cultural landscape. In 1992, the World Heritage Committee defined the basic concept of cultural landscape, took cultural landscape as a bridge between natural heritage and cultural heritage, and divided cultural landscape into three different types, First of all, the first type is landscapes designed and constructed by humans, For example, street layout or settlement space, etc. The second type is an evolving landscape, such as a site landscape. The third type is associative cultural landscape. These landscapes refer to historical nations. These immaterial cultural landscapes have high cultural value.

The traditional village cultural landscape can also be regarded as a community formed under the comprehensive action of many different factors such as the economy, society, history and culture of

the residents in this region, This not only reflects the social structure of the village, but also reflects the cultural characteristics generated in different areas. The village cultural landscape system is composed of many different types of landscapes, that is, natural landscape, material cultural landscape and intangible cultural landscape. Based on the research on a certain basis, it can also be found that the traditional village itself can also be regarded as a cultural heritage. Traditional villages not only create farming culture, but also create more splendid local architecture, which contains rich historical and cultural traditions, and is a key carrier for the inheritance of Chinese history and culture at present. In the process of strict protection of traditional villages, the role of cultural landscape is also very important. It can further highlight the historical and cultural connotation, shape the rural landscape style, pay more attention to the protection and renewal of cultural landscape, effectively avoid homogenization, and better inherit regional culture, The significance is also very important.

2. Value recognition of traditional village cultural landscape

Traditional village is a complex integrating material heritage and intangible heritage. It reflects the local ecological environment and historical and cultural characteristics. It can be said that it is an important carrier of local cultural development.

2.1 Natural Landscape

China's natural landscape covers climatic conditions, hydrological conditions, biological landscape and other regional characteristics, as well as the characteristics of comprehensive beauty. Topography is the key factor that can influence the geological selection of traditional villages, which reflects the survival wisdom of original residents. Because of the complexity and diversity of China's topography, different types of village forms also appear. The ever-changing meteorological landscape is also the unique tourism resources of these traditional villages. The hydrological landscape is an important aura of the village. Hukou village, famous for Hukou waterfall, is a typical case of water landscape tourism.

2.2 Material cultural landscape

The village material and cultural landscape includes transportation and different buildings. The spatial form is a landscape composed of natural and artificial elements such as farmland, forest and streets, which can not only effectively reflect the context of village space, but also an important basis for the harmonious interaction between human and natural environment. Architectural complex is a cultural relic of great artistic value in current villages, mainly preserved in the form of religious buildings, as well as some public buildings with other functions, including traditional dwellings in villages. For example, quadrangles in Beijing and caves in Shaanxi are traditional residential forms with obvious Chinese characteristics. The traffic system of streets, lanes and ancient roads is a relatively basic vein connecting the nodes of village landscape. It is not only an important transportation carrier in the production and life of local residents, but also an important cultural and historical mark in the local area.

2.3 Intangible cultural Landscape

In traditional villages, folk culture is also a very important part, such as traditional crafts, religious beliefs, etc. these cultural heritages take root and grow in their respective villages, and villages are also an important inheritance carrier of these cultural landscapes. If there is no protection of villages, then culture will lose the foundation of inheritance. Different regions and different nationalities have different traditional crafts. For example, Shu embroidery is popular in the folk areas of Western Sichuan, and embroidery and other knitting techniques appear in Suzhou. In addition, the folk culture is also very rich and diverse, in the Dai people have a water-splashing festival, in the Miao people have a peanut festival and other different life customs, so that the traditional culture of different nations from generation to generation, custom characteristics are also passed on from generation to generation. Of course, the effective development of clan culture and

some industrial culture has further promoted the progress of intangible cultural landscape in traditional villages.

3. Protection and renewal strategy of traditional village cultural landscape

3.1 protect the landscape pattern and maintain the historical style

The landscape pattern and specific spatial form of traditional villages are the most basic and important features of most traditional villages at present. Although most traditional villages in China are in a state of disrepair, However, it is undeniable that these villages still maintain a relatively complete spatial form and continue the landscape pattern of that year, The environmental advantage of adapting measures to local conditions is the original wisdom of local residents to survive. Therefore, the protection of the original natural environment is an important prerequisite to ensure the maintenance of the landscape pattern of traditional villages. It is also necessary to make sustainable use of farmland and mountain forests, so as to provide basic living resources for residents. In addition, the buildings in the residential courtyards of traditional villages are the most typical style, and the landscape elements of residential houses need to be excavated more flexibly and deeply in the design process. Simplify the architectural language, integrate more modern new building materials and more new technologies, and reflect the local specific historical features on the premise of reducing changes.

3.2 Renovate ecological environment and improve infrastructure

The protection of traditional villages needs to take a good ecological environment as an important premise and foundation, and the improvement of infrastructure is to better maintain and protect the local ecological environment. After the baptism of traditional villages for a long time, the existing infrastructure is difficult to maintain the needs of new rural development and construction. In order to create a more livable village, we must help residents create a high-quality environmental space. The first thing that needs to be improved is the infrastructure, the existing living conditions of residents need to be optimized to improve their living standards, While creating a clean environment, we also need to pay attention to spiritual culture and meet the needs of spiritual culture. For local custom civilization construction also needs to increase the degree of attention, through a variety of ways to strengthen the villagers have civilization accomplishment, the villagers more popularize some ecological and environmental protection knowledge, guide the villagers actively to pursue more healthy more environmentally friendly form of sustainable production and living, constructing ecological environment system in a traditional village of civilization.

3. Conclusion

At present, the traditional village cultural landscape is an important cultural heritage of the common development and peaceful coexistence of natural and cultural landscapes, as well as an important legacy of the local social economy. Therefore, it is very necessary and urgent to protect the cultural landscape of traditional villages. Carrying out this work has very positive practical significance and can effectively promote the development of society.

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