

On the Revival of Rural Settlements in the Light of Traditional Cultural Ecology

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Abstract: In this paper, "Cultural Ecology" theory is applied to explore the traditional settlement of the concept of ecological housing, spatial pattern, ecological system, environmental construction and survival wisdom of traditional cultural accumulation. It provides theoretical guidance for the construction and development of rural areas, and provides enlightenment and reference for the revival of rural settlements.

Today, the development and revival of traditional settlements have once again become the focus of the Chinese people. The transformation and planning of traditional settlements are in full swing. Under this background, villagers hope to bring about economic income and life improvement through rural tourism services. For the sake of economic development, the local government is rushing around to improve the living security of the villagers and the village environment. The rural planning and design team in the city goes to the countryside without hesitation to cooperate with and support the rural planning and construction. These factors make the rural settlements lively and full of vitality again.

Subsequently, a large number of social capital poured into here, a variety of new ideas, ideas also followed into the countryside. However, due to the limitations of ideology, management level, planning skills and short-sighted economic benefits, blind and hasty development has exposed many problems: the neglect of the traditional cultural and ecological connotation of rural settlements leads to the gradual disappearance of settlement characteristics. Mutual copying of the surface of the business model makes the phenomenon of homogenization serious. The ecological environment of the settlement was trampled and the local architectural style was lost. These factors not only cause huge waste of social resources, but also seriously damage the cultural and ecological environment of traditional settlements.

Based on the theory of "traditional cultural ecology", this paper analyzes the overall structure of traditional settlements and extracts the essence of traditional culture for reference. It is hoped that the planning and development of villages will emerge from the confused predicament. Taking the traditional cultural ecology as the core, it seeks enlightenment for the survival and revival of traditional villages.

1. Ecological and Morphological Integrity of Traditional Villages

The rural settlements in China are the epitome of the development of agricultural culture. Its ecological and morphological integrity is the long-standing wisdom of the ancestors crystallization.

In and the nature of the temper, generation after generation of people gradually inherited is continuing today. They are like an old tree with luxuriant branches and leaves, deeply rooted in the soil filled with "nostalgia". It has an ecological and morphological integrity in the selection of residential environment, the construction of spatial pattern and long-term survival and management.

1.1 Selection of Ecological Base Sites

When it comes to site selection, feng shui has to be mentioned. The ancient Chinese had their own unique standard for choosing a livable environment, namely feng shui. It has become a complete theoretical system. Although it contains many superstitious elements, it contains a lot of simple scientific principles. For a long time, domestic and foreign experts in the field of architectural history are often puzzled by a problem. That is to say, Chinese ancient architecture is scientific in dealing with the space environment as a whole, in the combination of human landscape and natural landscape, and in the layout of large-scale building groups.

Wang Qiheng, an expert in ancient architecture, believes that Fengshui is a comprehensive and systematic theory of ancient architecture planning and design, which integrates geology, geography, ecology, landscape, architecture, ethics and aesthetics.

Influenced by the behavior of farming culture and its development, the long-term practical experience accumulated by the ancients when they chose the living environment was the factor of comprehensive investigation and consideration. And in accordance with the scientific elements of environmental ecology. "With Sunshine, ventilation, water intake, drainage, water logging prevention, traffic, irrigation, wage collection, blocking cold current, soil and water conservation, moisture vegetation, aquaculture, adjusting the microclimate. And it is convenient to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, by-products, fisheries and a range of other advantages.

1.2 Construction of spatial pattern

1.2.1 Integrate with the natural mountains and water

The living environment of Chinese people is always in harmony, unity, induction and integration with the natural landscape, and regards it as the unity of perfection and beauty. Chinese people advocate nature, infatuated with mountains and the water, yearn for the integration with nature. We regard the landscape as the independent esthetic object, as well as expresses the natural beauty the cultural carrier. The integration of Mountain, water and human has become an important aesthetic psychology in appreciating nature.

1.2.2 Create the layout of human habitation culture

The traditional settlement pattern fully embodies the spiritual realm and lofty ideals of the ancients, and embodies the existence and value of oneself between mountains and water. Place your living space in the landscape pattern. Cultivate one's morality, cultivate one's mind, and cultivate one's landscape personality, which is "One's character that does not adapt to the world when one is young. Born to love the nature of the scenery". The ancients tried their best to mold the beauty of the image of the settlement environment by the beauty of natural scenery, local culture, humanistic spirit, blood relationship and geographical ties. It constructs the space pattern which is fresh and simple, contains the natural vitality and the humanities emotion.

1.3 The formation of natural villages

In the economic foundation with farming civilization as the background, traditional settlements

adopt the concepts of taking advantage of nature, taking advantage of mountains, conforming to the water, consolidating soil and managing water to use ecological resources in a controlled way, and construct living environment and settlement patterns appropriate to it. The formation and appearance of the settlement were influenced by the traditional mode of production, ideology, ritual and music system.

The form of settlement is the result of externalization and materialization of its internal vitality. The formation and development of the traditional rural settlement embodies people-oriented and settlement-centered. With the same root, the same surname, the same clan as blood ties, the Circle of Life's reproduction of its own unique cultural ecology.

They eat the same diet of food, wear the same clothes, practice the same local dialect, live in the same style of house, work together, work together, and guard the same settlement together. In this relationship of production and life. With landscape, forest, sunlight, rivers, soil factors for foil. The behavior of human activities, psychological trends, social interaction and other material needs into which. Building houses, building public places, building bridges and roads, creating material demand space for organic development.

(Figures 1 and 2)



Fig. 1 Xijiang Miao village in Guizhou
(self-taken)



Fig. 2 Xijiang Miao village in Guizhou
(self-taken)

2. Ecological Consciousness and Ecological Wisdom of Traditional Culture

"... there are still many villages in China today that can be called the land of Peach Blossoms. They are the product of thousands of years of agricultural civilization, agricultural ancestors and a variety of natural disasters and terrible enemies, through countless adaptation, try, failure and victory of experience. Experience in dealing with natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, and experience in choosing homes, building fields, farming, irrigation, and planting. All of this taught our ancestors how to build and maintain a paradise. It is this 'Art of Survival' that makes our landscape not only safe, productive and beautiful, "Yu Kongjian, author of the art of survival, describes China's countryside.

The economic life style of farming civilization has influenced the cultural ecological consciousness and ecological wisdom of rural settlements from ancient times to the present.

2.1 Cultural ecology

The cultural and ecological system of rural settlements in China is very complete but intertwined. it, like blood, has been handed down and inherited from generation to generation. Evolution and development under the background of Inland Geographical Environment. It was influenced by the farming civilization and the Patriarchal clan system, as well as the traditional "ritual and music"

cultural communication system. Formed a complete "human, natural, social harmony" of the traditional cultural ecosystem.

Steward's cultural ecology holds that if cultural factors such as population, residence pattern, kinship structure, land occupation form, use system and technology are considered in isolation, the relationship between them and the environment cannot be grasped. Only when all kinds of complex factors are connected together and studied integrately can the roles and positions of environmental factors in cultural development be clarified. In this way we can show how cultural types and cultural patterns are subject to the environment.

2.2 Ecological wisdom

For a long time, the Chinese people have always stressed the harmonious coexistence between human and nature. The organic combination of humanistic environment and natural landscape. The existence and development of rural settlements have long maintained a coexistence with the ecological environment. Man and nature merge into each other.

The "Ten Books of Yangzhai" talks about the relationship between man and land in the living environment. "The place where people live should be mainly the earth and mountains and rivers." The requirements of the surrounding environment, "where people live, the flowing water on the left is called Qing Long, the long road on the right is called Bai Hu, the pond in the front is called Zhu Que, and the hill in the back is called Xuan Wu, which is called the best place." There is support on the back and a barrier on the front. A person who assists left and right. To avoid the interference of strong external air flow and not completely isolate the atmosphere. There is now a pleasant picture of mountains and rivers, birds and flowers, green mountains and waters, warm winter and cool summer. This is the survival wisdom of the Chinese people in harmony with nature. Today, many foreign ecological researchers fully affirm the survival wisdom of the Chinese people. (Figures 3 and 4)

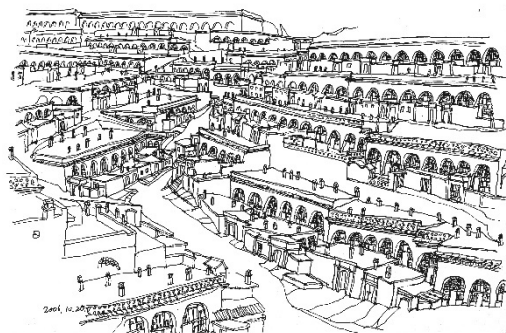


Fig. 3 cliff cave dwelling in northern Shaanxi (self-drawing)

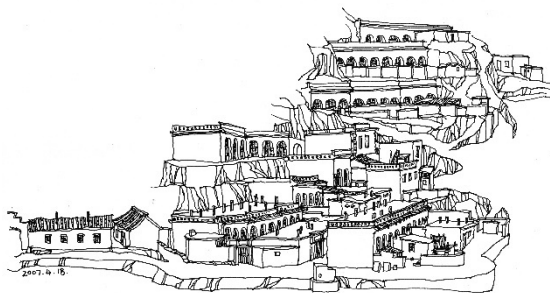


Fig. 4 cave dwelling village settlement in northern Shaanxi (self-drawing)

2.3 Humanistic Spirit

2.3.1 Building Material Structure Space and Adhering to Family Ethics

(1) Worship the ancestors with the ancestral hall as the center. In order to strengthen the emotional cohesion, carry on the consanguinity education and ancestor worship. To "Four Generations under One Roof" living together in the form of courtyard, the construction of Happy Family Emotional Space;

(2) Neighborhood, roads and bridges become the link between families. The construction of

pavilions and archways has become a means of spiritual and cultural symbols to promote settlements.

(3) The threshold and the couplets are used to guide people's pursuit of fame and fortune, and a large number of decorative stone carvings, brick carvings and wood carvings are attached to the buildings to symbolize auspicious peace. To educate future generations

(4) In order to build a stage and a theater to enliven the people's spiritual life. The settlement environment should be fully coordinated with comprehensive consideration and perfect functions.

2.3.2 Constructing Spiritual Communication Space and Respecting Cultural Ecology Concept

(1) With clan surname as the link, the rise and fall of the family is thriving. Although it has its negative and feudal aspects, it has strengthened the cohesion of the family emotion and the tradition of recognizing the ancestors and returning to the clan, enabling the traditional spiritual culture to survive.

(2) With centripetal force, the compound residential form strengthens the exchange and communication of people's spirit and emotion, and creates a friendly exchange space.

(3) The winding roadway space connects with the relatively private space in a simple form, strengthening cultural and material exchanges between neighbors. It forms a perfect and harmonious beautiful picture scroll.

3. Current Situation and Problems of Rural Settlements

Many economically backward areas in our country still have a large number of traditional villages. However, these traditional settlements are very embarrassing in the post-industrial era. Traditional settlements have gradually degenerated and declined, with many hollow villages and unmanned villages. The current situation and development of such settlements are worrying. The over exploitation of rural tourism and the policy-oriented and mandatory interventions have destroyed the overall cultural pattern of settlements and neglected the regional characteristics of settlements. The thinking restriction dominated by modern technological rationality and the emergence of comprehensive and intensive rural reconstruction designs have destroyed the existence and development of traditional settlement cultural ecology.

3.1 Differentiation of Settlement Structure

The population of rural settlements has lost to cities in different ways, which has become the main factor for the decline of settlements. The kinship and ethnic ties of settlements are broken, and the geographical relations are destroyed. The ethics with settlement as the core and the local cultural ecology are broken. The traditional settlement culture and the modern civilization have appeared the fault in the transformation. The traditional concept of cultural ecological residence is difficult to survive and develop effectively. The internal structure of the original settlement has been divided. Poor infrastructure and low environmental quality result in the sharing of resources in modern society is very weak. Some valuable ancient houses and buildings have been demolished. Irrational Development and blind urbanization make the residential structure of villages scattered. The settlement boundary is blurred. This breaks the integrity of the cultural ecology of the settlement.

3.2 Transformation of Traditional Industry

Driven by the development of market economy, the current situation of rural areas needs to break through the traditional model of economic development. The old Relations of production must move towards a new type of mechanism for the development of modern agriculture. In the era of

rapid spread of science and Technology and information, science and Technology Innovation and Information Utilization can help the rapid development of rural economy. Traditional Agriculture needs to step into the information-based development trend must be in line with the development of advanced productive forces.

Modern mode of production and lifestyles and consumer needs and survival laws are not in conflict with the preservation of traditional culture. We must not only preserve the traditional cultural ecology, but also adapt to the new development needs. The traditional concept and the concept of settlement development need to be innovated. Settlement structure needs upgrading. Production relations need transformation. Modern science and technology, information technology, new materials and advanced equipment need to be ingeniously integrated and rationally configured with traditional settlements. The integration and innovation of modern agriculture, organic agriculture and other technological modes need to provide a strong guarantee for the survival of traditional settlements and the sustainable development of agriculture. These factors are important topics in theoretical research and operational practice.

3.3 The Loss of Spiritual Culture

At one time, our country paid more attention to material accumulation than spiritual and cultural pursuit. The pursuit of culture "entrusted" to the school education. It is believed that school education is the outlet to solve cultural improvement and spiritual pursuit. Even think that cultural education is only about school-age children, and has nothing to do with adults. The result is ideological bias, and barbarism is everywhere. Demolition and construction are no exception for traditional settlements.

The loss of the carrier of traditional spiritual culture makes the integral values, customs, moral framework, religious belief, folk art and ecological originality look very weak. The spiritual and cultural life with rich folk customs has also gradually weakened, which greatly affected the differentiation of the internal structure of the settlement.

Even in the high-tech era, the material development is quite rich, but the preservation of the rural historical development veins and the spiritual origin of the surviving traditional culture are still the spiritual motive force of the rural development and revival.

4. Survival and Revival of Rural Settlements

Rural settlements need to be rejuvenated. Fundamentally, it is to strengthen the development and rejuvenation of rural economy. Developing economy is the "life" of the village. Preserving traditional cultural ecology is the "root" of the village. The village is the "hometown" of the wanderer. Even if a new agricultural mechanism appears in the village, the "homesickness" still needs to be retained.

4.1 Grasp the Planning and Design of the Ecological Core of Traditional Culture

The traditional settlement is the "national culture" in the cultural ecology. There is a passion for the land and an experience of life. This kind of cultural ecology is a true reflection of people's dependence on native land and their expectation for the future. It truly reflects the vitality of the land, the vitality of life, as well as the villagers of the joy of hard work and harvest feelings.

It is necessary for the development of rural settlement to involve planning and design in its existence. It can integrate and reorganize the related factors of social resources and villages and give the orientation and direction of the development of villages. Connecting backward villages with the modern way of life.

Grasping the ecological core of traditional culture as the dominant ideology. To improve the comprehensive cultural accomplishment and theoretical level of planning designers. Cultivate and shape rural planning designers with humanistic quality and sound personality. Adhering to the attitude of respecting tradition and taking rational thinking mode as the starting point, the planning and design of traditional settlements are carried out.

4.2 Improve the Villagers' Cognitive ability and Innovation ability

Change the villagers' concept and knowledge structure level by education, let the villagers realize the value of traditional culture and find their own position. Strengthen the village's independent innovation ability and enhance the village's own hematopoietic function.

The settlement aborigines are the main body of the village. They are the main "inheritors" of the countryside. Let the villagers play a role of ownership. Enhancing economic efficiency and livelihood security. Inspire them in their quest for quality of life. Increase your confidence in your own culture. Reflect on how to deal with the inheritance of tradition and cultural ecology.

In the future, there will be a part of "villagers", who will go to the countryside from the city. They represent the elite of the new age. They will play an important role in the promotion and rejuvenation of the countryside in the future.

4.3 Strengthen the transformation of rural industries and the revival of cultural ecology

The existence and development of traditional settlements are backed by the comprehensive agricultural production capacity. At present, most basic agriculture in our country needs to change its mechanism. We need to adjust the agricultural structure and establish a new market-oriented allocation mechanism. From relying on the consumption of resources, investment in farming, natural environment of the extensive management. As soon as possible to focus on improving the quality and efficiency of the intensive operation.

Developing modern service agriculture. To improve people's enthusiasm for agriculture and agricultural product development and to develop the rural tourism market. To create a tourism format rich in regional features and with cultural and ecological characteristics. In recent years, after the development of urban economy, the important measure to feed back the rural revival is to develop tourism service agriculture and improve the rural living environment.

The revival of settlement cultural ecology needs the support of rural economic revival. Without a prosperous rural economy, there would be no prosperity of traditional cultural ecology. Only when the rural economy develops can the villagers feel at ease on their own land. Only when the villagers are present can the traditional cultural ecology be inherited and the settlements be continued.

5. Conclusion

The inheritance and continuation of cultural ecology needs effective utilization and development, so that it can continue to multiply and continue. The development of rural modernization is not contrary to the inheritance of traditional cultural ecology, only to let the healthy and developed model into the settlement. To establish a long-term mechanism to protect the cultural and ecological environment, so that the rural civilization and self-esteem. There will be a real sense of the survival and revival of rural cultural ecology.

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