

Analysis and Development Exploration of Ancient Villages Based on Rural Revitalization Strategy -Take Zheshui Village in Shanxi Province as an example

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Abstract. Ancient villages are the carriers of traditional culture, lifestyle and social ideology based on a certain economic and social structure. They are the integration of humans and nature and the accumulation of history for thousands of years. Ancient villages in Shanxi Province are too numerous to enumerate, but with the changes of the times, ancient villages are facing severe challenges because they cannot meet the needs of modern society. Based on the country's strategy for rural revitalization, the author passed field research on Zheshui Village in Lingchuan County. From the analysis of the village's material form and spiritual form, a preliminary exploration was made of the development of the ancient villages.

1The status quo and development of ancient villages

Now, with industrialization and urbanization continued to advance, many countries have encountered problems of rural decline, backward economic structure of ancient villages, leading to the decline in the vitality of traditional village, the conflict between the original material and new life content obviously, the differences between traditional cultures that have given them their characteristics have gradually disappeared. The major problems that have been summed up are: lack of industry leads to economic difficulties, backwardness of basic supporting systems leads to widening differences between urban and rural areas, and "hollowing" leads to the loss of talented people, resulting in a lack of cultural identity. So the protection and development of ancient villages have a long way to go. In the development of ancient villages, combined with their own planning profession, we can learn from the city's inventory transformation and the concept of urban renewal. The term "inventory" was used to protect cultural heritage buildings and traditional villages. "Renewal" pointed out that some design plans should be carried out on the basis of maintaining the village's historic features, including protection, repairs, improvement, preservation, and renovation. The planning and design of ancient villages should be changed in morphology and function, taking into account both material and spiritual needs, in the process of development, based on national policies, people-oriented, bring vitality to ancient villages.

There are numerous ancient villages in China, and ancient villages are an integral part of the rural community. The protection of the development of ancient villages cannot be seen in isolation. It is necessary to seek solutions in the context of the decline and revitalization of the countryside. Not long ago, after the Party's Nineteenth National Congress proposed to implement the strategy for rural revitalization, the Central Economic Work Conference at the end of 2017 had made rural revitalization one of the major tasks in 2018. The Central Rural Work Conference also proposed to scientifically formulate a rural rejuvenation strategic plan. The protection and development of ancient villages provide important opportunities.

In the context of the strategy for rural regeneration, on the one hand, we must fully reflect the unique value of ancient villages that are different from contemporary ones. The active protection of ancient villages cannot replace agricultural civilization with industrial civilization, nor can it replace agricultural culture with simple urban culture. It cannot use rural construction methods to build rural areas, nor can it completely change the traditional layout of ancient villages with the concept of modern planning and design.

On the other hand, the protection of ancient villages cannot be considered statically. Rural society has not ceased to change since its inception. Industrialization and urbanization have had a huge impact on rural areas. Rural revitalization must conform to these changes, and it cannot resist these changes. If it is opposed, rural revitalization cannot be achieved.

2Rural Revitalization Strategy

3Status of Zheshui Village

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3.1 The physical form of Zheshui Village

3.1.1 Geographic Location

Zheshui is located in Liuquan Township, Jincheng City. Located at the turn of the two provinces of Shanxi and Henan and the three counties of Lingchuan Huguang Linzhou. It is surrounded by mountains and rivers. Zheshui River flows through the front, there are Xionger Mountain and Ban Mountain in the south, and Xinghu Mountain and Zhutou Mountain the north. The ancient trees on the hills are very lush, and the tree shading like a natural screen.



Fig. 1. Geographic Location

3.1.2 The overall structure

The overall structure of Zheshui Village is sound. The entire village is 800 meters east-west and nearly 500 meters north-south, with a total area of about 40,000 square meters. There are not only millennium pine, six hundred years of ancient trees, Guanyin Temple, Guandi Temple, Zhushi Temple, Erxian nainai Temple, Gedashen Temple, Tudi Temple, Shanshen Temple, Heshen Temple, Yuhuang Temple, and the existing ancient Ming and Qing Dynasties. The residences include 16 courtyards such as “Yang family Three Courtyards”, “Ancient Academy”, “Outside Courtyard” and “Inside Courtyard”. There are also “Yangma Ancient Roads” that have experienced many vicissitudes of life.

3.1.3 Residential Courtyard

The houses of Zheshui Village and the pattern layout are basically one or two courtyard houses. Courtyard scale, building deep into the grand. Before the Ming Dynasty, ground-based house frames were rebuilt or rebuilt during the Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China. However, the gate buildings preserved the architectural styles of the Qing Dynasty. The courtyard still has the tone of the Ming Dynasty. It is unpretentious, solid and durable. The internal structure of materials used is exquisite, doors and windows design and wood carving are exquisite, while the exterior style is not luxurious, but also reflects

the character of the owner with no exposed, simple and diligent.

3.1.4 Brick carving stone carving wood carving decoration

The decoration art in the residential buildings of Zheshui Village is mainly reflected in the carvings and gates. The carving art of Zheshui Village is mainly wood carving, stone carving and brick carving. Wood carvings are generally used for bucket arch, sparrow brace, window frame and other parts. The subject matter is varied. Although the area occupied is small, the most sculpted patterns are fine. Most of the stone carvings are found in drum-shaped bearing stone, column bases, and balustrade. Brick carvings are commonly used in gable wall head, ridge, animal, and screen wall. The overall feeling of brick stone carving is vigorous and powerful, and the carved patterns are rich in meaning.



Fig. 2. Wood Carving Decoration

Most of the houses on the villagers' homes in Zheshui are gated with wood carvings, beams and paintings. They are beautifully shaped and beautifully painted. They have drawn birds, animals, trees and flowers and auspicious and festive things to express the good wishes of their owners.

3.2 The spirit form of Zheshui Village

3.2.1 Historical Form

According to the existing inscriptions and dwelling styles of the Guanyintang, the village site was recently in the late Yuan Dynasty and the early Ming Dynasty, with a history of nearly 600 years. By the Ming Dynasty, it was one of the eight ancient towns in Lingchuan.

Zheshui Village, while expanding the scale of the village through commerce and trade, has also left a large number of ancient temples and ancient dwellings with high historical and cultural values. Most of these ancient buildings were constructed in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and they are all well-kept. It has high reference value for the study of mountain culture in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the study on the group of merchants starting from the operation of salt iron, silk, etc. in Zezhou (now Jincheng) and Zhangzhou (now Changzhi) in southeastern Shanxi, the study of religious

culture, and the study of the architectural style of ancient dwelling houses in the north.

3.2.2 Economic Form

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Zheshui was located in a strategic area, west of Shangdang and east of mount Taihang, making it one of the important channels for the promotion of the two provinces of Shanxi and Henan, It formed the famous "Yangma ancient road". Shanxi's coal, and iron, miscellaneous grains, codonopsis, walnuts, hemp and other products, Henan's rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, cloth are circulated from the ancient Yang Ma Trail, passenger travel business through the Yang Ma ancient road to and from the Taihang Mountain area and the Central Plains area, bustling, forming a boom in Zheshui Village the fair trade market.

3.2.3 Folk Form

Historically, Zheshui Village is rich in various folk cultures. With the Shangdangbangzi, Striking iron-clad, and Paolv, the old Shangdangbangzi Theater Troupe often performed in Huguan, Liuquan, Pingcheng, and Lingchuan counties. It was a magnificent scene with striking iron-clad performances. Paolv usually follow impromptu performances following the Yangge team and have become a lively, technologically rich and unique folk performing art.



Fig.3. Village Panorama

4. Preliminary exploration of the development of Zheshui Village

4.1 Develop on the basis of protection

The core protection scope of Zheshui Village is from the south to the Zheshui Avenue, from the north to the shang street, east to the east side of the ancient academy, and west to the Zheshui Avenue on the right side of the Guandi Temple. The construction control area is from the north to the north side of the building along the ridge, south to the south side of the ancient well, bounded by the mountain, east to the north side of the northeast bridge of the Jade Emperor Temple and the north side of the road, west to the west side of the land temple Where.

We will carry out certain development planning on the basis of protecting the village. In planning, we must abide by the following principles:

First, the principle of authenticity, we need to respect the irreplaceable value and role of the historical environment in urban life, and paying attention to protecting the historical authenticity of historical and cultural relics.

Second, the principle of integrity, comprehensive consideration of regional environment, pollution isolation and prevention, protection of physical factors such as construction and detail, as well as the inheritance and promotion of non-material elements such as folklore, culture and crafts.

Third, the principle of coordination, in the process of protective development, constantly improve its style, explore functional potential, enrich the cultural connotation, develop the planning of historical and cultural characteristics, so that it can adapt to the needs of modern life, and effectively protect historical and cultural heritage, Coordinate the development of protection and utilization.

Fourth, the principle of sustainability, from a systematic perspective to study the historical changes, cultural heritage, architectural space pattern and related social, economic, technological, environmental and other fields of Zheshui Village, to make it sustainable.

Nowadays, some ancient villages are now too rich in commercial atmosphere, and after the renovation of some ancient villages, modern large squares and large pools have been created, which have damaged the landscape and style of the ancient village and lost the original simplicity and nature. The development of Zheshui Village will inevitably lead to the development of commercial development. So how can we not damage the nature and purity of Zheshui Village? We try to find a suitable scale between the commercial economy, the tourism economy, and the protection of Zheshui Village.

4.2 Determine the development position of Zheshui, make the expected judgment on the future development of Zheshui Village.

Through the analysis of the physical form and spiritual form of Zheshui Village, Zheshui is positioned as a livable eco-endowment area based on mountains and waters, combined with Huguan, Heilongtan, Hongdouxia and other tourism resources to cater to domestic and foreign tourists. The villages will fully display the historical information and value of Zheshui Village, enhance visitors' awareness of the protection of cultural relics, and give full play to their social and economic benefits in the region.

Ancient village tourism requires that the village landscape not only have a unified style, but also a simple and introverted landscape. For example, ancestral halls, arches, colleges, celebrities' former residences, buildings, pavilions, terraces, buildings, pavilions, bridges, etc. The number of villages in the village also reflects the development of the village in the historical development and the value of the village. Zheshui

Village has a long history. There have been many cultural buildings and historical relics. However, due to various reasons, most of them are now destroyed to varying degrees. From the perspective of developing tourism, it is not enough to have only Guanyintang. It is necessary to carry out appropriate repairs. The first criterion chosen is to have outstanding value and help to show the history and culture of Zheshui Village. Second, it must have scientific basis, such as clear base address, detailed research, and technical guarantee. In the repair process, if you can use some old materials and old components properly, it will help to restore the historical charm of the building. According to the planning of tourism products, the development of Zheshui can use the existing material resources of the village to divide it into several display areas:

(1) Cultural relics display area: Mainly based on the core protection scope of Zhejiang Water Village Protection Area, mainly including Guanyintang, Yangma Ancient Road, historical courtyard architecture and environment. For all heritage buildings and important affiliated artifacts, set up a description of the logo and briefly describe its relevant historical information.

(2) Exhibition area: It is set in the core area, with the local traditional lifestyle as the main body, mainly showing the historical legends, traditional folk customs, religious activities and traditional handicrafts of Zheshui Village. Taking the production of living tools such as stone mills and stone mills as the main body, it mainly displays local farming culture.

(3) Eco-cultural display area: It is set up in the environmental coordination area to experience local life. It can design and organize activities such as picking and planting to increase tourism interest.

(4) Leisure old-age areas: set in the core protection scope and construction control area, and transform some buildings according to the “Code for Design of Old-age Facilities Buildings” to create an ancient village suitable for old-age leisure.

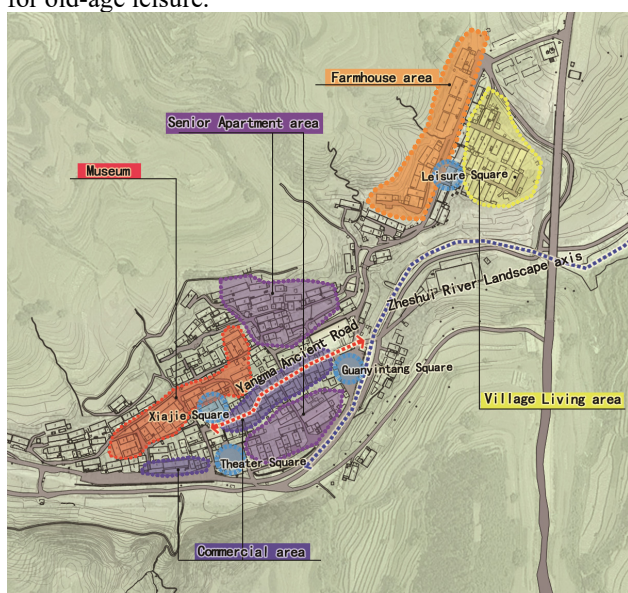


Fig.4. Village Development Planning

In the overall development layout, the village is divided into the overall spatial form of “one village, two axes, four cores and five zones”. In the village, a

commercial axis is mainly developed by Yangma Ancient Road, and a landscape axis is developed mainly by Zheshui River landscape axis. Create four core areas, Leisure Square, Theater Square, Xiajie Square, Guanyintang Square, and five functional areas of the farmhouse area, the senior apartment area, the commercial area, the village living area, and the museum. In the design of space environment, including the overall concept, environmental landscape and detailed structure and design of small facilities, the protection and development of ancient villages are carried out through reasonable planning means, so that the function of the scenic spot can be effectively divided, the function of the scenic spot can be reasonably arranged, and the local conditions should be handled according and supporting projects, paying attention to the utilization value of the details and realizing the rational development of Zheshui Village. It is expected that in the context of the rural revitalization strategy, the ancient village of Zheshui can be developed into a unique and independent village of happiness.

5 Conclusion

The ancient village form, street space and architectural style are important protection objects, and the original cultural customs and behavioral activities of the village are more important memory inheritance. Based on the rural revitalization strategy, strengthening the comprehensive functions of ancient villages for tourism development can become a pillar industry of traditional villages, but the development of ancient villages is a systematic and complex problem, and the process of repeated and repeated efforts is far from relying on its own internal force. Not enough, the government, the market, the village collectives and the villagers, as well as the social forces, need to work together to continue the historical memory and tap the local characteristics.

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