

Protection and Reuse of Traditional Village Architecture from the Perspective of Active Inheritance

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Abstract: With the continuous growth of China's social economy, people's demand for spiritual life is increasing. Most of China's land is used to develop real estate and tourist attractions, which involves the protection of some traditional village buildings. Due to the influence of historical development and legacy factors, the protection and reuse of traditional village buildings are difficult to carry out. In the context of rural revitalization, traditional villages are no longer able to meet the current needs of social development. How to transform them into a common concern for rural workers and members of the countryside. Based on this, this article mainly explores the protection and reuse of traditional village architecture, focusing on analyzing the combination methods of active utilization and protection of tradition from the perspective of active inheritance, as well as the principles of reuse of traditional village architecture.

Keywords: Active Inheritance; Traditional Village Architecture; Protection; Reuse

Introduction

The protection of traditional village architecture should be carried out from three perspectives: human, economic, and cultural, following the principles of people-oriented, cultural inheritance, and active utilization. However, influenced by the development of the times, the current work on the protection and reuse of traditional village buildings is not optimistic, mainly manifested in significant differences between the functions of traditional village buildings and people's actual needs, unreasonable spatial planning and organization of traditional village buildings, and certain limitations in development models. Therefore, it is not an easy task to do a good job in the protection and reuse of traditional village buildings. It requires relevant personnel to conduct a systematic analysis of the positioning of traditional village buildings, and focus on exploring the difficulties of current protection and reuse work of traditional village buildings. Through this approach, work methods can be formulated.

1. Guiding Strategies for Active Participation of Actors from the Perspective of Active Inheritance

The principle of "people-oriented" is emphasized in the concept of active inheritance, which means that when protecting traditional village buildings, staff should not overly focus on the protection and reuse of the buildings themselves, but should pay attention to the protection of "people", because "people" are the users and inheritors of traditional village buildings, and can promote the first labor force of the reuse of traditional village buildings. From the perspective of active inheritance, the guiding strategies for active participation of actors can be mainly divided into four aspects. Firstly, staff need to improve the system of guide participation. The guide for traditional village architecture is the local government, which plays a promoting and safeguarding role in the inheritance and reuse of traditional village architecture. In order to enhance the effectiveness and progress of work implementation, local governments need to clearly delineate responsibilities, clarify the division of labor standards for employees in various departments, cultivate professional talents in traditional village building protection, and formulate a system for the reuse of traditional village buildings. In terms of talent reserves, local governments need to establish a team of specialized research talents with high professional competence, who can fully utilize their professional skills in the protection and reuse of traditional village buildings, adapt to local conditions, explore local characteristics, analyze different buildings, and formulate targeted development strategies and methods, which will be implemented by grassroots workers. Secondly, staff also need to improve the resident participation mechanism, as villagers are the main users of traditional village buildings. In the process of protecting and reusing traditional village buildings, it is necessary to fully respect the wishes of villagers, negotiate with them in a friendly manner, and optimize the participation mechanism of villagers from a dynamic perspective. The specific mechanism content can be roughly divided into four types: consultation,

co construction, co governance, and sharing. Thirdly, staff also need to enrich the ways in which visitors participate. The reuse of traditional village buildings is mostly focused on local characteristic landscapes, while tourists, as both visitors and consumers, can enrich their participation methods to create a good travel experience for tourists. Rich experience and participation methods can immerse tourists in the unique history and art of rural culture, thereby creating a reputation and attracting more tourists to come and play and consume. There are roughly four ways for tourists to experience, namely aesthetic experience, seclusion experience, play experience, and educational experience. Fourthly, the business model of traditional village architecture has changed, and the way operators participate also needs to be changed. The four common ways of participation are: individual contracting by villagers; Collective operation by villagers; Foreign business personnel operating; Government led operations, etc. Different business models have their own advantages and disadvantages. Taking individual contracting by villagers as an example, individual contracting by villagers lacks professionalism, leading to insufficient management and competitiveness, and often unable to operate for a long time. Although there are professional management talents for government led management, the management model is too macro, often unable to estimate the characteristics of the village, and unable to adapt to local conditions.

2. Continuation Strategies for Promoting the Lively Inheritance of Traditional Village Architecture

There are many intangible cultural heritages in traditional village architecture, and it is precisely because of the cultural characteristics of traditional village architecture that it determines its importance. The protection and reuse of traditional village buildings depend on the vitality and sustainable inheritance of the buildings themselves, which cannot be achieved by traditional static protection work. Nowadays, the country has begun to advocate for active protection methods, emphasizing the protection of village buildings that reflect traditional Chinese culture, allowing these buildings to exert their own vitality and continue. One of the strategies for the dynamic inheritance of traditional village architecture is dynamic display, which refers to the transformation of the non-material nature of village architecture into “tangibility” so that tourists can accurately understand the historical and cultural significance of traditional village architecture. If not explained, tourists will feel a sense of distance from traditional village architecture. The specific display method is to introduce the construction process, construction process, operation methods of process techniques, etc. The display form can be a combination of pictures and text. Live protection and live inheritance mainly include two aspects: vivid expression and close contact. Vivid expression refers to a dynamic way of expression, including theme selection for traditional village architecture, story plot setting, activity content setting, and so on. Intended to attract tourists to come and admire through vivid and interesting stories, and to let them feel the charm of traditional village architecture, allowing them to experience the emotions in the stories. In addition, some ethnic activities, craftsmanship techniques, inheritance methods, etc. can also be introduced to attract tourists through dynamic interpretation. The display method of close contact is different from traditional display methods. Close contact focuses on providing tourists with a more vivid viewing experience, breaking the boundary between traditional village architecture and tourists, breaking the sense of constraint of tourists, in order to increase their gaming experience and deepen their thinking about traditional village architecture.

3. Driving Strategies for Promoting the Active Development of Traditional Village Economy

In order to sustain the long-term development of the active protection and reuse of traditional village architecture, it is necessary to have sufficient innovative capabilities, which is the economic active development brought about by traditional village architecture. In traditional villages, traditional industries have declined and cannot meet the current needs of people. Therefore, innovative development methods need to be developed, such as upgrading and developing industries. In the upgrading of traditional industries, the biggest industrial resources in traditional villages are agriculture and handicrafts. However, due to the impact of mechanized work models, these two industrial resources no longer have industry advantages. Staff need to rely on traditional village architecture to upgrade the agricultural industry, such as the combination of tea culture and traditional village architecture, and the innovative development of handicrafts and traditional village architecture. Tea culture can host tea tasting activities and art exhibitions, and handicrafts include woven fabrics, local specialty cuisine, and so on. These distinctive village cultures can be integrated with traditional village architecture to achieve common progress and mutual development. The development of emerging industries mainly caters to the changes in the current market economy. While developing the rural economy, it also

utilizes the characteristics of traditional village architecture to develop surrounding industries, including housing improvement, rural film and television bases, and rural practical aesthetic experience spaces.

Combining language

In summary, regarding the issue of protecting traditional village architecture, the traditional working method tends to be static, which means leaving it unattended, only protecting and limiting it, and not utilizing it. This approach can generally only play a role in inheriting historical and cultural information, but cannot promote this historical and cultural information. As time goes by, people's attention to traditional village architecture is decreasing, The significance of traditional village architecture no longer exists. From this, it can be seen that the protection and reuse of traditional village buildings are facing a transformation. Staff need to fully leverage the characteristics of traditional village buildings, continuously update development models, and explore work methods from four perspectives: human needs, cultural inheritance, building utilization, and economic development.

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