

Practices and Reflections on the Integration of Village Protection and Culture and Tourism-Taking Gao Lin Village as an Example

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Abstract: At a time of rapid urbanization, the survival and development of traditional historical and cultural villages are facing many difficulties, such as population exodus, architectural dilapidation and the decline of traditional culture. Historical and cultural villages carry rich history and culture, and are the root of national culture, so it is urgent to protect traditional villages. Cultural education, as a key means of inheriting and innovating culture, is closely integrated with village protection, which not only continues the cultural lineage of the village, but also injects new vitality into the development of the village and promotes the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. This paper takes GaoLin Village in DingAn County as the research object, and discusses the current situation, feasible practice paths, challenges and response strategies of village protection and cultural tourism integration, aiming at providing theoretical references and practical guidance for the promotion of synergistic progress of village protection and cultural tourism integration.

Key words: Gao Lin Village; Traditional Village; Village Protection; Culture and Tourism Integration;

1. Introduction

Gaolin Village is located in Longhu Township, Ding'an County, Hainan Province, on the edge of the borderline between Wenchang City, Haikou City and Ding'an County, with Haikou City and Wenchang City to the north and Qionghai City to the south. There are highways running through the territory in the east-west direction, and important national and provincial trunk lines running across the territory in the north-south direction. With a long history, rich cultural heritage and

architectural groups of unique styles, it has a very high historical and cultural value and is an important carrier of the region's history and culture. GaoLin Village not only has traditional village architectural groups, but also has the cultural heritage of a famous historical and cultural village. However, nowadays, Gaolin Village is facing problems such as aging of traditional buildings, insufficient development of tourism resources and difficulties in cultural inheritance. In this context, effective village protection and sustainable development of Gaolin Village have become urgent issues. Through field research, combing of cultural relic points, digital point cloud data collection and linkage of neighboring resources, this study researches and analyzes GaoLin Village with both depth and breadth, and proposes feasible development strategies.

2. Current Status of Research in Gaolin Village

2.1 Natural Ecological Environment and Village Layout

GaoLin Village is a typical basin landscape, with paddy fields in the south, mountains on three sides, an open exit in the south, and Tall wood green forest in the east, west and north, which is in line with the layout form of Hainan villages "living in the mountains". the whole village has abundant light and good ventilation. GaoLin village built according to the lungshan, the village houses are oriented north to south, behind the village has a black ridge support, east, south and west of the hills, ponds, fields and soil canon embracing. There is a big banyan tree at the entrance of Gaolin Village. Next to the banyan tree, there is a "sun well", and correspondingly, two to three hundred meters east of the village, there is a "moon well", the two wells are in the shape of the sun and the moon, known as the sun and moon

wells or sun and moon pools, which is said to be built by Zhang Yuesong after he passed the examination for success. Day well is located in the round potential ridge well mouth is rounded, from the village is only a hundred paces away, easy to drink water in the village. Moon well is placed at the entrance of the village, visible from the village, the mouth of the well is half-moon shaped, for daily washing allies, drinking animals. the lanes in the village are paved with green stones, seven vertical and three horizontal lanes of 1, 800 meters long, and the overall plan is “Tian”. the houses are laid out in the shape of “wells” with clear veins.

2.2 Human and Historical Environment

2.2.1 Village Profile

Gao Lin Village was built in the 12th year of the Qing Dynasty (1747), 270 years ago, is the former residence of Zhang Yuesong, a scholar of the Qing Dynasty in Ding'an. Zhang Yuesong's second son, Zhang Zhongyi, and fourth son, Zhang Zhongxiu, were all successful in the examination, and his grandson, Zhang Nengsheng, was also successful in the examination, so GaoLin Village enjoys the reputation of “one side of the water and soil, three generations of success”. GaoLin Village still retains ancient buildings with a history of hundreds of years, mainly represented by the former residence of Zhang Yuesong and Zhang's Ancestral Hall, which have a typical architectural style of the Qing Dynasty, dominated by the courtyard style buildings, all facing north and south, neatly organized by the mountains and the water. the lanes between the villages are paved with green stone slabs, with clear veins and a “field” structure.

Gaolin Village has been awarded the honorary titles of “Famous Historical and Cultural Village of China”, “Traditional Village of China”, “National Key Village of Rural Tourism”, “National Civilized Village”, etc. It is the demonstration base of social science popularization in Hainan Province. Zhang Yuesong's former residence and Zhang's Ancestral Hall were listed as provincial cultural relics protection units in 2009. the village has completely preserved the architectural style of the Qing Dynasty, with a clear vein of seven vertical and three horizontal lane planning, which is one of the

few villages in ancient Hainan with construction planning. As a historical and cultural village, Gaolin Village has always inherited the tradition of cultivating and studying to pass on the family's heritage, and persuading students to help teaching. Every year, the Zhang Yuesong Education Foundation established by Gaolin villagers will issue scholarships for students in the village, which not only reduces the burden of education on villagers' families, but also becomes a link for the cultural inheritance of the village. Up to now, nearly 540 students have received scholarships, including many students studying at Fudan University, Cambridge University and other well-known domestic and foreign institutions.

In recent years, more and more villagers in Gaolin Village have gone out to work, increasing their income and improving their living conditions. And with the support of governments at all levels, Gaolin Village has made great efforts to improve village-level cultural facilities and help promote the construction of rural civilization. the village has not only built a cultural square, leisure wooden pavilion, village bulletin board, but also built a farmhouse and other cultural facilities. During holidays, many villagers and children come here to read and enjoy cultural life.

2.2.2 Architectural overview

As a century-old historical and cultural village in Ding'an County, Hainan Province, Gaolin Village, with its provincial cultural relics protection unit Zhang's Ancestral Hall and Zhang Yuesong's former residence as the core of the traditional style architectural complex, is a typical sample of the integration of the Central Plains culture and Hainan's local culture.

The overall layout of the village is well organized, Zhang's Ancestral Hall and Zhang Yuesong's former residence are located in the west of the village, sitting north to south, along the central axis of symmetrical distribution, reflecting the traditional Chinese feng shui concepts and family settlement planning ideas. Zhang Ancestral Hall by the Qing Dynasty minister Zhang Yuesong personally presided over the preparation of the late Qing Dynasty architectural style, typical of the Qing Dynasty, 1986 included in the county-level cultural relics protection units, promoted to provincial-

level key cultural relics protection units in 2006; Zhang Yuesong's former residence as the core of the family residence, and the Ancestral Hall together constitute a complete example of the Qing Dynasty officials and eunuchs residential. Both completely retained the beam structure of the Qing Dynasty building, woodwork technology and space pattern, engraved with the historical imprint of the Central Plains culture south to Hainan, is the study of traditional architecture and regional culture of Qiongdiao important physical data.

Since 2015, Ding'an County started the ancient building repair project, following the principle of "repairing the old as the old", Zhang Yuesong's former residence (on the Yamen, Yamen Ancient House), Zhang's Ancestral Hall and other historical buildings for protective restoration, and synchronized to improve the habitat of the villages, to maximize the preservation of the stone road, the ancient houses and other historical texture. the village appearance of "simple, natural, and organized" has been maintained.

2.2.3 Artifact Composition and Artifact Ontology

At the village level, the historical and cultural landscape of Gaolin Village is visualised through the composition of multiple monolithic cultural relics: 39 traditional houses continue the 'three rooms and two corridors' of Qing Dynasty architecture; the Sun and Moon Wells, as the core of the village's water source, reflect ancient water conservancy wisdom in the stone carvings on their railings and the water intake system; and the ancient official road, paved with green slate slabs, connects the entrance of the village to the clan temples. These monolithic remains do not exist in isolation, but through the spatial axis and functional connection, together with the ancestral hall and the former residence, they form the organic whole of the 'Eight Scenes of GaoLin'.

From the cultural heritage ontology, the village of Gaolin style architecture mainly around the Zhang's ancestral hall and Zhang Yuesong's former residence to radiate, through the ancestral hall, the former residence as the core of the complete picture of the rural settlements in Hainan during the Qing Dynasty.

Zhang's Ancestral Hall by the Qing Dynasty minister Zhang Yuesong personally presided over the construction of the late years, is

typical of the Qing Dynasty official architectural style and the combination of Hainan regional material products. the original complex covers an area of more than 1, 500 square meters, along the central axis of the distribution of the mountain gate, the front hall, the main hall, the back of the hall, on both sides of the east and west corridors and forbidden pavilions, the formation of the "three into the two courtyards" of the compound pattern. the building materials are made of local pineapple honey wood as columns and sea plum wood (qingmei) as purlins, which not only meets the anticorrosive requirements in the humid climate of the south, but also highlights the local craftsmanship characteristics. the forbidden book pavilion between the front hall and the main hall (1 meter wide and 2 meters high) was dedicated to burning books with vulgar or damaged contents, and the strong typhoon in 1953 destroyed the front hall, the gate and the east corridor hiatus, but the main hall, the back hall and the west hiatus are still preserved with the typical Qing Dynasty architectural features such as the overhanging roofs, fireproof walls, etc. the beam structure and spatial scales of the pavilion fully carried the clan rituals, education and dissemination of education (it served as the branch of Ding'an Middle School during the resistance period, Its beam structure and spatial scale completely carry the historical functions of clan worship, education dissemination (as the branch school of Ding'an Middle School during the war period, as the county hot work school and GaoLin Primary School after the liberation), and it is a rare example of "official building for civil use" in the architecture of Hainan ancestral halls.

Zhang Yuesong's former residence is divided into two places, one for the ancestral home, only 1 surviving house, the courtyard retained Zhang Yuesong hand-planted lilies, michelia figo, door square plaque "Rong'an Mountain Pavilion" for its own handwritten inscription, taking the meaning of pottery yuenming "review of the knees of the easy to peace", implying the literati return to seclusion; and the second for the the second one is a courtyard built when he was an official, located in the southwest of the ancestral home, the existing main house, the back of the house each 1, 2 horizontal houses on both sides, the layout follows the "front hall after the

bedchamber” of the official residence regulations, reflecting the Qing Dynasty scholar “rituals and elegance” of the pursuit of the dual. the two residences although the scale is different, but all to wood carving, brick carving and other craft decorative details, door and window lattice fan pattern fusion of auspicious symbols of the Central Plains and Hainan local elements, become the study of the Qing dynasty official residence building hierarchy and regional cultural fusion of the key physical objects.

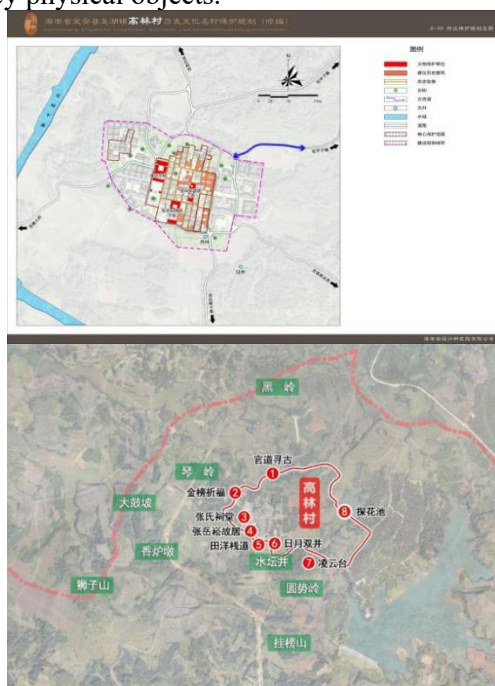


Figure 1. Gaolin Village

3. Gao Lin Village Cultural Tourism Integration Project Design Plan

3.1 Design Philosophy and Objectives

Through the protection and development and utilization of Gao Lin village history and culture and ancient architectural complexes, the historical and cultural resources of Gao Lin village can be deeply excavated to realize the overall protection of Gao Lin village, in which both the village and its surrounding natural environment should be protected, as well as the protection of the material cultural heritage and excellent traditional culture, in order to effectively continue the value of Gao Lin village features, fully demonstrating its charm. And on the basis of effectively protecting the value of Gaolin Village, increase the development of cultural tourism in the village, inject vitality into the development of the

village, seek benefits for the villagers, improve their quality of life, but also enable Gaolin Village to achieve sustainable, long-term development.

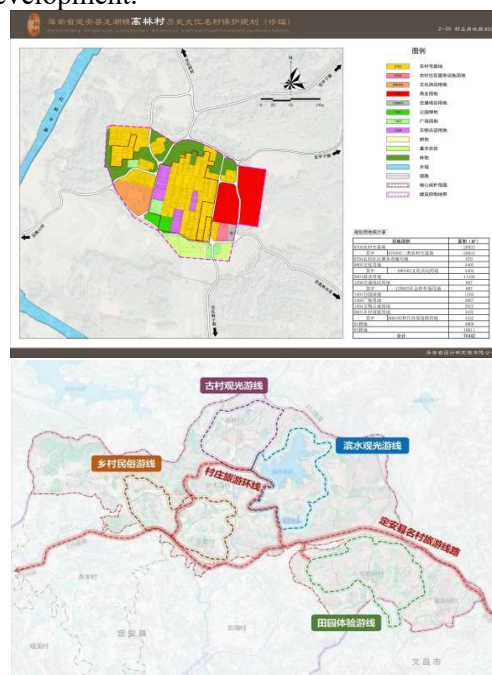


Figure 2. Gaolin Village

3.2 Design Ideas for Peripheral Resource Linkage

GaoLin Village is surrounded by rich tourism resources, and the “DingAn County Famous Village Tourism Highway” (County Road 226) runs through three famous villages in DingAn County, and derives four characteristic village tourism lines, namely, the rural folklore tour line, the ancient village sightseeing tour line, the waterfront sightseeing tour line and the field experience tour line. In the design process, the planning layout fully relies on these existing tourism resources to realize the effective integration and utilization of resources.

At the same time, it actively develops the linkage with two reservoirs in the southwestern direction, taking Gaolin Village as the radiation point, covering the landscape of Riyuejing, Gaolin Reservoir, Majiang Reservoir, etc., and creates the ancient village study line and camping and leisure area by the reservoir to build a tourism product system that integrates the depth of leisure and culture. This initiative not only broadens the audience, but also effectively extends the stay of tourists, which in turn promotes the growth of tourism consumption, improves the utilization rate of

tourism resources, and injects new vitality into the integrated development of culture and tourism in Gaolin Village.

3.3 Adaptive Re-Use of Immovable Cultural Heritage

Gao Lin Village was founded in the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty, with a history of about 300 years. Most of the houses in the village were built in the Qing Dynasty, and it has rich historical relics, among which Zhang Yuesong's former residence and Zhang's Ancestral Hall are the most famous provincial cultural relics protection units. In addition, the village also has important cultural relics such as the Sun and Moon Wells, ancient official roads, hump wood carvings, plaques, and Zhang Yuesong's handwritten yin-carved sunflower wood couplets.

Since 2015, Ding'an County has launched the Gao Lin Ancestral Hall and Zhang Yuesong's former residence ancient building restoration project, which restores Zhang Yuesong's former residence, Zhang's Ancestral Hall, the upper Yamen, the lower Yamen ancient houses, etc., and vigorously improves the living environment in the village. the whole village is restored in accordance with the principle of "repairing the old as the old", preserving the original stone paths and ancient houses as far as possible, and maintaining the simple and natural appearance of the village.

In the cultural tourism integration project, tourism routes are designed around cultural relics and cultural display areas are created. Through digital tour guides and VR wizards, the historical background, architectural features, and the long culture inherited from the cultural lineage of Gaolin Village are displayed. In addition, the existing cultural relics in Gaolin Village, such as Zhang Yuesong's former residence, Zhang's Ancestral Hall, Sun and Moon Twin Wells, Ancient Official Roads, Camel's Hump Woodcarvings, and Zhang Yuesong's handwritten yin-carved sunflower wood couplets, all contain profound heritage and rich history and culture.

By refining the elements in these cultural relics, they are applied to cultural and creative peripheral products as well as IP image design, such as architectural miniature models, themed stationery, and clothing peripherals. This will not only spread the culture and establish the brand image of Gaolin Village, but also create

certain economic income to support the sustainable development of the village.

3.4 Culture and Tourism Integration Study Model: "Culture and Tourism Integration +"

GaoLin Village not only has its own very distinctive traditional architectural complex, but also a large area of cultivated land, and since 2007, GaoLin Village, some of the village through the development of the village's existing resources, and actively set up all kinds of enterprises, including crop planting operations, tourism agriculture, cultivation of oil tea seedlings and other agricultural projects for the "cultural tourism fusion+learning agriculture" and "cultural tourism fusion+learning labor" mode to lay a certain foundation.

Based on the resource characteristics of Gaolin Village, a three-dimensional integration model of "space-course-participation" is constructed. Using space revitalization design ideas for hierarchical protection and utilization, the core protection area (ancient building complex) is designed as a historical and cultural village cultural experience area, part of the production area (farming fields) is transformed into an "ecological agriculture idyllic culture laboratory", and the living area (unused residence) is transformed into an "agricultural research and study lodging area". the living area (unused residence) is transformed into a "lodging area for studying agriculture and research". Traditional culture dissemination, traditional village protection and dissemination are carried out through curriculum development and cognitive progression. For example, primary courses (operation of agricultural tools, experience of non-heritage skills), intermediate courses (construction of miniature architectural models, handmade woodwork), and advanced courses (village micro-renewal design, architectural mapping and restoration) are embedded in the curriculum modules. While showcasing local architectural features and folk culture, the program raises public awareness of the protection of immovable cultural relics as well as traditional landscape architecture, and also promotes the high-quality sustainable development of Gao Lin Village.

4. Concluding Remarks

As one of the typical representatives of

Hainan's traditional villages, the protection and development of Gaolin Village has far-reaching significance in both history and reality. Through in-depth research and analysis of Gaolin Village, we realize that the protection of traditional villages is the maintenance of historical buildings and cultural heritage, but also the comprehensive promotion of rural cultural heritage and development. This study comprehensively analyzes the natural ecological environment and humanistic and historical environment of Gaolin Village, and puts forward the design scheme of adaptive reuse of immovable cultural relics and "cultural tourism integration +". Based on the protection of traditional architecture and the inheritance of history and culture, these proposals actively explore the innovative mode of cultural and tourism integration, and inject new vitality into the village through the study mode of "cultural and tourism integration +", which organically combines cultural experience, eco-agriculture, and traditional skills. It aims to provide valuable experience and inspiration for the sustainable development of traditional historical and cultural villages through the development practice of conservation and cultural tourism integration in Gaolin Village.

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