

Research on the Conservation Renewal of Traditional Residential Buildings under the Background of Cultural Tourism

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Abstract: Nowadays is in the stage of tourism boom and rapid development. Under this background, there are more and more villages and ancient towns. These buildings with folk culture and national characteristics are facing the danger of modernization and assimilation, which leads to the gradual loss of the original cultural connotation of many traditional buildings. How to protect and inherit the traditional national culture in the process of development has become a widespread concern. Taking Jiaju Tibetan Village and Jinzhu Zhuang Village as examples, this paper explores the protective renewal of traditional buildings under the background of cultural tourism.

1. Significance of the Reform and Protection of Traditional Residential Buildings

Traditional culture is different from other cultures. It has profound historical and cultural connotations. It is not only the carrier of traditional culture and local culture, but also the space people need for survival. Therefore, for traditional culture, it is a culture that integrates artistry, historicity, aesthetics and science. The traditional ethnic ancient towns on which residents depend for their survival have regional and unique ethnic characteristics. At present, the cultural tourism boom is gradually rising. Traditional culture has gradually become a core part of the tourism cultural landscape, and its protection is of great significance.

1.1 Tourism is on the Rise at This Stage

In the actual promotion of traditional tourism, traditional folk songs and dances, national architecture and national festivals are the main resources attracting tourists. Tourism in such ancient ethnic towns in ethnic minority regions of China is one of the most important forms. Traditional buildings with regional and national characteristics are not only tourist reception facilities and the attraction, but also the main space of daily life for the residents of ancient towns. Therefore, they gradually become the carrier of tourism development in ancient towns.

1.2 Crisis of Homogenization and Globalization

The manifestation of cultural convergence of various degrees in different parts of the world is becoming more and more obvious. Under the background of this trend of globalization, the national individuality and cultural characteristics of different regions will be seriously affected. The minority culture of our country has gradually become a disadvantaged group in traditional culture, without strong competitiveness. In order to better develop and inherit traditional culture, it is of great significance to protect traditional residential buildings scientifically and reasonably.

1.3 Development Path of Traditional Residential Buildings

In view of the history of traditional architecture, it is not only the limitation of history, but also the essence of history. For example, the traditional residential buildings in the ancient towns of minority nationalities in southwestern China are very easy to construct and beautiful and comfortable. The greatest advantage of these buildings is that they can adapt to local conditions. However, they also have their own limitations, such as the layout of building space, wood materials and functional structure, etc. No matter what type of residential mode, it has its corresponding space-time coordinates, so this will lead to its changes with the development of the times. In order

to better develop and extend traditional buildings, it is significant to constantly absorb all kinds of essence and exclude the bad part.

2. Study on the Strategy of Conservation Renewal of Traditional Residential Buildings--A Case Study of Jiaju Tibetan Village

2.1 Adaptation of Building Form and Change of Function

Jiaju Tibetan Village is mainly a very large gathering area of Jiarong Tibetan people. It is now located in Danba County, Sichuan Province, and belongs to a 4A-level scenic spot in China. The height of the whole village fluctuates, and the maximum elevation difference between them is nearly kilometers. Here is exquisite and beautiful scenery. In the past, the residential buildings in Jiaju Tibetan Village can be divided into four layers, the bottom of which is square or rectangular. This layer has its own function, mainly used to feed some animals. When it comes to the second floor, it is a place for people to rest. People will chat and eat here. For the third floor, it is mainly used to receive guests at home, or used on special days or major festivals.

Because the area of the building will decrease with the increase of the number of stories, the general area and space of the fourth floor will be relatively small, mainly used for drying some grain. However, with the continuous development of China's economy, the local tourism industry also keeps pace with the times. The economic sources of local residents gradually transit from the original agriculture to the tourism industry. The layout and functions of the buildings which are more suitable for the development of agriculture are gradually abandoned by the household heads, and the original buildings are reconstructed on the basis of the original buildings. Many residents increase the number of stories for tourists to live on the basis of the original stories, and many functions of the building are no longer applicable. Such a change can better adapt to the local tourism industry, but its own traditional culture is gradually lost in the process.

With the continuous development of local tourism, the residences of Jiaju Tibetan Village will inevitably change in varying degrees. However, not only the changes of comfort and economy should be considered, but also some cultural attributes need to be preserved. Tourists can feel the local folk culture through these cultural symbols and functions and produce a strong interest in using advanced technology to improve some measures and functions, so that tourists will experience the local culture while living more comfortably.

2.2 Adaptation of New Technologies, New Materials and Traditional Ecological Technologies

In order to better adapt to the local climate, many relatively traditional ecological technologies have been retained in Jiaju Tibetan Village. However, these ecological technologies have many drawbacks. Therefore, new materials and technologies need to be applied to improve these drawbacks.

2.2.1 Wall

The local flake stone is the main material of the exterior wall of Jiaju Tibetan Village. By using this material, the whole wall is very compacted and thick, even reaching 80 cm. In the past, the external wall was built directly upward with the experience of workers, and the wall was very strong after completion. But now there are few workers who can complete this process, and relevant measuring instruments are often needed. Many pieces of stone are directly processed by factories, and a large part of them will be built directly with cast-in-place concrete frame structures.

For the exterior walls of traditional residential buildings, not only fewer windows are opened, but also the shape is very small. There are two explanations for this design. One is to better prevent local beasts from attacking. Secondly, this can play a certain thermal insulation effect on the building. However, such a form of window opening leads to poor indoor air circulation and inadequate sunshine. Or even long-term residence here may have an impact on health. This situation is difficult for foreign tourists to adapt to. In order to meet the needs of tourists, many residents apply new technologies to improve indoor comfort as much as possible.

2.2.2 Roof

The traditional roof of Jiaju Tibetan Village is usually compacted with local yellow mud by manual method. Its roof has very good air permeability, but its durability is not very good. After a long period of use, there will be leakage or other conditions. Usually, to solve this problem, it will be covered with a layer of yellow mud again. This repeated operation for a long time will lead to a very thick roof. Because the overall structure of the building can not bear the weight of its roof, many potential safety hazards are gradually formed. Nowadays, many people put cement on the roof to solve the above problems perfectly, but the permeability of the roof has been greatly affected, or even the appearance of the whole building turns to be ugly.

3. Protection and Reform of Traditional Residential Buildings--Taking Jinzhu Zhuang Village as an Example

Jinzhu Zhuang Villiage is located in Longji Scenic Spot of Guangxi Province. It is a typical Zhuang village in China. Because of the location, it keeps flowing year by year. The main feature of its architecture is the hanging-feet wooden building with dry railings. It is built along the slopes and other terraced fields.

3.1 Renovation and Protection of Settlement Environment

For the environment of villages, terraces and vegetation, water streams and roads are the main components, which reflect the historical form perfectly. In the continuous development of society, Jinzhu Zhuang Village is hardly affected by the outside world, even the environment has been perfectly inherited. But in recent years, with the development of local tourism, it has become an essential for tourists.

3.1.1 road facilities

The roads in villages are mostly striped slabs, so it is necessary to amend the part with larger slope, so as not to affect the original landform when excavating and filling and well connect the landscape road and the gateway in the village. This method plays a certain unblocked effect, and perfectly reflect the clustering and coherence of the village. Because many tourists will come to play now, in some dangerous or steep sections, protective signs and fences need to be designed to improve the various accessory facilities of the road.

3.1.2 landscape vegetation

The existing appearance and landscape of the village need to be well protected. At the same time, local flowers and plants as well as modern design methods are used in the public places of the village to transform the green space. Along the whole village road, the green belt is arranged, so that the various landscape points can be connected with each other.

3.2 Renovation and Protection of Traditional Buildings

3.2.1 protection of buildings

In the whole Jinzhu Zhuang Village, the representative buildings are chosen as the landmark buildings of the whole region. Regardless of the structure, style and layout, the original flavor should be maintained. In order to meet the tourists' sightseeing needs, the original living conditions need to be preserved as far as possible as an important demonstration of life scenes.

3.2.2 reconstruction of buildings

3.2.2.1 architectural structure

The overall structure of the building is generally gradually built up. The main material of its support is wooden piles, and the main body is mostly wooden structure. The second floor of the building contains a kitchen and toilet. By taking safety, hygiene and life into consideration, the structure can be a combination of wood packaging and reinforced concrete. The fire protection

requirements of the outer wall should be met. In order to improve the fire protection, the structure of inside brick and outside wood is suggested to be used.

3.2.2.2 architectural decoration

For traditional residential buildings, the decoration is the most important element and is generally reflected in the building beams and doors and windows. In reconstruction, it is of great significance to make use of the traditional cultural elements and national elements reasonably. The whole transformation should not use modern fashion decorations, in order to maintain the original traditional decorative features and improve the overall visual sense of the buildings.

4. Conclusion

Many traditional residential buildings enjoy a long history and certain cultural connotations. Such buildings can not only reflect the local characteristics, but also owe a very strong vitality of architectural culture, with a very high cultural value. Moreover, the traditional residential buildings are not only the spiritual sustenance of local people, but also the carrier of local culture. It is essential to pay more attention to the balance point in their development and protection, in order to not destroy the traditional culture and its connotation, but inherit them in the actual development process. Meanwhile, with the development of the times, many folklore cultural tourism are constantly developing. The original characteristic culture needs to be preserved. On this basis, new ideas are put forward to protect the unique architectural culture and integrity of traditional residential buildings, which will not only promote the development of tourism, but also better enhance the protection of local traditional residential buildings.

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