Research on the protection and development of traditional villages under a combination of culture and tourism

Jianjing Li (jianjing@xujc.com)  
Xiamen University Tan Kah Kee College

Zhijian Dai  
Xiamen University

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Abstract

Traditional Chinese villages have high historical, cultural, scientific, artistic, and economic values. This paper explores the characteristics and value of the village through in-depth research on the traditional village of Huotong Town, Fujian Province. It puts forward the specific content and strategy of protection. The protection and renewal strategy aims to better protect and inherit rural historical and cultural heritage and promote the sustainable development of traditional villages. In the context of the combination of culture and tourism, while protecting the cultural heritage of traditional villages, the tourism industry development plan is proposed so that the cultural industry and the tourism industry can integrate and penetrate each other, form a new development model, realize the optimization and upgrading of the two industries, and then better to protect the characteristics of traditional villages and inherit traditional village culture.

Introduction

Culture and tourism are intrinsically linked, and the boundaries between the cultural industry and the tourism industry are gradually blurring, blending and infiltrating each other, forming a new development model and realizing the optimization and upgrading of the two industries. The integration of the two mainly relies on the characteristic resources inside the village, connecting the various elements of the village into cultural tourism resources and bringing tourists various experiences, forming a virtuous circle of rural cultural heritage and tourism income increase.

Chinese traditional villages carry the essence of Chinese culture and have high social value. Weiwei Village in Huotong Town is the fourth batch of traditional Chinese villages in Fujian Province. The village has many cultural relics and historical sites, and their value is distinctive.

The Characteristics And Value Of Traditional Villages In Weiwei Village

Overview of location conditions

Waiwai Village is located in the north of Huotong Town, Jiaocheng District, about 50 kilometers from Ningde City, Fujian Province, about 7 kilometers from Huotong Township, and about 50 kilometers away from Ningde City, Fujian Province. The Pingnan River and the Zhouning Xiancun River converge here. The stream is vast and faces water on three sides. The village was named Waimiao by the stream. Later, it was changed to Hemiao, Waimu, and Limu.

On the outside, the traditional villages are rich in human landscape resources and profound in Buddhist and Taoist beliefs, including Yin Gong Temple, Chen Jinggu Palace, Ruiyun Temple, Nude Palace, etc., street pavilions, ancient wharves, Traditional villages, traditional water channels, ancient village wells,
ancient trees, ancient bridges, ancient castles. On the outside, the traditional village has 1,257 mu of arable land and 6,759 mu of woodland. The main economic industry is still planting.

**Village environment analysis**

The appearance of a traditional village is located on the bank of the convex bank formed at the bend of the Huotong River. The soil is fertile and not easily eroded by river water. Huotong River surrounds the traditional village from the north and southwest on three sides, and the east side is close to the foot of Donggua Mountain. The overall layout of the village is based on mountains and rivers, with open and fertile fields in the northwest, two mountain peaks in the northeast as barriers, and only a small road in the middle, which is easy to defend and difficult to attack.

On the outside, the traditional village has a long river bank. In the past, water transportation was relatively convenient. There are still the remains of an ancient harbor on the shoal southwest of the village. The appearance of traditional villages has been closely related to the Huotong River since its foundation. The existing road pattern in the village is also in line with the winding shape of the Huotong River, which is convenient for the intersection and transfer of waterway and land transportation. Convergence of naturally occurring fishbone-like road network structures.

On the outside, the traditional village has a superior ecological environment. The Huotongxi Ecotourism "Little Guilin" scenic spot is located on the north side of the outer village. Go boating along the Huotong River and descend with the traditional village on the outside. The mountains and forests on both sides of the river have a wide field of vision and green trees. Its water is pure and alive, scattered and orderly, and layer by layer. The unparalleled mountain-shaped water situation reflects the transcendental wisdom of the ancients in choosing a site to build a village (Fig. 2).

**Village architectural heritage value**

Mountains and rivers surround the village. Traditional buildings are concentrated on the south bank of the Huotong River, accounting for about 75% of the total rural buildings. The main components are ancient dwellings, ancestral halls, palaces, shops, workshops, streets, etc. The main traditional buildings are distributed On the outer street; many shops along the street form lanes of different sizes. There are more than 60 traditional houses. The whole village has surnames such as Lin and Xie. The ancient dwellings in the outer village retain the gregarious characteristics of the ancestors, usually two to three or more large houses lined up with four or six syllables. The ancient dwellings were made of blue bricks and blue tiles, and some earthen walls were covered with three-layer soil. The ancient villages of Weiwei Village remain intact, with orderly distribution, clear development context, diverse structures, and rich cultural connotations. They inherit traditional Chinese village craftsmanship and cultural traditions and have high protection value.

Ancestral temple features.
There are many religious beliefs and many palaces in the village. There are three large palaces, namely Yingong Temple, Ruiyun Temple, and Jinming Palace, and six small palaces, Lingzhao Palace, Nairde Palace, Hongfu Palace, Fude Palace, Tuzhu Palace, Land Temple. There are historical materials in the temples in the outer village. The Yingong Temple was built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Ruiyun Temple was built in the Qing Dynasty, and the other palace temples were built in the Qing Dynasty. Most of the temples have been renovated many times. Now the main structure and walls are made of concrete, and the quality of the building structure is well preserved. The appearance of the building still maintains the traditional style. Most roofs are saddle-shaped fire gables, which are M-shaped, the roof is red glazed tiles, and the facades of the buildings are mostly vermilion.

The village has diverse religious and cultural beliefs, including Yin Sangong’s “Yin Gong Temple,” a palace for worshipping Chen Jinggu in the middle of the Qing Dynasty (Zuanshui Palace, located in Jiahouping Natural Village), and Ruiyun Temple in Ming and Qing Dynasties (formerly known as Wunan Hall). Buddhism and Taoism have a profound culture of belief. The main street has a traditional commercial street, reflecting the characteristics of the prosperity of the ancient village and the traffic hub at that time. Also, it has high modern value for studying the commercial culture of the mountainous area.

There is only one Lin clan ancestral hall in the outer village, which has also been renovated into a concrete structure, and the existing quality is better. It is said that the Yin Gong Temple was originally the ancestral hall of the Yin clan in the village, but it turns out that there are no people with the surname Yin in the outer village, and now the Yin Gong Temple has become a place for celebrations in the village.

Features of traditional houses.

Outside, the main parts of traditional village dwellings are generally symmetrically laid out. The parts between the tips or the side patios are combined with the terrain to present an irregular shape. The axis of the building is generally composed of the entrance hall (or the lower half), the patio, the main hall, and the rear patio. The depth of the entrance hall and the back room is usually short, but the width and depth of the main hall are large.

On the outside, most traditional village dwellings roofs are made of hard mountain roofs, surrounded by firewalls, and their shapes are generally stepped. The exterior structure of traditional village dwellings reflects the typical characteristics of traditional Chinese wooden frames. The interior uses wooden structures as the main load-bearing structure; the surrounding walls only play a protective role and are not load-bearing.

The walls of traditional village dwellings are divided into inner and outer walls. The exterior wall materials are mainly rammed earth, and some people use blue brick empty bucket walls. The traditional villages on the outside are dominated by yellow and red soils, which are very suitable for compaction into walls. On the outside, the stone is also used in traditional village dwellings, but most are only used in the foundations below the feet of the building, the foundation of the outer wall, and the pivots of the gate. The building's beams, columns, stairs, and window frames are generally not used (Fig. 3, Fig. 4).
Village intangible cultural heritage

Intangible cultural heritage is a concentrated expression of village life, including social life, folk customs, and other humanistic features (Table 1, Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>serial number</th>
<th>Sub-elements</th>
<th>details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>religious belief</td>
<td>Ying Shen sacrifice (national level), appearance dragon dance, Ying Yin San Gong sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>acrobatics</td>
<td>solo rafting technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>traditional skills</td>
<td>Crane's fist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>local celebrity</td>
<td>Yin Sangong, Madame Chen of Our Lady of Heaven (Chen Jinggu), martial artist Lin Yunxi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Traditional Village Protection Plan Of Weiwei Village

Analysis of the current situation in the village

Status quo of the landscape pattern of villages.

The general landscape pattern of the village is complete, and the surrounding mountains are undeveloped and relatively well protected. However, the construction of the new vertical third-line highway along the Huotong River in the west of Weiwei Village and the development and utilization of tourism projects along the Huotong River have had a certain impact on the riverside landscape along the Huotong River, but the overall environment is relatively intact. Vegetation has not been extensively destroyed. The upstream reservoirs control and restrict the water volume of Huotong Creek, which seriously affects the landscape of Huotong Creek during the dry and wet seasons.

The current situation of the architectural pattern and style of the village.

After the 1990s, with the improvement of the economic level, the phenomenon of “demolition of old buildings and building new ones” became more frequent. Especially around 2010, when new villages were renovated and constructed, large areas of old houses in the core area were demolished, which caused certain damage to the resources of traditional villages. Loss. However, the distinction between the new and old areas of the village is relatively obvious, and there are few new construction activities on the original basis of the old houses. The village's central area is mostly neglected and abandoned except for the part that was demolished for village renovation. The architectural style of the central area of the outer village is relatively complete.
However, Weiwei Village is bounded by the 931 county road in the village. The area of modern houses outside the village is relatively large, forming a certain semi-enclosed pattern for the old area. The new buildings are also in the form of partial roofs and horsehead gables. It can be consistent with the traditional architectural style. Still, the new building's height, color, and material contrast with the traditional building making it difficult to form a traditional architectural pattern.

**Protect content and partitions**

According to the relevant information, determine the village pattern of Weiwei Village, cultural relics, historic buildings, and the historic sites around the village as the protection objects. The outer village should be protected as a whole, and the village and its important visual and culturally related areas should be designated as protected areas as a whole for protection; other traditional resources within the village should also be designated corresponding protected areas; protection requirements for different scopes Formulate corresponding protection management regulations.

Protect content

The content of village protection includes the protection and continuation of the traditional pattern of the village, natural landscape and environment; historical streets and lanes with traditional features; cultural relics protection units, etc. (Fig. 5, Fig. 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sub-elements</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1      | Spatial pattern    | 1. Protect the Donggua Mountain in the east, the two peaks are locked and keys, the Huotong River is surrounded on three sides, the mountains are near the water, and the villages are interdependent.  
2. Protect the traffic network system pattern formed by the main roads and branch roads of ancient streets in the village.  
3. Protect the existing religious sacrifice sites and important spatial nodes in the village. |
| 2      | natural mountain   | The mountain near the traditional village - Donggua Mountain, and the shape of the distant mountains around the village |
| 3      | natural body of water | Protect the water trends of Huotong Creek, the ancient waterway of the village, and the ancient drainage canal system. |
| 4      | farmland landscape | There are open tea fields and orchards on the north and south sides of the village. |
| 5      | ancient tree       | There are four ancient trees in the traditional village. |
Material protection elements include historical buildings, traditional-style buildings, and historical environmental relics (Table 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>Sub-elements</th>
<th>details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultural relics protection unit</td>
<td>Appearance Castle, Appearance Street Rear Hall, Appearance Lin Xiurong House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>historical buildings</td>
<td>ancestral hall, Lin's Ancestral Hall 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>temple</td>
<td>Yin Gong Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>pavilion</td>
<td>Hing E's Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>Lin's Three Ancient Houses and all historical buildings within the protection area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>traditional style building</td>
<td>All traditional-style buildings and temples within the scope of protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>traditional street</td>
<td>The roadway pattern in the traditional village is clear and orderly, the main street is north-south, and the branch roadway extends from the main roadway to the Huotong River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other physical and environmental elements</td>
<td>well, Three ancient wells remain in the traditional village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ancient tree</td>
<td>Four ancient trees that look like traditional villages (2 by the creek at the entrance of the village, one by the ruins of the ancient harbor, and one by the ancient bridge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ancient bridge</td>
<td>Protect the appearance of traditional village Ming Dynasty stone arch bridge Dengyun Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>traditional water channel</td>
<td>Traditional water channel inside a traditional village on the outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Taishan stone dares to be</td>
<td>Protect the Mount Tai stone placed at the end of the roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ancient pier ruins</td>
<td>Protect the ruins of the ancient harbor on the Huotong River, a traditional village in appearance, and the bluestone road is now left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

protected partition

The protected areas in Waiwan Village are divided into core protected areas, construction control areas, and environmental coordination areas (Fig. 7).
Core protection zone 1: The core protection zone I of the village mainly protects the settlements of ancient dwellings. The protection content of the protected area includes ancient dwellings, streets, ancestral halls, temples, pavilions, ancient wells, and ancient trees. It covers an area of 1.9 hectares.

Core protection zone 2: The core protection zone II of the village mainly protects the castle gate (wall). The scope of protection of the reserve includes a castle gate (wall) and a bluestone road. It covers an area of 0.16 hectares.

Construction control zone: It mainly includes the main residential areas with the appearance of traditional villages. The objects that need to be protected in the construction control area are the Huotong River, a river that looks like a traditional village, traditional buildings that look like a traditional village, traditional water channels in traditional villages, ancient bridges, ancient trees, etc. It covers an area of 4.8 hectares.

The environmental coordination area mainly includes the environmental coordination area around traditional villages. It covers an area of 65.8 hectares.

Cultural relics protection unit protection

The registered immovable cultural relics protection units of Wai Wai Village include Wai Wai Castle, Wai Wai Street Tail Pavilion, and Wai Wai Lin Xiurong House.

Conservation status: The pavilion on Yeweiwai Street and the Lin Xiurong House on the outside are well preserved. The interior wooden windows and beams of Lin Xiurong House have been replaced in recent years. The architectural style generally retains the form of ancient dwellings. The castle's appearance is poorly preserved, overgrown with weeds and vegetation, and some of the castle walls have collapsed and missing stones, and there are no protective measures (Table 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>level</th>
<th>Era</th>
<th>category</th>
<th>protected range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance Castle</td>
<td>Register immovable artifacts</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>ancient building</td>
<td>The protection range is based on the texture of the streets on both sides of the building, and the back is to the center line of the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance Street Rear Hall</td>
<td>Register immovable artifacts</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>ancient building</td>
<td>The protection range is based on the texture of the streets on both sides of the building, and the back is to the center line of the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance Lin Xiuong's house</td>
<td>Register immovable artifacts</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>ancient building</td>
<td>The protection range is based on the texture of the streets and alleys on both sides of the building, the back is to the center line of the street, and the front includes its front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historic Building Preservation
According to the historical evolution and value assessment of Weiwei Village, six places, including Yingong Temple, Jinming Palace, Lin's Ancestral Hall, Xing'an Pavilion, Xie's Brother's House, and Lin's Three Ancient Houses, are tentatively planned as undetermined historical buildings.

Historic Building Protection Scope

A total of 6 buildings are designated as historical buildings in this plan, and historical buildings shall be protected as historical buildings before they are announced and approved. The protective enclosure of the historic building includes the historic building itself and the necessary construction control area (Table 5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>building name</th>
<th>Era</th>
<th>protected range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ancient</td>
<td>Lin's Ancestral Hall, Yin Gong Temple, Xing E</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>1. Scope of protection of ancient dwellings: The protection of ancient dwellings is basically along the central line of the alleys around the ancient dwellings as the protection scope of the building itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwellings</td>
<td>Pavilion, Lin's Three Ancient Houses</td>
<td>Republic of China</td>
<td>2. Scope of protection of ancestral temples: The protection scope of temples is basically along the surrounding alleys and the area in front of the buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 50s-70s</td>
<td>3. Architectural relics: Some ancient residential relics are more important to the pattern of the architectural community, and if it is necessary to repair, the protection scope is also based on the center line of the alleys around the residential base as the protection scope of the body.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historic Building Preservation Requirements

Architectural layout: All residential buildings in the village must be rebuilt at the original site and on the original scale, and the chessboard layout should be continued. New construction is not allowed in the core protected area, and it is not allowed to deviate from the original site after demolishing the old one and building the new one.

Building Plan and Roof: The exterior building keeps the building plan unchanged. Most residential planes use the triple courtyard as a single unit for parallel and progressive combinations. Most building facades end with hard mountain roofs, and the horse head walls (wind volcano walls) on both sides are raised.

Building materials: The exterior wall materials of traditional villages in the Ming and Qing Dynasties are mainly rammed earth combined with stone masonry; some buildings are combined with stone masonry and wood frame, and the outer wall is stone masonry, and the internal wood frame is used. Residential houses are plastered with rammed earth combined with stone walls. After the Republic of China,
buildings can be combined with stone masonry. Part of the outer wall beams and columns are combined with red brick masonry. The outer walls of the buildings can expose neat strips of stones.

Develop Traditional Villages Of Weiwei Village In Combination With Cultural Tourism

Cultural heritage display protection

Homestays combine to display the characteristics of residential houses

Taking advantage of the recent renovation and renewal of residential buildings in the ancient village, the local characteristic residential accommodation and small characteristic restaurants are introduced into the single building. In addition to accommodation and dining, the interior of the building should introduce the characteristics of the residential buildings and the historical origin of the houses through videos or listings. Gives tourists a comprehensive and three-dimensional understanding of the history of the ancient village.

Crane pile boxing martial arts stage

Combining tourism development and the spiritual needs of residents, Crane Zhuangquan is choreographed and performed regularly. The village built a traditional-style praise stage next to the original martial arts hall of Hezhuangquan. At the same time, it undertakes opera performances and various traditional activities during the village's festival time.

Village History and Culture Exhibition Hall

Show the development history of the ancient village, the appearance, the pioneering and innovation of the appearance from ancient times to the present, the spirit of the Hokkien people who have worked hard, and the overseas Chinese who are prudent and chasing after the end, not forgetting the fundamental spirit and the villagers' unity clan consciousness.

Traditional skills combined with handicraft innovation display

The village's traditional crafts, such as gray sculpture and wood carving, are recommended to be combined with the introduced cultural and creative industries. Using commercial creativity and display mode, the traditional craftsmanship is combined with the needs of modern people's homes, decoration, entertainment, etc., and the traditional craftsmanship is used. For example, wood carving can be used in home wall decorations and screens. Grey plastic can be used in home and office decorations. A traditional neighborhood within the village as its showcase point.

Participatory Folklore Experience
The various folk activities in Weiwei Village, such as welcoming the gods and dragon dance, actively welcome tourists to participate so that tourists can watch and understand the folk culture and personally participate in the folk activities.

Tourism industry development plan

Development Strategy

The cultural landscape of ancient buildings is a reusable but non-renewable tourism resource. Effective protection is the premise of rational development and utilization. Therefore, the guiding ideology of "protection first, development second" must be adhered to.

The appearance of the traditional village has a good tourism resource advantage and background. Adjacent to the west of Xianxian Traditional Village is the famous Nanzhengyuan Scenic Spot. The village also has ancient rock paintings, Haiyueyan, Xinggu Temple, and other scenic spots. Strengthen the complementation and combination with the tourism resources of the surrounding scenic spots and become an important node in the regional tourism route.

The three-in-one protection and development strategy of "life, production, and ecology" forms the main body of life with ancient dwellings as the carrier, the main body of production and life with the core area of traditional villages as the carrier, fruit tree picking, rural scenery, and village attractions. The ecological subject of the carrier. Relying on the cultural connotation of the village's characteristics as needle and thread, the objective carrier of connecting the "three lives" in one and effectively achieving the integration of protection and development.

The planning plans the functions of the traditional outer village as a structure of "one center, two belts, three main axes, and four areas." The planned measures are:

"One Heart" is the core area with the appearance of traditional villages, ancient lanes, and ancient dwellings. Shortly, the protection of traditional villages in the core protection area of traditional villages and ancient dwellings should be strengthened. And expand the scope of its original look.

The "two belts" are the landscape corridors along the Huotong River and the mountain-water-village pastoral landscape corridors: strengthen the utilization of the scenic belts along the Huotong River, protect the mountain-water-village pastoral landscape corridors, and highlight the appearance. Small Guilin's landscape features and advantages.

The "three axes" are the traditional architectural style axis of the ancient village streets, the new vertical three-line traffic axis, and the Donggua Mountain-Huotongxi landscape line of sight. The planning should strengthen the convenience and connectivity of the traffic axis, as well as reconstruct the architectural landscape and construct green landscapes on both sides of the main road. Protect the green isolation belt in the old and new areas of the village. In the future, any artificial buildings and structures that are...
artificially isolated in the green areas will be prohibited, and the expansion of its scope will be strengthened.

The "four areas" are the traditional villages and ancient dwellings scenic area, Dongguashan scenic area, Huotongxi scenic area, and Miaoshan pastoral scenic area. For the newly built residential area around the village, the concentrated area of modern residential buildings should be hidden to enhance the landscape of the new area: the main channel for traditional village tourism in the future will be the main road of the vertical and third lines. In the future, the expansion part of the new village will be on the southeast side of the village head. And strengthen the coordination of new village architecture, environmental features, and traditional villages (Fig. 9).

Attraction Planning

Village tourist attractions include Huotong River attractions (Huotong River, rafting sightseeing, summer and winter camp parent-child education, entertainment, leisure, etc.); village attractions (traditional ancient streets, traditional ancient dwellings, street pavilions, temples, Hezhuangquan martial arts training ground, sketch base, traditional water channel); Dongguashan scenic spot (the hills, streams, green mountains, ancient castle gates, ancient bridges, hiking, sketching and appreciation of greenery on the east side of the traditional village); Temple Mountain (village ecology Park, ecological tea garden orchard picking, Ruiyun Temple, beautiful mountains).

Tourist attractions in the village include historical buildings throughout the village, traditional ancient streets, and lanes, Lin Xiurong's house, Xie's brother's house, Lin's three ancient houses, Gucun Jiewei Pavilion, Xing’ Pavilion, Yin Gong Temple, Jinming Palace, Lin's Ancestral Hall, Lingzhao Palace, Naide Palace, River God Palace, Tuzhu Palace, Ancient Trees, Ancient Wells, Earth Temple, Traditional Water Channels (Fig. 10).

In the planning of tourist attractions in Waiwai Village, Lin Xiurong's House, Xie's Brothers House, Lin's Three Ancient Houses, Gucun Jiewei Pavilion, etc. are important landscape nodes, and villagers' leisure squares, villagers’ fitness squares, and villagers' fitness plazas are set up in the surrounding area. Exhibition halls and other related public spaces and buildings. Another important landscape node is the entrance landscape node, which mainly includes a combination of entrance facilities such as a tourist reception center, parking lot, comprehensive service center, characteristic exhibition hall, Hezhuangquan martial arts field, and cultural attractions (Fig. 11, Fig. 12).

Organization of tourist routes

Village tourist attractions route: traditional village culture square (reception, transit, service area) - Donggua Mountain Scenic Area (walking promenade in the mountain - ancient bridge, ancient castle gate, ancient castle wall, sketching and outing) - Hezhuangquan martial arts performance Field—Huotongxi Scenic Spot (rafting, outdoor barbecue, leisure and entertainment, parent-child games, temple worship, etc.)—Miaoshan Scenic Area (village ecological park, ecological tea garden orchard picking, Ruiyun
Temple, distant mountain tour)—Village Scenic Area (Traditional ancient streets and alleys, traditional ancient dwellings, street pavilions, temples, ancient trees in villages, sketch bases, traditional water channels) (Fig. 13).

Village tourist attractions route: village attractions route, combined with alley space, connecting ancestral village halls, temples, historical environmental elements, traditional village entrance squares, village history and culture exhibition halls, traditional streets and alleys, Hezhuangquan martial arts performance venues, and other important nodes, so that tourists can experience the traditional village scenery and culture in a three-dimensional and comprehensive manner.

Tourism supporting facilities

Hezhuang Boxing Training Field: Combined with the existing Hezhuang Boxing training grounds, a traditional skills exhibition hall integrating Hezhuang Boxing cultural heritage introduction, martial arts performances, teaching arts, and sales of related derivatives will be built.

Village History and Culture Exhibition Hall: Transform a historical building of the village into an urban village history and culture exhibition hall to display traditional culture, such as traditional crafts, customs, and humanities of the traditional village, and make it an important window to introduce the traditional village.

Homestay: A modern residence outside the traditional third line of the village will be renovated and repaired in combination with the local residential form and transformed into a homestay.

Traditional Street Folk Store: The restoration of the ancient streets and alleys of traditional villages, under the principle of protecting the original traditional features, the architectural features and materials use local historical building materials and elements to create a display of local traditional folk customs, traditional skills, special products and handicrafts, cultural creativity, leisure and entertainment street.

Traditional Village Cultural Square: Turn a wasteland in a traditional village into a traditional village cultural square for tourists to collect and disperse, park for transit, photography, sketching, sightseeing, etc., to display the traditional village style.

Conclusion

Traditional villages carry social history and culture and are an important part of Chinese cultural heritage. Traditional villages are the most basic settlement units in ancient society. They retain many cultural heritages such as ancestral halls and dwellings, production techniques, and folk etiquette. In the current social development process, the tourism resources of traditional villages are also constantly developing due to their unique tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

As one of the traditional villages in my country, Weiwei Village in Huotong Town, to effectively protect the history, culture, and natural environment of Weiwei Village, scientifically and appropriately play the role of
traditional villages in developing the local economy, culture, and tourism. This paper introduces the combination of culture and tourism into the protection and development of traditional village culture, hoping to explore the protection and development measures of traditional culture from the perspective of tourism. By fully excavating the regional characteristics and cultural advantages of Weiwei Village, the protection and development of cultural heritage can be effectively carried out. It is hoped that the inheritance of traditional village culture will be implemented in specific work to achieve rural revitalization.

Declarations

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Authors’ contributions

Jianjing Li: Wrote this article; Zhijian Dai: Reviewed the whole paper and put forward suggestions for improvement. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The dataset supporting the conclusions of this article is included within the article

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

1 Xiamen University Tan Kah Kee College, Zhangzhou363105, China
2 Xiamen University, Xiamen361005, China

References


Figures
Figure 1

Location map of Weiwei Village
Figure 2

Village environment analysis diagram
Figure 3

Architectural Detail Analysis Figure 1
Figure 4

Architectural Detail Analysis Figure 2
Figure 5

Distribution of environmental elements in the village
Figure 6

Analysis of architectural, and cultural value
Figure 7

Planning diagram of protection scope
Figure 8

Building update mode diagram
Figure 9

Conservation and development structure analysis diagram
Figure 10

General floor plan layout plan
Figure 11

Partial enlargement of the planning drawing Figure 1
Figure 12

Partial enlargement of the planning drawing Figure 2
Figure 13

Route planning of tourist attractions