

The Study of Landscape Protection and Utilization in Folk Custom Villages

--Take the Hetuala Village in Liaoning Province as an Example

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Abstract. Folk village landscape usually carries the wisdom of the people first and cultural traditions, but with modern industrialization and urbanization, as well as the influence of the folk custom village landscape suffered from folk characteristics of the threat of loss and destructive development. How to seek balance in the protection and utilization, is the folk custom villages need to be solved in the future development of important issues. Based on the typical folk custom villages Hetuala village in Liaoning province as an example the concrete research, hope for conservation and utilization of folk custom village landscape was perfected, to protect folk culture and propagation as well as to promote the virtuous circle of the folk custom village in their own folk custom village landscape "in the use of protection and utilization" in the protection of a win-win situation.

Introduction

The folk custom village landscape is a kind of landscape heritage which is based on the agricultural economy and characterized by the folk custom villages. The article researches the typical folk village Hetuala in Fushen of Liaoning Province and summarizes the theoretical study on related folk custom village planning and using. And then it proposes some planning concepts, strategies and corresponding development modes which are fit for Hetuala village in order to provide some enlightenment on guiding the folk village landscape, extremely the protection and utilization of characteristic culture.

The Current Situation of Hetuala village

The General Situation of Hetuala village. Hetuala village is located in the southeast 5 kilometers near Qingyongling in Xinbin County of Fushun city of Liaoning province, which is surrounded by the national AAAA level scenic spots Hetuala City. The village is located among plains between two sides of mountains. The average altitude of village is 494 meters, which belongs to the low mountain, and the terrain inclines from the northeast to the southwest direction. The slope of the village inside ground is 3 degrees to 8 degrees, and Suzihe flows across the village from east to west. Hetuala village is a typical north temperate continental climate, and it has abundant rainfall and four distinct seasons. The village covers an area of 400 hectares, with 658 villagers and about 2208 people. Hetuala village has a deep cultural heritage, which is the birthplace of the Manchu. Hetuala village was selected as Chinese first batch of "China minority unique villages" in 2014. And at the same time it was selected in the third batch of 2016 Chinese traditional villages. Hence Hetuala village has a high research value.

The Basic Analysis of Hetuala Village Landscape. Hetuala village is located in the terrace of the halfway to Yangbizi Mountain, the overall environment of which is embraced with fronting water and with hills on the back. The Hetuala is surrounded by mountains and rivers, with Baigui Mountain in the east, Jiaqia River in the west, Yangbizi Mountain in the south as well as Suzihe in the north. The village has a beautiful natural landscape, and the surrounding mountain is in good condition. Seen from afar, its whole outline looked completely. Seen from closer, there are several of plant species to meet tourists' request of our landscape, such as appreciation the third season's flowers as well as the fourth season's foliage. In addition, the close combination among the village, the mountain

and the landscape triggered the formation of multiple vegetation landscape. On this ground, the ecosystem here conducts a virtuous cycle in both micro climate creation and soil and water conservation. Around the village, a large number of crops can be seen, which has made a fantastic match with the natural landscape. The mountain on the far side are covered with lush green vegetation, the hillside terrace is decorated with glistening golden grain, and when you come nearer, you will enjoy the exceedingly clear water at the foot of mountain. The realistic portraiture is reflected incisively and vividly, as a Chinese old saying, "Green trees wipe away the skyline between the villages, mountains were in such green that make themselves partly hidden and partly visible."

Hetuala village as a typical model among folk villages in northern China is full of distinctive characteristics of the Manchu. With the changes of the times, the village has experienced different period, and different styles of architectural buildings, such as modern houses, antique buildings, and other traditional folk residential homes. All of these stand for the Manchu folk style, however, local folk customs and regional features are relatively weak, furthermore the architectural style is not highly unified, such as Emperor Temple, Hanwangjing, Yamen. At the same time, there are many underground relics tainted with contemporary cultural characteristics such as Fumafu, Dizangsi, Temple of Khan to name just a few. In a word, Hetuala folk village is a co-existence, took rural architecture as the main characteristics, full of Manchu building features, filled with historical and underground relics. Apart from material cultural landscape, there is still non-material cultural landscape in Hetuala village, including religious beliefs, Manchu festivals, Manchu language, Manchu Art etc. The villagers have made great efforts to develop the local folk culture. To begin with, they make a perfect combination of Manchu paper-cut and traditional folk culture, and then they inherit the local characteristic cultures under the help of exhibition. Moreover, the inside structures of village buildings maintain the Manchu decoration style, such as baby hammock, earthworm heated brick bed, and folk special carving luggage etc. In November 11th each year, Manchu sacrificial rituals and Manchu art show will be performed here, during this period of time, there are full of traditional sports activities and food tasting activities, which can not only popularize Manchu characteristic folk custom, but also promote the local tourism by triggering tourists' interest. The rich folk cultural resources are another card of Hetuala village. As time goes by, the village has been severely damaged and even lost the original elegant appearance, because of some nature element and human beings activities. Worse still, people has gradually lost interest in appreciating the local culture, and it is a knotty problem, with decreasing tourists, to the protection of Hetuala village landscape and the development and inheritance of folk culture.

A Study on the Landscape and Cultural Destruction of Hetuala Village

Damage caused by natural objective factors. Some of the architectural sketches and natural landscapes in the Hetuala village are old. With time going by, some of the building materials are eroded and destroyed because of the intrusion of natural objective factors and signs of wear, corrosion and collapse such as worship Church happens now. At the same time, some natural landscape also suffers from obvious landscape damage caused by soil, climate and other ecological factors in the subtle and natural disasters.

Damage caused by human subjective factors. Villagers in the Hetuala village who often don't receive high education cannot rationally recognize the historical and cultural value of the village, so that the protection of folklore, folk culture and folklore is weak and the protection is low. At the same time, their material life is relatively scarce, so foreign aesthetic concepts; consumer ideas will shake their heritage of folk culture beliefs. For example, in the process of economic benefits gradually improved, in order to pursue "modern" and "fashion sense", villagers rebuild the original building, and use of modern building materials to imitate urban decoration style to build "houses" that don't match with folk customs. At the same time, for the better economic benefits, the local villagers cut down trees at the edge of the area of massive construction, remove old buildings, expand the village boundary line, renovate and expand farm homes, parking, Manchu style street, and so on. Comparing with the old landscape, due to the different style from the original caused by landscape construction materials, construction technology, architectural style, the "new" village breaks the original

landscape pattern and destroys the landscape style of the overall unity, so that it shows a kind of nondescript between Old and New.

The waste of folk cultural resources. In the rapid development of the economy today, the villagers have an idea that the economic interests of the pursuit of the first point of view take root. In recent years, with the gradual development of tourism in Hetuala village, the villagers take folk songs and dances as a gimmick so as to maximize the pursuit of interests, but, in the actual performance, they give up the original form of traditional song and dance, chasing social trends, meeting the public aesthetic. In the folk festivals, they greatly perform popular songs and dances, however, Hetuala village really traditional octagonal drums followers' lack of "people Dead Art death" dilemma.

The village tourism content monotonous. At present, the vast majority of villages in the country's tourism development are that the local villagers spontaneously organize this activity. The natural landscape is a selling point which involves "antique", "imitation folk", "imitation hand".

The development model of the Hetuala village will abandon the traditional folk culture, but with the development of the popular, resulting in a waste of folk resources in the city of Hetuala, and even some local villagers set the so-called historical and cultural attractions. Such a simple package after the formation of the "attractions" cannot meet the tourists on the village culture to explore the needs of the town of Hetuala tourism development. In addition to farmhouse accommodation and catering, Hetuala village also has Manchu folk festivals Activities to watch and Manchu folk museum to visit. The main activity of tourists is watching folk culture, so it can not appeal much people for tourism and lack participation of tourists

The protection of the surrounding natural environment of Hetuala village. On the side of natural resources conservation, the development of the Hetuala village should make no irreparable damage to the natural environment. The scope of the protection of natural environment around the Hetuala village should be made clear. It is forbidden to cut down trees on the Yangbizi Mountain; the edge of the village should be expanded; and retaining the original farming model; improving water pollution; guaranteeing the virtuous circle of the original ecological environment; strengthening the protection and management of ancient and famous trees in the village, and the construction of modern bridge over the Suzi River is forbidden.

The protection of architectural buildings and architectural sketches in Hetuala village. In the protection of buildings and architectural sketches in the Hetuala village, architectural group or architectural sketches are classified into different grades, and after a comprehensive consideration of their historical value, scientific research value, and damage, specific protection measures are taken according to its grades. For buildings with less damage, they should be repaired according to its original style by using the same style materials without destroying the original environment, such as Guandi Temple, Xuanyou Gong, etc.; for the historical and cultural heritage with large damage, on the basis of the experts' permission to the renovation of the cultural relics, it is possible to consider the reconstruction of the historic building on the original site according to its own historical and cultural value and commemorative significance, for example, Zhengbaiqi Yamen was reconstructed in original location, with the original style and materials similar to raw materials; as to worship temples, which are of great significance of history and culture, seriously damaged and whose value of original cultural relics is higher than its reconstruction value, such measures as enclosure protection, which means establishing cultural conversation area should be taken under the guidance of experts to well conserve them. Traditional dwellings with mud walls, stone-ground and wooden fences, are preserved in the village. As for the new houses with modern external style, modifications of styles, architectural materials, architectural colors, space layout, scale and size should be made to keep the architecture style of this village uniform. During the protection of the material heritage, we not only need to repair the ancient buildings with cultural value in the village, but also need to protect windows with historical value, decorative styles and traditional equipment in the ancient buildings. We can build the folk museum in Hetuala village, to show the traditional dress of the village, traditional handicraft products, and religious sacrificial utensils, etc. The museum can help tourists to know local culture, and also can be a educational place to inherit traditional culture.

The protection of traditional culture resources in Hetuala village. During the protection of folk culture, we need to establish electronic archives of folk culture, and have a careful record of the unique form of singing and dancing in the village, excerpts from traditional operas, performance of folk instruments and sacrificed rites, etc, in order to give text and images records to the future generations for their study of local folk culture. Only the whole protection of folk villages, can we have the real protection of them. For example, in the daily life of Hetuala village, village secretary or other leaders can mobilize or organize local villagers to learn special folk song and dance, such as Octagonal drum play, Manchu yangko and Cheongsam dance, etc. Those measures can help people perform in the folk festival, and at the same time protect the inheritance of folk song and dance.

Implementing the overall protection towards Hetuala village based on the people-oriented principle. The government should pay more attention to the publicity of the importance of the folk culture, helping villagers have a profound understanding about the historical value of folk culture; artistic value and the nonrenewable feature and also convincing them that the effective protection towards Hetuala village could generate practical economic values.

When the natural landscape, human landscape and folk culture of Hetuala village obtain effective protection, inheritance and development, the popularity of the village will be promoted. Owing to this, the government and developers will keep their eyes on the village, thus promoting the development of local tourism. At the same time, the benign development could provide a large number of jobs for the villages, promoting the development of local economy. In the process of the developing of tourism, the folk performances held by the local villages not only could present folk cultures, such as folk costumes, dance and drama, but also attract more tourists, which benefits the local villagers, stimulating their passion to learn folk artistry and prompting them to assume the responsibilities of protecting and inheriting the folk artistry. The economic stable growth within the village can also reversely arouse the enthusiasm of the villagers to protect the folk custom villages and be actively involved in the actual protection of Hetuala village, which contributes to the sustainable development of Hetuala village.

Only by protecting folk custom village landscape, can the local folk culture and history could be presented to the greatest extent and the ancient culture essence obtains the real protection and inheritance.

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