

Research on the Design of Rural Cultural Tourism Space under the Background of Rural Revitalization: A Case Study of Dujiazhuang Village, Mentougou, Beijing

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Abstract From the perspective of endogenous development concept, Dujiazhuang Village, Mentougou was taken as an example to explore the development of rural cultural tourism space. The rural tourism resources in the west of Beijing are rich in type and numerous, but the development of cultural tourism is unbalanced and inadequate. Guided by the endogenous concept and driven by the design of cultural tourism space, rural public space should be as the entry point to integrate the elements of rural resources and create a design that stimulates the endogenous ability of villagers. Culture can promote tourism, and industry can drive the economy to increase income and enhance the villagers' cultural identity.

Keywords Countryside, Endogenous concept, Cultural tourism space

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Among the multiple ways to promote rural revitalization, rural cultural tourism is one of the important ways to promote the coordinated development of rural economy and culture^[1]. In 2023, the No.1 Central document, the *Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council on Comprehensively Promoting the Key Work of Rural Revitalization in 2023*, was released, which put forward requirements for cultural tourism work, namely cultivating new rural industries and new forms of business, implementing the rural revitalization plan to energize the cultural industry, implementing the rural leisure tourism quality project, and promoting the quality upgrading of rural residential accommodation. The multi-dimensional value of rural cultural tourism space has been more widely recognized and valued, and under the guidance of the national rural revitalization strategy, rural cultural tourism work has contributed to rural revitalization in an all-round way.

Rural revitalization is closely connected with the prosperity of tourism industry. The academic circle has conducted extensive and in-depth research on many problems of rural cultural tourism space. By analyzing the connotation of traditional village cultural space, Rong Yuefang took Baotun Village, Daxiqiao Town, Xixiu District, Anshun City, Guizhou Province as an example, and analyzed the cultural space characteristics of the village from three dimensions of overall layout, important nodes and architectural features, so as to create a cultural space that can meet the needs and preferences of villagers and tourists^[2]. Wang Keling et al.^[3] took traditional villages and

intangible cultural heritage in the Jinsha River Basin as objects, and analyzed their spatial pattern from three dimensions of spatial structure, distribution and relationship. Zhang Yue et al.^[4] put forward strategies to improve the cultural space of historical villages by exploring the three cultural characteristics of Nalan culture, temple architecture culture and temple fair culture in Yongtaizhuang Village, Shangzhuang Town, Haidian District, Beijing. Song Tingting et al.^[5] planned to build a comprehensive cultural center in Baodian Village by integrating culture and tourism, aiming to realize the integrated development of rural construction and cultural tourism industry in Baodian Village. Based on the concept of endogenous development, Liang Junhao et al.^[6] selected Guoliang Village, Huixian County, Henan Province as the research carrier, deeply analyzed the phenomenon of village abandonment, and built leisure public space with abandoned sites as the entry point, aiming to provide design templates and experience reference for the construction of tourism villages.

1 Development of tourism space based on the concept of endogenous development

The concept of “endogenous” development is a development model based on local resources and culture and led by local residents. This bottom-up approach emphasizes ownership and participation at the local level. Compared with exogenous development theory, endogenous development is characterized by its emphasis on the inherent autonomy and subjectivity of the system. Its core idea is to regard development

as a complex and dynamic process, and it is driven by the interactions and dynamics within the system, rather than unconsciously shaped by external factors. Such autonomy enables a place to avoid external restrictions and interference and meet the challenges of development. Therefore, endogenous development is consistent with rural characteristics and needs, and promotes the prosperity of cultural and tourism industry.

Endogenous development emphasizes the use of rural resources to form a self-organizing structure to promote the endogenous development of rural areas. Through mining and creating social, cultural, environmental, human and other resources in rural areas, industries with market value can be formed, and on this basis, the market can play a role in resource allocation, thus driving sustainable development in rural areas (Fig.1). Cultural tourism space, as an important carrier of the integration of rural culture and tourism, covers many aspects such as culture, landscape and service. On the basis of meeting its own functional needs, it energizes cultural tourism, and rich natural resources, long history and culture, farmland landscape and local customs, and other elements are intertwined to create a place with unique characteristics of rural tourism.

The design of rural cultural tourism space based on the endogenous concept is the approach and means of rural revitalization under the guidance of the endogenous concept. It takes architecture, landscape and public space as the entry point to create a unique cultural and entertainment display platform, and turns all resource elements from disorder to self-reorganization order parameters, so as to realize

the value-added of its own resources^[7] and obtain external resources with its own resources.

Villagers are empowered by design to stimulate their endogenous capacity on the basis of fully understanding the needs of the local people. Culture is empowered by design, and cultural implantable space design can not only accelerate the decoding, transformation and utilization of rural cultural genes, and highlight the rural cultural value, but also greatly enhance the cultural identity of villagers. Industry is assigned with value by design, and the industry can achieve a higher level of added value and drive the overall economy of the village with high-end services and high-quality products.

2 Construction of rural cultural tourism space: Dujiazhuang Village

2.1 General situation

Dujiazhuang Village is located in the middle of Qingshui Town, and close to 109 National Highway, so it has convenient transportation. The total area is 1,840 hm². The total registered population of the village is 660, and the resident population is 354. The leading industries of Dujiazhuang Village are agriculture and fruit industry, and there is no unsustainable village collective industry income at present. In terms of spatial layout, the village is distributed in the shape of a boat on the north slope of the river valley, and parks are distributed in the west and middle part (Fig.2).

2.2 Analysis of resource elements of the village

Dujiazhuang Village is located at the foot of the Lingshan Mountain in the west of Beijing. It borders the Baihua Mountain in the south and Longmen River in the north. The village is surrounded by mountains and located on the north slope of the valley. The mountain peak to the south of the village is named Nantuo, and it is rugged and steep, where the trees are dense, forming a natural green barrier. Rich mountain

resources and a wide variety of animals and plants form a complex and interdependent natural ecological network.

Presently, it has one district-level cultural protection unit and 12 historical buildings. In 1938, the first detachment of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Military Region led by Deng Hua's third battalion advanced to Pingxi to open up an anti-Japanese base area. The Song detachment met Deng detachment in Dujiazhuang Village, and Deng Hua and Song Shilun had lived in a two-step courtyard house. The site of the meeting place of the Eighth Route Army's Song and Deng detachments has far-reaching historical significance and cultural value, and is of great significance for promoting patriotism and promoting historical and cultural research. In Dujiazhuang Village, there are still traditional buildings bearing profound historical and cultural heritage. The layout of traditional buildings adopts the typical courtyard form of northern folk houses, with the basic characteristics of north-south longitudinal and axial symmetry layout and the spatial order of enclosed and independent courtyards. The common courtyard houses include Siheyuan and Sanheyuan. The structure is a beam lifting wooden frame. The principal room is mainly a two-bay or three-bay room. The size of the two-bay room is 3,000 mm×6,600 mm, and the three-bay room is 3,000 mm×10,600 mm. There are two types of side rooms: one-bay room and two-bay room. The size of one-bay room is 3,000 mm×5,600 mm. The size of the reversely-set room is similar to that of the principal room, but it has no eaves column or has slightly different depth. The central courtyard is mainly 5,000 mm wide, and the length is related to the number and size of the side rooms. The difference of gables is large, and they are built by laying bricks, stones or them, of which the combination of bricks and stones is the most common. Some of the windows, doors or walls were badly damaged and were transformed by the villagers with

modern materials, but the overall traditional style and features of the building still exist (Fig.3).

2.3 Planning and design of cultural tourism space based on the endogenous concept

2.3.1 Rural planning focusing on functional integration. At the macro level, it is necessary to take into account the natural environment, cultural inheritance and the living needs of residents. Through the overall planning, a unified cultural tourism experience area can be formed in the countryside to realize the organic connection of various points and lines. The cultural tourism space design under the concept of endogenous development can effectively utilize the local natural, cultural and social resources, take the traditional cultural theme of the village as the design orientation, integrate the history, culture, customs and legends of the village into the space design, and create a unique and attractive cultural tourism scene (Fig.4). Meanwhile, it is needed to actively make use of the existing well-preserved historical buildings, deeply explore their value characteristics, and design their functions according to their location, distribution characteristics, preservation characteristics and so forth to avoid homogenization of development ideas. According to the needs of residents, the existing idle courtyards should be protected and designed, and the needs of cultural tourism should be properly differentiated based on the needs of residents.

2.3.2 Creating linear layers of different theme lines. From the perspective of the middle level, rural cultural tourism space connect each space node by using spatial layout as a link. An important aspect of endogenous development is the integration of regional resources to form a self-organizing structure. Rural resources and subjects coordinate with each other to integrate culture, life and ecology, build an organic whole, and realize value creation and distribution in the region. The path design of architectural and landscape elements is used to connect each functional area organically, and the connection and relationship between various nodes as well as the flow line of tourists in the space are analyzed and optimized to form a smooth tour route. The design of the line covers traffic flow line, walking paths, and paths connecting various scenic spots. (Fig.5–Fig.6). The design of this level should ensure that visitors can flow in an orderly and natural way and feel the cultural charm of the countryside. The planning of the line also extends to the daily paths of local residents, realizing space sharing between tourists and residents, and promoting their communication

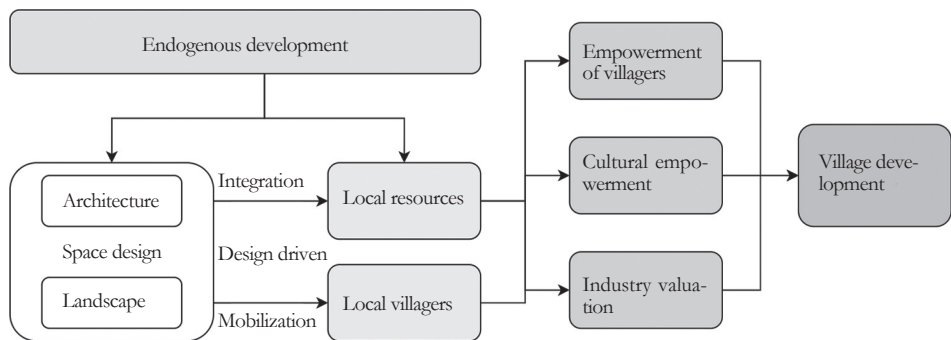


Fig.1 Endogenous concept and the relationship between rural industries

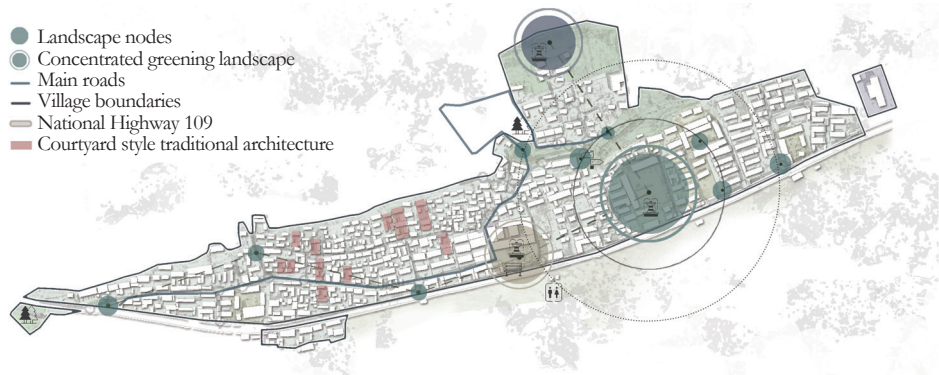


Fig.2 Spatial layout map of Dujiashuang Village

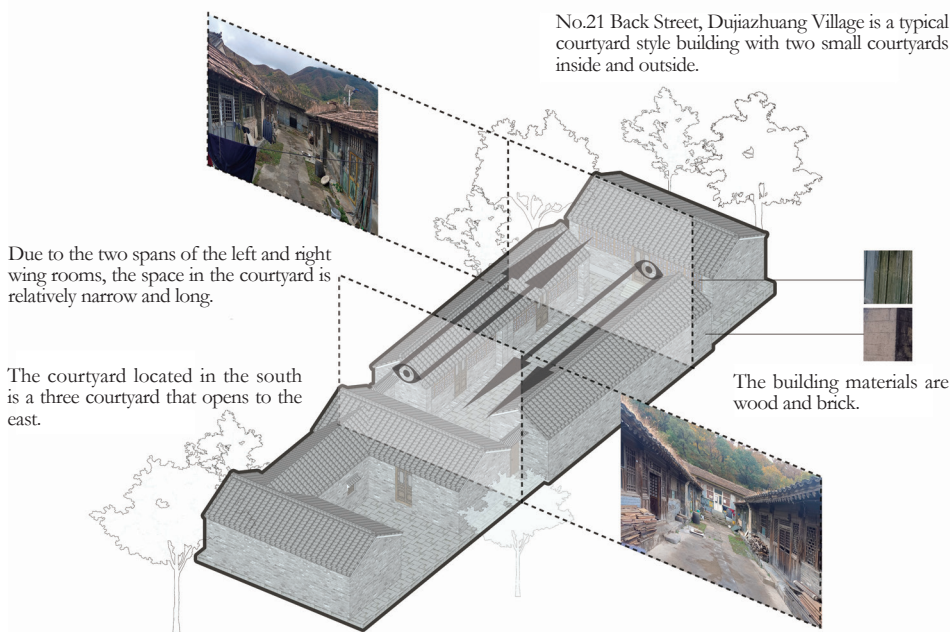


Fig.3 Building feature map of No.21 Dujiashuang Village

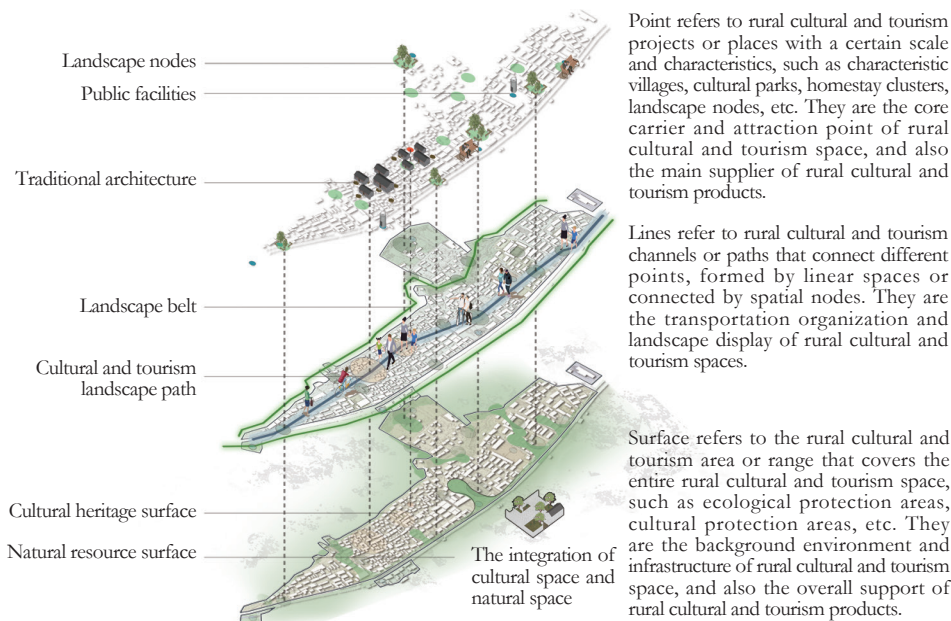


Fig.4 Image of cultural and tourism spatial planning in Dujiashuang Village

and integration.

2.3.3 Space node design focusing on local needs and cultural travel needs. Seen from the micro level. The design of rural cultural tourism space node should pursue the integration with the natural and cultural environment, deeply excavate the local ecological elements and regional characteristics, and create a unique cultural tourism node. Node design should highlight uniqueness and organic connection with rural life, pay attention to spatial form and user experience, and create a pleasant environment. The architectural space node should emphasize the regionality of the countryside, make full use of natural elements, and create a harmonious space with the natural environment. The local pavilion and exhibition hall should combine the elements of historical resources, adopt the design techniques of theme, story and experience, tell the historical story and the spirit of Anti-Japanese War of the Eighth Route Army Song and Deng detachments, and create a landscape consistent with historical events. The design of guest houses should reflect the integration of local traditional architectural elements and modern structures, create rooms and public areas with local characteristics, or use glass and wood to achieve the coherence of indoor and outdoor space, pay attention to the dialogue between buildings and rural place space, increase the interaction between tourists and local residents, and let tourists feel rural atmosphere and local characteristics. The design of the landscape node should adapt to the characteristics and cultural background of the site, highlight the landscape characteristics of plants, improve the comfort and functionality of the site, meet the needs of rest, viewing, gathering, etc., and show the advantages of the natural landscape and regional spirit of the countryside.

3 Conclusions

Driven by the integration of culture and tourism, the development ideas of traditional village cultural space should focus on both protection and innovation, aiming to create a tourist destination with historical and cultural value by deeply exploring and inheriting regional cultural characteristics and combining modern tourism concepts. When the original ecological features of the village is maintained, it is needed to introduce creative design, improve infrastructure and enrich cultural experience activities, thus activating the village economy and achieving a win-win situation between cultural inheritance and economic development. The key is to balance the relationship between tradition

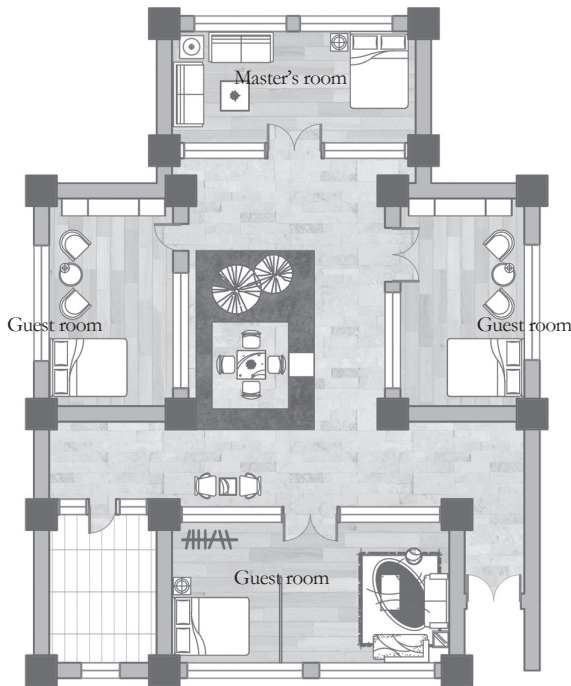


Fig.5 Building 10 in Dujiazhuang Village

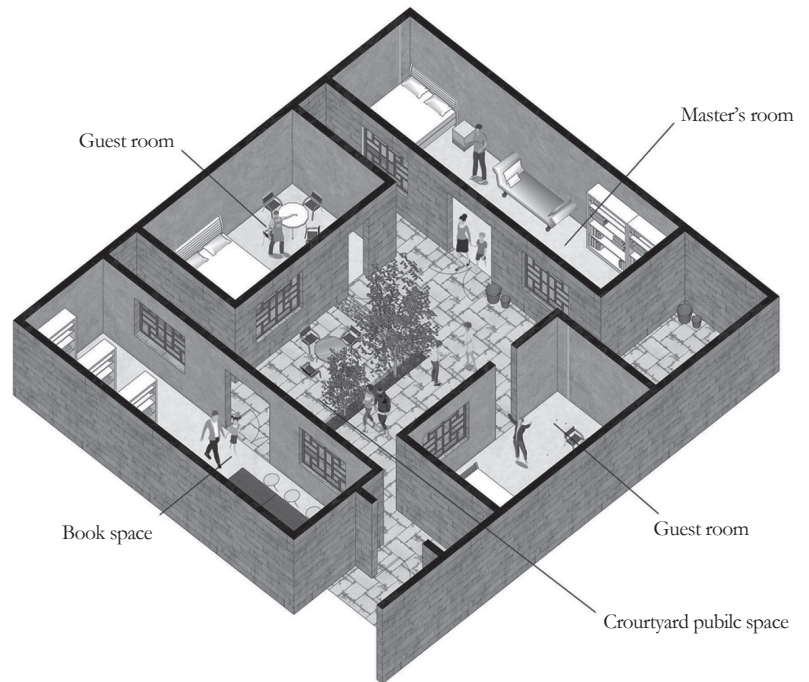


Fig.6 Building 18 in Dujiazhuang Village

and modernity, culture and tourism, as well as protection and development, and ensure that the village cultural space can continue to show its unique cultural charm and life wisdom to the outside world while developing.

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