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Research of Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic District
Renovation Strategies from Regional Culture Perspective

ABSTRACT

Being the core content of the historic city construction and the important part of the historical and cultural heritage preservation system, historic district owns the characteristic regional culture which shows its historical and cultural value on the spacial scale of abundant and centralized traditional architectural remains, regional landscape feature, certain social lifestyle. The essence of preserving historic district is to preserve its regional culture. However, historic district is the area which owns the most quantity of old buildings and high building density but low plot ratio in the city. As the current urban development becoming an comprehensive treatment exploring period which focus on people and high quality, the historic district is urged to solve urban renewal problems meanwhile preserve the regional culture feature. So, the extracting and excavating of regional culture in historic district and the utilizing and inheriting of regional culture through historic district renovation became challenge of this research.

This study first came up with regional culture composing factors based on the relative regulations of historic district renovation and the regional culture’s connotation. The certain composing factors consist of natural environment feature such as geomorphic landscape and geographical climate; style and feature of historic district such as spacial pattern, texture, scale, form; social life feature such as folk customs, lifestyle traditions. Next, the study choose Yulin Cave Dwelling historic district as the study object. Through the field research, analyzing and teasing out its regional culture characteristics on the regional culture composing factors aspect. Thirdly, the study discuss the forming way of historic district renovation strategies on regional culture perspective which are based on the historic district composing factors, relative district renovation theories and typical cases analysis for summarizing experiences. Fourthly, basing on the producing route of renovation strategies from regional culture perspective and the status quo problems from the aspect of landscape feature destruction, social lifestyle impact and restrict, poor living condition, community increasingly decay, the study put forward targeted renovation strategies on regional culture perspective: Preserving district landscape feature on spacial pattern, texture, scale and form from natural environmental feature and district’s style and feature aspect; Improving community functions, infrastructure and living condition from needs of modern living; Strengthening regional cultural feature and continuing regional social lifestyle of diet, handicraft, performing art and cave dwelling living from social life characteristic aspect and injecting vitality aspect. Last, the study draw the conclusion: The analysis of regional culture composing factors of historic district; The renovation strategies producing route based on composing factors and status quo problems; The Yulin Cave Dwelling renovation strategies from regional culture perspective based on the producing route and district status quo.

The study aims at excavating the function and value of the regional culture during historic district renovation process, facilitating the inheriting and developing of regional
culture by historic district renovation. The research result shows practical guiding significance to the Yulin Cave Dwelling historic district’s preservation and renewal and is helpful to supplementing and enriching the historic district renovation theoretical study.

**KEY WORDS:** Yulin acropolis; Cave dwelling; Regional culture factors; Historic district; Renovation

**TYPE OF DISSERTATION:** Application Research
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1.1 Research background

1.1.1 Historic District being important part of the Urban Cultural Heritage

As being the core part of the cultural heritage system and the historic city construction, historic district shows urban cultural charm and typical regional characteristics. It’s the carrier which reflects time-honored history and culture. From the ‘Venice Charter’ amplifying the preservation range of the cultural relic, the ‘Nairobi Recommendation’ putting forward the historic district preservation concept, the ‘Washington charter’ defining historic area as natural and artificial environment, till the ‘Beijing Charter’ proposing to establish the Circulating system of human settlement environment, reflecting each nations’ high attention to historic district’s preservation.

Historic district bearing the soul of the city's development and non-renewable historical information, show the importance of the historical and cultural values contained in them. Historic district owns abundant and concentrated remains and traditional architecture in spatial scale, which have unique and complete style and feature and form accumulation of regional culture factors. Studying the renovation of historic district has important meaning and value to regional culture’s inheriting.

1.1.2 Urban Development facing important issue on Historic District Renovation Strategies exploring

By 2021, China has a total of 137 state-level historic cities. The basic conditions of the historic city are not only concentrated and rich cultural relics, historical and cultural remains, traditional patterns and historical features. There should be more than 2 historic districts within the protection range of the historic city. Historic district plays an important role in the construction and development of modern cities, especially in historic cities.

Historic district is the area with most old buildings, high building density and low plot ratio in the city. At present, the urban development has entered the transformation period of people-centered and high quality, and the exploring period of urban comprehensive governance and self development, forming a new urban renewal and development situation with multiple types and perspectives. In this process, urban renewal undoubtedly gradually improves urban functions, living standard, urban and environmental quality. However, it is undeniable that, at the same time, in the process of high-speed urbanization development, the technology of urban renewal is not mature enough, especially in the reconstruction of urban historic district. Some serious problems have occurred, such as historical features destroying and social contradictions intensifying. Therefore, the research on the protection and renewal of historic district has become an important topic in urban construction and development.
1.1.3 Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic district’s uniqueness and current situation

Yulin Cave Dwelling historic district is the core part of the Yulin Acropolis historic district, which is located in Yulin City, the north of Shaanxi Province in China and an key border defence position in the Ming Dynasty. The urban pattern of Yulin Acropolis in Ming and Qing Dynasties have been well preserved. Due to the recent years’ city development, the ancient city has been damaged to a certain extent. The threat to the overall urban pattern of Yulin Acropolis mainly comes from the improper reconstruction in the urban development and renewal, which is highlighted by the damage of new buildings to the Acropolis environmental style and traditional spatial texture. As an important part of the historic district of the ancient city, the Cave Dwelling historic district has suffered low quality of living environment and serious loss of historical environmental features and is in decline. It is in urgent need of protection and renewal to activate this area meanwhile restore and continue its historical landscape features.

1.1.4 Facing Opportunity and Challenge

1) Facing Opportunities

(1) Promoting regional culture has become a strategic policy of China’s national development

In 2017, the China State Council promulgated the comprehensive revitalization of traditional culture as a strategic national policy for national development. Proposed outstanding traditional Chinese culture developing program, modernize nation governance system and capacity and build socialist cultural country. Emphasizing the importance of inheriting the traditional Chinese culture, comprehensively improving people cultural quality , enhancing cultural strength and ensuring the country's cultural security. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China mentioned in the report on strengthening cultural confidence and promoting development of socialist culture. General Secretary Xi Jinping repeatedly emphasized the importance of inheriting excellent traditional culture. Regional culture is an important part of Chinese traditional culture with unique local characteristics. Historical districts carrying regional characteristic historical and cultural information is an important part of the cultural heritage protection system.

(2) The importance of historic district and its renovation has gradually being paid attention to

Historical district and its renovation play an important role in the aspects of politics, economy and culture of urban construction and development. Not only to be the urban memory of promoting the spiritual identity on the regional culture, but also created characteristics of social production and living ways in certain space and historical period, meanwhile possessing high historical research value. The importance of its preservation and renewal has been gradually paid attention to. From the over-development of the reform in the 1980s and the large-scale demolition and construction, till the present micro-cycle organic renewal mode, as well as the historical urban protection theories proposed in recent years,
the exploration of the historic district renovation has been developing in breadth and depth.

2) Facing Challenges

Due to the different regional environment, living groups and development history, the unique culture of the historic district has been formed. Once the uniqueness is lost, a historic district will lose its value and become an ordinary district. Therefore, it is a challenge to excavate the regional culture, explore the path of protecting and inheriting the regional culture in the renovation, radiate the lasting vitality.

1.2 Study Object and Relevant Concept

1.2.1 Regional Culture

The concept connotation of regional culture itself is complicated and varied based on different academic fields and research perspectives. At present, the academic circles mainly deconstructs the definition of regional culture from the perspectives of anthropology, sociology, geography and comprehensive disciplines. Anthropology holds that regional culture is a special spatial combination of human culture in a specific environment from a multidisciplinary perspective. From the perspective of sociology, the relationship between regional culture and social attributes is highlighted. It is defined as the sum total of values, ways of thinking, national art, customs and habits, and moral norms with regional characteristics in the material production, spiritual production, social life of specific people. Human geography focuses on the attribute of region, and holds that regional culture is the sum of people's spiritual activities in a certain region which are comprehensively influenced by geographical environment, social production and regional traditional culture. On the other hand, the comprehensive discipline perspective is more prominent, and it is believed that the connotation of its definition is composed of multiple elements, and the complexity and diversity need to be interpreted from the perspective of multiple disciplines.

The concept of regional culture in this study is based on a multidisciplinary perspective, focusing on the elements related to architectural studies: "Regional culture" is a regional characteristic composed of many elements rich cultural system, and contains the material aspects of the elements such as buildings, clothing, food, and folk arts and crafts, and intangible elements such as technology, philosophy and literature and art, etc., these elements with the regional characteristic through certain media or carrier from the outside. And through the historical accumulation in the social life of local residents, affect the way of production and life of residents, the formation of human activities and social significance of the characteristic cultural system.

The concept of culture itself is vague and abstract. It contains both material content and spiritual attributes, including traditional customs, local conditions and practices, as well as art, literature and value norms. Regional culture defines the regional scope. It means that a specific region is influenced by its historical accumulation and natural environment, and it can also reflect the regional economic development, folk customs, philosophical beliefs, religious concepts, artistic aesthetics and other features involving all levels of social production and life. Therefore, regional characteristics are the most important part of regional
culture. Regional culture not only reflects the local culture and historical information, but more importantly, enables the residents living in or near the area to establish their own cultural consciousness and confidence, which is the basis for promoting the current vitality, prosperity and continuation of regional characteristics of a place, and at the same time strengthens the local identity.

1.2.2 Historic District

Due to the different disciplines, perspectives, scopes and emphases involved in the concept of historical districts, there has not been a completely unified definition. In 1986, when the State Council announced the second batch of national historical and cultural cities, it first put forward the concept of historical districts completely. In 1991, it was defined by the National Planning Committee as a historical protected area of a certain scale that needs to protect important cultural, artistic and scientific values. Around 2000, Wu Liangyong, Lu Xiang and other scholars studied the historical district. Wu Liangyong defined the historical district as a region representing the main position of historical and cultural stations and a characteristic architectural complex. In recent years, Li Dehua, Yang Xinhai and other scholars have defined the concept and connotation of historical block. Historical block is an urban section with a certain amount and scale of historical remains, typical and relatively complete historical features, and certain urban functions and life contents. In summary, it basically covers the understanding of historical blocks in the current academic circle.

The concept of "historic district" was first put forward in Athens Charter passed by the International Society of Modern Architecture in August 1933: "Buildings and blocks with certain historical and cultural value should be properly preserved and cannot be destroyed at will". In 1972, UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention in Paris, which mentioned that "cultural heritage protection areas" should include historical buildings, famous historical and cultural cities, important archaeological sites, and giant sculptures and paintings with permanent commemorative value.

In October 1978, the International Council on Monuments and Sites adopted the second international legal document after the Venice Charter -- the Charter for the Preservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, also known as the Washington Charter. Based on the Nairobi Proposals, the Charter proposes the concept of "historic districts" : "cities, towns, historic centres and residential areas, regardless of their size, as well as their natural and man-made environments, which not only serve as a testament to their history, but also embody the value of their traditional culture".

In 1985 by the ministry of construction is put forward, the word "historic traditional block" is defined as: for cultural relics are relatively concentrated, and can complete reflect a certain historical period in a given area with the local national characteristics and style of traditional streets and lanes, which are also protected, and will be approved and announced as local historical culture protection.

In 1986, the State Council announced the second batch of national historical and cultural city, for the loss of a large number of historic blocks and historic buildings damaged
phenomenon, put forward the concept of "historical block protection", and from then on, formed the cultural relics protection, historical block protection and the protection of the famous historical and cultural city protection hierarchical classification system.

The concept of "historic district" was formally defined in the Cultural Relics Protection Law of 2002, which extended the contents of historic district to the scope of cultural protection. The regulation points out that towns, streets, buildings and villages of great historical and cultural value can be ratified as historical blocks after being approved and recognized by the state or local government.

In 2015, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development released the list of China's first batch of historical and cultural districts, which used the term "historical and cultural districts" instead of "historic districts" in terms of legal terms. Although the noun has changed slightly, but its essence is the same, is to have the historical and cultural value of the block environment to carry on the protection related planning, maintenance and management. The process of the transformation from "historical block" to "historical and cultural block" reflects the inseparable and interdependent relationship between historical block and regional culture. In addition, due to the strong cultural attributes of historical districts, the preservation and renewal process of historical districts is promoted, which is also the construction and expression process of regional culture behind historical districts.

In conclusion, historical block refers to a certain range of scale, the historic building environment element, can reflect the value of historical and cultural information and social life characteristic of the area to area, contains a block of the natural environment, artificial environment and human environment, is a showcase city or region to historic characteristics, cultural characteristics and intention of the area of cognitive spirit, It is the witness of the historical and cultural memory of the city, and the object of this study is exactly this kind of historical district.

1.2.3 Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic District

The research object of conservation and renewal strategy in this study is Yaoyuan group area of Yulin Acropolis Historic District, which is located in the most northern part of the Acropolis Historic District Gengxin Control Zone. The shape of the area is roughly rectangular in a north-south direction. The terrain is higher in the north and lower in the south, higher in the east and lower in the west. The hills and slopes in the area are changeable. The kiln courtyard with typical regional characteristics of Yulin is mainly based on the cliff kiln, which is intricately distributed in the area along the natural landform and terrain. As an important part of the historic district of Yulin Acropolis, it is urgent to solve the problems of its protection and renewal in the process of urban renewal and development.

1.3 Research Contents

1) Elements of regional culture in historical districts

Based on the concept analysis of regional cultural elements, relevant laws and regulations on the protection and renewal of historical blocks, and relevant protection and
renewal theories, this paper analyzes and summarizes the constituent elements of regional culture of historical blocks as the basis point of this research.

2）Typical Case Analysis -- Experience and Wisdom of Conservation and Renewal of Historic Districts

Based on the theoretical research on the preservation and renewal of historic blocks, the paper summarizes the aspects of the preservation and renewal strategies based on cultural elements.

Combined with typical cases, this paper analyzes the regional cultural elements, combs and summarizes the preservation and renewal strategies of the historical districts from the perspective of culture and puts forward paths to learn their experience and wisdom in view of the current situation of the historic districts.

3）Conservation and renewal strategy of Yulin Weicheng Historic District Yaoyuan Group

Based on the current situation of Yulin Weicheng Historic District Yaoyuan Group area investigation and analysis of its existing main problems; Secondly, based on the analysis of the elements of regional culture and culture, this paper applies the strategic path of inheriting regional culture in the protection and renewal of historical blocks to discuss the protection and renewal strategies of Yaoyuan group areas to solve the existing problems and inherit and utilize regional cultural characteristics.

1.4 Research Purpose and Significance

1.4.1 Research Purpose

1）Exploring the perspective of recognizing the regional cultural value of historical blocks by establishing the framework of regional cultural elements of historical blocks.

2）Explore the strategy of improving the living environment and meeting the needs of modern life while protecting and inheriting regional culture and improving the environmental quality of historic districts in the process of renovation and renewal. It provides guidance and reference for the practice of historic district protection and renewal.

1.4.2 Research Significance

1）Theoretical Significance

Based on the intersection of existing regional culture and related theories of the reconstruction of historical blocks, this study proposes a strategic path for the preservation and renewal of historical blocks to explore, utilize regional culture and continue and develop it, so as to enrich and promote relevant research contents of the preservation and renewal theories of existing historical blocks. Different from the existing studies, this study focuses on the regional cultural characteristics of historical districts where the regional cultural components are studied, and studies how to protect and inherit regional cultural characteristics in the process of renewal based on the needs of modern life.

2）Practical Significance

This paper provides suggestions and ideas for the protection and renewal of Yulin
Weicheng Historic District Yaoyuan Group, which has guiding significance and reference value for the continuous development of its regional culture. It provides guidance and reference for the protection and renewal of historic districts.

1.5 Research Method

1) Literature review and collection method

Through the database platforms such as CNKI and Wanfang, the thesis, periodical and related conference papers of the reconstruction of historical districts in the recent 10 years from the perspective of regional culture were searched and collected. This paper collects and sorts out the relevant theories, research status, cases of achievements and existing problems in the field of revitalization and reconstruction of historical districts in combination with regional culture. At the same time to understand the national regional cultural Renaissance and historical district renewal and development of the two aspects of the combination of the relevant policy direction and measures. To provide the basis and theoretical support for this study.

2) Theoretical research method

The literature research on the related theoretical aspects of architectural heritage protection is classified and summarized into different perspectives, and the theoretical methods are emphatically analyzed from each perspective. The research perspectives include: Cultural landscape, micro-renewal, cultural gene, cultural context protection, regional element regeneration, cultural image, adaptive renewal, cultural ecology, cultural tourism, cultural carrier, spatial planning, place spirit and resident cognition. Relevant research theories include organic renewal theory, micro-renewal theory, cultural gene theory, knitting acupuncture theory, existing building reconstruction, etc., to analyze the synergistic relationship between regional culture and the reconstruction of historical blocks, and grasp and summarize its rules.

3) Field research method

The current situation of Yulin Weicheng Yayuan Group historic block was investigated, and basic data were collected by means of measurement, shooting, visiting, questionnaire survey, etc., including the survey of the entire historical block's topography and planning layout, the mapping of single buildings inside the Yayuan Group, and the analysis and research of the use needs of internal residents.

4) Case study method

Through literature study of excellent cases of historical block reconstruction based on regional culture at home and abroad, study the value and shortcomings of the cases, analyze the commonness and characteristics of the reconstruction among the cases, and summarize the reconstruction countermeasures that can be used to promote the mutual promotion of regional culture and historical block.

5) Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis is used to record and analyze the data from the questionnaire survey.
of residents and tourists, and the demand analysis and expectation of residents and tourists on the use of Yaoyuan group historic blocks are obtained.

6）Project empirical research method

This paper analyzes and summarizes the protection and renewal strategy of the two-way promotion of the protection and renewal of the historical block and the regional culture, and applies it through the actual design of the reconstruction of the Yulin kiln courtyard group historic block, to demonstrate the promotion effect of the regional culture reconstruction on the historical block and the promotion effect of the kiln courtyard group reconstruction on the inheritance of the local regional culture in Yulin.
1.6 Research Constitution Diagram

Figure 1-1 The paper research frame diagram
2 Composition Factors of Regional Culture in Historic District Study

Because historic districts are all located in the old city with a long history, the development space is greatly restricted, and there are generally difficult situations such as increasing population density, aging infrastructure, declining living environment, and disorder of street style. With the development of the city and the demand of social life, the exploration of the preservation and renewal of the historic district was initially aimed at improving the living conditions of the residents to carry out the reconstruction of the old city under large-scale dilapidated reconstruction. With the recognition that the loss of historical features of blocks is a serious problem, and with the rapid development of tourism and economy, the preservation and renewal of historic blocks are exploring the practice of demolishing the old and imitating the style of historical buildings. With the deepening of the understanding of the historic district, today, the preservation and renewal of the historic district is changing to the small-scale gradual organic renewal mode. It not only pays attention to the historical features of the historic blocks, but also pays attention to the traditional social life of the blocks, and gradually deepens the understanding of the historical and cultural value and connotation of the historic blocks.

Historical and cultural blocks are the most important bases for reflecting traditional regional culture, displaying traditional urban features and forming the spatial characteristics of ancient cities. First of all, a historical district is a district with unique historical and cultural value, which is different from other general districts. Without the unique historical and cultural value of the region, the historic district becomes an ordinary district. The core of protecting a historical block is to protect and continue its historical and cultural values. Therefore, clarifying the unique historical and cultural traditions formed by the constituent elements within the scope of a historical block is an important prerequisite for the protection and renewal of a historical block.

The research focuses on the specific spatial scope, specific historical accumulation, the origin and development of crowd culture, production and living behaviors, beliefs, etc., as well as the locality and regionalism reflected by these elements, which are the unique historical and cultural traditions of the historical districts.

2.1 Extracting Factors of Regional Culture based on Concept Analysis

‘Research is derived from the concept’. In order to reveal the constituent elements of regional culture, it is necessary to study the concept and connotation of regional culture, and explore the basic definition and connotation of regional culture with the help of cultural concept.
## Composition Factors of Regional Culture in Historic District Study

<table>
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<th>Concept</th>
<th>The regional cultural factors corresponding to the historical district</th>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Culture</td>
<td>1) Ecology of a specific region -- geographical environment: topography, landform and climate</td>
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<td>The historical and cultural traditions with long history and long history in a particular area, including the ecological, folk customs, traditions, habits and other manifeststions of civilization in that particular area. It is integrated with the environment within a certain geographical scope, thus marked with the brand of the region, has the uniqueness. The behavior and thinking patterns of specific groups within a certain spatial range; the difference of people's behavior mode and thinking mode in different regions leads to the difference of regional culture.</td>
<td>2) The ecology of a specific area -- the life form of a specific area:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The spatial form, spatial environment and architectural form of a specific area;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Humanistic environment: living customs and traditions of residents</td>
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<td>1) Within a certain spatial range -- within the spatial range of a specific region</td>
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<td>2) Specific groups -- residents/tourists in specific areas</td>
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<td>3) Behavioral pattern -- the living pattern of residents/tourists in a given area:</td>
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<td>Spatial environment pattern of specific region/residential building pattern</td>
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<td>Regularity of daily life behavior</td>
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<td>Thinking mode -- the values and aesthetics of the residents in a specific area:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) Material level</td>
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<td>Architectural cultural environment: spatial environment, spatial form and architectural form of a specific region;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Food cultural environment: eating habits, food environment, food processing technology;</td>
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<td>Language and cultural environment: communication methods, communication places, environment and facilities;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Clothing: processing technology, color patterns, symbols;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>utensils: processing technology, color patterns, symbols;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) System level -- custom: collective festival activities and folk culture activities; Etiquette: ritual activities, activity rules; Institutional, legal, religious and other activities; Art: Folk handicraft processing and production (painting, paper cutting, clay sculpture,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Cultural environment: symbols;</td>
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<td>4) Religious environment: symbols;</td>
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<td>5) Historical environment: symbols;</td>
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<td>6) Natural environment: symbols;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Connotation</td>
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<td>The connotation of regional culture should be composed of three levels: material level, system level and philosophy level. At the material level, culture includes the language, diet, architecture, clothing and implements of people in a specific region. The system level includes the custom, etiquette, system, law, religion, art and so on of people in a specific region. On the other hand, the philosophical culture refers to the value orientation, aesthetic taste and group personality of people in a specific region.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Obviously, material goods are material and the rest are spiritual. Therefore, based on the above concept and connotation of regional culture, regional cultural elements are summarized and composed of geographical environment, material culture (material products), and non-material culture (spiritual culture and institutional culture). In the material culture, the architectural culture can best reflect people’s values, development needs and lifestyle.

This study is to discuss the relationship between urban regional culture and historical district. Therefore, regional architectural culture is the core element reflecting material culture. Intangible culture (including folk customs, values, aesthetics, etc.) is the embodiment of the traditional way of life. The regional cultural elements of historical blocks can be summarized into three parts: natural environment elements, architectural culture elements and social life elements (see Figure 2-1).
2.1.1 Regional Culture Factors Embodying Natural Environment

Landform and climate are two key factors in natural environment that affect regional architectural activities and people's production and life style. Human beings initially built houses to resist the negative effects of the natural environment, and then to get a suitable living and production environment; Terrain and landform are also the best embodiment of regionalism in regional culture in natural environment. It also includes hydrology, vegetation and other factors.

2.1.2 Regional Culture Factors Embodying Historic District Feature

The characteristics of reflecting block style include all the architectural and spatial parts of the material level in the historical block. Therefore, the cultural elements that constitute the block style are reflected in the architectural cultural environment, including the spatial characteristics of the pattern and texture, scale and form of the historical block, as well as the style characteristics of the building units.

2.1.3 Regional Culture Factors Embodying Social Life

The cultural elements that constitute the spiritual level are reflected in the production and life style of people in the historical districts, including folk handicrafts, performing arts, folk activities, religious rituals, living customs and so on.

To sum up, the regional cultural elements of historical districts are mainly focused on three aspects: regional natural environment, block style and social life.
2.2 Extracting Regional Culture Factors based on Historic District Preservation Regulations

The protection content of historic district is bound to be closely related to the building environment. The protection laws and regulations of historic district define and regulate the aspects related to regional culture. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the elements related to regional culture from the relevant laws and regulations of the protection planning of historic districts.

2.2.1 Historic District Preservation Contents and Cultural Factors in International Declarations and Charters

Relevant international declaration, charter and other international laws and regulations from the macro definition level of historic blocks of definition and concept, the object of protection and aspect are defined and classified, Athens charter from 1933 to 2005 in xi ‘an declaration for the extraction of its architectural culture environment elements, is the historical block protection laws and regulations to extract regional culture elements in the basis of.

Table 2-2 The composition of cultural elements based on international declarations and charters of relevant historic districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charter</th>
<th>Stipulation</th>
<th>Factors of architectural culture and environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athens Charter</td>
<td>&quot;The buildings or blocks with historical and cultural value should be protected and not destroyed at will.&quot;Ancient buildings of historical value should be properly preserved;Some historical buildings bear certain historical background and have educational value.Protecting cultural relics does not conflict with people's pursuit of high-quality life;If the historic district is located in an important part of the city, the planning should consider changing major transportation routes or even changing existing central areas.</td>
<td>1) Ancient buildings and historical buildings; 2) Historic Block Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Charter</td>
<td>It is proposed that the protection scope of cultural relic buildings should be extended to architectural groups and historical environment, from the protection of monuments of great significance in the past to the protection of common places and Spaces with certain historical and cultural value.</td>
<td>1) Cultural heritage buildings + the overall environment of the location 2) A space environment that contains historical and cultural value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi Recomm -endation</td>
<td>The concept of &quot;preservation of historic district&quot; is put forward, and it is determined that historical district not only includes the area surrounding the cultural relic buildings, but also includes the surrounding environment with human activities.Emphasize the connection between the preservation of historic urban areas and contemporary society.</td>
<td>1) Cultural heritage buildings + surrounding areas 2) A space for people to move around the block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing</td>
<td>1. The &quot;Preamble and Definitions&quot; part</td>
<td>1) Natural environment +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Introduction:

Acknowledging the contribution of the surrounding environment to the importance and uniqueness of the site;

1. Propose the use of effective legal and planning tools, policies, strategies and practices to sustainably manage the surrounding environment. Protected areas or buffer zones should be established; Protecting important skylines and landscape views; Sufficient distance should be left between new construction and ancient buildings, ancient sites and historical areas; Pay attention to its visual and spatial relationship; Rational use of land nature.

2. Regulation of changes affected by the surrounding environment

It is pointed out that the cumulative or sudden changes of landscape environment, production and life, economy and so on will obviously and irreversibly affect the ancient buildings, ancient sites and the surrounding environment of historical areas, which should be clearly identified, measured, organized and remedied. Put forward the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the impact of the standard and the corresponding strategy.
2.2.2 Historic District Preservation Contents and Cultural Factors in Urban Laws and Regulations

Based on the concept definition and protection direction of architectural cultural environment elements in relevant domestic laws and regulations in recent years, regional cultural elements are extracted and further improved based on the constitution definition of regional cultural elements in relevant protection laws and regulations of historical districts.

Table 2-3 Composition of cultural elements based on relevant laws and regulations of historic districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>法规</th>
<th>条例内容</th>
<th>建筑文化环境要素</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>北京历史文化名城保护规划标准（GB/T 50357-2018）</td>
<td>历史文化街区保护规划应确定保护的目标和原则，严格保护历史风貌，维持整体空间尺度，对街区内的历史街巷和外围景观提出具体的保护要求。历史文化街区内的道路的宽度、断面、路缘石半径、消防通道的设置应符合历史风貌的保护要求，道路的整修宜采用传统的路面材料及铺砌方式。核心保护范围应提出建筑的高度、体量、风格、色彩、材质等具体控制要求和措施，并应保护历史风貌特征。</td>
<td>1）历史风貌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>历史文化街区保护规划应确定保护的目标和原则，严格保护历史风貌，维持整体空间尺度，对街区内的历史街巷和外围景观提出具体的保护要求。历史文化街区内的道路的宽度、断面、路缘石半径、消防通道的设置应符合历史风貌的保护要求，道路的整修宜采用传统的路面材料及铺砌方式。核心保护范围应提出建筑的高度、体量、风格、色彩、材质等具体控制要求和措施，并应保护历史风貌特征。</td>
<td>2）空间尺度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>历史文化街区保护规划应确定保护的目标和原则，严格保护历史风貌，维持整体空间尺度，对街区内的历史街巷和外围景观提出具体的保护要求。历史文化街区内的道路的宽度、断面、路缘石半径、消防通道的设置应符合历史风貌的保护要求，道路的整修宜采用传统的路面材料及铺砌方式。核心保护范围应提出建筑的高度、体量、风格、色彩、材质等具体控制要求和措施，并应保护历史风貌特征。</td>
<td>3）历史街巷+外围景观</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>历史文化街区保护规划应确定保护的目标和原则，严格保护历史风貌，维持整体空间尺度，对街区内的历史街巷和外围景观提出具体的保护要求。历史文化街区内的道路的宽度、断面、路缘石半径、消防通道的设置应符合历史风貌的保护要求，道路的整修宜采用传统的路面材料及铺砌方式。核心保护范围应提出建筑的高度、体量、风格、色彩、材质等具体控制要求和措施，并应保护历史风貌特征。</td>
<td>4）街巷风貌：包括道路宽度、断面、材质及铺砌方式</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>历史文化街区保护规划应确定保护的目标和原则，严格保护历史风貌，维持整体空间尺度，对街区内的历史街巷和外围景观提出具体的保护要求。历史文化街区内的道路的宽度、断面、路缘石半径、消防通道的设置应符合历史风貌的保护要求，道路的整修宜采用传统的路面材料及铺砌方式。核心保护范围应提出建筑的高度、体量、风格、色彩、材质等具体控制要求和措施，并应保护历史风貌特征。</td>
<td>5）建筑风貌：建筑高度、体量、风格、色彩、材质</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

南京历史名城保护规划条例 2010年

第三十九条 严格保护历史街巷的历史环境要素、传统格局和街巷的走向、名称。保持现存历史街巷的界面、空间尺度、传统风貌和环境特色。

历史街巷拓宽取直或者改向的，应当将原分段的街巷名称予以标示。
成都市历史建筑和历史文化街区保护条例2017年18年修正，此处为17年版

第四十条 历史文化街区的保护，应当保持和延续其传统格局、街巷肌理、空间尺度、历史风貌，保护与之相联系的建筑等物质形态和环境要素，维护历史文化街区的真实性和完整性，严格控制开发强度和建筑尺度，逐步降低人口密度，保持和恢复原有的历史文化风貌。

第四十一条 在历史文化街区核心保护范围

(一) 延续和保持街区空间格局和建筑原有的立面、色彩;
(二) 新建、扩建建筑时，应当保持或者恢复其历史文化风貌和空间格局，对现有建筑进行改建时，应当保持或者恢复其原有的道路格局和景观特征;
(三) 对现有道路进行改建时，不得破坏原有的道路格局和景观特征;

第四十二条 在历史文化街区建设控制地带

(一) 新建、扩建、改建建筑时，应当在高度、体量、色彩、建筑风格等方面与历史文化街区风貌相协调;

温州市历史文化街区保护管理条例2015年

第六条 在历史文化街区核心保护范围

(一) 延续和保持街区空间格局和建筑原有的立面、色彩;
(二) 新建、扩建建筑时，应当保持或者恢复其历史文化风貌和空间格局，对现有建筑进行改建时，应当保持或者恢复其原有的道路格局和景观特征;
(三) 对现有道路进行改建时，不得破坏原有的道路格局和景观特征;

第七条 在历史文化街区建设控制地带

(一) 新建、扩建、改建建筑时，应当在高度、体量、色彩等方面与历史文化街区风貌相协调;

杭州市历史文化街区和历史建筑保护条例2013年

第十八条 在历史文化街区核心保护范围内进行建设活动，应当符合历史文化街区保护规划以及下列规定:

(三) 不得擅自改变历史文化街区的空间格局，不得新建客运货运枢纽、公交停车场和维修保养场、加油站等设施。

第十九条 在历史文化街区建设控制地带内新建、扩建、改建建筑时，应当符合历史文化街区保护规划，在高度、体量、色彩等方面与历史文化街区的风貌相协调，不得破坏历史文化街区风貌和景观特征，不得危及核心保护范围内的建筑安全。

佛山市历史文化街区和历史建筑保护条例2016年

第二十三条 在历史文化街区核心保护范围内进行建设活动，应当符合历史文化街区保护规划以及下列规定:

(四) 对现有道路进行改建时，应当保持或者恢复传统格局和空间环境，不得新建客运货运枢纽、公交停车场和维修保养场、加油站等设施。
第二十五条 在历史文化街区建设控制地带内新建、扩建、改建建筑物、构筑物或者其他设施时，应当符合保护规划，在使用性质、高度、体量、立面、材料、色彩等方面与历史文化街区的风貌相协调，不得破坏历史文化街区要素和景观特征，不得危及核心保护范围内的建筑安全。

南宁市历史街区保护管理条例 2013

第十四条 经核定公布的历史街区由市人民政府划定保护范围，设立保护标识、介绍牌。

任何单位和个人不得擅自移动、涂改、覆盖或者损毁保护标识、介绍牌。

第二十二条 在历史街区内设置户外广告设施必须符合历史街区保护规划，不得破坏历史街区建筑空间环境，并依法取得设置许可。

历史街区核心保护范围内的历史建筑，应当保持原有的高度、体量、外观形象及色彩等。

“三街两巷”历史文化街区围合区域内毗邻骑楼街区的建筑的高度、色彩、风格不得破坏骑楼街区原有的天际线和视觉环境。

长春市历史文化街区和历史建筑保护条例 2013

第十五条 对历史文化街区以及与其相互依存的自然景观、周边环境和非物质文化元素应当实施整体保护，保持其传统格局、历史风貌和空间尺度。

第二十一条 历史文化街区保护范围内的土地利用和各项建设，应当符合保护规划的要求，不得损害历史文化遗产的真实性和完整性，不得对其传统格局和历史风貌构成破坏性影响。

新建、扩建、改建道路时，不得破坏传统格局、历史风貌和历史建筑，不得改变街区肌理和尺度。

第二十四条 禁止擅自改变历史文化街区保护范围内建筑物、构筑物的高度、立面、体量、色彩等。

西安历史文化名城保护条例 2017

第三十四条 历史文化风貌区域应当保持文物古迹所在地的自然环境、整体格局和空间形态，保护反映历史风貌的建筑物、构筑物、道路、河流、树木和绿地等。

第三十五条 历史文化风貌区域的改造、建设，应当以开辟绿地、广场为主，根据保护规划需要建设少量的文化旅游设施和管理用房，其建筑物的体量、造型、风格和色彩，应当与文物古迹相协调。

第二十七条 古城墙以内区域的建设项目，应当符合所在保护区的规划要求。新建、扩建、改建的建筑物、构筑物，其体量、造型和色彩应当体现传统建筑风格和特色。古城墙以内区域的建筑高度实行分区控制，整体建筑控制高度不超过 36 米；综合容积率控制在 2.5 以下；在单位和居民院落内不得插建建筑物。
To sum up, the main elements of architectural culture involved include: natural and artificial environment around historical sites; Block pattern and street pattern; The place and space environment with certain value and the relationship with the building unit; Features of cultural relics and traditional buildings; Important skyline and landscape views; Landscape within the block; The historical function and function of the area; Specific lifestyle, etc. The regional cultural elements reflected in the historical block are mainly reflected in the aspect of block style, including architectural cultural environment elements: block space, environment, road, architecture pattern, texture and form; The main elements of architectural style are: volume, scale, form, color and material.
3 Yulin Cave Dwelling District Field Research

3.1 Contents and Approaches of Field Research

3.1.1 Research Contents

1) The development history of Yulin Wei Cheng
   Understand the historical formation process of Acropolis and grasp the background
   culture of the development of the city through literature materials.

2) The current situation of space environment of Yulin Acropolis
   Including the city's natural environment, urban spatial form, urban function division,
   heritage preservation status, urban public facilities status, residential buildings status, road
   traffic status, greening distribution status.

3) The main existing problems of the Acropolis
   This study is mainly based on the analysis of the problems existing in the three aspects
   of natural features, historical block features and social life in the regional cultural
   components.

4) Acropolis upper planning
   It is mainly based on the "Yulin Acropolis Protection Plan (2014)" issued by Yulin
   Ancient City Cultural Relics Management Institute.

5) Current situation of kiln courtyard group area
   (3) The current situation of the building environment on the ground of Yaoyuan
   Group
   (4) The current situation of the building environment on the ground of the kiln
   courtyard group area, including the distribution of the kiln courtyard buildings, the
   preservation of the kiln courtyard buildings and the current situation of the kiln courtyard
   buildings
   (5) Road system, greening system, public facilities, main problems of the current
   situation in cave dwelling area

3.1.2 Research Approaches

1) Documentary investigation of historical data

2) Research and planning data of relevant planning and management departments

3) On-site investigation, reconnaissance of terrain and landform, understanding of the
   current situation, surveying and mapping of the existing kiln buildings
   (1) Complete the surveying and mapping of the current situation of Yaoyuan Group
   historic blocks, and focus on analyzing the current comprehensive positioning, existing
   problems and its development potential
   Yulin courtyard group is located in the north of the city, the sixth floor riding the most
   northern end of the street.Due to the poor quality of the local environment and the factors of
repeated demolition and reconstruction, the planning of the whole kiln courtyard area presents a relatively chaotic situation and there is no complete drawing data. The field mapping, including the drawing mapping of the whole area and the individual mapping of the cave dwellings in the kiln courtyard, on the one hand, completes and completes the distribution of the whole area's topography and the current situation of the cave dwellings in the kiln courtyard, on the other hand, has a data understanding of the real situation inside the kiln.

(2) Collect basic data through field visit, surveying and mapping, taking photos, and questionnaire survey in the Yaoyuan group area and its surrounding areas

The information collected mainly includes: the current situation of site topography distribution, road traffic flow, regional division, covered functions and supporting facilities, landscape environment, the preservation and use of cave dwellings in cave courtyards, residents' ideas and reconstruction intentions, etc.

Use the camera, range finder, ruler and other instruments to measure the space dimension and draw the mapping map of the cave, and draw the current situation mapping map of the area by combining with the government information and on-the-spot marking and taking photos. Conduct a survey on the behavioral needs and evaluation of residents in the area by means of questionnaires and interviews. After the survey, draw drawings, overall photos and survey notes for further research.

3.2 Yulin Acropolis Field Research

3.2.1 Yulin Acropolis General Situation

Yulin is located in the northernmost part of Shaanxi Province, at the junction of Loess Plateau and Mu Us Desert. It belongs to the transitional region of Loess Plateau and Inner Mongolia Plateau, and is an important border city along the Great Wall of Ming Dynasty.

During the Spring and Autumn Period, Yulin belonged to Jin; Warring States belongs to Wei; After Qin unified the six states, it became Shangjun Prefecture of Qin. In the Eastern Jin Dynasty, the Huns built their capital at the west side of Yulin. Tang and the Five Dynasties in this set up the pass jurisdiction; During the Song Dynasty, the Northern Song, the Western Xia and the Jin repeatedly fought for possession of the area. The Ming Dynasty in the establishment of Yulin Wei, one of the border nine important towns; The Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China successively set up Yulin House and Yulin Road. New China after the establishment of Yulin has become a commissioner and administrative administrative office of the regional division; In 2000, Yulin was changed into a prefecture-level city. In 2006, the State Council designated the core historical and cultural area of Yulin City as a national key cultural relic protection unit and became the second batch of national famous historical and cultural cities announced by the State Council.

As a famous historical and cultural city, Yulin City reflects an important part of the historical and cultural accumulation. The Acropolis began to be built in the fourteen years of the construction of the castle city in the Ming Dynasty. In history, it has been expanded on a large scale for three times (known as "Three Tuo Yuyang" in history), forming the modern
city scale and form: the urban pattern of "riding the street on the sixth floor" took initial shape in the late Ming Dynasty. In the Qing Dynasty, due to the reduced military function of the Acropolis, the construction of the city gradually stopped, the desert moved to the south, and the northern part of the Acropolis gradually shrank, finally forming a pattern close to the current Acropolis. In the period of the Republic of China, the city wall was partly repaired and reformed according to the need of military defense, and some modern public buildings were built, with no big changes in the overall spatial pattern. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, civil defense military structures were mainly built on the city wall and its underground parts. In 1977, the construction of streets, modern public buildings and residential buildings began.
Shaanxi Province located in China’s northwest inland region. Northern Shaanxi Plateau in north, Guanzhong Plain in centeral part, Qinba mountain area in south, China’s economic, political, cultural center.

Yulin City is located in the most northern part of Shaanxi Province. National Historical and Cultural City

Cave Dwelling Historic District is located in Yulin Acropolis, which is the Ancient construction of the Ming Great Wall nine sides of the town, with the ancient politics of northern Shaanxi, Political, military, cultural, architectural and historical value.

Figure 3-1 Location analysis of yulin acropolis
3.2.2 Yulin Acropolis Urban Space Evolution

It can be seen from "Three Tuo Yuyang" that the spatial evolution and land use nature of Yulin Acropolis (see Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3) are closely related to the evolution of urban space and the development of regional culture from the aspects of historical accumulation and formation.

Originally built as a military fortress on high terrain, the North City with the Bell Tower Hill as the center and the Hump Hill in the east was formed. The city wall was situated on the top of the hill for easy defense. The area includes the city of Yulinburg, founded in 1436, and the area extending northward in 1487. In the north city, there are mostly earthen hills, and the soil and terrain are suitable for the construction of earthen kilns. At that time, the residents all lived in the caves and dug the earth, and there are still a lot of dwellings in the kilns.

As the number of residents gradually increased, the old city could not accommodate, to the south to expand the middle city and the south city. The middle and south cities are mainly built for living. Due to the flat terrain, most of them are quadrangle houses, and the street and lane pattern shows a neat fishbone structure.

According to the topographic features and urban spatial development and evolution, from the north city to the central city and the south city, the urban spatial form is high in the northeast and low in the southwest, and the main land used in the city is residential land (see Figure 3-4).
There are a lot of cultural relics in the Acropolis Historic Block. The core area of the Historic Block includes the sixth floor of the Qi Street on the central axis and the shops distributed on both sides of the street, the evenly distributed gate towers and archways across the old streets, the cultural relics quadrangle courtyards, and the dwellings or other buildings with protection value. In addition, there are general dwellings and public buildings.

Among them, the spatial form of the old street is well preserved. In addition to the occupation of a few large buildings along the street, part of the newly built buildings along the street do not coordinate with the atmosphere of the old street, the overall scale, paving and most of the shops along the street are original traditional buildings or forms.

City tower and archway are national key protection units or municipal protection units, the status quo is good. Cultural relics courtyard is generally preserved, the original registration of 97 courtyards according to the preservation of different; Apart from the Central Axis Old Street, where historical relics are concentrated, some buildings with local traditional style and features have been preserved in the block, such as cave dwellings, which are in good, ordinary and poor preservation forms. The rest are some new and added buildings that have a great impact on the ancient city, such as the hospital and the telecommunication bureau along the street, as well as a lot of new structures of 1-2 floors built by residents in the later period of general dwellings.

3.2.3 Yulin Acropolis Cave Dwelling Historic District

Yulin Acropolis Historic District Yaoyuan Group Area is located in the Tushan area of Beicheng, the earliest city to be built. In terms of location, it is located at the northernmost side of the Qijie axis on the sixth floor of Acropolis. In the protection planning of Acropolis, it is located at the north side of the core area of the historic district (see Figure 4-4). The total area of Yaoyuan Group is about 110,000 square meters, and the terrain is generally rectangular in a north-south direction. The terrain is the same as that of the Acropolis as a whole, high in the north and low in the south, high in the east and low in the west, with an overall elevation difference of nearly 50m. There are minor ups and downs and slope changes in the area (see Figure 3-5). From the Ming and Qing Dynasties to the modern times, there are about 31 existing kiln courtyards, most of which are located along the natural landforms and distributed in detail (see Figure 3-6).
3.2.4 Yulin Cave Dwelling District Spatial Form and Preservation Situation

Through the field survey of the kiln courtyard group area, the overall preservation of the kiln courtyard group is good, and has considerable value of protection and utilization. The overall distribution of 31 kiln courtyards is mostly by the cliff kiln, 7 independent kilns, 27 by the cliff kiln; 12 seats in good protection, 18 seats in general protection, 4 seats in poor protection, and 2 seats in idle and abandoned; There are 20 seats with good quality, 10 seats with average quality and 4 seats with poor quality (see Table 3-1).
Figure 3-7 Distribution of cave dwelling in cave dwelling historic district
Research of Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic District
Renovation Strategies from Regional Culture Perspective

Table 3-1 Surveying and mapping of spatial morphology and preservation of cave dwelling

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### Yulin Cave Dwelling District Field Research

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#### Renovation Strategies from Regional Culture Perspective

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3  Yulin Cave Dwelling District Field Research
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3.3 Current Issue Analysis of the Cave Dwelling

Due to its location on the north slope of the ancient city, the Yaoyuan group area, compared with the residential area in the flat area on the south side, has less convenient transportation, incomplete public facilities, poor quality and high density of self-built houses, and low quality of living environment, and is in a state of decline. According to the investigation, the existing specific problems in this area are mainly reflected in the following aspects.

3.3.1 Geomorphic Environmental Destruction

The kiln courtyard group has the same problem as other historical blocks. It constantly builds illegal buildings around its own houses, which leads to a high density of residential buildings, and even occupies the originally not enough street space. As the residential area in this area covers the whole slope, the unique landscape of loess gullies cannot be seen, only the roads along the slope can be seen.

3.3.2 Historic Landscape Feature of Cave Dwelling Disappearing

Because residents in the kiln courtyard group area have been building houses around the original kiln courtyard randomly for a long time, the self-built houses in this area are dense and disorderly with different forms, and we can't see the historical features that conform to the natural landform formed by the natural patchwork of the building units combining the kiln courtyard community and the houses in the loess gully region in history. The basic morphological characteristics of the building units combined with kiln houses are also submerged by the whole piece of disordered self-built houses.

Some self-built houses even encroach on road construction, blocking the capillary road of the road system, resulting in poor road traffic, and local destruction of the network structure texture.

3.3.3 Common Facilities fall Behind, Poor Living Conditions, Cultural Feature Loss

Faulty due to formation of kiln courtyard area, shortage of public space, public green, business, education, health care, community public service facilities such as imperfect, residential building density, natural lighting and ventilation conditions, construction quality is poor, poor and slope in the traffic inconvenience, since many housing idle, local indigenous people less and less, almost no foreign tourists, In a state of decline. Many traditional folk arts and cultural activities have neither public space nor the conditions to gather people. Local residents also descend for daily shopping and business activities to the flat south side of the area. Therefore, in addition to a small kindergarten and a grocery store, there are almost no public service facilities, not to mention public cultural activities for residents of the block.

According to the survey, almost all residents in the kiln courtyard group area have a strong expectation of "living in high-rise buildings down the mountain".
4 Typical Case analysis-Historic District Renovation Experiences

4.1 Typical Case Choosing

On the one hand, it reflects historical or traditional features with the material space environment of the block as the carrier; on the other hand, it shows traditional life through the activities and places of specific people in the block space. In addition, certain groups of people in historic districts increasingly have demands for modern life. From the perspective of urban "organic renewal theory" to urban "repair theory", it can be seen that the strategies of conservation renewal theory mainly revolve around three aspects: first, the strategies of protection level, mainly including the natural environment and regional architectural environment style; The second is to continue the social life of the specific people in the historical district, mainly including the behavior mode, life mode, cultural customs and other activities; Third, strategies at the renewal level, mainly including urban functions, green space and public space, public center, improvement of residents' conditions, roads and other facilities.

Due to different regions, natural environment, cultural environment and history, different historical blocks are different, and each historical block faces different specific problems, and its corresponding protection and renewal strategies are also different. Therefore, it is necessary to study the experience and wisdom of preservation and renewal through the analysis of typical cases of historic districts.

Yulin historic district kiln courtyard group area topography and landform, block spatial pattern and texture, kiln courtyard architecture form is very unique, so far has not found a typical case of similar characteristics. As mentioned above, the regional cultural elements of historical blocks focus on three levels, so the case selection is mainly from the historical blocks with features of natural terrain and landform, distinctive street style features or spatial pattern, texture similar to Yulin Acropolis, and characteristic social life features. Typical cases selected in this paper include Wulixiang Historic District in Hangzhou, Kuanzhai Alley Historic District in Chengdu, Pingjiang Historic District in Suzhou, and Nanluogu Alley in Beijing.

4.2 Case of Wuliu Lane Historic District in Hangzhou

Located in the southeast of the old city district of Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, Wulixiang Historic District is bounded by Donghefang Street in the south, Xihu Avenue in the north, South Jianguo Road in the east, and the west side of Chengtou Lane in the west, with a total area of 9.84 hectares. With a history of more than 800 years, the block has gone through Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. It contains large-scale wooden structures in the middle and late Qing Dynasty and residential buildings in the Republic of China period, more than 230 traditional buildings of more than 50 years old and 9 municipal cultural preservation units. It is a historic block of great historical value. In order to promote the
development of tourism, the prosperity of handicraft industry, and improve the living environment quality of the historic district, the government led the renovation and protection of Wuliuixiang historic district from 2006 to 2013.

4.2.1 Composition of Regional Culture Factors in Wuliu Lane

1) Natural Environment
(1) Terrain and landform - Water Culture
The East River crossing the Wuliuixiang block is the most distinctive natural landscape in the block. It used to be the main waterway traffic in the block in history. Together with the road, the block is divided into six natural plots with the shape of long from east to west and short from north to south along the river. In addition, the East Hexi Plot adjacent to the West Lake Avenue was recorded to have been a Wuliu Garden in history, so it was named Wuliu Lane.

2) District Landscape Feature
(1) Pattern and Texture
The overall urban spatial pattern consists of clear urban trunk roads and winding lane networks. Most of the urban road networks preserved in the old days are winding paths along the water. Therefore, the urban pattern and texture features of old streets and lanes, winding paths and winding lanes in Hangzhou, where the historic blocks are located.

Since the Donghe River is the main traffic in the historical block, the alleys and pathways in front of the houses in the block are the capillary roads leading to the river. This pattern of streets and alleys not only facilitates transportation but also increases the opportunities for residents to meet and communicate daily, forming a harmonious characteristic community culture.

Most of the streets and alleys along the river present black tiles and white walls with a background of green trees and flowers, reflecting the unique simplicity and tranquility of the streets in the south of the Yangtze River. People walking in it can't help slowing down their footsteps and savoring the rich imprints in the street space, such as droplets of stone, worn moss, architectural window cuttings, and wood carving details.

(2) Traditional Dwellings
The layout of residential buildings in the block is mostly two-story buildings entering the second courtyard. The wing rooms are located on both sides of the square of the central axis, and the main room is set on the north side of the main room. The space in the middle is set up as a "mouth" junction patio structure, and the overall pattern forms a "mouth" plane. General reception is located in the first floor, the second floor for residential functions. The traditional dwellings in the block were built for the residence of dignitaries at the beginning, and then they were gradually used for the living of common people.

In the block, there are abundant traditional courtyard dwellings with black tile and white walls, and the roof slope is obvious to facilitate the rapid drainage of rainwater. Courtyard space is narrow. In addition to the Hui-style building brick, wood, stone carving as the theme, black tile white wall and horsehead wall, simple and rich and other characteristics, the order of the building is weak, pay attention to space practicality, few
decorative elements.

Figure 4-1 Traditional houses with white walls and black tiles and simple decoration

a) Spatial Feature
Large patio - large population and relatively high density of residence. The neighborhood is located in the south of the Yangtze River with humid and rainy climate, so the construction of the patio mainly needs to consider the needs of ventilation, sun shading and lighting. The basic form of the patio of the traditional folk dwellings in Hangzhou is transverse, the opening and height are generally greater than the depth, and the section presents a towering shape. The four sides of the patio are surrounded by eaves and connected with corridors and halls at the same time. Streamlines usually extend the space at the same time. Hui-style buildings belonging to residential buildings in the block also have the characteristics of patio, generally small patio. The courtyard area of Hangzhou folk dwellings represented by Wuliu Lane is larger and occupies a higher proportion of space. Flowers and plants, greenery, ponds and other landscapes are often arranged in the patio.

High wall - the traditional courtyard in hangzhou is usually separated from the outside by the wall, so is the separation in wuliu lane. The high wall is an important feature of the folk dwellings in Hangzhou. Generally, it is about 4m high, which not only plays the role of isolating the internal and external space, but also plays the role of shading and sound insulation. The main purpose of high walls is for protection, but at the same time, they also lead to narrow and restrained lanes of adjacent courtyards. This spatial feature of high and narrow walls on both sides is also called "lane".

b) Architectural Details
Through the field investigation of different folk dwellings in wulixiang, some typical features of traditional folk dwellings in hangzhou are found, including simplified shikumen, hard hilltop, herringword lines and powdery color.

The simplified Shikumen -- Jiangnan area has been deeply influenced by western culture in modern times. The decoration of traditional folk houses also reflects the characteristics of the combination of Chinese and Western elements, the most typical one being Shikumen architecture. Different from the doors of traditional folk houses of the Han nationality, Shikumen is mostly made of wood and decorated with carved beams and painted buildings. The decoration of Shikumen is simple and the structure adopts stone door frame and wooden door leaves, which are more solid. Compared with Hui-style architecture,
Hang-style Shikumen of residential buildings in the block is more simple and elegant.

Hard top -- that is, a hard top roof, which means that the roof is not suspended beyond the gable or the gable beam frame, the eaves are not beyond the gable, and the purlins on both sides of the gable are all covered. It is said that the hard peak originated in the south of the Yangtze River in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Due to the humid climate, the brick gable wall can prevent water vapor. With the gradual increase of residents in Hangzhou and the density of population, the hard peak is convenient for fire partition, so it was widely used in the buildings of Hangzhou in the Ming and Qing Dynasties and has become an important feature of local buildings.

3）Social Life
   （1）Lifestyle -- leisure culture
   The representative of leisure culture in the south of the Yangtze River is one of the characteristics of the local life style, which is devoted to the scenery, the beautiful scenery, the slow pace of life, and the enjoyment of observing and experiencing life.

   （2）Folk Custom
   Traditional Folk Customs: Qiantang Tide Watch, Mid-Autumn Festival, the first day of each month, 15th to Qiantang River Tide Watch customs; Wulang and Baobao go to Wushan. At the Start of Summer, groups of three or five people climb Wushan and overlook the West Lake to worship Buddha and pray for good fortune. In Hangzhou dialect, there is a saying that "Wulang and Baobao go to Wushan". In addition, there are Linping rolling lanterns, West Lake Lantern Festival, Laba porridge and other traditional ways to celebrate the festival.

   （3）Eating Habits - Food Culture
   Hangzhou food culture contains a lot of celebrity allusions to dishes, such as scallion buns, steamed buns, Song SAO fish soup, Dongpo Pork, etc. The dish itself is a combination of north and south, reflecting the idea of inclusiveness.

4.2.2 Issue of Wuliu Lane Renovation in Current situation

1）The street style is seriously damaged and the environmental quality is decreased
   Courtyard space used to be one household, but now many households live in the courtyard space. People have been building kitchens and toilets in the small courtyard space of residential buildings, which not only increases the building density, but also significantly reduces the quality of basic architectural environment such as lighting, ventilation and sunshine. Along the street along the river building for business activities, broken walls to open shops. Destroyed the original spatial pattern and texture.

2）Lack of basic supporting service facilities
   Building density increased, water, heating, electricity, water supply and drainage infrastructure lack; The road is narrow due to illegal construction; There is little infrastructure in the public space, such as parks, squares and public toilets.
4.2.3 Renovation Strategies of Wuliu Lane based on cultural factors

1) Preserve and restore the space and texture characteristics of the traditional streets and alleyways of the block to attract native residents and the return of life style

Respect the spatial characteristics of historic blocks, protect the linear scale and landscape characteristics of all kinds of streets and alleys formed after a long history, maintain and restore the continuity of the direction, width, building height on both sides of the streets and the spatial interface. On the premise of respecting the historical texture, in order to improve the accessibility, the later blocked roadway and the original end-type tunnel were properly dredged. Combined with building supervision and appropriate addition of roadway, improve the walking system, improve fire safety. In the block, the traditional Jiangnan alley of Hangzhou shall be restored, as well as the residential areas for a certain number of Hangzhou aborigines to settle down, so as to attract the aborigines who have a sense of identity with Hangzhou dialect, Hangzhou cuisine and Hangzhou folk festivals to come back.

2) According to the building units of different ages, historical values and preservation conditions in the block, targeted protection and renewal of building units should be carried out to protect and restore the block style

For the historical buildings in good condition, the original structure and appearance of the building should be strictly protected, and the internal functions of the building should be appropriately adjusted according to the principle of not changing the original condition. The traditional wooden and brick-wood structures of more than 50 years old are strictly retained, partially repaired and renovated, and the internal functions of the buildings are improved and properly replaced to meet the requirements of modern life. For the buildings with poor features, large dimensions and high height built in the late 1960s and 1970s, facade renovation is adopted to coordinate them with the overall features of the block. The buildings that have a great impact on the traditional style should be dismantled in situ and re-designed. Some buildings with serious damage or potential safety risks should be updated according to the original structural form. Dangerous sheds and simple houses built in violation of regulations and added later and buildings that damage the original architectural pattern and style shall be dismantled and the original spatial pattern shall be restored.

3) Mixing commercial and residential functions in the block in the form of "front shop and back house" and "upper and lower shop"

By restoring the old mixed form of "front shop and back house", "upper house and lower house", the commercial and residential functions are mixed, and many domestic and foreign artists and folk artists are attracted here. The building units will be partitioned according to the inside and outside of the streets. The streets and alleys will restore the original residential functions and lifestyles of the streets internally, and the streets and alleys will be renamed as profit-making community commerce. After the reconstruction, Wuliu Lane has formed a historical and cultural block with distinct tourism characteristics, mixed commercial and residential functional areas and strong characteristics of The Times.
4) Manage local characteristic commodity trade, leisure culture experience, traditional craft and food culture

In the short term the native living within the block style will not be damage on the basis of a large number of functional superposition, in view of the historical legacy and a half from the traditional local-style dwelling houses building residential function area is introduced into the international tourist area, arts and crafts theme street, on the street commercial function area is introduced into tourism landscape, wedding dress, traditional diet culture, Chinese medicine, such as elements, Through the combination of wood carving, embroidery, umbrella making, stone carving and other handicrafts, home stay renovation and "Chinese Medicine Street", a tourist commercial block with characteristic business forms will be formed along the street.

4.3 Case of Kuanzhai Lane Historic District in Chengdu

Kuanzhai Lane is located in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. It originated from the Mancheng City built by the Qing Dynasty on the site of Shaochong of the Qin Dynasty in Xitan, Chengdu, and has a history of more than 300 years, consisting of 8 official streets and 42 Bingding Hutongs. Together with Wenshu Monastery and Daci Temple, it is also one of the three historic and cultural protection blocks in Chengdu. In 2003, the government initiated the reconstruction project of Kuanzhai Lane Historical and Cultural Block, during which, after the protective reconstruction in 2007 and the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake, the overall reconstruction was completed in 2008. This block is a cultural and commercial complex block with regional characteristics and cultural atmosphere, which combines ancient charm and modern fashion of Chengdu.

4.3.1 Composition of Regional Culture Factors in Kuanzhai Lane

1) Natural Environment

Kuanzhai Lane Historic District in Chengdu, Sichuan Province is located in the Chengdu Plain, which slopes from northwest to southeast, and the overall terrain is flat. Chengdu has four distinct seasons, less sunshine, mild and rainy, is a hot and humid area. The average annual temperature is 16℃, the highest temperature in July and August is generally not more than 26℃, and the lowest temperature is generally 4℃.

2) District Landscape Feature

(1) Pattern and Texture - Hutong Culture

The overall spatial pattern of the block is composed of three parallel old streets and alleys (wide lane, narrow lane and well lane) and courtyard buildings, showing a "fish spine" high-density street texture. It is the streets and alleys and buildings in the Qing Dynasty with a relatively complete scale and preservation degree. This pattern is not only convenient for residents to use and manage spontaneously, but also creates a quiet and leisurely life tone. The spatial scale of the street is about 7m wide lane and 5m wide narrow lane. There are one-story buildings from 5 to 8m high along the street. The height and width of the street are similar. One of the features of the block style is the traditional facade along the street. The
courtyard gate forms include house style and shikumen style and are rich in style, material, orientation and scale. The facade is matched with black gray wall and blue tile window, and the whole street presents the characteristics of the Qing Dynasty. The original old imperial city area on which Kuanzhai Lane relies is the city pattern of Mancheng in the Qing Dynasty in old Chengdu. It belongs to the northern alleys in the form of barracks, and represents the unique embodiment of the culture and architectural features of northern alleys in the south.

(2) Building Unit - Western Sichuan Dwellings

The main architectural form of the building unit is the Manchu style quadrant courtyard in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, which continues the style of western Sichuan folk dwellings in the Qing Dynasty. The building courtyard breaks through the partition mode of the internal and external functions of the courtyard, and the architectural components such as window sash, sparkles and pendent style reflect the culture and living charm of folk dwellings in old Chengdu from the details.

Unit shape reflects the "elegant" characteristics of western Sichuan dwellings. The layout is generally "concave" type in the middle principal room and the side rooms on both sides. In order to adapt to the wet and rainy natural environment in the western Sichuan plain, the large slope hanging hill roof with the main structure of the cross-section structure is adopted, and the eaves are large. Before and after the house, there are plants and crops, such as vegetable fields and rice fields, and there is a canal not far from the house. Represents the typical traditional western sichuan style dwellings "forest pan".
3）Social Life

（1）Lifestyle - Leisure Culture
The original residents of Kuanzhai Lane continue the traditional life style of old Chengdu. The streets and lanes are peaceful and full of life atmosphere, including the symbolic elements of daily life, such as drinking tea and chatting, growing flowers and walking birds, tasting covered tea bowls, bamboo chair courtyard, and flower and bird teahouse.

（2）Folk Customs - Market Culture, Ear Cleaning Culture, Sichuan Opera Culture
With the traditional folk customs as the carrier of the civilian market culture. Ear collecting, Sichuan opera as the representative of the drama, old Chengdu scenery sketch are the embodiment of traditional folk customs.

（3）Dietary Habits - Sichuan Cuisine Culture, Hot Pot Culture, Tea Culture
Old Chengdu had a population of more than 600,000 in the 1940s, among which nearly 120,000 old Chengdu people were worthy of the name of "tea guests". The habit of drinking tea, the tea shop and the covering tea bowl have formed a unique leisure life culture of the old Chengdu people.

4.3.2 Issue of Kuanzhai Lane Renovation in Current situation
The poor quality of the living environment and the lagging of the infrastructure in the old blocks; The spatial pattern of the courtyard was damaged, including the indiscriminate construction in the residential courtyard or the opening of shops along the street; Scattered and disorganized business forms did not form a climate; The street style is damaged, and the vitality of the historic district is declining.

4.3.3 Renovation Strategies of Kuanzhai Lane based on cultural factors

1）According to the style of each block and the individual style of courtyard culture in wide, narrow and well alleys, give different business orientation and cultural element characteristics, so as to realize the transformation from single residential function to diversified function in commercial and cultural direction

The wide lane represents the folk market culture of Chengdu, the leisure life of old Chengdu. Aboriginal people, boutique hotels, private restaurants, home stay rooms, leisure teahouses, and the living scenes and ways of leisure life constitute the regional cultural characteristics of Kuanxiangzi, and also carry Chengdu people's memories of the city. Specific measures focus on the original real life experience: the restoration of the living scenes in the Republic of China period, drinking tea and chatting at the entrance of the old teahouse, and the thrushes on the trees in the courtyard.

Narrow Alley represents the courtyard culture and slow life in Chengdu. The style of the block continues the culture of western Sichuan dwellings, and the architectural form is the combination of western architecture and western Sichuan dwellings in the Republic of China. The greening is golden bamboo and all kinds of climbing vine plants, the lighting is simple wall lamp, and the courtyard facing the street is displayed through the window. Include Western-style catering, coffee casual dining, art life, cultural theme hotel
products and other display features.

Jing Alley serves as a modern element, a multi-dimensional fashion space, and a modern interface for new life. With bars, nightclubs, dessert shops, wedding venues, specialty retail, creative fashion as the street features.

2) Continuation and utilization of block style in protection and renewal

In view of the original block pattern and form of Kuanzhai Alley, the spatial connection between Kuanzhai Alley, Kuanzhai Alley and Jing Alley, as well as the architectural space structure of the quadrangle courtyard, this paper tries its best to retain and timely protect it during the transformation. The original spatial scale of the streets and alleys and the overall coordination between the historical buildings and courtyards should be maintained. The height of the buildings along the streets should be 5 to 8 meters and no more than three storeys. Street interface material, color, coordination of the overall style.

3) Multi-cultural elements to build a rich cultural experience space

With the original real life culture of old Chengdu as the core, through the lifestyle, diversification and internationalization of culture, the combination of old and new culture, the integration of multicultural elements, experience.

4) Experience cultural elements through the integration of literary form, business form and form

The preservation and renewal of Kuanzhai Lane preserves the features and features of historical blocks, creates new cultural elements and place spirit, and organically integrates urban memory, living scenes, cultural fragments and commercial space.

5) The infrastructure within the block and the details of building units should be applied with sustainable regional cultural elements to increase the atmosphere and interest

In the infrastructure, landscape pieces, road supporting facilities, decorative details and local structures of architectural units have integrated regional characteristic cultural elements, which not only reflect traditional culture, but also increase the sense of surprise and art. On the premise of preserving the overall sense, each unit portal presents its own unique texture and style. For example, the layout of the courtyard is made of bricks, reliefs and wood carvings. The "wide gate and narrow tower" at the entrance of the street is built with black bricks, showing the urban characteristics of simple ancient rhyme and modern fashion. The horses and stones tied in the wide lane and the reliefs of horses are integrated into the face-changing skills of traditional Sichuan Opera. It is composed of 40,000 ancient bricks mixed with the Jingxiangzi cultural wall with the theme of black and white old photos expressed in the form of semi-relief.
4.4 Case of Pingjiang Historic District in Suzhou

Pingjiang Historic District is located in the Gucheng District of Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province (surrounded by the ancient moat of Suzhou), at the northeast corner of the ancient city. With a total length of 1,606 meters and an area of about 116.5 hectares, Pingjiang Historic District has a history of more than 2,500 years. It is the largest, most complete and most representative historic district preserved in Suzhou. The preservation and renewal of Pingjiang historic district has been carried out since 2002 with the Pingjiang road style.
Typical Case analysis-Historic District Renovation Experiences

保护和环境改造项目由苏州市政府领导，作为试点项目。同济大学的阮以三教授负责平江历史文化街区的规划。

4.4.1 Composition of Regional Culture Factors in Pingjiang Historic District

1）Natural Environment - water culture

苏州是长江以南水网中心，是河流最密集的地区。整个城市受水文化影响。在平江历史文化街区，水道密集覆盖，水道成为次级交通方式。水文元素构成自然景观，如小桥、河流、沿河街道、古井、花园等。

2）District Landscape Feature

（1）Spatial Pattern and District Texture

整个街区空间是一个双棋盘模式，以道路和河流为轴。道路和河道网络由道路和河流组成。水系包括南北主河和东西支流。道路网络大致鱼骨状，道路系统分为三层：街道、小路和小路。道路和建筑物分布在街区两侧，与主要街区作为主要线路的沟通和生活。街道和小路两侧向内延伸形成更多私人生活和庭院空间。整个街区具有鱼骨特征，形成公共空间与庭院空间连接的街道特征（见图4-5）。

![Figure 4-5 Double checkerboard spatial pattern and fishbone alley texture](image)

（2）Building units

a）Traditional courtyard

传统房屋的布局在苏州是严谨的，通常通过轴线和庭院结构的分布。建筑一般长而窄，垂直和水平，通常被3到5空间隔开，由高墙包围，形成完整的庭院空间。从外面到里面，分布顺序是大门、大厅、轿厅、大厅和建筑物。每个入口房间通常
equipped with a patio for lighting, ventilation, drainage and landscape. The space between each entry is separated by the wall and the gate tower, which has the function of fire prevention and protection. Large local households also have flower halls, gardens, courtyards, the main house is equipped with an auxiliary front door to facilitate access to the passage, the side is equipped with a kitchen, lower room, spare room, usually outside the stone port.

b） Suzhou Dwellings

Suzhou folk dwellings are typical folk dwellings in the south of the Yangtze River. Traditional Suzhou dwellings in Pingjiang Historic Block are mostly built near the water, showing the traditional architectural features of Suzhou style, with pitched roof, white walls and black tiles (white walls and green tiles).

3） Social Life

（1） Lifestyle - Market Culture

Suzhou traditional ways of the people in the streets and lanes in the poem "small bridge, flowing water, somebody else" as the impression, leisurely and comfortable, quiet, polite, friendly characteristics, embodied in the garden life and take alternate with neighborhood relationships, individual character life and his neighbors, daily life scene reflected in water wharf carry water washing, street lanes together chat conversation, small square watching chess, Shaking fans and drinking tea on the streets at night in summer has a strong sense of streets and alleys, and a popular and shallow market culture.

（2） Folk customs - Folk Art Culture, Painting and Calligraphy Culture

a） Folk Art Culture

Kun Opera and Pingtan are the main characteristics of performing arts in Suzhou. Among them, Kunqu is originated in the late Yuan Dynasty and the early Ming Dynasty in Suzhou Kunshan singing art, is one of the oldest operas in China; Pingtan is the general name of Suzhou Pinghua and Tanci.

b） Painting and Calligraphy Culture

Calligraphy and painting culture is an important cultural element in Suzhou's folk customs. Suzhou has been "the most prosperous of humanity in the whole country" since ancient times, forming an atmosphere of worshiping culture and emphasizing education. In the early years of Suzhou, there was a folk tradition of "drying books". It was a custom for scholar families to drying books in summer, ordinary people to drying clothes, and temples to drying Buddhist sutras. Local people have a reading festival. In 2007, Pingjiang Road Book Experation Festival came into being, extending the customs of painting and calligraphy culture and providing opportunities for modern people to exchange and share. It has been well received by residents and tourists.

（3） Eating Habits - Tea Culture

Suzhou's traditional folk customs contain tea culture with a long history. In local dialect, "eating tea" and "hatching tea house" mean tasting tea and going to tea house to drink tea, which is also an important carrier of local Wu Wenhua. The origin of Suzhou teahouses can be traced back to the Jin Dynasty. Teahouses in the Tang Dynasty were first called tea shops. In the Qing Dynasty, there were dozens of teahouses in the ancient city of Suzhou as leisure
and entertainment places. Suzhou residents have the custom of staying in teahouses in the morning. Teahouses are dotted all over the city, including teahouses in downtown, teahouses in alleys, teahouses in gardens, and teahouses in almost every lane.

4.4.2 Issue of Pingjiang Historic District Renovation in Current situation

1) The cultural depth of the shops in the blocks is not sufficiently developed

In terms of formats, those related to regional culture are in a minority, and young audiences have little knowledge and little interest in traditional cultures such as pingtan and kunqu opera. Driven by commercial interests, there are fewer stores with cultural connotations. The stores on the street are mostly coffee bars, restaurants, photo studios, hotels, bookstores, etc., and there are fewer stores showing unique cultural characteristics

2) Residents' social participation is not strong

As a traditional street, Pingjiang Road has a narrow width and a strong sense of congestion. Due to the influx of a large number of tourists, local residents have to go elsewhere, and the impression of tourists on Pingjiang Road has gradually changed into a commercial block. The block development mode is mainly featured scenic spots such as main block storefronts and environmental protection units, which has little connection with residents' life and residents' participation in its development is not high.

3) Incomplete supporting facilities and poor environmental conditions

The infrastructure is mostly rest seats, trash cans and so on, but there are few kinds; It pays little attention to parking lots, and modern cars parked and placed indiscriminate in the streets have a great impact on the overall landscape environment of the streets. In the neighborhood environment, there are rubbish littering, serious river pollution, and poor housing conditions in the living areas.

4.4.3 Renovation Strategies of Pingjiang Historic District based on cultural factors

1) Divided historical blocks to protect spatial features and cultural features from points to plots

Pingjiang historic district is divided into: along the street and along the river landscape protection zone, Pingjiang historical district and Pingjiang historical landscape protection zone. The industrial land within the scope of the historic block is replaced. The new low-rise and low-density buildings adopt the traditional residential style, sloping roof form, whitewashed wall and tile, and continue the traditional architectural style and block texture. From point to piece, the protection and renewal are carried out on the basis of regional cultural characteristics, the spatial environmental scale and unified historical features are grasped on the whole, and the historical and cultural characteristics are inherited and carried forward.

2) Through the characteristic cultural elements to focus on the route of cultural quality products, to form a gathering place with cultural characteristics and diversified forms of business supplemented by residence

Since 2002, Pingjiang Historic and Cultural District Protection and Improvement
Project was launched, more than 20,000 square meters of houses along Pingjiang Road have been repaired and put into use in the form of leasing, forming a collection of fine cultural and leisure business forms. The traditional cultural elements of Suzhou represented by gardens, Kunqu Opera and Pingtan are combined with fashion, and the more modern forms of business contrast with the street life in the block, creating a clear cultural inheritance context. To guide and manage shop signs, shop decoration style, etc., to ensure the harmony of the cultural features of the whole block.

3) Adjust the structure of commercial formats to inherit and carry forward the regional traditional culture

Apart from coffee shops, handicraft shops account for 36% at most, inns, hotels and art galleries account for 8%, and restaurants, entertainment, clothing and creative shops account for about 10%. The original time-honored shops on the block should be preserved in good condition at the right time, and the teahouse or restaurant should be used to combine Suzhou Pingtan and Kunqu performances to experience the characteristic culture. Cultural and creative center, cultural guild hall, alley entrance and other concentrated display of regional characteristic culture; Fan making, Suzhou embroidery, Guqin and other production sales shop.

4) Keep the original residents' living land and functional needs, without conflict between commercial, cultural relics and residential functions, and continue the original way of life (see Figure 4-6).

The Pingjiang Historic District is dominated by residential functions, about 70% of which are occupied by residential land. There are many shops on both sides of Pingjiang Road, and the cultural relics and historic sites are scattered evenly in the horizontal branch road of Pingjiang historic district. The business projects related to the life and service of original residents on the street side of Pingjiang Road account for 68%. In combination with the main roads of Ganjiang Road and Lindun Road around the block, comprehensive shopping malls, restaurants and shops along the street are set up to serve the daily life of citizens, and 32% of the business projects purely serve tourists. The correlation between the overall block function and residents is relatively high, which is beneficial to the continuity of the original life of the block.

5) Use regional natural materials and plants for restoration and auxiliary installation in infrastructure (see Figure 4-7)

Blocks within the regional shop is in the south of the Yangtze river road pavement using natural materials, such as brick, stone, pebble, and a variety of materials such as ceramics, broken pottery, across the street area of infrastructure such as road, bridge, wharf for protective repair, maintain the original structure, and try to use the original stone material, and also protect the large ones. The abandoned river course should be restored. According to the water system of Ming Dynasty, the river that has been filled in the protection area should be excavated again, and the banks should be repaired and revamped.

The preservation and extension of the landscape and environment characteristics of Pingjiang historic district by using Suzhou regional plants to adapt to local
conditions. Various greening methods, such as street trees, hanging baskets, potted plants, climbing plants, eaves plants, etc.

Figure 4-6 The distribution of commercial and residential function of street tourism

Figure 4-7 Regional material restoration and regional botany utilization

4.5 Case of Nanluogu Alley Historic District in Beijing

Nanluogu Xiang is located in the Jiaodaokou area on the east side of the central axis of Beijing, starting from Gulou East Street in the north and ending Ping An Street in the south. With a total length of 787 meters, Nanluogu Xiang has a history of more than 740 years since it was built in the Dadu Period of Yuan Dynasty, and is one of the oldest streets in Beijing.

4.5.1 Composition of Regional Culture Factors in Nanluogu Alley

1) Natural Environment

(1) Terrain and Landform

The interior of the block is low at both ends of the north and south and high in the middle. The main trunk along Nanluogu Lane is distributed in an east-west direction. The east and west sides of the Hutong are low and the middle is high. To enter Nanluogu Lane from the north and south entrances, it is necessary to ascend the hill, and to enter each alley from the east and west entrances. Throughout the Nanluogu Xiang plot, it looks like an upside-down six-wok, high in the middle and gradually descending on all sides. The opposite hutongs are like several pairs of wrenches beside the wok. [Zhang Xiande, Memory of the Old in Nanluogu Lane] Due to its special topographic features, Nanluogu Lane was
called Luoguo Lane in Ming Dynasty.

2）Hydrological Condition - Yuhe River

The Yuhe River has a long history and culture. It was built at the same time as the Yuan Dadu. It is an important section of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, a world heritage. The riverside landscape belt centered on the Yuhe River is an important natural and cultural element for the protection and renewal of Nanluogu Lane Creative Cultural Corridor. Its natural landscape ecology and the integration of historical and cultural resources are important cultural resource values of Nanluogu Lane.

2）District Landscape Feature

（1）Pattern and Texture - Hutong Culture

It is a chessboard pattern traditional residential block with the most complete texture, the largest scale and the most abundant resources of hutong courtyard in Yuan Dynasty in China. With Nanluogu Lane as the main trunk, there are 8 symmetrical hutongs extending to the east and west, and 16 hutongs are arranged in an orderly manner, forming a fishbone block texture. The spatial pattern of the whole block is like a centipede, commonly known as Wupede Street. It is said that in the past, there were two ancient boreholes in the northernmost part of Nanluogu Lane, which happened to be the eyes of this centipede.

Street style change multiterminal, arc, diagonal and north-south hutong, topographic change of alleyways and streets with flexible layout and courtyard houses close, form with independent characteristics of shade path, cross combination between streets space form a jump, cross, the structure of the intersection, the 345 crossing intersection, It becomes a part of the transformation of public space in the pattern of block space.

The form and layout characteristics of streets, alleys, hutongs and residences in the historic blocks conform to the changes of the terrain, regional economic and cultural development and the needs of residents, and construct a spatial form with the combination of streets and houses, and the combination of streets and houses, with a unique style of block style.

The block pattern and texture of Nanluogu Lane reflects the hutong culture in Beijing. The origin of Hutong "Lifang" is the basic unit of the organization of residential areas and urban planning and construction in ancient China. In the pre-Qin Dynasty, it was called "Li", "Lu" or "Lili". From the Northern Wei Dynasty, the title "Fang" appeared. Yuan Dadu planning and design continued in the square system, the city is divided into 50 square, between the square is wide straight streets, like a chessboard. Nanluogu Lane is an important geographical landmark of the geometric center of the Yuan Dadu District, which preserves the historical remains of the Lifang form of the Yuan Dadu District. Hutong pattern is complete, Hutong contains a variety of shapes of mansions, houses.
Typical Case analysis-Historic District Renovation Experiences

Figure 4-8 Chessboard pattern and fishbone texture

(2) Architectural Unit - Courtyard Culture

The main building unit in the block is the traditional quadrangle courtyard, which retains the formal form of the residential courtyard. The structure of the building is a typical wooden frame system in northern China.

The traditional folk houses in the form of quadrangle in the block are the concentrated embodiment of the cultural elements of quadrangle. The courtyard culture has a long history. The quadrangle is a kind of courtyard folk houses with typical characteristics. It has a history of more than 2000 years, from choosing the site, positioning to determining the specific scale of the building. The regular shape of Beijing quadrangle courtyard is a typical representative of quadrangle courtyard culture.

a) Spatial Characteristics

One into the courtyard: according to the north-south axis layout, small size, narrow and long depth, compact structure. The principal room is located in the middle and usually consists of three main rooms, one wing for each east and west. There are usually 2 to 3 wing rooms on the east and west sides of the wing, and the outer side of the south wall of the wing is the flat roof ear room. The southernmost part of the courtyard is the south room;

Two into the quadrangle: Axis layout, the front yard and the inner yard into two combinations, the layout is basically the same as the first into two doors (mostly flower doors), the partition of the front yard and the inner yard, the courtyard is equipped with eave corridor, veranda to connect the buildings in the yard. Two into the courtyard to separate the inside and outside, improve the quality of life and living environment;

Three-in-quadrangle: the courtyard with the highest specification, three-in-function and orderly level in the quadrangle. Apart from the axismetrical layout and the characteristics of the two-in-courtyard, the two-in-courtyard and the three-in-courtyard are connected through the hall. Backyard is decorated to add after cover room, the building function in the courtyard is often inside the main room of the courtyard is sitting room activity or reception, the back yard is used to live relative intimate and quiet space.
b）Structural Characteristics

Wood frame: wood is the main load-bearing material, while the outer wall is not load-bearing. The courtyard space is arranged according to the architectural frame form and building scale. The plane layout is controlled by the number of column net, and the separation combination is flexible. The frame form of the principal room is usually the front and rear porch with seven purlins and the depth of three rows of columns, but the depth and space of the principal room relative to the wing room as well as the size of the wood have increased; Six purlin front and rear corridors are often used for wing rooms. In small courtyards, there is no corridor for wing rooms with two rows of deep columns. The timber structure is connected by tenon and mortise structure, which has good earthquake resistance and stability.

Foundation: that is, the lowest part of the building, including Taiming, stomping and column base on the ground, to stabilize the building and prevent moisture. The architecture is simple and neat, filled with bricks and earthwork, stamped in stone, with natural stone on the top.

Enclosure structure: mainly brick walls, including both ends of the gable, front and rear eaves wall, sill wall, corridor wall and so on. Among them, the material laying by laying bricks is unique, adopting the horizontal brick cross seam type laying by laying bricks by laying ash brick wall, the main level is fine and clear, and the wall is full of changes.

Roof: heat insulation and rain prevention function is good, according to the different materials can be often divided into tube tile type, inverted tile type, chessboard center type, inverted tile ash stem type, SLATE type roof.

3）Social Life

（1）Life style - House Culture, Civil Culture, Pub Culture

The residents of the block live in the environment of hutongs and quadrangles. This kind of ordinary, shallow, disordered and natural way of life in the busy streets and alleys embodies the local house culture and market culture.

Into blocks within hutong bar culture, relying on the block "static" of historical resources features combined with local characteristics of the hutongs block maintained a high grade, features, cultural theme of word of mouth good impression, at the same time into the neighborhood in daily life, also for shaping nanluogu xiang features of commercial tourism brand to create the good way.

（2）Folk Customs - Peking Opera Culture, Pingshu Culture, Qinshu Culture

Beijing Opera, the quintessence of Chinese culture, has a history of nearly 200 years and was formed in Beijing. The performance elements are integrated with singing and dancing, martial arts skills, etc., and the movements are virtual and rhythmic. The performances also form many procedural innovations. It gradually formed a complete performance system in singing, reading, performing and playing, divided into sheng, Dan, jing and Chou, and used traditional Musical Instruments such as jinghu, sanxian, yueqin, erhu, flute and suona for accompaniment.

Beijing pingshu is the main body of northern pingshu. It was formed in Beijing and is
4. Typical Case analysis-Historic District Renovation Experiences

popular in Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and the three eastern provinces. Beijing Qinshu is a drumming art of Beijing region, which highlights the local dialect of Beijing.

4.5.2 Issue of Nanluogu Alley Renovation in Current situation

1) Disordered architectural style, environmental quality and other problems in the block lead to chaotic overall style of the block

The architectural style of the block is in serious disorder, and the traditional courtyard style urgently needs to be standardized and reorganized in order to preserve the historical architectural style. The traditional houses and courtyards in the neighborhood are basically preserved, but most of them are in poor environment and construction quality. The high density of population, the shortage of housing, the construction of private buildings by residents, the accumulation of household garbage, the opening of walls and private expansion, the density of electric wires and the exposure of electricity meters and other environmental quality problems have all affected the street style of the hutongs, and seriously damaged the appearance of traditional buildings and the original texture of the hutongs.

2) Residential streets and alleys are closed in form and lack of interfaces for display, operation and communication

In the process of historical evolution, the commercial atmosphere of Nanluogu Lane has gradually weakened and become a highly closed residential area. The courtyard wall and isolation form between the quadrangle courtyard and the hutong lead to the lack of interface for displaying the history and culture, operating commercial activities, and communicating with the outside world. For example, there are many quadrangle courtyards with high historical value left in the streets and alleys, but they are closed and refused to be open to the public, which limits the display and embodiment of the value of historical and cultural resources. The former residences of celebrities in the hutongs around the block are not open to the public except for the former residences of contradictions, which leads to the decline of the history and culture of the block.

3) The characteristic value of historical and cultural resources has not been fully exploited

The historical and cultural value of the outstanding resources of Nanluogu Xiang has not been fully exploited and its regional cultural resource advantages have not been transformed into real competitive advantages. In the whole block, you can hardly see the folk art culture related to the old Beijing area. The memory stories, folk customs and special crafts of the blocks, which are inseparable from the historical blocks and can bring cultural sense of belonging, have not been explored and utilized. In the continuous process of transformation, the degree of marketing publicity and local recognition is insufficient, and the regional characteristics and brand culture are not explored and formed. The products, services and handicrafts do not have local regional characteristics and lack of innovation. The creative cultural activities or cultural products in shops in many blocks are only superficial forms.

4) Traffic congestion caused by motor traffic disorder and large flow of people
The introduction of external traffic flow and residents' private cars around the block lead to increased traffic pressure in the block area, and lack of parking lots, resulting in driving and parking difficulties. The increased flow of people and vehicles affects the environmental experience around and inside the block.

4.5.3 Renovation Strategies of Nanluogu Alley based on cultural factors

1) Based on the urban repair theory, protect and restore the overall features and features of streets from the aspects of street space, building units, and the use of overall color materials. Rectify and maintain street facades, dimensions and texture features. The scale of traditional hutongs should be maintained, and the backlines of legal buildings should be strictly controlled. It is forbidden to set up aerial antennas and other structures in the hutongs without authorization to retain the original pattern of main streets, alleys and hutongs. On this basis, the road streamline planning should be carried out to continue the fishbone texture of the block. Protect the regional characteristics of building units, maintain and continue the traditional courtyard pattern, control the building volume. The color and material of the newly built buildings and structures in the block accord with the overall street style. The overall tone is uniform for the dark tone of gray and brown; The materials are composed of gray brick, black brick and wood, which should adapt to the traditional architectural style of the block.

2) Build a cultural creative corridor by connecting bar cultural elements with other characteristic commercial tourism elements

With high-grade and art-oriented characteristic bar elements as the core attraction, the cultural elements of the bar include diversified characteristic leisure places such as bars, tea art, cafes and water bars, and integrate other commercial tourism products to create a cultural creative block corridor. After the market of bar culture and leisure culture matures, Nanluogu Lane, as the spatial main line of commercial tourism product organization, guides the development of the block to the courtyard space on both sides of the block for spatial penetration and transfer.

3) Create a unique experience area for residents of hutongs through Hutong culture and courtyard culture elements

Excavate the cultural elements of hutong, reflect the historical and cultural traditional streets and alleys of old Beijing, the sightseeing based on walking and tricycle is transformed into the folk customs experience based on the experience of local life style and characteristic culture, integrate into the life of residents in hutong of old Beijing, and experience the regional cultural spirit of Beijing accent and charm. Siheyuan folk custom is the best way to integrate the cultural elements of Siheyuan into the block and make tourists experience it. Residents can communicate and interact with each other through the carrier of B&B, improve their self-culture and increase their income.

4) Road transportation and other infrastructure should maintain the integrity of block style on the basis of ensuring its own functions
The road traffic in the block is graded according to the width of the lane. Vehicles under 4m wide cannot pass, and only non-motor vehicles or walking can pass. 4~6m wide one-way motor vehicle driving; More than 6m motor vehicles pass in both directions, and parking is strictly prohibited in the alley, forming a pedestrian street in the form of block management, and making full use of underground space to set up parking lots and parking Wells to solve the parking problem. The pedestrian network is improved on the basis of the original hutong, which makes the fishbone hutong structure more prominent. Bus and subway buildings, pavement and other infrastructure should be coordinated with architectural features.

The improvement of other infrastructure includes the transformation of water supply and drainage system, the entry of overhead wires into the ground, electric heating, the improvement of life service, bathroom facilities and garbage recycling facilities, the establishment of activity rooms for the elderly and neighborhood interaction space, etc., so as to improve the living standards of residents and protect the landscape and environment of the historic blocks.

5) Carrying out art salons, small performances and festivals based on traditional folk culture

Cultural exchanges, exhibitions and traditional festivals will be held in the block, including traditional instrumental music, traditional opera, folk handicrafts, original music of modern art, drama, painting, sculpture, etc.
5 Renovation Design Strategies Study of Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic District

5.1 Regional culture Characteristics of Yulin Acropolis Analysis

5.1.1 Natural Environment Feature

1) Landform - combination of mountains and plains

Yulin Wei Cheng is located at the junction of Mu Us Desert and Loess Plateau, surrounded by desert scenery, Liangmao, rivers and other natural landscapes. The Acropolis is adjacent to the Yuxi River in the west (also as the west moat), the Yuyang River in the south (as the south moat), the Hump Hill in the east (which is an important factor affecting the whole urban form and the trend of the city wall), and the Hongshan Mountain in the north, forming a unique geomorphological features and landscape environment.

The Acropolis is a north-south strip with a rectangular shape. As the city was built along the Camelback Mountain in the northeast, the acropolis topography showed a trend of higher in the north and lower in the south, higher in the east and lower in the west, with great fluctuation, and the elevation difference between north and south and east and west could reach 40 meters.

Because it is at the junction of desert and loess plateau, it is influenced by the regional culture bred by the two landforms. The north of Yulin is mainly the nomadic culture developed on the basis of grassland civilization. In the south, within the Great Wall, lies the hilly and gully region of the Loess Plateau. Although influenced by the nomadic civilization, it is dominated by the Loess culture, located at the intersection of grassland and farming, and the farming culture developed on the basis of agriculture.

2) Climate

Yulin is one of the areas with high sunshine value in China, with the longest sunshine duration in Shaanxi Province, with the annual sunshine duration of 2600 ~ 2900 hours. The sun radiates strongly in summer.

According to the thermal zone, Yulin is a cold climate area, drought less rain, winter wind and sand cold, 12-2 months of the average monthly temperature between -5 to -9 ℃, the extreme minimum temperature had reached -32.7 ℃; From June to August in summer, the average monthly temperature is above 20 ℃. The number of days with the maximum daily temperature ≥30 ℃ in the past year ranges from 22 to 68 days, and the extreme maximum temperature once reached 40 ℃.

3) Hydrological Conditions

There are 53 rivers in Yulin City flowing into the Yellow River and into the Yellow River, most of which are relatively short, among which the major rivers are the four rivers of Sichuan Province: Huangfuchuan, Qingshuichuan, Gushanchuan, Shimachuan, Kuye River,
Buwei River, Jialu River and Wuding River. Yulin is located in the middle reaches of the Yellow River and the transition region between the Yellow River Plateau and the Inner Mongolia Plateau. It has a history of agricultural irrigation and water control for more than 1,000 years from ancient times to the present. It contains rich hydrological deposits and unique hydrological geographical conditions to form the water culture of Yulin.

5.1.2 Urban Style and Feature

1) Pattern and Texture

(1) Unique Spatial Form and Block Texture

The overall pattern of Yulin Wei Cheng is characterized by its eclectics "ancient knife coin" city outline, "fishbone" street and courtyard compound block texture, "south tower north Taichung ancient city, the sixth floor of the street famous in the world" urban space morphological characteristics. Acropolis status quo overall pattern preservation is relatively complete. Traditional dwellings, ancient streets and valuable historical and cultural courtyards together constitute the urban pattern and style of Yulin under the important historical and cultural background.

In the autumn of 1938 Mr Lao she has been to yulin, as a representative of the association of China federation of literary and arts anti enemies, grew up in emperor city at the foot of old Peking man, in the courtyard around the streets of town, was described in the article "nan li, city flat wide street, thicker walls and spacious courtyards, shop house, is just a being situation."

![Figure 5-1 Yulin acropolis spatial pattern](image)

(2) Military Border Defense Layout and Street Pattern

The frontier defense pattern and layout of Yulin Acropolis is gradually evolved from its long history as a military frontier defense base. It makes full use of the platform landform features high in the east and low in the west to build walls and organize the space of the acropolis. The natural rivers of Yuyang River and Yuxi River are used as moats to construct and form a city defense system that is easy to defend and difficult to attack and immovable. It is closely combined with the terrain and landform to form the unique pattern of the Acropolis.
streets and lanes in the border fortress culture, and the streets and lanes that conform to the natural morphology of the mountain area are combined with the regular fishbone streets and lanes in the plain.

1) Building Unit: Quadrangle + Cave Dwelling Form

There are many buildings with historical value and regional characteristics in Acropolis, among which there are more than 110 ancient buildings, including two types of public buildings and courtyard buildings. There are 13 public buildings in total, including Wenchang Pavilion, Ten Thousand Buddha Tower, Xingming Tower, Bell Tower, Triumphant Tower, Drum Tower, Daixing Temple, Plum Flower Tower, Lingxiao Tower, 4 archways, and 97 quadrangle courtyards scattered in the residential area of the city [Yulin Acropolis Protection Planning].

Yulin is located at the confluence of desert and loess plateau. The folk customs and life style of home stay are influenced by loess culture and farming culture. There are two types of local folk dwellings: quadrangle courtyard and kiln courtyard, which reflect the unique residential architecture characteristics of acropolis.

Yulin quadrangle in the Acropolis is the main building form for residents to live in. Since the mid-Ming Dynasty, Yulin has become an "important town with nine sides". In the Qing Dynasty, there was a rule of "changing places to be officials", and civil and military officials came to Yulin. When officials build mansions, they often choose quadrangle courtyards as the building form to keep up with the Joneses for power and money to show their status. According to historical records, a large number of mansions built by officials formed the main part of Yulin Old Town Siheyuan. Siheyuan of large families have a small scale, and the general head of the household is the local status of prominent families. A sign of some structures, detail also show the host's status, such as the flagpole stone pestle, shishi shek kwu, sculpture, decorative pattern, decorative pattern etc, civilian house front door or other wood carving on the picture, like the phoenix reliefs, attache carving painting animals, such as kirin rich family adornment such as peony flowers, ordinary people do not use at will. Siheyuan form features include independent type, two chambers type, wear courtyard type, adjoining type, etc. Dispersed individuals engaged in handicraft industry also built the vast majority of the existing ordinary Siheyuan. In the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, with the passage of time, people with economic strength also followed the example of building residential quadheyuan, and courtyard culture gradually occupied the mainstream position in residential dwellings.

Yulin traditional kiln dwelling architecture belongs to the cave dwelling area of Shaanxi Province among the six distribution areas of traditional kiln dwelling in China. It is located in the central and eastern part of northern Shaanxi. Affected by unique geographical environment conditions and economy, Yulin traditional kiln dwelling is different from other cave dwelling areas. For example, in accordance with the terrain and not constrained by the form, the irregular large-scale sinking or cliff cave group, the kiln courtyard building with the combination of the lower kiln and the upper room or the front room and the rear kiln. Forming a residential area quadrangle courtyard and kiln courtyard shape and system of
the unique texture.

Figure 5-2 Yulin acropolis street traffic texture, Planar texture

5.1.3 Social Lifestyle Feature

Due to the special geographical location and historical and cultural background, Yulin has a rich and diverse social life features with distinctive characteristics, including the regional cultural elements of the Acropolis and even the diversified spiritual level of Yulin area (see Table 6-1).

Table 5-1 The composition of cultural elements in the characteristics of social life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>社会生活</th>
<th>文化要素</th>
<th>内容</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) 地域生活方式与民俗民间工艺</td>
<td>榆林酒曲</td>
<td>自古榆林男人好酒，从前冬季农闲或者节庆喜事时就一同饮酒，而且一定要喝到对方不能再起来为止，逐渐形成了陕北饮酒习俗之一唱酒曲。唱酒曲是为了活跃气氛，使感情更加升华，所以唱酒曲几乎贯穿整个酒席。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 榆林剪纸</td>
<td>榆林剪纸是陕北剪纸的代表，陕北剪纸俗称窗花，特点粗犷豪放，质朴典雅、大胆夸张、抽象变形、不拘一格，具有哲学、美学、历史、考古、社会、文化学的内涵，受到文艺界的高度重视。榆林剪纸高手如陈世荣、张晓梅等人的优秀作品被用于参展、出书、被国家收藏。创作事迹和艺术成就多次被宣传报道，饮誉全国甚至海外。</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) 榆阳柳编</td>
<td>榆阳柳编主要是用木材质软的沙柳。柳编用于园林筑篱、结扎防风墙、护岸防洪、柳栅柳鞍的捆扎、牲畜棚圈搭建。细嫩柳编进行工艺手工制作如柳筐、柳篮、柳帽等，通体粗细均称，粗者约小</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
拇指，细者如高粱秆，坚韧柔软，不易折断。

榆林当地手工银饰加工制作盛行

1. 皮影戏
   榆林市定边县的皮影戏在清朝末年在定边县山区最为流行，山深偏僻，距县城遥远，因此皮影道情与山曲小调为伴，是当地农民唯一的文化娱乐形式；也是山区人的一种谋生选择；庙会庆典祭祀、家庭还愿、红白诸事客的需要，皮影深受欢迎；而且皮影、乐器制作取材方便。耍线子又称“前台”，即操作皮影(俗称“皮娃娃”)表演。

2. 榆林小曲
   榆林小曲是榆林一种介于曲艺和民歌之间的汉族艺术形式，又名榆林清唱曲，流行于榆林一带。据说是清代康熙年间（公元1662—1722年）由随军塞上的江南艺人传到榆林，至今已有300多年的历史。

3. 二人台
   在榆林市北部与内蒙古交界的神木、府谷一带，流传着一种由民歌向戏曲发展并已具戏曲雏形的“二人台”，是陕西省府谷最具特色的汉族民间戏曲品种之一。“二人台”音乐具有西北人民热情豪放、粗犷强悍的性格特点，旋律跌宕起伏，委婉多姿，音域宽广，优美动听，富有浓郁的地方特色气息。

4. 榆林当地群众喜闻乐见，最为普及的一种汉族民间舞蹈形式，深受陕北群众喜爱，有“腰鼓正宗窝子”之美称。它产生的具体年代，未见史籍详细记载，据横山文化馆调查及部分庙宇石碑的文字存证推测，至少可追溯到明代中期。

5. 陕北民歌
   陕北民歌是陕北地区的传统汉族民歌，分为劳动号子、信天游、小调三类。劳动号子包括打夯歌、打硪歌、采石歌、吆牛歌、打场歌。信天游分为高腔和平腔。从各方面反映了社会生活，唱出了陕北人民的苦乐和爱憎与社会制度根本改变。

6. 陜北说书
   陜北说书形式，主要流行于陕西北部榆林和延安等地。最初是由穷苦盲人运用陕北的民歌小调演唱一些传说故事，后来吸收眉户、秦腔及道情和信天游的曲调，逐步形成说唱表演长篇故事的说书形式。

7. 陜北秧歌
   陜北秧歌分为高腔和平腔。从各方面反映了社会生活，唱出了陜北人民的苦乐和爱憎与社会制度根本改变。

8. 榆林豆腐
   榆林豆腐被称为榆林文化中的第一道菜，采用优质黄豆和桃花水磨制加工而成，用酸浆点豆腐，榆林豆腐的民间工艺制作要经过专门的炕晒、脱皮、浸豆、磨浆、过滤、煮浆、点浆、压制8个步骤。做出的豆腐色白、嫩软、细韧、味美，具有白嫩细腻，味香可口，营养丰富，价廉物美的特点。其历史可以追溯到明代居民用普惠泉流出的桃花水做豆腐食用。

9. 榆林羊肉
   榆林横山铁锅炖羊肉，绥德四十里铺的羊肉面，以羊杂碎作为早餐的习惯，夜市上的羊蹄、羊棒骨等。
5.2 Regional Culture Factors Extracting of Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic District

5.2.1 Natural Environment Feature - Unique Landform

As mentioned above, unlike other famous historical and cultural cities with flat terrain, the east of Yulin Acropolis is built along the Hump Mountain. The terrain in the Acropolis is high in the northeast and low in the north and south. The whole area of Yaoyuan Group is basically on the Northern Slope of the Acropolis, with typical features of loess gully landform.

Figure 5-3 Historic district landform and kiln courtyard group area location

5.2.2 Historic District Landscape Feature

Although the kiln courtyard group area, because of a long time, residents continue to
build houses around the original kiln courtyard at will for rent to expand their business needs, resulting in dense and disorderly houses, narrow street space. However, due to its unique natural environment and the historical environment of residential building construction, it can still show its remarkable features.

1) Spatial Pattern and Texture

As the courtyard group area is located in the loess gully slope land, the whole area presents a spatial pattern of distribution that conforms to the slope trend. The courtyard unit combining cave and house forms a freestyle high and low fluctuating spatial texture feature (see Figure 5-4).

2) Road Pattern

Different from other historical blocks of ancient cities with flat terrain, the roads in this area form a unique free curve road pattern conforming to the terrain trend according to the distribution of the courtyards (see Figure 5-5).
3) Architectural Form of Cave Dwelling

Had mentioned before, the kiln hospital group of kiln courtyard form diverse area, with one word, L type, U type, mouth plane in the form of type, size and scale has no fixed pattern, is all according to the terrain, their residents at the time when the economic condition, built using demand, as the improvement of economic conditions in the future, the increase in population of family and other requirements, This unique architectural form is formed by the continuous expansion of the cave or house, which ADAPTS to the different forms of the terrain (see Table 5-2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5-2 Planar spatial form of kiln courtyard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>窑院平面</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>窑院平面空间形态</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一字型</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>L 字型</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5-5 Road pattern of cave dwelling
5.2.3 Social Lifestyle Feature

The residents of Yaoyuan group area are all living in Yulin city for a long time. They are both the undisciplined desert nomadic people and the loess culture people who are good at handcraft art, and have the same regional social life, customs and cultural mode as the residents of Yulin city. From the food culture that likes local millet, bucknoodles, mutton, drinking, brewing and homemade tofu, to the loess living culture that is accustomed to living in quadheyuan houses and caves, from the folk art that likes and has the handcraft paper-cutting skills, shadow puppets' self-made performance skills and homemade handicraft silver ornaments, to the folk songs of Northern Shaanxi, As well as local waist drum, Shaanxi North Errentai, Shaanxi Yangko and other folk performing arts, fully embodies the characteristics of local residents' social life.

In addition, each household of the kiln courtyard group lives in a relatively generous land area, often living in caves in winter and summer and houses in spring and autumn. Some families with ancestral skills run brewing workshops and tofu workshops. Many residents raise chickens and other poultry in their own kiln courtyard, showing a relatively leisurely lifestyle (see Table 5-3).
Table 5-3 Characteristics of social life in cave dwelling district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Social Life Culture Factors</th>
<th>Folk Craft</th>
<th>Folk Performing Arts</th>
<th>Specialty Diet Processing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>梨阳柳编</td>
<td>皮影戏</td>
<td>府谷二人台</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>榆林剪纸</td>
<td>榆林秧歌</td>
<td>陕北说书</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>手工银饰</td>
<td>陕北民歌</td>
<td>陕北民歌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>榆林腰鼓</td>
<td>酿酒作坊</td>
<td>酿酒作坊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Renovation Strategies based on Culture Factors and Current problem

In view of the main problems such as the serious damage to the current situation of the style and characteristics of the kiln group, the serious influence and restriction of the social life style, the low living environment and the declining community, the renovation and renewal of the kiln group area is mainly to improve the living environment and conditions, and improve the quality of the living environment. Based on the perspective of regional culture, the existing kiln courtyard buildings are reformed to improve the living conditions to meet the needs of modern living life, while maintaining the regional historical and cultural characteristics, including the unique terrain and landform of the area, the style and characteristics of the kiln courtyard block, and the extension and revival of regional social life.

In protecting update strategy transformation, mainly through new community day care centers for the elderly, young children's activity center, community activities, fitness center, as well as education, health care, business services, and in the large kiln hospital group, public buildings, blocks some important node space, introduce green as a public open space, in order to improve the function of Yaoyuan group area and improve the quality of living environment.

In this process, special attention is paid to the protection and strengthening of regional cultural characteristics. Specific implementation through the following strategies.
5.3.1 Preserve and show the Regional Natural Environment Feature of Cave Dwelling

1) Demolish the adjacent houses built illegally in Yaoyuan group area, showing the geomorphic features of natural gully texture

In addition to the kiln courtyard, almost all the houses on the ground are built illegally by households, covering the landscape of natural gullies in the loess. As a result, it is impossible to feel the unique landscape there, but only the houses are densely piled on the slope. After the demolition of the illegal self-built houses, the unique gully landform of the ancient city was immediately revealed (see Figure 5-6, 5-7).

![Figure 5-6 Cave dwelling district on the north side of the concentrated illegal construction before demolition](image1)

![Figure 5-7 Demolition of illegal construction highlights the landform](image2)

2) The volume of the new building should be controlled below 3 floors, with the second and first floors as the main ones. The volume and scale of the building are coordinated with the spatial texture of the kiln courtyard, which is conducive to highlighting the geomorphic features

After the demolition of illegally built houses, there are 31 kiln courtyards left in the kiln courtyard group area. In the ancient city, the whole kiln courtyard group area appears to be too rare and depressed, and the land efficiency is more than low. Therefore, some new buildings need to be built appropriately to improve the efficiency of the land, but also appropriately increase the population and maintain vitality. At the same time to maintain the
original landform features, so try to combine the existing kiln courtyard to build low houses, and pay attention to its building volume, scale and the kiln courtyard space and texture coordination.

3) Keep the original natural vegetation as far as possible, and select the original local species for the new planned vegetation

5.3.2 Preserve and Strengthen the District Landscape Feature of Cave Dwelling

1) Protect and strengthen the block spatial pattern characteristics of the kiln courtyard group

Based on the natural landform and the original road pattern of streets and alleys, the main south-north roads should be strengthened to dredge the blockaded roads (see Figure 6-12).

![Figure 5-8 Layout of road pattern in cave dwelling district](image)

1) Keep the spatial pattern of the original kiln courtyard group conforming to the distribution of terrain and landform. The new buildings are combined with the original layout of the kiln courtyard, and coordinate the spatial and volume relationship between the new buildings, the kiln courtyard and the terrain and landform.

2) Protect and strengthen the block space texture and street texture characteristics of the kiln courtyard group

(1) the new buildings are combined with the original kiln courtyard layout, by controlling the shape and size make new buildings and kiln and topography of organic
constitute new construction unit, the new construction unit by keeping its original with the spatial pattern of topographic distribution, formation and distribution of the same original building units and unit change of skin texture.

(2) Divide the primary and secondary roads and pedestrian paths of the Yaoyuan Group based on the original pattern and texture of streets and lanes, and improve the road system (see Figure 6-13), combining the terrain and the distribution of the Yaoyuan Group.

4) Protect and strengthen the unique morphological characteristics of the Acropolis house and kiln combined with the kiln courtyard buildings
   (1) Keep the characteristic form of the kiln courtyard group of Acropolis, which conforms to the mountain trend and combines the kiln rooms with different styles. Make full use of the existing building space of kiln courtyard and pay attention not to destroy its main morphological characteristics when repairing its safety and quality. For example, the form and scale of the opening of doors and Windows, the color and texture of the kiln face, etc.
   (2) The new buildings added in the kiln courtyard are in harmony with the traditional kiln courtyard in terms of volume, form and color, and the details of decoration pay attention to the elements of the traditional cave building. For example, the volume, roof form and color of newly built buildings are in harmony with those of traditional buildings.
   (3) Improve the quality of the original kiln buildings and enhance the spatial performance.

Figure 5-9 Road system diagram of cave dwelling district
5.3.3 Continue the Regional Lifestyle Feature and Activate the Cave Dwelling District

1) Retain and introduce the time-honored brands of local characteristic catering culture, combine with the transformation of kiln courtyard group into B&B cluster to form the experience area of characteristic catering and B&B, and serve both local residents and tourists.

The use of the original kiln courtyard group into a guest room, tourism off-season when their own living, tourism season as a tourist home stay or holiday kiln courtyard home stay. In the kiln courtyard, the new building is mainly used for catering, which can serve the local residents and serve as the daily catering business. The tourist season is a place for visitors to experience local specialties. Including tofu, mutton, buckwheat, wine and other specialties.

2) Retaining and introducing time-honored shops of local traditional handicrafts as the processing exhibition area of regional characteristic handicraft workshops to form a museum of local traditional handicrafts.

The largest kiln courtyard in the area is transformed into a traditional handicraft workshop, and a new building is built in the courtyard of the kiln courtyard as a rest space for public activities, adjacent to the tourist service center. Including paper cutting, shadow puppets, northern Shaanxi folk songs, Yangko training and research.

3) Use the kiln courtyard group near the cultural relic spots as the youth homestay area.

Specialized to provide different sizes of household types of youth kiln home stay, kiln courtyard can be combined with barbecue and other young people love the form of catering, both to attract or provide local youth residents service places, but also to attract foreign tourists.

4) Keep and introduce local performing arts customs

Continuing the local custom of being fond of folk performing arts activities, we provide a series of venues and environments of different scales for the local performing arts. It includes setting up the community park entrance near the cultural relic entry attractions, setting up the performance venues in the public center of the Yaoyuan B&B area and the large Yaoyuan group of the museum.
5) Improve the public service facilities in Yaoyuan Group blocks
   (1) Add a community day care center for the elderly, a community activity center for children and teenagers, and a community fitness center.
   (2) Add educational, medical and commercial service facilities. There are mainly kindergartens, health and medical stations, convenience stores, food markets.
6) Improve infrastructure
   (1) Dredge the dead-end road, improve the road system, divide the primary and secondary roads, and increase pedestrian paths.
   (2) Add water toilets, kitchens and other basic design in kiln courtyard
7) Increase Public Space and Public Green Space
   (1) Add public open space at some important spatial nodes of large kiln courtyard groups, public building areas and blocks as a space for public activities and exchanges.
   (2) A tree-lined footpath system was added along the natural terrain on the east side to link the residential area to the community public service center.

Figure 5-10 Distribution of main activity areas for residents and tourists
6  Conclusion and Expectation

Figure 5-11 Function distribution of overall planning of kiln courtyard group

Figure 5-12 General plan of kiln courtyard group planning
Figure 5-13 The central design plan of the kiln courtyard group reconstruction museum

Figure 5-14 The first floor and the first floor of the public center of B&B are reconstructed in cave dwelling district
Through the above strategies, the Yaoyuan group area will be built into a rural Yaoyuan community in the ancient city of Chengdu, creating a paradise of paradise, with a more tranquil, natural and leisure atmosphere than the noisy and crowded traditional blocks.
6 Conclusion and Expectation

6.1 Research Conclusion

Through the study on the reconstruction and renewal of Yaoyuan Group in the Weicheng Historical District of Yulin, the following conclusions are drawn:

6.1.1 Put Forward the Regional Cultural Factors of Historical District
The regional cultural elements of historical districts are composed of natural environment, street style and social life.

The natural environment level includes landform, climate, hydrology, vegetation and other components; in the aspect of block style, it includes the spatial pattern, scale, texture and form of blocks, streets and landscapes, as well as the characteristics of building units. The social life level includes life style, folk customs, folk art and other components.

6.1.2 Put Forward the Strategy Path of Historical District Renovation based on Regional Cultural Factors
1) The strategy based on protection mainly includes the features of natural environment and regional architectural environment
2) Strategies based on the continuation of social life of specific people in historical districts, mainly including local living habits, folk customs, folk art and other behavioral activities and places
3) Renewal strategies based on meeting the needs of modern life and injecting vitality mainly include improving urban functions, improving residents' living conditions, infrastructure and improving residents' quality of life

6.1.3 Put Forward the Renovation strategy of Cave Dwelling area on this study’s regional culture perspective
1) Put forward the strategy of protecting and highlighting the regional features and features of Yaoyuan Group
   （1）Demolish the adjacent houses built illegally in the Yaoyuan group area, showing the geomorphic features of the natural gully texture of the loess
   In addition to the kiln courtyard, almost all the houses on the ground are built illegally by households, covering the landscape of natural gullies in the loess. As a result, it is impossible to feel the unique landscape there, but only the houses are densely piled on the slope. After the demolition of the illegal self-built houses, the unique loess gully landform of the ancient city immediately emerged
   （2）The volume of the new building is controlled to be below 3 floors, with the second and first floors as the main ones. The volume and scale of the building are coordinated with the spatial texture of the kiln courtyard, which is conducive to highlighting the geomorphic features
   After the demolition of illegally built houses, there are 31 kiln courtyards left in the kiln
courtyard group area. In the ancient city, the whole kiln courtyard group area appears to be too rare and depressed, and the land efficiency is more than low. Therefore, some new buildings need to be built appropriately to improve the efficiency of the land, but also appropriately increase the population and maintain vitality. At the same time to maintain the original landform features, so try to combine the existing kiln courtyard to build low houses, and pay attention to its building volume, scale and the kiln courtyard space and texture coordination.

(3) The original natural vegetation should be kept as far as possible, and the original local species should be selected for the new planned vegetation

2) Put forward the strategy of protecting and strengthening the street style and characteristics of Yaoyuan Group

(1) Protect and strengthen the characteristics of the block spatial pattern of the kiln courtyard group

Based on the natural landforms and the original road pattern of streets and alleys, the main south-north roads will be strengthened to clear the blockaded roads.

The spatial pattern of the original kiln courtyard group conforming to the topography and landform distribution is maintained. The new buildings are combined with the original layout of the kiln courtyard, and the spatial and volume relationship between the new buildings, the kiln courtyard and the topography and landform is coordinated.

(2) Protect and strengthen the block space texture and street texture characteristics of the kiln courtyard group

Newly built buildings combine the original layout of kiln courtyard, and organically form new building units with kiln courtyard and terrain and landform by controlling the form and shape. These new building units form the same distribution law with the original building unit but the texture of the unit changes by keeping the original spatial pattern that conforms to the terrain distribution.

Combined with the topography and the distribution of Yaoyuan Group, on the basis of maintaining the original pattern and texture of streets and lanes, the main and secondary roads and footpaths of Yaoyuan Group area are divided to improve the road system.

(3) Protect and strengthen the unique morphological characteristics of the Acropolis house and kiln combined with the kiln courtyard building

Maintains the characteristic form of kiln courtyard of Acropolis kiln group, which complies with the mountain trend and combines the kiln rooms with different styles. Make full use of the existing building space of kiln courtyard and pay attention not to destroy its main morphological characteristics when repairing its safety and quality. For example, the form and scale of the opening of doors and Windows, the color and texture of the kiln face, etc.

The new building added in the kiln courtyard is in harmony with the traditional kiln courtyard in terms of volume, shape and color, and the details of decoration pay attention to the elements of the traditional cave building. For example, the volume, roof form and color of newly built buildings are in harmony with those of traditional buildings.
3) Put forward the strategy of continuing the development of regional social life and activating the kiln courtyard group area

(1) Retain and introduce the time-honored brands of local characteristic catering culture, combine with the transformation of kiln courtyard group into B&B cluster to form the experience area of characteristic catering and B&B, and serve both local residents and tourists.

The use of the original kiln courtyard group into a guest room, tourism off-season when their own living, tourism season as a tourist home stay or holiday kiln courtyard home stay. In the kiln courtyard, the new building is mainly used for catering, which can serve the local residents and serve as the daily catering business. The tourist season is a place for visitors to experience local specialties. Including tofu, mutton, buckwheat, wine and other specialties.

(2) Retaining and introducing time-honored shops of local traditional handicraft as the processing exhibition area of regional characteristic handicraft workshops, and forming a museum of local traditional handicraft.

The largest kiln courtyard in the area is transformed into a traditional handicraft workshop, and a new building is built in the courtyard of the kiln courtyard as a rest space for public activities, adjacent to the tourist service center. Including paper cutting, shadow puppets, northern Shaanxi folk songs, Yangko training and research.

(3) The kiln courtyard group near the cultural relic spots is used as the youth homestay area.

Specialized to provide different sizes of household types of youth kiln home stay, kiln courtyard can be combined with barbecue and other young people love the form of catering, both to attract or provide local youth residents service places, but also to attract foreign tourists.

(4) Keep and introduce local performing arts customs.

Continuing the local custom of being fond of folk performing arts activities, we provide a series of venues and environments of different scales for the local performing arts. It includes setting up the community park entrance near the cultural relic entry attractions, setting up the performance venues in the public center of the Yaoyuan B&B area and the large Yaoyuan group of the museum.

(5) Improve the public service facilities in cave dwelling district.

New community day care centers for the elderly, community youth and children activity centers, community fitness centers.

Education, medical and commercial service facilities were added. There are mainly kindergartens, health and medical stations, convenience stores, food markets.

(6) Improving infrastructure.

Dredging the dead-end roads, improving the road system, dividing the main and secondary roads, increasing pedestrian paths.

Improve the quality of the original kiln courtyard building and enhance the spatial performance. Add water toilet, kitchen and other basic design.
（7）Increase public space and public green space

In large kiln courtyard group, public building area, block some important space node, increase public open space, as public activity communication space.

A tree-lined walkway system is added along the natural terrain on the east side, connecting the residential area to the community public service center.

6.2 Research Limitation and Expectation

6.2.1 Research Limitation

The protection and renewal strategy proposed in this study has not entered into the actual construction and achieved results. Therefore, if there is an opportunity to apply the transformation strategy to the actual protection and renewal planning of the kiln courtyard group, according to the actual construction effect, the protection and renewal process can be used to demonstrate the ideas of the protection and renewal strategy proposed in the perspective of regional culture and whether the protection and renewal strategy for the Acropolis Kiln Yard Group is reasonable and effective. The author will also continue to pay attention to the implementation progress of the actual project of the transformation of the Acropolis Kiln Yard Group. According to the problems found in the actual transformation process, the author will timely adjust and evaluate the relevant research, further make up for the shortcomings proposed in this research strategy, and provide reference for the subsequent strategy proposal and research content of the same type.

Due to the limitation of the author's research ability, research time, research depth and other factors, it is inevitable that there will be some omissions or bias in the research content, ideas and research data in the paper. I hope that teachers and experts will review and criticize and correct the paper.

6.2.2 Research Expectation

It is hoped that this study will have certain reference and guiding value for the development of historical districts and play a positive role in the development and continuation of regional culture. It is hoped that people will pay more attention to realize the value and function of the protection and renewal of historical blocks, pay attention to the characteristics and value of regional culture, protect the regional characteristics of buildings, traditional city features, and continue the few spiritual and cultural heritages in historical blocks.

If this study can promote and guide the protection and renewal of Yulin Weicheng Historic District Yaoyuan Group, or have certain guiding significance and reference value for the protection and renewal of the historical district, it will be a great harvest during the postgraduate study of the author.
Acknowledgement

In the three years of professional learning time, thank you very much ZhaiBinQing tutor every aspect of my study and life guidance and care, from the graduation thesis topic, the research and literature reading, the article structure, adjustment of train of thought, until the final document, embodies the teachers teach attentively, rigorous doing scholarly research attitude and noble academic ethics. I would like to thank Pierluigi Salvadeo and other Italian mentors for their help in studying and living in Milan. I am very lucky to have the opportunity to get involved in some practical research projects, and to exercise my professional ability, thinking ability and problem-solving ability outside the classroom. I have benefited a lot from my short postgraduate study, and I will bear in mind the knowledge, learning methods and attitude I have learned.

I also want to express my special thanks to all the teachers who have taught me, the brothers and sisters of the postgraduate group, and all the students for their care and help. Sincerely thank my parents, family members, relatives and friends for their care and selfless dedication.

At the same time, I would also like to thank the members of the Degree Adjudication Committee for their review and valuable comments. Thank you very much. Due to the limited knowledge level and life experience of the author, the paper will inevitably have some omissions, shortcomings, please criticize and correct teachers.
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Research of Yulin Cave Dwelling Historic District
Renovation Strategies from Regional Culture Perspective

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Tourist Questionnaire
Hello! We are students majoring in architecture in Xi’an Jiaotong University. We are doing research on the protection, renewal and activation utilization of Yaoju architectural complex in the ancient city of Yulin, Shaanxi Province. We hope to answer the questions in the questionnaire based on your usage situation or expectation. Your sincere answer will be helpful to the smooth progress of this study. This questionnaire is completely for the purpose of paper writing and will not be used for commercial purposes. We will keep your personal information strictly confidential, thank you for your cooperation and support!

1. Your tourist status [single option]
   □ Yulin tourists □ tourists from inside and outside Shaanxi Province □ tourists from other places outside Shaanxi Province

2. Your gender [single option]
   □ Male □ Female

3. How old are you [single option]
   □ Under 18 years old □ 18-30 years old □ 31-45 years old □ 46-60 years old □ 60 years old and above

4. Your professional identity [single option]
   □ Students □ Working people □ Freelancers □ Retirees

5. How many times have you been to Yulin Ancient City [single option]
   □ 1 times □ 2-3 times □ 4 times or more

6. If you want to travel to the ancient city of Yulin, choose [single option]
   □ One-day trip □ Three days or less than one week □ More than one week

7. Which mode of transportation do you prefer [single choice]
   □ Aircraft □ Train □ High-speed train □ Bus □ Self-drive □ Ride or walk

8. If you go to the ancient city of Yulin tourism, like the type of accommodation
   □ Conditions good kiln courtyard home stay
   □ Conditions good Siheyuan home stay
   □ usual hotel
9. If you want to travel to the ancient city of Yulin, what are you interested in?
☐ local food culture ☐ local red tourism culture ☐ local kiln culture
☐ Enjoy the architecture and city scenery ☐ Local courtyard folk culture ☐ Local performing arts
☐ Folk handicraft art (paper-cut) ☐ Silver jewelry processing craft ☐ Local wine culture
☐ The pastoral life of the local people ☐ Cultural relics and historic buildings

10. If you are traveling in the ancient city of Yulin, you would like to rank the cultural activities you want to participate in [fill in the numbers in brackets]
[] folk culture performance [] exhibition [] theme activities [] tour explanation
[] square dance, tai chi [] chess and card game [] folk craft production

11. If you travel to the ancient city of Yulin, how much do you expect from the historic district of the ancient city?
Very important important generally not too important not important
Block environment ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Building features ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Cultural characteristics ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Space experience ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Visitor facilities ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

12. If you travel to the ancient city of Yulin, what aspects of the ancient city blocks do you pay attention to [multiple options]
☐ Construction ☐ Noise ☐ Traffic ☐ Landscape ☐ Block Park Greening
☐ Block Square ☐ Infrastructure (seats, toilets, signs, etc.) ☐ Parking ☐ Others

13. Your space requirement for travel is [sorting questions, please fill in the numbers in brackets]
☐ Accommodation ☐ Catering ☐ Entertainment ☐ Visitor Service Center
☐ Shopping ☐ Meeting ☐ Fitness ☐ Fitness
Residents Questionnaire

1. Your age is above 60 years old 31-60 years old 18-30 years old under 18 years old
   Gender male female

2. The duration of your residence in Yaoyuan group area: less than 1 year, 1-5 years, 5-10 years or more
   The kiln courtyard you live in belongs to: your own kiln room is rented by others

3. Your family's main income depends on sources ()
   Working management small rental kiln room cultivation and breeding other

4. What are you not satisfied with the current living conditions?
   Kiln room quality is not good, bad ventilation, bad lighting, small area, no toilet

5. What are you not satisfied with the current living environment?
   Daily life shopping inconvenience children to go to school, kindergarten is not convenient
   Lack of day care facilities for the elderly lack of medical facilities for recreational activities
   lack of public venues
   No police stations, no parking lots

6. What public service facilities would you like to have near your home?
   Food convenience supermarket vegetable market tofu processing shop local snacks
   Entertainment kindergarten, primary school art training school, chess card activity center art performance
   Fitness park, green space, gymnasium, outdoor square, slow walking path
   Traffic parking lot sharing single station public battery car pedestrian, driveway
   Community service police station residential committee community elderly care center community clinic
   Visitor Service Hotel Visitor Center Folk Art Plus Workshop Art Sales Song and Dance Show

7. if the kiln courtyard/(quadrangle) above dissatisfaction is reformed and solved, you hope
that the public service facilities are available, you are willing to live in the kiln courtyard/(quadrangle) here?
Willing to have feelings because of the habit of kiln courtyard warm in winter and cool in summer, leisure, freedom and quiet other
Do not want to because not used to like many people do not like a single courtyard to facilitate foreign people rent housing

8. If possible, what leisure activities would you like to take part in?
Chess, cards, calligraphy and painting with the elderly walking, chatting, Taijiquan dancing, watching children play
Growing flowers or other plants Growing poultry teaches children how to grow plants
Handicraft cooking processing production
Adult chess card painting and calligraphy park walk taijiquan dance gym
Planting flowers and trees or other plants breeding poultry processing crafts cooking processing
Students play ball games, painting and calligraphy, learn dance, learn to play games, play games, play movies, and sing karaoke
Gym outdoor cycling fitness playground running books gymnasium
Children play games swing park play book yard