A Study on Strategies for Cultural Landscape Enhancement of Traditional Villages Based on Landscape Gene Theory

Pei Cai[1,a*], Zhen Xu[2,b]

[1]SCHOOL of ART and DESIGN, Guangzhou Institute of Science and Technology
Guangzhou, China
[2]Planning Institute No. 5, Guangdong Urban and Rural Planning and Design Institute
Guangzhou, China

[a*]caipp0605@gzist.edu.cn,[b]196726755@qq.com

Abstract. The cultural landscape of Lingnan traditional villages is a comprehensive external presentation of various cultural factors in the villages, as the basic unit of landscape "genetics" and different from other landscapes of the unique intrinsic cultural factors that is the landscape genes. The largest traditional village along the Pearl River in the Lingnan region, Mu Mian Village, as a field research object, firstly, with the help of the classification and identification system in the theory of landscape genes, to identify the cultural factors of Mu Mian Village from the environment, layout, architecture, cultural level, and to explore the occurrence and development of the Mu Mian Village pattern; secondly, using hierarchical analysis and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method to sort the landscape genes of Mu Mian Village, and to construct the landscape genes of Mu Mian Village. Secondly, using hierarchical analysis and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method to sort the landscape genes of the village, constructing the index system of sorting, quantitatively assessing the importance of each factor in the overall landscape; finally, exploring the strategy of applying the important landscape features to the construction of the village landscape, providing new ideas for the construction of traditional villages, hierarchical protection and inheritance work, and regional linkage development.

Keywords: Mu Mian Village, landscape genes, hierarchical analysis method, fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method, landscape style.

1 Introduction

Cultural landscape is an important carrier of rural culture, or in the form of physical form of cultural relics, geospatial single ((streets, roads, living space)), or in the form of vernacular people, folk customs, social endogenous order and other spiritual forms of existence [1] Landscape genes refers to a landscape is unique to the landscape, different from the other landscapes of the intrinsic cultural factors, is the landscape of the "genetic" basic unit, is the material carrier of the landscape and the double expression

and abstraction of cultural connotations, is an important reference parameter for the identification of traditional settlement characteristics [2].It is the basic unit of "heredity", the dual expression and abstraction of the material carrier and cultural connotation of the landscape, and an important reference parameter for the identification of traditional settlement characteristics. The habitat of Lingnan traditional villages is a concentrated manifestation of regional culture, a cultural treasure trove that needs to be constantly enriched and developed by people. In order to survive the demand, Lingnan villages reflect the harmony and struggle between human and nature, and the fusion and collision of regional cultures in many aspects, such as culture, function and site selection. Moumou Village is the first big village in Conghua, Guangzhou. Guangdong Province Geographical Names Records: "Cottonwood is 9 kilometers southwest of Conghua County. At the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty, Xie's family moved here from Zhugui Lane in Nanxiong, because the village is surrounded by planted kapok trees, hence the name." Meanwhile, in the comprehensive promotion of high-quality development of the Pearl River coastal region, the village of Mu Mu is one of the five traditional villages and towns covering the largest area in the region, and has also been included in the Historic Landscape District. With the huge changes in the environmental quality needs of the village residents and the contradiction between the village's historical and traditional cultural resources, and this contradiction has a tendency to expand, triggering the problem of integration of history and reality.

The research on "landscape genes" is getting more and more attention, and at present, the focus of such research is mainly on the two aspects of "landscape gene identification" and "landscape gene map construction", and the content mainly involves traditional villages [3]. The content mainly involves traditional villages [4], intangible cultural heritage [5-6], culture and tourism [7-9]. It provides an important theoretical support and research foundation for the research of this topic. And there are fewer systematic studies on the cultural landscape genes of Mukong village village. At present, the research for theMu Mian Village is mainly concentrated in the fields of history, landscape science, folklore, such as village profile, historical development, main features, historical stories, folk cultural introduction [10] landscape value update [11] recent protection and economic development combined with the protection and development of the idea of conservation and development [12] of the relevant research.

In summary, this paper on the study of cultural landscape genes of traditional villages in Mu Mian Village will be based on the foundation of previous research, based on certain principles, mining and analyzing the basic cultural factors in the village that can correctly reflect the landscape style and typical cultural characteristics of Mu Mian Village. It will build a gene pool of cultural landscape of Mukon Village, and analyze its artistic characteristics and comprehensive sorting, so as to provide new ideas for the inheritance and development of Mukon Village to comprehensively promote the recommendation of high-quality development of the region along the Pearl River.

2 Theory Introduction

Mu Mian Village living conservation and inheritance is in the retention of the original style based on the village of underperformance or dilapidated landscape factors mining reuse, giving it new functions and new vitality. Based on this goal, the research team launched the study. The source of data for the study is based on field research, information provided by the Guangzhou Rural Planning and Design Institute, in-depth interviews with village committees and villagers, and literature analysis.

Firstly, collect and organize the landscape genes of Mu Mian Village, because then use the OOCPLG model [13] to classify and identify the landscape genes from the material and immaterial classes, based on the hierarchical analysis method and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method of Mu Mian Village quantitative assessment of the different landscape genes in the whole village landscape of the importance of the landscape, and landscape factors applied in the Mu Mian Village in the improvement of the landscape. Secondly, using hierarchical analysis and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method to construct the design index system, the study set four levels, 21 evaluation indicators (Table 1) through the relevant experts scoring and questionnaire survey form of landscape genes sorting index system in accordance with the degree of importance of the sorting and status quo scoring, and the results of the two are analyzed comprehensively. Finally, according to the design of the index ranking to start the inheritance strategy of the landscape genes of the Cotton Tree Village. (See Figure 1 for the analysis of research ideas)

Table 1. Landscape gene sequencing indicator system

| Objective layer A	Criterion layer B	Sub-criterion layer C	Indicator layer D
Landscape genes Sequencing A1	Environment B1	Natural factors C1	Terrain and geomorphology D1
			Landscape pattern D2
		Human factor C2	Location and transportation D3
			Geography and culture D4
	LayoutB2	Village form C3	Spatial layout D5
			Architectural form D6
		Space type C4	Street space D7
			Nodal space D8
			River space D9
	Building B3	Residential building C5	Layout D10
		Commercial BuildingC6	Building StructureD11
		Temples and ancestral hallsC7	Building materialsD12
			Building Color D13
			Roof Style D14
			Detailed Decoration D15
	Culture B4	Cultural Ideology C8	Clan Characteristics D16
			Characteristics of Beliefs D17
		Folkways and Folk Cus-tomsC9	Amusement PracticesD18
			Traditional Skills D19
			Festivals D20
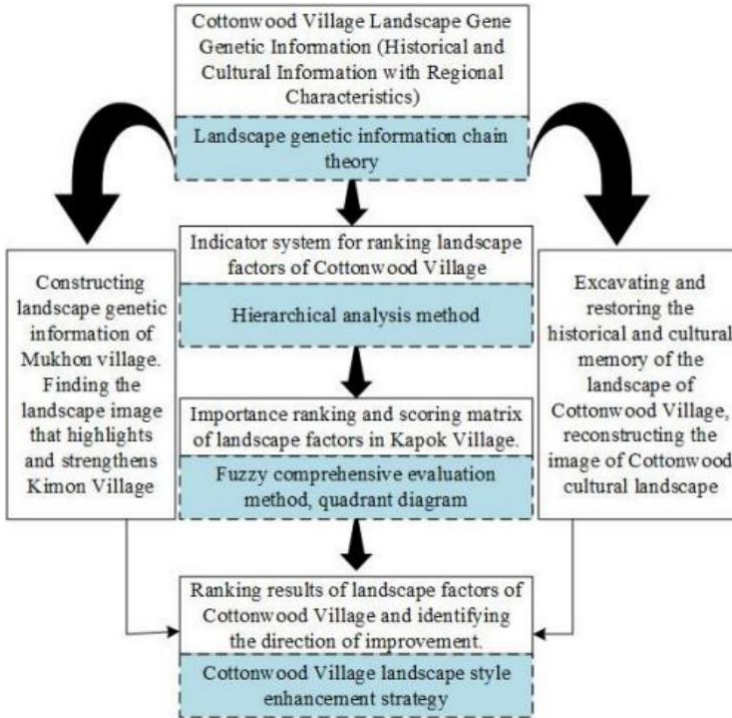
Fig. 1. for the analysis of research ideas

Hierarchical analysis method (AHP) [14] is characterized by the decomposition of complex decision-making goals and then build a hierarchical system, which aims to deal with the analysis of multiple indicators, multiple projects, the use of a systematic approach to directional dismantling, scoring comparisons, quantitative project solutions to reduce the burden of solving the problem of thinking, and then analyze the integration of the data obtained from the calculation, in order to obtain the relative relationship between the weights of the indicators.

Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method (FCE) is a fuzzy mathematics-based affiliation theory, also known as fuzzy multi-objective outcome judgment, proposed by Prof[15] . Chadd of the University of California in the mid-1960s, which is a qualitative and quantitative, accurate and inaccurate combination of evaluation methods. This paper combines the systematic, practical and simple nature of the hierarchical analysis method with the more reasonable, practical and scientific quantitative evaluation of the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method of the data into a more reasonable, practical and scientific evaluation, to reduce the subjective judgment and improve the accuracy and objectivity in the conclusion.

3   Mu Mian Village Landscape Genetic Features Deconstruction Identification

Mu Mian Village is surrounded by natural mountains such as Meizi Ridge and Jin Zhong Ridge in the north, facing Liuxi River in the east and south, and bordering Yinlin Village in the west, the overall pattern is well-preserved, and most of the existing buildings in the village were built in the Song and Qing Dynasties, including several types of residential houses, temples and ancestral halls, book clubs, and so on, with a total of 100 of which 18 are Wuyue Hall, Moxilou, Mu Mian Village Commune Auditorium, Qingyizai Public Ancestral Hall, Baoshan Book Club, Rongxi Public Ancestral Hall, Yongkuan Study Room, Zhitang Book Club and Yao Chen Ancestral Hall, Jie Cun Hall, Xie's Grand Ancestral Hall, Yong Jian Book Club, Wen Zhi Gong Book Shelter, Xie Shupan's former residence, Wu Liao Di, Qing Yi Tang Ancestral Hall, Ying Zhou Hall, Yu Shan Xi Ancestral Hall, etc. from the Guangdong Province cultural relics protection units, Guangzhou City Historical Architecture, from the Huahua District cultural relics protection units (see Figure 2). The village structure of Mu Mian Village is complete, and the genetic characteristics of the landscape are obvious. This paper identifies the characteristics of the smallest unit of each landscape such as the unique landscape environment, village layout, architectural plan, architectural elevation, architectural details, roads and streets, beliefs, folklore and folk customs of Mumu Village according to the material and non-material forms.

3.1   Environmental Gene Identification

The site selection and agricultural landscape of Mu Mian Village reveals its environmental gene characteristics. The site selection of traditional villages in Conghua reflects the environmental aesthetic experience and production and life wisdom of the villagers in the region, and the primary constituent elements of the residential site selection are the back of the mountain, facing the water, close to the field, close to the road. Mu Mian Village is one of the five traditional villages in Conghua Taiping Town, which is located in the hilly valley of Liuxi River Basin with low terrain. From the point of view of topography and geomorphology, Mu Mian Village is located in the southwest area of Conghua, mainly low and gentle hills, with a small portion of mountains; the village covers an area of about 5,000 acres, with a cultivated area of 3,500 acres, and a resident rural population of more than 8,000 people, with lychee, longan, rice and peanuts as the main cultivation. There is a famous ancient tree in the village with an age of more than 470 years - "Lychee Emperor". According to research kapok village because of the kapok tree and named, every year in March and April kapok blossom season red flowers reflecting the sky, now the village survives more than 600 years of history of the kapok tree two ancient trees.

Fig. 2. Environmental pattern of Mu Mian Village

3.2   Layout Gene Recognition

From the plane form of Mu Mian Village plane was comb layout, village buildings in the front row for the ancestral hall, book school, the spatial location of the prominent eye-catching, the back row of residential buildings, the number of the largest proportion. Residential buildings are arranged vertically from front to back, from low to high, every two columns of residential buildings arranged vertically between the formation of Li (lane), the width of only one meter and a half or so, is to support the spatial texture of the village of cottonwood skeleton. There is a circle of trenches on the periphery of the Mu Mian Village, which not only has the function of defense, but also can drain the flood and attract water, and become the spatial boundary. Complex in front of the Wo Ping, its function for the sun grain or both for the traffic road and other functions, Wo Ping in front of the pond, ponds are mostly semicircular. Outside the village, there are four gate towers, namely, the East Pavilion, the West Pavilion, the South Pavilion and the North Pavilion, in which two four-storey bandit-proof artillery towers (one of them is the Der Yan Gong Building, and the other one has already collapsed and is unknown) stand majestically, and the Xie's Grand Clan Ancestral Hall, the Yungxi Gong Ancestral Hall, the Chingyitang Ancestral Hall, the Yushanshi Gong Ancestral Hall, and the Baoxan Shuji, the Yongjian Shuji, and the Wenshigong Shuji are divided into two houses on the north and south sides. The north-south oriented alleys include Le Shan Li, Wan He Li, Wen Chik Li, Bao Shan Li, and Hong Wei Li, Hong Xing Li, Yong Hong Li, and Xue Bing Li, which were renamed during the Cultural Revolution. The village layout attaches importance to feng shui pattern, Mu Mian Village mountains and water, backed by the partridge ridge, pine mountain ridge, facing the Liu Xi River, north of the barrier to stop the brake barrier Feng Yun Ling, a bay of water in the form of a half-moon environmental protection hinterland; on the whole presents a feng shui

pattern and the ideal space environment pattern of the mountain face, convergence of the earth's qi.

3.3 Architectural Gene Identification

There are about 600 ancient buildings of the Song Dynasty in the village of Mu Mu, all of which have retained their original appearance, but unfortunately, they are in a state of disrepair and have mostly become ruins. The village of Wuyue Hall for the Guangdong Provincial Cultural Relics Protection Unit, according to "from the cultural relics of the record", its building for the Song Dynasty Lingnan style, about one thousand years of history, its beams, arch, column base, out of the pick, open and other early building components and style of the practice is still in existence. The architectural pattern of Mu Mian Village is well organized, and most of the residential buildings are of the triple patio type with "three rooms and two corridors", which is economical and simple, with strong vitality, and can satisfy the needs of traditional social life in many aspects. The hall can be used for hospitality, rituals and daily activities; the patio is connected to the hall, providing light, ventilation and shelter from the heat; the bedrooms are on both sides, and the two corridors in front of the bedrooms are auxiliary spaces such as kitchens. Prof. Lu Yuanding in "Guangdong Folk Habitat" discusses the comb layout as the main layout form of Guangfu villages. Lu describes the comb layout in detail: "Villages and towns in the middle of Guangdong often adopt the comb layout, which is laid out in such a way that there is a semi-circular pond in front of the village, which is the water source for draining water, raising fish, irrigating, and washing clothes, etc. The pond is located at the back of the village and on the east and west sides. At the back of the village and on the east and west sides, fruit trees and bamboo forests are planted to form hedgerows. At the edge of the pond, there is a flat area called the front garden, which is also the square in front of the village. Along the center of the forecourt, the village's clan shrine is arranged, and there are family mats next to the shrine. Surrounding the ancestral hall is the residence, which consists of basic units such as the Myeongji house, three rooms and two corridors. It is situated from north to south and built along the slope with a strict layout and regular roads".

3.4 Cultural Gene Identification

The legend of the Litchi Emperor is widely spread, and the legend promotes Chinese filial piety, strengthens the social trend of filial piety and respect for parents and elders, and the tradition of filial piety and respect for elders has been deeply affecting local villagers. The lychee tree in July 2004 was issued by the Shanghai World Guinness headquarters of the World Guinness certificate, the certificate contains: the largest lychee tree - "lychee Huang". Mu Mian Village, the village Lantern Festival is the largest annual event inMu Mian Village, formed in the early Qing Dynasty. Every year on the Lantern Festival, the Lantern Festival is held in front of Wuyue Temple, where villagers from the village and the surrounding area receive sacred lanterns, burn duplicate cannons, burn colorful gates, burn fireworks, etc. The event lasts from 6:00 a.m. to midnight. The event lasts from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. The village's Lantern Festival is

very influential. The village's Lantern Festival has a wide impact and people from Conghua and the surrounding areas come to watch it.

4   Mu Mian Village Landscape Gene Ordering and Landscape Evaluation

4.1   Based on AHP Landscape Gene Weight Solution

Landscape gene weight refers to the numerical value of each index factor in the landscape construction. First, establish the hierarchical structure model, and second, make the data table of landscape gene evaluation inMu Mian Village, score by industry experts in the form of questionnaires according to the scale value of 1-9, construct the judgment matrix, use auxiliary software to calculate the characteristic root and characteristic vector; and geometric mean method to find out the weights. (Table 2)

Finally, it is tested whether the judgmental thinking of the domain experts is consistent when comparing the importance of the evaluation indexes, so as to avoid errors in the calculation.

4.2   Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation Analysis

Based on the evaluation system constructed in this paper, a questionnaire is designed using a cumulative scale (summative scale), and experts are invited to assign values of 100, 80, 60, 40 and 20 to the different levels of the above indicators as the values of the evaluation levels, corresponding to the set of comments V = [very good, good, good, good, general, poor]; the rating score is expressed in Q, which is the comprehensive evaluation of the current status of the cultural landscape factors of theMu Mian Village sorting. Results. Taking the villagers and tourists of Mu Mian Village as the object, the comprehensive weight vector of each level indicator is set. WB=(0.0613   0.20553 0.30409 0.42909)W_{Da}=(0.01109 0.01306 0.01467 0.03128) W_{Db}=(0.07165 0.04107 0.03636   0.04957   0.04799) W_{Dc}=(0.05889   0.04548   0.03158   0.02265   0.02189 0.02265) W_{Dd}=(0.09486   0.10458   0.09486   0.09096   0.09486)Taking the landscape gene sorting index system as the content of the designed questionnaire, 197 valid questionnaires were recovered to be Relevant calculations are organized to establish the matrix diagram, N1 is the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation matrix of sub-criteria layer indicators paired with environmental genes of criterion layer on landscape, N2 is the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation matrix of sub-criteria layer indicators paired with layout genes of criterion layer on landscape, N3 is the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation matrix of sub-criteria layer indicators paired with architectural genes of criterion layer on landscape, and N4 is the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation matrix of sub-criteria layer indicators paired with cultural genes of criterion layer on landscape. N4 is the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation matrix of the sub-criteria layer indicators paired with cultural genes in the criterion layer on the windscape.

Table 2. Weights of landscape genetic evaluation indicators inMu Mian Village

Target layer A	Guideline layer B	weights	Sub-criteria layer C	weights	Indicator layer D	weights
Mu Mian Village Landscape Genetics Sort A1	Environment B1	0.0613	Natural factor C1	0.02601	Topography D1	0.01109
					Landscape pattern D2	0.01306
			Humanities Factor C2	0.02463	Location and Transportation D3	0.01467
					Geoculture D4	0.03128
	Layout B2	0.20553	Village Formation C3	0.08937	Space layout D5	0.07165
					Building form D6	0.04107
			Space type C4	0.08937	Street Space D7	0.03636
					Node space D8	0.04957
					River Space D9	0.04799
	Building B3	0.30409	Residential buildings C5	0.14286	Layout D10	0.05889
			Commercial buildings C6	0.0724	Building structure D11	0.04548
			Temple and Ancestral Hall C7	0.14099	Building material D12	0.03158
					Architectural Color D13	0.02265
					Roof Style D14	0.02189
					Detailed decoration D15	0.02265
	Culture B4	0.42909	Cultural Ideology C8	0.20719	Clan identity D16	0.09486
					Faith Identity D17	0.10458
			Folklore C9	0.20719	Amusement custom D18	0.09486
					Traditional skills D19	0.09096
					Festival D20	0.09486

$$N1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.15 & 0.05 & 0 \\ 0.15 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.15 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.15 & 0.6 & 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$$N2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.35 & 0.25 & 0.05 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.33 & 0.5 & 0.17 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.55 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.05 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$N3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.35 & 0.05 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.56 & 0.2 & 0.14 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0.45 & 0.35 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.25 & 0.2 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.55 & 0.15 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

$$N4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.05 & 0.05 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

The results of the sub-criteria layer evaluation are then used mathematically to calculate the weight vector for the landscape evaluation and the weight vector for the comprehensive evaluation.

$$n1 = W_{Da}N1 = (0.238|0.238|0.238|0.238|0.050)$$

$$n2 = W_{Db}N2 = (0.293|0.293|0.236|0.337|0.059)$$

$$n3 = W_{Dc}N3 = (0.175|0.279|0.279|0.236|0.031)$$

$$n4 = W_{Dd}N4 = (0.294|0.294|0.263|0.148|0)$$

$$H = WBn = (0.495|0.458|0.178|0.029|0)$$

Finally, the final evaluation total score of the landscape evaluation is calculated as 88.4. In summary, the evaluation of the current situation of the landscape of Mu Mian Village is completed. The scores and weight values of each evaluation index of the obtained landscape genes of Mu Mian Village are analyzed by IPA (Importance-Performance Analysis) (Figure 3), presenting the gap difference between the analyzed expectation and actual perception of Mu Mian Village.
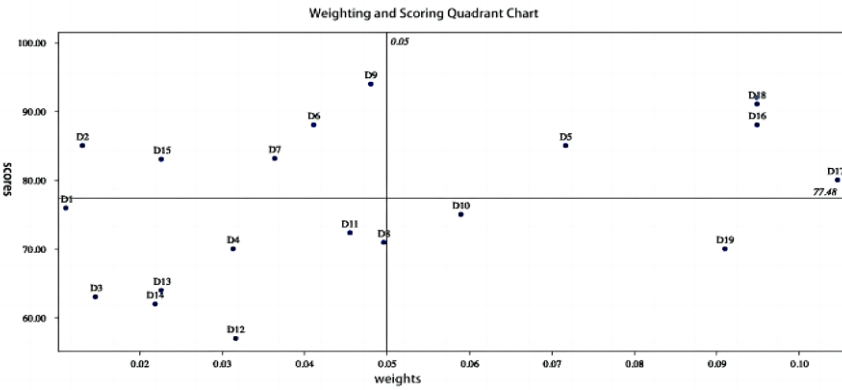

Fig. 3. Weighting results sorting-score sorting quadrant map

4.3   Analysis of data results

Based on the analyzed data (Table 2), it is concluded that: B4>B3>B2>B1 in the guideline layer, the largest proportion of cultural genes, followed by architecture, layout and environment; C8, C9>C5>C7>C3, C4>C6>C1>C2 in the sub-criteria layer, the cultural ideas and folklore are ranked the first, and then residential buildings, temples and shrines and so on. For the enhancement of Mu Mian Village style still need to start from the village culture, followed by the architectural genes as the focus of strengthening, in-depth exploration of the Mu Mian Village building decoration, color, structure, materials and other factors. Demonstrate the characteristics of traditional Lingnan village houses.

Comprehensive quadrant map presents: the first quadrant five indicators D5, D16, D17, D18, D20 for the advantageous area; the second quadrant four are indicators D2, D6, D7, D9 for the maintenance area; the third quadrant is eight indicators D1, D3, D4, D8, D11, D12, D13, D14 for the opportunity area; the fourth quadrant is two indicators D10, D19 for the improvement area, relatively speaking , this area of the cultural landscape of the most prominent problems; followed by the third quadrant of the opportunity area of the 8 landscape genes are the most central. The above analysis can provide scientific direction guidance for improving the landscape of Mu Mian Village.

5   The Inheritance Strategy of Landscape Gene Information of Cotton Tree Village

5.1   The government actively guide, create the overall environmental landscape of the village to show the Lingnan style

In the settlement landscape style, according to the research visit and the above architectural gene weight value can be seen in the village of cotton wood historical building style preservation more and more complete. However, the style and quality of villagers' self-built houses in the village vary, and the entrance of Cotton Tree Village is not highly recognizable. According to the above problems, on the one hand, the Mu Mian Village follow-up new residential appearance design can be continuously adjusted and optimized, the relevant units to give the villagers guidance on the construction, in the appearance of the building to highlight the regional characteristics and cultural values. On the other hand, Wuyue Hall as a provincial cultural heritage, has a deep heritage, can be developed as a key landscape, and with the village entrance landscape together, with a focus on highlighting the characteristics of the Mu Mian Village settlement landscape.

5.2   Based on the cultural genes of the village of cottonwood, optimize the village industry landscape style

Mu Mian Village is in the core area of the scenic area of Conghua, fromMu Mian Village continue to drive north less than three minutes to the "Conghua eight Lingnan

traditional villages," one of the Zhonglou Village. Existing tourism resources are abundant, but the service reception facilities catering, accommodation facilities need to be improved; combined with the data at the level of evaluation factors D16, D17, D18, D19, D20 has the greatest weight, indicating that, on the one hand, the village of cottonwood can be excavated and innovation of traditional skills represented in the lychee king, stinky fart vinegar, honey refining, Tiantou wine brewing and so on, to create a brand, improve the quality of ornamental recreation. On the other hand, Mu Mian Village can combine the faith characteristics, amusement customs, festivals, clan characteristics to develop tourism industry; to create the trade function of the implementation of the Guzui ancient pier, to catering, shopping, accommodation, leisure collection of short distance Guzui ancient pier neighborhood, the development of the Mu Mian Village tourism industry, to create a multi-point ring road.

5.3   Reasonable development of Mu Mian Village cultural genes, build Mu Mian Village brand image

In the cultural landscape landscape, relying on the village of cottonwood clan culture, book club culture, folk culture inMu Mian Village has a certain development, but scattered, did not form a monolithic. Different landscape genetic information creates different village image. The construction of village brand image is largely influenced by landscape genetic information. Accordingly, Mu Mian Village can subsequently maintain the Xie's Grand Ancestral Hall, Rongxi Ancestral Hall, Qingyitang Ancestral Hall, Yu Shanshi Ancestral Hall, repair and reopen the Baoshan Study Hall, Yongjian Study Hall, Wenzhi Gong Study Hall, increase the filial piety and filial piety cultural stories of the plaques of the filial piety and filial piety son, the story of the historical figures of Xie Shufan, the story of Xie Yingzhou, and stories of the ancient trees, etc. in the village, and build the writing base to promote the culture of farming and studying and the culture of the Guangfu. Improve the popularity and influence of Mukon Village.

6   Conclusion

This paper takes the traditional village of Guang Fu in the Pearl River coastal region, Mu Mian Village, as the research object, based on the research perspective of the landscape gene theory, excavates, identifies, and organizes the landscape genes of Mu Mian Village, and derives the landscape factor types of 4 major categories, 9 medium categories, and 20 subcategories through the AHP-FCE method, and assigns the corresponding weight values based on the importance. It provides a reasonable basis for the rational use of landscape factors in the construction of the Mu Mian Village and highlights the characteristics of the regional landscape. In the future, the study will continue to dig deeper into the historical evolution of the landscape genes of Mu Mian Village and explore the specific case design practice of the application of landscape genes in Mu Mian Village.

Project

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