
Original Research Article

The modern inheritance path of traditional architectural cultural value in the Central Plains

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Abstract: This study discusses the connotation of traditional architectural culture in the Central Plains and the path of modern inheritance. The traditional architecture of the Central Plains is loaded with profound historical culture, artistic aesthetics, functional and ecological values, etc., and plays a pivotal role in social and cultural inheritance. In the context of contemporary society, how to inherit the traditional architectural culture of the Central Plains in protection and innovation has become an urgent issue to be solved. This paper proposes measures such as combining modern technology and traditional architectural design, promoting scientific methods for the protection and restoration of ancient buildings, promoting public awareness and community participation, and innovatively applying traditional architectural elements to modern design, which can effectively achieve the purpose of inheriting culture. In addition, the support of policies and laws plays a vital role in ensuring the inheritance of traditional architectural culture. Finally, this study argues that in order for traditional architectural culture to be inherited in the process of modernization, it is necessary to ensure that it can be preserved and carried forward for a long time through various efforts.

Keywords: Traditional architecture in the Central Plains; Cultural inheritance; Modern technology; Preservation of ancient buildings

1. Introduction

The traditional architecture of the Central Plains is not only a witness of history and culture, but also carries special artistic and functional values. However, in the process of modernization, traditional architecture is in danger of being forgotten, destroyed or even disappearing. How to effectively inherit these precious cultural heritages of modern society has become an urgent issue to be solved. Through the analysis of the history, culture, artistic aesthetics and social and cultural values of traditional architecture, the research explores how to effectively integrate into modern life.

2. The connotation and value of the cultural value of traditional architecture in the Central Plains

2.1. The historical and cultural value of traditional architecture

Traditional architecture is loaded with rich historical and cultural values, which mark the history and culture of a certain era, a certain region or even a certain people. Among the traditional buildings in China, many architectural forms such as courtyards, temples and city walls reflect the family concept, political system and religious beliefs of ancient Chinese society. herefore, traditional architecture is not only a sub-discipline of architecture, but also a comprehensive discipline with history, politics, economy, culture, etc. as the research object. In addition, traditional architecture often relies on its own geographical environment, and skillfully uses

local resources and climatic conditions to reflect the wisdom of the era of harmony between man and nature. These buildings are not only the main carriers of society and culture, but also provide valuable material materials for modern people to understand and study the political, economic, and cultural life of ancient society. Studying traditional architecture is the only way to gain a deeper understanding of the past and explore the profound impact of historical evolution and cultural accumulation.

2.2. The artistic and aesthetic value of traditional architecture

Traditional architecture has its unique value from the perspective of artistic aesthetics, which not only needs to meet the needs of people's living and use functions, but more importantly, it embodies a deep aesthetic pursuit from the aspects of vision, space and materials. From ancient Chinese architecture to Western classical architecture, all kinds of architectural styles, carvings, paintings and decorations are the embodiment of artistic creation and aesthetic ideas. The architecture of ancient gardens in China is often integrated with the natural landscape, and the organic combination of buildings and mountains, water, trees, flowers and other plants to express the philosophical concept of "the unity of nature and man". The Chinese architecture of the Ming and Qing dynasties and the Baroque architectural style of the West both demonstrated the creativity and artistic creativity of the architects through exquisite carving art and gorgeous decorative techniques. For example, the carving art of traditional Chinese architecture, especially the wood carving of palaces and temples, stone carving is not only superb in craftsmanship, but also extremely high in artistic value, reflecting the unique aesthetics of craftsmen and a deep understanding of religion, history, culture and other aspects. Classical architecture in the West presents an aesthetic that combines rationality and order through its unique pursuit of columns, domes, and symmetrical design.

2.3. Functional and ecological value of traditional architecture

Many traditional buildings are produced in the case of limited resources and technical conditions, but they often meet the needs of human life and production with strong adaptability and functionality. Ancient Chinese houses, such as the tulou in Fujian and the caves in Shaanxi, were formed under unique geographical and climatic conditions, and both exhibited excellent adaptability and functionality. The design of Fujian tulou can not only adapt to humid and rainy weather, but also play a defensive role, reflecting the deep understanding and wisdom of the ancient Chinese people about the natural environment. In terms of ecology, traditional buildings usually use local materials and local materials to reflect the ideas of low-carbon environmental protection, energy conservation and land saving. Structures such as roofs, walls and windows in traditional buildings can often be optimized for local climatic conditions. For example, many traditional buildings use thick walls and low windows to insulate and prevent cold, or atriums and corridors to regulate air circulation to form natural control of temperature and humidity, which greatly reduces energy consumption and has strong ecological advantages.

2.4. The social and cultural inheritance value of traditional architecture

Traditional architecture is not just a simple building, but a medium for inheriting social culture, and has profound social and cultural values. From the perspective of history and culture, traditional architecture is manifested as the materialization of various cultures such as social structure, religious beliefs, customs and ideological concepts. For example, Chinese temples, academies, and other architectural forms are often closely related to local religious beliefs, cultural education, and local social order. As an important part of community memory in the process of social change, traditional architecture plays a role in maintaining the identity and

identity of the social community. Many traditional buildings, such as the old houses in the village and the ancestral hall of the family, carry the historical memory of a family, ethnic group and society, as well as the bond of family culture and history. They are not only physical spaces, but also symbols of people's identity and cultural belonging. In addition, the social and cultural values contained in traditional architecture play a crucial role in their education and inheritance. Many traditional buildings are not only places of life and function, but also the heart of social interaction and cultural activities. For example, ancient Chinese academies and temples are not only places for academic research and religious activities, but also places for people's exchange of ideas and cultural transmission.

3. The modern inheritance path of the traditional architectural cultural value of the Central Plains

3.1. Integration of traditional architectural culture and modern technology

The integration of modern technology into traditional architectural culture can not only solve the practical problems encountered in the process of traditional building protection, but also promote the play of architectural functions and the improvement of use efficiency, so as to achieve the purpose of continuous inheritance of culture. Modern technology can not only provide support for the restoration and protection of traditional buildings, but also innovatively promote the renewal and application of traditional buildings in contemporary society. First, the application of digital technology plays a strong supporting role in the protection and regeneration of traditional buildings. Taking "digital restoration" technology as an example, the "Daming Palace Site Protection Project" in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, China in 2014 adopted this method, through high-precision laser scanning and 3D modeling technology, the accurate digital modeling of the old Daming Palace site enables the spatial structure of the ancient building site to be carefully recorded and restored. This technology not only effectively avoids the damage that may be caused by human operation, but also provides a scientific basis for future maintenance and protection. Second, modern building materials and construction technology can also be combined with traditional architectural styles to achieve greater results. For example, the restoration of the ancient buildings of the "Palace Museum" combines modern environmental protection materials with traditional construction techniques, and uses more solid waterproof and earthquake-resistant technologies to ensure the historical appearance and function of the building.

3.2. Balance between the protection and restoration of ancient buildings

In the process of continuous development of society, many ancient buildings may have problems such as aging, damage or even destruction. Modern restoration techniques and management methods play a decisive role in this process, but how to find a balance between restoration and conservation to make the building have historical and artistic value, and to preserve the cultural value and functionality to the greatest extent is a complex issue to be faced in the process of conservation. On the one hand, the core idea of protecting the original appearance of ancient buildings is to restore them. Taking the reconstruction of the Temple of Heaven in Beijing as an example, the restoration project of the Temple of Heaven launched in 2000 was carried out in strict accordance with the principle of "minimal intervention", that is, in the process of reconstruction, the historical traces of the original buildings should be preserved as much as possible, and large-scale reconstruction or replacement of materials should be avoided. On the other hand, in the process of restoration, it is necessary to take into account the practicality and adaptability of ancient buildings. Taking the restoration of Yu Garden

in Shanghai as an example, the restoration team should not only maintain the historical appearance of the park's buildings, but also adapt the traditional buildings to the rapid development and complex environment of the modern city by improving the drainage system and seismic design. Traditional buildings have been enhanced by the introduction of modern restoration techniques, but still retain their historical and cultural essence.

3.3. To enhance the public's awareness of traditional architectural culture

Traditional architecture is not only a material space, but a kind of cultural, historical and spiritual bearing, only to make the public deeply aware of the background and great significance of the era of this kind of architecture, in order to truly arouse the attention and support of all sectors of society for their protection and inheritance. In this process, education, media communication and social participation all play an important role. Education is an important way to promote public awareness. Many countries or regions have guided the public to pay attention to and study traditional architectural culture by opening cultural heritage protection courses, organizing academic lectures and conducting traditional architectural practices. At the same time, many cities regularly hold cultural heritage days and architectural heritage lectures, so that ordinary citizens can also understand and learn relevant knowledge, and arouse cultural awareness and protection awareness.

3.4. Community participation in the conservation of traditional buildings

Traditional architecture is the bearer of historical, cultural and social memory, and the preservation of traditional architecture is not only a matter of the building itself, but also involves a close connection with local residents and communities. Therefore, promoting the active participation of the community in the conservation of traditional buildings can ensure that the protection measures are more in line with the actual needs and can play a long-term and effective role. The modes of community engagement in some cultural heritage conservation projects are diverse. In the city of Florence, Italy, for example, the municipal government has promoted a "participatory conservation plan" to encourage community residents to actively participate in the preservation and restoration of local historic buildings. Community residents can contribute to the restoration of the building and participate in the daily maintenance and management of the building. In China, historical and cultural cities such as Xi'an, Nanjing and Suzhou are also actively encouraging community participation and contribution in the conservation of traditional buildings.

3.5. Innovation of traditional architectural elements in modern design

Traditional architectural elements can not only remain in the framework of historical buildings, but can be combined with modern design language to create a new architectural form that not only respects history and culture, but also has a modern sense. This kind of cross-time and space integration can not only promote the rebirth of traditional architectural culture, but also endow modern architecture with special cultural connotations. In Japan, for example, in recent years, Japanese architects have applied traditional elements to modern architectural design, and integrated modern building techniques and materials. For example, renowned architect Kengo Kuma's Asakusa Culture Tourist Center and other projects skillfully blend traditional wood elements with modern architectural techniques. The building uses a large amount of wood, modeled after the traditional Japanese architectural "wooden frame" style, and uses innovative technology to transform wood into modern architecture. In addition, the façade design of the building is inspired by the traditional Japanese paper panes, and through modern treatment, it has better lighting and transparency while maintaining the aesthetic characteristics

of traditional buildings. The design reflects both the aesthetic value of traditional Japanese architectural elements and the use of traditional elements in modern urban spaces.

3.6. The role of policy and law in the inheritance of traditional architectural culture

Policies and laws are the fundamental guarantee to ensure the inheritance of traditional architectural culture, and only the establishment of a reasonable system of policies and regulations and effective management of the government can ensure the long-term protection and scientific restoration of architectural heritage. The Chinese government has long recognized the importance of the protection of traditional buildings, and has promulgated many policies and regulations to guide their protection and inheritance. For example, the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics clarifies the responsibilities for the protection of historical buildings and monuments, stipulating that local governments must establish protection archives and that local governments must put the protection of historical and cultural heritage in the first place in the process of urban construction. Within this framework, the protection of many historic cities has been strengthened. For example, in the planning and construction of Nanjing and Suzhou, special zones for historical and cultural protection have been established, and the government has guided them to ensure that new projects do not damage the historical appearance of traditional buildings. Such policies are implemented in the form of laws and regulations, providing a strong legal guarantee for the protection of traditional buildings.

4. Conclusion

The inheritance of the original traditional architectural culture in modern times is not only to protect the building itself, but to respect and perpetuate the historical, cultural and social values. After many efforts, the protection and innovation of traditional buildings can complement each other, not only to ensure the preservation of the original appearance of the building, but also to adapt to the requirements of modern society for architecture. Policy support, technological innovation and social participation have jointly promoted the effective inheritance of traditional architectural culture and left a precious cultural heritage to future generations.

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