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A Study on Residential Architectural Style Characteristics of Traditional Villages under Rooting Theory——National Traditional Villages in Chengdu City as an Example

Chen Chen*
School of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Xihua University, China
***Corresponding author, E-mail: 578276039@qq.com**

Abstracts:
Traditional village residential architecture is an important carrier of China's traditional culture, in order to explore the landscape characteristics of traditional village residential architecture in Chengdu, using the research method of rooted theory, the literature related to traditional residential in Chengdu, conducted a survey and research, extracted the constituent elements of architectural landscape, integrated the coding, and constructed a model of architectural landscape characteristics. The results of the study show that the features of traditional villages in Chengdu area are dominated by architectural plan, elevation, structure and material and decorative details, and natural factors are the main factors affecting the place.

Keywords:
rooting theory; Chengdu traditional villages; architectural features.

1 Introduction

Traditional villages are villages that were formed earlier, have richer traditional resources, and have certain historical, cultural, scientific, artistic, social and economic values that should be protected. The cultural connotation of traditional villages is mainly embodied in three aspects: traditional architectural style, village siting and pattern to maintain traditional characteristics, and living inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. Traditional villages in Chengdu City, as the cultural carrier of its traditional culture and spiritual inheritance, is the premise of the study of the protection and development of traditional villages, the study of the architectural features of traditional village dwellings is conducive to the protection and inheritance of the traditional village cultural heritage, the significance of the reference value of the local cultural development, and the profound impact on the sustainable development of the traditional villages of Chengdu City dwelling houses.

The article will start from the theory of rooting, collect the existing pictures, text materials, research literature from the Internet, literature and other platforms, carry out the extraction of key words, analyse the extracted materials, and carry out three-level coding of the analysis results. On this basis, it will extract and summarise the theory of the wind feature characteristics of the traditional villages and dwellings in Chengdu and construct the corresponding model, and use NVIVO software to code and compare and analyse the con-

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structed model of the wind feature characteristics with two random samples, and compare the consistency of the two to confirm the authenticity of the model, ensure the accuracy of the constructed theory, and thus expound on the architectural wind features of the traditional villages and dwellings in Chengdu.

2 Overview of traditional village research in Chengdu

Chengdu City is one of the first national historical and cultural cities and the birthplace of ancient Shu civilisation. Many traditional villages are rooted here. One of the most representative of the six batches of national traditional villages, Chengdu in the six batches of the national list of traditional villages in a total of ten traditional villages, six batches of the list of traditional villages in China in Chengdu City, ten traditional villages for the object of the study: respectively, the street community of Anren Town, Dayi County, Dujiangyan City, Shiyang Town, Mazu Community, Jintang County, Wufeng Town, Wufeng Creek Community, Longquanyi District, Lotai Town, Laojie Community, Xiange Village, Chaoyang Lake Town, Pujiang County; Guangming Village, Yao Du Town, Qingbaijiang District; Happy Village, Gaoho Town, Qionglai City; Yuwang Community, Pingluo Town, Qionglai City; Jinbox Village, Wufeng Town, Jintang County, Chengdu City; and Rowan Village, Pingle Town, Qionglai City, Chengdu City, as the sample materials of the traditional villages, which, as a national-level traditional village, are rich in natural elements, with a long history and a unique architectural style, and with a highly characteristic local decorative style and building materials. The traditional culture and historical imprints presented are an important reflection of the value of the Chengdu area.

2.1 Overview of the research on architectural features of traditional villages in Chengdu City

The article takes the literature data of China Knowledge Network as the scope of this research, based on the screening of China Knowledge Network literature (Exhibit 1), there are 723 pieces of literature related to the research and national-level traditional villages, through the manual clearing, except for the countryside construction, agricultural technology, and other five aspects of thesis subject matter of the literature, a total of 472 pieces of literature, and finally read through each piece of literature, except for the literature that is not relevant to the architectural class, a total of 216 pieces, after this series of ranking, the final research can be used for a total of 47 pieces of literature. 216 articles, after this series of ranking, the final research can be used in a total of 47 articles.

The number of literature on traditional villages is large, but the number of literature on traditional village architecture is very small, and the current research literature on traditional village architecture is still in the subjective description of the architecture, without more detailed measurements and detailed research. The study of traditional villages is more on the promotion of local folk culture, in order to increase the flow of tourists and exposure of the local area, and to increase the local income as the main purpose.

In the 47 documents that can be studied, Luodai Ancient Town, Pingle Ancient Town and Western Sichuan Linpan residential architecture features as the main research scope, there is no centralised cluster of ancient towns, the number of research documents is greatly reduced, so the heat of the ancient towns not only brings economic benefits but also produces an increase in the number of visits by the researchers, which leads to an uneven distribution of the research situation in the study of the six batches of national-level traditional villag-

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es, other than the excellent traditional villages that have not received much publicity. The excellent traditional villages do not get good research data and materials, which limits the protection and development of some traditional villages in Chengdu. The article through the most representative national traditional villages for research, is to more refined summary of the architectural features of the Chengdu region, build model theory, the formation of the local characteristics model, in-depth study of traditional villages at the same time with connectivity and homogeneity, in the protection and development of villages can avoid homogenisation, cultural loss and other issues. In order to promote the sustainable development of the local area and the dissemination of traditional culture.

3 Rooted theory in the traditional village building style characteristics of the research

3.1 Roots theory

In the field of qualitative research very famous method is Glaser and Strauss put forward the 'grounded theory'. Grounded theory is a research path rather than a physical 'theory'. Its main points can be summarised as follows: the purpose of research is to generate theories, which must be derived from empirical data; research is a process of systematically collecting and analysing data on a phenomenon, and discovering, developing and testing theories from the data; the results of the research are theoretical presentations of reality; and the theories that have been discovered through the systematic process of collecting and analysing data are referred to as grounded theories .

Through the research path of rooted theory, the architectural features of six batches of national traditional villages are integrated to establish its theory of traditional architectural features in Chengdu.

3.2 Research Methodology of Rooted Theory

The operational procedure of rooted theory is divided into 5 steps.

1) Collecting data

Collect textual data in the literature, extract the information points containing the characteristics of traditional architectural style from the articles, pictures, and summarise them in a memo.

2) Memo writing

Summarise and classify the information points in the draft memo to provide concise language for the subsequent coding model.

3) Coding of qualitative information on architectural features of traditional villages in rooted theoretical practice

The information is coded level by level, with open coding as the first level of coding, the scope is broader at the beginning, and summarised as a certain specific, conceptual category for generalisation. Linked coding as secondary coding, as each feature is refined and summarised, the analysis should be gradually deepened,

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linking each related category together to establish a more specific theoretical prototype. The core coding is used as a tertiary coding to encapsulate the final results within a broader theoretical scope .

4) Sample Comparison

A sample of textual material is sampled and analysed in comparison with the analysed theory to confirm the relevance of the sample to the theory.

5) Construct the theory

Summarise the results of the analysis and construct the model theory.

3.3 Coding Models

1) Open coding

Of the ten traditional village samples, eight samples were selected, and after completing the coding the results will be qualitatively analysed with the remaining two samples, and consistency analysis, in which the research materials were obtained from China Knowledge Network and the traditional villages belonging to the place of directly related literature, local representative ancient towns related literature and Chengdu traditional residential buildings related literature (Appendix Table 2), and the type, materials, forms, colours, and other information in the researched materials were classified and finally formed 13 initial categories (Table 1).

Table 1: Open Codes

area	conceptual	Refinement of textual information
Site Layout	Proximity to water	The building site is located in the western part of the Chengdu Plain, on the banks of the beautiful Xijiang River.
functional requirement	Business function.	Some of the public houses have a commercial function, with shops in front of the entrance to form a public house with a shop in front and a house at the back, with narrow canals on one or both sides leading to the residential part.
	Sacrifice Function	The Anren Mansion is mainly responsible for the family's deliberations and sacrificial functions. It was expanded and newly built on the basis of the ancestral house, and combined with the order and relationship of the traditional ancestral hall building to emphasise the rituals and laws, and was laid out with the hall as the central axis and symmetry, and the hall was sitting in the west and facing the east, which was in accordance with the traditional feng shui concept of ‘sitting in the west and facing the east, a rich and noble family’.
	daylighting function	The patio, with its raised eaves, will have the effect of regulating sunlight exposure
	ventilation function	Dooryard
	drainage function	Dooryard
	drying function	Dooryard

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Type of space	house with a courtyard central room of a traditional Chinese house	The building scale is small and the space of each building is compact, showing the characteristic of having multiple patios. Mostly used as a functional area for meeting guests or making offerings, with the bedroom on the left and the kitchen on the right, accessed through the hall.
spatial arrangement	Courtyard Layout	In the early days, the Anren Residence adopted a courtyard layout, highlighting the architectural characteristics of western Sichuan houses and ancestral halls. Courtyard architecture is the main form of construction of houses in the forest plate, and the large courtyards formed by connecting and enclosing several courtyards are mostly distributed in the larger forest plate.
Grounding form	storey	1-2 storeys, 2 storeys mostly
Roof features	Roofing Materials Roof Structure Roof Forms	Small green roofs with grey tiles Double-sloped, single-sloped or partially sloped roofs Single-eaved hard-slope, heavy-eaved hiatus style, mostly overhanging roofs
structure	Wooden piercing structure hybrid structure	Mainly dry-rail through-bucket type through-bucket type wood structure More open public spaces use a mixture of raised beams and pierced beams.
wall construction	Colour	Walls in the choice of colours mainly in the cooler tones of white and grey.
	Mud Wall	Mud walls, small green tiles, wooden structures, rammed earth and mud walls.
	Bamboo mud wall	White walls and mostly constructed with bamboo fences to form fascia. Mixed wall, the wall is mostly divided into two parts, the lower part is plank wall, and the upper part is mostly bamboo woven sandwich mud white plaster wall.
	Mixed wall	The upper part of the wall is mostly bamboo-woven and mud-clad wall, and the lower part is mostly constructed with staggered masonry of green bricks, with simple wooden panes in the centre.
	Stone wall	The walls are made of timber and rammed earth bricks. Some of the walls are reinforced with stone, and most of the stone beams and pillars and slabs are red sandstone.
building material	Bamboo Strips	Walls are mostly bamboo walls. The practice is to divide the wall into two or three feet square of the frame, inside the bamboo weaving embedded, breathable and beautiful, not easy to crack. Bamboo on the ground, the material is inexpensive, widely used in the local.
	bluestone	Green Stone Pedestal
	Mud	The walls of the old houses are mostly adobe walls, bamboo walls, plank walls and slate, plank walls are more expensive than plank walls, and the construction is simpler.
	Wood	The construction is more simple, brushed with tung oil to prevent damp rot, the
	Red sandstone	Natural stone Green tile Timber Red sandstone
Window and door decoration	grey plastic	A large number of grey sculptures are used for decoration, focusing on the main door of the public house. Peony is the most common grey sculpture image at the door of the public house, which signifies wealth and prosperity.
	stone door	Round Stone Gate

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cornice	Eaves, cornices	The roof eaves are farther away from the roof, not only to shield the roof from the long hours of summer sunlight, but also to prevent the walls from being washed away or seeping into the house by the large amount of continuous precipitation that occurs when the west of the country enters the rainy season. More use of gabled porches or wide gable spaces
Cultural influences	Religious Culture	Religious beliefs in the ancient town are mainly Taoism, Christianity two Huanjiang Horn, an important part of the culture of boat gangs.
	Regional Culture	Hakka Dragon Dance is an intangible cultural heritage of Sichuan Province with a long history, and the Hakka Dragon Dance in Luodai is the most famous one, namely 'Liu Family Dragon'. The Hakka Water Dragon Festival is one of the representative items of the fifth batch of intangible cultural heritage of Sichuan Province. In ancient times, the Hakka people used to dance the water dragon to pray for rain and a good harvest every summer.
Natural influences	natural factor	In Chengdu, where the air humidity is high, the courtyard houses have patios or air vents, which create good breezes through the halls, and the houses are also lighted through the patios.

2) Associative coding

The results of the open coding were coded at the secondary level and summarised from the table to form the main categories, the 13 initial categories were summarised at the secondary level and finally refined into 6 main categories (Table 2).

Table 2 Associative coding

main category	Corresponding category	Scope
General layout features	Site Layout Functional Requirements	The site is basically near the water source, which is convenient for farming and living. Houses can have the functions of commerce and worship, generally the houses are the structure of the lower market and the upper bed, the front market and the back bed, the structure of the houses should have the functions of light, ventilation, drainage and drying.
Building plan features	Type of space Space layout	Basically, there are courtyards and halls as the main activities and functional needs of the house. Residential buildings are mainly of courtyard layout, and the courtyard type of building is the main construction method.
Architectural façade features	Grounding form Roof characteristics	The main floors of the houses are mainly 1-2 storeys, with a majority of 2 storeys. Different forms of sloping roofs made of small green tiles, with a majority of overhanging roofs.
Building construction and material characteristics	Structural Systems Wall Structure Building Materials	Wooden structure with pierced bucket Walls taken from nature in the form of bamboo and mud walls The wall is made from natural materials, such as bamboo strips, stones, and mud.

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Detailed architectural features	Door and Window Decoration Cornice	Extensive use of grey mouldings and use of stones The house has eaves and verandas to reduce rainwater and sunlight exposure
Architectural landscape influences	Cultural influences Natural influences	Influenced by religious culture and different local cultures. The high humidity in Chengdu region has changed the form of houses in residential buildings, such as patios and gables, due to the humidity.

3) Analytical test

The correlative coding results and the memo results of the remaining 2 sample refinements were coded and compared in the NVIVO software, and it was found that the average score of consistency between the two was 89.86%, and the codes were basically the same as the sample statements, because the samples themselves did not reach a deep research on the elaboration of architectural landscape features, so there will still be inconsistencies when confronted with the codes.

Table 3 Comparative analysis of NVIVO software codes

coding	concordance (%)
General layout features	85.9
Building plan features	87.91
Architectural façade features	91.94
Building construction and material characteristics	90.48
Detailed architectural features	93.04
Architectural landscape influences	89.93

4) Model construction

According to the first three steps of the theoretical research steps, the coding of the residential architectural features of the national-level traditional villages in Chengdu City was constructed, and the corresponding feature model was summarised and generalised (Figure 1).

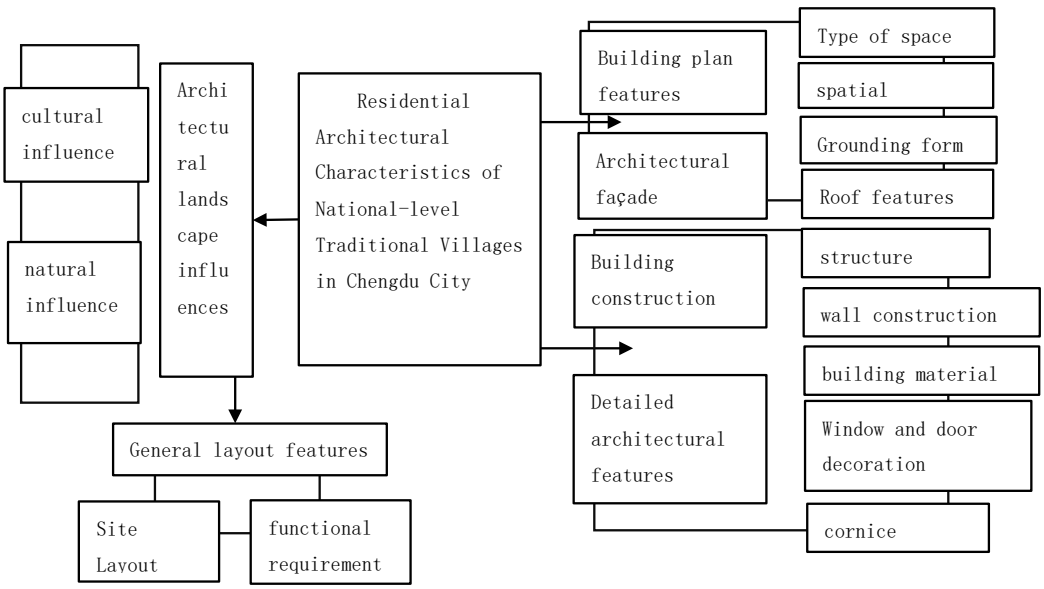


Fig. 1 The model of residential architectural features of national traditional villages in Chengdu city

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4 Elaboration of Research Findings

4.1 General Layout Characteristics

The first important category is the overall layout characteristics, divided into site layout, functional needs of the two parts, residential building site selection to the principle of proximity to water sources, generally residential buildings will be stationed in the rivers, streams around the natural resources are rich, easy to facilitate the village farming and living needs, due to geographic location and the natural climate of the reason, the house needs to be able to have light, ventilation, drainage, drying functions, generally through the patio, doors, windows, gables and porches to achieve the purpose, and constitute the main layout characteristics of the local residential building. Generally through the patio, doors, windows, gables and corridors to achieve the purpose, and constitute the main layout characteristics of the residential architecture in this area.

4.2 Architectural Plan Characteristics

The architectural features of traditional residential villages are divided into two categories, namely, space type and space layout. The main space in the residential building is basically the space of the hall and the courtyard, which is the main activity area of the residents, and it is the necessary way to reach each space of the house, and it is the main hub connecting each space in the building, and the overall residential building is dominated by the layout of the courtyard, and the courtyard type building form is the main way of construction in the local area, which is in the form of the '1' character, 'L' shape, triad, quadrangle, front shop and back house style, large manor-style traditional residential plan form .

4.3 Building Facade Characteristics

Traditional residential buildings in the building façade features are divided into two categories, there are grounding forms and roof features, residential buildings in the form of 2-storey mostly, façade modelling with the integration of natural features, in order to avoid the risk of moisture for the main modelling reasons, to the small green tiles sloping roofs as the main roof features, overhanging the mountain-shaped roof form in the building is presented in favour of the form.

4.4 Architecture and Material Characteristics

The architectural and material characteristics of traditional residential buildings are divided into three parts, there are three parts: structural system, wall structure, and building materials. The main traditional residential building structure is the wood structure with pierced bucket, and the building structure in Chengdu is characterised by lightness and impermeability, cleverness and thinness . The wall structure and building materials follow the principle of'local materials', the wall is mainly made of bamboo and mud, and the walls, steps, fences and other elements in the whole residential building are mostly made of bamboo strips, green stones and mud in the natural world.

4.5 Detailed architectural features

Architectural detail features are divided into two parts, door and window decorations in line with the traditional philosophy of 'unity of man and nature' idea, very natural, and the surrounding environment, the use

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of carving, grey plastic in the doors and windows on the art of decorating, but also in the main door to add a screen door, separating the space to achieve the effect of separation but not ugly. Building eaves part will produce eaves and gable corridor, due to the influence of nature to reduce the rain wash and direct sunlight.

5 Conclusion and Prospect

The article classifies, summarises and concludes the literature in China Knowledge Network through the rooting theory, so as to construct the model theory, and code the model for comparison to ensure the authenticity of the model theory, in the elaboration of the model theory, the natural factors have the greatest influence on the residential architecture in Chengdu, and the correlation with the other characteristics is high, the layout of the residential architecture, the plan elevation and the materials will take nature into consideration, the maximum limit of the local materials into nature. The layout, plan elevation and materials of residential buildings will all take nature into consideration to maximise the limitations of local materials and integration into nature. From the database available in China Knowledge Network, we can understand that there are not many research papers on the characteristics of traditional village houses and buildings, and the people's control of nature is presented in the houses and buildings, but there are only a few related quantitative literature, which makes the traditional culture just float on the surface without digging into the potential techniques and theories, and the theoretical modelling of Chengdu region, which can promote the formation of traditional villages in Chengdu. The construction of a theoretical model for the Chengdu area can promote the formation of a further research system for the traditional villages in Chengdu, and provide a path to follow for the protection and development of traditional villages.

This study constructed an initial theoretical model by qualitatively analysing the literature, but the database is still not comprehensive enough, and there is no quantitative and more qualitative theoretical support for the formation of architectural features in the Chengdu region, so it is necessary to further explore and study the residential architecture in the region in order to improve the model system.

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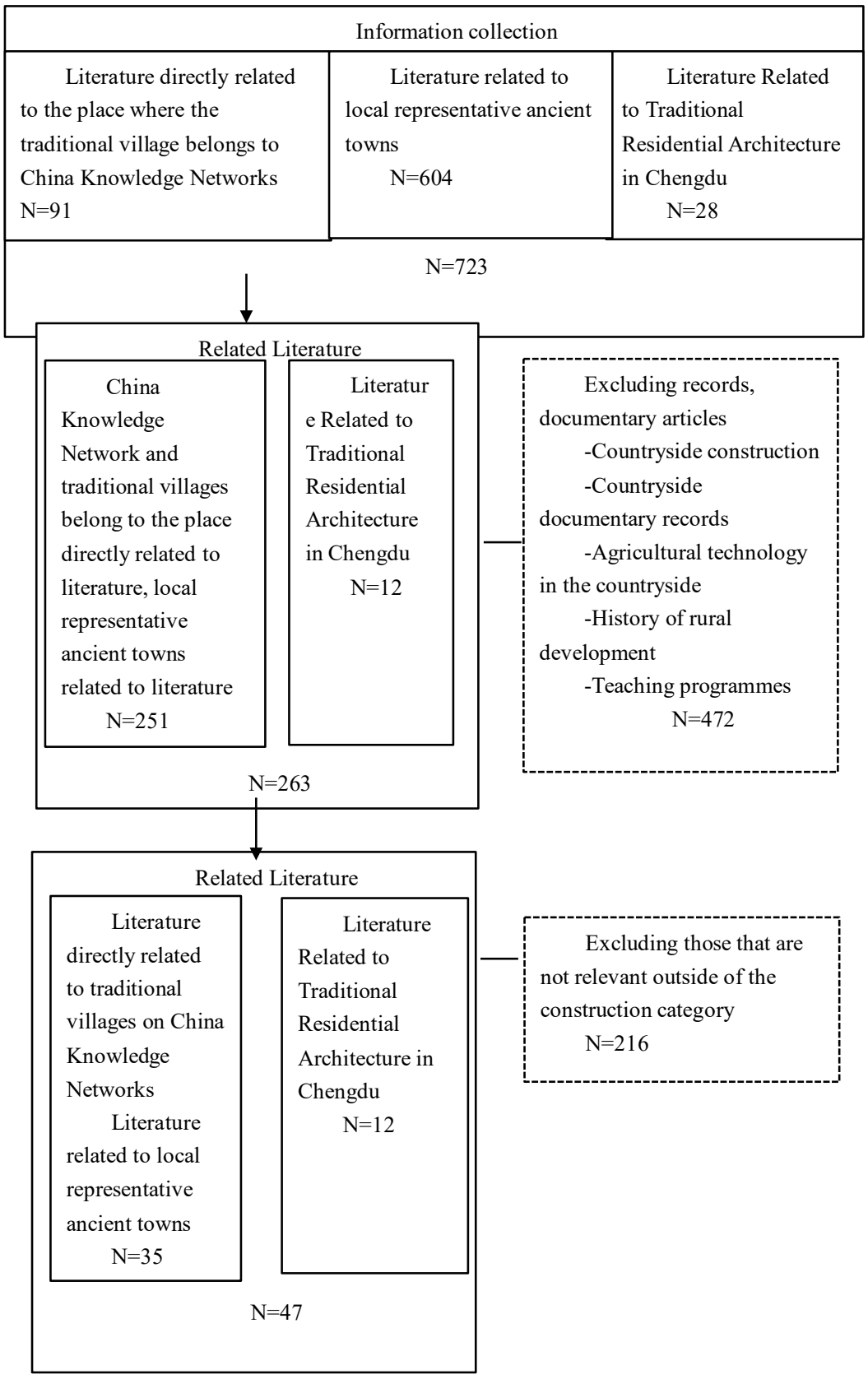
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Exhibit 1: Step-by-step chart for literature collection



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Exhibit 2: Coded Bibliography

Broad categories of literature	Literature subcategories	Examples of literature
Contemporary Related Literature	Street community, Anren Township, Dayi County	2007 ‘Anren Ancient Town - Architectural Excellence of Western Sichuan Folk Houses’ , 2018 Lu Liyang, Li Rushingzhang ‘Research on the Architectural Characteristics of Modern Public Houses in Chengdu’ , 2022 Chen Shuxi ‘Study on the Rheology of Public Cultural Spaces of Anren Town in the Context of Modernity’
	Matsu Community, Shiyang Town, Dujiangyan City	2012 Sun Dayuan ‘Research on the Protection and Development Mode of Landscape Resources of Western Sichuan Forest Plateau’ , 2020 Ouyang Xueke ‘Research on the Characteristics of the Spatial Structure of Traditional Rural Settlements in Chengdu Plain’, 2021 Tang Zhili ‘Research on the Landscape Design of Rural Settlements in Western Sichuan Forest Plateau’, 2020 Liu Dan ‘Research on the Architectural Landscape Planning and Design of Chongzhou Forest Plate under the Background of Rural Revitalisation Strategy’, 2022 Li Fanping, ‘Research on Protection and Utilisation Planning of Chengdu Chuanxi Forest under Rural Tourism Orientation’.
	Wufengxi Community, Wufeng Township, Jintang County	2017 Zheng Zhiyong, ‘Visual Analysis of Landscape Patterns in Wufengxi Ancient Town, Jintang, Chengdu’, 2015 Cheng Liying, Chen Chunhua, ‘Exploration of Tourism Development Based on the Analysis of Spatial Patterns of Wufengxi Ancient Town’, 2016 Zhu Jiayu, ‘Cultural Tourism Development Planning of Wufengxi Ancient Town, Jintang County’, 2016 Jiang Mengfei, Yang Linyi, ‘The Impacts of Tourism Development on Ancient Town's Architectural Landscape --Taking the Development of Wufengxi Ancient Town as an Example], 2012 Wang Xiaochen, ‘Research on the Renewal of Street and Alley Space Design of Humanity -- Taking Wufengxi Ancient Town as an Example, 2008 Wang Xiaonan, ’Characteristics and Protection of Open Space in Wufengxi Yard Town.
	Laojie Community, Luodai Town, Longquanyi District	2011 Liu Qingqing, ‘Dongyi and West Gathering__Luodai Meandering--An Overview of the Architectural Landscape of Luodai Ancient Town’ , 2010 Wang Jun, Zhou Mi, ‘Restoration and Renewal--A Discussion on the Conservation of Traditional Spatial Forms in Luodai, an Ancient Hakka Town in Western Sichuan’, 2021 Tang Yiwen, Cao Wei ‘Hakka in Longquan, Pillow Mountain, Embrace Water, and Jiehuaikuan, A Street with Seven Sons: The Old Street Community of Luodai Town, Longquanyi District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province’, 2004, Fu Hong, Luo Qian ‘Analysing the Culture of Guildhouses_ Perspective on the Diaspora ... -From the Guild Hall Architecture of Luodai Town, Chengdu", 2018 Dong Ya “Drunken Luodai, Ancient Town Renewed”
	Xiange Village, Chaoyang Lake Township, Pujiang County	/

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	Guangming Village, Yao Du Town, Qingbaijiang District	2022 Lin Yuying, 'Research on the Protection and Development of Traditional Villages in Chengdu under the Perspective of Community Building--Taking Guangming Village, Yao Du Town, Qingbaijiang District, Chengdu City as an Example-Lin Yuying'.
	Qionglai City, Gaoho Township, Happy Village	2020 Huang Ting, Pu Hong, Bao Hanrui 'Study on the Design and Renovation of Rural Residences in Xingxing Village, Gaoho Township in the Context of Red Tourism'
	Yuwang Community, Pingluo Town, Qionglai City, China	2003 Fu Ya 'Tradition - Accumulation - Rebirth - Qionglai Pingluo Ancient Town Conservation and Development', 2020 Wang Yao 'Research on the Conservation and Development of Pingle Ancient Town, a Famous Historical and Cultural Town', 2008 Ning Yimin, Fang Jiao 'Research on the Traditional Architecture of Pingle Ancient Town', 2012 Xie Tong, Feng Bin 'Discussing the Historical Lot Architecture Protection and Development--Taking the Ancient Town of Pingle in Sichuan as an Example', 2012 Jin Xin, Zhang Ji "Briefly Describing the Ancient Town Residences in Sichuan Taking the Ancient Town of Pingle as an Example".
Contemporary Related Literature	Jinbox Village, Wufeng Town, Jintang County, Chengdu, China	2013 Xiao Xiao, Yu Qianwen 'Empirical Study on the Development of Rural Tourism and Cultural Industry in Wufeng Town, Jintang County, Chengdu', 2015 Deng Huaqiao, Huang Xinqi, Huang Ying 'Countermeasures for the Development of Rural Tourism in Wufeng Town, Jintang County, Chengdu', 2010 Su Xinlin, Li Ziqiang 'Wufeng in Jintang_The Most Rhythmic Mountain Ancient Town', 2018 Gan Xinyue 'Integration of Scenic Town and Village'_Whole-area Industrial Ecological Chain Characteristic Town Model--Taking Chengdu Jintang Wufeng Town as an Example'.
	Rowan Village, Pingle Town, Qionglai City, Chengdu, China	2019 Wang Jing, Wu Zhanbiao, Zhou Zhenyu 'Research on the Protection Status and Development of Traditional Villages--The Case of Huaquan Village in Pingle Town, Qionglai City', 2010 Chen Yi, Zhou Bo, Chen Chunhua 'Analysis of Landscape Imagery in Pingle Ancient Town, Chengdu, China from the Perspective of Urban Imagery', 2020 Wang Yao 'Research on the Protection and Development of the Famous Historical and Cultural Town of Pingle Research on the Protection and Development of the Historical and Cultural Town of Pingle, 2009 Wu Peixian, Ai Jing, Xu Dong 'Discussion on the Role of Rural Elites in the Construction of New Rural Areas--Taking the Rowan Village of Pingle Town, Qionglai City as an Example', 2012 Jin Xin, Zhang Ji 'Briefly Describing the Residences of Ancient Towns of Sichuan in the Example of the Ancient Town of Pingle'.

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Contemporary Related Literature	Research Literature Related to Traditional Residential Architecture in Chengdu	1981 Wang Shouling, ‘Discussion on Traditional Architecture in Chengdu’, 2016 Li Qiqiang, ‘Research on the Architectural Characteristics of Traditional Folk Houses in Chengdu’, 2005 Lin Lang, ‘Research on Ecological Design Strategies of Residential Buildings in Chengdu’ , 2007 Cai Luyang, ‘Research on the Decorative Architecture of Traditional Folk Houses in Chengdu Plain’, 2017 Zeng Fan, Qiu Jian, Jiang Rong, ‘Study on the Beautiful Countryside Construction in Chengdu City Focus and Planning Practice Research’, 2022 Zhang Yiling, “Research on the Regional Characteristics of Traditional Folk Houses Architecture in Northeast Sichuan”, 2007 Lu Xing, “Research on the Use of Decorative Elements of Traditional Folk Houses Architecture in Western Sichuan in Modern Architecture”, 2017 Liu Qixin, Li Chao'an, “Exploration of the Use of Traditional Folk Houses Architectural Materials and the Causes of Traditional Folk Houses Architecture in Southwest Sichuan”, 2016 He Bin, ’Research on Public House Architectural Design Research’, 2017 Wang Hui, Zeng Yuting, Wang Rongrong “Expression of Contemporary Architectural Locality Based on the Spatial Characteristics of Traditional Folk Houses--Taking the Community Service Centre of Shanwaishan, Jiezi Ancient Town, Chengdu as an Example”, 2010 Zhong Xue, Zhou Bo ’An Analysis of the Use of Fuzzy Spaces in Modern Native Architecture --Taking Chengdu Qingcheng Mountain Stone Courtyard as an Example’, 2015 Lu Ruowei, Zhang Kun “An Analysis of Traditional Regional Architectural Design in North and South China--Taking the Historic Ancient City of Hancheng in Shaanxi Province-Chengdu Jinli as an Example”.

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