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A Study on the Formulation of Sustainable Development Strategies for Chinese Traditional Village—Take Liming Village Protection Project in Yunyang County of Chongqing as an Example

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Abstract

Traditional villages are places of residence gradually formed in the process of long-term inheritance of farming civilization. They embody historical memory, local traditional culture, architectural art and rural spatial pattern, and reflect the harmonious relationship between man and nature contained in farming culture. Due to the importance of traditional villages, the government attaches great importance to the protection and development of traditional villages in the context of rural revitalization and cultural inheritance in China. However, in practice, the process of protecting traditional villages in China has left many problems. The assessment of the current situation of traditional villages is not comprehensive, the formulation of protection and development strategies is one-sided, and the imbalance phenomenon of emphasizing protection and neglecting development, the destruction phenomenon of emphasizing development and neglecting protection, and the destruction phenomenon of emphasizing economy and neglecting ecology appear. How to comprehensively and systematically analyze the problems of traditional villages, formulate protection and development strategies, and conduct scientific and effective follow-up evaluation? This topic hopes to introduce the goal of sustainable development as the evaluation standard. The actual case of protection and renewal of ancient villages in Liming Village, Yunyang County, Chongqing Municipality, is taken as the research specimen, and research methods such as literature review, field investigation, questionnaire survey and data analysis are adopted. Analyze the value, current situation and development problems of ancient villages in Liming Village, formulate solution strategies, observe implementation effects, evaluate the sustainability of villages in economic, social and environmental aspects, sum up the experience and shortcomings of implementation strategies, and provide reference for the study of sustainable development strategies of traditional villages in a certain region.

Keywords

Traditional villages; Cultural heritage; Rural revitalization; Sustainable development

1. Introduction

1.1 Research background and purpose

1.1.1 Research background

Traditional villages have a long history and cultural heritage, from cultural relics to natural landscapes, all are treasures left over from history. However, with the rapid process of urbanization, traditional villages are faced with problems such as hollowing out, aging, and destruction of historical buildings, and the protection and development of villages are facing great challenges.

As of January 2023, a total of 8,171 villages in six batches have been included in the list of Chinese traditional villages. For the designated traditional villages, the central government has provided financial and policy support. In the context of cultural heritage protection and rural revitalization, it can be seen from Table 1 (Yang, 2021) that great progress has been made in the protection and development of traditional villages in the field of special funds and protection policies.

Table 1. Rural revitalization policy documents

	Time	Units	Document	Contents
1	02/2018	State Department	Opinions on Implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy	It clearly points out that rural culture should be prospering and rural culture should be revitalized. For example, we should effectively protect the outstanding agricultural cultural heritage, promote its rational and appropriate use, draw historical and cultural protection lines for rural construction, and protect cultural relics, traditional villages, ethnic villages, traditional buildings, agricultural relics, and irrigation project heritage.
2	09/2018	State Department	Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022)	Emphasizing that villages with rich natural, historical and cultural characteristics, such as famous historical and cultural villages, traditional villages, minority villages, and famous landscape tourism villages, are important carriers for highlighting and inheriting excellent traditional Chinese culture, it is necessary to coordinate the relationship between protection, utilization and development, and strive to maintain the integrity, authenticity and continuity of villages, and issued a circular, It requires all regions and departments to earnestly implement them in light of actual conditions
3	02/2021	State Council	Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and The State Council on Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization and Accelerating Agricultural and Rural Modernization	We will strengthen the guidance of village features and protect traditional villages, traditional houses and historic and cultural villages and towns. We will intensify efforts to protect cultural heritage sites in rural areas.
4	04/2021	Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	Rural Revitalization and Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China	Article 32 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen their supervision To protect famous historical and cultural towns and villages, traditional villages, villages with features of the countryside and villages with characteristics of the minority nationalities, they shall monitor and assess the state of protection and take measures to prevent and mitigate disasters such as fire, flood and earthquake.
5	02/2022	State Department	Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council on Completing the Key Work of Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization in 2022	We will carry out demonstrations on the protection and utilization of continuous areas of traditional villages, and improve mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, warning of withdrawal, withdrawal, and prior review of traditional villages. We will protect ethnic minority villages with special characteristics.

However, with the promotion of special funds and protection policies, the protection and development of traditional villages have made great progress, but at the same time, some problems have also emerged, such as the phenomenon of protection damage caused by improper protection and development, such as the destruction of village appearance, environmental pollution, and the relocation of villagers (Li, 2020), which is not sustainable. Nowadays, the protection and development of traditional villages have received much attention, so it is of great practical significance to formulate a set of feasible protection and development paths for traditional villages, realize the sustainability of traditional villages, and promote the good protection and revitalization of traditional villages.

1.1.2 Research purpose

Worldwide, sustainable development is the common goal of mankind, and the realization of the goal of sustainable development should be reflected in all aspects of society, economy, and environment.

The protection of traditional villages has a positive impact on the preservation of natural and cultural diversity, and all cultures and civilizations are important drivers of sustainable development. Protecting traditional villages is not only reflected in village governance, but also in the protection of cultural heritage and respect for ethnic and cultural diversity. Therefore, how to protect traditional villages scientifically and effectively requires the construction of scientific analysis methods, scientific development measurement, and scientific implementation evaluation. Therefore, how to scientifically and effectively apply the theory of sustainable development to all stages of traditional village protection is an important purpose of this study.

1.2 Research significance

1.2.1 Theoretical significance

This study is of positive significance for both the theoretical research on sustainable development and the research on the protection of traditional villages, as well as for the innovative combination of the two fields. It can be summarized into three aspects: (1) To enrich the theoretical research on sustainable development. Studying the sustainable development of villages, especially the sustainable development of traditional villages, has enriched the research scope of sustainable development. (2) It enricates the historical research of sustainable development. Chinese traditional villages contain the idea of the unity of nature and man. The study of Chinese traditional villages will enrich the historical background of sustainable development theory. (3) Enrich the theoretical research of China's rural governance. Due to regional issues, economic development levels, different resource advantages and other issues, China's rural governance presents a diversified development direction, or agriculture, industry or tourism, and the sustainable development of traditional villages is an important research field. The combination of international sustainable development theory and Chinese rural governance, especially the theory of traditional village governance, to achieve effective conversion, will help to apply more advanced development concepts to the theoretical research of traditional village protection in China.

1.2.2 Practical significance

This study has two levels of practical significance, which is of positive significance for the sustainable development of Liming Village itself and for the protection and development of traditional villages with similar backgrounds in the vast land of China.

1.3 Research framework and methods

1.3.1 Research framework

The research framework of this study is as follows in Figure 1.

1.3.2 Research methods

This study mainly uses 4 types of research methods.

(1) Literature research method: Theoretical research on sustainable development, cultural heritage protection, rural development, traditional village protection and other fields. (2) Field investigation method: the current situation of Liming village is investigated by field, and the status quo of cultural heritage, environment, ecology and living

environment is sorted out. (3) Social investigation method: Interviews and questionnaires were conducted on stakeholders, county governments, grassroots governments, villagers, enterprises and tourists in the current situation analysis stage, strategy formulation stage and follow-up assessment stage. The data were sorted out, summarized and analyzed. (4) Data analysis: Comparison of sustainable development goals at multiple levels in Liming village, and comparative analysis of data before and after protection. Analyze the current situation and verify the implementation effect.

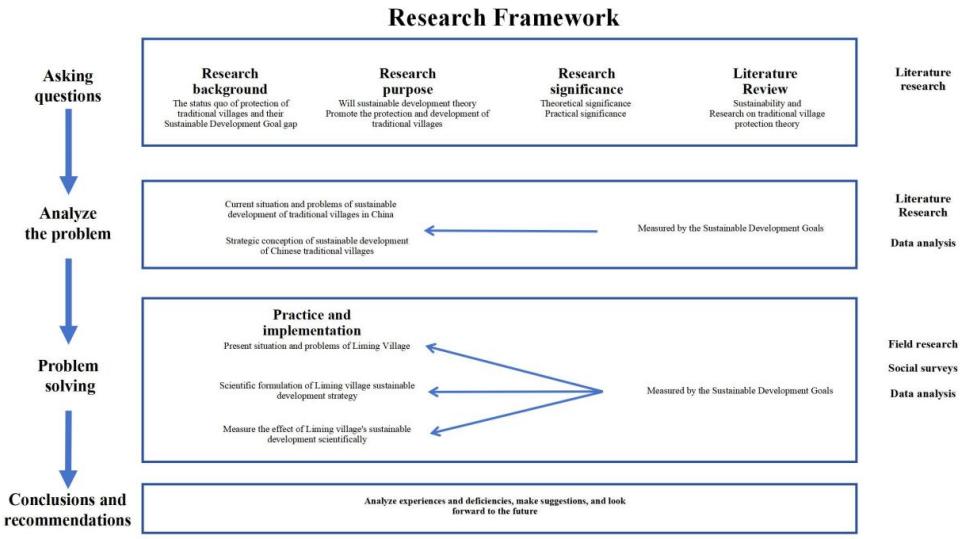

Figure 1. The research framework.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical research on sustainable development

The development of sustainable development theory mainly stems from the rapid industrialization and urbanization after the industrial Revolution, which led to the massive consumption of earth resources, environmental deterioration, air pollution and other phenomena, which seriously affected human production and life, and then aroused the discussion on environmental protection and development, which gradually attracted wide attention and research around the world, and then put forward the theory of sustainable development. And the emergence of related initiatives.

Table 2. Progress of sustainable development theory

	Time	Unit/Author	File	Contents
1	1962	Rachel Carson	"Silent Spring"	The author describes a series of terrible environmental pollution caused by the overuse of pesticides and chemicals, giving people a powerful warning, triggering people's attention to environmental issues and human development concept debate (Jian, 2022) in the world.
2	1972	Barbara Ward	"There Is Only One Earth"	From the perspective of human survival, the book introduces our earth in detail, explaining the limited resources of the earth, due to unrestrained development, the earth is facing the environmental problem of resource exhaustion, but in the vast universe, we only have one earth, there is no second planet for human survival, thus calling on people of all countries to pay attention to protecting the earth we rely on for survival, cherish resources, Protect the environment, the human understanding of development to the field (Barbara, 1997) of sustainable development.
3	1972	Club of Rome	"Limits to Growth"	Through the interaction of population, agriculture, industry, resource consumption and environmental pollution, the book clearly proposes to change the development model from "unlimited growth" to "sustainable growth" (De, 2019).

From the Silent Spring by American biologist Rachel Carson in 1962, to the Only Earth by American scholar Barbara Ward in 1972, the same year the Club of Rome published The Limits to Growth, the study from pollution to resource consumption, and then to the interaction of population, agriculture, industry, resource consumption and environmental pollution.

The above works are academic studies on sustainable development. These studies have gradually attracted the attention of various fields around the world. The United Nations has successively formulated relevant plans for sustainable development to promote sustainable development around the world.

Table 3. United Nations sustainable development goals process

	Time	Unit/author	File	Contents
1	1987	United Nations Commission on World and Environmental Development	The Future We All Share.	The report deeply discussed the issues of environment and development and concluded that we must change the development model and follow the path of sustainable development for the common benefit of mankind. It has received great attention (Cui, 2007) from all countries in the world.
2	The year 1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	Agenda 21	The document provides options and action plans for mankind to face the issues of environment and development, promotes the establishment of a global partnership for sustainable development, and the concept of "sustainable development" has moved from the level of research and discussion to the foreground of human practice, becoming a blueprint (Si, 2019) for global sustainable development plans.
3	1972	United Nations General Assembly	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	The agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to achieve sustainable development (Shi, 2019) across social, economic and environmental domains.

China, the study of sustainable development theory, can be traced back to very ancient times, the Chinese people have been pursuing the idea of heaven and man unity, the Spring and Autumn and Warring States period, "Yizhou book…Daju" recorded: "Yu ban, spring March, the mountains do not mount the axe, in order to become the long vegetation; In summer March, Chuanze does not enter the net, in order to become the long fish and turtle." (Peng, 2012). This article focuses on the modern theory and process of sustainable development. After the United Nations adopted Agenda 21 in 1992, China compiled China's Agenda 21—China's White Paper on Population, Environment and Development in the 21st Century in 1994. In subsequent five-year development plans, sustainable development has been repeatedly taken as an important goal.

2.2 Research on traditional village protection theory

For the protection and development theories of traditional villages, targeted studies have been conducted both at home and abroad. Nur Anita Yunikawati et al proposed that community tourism should participate in the sustainable tourism development of traditional villages (Nur, 2021). Francisca Titing Koerniawaty proposed that indigenous peoples' participation in the protection of cultural heritage could reduce the negative impacts as a sustainable tourism heritage (Francisca, 2019). Ken Taylor argues that there is a clear link between cultural heritage and landscape and that it has a high cultural value for rural revitalization (Taylor, 2019). The above research has positive significance on how to coordinate the relationship between traditional village protection and development, tourism, indigenous peoples, cultural landscape, and rural revitalization.

The legislative practice of traditional village protection has gone through three stages: germination, exploration and development. Its specific characteristics are shown (Xiao, 2023) in Table 4, and a set of legal norms has been initially established. By the official promulgation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics in 1982, the Regulations on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities and Towns in 2008, and the official promulgation of the Evaluation and Identification Index System of Traditional Villages and the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Development of Traditional Villages in 2012, the Expert Committee on the Protection and Development of Traditional Villages clearly pointed out that: "Traditional villages refer to those villages that were formed earlier, have richer traditional resources, and have certain historical, cultural, scientific, artistic, social and economic values, which should be protected." Combined with the Several Opinions of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Implementing the Strategy of Rural Revitalization promulgated in 2018, a series of funding policies have been introduced, and the protection and development of traditional villages have entered a thriving era.

Table 4. History of legislative practice of protection of traditional villages in ethnic areas in China

Stages	Practice	Peculiarity
Embryonic stage	1982-2012	Protection and development lack of comprehensiveness. At this stage, there is less legislation directly targeting traditional villages in ethnic areas, and the measures, means, methods and mechanisms of protection and development lack pertinence and specialization.
Exploration stage	2012-2018	On the basis of the first phase of legislation, the protection of traditional villages in ethnic areas shall be implemented by formulating policies. However, most of the relevant protection policies are formulated by the state administrative organs, and there are some bad phenomena such as ineffective measures and incomplete mechanisms to a certain extent.
Development stage	2018-	The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy has ensured the protection and development of traditional villages in ethnic minority areas in many aspects, such as capital, talent and legal protection. As a unique object, traditional villages in ethnic minority areas have been protected most by direct legislation. Local legislation for the protection of traditional villages in ethnic minority areas has made a quantitative breakthrough to a certain extent.

3. The Status Quo and Development Strategy of Sustainable Development of Traditional Villages in China

3.1 Status quo of sustainable development of Chinese traditional villages

In China, the sustainable development of traditional villages has been studied in both relevant practice and theory. However, since traditional villages were officially defined in 2012, and relevant protection plans and regulations came later, there are currently no formal laws or regulations on the sustainable development of traditional villages. According to the case analysis of many types of protection and development of traditional villages, it can be used for reference in three areas.

(1) In the field of cultural heritage protection, protection itself is usually more emphasized than development. This idea has even become the main contradiction in many fields of cultural heritage protection, the contradiction between protection and development.

(2) The field of village development and governance. China's village development and governance are mainly reflected in the reform and opening up, and have gone through several stages: poverty alleviation, achieving a well-off society, building a new countryside, a beautiful countryside, and rural revitalization. In the above stages of development, agricultural development and economic development are the focus in the early stage, village appearance is the focus in the middle stage, and the recent rural revitalization covers a wide range of goals, but it is still being explored and practiced.

(3) In the field of rural tourism development, the development of tourism brings economic and social benefits to traditional villages, but also leads to the problem (Guo, 2017) of over-emphasis on development and neglect of protection.

To sum up, there is no good practical experience in the sustainable development of ancient villages in China. The reason is that the research methods and practice methods do not follow the theory of sustainable development, and one-sided development occurs at all levels, failing to explore a comprehensive and feasible traditional village sustainability analysis method, sustainable strategy formulation method, and sustainable follow-up assessment and revision method.

3.2 Strategy conception of sustainable development of Chinese traditional villages

Based on the above research on the overall status and problem analysis of the protection and development of traditional villages in China. It is suggested that the sustainable development strategy of traditional villages should be gradually combined with the sustainable development theory. After analyzing the current situation, formulating the strategy, and testing, the sustainable development theory should guide the evaluation at three levels. The first step is

to analyze the unsustainable aspects of a traditional village through the criteria of 17 goals and 169 sub-goals of sustainable development. In the second step, in the strategy development stage, according to these gaps, the sustainable development strategy is targeted, and the expected goals are set. The third step, after the concrete implementation of the testing process, again uses the sustainable development goals to measure the rationality of the strategy, find out the problems, continue to improve, and finally provide a set of feasible sustainable development strategies for a traditional village.

Based on the above overall framework ideas, combined with my own career and work experience, I try to practice the above theory in Liming Ancient Village, Yunyang County, Chongqing, and implement observation and evaluation.

4. Present Situation and Problems of Liming Ancient Village

Through consulting historical documents, field investigation, social investigation, data analysis, and other methods, this paper collates and analyzes the current situation of Liming Village, and tries to use the framework of sustainable development goals combined with traditional Chinese village evaluation standards to comprehensively describe the current situation of Liming Village. It not only clearly introduces the historical background, natural scenery, current problems, and development bottlenecks of Liming ancient Village, but also effectively combines with the sustainable development goals to clearly find out the gap between the current situation and the sustainable development of Liming Village.

4.1 Basic overview

Liming Ancient Village is located in Fengming Town, Yunyang County, Chongqing City, China. It has a history of more than 200 years. It is a typical mountain farming village surrounded by mountains and rivers, with fields and houses intermingled, and its natural scenery is very beautiful. Prosperous and Qing Dynasty, “Huguangtianchuan” immigration period, the North lake Peng clan moved to Liming village, in Liming village both commerce and agriculture, cultural relics and repair, forming a large family, then built a large manor Pengjia old house, quadrangle yard, stone along the yard and other manor, as well as the family core building, Peng clan ancestral hall. Because of the exquisite technology and high artistic value of the ancestral hall and manor built at that time, it was rated as a national and municipal cultural relic protection unit, and the village was rated as a national traditional village because of its long history, a large number of historical buildings and historical relics in the village, as well as many intangible cultural relics spread in the village, such as Yaya opera, dragon and lion dance, folk crafts, delicious food and so on.

Figure 2. Overall environment of Liming Village (historical photos).

Figure 3. Excellent historical buildings of Liming Village.

Figure 4. Important intangible cultural heritage of Liming Village.

However, due to the reasons of urbanization, a large number of cultural heritages are suffering from natural damage, demolition, and construction of new ones, which poses a serious threat to the preservation of the village's historical environment and the protection of its historical value. At the same time, due to the process of urbanization, Liming Village has a certain gap with the Sustainable Development Goals in many aspects.

4.2 Gap between Liming Ancient Village's current situation and sustainable development goals

4.2.1 Lack of a sustainable management mechanism

The current management mechanism of Liming village, like that of most Chinese villages, is a set of basic administrative organizations—village committees. The village committee is able to maintain the basic management of the village, establish basic communication between the village and the town, and implement basic policies. The members of the village committee are relatively weak in their understanding of sustainable development and cultural heritage protection, which can not effectively promote the protection and sustainable development of Liming Village. At the same time, there are no professional non-governmental organizations to offer suggestions on village protection, environmental governance, and village development promotion.

4.2.2 Lack of learning and cognition of advanced concepts

Under the impact of the rapid development of urbanization, Liming Village has experienced a large number of

population outflows, serious destruction of cultural heritage, wastage of farmland, pollution of rivers and ponds, and other unsustainable development phenomena, which eventually lead to a vicious circle of a relatively backward village economy, a poor village living environment, unsustainable agriculture, and environmental damage. The root causes are as follows: (1) The background of rapid urbanization construction. (2) The awareness of sustainable development and the protection of cultural heritage has not been popularized.

4.2.3 Destruction of cultural heritage

Due to the lack of publicity and education on the protection of cultural heritage, a large number of historical buildings in Liming Village were destroyed and the intangible cultural heritage in the village was almost lost, resulting in the loss of many precious historical clues. According to the on-site survey statistics, more than 50% of the historical buildings have been damaged to varying degrees. This runs counter to the broader vision of building a world that respects ethnic and cultural diversity, as well as the goal of building harmonious and livable communities.

4.2.4 Single industry and backward economy

At present, the industry of Liming village is mainly primary production—agriculture, and it is self-sufficient agriculture, almost no export-oriented agriculture. Because of the single industrial structure, the overall economy of the whole village is backward, and the per capita income is only about 15,500 yuan, lagging behind the surrounding villages. At the same time, due to the lack of good industrial structure, decent jobs cannot be provided inside, and a large number of people in the village go out for work. Further resulting in population loss and aging, government statistics show that since 2000, the permanent resident population of the village has dropped from 2,225 to 1,120.

4.2.5 Backward agricultural model and technology

At present, the village adopts the traditional farming method and maintains the self-sufficient farming mode. The population loss has led to the abandonment of a large amount of farmland. Among them, the farmland of the village has 191ha, and about 50% of it has been abandoned. In the investigation process, it was also found that Liming village lacked scientific agricultural technology, and there was no scientific application in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which had a lot of impact on the local ecological environment to a certain extent.

4.2.6 The community environment level is backward

Community environment is a general term for human living environment. Here, I will focus on the field of sustainable development Goals, including the community with convenient transportation, housing safety, power facilities, public space and other specific aspects to achieve a relatively comfortable level, we call it sustainable community. At present, Liming Village is relatively backward in the above aspects.

Table 5. Present situation of the Liming Village community environment

Transportation	House security	Electrical utilities	Common space
Steps 1 Width: 3m	More than 70% safety hazards	1. Insufficient power supply	Scarcity
2. Material: dirt road	-	2. Bare track	-

4.2.7 Backward level of safe drinking water and public sanitation

Liming village has a tap water project at present, but the water quality is poor, the supply is not guaranteed, and the water is often cut off. At the same time, 90% of the villagers' families have dry toilets, sewage treatment infrastructure, and poor public health conditions.

4.2.8 Local destruction of the natural environment

Because Liming village as a whole is relatively remote and backward, the industry is mainly agricultural, and the overall ecological environment is good. However, it is still insufficient in the following two aspects. In terms of agricultural production, unreasonable use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has an impact on the ecological environment. According to the villagers' oral accounts, eagles, cranes, magpies, turtle-doves and other birds that used to fly in the sky are almost invisible at present; Also because of agricultural pollution, garbage pollution, resulting in serious pollution of rivers and ponds, before the river fish, crabs are now rarely visible. However, this set of data lacks long-term follow-up investigation and can only be made qualitative inferences.

4.2.9 Summary of current situation and problems

In general, the current situation of Liming Ancient Village has a big gap with the Sustainable Development Goals in eight aspects: system construction, heritage protection, public education, economic development, agricultural development, community environment, drinking water safety and public health, and ecological environmental protection.

Figure 5. Unsustainable development of Liming Village.

5. Sustainable development strategy of Liming Ancient Village

5.1 Strengthen the management mechanism and make the management sustainable

Strengthen the government management mechanism, and set up special work groups at the county level. In the whole Liming village protection and development project, the county government will set up a special work team, and the county leaders in charge of agriculture and cultural tourism development will take the lead, coordinate the cultural and tourism commission, cultural relics protection department, construction commission, finance, agriculture commission, rural revitalization, territorial space, water conservancy, transportation and other departments in charge, and coordinate the township and village administrative units. The functional departments and the county, town and village three levels of government management departments unified coordination. Efficient solutions will be obtained at the level of resource scheduling and conflict coordination.

Give play to the value of social organizations. (1) Take the lead to form the "design to the countryside" team by the designer team, similar to the volunteer team, the designer has been to the countryside many times, with the town and village cadres, the villagers' collective assembly and door-to-door visit, popularize the relevant theoretical knowledge about the sustainable development of the village and the protection of cultural heritage. (2) In the village, mobilize party members, elders, villagers and other advanced people to establish a "traditional village Protection Committee", responsible for village cultural relics safety inspection, fire safety inspection, villagers building guidance, artisan training, etc. (3) "Traditional Village Council", responsible for village environment arrangement, village greening management, festival volunteer coordination, etc. (4) "Village collective cooperatives", responsible for statistics, integration of idle village assets, foreign investment, leasing and other assets revitalization, as well as the formulation of relevant systems.

5.2 Scientific and reasonable investigation, sustainable development planning

On the premise of ensuring an effective management mechanism, in Liming Village, the preliminary investigation analyzed the gap between the current Liming village and sustainable development. According to the specific problems, the overall vision of the sustainable development of Liming village was formulated, and the overall strategy of

the integrated development of culture, agriculture, tourism and research was realized. Specific implementation measures have been formulated in eight fields, namely, institutional guarantee, cultural heritage protection, industrial planning, agricultural planning, drinking water safety and public health, improvement of living environment and environmental protection.

5.3 Protect cultural heritage and traditional culture

The cultural heritage should be protected from the following aspects: (1) The restoration of the ancestral hall of the State Baopeng family, the old house of the city Baopeng family and other traditional buildings. (2) Protecting the intangible cultural heritage of Yaya Opera and inheriting diverse traditional cultural activities. (3) Protect traditional crafts, traditional food, etc., and integrate them into tourism development. (4) Excavate cultural value, develop cultural and creative products, and promote tourism development.

5.4 To build sustainable industries and promote economic development

A comprehensive industrial framework integrating culture, agriculture, tourism and research should be built in Liming Village. Multiple industries can promote each other's development, resist risks better than a single agricultural industry, and promote village economic income and villagers' employment.

5.5 Innovate agricultural technology to make agriculture sustainable

Introduce advanced agricultural enterprises to revitalize idle farmland. At the same time, advanced agricultural technologies such as advanced irrigation, small-scale mechanization and scientific management will be introduced to increase production and reduce agricultural pollution.

5.6 Improve the living environment and make communities sustainable

The quality of the living environment should be improved from the following aspects: (1) improve village roads, (2) improve house safety, (3) rectify power facilities, and (4) create public space.

5.7 Improve drinking water and sewage facilities

Build new tap water works in villages, rectify the tap water network in villages, improve water quality and ensure water use. Centralized sewage treatment facilities should be built in concentrated residential communities, and biochemical ponds should be repaired and maintained separately in scattered villagers.

5.8 Protect the ecological environment and make the environment sustainable

Protect the ecological environment from the following aspects: (1) Scientific agricultural planting, reduce the pollution of pesticides and fertilizers; Control rivers and ponds to maintain the quality of water environment; (3) Prevent the environmental damage of tourism to villages, strengthen environmental protection in the process of tourism development, strengthen environmental monitoring and management.

6. Implementation Effect of Sustainable Development of Liming Ancient Village

In the two-year period from 2021 to 2023, Liming Village has carried out a protection and renewal plan. And in September 2023, the initial results were achieved. In the follow-up time, through several visits to Liming Village, the personal experience of government officials, villagers, enterprises and tourists were interviewed successively. At the same time, a series of assessments were made on the strategies implemented in Liming Village by comparing some indicator data and phenomena before the update.

6.1 Improvement of management efficiency

As for the management mechanism, there are two significant improvements.

(1) The efficiency and awareness of government departments have been improved. With the guidance of long-term sustainable development concept and cultural heritage protection consciousness, the ruling officials at the town and

village level have obviously improved their consciousness and can apply these theories to the management of Liming Village.

(2) Non-governmental organizations have changed from scratch, greatly enriched the governance level of Liming Village, and made up for some deficiencies in the management of government departments.

6.2 Improvement of education cognition

(1) The mode of "design to the countryside" popularized the concept of sustainable development and cultural heritage protection to the villagers, and improved the villagers' understanding of themselves and village development.
(2) The intervention of agricultural enterprises has led farmers to re-understand agricultural technology.
(3) The intervention of the tourism industry has trained a large number of technical talents in tourism services, health management, commercial management, and increased employment opportunities.

6.3 Cultural heritage has been protected

One national heritage site, one municipal heritage site and several traditional buildings have been protected and utilized, and one municipal intangible cultural heritage site, a number of traditional cultural activities, traditional crafts and traditional food have been protected and utilized.

Figure 6. Comparison of Peng's old house before and after renovation.

6.4 Sustainable improvement of industry

This implementation has effectively improved the single fragile agricultural industry in Liming Village. It has successfully realized the industrial layout with agriculture as the main industry and the integrated development of culture, agriculture, tourism, and research. Significant progress has been made in increasing village economic growth, alleviating village poverty, increasing villagers' employment, achieving decent work, and sustainable industrial development.

Figure 7. Scenes of culture, agriculture, tourism and research in Liming Village.

6.5 Sustainable improvement of agriculture

(1) Revitalize idle farmland and effectively reduce the phenomenon of wasteland and land degradation.
(2) The transformation of inward-oriented agriculture to export-oriented agriculture will increase farmers' income.
(3) The introduction of advanced agricultural technology, so that traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, agriculture can be sustainable.

6.6 The level of safe drinking water and public health will be improved

In drinking water sanitation, drinking water security to achieve the amount of improvement, in sewage treatment to achieve qualitative change.

Figure 8. Comparison of house toilets before and after Liming Village.

6.7 Community sustainability improvement

In the implementation of this update, an important indicator is to improve the quality of living and build Liming Village into a sustainable residential community, which is reflected in several specific aspects such as improving traffic conditions, improving house safety, improving power infrastructure and creating public space. Several levels of improvement.

Table 6. Specific Improvements and Indicators

Items	Content	Indicators
Easy access	Repair hardened roads	7KM
House security	Home repairs	26 houses
Electric utilities	-	Whole village
Public space	Add public event Spaces	6

6.8 The natural environment is significantly protected

The natural environment of Liming village has a good overall base. The main problems are agricultural pollution and water pollution. Among them, agricultural pollution has improved agricultural technology and reduced the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which need long-term observation to see the after-effects. While the water body treatment section has been strongly improved, the current river presents the effect of clear water green bank, the water quality of the pond has been improved, and the landscape is more pleasant (Jian,2022).

6.9 Summary of this chapter

On the whole, through a series of measures, Liming Village has significantly improved in eight fields, including management mechanism, fair education, cultural heritage protection, industrial sustainable development, agricultural sustainable development, drinking water safety and public health level, quality of residential communities, and natural environment protection.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Research conclusion

On the whole, through the application of sustainable development theory, the research on the sustainable development of traditional villages in Liming Village as a concrete example, the continuous application of the three stages of status analysis, strategy formulation, and implementation evaluation has been successful, and relatively good results have been achieved. In the field of traditional village governance, good results can be obtained from the social, economic, cultural, environmental, and other fields. The relationship between the protection of traditional villages and the eight major goals of sustainable development has been successfully explored, and problems have been comprehensively solved in the process of formulating strategies, taking both protection and development into consideration. In contrast to the past one-sided emphasis on cultural heritage protection, agricultural development, economic development, tourism development, and other unsustainable development phenomena (Barbara Ward, Rene DuBose, 2020).

7.2 Lack of research

Although this study successfully applied the theory of sustainable development from an international perspective to the whole process of current situation analysis, strategy formulation, and implementation evaluation of traditional villages. However, due to the limitations of the research conditions, there are still some shortcomings in this study. It is mainly reflected in the following aspects.

(1) The research sample is small, and only one actual research sample is taken from Liming Village.

(2) The duration of the study is relatively short. Sustainable development is a long-term process, which requires long-term observation and verification before a better conclusion can be reached.

(3) There is a lack of in-depth research in some areas, such as the lack of preliminary data on ecological diversity, and the improvement effect cannot be observed in a short period of time.

7.3 Future prospects

China's villages have experienced different stages of development, such as poverty alleviation, the realization of a well-off society, new rural construction, beautiful villages, and rural revitalization, and the general trend is that rural revitalization will be realized on a large scale in the recent period. The process of protecting traditional villages in China has also gone through the protection of key cultural relics, the protection of famous historical and cultural cities, towns, and villages, and now the protection of traditional villages in a wide range. The concept of protection has also developed from the initial protection to today's stage of both protection and utilization. How to combine the revitalization of villages with the protection of traditional villages organically, and how to achieve continuous revitalization on the basis of revitalization, we hope that in the future, the concept of sustainable development can be deeply carried out by governments at all levels, enterprises, and everyone. The application of sustainable development theory in the protection of traditional villages can be promoted in other villages, so that more traditional villages can achieve sustainable development.

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