New Rural Landscape Design and Planning Innovation Application Research

Junqin Diao, Xiaocheng Zhou

College of Animation, Anhui Xinhua University, Wangjiang Road no. 555, Shushan District, Hefei, 230088

ABSTRACT: Along with our country economy rapid development and urban integration process, a large number of villages were rebuilt, reconstruction, the farmers' living conditions and living environment has been greatly improved. Because by industrial development caused by environmental pollution, farmland occupied a series of impact, resulting in rural original local culture landscape and pastoral landscape was severely damaged and backwards. So, in the rapid economic development and the new rural landscape planning and must face to solve the problems.

1  BASIC THEORY OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN IN NEW RURAL AREAS

1.1  New rural landscape related concepts

New rural landscape design as an important part of the natural environment, for people to provide living space at the same time, it should be from the natural environment of the terrain, topography and terrain factors of exploring new design direction. New rural landscape design is to promote social modernization is the inevitable requirement, to improve the utilization ratio of positive significance of rural land. Through the new rural landscape design, improve rural living the living conditions and the rural ecological system to create with unique features of the landscape, rural folk customs to inherit and carry forward, for thousands of years to the spread of the local features and cultural characteristics of resources reserved.

At present, the new rural area is just as a slogan to put forward, in the relevant documents and information in the literature, there is not a precise definition.

In rural areas, has three main characteristics. First, in the rural areas engaged in agricultural production, rural development is always inseparable from agriculture; second, is the main body of rural residents living in rural areas, due to the long-term agricultural labour created a unique rural people's living habits, regular life and rural culture, folk customs so, this point is essentially different from city life; thirdly, all activities in rural areas are closely linked with the natural ecological environment, including rural land, lakes, rivers, trees are key elements in the countryside depends, is the material basis for agricultural production to provide extensive. A more natural environment to create rural areas, constitute a beautiful rural ecosystem.

The academic definition of landscape has diversified characteristics. Refers to a large complex land space and objects and the land itself constitute. From the perspective of geography, landscape is the habitat in which human life, is a kind of environment and space; from the perspective of tourism, an objective the object of landscape stone viewer visual aesthetic process; from the biological perspective, the landscape is an organic system is a huge, with the structure and function of internal and external relationship of an organism; from the historical perspective, the landscape is able to record the history of mankind, bearing a spiritual ideal of noun with hope and sustenance of the identity of language expression.

1.2  The composition of the new rural landscape

According to the above analysis of rural and landscape concept attribute, we can think of the new rural landscape is a to the production and use of specific as to constitute a system, as compared with the urban landscape, rural landscape by industrial factors of smaller, more is reflected with production landscape of agricultural production in rural areas, the main characteristics of the rural landscape. Moreover, due to the human life in the country, closely linked to production and the natural environment, interaction, so in the category of space, rural landscape showing a trend for the development of dynamic variable.

Thus, the main landscape types of new rural landscape is reflected in the settlement landscape, the three aspects of productive landscape and rural natural landscape. The landscape and productive landscape is people and nature in the long term, mainly to meet the living and production, and there
is need to live, is the rural history. Society, reflect the status of cultural development. To highlight the natural rural unique cultural characteristics of the mode of agricultural production and rural areas in the ways of expression, fully different from the city culture and way of life of the rural landscape. Therefore, landscape and productive landscape belong to the cultural landscape and the natural landscape category. It is reflected the natural condition of rural infrastructure, is the new countryside all substances, foundation of culture and spirit, is the rural area of the natural environment, it is a part of the whole nature.

1.3 The present situation and existing problems of the new rural landscape design

In the 30 years of reform and opening up, along with our country economy rapid development and urban integration process, a large number of villages were rebuilt, reconstruction, the farmers' living conditions and living environment has been greatly improved. Because by industrial development caused by environmental pollution, farmland occupied a series of impact, resulting in rural original local culture landscape and pastoral landscape was severely damaged, backwards. So, in the rapid economic development and the new rural landscape planning and must face and solve the problems.

In the rural area of our country under the urban and rural dual structure system of long-term effects of, villages and residential are the independent construction of farmers, not through unified planning and design, resulting in the environment of the village and the villagers living environment dirty and untidy. And most of the village no sewage treatment system, no waste disposal station, roads have not hardened, no sewage, resulting in littering, random discharge of sewage into the streets, resulting in a muddy road, traffic has been greatly affected, if the weather with rain and snow, roads are basically cannot pass.

Around the concept of the improvement of the level of economic development with the urban expansion and integration of urban and rural living environment has also been the urban landscape and way of life have greatly improved. On the other hand with farmers and the higher quality of life pursuit, the farmers began to turn, the living environment and quality of life also have higher requirements of housing reconstruction; on the village road hardening of on both sides of the road and residential greening; especially in recent years, a part of the village increased fitness and entertainment facilities and build the village park, for the villagers to fitness and leisure, a series of improvements to the rural living environment and quality of life has been some improvement.

In the new rural construction also appeared many problems, but also attracted the attention of the relevant experts and scholars, but also to strengthen the on the protection of the ecological environment, tourism development, cultural landscape reconstruction, continuation, the integration of urban and rural and rural planning, protection and construction of research. Local government departments also began to attach importance to the early new rural planning and design, and began to formulate relevant laws and regulations.

Europeanization of Chinese architectural form: since the reform and opening up to the outside world, western culture of 5000 years of Chinese civilization, China produced great impact and influence, make the farmer is blind construction has a European style architecture, resulting in loss of indigenous culture, the lack of our country rural due to the traditional culture connotation and pastoral scenery. Both European style architectural form or traditional Chinese architectural style, should adjust measures to local conditions, rather than copy over. So, new rural landscape design to inherit and carry forward China's traditional culture and the historical context, the construction in line with the regional characteristics of landscape architecture.

Secondly, the environmental landscape design Urban: some rural environmental landscape design blindly imitate city landscape design, but without considering the rural the proper environment characteristics and regional culture. Has constructed a large number of tens of meters or even tens of meters of the road; the construction of the large square, large sculpture building etc., blind construction is not only a waste of limited land resources, serious damage to the style of the countryside, is in line with the rural needs, in the rural landscape there is no good protection and inheritance.

Design of the "people-oriented" refers to to the fundamental needs of local farmers in the new rural landscape planning and design, designed to meet the local farmers living habits of new rural landscape. Urban and rural has a different habits and behavior, so in the design of new rural landscape, should not meet the environmental design of urban residents is copied to the rural, to in-depth understanding and Research on the way of life of local farmers, so as to avoid the construction of environmental landscape is not suitable for peasants' life style and living habits, resulting in a waste of resources, up to the planning and design of the original purpose.

New rural landscape planning and design of new rural construction has a particularly important role, we must avoid without planning or blind planning appeared. In the actual planning process, designers must in the planning and design process of many of local history and customs and cultural characteristics of the investigation, according to the local actual situation of planning and design which is fit for the local new rural landscape.
2 RURAL RESIDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL AND CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXISTENCE OF DEVIATION

Influence of two structure in urban and rural areas have long been in the rural area of our country, the quality of life of farmers and the income is lower than that of city residents, formed the illusion of peasants' ideology, always feel that the city is "modern", "avant-garde", but the countryside is "backward", is the "soil". In recent years, the life level and the income of farmers has been greatly improved, their living conditions of farmers began to have higher pursuit. Because rural houses are mostly independent housing, there is no unified planning and guidance, coupled with the impact of city building mode, which produces a large number of rural areas the foreign soil is not building form, lost the traditional local culture, without any special features. And the demolition of the building, the demolition of the building, but also created the architectural layout and the landscape environment of rural chaos.

With the development of industrialization, more and more factories to rural construction. The development of the industry while driving the local economic development and employment of farmers, but also brought serious environmental pollution. For example, the factory sewage discharged into the river, causing water pollution and land; plant of fields in individual regions of the occupation, and fill in the river and artificial make a lake phenomenon, serious damage to the local ecosystem, resulting in some loss of the original rural area pastoral scenery. In addition, with the increase of farmers' income, the number of vehicles increases, the exhaust emissions caused by air pollution in rural areas, but did not cause the farmers and the local environmental protection department's attention. And in the construction, blind imitation also the pursuit of city landscape design, a large number of land has been hardened, the trees were cut down, farmland and so on, these are the main reasons for the decline of rural environmental quality.

In the aspect of rural landscape design, with the acceleration of urbanization in our country, now the rural residential pattern and spatial structure change greatly, city community landscape design is widely applied to rural areas, the rural settlement structure and form of the original housing was replaced, destroyed, some rural areas even the exotic landscape and the residential europeanist, lost the original rural pastoral scenery and China's traditional rural landscape features. There are some of the rural areas, without scientific planning and design, a large number of rural land is blind development, resulting in sewage and waste emissions, no management, which has great influence on the rural the ecological environment.

Too dispersed in the village, the land waste serious. Due to some of the reasons of China's topography, many rural villages and living are more dispersed, there are quite a few villages smaller, relatively small resident population, because of the existence of are the construction of new rural area of unified planning and public facilities in rural areas brought certain difficulty. And in the urbanization development, part of the villagers to urban living, but original rural houses and farmland still, which also caused the rural land resources and land waste. Industrial scale blind expansion, causing environmental pollution.

Rural industry blind to develop land for planting, the vegetation area decreased sharply, the present condition of soil erosion aggravate, natural ecological environment is being destroyed. Also, no restraint in the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, caused soil pollution, destruction of the landscape water. At the same time, expanding the scale of development of rural animal husbandry, corresponding to the waste treatment facilities cannot keep, health and epidemic prevention work is not in place, which is a direct result of environmental pollution in rural areas.

Desalination by countries in public infrastructure is deficient, the living environment of poor quality. The first few years in rural areas, to develop the "every village access roads", "drinking water project" policy, with the policy implementation, so that many rural areas of traffic and water quality has been greatly improved. However, living garbage litter misplacing sewage random emissions still exist, resulting in the ecological environment pollution, also caused the rural health security risks. At the same time, the rural information network, medical and educational facilities such as lack of, is our urgent need to solve the problem. Also, the rural traditional AC entertainment places and traditional characteristic activity decreased, the village folk interpersonal relationship is more weak.

Blind imitation of the mode of urban landscape construction, the loss of traditional rural landscape. Under the impact of urbanization, by the traditional rural residential patterns and architectural landscape of great impact, more and more rural areas that do not meet the urban community, landscape Avenue appears in the countryside. And the village people in the process of self built housing and blind imitation of European style, the rural traditional architectural style was badly damaged, the rural traditional cultural characteristics of loss.
3 NEW RURAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN EXPERIENCE

3.1 Japan - independent self-reliance, deliberate innovation

After the two World War, the Japanese economy has been rapid development, but with the city to speed up the construction of the rural population, a large population into the city, rural areas even the hollowing phenomenon. In the early 70 century, this phenomenon is more serious, so the Japanese government and non-governmental organizations launched the famous "the village movement", the Japanese traditional houses have been retained and inheritance as well. Among them, Hiramatsu Morihiko Japanese spontaneously initiated by "one village one product", the Japanese people in the rural areas, but to the farmers home building enthusiasm, the rural village appearance to take on an altogether new aspect. In 90, the Japanese government launched a detailed study and planning of rural landscape system, and through the "charm of the rural landscape of Japan held a contest" and "comfortable rural" assessment activities, the rural landscape of Japan Development and inheritance have played a very good role in promoting.

Japan's "a village one product" movement for our new rural construction provides a wealth of experience, the experience should be worthy of our study. Japan "campaign to build the village" is very successful. At the same time, it is a long-term, stage construction process. China and Japan has a different national conditions, so we cannot copy Japan's rural construction experience, but it is brought us important enlightenment.

First, about rural construction laws and regulations should continue to improve. In Japan, the government to pay special attention to the rural planning and construction, on the rural construction and planning also has a mature legal system and the rules and regulations, make them in the planning and construction of rural "the law, the laws". In our country in the new rural construction also has a lot of rules and regulations, but so far, true to our country new rural planning and construction of legal norms and the system is not perfect and need to continue to improve.

Combined with the local second in rural construction attaches great importance to the protection of traditional culture, the Japanese in the rural construction in special emphasis on traditional protection, the cultural landscape to create a special place. Japan in rural residential construction, adhere to retain its traditional national culture characteristics and exquisite architecture, each has its traditional features and cultural spirit, unique features, without losing the original tone. Japan's experience tells us, in our country today, the new rural construction, we must take local characteristics of traditional culture to the village planning and design, while retaining the traditional elements and construction features of rural landscape architecture. Third, pay attention to the education of the sense of landscape to the villagers. In Japan, the government in the village of landscape education is very important, through their propaganda, lectures and other forms to emphasize the villagers' homes for the recognition and pride sense, so that they play a positive role in the planning and construction of new countryside, new rural construction laid good foundation.

3.2 South Korea - the mode of road

In early 1970s, the rapid development of the South Korean city of large area expansion and industrialization, industry and agriculture is a contradictory phenomenon. Then South Korea also launched in rural areas to improve the living standards of farmers "New Village Movement". The new village movement in the early focus on the transformation of the rural environment and improve the living conditions of farmers. Quickly get around the farmers' support and cooperation, and achieved very good results. The new village movement in the new rural housing and renovation on the road at the same time, also to the kitchen, toilet, etc. the farmers built biogas digesters living facilities renovation and construction, many modern elements are integrated into the rural areas, these the implementation of the project directly to the farmers' active participation and support, the successful experience is worth learning.

Korea in housing construction in rural areas, around the village are unified specifications gray tiles and white walls, but not fully retained the characteristics of traditional culture. This is we should draw a lesson, is government dominant modes of the building or, construction mode of the folk spontaneous worth mentioning, in the new rural planning and design, protection and inheritance of local culture.

3.3 Germany - "rural renewal" planning, promoting intensive agriculture and natural conservation planning

The Germans rigorous is recognized by the world, which is German design always walk in the forefront of the world. In the planning and construction of rural construction, the government has formulated relevant laws to regulate the rural landscape planning, and to encourage farmers to actively participate in the design and construction of rural landscape. In the 70s of last century, the government implemented the "rural renewal planning, the implementation of this policy, not only to promote the German countryside landscape construction, but the government has accumulated a wealth of
practical experience, a solid foundation for the later German rural landscape construction.

In theory the Germans W.Habe from the aspects of landscape ecology was established to study on the application of GIS (Geographic Information System) of foundation for (Differented land use nature conservation planning and intensive agriculture is the DLU system strategy, for the re planning of rural landscape played an important role.

3.4 **Taiwan - the combination of outline planning and detailed construction**

Taiwan in the rural construction into two levels: one is rural plan, refers to the township planning unit, according to the actual situation of the local natural environment and humane conditions and industry types, planning future development priorities and direction; second, rural detail construction plan, refers to the village planning units, including in the area of agriculture and agricultural products are reasonable planning and marketing, improve the villagers living environment and living facilities, to the local natural environment to strengthen the protection and planning and construction of local characteristic landscape etc.. Experience in the construction of the rural Taiwan and hierarchical planning is also worth our reference.

Taiwan in the rural planning and construction, the primary focus of the divided into the following five parts: first, in the village planning and design to respect the local traditional culture and maintain the traditional style. Second, on the village road of unified planning and management; third, improve rural public facilities, respect the wishes of farmers, farmers to meet the requirement on the production and life. The fourth, for farmers dried food and civil weddings and funerals, and other conditions building public venues. Fifth, in public places, on both sides of the road and around the residence of green space planning.

Taiwan rural leisure agricultural industry after decades of development, is now one of the most important pillar industries throughout Taiwan. These development experience is worth our using for reference. The primary problem faced by the development of leisure agricultural industry is the source of traffic and, and tourists are mainly concentrated in the city, so to give priority to the development of the city and the surrounding area by utilizing the advantages of city and the surrounding area; secondly, to formulate relevant laws and regulations, coordinate the relation between agriculture area and tourism area, in the development of rural tourism and ensure the development of agriculture as the foundation.

4 **CONCLUSION**

This thesis focuses on analysis and research of related problems in landscape design of new countryside in China are, generally speaking, the new rural landscape design, in architectural style, a system of buildings, structures and landscape, road planning, greening plants such as the inheritance and development of local culture, reflect the geographical and cultural charm the new rural culture, highlighting the regional characteristics. In addition, in the new rural landscape design, but also pay attention to places to create the atmosphere, fully embodies the construction of humanistic environment. Modern civilization brings people is the rapid development of science and technology progress, and regional characteristics and traditional folk culture to bring people is the accumulation of history and sense of value. In the landscape design of the new countryside, the integration of natural environment and humanistic environment, create the environment of the new rural landscape with cultural value.

5 **OTHERS**

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**REFERENCES**

