ABSTRACT: In recent years, new rural construction in China appeared in a large number of new rural construction of some of the problems and propose recommendations to address ecological Chinese new rural construction, ecology as the basis for harmony between man and nature as the core, modern technology as a means to play an integrated local resources and advantages, local cultural heritage, and to coordinate the new rural social, economic and natural complex ecosystem in our area, contributed to a healthy, efficient, civilized, comfortable, new sustainable rural construction development in China.

KEYWORD: China, the new rural construction, ecological

1. BACKGROUND
October 2005, the Chinese Communist Party Plenum passed through the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan Proposal" and made according to the "development of production, affluent life, civilization, clean and tidy village, democratic management" requirements, and promote the social new countryside construction. With the promotion of social development and policy, the traditional customs of the village history, landscape and environmental features gradually disappeared, people living in traditional villages also thought of modern life, and I want to improve the living environment and living quality in driving these modern civilization, the only building in the form of some kind of villages destroyed, and the entire village forms also appear signs of decline.

2. THE MAIN PROBLEMS
At the same time, the rapid development of new rural construction, "copy", "cloning" phenomenon prevalent, our new rural construction either south or north, whether coastal or inland, they have surprisingly similar look. Affected by globalization, "international-style" architecture popular a few years ago the rise of antique street,
playgrounds (city) building heat, but in recent years the "European Wind" has swept the north and south. Simple imitation of the new rural construction neither tradition nor in line with the "grammar" of architectural language, out of tune with the local environment. Nation, the traditional style of local culture is being destroyed, which is almost proportional to the speed and new rural construction, there has been such "special crisis", "cultural crisis." Lack of consideration of the new rural construction of the overall development of the settlement.

Before the new rural construction, most of the design is not established under the premise of the overall development of settlements, most only stay on the surface modification of the internal and external single building. Prior to the construction of new rural public infrastructure completely failed to improve, and if really improve the living conditions of residents, still debatable. For example, with modern sanitary facilities matched to the drainage issue is not resolved, the natural discharge of rainwater and sewage are still not conducive to the environment is not conducive to recycling. New Rural Construction ignore ecological process. In recent years, new rural construction carried out can be described as spectacular, and the exploration of new rural construction has become more extensive and in-depth, retaining the traditional and local architectural features is a major principle investigator in the design. However, like the use of bamboo, wood, local stone, casing and so on local materials is dealing with some very ecological characteristics of geographical failed to adequately promote the development, seeming to be ignored.

3. COUNTERMEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS

Awareness of ecological protect of traditional culture and modern culture to establish coexistence sense. New rural construction, both at the same time to meet the needs of modern life but also do traditional to modern conversion, provided that retained the traditional architecture of ecological environment, traditional ecological demise makes modern building of the question. New rural building into cultural and ecological context, it is possible to enhance the rural residents of the new identity and belonging. Therefore must be a sound policy to protect, so everywhere representative regional architecture, vernacular architecture modern architecture to prevent damage to the environment and shelter, to retain the original appearance of the ecological and cultural resources. At the same time, modern architectural culture can not be determined on the original and copy resources whitewash "fake antique" always difficult to reconcile with the demands of modern society. Attitude towards traditional ecological vernacular architecture can only be kept in the "draw" on the creation of the modern meaning is inescapable, and ultimately the formation of ecological culture as traditional vernacular architecture and modern architecture as a reasonable coexistence of contemporary identity. Settlement of sustainability. Settlement of sustainability in line with "eco-development" framework, taking into account the social, economic and natural environment, comprehensive benefits, will ensure the healthy functioning of the settlement to become a dynamic equilibrium system, which have been developing steadily. Municipal recycling facility in accordance with the principles of ecological planning and design, to solve the corresponding problem, help
the environment, but also conducive to the re-use of resources. It is also possible to develop eco-energy region according to local circumstances, such as: to develop wind, solar, tidal energy and other natural ecology electricity and so on. Rational planning and development of eco-tourism create ecological and economic, social and ecological benefits of harmony. Agricultural eco-tourism is eco-agriculture and eco-tourism in the joint development of products. Ecological agriculture for eco-tourism new tourism products, and eco-tourism but also for ecological agriculture provides more room for development. In ecological agriculture tourism in ecological agriculture and ecotourism is a symbiotic relationship, interlinkages between them, mutual restraint, collaborative development. When the development of ecological agriculture tourism, local conditions play well the local resources of their own characteristics. Eco-tourism has gradually become the mainstream of the development of tourism, and the development of faster and faster, which is to solve the problem of China's Agriculture a new strategic initiatives. Agriculture is the foundation of a nation, is our basic industries. Agriculture with new industries - tourism phase "grafting" to promote the first cross-industry and tertiary industry, both out of the pursuit of a coterie of agricultural direct income, but also to expand the development of new forms of tourism resources, but also ecological solution loss of rural labor force, out of a new "agriculture-based" model of development of the tourism industry, to obtain the maximum benefit symbiotic edge. In formulating major principles and policies and projects, especially in areas rich in agricultural resources, should give priority to the development of agricultural eco-tourism (Picture 1 and Picture 2).

The new rural development is a dynamic process, and planning with the development of new rural villages also varies, the new rural development plan to leave enough space for the future village. Growth is the basic characteristic of ecosystems, natural communities and labor communities all have to follow the law community growth or succession of operation. People in the use of natural resources, but also must follow this law, otherwise it will lead to "reverse the ecological retreat." The growth (of succession) principles to new rural planning, is the physical form of a city context, history, culture, architecture, neighborhoods and communities as a form of life, life system to treat us according to its the "life" of history and survival of the state to maintain it, keep it, develop it and update it. For example, some wealthy local cultural characteristics of materials: bamboo, wood, local stone, casing and so on, you can continue to use the material to extend the local context, the construction of a new eco-cultural characteristics of rural territorial (Picture 1 and Picture 2).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Ecological construction of new countryside is a gradual process. In the planning and construction of new rural ecological process, we should follow the natural law of development of ecological laws and villages, with the goal of sustainable development, ecology as the basis for harmony between man and nature as the core of modern technology as a means to an integrated play local resources and advantages, geographical and cultural heritage, and coordination of new rural area where the social, economic, natural complex ecosystem, contributed to a healthy, efficient,
civilized, comfortable, sustainable human settlements development environment.

References


