

Research on the Strategy of Rural Vitalization and Rural Landscape Planning and Design

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Abstract

The implementation of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization is a major decision and deployment made by the top-level national design of the new era. It is a timely rain and booster for the construction of beautiful rural areas. Landscape planning has played a very important role in the process of building beautiful rural areas. The rural revitalization strategy points out that the future villages should be modern villages with thriving businesses, pleasant living environment, social etiquette and civility, effective governance, and prosperity. Therefore, based on this general requirement, rural revitalization must adhere to the harmony between man and nature and achieve sustainable development. Based on the research and analysis of rural landscape planning and design, this paper concludes that landscape planning is the foundation of beautiful rural construction. It is of great significance to realize rural modernization by fully considering the natural and cultural features of the rural areas and carrying out reasonable planning and design.

Keywords

Rural Vitalization; Landscape; Planning and design; Modernization.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Strategy of Rural Vitalization is a macro policy aimed at the vast rural areas of China. It is a complex and huge project that is highly systematic, planning and creative. Landscape planning is an important link in rural revitalization. For cities, the city has always been the center of national development and construction, the landscape planning in the city is becoming more and more perfect, and city life is becoming more and more comfortable. On the other hand, rural areas have a different look: before the implementation of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization, with the exception of a few villages, most of the rural areas did not have a reasonable and orderly planning, and the contradictions between man and nature, and between man and society were very prominent. Without the support of policies, it is difficult for landscape planning to be carried out in rural areas. Today, this situation is being reversed. With the implementation of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization, national policies have begun to tilt toward rural areas, and landscape planning has a broad scope for display. The Strategy of Rural Vitalization proposes to accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, follow the path of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics, make agriculture a vigorous industry, make farmers an attractive profession, and make rural areas beautiful homes for living and working in peace and contentment. [1] Therefore, landscape design should serve rural revitalization. How to make landscape planning intervene in rural revitalization is a problem worthy of our consideration, and how to create a reasonable rural landscape. This article believes that landscape planners should combine local actual conditions to carry out effective

rural construction work, promote harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and build ecologically livable beautiful villages.

2. THE BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRATEGY OF RURAL VITALIZATION

2.1. The Background of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization

Since 2013, great changes have taken place in rural China. New steps have been taken in the agricultural supply-side structural reform. The rate of agricultural mechanization and automation has been significantly improved, the yield, variety and quality of crops have been greatly improved, the income of farmers has increased, the rural ecological environment has continued to improve, the overall outlook has been renewed, and Farmers' sense of gain has increased significantly, The rural society is stable and harmonious. The achievements and experience gained in the work of Agriculture, Rural areas, and Rural people have laid a good foundation for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. Without the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, there would be no modernization of the entire country. At present, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the main social contradiction in our country has been transformed into the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. [2] The problem of China's unbalanced and insufficient development is most prominent in the countryside. A large number of agricultural workers have shifted from agriculture to industry. The continuous outflow of rural population has led to the gradual decline of the agricultural industry, the rural economy is depressed, and the gap between urban and rural areas is increasing. For example, some rural populations in the northeast and northwest regions have suffered serious population loss, and some villages have only a dozen old people staying in the countryside. Such areas have extremely imperfect infrastructure and poor living conditions. It is necessary to carry out landscape design in rural areas with development potential, help the area to revitalize the economy, develop production, and improve the basic design and construction, so that the area has good living conditions and living conditions. This can effectively solve the problem that the rural population goes out to work. The urban workers may also return from the city to the countryside to participate in the construction of the rural hometown. At the same time, the uneven development of urban and rural areas will gradually stop, gradually narrowing the gap, and the rural population can live a good life. Only when the countryside enters modernization can the beautiful Chinese dream be truly realized.

2.2. Significance of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization

In the socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, the countryside is a vast world where great achievements can be made and a rare development opportunity is ushered in. The ultimate goal of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization is to realize rural modernization. Therefore, we must establish the correct direction of agricultural development. The most important factor of agriculture is farmland. Promote green agriculture, landscape agriculture, and ecological agriculture in the vast rural fields. While ensuring agricultural production, the entire village landscape is planned and designed to improve the rural landscape and improve the living environment of residents. The most important principle of rural development is protection and development, protecting the green waters and mountains of the countryside, protecting the existing ancient buildings, and promoting the traditional culture and folk art of the countryside. The local culture is contained in the traditional culture of the Chinese nation and is the spiritual wealth left by the ancestors who have lived in the countryside for generations. While carrying out rural construction, we must protect the rural local culture and further pass on the strong nostalgia. In addition, we must also pay attention to cultural education in the countryside.

Education is the foundation of the country. In landscape planning, we should pay attention to the planning and design of local education undertakings, so that the countryside will be revitalized.

3. OVERVIEW OF RURAL LANDSCAPE THEORY

The rural landscape refers to the combination of all the visible and the invisible in the rural area. This complex is composed of nature, economy, culture, and population in the village, including rural houses, farmland, roads, rivers, mountains, woods and other elements. Rural landscape can be divided into two categories: natural landscape and human landscape. Natural landscape is mainly the natural environment of the village. Human landscape mainly includes agricultural-based productive landscape and rural settlement-type landscape. Human landscape reflects local traditional culture, folk art and economic conditions. Rural landscape planning in the new era is a rural ecological landscape planning and design under the guidance of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization. The rural landscape planning clarifies the goal direction of construction and development. In the following planning, it will fully respect and comply with the wishes of the local people, stimulate the villagers' feelings for the countryside, encourage the villagers to participate in the construction together, optimize the layout of the village, and conform to objective development. Rural planning in line with the wishes of the people.

4. PROBLEMS IN RURAL LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION

In the past, China has carried out the full implementation of urban-rural integration, and rural construction is in full swing. In order to pursue speed, some considerations have been ignored, and the problems have gradually emerged, mainly in the following aspects: First of all, there is a lack of technical specifications and theoretical guidance, the planning units and results are complicated, and the interests of all parties are involved; too many modern elements have been added to cause the landscape to be cluttered and styleless, and the countryside has become a hodgepodge of design; infrastructure construction is not fully and incompletely considered.

4.1. Rural Characteristics Are Gradually Disappearing

With the advancement of the urban-rural integration construction, the majority of designers tend to be urbanized in the construction and design, dilute the flavor of the countryside, blindly pursue the modern architectural style of rural cities, cement roads, etc., and the rural characteristics have been discarded. In the past, the exquisite and orderly, traditional and richly patterned old houses and other ancient buildings were unreservedly demolished and replaced with cement boxes with low cost and no regional characteristics. As a rural community of acquaintances, community-style buildings have also appeared in the countryside. The rural landscape has gradually become over-urbanized, and the countryside has lost its vernacular flavor, so that the rural young generation cannot see the characteristics of the countryside and appreciate the advantages of the countryside. What we see more is the gap between the countryside and the city.

4.2. Over-exploitation Causes Environmental Damage

In the planning and design of rural landscape, due to the lack of understanding of the local countryside, the planning and design were not combined with the specific actualities of the local landscape. The large-scale construction of civil engineering and construction not only destroyed the local natural environment and rural atmosphere, but also spent a lot of time, finance and resources. For example, some villages built houses around mountains and lakes, opened mountains to sell land, destroyed the original forest vegetation, and then selected other places to plant trees for afforestation, fill ponds and streams, and build large rural squares. The ecological environment of China is destroyed, and the number of some animals inhabiting will

be reduced. This kind of countryside is neither a beautiful environment nor a modern city, so local villagers will not agree, nor will foreign tourists agree, because such an approach violates the principle of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization, and there is no clear plan and goal for rural governance, It will only become more and more chaotic.

4.3. Insufficient Excavation of Rural Cultural Landscape

The inheritance and protection of rural culture is an important part of the construction of beautiful villages. In the development of rural landscape construction, some places did not explore the rural culture deeply enough, and did not find the cultural differences between villages and towns. Most villages focus their work on the surface work of the village without digging deeply into the local customs. Some humanities and historical landscapes imitate the urban landscape design, resulting in serious assimilation between villages and no landscape differences. Tourists cannot experience the unique historical and cultural connotation of the village during the tour. Therefore, tourists cannot get the corresponding happiness and satisfaction. Instead, they are prone to fatigue and boredom.

5. RURAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN METHOD

The construction of beautiful villages needs to use the method of landscape design to achieve. In most rural areas, people have not carried out systematic planning and design. It is more about building what people need and planting what they need. As for whether the construction site, construction materials, and construction forms are in line with the development of the countryside, whether in line with the protection of the environment, it is not considered. Therefore, it is difficult for villages without reasonable planning to have good development prospects. Landscape planning and design can rationalize the unreasonable landscapes of a region and unblock the areas that hinder regional development. Different from the town, the countryside should have simple natural beauty, which is closely connected with the life of the locals. After a reasonable landscape planning and design, we should help improve people's quality of life; conversely, after people's living standards have improved, we must protect the original rural features and cultural landscapes from damage and continue to continue. Therefore, we must strengthen research on rural areas, do more research, study landscape planning and design in rural areas, combine the planning and deployment of the Strategy of Rural Vitalization, and summarize planning and design methods and ideas.

5.1. Take Ecology as the Core and Construct Rural Landscape with Modern Design Techniques

For rural landscape planning and design, there are now many methods, which can be designed from the comprehensive use of point, line and surface. Pay attention to the rhythm of the dots and the beauty of the lines. They can be distributed or gathered points, straight, angular or curved soft lines, geometric figures or irregular shapes, etc. No matter what method is adopted, we must notice ecology as the core, planning and design to be integrated with the surrounding environment, with the goal of improving the overall environment and improving the quality of life. Form a whole landscape, this landscape is holistic (Figure 1).



Figure 1. A rural planning in Chaohu, Anhui

5.2. Show the Different Seasons of the Countryside According to the Changes of the Seasons

Compared with towns, the four seasons in the countryside have the most obvious changes. The changes in the landscape caused by the four seasons can highlight the characteristics of the countryside. The changes in plants in the landscape are the most abundant. The different climates in different regions of the countryside will lead to different vegetation: different leaves, different colors, different plant sizes, and different symbiosis of various plants, and so on. The plants in the landscape should be reasonably arranged, and the heights should be scattered. Pay attention to the color matching in different seasons. It can be an independent tree, a small forest, or a comprehensive flowerbed lotus pond, etc. (Figure 2). No matter how it is configured, it must be carried out according to the overall structure of the village, highlighting the characteristics of the village in the four seasons.



Figure 2. A picture of a rice field in a village, Tianjin

5.3. Pay Attention to Color Matching and Use Colors to Represent Rural Characteristics

The country does not have as many reinforced concrete buildings as the city, it is a colorful world. When planning and designing, we must make good use of the unique cultural color of the country. For example, Xuexiang in Northeast China (Figure 3) is a beautiful ice and snow

landscape. White snowflakes are the main color, coupled with small wooden houses and red lanterns, constitute a fresh, bright and comfortable world of ice and snow. This is a unique landscape based on the color matching of white snow in Xuexiang. This combination is coordinated, and the landscape of the entire region is also integrated. This overall coordination will produce viewingability. Tourists in this environment You can get close to nature, feel the intimacy of nature, and find a sense of belonging in nature.



Figure 3. Northeast Xuexiang

5.4. Integration of Planning and Design with Industry

Industry is the characteristic of a region's development. Without industry development, there would be no village survival and development. The scale of the industry is very large, which brings about changes in the landscape of the entire rural area, and the rural landscape will revolve around the industry. For example, if an area produces canned fruits, then this area may grow peaches, apricots, pears and other fruit trees on a large scale, forming a rural landscape dominated by these fruit trees, which is the characteristic of this area. Another example is the tea trees planted in the tea-producing area, turning the entire mountainous area into a tea tree area (Figure 4), forming a unique regional ecological landscape. Therefore, when designing, it is necessary to design closely around the industries behind these trees, show the green ecology of fruit trees, or the healthy and delicious tea, let the design help the industrial landscaping and form a virtuous circle of industrial development.



Figure 4. Tea field construction in a village in Hubei Province

5.5. Combining History and Culture to Inherit Rural Civilization

The rural landscape is a combination of nature and humanity. People have lived in the countryside for generations, and the lifestyles and folk art formed are all valuable elements of rural landscape design. Human beings are part of nature, and the formation of villages is also a process of "naturalization", which is the result of mutual adaptation between humans and nature. The village has the unique cultural value of the villagers, condensed a rich humanistic spirit, and released the vitality of the village to continue, while the remaining old rural objects have become the precious memories of the people in the city who miss the village (Figure 5). For example, the TV series Crossing the Guandong showed to the public how the vast number of Chinese peasants survived arduously in the era of war and chaos, as well as the rural sceneries in Shandong and Northeast China, which aroused people's nostalgia for the past and aroused people The national consciousness of the country allows the precious peasant spirit and national spirit to continue to be passed on and carried forward.



Figure 5. Display of traditional old objects in a certain village

6. CONCLUSION

Landscape planning and design should help rural revitalization, and landscape planning must eventually return to people's production and life. The plan can be the grass, wood and bricks in the courtyard, as well as the vegetation, residential areas and industrial areas in the entire area. It represents the development direction of the area. Therefore, it is necessary to fully understand all the landscapes in the region, including natural landscapes and the economic, political, and cultural foundations established on the natural landscapes. Combine these landscapes and plan systematically to find a way out and develop the entire region. You will see that carrying out such a design will bear some responsibilities and missions. This is the special significance of the construction of beautiful villages. Rural construction in China is a responsibility that young people should continue to shoulder. As young landscape planners, we must bear the responsibilities that the state has entrusted to us. With the construction of rural landscape as the overall starting point, we will make suggestions for the revitalization of the countryside, and contribute our own strength to the realization of the country's strength and prosperity.

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