

Study on the Protection and Development Scale of Rural Landscape

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Abstract: *As the carrier of China's agricultural civilization, the village has high cultural value. However, the imbalance of rural protection and development leads to the destruction of its overall value. How to coordinate the relationship between rural protection and development needs to be studied. This study reviews the history of rural development and summarizes the problems existing in its development. It is believed that on the basis of extracting rural characteristic elements for landscape protection, the mechanism of action between rural characteristic elements and surrounding resources should be analyzed in order to provide the rural areas with new functions. It can unleash the driving force for rural development and promote its healthy and sustainable development.*

Keywords: *Rural; Style Protection; Development Scale*

1. Introduction

Rural culture is an important part of China's cultural heritage, and its protection is to respect and adhere to China's thousands of years of agricultural civilization. At the beginning of the 21st century, there were about 3.63 million natural villages in China, but by 2010, the total number had decreased to 2.71 million, and nearly 900,000 natural villages had disappeared in 10 years^[1]. In order to promote rural development, the state has successively put forward a series of relevant policies such as new rural construction, beautiful countryside, and rural revitalization, and has achieved certain results. The appearance of rural villages has been greatly improved, but we should not meet the current situation. We should base ourselves on the present, look at the future, and explore the road suitable for the long-term development of rural areas. With the continuous improvement of the country's emphasis on rural development, more and more scholars have shifted their research attention to the rural level. At present, most of the relevant research and practice take a single village such as landscape protection and industrial planning as an example to study. For example, Zhou Jinghai and other scholars have carried out case studies on the tourism development and reuse of traditional ancient villages such as Sanjiazi Village and Zaozhuang^[2,3]. Some scholars have also analyzed the spatial types and influencing factors of villages from a macro perspective by using geospatial analysis method^[4,5]. Through the analysis of existing research and practice, it is found that most of the current rural planning has problems such as a single development model and insufficient subsequent development momentum. The relevant theoretical research on regional linkage to promote rural development is still scarce. Based on the current rural diversification construction, this study combs the advantages of different rural areas, and puts forward the development model of rural protection combined with the common development of surrounding resources to promote the healthy development of rural areas.

2. Review of Rural Space Governance

2.1 Evolution of Governance

Before 1949, China's rural governance mainly relied on rural autonomy, which reflected in the spatial layout of traditional villages, and was the unique rural space spontaneously formed by the countryside. After the founding of New China, the government attributed rural governance to the national macro system through land reform and other systems, and the power of rural governance changed from spontaneity to systematic planning and management. Subsequently, with the emergence of the household contract responsibility system, the governance power returned to the township again, completing the transfer of rural governance power to the grassroots. Since then, villagers' autonomy in

village affairs has been strengthened to a large extent ^[6].

In recent years, with the acceleration of China 's urbanization process, with the enhancement of economic strength, the rural residents ' yearning for a better life is increasing, and the countryside has ushered in a blowout development. However, due to the rapid construction speed, the strong autonomy of the villagers, and the rural construction as a rough development model that is not unified planning, the original spatial pattern of the village has been broken, and the phenomenon of thousands of villages has emerged. Governments at all levels have realized that rural development needs to be rationally planned as cities. Since the 21 st century, under the guidance of relevant policies, the attention of governments at all levels to rural space governance has been further improved. In order to reshape the relationship between urban and rural areas, optimize the layout of urban and rural areas, and improve the quality of rural living environment, rural planning practice has been started to varying degrees. Scholars in different fields have also carried out relevant theoretical research and achieved fruitful results.

2.2 Evolution of Governance Connotation Characteristics

In the context of the rapid development of urbanization, the integration of urban and rural areas has developed rapidly, the cross-regional floating population has increased, and the migrant workers are limited by economic and other factors. Most people choose to live in rural areas around the city, resulting in a strong impact on the original “ acquaintance society ” model in rural areas, the broken clan and blood relationship in rural areas, and the gradual increase in openness. On the other hand, due to the great changes in the way of planning, the government and relevant staff recognize that rural planning cannot do without the participation of villagers, and guide villagers to participate in the common planning model in the planning to make rural governance more open. Moreover, the systematicness of rural governance has been continuously enhanced, and the governance content has been gradually enriched. The governance of rural space is not only limited to the interior of rural settlements, but also various types of space such as production and life have been gradually incorporated into the governance system. With the continuous development of society, agricultural income has been unable to meet the needs of villagers. Most people choose to work outside, forming a busy farming and leisure work, which leads to the gradual increase of rural hollowing.

3. Insufficient Rural Development

In 2006, Beijing began to organize various counties and districts to prepare village system planning, which is the beginning of the research direction of the planning industry to expand rural areas, but also a gradual attempt to improve the planning system in China ^[7]. Village planning is not only beneficial to solve the similar problems such as construction positioning deviation and blind investment caused by the lack of guidance for rural development in China for a long time, but also an important measure to balance urban and rural development and make up for the gap between urban and rural areas. However, due to insufficient consideration, some villages still have the following problems in the development process.

3.1 Planning Management System Disorder

The situation of village planning and management is chaotic. In agriculture, land and planning departments strictly control the indicators of basic farmland and construction land, agricultural departments participate in the cultivation of agricultural products, and forestry departments put forward relevant policies for forestry protection. Different departments have different definitions of protection, and even there are conflicts in some aspects. Therefore, the formation of multi-management situation leads to low efficiency, failed to achieve the desired effect, and is not conducive to the development of villages.

3.2 Irrational Village Planning

In the new rural planning, new rural community planning, relocation and other planning, village cadres without relevant system training, can not guide the smooth progress of planning, and sometimes have a negative effect ^[8]; in recent years, when the village planning work is generally carried out, some areas contract the village planning project in the region to a design company for convenience, and the design company only considers economic benefits. When working, a planning and design idea is

applied to all village planning projects in the local area. The planning method is monotonous, the innovation is not strong, and the lack of practicability and pertinence. When some professional workers carry out village planning, they stand in the perspective of planners, do not communicate effectively with the villagers or do not fully consider the villagers' demands in the later planning and design, resulting in the scheme can not truly meet the needs of the villagers, but also cause certain obstacles to the implementation of the planning scheme. Once such planning is implemented, the impact on rural areas is disastrous. In addition, for traditional villages with high values, the mode of protection and development is unreasonable. Some traditional buildings with high values are lack of professional repair, and buildings are broken or even demolished. Moreover, due to the differences in villagers' aesthetic level, there are great differences in the architectural style in rural areas. The traditional style and modern new rural style are mixed, which destroys the traditional texture and spatial pattern, and the rural characteristics and regional characteristics are constantly lost, resulting in the weakening of rural cultural atmosphere. In the development and utilization of villages, it is usually for the development of tourism, only considering the economic benefits, not long-term comprehensive consideration, resulting in the protection of traditional villages and development destruction of two kinds of damage mode is not conducive to its sustainable development.

3.3 Blindly Copying Urban Development

Under the impact of rapid urbanization, the current rural construction is moving closer to urbanization in part according to urban standards, building villas and buildings with different styles in rural areas, and creating urban landscape in rural areas. However, theoretical and practical studies have proved that rural development cannot be defined according to urban development. In terms of residence, the biggest difference between rural and urban areas is that urban residents are the people who live together later due to work and other reasons, while rural areas have their own way of life, and residents have clan ties and kinship based on blood, thus creating a unique living environment ; in terms of industrial development, some rural development models do not fully consider the rural reality, copy successful cases and blindly carry out tourism development, which not only forms the situation of industrial homogenization competition, but also causes a devastating blow to the unique style of rural areas ; in terms of infrastructure, the intention is to improve the quality of life of rural residents, but the villagers' needs are not fully considered in the planning, and they are set in full accordance with the urban situation. However, the late facilities, which are installed, are lying idle and they do not play their due role, let alone achieve the purpose of policy promotion.

4. Exploration of Village Style Protection

The protection of villages should not be carried out blindly in order to avoid protective damage in rural areas. On the basis of considering the current situation of rural areas, it is necessary to meet the diversified living needs and cultural inheritance needs of villagers to the greatest extent, fully combine the opinions of villagers, adopt the strategy of "inheritance innovation", and gradually improve the planning and management system. As for the village as a whole, we should not only focus on the rural interior, but also realize that the landscape environment around the village is also an integral part of the whole village. The protection of natural environmental factors such as mountains, water, fields and forests is an important part of the overall protection of the village. For the inside of the village, it pays attention to the comprehensive protection of the village style from the overall spatial pattern, street texture, single building and other aspects, and divides it into the core and general protection levels according to different architectural values and integrity, so as to increase the rationality of protection. The rural characteristic elements are extracted, and the organic renewal of 'small-scale, progressive, diversified and microcirculation' is taken as the principle. The goal of "repairing the old as the old" is to guide the repair of traditional buildings and the style renovation of some new buildings^[9]. The harmonious and unified style characteristics are created from the aspects of street texture, architectural form, height, material color and architectural detail, so as to improve the overall value of the countryside and promote its sustainable development.

5. Exploration of Village Development Scale

5.1 Regional Level

Combined with relevant government policies, this paper puts forward the concept of

multi-dimensional collaborative development, and takes the region as the rural development scale to formulate development strategies and directions for villages with different resource advantages, and carry out multi-directional collaborative guidance to change the scattered development situation of the original vicious competition. The integration of village resources and the expansion of planning scale can realize the industrial complementarity between different villages, form a holistic development model, promote the development of rural industry, create rural brands, and improve their overall cohesion and competitiveness, so as to form a multi-angle and systematic pattern of village development, realize the cooperation and complementarity between development directions, and guide the benign development of village industry.

The specific operation is based on the analysis of the advantageous resources such as the village and the surrounding commerce, tourist spots and so on, fully considering the location relationship between the village and other advantageous resources, taking the single village and the surrounding village, tourist spots and commercial resources as a common whole, determining the reasonable planning and development scale of the development of different villages at the regional level, taking the demand of surrounding resources as the opportunity of village development, comprehensively considering the surrounding demand and the functions that the village can provide, implanting new functions according to the advantages of different villages, and integrating them into the common development system, so as to promote the development of villages. In view of the problems of insufficient infrastructure construction in some rural areas in the process of development, it is proposed to divide rural areas according to location, distance and scale, reduce blind investment, realize the co-construction and sharing of infrastructure and municipal facilities, and effectively improve the happiness of rural life; for villages with similar resource advantages, it is proposed to strengthen the correlation between transportation, service facilities and folk culture, carry out group development planning, and promote rural coordinated development and resource sharing.

The development model should also learn from the development model of local first and then the whole in the urban development model, giving priority to the selection of villages with good natural landscape and rich cultural value, positioning them as central villages, completing the establishment of various service facilities and supporting infrastructure within the development scale, giving priority to the development combined with the surrounding advantageous resources, and then considering its driving force, bringing the surrounding villages and nodes into the development system, forming a development model from a single natural village to the entire administrative village, and then to the point, line and surface of the villages in the whole region, and finally expanding the development scale to the region, forming a joint development model.

5.2 Village Level

Village level should be in accordance with the formulation of different partitions, gradually improve the village infrastructure, and improve the competitiveness of village development. Then, on the basis of a full analysis of village resources, the mechanism of action between the village and the surrounding resources is analyzed, the function of the village is positioned, and the new functions such as commerce and services brought about by the implantation of surrounding resources are carried out. According to different cultural values and functions, functional zoning is carried out to formulate scientific and reasonable development plans. In view of the new functions brought about by the collaborative development model for the village, the layout of new functions is paid attention to in combination with zoning, and the necessary spatial renewal and the building activation and transformation of traditional buildings are implemented, so as to form a sustainable development model that is developed in protection and protected in development, and ultimately achieve the harmony between the villagers' life and industrial development. Promote sustainable development of villages.

6. Conclusion

As the root of traditional culture, rural development should be planned scientifically and systematically. Based on the full analysis of the problems in the development of villages, the characteristic elements of different villages are extracted to protect the rural characteristics. It is assumed that rural development should not be regarded a separate one, but should combine a series of resources that can be jointly developed around it, which is taking a single village as the basic point and combining with the surrounding rural, commercial, tourism and other resources to put forward the coordinated development model. In the development model, different villages are divided reasonably

according to their characteristics and advantages, so as to form a healthy and sustainable rural development model.

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