

Rural Landscape Design Based on the Inheritance of Local Culture

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Abstract. Rural regional culture contains rich and colorful folk customs. Which has profound connotation and far-reaching significance. The reconstruction and design of rural landscape should be established on the basis of rural humanistic characteristics. It relies on the construction of laws and regulations and institutions, re-create the traditional rural space and landscape elements, and create local cultural characteristics due to the situation and local conditions.

1. Cultural Heritage of Chinese Villages

1.1. The Regional Culture of the Countryside

In the process of building beautiful countryside, local cultural characteristics should be respected and protected. The regional culture of each place is a unique feature formed by the long-term development of a place. The rural regional culture contains rich and colorful folk customs. Some of them have a long history as the local culture, with profound connotation and far-reaching significance, and those are the spiritual food highly valued by local villagers. Therefore, we should respect the original local landscape and carry out reasonable design and optimization on this basis. We should not destroy the local folk customs that have been maintained and protect the local characteristic culture. To eliminate the cookie-cutter planning and design style is not only the requirement of contemporary designers, but also the demand of human ecology.

1.2. Collation and Research of Rural Related Literature

The development and change of each village has left many meaningful and valuable events at different times, and the record of these events is very important. The main method is to collect and organize through text, pictures, videos, etc.. These contain the development and change of buildings, construction of bridges and roads, changes in people's living standards and lifestyles, changes in transportation, changes in demographic structure, and changes of customs. For example, The history and development of the village is engraved on stone tablets , so the people will remember and understand. This make the rural culture and folk customs well known through various ways of propaganda, The work on related aspects has been carried out consciously.

1.3. The Inheritance and Development of Rural Folk Customs

Rural landscape change is not just a simple architecture and road planning. Folk-custom folkway and rural cultural characteristics should also be considered, such as some important festival custom, application protection and refinement of ancient buildings and ancient bridge modeling elements, the collection show and recreating of traditional object. Carry out inheritance and development through publicity boards and venue construction to create local characteristics. For example, Anhui's hui-style architecture, Hongcun scenic spot and its surrounding landscape planning and renovation are all reasonable and scientific planning and building based on the comprehensive consideration of traditional architecture features, landscape features and folk customs. They all reflect the regional characteristics.

2. The Achievements of Rural Landscape Design in Western Countries

2.1. Research Results of American Rural Landscape Design

The reasonable and effective rural landscape planning in the United States benefits from the perfection of the legal system of rural planning on the one hand. On the other hand, it thanks to the strong support of the U.S. government for rural regional landscape planning.

U.S. rural planning has strict functional zoning. The residential areas and agricultural production areas are separated by rural main roads, public corridors and highways; the landscape area is buffered between commercial areas and residential areas. In the overall rural planning, the U.S. government attaches great importance to the protection of the ecological environment and emphasizes the harmonious coexistence of man and nature. The U.S. Rural Landscape Planning Association will fully respect and carry forward the living traditions of local farmers in combination with local customs, try to tap the advantages of local resources, and pay attention to the protection of rural material and intangible cultural heritage.

The American model of rural planning featuring open space is conducive to the protection of wildlife habitats and water resources, the protection of rural landscapes with historical value, and the formation of a good living environment in rural America.

2.2. Research Results of European Rural Landscape Design

Most of the European rural community landscape planning is implemented under the guidance of the government. First, the government evaluates the current situation of the entire village and comprehensively understands the details of the village's internal and external landscape functional division, spatial layout, architectural features, and cultural heritage. Secondly, the designer analyzes the individual architecture, the green landscape and the public space, and pays attention to the integration with the surrounding landscape to achieve the harmonious coexistence of the landscape as a whole. Finally, draw on the suggestions of the people, plan and implement the plan suitable for rural landscape construction.

2.3. Research Results of Japanese Rural Landscape Design

In the 1960s, Japan began to implement urban-rural integration development and formulated a series of environmental policies and management systems, thereby accelerating the revitalization of rural areas, the sustainable development of the economy and society in rural areas, and the inheritance of the humanistic environment and landscape style, which became the embodiment of national strength.

Japan's rural construction attaches great importance to policy guidance and the construction of laws and regulations. It can be seen in its rural sewage treatment. It has formulated regulations and policies that are different from cities through the model of government-led, residents' cooperation and third-party responsibility, and has formed a relatively effective rural sewage management system.

Japan's rural construction focuses on the design of public institutions such as public participation and social services. It effectively protects rural landscapes through public participation. The construction of rural areas and the development of creative agriculture not only promote economic development and cultural reshaping, but also optimize the national governance structure.

3. Rural Landscape Design Ideas

On the basis of fully learning and drawing on the experience of developed countries such as Europe, America and Japan in rural landscape planning and design, we can summarize the aspects that China should strengthen in rural landscape design, including respect and protection of historical sites, protection of natural ecological environment and the construction of the landscape according to local conditions.

3.1. Respect and Protect Historical Sites

Many rural areas in China have a long history of development, and many space sites are full of strong historical significance, which is remembered by later generations. These historical sites directly provide strong support for rural landscape construction and effectively enhance the cultural heritage and artistry of rural landscape. Rural way of life, culture, customs, historical buildings should be respect and retention. At the same time, in the design it is necessary to help the countryside integrate into the local historical culture, social values and regional background, arouse the emotional resonance of local farmers, enable people to recall the past, sublimate the spiritual outlook and cultural level of the countryside, and promote the healthy and sustainable development of the countryside.

3.2. Protect the Natural Ecological Environment

Protecting the natural environment is an indispensable part of building beautiful villages. Rural production and life are closely related to nature. In addition to adhering to sustainability and protecting the available natural resources, we should also pay attention to the protection of natural scenery, make the village become the city's oxygen bar, reduce the urban heat island effect, and limit the development and expansion. For areas that are overdeveloped, returning farmland to forests should be implemented to protect natural forest farms, mountains, and wetlands. Therefore, in the early stage of building beautiful villages, detailed investigations and plans should be carried out, and the principles of adapting to local conditions should be followed to design and transform rural living environment on the premise of not destroying the natural environment.

3.3. Make Use of the Situation, Adapt to Local Conditions

Rural landscape design is the main content of beautiful rural landscape planning and design. In the analysis of landscape planning and practice, we should accurately grasp the main operating objectives of rural landscape. After mastering the general direction, we will design the rural landscape, combine the actual geographical location and development of the village, and follow the main principles of landscape construction and local conditions to effectively realize the transformation and development design of the rural landscape. We must systematically think about the facilities, architectural image, floor lighting and planting of the street, so as to realize the organic unity of the visual effects and cultural connotations of the rural landscape.

3.4. The Development Strategy

Retain villages and villagers, introduce scientific planting and breeding technology, improve the original production mode, and inherit farming and folk culture.

Eco-monitoring functional area implements ecological monitoring and dynamic passenger flow control, which protects ecologically sensitive areas, and restores the ecological environment.

Rural landscape design should rely on green countryside, integrate international design elements, improve the level of tourism services and improve the relevant supporting facilities.

4. Summary

The countryside has experienced a long development process, and its environmental space is spontaneously formed from the development of many years with a strong historical background. In recent years, with the implementation of rural revitalization strategy in China, rural landscape design has been widely concerned. Some scholars have conducted academic thinking and practical exploration. In general, we believe that the following aspects can be used to guide the landscape design of the countryside.

4.1. The transformation of rural landscape should take into account the folk customs and the characteristics of rural humanities, and create local cultural characteristics due to the potential of landscape construction and local conditions.

4.2. We should comprehensively investigate the detailed information of the rural landscape functional division, spatial layout, cultural heritage, pay attention to the integration with the surrounding environment, and achieve a harmonious coexistence of the whole and the local.

4.3. The landscape design should help the countryside integrate into the local history and culture, social values and regional background, and promote the healthy and sustainable development of the rural areas.

4.4. Reasonable and effective rural landscape planning benefits from the perfect rural planning and regulation system. At the same time, we must pay attention to the design of public institutions and social services, and effectively protect rural landscapes through public participation.

5. References

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