

Exploration on Teaching Reform of Rural Landscape Planning and Design Under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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ABSTRACT

Under the background of the national rural revitalization strategy, the course of rural landscape planning and design has been given a higher direction and is an important teaching type of landscape planning and design series courses. Based on the cognition of rural characteristic value and practical problems, this paper puts forward the teaching objectives and teaching points of rural landscape planning and design course, and takes Zhongba Island, Jiangjin, Chongqing as an example to explore the teaching practice.

Keywords: *Rural revitalization strategy, Rural landscape planning and design, Teaching reform, Construction of ecological civilization.*

1. COURSE TEACHING OBJECTIVES UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF RURAL REVITALIZATION

1.1. Rural Revitalization Strategy Background

The rural revitalization strategy was first put forward in 2017. The modernization of agriculture and rural areas are accelerated in accordance with the general requirements of thriving industries, livable ecology, civilized local customs, effective governance and a well-off life. The demolition and construction should not be carried out on a large scale. The preservation of ancient villages, the attention to the local flavor, the preservation of the rural style, the preservation of green mountains and clear waters, and the memory of nostalgia are highlighted.

In 2020, Chongqing put forward the strategic action plan for rural revitalization to build an ecologically-livable and beautiful countryside, and create a rural living environment.

Rural landscape planning and design is an important teaching type of landscape planning and design courses. Under the background of national rural revitalization strategy, rural landscape planning and design is given a higher direction^[1].

1.2. Course Teaching Objectives

1.2.1. Knowledge Level

Students are encouraged to know the concept and characteristics of rural and the rural landscape, understand and master the theory and method of rural landscape planning and design.

1.2.2. Ability Level

Students are trained in rural social investigation and the ability to explore scientific problems. Students are trained to develop comprehensive abilities of rural landscape planning and design, such as engineering practice, critical thinking spirit, communication and expression, and teamwork, to solve complex problems in rural construction.

1.2.3. Value Level

Students are trained in cognition of rural ecological, social, cultural and economic values and ecological service functions^[2]. Students are guided to set up the correct values and scientific concept of rural planning^[3]. Students' enthusiasm for the study and research of rural planning and construction are enhanced^[4].

2. TEACHING ESSENTIALS OF RURAL LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND DESIGN COURSE

2.1. Cultivate Correct Planning Value Orientation

2.1.1. Equality

In the past, rural areas have been neglected in planning practice^[5]. Only when we realize that the countryside and the city are equal and believe that the countryside and the city can carry the happy life of human beings, can the countryside be guided into an ideal living environment by the rural landscape planning.

2.1.2. Take Villagers as Foundation

Rural area has the dual attributes of historical and cultural heritage and real living environment, and the residents of the village are the owners of the rural area. Therefore, rural landscape planning must serve the interests of residents^[6].

2.1.3. Adjust Measures to Local Conditions

Rural landscape planning should avoid "one village in a thousand", and emphasize the differences of natural region, history and humanities, social economy and rural population, so that rural people can live in harmony with nature, traditional culture can be inherited, and individual and society can progress together.

2.1.4. "Process Planning" is Greater than "Blueprint planning"

Rural landscape planning is not to draw a static ideal blueprint, but to work with the local government, grass-roots organizations and villagers to find a way to revitalize rural development. The meaning of "process planning" is greater than that of "blueprint planning", and the effectiveness of "action planning" is better than that of rural landscape overall planning.

2.2. Theoretical Cognition is Integrated with Design Practice

2.2.1. Progressive Integration of Theories Related to Rural Landscape

The course of rural landscape planning and design covers theoretical knowledge of multiple disciplines such as society, history, culture, economy and ecology, but students cannot understand and apply many theoretical knowledge in a short time, so it is necessary

to prioritize theories of these related disciplines. For example, ecology should be placed in the first place in theoretical cognition, ecology priority should be taken as the first principle of planning, and then theories of rural society, history and culture should be gradually introduced into teaching.

In the preliminary analysis stage, students should be inspired to cross and integrate these theoretical knowledge, and analyze their synergies and contradictions in this field, so as to encourage students to form their own open conclusions.

2.2.2. Principles of Rural Landscape Planning Based on Theoretical Cognition

The multiple paths of rural landscape construction are applied. For villages with large scale and good conditions for comprehensive development, the construction of public space landscape and the allocation of service facilities should be strengthened. For villages with rich historical resources and beautiful pastoral scenery, we should strengthen the protection of traditional villages and highlight their rural characteristics. For ordinary villages, environmental improvement and landscape upgrading should be strengthened. Different types of villages should have different rural landscape construction paths.

The rural landscape planning need "Seek common ground while reserving differences". "Seeking common ground" means that rural landscape planning still needs to use the basic planning principles and design basis of urban areas. "Reserving differences" refers to mastering and applying theories and methods of rural landscape planning that are different from those of cities.

Sustainable planning and design on the basis of protection is pivotal. In the planning process, the historical culture, local characteristics and ecological environment of rural areas should be fully understood and retained to the greatest extent. Only proper development based on protection can obtain good social effect and higher economic benefit.

3. TEACHING PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND DESIGN OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES IN ZHONGBA ISLAND, JIANGJIN

3.1. Basic Overview of Zhongba Island as the Traditional Village

Zhongba Island is an island in the center of the river surrounded by water located in the southwest of Shima Town, Jiangjin District, Chongqing. It has the reputation of "the largest island from the Yangtze River to Chongqing". Zhongba island has the rich natural resources and historical cultural resources. It has

characteristic landscape elements like sugarcane fields, century-old longan trees, wetland scenery, colorful stone beach, patches of grass sea, ancient agricultural residence, characteristic culture. Zhongba Island has the natural ecological beauty of island, the beauty of rural village and the beauty of the human history.

3.2. Teaching Content Framework of "Theory + Practice"

Rural landscape is a countryside landscape with obvious rural settlement characteristics based on natural

Table 1. The teaching content framework of "theory + practice" in rural landscape planning and design

Rural landscape type	Cognitive theories	Design practice
Natural ecological landscape	Landscape ecology, River ecology	Ecological space structure, Ecological protection and restoration
Agricultural production landscape	Theory of productive landscape and agricultural multiple function	Planning and layout of agriculture and forestry industry
Rural architectural landscape	The theory of traditional dwellings architecture	Rural building style control, Rural public building design
Rural Life Landscape	Rural sociology, Rural geography	Public service facilities and public space planning, Activity planning
Historical and cultural landscape	Cultural landscape heritage, Cultural history theory	Planning for historical and cultural protection and utilization

landscape and agricultural production^[8]. The practice of rural landscape planning and design should be based on the theoretical cognition of various rural landscape, such as landscape ecology, productive landscape, rural sociology, rural geography, cultural landscape heritage and other theories^[9,10].

Only by understanding these theories can we have a more scientific cognition of the rural landscape, and then carry out the corresponding reasonable rural landscape planning and design practice (Table 1).

3.3. Design Tasks of Each Stage

The general task requirements of Zhongba Island landscape planning include the preserved village pattern, repaired traditional buildings, the protected historical environment elements and the improved living environment.

Four stages of the task are as follows: value and problem identification, direction and goal establishment, master planning and design, architectural style control and detailed landscape design (Table 2).

Table 2. The task requirements of rural landscape planning and design course

Stage of course	Week	Mission requirements	Achievement content
The first stage Values and problems identification	1	Site research, analysis of related policy, planning and excellent case	A3 text: Analysis of location, road, topography, ecological sensitivity, landscape resources, current landscape zoning
	2	Analyze the site situation, summarize current problems and characteristics	
The second stage Direction and goals establishment	3	Rural landscape special direction based on problems and features	A3 text: Case study, vision, planning objectives, industrial planning, spatial strategy, project staff, etc.
	4	Establish planning objectives, form technical paths and strategies	
The third stage Overall planning and design	5	Rural landscape overall planning, overall spatial layout	A3 text: Functional zoning, land use, spatial layout, road system, public facilities, landscape, recreation, plants, etc.
	6	Special content research and planning design	
The fourth stage Architectural style control,detailed landscape design	7	Control building features and formulate regulation guidelines	A3 text: Architectural style control, node landscape design(4), waterfront space, ecological environment design,etc.
	8	Detailed landscape design, layout and design analysis of important nodes	
The fifth stage Results submitted	9	Results report	Report the design results in PPT within 10 minutes.

3.4. Teaching Reform Achievements Display

After teaching reform and exploration, the course has achieved good teaching effects and teaching results. Most students have submitted relatively complete and

excellent results (Figure 1). In addition, the revised and improved design of Zhongba Island village based on course teaching supports the practical achievements of Jiangjin Rural Design Studio.

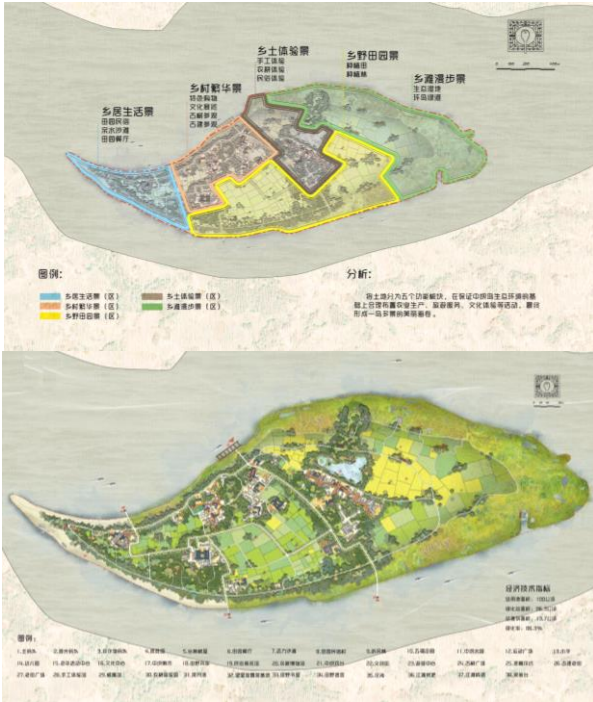


Figure 1 Student achievement drawing display

4. CONCLUSION

The course of rural landscape planning and design has been constantly adjusted and improved in terms of teaching content and teaching methods, so as to better strengthen the basic understanding of landscape architecture students about the rural areas and the participation in the practice of rural landscape design, establish correct values and construct scientific planning concepts, and make them become compound professionals.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

YU Qiao wring the paper and preside over the teaching work. GU Han and LAI Xiaohong participate in teaching work.

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