

## Discussion on Township Landscape Planning Mode and Design Method

Zhang Xuekun

Changji University, Department of Fine Arts, Changji, 831100, China

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**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the main modes of township landscape planning and explains the principles of township landscape planning and design. At the same time, the specific methods of protecting the sensitive areas of townships and towns, introducing ecological projects, further improving the landscape structure, creating harmonious artificial landscapes, and excavating and integrating regional cultures into township landscape planning and design are elaborated.

### 1. Introduction

At this stage, the intensity of township construction in China has increased. In order to realize the economic income growth of township residents, it is extremely necessary to implement township landscape planning and design. For the township landscape, between the urban landscape and the pure natural landscape, it is an idyllic scenery with self-sufficient life characteristics. Because of its natural and humanistic characteristics, it is also a unique tourism resource. Therefore, the development of township landscape planning and design has a very high practical significance.

### 2. Brief Description of Township Landscape Planning and Design

For the design of township landscape planning, it mainly completes the creation of sustainable township ecosystem through the rational arrangement of rural land and material and space resources existing on the land. There are relatively many subject areas involved in township landscape planning and design, including geography, landscape ecology, aesthetics, architecture, economics, policy and law. In the actual design, not only must we meet short-term needs, but also achieve long-term benefits of geographical development. With the support of township landscape planning and design, the coordination of social economy, nature and culture has been realized, and the local biological environment has also been enriched. Therefore, the implementation of township landscape planning is extremely necessary.

### 3. The Main Mode Analysis of Township Landscape Planning

#### 3.1. Inward-looking development model

##### 3.1.1. Straight line planning mode

In this planning mode, spatial landscape planning is mainly concentrated in squares and commercial streets. Based on the main road, set up special buildings on both sides. At the same time, memorial sculptures are still to be set up in the corresponding squares. In the linear planning mode, local resources are concentrated in the main landscape zone, which realizes the integration planning of human resources, materials and treasury, and promotes industrial concentration and better development of the local economy. However, due to the problem of insufficient service radius and unbalanced economic development in the large-scale towns and towns, this model is more suitable for township landscape planning with relatively small area.

##### 3.1.2. Scattered planning mode

The landscape planning area set in this mode is multi-point, and its distribution is relatively

scattered. Compared with the linear planning mode, the scatter-type planning mode mainly divides the township into multiple areas, and completes the landscape center landscape setting in combination with the different levels, realizing the landscape sharing. However, if the hierarchical relationship is not well handled, it will lead to “all tasteless” of township landscape planning.

### **3.1.3. Composite planning mode**

In this model, a combination of multiple planning modes is used, including ring planning, linear planning, scatter planning, and so on. Among them, in the circular planning, the local traffic structure is mainly utilized, so that multiple roads and loops form a ring structure, and protective green spaces are introduced to complete the environmental protection of townships and complete the construction of a circular ecological corridor. Compared with the other two inward-oriented development models, this model is relatively perfect, but it is not suitable for towns and villages with relatively backward economic development and low regional area.

### **3.2. Export-oriented development model**

In the export-oriented development model, the township landscape not only serves the tourist population, but also provides services for local residents, and is more inclined to tourism landscape. Among them, different planning areas such as village-town dense areas, open areas, and ecologically sensitive areas can be set up, and targeted planning methods are applied. Among them, in the planning of village and town intensive areas, the construction of forestry belts should be emphasized; in the planning of open areas, the protection of cultivated land should be completed; in the planning of ecologically sensitive areas, the environmental quality of the corresponding areas should be maintained.

## **4. The Specific Method of Township Landscape Planning and Design**

### **4.1. Principles of township landscape planning and design**

#### **4.1.1. Principles of maximizing economic and production functions**

Townships are important economic regional units that provide important support in the development of rural economies. Based on this, in the actual township landscape planning, we must build a well-off society as the core goal, optimize the design of township traffic, build a township logistics center, and provide support for the circulation of goods. The economic and production functions must be maximized under the premise of ensuring the ecological environment of townships and towns.

#### **4.1.2. Principles for the conservation of biological and landscape diversity**

Compared with cities, towns and villages have richer landscapes and biological resources. Based on the independent landscape form, the township landscape can be divided into farming landscape, rural settlement landscape, heritage protection landscape, wild landscape, leisure landscape, mining landscape, woodland landscape, culture landscape, industrial landscape and network landscape[1]. It can be seen that the landscape of townships is diverse and is the main area for protecting biological and landscape diversity. Therefore, in the actual planning of township landscapes, we must focus on the protection of living and landscape.

#### **4.1.3. Principles for sustainable use of landscape resources**

In towns and villages, it contains abundant animal and plant resources, mineral resources and land resources. In the long-term development, the use of these resources is mainly for extensive development and utilization, resulting in great damage to township resources and environment, which is not conducive to the better development of towns and villages. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce the concept of sustainable development and complete the specification of resource development and landscape planning.

#### **4.1.4. Public participation and economic feasibility principles**

For township resources, the main body of renewal and benefit acquisition is local residents. Therefore, in the design of township landscape planning, it is necessary to ensure that all designs are recognized by local residents. At the same time, because the township economy is relatively backward, it is necessary to reduce costs as much as possible in planning and design to ensure the feasibility of planning and design.

#### **4.1.5. Principles for preserving and developing cultural atmosphere**

Due to the different regions, the unique local culture is included in the towns and villages, showing the style of towns and towns in a specific historical stage. Based on this, in the planning and design of township landscapes, it is necessary to focus on the refinement and integration of local special culture, customs and folk customs, and avoid the homogeneity of township landscape planning and design.

#### **4.1.6. Overall planning and design coordination and harmony principle**

In the actual design, the township landscape must be regarded as a whole to complete the planning, and to ensure the coordination of people and the environment, economic development and resources and environment, biology and biology, biology and abiotics. It is necessary to fully implement the concept of protection, complete the design with regional development as the main goal, and achieve the effect of improving the living conditions and economic income of local residents.

#### **4.2. Focusing on sensitive areas that protect the ecological environment of towns and villages**

By protecting important and special environmentally sensitive areas in towns and villages, the basic context of township landscapes can be grasped. Because the sensitive areas of the ecological environment can not only highlight the characteristics of the regional landscape, but also relatively fragile, can not withstand more damage, and the damage experienced is difficult to make up later[2]. Therefore, in the implementation of township landscape planning, it is necessary to set a planning method for ecologically sensitive areas, with a focus on strengthening the protection of the corresponding areas. In this process, field investigations should be carried out, and analysis and evaluation should be carried out to determine the actual scope of the ecologically sensitive areas, environmental tolerance and so on. At the same time, it is necessary to set protection measures to avoid problems such as excessive use of land and improper development in planning.

#### **4.3. Further improve the landscape structure**

In order to ensure the effect of township landscape design, relevant personnel need to further improve the basic structure in the township landscape, so that multiple landscape systems are effectively connected in series, and finally form a stable township landscape system. For the landscape structure, it mainly contains the existence basis for the circulation of various materials, the intersection of information and the flow of energy. Therefore, only by ensuring the perfection of the landscape structure can we ensure that the landscape function is maximized. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to identify the weak links of the landscape structure and add supplements. For example, the construction of corridors, the green areas, woodlands, mountains, rivers, etc. in the towns and towns are included in the landscape structure, forming self-contained The supply, college and dynamic landscape structure system ensures the integrity and value of township landscape planning and design.

#### **4.4. Introduction of ecological engineering**

In the traditional township landscape planning and design, more manual transformation methods are used. Under this transformation mode, the planning goal can be achieved in a short period of time, but in the long run, such a transformation method needs sustained and large amount of human resources and energy as support, and is not in line with sustainable development and ecological protection. Idea[3]. Therefore, in the current township landscape planning and design, it is

necessary to introduce ecological engineering methods to ensure the diversity of the corresponding ecological environment. In this way, it is possible to construct a richly-fledged “habitat environment” to achieve self-growth and self-recovery, and to a certain extent resist external influences. At this time, there is no need to carry out excessive manual management, and landscape resources can be used continuously.

#### **4.5. Creating a harmonious artificial landscape**

In the township landscape planning and design, the use of appropriate artificial landscapes can enrich the landscape content and promote the coordination between the landscapes. It can be said that it is extremely necessary to add artificial landscapes in the design of township landscape planning. At this time, the degree of harmony between the artificial landscape and the natural landscape of the township should be considered. The overall layout of the artificial landscape of the township should be completed in combination with the geographical location, current conditions, nature scale, and aesthetic requirements of the township. It should be noted that when designing artificial landscapes, it is important to adhere to regional characteristics to form a unified overall beauty with other landscapes.

#### **4.6. Excavating and integrating regional culture**

Due to differences in geography and development history, different regional cultures exist in various township areas. Therefore, in the planning and design of township landscapes, it is necessary to focus on the local unique culture and integrate it into the landscape construction. In this process, we must pay attention to the comprehensiveness and detail of regional cultural integration, focusing on regional cultural factors in landscape essays, ground paving, plant configuration, etc., to ensure the coordination of overall township landscape planning and design.

### **5. Summary**

In summary, the township landscape planning coordinates the relationship between social economy, nature and culture, and also enriches the local biological environment and has high practical value. On the basis of determining the township landscape planning model, through the implementation of the principles of township landscape planning and design, focusing on protecting sensitive areas of township ecological environment, introducing ecological engineering, further improving landscape structure, creating harmonious artificial landscapes, excavating and integrating regional culture, The optimization of township landscape planning ensures the actual value of planning and design and promotes the sustainable development of township landscape.

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