

Practice of Integrating Rural Urbanization Landscape Design into Higher Vocational Education in Shanghai

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Keywords: planning research analysis landscape design higher vocational education ecological culture talent cultivation

Abstract: To cultivate students' practical ability and innovative ability, it is necessary to incorporate practical training into the classroom, lead students into the project, and solve a series of practical, economic, reform, planning and ideology designs by means of real-life case teaching. The problem is to improve the quality of teaching while cultivating comprehensive talents to take on the important responsibility of landscape design.

1. Introduction

China is undergoing a vigorous development of rural urbanization, which has led to the development of the entire environment. As the largest international city on the eastern coast of China, how to make the urban landscape design of rural suburbs in Shanghai enable rural residents to have a natural ecological and modern living environment, and to make economic, ecological and cultural win-win, and make Shanghai The overall development is more unique. On January 5, 2001, the Shanghai Municipal Government issued the "Pilot Opinions on Promoting Urban Development in Shanghai", which clarified the key development of "One City and Nine Towns" during the "10th Five-Year Plan" period in Shanghai.

2. Higher vocational education model

Higher vocational education is a model of higher education that I have developed vigorously in recent years. Its teaching characteristics are to adapt to the needs of the society and to design the students' knowledge, ability, quality structure and training plan based on the cultivation of technical application ability. The purpose is to cultivate students' technical application ability and occupy a large proportion in the teaching plan; the combination of teachers and students and actual laborers, the combination of theory and practice is the basic way of talent training; combined with the above characteristics of higher vocational teaching, I put landscape design The basic theory is uploaded in the classroom, combined with the unique mode of higher vocational education, leading students to the site inspection, combining practice and theory, taking students on the project site analysis, on-site speech discussion, on-site design classroom work completion Guide the design based on the data, transform the realistic training course with the aim of aesthetic ecology, improve the quality of teaching and improve the quality of teaching. At the same time, I will guide students not to use documents instead of books, but to start from human emotions and scales. Go to research projects and question the realistic and appropriate design from an ecological and cultural perspective. Sex.

Therefore, combined with scientific research, students have conducted research on training in Shanghai surrounding projects. One of the key research projects is the urbanization around Huinan Town: First of all, in the classroom, I asked the students to make a general understanding of the research project. The students basically found the geographical location of the project, the economic profile, the climate characteristics related to the landscape design, the types of agricultural plants and so on. The second step is to let the students find the master plan, the landscape plan and some planning materials for the area where the research project is located. There must be a clear understanding of the planned project, which is fundamental to the research and post-design.

3. Shanghai rural urbanization landscape survey

Survey area: Leading students to the location of the project. Due to the large area, I generally divide into several groups. Each group is responsible for investigating the allocated areas. This is efficient and each student can conduct detailed research. In research

Through the practice of the above process, the students have invested all their energy, because they participated in the research and let them come to the scene, let them feel the importance of design, what to see, what to change, how to design, to achieve ideals and dreams. All the way has become a visually open, ideological and operational participation, very active efforts to complete classroom practice projects, from plant planting to configuration, from regional seasons to material matching, from the design of actual road materials to the entire site. The overall coordination, students learn a lot of social knowledge, scientific knowledge, design knowledge that has never been exposed. And combined with scientific research and investigation, designed different programs, the design plan is also very good, and the enthusiasm is improved and participated in the domestic landscape design competition. While the students' hands-on ability is enhanced, they also realize that through the rural landscape planning and design, they change the concept of one-sided attention to the city's face and form a new concept of harmonious development between man and nature and society. The city, suburbs and rural areas are integrated, and the ecology is protected. And sustainable development, protecting rural traditions, meeting the design requirements of rural life, and building a new home of spiritual civilization.

Jinze Town, one of the project research: There is a comparison to be able to have a clear understanding and growth. In the classroom, I explained why I should take this remote town in the outer suburbs as the research target. The students quickly realized the importance of the influence of the distance and the economic development. First of all, the students are looking for the location, economic profile, climate characteristics related to landscape design, types of agricultural plants, etc. on Baidu.

It emphasizes that the old town of Kanazawa protects the original ecology in the process of urbanization to develop the tourism economy. The newly expanded Jinze Town should be the continuation of the river in the old town, the combination of various types of bridges and the decoration of various flowers and shrubs. The pattern that changed in the years changed only the material shape of the building and the spaciousness of the traffic. What is constant is the echo of the inner feelings of the human being. The development of the water system allows the village to retain its original temperament, and also maintains the cultural heritage of the village, so that vegetables have become the focus and highlight of landscape design, making the vegetable field and Huze stream into a landscape with ornamental value. Giving aesthetic value also brings economic benefits.

The students of the new era like the original ecological protection design project, which is a kind of echo of inner feelings. They can protect the inheritance and development of culture with consciousness and action, and can boldly use their own design methods in the classroom to explore How old towns and towns are naturally coordinated with new architectural style towns, without isolation and disconnection. It is also recognized that the water system plays an important soul role in the design of Jinze Town. It understands the development concept of protecting ecology and sustainable development. It not only broadens the knowledge, but also enhances the meaning of design to the economic level. At the interface of people's livelihood, I understand that design is not only the meaning of aesthetics, but also the meaning of survival. This is the connotation of design and the essence of teaching and educating people. It is not just the teaching of knowledge that is to educate people.

The third research project: urbanization design of Chuansha Town-inheritance and development: Compared with the first two projects, this training research project is the urbanization of Chuansha Town. The significance of the selection is that Chuansha Town is located in Shanghai East. Suburb, the south side of the Yangtze River estuary, 5 kilometers away from Pudong International Airport, especially the Disney project country landed in the town of Chuansha, and adjacent to the China (Shanghai) free trade experimental zone, the radiation effects of major projects and policies, prompted Sichuan The strategic position of sand has been greatly enhanced. It is also a town of basic

urbanization. Before the investigation, in the classroom, we made a horizontal comparison of the first two projects, rationalized the practice and theoretical ideas, and investigated the protected area of the ancient town of Chuansha. The old building's street protection was well repaired and kept intact. The ancient style, without deliberate work, the various cultural monuments in the ancient town is the highlight of the Chuansha culture, but the plants are obviously too few, lacking a little water flow aura. It's just not popular enough. The integration of new and old buildings requires landscape design coordination, and the highlights are not vivid enough. Landscape design of the new town and landscape design of the village.

Compared with foreign projects, the urbanization of rural Europe is not characterized by large urbanization, but urbanization in situ. It is to transform villages and villages into modern urban living conditions and transform the rural natural and human environment. The countryside becomes beautiful and comfortable, suitable for living and living, for all nationals to travel, vacation, and residence. As the first country to achieve rural urbanization, the beautiful and comfortable living conditions of the English countryside made the Chinese scholar Lin Yutang express his feelings of "staying in the English countryside" in the early 20th century. A good living environment can attract urban citizens, thus transforming the structure of rural residents. For example, in his famous book "Garden City", Ebenezer Howard emphasized the important role of new city construction in resolving the functions of the central city and connecting with urban and rural areas. Later, Britain, France and other countries used the new city construction to solve the "urban disease in London and Paris." "The problem has achieved great performance in Europe. Drawing on foreign experience, landscape design should also be considered from these aspects. On the one hand, the rural settlements will be transformed into urban settlements, transformed into attractive and livable places, and the urban living conditions, living conditions and life concepts will be "going to the countryside". Let the life of small towns and villages be no different from those of big cities.

4. Summary

Shanghai's surrounding urban and rural urbanization has a long-term economic development, some loss of cultural protection, some excavation to restore the original appearance, and some completely lost the cultural tradition with the development of the metropolis, in the end To follow the development of the times, how landscape design can improve the environment, beautify life, protect the ecology, and inherit sustainable development. We need to solve problems constantly and continue to accept challenges. The horizontal comparison of urban landscape design makes the characteristics of rural urbanization landscape design in Shanghai clear. Summarized a lot of shortcomings

First, influenced by the style of Shanghai's international metropolis, most of the rural urbanization is based on modern architecture.

Main, cement road laying, greening and planting supplemented by the basic pattern.

Second, there is a big gap in the planning of urban development, and landscape design has also created a gap.

Chuansha has made great efforts on the basis of geographical location and industry, and landscape design has also taken a big step forward with planning. The planning of Huinan Town is basically messy, and now the landscape design improvement is only a big change in landscape design such as the intersection of road traffic. The planning and unification of Jinze Town has a slower pace, and the landscape design of the small plan does not accelerate in the natural environment.

Third, in the process of urbanization in various rural areas, the connection between new and old towns is chaotic, style is chaotic, and scenery

Look at the chaos. There is no clear positioning of landscape design, and Jinze Town is relatively better positioned to maintain its original ecology.

Fourth, in the newly expanded urbanization landscape design, too many imitations, too many copying, too much

The plant configuration is similar, there is no innovation, there is no breakthrough in cultural heritage, no personality.

Fifth, every rural urbanization landscape design is trying to find its own positioning point, but it

seems to be blunt.

It seems to be far-fetched, this will ask us a question. We want to live poetically. How can our ecological environment adapt to the development of the future era?

Sixth, all urbanization landscape design is based on greening, ecological and sustainable.

Development does not have much performance on landscape design projects, which is a question we need to think deeply.

Seventh, the destruction of the corporate industry around Shanghai and the living environment of residential houses is far from improving, only

It is not enough to improve by artistic landscape design. It requires the whole society to pay attention to people's livelihood, pay attention to the environment, pay attention to ecology and protect our homeland.

Eighth, in the rural urbanization stage, large rural landscapes have rapidly evolved into urban landscapes. But in the suburbs of Shanghai

During the process of urbanization in the district, there have been a series of problems such as the inconsistency between the development of suburban towns and the development of central urban areas, the destruction of ecological environment by suburban towns and the excessive dispersion of suburban towns and industrial areas. This has also caused some difficulties in landscape design. . This is also the problem of planning and landscape design improvement in the future.

Ninth, the construction of rural central villages is based on the current situation that the peasants in Shanghai suburbs are too scattered.

In summary, students apply design theory and practical training to their homework and competitions. The following two designs are excellent design work winning in the competition.

The main goal of the landscape design major in higher vocational colleges is to cultivate more technically talented people, and to cultivate more talents with professional skills. On the surface, it is an artistic creation. In the classroom, students are trained in predictive communication, software production and design performance through theoretical teaching. It is also necessary to cultivate students' practical training ability and innovative ability, and guide them to personalize and boldly play. Innovation, advancing with the times, rather than sticking to the rules and self-restraint. In the curriculum, practical training must be included in the classroom, leading students into the project, entering the social market, and extending the classroom content to the scene----such as Huinan, Jinze Town and Chuansha Town in rural urbanization Wait for the real space to examine, analyze, and design. This is also how to explore a unique landscape design method on the development path has become our task. At the same time, avoid the single form of classroom theory, let students explore the existing landscape design problems, combine the training and design problems, guide the social development trend, conform to the needs of the society, and meet the requirements of the reality to train students. Observing ability and design ability can have strong practical ability. Such improved teaching method is the inevitable result of improving teaching quality. Using real-life case teaching, we can see a series of realistic, economic, reform, planning, and ideological issues in design, so as to cultivate students' true requirements for the future development of the country. Let students know that people have a long way to go to poetic landscape design. Only when the teaching mode is constantly changing and trying, and the teaching methods are constantly improved, can we cultivate comprehensive and compound talents with stronger professional skills and social needs.

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