

Rural Landscape Evaluation Research Under Environmental Aesthetics Vision

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were to (1) study the rural landscape lies in combining the concept of environmental aesthetics and the evaluation methods (2) to analyzes the theoretical development of rural landscape evaluation comprehensively, so as to build a plan for the construction of a native and rural landscape evaluation system in China, and then conduct reasonable protection and planning of rural landscapes reasonably and design, promote the construction of beautiful villages with contemporary happiness, livability, and sustainable development of Chinese contemporary Chinese. This study uses an expert evaluation method, psychological physics method, and hierarchical analysis method to promote the construction and development of rural landscapes, and support it with certain evaluation technologies. They were selected by questionnaires from Villagers, experts, students. The instrument for collecting data was through table analysis and computer analysis. The analysis data by descriptive statistics and content analysis.

The research results were found as follows;

1. The formation of rural landscape space originated from the interaction between human production activities, life activities and natural environment. It is an important part of the perception of rural landscapes. Humans can have a sense of perception and experience in the form of rural landscape space.

2. The evaluation results show that the rural landscape with farming is distributed in F10, E9, G9, J6, K6 and other plots. These areas include farmland, fruit forests and other elements

Keywords: Rural Landscape, Environmental Aesthetics, Landscape Evaluation

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Introduction

In the 40 years of reform and opening up, China's urbanization process has accelerated significantly. The so-called urbanization is more compared to the concept of the countryside. Urbanization not only expands the urban space and the number of urban residents, but also qualitatively the original culture and its relics into old and abandoned. The movement of people brings cultural movements, which then causes cultural encounters, exchanges and integration, thereby generating the comparison and thinking of their own culture and the culture of other. After 1949, especially after reform and opening up, the huge social changes brought about by policy factors caused a strong impact on this cycle society and deconstructed the cultural space where this system was located. One of this shock is unprecedented population. It should be mentioned that there are many reasons for the movement of the population, but the continuous population movement must be premised by changing the way of living. This change is to leave people from dependence on land cultivation, and even from dependence on the original cultural space. From the perspective of reality, in order to adapt to this change, technology innovation has also become a necessary condition. The first is the technology of building bridges and bridges, making Unicom of various cultural spaces possible. Then there is the development of carrier technology, the continuous improvement of automobile performance, the continuous development of train carrier and high-speed railway, and the breakthrough of aerospace technology have improved the efficiency and effectiveness of population flow, thereby accelerating the exchange of various cultural spaces after Unicom after China Unicom. communicate. The second is the great development of network communication technology.

Since the 1960s, Europe and the United States and other countries have achieved great achievements on the construction of modernization. At the same time, due to the rapid development of population growth, urban expansion and industrial, energy, transportation and other industries, the natural environment has suffered a certain degree of destruction. In the background of the increasing environmental crisis, government departments and researchers from all walks of life from all walks of life have carried out research on the protection of landscape resources from different disciplines such as aesthetics, philosophy, sociology, and ecology. Practice is one of the focus of research. For example, the rural landscape evaluation system established by the United States, through the collaboration of different departments such as the Forestry Bureau, the Land

Administration, and the soil Protection Agency, formulated a landscape visual resource management system (VMS), the landscape visual management system (VRM) and the landscape resource management system (LRM) and so on. The American rural landscape evaluation has been rationally used in a hierarchical transformation model, and it proposes a five-level transformation model of preservation, reservation, partial reservation, transformation, and maximum transformation. After the 1970s, Britain also started research on rural landscape evaluation. British landscape researchers have developed the theory of landscape evaluation from the original landscape quality evaluation of the landscape characteristics through decades of research. Any rural landscape has unique value characteristics, and rural landscapes are not different. Although the rural landscape planning and evaluation theory in developed western developed countries has been relatively mature, there are still many developed or underdeveloped countries and regions in the world. The gap between its urban and rural areas is large. It is conducive to environmental protection and rural governance in the context of globalization, and it is impossible to effectively promote the joint participation of different researchers in the landscape evaluation work, making the rural landscape evaluation lack of universal and public participation. Rural landscape evaluation should not be in the "elite" position in the western developed countries, and it cannot use some "speciality" to summarize the rural landscape of the world. Open, in -depth and diverse contemporary rural landscape evaluation systems, and then discuss the evaluation of contemporary rural landscapes in China, is the starting point of this study.

With the promotion of the revitalization of China's rural villages, the construction of villages and towns is developing at the speed of the development of rural development to urban development at the same speed. The value of ecological, cultural and visual art unique to many rural landscapes is being lost (Sun Chuanbo, 2021). The design of rural landscapes contains rich artistic processes, ignoring the changing trend of environmental aesthetics under the action of internal factors, which will not only reduce the stability of the landscape pattern and the feasibility of planning plans, but also hinder the availability of the social, economic and ecological environment, continuous development. The ideological argument about "artistic beauty and nature" in Western aesthetics has had an important impact on the formation of landscape evaluation theory. For example, Canadian scholar, Allen call, put forward aesthetic viewpoints such as "Natural American theory" and "Natural Environment Aesthetic Model", and American scholar ARNOLDBRLEANT proposed the "participation mode" aesthetic concept. The

principle of evaluation provides a reference for the construction of the Chinese country landscape evaluation method. At present, compared with European and American countries, China's rural landscape evaluation research has started late. Both the academic and national policy implementation, rural landscape evaluation has not received enough attention. Although since the 1990s, a group of scholars have been engaged in the evaluation of rural landscapes. Its research points are mostly the purpose of rural tourism and development. Few scholars are based on the characteristics of the countryside of China and the history, functions, and aesthetics. On the basis of ecological factors, the evaluation system for constructing Chinese rural landscapes. As a large agricultural country, China's rural landscape has characteristics, richness, and regional characteristics. However, for a long time, China's rural landscape evaluation still flows in the copy of the rural landscape evaluation model of Western countries. The overall mechanism of scholars and the public participation in evaluation. Clarifying the relationship between traditional aesthetics, environmental aesthetics and rural landscape evaluation theory will help provide the theoretical support of aesthetic theoretical support for China's rural landscape evaluation

This research paper presents is trying to explore the diversity of rural landscape evaluation methods in the aesthetic photos of environmental aesthetics. The feasibility, through the path of combining historical research and practical research, adds bricks to the theory of rural landscape evaluation in China to promote the protection, planning and development of rural landscape.

Research's objective

1. To study the rural landscape lies in combining the concept of environmental aesthetics and the evaluation methods
2. To analyzes the theoretical development of rural landscape evaluation comprehensively

Scope of the study

In this study, several villages in eastern Zhejiang were selected as research areas. First of all, the landscapes of these villages in eastern Zhejiang are the key to the Zhejiang government's key transformation, and they are representative in the construction of contemporary beautiful villages. Secondly, the convenient transportation of these villages provides feasibility for real surveys. In addition, these villages have the characteristics of

plain hills, rich natural landscape resources, flat terrain, and formal landscape forms. It is suitable for aesthetic evaluation of rural landscapes from the perspective of multiple perception

Methodology

The evaluation indicators at the aesthetic level of rural landscapes are mainly to evaluate the visual aesthetics of rural landscapes, and build visible factors such as color, texture, pattern patterns and forms. These visible factor shows visual aesthetic perception through layers, such as painting, richness, richness, etc. Therefore, these evaluation indicators are important indicators to measure the beauty quality of rural landscapes. The evaluation indicators of these aesthetic levels in this section are combed as follows:

1. Rural landscape node : The important node that appears in rural landscape is the landscape space element captured by the viewer's vision, and can quickly attract the sight of the viewers through a unique form, such as in the village viewing space, to guide the cards, publicize the publicity card, publicize the publicity Walls, ancient trees, ancient wells are important landscape nodes. This type of important landscape node has shaped the visual aesthetics of rural landscape with its shape, scale, color, and spatial layout. Therefore, whether the rural landscape nodes are harmonious and the surrounding environment, and whether the functionality, artistry of landscape nodes is consistent with the protection of the rural ecology, is an important indicator of the visual aesthetics of rural landscapes.

2. Road : The road is the skeleton of the countryside. The road is an important part of the space of rural landscape space. From the perspective of visual aesthetics, the winding road is more visually continuous and rich, but the straight road also has a high degree of beauty. The formation of rural road space is not only composed of the buildings on both sides of the road, but also the viewing view of the road. Therefore, when evaluating rural roads, it is necessary to comprehensively consider the landscape of the scene. In addition, the width of the road and the height ratio of the buildings on both sides of the road are also an important factor affecting the visual aesthetics of the rural landscape. The proportion of architecture and roads is appropriate, which will produce higher visual aesthetics. Therefore, when the visual aesthetics evaluation of

rural roads should be conducted, it should be comprehensively measured from factors such as scenes, depth of field, level and scale.

3. Vegetation: Vegetation is not only an important component of rural landscape space, but also the main element of natural landscape space. Both the color and shape of the vegetation can show the visual aesthetic characteristics. In terms of color, vegetation shows different colors through fruit, flowers, and bark, and different color changes are accompanied by changes in the season. In terms of form, the vegetation includes trees, shrubs, and fruit wood quilts. Through reasonable planting configuration, it can have good visual quality. Therefore, the shape, color, texture, odor and other factors of vegetation are suitable for index factors for aesthetic evaluation.

4.Terrain: The terrain is the basic element in the rural landscape space. The greater the ups and downs of the terrain, the richer the changes in the village landscape space. The changes in terrain can change the shape of the rural space and produce a variety of rural landscape effects. For example, in the mountainous rural landscape, the strong vertical terrain is in sharp contrast to the flat terrain formation, giving viewers a strong visual tension.

5.Water body: Water body is a dynamic element in rural landscape. In terms of water, the two -dimensional pattern presented by the water surface has a visual aesthetic function. In addition, water bodies can enrich the space levels in rural landscapes and attract the visual attention of viewers. Therefore, in this indicator, visual aesthetics evaluation is mainly through the shape, size and quality of the water body.

Relocation of Rural Rights Relocation of Landscape Evaluation

1. Qualitative evaluation index value. Rural landscape perception, aesthetics and cultural evaluation indicators are soft indicators. They need to obtain data in the form of questionnaires and quantify their indicator weight value. In order to enable the obtained data to objectively and truly reflect the quality of rural landscapes, the survey targets should be considered as comprehensive as possible, such as choosing a mixed investigation of men and women, professionals and non - professional, local residents and tourists. The ratio between categories. In the data survey, the more the number of subjects, the more accurately reflect the results of the survey. However, in the actual process, it is limited by various factors and cannot satisfy the most ideal request for

maximum data. The relationship between the "Social Survey Law" analyzes the relationship between the number of specimens and the scope of errors, and the number of investigations of the SD method is usually 20-50. The more the survey, the more accurate the results. The use of SD method vague evaluation scores can analyze the indicator factors of perception, aesthetics, and cultural levels, and obtain the results of the evaluation index weight value results through data quantitative methods. In the evaluation process, first of all, each evaluation factor needs to be classified by SD method, gives the corresponding score value according to the hierarchical standard, and then the subject is scored according to the personal experience. For example, in the level of rural landscape perception, the scoring mode of the "preferences" indicator, as shown in Figure 1 shown.

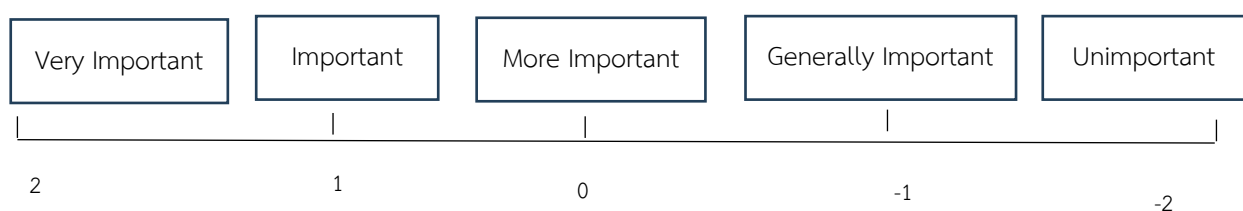


Figure 1 Rural landscape preference evaluation index mode

Source: I painted myself.

2. Quantitative evaluation index value. Quantitative evaluation index value Some evaluation indicators at the ecological and aesthetic level of rural landscapes are hard indicators, including slope, slope, terrain diversity, vegetation diversity, soil stability, viewing distance, relative slope, visual probability and eye -catching. You need to use GIS technology to obtain GIS technology acquisition Data and quantitative evaluation. The determination of quantitative evaluation index values depends on the accuracy of collecting data. GIS technology can statistics on the space and attribute data of various indicators and conduct quantitative analysis.

The analysis of the comprehensive qualitative index value of this chapter, through the expert evaluation method and the expert consultation method, distribute 220 cases of rural landscape evaluation indicators (see Appendix A), recycle valid questionnaire 206, and finally calculate the weight value of various indicators (Table 1)

Table 1. Rights value of rural landscape evaluation indicators

Index layer	Identity value	Layer of indicator factor		Weight	Indicator Nature
Perception	0.250	Vision	color	0.188	Qualitative
			Texture	0.158	Qualitative
			Painting	0.173	Qualitative
			unique	0.167	Qualitative
		Association		0.059	Qualitative
		Tactile		0.067	Qualitative
		memory		0.058	Qualitative
		sound		0.041	Qualitative
		smell		0.038	Qualitative
		Preference		0.051	Qualitative
		Rural intention	Farming	0.230	Qualitative
			Natural	0.175	Qualitative
			Leisure	0.140	Qualitative
			Simplicity	0.225	Qualitative
			Locality	0.230	Qualitative
Aesthetics	0.350	Rural landscape space form	Road	0.125	Qualitative
			Rural landscape node	0.105	Qualitative
			vegetation	0.262	Qualitative
			terrain	0.245	Qualitative
			Water body	0.263	Qualitative
			Viewing distance	0.213	Quantitative
			Relative slope	0.261	Quantitative
			Visual probability	0.244	Quantitative
			Eye -catching	0.282	Quantitative

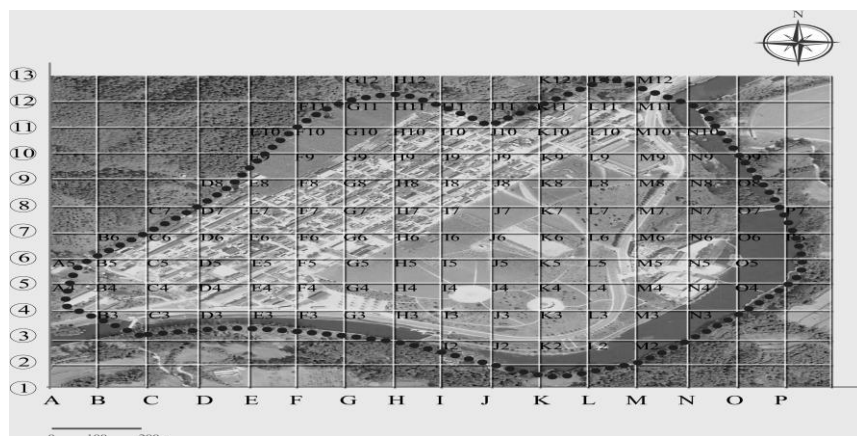
Table 1. Rights value of rural landscape evaluation indicators (Cons.)

Index layer	Identity value	Layer of indicator factor	Weight	Indicator Nature
Cultural level	0.200	Historical figures and events	0.263	Qualitative
		Historic architecture	0.214	Qualitative
		Folk legend	0.211	Qualitative
		Traditional folk customs	0.141	Qualitative

Source: Author Self -painted

Research step

1. The first step is to determine the location. Through the satellite map, the geographical location of Xie Zhang's countryside is positioned in detail, and then the map of Xie Zhang villages in the satellite map with the help of software is used to intercept the map of Xie Zhang in the satellite map. This section is based on Xie Zhang's rural construction land as a red line standard, and properly adjusted, and then determines the scope of research. After the frame is fixed, the author divides the 100M × 100M grille module on the map, and is marked with the architectural charting method. , 3, 4 ... are marked, and determine the name of each area according to the marking of the vertical axis, as shown in Figure 2 shown.

**Figure 2** Xie Zhang Rural Regional Location

Source: I painted myself.

2. Second Step is to investigate and investigate. From March of 2022 to July 2022, the author conducted on -site investigations on each area that was divided, and carried out multiple angles of photos one by one to collect, organize, and summarize the data.

3. The third step is to determine the weight value of the indicator. This section uses hierarchical analysis methods and expert scoring methods to determine the values of each level of evaluation indicators. Based on the leveling layer in the hierarchical analysis method, the landscape evaluation indicators of Xie Zhang rural areas are divided into target layers, standard layers and factors (Figure 3), and then experts in the fields of architecture, psychology, environmental art design and other fields 220 questionnaires were distributed, and 206 valid questionnaires were recovered. By comparing the relative importance of two or two elements, the constructive weight judgment matrix, through the steps of layers of single -row, overall order sorting and consistency testing, etc., to perform the following calculations:

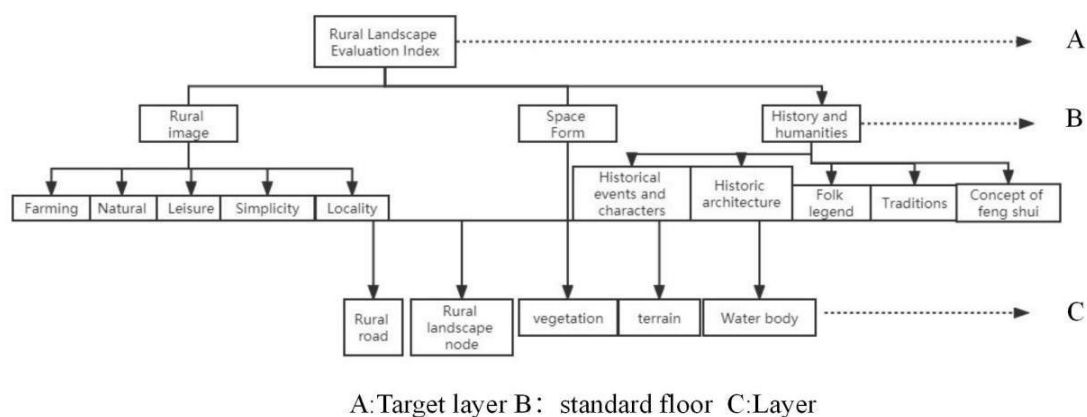


Figure 3 Landscape evaluation indicator

Source: Author Self -painted

Results

The formation of rural landscape space originated from the interaction between human production activities, life activities and natural environment. It is an important part of the perception of rural landscapes. Humans can have a sense of perception and experience in the form of rural landscape space. Overall understanding. American scholar Kevin Linde pointed out in the "Urban intention" pointed out that roads, borders,

regions, nodes, and logo are the five elements of urban space. This urban space division can also be used to analyze the spatial form of rural landscape. As the object of this study, the low mountain -sage space in Xiezhong Rural City, Taizhou City, Zhejiang Province has a unique appearance. According to material elements, rural space forms can be divided into natural elements and artificial elements. Natural elements include mountains, water bodies, terrain, vegetation and other spatial forms; space forms in artificial elements include buildings, streets, squares, courtyards, etc. According to the situation of Pearl Spring Village, this section adopts the expert questionnaire method and expert consultation method to select the evaluation indicators in the village's space form, and determine the five evaluation indicators of rural roads, rural landscape nodes, vegetation, water body, and terrain, and conduct. The corresponding landscape evaluation.

In the analysis of the rural landscape intentions of Xie Zhang, this section, respectively from the five attributes of farming, naturalness, simplicity, leisure and rusticity, Level evaluation. The evaluation results show that the rural landscape with farming is distributed in F10, E9, G9, J6, K6 and other plots. These areas include farmland, fruit forests and other elements. , Relatively beneficial to the construction of harmonious villages. In N7, N8, P7 and other plots, the harmonious characteristics of vegetation, water, and sky are reflected. These plots have high natural nature. G8, I9, B3, M4 and other land reflect the leisurely lifestyle of the village. These blocks are the main blocks of villagers chatting and taking a nap. Therefore, when a new round of rural landscape design and transformation, you can consciously conscious Keep or design leisurely space places to create a unique and comfortable rural atmosphere.

The results of this section show that the blocks that can most express the natural and rustic traits of the countryside are i3, K11, B5, and E8. The rural landscape in these blocks is simple and bright, without redundant and complicated decoration, but it is full of imagination; In the local evaluation indicators, the best blocks are J9, F5, etc. The area adapts to local conditions and uses local natural materials to create a full charm through the design of stone walls, wooden fences, straw, road, and outer façade of the building to create a full charm. The local atmosphere shows a strong ecological spirit.

The evaluation of Xie Zhang's rural space form includes five items: rural roads, rural landscape nodes, vegetation, water body and terrain. Rural roads are one of the

important elements for composition of rural space. The image of the village space is largely the overall space connected by the streets. Classification. First of all, Xie Zhang's rural houses are mostly five floors. The street space is vertical. The width of the street is 2-4 meters. It is relatively suitable for the opening of the space and has humanized characteristics. The village street is also linear, which better reflects the spatial layout of the countryside. Its tortuous and winding road streamlined, and it also reflects the original local customs. At the edge of the streets of Xie Zhang's Village, it is decorated with gravel and flowers. They not only effectively use ecological resources, but also enrich the space levels. In short, Xie Zhang's rural village's rural roads are green and full of "wild" atmosphere. Based on the evaluation results of the above indicator factors, Xie Zhang's best blocks are G7 and K10(. The landscape nodes such as the archway, Zhaobi, village mouth, and ancient trees in rural space can show good rural characteristics through the reasonable configuration with space, and have high aesthetic value. Therefore, the landscape nodes need to be rated from the aspects of scale, materials, and forms in order to obtain the best area. Xie Zhang's rural rural landscape nodes performed well for C4, I3, K3 and other blocks. In terms of natural characteristics, Xie Zhang rural areas are one of the main industries in the planting of forest fruit. Orange and bayberry in the countryside are dense. There are many types of vegetation and rich layers. In addition, the combination of colorful rural landscapes through the combination of the colors and forms of the color and form of the colors and forms through the mouse, Wanshouju, silver -edge green, hundred -day grass, golden chrysanthemum, horse whip, Ophiopogon, etc., which form a colorful rural landscape. Jia's vegetation space is distributed in blocks such as J6, K6, K5, M7.

Water area in Xie Zhang Village 5.56 hectares, the water quality is better, the best plot is O5, O6, M3, etc. Xie Zhang's countryside is located in the low mountains and valleys. The terrain is high and low in the west, surrounded by mountains, and from the perspective of landform evaluation. The village's ups and downs are natural and high -end changes. The plots with rich space changes are F9, G9, etc. The above is the overall overview of the evaluation of the rural space form.

The rural landscape evaluation theory, methods, technology, principles and indicators in the previous article, this chapter has been applied and studied in application. As a typical case of Lizhai Village, Xie Zhang Village, Luqiao District, the above three

villages have different landforms, but key villages that belong to the construction of beautiful villages in China are currently undergoing a new round of rural landscape planning and planning. Design work. Therefore, the landscape evaluation and research on these three villages have a certain reference value. This chapter uses expert evaluation method and psychological physics to analyze and evaluate the perception of Lizhai Village and Xiaoween District of Luqiao District in Jiaojiang District; use the GIS method to conduct visual quality evaluation of the rural landscape of Xie Zhang Village in Jiaojiang District through psychology. , Statistical, Design, Aesthetics and other disciplines and methods of discipline knowledge and methods. This chapter tests the feasibility of localized rural landscape evaluation methods in China. When evaluating different rural landscapes with new technical means, it also shows the evaluation of rural landscape evaluations. Diversity, hopes to use this to launch the magnificent picture of the revitalization of Chinese villages, and use rural landscape evaluation to further provide ideas for the contemporary rural landscape planning and design of Chinese contemporary Chines.

The methods and technologies of rural landscape evaluation have diversity, complexity, and cross -characteristics. Wait for the use of new technologies. This chapter mainly evaluates and studies the rural landscapes in the eastern part of Zhejiang, the eastern part of China from the level of perception, aesthetics, ecology, and culture. The purpose is to discuss the effectiveness of the theory and the feasibility of methods. Regarding rural landscape evaluation, you can also consider other angles. For example, the evaluation of the aesthetics of rural landscape can be considered from the perspective of natural, diversity, and strangeness; evaluation of rural landscape function can be considered in the aspects of economic production, cultural entrepreneurship, and tourism development; From an ecological perspective, it should be emphasized to think about issues such as biological diversity, sustainable energy development, and ecosystem creation. China's land is vast, the earth is large, agricultural civilization is long, and the rural history and culture are deep. Due to the large regional differences, China's rural landscape forms are different and rich in content. This also requires rural landscape evaluation to take into account the national and rural conditions, and consider the actual situation of each village.

Conclusion and Discussion

1. Conclusion

This research reviews the historical truth and practical significance of the rural landscape, Established a rural landscape evaluation system based on environmental aesthetics. From the perspective of closely combined with art history, traditional Western aesthetics and modern environment. Aesthetics provides theoretical basis for rural landscape evaluation. In terms of durability and commonality, Chinese and Western have always maintained similar aesthetic concepts of rural landscapes. China's aesthetic preferences for rural landscapes see various forms of art works. After the interpretation of art history traceability and environmental aesthetic theory, this article is then use the evaluation methods for rural landscape combing the technologies.

2. Discussion

This research reviews the historical truth and practical significance of the rural landscape, established a rural landscape evaluation system based on environmental aesthetics from the perspective of closely combined with art history, traditional Western aesthetics and modern environment. Aesthetics provides theoretical basis for rural landscape evaluation. In terms of durability and commonality, Chinese and Western have always maintained similar aesthetic concepts of rural landscapes. China's aesthetic preferences for rural landscapes see various forms of art works. After the interpretation of art history traceability and environmental aesthetic theory, this article is then using the evaluation methods for rural landscape combing the technologies.

The rural landscape evaluation cases of Xie Zhang's countryside, layer analysis methods and specialization are adopted. The combination of the family review method is combined with the form of 100M × 100M grille module to make the rural landscape intention, rural space form and rural history and culture of Xie Zhang's countryside, and focuses on the level analysis method in rural areas. Feasibility in landscape evaluation. The leveling hierarchical structure, aesthetic element comparison, and the weight judgment matrix in the hierarchical analysis method can be reasonably graded through simple principles and strict mathematical basis.

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