

ON RENAISSANCE MODE OF PERI-URBANIZED RURAL AREAS IN THE PATTERN OF URBAN AND RURAL INTEGRATION-WITH THE CASE STUDY OF VILLAGES ON BOTH SIDES OF HUAIJIU ROAD, FANCHANG COUNTY, ANHUI, CHINA

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Abstract

After analyzing the characteristics of Chinese “peri-urbanization” and its the main reason, the thesis discusses the problem in peri-urbanized rural areas. Based on domestic and foreign research results of rural renaissance and China’s actual conditions, the thesis puts forward a new idea: current research on the rejuvenation mode of peri-urbanized rural areas should be integrated into the overall development pattern of Chinese urban and rural integration and should include the whole rural areas rather than a single village, in order to achieve the overall rejuvenation and help rural areas produce and promote their unique output value. Therefore, the thesis takes significantly peri-urbanized villages as research object and explores the renaissance mode of China’s rural areas in the case study of their development planning. The thesis proposes the rejuvenation mode of integrated development of villages in the whole district with city as the service object, country as the carrier, agriculture as the basis, tourism development as the means and cultural renaissance as the foundation. And accordingly, strategies of three aspects are given to guarantee the rejuvenation as follows: the first is scientific planning by improving its overall layout and constructing transportation organizations and supporting public services at all levels; the second is protection first by establishing supervision mechanism in the three categories (nine subcategories) of ecological protection, living environmental protection and farming culture protection; the third is four-win outcome by building a balanced and interacted mechanism for four parties (the government, businesses, villagers and tourists).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Since the Chinese government proposed the policy to resolve the “Problems about Agriculture, Rural areas and Peasantry” in 1998 and the urbanization strategy was came up in the 10th 5-Year Plan of Chinese development, 170 million surplus labor force have been moved from rural into urban areas.

However due to the strict regulation of the long developed city-countryside binary development pattern and the city-countryside household registration system, a great number of peasants who have entered into the urban areas engaging in the secondary and tertiary industry living there for a long period cannot be the citizen of the area, let alone enjoying the rights and interests equal to the citizens. In China, such a peri-urbanization group of population who are “non-farmers and non-citizen” is called “migrant rural workers”. Under the restriction of the city-countryside household registration system, although the migrant rural workers are working and living in the urban areas, their census register still remains in rural areas. The land they owned (including agricultural and curtilage) and their self-built house are still in rural areas. Thus the rights and interests of citizens based on the census register can only be realized in the place where their census register is located. This formulated the situation with Chinese characteristics of “leaving the land but belonging to the rural” and migrant-bird-like peri-urbanization population (Liu Shenghe, et al, 2004; Liu Shuchun, et al, 2010; Li Aimin, 2013; JIAO Xiaoyun, 2015) .

The extended rural areas in China are in a trend of deterioration under the peri-urbanization due to great loss of population and lack of development motivation. This declining trend is mainly presented as hollowing-out of the countryside space. “hollowing-out” means that the decrease of actual residents in the countryside due to peasants being seasonally out-migrant for work or moving into cities with the whole family. However in inheriting the Chinese rural cultural convention of “set up a home and establish a business”, residence is an important reflection of a family’s social and economic status. Wherever the peasants are living in the rural or the urban areas, they will build or reconstruct their residence on the basis of the original curtilage. Therefore although the actual residents are continuously decreasing, the construction land and houses are not decreasing correspondingly (Liu Y S, et al, 2010). Instead they are built taller and stronger, resulting in a fictitious prosperity in space. The sharp contrast between fictitious prosperity in space and population losses has made the countryside seem even more lack of vitality. Besides, the problems of aging population, indifference relationships as well as the environmental deterioration derived from the “hollowing-out” phenomenon have accelerated the countryside industry deterioration and society depression. These deteriorated rural areas with peri-urbanized population are facing the plunder of its various resources by the urban area, which undermines their own economy and social pattern and crumbles the local culture, left a waned circumstance behind. Will our urban-rural planners not to stir a finger to this problem and left it to fend for itself in the process of urbanization? The answer is definitely no, because the countryside with the inborn values of “food production”, “safeguard the Eco environment” and “deferring nostalgia” is the basic necessities of human society. It is the inescapable responsibilities for the modern planner to reserve countryside and protect its value of existence and unique characteristics that are differentiated from cities. This is also the fundamental starting point of this paper, which is to explore the renaissance pattern for the deteriorated countryside in the new era.

1.2 Literature Review

In recent years Chinese academics, according to the condition of China, have focused on different topics comparing with foreign scholars in studying “peri-urbanization” and “rural renaissance”. The concept of “peri-urbanization” is originated primarily from a French classic geography term. Through almost a hundred years’ accumulation of study, based on the two forms of “peri-urbanization region” and “population peri-urbanization”, the concept has been extended to the two dimensions of geography and demography. In studies abroad, the research findings are mainly concentrated on the dimension of geography, e.g. the research of C. Kontgis et al. (2014) on the metropolitan edge of Ho Chi Ming City in Vietnam, the research of Andreas Haller (2014) on the middle area of the Andes in Peru, the research of A.O. Tavares et al. (2012) on the hinterland city in Portugal about the evolution process of countryside space and land use of these areas and the peri-urbanization geographical characteristics. In China, since Wang Chunguang(2006) first brought up the idea in the study of countryside population peri-urbanization that population peri-urbanizing is a non-integrated state in the process of urbanization, scholars tend to conduct researches from the demography dimension, analyzing the current situation, originating background and advantages and disadvantages of population peri-urbanization in China and proposing suggestions of census register system reform concerning this problem (Li Aimin, 2013; He Wei and Huang Xianjin, 2012). Whichever dimension the researches are focused, however, the content must involve the peri-urbanized rural areas and relentlessly pointed out the weakened status and deteriorated circumstances of such countryside in the city-countryside development. So how to help the deteriorated peri-urbanized countryside realize renaissance? Chinese and foreign scholars have also discussed positively about the renaissance patterns. For example, the development pattern of “one product for one village” taken as a model in Japan, combines the rural regional development with localized featured products to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural products, which realized the renaissance of countryside by industry upgrading (Shen Mingrui et al, 2015); in Korea, the modernization and urbanization of countryside developed simultaneously by peasants’ autonomous “community establishment” and set-up of government, countryside as well as agriculture system, to ameliorate the elements of urban and rural areas’ healthy two-way communication (Piao Longzhu, 2011); countries of New Zealand and Ireland etc. drew up regulations and policies to make countryside tourism as an important approach to avoid rural population migrating blindly to cities (Clark G, Chabrel M, 2007; Lu Xiaoli et al, 2014); The Netherlands, France, Belgium and other European traditional agricultural country to choose the "multi-function country" model(Wilson G A, 2001; Van Huylenbroeck G et al, 2003); the countryside in Taiwan emphasizes its originality, the providing of countryside leisure tourism souvenir and the establishment of guarantee mechanism to export rural areas’ unique values to other regions, to achieve the healthy and positive development of the countryside (Liao Huiyi, 2014); Canada carries forward the transformation of countryside through the integrated approaches of market incentive, government intervention and peasants autonomous actions (Mao Dan et al, 2010); the construction of “beautiful countryside” that China is carrying out is exactly the starting

point of the renaissance of its rural areas.

1.3 Research Targets

This paper reviews the research findings at home and abroad of the “peri-urbanization” and “rural renaissance pattern” in recent years through sorting out the problems in the development of peri-urbanized countryside. It combines the concept of city-countryside integration and the strategic requirements of the new urbanization pattern in the new era of China, which jumps out of the long dominated target orientation of city growth. At the prerequisite of city-countryside equality and from the point of the countryside’s development endowment and its demand analysis, it proposed the idea that “ in modern China studying the renaissance pattern of the peri-urbanized countryside should consider the pattern of city-countryside integration development in China and the study of this pattern should focus on the groups of countryside communities instead of the individual ones, so that to realize the overall return of vitality as well as the creation and strengthen of its unique exporting values”. Based on this guideline, this paper chooses the obviously peri-urbanized countryside communities located at the two sides of Huaijiu Road in the town of Fanchang in Anhui Province, China as the research object and takes its development planning as the example to conduct the countryside renaissance research. It proposes the countryside renaissance pattern in the new era, which not only helps the countryside communities with innate self-support and developing prosperously, but also facilitates its coexistence with the outer cities harmoniously. Thereupon on the basis of positioning the main role of such countryside’s renaissance, a series of relevant strategies are brought up to ensure the realization of countryside renaissance goals in these areas.

2. THE STUDY OF COUNTRYSIDE RENAISSANCE’S CONNOTATION

Countryside sociology professor He Xuefeng (2014) has pointed out that “Chinese traditional countryside is at the Yin and slow side as well as the pole of stability in the “Yang-to-Yin, fast-to-slow and developing-to-stability poles” of the unity of opposites. Its actual function is to provide a stabilizer to the rapid development of China in joining in the globalization system; such a unity of opposites is actually the real experience of China’s stable development in the overspread of global economic crisis.” It punctures a fallacy with one remark of the significance of countryside to social stability, economic development and succession of the nation. The Chinese government has paid great attention to the development problems of countryside, agriculture and peasants (the three rural issues) since 2004. In 2006, the launch of the No. 1 Document of the Central Government *CPC Central Committee and the State Council on promoting the construction of a new socialist countryside views* marks the official start of the New Countryside Construction with more than 3.2 million villages has been involved in the new socialist countryside construction. In 2012 the Eighteenth CPC National Congress first came up with the concept of “Beautiful China” pointing out the direction of the countryside construction in China.

Table 1 clearly shows the Chinese government’s shift of policy-making trend in the requirements of countryside development and construction --- from purely emphasizing the space construction to the overall development of economy, society and culture.

Table 1. The emphasis changing process of the relevant policies on Chinese new countryside construction

Stage	Period	Policy emphasis	Core contents
Fermenting stage	Between the 16 th CPC National Congress to the 5 th Plenary Session of the 16 th Central Committee of the Party	The priority in all works is to resolve the three rural issues successfully	Requires “industry nurture agriculture and cities support the countryside”.
Strategically planning stage	Between the 5 th Plenary Session of the 16 th Central Committee of the Party to the 17 th CPC National Congress	Take the construction of socialist new countryside as one of the big strategic tasks of China’s comprehensive construction of the well-off society and carrying out the socialist modernization	To construct the socialist new countryside of “product development, living in affluence, custom civilization, appearance neatness and managing democracy”.
Large-scale practice stage	After the 17 th CPC National Congress	To accelerate formulating the new pattern of city-countryside economic and social development integration	Comprehensively promote the socialist new countryside construction. Follow the agriculture modernization road with Chinese characteristics.
Reflection and adjustment stage	After the 18 th CPC National Congress	Strengthen the integrated city-countryside development, enhance the countryside development vitality, decrease the urban-rural gap and facilitate the co-prosperity of city-countryside development.	Construct the beautiful countryside with “ecological soundness, beautiful environment, reasonable layout, complete facilities, developed industries, affluent farmers, unique local features and harmonious society”. In promoting the city-countryside integration

At the current stage, the countryside renaissance work that China has done is reflected more on the aspects of physical space landscaping and the complementary configuration of all the facilities. But the nature of the work emphasizes more on the following points: the dependence of the countryside to urban areas and industry should be transformed to the status of supplement to each other and relatively autonomous in development (He Huili, 2012), which contains the renaissance of countryside’s humanistic spirit, regain of economic vitality, optimization of the spatial environment and innovative social governance etc.

The author believes that the relatively complete connotation of “countryside renaissance” should include two dimensions: **The first is about its content**, namely the village attract rural population to reflux by industry padding and reconstruction, enhancing the quality of living environment and perfection of all

kinds of facilities etc. Taking this as the basis, restructuring the rural population, updating rural governance mode, and rebuilding rural cultural charm to achieve the multifaceted spatial, economic, social and cultural autonomous updating inside the individual countryside and the internal complementary development and overall prosperity of the countryside communities. **The second is about its values**, namely in achieving the internal self-sufficiency and the common development of the communities, the values of "providing food", "conservation the ecology" and "ease the homesickness" that are irreplaceable effects and differentiated from that of the cities will certainly be strengthened. When the countryside regains the equal importance with urban areas and its unique value and charm, the majority of rural areas will began to fully reversely absorb a variety of resources and elements from cities and thus achieving its revival in a real sense(Zhao Chen, 2013).

In short, the connotation of countryside renaissance lies in the two dimensions of content and values, reconstructing the unique rustic demographic, social, economic and cultural structure in the new era and realizing the integration development pattern that is equal to and complementary with the urban areas.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selecting the research object

Anhui Province is an inland province across the Yangtze River, middle and lower reaches of the Huaihe River and neighboring the sea. It is located at the hinterland of eastern China, connected with Jiangsu and Zhejiang in the east, Hubei and Henan in the west, Jiangxi in the south and Shandong in the north. The town of Fanchang is subordinate to the Wuhu City in Anhui Province, linked with Golden Waterway of Yangtze River, located at the Mawutong area (the Mawutong Economic Zone is the three most prosperous areas in Anhui, namely Maanshan, Wuhu and Tongling) and the middle of the industrial zone along the Yangtze River, where 39 km east of Wuhu, 50 km west of Tongling. It is right adjacent to the lower point of the "Nanjing-Wuhu-Hefei Economic Triangle" and 152 km away from Nanjing. Adjacent to the Yangtze River Delta, it is 390 km away from Shanghai, the leading city of the Yangtze River economic belt. The Hutong railway line, G50 Shanghai and Chongqing Expressway and Ningnan intercity railway intersect here, which indicates obvious location and transportation advantages. At the meantime, there are rich resources within the town of Fanchang, with 22 km Yangtze River bank line and the Marenqifeng, a national forest park and a 4A level scenic spot.

The object of this study is the rural area located at both sides of the Huaijiu road, which connects the town of Fanchang and the scenic spot Marenqifeng. The total length of the line is 12.6 kilometers, with 88 villages, 4955 households and a population of 14855 scattered. Same as many rural areas in small inland cities, since the decline of their traditional industries in the process of urbanization and the strong attraction from neighboring developed big cities, the region is facing a huge loss of rural population, presenting a typical situation of deterioration and hollowing-out due to population being peri-urbanized.

According to the statistics at August 2014, villages located on both sides of the Huaijiu road are emerged with varying degrees of hollowing-out, with the highest rate of 90%, the lowest 52%. Although with a high degree of hollowing-out, this rural area retains the typical rural living space and traditional farming production of central China. Moreover, as the town's "spectacular scenery" conservation area, the villages bear the dual function of serving the cities and the scenic spot. In short, the rural area on both sides of Huaijiu road in Fanchang is not only a typical representative of China's vast rural peri-urbanized population, but also bears significant rural characteristics, with a relatively unique natural resources endowment and development conditions. Therefore, the article chose this rural area as the research object.

3.2 Coming up with the renaissance pattern

The rural area on both sides of Huaijiu road in Fanchang bears the dual function of serving the cities and the scenic spot on the basis of maintaining the lifestyle, production and ecological space with extremely rural characteristics and relying on the intersection and the only route for tourism of Huaijiu road connecting the city and the scenic spot. The dual functions are: firstly export various agricultural products to urban residents and second, provide tourists with leisure experience space and services with rural characteristics and complementary in tourism types with the Marenqifeng scenic spot. In recent years, with the increasing amount of tourists in Marenqifeng and the expanding demands of leisure tourism in rural areas, the modern agriculture and agricultural leisure industry in the area has obtained greater development. In the 24 villages of the area there has been 6 modernized agriculture technology enterprises and 10 happy farmhouses being launched currently. By the end of 2014, there had been 5 provincial-level models in the 10 happy farmhouses in the area, including one five-star one, three four-star ones and one two-star one. However due to lack of integrated management and guidance, they are all confronted with the development dilemma of "lack of image, taste and integration". These dilemma are presented in three aspects: firstly, although the current enterprises have developed to an extensive scale with some star-level ones, on the whole there exist the problems of extensive operation mode, low quality of space environment and fragmented business operations; secondly the peasants are in low participation of the newly emerged enterprises and hardly able to convert their own land resources into relatively high-end space and products to export due to the constraints of their own competences and skills; thirdly, the government is lack of management platform and control mechanism, failed to guide the area to escape the dilemma of homogenization and low-end development effectively.

Through the analysis of resource endowment, development dilemma and the advantageous conditions of the rural areas on both sides of the Huaijiu road in Fanchang, we proposed the idea of "formulating the integrated development renaissance pattern for all the rural communities that takes the city as the serving object, countryside as the carrier, agriculture as the foundation, tourism development as the method and the cultural renaissance as the root" in its development planning.

This planning suggests that firstly it should be guided to an industrial upgrade, by optimization and improvement of the first industry and injection of the tertiary industry, creating a wide-long type of leisure agricultural industry chain structure; secondly under the guidance of “distinctive themes, optimizing the use of resources and narrowing down the industry types”, select the three types of projects (farming experience park, happy farm houses and bamboo industry project) as the priority to introduce into the development of the area; lastly, formulate the projects joint development guidance brochure of the area and put it into practice of the countryside space (Figure1). Guided by the industrial development, it will lead the enterprises out of the dilemma of homogenization and actively encourage villagers to integrated into the new industries’ development, helping them increase streams of revenue, realize self-improvement and thus to revive the whole countryside individuals and community.

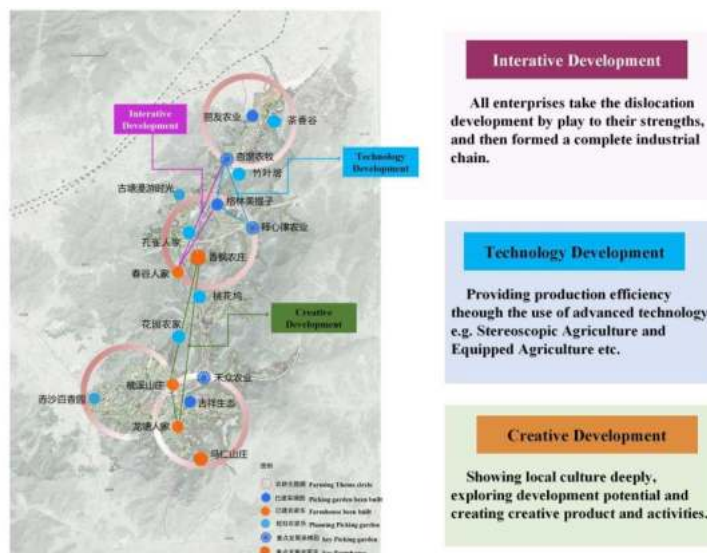


Figure1 The guid chart of space layout of regional project's interactive development

3.3 Studying the subject of the renaissance

In general circumstances the subject of countryside renaissance should include government and villagers. However, according to the core content of the connotation of the countryside renaissance mentioned before, we consider enterprise should be added as the injector of the countryside industrial vitality. Meanwhile, tourists should also be included as part of the subject concerning the influence and the huge market they brought to the countryside development, thereby forming a four-party subject of the countryside renaissance by the government, enterprises, villagers, tourists.

In the four-party subject, the government is the controller and server; the enterprises are the leader and investors; villagers are the actual practitioners and the tourists are the drivers. As the controller and the server, the government should take the responsibilities of determining the development direction of the area, guiding the industrial upgrading, making space planning, improving infrastructure construction, implementing the control measures and multi-channel promotion etc. While supervising the enterprises, villagers and tourists, it also provides service platforms for the other three roles. The enterprises concern more about the problems of the amount and means of investment, industrial chain construction, featured products development, projects integration and operation mode chosen etc. Under the supervision of the government, the enterprises are supposed to strive to integrated into the area leading the area to the

modernized, efficiency and high-quality development; providing more employment chances for the villagers to help them improve their self-competence and skills and increase their streams of revenue; providing the tourists with featured agricultural products and souvenirs. Villagers are the subject of the countryside society and the key group in participating the countryside industry, organizing the rural society and reviving the rural cultures. Under the control and service of the government as well as the abstraction of enterprises, they provide extensive market for the labor force employment in the area's development and the rural space experiencing sites and services for the tourists that are distinctive with that of cities. For the tourists, they are under the control of the government and receive multi-level tourism services from government, enterprises and the villagers, exporting various resources, capital, and information elements and facilitating the element movements between city and countryside, which strengthens the values of countryside renaissance indirectly.

3.4 Providing guarantee strategies

To ensure the realization of “formulating the integrated development renaissance pattern for all the rural communities that takes the city as the serving object, countryside as the carrier, agriculture as the foundation, tourism development as the method and the cultural renaissance as the root”, this research gives renaissance guarantee strategies from the following three aspects:

(1) Planning scientifically: improve the overall spatial layout, traffic organization at all levels and security and construction work of public service facilities of the area and this work will mainly organized and completed by the government.

In the planning area of 45.784 km² including 11.138 km² basic farming lands, 2.655 km² general lands and 1.324 km² countryside construction lands with the remaining of water areas, mountainous areas, woodlands and scenic spots. On the basis of analyzing thoroughly of the attributes of the lands and their using



项目布点:

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|--------------|---|
| ① 生态农田认养 | The adoption of ecological farm |
| ② 智慧展示服务中心 | Smart Show Service |
| ③ 生态观光农田 | Eco-tourism Farmland |
| ④ 农业科技实践 | Agricultural Science Education |
| ⑤ 负氧森林游憩 | Oxygen enriched Forest Recreation |
| ⑥ 杏林农庄 | Xin Hu Farming |
| ⑦ 杏林采摘园 | Ge Linmou Raisin Farming |
| ⑧ 杏林加工工作站 | Fan Ma Academician's Workstation |
| ⑨ 农耕户外拓展 | Farming Outdoor Expansion |
| ⑩ 美丽乡村生态游 | Hometown ecological Wellness |
| ⑪ 茶生产制作体验馆 | Tea production experience park |
| ⑫ 开心农场 | Shi Xinyi Agriculture Company |
| ⑬ 黎族黎苗文化遗址 | Fan Chang Kiln Celadon Culture Ruins |
| ⑭ 竹海游憩 | Bamboo Recreation |
| ⑮ 新四军革命文化纪念馆 | New Fourth Army Cultural Revolution Monument |
| ⑯ 竹手工艺加工体验馆 | Bamboo Handicraft Processing Experience Park |
| ⑰ 主题式艺术农田 | Themed Art Farmland |
| ⑱ 农耕生活体验 | Farming experience Garden |
| ⑲ 特色农业文化体验馆 | Agronomic Feature of Cultural Experience Park |
| ⑳ 七彩袖珍蔬果园 | Pocket Colorful Fruit and Vegetable Garden |
| ㉑ 艺术农田 | Art Farmland |
| ㉒ 创意景观农田 | Creative Landscape Farmland |
| ㉓ “奇怪山街”主题农庄 | "Strange Hill" Theme Farmland |
| ㉔ 农产品创意文化产业 | Agricultural Creative and Cultural Industries |
| ㉕ 汽车自驾游营地 | Car Camp |
| ㉖ 马仁奇峰景区 | Ma Renqi Everest Resort |

Figure2 The Planning map of the regional master plan and project distribution

conditions, relying on the countryside construction lands and farming lands the planning arranges the spatial distribution of the whole area, with its emphasis on putting the 26 different projects into the rural

production, living and ecological spaces(Figure2).

The area's transportation and ancillary facilities have also been scientifically disposed in the overall plan. The plan on transportation module is on the basis of taking the two railways of Hutong railway and Ning'an intercity railway, as well as the 5 expressways of the Yanjiang expressway, Huaijiu road, 216 provincial road, 043 and 053 county road as the main transportation lines connecting internally and externally of the area, 2.5m wide slow passable green roads are built allowing passage of both motorized and non-motorized vehicles; integrated with the mountainous lines, several 3.5m wide brand roads that mainly support non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians and several trails that are set along the internal mountains and only allowed for pedestrians are built. The ancillary facilities mainly arranged the 4 categories of bus stations, parking spaces, medical sites and public toilets and dumpsters. Among these a bus station is set in every 500-1000m; 5 more parking spaces and 3 camping bases are newly built along the Huaijiu Road; the radius of medical facilities services is no more than 3km; set up public toilets and dumpsters according to bicycle stops and camping sites, whose serving radius is no more than 1.5km to be convenient for tourists' needs.

The plan also designed the important points in the area in detail, such as constructing guiding rules design to the north entrance that is of 74.5 hectares. The plan observes the principle of low cost and keeping the original appearance, relying on the existing important villages, the 216 provincial road and Huaijiu road which are crossing the area and the Liwen Agriculture Co. Ltd. to spread the design. The Tiemen Village Committee's buildings are reconstructed and the Fanchong canal is renovated to form a coast leisure belt. A great number of ancillary facilities of functional projects, parking spaces, commercial service sites and medical outpatient clinics are newly built including Dazhuang parent-child agricultural experience park, Xiaotuan Hill Park, pedestrians entrance square, marking building for vehicle entrance and Seven color agriculture presentation field.

In short, scientific planning as the basis of government control and services has played an important role in aspects of guiding the orderly economic development of the area and efficient facility allocation

(2)Protection first: in the three fields of ecological protection, living environment protection and agricultural civilization protection and their detailed 9 domains establish the management and control system of protection first(Table 2). Then,take the management and control system of succeeded traditional culture for example. The detailed management and control content and measures are illustrated in Table 3.

Table 2. Table of the whole management and control system

Field of management	Range of management and	Content of management and control
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and control	control	
Ecological management and control system with low impact construction	Water environment	Water quality
		Landscape environment
	Mountainous bio-resources	Rare and old trees
		Forests and bamboo groves
	Atmospheric environment	Air quality
	Solid waste	Daily life waste
Waste in production process		
Management and control system of respecting for the countryside subject originality	Residential buildings of village communities	Overall appearance of the villages
		Ancient mansion/folk houses
	Rural residents	Lifestyle
Management and control system of succeeded traditional culture	Agricultural civilization	The succession of the pastoral landscape
	Community life and culture	Protection of folk house culture
		Community autonomous organization
Rural art culture	Continuation of the traditional arts and crafts and traditional cultural activities	

Table 3.able of management and control system of succeeded traditional culture

Range	Content	measures
Agricultural civilization	The succession of the pastoral landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The protection of pastoral landscape, the carrier of farming culture, should be put to the position of priority with strict control. 2. Actively build a platform for cultural exchange and the organization of related farming activities to promote the dissemination and awareness of farming culture. 3. Strict implementation of rural land use approval system, prohibiting unjustified appropriation of farmland and the crop farming structure can be appropriately adjusted.
Community life and culture	Protection of folk house culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Strengthen the protection of the ancient Zhongfen village and the historical attractions of Fanchang cave dwellings. 5. On the basis of “three lines and the trilateral regulations”, efforts should be made to preserve and build residential building appearance along the Huaijiu line. 6. Repair and renovate residences in certain damage, protect the residential buildings with traditional culture.
	Community autonomous organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. With the development of rural tourism, the original community family living atmosphere and culture should not be abandoned, displaying rustic atmosphere and positive neighbourhood to others. 8. Improve the overall cultural quality of rural residents to build the spirit of the new face of beautiful countryside 9. Actively building activities in rural communities and create a harmonious neighborhood community atmosphere, and retain the simple folk interaction between traditional farming neighbourhoods.
Rural art culture	Continuation of the traditional arts and crafts and traditional cultural activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Through the construction of the Fanchang caved dwelling museum, inherit and develop the Blue and White Porcelain culture. 11. The extremely distinctive arts and crafts, should be considered for official protection by application of intangible cultural heritage 12. Take the Marenqifeng blessing events as an opportunity to spread the blessing culture.

(3)Common benefit of the four parties: in the renaissance process of rural areas on both sides of the Huaijiu Road in Fanchang, we can see the bidirectional logical relationships among the four parties of government, enterprises, villagers and tourists.

Firstly we are going to explain the logical relationships of tourists-government and enterprises-villagers. The population flow, capital flow and information flow introduced by the tourists drive the industrial transformation in the countryside. Under such a huge influence of rural tourism market, the government and enterprises are all injecting new and enormous production elements such as capital, technology and information. The assembling of such elements results in the rural productivity relocation in the countryside space and recombination and optimization of the resources in the area. The reassembling and combination of the resource elements introduced the fundamental power for the renaissance development of the peri-urbanized rural areas. The influx of tourists and the investment of government and enterprises at the earlier stage helps the rural area on both sides of the Huaijiu road in Fanchang transform into the traditional agricultural production, agricultural scale production and tourism consuming services pattern. Accompanied with such transformation, the channel of employment is expanded on the one hand with the improvement of employment enthusiasm and levels as well as their incomes accordingly; on the other hand, some of the migrant workers began to reflux to be employed or self-employed, which nurtures the renaissance of the rural homeland. Thus the assembled production elements such as the enormous population, huge capital, high tech, diversified information as well as its scientific layout lays a solid enough foundation for the countryside renaissance in terms of economics.

Now we are going to analyze the logical relationships of villagers-enterprises and government-tourists reversely. The villagers can choose their own production operation mode that is suited for themselves under the circumstances of market demands and government and enterprises' guidance. For example the villagers can choose from the modes of autonomous operation, "community + company + farming household", "government + company + farmers tourism committee + travel agency + farming household", "enterprise + farming household + base + cooperation" and "enterprise + farming household + government" etc. It can optimize resource allocation and improve the service level and skills to realize the increase of income and self-improvement. It has to be mentioned that from these modes we can see the renaissance in rural social aspect. For example the previously mentioned social organization forms of community, cooperation and farmers tourism committee etc. are all autonomously organized by farmers and also the organization platform of farmers conducting countryside social autonomy. The economic and social renaissance activities autonomously organized by farmers must facilitate the enthusiasm of further investment by government and enterprises and further injection of capital, population and information, which forms a benign interactive relation of the three ones. Such a benign interactive relation will definitely produce rural products of higher quality (including the general and featured agricultural products as well as the derived products, pastoral space and tourism services etc.) to the tourists to formulate the win-win interactive mechanism of the four-party cooperation.

4. DISCUSSION

The countryside renaissance research targeting on the rural area in both sides of the Huaijiu road in Fanchang is based on its local development planning. The proposal of its modes, analysis of the subjects' relations and guarantee strategies' study is started from the peri-urbanized deterioration problems of this area, taking its local resource endowment and development conditions analysis as the foundation and the rural economic, social and cultural renaissance as the objective. The renaissance objectives, methods and contents mentioned in this plan have gained the extensive recognition and support from the local government, enterprises and the villagers through 1 year's communication with them. At present, this plan is in the final revision process. Although the plan has not been completed, the government, enterprises and villagers have begun to conduct the countryside renaissance works according to the core content of the plan. The foremost one is the improvement and optimization of space environment's quality. The 4 villages in the urban fringe, 4 villages in the scenic spot fringe and 16 villages in the expressway and railway fringe have basically completed the public environment sanitation improvement work within the limit of sights to provide a neat community environment for both the villagers themselves and the tourists. The second foremost one is the recombination and padding of the industries. There are agricultural and travelling companies continuously launching in the area. To avoid vicious competition brought by homogenization among the enterprises, they began to refer to the relevant contents in the plan under the guidance of the government to follow the way of differentiated and collaborated development. Thus provides more employment opportunities and diversified skill training services to the villagers and also provides more diversified products and services to tourists. More importantly, the village is recombining the rural population and updating the countryside governance pattern. The countryside makes the "new rural people group" including the regular peasants, returned migrant farmers and enterprise entrepreneurs the permanent resident population in the new era, formulating the diversified population structure. Some of the villages establish production cooperation and farmer tourism committee etc. on the basis of the existing village committee according to development needs and also introduce NGO to manage the rural issue together. Thereupon the rural economic and social renaissance has been on track and for the cultural renaissance, we are planning now and will mainly be conducted with in the way of managed, controlled and protected by the government and participated by the villagers. It concerns more about the spacious expression, lacking studying in depth.

5. CONCLUSION

As an important guarantee of China's sustaining and stable development in the new era, the study of countryside renaissance is a significant topic that cannot be neglected. This paper starts from the connotation of countryside renaissance, pointing out the positive meanings of China's city-countryside integration by the countryside renaissance form the two dimensions of content and values. The contents involved in the study of the connotation was explained and practiced through the development planning case of the rural areas on both sides of the Huaijiu road in Fanchang. The modern countryside

renaissance pattern in the new era is proposed that not only helps countryside communities to realize self-sufficiency internally and prosperous development, but also facilitates its harmonious co-existence with the outer cities, which is to “formulate the integrated development renaissance pattern for all the rural communities that takes the city as the serving object, countryside as the carrier, agriculture as the foundation, tourism development as the method and the cultural renaissance as the root.” It also pointed out the methods to bring back the total vitality of the whole rural area and produced and strengthens its unique exporting values from the two perspectives of studying the renaissance subjects and guarantee strategies.

“As a systematic concept, the content of countryside renaissance is complicated and diversified...it is also closely related to the change of city-countryside relationship, the change of the rural land system as well as the change of social consumption structure. The expectation of rural studies in future China requires a grander context, deeper degree of field investigations and more valid evidences to explore the diversified and concrete way of realizing the countryside renaissance.” (Zhang Jingxiang, Shen Mingrui, Zhao Chen, 2014) This means in the study and practice of city-countryside planning theories in the future that more attention should be paid to the countryside renaissance problems. Meanwhile this requirement will also be reflected to the planning education. The rural planner system has been established in Sichuan Province in China, with the planner in villages serving better to the villages’ development; the course system of city-countryside planning programs has been added relevant courses concerning countryside planning principles and designing in universities represented by Tongji University and Huazhong University of Science and Technology, to serve better to the national and professional demands. In the future there will be more and more researches about policy, system and professional education for Chinese countryside renaissance.

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