

Exploration on the Practice of Village Distribution Planning under the Background of Territory Spatial Planning System

-- A Case Study of Song County, Henan Province

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Abstract

Under the background of the reform of the territory spatial planning system, this article summarizes the "three stages" of the development of county rural planning through the study of the rural planning process at home and abroad, and puts forward the goals and emphases of county village classification and layout planning. Based on the practice of village layout planning in Song county, this article explores the "five key points" of county village classification and layout planning, in order to provide reference for the classification and layout planning of county village and the theoretical research of rural planning.

Keywords

County; Village Classification; Village Layout Planning; Song County.

1. Introduction

On January 3, 2019, the Central Committee No. 1 Document, in strengthening the guidance of rural planning, for the first time proposed to "compile or revise village layout plans with the county as a unit"; On January 4, 2019, the Five Ministries and Commissions immediately made work arrangements: "By the end of 2020, the village layout will be basically completed at the county level in conjunction with the preparation of national land and space planning."; The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs had listed county village layout plans as key annual tasks for two consecutive years, clarifying work tasks and time nodes. The Henan Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government strictly implemented the spirit of the central policy and attach great importance to the classification and layout of villages in the county. They had been included in the No. 1 Document of the Provincial Party Committee for two consecutive years and promoted as the provincial government's annual key work (Tab.1).

In the process of establishing and improving the territorial and spatial planning system, all localities regard the classification and layout planning of county villages as an important starting point for the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy. In the process of specific work and practice, there are no clear technical specifications at the national level for the content and key points of the county-level village classification and layout planning. Therefore, "how to compile, what to compile, and how to use" has become a difficult problem faced by all regions.

In this context, this article carefully reflects on the problems and experiences of rural planning at the county level by combing through the relevant policies and development history of rural planning at the county level; The article summarizes the "three stages" of the development of the county-level rural planning system, and puts forward the goals and priorities of the village classification and layout planning. At the same time, combined with the practice of village

classification and layout planning in Song County, Henan Province, from the basic research, method system, planning implementation and management of village classification and layout planning, the "five main points" for the compilation of county village classification and layout planning are explored. It is expected to provide reference and reference for the compilation of county village classification and layout planning and the theoretical research of rural planning.

Table 1. List of policy documents related to county and village classification and layout planning

| Date | Government | Document Name | Contents Involved |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| January 3, 2019 | State Council | Opinions on developing of agriculture and rural areas priority and doing a good job in agriculture, rural areas and farmers | Strengthen the guiding role of planning. By county for the single member grasping the preparation or revision of village layout planning |
| January 4, 2019 | State Council Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Ministry of Natural Resources National Development and Reform Commission Ministry of Finance | Opinions about push forward village planning | By the end of 2020, the layout of villages at the county level will be basically completed in conjunction with the formulation of territorial and spatial plans. Villages with conditions can make separate village plans based on actual conditions, and all villages should make plans as far as possible |
| February 22, 2019 | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs | Guidelines on implementing work related to agriculture and rural Areas in 2019 | By county as the unit to formulate or revise village layout plans on a county-level basis to achieve full coverage of planning and management. |
| May 29, 2019 | Ministry of Natural Resources | Circular on strengthening village planning for rural revitalization | Job Objective. By the end of 2020, the layout of villages at the county level will be basically completed in conjunction with the formulation of territorial and spatial plans. |
| February 13, 2020 | Development and Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs | Priorities for 2020 | Accelerate the advancement of village planning work. The layout of villages at the county level will be basically completed |
| January 30, 2019 | The People's Government of Henan Province | Opinions on developing of agriculture and rural areas priority and Promoting rural revitalization strategy | By the end of 2020, the layout of villages at the county level will be basically completed in conjunction with the formulation of territorial and spatial plans. |
| February 17, 2020 | The People's Government of Henan Province | Opinions on doing a good job in key areas of agriculture, rural areas and farmers to ensure the realization of a moderately prosperous society in all respects as scheduled | Speeding up the rural public infrastructure construction. By county as the unit to compile classified layout plans for villages, and promote the unity of rules and more practical village planning work. |
| March 20, 2020 | Department of Natural Resources of Henan Province | Opinions on provincial village planning in 2020 | Job Objective. The layout of villages at the county level will be basically completed in conjunction with the formulation of territorial and spatial plans. Planning results are incorporated into the "one map" of territorial space planning for unified management |

2. Research Progress and Development Process of County-level Rural Planning

2.1. Progress in Foreign Research

The research of rural planning abroad started earlier, and the research is relatively systematic and perfect. The foreign rural planning since the 19th century was divided into four stages, specifically the initial stage of qualitative description, systematic analysis stage, qualitative and quantitative combination stage and multidisciplinary cross-field research stage (Wang Fang, 2014). The research on foreign rural settlement geography focuses on the layout, land use, landscape and ecology of rural settlements. The use of political economy, behavioral science and sociology theory are very different from domestic research (Li Hongbo, 2012).

The practice of foreign rural construction mainly focused on giving full play to the leading role of the government, highlighting the basic position of agriculture, the promotion and application of modern agricultural science and technology, and paying attention to the education and training of farmers and infrastructure construction. For example, from the American "new town

development" in the early 1920s, the "village building movement" in Japan in the 1960s, the Korean "new village movement" in the 1970s, the Indian "Rural Comprehensive Development Movement" in the 1980s, the French "rural rectification", the Swedish "Farmers" cooperative, the Canadian Agricultural Association Partnership Program, etc (Lin Feng, 2006). In the face of rural "hollowing out", Germany had taken measures: increase rural employment opportunities with "counter urbanization" of industry, improve the quality of rural life with "village renewal", promote the comprehensive development of rural areas with the EU "Leading Project" and promote the "re-revitalization" of rural areas with innovative development (Ye Xingqing, 2018).

2.2. Progress in Domestic Research

Taking "rural planning as the key word", the statistical analysis of the relevant literature of CNKI found that the Chinese literature on rural planning and construction research has appeared in 1958, and the number of literature is growing slowly, with an average of less than 10 articles published every year. Specifically, the number of documents has increased significantly since 2005. 122 in 2013, 185 in 2015, 308 in 2017 and 360 in 2018. Among these documents, "rural planning", "new rural construction", "beautiful countryside", "rural governance", "rural revitalization", "village classification", and "village distribution point" are the most frequently occurring related words.

At present, domestic research is involved in the concept and connotation, preparation system, technical methods, practical cases, implementation and evaluation and other aspects of rural planning. However, there are still problems such as different classification indicators and analysis models, different research scale and objects, different technical standards and content. There are many single technical methods and few comprehensive analysis methods. There are more spatial and strategic studies, and less village governance.

2.3. County and Rural Planning and Development Process

2.3.1. Development Stage of County Rural Planning

Through the research and combing of the domestic rural development process, and the summary of the rural planning and development process under the county scale (Yang Huan, 2019), it was proposed that the rural planning development at the county level has roughly gone through three stages (Tab.2): Emphasize the rural planning stage of the hierarchical system; The rural planning stage paying attention to the construction space; The rural planning stage covering the whole area and all elements.

Table 2. List of rural regional planning system history at the county level

| Date | Document Name | Planning Name | Main Features |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| From 2006 to 2014 | Notice of Interim Measures on The Compilation of System Planning of Counties and Towns (Planning Department, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development [2006] No. 183) | Rural and urban system planning within the county area | Three structures and one network, focusing on towns and villages. |
| From 2015 to 2018 | Guidance on Reform and Innovation and Comprehensively and Effectively Promoting Rural Planning (Rural planning Department, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development [2015] No. 187) | Planning for county and rural development | Focus on the rural residential planning and construction management, attaches great importance to the rural culture and living environment improvement guide. |
| Since 2019 | Opinions on developing of agriculture and rural areas priority and doing a good job in agriculture, rural areas and farmers | County and village layout planning | Considering the country as a whole from the global total factor, resource characteristics, guide rural revitalization with village classification, and rural areas as a whole ", geography, culture, population, industry environment "elements such as configuration. |

The first stage: to emphasize the rural planning stage of the hierarchical system

On July 25, 2006, the Ministry of Construction issued the county village system planning interim measures, marking the start of the county village system planning work, planning core is at the

county level to build spatial structure, hierarchical scale structure, functional type structure and transportation facility network' "Three structures and one network" system. All kinds of infrastructure and public service facilities shall be configured according to the five levels of "central urban area, key town, general township, central village, grass-roots village". Restricted by the development stage of urbanization and the urban-rural dual system, the planning focus at this stage is still in cities and towns, and the classification of villages is too simple. Although different facility allocation standards have been proposed for the rural level, there is a lack of overall guidance for urban and rural areas. Rural planning and construction are basically subordinate to cities and towns, and rural development is also coerced in the wave of rapid urbanization (Mu Ye, 2011).

The second stage: pay attention to the rural planning stage of construction space

On November 24, 2015, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued the reform and innovation, comprehensive and effectively promote rural planning guidance, requiring the county rural construction planning work, planning core around rural construction, rural system, land use, important infrastructure and public service facilities, style and village renovation six aspects. At this stage, the planning began to take rural areas as the separate planning object, focusing on the research of rural problems, trying to break the dual pattern of urban and rural areas, promote rural development with rural construction, and effectively promote the social and economic development of rural areas (Xu Xinyu, 2017). However, it puts too much emphasis on the improvement and improvement of residential living space, ignores rural areas as a composite space integrating ecology, production and life, and does not consider the impact of village ecological and environmental factors on rural planning.

The third stage: the rural planning stage covering the whole elements

With the end of the poverty alleviation task, rural areas will enter the stage of all-round revitalization. At present, rural planning work is increasingly paid attention to by the state, from departmental work to national strategy, planning concept gradually separated from urban and rural to urban integration. Planning elements from simple village residential construction activities to global total factor protection and development, planning system from single level planning to detailed planning guidance, technical methods from traditional quantitative analysis to big data application, planning implementation from material construction to comprehensive and coordinated development.

2.3.2. Reflection on County Rural Planning

At different time periods, Each stage of rural planning focus is different, In the county-level village and town system planning stage, According to the requirements of the "three systems and one network", Rich in content, Various levels; In the county and rural construction planning stage, Emphasis placed on the planning and construction requirements of village settlements; In the preparation of the county village layout planning, Combined with the requirements of the national rural revitalization strategy, From the perspective of the global all-factor, Weak the village level, Focus on the scientific and reasonable classification of villages (agglomeration and promotion, characteristic protection, suburban integration, relocation, renovation and improvement) to guide the county village development, facility layout and project arrangement, Through guidance on village planning at the next level, We will rationally guide the allocation of various resources in county and rural areas.

3. Song County Planning Practice

Song County is located in the southern ecological conservation area of Luoyang City, Henan Province, ecological core area; Funiu Mountain, half Sichuan, typical mountain county; jurisdiction of 16 towns, 318 administrative villages, 3707 natural villages, total population of 640,200, is a typical ecological county, mountainous county, humanities county, resources,

Chinese medicinal materials and tourism county. The county has good ecological environment, rich landscape resources, profound cultural heritage, complete original rural features, outstanding rural tourism resources, there are scattered natural village distribution, prominent aging problems, poor traffic connection, incomplete facilities, low degree of rural tourism development.

Combining the current situation of Song County rural development, on the basis of the Song County village classification and layout planning (2019-2035), deeply analyze the planning process, from the work organization, technical methods, planning focus, planning implementation, achievement form, in order to make useful exploration for village classification and layout planning.

3.1. Investigation and Interview

3.1.1. Discussion and Interview

In the form of symposia, group interviews, and individual interviews, More than 10 main leaders and comrades in charge of the county government offices, including County Government Office, Development and Reform Commission, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau, Culture and Tourism Bureau, Housing and Tourism Bureau, Housing and Construction Bureau, Poverty Resources Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Transport Bureau, Forestry Bureau, Baiyun Mountain Administration Bureau, Tianchi Mountain Administration Bureau, Sixteen major township government leaders, leaders in charge, directors of villages and towns and some typical villages, Focusing on the arrangement of the 14th Five-Year Plan for agriculture-related projects, the recent work plan, the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the improvement of the living environment, and the comprehensive improvement of the whole region, Conduct special discussions and household interviews. The number of discussions and interviews reached 2031.

3.1.2. Village Survey

Through the discussion and interview of the township government leaders, 112 villages (including 330 natural villages) were selected in the plan for the field survey. Through field survey, intuitive perception of various material environment and rural development level, understand the roads, public service facilities, municipal infrastructure, building features, public space, landscape space and land use, preliminary understanding of the problems of rural material space construction, rural economy (industry) and cultural characteristics. Map comparison and recording, photo recording, hand drawing recording and other methods shall be used to record the survey information.

3.1.3. Questionnaire Survey

Two forms of paper questionnaire and electronic questionnaire were adopted, mainly to design the questionnaire around the six elements of the village, "human, property, land, residence, culture and governance". During the survey period, 3,285 questionnaires were issued, 3,191 valid questionnaires were recovered, and the questionnaire was 97% efficient.

3.2. Technical Methods

This plan mainly adopts the method of "three evaluation and two docking" to classify the county villages in Song County. "Three evaluations" refers to the assessment of ecological sensitivity, land suitability and village development potential. The "two docking" points to the connection with relevant planning and county-level departments, and the downward connection with township governments and villagers (Fig.1).

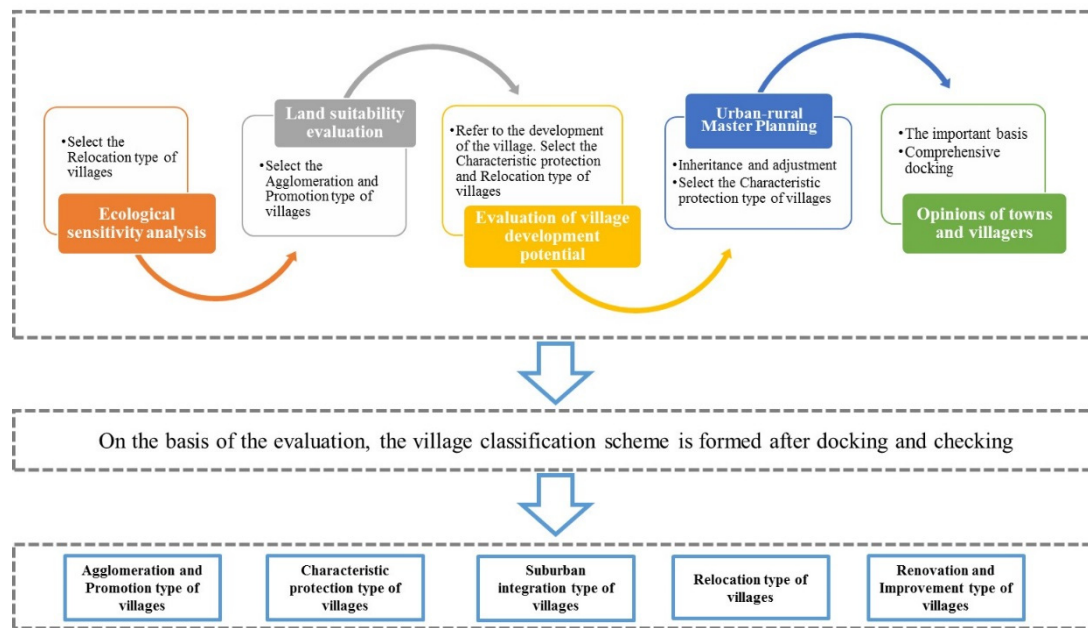


Fig 1. Method of village classification in Song County

3.2.1. Diversified Data Collection

Through the acquisition and reorganization of multiple data types such as national statistical data, research and discussion data, geographic information data and network location data, it truly reflects the rural problems and characteristics of Song County, and clarifies the planning focus (Fig.2).

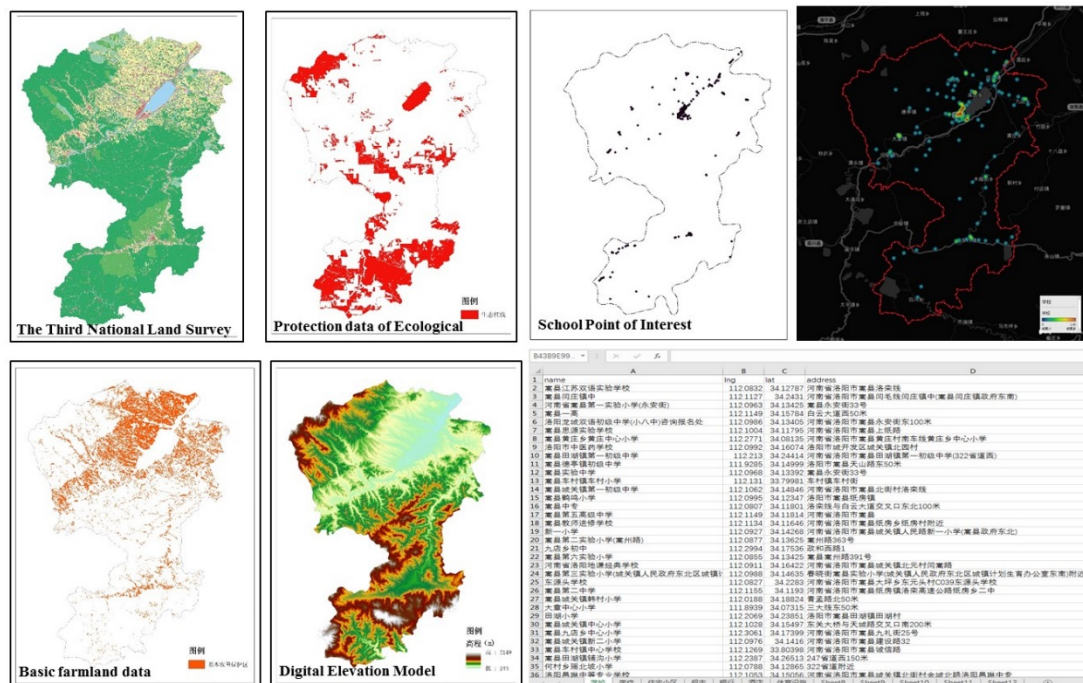


Fig 2. Schematic diagram of the diversification data

3.2.2. Spatial Analysis Method

Ecological sensitivity assessment. Select terrain factors, ecological factors, natural conditions and land conditions, nine secondary factors, water, NDVI vegetation index, elevation, slope, permanent basic farmland, ecological protection red line, woodland, grassland and farmland. Through weighted superposition analysis, Song County is divided into five ecological sensitivity

zones, and 26 villages in highly sensitive areas are recommended for relocation and withdrawal to ensure ecological priority (Fig.3).

Land suitability evaluation. Four secondary factors, construction factors, hydrological factors and restriction factors, elevation, slope, slope, location, construction land, hydrological factors, geological disaster zoning and mineral distribution. Through weighted superposition analysis, Song County was divided into four-level land suitability zoning, 78 villages in the suitability construction area are suggested as cluster and promotion, and 33 villages in the prohibited construction area were divided into relocation and withdrawal (Fig.4).

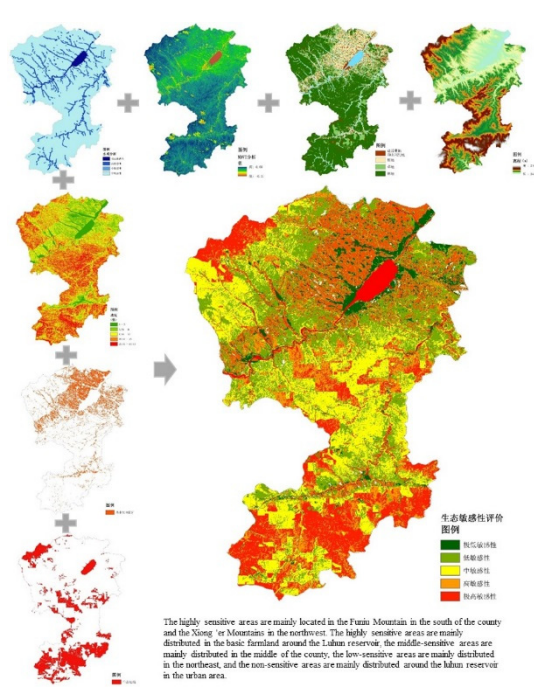


Fig 3. Results plot of ecological sensitivity assessment

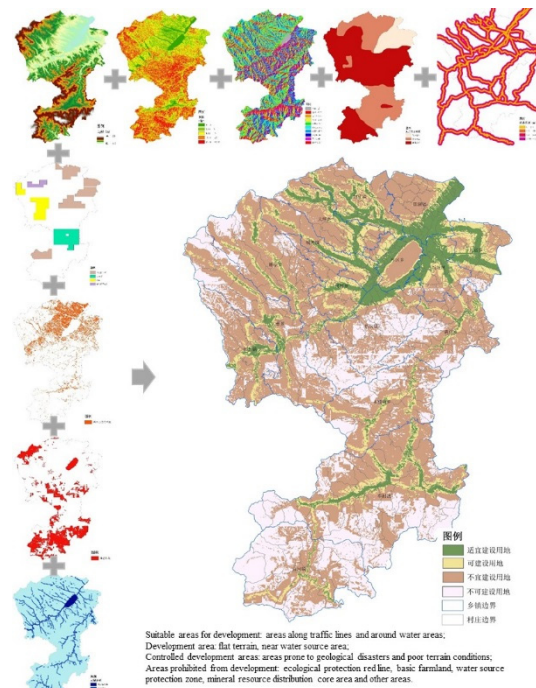


Fig 4. Results diagram of land suitability evaluation

Village development potential evaluation. Selected population, economy, facilities, resources four level analysis factors, and population density, elderly population, out population proportion, per capita income, village collective income, infrastructure support, public service facilities, natural history resources, policy support resources nine secondary factors, through weighted superposition analysis, village development potential is divided into five categories, good development potential has 36, poor development potential, 54 villages with better characteristic resources have 58 (Fig.5).

Through the verification analysis of the evaluation results, the preliminary village classification scheme (90 cluster promotion, 63 suburban integration, 35 characteristic protection, 31 removal and withdrawal, and 99 renovation and improvement) was obtained (Fig.6).

Under the leadership and support of the county government, we will carry out the "two docking" work. Based on the basis of "three evaluation" results, with the song urban and rural overall planning and the township overall planning for effective connection, keep the original planning classification village, find out inconsistent village, and then the relevant departments, further modification, form a secondary village classification scheme (57 cluster class, 65 suburban fusion, 33 characteristic protection class, 45 relocation, 114 improvement class).

The secondary classification plan was planned and publicized, soliciting opinions from township governments and some villager representatives one by one, forming the final village

classification plan (86 cluster and promotion, 63 suburban integration, 44 characteristic protection, 24 relocation and removal, and 101 renovation and improvement).

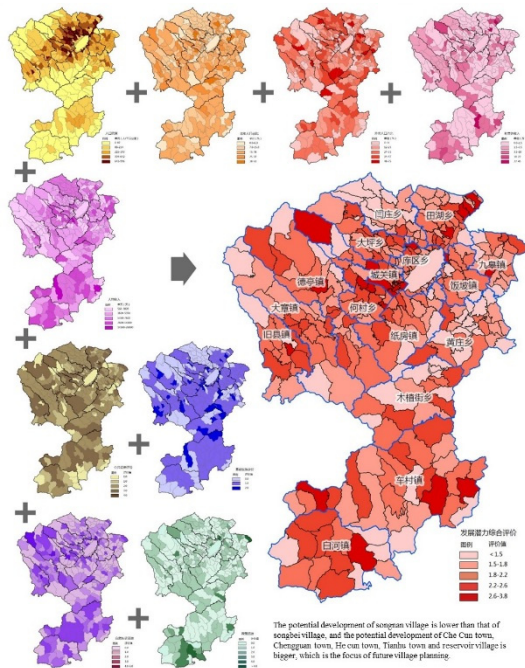


Fig 5. Evaluation results of village development potential

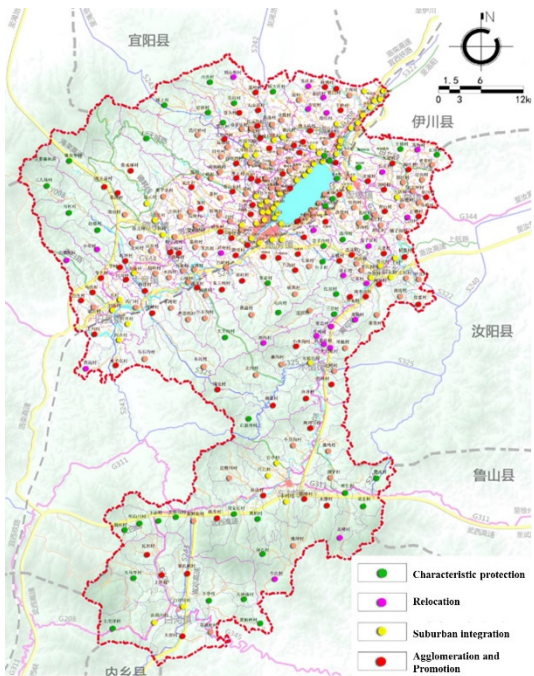


Fig 6. Guide diagram of village classification and layout

3.3. Village Classification Guidance and Layout

According to different village types, detailed guidance is given from the aspects of planning, construction guidance, industrial development, supporting facilities and style guidance (Tab.3).

Table 3. List of village classification Guidance

| Classification | Agglomeration and Promotion type of villages | Characteristic protection type of villages | Suburban integration type of villages | Relocation type of villages | Renovation and Improvement type of villages |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Planning | Priority establishment practical village planning | Formulate village planning, give priority to protection and activate utilization | Village planning is not prepared, Control according to detailed planning | The main content of the village planning is to renovate the village | Only make the village land space use control rules |
| Construction guide | Leave no more than 5% of the motor construction land index, which will be used for villagers' residence, public welfare facilities, new industries and new forms of business. | Declare traditional villages, historical and cultural towns and villages, protect the original buildings as a whole; The overall architectural style should be consistent with the original building | Villages will be placed under unified management of cities and towns, and efforts will be made simultaneously to convert villages into residential areas and farmers into urban residents Villages actively guide farmers to exchange ownership of collective assets for equity in co-operatives and land contract rights for urban social security | The village strictly implements the policy of "one family, one house". To renovate the environment and improve infrastructure | To ensure the safety of the basic production and living, the focus is on safety management |
| Industrial development | Based on characteristic agriculture, expand agricultural industry chain | On the basis of strengthening protection, we will explore and develop new forms of leisure agriculture and rural tourism | | Villages appropriately expand agricultural industry chain | — |
| Facilities | Improving supporting facilities for administration, education, culture and sports, medical care, elderly care, commercial services, road transportation and municipal services New building style, color, material selection requirements, highlight local cultural characteristics. The construction of village settlements integrates into the surrounding ecological environment | Tourism service facilities should be added on the basis of Agglomeration and Promotion type of villages | Supporting urban public service facilities and municipal infrastructure in accordance with the requirements of urban residential planning | Ensuring basic public service facilities | Improving service facilities to ensure basic living conditions, including water, electricity and roads |
| Guidance of rural style | | Architectural design and landscape greening design highlight the historical and cultural connotation of the village. | The architectural form is coordinated with the town style to meet the functional needs | Retain the original residential style, further repair and transformation. | — |

3.3.1. Cluster Upgrading Villages

Cluster upgrading villages should give priority to compiling village planning. In the preparation of village planning, no more than 5% of construction land (no permanent basic farmland and ecological protection red line) can be reserved for villagers' residence, public welfare facilities, new industries and new business forms of land. The new homestead "one household, one house" policy should be strictly implemented, with no more than two and a half land per household (167m²).

According to the rural basic service units High function standard allocation of various public facilities, guide county financial funds to invest priority, take the lead in realizing facility agglomeration; revitalize village idle resources, give priority to cultivating industrial projects, prosperous collective economy; realize village facilities agglomeration, industrial rejuvenation, population return and land optimization, promote village function transformation and space reconstruction (Liu Shen, 2018).

3.3.2. Characteristic Protected Villages

Characteristic protected villages should be given priority to compiling village planning. In the preparation of village planning, mobility indicators of no more than 10% of construction land (not permanent basic farmland and ecological protection red line), which can be used for rural cultural and tourism facilities. For the new batch of homestead, the "one household and one house" policy should be strictly implemented, with no more than three points of each household (200m²). County-level governments should give support in exploring the entry of commercial construction land and the innovation of point land supply mechanism.

The land use structure and facility allocation should highlight the functions of cultural and tourism facilities, support social capital investment under the principle of protection priority, and focus on improving the activation and utilization of resources, supporting services and industrial improvement on the basis of protection.

3.3.3. Suburban Integration Villages

In principle, suburban integration villages should no longer compile village plans separately, and should be controlled in accordance with the detailed planning requirements within the boundaries of urban development. In principle, the scale of village construction land will not be allowed to increase in principle. Priority will be given to enjoying urban public service facilities and municipal infrastructure for unified urban management.

We will promote construction in accordance with the standards of infrastructure urbanization, community residential management, and citizenization of life, actively explore the entry mechanism for rural collective construction land, and give play to the basic role of the market in the allocation of land resources.

3.3.4. Relocation and Merger of Villages

In principle, there are no separate planned villages, however, only control rules for the use of village land space, and focus on ecological space, agricultural space, construction space, historical and cultural inheritance and protection space and other spaces to be controlled. The scale of the village construction land is not allowed in principle.

For those who have been included in the relocation plan, we will strictly restrict new construction and expansion activities, conduct resettlement in accordance with the principle of relying on counties, towns, parks and scenic spots, strengthen the follow-up support for industrial employment, and comprehensively solve the problems of villagers' livelihood and ecological protection. In the relocation of rural settlements and the removal of villages, we must respect the wishes of farmers and do not conduct compulsory relocation or centralized upstairs.

3.3.5. Renovate and Improve Villages

Improvement and improvement villages should be planned on the content of improvement. In principle, no new construction land shall be added. The new homestead land shall be given priority to the idle construction land within villages. And the policy of "one household and one house" shall be strictly implemented, with no more than three points per household (200m²). On the basis of maintaining the original scale, we will focus on the improvement of the rural living environment, steadily promote the improvement of rural sewage and garbage, the "toilet revolution" and improve the appearance of rural villages, and strengthen weak links in public facilities.

3.4. Recent Action Plan

In combination with the will of the people, the planning, through full docking and communication with relevant agriculture-related departments and township governments at the county and cities, planned a number of agriculture-related projects at the county level, and formulated near-term action plans and construction project database.

Under the premise of land space planning system is not fully established, in order to promote the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, ensure recent project implementation, planning integration platform, fourteenth planning, land space planning, village classification and layout planning, related special planning, village planning unified into one information platform; docking the project declaration rules of agriculture and agricultural related departments, establish Song County project pre-declaration system, and turn the recent construction project database into the annual implementation plan of each department, ensure the county level financial funds, orderly construction, and continue to promote the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy (Fig.7 and 8).

From the perspective of planning implementation, the compilation of 13 practical village plans has been guided. There are 28 construction projects included in the annual plan of Song County bureau committees at the county level, mainly focusing on the cultivation of industrial projects, road traffic and living environment improvement.

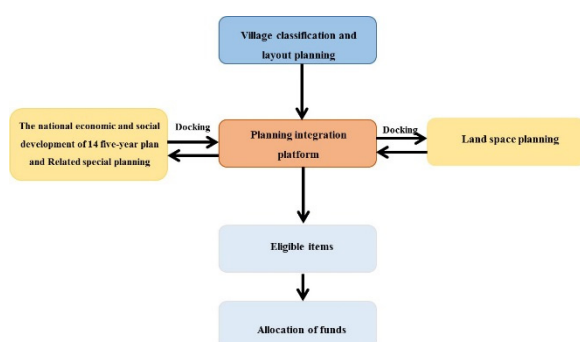


Fig 7. Schematic diagram of the planning and fusion platform

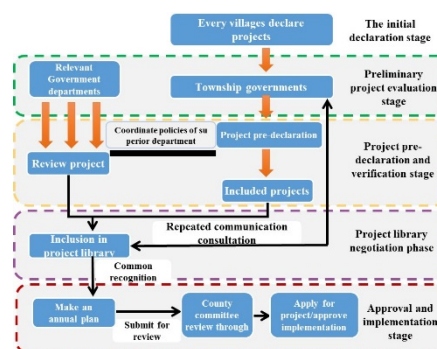


Fig 8. Flow chart of the pre-declaration system for rural planning and construction projects

3.5. Partial Achievement Display

According to the different users of the planning objects, the planning results are divided into two types: technical version and usage version.

The technical results are the approval results for management, including text, drawings and accessories, which shall include instructions, basic data compilation, public materials, collection of opinions, expert review opinions and modifications, which are mainly used to connect with territorial spatial planning and facilitate management at the county level (Fig.9).

The results are mainly used by the township government, including two drawings. The status map mainly summarizes the rural population, various facilities, road transportation, characteristic industries and historical and cultural resources to help the township government understand the village status; the name, construction standards and recent construction projects of each township and to guide the village planning and construction activities (Fig.10).

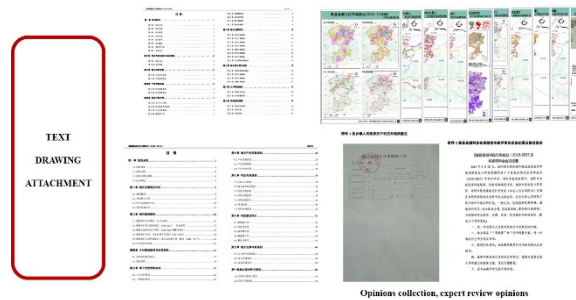


Fig 9. Schematic of Technical Results

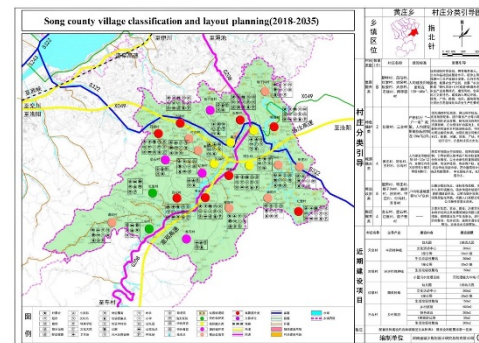


Fig 10. Schematic of the results

4. Conclusion

Under the background of the great reform of land spatial planning and the premise of no technical standards and specifications at the national level, this paper explores the development process and experience of county and rural planning, and the practice of county village classification and layout planning.

This paper believes that the goal of village classification and layout planning is to guide the protection, development and utilization of land space in rural areas, coordinate the allocation of urban and rural resources and facilities layout, and lead the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in a scientific and orderly manner. The status of village classification and layout planning in the spatial planning system of "five levels and three categories" is the supplementary content of county-level land spatial planning, which should be compiled as special planning or special research; in the rural planning system is the top planning and direct basis for village planning at the next level. Village classification and layout planning is the most appropriate at the county scale. Village classification should be assigned to administrative villages and layout to natural villages. Its planning focuses on four aspects:

- (1) Through scientific and reasonable classification of villages, determine the key construction of villages at the county level, and clarify the development sequence of rural revitalization;
- (2) On the basis of village classification, determine the development guidance of different types of villages to achieve differentiated rural development;
- (3) Coordinating the layout of urban and rural infrastructure and public service facilities with the concept of overall whole factor planning;
- (4) Formulate near-term action plans to ensure the implementation of the plans and guide the implementation of rural construction actions in a scientific and orderly manner.

The lack of this article is limited to Song County, because Song County is in the ecological conservation area of Henan province, involving ecological protection red line, so move more villages, this article still need to expand the scope of research, through the planning practice of different regional characteristics, further summarize county village classification and layout planning method and content, to build a systematic and scientific rural planning theory system do further exploration.

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