

# Rural Public Space Management Based on Comprehensive Land Consolidation

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**Abstract:** Rural governance is one of the grasping hands in the whole land comprehensive improvement, but in recent years, the rural public space in different degrees are occupied and unused problems highlighting, hindering the efficient use of rural land, unfavorable to the construction of living environment. In order to find out the logical mechanism of land governance in rural public space under the comprehensive land consolidation, the research team went to Pancheng Street, Pukou District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, China to carry out field research, found the problems and effects of local public space governance, analyzed the causes, and put forward suggestions for promoting the comprehensive land consolidation.

**Keywords:** Comprehensive land consolidation, Rural public space, Land use.

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## 1. Research Topic Selection

### 1.1. Contents of comprehensive land consolidation

In view of the multi-dimensional coexistence of spatial layout disorder, inefficient use of land resources and degradation of ecological quality in a certain region, the whole-area planning, overall design and collaborative promotion of land consolidation should be carried out. Comprehensive measures should be taken to carry out all-factor renovation of fields, rivers, roads, forests, villages, and ecological protection and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes and grasses. We should promote the overall consolidation of agricultural land, construction land and rural ecological protection and restoration, optimize the spatial pattern of production, life and ecology [1], and promote the optimal allocation and efficient use of land resources.

### 1.2. Contents of rural public space governance

Rural public land is the material space and public resources used by residents in their life, production, communication, entertainment and other activities. However, due to land characteristics, unclear ownership, poor management and other reasons, there are different degrees of occupation and idleness of rural public space land, which hinder the reasonable and efficient use of rural public space land. Rural public space governance aims to solve the problems of indiscriminate use and idleness of public land, so as to improve rural ecological environment, revitalize inefficient public construction land and optimize rural public space planning.

### 1.3. The internal logic of comprehensive land consolidation and rural public space governance

The concept and policy of comprehensive land consolidation can guide the governance of rural public space, and the focus of rural space governance is to solve the "scattered, disorderly and empty" of rural construction land, regulate public space and courtyard environment, vigorously

promote the construction of rural infrastructure, comprehensively promote rural greening, construct green landscape with rural characteristics, and comprehensively improve the landscape of farmland, water, road and forest villages [2]. It is one of the important ways to realize comprehensive land consolidation.

The theme of this survey is to explore the governance path of rural public space based on the background of comprehensive land consolidation, and to provide a scientific basis for promoting comprehensive land consolidation, scientific utilization of land resources and further improvement of public space land governance policies.

## 2. Key Scientific Issues and Research Program Design

### 2.1. Key scientific problems to be solved

After reviewing relevant literature and understanding the status quo of some villages in Nanjing, taking Pancheng Street, Pukou District, Nanjing as an example, this survey found that the land of rural public space was occupied and idle to varying degrees, which not only led to the inefficient utilization of rural public space land, but also aggravated the deterioration of rural ecology and living environment. Therefore, the key scientific issue of this research is to explore comprehensive means to solve the problem of the occupation and idleness of rural public space land, so as to offer suggestions for the scientific promotion of comprehensive land consolidation.

## 3. Analysis of Survey Results

### 3.1. Problems and impacts of rural public space governance from the perspective of comprehensive land consolidation

This research takes Pancheng Street, Pukou District, Nanjing as a typical area to fully understand the public land used for infrastructure in the research area being idle and some rural public space being occupied by private for a long time, and analyze its specific manifestations. On this basis, further analysis of the public space idle and occupation on the

rural land use spatial layout, output and quality of the impact.

For the unused public space:

Under the background of "decreasing population and increasing land" in rural areas, a considerable part of existing land in rural areas has not played its due value, which seriously affects land output and even food security. At the same time, due to the substandard public infrastructure, or public land not adapted to local conditions, the planning does not conform to the population and development status quo. Under the condition of limited land resources, some rural land planned by the government for public services and infrastructure construction often cannot be used in accordance with the original intention of the planning, resulting in the idle land resources in public space. It is the performance of inefficient use of rural land. This project investigates the public space idleness from four aspects: the idleness of agricultural land is cultivated land, garden land, forest land, etc.; Idle land for infrastructure was investigated in traffic, highway, green space, square, etc. The investigation scope of unused land for public welfare undertakings included cultural, medical and health facilities and social welfare facilities. The survey scope of leisure facilities or venues that are idle includes land for sports facilities (such as basketball courts), leisure squares and other venues belonging to rural public places, etc.

For the occupation of public space:

Due to the unclear ownership of public and private space, poor management and traditional ideas of farmers, the villagers' illegal occupation of public land is more prominent, which will cause the destruction of the "publicity" of public space land and harm the public interests. Some private occupation will lead to land pollution, crop production, environmental chaos and other inefficient use of land problems. This project investigates the occupation of public space from three aspects: The investigation contents of the indiscriminate use of agricultural land mainly include the private occupation of farmland occupied by developers for stacking and digging, and the occupation of ordinary farmland by farmers for building houses and some aquaculture water surface. The investigation contents of the indiscriminate use of ecological land include the situation of farmers in woodland, grassland and some private occupation of ecological waters. The investigation on the indiscriminate use of land for rural public facilities mainly focused on the villagers stacking garbage, personal belongings and building materials on roads and fitness venues.

Through field investigation, questionnaire and interview, this research found that there are three main problems in the public space management of Pancheng Street in Pukou District of Nanjing. First, there are many local development zones, and the excavated soil and dredged soil generated by the construction of development zones are piled on the surrounding cultivated land all year round, which seriously degrades the quality of cultivated land, and the cultivated land is forced to be abandoned over time. Second, the public space environment has been randomly piled with construction materials, litter, village roads cramped, domestic sewage cross-flow, black and smelly pond water, and livestock and poultry excrement, which have seriously affected the natural environment. Third, the existence of recreational fitness, basketball square, green square and other infrastructure idle all year round.

### **3.2. Analysis of influencing factors of rural public space governance from the perspective of comprehensive land consolidation**

#### **3.2.1. Conditions and characteristics of rural public environmental land**

First of all, the characteristics of rural public space land such as messy environment and weak public property affect people's thoughts and actions, making people subconsciously ignore the identification of public space and use the land in public space as a private domain, resulting in the indiscriminate use of public space. Secondly, the boundary between "public" and "private" public space land is fuzzy in the questionnaire results of this survey, which will also cause the private use of rural public space land [4].

#### **3.2.2. Villagers generally have weak awareness of land co-governance in public space**

Nowadays, in the process of urban development in our country, most villagers are sensitive to the private concept, but the public concept is fuzzy. Coupled with the low recognition of governance by many villagers, it is more difficult to accurately identify the land scope of rural public space [5].

The study found that many farmers' long-established habits are hard to change. In order to avoid being "wasted", villagers often open up agricultural land for planting food and vegetables. This action is usually reflected in the green belt in front of the house and behind the house being occupied as vegetable land. This is a conventional habit, which is difficult to correct, resulting in narrow roads.

In addition, the speed of receiving information in rural areas is relatively slow, and the standardized publicity is not in place, and the lack of knowledge related to the use of public space land makes it difficult to distinguish the public space land, which makes it more difficult to change the thought of villagers.

#### **3.2.3. Absence of management of government and civil organizations**

Due to the absence of village planning by the government, farmers privately occupy land that is not planned by the government and whose purpose is not clear. Incomplete government planning and insufficient budget funds related to land utilization result in "idle" and "wasted" land in the eyes of farmers, so farmers choose to convert it into private land and make full use of it [5].

Apart from the government, other civil society organizations are also struggling to play their role.

It is found that the research area and many rural public space land lack of multi-subject collaborative governance mechanism, it is difficult to improve the level of governance participation, that is, the absence of government management or neglect, which further leads to the absence of non-governmental organizations. Some other social organizations are not fully involved because there are fewer grassroots social organizations, fewer relevant managers, and a lack of relevant support and resources such as capital and technology, so it is difficult to truly participate in and solve the problem of rural public space land [6,7].

In addition, some actions taken by some grassroots organizations and enterprises in pursuit of maximizing their own interests and promoting economic development will aggravate the problems of public space governance, such as

disorderly use of public space caused by building materials and digging soil. Some local governments fail to crack down on this and even ignore the public interests. Ignoring sustainable development of ecological environment of rural public land [8].

### **3.3. Research on suggestions for strengthening public space governance and realizing efficient use of rural land from the perspective of comprehensive land consolidation in the whole area**

#### **3.3.1. Comprehensive improvement of regional public land should be realized with the guidance of territorial space planning**

The comprehensive land consolidation of the whole region should take regional territorial space planning as the premise, take towns (or villages) within the region as the basic unit, and in accordance with the principle of "based on the total amount, control the increment, make good use of the stock, and make good use of the flow" [9], revitalize the construction land of rural public space, solve the problem of indiscriminate use of public space, and implement the comprehensive land consolidation of regional public space.

At the same time, in the process of public space governance, the boundary between public space and private space should be divided first. It is necessary to plan and retain villages and villages in general, make full use of the results of the confirmation, registration, certification and property verification of contracted management rights of rural land, comprehensively clarify the scope boundary of rural road space, water space, public space inside and outside villages and collective public resources [10], and comprehensively clean up all kinds of encroachment.

#### **3.3.2. Establishment of multiple co-governance subjects of rural public space governance**

For the government and village collective, to strengthen the publicity of law enforcement. Fully mobilize the enthusiasm of rural grassroots organizations and the masses, set up rural land law enforcement supervisors, make rural grassroots organizations become an important force in land law enforcement, and strive to build a joint land law enforcement system of publicity, reporting, supervision, investigation, processing, and cooperation of the rule of law in public space [11], enhance farmers' concept of rule of law, and prevent and curb farmers' illegal building behaviors. Influenced by traditional concepts, most villagers do not have clear subject consciousness, responsibility consciousness and rules consciousness, which may hinder the governance of rural public space land, and they do not realize the illegal construction of houses and other occupation behaviors by crossing the line between public and private land. Policies related to public space governance should be explained to farmers in an easy to understand way and through the media, and the seriousness of illegal occupation and use of public space should be clarified. Meanwhile, punishments and warnings should be given to those behaviors that destroy and illegally use public space and infringe others' interests, so as to reshape village rules and conventions.

For villagers, they should actively cooperate with the government's publicity work on public space governance and comprehensive land consolidation, improve the quality of science, culture and rule of law, and personally realize that the construction of rural public space is closely related to their

own quality of life, rural ecological environment quality, rural collective cohesiveness, and rural folk customs, instead of only paying attention to private interests. In addition, public resources such as farmland and woodland, real estate facilities and collective construction land should be used consciously and reasonably, and actively connected and timely incorporated into rural land comprehensive consolidation projects, so that zero accumulation is integrated and utilized, and resource benefits should be amplified by market forces [10].

Social forces should be properly introduced in the process of public space governance. Reasonable introduction of social capital, relying on market forces to make efficient use of land resources, and establish a fair and transparent system to ensure smooth channels for villagers to participate in decision-making. At the same time, we should strengthen the participation of social organizations, the rural development started late in our country, the number of rural social organizations is low, so we should set up multiple, professional and efficient rural social organizations, supporting sufficient basic hardware is insufficient, improving funds and other sources, encourage them to actively participate in the whole land comprehensive improvement and rural public space governance.

#### **3.3.3. Strengthening rural ecological protection and restoration**

In the rural public space, we should make full use of modern ecological measures, garbage classification and sewage treatment system, and try our best to facilitate the masses and reduce the damage to the ecological environment. In view of the ecological environment deterioration caused by farmers' private occupation of collective land, public space governance should be carried out to improve the rural environment and create a beautiful countryside with bluer sky, greener land, clearer water and smoother roads [12].

At the same time, rural areas should carry out comprehensive land consolidation, carry out comprehensive land consolidation, systematically manage fields, water, roads, forests and villages, pay attention to the protection of rural scenery and historical culture in village construction, and carry out in-depth consolidation of agricultural land. We will comprehensively improve the rural environment, reinvigorate idle and inefficient land in villages, and improve infrastructure and public service facilities. The indiscriminate use of agricultural land should be strictly enforced to prevent and control soil pollution, repair soil environment, strengthen the shaping of ecological landscape of agricultural land, build beautiful countryside and rural characteristic landscape with local flavor [13].

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