

Rural Revitalization Planning under the Territorial Spatial Planning System

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Abstract With the rapid development of China's social economy, village planning is increasingly important. Departments should fully draw up practical village plan "integrating various plans". In the context of "rural revitalization", how to better promote "rural revitalization" and realize the concept that "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" is a difficult problem in front of everyone. After many years of pilot of "integrating various plans", "five levels, three categories and four systems" have been formed, but the territorial spatial planning in the new era under the construction of ecological civilization still faces many problems and challenges. In this paper, the practical village planning of "integrating various plans" under the background of territorial spatial planning was analyzed, aiming to establish and improve a complete rural spatial system and provide an effective scheme for rural governance mechanism by analyzing and refining the key points of rural planning.

Keywords Territorial spatial planning, Village planning, Rural revitalization, Integrating various plans

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The development of rural revitalization strategy is keeping pace with The Times. Years of practice verify that the practical village plan "integrating various plans" is not only a realistic plan, but also a work of strategic significance. The planning results will provide scientific basis and technical support for the construction of China's beautiful countryside and rural economic and social development. Therefore, when carrying out the village plan, relevant departments must focus on this theme, highlight its practicality, make it adapt to the development of The Times, and promote the development of China's rural economy and society^[1].

With the rapid development of China's economy and the continuous improvement of urbanization level, the life of urban residents has been effectively guaranteed. However, at the same time, there are also problems of unbalanced living standards and development in urban and rural areas. Entering the 21st century, China has entered the critical period of building a well-off society in an all-round way. The central government has clearly proposed to "stick to the path of a new type of industrialization, information, urbanization and agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics", and "balance urban and rural economic and social development and build a modern economic system"; the goal of "balanced urban and rural development" has been proposed, gradually evolving from three stages of "urban and rural overall planning", "urban and rural integration", "urban and rural integration". Although the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources, People's Republic of China has solved the problem

of "integrating various plans" in the system for many years, the fundamental problem has not been solved. The fundamental issue of territorial spatial planning is to solve the core issue of "promoting ecological civilization, the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity"^[2]. Therefore, rural planning under the construction of ecological civilization and rural revitalization is particularly important. Rural planning is the focus of current spatial planning work, and it is the smallest unit of planning, more in line with the needs of rural development in China.

1 Background of territorial spatial planning

At present, territorial spatial planning has put forward clear mandatory requirements for the preparation of village planning. Relevant departments must, in accordance with the procedures for territorial spatial planning, draw up the practical village plan of "integrating multiple plans". According to the results of territorial spatial planning, after the completion of the practical village planning work of "integrating multiple plans", the factors of farmland, scenery, history, humanity and geography in most rural areas will be protected and preserved to the greatest extent, which can effectively improve the economic development level of rural areas.

Urban spatial planning has become more scientific. Because of the vast territory and numerous ethnic groups, in the process of development, each region has its own unique cultural characteristics, and there are great

differences in transportation construction. This requires relevant departments to formulate the rural plan of "integrating multiple plans" for the areas with a higher degree of urban development.

Urban construction has brought great opportunities for development, and also provided a new opportunity for rural revitalization. However, in urban construction, relevant departments should excavate and integrate various resources to create a new opportunity for rural revitalization^[3]. In addition, when carrying out the village planning of "integrating multiple plans", relevant departments should fully take into account the economic development degree and the difference between regions. For agriculture and animal husbandry, there are some differences between the two. The basic reason is that the infrastructure configuration is not perfect, and there are significant differences in the content of facility construction and the functions of supporting facilities.

On this basis, the preparers should conduct field investigation according to the local conditions, and make comprehensive judgments according to the actual situation and work experience, and strive to make the village plan adapt to the needs of development and space exploitation in different rural areas.

2 Rural planning under territorial spatial planning system

2.1 Contents of village planning

The content of the village plan under the current background of territorial spatial planning contains "six overall plans and one definition".

“Six overall plans” are as follows: ① it is needed to making overall arrangements for various goals of rural development, and implement relevant constraint indicators into specific work; ② it is necessary to carry out comprehensive planning for ecological protection and restoration, and strictly control it within the delimited ecological red line, and formulate relevant ecological space control regulations; ③ The comprehensive protection of cultivated land and permanent basic farmland is conducted, and the permanent basic farmland is strictly defined; the corresponding agricultural land should be controlled, and the corresponding management system of agricultural land is established; ④ the inheritance and preservation of history and culture is coordinated, namely exploring the connotation of history and culture, and establishing a historical and cultural style with its own characteristics; ⑤ It is needed to coordinate the industry and construction space, clarify the development space of the industry, and clarify rural housing and public service facilities, etc.; ⑥ urban and rural security and disaster prevention and mitigation is coordinated. “One definition” refers to clearly planing the projects to be implemented in the near future, which is specifically reflected in the development goals of villages and construction contents to be implemented in the short term, such as ecological restoration and renovation, farmland renovation, reclamation of paddy fields, demolition and reclamation, historical and cultural protection, industrial development, infrastructure and construction of public service facilities, human settlement environment renovation and other projects^[4].

2.2 Principles of village planning

2.2.1 Taking reasonable planning as guidance. Based on the territorial spatial planning system, the planners of village planning must fully consider and reflect the ecological requirements for the development needs of modern society. In this process, the implementation of supervision should be further enhanced, and the indicators that have not been implemented in the territorial spatial planning in the past should be put into practice^[5]. Planners should take measures such as integrating use control and ecological restoration, so as to improve the utilization rate of land, create intensive and efficient production and living space, make people’s lives happy, and finally making a big step forward to realize the strategic goal of rural revitalization.

2.2.2 Driven by industrial development. In the process of village planning and construction, the importance of industrial development should be

reflected, and the local industrial development should be continuously improved, so that it can meet the requirements of building beautiful villages, and the quality of life and economic benefits of farmers should be comprehensively improved. In the process of village construction planning, it is necessary to fully consider the factors of industrial development, so that it can adapt to the village construction planning, realizing mutual integration. When making industrial development planning, the planners should start from the perspective of village development, take the overall development as the starting point, highlight regional characteristics, improve the utilization efficiency of relevant resources in a region, maintain the balance between regional village construction and ecological environment, and increase the income of most rural households on the premise of guaranteeing the overall economic development of the region.

2.2.3 Taking use control as a safeguard. The preparation of the village plan must strictly follow the basic requirements of territorial space use control, and there must be no behavior that destroys the ecological environment. Based on the standard construction of various industrial development prospects, the preparation of the village plan should comprehensively consider ecological protection, industrial development, construction of basic service facilities, construction of residential areas, promotion and inheritance of various cultures, etc. On this basis, overall planning should be carried out and combined with other construction under the framework of territorial spatial planning to achieve efficient development. Meanwhile, the scale of project construction should be controlled. In the planning and construction of the village driven by industrial development, planners should look at the village development from a macro perspective, fully reflect the importance of industrial development, adhere to the overall development and sustainable development, improve regional industrial development, developing regional characteristics, and comprehensively improve the living standards of farmers and economic benefits while meeting the standards of beautiful rural construction. Besides, it is needed to always put the interests of the people first.

3 Construction of beautiful countryside

The construction of beautiful countryside is very important, and the prerequisite is to have a perfect plan. Its project is large, and

the construction of beautiful countryside is indispensable in the process of ecological civilization construction. The essence of the construction of beautiful villages is also to achieve the development of production and the prosperity of people’s lives. Reducing hollow villages, activating rural vitality and retaining nostalgia are the difficulties and purposes of rural planning. The content includes revitalizing rural economy, inheriting culture, improving education and science and technology, improving rural appearance, and achieving sustainable development.

A feasible rural plan is a prerequisite for the realization of a better rural life. In the current territorial spatial planning system, as an important means to implement the rural revitalization strategy and regional development layout, a feasible village plan plays an indispensable role and function. A practical rural plan should start from the rural reality, aim to discover the connotation of beauty, and actively undertake the important tasks of controlling rural space and promoting rural construction, comprehensive rural management, and rural industry revitalization.

Therefore, in the planning of beautiful countryside, the strategy of revitalizing the countryside by industry is emphasized, and used as the driving force to activate the vitality of the countryside. The optimization and adjustment of industrial structure is used to promote the transformation and upgrading of agriculture and rural development, so as to achieve rural economic growth, the prosperity of farmers, the improvement of population quality, and the construction of harmonious and ecological rural natural landscape^[6].

3.1 Development model of rural construction

The construction of rural planning needs to be fully considered by planners, and there are specific detailed rules for production and life, ecological restoration, food security and cultural inheritance. At the same time, China has vast territory, and the climate varies greatly from region to region. Therefore, according to local conditions, the characteristics of rural planning in different areas are analyzed, and a clear understanding is established from the leading direction. According to all the current village planning classification work, a variety of rural revitalization and development modes such as suburban integration, aggregation and enhancement, and characteristic protection have been formed. With the national rural revitalization strategy as the starting point, the

natural ecological resources in rural areas are truly and efficiently protected. Planners aim to improve the quality of planning and implement the rural revitalization strategy in the context of territorial spatial planning^[7].

3.2 Safeguard measures for the construction of development mode of rural construction

At present, in the context of territorial spatial planning, it is necessary to exert the macro-control ability of the government as much as possible. All planning should be combined with reality, formulate corresponding development mechanisms according to actual characteristics, and strive to strengthen the construction of various infrastructure. Based on territorial spatial planning, the rural revitalization strategy is taken as the entry point, and various programs are formulated scientifically to ensure that the programs are smoothly carried on with the actual situation of the countryside. During the development and construction of the rural revitalization development model, the local transportation advantages should be given full play, and the local cultural resources and ecological environment resources should be integrated in different rural areas. The relationship between man and nature is a matter of concern to everyone.

In today's fast-developing information age, making good use of modern information technology can promote the development of rural areas and lay a solid foundation for the implementation of rural revitalization strategy. The unique cultural connotation of rural areas should also be explored to form a common development model combining culture and industry, and cultivate characteristic rural culture. It is also necessary to establish and improve the performance appraisal system, and list responsibilities to create favorable conditions for rural revitalization^[8]. In recent years, with the continuous exploration of territorial spatial planning, certain progress has been made in the construction of basic institutions, but people still need to constantly explore the technology of spatial planning, and carry out theoretical research and practical exploration for important special plans^[9].

3.3 Village planning is based on local conditions

The preparation of rural planning in the new era should be raised to a higher level, and it is needed to identify and correct the problems existing in the real rural revitalization, correctly lead the rural planning according to the upper planning, and continue to take the

path of sustainable development^[10-12]. Under the premise of not harming the ecology, the cultural industry should be vigorously developed, and the local economic and social development should be vigorously promoted by scientific and technological means. Rural planning in different regions should be improved according to their characteristics. It is necessary to correctly avoid the existing drawbacks, formulate scientific development goals, constantly improve it according to the formed rural standards and norms, so as to form a sound system and standards for the future development of rural revitalization^[13]. It is necessary to adhere to the people-centered approach, strive to improve people's living environment and quality of life, constantly promote regional development, take the unique culture of a region as the guidance, and take a distinctive rural development path^[14]. The local construction is developed to promote the coordinated development of ecological economy. At the same time, pilot areas will be displayed in townships and villages with good terrain foundation and development potential. In the case of not harming the existing farmland and forest land, it is needed to vigorously develop and take corresponding protection and prevention measures, provide reference for the future development planning of rural revitalization, and form perfect systems and standards for development.

4 Problems of rural planning in the new era of territorial spatial planning

4.1 There are complex problems in rural planning

In the current territorial spatial planning, the externality problems faced by rural planning have gone far beyond the scope of the planning itself. In the process, it's easy to neglect the importance of the "problems." For example, in Sun Shiwen's evaluation of the new rural construction, for the "problems-solutions" model, the "problems" changes from "how to prepare" to "solutions", from "how to prepare" to "solutions" and then "preparation results". When a large number of rural planning is reduced to a map of results, it is necessary to look back at the original intention and get out of the dilemma.

4.2 Research on rural planning is temporary

In the process of rural planning, the first step is to conduct preliminary basic research. However, many planning practitioners do not have sufficient understanding and research on the countryside. Even in the preliminary

investigation stage, they will visit the countryside for a short time, but their understanding of the countryside is still very one-sided. The problem of investigation is also a common problem in rural areas. There is a lack of consideration for the future development and dynamics of villages^[15].

4.3 There is the similarity of rural plans

At present, the formulation of rural plans tends to be formulaic, superficial and formalized. The compilation results are often presented with a single model and compilation method, lacking pertinency for specific villages^[16]. The flexibility of villages is limited by regulations, and less attention is paid to the implementation of the plans.

4.4 Public participation in rural planning is insufficient

Territorial spatial planning should be people-centered. The same is true for rural planning under this background^[16]. Villagers are the most vocal group in the countryside. However, due to the limitations of government leadership and short-term research, the right of villagers to speak in rural planning is weakened, and only a few rural cadres can express their opinions. The planning results should be adapted to the people's perspective, and practical rural plans that villagers can also understand should be formulated.

5 Summary

In short, in the current practical application of rural plans "integrating various plans", the drafting level of rural plans still needs to be further improved^[17]. Relevant departments need to actively take corresponding measures to ensure the practicability and rationality of rural plans. To be specific, it is first necessary to build a unified village planning standard, be guided by the new development concept, take "integrating various plans" as the platform, and meet the realistic needs as the premise, and achieve the overall arrangement and reasonable use of existing resources through the establishment of a unified village planning standard. Besides, it is needed to optimize the layout of land use, follow the principle of economizing and intensive land use, strengthen space control, and rationally adjust the planning structure in this process. Meanwhile, it is necessary to solve the problem, optimize the allocation of village resources by adjusting the planning structure, and finally ensure the practicability and rationality of village planning.

Under the background of territorial spatial

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they harshly criticized the dirtiness of streets, especially in cities like Beijing, where there were no sewage pipes and the streets were responsible for the sewage function^[23-24]. The dirty streets were almost unbearable for peregrinators. The terms dirt and squalor were used to describe not only the towns, but also the officials' courtyards^[16]. Filthy dust and lack of repair were the hallmarks of all Chinese temples, and peregrinators competed in texts to describe their bad experiences at filthy inns. Most of these peregrinators who criticized China strongly for being dirty and unhygienic were born in the early and middle 19th century, when Europe had acquired better sanitation. So peregrinators used these new standards to measure other countries.

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planning, it is of great significance to formulate village planning under the combination of "various plans". To scientifically and reasonably draw up rural plans, preparation personnel in various regions need to carry out systematic scientific analysis.

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