

국토경관 향상을 위한 농촌 경관관리체계 개선 연구 (1)

A Study on Improving the Rural Landscape Management System
from the Aspect of Land Management (1)

이상민 Lee, Sang Min
차주영 Tchah, Chu Young
이여경 Lee, Yeo Kyung
홍예지 Hong, Ye Ji
심재현 Sim, Jae Hun
민경찬 Min, Kyung Chan

(a u r i

A Study on Improving the Rural Landscape Management System from the Aspect of Land Management (1)

Lee, Sang Min
Tchah, Chu Young
Lee, Yeo Kyung
Hong, Ye Ji
Sim, Jae Hun
Min, Kyung Chan

The study aims to provide a plan for the comprehensive and sustainable management of rural landscape so as to conserve, manage and formulate a rural landscape conducive to the better management of the national territory. To achieve the goal, the study has assessed, in its first year, the existing systems for rural landscape management which include laws and institutions, administrative bodies and budget that are related to the landscape and land use in rural villages. Based on the findings, the study has drawn the directions towards improving the landscape management system as well as tasks to be addressed in the future.

In addition, the study has conducted joint research with the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI), which is engaged in professional research on rural development and the related institutions. This is intended to provide an exact diagnosis on the current status of rural areas and the landscape, along with an in-depth review on the institutions and others concerned with rural villages.

In the second chapter, the study compiles the current status of rural landscape of the country focusing on the challenges. Additionally, it reviews the recent change in rural conditions, major pending issues, and the need for the management of rural landscape. In this study, the challenges related to rural landscape are broadly categorized into three: reckless development, mismatch and negligence. Reckless development results from development thoughtless for the surrounding landscape while mismatch is caused when a newly created landscape factor is not in

harmony with the surroundings even though it is legally allowed. Negligence results from deterioration and lack of straightening. The causes creating these problems are formulated in a significantly varied and complex relationship among the causes.

In order to understand this, the third chapter reviews the current status of domestic laws and institutions related to the management of rural landscape, as well as how they are being operated in reality. The laws and institutions are categorized into those related to land use, related to rural development and modification, and related to the management of the national landscape. First, the study reviewed, as to the laws and institutions related to land use, the Use Zoning System, the District Unit Plan System, the Development Permit System, the Growth Management System and the Forest Land Conversion System, along with the institutions related to the constructions built in rural villages as well as the construction criteria.

As to those related to rural development and modification, it primarily reviewed the Framework Act on Agriculture, Rural Villages and Food Industry, the Special Act on Improvement of Quality of Life for Farmers and Fishermen, and Promotion of Farming and Fishing Villages Development, the Act on Farming and Fishing Villages Modification, and the Special Act on Betterment of Residential Environment for Rural Villages and Promotion of Remodelling, categorizing the laws into plan, district, deliberation, project, agreement and others.

Finally, as to the laws and institutions related to the management of the national landscape, the study primarily examined those which are directly related to landscape under the Act on Land Planning and Use, and rural village-related legislations, along with the Landscape Act while categorizing them into plan, district, deliberation, project, agreement and others.

The fourth chapter reviews the existing organizations and budget structure of the country which are related to the management of rural landscape. In particular, it tried to investigate the organizations that are in charge of the operation of the various systems currently set in place for the management of rural landscape, along with the implementing tools as reviewed in Chapter Three. In order to identify the current status in detail, the study selected and reviewed those of Seochon-gun and Gangjin-gun among first-tier local authorities nationwide, along with those of the

Central Government.

In Chapter Five, the study explores the legal institutions for rural landscape management of Japan, the USA and Germany, along with the characteristics, based on which it draws the policy implications with respect to policy, institution, project support and operating body. The findings can be summarized as follows; Japan implements management in a planned manner based on the existing policy for landscape management and on the Landscape Act for the management of rural landscape. In the USA, the management is implemented centering around the systems for farmland conservation and those for landscape resources management. Lastly, Germany implements the management of rural landscape based on rural village conservation, and through development regulations and village-based project support measures.

In the concluding Chapter Six, the study compiles the current status of the management system for rural landscape and the challenges on the basis of the examination conducted focusing on rural landscape management-related legislations, organizations and budget. It also presents the directions to improving the system for the management of rural landscape along with the tasks to be carried out in the future.

The suggestions of the study are presented after considering several aspects as follows; limitations of the current management system for rural landscape, and objectives, targets and scope, tools and actors for landscape management. The primary purpose of the establishment and operation of the rural landscape management system can be considered to conserve and improve rural landscape in a sustainable manner by preparing a plan for landscape management suitable for rural villages. This way, the management of the national territory can be facilitated. In this respect, the study additionally presents the following three suggestions as directions to improving the current system for the management of rural landscape; first, to formulate the goals and vision at the national level for the management of rural landscape; second, to secure the tools for landscape management suitable for the conditions and characteristics of rural villages; and third, to prepare a system for landscape administration so as to effectively operate the management system for rural landscape.

Rural villages are part of the national territory. At the same, they have unique characteristics as space for living and industry where agriculture is implemented. Accordingly, an approach needs to be taken that considers the management of the national territory while policies for rural villages or agriculture are needed at the same time. Here, in terms of landscape, a variety of management tools can be applied in the process such as plan, deliberation and project. In addition, an operating system should be set in place so that different kinds of operating bodies can have expertise of their own while closely cooperating with each other at the same time. This way, the tools for the management can function effectively. In this respect, the study has presented the tasks to be implemented for the betterment of the management system for rural landscape after taking into such characteristics.

A two-year plan for the betterment of the system for the rural landscape management, the study has reviewed the current status of the management of rural landscape and the challenges in the first year. In the second year next year, the study is planned to present concrete measures for the implementation of the directions and the future tasks drawn in this study.

The study is expected to contribute to the preparation of the foundation for landscape conservation, management and creation with respect to management of the national territory. It will intensify the impact of a number of existing projects on the betterment of rural landscape, thus contributing to the increase in the project effectiveness. As a result, the study is anticipated to improve the rural landscape of the country, ultimately contributing to the better settlement environment of rural villages and the quality of life of the people.

key words: rural landscape, landscape management, system for landscape management, land management