

The Policy Directions for Rural Landscape Management System Improvement

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Recently, both a social request to improve quality of life in farming and fishing communities and interests in landscape in the communities are on the increase. For this reason, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs emphasized on preventing unplanned land development in rural area, and provided 「Management Guideline for Coastal Landscape」 as a part of 「General Plan for Territorial Landscape Improvement」.

Improvement and management policies of rural area landscape are increased by various attempts like 「General Measure to improve rural landscape」 in 2006 and 「Five Senses Landscape Promoting Measure to improve Farming Village」 in 2011 that Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry proposed.

However, a comprehensive landscape management system containing Plan-Project-Management at farming and fishing communities is still slight, so an arrangement of continuous and systematic management system as the management of national territory is urgent. A specific plan that both achieves continuous landscape management and overcomes limitations of rural area landscape management scheme should be prepared for long-term and systematic approach to rural landscape that occupies the most ratio of the territory. Therefore, this research draws out current

problems of rural landscape management system as part of national territory landscape management, and suggests basic direction for comprehensive landscape management system that reflects characteristics of farming and fishing communities.

The research contains four chapters. Introduction, the first chapter, suggests a research background and purpose, a spatial scope of farming and fishing communities, a textual scope of the research, and difference between the research and advanced researches by examination. The second chapter investigates landscape characteristics of farming and fishing villages, and analyzes current landscape condition of the space. To do that, the research investigates the concept of farming and fishing village, and suggests landscape characteristics of the village by investigating and analyzing a landscape type and landscape composition elements of the village. To analyze current landscape condition of the space, the research investigates population, the number of households, current situation of land use, current landscape-related project as normal situation of the village, and figures out current situation and problems of landscape in the village. In addition, the research analyzes problems that are represented in the overall village landscape, law and plan, and the village-related projects through reviewing advanced researches that show landscape problems of the spaces.

The third chapter examines and analyzes the current landscape management situation in the farming and fishing villages. The study examines policies made by Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry about rural areas landscape, and suggests characteristics and limitations of law policies that includes regulations and support system for landscape management by analyzing the law policies and codes associated with rural areas landscape. In addition, the research examines contexts and implemented conditions of plan, and contexts and promoting status of project to analyze plans and

projects that are regard to rural area landscape. At last, the research examines administration system of central ministries, public enterprises and local governments to understand condition of the administration system that is related to rural area landscape.

The forth chapter draws out current situations and problems of rural area landscape based on the second and third chapter, and suggests basic direction and implementation strategy to establish management system of rural area landscape accordingly. Diverse landscape is appeared by geographical features and major productions in farming and fishing area, and problems of landscape are appeared differently by influence of surrounding regions like development demand. These days, however, recognition about necessity to preserve and improve rural area landscape is considerably insufficient. As a result, discussion about blueprint of various rural area landscape that reflects unique characteristic of the region is also insufficient. A lot of problems related with rural area landscape contain that insufficiency to consideration about principal agent who enjoy landscape, ambiguity of boundary that classifies rural area, absentness of general landscape plan that includes space management plan and landscape vision of rural area, lack of connectivity among regulations, inducements and support methods as landscape management measures, inadequacy of role sharing among public officials, experts and residents as action system for landscape management.

The research draws out a basic direction and an action strategy to improve rural area landscape management system based on appeared problems. The basic direction contains that establishing a general plan to realize a long-term vision, application of landscape management measures suitable for conditions of the region, reinforcement of connectivity with the management measures like regulations, inducements and support methods, and makes clear the role sharing among the related principal agents who are public officials, experts and residents.

Also, the action strategy and improvement measure include following things. First, it supplements a guideline of landscape plan, and makes mandatory for establishing the plan based on 「Scenic Conservation Act」 and 「Special Act on Improving the Quality of Lives of Farmers and Fishermen and Rural Development Promotion」 to establish the general landscape plan for ‘Plan-First Action-After’. Second, it makes clear a scope of targets to apply landscape management measures that are appropriate to conditions and characteristics of regions, and builds supplement system utilizing regulatory measure, derivational measure and supporting measure by another laws related with zoning in 「National Land Planning and Utilization Act」, then supplements a detailed guideline. Third, it induces continuous management as designating farming zone to intensify connectivity among management measures including regulation, inducement and support. Also, it acknowledges community agreement as landscape agreement, and establishes a monitoring system for aid projects in designated regions, then arranges repayment system for working expenses at executor regions of the agreement and weak-managing regions. Forth, it carries out landscape-related education like dissemination of ‘best practice’ for major participants to intensify capability of the participants together with securing effectiveness of landscape management, and reinforces cooperation system among right sections when establishing plan and pushing forward projects.

The study regards it meaningful to suggest the basic direction of improving rural area landscape management at national landscape enhancement through figuring out current condition of landscape management in the regions closely. Especially the research considers efficiency of rural area landscape policies, and tries to intensify connectivity between action laws and a law associated with national territory system in the view of whole country through complementing insufficient landscape management system. This anticipates to establish

implement measure of rural area landscape management that has effectiveness in long-term, and to contribute developing high-quality rural area landscape.

Keyword : rural landscape, rural landscape management, rural landscape management system