

지자체 경관계획 수립 현황과 과제

- 특·광역시 중점경관관리구역 계획과 운영체계를 중심으로

Policy and Legal Proposal of Landscape Plan by Local Governments
- Focused Landscape Management Area System of Metropolitan Cities

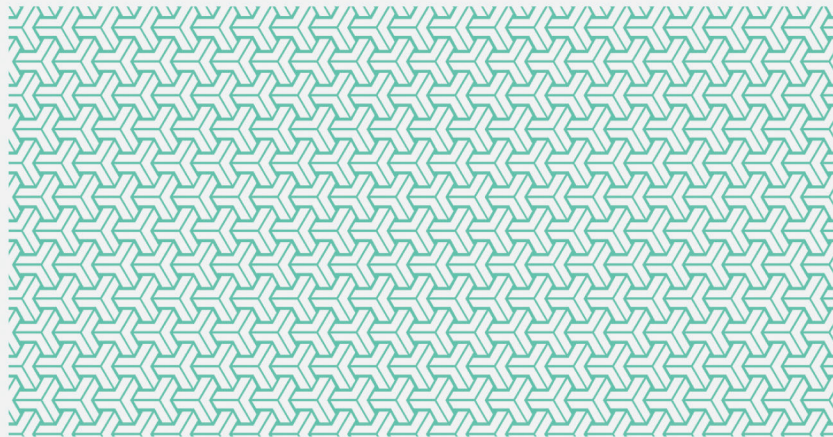
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Policy and Legal Proposal of Landscape Plan by Local Governments

Summary

- Focused Landscape Management Area System of Metropolitan Cities



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The present study was conducted to derive the issues for effective landscape plans and present the directions of policy and system improvements, based on the problems caused by the division of the entities for establishing landscape plans into metropolitan provinces and administrative si and gun through the general amendment of the Landscape Act.

Since the general amendment of the Landscape Act in 2014, the metropolitan cities and provinces and the administrative si and gun with a population of more than 100,000 have been obligated to carry out the establishment of landscape plans, which used to be carried out arbitrarily in the past. In addition, deliberation on landscapes of major infrastructure, development projects and buildings has been introduced to form beautiful and pleasant landscapes. In the case of deliberation on landscapes, as a major management means of landscape districts and focused landscape management areas, the roles played by metropolitan provinces and those played by the basic administrative si and gun are differentiated in a relatively clear manner. However, there are problems in the operation of the deliberation, because the entities for establishing landscape plans and those for implementing landscape administration are different in the cases of the metropolitan cities and the administrative gu and gun. A perception survey conducted with the hands-on workers who had an experience of establishing a landscape plan showed that 'the absence of planning guidelines for different establishment entities and types of landscape plan' was mostly frequently mentioned as the difficulty in establishing an landscape plan. As the social interest and demand of landscape are increasing recently, an increasing number of local governments are establishing landscape plans for local landscape management, including the administrative gu and gun, which are the entities that can establish landscape plan optionally.

Therefore, this study was conducted to review the deliberation on landscape of focused landscape management area and landscape district in the contents of landscape plans of the metropolitan cities and their jurisdictional basic local governments, the entities for establishing landscape plans whose roles are not clearly differentiated, to identify the relevant problems, and propose the directions for improvements.

To derive the issues for effective landscape planning and propose the directions of policy and system improvements, the subjects of the study were determined as the metropolitan cities and provinces and their jurisdictional basic local governments, and the scope of the study was limited to the deliberation on

landscape of focused landscape management area and landscape district. As for the main research content, this article reviews the key details and purposes of the general amendment of the Landscape Act as well as the current status of establishing landscape plans. Then, this article investigates the systems related to landscape, identifies the problems of the systems, and analyzes the current status and key details of the landscape ordinances enacted by local governments. In addition, a survey was conducted with the hands-on workers who had an experience of establishing a landscape plan about their perception of landscape plans. Further details of landscape plans are summarized with respect to the establishment principles, procedures and key points of the plans. The perception survey results showed the importance and preparation difficulty levels for the individual items of the landscape planning, as described below.

[Contents of Landscape plans Importance x Preparation difficulty levels]

Item	Preparation difficulty levels	
	High	Low
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ④ Management of focused landscape management area ⑤ Management and operation of landscape district ⑥ Promotion of landscape project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Survey and evaluation of landscape resources ③ Setup of landscape structure ⑧ Administrative system and practices of landscape management
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑦ Management and operation of landscape agreement ⑨ Management of specific landscape type or specific landscape element ⑩ Financing and in-stage promotion of the implementation of landscape plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Basic directions and purposes of landscape plan ⑪ Other items regarding conservation, management and formation of landscape, determined by ordinances of corresponding local governments

Source: Authors

Next on, the landscape plans and landscape ordinances of 7 metropolitan cities and their basic local governments were investigated and analyzed, and the results are summarized below three.

- The focused landscape management area corresponds to a plan that is established for setting specific places for landscape management.

The focused landscape management area corresponds to a plan for setting and managing zones to conserve, manage and form the unique landscape value of the local government. All the local governments considered in the present study utilizes their important local landscape resources as the criteria for setting the focused landscape management area, and they have establish plans for managing them. The purposes of setting focused landscape management area are classified into ① the conservation and management of important landscape resources and ② the management of landscape formation in the areas where a change of landscape is expected.

- The focused landscape management area plans of the local governments are different with regard to the roles and specificity.

Among the focused landscape management areas set up by the Incheon Metropolitan City and its administrative gu and gun, only one place is shared with each other, and the details of the plans are also different. This shows that the local governments have low consistency in the landscape plans. On the contrary, the Ulsan Metropolitan Government differentiated the roles played by the metropolitan government from the roles played by the basic local government in a relatively clear manner, and the differentiated roles were reflected to the establishment of the focused landscape management area plans. Therefore, this article proposes clear role division as a solution to the problems that are caused by the difference between the entities for establishing the plans and the operating entities of the landscape deliberation. In addition, separately from the landscape plans, this article proposes that the roles played by the individual planning entities should be established differently.

- The details about the management and operation of landscape district are not the key contents of the landscape plan.

Landscape district is a management means for regulating the land use, as it is designated and changed by the National Land Planning and Utilization Act. According to Article 9 of the current Landscape Act, the landscape plan can include the information about the management and operation of landscape

district, but it is an option. Therefore, many of the landscape plans established by local governments do not include the information about the management and operation of landscape district, and only a few local governments mention the information in the implementation plan. Therefore, this article proposes that the information about the management and operation of landscape district should be positively included in the landscape plan for effective landscape management. In addition, as the method for revitalizing the focused landscape management area system, this article suggests the need for preparing specific planning guidelines as well as the contents, operation directions, designation criteria, incentives, and change of the title.

The present study was conducted to analyze the problems caused by the division of the types of landscape plans by the general amendment of the Landscape Act, and to propose the directions of improvement in pursuit of securing effectiveness in landscape management. The significance of the present study is that the problems were derived from the details of the landscape plans established by the metropolitan cities and their jurisdictional basic local governments, the entities for establishing landscape plans whose roles are not clearly differentiated, and that the relevant methods for improvement were suggested.

Keywords

Landscape Act, Landscape Management, Landscape Plans, Landscape Resources, Focused Landscape Management Areas, Landscape Deliberations