

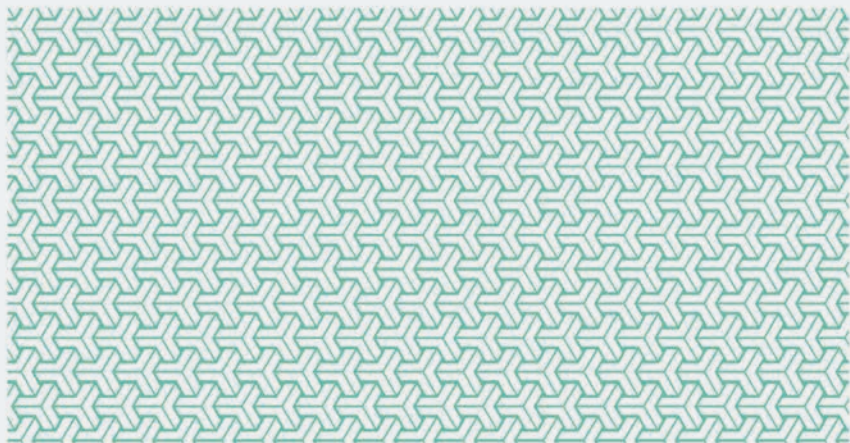
# 농촌공간 재구조화 및 재생 계획 수립방안 연구(Ⅰ) - 농촌 토지이용 개편 검토기준

Study on Rural Spatial Restructuring and Regeneration Plans(Ⅰ)  
Review Criteria for Rural Land Use Rearrangement

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This year, the Rural Spatial Planning System and Rural Special Districts, a means of rural land use management tailored to rural areas, were introduced in accordance with the Act on Supporting Rural Spatial Restructuring and Regeneration, which was enacted in response to the crisis of rural sprawl and spatial shrinkage. One of the important roles of rural spatial planning and Rural Special Districts is to resolve the limitations of rural land use management by the land use planning and zoning system of the city and county basic plans and to effectively improve the spatial disharmony that has accumulated negative externalities of land use for a long time, which has been presented as a strategy for promoting rural spatial restructuring in the national policy, which the government will focus on for 10 years from this year.

This study aims to specifically identify the conditions and aspects of rural underdevelopment and the crisis of spatial shrinkage, and to provide a basis for judging how planning measures and land use management measures should be operated to effectively respond to them. The study will continue for three years to prepare a plan for rural space restructuring and regeneration that effectively responds to the crisis of rural underdevelopment and spatial shrinkage, and the first year's study aims to identify land use management conditions related to rural underdevelopment and shrinkage, and to explore methods and processes for identifying areas in need of land use rearrangement in priority order to provide directions for use in the land use analysis section of the basic plan for rural space restructuring and regeneration and the operation of Rural Special Districts.

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter 2 established the framework of the study by identifying the conditions for land use management in response to rural underdevelopment and shrinkage crisis in terms of institutional, spatial, planning, and policy conditions, and based on this, establishing the need to improve the function of spatial land use planning, the need to understand the spatial composition of rural land use and respond to spatial inconsistency in rural land use, and the need to explore methods and processes for identifying targets for rural land use rearrangement.

In Chapter 3, the rural land use analysis index was designed, and four township-level land use types and 10 legal unit land use types were derived using cluster analysis methods for 1,402 towns and villages and 14,965 legal units

nationwide. The town and village units were categorized into urban, dot-mixed, agriculture-oriented, and nature-dominated types, and the legal units were categorized into high-density living-functional center, industrial-agricultural center, living-functional center, agricultural-industrial-livestock mixed area, forest-agricultural land-tourism mixed area, living-agricultural land harmony area, agricultural land concentration area, forest-agricultural land mixing area, low-density living-agricultural land harmony area, and small forest concentration area. The characteristics of the types are presented in terms of the national and regional distribution of rural land use types, the composition of land use mixtures, and the location characteristics, and policy-meaningful spatial management directions for each type are presented.

Next, residents actually living in each of the 10 land use types identified above were surveyed to understand the characteristics of their perceptions of each land use type, their perceptions of land use mixing and their preferences for distance regulations, and their perceptions of desirable and necessary rural features to preserve. The results indicate that it is important to consider the characteristics of land use perceptions and differences in interests when engaging residents and landowners in the process of setting land use management directions in future rural spatial master plans.

Chapter 4 consists of the design and simulation of rural land use rearrangement review criteria. First of all, a pool of 21 indicators corresponding to land use components, composition, base, space reduction, development pressure, and conservation was established and proposed to be flexibly and autonomously selected and utilized in consideration of local conditions. GIS simulation was conducted on a  $100 \times 100$  grid for a sample area to derive results that correspond to actual local conditions. Accordingly, we examined which of the 10 land use types appear in Sangju City and how they are distributed, and analyzed the spatial composition characteristics of land use in terms of bases, components, and composition forms to derive six land use management tasks. In the case of Sangju City, the six management tasks are to improve the base of the rural settlement system and specialize its functions, strengthen the protection of rural villages and livelihood convenience functions, locate and concentrate industrial functions, systematically conserve and manage rural forest resources and mountain landscapes, strengthen animal husbandry functions and protect the

settlement environment, and planfully manage development pressure. Based on these management tasks, candidate areas that require land use rearrangement, relocation and integration of livelihood and production-related land uses, and integrated management of livelihood and nature-related land uses around the base of the rural settlement system were explored, and targets were identified where it would be effective to link the designation of Rural Special Districts.

In Chapter 5, in order to improve the spatial land use planning function to respond to the rural land use management conditions, the alternatives of improving the land use plan of the city and county basic plan, establishing the land use management plan sector plan of the rural spatial basic plan, and establishing the Rural Special district plan were proposed. The spatial analysis process conducted in the study and the spatial information constructed can be utilized as quantitative information related to land use, spatial analysis methods and processes during the status and condition analysis stage of the rural spatial master plan, and as objective and scientific evidence to support rational decision-making and decision-making when various stakeholders such as the administration, residents, landowners, local experts, and local organizations are consulted in the planning process.

**Keywords :**

Rural Sprawl, Rural Shrinkage, Rural Spatial Restructuring and Regeneration, Land Use Rearrangement, Rural Special Districts