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ABSTRACT

We need to have a universal system for the landscape architectural profession at the national level which focuses on public facilities from an aesthetic point of view and emphasizes the landscape architectural identity and traditional idiosyncrasy in Korean society.

There should be established independent official positions in governmental systems in order to work practically in the field of landscape architecture concerned with ecological and environmental stability. Professionals should be acquired and diversity maintained for administrative efficiency, so that the governmental official position could create practical need and a theoretical approach to the human needs for environmental quality and ecological stability.

In order to pursue the public good, we need to establish a new community and promote a global spirit, which include an ecologically stable environment developed through professional landscape architectural harmonization. The landscape architectural profession requires a new community spirit suitable to modern society, so that the Korean people continue a tradition of cooperative control of the common wealth and the labor market.

Key Words : Identity, Landscape architectural profession, Create practical, Public good, Harmonization

I. BACKGROUND FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL POSITION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

There is global controversy concerning the problems facing the global environment and the establishment of creative living space . Mankind has inflicted serious damage on nature and her capacity to rejuvenate herself. By considering himself as the exclusive beneficiary, man has made personal prosperity and greed the singular purpose and rational for his attempt to conquer nature through the development of space. In spite of this predominant attitude, there is an concentrated effort for man to consider place prosperity as a kind of trans-species' notion thereby enabling harmonization between man and nature for enhancing the quality of life. The transitional aspect of artificial systems is changed into new developing spaces and the role of landscape architecture is subsequently considered as an important implementation for governmental policy.

A shift in the significance of landscape architecture depends on the decision of the administrators and planners according to social recognition, intensified to implementation focused on the idiosyncrasy of regional needs to outdoor spaces. But, as the present domain of the landscape architect remains focused on a position dominated by forestry for outdoor spaces, it is difficult for landscape architecture to enlarge its field and journey into the realm of creative spatial development.

The administrator responsible for landscape architecture has to have the ability to establish the policies for outdoor spaces, to suggest schematic and detailed landscape design, to complete the construction of the landscape and to manage the process of implementation of construction.

Unfortunately, to date general administrators have misunderstood the landscape architect because of a lack of experience in architectural landscaping and insufficient knowledge from a professional aspect of landscape affairs.

The Korean landscape architectural field is developing into a creative spatial planning sector, specifying academically and practically the artificial methodology, finding new ideals to create beautiful outdoor spaces and establishing the criteria, approached from environmentally innovative construction, for ecological landscaping.

This paper contains a descriptive method that can be applied to any form of regulations to propose the establishment, or new system, that theoretical approaches exert on the basic professional position of governmental official lists in the 21st century.

II. REVIEW OF SPATIAL THEORY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Spatial theories in the 21st century can be changed into interpretations of diversified notion based on recognizing the complicated social process. Firstly, it can be suggested such configurations are a characteristic both of internal and of external environments and offer important insights into the constitution of identities and the ordering of the social process.

Secondly, It can be recognized that to arrive at a common platform in which a meaningful communication can become possible, we need consent for such fragmentation by moving towards a more unified concept of space, having conceptualizing definitions with processing spatial configuration and social complication. The hot issues are as follows: locales, space, spatial structure, spatial configuration, psychological spaces, urban freedom and culture.

1. Locales

Locales can be recognized to be visualized spaces which should be observed and configurated with social effects (Sawicki, 1996). Therefore, they are represented as the notion of locales where spatial recognition should be depended on visualized objects and five kinds of human feelings. They can be, after all, involved with territorial terms as situation, social space, setting, site and etc., if we substitute the option of language for entree regarded the specifies of place.

2. Space

It can be argued for a concept of space which would refer to our objective, physical space with its social and psychological dimensions, a dynamic conception which accommodates at the same time constant change and embeddedness, and that can only be understood in monitoring the way space is

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being made and remade, at the intersection of the development processes and everyday life (Madanipour, 1996). The anticipated urban spaces in the 21st century have to be able to create citizen's life which is dynamic, having characters that are instrumental in rendering natural the official version of history which they incorporate into the urban setting (Livingstone, 1995).

3. Spatial Structure

Rather, spatial structures are related in subtle but significantly constitutive ways to social relations, manifesting as they do relations of power in society. Moreover, although physical space may seem to be relatively constant, social space is a human construction (Livingstone, 1995). In order to acquire eternal goals for sustainable development, social process should configurate spatial structures to be justified with the concepts; prosperity, development, environment.

4. Spatial Configuration

Spatial configuration should be needed to represent social structure. It means that spatiality and temporality, human geography and human history, intersect in a complex social process which creates a constantly evolving historical sequence of spatialities, a spatial-temporal structuration of social life which gives form not only to the grand movements of societal development but also to the recursive practices of day-to-day activity (Livingstone, 1995).

5. Psychological Space

Psychological space means firstly that it is space that experience should be able to dominate

and affect to contemplate. Secondly, it is space that description should be able to acquire a space for experience. Thirdly, It should be suggested such configurations are a characteristic both of internal and of external environments and offer important insights into the constitution of identities.

6. Urban Freedom and Culture

The city itself is a qualitatively different place(Jacobs, 1993). Shifts in social theory and a burgeoning of academic interest in the city have also worked to expand the range of disciplines and perspectives scrutinizing the urban setting. It is arguable whether this sudden interest in what might generally be defined as the cultural dimension of the city is responding to a material shift in cities, or if it is simply the city being seen anew. With this context, a review of qualitative approaches to the city is timely, but can in no way be definitive.
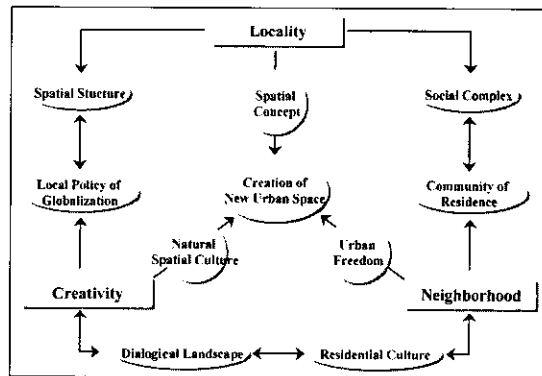

Figure 1. Concept Diagram for the Creative Theory of New Urban Space

III. A CREATIVE SUGGESTION FOR TRANS-SPECIES DEVELOPMENT

1. New Urban Form

New urban form needs to be approached for trans-species development. The concepts of trans-species development mean creating urban spaces for all species with consideration for locales, creativity and neighbourhood. The urban form can be eternally objects for the justices and means of planning in social complicate process.

2. Planning of Urban Growth

There should be bilateral comprehension between private sector and local government sector in planning of urban growth. The paper concludes that appropriate policies must be adopted by governments which involve local communities in the planning process. As each sector interacts with the other, competitiveness is required for any feasible and sustainable solution. Urban spaces depend their life on whether sustainable development can be implemented, considering the freedom and naturalness under citizen's participation.

3. Urban Renewal and Sustainable Markets

The concept of sustainable markets is proposed as the ultimate goal of urban policy. The establishment of new local markets is shown to be a long-term process requiring a period of sustained resale market activity. The conclusion drawn is that the government has underestimated both the funds required for and the time-dimension to sustainable

urban regeneration.

4. Productive Spaces for Trans-species Development

There are two trends in regional sciences concerning the structure and function of spatial economy; 1) service activities, in general, and producer, in particular and, 2) flexible production systems. There is the possible existence of local optimum solutions to the problem of an efficient city, which indicate the possible efficiency of major changes in the use of land in an already existing site. We know the economic development prospects for urban areas arising from localized clusters of high technology activity. Economic development opportunities are expected to be expressed in the development of local linkage patterns: employment linkages, production and service linkages and linkages to local universities (Shachar and Felsenstein, 1992). Societal responses are manifold, differing in space and in time, being formal and informal, private and public, urban and rural and national and regional(Gasper, 1992). After all, The urban land use planning should be made for enforcing productive spaces to be idiosyncratic and individualized.

5. Transport and Telecommunication Network: Urban Infra-structures in the 21st Century

Transport, communication facilities, internationally oriented off locations and specific amenities enable the formation to function smoothly (Bosman and Smidt, 1993). The availability, quality and use of telecommunications and transportation systems are keys to socio-economic development throughout the world over the next century, but the extent and

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diversity of use of these systems hinge crucially on the ease and quality of access to local networks by a diversity of users (Schuler, 1992). Since commonly-used, these networks require public attention both to sustain an optimal level and to ensure the smooth integration of a variety of distances, modes and service. While for economic efficiency and technological development purposes it may be important to have private providers of individual components, the efficient planning, co-ordination and method of recovery of common network costs for the entire system require public oversight.

6. The Consideration to Cyber-space

The literature on electronic telecommunications technologies has been infected by the virus of new era thinking, a virus which is simply another variant of technological determinism(Thrift, 1996). The doubled introduction questions the idea of novelty by paying attention to current writings on 'cyberspace'. The second part of the paper then extends these introductory comments by considering by the way in which technological determinism was used to explain the electronic communication technologies of the 19th and 20th centuries. It is argued that these same habits persist in current writings on the effects of 'new' electronic communication technologies The third part of the paper illustrates some of these arguments by reference to the history of one of the most concentrated examples of informational space, the City of London. Finally, the doubled conclusion points to what does seem to be novel about the current technological conjuncture by attempting to listen to historical experience.

IV. THE SUGGESTION OF FORMING COMMUNITY FOR TRANS-SPECIES DEVELOPMENT

1. A Contextual Approach to Preferred Community

Living in the centre often means the subordination of housing to the choice of a location which expresses a strong attachment to urban values. Communing time is also a determinant factor in the choice of housing location (Brun and Faagnami, 1994). Suggestions for further progress in forming community are offered with emphasis placed on integrated urban models as useful and policy-sensitive analytical tools, developing spatial technical detailed methods for preferred community.

2. Urban Innovation, Residential Community and Centrality

In spite of prophecies to the contrary, the urban neighbourhood continues to be an important locale for formal and informal social action (Woolever, 1992). Attachment to neighbourhood is complex and the reasons for it are not captured simply by matching the attributes of the individual resident and his or her attitudes and behaviour, as considered art and culture as a centralized function for trans-species development. Characteristics of the neighbourhood itself need to be incorporated into an analysis of attachment. The existence or degree of attachment varies between individuals depending upon their resource, opportunities for extra-local links, personal needs and the place in which they live.

3. The Creating New Garden City

The foundation of humanism has led to many environmental and economic benefits particularly in town planning, enforcing natural spatial culture to acquire humanity, amenity, self-confidential production and consumption, worthing general value and security. Yet it calls attention to one major dynamic; its eternal development has grown out of an effort to require greenery for the public good. The creating of a new garden city has to have association with trans-species development; however, the in and out suburban linkage developed artificial urban environment should be associated with open spaces and buffer zones.

V. THE SUGGESTION OF CREATING NATURAL SPATIAL CULTURE

1. Application to New Concept

While these measures provide a quick means of comparing segregation patterns across space and time, urban spaces are not linked to the processes generate and segregative patterns but based on natural environments (Waldorf, 1993). Concepts such as dialogs-ism, hetero-genesis, the chronotope, and polyphony are only a sample of the valuable contributions to the theory of knowledge, alongside the ⌜carnival⌟ sense of the world that conveys a pathos of shift and change, of death and renew (Folch-Serra, 1990). ⌜Carnival⌟ sums up the rituals and diverse festivities that reflect popular culture. Together these notions lead to a better . understanding of other-ness and alacrity. This understanding provides the basis for a conceptual landscape that indicates the moment and situation (time-space) of a dialogue whose outcome is never a neutral exchange. Landscape should become not

only ⌜graphically visible⌟ in but also ⌜narratively visible⌟ in time through dialogue in order to have its own image.

2. Greenways as the Strategy of Urban Spatial Planning

Brief Alexander-type patterns are outlined for seven varieties: parkway, buleway, paveway, glazeway, skyway, ecoway and cycleway (Turner, 1995). Traditionally, the commonly recognized functions of greenways focus on natural conservation and recreation. Lewis has described greenways as environmental corridors, which he dubbed ⌜E-way⌟, for the four main purposes which he listed as environment, ecology, education, and exercise. In this paper a fifth ⌜e⌟ purpose of ⌜expression⌟ will be suggested (Bischoff, 1995).

This important role as a resource of biological diversity helps broaden the meaning of greenways, thereby contributing to the growing strength of the greenway idea in peoples' minds. Firstly, information should be gathered on places of high scenic quality and that significant landscape features are linked by town road, in order to represent regional idiosyncrasy. Secondly, these imply that scenic routes providing access to significant natural and cultural features have environmental. social, and practical value to serve as a focus for greenway planning to benefit the public. Thirdly, alternative land management strategies are found to be more acceptable to local greenway planning for conservation which consider creating public good highly important for community quality of life.

Urban greenery planning needs that only eternal goal reached when public safety is paramount, will the necessary community support be built which will allow the successful integration of natural greenways into the fabric of metropolitan areas.

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VI. THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL POSITION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

1. Righteousness

As the Korean official system has to consider professionalism and efficiency, the government must employ the professionals of landscape architecture in order to make human settlement useful and conservative. A mandate to establish official landscape architectural positions in local governments, was announced by the Korean Ministry of General Administrative Anatomy and Home Affairs announced on the 2 of February in 2001.

The entity of landscape architecture is publicity, but its field is enlarging into comprehensive sectors in advanced countries. Furthermore, landscape architecture has to consider the idiosyncrasy of individuals and associations. The field of landscape architecture can not make its own independent constructive sector in Korea. For instance, in order to satisfy the needs of comprehensive implementation to public works of landscape architecture which involve sport facilities and grounds, recreational sites, diversified exposition sites, and sport complex and sites for leisure activities a coordinated effort is necessary. It is a time when outdoor spaces need integrated design and construction to create practical spaces and to manage the whole process of implementation.

Consideration for traditional gardens, historical parks and cultural asset sites, monumental sites and urban parks should be a major focus of idiosyncratic planning and designing for local governmental and

town characteristics. Emphasis should be placed on creating vivid living spaces which can have their own history and culturally appropriate environment, applicable to the characteristic topology and features.

2. The Direction to Revise the System of Official Position

Firstly, in order to enhance the profession of officers, the system has to have systematic mechanisms for diversified and official institutes and regulations.

Secondly, a kind of opened employment system should be established in order to adapt to administrative needs in the near future.

Thirdly, in order to prevent occupational mannerism the system should have regulations for officers to be able to be adopt a rotational cyclic among the crew working at the ministries and at listed positions.

Fourth, the system should revise the present structure composed of officers, allowing for benefits to the administrative position for upgrading and being more dominant than any other position, which can be upgraded easily especially in case of technical positions.

Fifthly, the system should have incentives for employees and should change into a competitive environment, having absolute ratio of shares of opened and upgraded position of officers depending on to his ability.

3. The Direction for the Working Field of Landscape Architectural Officers

- The application to landscape architectural planning and designing, and establishment of it.
- Site planning, designing and allocating

architectural and natural factors

  - Designing and planning of urban and agricultural areas

    - Planning parks and recreational sites

    - Land development planning

  - Ecological conservation planning and designing, arid zone, seashore and lagoon planning

  - The planning and designing for historical conservation sites, cultural assets and monumental sites, gardens, sport grounds, and leisure activity sites

  - Environmental landscape architectural planning and designing considering social behaviors

  - Planning and designing, assesment of landscape

4. The Suggestion of Landscape Architectural Position to Official System

We hear so much about ecological issues and environmental crises today, both within landscape architectural professional circles and in the wider media, that is easy to forget that these professional positions have until relatively recently been neglected. Within landscape architecture, ecological values have risen to take their place alongside longer-standing concerns about aesthetics, amenity and utility. There are new trends that we have to

publicize in order to promote the necessity for the landscape architectural position in governmental organizations.

There are so many ecological issues that we need to be enlightened regarding longer-standing concerns about place prosperity, excluding shorter-standing concerns about people prosperity. The evolution of landscape architecture began with an association with the creative field of back-to nature, and developed from concepts on planting and horticulture into total design innovation.

There is no status and level for the governmental official position of landscape architectural profession with the exception of administrative and the forestry profession in Korea. The present system cannot support the expansion or maintenance of even the basic minimum landscape architectural system.

We need to foster a positive healthy image of a lifestyle in harmony with an ecological landscape based on sound environmental criteria in which the landscape architect is devoted to creative design, looking at the public realm with an aesthetical value systems separate from administration.

The system of governmental organizations and employing officers needs to establish an independent position for the landscape architectural profession as KILA and the Korean associations of

Table 2. Suggested List of Official Position

Present List of Position			Suggested List of Position		
Group	Oder	Classification	Group	Oder	Classification
Agriculture Forestry Fishery	Forestry	General Forestry	Agriculture Forestry Fishery	Forestry	General Forestry
		Forestry Protection			Forestry Protection
Facilities	Urban Planning	Urban Planning	Facilities	Urban Planning	Urban Planning
	Architecture	Architecture		Architecture	Architecture
				Landscape Arch.	Landscape Arch.
	Land Register	Land Register		Land Register	Land Register
	Land Survey	Land Survey		Land Survey	Land Survey
	Civil Engineer	Civil Engineer		Civil Engineer	Civil Engineer
		General Civil Engineer			General Civil Engineer
Environment	Environment	General Environment	Environment	Environment	General Environment

practical field of landscape architecture have suggested. Practical regulations should be established to create a professional occupational position for landscape architects , as has occurred in advanced countries.

The suggestion is for landscape architecture to be designated an independent position and to be listed among professional groups responsible for public facilities and have its own independent branch and classifications like other comparable professions such as civil engineering and architecture as suggested by the following lists.

VII. CLOSING

1. Reviewing the Present

We need to have universal systems for the landscape architectural profession at the national level from an aesthetical point of view to develop and maintain public facilities having landscape architectural identity and traditional idiosyncrasy in Korean society.

Independent official positions in governmental systems should be established in order to work practically in the field of the landscape architectural profession concerned with ecological and environmental stability.

Professionals should be acquired and diversity maintained for administrative efficiency, so that the governmental official position could create practical need and a theoretical approach to the human needs for environmental quality and ecological stability.

2. Conclusion

In order to pursue the public good, we need to establish new community and promote a global spirit which include an ecologically stable

environment developed through professional landscape architectural harmonization.

The Landscape architectural profession requires new community spirit suitable to modern society, so that the Korean people continue a tradition of cooperative control of the common wealth and the labor market.
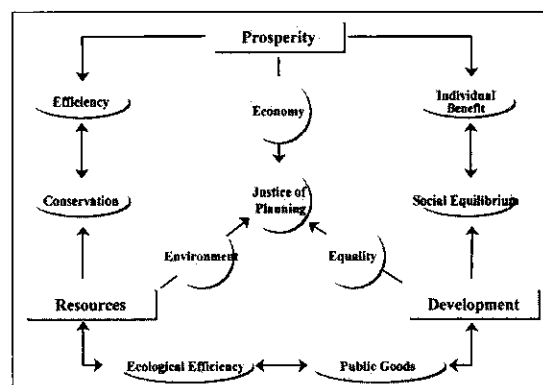

Figure 2. Paradigm of planning Justice for Community

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