

Research Paper: Meta-Analysis of Factors Affecting Neo-Ruralism as a Sustainable Connectivity Pattern of Urban-Rural Development

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study uses the meta-analysis method to extract concepts and related categories to the feasibility of neo-ruralism as a future pattern of urban-rural connectivity.

Methods: The current research is fundamental in terms of purpose and inductive approach. The statistical population includes all sources about neo-ruralism from 1977 to 2023. The sources for this research have been selected from Google, Google Scholar, and Semantic Scholar search engines, as well as reputable databases such as ProQuest, Wiley, ResearchGate, MDPI, Hindawi, and ScienceDirect. Eventually, a total of 21 sources have been selected for the final analysis.

Results: In temporal terms, most sources are associated with 2016-2023, constituting 52% of the total resources. Regarding typology, 76% of the sources pertain to articles, while 24% are attributed to theses and books. Regarding databases, the share of ResearchGate, MDPI, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, Wiley, and Hindawi equals 38, 19, 14, 14, 10, and 5% respectively. Regarding methodology, most research sources are attributed to the literature review method (19%), followed by qualitative and descriptive-analytical content analysis methods, each comprising 14% of the research sources.

Conclusion: A total of 56 codes, distributed across nine categories-including spatial planning, development discourse, multifunctionality, requirements, context, various factors and multiple levels, causal factors, spatial environment, and elements-contribute to influencing the development and feasibility of neo-ruralism as a future pattern of urban-rural connectivity.

1. Introduction

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hile Fainstein (2008) likens New Urbanism to Ebenezer Howard, his

Garden City movement seems more familiar with New Ruralism. Kraus (2006) highlighted Howard's theory and elements from eco-villages as a precedent for Neo-ruralism. Wartzmann (2007) articulated Howard's aim of combining the urban and rural areas into a single en-

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vironment called the Garden City. Howard (1902: 17) describes his vision as follows: “But neither the Town magnet nor the Country magnet represents nature’s full plan and purpose. Human society and the beauty of nature are meant to be enjoyed together. The two magnets must be made one. As man and woman supplement each other by their varied gifts and faculties, so should town and country” (Louw, 2012: 54). New Ruralism is a growth framework that grafts preserved farmland and sustainable agricultural principles into contemporary development and planning (Fanning, 2014). Neo-ruralism aims to address issues associated with agricultural transformation by establishing planned rural suburbs rooted in agriculture. Additionally, it focuses on mitigating over-dispersion linked to consumerism (Newman, 2010). One component of neo-ruralism development involves the establishment of permanent agriculture preserves, serving as sources of fresh food for urban regions and providing a framework for site location suitable for new development (Moffat, 2006).

New Ruralism is built on twenty years of reform - in food, agriculture, and land use planning. The sustainable agriculture and local food systems movements have taken organic foods mainstream. At the same time, New Urbanism projects and Smart Growth initiatives have demonstrated the possibilities of creating healthier, more livable urban centers (Kraus, 2006: 27). The rationale underlying the development of neo-ruralism resides in cities’ and regions’ need for a productive hinterland, wherein individual farms and rural communities assume responsibility for natural resources, fostering sustainable living. Moffat (2006) corroborated this concern and, in this context, asserted that farmers are not only producers of food but conservators of a public natural heritage (Moffat, 2006: 74). New Ruralism projects are typically established close to larger metropolitan centers to take advantage of urban-rural linkages in terms of transport, infrastructure, and markets. This also means that permanent agricultural and natural areas can be provided close to urban centers to contribute to food security while allowing urbanites some connection with the land. Wartzmann (2007) argues that the key to the success of New Ruralism projects is to understand that they form an integral part of metropolitan regions (Louw, 2012: 57). Therefore, the current research aims to establish a conceptual framework, emphasizing delineating the categories and concepts associated with neo-ruralism as a future pattern of urban-rural connectivity.

2. Literature Review

The emergence of neo-ruralism represents an effort to address urban-rural interdependencies. William Ellis (1975) coined the term “Neo-ruralism” in *The Futurist Journal*, focusing initially on adapting rural land uses to post-industrial technological change (Newman & Saginor, 2016). The new ruralism is an emerging concept used to describe a new pattern of exurban development that can preserve the ecological significance and character of the rural landscape. Just as new urbanism challenges traditional suburban development patterns to create more sustainable and livable urban communities, neo-ruralism offers a distinct pattern for shaping growth in the urban fringe. It demonstrates a concern for place-making, creating diverse and rewarding communities that are ecologically and socially sustainable (Filuk, 2003). Indeed, New Ruralism is an offshoot of the urban design theory known as New Urbanism. This concept attempts to reverse contemporary design patterns by using more traditional civic characteristics such as clustered buildings, pedestrian-friendly circulation, and historic-inspired architecture while connecting such developments within an existing system of urban districts and villages. New Ruralism, conversely, attempts to achieve these standards within rural townscapes by disallowing development within the peripheries of these localities (Newman, 2010).

Kraus (2006) defined Neo-ruralism as preserving and enhancing urban edge, rural, and agricultural areas to create a comprehensive stage for efficient and sustainable agrarian-based growth. In other words, Neo-ruralism can be defined as preserving and enhancing urban-edge rural areas as indispensable to cities’ and metropolitan regions’ economic, environmental, and cultural vitality. The intent is to establish permanent agricultural preserves as places that preserve rural life and help contain and sustain cities. This theory is the newest attempt to generate a framework for creating a bridge between agriculture and urbanism (Kraus, 2006). Like New Urbanism, New Ruralism attempts to reverse contemporary patterns of private development by promoting traditional small-town values. Its primary concern is to find the best methods to protect rural lands threatened by urban influences. Therefore, this theory attempts to reverse the current process of suburbanization and promote the creation of more traditional-style landscapes (Moffat, 2006). Proponents of contemporary Neo-ruralism adjusted the term’s connotation, referring more to sustainable growth in rural areas within urbanizing influences. It intertwines ideas embedded within contemporary trends: Smart Growth, Agricultural Urbanism, and New Urbanism (Table 1). For example, preserving agricultural lands for working rural landscapes, wildlife habitats, urban parks,

recreational trails, and water supply/floodplain protection has emerged as an integral component of Smart Growth and other related sustainable growth programs (Newman & Saginor, 2016). Kraus (2006) defines the principles of New Ruralism projects as the following:

1. Establish specific rural communities close to an urban area within a larger metropolitan region. These rural communities should be uniquely contextual regarding culture, landscape, farming, and the environment.
2. The primary land use should be small to medium-scale agriculture interlinked with natural areas.
3. Effective urban-rural linkages for the provision of locally grown produce. Other linkages in addition to this one could include physical links in the form of hiking trails, bicycle routes, and equestrian routes, environmental linkages in terms of ecosystem services like composting, the recharging of groundwater, protection against flooding and forest fires, and the enhancement of biodiversity.
4. Welcoming the public as visitors and residents. This principle should apply to a broader section of the com-

munity and not be exclusive to higher-income earners; this can typically be achieved by a better range of housing types that include higher-density units.

5. The implementation of a comprehensive development and management plan. The planning may include specific targets for local employment, education, and food production (Kraus, 2006: 28).

Yi and Son (2021) in a study examined the concept of neo-ruralism in South Korea through a systematic literature review. The results suggested that the research literature can be categorized into four types: economical-social characteristics, physical environment, maintenance and restoration, and considerations for future research (Yi & Son, 2021). In an article utilizing qualitative content analysis, Yi and Son (2021) examined the concept of neo-ruralism, elucidating its definition and underscoring its significance in spatial planning. The results indicated that the four features of the New Ruralism concept are ‘Conservation, Cultivation, Community, and Creativity (Yi & Son, 2022).

Table 1. Comparison of the Concepts of New Ruralism, New Urbanism, Smart Growth, and Agricultural Urbanism

Category	New Ruralism	New Urbanism	Smart Growth	Agricultural Urbanism
Definition	The preservation and enhancement of urban edge rural areas are indispensable elements to the economic, environmental, and cultural vitality of cities and metropolitan regions.	A pattern for organizing development in cities, towns, and villages that are compact, walkable, mixed-use, and transit-friendly and contain diverse housing.	Development that serves the economy, the community, and the environment.	A walkable urban form surrounded by large-scale food production.
Etiology	The need for more sustainable development patterns at the metropolitan edge	Changes in physical form are a necessary precondition for urban economic, social, and ecological change.	Economic forces, consumer preferences, or misguided public policies	The need for more sustainable practices associated with local food production and better public health
Discipline Emphasis	Environmentalists	Architecture	Regionalists	Agrarianism
Goal	Sustaining rural areas	Sustaining urban areas	Sustaining regions	Sustaining regions
Environment	Agro-ecosystems	Cities	A range of neighborhoods	Urbanizing areas
Agricultural Typology	Small—medium size farms	Industrial agriculture	Mixed typologies	Large-scale farm systems
Lifestyle	Rural lifestyle	Urban lifestyle	Urban or rural lifestyles	Urban lifestyle
Extension	Low-density peripherals	High-density centers	Urbanizing regions	Urbanizing Regions
As Defined by Development	Increased density, suburban lots organized around agricultural preserves.	Compact urban development supported by multi-modal transportation services.	Large-scale planning mechanisms are promoting clustered development and open space preservation.	Large-scale planning emphasizing regional food systems and urban growth.

Source: Newman & Saginor, 2016: 3

3. Methodology

This research uses the meta-analysis methodology to extract concepts and associated subjects related to neo-ruralism as a future pattern of urban-rural connectivity. The current research is fundamental in terms of purpose, interpretative in terms of theory, and inductive in terms of approach. Desk research was used to collect research data. The statistical population of this research includes all articles, theses, books, and documents about neo-ruralism published between 1977 and 2023. Keywords such as “New rurality,” “Neo-rurality,” “New ruralism,” and “Neo-ruralism” were employed in sourcing relevant literature. Information related to Neo-ruralism was researched using Google, Google Scholar, and Semantic Scholar search engines. Research sources have also been selected from reliable databases such as ProQuest, Wiley, ResearchGate, MDPI, Hindawi, and ScienceDirect. In the initial review, 58 sources were obtained, and with the completion of the screening process, this number reached 63 sources, including articles, books, and theses. After reviewing abstracts and eliminating duplicates, 26 sources were excluded. Consequently, the full text of 37 sources was examined, and ultimately, 21 sources were chosen for the final analysis (Figure 1).

Two categories of sources have been identified and extracted: 1) Sources addressing the relationship between neo-ruralism and neo-urbanism. 2) Sources discussing the pattern of neo-ruralism and its associated concepts and components.

4. Findings

Descriptive Findings

The temporal analysis of the research sources reveals their classification into three time periods: 1977-2010, 2011-2015, and 2016-2023. Most sources are related to 2016-2023, comprising 52% of the total. The remaining share is evenly distributed between 1977-2010 and 2011-2015, each accounting for 24% (Figure 2).

The typological analysis of sources, categorizing them into articles, books, and theses, reveals that 76% are articles, while 24% belong to theses and books. The share of theses (master’s and doctorate) constitutes 14% of the total research sources, and books contribute 10% of the overall sources (Figure 3). Additionally, Table 2 provides a comprehensive listing of the research sources’ title, type, and publication year.

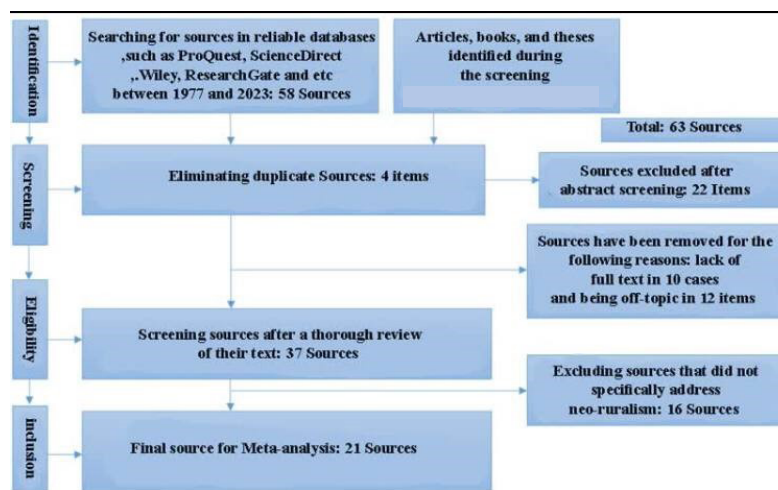


Figure 1. Meta-analysis Procedure. Source: Author’s Drawing, 2023

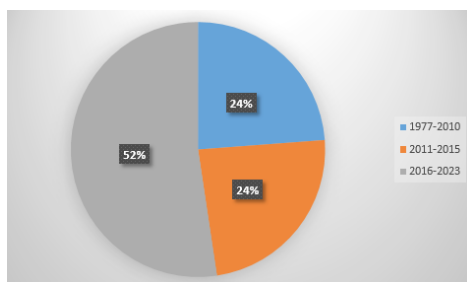


Figure 2. Temporal analysis of sources. Research Findings: 2023

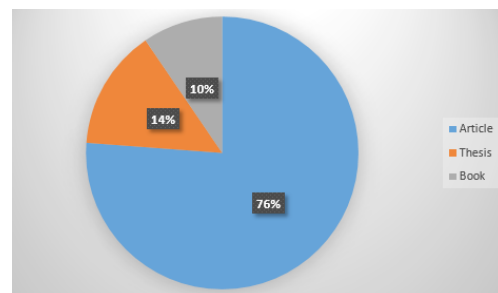


Figure 3. Sources Typology. Source: Research Findings, 2023



Table 2. Title, type, and publication year of the research sources

Row	Author and Publication Year	Title	Publications	Type of Source
1	Ellis & Fanning (1997)	The new ruralism	Habitat International	Article
2	Filuk (2003)	The new ruralism: a vision for exurban landscapes	University of Calgary	Thesis
3	Moffat (2006)	New ruralism: Agriculture at the metropolitan edge	Journal of Places	Article
4	Bartoš et al. (2008)	Amenity Migration in the Context of Landscape-Ecology Research	Journal of Landscape Ecology	Article
5	Newman (2010)	An Exogenous Approach to Circumventing Demolition by Neglect: The Impact of Agricultural Preservation on Rural Colonial Towns.	Clemson University	Ph.D. Dissertation
6	Choi (2011)	New ruralism, or topography of hometown memories: Sangha farm village	Space	Article
7	Louw (2012)	The New Urbanism and New Ruralism Frameworks as Potential Tools for Sustainable Rural Development in South Africa	Stellenbosch University	Ph.D. Dissertation
8	Azadi et al. (2012)	Food systems: New-Ruralism vs. New-Urbanism	Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture	Article
9	Wilbur (2013)	Growing a Radical Ruralism: Back-to-the-Land as Practice and Ideal.	Geography Compass	Article
10	Fanning (2014)	The New Ruralism	Elsevier	Book
11	Newman & Saginor (2016)	Priorities for Advancing the Concept of New Ruralism	Sustainability	Article
12	OECD (2016)	A New Rural Development Paradigm for the 21st Century: A Toolkit for Developing Countries.	Development Centre Studies, OECD Publishing	Book
13	Viviers et al. (2017)	Considering new urbanism, new ruralism and Green Urbanism in response to multifunctionality: The case of Verkykerskop, South Africa	WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment	Article
14	Chang et al. (2018)	Inventing Agricultural Humanities Via Revitalizing New Ruralism Tea-Town in Taiwan	Asian Journal of Behavioural Studies	Article
15	Son & Kim (2019)	The Image of Ruralism in Korea Through Text Mining for Online News Media Analysis	Journal of Korean Society of Rural Planning	Article
16	Lee et al. (2019)	Development and Importance Analysis of Evaluation Factors for Formation of Future-Oriented Rural Residential Environment: Using Network Analysis and AHP Analysis	Journal of Korean Society of Rural Planning	Article
17	Lukáš (2021)	New Ruralism as an Inspiration for Czech Rural Planning	IOth ACAU 2021 conference	Article
18	Yi & Son (2021)	A Study on the Concept of Korean Ruralism - Focusing on the Comparison of Research on Ruralism and Rurality in Korea	Journal Of The Korean Society Of Rural Planning	Article
19	Yi & Son (2022)	What is New Ruralism, and why is it needed for spatial planning?	International Review for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development	Article
20	Chen et al. (2022)	The Interactive Relationship between Rural Ecotourism Development and New Rural Construction under the Background of Internet	Mobile Information Systems	Article
21	Johnson-Woods & Feldpausch-Parker (2022)	Adjusting New Ruralism: The 'soul' of Waddington, N.Y., and placemaking at the Water's edge	Journal of Rural Studies	Article

Source: Research Findings, 2023

The analysis of the research resource database reveals that ResearchGate constitutes the largest share at 38% of the total sources. Following closely is the MDPI database, contributing 19% to the overall research sources. Subsequently, ScienceDirect and ProQuest databases allocate 14% of the current research sources, totaling 28%. Additionally, the Wiley database accounts for 10% of the sources, while the Hindawi database holds a 5% share (Figure 4).

The methodological analysis of the research sources reveals that the main methods employed include descriptive analytics, observation and field studies, interviews, surveys, spatial analysis, literature review, statistical analysis, theory-based sampling (qualitative), action research, central network analysis, generative probability analysis, network analysis, hierarchical analysis, systematic literature review, and qualitative content analysis. Most research sources are attributed to the literature review, representing 19%. Qualitative and descriptive-analytical content analysis methods contribute 14% each, collectively accounting for 28%. Additionally, observation, field studies, interviews, and surveys allocate 9%, collectively representing 18% of the research sources. Eventually, methods including statistical analysis, theory-based sampling (qualitative), action research,

central network analysis, generative probability analysis, network analysis, hierarchical analysis, and systematic literature review contribute approximately 5% to the research resources, collectively representing 35% of the total resources. Figure 5 shows the methodology of the sources.

The study area analysis in the research sources reveals the main geographical areas, including America, Canada, Czech Republic, South Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, China, and a mix of developing and developed countries. The spatial domain comprises 30% of the research sources, primarily associated with the United States of America. Following closely is South Korea, constituting 25% of the related sources. Subsequently, study areas encompassing South Africa, the Czech Republic, and a mix of developing and developed countries allocate 10% of the sources. Lastly, study areas such as China, Canada, and Taiwan each contribute 5% of the sources (Figure 6). Furthermore, Table 3 provides a comprehensive overview of the database, research source methodology, and field of study.

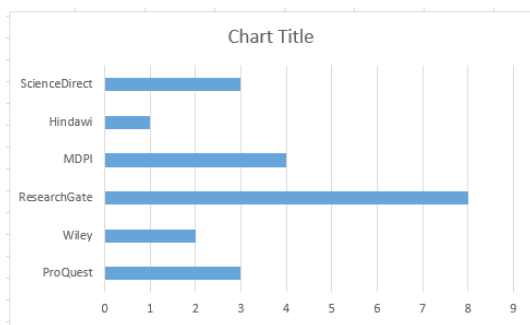


Figure 4. Research databases. Source: Research Findings, 2023

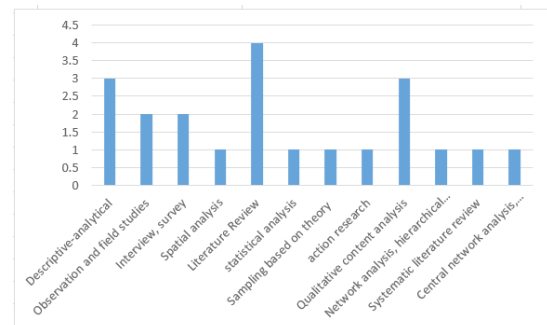


Figure 5. Methodology of research sources. Source: Research Findings, 2023

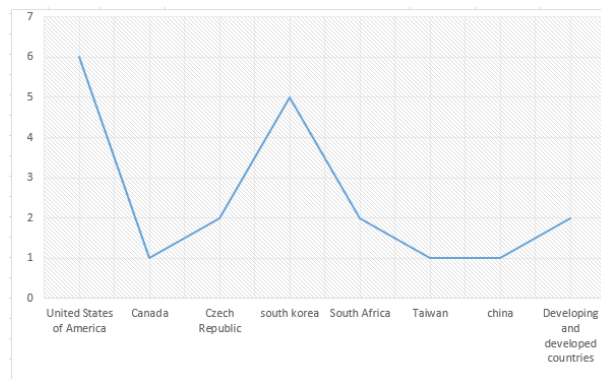


Figure 6. The study area of research sources. Source: Research Findings, 2023



Table 3. Database and research source methodology

Row	Author	Database	Research Method	Research Area
1	Ellis & Fanning (1977)	ScienceDirect	Descriptive-analytical	America
2	Filuk (2003)	ProQuest	Observation and Field Studies	Canada
3	Moffat (2006)	Wiley	Descriptive-analytical	America
4	Bartoš et al. (2008).	ResearchGate	Interview, Survey	Czech Republic
5	Newman (2010)	ProQuest	Spatial Analysis	America
6	Choi (2011)	MDPI	Observation and Field Studies	South Korea
7	Louw (2012)	ProQuest	Interview, Survey	South Africa
8	Azadi et al. (2012)	Wiley	Literature Review	Developing and developed countries
9	Wilbur (2013)	ResearchGate	Literature Review	-
10	Fanning (2014)	ScienceDirect	Literature Review	America
11	Newman & Saginor (2016)	MDPI	Literature Review	America
12	OECD (2016)	ResearchGate	Statistical Analysis	Developing countries
13	Viviers et al. (2017)	ResearchGate	Theory-based sampling (Qualitative)	South Africa
14	Chang et al. (2018)	ResearchGate	Action research	Taiwan
15	Son & Kim (2019)	ResearchGate	Central network analysis, generative probability analysis	South Korea
16	Lee et al. (2019)	MDPI	Network analysis, Hierarchical analysis	South Korea
17	Yi & Son (2021)	MDPI	Systematic literature review	South Korea
18	Lukáš (2021)	ResearchGate	Descriptive-analytical	Czech Republic
19	Yi & Son (2022)	ResearchGate	Qualitative content analysis	South Korea
20	Chen et al. (2022)	Hindawi	Qualitative content analysis	China
21	Johnson-Woods & Feldpausch-Parker (2022)	ScienceDirect	Qualitative content analysis	America



Factors Affecting the Feasibility of Neo-Ruralism as a Future Pattern of Urban-Rural Connectivity

Upon identifying features or variables in the form of codes, these codes, characterized by semantic and content-related relationships, were systematically classified into themes or categories. Notably, 56 codes have been categorized into nine distinct categories (Table 4). These nine categories include spatial planning (Chen et al., 2022; Yi & Son, 2022; Yi & Son, 2021), development discourse (Bartoš et al., 2008; Wilbur, 2013; Lukáš, 2021; Ellis & Fanning, 1977), multifunctionality (Johnson-Woods & Feldpausch-Parker, 2022; Newman, 2010; Filuk, 2003), requirements (Son & Kim, 2019; Fanning, 2014), context (Newman & Saginor, 2016; Viviers et al., 2017), various factors and multiple levels (OECD, 2016; Newman & Saginor, 2016), casual factors (Lee et al., 2019; Moffat, 2006), spatial environment (Lee et al., 2019; Choi, 2011) and elements (Azadi et al., 2012; Louw, 2012).

5. Discussion

In recent years, neo-ruralism has captured the attention of policymakers, land use planners, and researchers as it focuses on diversifying activities and livelihoods beyond agriculture. Neo-ruralism seeks a multifunctional space, emphasizing the growth of entertainment and tourism industries, the protection and maintenance of landscapes and natural environments, energy production, regional industrial development, and industrial expansion on the outskirts of cities. Through the analysis of research findings, it can be concluded that a range of factors influence the development and feasibility of neo-ruralism as a future pattern of urban-rural connectivity (Figure 7). The local context of Neo-ruralism is the edge and outskirts of cities and metropolitan areas. The casual factors affecting the feasibility of neo-ruralism include production environment, natural environment, living environment, history· culture environment, and economic activation. By furnishing diverse infrastructure and facilities, preserving ecological and natural landscapes, and providing cultural welfare facilities, as well as symbolic, traditional, and tourism facilities, the factors will contribute to the

feasibility of neo-ruralism. Intervening factors, including local government and democratic management, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, interna-

tional assistance, and communities, can collectively contribute to the advancement of neo-ruralism.

Table 4. Neo-ruralism’s unique codes explanation

Row	Concept	Core Code	Neo-ruralism Space
1	Spatial Planning	Conservation	Clean water, fresh air, and heritage, strategy for securing clean water in terms of spatial planning; systematic management of forests to contribute to carbon neutrality and to design facilities for new and renewable energy; spatial planning for the preservation and management of natural, cultural, and historical heritage
2		Cultivation	Introduction of new technology and the relationship between newcomers and longtime residents; cultivation pattern design
3		Community	Smart development and usage, community revitalization, eco-friendly, energy-saving and low-carbon plans
4		Creativity	Creative space with service delivery in a rural environment
5		Infrastructure	Promoting investments in basic physical infrastructure and enhancing access to the utilization of information and communication technology
6		Rural-urban linkage	Strengthening rural-urban linkages, developing intermediate cities, improving control of internal and international migration
7		Demography	Controlling population growth
8		Sustainability	Ensuring environmental sustainability, building resilience
9		Inclusion	Providing education, guaranteeing primary healthcare, transforming deterioration into development, improving food security, building social capital, promoting community-based development
10		Governance	Capacity building, institution building, empowerment
11		Multidivisional	Promoting rural industry, promoting handicrafts and home industries; promoting private sector service industries; improving access to credit, finance, and markets; promoting sustainable tourism, improving sustainable agricultural resilience and productivity, agricultural modernization, integrating rural areas in global value chains; land policy
12	Development discourse	Socio-economic	Protecting local ecological, cultural, and economic resources as a regional identity
13		Physical environment	Beautiful landscape, clean environment, nature, culture, and history, traditional cultural resources, peaceful and pleasant environment, tranquil lifestyle
14		Maintenance and restoration	Prohibition of artificial and unique urban materials in rural development, Development, and restoration using facilities and natural and rural landscapes
15		Future research	The ecological value of rural space, the recreational value of landscape or rural community, and the value of rural life as an alternative to the problem of urbanization
16	Multifunctionality	Land use	Land shortage, land use synergies, mixed uses, density, mixed-land uses
17		Ecology	Environmental systems and green services, reducing environmental impacts (production), intact environmental systems
18		Economic	Accumulation against dispersion forces, product production, economic benefits, rural markets
19		Social	Community participation, social benefits in production plans, health and welfare
20		Policy making	Non-traditional policies, confronting agricultural abandonment, dual planning
21		Production	Agricultural diversification, renewable energy
22		Production development	Agricultural structure optimization, developing agricultural economy, and cultivating new areas for increasing income and production
23	Requirements	Extended life	Assisting farmers in generating and augmenting income, regulating land tenure relations, and implementing a land transfer system to enable large-scale land management
24		Civilized villages	Construction of rural spiritual civilization and creation of a harmonious and stable countryside
25		Tidy villages	Promoting the use of green energy, keeping the environment tidy, and carrying out projects focusing on cleaning
26		Democratic management	Strengthening democratic self-government at the grassroots level, fully respecting the autonomy of peasants’ self-government subjects, returning the power of internal governance to farmers, and further strengthening legal construction and legal education

Table 4. Neo-ruralism’s unique codes explanation

Row	Concept	Core Code	Neo-ruralism Space	
27	Context	Local context	Urban edge, urban area	
28	Various factors and multiple levels	Intervening factors	Private sector, non-governmental organizations, international assistance, communities	
29		Levels	National governments, local governments	
30	Causal factors	Environmental sustainability	Ensuring topographic continuity to minimize natural topography degradation; Establishment of energy independence base to promote environmental sustainability at the local level; Construction of garbage collection and wastewater treatment system	
31		Community	Building social welfare infrastructure to secure a social safety net, Establishing shared facilities to promote citizen participation, and Utilizing idle facilities by population reduction, such as vacant houses and closed schools.	
32		Self-reliance	Expanding economic activation facilities to promote economic sustainability; Expanding facilities and developing programs for urban-rural interchange; Activation of cooperatives and social enterprises to promote social sustainability.	
33		Aesthetic	Establishing an integrated land use planning system considering the location of facility and scale appropriateness; Securing the landscape identity and integration of the central street network, including the degree of aging of housing and facilities and the continuity of green spaces; Excavation and maintenance of the placeness of the village including amenity resources	
34		Enjoyment	Diversity of leisure facilities such as parks and resting facilities; Promotion of enjoyment services such as multi-cultural support facilities; Building cultural and commercial facilities using high cultural technologies	
35		Settlement	Improving accessibility of life services such as the convenience of public transportation, major roads, and medical education; Establishment of safety-accident prevention system from natural disasters and risks of daily life; Building age-friendly residential environment with advanced services.	
36		Spatial environment	Production environment	Infrastructure (irrigation and drainage canal / Groundwater Wells facility / Sun Shield); Cultivated land (paddy field/field/orchard); Storage and processing facilities (cooperative warehouse/collection place of loads / agricultural products processing facility / low-temperature storage/drying facility, etc.); Agricultural production infrastructure (reservoir/pasture/plain, etc.); Energy resource utilization facility (solar power/wind power generation facility/fermentation facility / Livestock Manure Composting Facility, etc.)
37			Natural environment	Ecological landscape (ecological river / ecological wetland / ecological pond / ecological passage); Village forest; Trail (walkway/nature trail/water spring); Natural landscape (lake/mountain / hilly / valley/waterfall/rock/cliff); Ecological experience facility (wetland park/bird ecological park / waterside park etc.)
38	Living environment		Cultural welfare facilities (town hall / senior citizens’ (community) center); Housing facilities (fence (mud wall, stone wall) / roof/entrance / wall/retaining wall); Play and rest facility (village park/playground / village yard/shelter/pavilion); Pedestrian facility (village road/sidewalk/streetlight/sculpture); Information technology facility (Telecommunication / Internet); Safety facilities (Security / CCTV); Living infrastructure (water and sewage/waste disposal site/sewage disposal facilities/ incineration plant)	
39	History- Cultural Environment		Symbolic facilities; Traditional buildings (old houses/shrines/temples / Seowon / Hermitage); tree protection; Cultural Property (historical sites/remains/stone grave)	
40		Economic activation	Experience facility (farm experience facility/tourist farm / local industry experience facility / traditional culture experience facility); Region-specific industrial facilities (urban-rural exchange center / agricultural specialty product market / joint income facility); Tourist information center; Culture and Tourism Facilities (exhibition museum/art museum); Recreational facilities (forest park/camp/pension); Unused space (empty house / deserted house / closed schools)	

Table 4. Neo-ruralism’s unique codes explanation

Row	Concept	Core Code	Neo-ruralism Space
41		Philosophical roots	Post-modernism
42		Proponents	Architectures
43		Goal	Sustaining urban areas
44		Main commitment to	Cities
45		Development	Industrial-based
46		Promotes	Industrial agriculture
47		Encourages	Urban lifestyle
48	Elements	Extending	High-density centers
49		Society	Produce more, consume more.
50		Gardening	The garden is built in the house.
51		Main target group	Urban residents (passive consumers)
52		Main foods served	Fast-foods
53		Foods sort	Non-organic, stale, tasteless, highly processed
54		Migration orientation	Rural-urban
55		Tourism-based	Human-made
56		Travel	Automobile-based

Source: Research Findings, 2023



The core category influencing the feasibility of neo-ruralism encompasses vital features, namely conservation, cultivation, community and creativity, governance, multi-divisional, inclusion, sustainability, demography, rural-urban linkage, and infrastructure. Conservation includes essential components such as clean water, fresh air, and heritage. The significance of cultivation in spatial planning lies in its contribution to food security and landscaping. The community emphasizes intelligent development and utilization. Creativity means creative space with service delivery in the rural environment. Key policy strategies involve Promoting investments in basic physical infrastructure and enhancing access to the utilization of information and communication technology, strengthening rural-urban linkages, developing

intermediate cities, improved control of internal and international migration, controlling population growth, ensuring environmental sustainability, building resilience, providing education, guaranteeing primary healthcare, transforming deterioration into development, improving food security, building social capital, promoting community-based development, capacity building, institution building, empowerment, promoting rural industry, promoting handicrafts and home industries, promoting private sector service industries, improving access to credit, finance and markets, promoting sustainable tourism, improving sustainable agricultural resilience and productivity, agricultural modernization, integrating rural areas in global value chains; land policy-all contributing to the feasibility of neo-ruralism.

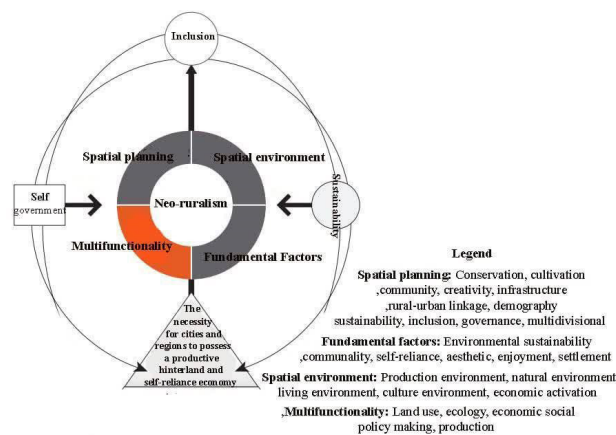


Figure 7. Neo-ruralism theoretical model. Source: Research Findings, 2023



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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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