

중소도시 마을연계형 거점공간의 지속가능한 운영방안

Service Networking Approach to Public Facilities Planning in Small-Medium Cities

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SUMMARY

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Most of the cost of urban regeneration projects is used to build public facilities. However, the construction of public facilities without considering the operation plan will lead to the re-suspension of space, and the operation will be left to the local government after the establishment of state-funded public facilities. Most of the facility construction projects of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Small and Medium Venture Business Department, and the Ministry of Public Administration and Security are used for the improvement of the physical environment. The public facilities created in this way is managed by the local government after the completion of the project due to the reduction of tax revenue and the lack of management budget. The infrastructure and public facilities established in the past was a trickle effect model that provided services to villages mainly through anchor facilities and expected the influence

to spread to the region. This model is suitable for large cities with high population density and high demand for public services. However, public facilities in local small and medium cities have been established in the same system. In the case of small and medium-sized cities, a fractional effect model that strengthens the linkage between facilities and services in the region would be more appropriate than the model of building such a large number of aggregated facilities. Therefore, in this study, we propose a town-associated public facility model, which is a new type of public facilities creation and service provision, in addition to the functional complex aggregated public facility that were examined when establishing a regional base space.

Chapter 2. Policies and Operations of Public Base Spaces

In Chapter 2, we reviewed the recent policy for establishing public facilities and its operation status. Specifically, we examined existing policies centered on facility creation by investigating the case of living SOC policy and urban regeneration new deal project, and surveyed the establishment and operation status of public public facilities through urban regeneration project. The status of the public facilities was established. In addition, the survey on the use of public services was conducted through surveys on space users operated by public and private sectors. Public facilities lacked the diversity of related services and programs, and private facilities were the biggest inconvenience. As a result of analyzing the relevant policies and operation status, the time to estimate the demand for facility construction was based on the current standards, which did not reflect social changes such as the future population decline, and in case of living SOC, the access distance to the public facilities was lengthened. In addition, because of the exclusion of private facilities in the area survey, similar facilities were provided even though they existed near the private facilities that perform the function. In addition, there were no criteria for the scale calculation of base facilities, and the utilization rate of the facility

was low. In addition, since there was no system to analyze the ripple effect since the establishment of base facilities, only the budget execution rate and the number of establishment facilities were managed.

Chapter 3. Proposal of Town-linkage public service model Model

In chapter 3, we propose a new model of village-connected base. Town-linkage public service model can be defined as a base that connects existing spaces (private and public) with facilities and personnel. Specifically, it is a structure that is easy to scale up and down by forming a network of existing small-scale facilities, and is a model suitable for small and medium cities where demand decreases rather than growing cities.

This model is not applied as a single solution to urban regeneration in the era of population decline, but as one of the alternatives that can be applied to various situations of the decline area. Since the economic and social conditions of each region are different, it is necessary to propose as many solutions as possible.

Chapter 4. Cases of Town-linkage public service model

In Chapter 4, we tried to improve the understanding of town-linkage public service model by analyzing examples of domestic and overseas town-linkage public service models, and to analyze the trend of recent private-led public facilities creation. Case analysis targets are being constructed and operated based on the activity bases of 10 businesses in Korea (Build, Stay Portfolio, RTBP Alliance, Co., Ltd., Stars, Puzzle Lab, Urban Sympathy Cooperative, Segan, Wingwing, Blank) Analyze the space. In the case of foreign cases, we analyzed the case of More than a Pub program, the support policy for the establishment of a base in the UK, the case of Public Service Mutual, the policy of operating a

private support organization that provides public services, and the case of Open Public Service, an open public service improvement program. In the case of Japan, we reviewed the policy for establishing a comprehensive management plan for public facilities, such as public facilities operation and long-term management.

Chapter 5. Conclusion

Due to the sharp decline in national tax revenues and the increase in mandatory expenditure on taxes, the operation and management of facilities built by the public will become increasingly difficult in the future. To prepare for this, the public service delivery method centered on the facility should be changed to a method focused on the service. Even in the case of the UK, the provision of public services through the creation of regional exchanges, which are intended to support private space, will no longer be the only way to provide public services. In this regard, this study proposed a town-associated public facilities model that responds to demand decrease. In addition, it provides 'subscription-type public service', which is a method of renting private spaces and services other than public services provided by public facilities, provides the status of public facilities and private facilities with public characteristics, and the status of individual programs, and proposes improvement of the online site.

Keywords

Urban regeneration, Town-linkage public service, Public facilities, Community hotel