

인구감소도시 생활권계획의 컴팩트-네트워크 전략 적용방안

Compact-Network Approach to Living-Zone Planning
in Depopulating Cities

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SUMMARY

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The rapidly evolving social landscape demands a new approach to urban planning. This calls for a strategic shift from traditional planning methods by integrating living-zone planning into the legal urban planning framework. In this context, our study explores potential applications, specifically focusing on depopulating cities.

We define the concept and necessity of a Compact-Network strategy to adapt to the conditions of population decline and propose three policies to implement this strategy in living-zone planning. With many local cities expected to face unprecedented challenges from population decline, such strategies for living area plans offer valuable resources to support urban sustainability.

The main contributions of our study are as follows:

1. Detailing Living Zone Planning for depopulating cities: Traditionally focused on large cities, living-zone planning has been adapted to address the needs of small and mid-sized cities facing population decline. We first set specific tasks in living-zone planning to address the unique circumstances of depopulating cities. We then confirmed the feasibility of such planning through case studies in selected cities, demonstrating

their practical applicability in depopulating cities.

2. Empirical Application of the Compact–Network Strategy: Our study empirically examines the feasibility of the compact–network strategy, proposing methods to reorganize urban spatial structures and optimize resource allocation. Namwon City in was selected as a pilot to serve as proof of concept for restructuring spatial organization and reallocating facilities within living zones. This demonstrates that efficient urban space management through a Compact–Network strategy is possible even in cities experiencing population decline.

3. Proposal of Policy Tasks: Three policy tasks are proposed to guide the formulation and implementation of living zone planning, addressing planning challenges in depopulating cities and supporting sustainable urban development from institutional, content, administrative, and financial perspectives.

We present future directions to advance this study further:

1. Need for Complementary Discussions: More specific methodologies, such as land use and transportation systems, should be explored to address various aspects of urban planning. This would enable a more comprehensive and detailed approach to spatial management in depopulating cities.

2. Detailed Review of Criteria for Facility and Service Reduction: A well-defined standard is required to maximize spatial efficiency while ensuring citizens' access to services. Given the complex interests involved in facility reduction, such a standard should be grounded in empirical evidence and social consensus. This will require integrating diverse data and gathering input from local communities.

3. Need for Living Zone Planning on a Regional Scale: With population decline occurring on a larger scale, collaborative planning among neighboring cities and counties should be oriented to manage resource allocation more effectively.

This study offers guidance for establishing and implementing living zone planning in cities facing population decline and stimulates further research and policy discussions. Maintaining urban functions and quality of life for citizens in the face of the broader trend of population decline requires a multifaceted approach and sustained long-term efforts. We hope the findings of this study support these objectives and serve as a valuable reference for future urban research and policy development.

Keywords :

Living–Zone Planning, Depopulating Cities, Compact–Network Strategy