

노후 주거지의 기초생활인프라 공급 현황 및 수준 분석

Accessibility and Availability of Neighborhood Facilities in Old Residential Area

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### 1. Background and purpose of the research

Recently publicness of architecture & urban spaces and the increase in its social and political interest is getting higher. Over the years, the definition and understanding of publicness has changed and the necessity for a new approach to publicness in architecture & urban spaces has risen.

This study suggests the direction for increasing contemporary publicness through: analysis of case studies, examination of the change in definition, reports and discussions on publicness and investigates the current recognition status of professionals. It is based on the idea that there should be a change in the definition of publicness to focus on process rather than the result.

### 2. Change in definition of publicness and contemporary publicness

We looked at the meanings origin, dictionary definition and various other fields to understand the definition of publicness. We discovered its origins were derived from association. It also means economic and social activity which occur an area that is distributed to

large numbers. According to this basic summary, the general idea and features of contemporary publicness can be arranged as below.

The general idea of contemporary publicness is official, justice, public interest and public opinion. Its features are enlargement and undecidability. Enlargement means publicness with citizens which have so far been excluded, this means the role of government is changing from 'management to support and partner'. Also undecidability means contemporary publicness itself has the condition of undecidability.

These features show a changing subject and role, it is the conversion from publicness lead by government to cooperative publicness lead by government and private sector.

Firstly, publicness lead by government is conditioned on the dichotomy of public and private . It features exclusive, monolithic, monistic publicness and, conservative publicness like vertical, dependent modern administration. This influence is shown in urban planning division and its social guidance planning paradigm, which is lead by the government.

Secondly, cooperative publicness lead by government and the private sector is based on horizontal, local cooperation and government has the role of supporting and dissemination. Conditions to allow Publicness need to be open and variable. It features on open and horizontal relationship by flexibility. It also features agreement of local livelihood, establishing a governance system and cooperative public process. Influences of publicness can be seen through cooperative public planning of governance and flexible urban planning paradigm.

### 3. Discussion and recognition status of publicness in architecture & urban spaces

Studies on publicness in architecture & urban spaces were mainly focusing on public open spaces of public buildings and office buildings, they have gradually expanded to include the lower floors and the interior spaces of office buildings and urban spaces. Based on the 'Every-Together-Open' concept of Publicness and public realm, there is research that shows that the borders between public and private realm are becoming ambiguous. Publicness evaluation has been mainly done by selecting an index to evaluate publicness and then evaluating the arranged space status from a physical perspective.

Discussions about publicness in architecture & urban spaces can be separated into: Secure publicness through opening spaces and publicizing private spaces, Secure publicness through eliminating development which is thoughtless to the environment.

Embody publicness through local participation and promote the role of professionals. Realization of publicness from a public design perspective.

The problems with publicness in architecture & urban spaces suggested by professionals are: Firstly, conversion of recognition to a subject that creates publicness is needed. Secondly, conversion of recognition that the borders between public and private areas are becoming ambiguous is needed. Thirdly, conversion of thought is needed from focusing on the result to the process in space management and operation. Finally, when planning and developing it is important to respect and consider the contexts of the region.

**Keywords : Neighbourhood Facilities, Accessibility, Old Residential Area, Urban Regeneration**