

n분 도시 실현을 위한 도시전략 연구

N-minute City: An Empirical Study and Implementation Strategies

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SUMMARY

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As inevitable global crises of the climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic claim alternative approaches in urban policy to sustain the current quality of life, it is essential to provide the urban services on the basis of the neighborhood accessibility. To address this issue, “La ville de quart d’heure(15-minute city)” Paris, “Barrios Vitales(vital neighborhood)” of Bogota, “Complete Neighborhoods” of Portland, and “20-minute neighbourhoods” of Melbourne, are notable examples in the line of the urban policies so called “Chorono-Urbanism” or “n-minute city”. The implementation of n-minute city, however, is not simple as it involves multi-level planning approaches and specific strategies ranging from urban spatial structure and facility supplies to temporary land-uses. Through the empirical, multilateral analysis, this study demonstrated the current state of achievable n-minute for various Korean urban contexts, derived valid urban planning elements, and suggested implementation strategies to achieve n-minute city. It is organized in the following process.

In Chapter 2, and theoretic and institutional backgrounds of n-minute discourse are reviewed. In the planning literature, from ‘the neighborhood unit’ in the early 20th century and later with New Urbanism and so on, various planning concepts and spatial

solutions have been suggested to create vital neighborhood centers and improve accessibility of everyday life. Compared to the recent concepts of n-minute city, the similarities and distinctions are discussed to clarify the concepts and principles of n-minute city. How those concepts and principles have been addressed in the domestic planning guidelines and policies for developing new towns or improving existing cities, are also investigated.

In chapter 3, the empirical analysis is conducted to demonstrate the current state of achievable n-minute for various cities and regions. On the supply side, physical distance between the facilities and residents are measured nation-wide, to estimate the potential travel distance, while on the demand side, the actual time the average person spent for travel are compared across the cities within the Seoul Metropolitan Area.

In chapter 4, the 4 foreign cases are selected from Melbourne(Australia), Portland(USA), Detroit(USA), and Barcelona(Spain), and their policies and programs to achieve n-minute city are thoroughly examined. Focusing on the specific spatial strategies to improve neighborhoods, their outcomes, limitations, and implications for implementing domestic policy are discussed.

Chapter 5 explores whether and how the n-minute city concepts could be applied to an actual city, based on a case study on Bucheon, selected as a typical city from Seoul Metropolitan Area with sufficient population density and well-supplied daily services. Regarding the territories of daily activities, the study area is divided into 10 walkable neighborhoods. The accessibility to certain facilities differed significantly among neighborhoods, depending on the urban contexts. The site-specific planning and strategic elements are suggested, based on the characteristics of each neighborhood.

The implementation of n-minute city demands different approaches from previous urban spatial improvements. As new planning strategies of Chrono-Urbanism, the flexible nature of n-minute city is hard to fit in with the current framework of urban development and management. Therefore, multi-level approaches are recommended for the spatial improvement for the n-minute city. While gradual modification of the current planning system and programs can ensure stability in the progress, temporary tactics and strategies can be combined to boost efficient implementation, with other innovative attempts including integrated planning elements, immediate responses to demands, and improvements in service delivery systems.

Keywords :

N-minute city, neighborhood accessibility, urban spatial improvements, temporary tactics and strategies