

로컬리즘 기반의 중소도시 재생정책 방안

Localism-Based Policy Implications for Regeneration of Small and Medium-Sized Cities

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SUMMARY

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The present study began with the recognition that the regeneration local small and medium-sized cities with severe population decrease may be carried out continuously only when it is perceived that problems of local communities are difficult to solve by the local internal entities and when the locality-oriented people make close relationships with local communities, stand in solidarity with the local internal entities, create new local values, and settle in the local areas. In particular, the present study began with the fact that the sedentary population of small and medium-sized cities, which lack high-quality jobs, may be increased by creating an economic circulation structure and improving the living environment by taking full advantage of the local resources. This was defined in this study as the concept of the localism-based regeneration of small and medium-sized cities. The purpose of the present study is to propose in the form of an inventory the policy directions and tasks to which the future regeneration of small and medium-sized cities should be directed.

Chapter 2 of this article defines localism-based regeneration of small and medium-sized cities as ‘the process in which various actors producing local value with an locality (a

concept reflecting local identity, value and self-reliance for sustainable life)-oriented attitude form social network for solving problems of local community to establish local living and economic ecosystems.’ A local economic circulation structure is a necessary condition to the survival of local small and medium-sized cities in which the vicious cycle of population decrease, lack of jobs and outflow of producing population is repeated. Rather than setting regeneration projects or goals in the unit of activation areas, it is necessary to prepare a strategy that can create a resource circulation structure for the entire region. The prerequisite is comprehensive spatial management, connecting together not only life spheres in villages but also the administrative units (eup, myeon and dong) and the urban and rural areas.

Considering the characteristics of the small and medium-sized cities with the population decrease crisis, which has not been sufficiently addressed in the conventional Urban Regeneration New Deal policies, the localism-based regeneration of small and medium-sized cities is aimed at the suppression of the population outflow and the implementation of creative population attraction policies as well as the formation of sustainable communities.

Chapter 3 analyzes, from the viewpoint of localism-based regeneration of small and medium-sized cities, the central government’s policies for supporting the local small and medium-sized cities in the crisis of depopulation, the urban generation policies, and the project promotion status, thus deriving the limitations of the existing urban regeneration policies. Based on the analytical results, Chapter 4 describes the in-depth analysis of 3 areas where the urban regeneration project is carried out in small and medium-sized cities. The tasks of localism-based regeneration of small and medium-sized cities derived from the analysis include the local resources-based comprehensive spatial management, the securing of flexibility in the procedures for establishing the urban regeneration plans, the establishment of living and economic ecosystems through the utilization and connection of various local resources, the definition of the roles played by various participating entities, the securing of locality in the participation methods, the improvement of the residential environment for inhibiting population outflow and attracting population inflow, and the improvement of the spatial environment for reflecting the local characteristics.

Through this process, this article provides the system improvement proposals for re-establishing the characteristics of the urban regeneration strategy plans as local

resources-based comprehensive spatial management and for integrating the urban basic plans and the urban regeneration strategy plans for small and medium-sized cities. In addition, it is suggested for small and medium-sized cities to break free from the funding from the central government in the unit of individual urban regeneration activation areas and to determine the funding from the central government through the local development investment agreement system by comprehensively assessing the urban basic plans or the urban regeneration strategy plans in consideration of the comprehensive spatial management strategy. To increase the capabilities for implementing the projects, a package program was proposed, including short-term living experiences, rent house support, and consulting and job provisions for attracting the inflow of creative human resources. The limitations of the local community-led operation by village management cooperative associations may be overcome by employing a local asset utilization strategy for operator-centered urban regeneration projects and by introducing a system for the certification of urban regeneration companies.

For the creation of jobs that are insufficient in small and medium-sized cities, an urban regeneration fund program was proposed to support the establishment of social cooperative associations of locality-specialized companies that create local jobs by collecting small job opportunities. High-quality residential environment is a prerequisite in attracting new human resources and preventing the outflow of producing population through the policy support. Therefore, this article proposes that it should be made mandatory to establish an urban management plan for old residential and commercial areas and that public projects should be promoted to reorganize the necessary infrastructure facilities in order to induce parcel-based house reorganization and commercial area revitalization by modifying the backstreet-centered infrastructure, which is a urban structure characteristic of small and medium-sized cities.

The significance of the present study is that the urban regeneration policies, which are mostly focused on large cities, were reviewed for small and medium-sized cities, and their limitations were derived to provide the policy direction by applying the concept of localism-based regeneration of small and medium-sized cities.

Keywords : intermediate support organization, localism, local small and medium-sized city, private-public cooperative regeneration, urban regeneration