동네생활권 개념 도입 및 정책적 활용방안 연구

Policy Proposal for Introduction and Utilization of Neighborhood Based on the Daily Life

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Digital transformation and the spread of telecommuting, online education, and smart work due to COVID—19 are changing many aspects of daily life, such as consumption, leisure, labor, and education, and are providing neighborhood infrastructure and services within a short—distance residential radius around the home. This is leading to an increase in demand for accessibility and convenience of neighborhood living. As the need for urban space reorganization and development of a local regeneration model suitable for daily life reorganized around houses and neighborhoods has grown, discussions at home and abroad are expanding, such as on the topics of neighborhood plans or n—minute city projects.

On the other hand, the current urban planning system in Korea aims to create a wide—area spatial structure and establish a long—term vision for the metropolis, highlighting limitations in preparing timely response strategies tailored to changes in urban conditions and diverse local issues. In addition, even in the local development—related policies to improve residents' quality of life, such as improving the living environment of the region or revitalizing the community, the establishment of supplier—oriented plans has failed to come up with a strategy to respond to actual living

areas and the lifestyle needs of residents.

Therefore, this study aims to establish the concept of the 'neighborhood based on the daily life (neighborhood living area)' as a spatial range to flexibly respond to socio-economic changes and residents' daily lives, as well as reflect variable planning conditions, and to suggest policy support measures to introduce and utilize these. The key point and results of this study are summarized as follows.

• Definition of 'neighborhood living area' and elements for neighborhood/community unit space management

Chapter 2 described the concept of neighborhood living area and derive elements for classifying neighborhood living area through the review of literature, related to theories and current policies of neighborhood, living area, and revitalizing neighborhoods.

In order to respond to the rapidly changing urban space and complex resident demand, the need for space management in the neighborhood is increasing in tandem with the need to review the spatial scope that includes residents' lifestyle patterns as well as activity and community characteristics.

Therefore this study defined a 'neighborhood living area' as the neighborhood and community unit urban space where the daily activities of residents take place. This area can respond to the demand for basic neighborhood services for daily life, the formation and sharing of local culture and identity, the spatial extent for community participation activities. In addition, activities of daily living, which are elements that distinguish these neighborhood living areas, were divided into shopping, dining out, use of neighborhood services, use of public and medical services, commuting to school, leisure, cultural activities and sports, and friendship and socializing. Subsequently, detailed facilities related to these were derived.

• The spatial extent and criteria of neighborhood living area as places for residents' daily lives and case studies

Chapter 3 examined the spatial extent, criteria and characteristics of neighborhood living areas, as well as the urban planning and policy for utilizing neighborhood unit through an analysis of case studies overseas. The cases are including the comprehensive plans in the cities of Memphis and Portland, USA, which formulated urban master plans by applying the concept of neighborhood and community units, and the

neighborhood-based policies in Ottawa, Canada, Shanghai, China, and London, England.

In overseas case studies, the neighborhood living area is reviewed as a spatial extent, where daily life occurs surrounding home, and the range and boundary of the living area are explored based on the function of urban space and the behavior of residents along with statistical data on geographical and administrative units. The central areas of residents' daily life are set as the hub area, which is the target of strategies for neighborhood revitalization, while spatial composition types were classified into anchor, anchor neighborhood, and anchor neighborhood edge, and urban design plans and strategies according to the characteristics of each space were prepared.

The neighborhood living areas are places where residents gather to engage in various activities, and communities with regional characteristics are formed, so in all cases, living areas were set up based on community participation and communication, and planning was promoted. In addition, the neighborhood living areas become the unit for spatial management plans, as areas that can respond to rapidly changing social and urban problems and prepare regional specialized strategies. Also, the sustainability of neighborhood living area unit planning and development direction was secured by strengthening connections with urban planning.

● Pilot exploration to set up regional customized neighborhood living areas

Chapter 4 involved a pilot exploration and analysis of the neighborhood living area with the case of Buk-gu (Chimsan 2/3-dong, Sangyeok 3-dong, and Gwaneum-dong) of Daegu Metropolitan City. This analysis was based on the concept and criteria of neighborhood living area reviewed and established in Chapters 2 and 3.

To identify the neighborhood living areas and hub, the stepwise analysis was conducted regarding the characteristics of neighborhood environment (functions), residents' activities (behavior), and community (cognition). For this, the survey was conducted to identify resident's daily routines and characteristics of neighborhood life, and the open data, administrative data, and big data such as flow population and card transactions were used.

As a result of exploration, the methods and processes to find out the spatial extent of residents' daily life by reflecting the regional characteristics are necessary to identify the neighborhood living area. Since the neighborhood living areas reflect diverse aspects

depending on their regional characteristics, it is difficult to describe a standardized size and neighborhood hub. In addition, the comprehensive analysis is necessary considering the characteristics and perceptions of residents' activities, because there is a limit to identifying the actual neighborhood living area only through the analysis of environment characteristics.

• Policy proposal for introduction and utilization of neighborhood living area as a means of community－based urban space policy

Chapter 5 suggested the exploration elements and process to identify neighborhood living areas, and proposed the ways to utilize neighborhood living areas in criteria of planning, projects, and community participation.

The introduction of neighborhood living area makes the specific range of spatial management area and target residents, so that the specific solutions to local problems and effective policies are expected. Also the neighborhood living area can be used as the project area of neighborhood revitalization, community participation and regional customized spatial management.

Neighborhood living area is necessary to target residential areas in old built－up areas, because it is set up based on the characteristics of residents and aim to promote community activities to foster regional vitality. In order to selectively and strategically set up neighborhood living areas where the spatial management is required in neighborhoods and communities, an analysis is necessary to be conducted according to exploration criteria related to the characteristics of neighborhood environment, residents' activities and community. Also the hub and functions of neighborhood living area is necessary to be drawn based on residents' demand.

Finally, this study proposed the policy directions and implications as follows.

First, the neighborhood living area can be considered as the specific spatial unit of community plan. It is necessary to devise a regional customized spatial management plan focused on the neighborhood living area, and promote the feedback and connection with the high－level plans such as the community plans, urban ad Gun master plan.

Second, neighborhood living areas and neighborhood hubs can be utilized as project areas for neighborhood revitalization including urban regeneration revitalization area.

Third, a 'neighborhood platform' can be created to strengthen the supply and delivery system of neighborhood services centered on the neighborhood hub, and a neighborhood services supply system can be prepared by considering the demand from residents who are highly dependent on the neighborhood living area.

Fourth, the plan or projects based on community participation can be promoted in the neighborhood living area unit. Deriving practical subjects for neighborhood revitalization can lead to effective policy, based on community participation composed of residents who are aware of common local problems and receiving the same level of neighborhood services.