

장소기반 전략계획을 위한 도시계획체계 개선방안 연구

Place-based Strategic Plan for Effective Urban Design Practice

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SUMMARY

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Although the value of the place in urban space is very important, the planning, design and practical improvement process of the individual places that citizens experience in everyday life are not flexible, fast and integrated. Existing planning means for urban space is too rigid to deal with the physical aspects of urban place, In this study, we tried to find ways to improve the contents and institutional aspects in order to cope with situations where small – sized places that are problematic in the existing urban space can not be integrated quickly. The purpose of this study is to review the existing concept of making a place, to examine the present situation of the urban planning system in Korea from the point of view of the implementation of the place making.

Chapter 2 The Value and Objectives of A Place-based Approach

In this chapter, we tried to present the contents and direction required for the site – based

strategic planning by reviewing existing theories and cases that have dealt with the urban space centered on place. In order to do this, we discuss the existing place - based approach and present the spatial features that constitute the place with the energetic public space, the vitality of the street, the connected urban space, the identity of the community, and the gradual improvement, such as Jane Jacobs, New Urbanism, and PPS. This point of view emphasizing the place leads to a whole entity of interaction between physical elements and between elements and users. Jane Jacobs emphasized the way in which the elements of mixed use, small blocks, old buildings, and people were focused on promoting the vitality of the urban space, while supporting each other among economic context and behavioral characteristics. Jan Gehl is based on the perception range and behavior style of people, and has a case where detailed spatial elements supporting the activities of people in outdoor space are intertwined. New Urbanism also provides planning principles in consideration of the relationship between residential and commercial areas, the space where roads and buildings meet, and PPS deals with the relationship between various factors in the evaluation and improvement of the place as specific indicators.

In addition, the above theories emphasize continuity with the characteristics of good urban space. It is important not only to improve the quality of the individual space, but also the way the space is linked. Jane Jacobs emphasized the importance of walking between the private and the destination of each person and criticized the urban development method of depriving space of continuity. Jan Gehl deals with planning the site and the road in consideration of the contact space at the neighborhood and district level so that it can happen continuously with people. The principle of New Urbanism planning also addresses the inner center, the space, and the boundary of space in order to protect the continuity of the place experience in the public space and suggests the way to minimize the space between the unit spaces from the level of the local plan.

Finally, the above cases provide an implementation plan for responding to existing urban planning depriving meaningful places. Jane Jacobs criticized the narrow-minded and centralized administration of political and economic logic related to the improvement of urban space, addressing the fundamental transformation of perception of urban space, and argued that the city should be treated as a gradual and continuous process. New Urbanism emphasizes the coherence and sustainability of urban spaces realized through

the consistent application of planning principles from the upper level of urban planning. To this end, I mentioned the way of behaving from the enactment and revision of ordinances and regulations to the decision making of the development method. The PPS has a concrete guideline for creating a bottom-up place, and it provides step-by-step guidelines for improving the place with the voluntary participation of the community as a motive. This guideline is meaningful in that it is a practical tool for the general public to understand and change space, not experts or administrative organizations.

It has been suggested that it is important for the creation of the place and the existing urban design practitioner and the experts to quickly realize the integrated place improvement considering the experience of the continuous urban space while paying attention to the meaning and value of the individual place. In this study, we try to find the reason why it is difficult to improve the place quickly and integrally based on these values and the points of interest, and the improvement direction.

Chapter 3 Limitations of Existing Urban Planning

This chapter reviews the limitations of the existing urban planning system and the way of carrying out the project from the viewpoint of urban design, and in particular, the existing urban planning system which is judged to be unable to effectively respond to the activation of individual places in the city safely and attractively. Methodology, contents structure, stiffness, inefficiency, etc.

From the theoretical point of view of urban design, it is important to know how to secure a place that maintains diversity and vigor as an important feature of urban spaces from Camillo Sitte to Christopher Alexander, Jane Jacobs and New Urbanism. It has been suggested as a key issue. In this context, place-nature is not merely a spatial feature but rather a meaning of urban space and public space as a place of behavior, and it is a city that serves as a place to capture the daily behavior of occupants, especially among public users, It refers to spatial characteristics that occur when space is recognized as a whole. This discussion can be seen as a starting point in the study of the place of sexuality, but it can be seen that the continuous experience of a series of public spaces from Gordon Cullen to

Jane is in the process of expanding from the visual aspect to the behavioral aspect have. In this chapter, we tried to examine whether the existing urban planning means can fulfill its role in securing the place in the public space, which is claimed by the theory of urban design. In particular, in order to elucidate the direction of improvement of the existing urban planning and design system, we review the limitations and problems of the existing spatial planning system, which is based on the urban basic plan, urban management plan, and architectural plan. The purpose of this study is to examine the problems in the area and to get implications for institutional alternatives to realize the place.

The city basic plan does not contain physical aspects, and it does not include aspects of the value and requirements of individual places. In the urban management plan, it was judged that it was difficult to capture efforts to secure the place in the limits of the divisional plans. As a representative means of urban design, the district unit plan is designed for a specific space, rather than a comprehensive plan, and it is not sufficient to include small scale individual improvement plans. The limitation of the urban planning system appears to be the limit of the place and the improvement plan for the individual place to accommodate in the existing planning system seems to be a small but partial object.

Chapter 4 Implementation of Urban Space Improvement Project

In this chapter, a practical example of how to form and manage the public space of a city in a municipal entity is presented. Through the case of Guro – gu in Seoul, this study seeks to reconsider the role of place – based strategic planning in terms of making a place. In order to elucidate the direction of improvement of the existing urban planning and design system, we tried to get some suggestions about the institutional alternatives that can realize the place property by examining the problems in the way the individual business works.

In the existing urban planning system, which becomes meaningful only when a large scale development is carried out or accompanied by the urban planning project, the task of considering and improving the quality of the individual and detailed space is dispersed in the business plan of each department of the local government. As a result of analyzing the project related to urban environment improvement implemented in Guro – gu, it was confirmed that most of the projects are divided into departments in addition to the large –

scale projects managed by the Urban Regeneration and Building Department. The management of the project progress is carried out by the department in charge. It is because individual departments plan and implement projects that meet the department's business goals, and it is difficult to engage in more than a certain level of the value and requirements of the space they control in other departments. Before planning a project through consultation with the relevant department, it is firstly checked whether there is a project that is carried out in a similar space. In case of a project overlapping in place, there is a process of seeking cooperation of the related departments. There was less opportunity for cooperation.

In the case of Guro – gu, many of the urban design related projects are focused on elements belonging to individual elements or urban planning facilities, and it seems difficult to integrate and link the elements by the progress of each department. In the case of related departments dealing with the pedestrian environment and landscaping elements most easily encountered in the urban environment, about half of the projects were small-scale projects with a business cost of less than 100 million won. In the case of the projects (residents participation budget project) that are carried out based on the needs of the residents, the proposal is centered on the individual elements of the environment or the elements belonging to the urban planning facilities.

It is necessary to present a plan for integrating the elements that have common effects on place properties, which are carried out separately or in close proximity to each other or near major infrastructure. In addition, it is analyzed that it is desirable that mid – to – long – term strategies should be established so that each business is not ending one – time but is activated by continuous maintenance and expanded to other spaces.

It is important to note that the work of individual departments is carried out in conjunction with existing places, but rather that they are limited to the planning and execution of projects from the perspective of individual departments, It was thought that it would be a more rational direction to improve the place in terms of the efficiency of budget execution to find a plan to integrate and plan such departmental budget based on place rather than to secure a budget.

Chapter 5. Empirical Review of Place Based Strategic Planning

In this chapter, we will discuss the practical aspects of the plan for realizing a place in the public space, what is the specific aspect of the strategic plan for realizing the place in the public space, and what is the content of the plan? . In the case of the district unit plan, which is an institutional means of existing urban design, it was established by establishing a certain area around the development target area, conducting various investigations within it, and then establishing an area space plan. If you follow it, there is a risk of producing an output that is not different from the district unit planning system.

While applying the methodology of urban design, it is necessary to select the case sites, to secure the place and to create a network between the individualized places, Content, and differentiation from existing plans, and the goals and achievements of urban policy that can be achieved through planning. To do this, we select actual case sites, identify places where they can be implemented, and implement an overall place network based on them. By actually establishing a place-based strategy plan that is different from existing plans, The purpose of this study is to verify the practicality and effectiveness of the proposed urban planning system. In summary, place-based strategic planning is a physical plan for improving small-scale urban spaces, and a business plan that takes into account the budgets of city governments.

In fact, the improvement plan and budget for the 12 sites were suggested for the place - based strategic plan for Guro - gu. We simulated the place plan of Guro Station and Ga - bong Station which was the case in the whole Guro - gu area and tried to figure out the place and location where the place should be improved. If we apply the same place classification and place improvement techniques as the improvement plan of the simulation site, we think that 81 places should be considered near the Gyeongin Line and 243 place improvement spaces should be considered in the whole of Guro - gu. The purpose of this place-based strategic plan is not only to improve individual places but also to contribute to improving the overall quality of life by making arrangements to immediately improve the major living spaces of Guro-gu within the next five years. The results of the analysis of the budgets of the space-related projects by department are as follows. When the place-based strategic plan is actually implemented, it is possible to

change the execution method of the related budget, It was estimated and analyzed that the overall improvement can be made quickly.

Chapter 6 Conclusion

The place – based strategic plan presented in this study has a meaning as a too to quickly and efficiently realize the value of the place that has been proposed in the existing urban design field. The individual design alternatives included in the site–based strategic plan are not different in the light of existing examples. Nonetheless, the need for a site–based strategic plan is to overcome the difficulties of realizing a project that improves a very small–scale everyday public space from a comprehensive viewpoint, And to intensify the coordination and implementation of the departmental projects that have been carried out. This implies that the concept of place–based strategic planning is not a technical aspect of space improvement, but rather the planning and operation aspects of urban space are strongly considered.

The perspective, which emphasizes individual places, can actually ensure differentiation in terms of the participation of local residents. The scope and extent of participation is limited in the case of an excessively large space unit or comprehensive planning approach. However, it is possible that opinions from various perspectives and opinions can be presented from the viewpoint of users and possibility of reflection. The experience of residents' involvement in small and easy–to–participate plans can be a cumulative achievement experience, and will be a basis for expanding interest and participation in planning. Place–based strategic planning has a meaning as a gateway to engage the participation of residents in more complex and difficult planning initiatives.

While enormous business budgets are enforced and many statutory plans are established, it is clear that the existing planning system has a limitation for the place improvement to accommodate the users' issues and requests to be done quickly. The improvement of the existing urban space centering on the place for the quality of life will effect not only improves the physical space but also leads the participation of local residents in the planning process, It can be an effective alternative not only to generate interest and

affection but also to physically secure local identity. The place-based strategic plan aims to function as a new urban design tool that not follows the existing planning method which just reducing the spatial planning scale, but enables efficient place making while controlling the additional budgetary requirement.