출석 및 과제점검표

학과: 도시지역계획학과

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| **주(날짜)** | **출석****(당일)** | **지각****(해당주)** | **결석****(그이후)** | **과제** | **비고** |
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| **15주차(1) (12/11)** | **○** |  |  |  | **강의시간중복으로 인한 특강 불참** |
| **(12/17)** |  |  |  |  | **기말고사** |
| **(12/19)** |  |  |  |  | **기말고사** |
| **(12/12)** |  |  |  | **○** |  |
| **계** | **23** | **-** | **5** | **2** | **-** |

2주차(1)

2주차(2)

3주차(1)

3주차(2)

Urbanization is the shift of rural population to cities and the development of socioeconomic aspects of urban areas. The reason is the development of public transportation. The big city expands the central city and connects it with the surrounding city to form a metropolitan area. Examples include the Seoul metropolitan area, the U.S., and Los Angeles, New York.

4주차(1)

Because cities are concentrated in economy and services, the rural population cannot afford to live in cities and moves outside cities to reduce the negative effects of cities.

Life in the countryside is vulnerable to unexpected natural disasters, etc.

4주차(2)

China‘s land acquisition measures were forced, so there was a faster urbanization than India‘s formation of militant groups.

Currently, rapid urbanization is being affected by rising inequality in developing countries.

While this urbanization tends to be negative, it has a positive effect on transportation cost reduction by improving opportunities such as employment, education, housing and transportation.​

According to Stewart Brand, the impact of urbanization is positive for the environment, said the former global discipline.

5주차(1)

The influence of urbanization
1. A decrease in the birth rate of urban dwellers

2. The concentration of population into cities has reduced the prevalence of the hwajeon people.

In some advanced countries, wealthy people are moving to rural areas due to information technology development, urban crime, and the environment​

As the suburbanization progressed, a new concentration point was formed outside the city center.​

5주차(2)

6주차(1)

The main purpose of an ancient city is to flaunt a temple or palace. (Greece‘s Temple of Athens Pasthenon)

Medieval cities are surrounded by castles for defense purposes.

The local structure of the city is flat and the spatial structure of the city is three-dimensional.

Urban areas continue to change

6주차(2)

Burgess‘ concentric theory : The growth of big cities entails the external expansion of cities.

- Central Business District

- A spot belt

- A working-class residential

​- Middle and high-end residential areas of housing

- Commuter area

Linear structure of fan shape

Categorized by size in urban residential areas

Why Work Areas Are Formed in the Urban Center

1. rapid population growth

2. traffic inconvenience

3. the development of shopping centers

7주차(1)

7주차(2)

The residential area develops according to the development of traffic.

It is important to supply buildings according to the size of their income and demand.

The inflow and outflow of central business district

Influx : Nearby Work, Development of Transportation Facilities, Security

Outflow : Development of Transportation Facilities and the Growing Desire of Residential Space

Economies of scale and integration
Although urbanization has been done externally in Korea, urbanization is occurring functionally.
The unplanned urban concentration of the population is causing urban problems.
1. Environmental pollution
2. Housing problem
3. Transportation problem
Overpopulation tends to lose the benefit of aggregation and increase the effect of wealth.

9주차(1)

9주차(2)

objective: direction or velocity of change. An instrument for achieving.

Realization of Choice: Planning is the act of implementing formalized values, established means, and ‘select‘ed alternatives.
Forwarding: Focus on realizing your choice.
Plan : A step in the means of planning and producing results (subject goal is like becoming a means of higher goal)
Understanding: Planning is the role of associating components of a system.

Social Planning : The meaning of supervising social sciences, including political, economic and cultural affairs, dealing with the public interest.
Space Planning: A Plan to Harmonize Human Activity Patterns and Functions
It is important to grasp the problem when planning.

Planning process

1. Problem Breakdown: Depend heavily on target norms, ideas, value standards, etc. according to the needs of the planning party.

2. Goal setting: The process of clarifying it for feasible purposes in an abstract state

3. Scheduled and predictive analysis: Scheduled and Predictive Analysis: Since the plan is future-oriented, data collection, analysis technology, quantitative analysis, and qualitative analysis are very important.

4. Setting Alternatives: The process of setting the optimum of the various alternatives

5. Feasibility analysis: Determine if feasibility is realistically feasible for already prepared alternatives
6. Evaluation: Evaluate whether it is effective or feasible to achieve the goal.

10주차(1)

Urban planning is a comprehensive plan that takes into account spatial and functional planning in three dimensions.
spatial planning, regional planning, national planning
Functional planning - social planning, economic planning, phtological planning
Urban planning is goal-oriented and future-oriented.

e.g. the Gyeongsan-Daegu City plan is involved and the city plans are made.

e.g. Dubai‘s maritime and space plans have led to the emergence of new plans, and the scope of the plan is growing.

10주차(2)

Characteristics of Urban Planning
1. Force
2. Public help
3.Budgeting

urban planning theory
synoptic rationalism - idealism that rationally finds the means to achieve a goal.
disjointed incrementalism : Lindblom‘s mid-term position on anti-comprehensive theory ideal and reality.
mixed-scanning : Theoretically complemented Utopian comprehensive rationalism
‘select‘ion process : continuous of one ‘select‘ion action
advocacy and pluralism : The powers of policy-making are not concentrated on politicians, but directly affected people.
Transactive theyory: It is important that mutual understanding between interest groups is achieved.
Systematic holistic theyory: Physical, social, and economic functions are interrelated.

11주차(1)

Geographic Information System "GIS"
GIS is a method for visualizing the analysis.
GIS is a system of software and hardware and analyzes and presents information related to the data that will assist in operation.
Most of the data from science is analysed spatially.
How to enter and visualize data
1. Location and Value
2. Attribute
Data for gis application
 digitalization and Scanning Map
 data table
 gps
 property Field Sampling
 remote Sensing and Aerial Photography
How gis is used
Spatial data analysis is needed every‘where‘ such as environment, business, industry, government, education and others.

11주차(2)

gis manipulates and analyzes space data
two ways of gis
Lester method
It is a pixel format and is given a value for each pixel.
Satellite and aerial photographs are also Lester‘s method.
vector method
It is made up of dots and lines.

12주차(1)

The places ‘where‘ gis is used are mostly used in the environment, business, industry, government, education and administration.
The advantage of gis is that spatial data can be analyzed any‘where‘.

Vector data: spatial data representation with points, lines, and faces, similar to the actual shape of the map
Advantages of Vector Data
have a high spatial accuracy
Use for systems requiring precise management
Ease of updating and maintaining data
the drawbacks of vector data
Data creation is complex and difficult data

Leicester data: management of data storage by cell or pixel, similar to photos
Benefits of Lester Materials
be easy to analyze
It is relatively easy to acquire data
Lester‘s Material Disadvantages
Space accuracy is low.
The amount of data is vast.

phase structure : Indicates the relationship with the shape or position, regardless of amount or size, with respect to the point line face position, etc.
Characteristics of Phase Structure
locality coupling area determination
Organize from simple to complex elements
Effective in storing data

What is urban planning?
The purpose is to promote public welfare and improve the quality of people‘s lives.

12주차(2)

Metropolitan City Planning
The spatial structure of two or more adjacent cities, metropolitan cities, cities, or counties; and
The plan is to present long-term development directions in order to interconnect functions and systematically readjust metropolitan facilities.
metropolitan planning right
Spatial Structure of Metropolitan Facilities: Functional Distribution of Green Zone Management System Disaster Prevention of Transportation and Logistics Distribution System Landscape Planning Cultural Leisure Space Conservation
Urban Master Plan
A comprehensive plan that provides basic spatial structure and long-term development directions for the city or county areas and is a guide to the establishment of the urban management plan.
The Urban Management Plan is a statutory plan that is binding on the residential use of land by residents, i.e. the building and floor space rate, and is designed to realize the contents presented in the Urban Planning and Urban Basic Plan.
Land Use Areas: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Green Zone, Agriculture, Conservation, Production Management, Planning Management, etc.

13주차(1)

- District Unit Plan: A plan that is formulated by considering the three-dimensional plan for dry-out and the plan for land use.
The District Unit Plan actively establishes changes in conditions and future shape, including regional growth and development.
- Type 1 District Unit Plan
A plan to create an environment-friendly urban environment in which humans and nature coexist and to enable sustainable urban development or urban management
Established to maintain urban infrastructure and buildings and to create a landscape of streets
- Type 2 District Unit Plan
Established to prevent reckless development and create eco-friendly and sustainable cities
- Type of District Unit Plan for Type I
Redevelopment, Reconstruction Zone, Preservation of Hanok Village, Street Improvement Project, New Town Development, Housing Development
- Type of District Unit Plan for Type 2
Housing, Industrial, Distribution, and Tourism Recreation Type
- District unit plan
Establishing plans for the layout of urban infrastructure, such as roads, parks, and plazas
Detailed Planning for the Size of the Block to be Located in Individual Buildings
To induce urban landscape by regulating the use of land use and to enhance the beauty of the city so as to make sustainable development
Establishing a transportation plan considering the connection between the surrounding area and the surrounding areas
- Resident proposal system (=Resident participation system)
In order to fully reflect the opinions of the residents, the residents are encouraged to participate actively by surveying and obtaining their consent.
-Planning principal
the drafters (special markets, metropolitan markets, markets, munitions)
Decision maker (special mayor, metropolitan mayor, governor)
-Planning participant
Residents (residents in residential areas, private businessmen)
Civil servants (basic self, metropolitan self)
Review Committee (City Planning Committee, Building Committee, Urban Architecture Joint Committee)

14주차(1)

Strategies for the New Deal of Urban Regeneration
Creating Urban Space Continuously Innovates
the revitalization of the pottery economy
Community-led Collaborative Governance Building
Effect)
Quality of Life Improvement through Improvement of Urban Living Environment
Overcoming Urban Decline and Restoring Vitality

The Top 5 Promotions of Urban Renewal New Deal
The government will expand basic living infrastructure at the level of advanced countries by readjusting old low-rise residential areas.
- A Study on the Improvement of Street-Housing in Autonomous Housing
- Improves satisfaction of low-rise dwellings from 67% in 16 years to 75% in 22 years or more
Restores regional competitiveness by creating an innovation hub around the old city center.
- Prepare a regional specialization replay program.
- Create more than 250 regional innovation hubs per year
Establishing a foundation for sustainable job creation by revitalizing the urban economic ecosystem
- foster more than 250 land transport-type preliminary social enterprises annually
Revitalization of Urban Regeneration College and Establishment of System for Residents‘ Participation
- 200 Urban Regeneration Universities and 300 Urban Regeneration Support Centers annually
Encourage co-prosperity among members in response to the phenomenon of the shopping spree.
- 100 public rental prices are supplied

Urban Regeneration New Deal Roadmap
Past)
Development of the Center for the Quantitative Expansion of Housing in the Large-scale Residential Development Area on the outskirts of Korea
-Highlights regeneration plan for large areas

in the future)
- Supplying basic living infrastructure at advanced countries level
Revitalization of Housing Maintenance Methods involving Residents
- Create small and medium-sized innovation spaces in the area.
- A city centered on people.

Future City
In the case of Korea, it can be said that the city is the image of the Republic of Korea.
a growing trend in regional and urban competition.
Strategic urban policy direction is needed to prepare for population reduction and aging society.

We need to seek urban policy to lead the era of the green revolution.

14주차(2)
There are many problems such as population reduction and climate change. What should we do in future cities?
Urban Living Environment Improvement Urban Identity Improvement
Growth convenience identity environment as a driving strategy
Growth: Strengthening growth engines
Why Daegu Mila failed project and was forced to fail
: Not enough consideration has been made.
: There is currently no review of the new policy.

Creating Competitive Future Core Business
Create a beautiful and unique cityscape
Regeneration of Youngse Nohu Industrial Park
Reproduction into a future high-tech industrial complex
Adjustment of living convenience facilities and provision of mobile services according to population reduction,
It provides convenience for the weak.