

auri research brief

No. 3

2015. 10. 21.

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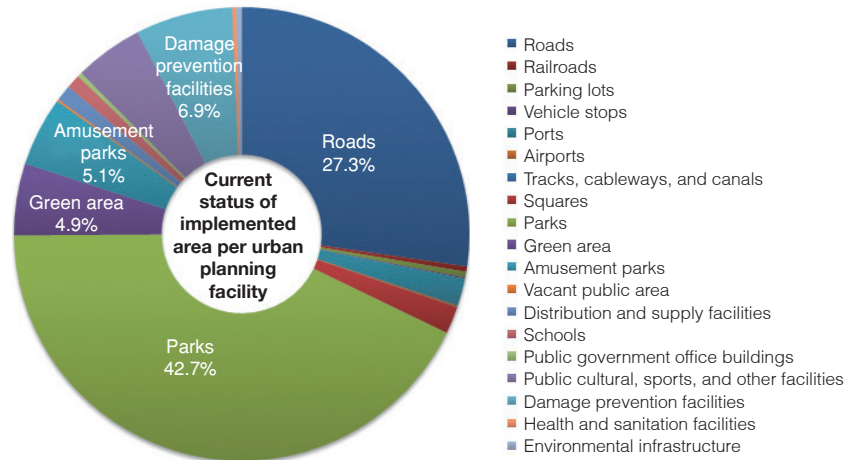
A Study on the Management System of Urban Parks Unimplemented

This study is intended to identify the current status and actual conditions of nationwide urban parks, a key infrastructure of daily life, which have yet to be implemented. Additionally, it is intended to push forward with a reasonable implementation and effective operation of urban parks unimplemented, in an attempt to expand daily life infrastructure. Within this context, the study aims to formulate a management system of urban parks which remain unimplemented.

This study aims to propose a concrete system for the management, including criteria, selection procedures, and measures for the actual creation of urban parks for which the plans have yet to be implemented, on the basis of the exact assessment and analysis on the current status of urban parks unimplemented. Furthermore, the study applies a management system geared to domestic cities on a pilot basis in order to examine the feasibility of the system.

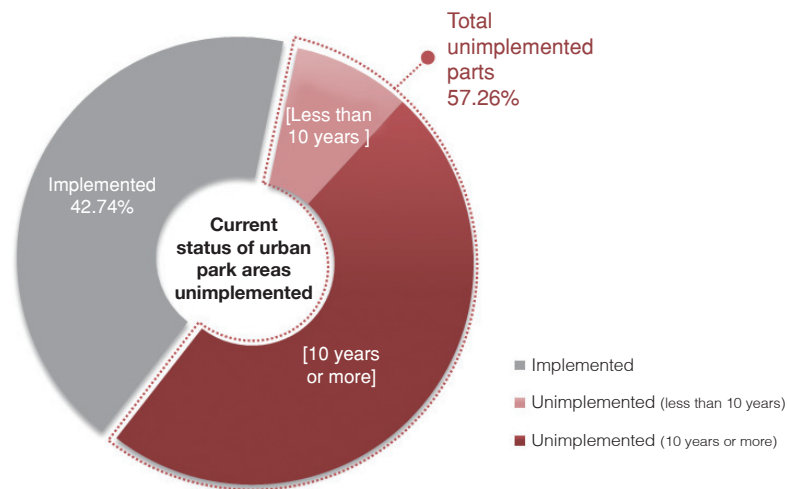
Facilities that remain unimplemented for a long period of time, or a group of lots that have been left unattended for more than ten years after decisions have been made and officially announced for urban planning facilities such as roads and parks, amount to 931km² nationwide, or 1.53 times the size of Seoul. Of this,

parks account for 42.7% or 600.9km², occupying the most in size. In addition, approximately 57,26%, or 600km² of the entire area designated for urban parks remain unimplemented across the nation, with those remaining unimplemented for more than ten years account for approximately 85%.



Ratio of current status of unimplemented areas per facility

(Based on urban planning statistics by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in 2013)



Ratio of current status of urban park areas unimplemented

(Based on urban planning statistics by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in 2013)

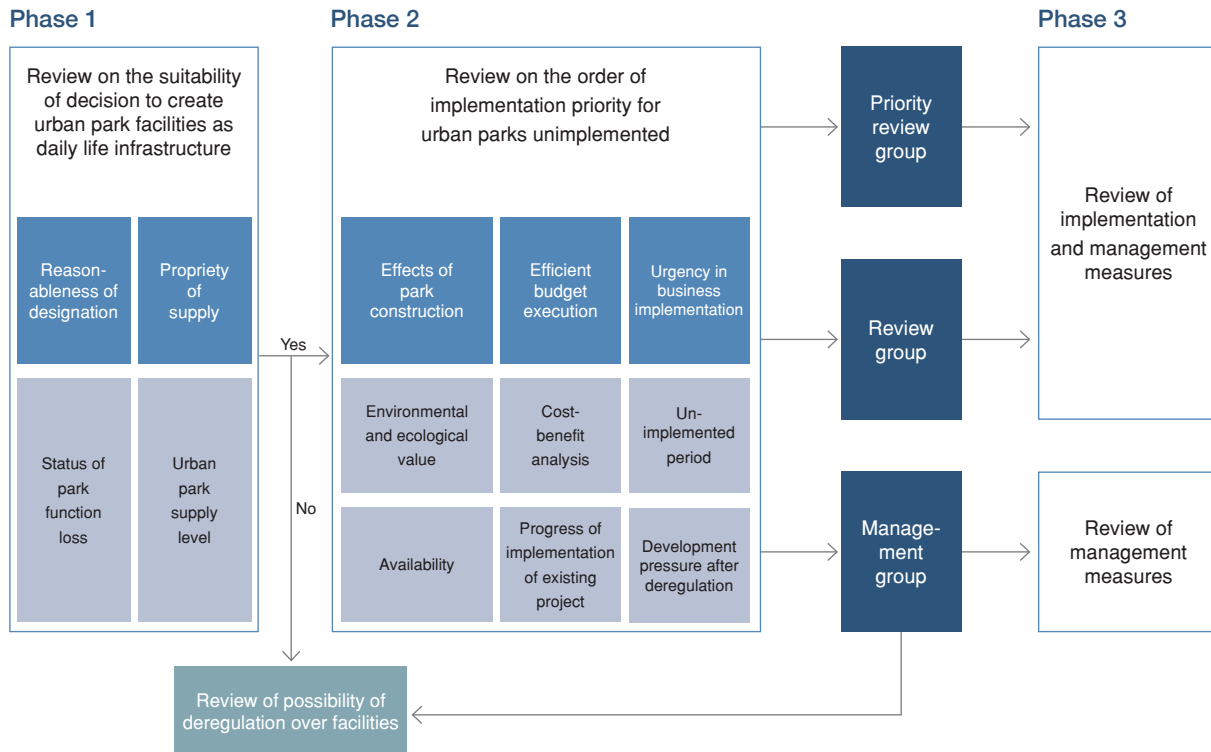
In 1999, the Constitutional Office ruled that urban planning facilities remaining unimplemented for a long time are unconstitutional. In accordance with the decision, as to those remaining unimplemented for more than 20 years, the decision for urban planning facilities shall automatically cease to be in effect after July 1, 2020, if no special measures are taken by 2020. In particular, as for urban parks, the Law on Urban Parks and Open Spaces additionally stipulates that without a notice of a park formulation plan by the time ten years will have passed since the notice, or October 1, 2015, the decision shall cease to be in effect from the following day. In other words, a system will be soon be set in place under which the decision will lose its effect automatically.

Basically, it is crucial to secure budget in order to address the issue of urban parks currently remaining unimplemented. Apart from this, what is important is the fact that, in reality, it is not easy for local governments who are responsible for park-related tasks to prepare substantial measures to respond to the issue. Taking this into account, the study presents the system for the management of urban parks unimplemented while emphasizing the aspects of urban management, use of urban parks, and landownership.

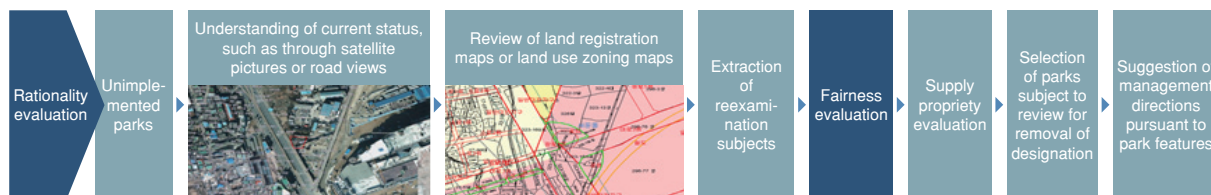
Within this context, the study places its emphasis, for the formulation of the management system of urban parks unimplemented, on the functionality as urban parks, equity as daily life infrastructure, effective budget execution, and reasonable decision-making, so as to decide whether to finally implement the plan and where to put priorities, and to provide realistic implementation plans.

The proposal presented in the study for the management system of urban parks unimplemented is divided into two phases; In the first phase, the rationality for park designation and the equity in terms of urban park supply are reviewed, which results in the selection of parks that could be deregulated. In the next phase, the priority group is selected for which the implementation shall be promoted. In this stage, an assessment is made for individual parks according to the following three major assessment items: impact of park creation, effective budget execution, and urgency of project promotion, along with the six specific indicators including environmental and ecological value, availability, cost-benefit analysis, ratio of implementation of existing projects, duration that the park has remained

unimplemented, and potential development pressure following deregulation. The items and indicators have been derived based on the directions and principles for the management of urban parks unimplemented. Based on the results, the study categorizes the parks into groups for prior review, review and management, and presents guidance for management.



Proposal of management system for urban parks unimplemented



Example of evaluation process for Phase 1

Evaluation index and method for Phase 2

Basic principles	Evaluation categories	Evaluation index	Collected materials and analysis methods	Unit		Score	Weighted value
Functionality Equity	Effects of park construction	Environmental and ecological value	National Environmental Zoning Map	Grade	Grade 1	10	0.290
					Grade 2	7	
					Grade 3, 4	4	
					Grade 5	1	
		Availability ¹⁾	Population that is accessible within 10 minutes	Number of people	Within the top 25%	10	0.315
					26~50%	7	
					51~75%	4	
					Exceeding the top 75%	1	
Equity Efficiency	Efficient budget execution	Cost-benefit analysis ²⁾	Number of beneficiary residents against expense upon construction (Relative rank per park)	Number of people/ KRW 1 million	Within the top 25%	10	0.194
					26~50%	7	
					51~75%	4	
					Exceeding the top 75%	1	
		Progress of implementation of existing project ³⁾	Current progress rate	%	Exceeding 75%	10	0.054
					75~51%	7	
					50~26%	4	
					On or less than 25%	1	
Efficiency Rationality	Urgency in business implementation	Unimplemented period	Unimplemented period	Period	20 years or more	10	0.059
					10 years or more	5	
					Less than 10 years	1	
		Development pressure after deregulation	Current status of designation of land use zoning	Upper/ Middle/ Lower	High	10	0.088
					Average	5	
					Low	1	

1) The population that can access within 500m is evaluated by calculating the actual network distance, instead of linear distance

2) Evaluation is made through the number of beneficiaries against the construction expense. Thus, calculation is made by the number of nearby beneficiary residents per every KRW 1 million of purchase cost and the scope of beneficiaries is based on the effective distance of the urban park per type

3) Evaluation is made by calculating the area completed of construction against the decided area

A systematic management of urban parks remaining unimplemented contributes to overcoming potential civil petitions which can be deemed unnecessary if presenting land owners with an idea of what they can expect in the future through the preparation of the implementation plan, let alone effective use and management of land. It ultimately contributes to the improvement in the quality of park services to people.

In conclusion, it is crucial to revise related laws towards making it mandatory for each individual local government to establish systematic management plans for urban parks remaining unimplemented. In particular, as for urban parks, it is important to revise the Guidelines to Establishment of Master Plan for Parks and Open Spaces, or to prepare a guideline to the establishment of a management plan separately from plans for other urban planning facilities.

Key words : Urban parks unimplemented, Management system, Automatic avoidance

