AURI-기본-2013-6 도시공원 정책 수립을 위한 공원 평가 모델 개발 연구 A Study on Park Evaluation Model for Establishment of Urban Park Policy 이상민 Lee, Sang Min 심경미 Sim, Kyung Mi 2

SUMMARY

A Study on Park Evaluation Model for Establishment of Urban Park Policy

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The study aims to build basic data on urban parks in order to support central or local governments in establishing and implementing policies related to parks and green spaces. It also seeks to evaluation model to assess both the quantitative aspect of urban parks including supply and demand at the macro level and the qualitative aspect such as the service level of urban parks at the micro level.

The main targets of the research include urban parks stipulated in the Second Chapter of the Act on Urban Parks, Greenbelts, Etc. Here, urban parks refer to the park and the district of urban natural park according to the Urban Management Plan under the Act on Planning and Use of National Territory. The spaces are prepared or designated as they are so that they can contribute to the protection of urban natural landscapes, and to the improvement of citizens' health, recreation and emotional lives in urban areas.

The study is differentiated from previous studies in that it explores a comprehensive evaluation model which takes into account both the quantitative aspect of urban parks at the macro level, and the level of park services at the micro level. In addition, the ultimate goal of developing such a park evaluation model is to use the analysis results as the grounds to formulate policies or plans for parks at the urban or national level, rather than merely drawing the evaluation results on urban parks. Thus, the research puts the focus on the development of an evaluation model including evaluation indicators and methods, along with measures for the utilization.

In this sense, the study is based on the premise that the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status is implemented at the level of local authority, which is currently the basic unit for urban park management, instead of evaluating individual parks. At the same time, both the macro and micro level approaches have been taken so that the actual conditions and characteristics of the areas concerned can be fully reflected. In addition, the study suggest the evaluation items which can be quantified into figures to use the evaluation results as the grounds for future decision-making.

For a pilot application, the evaluation items have been restructured with the indicators collectable in reality, based on which a pilot model has been proposed for the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status. As a result, the model is comprised of three evaluation items and ten detailed indicators.

The first evaluation item, 'the amount of urban parks' is intended to assess the overall level of urban park supply from the macro perspective, which consists of the following three detailed indicators: (a) the ratio of urban parks to urbanized areas (b) the ratio of implementation to the area of urban parks (c) the area of the available urban parks per one person who resides in the neighborhood.

Secondly, 'the urban park maintenance and management' is intended to diagnose the level of maintenance and financial investment at the macro level. It assesses the size of the public resources invested for the operation and maintenance of parks and green spaces, or the size of manpower and budget. The detailed indicators include (d) the manpower for park maintenance (e) the budget for park creation (f) the change in the budget for park maintenance and (g) the budget amount for park maintenance per square meter.

Thirdly, 'the availability and accessibility to urban parks' is intended to assess the actual accessibility to urban parks and the level of the services from the micro perspective. It is comprised of the following detailed indicators: (h) whether the park supply is adequate (i) the size of the people who are alienated from parks and green spaces and (j) the size of the population who can access parks within ten minutes on foot. The study then applies the model for the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status to Daegu Metropolitan City on a pilot basis. And then, it analyzes the evaluation results by evaluation item and by administrative district. Based on the results, the study presents the direction to formulating urban park policies and plans for Daegu Metropolitan City.

The model for urban park status assessment and evaluation, which is presented in the study, can be utilized in the following way: first, it can be used as an indicator for the preliminary research to identify the exact status of urban parks. Once the evaluation items presented in the model are used as items for the preliminary research on the current status when establishing a master plan for parks and green spaces, it is possible to diagnose the overall level of urban parks for each individual local government in a more objective manner.

Second, using the model, it becomes possible to prepare policy directions or the ground for establishing plans, which consider both the macro level including issues on the number of urban parks and the micro level including issues on park-shortage areas and improved accessibility, as well as the aspect of maintenance and management.

Third, the model can be used to provide an objective ground for decision-making for an effective budget execution or project promotion.

Lastly, it helps build the basic database for a systematic operation and management of urban parks. That is, local governments can implement the assessment and evaluation on the current urban park status, accordingly managing the indicators drawn in the process in the form of a database. Then they can build an urban park management system integrating local governments' urban park database and individual urban park data. Based on this a national urban park management system can be established.

The improvement in related laws and systems should precede the activation of the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status. To be specific, first, it is necessary to revise related articles of the Act on Urban Parks, Greenbelts, Etc., or relevant articles should be added. Currently, the Act is focused on the increase in urban parks and green spaces in number. Given this, an institutional ground should be prepared by revising the law, upon which the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status can be actually implemented. Next, the guidelines for the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status should be newly formulated. By separately preparing the guidelines, the evaluation items and detailed indicators, evaluation methods and utilization measures should be provided for local governments, so that they can promote the assessment and evaluation themselves.

In addition, it is necessary to revise the guidelines to the establishment of the master plan for parks and green spaces so that the results of the current urban park status assessment and evaluation can be reflected in the master plan. Lastly, the guidelines to the establishment of the system for digitization and management involving urban parks should be newly formulated so as to conduct a consistent monitoring and management of the results of the urban park evaluation. In other words, it is the central government's task to build the database on urban parks, accordingly preparing the system for the operation and management.

In the study, the model for the assessment and evaluation of the current urban park status has been applied to Daegu Metropolitan City alone and on a pilot basis. Therefore, the model needs to go through a verification process before it is further applied to other local governments nationwide. Furthermore, in order to develop a more accurate and sophisticated evaluation model, follow-up studies are necessary which are in-depth, on issues including weighted value on different indicators and correlations between the indicators.

key words: urban park, park evaluation, current status assessment, evaluation model, evaluation indicator