

생활인프라 확충을 위한 미집행 도시공원의 관리체계 마련 정책 연구

A Study on the Management System of Urban Parks Unimplemented  
towards Expanding Daily Life Infrastructure

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## A Study on the Management System of Urban Parks Unimplemented towards Expanding Daily Life Infrastructure

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The 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 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.

The study pursues 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 the management system drawn 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 931km<sup>2</sup> nationwide, or 1.53 times the size of Seoul. Of this, parks account for 42.7% or 600.9km<sup>2</sup>, taking up the most in size. In addition, approximately 57,26%, or 600km<sup>2</sup> of the entire area designated for urban parks remain unimplemented across the nation, with those remaining unimplemented for more than ten years accounting for approximately 85%.

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 1 July, 2020 if no special measures are taken by 2020. In particular, as to urban parks, the Law on Urban Parks and Green Space additionally stipulates that without a notice of a park formulation plan by the time ten years will have passed since the notice, or 1 October, 2015, the decision shall cease to be in effect from the following day. In other words, a system will be soon 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 land owners in the management.

Within the context, the study puts its emphasis, for the formulation of the management system of urban parks unimplemented, on the function as urban park, 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 drawn 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 the directions for the management.

A systematic management of urban parks remaining unimplemented contributes to addressing potential civil petitions unnecessary by presenting to land owners what will come in the future with 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 to urban parks, it is important to revise the Guidelines to Establishment of Master Plan for Parks and Green Space, or to prepare a guideline to the establishment of a management plan separately from plans for other urban planning facilities.

key words: urban parks remaining unimplemented, management system, to automatically cease to be in effect