포용적 근린재생을 위한 공원 정책 개선방안 연구

Park-based Inclusive Neighborhood Regeneration Policy

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The purpose of this study is to propose policy that can enhance the inclusion and regeneration capacity of neighborhood based on parks. The main results of the study are as follows.

First, we found that Korean parks do not fully convey the social, economic and environmental values that contemporary park can provide. Citizen 's cognitive survey results show that all 14 values of parks derived through literature research have lower actual contribution than importance. Government agencies need to provide policy-customized services that take into account the multiple functions of parks.

Second, we have to focus on quality improvement of park service rather than quantitative expansion of park area. The result of citizen 's cognition survey shows that the factor that has the greatest influence on the satisfaction of neighborhood park service is the quality of park service. Government agencies need to develop indicators to manage the quality of park services along with provider-centered indicators such as park green area ratio, per capita park area, and greenpeace rate.

Third, it suggested the necessity of regeneration of old park in connection with New Deal of Urban Regeneration. Although more than 20 years have passed since the creation of more than 32% of urban parks, local governments still use more than 50% of the park budget for new parks. Park-related policy programs account for

about 16% of the New Deal of Urban Regeneration, but the expansion of the park area is central. The park is closely related to the goals of the New Deal of Urban Regeneration, such as improving housing welfare and quality of life, urban revitalization, job creation, community restoration and social integration. The government should reevaluate the roles and functions of parks as a spatial platform that can realize national policy agendas such as the New Deal of Urban Regeneration and the Community Life SOC, and seek innovative use plan.

Fourth, it revealed that there are many areas and residents excluded from park service. Inclusion analysis was conducted based on the data of park service level and socioeconomic and environmental status(SEES) data of 1,148 Eup-Myun-Dong in 7 metropolitan cities. As a result, the level of park service was lower in the region where the percentage of vulnerable people such as the elderly and the people living in the basic living is high. The government needs to improve the quantitative and qualitative level of park services considering the socioeconomic and environmental vulnerable groups in order to implement the inclusive welfare state suggested by the national strategy.

Fifth, we analyzed the case study from overseas and figured out the factor to be considered for each park-based inclusive neighborhood regeneration policy promotion process. The government should support evidence-based research to find out that park policies have a positive impact on health and environmental inequality levels, and improve the quality of life and happiness of residents. In order to maximize the effect of the policy on a limited budget, an analysis system capable of measuring the relative need for park services should be established. In order to raise the quality level of space environment and operation and management as well as securing financial resources, it is necessary to establish partnership of various sectors.

Sixth, the type of park-based inclusive neighborhood restoration policy and the Index of Park Derivation(IPD) were presented. In the survey and analysis of 1,148 municipalities in the 7 metropolitan cities, policy types were classified into four types: 'welfare for the elderly', 'childcare support type', 'environmental problem-responsive type', and 'local economic support type' . Park suggested that the government can use the park deficiency index to compare the relative park service needs of neighborhoods.

Seventh, the policy program simulation allows the government agencies to plan and execute the project to easily understand the nature of the project. Park proposed a plan to select policy targets through the Index of Park Derivation(IPD) and to consider the park service level, socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of each site.

Eighth, it proved the feasibility of policy promotion through analysis of economic effect of policy program. As a result of estimating the economic value of the policy program using conditional valuation method(CVM), it is worth about 3.4 ~ 6.4 billion KRW by each site. As a result of analysis of economic feasibility applying benefit-cost ratio, net present value analysis, and internal rate of return, all three policies have economic feasibility. As a result of analyzing the economic ripple effects by applying the input and output model, all three policy projects showed high production inducement effect, employment inducement effect and value added inducement effect in the neighborhood and nationwide units.