

서울시 도로다이어트사업의 성과 및 효과평가 연구
- 2018~2019년 사업 대상지를 중심으로 -

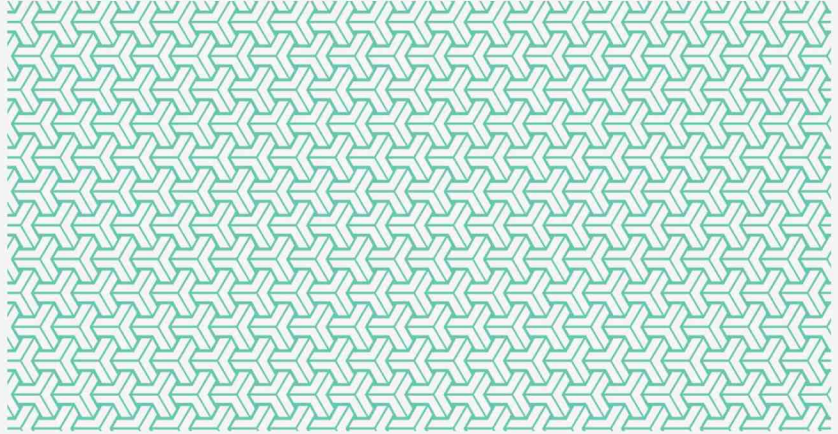
A Study on the Performance and Effectiveness Evaluation of Road Diet Projects in Seoul

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영문요약

Summary



As the urban transport paradigm shifts to eco-friendly transportation such as walking, interest and importance for the pedestrian environment are increasing in urban spaces. Accordingly, there are various policies and projects being expanded to create an eco-friendly urban space by transforming the existing vehicle-centered street space into a space for pedestrians and public transportation and securing green spaces.

A representative pedestrian environment improvement project is the Seoul Road Diet Project which has been promoted every year from 2016 to the present. However, as the road diet project in Seoul comes to an end with 2019 as the last year, it is necessary to empirically analyze the overall evaluation and effectiveness on the actual project. The purpose of this study is to derive implications through a comprehensive analysis of the existing project performance, evaluate the effectiveness of the 2018-2019 projects, verify the effectiveness of design techniques, and to present the future project direction.

The study summarizes concept of road diet and major design techniques and reviews the current status of domestic legal systems and policies related to road width, effective road width, and pedestrian environment improvement. In addition, the enforcement entities of the road diet project in Seoul and the project promotion procedure are summarized. Furthermore, policies related to road diet in Sydney, Australia, New Jersey in the US, and Glasgow in Scotland are studied and analyzed to draw some implications.

The road diet project in Seoul was promoted as part of Seoul's policy to create a pedestrian-friendly city, and has been promoted every year since 2016. The projects carried out so far are summarized in this research report, and the results and future directions of the projects are presented through a comprehensive analysis. In addition, the results and effects of the project are empirically analyzed through field surveys and questionnaires for the 2018-2019 projects. After the project, surveys were carried out about changes in driver's driving behavior, changes in perception of safety, convenience and comfort of the pedestrian environment, satisfaction with the project, and opinions on expanding the project.

Although the pedestrian environment was improved through the road diet project, the legal basis is insufficient to support the project to be continued and the consistency was lacked between related laws and regulations, design guidelines and actual project results. Planning, design, and construction should be carried out according to the purpose of the project through continuous

training for the project-related managers, practical affairs, and deliberation personnel. It is necessary to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the project by reinforcing evaluation before and after the project.

Keywords :

Pedestrian Environment, Road Diet, Seoul City Pedestrian Environment Improvement Project, Road Space Reorganization