

현대 정원도시의 다원적 기능 구현을 위한 계획방향 연구

Strategic Planning Directions for Implementing the Multifunctional Roles of
Modern Garden Cities

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SUMMARY

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1. Introduction

This study aims to address South Korea's complex urban challenges, including climate change, the advent of a super-aged society, regional depopulation, and the intensification of generational and social inequalities. Specifically, it seeks to analyze the multifunctional roles of garden cities and propose strategic planning directions to realize these functions.

Garden cities require a multidimensional approach that goes beyond the mere provision of green spaces. They are envisioned as solutions to urban social, economic, and environmental issues while contributing to the improvement of citizens' quality of life. To this end, this study employed various research methodologies, including keyword analysis, literature review, bibliometric analysis, expert surveys, statistical analysis, and case studies. By examining the historical context of garden city theory and analyzing the current state of garden city policies and planning domestically and internationally, the study proposes

forward-looking directions for the strategic planning of garden cities that align with future urban needs.

2. The Concept and Multifunctional Roles of Garden Cities

The concept of the garden city originated from Ebenezer Howard's theory in the late 19th century and has since evolved across various countries in response to their unique socio-economic conditions. In contemporary contexts, garden cities have emerged as a core strategy for enhancing urban health, improving citizens' quality of life, and achieving sustainable development. These cities perform multifunctional roles across various dimensions, including urban and environmental planning, health and well-being, culture and tourism, industry and economy, as well as education and research.

This study explores planning directions that integrate these multifunctional roles synergistically, aiming to address urban challenges effectively. By fostering interconnected strategies, the proposed approach seeks to maximize the potential of garden cities in solving pressing urban issues while contributing to sustainable and livable urban environments.

3. Analysis of the Current Status and Planning Cases of Garden City Policies in South Korea

Since the 2013 Suncheon Bay Garden Expo, garden city policies in South Korea have expanded under the leadership of the Korea Forest Service. Numerous local governments have initiated efforts to declare visions, enact ordinances, and establish plans to promote the development of garden cities. However, significant challenges remain in the implementation of these initiatives.

Key issues include insufficient diagnosis of urban problems and the absence of clearly defined goals, a limited interpretation of the garden city concept, weak integration with urban planning systems, and the lack of balanced

implementation of multifunctional roles. Furthermore, citizen participation is inadequate, and there are deficiencies in the execution capacity of plans and the development of sustainable management and operational strategies. This study highlights these challenges and underscores the need for comprehensive and integrated approaches to advance garden city planning and policy in South Korea.

4. Analysis of International Garden City Policies and Planning Cases

An analysis of garden city policies and planning cases in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Singapore reveals diverse garden city models shaped by each country's unique socio-economic and cultural contexts.

In the United Kingdom, the central government establishes principles and standards for garden city development, while collaboration between local governments and the private sector facilitates project implementation. The Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) provides guidelines to enhance the quality of these initiatives. In Germany, garden expositions are utilized as a key tool for urban regeneration and development, supported by a structured framework under the Federal Garden Show Association (DBG). Singapore has positioned the garden city as a national vision, achieving significant outcomes such as the expansion of green spaces, urban environmental improvements, and enhanced national branding through strong leadership and multi-agency collaboration. These examples underscore the adaptability of garden city concepts and offer valuable insights for the advancement of sustainable urban development globally.

5. Directions and Guidelines for Garden City Planning

This study synthesizes insights from theoretical and case analyses of domestic and international garden cities, as well as expert perception surveys,

to propose strategic directions for garden city planning aimed at realizing multifunctional roles. The proposed directions are as follows:

[Establishing Legal Foundations and Enhancing Status] To institutionalize garden city planning, amendments to the Act on the Creation and Promotion of Arboretums and Gardens should include specific provisions for garden cities, clarifying definitions, designation criteria, and support scopes. Legalizing garden city plans will enhance their enforceability and align them with overarching urban and regional plans, ensuring cohesive integration within urban planning systems.

[Balancing Multifunctional Roles] Garden cities must be planned to harmoniously incorporate diverse roles, such as urban and environmental sustainability, health and well-being, culture and tourism, industry and economy, and education and research. These roles should extend beyond creating green spaces or hosting garden expos to address urban challenges and improve citizens' quality of life.

[Enhancing Citizen Participation and Collaboration] Citizen participation should be expanded in the planning and implementation phases, ensuring their perspectives are actively reflected. Collaborative frameworks among citizens, experts, and local governments are essential for efficient project execution and sustainable management of garden cities.

[Building Sustainable Garden Cities] Prioritizing eco-friendly garden development and management, expanding green infrastructure, and improving energy efficiency are vital. Garden cities must also actively contribute to addressing environmental issues such as climate change adaptation, carbon neutrality, and biodiversity conservation.

[Establishing Performance Evaluation and Monitoring] Objective indicators and monitoring systems should be developed to measure the performance and outcomes of garden city plans. Regular evaluations and feedback loops will help refine plans and adapt to changing urban conditions effectively.

[Developing Specialized Human Resources and Education] Training experts in planning, development, management, and operation is essential. Public education initiatives, such as citizen gardener programs, should enhance

understanding and engagement with garden cities. Supporting institutions for garden-related education and research, alongside international collaboration, will facilitate the adoption of advanced technologies and practices for garden city development and management.

These strategic directions aim to establish a comprehensive and forward-looking framework for the successful implementation and management of sustainable and multifunctional garden cities.

6. Conclusion

This study holds significance in presenting developmental directions for garden city policies and plans in South Korea, as well as providing practical strategies for their implementation. By emphasizing the multifunctional roles of garden cities and proposing concrete planning directions for their realization, the study is expected to offer substantial value for policy development and application.

Future research should focus on developing garden city planning models tailored to different urban typologies, designing performance measurement and evaluation indicators for garden city plans, and fostering private sector participation through supportive mechanisms. These efforts will further advance the research and contribute to the effective establishment and sustainable management of garden cities.

Keywords :

Garden, Garden City, Garden City Planning, Green Infrastructure, Multifunctional Roles