

auri research brief

No. 13

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Strategies to Improve the Effectiveness of Regional Architectural Policy

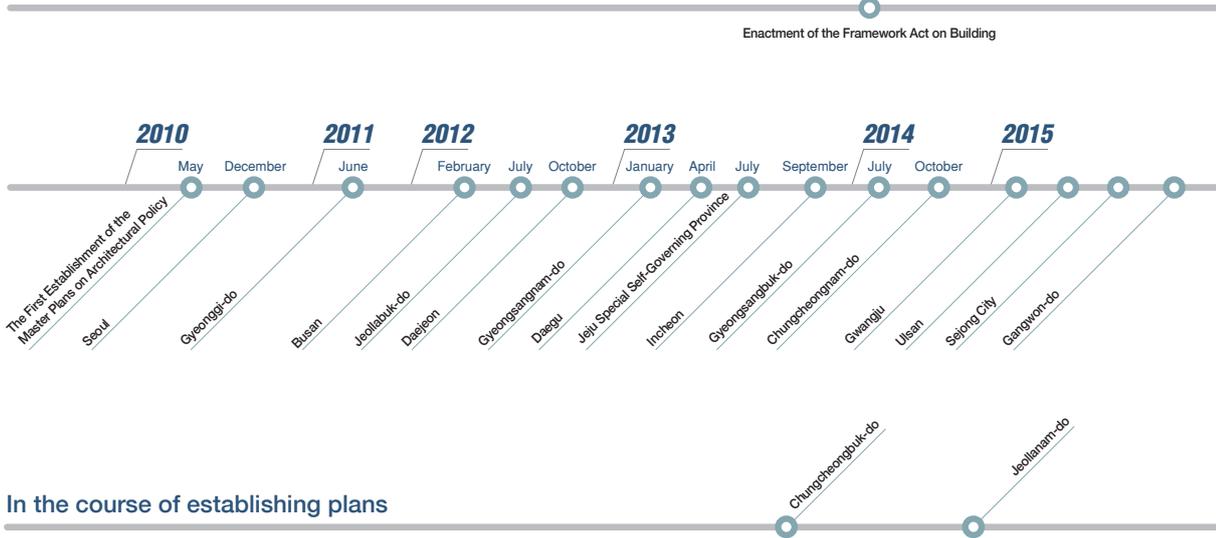
Architectural policy in Korea has been initiated since the enactment of the Framework Act on Building in 2007. Although the enforcement was relatively late compared to foreign countries, especially ones in Europe, the Framework Act on Building and Basic Architectural Planning raised a number of remarkable aspects that caused great impact to our architecture industry over the past 5 years. Architecture-related legislation, such as the Green Building Construction Support Act, the Urban Regeneration Special Act, the Architectural Service Industry Promotion Act, and the Architectural Assets Promotion Act could contribute more on policies or projects such as the research on the actual conditions, establishment of information systems and master planning, founding and managing of an organization exclusively for support and training professional manpower.



Process and Major Performances of Architectural Policy

Since the regional architectural plans in the metropolitan city have been actively established, 14 local governments including Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, Busan, Jeollabuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do have completed or are now in progress of establishing their Basic Architectural Planning.

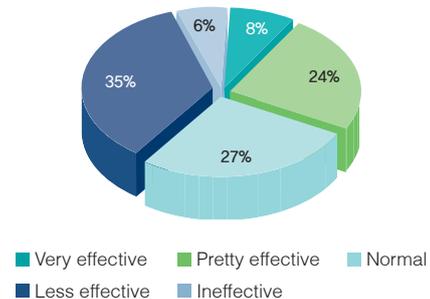
2007



Current Status of Establishment of the Master Plans for Regional Architectural Policy

The Regional Architectural Planning was established out of obligation by the local government based on the Framework Act on Building, but this had not been implemented systematically due to institutional and administrative limitations. Therefore, many practitioners from relevant departments have many doubts concerning the policy effect which has been performed since the establishment of the Regional Architectural Planning and even of the plan itself.

Division	Staff		Expert		Total	
Very effective	2	9.52	3	7.14	5	7.94
Pretty effective	7	33.33	8	19.05	15	23.81
Normal	5	23.81	12	28.57	17	26.98
Less effective	7	33.33	15	35.71	22	34.92
Ineffective	0	0.00	4	9.52	4	6.35
Total	21	100.00	42	100.00	63	100.00



Perception of Effectiveness of Master Plans

This study points out the problems and the causes in terms of effectiveness of the plan by analyzing the scope and contents of the Regional Architectural Planning and results. Furthermore, it suggests policy improvements and alternatives needed to secure the effectiveness of the Regional Architectural Planning.

This study deeply analyzed the content of the Regional Architectural Planning and carried out a survey on the recognition of state and local governmental departments and professionals about the functions, roles, and effectiveness of the Regional Architectural Planning for the parts that are difficult to ascertain through document analysis.

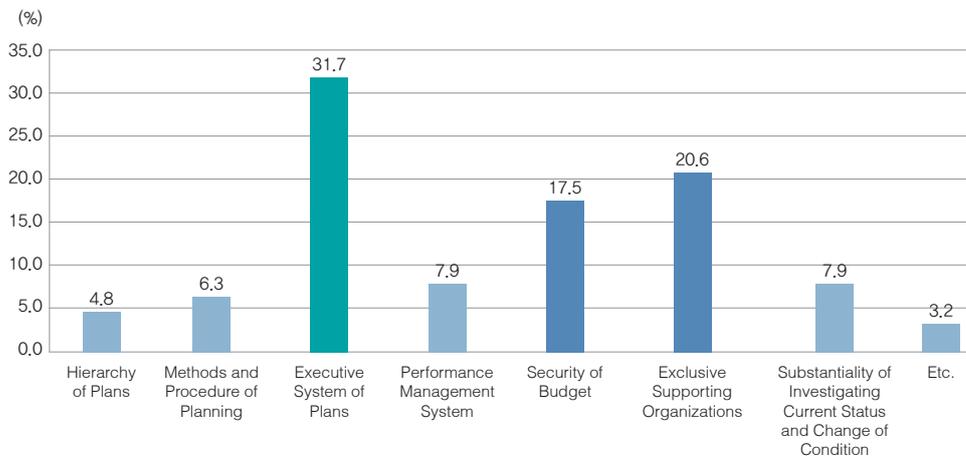
Sub-items for Staff and Experts' Perception

Division	Questionnaire Items
The Scope and Content of Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Perception of the relationship between related plans and the status · Appropriate targets that have to be included in the course of planning policies (Housing, Landscape, Industry, SOC, Parks, Public Spaces, Public Design) · Adequacy of the system for planning · Whether the tasks and practical strategies are established based on regional characteristics · The fields focused on the Master Plans on Architectural Policy (The legal system, Demonstration projects, Guidelines and criteria, Education, PR, etc.) · Adequacy and specificity of detailed tasks for practice · Difference in regional execution power of metropolitan cities and provinces (Hierarchy of plans, Methods and procedure of planning. etc.)
Methods and Procedure of Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequacy of the period and the time of plans · Departments participating in the course of establishing plans, forming and running consultative groups, operation method and effect of experts' TF · Survey items for establishing plans and importance of each item · Difficulties in the course of establishing plans · Whether or not the department in charge of each task, the cooperative departments accept the opinions in the course of establishing plans
Perception of Effectiveness of Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Perception of effectiveness of the Master Plans on Architectural Policy · The degree of influence that architectural master plans have on the improvement of architectural design and urban environment · The level of implementation and local governments' will for promotion
The Execution Subject for Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Whether to retain departments or persons in charge of the architectural policy, supporting groups · Necessity for designating support organizations and the department in charge of performance management · Inspection of performed plans, monitoring implementation · Perception of the roles and the functions of Presidential Commission on Architecture Policy and Local Government's Architectural Committees
Ideas for Improving Execution Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Problems and causes that impede execution power · The matters which are needed to be dealt with first and foremost in order to improve execution power
Characteristics of Respondents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The department, position, major field, experience in the related field of the respondent · Classification of each respondent based on the fields they are involved in, such as establishment of plans, implementation, and management

Major Problems and Causes that Hinder the Improvement of Execution Power



Matters Needed to be Dealt with First and Foremost in order to Improve Execution Power



The results of analysis showed that the limitation of the plans and the lack of execution power came from ①the contents ②Legal and institutional problems ③the limitation of agents who implement the plan and administration.

There were some problems of the plans' contents themselves. At first, the Regional Architectural Planning has an unclear relationship with other plans in other fields which makes it ambiguous. Second, the research was too general and formal to fully comprehend the local issues. Lastly, the plan was also difficult to be differentiated due to the shortage of local government's budget. From a legislative and institutional viewpoint, there have been repetitions and contradictions among the new legislations since the enactment of the Framework

Act on Building and reset of the scope of plans. Lastly, from the limitation of agents and administration, the point of the plan establishment was uncertain; there are no personnel at present who play an exclusive role in performing and managing the plans; assignments that each personnel are delegated are changed too often to be able to effectively carry out their work in a well-organized manner; and lack of interdependable cooperation among departments.

In order to solve these issues, this study analyzed some strategies and implementation systems operated in other fields' legal plans similar to the Regional Architectural Planning, especially those established by the Framework Act act of the federal and local government. Moreover, it benchmarked and analyzed best practices, such as best practices for planning that focus on the plan execution system between federal and local governments based on their hierarchy, the establishment of relationship between related laws and plan, existence of the department exclusively for support, implementation system associated with the acquisition of budget and performance management system. The study brought up points that can be adopted as the Regional Architectural Planning.

The study suggests that architectural policy targets and scopes become reset and that legislation and plans become reorganized in order to ensure effectiveness as the Regional Architectural Planning. It also defines the role of new institutions and relationships with others and suggests an assessment system to allow for stable performance management on architectural policy in accordance with the corresponding legislation.

Based on the study, revision direction of the Framework Act on Building and the guidelines of Regional Architectural Planning are presented to secure the effectiveness of comprehensive planning.

Key words : Architectural Policy, Regional Architectural Planning, The Effectiveness of the Architectural Policy

