

# 정책환경 변화에 따른 공공건축 지원체계 재정립 방안 연구

A Strategy for National Public Building Center

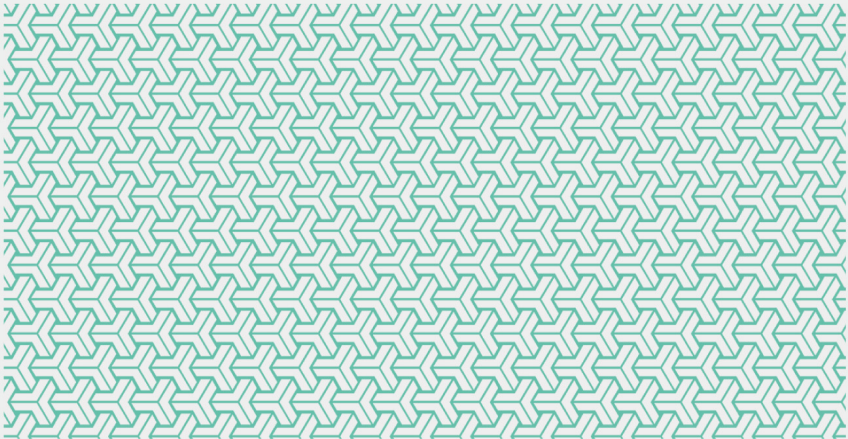
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National Public Building Center

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# A New Strategy for National Public Building Center

Summary



Until the mid-2000s, the policy on public buildings had not been considered as the main object in national policy. It had consisted the part of the policy on public works such as infrastructures, roads, and railways. The policy had focused on the prevention of construction defects, and efficiency in public construction works.

In 2005, the Presidential Committee on Architectural Culture & Construction Technology was founded. The improvement of the quality of architecture was one of its main agendas. In 2007 「Framework Act on Buildings」 was enacted, and the national body of policy research, Architecture & Urban Research Institute(AURI), was founded. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport announced the first and the second national plan on architectural policy in 2010 and 2016, and the agendas for improving the quality of public buildings were included.

In 2013, AURI launched the project for the establishment of a public building advisory body and started the review program of the planning of the public project. 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」 was enacted in June, 2014. In accordance with Article 24 of the Act, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport designated AURI to hold the role of a 'public building center'. The National Public Building Center(NPBC) of AURI has begun to carry out the services stipulated by the 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」 such as preliminary reviews of public building projects, advice on commissioning and managing public building projects, education of public clients, construction and management of public building database.

Since 2018, the policies and legislation on public buildings have seen a dramatic change. On 18th December 2018, the new measures on the build process of public buildings were adopted following the amendments of 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」 : Pre-planning phase became mandated, a deliberation system for public building project was established, and the regional public building center was planned to be established. Presidential Commission on Architecture Policy set the vision for improving the quality of the public building. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport announced the new policies on the build process of a public building: involving more experts, renovating the build process, strengthening the cooperation among different stakeholders, and promoting the pilot projects. While attempting these measures, the demand for a legal system suitable for public building was increased. Therefore 「Special Act

on Public Buildings」 was proposed in 2020. Articles related to public architecture in the 「Framework Act on Architecture」 and the 「Architecture Service Promotion Act」 were reorganized in a more specific and systematic way. The central and local governments have made it mandatory to establish the plans related to public buildings, such as the “Public Building Plan” and the “Region-wide Public Building Management Plan”. Besides, provisions such as the public building performance evaluation systems and the design standards were introduced.

As the policy environment was changing, NPBC should rebuild the new strategy. Missions of NPBC consists of the services and the research works. The main achievements and future directions of NPBC are as follows.

Since July 2014, when NPBC started the services stipulated by 「Architecture Service Promotion Act」, NPBC has conducted the preliminary reviews of 2,686 public building projects, 2,252 consultations on public building planning, design, and management. 4,381 public sector staff and architects participated in the training programs run by NPBC. The public building database system has been built. With the amendments of 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」, the number of projects subject to review of public building projects increased, as the small projects, with a budget of 100 million won or less, should also undergo a preliminary review. To cope with the increased workload, NPBC would have to find a more efficient way to work. The document delivery would have to be systemized by computerization. The preliminary review would function more as the check-out than the consultation, as the pre-planning of the public building became mandatory, a deliberation system was established. The projects of local authorities would gradually become the subject of regional public building centers. The integrated database system of NPBC would be developed, to meet the increasing demand for open data. It would be also necessary to expand education for raising awareness of the public, the end-users of public architecture.

In addition to the services stipulated by 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」, NPBC has also created best practices through the advisory support of 8 projects and the organization of 17 design competitions. Based on the experiences on these pilot projects, NPBC published a series of design competition guide books, and proposed amendments to the design competition guides. Besides, NPBC contributed to the establishment of five regional public building centers in 2020.

With the amendments of the 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」, NPBC is designated to play a role as an agency for pre-planning of public building projects and organizing the design competition operation. As the demand for these tasks increases, it is necessary to establish a budget and workforce plan to carry out these tasks.

NPBC has conducted diverse researches on the principles of good public building, and the planning of facilities, such as office buildings and fire stations. Based on the research results, NPBC has published the guide books. It has also contributed to the revision of laws and guidelines. The role of the central and local governments in promoting public building policies and projects would be strengthened, the importance of fundamental research that prescribes the principles and requirements of good public architecture would be increasing. The researches on topics responding to global issues such as climate change, energy efficiency, fine dust, and infectious disease response would be also required. Meanwhile, in preparation for the enactment of the 「Special Act on Public Building」, research on performance evaluation methods and design standards should be conducted.

With the establishment of regional public building centers, it is necessary to strengthen the network between national and regional public building centers and to specify the roles for national or regional public building center. As the regional public building centers conduct the services stipulated by 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」, NPBC would play a role as a hub for national-regional public building center network: it needs to focus more on conducting researches related to policy-making, developing public facilities standards, and building public building database system, and continue supporting the establishment of regional public building centers.

In this study, in response to the changing policy environment such as the revision of the 「Architectural Service Promotion Act」 in 2018 and the implementation of the "Public Building Design Improvement Policy" of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport, we analyzed the main achievements of NPBC and suggested the future strategy for NPBC. Further in-depth studies on the detailed action plans for each task need to be followed.

Revising the form of application and opinion for the preliminary review of public building projects would be one of the first subjects to work on. It is also important to build a partnership with other professional organizations for

improving the work efficiency of the preliminary review. 5 regional public building centers already started to give the services. NPBC will have to build and stabilize a database system that national and regional centers can share, which serves as the basis for setting the direction of public architecture policy of the state and local governments in the future.

#### Keywords

public building, National Public Building Center, regional public building center, Architectural Service Promotion Act, preliminary review of public building project