

지역활성화 정책사업의 통합적 공간환경 조성을 위한 디자인관리체계 개선방안

A Study on Improving the Design Management System for Creating an Integrated Built Environment
in Regional Revitalization Public Projects

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Summary

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This study holds significance in that it comprehensively evaluates the achievements and limitations of the design management system applied in Korea's regional revitalization public projects over the past decade since the enactment of the Framework Act on Architecture in 2007, and proposes improvement measures for the design management system to respond to the transition period characterized by population decline and super-aging.

Following criticism that public design policies had been overly focused on individual, visual aspects such as signage improvements and facility exterior renovations, thereby failed to contribute to comprehensive spatial environmental quality improvement at the “place” unit level, the “Public Sector Architectural Design Standards” were emerged in 2009, introducing a new “design management system.” This system centered on key elements including the introduction of master planners (private sector experts), standardization of design processes, establishment of governance structures, and development of integrated master plans. Soon, it began to spread to local governments nationwide through the “National Territorial Environmental Design Pilot Project.” Subsequently, this design management system was applied as a core methodology in various ministries’ regional revitalization policy projects, including urban regeneration projects and rural/fishing village regeneration projects. However, several limitations were exposed during this process. As regional revitalization projects themselves tended to focus on identifying individual projects and executing budgets, the design management system came to be perceived as a secondary procedural requirement

a ‘design management system for built environment centered on the regional master planner,’ based on ‘smart downsizing-based built environment management.’ First, the current system should overcome the limitation where the term ‘design’ is perceived solely as architectural design. It should expand its name and concept to a ‘Built Environment Design Management System’ to integrate and manage projects related to built environment creation carried out by various local government departments. This study proposes explicitly stating the system’s basis in ‘the Framework Act on Architecture’ to strengthen its legal status. Additionally, this study proposes expanding the coordination and oversight role of private sector experts into the built environment domain and improving qualification requirements to allow multidisciplinary experts to participate, thereby enhancing the system’s flexibility.

Second, regarding design organizations, this study suggests establishing a dedicated central government agency to support the integrated coordination and management of regional revitalization public projects currently implemented independently by various departments at the local government level. This agency would support central ministries in integrating the design management system into their policy frameworks—specifically into competition guidelines and project implementation guidelines—when planning built environment-related initiatives. Additionally, the agency would monitor and evaluate project performance, promote the system, and provide relevant training and education. In the short term, the proposal suggests establishing and designating a ‘Built Environment Design Management Operations Support Center (tentative name)’ under the National Architecture Policy Committee. In the long term, this study recommends establishing this as a dedicated responsible agency. At the local government level, this study advocates institutional improvements based on ‘the Framework Act on Architecture’. This includes establishing a ‘Regional Built Environment Design Management Unit’ directly under the local government head, led by the regional master planner. This would institutionalize interdepartmental collaboration and ensure organic linkage between planning, implementation, and operation at the regional level.

Third, to ensure the implementation power of the built environment design management system and establish an evaluation and feedback system, this study recommends linking the ‘Master Plan Pre-Review System’—which reviews whether master plans align with the overall regional built environment strategy plan when local governments apply for national funding—with the Regional Development Investment Agreement system. In addition, at the national level, this study

