

# Study on projects for recording the conditions and characteristics of life and historical culture in Seoul, South Korea

Ji-Won Yang and Hae-Yeon Yoo

School of Architecture, Soongsil University, Seoul, South Korea

## ABSTRACT

Projects aimed at recording the unique values and characteristics of geographical regions, in terms of human, social, and economic aspects, have been increasing in number, along with plans to apply these data to future planning directions. However, such projects tend to develop gradually and in a uniform direction, contrary to its original intention. To address these problems, a survey method with consideration for regional characteristics is presented here. In addition, after local lifestyle is investigated, more effective procedures are needed to ensure that outcomes are actively utilized in local revitalization plans and that residents can access and use the data. This study proposes improvement directions for the South Korean context via examination of the progress, characteristics, and limitations of utilization of the results of such life-culture projects, based on a multiple case analysis of these projects in Seoul.

## ARTICLE HISTORY

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## KEYWORDS

Life-culture recording;  
archive; redevelopment;  
urban regeneration; south  
Korea

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background and purpose of research

Life-culture and historical culture documentation projects have been increasing in South Korea, with plans to move in the direction of documenting the unique values and characteristics of each region in the country. These projects have proved their meaningfulness for the examination of regional characteristics in terms of humanistic, social, and economic factors. However, they have also shown a tendency to be standardized regardless of the location, which is unlike the original aim of capturing the unique qualities of each region. Developing and promoting methods that consider regional characteristics and can be utilized by local people is therefore necessary. The goal of the present research is to suggest improvement directions for life-culture and cultural history documentation projects in Korea.

### 1.2. Scope and method of research

After presenting background, this research covers current life-culture documentation projects in Seoul, conducted by the Seoul Museum of History and Seoul city authorities. An overview of the research methods is shown in Figure 1. Cases examined in the present research were mainly life-culture documentation project reports conducted after 2007. Third, characteristics and limitations of life-culture documentation methods were drawn from the analysis, and improvement directions were suggested.

## 2. Background and current situation of life-culture documentation projects in Korea

### 2.1. Background

The city of Seoul has expanded and developed its downtown through radical methods, including continued redevelopment and the implementation of a government initiative, the New Town Project. This project was executed in 3 phases from 2002 to 2008, covering 26 districts of over 23.8 km<sup>2</sup> total, as shown in Figure 2. Its extent was 2.4 times larger than the residential redevelopment done in Seoul from 1973 to 2003 (Seoul Development Institute 2008). Seoul authorities performed a survey of conditions to identify economically unviable areas and to suspend projects of landowners requesting lifts of project-designated areas (The Seoul Institute 2013). However, these redevelopments also caused cultural vestiges to start to vanish, and as this vanishing progressed, life-history documentation projects emerged as a method of recording and preserving the lives and cultures of vanishing towns. With the goal of recording the ways of life of local folk and not just the material forms of old towns, life-culture documentation projects gained significance from how they explored the identity of human beings in the city and the various factors it is entangled with, reflecting how they prioritized experiences and cultures (Jang 2000). Analyses on the backgrounds and meanings of life-culture documentation projects in Seoul, as performed in past research, can be sorted into three types, as outlined in Table 1.

An Object of Study	Research Method
Life & Historical Culture Recording Projects by Seoul Museum of History	1. A Study on the Background and Current Status of Life & Historical Culture Recording Projects in Korea
	2. Related Case Study
Life & Historical Culture Recording Projects by Seoul City	3. Extracting the Characteristics and Limitations of the Method of Life & Historical Culture Recording Projects Based on the Analysis Contents
	4. An Analysis on the Utilization of Overseas Life & Historical Culture Recording Projects

Figure 1. Subjects and methods of study.

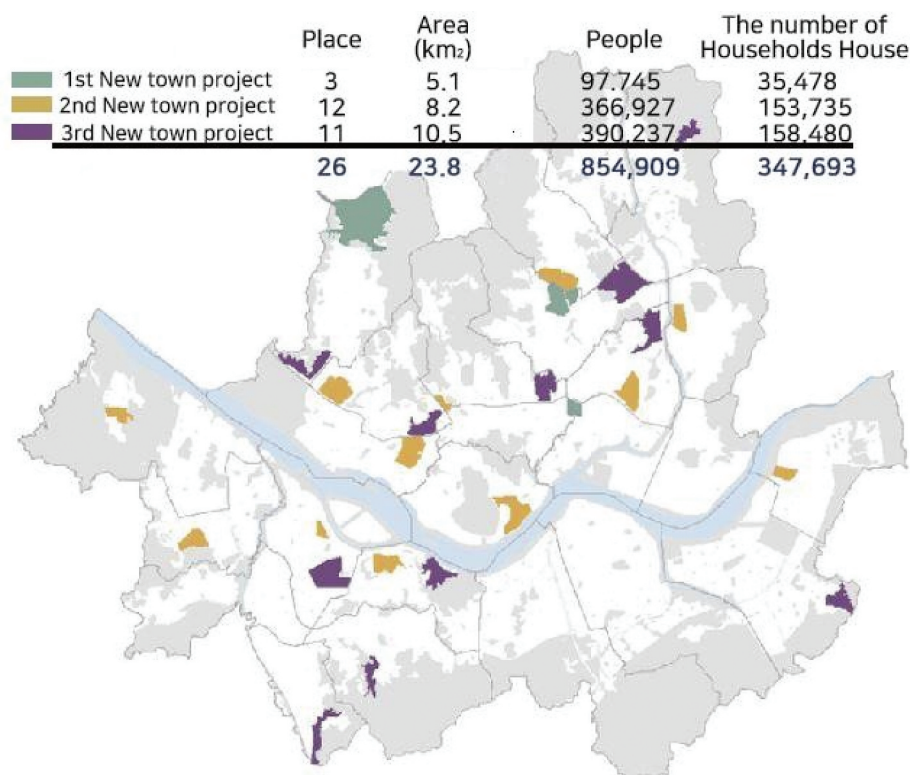


Figure 2. Status of the designation of the New Town Business District in Seoul in 2008. (Source: Seoul Development Institute, Key Issues and Improvements of New Town Project in Seoul (2008))

Table 1. Advanced research regarding life-culture documentation projects in Seoul.

Division	Author (Year)	Main content
Case analysis	Eom and Park (2010)	Documenting Communities and Archiving Heritages
Methodology	Kim (2005)	The Meanings and Methods of the Construction of Peoples Everyday Life Histories Archives
	Kim (2017)	Direction and Strategy of Regional Documentation
Regulations/ Policy	AURIC (2009)	The Policy Strategy for Building Architectural and Urban Space Archives in Korea

The first type of research on life-culture documentation study is case analysis of specific life-culture documentation projects. Eom and Park (2010) mention that the life-culture documentation has relevance for

movements focusing on preserving the human-life and natural vestiges effaced by the New Town Project and redevelopment plans.

The second type reveals the methodologies used in these documentation projects. Kim (2017) reports on the emergence of documentation covering disbandment of space in regional spaces and communities, with drastic disbandment causing loss of identity of a region and its local people. The research also mentions that documentation projects can be effective in enhancing regional competitiveness and quality of life and can be utilized as a source of local content.

The third type is policy research. Work on establishing an Architectural City Space Archive Strategy (Seoul Development Institute 2008) suggests the concept of an architectural city archive and analyzes relevant policies, with proposed directions. The hypothesis that certain projects, including the New Town Project and

related redevelopment in Seoul, made life-culture documentation projects important was verified through analyses of past studies. Despite ongoing research, however, none of the studies proposed a method of standardizing the progress of documentation projects. Thus, the goal of the present research is to propose improvement directions via examination of methods for evaluating progress, characteristics, and usability of output through an analysis of cases of domestic life-culture documentation projects.

## 2.2. Current situation of life-culture documentation projects in Korea

Extinction of the original form of a city caused by downtown development is not confined to Seoul; rather, it is occurring widely throughout the country. Thus, life-culture documentation projects are also being conducted by local governments outside of Seoul. One example is the *Digital Local Culture Encyclopedia of Korea* (2020), a government-led national project digitalizing attempts to collect and analyze local cultures of regions throughout the country, inheriting the spirit of compilation projects from the Joseon Dynasty. The project, led by the Academy of Korean Studies, accomplished data compilation for 67 regions of the country by 2013, with a total of 167 regions expected to be covered by 2023. Some areas that have already been documented are listed in Table 2.

## 2.3. Process of initiating a life-culture documentation project

Life-culture documentation projects are executed based on tenders listed on the Korea Online eProcurement System. Because the range of the present research covers only projects ordered by the Seoul city authorities and the Seoul Museum of history, the analysis here is limited to methods of tendering in the Seoul region.

The announcement agency selects service suppliers based on an examination of proposals. Evaluation criteria and scoring procedures may differ between cases. For life-culture documentation in the redevelopment areas of Ahyeon, Hannam New-town, and Sewoon Redevelopment Promotion Area, it was agreed in 2010 that 80 points would be assigned to technical evaluation and 20 points to cost evaluation. Technical evaluation here is composed of qualitative factors, for 60 points such as the execution plan; and quantitative factors, for 20 points, including business conditions, results of relevant projects, workforce situation, and credit rating. In contrast, cost evaluation, for 20 points, is evaluated via calculation of criteria after conclusion of the contracts.

The aforementioned case requires two criteria: the involvement of an architectural firm designated by Article 23 of the Certified Architects Act, and more than one "modern & contemporary construction record" executed by the nation, local governments, public institutions, or other private institutions in the 3 years after the announcement (excluding research

**Table 2.** Compilation of areas documented in the *Digital Local Culture Encyclopedia of Korea* (As of 2019).

City	No	Jurisdiction	City	No	Jurisdiction
Seoul	3	Gangnam-gu, Guro-gu, Dobong-gu	Gangwon	2	Gangneung-si, Samcheok-si
Incheon	1	Michuho-gu	Chungcheongbukdo	5	Eumseong-gun, Jechonsi, Jincheon-gun, Cheongju-si, Chungju-si
Daejeon	0	-	Chungcheongnamdo	7	Gongju-si, Dangjin-si, Nonsan-si, Seosan-si, Asan-si, Yesan-gun, Cheonan-si
Daegu	2	Dalseong-gun, Dong District	Gyeongsangbukdo	11	Goryeong-gun, Gumi-si, Gimcheon-si, Andong-si, Yeongcheon-si, Ulleunggun, Uljin-gun, Uiseonggun, Cheongdo-gun, Cheongsong-gun, Chilgok-gun
Gwangju	0	-	Gyeongsangnamdo	7	Geochang-gun, Yangsansi, Jinju-si, Changwon-si, Hadong-gun, Haman-gun, Hamyang-gun
Busan	17	Gangseo-gu, Geumjeong-gu, Gijang-gun, Nam District, Dong District, Dongnae-gu, Busanjin-gu, Buk District, Sasang-gu, Saha-gu, Seo District, Suyeong-gu, Yeonje-gu, Yeongdo-gu, Jung District, Haeundae-gu	Jeollanam-do	4	Yeosu-si, Yeongam-gun, Jindo-gun, Hwasun-gun
Ulsan	6	Nam District, Dong District, Buk District, Jung District, Ulju-gun	Jeollabuk-do	8	Gochang-gun, Gunsan-si, Gimje-si, Namwon-si, Muju-gun, Sunchang-gun, Wanju-gun, Jinan-gun
Gyeonggi	9	Gwangmyeong-si, Guri-si, Bucheon-si, Seongnam-si, Siheung-si, Ansan-si, Yangju-si, Yongin-si, Pocheon-si	Jeju	2	Seogwipo-si, Jeju-si

(Source: Implementation Status of the *Digital Local Culture Encyclopedia of Korea* (2020))

Announcement			
Kind of Notice	An Actual Announce-	Publication Date	13:28, 29, Jun, 2010
Notice Number	20100628317-00	Reference Number	Reserch Study Department-1246
Service Name	Seoul Life & Historical Culture Recording project Redevelopment Area (Ahyeon, Hannam New Town, Seoon Urban Renewal Acceleration District ) Space Building Recording Service Announcement		
Notice Agency	Seoul City, Seoul Museum of History	Demand Agency	Seoul City, Seoul Museum of History
Bidding Method	Non-Electronic Bidding	Successful Bid Method	Refer to the Notice
Contract Method	Contract by Lump Sum		Domestic Bidding
Type of Service	General Service	Order Number	5-991-2010-6110569-000129
A Registration Number			
Rebidding	No Rebidding		
Reason for Domestic/International Bidding	Private Contract		
WTO Number			
Bidding Qualification	Refer to the Notice		
Relation Announcement			

**Figure 3.** Announcement of a life-culture recording project. (Source: Korea ON-line E-Procurement System, service announcement of Seoul Life-Culture Recording Project (2010))

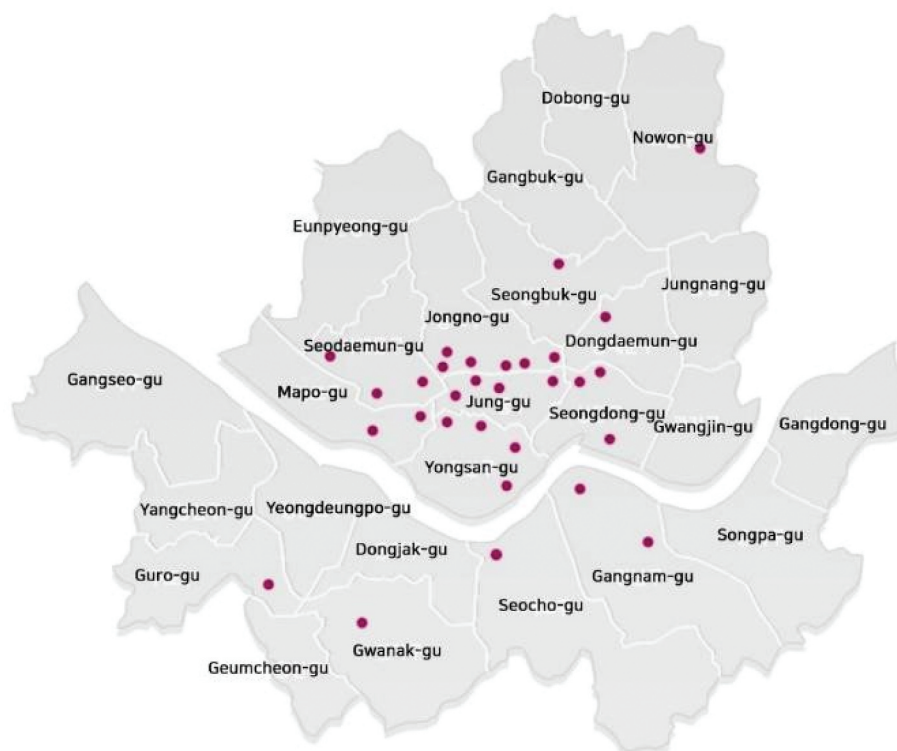
investigation or simple contracts related to cultural properties). Most of the contracts are made via negotiation, and several negotiation criteria exist. First, proposals with over 70 points (technical + cost) are designated qualified. Second, the order of negotiation is in descending order based on score, with higher scores in technical evaluation being prioritized in case of more than 2 proposals with equal scores. Third, negotiations of second priority are omitted when a negotiation with prior order subject is made. Fourth, a negotiation of second priority is executed in case of a breakdown of negotiation with prior order subject. Fifth, the subject of the completed

accommodation is selected as the contractor. A corresponding announcement for the project is then made, as shown in Figure 3.

### 3. Current situation of life-culture documentation in Seoul

#### 3.1. Status of the Seoul metropolitan government's living culture record project

Although numerous life-culture documentation projects are proceeding nationwide, the present research focused on drawing characteristics from the



**Figure 4.** Indicators of accomplishment of regional survey on recording of life & historical culture by the Seoul Museum of History. (Source: Seoul Museum of History (2020))



**Table 3.** Companies that collaborated with the seoul museum of history on the life & cultural recording project.

Year	Site	University	Academy, Lab	Architecture Design Office
2007	Bogwang-dong	–	–	–
2008	Gangnam	–	–	–
	Gajaeul	–	–	–
2009	Bukahyen	–	–	Guga Urban Architecture
	Gireum	–	–	–
	Donuimun	–	–	Guga Urban Architecture
	Wangsimni	–	–	Guga Urban Architecture
2010	Seun Arcade	–	Korean Association of Space & Environment Research	On Space Research Institute, Guga Urban Architecture
	Itaewon	Korea University, Hanyang University Institute of Globalization and Multicultural Studies	–	Guga Urban Architecture
	Ahyeon, Yeomni-dong	Sogang University Department of Sociology	–	Guga Urban Architecture
	Sechon	The Institute for Korean Regional Studies, Yonsei University, Hallym University Hallym Academy of Sciences, University of Seoul Landscape Department, Kyonggi University Department of Construction Engineering, University of Seoul Historic Urban Architecture Research Laboratory	The Academy of Korean Studies, The Institute of Seoul Studies	
2011	Myeong-dong	Jeon Uyong (Lecturer, Seoul National University), Lee Yeongmi (Adjunct Professor, Sungkonghoe University)	–	KORESS Urban Research Institute
	Changsin-dong	Sogang University the Department of Sociology	–	On Space Research Institute, Guga Urban Architecture
	Dongdaemun Market	–	Korean Association of Space & Environment Research	On Space Research Institute
2012	104 Village	Sogang University the Department of Sociology	–	On Space Research Institute, Guga Urban Architecture
	Cheongnyangni Gwangjang, Jungbu, Bangsan	The Institute of Seoul Studies Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University	– Korean Association of Space & Environment Research	Chemggyecheon Museum –
2013	Garibong-dong	–	Korea Center for City and Environment Research	Think TREE Architects & Partners
	Majang-dong Namdaemun Market	The book does not specify the affiliation of the person who wrote the manuscript	The Korean Geographical Society	Seoul Social Standard
2014	Seongsudong	–	The Korean Geographical Society	Think TREE Architects & Partners
	Sallim-dong	–	–	Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, Seoul Social Standard
	Hwanghak-dong	–	–	Tongui Urban Research Institute, AOY Design and Architecture
2015	Huam-dong	Korea National University of Cultural Heritage	Korea Association for Architectural History	–
	Inhyeon-dong	–	Korean Association of Space & Environment Research	Seoul Social Standard
2016	Sinchon	Ewha Womans University, Pohang University of Science & Technology	Korea Center for City and Environment Research	Seoul Social Standard
	Cheongpa, Seogyae	–	Economic Geographical Society of Korea	Think TREE Architects & Partners
2017	Front of Hongik University	University of Seoul, Sungkyunkwan University, Konkuk University, Chonnam National University	The Korea Institute of Public Administration	Seoul Social Standard
	Daechi-dong	Seoul National University Center for Asian Urban Societies	–	VW LAB, GUBO Architects

(Continued)

**Table 3.** (Continued).

Year	Site	University	Academy, Lab	Architecture Design Office
2018	Bukchon	Hanbat National University Department of Construction Engineering	Northeast Asian History Foundation, Seoul Historiography Institute, Bukchon Culture Center, Research Institute of Culture City	–
	BanpoBon-dong	University of Seoul, Chung- Ang University	KyuJanggak Institute for Korean Studies	Gaggoda Architects, Urban Design and History Research Group. Dongne, Urban Transformer

examination of cases of life-culture documentation projects in Seoul overseen by the Seoul authorities and the Seoul Museum of history, and proposing further directions. Beginning with the Bogwang-dong sub-municipality in 2007, Seoul Museum of history Life-Culture Documentation Projects have been done annually, with regional progress as shown in Figure 4. According to examination of a total of 32 regions from 2007 to 2018, only 5 cases were performed in the Gangnam regions, south of the Han River, whereas the rest of the examinations were executed in the Gangbuk regions, north of it. Ahyeon New-town, North Ahyeon New-town, Gajaeul New-town, and the Sewoon Redevelopment Promotion Area – imminent redevelopment areas – in particular appear to be the focal area of documentation projects. Given that the characteristics of life-culture documentation projects are based on an understanding of various perspectives, the projects were executed with the cooperation of various entities, including researchers from the Seoul Museum of history, universities, research institutes, and architectural firms. Collaborators are listed in Table 3. Meanwhile, copies of the book cover and table of contents for the documentation of the project are shown in Figures 5 and 6, respectively.

Examination of the Castle Village of the old capital, in Gangbuk, was done by the Seoul city authorities with the Seoul Museum of History, and was the center of the life-culture documentation project. A map of the Castle Village is shown in Figure 7. Consisting of 7 sectors, the Castle Village (the village located near the fortress of Hanyang, now Seoul, in the old Joseon Dynasty, is called “Castle Village”) was examined and analyzed by Seoul city authorities from various perspectives – historic, social, economic, and architectural – to uncover its regional identity and inform the regeneration of the Castle Village, which began in 2017. Collaborators are listed in Table 4. A copy of the cover of the report is shown in Figure 8.

### **3.2. Composition of report on life-culture documentation and its limitations**

Based on examination of 31 life-culture documents by the Seoul Museum of History from 2007 to 2018, the indexes of the documentation reports were divided into the following nine categories: survey overview, history, site, actual measurement, interviews and local life history, images of the region in the media, proposal, industrial characteristics, and photos (See Table 5). Given that the early days of the projects were focused on regions on the edge of extinction, “industrial characteristics” were replaced by “proposals” for plans to remember regions soon to be demolished, and “industrial characteristics” were added around 2010 to record specific commercial facilities, including the Sewoon Plaza, the Dongdaemun Market, and Myeong-dong, as distinct characteristics. As an example, the composition and content of life-culture documentation projects conducted by the Seoul Museum of History are summarized in Table 6.

### **3.3. Limitations of life-culture documentation projects**

The limitations of life-culture documentation projects had two main aspects: novel approach versus repetition of previous methods, and sharing with the public (as opposed to being limited to administrative reports and contexts).

### **3.4. Implications of the Seoul museum of history and Seoul metropolitan government's living culture record project through the analysis of the projects**

This section derives characteristics of living-culture record projects based on survey methods, participants, and target sites of two representative projects.

First, the characteristics of the Seoul Museum of History's Life and Culture Record Project are shown in the selection of the target sites. Most sites were long-



Figure 5. Book cover for the life & historical culture recording project. (Source: Seoul Museum of History (2020), <https://museum.seoul.go.kr/>)

목차					
발간사	제1장	제2장	제3장	제4장	제5장
	황학동시장의 조사 및 기록 개요	황학동, 서민들의 삶이 깃든 생활공간	'최후의 시장'에서 길을 찾다	황학동 일대 도시공간구조와 건축물 및 경관 기록	폐품으로 돌아와 상품이 만들어지는 곳, 황학동
발간사	△.05	황학동시장의 조사 및 기록 개요	△.30	황학동, 서민 생활문화의 장	
		1. 그라시아 존과 황학, 황십리	△.30		
		2. 조선시대, 일교의 조성과 흔적의 발달	△.32		
		3. 대한제국과 일제시기의 황학동	△.46		
		4. 해방과 전쟁 후 복구 시기	△.62		
		5. 일제강점기기의 황학동	△.72		
		6. 21세기 황학동	△.85		
		7. 오늘날 황학동 사람들의 삶 돌아다보기	△.94		
				"우리는 오늘날의 황학동시장에 간다"	
				1. 황학동 일대 상업공간의 발달과 변화	△.104
				2. 황학동 일대의 상업 일대	△.114
				3. 황학동시장 상인들 : 그들의 정체성과 관계망	△.250
				발치 : 황학동 상업시장 현황 및 설문조사	△.265
				황학동시장의 분석	△.205
				1. 황학동 일대 상업공간의 발달과 변화	△.205
				2. 황학동 일대의 상업 일대	△.214
				3. 황학동시장 상인들 : 그들의 정체성과 관계망	△.250
				발치 : 황학동 상업시장 현황 및 설문조사	△.265
				폐품으로 돌아와 상품이 만들어지는 곳, 황학동	
				1. 폐품으로 돌아와 상품이 만들어지는 곳, 황학동	△.205
				2. 황학동 일대의 상업 일대	△.214
				3. 황학동시장 상인들 : 그들의 정체성과 관계망	△.250
				발치 : 황학동 상업시장 현황 및 설문조사	△.265

Figure 6. Table of contents of book on the life & historical culture recording project. (Source: Seoul Museum of History (2020), <https://museum.seoul.go.kr/>)

established downtown areas north of the Han River whose former characteristics disappeared without

a trace due to urbanization and rapid redevelopment policies. The documentation project carried out

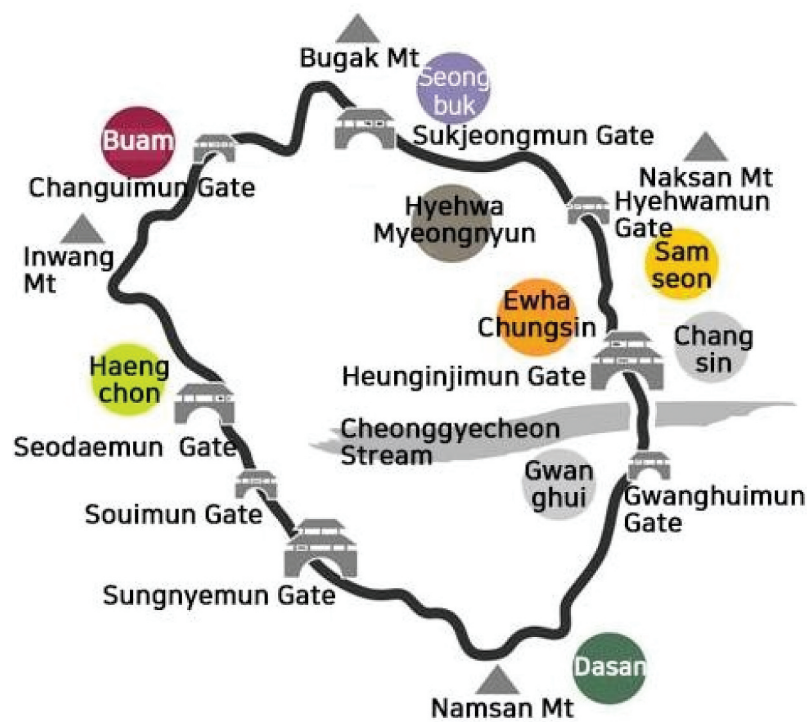


Figure 7. Map of the “castle village.” (Source: Seoul, press release (2017))

various records of physical, social, and humanistic elements and changes in Seoul’s urban structure in these areas.

The Seoul Metropolitan Government’s Living Culture Record Project focused on physical and social characteristics of the seven old Seongwak (fortress) areas, which are physically distant from one another but share characteristics.

#### 4. Cases of documentation projects Overseas

##### 4.1. Japan’s eco museum

The case of a documentation project in Japan was examined to aid in developing suggestions and overcoming the limitations of the current documentation

system. The project, “Systematization of Non-Terminal Data for the Research of Human Culture,” conducted by Kanagawa University from 2003 to 2007 as part of the COE Program spearheaded by Japan’s Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology since 2002 with the aim of establishing a global research hub, may have been proposed in recognition of the importance of non-terminal data, including knowledge inherited non-verbally, shared culture within regions, and activities. The project categorized data by 5 types: iconicity, physical technique, landscape, oral history, and folktale. Descriptions of these categories are in Table 7.

As these factors reveal, this Japanese case seemed to investigate regionality in terms of microscopic factors. This is in contrast to the South Korean tendency of

Table 4. Companies that collaborated with Seoul City government on life & cultural recording projects.

Year	Site	Site	Partner	Project name
2017	Seongbuk-gu	Seongbuk-dong Bukjeong Village	Architectural Firm of the Urban Sympathy Cooperative	Bukjeong Village Life & Cultural Recording
		Samseon-dong 369 Village	Arum, Hanlim Architecture Group, Cooperative Seongbuk Shina	Samseon 369 Village Life & Cultural Recording
	Jongno-gu	Hyehwa-dong, Myeongnyun-dong	On Space Research Institute	Hyehwa Myeongnyun Castle Village, Life & Cultural Recording
		Buam-dong	Urban Engineering Research Team of Seoul National University	Buam-dong Life & Cultural Recording
		Haengchon-dong	Architectural Research Team of Soongsil University	Haengchon Life & Cultural Recording
	Jung-gu	Ihwa-dong, Chungsin-dong	On Space Research Institute	Ihwa Chungsin Castle Village Life & Cultural Recording
		Dasan-dong	Urban Engineering Research Team of Seokyeong University	Dasan Castle Village Life & Cultural Recording





**Figure 8.** Cover of the report on the castle village life & cultural recording project. (Source: Seoul City eBook, <http://ebook.seoul.go.kr/> (2017))

**Table 5.** Types of content in life & cultural recording projects.

No.	Type	Contents	Remark
1	Survey Overview	Introduction of the site, business purpose, investigation contents, investigation method	
2	History	Old map analysis, investigation of the precedent research, change in landscape	
3	Site	Main road, place, facilities	
4	Actual Measurement	Basic information, indoor/outdoor photo, drawing a plan of buildings, resident life history	
5	Interview	Resident life history	
6	Media	Literature, popular art, news, movie	
7	Proposal	A proposal for space (facilities) to remember the region	Newtown Redevelopment Area
8	Industrial Characteristics	The physical and systematic characteristics of the region according to industrial role of industry	Industrial Areas
9	Photo	Various pictures	

recording from a macroscopic perspective, including examination of changes in a region assessed via historical literature, changes in city structure via analysis of aerial photographs, and changes in regional centers of commerce via data analysis. The Japanese case helps us discover regionality and not just record the change processes in a region, by establishing a sharing system that goes beyond the systematization of collected data.

The following case is for the “Eco Museum” in Tadami Village, Minamiaizu District. Over the past 15 years, locals have participated in the process of

collecting regional history, along with datafication of written materials, folktales, images, film, and environmental materials. The data were processed into cultural property reports and databases that were made available to locals. A screenshot of the website is shown in Figure 9. In the domestic case, a documentary film, approximately 30 minutes in length and consisting of a regional introduction and interviews, and a final report processed into the form of an e-book were produced and shared with and used by locals. In contrast, in the Tadami project, separately managed data consisting of over 8,000 items collected

**Table 6.** Compositions and contents of the seoul museum of history's life & historical culture recording projects.

Site (Year)	Chapter	Type	Contents
Bogwang-dong (2007)	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Newtown Business, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method, Composition of the Research Group
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Geomancy, Origin of the Name of a Place, Change in Landscape
		③ Site	Major Street, Site
		④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, History, Construction Date
	3	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents, Regional Society Organization, Religious belief, Ritual, Seasonal Customs
Gajaeul (2008)	1	① Survey Overview	Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Investigation of the Precedent Research, Migrate History, Change in Landscape
	3	③ Site	Village, Street, Transportation, Principal Cultural Assets, New Town
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, Construction, Construction Date
		⑤ Interview	Life of Residents, Religious Belief, Ritual, Seasonal Customs, Amusement, Regional Society Organization, Dietary Life
Gangnam (2008)		⑥ Media	1960s~Recent Accident
	5	② History	Moraena Market Formation Process, Daily Routine, Society of Organization, Spare Time
		⑤ Interview	
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Development Process of Gangnam, Change in Landscape
Gireum (2009)	3	⑤ Interview (There is no configuration of the table of contents for this project.)	
	4		Life of Residents, The High Season, Ritual, Seasonal Customs, Spare Time, Amusement
	5		
	6		
	7		
Donuimun (2009)	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③ Site	Major geographical Names and Origins, Street, Transportation, Major Place, Newtown Business
	4	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents, Market, Life Style, Regional Society Organization, Ritual, Resident Routine, Religious Belief
		⑥ Media	Literature, Movie
Bukahyen (2009)	5	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, History, Construction Date
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research
	3	③ Site	Scene Change, Street, Alley
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
Wangsimni (2009)	5	⑦ Proposal	Major Commercial Districts, A life History
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research
	3	③ Site	Scene Change, Street, Alley
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
Sechon (2010)	5	⑦ Proposal	The Construction of a Small City Museum
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research
	3	⑥ Media	Literature
	4	② History	Investigation of the Precedent Research
Itaewon (2010)	5	③ Site	Major Site
	6	③ Site	Major Site
	7	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, Life Style, History, Construction Date
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2		Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research
Seun Arcade (2010)	3	② History	
	4	③ Site	Scene Change, Street, Alley
	5	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	6	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
		③ Site	Street, Alley
	3	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
		⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, History, Construction Date

(Continued)

Table 6. (Continued).

Site (Year)	Chapter	Type	Contents
Ahyeon, Yeomni-dong (2010)	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research
	3	③ Site	Major Site
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, Life Style, History, Construction Date
	5	② History	Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	6	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	7		
Dongdaemun Market (2011)	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
		③ Site	Street, Alley
	3	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	4	⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
Myeong-dong (2011)	5	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, Typification
		⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
Changsin-dong (2011)	4	③ Site	Street, Site
	5	⑥ Media	The Popular Arts
	6	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History ③ Site	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
			Street, Alley
104 Village (2012)	3	⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	5	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History ③ Site	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
			Street, Alley
Gwangjang, Jungbu, Bangsan (2012)	3	⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	5	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings, Life Style
	6	⑨ Photograph	Photograph
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History ③ Site	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
Cheongn-yangni (2012)			Street, Alley
	3	⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	5	⑨ Photograph	Photograph
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History ③ Site	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
Garibong-dong (2013)			Transportation, Major Site
	3	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	4		
	5	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
Namdae-mun Market (2013)	3	③ Site ⑥ Media	Transportation, Major Site
			Literature, Movie
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	5	⑤ Interview	Life of Residents
	6	⑨ Photograph	Photograph
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
Majang-dong (2013)	2	② History	Old map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③ Site	Transportation, Major Site
	4	⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	5	⑤ Interview	Residents Daily Task, Occupation, History
	6	⑨ Photograph	Photograph
	1	① Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
Seongsu-dong (2014)	2	② History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③ Site	Transportation, Major Site
	4	⑧ Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	5	⑤ Interview	Residents Daily Task, Occupation, History
	6	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	7	⑤ Interview	In-Depth Interview

(Continued)

Table 6. (Continued).

Site (Year)	Chapter	Type	Contents
Sallim-dong (2014)	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③Site ⑧Industrial Characteristics	Scene Change, Major Site Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	5	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
	6	⑨Photograph	Photograph
Hwanghak-dong (2014)	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③Site ⑧Industrial Characteristics	Scene Change, Major Site Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	5	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
Inhyeon-dong (2015)	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③Site ⑧Industrial Characteristics	Scene Change, Major Site Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	5	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
Huam-dong (2015)	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	4	③Site	Scene Change, Major Site
	5	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
Sinchon (2016)	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③Site ⑧Industrial Characteristics	Scene Change, Major Site Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	③Site	Scene Change, Major Site
	5	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
Cheongpa, Seogye (2016)	1	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	4	③Site	Scene Change, Major Site
Daechi-dong (2017)	5	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3		
	4	③Site	Scene Change, Major Site
Front of Hongik University (2017)	5	⑧Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	6	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	1	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Contents and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
Bukchon (2018)	3	③Site ⑧Industrial Characteristics	Scene Change, Major Site Industrial Location Characteristics
	4	⑧Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	5	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	5	⑤Interview	Life of Residents
	1	①Survey Overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Content and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
BanpoBo-n-dong (2018)	3		
	4	③Site	Scene Change, Major Site, Residential Style Change
	5	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	1	①Survey overview	Business Purpose, Object of Investigation, Investigation Content and Method
	2	②History	Old Map Analysis, Investigation of the Precedent Research, Change in Landscape
	3	③Site	Scene Change, Major Site, Chang of Residential Style
	4	④ Actual Measurement	Indoor and Outdoor Photography, Drawing a Plan of Buildings
	5	⑧Industrial Characteristics	Industrial Location Characteristics
	6	⑥ Media	Song, Novel, Movie
	6	⑤Interview	Life of Residents

by locals made it easy to approach local information. Data that have been voluntarily collected over a long period are also expected to grant more meaning to sharing (Im 2008).

#### 4.2. UK community archives and heritage group

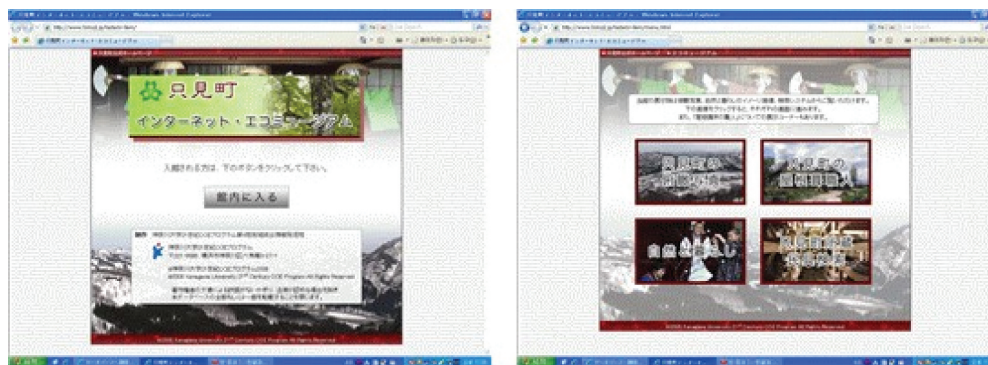
Starting with the National Archives of England, the establishment of local archives in the United Kingdom was completed by the 1960s; currently,



**Table 7.** Composition of Japan's "systematization of non-terminal data for the research of human culture".

No	Division	Content	Method
1	Work of Art	Rediscovering the Meaning of Life History in Paintings, Sculptures, and other Works of Art.	Documenting the Purpose of the Artwork, the Location of People in the Artwork, Facial Expressions, and Costumes
2	Physical Technique	Discovering Cultural Elements in Body Techniques (Play, Dance), Unconscious Behaviors (Movement, Working Position)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Record and Mechanism Analysis of Action Using Motion Capture</li> <li>-A Comparative Study of Body Techniques</li> <li>-Systematization of Data by Comparing Physical Techniques with Those in Other Countries, such as France, Africa, Mexico and Mongolia</li> <li>-Analysis of the Relationship Between Tools and Human Behavior</li> </ul>
3	Environment /Scenery	Regional Meaning Finding Through Analysis of Human Attitude Accepting Environment and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Time Sequential Research of Landscape</li> <li>• A Study on the Change of Environment and Landscape -Interpretation of Traces of Human Activities and Disasters Created Through the Environment</li> <li>• Environmental and Landscape Analysis through Photography, Video, and Life History Perspectives</li> </ul>
4	History by Oral Statement	Identify the Characteristics of the Village and Its Hidden History	-Residents' Oral Statement
5	Folklore Tool	A Study on the Locality through the Analysis of Folklore Skill in Folklore Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Folklore Tool (Materiality + Immateriality) Data Collection, Identify Detailed Names and Materials</li> <li>• Categorize the Folklore Tool</li> <li>• The Method Used in People's Lives</li> </ul>

(Source: Systematization of data on Japanese life history and building archives (2008), reorganized by author).

**Figure 9.** Tadami village internet eco museum website. (Source: "Systematization of Data on Japanese Life History and Its Building Archives" (2008))

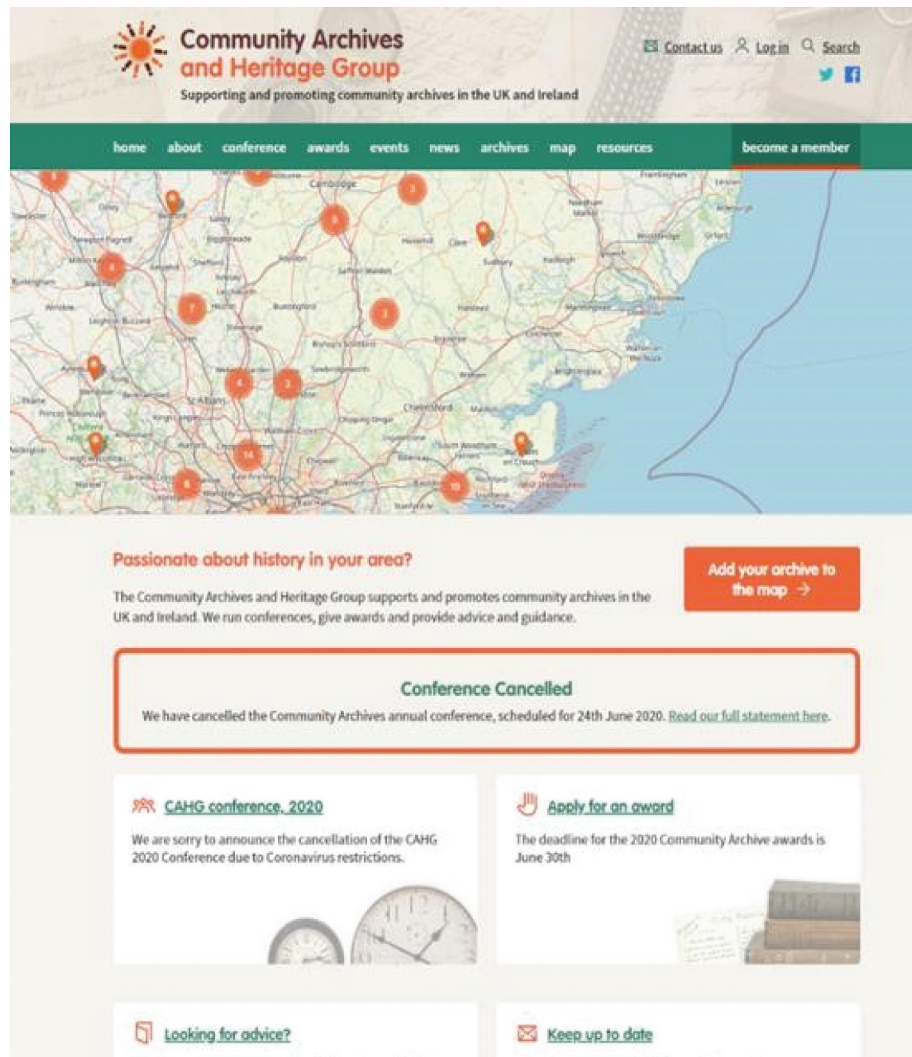
there are more than 300 local archives in the country. Recently, attempts have been made to record and utilize these public record archives, along with labor, women's, and social history, in all areas, including media, medicine, physical education, and daily history (Community Archives and Heritage Group, n.d.). Britain is also one of the countries where "community archives" activities are actively underway; the number of community archives registered with the Community Archive and Heritage Group, a support organization and comprehensive portal for community archives, stands at 491, and would be even higher if local arcades were included. This portal, shown in Figure 10, seeks to document the histories of all forms of locality, occupation, ethnicity, faith, and other diverse communities. For these activities, the portal aims to promote community archive projects across the UK, support a standard framework that supports sustainability and accessibility of community records and record collection, and develop relevant training (Choi 2013).

Aside from the many regional and local community archives, projects are being pursued as part of social policy to integrate diverse communities derived from the UK's long history of immigration (Eom and Park 2010). Because information from each region is digitized and accessible through the Internet portal and anyone can easily browse and search, the subjects of historical records are coming to be of interest not just to experts but also to residents eager to record information on their own areas.

It is very significant that information in the region can be shared widely through this archive portal.

#### 4.3. Implications of Overseas cases

The Eco Museum case in Japan is characterized by micro- and detailed life-culture recording projects, direct and leading participation of residents, the use of high-dimensional technology, detailed



**Figure 10.** Home screen of UK's Community Archives and Heritage Group. (Source: Community Archives and Heritage Group Supporting and Promoting Community Archives in the UK and Ireland, <https://www.communityarchives.org.uk/> (2020))

management, and high accessibility of archive materials. These characteristics lead to continuous management by residents. Similar efforts in Korea can address the current limitations of macro-view, indirect/passive participation by residents, and limited use of materials resulting from low accessibility.

The UK case is characterized by the high autonomy of the platform. As each region becomes the main body in its own cultural conservation, information is recorded in various voices that are not uniform, as anyone can access the recording platform to modify and add information. This method is meaningful in that it has given high accessibility to local records and disseminated them into everyday life. In contrast, most of Korea's record-keeping projects are carried out in a uniform manner led by the public, in which local residents become passive, not active. Local residents tend to be left out of record-keeping, leading to

a decline in their level of interest and engagement in record-keeping output. The UK case is thus a good example of how low access to recordings can improve the limitations of domestic business.

## 5. Conclusion: characteristics and limitations of life-culture documentation

The goal of the present research was to analyze and propose improvement directions for the current reports on life-culture documentation, to record and utilize regional characteristics. Its objective was to document unique regional characteristics and to draw usable output for locals. As the result of an analysis mainly of indices of current documentation project reports from the Seoul Museum of History and around the Castle Village, the following limitations of current life-culture documentation projects were found.

First, a proper method of analysis, considering unique regional characteristics, should be proposed. Origin, history, and development differ between regions executing life-culture documentation projects. Notwithstanding the necessity of discovering appropriate documentation methods for each given context, however, the reports have been written in standardized form. Discussions on deciding the proper methodology and direction should be conducted beforehand among the local governments ordering these contracts, the research teams, and the staff in charge. In case of the unavoidable use of an existing research methodology, supplementation with regional documentation and feedback should be required.

Second, appropriate methods for understanding and updating data should be discovered for each case. Project reports and indexing methods used for the data are rather standardized. Furthermore, these reports, especially the parts concerning history and theory, have been revealed as being difficult for the public to understand. If reports maintain the form summarized in Table 6, this may limit updates with newly discovered data. In the Japanese case reported here, over 8,000 items of data were gathered by locals, in a process still ongoing after over 15 years. This cooperative action suggests that the locals accepted the importance of this documentation, which led to increased effort in obtaining and updating the data. The importance of documentation is mainly that it ensured that records are suitably adjusted to regional characteristics and are steadily updated and utilized by locals, not just a static "simple document" of the present. The composition of documentation report should be discussed along with the direction of its utilization, in the context of project aims.

Third, diversity in post-analysis utilization of data should be proposed. In the current situation, public use of documentation is present but limited. Whereas the Seoul Museum of History published and shared the output of the documentation projects in the forms of publication, e-book, and film, the Seoul city authorities published and shared only the publication. A general sharing method can be effective for entities searching for data on a specific region for an already known purpose, but is considered to be ineffective for locals if they have limited ability to access the data. Thus, along with current sharing and utilization methods, measures that make it convenient for locals and the public to access the actual data they need should be proposed.

At this time, with over 10 years of life-culture documentation projects in areas targeted for urban regeneration vitalization and areas facing imminent redevelopment in Korea, earnest discussion regarding further documentation projects is required. The

present research hopes and expects to motivate further improvement.

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## Notes on contributors

**Ji-Won Yang** is in the master's course in architecture at Soongsil University, South Korea. He has been participating as an assistant researcher for the A/Prof. Yoo Hae-yeon's research team since 2017. In 2017, he won the grand prize at the '72-hour Project,' an urban renewal contest that turned barren land in Seoul into a usable space, hosted by the Seoul Metropolitan Government and Hanwha Corporation. In 2019, he won the "Youth Architect Design Competition," a competition for design of living infrastructure using low-rise residential area hosted by the Seoul Housing Corporation, and is currently working on projects related to urban regeneration and housing in Seoul. He participated in the ZEMCH International Design Workshop at Melbourne in 2018 and is joining as an assistant for the 2019 ZEMCH (Zero Energy Mass Custom Home). In 2021, he has been managing the welfare space for the residents in Yangcheon-gu, Seoul, through collaboration with SH corporation.

**Dr Hae-Yeon Yoo** is an Associate Professor in the School of Architecture at the Soongsil University, Seoul, South Korea. She is an architect and teaches and researches in the fields of design and urban regeneration. From 2000 until 2008 she was a senior architect at the SAMOO architects & Engineers. She earned doctorate from Seoul National University in 2010 and then she studied urban regeneration laws and systems as a senior researcher at the Korea Land and Housing Corp. until 2012. As an educator, she has suggested and incorporated direction of the urban regeneration through the Local Connected Design. She is researching affordable housing and prefab design for the neighborhood regeneration part of an interdisciplinary research team funded by the National Research Foundation of Korea since 2012. She has been serving as a member of the committee in the fields of architecture, urban design and urban regeneration in diverse regions. For example, she serves as head of the urban regeneration center in Shinwol 3-dong that is the local level urban regeneration areas in Seoul. She is co-chairman of the village community committee in Dongjak-gu, Seoul and a member of the urban planning committee in Seocho-gu, Seoul. And she has been a urban regeneration committee in Gyeonggi Province. She is also a researcher for the Architectural

Institute Korea and a consultant on direction in order to transform space in schools at the Ministry of Education.

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