

# 건축 아카이브 통합 시스템 구축 방안 연구

A Study on the Integrated Architectural Archive System

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SUMMARY

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Architectural archives are collected and managed by a wide variety of subjects in a variety of ways, so to use them effectively, it is necessary to build, manage and search archives. In recent years, architectural information has been changed to digitally produced and managed, and historical data are also being archived through digital scans, so the amount of information is rapidly increasing and the acquisition of information is also digital. In order to efficiently manage and service large volumes of archives built by various subjects, digital systems incorporating individual architectural archives are required.

In the present situation where architectural archives are beginning to be built, the purpose of this study is to examine the necessity of building an integrated archive system as an archive construction methodology of Architecture & Urban Museum, and to plan the construction of an integrated archive system considering the expansion, management and use of the target.

Overseas countries have established and used description standards for archive management and retrieval since the 1980s, and international cooperation is underway to build architectural archives. The domestic research of architectural archives began since 2000s, and introduced examples of architectural archives from abroad and suggested building an architectural museum with architectural archive function in Korea. After the construction of the Architecture & Urban Museum was confirmed, the Architectural & Urban Research Institute conducted a study on the architecture and urban archives as the contents of the Architecture & Urban Museum.

Digital Humanities is a convergence study of humanities and information technology. It is a new methodology and discipline of humanities created by combining the processes of design, construction, analysis, interpretation, and visualization of information technology with the research process of traditional humanities. In digital humanities, where large-scale collaborative research of new methodologies, such as history maps, and the visualization of materials to create public interest and educational effects, the digitization and digitalization of historical materials is carried out in order to build a historical archive that forms the basis of the data. A taxonomy to manage and use the data and technical support to build the system is essential. In Korea, research on various standards including metadata standards was conducted in the process of building integrated historical information such as Korean historical information system. In addition to the large-scale history archives of major institutions such as National Institute of Korean History, Kyujanggak Institute of Korean Studies, and Jangseogak Archives, various digital archives are organized by themes, periods, institutions, and regions. In addition, various technical support is provided, such as establishing metadata standards for digital archives, building DB systems, building user interface environments, developing applications, and creating training programs for maintenance.

In Korea, despite the efforts of public construction institutes such as local subsidiaries, record management of construction-related projects promoted by the public is not systematically performed. Records on public construction projects should be managed as public assets, and efforts should be made to collect and organize unmanaged building records. In addition, there is a need for a system for constructing and providing

systematic information in terms of managing information on public facilities. A system to manage current and future architectural records must be established and maintained.

If the conditions for securing physical archive contents in Architecture & Urban Museum is not sufficient, it is necessary to envision the function of the new archive. Just as the museum's vision proclaimed “the central role of the network and data building platform with other institutions”, it needs a role as a platform and hub for domestic architectural archives. The scattered architectural and urban information should be integrated to serve as a professional information provider in the field of architecture and city, and a platform should be built for such information. It is not possible to physically integrate all of the architectural archives in the state. Rather, it encourages individuals or institutions to build a variety of architectural archives, and these archives need to be integrated and validated. If the integrated architecture archive system serves as a hub for urban building information and a platform for individual architecture archives, it can be expected to play the same role as the Europeanana of Korean architecture.

To build and operate an integrated system of architectural archives, a dedicated organization should be created to manage the system. In this study, the dedicated organization of the building integrated archive system was set up as the building architectural archive center (tentative name) in charge of the archiving work of the Architecture & Urban Museum. In addition to collecting and building archives of Architecture & Urban Museum, the architectural archive center will play a practical role in supporting the construction, operation, and utilization of a system that integrates and manages domestic architectural archives.

To assist in the construction of individual architectural archives, the architectural archive center should provide overall consulting on how to build archives. It is the task of preparing and supporting institutional, technical and financial support methods for collecting building data, building archives, and linking with integrated systems. In order to act as a consultant, it is necessary to have expertise in architectural archives. The organization needs to be organized into a series of systems for building, researching, and using architectural archives, such as collection of architectural archives, academic research, content production, and exhibition planning.

The architectural archive center of the Architecture & Urban Museum has to establish a

system in which various architectural archives work together to build an integrated archive management system. Each agency has its own archive operation plan, so uniform integration is difficult, and consultation with each agency should examine the level of archive sharing. In addition to working with organizations that build architectural archives, they do not build their own archives, but they also need to work with organizations and individuals who hold building materials.

Cooperation with these individual archives requires the provision of legal procedures, detailed rules and guidelines for the collection and construction of archives, including the support of building individual archives, consignment management of archive materials, donation of archives, and purchase of materials. There is also a need to collaborate with institutions and individuals for the display, publication and content production of architectural archives. In order to establish a cooperative network of architectural archives, it is necessary to amend the law to designate an architectural archive as a archival or special archival stipulated in the Act on the Management of Public Records, and to add cooperative network regulations.

**Keywords :**

Architectural Archive, Integrated System, Architecture and City Museum, Digital Archive, Cooperative Net