Research on the Visual Historical & Cultural Resources*

문화재 주변 역사문화경관 보전을 위한 분석기법

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ABSTRACT

In this study tried to propose the plan of limiting the height of the building so that the view axis of the Hanyangdoseong Ancient Fortress can be maintained and the cultural and historical resources can be harmonized with the urban development. The limitation of the height of the buildings has been suggested for each zone taking into consideration of the topographical features of the area inside the view axis here.

First, Zone A is located around Seonjamdanji, and the building in Zone A shall be 2-story building or below. The height of building shall not exceed 70m including the height of the ground.

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Secondly, Zone B is located from Hangyangdoseong Fortress, Seoul to the rotary of Hyehwadong. The height of the building in this Zone is found to be possible from 3-story building to 17-story building. But if the setback criteria is applied from the Mummyo and Seongkyungwan, the height should be from 2-story building to 10-story building.

Thirdly, Zone C is located around Changgyeonggung Palace and Seoul Daehanuiwon Korea Traditional Medical Clinic. To set the 3 story building at the highest building height, the setback was set using the slope line of 7° from the point of Changgyeonggung Palace.

Fourth, Zone F and G has the buildings of Seongrakwon, Changgyeonggung Palace and Jongmyo and the property owners here want to develop their properties higher. From the view axis of Jongmyo, the building height should be less than 75m from the ground while it should be less than 80m when the views from Changdeokgung Palace and Jongmyo are overlaid.

Up to now the view point for the single cultural remains has been maintained for the preservation of the single cultural remains. But in this study, I suggested the height limitation for preservation of historical and cultural remains of the urban area taking into consideration the broader view axis. So, this study has meaning in that it has proposed the quantitative management method for the control of landscape in urban area.

Key Words : Change the Present Condition, Height Limited, Landscape Analysis, View Corridor

1. Introduction

1. Background and Purpose of the Study

Cultural assets having a certain area is the background in the development of the urban landscape in general towards the outside from the inside of the Cultural Heritage, Sky line, part of the natural elements, and cultural elements are combined. Also, considering the fact that the outlook depends on the position of the view point, Skyline can be said to occupy a significant part in the formation of the historical and cultural landscape.

Currently, Korea legally regulates the change setting in certain area in the boundary of cultural assets protection area as Historical & Cultural environment preservation region, in order to preserve the historical and cultural environment. However, it's the real situation that complaints frequently have occurred on account of urban development and private properties rights.

The Cultural Heritage Administration switched the authority regarding change partly to the local government through the research on "Approval Standard Manual Provision on Nation-designated cultural surrounding assets Change" and through the notice of Historical & Cultural environment preservation region setting and Change Allowance Standard. As a result, the problems that Change Limits have been relaxed occur because of development plan in accordance with policy judgement of local governments. In addition, some municipalities have uniformly applied "Looking-up-angle Application" of Seoul City without considering geographical characteristics of Seoul.

In the case of cultural assets having certain area such as historic site and scenic beauty, unlike "Scenic Infusion" cultural assets, cultural assets are deployed in group and it form special place and time axis, which becomes the factor determining view point from inside and direction. It also becomes an important factor regulating the scope of any part including outlook object, when viewing from the view point (The Cultural Heritage Administration, 2006). In particular, in the case of cultural properties surrounding sites of large city like Seoul, the approach to more scientific landscape conservation measures about the region where the interests regarding property rights of urban manage development are complicated is important.

This study is aimed at using a basis on the purpose of Historical & Cultural Landscape Conservation of cultural assets surrounding area by suggesting proper elevation about that region, conducting landscape simulation about the periphery of cultural property that altitude limits is needed through site survey from the internal view. For this, we conducted terrain analysis using a Geographic Information System (GIS) for the historical and cultural landscape preservation of cultural assets surrounding area.