

A study on the design method of historical landscape in hanok-village related with government policy

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Chapter 1. Introduction

From the interest in individual Hanok, recently, there is a rising interest toward Hanok-village as a collective concept. But the comprehensive management system for collective Hanok-village, exterior space and surrounding area is insufficient. Hanok has a lot of charm as an individual building, but especially when it forms a set of village, it has a high value of landscape. Until now, however, support policy for individual Hanok done by local government makes problem in terms of ensuring public good and continuity of community and policy. Also, a policy to manage landscape of Hanok-village collectively is being established by only a few local governments around specific cultural properties and individual building.

Hence, this study aims at researching support policy of central and local government for Hanok-village, verifying its outcome by analyzing street landscape of Hanok-village in typical government, and proposing direction of the policy for making history-culture street in Hanok-village. For this study, it is based on support projects for history-culture street in Hanok-village led by 5 central government departments, which includes Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs(L.T.M) / Public Administration and Security(P.A.S) / Culture, Sports and Tourism(C.S.T) / Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(F.A.F.F), and Cultural Heritage Administration, and also by 15 municipal and local governments nationwide for nearly 11 years from 2000 until recently. The scope of the analysis and its content includes project support system such as project budget support system, integration system among projects, plan for building governance ,and landscape elements such as building, exterior space and

other public designs. The results of this study were derived by using methods such as studying policy report and related plans, field trip, interviews and experimental study by using technical equipment like light wave machine.

Chapter 2. Pre-study

The most meaningful aspect of support policy for Hanok-village is that it supports the value of public property of historical and cultural resources. Also, in this policy, making historical and cultural landscape means that improvement of physical environment and landscape in Hanok-village is connected directly to value enhancement of city brand. Indirectly, this policy improves income level of the residents by the increase of property value of individual building in Hanok-village, and makes residents do voluntary improvement of living environment like building a new house, and, thus leads to virtuous cycle of landscape improvement of whole village. Furthermore, it is also connected to improvement of the environment all over the village to amplify the impact of policy and promotional effect.

Then, how was the transition of support policy for Hanok-village so far? In the first phase, there was a reservation policy(1984~2000) in which 6 villages including Hahoe and Yangdong village were designated as important folk cultural assets. The second phase(2000~2010) was a policy to vitalize reservation of Hanok-village in urban area, and this policy was promoted in Bukchon and Jeonju Hanok-village. The third phase(2007~) is named as policy for promoting new Hanok-village and making landscape. This means transition from an existing reservation policy to a new one to make new Hanok-village and manage historical landscape in urban area through plan such as comprehensive plan for promoting Han-style from 2007.

Chapter 3. Current support policy for Hanok-village and its outcome

Hanok-village in the country is classified into 2 types: a type which includes repairing and preserving existing Hanok-village and a type which includes making new Hanok-village. And 178 villages were searched as support policy cases.

12 support policy projects and more than 95 unit projects are currently underway by 5 central government departments such as Ministry of L.T.M /, P.A.S / C.S.T / F.A.F.F and Cultural Heritage Administration. Among those projects funded by central departments, Ministry of C.S.T is putting most budget of approximately 7.45 trillion KRW(78.3%), and Cultural Heritage Administration is next at about 1.56 trillion KRW(16.5%).

Among 16 local governments nationwide, almost all governments except Busan have ongoing projects related to Hanok-village. Governments which have lots of interest in Hanok-village are Seoul Metropolitan city, Chonnam Province, Jeonju city and Gyeongju city. In the policy promoted autonomously by local government, Chonnam Province has overwhelming number of 95 policies(74.8%) among them, and are followed by Seoul(9 projects, 7.1%)

Chapter 4. Case analysis on making history-culture street in Hanok-village

Bukchon in Seoul and Jeonju Hanok village are key examples of its kind having history-culture street landscape. Among those villages, Gyedong-gil in Bukchon and Eunhaeng-ro in Jeonju village made by budget support of government achieved good outcome of policy as examples that might be refer to by other governments.

Compared to other road such as Bukchon-gil excessively commercialized, Gyedong-gil still maintains life landscape and is proceeding to make landscape in a positive way through support plan including road pavement, remodeling of individual Hanok and burying electric wires by central and local governments. Attractive landscape achieved by maintaining existing store signs were analyzed as a positive aspect. However, there were negative aspects as well such as disconnection among repairs of road, Hanok and facilities, design of large commercial buildings ill-matched with Hanok and lack of voluntary maintenance.

As Eunhaeng-ro was commercialized a lot, an ordinary life landscape is not seen along the street. However, an epoch-marking improvement has been done in making landscape by devoted effort of central and local governments. Although lack of street continuity due to wall repair, excessive outer space design and inappropriate

design of commercial buildings were judged to be negative, restriction of aiding commercial building and setting diverse relations with the street such as wall type, perimeter type and open type were seen as positive aspect.

Chapter 5. Direction for making history-culture street in Hanok-village

As shown earlier, history and culture street by support policy of Hanok village is divided into 2 types at large: repairing existing Hanok village and creating new Hanok village. 'Repairing type' can be classified into 'preservation management type' which targets on preserving villages like Hahoe village, Andong and Yangdong village, Gyeongju designated as folk material or cultural resources with those value acknowledged as cultural properties, and 'conservation application type' which aims at conservation and vitalization as villages seen in Bukchon or Jeonju village are not only landscape properties to be kept in urban area but also places where layers of real life are piled up. 'Creating type' can be divided into 'new urban Hanok village' which means building new Hanok village by using detached housing site newly made in new town site, and 'new rural Hanok village' which includes Hanok-village such as Haengbok village in Jeonnam Province or Hanok village in greenbelt areas newly built in suburbs or rural area

Strategy for street landscape in Hanok-village is largely composed of 1) basic direction 2) strategies according to landscape element such as building(Hanok and non-Hanok), Street/yard/exterior space, public design and nighttime landscape 3) support system including budget support, integration system among plans and governance building to achieve those strategies administratively. For more information, details are listed below.

[Table summary – 1] Strategy for street landscape in Hanok-village

Division			Strategy for each landscape element
Basic Direction	Private sector	Existing Hanok	regulatory support policy
		New Hanok	inductive support policy
	Public sector	Connection type	connection type of building with street, yard and wall
		Public design	develop public design of Hanok style
Specific	Building	Shape/Exterio	Existing village : maintain traditional shape

Strategies		r/Material	New village : permit creative transformation
		Height	Existing: limited to one or two story Hanok, to be not on figures but on number of floors
			New: permit Hanok to be more than 2 floors, and to be built on contemporary building
		Use	Existing : adopt regional maximum load system of commercial use
			New : some uses allowed
	Street, Yard, Exterior space	Wall	compulsory for traditional Hanok wall, wall to be continuous
			1)perimeter type, 2)independent type, 3) open type
		Street	Guideline for unity to be provided to each new Hanok village
			No asphalt allowed.
			Stone, concrete or decomposed granite soil recommended
	Street, Yard, Exterior space	Yard, Exterior space	No excessive design allowed for pavilion
			Maintain existing facility and plant, if possible
		Parking	New facility should be derived from existing design
			Existing: induced to build common parking lot
		Green system	New: individual parking lot allowed. Continuity of wall to be ensured in that case.
			Existing: maintain existing green system
	Public design, Night landscape, Color	Water system	New: Planting foreign species not allowed. Adopting neighboring plants recommended
			Existing: Existing condition should be kept, No artificial repair making steep descent allowed
		Outdoor advertising	Traditional shape of stream recommended.
			New: induced to use rain water system
		Information signs	Stream recommended to be Winding rather than straight
			Obliged to mainly use natural materials such as wood, soil
		Lighting, Night landscape	Avoid artificial advertising maintenance
			No Flashy light like neon sign allowed at night
Support system	Budget support	Street facility	Advertisement with indirect lighting recommended
			minimized only to keep traffic order
			height and location to be considered with street landscape
			Be designed to be well-matched with traditional Hanok landscape
			Avoid excessively artificial and modern image
			Switchboard to be underground
			Urban furniture to be traditional design
			Link between supports of regulation and project/Consistency of application and execution of budget/ Role division by departments

	Integration system among plans	Link between official and project plan/ Establish guideline for landscape plan for Hanok
	Governance building	Community participation governance / Cooperative system among related departments

Chapter 6. Conclusion

This study shows that number of Hanok villages under public support policy reaches approximately 178 and if other Hanok-villages are included, then those number would be more than 178. A lot of policies have been done for ages in some of those villages, but most villages are in the beginning of policy support. Thus it is inevitable to connect policies appropriately to achieve true preservation and vitalization of Hanok-village.

Based on this study, tasks to be done were proposed in terms of central, local government and non-governmental governance. At central government level, it seems necessary to have discussion about correcting consistency of time for budget application and execution, dividing roles for Hanok policies by departments, and establish guideline for history-culture landscape management in Hanok-village through "Plan for history-culture landscape(landscape law)", "Guideline for architectural design(Basic building code)". At local department level, it is required to connect supports for individual unit of Hanok and collective unit of Hanok village, to find a way to link district unit plan, project plan related to Hanok village and plan for history-culture landscape, and to establish cooperative system with Hanok policy department which fits the condition of local government as the center. Lastly, at non-governmental governance level, it is necessary to seek for the way to have public participation organization on a regular basis in order to ensure continuity of landscape maintenance of Hanok village.

The primary purpose of composition measures for history-culture street landscape in Hanok village and directions of policy project suggested in this study is, in fact, to vitalize Hanok-village as an ordinary living space. And for this purpose, the future tasks proposed in this study will need to be backed by action.

Keywords: Hanok-village, history and culture street, landscape, support policy, Bukchon Hanok-village, Jeonju Hanok-village, Gyedong-gil, Enhaeng-ro