



전라남도 한옥보존시범마을의 변화 진단을 통한 농촌지역 한옥마을 보전방안 연구

A Study on the Method of Preservation of Hanok Village on Rural Area
through the Diagnosis of Change in Hanok Conservation Model Village, Jeollanam-do

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Rural villages are generally declining due to population decrease, demographic aging, and changes in rural economic activities. However many alterations are taking place in response to various supporting policies for revitalizing rural areas. Although there have been still remained Hanok villages that have preservation value in rural areas, the village of majority which are not designate as the cultural heritage continue to stagnate or decline alongside rural problems. These particularly have been losing its characteristics as a traditional settlement in the process of decline and change. In addition, understandably, conflicting values of preservation and development often occur. In this context, the supporting policy for rural Hanok villages should be accepted wholeheartedly both preservation and development value. To do this, this study needs to synthesize change of Hanok village in rural area to diagnose. The purpose of this study is to suggest the direction of the supporting policy for 'Hanok Conservation Model Village' in the rural area by considering the change of the village according to the policy of the central government and local governments.

Rural villages within the scope of this study based on related law could be understood as a small town called Eup·Myeon and 'architectural assets' which have a value of grouped Hanok where more than ten Hanok are gathered within a range of boundary. Commonly, Hanok village in the rural area is a place where various economic activities including agriculture occur. It has living and production space related to agriculture, and there are a mixture of Hanok, transformed Hanok and non-Hanok architecture. The debate on the preservation of rural villages is based on the global tendency to try to change the heritage of rural areas in the aspect of economic growth. Such is the trend included the necessity meant foreclosing adherence of tradition. Changing demand of rural village needs a new approach of traditionality and placeness. On the other hand, in Korea, the Hanok village in the rural area was designated as 'Architectural Asset Value Enhancement Zones' according to the 「Act on Value

Enhancement of Hanok and Other Architectural Assets」, but there is no guideline reflecting the specificity of the rural area. There are limitations in applying the management plan to the rural areas mainly by establishing the district plan. In addition, the rural support system and plan are undergoing a hardware development without thorough regional investigation or planning. Therefore, it is limited to promote the identity of Hanok village in the rural area. The analysis of the rural Hanok village is conducted in three villages: Gurim Village in Yeong-am, Samjinae Village in Dam-yang, and Ungok·Mopyeong Village in Hampyeong. These villages receive practical help(subsidy support) from the central government and local governments.

First, the village of Gurim in Yeongam is the birthplace of the Buddhist monk in Baekje era and the great monumental family centered around the fourteenth-century. Moreover this community have been continuing. Gurim Village was designated as a Hanok Conservation Model Village for preservation. However, there was no support for repairing and remodeling of existing Hanok, and only support for the construction of Hanok conducted on individual building units without regard to historical towns. As the rural support project, since 2007, the development project of the ‘General Rural Area Development Projects’ of ‘Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries’ in the Wang-in Village District has been promoted. There are public facilities such as museums, experiential museums and exhibition halls for cultural tourism, as well as agricultural production facilities, including agricultural processing plants, sports parks and shelters for residents' convenience facilities. Most of the newly constructed facilities have been constructed large in size and area in comparison with the size of the village.

The town in Samjinae, Dam-yang, is a residential village of the Ko Clan in Changpyeong that has been constructed since the Japanese colonial era. There are many buildings built from the 1890s. These are famous assets as old houses, stone walls designated as registered cultural properties, and waterways flowing into the villages. Since the 2000s, there are only six new construction activities in historical area, and the overall village scenery is relatively well maintained. Accordingly, it is highly possible to maintain and preserve the value as an architectural asset through proper management. However, though the fact that many Hanok have remained vacant in the village, there has been no support for Hanok repair intended to protect the village. As a rural supporting project, the comprehensive development project of rural villages in Changpyeong was promoted since 2003, and some of the facility maintenance projects such as repair of pavilions. Further, public buildings such as farmers' health promotion center and rice-syrup experience center were built as Hanoks. Samjinae has been designated Slow City also called Cittaslow movement and was supported by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. Because of this, the old fence was repaired and the village facilities are expanded inside and outside.

Although these projects for strengthening the identity as a traditional settlement could be linked in the whole context, there is no plan to present the vision of the village, and the improvement plan have still become fragmented and still be in the present situation.

Ungok·Mopyeong Villages in Hampyeong were the habitation in the beginning of the 15th century and grew into the residential villages of Papyung-yun. The villages are famous for its natural protection forests, old houses and pavilions. The area of Sanggok-ri includes Sangmo Village, Hamo Village, and Ungok Village. After designation of Hanok Conservation Model Village, four houses of Ungok Village were built with public support. The village of Sangmo is not a support for the preservation village of traditional Hanok, but more than ten Hanok have been constructed as a ‘Happiness Village Project’ that collectively builds new Hanok. In the case of Ungok Village, there have been almost no existing Hanok. It is found that the layout of the newly built Hanok is not in conformity with the institutional purpose of preserving the traditional Hanok preservation village. Moreover the context of the Hanok is rarely followed. Even in the case of Sangmo Village, where many historical and cultural resources such as old houses are remained, the size and proportions of the new Hanok are not in harmony with existing houses. As a General Rural Area Development Projects, plans of the Sanggok-ri area was carried out in 2003, such as fence maintenance, pond construction.

In order to preserve the historical and cultural value of Hanok Village in rural areas and identity landscape of Hanok Village, it is necessary to establish a village-based conservation management plan and manage the spatial changes of villages according to an appropriate rural area projects. These result needs to be emphasized. In order to do this, ① The Hanok village in the rural area is designated as ‘Architectural Asset Value Enhancement Zones’ in accordance with the 「Act on Value Enhancement of Hanok and Other Architectural Assets」. ② The support act for the village preservation is systematically established. The realistic and effective acts for improvement are needed. ③ In the rural community support project, government should be looking for ways to add new business items related to architectural assets in the ‘General Rural Area Development Projects’, and offer the opportunity to propose a business that can protect the Hanok and the village from the bottom up type business method. It is expected that sustainable policy support for rural Hanok village with preservation value will be possible by suggesting the basis and priorities for the rural support project through the village unit management plan and supplementing the blind spot of the comprehensive subsidy system.

Key words: Rural Hanok Village, Act on Value Enhancement of Hanok and Other Architectural Assets, Architectural Asset Value Enhancement Zones, Hanok Conservation Model Village, General Rural Area Development Project