auri
NATIONAL
HANOK
CENTER

2013 전국 한옥분포 현황조사 - 대구 및 전주편

Korea Honok Survey 2013 - Daegu, Jeonju

이강민 Lee, Kang Min
신치후 Shin, Chi Hoo
이종민 Lee, Jong Min
옥채원 Ok, Chae Won

(auri

Korea Hanok Survey 2013 - Daegu, Jeonju

Lee, Kang Min
Shin, Chi Hoo
Lee, Jong Min
Ok, Chae Won

Recently along with a request for a new residence type, there is a growing social demand for 'well-being'. For reflecting this era requirement, and succeeding traditional culture heritages in a creative manner, the Hanok(Korean-style house) and Hanok village revitalization policies and related project driving measures are prepared by each central ministry and each local government. In order to enhance the effects of such Hanok activation policies and projects, demands for research results and fundamental data related to Hanok are rapidly increasing whereas there have been produced just scant statistics and basic materials regarding Hanok surveyed by distinguishing the Hanok as a separate category. Thus this study intends to establish fundamental data for providing a ground of Hanok policies and projects. That is, in order to establish reasonable and consistent Hanok policies and project plans, this study aims at providing the reputable Hanok statistics and information on the current status of Hanok through a survey of Hanoks in all parts of country. In addition, this study has the purpose of establishing the database related to the surveyed current data on Hanok to inspire an interest in Hanok through a web service while of building a social base for driving consistent Hanok

policies and projects.

This study is comprised of three sections. The first section describes the overview, scope, methodology, and result of the project for total inspection and listing of Hanok that has been performed for three years since 2011, as well as the target selection criteria for 2013. The second and third sections describe investigation of the current distribution of Hanok in Daegu-si and Cheonju-si, respectively.

Section 1. Overview of investigation of the current distribution of Hanok in Korea

This section describes the background, objectives, scope and methodology of the investigation. The methodology consists of four steps. First, we listed buildings that are reported to have the wooden structure in the official building register of a given area, choose candidates of Hanok by analyzing aerial photographs and street views, and then identified the candidates in the map. Second, we conducted field investigation to determine whether each building is Hanok. Third, we performed interview and actual measurement for a part of the buildings determined as Hanok. Finally, a database of Hanok has been implemented and linked to GIS.

We used the database to select target areas for more detailed field investigation. The target selection criteria is (i) an area with a high density of Hanok where the Hanok buildings are well preserved with a local uniqueness; and (ii) an area that can attract national interest and thus its local government has the willingness to perform Hanok policies. In consequence, Daegu-si and Cheonju-si have been selected for investigation of 2013.

Section 2. Current distribution of Hanok in Daegu-si.

This section describes the current distribution of Hanok in Daegu-si. Daegu-si has been selected based on the preliminary

investigation showing that Daegu-si metropolitan has the largest number of Hanok among the metropolitans in Korea, and the fact that Hanok-dense areas in the city are being planned for upcoming redevelopment. There were 21,070 candidates of Hanok in Daegu-si, and 10,753 (51.0%) among them have turned out to be Hanok, including the result of the 2012 investigation on Jung-gu of the city.

We classified the identified Hanok buildings into three classes by comprehensively analyzing the building's roof, exterior and street information. As a result, Deagu-si has 948 A-class (8.8%), 4,910 B-class (45.7%), and 4,895 C-class Hanok buildings (45.5%), suggesting that most of Hanok buildings in the city should be supported and maintained with an appropriate policy.

The local government of Daegu-si has enacted an ordinance for improvement of Hanok in November 11th, 2013. Here, we suggest which Hanok buildings should be maintained and preserved first. We compared the current distribution of Hanok with the information of district usage, as most of Hanok buildings of Daegu-si are located in its downtown so that they can be readily damaged for redevelopment. As a result, 1,167 Hanok buildings located in the district for improvement of living condition should be preferentially maintained and managed. In addition, we express concern on potential demolition of 232 Hanok located in the district for city reorganization promotion and 57 Hanok in the housing site development area, suggesting that the local government should establish criteria for preserving or demolishing Hanok buildings.

Daegu-si government could use this investigation report to have a new understanding of Hanok buildings in the city, select areas that have a number of Hanok buildings worth of preservation, and create a Hanok district like as those in other cities, which may result in the city's local economic boom.

Section 3. Current distribution of Hanok in Cheonju-si of Cheonrabukdo.

This section describes the current distribution of Hanok in Cheonju-si of Cheonrabukdo. Cheonju-si has been selected as it is a very historical city and thus many traditional housing sites are preserved in their original form despite of Japanese imperialism and modernization. In addition, although many Hanok buildings in the city have been reformed, the traditional landscape will be well reconstructed if an appropriate support is given on the buildings' roofs and walls. Among 6,423 candidates, 2,512 buildings turn out to be Hanok (39.1%).

We repeated the Hanok classification described in the Section 2, leading to the consequence that the city has 63 A-class (2.5%), 464 B-class (18.5%), and 1,985 C-class (79.0%) buildings. The ratio of the C-class Hanok is particularly high in Cheonju-si.

We also repeated the comparison between the Hanok locations and the district usage information as described in the Section 2. As a result, nearly half of the Hanok buildings (1,206; 48.0%) are located in the districts for improvement of city and living condition. Those districts include not only the Hanok towns of Kyo-dong and Pungnam-dong, but also Namnosong-dong, Jungnosong-dong and Jinbuk-dong that have many Hanok buildings as well. However, only the buildings in the Hanok towns are supported by "Cheonju-si's ordinance for supporting Hanok preservation", and those in the other areas (i.e., Namnosong-dong, Jungnosong-dong and Jinbuk-dong) are not supported. Therefore, we suggest either extending the area of the Hanok towns or assigning the three dongs into second Hanok towns so that the prestige of Cheonju-si Hanok towns keeps alive.

Key words: Hanok, Hanok survey, Hanok DB, Hanok policy