



## 한옥활성화를 위한 신한옥 모델개발 연구 (3)

– 마당, 담장, 대문, 그리고 설비 –

## Developing Design Models for Revitalizing Hanok (3)

– Madang, Wall, Gate and External Facility –

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## Developing Design Models for Revitalizing Hanok(3) – Madang, Wall, Gate and External Facilities –

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As a third of a research series on the modernization of Hanok that begins in 2012, this study focuses on the exterior space elements of Hanok. The exterior space elements of Hanok are being highlighted for the importance in their organic relationships with public areas such as the city and landscapes. This study found problems of the exterior space elements of Hanok in using Hanok Madang, wall, gates, and other external facilities. Reflecting the needs of Hanok residents and consumers, this study also looked for ways to accommodate the conveniences of modern life on Hanok under consideration of preserving the traditional beauty of Hanok.

The study to find ways of modernizing Hanok exterior space was conducted in four phases. The first step was to analyze the Hanok exterior remodeling trend on the basis of the Seoul Hanok deliberation data, and then the survey items were listed for a site survey. In the second step, this study identified the Hanok exterior space usage by a field survey of areas in Seoul and Jeonju Hanok village where Hanok is vigorously renovating. The subject of Hanok field survey was recorded in photographs so that the preliminary data was prepared for discovering the best practices. The third step was to discover the best practices of Hanok exterior space on the basis of the preliminary data established in the field research. Additional visual materials(drawings and photographs) were also collected on the recommendation of the Hanok relevant stakeholders and experts. Finally, through the Advisory Council of Hanok design and construction specialist, the preliminary data about Hanok exterior design and

construction methods from the best practices was established. In order to be easily taken advantage by Hanok design and construction practitioners including Hanok residents and residence applicants, this study also proposed the plan for modernizing Hanok exterior space with abundant drawings and photos by exterior space elements on the basis of the data established.

Looking at each Hanok exterior space element, the Madang was utilized for various purposes such as garden, workshop, playground, meeting space, and so on. The Madang of Hanok, however, showed problems such as small and narrow Madang areas, difficulties in clean-up and storage, etc. To improve the problems, this study proposed a functional complementary methods such as the adequate height difference between Hanok building and Madang, selection of the floor finishing material, wastewater treatment, and so on. As an another treatment to the problems, this study proposed to expand the utilization of Madang by extending Madang functions, converting Madang space into interior space, and installing exterior storage. The other improvement of the problems was proposed by this study to complement the aesthetic feature of Hanok Madang through the lighting and landscaping installation and the maintenance.

The Hanok walls also showed problems in uniform appearance, vulnerability to crime prevention and safety, privacy, etc. To promote functional complement of walls, this study proposed fence locations to consider the boundary of neighbors, proper height of the walls for safety, and installation of soundproofing to block out external noise. The installation of windows was also proposed to ensure both openness and landscape scenery so that the Hanok walls can perform roles as both openness and landscape elements. This study proposed materials, colors, and finishing methods to complement aesthetic aspect of the Hanok walls, looking for ways to store and provide new features.

The Hanok gate is a face of the building and an important feature for a communication function by connecting inside and outside, and for a design

performance. This study proposed design and construction methods for the Hanok gate of communication, design performance, and safety. Essential external facilities such as electricity · gas meter and piping equipment were often recognized as major components that inhibit the scenery of Hanok. This study proposed to install meter box, centralize the meter box, and landfill the meter box into fences for maintaining the traditional beauty of Hanok. This study also proposed various ways to install gutters and drainpipes for improving the residential conveniences and street landscapes.

In both terms of street landscape and residential convenience, this study revisited the importance of Hanok exterior space that the construction and remodeling of Hanok could neglect. Along with the importance of Hanok exterior space, this study proposed various methods and plans to accommodate the convenience of modern life and to keep the traditional beauty of Hanok. Through this study, we expect to convert the recognition of Hanok exterior as a excessive space into a living area so that people live more comfortably and enjoy the variety of life in the exterior space of Hanok that was difficult to experience in apartment houses.

**Key words : Hanok Exterior Space, Madang, Wall, Gate, External Facility**