



한옥마을 우수경관 사례 연구 (1)

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A Case Study on the Landscape Design in Hanok-Village (1)

- Wanggok Village, Moosum Village, Village of Nampyeong Mun Clan -

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Hanok turns itself into an environment-friendly building in recent years. Hanok village also provides spatial environment which is valuable in harmonizing buildings with their natural surroundings. For these reasons, research efforts on environmental features of Hanok village and application of the environmental features to contemporary residence have been continuously carried out.

As a part of these efforts, this study discovers the characteristics of the Hanok village landscape at the moment and the logic of the landscape design of ancestors through understanding of the traditional Hanok village landscape.

Three Hanok villages (Wanggok village, Moosum village, and a village of Nampeong Mun Clan) that have been designated as important folklore resources are selected as research cases for landscape analysis. The case areas are selected because they preserve the prototype of Hanok village and excellent landscape.

Chapter 2. Selection of Hanok Villages and Research Processes

In the selection process, relatively unknown Hanok village is preferred as the result of this study can inform people about the beauty and excellence of traditional Hanok village landscape. Big data based on web-page photography is analyzed and literature review is conducted. This study also collects visual

materials that represent Hanok village landscape to analyze the elements in landscape planning of Hanok village. For qualified and valid visual analysis, among photographs that taken by a professional photographer, as much as possible the latest visual materials are selected and analyzed rather than focusing on the old form. A researcher also takes additional photographs to discover and analyze excellent landscape at the moment.

Chapter 3. Excellent Hanok Village Landscape Cases

Basic history of three villages (Wanggok village, Moosum village, and a village of Nampeong Mun Clan) are investigated such as town history and current situation, Feng Shui geographical location, and features of the house. Using visual materials with the basic history, this study analyzed the elements in landscape planning of those Hanok villages.

□ Wanggok Village in Goseong-gun

Wanggok village is located in the mountain that forms residential area and offers the environmental conditions to which residence is hidden safely. This Feng Shui geographical location is the most important element that enable Wanggok village to be away from natural disasters and modern development.

Houses in Wanggok village have neither fences nor gates in the garden. Anbang(i.e., the women' s inner quarters), Sarangbang(i.e., the living space of male head of a household), and Oeyanggan(i.e., barn) of the house are neither independent nor separated, rather merged into a main house. Houses in Wanggok village do not have toenmaru(i.e, narrow ummul maru running along the outside of a room). Doors are installed on stylobate(i.e., stone foundation) at over height, making residents come in and out not through the door but through jeongji(i.e., the kitchen).

These features of the house have been caused by a cold mountainous

climate. Double-row layering, (ㄱ) shape, and protruding barn are examples of architectural effort to have much sunlight and less heat loss as much as possible. The over height chimney of the house in Wanggok village is another characteristic architectural effort to prevent backward flow in the environment that has a lot of the wind.

□ Moosum Village in Yeongju-si

Natural environment and geographical condition of Moosum village are so different from other traditional villages. All plains of Moosum village are used not for farmland but for residence. Most house buildings face the river and are surrounded by mountains. A single log bridge is the only connection of Moosum village to the outside world.

Most landscape features and housing characters of Moosum village are influenced by the Confucianism culture. Anbang and Sarangbang of the house are separated to provide better view with Sarangbang where the nobleman use in general. Architectural plan of the house is determined by family size and economic status of the family. In cases of affluent and big-size families, a type of (ㄱ) shape housing is frequently observed. Most house buildings have magpie holes and double-row layering due to the continental climate.

□ A Village of Nampeon Mun Clan in Daegu Metropolitan City

Residential areas in a village of Nampeong Mun Clan are divided by a well-field system. This field division system is uncommonly observed in other traditional villages. Due to this division system, landscapes of this village represent an orderly grid form. Houses in this village are all concatenated with straight and high fences.

Architectural plan of the house in this village reflects the life style of upper-class housing. Anbang and Sarangbang of most houses are separated. Sarangbang is usually located on the south facing spacious garden, compared to

Anbang that is usually located on the north. A village of Nampeon Mun Clan also has public spaces such as Subongjeongsa(a gathering place), Gwanggeodang(the educational place), and Insumungo(a library) that provide a characteristic landscape with this village.

Chapter 4. Summary and Contribution

This study is worth in providing foundational materials for restoring and managing traditional Hanok villages based on these villages' excellent landscape and its value. In order to provide the foundational materials, this study has expanded the landscape of traditional Hanok village to natural landscape and, then, features of the landscape have been recorded and analyzed.

Even though this study focused on three exemplary villages, other traditional villages which have been designated as important folklore resources including Oeam village need to be studied for recording and managing continuous changes in their landscapes. These recording and managing tasks should be applied to a traditional Hanok village which has not been designated as cultural properties but locates excellent cultural assets in it. Bukchon Hanok village and other Hanok villages in urbanized areas are not exceptional in those recording and managing tasks.

Key words : Hanok village, Townscape, Wanngok village in Goseong, Moosum village in Yeongju, and a village of Nampeong Mun Clan in Daegu