

# 한옥 공공건축물 지원사업 현황진단 및 개선방안 연구

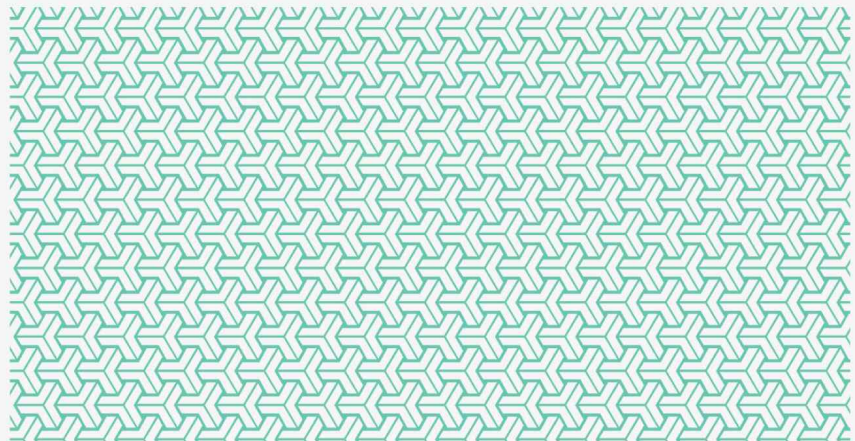
A Study on the Status Diagnosis and Improvement of Public Hanok Support Project

국가한옥센터  
National Hanok Center

( a u r i

# A Study on the Status Diagnosis and Improvement of Public Hanok Support Project

Summary



Efforts to supply public hanok have been promoted since the time when the national-level policy was first prepared to revitalize hanok. This is because public hanok are a good factor for the public to experience and experience hanok in their daily lives, and their affinity for hanok varies depending on whether they have experienced hanok.

However, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's "Local Hanok Building Support Project," which was the only national support project for public hanok, has been suspended since 2017, and there is no national support plan to play a role in creating public hanok. On the other hand, interest in hanok and public buildings is increasing as welfare demand and domestic travel demand increase due to the improvement of the national living standard.

Therefore, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, which was the subject of the project, feels the need to re-promote the support project, and is actually striving to implement the project in various aspects. In particular, in order to create local living facilities such as daycare centers, libraries, gyms, and community centers into hanoks to expand Hanok experience opportunities, the "Promotion of Hanok (Type) Public Buildings" was adopted as a detailed practical task within the "3.3 Expansion of Hanok Distribution" project.

Therefore, this study presented achievements and implications through previous projects, list surveys, and on-site evaluations, improvement plans for future Hanok public building support projects, and system improvement plans to prepare evidence.

First, a list survey based on the building register showed that 1,386 public hanok were distributed nationwide. Among them, 106 public hanok were built in 27 target sites through the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's support project. Analysis of the distribution characteristics of public hanok in question showed that a large number of them are distributed in Chungcheongnam-do and Jeollanam-do, with the largest number of cultural and assembly facilities, and the majority of them are one-story buildings with a total floor area of 90m<sup>2</sup>. Based on the results of the list survey, on-site diagnosis was conducted on 27 target sites. The diagnostic indicators consisted of five indicators, including the characteristics of hanok architecture, relationship with the surroundings, effectiveness of the project, collectivity and usability, and maintenance status, referring to the evaluation indicators used during the "local hanok building support project." As a result, it was confirmed that the public buildings of hanok in the six target sites with the highest scores were high enough to be registered as

excellent architectural assets.

In terms of individual diagnostic indicators, the 'Hanok Architecture Characteristics' index has modern convenience such as the Guro-gu Geolmaru Hanok Children's Library and Gochang-eup Seong Hanok Village, and buildings using traditional hanok methods scored high. The socio-cultural background around the site where the building is located was considered in the "relationship with the surroundings" index, and the Gangneung Traditional Tea Experience Center, located adjacent to the cultural property, received good scores. The "project effect" index evaluated the spread of public hanok or hanok buildings in adjacent places, and six buildings were built in Gongju Hanok Village with one support at the beginning of the project, and a total of 26 were built so far.

Although there were many achievements in this way, it was analyzed as a problem that the project cost was recovered by changing it from the plan at the time of applying for the support project, and the case that it was used for other purposes from the previous project.

Based on the diagnosis of the status of public hanok, the improvement measures are summarized as follows. First, there is a need for measures to prevent cases of project cost recovery by establishing evaluation indicators such as budget plans considering feasibility, size, and use in the diagnostic indicators of support project selection. Second, it is necessary to strengthen project monitoring through specialized institutions so that the project to create public buildings for support can be effectively promoted. Third, rather than existing projects in the form of simple subsidy support, integrated support projects should be proposed in the entire project process leading to project planning-execution-performance management. Finally, the basis for supporting hanok public buildings at the national level should be prepared through the revision of the Hanok Etc. Building Asset Act.

Through this study, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's current status and performance of the local hanok construction support project, which was promoted from 2008 to 2017, confirmed the effect as a priming water project to revitalize the distribution of hanok. In addition, it was confirmed that excellent hanok building resources were being produced for the inheritance of tradition as a support project, so it was judged that the basis for the re-promotion of the hanok public building support project at the national level was considerable. When re-promoting, it is necessary to closely analyze existing

problems and improve the means and methods of support, seek improvement measures for projects with low performance through regular status diagnosis, and actively promote projects with good performance.

**Keywords :**

Hanok, Public building, Hanok Policy, Public Hanok Support Project