Nomination of

Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea



Revised Version

11-1550000-000532-01

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Historic Villages of Korea

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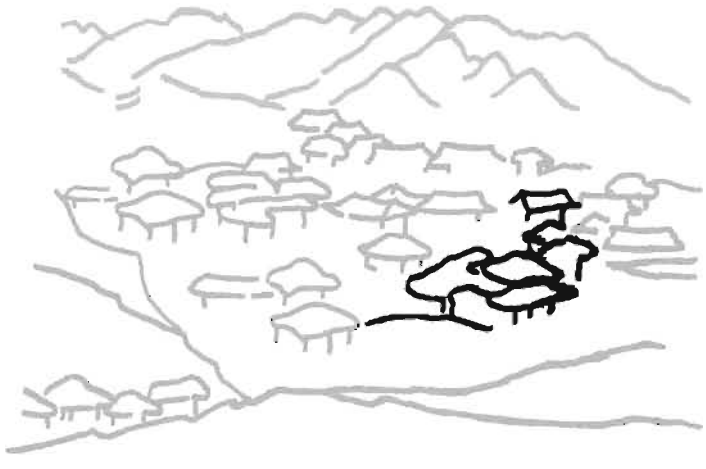

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0

Executive Summary

0. Executive Summary

■ State Party

Republic of Korea

■ State, Province or Region

Andong City and Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do

■ Name of Property

Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

■ Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second

Hahoe Cluster

- Hahoe Village	N 36°32’21”, E 128°31’00”
- Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	N 36°32’25”, E 128°33’10”

Yangdong Cluster

- Yangdong Village	N 36°00’03”, E 129°15’21”
- Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	N 36°00’26”, E 129°09’55”
- Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	N 35°59’57”, E 129°17’29”

■ Textual Description of the Boundaries of the Nominated Property

The property includes two historic villages of Korea composed of two clusters of Hahoe and Yangdong.

Hahoe Cluster includes Hahoe Village, Buyongdae Cliff, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy, Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall. Also, included in the property are the mountains and the river that constitutes the 16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe (河回十六景) and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy on the other side of Mt. Hwasan. The mountainous area at the rear of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is expected to be safe from the threats of development. The property includes the fields and the secondary buildings on both sides. The buffer zone covers the mountains seen from the village and the mountains and the river viewed from Byeongsanseowon.

Yangdong Cluster consists of Yangdong Village and the buildings in the proximity such as Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House. Houses of Yangdong Village located along the valleys and the surrounding mountains are included in the property. The western border of Yangdong Village buffer zone is extended to include part of Angang Field. The valley that connects the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

and Dongnakdang House is included in the property because of its scenic view. The buffer zone includes the wide area over the mountain ridges seen from the properties. The buffer zone of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy covers the mountain edge and the peak where the property is located.

■ A4 Size Map of the Nominated Property, Showing Boundaries and Buffer Zone

Refer to attached maps in Chapter 1.

■ Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages constitute unique expressions of traditional clan villages that fully express the academic and cultural achievements of the Joseon Dynasty.

- Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the oldest and most excellent examples of clan villages in Korea, a form of settlement that characterized the Joseon period. They also represent the two typical modes by which these clan villages were formed: pioneering settlement and moving into the wife's maiden hometown.

- The two villages faithfully follow *pungsu* principle (traditional siting principle, *feng shui* in Chinese), in village construction. One sits along a river and one at the foot of mountains, thus demonstrating best examples of desirable clan village locations.

- The two villages are among the very few examples of intact traditional Korean clan villages maintaining their original spatial layouts. They maintain the functional and scenic integrity of settlement environment for productive, residential and spiritual life and are exceptional in the continued function of the areas.

- The two villages retain a number of historical buildings, including shrines, study halls, Confucian academies and pavilions that are among the very old and most remarkable in style to be found in the traditional villages of the country.

- Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have for generations kept in safe custody old records, documents, and artistic works, the academic and cultural achievements of Joseon's Confucian scholars.

- Hahoe and Yangdong Villages maintain even today the highest level of traditional family rituals and characteristic village events that were performed by the Confucian scholars of the Joseon period.

■ Criteria under which Property is Nominated

The outstanding universal values of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages fall under Criteria (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the Operational Guidelines to the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

(iii) Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the best preserved and representative examples of a

clan village, a type of settlement characterizing the Confucian society of the Joseon period (1392-1910). The Confucian rituals, records and documents kept at the village, village faith and folk games are exceptional testimony to the culture of Joseon villages.

(iv) Tile-roofed and thatch-roofed residential buildings and Confucian buildings such as *jeongsa*, *jeongja* and *seowon* artistically and technically reflect Confucianism, environmentally friendliness and harmony with nature that are the distinctive features of traditional architecture of the Joseon period.

(v) Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are outstanding examples of traditional settlements in Joseon's Confucian society, based on rice farming and of the interaction with natural topography, following *pungsu* principles. These villages are living heritage that are still inhabited by people and need careful measures to prevent diverse impacts to their sustainability.

(vi) The houses of head families of prestigious clans, *seowon, jeongsa* and *jeongja* at Hahoe and Yangdong Villages were home to scholarly and educational activities of prominent Confucian scholars. Many artifacts they produced, including records, old documents, book printing tablets, recorded documents, poems and drawings, are valuable resource materials in understanding the Confucian culture of the Joseon period.

■ Name and Contact Information of Official Local Institution/Agency

Organization: Cultural Heritage Administration
Address: 139, Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
Tel: +82-42-481-4738
Fax: +82-42-481-4759
E-mail: hyosangjo@korea.kr
Web address: http://english.cha.go.kr

1

Identification of the Property

1. Identification of the Property

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the two most representative historic villages in Korea. Both are located in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, southeastern part of the Korean peninsula. Hahoe Village belongs to Andong City and Yangdong to Gyeongju City. The nominated property of two villages includes four areas:

1) the residential area with houses,
2) the spiritual area,
3) the village setting, and
4) the natural landscape of river and mountains.

1.a Country

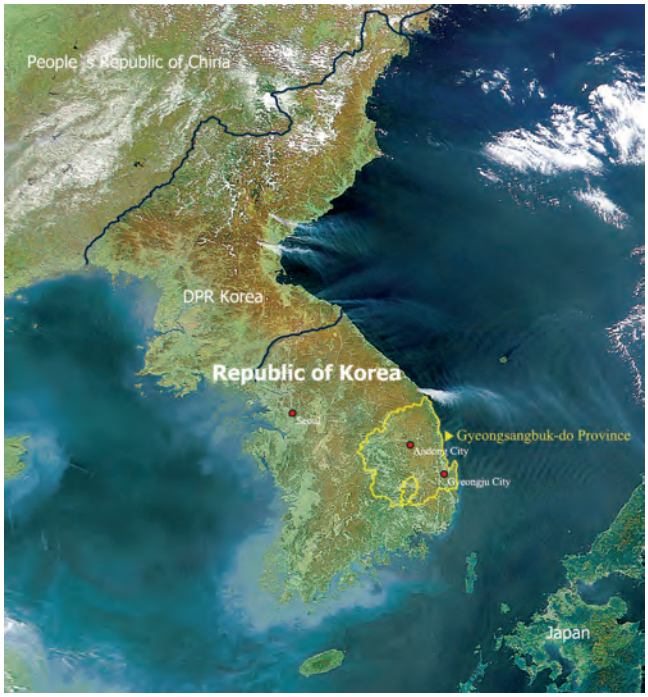
Republic of Korea



Location of Korea

1.B State, Province or Region

Andong City and Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Republic of Korea.



Location of Administrative Units for the Historic Villages of Korea

1.C Name of Property

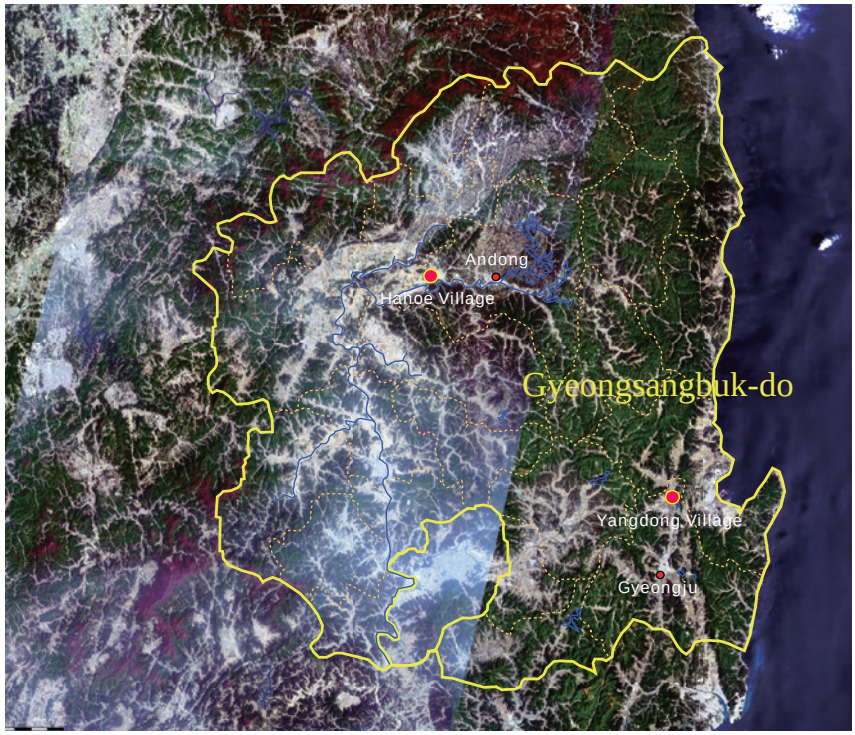
Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

1.D Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

Table 1-1 The Geographical Location of the Nominated Property

Name of Cluster	Name of Individual Heritage	Location	Center Point Coordinates
Hahoe Cluster	Hahoe Village	Hahoe-1ri, Gwangdeok-1ri, Gwangdeok-2ri, Ingeum-1ri, Ingeum-2ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do Haah-ri, Namhu-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	N 36° 32'21", E 128° 31'00"
	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	N 36° 32'25", E 128° 33'10"
Yangdong Cluster	Yangdong Village	Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	N 36° 00'03", E 129° 15'21"
	Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	N 36° 00'26", E 129° 09'55"
	Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	Yugeum-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	N 35° 59'57", E 129° 17'29"

1.E Maps and Plans, Showing the Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone



Distribution of Nominated Property

1.F Area of Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone

Table 1-2 The Areas of the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zones

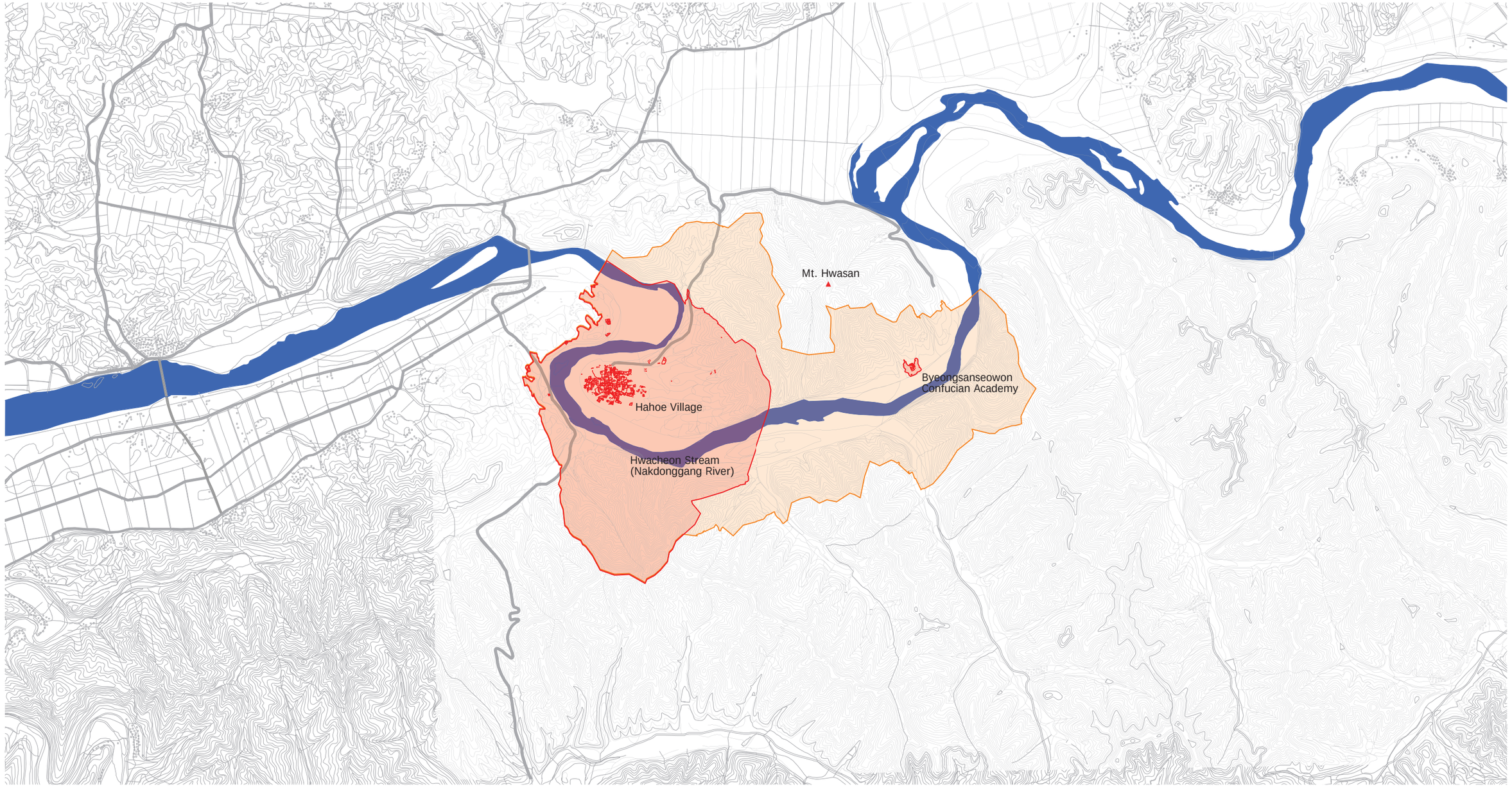
Name of Cluster	Name of Individual Heritage	Nominated Property (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)	Total (ha)
Hahoe Cluster	Hahoe Village	499.5	566.1	1,067.3
	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	1.7		
Yangdong Cluster	Yangdong Village	91.6	237.4	417.5
	Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	6.4	71.3	
	Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	0.4	10.4	

Map of Hahoe Cluster

Historic Villages of Korea

128°27′00″E 128°27′30″E 128°28′00″E 128°28′30″E 128°29′00″E 128°29′30″E 128°30′00″E 128°30′30″E 128°31′00″E 128°31′30″E 128°32′00″E 128°32′30″E 128°33′00″E 128°33′30″E 128°34′00″E 128°34′30″E 128°35′00″E 128°35′30″E 128°36′00″E 128°36′30″E 128°37′00″E

36°34′00″N 36°33′30″N 36°33′00″N 36°32′30″N 36°32′00″N 36°31′30″N 36°31′00″N 36°30′30″N 36°30′00″N



KEYMAP



LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road
- Mountain

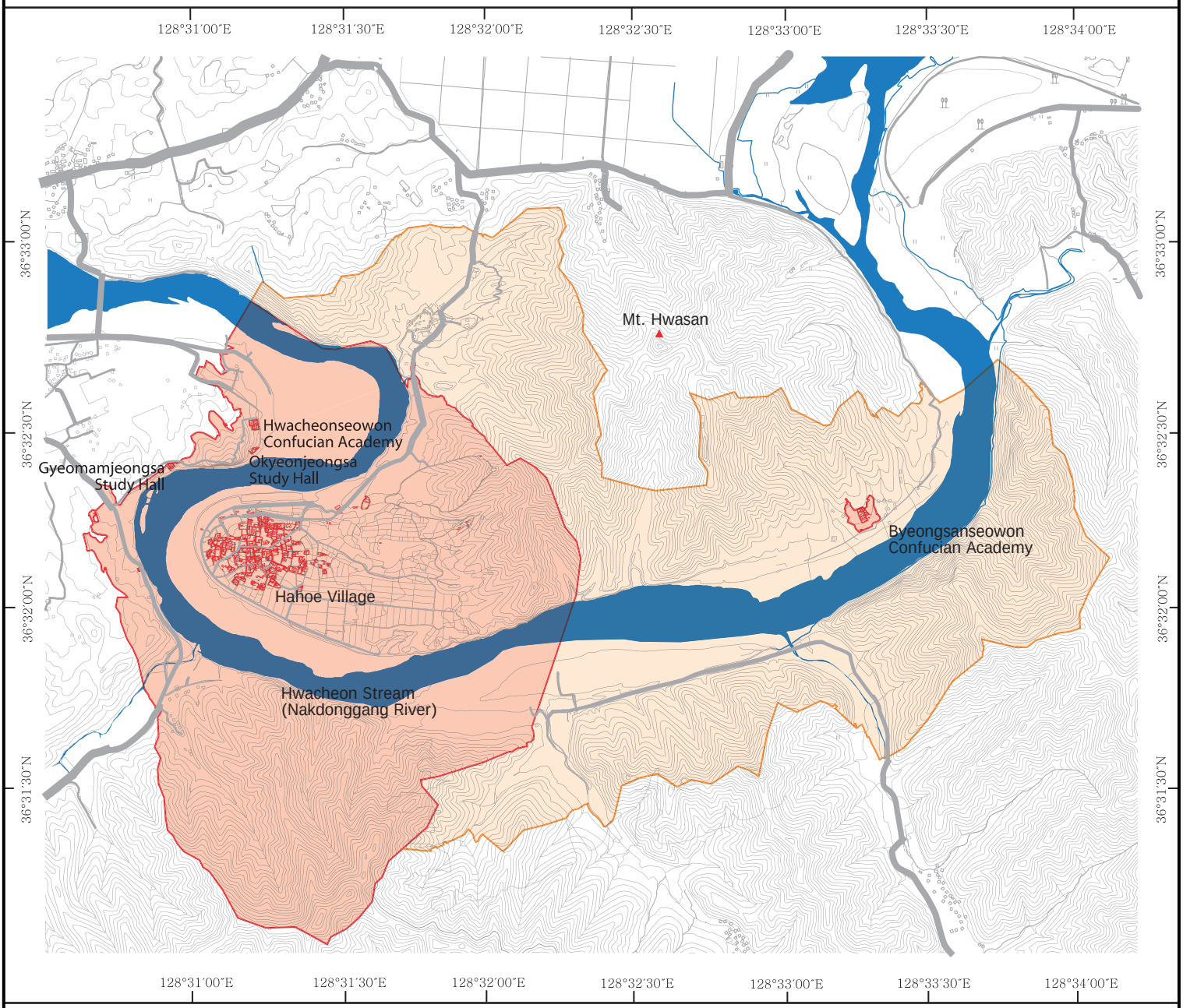
N

0 200 400 1000 2000m

Aerial Photo of Hahoe Cluster



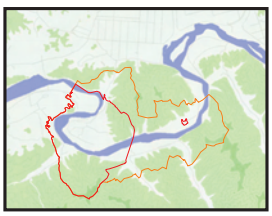
Map of Hahoe Cluster



Property zone includes Hahoe Village, village setting and the area's key buildings.

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is included in the property zone since it is related to Ryu Seong-ryong, a key figure of Hahoe Village. Buffer zone covers the mountains seen from the village and the mountains and the river viewed from Byeongsanseowon.

KEYMAP



LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road
- Mountain

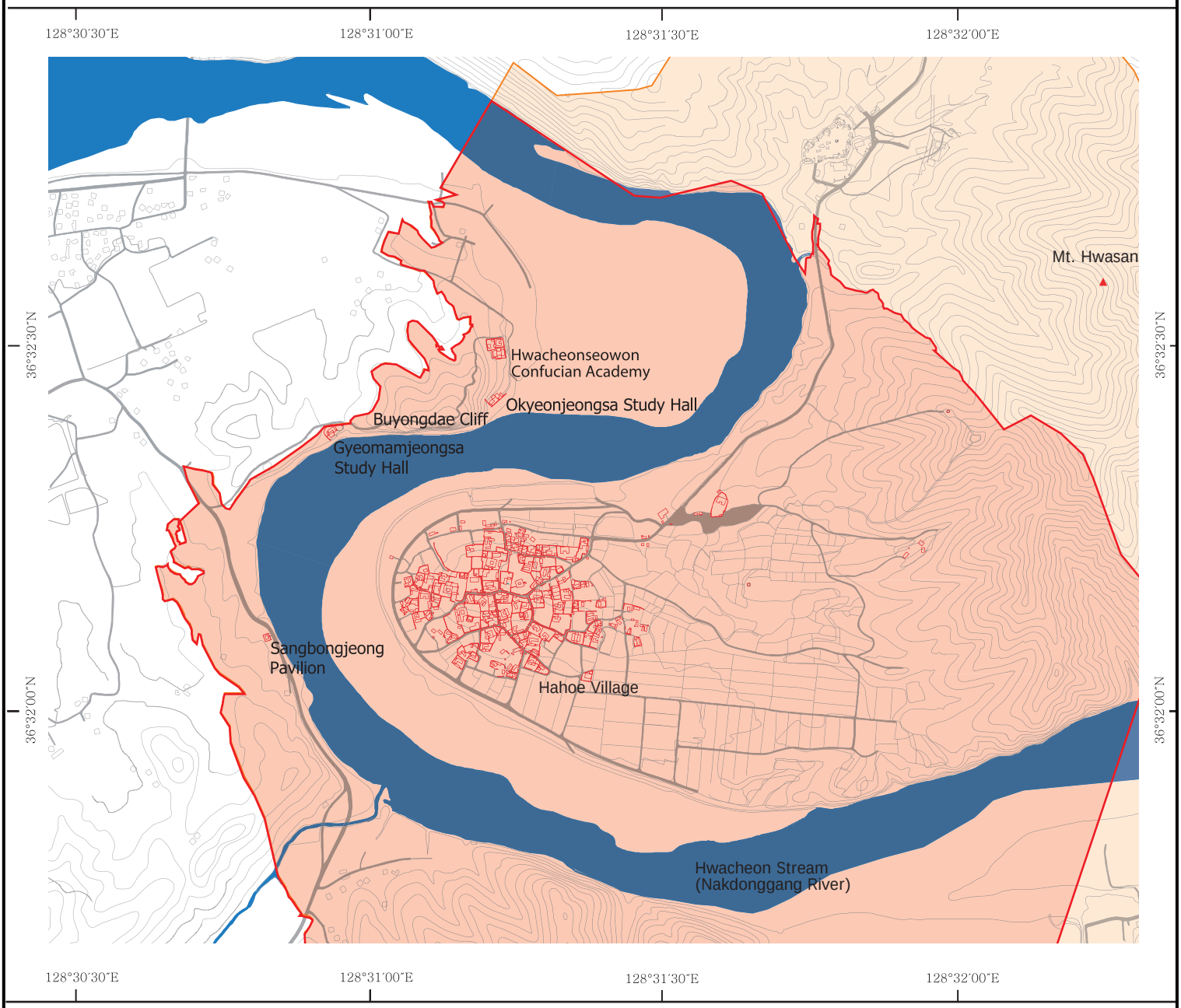
N

0 150 300 750 1500m

Aerial Photo of Hahoe Cluster

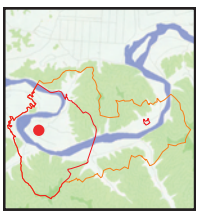


Map of Hahoe Village



Hahoe Village, Buyongdae Cliff, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy, Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall are included in the property. Also included in the property are the mountains and the river that constitutes the 16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe.

KEYMAP



LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road
- Mountain

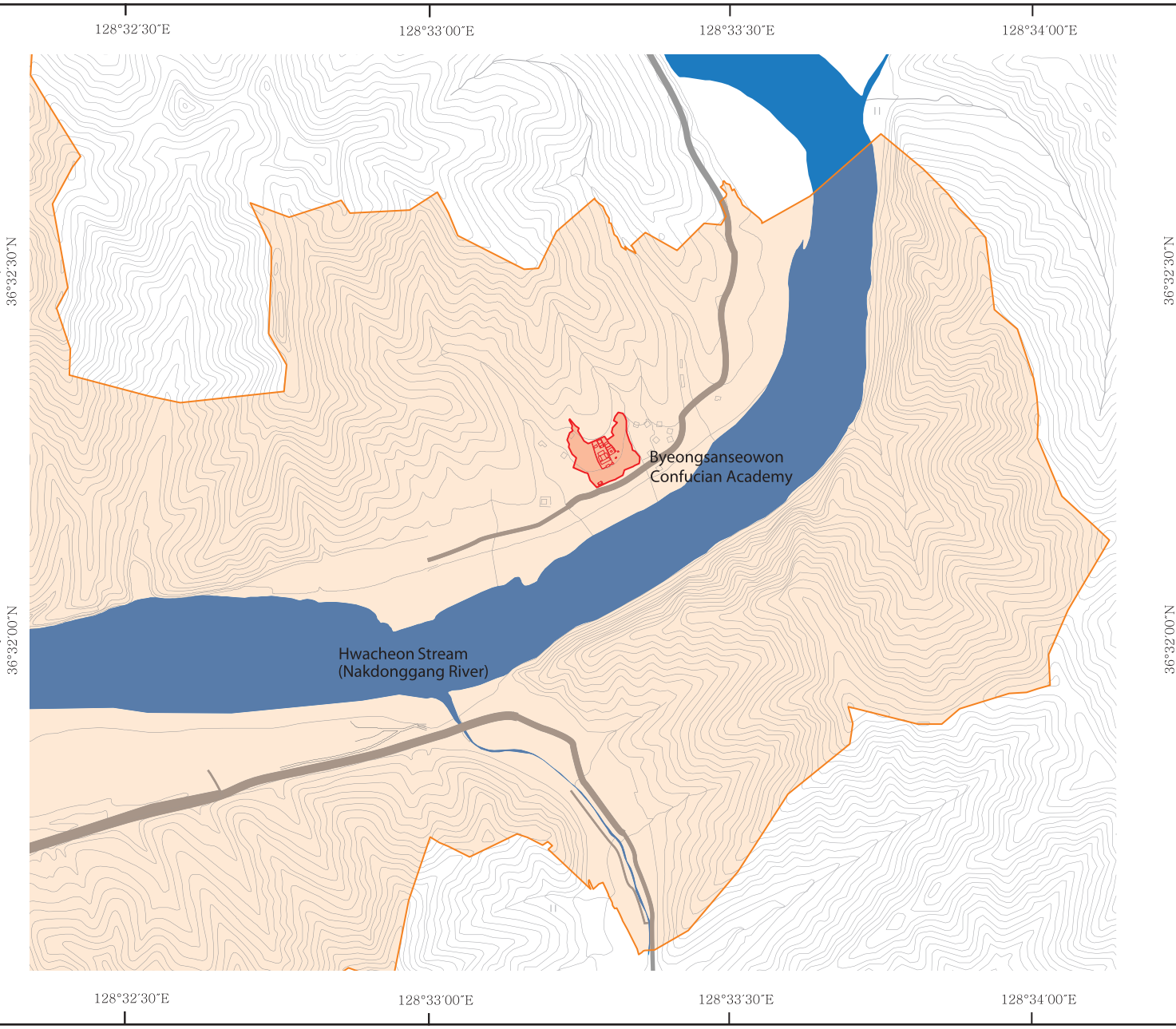
N

0 75 150 375 750m

Aerial Photo of Hahoe Village



Map of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy



Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy's surrounding area is already designated as Cultural Heritage Protection Zone and the property zone is established accordingly. The mountainous area at the rear of Byeongsanseowon is expected to be safe from the threats of development. The property includes the fields and the accessory buildings on both sides.

KEYMAP



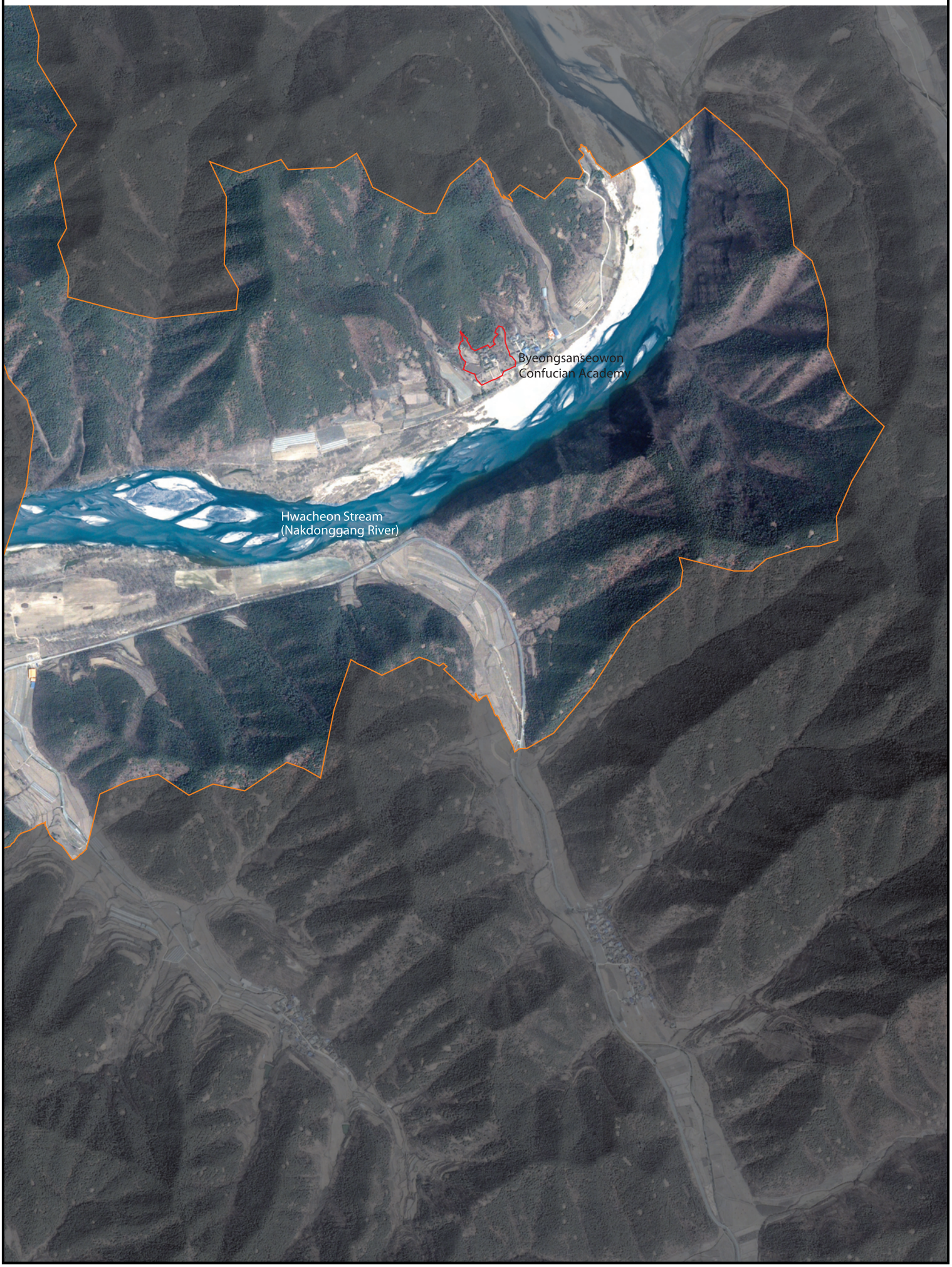
LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Mountain

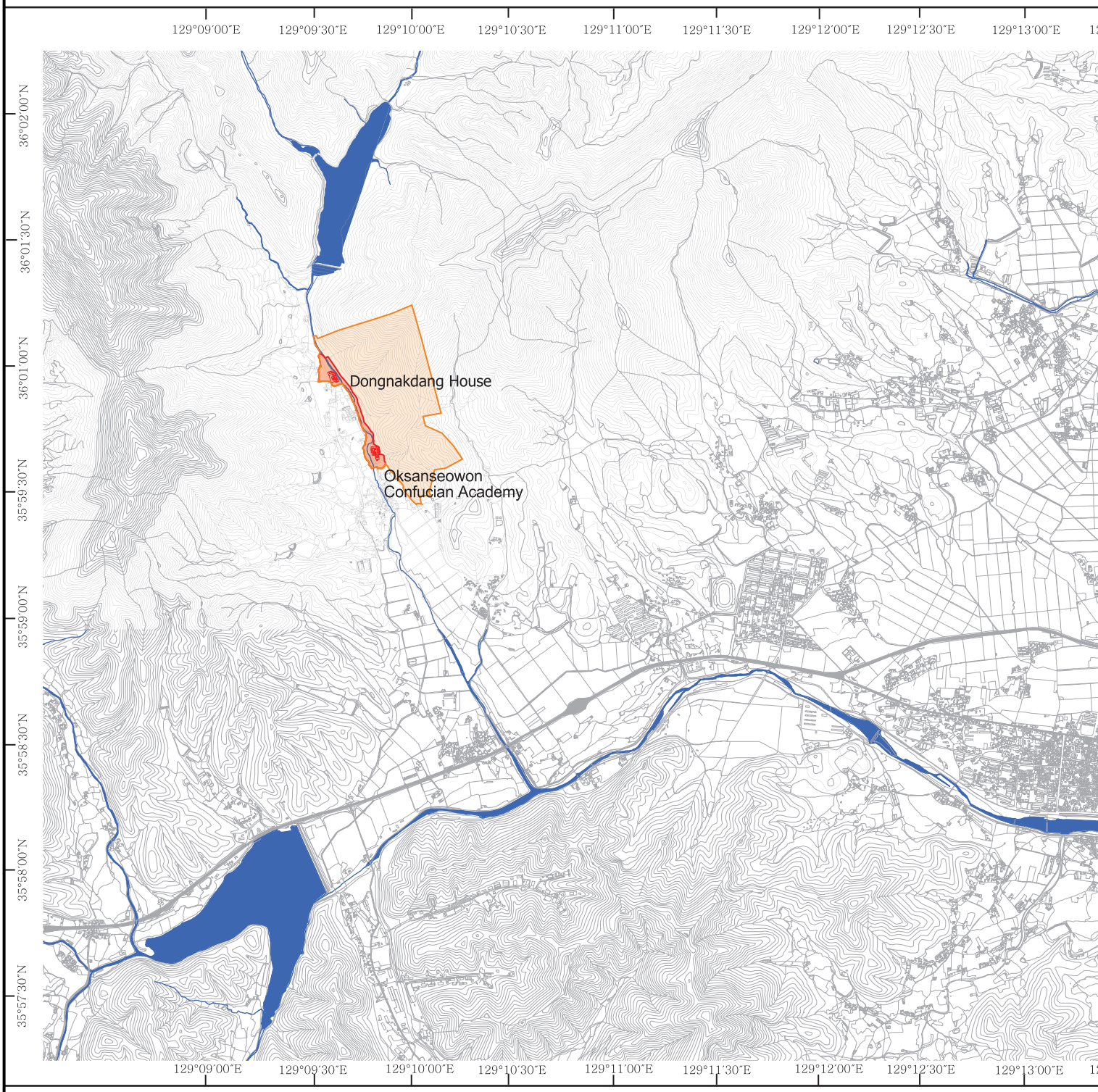
N

0 75 150 375 750m

Aerial Photo of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy



Map of Yangdong Cluster



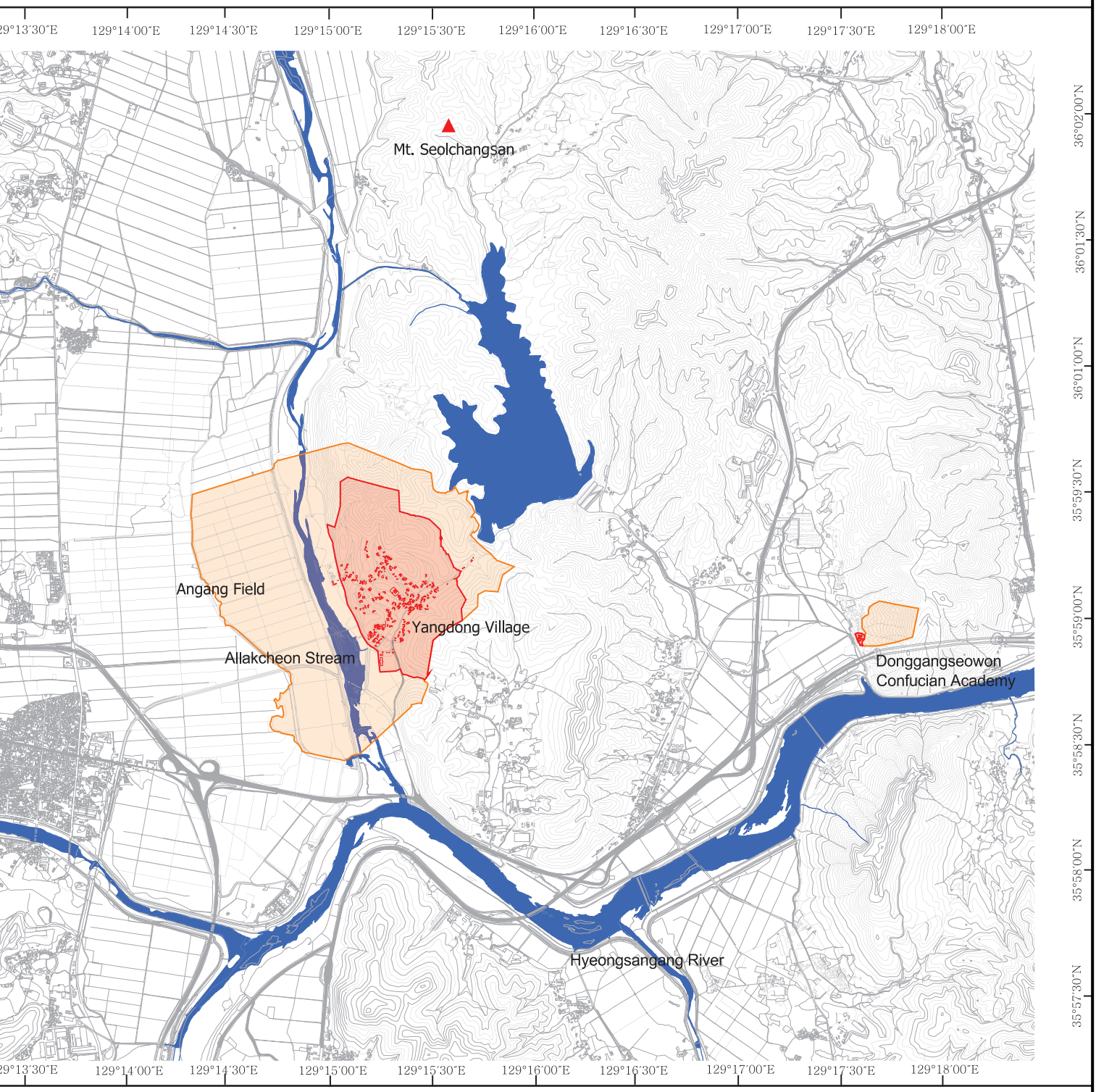
Yangdong Cluster consists of Yangdong Village and the buildings in the proximity such as Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House. Buffer zone's western border is extended to include part of Angang Field – the village's productive area and the key element of the scenery.

KEYMAP



LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road
- Mountain


129°13′30″E
129°14′00″E
129°14′30″E
129°15′00″E
129°15′30″E
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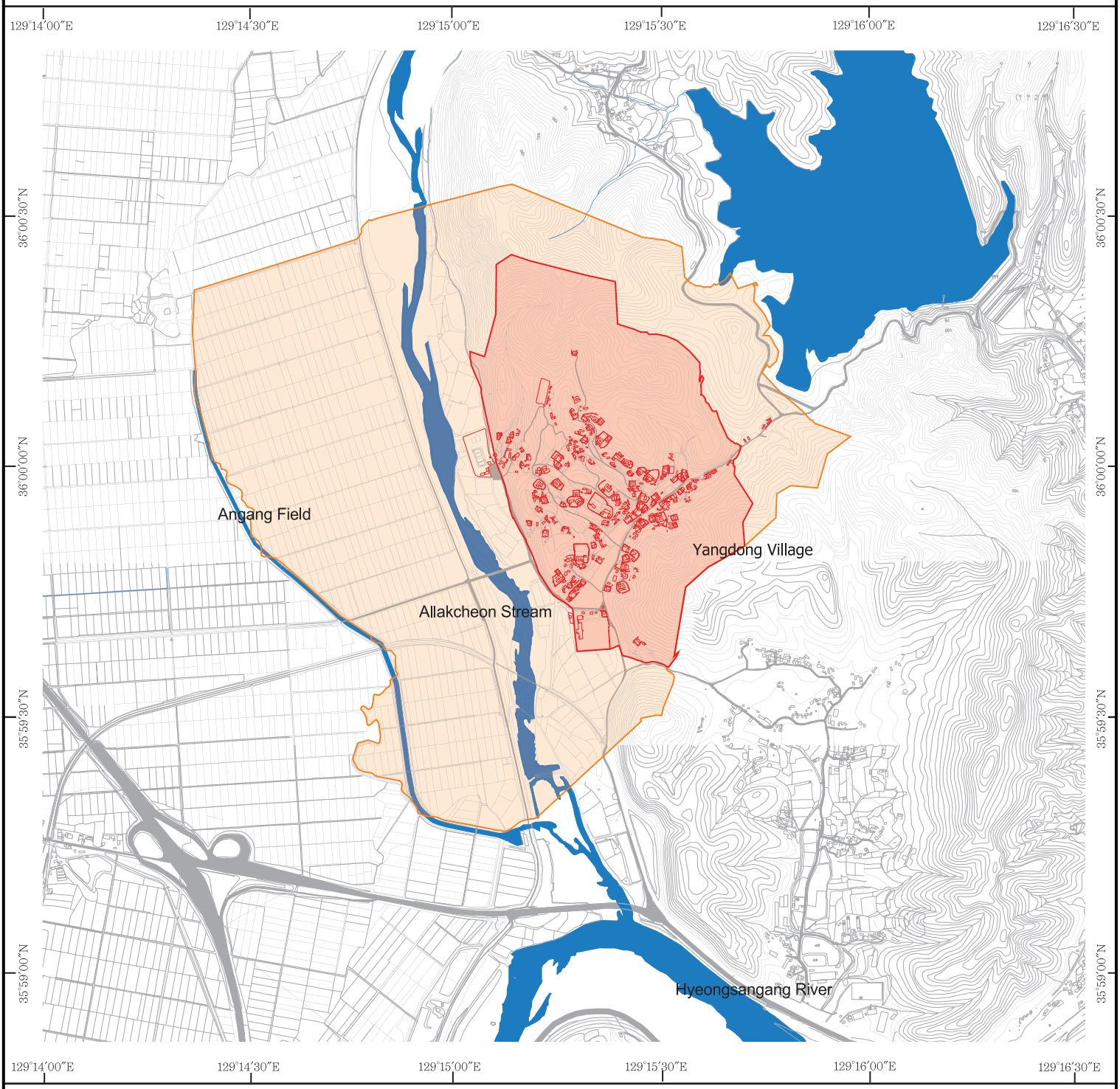
129°16′30″E
129°17′00″E
129°17′30″E
129°18′00″E
36°02′00″N
36°01′30″N
36°01′00″N
35°59′30″N
35°59′00″N
35°58′30″N
35°58′00″N
35°57′30″N
Mt. Seolchangsan
Angang Field
Yangdong Village
Allakcheon Stream
Donggangseowon
Confucian Academy
Hyeongsangang River
N
0
200
400
1000
2000m

Aerial Photo of Yangdong Cluster




Mt. Seolchangsan
Angang Field
Yangdong Village
Donggangseowon
Confucian Academy
Allakcheon Stream

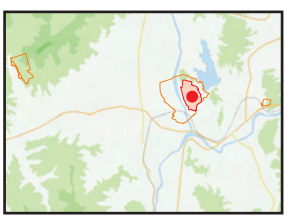
Map of Yangdong Village



Houses located along the valleys and the surrounding mountains are included in the property.

The Property boundary is established in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Zone.

KEYMAP



LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road

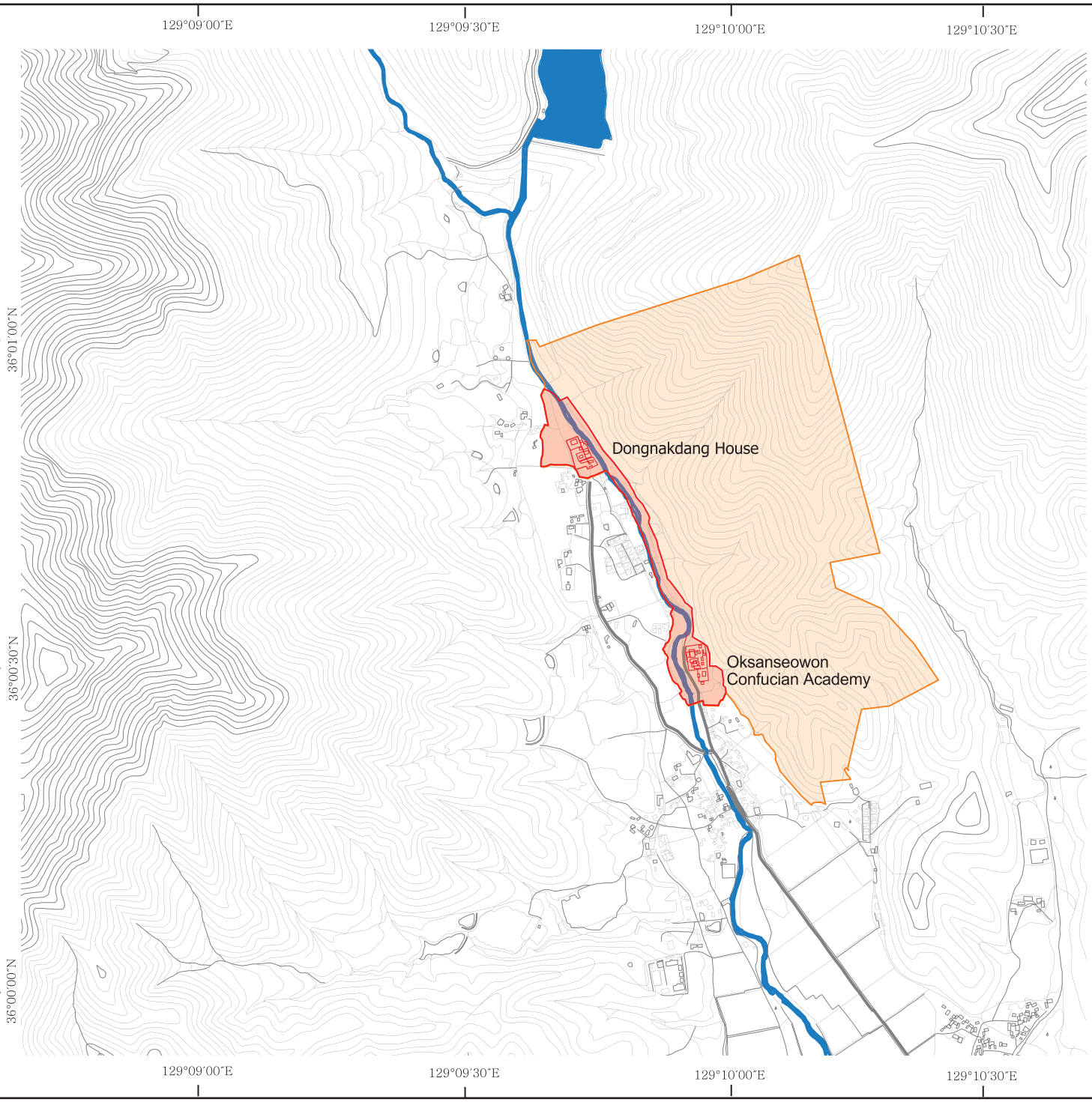
N

0 100 200 500 1000m

Aerial Photo of Yangdong Village

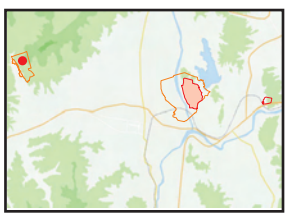


Map of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House



Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House are included in the property since they are important heritage related to Yangdong Village. The valley that connects the two estates is also included in the property because of its scenic view. The buffer zone includes the wide area over the mountain ridges seen from the property.

KEYMAP



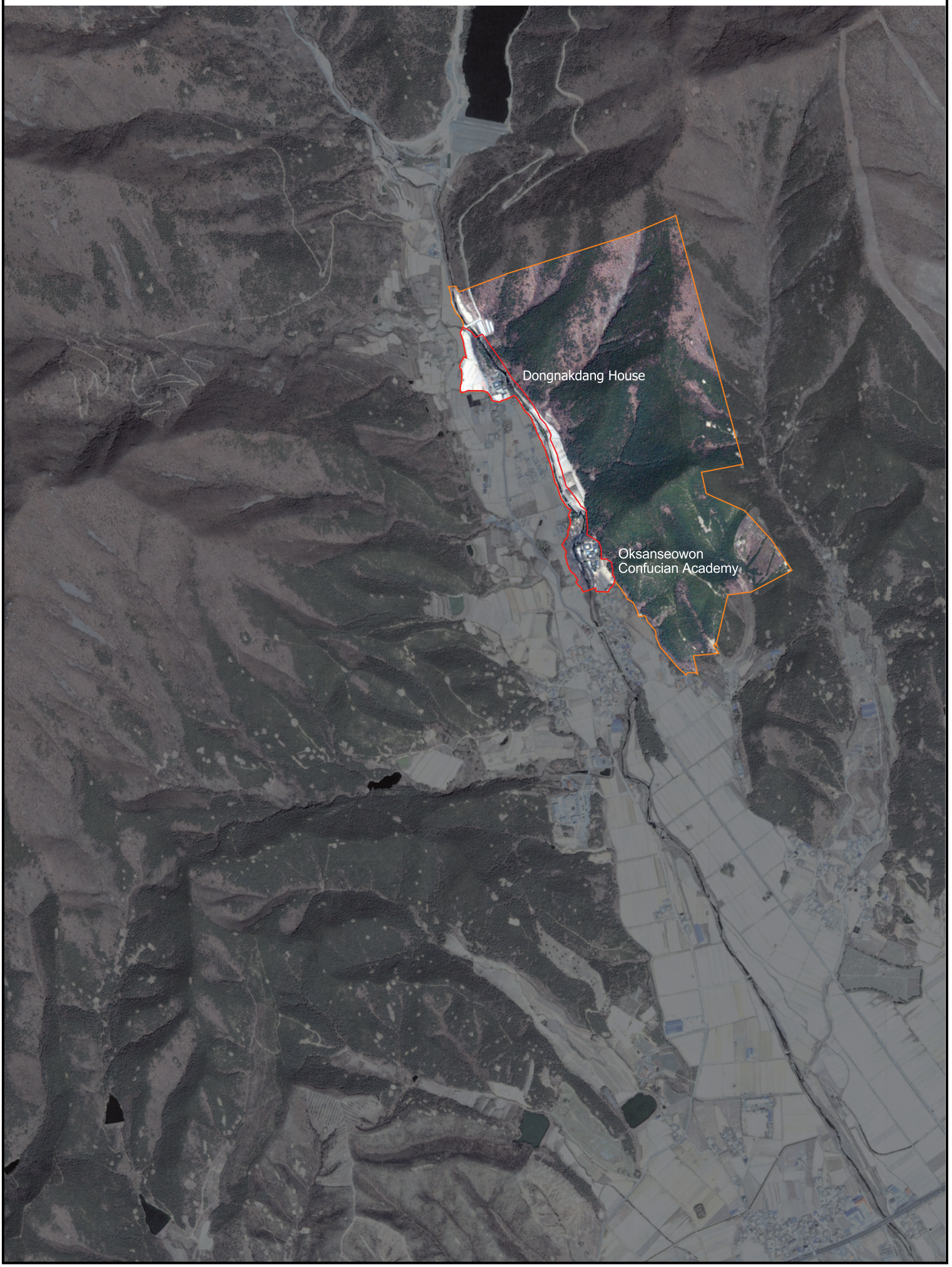
LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road

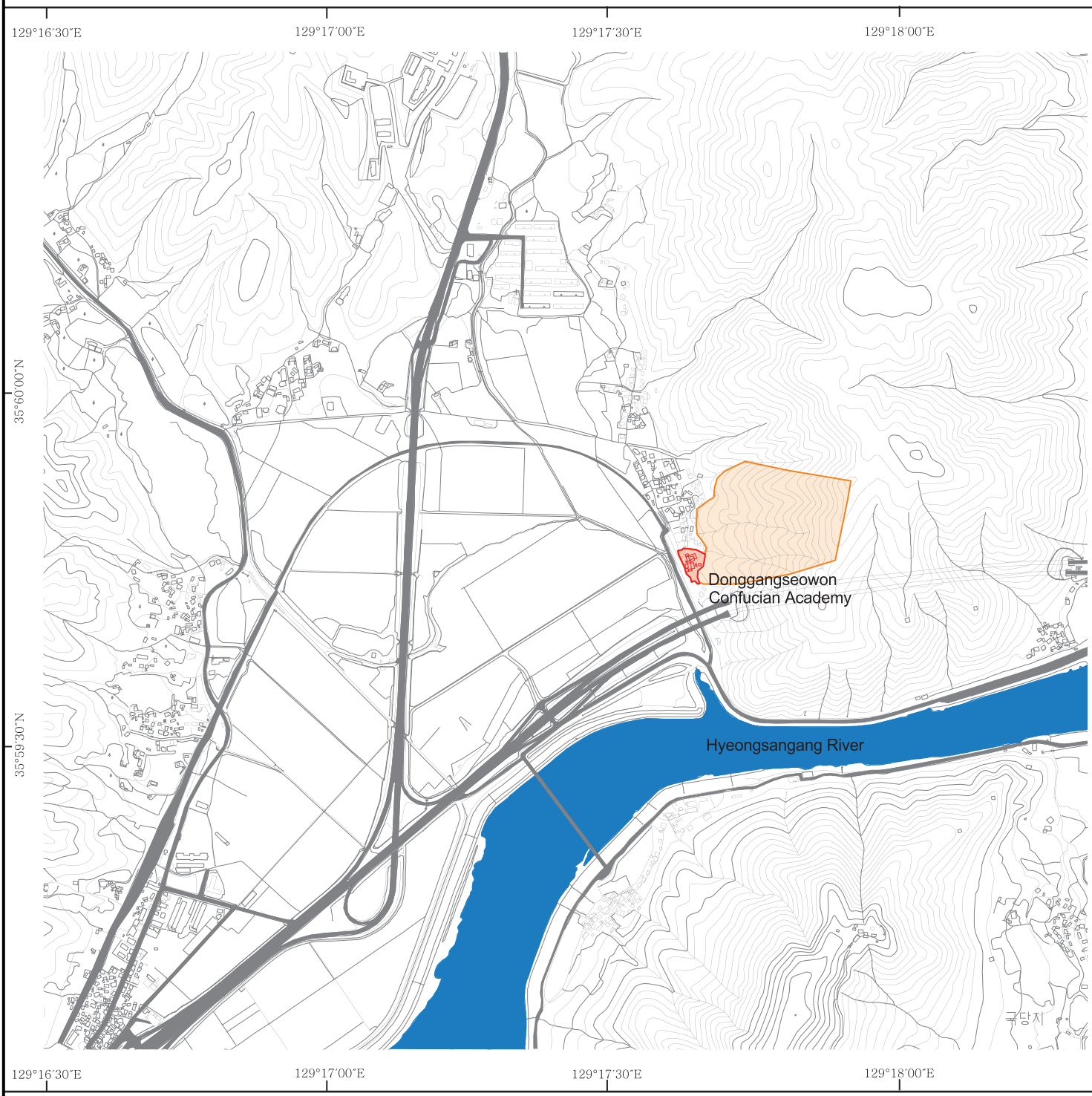
N

0 75 150 375 750m

Aerial Photo of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House

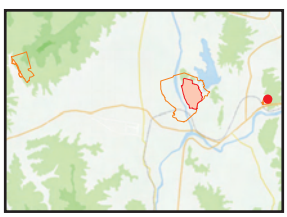


Map of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy



The estate is included in the property as an important heritage related to Yangdong Village. The buffer zone covers the mountain edge and the peak where the property is located.

KEYMAP



LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- River
- Road

N

0 75 150 375 750m

Aerial Photo of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy



2
Description

Hahoe Village

Yangdong Village

2. Description

Historic villages in Korea take on various different forms including clan villages and walled towns. Amongst them clan villages are representative of villages accounting for some 80 percent of all Korean historic villages. Clan villages began to appear in the late Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392) and they came to represent Korean villages during the latter part of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). The tradition of clan villages remains alive in certain regions to this day.

In Korea, a clan refers to a group of people of the same patriarchal lineage who share the same surname and hail from the same place. It also includes women who marry into the group. A clan village accommodates one or a few such groups as their mainstream residents. They have dominating voices in decision making concerning important communal affairs.

During the Joseon period the nobility, *yangban*, were dominant in most clan villages. The concept of *yangban*, literally meaning 'both orders,' derived from the two orders of civil and military officials who served the court of Goryeo, which preceded the Joseon Dynasty. It gradually came to mean the ruling elite of former and present officials and those eligible for public posts, along with their families. In principle, anyone could join the public service by passing state examinations, but in reality, the elite class remained exclusive and monopolized the *yangban* status.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages constitute unique expressions of traditional clan villages that fully express the academic and cultural achievementys of the Joseon Dynasty.

- The two villages have among the longest histories of all clan villages in Korea. They also represent the two typical modes by which these clan villages, were formed: pioneering settlement and moving into the wife's maiden hometown.
- The two villages faithfully follow *pungsu* principle (traditional siting principle, *feng shui* in Chinese), in village construction. One sits along a river and one at the foot of mountains, thus demonstrating best examples of desirable clan village locations.
- The two villages are among the very few examples of intact traditional Korean clan villages maintaining their original spatial layouts. They feature three functional areas for productive, residential and spiritual life and are exceptional in the continued function of the areas.
- The two villages retain a number of historical buildings, including shrines, study halls, Confucian academies and pavilions, that are among the very old and most remarkable in style to be found in the traditional villages of the country.
- The two villages are the most outstanding examples of traditional Korean villages that have preserved many ancient documents and works of art that resulted from the prominent academic and cultural activities of Joseon period Confucian scholars and also continue to perform traditional family rituals and unique communal events.

2.A Description of Property

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, Korea's representative clan villages of *yangban* families, are both located in the southeastern region of the Korean peninsula, where Confucian aristocratic culture flourished during the Joseon Dynasty. Both villages face a river with mountains to the back in the typical Korean-style village layout. Buildings are designed to adapt to the warm and humid summer and to the cold and dry winter. Houses have appropriate structures for practicing Confucian etiquette in daily life.

The two villages preserve all of the essential elements of a traditional clan village of the aristocratic class in almost perfect condition. They include the residence of the head family of the clan, the houses of other clan members, ancestral shrines, pavilions, Confucian academies for advanced learning and village schools for children, and farmland, all of which are laid out amid beautiful natural surroundings. Along with such tangible heritage, these villages also have rich spiritual legacies that include writings and works of art as well as rituals and folk games.

2.A-1 Location

There are two ways in which clan villages were established by the first ancestor. Hahoe Village represents the first type, where its founder left his old home and moved there to form a village. Yangdong Village represents the second type, where the earliest ancestor married a woman from the village and settled there.

Ideally, clan villages of the Joseon period were embraced by mountains from the back and faced a sprawling field that stretched down to a river. The mountains sheltered the village from the outside world while also providing firewood and resting spots. The front field was used for farming to provide the economic base for the community, and the river was a valuable source for irrigation. The valleys created by the mountains and the river provided ideal natural settings. Confucian scholars achieved both academic and spiritual enlightenment here. Hahoe and Yangdong Villages incorporated all these core elements of an ideal community that is blessed with an optimal natural environment.

1) Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village is home to the Ryu clan, which hails from Pungsan. It is located in Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. The Pungsan Ryu clan had been one of five local families of the Andong region. They were recognized as a powerful local clan toward the end of the Goryeo period, when they moved to Hahoe looking for a new place to reside. After settling in Hahoe the clan produced many famous politicians and scholars and from the 16th century on, they were recognized as a prominent aristocratic clan representing the southeastern region of the country.

Hahoe Village is situated along the upper reaches of the Nakdonggang River, which flows through the southeastern region of Korea from north to south. Because the gentle upper stream of the

river was conducive to rice cultivation, the region became known for its rich agricultural production from the early Joseon period .

Hahoe Village sits on a broad river bank created by the Nakdonggang River flowing round Mt. Hwasan which stretches from the Mt. Taebaek Range. The village has mountains to its rear and is surrounded by the river on three sides. Across the river several layers of mountain ranges, named Buyongdae Cliff, Mt. Wonjisan, Mt. Namsan and Mt. Byeongsan, form natural borders that separate the village from neighboring regions.

There is farmland to the rear of the village, and beyond Mt. Hwasan to the north, a broad field unfolds, providing the economic base of the village. Thanks to its natural surroundings, the village also has a number of scenic spots, where generations of Confucian scholars devoted themselves to academic studies.

Hahoe Village has long been known for its outstanding geographical location. It is mentioned as an auspicious site in the *Taengniji*, a geography of regions for selection of settlement, compiled in 1751. *Pungsu of Joseon*, written in 1931, named it as one of the four most auspicious sites in the southern part of the peninsula.

Hahoe Village covers 499.5 hectares, much larger than most Korean clan villages. The village has a total of 124 households, while average traditional Korean villages have 60 to 70 households. Houses in this village are also generally larger than those in other villages.

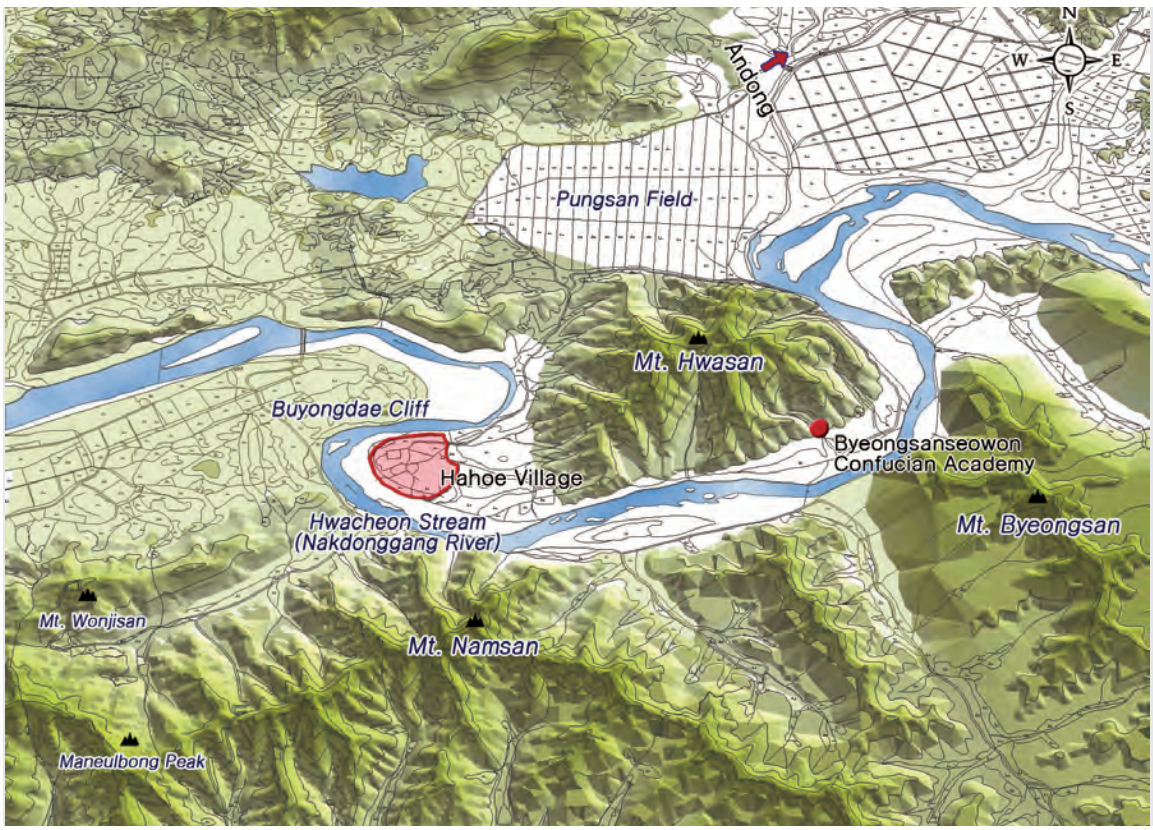


Plate 2-1 Topographical map of Hahoe

2) Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village is located at Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. It is home to two local gentry clans, the Son clan from Wolseong and the Yi clan from Yeogang. The Son clan originally lived in Gyeongju and moved to Yangdong in the mid-15th century. The Yi clan did not originate from the vicinity but moved into the village toward the end of the 15th century. Both clans settled in the village after their ancestors married a woman from the village. They both produced many prominent politicians and scholars after settling in the village and emerged as leading noble clans in the region.

The Gyeongju region where Yangdong Village is located was the capital of the Silla Kingdom (57 B.C. - A.D. 935). It continued to be one of the regional centers during the Joseon period.

Yangdong Village is nestled in a valley between Mt. Seolchangsan and Seongjubong Peak to the north of Gyeongju, comfortably sheltered from neighboring areas. Mt. Seolchangsan lies to the northwest of the village and Seongjubong Peak to its southeast, with the Yangdongcheon Stream flowing in between. The two mountains meet in ridges forming cliffs to the west of the village. Below the cliffs the Allakcheon Stream flows.

Across the Allakcheon lies broad Angang Field, serving as the economic base of the village. As in Hahoe Village, many quiet, scenic spots, where Confucian scholars devoted themselves to academic studies and enjoyed breaks appreciating the beauty of nature are around the village. A famous scenic valley in Oksan-ri, some 8km away from Yangdong Village, has a study hall and a Confucian academy closely related to the *yangban* of the village.

Yangdong Village was equipped with all the essential elements of an aristocratic clan village of Joseon period. Along with Hahoe Village, it was commended as one of the four most auspicious sites in southern Korea in the *Pungsu of Joseon.*

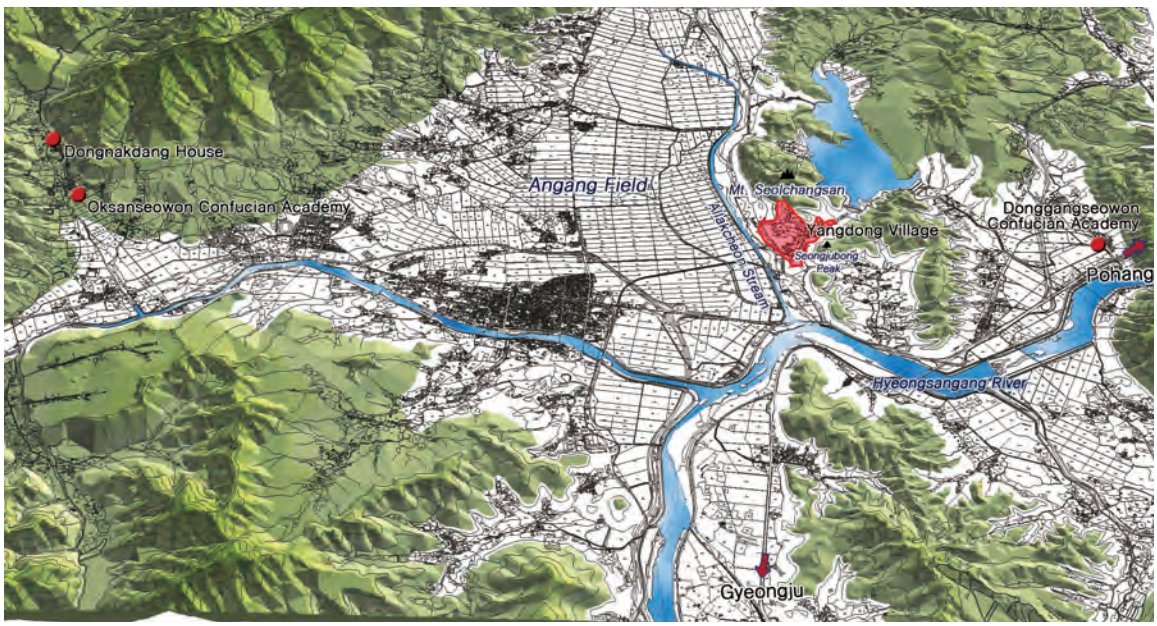


Plate 2-2 Topographical map of Yangdong

Yangdong Village is larger than most traditional clan villages in Korea. The central area alone covers 91.6 hectares. The village has 149 households, compared to the average Korean villages with some 60 to 70 households. Houses in this village are also generally larger than those in most other villages.

2.A-2 Landscape and Spatial Composition

The landscape of a Korean clan village is generally formed following the principle of *pungsu*. In setting the village site, the mountain's location and shape is a primary factor because its ranges are interpreted as the flow of *gi* (*qi* in Chinese) in the earth. All houses and structures standing on the slope in clan villages have their own view of the mountain. While they appear to be located randomly from a distance, upon closer look, they form a snug and beautiful village landscape in accordance with nature related to the adjacent mountain and river.

A Korean clan village consists of a productive area, a residential area and spiritual areas. The farmland that constitutes the production area mostly lies lower than the residential area. Such lowland is indispensible for the rice agriculture because rice paddies need plenty of water.

The residential area is where houses are located and people live everyday lives. It is usually located at the mountain rim where the rice field ends and the slope begins. In the clan village, the house of head family, which belongs to the primogenitary *yangban* family in the patrilineal kinship group, stands on the place deemed most favorable by the *pungsu* principles, usually on higher land or in the village center. Other *yangban* houses surround the head family house and the commoners houses surround the *yangban* houses.

The spiritual areas of the village can be divided into those that are Confucian-related and Shaman-related. The Confucian-related areas include study halls (*jeongsa*) and pavilions (*jeongja*) for the *yangban* literati's studies and recreation as well as private Confucian academies (*seowon*) for the worship of individual sages and for teaching. The Shaman-related areas include *seonangdang*, the shrine for the village spirit, *samsindang*, the shrine for supplications concerning childbirth, and the large old tree in the village that is worshipped as a village spirit.

1) Hahoe Village

a. Landscape

Hahoe Village is located on the land created by the flow of the Nakdonggang River around the edge of the Mt. Hwasan. The village name 'Hahoe (河回),' literally meaning 'the river meanders,' originates from the fact that the Nakdonggang River encircles the three sides of the village. Hahoe Village has several topographical phrases: '*San* (mountain) *Taegeuk Su* (river) *Taegeuk*' (the symbol of the Ultimate, *taegeuk* in Korean), 'Floating Lotus Shape' and 'Launching Boat Shape,' all describing the shape of the village protruding into the river surrounded by the winding river.

The section of the Nakdonggang River that meanders around Hahoe Village is named 'Hwacheon Stream,' the Mt. Hwasan. A layer of white sand stretches along the Hwacheon Stream. The village is surrounded by ranges of mountains, such as Buyongdae Cliff, Mt. Wonjisan, Mt. Namsan, and Mt. Byeongsan from the north across the Hwacheon Stream. North of the village, near Buyongdae Cliff, there are *jeongsa* (study halls) and *seowon* (Confucian academies) for studying and relaxing in the beautiful scenery.

The village landscape, offering various natural vistas to the villagers has inspired numerous poems. 'Sixteen Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe,' 'Ten Views of Okyeon' and 'Ten Magnificent Vistas of Byeongsan' are typically notable.



Plate 2-3 Landscape of Hahoe Village

The poetry '16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe' was written to describe the spectacular sceneries of nature around Hahoe Village. It is found among the collections of literary works such as *Joljaejip* (拙齋集) (Collected Works of Joljae) by Ryu Won-ji (1598-1674), *Yanggye Seonsaeng Munjip* (陽溪先生文集) (Collected Works of Master Yanggye) by Yi Bok (1626-1688), *Poheon Seonsaeng Munjip* (逋軒先生文集) (Collected Works of Master Poheon) by Gwon Deok-su (1672-1760) and *Byeonggok Seonsaeng Munjip* (屛谷先生文集) (Collected Works of Master Byeonggok) by Gwon Gu (1672~1749). The poetry in the *Byeonggok Seonsaeng Munjip* is entitled '16 Beautiful Sceneries along the River (河上十六景).'

It seems that Ryu Won-ji was the first one to compile the theme of the 16 sceneries into a poem, out of the many traditionally cited vistas in and around Hahoe Village. Since then, many wrote

poems under the same title ‘16 Beautiful Sceneries,’ although different landscapes were the targets of admiration. All of them well present wonderful visionary landscapes, as if portraying works of water color paintings. High on the wall of the big central hall of the *sarangchae* of Yangjindang House, still hangs the poetry written by Yi Bok in 1734. The ‘16 Beautiful Sceneries of Hahoe’ below is in *Joljaejip* by Ryu Won-ji.

16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe

1. The Protruding Rock in the Clear and Swollen River

A rock protrudes above the river surface.
I have always heard the river rising.
When the river swells, the rock does not disappear;
When the river recedes, the rock is still intact.
The rock resembles a man of distinction.
Allowing the winds and waves to lean against him as they please.
He turns the waves away with a single hand;
Now listen to the hundred ripples echo from the eastern shore.
Could a human sculptor shape this rock with his tools?
Natural forces made this a monument for our admiration.

2. The Stone Horse in the Angry Waves of the River

God reveals his sense of humor with this.
Muddy water swirls around the rock, but oddly enough it does not erode.
I see this stone horse is like the legendary horse of Jo;
The waves are as furious as the famous river in Oh.
I see the spirit of the rock rear up like a wild animal.
Above the disturbing din of the river, I hear an angry roar.
In ordinary daylight the river sounds like thunder.
Watching from a high place,
I am always scared and feel like running to lower ground.
I am wondering, when the water recedes,
How can it be like the beautiful cliff of Su Dongpo?

3. The Moon Rising over Flower Mountain

From the pavilion I see Flower Mountain to the east.
There is a full moon on the mountain.
Moonlight spreads over the mountains and the river.
Suddenly my body and my mind become very calm.
I catch the reflection of the moon in my wine as Li Bo did.
And the moon shines into my pavilion as it entered Yo’s cave.
In the night I am delighted when it reaches the zenith.
At dawn I am disappointed as it disappears behind the clouds.
Tonight I decide,
All my life I will face the moon.

4. A Cloud Sleeps on the Crest of Garlic Mountain

The cloud expands upward from the mountain valleys.
The mountain crest fades into the clouds,
Without thinking from morning to evening,
It frees me of the dust of the world.
The mountain does not refuse me.
Who sent the clouds to you as a special gift?

Away from the mountain there are worldly troubles.
In the clouds I cannot see or hear the problems.
If you would allow it,
I would ask the mountain to share half the cloud with you.

5. The New Snow in the Pine Forest

Thousands of pines stand there.
The distant village faces a river.
Where can I see a special landscape?
In the cold winter when the first snow ends.
I look at all the flowers in the forest.
They are dreary and lifeless.
The blue pines wrap their whiskers in white jade.
The white snow-beards cover branches and leaves.
The beautiful pine trees are afraid
Because one cannot be distinguished from another.

6. The Cooking Smoke over the Chestnut Grove

There is a chestnut grove outside the river village.
Cooking smoke rises straight above each house.
In the morning the smoke condenses into fog around all the houses.
In the evening it joins the mountain mist.
It fades in the spring rain.
It screens the glare of the autumn glow.
Yul, the beautiful name of chestnut, was well-known
as far away as the Tsin villages.
The excellent chestnuts supplied the big Ju banquet.
Because I am getting old and my legs grow weak,
Could I trouble you to bring several doe of chestnuts for me?

7. The Freezing Wind Passing the South Mountain

A mountain peak stands high above the river.
Maples grow on the crest and cliff.
The cliff is woven with thick byeoknyeo.
Green covers the entire mountain face.
After the clear frost falls one night,
One finds splendid new reds piled up the next day.
It is enough to rival the spring flowers.
Silk curtains are spread over the sky.
Fall red always enhances the beautiful landscape.
The wonder of nature impresses me again.

8. The People Walking on the Lane along the Cliff.

Outside the village there is a lane along the cliff.
I see several passers-by.
I do not know where they are heading.
I often see them coming and going.
Against the drizzle, they wear straw rain capes.
In the sunset, they carry firewood on their backs.
The trail is too dangerous for them to rest their shoulders.
The river has mysterious depth(yu).
A few people ask to be ferried across.
Sitting quietly, I compare busyness with leisure.
Doing nothing will be comfortable.

9. The Rainbow Bridge over the South Shore

The south shore is across the front river.
There is a long bridge arched above the waves.
Every October the bridge is rebuilt.
Although the weather is clear, the rainbow [bridge] doesn't disappear.
Although the people do not need it to get across,
The ferryman still stops and waves his hand.
The bridge-supports viciously slice the flowing water.
The bridge does a good deed helping the workers cross over.
I desire to write a poem on the bridge-supports.
I take a stroll and compose the poem in my mind.

10. Drizzling Rain on Wonji Mountain

A small herb(socho) has a great ambition(wonji).
The herbs grow thickly on the mountaintop.
The countrymen want to cut firewood
And burn the herbs when they clear the old bushes.
Heaven immediately cleans the wound.
Knowing the time is right for the socho, heaven sends rain.
The exuberant bright greens gradually grow tall,
And the herbs face my house from the distance.
The herbs invite good doctors to pick them,
And cure the peoples' diseases.

11. Fishing on a Flat Rock Surrounded by Water

There is a flat rock surrounded by water under the Protruding Rock.
The flat rock is a good place for fishing.
Do not ask if there is bait or not.
Propping up the fishing rod, I whistle once.
The water is clear and I can see the fish darting.
The weightless fish-line stirs in the wind.
Walking and singing makes me forget earthly desire.
The river sand reflects the sun.
I ask myself: How delightful can it be?
Returning to my fishing rod, I smile.

12. Singing Loudly by the Red Cliff

A red cliff rises steeply from the river.
Facing the wind, I sing loudly.
The sound of song fills the world.
I don't care what happens to it.
I sing a long tune once.
Then, I feel like singing more.
After the song, I am still in the dream.
The folds of the feather-robe brush each other.
Why isn't it like the autumn July of the year Imsul?
Standing on this hill, I feel like Su Dongpo long ago.

13. The Torches of Fishermen on the River

Evening dims the river village.
Here and there I see the torches of fishermen.
An infinity of stars shine clearly in the sky.
A red fire blazes like a cluster of flowers.
If the flames scatter, the fishes will be frightened away.

When it smokes, the fishermen turn the torch around.
Politics is just like this.
With this pleasure, I can do anything.
I watch quietly until the night grows late.
From the river, who can know my thoughts?

14. A Solitary Ferry Faces the Other Shore

This place is remote and people are few.
The river and mountain are quiet and secluded.
Nobody comes to cross the water.
All day a lone ferry waits empty near the shore.
The empty boat is ready to cross the water.
It keeps bobbing up and down.
When hard winds hit, birds squat on the mast.
After the rain, river gulls gather on the boat.
Ferryman, I am waiting for my friend to cross,
Do not become too concerned.

15. The Sunset Radiating over the Surim

The hillside of Surim is graceful with age.
It makes people think of the old days.
There is a memory of the ancestor Gyeomam.
He wisely ruled his families succeeding his father.
His pavilion stands near the five steps.
Its new building-sign reflects on the water at the river's edge.
With the river and mountains it was well sited.
I admire the beautiful scene.
What place is most wonderful?
The sunset radiates over the forest.

16. The Wild Geese Landing on the Shore

The autumn river is wide and the sky is clear.
Where did all the wild geese come from?
They almost dam the river.
They line up for flight like pieces of meat stuck on a skewer.
The sound of Hyeongyang are still lingering.
The scenes of the Sosang River are still familiar.
Already you enjoy the immediate pleasure of the river and mountains:
Why do you seek out rice and millet?
If you keep yourself from desiring food,
Then a net won't be a problem.
Written late January of the year Gapin,
By a man of seclusion, Yang-gye.



Plate 2-4 Landscape of Hahoe Village



Scene 1. The Protruding Rock in the Clear and Swollen River



Scene 2. The Stone Horse in the Angry Waves of the River



Scene 3. The Moon Rising over Flower Mountain



Scene 4. A Cloud Sleeps on the Crest of Garlic Mountain



Scene 5. The Pine Forest after a Snowfall



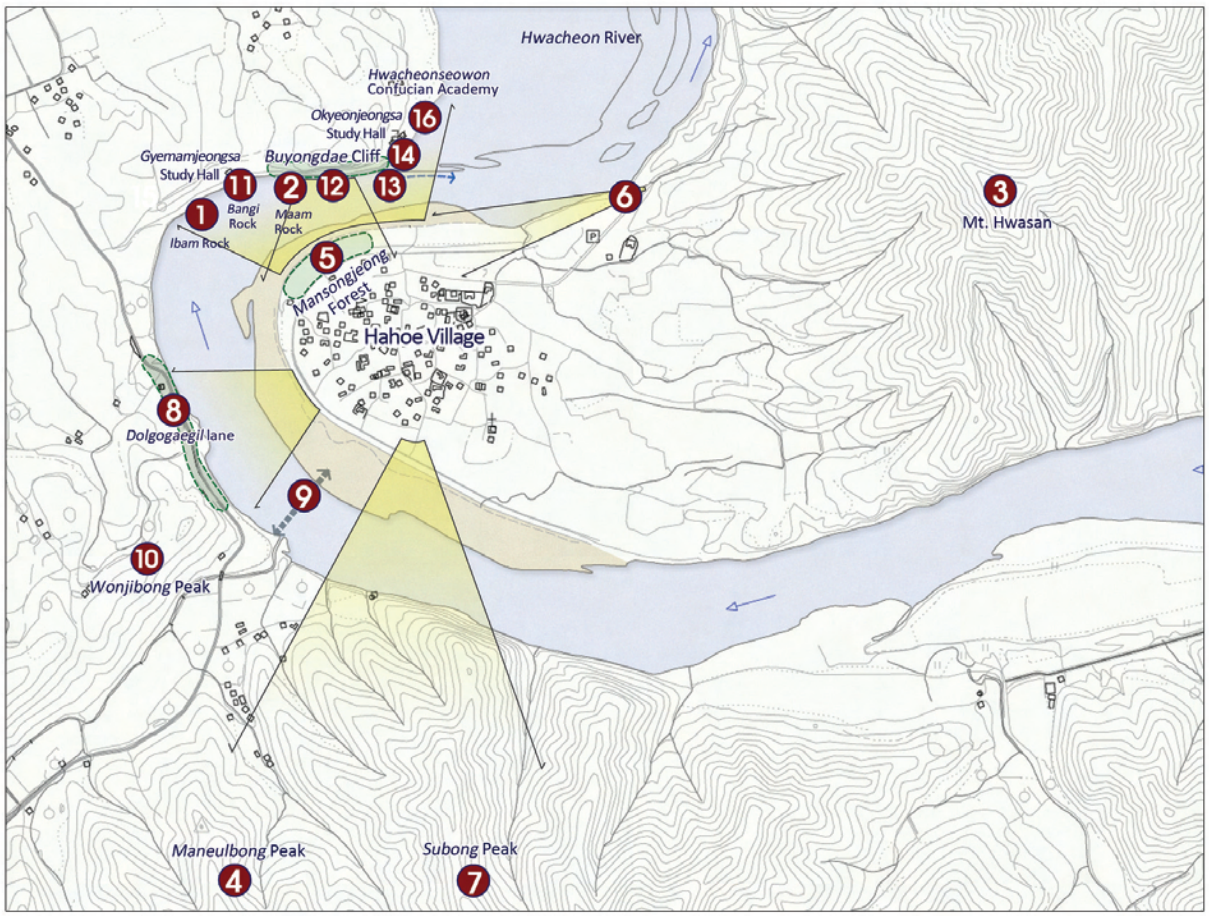
Scene 6. The Cooking Smoke over the Chestnut Grove



Scene 7. The Frost and Autumn Leaves on the South Mountain



Scene 8. The People Walking on the Lane along the Cliff





Scene 9. The Rainbow Bridge over the South Shore



Scene 10. Drizzling Rain on Wonjibong Mountain



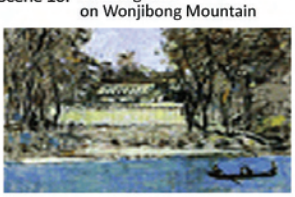
Scene 11. Fishing on a Flat Rock Surrounded by Water



Scene 12. Singing Loudly by the Red Cliff



Scene 13. The Torches of Fishermen on the River



Scene 14. A Solitary Ferry Facing the Other Shore



Scene 15. The Sunset Radiating over Surim Mountain



Scene 16. The Wild Geese Landing on the Shore

Plate 2-5. Views of the 16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe(河回16景)

b. Spatial composition

The terrain of Hahoe Village is generally flat. However, the center of the village forms a mounded terrain where Yangjindang House, the head family house, sits a little more than halfway up the slope. This site is compared to the center of the lotus flower from which the pistils or stramens extend outward. Chunghyodang House, the branch head family house of the Ryu Seong-ryong line, a renowned leading politician in the Joseon period, is situated across the southeastern road. These two houses play the central roles of the village and form the axes of the village.

The main road that runs from the village entrance to Yangjindang and Chunghyodang, several lanes branch out to serve the other houses in the village. The main road divides the village into two parts: the North Quarter, typified by the Yangjindang and Bukchondaek House, and the South Quarter, typified by the Chunghyodang and Namchondaek House. As well as these, many notable *yangban* houses, such as Juiljae House, Hadonggotaek House, Jakcheongotaek House, etc., are located around the village. Surrounding these *yangban* houses, the commoners' thatch-roofed houses are located.



Plate 2- 6 Roads, lanes and dwellings in Hahoe Village

Notable houses are mostly clustered in the centre of the village. Hahoe Village has a distinct spatial composition whereby house facades all face different directions. Given that the village lies on a plain encircled by the river and mountains, each household has chosen its facade direction for its preferred view.

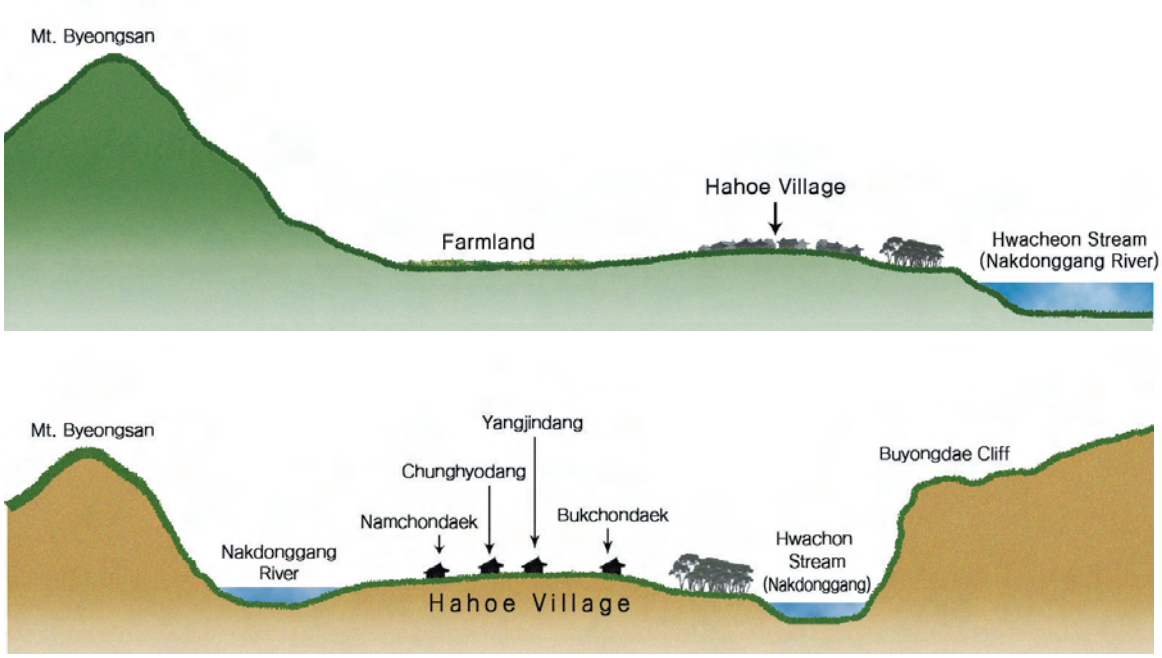


Plate 2-7 A partial cross section of Hahoe Village

On the Hwacheon beach to the northwest of the village, is an artificial windbreak pine forest known as Mansongjeong. In the sixteenth century, Ryu Ul-lyong, one of the famous scholars from Hahoe Village, planted the forest. Its name of Mansongjeong means 'a pavilion in the forest of ten thousand pine trees.' It was created to fill the vacant space between the village and the scenery; from Mt. Wonjisan to Buyongdae Cliff. The forest functions today not only to protect the village from flood damage and the strong northwest wind but also to screen the precipitous Buyongdae Cliff from the village.



Plate 2-8 Mansongjeong Forest

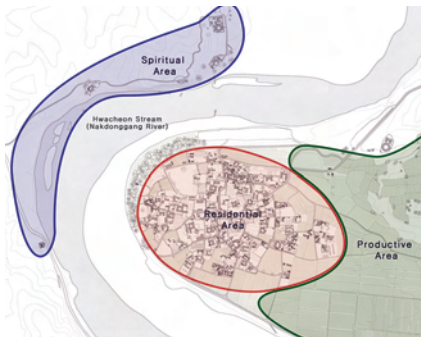


Plate 2-9 Spatial composition of Hahoe Village

In Hahoe Village, the spiritual areas are scattered proportionately in and out of the village. Confucian-related edifices, such as *jeongsa* (study hall), *jeongja* (pavilion), and *seowon* (Confucian academy), sit on the lower edges of Buyongdae Cliff in the north of the village or at places with a view of Buyongdae. Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall and Wonjijeongsa Study Hall are to the north of the village; with views of Buyongdae, while Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall and Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy are located on the cliff on its lower edges. Buyongdae area is blessed as a place of learning and scholarship training because of its remote location from the



Plate 2-10 Hahoe view from Hwacheonseowon

village. It is reached from the village only by ferry across the river or by a roundabout route beyond the village. On the other side of Mt. Hwasan sits Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy; facing Hwacheon Stream and Mt. Byeongsan.

Many structures in Hahoe Village also relate to folk beliefs. At the village entrance, two points mark the start of the village, and two *seonangdang* shrines and a divine tree that serve as the *samsindang* shrine stand within the village.



Plate 2-11 *Seonangdang*

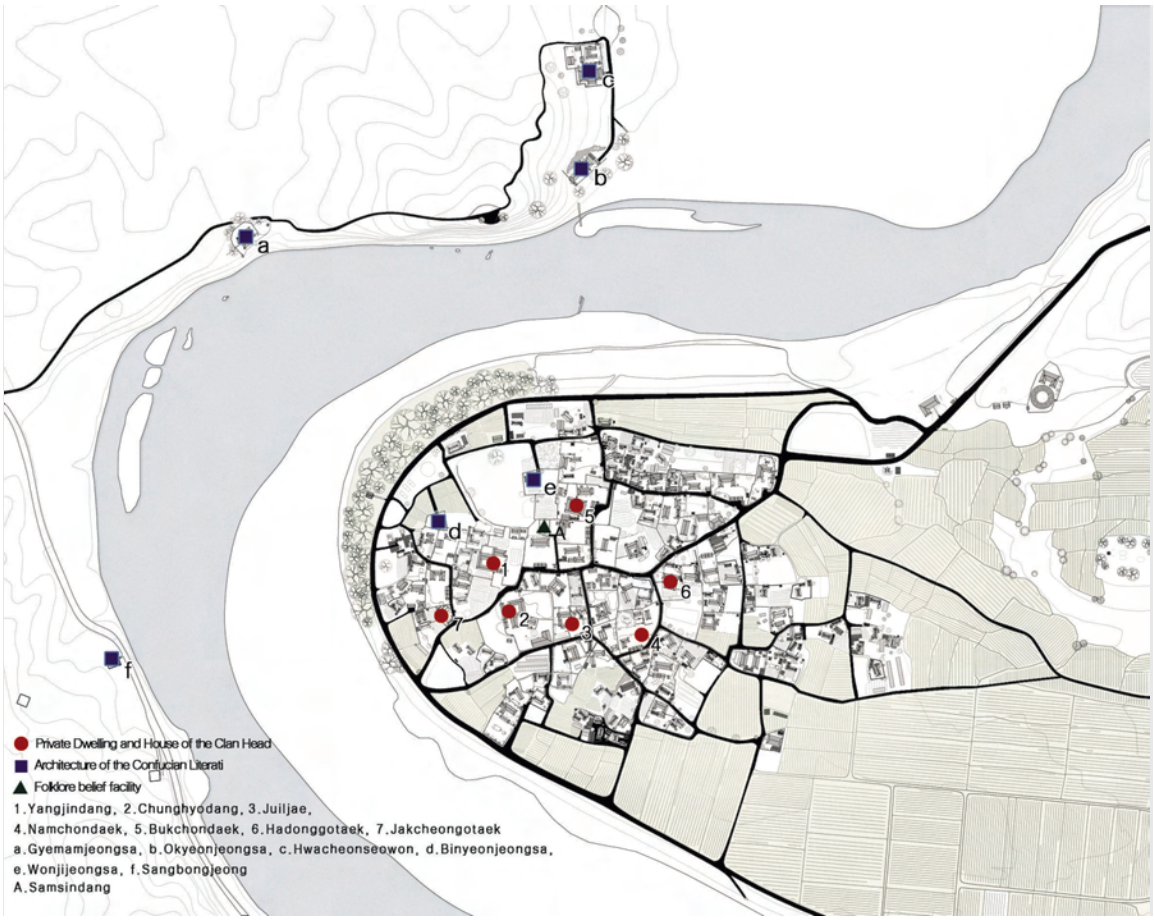


Plate 2-12 Road system and important elements of Hahoe Village

2) Yangdong Village

a. Landscape

Yangdong Village is shaped in the typical 'Mountain on back, river on front 背山臨水' *pungsu* topography. The village lies along dales between the many folded ridges extending from Mt. Seolchangsan, the rear guardian mountain (*jusan*), and the Yangdongcheon Stream flows in front of the village. Southeast of the village, the Seongjubong Peak functions as the front guardian mountain

(*ansan*), and the villagers face it in their everyday life.

The village sits on the ridges and dales of Mt. Seolchangsan, which look like the Chinese character '勿.' All the houses in the village sit in dales between ridges thus keeping the image of the '勿' character, which means 'clean.'

Mt. Seolchangsan, Seongjubong Peak, Mt. Naksan, Mt. Samseongsan, Mt. Mureungsan and the streams Yangdongcheon and Allakcheon form the Yangdong Village landscape.



Plate 2-13 Landscape of Yangdong Village

The nature around the village was the very venue for the landed gentry to study and discipline themselves, while enjoying the landscape at the same time. Yi Eon-jeok, in particular, returned home in 1532 when he found himself involved in political strife, and devoted himself entirely to the study of Neo-Confucianism. Managing the Dongnakdang House at the foot of Mt. Jaoksan, all his attention was focused on strictly disciplining himself spiritually and physically.

At the brook-side pavilion of Dongnakdang House, he wrote poems while indulged in nature. He practiced in daily life the teachings of Mencius as demonstrated in his saying that "He who exerts his mind to the utmost knows his nature" and "the way of learning is none other than finding the lost mind." and said that one should discipline his body just waiting for the heavenly mandate rather than minding too much about the life and death. A representative poetry is the '15 Songs Composed in a Forest.' It was composed when Yi Eon-jeok concentrated on studies after retreating to nature rejecting all secular contacts. The '15 Songs Composed in a Forest' below was taken from Vol. 2 of *Hoejae Seonsaengjip* (晦齋先生集) (Collection of Works by Master Hoejae).

15 Songs Composed in a Forest

Early Spring

Spring comes in a cloud-heavy forest, creating a new landscape.
Peach and apricot blossoms on the brim of a stream fascinate my mind.
Resting on a bamboo cane, wearing straw sandals, I have a beginner's mind.
I reach the water and go up the mountains to have a true joy

Late Spring

Mountains and fields in deep spring are again filled with a variety of flowers.
I stroll reciting poems and stand on the brink of a brook.
Then I ask what is the mission of you, the spirit of spring!
Red is red and white is white to follow the order of nature.

Early Summer

Now in the mountains and valleys, early summer has arrived again.
The memories of spring this year have already become the things of the past.
I look out across the field and feel regret with no particular reason.
The clouds up there moving and turn round the mountaintop in circular.

Autumn Sound

Tonight moonlight is brightly shining in a conspicuous manner.
Resting on the veranda, I have already recognized the sound of autumn.
I have no company to appreciate even an autumn song together.
But I only find a few more strands of hoary hair under my ears.

Early Winter

The garden is already full of fallen red leaves scattered here and there.
The remaining scents of chrysanthemums in front of stone stairs smell sweet.
Every creature in the mountains and valleys must wither and fall.
Oh, you beautiful pine trees resisting coldness! You are still green in winter!

Worrisome Dry Season

Mountains and fields have suffered from the dry season for years.
The sound of stream has recently stopped in a forest of the mountains.
Countrymen will never understand the mind of a hermit like me.
They burn out green mountains to produce slash-and-burn fields.

Blissful Rain

Tonight the disturbing sound of raining is heard through the pine tree branches.
A wayfarer, being surprised, awakens from his dream and enjoys the sound.
I wish there would be no disaster like a severe dry season from now on.
Then I, a mountain hermit, could keep company with the rocks and the clouds.

Perceiving Objects

Having built a cottage in the deep mountains, I see a long time has passed.
Meanwhile, pine and bamboo trees have grown to make a forest.
A mist and a glow of the sky will vary from morning to evening.
But the green mountains remain all the same in time past and present.

Wu-wei

The outer aspects of things will change in their own way as they have done.
I myself live according to seasonal changes, being free from worldly affairs.
Over the years my ability to deal with worldly affairs has declined.
I only wish to face the green mountains at all times, writing poems no more.

Observation of Things

The achievements of the Yao and Shun emperors have stood high in eternity.
But a speck of floating cloud still passes the great void of sky.
The graceful little cottage of mine stands near the stream.
I now enjoy my time with fish with clear mind all day long.

A Bower in a Valley

The mountain birds are chirping beautiful songs at the edge of a forest.
The eaves of a new grass-weaved cottage is reflected in a small stream.
I pour wine from a bottle and invite the bright moon to spend time together.
When I miss someone, I ask the white cloud to come to my shelter.

Solitary Pleasure

Having parted with my friends, I have no one to recite poems together.
The birds on the rock and fish in the stream used to know my face.
Now I regret no one can appreciate the wonderful scenery with me.
Moonlight illuminates the mountains when cuckoos sing.

Observation of Mind

In the desolate mountains at midnight I straighten my dress and cap.
I feel my mind is nothing more than a piece of green lamplight.
I have already experienced the essence of things in brightness.
I am determined to find the origin of truth from serenity again.

Being and Upbringing

The quiet sound of mountain rain awakens me from a dream.
Suddenly do I hear the song of a pheasant outside the window.
I find all the thoughts about human affairs have disappeared thoroughly.
Only the spiritual origin is brightly shining, being left untouched.

Autumn Sunflower

Again tonight the moonlight of fall is ever shining brightly.
Leaning upon the veranda, I hear the autumn sound silently.
Mountain gardens are dreary and nobody knows the beauty of the landscape.
Four to five tresses of hair under my ears are suffering from frost.



Plate 2-14 Landscape of Yangdong Village

b. Spatial composition

Yangdong Village residential area is located in the dales, such as Angol, Galgol, Mulbonggol, Georim, and Jangteogol, between several ridges all forming the shape '勿'. The majority of the houses sit a little more than halfway upthe slope. The dales are generally used by the villagers as line indicators to partition the village. The village is divided into the Lower Quarter and the Upper Quarter, or the South Quarter and the North Quarter, by the Yandongcheon Stream. The Lower Quarter is centered around Mucheomdang House, the Yi clan head family house, while the Upper Quarter is centered around Seobaekdang House, the Son clan head family house. The North Quarter is the residential area while the South Quarter includes the spiritual area, where pavilions and village schools are found.

Roads and lanes in the village branch out along the dales between the ridges. The widely spaced dwellings



Plate 2-15 Productive area of Yangdong Village

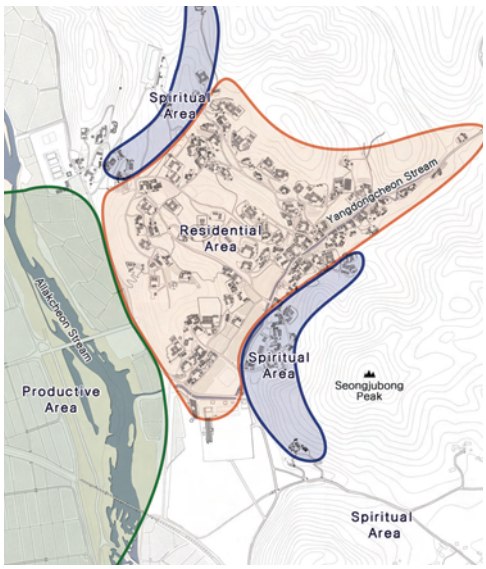


Plate 2-16 Spatial Compositon of Yangdong Village



Plate 2-17 Roads, lanes and dwellings in Yangdong Village



Plate 2-18 A partial cross section of Yangdong Village

have developed alongside the roads and lanes. Although the number of houses in the dales appears small at first glance, in fact, many houses are crowded in the dales. *Yangban* houses are placed on the higher terrain while the commoner houses are on the lower.

Seobaekdang House, is the oldest in Yangdong Village. It sits in Angol, the innermost dale. Mucheomdang House, is located in a neighboring dale from Seobaekdang. Both the Son clan's Gwangajeong House and the Yi clan's Hyangdan House were built as the symbol of the village entrance and for the practical purpose of managing the fields. They stand side by side at the westernmost dale from which Angang Field can be seen. Besides these, many houses of both clans, such as Nakseondang House, Sujoldang House, and Dugokgotaek House are scattered here and there in the village. They form their own clan quarters by grouping houses of the same clans in the same dales.

In Yangdong Village, there are Confucian-related structures, such as *jeongja* (pavilion), *seodang* (village school) and *seowon* (Confucian academy). The village has numerous *jeongja* belonging to the two clans, including Naegokjeong Pavilion on the high edge of Mt. Seolchangsan and Suunjeong Pavilion, Donghojeong Pavilion, Yeongguijeong Pavilion, Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion, Simsujeong Pavilion, Ihyangjeong Pavilion, Yangjoljeong Pavilion and Yugwijeong Pavilion, along the ridges of the village. These *jeongja* have various functions. For instance, Suunjeong, Seolcheonjeong and Yeongguijeong faced the Angang Field for the administration of the field. There is also the brook-side Gyejeong Pavilion in Dongnakdang House, a private house in Oksan-ri, 8km away from Yangdong Village.



Plate 2-19 Angang Field view from Gwangajeong House

Each clan in Yangdong Village maintains its own *seodang* and *seowon*. All *seodang* of the two clans lie on the southern quarter of the Seongjubong Peak. Allakjeong Village School, the Son clan school, is closer to the village entrance than is Ganghakdang Village School, the Yi clan school, in the inner village. The Yi clan's Oksanseowon Confucian Academy sits adjacent to the Dongnakdang House while the Son clan's Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is 3.5 km east of the village.

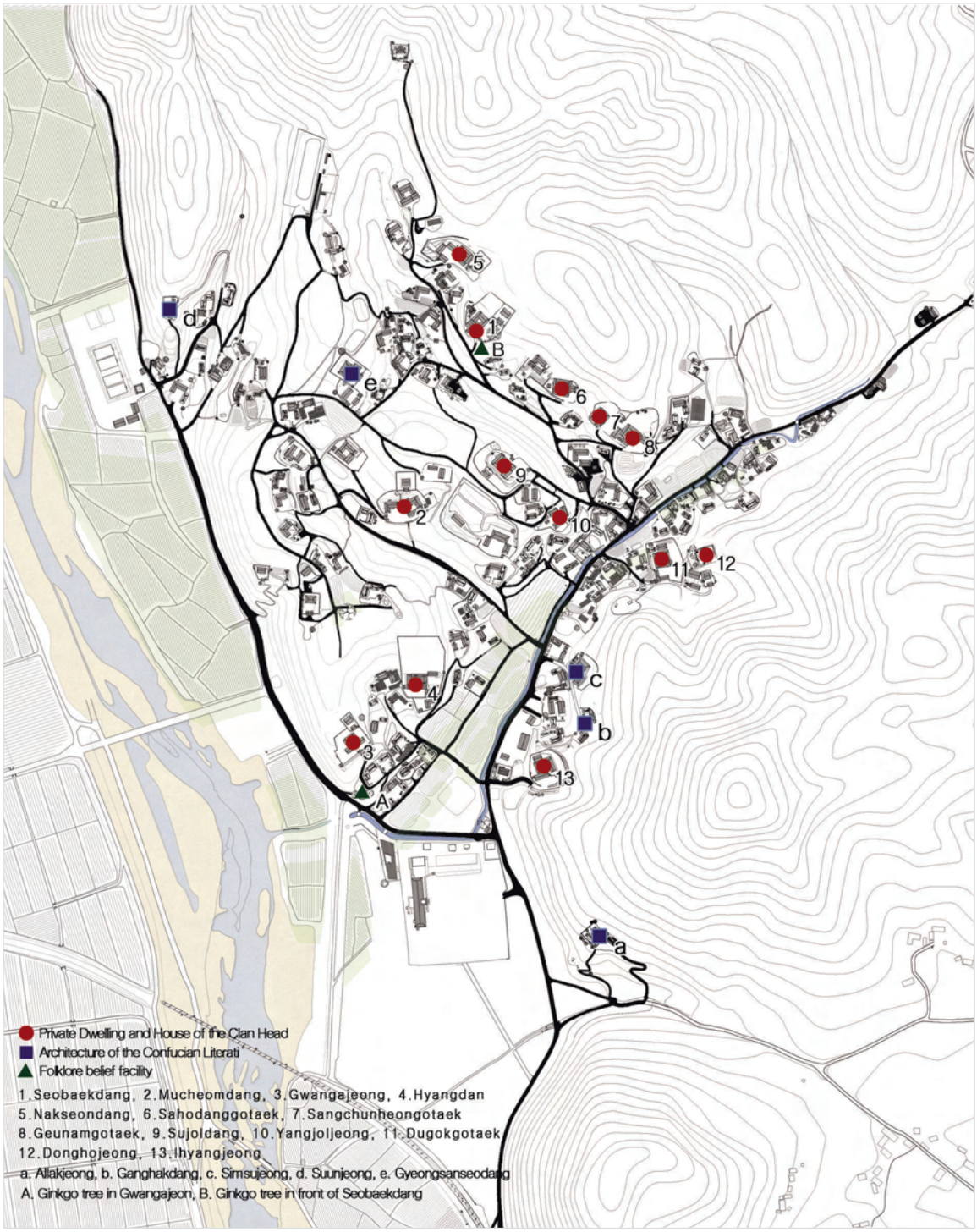


Plate 2-20 Road system and important elements of Yangdong Village

It is the noted characteristic of Yangdong to have the two clans competitively building their houses and structures on valuable sites of the village maintaining a certain balance between the two families. As for the folk beliefs in Yangdong Village, two withered old gingko trees, one near Seobaekdang and the other in front of Gwangajeong, are worshipped as village spirits. During the Full Moon Festival that takes place on 15th January of the lunar calendar, the village has a tug-of-war event and hold rites for the village spirits in front of these trees.

2.A-3 Scenery (*Gyeong*)

Korean historic villages feature various components that have been accumulated and interwoven over time. The landscape of historic villages should be understood not as a visual, superficial entity but as a whole combination of history, culture, life and production of the villages.

Historic villages are probably the most representative Korean cultural landscapes, reflecting and exhibiting the specific characteristics of cultural and vernacular styles based upon the natural environment of the regions. The village landscape are closely connected with the conditions of the location and geography, most of which consist of indigenous natural landscapes. Other elements of landscapes are also associated with agriculture, which is the major economic activity of the inhabitants.

System of the village landscapes is composed of diverse landscape components. Landscape components of similar heritage sometimes exist independently or are combined, creating a variety of landscapes.

In the old times of Korea, numbers were used to explain and appreciate the characteristics of the superb sights and sceneries in the region. The specific number of sceneries are selected and named to represent the region. Gwandong 8 Gyeong(關東八景, 8 Sceneries of Gwandong Region), Danyang 8 Gyeong (丹陽八景), Gwanseo 8 Gyeong (關西八景), Hahoe 16 Gyeong (河回十六景, 16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe) and Sasan Odae(四山五臺, 4 Mountains and 5 Rocks) of Doknakdang in Yangdong are the fine examples of such names.

The concept of "Scenery (*Gyeong*, 景)" refers to the most outstanding vista of a region, especially at the specific season or time. Even if the specific moment is missed, visitors could imagine and enjoy the essential experience of landscape through the explanation of "Gyeong". Poetry composed on the motif of a specific "Gyeong" are provided on site to the visitors to inform and remind visitors not to miss the special sceneries at a specific time.

In particular, the '16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe' were selected by the ancestors of the villagers to maintain and appreciate the authentic beauty of the village. As for Yangdong Village, Sasan Odae (四山五臺, 4 Mountains and 5 Rocks) refers to the 5 Rocks (Jingsimdae, Takyeongdae, Gwaneodae, Yeongwuidae, and Sesimdae) along the creek from the east of Dongnakdang house to Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and the 4 mountains (Hwagaesan, Jaoksan, Muhaksan, and Dodeoksan) surrounding them.

1) Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village has maintained its natural elements of the "floating lotus shape" for more than 600 years, which fits the *pungsu* principles. The Nakdonggang River meanders around the village in an "S" shaped curve, and along the river, rocky cliff and sandy shore, forest and mountains create a magnificent landscape. The pine forest, in particular, on the riverside called "Mansongjeong" and various fruiters planted within the village present a beautiful harmony with the settlement environment.

Consisting of traditional Korean style houses with roof tiles and thatched roofs, there are 125 houses in Hahoe Village. With small alleys lined with earthen fences, hedgerows, and gates, these houses create a highly comfortable pleasure of settlement landscape in human scale. Houses in Hahoe Village are arranged in a "circle in circle" shape, with its hierarchy gradually ascending from the edge to the center. Yangjindang House and Chunghyodang House are at the center of the village, demonstrating authority of the house of the clan head family.

Since Hahoe Village is located in a basin, mountainous areas surrounding the village are always visible from the houses and over the fences. The Settlement landscape of Hahoe Village presents strong sense of perspectives, characterized by overlapping layers of various landscape elements.

Historic Villages are defined as local entities maintaining their tradition for generations. The living landscape of Hahoe Village consists of the very daily living of the residents. It is characterized by its relationship to courtyards. Alleys, fences, and courtyards are closely connected with one another. Over the low fences, people can understand what activities are taking place in the community by looking at each other.

In Hahoe Village, the courtyards, or *madang* in Korean, have many forms and diverse functions. A 'passage *madang*' connects gates and houses, a 'working *madang*' is a place for threshing and other farm works, a 'warehouse *madang*' is to store various agricultural produces, a 'production *madang*' is for farming of crops and livestock, and at a 'ritual *madang*' all kinds of family rites take place. The typical Hahoe Village living landscape is thus created by the harmonious presentation of diverse sceneries of residents' daily lives.

The main element of productive landscape in Hahoe is the farmland near the entrance of the village, stretching widely into the outer region. In the autumn harvest season, in particular, the field presents a strong impressive view with abundant colors which match very well with the brown of the thatched roofs of the village. Inside the village, there are pieces of small kitchen gardens everywhere with lettuce, red peppers, and other vegetables. Together with thatched-roof houses and the low earthen fences, the village itself is a picturesque idyllic sight to behold.

a. Individual Sceneries

Individual sceneries in Hahoe Village are categorized into natural scenery, living scenery, and production scenery. Natural sceneries include mountains, watersides, forests and old trees. Living sceneries include the settlement landscape elements such as houses and Confucian academies (*seowon*), roads, facilities and structures. Production sceneries include farmlands, commercial facilities and public facilities.

Table 2-1 Individual Sceneries of Hahoe Village

Sceneries			Contents
Natural Sceneries	Mountains		Mt. Hwasan, Mt. Namsan, Mt. Byeongsan, Maneulbong Peak, Wonjibong Peak
	Watersides		Buyongdae Cliff, Hwacheon Stream (Nakdonggang River), Ibam Rock, Maam Rock, Bangi, Pyeongsa sandshore
	Forests		Mansongjeong Pinetree forest, Surim forest of Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall
	Old Trees		Zelkova tree of Samsindang, the nettle tree
Living Sceneries	Settlement Landscape	Houses	Yangjindang, Chunghyodang, Bukchondaek, Bukchon Garapjip 1, 2, Namchondaek, Namchondaek Garap servant quarters, Namchon Sekanjip, Ryu Si-gwan house, Ryu Geol-hwa house, Bak Jeong-suk house, Choi Jae-gwang house, Jakcheongotaek, Gunwidaek, Yeongmogak, Gwichonjongtaek, Juiljae, Samgangdaek, Mulbongdaek, Sinsandaek, Jo Chun-hui house, Andongdaek, Hadonggotaek, Seomchondaek, Chobatdaek, Beonnamgotaek, Samgyedaek
		Jeongsa	Gyeomamjeongsa, Okyeonjeongsa, Binyeonjeongsa, Wonjijeongsa
		Seowon	Byeongsanseowon, Hwacheonseowon
		Dang (Sanctuaries)	Seonangdang, Guksadang
	Streets		Entrance lane, Dolgogaegil lane, Angil lane, border lane between Namchon and Bukchon, Satgil l and, outer lane, Batgil lane
	Facilities and Structures		Ferry bridges, water fountains, benches
Production Sceneries	Farmlands		Fields and paddies inside village, Pungsan field
	Commercial Facilities		Restaurants (3)
	Public Facilities		Talchum Heritage Hall, management office, Hahoe Church







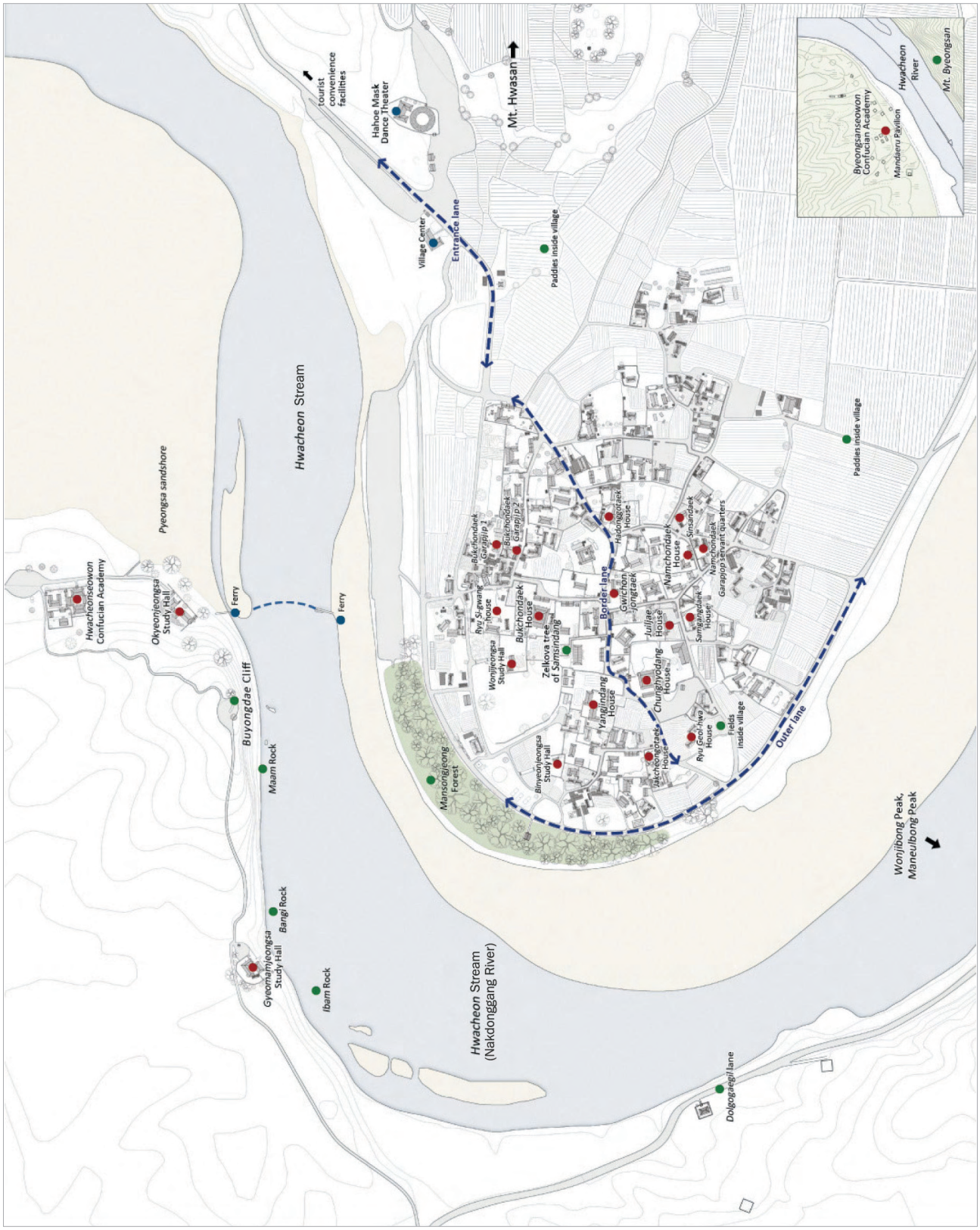



Plate 2-21 Individual Sceneries of Hahoe Village

b. Combined Sceneries

Combined Sceneries of Hahoe Village are the 14 scenic spots, composed of natural environment, farmlands, houses and other buildings, roads and fences which create harmony together. Spots to view such scenery include buildings like Yanjindang house, roads in front of Namchondaek house and the village forest. Combined Sceneries of Hahoe provide outstanding perspectives which appear in strong contrast against surrounding mountains such as Maneulbong Peak and Mt. Hwasan.

Table 2-2 Combined Sceneries of Hahoe Village

	Contents	
	Viewpoint (from)	Sight Direction
1	Yangjindang House	To Maneulbong Peak
2	Bukchondaek House	To Buyongdae Cliff
3	Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy	To the Moonrise at Mt. Hwasan
4	Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall	To Hwacheon Stream and the Village
5	Wonjijeongsa Study Hall	To Mansongjeong forest and the Village
6	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	To Hwacheon Stream and Mt. Byeongsan
7	Border lane between Namchondaek House and Bukchondaek House	To streetscape
8	Satgil lane in front of Bukchondaek House	To Bukchondaek Study Hall, Mansongjeong forest, and Buyongdae Cliff
9	Satgil lane in front of Yangjindang House	To Yangjindang and Buyongdae
10	Front lane of Jakcheongotaek House	To Chunghyodang and Mt. Hwasan
11	Lane between Juiljae and Chobatdaek House	To Namchon, Garapjip houses, and farmlands
12	Front lane of Namchondaek House 1	To Farmlands, Hwacheon Stream, and Maneulbong Peak
13	Front lane of Namchondaek House 2	To Namchon Garapjip and farmlands
14	Mansongjeong forest	To Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall and Surim forest







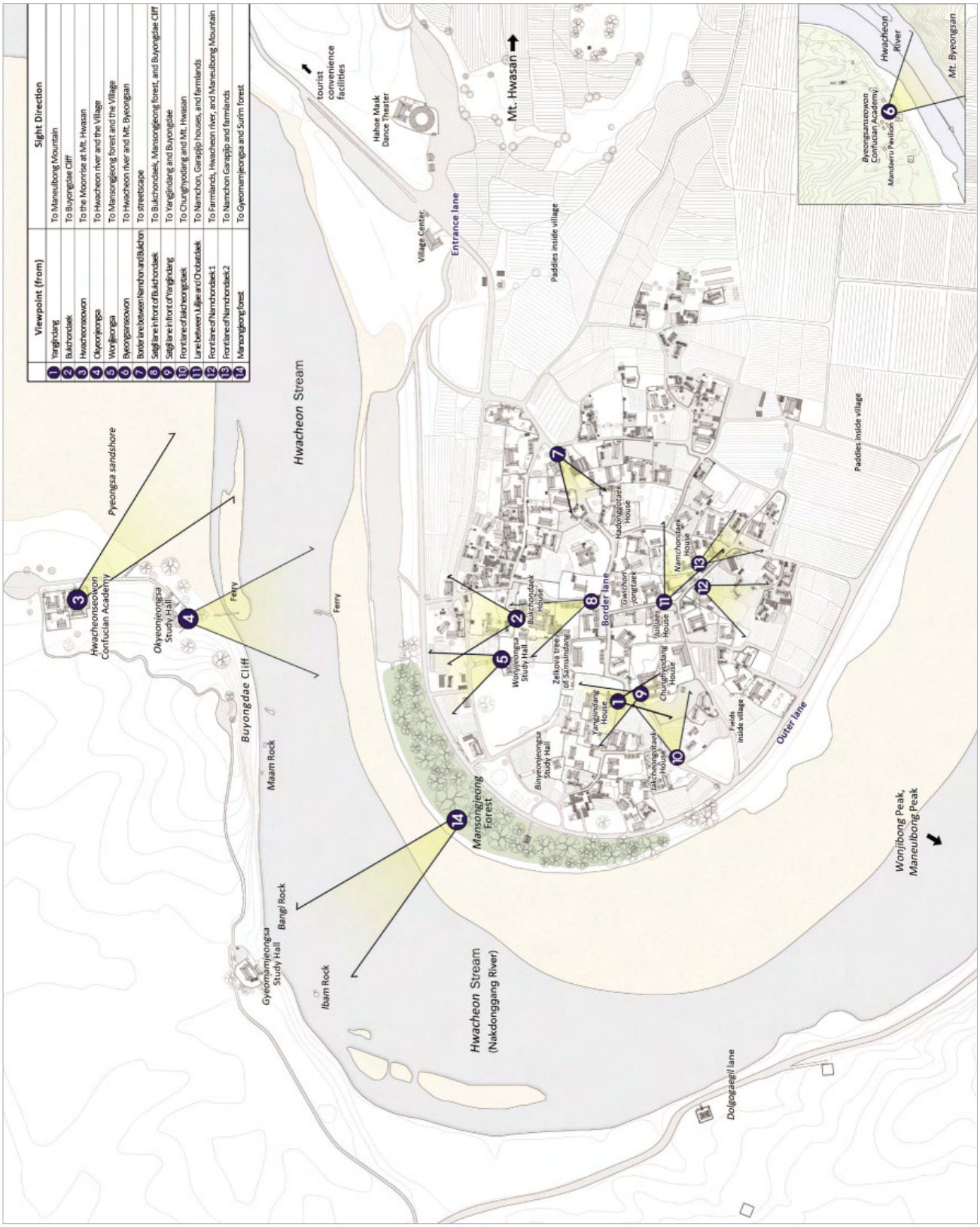



Plate 2-22 Combined Sceneries of Hahoe Village

c. Collective Sceneries

Collective Sceneries of Hahoe are classified into 2 categories: viewing the outside of the village from the inside, and vice versa. Viewing spots inside the village include the entrance road, Mansongjeong pine forest, outer lane, and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy while the spots outside the village include Wonjibong Peak, Buyongdae Cliff, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall and Mt. Byeongsan.

Table 2-3 Collective Sceneries of Hahoe Village

	Contents		
	Viewpoint (from)		Sight Direction
From inside to outside	The entrance lane	1	To farmland, Mt. Hwasan and the entire village
	Mansongjeong forest	2	To Buyongdae Cliff, Surim forest, Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall and Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall
	The outer lane	3	To Wonjibong Peak and Maneulbong Peak
	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy Mandaeru Pavilion	4	To Mt. Byeongsan, Nakdonggang River and surrounding landscape
	Wonjibong Peak	5	To the entire village and Buyongdae Cliff
	Buyongdae Cliff	6	To the entire village and Mt. Hwasan
	Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall	7	To the entire village
	Mt. Byeongsan	8	To Nakdonggang River, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy and surrounding landscape



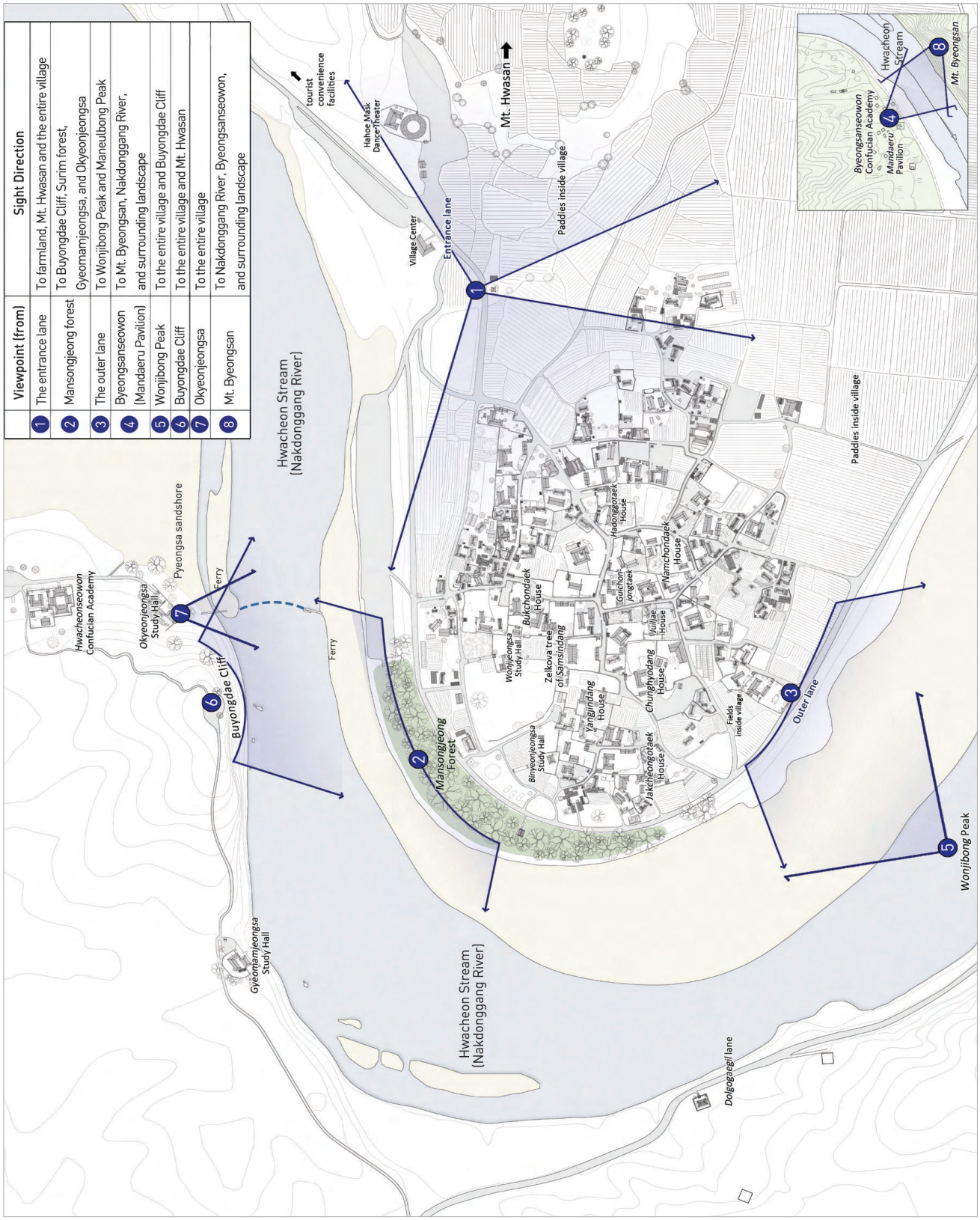


Plate 2-23 Collective Sceneries of Hahoe Village

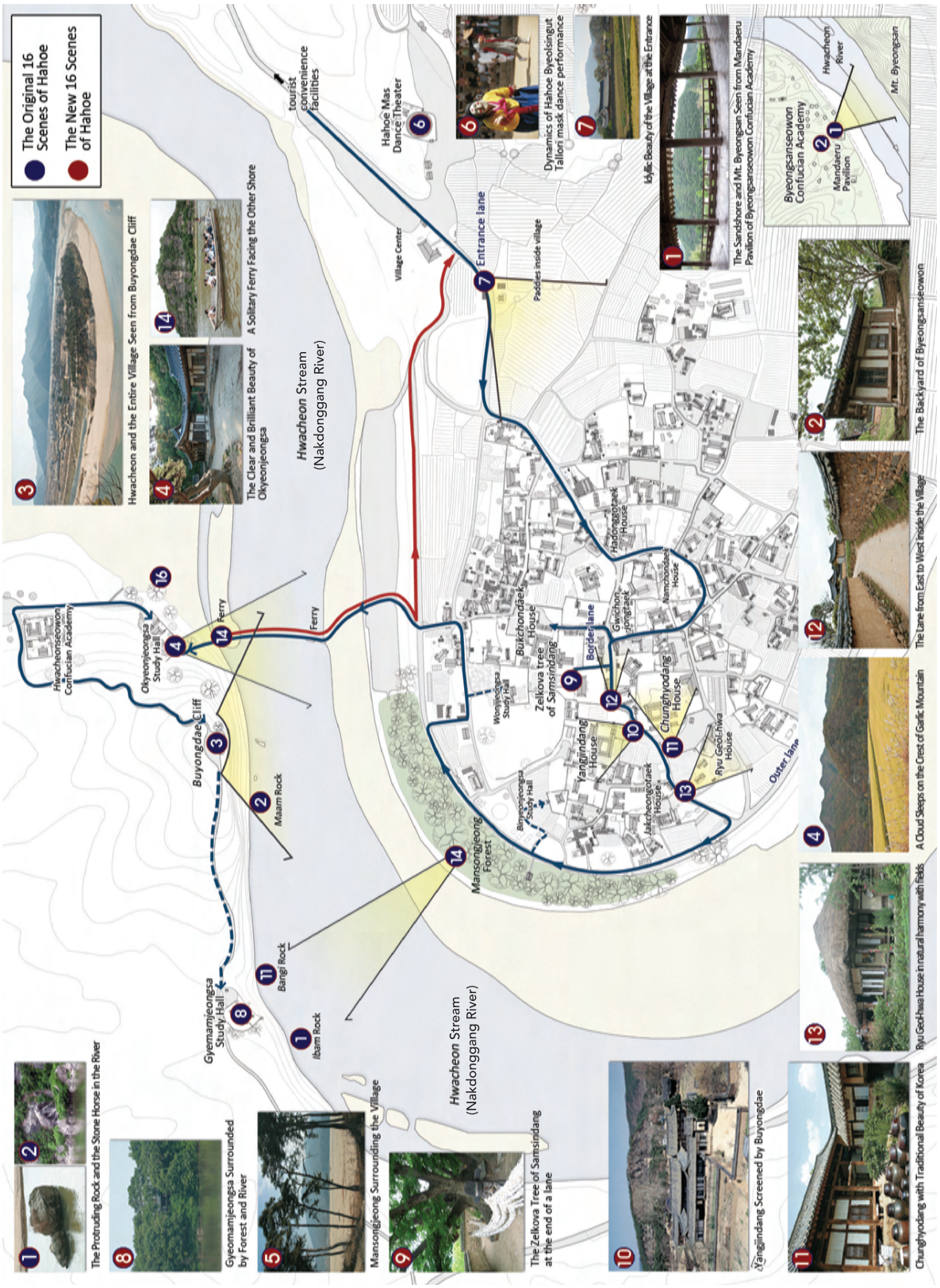


Plate 2-24 Sceneries of Hahoe Village integrated with the Visitors' Route

2) Yangdong Village

The natural structure of Yangdong Village takes the shape of the Chinese character '勿' which means divine according to *pungsu*, the Korean principles of selecting auspicious location based on natural topography. Since the settlement of the two clans in the village in the 15th century, people have struggled to protect the divinity of the natural structure of the village, which have worked as a solid foundation for the preservation of the natural landscape. Mt. Seolchangsan in the rear and Seongjubong Peak in front of the village form a strong axis in the whole natural landscape. There are landscape elements in diverse width and lengths between the two mountains, placed along the two valleys and three ridges. The landscape demonstrates very attractive sceneries changing constantly, depending on the viewer's angle as they move.

The settlement landscape of Yangdong is embodied in the harmony of the houses and the topography. Most houses of *yangban* families are located on the higher area on the mountain slope, while the thatched roof houses of the lower classes are located at the lower parts on flatlands and the piedmont. This represents the unique relationship between geographic location of houses and social class in the Joseon period (1392-1910). Being located on the mountain foot, the village has many old big trees such as Chinese scholar trees, gingkoes, hackberries and junipers. At the entrance of the *yangban* family houses, in particular, stand huge Chinese scholar trees, a kind of locust tree. It shows the scholastic characteristics of the village demonstrated through natural elements.

The pavilions and the roads are important elements of the living landscape of Yangdong Village. Yangdong Village has 13 pavilions, an exceptional example to have so many pavilions. All the 13 pavilions are located at the very spot where the elements of topography provide changing views of the scenery. As a result, pavilions of Yangdong Village are the best places in the village to experience and enjoy the pleasure and beauty of seasonal changes in nature and of life. The streets and roads in the village are organized systemically in hierarchy: the main street, the entrance road, the inner road, the alley and the courtyard road in the order of their importance. Diverse stairways and the sloped roads in and around the village provide chances to feel and experience diverse elements of the village landscape in person.

The landscape of Yangdong, as a whole, is continuously perceived as follows: 1. the spacious farmland, 2. Hyeongsangang River, and Allakcheon Stream, 3. Yangdongddeul, the small farmland, and 4.Yangdongcheon Stream.

As the largest space of production of the village, Angang Field is located at the entrance of the village and thus gives a strong impression to the viewers. Changing colors and shapes of the rice paddies provide continuously changing beauty throughout the year. Surrounded by various rivers and streams like Hyeongsangang, Allakcheon and Yangdongcheon, the landscape of Yangdong is characterized by flowing water rather than still water. The impression of the flowing water in the landscape has played an important role in presenting the calm natural beauty of the village as well as in functioning as sources of agricultural and tap water for the village.

a. Individual Sceneries

Individual Sceneries of Yangdong Village are categorized into 1) natural sceneries, 2) living sceneries and 3) production sceneries. Natural sceneries include mountains, waterfronts, forests and old trees. Living sceneries include settlement landscape, such as houses and Confucian academy (*seowon*), roads, facilities and structures. Production sceneries include farmlands, commercial facilities and public facilities.

Table 2-4 Individual Sceneries of Yangdong Village

Landscape System			Contents
Natural Sceneries	Mountains		Mt. Seolchangsan, Seongjubong Peak
	Watersides		Yangdongchoen Stream, Allakcheon Stream, Hyeongsangang River
	Forests		Pinewood forest beside Sujoljeong Pavilion, Pinewood forest beside Ihyangjeong Pavilion, Black bamboo colony around Donghojeong Pavilion, Chestnut colony around Suunjeong
	Old Trees		Pavilion trees(2 gingkoes and a Chinese scholar tree), a Juniper in the Seobaekdang House, 2 gingkoes in front of Gwangajeong Pavilion, a Chinese scholar tree and juniper in front of Sangchunheongotaek House, a juniper of Hyangdan House, 4 Chinese scholar trees of Simsujeong Pavilion
Living Sceneries	Settlement Landscape	Houses	Seobaekdang, Mucheondang, Gwangajeong, Hyangdan, Sahodanggotaek, Sanchunheongotaek, Dugokgotaek, Geunamgotaek, Nakseondang, Daeseongheon, House of Gim Gi-uk, Sujoldang, Ihyangjeong, Simsujeong, Dongnakdang
		Pavilions and Study Halls	Seolcheonjeongsa, Changeunjeongsa, Yukwuijeong, Donhojeong, Yeonggwijeong, Yangjoljeong, Naegokjeong, Suunjeong, Gyejeong
		Seowons	Oksanseowon, Donggangseowon, Ganghakdang, Allakjeong, Gyeongsanseodang
	Streets		· Angil (lanes inside the village): Yangdongcheon lane, Mucheomdang lane, Gyeongsanseondang lane, Seobaekdang lane · Saetgil (lanes between the mountains or houses): lane of Gingko tree, Simsujeong lane, Donghojeong lane, Mulbong lane, Sujoldang Lane, and etc.(Yangdong riverbank lane)
	Facilities and Structures		8 wells, stairs (in front of Gwangajeong Pavilion, Mucheomdang House and Yangjoljeong Pavilion)
Production Sceneries	Farmlands		Yangdong field, Angang field, Hyeonpung field and fields inside the village
	Commercial Facilities		3 restaurants, 2 shops, Yangdong rice taffy store
	Public Facilities		Yangdong Elementary School, the Community Center, Parking lots, Yangdong Church, the Heritage Exhibition Center(under construction), the old community center







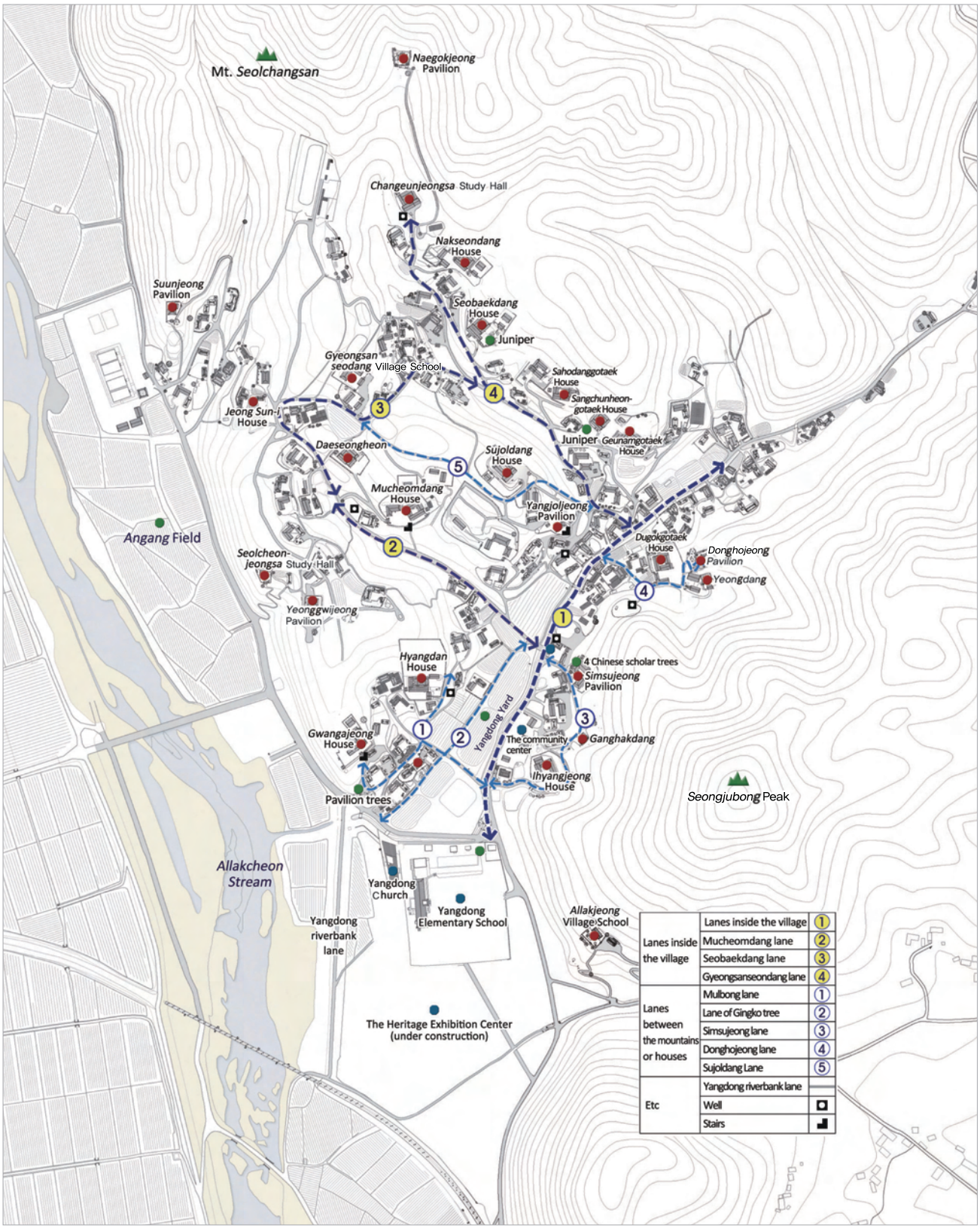



Plate 2-25 Individual Sceneries of Yangdong Village

b. Combined Sceneries

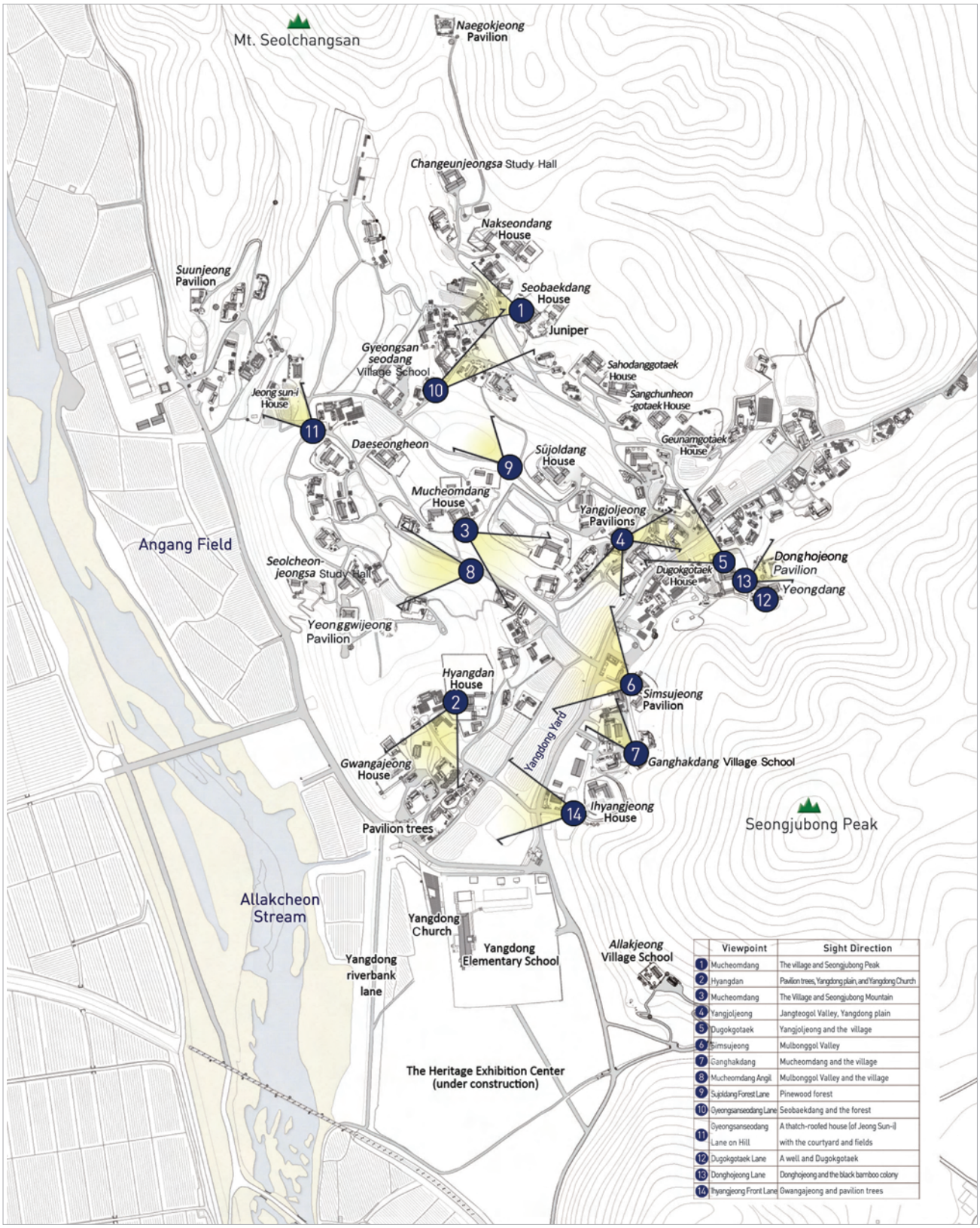
Combined sceneries of Yangdong are about 14 scenic spots, composed of natural environment, farmlands, houses and other buildings, roads and fences, which create harmony together. Spots to view such scenery include houses such as Seobaekdang and Mucheomdang as well as forest road near the Sujoldang house and the alley in front of the Dugokgotaek house. Combined sceneries of Yangdong are based on a diverse shape of mountain slope stretching out from Mt. Seolchangsan. It provides sense of diversity, the ever-changing landscape experience, depending on the varying viewpoints as well as seasonal changes.

Table 2-5 Combined Sceneries of Yangdong Village

	Contents	
	Viewpoint (from)	Sight Direction (to)
1	Mucheomdang	The village and Seongjubong Peak
2	Hyangdan	Pavilion trees, Yangdong field, and Yangdong Church
3	Mucheomdang	The Village and Seongjubong Peak
4	Yangjoljeong	Jangteogol Valley Yangdong Field
5	Dugokgotaek	Yangjoljeong and the village
6	Simsujeong	Mulbonggol Valley
7	Ganghakdang	Mucheomdang and the village
8	Mucheomdang Angil	Mulbonggol Valley and the village
9	Sujoldang Forest Lane	Pinewood forest
10	Gyeongsanseodang Lane	Seobaekdang and the forest
11	Gyeongsanseodang Lane on Hill	A straw thatched house (of Gim Gi-uk) with the courtyard and fields
12	Dugokgotaek Lane	A well and Dugokgotaek
13	Donghojeong Lane	Donghojeong and the black bamboo colony
14	Ihyangjeong Front Lane	Gwangajeong and pavilion trees







	Viewpoint	Sight Direction
1	Mucheomdang	The village and Seongjubong Peak
2	Hyangdan	Pavilion trees, Yangdong plain, and Yangdong Church
3	Mucheomdang	The Village and Seongjubong Mountain
4	Yangjoljeong	Jangteogol Valley, Yangdong plain
5	Dugokgotaek	Yangjoljeong and the village
6	Simsujeong	Mulbonggol Valley
7	Ganghakdang	Mucheomdang and the village
8	Mucheomdang Angil	Mulbonggol Valley and the village
9	Sujoldang Forest Lane	Pinewood forest
10	Gyeongsanseodang Lane	Seobaekdang and the forest
11	Gyeongsanseodang Lane on Hill	A thatch-roofed house (of Jeong Sun-i) with the courtyard and fields
12	Dugokgotaek Lane	A well and Dugokgotaek
13	Donghojeong Lane	Donghojeong and the black bamboo colony
14	Ihyangjeong Front Lane	Gwangajeong and pavilion trees

Plate 2-26 Combined Sceneries of Yangdong Village

c. Collective Sceneries

Collective sceneries of Yangdong include 8 sceneries viewed from different spots such as mountainsides, slopes, and pavilions on the hills. The collective sceneries are classified into 3 types: ‘high’, ‘middle’, and ‘low viewpoint’ according to the difference of altitude and topography. ‘High viewpoints’ include Seongjubong Peak, Gwangajeong House and Seolcheonjeongsa Study Hall while ‘middle viewpoints’ include the point in front of Geunamgotaek House, stairs of Yangjoljeong House, the promenade to Gyeongsanseodang village school and the zelkova pavilion tree in the village. ‘Low viewpoints’ include the inner road in front of Ihyangjeong House.

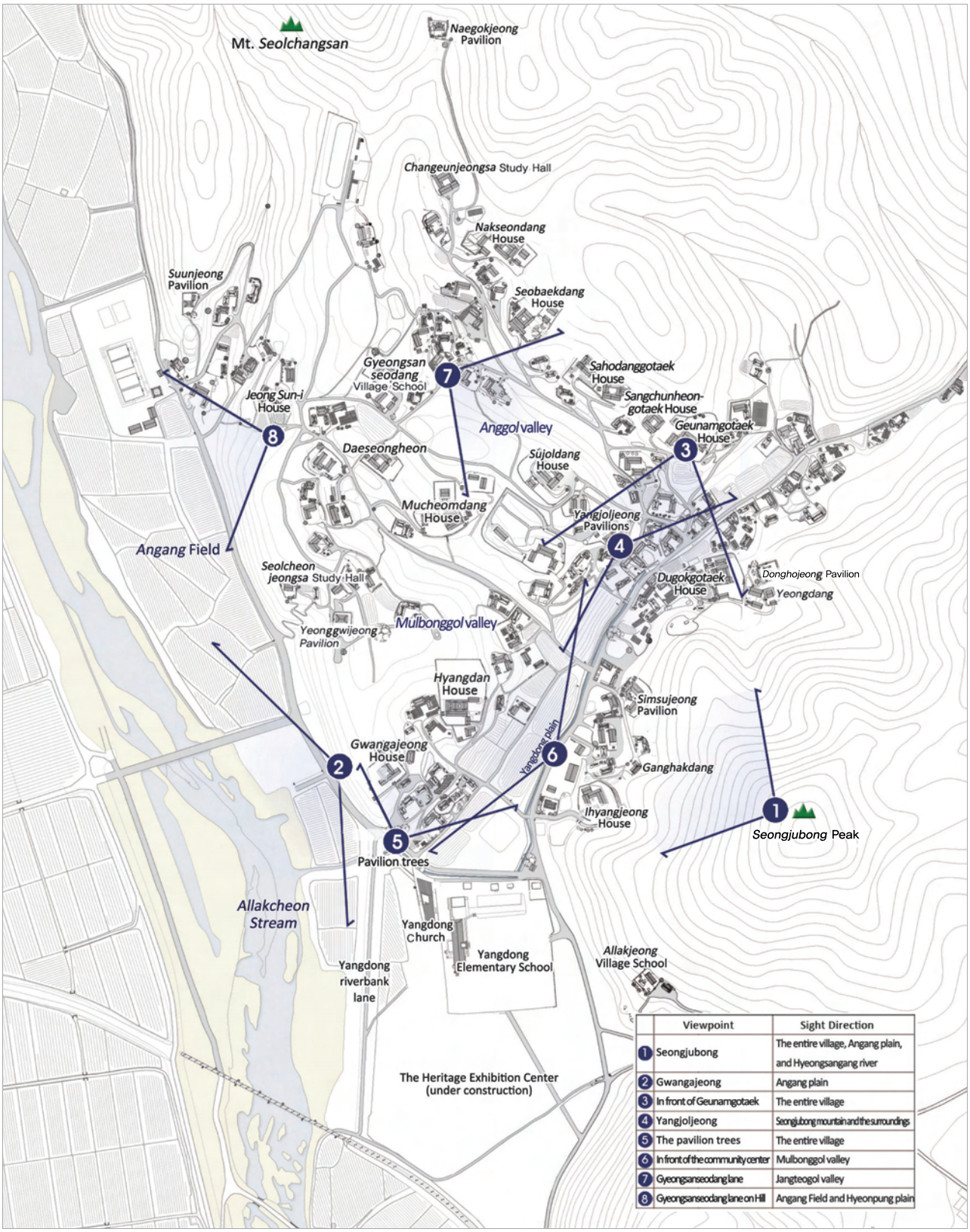
Table 2-6 Collective Sceneries of Yangdong Village

	Contents	
	Viewpoint	Sight Direction
1	Seongjubong Peak	The entire village, Angang Field, Hyeonpung Field, and Hyeongsangang River
2	Gwangajeong Pavilion	Angang Field
3	In front of Geunamgotaek House	The entire village
4	Yangjoljeong Pavilion	Seongjubong Peak and the surroundings (from Jangteogol valley to the Mulbonggol valley)
5	The pavilion trees	The entire village
6	In front of the community center	Mulbonggol Valley
7	Gyeongsanseodang Village School lane	Jangteogol Valley
8	Gyeongsanseodang Village School lane on Hill	Angang Field and Hyeonpung Field







	Viewpoint	Sight Direction
1	Seongjubong	The entire village, Angang plain, and Hyeongsangang river
2	Gwangajeong	Angang plain
3	In front of Geunamgotaek	The entire village
4	Yangjoljeong	Seongjubong mountain and the surroundings
5	The pavilion trees	The entire village
6	In front of the community center	Mulbonggol valley
7	Gyeongsanseodang lane	Jangteogol valley
8	Gyeongsanseodang lane on Hill	Angang Field and Hyeonpung plain

Plate 2-27 Collective Sceneries of Yangdong Village

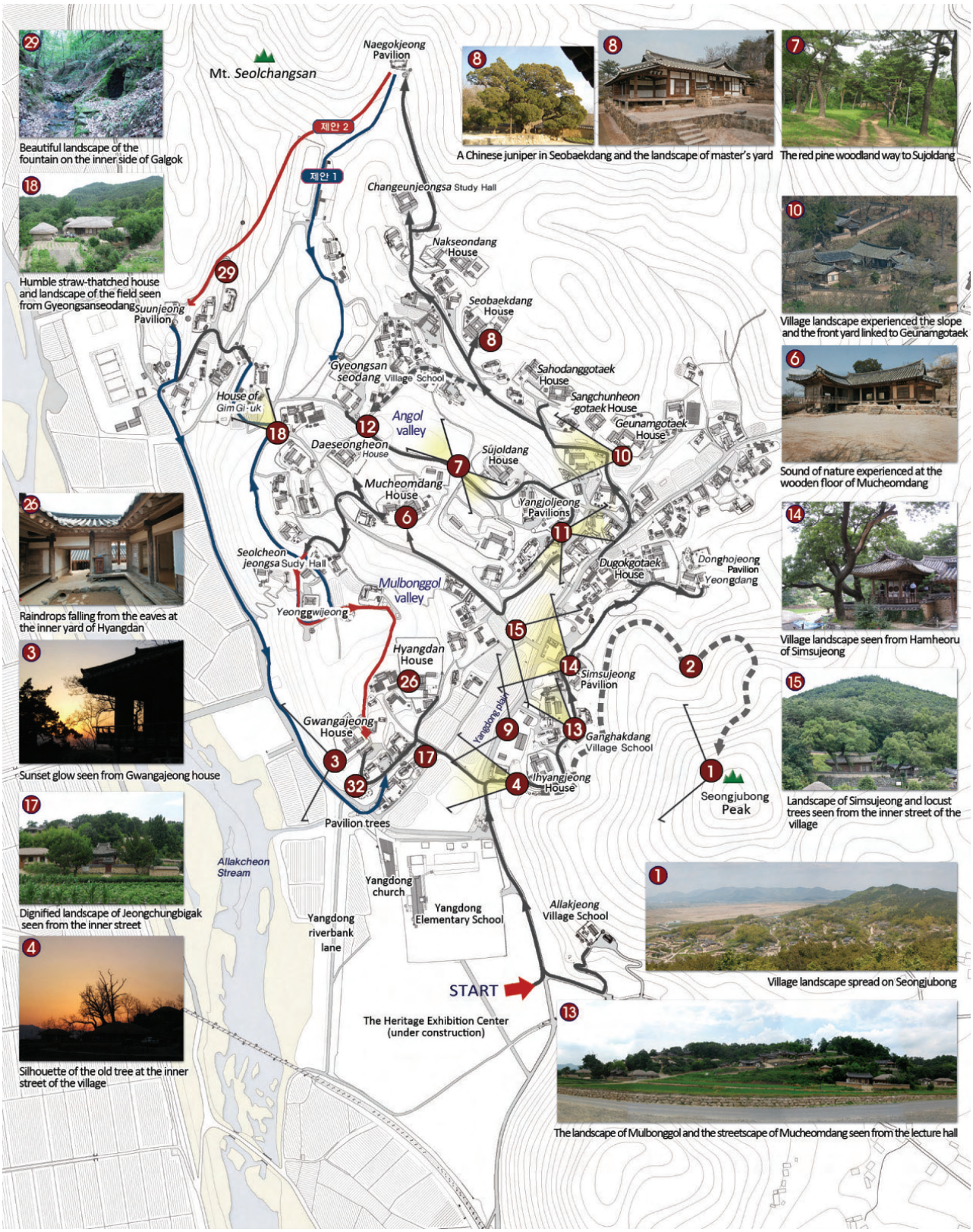


Plate 2-28 Sceneries of Yangdong Village associated with the Visitors' Route.

2.A-4 Residential Architecture: Private Dwellings and Houses of the Clan Heads

In traditional Korean architecture, structures were built with wooden frames and roofs made of tile or thatch. The Korean unit of *kan* has two definitions: it can mean a square spaced unit defined by four corner pillars, or a bay, defining the length between two columns.



Plate 2-29 Tile-roofed house



Plate 2-30 Thatch-roofed house

Generally the traditional Korean house can be defined by its roofing material -- either tile or thatch. Compared to the thatch-roofed house (*choga*), the tile-roofed house (*waga*) was sturdier and more dignified in aspect. Tile-roofed houses generally belonged to *yangban* according to social status and economic reasons, while thatch-roofed houses mainly belonged to commoners. There were, however, cases where impoverished *yangban* could only afford thatch-roofed houses. Further, according to the court rank of the household, even tile-roofed houses were differentiated in terms of size, design and other factors. Within a clan village, the head family houses were naturally larger in size and more refined in style.

The houses of the *yangban* nobility were laid out according to the Confucian principle of gender separation, whereby the *anchae* (women's quarters) was a space for females, and the *sarangchae* (men's quarters) was strictly for males. The *anchae* was designed as a secluded and restricted area, while the spatial composition of the *sarangchae* was open. If economic means permitted, besides the requisite *anchae* and *sarangchae* other detached buildings serving a variety of uses could be built. These include the *haengnangchae*, or servants' quarters, the *gokganchae* for

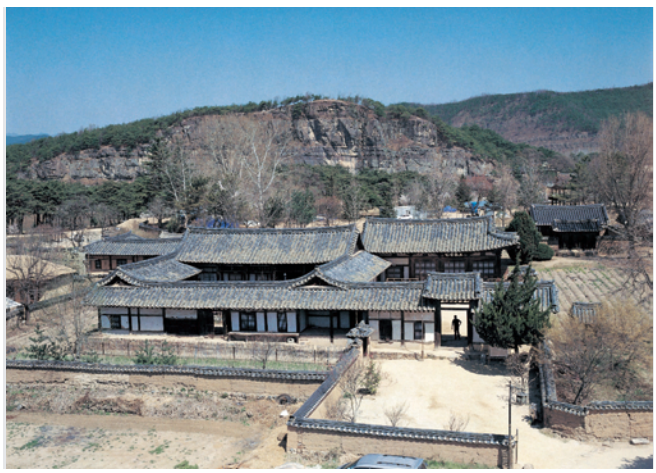


Plate 2-31 Dwelling of the head family

grain storage, the *gobangchae* for storing household and other goods, and the *seogo* which is library or *byeoldang* which is used for many purposes.


Plate 2-32 Wooden *maru* floor

In the dwellings of the head or branch head families, the *sadang* (ancestral shrine) was the most notable building. In the house of the main descent family, responsible for maintaining the primary ancestral tablets and for hosting large-scale memorial ceremonies (*jesa*), a large ritual hall or a big main reception hall was required.


Plate 2-33 *Ondol* floor

In the house's interior, a room might have heated *ondol* (or *gudeul*) floor, wooden *maru* floor, or an earthen floor, according to its function and spatial characteristic. The *ondol* floor was made from packed earth covered in paper. Hot smoke was then passed along channels beneath the floor to heat the room. *Ondol* floors were used in rooms of the main living quarters. Every private residence of traditional Korea, no matter how humble, was equipped with a heated *ondol* floor and a kitchen for cooking, which was essential during Korea's cold winters. The wooden *maru* floor was in rooms for summer use and grain storage rooms, among others. Earthen floors were found in kitchens, storerooms and the like.

As most Korean houses were wooden structures, the individual buildings have a life span of approximately 150-200 years, but the spatial composition and layout of the buildings remained intact throughout the generations.

· Characteristics of the Houses of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

The tile-roofed houses of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are mostly shaped in a '口' form, surrounding a central courtyard. This is the characteristic layout for tile-roofed houses in the region, where the two villages are located. There are two primary reasons why tile-roofed houses of this shape are so abundant in this area. First is the natural explanation. Southeastern Korea is enclosed by high mountains and has a continental climate with a wildly varying temperature range. To protect themselves from the natural threats of this environment, houses adopted an enclosed form. Second is a social explanation. The enclosed square style design is similar to the architectural style of the capital region, where the layout followed that of the royal palaces. With the fall of the Goryeo Dynasty in the late 14th century and the literati


Plate 2-34 Courtyard of tile-roofed house



Plate 2-35 Six-*kan* house (*yeokanjip*) of Hahoe Village



Plate 2-36 Three-*kan* house (*sekanjip*) of Yangdong Village

purges that followed, many *yangban* sought escape in the safety of the provinces where they could reconstitute their base of authority. The architecture of the *yangban* houses in the area adapted the capital style to the local houses.

Unlike the similitude of the tiled houses of southeastern Korea, as witnessed in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, thatch-roofed houses of the region exhibit some differences. Whereas the formalized layout of tile-roofed houses was largely determined by cultural factors, thatch-roofed houses were primarily influenced by practical considerations, such as the exigencies of climate and topography.

Hahoe Village sits at a higher latitude than Yangdong Village and so has colder winters. For this reason, the thatch-roofed houses of Hahoe Village tend to be both more enclosed and densely congregated than in Yangdong Village. In Yangdong Village, the houses are basic dwellings, with their rooms laid out in a single line — the so-called 'single-row house,' whereas in Hahoe Village the houses often have multiple rows of rooms, making the house denser.

One distinctive form of the 'six-*kan* house,' which in the Andong region is found only in the 'multi-row houses' of Hahoe Village, has a front of three kan and sides of two *kan*, with a total area of six *kan*, and is erected on level ground and nearly square-shaped. Within the six-*kan* house the room for the female head of the family (*anbang*), the room on the opposite side (*geonneongbang*), wooden floor hall (*maru*), and kitchen are all integrated. In Hahoe a unique style of thatch-roofed house also emerged called the *pandamjip*, characterized by the earthen walls (*pandam*) that enclosed them. These *pandam* were made from mud packed on to a wooden frame.

In Yangdong Village one finds three-*kan* houses belonging to commoners. Three-*kan* houses were all single-row houses with a kitchen and two rooms. The three-*kan* houses of Yangdong were not only the houses of the lower classes but also served as wayside inns serving food and drink.

Courtyard style tile-roofed houses for *yangban* and single row thatch-roofed houses for the commoners are the basic forms of Korean houses, and different styles have emerged by making various modifications on these forms. These basic style houses are very well represented in Hahoe and Yangdong.

1) Head family Houses and Other Important Private Dwellings in Hahoe Village

· Yangjindang House (養眞堂, Treasure No. 306)

Yangjindang House has served as the head family house of the Ryu clan of Hahoe Village for over 600 years, from the time the clan's founder, Ryu Jong-hye, established Hahoe Village at the close of the Goryeo period. Hahoe Village started to flourish as the Pungsan Ryu clan village from the mid 16th century, at the time of Ryu Jung-yeong (1515-1573), the fifth descendant of Ryu Jong-hye, and his two sons, Ryu Ul-lyong (1539-1601, pseudonym Gyeomam) and Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607, pseudonym Seoae). The current Yangjindang dates from the mid 16th century.

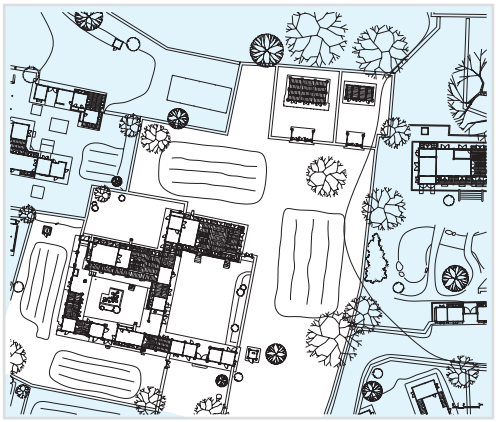


Plate 2-37 Plan of Yangjindang

Yangjindang is also called Ibamgotaek (立巖古宅), and wooden signboards of both names can be found within the house. Both names were derived from the pseudonyms of prominent family members.



Plate 2-38 Yangjindang *sarangchae*

Yangjindang sits in the center of Hahoe Village facing south. Looking south from its *sarangchae* and *anchae* one sees Maneulbong Peak, Yangjindang's front guardian mountain (*ansan*) in *pungsu*.



Plate 2-39 Courtyard of Yangjindang *anchae*

Within Yangjindang, next to the northeast corner of the '口' shaped *anchae* is the '一' shaped *sarangchae*. To the *anchae*'s south sits the servants' quarters, and to the east of the servants' quarters is the main gate compound, also in a '一' shaped form. To the northeast of the *sarangchae* are also located two ancestral shrines (*sadang*). All these buildings are tile-roofed, wooden structures. Yangjindang's two ancestral shrines are each enclosed by walls, making them independent compounds. The larger western shrine is dedicated to perpetual rites for Ryu Jung-yeong; the smaller eastern shrine for Ryu Ul-lyong. The presence of two such *bulcheonwi* shrines (a shrine containing a spiritual tablet given by the King to commemorate a meritorious subject to be worshipped in perpetuity) within a single home is very unusual.



Plate 2-40 Shrine(*sadang*) of Yangjindang

Following the establishment of Hahoe by the Ryu clan, Yangjindang, the house of the Pungsan Ryu clan's main descent group, took on symbolic significance as a place where the clan could meet to discuss all manner of issues.

It is not only the oldest house in the village but the largest in scale. Yangjindang is unique in its spatial composition of the housing complex and of its architectural techniques, because the assembled parts of its basic frame were built using ornamental materials seldom seen in private houses.

· Chunghyodang House (忠孝堂, Treasure No. 414)

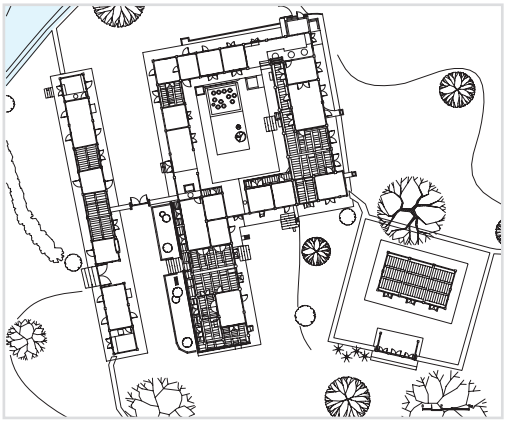


Plate 2-41 Plan of Chunghyodang

Chunghyodang was the house of Ryu Seong-ryong who is the head of a sub-family line of the Ryu clan. The buildings of the current Chunghyodang were built after the death of Ryu Seong-ryong. Following his death, as a way of extolling his many meritorious deeds, the local gentry helped his eldest grandson to build the *anchae*. The *sarangchae* and the main gate compound of the house were expanded in later years of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The meritorious name of Chunghyodang (Hall of Loyalty and Filial Piety) derives from words Ryu Seong-ryong spoke to his children on his deathbed, “Strive only for acts of loyalty and filial piety (忠孝之外無事業).”



Plate 2-42 Chunghyodang *sarangchae*

Mt. Hwasan behind Chunghyodang is the house’s rear guardian mountain (*jusan*), while Mt. Wonjisan of the west is the front guardian mountain (*ansan*). The house’s main gate compound stands in the forefront as an independent building, while a little behind it to the left is the ‘口’ shaped *anchae*. The *sarangchae* extends outwards from a corner of the *anchae*. Behind the *sarangchae* is a wall-enclosed ancestral shrine. The buildings are all tile roofed.



Plate 2-43 Chunghyodang *anchae*

Of all the buildings of Chunghyodang, only the ancestral shrine faces south. Like the main clan house of the Yangjindang, it faces Maneulbong Peak, in accordance with the strict rules of *pungsu* and ritual observances. One characteristic of the *sarangchae* is the layout of having its *daecheongmaru* (wood-floored hall) at the center with two layers of rooms or floors to each side. This distinctive subdivision of space allowed the building to accommodate a variety of activities.



Plate 2-44 Inside of shrine (*sadang*)

Chunghyodang, like the Yangjindang, is large with excellent decorative parts, displaying extraordinary architectural value.

· Bukchondaek House (北村宅, Important Folklore Material No. 84)

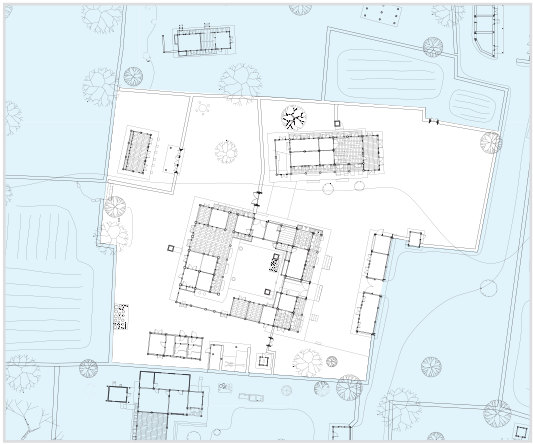


Plate 2-45 Plan of Bukchondaek

Bukchondaek was constructed by Ryu Sa-chun in the late 18th century as a separate household. It was renovated by Ryu Sa-chun's son, Ryu I-jwa (1763-1837), and the house took on the name of Hwagyeongdang (和敬堂). The present Bukchondaek is an expansion of the Hwagyeongdang completed in 1862.

Bukchondaek lies in an area north of the road that crosses the center of Hahoe Village. The house faces east and is comprised of the main quarters including the *anchae* and *sarangchae*, a detached building (*byeoldang*) known as the Bukchonyugeo (北村幽居), a main gate compound and an ancestral shrine. To the north of the 'ㅁ' shaped main building is the Bukchonyugeo, while to its northwest, enclosed by its own wall, is the ancestral shrine.



Plate 2-46 Bukchondaek

There are three parts to the *sarangchae* of Bukchondaek. The front part of the 'ㅁ' shaped main building is the *sarangchae*, wherein the male head of the household occupied the large room and the eldest son the small one, whilst the grandfather occupied the separate building of Bukchonyugeo. This three-way division of living space among the men's quarters is a distinctive feature of Bukchondaek. As for the *anchae*, it is distinguished for having the longest width of any building in Hahoe and for this reason also has high columns and a very large roof.



Plate 2-47 Bukchondaek *anchae*

There are three parts to the *sarangchae* of Bukchondaek. The front part of the 'ㅁ' shaped main building is the *sarangchae*, wherein the male head of the household occupied the large room and the eldest son the small one, whilst the grandfather occupied the separate building of Bukchonyugeo. This three-way division of living space among the men's quarters is a distinctive feature of Bukchondaek. As for the *anchae*, it is distinguished for having the longest width of any building in Hahoe and for this reason also has high columns and a very large roof.

· Namchondaek House (南村宅, Important Folklore Material No. 90)



Plate 2-48 Remains of Namchondaek *anchae*

Namchondaek House was built by Ryu Chi-mok (1771-1836), a ninth generation descendant of Ryu Seong-ryong. Originally Namchondaek was a simple house until its expansion

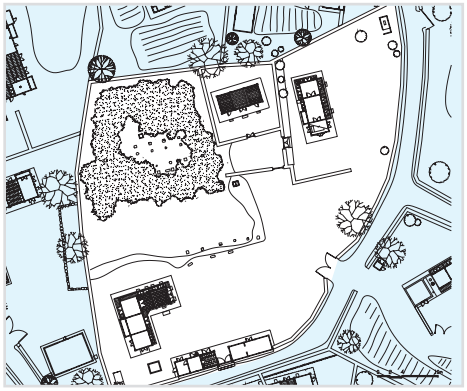


Plate 2-49 Plan of Namchondaek



Plate 2-50 Ancestral shrine and *byeoldang*

in the late 19th century by Ryu Gi-yeong (1824-1880), the grandson of Ryu Chi-mok.

The original Namchondaek consisted of the main gate compound, the main building (including *anchae* and *sarangchae*), an ancestral shrine and *byeoldang* (detached building) among others. However, the main building was destroyed by fire in 1954, and of the main building now only parts of the foundation stones remain, with a thick grove of bamboo growing behind it. According to the long-term plans to restore their original forms, excavation is now underway.

The present Namchondaek comprises a main gate compound, ancestral shrine, *byeoldang* and a pavilion. This pavilion was renovated and relocated here in the 1980s. It was originally situated on the opposite side of the Nakdonggang River. All of the structures are wooden and tile-roofed. The pavilion boasts many exquisite aesthetic elements in its details. The railings of the pavilion are known for its diverse patterns, while the lower part of the *byeoldang*'s wall is decorated with flower patterned tiles, interspersed with the Chinese characters, 'su (壽, longevity)' and 'hui (囍, happiness).'

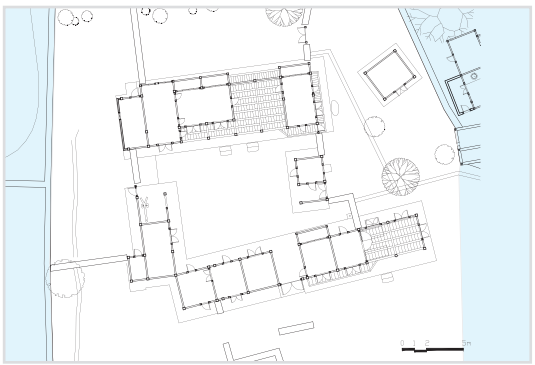


Plate 2-51 Plan of Juiljae



Plate 2-52 Juiljae

· Juiljae House (主一齋, Important Folklore Material No. 91)

The Juiljae House was built by Ryu Man-ha, the great grandson of Ryu Seong-ryong when he married and built his own house and was subsequently expanded by his second son, Ryu Hu-jang (1650-1706). The house takes its name from the latter's pseudonym. Juiljae is located on the eastern side of Chunghyodang and faces south.

The *anchae*, *sarangchae*, inner gate compound and two warehouse buildings, are all wooden structures with ceramic roof tiles. All elements of the Juiljae form a '口' shape and make an enclosed square inner courtyard, except for the ancestral shrine which stands alone as a separate structure. Distinctive features of Juiljae are the two independent warehouses and its low wall, called naeoedam, literally meaning wall separating the inner and outer parts.

· Jakcheongotaek House
(鵲泉古宅, Important Folklore Material No. 87)

Jakcheon takes its name from the pseudonym of Ryu Do-gwan. The house is located in western Hahoe Village. From the riverbank a short distance from the house one can see the 'Western Cliff,' or 'Seoae (西厓),' from which the branch founder Ryu Seong-ryong had taken his pseudonym. The current house now consists of the main building and a separate building (*byeolchae*). The house originally had a main gate compound but this was washed away in a large flood in 1934. The main building is a wooden, tile-roofed structure while the separate building is wooden and thatched roof.

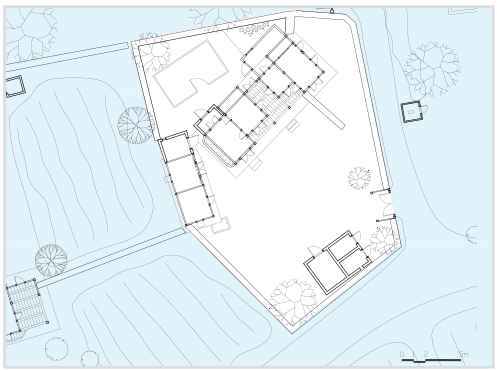


Plate 2-53 Plan of Jakcheongotaek

The *anchae* and *sarangchae* are not separate structures but combined as one through space that is separated by an outside wall. It is a fine example of a small scale tiled roof house wherein many traditional features have been condensed.



Plate 2-54 Jakcheongotaek

· Hadonggotaek house
(河東古宅, Important Folklore Material No. 177)

This house was built by Ryu Gyo-mok (1810-1874) in the mid-19th century. It takes its name from its location in eastern (dong) Hahoe Village.

Hadonggotaek faces north and is comprised of a separate main gate compound with the anchae, *sarangchae* and inner gate compound forming a '口' shape surrounding the central courtyard. While the main gate compound is a wooden structure with thatched roof, all the others are wooden, tile-roofed buildings. Though Hadonggotaek is not very large, the spatial composition of the *anchae* is characteristic.

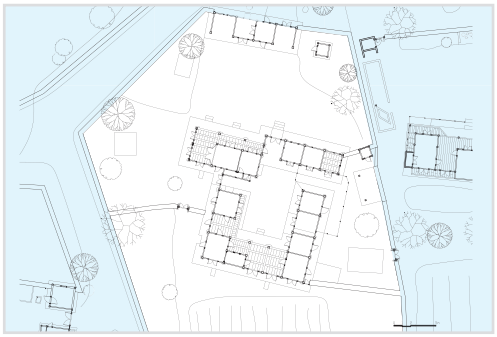


Plate 2-55 Plan of Hadonggotaek



Plate 2-56 Hadonggotaek

· Bak Jeong-suk House

This house looks to the Mansongjeong pine grove and Buyongdae Cliff in the north. Though covered with thatch, it is in the style of a *yangban*'s house with four separate buildings, which are the main quarters, gatehouse, barn and a mill.

The main living quarters, called *anchae*, is a two-row building with three *kan* on the front and two *kan* on the side. The wooden floored hall (*maru*) at the center leads to a kitchen in the front and a heated floored room at the back in the west, and two heated floored rooms are located back to back

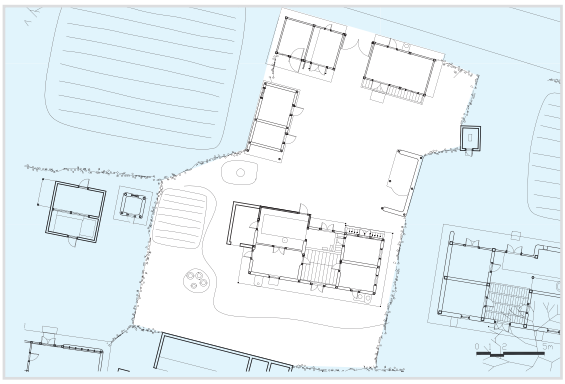


Plate 2-57 Plan of Bak Jeong-suk House



Plate 2-58 Bak Jeong-suk House

in the east. There are backyards to the west and the back of the main quarters, where women did housekeeping chores. The wooden floored hall has wood panel doors, through which the kitchen and the rooms were accessed. In many other homes with similar structure in the northern Gyeongsang region, the central hall has a dirt floor called *bongdang*.

The gatehouse has five *kan* on the front and a single *kan* on the side. The central section has a gate, which is flanked by a heated floored room and a wooden floored hall to the east, and a barn and a rest room to the west. A mill is to the east of the yard, facing an open shed on the opposite side. As the village had no commercial rice mills in the old days, individual homes were equipped with a tread mill used for thrashing and pounding grain. The walls of the mill are made with dirt reinforced with straw.

· Yeokanjip (Six-*kan* House)

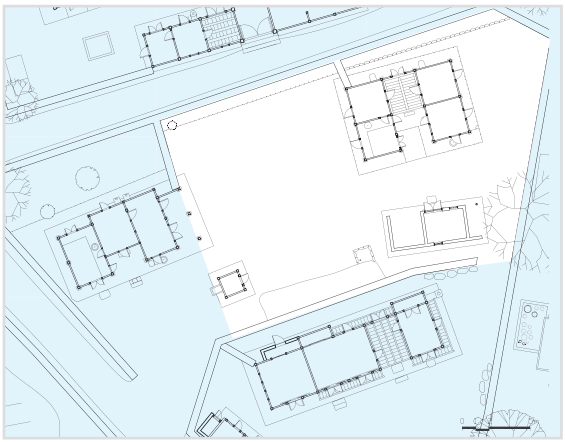


Plate 2-59 Plan of *Yeokanjip*



Plate 2-60 Inside of *yeokanjip*

Thatched homes of servants and commoners in Hahoe Village, built around large tile-roofed houses of *yangban*, often had three *kan* on the front and two *kan* on the side (*kan* refers to the space between two columns, forming an individual section in this case). These double-row houses were designed to provide protection from cold weather as well as to keep animals off. They contained all spaces for living, including rooms, kitchen, barn and stable, in a single building, showing a clearly different housing style from the upper class.

This six-*kan* house, called *yeokanjip*, represented a typical housing style of commoners in northern Gyeongsang Province. The front row, from left (west) to right, has a kitchen, a dirt-floored hall and a heated floored room; and the back row has a room, a wooden-floored hall and another room. The dirt-floored hall, which was used for doing odd chores, usually has wood panel doors, but the hall in this house has no doors. The thatched roof has holes on both ends of the ridge, through which smoke from the kitchen flowed out. The house has no stable, probably because the owner was a servant.

Table 2-7 Important private dwellings in Hahoe Village

Property Name	Date of Foundation	Category and Designation No.	Location	Date of Designation	Owner	Type of building
Yangjindang	Mid-16th century	Treasure No. 306	274 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 21, 1963	Ryu Han-su	Ryu clan head family house
Chunghyodang	Mid-17th century	Treasure No. 414	656 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Nov. 14, 1965	Ryu Yeong-ha	Seoae Branch main home
Bukchondaek	Late-18th century	Important Folklore Material No. 84	706 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Se-ho	Private dwelling
Namchondaek	Late-18th century	Important Folklore Material No. 90	24 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Tae-ha	Private dwelling
Jakcheongotaek	19th century	Important Folklore Material No.87	672 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Si-ju	Private dwelling
Juiljae	Mid-17th century	Important Folklore Material No. 91	659 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Jong-ha	Private dwelling
Hadonggotaek	Mid-19th century	Important Folklore Material No. 177	739-2 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 10, 1984	Ryu Dan-ha	Private dwelling

2) Head Family Houses and Other Important Private Dwellings in Yangdong Village

· Seobaekdang House (書百堂, Important Folklore Material No. 23)

Seobaekdang House is the house built by the founder of the Weolseong Son clan, Son So (1433-1484), at the time he settled in Yangdong Village in the mid-15th century.

Seobaekdang House sits in a mountainside valley. From the main hall (*daecheong*) in the southwest corner of the *sarangche* (men's quarters) one can see Seongjubong Peak, the house's front guardian mountain (*ansan*). Seobaekdang is comprised of a '口' shaped main compound, a '一' shaped main gate compound, as well as an ancestral shrine, all of them wooden, tiled roof structures. The rear portion of the main compound is the *anchae* (women's quarters), while its front is the *sarangchae* (men's quarters).

One side of the *anchae*'s center is taken up by a large wood-floored main hall (*daecheong*). Because the *daecheong* is basically a place for ritual ceremonies, its central location in Seobaekdang shows the importance of ceremony here when compared to other houses.

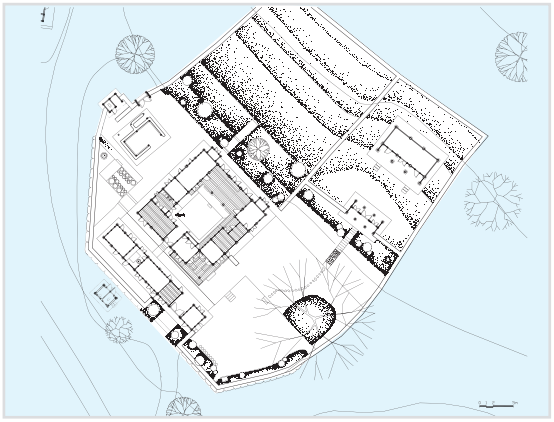


Plate 2-61 Plan of Seobaekdang

Rather than being an independent building, the *sarangchae* is only a portion of the '口' shaped main compound. The spatial, gender segregation emerged during the progress from early 14th century to late 17th century. The style of the *sarangchae* here is not an independent structure, but rather stands as part of the main compound, which shows that the buildings of Seobaekdang date back to the early Joseon period. Seobaekdang is one of the oldest houses remaining in Korea and its layout hold great historical significance as evidence of the architectural style of that period. Furthermore, a living juniper tree on the house's grounds, dating back to Seobaekdang House's construction, is designated Monument No. 8 by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province as an outstanding item of natural heritage.



Plate 2-62 Seobaekdang *sarangchae*



Plate 2-63 Seongjubong Peak view from Seobaekdang *sarangchae*



Plate 2-64 Ancestral shine of Seobaekdang

· Mucheomdang House (無添堂, Treasure No. 411)

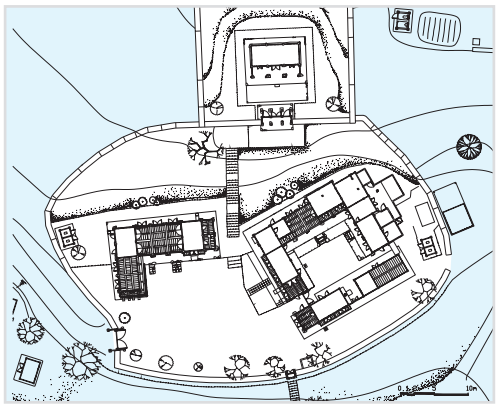


Plate 2-65 Plan of Mucheomdang

Mucheomdang House is the head family house of the Yeogang Yi clan. It has its origins as a house built by Yi Beon (1463-1500) at the time he first settled in Yangdong Village. Yi Beon's son, Yi Eon-jeok (1491-1553, pseudonym Hoejae) then constructed the detached building (*byeoldang*) of Mucheomdang hall on the site in the mid-16th century and a later descendant established the house's ancestral shrine in the early 17th century.

The hall's name of Mucheom, which translates roughly as 'without disgrace,' derives from the pseudonym of Yi Ui-yun, the eldest son of Yi Eon-jeok. The name serves both as the name of the house itself and of the separate detached building that is used as the *sarangchae*.

The house is located in the northwest side of the hilly north central area of the village. The house consists of the main compound, a *byeoldang* (detached building) named Mucheomdang Hall and an ancestral shrine, all of them wooden structures with tiled roofs. The main compound including the women's quarters (*anchae*), men's quarters (*sarangchae*) and sub-building form a '口' shaped structure with an inner courtyard at the center. Mucheomdang Hall is an 'L' shaped building situated to the west of the main compound. The ancestral shrine is enclosed by walls and located behind the

main compound and it can be reached via a narrow stairway.

The Mucheomdang Hall was meant primarily as a place for family rituals and to also serve as a *sarangchae* for the master of the house after his retirement. The hall also had to accommodate funeral ceremonies or clan meetings for discussing pressing clan issues. Accordingly, the building's *daecheong* (main hall) is characterized by its broad dimensions.

By the use of papered doors on the sides, which can be lifted and hung from the ceiling, the dimensions of this multi-purpose space can be changed to suit the function. Further, through decorative flourishes, such as sculptural ornamentation on the upper portions of the room's cylindrical pillars as well as the use of railings and foundation stones, the room achieves a highly formal appearance.



Plate 2-66 Bird's eye view of Mucheomdang



Plate 2-67 Mucheomdang *sarangchae*



Plate 2-68 Seongjubong Peak view from Mucheomdang

· Gwangajeong House (觀稼亭, Treasure No. 442)

Gwangajeong House is the name of the house established by Son Jung-don (1463-1529). Gwangajeong played the role of head family house for the following four centuries. After Seobaekdang House became the head family house in the early 20th century, the Son family used Gwangajeong as the family meeting place and ritual hall.

Gwangajeong House is located in the North Quarter of the village, in the foothills of Mulbong Peak with the Allakcheon Stream and Angang Field discernible in the distance. The name Gwanga, which literally means 'to see the harvest,' carries the meaning of prolific descendants.

The house is comprised of the main compound and an ancestral shrine, both of them wooden structures with tiled roofs. The main compound is a '口' shaped building with wings protruding to each side at the front, with the *anchae* at the back and *sarangchae* at the front. The two wings make the overall length of the house 9 *kans*, making it one of the longest buildings in Yangdong Village. The house's ancestral shrine is located in an isolated quarter enclosed by a wall.

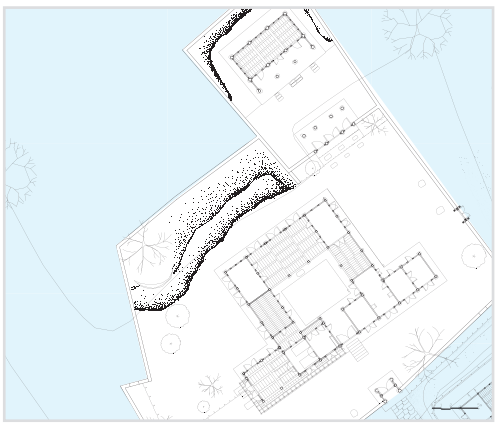


Plate 2-69 Plan of Gwangajeong



Plate 2-70 Gwangajeong *sarangchae*



Plate 2-71 Gwangajeong *anchae*

As at Seobaekdang house, the whole center space of *anchae* here is a *daecheong*. The *daecheong* occupies the largest part of the house, illustrating once again the accommodation made for the many ritual ceremonies observed in a head family house. This house as well is characterized by its highly formal touches, such as the use of pillars in the *sarangchae* and as its decorative craftsmanship and sculpted railings.

Just below Gwangajeong House, there are 4 to 5 thatch-roofed houses originally used as servants' houses.

· Hyangdan House (香壇, Treasure No. 412)

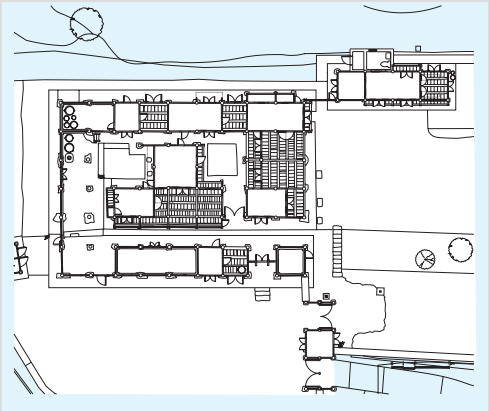


Plate 2-72 Plan of Hyangdan



Plate 2-73 Bird's eye view of Hyangdan



Plate 2-74Wooden floor of Hyangdan



Plate 2-75 Courtyard of Hyangdan *anchae*

This house is located near the entrance of the village on the ridge of Mt. Seolchangsan. The head family house of the Hyangdan branch of the Yi clan, was built in 1543 for Yi Eon-jeok at the behest of King Jungjong (r. 1506-1544) when Yi Eon-jeok was named governor of Gyeongsang-do Province, a place where he could care for his sick mother. When Yi Eon-jeok returned to the capital in 1545 at the end of his appointment, the house was left in the hands of his younger brother Yi Eon-gwal, who turned down a government post in order to manage the household and care for their aged mother, thus allowing his elder brother to attend to his government service. The house's name derives from the pseudonym of the grandson of Yi Eon-gwal.

The house consists of a main building, a building for servants, a main gate compound and an extra building for men (outer *sarangchae*), which was built at a later date. All the structures are wooden with tiled roofs. The house has very intensive layouts with '一' shaped building for servants located adjacent the '日' shaped main building. In the main building, a '一' shaped *sarangchae* located in the eastern part and *anchae* in the western part were constructed in one building at the same time. The *anchae* and outer *sarangchae* buildings are located slightly higher than the servants' quarters.

The use of many round pillars, as well as the highly refined workmanship exhibited in the household fixtures, are unique features of this house. The complex layout, whereby two small courtyards connect the *anchae*, *sarangchae*, building for servants and gate compound, as well as it's intricate roof frame, give a superb external appearance. Together with the few other dwellings in Yangdong Village like Mucheomdang House,

Gwangajeong House, Dongnakdang House, Hyangdan House holds great historical value as one of a handful of Korean houses predating the Japanese invasions of Korea.

· Dongnakdang House (獨樂堂, Treasure No. 413)

This house was built in Oksan-ri by Yi Eon-jeok after he retired from government service and settled permanently in Yangdong in the mid-16th century. The house achieved its completed form over three generations of Yi - Yi Eon-jeok, Yi Jeon-in (1516-1568) and Yi Jun(1540-1623). By 1515 Yi Eon-jeok completed a small dwelling here called the Yeoknakjae. Following his retirement in 1532 he added an *anchae* and a *sarangchae*, which he named Dongnakdang Hall. In 1533 he renovated the Yeoknakjae and constructed the Gyejeong Pavilion. In 1554, following the death of Yi Eon-jeok, his second son Yi Jeon-in renovated the *anchae* and built a building named Eoseogak and an ancestral shrine. Yi Jeon-in's son, Yi Jun remodeled the *anchae* in 1572 and established the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy for the enshrinement of Yi Eon-jeok. Later additions include the building for servants, house for steward and stables.

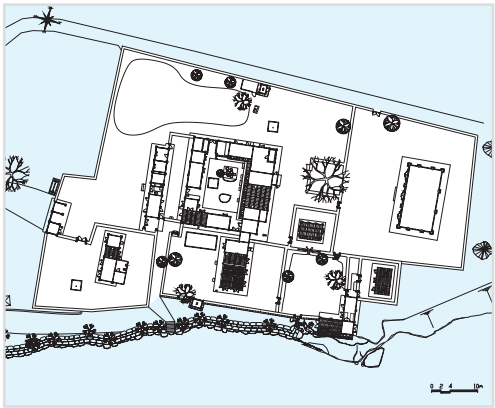


Plate 2-76 Plan of Dongnakdang



Plate 2-77 Gyejeong of Dongnakdang



Plate 2-78 Inside view of Gyejeong

The whole house of wooden structures with tiled roofs consists of the *anchae*, *sarangchae*, a servant's quarters, Gyejeong Pavilion, ancestral shrine, Eoseogak and Gongsugak. The Gongsugak and Eoseogak as well as the ancestral shrine are all isolated by walls. The *sarangchae*, called Dongnakdang Hall, which has been designated a Treasure, is prominent for the decorative craftsmanship of its pillar joints and the high architectural skill seen in its *daecheong*. The Gyejeong Pavilion sits on a bluff overlooking a flowing valley stream. In front of the stream was crafted a so-called 'gyeja nangan (鷄子欄干, handrail with sculpted chicken motif)' of superior quality. Distinguishing features of this house are that the house was built facing a valley and it has a pavilion in the house. The house shows high level of perfection in craftsmanship.

· Nakseondang House (樂善堂, Important Folklore Material No. 73)

Nakseondang House is located in the foothills to the north of Seobaekdang House. This house was established as a separate household by Son Suk-don, the younger brother of Son Jung-



Plate 2-79 Nakseondang *anchae*

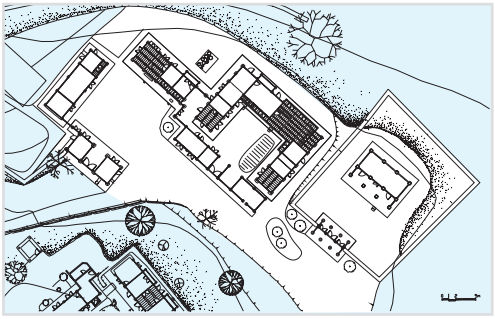


Plate 2-80 Plan of Nakseondang

don in the mid-16th century. Today Nakseondang house serves as a branch head family house of the Son clan.

The house is comprised of an *anchae*, a lower building (*araechae*), a *sarangchae*, a grain storage, a gate compound and an ancestral shrine, all of them wooden, ceramic tile-roofed buildings. Both the *anchae* and *araechae* are '口' shaped with central courtyards, with the *sarangchae* extending from one side. The ancestral shrine is isolated with surrounding walls.

Nakseondang House is one of four head family houses in Yangdong Village with an ancestral shrine. Its *sarangchae* has round pillars in the front and a highly formalized appearance with the fine craftsmanship of its household fixtures. One can discern that the *anchae* and *sarangchae* were built at different times and then linked together. It is important to point out the steps that connect the anchae to the *sarangchae*, which was a later extension from the side of the *anchae*.

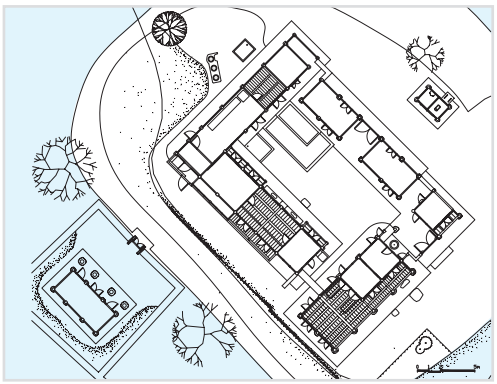


Plate 2-81 Plan of Sujoldang



Plate 2-82 Sujoldang *anchae*

· Sujoldang House (守拙堂, Important Folklore Material No. 78)

Sujoldang House is situated amidst the foothills in the northern part of the village. This house was an early house of Yi Ui-jam, the fourth grandson of Yi Eon-jeok, who built it in the early 17th century. The name Sujoldang derives from Yi Ui-jam's pseudonym who added the *sarangchae* in the mid-17th century.

The house consists of the *anchae*, *sarangchae*, grain storage, main gate compound and ancestral shrine, all of them wooden, tiled structures. With the exception of the ancestral shrine, the *anchae*, *sarangchae*, main gate compound and grain storage are all arranged in a '口' shape around a central courtyard. However, in order to accommodate the design of the *sarangchae*, the '口' shaped layout is slightly askew.

Because Sujoldang House is located in the north ridge of the mountain, the *anchae* faces a downward slope while the *sarangchae* faces south, the two lying at right angles to one another. The house's unique positioning is clearly an adaption to its terrain. Sujoldang House is one of four head family houses in Yangdong Village to have an ancestral shrine. The front of the *sarangchae* has highly formalized round pillars.

· Ihyangjeong House (二香亭, Important Folklore Material No. 79)

Ihyangjeong is a house built at the end of 17th century. The house faces west and is located in the

foothills near the village entrance. The house consists of the *anchae*, *sarangchae* and two grain storages, all of them wooden with tile roofs. The *anchae*, *sarangchae* and two grain storages are arranged in a '口' shape with open corners surrounding a central courtyard. The *daecheong* at the center of the *anchae* has round pillars at its front. The *daecheong* of the *sarangchae*, on the other hand, is distinguished by having a door, which differs from those of the other households of Yangdong Village. From Ihyangjeong House facing westward, one can see the scenery of the northern quarters of the village including Gwangajeong House and Hyangdan House. It was for the sake of this view that the *daecheong* was extended outwards, at the end of the *sarangchae*.

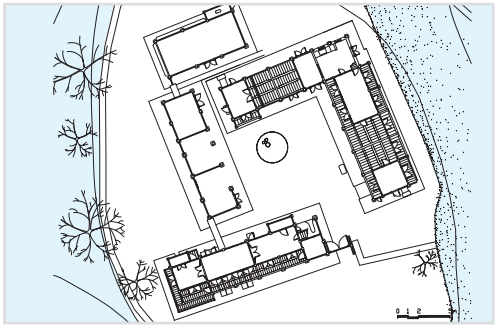


Plate 2-83 Plan of Ihyangjeong



Plate 2-84 Bird's eye view of Ihyangjeong

· Sangchunheongotaek House
(賞春軒古宅, Important Folklore Material No. 75)

This house was built at the beginning of 18th century by Yi Deok-nok. His grandson built the ancestral shrine on the house's eastern grounds. The house takes its name from the pseudonym of Yi Seok-chan, a later descendant.

The house is located on the right-side hill of the entrance to Angol dale and next to the Geunamgotaek House facing south-west. The house consists of the *anchae*, *sarangchae* and gate compound, all of them wooden structures with tiled roofs. The *anchae*, *sarangchae* and gate compound are all arranged in a single '口' shape around a central courtyard. The fact that no portion protrudes from this formal '口' shaped layout illustrates the extreme functionality of the house's design. The yard to the east of the *sarangchae* is quite spacious.

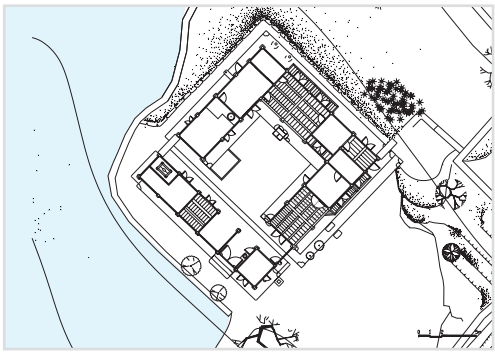


Plate 2-85 Plan of Sangchunheongotaek



Plate 2-86 Inside view of Sangchunheongotaek

· Dugokgotaek House (杜谷古宅, Important Folklore Material No. 77)

This house was built at the beginning of 18th century by the Yi family. It became the house of Yi Jo-won, and his descendants continue to live here. Dugok was the pseudonym of Yi Jo-won. As a representative House of Georim dale, the Dugokgotaek house faces west and its scale is fairly large. In front of the house is the portrait hall for Dugok which serves as

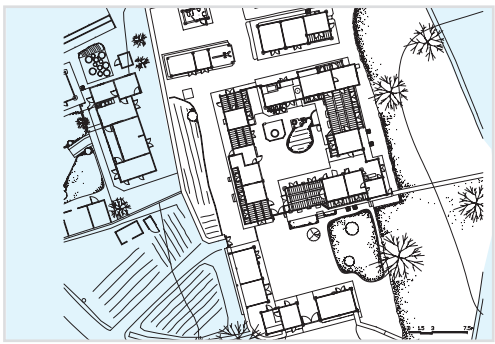


Plate 2-87 Plan of Dugokgotaek



Plate 2-88 Bird's eye view of Dugokgotaek

a *jaesil*, or room for ritual ceremonies on his behalf.

The house consists of a main gate compound, *anchae*, *sarangchae*, lower building (*araechae*), grain storage, building for servants and building for grinding grains, all wooden structures with tiled roofs. The *anchae* and *sarangchae* are arranged in a single '口' shaped layout with central courtyard. One unique characteristic of the house is the existence of the building for servants and building for grinding grains in the yard behind the anchae.

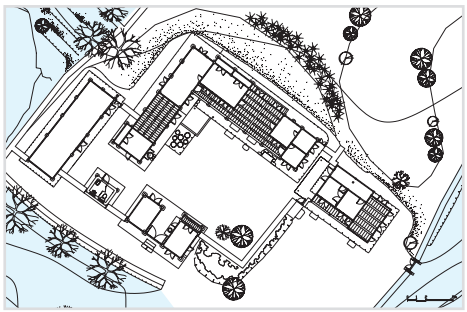


Plate 2-89 Plan of Geunamgotaek



Plate 2-90 Location of Geunamgotaek

· Geunamgotaek House (謹庵古宅, Important Folklore Material No. 76)

This house was built as a residential dwelling by Yi Jeong-su towards the end of 18th century. The house takes its name from the pseudonym of Yi Hui-gu, a fourth generation descendant of Yi Jeong-su. The house is located on the hill to the right of Angol dale's entrance and just to the south of the Sangchunheongotaek House. It faces southwest. The house stands at the end point of the main road of the village and therefore, the whole village can be seen very well from the house.

The house consists of the *anchae*, *sarangchae*, main gate compound, grain storage and ancestral shrine, all of them wooden structures with tiled roofs. In contrast to the other houses of Yangdong Village, where the principal structures are arranged either in '口' shapes or '口' shape with open corners, the structures all stand independently. Another unique aspect of this house is that completely separate entrances lead into the *anchae* and *sarangchae*.

· Sahodanggotaek House (沙湖堂古宅, Important Folkore Material No. 74)

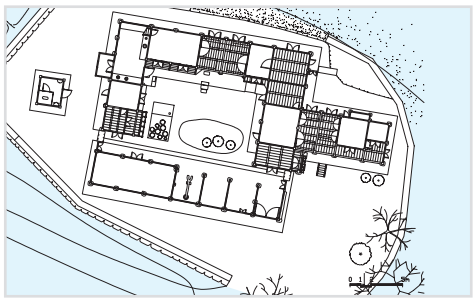


Plate 2-91 Plan of Sahodanggotaek



Plate 2-92 Sahodanggotaek *sarangchae*

This house was built as a residence by Yi Neung-seung in the mid-19th century, its name deriving from his pseudonym. The house is located on a foothill to the right of the Angol dale road. It consists of the *anchae*, *sarangchae* and gate compound, all of them wooden structures with ceramic tiled roofs. The three buildings are arranged into a '口' shape surrounding a central courtyard, with one

portion of the *sarangchae* extending from the eastern side. The *daecheong* (wood-floored main hall) of the *anchae* and *sarangchae* both have formal round pillars on their central front sides. A unique characteristic of this house is the different style in the layout of rooms in the *anchae*, where there is a secondary main room for the mistress (*ansarangbang*) and an elevated wooden floor (*numaru*) in the *anchae*.

· Jeong Sun-i House

This small thatched house sits on a sunny slope along the first of the four almost parallel valleys formed by ridges of Mt. Seolchangsan. It is reached across a rather broad vegetable field spreading next to a narrow alley along the foot of a mountain ridge. A typical Yangdong-style commoner's home, this single-row house was built on a rough foundation piled up with stone and dirt. The simple three-section wooden structure was covered with mud to form walls between columns and the papered doors were hinged. There is a sauce pot terrace on a sunny spot outside the kitchen, behind which a single-*kan* open shed stands. Hard orange trees form a fence around the yard.

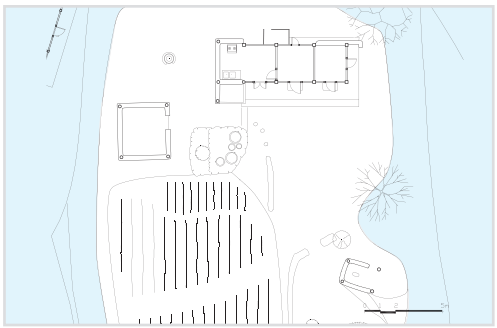


Plate 2-93 Plan of Jeong Sun-i House



Plate 2-94 Jeong Sun-i House

Unlike upper-class homes which were built with Confucian rituals and etiquette in mind, commoner's homes like this were largely influenced by topographic conditions and climate. It has two heated floored rooms located side by side next to a kitchen.

· Sekanjib (Three- *kan* Thatched Hut)

This is a typical home of commoners and servants in Yangdong Village. Unlike the large, upper-class houses standing on higher grounds which receive more sunlight, these small thatched huts were built on lower terrain in the valleys. The topography served as natural boundaries of living spaces for different social classes in this aristocratic clan community of the Joseon Dynasty.

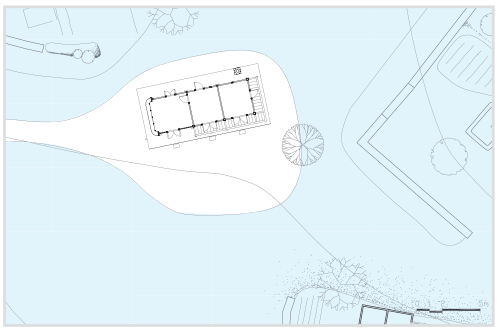


Plate 2-95 Plan of three-*kan* thatched hut

The single-row structure has two rooms located side by side next to a kitchen. It has no annex building. It neither has a gate nor a fence, a far too simple structure compared with aristocratic mansions consisting of several buildings enclosed with walls. The villagers built these simple homes themselves with inexpensive materials easily available and skills accumulated through experience over a long time.



Plate 2-96 Three-*kan* thatched hut

Table 2-8 Important private dwellings in Yangdong Village

Property Name	Date of Foundation	Category and Designation No.	Location	Date of Designation	Owner	Type of building
Seobaekdang	Mid-15th century	Important Folklore Material No.23	223 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Dec. 29, 1970	Son Seong-hun	Son clan head family house
Mucheomdang	Late-15th Century	Treasure No. 411	181 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Nov. 14, 1964	Yi Ji-rak	Son clan head family house
Gwangajeong	Early-16th century	Treasure No. 442	150 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Apr. 11, 1966	Son Seong-hun	Son clan head family house
Hyangdan	Mid-16th century	Treasure No. 412	135 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Nov. 14, 1964	Yi Clan Hyangdan sect	Sub-head family house of Yi clan
Dongnakdang	Early-16th century	Treasure No. 413	1600-1 Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju city	Nov. 14, 1964	Yi Hae-Cheol	Secoond house and study hall of Yi Eon-jeok
Nakseondang	Mid-16th century	Important Folklore Material No. 73	225 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Son Yeong-ho	Sub-head family house of Son clan
Sujoldang	Early-17th century	Important Folklore Material No. 78	212 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Jong-hwan	Sub-head family house of Yi clan
Ihyangjeong	Late-17th century	Important Folklore Material No. 79	89 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Jin-won	Private Dwelling
Sangchunheon gotaek	Early-18th century	Important Folklore Material No. 75	216 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Jong-hwan	Sub-head family house of Yi clan
Dugokgotaek	Early-18th century	Important Folklore Material No. 77	35 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Hui-tae	Private Dwelling
Geunamgotaek	Late-18th century	Important Folklore Material No. 76	214-1 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Dong-gi	Private Dwelling
Sahodanggotaek	Mid-19th century	Important Folklore Material No. 74	217 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi baek	Private Dwelling

2.A-5 Architecture of the Confucian Literati: Pavilions and Confucian Academies

To fulfill functions that are hard to satisfy in a dwelling house alone, traditional Korean scholars built separate groups of buildings for other purposes in or outside their compound. Those buildings were designed for such specific purposes as enjoying a tranquil life of literati, appreciating the scenery, studying, giving lectures, or revering ancient sages.

Among these facilities, a building for study or leisure of someone performing the public role of lecturing is known as *jeongsa* (study hall), and an open-air building for the enjoyment of a cultivated life, watching the scenery or seeking repose is known as a *jeongja* (pavilion). Sometimes, however, a pavilion is included in the compounds of the study hall and may have similar functions to those of

the study hall. For this reason, it is difficult to draw a distinct line between the two types of building. Because both *jeongsa* and *jeongja* are special facilities that only a man of high standing within a noble family was allowed to erect, their numbers in a village determined the status of the village.

Seowon, a Confucian academy is a private educational institution that plays the two roles of enshrining a specific sage and educating students. Because a Confucian academy was set up exclusively for a man who had achieved outstanding learning and virtue from the village, to have a Confucian academy was a great honor for the village. The layout of a Confucian academy is divided between rite space and lecture space. The rite space consists of the shrine honoring an ancient sage and a *jeonsacheong*, a building for the preparation of the memorial rite, while the lecture space is composed of the lecture hall (which functions as a school building), the students' quarters (*jaesa*), the library where books and printing tablets are kept (*jangpangak*), gojiksa office for building maintenance, and the elevated pavilion (*nugak*) where Confucian scholars held gatherings and took rests.

Seodang, a village school is a privately run elementary school. In general, village schools were set up by villagers keenly interested in education. As an institution for young children, a village school is usually situated in the inner section of village and is built on a small scale. Its building may follow the form of a pavilion or that of the lecture hall of a Confucian academy.

1) Hahoe Village's study halls, pavilions, Confucian academies and village schools

· Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall (謙巖精舍, Important Folklore Material No. 89)

Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall was built in 1567 by Ryu Ul-lyong. It was intended for dwelling, studying and cultivating the mind. Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall is located on the western end of the Buyongdae Cliff, facing southeast. The natural form of Buyongdae goes well with the open structure of the study hall. The study hall has a picturesque view with the Hwacheon Stream calmly flowing below the cliff and the pine forest standing behind the building.

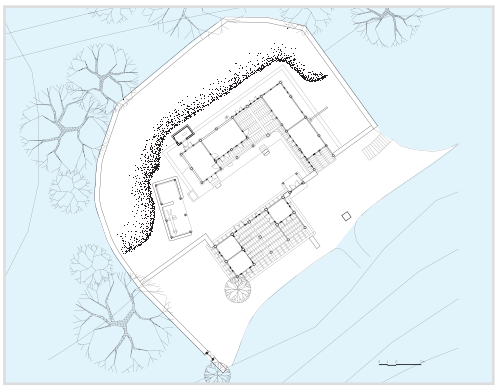


Plate 2-97 Plan of Gyeomamjeongsa

Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall is composed of the study hall building and the inner quarters (*anchae*). At first, instead of the inner quarters, there were accessory quarters in which people looking after the study hall resided. Later, however, with an increasing number of people visiting the study hall, the inner quarters were extended to accommodate those whose houses were far from the study hall.



Plate 2-98 Overall view of Gyeomamjeongsa

By having the study hall building equipped with a



Plate 2-99 Front view from Gyeomamjeongsa

daecheong and an *ondol* room, Ryu Ul-lyong ensured that he was able to pursue his studies in all seasons while living there. Seen from the side of the village and the river, it is a two-storied house but, from the yard where the inner quarters are placed, it is just one storey. Round pillars formed the main parts of the *daecheong* and inner quarters, refined style was added with the engraved decorations on the upper part of pillars and the railings.

Among the study hall structures in Korea, only four are state-designated cultural properties and all four are located in Hahoe Village. Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall is among the four and holds significant value.

· Wonjijeongsa Study Hall (遠志精舍, Important Folklore Material No. 85)

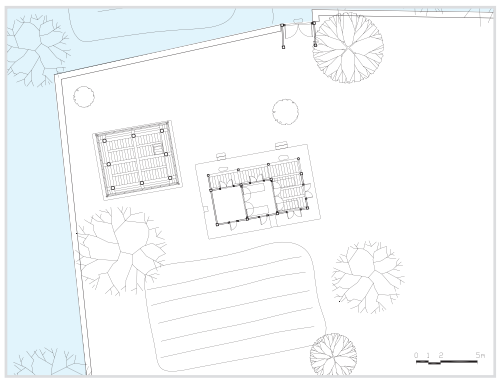


Plate 2-100 Plan of Wonjijeongsa

Wonjijeongsa Study Hall was built in 1576 by Ryu Seong-ryong for his study and teaching. He also stayed here in his later years to recuperate after fulfilling the 3-year mourning period in Hahoe Village.

Located on the edge of the river in the northern section of the village, Wonjijeongsa looks toward the north, face to face with Buyongdae Cliff.

Wonjijeongsa is made up of two buildings. One is the study hall that serves as the study and the other is ‘Yeonjwa-ru,’ an elevated pavilion for mingling with nature and momentarily escaping from the tension caused by intense learning.



Plate 2-101 Wonjijeongsa

Sitting in the study hall or the elevated pavilion, one has a full view of the Hwacheon Stream and beyond. The view extends to the pine forest (Mansongjeong), Buyongdae Cliff across the Hwacheon Stream and even as far as Mt. Wonjisan. It is because the study hall looks out on Mt. Wonjisan that it was named ‘Wonjijeongsa Study Hall.’ ‘Wonji (遠志)’ means ‘As the mind is far from the mundane world, my living place is free and easy of itself,’ a phrase that aptly displays the spirit and the candid mind of a Confucian scholar.



Plate 2-102 Buyongdae Cliff view from Wonjijeongsa

‘Yeonjwa-ru’ exhibits an elegant beauty with engraved designs on the upper part of pillars and the railings. Wonjijeongsa Study Hall is also one of the four study halls classified as state-designated cultural properties.

· Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall (賓淵精舍, Important Folklore Material No. 86)

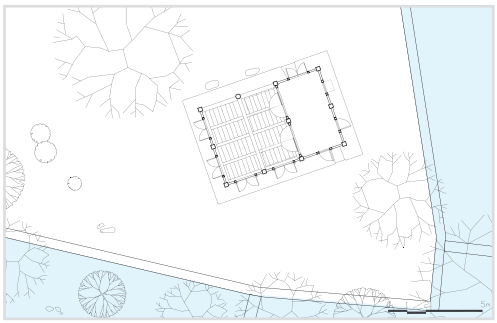


Plate 2-103 Plan of Binyeonjeongsa



Plate 2-104 Mansongjeong view from Binyeonjeongsa

Ryu Ul-lyong erected Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall in 1583 when he turned 45. Though he had already built Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall on Buyongdae Cliff across from the Hwacheon Stream, he erected this study hall to use as a private place to think by himself near his home, because his mother was on her sickbed at the time. Close to his home, the study hall was also used to receive guests and to hold poetry gatherings or clan family meetings.

Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall lies northwest of Hahoe Village and west of Wonjijeongsa Study Hall. With a northern orientation, the study hall faces the pine forest (Mansongjeong) in front and Buyongdae Cliff across the Hwacheon Stream towards the northeast. The study hall was named after the deep swamp below the cliff of Buyongdae Cliff that had been called 'Binyeon.'

Binyeonjeongsa is simply composed of a single building. The gate has the name 'Wansongmun,' which means 'appreciating the scenery of the pine forest (Mansongjeong)' and gives access to a straight path to this pine forest.

As one of the four state-designated study halls, Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall is another valuable cultural asset.

· Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall (玉淵精舍, Important Folklore Material No. 88)



Plate 2-105 Bird's eye view of Okyeonjeongsa



Plate 2-106 Okyeonjeongsa

The construction of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall began in 1576 by Ryu Seong-ryong and it was completed in 1586. Though Ryu Seong-ryong had already created Wonjijeongsa Study Hall within the village, it was not adequate for his subtle taste. So, he chose a quiet location in a beautiful landscape below Buyongdae Cliff and built Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, with the intention of living there for his later years.

In Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Ryu Seong-ryong conceptualized and wrote *Jingbirok* (War memoirs by Ryu Seong-ryong). Designated as National Treasure No.132, this book contains the contents for overcoming the most urgent national calamity in Korean history. In *Okyeonseodang-gi*, Ryu Seong-ryong explains the motive for creating Okyeonjeongsa

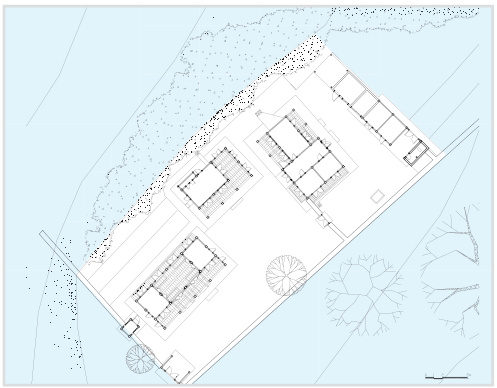


Plate 2-107 Plan of Okyeonjeongsa

Study Hall and the contents of the building.

In the layout of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Okyeon School, functioning as a *seodang*, lies in the westernmost part and, to the east, the *byeoldang*, the *anchae* and the building for servants are arranged in order. The Okyeon School building takes a similar form to that of the lecture hall of a Confucian academy.

As one of the four state-designated study halls, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall is another invaluable cultural asset.

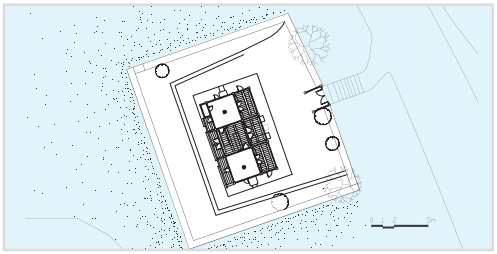


Plate 2-108 Plan of Sangbongjeong



Plate 2-109 Backside of Sangbongjeong

· Sangbongjeong Pavilion (翔鳳亭)

Sangbongjeong Pavilion was first built by Ryu Se-cheol (1627-1681) and then renovated by his great grandson Ryu Young (1687-1761). The pavilion stands across the river to the west of Hahoe Village on a hill called ‘Seoae’ which means ‘cliff to the west of village.’ Ryu Seong-ryong very much enjoyed the scenery at this spot and even took his pseudonym ‘Seoae’ from it. Ryu described the cliff as ‘the soaring shape of a legendary phoenix called Bonghwang,’ and named the cliff ‘Sangbongdae,’ meaning the cliff where the Bonghwang bird soared.

Sangbongjeong Pavilion is one pavilion building, facing east. It also faces Chunghyodang House, the head family house of Ryu Seong-ryong.

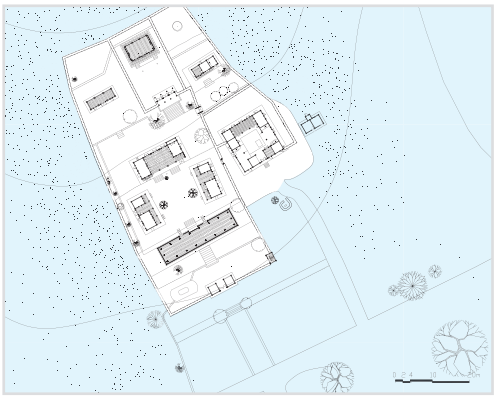


Plate 2-110 Plan of Byeongsanseowon

· Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy (屛山書院, Historic Site No. 260)

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy originated from Pungak village school, the elementary school for the Ryu family hailing from Pungsan. The school was initially in Pungsan but was moved to the present location in 1572 by Ryu Seong-ryong when he was 31. After his death, his disciples and Confucian scholars built Jondeoksa shrine for him in 1614, upgrading the school to a Confucian academy with lecture halls and ritual spaces.

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy sits on the southeastern slope of Mt. Hwasan, the rear guardian mountain of Hahoe Village. It is located on the opposite side of the mountain from the village. In front of the Confucian Academy, the Nakdonggang River flows, and across the river stands Mt. Byeongsan, which literally means ‘mountains looking like a folding screen.’

The lecture space of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy consists of Bokryemun (main gate), Mandaeru (elevated pavilion), Ipgyodang (lecture hall), *dongjae* (East building for students), *seojae* (West building for students), *jangpangak* (library for wooden tablets for canon printing) and *gojiksa* (office for building maintenance). There is also Jondeoksa (shrine) and *jeonsacheong* (a building for the preparation of the memorial rite), which are used for rituals. The buildings are harmoniously arranged with the main gate, elevated pavilion and lecture hall, forming the central axis of the compound. The shrine is located slightly off the axis. With its elevated pavilion placed in the front, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is a representative academic facility in the southeastern region of Korea. The beautiful scenery in the area around the Confucian Academy is also famous. In particular, the view from the Mandaeru Pavilion looking down on the Nakdonggang River and Mt. Byeongsan is well known. There is a poem called 'The 10 Best in Byeongsan.'



Plate 2-111 Byeongsanseowon view from Mt. Byeongsan



Plate 2-112 Mt. Byeongsan and Mandaeru



Plate 2-113 Mandaeru

· Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy (花川書院)

Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy dates back to 1786 when local Confucian scholars built the shrine Gyeongdeoksa to pay respect to Ryu Ul-lyong (pseudonym Gyeomam). The lecture hall Sunggyodang was built in 1802, followed by Jisanru (gate pavilion), perfecting the facilities as a Confucian academy. Most buildings were destroyed in 1868 on the orders of Regent Heungseon, the father of King Gojong (r. 1852-1919), to shut down all private Confucian academies nationwide except a few. It was called Hwacheon village school for a while and was restored in the fall of 1994.

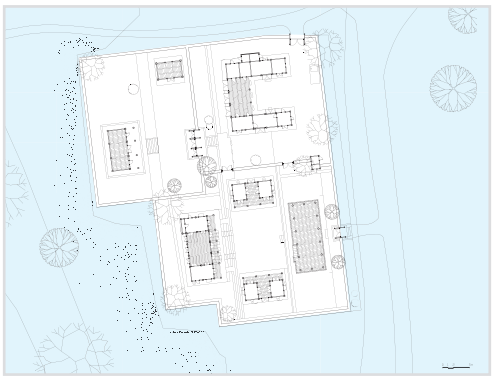


Plate 2-114 Plan of Hwacheonseowon

Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy is located to the northeast of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, on the eastern side of Buyongdae Cliff. The name Hwacheon comes from the name of the stream. The compound consists of a lecture hall, *dongjae* (east building for students), *seojae* (west building for students) and gate pavilion. Ritual space is located at the northwestern rear part of the compound. From the gate pavilion, people can see the Hwacheon Stream and Hahoe Village.



Plate 2-115 Overall view of Hwacheonseowon



Plate 2-116 Front view from Hwacheonseowon



Plate 2-117 Hwacheonseowon

Table 2-9 Important Confucian Buildings in Hahoe Village

Property Name	Date of Foundation	Category and Designation No.	Location	Date of Designation	Owner	Type of building
Gyeomamjeongsa	1567	Important Folklore Material No. 89	37 Gwangdeok-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Sang-bung	Study hall of Gyeomam
Wonjijeongsa	1576	Important Folklore Material No. 85	712-1 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Yeong-ha	Study hall of Seoae
Binyeonjeongsa	1583	Important Folklore Material No. 86	727 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Sang-bung	Study hall of Gyeoman
Okyeonjeongsa	1586	Important Folklore Material No. 88	20 Gwangdeok-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Yeong-ha	Study hall of Seoae
Byeongsanseowon	1614	Historic Site No. 260	31 Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	Mar. 31, 1978	Byeongsan Foundation / Andong City	Confucian Academy dedicated to Seoae
Hwacheonseowon	1786	-	16-2 Gwangdeok-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong city	-	Ryu clan	Confucian Academy dedicated to Gyeomam

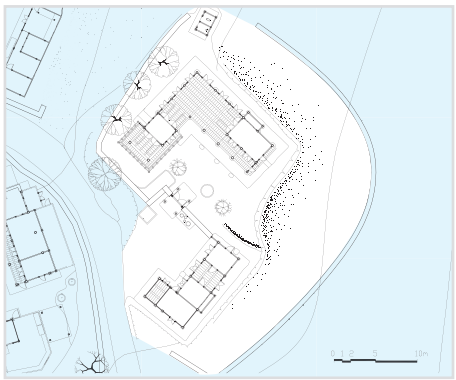


Plate 2-118 Plan of Simsujeong



Plate 2-119 Simsujeong



Plate 2-120 Overall view of Simsujeong

2) Yangdong Village's study halls, pavilions, Confucian academies and village schools

· Simsujeong Pavilion (心水亭, Important Folklore Material No. 81)

Simsujeong Pavilion was originally built around 1560 for Yi Eon-gwal, younger brother of Yi Eon-jeok, who chose to stay home with his aged mother. It was destroyed in a fire and present building was reconstructed in 1917. The pavilion is attached to Hyangdan House, which stands facing Hyangdan on the foothill of Seongjubong Peak at Namchon.

There are two 'L' shaped wood-structured buildings with a hipped and gabled roof, that has two heated floor rooms. The pavilion building has elaborate decoration on the upper part of the pillars. Exquisite ornamental railings also decorate the elevated sides of the spacious open halls, *numaru* with elevated wooden floors. It stands on a rubble foundation finished with a long slab stone. A caretaker's house stands nearby, outside a four-pillar gate. Simsujeong is a rare example of a pavilion to be designated as national cultural heritage.

· Suunjeong Pavilion (水雲亭, Important Folklore Material No.80)

This pavilion was built around 1582 by Son Yeop, great grandson of Son Jung-don. He named it Suunjeong from a verse, “Clear as water and evanescent as clouds (水淸雲虛).” It is said that a portrait of King Taejo (r. 1392-1398), the founding ruler of Joseon, was kept here during the Japanese invasions in 1592-1598.

It overlooks the Allakcheon Stream and Angang Field from near the top of a mountain west of Yangdong Village, and known for a spot with best vista in Yangdong. With a hipped and gabled roof, the pavilion has a heated floor room and an open hall with a verandah and decorative balustrades. A smaller building for caretakers stands at the back. This is also a rare case of a pavilion to be designated as a national heritage.

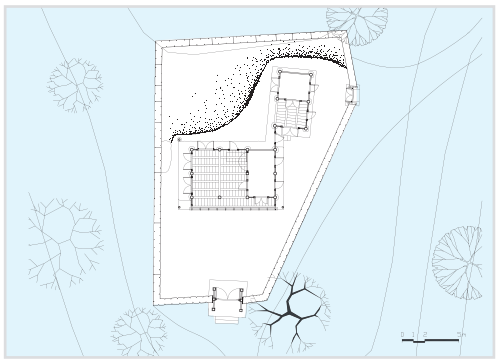


Plate 2-121 Plan of Suunjeong



Plate 2-122 Suunjeong

· Oksanseowon Confucian Academy (玉山書院, Historic Site No. 154)

This Confucian academy is dedicated to Yi Eon-jeok, a renowned scholar of the Joseon period. It was built in 1572 by Yi Je-min, a magistrate of Gyeongju, in response to the desires of the local literati. King Seonjo bestowed it with its name two years later, which was the fourth such honor offered by the King among the 47 well conserved major Confucian academies in Joseon. A regional center of academic learning and literary exchange, it survived the flames of war during the Japanese invasions in 1592-1598, and the authenticity of its buildings is highly valued.

Oksanseowon Confucisn Academy is located some 8 kilometers to the west of Yangdong Village, facing west. Gigantic rocks in the front and valleys around the academy present a remarkable scenery in the area.

The compound is divided into four areas for entrance, study, rites, and auxiliary facilities. The main triple gate and a two-story pavilion, Mubyeonnu, form the entrance; the study area has a lecture hall named Guindang, which is flanked by the east and west dormitory buildings; from here an inner triple gate leads to the shrine named Cheinmyo beyond; and library

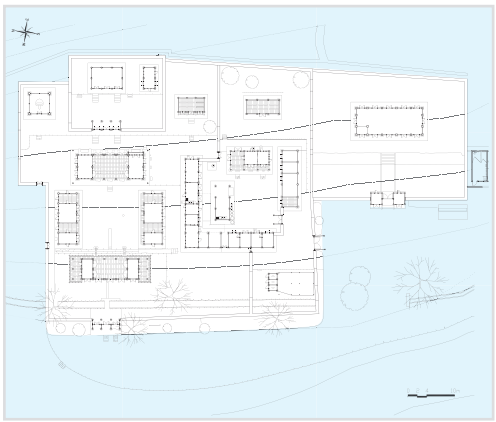


Plate 2-123 Plan of Oksanseowon



Plate 2-124 Location of Oksanseowon



Plate 2-125 Bird's eye view of Oksanseowon



Plate 2-126 Oksanseowon

buildings stand to the east. The main gate, the lecture hall and the shrine stand along a north-south axis in the typical style of Confucian academies. Most signs and plates found around the Confucian academy were written by famous scholars and calligraphers. Together with Sosuseowon Confucian Academy (Historical Site No.55), Oksanseowon Confucian Academy well demonstrates the architectural style of early developmental period of the academy buildings.

Oksanseowon Confucian Academy boasts the ownership of the greatest number of documents and books among Confucian academies in the nation. *Jeongdeok Gyeyu Samabangmok* (正德癸酉司馬榜目, State Examination Roster), published in 1513, is historically valuable as the oldest example printed by movable type. It is designated as Treasure No. 524. *Samguk Sagi* (三國史記, History of Three Kingdoms), *Haedong Myeongjeok* (海東名籍 Collection of Master Calligraphy Works), and the Collection of Yi Eon-jeok's manuscripts are also designated treasures.

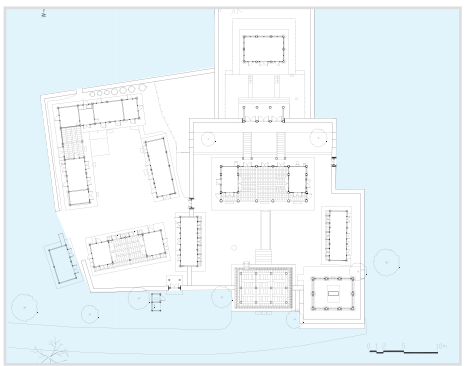


Plate 2-127 Plan of Donggangseowon

· Donggangseowon Confucian Academy (東江書院, Monument No. 114)

This Confucian Academy was founded in 1695 in memory of Son Jung-don, a prominent local scholar. Most buildings were destroyed in 1868 on the orders of Regent Heungseon, the father of King Gojong, to shut down all private Confucian Academies nationwide. In 1918, local literati resumed observing rites.



Plate 2-128 Location of Donggangseowon



Plate 2-129 Donggangseowon

In a typical academy-cum-shrine layout, the triple main gate, an auditorium, an inner triple gate and a shrine stand back to back from west to east. Donggangseowon is located at the foothill of Mt. Jesan, placed along the areas of Pohang and Gyeongju cities. Lecture space at Donggangseowon include lecture hall, stele shrine and administration building. There is a shrine for rituals. There is a gate pavilion in the front, which is typical academy building style in the southeastern region of Korea.

· Ganghakdang Village School (講學堂, Important Folklore Material No. 83)

This building, constructed around 1870, was a village school for the Yi family hailing from Yeogang. Together with Allakjeong Village School of Son family, Ganghakdang stands high as representative village school building. It stands on a hillside of Mt. Namsan facing the North Quarter of the village to the right of the village entrance.

This 'L' shaped building stands on a small lot, facing northwest, with neither a fence nor a gate. With few prominent architectural features, its spatial composition is designed primarily to fulfill the function as a place for teaching and learning. Allakjeong and Ganghakdang are the only two surviving Joseon period village school buildings — designated as National level Treasures.

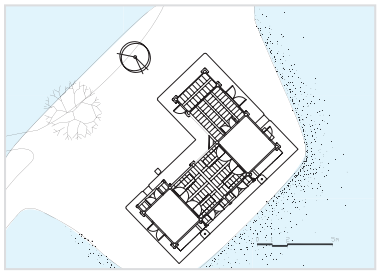


Plate 2-130 Plan of Ganghakdang



Plate 2-131 Ganghakdang

· Allakjeong Village School (安樂亭, Important Folklore Material No. 82)

This building was built in the late 18th century and served as a village school of the Son family hailing from Wolseong. Together with Ganghakdang of Yi family, this village school building represents the village school architueure.

Allakjeong Village School is located high on the mountain slope at the entrance to the village. Though it has a simple '一' shape structure, this building is similar in form to a lecture hall of a Confucian academy. Along with Ganghakdang village school for the clan Yi, it represents village school architecture of that period.

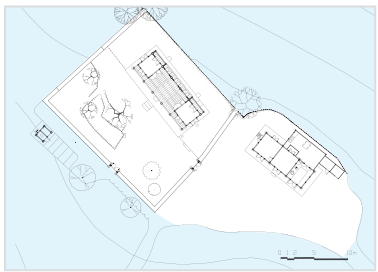


Plate 2-132 Plan of Allakjeong



Plate 2-133 Allakjeong

Table 2-10 Important Confucian Buildings in Yangdong Village

Property Name	Date of Foundation	Category and Designation No.	Location	Date of Designation	Owner	Type of building
Simsujeong	Mid-16th century	Important Folklore Material No. 81	98 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Clan Hyangdan sect	Pavilion of Hyangdan
Suunjeong	Late-16th century	Important Folklore Material No. 80	313 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Son Guk-ik	Pavilion of Son Family
Oksanseowon	1573	Historic Site No. 154	7 Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju city	Mar. 8, 1967	Yi Hae-Cheol	Academy dedicated to Yi Eon-jeok
Donggangseowon	1695	Provincial-designated monument No. 114	148-1 Yugeum-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju city	Jan. 20, 1996	Son Dong-man & Son Clan	Academy dedicated to Son Jung-don
Allakjeong	Late-18th century	Important Folklore Material No. 82	58 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Son Yeong-rak	Village school of Son Family
Ganghakdang	Late-19th century	Important Folklore Material No. 83	706 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju city	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Dong-gyu, Yi Dong-jin	Village school of Yi Family

2.A-6 Ritual and Folklore

Folklore associated with clan villages of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) can be divided into those performed at the family, clan and village level. The family or clan rituals mainly address the four major events of life: the coming-of-age, marriage, funeral and ancestral worship. Among the numerous rituals and folklore, those related to ancestors were considered most essential. Rituals and folklore at the village level ranged from collective games intended to reinforce community solidarity, to those that prayed for good luck and fortune to the village's guardian spirit. Organizations existed to guarantee a smooth performance of these ceremonies and events. Clan organizations were most central in representing the clan and maintaining a strong sense of unity and association within the clan.

Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages still maintain a wide variety of such ceremonies and rituals related to family and village communities.

1) Confucian Ceremonies and Rituals

Confucianism, the governing ideology of the Joseon Dynasty, had a particular emphasis on rituals and ceremonies. *Garye* (family rituals) refers to rituals or ceremonies conducted at a family level. To

Confucian scholars of the Joseon Dynasty, faithfully following the prescribed ritual rule of the *Zhuzijiali* (pronounced *juja-garye* in Korean), written by Zhu Xi of China's Southern Song Dynasty, was one of the most cherished virtues.

Among the family rituals, or *garye*, of the four mentioned above the ceremony for ancestors (*jerye* or *jesa*) received the greatest emphasis among Joseon *yangban* because it provided an opportunity for members of the family or clan to remember their common ancestry and to forge greater solidarity within the extended family network.

There are many types of *jerye*, depending on the scope of ancestors being remembered and the date of the ceremony.

Gije is the ceremony held annually on the date that the remembered ancestor passed away. In principle, *gije* should be performed only for the four previous generations of the person conducting it. The ceremony is held at first dawn of the date the ancestor passed away.

Charye refers to a memorial ceremony for ancestors that is conducted once each season and on major holidays by offering new dishes prepared from seasonal crops and fruits. *Charye* ceremonies are performed for all four generations of ancestors together, by placing all the tablets representing the spirit of each ancestor on the altar.

Myoje is a ceremony held at the ancestors' burial site after the autumn harvest. It is conducted for all graves belonging to the clan regardless of generation and is organized by the clan.

Although in principle, *gije* is required only for ancestors of four previous generations, exceptions were allowed for ancestors who had contributed significantly to the country or achieved noteworthy academic accomplishments. The clan would honor such significant figures by conducting ceremonies indefinitely, and this is referred to as a *bulcheonwi jesa*. To qualify for such honors, the person had to be designated as a *bulcheonwi* either by the state or recommended by the nation's literati collectively. Naturally, it was a great privilege for a village or clan to honor an ancestor who had become a *bulcheonwi*.

The local *seowon*, or Confucian academy, also conducted memorial rituals twice a year, in spring and autumn, for accomplished scholars who had passed away. This ceremony was attended by those with academic ties that went beyond blood or regional ties and so received a larger attendance. Called *hyangsa*, it followed different ceremonial procedures from those of a regular family memorial ritual.

With so many different types of memorial ceremonies to be kept, the head family of a clan with a *bulcheonwi* ancestor would conduct at least thirteen ancestral ceremonies a year.

a. Hahoe Village

The head family of Hahoe Village still conducts the rituals and ceremonies for the coming-of-age, marriages, funerals, and ancestral worship, in accordance with tradition. The village still



Plate 2-134 Funeral of Chunghyodang



Plate 2-135 Byeongsanseowon *hyangsa* of Hahoe



Plate 2-136 *Myoje* of Hahoe



Plate 2-137 *Bulcheonwi jesa* of Yangjindang House



Plate 2-138 Ritual rites of Byeongsanseowon

faithfully performs all types of memorial ceremonies for their ancestors, including *gije*, *charye*, *myoje*, *bulcheonwi jesa*, and *hyangsa* at the Confucian academies. The memorial ceremonies conducted by the head family strictly adheres to traditional ceremonial rules in terms of procedure, food and attire. A large number of elaborate dishes are prepared as an offering to their ancestors. The head family's ceremonies set such a high standard of Korean ancestral ceremonies that they have been video-recorded for preservation as a national record.

Hahoe Village honors six *bulcheonwi*: Ryu Jung-yeong (pseudonym Ibam), Ryu Gyeong-shim (pseudonym Gwichon), Ryu Jung-eom (pseudonym Pasan), Ryu Ul-lyong (pseudonym Gyeomam), Ryu Seong-ryong (pseudonym Soeae) and Ryu Jin (pseudonym Suam). As a result, it conducts twelve *bulcheonwi jesa* a year for the six male ancestors and their wives. This is one of the largest numbers of *bulcheonwi jesa* for a single village in Korea.

The shrines (*sadang*) for Ryu Jung-yeong and Ryu Ul-lyong are located in Yangjindang House. A *bulcheonwi* figure would usually receive a shrine separate from the family shrine, which is dedicated to only four previous generations at a time. Unlike the usual practice, however, in Yangjindang the ancestral tablets of the four previous generations of ancestors are housed together in the same shrine (*sadang*) for Ryu Jung-yeong.

Hahoe Village's memorial ceremonies for accomplished scholars include Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy's *hyangsa* for Ryu Seong-ryong and the *hyangsa* for Ryu Ul-lyong at Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy.

b. Yangdong Village

The head family of Yangdong Village also strictly follows traditional decorum in ceremonies related to the coming-of-age, marriages, funerals, and ancestral worship. It serves a critical role in preserving Korea's valuable and rare Confucian tradition and passing it on to the next generation.

Yangdong Village also performs all types of ancestral ceremonies, including *gije*, *charye*, *myoje*, *bulcheonwi jesa*, and *hyangsa* at the Confucian academy. The memorial ceremonies conducted by the head family strictly adhere to traditional ceremonial rules in terms of procedure, food, and attire. A large number of elaborate dishes are prepared as an offering to the ancestors. The head family's

ceremonies set also such a high standard of Korean ancestral ceremonies that they too have been video-recorded to be preserved as a national record.

Yangdong Village has two *bulcheonwi* ancestors: Son Jung-don (pseudonym Ujae) and Yi Eon-jeok (pseudonym Hoejae). As a result, it conducts four *bulcheonwi jesa* a year for the two male ancestors and their wives.

Yangdong Village also performs a memorial ceremony at Gwangajeong House's shrine (*sadang*) with the portrait of Son So. The portrait is state-designated as a Treasure.

Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Gyeongsanseowon Confucian Academy's *hyangsa* for Yi Eon-jeok and Donggangseowon Confucian Academy's *hyangsa* for Son Jung-don are the village's *hyangsa* for its accomplished scholars.



Plate 2-139 *Jerye* of Gwangajeong House



Plate 2-140 *Bulcheonwi jesa* of Mucheomdang House

2) Village Folk Beliefs and Games

Traditionally, Korean villages worshipped a guardian spirit and paid homage by performing ceremonies to the spirit. *Dongje* refers to such a ceremony organized by the village people. A *dongje* would usually incorporate entertainment, such as a play or a game, in order to create a stronger bond among village residents and to build a stronger sense of community. In addition to these ceremonies to the village spirit, villages usually enjoyed various events or collective games to celebrate each season or change of season.



Plate 2-141 *Bulcheonwi jesa* of Seobaekdang House



Plate 2-142 Oksanseowon *hyangsa*

a. Hahoe Village

· *Dongje* (Village Ritual)

Hahoe Village's *dongje* is conducted on January 15 and April 8 of the lunar calendar. On the night of January 15, the *dongje* is conducted at the *sangdang* (upper tutelary shrine) and *jungdang* (middle tutelary shrine), followed by another ritual at the *samsindang* tree the next morning. The offerings of food and drink at the *sangdang* are then taken to the *jungdang* for another ceremony, after which the offerings are enjoyed by the attendees.

Sangdang is also referred to as 'Granny Kim of *Seonangdang*.' *Seonangdang* is the spirit that originally owned the site where Haehoe Village was created and is also the spirit worshipped during the Hahoe *byeolsingut*. The significance of Hahoe Village's *dongje* is that the village still keeps a fully intact *seonangdang* building and that it still practices a ceremonial tradition dating back several centuries which is extremely rare.



Plate 2-143 *Dongje* of *Sangdang*



Plate 2-144 *Jungdang*

Jungdang, also referred to as *guksadang*, is located on the right-hand slope of Mt. Hwasan on the climb up to the *seonangdang*.

Samsindang is a 600-year-old zelkova tree at the center of the village. Along with the *seonangdang* and *guksadang*, it is said to mark the *pungsu* acupoints of the village. The *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Masked-dance drama) starts from this tree.

· Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Masked-dance Drama of Hahoe Village, Important Intangible Cultural Property No. 69)

Hahoe Village organized a *byeolsingut* every five or ten years, whenever the village was afflicted with multiple events of bad fortune. The *byeolsingut* is conducted in stages. The first is a ritual of welcoming a spirit called *gangsin*, which is followed by a ritual of entertaining the spirit, *osin*, and then by a ritual of sending the spirit away called *songsin*. The *osin* ritual (entertaining the spirit) in Hahoe *byeolsingut* incorporates a performance of dance and drama in which the actors wear masks that represent the characters they play. The performance is designated as an Important Intangible Cultural Property.

Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* consists of a total of eight *madang* (acts). The first act is called the *mudong madang*. It is about a young woman dancing while standing on someone's shoulders (this is called *mudong* dance) and collecting coins from the audience as offerings for the village spirit to receive good luck and blessing.

The second act is called *juji madang* and spiritually cleanses the stage for the masked-dance drama to prevent bad luck. The third is called the butcher's *madang* because a butcher comes out with a bull's testicles and makes fun of the audience with humorous comments. The fourth is called the granny or old widow's *madang*, where a poor old widow with a split gourd on her belt comes out and laments her poverty while pretending to weave. The fifth is called the monk's *madang*. In this act, a monk succumbs to his personal desire and takes the *gisaeng* girl Bunae. The sixth is the *yangban* and scholar *madang*, where a *yangban* and a scholar compete against each other in status and knowledge to decide who should claim the gisaeng girl Bunae. The two *yangban* eventually try to buy the bull's testicles from the butcher only to be scolded by the old woman. The seventh *madang* is the marriage and the eighth *madang* is the wedding night episode. These two last acts are performed discreetly after sundown and are not open to the public.



Plate 2-145 Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*



Plate 2-146 Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*

The performance mainly addresses the differences among various social classes and positions with satire and criticism. It aims to offer a sense of catharsis to village residents of all social strata so that any existing conflict can be resolved and unity re-established among community members.

The mask used for the young woman character also symbolizes the *seonangsin*, which is the spirit presiding over Hahoe Village. The detailed features of the spirit were carved into a mask that is worshipped as an important spiritual object from the start to the end of the performance.

The Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* is Korea's oldest traditional masked-dance drama. It influenced the neighboring village of Byeongsan and formed a cluster of rural *byeolsingut* culture around Hahoe. The wooden masks used in the performance are referred to as the Hahoe Mask or Byeongsan Mask. They are the only masks that remain intact in Korea and are acclaimed for their artistic value. They are collectively designated as a National Treasure.

· *Seonyujulbulnori* (Boat Ride and Fire Works)

Hahoe's *Seonyujulbulnori* is a gentry's fest in which ruling class *yangban* members of the village go out on boats and enjoy themselves while reciting poetry and drinking alcoholic beverages in accordance with Confucian tradition. This ritual is held under the bright full moon of the seventh month of the lunar calendar.

To further enhance the experience of the village literati enjoying their poetry and drinks on the water, village residents decorated Hwacheon Stream with various lights. The three kinds of fireworks or fire decorations used were called rope lights (*julbul*), falling flowers (*nakhwa*) and egg lights (*dalgyalbul*).

The rope lights are installed by connecting tree trunk with the top part of the Buyongdae Cliff with woven rope, and then attaching charcoal powder pouches in regular intervals along the rope. Once lit with fire, the charcoal powder pouches start to burn in, producing red flames. Pulling the entire rope up from the Buyongdae Cliff side creates the illusion of several firecrackers exploding while rising towards the cliff. Another string of lights is installed between Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall and Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall along the tiered path at the mid-range of Buyongdae Cliff. This suggests that Buyongdae Cliff wears a belt.

The falling flowers fireworks are done by setting fire to dried pine branches and throwing them over from the top of Buyongdae Cliff. It starts when a literati who has completed his poem on the water gives the signal by shouting, "Falling Flowers!" The falling pine branches form huge pillars of fire as they fall and send scattering flames when they hit the rocks below.

The egg light is a curved display of fireworks that utilizes the river current and reflection. Oil is poured into egg shells with a cotton wick. The lighted egg shells are placed on plates woven from hay and then set to float on the river.

The reflection of the flames on the water enhances the beautiful night scene created by these three types of fireworks. While the *yangban* members of the village enjoyed their night boat rides enhanced by the fireworks, the commoners had to create these scenes for them. This was a reciprocal



Plate 2-147 *Seonyujulbulnori*

relationship. Just as the *yangban* of the village financially sponsored the *byeolsingut* for the commoners, the commoners supported the *yangban*'s boat ride rituals with physical labor. In that sense, the *seonyu julbulnori* also has features of a village community building ritual.

b. Yangdong Village

· *Dongje* (Village Ritual)



Plate 2-148 *Dongje* of Yangdong



Plate 2-149 *Dongje* of Yangdong

Yangdong Village worships huge old trees as the village spirit and pays its respects with ceremonies dedicated to the trees. They are gingko trees, one located near Seobaekdang House and the other in front of Gwangajeong House. Before starting the community tug of war, the upper quarter of the village performs a *dongje* to the gingko tree near Seobaekdang House and the lower quarter of the village performs one to the gingko tree in front of Gwangajeong House. The ceremony is conducted simultaneously around 9 o'clock in the morning at both parts of the village, and rice cakes, dried fish, fruits and a pig's head are prepared as offerings.

The ceremony is conducted by a person from each quarter of the village, who is elderly and is not in mourning. The person must prepare himself a week in advance by bathing, abstaining from eating meat and not meeting with those in mourning or ill.

· *Juldarigi* (Tug of War)

Yangdong Village's tug of war is between the Upper and Lower Quarters of the village. The two quarters are divided by a bridge in the center of the village. The tug of war is held around the time of the full moon during the first and eighth months of the lunar calendar. It was held every year until the 1970s, when the village council decided to stage it once every two or three years. The tug of war is used to lift village morale when the village has suffered from misfortune and worries.

Once the date for the tug of war is set, each household starts to twist straw ropes, starting two weeks in advance. The ropes twisted by three or four households are pooled together to make a thicker cable. Then, the people from both quarters of the village gather with all their woven cables to create one thick strand. The diameter of the final strand used to be as large as a child's height but it has become thinner recently. In the afternoon of the day of the match, each part of the village performs a ritual to pray that the rope will not break and that no accidents happen.

The entire village participates in the tug of war regardless of age, gender and social class. Even people from neighboring villages are recruited. The people gather around 2 p.m. and connect the two threads of the rope, which takes more than three hours. The tug of war usually lasts long into the night before victory is decided. Since the tug of war is carried out over such a long time frame, people often come out of the line during the day to run other errands and the women go home after dark.

The village belief is that if the Upper Quarter wins there will be a good harvest and if the Lower Quarter wins the village will enjoy calm and peace. This is unlike the belief of other similar matches that usually prescribe that only the triumphant side receives good fortune or that good fortune comes only when a certain side wins. Yangdong's tug of war offers good omen regardless of the result. After the match, people cut pieces off the rope and place it on their roof tops, believing that this will bring peace and comfort to the family. The pieces from the winning side are thrown on the roofs of the building for servants or main building. Pieces from the defeated side were cut with an ax and sold as burning fuel. Proceeds from the sale are used for village common expenses.



Plate 2-150 *Juldarigi* of Yangdong

The tug of war involves all members of the villages regardless of age, gender, or social class. It strengthens the solidarity as a village community and complements the limitations of a culture dominated by ancestral memorial ceremonies that focus on blood-tied relations.

· Folk Games

Yangdong Village maintains a large number of folk games, such as *yunnori*, *jisinbalki*, *juibulnori* and *daljiptaeugi*. *Yunnori* is a board game in which the players throw long sticks that function in a similar way to dice. *Jisinbalki* is a folk ritual to the spirit of the earth that asks for good fortune. *Juibulnori* is a ritual of setting fire to the rice paddies and fields to eradicate mice or harmful insects. In *Daljiptaeugi*, a large wood and straw structure is set on fire to brighten the surroundings during the gathering to greet the first full moon of the lunar year. The aim of these rituals is mainly to ask for a plentiful harvest and simultaneously to unite life within the community.



Plate 2-151 *Daljiptaeugi* of Yangdong

3) Clan Organizations

The clan forms organizations to reinforce the solidarity among members. The clan organizations conduct ceremonies honoring ancestors, maintain and repair buildings and sites related to their

ancestors and promote good relationships among clan members. The clan organizations are also responsible for raising common funds to finance the construction and operation of facilities such as head family houses, ancestral shrines, study halls, pavilions, Confucian academies and village schools. They also are in charge of publishing the clan's genealogical register and collections of ancestors' literary works.

a. Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village's clan organization is the grand society (*hwasuhoe*) of Pungsan Ryu Clan. The *hwasuhoe* discusses matters related to the clan and presides over the memorial ceremonies for clan ancestors.

In particular, the *hwasuhoe* presides over the ceremony (*hoejeon*) for the six ancestors who lived before the clan settled in Hahoe Village. The organization within the *hwasuhoe* in charge of the *hoejeon* was called the *jokhoeso*, which was created during the generation of the Ryu Ul-lyong and Ryu Seong-ryong brothers. To ensure that the descendants keep the burials sites of the six ancestors well-preserved and carry on the memorial service indefinitely, Ryu Seong-ryong created a set of rules called the *Jokjungipui*. The *Jokjungipui* recommends that, every year, the manager should appoint members of the clan to attend the ceremony for the six burial sites and that these appointed descendants should prepare rice and fruit with great care and conduct the ceremony. After the six ancestors have received their ceremony, the descendants should return to the village, pay respect at their family graves, then enjoy the day with the rest of the clan. It also preaches that clan members should express congratulations or condolences for good or unfortunate events of other clan members and that they must assist each other during difficult times.

The *hwasuhoe* holds an annual general assembly on October 11, the day following the *hoejeon*, to discuss major or minor matters concerning the clan that had come up during the previous year. When the *hoejeon* system first operated, any descendant who failed to attend was punished at the *hwasuhoe* general assembly by stripping him of his title, forcing him to kneel outside and have his name written backwards and posted on the walls. However, this punishment is no longer carried out.

b. Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village has clan organizations for two clans: the Son clan hailing from Wolseong and the Yi clan from Yeogang.

There are different levels of clan organizations for the Son clan. *Jonghoe*, is a body for the Sons hailing from Wolseong and the Sons hailing from Milyang and Yeonghae join the Wolseong Sons to discuss important matters concerning all Sons. The *daemunhoe* is a gathering of all descendants of the Wolseong Sons. The *munhoe*, consists only of the descendants of Son So, who was the ancestor who first settled in Yangdong Village. The *pahoe* is a meeting for each branch or *pa* of the Wolseong Sons.

The *jonghoe* convenes every five to ten years, attended by the representative of each generation. The *daemunhoe* only convenes when there is an agenda regarding ancestors in the 15th to 17th generations and above. It mainly discusses matters related with building for ancestral memorial (*jaesil*) construction or repairing the Confucian academies. The most representative clan organization is the *munhoe*, which operates by set rules and conducts activity reports and budget reviews. The regular munhoe general assembly convenes on December 12th of the lunar calendar. The *pahoe* is an organization of each branch's descendants and is in charge of managing the pavilions and graves that are scattered over various locations.

The Yi clan hailing from Yeogang has a clan organization called *hwasuhoe* that consists of the descendants of Yi Eon-jeok (pseudonym Hoejae) living in all parts of the country. There are 24 *hwasuhoe* organizations across the nation with a size of some 2,000 households. The *hwasuhoe* for the Yangdong Village is called *Donggeunhoe*.

2.A-7 Historic figures and Important Documents

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are famous not only for their outstanding natural and physical environment but also the large number of significant figures they produced and the documents left by these ancestors. Most of the significant buildings and facilities in and around the villages have been either built by these acclaimed ancestors or built later in their honor. The vast member of important documents possessed by these ancestors has directly and indirectly enriched the village's tangible heritage and has influenced the lives of its residents.

1) Figures

Both Hahoe and Yangdong are one of the villages that have the longest history in Korea. Around the 16th century, both villages produced leading scholars and politicians of the Joseon Dynasty. These ancestors laid the physical and intellectual foundation for the two villages' prosperity. The subsequent academic and political success of their descendants placed the two villages at the top of clan villages in Korea. The figures born in the two villages are even included in the *Sinjeung-dongguk-yeojiseungram* (Newly Verified Survey of the Geography of the Eastern Kingdom 1530), a liberal arts and geography manuscript, and in the *Yeojidoseo* (Geography of Korea 1757-1765), published by the Joseon court. The *Sinjeung-dongguk-yeojiseungram*, published in 1530, mentions Son So and Son Jung-don of Yangdong Village under the section devoted to figures of Gyeongju. The *Yeojidoseo* from the mid 18th century lists the names of Ryu Gyeong-sim, Ryu Jung-yeong, Ryu Seong-ryong, Ryu Jin, Ryu Sae-myeong and Ryu Seung-hyun from Hahoe Village and Son So, Son Jung-don, Yi Beon, Yi Eon-jeok and Yi Eon-gwal from Yangdong Village. The fact that so many local figures are mentioned in geographical records published by the state demonstrates the status and prestige of these villages.

a. Figures of Hahoe Village

· Ryu Ul-lyong (柳雲龍, pseudonym Gyeomam, 謙菴, 1539-1601)

Ryu Ul-lyong was a renowned famous scholar for shunning a career in government and pursuing academic study by retreating to the mountains. He is the eldest son of Ryu Jung-yeong and the elder brother of Ryu Seong-ryong. Ryu Ul-lyong became a disciple of the famous Confucius scholar Lee Hwang (pseudonym Toegye) at the age of 15 and devoted himself to academic pursuits but held no ambitions of entering a government career by taking the state exam. He nonetheless did become an official at the age of 34 to obey the orders of his father and also took several positions at central government ministries. He received praise for his fair administration of law.

· Ryu Seong-ryong (柳成龍, pseudonym Seoae, 西厓, 1542-1607)

Ryu Seong-ryong, a famous politician and scholar, was one of the most prominent figures representing Hahoe Village. He was the second son of Ryu Jung-yeong and the younger brother of Ryu Ul-lyong . Ryu Seong-ryong also studied under Lee Hwang. He demonstrated remarkable talent and Lee Hwang proclaimed of him that “this is a person created by the Heavens.” After passing the state exam for government service, he served in various positions and was appointed as the *yeonguijeong* (equivalent to a prime minister) and *dojechalsa* (a position commanding the entire military on behalf of the king) during the war with Japan (1592-1598). He is still highly recognized as an outstanding leader who contributed greatly to overcoming the war. In addition to political prowess, he achieved fame in all areas, including Neo-Confucianism, literature, virtuous conduct, and calligraphy.

· Hahoe Village’s State Exam Passers and Other Figures

During the Joseon Dynasty, Hahoe Village produced 21 people who passed the higher state exam for civil service and 5 people who passed the military state exam. There were 70 people from the village who passed the lower state exam for civil service.

Ryu Jung-yeong (柳仲郢, pseudonym Ibam, 立巖, 1515-1573) passed the state exam in 1540 at the age of 26 and served in a key position at the central government. He possessed intelligent judgment and outstanding administrative skills. He was highly trusted by the king and helped him rule the kingdom in a fair and just manner. He is the father of Ryu Ul-lyong and Ryu Seong-ryong.

Ryu Gyeong-sim (柳景深, pseudonym Gwichon, 龜村, 1516-1571) passed the state exam in 1544 and began his government career in several key positions. Ryu Gyeong-sim was recognized for his effective administrative skills and was famous for punishing local officials for wrongful conduct and saving the people from difficulties.

Ryu Jung-eom (柳仲淹, pseudonym Pasan, 巴山, 1538-1571) was the uncle of Ryu Ul-lyong and Ryu Seong-ryong. He was known for his elegant and noble character. He studied diligently under Yi Hwang but died young at the age of 34.

Ryu Jin (柳袗, pseudonym Suam, 修巖, 1582-1635) was the third son of Ryu Seong-ryong and was a celebrated literate. He served as the administrative head of several villages. He produced numerous literary works, among which his *Imjinrok* and *Imjarok* in Korean characters are considered the most outstanding Korean manuscript literature.

b. Figures of Yangdong Village

· Son Jung-don (孫中暾, pseudonym Ujae, 愚齋, 1463-1529)

Son Jung-don was a renowned Joseon Dynasty scholar and politician. He is the son of Son So, the first Son clan ancestor to settle in Yangdong. He is also the maternal uncle of Yi Eon-jeok. As a young student, he studied under Kim Jong-jik, a famous Confucian scholar of the Joseon Dynasty. After passing the state exam, he served in many key government positions. Later he was named a *cheongbaengni* (meaning an ideal government official who possesses all necessary virtues). He demonstrated such kindness and generosity to his subjects when serving as the head of a local township that the residents voluntarily built a shrine (*sadang*) in his honor while he was still alive. He is one of the 18 most respected Confucian scholars of the Joseon Dynasty and is enshrined in *Munmyo*, a shrine in Korea dedicated to Confucius.

Son Jung-don was an academic teacher as well as a mentor to Yi Eon-jeok and influenced him in many ways. Yi Eon-jeok is known to have said that “I may have come to slightly understand true virtue and that is all because of my uncle’s teachings.”

· Yi Eon-jeok (李彦迪, pseudonym Hoejae, 晦齋, 1491-1553)

Yi Eon-jeok was a famous Joseon Dynasty Confucian scholar and politician. He was the son of the first Yeogang Yi clan member to settle in Yangdong. He was also the nephew of Son Jung-don. He served in many government positions after passing the state exam and held key posts at the central ministries.

Yi Eon-jeok established the foundation for Joseon Sung Confucianism by creating a theological framework for *li-ki* philosophy. He is one of the five most respected Confucian scholars of the Joseon Dynasty and is enshrined in *gongsindang* (Hall for Meritorious Subjects) in *Jongmyo*, the ancestral shrine of the royal family, as well as in *Munmyo*, the shrine dedicated to Confucius. These are achievements of the greatest possible honor, both as a royal servant and as a scholar.

· Yangdong Village’s State Exam Passers and Other Figures

Yangdong Village produced a notably large number of people who passed the state exams, including 41 who passed higher state exams for civil positions and 59 of those who passed the lower exams (*samasi*) during the Joseon Dynasty.

Son So (孫昭, 1433-1484) was the member of the Son clan from Wolseong who first settled in

Yangdong Village. He was the father of Son Jung-don (pseudonym Ujae). He began his career in central government politics by passing the state exam and served in key positions. He was recognized as a meritorious subject in 1467 for quelling a rebellion. A portrait of him that was commissioned by the king is designated as a treasure.

Yi Jeon-in (李全仁, pseudonym Jamgyegong, 潛溪公, 1516-1568) was the son of Yi Eon-jeok and eventually settled in Oksan-ri, where his father had retreated after retirement. Yi Jeon-in thereby became the first ancestor to the Oksan-ri branch of the Yi clan hailing from Yeogang. He was famous for his impeccable character and sincere filial conduct.

Yi Ui-jam (李宜潛, pseudonym Sujoldang, 守拙堂, 1576-1635) was the grandson of Yi Eon-jeok and a Confucian scholar. He became a local government official after passing the state exam.

Son Deok-seung (孫德升, pseudonym Maeho, 梅湖, 1659-1725) was the 8th generation descendant of Son So and served in several government positions after passing the state exam.

Yi Yeon-sang (李淵祥, pseudonym Gyewu, 季愚, 1788-1846) was the 9th generation descendant of Yi Eon-jeok and was famous for his uncompromising character and frugality. He also served in several government positions after passing the state exam.

2) Historical Documents

Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages produced ancient documents of great variety and quantity. They include Confucian scriptures, history books and literary collections. Documents that prove the clan's status, such as royal papers appointing a person to a government position as well as inheritance sharing records and litigation papers, were also well maintained. Some have been designated as National Treasures or Treasures. The outstanding quantity and quality of the two villages' documental heritage is the result of the villages' large number of highly accomplished figures and the clan organizations' commitment to their preservation. The villages' education institutions, i.e. the village schools (*seodang*) and Confucian academies (*seowon*), also played a significant role in preserving and maintaining the large numbers of old documents and records.

Because Ryu Seong-ryong (pseudonym Seoae) held top positions during the war with Japan in 1592, the Ryu clan in Hahoe Village possesses a large number of records and documents related to him. These are all designated as National Treasures or Treasures. The most noteworthy is the National Treasure no. 132, *Jingbirok*, which is his wartime memoir. In addition to documents, a large number of artifacts related to Ryu Seong-ryong exist that a new building had to be built to exhibit them. The Yi clan hailing from Yeogang possesses National Treasure no. 283, *Tonggamsokpyeon* (Second edition of *Tonggam*). The documental collections maintained by the Yi clan include records of academic significance, such as the *bongseonjapui*, an exceptional book on proper behavior and manners, handwritten by Yi Eon-jeok, and other literary collections. Among the documents preserved by the Wolseong Son clan, *Sonsoseonsaengbunjaegi* (Inheritance Deed of Son So's Property) is designated as Gyeongbuk Tangible Cultural Property No. 14.

The two villages keep numerous books and documents handed down from ancient times, in

addition to the important ancient documents introduced in the following.

a. Hahoe Village

· *Jingbirok* (懲毖錄, War Memoirs by Ryu Seong-ryong, National Treasure No. 132)



Plate 2-152 *Jingbirok*

This is the war memoir of Ryu Seong-ryong, which describes the Japanese invasion (1592-1598). Ryu Seong-ryong wrote the book in the hope that such a tragic war would never be repeated in Joseon. 'Jingbi' refers to the practice of taking precautions in order to avoid trouble later on. The book is said to have been written while Ryu Seong-ryong was retired from court and staying in the countryside.

The book describes in detail Joseon's relationship with Japan before the war as well as the process of the war itself. It is recognized as an extremely valuable source for studying the situation on the Korean peninsula around the time of the war.

The book was published posthumously in 1647 and was even published in Japan in 1695.

· Ryu Seong-ryong *Jongsongamunjoek* (柳成龍宗孫家文蹟, Manuscript and Papers by Ryu Seong-ryong, Treasure No.160)

This is a collection kept by the head family of the Ryu clan. It consists of Ryu Seong-ryong's handwritten records and documents he collected on the Japanese invasion of 1592. It is a precious historical source for understanding the circumstances of that war. This collection is shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-11 Documents and Books of the Head Family of Ryu Seong-ryong

No.	Name of the Document		Book
1	Jinsarok	辰巳錄	3
2	Nanhujaprok	亂後雜錄	2
3	Geunpokjip	芹曝集	2
4	Jungheungheongeun	中興獻芹	1
5	Gunmundeungrok	軍門謄錄	1
6	Jeongwonjeongyo	政院傳敎	2
7	Jeongjoeojedangjangseohwacheopjemun Buchaejegongbal	正祖御製唐將書畵帖題文 附蔡濟恭跋	2
8	Dangjangsihwacheop	唐將詩畵帖	1
9	Dangjangseocheop	唐將書帖	2
10	Seoaegujudaetongryeok gapsin year	西厓具注大統曆 甲辰年	1
11	Seoaegujudaetongryeok byeongo year	西厓具注大統曆 丙午年	1
12	Seoaegujudaetongryeok gapja year	西厓具注大統曆 甲子年	1
13	Seoaegujudaetongryeok byeongsin year	西厓具注大統曆 丙申年	1
14	Seoaegujudaetongryeok jeongyu year	西厓具注大統曆 丁酉年	1
15	Hoseonggongsingyoseo	扈聖功臣敎書	1 Roll

b. Yangdong Village



Plate 2-153 *Tonggamsokpyeon*

· *Tonggamsokpyeon* (通鑑續編, Second edition of *Tonggam*, National Treasure No. 283)

This book describes Chinese history from 901 to 1279. It was published in China in 1361 during the Yuan Dynasty. The book was printed in 1420 by movable type and published in 1422. This valuable document for researching bibliography and ancient printing technology has been kept at the Seobaekdang House in Yangdong Village.

· *Yeojuissi-oksanmunjung-sojangjeonjeok* (驪州李氏玉山門中所藏典籍, Books in the Collection of the Oksan Family of the Yeoju Yi Clan, Treasure No.524)

This is a collection of books in the possession of the Dongnakdang branch of the Yeogang Yi Clan in Oksan-ri. Most noteworthy is the State Examination Roster, *jeongdeokgyeyusamabangmok*, which is a list of people who passed the state exam held in 1513, including the name of Yi Eon-jeok (pseudonym Hoejae). The book was a personal possession of Yi Eon-jeok and has the Chinese characters '驪城李氏 (*Yeoseong-Yissi*)' and '晦齋覆考 (*Hoejaebokgo*)' stamped on the cover.

This historical book is useful in studying the state exam system and major figures of the Joseon Dynasty. Also, as the oldest printed copy found to date, it is valuable in studying the history of Korean printing.

· *Samguksagi* (三國史記, History of the Three Kingdoms, Treasure No.525)

Samguksagi is a history book compiled around 1145 that mainly addresses the political rise and fall of Korea's three ancient kingdoms of Silla, Goguryeo and Baekje. It is one of the very rare historical references on Korean ancient history. *Samguksagi* is kept at Oksanseowon Confucian Academy.

· *Haedongmyeongjeok* (海東名蹟, Collection of Korean Master Calligraphy Works, Treasure No. 526)



Plate 2-154 *Haedongmyeongjeok*

Sin Gong-je (1469-1536), a civil servant under King Jungjong, compiled rubbings of calligraphy works from stone written by Korea's most outstanding calligraphers. He collected the rubbings and bound them in two volumes.

Even though a rubbing, the book is invaluable in studying old calligraphy styles and is currently stored at Oksanseowon Confucian Academy.

· *Yieonjeoksupilgobonilgwal* (李彦迪手筆古本一括, Yi Eon-jeok's Manuscripts, Treasure No. 586)


Plate 2-155 *Yieonjeoksupilgobonilgwal*

This is a collection of manuscripts by Yi Eon-jeok from 1547 to 1553. The list of artifacts included in this designation is as follows.

In this collection, the *Jungyonggugyeongyeonui* has a preface in King Jeongjo's handwriting, which further adds to its value. It is currently kept at *Oksanseowon* Confucian Academy.

Table 2-12 The list of Yi Eon-jeok's Manuscripts

No.	Name of the Document	Book
1	Sokdaehakhokmun	1
2	Daehakjangguboyu	1
3	Bongsanjapui	1
4	Jungyonggugyeongyeonui	9
5	Jinsupalgyu	1

· *Jeokgaegongsin-nonsangnokkwon* (敵愾功臣論賞錄券, Certificate of Meritorious Official, Gyeongbuk Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 13)

A *gongsinnokkwon* is a citation or certificate for appointing a person who performed a great service to the king as a meritorious subject. This particular document was issued to Son So (1433-1484) in recognition of his successful defeat of a rebellion by Yi Si-ae in 1467.

· *Sonsoseonsaengbunjaegi* (孫昭先生分財記, Inheritance Deed of Son So's Property, Gyeongbuk Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 14)

This is a document that records how the five sons and two daughters of Son So, including Son Jung-don, agreed to divide the family inheritance in 1510.

Korea's inheritance custom gradually changed from all the children receiving an equal share of the estate to the eldest son receiving a larger share. This document describes a typical equal division of inheritance among all sons and daughters. It provides valuable insight into the history of family, clan systems, marriage systems, and socio-economics in Korea.

2.B History and Development

2.B-1 History of Village

The history of Hahoe and Yangdong clearly exhibits the process of how clan villages settled after being founded by the aristocrats in the Joseon period. Neo-Confucianism became the mainstream of the Joseon society and slowly strengthened the patriarchal governance system, the process of which can also be observed in both villages. Hahoe Village shows how the descendents moved from the

initial site where the first settlers had populated and prospered in newly occupied areas. On the other hand, the first settler of Yangdong Village came to the village to live in his wife's family but in accordance with the social trend where the Confucian ideals started to take roots in Joseon society, the paternal descendents prospered in the wife's village. After entering their respective villages, the two clans produced distinguished individuals with virtues and learning and established themselves as Korea's leading *yangban* clan villages. After producing many descendents and remarkable members, the two villages expanded and became their current physical form.

According to the Confucian ideology, the Joseon Dynasty's *yangban* clan village issued 'genealogical records (族譜),' which show paternal kinship, with the purpose of making people to respect their ancestors, promote solidarity among the clan members and the descendents. The genealogical records not only show ancestry but it also exhibits family history. Both Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village have well-preserved genealogical records that reveal clan history. The family tree recorded there confirms that the two villages are Korea's leading communities. Moreover, the marriage tree among Yeogang Yi clan, Wolseong Son clan, and Pungsan Ryu clan shows that marriages between esteemed families in the Joseon period were made between the two villages. The clans' genealogical records and the marriage tree between the two villages confirm that Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are not only the oldest *yangban* clan villages, but the two communities had formed close ties over a long period of time.

1) Hahoe Village

a. History of Settlement in the Village

In the Andong area to which Hahoe Village belongs, those who had become small-and-medium-sized landowners and clerks working in local government offices during the Goryeo Dynasty developed into rising *yangban* (nobility) clans after the founding of the Joseon Dynasty and played a central role in forming clan villages.

At the end of the Goryeo Dynasty, three clans moved to Hahoe Village in succession, each of which settled in a different neighborhood. The Heo clan, the first migrants, settled in the southern foot of Mt. Hwasan. The An clan were the next to arrive, forming a village at the northern foot of Mt. Hwasan, to avoid the southern area already occupied by the Heo clan. It was the Heo clan who created Hahoe Masks.

The Ryu clan was the last to come. Ryu Jong-hye, the first Ryu to enter Hahoe Village, chose a lot away from the hill. After entering Hahoe Village, Ryu Jong-hye carefully surveyed the topography on top of Mt. Hwasan for years in order to find an auspicious area that his descendants could settle in for generations. In search of a place with an easy supply of water during the dry season and little damage from flood, he judged that rather than the on the slope of Mt. Hwasan, the present site of Hahoe Village was more appropriate to select as the permanent home for his descendants.

b. Formation of Clan Village

Though the three clans lived together in the village, by the mid-17th century, with the Ryu clan continuously thriving, the two others left and Hahoe Village became the clan village of Ryu. The Ryu clan flourished after the 16th century, producing notable politicians and scholars. In the 16th century, Ryu Jung-yeong (1515-1573) and his two sons, Ryu Ul-lyong and Ryu Seong-ryong achieved great success politically and academically. The appearance of such respected figures lead to the construction of sophisticated buildings related to them in the village. In the mid-16th century, Ryu Jung-yeong built Yangjindang House, the main house of the head family, and later in the century, the brothers of Ryu Ul-lyong and Ryu Seong-ryong built Wonjijeongsa Study Hall (1576), Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall (1583), Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall (1567), Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall (1586) and so forth. With Confucian facilities such as a house of head family and a study hall in place, the village was embued with a Confucian atmosphere. As the area of the village expanded, the characteristics of a clan village were reinforced. After the Japanese invasion (1592-1598), Ryu Seong-ryong moved to a new home, forming a separate household. The house was rebuilt by his eldest son and repaired and extended by his great-grandson. That house is called Chunghyodang House, which is southeast of Yangjindang House and later became the branch head family house of the Seoae branch. The two families owning Yangjindang House and Chunghyodang House became the two main pillars of Hahoe Village.

c. Expansion of Village

With an increasing number of offspring, family members forming separate households built new houses all over the village and the area of village was consequently expanding. Namchondaek house was built in the southern part of the village at the end of the 18th century, prompting the expansion of buildings southward in Hahoe Village. In the late 19th century, the large-scale renovation of Bukchondaek house in the northern corner of the village resulted in northward expansion. Through such a process of enlargement, Hahoe Village came to acquire today's size and composition.

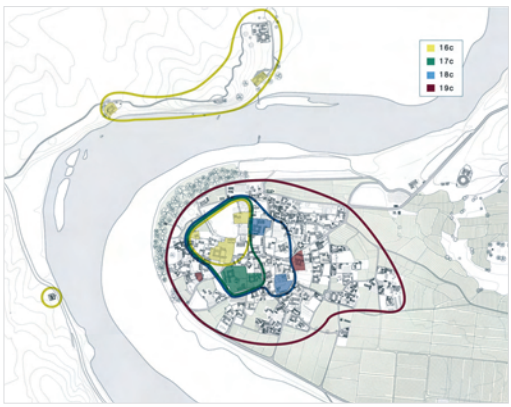


Plate 2-156 Spatial expansion of Hahoe Village

d. Developments in the Modern Age

During the modern period, Hahoe Village still maintained the basic format and characteristics of a clan village even though it underwent some changes through modernization. In 1916, with the adoption of a modern school system, Pungnam elementary school was built in the western lot of present Wonjijeongsa Study Hall within Hahoe Village and, in 1939, Hahoe Church was set up at the entrance to the village. In the 1980s, Hahoe Village also experienced many of its villagers leaving the village for the cities as the country went through rapid urbanization. As a consequence, the

elementary school was closed down in 1991 and integrated into a school in another district. On the other hand, some of those who had left for urban areas came back and built houses in the village, exemplified by Simwonjeongsa House and Hanokjeongsa House, traditional Korean-style houses newly built in 1990. This is a highly encouraging phenomenon compared with rural villages whose populations are only in decline and it arouses expectations for positive change in Hahoe Village.

2) Yangdong Village

a. History of Settlement in the Village

Yangdong Village began to grow into a village of the nobility when the Son clan hailing from Wolseong moved to this neighborhood.

In the early period of Joseon (1392-1910), there was a custom that if a family line had no son, a male descendant of the daughter's line should hold memorial services for ancestors (*jesa*). This custom disappeared in later Joseon. Son So (1433-1484), the first ancestor of the Son clan from Wolseong that settled in Yangdong Village, entered the village by marriage in 1457, and his descendants resided in Yangdong for generations.

b. Formation of Clan Village

Because the eldest son of Son So left the village to go to his wife's village, the second eldest, Son Jung-don (pseudonym Ujae), became the practical successor of the Son clan. Son So advanced into the central political arena, put down a rebellion, and was invested with the status of meritorious retainer, and his son Son Jung-don also passed the state exam for civil service and was engaged in central politics. Son So's daughter married Yi Beon (1463-1500) of the Yi clan hailing from Yeogang. Yi Beon also entered Yangdong Village, where his wife's family resided, and from then on, his descendants lived there for generations. His son, Yi Eon-Jeok (pseudonym Hoejae) is one of the most prominent Confucian scholars of the Joseon Dynasty.

Having produced distinguished figures like Son So, Son Jung-don and Yi Eon-jeok in succession in the early years of settlement in the village, the Son clan from Wolseong and the Yi clan from Yeogang grew into the two major clans of the village. Spurred by their achievements, Yangdong Village became the central force of local literati in the southeastern region. In spite of being related by marriage, the clans of Son and Yi maintained a bona-fide competition. This appeared in the past in such aspects as advance into the central government and the construction of Confucian facilities and still can be found in the education of children. Yet, marriage between the two lineage groups often promoted coexistence and friendship.

c. Expansion of Village

The boundary of Yangdong Village was extended by the competition between the two clans. The earliest buildings of the village, including Seobaekdang House and Mucheomdang House, the head family houses of the Son and Yi clans, respectively, were designed in a way that valued convenience

of living and natural conditions such as sunshine and water supply. Later, the Son clan split into four branches and the Yi clan into six branches. Their branch head houses were built in a way that took the expansion of the village and the symbolism of location into consideration. Currently, in Yangdong Village, great head houses such as Seobaekdang and Mucheomdang still remain, as do branch head family houses like Gwangajeong, Hyangdan, Sujoldang and Nakseondang. Dong-nakdang in Oksan-ri, which is adjacent to Yangdong Village, also holds the status of branch head family house. Between the 16th and 17th centuries, a basic framework of head family houses of the village was in place and the growth of the village progressed in accordance with the power of each clan. Pavilions such as Simsujeong and Suunjeong were built in the late 16th century and since then, the two clans tended to secure locations for a long-term spread of power rather than from rivalry. Overall, the village tended to expand from hilly sections toward lower sections for more space.

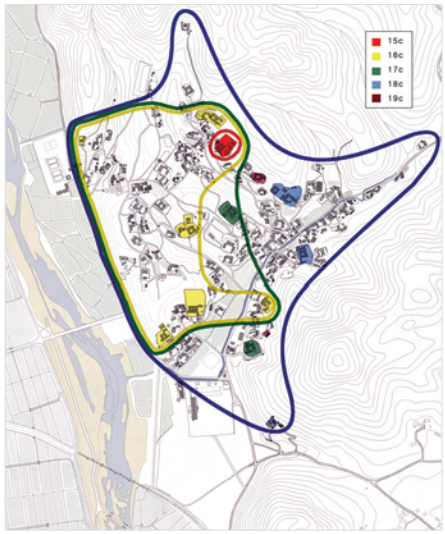


Plate 2-157 Spatial expansion of Yangdong Village

Evidence of this sort of good-willed rivalry between the two families can be found in various literary and geneological records of the two clans, and it is possible to know through the family tree of the geneological records of who played vital roles in expanding the village in certain periods.

d. Developments in the Modern Age

Yangdong Village also went through large and small changes upon entering the modern period however still retained its original form and features of a traditional clan village. In 1910, Yangdong elementary school was set up at the entrance to the village in accordance with the modern school system and in 1918, Gyeongdong Line, a private railway, was constructed near the village. The railroad brought convenience to residents of the village and because it was built outside the boundary of the village, it did not affect its fundamental spatial structure. Currently plans to redirect the railroad are being formulated.

After Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule in 1945, a temple under the Jingak Order of Korean Buddhism called Hangseolsimin-dang was set up in 1947 and Yangdong Church was built in 1957. Also, a bridge was erected over Allakcheon Stream in 1970. In 1971, the pattern of arable land on the Angang Field was restructured, electricity was introduced and the community warehouse and the village hall were newly built.

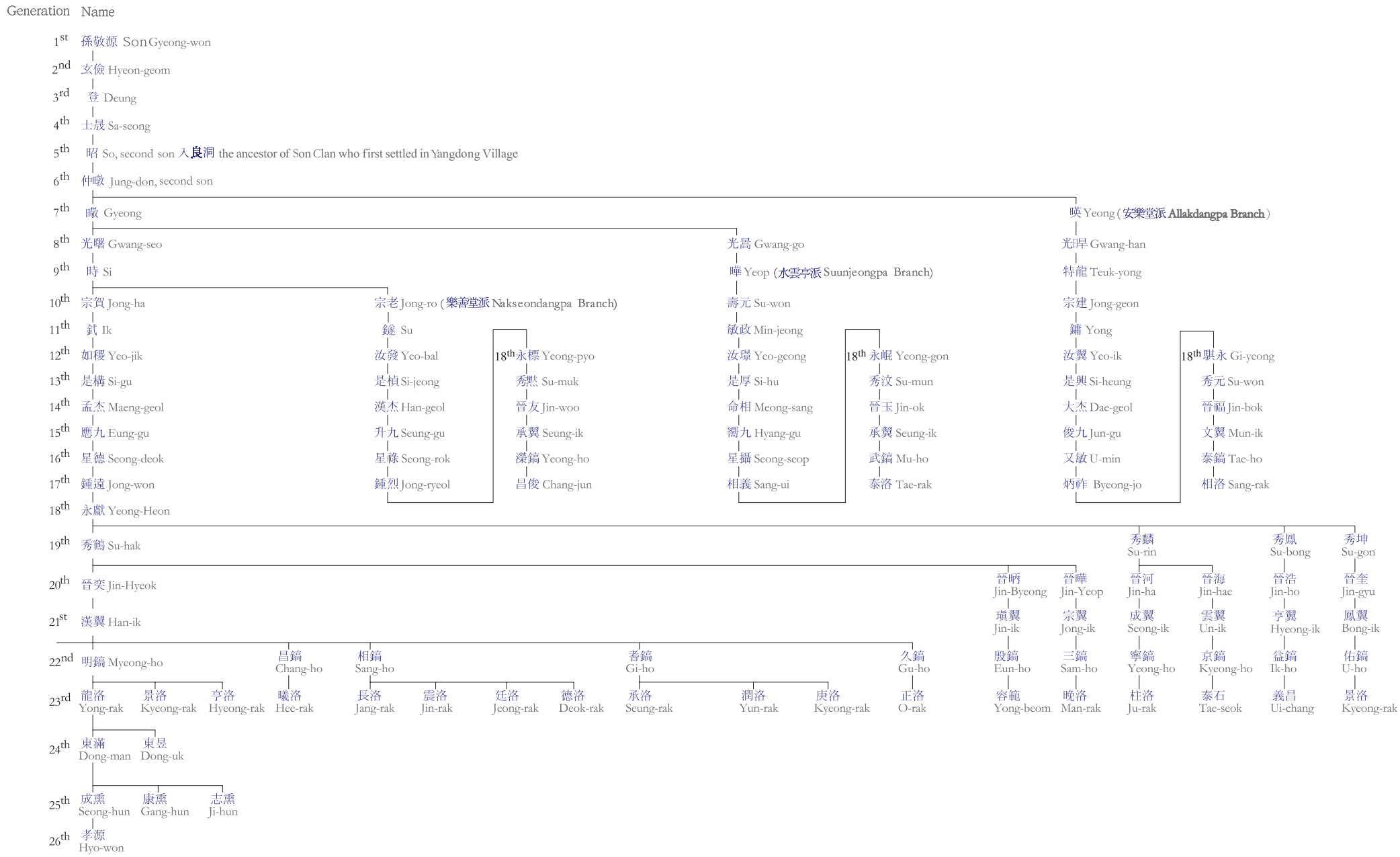
After the 1980s, although some left the village in the wake of the nationwide rural flight, Yangdong Village did not suffer a serious decline in population compared to other farming and fishing villages in Korea.

The history of the two villages can also be known from the geneological records of the main families. The family tree of the three families and marital relationship between the Son and Yi family of Yangdong and the Ryu family of Hahoe are shown below.

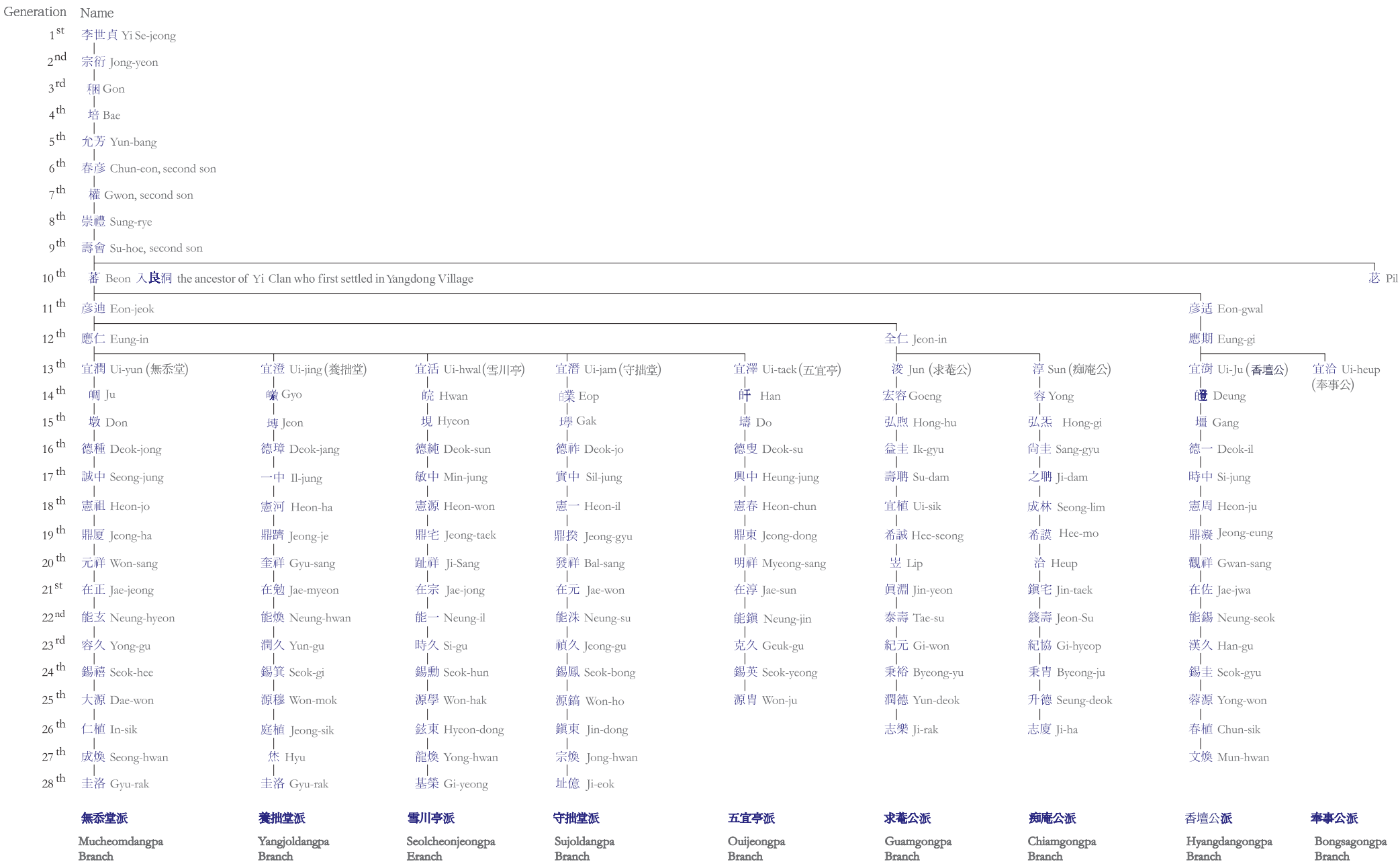
Family Tree of Hahoe Pungsan豊山 Ryu柳 Clan



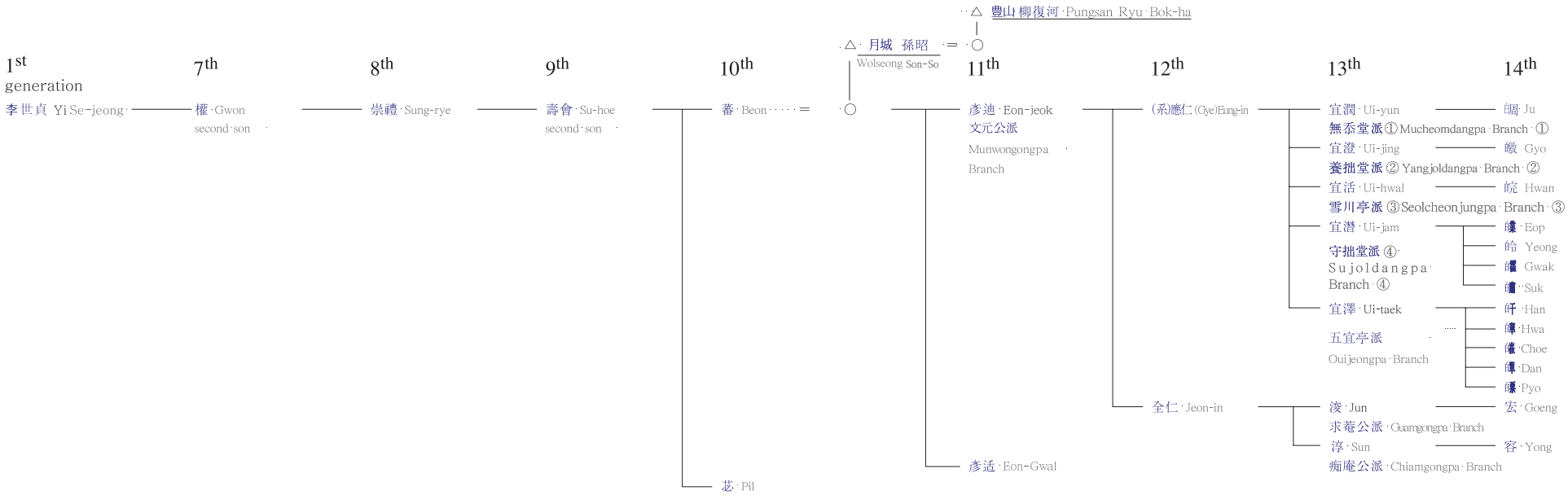
Family Tree of Yangdong Wolseong 月城 Son孫 Clan



Family Tree of Yangdong Yeogang 驪江 Yi 李 Clan



Marriage Relationships between the Yeogang Yi Family, and Pungsan Ryu and Wolseong Son Families

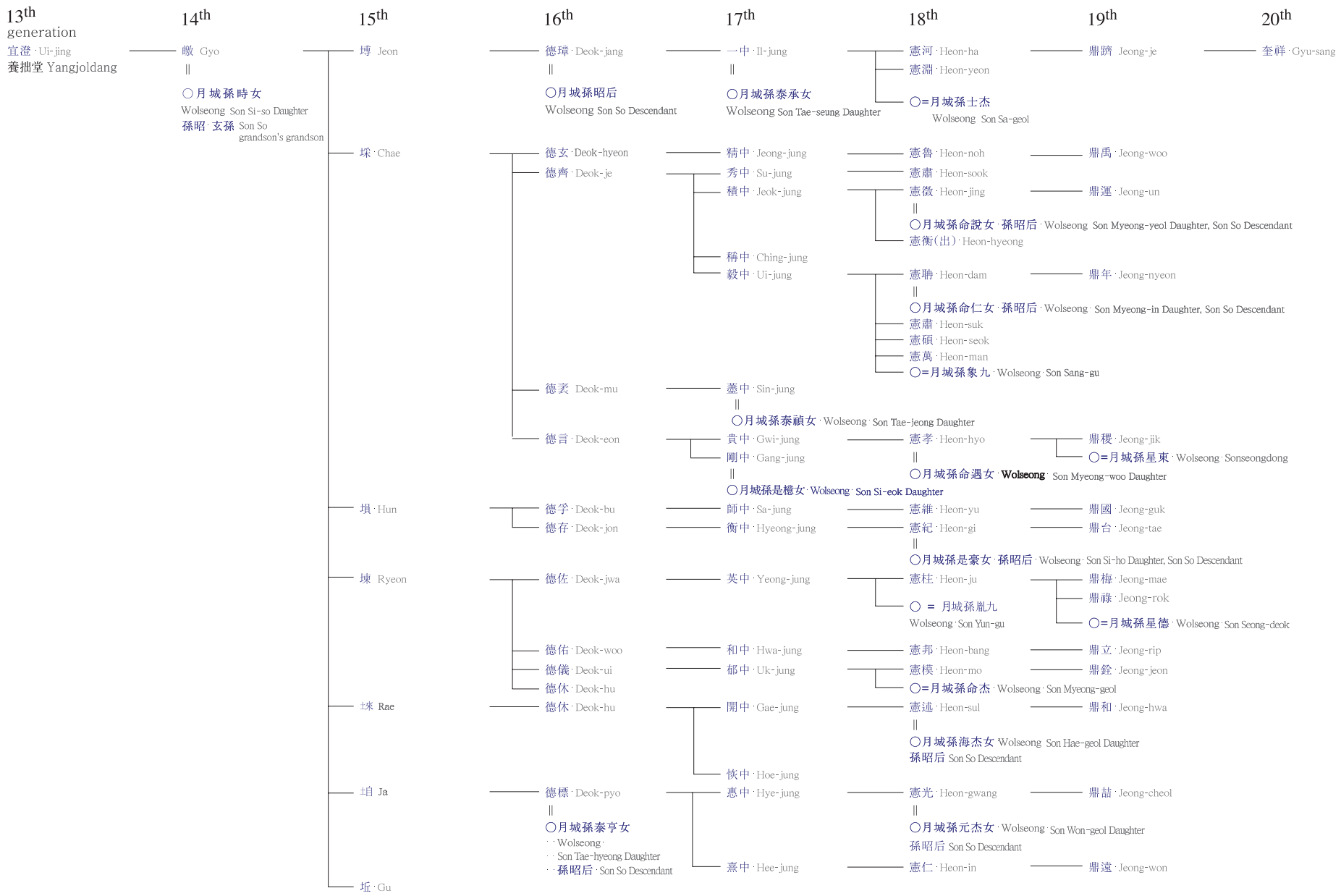


① 無忝堂派 Mucheomdangpa Branch (Main Branch)



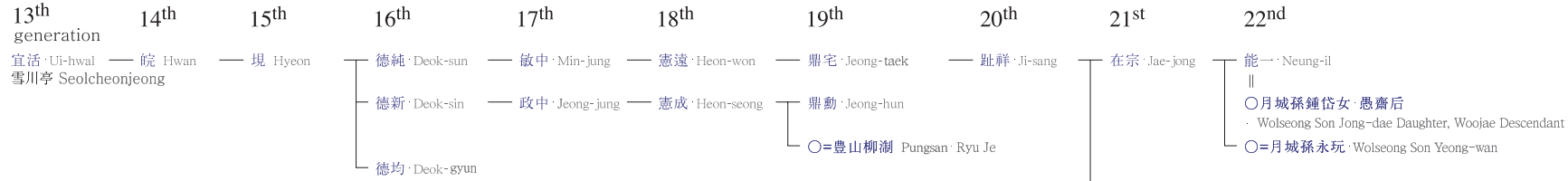
Marriage Relationships between the Yeogang Yi Family, and Pungsan Ryu and Wolseong Son Families

② 養拙堂派 Yangjoldangpa Branch

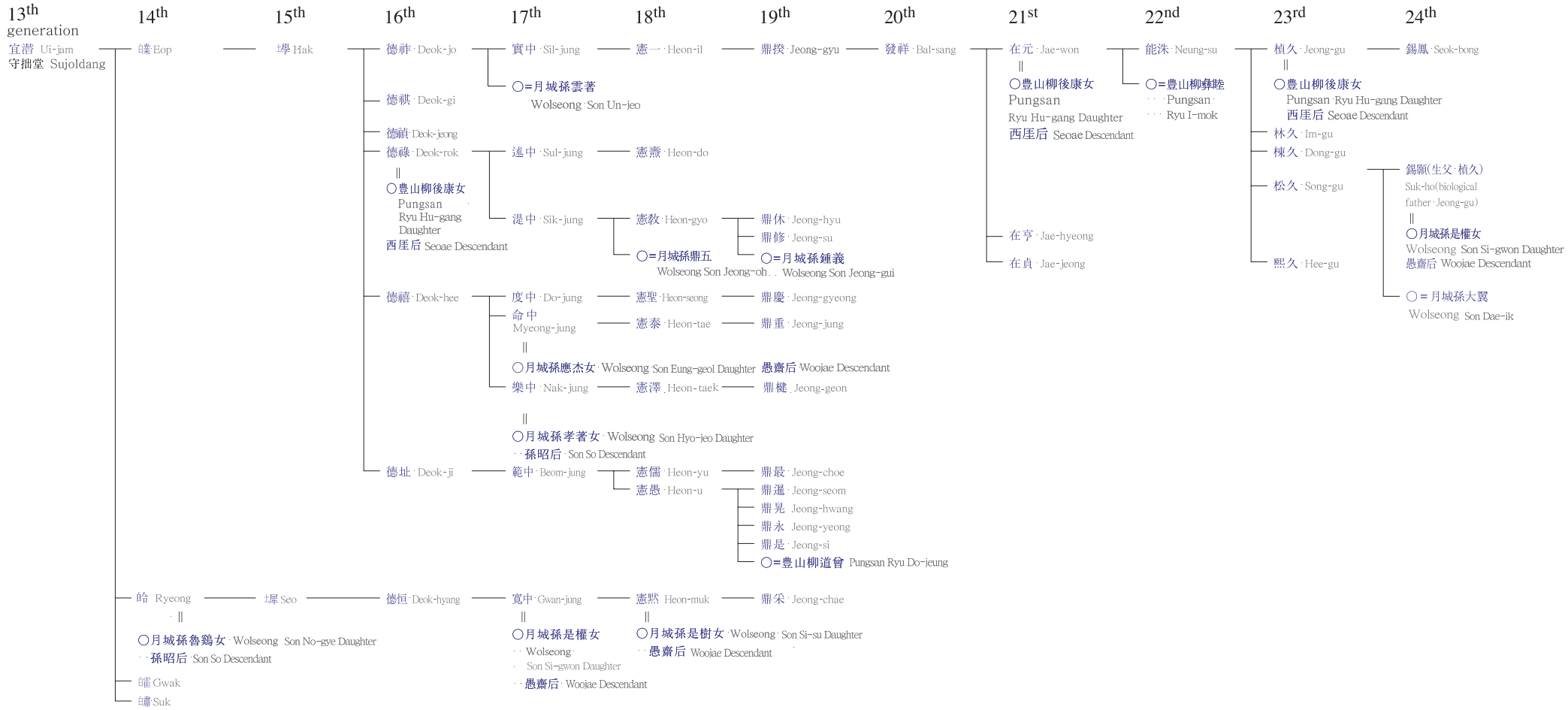


Marriage Relationships between the Yeogang Yi Family, and Pungsan Ryu and Wolseong Son Families

③ 雪川亭派 Seolcheonjeongpa Branch



④ 守拙堂派 Sujoldangpa Branch



2.B-2 History of Village Preservation

1) Preservation of Tangible Heritage

a. Buildings before the modern age

Traditionally, when main elements of Korea wooden structure deteriorated, rather than dismantling the structure to rebuild, the damaged elements were repaired or replaced with new ones of the same shape to maintain the life of the building. This is a way to preserve wooden structures and retain authenticity. The roof thatches of houses in the two villages are replaced every one to two years, while roof tiles are replaced every 30 to 50 years. At the time of roofing replacement, other damaged materials, if any, are changed too.

At intervals of hundreds of years, a large-scale task was performed to dismantle the house, replace old materials and record such remodeling work. When newly building a house, a brief record of its founding was usually left on the highest-placed material of the structure. Such records on founding and remodeling provide important accurate historical information on the past of the house.

Because the repair work on the house was too difficult to handle individually, each clan in the village ran an organization for repair and preservation of the buildings belonging to their clan.



Plate 2-158 The record of renovation inscribed on the center purlin of Yangjindang House

b. Academic research of the 1920's and 1930's

The first academic research on the two villages was conducted during the Japanese rule (1910-1945), as part of a living status survey by the Joseon Government-General. Though the village survey was not designed to preserve the village, the account of the circumstances of the village before modernization began is useful in understanding its current state.

A report published in 1923, titled Preliminary Field Report for Joseon's Settlement Survey, deals with Hahoe Village in Section 2 'Characteristics of Village.' It thoroughly covers the physical composition and social aspects of the village, with such subtitles as 'Composition of the village,' 'Mt. Hwasan and Buyongdae Cliff,' 'Two head family houses of the Ryu clan,' 'Economic and social influence of the Ryu clan,' 'Education of children,' 'Culture of wives,' 'Types of mutual aid association' and 'Residence of Ryu Si-man (Yangjindang house). '

Meanwhile, Villages of Joseon, published in 1933, treats both Hahoe and Yangdong as 'characteristic clan villages' in the closing part that deals with lineage villages. Subtitles include 'Name and address of village,' 'Terrain and topography,' 'Clans within the village and their households and populations,' 'Households and population not belonging to a clan,' 'Main

occupations of village residents,' 'History of village formation,' 'Name of the village's wealthiest person and his property,' 'Number of households by landowner, farmer with his own land, tenant farmer and mixing type,' 'Property, status and reputation of head family house,' 'Notable figure elected in village, his name, official rank and brief history,' 'Autonomy of village,' 'Joint project of village and the history and regulations of mutual aid association,' 'Rules regarding the use of clan property and relief scheme for clan members' and so on. The publication observes that what distinguishes Yangdong Village from other villages is "the fact that descendants value the rules of decorum by moral custom handed down from the ancestors of the two clans, and that in terms of traditional morals such as ancestor worship and family concord within the clan, Yangdong is completely unrivalled."

c. Registration of cultural heritage and village survey program of the 1960's and 1970's

In Korea, preservation and protection of cultural heritage began with the enactment of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act in 1963.

In the 1960s, efforts focused on identifying cultural heritage as a National Treasure or a Treasure. In terms of structures, Yangjindang House and Chunghyodang House of Hahoe Village and Mucheomdang House, Hyangdan House, Gwangajeong House and Dongnakdang House of Yangdong Village were classified as Treasures. As for other types of cultural properties, Hahoe Village's Hahoe Mask, Byeongsan Mask and *Jingbirok*, a book written by Ryu Seong-ryong on the Japanese Invasion, were designated as National Treasures, while the Books and Relics of the Head Descendant's Family of Ryu Seong-ryong were designated as Treasures.

During the 1970s, the classification of dwelling houses as Important Folklore Materials increased remarkably. Once the head of the Korean Cultural Heritage Administration selects the most important among many folklore materials, the Cultural Heritage Committee considers designating certain materials as Important Folklore Material. Local government is responsible for their management.

In 1970, Seobaekdang House of Yangdong Village was designated as Important Folklore Material. In 1978, in a bid to have Hahoe and Yangdong Villages themselves, with their houses, designated as cultural heritage, an investigation of the whole villages took place. This was the first investigation by the Korean authorities with the objective of conserving a village. 'The Important Folklore Material Survey Report - Yangdong and Hahoe Villages' was issued after the investigation and contains an overview of each village, measured plans and details of major buildings. As a result of the investigation, 8 houses in Hahoe and 11 houses in Yangdong were classified as Important Folklore Materials in 1979. In addition, each of the two villages as a whole was designated as Important Folklore Material in 1984.

Records of the village expansion from the 17th to the 19th century, and people playing key roles can be found in related literary works and the geneological records of the Ryu family. The family tree from the geneological records are important information that testify the expansion process of Hahoe.

d. Efforts to preserve the village after the registration of cultural heritage



Plate 2-159 Replacing roof thatch



Plate 2-160 Preparing roof thatch

Having been classified as cultural heritage, the two villages implemented repair and improvement programs with support from the government, including repairing old buildings and dilapidated houses, regularly replacing roof tiles and thatch, dismantling defective buildings, maintaining village inner roads, creating a ground for folk activities and the initiation center, fostering traditional folk surroundings, and repairing accessories and facilities like parking lots. There were also efforts to help the lives of residents. So that residents do not suffer inconvenience, the government allows the partial extension and remodeling of buildings not open to the public within the residential area and offers adequate compensation for the removal or evacuation of commercial buildings and dwelling houses. Residents of each village set up organizations for autonomous efforts to preserve the village.

2) Transmission of Intangible Heritage

a. Succession of Confucian rites

Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are unusual examples of villages in which people still perform the four ceremonial family rituals (*garye*) of life in a traditional manner and have done so continuously since the Joseon Dynasty. In particular, today it is almost impossible to witness the observance of the coming-of-age ceremony elsewhere. Though marriage and funeral ceremonies still exist, their patterns and procedures have changed considerably in the modern age. The memorial ceremonies for ancestors (*jerye* or *jesa*) best uphold its original form among the traditions of intangible heritage. That is because Koreans believe that the *jerye* is the most important of the four family rituals of Confucian culture.

Jerye comply with the traditional modes and procedures to this day, centering on the head of clan family houses of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. In the events of a head family house, three other ceremonial rituals are also observed in strict obedience to tradition, providing invaluable cases in the discipline of folklore.

Such ceremonial rituals have been well transmitted without the government's special measure for preservation. Since the 1990s, experts in visual anthropology have studied them with keen interest and a nation-level recording program of them has been implemented.

b. Preservation of folk rituals and games

Deemed as superstition in the modern age, an attempt was made to abolish folk beliefs for a

while. After Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, however, with preservation efforts for the transmission of traditional culture, the life of folk beliefs has been sustained. In particular, some rites of folk beliefs and folk games are occasionally reproduced as festivals, held as part of preservation efforts.


Plate 2-161 Funeral rites


Plate 2-162 Funeral rites

Among these, the government supported the preservation of the Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Masked-dance Drama of Hahoe Village) relatively early. During Japanese colonial rule, after the last performance of 1928, the *Byeolsingut* Masked-dance Drama was discontinued under the cultural control policy of the Joseon Government-General.

The Japanese imperialist ruler suppressed intense traditional Korean games that involved mass participants like *Juldarigi* (tug of war), as part of banning crowd assembly. After Korea's liberation in 1945, efforts to restore the traditional Masked-dance Drama were launched and, on the occasion of the first Folk Art Competition held in 1958 under the government's supervision, the traditional Masked-dance Drama was performed for the first time in thirty years. Later, despite the efforts of many scholars and local residents, Hahoe Masked-dance Drama failed in designation as Intangible Cultural Property. The reason was that corroborative material consisted only of statements made by the residents of Hahoe Village who had seen the play but had not performed in it. In 1977, however, they found Yi Chang-hui, who played the part of bride clown at the last performance in 1928, and the contents of the Masked-dance Drama were newly restored. As the authenticity was acknowledged, the Hahoe Masked-dance Drama was classified as Important Intangible Cultural Property in 1980.

With the tradition of some 450 years, *seonyujulbulnori*, Hahoe Village's boad ride and fire works is intangible heritage that mainly entertained *yangban*. Interrupted in the late period of Joseon, it was reenacted on an irregular basis during the Japanese occupation, under the U.S. military administration, in 1968 and 1975. Since 1991, this *seonyujulbulnori* has been performed each year and, recently, it has become part of the Andong International Mask Dance Festival.


Plate 2-163 Andong International Dance Festival

In Yangdong Village, throughout the day that the *Juldarigi* (tug of war) takes place, a variety of folk events are arranged. In the morning, there is a performance of dongje, a village ritual paying tribute to the spirit protecting the village. In the afternoon, people enjoy various folk activities like kite flying and Korean-style seesaw jumping (*neoldduigi*) and at night, they enjoy *daljiptaeugi*, the ceremonial burning of the moon house, which is made of wood branches. It is the largest fete in the village and a large number of people from neighboring areas also come to join the festivities, that these folk plays are actively observed to this day.

3

Justification for Inscription

3. Justification for Inscription

3.A Criteria Under which Inscription is Proposed

The outstanding universal values of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages fall under Criteria (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the Operational Guidelines to the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

Criteria (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the best preserved and representative examples of a clan village, a type of settlement characterizing the Confucian society of the Joseon period (1392-1910). The Confucian rituals, records and documents kept at the village, village faith and folk games are exceptional testimony to the culture of Joseon villages.

In a clan village, one or more *yangban* clans comprise the majority of the residents and play a dominant role in the decision-making on communal affairs. A clan village is a typical formation of Joseon villages and approximately 80% of all villages were of this type during the latter part of Joseon period.

The *yangban*, who led the creation of clan villages, were originally government officials selected through state examination, but over time the word came to mean an inheritable social status. The *yangban* class established its economic base in country villages using advanced rice farming skills and, drawing on that economic base, would focus on studies and make their presence felt as scholars and in the central political scene. These clans strengthened blood relation communities through ancestral worship rites and the primogeniture of neo-Confucian family etiquette. They reinforced the solidarity of the clan village to secure their power in the village society and to protect the village from outside threat.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are representative clan villages of Korea in terms of their long history and the scale and level of preserved heritage, both tangible and intangible. The two villages were formed during the late Goryeo to the early Joseon dynasties. The length of their history is confirmed in recorded documents of the Joseon period as well as by remaining buildings and monuments. The fact that the names of these villages, and of the Confucian scholars who emerged from them, appear in the official Joseon records of geographical description confirms that these two villages were highly acclaimed in Korea for a long time.

The two villages maintain the characteristics of the clan village intact, even today, providing valued material evidence for the study of clan villages of the past. The two villages have all the essential components of a clan village, such as houses of head family, shrines, *jeongsa* (study halls), *jeongja* (pavilions), *seowon* (Confucian academies) and *seodang* (village schools).

The Yangjindang House of Hahoe and the Seobaekdang House of Yangdong are one of the oldest

residential buildings of the 15th -16th century still remaining in Korea. They provide important resource materials for the study of houses built before the 17th century. There are six houses that are state-designated cultural heritage in Korea: two in Hahoe and four in Yangdong. There are also nine important folklore materials in Hahoe and twelve in Yangdong. This high concentration of designated cultural heritage is exceptional.

The two villages hold many historical records and documents. Many literary works in the scripts and documents are designated as national treasures or treasures for their excellent values. It is natural as the two old villages of Hahoe and Yangdong produced numerous Confucian scholars in the Joseon period. The villages were the base of their academic and educational activities. Some scriptures are the oldest copies available in Korea or rare copies of high value. A considerable volume of wooden tablets for book printing were also kept. Documents recording genealogy, division of property or famous phrases provide evidence of the changes that took place in the family system, social status and property rights of the Joseon period.

These two villages represent a living heritage, as even today they carry on ancestral rites and village worship. These provide a valuable and rare insight into the community culture of old country villages.

Criteria (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Tile-roofed and thatch-roofed residential buildings and Confucian buildings such as *jeongsa*, *jeongja* and *seowon* artistically and technically reflect Confucianism, environmentally friendliness and harmony with nature that are the distinctive features of traditional architecture of the Joseon period.

Residential houses of Joseon consist of *yangban* residences that are mainly tile-roofed houses, and lower class residences of thatch-roofed houses. The *yangban* residences are mainly divided into *anchae* and *sarangchae*, as well as the place to keep a spiritual tablet for ancestors and to worship them. The houses of the head family are similar to other *yangban* residences, but there are separate shrines at the back of the houses to worship ancestors.

In the tile-roofed houses with a square layout, Confucianism played its role in the spatial layout of the separation and connection of the spaces between the *sarangchae*, *anchae* and the area for ancestral rites. The architectural significance is shown in the spatial layout and design of the houses. Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have houses of head families and *yangban* houses in the courtyard style layout that is typical in the southeastern region that boast high architectural significance in terms of spatial composition, architectural technology, and craftsmanship. Of all the houses in Korean villages, six are designated cultural heritage for their historic and artistic value, which is rare for a residential building and those six lie in the two nominated villages. Their concentration of houses of high architectural values show how residential buildings of the Joseon period evolved over time and their regional characteristics.

Meanwhile, lower class residences are characterized more by convenience and adaptation to the natural environment, reflecting a certain regional style that are environmentally friendly and conform to nature. The thatch-roofed houses or servants' houses still remaining in the two villages reflect the climate and natural conditions of the region and the lifestyle of ordinary people. They speak to the way in which different residential buildings of the Joseon period corresponded to the socio-economic status of the people. These houses emphasize the environmentally friendliness, sustainability and ecological values of the traditional Korean architecture through the spatial layout and use of architectural materials.

In Hahoe Village, there are both single-row houses where the rooms are side by side in a single row and multi-row houses where there are 2-3 rows of rooms. The concentration of thatch-roofed houses with unique plan types is due to the regional characteristic of the area, where insulation from the cold weather and safety protection were important. Although the village itself sits on a flat terrain, the area as a whole is in the mountainous region of the province where the weather is colder than that of Yangdong.

Yangdong Village sits on a milder climate than Hahoe, and the houses are mainly single-row houses that are of the three-room house type (*sekanjib*) with a ‘kitchen-room-room’ layout, which is a typical residential structure in the southern provinces of Korea. These three-room houses were sometimes used as servants’ houses or as taverns and therefore provide information on the lifestyle of Joseon period.

Confucian architecture such as *jeongsa* (study halls), *jeongja* (pavilions) and *seowon* (Confucian academies) reflect the Confucian outlook of the world in which harmony between human, architecture and nature are reflected in the spatial composition of them. *Jeongsa* and *jeongja* were detached from the house and served as scholastic or resting places, while *seodang* (village school) served as preliminary educational institutions. *Jeongsa* and *jeongja* were located in an auspicious or scenic place on a hill in the village and are excellent examples of buildings deliberately in harmony with nature. Although it is rare in other parts of Korea to find a *jeongsa* or *jeongja* that are state-designated cultural heritage, four *jeongsa* in Hahoe Village and two *jeongja* and two *seodang* in Yangdong Village are state-designated cultural heritage.

The two villages each have private *seowon* that held rites honoring scholars from the village or its neighborhood and served as a higher education institution. Since a seowon functioned both as an educational institution and a central place in the region for rituals for past scholars, it was allowed to use *dancheong* (multi-color painting) or a higher level of decoration than residences. Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy of Hahoe shows the *seowon* layout typical of the southeastern region, which places a pavilion at the entrance and the lecture hall and shrine towards the hillside at the rear of the compound. Oksanseowon Confucian Academy of Yangdong has a building layout typical of Korean *seowon* of their early period. Both Byeongsanseowon and Oksanseowon are designated as historic monuments.

Throughout Korea, only these two villages both have a high concentration of buildings of a strong historic value and nearby *seowon* closely connected to the villages. Tile-roofed and thatch-roofed residential buildings and Confucian buildings such as *jeongsa*, *jeongja* and *seowon* are integral elements that constitute a *yangban* clan village and these buildings in both villages artistically and technically reflect Confucianism, environmentally friendliness and harmony with nature that are the distinctive features of traditional Korean architecture.

Criteria (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture or of human interaction with the environment, especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are outstanding examples both of traditional settlements in Joseon's Confucian society, based on rice farming and of the interaction with natural topography, following *pungsu* principles. These villages are living heritage that are still inhabited by people and need careful measures to prevent diverse impacts to their sustainability.

Joseon villages were generally constructed according to *pungsu* principles. According to *pungsu*, a more flourishing life was sought by attaching significance to the formation of the natural environment. Because a mountain range was considered as a flow of energy, the location of a mountain became an important element in constructing a village or house. Surrounded by multiple ranges of mountains and a body of water, Hahoe is seen as a 'lotus-flower-in-a-pond (*yeonhwa-busu*) shape' village, whereas Yangdong, given the shape of its mountains stretching out parallel to one another, is interpreted as a '勿' letter shape village.

Both villages are spatially divided into the three functional areas of production, living and spiritual. The living area where most residences are concentrated is located between the mountain slope and the farmland. The production area stretches from the fertile rice field in front of the residential area out to the farmland remote from the village. The spritual area lies on the quiet slope of the hillside, where *jeongsa* (study hall) or *jeongja* (open pavilion) are usually located.

In the living area, the house of head family becomes the center of the village in accordance with the Confucian primogeniture, and it sits at a central location or even at a higher elevation. The house of head family in Hahoe is located on an elevated lot at the center of the village whereas Seobaekdang House, the house of head family of the Son family in Yangdong Village, is located in the innermost valley, with other major residences securing their own place in different valleys. The house of head family carries on the genealogy and performs ancestral rituals. The house of head family alone has a separate shrine, which is located at the place of highest elevation in the household grounds.

Each house of the village is located in the village after consideration of its relation to the mountains in front or at the rear, following *pungsu*. As a result, although the houses face the surrounding sceneries in various directions, they are not haphazard but are indeed in harmony with the surrounding mountains and waters.

The village composition, with servants' houses and common people's thatch-roofed houses located around the *yangban*'s tile-roofed houses, reflects the upper class versus lower class social status system of the Joseon period.

The spiritual area is generally located on the quiet mountain slope at the rear or in front of the village. The spiritual area is considered important, as one Confucian concept emphasizes scholastic cultivation in harmony with nature. A *jeongsa* (study hall), *jeongja* (pavilion) or monument is erected where it both has an open vista and is visible from the outside. *Jeongsa* and *jeongja* were considered important academic areas for scholars, separated from the living area. Good examples of spiritual areas are Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall and Gyomamjeongsa Study Hall at Buyongdae Cliff on the scenic northern river side of Hahoe Village and Suunjeong Pavilion and Simsujeong Pavilion on the mountain slope of Yangdong Village.

Located near or within the village, a *seowon* (Confucian academy) was a place to honour prominent scholars in the ancestry of the villagers and a place for education. It was also a place where the Confucian scholars performed their rituals. Thus the clan villages were not only the residential area but also the center of activities for Confucian scholars living in the local region.

The two villages adapted to their unique natural environment very well. Only a few houses were built initially, but the number of houses increased as the number of offspring increased. The village gradually evolved into today's configuration as new buildings related to Confucian practice were added. The surrounding natural beauty and structures, including houses, *jeongsa*, and *jeongja*, have been assimilated over time into the daily lives of the villagers to form a complete village. In other words, these two villages developed a harmonious relationship among scenic beauty, production activities and idealistic Confucian philosophies.

To sustain the traditional form and values of the two villages, it is necessary to preserve the surrounding natural environment that constitutes an important element of the villages. The villages are also vulnerable to certain impacts of modernization where a small number of villagers have pursued other jobs outside of the village, or although some continue to live in the village have changed their mode of living by giving up farming. Future measures dealing with the increase of tourism also have to be addressed.

Criteria (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas or with beliefs, or with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

The houses of head families of prestigious clans, *seowon*, *jeongsa* and *jeongja* at Hahoe and Yangdong Villages were home to scholarly and educational activities of prominent Confucian scholars. Many artifacts they produced, including records, old documents, book printing tablets, recorded documents, poems and drawings, are valuable resource materials in understanding the Confucian culture of the Joseon period.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages were home to Confucian scholars of the Joseon period and the location of their literary and educational activities. Hahoe produced many extraordinary scholars, including Ryu Ul-lyong (1539-1601) and Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607), while Yangdong produced Son So (1433-1484), Son Jung-don (1463-1529) and Yi Eon-jeok (1491-1553). Some of these scholars made their way to central government offices and later stepped down from their posts to return home, while others declined government posts to focus on academic studies.

Their literary activities were mainly focused on interpreting Confucian scripture and writing poems. They also documented family history and important events of everyday life. They created a genealogy of the clan and rules to maintain discipline in the village, as well as within the clan, in accordance with Confucian rituals and etiquette.

The village schools and *seowon* became places for academic and educational activities. *Seowons* in particular were the center of the Confucian community. Rituals were performed there to honor prominent scholars in the village's ancestry, and their related records were kept there. The publishing and storing of books of literary works by prominent scholars, Confucian scriptures and history and technology texts were considered important for posterity's education. The posthumous publishing of literary works and memorial writings was regarded as an extremely important way of honoring and following the example of deceased prominent scholars. So, most village houses, *jeongsa*, *jeongja*, *seodang*, and *seowon* had attached facilities for book storage.

At present, each clan of the Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is custodian for a variety of rare and ancient artifacts, such as records, ancient documents, book printing tablets, recording documents and drawings, which date from the 15th through the 20th century. Some of these are recognized for their value and designated as national cultural heritage. Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy, in particular, houses approximately 1,000 documents, including the literary works of Ryu Seong-ryong and 300 books. Oksanseowon Confucian Academy keeps the greatest number of ancient documents of all the *seowon* in Korea.

Most outstanding among them is the *Jingbirok*, housed in the Ryu family of Hahoe, and Yi Eon-jeok's Collection of Manuscripts (*Supilgobonilgwal*, Treasure No. 586) kept in Oksanseowon in Yangdong. *Tonggamsokpyeon* (National Treasure No. 283), kept in Yangdong, is a metal type copy printed by the Joseon Royal Court in the early 15th century.

The History of the Three Kingdoms (*Samguksagi*, Cultural Treasure No. 525), housed at Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, is the oldest complete set of the first Korean history books compiled by the government in existence today.

Besides these, the two villages have other artifacts and records of their earliest periods which are invaluable resource materials in the study of East Asian Confucian history. These include certificates of merit and official warantees awarded by the king, genealogies of villagers, records of buildings, rituals and etiquette, and marriage and funeral rites, as well as documents related to property sales.

Aside from many ancient buildings and other cultural assets closely related with Confucian culture, the historic villages of Hahoe and Yangdong have successfully preserved intangible cultural legacies from varying lifestyles of *yangban* and commoners of the Joseon period. Residents of both villages maintain their traditional lifestyles and seasonal customs. Hahoe Village has a variety of folk customs related with the economic and religious traditions of commoners, such as the village rituals and a mask dance play, as well as noblemen's leisure activities like boating and fireworks games. Yangdong Village also has village rituals and various folk games showing its industrial and religious traditions. Particularly, the entire village still enjoys tug-of-war games on holidays. The games were intended for all villagers to participate, regardless of social classes, ages or gender, to enhance their sense of community.

3.B Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.B-1 Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the oldest and most excellent examples of clan villages, a form of settlement that characterized the Joseon period.

Clan villages are a form of settlement created by a group of people of the same patriarchal lineage sharing the same surname. They began to appear in the early Joseon period as primogeniture of properties and ancestral rites were reinforced. In a clan village, one or a few groups of people with the same surname constitute the mainstream residents and have dominating voices in decision making concerning important village affairs. Rice farming forms the basis of their economy.

These two villages, in particular, represent the two typical modes of clan village in their formative period during the first half of the Joseon period. Hahoe represents the new settlement, where the founder moved from his old town nearby to form a new settlement, whereas Yangdong is an example of moving into the wife's maiden hometown, where the earliest ancestor moved in and settled down with the wife's family after marriage. They represent the two typical formation processes of clan villages in Korea.

The two villages produced prominent scholar-cum-politicians soon after their creation and continued to produce many outstanding figures later. Thus, each became famous as a clan village. The founding ancestors of these villages strengthened the solidarity of the clan even up to this day by being raised as a spirit tablet recognized by the government and Confucian literati. For noble scholars travelling or patrolling the southeastern region, these two villages were among their major destinations and there were many marriages between members of these two most prominent clans of the region.

Evidence abounds covering the entire period of the villages' history since their founding. The old trees of the villages prove that the villages' length of history is over 600 years. Also, some ancient buildings that date back to 15th and 16th centuries, the founding period of the villages, remain intact to this day, as do various documents. The fact that the names of the two villages as well as

Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy, and Oksanseowon Confucian Academy were listed in the records of geographical description and maps compiled by the government from the 17th century to 19th century confirms that the two villages were already widely acclaimed nationwide during that period.

In addition, the two villages have preserved extraordinarily both the tangible and intangible elements of a clan village. They have suffered little damage from the advent of modern buildings because they have been protected as important cultural properties for some time. The villages have not only well preserved houses but also Confucian ritualistic and academic study facilities such as *seowon*, *jeongsa*, and village schools. Their exemplary characteristics as clan villages are evidenced by the well-kept traditions of ancestral rites, village worship for community solidarity and communal games such as fireworks, plays and tug of war.

3.B-2 Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages faithfully follow *pungsu* principles and maintain the functional and scenic integrity of settlement environment for production, living and spiritual areas.



Plate 3-1 Hahoe Village in *Yeonggaji* (1608)

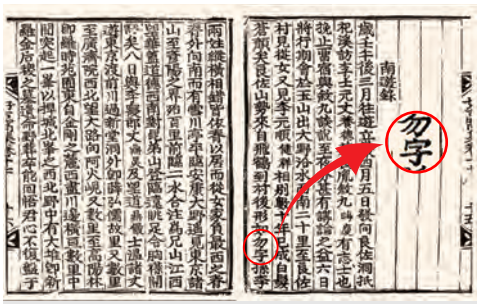


Plate 3-2 Notes that the Yangdong Village takes the form of geomantically auspicious Chinese letter '勿,' Yu Hui-mun, *Namyurok* (1822)

Although Hahoe and Yangdong Villages appear to have different physical layouts, both are founded on auspicious land in terms of *pungsu*. Hahoe is located like a 'lotus flower in a pond', surrounded by water like an island, while Yangdong is spread across a '勿' shape location with several small valleys running parallel to one another. Hahoe is mentioned as an auspicious place in the *Taengniji* (1751), a geography of regions for selection of settlement, and both villages are listed in the *Pungsu of Joseon* (1931) as being among the four most auspicious places of the southern region of Korea.

The houses and other buildings of Hahoe and Yangdong fit in perfect harmony with their natural surroundings. These results from the practice of locating a house with its rear towards a hill and the forward view adjusted in accordance with geomantic principles. The roads are constructed to follow the natural topography and waterways. Such a village structure demonstrates the characteristics of Korean *pungsu* which, instead of tampering with nature, follow a basic rationale to harmonise built structures with their surrounding landscape.



Plate 3-3 Overall view of Hahoe Village

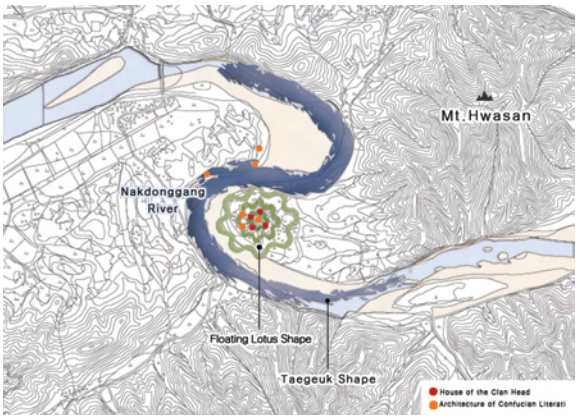


Plate 3-4 *Pungsu* of Hahoe Village

The overall layout of the village is divided into farming, residential and spiritual areas. At the entrance to the village, which divides the farming and residential areas, a wooded area or other geographical barrier is created to shield the village from outside and the road leading to the house of head family becomes the main road of the village. Each house is connected to the main road by a small road stretching out like the branch of a tree. The relationships between the members of the village are reflected in the relative location and design of each house. The head house is in the best location in the village and is surrounded by other *yangban* houses, each of which in turn is surrounded by houses of common people affiliated with it.



Plate 3-5 Overall view of Yangdong Village

Seowon, *jeongja* and *jeongsa*, usually located on the river bank or the mountain slope at some distance from the residential area, were reserved for *yangban* scholars to cultivate self-discipline. They were built at the core of the spiritual area, commanding a view of the village or of the scenery surrounding it. Many *jeongja* and *jeongsa* were exclusive spaces for scholars, detached from the house. The emphasis on the spiritual area is witnessed by the diverse Confucian structures in the village and is another unique feature of Korean clan villages.

The construction of *jeongsa* and *jeongja* demonstrate the local literati's view of nature. Beautiful environment and scenery was not only the objects of literary endeavor but the very foundation for serene and idyllic life in

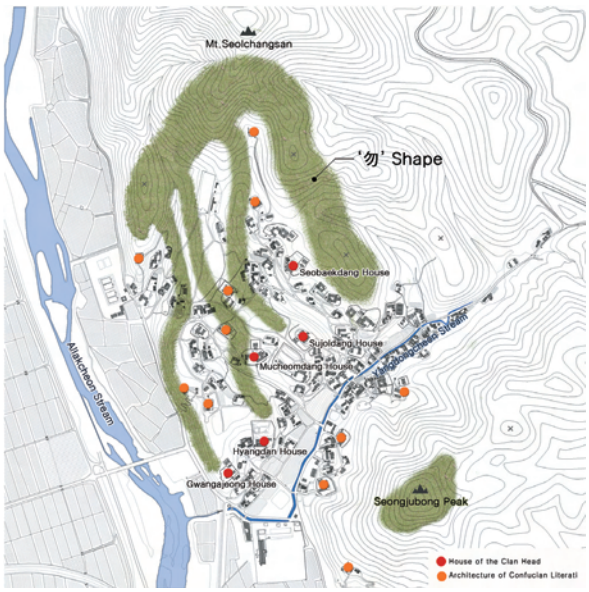


Plate 3-6 *Pungsu* of Yandong Village

their home town. Friends and guests were entertained at these scholarly and aesthetic locations. Learning and education took place among both colleagues and the next generation.



Plate 3-7 Board of 16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe

Representative examples are the poetry '16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe (河回十六景)' which depicts impressive sceneries around the village and the '15 Song Composed in a Forest (林居十五詠)' by Yi Eon-jeok which are verses on the charming scenery of the small brook and the waterside pavilion at the Dongnakdang House.

3.B-3 Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have outstanding and well preserved extraordinary buildings that represent the house, *jeongja*, *jeongsa* and *seowon* of the Joseon period.

Yangjindang, the house of head family of Hahoe Village, was built in the 16th century, and Seobaekdang, the house of head family of Yangdong Village was built in the 15th century. They are some of the oldest residential buildings in Korea. Other buildings in the village were built later, spanning through a few hundred years.

Houses in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages confirm the process of how residential buildings have

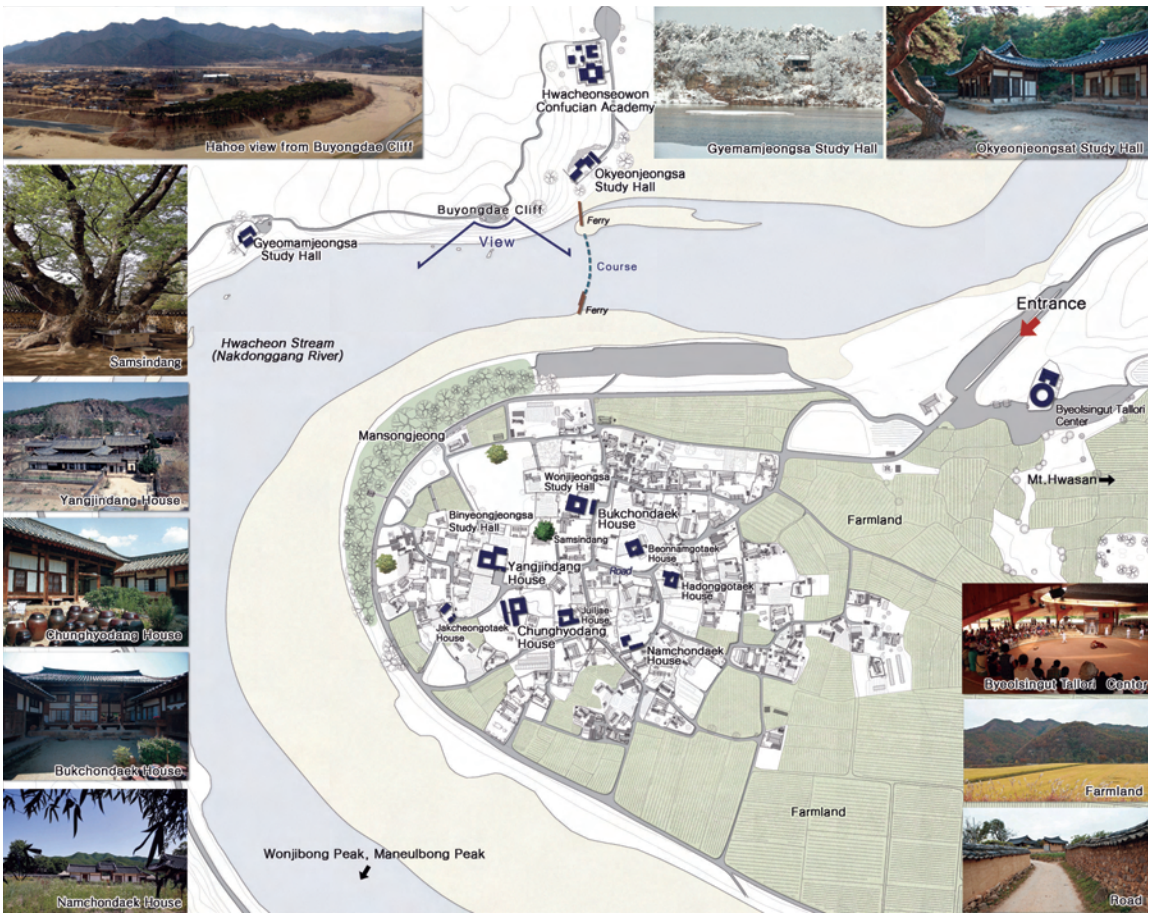


Plate 3-8 Description of Hahoe Village

evolved as they embraced technological advances in wooden structures, as well as the Confucian rituals and etiquette. The inner and outer quarters were separated from each other for distinction between gender and, in accordance with ancestral worship and clan rules, an ancestral shrine was built for the master of the house. These changes in the structure of the house show the influence of Confucianism. The extant houses built before the 18th century provides rare reference materials that are hard to find in other villages.

The two villages contain the most outstanding examples of Korea's traditional houses. Hahoe has

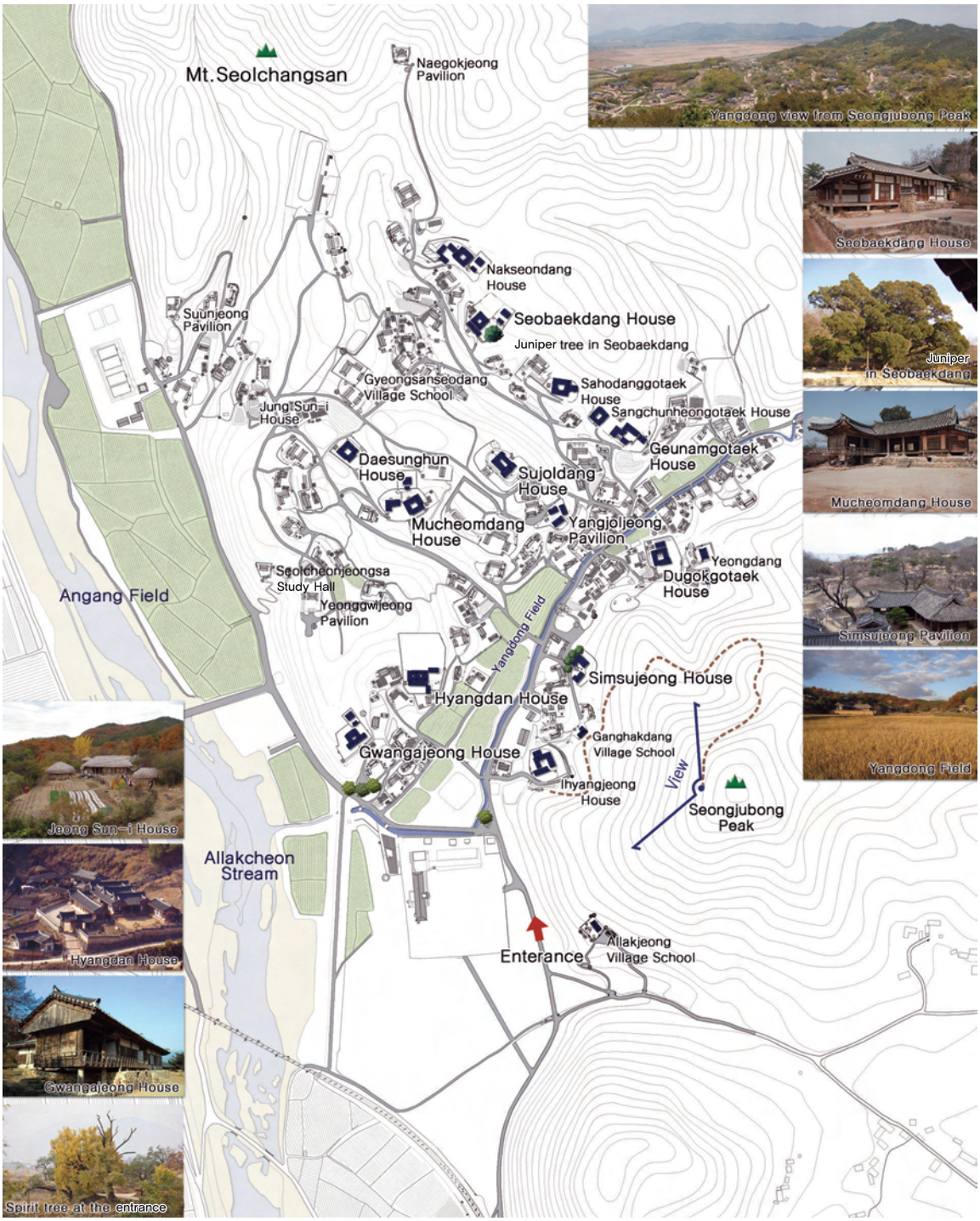


Plate 3-9 Description of Yangdong Village

two houses, Yangjindang and Chunghyodang, designated as cultural treasures and Yangdong has four houses, Hyangdan, Gwangajeong, Mucheomdang and Dongnakdang. Hahoe has nine items of important folklore material and Yangdong twelve. Such a concentration of state-designated cultural heritage in two single villages is exceptional.

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy of Hahoe and Oksanseowon Confucian Academy of Yangdong are each designated as a historic monument representing the best example of a *seowon*, the representative Confucian building in a local society.

Thatch-roofed houses, in a variety of forms and using indigenous building materials and technology, provide valuable evidence of the dwelling culture and architectural custom of the region. Unlike the tile-roofed houses of the upper class, reflecting Confucian ritual and etiquette, thatch-roofed houses accommodate minimal functions and reflect the regional influence of climate and customs over a long period of time. The thatch-roofed houses of Hahoe and Yangdong differ in style because of such regional differences.

3.B-4 Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have for generations kept in safe custody old records, documents, and artistic works, the academic and cultural achievements of Joseon's Confucian scholars.

Settlement in the villages of Hahoe and Yangdong began in the 15th century, as proven by the pedigree and documentary evidence. Each village still has its genealogy of the Joseon period as well as documents and correspondence related to the properties of the village.



Plate 3-10 Books of Hoejae



Plate 3-11 Appointment writ of Seoae



Plate 3-12 Wooden tablets for book printing of Byeongsanseowon

Jingbirok (National Treasure No. 132) of Hahoe is an original copy hand-written by Ryu Seong-ryong himself and an important historical material. It contains his first-hand experience of the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592. *Tonggamsokpyeon* (1422, National Treasure No. 283) of Yangdong is an early instance of using a metal type and is valuable in the study of printing technology. Also housed with the Son clan of Yangdong is the 'Portrait Scroll of Son So' (Treasure No. 1216), a portrait painted in 1476, the oldest one for such portraits. There are a large number of records, some remaining in wooden book print tablets. Many of the stories and poems written by literary men remain on the walls of the *jeongsa* and *jeongja*.

The excellence of these literary materials is because

the two villages produced many prominent Confucian scholars. A custom of the Joseon period was that, when an outstanding scholar died, his offspring and other scholars collected and published his relics, biography, and memorial writings. As a result, many collections of literary works by the ancestors are held in Hahoe and Yangdong. The works of the two brothers Ryu Ul-lyong and Ryu Seong-ryong are each enshrined in Hwacheonseowon and Byeongsanseowon, while in Yangdong, the works of Son Jung-don are enshrined in Donggangseowon Confucian Academy and Yi Eon-jeok in Oksanseowon Confucian Academy. These *seowon* played a pivotal role in collecting, publishing and keeping custody of records.



Plate 3-13 Portrait Scroll of Son So (Treasure No. 1216)

Among the documents are letters exchanged between individuals, contract documents of everyday transactions such as sales, documents related to ceremonial occasions such as marriages and funerals, lawsuit documents related to various disputes, documents related to property inheritance and petitions to the government office. Unlike some other records, these documents are highly valued as the only original copies and as the primary sources in the study of county villages.

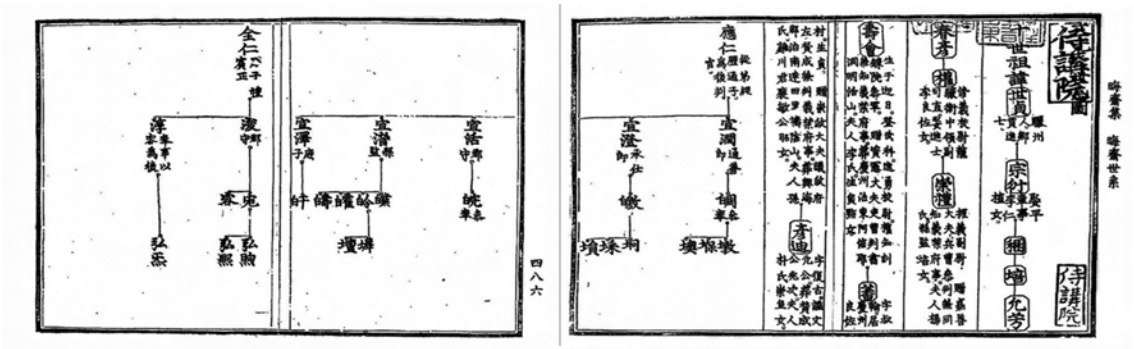


Plate 3-14 Family tree (世系圖), Yi Eon-jeok, Hoejaejip

3.B-5 Hahoe and Yangdong Villages maintain even today the highest level of traditional family rituals and characteristic village events that were performed by the Confucian scholars of the Joseon period.

In the households of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, traditional ancestral rites have been handed down. The four ceremonial occasions were important events of life during the Joseon period and all the rituals have fixed procedures that are most rigidly adhered to in the two villages. Most important among them are the ancestral worship rites, which are of the highest standards in Korea in terms of the quality of food offered as well as the meticulous execution of the procedures.



Plate 3-15 *Hyangsa* of Oksanseowon



Plate 3-16 Jinseoldo in *Chuwonjapui* by Ryu Ul-lyong

The two villages maintain, not only the tradition of performing ancestral worship rites for only the four previous generations, a tradition formed in mid-Joseon period, but also for the most notable ancestors for whom the service continues in perpetuity. The annual ancestrial rite for the great scholars, held at the academy's hall, is attended by people from all over the country. These rituals continue because of the supportive clan organizations still exist in both Hahoe and Yangdong.

Meanwhile, village faith and folk games have continued as part of life in the traditional farming community. Villagers pray to the village's guardian god for their well-being in a village ritual (*dongje*), usually held in front of an old tree or at the village shrine. There are various folk games; some are communal, in which all the villagers participate, while others continue as seasonal events. The main examples of communal games are Hahoe's festival with strings of fire-crackers (*seonyujulbulnori*) and Yangdong's tug of war. These games are occasions at which people of different social status - the nobility and the commoners - mix together, helping them strengthen solidarity of the village community and also compensating for the limitations in the rituals based on blood ties. In Hahoe, there is also the flower pancake play (*hwajeonnori*), where women meet in the spring to make pancakes with spring flowers. Yangdong's folk games include the yut game, hoe-washing, and tool (*seorae*)-washing.

In addition to entertainment, the village faith and folk games relate to shamanistic acts of prayer for rich harvests and the safety and well-being of the village. These appear particularly in the mask



Plate 3-17 Hahoe Mask

dance (Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*), which is performed regularly in Hahoe Village. The Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Important Intangible Cultural Property No. 69) is known to have been performed by commoners since the mid 12th century and is rare in retaining the original form of traditional theatrical performance. The two masks used in the play - Hahoe mask and Byeongsan mask (National Treasure No. 121) are both of high artistic value.


Plate 3-18 Hahoe Mask-Dance

3.c Comparative Analysis

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages of Korea display both a representative and an exceptional quality among all the villages in the country. They display outstanding universal value whilst maintaining their authenticity and integrity.

3.c-1 Comparison with Other Villages in Korea

1) Confucian Society of Joseon and Clan Villages

A village of pre-modern society is a basic unit in the social sphere. Daily life and self-sufficient production occur within its natural boundaries. At the same time, it is also a folklore community in which village ritual, *dure* (farmers' coop), *hyangyak* (village code) and the likes were carried out.

These were also called *chon*, *chollak*, *burak* or *dongni*. Clan villages appeared in full swing in Korea during the Joseon period. The concept of an organic village, planned to utilize the natural topography had already appeared during the Goryeo period through the influence of the *pungsu* principles. However, during the Joseon period, fortified villages were reorganized into administrative, military and commercial centers while clan villages became bases for *yangban* nobilities. Officials were sent out to all counties and prefectures and the social order based on Confucianism was propagated even into rural villages.

Walled towns appeared at the administrative center of every region, where technically only government and county officers lived. Farming was forbidden in the walled towns and *yangban* formed and lived at a distance in clan villages.


Plate 3-19 Overall view of Nagan Walled Town

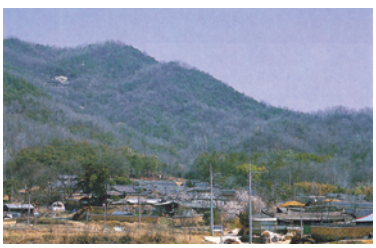


Plate 3-20 Overall view of Hangae Village


Plate 3-21 Overall view of Oeam Village

Most clan villages were of *yangban*s with one prominent surname or two different prominent surnames, whereas walled towns were mostly villages of lower class people of diverse surnames.

Clan villages are constructed on the basis of *pungsu*, and the spatial location and layout of the whole village is good and auspicious because of good *pungsu*. The rice-farming based economic system brought about a village structure of farm fields at the front, with the village living area and spritual area of mountains behind it. The internal composition of the village reflected the hierarchy of Joseon's Confucian society. The house of head family became the center of the village and, located around the houses of *yangban*, were houses of common people as well as *jeongsa*, *jeongja*, village schools and *seowon*, which were important in Confucian studies and rituals. The layout within residences also shows the influence of Confucian rituals and etiquette. The house is usually divided into the *anchae* and *sarangchae*, and importance is given to the ritual hall and shrine.

2) Villages designated as cultural heritage

At present there are villages designated as cultural heritage by the Cultural Heritage Administration and exemplarly cultural villages supported by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

The Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea focuses special attention on preserving and managing valuable traditional villages by designating them as important folklore material in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Article 8. Six villages are under protection by the act. In the case of Nagan Eupseong Walled Town, the whole area of the walled town and the wall is being protected as designated historic site.

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism selects villages with unique regional characteristics or connections to historic figures. However, villages fall short in terms of integrity in many cases and the Ministry focuses on refurbishing facilities as there is limitation in its ability to preserve them because its measures are not legally binding.

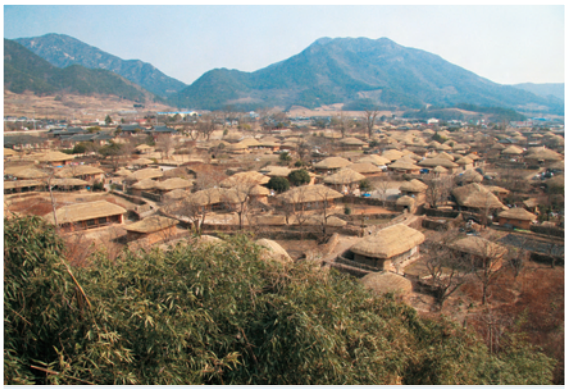
The six villages designated as important folk materials and the historic site of Nagan Eupseong Walled Town are representative villages in Korea, demonstrating various features of traditional lifestyles. They represent the regions of Gyeongsang, Jeolla, Chungcheong, Gangwon and Jeju. Among them, Seongeup and Nagan Eupseong are walled towns and the remaining five are clan villages. Of the five designated clan villages, three are located in Gyeongsang-do province, as there were many local scholars in the clan villages of the southeastern region. This is mentioned in *Taengniji* as 'Half of Joseon's talents are in the southeastern region.'

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are counted as the most representative clan villages of Korea because they have the oldest histories showing outstanding integrity compared to other villages and because they have long been considered the best representative *yangban* villages and auspicious places in the whole of Korea.

Table 3-1 Comparison of Villages Designated as Cultural Heritage by State

	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village	Oeam Village	Wanggok Village	Hangae Village	Seongeup Village	Nagan Walled Town
Location	Andong Gyeongbuk	Geongju Gyeongbuk	Asan Chungnam	Goseong Gangwon	Seongju Gyeongbuk	Seoguipo Jeju	Suncheon Jeonnam
Type	Clan Village	Clan Village	Clan Village	Clan Village	Clan Village	Walled Town	Walled Town
Type of Major Inhabitants	*Yangban*	*Yangban*	*Yangban*	*Yangban*	*Yangban*	Commoners	Commoners
Family Name of Major Inhabitants	Ryu clan	Son clan Yi clan	Yi clan	Ham clan Choi clan	Yi clan	Various clans	Various clans
Origin	Late-14th C Ryu Jong-hye	Early-15th C Son So	16th C Yi Jung	Late-14th C Ham Buyeol reconstructed in 19th C	15th C Yi Woo	1423	Reconstructed in 1626
Date of Heritage Designation	Jan. 10, 1984 (No. 122)	Dec. 24, 1984 (No. 189)	Jan. 7, 2000 (No.236)	Jan. 7, 2000 (No.235)	Dec. 31, 2007 (No.255)	Jun. 7, 1984 (No.188)	Jun. 14, 1983 (No.302)
Desiganted Area(ha)	528.8	96.9	20.8	18.2	84.4	79.7	22.3
Events	*Dongje, Byeolsingut Tallori, Seonyu-julbulnori*	*Dongje, Juldarigi*	*Dongje*	-	-	-	-
Prominent Figures	Ryu Un-ryong, Ryu Seong-ryong	Son Jung-don, Yi Eon-jeok	Yi Gan	-	Yi Seok-mun	-	-
Seowon	Byeongsan seowon, Hwacheon seowon	Oksanseowon, Donggang seowon	Oeamseowon (degraded)	-	-	-	-
Number of *Bulcheonwi*	6	2	1	-	1	-	-
Number of National Heritage (Buildings)	11	16	2	-	1	6	9

Table 3-2 Comparison with other villages in Korea

Town wall Village	Clan Village
	
A walled town with administrative offices and residential area within the walls and farming land outside the walls: Nagan Village	A village without walls and residential area located on a slope following the composition of productive area (rice paddies) - residential area - reserved area (mountains) : Yangdong Village
	
A walled town of commoners' village with mostly thatch-roofed houses: Nagan Village	A clan village of *yangban* where thatch-roofed houses surround tile-roofed houses: Hahoe Village

3) Hahoe and Yangdong Villages' unique representation

Clan villages are the representative village form of the Joseon period. Walled towns (*eupseong*) were in the minority and were more administrative centers for dispatched provincial officers than residential places, with most residents being common people. Therefore, the culture of *yangban* and rural villages developed through clan villages rather than walled towns.

Most of the walled towns have gone through rapid transformation into cities in modern times. The walls were demolished and villages were reorganized in the process. Only one fortified village, Seongeup Folk Village, is currently designated as important folklore material among walled villages. In Nagan Eupseong, the wall itself and its surrounding area are designated as historic monuments, but the village itself is not.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are examples of clan villages from earliest times and are thus representative of historic villages of Korea. Much historic evidence on the formation of the villages

and on subsequent changes to them, underlines their authenticity and the evolutionary process of Joseon's clan villages. Due to their long history, the prominent individuals they produced, and the auspiciousness of the sites as village locations, the two villages were already highly acclaimed during the Joseon period.

The two villages retain not only the well preserved physical components of a typical clan village but also the *yangban* culture and the village community culture of folk faith, folk games, up to this day. In this regard, they best represent, with the authenticity and integrity, clan villages of Korea.

4) Outstanding value of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

Far bigger than any other of the ancient villages, these two villages are witness to the size and power of the villages which flourished in the past. The physical area covered by the villages has hardly changed. Also, the two villages have unique locations and are surrounded by outstanding scenery, as in no other villages.

The outstanding value of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is notable not only in their settings but also in the scale and architectural significance of buildings and records. Of the seven villages designated by the government, these two villages have the largest number of buildings designated as national cultural heritage. Furthermore, two buildings in Hahoe and four in Yangdong are state-designated treasures, which prove the excellence of their buildings. The history of the houses of head families in the two villages dates back to the 15th century. By contrast, houses in other villages, such as Wanggok Village of Goseong and Hangae Village of Seongju, are estimated to have been built in the latter half of 18th century to 19th century.

The quality of this physical evidence is related to the two villages' many prominent individuals. The magnificent residences of the upper class in the Joseon period and the fine *jeongsa* and *jeongja* indicate the high government positions that the residents of the two villages held and the high reputations they claimed as scholars. The mansions housing prominent scholars came to possess a collection of old documents, books, printing tablets and works of art of high standards for the academic cultivation and education of posterity. The two villages have acquired and conserved a large collection of books over hundreds of years.

The fact that the two villages produced many outstanding individuals is confirmed by the rites for *bulcheonwi* that they perform for their special ancestors perpetually, which are allowed only for significant contributors to the nation. Of the five clan villages designated and protected by the government, four - Hahoe, Yangdong, Oeam and Hangae — have held this kind of perpetual worship service. Hahoe has six spirit tablets and Yangdong two, a far higher number then in any other village. These are also the only two villages that hold worship rites for prominent ancestors among the clan members, as well as in the *seowon*.

5) Integrity of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

What proves the two villages' representative qualifications is their integrity. Clan villages were a unique form of settlement and they constituted the majority of Korean villages. However, only a few still remain.

In Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the whole villages were designated and protected from early on as cultural heritage. They have therefore experienced few changes and, thanks to their own efforts and promotion of tourism, their size has not diminished very much. Not only have houses with cultural heritage designation been well preserved, but also the thatch-roofed houses, which demonstrate the lifestyle and vernacular residential buildings of the commoners of the past.

These two villages retain the main physical components of a clan village intact, such as the house of head family and private homes, the *jeongsa* and *jeongja*, the *seowon* and the village school. The natural environment, buildings and lifestyles of the residents are also well preserved.

A number of houses of head families, major village facilities and monuments have been recognized and protected for the value of their cultural heritage, either as representative dwelling sites or as having produced famous scholars. In many other villages however, the houses other than the house of head family in the village did not receive protection as cultural property and the integrity of the village was compromised.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, by contrast, have preserved not just the house of head family but also general households, including both tile-roofed and thatch-roofed houses and other buildings such as *jeongsa*, *jeongja* and *seowon*. It was a long-held tradition of the Joseon period to create an academic structure by building *jeongja* or *jeongsa*. However, these small structures have often been poorly maintained. For example, the *seowon* of Oeam Village in Asan had already lost its status or was burnt down during the damage inflicted on *seowon* in the Daewongun period, late 19th century, even before modern times. The *seowon* of Hahoe and Yangdong, however, have been preserved, without undergoing any damage, because their importance has been recognized by the government.

Some villages have seen their surrounding scenery being damaged or going under water because of the construction of a road or dam, and have had major structures moved to other locations to be preserved. Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, on the other hand, have had their overall village structure well preserved, including the natural setting and the roads within the villages.

The two villages have well preserved old documents, in addition to the buildings. Since the prominent people they produced were Joseon's representative Confucian scholars who were numbered in Korean history, their works of art and the rituals and monuments related to them were also protected by the government.

The two villages' architectural heritage, inherited rituals and community culture have remained well protected thanks to the solidarity of village members, based on house of head family and clan

organization. Even today, traditional ceremonial occasions are kept intact, and the rituals within the clan and the public worship rituals for scholars at the *seowon* are significant as the highest level of clan ritual. The intangible heritage related to village life, such as village worship and folk games, is also well preserved, indicating that the village communities have been well maintained. 'Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori'* (Korean traditional masked-dance drama) and 'Hahoe and Byeongsan Mask', designated as separate cultural heritage, are each of a high academic and artistic value.

3.C-2 Comparison with Similar Villages in Other Countries

Among the villages that are inscribed on the World Heritage List, it is relevant to compare Hahoe and Yangdong with historic villages in East Asia, which share common cultural traditions.

1) Comparison with Villages in Japan

a. Historic Villages in Japan

In Japan, preservation activity for villages and old settlements is performed by movements such as the Machizukuri Movement, which is concerned with the revitalization of old downtown areas, resident participation, and legislation on areas known as Traditional Building Preservation Districts, intended to preserve old houses. Seventy-nine areas are designated as Traditional Building Preservation Districts. Out of these 79, some thirty districts that are mostly merchant or samurai settlements are located close to commercial areas within traditional cities and 5 urban areas in the province where some 64 towns are concentrated. Some are agricultural villages, mountain villages and fishing villages. Two villages, Taketomi and Tonaki in Okinawa, are regarded as agricultural villages, but they exhibit more of the Okinawa islands' particular characteristics than those of a typical agricultural village. Therefore it is probably not appropriate to compare the two Korean villages with the villages in the Okinawa islands or with the above-mentioned Japanese towns, which are located in urban areas. The following comparison is between Hahoe and Yangdong Villages and the relevant historic villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama in the northeastern part of the Gifu Prefecture, which are the only World Heritage-designated villages in Japan. These four villages in Japan



Plate 3-22 Overall view of Shirakawa-go



Plate 3-23 Gassho style house

and in Korea have maintained an outstanding level of integrity and communal unity among villagers. All carry equal value, in the sense that the various features of traditional settlements with their own unique backgrounds are demonstrated.



Plate 3-24 Inside of Gassho style house

b. Architectural Style and Composition of Houses

The Gassho style houses that can be found in this region, exist principally in the historic villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama. The Gassho style of house is closely related to sericulture, the main industry of the villages, and its unique roof style is devised to cope with heavy snowfall and a strong north wind. Houses are consistently oriented along an east-west axis. With their unique style and uniform orientation, the houses generate a unique village landscape in conjunction with the natural landscape that surrounds the villages. The villagers are mostly Buddhists. A bell tower gate is located in a corner of each village, and a Buddhist altar is kept in each house. However, none of these Buddhist features are significant factors in the village layout.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages do not show a particular architectural style or orientation to a certain direction, yet their tile-roofed houses are square in form - a trait typical of the southeastern region - and some of the houses exhibit vernacular peculiarities. Various buildings also pertain to diverse functions and social classes, reflecting the organization of a Confucian community, while most of the buildings are typical examples of traditional Korean architecture. Many houses are designated as national cultural heritage, and buildings such as academies, pavilions, and Confucian schools constitute important communal spaces in addition to private houses. Based on *pungsu* principles and topographical features, these buildings are laid out in a nature-friendly way to face mountains or rivers that surround the villages. As a result, the harmony between the wooden structures and natural surroundings brings about an outstanding cultural landscape in the Confucian sense.

c. Background to Settlement Formation

The historic villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama are typical mountain villages in which villagers subsisted mainly from sericulture. Isolated from the outside world, these settlements were established in mountainous areas over a lengthy period of time, with the gassho house settlement occurring in 17th century. Their case therefore provides a good demonstration of how the interaction between man and nature came to form particular settlements while in the case of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, we can easily see how the Confucian culture of the Joseon period influenced human settlement formation. In Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the houses of head families, the houses of family branch members close to the head, and the commoners'

houses are all arranged in an orderly manner based on their hierarchical positions, but in Shirakawa-go, the houses do not follow the same rule.

d. Living Culture

Though sericulture has now ceased and tourism has become the main source of income in Shirakawa-go, diverse village festivals and events have been well maintained. In Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, farming is still the main productive activity, and Confucian ceremonies and village rituals have been well preserved for over 600 years.

Hahoe and Yangdong were more than simple villages in the countryside. In these villages, the noble families that produced many prominent scholars and politicians were dominant over the other classes of villagers, and a harmonious coexistence of upper and lower class cultures prevailed. Classical books studied by Confucian scholars, as well as books that they themselves authored, have been well preserved. These two villages appear frequently in the art of other literati and their Confucian ceremonies were thoroughly studied and observed. Village rituals and communal events contributed greatly to the formation of communities in which nobles and commoners lived in harmony.

In spite of their geographical proximity, Korea and Japan have developed distinctively different housing and community cultures. In Japan it is difficult to find aristocratic clan communities upholding Confucian values and mores like Hahoe and Yangdong. Historic villages of the two countries also show markedly different architectural styles.

One common aspect about the housing style of the two countries is that people take off their shoes indoors. But Japanese homes have an entry hall where people can take off their shoes, while Korean homes don’t have such a space. Most notably, Korean homes often consist of a few separate buildings including the main living quarters (*anchae*) and the men’s outer quarters (*sarangchae*), while Japanese homes contain all living spaces in a single building.

Besides, Korean homes have rooms with heated (*ondol*) or wooden (*maru*) floors, while Japanese homes typically have floors covered with straw mats (*tatami*). These differences are apparent in Shirakawa-go and Gokayama, which are Japan’s two historic villages registered as UNESCO World Heritage sites. While these Japanese villages have the unique Gassho-style houses with steeply pitched thatched roofs, which developed amid their climatic and economic conditions, the Korean clan villages of Hahoe and Yangdong have achieved rare spatial arrangements, layout of buildings and architectural styles under the influence of their Confucian *yangban* culture.

2) Comparision with China

a. Chinese Historic Villages



Plate 3-25 Overall view of Tulou



Plate 3-26 Overall view of Kaiping Diaolou Village

Chinese villages and settlements display diverse features in accordance with their ethnic traditions, environmental settings and strong influences from particular periods of time. Among the villages that are inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Ancient City of Pingyao is a town encircled by walls, and Old Town of Lijiang is noteworthy for the blending of elements from several cultures that have come together over many centuries. The architectural style of Kaiping Diaolou Village clearly indicates cultural influence of the West in the pre-modern era. From an architectural perspective Fujian Tulou is a residential complex, despite being located in an agricultural area.

Ancient villages of Xidi and Hongcun in Southern Anhui were constructed in accordance with Confucian culture and exhibit spatial compositions based on *fengshui* principles. The members of the villages are biologically related. In view of this, it would be appropriate to compare them with Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

b. Status and Hierarchical Strata of Clan Village Members

The ancient villages of Xidi and Hongcun in Southern Anhui and Korea's Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are of similar character in terms of human and architectural composition and ideological background. There are, however, differences inasmuch as Korean culture differs from that of China.



Plate 3-27 Xidi Village



Plate 3-28 Hongcun Village

The *yangban* class, the dominant group in a Korean clan village, held hereditary status and existed in a hierarchical relationship with the village's common class. Thus, in a typical clan village of Joseon, the house of head family and *yangban* houses occupied the central part of the village and were encircled by commoners' houses in hierarchical order. This is a distinct difference from Chinese villages such as Xidi and Hongcun.

Originally, the term *yangban* referred to

government officials who had passed the state examination, but eventually it came to mean the class whose members were eligible for state examination. The *yangban* strengthened unity among themselves in order to maintain their dominant status over commoners. The clan unity among *yangban* is well expressed in the spatial composition of clan villages and the Confucian academy serves as a device for reinforcing their horizontal ties and symbolizing their status. They acknowledged each other's equal status by studying together at the same Confucian academy, and their living together in the same clan village meant that their lineage was also recognized by others. The *yangban* class, as such, enjoyed a unique socio-conventional status, and the Korean clan village is a form of settlement that was devised to maintain their ruling authority and is endemic to Joseon.

c. Spatial Order in Villages

Two houses in Hahoe Village are regarded as most important - Yangjindang, the house of head family of the Gyeomam branch of the Pungsan Ryu family, and Chunghyodang, house of head family of the Seoae Ryu Seong-ryong branch.

In Yangdong Village, the two houses of main head families of the Son and Yi families, with their central locations, exist in a relationship of both cooperation and competition, while the houses of head families of the extended branches of each family assume subordinate positions within the village.

The hierarchical relationship between *yangban* and commoners is visible in these villages, as is the order within *yangban* clans. Commoners usually worked for *yangban* or performed labour. Their houses are mostly humble straw-thatched ones, constructed either surrounding the tile-roofed *yangban* houses or below them. As result, the villages have extensive networks of narrow, winding alleyways.



Plate 3-29 Sky well of Xidi Village house



Plate 3-30 Road and dwellings of Xidi Village

In China, Xidi and Hongcun, the clan shrine was erected in the center of the village and branch houses maintained a relatively equal relationship with the house of head family. Some grand houses within the villages tell the story of individuals or families who accumulated massive wealth through commerce or high rank in government. Principal buildings such as the clan shrine and Confucian school were placed in the center of the village or by the lake, while other houses nestled in convenient locations along well-paved roads and man-made waterways.

In the Korean Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, each house is oriented in a way suited to its surroundings. This was possible because the village had enough land to take such factors into consideration. In Xidi and Hongcun, by contrast, it was more reasonable to lay out houses with uniform orientation due to high population density and most houses faced south in order to maximize exposure to sunlight. In conclusion, while tile-roofed houses and straw-thatched houses in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are oriented in various directions according to the topographical settings of each house, the houses of the Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui are laid out in many rows, facing the similar directions, their dark grey roof-tiles and white walls producing a different elegant landscape.

d. Construction and Composition of Buildings

In Xidi and Hongcun, brick-laid walls surrounding the wood-framed houses are a prominent feature. Two-story houses with small courtyards are common, and high fire walls, even higher than the roofs of houses, were built between closely adjoining houses in order to protect them from unexpected fire. The white walls of two-story buildings become the sides of the alleyways, and spaces within houses, while closed to the outside, open into inner courtyards.

In Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, single-storey wood-framed houses are most common. Tile-roofed houses occupy the central part of the villages, while straw-thatched houses are located on the periphery. All houses display a certain degree of openness. The individual buildings that constitute the homes are freely composed within plots of land divided by fences, and the spaces between them become yards. What is visible to the outside world is not the walls of the houses, but their fences and roofs.

In Xidi and Hongcun buildings and courtyards are alternately placed repeatedly and buildings within a housing complex are mostly connected. Composition such as this is based on a strict principle that places buildings symmetrically along the carefully selected central axis. On the other hand, houses in Hahoe and Yangdong are composed as combinations of independent units such as principal houses, guest houses, houses adjunct to the main gate and houses for servants' quarters, displaying a more flexible arrangement than in China's Anhui Province.

e. Confucian Ceremony and Old Records

Ceremonial cultures of Confucian etiquette in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages and in Xidi and Hongcun Villages display a certain degree of difference. Xidi and Hongcun provide ancestral rituals for their founder and for ancestors who made great contributions to the clan. In Hahoe and Yangdong, ancestral rites are given not only for the ancestors of the four previous generations but also for those whom government or local literati endowed with immutable positions. Ancestral rituals were observed in the Confucian schools of the two villages and, because they were important events in the literati community of Joseon, they gained high recognition both in the villages and nationwide.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages produced many prominent scholars and politicians throughout the whole Joseon period and became strongholds and places of socialization for Confucian scholars. *Seowon* (Confucian academy) and *seodang* (village school) became teaching places for scholars who returned to their home villages after retirement, and many great writings and works of art were produced from their interactions.

Today, in recognition of their cultural importance, old records have been designated as national treasures and the government is reclassifying the old records and writings, kept in each house of the two villages.

In conclusion, both the ancient villages Xidi and Hongcun in southern Anhui, China, and Hahoe and Yangdong Villages in Korea are of outstanding universal value. They display essential regional differences of clan villages, while having similar cultural backgrounds.

China has a great diversity of housing cultures depending on regional and ethnic environments. Even the homes of the Han Chinese show remarkable regional differences, but the Beijing courtyard houses, or *siheyuan*, is widely regarded to represent the basic style of Chinese residence. A courtyard house has a square courtyard surrounded by four buildings clearly indicating Confucian hierarchical order which has dominated Chinese society. The courtyard houses differ from one region to another in the layout of buildings, the size and shape of courtyard and architectural style. But one consistent character is that all buildings look inward in an extremely exclusive and authentic arrangement.

Homes in the two historic villages of Xidi and Hongcun in southern Anhui province also follow the basic pattern of courtyard house. These villages are similar to Hahoe and Yangdong in that they are both tribal communities formed by patriarchal lineages under Confucian influence and geomantic principles worked as a major factor in the selection of village sites. But they also greatly differ from the Korean villages in that most of their buildings were erected by residents who traveled to alien places to make fortune through trade of tea and salt; the village roads were made by extending manmade waterways into the village; a tribal shrine served as the focal point of spatial arrangement; and buildings are densely clustered.

Besides, houses in Xidi and Hongcun are clearly different from those in Hahoe and Yangdong in ground plan, architectural style and construction material. They are enclosed by lofty white walls so outsiders are prohibited from looking in; the spaces for men and women are not strictly distinguished; the walls facing the street are higher than the roofs of the buildings inside; the walls are made of wood and brick; and the interior of these wood and brick walls facing the courtyard are profusely decorated.

3.D Integrity and Authenticity

3.D-1 Integrity

Both villages remain whole and intact, in physical setting, fabric and structure and in traditional cultural expression. The physical elements of the clan village comprise the total setting of the village, connected by mountains, plains and the riverbank that surround the residences. It extends to the natural topography including the *jusan* mountain located to the rear of the village and the *ansan* mountain to its front. The settlement itself is constituted by architectural elements such as commoners' houses and the houses of head families, educational spaces such as the study hall and pavilion and the Confucian academy and village school house located on the village periphery.

However, its integrity is not limited to its physical characteristics. The intangible elements of cultural activity and conscious traditions must also be taken into account. These include the social etiquette and rituals of *yangban* culture and everyday Confucian customs, as well as folk customs and practices of village communality.

The key elements of houses of head families, common residences, village school house and pavilion that compose the clan village at Hahoe and Yangdong Villages still remain, while the natural environment, architecture, and residents' way of life are preserved in an integrated and harmonious manner. For example, residents of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages continue to regard the village plains and the village entrance, dwellings and roads, as well as the rear mountain as organically integrated with places inside the village. The two villages are complementary in some aspects, while sharing other characteristics. They have suffered only minimal effects of development and have not suffered from neglect. Although hailed as a representative of settlements of the Joseon dynasty, the majority of the clan villages, settled during the time of famous scholars, have experienced changes by modern facilities such as roads and dams as well as through the farm village modernization movement. Urbanization has also tended to reduce the population of the village with an increasing numbers of people who opt to give up farming. This is not so in Hahoe and Yangdong.

Particular houses of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages were designated as important cultural properties as early as in the 1960s, when modernization was in full force, followed by the designation of the whole villages as cultural assets in the 1980s. Because of these events, the two villages have been well preserved and less affected by changes accompanying modernization. Tourism projects and self-initiated preservation efforts have helped to sustain the population, compared to other villages. Moreover, because they have produced important Confucian scholars in Korean history, their memorabilia and ancient documents have been preserved through state programs.

Presently, the social power of the house of head family remains robust. They continue to function as centers of influence for each village and help preserve the village system. Confucian ancestral rites and village events remain active. In particular, the Hahoe mask and the mask dance which is a

specific form of ritual exorcism are considered to be of such importance that they have been designated as cultural assets in their own right. The architectural heritage of the villages, the transmission of their cultural rituals and even communal village life are all protected. With the generational shift of the village in recent years, it has become increasingly important to record and conserve ancestral rituals and the spatial usage of traditional houses. Through various visual and audio media, proceedings of ancestral rituals and the social history of village life in these two villages continue to be documented.

3.D-2 Authenticity

1) Conservation of Buildings and the Village



Plate 3-31 Repair work of Yangjingdang House

Traditionally in both villages, repairs of village facilities were accomplished through clan meetings or village organizations. Possessing an appreciative eye for and the experience of architectural repairs, the villagers maintained a high standard of construction and repairs of buildings. Repairs for traditional Korean wood architecture have been carried out so as not to impair the authenticity of these structures. Any works adopt the same form, technology and materials of the original structure. Such construction and restoration records can be found in the ancient literature kept in the village archives or the stone inscription of pavilions.

In each case, since 1984, after the whole village was designated as cultural heritage, repairs to the village and its buildings have been carried out under the supervision of the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. For houses designated as cultural heritage, precise blue-prints and surveys have been published as reports in several editions. Repairs and maintenance are carried out through the joint cooperation of the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea and independent regional organizations. Actual construction is executed by state licensed specialists. When a building is burnt down, restoration to the original is the principle of the village. For the restoration of Namchondaek House, which was lost during the Korean War, excavation of the site is underway to find out the original shape. With sufficient academic, financial and technical support for the buildings, including the private housings, the physical authenticity of the two villages has been highly maintained. With the initial designation of the villages as cultural heritage, the development of the villages was restricted, so that village residents experienced some difficulties to incorporate modern facilities for the dwelling and production. However, the later direction of conservation policy aims for the village to be a place that people can continuously live, and not just focus on material conservation. Even parts of cultural heritage-designated houses were permitted to incorporate some convenience facilities.

Since the appearance of some modern facilities, such as elementary schools, churches or temples, these became visual impediments to the original village scenery. Development of design guidelines to modify them and to restitute the restitution of the original scenery has steadily advanced.

2) Community Organization and the Maintenance of Every Day Life

Genealogical records, Confucian ancestral rites and ceremonies on behalf of guardian spirits of the village, as well as community games and folk beliefs are preserved in Hahoe and Yandong Villages.

Genealogical recording of descendants as well as traditional Confucian rites continue into the present. For Confucian ancestral rites, their proper etiquette is described in *Chuwonjapui* by Ryu Ul-lyong of Hahoe and *Bongseonjapui* by Yi Eon-jeok of Yangdong. For the procedure of these rite people required necessary materials and method of setting the tables that are recorded in documents like *Jesudanja* and *Holgi*, which are kept in the clan archives. Ancestral rites carried out in the private academies follow documents that have been handed down to them and also decisions on significant items are made in accordance with the opinions of Confucian scholars. Because ancestral rites were extremely important events of Confucian society in the Joseon period, there are many existing pictures of their principles and procedures. It is thus possible to trace back changes in form or method of these rites through these pictures.

In addition, the village residents' unceasing devotion to their ancestors, respect for the personality and contributions of ancient sages and pride in their clan and village, which lives on into the present, are important elements that demonstrate the authenticity of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

Table 3-3 Documents on Village Code and Rituals

	Year	Author	Book Title	Title & Content of Work
Hahoe	17c	Ryu Won-ji	*Joljaejip* (Collected Works of Joljae)	*Gojobumo Wimyojegosa*: ancestral rites shall be conducted on the anniversary of the death of the ancestor concerned, returning to the old system from the current system of conducting them in spring and fall (in accordance with Confucian scholar Yi Hwang's decorum)
	17c	Ryu Ul-lyong	*Gyeomamjip* (Collected Works of Gyeomam)	- *Chuwonjapui*: ritual procedures and illustrations - *Jokjungipui*: rules to strengthen the unity of the Pungsan Ryu clan
Yangdong	1631	Yi Eon-jeok	*Hoejaejip* (Collected Works of Hoejae)	*Bongseonjapui* (Various Ceremonies Concerning the Veneration of Ancestors)
	1689-1782	-	*Yangdong hyangyakan* (Village Code of Yangdong)	This 12-volume book contains the village codes of the Gyeongju Yi and the Yeoju Yi clans, including the list of the family members and the Ibui and Anui clauses agreed among the clan members
	19c	-	*Yangdong dongjung Waneui*	Village code laid down to maintain order and discipline in the Gyeongju Son and the Yeoju Yi clans of Yangdong Village

From the early period of the Joseon era, village and clan rule was established and used as the village social system. Even today, the clan organization has the right to make decisions. In Hahoe, Ryu Ul-lyong's *Jokjungipui*, meaning regulation of the clan, is passed down. In Yangdong, the 17-18th century texts *Yangdonghyangyakan*, meaning regulation of the Yangdong village, and 19th century text *Yangdongdongjungwaneui*, regulation of the Yangdong Village remains significant.

These texts reveal the internal rules of the country society on prominent issues, such as ancient morality and hierarchical discipline.

Folk games from the past which clearly manifest community consciousness are still practiced today. In Hahoe, the representative case is the *seonyu julbulnori*, where a rope with fire crackers tied to Buyongdae Cliff are set to fire, while below on the river, members of poetry society enjoys boating. In Yangdong, the tug of war match between the two sides of the villagers, regardless of social status, is most popular. The *dongje* (village ritual) is also celebrated in both villages. In Hahoe, the winter festival is accompanied by the Hahoe exorcism-ritual with a special mask play, Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*.

3) Historical Records and Evidence



Plate 3-32 *Yangdong hyangyakan* (1689-1782, 12 books)

The information sources on the histories, genealogies and actions of Hahoe and Yangdong are highly credible within their cultural context.

The six-hundred year old tree planted upon the first settlement of each of these two villages bears witness to its long history. From the time of the first settlement to the present, records of when and where people lived have been preserved along with clan genealogies, past correspondences and transaction records relating to inheritances. In addition to documents relating to these individuals, government publications of topographical books or maps from 17th to 19th century, a period of great activity for the production of topographical records and their compilation, also document the two villages as well as the Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, the Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy and the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, among others.

The exceptional architecture of the two villages together with the village histories are recorded in the village archives. From these records of the foundation and repairs of certain buildings, it is possible to infer when and by whom these building were built and how they have been altered. There are also numerous diaries, poetry and prose regarding the scenic beauty of the villages and its surroundings passed down from Confucian scholars who either resided in or visited the villages. Through these documents, it is possible to confirm whether the same scenery of the past has been maintained in the present.

Table 3-4 Diaries, Travelogues & Poetry Regarding the Village by Confucian Scholars

	Year	Author	Book Title	Title & Content of Work
Hahoe	18c	Ryu Won-ji	*Joljaejip* (Collected Works of Joljae)	*Gyeomam Okyeonjeongsa Sibyukgyeonggi*: Hahoe Village's natural environment, the origins and locations of Gyeomam and Okyeonjeongsa, and Sixteen Beautiful sceneries in Hahoe
	19c	Gwon Man	*Gangjwajip* (Collected Works of Gangjwa)	Sixteen Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe
	1813	Yi Man-bu	*Siksanjip* (Collected orks of Siksan)	-*Hahoeseoaeseonsaengsogeo* (Writing on the Residence of Seoae in Hahoe); -*Hahoesibyugyeong Byeongseo* (Poems on Sixteen Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe)
Yangdong	1631	Yi Eon-jeok	*Hoejaejip* (Collected Works of Hoejae)	*Imgeosiboyeong* (15 Songs Composed in a Forest): poems composed during the author's stay in Dongnakdang House
	1619	Bak In-ro	Dongnakdang	Prose-poetry composed during the author's visit to the Dongnakdang House
	17c	Yi Ui-hwal	*Seolcheonjip* (Collected Works of Seolcheon)	-*Okcheonpalgyeong* (Eight Sceneries of Jade Stream); -*Gyejeongu* (Avoid Rain in Stream Pavilion)
	17c	O suk	*Yuoksanseowon gi*	Writings on the author's leisurely stay in Oksanseowon Confucian Academy
	1740	Jo Jeong	*Geomganjip* (Collected Works of Geomgan)	*Yusuunjeong*: Lodging in Suunjeong Pavilion after a Confucian sacrificial rite in Oksanseowon Confucian Academy
	Unknown	An Byeong-du	*Namyurok* (Travelogue of Trip to the South)	Apprehending the beauty of chrysanthemums in full blossom in the forecourt of the ancient house of Yi Eon-jeok in Yangdong when the author visited the house on September 9, as well as the Seolcheon and Mucheomdang House
	19c	Jo Seung-gi	*Dongyurok* (Travelogue of Trip to the East)	Writings on the author's visit to Oksanseowon Confucian Academy
	Late-18c	Yi Gwang-deok	*Namhaeng Ilgi* (Diary of Trip to the South)	Writings on the author's visit to Oksanseowon Confucian Academy
	1799	Heo Gang	*Yugwalnok* (Excursion Records)	Writings on the author's visit to Yangdong and Donggangseowon Confucian Academy as well as prose & oetry on Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion (Chaseolcheon Jeongsaun)
	1822	Yu Hui-mun	*Namyurok* (Travelogue of Trip to the South)	This book, written in 1822, notes that the Yangdong Village takes the form of geomantically auspicious Chinese letter '勿,' and includes writings on the plagues of Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion

Table 3-5 Writings on Architectural Structures

	Year	Author	Book Title	Title & Content of Work
Hahoe	17c	Ryu Ul-lyong	*Gyeomamjip* (Collected Works of Gyeomam)	*Gyeomamjeongsagi* (Records of Gyeomam jeongsa) Appendix 29 (1757)
	17c	Ryu Seong-ryong	*Seoaejip* (Collected Works of Seoae)	*Wonjijeongsagi* (Records of Wonjijeongsa Study Hall) *Okyeonjeongsagi* (Records of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall)
	18c	Gim Tae-il	*Nojujip* (Collected Works of Noju)	*Chunghyodanggi* (Records of Chunghyodang House) (1695) offers a detailed description of the Chunghyodang house. According to the writing, the house was constructed by Ryu Ui-ha in pursuance of Ryu Seong-ryong's will, and it named after a phrase in Ryu Seong-ryong's admonition poem. The author wrote the piece at the request of Ryu Seong-hwa, grandson of Ryu Ui-ha.
	18c	Ryu Won-ji	*Joljaejip* (Collected Works of Joljae)	-*Hahoeseodang Jeongbubaengmun*: particulars of the construction of Hahoe village school; -*Hasanggugajungsu Sangnyangmun*: message for a ridge-beam raising ceremony during the repair of old house (Chunghyodang); -*Jonggajggsu Sangnyangmun*: message for a ridge-beam raising ceremony during the repair of the house of head family, which was destroyed during the Japanese invasions in 1650, as well as content on the family history including the list of the eldest son of each generation
	1802	Yi Sang-jeong	Gyeomamjeongsagi (Records of Gyeomamjeongsa)	-
Yangdong	17c	Yi Ui-hwal	*Seolcheonjip* (Collected Works of Seolcheon)	*Jeseolcheonjeongsa* (Records of Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion)
	Unknown	Heo Yeop	*Chodangjip* (Collected Works of Chodang)	*Oksanseowongi* (Records of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy)
	-	-	*Hangyeyugo* (Posthumous Works of Hangye)	*Ganghakdanggi* (Records of Ganghakdang Village School)
	1631	Yi Eon-jeok	*Hoejaejip* (Collected Works of Hoejae)	*Oksanseowongi* (Records of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy)

4

State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

4. State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

4.A Present State of Conservation

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, having maintained the unique Confucian culture for over 600 years, are highly significant examples of the clan villages, a representative settlement pattern of the Joseon Dynasty. Their physical characteristics have remained intact, such as in their natural settings, site layouts, neighborhood fabrics, and individual buildings. The intangible heritage of the villages, such as the *yangban* tradition, community cultures, and folk activities are also well conserved and continue to be practised up to these days.

The outstanding universal value of the nominated property are well protected by the property boundary itself as well as by their adjoining buffer zones. In Hahoe Village, the buffer zone boundaries are delineated to follow the surrounding mountain ridges and the river. In Yangdong Village, they again follow mountain ridges and include surrounding rice fields. Nearby areas beyond the buffer zones of the two villages are also well protected as new developments are fundamentally forbidden, as those areas are designated as the Agriculture Promotion Region of the Angang Field in Yangdong and as Cultural Heritage Protection Zones in Hahoe.

4.A-1 State of Conservation of Village Landscape

The settings for conservation are classified as four categories: natural landscape, settlement landscape, living landscape and productive landscape. The conservation state of the two villages is described below in those four categories.

1) Natural Landscape

a. Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village sits with the natural backdrop of Mt. Hwasan to the east and the meandering Nakdonggang River to the north, west, and south. The village resembles flower-floating shape on the water. In *pungsu* principle, it is called ‘Floating Lotus Shape.’ Along the northwestern riverside, a 300-meter-long forest has been created. Buyongdae Cliff faces the village from across the river to the north. The pine woods by the riverside protect the village from the strong yin force of Buyongdae. The forest not only protects the village from wind or sand but also embellishes the scenic views.

The upper shrine (*seonangdang*), where cultural rites for peace and reconciliation of the inhabitants take place, is surrounded by old-aged pine trees. Near the lower shrine (*guksadang*), stands a huge oriental oak tree. On the site of the shrine for goddess of childbirth (*samsindang*), a 500-year-old zelkova tree has survived. Fruit trees in backyards of the *yangban* houses, including pear trees, persimmon trees, Japanese cornel dogwoods, and Chinese quinces, create bountiful natural scenes in the village.

Many folds of the mountains and oval-shaped curves of Nakdonggang River protect Hahoe Village from outsiders. These natural landscapes have fairly been well conserved up to these days from the time of the village formation.

b. Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village is located at the foot of Seolchangsan Mountain, which has the typical '勿' shaped topography of a natural scene. In *pungsu*, the '勿' shaped mountain ranges are decoded as 'divine.' The natural landscape of Yangdong Village contains three basic elements: Seolchangsan Mountain behind the village, the mountain ranges, where houses sit, and Seongjubong Peak in the front.

Moreover, the diverse hydrosphere of Hyeongsangang River, Allakcheon Stream and Yangdongcheon Stream surrounding Yangdong Village, not only provides water for drinking and agricultural use, but also functions as a key factor to form the natural landscape of the village.

In Yangdong Village, as located at the foot of the mountain, various huge old trees, such as pagoda trees, gingko trees, Chinese nettle trees or aromatic trees can be found. The ancient pagoda trees at the entrances of *yangban* houses called Chinese scholar trees, has become one of the particular characteristics of natural landscape of Yangdong Village.

The '勿' shaped mountain ranges, the hydrosphere, and the various trees in Yangdong Village are well conserved up to these days.

2) Settlement Landscape

a. Hahoe Village

Tile-roofed and thatch-roofed traditional houses harmonize beautifully in Hahoe Village. Many small alleys, earthen walls, hedgerows and gates of the village create a typical old residential environment. Houses are located either to face the river or the mountains. Structures are uniquely arranged in a 'circle-in-circle' shape, with the center surrounded by many rows of buildings. This settlement landscape of Hahoe Village has been well conserved.

b. Yangdong Village

The settlement landscape of Yangdong Village straddles three dales and four ranges and forms different linear shapes according to the widths and lengths of the dales and ranges. Between the ridges in the mountain ranges, the roads and paths branch out along the dales. Widely spread houses have been developed along the roads and paths. Allakcheon Stream at the village entrance, Yangdongcheon Stream running through the village, three dales, four ranges and the folding topography constitute the village's settlement landscape and it is well conserved.

3) Living Landscape

a. Hahoe Village

The living landscape of Korean traditional villages is the inhabitants' living ground itself. The living landscape of Hahoe Village is unique for its linkage to courtyards, called *madang*. Paths, fences and courtyards are closely connected to one another and various living scenes in the courtyard can be seen from the path over the low fences.



Plate 4-1 Courtyard of Hahoe Village

In Hahoe Village, functions and types of *madang*, or courtyards, are quite diverse. There are 'passage *madang*' through which gates and houses are connected, 'working *madang*' where farmers thresh rice crops, 'warehouse *madang*' where various agricultural products are stored, 'production *madang*' where agricultural products and livestock are produced and 'rite *madang*' where all kinds of family rites are performed.

The typical living landscape of Hahoe Village that is created by this harmonious composition of various madang types has been conserved very well.

b. Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village's living landscape is determined by two essential features: pavilions and village paths. The pavilions, which are located at places with good sceneries, are also the vantage points where people experience the seasonal changes of nature and human life.



Plate 4-2 Path of Yangdong Village

The village paths, such as the main roads, entrance roads, inner paths, alleys and narrow pathways are hierarchically laid out according to their functional importance. This hierarchy of importance leads the walker to experience changes in the village fabric. Moreover, they become the infrastructure of the settlement landscape of the village.

The pavilion trees in Yangdong Village, two gingko trees and a pagoda tree, stand on the high range at the village mouth and are regarded as landmarks for visitors.

Although a few old paths need restoration, the pavilions and most village paths have maintained excellent conservation states.

4) Productive Landscape

a. Hahoe Village

The main productive landscape in Hahoe Village is the stretch of farmland in the outer field near



Plate 4-3 Farmland of Hahoe Village



Plate 4-4 Agriculture in Hahoe Village

the village entrance. In the autumn harvest season in particular, the farmland landscape produces a unique, impressive view of the village well matched with the color of the thatched roofs.

The village's farmlands have been well preserved as they were included as parts of the designated cultural heritage area. Also, along with the thatch-roofed houses and their low earthen wall fences, the various agricultural products grown in many kitchen gardens in the village produce a characteristic sight.

b. Yangdong Village

The typical productive landscape in Yangdong Village can be seen in the wide expanse of Angang Field, which is near the junction of the road to the village. Also, a small farm land called the Yangdong Yard produces another interesting productive scenery, directly related to the inhabitants' activities.

Agricultural products grown in kitchen gardens in most houses embellish fair landscape of the village, complementing the earthen fences and houses. The productive landscape of Yangdong Village is well conserved: the land use of Angang Field cannot be changed because it has been designated as an 'Agricultural Zone' by the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Yangdong Yard is also protected from construction because it belongs to the village which is designated as a Cultural Heritage of Korea.

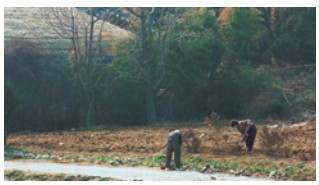


Plate 4-5 Yangdong Yard



Plate 4-6 Yangdong Yard

4.A-2 State of Conservation of the Tangible Heritage

1) State of Conservation of Residential Architecture

Head family houses and major dwelling houses in Hahoe and Yangdong Village are already designated separately as cultural heritage. They have been maintained and managed by the residents or full-time managers. The undesignated houses are sometimes modified by the residents to fit their needs, but their original forms are conserved by the regulation for important folklore materials.

In order to assess the present state of conservation and to prepare an effective policy, researches have been carried out. The conservation states of houses in the two villages were determined by evaluating the individual constituent elements of a house, such as *anchae* (women's quarters), *sarangchae* (men's quarters), *haengnangchae* (servants' quarters), toilet, fences, and so on. The evaluation criteria reflect the properties of the buildings where inhabitants still live in.

Three research projects conducted in the period of 2004-2008 showed some partial modifications in houses in the two villages. As the inhabitants' lifestyles have been gradually modernized, some alteration in kitchens, toilets or storage spaces seems inevitable. In each case, however, the conservation states of the main body of houses are relatively good. Regulations on design are persistently suggested in order to prevent any damage to the original body of the houses even if the residents' demands for new installations for modernization are permitted.

The results of examining the conservation states of the various village elements, according to the criteria in Table 4-1, are described in the separate Conservation and Management Plan. The results are generally positive.

Table 4-1 Evaluation Criteria of House Conservation

Evaluation Criteria	
Good	Minor changes in building use or materials
Fair	Reversible changes, such as awnings or spatial changes not deteriorating the aesthetic appearance
Poor	Major spatial changes (e.g. new construction, extension)

2) Architecture of the Confucian Literati

As most of the *jeongsa* (study hall), *jeongja* (pavilion), *seowon* (Confucian academy), and *seodang* (village school) in the two villages have been designated as national cultural heritage, the states of conservation are excellent. Outside of the villages, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy and Oksanseowon Confucian Academy are also designated as cultural heritage and their natural surroundings are designated as cultural heritage protection zones. They are consequently well preserved as well.

3) Major maintenance works for each village

Since the two villages were designated as cultural heritage in 1984, maintenance work on the village houses and their infrastructures, such as electricity, telecommunication, water supply and sewerage facilities, have been continuously carried on. The annual major maintenance works for each village are shown in following two tables.



Plate 4-7 Replacing roof thatch

a. Hahoe Village

Table 4-2 Renovation Projects in Hahoe Village

Year	Major Projects
1984-2003	Thatch roofing, house repair, wall repair, demolition of obsolete building, new public rest room, land purchasing, repair of deteriorated house, parking lot construction, comprehensive village renovation planning
2004	Repair of deteriorated house, rest room repair, utility channel, thatchroofing, renovation of purchased land
2005	House repair, rest room repair, thatch roofing, steel gate repair, wall repair, renovation of drainage & inner roads
2006	House repair, rest room repair, thatch roofing, wall repair, village infrastructure
2007	Thatch roofing etc,
2008	Village entrance pathway restoration etc.

b. Yangdong Village

Table 4-3 Renovation Projects in Yangdong Village

Year	Major Projects
1984-2003	Thatch roofing, house repair, wall repair, purchasing parking lot site, demolition of obsolete building, comprehensive village renovation planning, new public rest room, repair of deteriorated house, village assembly hall construction, parking lot renovation, farm machines warehouse construction, church purchasing
2004	House repair, rest room repair, utility channel, thatch roofing, renovation of purchased land, drainage renovation, public rest room
2005	House repair, rest room repair, thatch roofing, utility channel, village entrance renovation, parking lot construction, beautification of hillock
2006	House repair , village infrastructure renovation, thatch roofing
2007	Drainage pumps, deteriorated house renovation (thatch roofing included)
2008	Village stream repair, drainage repair, etc.

4.A-3 State of Conservation of the Intangible Heritage

In Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the rich intangible heritage of Confucian culture which is the dominant ideology of the Joseon period, is well handed down to these days. Also traditional folk beliefs and practices, such as plays, games and other spiritual or seasonal activities are well conserved.

1) Hahoe Village



Plate 4-8 Funeral of Chunghyodang House in Hahoe Village



Plate 4-9 Traditional festival in spring (*Hwajeonnori*)



Plate 4-10 Pickled vegetables(*kimchi*) prepared for the winter in Hahoe

In accordance with typical Confucian culture, every household in Hahoe Village practices an average of six to eight ancestor worship ceremonies (*jesa*) in a year. In addition, the clan organizes twelve *bulcheonwi jesa* yearly for the exceptionally prominent ancestors of 'immutable position,' whose spirit tablets remain perpetually and worshipped at all seasonal *myoje* or *jesa* at the graves.

A local rite for the memory of Ryu Seong-ryong (pseudonym Seoae) at Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is famous for having been performed consistently for 500 years. There are also many Confucian cultural facilities, such as Confucian academies, pavilions and study halls in the village.

Even during the Confucian-oriented Joseon period, Korean folk culture and beliefs remained intact. The village ritual (*dongje*), for example, is still practised on the day of full-moon in the lunar month of January as the prayer to the village god (*dongsin*) for peace, good health and a plentiful harvest.

Today, traditional folkloric programs in Hahoe Village, such as the torch swing plays, *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* (Korean traditional mask-dance drama) performances, traditional marriage ceremonies, experience activities of literati culture and straw craftwork are performed on schedule from April to December.

2) Yangdong Village

As in Hahoe, a typical household in Yangdong Village practices six to eight ancestral rites (*jesa*) in a year. Seasonal rites at graves (*myoje*) and rites for the ancestors of immutable position, and local rites at Confucian academies are all organized by the clan and demonstrate the consistent conservation of the village's Confucian cultural heritage.

Various programs for visitors to experience folklore are held in the village every year from April to November. The Yangdong Harvest Festival, traditional courtesy and etiquette classes, traditional village school (*seodang*) attendance, traditional life experiences and folkloric play participations are included in the programs. In addition, folk recreational activities such as the tug



Plate 4-11 Ancestral rite(*jesa*) in Yangdong



Plate 4-12 Tug of War (*Juldarigi*)

of war, the seoraesul play and the hand hoe cleaning games have been succeeded by the inhabitants to these days.

Moreover, hierarchical social relations for the generations among the inhabitants by the Confucian cultural order remain apparent in the relationships between head and sub-head families, and between pavilions and *seodang*.

4.B Factors Affecting the Property

4.B-1 Development Pressures

In Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, any new construction which may deface the traditional village's environments is forbidden due to the legal status of the villages as state-designated cultural heritage. However, the two villages face the new ways of life that has been imported through rapid industrialization and modernization from the 1960s. Changes in the interior of the houses has been inevitable with the change of times, however the exterior and appearances of the traditional houses are well conserved and maintained.

For instance, a few changes to the interior of the houses have been made in order to install large home appliances such as refrigerators in the spaces of traditional houses. As extended families split into nuclear families and needs of new types of spaces in the houses occurred, changes in the use of inner parts of the houses, partial remodeling or spatial changes inside the houses have been implemented. There are also a handful of empty houses due to people leaving the village for the cities.

In response to the need to modernize the village settlement environments, the Cultural Heritage Administration prepared a 'Folk Village Design Guideline' in 2007 by which the inhabitants could remodel village buildings to meet their life conveniences while avoiding serious damage to the original forms.

4.B-2 Environmental Pressures

The two villages are now safeguarded against the development pressures and other factors that threaten to deface them. However, preventive measures against future water pollution are required. The locations and structures of traditional houses in the villages do not allow modern drainage facilities and their antiquated sewage systems are directly linked to the river. Therefore, the sewage systems are likely to result in water pollution.

'Folk Village Design Guideline' of 2007 by the Cultural Heritage Administration stipulates preventive measures against water pollution by repairing the existing waterways with natural stones or renewing natural waterways in required places, as taking the village topography into consideration. It is recommended that waterways be placed out of sight as far as possible.

Additionally, buffer spaces between waterways and roads are needed to avoid damage by vehicles. The Design Guideline recommends an ecological purifying biotope system for maximizing self-purifying capacity of the water in the rivers and streams.

4.B-3 Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness

Major natural disaster pressures on Hahoe and Yangdong Villages could come from flood or fire. However, neither village is directly exposed to flooding: Hahoe Village has an embankment along the riverside and Yangdong Village is placed at the foot of a mountain. Some extra preventive measures against fire are required for the traditional wooden houses in the villages, which will become more vulnerable to fire as their electricity consumption undergoes a significant rise in the modern times.

1) Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village has seldom suffered from the damages of flood despite being located very close to the Nakdonggang River. It is because the village sits on the elevated river sediment on the inner curve of the stream where sedimentation rather than erosion occurs. Legend says that the first ancestor settler of the Pungsan Ryu clan decided to settle down in the village after confirming that the river would neither get dry nor become inundated during the rainy season.



Plate 4-13 Fire-fighting exercise in Hahoe Village

Because the closest fire station is 6 km away from the village, there would be about a ten minute gap between the reporting time of the fire and the initiation time of fire-fighting. For this, fire extinguishing facilities in the village were needed. Therefore from 2003 to 2005, five additional fire hydrants were installed in the village and every house has been equipped with a 6.5 kg power extinguisher. Currently, fire-fighting exercises are conducted regularly and the possibility of constructing a village fire station assorted with the village landscape is under discussion.

2) Yangdong Village

In Yangdong Village, the houses at the foot of the mountain are not seriously exposed to flood disaster, but the farm lands at the center of the village were likely to be inundated if Allakcheon Stream flooded. Consequently in 1994, the 300m-long and 5m-high dike between Allakcheon Stream and the village was constructed and its drainage system was built to protect the village from any kind of flood disaster.

In April 2008, Yangdong Village was designated by Gyeongju Fire Station as a ‘Fire Free Village’ which aims an early fire alarm system, a voluntary fire-fighting network of inhabitants and



Plate 4-14 Fire-fighting exercise in Yangdong Village

fire preventive measures for cultural properties and houses. In the 'Fire Free Village,' fire-fighting training sessions for practices are scheduled and the work ability of the separate-alarm-type sensor equipment is demonstrated. Three honorary fire officers commissioned among the inhabitants are responsible for fire prevention in the village. Also fire-fighting exercises, fire preventive patrols, fire-fighting training for school children and meetings with the inhabitants are held in order to minimize possible damages from fire. In addition, all houses in the village are equipped with fire extinguishers.

4.B-4 Visitor/Tourism Pressures

Currently more than 800,000 and 100,000 tourists visit Hahoe and Yangdong Villages respectively in a year. Although the two villages were designated as 'Folk Villages' at similar time, the number of visitors in Hahoe Village increased remarkably at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1999. It notified the village to domestic tourists and foreign countries.

The two villages are among Korea's most renowned tourist destinations. Among foreign celebrities who have visited these villages are French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss (Hahoe and Yangdong in October 1981), Prince Charles and Lady Diana (Yangdong in November 1992), Queen Elizabeth II (Hahoe in April 1999), and former U.S. President and Mrs. George W. Bush (Hahoe and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy in November 2005).

Table 4-4 Number of Visitors (unit: person)

Year	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village*
2005	846,458	145,000
2006	777,294	152,000
2007	806,196	104,000

* Gyeongju City made a moderate estimate of the number of tourists in Yangdong Village because they had no statistical records.

As visitors increase, the possibility of infringing upon the settlement landscape or defacements on cultural properties could increase. The increase of visitors also raises new problems, such as frequent interferences in village life, the deterioration of the traditional village communities and conflicts among the inhabitants.



Plate 4-15 Tourists of Hahoe Village

Tourist facilities such as parking lots, restaurants and home-stay lodges inevitably cause damage to the traditional village landscape. Therefore Hahoe Village moved the small scale gift shops and restaurants within the village premises to a newly aggregated shopping complex, built outside of the village in June 2008. However in Yangdong Village, the number of tourist

facilities is currently adequate, and there is no concern for them to infringe on the traditional village landscape at this point. Additionally administrative guidelines are planned for the existing shops not to deface the village landscape.


Plate 4-16 Tourists of Yangdong Village

The Cultural Heritage Administration has suggested the creation of tourist facilities that maintain the traditional village sceneries unharmed in design and location in the 2004 'Practical Guidance for Conservation, Utilization, and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages.' The number of tourists is to be controlled at a proper level, while public education programs are prepared for tourists' manners.

4.B-5 Number of Inhabitants within the Property and the Buffer Zones

The number of inhabitants in the Conservation Maintenance Zone of Hahoe and Yangdong is shown in Tables 4-5 and 4-6.

Table 4-5 Number of Inhabitants in Hahoe Conservation Maintenance Zone (as of 2008)

Zone	Property		Buffer zone	
	Inhabitants	Area (ha)	Inhabitants	Area (ha)
Hahoe Village	176	499.5	349	566.1
Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	0	1.7		
Total	176	501.2	349	566.1

Table 4-6 Number of Inhabitants in Yangdong Conservation Maintenance Zone (as of 2008)

Zone	Property		Buffer zone	
	Inhabitants	Area (ha)	Inhabitants	Area (ha)
Yangdong Village	351	91.6	0	237.4
Oksanseowon Confucian Academy	4	6.4	0	71.3
Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	0	0.4	0	10.4
Total	355	98.4	0	319.1

5

Protection and Management of the Property

5. Protection and Management of the Property

Hahoe and Yangdong, the representative clan villages of the Joseon Dynasty, have protected and maintained both the tangible and intangible heritage of Confucian culture and lifestyles. In order to conserve these valuable forms of cultural heritage in the villages, various measures for protection and maintenance are suitably institutionalized at central, provincial and local levels. The protection of the nominated property is safeguarded under a dual system. That is, each village itself was designated as an Important Folklore Material in 1984 under the National Cultural Heritage Protection Act, while each village's significant individual buildings, landscapes and sites have been separately designated as National Treasure, Treasure, Historic Site, Natural Monument, Important Folklore Materials or Important Intangible Cultural Property.

Residents' organizations in each village also play a significant role in protecting and maintaining the nominated property. Efforts to institutionalize a more collaborative planning system among residents, public officials and conservation professionals are continuously underway so that the nominated property's integrity and authenticity will continue to be safeguarded going through the fast changing periods of time. For example, new municipal ordinances of authorizing a semipublic organization called Conservation Council has been passed and officially effective from January 2009, which is to play enhanced roles as a collbotarive local governance body for conservation and maintenance of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, respectively in the cities of Andong and Gyeongju.

Details of the protection and management measures are as follows.

5.A Ownership

The ownership of lands, facilities and buildings are divided into two categories: the public domains that belong to state and city authorities, and the private domains in which individual ownership is recognized. In the case of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, houses designated as cultural heritage are systematically managed by recording the names of their owners and managers in the 'Cultural Heritage Register,' and the authorities are constantly conducting surveys on the states of other parts of the villages through separate programs or restoration plans. The ownership of such heritage is recorded by both local and central governments.

5.A-1 Private Domains: Individuals or Private Organizations

The ownerships and property rights of individuals or private organizations for the lands and buildings that constitute the villages are officially recognized. In addition to privately-owned properties, the villages have properties owned by organizations such as churches, property conservation societies, clans, and farm corporations. Some heritage are owned commonly by all the residents of the villages. The exercise of property rights such as the construction of new buildings or modifications is rigorously controlled under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, and the

government authorities provide administrative and financial supports, including state-initiated repair works and subsidies for facility management and maintenance.

5.A-2 Public Domains: the Central Government and City Authorities

All of the major infrastructures in the villages, including roads, bridges, waterways, drainage and water-purifying facilities, electrical and communication facilities and schools, are owned and funded by the central government and managed by the city governments. The state also owns common facilities such as village halls and warehouses that store the agricultural appliances as well as tourist convenience facilities such as parking lots, resting places, information centers, information booths, ticket offices, and public rest rooms. In cases where the central or city governments plan to preserve, restore, utilize or move existing facilities or to build new facilities in Hahoe or Yangdong Villages, private lands and buildings are purchased for the implementation of the plans.

5.A-3 Current States of Ownership

Most of the buildings and lands in the two villages are private properties. Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy belongs to Byeongsan Foundation. Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House and Donggangseowon Confucian Academy are privately owned. The ownership of each lot where the buildings are located in two villages has been found as follows.

Table 5-1 Ownerships of Hahoe Village (building- located lots only)

Ownership		Lot No.	Area(㎡)	Proportion (%)
State land		3	3,814	2
Private land	Organization	11	16,006	7
	Resident	77	157,297	71
	Non-resident	38	43,557	20
Total		129	220,674	100

Table 5-2 Ownerships of Yangdong Village (building- located lots only)

Ownership		Lot No.	Area(㎡)	Proportion (%)
State land		1	714	0
Private land	Organization	20	33,105	16
	Resident	78	139,120	68
	Non-resident	32	31,584	16
Total		131	204,523	100

5.B Protective Designation

For effective management, cultural heritage in Korea are classified into four categories: state-designated cultural heritage, city/province-designated cultural heritage, registered cultural heritage and non-designated cultural heritage.

State-designated cultural heritage are important cultural heritage designated by the administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration after deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. City/province-designated cultural heritage are those designated by the heads of local autonomous governments among heritage that are not designated by the state but are recognized as being worthy of preservation, under the regulations of local governments. Registered cultural heritage are properties with significant values for conservation among the structures or memorable facilities had built in the modern era. Non-designated cultural heritage are properties with values for conservation but not under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act or ordinances of local autonomous governments.

Table 5-3 Cultural Heritage Management System of Korea

Category		Definition
State-designated Cultural Heritage	National Treasure	Heritage of the rarest and most significant values in terms of human culture among the 'Treasures' described below
	Treasure	Tangible cultural heritage of important values, such as historic architecture, ancient books and documents, paintings, sculptures handicraft, archeological materials and armoury
	Historic Site	Places and facilities of great historic and academic values that are especially memorable (eg: prehistoric sites, fortresses, ancient tombs, kiln sites, dolmens, temple sites and shell mounds)
	Historic & Scenic Site	Sites of important historic and scenic values
	Scenic Site	Places of natural beauty with great historic, artistic or scenic values that feature distinctive qualities and rarity originating from their formation processes
	Natural Monument	Animals, plants, minerals, caves, geological features, biological products and special natural phenomena that carry great historic, cultural, scientific, aesthetic or academic values, through which the history of a nation or of the creation of the earth can be identified or revealed
	Important Intangible Cultural Property	Intangible cultural heritage, such as drama, music, dance, or craftsmanship, that carries great historic, artistic or academic values
	Important Folklore Material	Clothing, implements, and houses used in daily life and commerce, transportation and communication, entertainment and social life, or religious or annual events that are highly valuable for understanding the evalutation of peoples' lifestyle and more

Category		Definition
City- or Province-designated Cultural Heritage	Tangible Cultural Heritage	Tangible cultural products of great historic and artistic values, such as buildings, classical records and books, ancient documents, paintings, sculpture or handicraft; and archaeological materials corresponding thereto
	Intangible Cultural Heritage	Intangible cultural products of great historic and artistic values, such as drama, music, dance or craftsmanship
	Monument	Historic sites of great historic or academic values, such as middens, ancient tombs, fortress sites, palace sites, or relic sites; scenic sites of great artistic or aesthetic value; and animals (including habitats, breeding places, and resting places), plants (including natural habitats), and minerals and caves of great academic value
	Folklore Material	Clothing, implements and houses used for daily life, religious or annual events and so on, that are indispensable for the understanding of the evaluation of peoples' lifestyle and more
Registered Cultural Heritage		Architectural structures and facilities constructed during the period from the late 19th century to the mid 1940s: cultural heritage from a later period may be included in this category if it is highly valuable and on the verge of destruction or deterioration
Undesignated Cultural Heritage	General Movable Cultural Heritage	Movable cultural heritages, such as ancient documents and books, wood blocks, paintings, sculpture, handicraft or archaeological and folklore materials, that is not designated by the state or the city/provincial governments but needs to be preserved due to its historic or artistic values and thus whose export is prohibited in accordance with the relevant regulations
	Buried Cultural Heritage	Valuable cultural heritages concealed underground, in the sea, and so on

5.B-1 Status of Designated Cultural Heritage

Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are not only designated as Important Folklore Materials, but also contain adequate buildings and legacies with high heritage values that are designated and managed as cultural heritage. The status of official designations by the state, province and cities are as following.

1) Hahoe Village

Table 5-4 Cultural Heritage in Hahoe Village

Category		Designation No.	Heritage Name	Date of Designation	Owner/ Manger
State-designated Cultural Heritage	National Treasure	121	Hahoe & Byeongsan Masks	Mar. 30, 1964	Villagers of Hahoe & Byeongsan/ National Museum of Korea
		132	*Jingbirok* War memoirs of Ryu Seong-ryong	Nov. 7, 1969	Ryu Yeong-ha/ Kim Yeong-un, Kim Gyu-ik
	Treasure	160	Ryu Seong-ryong *Jongsongamunjoek*	Jan. 21, 1963	Ryu Yeong-ha/ Kim Yeong-un, Kim Gyu-ik
		306	Yangjindang	Jan. 21, 1963	Ryu Han-su
		414	Chunghyodang	Nov. 14, 1964	Ryu Yeong-ha
		460	Relics of Ryu Seong-ryong	Jul. 15, 1967	Ryu Yeong-ha/ Kim Yeong-hun, Kim Gyu-ik

State-designated	Historic Site	260	Byeongsanseowon	Mar. 31, 1978	Byeongsan Foundation/ Andong City
	Natural Monument	473	Mansongjeong	Nov. 27, 2006	State/Andong City
	Important Folklore Material	84	Bukchondaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Se-ho
		85	Wonjijeongsa	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Yeong-ha
		86	Binyeonjeongsa	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Sang-bung
		87	Jakcheongotaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Si-ju
		88	Okyeonjeongsa	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Yeong-ha
		89	Gyeomamjeongsa	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Sang-bung
		90	Namchondaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Tae-ha
		91	Juiljae	Jan. 23, 1979	Ryu Jong-ha
		122	Andong Hahoe Village	Jan. 10, 1984	State & private land/ Andong City
		177	Hadonggotaek	Jan. 10, 1984	Ryu Dan-ha
	Important Intangible Cultural Property	69	Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*	Nov. 17, 1980	Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* Conservation Association

2) Yangdong Village

Table 5-5 Cultural Heritage in Yangdong Village

Category		Designation No.	Heritage Name	Date of Designation	Owner/ Manger
State-designated Cultural Heritage	National Treasure	283	*Tonggamsokpyeon* (Ancient and middle-age Chinese history, 通鑑續編)	Mar. 10, 1995	Son Seong-hun
	Treasure	411	Mucheomdang	Nov. 14, 1964	Yi Ji-rak
		412	Hyangdan	Nov. 14, 1964	Yi Clan Hyangdan sect
		423	Dongnakdang	Nov. 14, 1964	Yi Hae-cheol
		442	Gwangajeong	Apr. 11, 1966	Son Sung-hun
		1216	Portrait of Son So	Mar. 10, 1995	Son Sung-hun
	Important Folklore Material	23	Seobaekdang	Dec. 29, 1970	Son sung-hun
		73	Nakseondang	Jan. 23, 1979	Son Yeong-ho
		74	Sahodanggotaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Baek
		75	Sangchunheongotaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Won-yong
		76	Geunamgotaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Dong-gi
		77	Dugokgotaek	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Ji-gwan
		78	Sujoldang	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Jong-hwan
		79	Ihyangjeong	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Jin-won
		80	Suunjeong	Jan. 23, 1979	Son Guk-ik
		81	Simsujeong	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Clan Hyangdan sect
		82	Allakjeong	Jan. 23, 1979	Son Yeong-rak
		83	Ganghakdang	Jan. 23, 1979	Yi Dong-gyu, Yi Dong-jin
		189	Gyeongju Yangdong Village	Dec. 24, 1984	State & private land/ Gyeongju City

	Historic Site	154	Oksanseowon	Mar. 8, 1967	Yi Hae-cheol
Provincial-designated (Gyeongsangbuk-do) Cultural Heritage	Tangible Cultural Heritage	13	Certificate of Meritorious Service (*Jukgaegongsinnoksangkwon*, 敵愾功臣論賞錄券)	Dec. 29, 1972	Son Dong-man
		14	Inheritance Deed of Son So's Property (*Sonsoseonsangbunjaegi*, 孫昭先生分財記)	Dec. 29, 1972	Son Dong-man
	Monument	8	Chinese Junipers in Yangdong	Dec. 10, 1974	Son Dong-man
		114	Donggangseowon	Jan. 20, 1996	Son Dong-man & Wolseong Son Clan
	Folklore Material	34	Daeseongheon	Feb. 24, 1982	Yi Dong-ho
	Cultural Material	261	Jeongchungbigak Stele of Son Jong-ro	Jul. 18, 1992	Son Yeong-ho

5.C Means of Implementing Protective Measures

5.C-1 Conservation of Cultural Heritage under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

As they are designated as important folklore materials, or cultural heritage, Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are being managed by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act stipulates the means of managing cultural heritage including identification of the organizations, the roles, rights and various regulations pertinent to the goals of maintaining their original forms, which are the fundamental principles of protecting cultural heritage. The main contents are as follows.

Table 5-6 Main Contents of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Category	Related Articles	Theme	Contents
Management System	Article 3 of the Act	Basic Principle	The basic principle for the conservation, management and utilization of any cultural heritage shall be to preserve it in its original form
	Articles 2 & 5-9 of the Act; Articles 2-5 of the Enforcement Rule	Definition & Designation	Criteria and procedures for the designation of cultural heritage (e.g. National Treasures, Treasures, Important Intangible Cultural Property, Historic Sites, Scenic Sites, Natural Monuments, Important Folklore Materials), Protected Objects and Protected Zones
	Article 4 of the Act	Establishment of Cultural Heritage Committee	Purpose and investigation/deliberation scope of the Committee, including designation of state-designated cultural heritage or protected zones and cancellation thereof; repair/restoration order; permission for alteration; export permission; restriction orders on certain activities; orders for installation, removal, and relocation of facilities; registration of cultural heritage and the cancellation of such registration; excavation of buried cultural heritage; matters deemed important in professional or technical matters; recommendations by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration related to the designation and management of City/Province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage materials

	Article 15 of the Act; Article 5 of the Enforcement Decree	Formulation of Plans	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may formulate basic plans for the preservation, management and utilization of State-designated cultural heritage and the Mayors/Provincial Governors shall formulate detailed implementation plans in compliance with such basic plans.
	Article 16 of the Act	Managing Organization	When the owner of a State-designated cultural heritage is unknown or management by the owner or manager is deemed difficult or inadequate, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate the local government or a legal entity or organization, suitable for managing such cultural heritage, to manage the relevant State-designated cultural heritage
	Articles 71-75 of the Act	City/Province-Designated Cultural Heritage	Designation of City/Province-Designated Cultural Heritage and Cultural Materials; establishment of Municipal/Provincial Cultural Heritage Committee; funding; report; and provisions to be applied mutatis mutandis
Roles of the State	Article 9 of the Act; Article 5 of the Enforcement Rule	Examination of Appropriateness	When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration has designated protected objects or protected zones, he/she shall examine the appropriateness of such designations at regular intervals
	Article 33 of the Act; Articles 5, 27-28 of the Enforcement Rule	Preparation and Retention of Records	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, the relevant heads of Si/Gun/Gu, and managing organizations shall prepare and retain records regarding the preservation and management of, and alterations to, the State-designated cultural heritage under their respective jurisdictions
	Article 45 of the Act; Article 29 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 40 of the Enforcement Rule	Routine Investigations	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall regularly investigate the existing state, management, and repair of any State-designated cultural heritage as well as other situations such as environmental preservation. The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may delegate the whole or part of the routine investigation and reinvestigation to local government.
	Articles 86 & 88 of the Act	Protection of Cultural Heritage in Case of Emergency	- When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems it necessary for the protection of state-owned cultural heritage or designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage other than state-owned cultural heritage in times of war, incident or emergency equivalent thereto, he/she may either move said heritage to a safe area, bury it or take other necessary measures or order the owner, holder, occupant, manager or managing organization of the relevant cultural heritage to move the said cultural heritage to a safe area, bury it or take other necessary measures. - The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the Mayor/Provincial Governor shall devise and implement measures necessary for the prevention of fire at the designated cultural heritages and the installation of fire extinguishing equipment.
	Article 90 of the Act; Article 52 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 79 of the Enforcement Rule	Protection of Cultural Heritage during Construction Work	- When there exists a concern over any damage, demolition or submergence of cultural heritage due to construction work, or when it is deemed necessary to protect the scenery around the cultural heritage, the implementer of such construction work shall take the required measures pursuant to the instructions of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. - With regard to construction work within the area set by the Municipal/Provincial Ordinance under consultation between the Mayor/Provincial Governor and the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, which is to be implemented in the outer area of any cultural heritage' s outer block boundary (the boundary of the protected zone where a protected zone is designated), the relevant administrative agency shall examine whether or not implementing such construction work affects the preservation of the cultural heritage before granting its authorization of, or permission for, the relevant construction work.

	Article 93 of the Act; Article 55 of the Enforcement Decree	Protection of Cultural Heritage in Development Projects	In cases in which the State and local governments plan and execute various development projects, they shall endeavor to keep cultural heritage (including the protected objects and protected zones) from being damaged.
	Articles 16 (5), 39, 41 & 73 of the Act; Article 37 of the Enforcement Rule	Bearing Expenses & Subsidies	- The expenses required by the managing organization for managing the State-designated cultural heritage shall be borne by the relevant managing organization; however, if the managing organization is rendered unable to bear the expenses, the State or local government may bear such expenses. - The State may grant a subsidy to cover the whole or a part of the expenses required for the management, protection, repair or preparation of records of a State-designated cultural heritage; and expenses required for the protection and promotion of important intangible cultural property.
	Articles 89 & 95 of the Act; Article 75 of the Enforcement Rule	Training of Specialized Manpower & Support and Promotion of Protective Organizations	- The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may train specialized manpower for the protection, management, repair, etc. of cultural heritage. - When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems it necessary for the protection, preservation, dissemination and enhancement of cultural heritage, he/she may support and promote any organization related thereto.
Rights of the State	Article 37 of the Act; Article 35 of the Enforcement Rule	Administrative Orders	If deemed necessary for the management and protection of State-designated cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the head of the local government may issue the following orders: 1. Restriction of specific activities to the owner, holder, manager or managing organization of such cultural heritage; 2. Repair and other necessary installation of facilities or removal of obstacles to the owner, holder, manager or managing organization of any State-designated cultural heritage; or 3. Any other necessary measures.
Regulations on Individual Acts	Article 92 of the Act	Expropriation or Use of Land	When it is necessary for the preservation and management of cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government may expropriate or use the land, buildings, standing trees, bamboo and other structures located within the protected zones for designated cultural heritage.
	Articles 101-117 of the Act; Article 61 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 91 of the Enforcement Rule	Punishment Rights	Any person who has committed the crime of export without permission; the crime of inducement, such as of false designation; the crime of damage or concealment; the crime of grave robbery; the crime of acts without permission; the crime of violating administrative orders; the crime of obstructing management acts; or the crime of unqualified repairs shall be punished by imprisonment for a limited term or by a fine. A person who has failed to file a report as required by the Act shall be punished by a fine for negligence.
	Article 17 of the Act; Article 6 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 11 of the Enforcement Rule	Restrictions on repairs	If the owner of a State-designated cultural heritage intends to repair the cultural heritage, the owner shall have the cultural heritage repaired by registered cultural heritage repair engineers.

	Article 34 of the Act; Article 23 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 30 of the Enforcement Rule	Matters Subject to Permission & Permission Criteria	Upon receipt of an application by any person who intends to perform at a State-designated cultural heritage site any activities that alter the existing state of any State-designated cultural heritage (including protected objects and protected zones, and any dead natural monument), or any acts that may affect the preservation thereof, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall grant permission only when the activities subject to permission meet each of the following criteria: 1. The activity shall not affect the preservation and management of the cultural heritage; 2. The activity shall not cause damage to the natural environment and aesthetic appearance of the area surrounding the cultural heritage; and 3. The activity shall be consistent with the basic plans and detailed implementation plans for the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage as set forth in Article 15 of the Act.
	Article 38 of the Act; Article 27 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 36 of the Enforcement Rule	Matters to be Reported	The owners, holders, managers or managing organizations of State-designated cultural heritage shall, if any situation falling under any of the following subparagraphs occurs in regard to the relevant cultural heritage, file a report on the facts and circumstances with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration: - When there is any change in the name or address of the owner, holder or manager; - When there is any change in the name, lot number, land-use category or area of the site at which a State-designated cultural heritage is located; - When the place of custody has been changed; - When a State-designated cultural heritage has been lost, stolen, destroyed or damaged; - When any cultural heritage that had been taken out of the country with permission has been brought back into the country; - When alteration to the existing state of any cultural heritage or any other act, for which permission has been granted, has been started or completed; or - When a species of animal or plant is designated as a natural monument and when any person has been in possession of a sample or of a stuffed animals or dried plants, such animal or plant before the date of such designation.

5.C-2 Conservation and Management under Ordinances of Local Governments

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are managed by the local governments according to the ordinances of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, a broader autonomous body. Hahoe Village is also regulated by Andong City's ordinances for protecting cultural heritage.

1) Ordinances for protecting cultural heritage of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

Gyeongsangbuk-do Province stipulates overall provisions for conservation, ranging from the definition of cultural heritage to their conservation, management and utilization. The province also stipulates provisions of province-designated cultural heritage from the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and provisions of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act from the provisions of state-designated cultural heritage through ordinances for protecting cultural heritage. The major contents of the ordinances are as follows.

Table 5-7 Ordinances for protecting cultural heritage of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

Cultural Heritage Protection Act			Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Ordinance	
Article 71 (5)	Matters necessary for the procedures of designation and cancellation, management, protection and promotion, opening to the public, etc. of City/Province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage materials shall be determined by the Ordinance of the relevant local governments.		Articles 1-3	Purpose, Definitions, & Basic Principles of Cultural Heritage Protection
			Articles 15-19 & 22	Designation & Revocation of Provincial Cultural Heritage
			Articles 23-36	Management, Protection, & Promotion of Provincial-designated Cultural Heritage
			Articles 37-38	Public Access to Province-designated Cultural Heritage
Article 72 (2)	Matters necessary for the organization, operation, etc. of the Municipal/Provincial Cultural Heritage Committee shall be prescribed by the Municipal/Provincial Ordinance, which shall include the following: 1. Matters concerning investigation and deliberation in relation to the conservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage; 2. Matters concerning the appointment and dismissal of the Committee members; 3. Matters concerning the establishment and operation of the subcommittees; and 4. Matters concerning the appointment and utilization of the specialists.		Article 4	Establishment of Cultural Heritage Committee
			Article 5	Deliberation by Cultural Heritage Committee
			Articles 6-9 &12-14	Organization & Operation of Cultural Heritage Committee
			Article 10	Establishment of Sub-committee
			Article 11	Appointment & Use of Committee Members
Article 75	(1) The provisions of Articles 17 (1) and (4), 35 (1) and (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the City/Province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage materials. (2) The provisions of Articles 9, 13 (1) and (4), 14 through 16, 33, 34, 36 (3), 37, 38, and 43 through 46 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the City/Province-designated cultural heritages and cultural heritage materials; but in this case, the term 'Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration' shall be read as 'Mayor/Provincial Governor,' the term 'the Presidential Decree' as 'the Municipal/Provincial Ordinance,' and the term 'the State' as 'the local government.'	Article 17 (1) & (4)	Article 24	Repairs, etc.
		Article 35 (1) & (2)	Article 27	Prohibition on Export, etc.
		Article 9	Article 16	Designation of Protected Objects or Protected Zones
		Article 13 (1) & (4)	Article 19	Revocation of Designation or Recognition
		Article 14	Article 20	Provisional Designation
		Article 15	Article 21	Establishment of Plan
		Article 16	Article 23	Management by Managing Organization
		Article 33	Article 25	Preparation & Retention of Records
		Article 34	Article 26	Matters Subject to Permission
		Article 36 (3)	Articles 28-31	Safeguarding & Promotion of Important Intangible Cultural Property
		Article 37	Article 32	Administrative Orders
		Article 38	Article 33	Matters to be Reported
		Articles 43 & 44	Articles 37 & 38	Public Access & Collection of Admission Fee
		Articles 45 & 46	Articles 39 & 40	Regular Survey & Ex Officio Survey

Article 20 of the Enforcement Decree	(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the Mayor/Provincial Governor may set up and operate a Cultural Heritage Technical Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Technical Committee") under his/her control respectively, in order to secure fairness and expertise in the evaluation of service projects and repair works. (2) Any order-placing authority that intends to evaluate a repair service project or repair work under Article 29 (1) of the Act shall refer the matter to the Technical Committee for deliberation. In such a case, if the order-placing authority is the head of Si/Gun/Gu (referring to the head of autonomous Gu; hereinafter the same shall apply), he/she shall refer the matter for deliberation to the Technical Committee under the control of the Mayor/Provincial Governor who has jurisdiction over such Si/Gun/Gu. (3) Necessary matters concerning the composition and operation, etc. of the Technical Committee shall be prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism: Provided, that with respect to the Technical Committee under the Mayor/Provincial Governor, such matters shall be prescribed by the municipal ordinance of the local government concerned.	Article 24 (3)	Establishment & Operation of Cultural Heritage Technical Committee
Article 90 (2)	With regard to construction work within the area set by the Municipal/Provincial Ordinance under consultation between the Mayor/Provincial Governor and the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, which is to be implemented in the outer area of any cultural heritage' s outer block boundary (referring to the boundary of the protected zone in case where a protected zone is designated), the relevant administrative agency shall examine whether or not implementing such construction work affects the preservation of the cultural heritage, before granting its authorization of or permission for the relevant construction work.	Article 26 (2)	Scope of Construction Work Subject to Review regarding its Impacts on Cultural Heritage Conservation & Matters to be Reviewed

2) Ordinances of Andong City for Protecting Cultural Heritage

In 2004, Andong City established ordinances for protecting cultural heritage and applying designation. Following are designated as cultural heritage among the heritage not designated as state or provincial cultural heritage. The ordinances also mention the provisions for systematic conservation and management of the heritage.

Tangible and intangible materials in Andong City that have historical, artistic, and scientific values; heritage that are expected to have values for conservation as regional cultural heritage; materials needed for the researches on regional culture and indigenous customs.

Table 5-8 Andong Municipal Ordinance for Cultural Heritage Protection

Article	Theme	Contents
Article 2	**Definition of Cultural Heritage**	Cultural heritage designation criteria
Articles 3 - 8	**Deliberation Committee Membership & Method**	Organization, deliberation matters, duties, meetings & secretary system of the Andong Municipal Cultural Heritage Protection Committee
Articles 9 - 10	**Designation & Revocation of Heritage Site**	Reasons & procedures for application for the designation or revocation of local heritage site
Articles 11 - 15	**Conservation & Management Method**	Designation of custodian, conservation & management principles, inspection guidelines, & principles concerning expense support

3) Ordinances of collecting admission fees in Hahoe Village

For collecting admission fees to manage Hahoe Village, Andong City has created detailed ordinances according to Article No. 43 and 44 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. These provisions regulate the available tour regions and opening times of Hahoe Village, methods for collecting and issuing admission tickets, visitors who get exemption of the admission fees, regulations to be observed by visitors, regulations to be displayed, denials of entries, expulsions, and applications of collected admission fees.

4) Ordinances for Institutionalizing the Conservation Councils of Andong City and Gyeongju City

As of December 2008, Andong City and Gyeongju City have passed municipal ordinances to establish a semi-public organization, called the Conservation Council, for each village. The new ordinances have become effective since January 8th 2009 in Andong, and since January 13th 2009 in Gyeongju with official announcement. The Conservation Council will play a leading role in the conservation and management of the two villages in collaboration among the individual residents, various existing village organizations, preservation specialists and government officials. The Council, authorized by the new municipal ordinances will draw better and more efficient conservation consensus among concerned stakeholders than did the previous institutions under the existing laws and policies.

The details of the new ordinances for institutionalizing the Conservation Councils are described in the Conservation and Management Plan of the appendix.

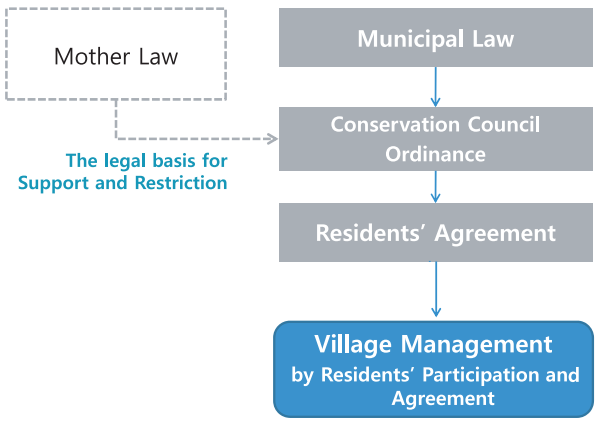


Plate 5-1 The status of installation ordinances of Conservation Council

5.C-3 Management of Cultural Heritage Based on Existing Conservation and Management Plans

The central and local governments have presented visions and directions for conservation and management of the two villages in various related plans for the cities, regions, and the nation.

Representative related plans can be summarized as the Table 5-9 and their contents are described below.

Table 5-9 Current Management Plans for Hahoe and Yangdong

Category		Conservation & Management Plan	
Applicable Law		Cultural Heritage Protection Act	
Central Government		Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration	Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007)
			Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004)
			Hahoe Village Design Guideline (2007)
			Yangdong Village Design Guideline (2007)
Local Governments	Andong City	Culture and Arts Division	Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002)
	Gyeongju City	Cultural Property Division	Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002)

1) Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007)

This plan presents a five-year policy vision for cultural heritage and detailed programs of the Cultural Heritage Administration. It is designed to set up frameworks for cultural heritage policies toward more reasonable and future-oriented directions. This reflects and institutionalizes innovative results, gained from implementing cultural heritage policies in administrative systems and work out more effective cultural heritage policy guidelines through soliciting diverse opinions and discussions. The plan suggests the needs for changes in the following directions.

- From the conservation of cultural heritage only responding to the current issues to preventive and scientific conservation
- From point-based conservation to three dimensional conservation based on the characteristics of the urban fabric
- From the conservation of original forms to value-creating conservation through applications
- From designation and preservation of traditional heritage to production and excavation of future heritage resources

It also suggests several categories of key tasks to be pursued, including the improvement of core capability, reasonable conservation, the establishment of cooperative management and the cultivation of value utilization. In the category of establishing cooperative management, observing the visions and principles of the World Heritage under the UNESCO convention is adopted as one of the major references.

2) Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004)

Having been drawn up by the Cultural Heritage Administration in 2004, this plan aims at conserving the original forms of the villages, improving living conditions of residents and developing tourists' convenience facilities and tour programs. To that end, the Administration set up basic principles and then drew up plans for conserving the original forms of cultural properties in each village and for building communal facilities, infrastructures and tourists' convenience facilities. The project contents and invested amounts of each village are as follows.

Table 5-10 Project contents and invested amounts of Hahoe

Project Title	Contents	Invested amounts (unit: million KRW)
Cultural Heritage Conservation	Renovation of deteriorated/deformed houses (147), wall repair (4,371m), thatch roofing (307 homes), management of untenanted houses, steel gate renovation (12)	10,813
Village Facilities	Farm machine storehouse (331 ㎡), village warehouse (330.58 ㎡), village parking lot, village assembly hall (198 ㎡)	2,400
Village Infrastructure	Street renovation (1,650m), sanitation facilities (200 ton/day), drainage renovation (3,000m), hydrant installation (5), street lamp repair (23)	3,150
Visitor Amenities	Public rest room (2), public faucet (2), milepost repair, construction of cultural heritage exhibition hall (on the site of former Pungnam Elementary School)	4,525
Tourists Facilities	Tourist complex, parking lot renovation, village landscape upgrade, renovation of Hahoe Mask Dance Theater, production of ferryboats (supported by The Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism)	6,338
Total		27,226

Note. 1 USD ≒1,000 KRW

Table 5-11 Project contents and invested amounts of Yangdong

Project Title	Contents	Invested amounts (unit: million KRW)
Cultural Heritage Conservation	Renovation of deteriorated houses (142), designated cultural heritage repair (16 houses), thatch roofing (90 homes a year)	21,890
Village Facilities	Farm machine storehouse (7,177 ㎡ of land space; 933 ㎡ of floor space; 13.1 billion won), 2 warehouses (414 ㎡ each), repair & maintenance facility (105 ㎡)	'02 State-funded project
Village Infrastructure	Street pavement (in village & roundabouts), repair of small bridges (11), stream restoration (1,080m), drainage renovation (1,800m), utility channel installation, sanitation facilities (300 ton/day), drain pumps, landscape upgrade	26,369
Visitor Facilities & Amenities	Parking lot & resting place (36,815 ㎡), beautification of hillock (2), information center (1), relocation of Yangdong Church, resting spots	6,254
Total		54,513

Note. 1 USD ≒1,000 KRW

The 'Basic Plan for Utilizing Traditional Villages' also suggests reporting the status of and problems in each village with the goal of providing diverse and qualified services and expanding the enjoyments of leisure activities. This will establish a foundation for conserving the original forms of the villages through strengthening the residents' capabilities to explore, apply and conserve their unique resources. Specific programs suggested are as follows.

Table 5-12 Suggested projects for the applications of traditional villages

Category	Project Contents
Establishment of operating organization	· Securing fairness and objectivity in village operation by making the Village Conservation Society a corporation which will take responsibility for profit-making businesses, funding and operation · Establishing a village conservation and utilization consultative body, comprising experts in cultural heritage, folk, tourism and landscape, Village Conservation Society members and local government officials
Preparation of Infrastructure	· Rearranging village resources by renovating homes, facilities and landscape, restoring lost facilities through research and transforming untenanted homes into museums or traditional art studios · Providing visitors with an opportunity to stay at quality private lodging houses where they can experience a traditional lifestyle
Development of businesses utilizing cultural heritage	· Developing diverse experience tour programs (e.g. traditional workshops, village schools, wedding or initiation ceremonies, lectures on traditional culture, agricultural life, traditional food cooking) · Holding visitor-oriented events (e.g. traditional village events and festivals, folk performances, heritage site tours, explanation on cultural heritage) · Conducting promotion activities (e.g. enhancing competitiveness of traditional products, providing artists with work space)

An announcement made by the Cultural Heritage Administration, in accordance with enforcement ordinances of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, allows residents of traditional villages to repair minor parts of their houses and buildings. It also requires them to install convenience facilities such as kitchens, toilets, bathrooms, boilers and double windows in their houses. For the conservation activities of traditional villages, conducting such activities based on the voluntary participations of the residents in each village is recommended and sample codes of residents' self-regulated plans.

This Plan proposes fundamental principles for conserving the cultural heritage and detailed action plans for preserving facilities in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages and also emphasizes the residents' roles as the main body for preserving and managing the two villages. Thus, many elements for drawing up plans for the conservation and managements have been identified.

3) Hahoe and Yangdong Villages Design Guidelines (2007)

Having been drawn up by the Cultural Heritage Administration in 2007, these design guidelines is a follow-up initiative of the aforementioned 'Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages'. While Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are designated cultural heritage their original forms should be preserved. Because they are also living spaces of residents, the need to conserve original forms constantly collided with the convenience of living. So this plan suggests relatively flexible and detailed guidelines that can be applied to minor modifications in usage, materials and shapes of living spaces so that the changed living patterns of residents can be accommodated.

The directions of the Design Guidelines are divided into various categories, including the building structures, building materials, building facilities and the expansions and modifications of spaces. It also presents specific plans along with detailed plans and pictures.

The Design Guidelines are also used as key references in deciding on the range of acceptable readjustment of buildings for the proper conservation and management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

5.D Existing Development Plans Related to Municipality and Region in which the Proposed Property is Located

Current plans for developing the cities and regions, where Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are located, could be reviewed by their systems and organizations in charge Table 5-13. City development plans and tourism development plans are super ordinate plans for broader regions associated with the villages. The conservation and management plans are those directly related to the preservation and utilization of these villages. Other related development plans and projects may indirectly affect the villages.

Table 5-13 Current Plans for Hahoe and Yangdong

Category		Urban Plan	Tourism Plan	Other Plans & Projects
Applicable Law		Act on Planning and Use of National Territory	Tourism Promotion Act	-
Central Government		Comprehensive National Development Plan for 2006-2020 (4th rev., 2005)	Tourism Development Master Plan for 2002-2011 (2nd rev., 2001) by Tourism Industry Bureau, Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism	-
			Tourism Development Plan for Confucian Culture Region in Northern Gyeongbuk for 2000-2010 (2000) By Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism	
Upper Level Local Government	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2008-2020 (3rd rev., 2008)	Gyeongbuk Tourism Development Plan for 2007-2011 (4th Ed., 2007) by Tourism Industry Promotion Bureau	-
Lower Level Local Government	Andong City	Urban Master Plan for Andong toward 2016 (1998)		Hahoe Tourism Complex Creation Plan (2003)
	Gyeongju City	Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006)		Development Master Plan for Creation of Historic Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004)

5.D-1 City Development Plans

City development plans drawn up by the central and local governments are related plans that can affect the directions of the conservation and managements of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. Brief outlines and contents of each plan may be related to the future of the two villages. They are as follows.

1) Comprehensive National Development Plan for 2006-2020 (4th rev., 2005)

Drawn up in 2005 by the Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs, the plan proposes a development of blocs, cities and provinces under six basic implementation strategies. The development directions for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province where the two villages are located are proposed under the major premise of developing “a region where industry and culture, advanced technology and tradition and man and nature are harmoniously mingled.” The goal of the Plan that is directly related to Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is to “foster the tourism industry based on the unique Korean culture that can lead the century of culture.” As detailed strategies for achieving this goal, local autonomous governments devised plans to foster the northern regions of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, where Hahoe Village is located, as the mecca of the world Confucian culture and to revitalize tourism in Gyeongju, where Yangdong Village is located.

The strategy of setting up networks of international cultural exchange and cooperation and fostering the city as a stronghold for international cultural exchange is a premise for a smooth process in preparing the inscription of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages on the World Heritage list.

2) Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2008-2020 (3rd rev., 2008)

Drawn up by the city construction and disaster prevention bureau of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province in 2008, this Plan provides a basic direction for long-term and specific provincial-level development programs, intensifying supports of the central government while strengthening mutual cooperation and inducing private investments.

This Plan proposes implementation strategies across the entire administrative districts of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for the coming twelve years as well as detailed implementation programs by sectors and development directions by cities and the state. The plan of “building cultural tourism regions in Korea” in the detailed implementation programs includes projects directly related to Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

Having designated the northern region where Hahoe Village is located as a Confucian cultural area, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is developing broad composite tourists’ services suitable for the region. Major measures include the establishment of central tourism regions, the nurturing of tourist attractions, development of region-based tourism resources and improvements to tourist guidance facilities and public relations service systems. Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are eligible for enhancement programs; in particular, the program of installing “U-Hahoe Village's Confucian

Culture Experience System" (U meaning ubiquitous) is already designed for the village as part of the programs to improve public relations service systems.

The strategy is to develop future-oriented and participatory processes for developing cultural contents. The historical resources and the characteristics of local cultures of the two villages are used as the instruments for conserving these villages and improving the economic potentials for their residents. The initiatives could also be used as effective means of introducing and publicizing when inscribed as a World Heritage.

3) Urban Master Plan for Andong toward 2016 (1998)

Having been set up by the Andong City government in 1998, this Plan is being implemented with the goals of 'building an affluent living place, convenient and safe city, and pleasant and healthy city'. Detailed goals of the Plan include the initiatives to 'build a city that has values of regional characteristics and traditional culture'.Through organizing tourism programs by sectors, Andong City intends to establish a foundation for characteristic cultural tourism and systematically enhance and conserve Hahoe Village, which is one of its most important historical and cultural resources. It also proposes the following programs for active utilization of the tangible and intangible heritage of Hahoe Village.

- Improvement of Confucian tourism resources and positive publicity by actively utilizing and highlighting characteristics.
- Contributions to the revitalization of the regional economy are made by developing, marketing, and selling indigenous products of the region.

The city also set up "the Plan for Constructing the Hahoe Tourism Complex". Constructing the tourism complex is part of its efforts to prevent the reckless construction of tourist convenience facilities, and become available for maximum tourists. Up to 2008, most of the projects in this plan have been completed.

4) Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006)

Drawn up by the Gyeongju City government in 2006, this plan proposes a policy goal and development strategy to actively address rapidly changing trends. It also proposes specific practical programs to be implemented for the next 15 years.

The Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan of Gyeongju City envisions the Angang region, where Yangdong Village is located, as a supporting town for the nearby Pohang City and a strategic region of Confucian culture tourism as well as a central agricultural region based on the Angang field, and it proposes programs related to these efforts. Of these, major implementation programs associated with the Angang region are as follows.

Table 5-14 Strategic Projects for the Angang Region (Part)

Category	Projects
Restoration & Renovation of Historic & Cultural Resources	Restoration of Confucian cultural heritage (Yangdong Village, Oksan Confucian Academy, and Dongnakdang house); operation of traditional culture experience tours; standardization of tour information and interpretation system
Creation of Eco-friendly, Safe Agricultural products Production Complex	Establishment of facilities to educate on farm produce processing techniques; creation of eco-friendly rice fields; competitiveness enhancement through the revitalization of the agricultur al village with themes on tradition; sophistication and image branding of local specialty products

In addition, as part of major policies and programs related to the promotion of culture, tourism and sports, the city has established plans for rearrangements and making Yangdong Village as a tourism resource.

- Conservation of the original form of the traditional village: improve and repair the dilapidated houses.
- Improvement of tourist convenience facilities: install public areas, pave roads, improve infrastructures such as narrow streams, parking lots, village history museum, visitors' centers and observatories.

5.D-2 Tourism Promotion Plans

1) Tourism Development Master Plan for 2002-2011 (2nd rev., 2001)

Created in 2001 by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism, this Plan suggests basic goals and development strategies that should be pursued by Korea’s tourism policies for the ten years from 2002 to 2011. The plan presents the directions of the developing tourist industry by dividing the country into blocs and proposes to set up a tourism strategy by using Confucian cultural resources of the region as leverage, taking the location of Hahoe Village in Andong in the northern region of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province as the stronghold, underlining the central government’s intention of supporting Hahoe Village. The state is committed to providing active and continued supports for the preservation and management of the village.

2) Tourism Development Plan for Confucian Culture Region in Northern Gyeongbuk for 2000-2010 (2000)

This plan is set up to be implemented in the northern parts of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province from 2000 to 2010. The central government understands this region to be the locality that holds traditional Confucian cultural resources that have been accumulated for approximately 500 years during the Joseon Dynasty. It aims to develop this region as a world tourist attraction that can arouse creativity and prides on Korean culture by exposing and conserving as well as succeeding and modernizing it.

The project of re-invigorating Hahoe Village has been selected as one of the major projects of the city, and the village is entitled to expect concentrated investment ahead of other regions. Detailed plans and project contents are suggested as well.

Because it intends to similarly develop the regions adjacent to Hahoe Village as integral parts of

the Confucian culture area, the plan makes it clear that the village's surrounding environments will not be changed in any way that could damage the village. Most of the programs of developing and improving the tourism resources of Hahoe Village have been completed in 2008, having significantly contributed to enhancement of the village and expanding its tourist facilities.

3) Gyeongsangbuk-do Tourism Development Plan for 2007-2011 (4th Ed., 2007)

Drawn up by the tourism industry promotion headquarters of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province in 2006, this plan proposes basic goals for the province's tourism development plan and presents its implementation strategies, to be carried out from 2007 to 2011. One of the basic goals of this plan is to establish the province as a hub of the historical and cultural tourism industry, and it is closely related with recognizing and utilizing the value of the historical and cultural tourism resources of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

5.D-3 Other Related Plans and Implementation Programs

1) Hahoe Tourism Complex Creation Plan (2003)

This plan is designed to preserve the landscape of Hahoe Village and to build facilities to accommodate the increasing number of tourists by constructing a tourism complex nearby but not in the village. Currently the plan has been nearly completed.

Consequently, the village is now able to satisfy the tourists' demands for conveniences that once threatened the landscape of the village, such as stores, restaurants and private lodging houses, as they have been moved to the new tourism complex. At the same time, it can protect its original forms and the residents' living environments. The complex also eases traffic congestions and air pollution while protecting the landscape of the traditional villages by removing tourists' vehicles that used to enter the village into a new external parking zone and by introducing new means of transportation, such as shuttle buses into the village. In addition, the construction of cultural facilities such as exhibition halls and a performing hall provide tourists with increased access to educational and experience programs.

Table 5-15 Plans for the Hahoe Tourism Complex

Category	Description
Location	Near the entrance to Hahoe Village in Pungcheon-myeon, Andong
Project Purpose	To provide enough accommodation and visitor amenities by building a tourism complex related to the traditional cultural resources nearby
Facilities	Public facilities (parking lot, rest rooms and management office), accommodation (traditional inns), cultural facilities (archery ground, mask museum), restaurants and food stalls, trails, plaza, green tract
Size	184,000㎡, floor size: 7,297㎡, 49 building structures

2) Development Master Plan for Creation of Historic Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004)

Drawn up by Gyeongju City, the prime objective of the plan is to solve the problems raised in the growth of the city and the crisis in the tourism industry and to revitalize the sluggish local economy. Yangdong Village is affected both directly and indirectly by this plan. The specific plans associated with the village are "the plan for enhancing Confucian cultural resources and the operation of experience programs."

The plan's analysis was that Yangdong Village has rich Confucian cultural resources with little commercial pollution, but that its convenience and public facilities are not sufficient to utilize the resources and some of the facilities in the village are causing damages on the landscape of the village as a whole. It aims to embellish the village by developing experience programs while continuing the ongoing projects of improving the village. Specific objectives and directions of the program are as follows.

- Enhancement of Confucian cultural resources and conservation of the landscape: removal of elements harmful to the landscape and preservation of the overall landscape of the village.
- Succession and utilization of Confucian culture: promotion of the village's educational effects by improving cultural heritage and developing experience programs.

When implemented, this plan is expected to have direct and indirect ripple effects as gaining support for the expansion of tourism infrastructures, related facilities and manpower, and the development of software in Yangdong Village. It will also be used as a proper plan for preserving and managing the village

Table 5-16 Rearrangement projects for Yangdong Village & vicinity of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

Category		Project Content
Yangdong Village Renovation & Development of the Confucian Culture Experience Program	Yangdong Village's cultural heritage repair & landscape renovation	House and wall renovation, installation of village infrastructure and facilities, village landscape upgrade
	Transfer of traditional culture of Yangdong Village & development of experience program	Development of experience programs such as life in the yangban home, folk culture (folk games, tug of war), traditional food (refined rice wine of Yangdong, chicken broth with globefish, cold octopus soup with shredded radish, kimchi & side dishes unique to each village clan), as well as the operation of current education programs on traditional etiquette
Renovation of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House and Operation of Experience Programs	Renovation of Oksanseowon Confucian academy and Dongnakdang house	- Oksanseowon Confucian Academy repair: lecture hall, Mubyeonru pavilion and Cheongbungak library - Dongnakdang house repair: lofty three-door gate, shrine and caretaker's house - Renovation of surrounding landscape & construction of visitor amenities (e.g. parking lot, public rest room)
	Lectures on Hoejae ideology & operation of experience programs	- Promotion of the farm village experience program run by Sesim village, where Dongnakdang house is located - Education of people on traditional etiquette and Yi Eon-jeok's (pseudonym Hoejae) ideology

5.E Property Management Plan or Other Management System

5.E-1 Approach to Conservation and Management

The main purpose of the management plan is to safeguard the outstanding universal value of the nominated property, as set out in Chapter 3.

1) Identifying attributes eligible for conservation

Since temporal, spatial, and functional dimensions must be holistically maintained in historic villages, not only physical resources but also non-physical attributes should be considered as subjects for conservation. Since the value of the intangible heritage in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages consist of such complex attributes, when identifying aspects for conservation, elements such as the social structure of the villages, characteristics of its evolution, the mechanism of sustaining them, and the residents' will to conserve the villages should be included as subjects for conservation as well as the physical environments of these villages.

Attributes for conservation can be grouped as the tangible and intangible heritage of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, as shown in plate 5-2.

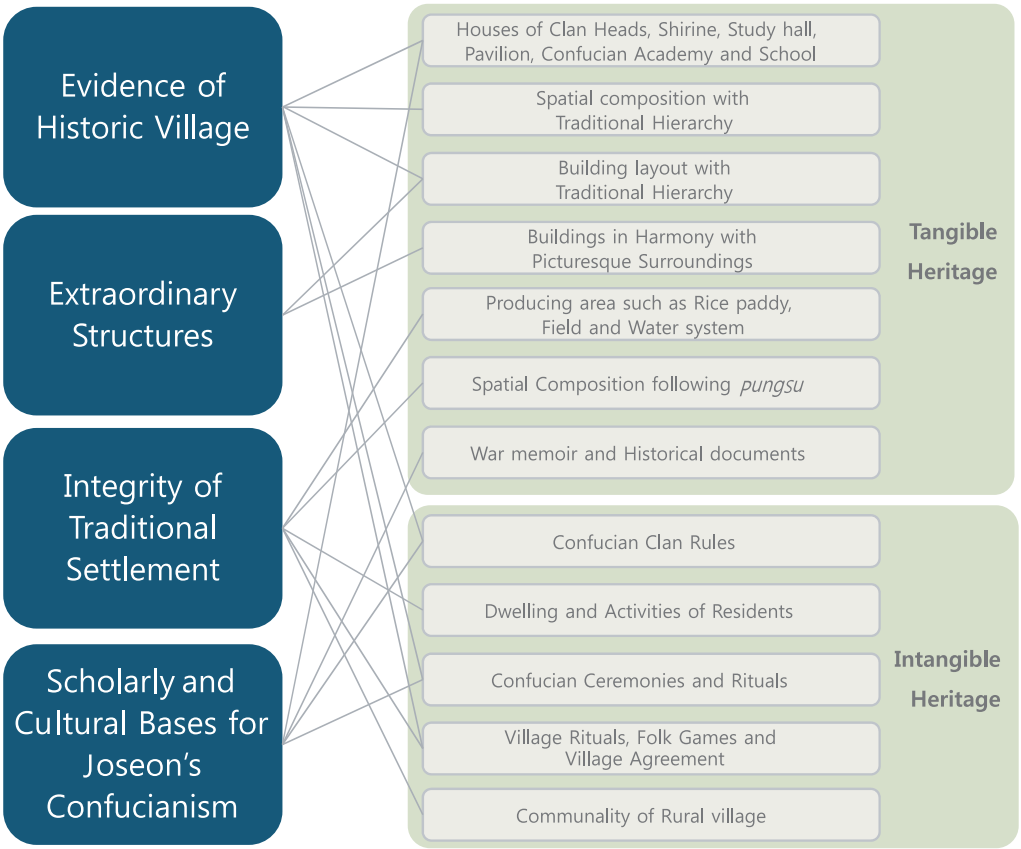


Plate 5-2 Attributes eligible for conservation

2) Principles for conservation and management

Since the values of a historic village are generated by the overall harmony among its elements, one can enhance the effect of the village' s preservation by improving the relations between each of the resources that constitute the historic village, thereby achieving a synergy effect.

In order to achieve these integrated values, one needs direct intervention through the manpower development, economic development, support for community activities and conservation and enhancement of the environment. Referring to the World Heritage Committee' s strategic objectives of the five C' s — Conservation, Capacity-building, Communication, Credibility and Community — as set out in the Operational Guidelines to the World Heritage Convention, those concepts have proved equally applicable to the requirements for conserving inhabited historic towns or villages, as set out in Annex 3 of the guidelines.

a. Reasonable conservation

In historic villages, the lives and productive environments of the residents may be restricted in many aspects, due to the laws and ordinances aiming to preserve the original forms of cultural heritage. This can cause conflicts between public organizations and residents. Hahoe and Yangdong Village are two historic villages that have suffered from such problems. As these conflicts come from the expression of the residents' demands to protect their ways of living, it is necessary to draw up reasonable plans for conserving the villages. These must harmoniously secure the convenience of residents and maintain the significant form of the villages.

b. Capacity-building for conservation and management

In order to raise the values of the historical and living environment and to effectively address the increase of visitors after inscription on the World Heritage List, the capacity of conserving and managing the villages should be augmented in advance. This requires establishing an autonomous foundation for conservation and management, by exploring available human and material resources in the villages with cooperation and supports from administrative organizations. It is also necessary to build a foundation for preserving historic villages by increasing the residents' capacity of conserving them voluntarily, accompanied by sustainable maintenance and management programs.

c. Cooperation and communication

The union and voluntary participations of residents and recognition of their important roles in the historical environments are essential elements for safeguarding the villages. The value and need for conservation should be understood by all parties concerned, including specialists, administrators and local residents. It is also necessary to find ways to induce outsiders' interests and devotion for historic villages and to reflect diverse views and exchange opinions in managing the villages.

d. Credibility

The underlying basis for conserving cultural heritage is the residents' volition to preserve it. Any plan for conserving historic villages that does not take this point into account will face substantial difficulties in implementation, possibly leading to decline in the credibility of such plans in the eyes of the residents. It is necessary to enhance the credibility amongst residents.

e. Community

A historic village should be perceived as an integral space and organization associated with the environmental conditions and lifestyle of the pertinent era. Community structures existing in the village are established by mutual relations among its residents, and in the case of *yangban* villages like Hahoe and Yangdong, symbolic factors such as clan ruling-based orders and theories of divination based on topography are included in the aspects to be preserved. In this view, improving relations between the environment and the community of the villages are equal to revive the original characteristics of their communities. It is also a task of organizing the fundamental framework for conserving the villages.

3) Strategies of the conservation and management plan

Given that the plan for preserving and managing traditional villages should have flexibility so as to address changes in the villages in the long-term, it is necessary to examine possible plans in various aspects through conservation rather than deciding on a single plan. The plan should also have the flexibility to be carried out whenever it is appropriate. Also, in the long-term perspective, principles of conservation and action plans should be set up by items so that each item can be implemented independently, depending on urgency and importance.

Specific strategies set up by the principles of conservation and management are shown in plate 5-3.

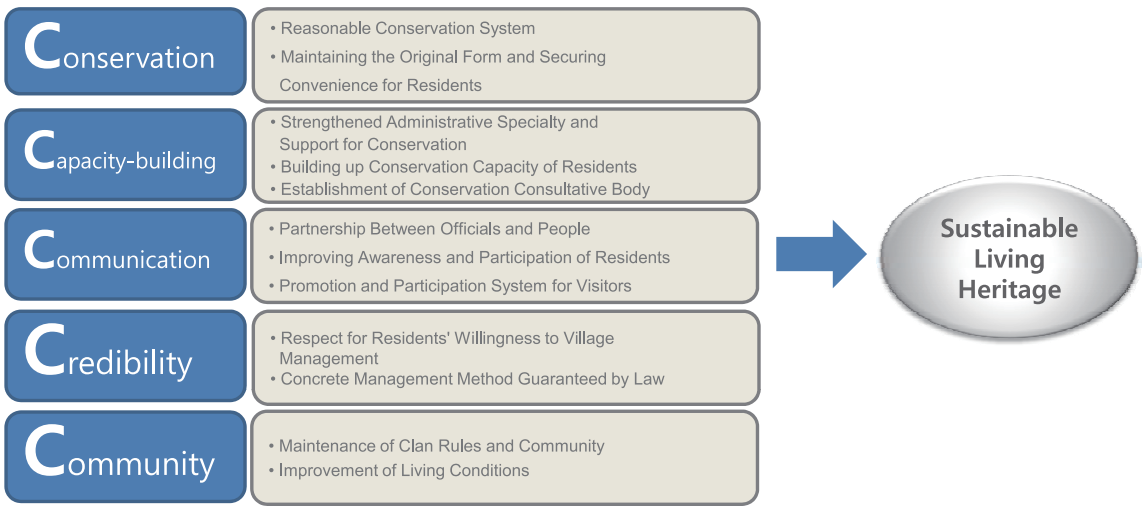
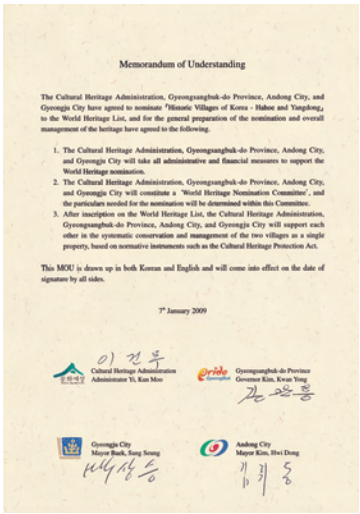


Plate 5-3 Principles and strategies for sustainable living heritage

5.E-2 Current States of Conservation and Management System

The conservation systems of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages consist of legal frames that involve state organizations, legal systems and village management entities. Of the legal frames, the Cultural Heritage Protection Act is the representative legal system related to the conservation of the villages. It has the objective of preserving the villages and creating a framework for the implementation of conservation plans.

As for the conservation and management agencies for the two villages, there are the central government (Cultural Heritage Administration), the provincial government of (Gyeongsangbuk-do Province), and the municipal governments (Andong and Gyeongju cities). Collaborations among these government agencies became more critical than before. In order for more efficient and harmonious collaborations, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed among the governmental agencies at various levels in January 2009 for better conservation and management of the two nominated villages in coming years. (Plate 5-4, MOU signed by Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City) In general, the implementing agents of conservation and management plans can be divided into those appointed by law and those formed by the voluntary participation of the residents.



Memorandum of Understanding

The Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City have agreed to nominate 'Historic Villages of Korea - Hahoe and Yangdong' to the World Heritage List, and for the general preparation of the nomination and overall management of the heritage have agreed to the following.

1. The Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City will take all administrative and financial measures to support the World Heritage nomination.
2. The Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City will constitute a 'World Heritage Nomination Committee', and the particulars needed for the nomination will be determined within this Committee.
3. After inscription on the World Heritage List, the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City will support each other in the systematic conservation and management of the two villages as a single property, based on normative instruments such as the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.

This MOU is drawn up in both Korean and English and will come into effect on the date of signature by all sides.

7th January 2009

Cultural Heritage Administration Administrator Yi, Kun Moo

Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Governor Kim, Kwan Yong

Gyeongju City Mayor Baek, Sung Seung

Andong City Mayor Kim, Hwi Dong

Plate 5-4 Signed MOU

1) Related laws and ordinances

Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are conserved and managed under the fundamental principles of maintaining their original forms in accordance with certain provisions, including Article No. 20 (matters to be approved), Article No. 25 (administrative orders), and Article No. 27 (matters to be reported) of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. All the matters related to conservation and management, such as repair, restoration, approval of change in conditions and the restriction or prohibition of certain actions in the villages, will be examined and resolved by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Cultural Heritage Administration.

Related laws and ordinances of the local autonomous governments include regulations and enforcement ordinances for protecting the cultural heritage of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, ordinances for protecting the cultural heritage of Andong City, and ordinance for establishing a management office in Hahoe Village.

The provision of the ordinance of Andong City regarding the preservation and management of the landscape of Hahoe Village is in the separate Conservation and Management Plan, which sets up the management office of Andong Hahoe Village and collects admission fees of the village. The objective of this ordinance is to 'define matters necessary for collecting admission fees and

protecting and managing Andong Hahoe Village, the important folk material No. 122, in accordance with the stipulations in Article 39 of No. 34 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act'. Though it does not have a separate ordinance for managing Yangdong Village, a tourist information office can be established in the village, for Gyeongju City is applying 'the ordinance of installing and operating tourist information offices in major tourism areas in the city'.

The ordinances of Gyeongju and Andong City for setting up conservation councils define a range of matters associated with organizing, operating and supporting the conservation councils of these villages. Rather than managing the historical environment according to directives of the central administration, they allow residents to manage their living environment by themselves. They also aim to pursue flexibility and activity in management by reflecting the local history, culture, geographical features and demands of residents.

Table 5-17 Municipal Ordinances related to the conservation of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

	Main Contents	Effect on Conservation of village
Yangdong Village Renovation & Development of the Confucian Culture Experience Program	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Cultural Properties Ordinance	Management of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province cultural properties Direct influence on conservation of Provincial-designated cultural heritage in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages .
Andong Municipal Ordinance for Cultural Heritage Protection	Matters concerning conservation and management of local heritage which is not designated as a national cultural property	Slight effect on heritage in Hahoe Villages because most of them are designated by Central Government or Gyeongsangbuk-do.
Andong Hahoe Admission Fee Ordinance	Rules of opening private houses to the public, restriction on driving inside of the village, use of admission fee	Enormous effect on residents' living because admission fee is distributed by this ordinance
Conservation Council ordinances of Andong City and Gyeongju City	Organizing, operating, and supporting the conservation councils	Allowing residents to manage their residence environment, more flexibility and participation can be secured.

2) Management Agencies

a. Cultural Heritage Administration

The state-level agency that manages Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is the Modern Cultural Heritage Division in the Cultural Heritage Administration, which takes charge of the following affairs in relation to the two villages.

- Drawing up and adopting master plans for the conservation and management of important folk materials equivalent to the buildings.
- Designating, protecting, managing and cancelling designations of important folk materials.
- Handling such affairs as examination, evaluation of construction works, design reviews and the establishment of performance criteria for repairing and improving the important folk materials.

· Management on the operation of the Cultural Heritage Committee, the Sub-committee on Modern Cultural Heritage and the Sub-committee on Folk Cultural Heritage.

b. Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is a broad local autonomous government entity that controls overall affairs, including the revitalization of the regional economy, the promotion of the welfare of its citizens, the promotion of culture and arts, and the management of cultural properties, regional development, urban planning, regional safety and fire prevention within the province. The administrative unit in the provincial government that is involved with the conservation and management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is the Cultural Property Division of the Culture and Sports Bureau. As the responsibilities of this unit, work scopes related to the conservation, management and utilization of traditional villages are as follows.

· Programs to develop the Confucian culture bloc

· Project to recreate Gyeongju as a historical and cultural city

· Approval of the repair works and modifications of cultural properties

· Management of state-subsidy programs for the conservation and management of cultural properties

· Support for the construction of instruction centers of intangible cultural properties

· Divisions in the Tourism Industry Bureau of the provincial government also take charge of the programs for the promotion of cultural tourism, the development of tourism plans and the construction of tourist attractions. These programs directly and indirectly affect the revitalization of cultural tourism of Hahoe and Yangdong Village.

c. Cities

As the agents for the practical conservation and management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages respectively, Andong and Gyeongju cities carry out the responsibilities in accordance with the principles for managing historic villages set out by the Cultural Heritage Administration. They also handle a variety of programs associated with these matters and collect the opinions of residents.

· Andong City

In cooperation with the Hahoe Village Management Office, the Culture and Arts Division is taking charge of various activities to preserve the original form of Hahoe Village, including surveys on facilities to be repaired, the repair works of the facilities and the control of illegal actions and modifications in the village. It is also taking charge of the overall program to turn Hahoe Village into a tourist destination.

· Gyeongju City

The Cultural Property Division of Gyeongju City government is taking charge of various

activities related to the preservation of Yangdong Village, including surveys on facilities to be repaired, the repair of such facilities, and control of modifications and illegal actions. The sub-division in charge of the management of cultural properties is taking full charge of special and ordinary management programs of the village and of affairs related to the World Heritage nomination.

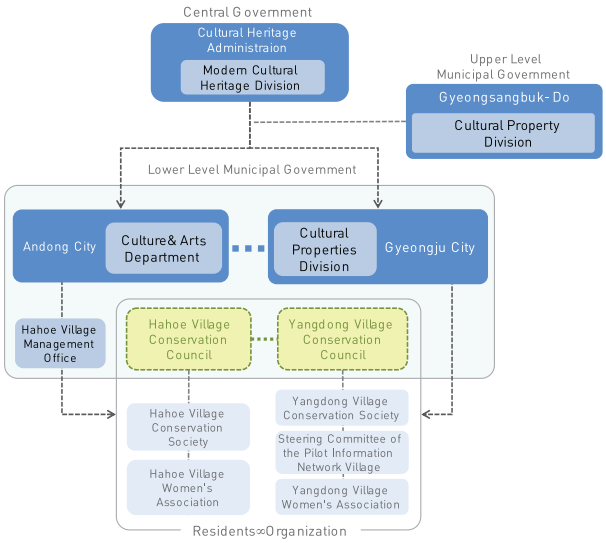


Plate 5-5 Conservation and Management System of Hahoe and Yangdong

d. Management Offices

· Management office in Hahoe Village

The management office has been established under the direct jurisdiction of the Andong City government to manage Hahoe Village, which is designated as a national cultural heritage. It takes roles of supporting the conservation and management of cultural heritage in accordance with the ordinances of the city, the office can be taken as a supportive service organization. Its major duties include the conservation of cultural heritage and the management of facilities in the cultural heritage protection area of the village. There are 14 staffs including administrative and technical officials in the office.

Table 5-18 Duties of Hahoe Village Management Office

Duty	Description
Support for Cultural Heritage Repair	· Frequent checking for damage to cultural heritage and reporting any damage to Andong City. Upon receipt of the report, the city will make a decision and plan on repairs.heritage, folk, tourism and landscape, Village Conservation Society members and local government officials
Maintenance of Surrounding Environment	· Maintainging village environment · Regulating and removing elements that destroy the beautiful landscape
Support for Introduction & Transfer of Cultural Heritage	· Providing support for village tours and festivals (currently, volunteers guide visitors around the village with support from the Management Office) · Giving support for the *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* performance which is given every weekend · Hosting the Hahoe Muldoridong ("meandering river village") Festival
Management of Visitors to Hahoe Village	· Supporting visitor guidance, selling admission tickets, controlling traffic flow and maintaining general order

Currently, Yangdong Village has no management office, and the Cultural Property Division of the Gyeongju City Government is responsible for all issues associated with the preservation of the village landscape and residents' lives. The Plan for enhancing Yangdong Village proposes to establish a management office and employ about fifteen officials, including specialists in fields related to the managing of traditional villages.

e. Residents' Organizations

· Hahoe Village

The residents' organizations in Hahoe Village are the Hahoe Village Conservation Association and the Hahoe Village Women's Association. While the Hahoe Village Women's Association runs a social network, the Hahoe Village Conservation Association is an incorporated association representing residents, and all the activities and methods of implementation are based on its statute. Holding regular board meetings once a month, decisions on the events of the village and the allocation of budgets are made. General meetings are held once a year in January to report the details of executed budgets and business programs. The major activities are as follows.

Table 5-19 Main Duties of Hahoe Village Conservation Society

Duty	Description
Management of community assets	· 40% of the admission fee revenues is used for the operation of the Society; annual subsidies are provided to villagers from the fee revenues · The Society has been delegated from the Andong City with the operation of the shopping complex at the entrance to the village
Collection of villagers' opinions	· Holding regular meetings to discuss issues concerning village conservation and to collect villagers' opinions on said issues; reporting the meeting results to Andong City
Enhancement of village welfare	· Implementing programs to enhance village welfare with funding from admission fees
Festivals	· Performing the folk village game Seonyu Julbulnori (Boat Ride and Fire Works) · Holding village festivals to enhance village unity

The major activities of the Hahoe Village Women's Association include the preparation of food for the events of the village and the arrangement of sightseeing tours in springs and falls for senior residents of the village. About 30 members hold a regular meeting twice a year and discuss arrangements for the village events.

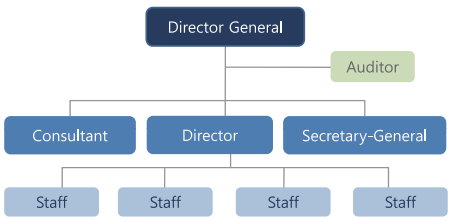


Plate 5-6 Organizational chart of Hahoe Village Conservation Society



Plate 5-7 Office of Hahoe Village Conservation Society



Plate 5-8 Meeting with Hahoe Village Conservation Society

· Yangdong Village

The residents' organizations in Yangdong Village are the Village Association, Yangdong Village Conservation Society, the Steering Committee of the Yangdong Information Network Pilot Village and Yangdong Village Women's Association.

The Village Association hosts two events a year, one in winter and another in summer. On January 15th of the lunar calendar, it holds an event featuring traditional games such as tug of war and burning the 'moon house'. At the beginning of the hottest period in July of the lunar calendar, the village hosts an event of traditional games that includes washing farm instruments and a feast. The village head leads the association and all residents are eligible for the membership. There are no regular meetings but meetings are held to discuss matters whenever it has special events.

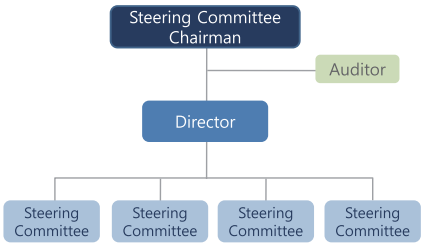


Plate 5-9 Organizational chart of Yangdong Village Conservation Society



Plate 5-10 Regular meeting of Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village in Yangdong Village



Plate 5-11 Information Network Center in Yangdong Village

The Village Conservation Society is a residents' autonomous organization that aims to conserve the village and enhance the living standards of the residents. Its major activities are repairing individual houses, collecting residents' opinions on programs for improving public spaces in the village and conveying these opinions to the authorities. In addition, management and repair works on non-designated houses without owners as well as supports for the aforementioned events of the Village Association are included in its directives. The Society is represented by its head, who holds regular meetings every month and controls its overall business. As residents show increasing interests in turning the Yangdong Village Conservation Society into an incorporated entity, its position and activities are expected to change.

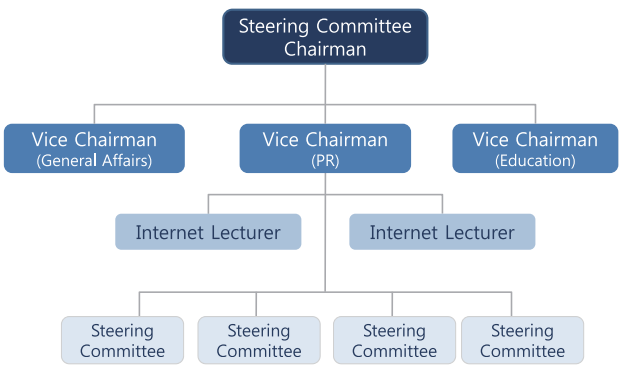


Plate 5-12 Organizational Chart of the Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village

The Steering Committee of the Yangdong Information Network Pilot Village in Yangdong Village conducts the following duties.

- With the support of the Ministry of Public Administration and Security, the committee operates the Website of Yangdong Village, presents the village, sells indigenous products and arranges reservations for private lodging houses. The opinions of the residents are also collected on these activities.
- The committee also provides residents with information on governmental support programs associated with the development of farm areas and files applications for business with the government.

The major activity of the Yangdong Village Women's Association is to prepare food when the village holds events or when guests visit the village. The head of the Association represents the whole council and discusses plans for village events at its regular meetings, held once in the first half and once in the latter half of each year. It currently has 30 members and any married women younger than 75 years old are eligible for the membership.

3) Conservation Councils

Andong and Gyeongju City governments have recently passed new municipal ordinances to authorize a semi-public organization for conservation and management of the two villages. The new organization respectively to be established in each village is called the Conservation Council and handles a variety of administrative affairs associated with safeguarding the villages. The Council consists of residents, conservation experts, and government officials and play the role of mediator among stakeholders to energize village activities and to promote sustainability of the villages. The roles of the Council, stipulated in the ordinances, are as follows.

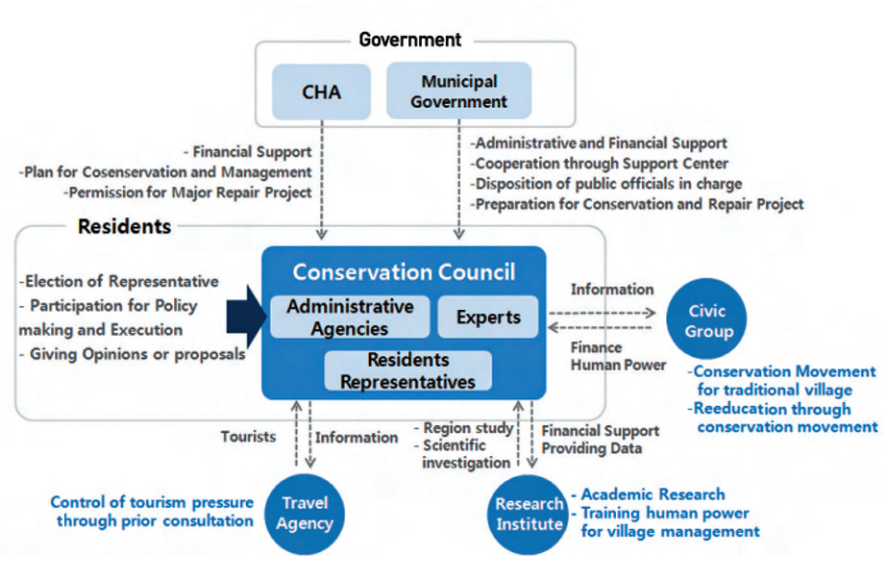


Plate 5-13 Cooperation System for Conservation Council

- Participation of the local communities in various partnerships by sharing decision-making process and conducting consultation
- Commission of direct maintenance and management of the village
- Role as a decision-making organization regarding changes to facilities, implementation of tourism programs, and management of income from tourism programs, and other affairs closely related with residents' lives
- Responsibility for creating and operating certain criteria for conservation
- Managing the village through collaboration with related entities

Table 5-20 Role of each department in semi-public organization

Tourism Activity Division	Landscape Management Division	Village Life & Environment Division
- Developing village tour programs - Operating tour businesses & village festivals, developing souvenirs - Maintaining visitor facilities	- Managing historical resources - Supporting cultural heritage repairs - Beautifying surroundings of cultural heritage - Providing support for the presentation and transfer of cultural heritage to future generations.	- Managing village community - Developing standards for the he renovation of living facilities & granting renovation permission - Implementing projects to enhance the convenience of the residents

4) Overall states of management

Hahoe and Yangdong Village are managed by a variety of entities, including the central government, the provincial government, local governments, and the residents of the villages. At the state-level, the Cultural Heritage Administration draws up and regulates the plans associated with the conservation and management of important cultural heritage of the two villages. Through provincial-level programs such as the conservation of cultural heritage programs, tourism programs and programs for the promotion of residents' welfare, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is involved in the management of the villages, in their land use policies and in support for them. By passing the new ordinances for both villages, the province will play a vital role in managing the two villages as a single property in the future.

As representative management entities entrusted by the Cultural Heritage Administration, Andong City and Gyeongju City take direct responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the villages. With the Conservation Council, a semi-public organization among the residents, professionals, and government officers, Andong and Gyeongju City are expected to participate in the management of the villages in more collaborative and participatory manners.

Both villages already have residents' organizations such as conservation associations and women's associations. The conservation associations, in particular, play the role of mediating between the residents and the cultural property divisions of the city governments, thereby contributing to the promotion of residents' welfare. When these existing residents' bodies evolve into a semi-public organization, called the Conservation Council of each city, residents are expected to play more effective roles for the conservation and management of the villages.

Table 5-21 Governing body of Hahoe Village

Organization	Status	Roles	
Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration	Governing body in the central government	- Establishing and coordinating basic plans for the conservation and management of important folklore materials - Establishing standards for the designation, revocation, protection, management, and repairs of important folklore materials - Operating the subcommittees of modern cultural heritage and folk cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Committee	
Cultural Property Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Local government body involved with village management and utilization and support	- Implementing the Confucian cultural bloc development project - Granting permission for cultural heritage repairs and alteration to existing state - Implementing state subsidy projects related to cultural heritage conservation and management - Supporting the establishment of a training center dedicated to the transfer of intangible cultural heritage - Conducting culture and tourism marketing activities	
Culture & Arts Department, Andong City	Governing body delegated with village management pursuant to Cultural Heritage Act	- Conducting surveys on village repair and repair projects, regulating alteration to existing state and illegal activities, implementing plans to transform Hahoe Village into a tourist attraction, formulating an ordinance for the conservation council	
Hahoe Village Management Office	Organization supporting the conservation and management of cultural heritage pursuant to relevant ordinance	- Supporting cultural heritage repair with a view to preserving its original form	- Conducting frequent surveys on the state of cultural heritage and reporting damage to the Andong city
		- Beautifying the surrounding environment of cultural heritage	- Regulating and removing the elements negatively affecting the village environment and landscape
		- Supporting projects promoting the transfer of cultural heritage	- Hosting *Hahoe Byeolsingut* performances and Muldoridong festival, supporting tourist guidance
Hahoe Village Conservation Society	Consultative body for the conservation & management of the village and the protection of villagers' rights	- Managing community assets - Conducting village welfare projects with funding from admission fees - Holding village festivals - Delivering villagers' opinions to administrative agencies	
Village Women's Association	Traditional village organization	- Preparing food for community occasions, arranging tours for village senior citizens in spring and autumn	
Hahoe Village Conservation Council	Combination of the existing village organization (e.g. Conservation Society), and administrative staff	- Dealing with various administrative tasks - Acting as a mediator if conflicts arise in the village - Contributing to the revitalization of the area - Maintaining the local environment in good condition	

Table 5-22 Governing Body of Yangdong Village

Organization	Status	Roles
Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration	Governing body in the central government	- Establishing and coordinating basic plans for the conservation and management of important folklore materials - Establishing standards for the designation, revocation, protection, management and repairs of important folklore materials - Operating the subcommittees of modern cultural heritage and folk cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Committee
Cultural Property Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Local government body involved with village management and utilization and support	- Implementing the project to create Gyeongju Historic Cultural City - Granting permission for cultural heritage repairs and alteration to existing state - Implementing state subsidy projects related to cultural heritage conservation and management - Conducting culture and tourism marketing activities
Cultural Property Division, Gyeongju City	Governing body delegated with village management pursuant to Cultural Heritage Act	- Conducting surveys on village need for repair and repair projects, regulating alteration to existing state and illegal activities, and formulating an ordinance for the conservation council
Village Association	Traditional village organization	- Hosting village events
Yangdong Village Conservation Society	Village organization formed with support from the Ministry of Public Administration	- Operating the Yangdong Village Website, including presenting the village,selling local products and accepting accommodation booking on the Internet,as well as collecting and reflecting villagers' opinion on the website's content
Village Women's Association	Traditional village organization	- Preparing food for community events or for village guests
Yangdong Village Conservation council	Organization supporting the conservation and management of cultural heritage pursuant to relevant ordinance	- Dealing with various administrative tasks - Acting as a mediator if conflicts arise in the village - Contributing to the revitalization of the area - Maintaining the local environment in good condition

5.E-3 Establishment of a Conservation and Management Plan for Hahoe and Yangdong

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are not only designated as important folk materials themselves; they also have many cultural heritage designated by the state, province, and the cities. Backed by legal enforcement, the central and local governments have been preserving and managing these villages in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and the ordinances of local governments. However, as the two villages are applying for inscription on the World Heritage List, Andong and Gyeongju City have also realized the necessity for a more systematic and comprehensive means for managing the two villages consistently. In order to help the residents enjoy more abundant lifestyles and promote sustainable tourism without damaging the values of the

cultural heritage, it became necessary to prepare plans more than preventive policies of preserving and restoring the villages' physical environments. To fulfill this necessity, a new plan has been set up in 2008 called the 'Plan for Conserving and Managing Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village', which is designed to actively seek methods of conserving, managing and developing the two villages sustainably. The basis of the Plan is as follows.

· Compliance with super ordinate plans

In order to ensure its feasibility, the Plan for Conserving and Managing Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village is compatible with already existing related management plans. Its basic principles and strategies for the conservation and management of residential cultural heritages are based on the Cultural Heritage Administration's mid- and long-term plans and comprehensive readjustment plans. Moreover, in the course of drafting the Plan, authors of the Plan have sought close consultations with the officials at the central government's Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City Government and Gyeongju City Government.

· Institutionalization of resident participations

The Plan has shifted its focus from the existing government-led management of the villages to autonomous management initiated by residents, which would enhance the feasibility of the Plan. In order for the conservation and management plan to be successfully applied to the villages, entities that will actively manage the villages should be established. In light of this, the Plan has helped Andong and Gyeongju City pass new municipal ordinances in December 2008 in order to create a semi-public conservation organization in which residents, specialists and administrative organizations cooperate with one another for better conservation and management of the villages. The new ordinances are expected to mark a turning point in the safeguarding of the historic villages in Korea.

· Strategic plan designed by professionals of various fields

The Plan comes from a strategy that seeks to protect cultural heritage in a way that is most suitable for the regions in which they are located and also promotes the convenience of residents and sustainable tourism. To devise such a plan, specialists in architecture, cities and conservation of history and landscape collaborated with each other to work out specific programs. They have suggested guidelines by specific field so that each could be implemented selectively, according to the necessity.

· Reasonable criteria for conservation

Since the existing conservation and management plans and the Cultural Heritage Protection Act are focused on preserving the original physical forms of cultural heritage, they are relatively limited

in the consideration of the residents' life qualities. The Plan has intended to suggest more consultative conservation guidelines by conducting closer surveys on localities and taking the opinions of village residents into account for setting up reasonable criteria for conservation.

The main goal of the Plan is as follows. First, it is intended to deepen the understanding of the places where the heritages are located by bringing out the outstanding universal value (OUV) of these heritage. This calls for a comprehensive analysis of the various pressures and problems faced by the regions so that people can recognize the places systematically. Second, it is designed to seek the most suitable ways of protecting the heritage for the regions where it is located, to improve the life qualities of the residents, and to promote only sustainable tourism. For this, it suggests specific schemes by such fields as the direction of restoration and repair, the creation of tourism programs, disaster prevention systems and fund raising. Lastly, more efficient ways of establishing a system to implement this Plan have been suggested along with a monitoring system to ensure continued maintenance and management.

The contents of the Plan are as follows and the plan is attached to this nomination document as an appendix. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for better conservation of the nominated villages has been signed in January 2009, which includes the implementation of the Plan among the concerned government offices and other stakeholders.

Table 5-23 Contents of Conservation and Management Plan(CMP) for Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

Chapter 1. Introduction

1. Backgrounds and Goals
2. Objectives and Strategies
3. Attributes for Conservation and Management
4. Areas for Conservation
5. Overall State of Conservation

Chapter 2. CMP in Relation to State and Municipal Plans

1. Outline of Planning System
2. Review of Urban Plans
3. Review of Tourism Promotion Plans and Related Projects
4. Review of Management Plan

Chapter 3. Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management

1. Present Status of Conservation and Management System
2. Proposal for a Establishing Semi-Public Organization
3. Establishment of Semi-Public Organization

Chapter 4. Guidelines for Conservation and Management of Buildings

1. Laws and Policies for Conservation and Management
2. Present State of conservation and Management
3. Principles of Plan for Conservation and Management
4. Guidelines for Design and Construction in Conservation and Management

Chapter 5. Landscape Conservation Plan

1. Landscape Characteristics of the Korean Historic Villages
2. Framework of the Landscape Conservation Plan
3. Application to Hahoe Village
4. Application to Yangdong Village
5. Implementation of the Landscape Conservation Plan

Chapter 6. Financial Plans

1. Funding Structure
2. Financial Status
3. Financial Plans

Chapter 7. Disaster Prevention and Risk Management

1. Climatic Conditions
2. Fire Prevention
3. Prevention of Storm and Flood
4. Emergency Medical Services

Chapter 8. Sustainable Tourism Plan

1. Foundation of Tourism Plans
2. Operating Systems of Tourism
3. Operations of Tourism

Chapter 9. Proposal for Monitoring System and Implementation Methods

1. Major Indicators to Evaluate the State of Conservation
2. Administrative Measures for Monitoring the Property
3. Results of the Previous Monitoring Reports
4. Detailed Indicators for Evaluation

5.F Sources and Levels of Finance

5.F-1 System of Financial Sources

Hahoe and Yangdong are included in the six villages designated as “folk villages” across the whole country. Financial supports from the central and local governments become the major financial resource for the two villages. Expenditure items supported by the governments are limited to expenses for facilities needed for the physical conservation of the villages, such as the repair and restoration of the houses to maintain their original forms, expansion of infrastructure, basic facilities for tourism and the design of a comprehensive plan for overall improvement of the villages.

As governments' financial supports are limited to expenses for the facilities, the villages need separate financial resources for manpower operating tourism programs. For this part, they received

supports from the Culture and Arts Promotion Fund in 2004 and Lottery Funds in 2005 and 2006. From 2008, Hahoe Village expects to gain income from parking lot charges, as its Conservation Association directly manages these, and also from rental of the new shopping complex built at the entrance of the village, as Andong City has entrusted its management to the Association.

In addition to financial support from the governments, Hahoe Village receives 40% of the income from the village's admission fees in the form of a local government subsidy to the Village Conservation Association, who controls the subsidy. In comparison, because there are no admission fees from tourists, government financial support is the only financial resource of Yangdong Village. The Conservation Association of Yangdong Village expects to increase its funds after the tourist convenience facilities are installed.

In addition to the financial supports to these villages, the central government provides subsidies to the families who live in old houses. Approximately 300,000-400,000 won is offered per house a month and about a dozen families in Hahoe Village and 15 families in Yangdong Village benefit from the support. This subsidy is provided to individual families managing ancient houses and has no direct relation with the villages' finance.

Table 5-24 Funding Sources for Hahoe and Yangdong Village Conservation

Funding Sources	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village
Central and local government budget	Limited to facility cost Cultural heritage repair & restoration, village environment conservation & renovation, village facility and visitor amenities enhancement, comprehensive village renovation planning	
Culture and Art Promotion Fund (2004) Lottery Fund (2005, 2006)	Other one-time subsidies Tour program operation	
Revenues from village entrance fees	40% of monthly revenues are used for the operation of the Conservation Society	-
Own funding	Revenues from the operation of parking lot at village entrance, rents from shopping complex in the village	-

5.F-2 Financial Status

Between 1984 and 2008, Hahoe and Yangdong received a total of 20.1 billion won and 27.5 billion won of financial support from the governments, respectively, on an annual basis. As it had nearly completed its repair and restoration projects while expanding tourist convenience facilities by 2006, Hahoe Village's budget for repair and restoration projects was reduced to around 1 billion won after 2007.

As of 2006, income from the admission fee subsidy at Hahoe Village amounted to about 280 million won, representing 40% of the total admission fee income of some 700 million won. The amount of income from renting the shopping complex and parking lots is not known, as their operations are still at an early stage. Yangdong Village is operating on an annual budget of over 2

billion won for repair projects and for the expansion of tourist convenience facilities, such as the construction of village history museum and parking lots.

Table 5-25 Supportive funds for repair works in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Hahoe	1,242,857	1,000,000	1,964,286	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,210,000	271,426	864,000	20,182,755
Yangdong	714,285	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,142,857	3,142,857	3,714,286	3,371,429	1,428,571	2,742,857	27,498,990

(2008, Cultural Heritage Administration, unit: 1,000 won)

· The Yangdong Village Improvement Program as part of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province's Program for Maintaining Relics of Silla Culture (1997~2002)

The second program of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province's Program of Maintaining Relics of Silla Culture includes improvements to Yangdong Village and the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy. The government has spent a total of 56 billion won.

· Events for reviving traditional folk cultures of the Villages

In 2004, the government revived traditional folk culture in six villages, including Hahoe and Yangdong, spending a total of 1 billion won from the Culture and Arts Promotion Fund. The fund provided 100 million won and 300 million won for supporting 'Hahoe Village Fireworks Display' and the permanent performances of 'Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*' (Korean traditional masked-dance drama), respectively. For Yangdong Village, the fund provided 100 million won in support of the 'Full Moon Festival' and the 'traditional etiquette class'. In 2005 and 2006, the lottery fund provided a total of 1 billion won to the Villages, and these villages conducted a variety of traditional culture experience programs.

5.F-3 Financial Plans

Financial plans for the Villages are drawn up at many levels, ranging from the central government to local autonomous governments. Each plan is organically connected with the same basic direction, and annual budgets are executed by Andong and Gyeongju Cities flexibly depending on the conservation states of the relevant villages and houses.

As the central area in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province's program for developing the Confucian culture bloc, Hahoe Village completed the conservation of its physical environment by 2007, spending 40.1 billion won. The Province also is constructing a road connecting Hahoe Village with Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy and Bongjeongsa Buddhist Temple as part of the project of constructing a 'route to Hahoe Village'. A total of 5.4 billion won is invested for constructing parking lots and public toilets.

The program for developing the Confucian culture bloc, which is to be completed by 2010, includes support for affiliated events in Hahoe Village, with 55 million won annually supported from 2006 to 2010.

The amount of funds for repairing houses and other facilities in Hahoe Village is flexible, depending on the monitoring results. Yangdong Village is currently repairing and maintaining facilities by the annual financial support program, and expansion of infrastructures and tourist convenience facilities with financial support are also made.

Table 5-26 Investment Plan for Yangdong Village(Mid-term budget of Gyeongju City, unit: million won)

Total Budget	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
56,763	3,142	3,142	3,734	3,371	1,661	8,342	8,342	8,342	8,342	8,345
	Invested amount: 15,050					Amount to be invested: 41,713				

Note: US $ 1 ≒Korean Won 1,000

· Financial plan of the Master Plan for Re-creation of Gyeongju as a Historical and Cultural City (From 2005 to 2035)

A total of 67.6 billion won is planned (state budget of 46 billion won, local government budget of 19.6 billion won and private investment of 2 billion won).

- Financial plan for 20 years from 2005 to 2024
- Experience Program in the Confucian Cultural Area: 2 billion won (state budget of 1.4 billion won and local government budget of 600 million won)
- Improvement of Yangdong Village: 60 billion won (state budget of 41 billion won, local government budget of 17 billion won, and private investment of 2 billion won)
- Maintenance of Oksanseowon Confucian academy and Dongnakdang Pavilion: 5.6 billion won (state budget of 3.6 billion won and local government budget of 2 billion won)

· Financial plan for Yangdong Village (a special account in the financial plan of Gyeongju City)

A total of 59.6 billion won is planned to be used for the enhancement and repair of Yangdong Village from 2003 to 2012, and 14 billion won has been executed by 2006.

- Draw up comprehensive improvement plan
- Maintenance and repair works on 110 ruined houses
- Construct 2 public warehouses for farm machines
- Purchase land needed for expanding tourist convenience facilities
- Build temporary parking lots

5.G Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

Technical know-how needed for conserving and managing the Villages can be divided into those required for conserving the physical environment and those for preserving and developing intangible heritage.

For the conservation and management of physical environments, the Cultural Heritage Administration allows state-designated cultural heritage to be repaired and restored only by technicians who have passed the qualification examinations in the relevent areas, with exceptions for minor repair works. (Article No. 17, 18 and 30 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act)

Established by the Cultural Heritage Administration, the 4-year 'Korean National University of Cultural Heritage' has been educating technical experts in repairing cultural heritage since 1999, specializing in such fields as management of cultural heritage, traditional landscape architecture, traditional architecture, traditional fine art and polytechnics, cultural remains and conservation science.

The Cultural Heritage Administration is also publishing teaching materials every year to educate the officials in charge of cultural heritage. Additionally, it administers qualification examinations for technical experts in order to issue licenses. The technological education needed for repairing cultural heritage is provided by cultural heritage protection organizations designated by the Cultural Heritage Administration or related institutions. Training organizations include the Korea Cultural Heritage Repair Technicians Association, Korea Cultural Heritage Experts Association and the Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. Many other private education organizations including the *hanok* (traditional Korean House) Culture Center are also offer expertise and training programs.



Plate 5-14 Yangjindang House under repair

5.G-1 Programs to Nurture Expertise in Conserving and Managing Physical Environments

Table 5-27 Education Courses for Professional Cultural Heritage Repair Engineers

Category	Organization Name	Course Name	Education Targets	Education & Training Content
Central Government Agencies	Cultural Heritage Administration	Cultural heritage management course	Officials of local governments (in administration & research fields)	- The course aims to enhance specialized knowledge and work abilities with regard to cultural heritage. - 2,800 officials have completed this course since 1988.
		Cultural heritage repair course	Officials of local governments (technicians in charge of supervising cultural heritage repair)	- The course aims to enhance both management skills and quality of cultural heritage repair works. - 4,300 officials have completed this yearly course since 1978. - The course graduates are contributing to the conservation and management of cultural heritage nationwide.
	Korean National University of Cultural Heritage	4-year university course	High school graduates or equivalent	- The university has six departments: cultural properties management, traditional landscape architecture, traditional arts and crafts, traditional architecture, archaeology, and conservation science. - The school offers students specialized knowledge about systematic administrative skills, survey and excavation, cultural heritage conservation and management. - It also serves as a nurturing ground for future manpower who will take a sustainable approach in cultural heritage management and contribute to preventive cultural heritage management, database use and enhancement of access to cultural heritage.

Foundation & Association	Association of Korean Cultural Heritage Repair Engineers	Lectures on cultural heritage repair technique/ summer training course	Lectures for the general public, beginners & professionals	- On the average, 60 trainees have completed the course since 1989. - Special lectures are given on traditional Korean architectural structure and construction.
		Course to nurture inheritors	Applicants for the Cultural Heritage Repair Engineer Exam	Preparatory courses for the Cultural Heritage Repair Engineer Exam
	Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation	Cultural heritage repair technique school	Those working in the fields of cultural heritage repair and dancheong	- University professors, Cultural Heritage Committee members and professionals working in the fields of repair, dancheong (decorative painting of traditional Korean buildings), and survey and design give lectures on cultural heritage repair techniques. - The institute is contributing to the conservation of national or cultural heritages by raising awareness of the importance and professionalism of cultural heritage repair.

5.G-2 Education Programs for Residents

The program is designed to nurture capability of village residents to conserve cultural heritage on their own.

The Gyeongju Agricultural Technology & Extension Center is operating educational courses of farming experience tour programs for the residents who want to provide such programs. The course covers the need for cultural tour programs, planning and tourism business know-how. In 2008, seven residents enrolled in the educational courses and the city is seeking for the ways to combine the education programs with the conservation activities of Yangdong Village. Since it has been selected as one of the 'green tourism villages', the education programs for the village residents are supported by the city.

Currently, some residents of Yangdong Village are receiving technological advice directly from the experts in repairing and restoring cultural heritage, as they participate in repair and restoration programs in the village.

In cooperation with Andong and Gyeongju Cities, Hahoe and Yangdong Village Conservation Associations arrange programs for their residents to visit Shirakawa Village of Japan, with lectures on preserving methods and managements of historical and cultural environments of their village.

5.H Visitors Facilities and Statistics

To meet the increasing demands of visitors, Hahoe Village has constructed a separate convenience facility and shopping complex outside the village. With a relatively smaller number of visitors, Yangdong Village has not built any separate convenience facilities for visitors, but there is a plan to place visitor facilities inside the village history museum.

5.H-1 Hahoe Village

The lodging facilities available in Hahoe Village are private lodging houses within the village and an inn near the entrance. The museum and exhibition facilities are located along the road near the

entrance. There are three stores, two portable water faucets and public toilets for visitors in the village. In the tourist information center, located at the entrance of the village, visitors can obtain information such as public relations materials, guides, and explanations by cultural heritage specialists. The village also has a public health center available for the visitors in case of emergency. Visitors can use parking lots, restaurants and souvenir shops in the Hahoe Tourism Complex, which is 1.2 km away from the village entrance.



Plate 5-15 Hahoe Mask Museum

Table 5-28 Visitor Amenities of Hahoe Village

Accommodations			Cultural facilities (museum, etc.)	Information centers	Public restrooms	Large Parking lots
Hotels	Inns	Private lodging houses				
-	1	46	5	1	2	1

· Exhibition and attraction facilities

Exhibition and attraction facilities are located along the road near the village entrance, and include the Hahoe Village Mask Museum, the Center for Teaching Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Korean traditional masked-dance drama), the Yeongmogak Hall and the Memorial Hall of the Visit by Queen Elizabeth II. In consideration of its historical and cultural values, the Village needs plans to improve and manage the appearance and surrounding environments of these facilities.

Table 5-29 Visitor Facilities of Hahoe Village

Facility Name	Type	Features	Admission Fee
Hahoe Mask Dance Drama Training Center	Performance center	Hahoe Mask Dance Drama performances are given every weekend by Hahoe Village	Free of charge
Yeongmogak of Chunghyodang	Exhibition hall	Works and relics of Ryu Seong-ryong are displayed	Free of charge
Memorial Hall of Queen Elizabeth II	Exhibition hall	Exhibition includes materials related to Queen Elizabeth II's visit to the village in 1999	Free of charge
Hahoe Mask Museum	Museum	The museum displays mask-related materials from home and abroad. It includes exhibition halls, outdoor performance stage, research rooms and storage	2000 won for adults; 1000 won for children, adolescents, soldiers & senior citizens; 1500 won for groups of 30 or over
Hahoe Village Information Center	Information center	The center is staffed with dedicated personnel and provides tourist maps	Free of charge

· Restaurants, stores and parking lots

To protect the traditional landscape of the village and to meet the demands of tourists, Hahoe Village constructed an integrated shopping complex outside the village. This is where tourists can

taste the unique food of Andong City and buy souvenirs. In order to keep the original fabric of the village intact, tourist convenience facilities have been constructed outside the village. The complex has a total area of 184,000㎡. New buildings such as the management office, toilets, shopping complex and souvenir shops are constructed in traditional Korean style in order to harmonize with the village. The parking lots near the village entrance are able to accommodate 420 cars.



Plate 5-16 New parking lot constructed in 2008

· Private lodging and historic houses

There are available private lodging houses in Hahoe Village and other lodging facilities such as inns around the village and in the nearby town. Lodging fees vary depending on the season and types of houses such as tile-roofed house or thatch-roofed house.

· Number of visitors to Hahoe Village

There are 800,000 annual visitors in Hahoe Village. Statistics of visitors during the last 10 years are in Table 5-30. Domestic tourists take the portion of 97% of the whole visitors and only less than 2% is taken by the foreigners.

Table 5-30 Statistics on Visitors to Hahoe Village

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	374,931	1,104,920	842,352	825,400	899,301	865,472	789,440	846,458	777,294	806,196
Koreans	369.443	1,086,586	833,099	814,040	884,121	850,223	772,653	830,993	760,863	782,657
Foreigners	5,488	15,334	9,253	11,360	15,180	15,249	16,787	15,465	16,431	23,539

Source: Hahoe Village Management Office (2008)

5.H-2 Yangdong Village

In order to secure a basic tourism infrastructure while maintaining the landscape of the village, Yangdong Village is currently constructing the Village History Museum and a parking lot near the entrance as part of the detailed action plan for the comprehensive improvement of the village. The museum, which will exhibit remains associated with the history of the village and store cultural heritage such as ancient books, is scheduled to open in 2011. In the village, there are eleven private lodging houses, which are available for tourists to stay in, and four houses that supply simple food. Lodging fees vary depending on the types of houses and facilities, and most of the lodging houses also supply food to the lodgers.

Table 5-31 Visitor Amenities of Yangdong Village

Accommodations			Cultural facilities (museum, etc.)	Information centers	Public restrooms	Large Parking lots
Hotels	Inns	Private lodging houses				
-	-	11	Exhibition hall to be built	1	1	1

Surveyed by the research team (2008)

· Exhibition facilities

In August 2008, the village is constructing the Village History Museum near the entrance, with the investment of 6.4 billion won. The museum is designed to secure and prevent damages to cultural heritage items and serve as a place for education and experience programs. Scheduled to open in 2011, the two-story building consists of exhibition rooms (584㎡), a residents' conference room (168 ㎡), management and administrative offices (356㎡), tourist convenience facilities (216㎡) and a parking lot (597㎡). After the construction is completed, the museum will function as the residents' gathering place as well as a place for providing preliminary information on the village to the tourists.

Table 5-32 Construction Plan for Yangdong Village Exhibition Hall

Land space	Floor space	Height	Parking space	Work period
12,871.91㎡	1,891.86㎡	2 floors above ground	33 small vehicles, 10 large vehicles	Apr. 14, 2008 - Apr. 14, 2011

· Visitor guidance and interpretation on cultural heritage

Yangdong Village distributes guide materials to visiting tourists at the village entrance, and three cultural heritage advisors are available to give information about the village. Visitors can also be guided by the residents at the village information center located near the village entrance. As well as the village information center, temporary parking areas and public toilets are available for the visitors.

· Private lodging houses and restaurants

Presently, 11 private houses in the village can accommodate visitors. These houses are not dedicated to the lodging of tourists but they are available upon demands of visitors. Otherwise, families use them as their own living areas. Each of the houses provides services such as village tour guides, meals, farming experience, education of traditional etiquettes and traditional food.



Plate 5-17 Private lodging house in Yangdong Village

· Restaurants

Although they are not commercial restaurants, house owners can cook food and offer to the tourists. Four houses in the village provide meals and two of them offer private lodgings as well. They can provide meals for up to 200 people simultaneously.

· Number of visitors

Residents of the village estimate that about 100,000 tourists visit the village a year on average. According to their reports, number of visitors reached about 145,000 in 2005, 152,000 in 2006 and 104,000 in 2007.

Table 5-33 Statistics on Visitors to Yangdong Village

Year	2005	2006	2007
No. of visitors	145,000	152,000	104,000

5.I Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

5.I-1 Websites Presenting the Villages

· The Cultural Heritage Administration

The Website of the Cultural Heritage Administration, http://www.cha.go.kr, provides information in Korean and English. The heritage database in English page provides basic information on Hahoe and Yangdong Villages as well as information on important buildings designated as cultural heritage such as ancient houses and structures.

· Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village runs two websites. One of them, which is operated by Andong Hahoe Village (http://hahoe.or.kr), provides information in Korean and English that briefly introduces the village as the homeplace of *yangban* culture. For visitors, it provides information about accessing roads, available public transportation, public transportion time tables, opening hours of the village, admission fees and village maps. Introductions on some of the village's tangible and intangible heritage, such as Jingbirok (war memoir of Ryu Seong-ryong), the Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Korean traditional masked-dance drama) and the Hahoe *Seonyu Julbulnori* (Boat Ride and Fire Works) display are offered. On this website, tourists can make reservations for guided tours serviced during their visiting time to the village and they can also obtain information on restaurants, lodging facilities, souvenirs and traditional food from the site.

The other website, http://hahoe.invil.org, which is run by the village information initiative, provides information on the village in the Korean, English, Japanese and Chinese. In addition to the basic information on the cultural heritage of the village, the site provides information on experiences

available for tourists, such as programs of weekend farming, the experience of history and culture of the village and the experience of the production of traditional Korean paper. At this website, tourists can make reservations for lodging houses in the village, apply for experience programs, obtain information on tours of the village and purchase local agricultural products.

· Yangdong Village

The website of Yangdong Village (http://yangdong.invil.org) is planned and operated by the village' s information committee, organized by the residents. The site introduces Yangdong Village as the *yangban* village of the Joseon Dynasty, as well as giving an overview of the history of the village, its natural environment and its residents. It also features records on prominent figures in the clans of Wolseong Son's family and Yeogang Yi' s family, who constituted the center of the village. It introduces the programs for experiencing Confucian culture and how to apply for them, as well as providing information on tangible and intangible cultural heritage, such as the folk performing arts.

In addition to these websites, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (http://www.gbtour.-net), Andong City (http://www.andong.go.kr/hahoe_city, http://tourandong.com), Gyeongju City (http://www.gyeongju.travel, http://culture.gyeongju.go.kr), and the Hahoe Byulsingut Tallori Conservation Association(http://www.hahoemask.co.kr) also provide information on the history, culture, and tourism of these villages.



Plate 5-18 Website of Hahoe Village (http://hahoe.or.kr)



Plate 5-19 Website of Yangdong Village (http://yangdong.invil.org)

5.I-2 Tourism information center, website and distribution of publicity materials

The governments of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City and Gyeongju City distribute information booklets and materials introducing Hahoe and Yangdong Villages for publicity. These materials are available at many tourist information facilities, including the tourism promotion center of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, tourist information booths at expressway service areas in the province, tourist information booths at express bus terminals, tourist information centers in Andong



Plate 5-20 Booklet on Yangdong Village

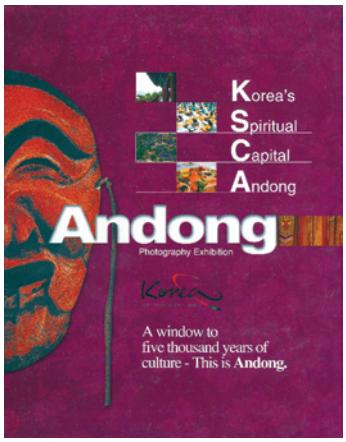


Plate 5-21 Booklet on Andong city

City, the Seorabeol tourist information center in Gyeongju and tourist information centers at Andong and Gyeongju railway stations. Information brochures in Korean, English and Japanese are also available at the entrance of the two villages.

Also, the Korea Tourism Organization provides information on Hahoe and Yangdong Villages on its website (http://korean.visitkorea.or.kr). The site offers comprehensive information related to tours, lodging, transporation and festivals in these two villages.

5.I-3 Festivals and Experience Programs

In September or October every year, Andong City hosts the Andong Mask Dance Festival, with the participation of 13 Korean mask dance groups, designated as Intangible Cultural Properties, and 7 foreign folk mask dance troupes. The festival features a variety of programs, including the opening ceremony, special performances, exhibitions and accompanying events. Programs include the mask dance performance, chajeon-nori (game of the war wagons), exorcism rituals, game of throwing arrows into pots and archery contests, citizens' feast, farmer's folk band performance, Korean narrative song festival, exhibition of world masks, exhibition of Korean totem poles, workshop on mask dance and exhibition of local products. Hahoe Village also participates in the festival to perform the Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* and the Hahoe Village fireworks. This annual international festival is hosted by the Andong Festival Tourism Foundation and sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism, the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, and Andong City. The host organization operates its website http://maskdance.com.



Plate 5-22 Website of Andong Mask Dance

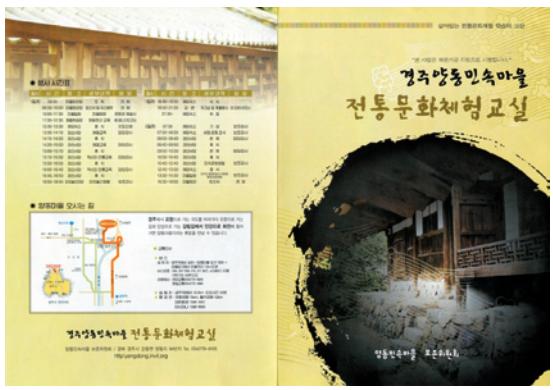


Plate 5-23 Brochure of experience program at Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village has been providing experience programs and making efforts to introduce the

history and culture of the village. In these programs, one can experience traditional village schools that teach Chinese literature, folk games, traditional life and traditional culture. These programs are offered regularly either from April to November or from July to November every year. Forty children can participate in each program for free. The Yangdong Village Conservation Committee and the Yandong Village Information Network Committee draw up plans for the experience programs and volunteer residents to operate them. Participants in experience programs stay in the village for two days, listening to introductions of the historical and cultural heritage of the village, experiencing rural life and folk games and learning Chinese literature and traditional etiquette.

5.I-4 Programs for Tour Guidance and Interpreters

With the goal of offering accurate interpretations of cultural heritage to domestic and foreign tourists, the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism drew up a training program for cultural heritage interpreters in 2001. The local autonomous governments were instructed to implement this program. Accordingly, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province commissioned the Silla Cultural Foundation to carry out the training courses for cultural heritage interpreters, targeting at local residents in the regions where the heritages are located. The program has targets of retired teachers, local historians and those who speak foreign languages fluently. Those who completed this course are now serving as cultural heritage interpreters, and the tourism divisions at Andong and Gyeongju Cities are responsible for deploying and managing them.

The tourism promotion divisions of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong and Gyeongju City governments control the publicity, education and deployment of the tour guides and cultural heritage interpreter programs and the information is publicized through the websites of the villages. Cultural heritage interpreters can also be reached through tourist facilities such as exhibition halls in the villages.

Tourism information booths in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are managed by Andong City and Gyeongju City, respectively. Yangdong Village has three cultural heritage interpreters, while Hahoe Village has fourteen volunteers and fourteen cultural heritage interpreters. Six interpreters who speak English, Japanese and Chinese can also guide foreign tourists. Besides these, guides provided by travel agencies, residents who are licensed as cultural heritage interpreters and those running lodging houses also can offer guides to tourists.

5.J Staffing Levels

The manpower that manages designated cultural heritage can be divided into two groups. One is the group of technicians who repair the heritage and the other is a group that maintains and manages them. When the owner of state-designated cultural heritage wants to repair it, he or she should commission either a registered cultural heritage repair engineer, a cultural heritage repair technician, or a commercial repairman of cultural heritage. Companies or technicians residing in the region where

the cultural heritage is located are given priorities.

The engineers and technicians are not full-time officials in the local organizations, but they are employed from time to time when necessary. Only those who pass state examinations for cultural heritage repair specialists are qualified. They are divided into two groups: cultural heritage repair engineers and cultural heritage repair technicians. Qualified people should register at the city or provincial government. Up to 2004, the number of registered cultural heritage repair engineers in Korea reached 860 and that of registered cultural heritage repair technicians were 3,361.

Maintenance and management people can be divided into several groups, such as officials in charge of the maintenance and management of tangible cultural resources, those in charge of both the revival and transmission of intangible cultural resources, guides of cultural resources and residents. Presently, the managing office of Hahoe Village maintains and manages cultural resources, by conserving cultural heritage and managing facilities and visitors. Yangdong Village maintains and manages cultural heritage, mobilizing the residents' organizations. Once a semi-public conservation association of residents, government officials, and specialists have been organized, the specialization and competence of management will be improved.

5.J-1 Manpower for Repair and Maintenance

2005 Statistics on Cultural Heritage Repair Engineers, Technicians, Private Repair Operators are in Table 5-34.

Table 5-34 Engineers (12 categrories) (unit: persons)

Category	Total no.	No. of those employed by operators	No. of operators
Repair	385	290	-
Dancheong repair	-	-	123
Dancheong coloring	289	235	-
Survey & design	39	37	34
Landscaping	111	47	45
Conservation science	17	5	5
Plant protection	19	15	13
Survey & supervision	-	-	3
Sculpturing	-	-	-
Mounting	-	-	-
Lacquering	-	-	-
Plating	-	-	-
Copying	-	-	-
Taxidermist	-	-	-
Total	860	629	223

Table 5-35 Technicians (18 categories) (unit: persons)

Category	Total no.	No. of those employed by operators
Carpenter	632	280
Masonry	562	267
Painter	405	268
Lifting heavy things	230	138
Roof tile change	329	263
Roof tile production	7	-
Plastering	229	140
Plastering	229	140
Metal work	10	-
Sculpturing	191	-
Lacquering	140	-
Plating	71	-
Mounting	71	1
Landscaping	250	48
Cleansing	44	2
Conservation science	67	11
Plant protection	77	21
Survey & design (assistant)	67	4
Taxidermist	19	-
Total	3,361	1,443

5.J-2 Manpower for Village Maintenance and Management

Current manpower of Hahoe Village management office is summarized as follows.

Table 5-36 Hahoe Village Management Office

Job Title/ Duty	No. of staff
Director (local administrative official)	1
Cultural Heritage Caretaker (in special service post)	1
Administrative Official	1
Facility Caretaker (technical official)	1
Facility management & ticket sales	3
Management of Byeongsan Confucian academy	1
Ticketing & traffic control	3
Village facilities & environment renovation	3
Total	14

Current manpower of Yangdong Village management system led by village organizations is as follows.

Table 5-37 Yangdong Village Management System Led by Village Organizations

Residents' Organization	Head	Duties/Activities
Village Association	Village chief	Hosting village events - tug-of-war & burning down the "moon house" on the fifteenth of first lunar month - traditional events (e.g. hoe-washing) and feasts
Conservation Society	President	- Managing and repairing undesignated or untenanted homes - Helping the Village Association hold village events
Village Women's Association	President	Preparing food for village events or guests to the village
Honorary firemen	Conservation Society president, village chief, Digitalization Village Committee chairman	Receiving training on the use of hydrants and fire extinguishers from Gyeongju Fire Station every winter
Cultural heritage interpreters		Some residents are able to guide and interpret the historic and cultural properties of the village, although they do not always provide the service

6

Monitoring

6. Monitoring

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are remarkable heritage of Korean historic villages for over 600 years. The physical village environments and internal orders of Confucian culture still remain intact along with continuing academic researches and field documentations. During the 1920s, one of the earliest professional surveys was conducted by academic researchers, which has been continued since then to be the fundamental basis for understanding the authentic nature of the two villages. The real starting point of the village management could be the 1960s and 1970s when the official surveys of the two villages were carried out by the central government and the villages' prominent individual buildings and artifacts were designated as parts of the National Cultural Heritage. In 1984 Hahoe and Yangdong Villages became registered as Important Folklore Materials, an area-based entry in the National Cultural Heritage. This registration means that the protection and management of the two villages should be conducted according to the measures specified in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea. This legal status helps Hahoe and Yangdong Villages maintain their OUV, integrity, and authenticity in good conditions.

The previous efforts in protecting the two villages tended to focus on maintaining the original forms of the physical buildings and landscapes. However, as the values of the historic villages exist not only in the physical environment, but also in the cultural environment and intangible heritage, holistic approaches to the village management are highly required these days. Besides, as the two villages represent an exemplary living heritage, an efficient monitoring system should be established to monitor the villages' physical, cultural, and economic conservation states. The monitoring system would be a useful tool to promote the two villages as sustainable living cultural heritage. The monitoring system would be a useful tool to promote the two villages as sustainable living cultural heritage. To monitor more specific states of conservation on architecture, landscape, tourism and inhabitants' lives, a new set of monitoring indicators is proposed and explained in the Consevation and Management Plan in the appendix.

6.A Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

As described in Chapter 2, under 'natural and settlement landscapes', the two historic *yangban* villages of the Joseon Dynasty, Hahoe and Yangdong, are complementary in their outstanding natural landscapes and settlement patterns. These outstanding qualities of setting and fabric are monitored under the heading of 'Physical Environment'.

In addition, both villages are rich in the intangible beliefs and traditional practices of their inhabitants, which have been succeeded through the generations and continued till today. These are described in Chapter 2 as 'living landscapes' and are monitored under the heading of 'Cultural Environment'.

The 'productive landscapes' described in Chapter 2 refer to agricultural fields and, in particular,

the rice fields. These valued assets fall under the heading of 'Economic Environment' and are to be monitored together with the impact of the economically significant tourism industry.

In addition to monitoring the outstanding universal values of the integrated physical, cultural and economic environments, it is necessary to monitor aspects of the overall Management System for the villages and their long-term sustainability.

The key indicators of conservation and management systems for the village environments classified into the three aspects are explained below.

6.A-1 Physical Environment

1) Individual Buildings

The states of conservation on buildings are examined by the number of the buildings assessed by 'good,' 'fair' and 'poor.'

While the Cultural Heritage Administration is in charge of inspecting conservation states of historic buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, actual management duties have been delegated to the Andong and Gyeongju City governments.

In Andong City, the Management Office carries out annual inspections on the conservation states of traditional buildings in Hahoe Village and based on the inspection results, damaged parts of the buildings get repaired. In Gyeongju City, the Cultural Heritage Division of its city government inspects all the historic houses in Yangdong Village every spring to check for any deterioration and needs of repair. The building owners usually check their houses and report to the City for repairs when big damages happen. Gyeongju City conducts repair works based on an annual inspection, in accordance with the restoration and repair plans derived from, 'Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation' (2002) established by the city government.

If the two historic villages are inscribed on the World Heritage List, more specific standards for conservation state evaluation will be established pursuant to UNESCO's Operational Guidelines, Annex 7, as well as periodic expert monitoring will be conducted on individual buildings. A preliminary proposal for monitoring is described in the annexed Conservation and Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan).

Currently, the regular maintenance of traditional buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is largely left to the owners and caretakers. The current conditions pose certain risks. The settlment landscapes of the villages may get influenced by unsatisfactory household cares over such matters as garden maintenance work or waste disposal. It depends on the reliability of those who manage the buildings. A Management Plan with indicators for the monitoring of traditional private dwellings and the villages themselves is included in the Plan. Each house will be monitored in accordance with the established indicators, and the overall management states of the villages will be judged by the

total results. These indicators will be refined over times through actual monitoring experiences, field surveys and consultations with experts.

2) Landscape of the Property and Buffer Zone

Landscape can be understood as the combination of the natural and built environments. Currently, the administrative bodies in charge of managing the villages do not monitor the landscape. However, the landscape quality supports the unique environmental features of the villages and is hence an important subject for conservation. Because of this reason, the natural and built landscape settings should be included in regular monitoring by inhabitants and by experts alike. The indicators for landscape monitoring have been suggested in the Plan and will be refined over times. The new indicators will be applied on both the property and buffer zones.

In addition to the surrounding mountains and streams, the building layouts and road networks become the structural elements of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. These elements need conservation and consequently monitoring as well. The management plans are suggested in the Plan. After the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List, expert monitoring will be conducted annually for the conservation status.

6.A-2 Cultural Environment

In Hahoe Village, almost every household has carried on the traditions of Confucian rites for their ancestors as well as worships of meritorious ancestors with eternal reverence. *Seonyujulbulnori* (Boat Ride and Fire Works), *dongje* (village rituals) and Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* (Korean traditional masked-dance drama) are succeeded as parts of the community culture. The mask dance performances are presented every week by the Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori Conservation Association, and the *seonyujulbulnori* is performed on an irregular basis.

Yangdong Village also carries on the practice of Confucian ancestral rites. Communal events such as *yunnori* game played with four sticks, tug-of-war, burning down the ‘moon house’ and village rites are all hosted by either the relevant preservation associations or the village office.

Sustaining these village activities is also an important aspect of conservation. Maintaining settlement functions allows the village to continue to support its residents without a rapid outflow or moves.

The Cultural Heritage Administration monitors Hahoe Village annually on this aspect. However this kind of monitoring has not yet applied on Yangdong Village and only an accumulation of basic data has been currently done. This condition will be changed as a new monitoring system of the village activities is presented, too, in the Plan.

6.A-3 Economic Environment

According to the results of previous studies, historic villages tend to experience a significant increase in visitor numbers following the inscription on the World Heritage List. The style of tourism such as mass tourism, cultural tourism or eco-tourism will also affect its degree of impact. As a huge influx of visitors can cause damages on the residents' lives and the physical and natural environments of the villages, preventive measures are needed. Since the change of the economic environment can be measured by the indicators of agricultural activities, such indicators must be included in the first place.

Because Hahoe Village charges admission fees, it has been possible to control the number of visitors. In addition, a survey was conducted in 2004, on visitors' satisfaction with village facilities and tour programs. The only collected data on tourism in Yangdong Village is the number of visitors for the recent three years. Detailed Indicators related to agricultural activities and tourism are explained in the separate Consevation and Management Plan.

6.A-4 Management Systems

Monitoring of the management system will include the evaluation of such detailed indicators as the staffing level or the protocol compliance of managing organizations. These will include a conservation council, disaster prevention, and environment management, budgeting, promotion, and the record of village events. In Hahoe Village, although some of the indicators are being monitored regularly, most need to be complemented. Monitoring indicators are described below and summarized in the separate Conservation and Management Plan.

6.A-5 Key Monitoring Indicators

1) Hahoe Village

The Table 6-1 shows key monitoring indicators, monitoring periods, and the locations of monitoring records.

Table 6-1 Monitoring plan for Hahoe Village

Indicators	Period	Location of Records
No. of designated cultural heritage buildings marked as 'good,' 'fair' or 'poor' in evaluation of the state of conservation*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of non-designated cultural heritage buildings marked as 'good,' 'fair' or 'poor' in evaluation of the state of conservation *	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of buildings in need of maintenance*	Quarterly	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of sites in need of restoration in the cultural heritage area*	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office

No. of sites in need of restoration in the buffer zone landscape*	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of sites negatively affecting the geomantic structure of the village	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of folk events and seasonal customs	Annual	Gyeongju City
Conservation of Agricultural Activity*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
Maintaining the settlement function of the village*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of indicators marked as 'good,' 'fair'or 'poor' in sustainability evaluation of tour programs*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
Quality and quantity of visitor amenities	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office
Management system evaluation results*		

※ The indicators marked with an asteric (*) have sub-indicators that are shown in the Conservation and Management Plan.

The Hahoe Village Management Office is staffed with 14 personnel who are responsible for heritage repairs, restorations and the maintenances of visitor amenities. Headed by an official dispatched from the City government, the Management Office will continue to monitor the nominated village, writing and retaining monitoring reports. Once a consultative body is established with the participation of residents, experts and public officials for the comprehensive conservation of the village, this conservation council will take the responsibility of monitoring.

2) Yangdong Village

Table 6-2 shows key monitoring indicators, monitoring periods and the locations of these monitoring records.

Table 6-2 Monitoring plan for Yangdong Village

Indicators	Period	Location of Records
No. of designated buildings marked as 'good,' 'fair' or 'poor' in evaluation of the states of conservation *	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of non-designated buildings marked as 'good,' 'fair' or 'poor' in evaluation of the status of conservation*	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of buildings in need of maintenance*	Quarterly	Gyeongju City
No. of sites in need of restoration in the cultural heritage area*	Biennial	Gyeongju City
No. of sites in need of restoration in the buffer zone landscape*	Biennial	Gyeongju City
No. of sites negatively affecting the village structure similar to the auspicious character '勿'	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of folk events and seasonal customs	Annual	Gyeongju City
Conservation of Agricultural Activity*	Annual	Gyeongju City
Maintaining the settlement function of the village*	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of indicators marked as 'good,' 'fair' or 'poor' in sustainability evaluation of tour programs*	Annual	Gyeongju City
Quality and quantity of visitor amenities*	Annual	Gyeongju City
Management system evaluation results*	Biennial	Gyeongju City

※ The indicators marked with an asteric (*) have sub-indicators that are shown in the Conservation and Management Plan.

Currently, there is no staffed management office in Yangdong Village, and its monitoring records are under the custody of the Gyeongju City. Once a conservation council for the comprehensive conservation of the village is established with the participation of residents, experts and public officials, it will take the responsibility of monitoring.

6.B Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

6.B-1 Hahoe Village

The Modern Cultural Heritage Division of the Cultural Heritage Administration is in charge of establishing basic plans for the conservation and management of Hahoe Village, an Important Folklore Material. The Administration will entrust experts from universities or research institutes with the task of developing monitoring indicators and conducting detailed monitoring activities regarding the states of conservation of village landscapes and buildings requiring expert inspections.

As a delegate of the Cultural Heritage Administration, Andong City is in charge of the overall management of Hahoe Village. This includes surveys on places in need of repair and repair projects, visitor management and ordinance of alterations and illegal activities. Also, according to the municipal ordinance, the city established the Hahoe Village Management Office as a supportive organization for the conservation and management of the village. The Management Office monitors the conservation states of traditional buildings, the structure and settlement function of the village and the number of visitors. It also retains the monitoring records.

If the village is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Management Office will take on additional monitoring responsibilities regarding the management system, tour programs, visitor amenities and manage the monitoring records. Additional manpower could be added if necessary.

The residents or caretakers of the individual buildings conduct regular monitoring activities on conservation states of buildings, village structures and landscapes. They are required to report any major problems to the City and the Village Management Office. However, the inhabitants retain the rights to operate minor repair works on buildings or village itself.

Once a semi-public conservation council is established in the village, most responsibilities of the Management Office will be transferred to the conservation council. The establishment and operation plans for the conservation council are shown in ‘Chapter 3. Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management’ in the Plan.

Table 6-3 Competent organizations for monitoring Hahoe Village

Competent Organization			Contact Information
Management Organization	Hahoe Village Management Office		844-3 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 760-812 Tel. 82-54-854-3669
Government Agency	Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration		139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701 Tel. 82-42-481-4891
	Cultural & Arts Department Andong City		6 Sicheong-ro, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 760-701 Tel. 82-54-840-6090
Experts	Architectural buildings	Prof. Lee Sang-hae, Sungkyunkwan University	Architectural Department, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 440-746 Tel. 82-31-290-7556
	Landscape	Prof. Kang Dong-jin, Kyungsung University	Department of Urban Engineering, Kyungsung University, 314-79 Daeyeon 3-dong, Nam-gu, Busan 608-736 Tel. 82-51-620-4792

6.B-2 Yangdong Village

The Modern Cultural Heritage Division of the Cultural Heritage Administration is in charge of establishing basic plans for the conservation and management of Yangdong Village, an Important Folklore Material. The Administration will entrust experts from universities or research institutes with the task of developing monitoring indicators and conducting detailed monitoring activities regarding the states of conservation of village landscapes and buildings requiring expert inspections.

If the village is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Gyeongju City government will take on additional monitoring responsibilities over the management system, tour programs, visitor amenities and manage the monitoring records. Additional manpower could be added if necessary.

The residents or caretakers of the individual buildings conduct regular monitoring activities on conservation states of buildings, village structures and landscapes. They are required to report any major problems to the City and the Village Management Office. However, the inhabitants retain the rights to operate minor repair works on buildings or village itself.

Once a semi-public Conservation Council is established in the village, most responsibilities of the Management Office will be transferred to the Council.

Table 6-4 Competent organizations for monitoring Yangdong Village

Competent Organization			Contact Information
Residents' Organization	Yangdong Village Conservation Society (President Son Deok-ik)		Tel. 82-010-8733-3306
Government Agency	Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration		139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701 Tel. 82-42-481-4891
	Cultural Property Division, Gyeongju City		260 Yangjeong-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 780-701 Tel. 82-54-779-6061
Experts	Architectural buildings	Prof. Lee Sang-hae, Sungkyunkwan University	Architectural Department, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 440-746 Tel. 82-31-290-7556
	Landscape	Prof. Kang Dong-jin, Kyungsung University	Department of Urban Engineering, Kyungsung University, 314-79 Daeyeon 3-dong, Nam-gu, Busan 608-736 Tel. 82-51-620-4792

6.C Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

6.C-1 Hahoe Village

Since Hahoe Village was designated as an Important Folklore Material in 1984, several surveys have been conducted to evaluate the current states of the village. As part of the central government, the Cultural Heritage Administration surveyed and recorded the states of conservation under the 'Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Renovation of Folk Village' (2004).

As a result of the investigation in this plan, for the 124 houses in total, 98 houses were in good states and 17 in average states of conservation. The evaluation criteria were set by the level of deterioration and restorability, and the critical reasons for alterations were the changes in installation methods, buildings materials and family composition. Most houses evaluated as 'poor states' had additional wings to enlarge the narrow spaces in traditional buildings. This fact show the comflicts between the convenience of residents' lives and preservation of traditions.

Table 6-5 Results of prior monitorings on the buildings of Hahoe Village (2004)

	Good	Average	Poor	Total
No. of Buildings	98	17	9	124
Rate (%)	83	10	7	100

6.C-2 Yangdong Village

Since Yangdong Village was designated an Important Folklore Material in 1984, several surveys have been conducted to evaluate the current state of the village. The Cultural Heritage Administration published the 'Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Renovation of Folk Villages' (2004) which included the evaluation on the houses of Yangdong. In this report, for the 157 houses in total, 79 houses were in good states and 54 in average states of conservation. The evaluation criteria were set by the level of deterioration and restorability. The criteria reasons for alterations were the changes in installation methods, building materials and family compositon.

Table 6-6 Results of prior monitorings on the buildings of Yangdong Village (2004)

	Good	Average	Poor	Total
No. of Buildings	79	54	24	157
Rate (5)	50	34	16	100

7

Documentation

7. Documentation

7.A Photographs, Slides, Image Inventory and Authorization Table and other Audiovisual Materials

Plate No	Format	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/ Director of the video	Copyright Owner	Contact Details of Copyright Owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
00-1	Digital	Hahoe Village	2008	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Yes
00-2	Digital	Yangdong Village	2008	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Yes
2-4	Digital	Landscape of Hahoe Village	1978	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-5	Digital	Roads, lanes and dwellings in Hahoe Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-7	Digital	Mansongjeong Forest	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-9	Digital	Hahoe view from Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-10	Digital	Seonangdang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-12	Digital	Landscape of Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-13	Digital	Landscape of Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-14	Digital	Roads, lanes and dwellings in Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-15	Digital	Productive area of Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-18	Digital	Angang Field view from Gwangajeong House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-20	Digital	Tile-roofed house	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-21	Digital	Thatch-roofed house	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-22	Digital	Dwelling of the head family	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-23	Digital	Wooden maru floor	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-24	Digital	Ondol floor	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-25	Digital	Courtyard style tile-roofed house	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-26	Digital	Six-kan house(yeokanjip)of Hahoe Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-27	Digital	Three-kan house(sekanjip) of Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-29	Digital	Yangjindang sarangchae	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-30	Digital	Courtyard of Yangjindang anchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-31	Digital	Shrine(sadang) of Yangjindang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-33	Digital	Chunghyodang sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-34	Digital	Chunghyodang anchae	1978	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-35	Digital	Inside of shrine(sadang)	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-37	Digital	Juiljae	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-39	Digital	Remains of Namchondaek anchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-40	Digital	Ancestral shrine and byeoldang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-42	Digital	Bukchondaek	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-43	Digital	Bukchondaek anchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-45	Digital	Hadonggotaek	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-47	Digital	Jakcheongotaek	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-49	Digital	Bak Jeong-suk House	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-51	Digital	Inside of Yeokanjip	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-53	Digital	Seobaekdang sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-54	Digital	Seongjubong Peak view from Seobaekdang sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-55	Digital	Ancestral shine of Seobaekdang	2006	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-57	Digital	Bird's eye view of Mucheomdang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-58	Digital	Mucheomdang sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-59	Digital	Seongjubong Peak view from Mucheomdang	2006	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-61	Digital	Gwangajeong sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes

Plate No	Format	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/ Director of the video	Copyright Owner	Contact Details of Copyright Owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-62	Digital	Gwangajeong anchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-64	Digital	Gyejeong of Dongnakdang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-65	Digital	Inside view of Gyejeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-67	Digital	Bird's eye view of Hyangdan	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-68	Digital	Wooden floor(daecheong) of Hyangdan sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-69	Digital	Courtyard of Hyangdan anchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-71	Digital	Nakseondang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-73	Digital	Sujoldang anchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-75	Digital	Bird's eye view of Ihyangjeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-77	Digital	Inside view of Sangchunheongotaek	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-79	Digital	Bird's eye view of Dugogotaek	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-81	Digital	Location of Geunamgotaek	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-83	Digital	Sahodanggotaek sarangchae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-85	Digital	Jeong Sun-i House	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-87	Digital	Three-kan thatched hut	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-89	Digital	Overall view of Gyeomamjeongsa	1978	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-90	Digital	Front view from Gyeomamjeongsa	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-92	Digital	Wonjijeongsa	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-93	Digital	Mt.Wonjisan and Buyongdae Cliff view from Wonjijeongsa	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-95	Digital	Mansongjeong and Buyongdae Cliff view from Binyeonjeongsa	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-97	Digital	Bird's eye view of Okyeonjeongsa	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-98	Digital	Okyeonseodang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-100	Digital	Backside of Sangbongjeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-102	Digital	Byeongsanseowon view from Mt.Byeongsan	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-103	Digital	Mt.Byeongsan and Mandaeru	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-104	Digital	Mandaeru	2007	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-106	Digital	Overall view of Hwacheonseowon	1978	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-107	Digital	Front view from Hwacheonseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-108	Digital	Hwacheonseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-110	Digital	Simsujeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-111	Digital	Overall view of Simsujeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-113	Digital	Suunjeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-115	Digital	Location of Oksanseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-116	Digital	Bird's eye view of Oksanseowon	2008	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Yes
2-117	Digital	Oksanseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-119	Digital	Location of Donggangseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-120	Digital	Donggangseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-122	Digital	Ganghakdang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-124	Digital	Allakjeong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-125	Digital	Funeral of Chunghyodang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-126	Digital	Byeongsanseowon hyangsa of Hahoe	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-127	Digital	Myoje of Hahoe	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-128	Digital	Bulcheonwi jesa of Yangjindang House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-129	Digital	Ritual rites of Byeongsanseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-130	Digital	Jerye of Gwangajeong House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-131	Digital	Bulcheonwi jesa of Mucheomdang House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes

Plate No	Format	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/ Director of the video	Copyright Owner	Contact Details of Copyright Owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
2-132	Digital	Bulcheonwi jesa of Seobaekdang House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-133	Digital	Oksanseowon hyangsa	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-134	Digital	Dongje of Sangdang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-135	Digital	Samsindang	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-136	Digital	Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-137	Digital	Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-138	Digital	Seonyujulbulnori	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-139	Digital	Dongje of Yangdong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-140	Digital	Dongje of Yangdong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-141	Digital	Juldarigi of Yangdong	2005	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
2-142	Digital	Daljiptaeugi of Yangdong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-143	Digital	Jingbirok	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-144	Digital	Tonggamsokpyeon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-145	Digital	Haedongmyeongjeok	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-146	Digital	Yieonjeoksupilgobonilgwal	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-149	Digital	The record of renovation inscribed on the center purlin of Yangjindang House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-150	Digital	Replacing roof thatch	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-151	Digital	Preparing roof thatch	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-152	Digital	Funeral rites	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-153	Digital	Funeral rites	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
2-154	Digital	Andong International Dance Festival	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-3	Digital	Overall view of Hahoe Village	2008	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Yes
3-5	Digital	Overall view of Yangdong Village	2008	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Kang Chang-sub	Yes
3-7	Digital	Board of 16 Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-10	Digital	Books of Hoejae	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-11	Digital	Appointment wirt of Seoae	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-12	Digital	Wooden tablets for book printing of Byeongsanseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-13	Digital	Portrait Scroll of Son So (Treasure No. 1216)	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-15	Digital	Hyangsa of Oksanseowon	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-16	Digital	Comarison Jinseoldo in Chuwonjapui by Ryu Ul-lyong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-17	Digital	Hahoe Mask	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-18	Digital	Hahoe Mask-Dance	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-19	Digital	Overall view of Nagan Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-20	Digital	Overall view of Hangae Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-21	Digital	Overall view of Oeam Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-22	Digital	Overall view of Shirakawa-go	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-23	Digital	Gassho style house	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-24	Digital	Inside of Gassho style house	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
3-25	Digital	Overall view of Tulou	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-26	Digital	Overall view of Kaiping Diaolou Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-27	Digital	Xidi Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-28	Digital	Hongcun Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-29	Digital	Sky well of Xidi Village house	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-30	Digital	Road and dwellings of Xidi Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
3-31	Digital	Repair work of Yangjindang House	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-1	Digital	Courtyard of Hahoe	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwan Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-2	Digital	Path of Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes

Plate No	Format	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/ Director of the video	Copyright Owner	Contact Details of Copyright Owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
4-3	Digital	Farmland of Hahoe Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-4	Digital	Agriculture in Hahoe Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-5	Digital	Yangdong Yard	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-6	Digital	Yangdong Yard	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-7	Digital	Replacing roof thatch	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-8	Digital	Funeral of Chunghyodang House in Hahoe Villae	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-9	Digital	Traditional Festival in Spring(Hwajeonnori)	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-10	Digital	Pickled vegetables(kimchi) prepared for the winter in Hahoe	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-11	Digital	Ancestral rite(jesa) in Yangdong	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-12	Digital	Tug of War (Juldarigi)	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-13	Digital	Fire-fighting exercise in Hahoe Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-14	Digital	Fire-fighting exercise in Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-15	Digital	Tourists of Hahoe Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
4-16	Digital	Tourists of Yangdong Village	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
5-6	Digital	Office of Hahoe Village Conservation Society	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
5-7	Digital	Meeting with Hahoe Village Conservation Society	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
5-9	Digital	Regular meeting of Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Center in Yangdong Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
5-10	Digital	Information Network Center in Yangdong Village	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
5-13	Digital	Yangjindang House under repair	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes
5-14	Digital	Hahoedong Mask Museum	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
5-15	Digital	New parking lot constructed in 2008	2008	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Hwang Hun-man	Yes
5-16	Digital	Private lodging house in Yangdong House	2008	CHA	CHA	CHA	Yes

7.B Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property

Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan

1. Cultural Heritage Protection Act
2. Enforcement Decree of Cultural Heritage Protection Act
3. Enforcement Rule of Cultural Heritage Protection Act
4. Enforcement Decrees for Cultural Property Protection of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
5. Enforcement Rules for Cultural Property Protection of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
6. Ordinances for Cultural Heritage Protection of Andong City
7. Ordinance for Collecting Admissions of Andong-Hahoe Village

7.C Form and Date of Most Recent Records of Inventory Propoerty

Refer to Appendix 1. Drawings and Photos

7.D Address where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held

○ Cultural Heritage Administration
139, Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
http://english.cha.go.kr

○ Korean Studies Advancement Center
220, Seobu-ri, Dosan-meon, Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do
http://www.koreastudy.or.kr

○ National Museum of Korea
135 Seobinggo-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul
http://www.museum.go.kr

○ Jangseogak
10, Haogae-gil, Bundang-gu, Sungnam, Gyeonggi-do
http://www.aks.ac.kr

○ National Research Institution of Cultural Heritage
82, Munji-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon
http://www.nricp.go.kr

○ Dongnakdang
1600-1 Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju

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8

Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

8. Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

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8.B Official Local Institution / Agency

○ Provincial Government

Category	Address	Telephone
Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government Cultural Property Division	60 Yeonamno, Buk-gu, Daegu-si	+82-53-950-3459
Andong City Culture and Arts Division	6 Sicheongro, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-840-6090
Gyeongju City Cultural Property Division	800, Dongcheon-dong, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-779-6061

○ Management Office

Category	Address	Telephone
Hahoe Village Management Office	844-3 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-854-3669
Yangdong Village Management Office	92 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-762-4541

○ Tourist Information Center

Category	Address	Telephone
Hahoe Village Tourist Information Center	290-1 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-852-3588
Yangdong Village Tourist Information Center	92 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-762-4541

8.C Other Local Institutions

○ Village Conservation Society

Category	Address	Telephone
Hahoe Village Conservation Society	299 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-853-0109
Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori Conservation Society	300-15 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-854-3664
Yangdong Village Conservation Society	92 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	+82-54-762-4541

8.D Official Web Address

○ Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA)

http://english.cha.go.kr

○ Korea Tourism Organization

http://korean.visitkorea.or.kr

○ Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government

http://www.gyeongbuk.go.kr

○ Andong City

http://www.andong.go.kr

○ Gyeongju City

http://www.gyeongju.go.kr

○ Hahoe Village

http://hahoe.or.kr

http://hahoe.invil.org

http://www.hahoemask.co.kr

○ Yangdong Village

http://yangdong.invil.org

9

Signature on Behalf of the State Party

9. Signature on Behalf of the State Party



Yi, Kun Moo

Administrator
Cultural Heritage Administration of the Republic of Korea

Glossary

Allakcheon	안락천 安樂川	Allakcheon Stream
Anbang	안방	room for the female head of the family
Anchae	안채	women's quarters
Ansan	안산 案山	front mountain (geomantic term)
Ansarangbang	안사랑방	secondary main room for the mistress
Araechae	아랫채	lower building
Baesan imsu	배산임수 背山臨水	mountain on back, river in front, *pungsu* topography
Bongdang	봉당	hall with dirt floor
Bukchon	북촌 北村	the Northern Quarter of Hahoe Village
Bulcheonwi	불천위 不遷位	the immutable position, a spiritual tablet of an officially recognized ancestor which remains in the shrine perpetually
Bulcheonwi sadang	불천위사당 不遷位祠堂	*bulcheonwi* shrines; a shrine containing a spiritual tablet given by the King to commemorate a meritorious subject to be worshipped in perpetuity
Buyeon	부연	an awning to block rain and wind, a term specific to Yangdong Village
Buyongdae	부용대 芙蓉臺	Buyongdae Cliff
Byeoldang	별당 別堂	building used for many purposes
Byeolsingut Tallori	별신굿탈놀이	Masked-dance drama
Byeongsan	병산 屛山	Mt. Byeongsan
Charye	차례 茶禮	a memorial ceremony for ancestors that is conducted once each season and on major holidays by offering new dishes prepared from seasonal crops and fruits
Cheoma	처마	eaves
Choga	초가 草家	thatch - roofed house

Chogasamgan	초가삼간 草家三間	three-*kan* thatched hut
Daecheong	대청 大廳	wooden floored hall of a Korean house
Dancheong	단청 丹靑	multi-color ornamentation of wooden building, generally red and blue, decorative painting style
Dongjae	동재 東齋	eastern dormitory
Dongje	동제 洞祭	village ritual & festival
Dongsin	동신 洞神	village god
Eupseongmaeul	읍성 邑城 마을	walled town
Gagyedo	가계도 家系圖	family tree, genogram
Gamyo	가묘 家廟	family ancestral shrine, or *sadang*
Gangdang	강당 講堂	lecture hall
Garye	가례 家禮	family rituals
Gi	기 氣	material force; in Neo-Confucian philosophy, energy flow, the energy manifested either as positive(*yang* 陽') or negative (*eum/yin* 陰), *qi* in Chinese
Gije	기제 忌祭	ceremony held annually on the date that the remembered ancestor passed away
Gobangchae	고방 庫房 채	building for storing household and other goods
Gokganchae	곳간채	building for grain storage
Gojiksa	고직사 庫直舍	stewards' house, custodians' house, office for building maintenance
Goryeo	고려 高麗	Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392)
Gotaek	고택 古宅	old traditional house
Guageo	과거 科擧	state examination to recruit ranking officials
Gudeul	구들 科擧	a floor heating system(= *ondol*)

Geonneongbang	건넌방	room on the opposite side
Gwon	권 卷	the smallest bound unit of a book, and hence a traditional subdivision of a book
Gyeja nangan	계자난간 鷄子欄干	handrail with sculpted chicken motif
Hadang	하당 下堂	lower tutelary shrine
Haengjuhyeong	행주형 行舟形	Launching Boat Shape
Haengnangchae	행랑채	servants' quarters of a upper-class house (= *munganchae*)
Hahoe	하회 河回	village name. a village located in Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, home to the Ryu (류 柳) clan from Pungsan
Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori*	하회별신굿탈놀이	Masked-dance Drama of Hahoe Village
Hahoe sibyukgyeong	하회16경 河回十六景	Sixteen Beautiful Sceneries in Hahoe
Ho	호 號	Pseudonym
Hanok	한옥 韓屋	traditional Korean house
Hasang sibyukgyeong	하상16경 河上十六景	16 Beautiful Sceneries along the River
Hwacheon	화천 花川	Hwacheon Stream
Hwasan	화산 花山	Mt. Hwasan
Hyangsa	향사 享祀	ancestral ritual, offering food
Jaesa	재사 齋舍	dormitory
Jaesil	재실 齊室	ritual house on a graveyard
Jangpangak	장판각 藏板閣	library where printing tablets are kept
Jangseogak	장서각 藏書閣	library where books are kept
Jeongja	정자 亭子	pavilion
Jeongsa	정사 精舍	study hall, cloister
Jeonsacheong	전사청 典祀廳	building for preparing offerings
Jerye	제례 祭禮	ceremony for ancestors

Jesa	제사 祭祀	ceremony for ancestors
Jokbo	족보 族譜	genealogical records of a clan
Jongga	종가 宗家	head family of a clan
Jonggajip	종가집	house of head family of a clan
Jonghoe	종회 宗會	clan organization
Jongson	종손 宗孫	the main descendant of head family
Joseon	조선 朝鮮	the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910)
Juldarigi	줄다리기	tug of war
Jungdang	중당 中堂	middle tutelary shrine
Jungmun	중문 中門	middle gate
Jusan	주산 主山	rear guardian mountain, hill at the rear of a village
Kan	간, 칸 間	a traditional unit for measuring the size of houses; Korean unit of *kan* has two definitions: it can mean a square spaced unit defined by four corner pillars, or a bay defining the length between two columns
Madang	마당	court, courtyard
Maengja	맹자 孟子	The Works of Mencius
Maneulbong	마늘봉	Maneulbong Peak
Maru	마루	wooden floor, or a room which has a wooden floor
Maeul	마을	village
Munjung	문중 門中	clan
Munganchae	문간채	servants’ quarters near the gate of a traditional house
Myeongdang	명당 明堂	auspicious spot in *pungsu*, or geomancy
Myoje	묘제 墓祭	a ceremony held at the ancestors' burial site after the autumn harvest
Nakdonggang	낙동강 洛東江	Nakdonggang River, a river flowing through the southeastern region of Korea from north to south

Namchon	남촌 南村	the Southern Quarter of Hahoe Village
Namsan	남산 南山	Mt. Namsan
Neoldduigi	널뛰기	Korean-style seesaw jumping
Nobi	노비 奴婢	a class of indentured people, similar to slaves in other societies
Nu	누 樓	pavilion
Nugak	누각 樓閣	elevated pavilion
Nujeong	누정 樓亭	pavilion; building characterized by openness to nature, usually incorporating a loft which is open on all four sides
Numaru	누 樓 마루	elevated veranda, open on four sides
Pandamjip	판담집	house characterized by the earthen walls
Pandam	판담	earthen wall; wall made from mud packed on to a wooden frame
Ondol	온돌	a floor heating system. Hypocaust; system of underground heating, channeling hot air through a system of ducts under the floor
Pajongga	파종가 派宗家	head family of a sub-kin group in a clan, branch head family house
Pungsu	풍수 風水	the art of choosing an auspicious site, geomancy, *fengshui* in Chinese
Ri	리 里	1 *ri* is about 393m
Ri	리 里	a village
Saaek	사액 賜額	royal warrant, government approval by conferring an official name
Saaek seowon	사액서원 賜額書院	royal chartered academy on which, together with a name plaque, the king bestowed books, land and *nobi* (slaves)
Sadaebu	사대부 士大夫	literati, scholar bureaucrats
Sadang	사당 祠堂	ancestral shrine, family shrine
Samsindang	삼신당 三神堂	shrine for supplications concerning childbirth, and the large

		old tree in the village that is worshipped as a village spirit
Sangdang	상당 上堂	upper tutelary shrine
San taegeuk su taegeuk	산태극 수태극山太極 水太極	an ‘S’ - shaped swirl of the mountain ridge and river
Sarang	사랑	master's study and reception room
Sarangbang	사랑방	room for the male head of the family
Sarangchae	사랑채	men's quarters of a traditional house
Sarim	사림 士林	local literati, landed scholars; members of the local elite
Saetgil	샛길	lanes between the mountains or houses
Sekanjib	세칸집	three-room house type with a 'kitchen-room-room' layout
Segyedo	세계도 世系圖	family tree
Seoae	서애 西厓	western cliff
Seodang	서당 書堂	private elementary school
Seogo	서고 書庫	library
Seojae	서재 西齋	western dormitory
Seolchangsan	설창산 雪蒼山	Mt. Seolchangsan
Seonangdang	서낭당	shrine for the village spirit
Seongjubong	성주봉 聖主峰	Seongjubong Peak
Seonbi	선비	literati, Confucian scholar
Seonhyeon	선현 先賢	former sage, Confucian patron saint
Seonyujulbulnori	선유 船遊 줄불놀이	boat ride and fire works
Seowon	서원 書院	private Confucian academy
Silla	신라 新羅	Silla Kingdom (57 B.C. - A.D. 935)
Sinju	신주 神主	ancestral spirit tablet (= *sinwi*)
Sinwi	신위 神位	ancestral spirit tablet (= *sinju*)
Ssijokmaeul	씨족 氏族 마을	clan village, single-surname village

Taebaeksanmaek	태백산맥 太白山脈	Mt. Taebaek Range
Taengniji	택리지 擇里志	Primer for Choosing Settlements, a geography of regions for selection of settlement, compiled in 1751 by Yi Jung-hwan (이중환 李重煥)
Tatami	다다미	floor covered with straw mats (Japanese)
Toekkan	툇칸 退間	outer bay, extra space with added columns, created outside a building
Toemaru	툇마루	a narrow verandah
Waga	와가 瓦家	tile-roofed house
Witmaeul	윗마을	the upper quarter of a village
Wonjisan	원지산 遠志山	Mt. Wonjisan
Yangban	양반 兩班	nobility, aristocratic family, originally meaning military and scholarly classes
Yangdong	양동 良洞	village name. a village located in Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, home to the Son(손 孫) clan from Wolseong and the Yi (이 李) clan from Yeogang
Yangdongcheon	양동천 良洞川	Yangdongcheon Stream
Yeokanjip	여칸집	Six-*kan* House
Yeonhwabusuhyeong	연화부수형 蓮花浮水形	Floating Lotus Shape
Ye	예 禮	ritual; ritualized behavior, propriety
Yeje	예제 禮制	ritual codes, ritual system
Yeongjeong	영정 影幀	a portrait of a remarkable person
Yeongnam	영남 嶺南	the southeastern region of Korea
Yimgeo siboyeong	임거십오영 林居十五詠	15 Songs Composed in a Forest
Yunnori	윷놀이	game played with four sticks
Yurim	유림 儒林	generic term for Confucian scholars
Yusaeng	유생 儒生	Confucian students

Nomination of

Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix 1. Drawings and Photos

Republic of Korea



11–1550000–000532–01

Nomination of

Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix 1. Drawings and Photos

Republic of Korea



한국의 역사마을

하회와 양동

도면 • 사진집

Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

Drawings and Photos

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02 도면 색인

03 개별 건물 도면·사진

04 중요건물 입 · 단면도

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양동

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01 Topographical Map and Layout

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04 Elevation and Section of Important Buildings

05 List of Buildings

한국의 역사마을: 하회와 양동

하회와 양동마을은 한국의 대표적인 역사마을이다. 두 마을은 모두 한국의 동남부에 위치한 경상북도에 있다.
하회마을은 안동시에 속하고, 양동마을은 경주시에 속한다.

Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the two most representative historic villages in Korea.
Both are located in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, southeastern part of the Korean peninsula.
Hahoe Village belongs to Andong City and Yangdong to Gyeongju City.

하회 Hahoe

하회마을
경상북도 안동시 풍천면 하회 2리 · 광덕 1리 · 광덕 2리 · 인금 1리 · 인금 2리
경상북도 안동시 남후면 하이리
N36°32’21”, E128°31’00”

병산서원
경상북도 안동시 풍천면 병산리
N36°32’25”, E128°33’10”

Hahoe Vilage
Hahoe-2ri, Gwangdeok-1ri, Gwangdeok-2ri, Ingeum-1ri, Ingeum-2ri, Pungcheon-myeon,
Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
Hai-ri, Namhu-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
N36°32’21”, E128°31’00”

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy
Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
N36°32’25”, E128°33’10”

하회마을은 낙동강이 마을의 남 • 서 • 북쪽 삼 면을 감으면서 흐르는 곳에 자리 잡았다. 마을은 동쪽에 우뚝 솟아 있는 화산산줄기가 서쪽으로 흘러내려 펑퍼짐하게 펼쳐진 곳에 자리 잡았다. 마을 서북쪽 강 건너편의 부용대에 오르면, 낙동강이 태극 모양으로 마을을 끼고 굽이쳐 흐르고 있고, 마을은 마치 연꽃이 물에 떠 있는 것과 같은 형상(연화부수형)을 하고 있음을알 수 있다.

하회마을은 고려 말인 13세기에 전서공 류종혜 공이 이 곳에 처음으로 살 터를 잡으면서 형성되었다. 그 뒤 전서공의 6대손인 겸암 류운룡(1539-1601년) 선생과 서애 류성룡(1542-1607년) 선생 때에 와서 번창했다.

마을에는 지형을 따라 동서 방향의 큰 길이 마을 가운데로 났고, 이를 경계로 하여 북쪽을 북촌, 남쪽을 남촌이라고 한다.북촌의 양진당과 북촌댁, 남촌의 충효당과 남촌댁은 마을의 대표적인 양반 가옥이다. 이 큰 길을 끼고 마을 중심부에는 류씨들의 기와집들이 많고, 이 양반들 집 주변에는 하인들과 서민들의 초가집들이 자리 잡았다. 겸암정사, 옥연정사와 화천서원은 강건너 부용대 좌우에 각각 위치하였고, 병산서원은 하회마을과는 화산을 사이에 두고 있다.

Hahoe Village is encircled by the Nakdonggang River on three sides from the south to the west and the north. The village sits on a spacious flat land sprawling down from Mt. Hwasan which rises to the east. Viewed from Buyongdae Cliff, meaning the Lotus cliff, across the river from the northwestern tip of the village, the river meandering around the village resembles an ‘S’, or the yin-yang swirl, called *taegeuk* in Korean. The village itself looks like a lotus flower floating on water.

Hahoe Village was founded in the 13th century during the late Goryeo Dynasty, when Ryu Jong-hye settled here. The village thrived especially during the times of his sixth-generation descendants, Ryu Ul-lyong(1539-1601) and Ryu Seong-yong (1542-1607).

The main road of the village stretches from east to west. Shaped by the natural topography, the road divides the village into two areas, the Northern Quarter(Bukchon) and the Southern Quarter(Namchon). The Northern Quarter spills around two *yangban* homes - Yangjindang House and Bukchondaek House. The Southern Village also developed around two houses - Chunghyodang House and Namchondaek House. Most members of the Ryu clan live in tile-roofed houses lining the main road. These houses are surrounded by thatch-roofed houses of servants and commoners. The village has two Confucian academies - Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy on the Buyongdae Cliff and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy over Mt. Hwasan. Two famous scholar’s retreats, Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall and Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, are both on the Buyongdae Cliff.



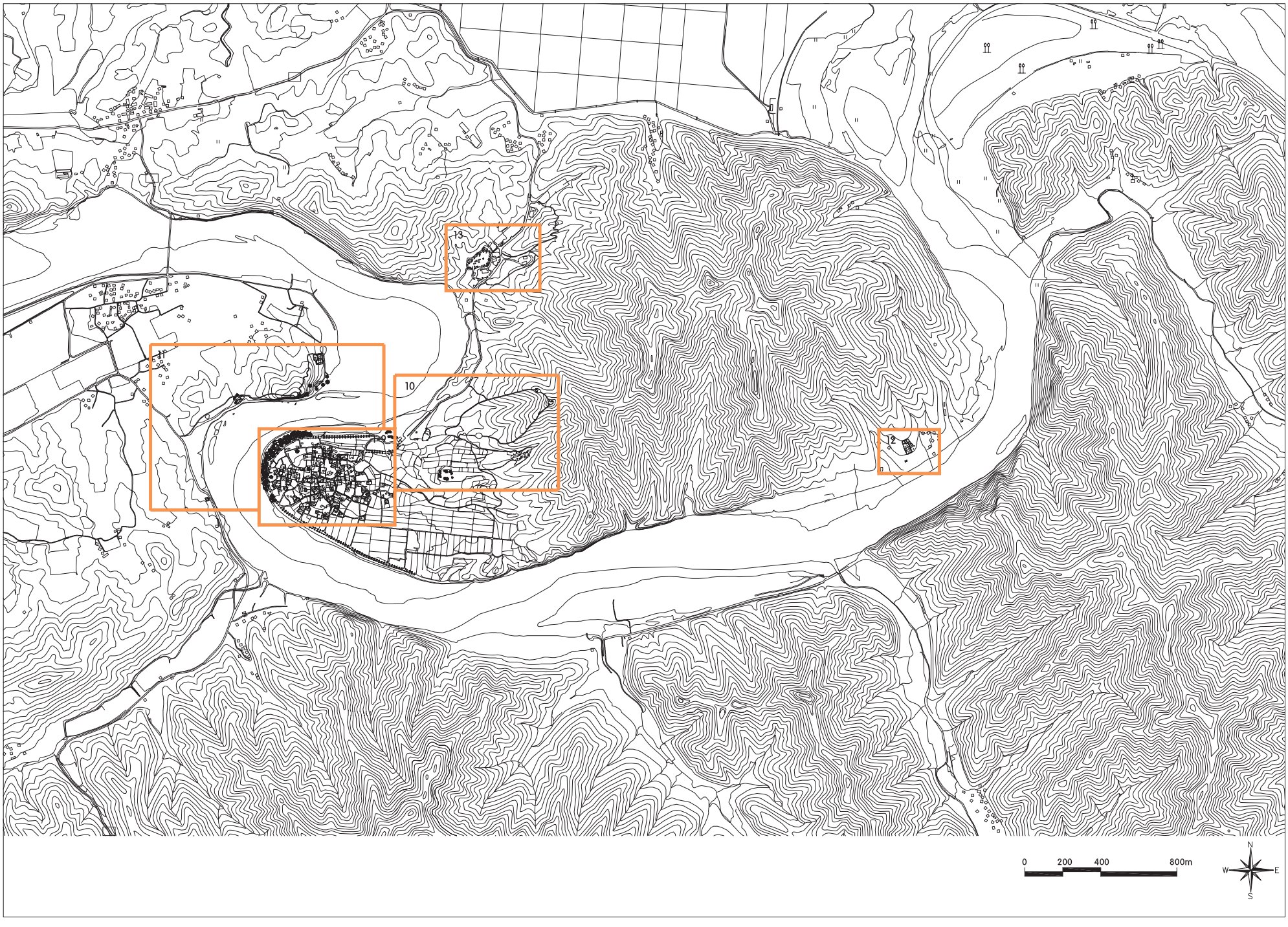
하회 Hahoe

01

하회 지형도 및 배치도

Topographical Map and Layout of Hahoe

하회 지형도
Topographical Map of Hahoe Cluster



하회 마을 배치도

Layout of Hahoe Village



하회마을 평면 배치도

Floor Plan Layout of Hahoe Village



하회마을 지붕 배치도

Roof Plan Layout of Hahoe Village



하회마을 지적도

Land Registration Map of Hahoe Village



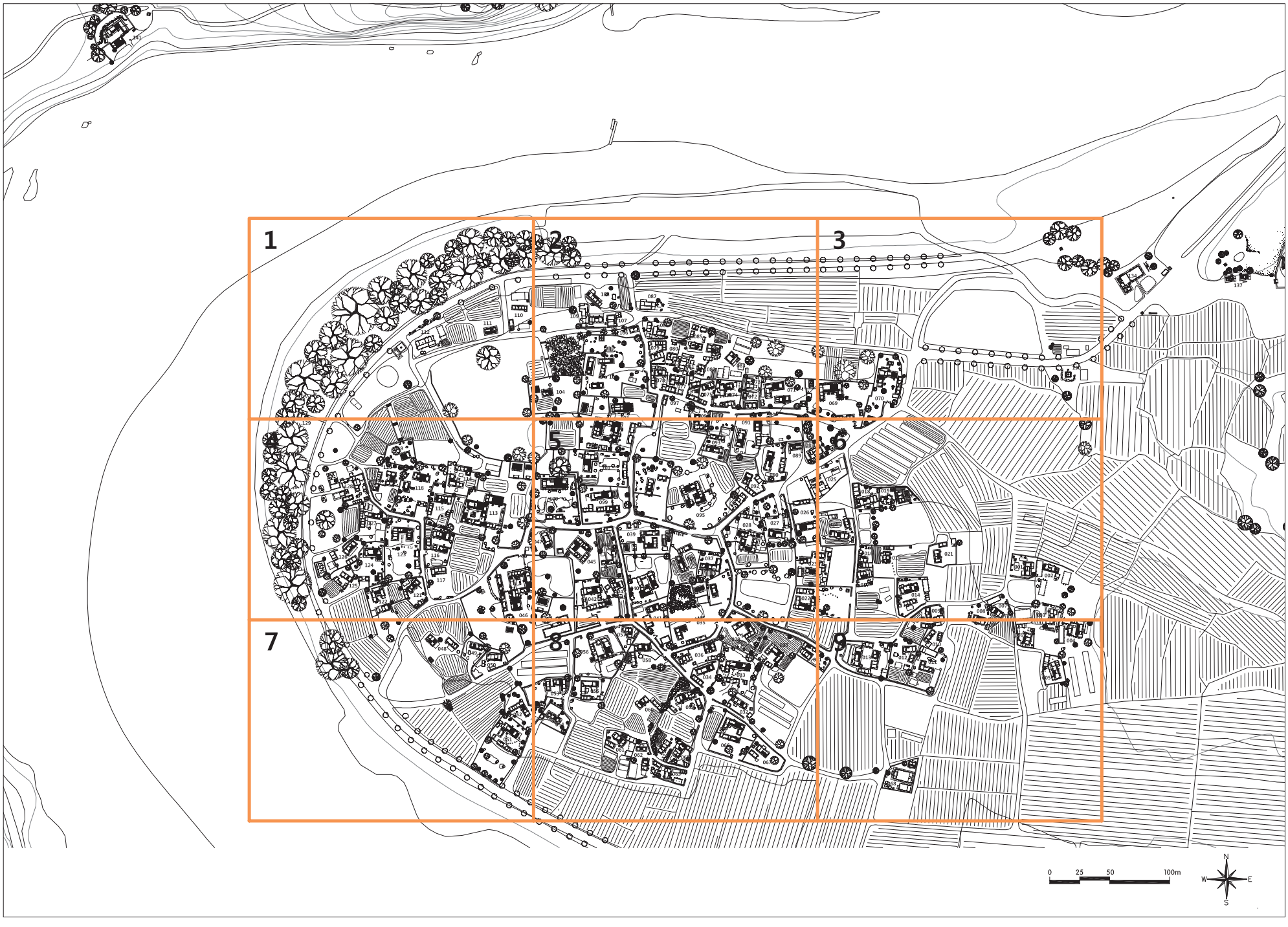
02

하회 도면 색인

Drawing Index of Hahoe

도면 색인

Drawing Index of Hahoe

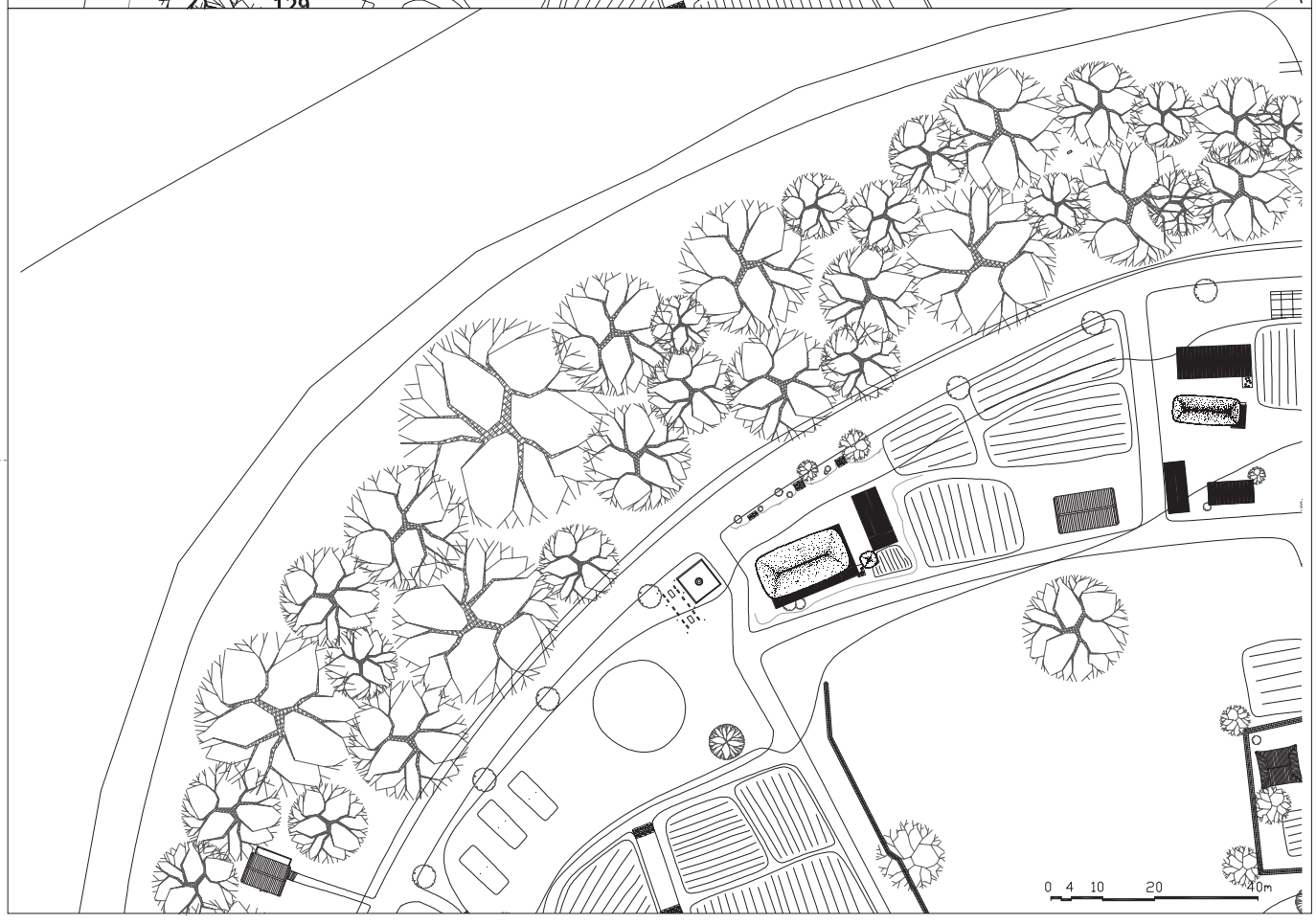


도 판 1
Plate 1

평면
Floor Plan

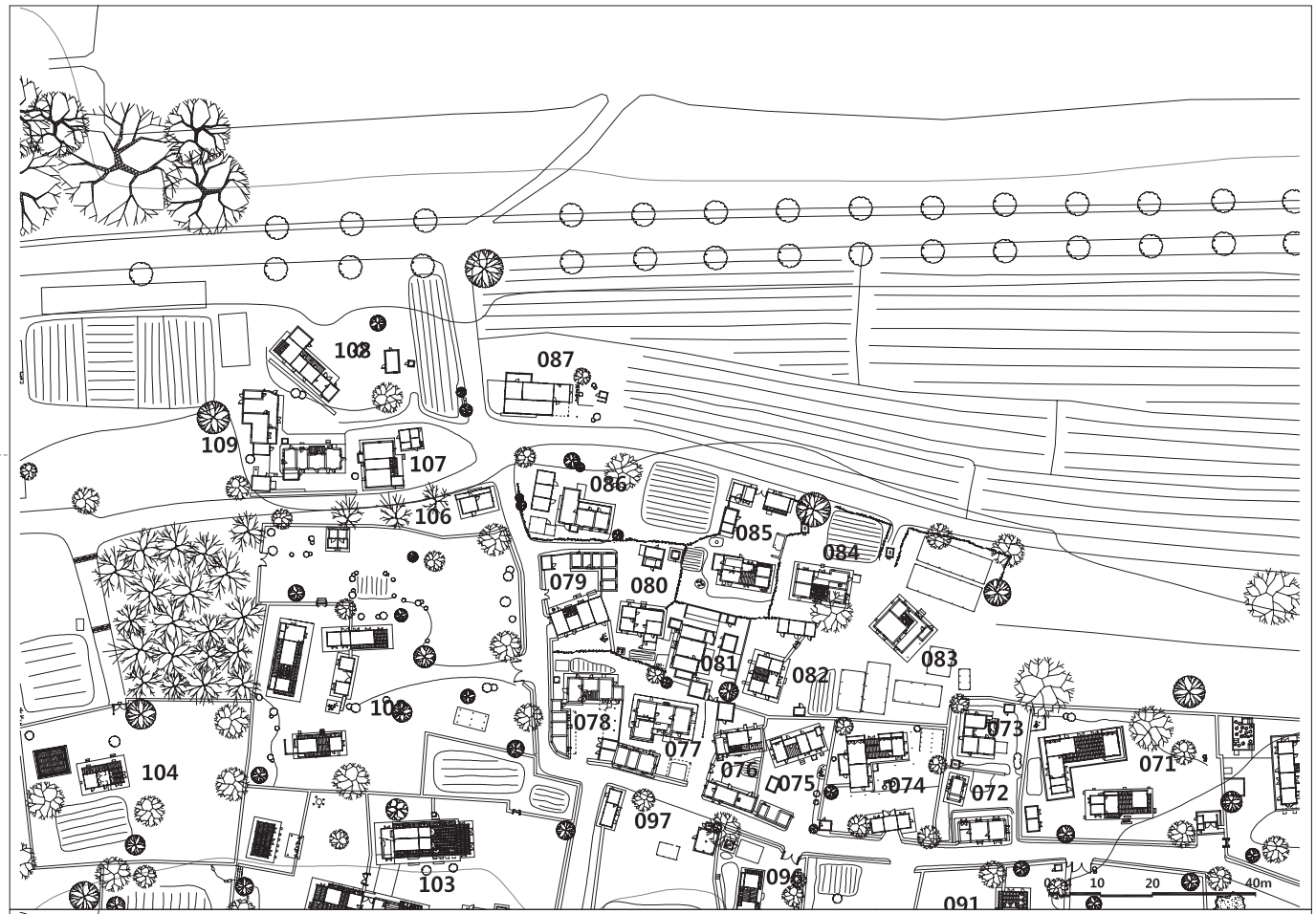


지붕
Roof Plan

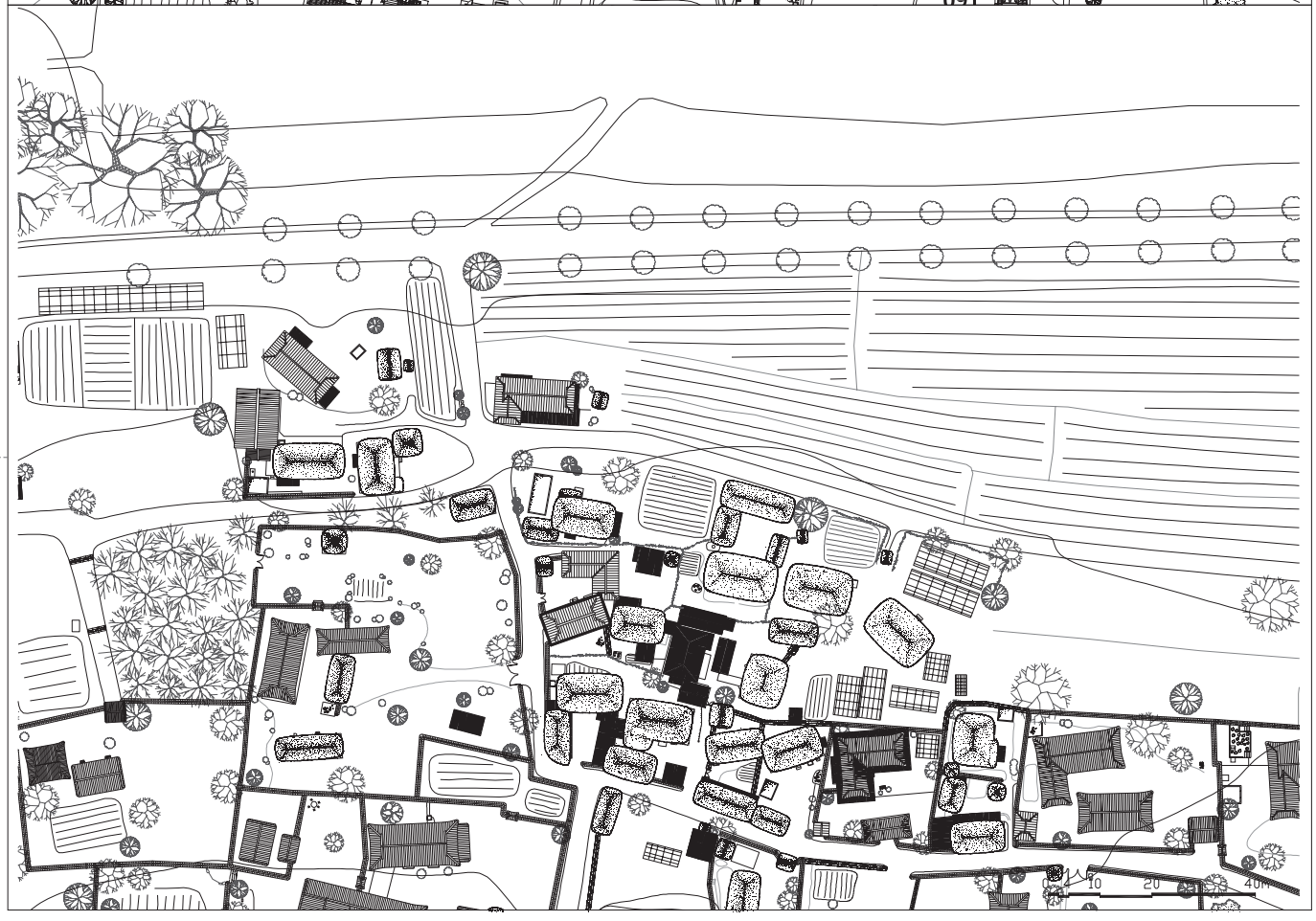


도 판 2
Plate 2

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 3
Plate 3

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 4
Plate 4

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 5
Plate 5

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 6
Plate 6

평면
Floor Plan



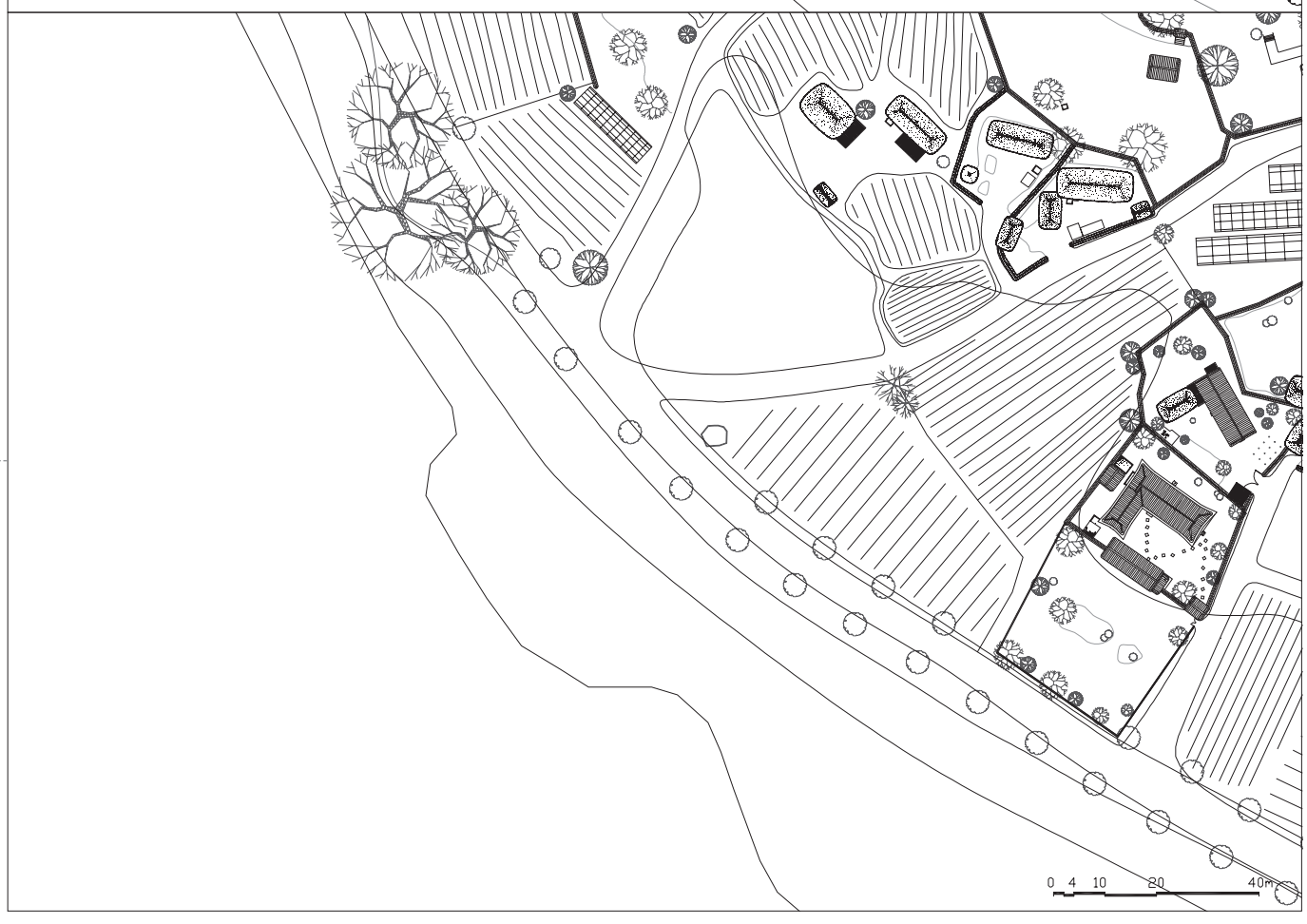
지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 7
Plate 7

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 8
Plate 8

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 9
Plate 9

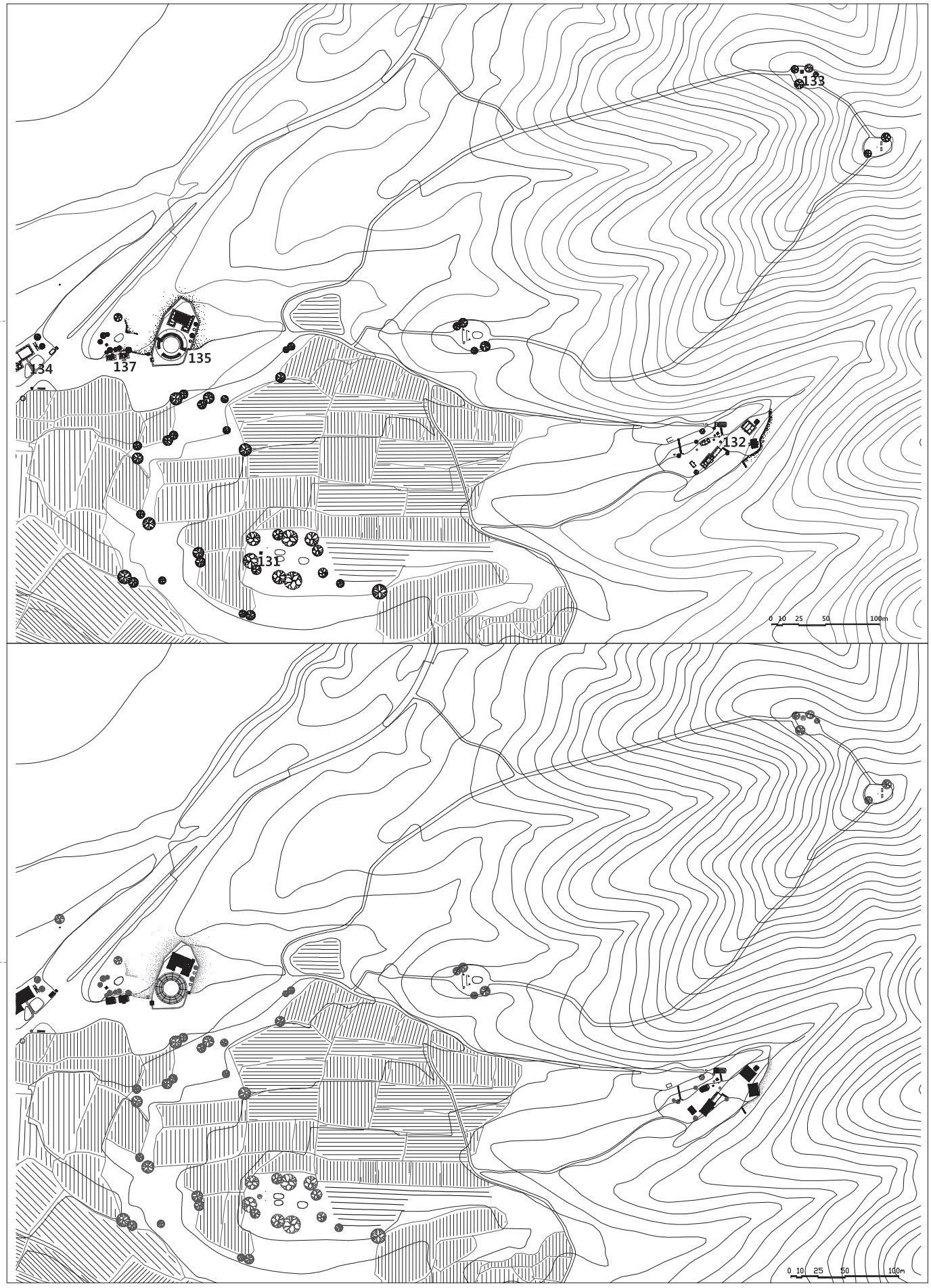
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 10
Plate 10

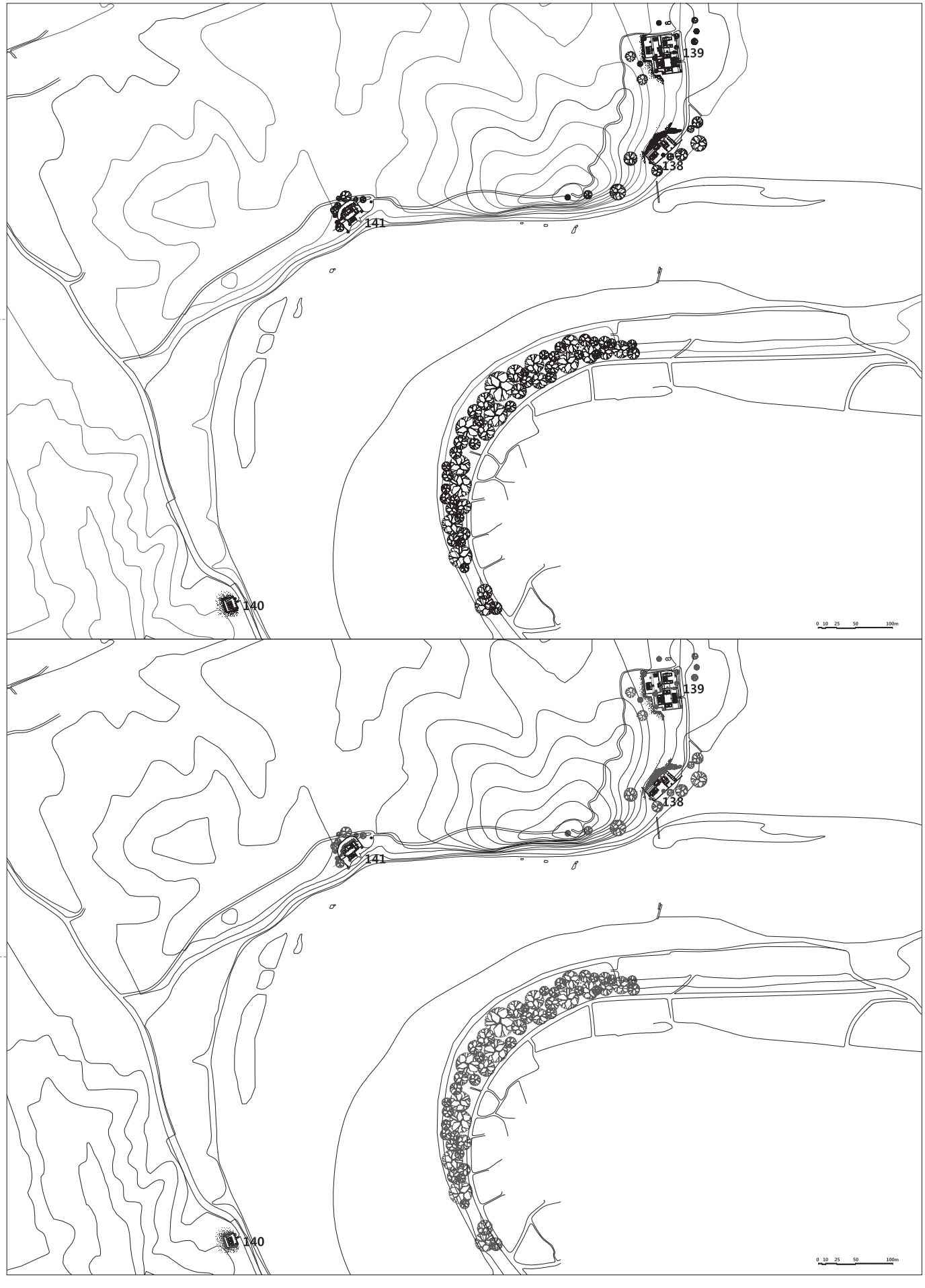
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 11
Plate 11

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 12
Plate 12

평면
Floor Plan

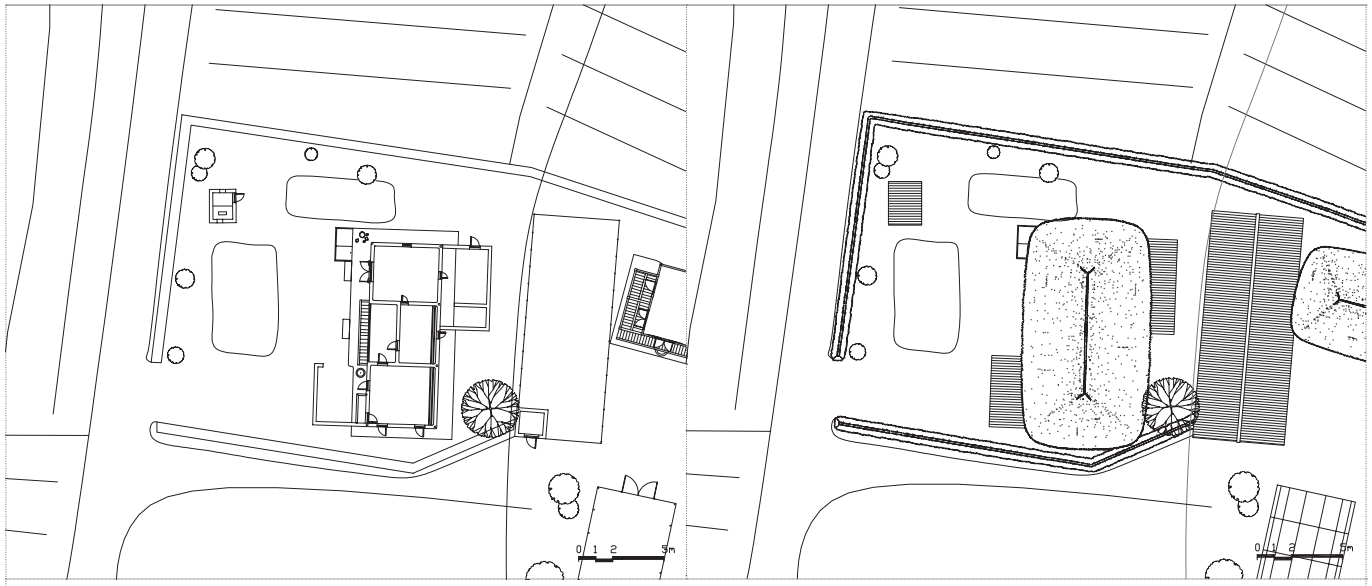


지붕
Roof Plan

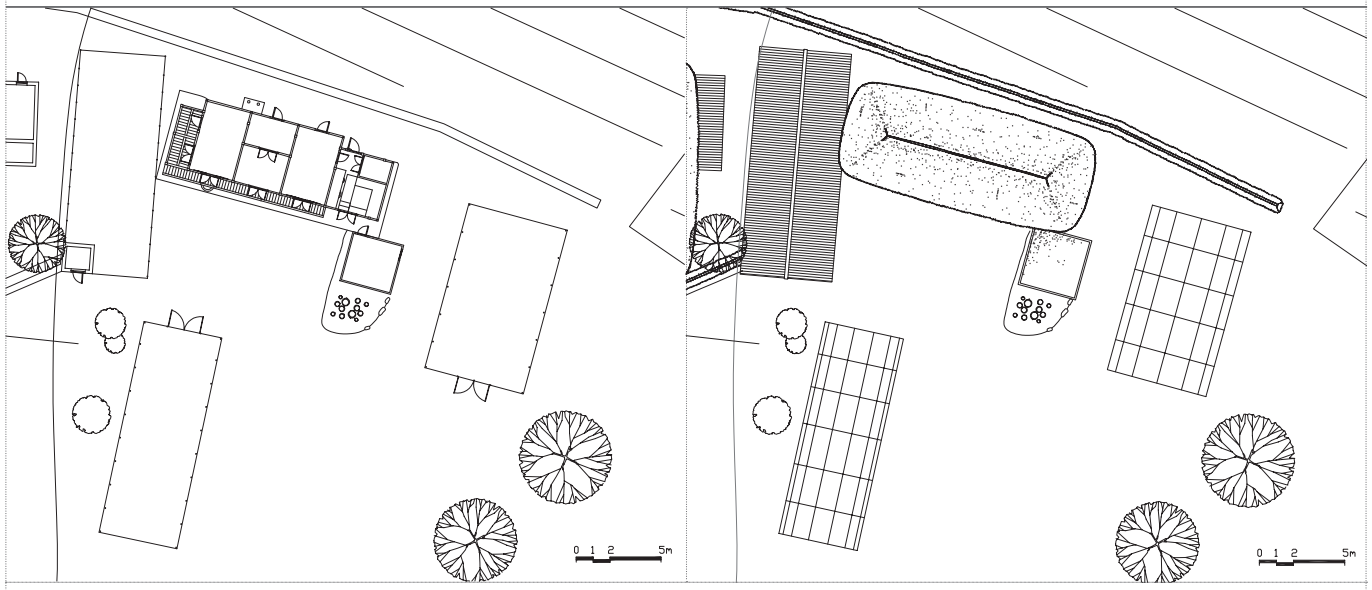
03

하회 개별 건물 도면·사진

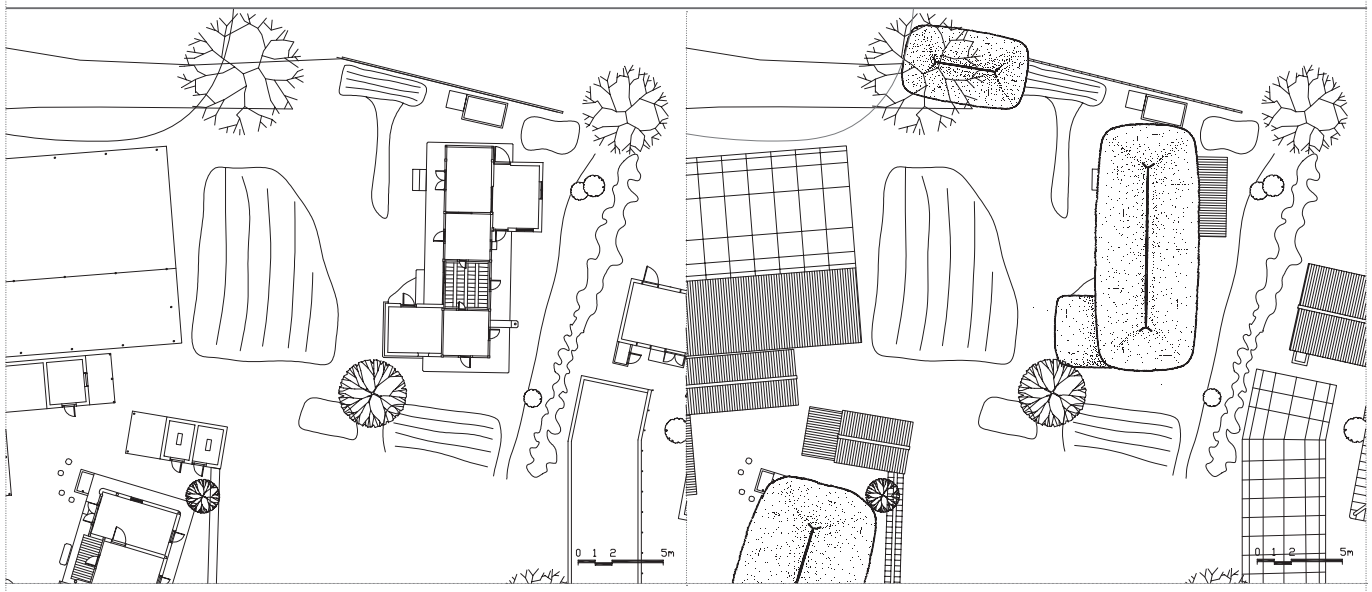
Drawings and Photos of Hahoe



001 류시덕 가옥 Ryu Si-deok House



002 류시화 가옥 Ryu Si-hwa House



003 이웅한 가옥 Yi Ung-han House



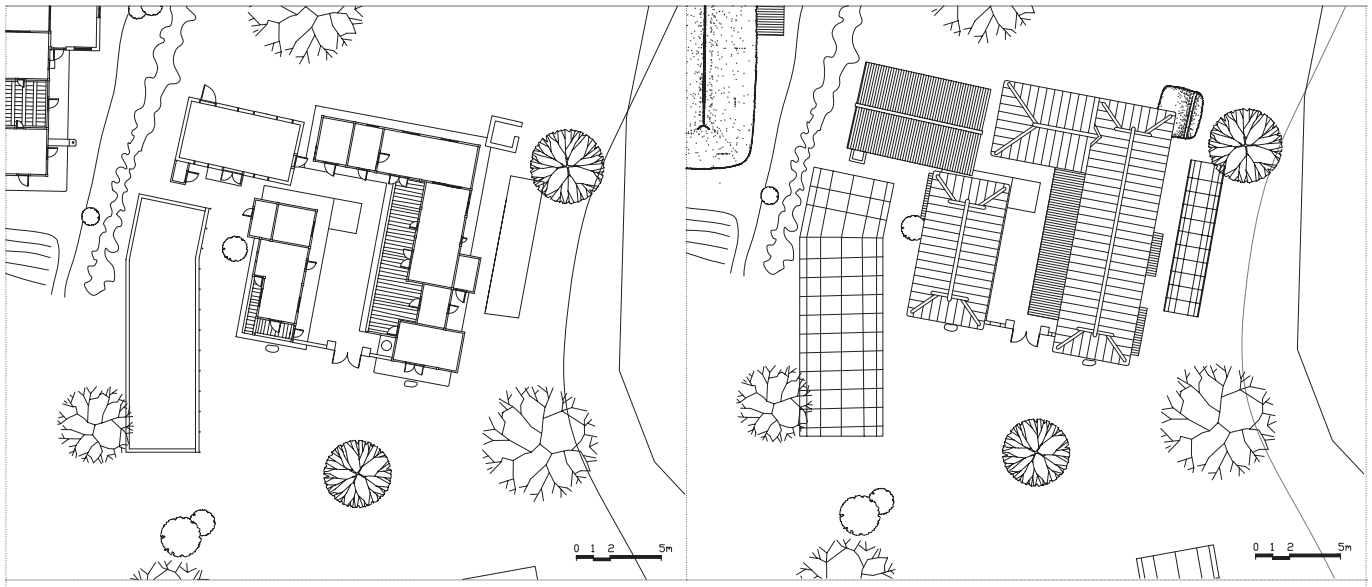
001 류시덕 가옥 Ryu Si-deok House



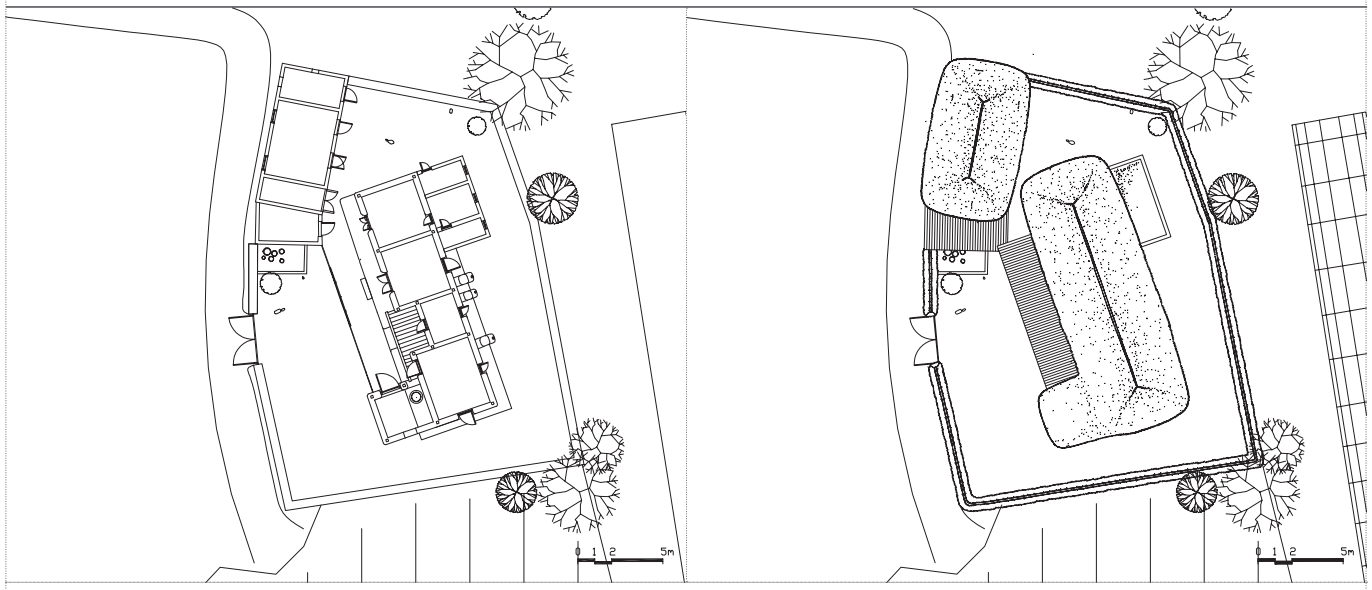
002 류시화 가옥 Ryu Si-hwa House



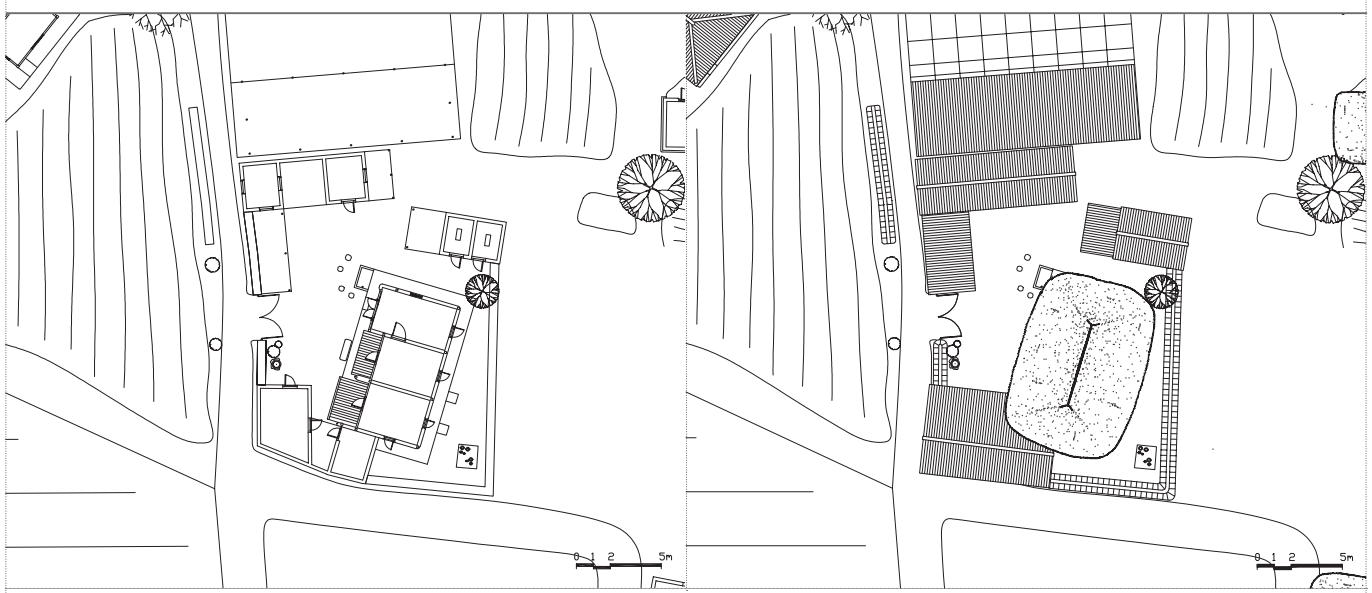
003 이웅한 가옥 Yi Ung-han House



004 류창한 가옥 Ryu Chang-han House



005 류도중 가옥(재산댁) Ryu Do-jung House



006 이규성 가옥 Yi Gyu-seong House



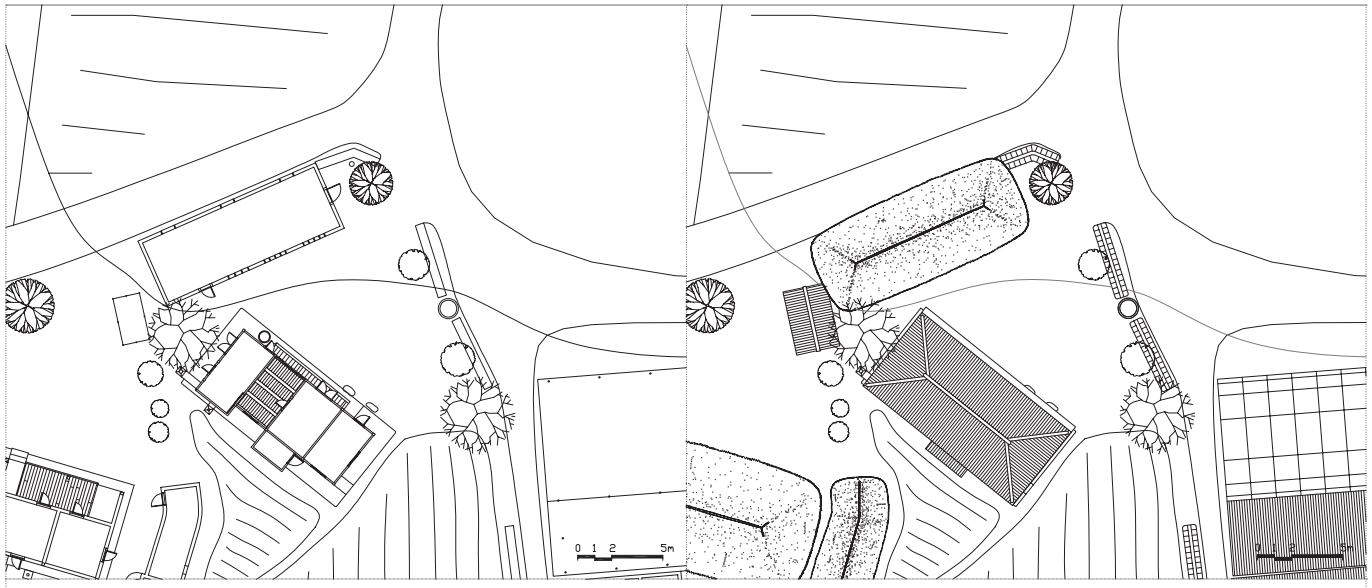
004 류창한 가옥 Ryu Chang-han House



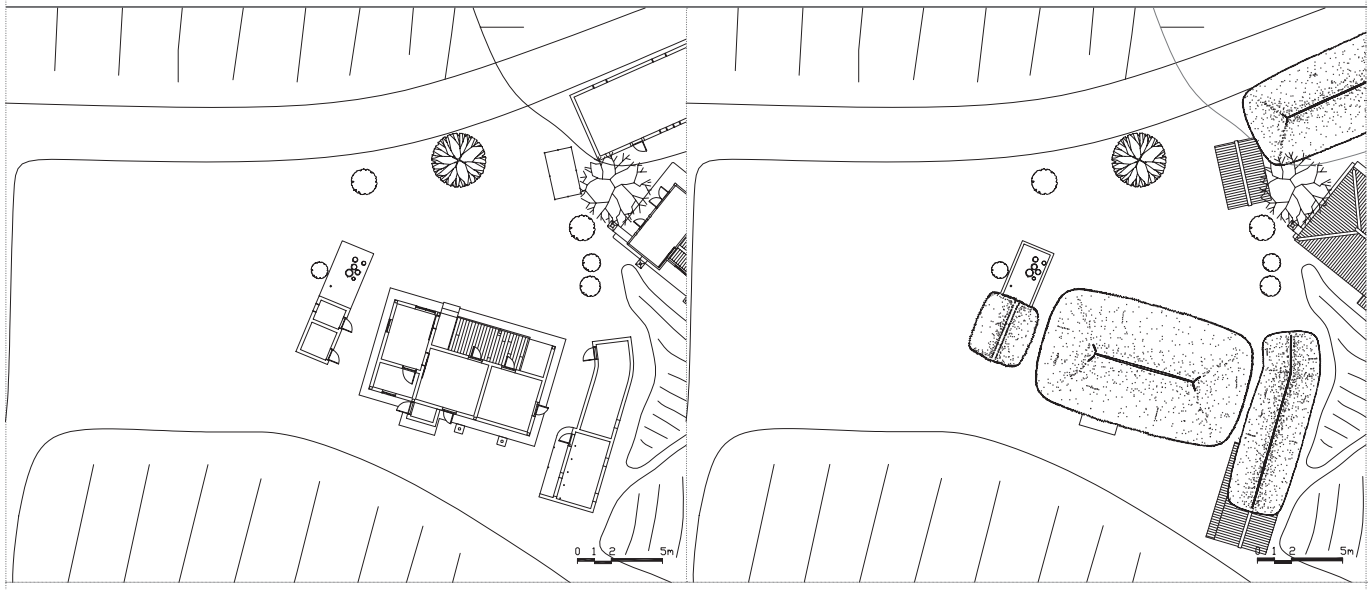
005 류도중 가옥(재산댁) Ryu Do-jung House



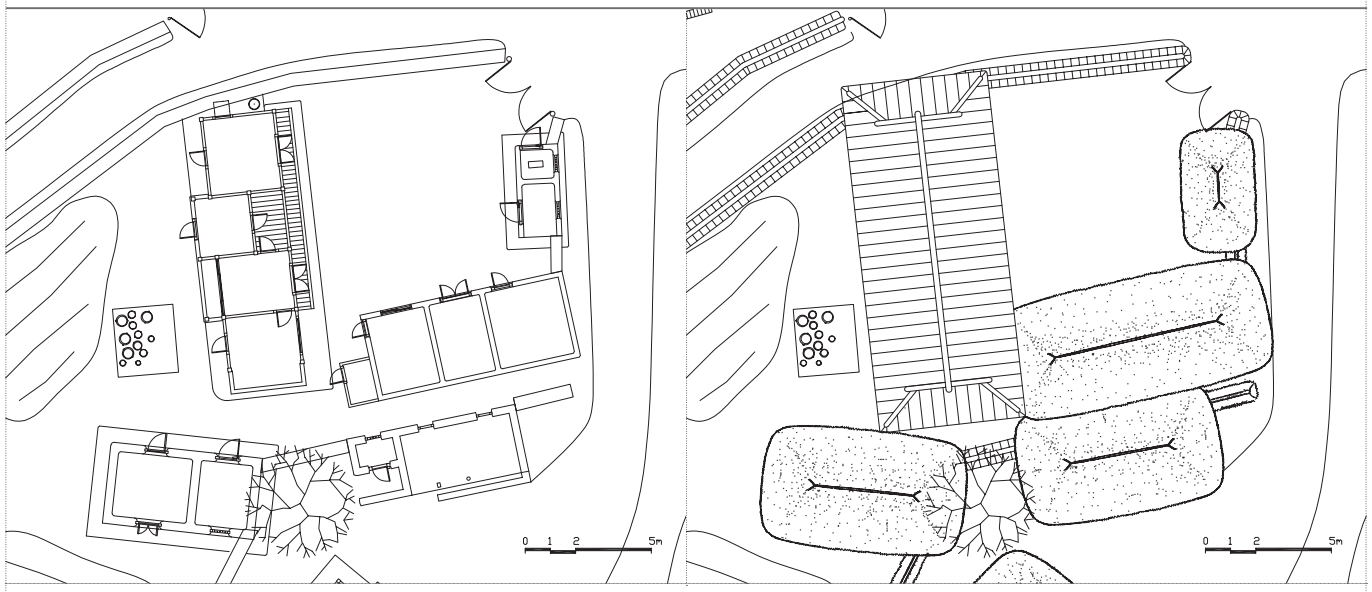
006 이규성 가옥 Yi Gyu-seong House



007 류한걸 가옥(청송댁) Ryu Han-geol House



008 류시정 가옥 Ryu Si-jeong House



009 류대우 가옥 Ryu Dae-u House



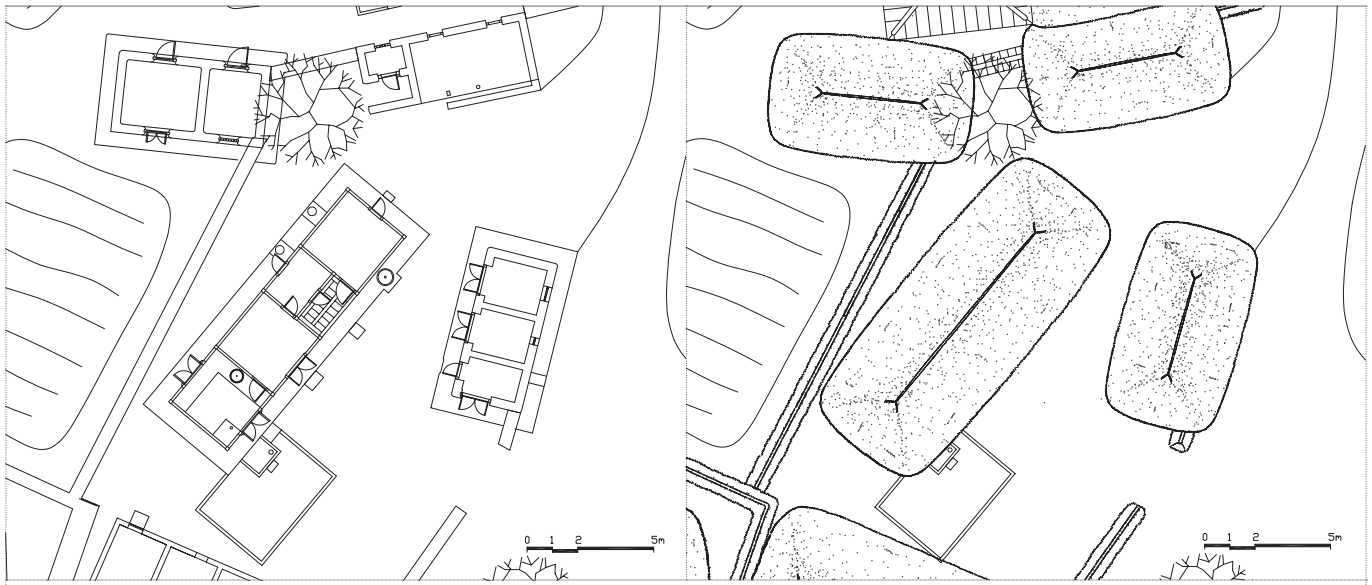
007 류한걸 가옥(청송댁) Ryu Han-geol House



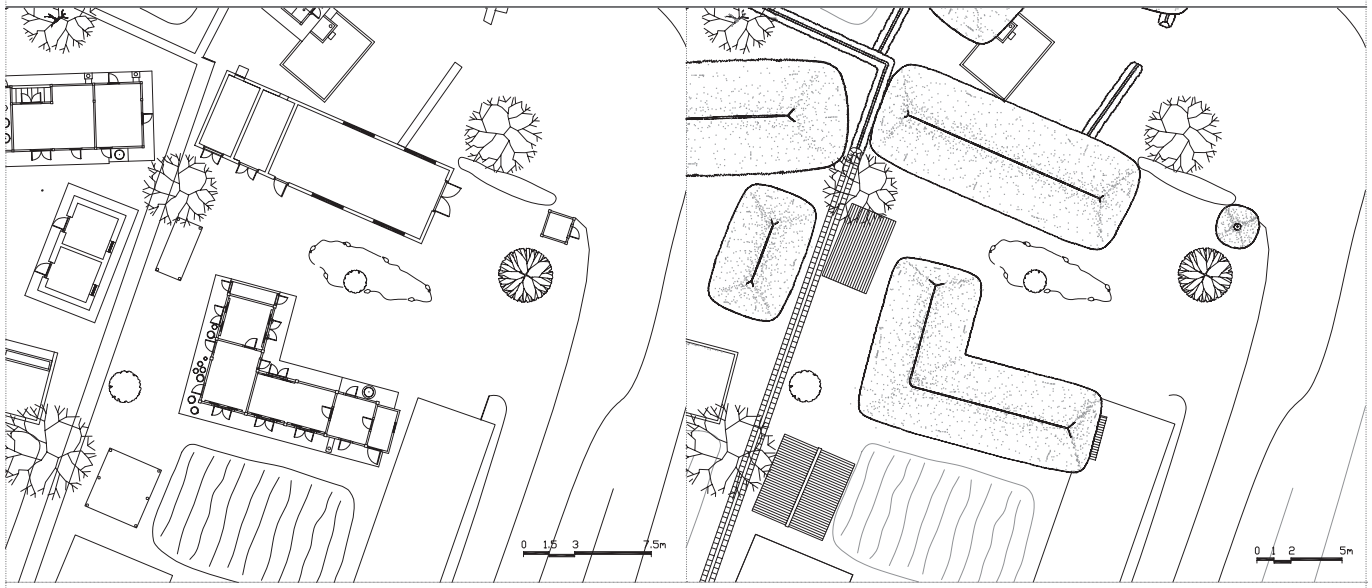
008 류시정 가옥 Ryu Si-jeong House



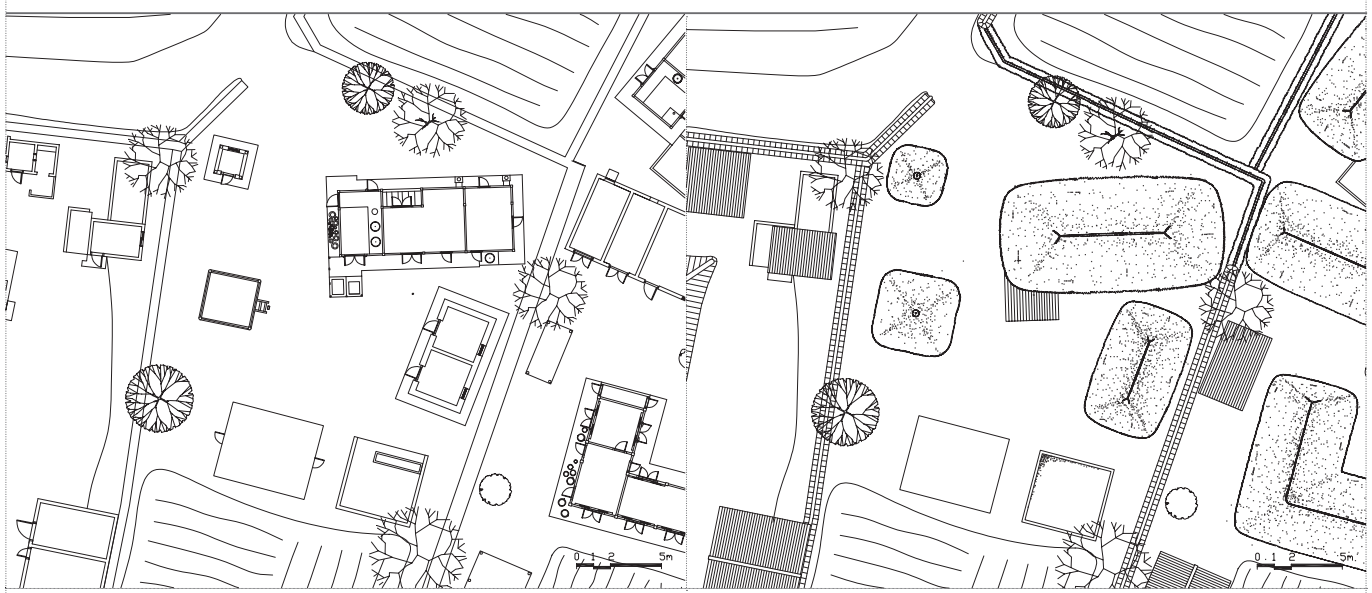
009 류대우 가옥 Ryu Dae-u House



010 류정하 가옥 Ryu Jeong-ha House



011 류영하 가옥 1 (동문댁) Ryu Yeong-ha House 1



012 류용한 가옥 Ryu Yong-han House



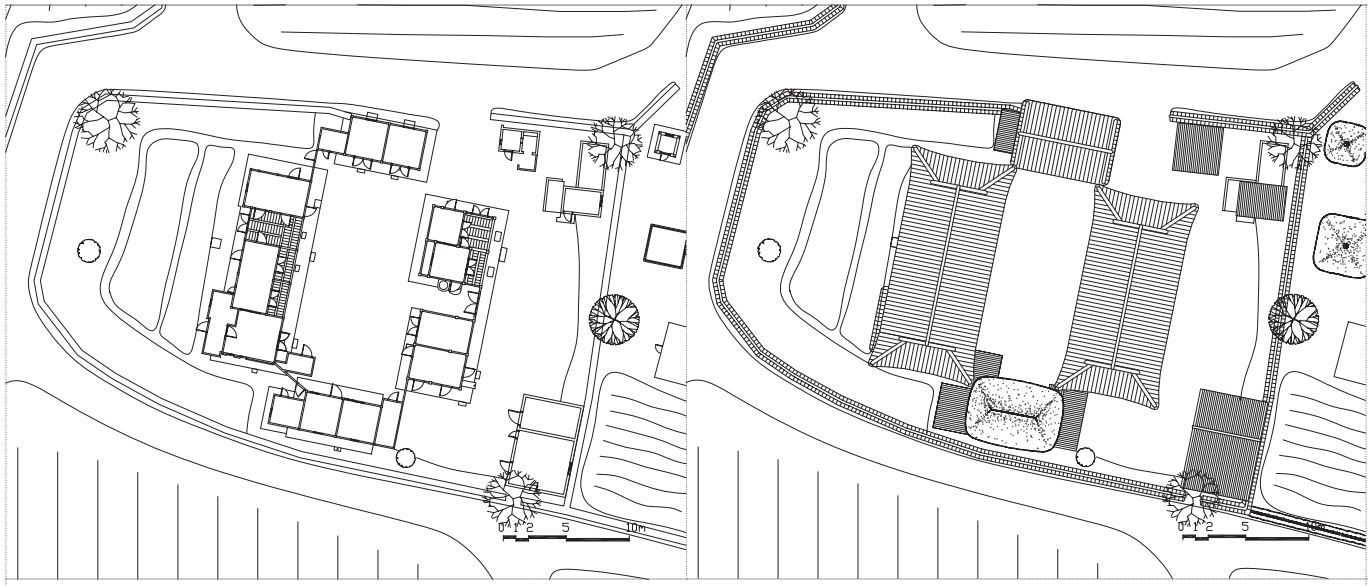
010 류정하 가옥 Ryu Jeong-ha House



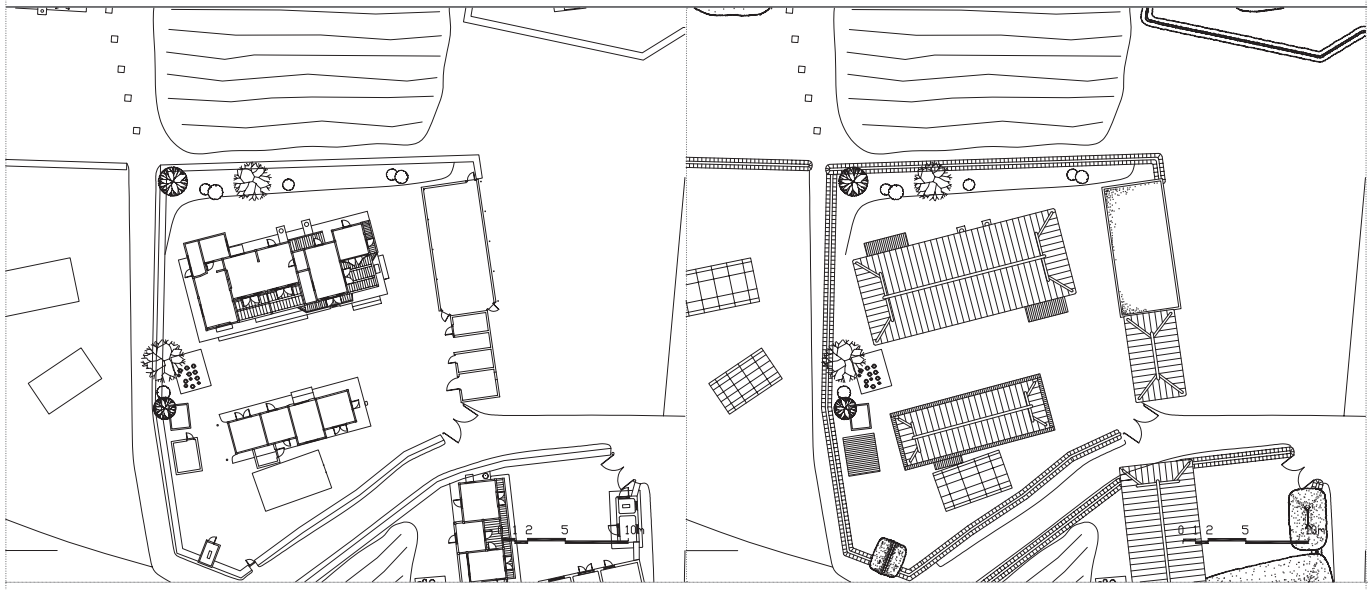
011 류영하 가옥 1 (동문댁) Ryu Yeong-ha House 1



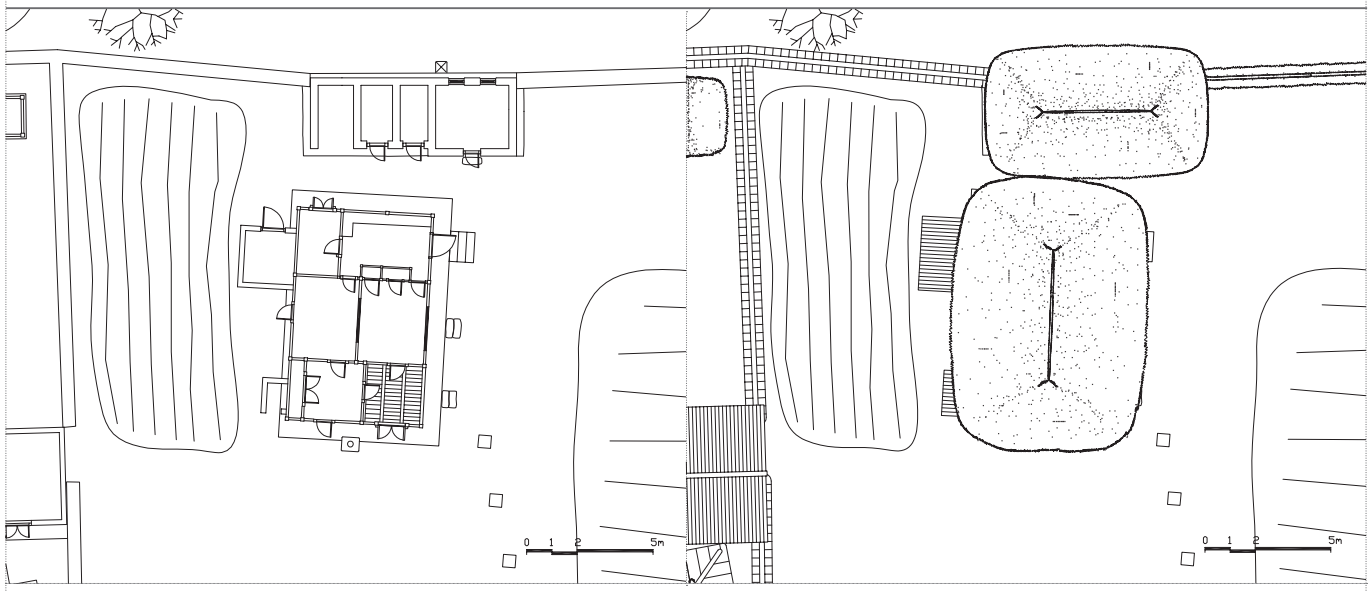
012 류용한 가옥 Ryu Yong-han House



013 류효봉 가옥 Ryu Hyo-bong House



014 류한주 가옥 Ryu Han-ju House



015 류시동 가옥 Ryu Si-dong House



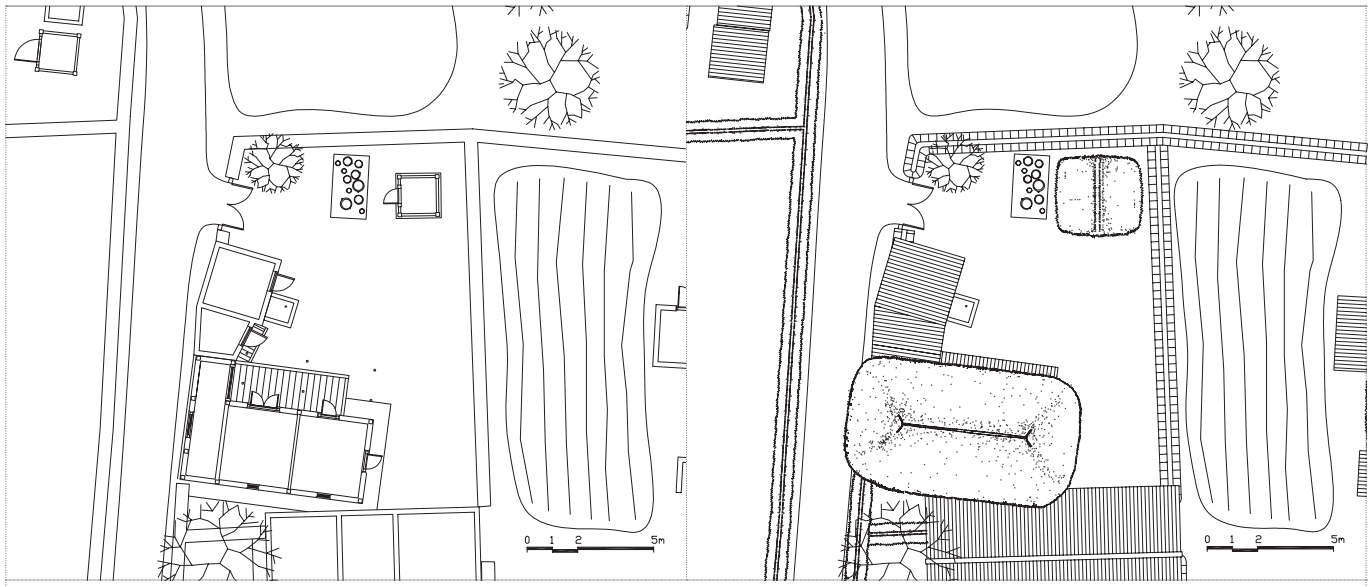
013 류효봉 가옥 Ryu Hyo-bong House



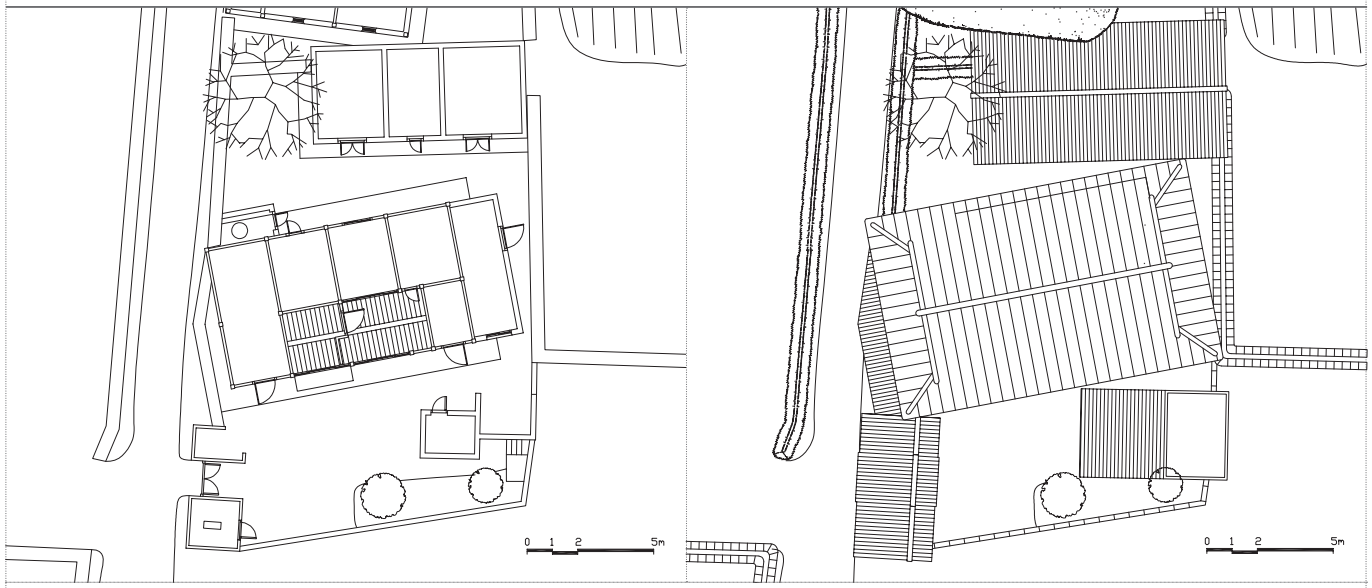
014 류한주 가옥 Ryu Han-ju House



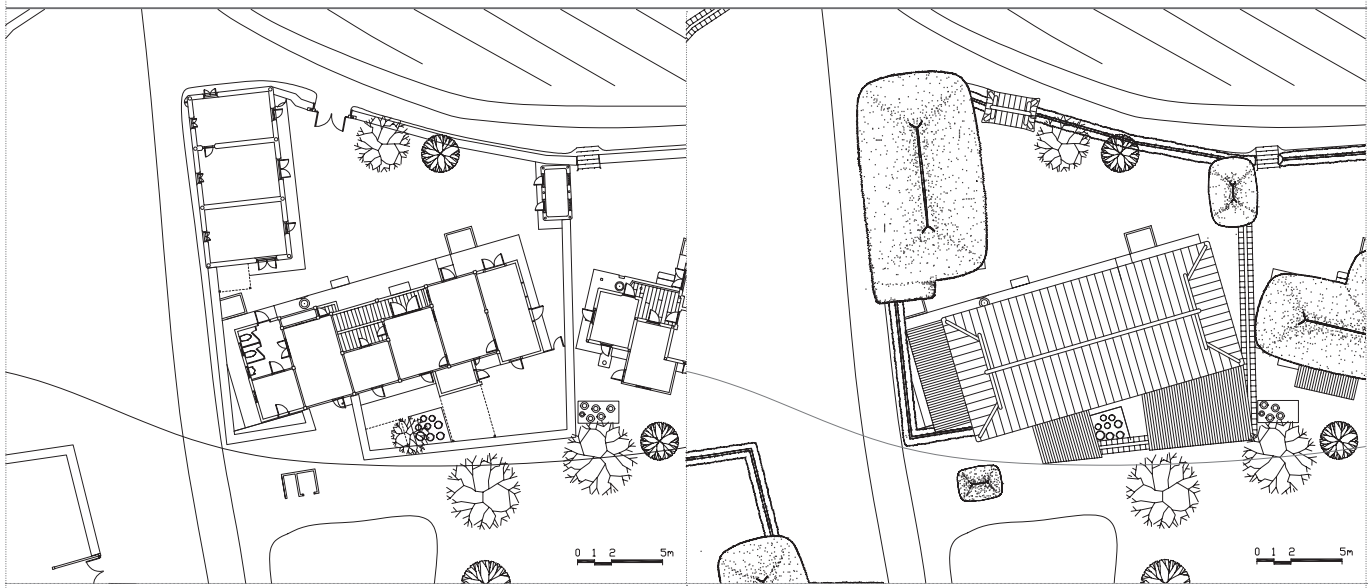
015 류시동 가옥 Ryu Si-dong House



016 류영수 가옥 Ryu Yeong-su House



017 류일하 가옥 Ryu Il-ha House



018 류전하 가옥 Ryu Jeon-ha House



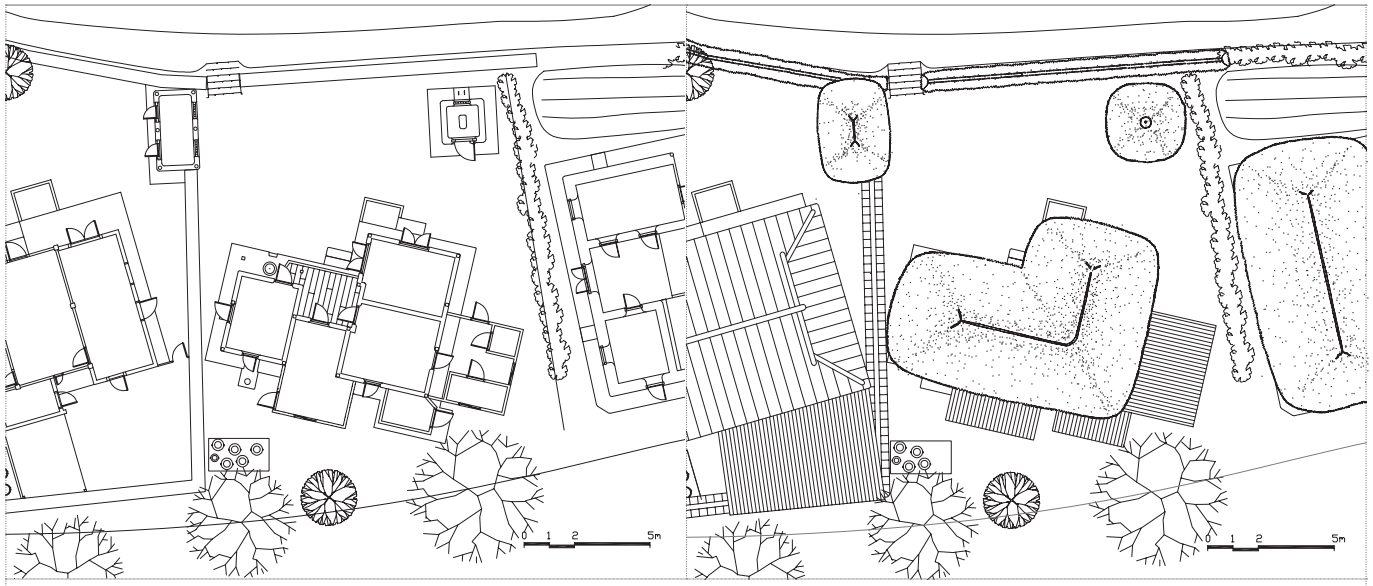
016 류영수 가옥 Ryu Yeong-su House



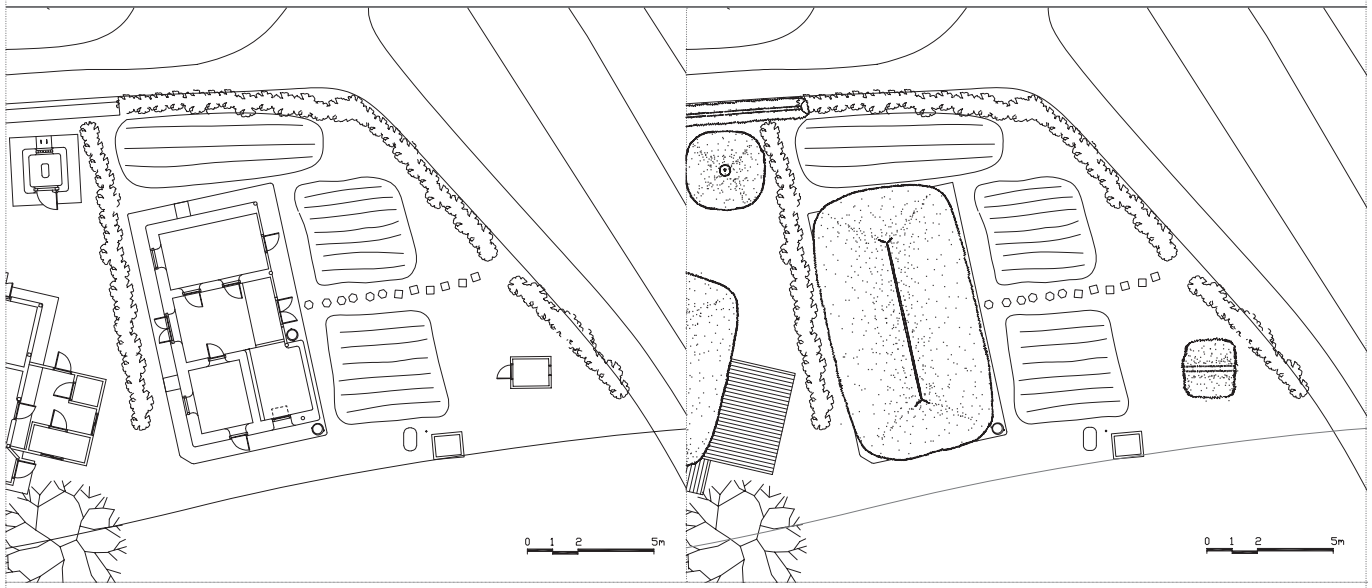
017 류일하 가옥 Ryu Il-ha House



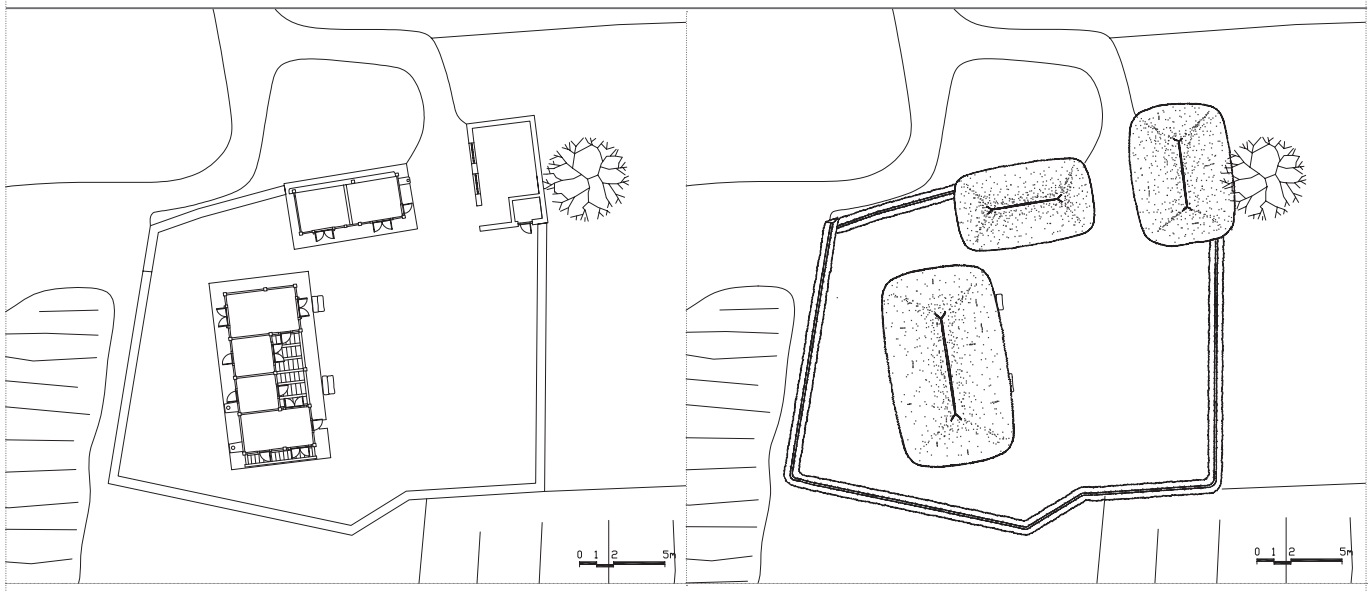
018 류전하 가옥 Ryu Jeon-ha House



019 정순덕 가옥 Jeong Sun-deok House



020 류강하 가옥 Ryu Gang-ha House



021 류규하 가옥 Ryu Gyu-ha House



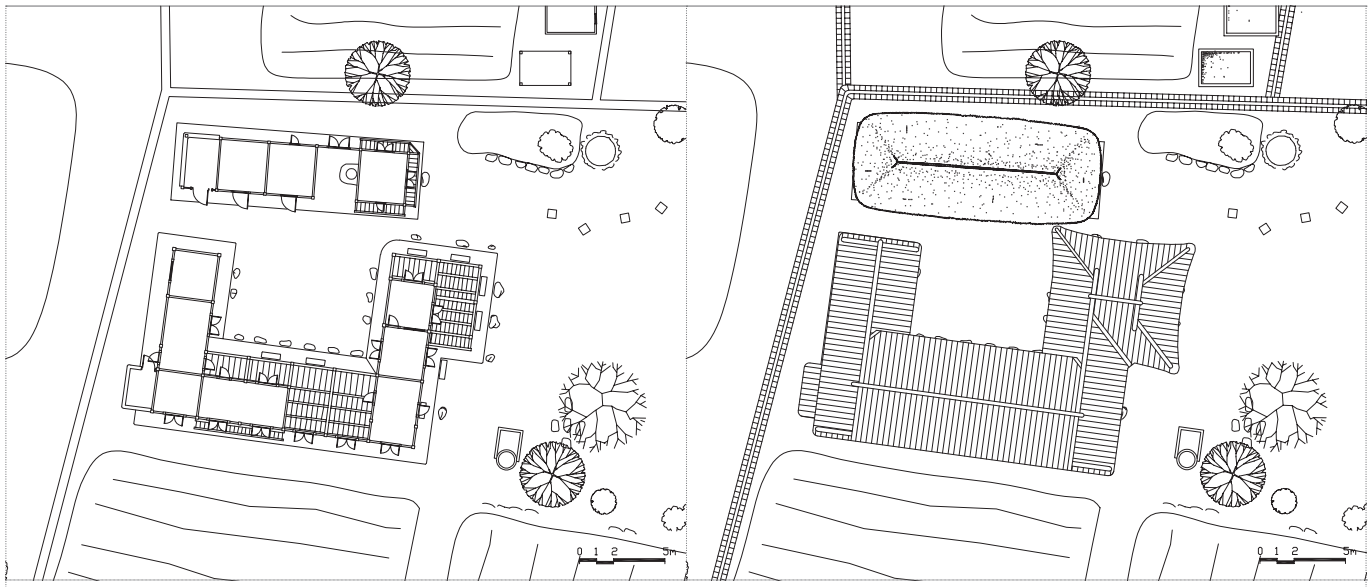
019 정순덕 가옥 Jeong Sun-deok House



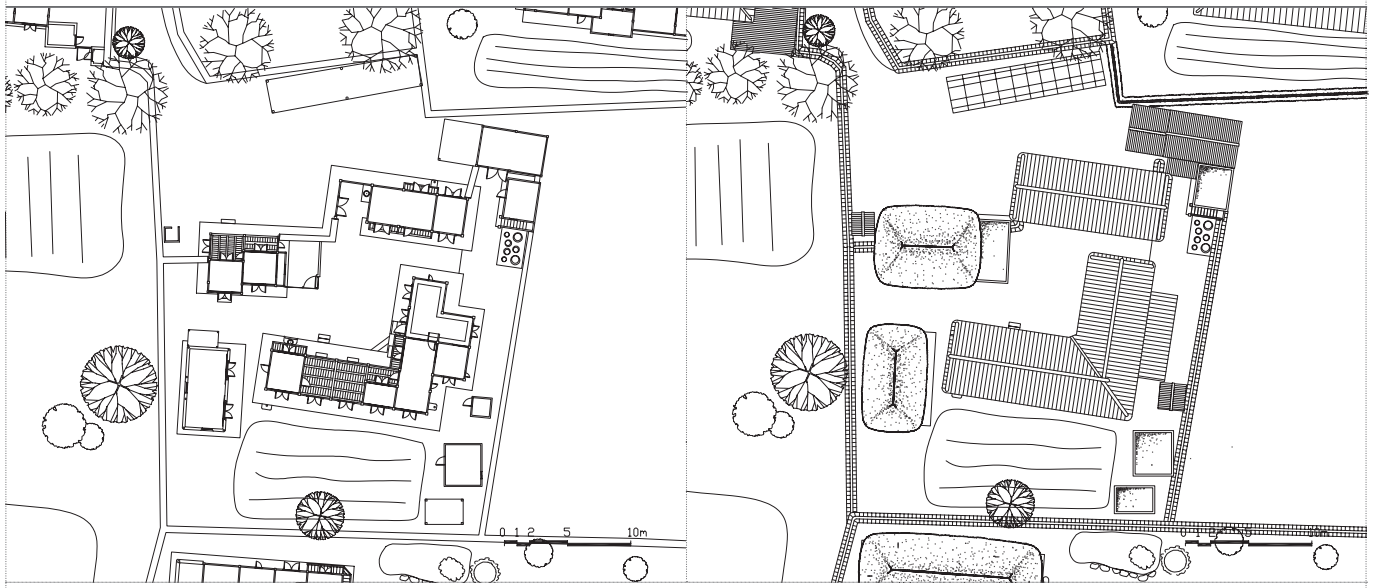
020 류강하 가옥 Ryu Gang-ha House



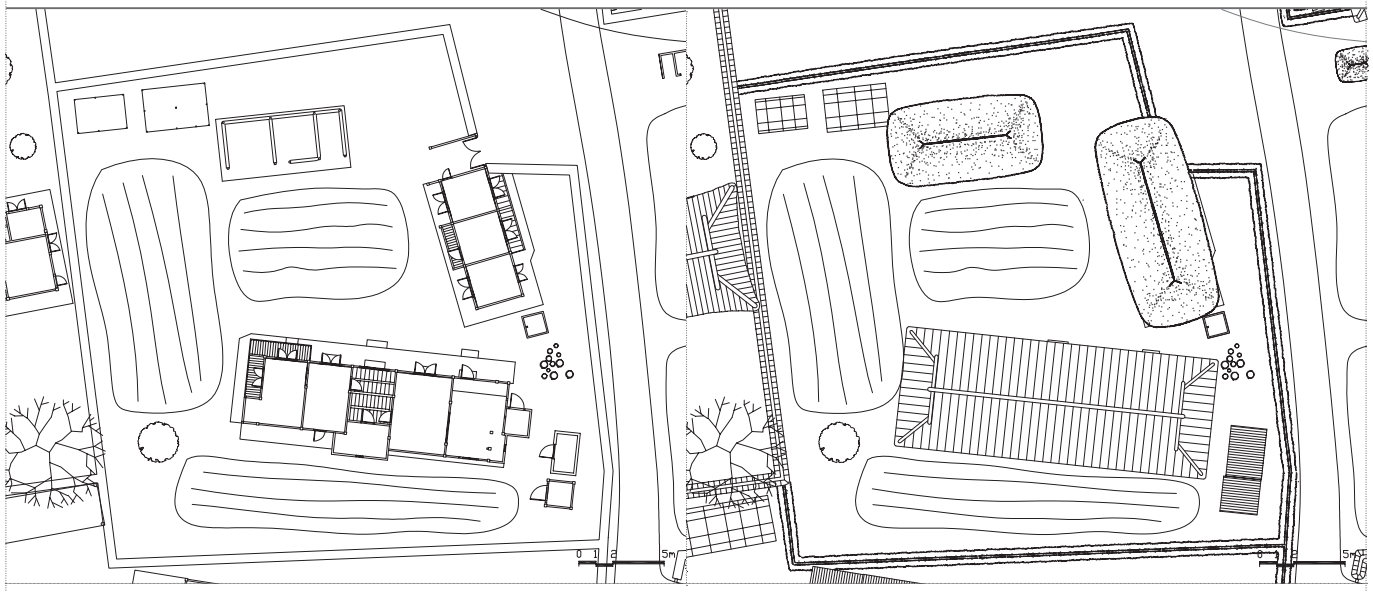
021 류규하 가옥 Ryu Gyu-ha House



022 류종한 가옥(안동댁) Ryu Jong-han House



023 류건우 가옥 Ryu Geon-u House



024 류시섬 가옥 Ryu Si-seom House



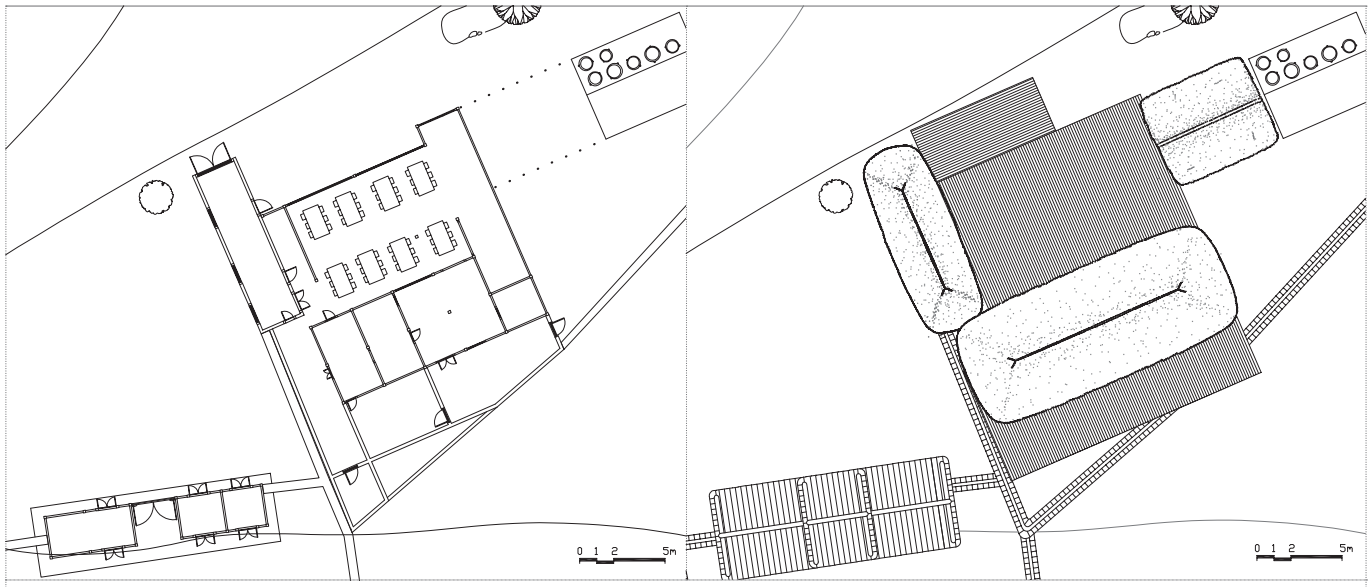
022 류종한 가옥(안동댁) Ryu Jong-han House



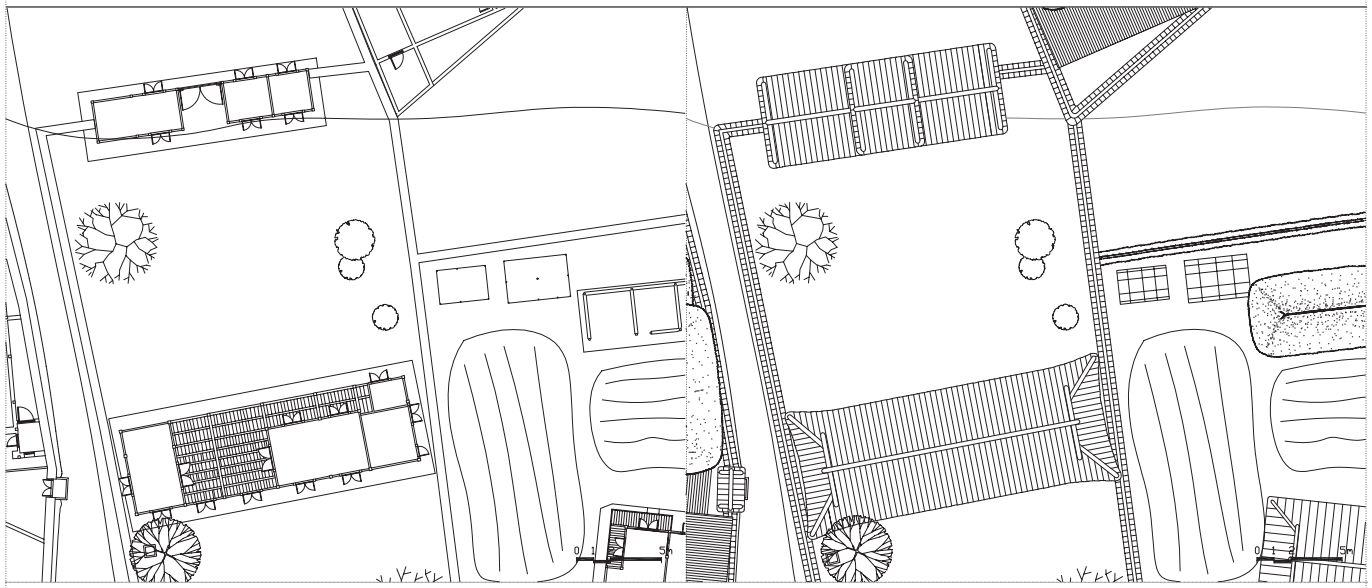
023 류건우 가옥 Ryu Geon-u House



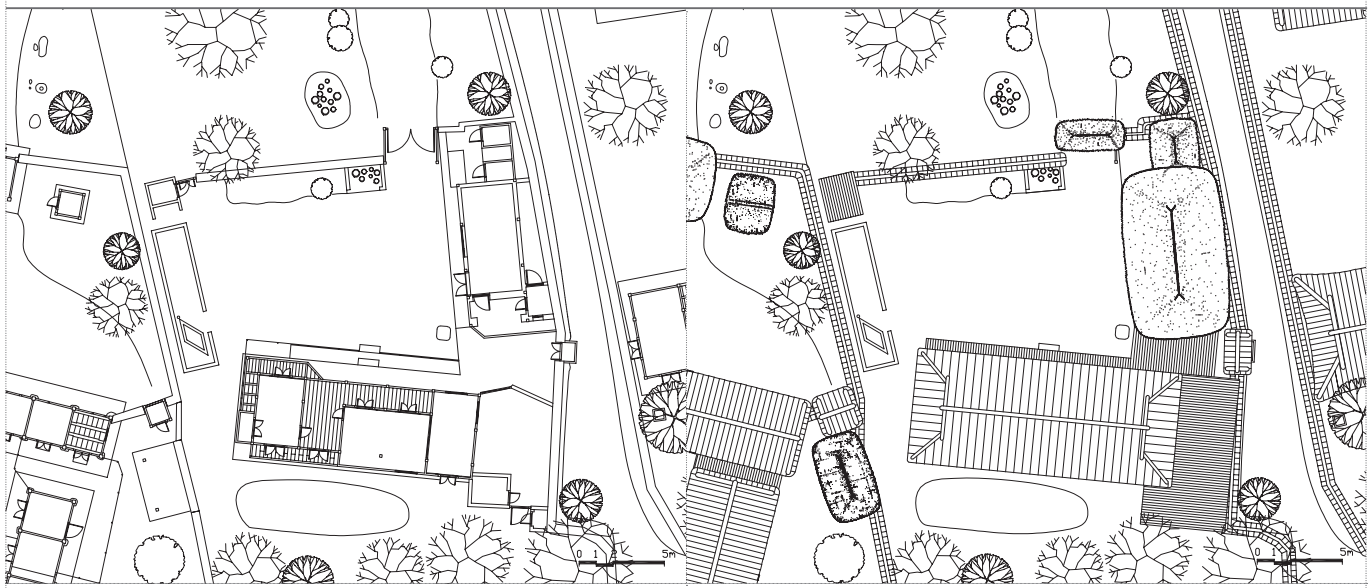
024 류시섬 가옥 Ryu Si-seom House



025 황종순 가옥 Hwang Jong-sun House



026 류시광 가옥 Ryu Si-gwang House



027 정복순 가옥 Jeong Bok-sun House



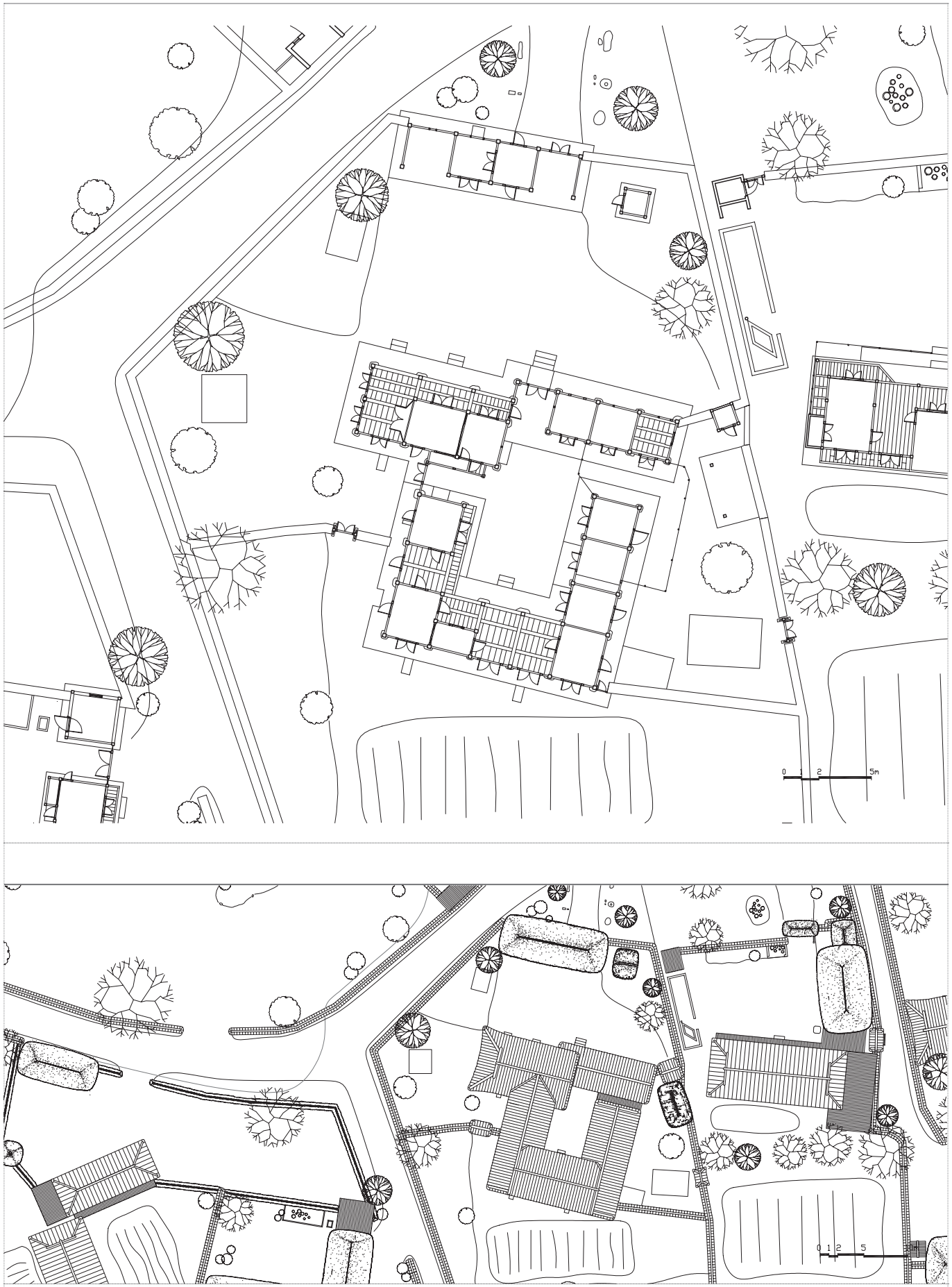
025 황종순 가옥 Hwang Jong-sun House



026 류시광 가옥 Ryu Si-gwang House



027 정복순 가옥 Jeong Bok-sun House

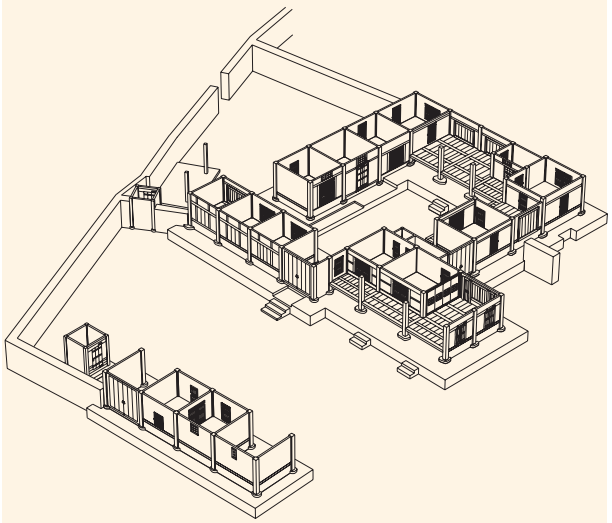


028 하동고택 Hadonggotaek

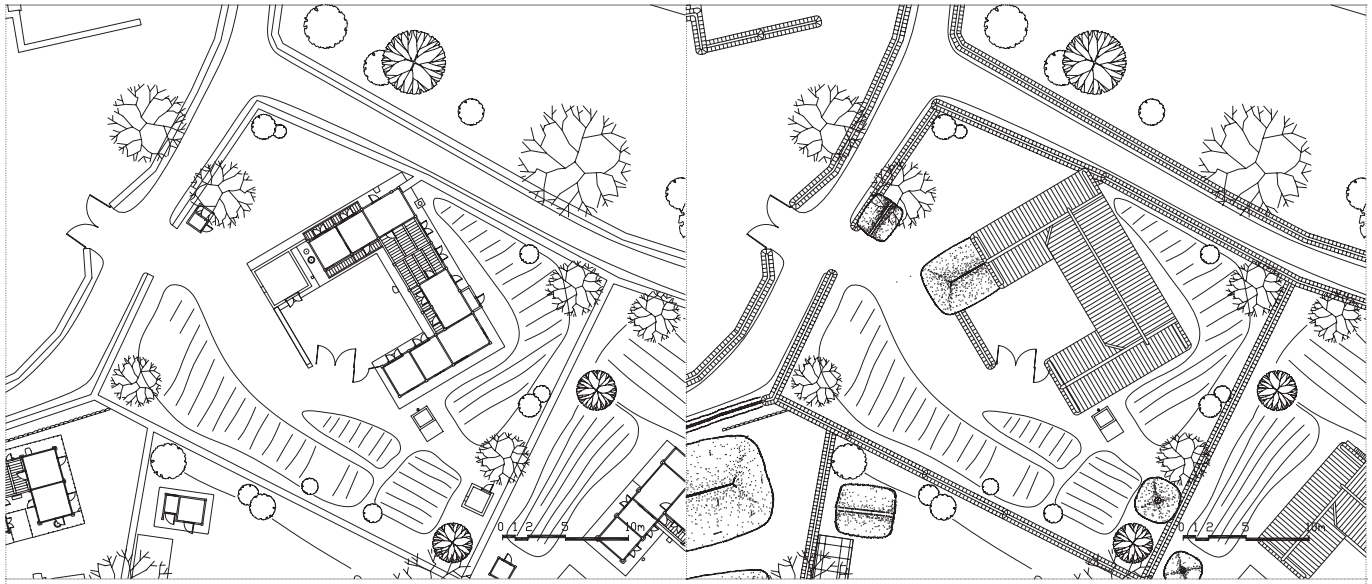




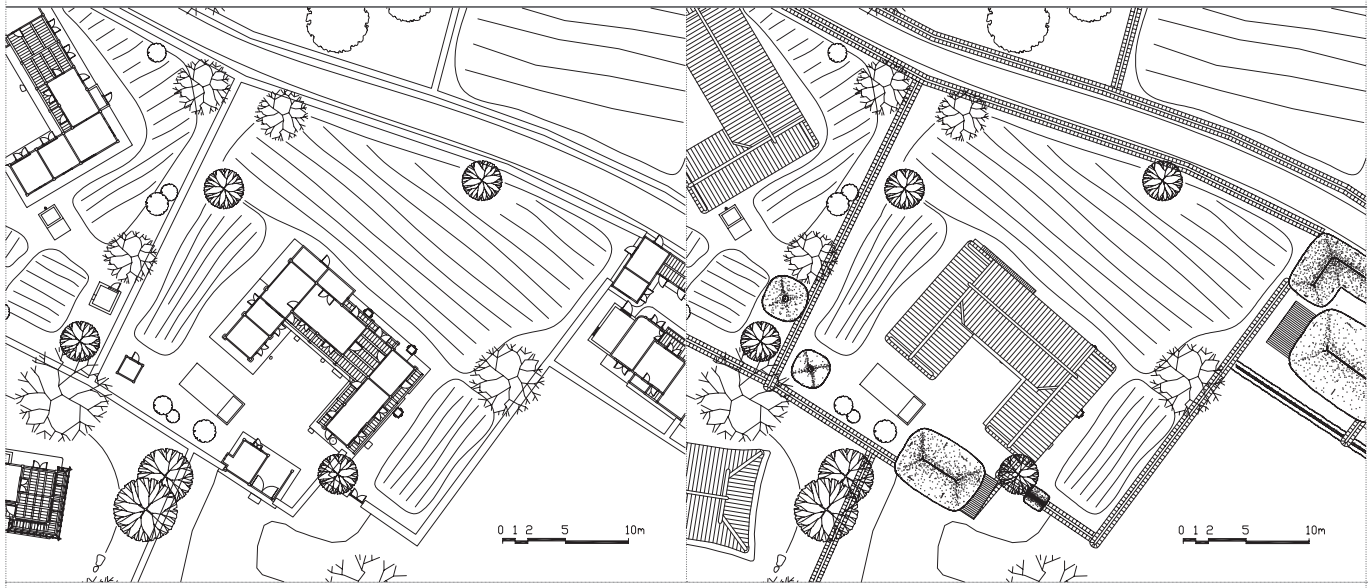




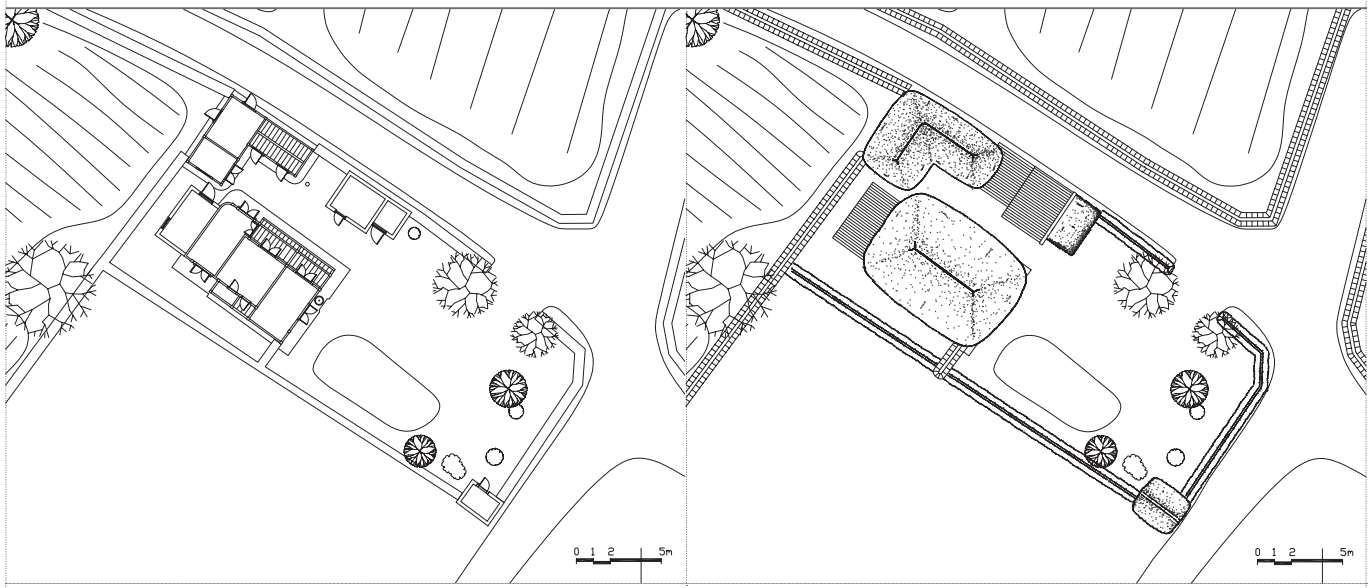
028 하동고택 Hadonggotaek



029 류교우 가옥(신산댁) Ryu Kyo-u House



030 류진한 가옥 Ryu Jin-han House



031 류시효 가옥 Ryu Si-hyo House



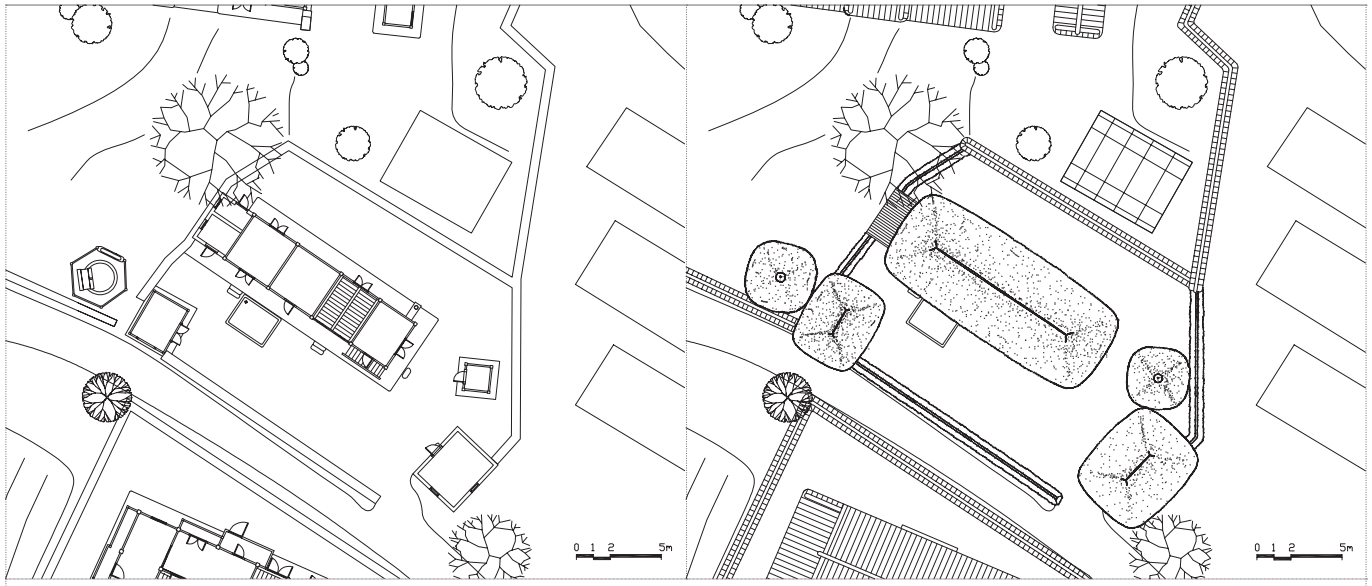
029 류교우 가옥(신산댁) Ryu Kyo-u House



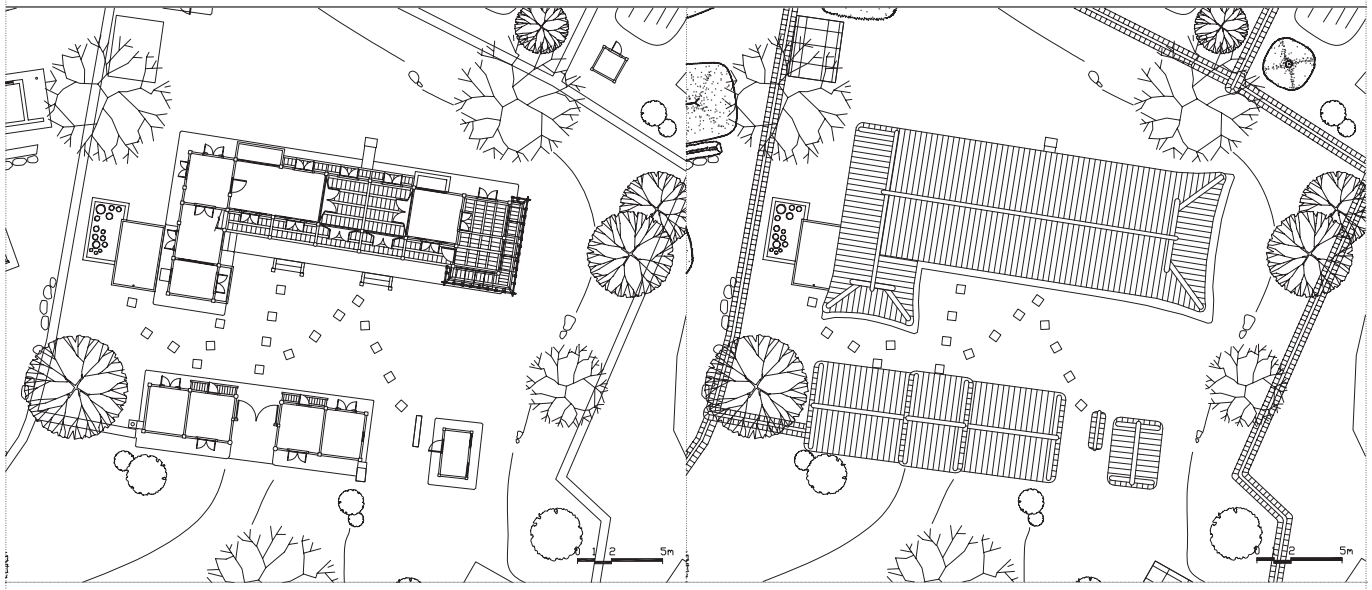
030 류진한 가옥 Ryu Jin-han House



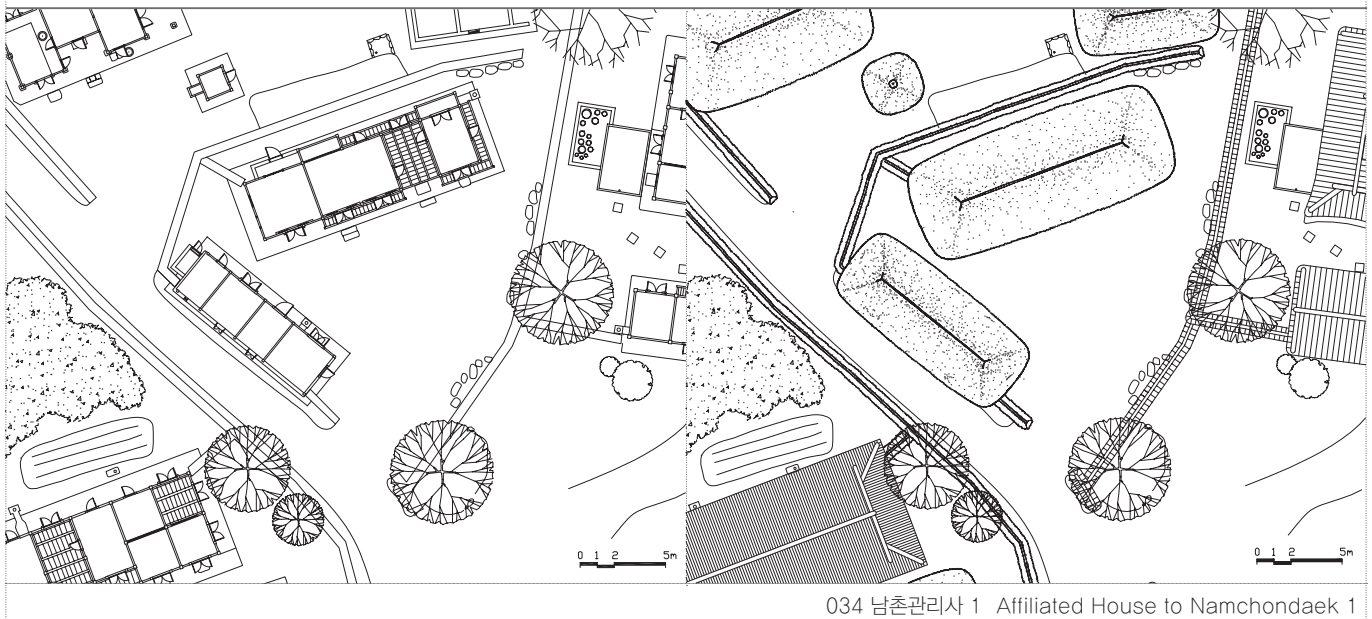
031 류시효 가옥 Ryu Si-hyo House



032 강창구 가옥 Gang Chang-gu House



033 류청하 가옥 Ryu Cheong-ha House



034 남촌관리사 1 Affiliated House to Namchondaek 1



032 강창구 가옥 Gang Chang-gu House



033 류청하 가옥 Ryu Cheong-ha House



034 남촌관리사 1 Affiliated House to Namchondaek 1





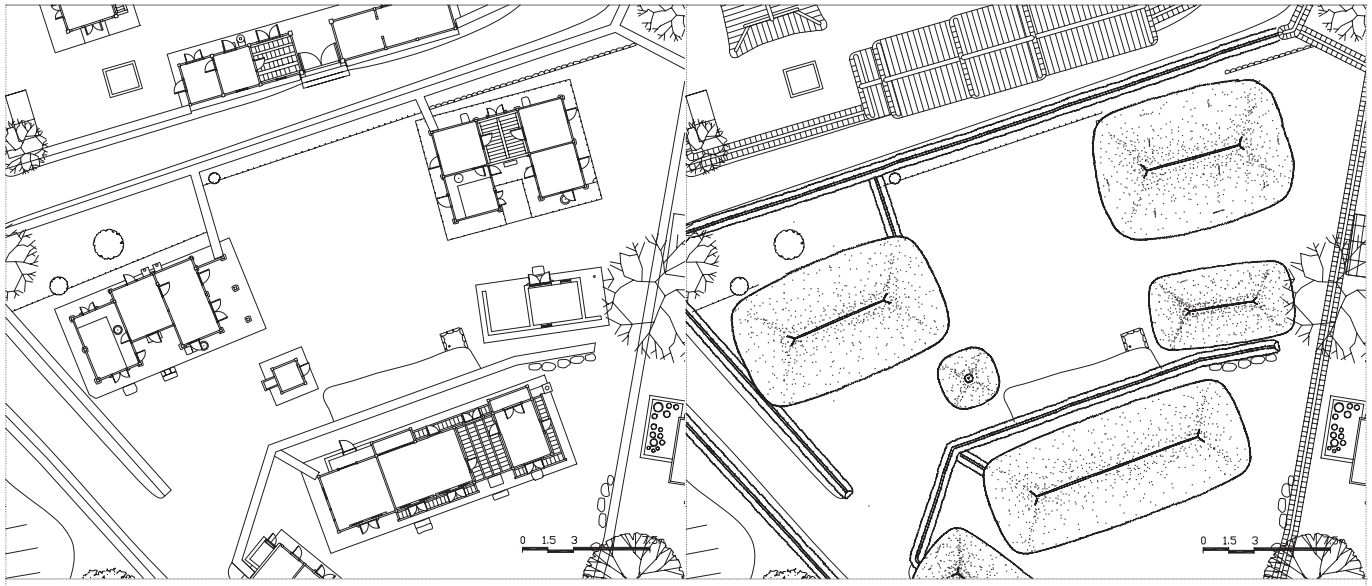
035 하회남촌댁 Namchondaek House



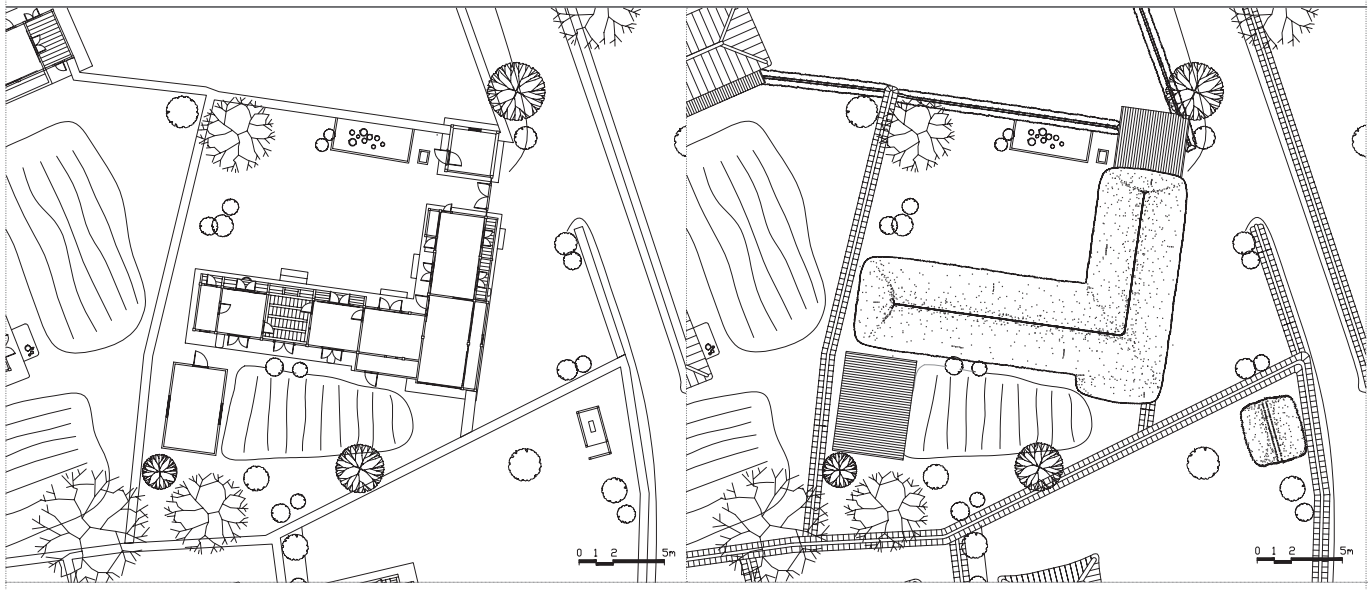




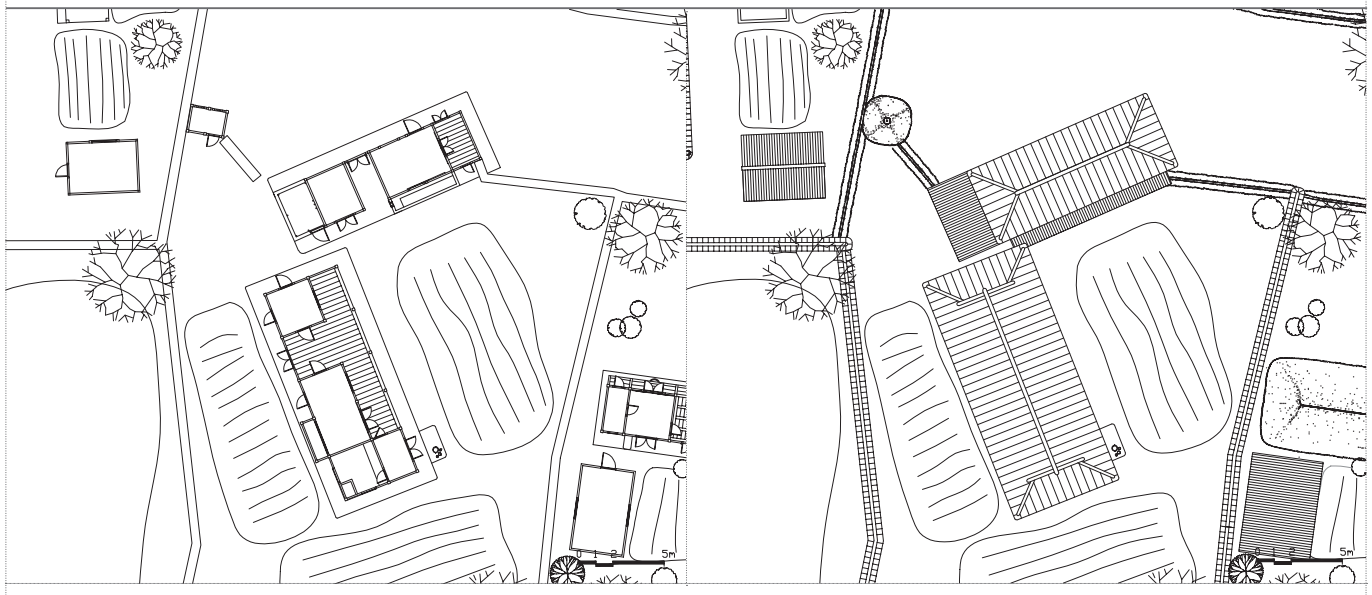
035 하회남촌댁 Namchondaek House



036 남촌관리사 2 Affiliated House to Namchondaek 2

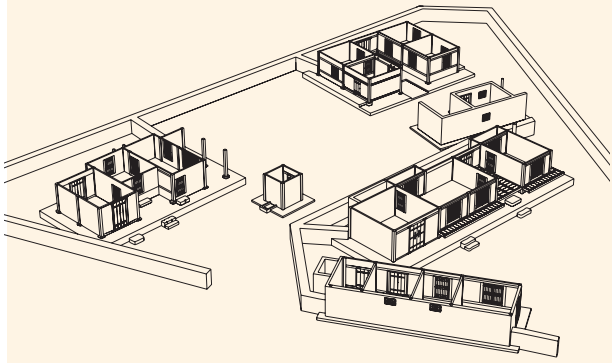


037 류한욱 가옥 1 Ryu Han-uk House 1



038 류시천 가옥 Ryu Si-cheon House





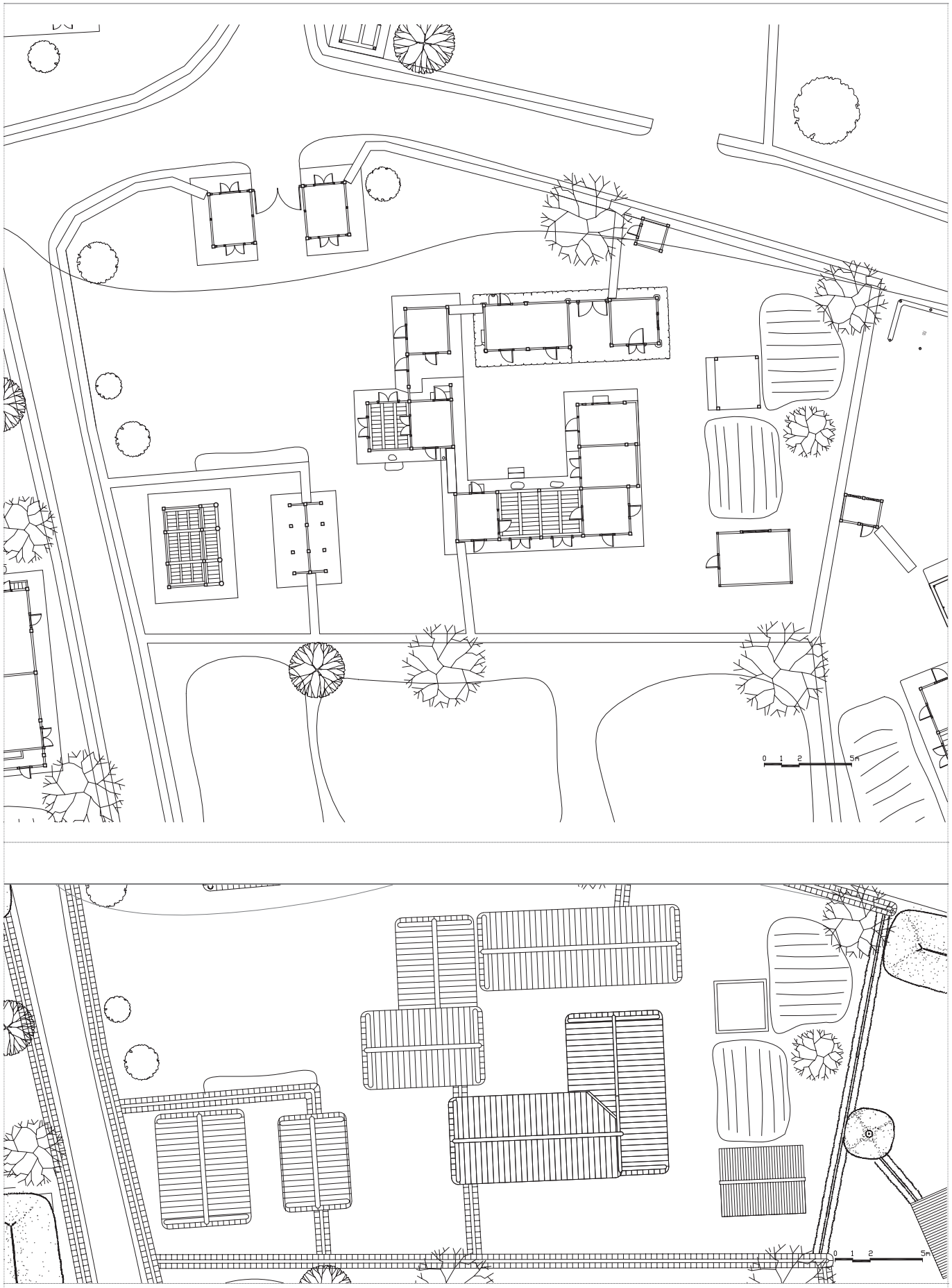
036 남촌관리사 2 Affiliated House to Namchondaek 2



037 류한욱 가옥 1 Ryu Han-uk House 1



038 류시천 가옥 Ryu Si-cheon House



039 귀촌종택 Gwichonjongtaek House

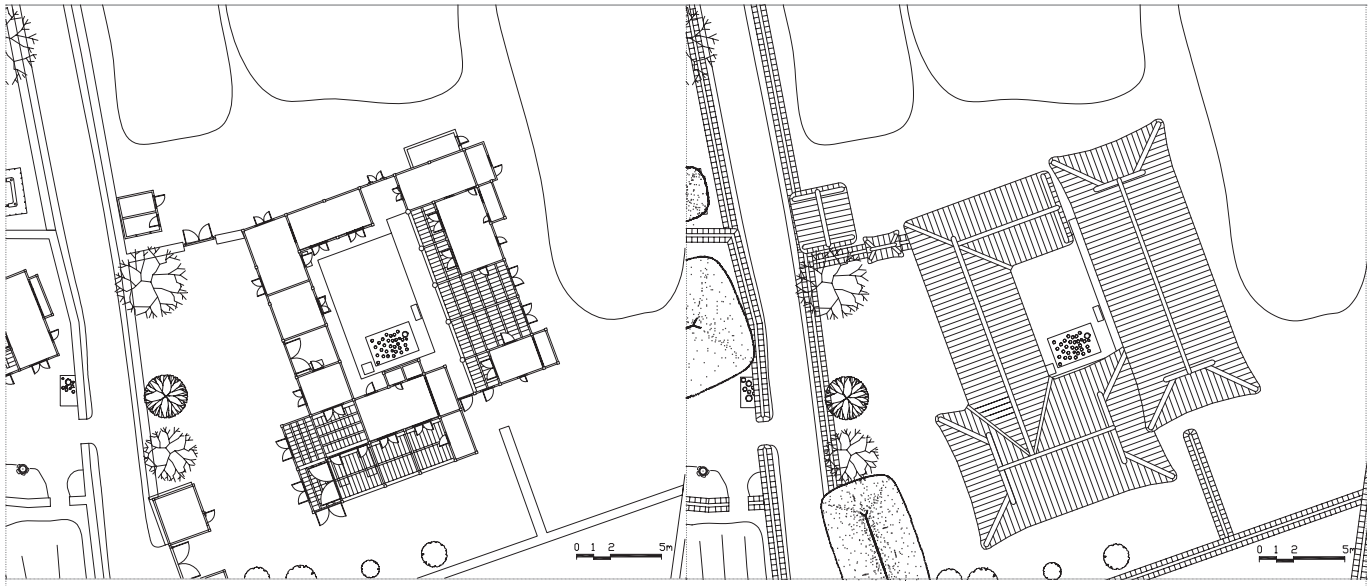




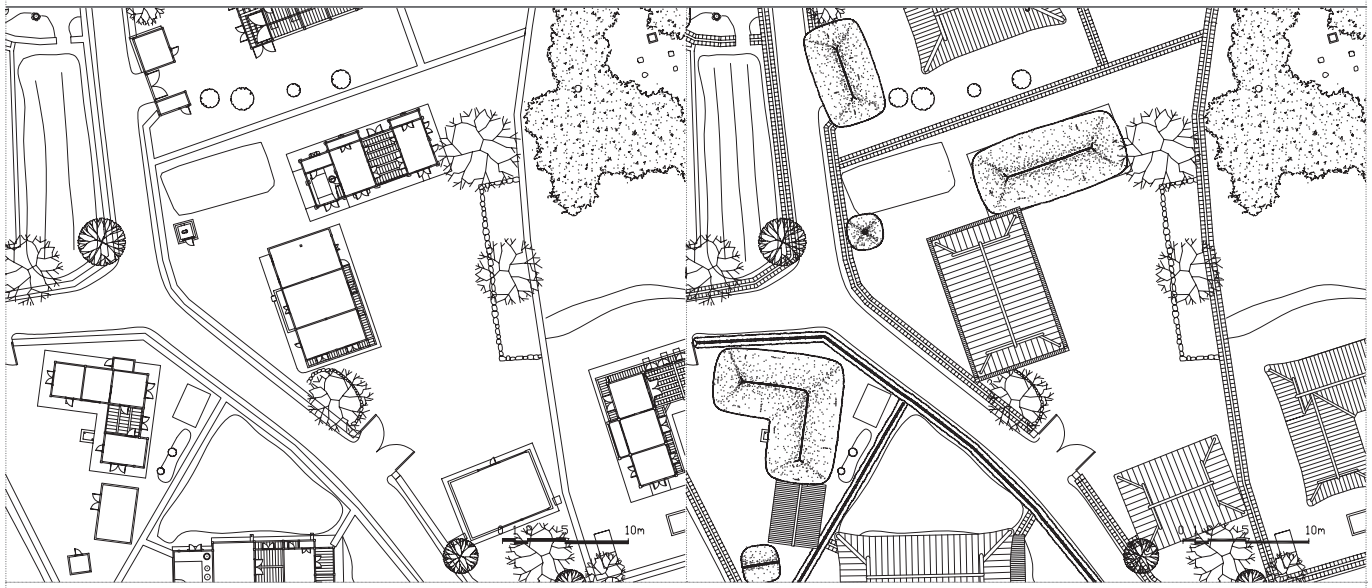




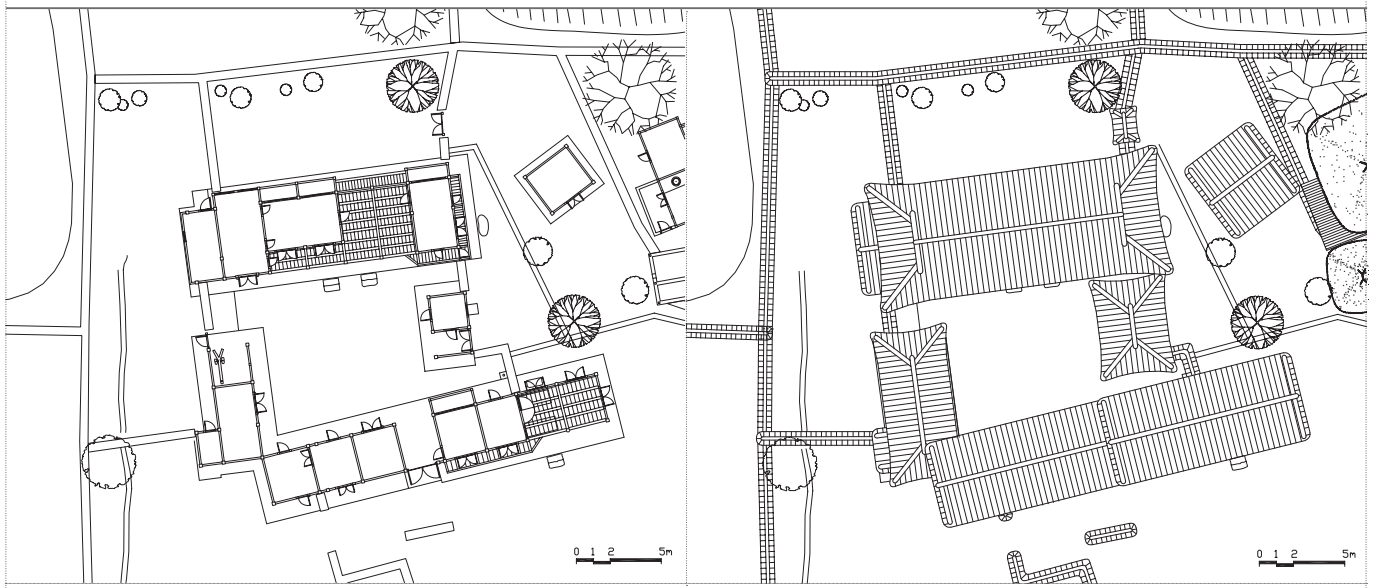
039 귀촌종택 Gwichonjongtaek House



040 류시언 가옥(초밭댁) Ryu Si-eon House



041 류승한 가옥 Ryu Seung-han House



042 주일재 Juiljae House



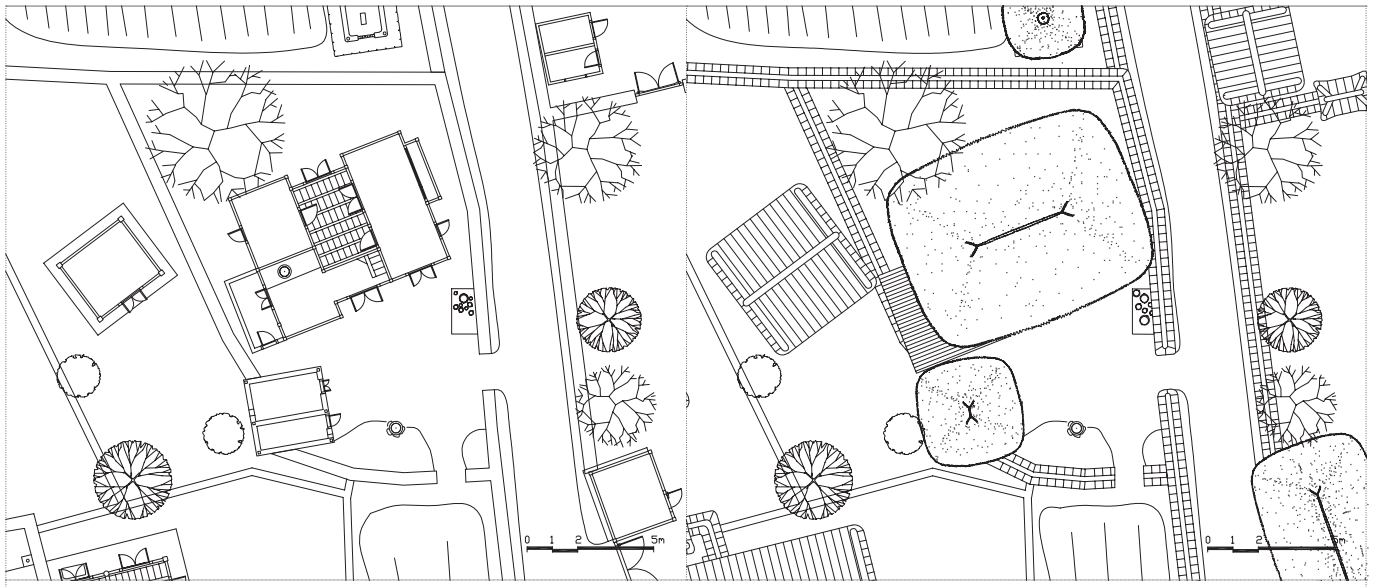
040 류시언 가옥(초밭댁) Ryu Si-eon House



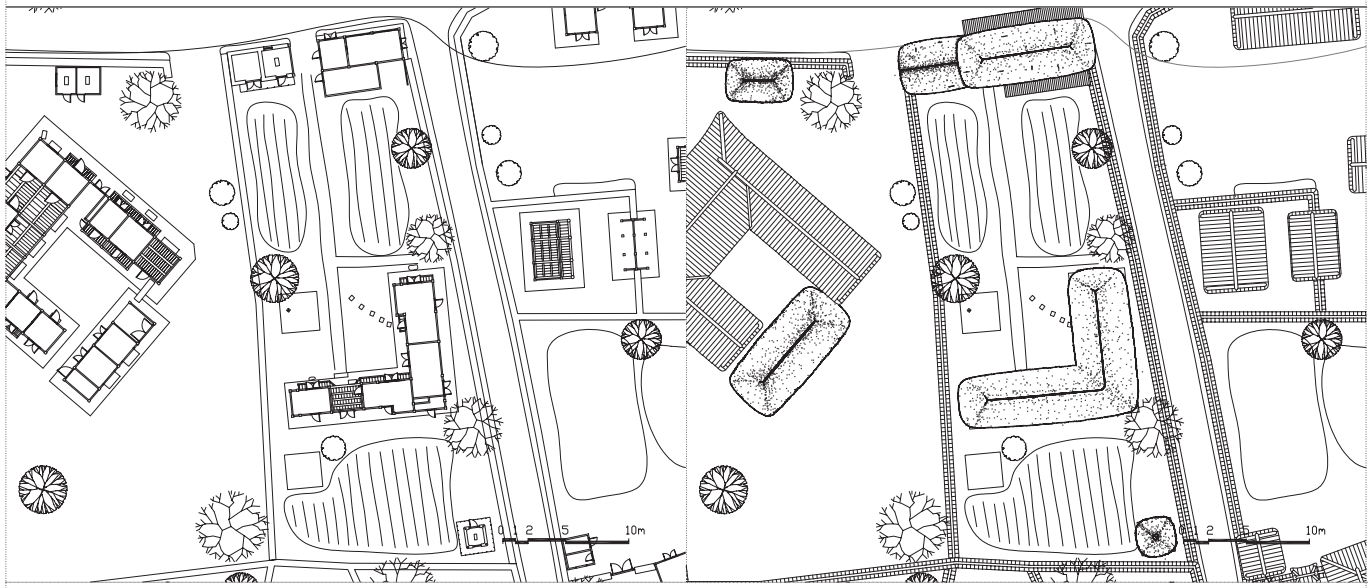
041 류승한 가옥 Ryu Seung-han House



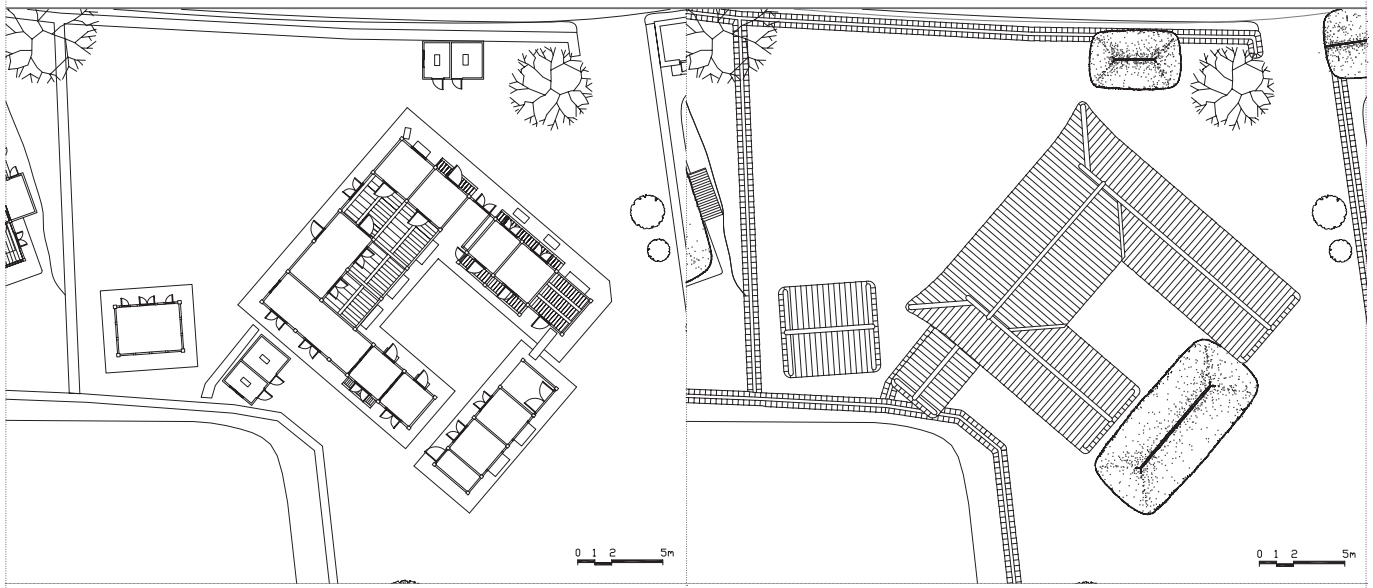
042 주일재 Juiljae House



043 류한섭 가옥 Ryu Han-seop House



044 류한승 가옥 Ryu Han-seung House



045 류한준 가옥 Ryu Han-jun House



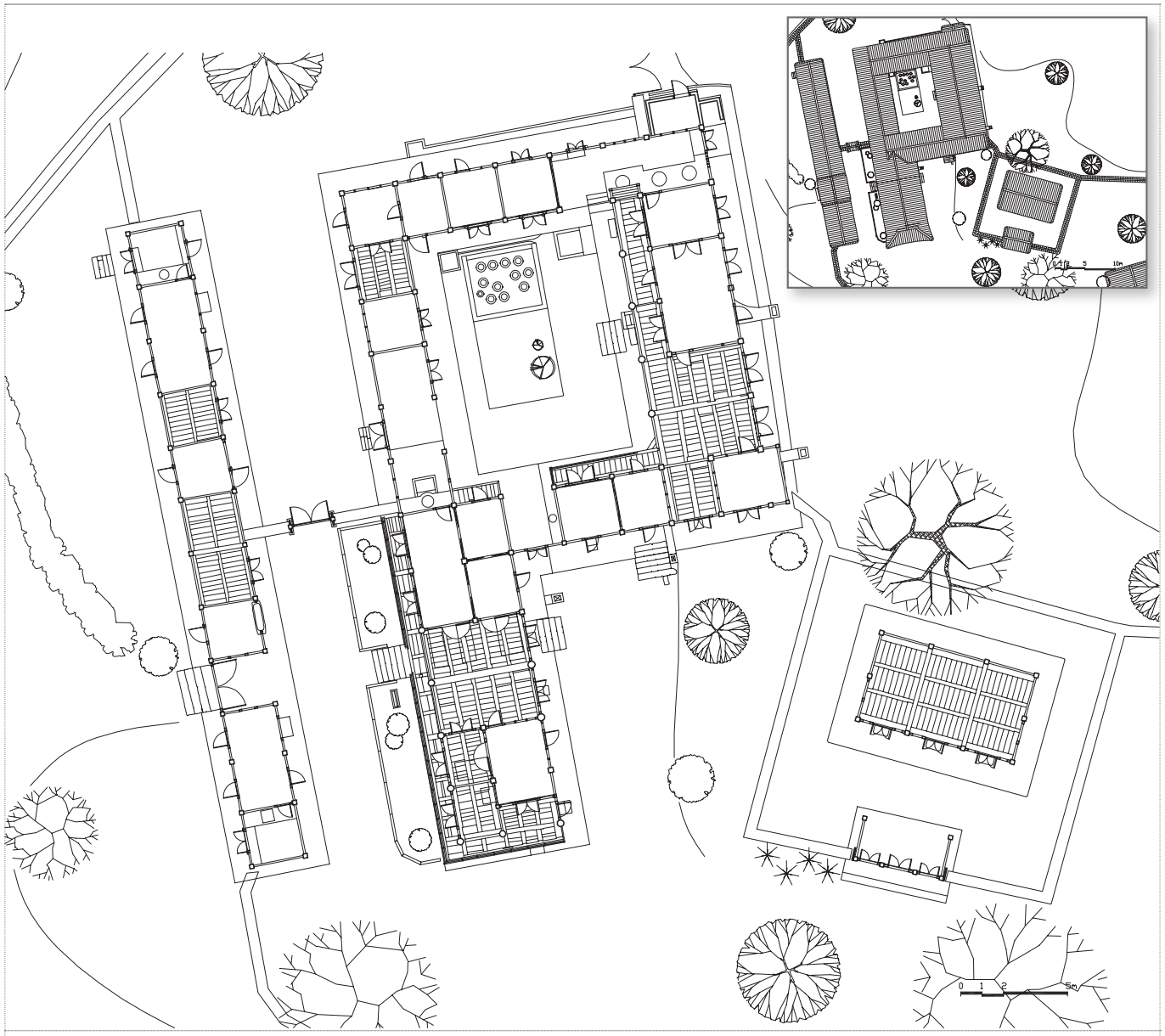
043 류한섭 가옥 Ryu Han-seop House

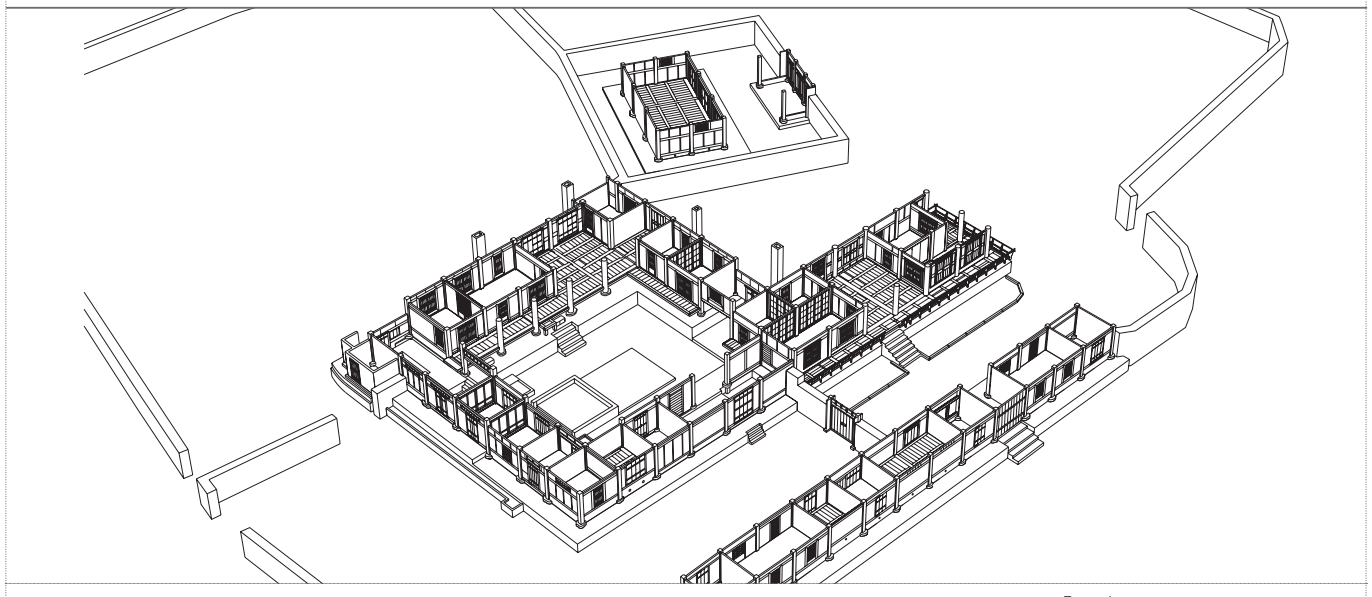


044 류한승 가옥 Ryu Han-seung House



045 류한준 가옥 Ryu Han-jun House





046 충효당 Chunghyodang House

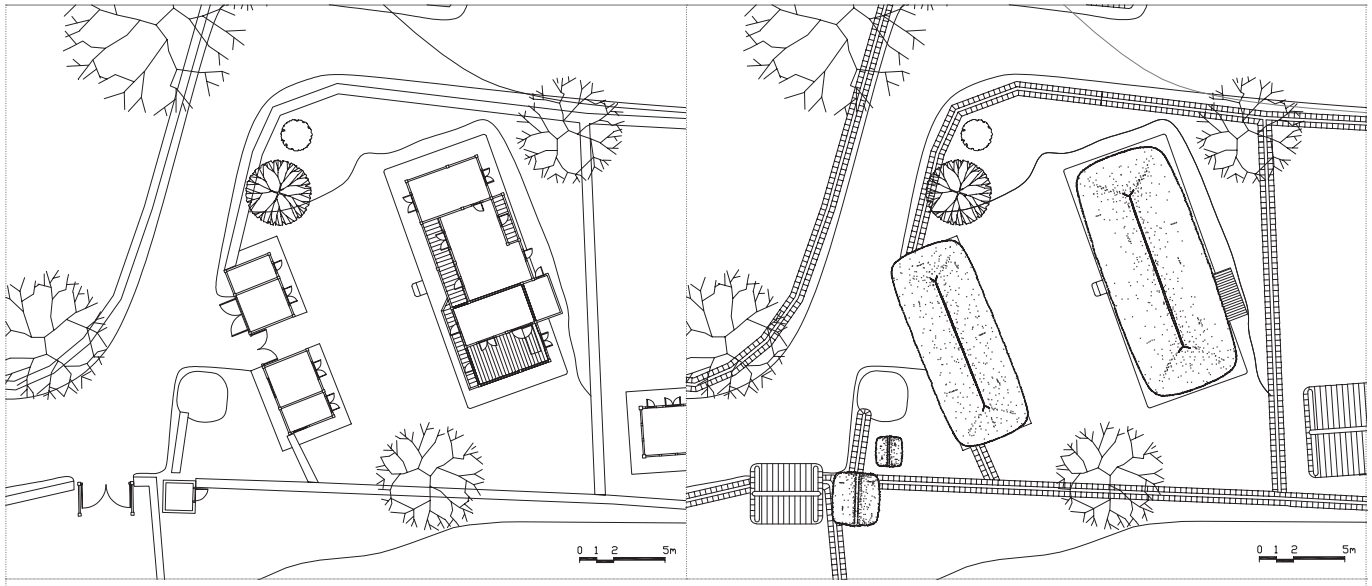




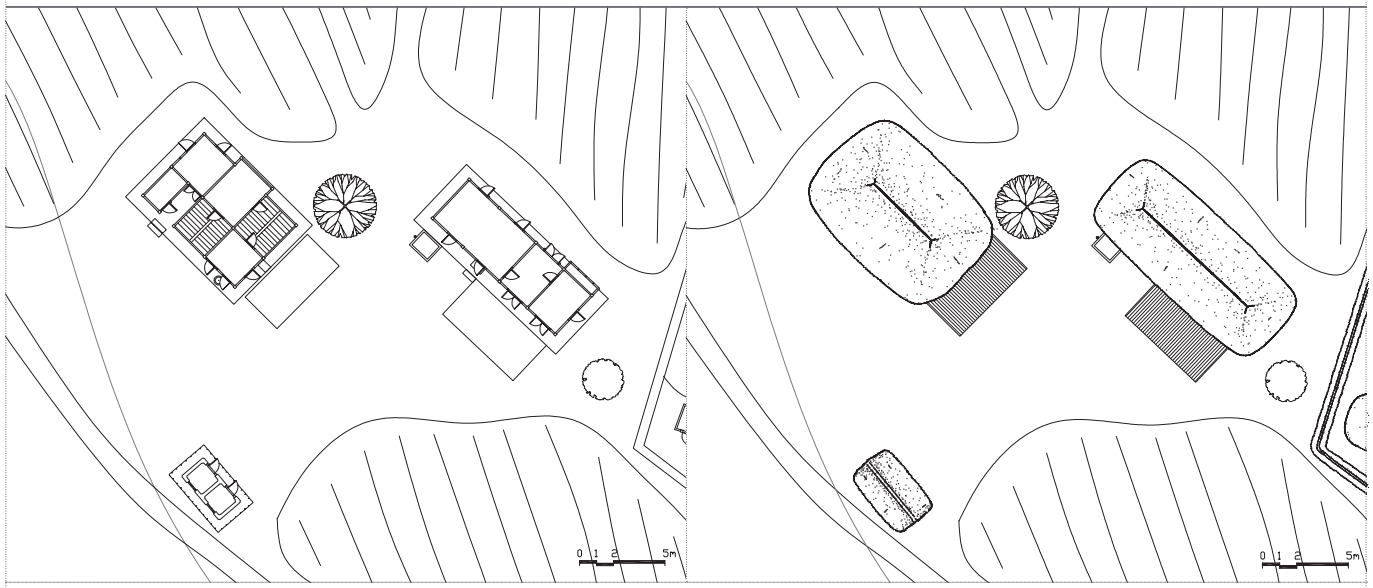




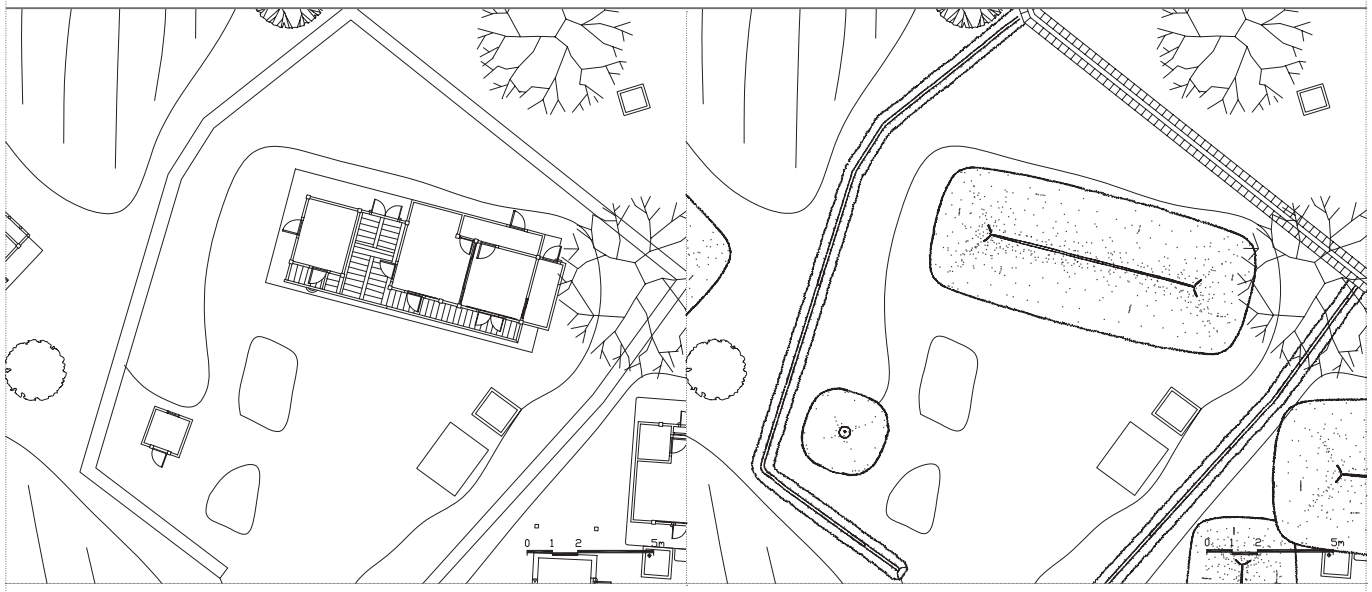
046 충효당 Chunghyodang House



047 류홍선 가옥 Ryu Hong-seon House



048 류시진 가옥 Ryu Si-jin House



049 류원묵 가옥 Ryu Won-muk House



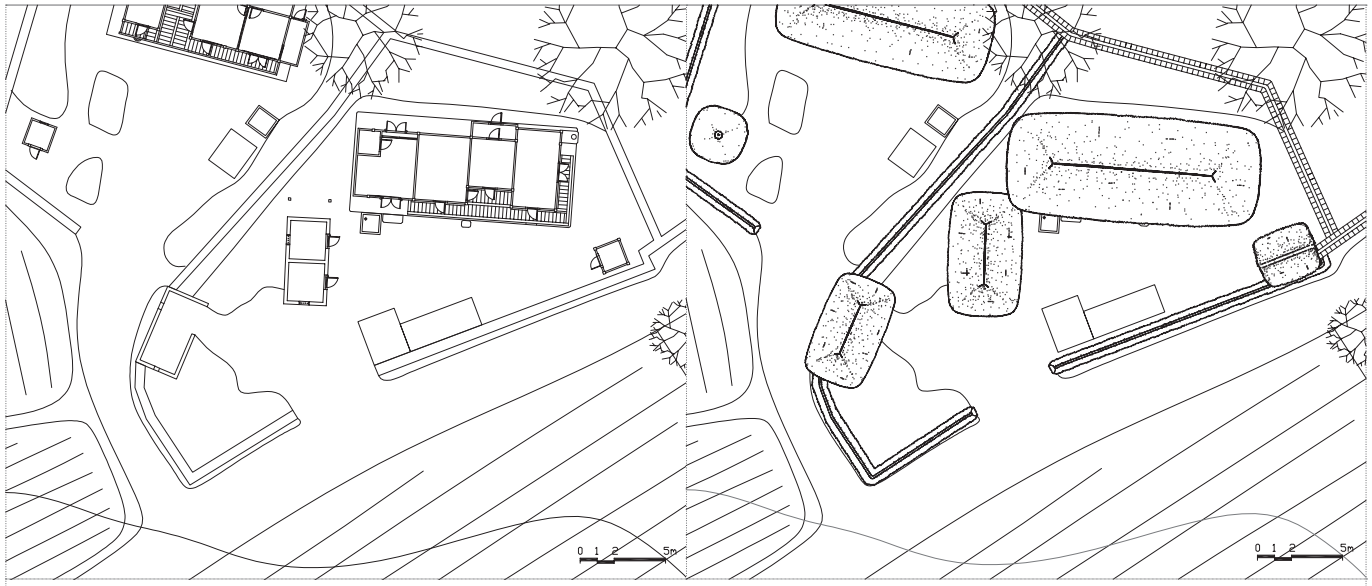
047 류홍선 가옥 Ryu Hong-seon House



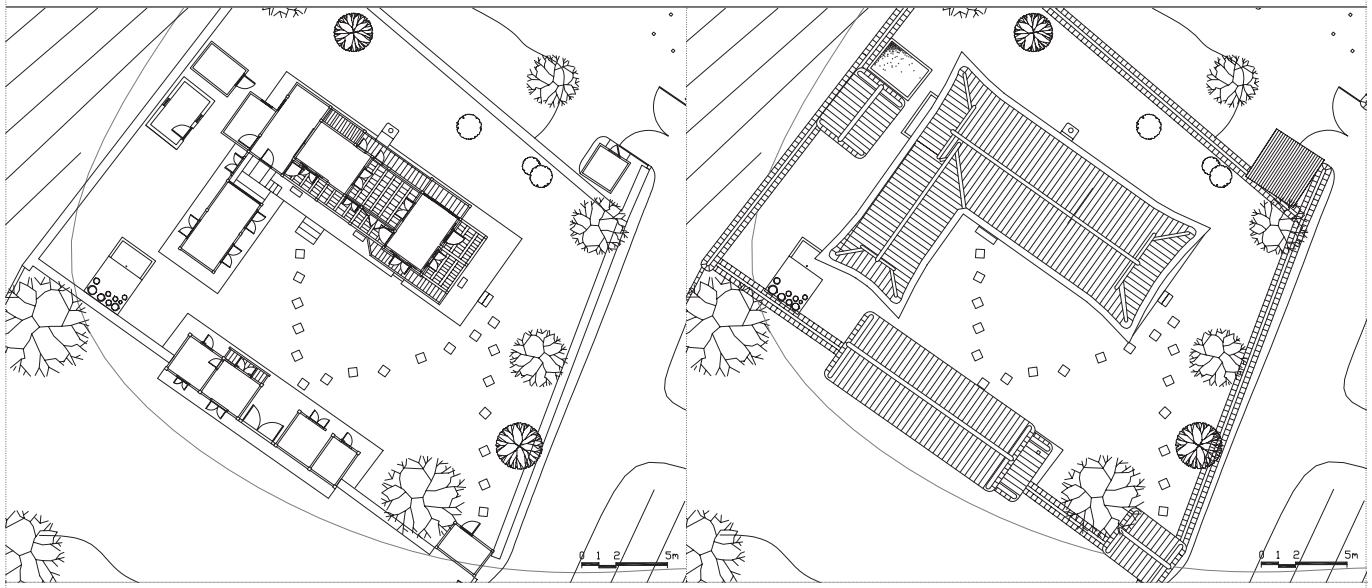
048 류시진 가옥 Ryu Si-jin House



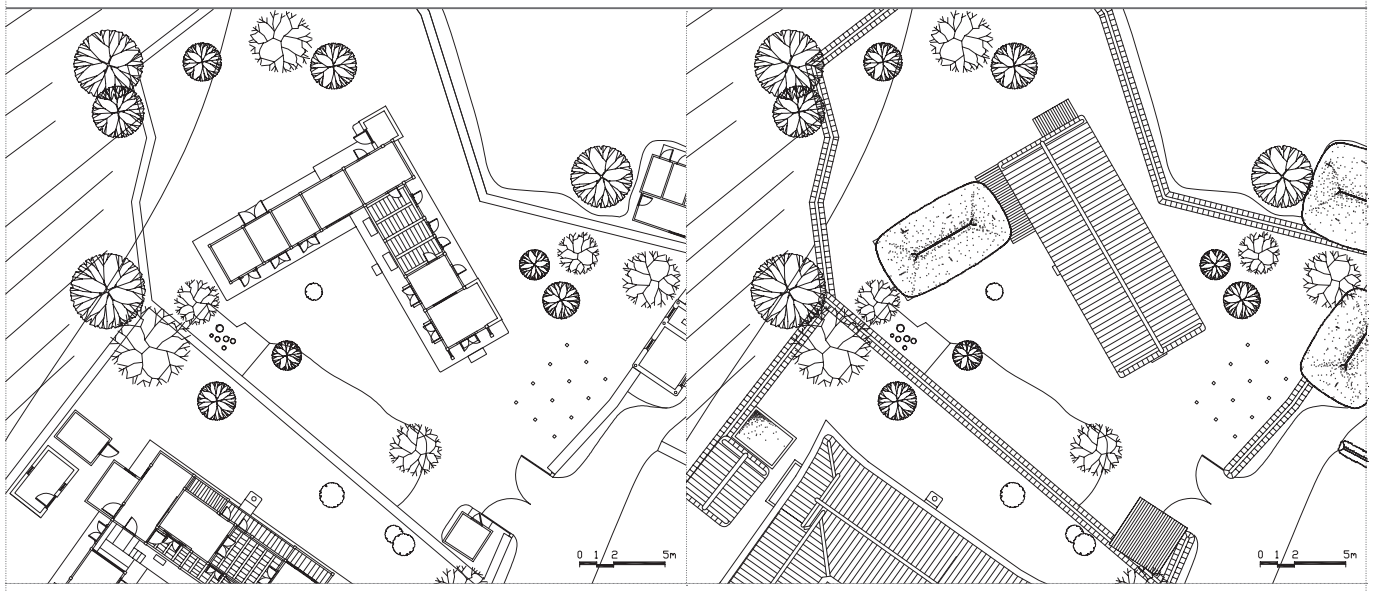
049 류원묵 가옥 Ryu Won-muk House



050 류인선 가옥 Ryu In-seon House



051 류용하 가옥(노동댁) Ryu Yong-ha House



052 류시길 가옥 Ryu Si-gil House



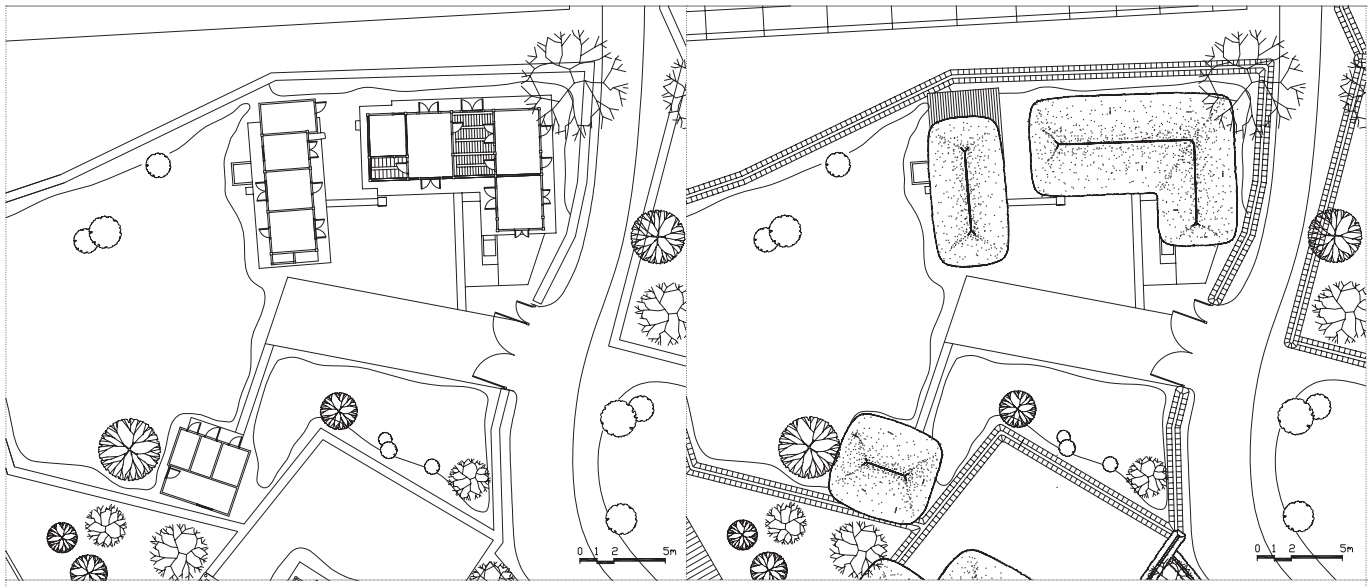
050 류인선 가옥 Ryu In-seon House



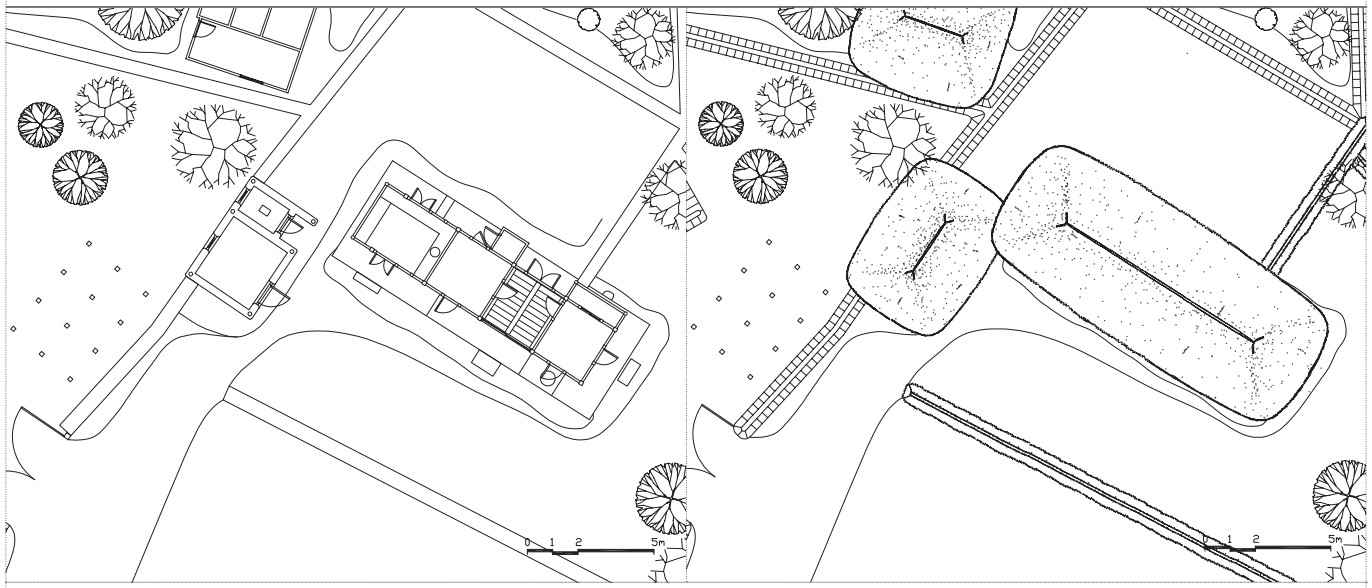
051 류용하 가옥(노동댁) Ryu Yong-ha House



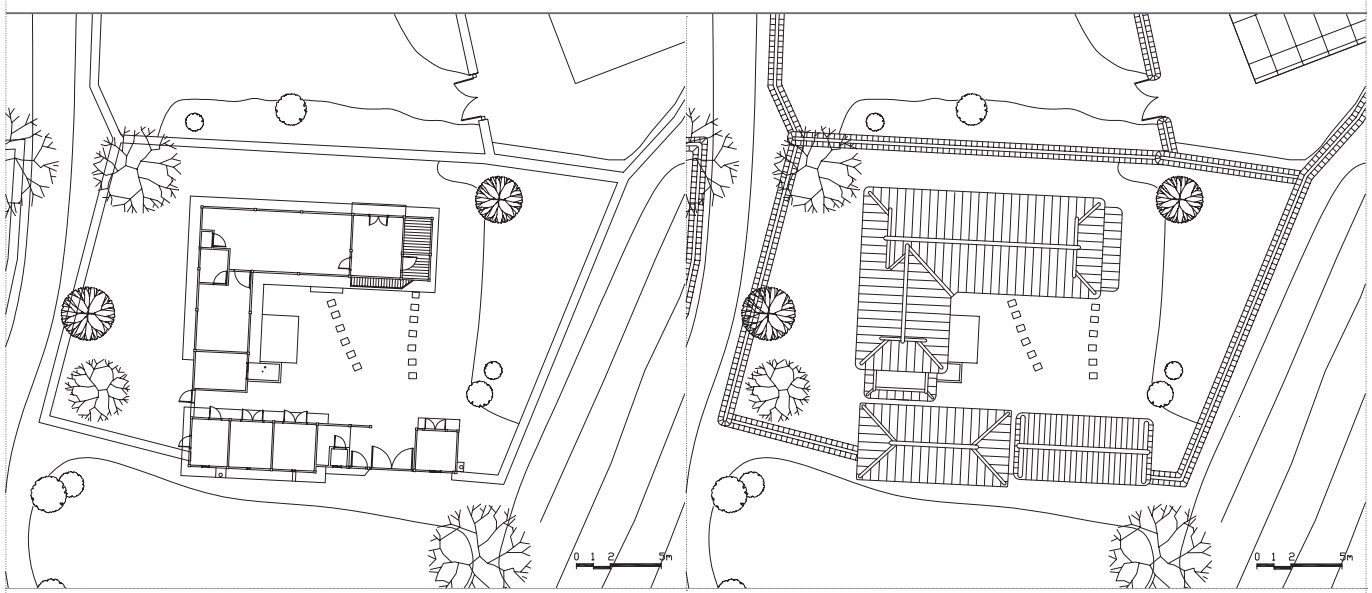
052 류시길 가옥 Ryu Si-gil House



053 류석하 가옥 1 Ryu Seok-ha House 1



054 류시건 가옥 Ryu Si-geon House



055 류근후 가옥 Ryu Geun-hu House



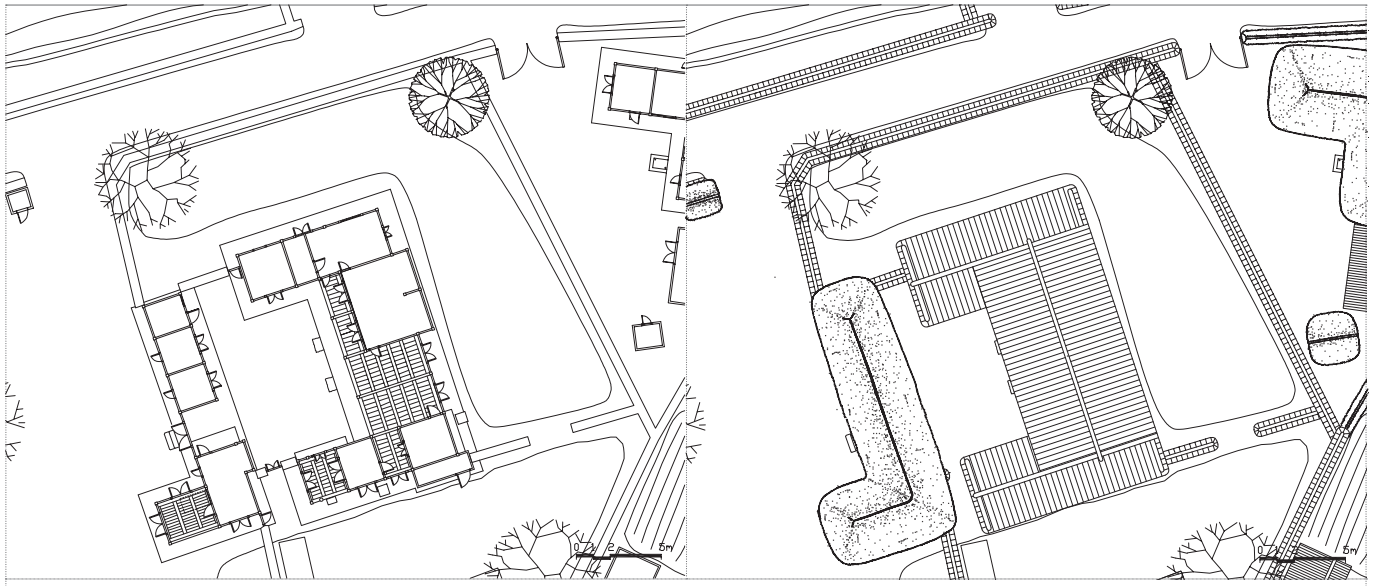
053 류석하 가옥 1 Ryu Seok-ha House 1



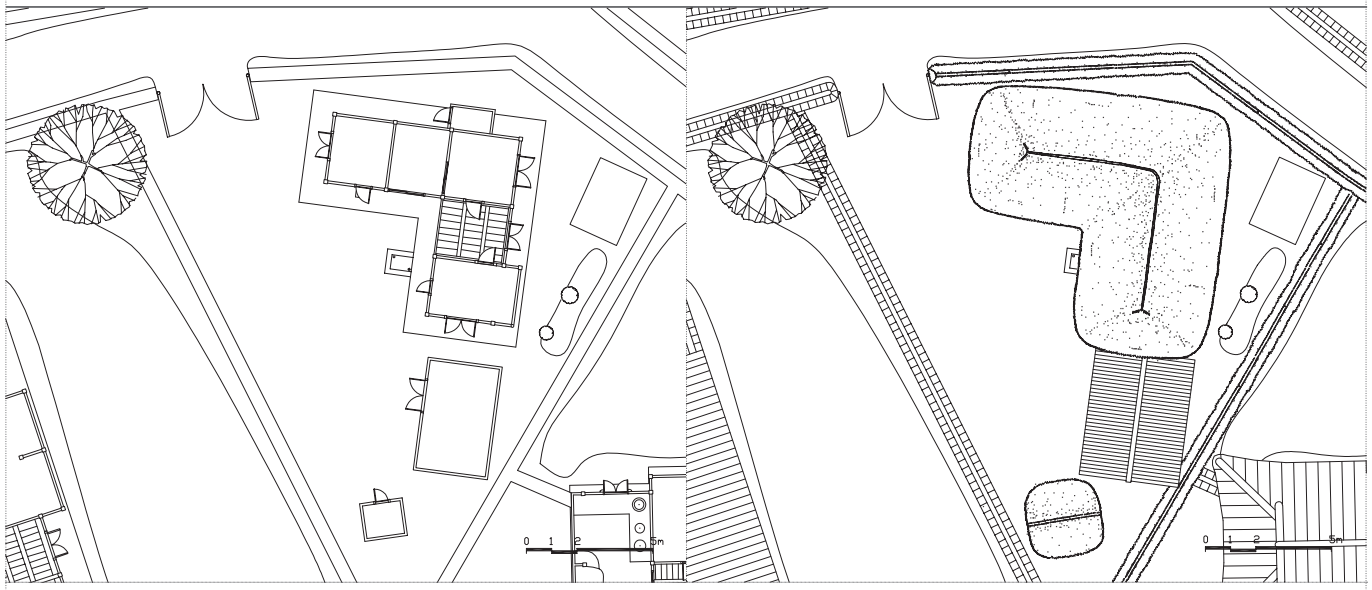
054 류시건 가옥 Ryu Si-geon House



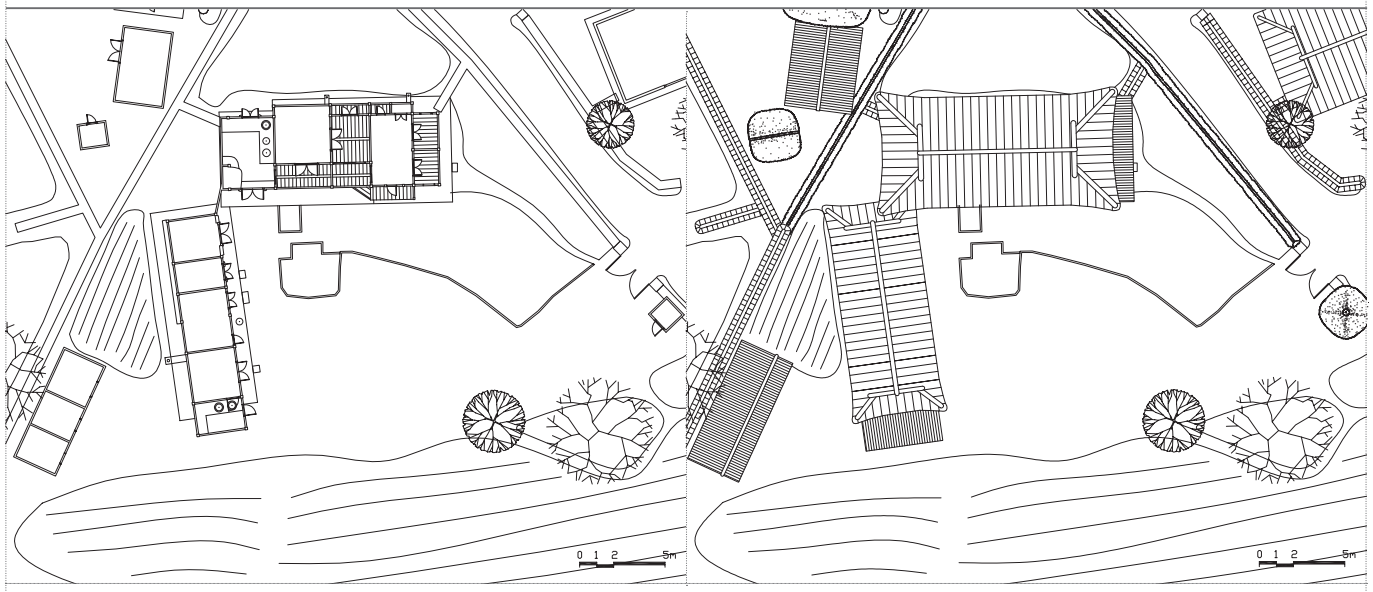
055 류근후 가옥 Ryu Geun-hu House



056 류세하 가옥(삼강댁) Ryu Se-ha House



057 류시혁 가옥 Ryu Si-hyeok House



058 류경한 가옥 Ryu Gyeong-han House



056 류세하 가옥(삼강댁) Ryu Se-ha House



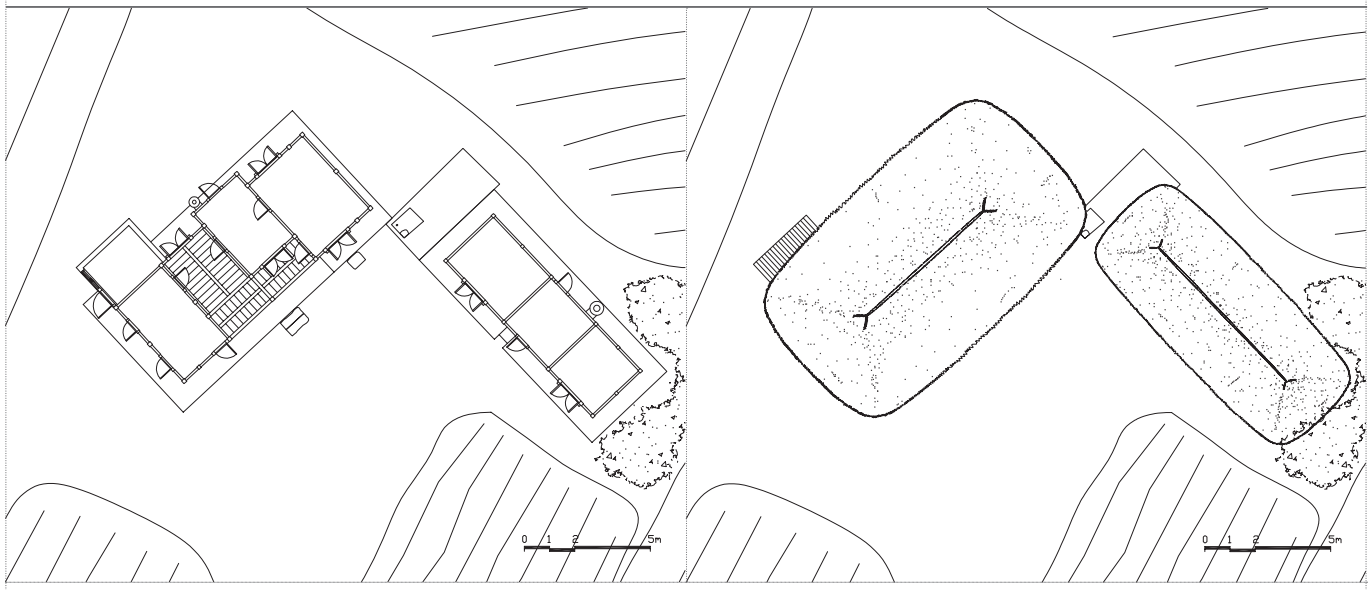
057 류시혁 가옥 Ryu Si-hyeok House



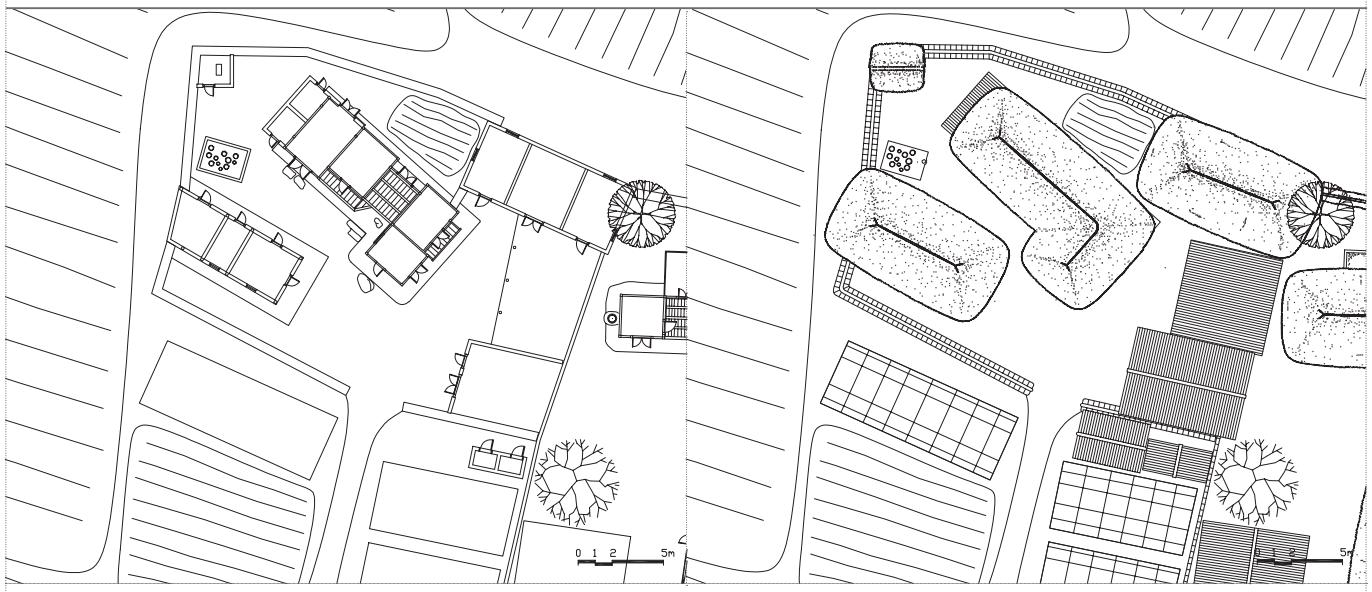
058 류경한 가옥 Ryu Gyeong-han House



059 류시문 가옥 Ryu Si-mun House



060 류민하 가옥 Ryu Min-ha House



061 류운하 가옥 1 Ryu Un-ha House 1



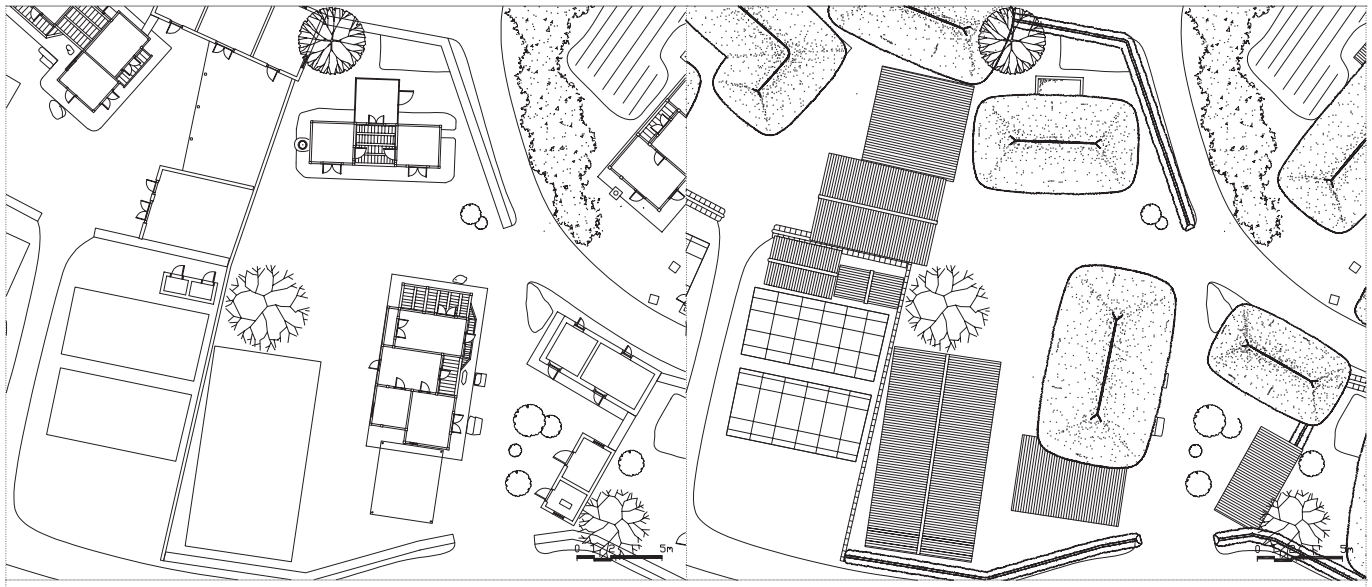
059 류시문 가옥 Ryu Si-mun House



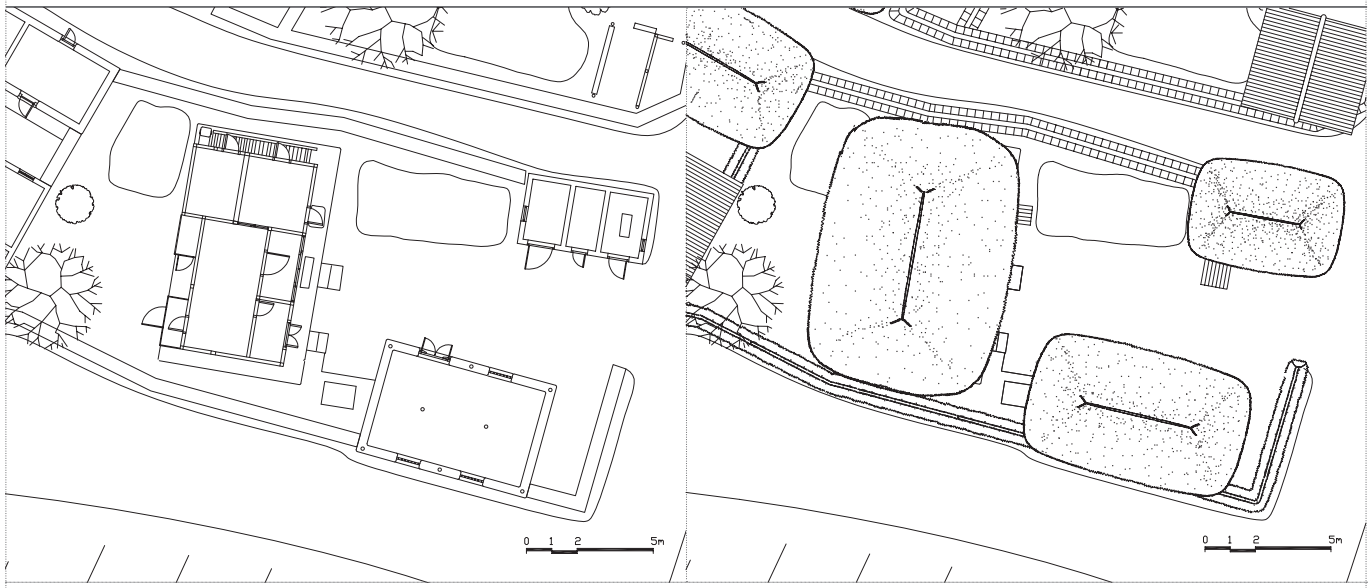
060 류민하 가옥 Ryu Min-ha House



061 류운하 가옥 1 Ryu Un-ha House 1



062 류장묵 가옥 Ryu Jang-muk House



063 류시국 가옥 1 Ryu Si-guk House 1



064 교회사택 Church Residence



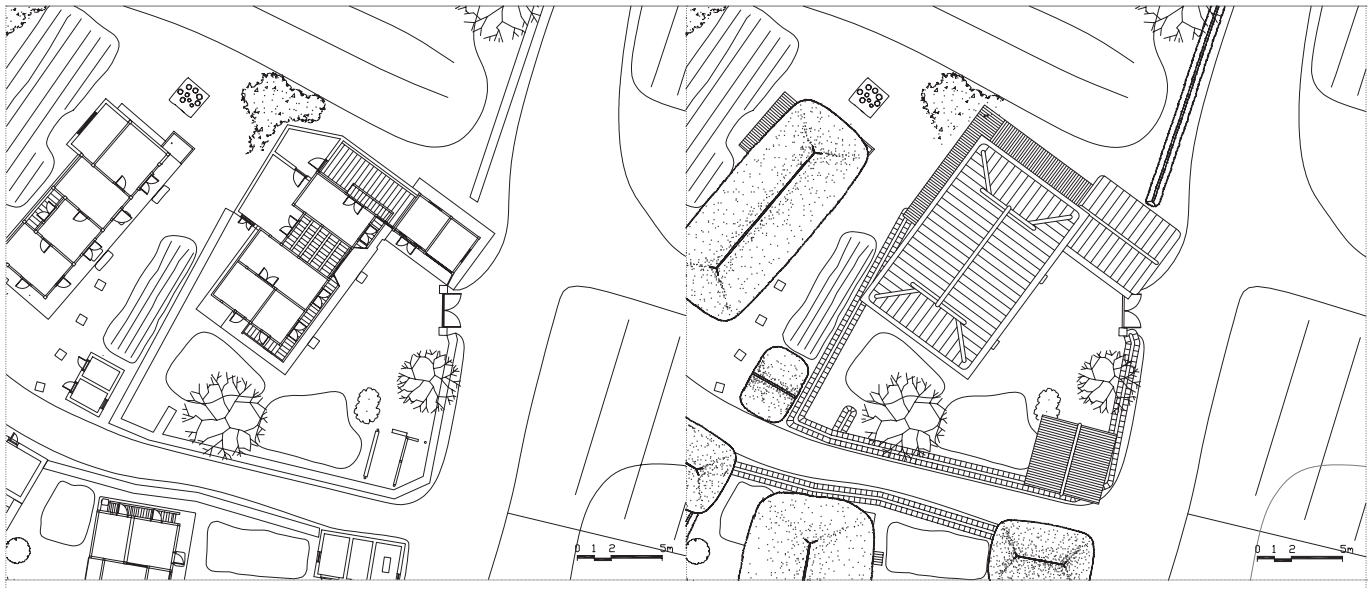
062 류장묵 가옥 Ryu Jang-muk House



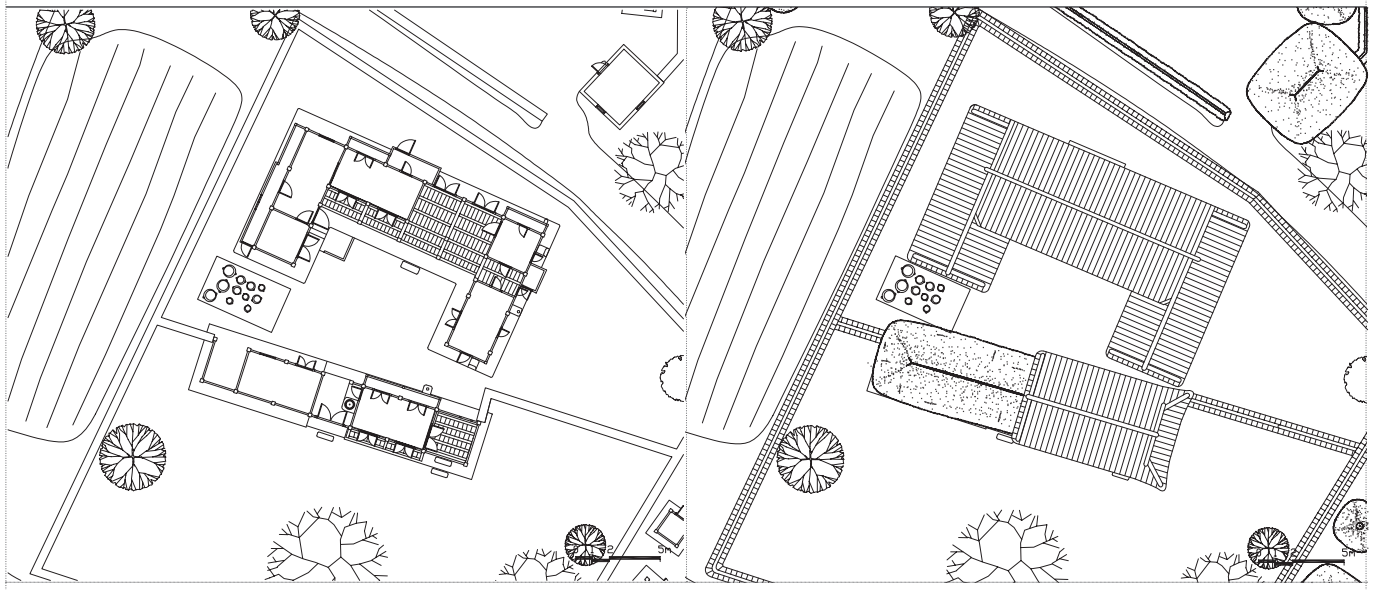
063 류시국 가옥 1 Ryu Si-guk House 1



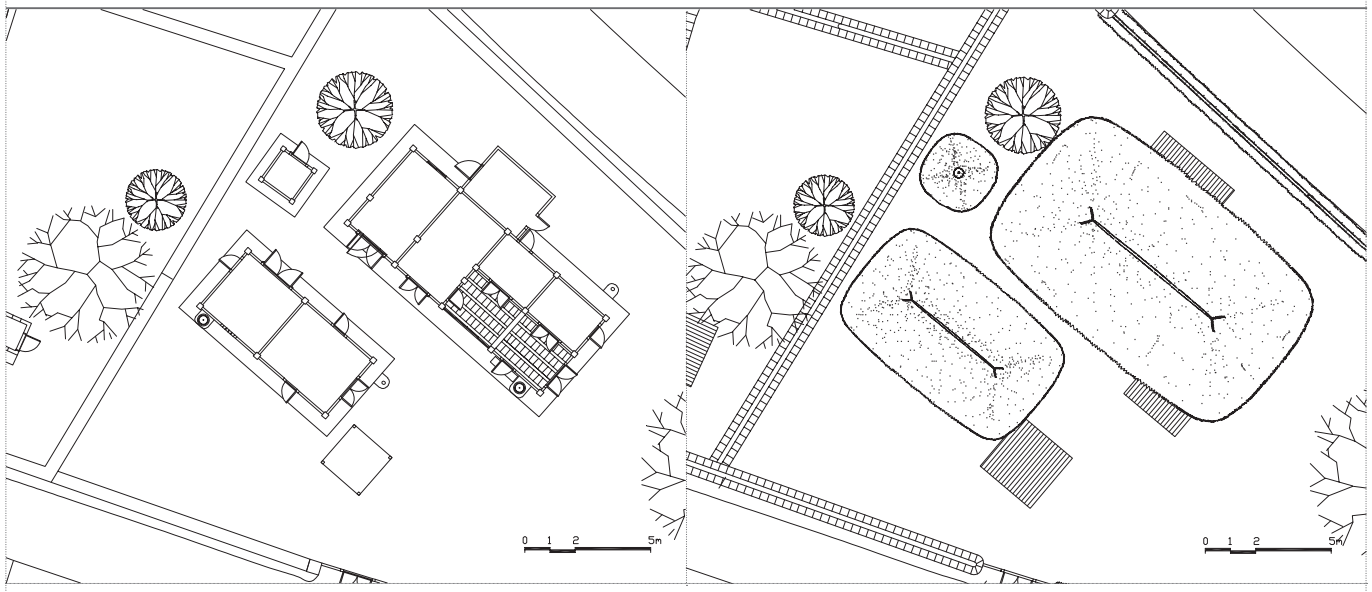
064 교회사택 Church Residence



065 류시달 가옥 Ryu Si-dal House



066 조순희 가옥 Jo Sun-hui House



067 강영구 가옥 Gang Yeong-gu House



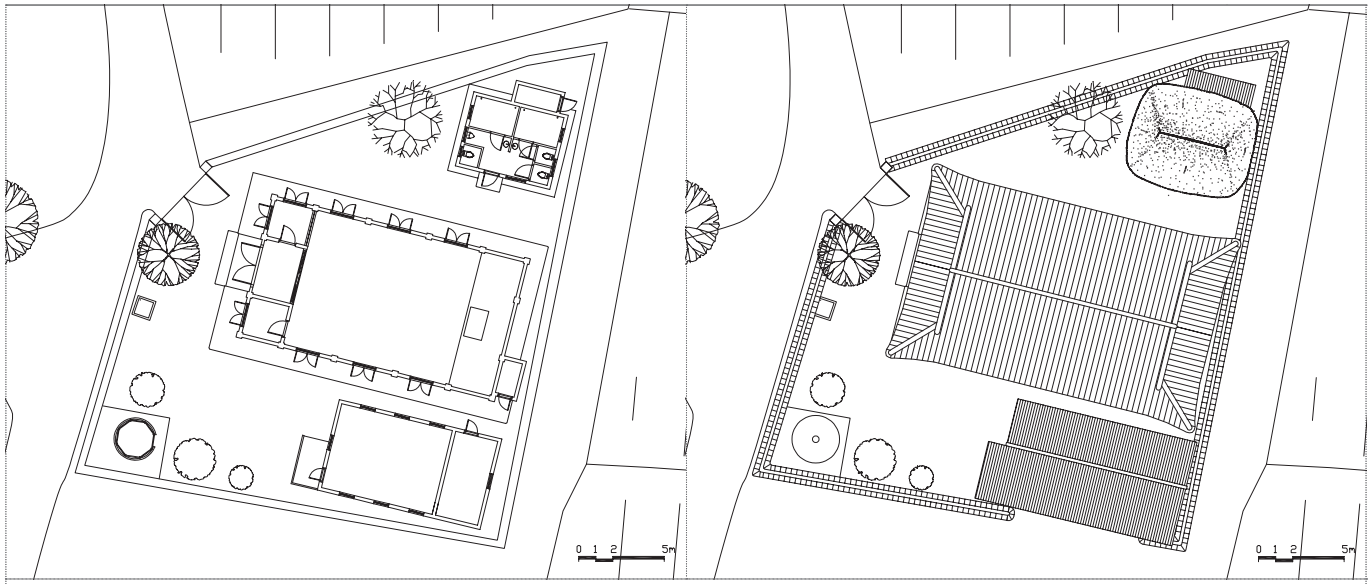
065 류시달 가옥 Ryu Si-dal House



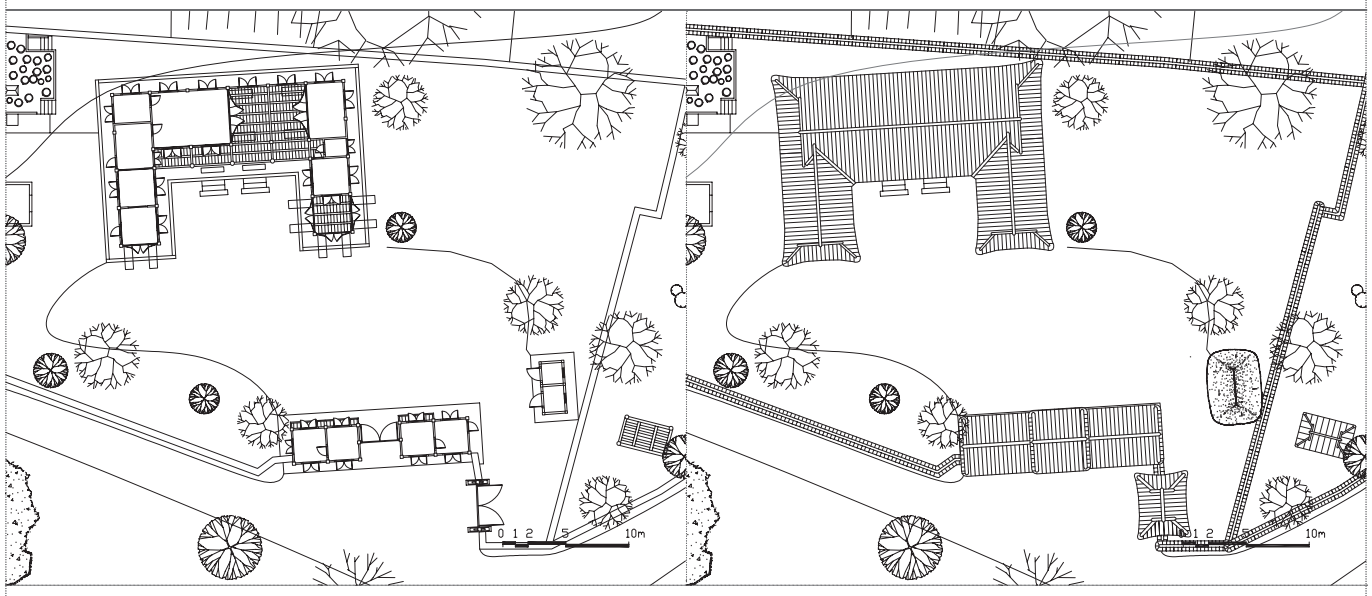
066 조순희 가옥 Jo Sun-hui House



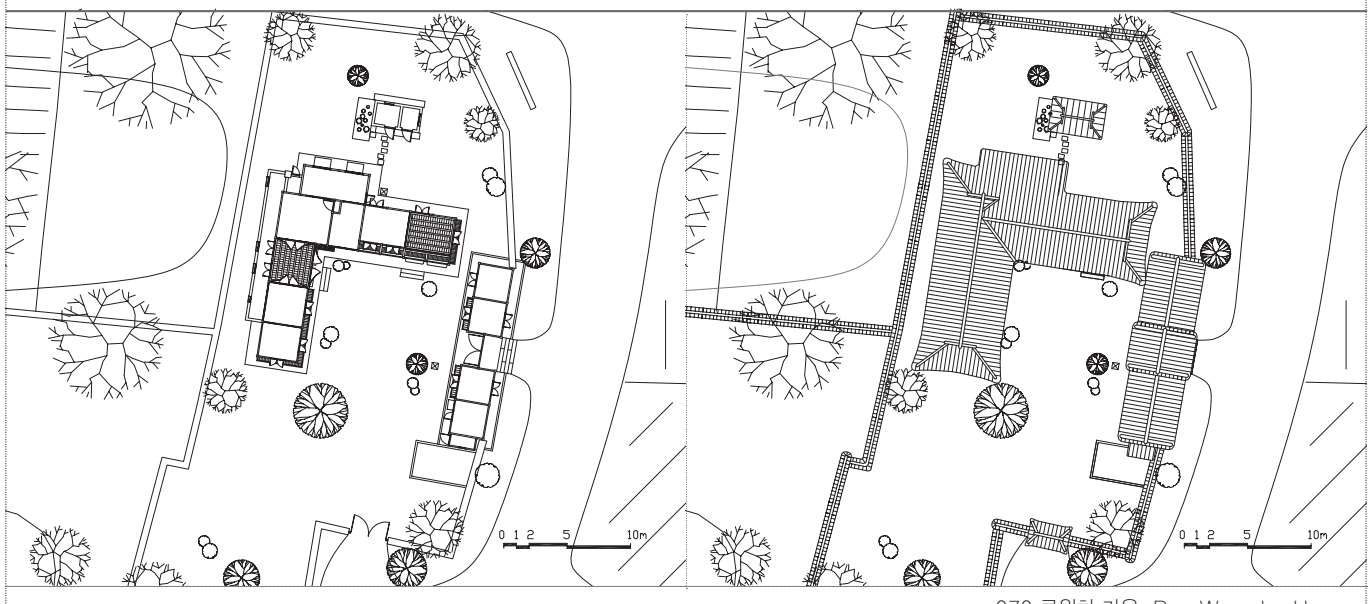
067 강영구 가옥 Gang Yeong-gu House=



068 하회교회 Hahoe Church



069 윤용숙 가옥(심원정사) Simwonjeongsa House

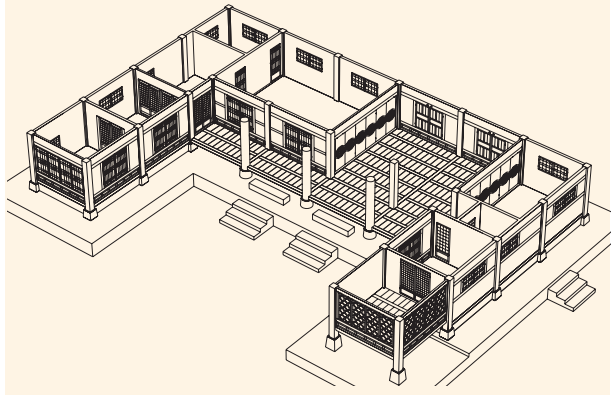


070 류원하 가옥 Ryu Won-ha House



068 하회교회 Hahoe Church

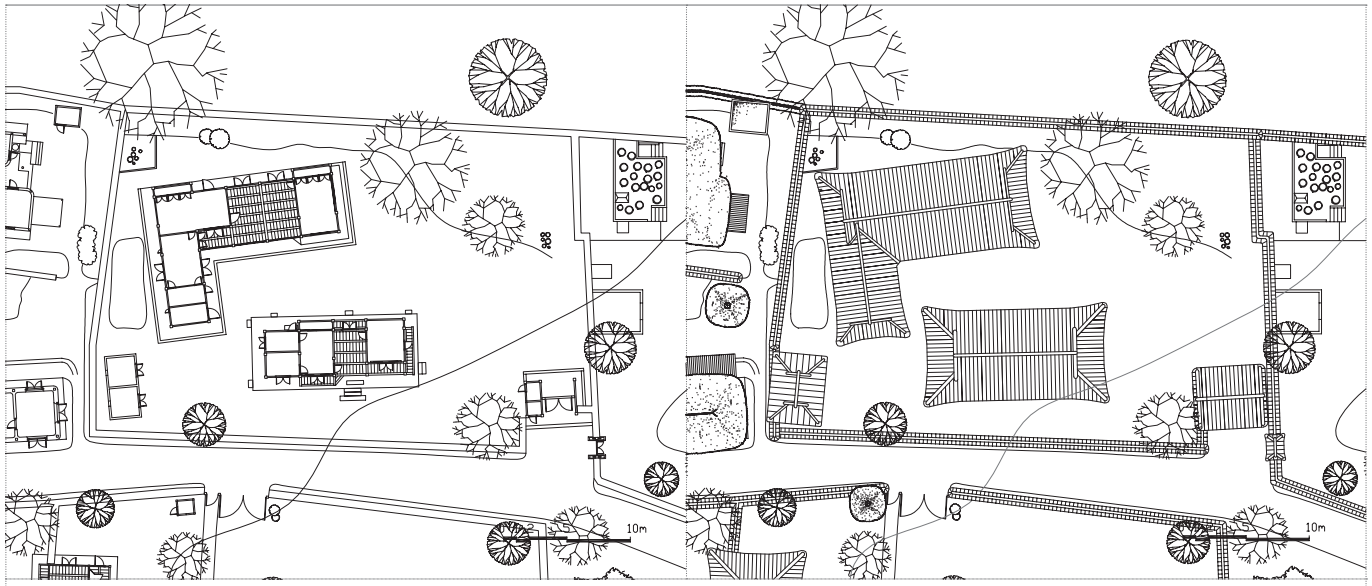




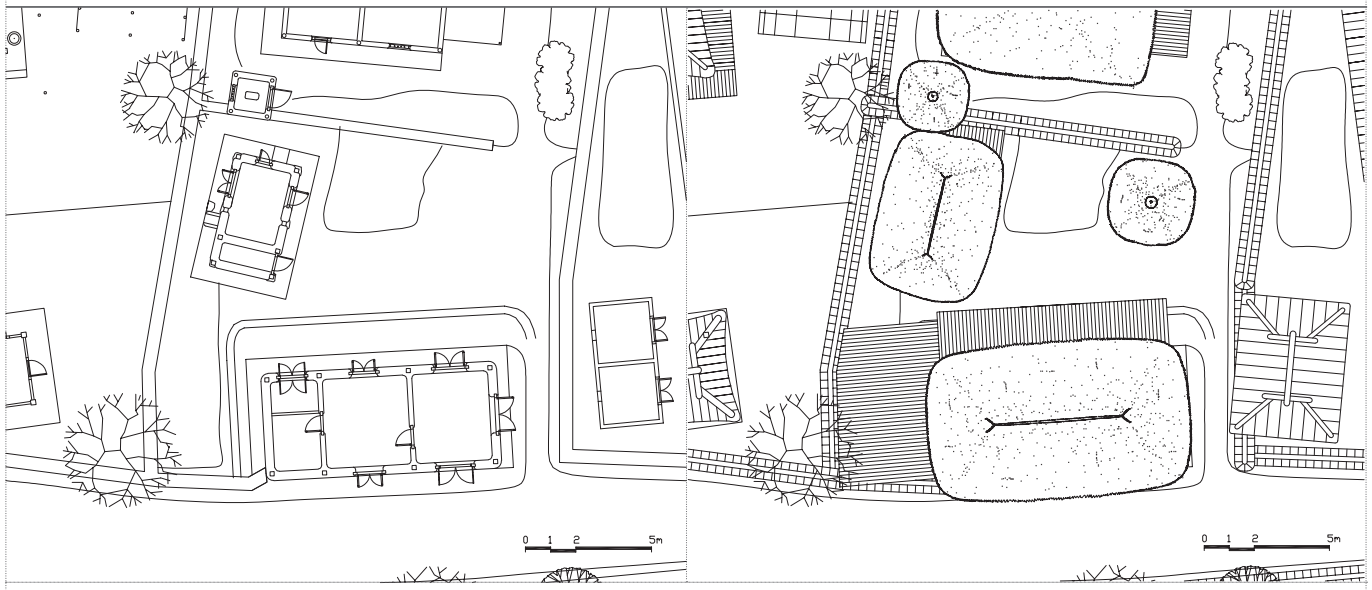
069 윤용숙 가옥(심원정사) Simwonjeongsa House



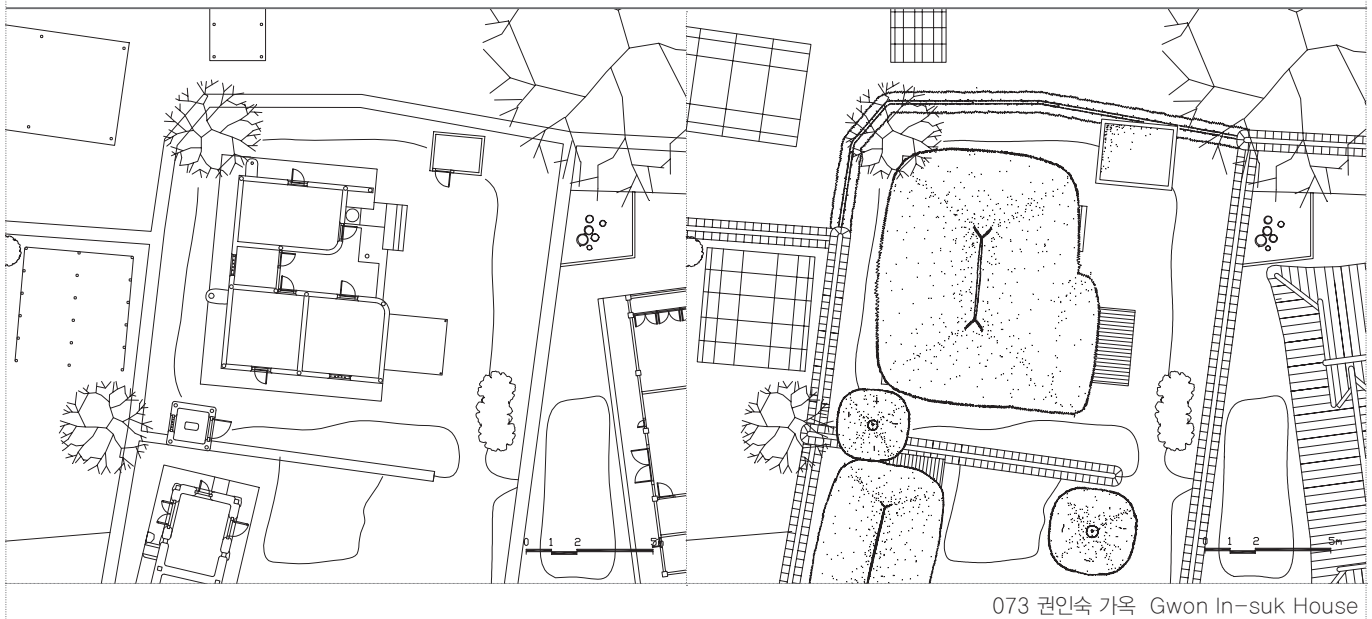
070 류원하 가옥 Ryu Won-ha House



071 류석호 가옥 Ryu Seok-ho House



072 류원식 가옥 Ryu Won-sik House



073 권인숙 가옥 Gwon In-suk House

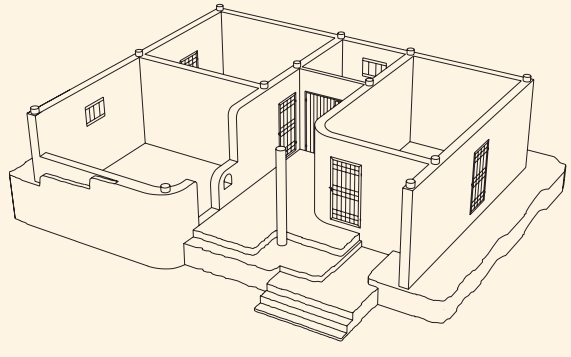


071 류석호 가옥 Ryu Seok-ho House

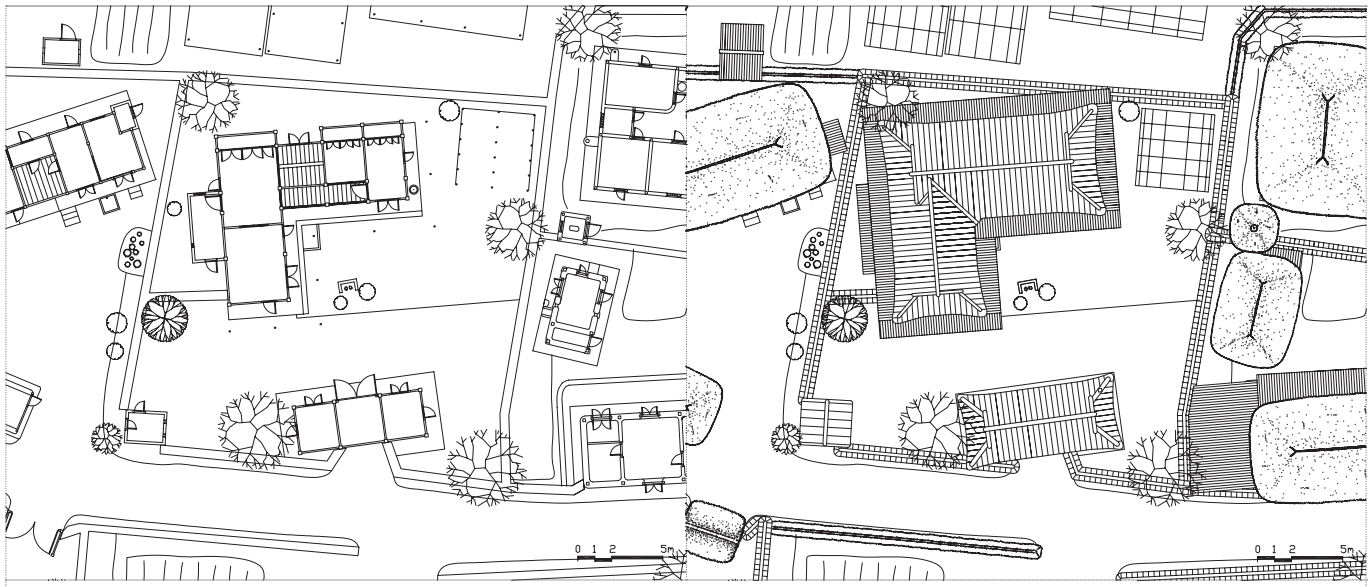


072 류원식 가옥 Ryu Won-sik House

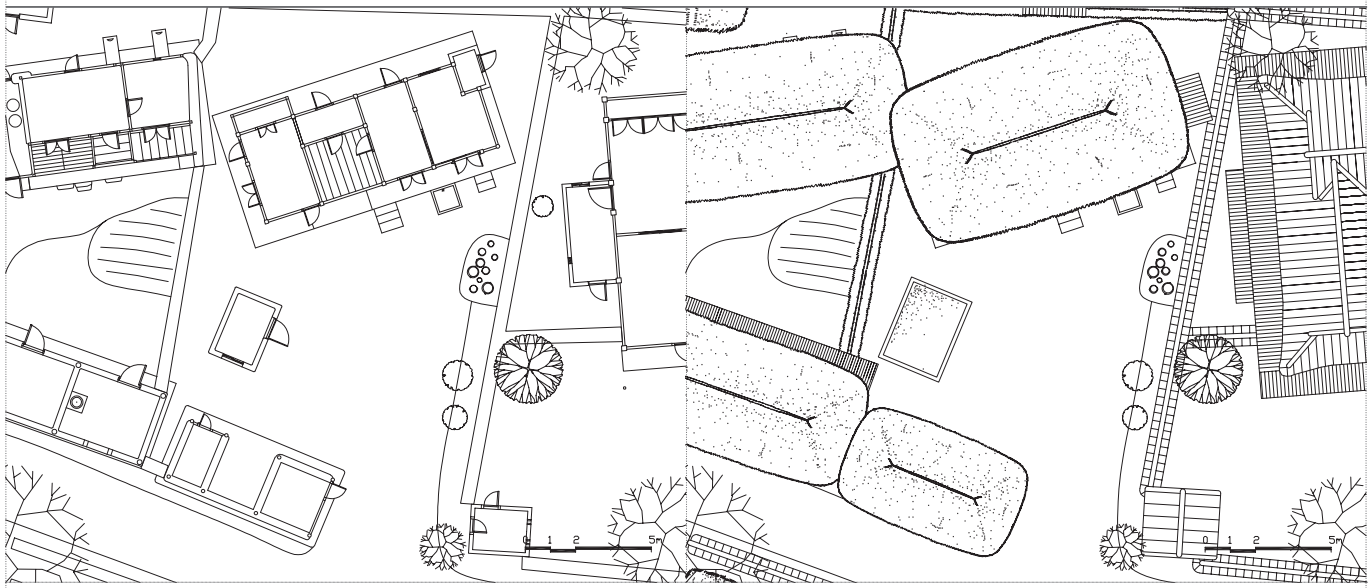




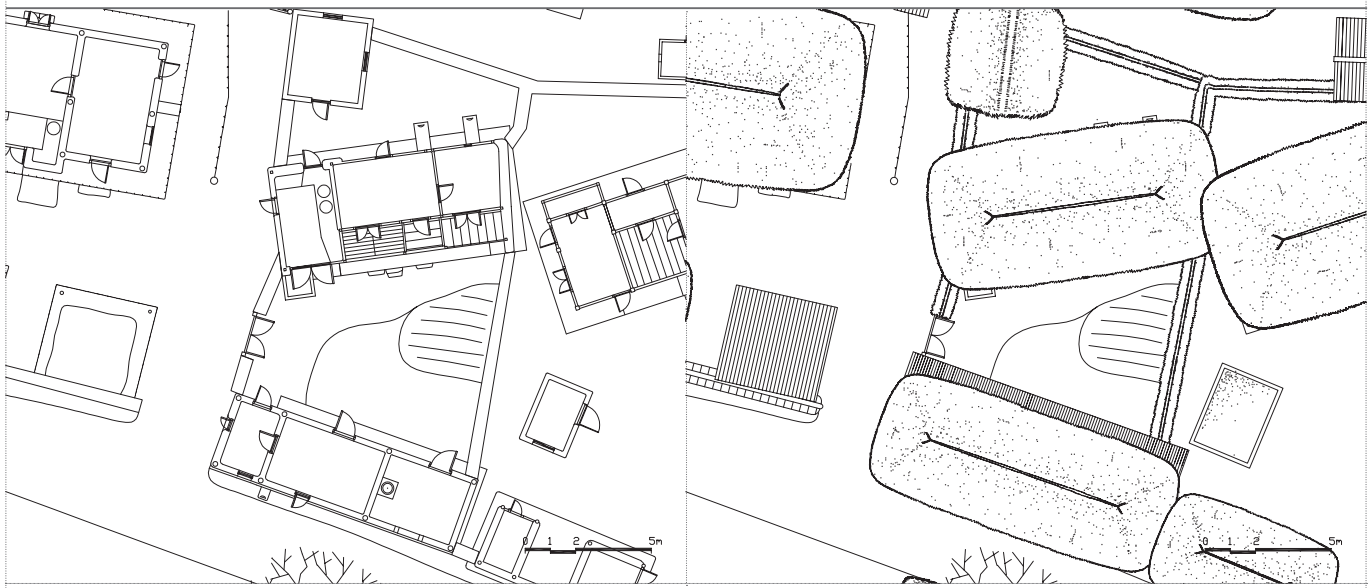
073 권인숙 가옥 Gwon In-suk House



074 류성태 가옥 Ryu Seong-tae House



075 김윤 가옥 Gim Yun House



076 장기영 가옥 Jang Gi-yeong House



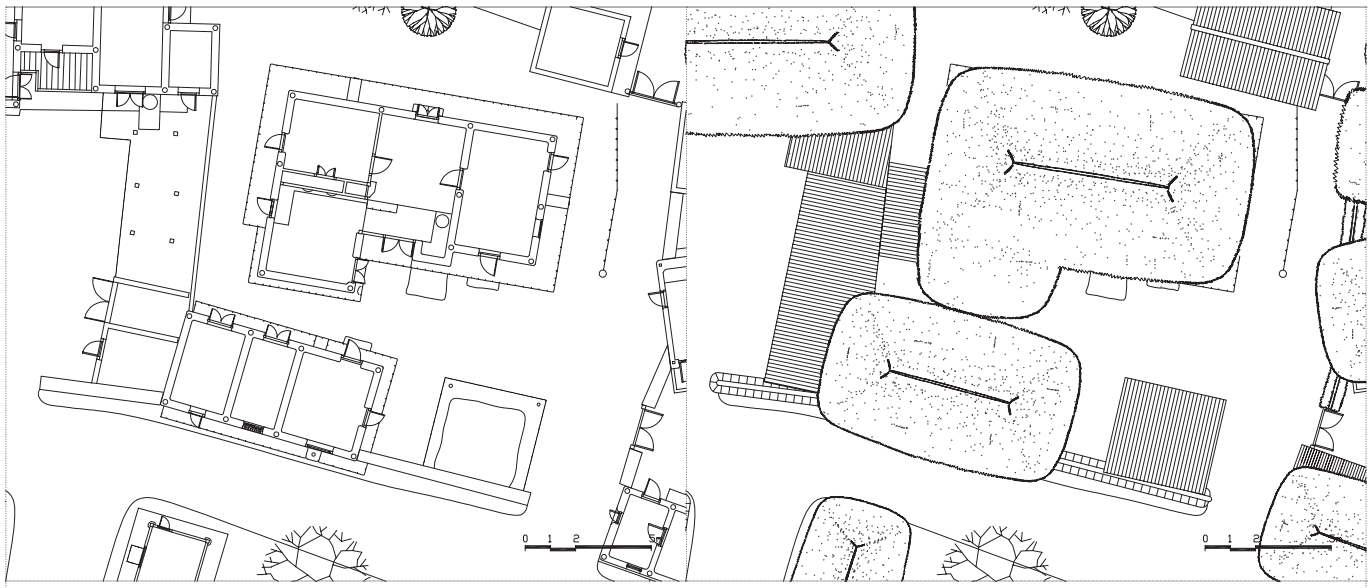
074 류성태 가옥 Ryu Seong-tae House



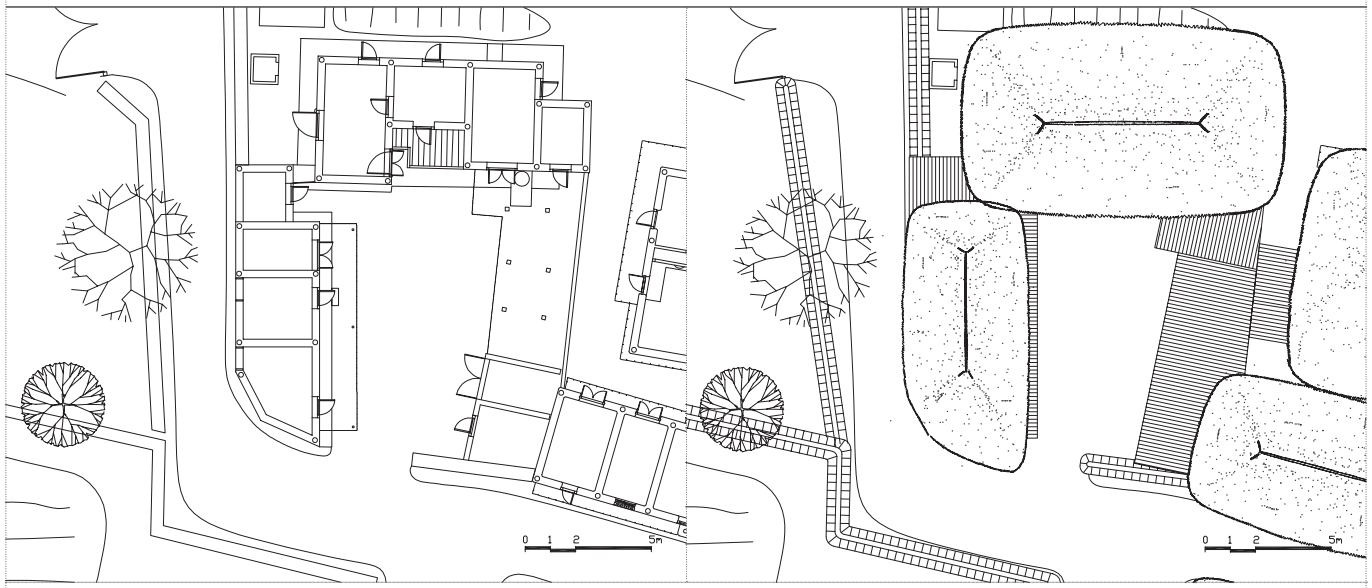
075 김윤 가옥 Gim Yun House



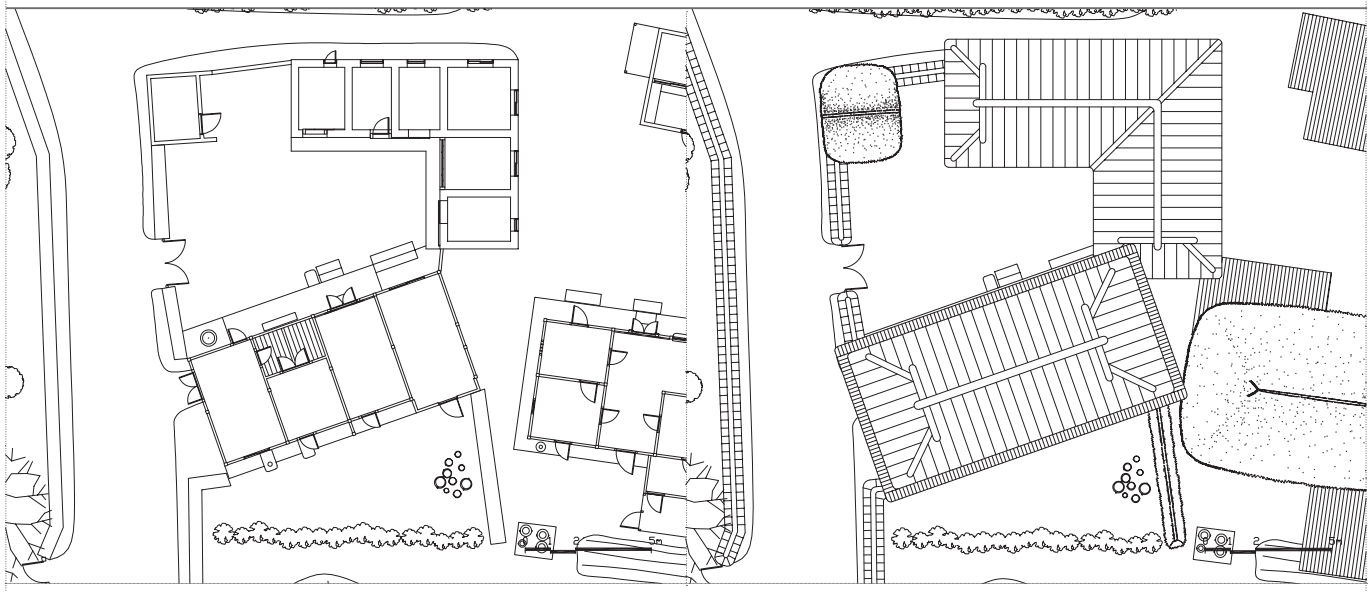
076 장기영 가옥 Jang Gi-yeong House



077 이창학 가옥 Yi Chang-hak House



078 류영하 가옥 2 Ryu Yeong-ha House 2



079 김선진 가옥 Gim Seon-jin House



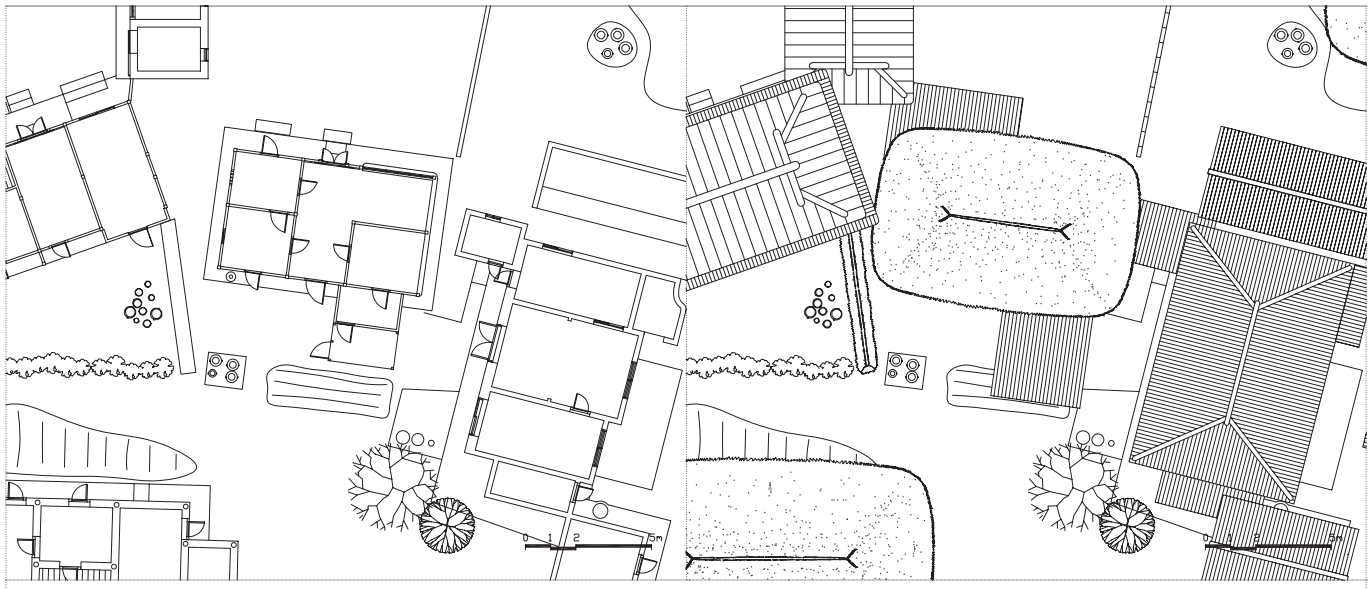
077 이창학 가옥 Yi Chang-hak House



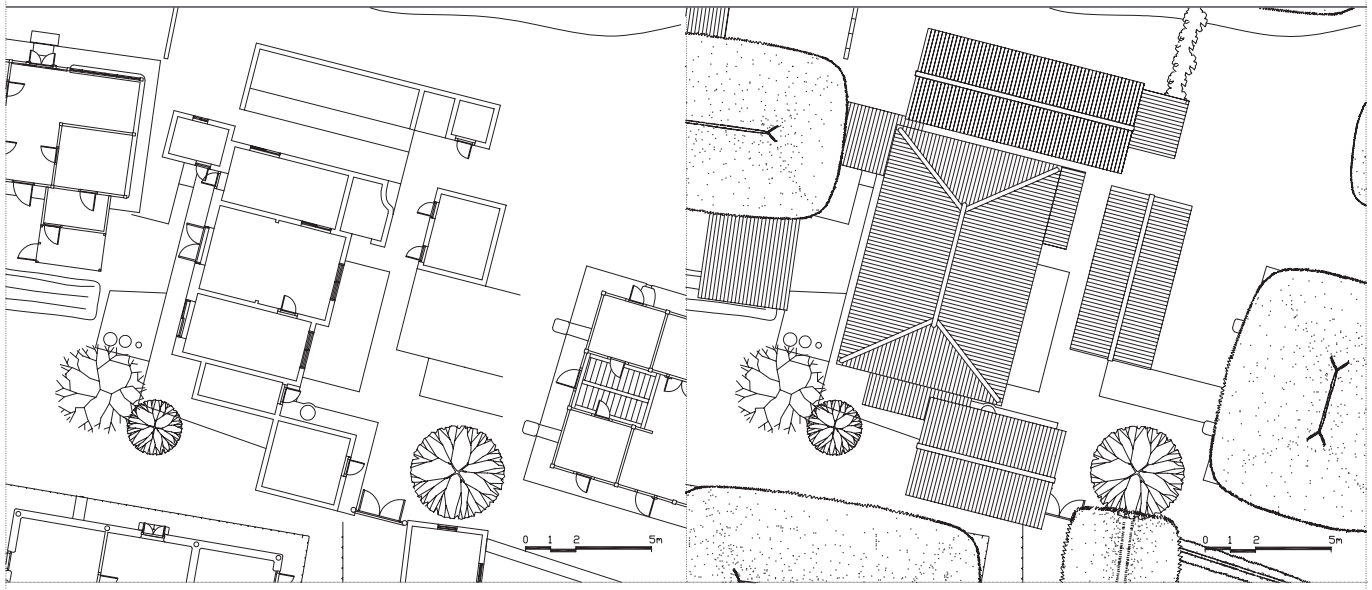
078 류영하 가옥 2 Ryu Yeong-ha House 2



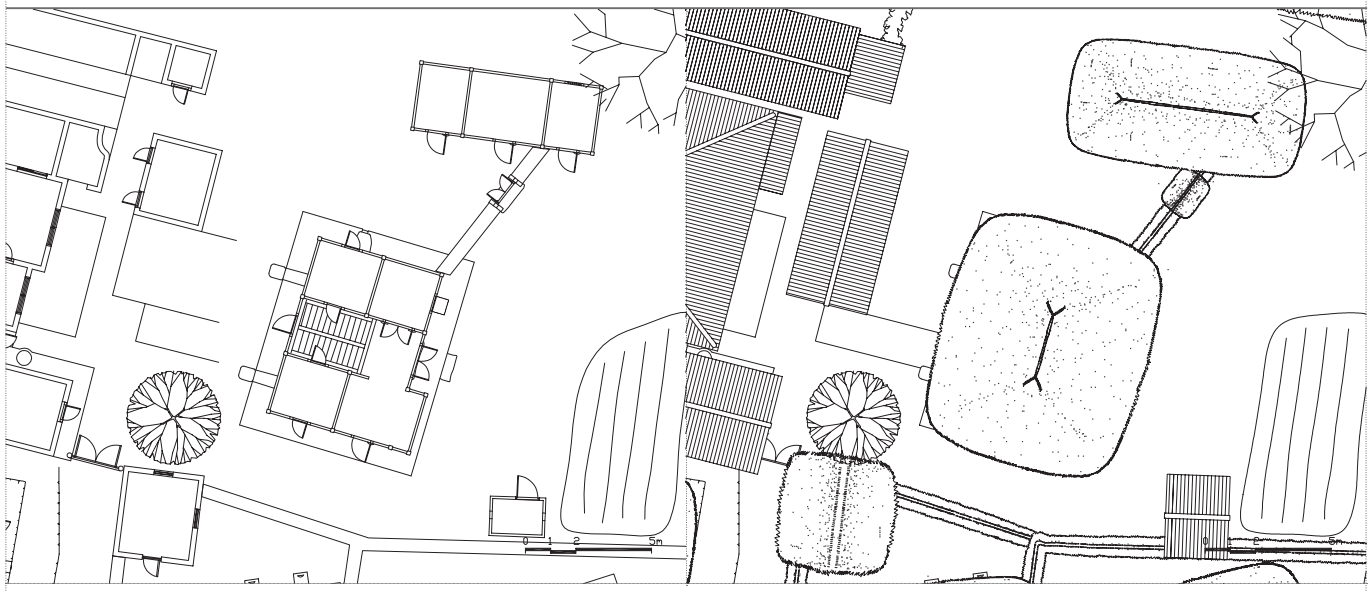
079 김선진 가옥 Gim Seon-jin House



080 류세호 가옥 Ryu Se-ho House



081 장주봉 가옥 Jang Ju-bong House



082 류봉식 가옥 Ryu Bong-sik House



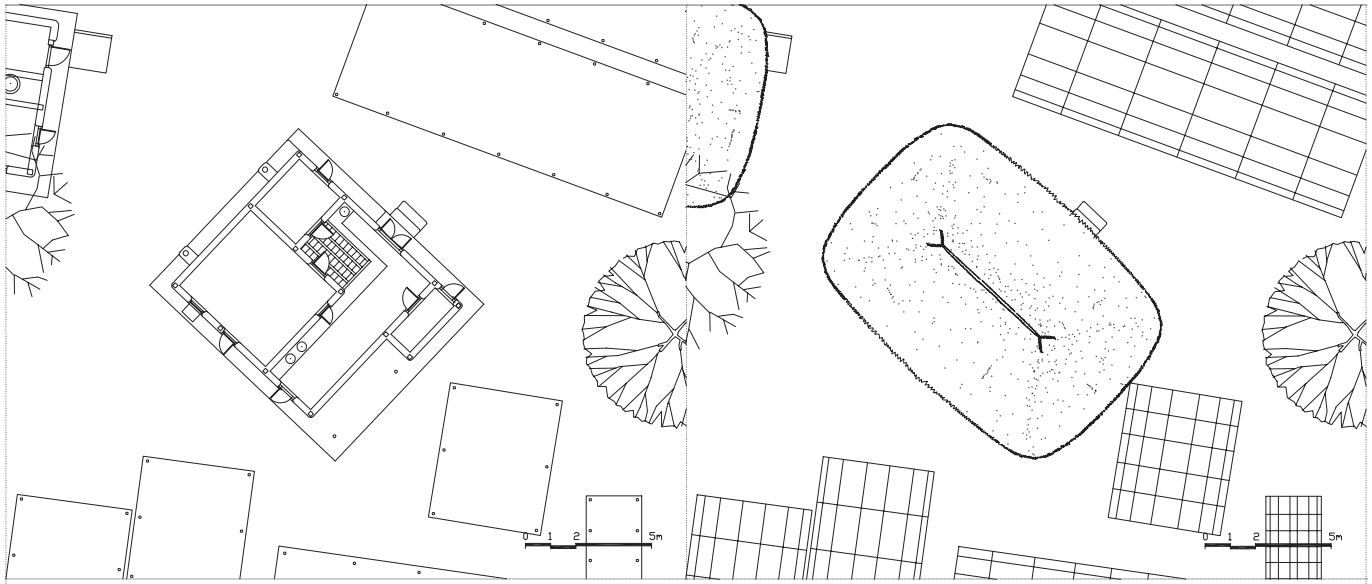
080 류세호 가옥 Ryu Se-ho House



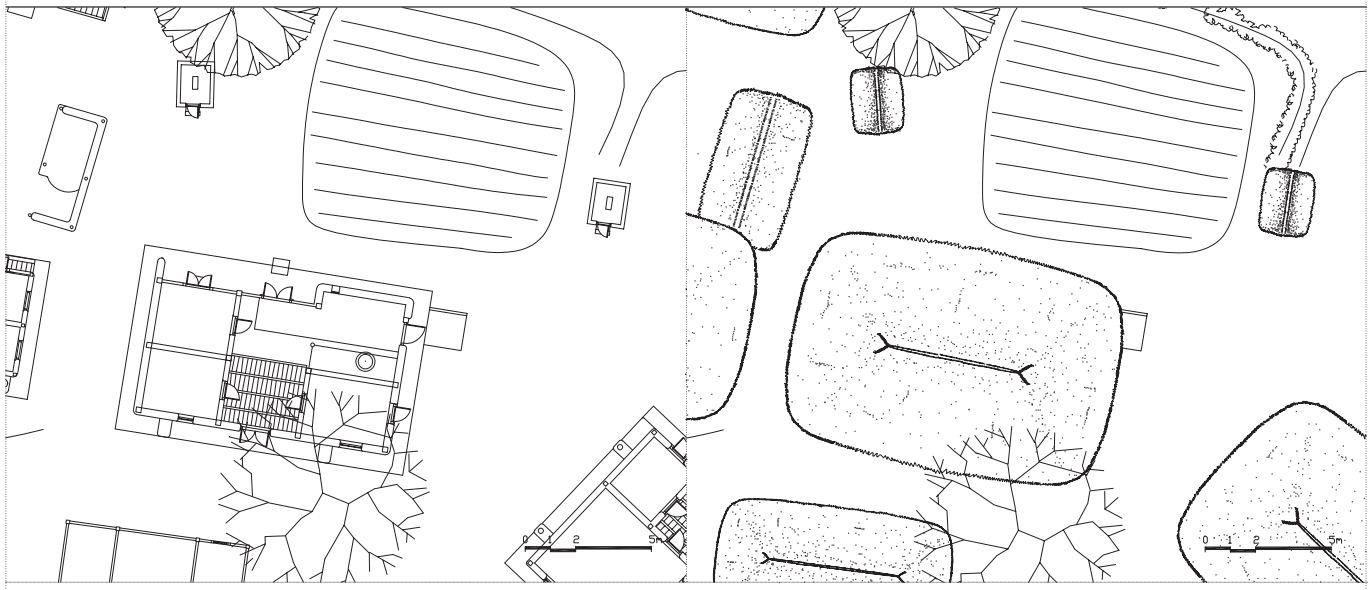
081 장주봉 가옥 Jang Ju-bong House



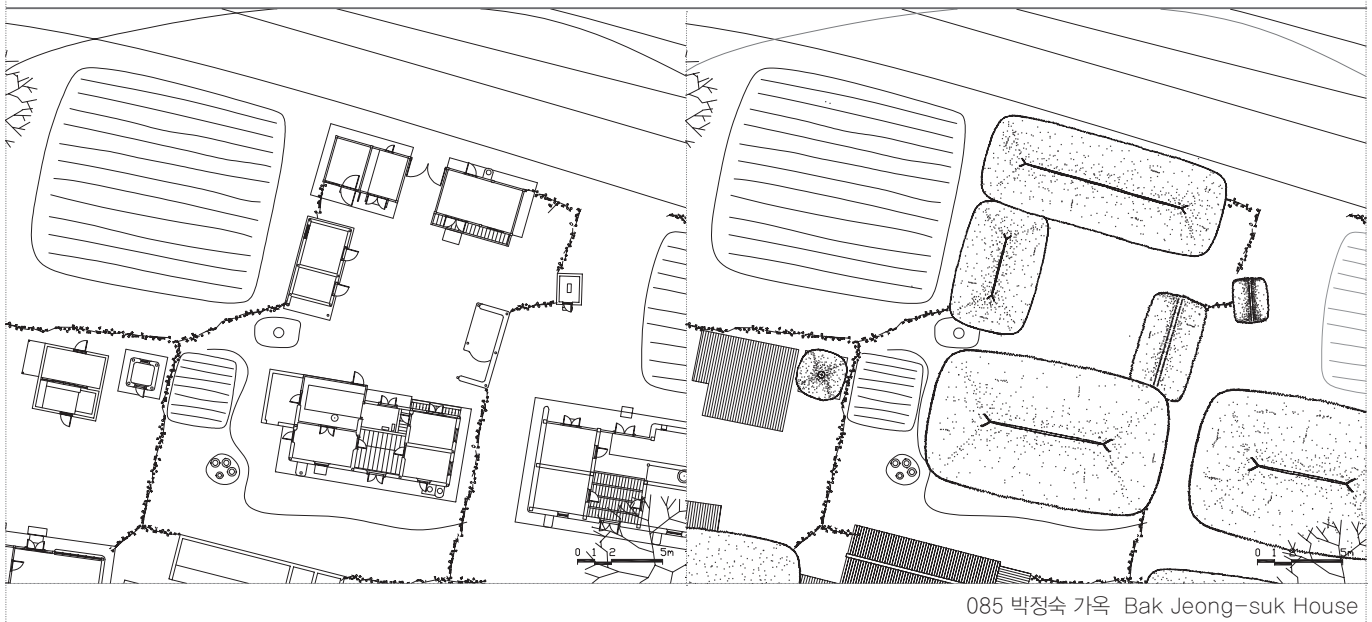
082 류봉식 가옥 Ryu Bong-sik House



083 류강하 가옥 2 Ryu Gang-ha House 2



084 류영하 가옥 3 Ryu Yeong-ha House 3



085 박정숙 가옥 Bak Jeong-suk House

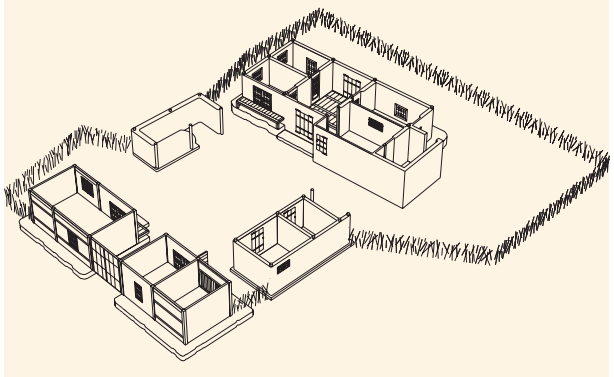


083 류강하 가옥 2 Ryu Gang-ha House 2

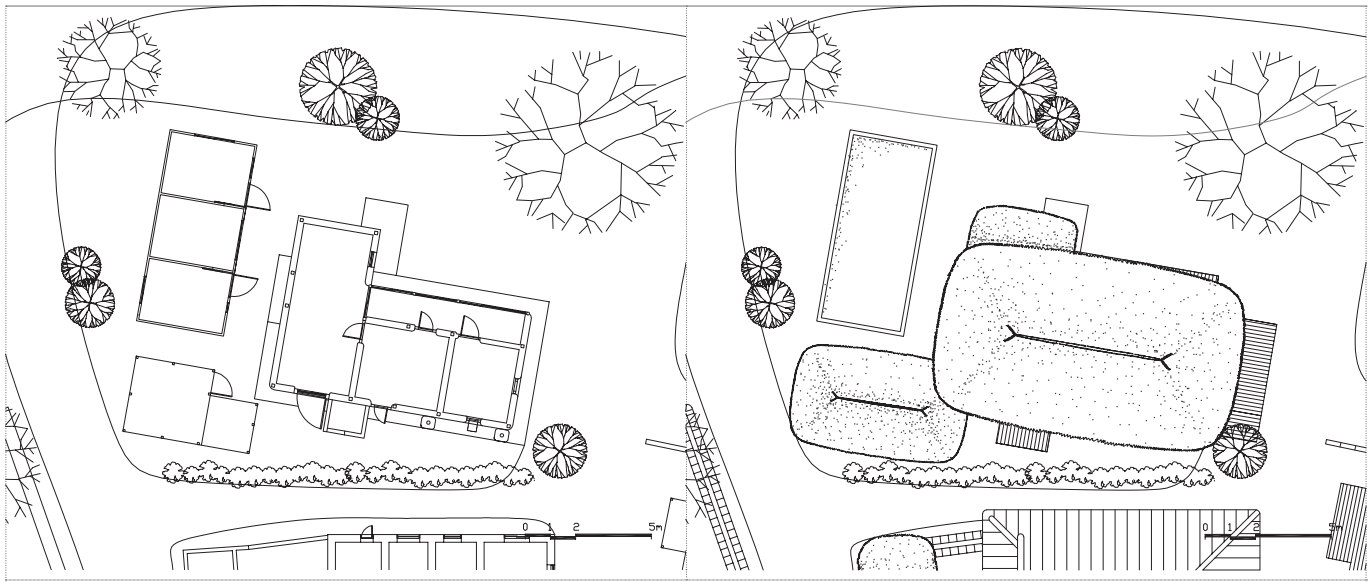


084 류영하 가옥 3 Ryu Yeong-ha House 3

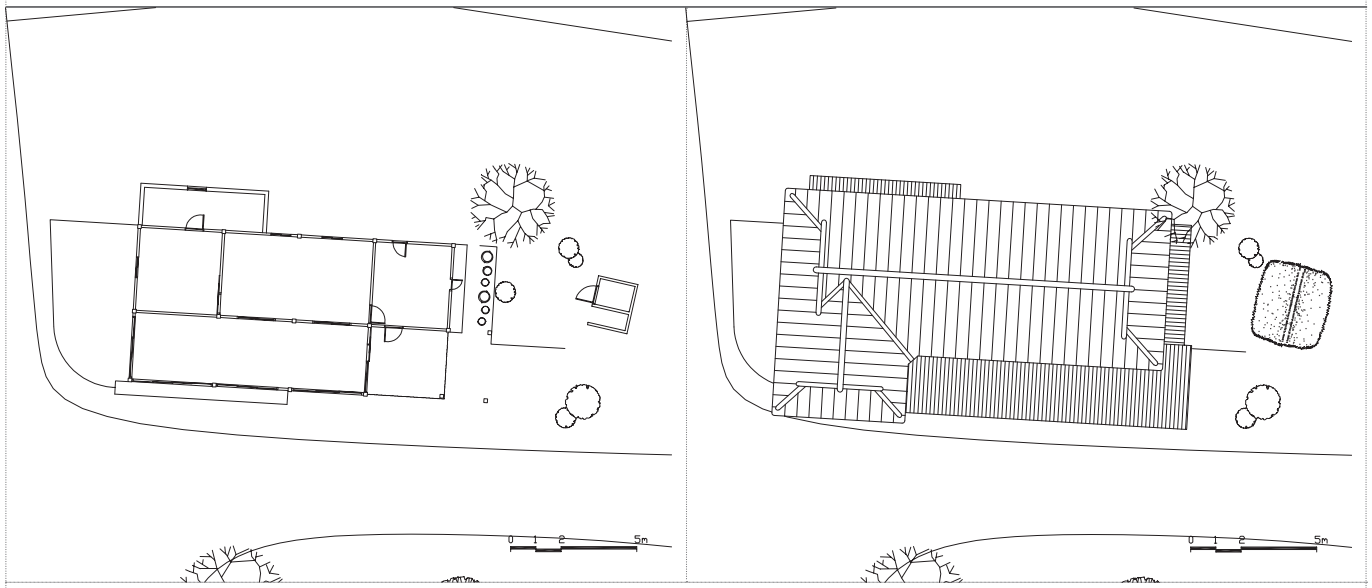




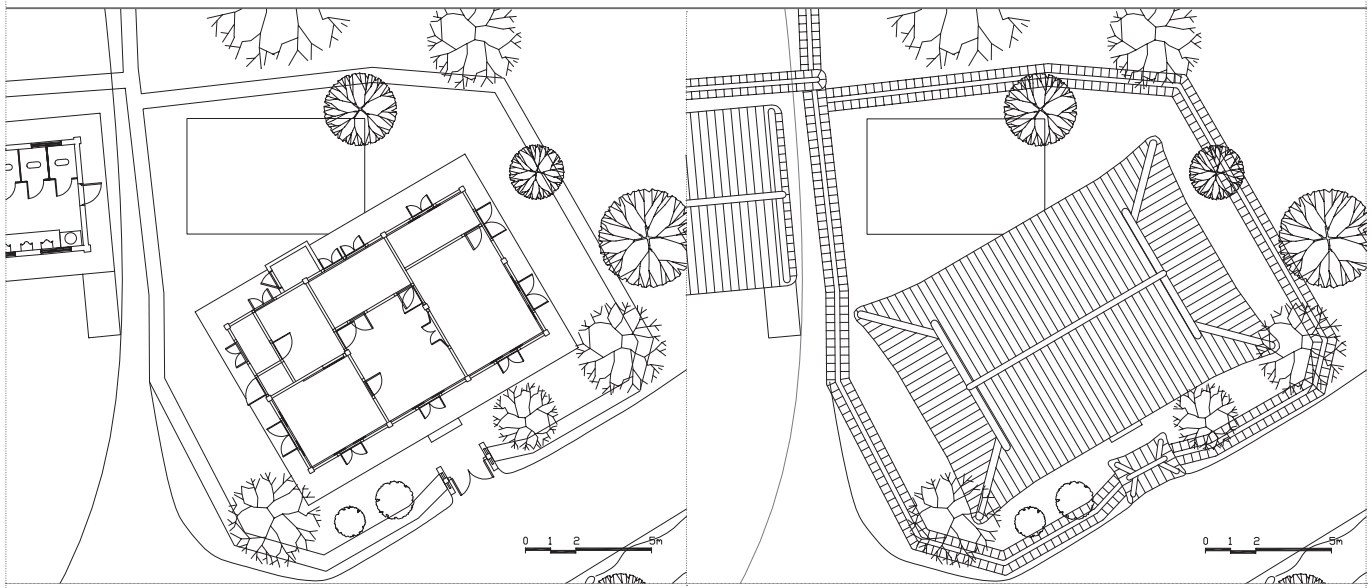
085 박정숙 가옥 Bak Jeong-suk House



086 류시중 가옥 Ryu Si-jung House



087 류재하 가옥 1 Ryu Jae-ha House 1



088 보건진료소 Health Clinic



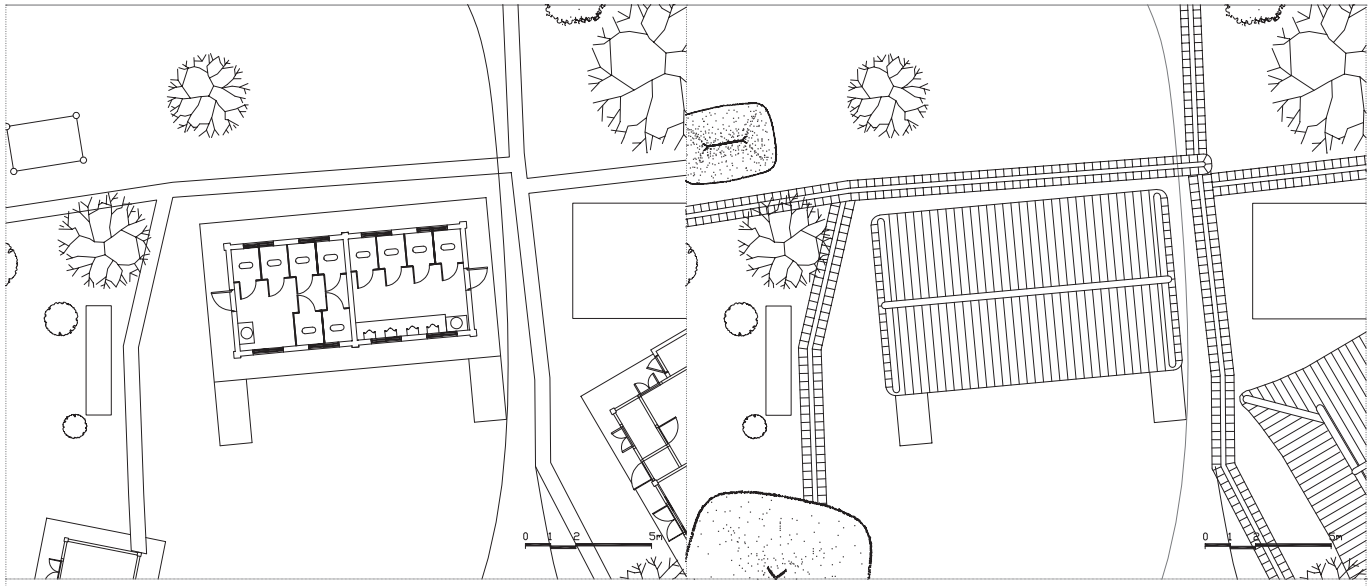
086 류시중 가옥 Ryu Si-jung House



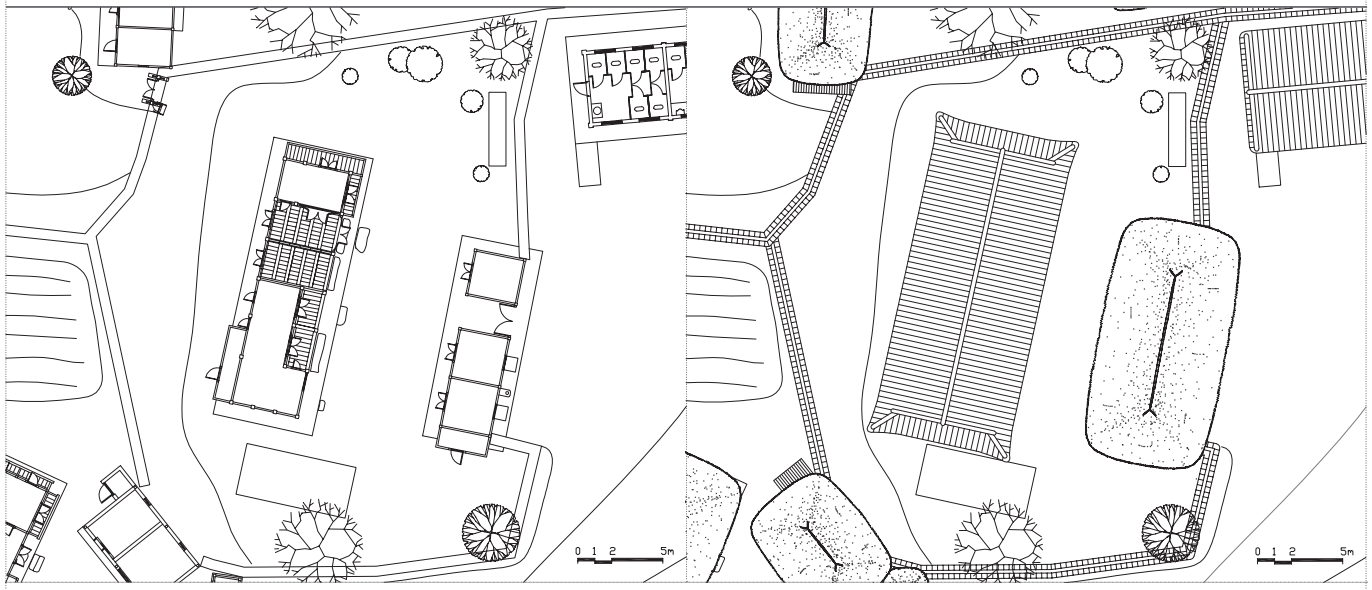
087 류재하 가옥 1 Ryu Jae-ha House 1



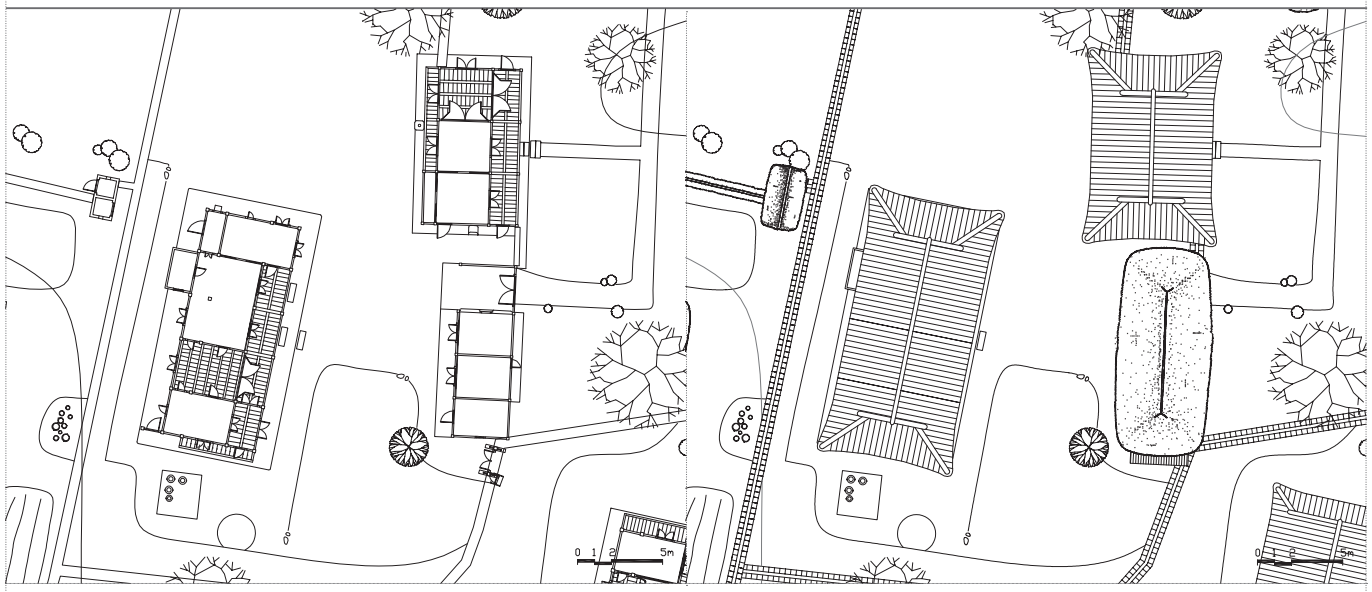
088 보건진료소 Health Clinic



089 공용화장실 1 Public Restroom 1



090 노인 회관 Senior Citizens' Center



091 류승민 가옥(해재댁) Ryu Seung-min House



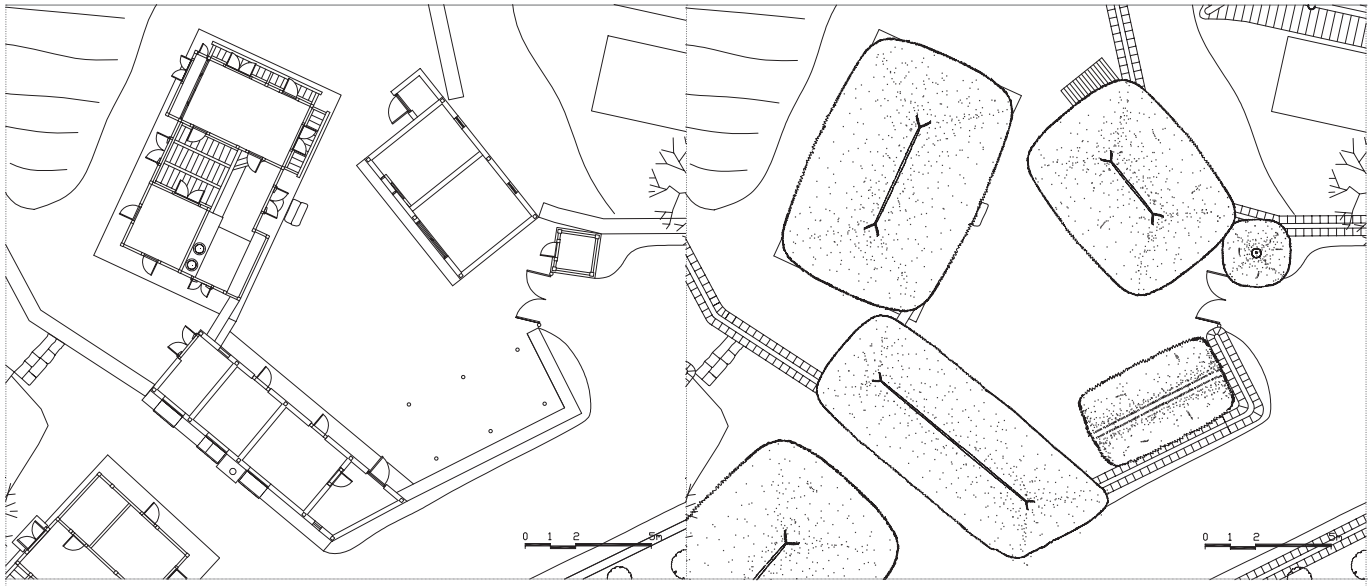
089 공용화장실 1 Public Restroom 1



090 노인 회관 Senior Citizens' Center



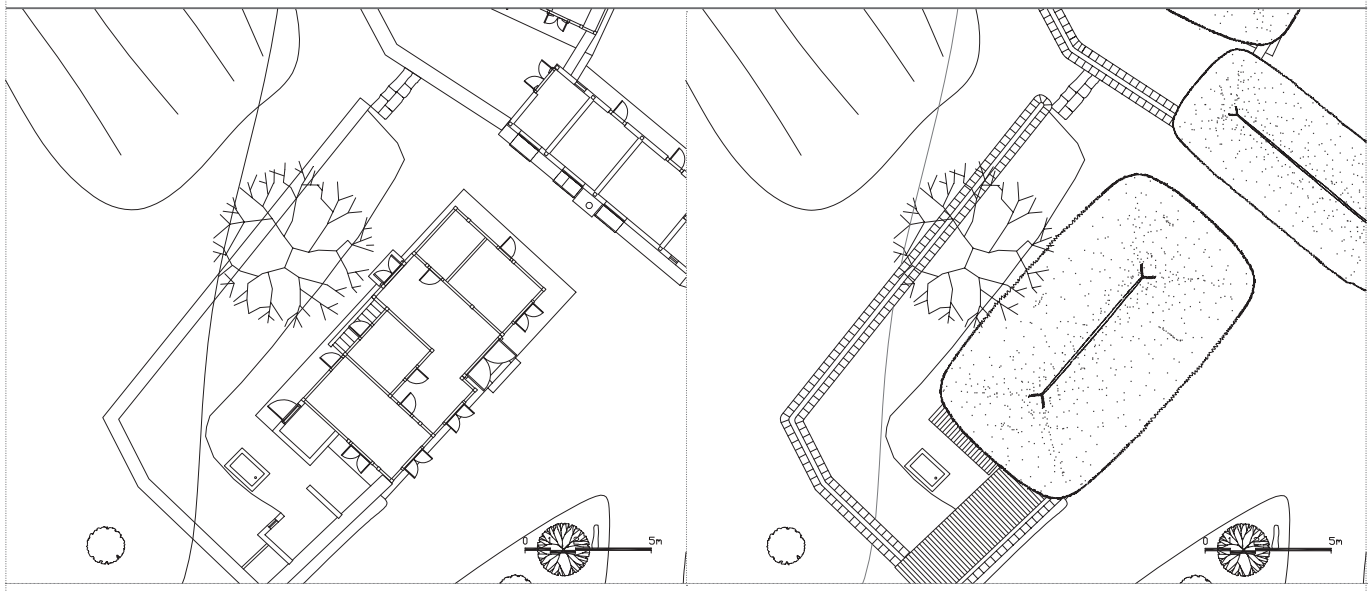
091 류승민 가옥(해재댁) Ryu Seung-min House



092 류창근 가옥 Ryu Chang-geun House



093 류시수 가옥 Ryu Si-su House



094 이원소 가옥 Yi Won-so House



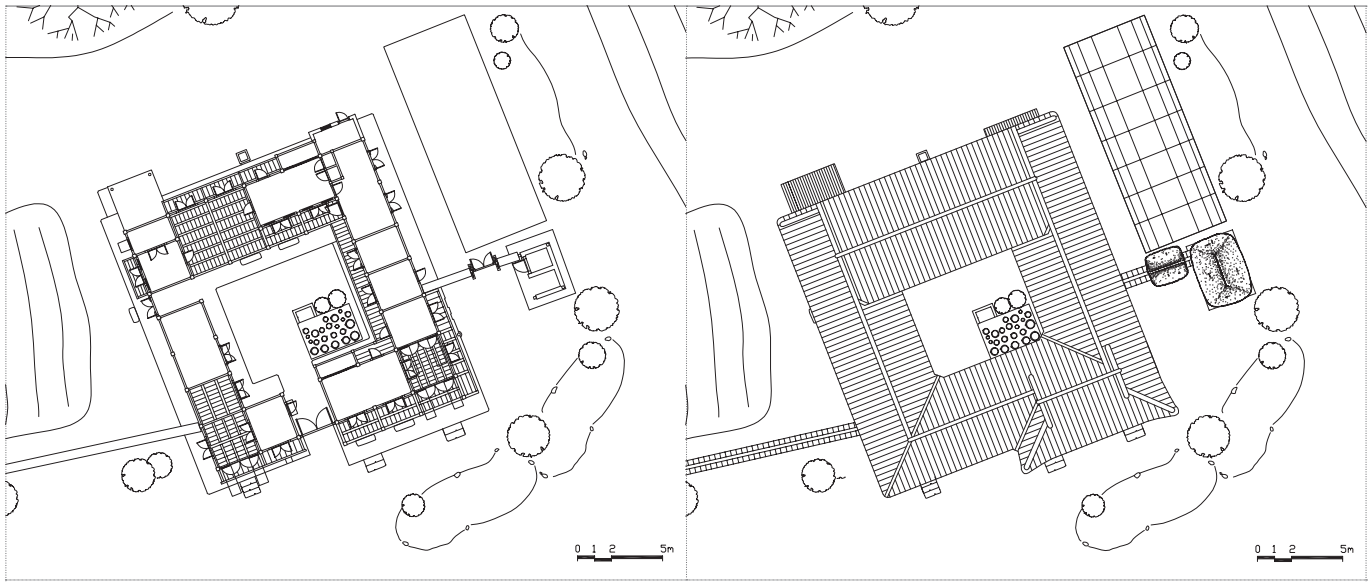
092 류창근 가옥 Ryu Chang-geun House



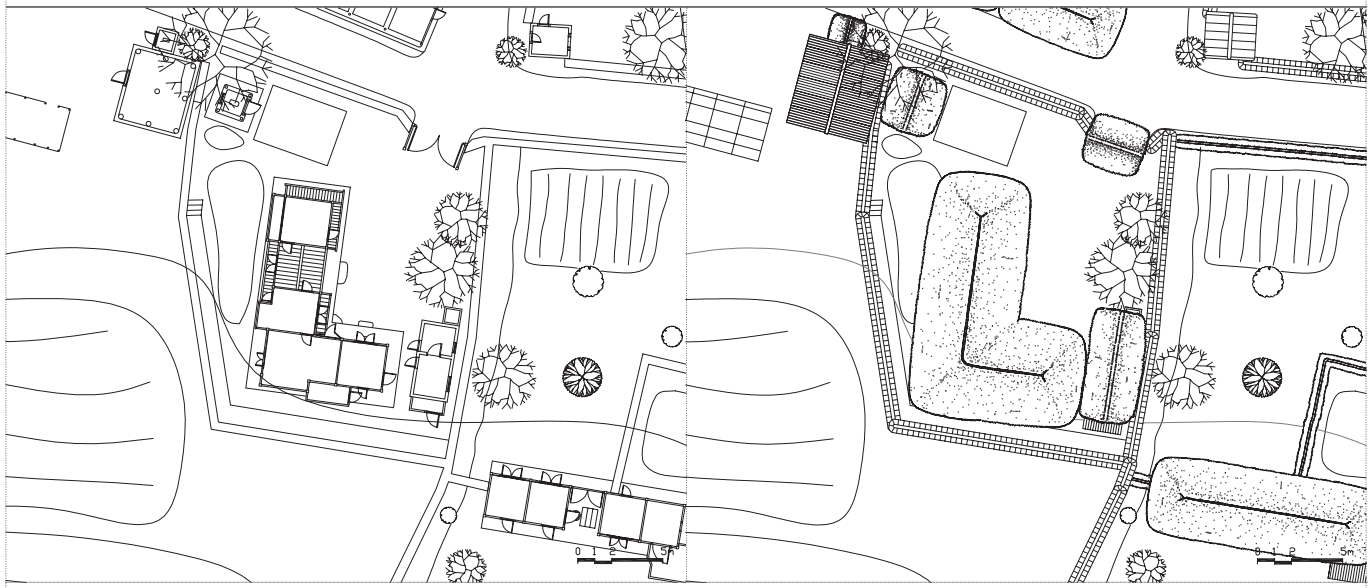
093 류시수 가옥 Ryu Si-su House



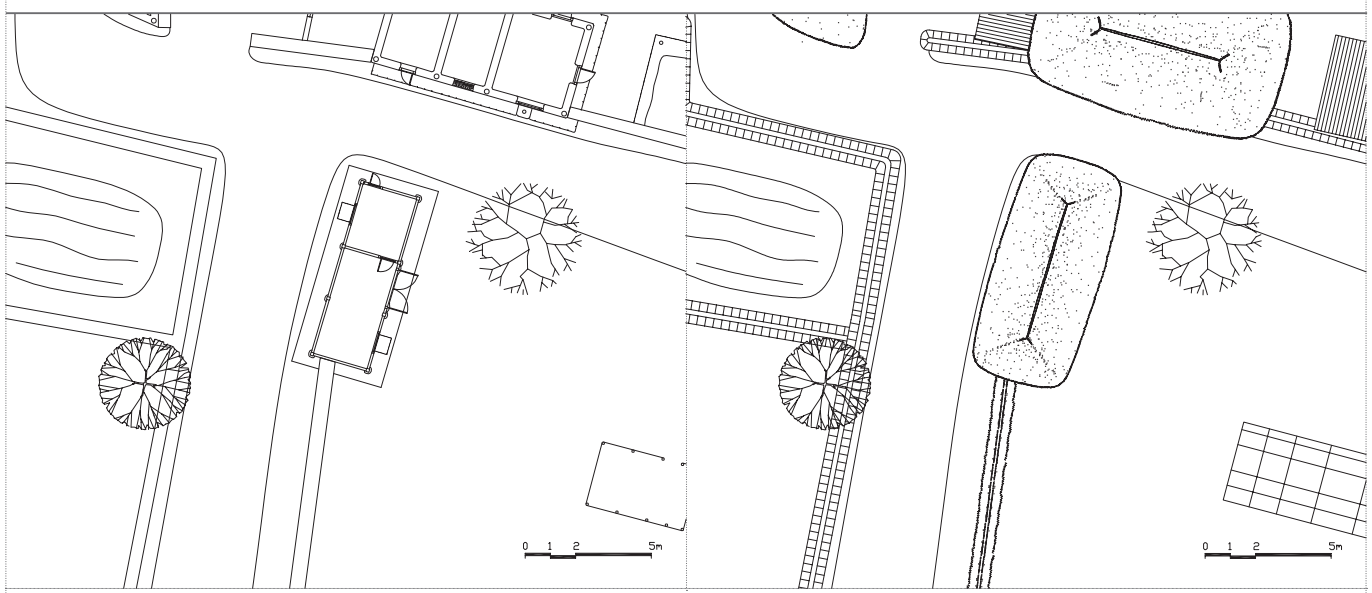
094 이원소 가옥 Yi Won-so House



095 번남고택 Beonnamgotaek House



096 류동춘 가옥 Ryu Dong-chun House



097 류한욱 가옥 2 Ryu Han-uk House 2



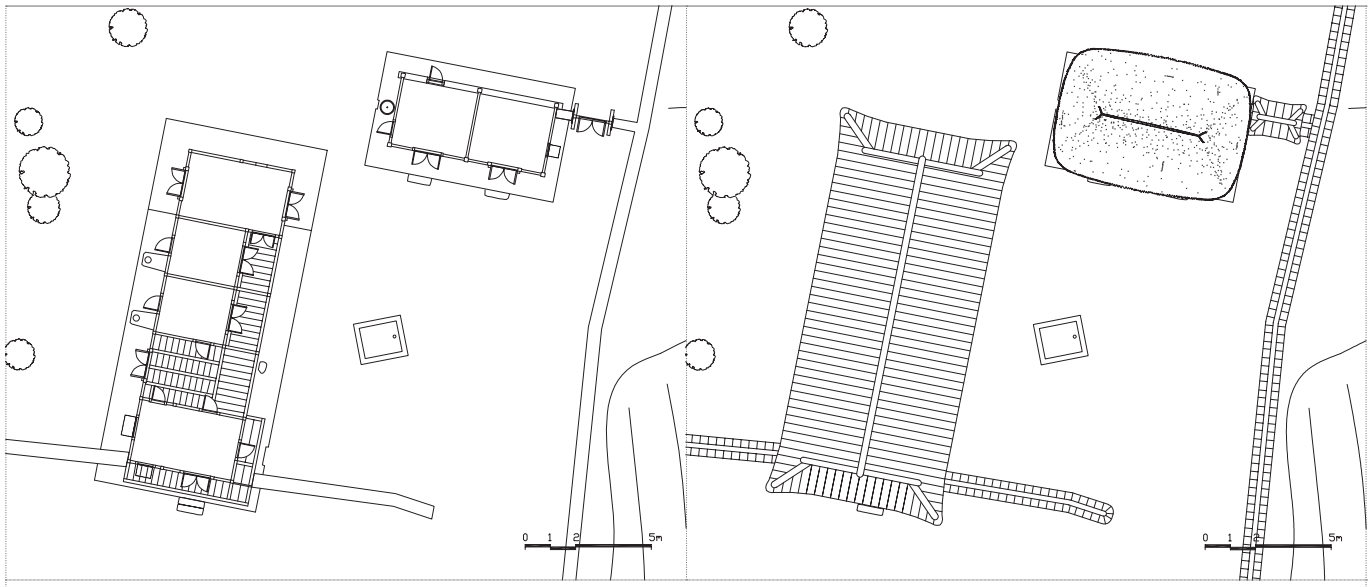
095 번남고택 Beonnamgotaek House



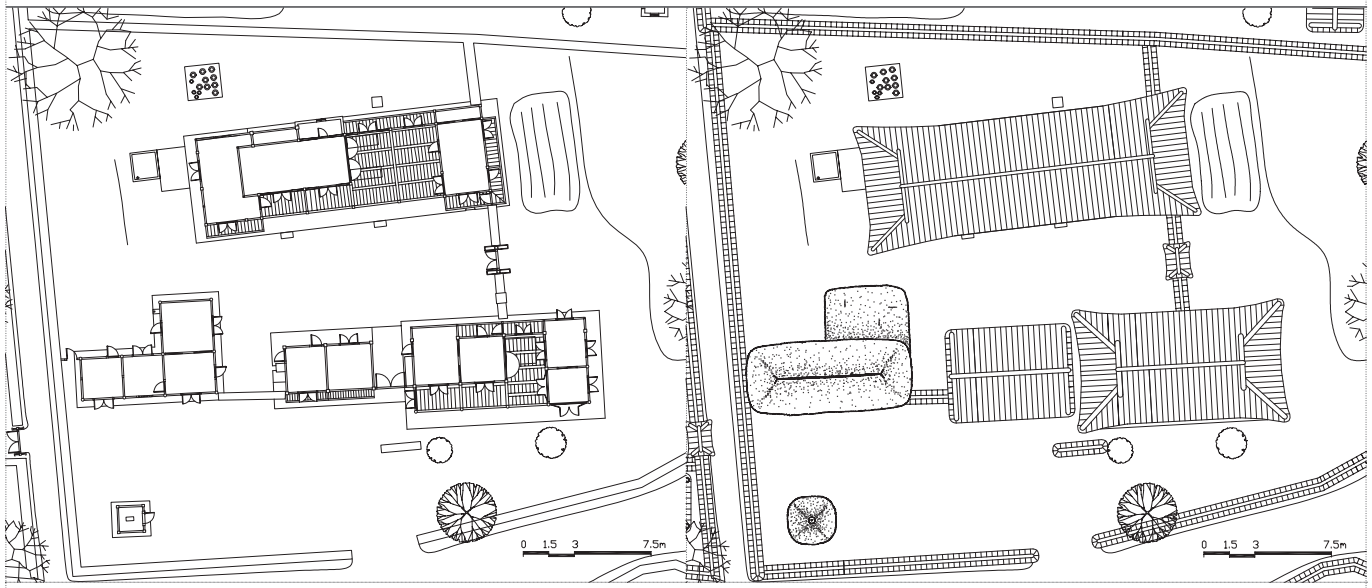
096 류동춘 가옥 Ryu Dong-chun House



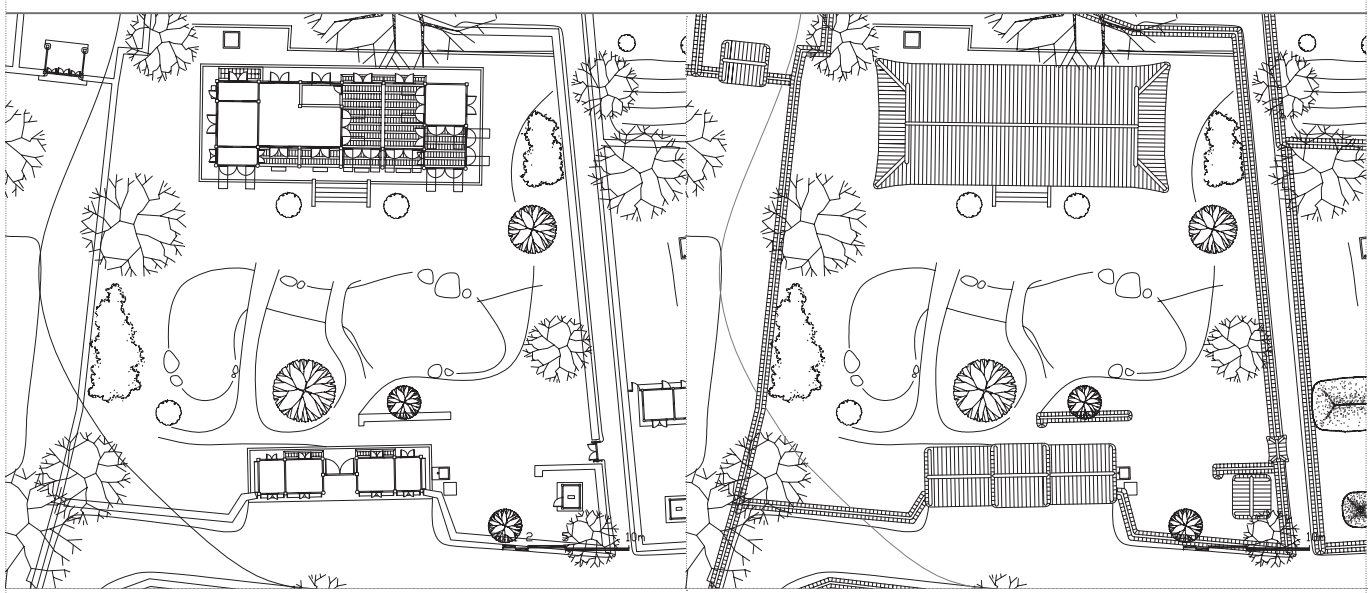
097 류한욱 가옥 2 Ryu Han-uk House 2



098 류경우 가옥 Ryu Gyeong-u House



099 류운하 가옥 2 Ryu Un-ha House 2



100 학록정사 Hangnokjeongsa House



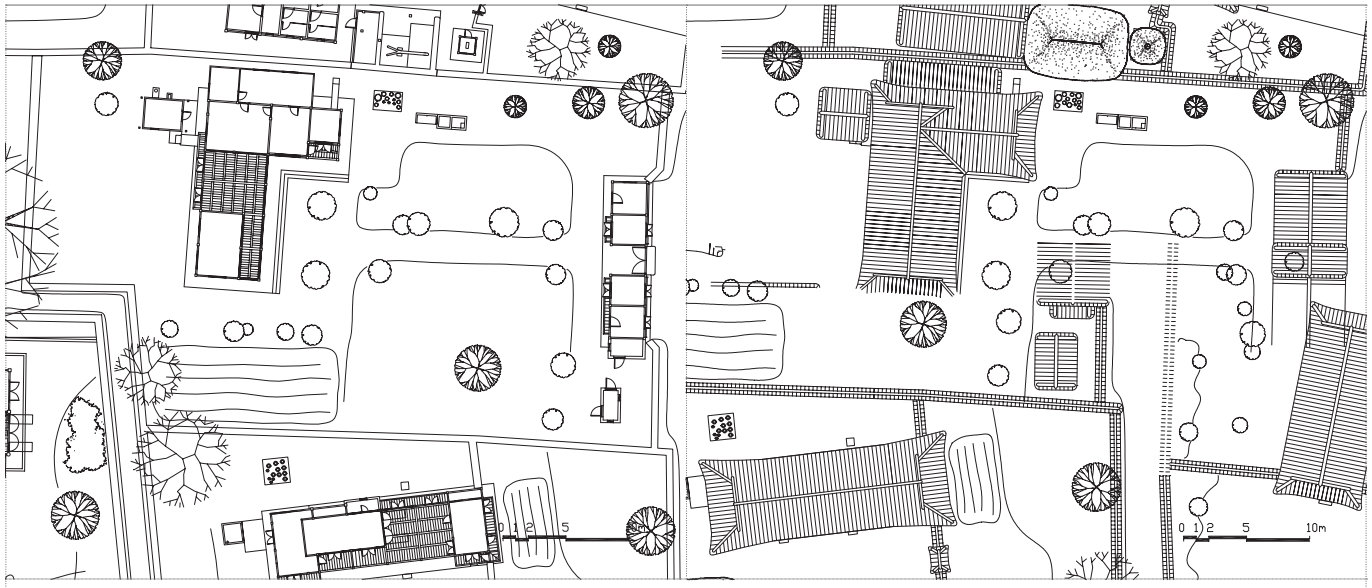
098 류경우 가옥 Ryu Gyeong-u House



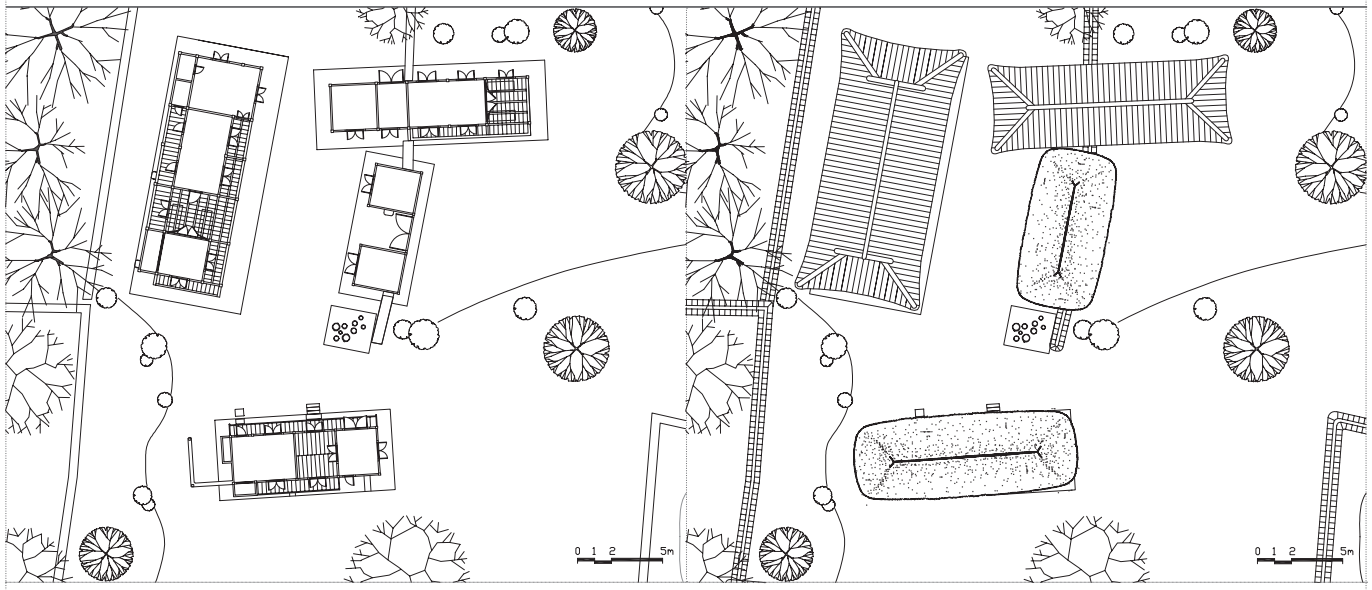
099 류운하 가옥 2 Ryu Un-ha House 2



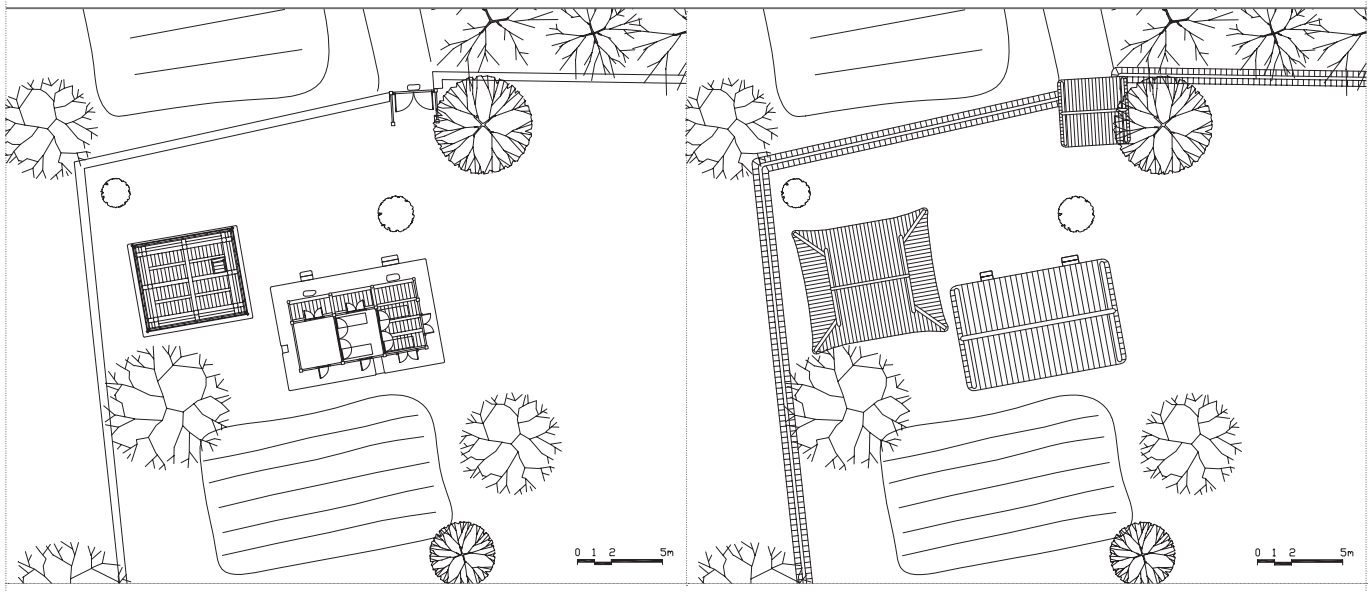
100 학록정사 Hangnokjeongsa House



101 류돈우 가옥 Ryu Don-u House



102 류시관 가옥 Ryu Si-gwan House



103 원지정사 Wonjijeongsa Study Hall



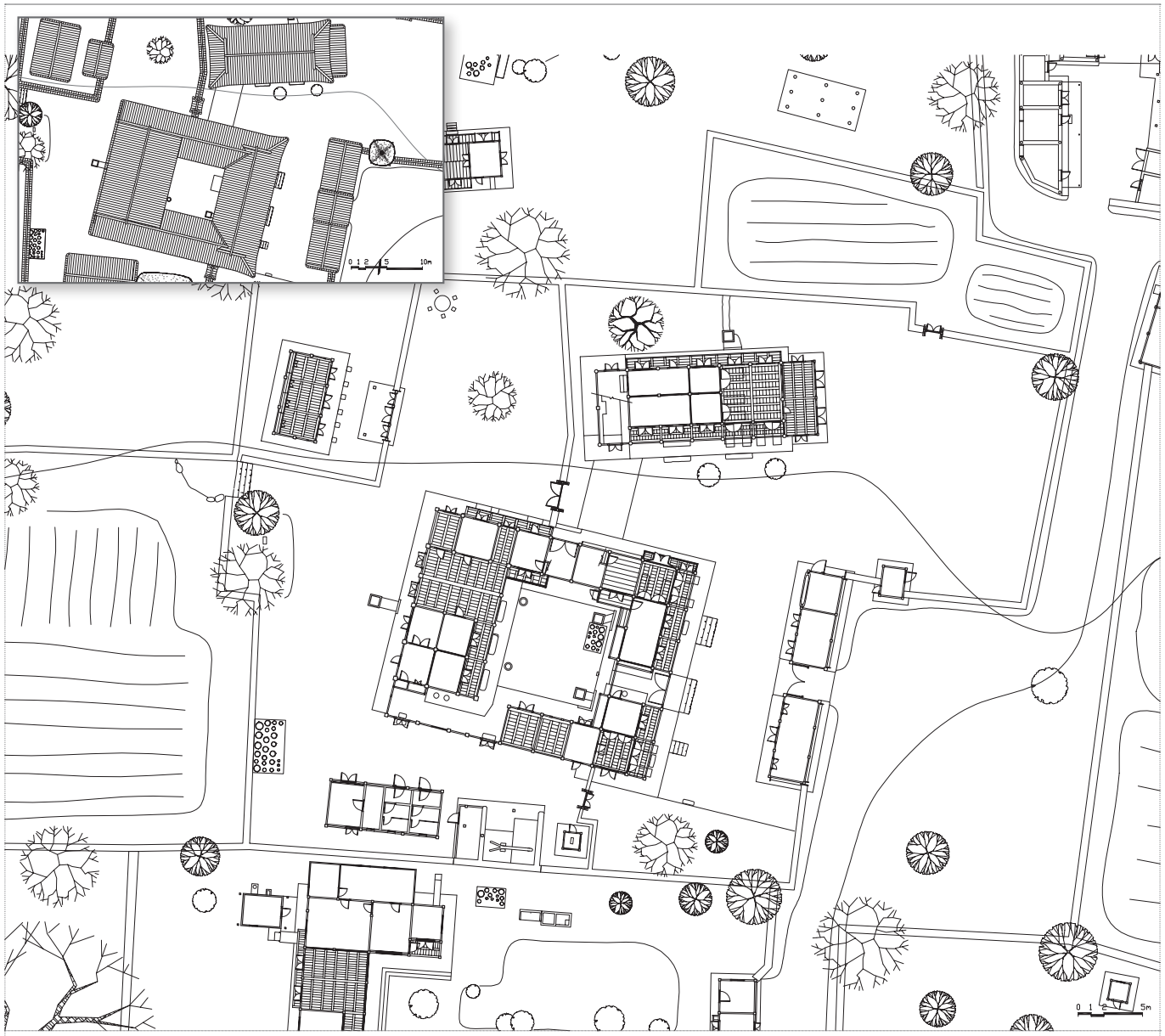
101 류돈우 가옥 Ryu Don-u House

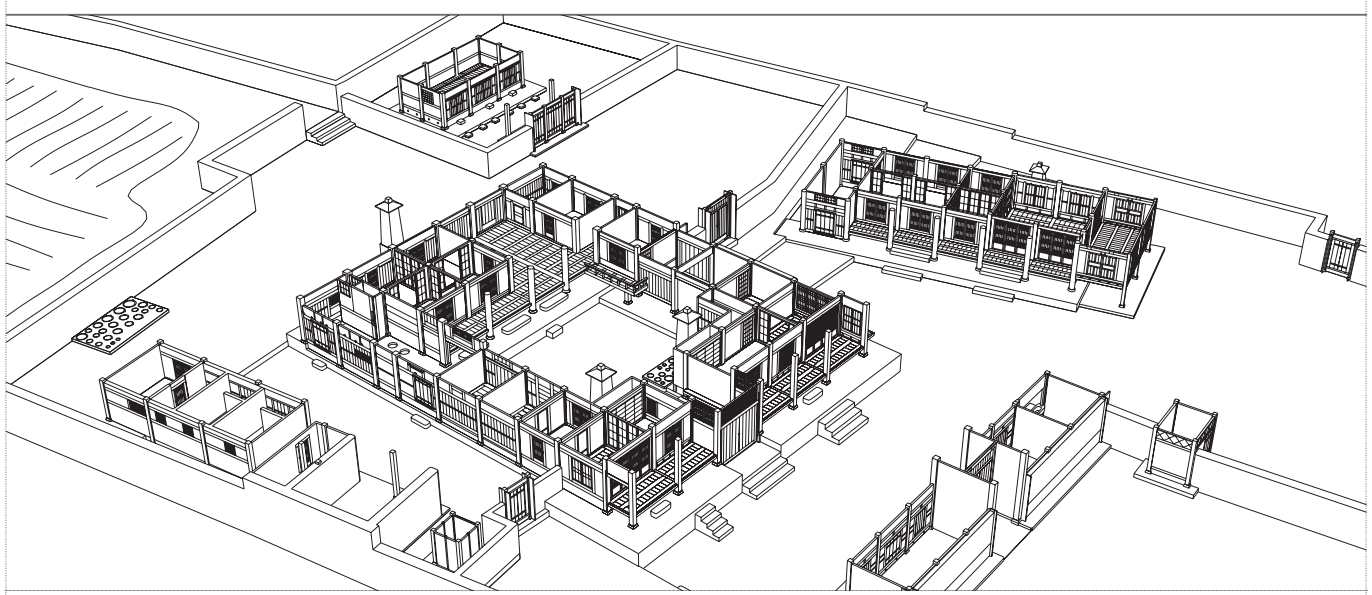


102 류시관 가옥 Ryu Si-gwan House



103 원지정사 Wonjijeongsa Study Hall





104 하회북촌댁 Bukchondaek House

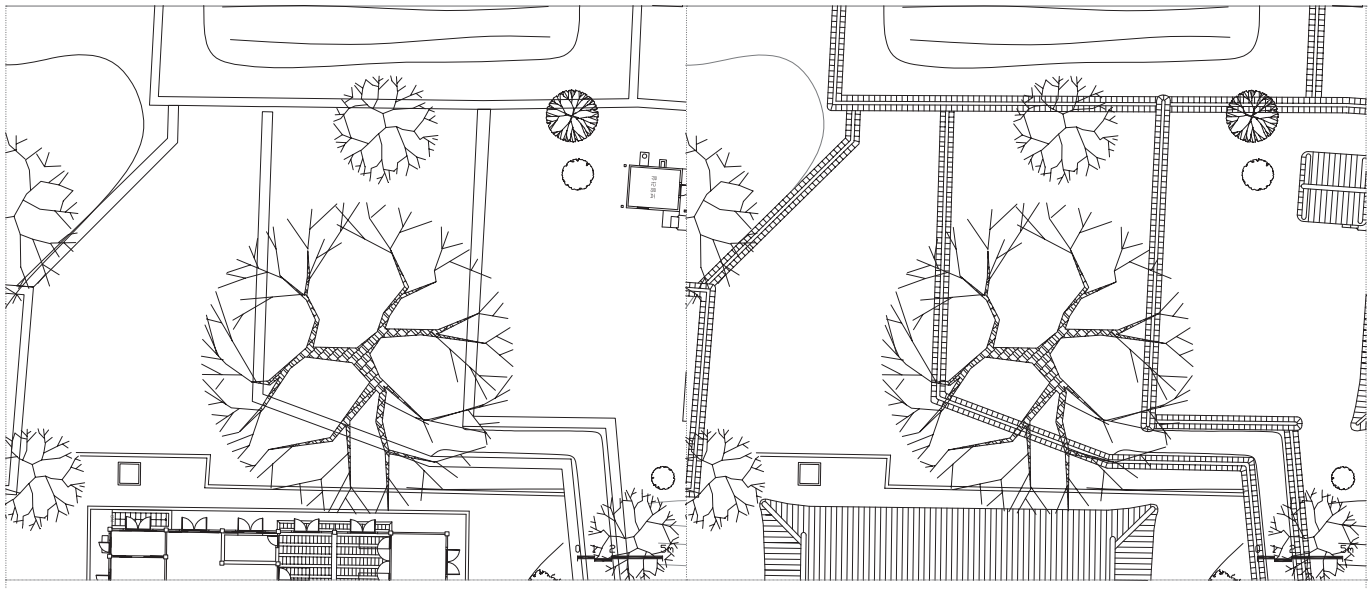




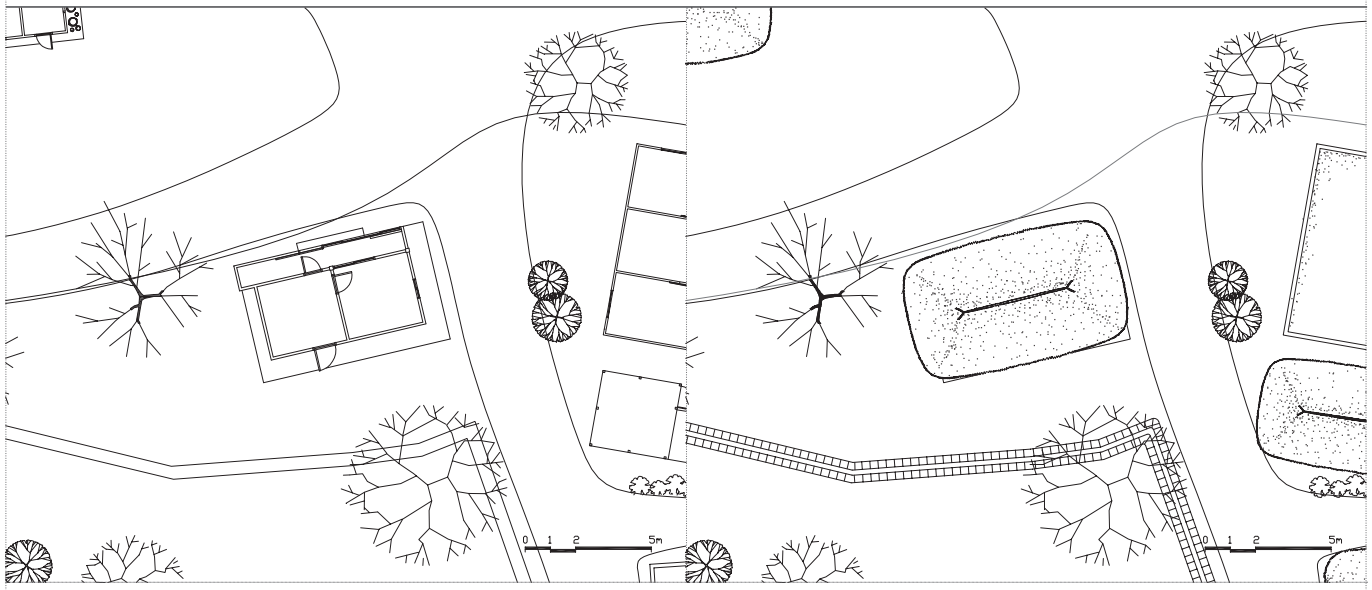




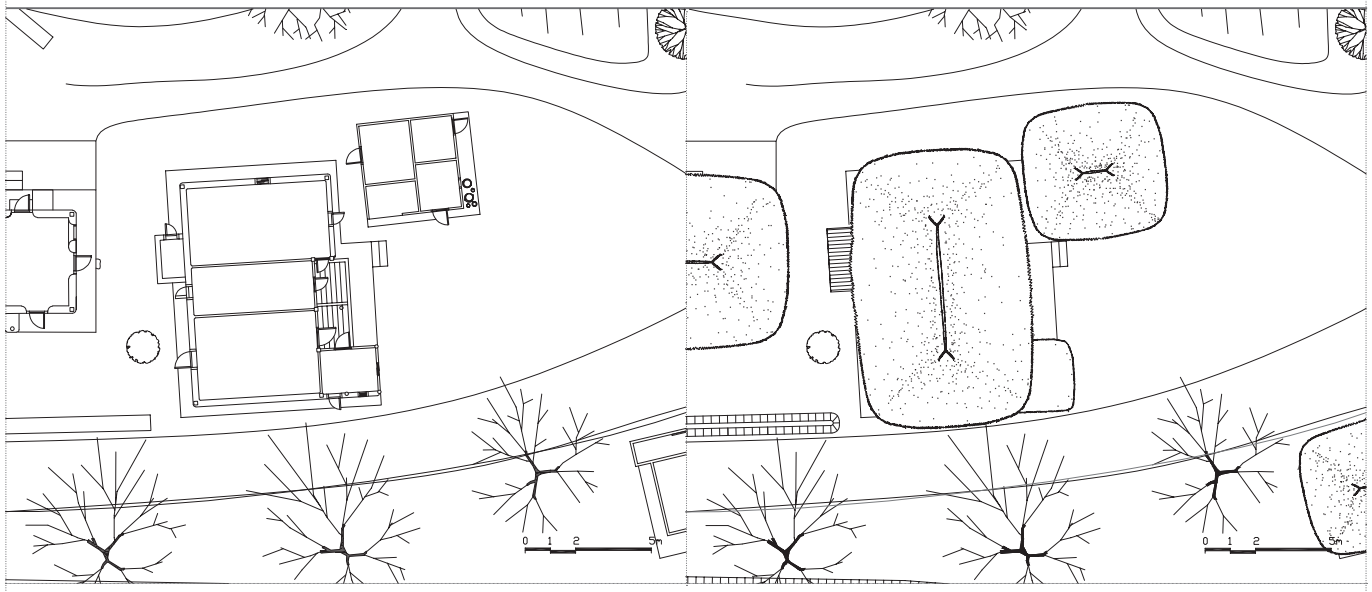
104 하회북촌댁 Bukchondaek House



105 삼신당 신목 Divine Tree, the Samsindang



106 류재하 가옥 2 Ryu Jae-ha House 2



107 류역하 가옥 1 Ryu Yeok-ha House 1



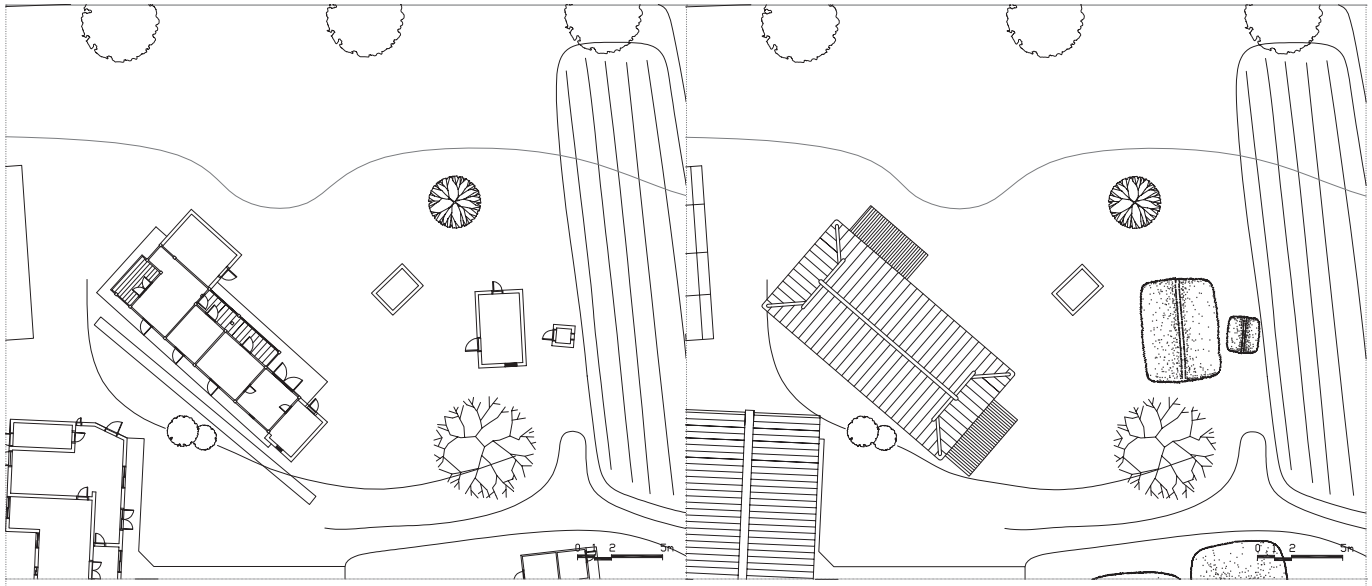
105 삼신당 신목 Divine Tree, the Samsindang



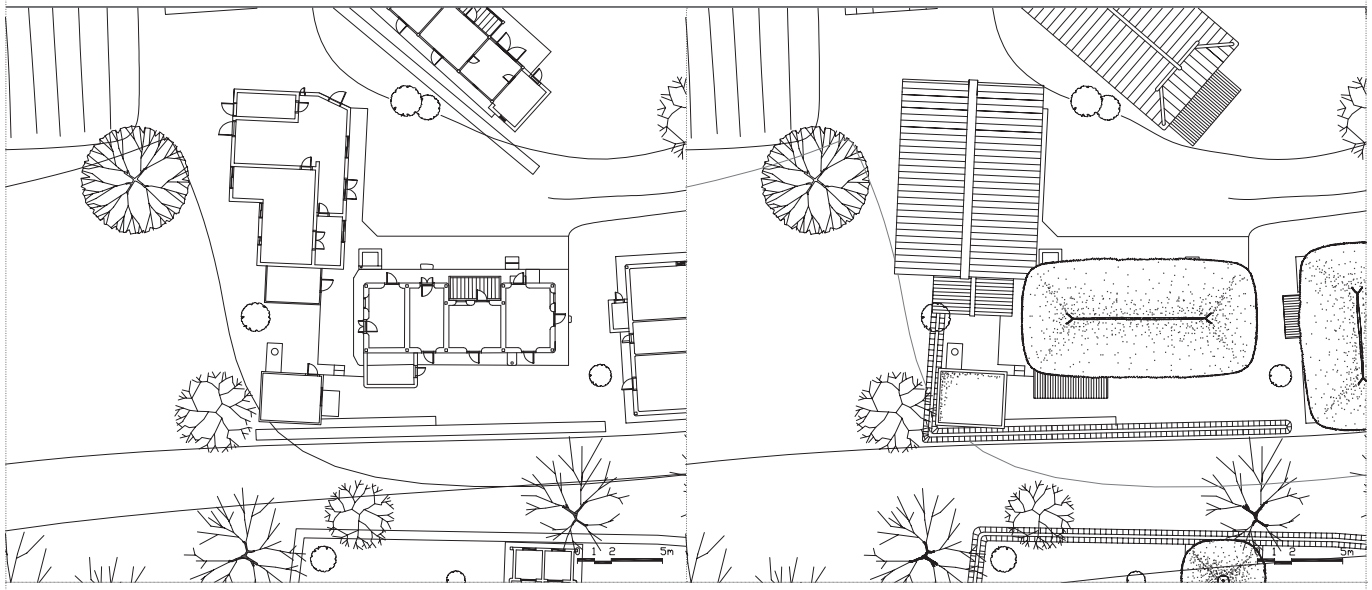
106 류재하 가옥 2 Ryu Jae-ha House 2



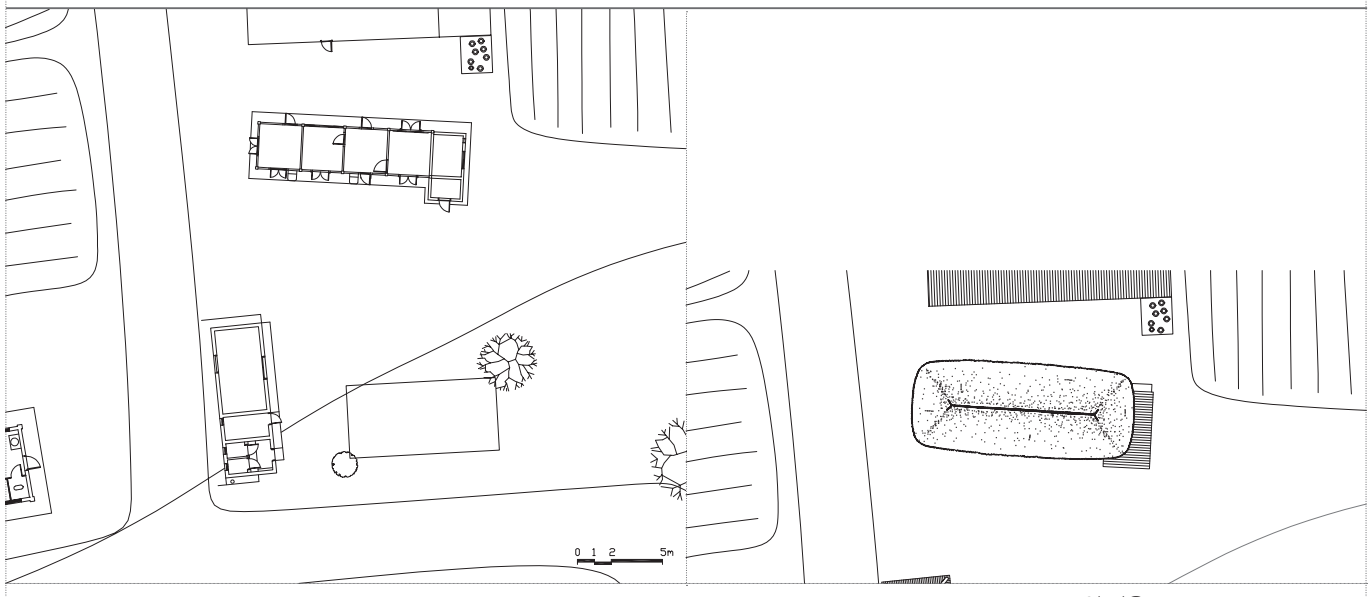
107 류역하 가옥 1 Ryu Yeok-ha House 1



108 류역하 가옥 2 Ryu Yeok-ha House 2



109 류수창 가옥 Ryu Su-chang House



110 류동일 가옥 Ryu Dong-il House



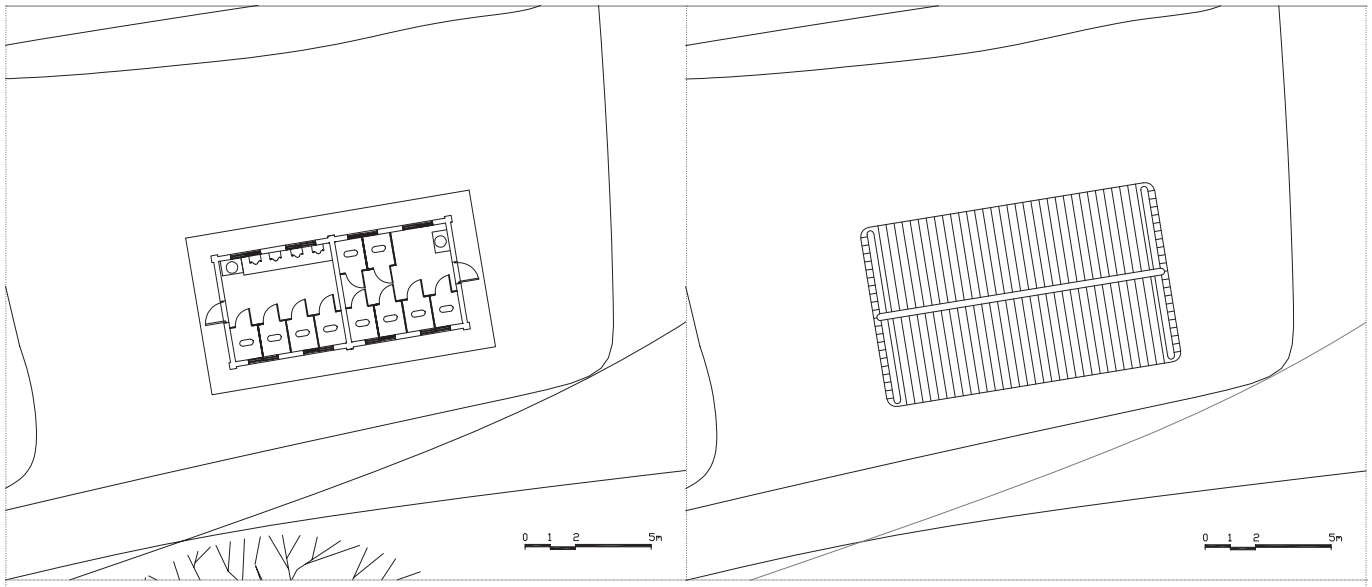
108 류역하 가옥 2 Ryu Yeok-ha House 2



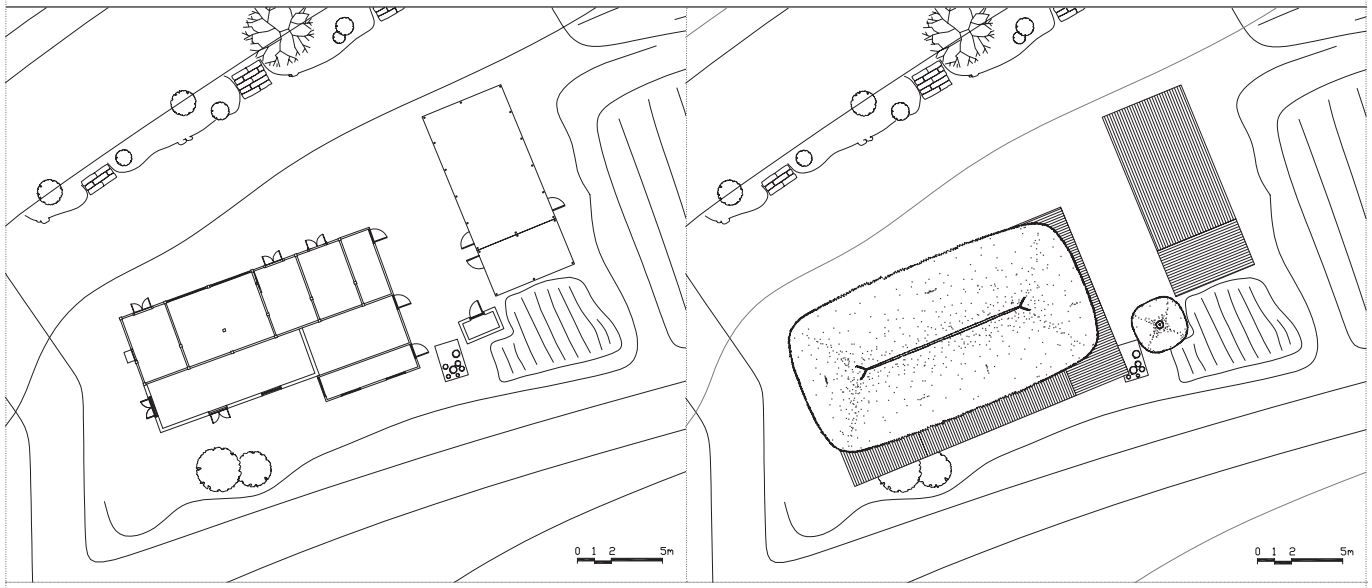
109 류수창 가옥 Ryu Su-chang House



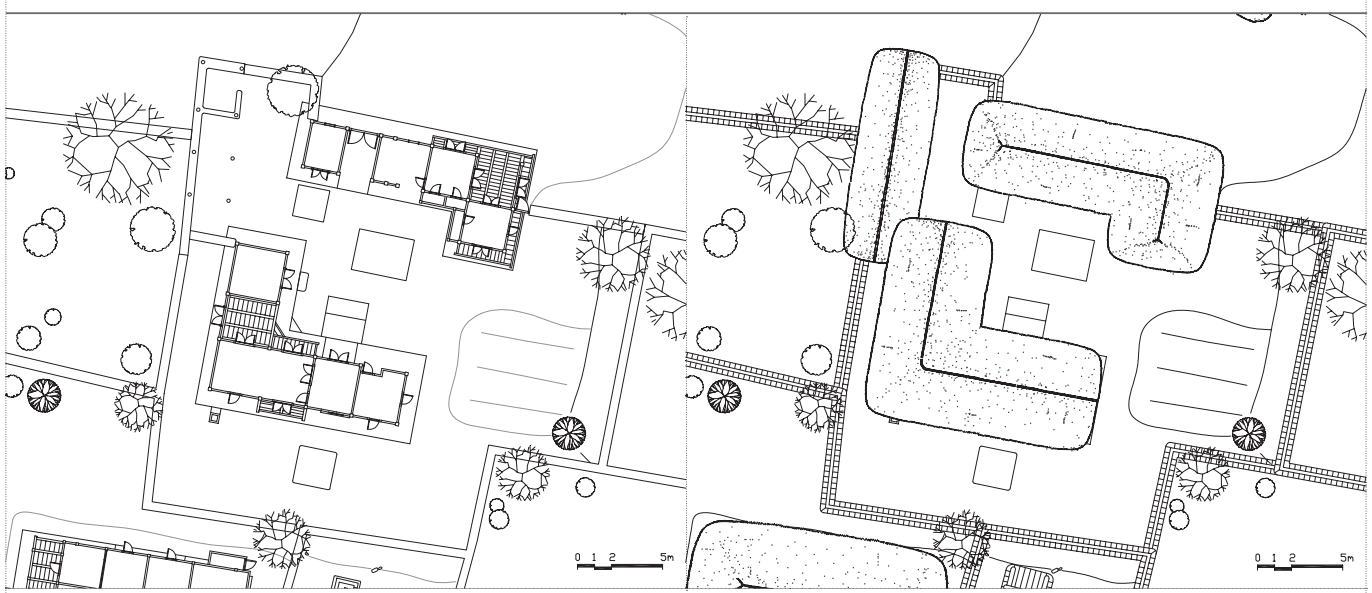
110 류동일 가옥 Ryu Dong-il House



111 공용화장실 2 Public Restroom 2



112 이분희 가옥 Yi Bun-hui House



113 류문하 가옥 Ryu Mun-ha House



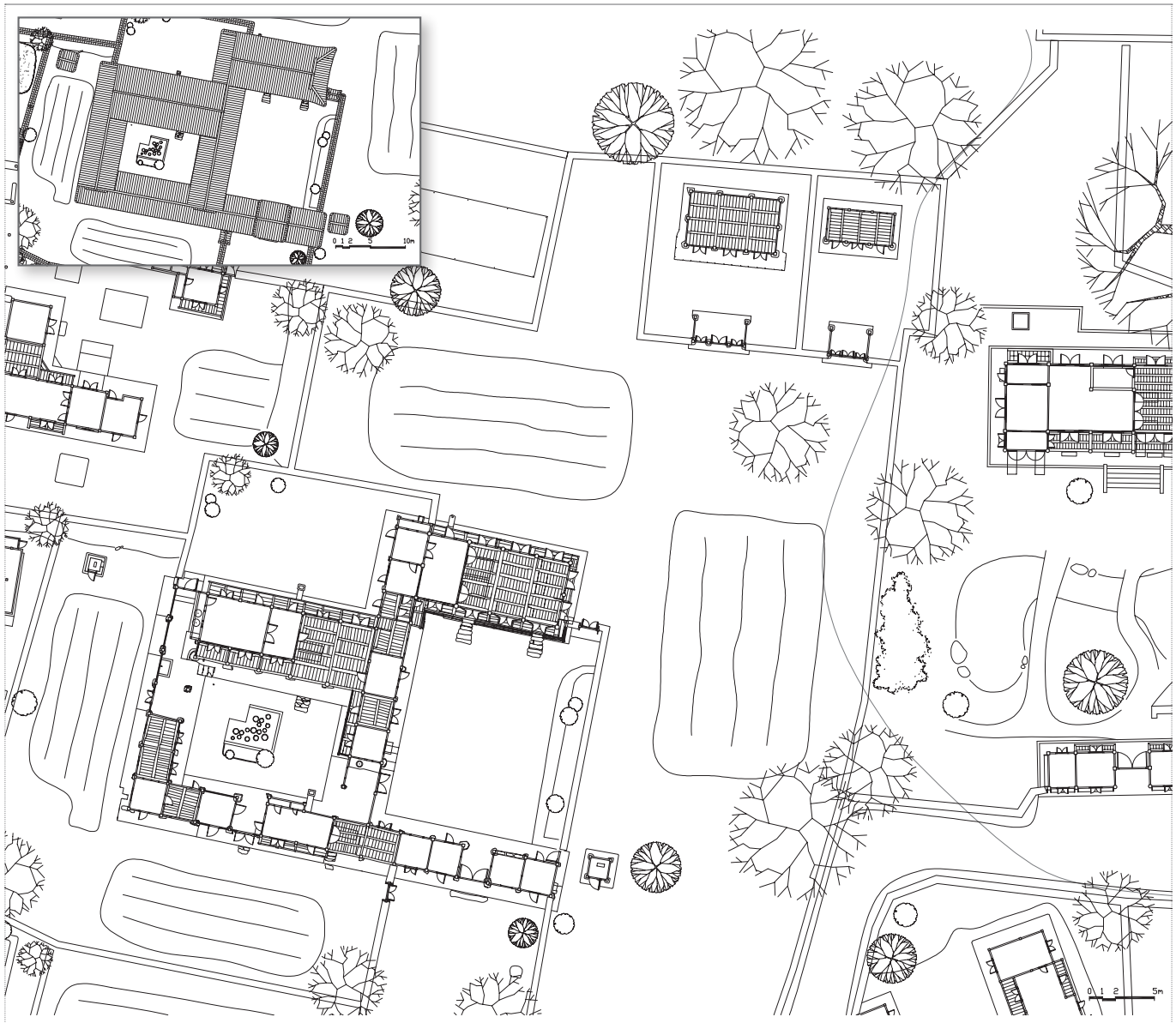
111 공용화장실 2 Public Restroom 2

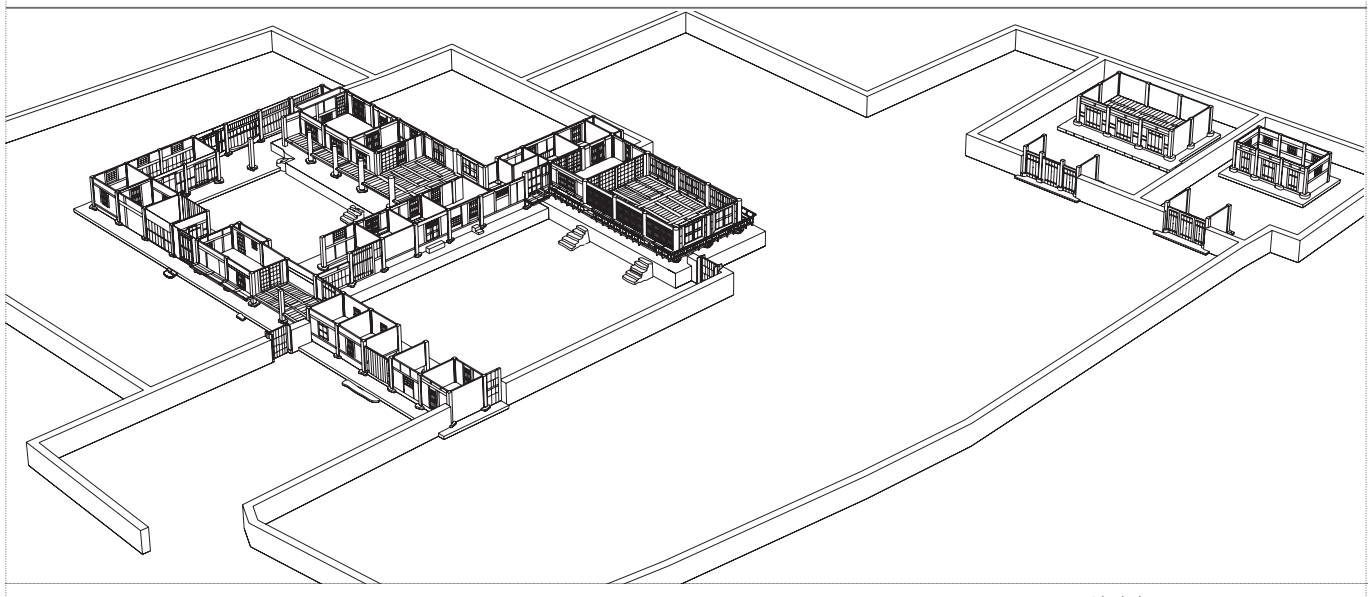


112 이분희 가옥 Yi Bun-hui House



113 류문하 가옥 Ryu Mun-ha House





114 양진당 Yangjindang House

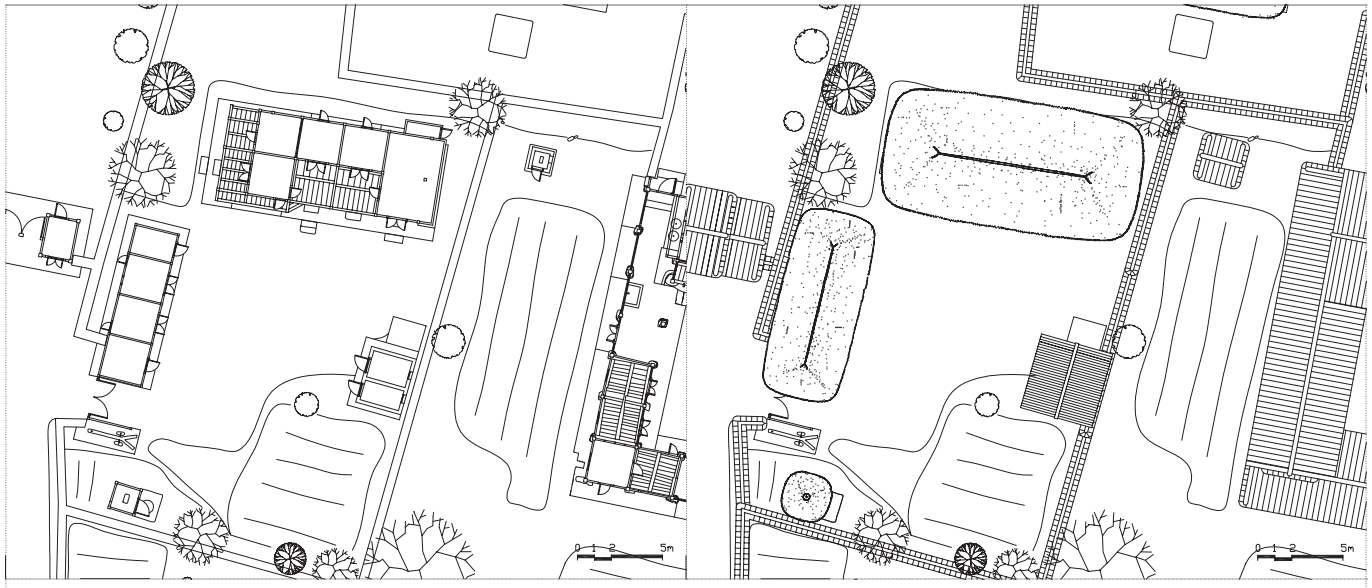




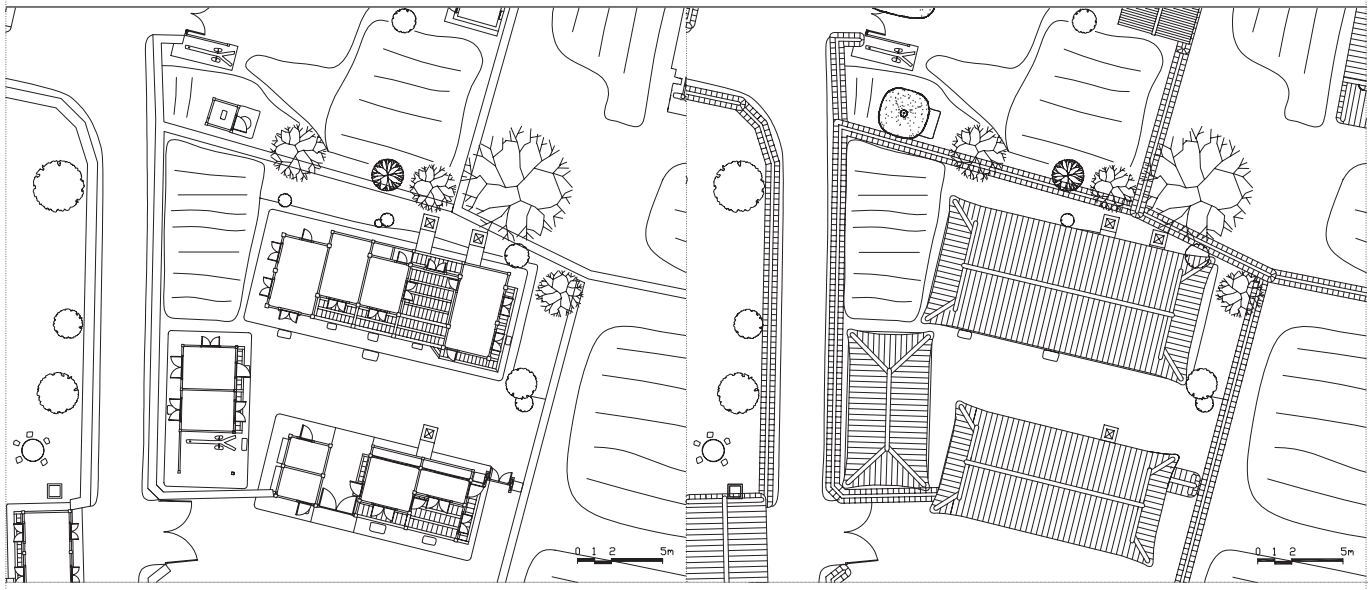




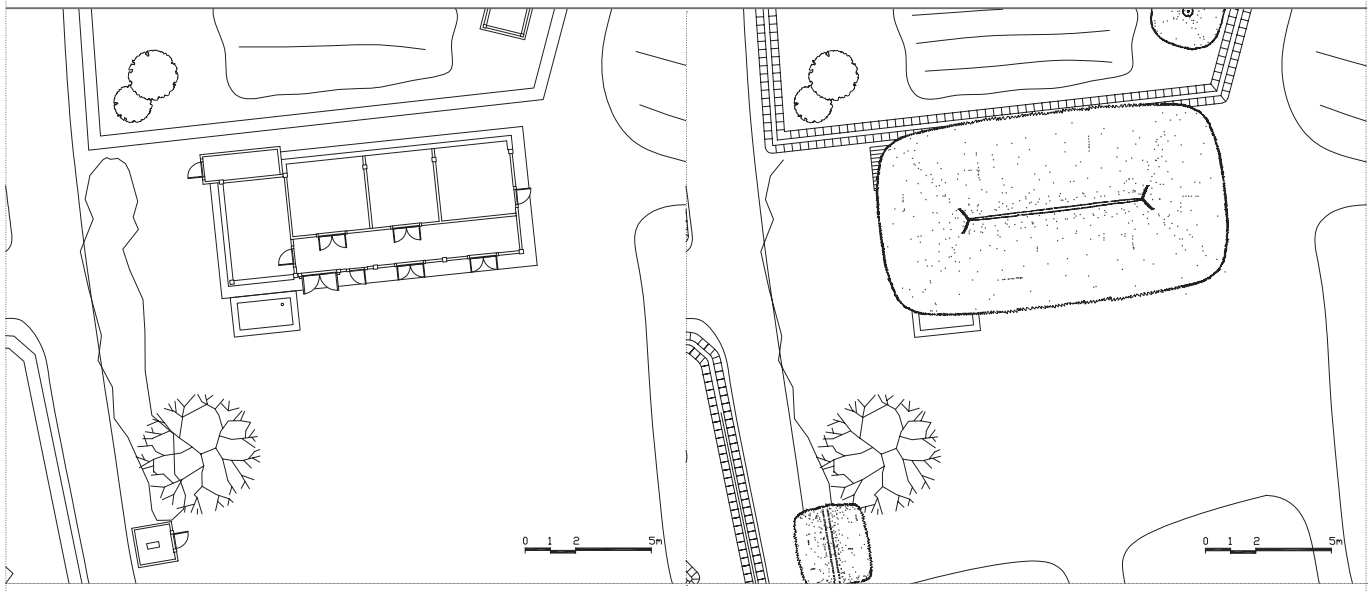
114 양진당 Yangjindang House



115 류대하 가옥 Ryu Dae-ha House



116 류시보 가옥 Ryu Si-bo House



117 권오장 가옥 Gwon O-jang House



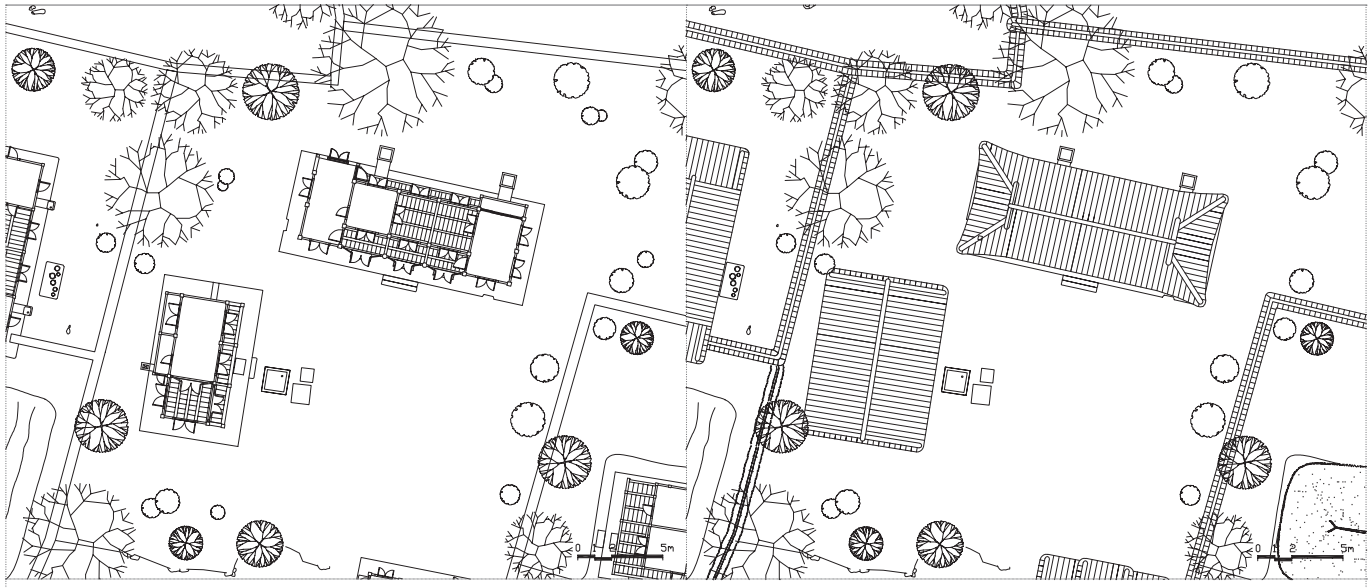
115 류대하 가옥 Ryu Dae-ha House



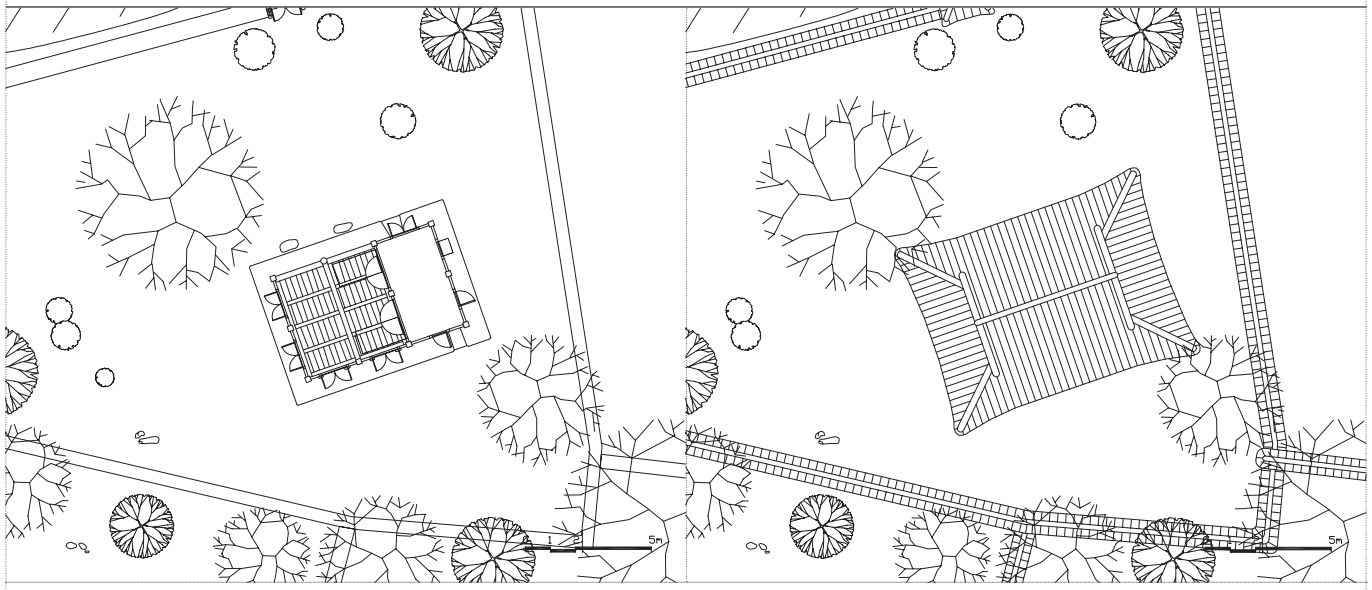
116 류시보 가옥 Ryu Si-bo House



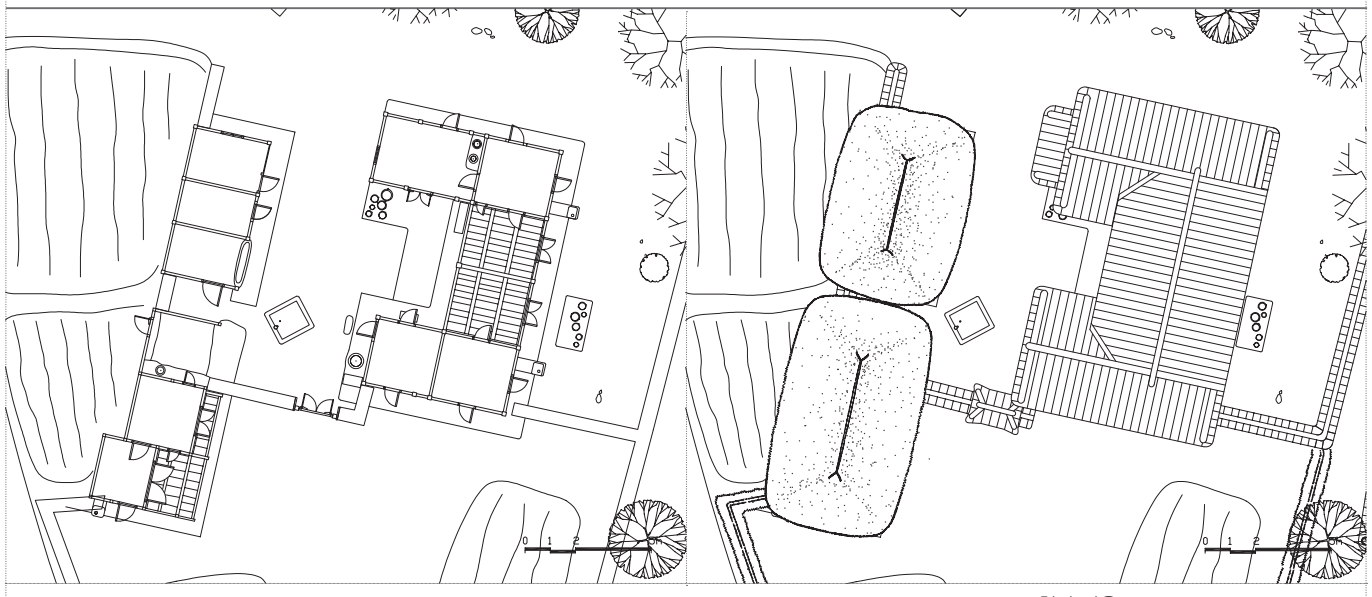
117 권오장 가옥 Gwon O-jang House



118 지례고택 Jiryegotaek House



119 빈연정사 Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall



120 류현하 가옥 Ryu Hyeon-ha House



118 지례고택 Jiryegotaek House



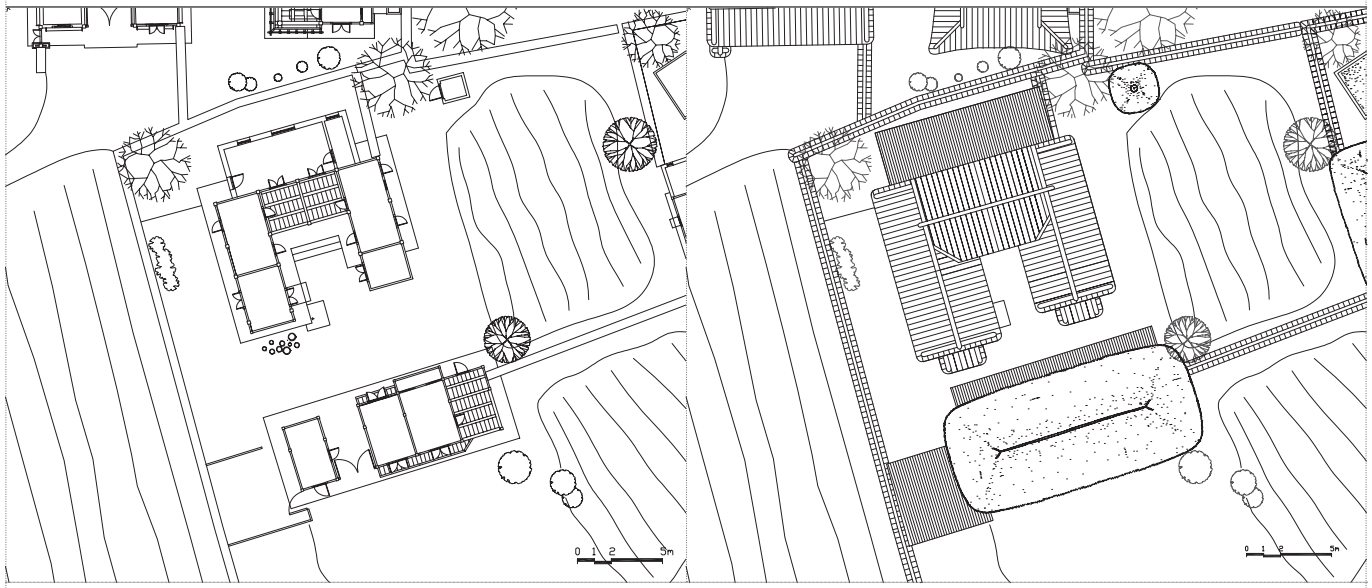
119 빈연정사 Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall



120 류현하 가옥 Ryu Hyeon-ha House



121 작천고택 Jakcheongotaek House

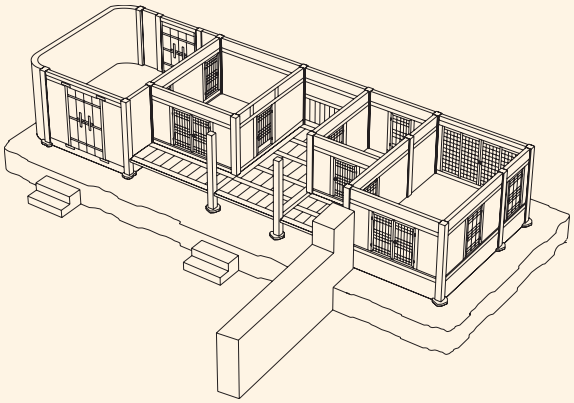


122 류시국 가옥 2 Ryu Si-guk House 2



123 담연재 Damyeonjae House





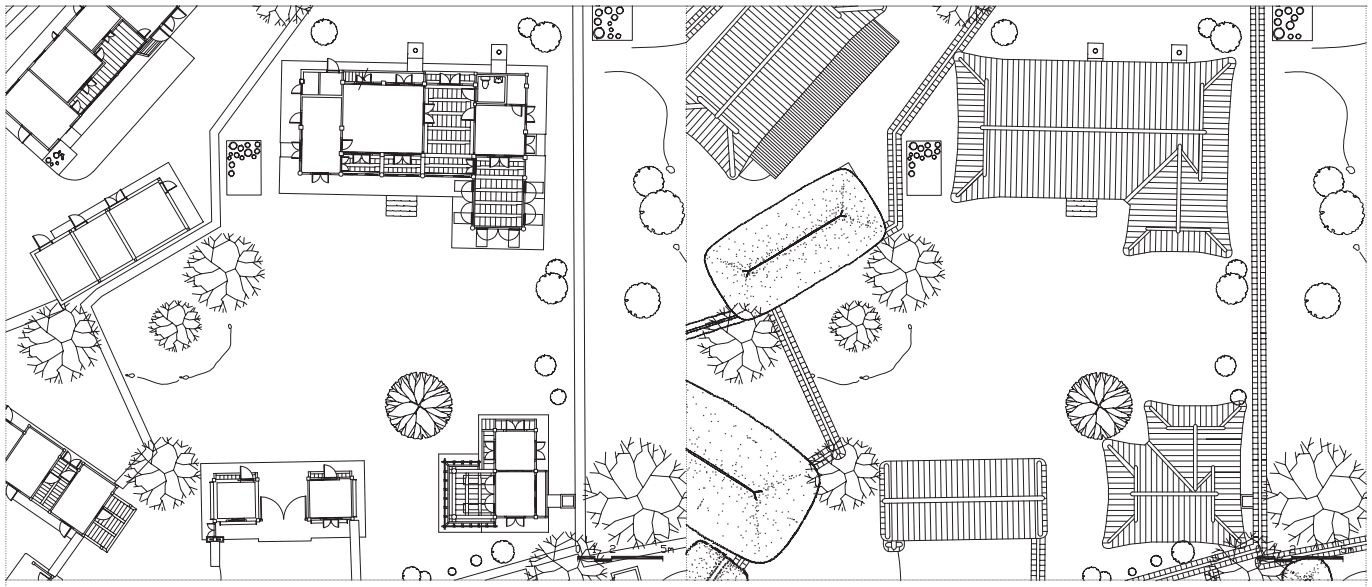
121 작천고택 Jakcheongotaek House



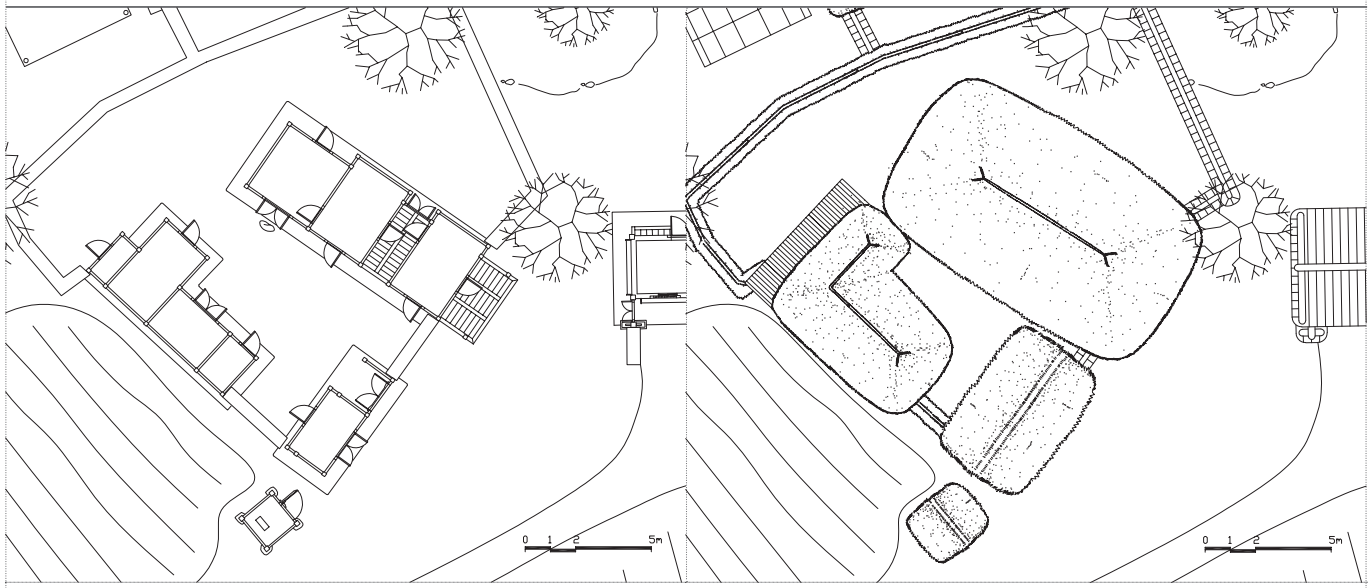
122 류시국 가옥 2 Ryu Si-guk House 2



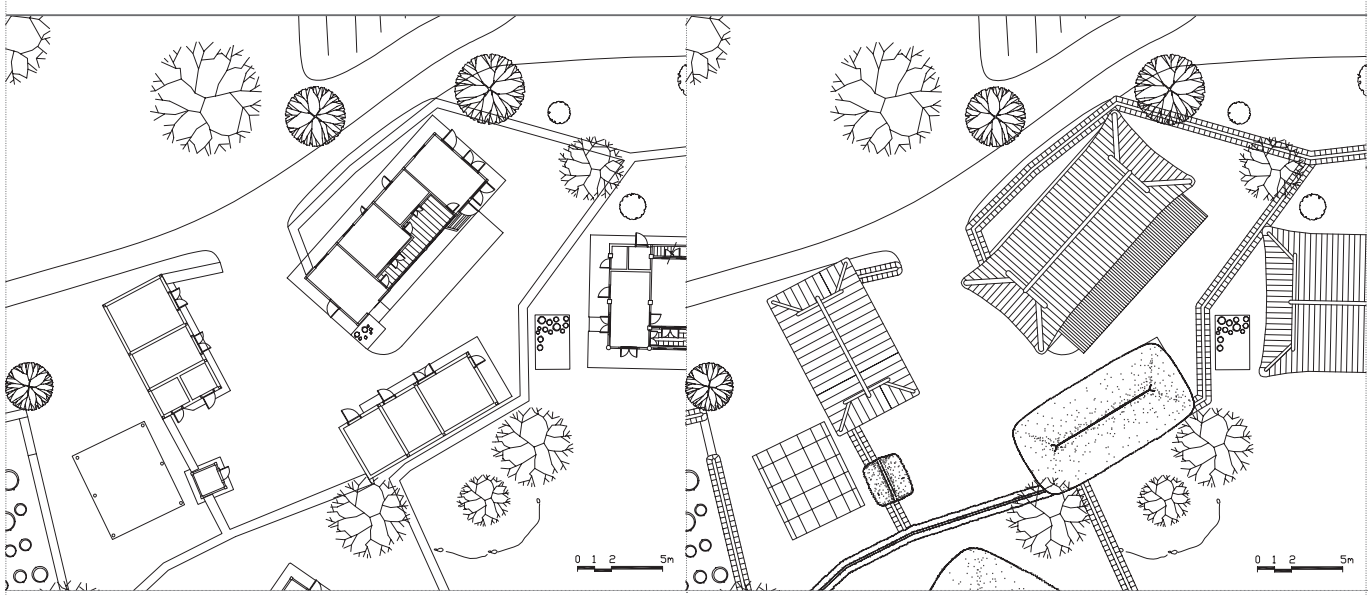
123 담연재 Damyeonjae House



124 후소당 Husodang House



125 곽영규 가옥 Gwak Yeong-gyu House



126 류달우 가옥 Ryu Dal-u House



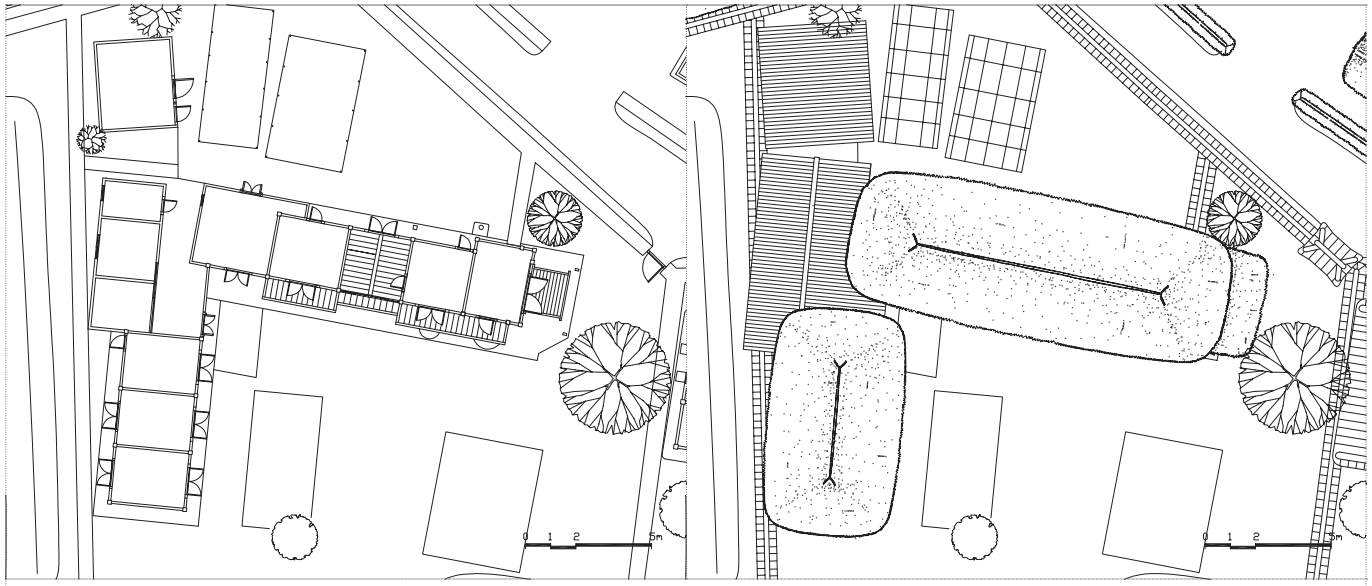
124 후소당 Husodang House



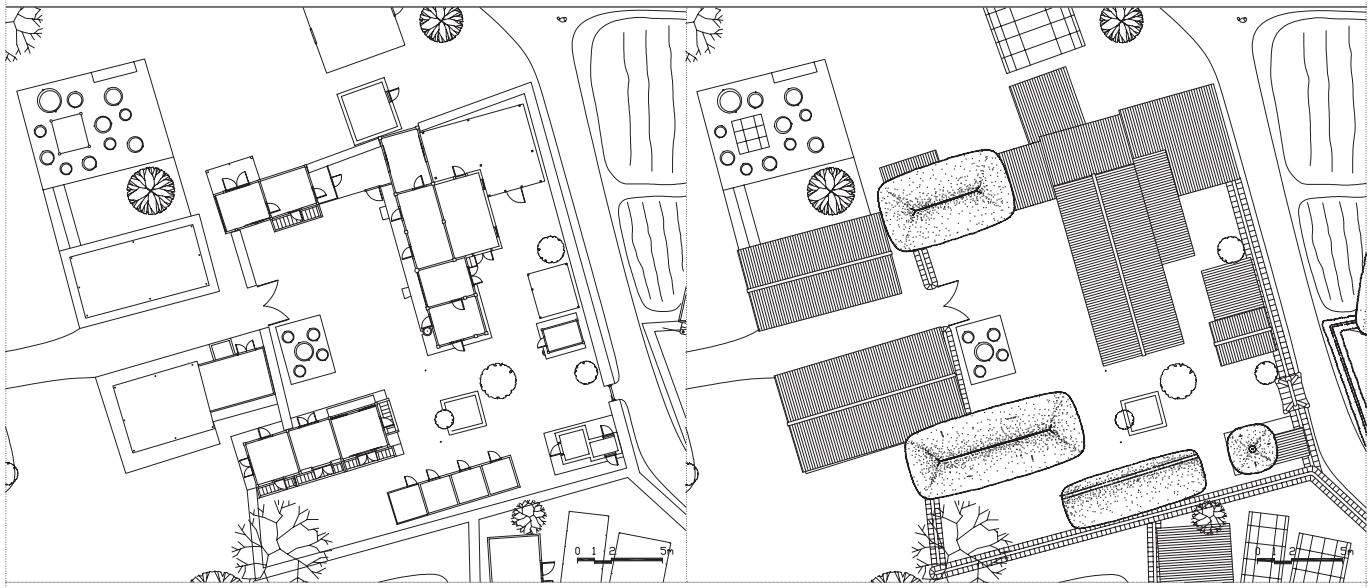
125 곽영규 가옥 Gwak Yeong-gyu House



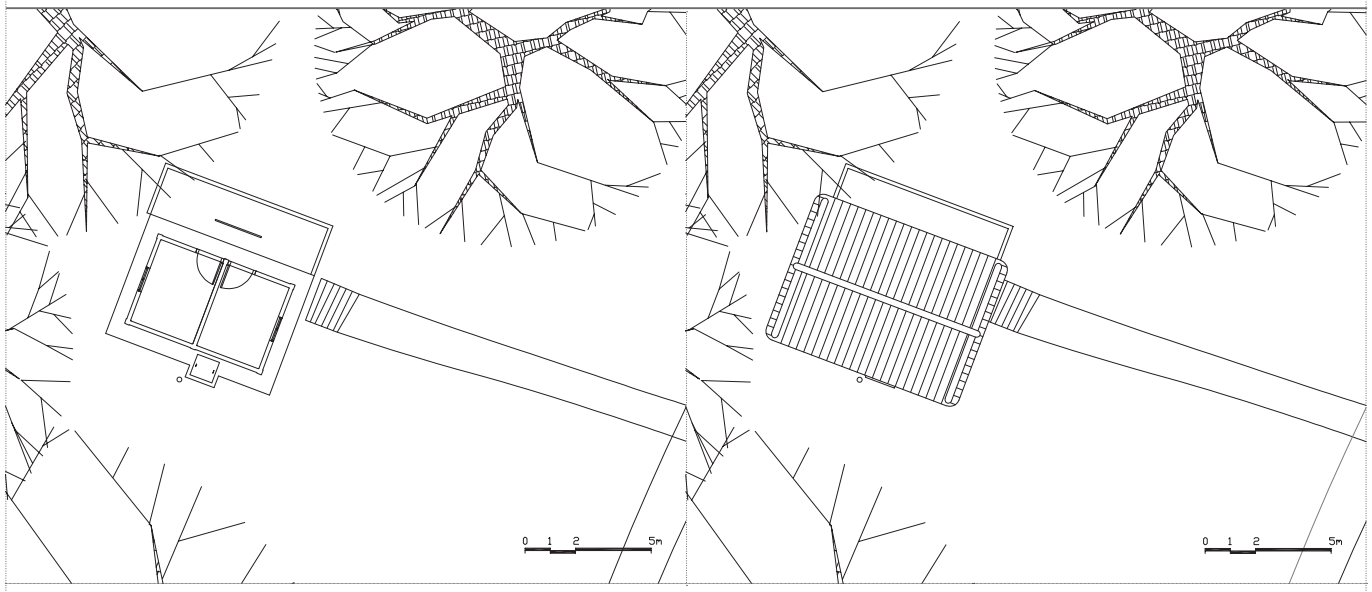
126 류달우 가옥 Ryu Dal-u House



127 류석하 가옥 2 Ryu Seok-ha House 2



128 류시흥 가옥 Ryu Si-heung House



129 만송정 화장실 Restroom in Mansongjeong Pine Tree Forest



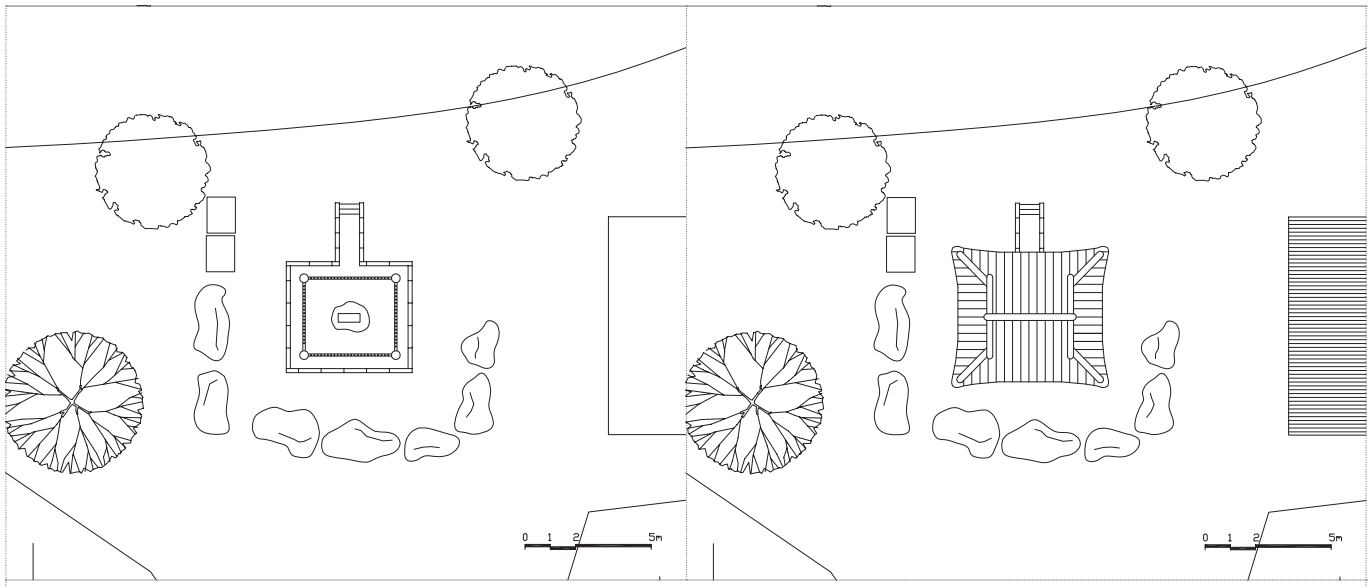
127 류석하 가옥 2 Ryu Seok-ha House 2



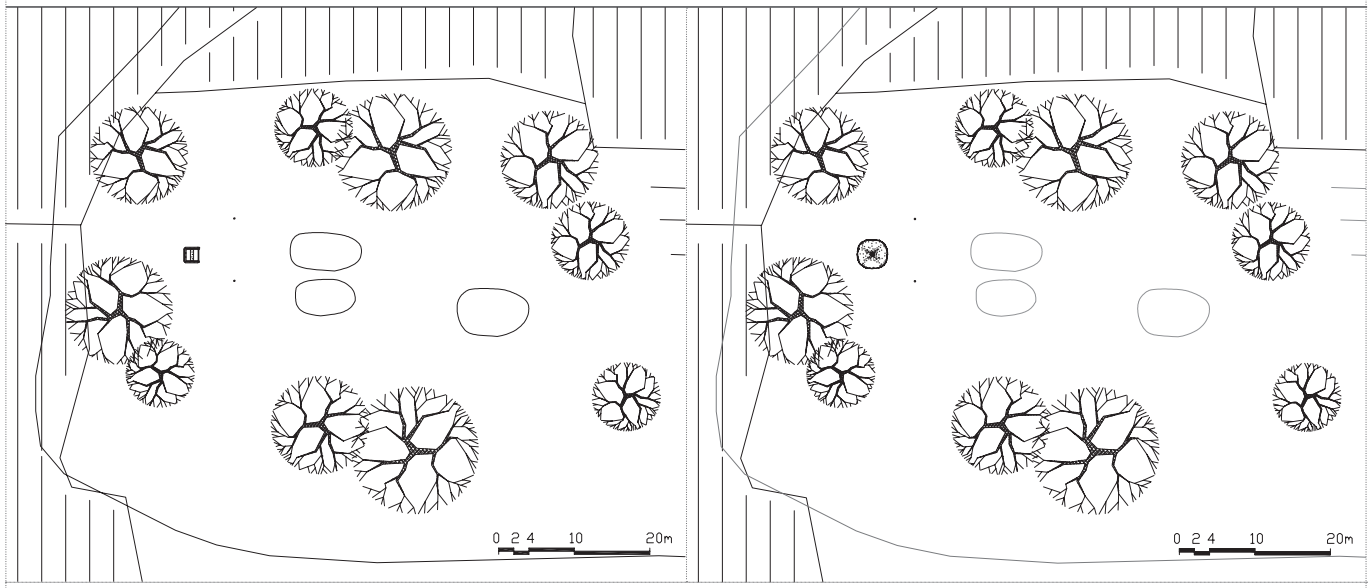
128 류시흥 가옥 Ryu Si-heung House



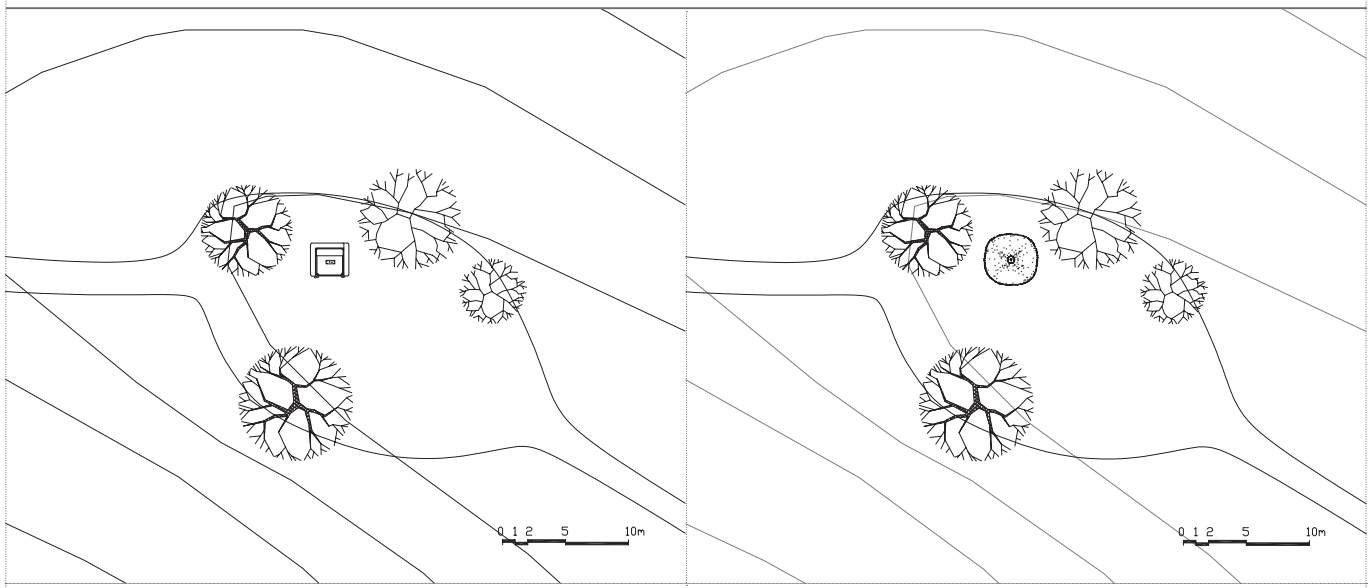
129 만송정 화장실 Restroom in Mansongjeong Pine Tree Forest



130 입향조 기적비 및 기타비 Monuments to the First Ancestor Who Settled in the Village



131 중당 Jungdang(Middle Tutelary Shrine)



132 상당 Sangdang(Upper Tutelary Shrine)



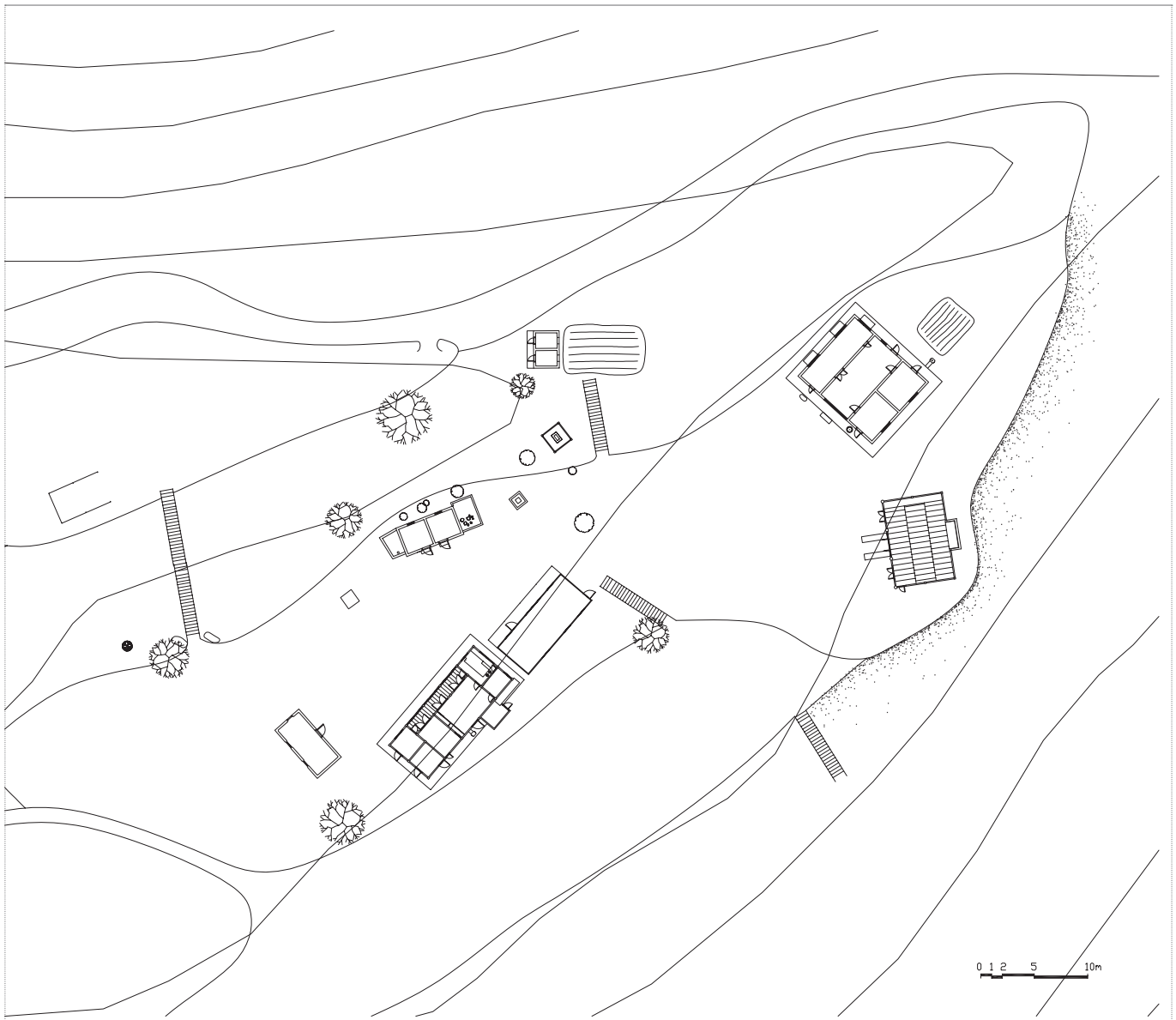
130 입향조 기적비 및 기타비 Monuments to the First Ancestor Who Settled in the Village

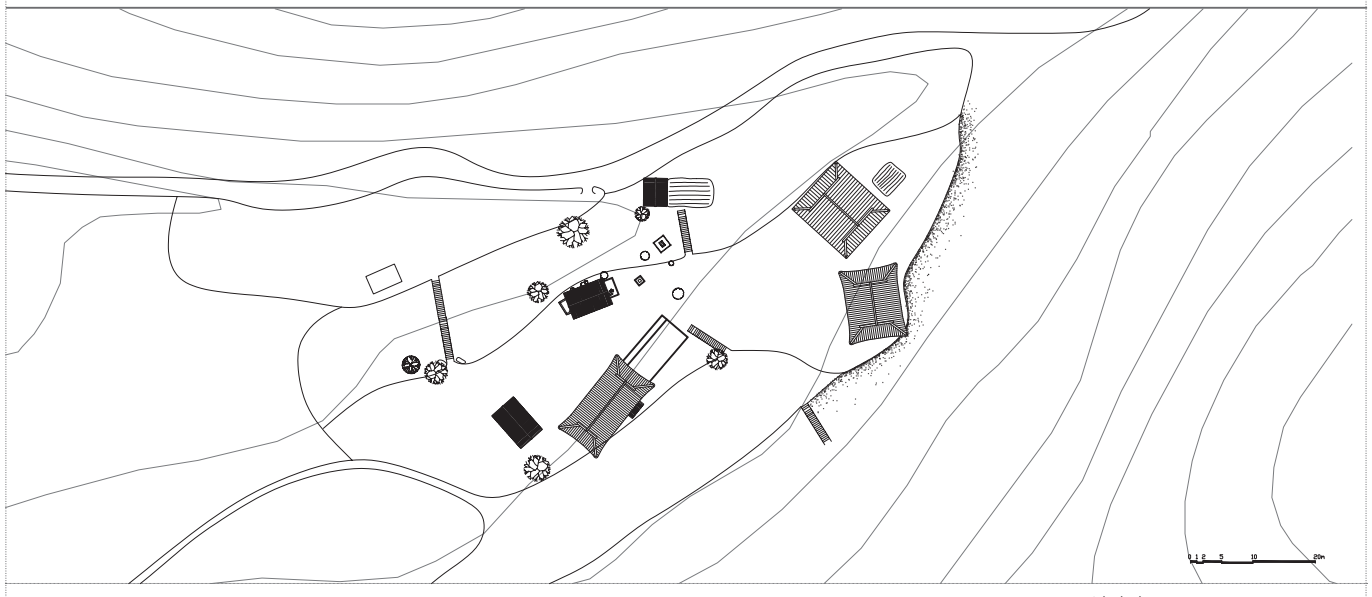


131 중당 Jungdang(Middle Tutelary Shrine)



132 상당 Sangdang(Upper Tutelary Shrine)





133 연화사 Yeonhwasa Temple

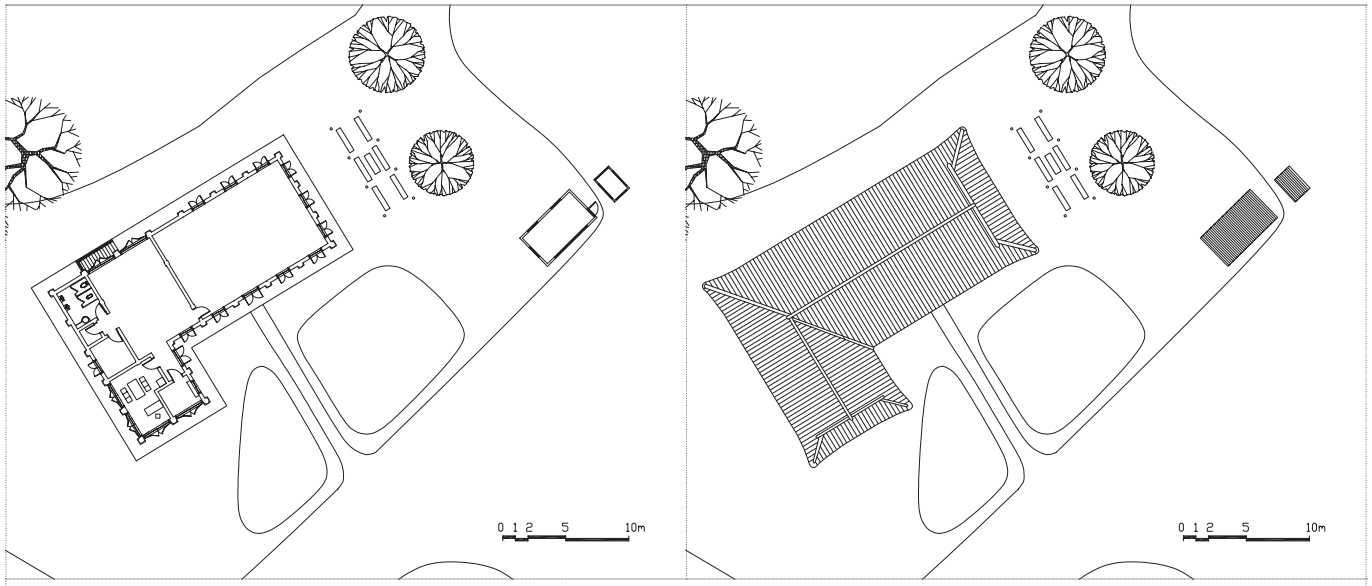




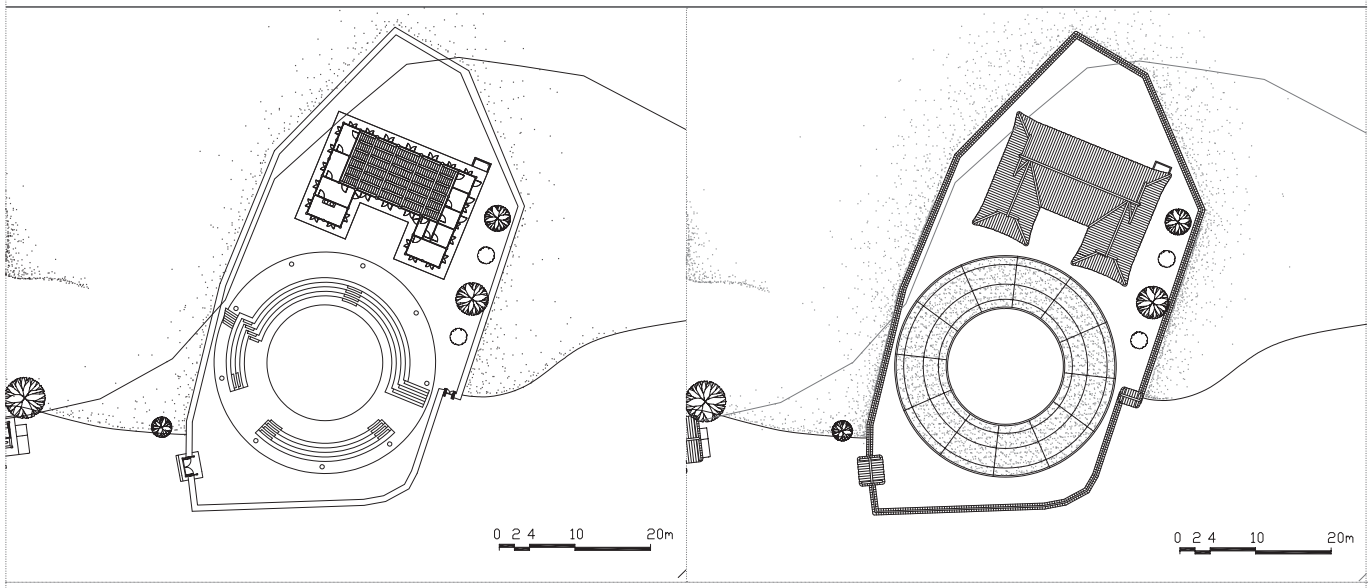




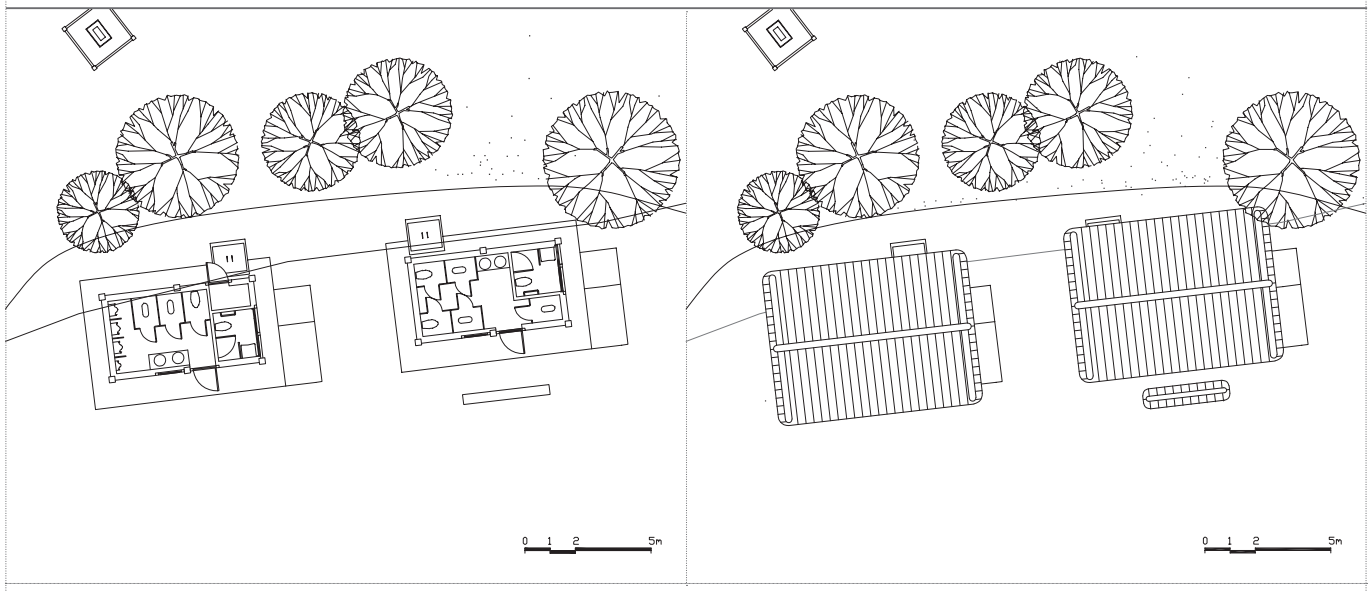
133 연화사 Yeonhwasa Temple



134 관리사무소 Management Office



135 별신굿 탈놀이 전수관 Byeolsingut Mask-Dance Training Center



136 공용화장실 3 Public Restroom 3



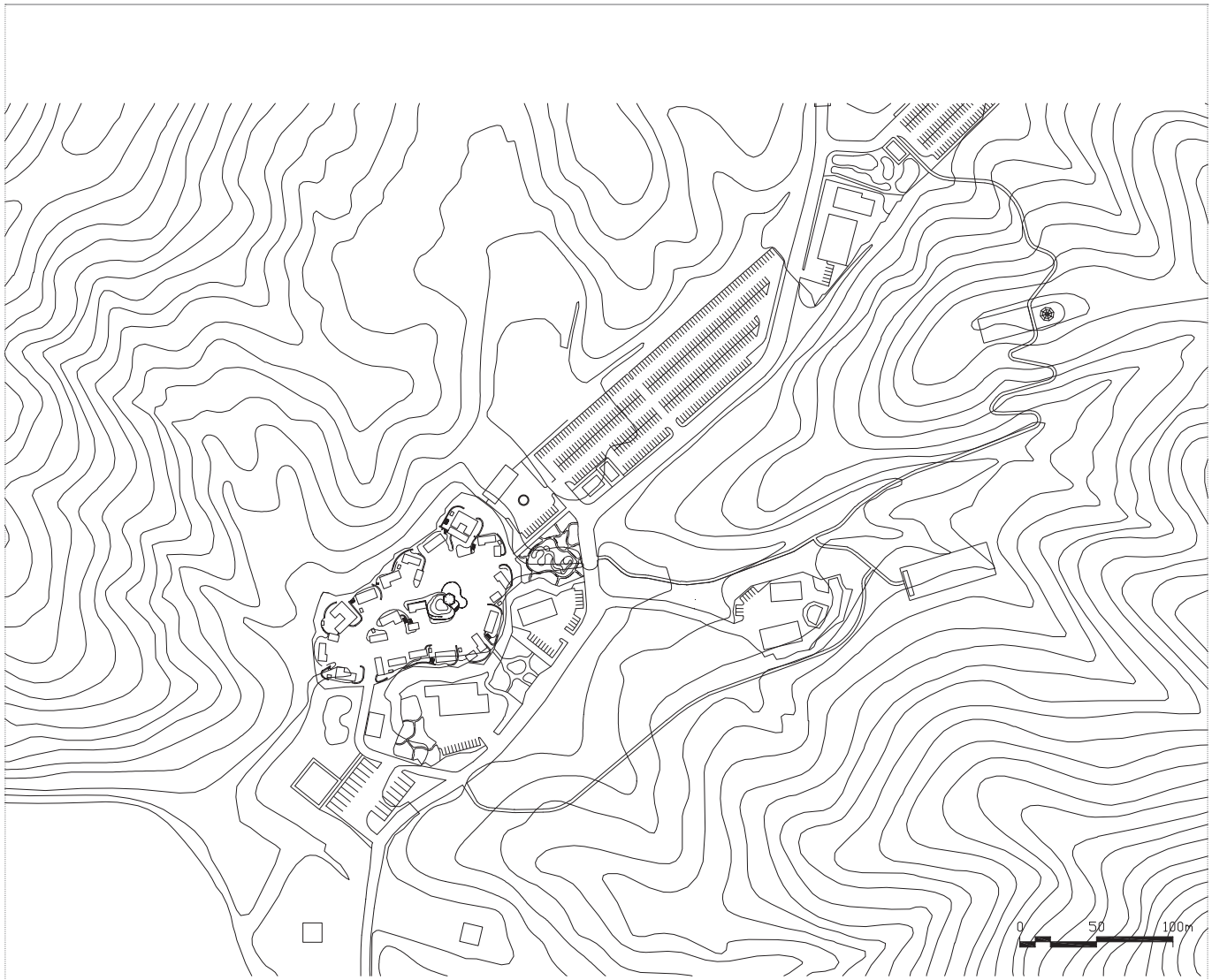
134 관리사무소 Management Office



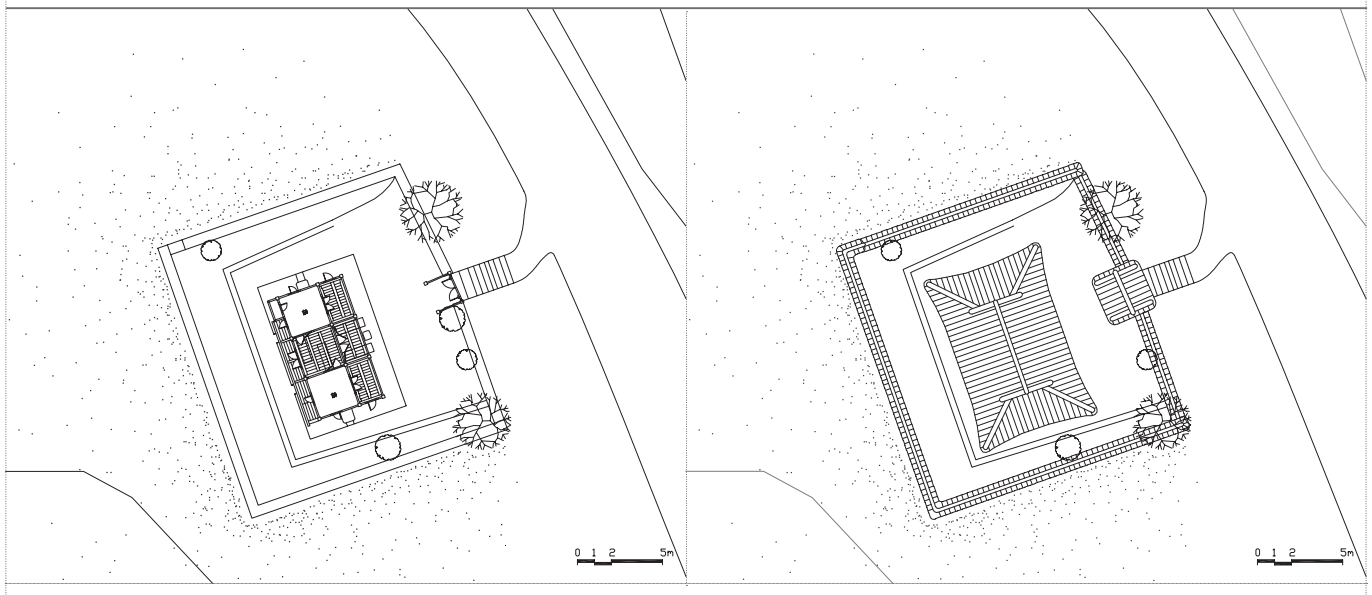
135 별신굿 탈놀이 전수관
Byeolsingut Mask-Dance Training Center



136 공용화장실 3 Public Restroom 3



137 집단상가 Tourist Complex



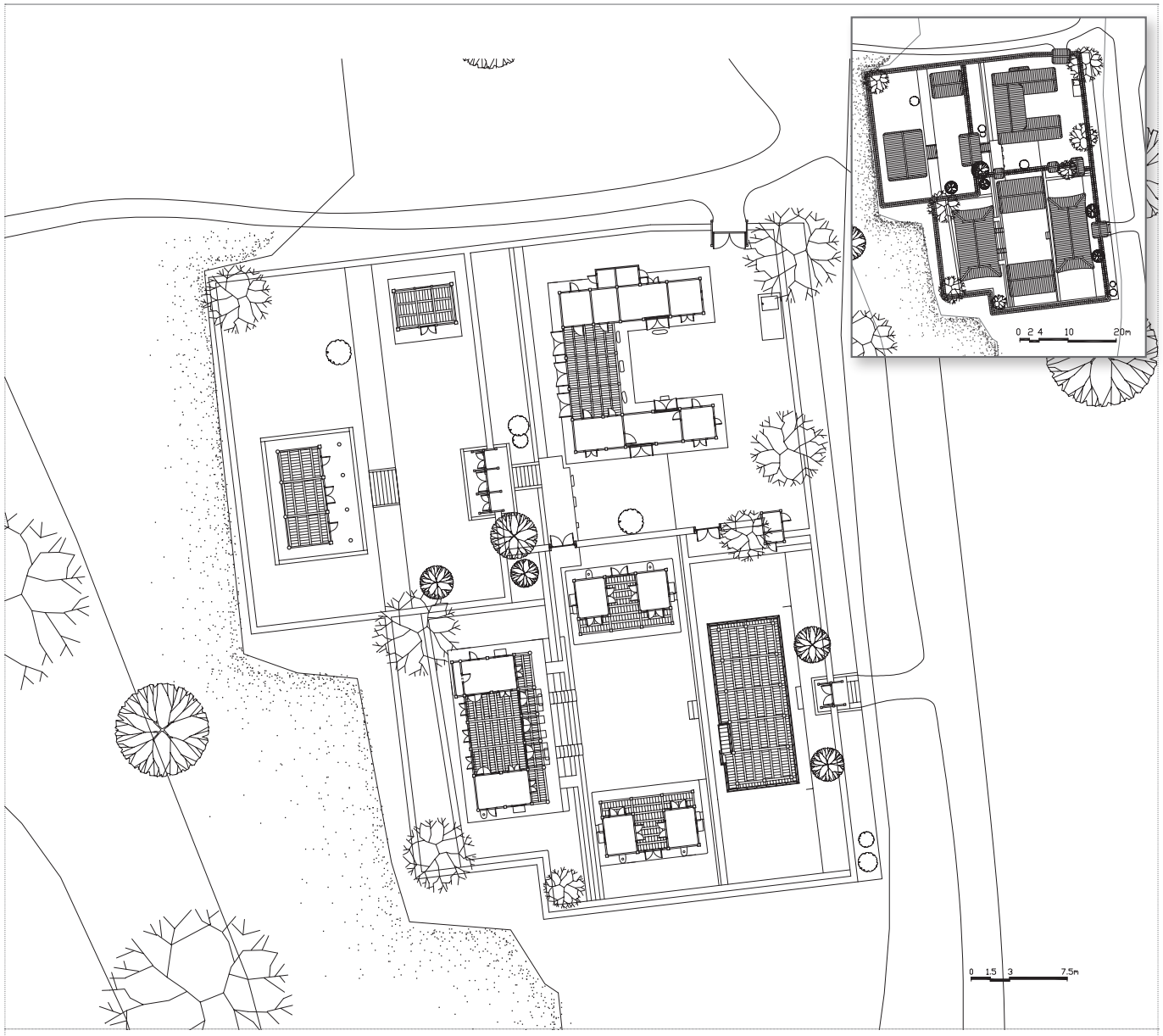
138 상봉정 Sangbongjeong Pavilion

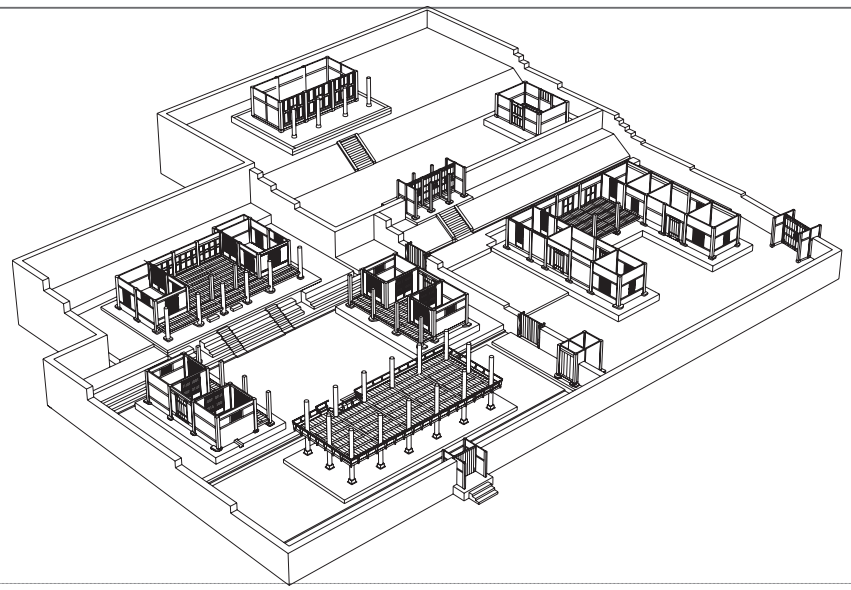


137 집단상가 Tourist Complex



138 상봉정 Sangbongjeong Pavilion





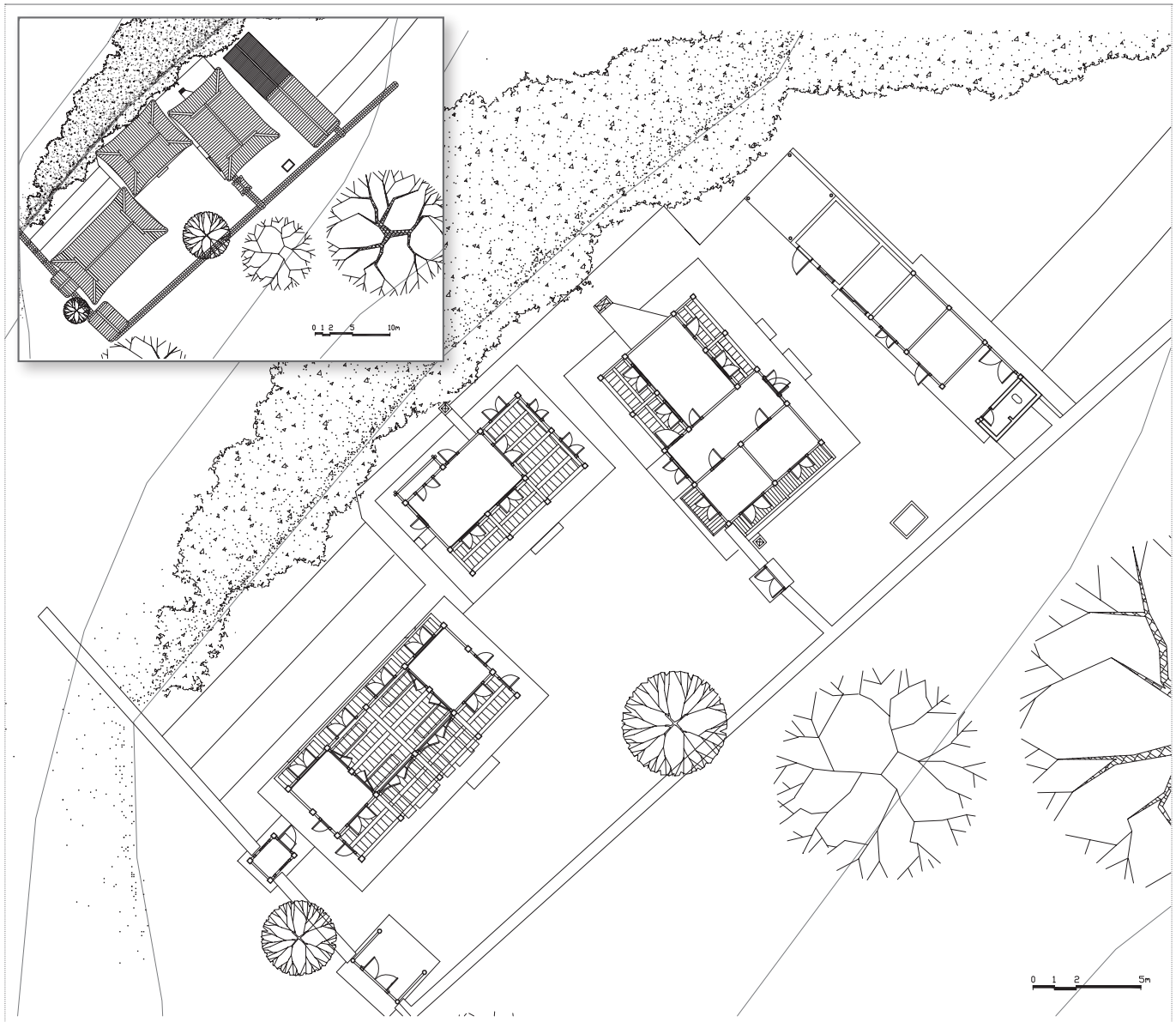
139 화천서원 Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy

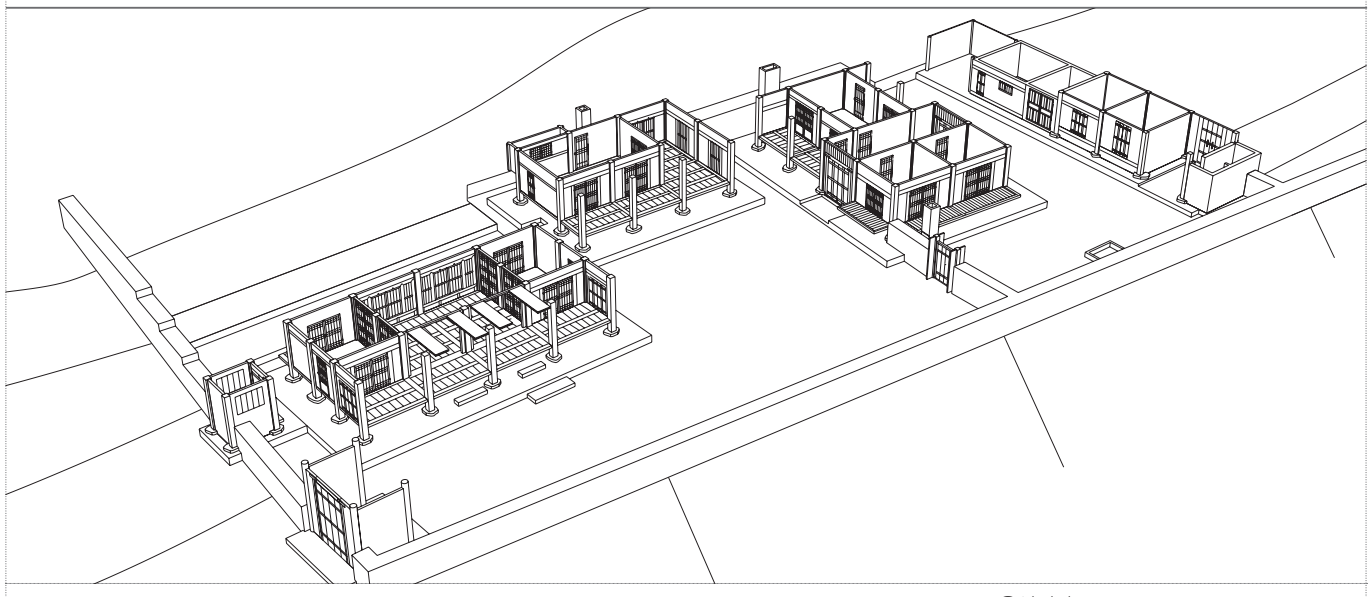






139 화천서원 Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy





140 옥연정사 Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall

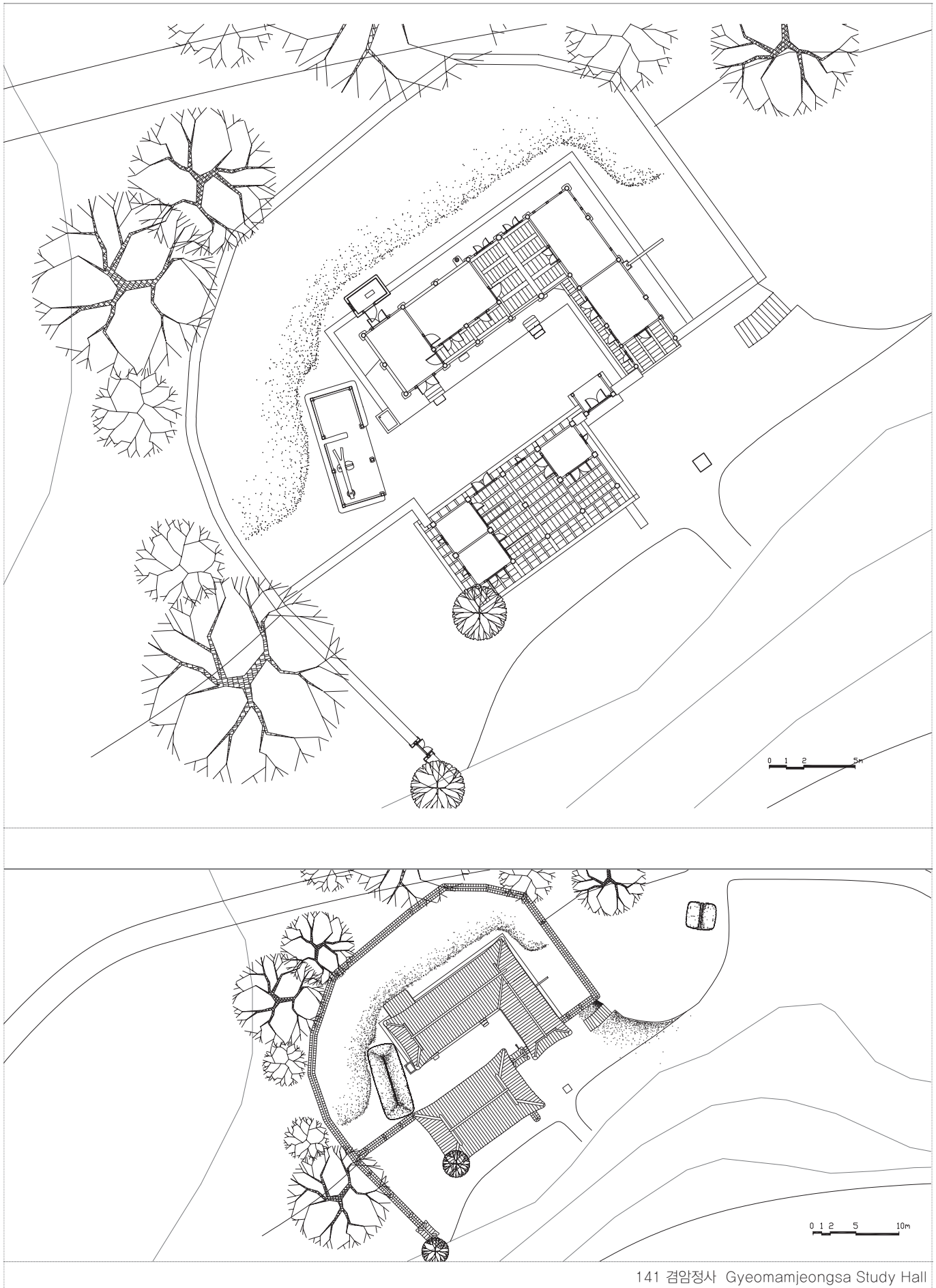








140 옥연정사 Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall



141 겸암정사 Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall



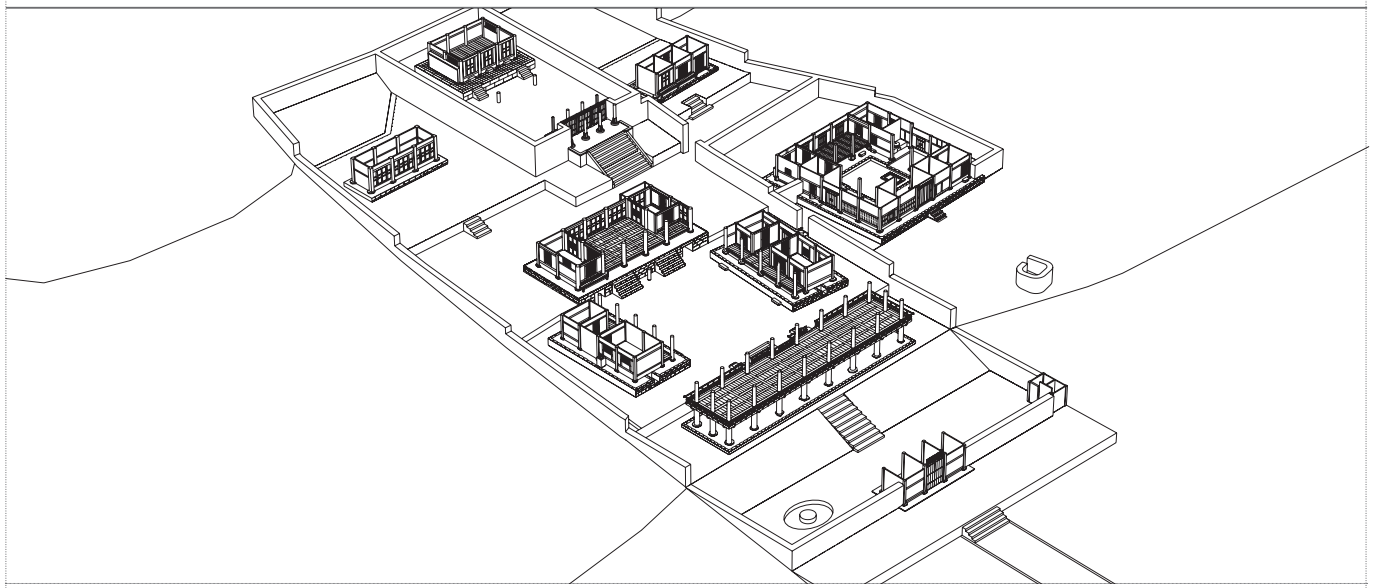






141 겸암정사 Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall





142 병산서원 Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy







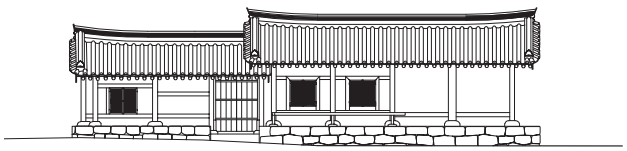


142 병산서원 Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy

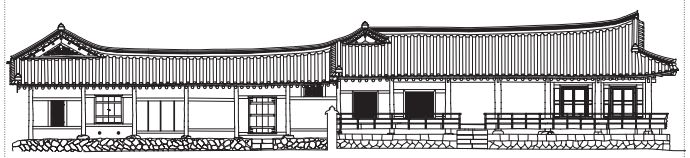
04

하회 중요건물 입·단면도

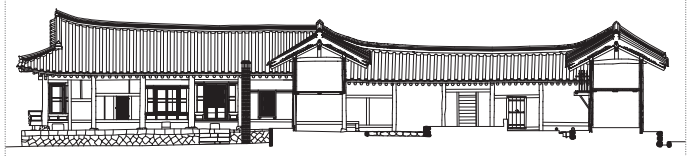
Elevation and Section of Important Buildings



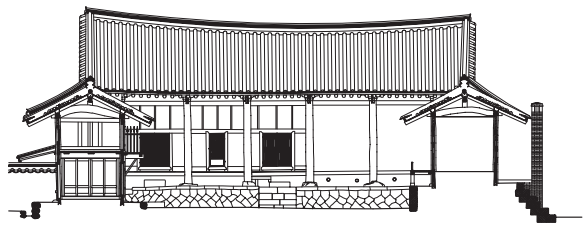
주일재 문간채 정면도
Front Elevation of Juiljae House



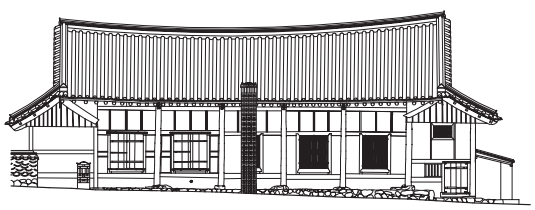
충효당 안채-사랑채 정면도
Front Elevation of Chunghyodang House



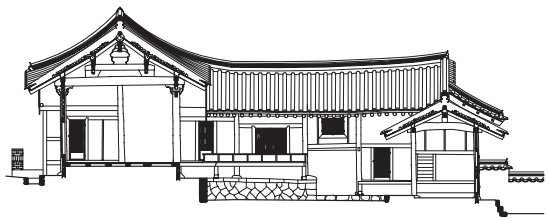
충효당 안채-사랑채 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Chunghyodang House



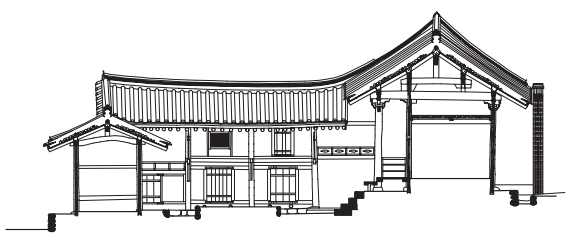
충효당 안채-사랑채 횡단연도 1
Cross Section of Chunghyodang House 1



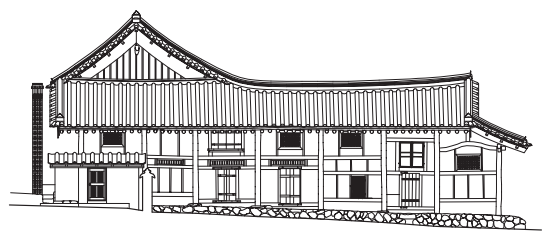
충효당 안채 배면도
Rear Elevation of Chunghyodang House



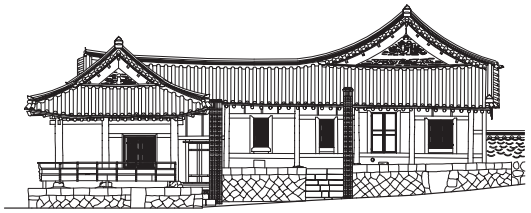
충효당 안채 횡단면도 1
Cross Section of Chunghyodang House 1



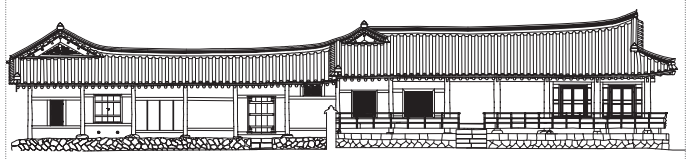
충효당 안채 횡단면도 2
Rear Elevation of Chunghyodang House 2



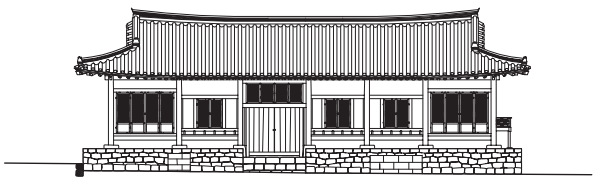
충효당 안채 좌측면도
Left-Side Elevation of Chunghyodang House



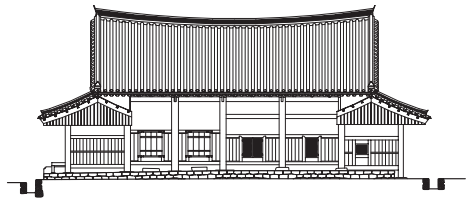
충효당 안채-사랑채 우측면도
Right-Side Elevation of Chunghyodang House



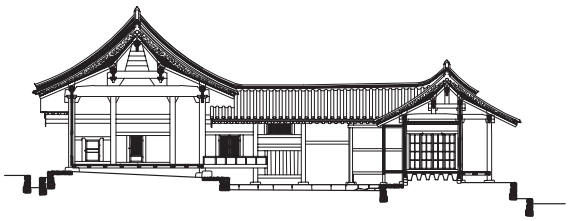
충효당 안채-사랑채 우측면도
Right-Side Elevation of Chunghyodang House



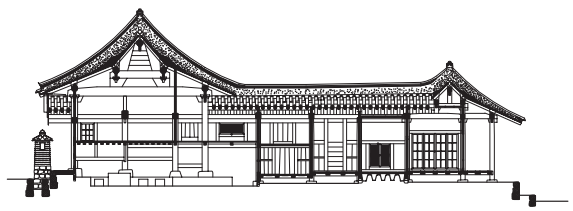
북촌댁 안채 정면도
Front Elevation of Bukchondaek House



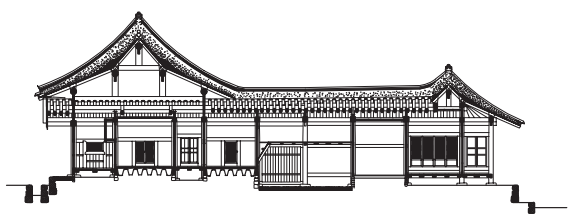
북촌댁 안채 배면도
Rear Elevation of Bukchondaek House



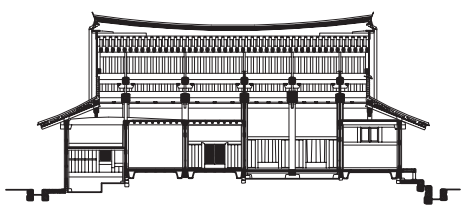
북촌댁 종단면도 1
Longitudinal Section of Bukchondaek House 1



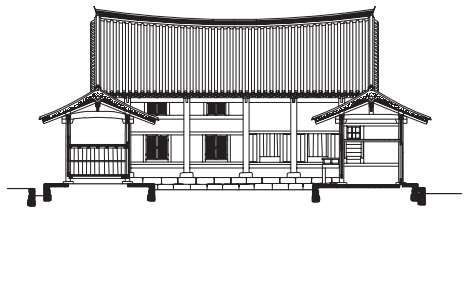
북촌댁 종단면도 2
Longitudinal Section of Bukchondaek House 2



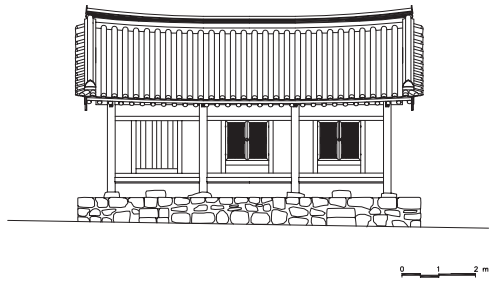
북촌댁 종단면도 3
Longitudinal Section of Bukchondaek House 3



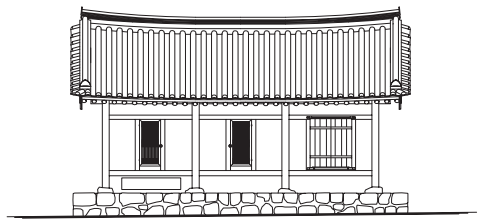
북촌댁 종단면도 4
Longitudinal Section of Bukchondaek House 4



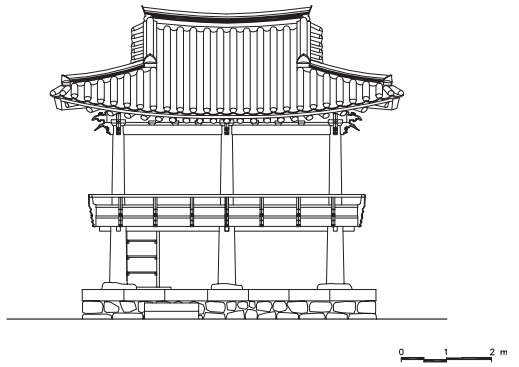
북촌댁 안채 횡단면도
Cross Section of Bukchondaek House



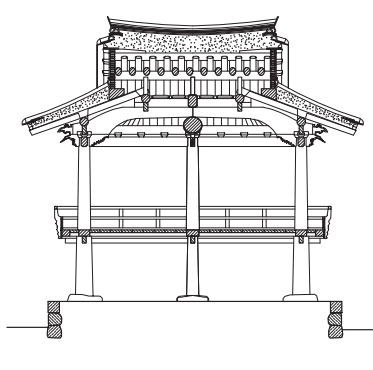
원지정사 정면도
Frout Elevation of Wonjijeongsa Study Hall



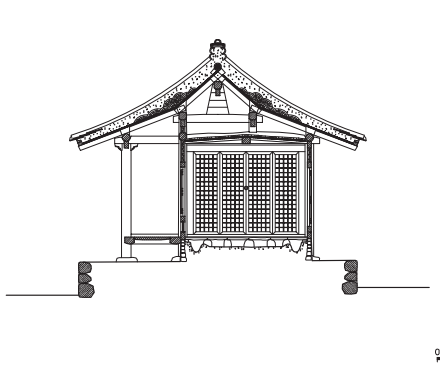
원지정사 배면도
Rear Elevation of Wonjijeongsa Study Hall



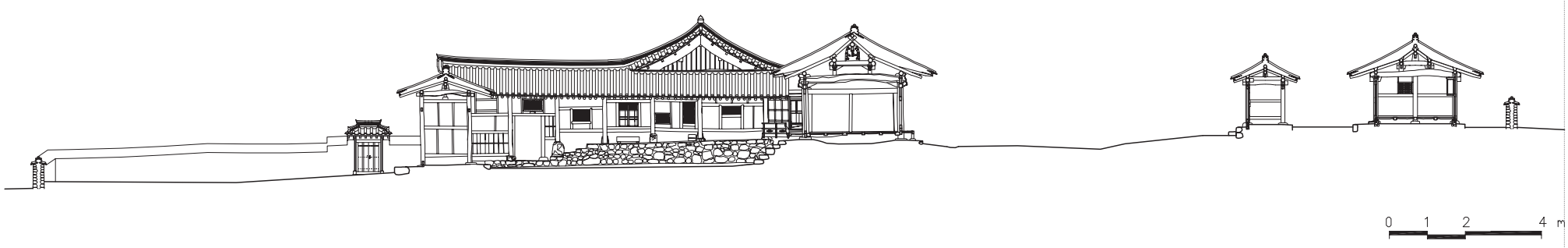
원지정사 연좌루 정면도
Front Elevation of Wonjijeongsa S tudy Hall



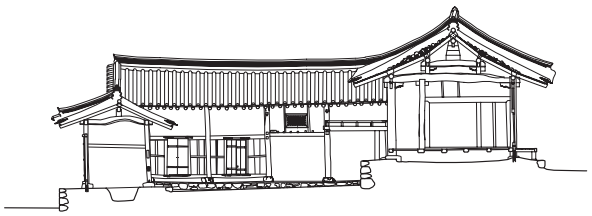
원지정사 연좌루 횡단면도
Cross Section of Wonjijeongsa Study Hall



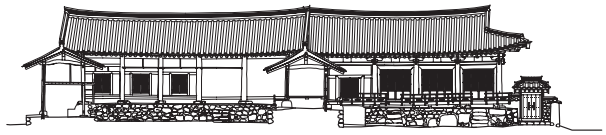
원지정사 안채 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Wonjijeongsa Study Hall



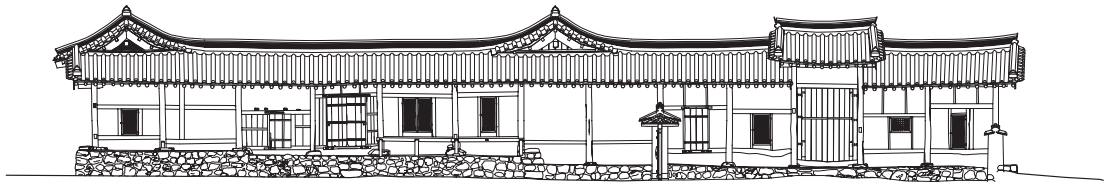
양진당 대지 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Yangjindang House



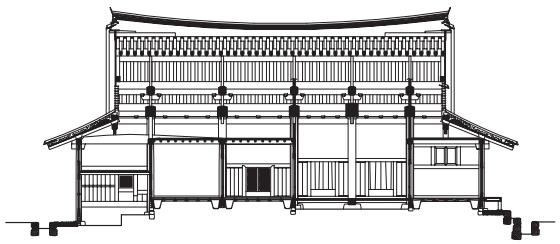
양진당 종단면도 1
Longitudinal Section of Yangjindang House 1



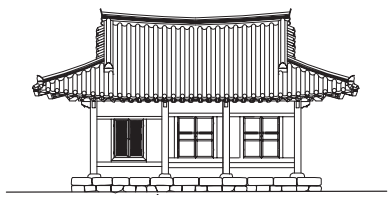
양진당 횡단면도
Cross Section of Yangjindang House



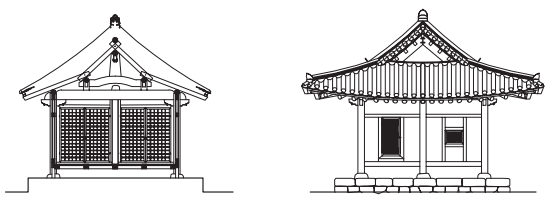
양진당 남입면도 2
South Elevation Yangjindang House 2



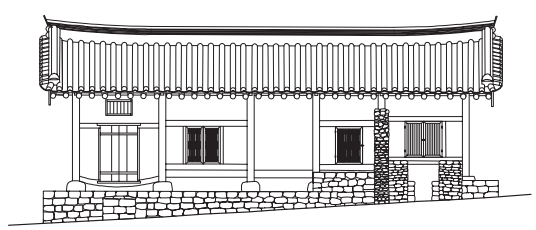
양진당 종단면도 2
Longitudinal Section of Yangjindang House 2



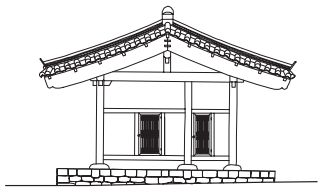
빈연정사 정면도
Front Elevation of Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall



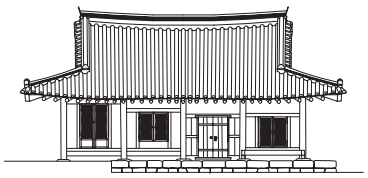
빈연정사 종단면도 / Longitudinal Section of Binyeonjeongsa
빈연정사 좌측면도 / Left-Side Elevation of Binyeonjeongsa



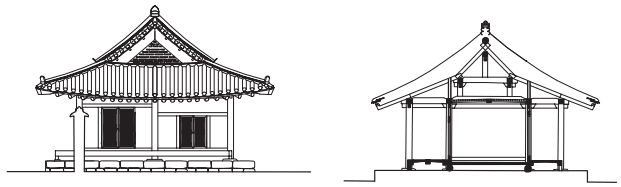
작천고택 정면도
Front Elevation of Jakcheongotaek House



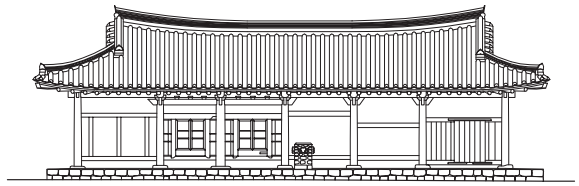
작천고택 우측면도
Right-Side Elevation of Jakcheongotaek House



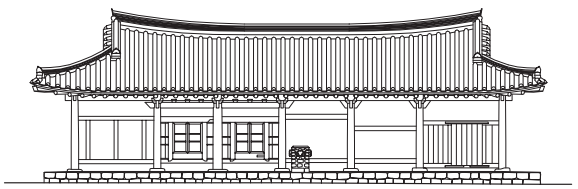
옥연정사 관리사 정면도
Front Elevation of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall



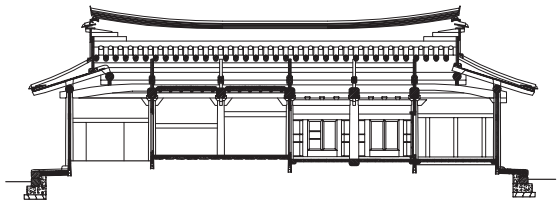
옥연정사 관리사 우측면도
Right-Side Elevation of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall



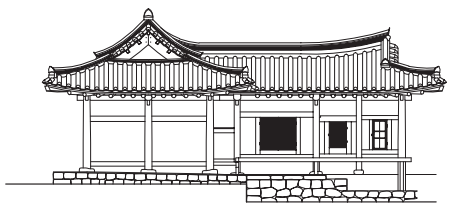
겸암정사 안채 정면도
Front Elevation of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall



겸암정사 안채 배면도
Rear Elevation of Gyeomamjeongsa



겸암정사 안채 횡단면도
Cross Section of Gyeomamjeongsa



겸암정사 안채 좌측면도
Left-Side of Gyeomamjeongsa

05

하회 건물 목록

List of Buildings in Hahoe

하회 건물 리스트
List of Buildings in Hahoe

경상북도 안동시 풍천면 하회리 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Building No.	Plate No.	Name		Address	Note
		Korean	English		
001	6	류시덕 가옥	Ryu Si-deok House	567-1	
002	6	류시화 가옥	Ryu Si-hwa House	566	
003	6	이웅한 가옥	Yi Ung-han House	566-1	
004	9	류창한 가옥	Ryu Chang-han House	564	
005	9	류도중 가옥(재산댁)	Ryu Do-jung House	568-1	
006	9	이규성 가옥	Yi Gyu-seong House	567-3	
007	6	류한걸 가옥(청송댁)	Ryu Han-geol House	570	
008	6	류시정 가옥	Ryu Si-jeong House	571	
009	6	류대우 가옥	Ryu Dae-u House	576, 577	
010	9	류정하 가옥	Ryu Jeong-ha House	578	
011	9	류영하 가옥 1 (동문댁)	Ryu Yeong-ha House 1	579	
012	9	류용한 가옥	Ryu Yong-han House	580	
013	9	류효봉 가옥	Ryu Hyo-bong House	609	
014	6	류한주 가옥	Ryu Han-ju House	575	
015	6	류시동 가옥	Ryu Si-dong House	784	
016	6	류영수 가옥	Ryu Yeong-su House	742-3b	
017	6	류일하 가옥	Ryu Il-ha House	742-3a	
018	6	류전하 가옥	Ryu Jeon-ha House	781-a	
019	6	정순덕 가옥	Jeong Sun-deok House	781-b	
020	6	류강하 가옥	Ryu Gang-ha House	781-c	
021	6	류규하 가옥	Ryu Gyu-ha House	785	
022	5	류종한 가옥(안동댁)	Ryu Jong-han House	612	
023	5	류건우 가옥	Ryu Geon-u House	742-5	
024	6	류시섬 가옥	Ryu Si-seom House	742-1	
025	6	황종순 가옥	Hwang Jong-sun House	745	
026	5	류시광 가옥	Ryu Si-gwang House	742-2, 744	
027	5	정복순 가옥	Jeong Bok-sun House	739-1, 740	
028	5	하동고택	Hadonggotaek House	739-2	Important Folklore Material No. 177
029	8	류교우 가옥(신산댁)	Ryu Kyo-u House	622	

030	8	류진한 가옥	Ryu Jin-han House	614	
031	8	류시효 가옥	Ryu Si-hyo House	615	
032	8	강창구 가옥	Gang Chang-gu House	620-b	
033	8	류청하 가옥	Ryu Cheong-ha House	620-a	
034	8	남촌관리사 1	Affiliated House to Namchondaek 1	621-b	
035	5	하회남촌댁	Namchondaek House	624	Important Folklore Material No. 90
036	8	남촌관리사 2	Affiliated House to Namchondaek 2	621-a	
037	5	류한욱 가옥	Ryu Han-uk House	738	
038	5	류시천 가옥	Ryu Si-cheon House	737	
039	5	귀촌종택	Gwichonjongtaek House	736	
040	5	류시언 가옥(초밭댁)	Ryu Si-eon House	625	
041	5	류승한 가옥	Ryu Seung-han House	626, 627	
042	5	주일재	Juiljae House	655-a	Important Folklore Material No. 91
043	5	류한섭 가옥	Ryu Han-seop House	655-b	
044	5	류한승 가옥	Ryu Han-seung House	735	
045	5	류한준 가옥	Ryu Han-jun House	734-1	
046	4	충효당	Chunghyodang House	656, 657, 658	Treasure No. 414
047	5	류홍선 가옥	Ryu Hong-seon House	733	
048	7	류시진 가옥	Ryu Si-jin House	661	
049	7	류원묵 가옥	Ryu Won-muk House	662	
050	7	류인선 가옥	Ryu In-seon House	663	
051	7	류용하 가옥(노동댁)	Ryu Yong-ha House	666-2	
052	7	류시길 가옥	Ryu Si-gil House	651	
053	8	류석하 가옥 1	Ryu Seok-ha House 1	653-1	
054	8	류시건 가옥	Ryu Si-geon House	650	
055	8	류근후 가옥	Ryu Geun-hu House	635	
056	8	류세하 가옥(삼강댁)	Ryu Se-ha House	634-2	
057	8	류시혁 가옥	Ryu Si-hyeok House	634-1	
058	8	류경한 가옥	Ryu Gyeong-han House	628	
059	8	류시문 가옥	Ryu Si-mun House	629	
060	8	류민하 가옥	Ryu Min-ha House	632	
061	8	류운하 가옥 1	Ryu Un-ha House 1	637	
062	8	류장묵 가옥	Ryu Jang-muk House	638	
063	8	류시국 가옥 1	Ryu Si-guk House 1	639	
064	8	교회사택	Church Residence	631	

065	8	류시달 가옥	Ryu Si-dal House	631-1	
066	8	조순희 가옥	Jo Sun-hui House	619	
067	8	강영구 가옥	Gang Yeong-gu House	619-1	
068	9	하회교회	Hahoe Church	584-2	
069	3	윤용숙 가옥(심원정사)	Simwonjeongsa House	760, 761	
070	3	류원하 가옥	Ryu Won-ha House	762-3	
071	2	류석호 가옥	Ryu Seok-ho House	759	
072	2	류원식 가옥	Ryu Won-sik House	758-b	
073	2	권인숙 가옥	Gwon In-suk House	758-a	
074	2	류성태 가옥	Ryu Seong-tae House	757-c	
075	2	김윤 가옥	Gim Yun House	757-b	
076	2	장기영 가옥	Jang Gi-yeong House	757-a	
077	2	이창학 가옥	Yi Chang-hak House	756-b	
078	2	류영하 가옥 2	Ryu Yeong-ha House 2	756-a	
079	2	김선진 가옥	Gim Seon-jin House	763-b	
080	2	류세호 가옥	Ryu Se-ho House	763-c	
081	2	장주봉 가옥	Jang Ju-bong House	763-h	
082	2	류봉식 가옥	Ryu Bong-sik House	763-f	
083	2	류강하 가옥 2	Ryu Gang-ha House 2	763-g	
084	2	류영하 가옥 3	Ryu Yeong-ha House 3	763-e	
085	2	박정숙 가옥	Bak Jeong-suk House	763-d	
086	2	류시중 가옥	Ryu Si-jung House	763-a	
087	2	류재하 가옥 1	Ryu Jae-ha House 1	764-9	
088	5	보건진료소	Health Clinic	746-1	
089	5	공용화장실 1	Public Restroom 1	749-1	
090	5	노인 회관	Senior Citizens' Center	749-1	
091	5	류승민 가옥(해재댁)	Ryu Seung-min House	748	
092	5	류창근 가옥	Ryu Chang-geun House	750-1	
093	5	류시수 가옥	Ryu Si-su House	751	
094	5	이원소 가옥	Yi Won-so House	752-c	
095	5	번남고택	Beonnamgotaek House	752-b	
096	5	류동춘 가옥	Ryu Dong-chun House	752-a	
097	2	류한욱 가옥 2	Ryu Han-uk House 2	752-1	
098	5	류경우 가옥	Ryu Gyeong-u House	753	
099	5	류운하 가옥 2	Ryu Un-ha House 2	708-1	

100	5	학록정사	Hangnokjeongsa House	709-1, 709-3-b	
101	5	류돈우 가옥	Ryu Don-u House	707	
102	2	류시관 가옥	Ryu Si-gwan House	704-1	
103	2	원지정사	Wonjijeongsa Study Hall	712-1	Important Folklore Material No. 85
104	5	하회북촌댁	Bukchondaek House	706	Important Folklore Material No. 84
105	5	삼신당 신목	Divine Tree, the Samsindang	709-3-a	
106	2	류재하 가옥 2	Ryu Jae-ha House 2	705-a	
107	2	류역하 가옥 1	Ryu Yeok-ha House 1	696-2	
108	2	류역하 가옥 2	Ryu Yeok-ha House 2	696-1-a	
109	2	류수창 가옥	Ryu Su-chang House	696-1-b	
110	1	류동일 가옥	Ryu Dong-il House	698, 699	
111	1	공용화장실 2	Public Restroom 2	699	
112	1	이분희 가옥	Yi Bun-hui House	718	
113	4	류문하 가옥	Ryu Mun-ha House	726-2	
114	4	양진당	Yangjindang House	729-4	Treasure No. 306
115	4	류대하 가옥	Ryu Dae-ha House	729-2	
116	4	류시보 가옥	Ryu Si-bo House	730	
117	4	권오장 가옥	Gwon O-jang House	659	
118	4	지례고택	Jiryegotaek House	728	
119	4	빈연정사	Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall	727	Important Folklore Material No. 86
120	4	류현하 가옥	Ryu Hyeon-ha House	686	
121	4	작천고택	Jakcheongotaek House	672-1	Important Folklore Material No. 87
122	4	류시국 가옥 2	Ryu Si-guk House 2	672-2	
123	4	담연재	Damyeonjae House	680	
124	4	후소당	Husodang House	679	
125	4	곽영규 가옥	Gwak Yeong-gyu House	676	
126	4	류달우 가옥	Ryu Dal-u House	677, 678	
127	4	류석하 가옥 2	Ryu Seok-ha House 2	681	
128	4	류시흥 가옥	Ryu Si-heung House	682	
129	1	만송정화장실	Restroom in Mansongjeong Pine Tree Forest	1164-1	
130	3	입향조 기적비 및 기타비	Monuments to the First Ancestor Who Settled in the Village	834-5	
131	10	중당	Jungdang (Middle Tutelary Shrine)	556	
132	10	상당	Sangdang (Upper Tutelary Shrine)		
133	10	연화사	Yeonhwasa Temple	422	
134	10	관리사무소	Management Office	844-3	

135	10	별신굿 탈놀이 전수관	Byeolsingut Mask-Dance Training Center	823-4	
136	10	공용화장실 3	Public Restroom 3	823-1	
137	13	집단상가	Tourist Complex	823-4	

경상북도 안동시 풍천면 광덕리 Gwangdeok-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Building No.	Plate No.	Name		Address	Note
		Korean	English		
138	11	상봉정	Sangbongjeong Pavilion	487	
139	11	화천서원	Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy	16-2	
140	11	옥연정사	Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall	20	Important Folklore Material No. 88
141	11	겸암정사	Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall	37	Important Folklore Material No. 89

경상북도 안동시 풍천면 병산리 Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Building No.	Plate No.	Name		Address	Note
		Korean	English		
142	12	병산서원	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	30	Historic site No.260

양동 Yangdong

양동마을
경상북도 경주시 강동면 양동리
N36°00’03”, E129°15’21”

옥산서원, 독락당
경상북도 경주시 안강읍 옥산리
N36°00’26”, E129°09’55”

동강서원
경상북도 경주시 강동면 유금리
N35°59’57”, E129°17’29”

Yangdong Vilage
Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
N36°00’03”, E129°15’21”

Oksans eowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House
Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
N36°00’26”, E129°09’55”

Donggangseowon Confucian Acacemy
Yugeum-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
N35°59’57”, E129°17’29”

양동마을은 마을 뒷산인 설창산에서 '勿'자형 네 줄기로 갈라져 나온 언덕과 골짜기마다 집들이 자리 잡았다. 뒤는 산이고, 앞은 넓게 펼쳐진 안강들을 면한 곳이다. 산 중턱에는 양반들의 살림집이 자리 잡았고, 그 아래에는 그들의 생활을 유지할 수 있게 한 소작인과 하인들이 거주하였다.

현재의 양동마을이 이루어진 것은 손소(1433-1484년) 선생이 양동으로 장가와서 처가 마을에 살게 되면서부터다. 마을은 손소의 둘째 아들인 우재 손중돈(1464-1529년) 선생과 손중돈의 외조카인 회재 이언적(1491-1553년) 선생이 태어나면서 월성 손씨와 여강 이씨, 두 성씨가 같이 사는 마을이 되었다.

손씨와 이씨는 서로 좋은 곳에 터를 잡아 집을 지었다. 먼저 이 마을로 들어온 손씨 종가인 서백당은 안골 깊숙이 터를 잡았고, 이씨 종가인 무첨당은 안골에서 산 하나를 넘은 물봉골 안쪽 언덕 중턱에 터를 잡았다. 손씨 집안에서 마을 어귀에 관가정을 짓자, 이씨 집안에서 작은 골짜기를 사이에 두고 향단을 세웠다. 손씨가 터가 좋은 곳에 정자를 지으면, 이씨도 그에 버금가는 곳에 정자를 세웠고, 이씨가 서당을 지으면, 손씨도 서당을 세웠다. 이런 경쟁이 좋은 터에 솜씨 있는 집들을 짓게 하였다.

In Yangdong Village, houses stand on the slopes and along the valleys formed by four almost parallel ridges branching out from Mt. Seolchangsan at the back of the village. With the main guardian mountain to the back, the village faces the broad Angang Field. Most *yangban* homes were built on higher grounds, while tenant farmers and servants lived on lower terrain.

Yangdong Village was founded by Son So(1433-1484), who moved here after marrying into a local family. The village came home to two gentry clans, the Son clan hailing from Wolseong and the Yi clan from Yeogang, after Son So's son-in-law, Yi Beon, moved here and gave birth to a son, Yi Eon-jeok(1491-1553).

The two clans built houses, pavilions and village schools on good sites as if competing with each other, eventually leaving behind many prominent buildings around the village. For example, the head residence of the Son clan, named Seobaekdang House was erected on an auspicious site deep in the Angol Valley. Then, the Yi clan built its head residence, named Mucheomdang House on a comparably good site on the mid-slope of Mulbonggol Valley over a mountain ridge. When the Son clan built another mansion named Gwangajeong House near the entrance to the village, the Yi clan also built Hyangdan House across the gorge.



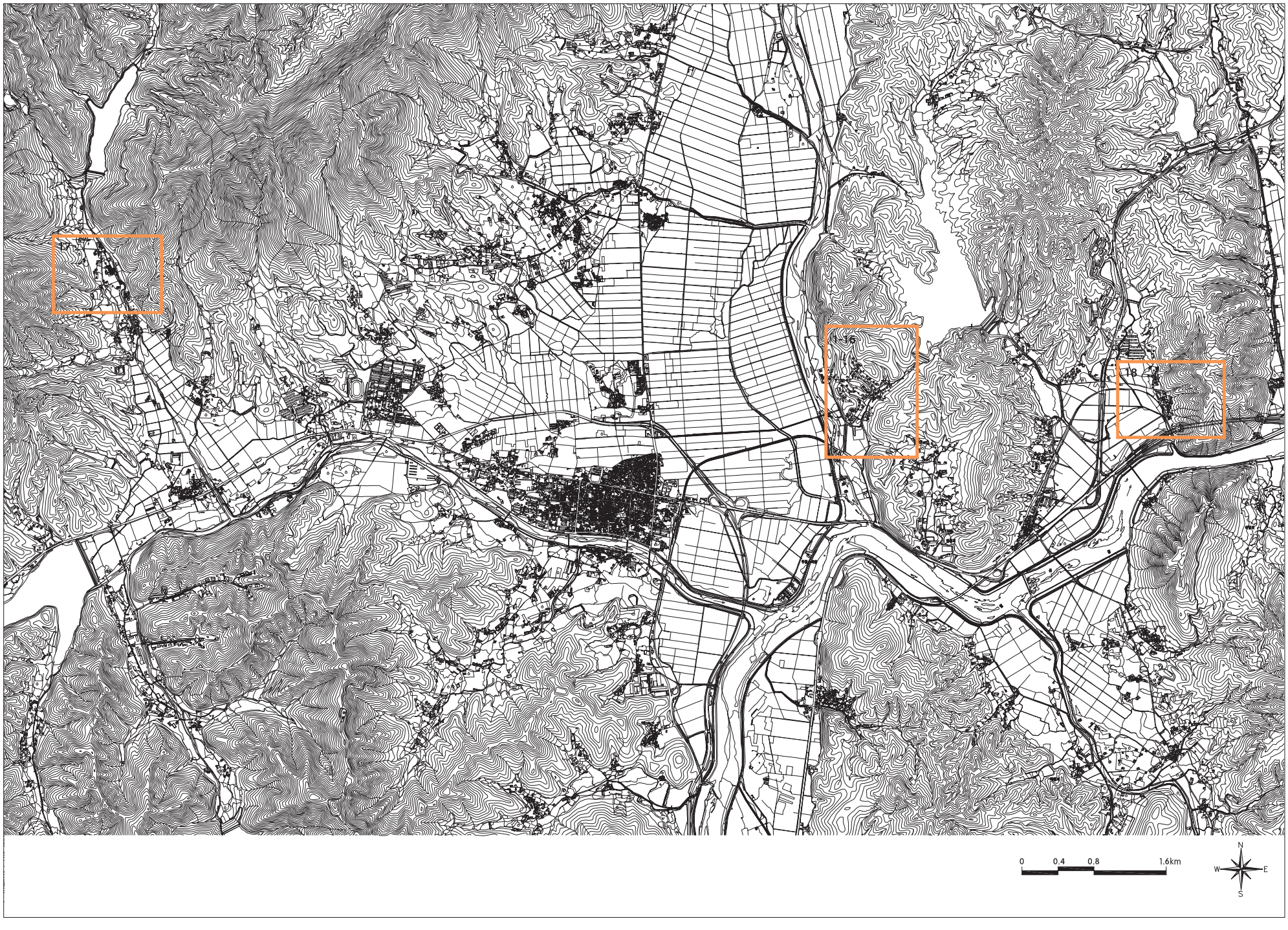
양동 Yangdong

01

양동 지형도 및 배치도

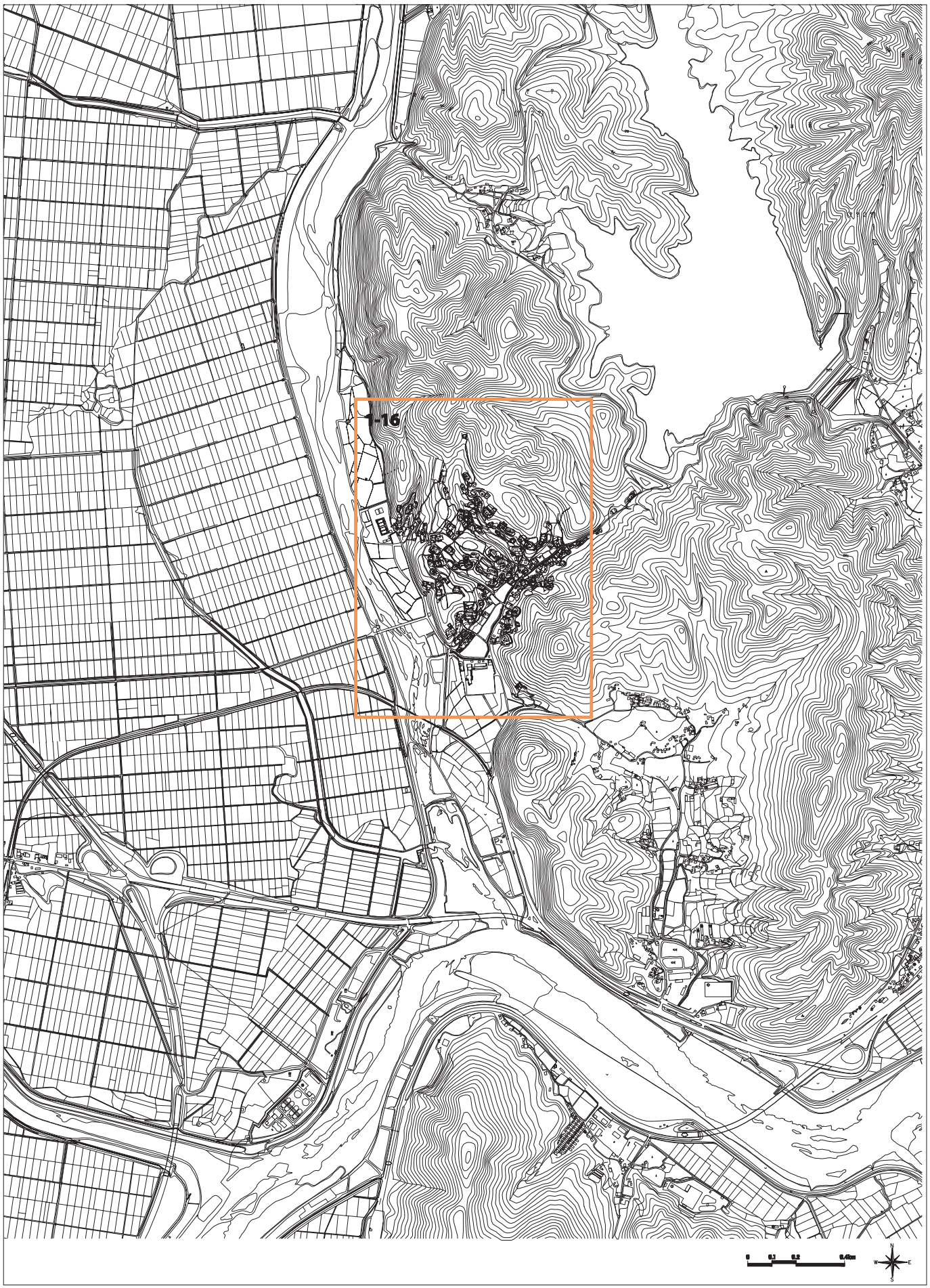
Topographical Map and Layout of Yangdong

양동 지형도
Topographical Map of Yangdong Cluster



양동 마을 지형도

Topographical Map of Yangdong Village



양동마을 평면 배치도

Floor Plan Layout of Yangdong Village



양동마을 지붕 배치도

Roof Plan Layout of Yangdong Village



양동마을 지적도

Land Registration Map of
Yangdong Village



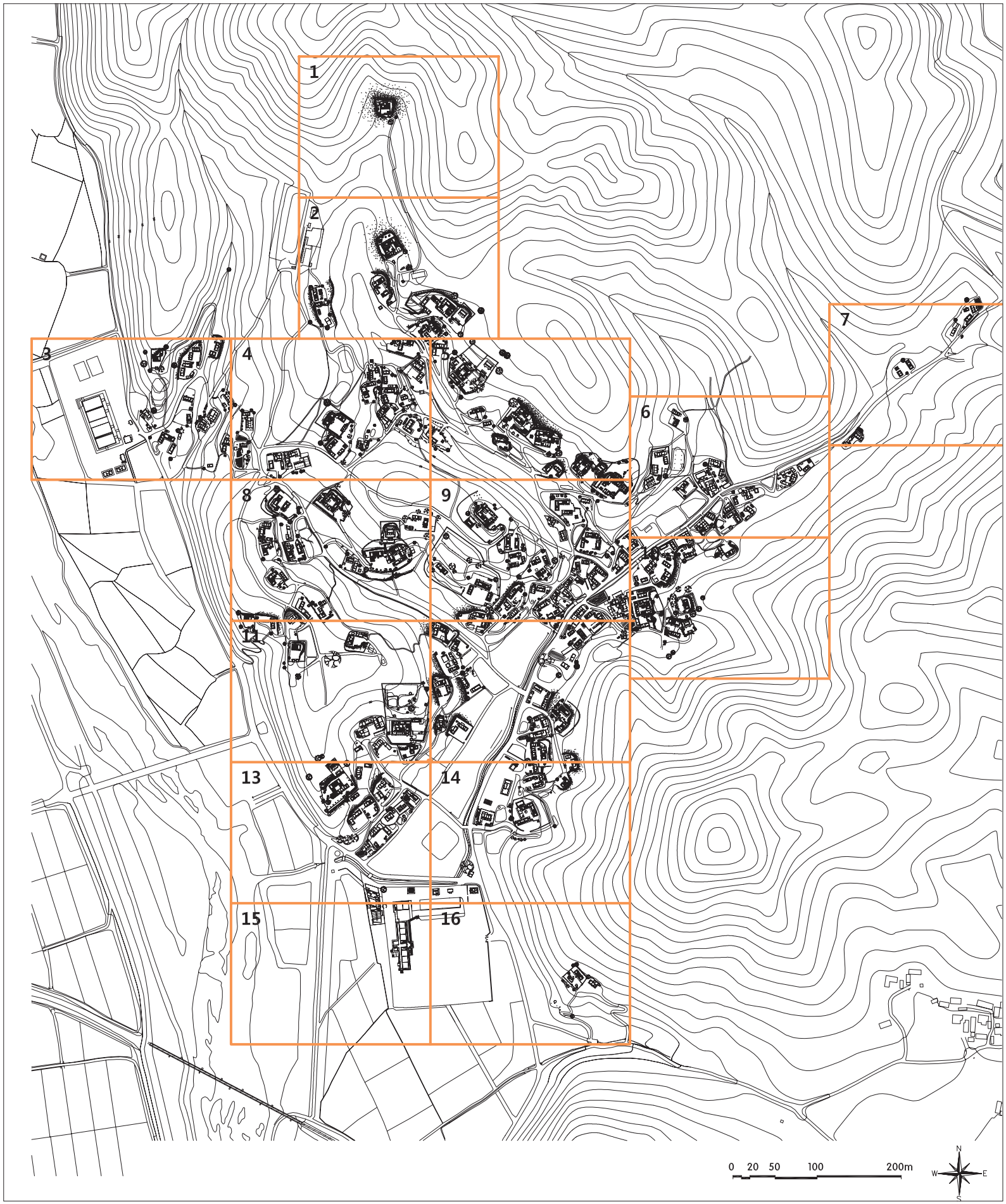
02

양동 도면 색인

Drawing Index of Yangdong

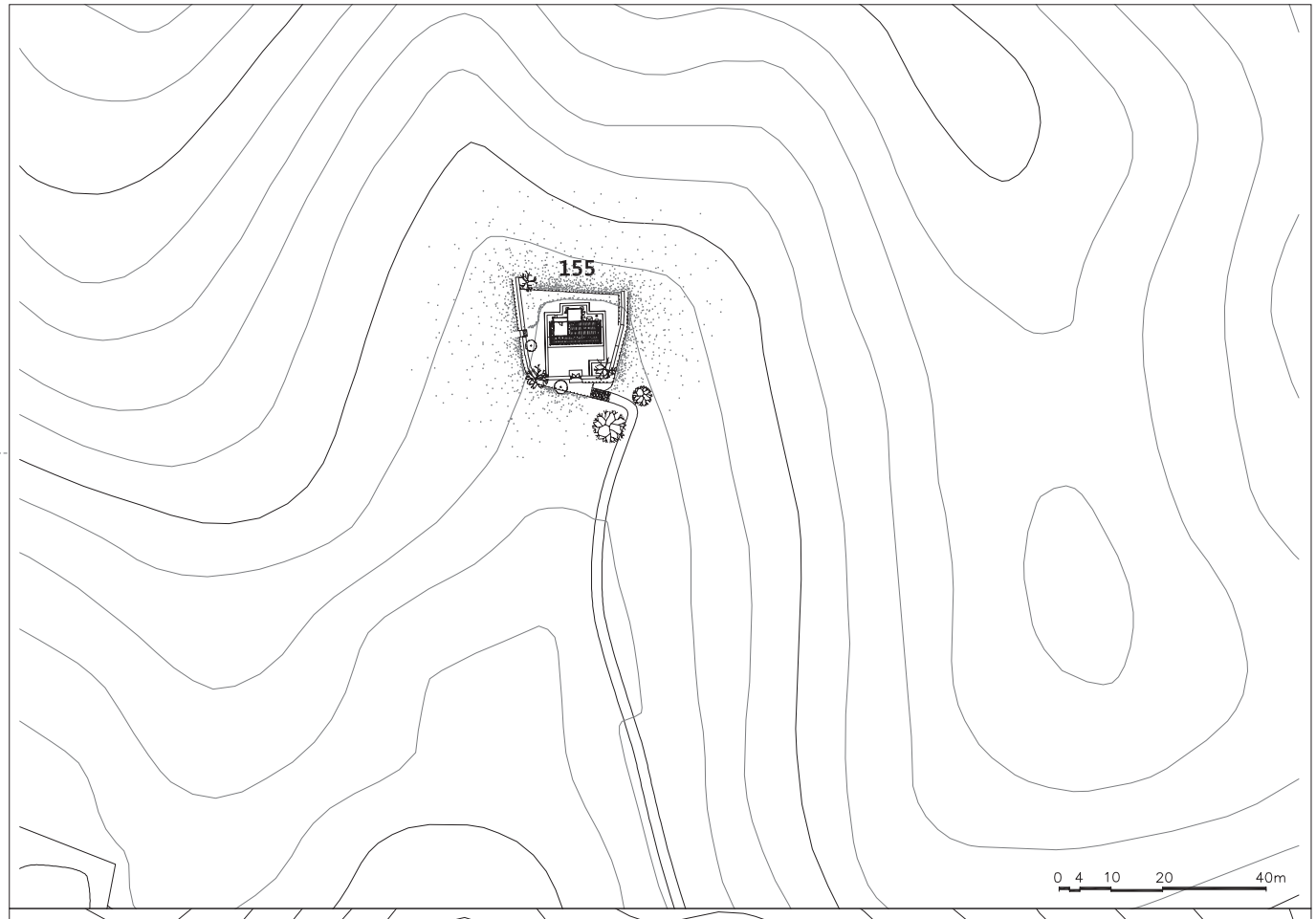
도면 색인

Drawing Index of Yangdong

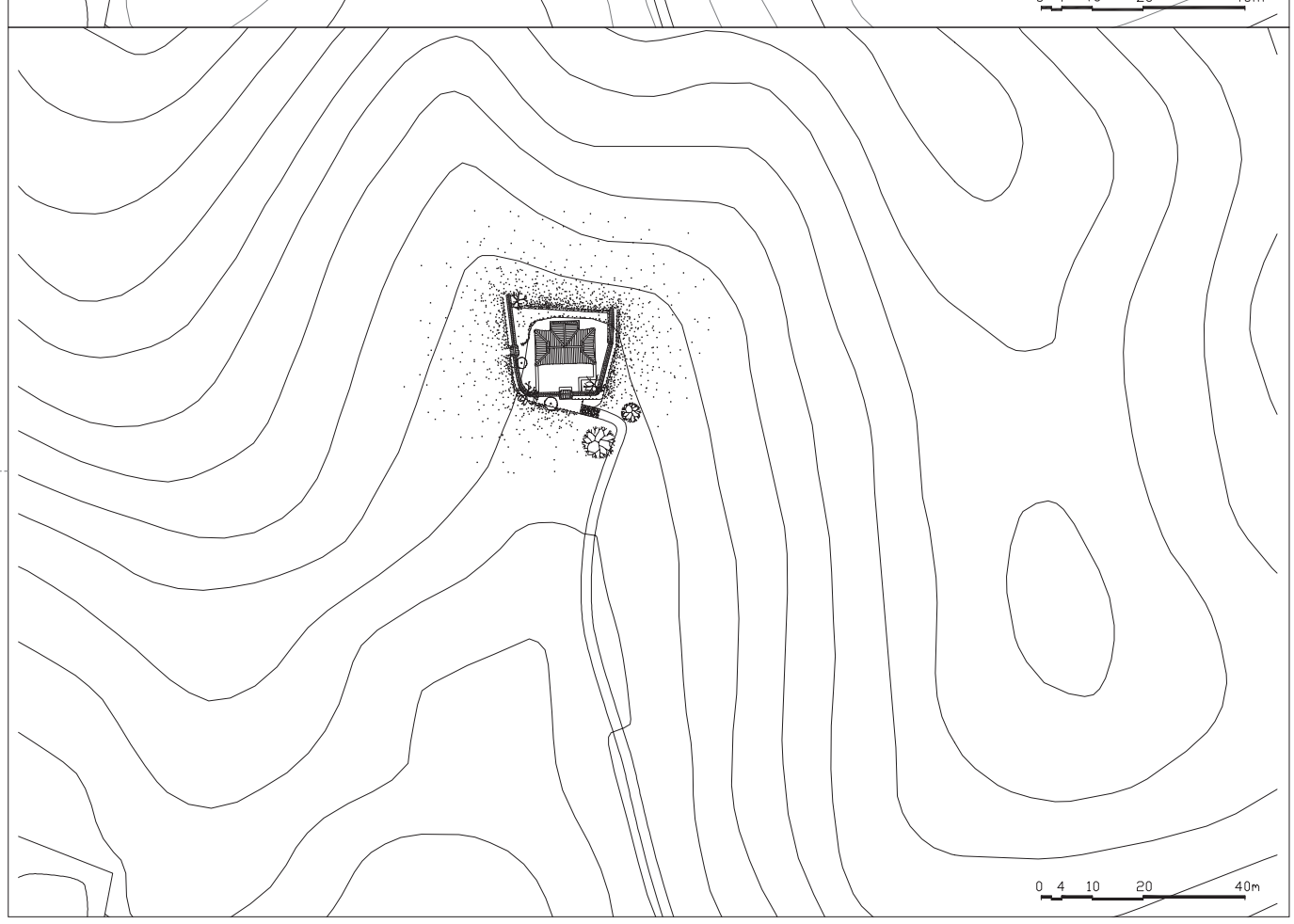


도 판 1
Plate 1

평면
Floor Plan

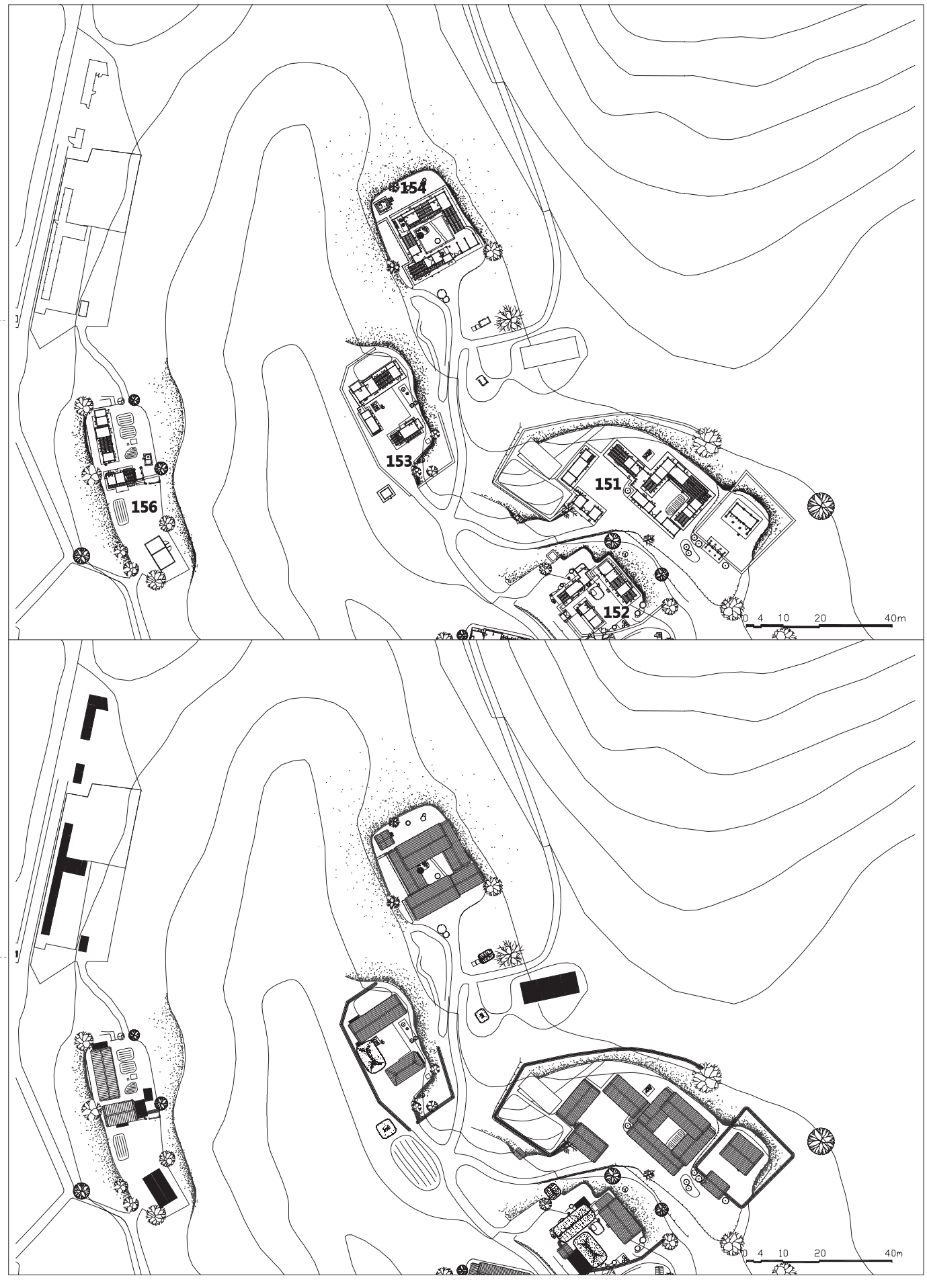


지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 2
Plate 2

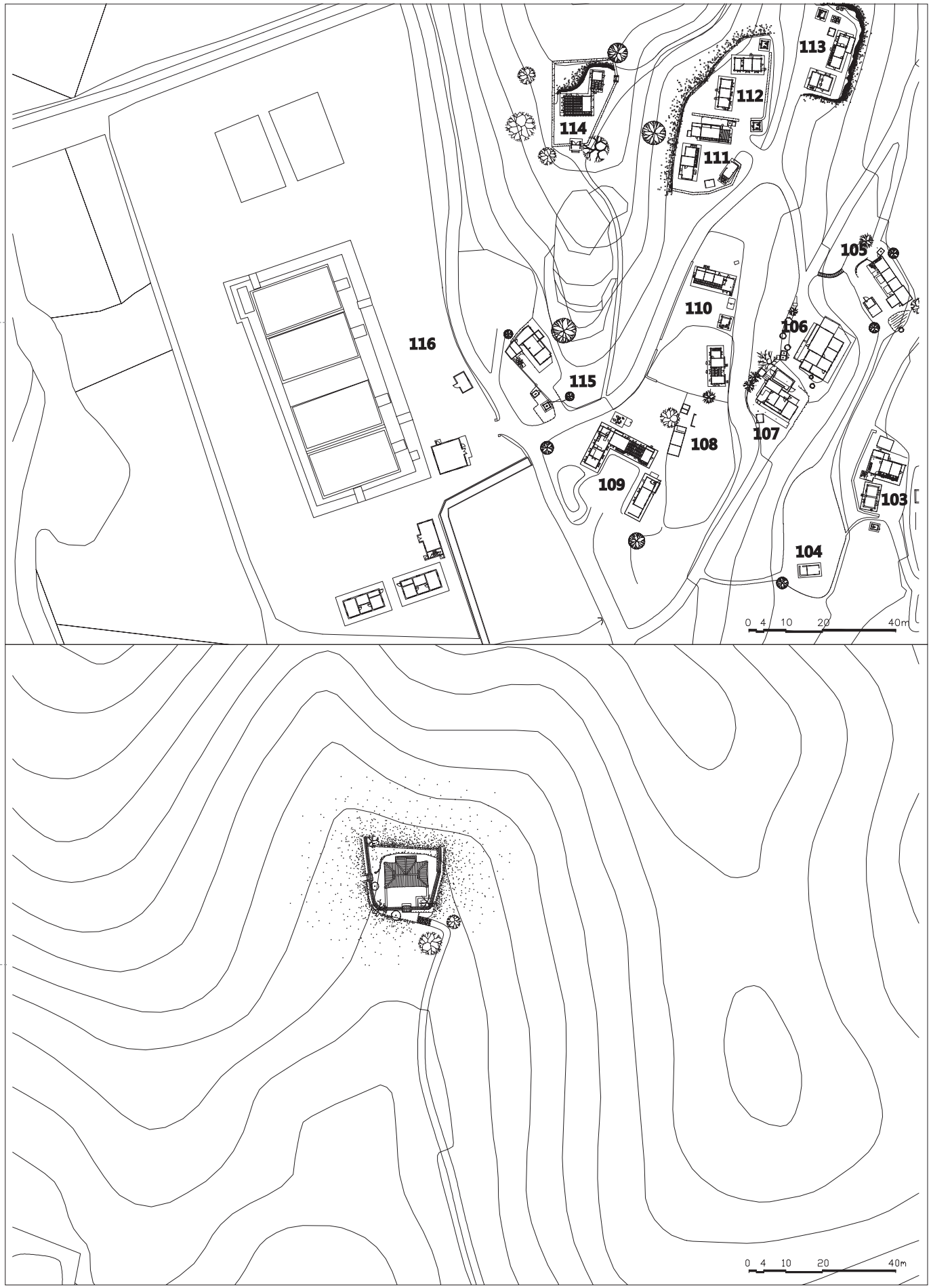
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 3
Plate 3

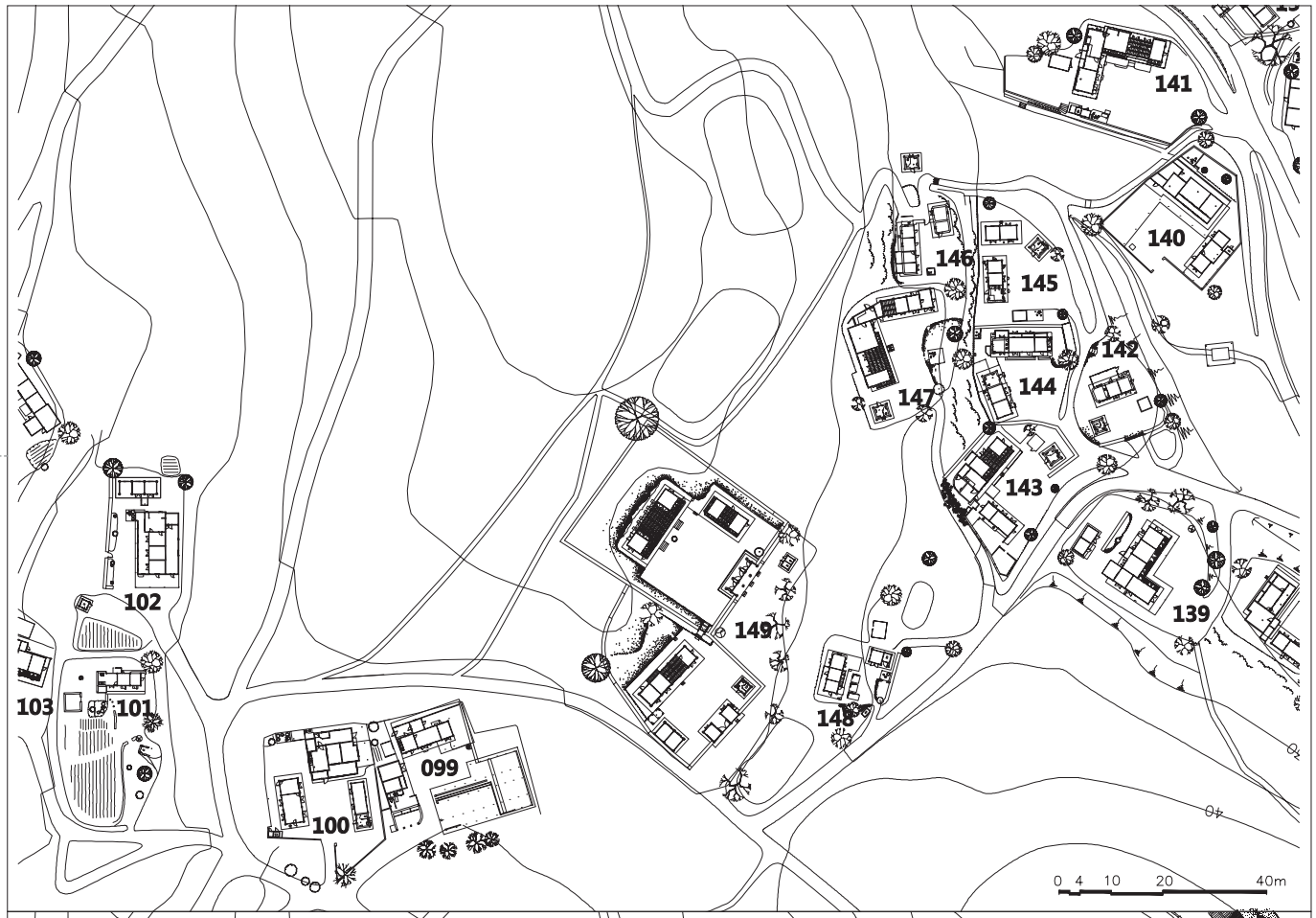
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 4
Plate 4

평면
Floor Plan

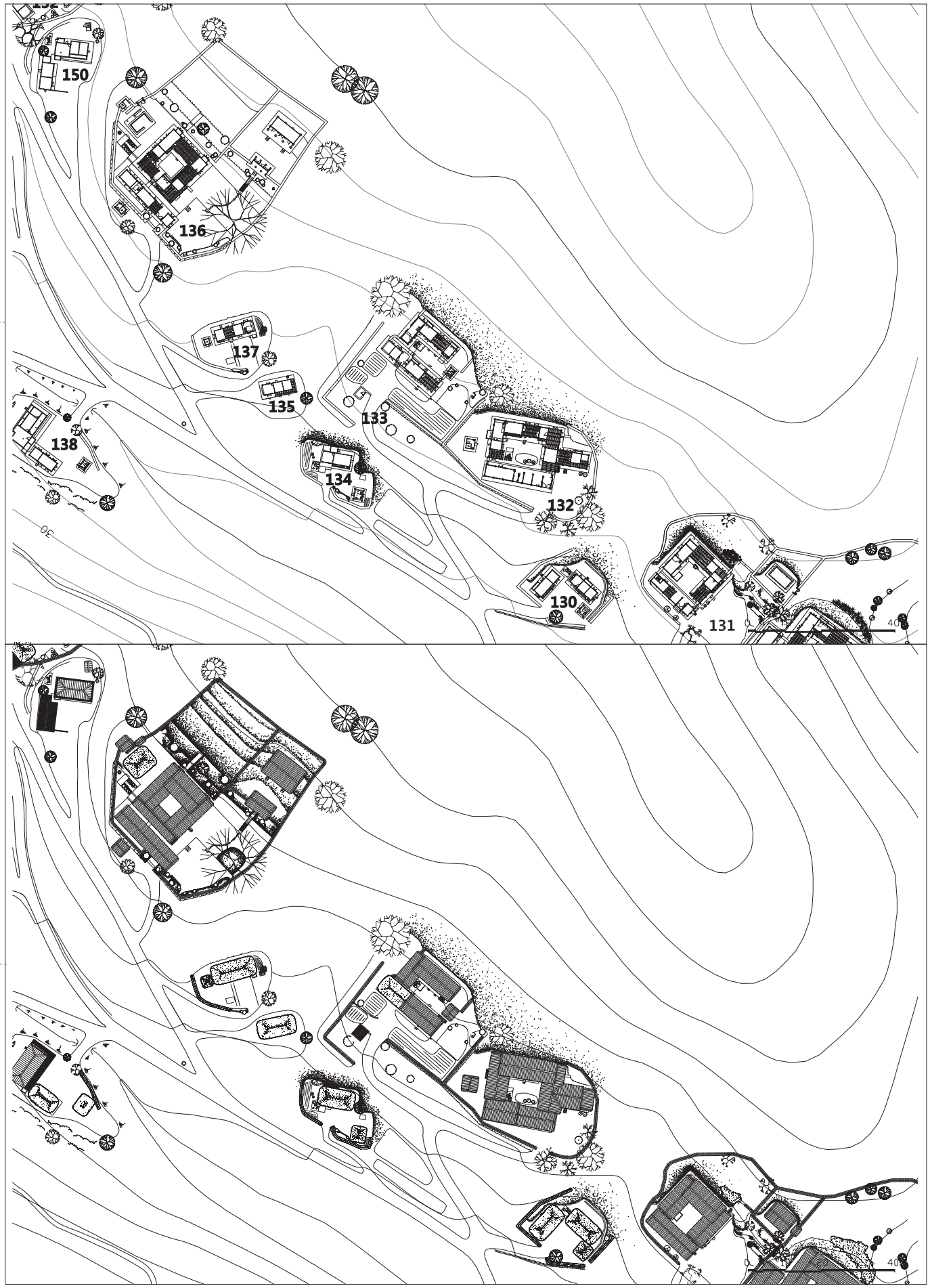


지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 5
Plate 5

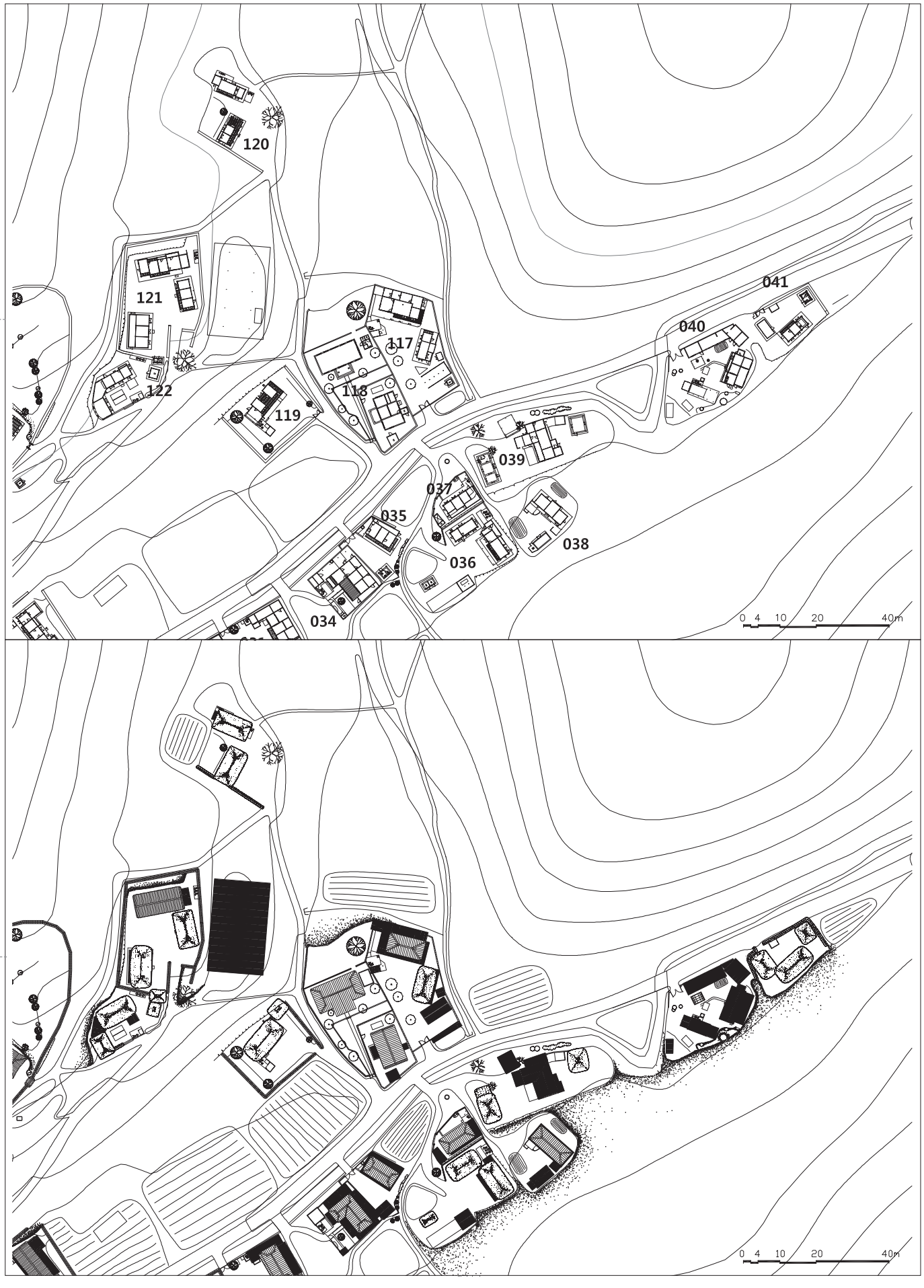
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 6
Plate 6

평면
Floor Plan



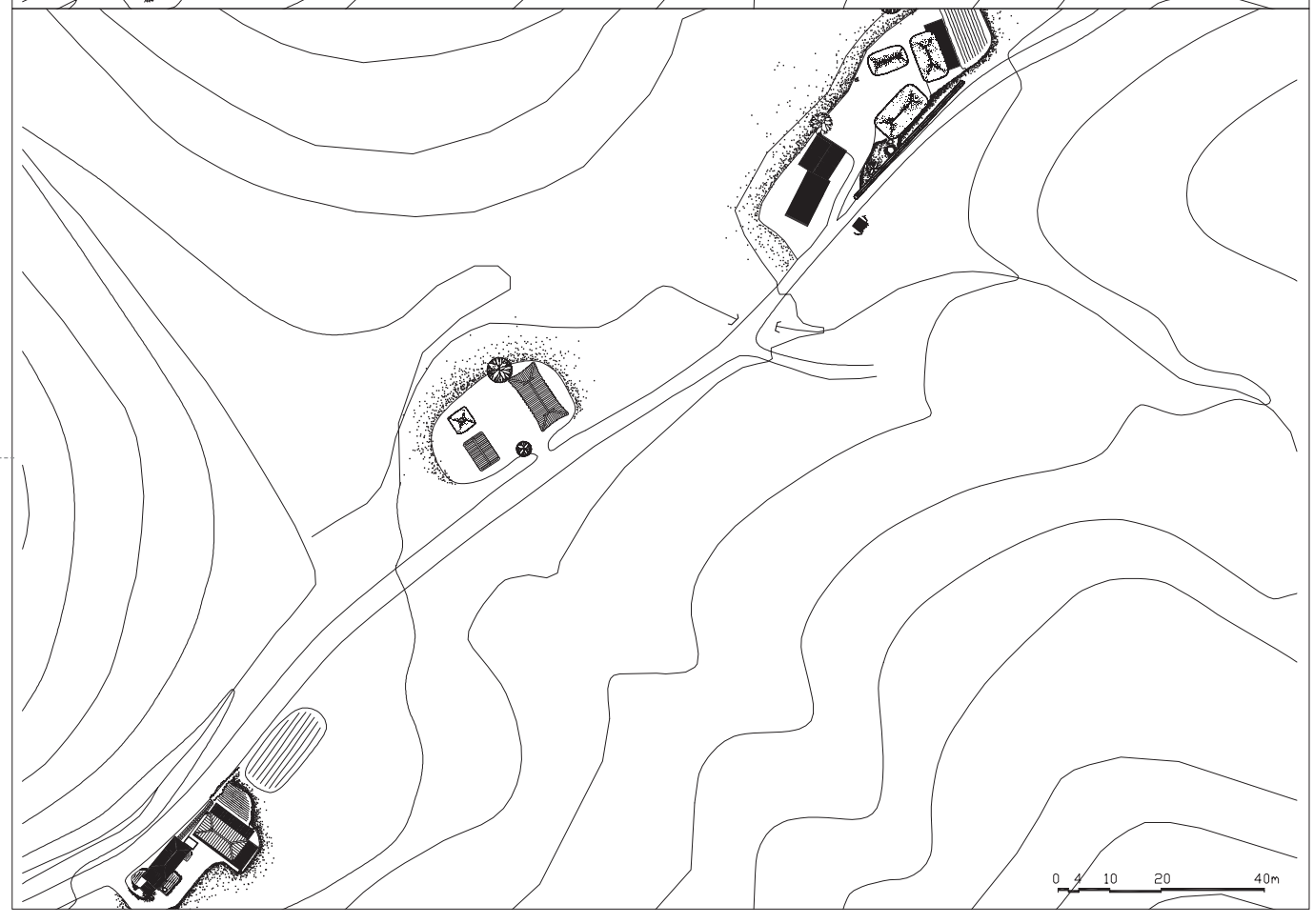
지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 7
Plate 7

평면
Floor Plan

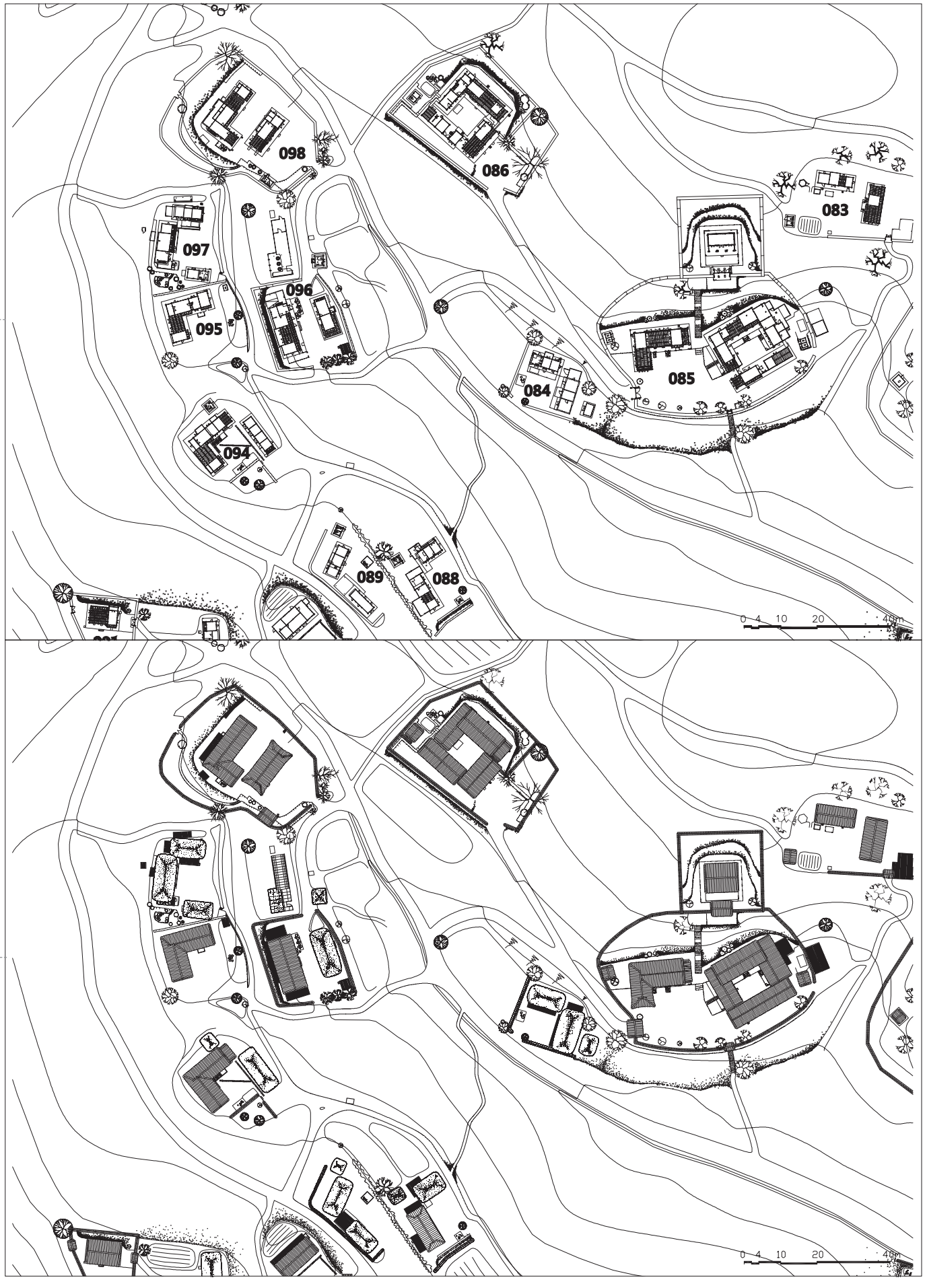


지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 8
Plate 8

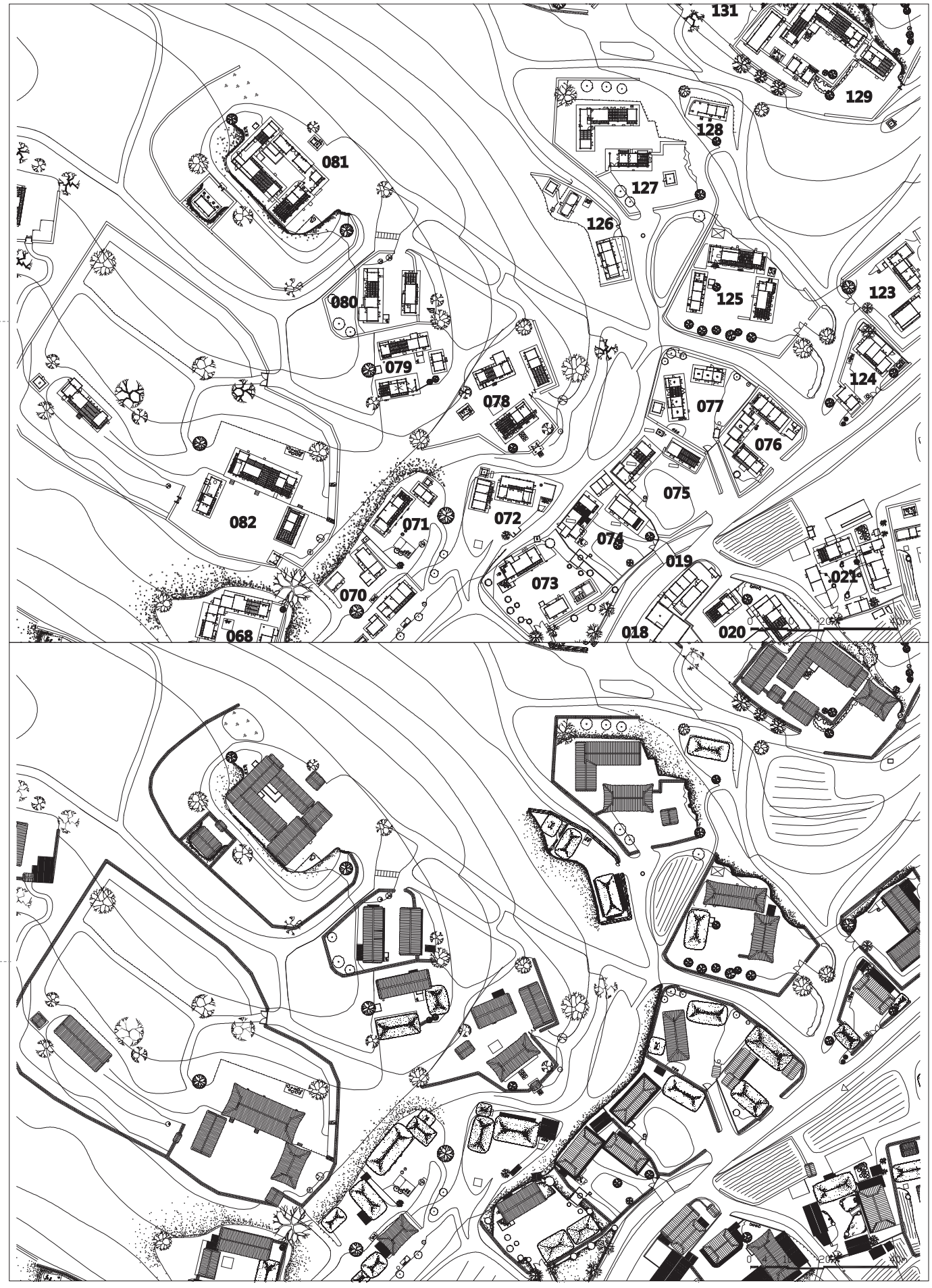
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 9
Plate 9

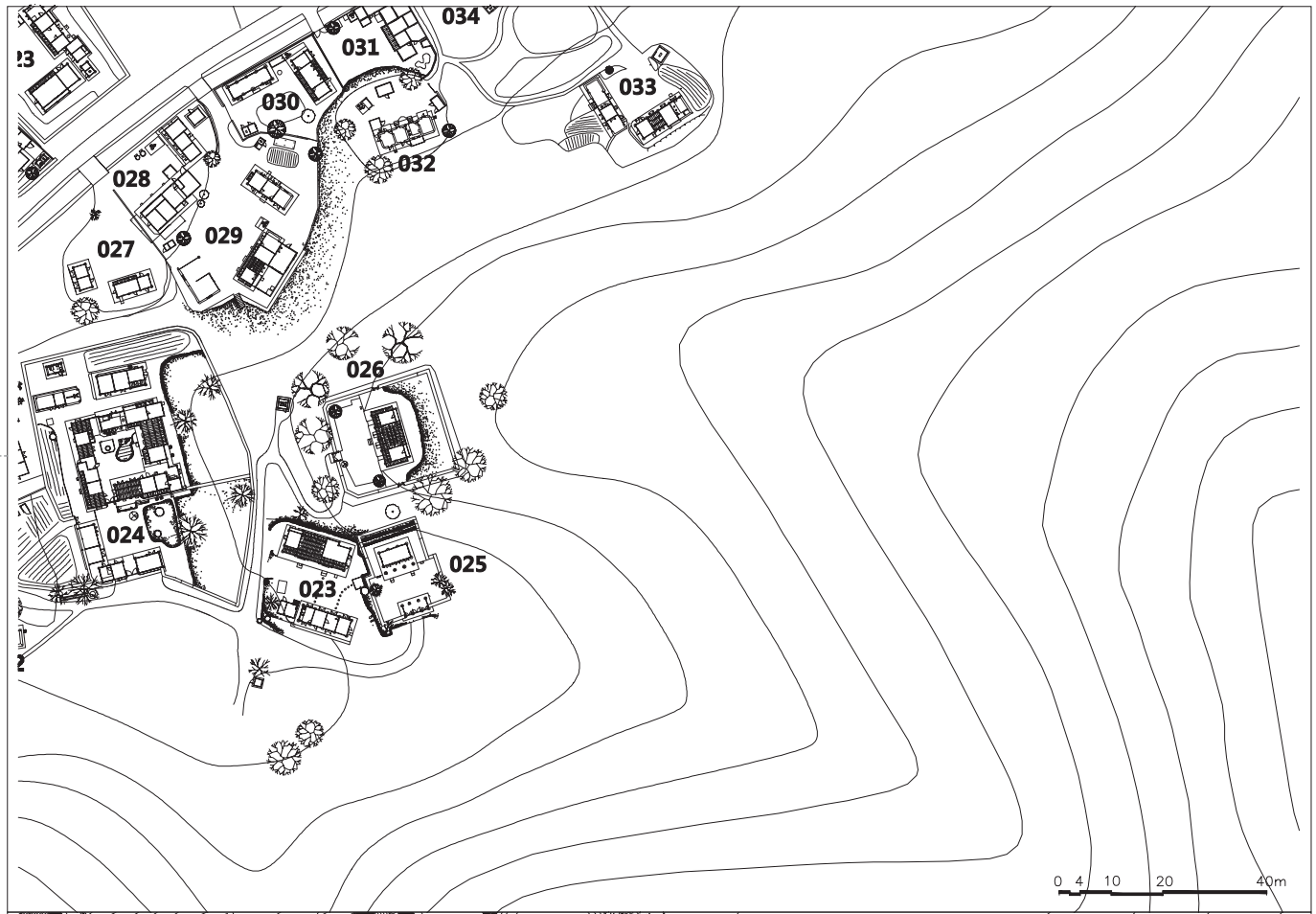
평면
Floor Plan



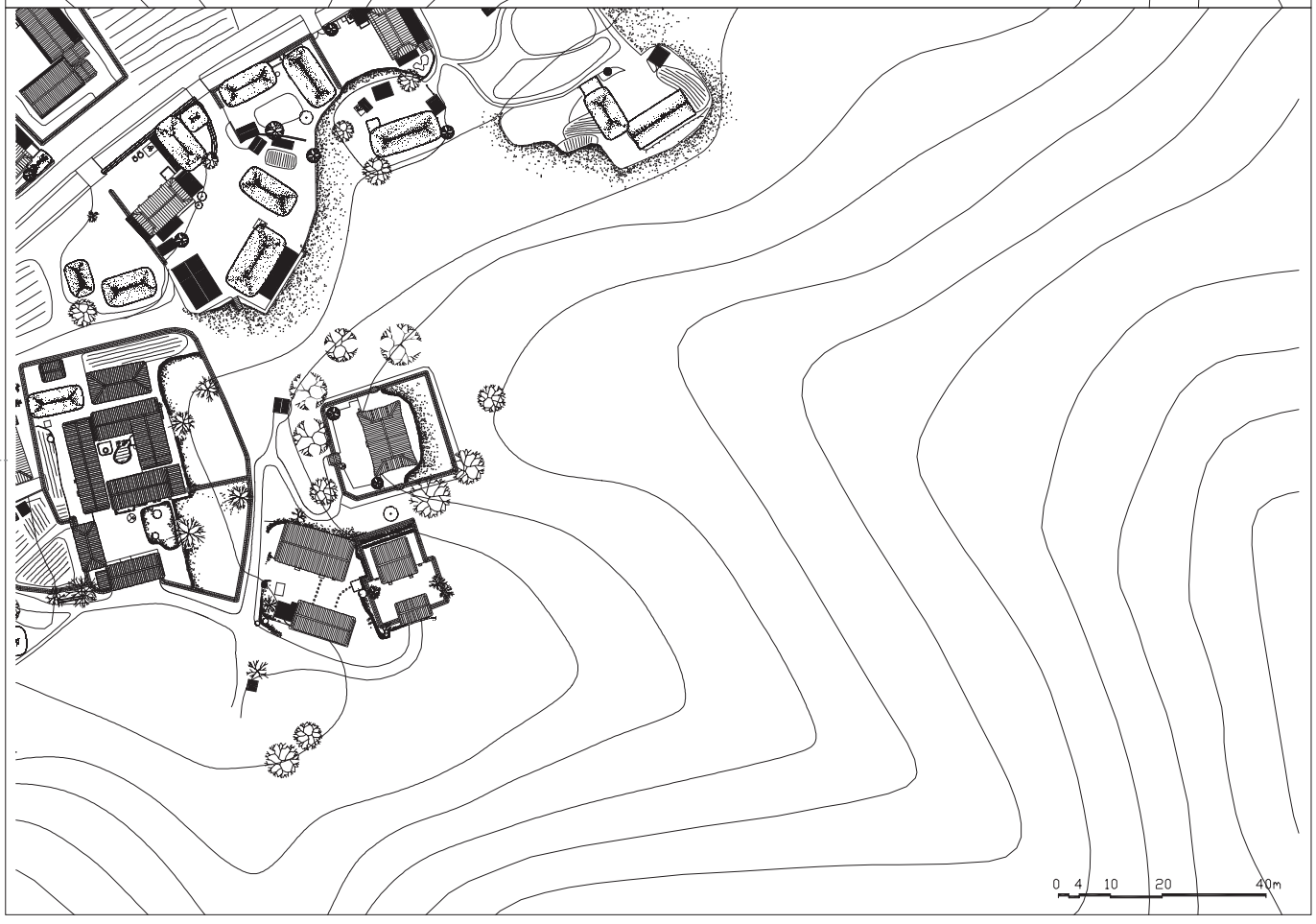
지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 10
Plate 10

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan



도 판 11
Plate 11

평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 12
Plate 12

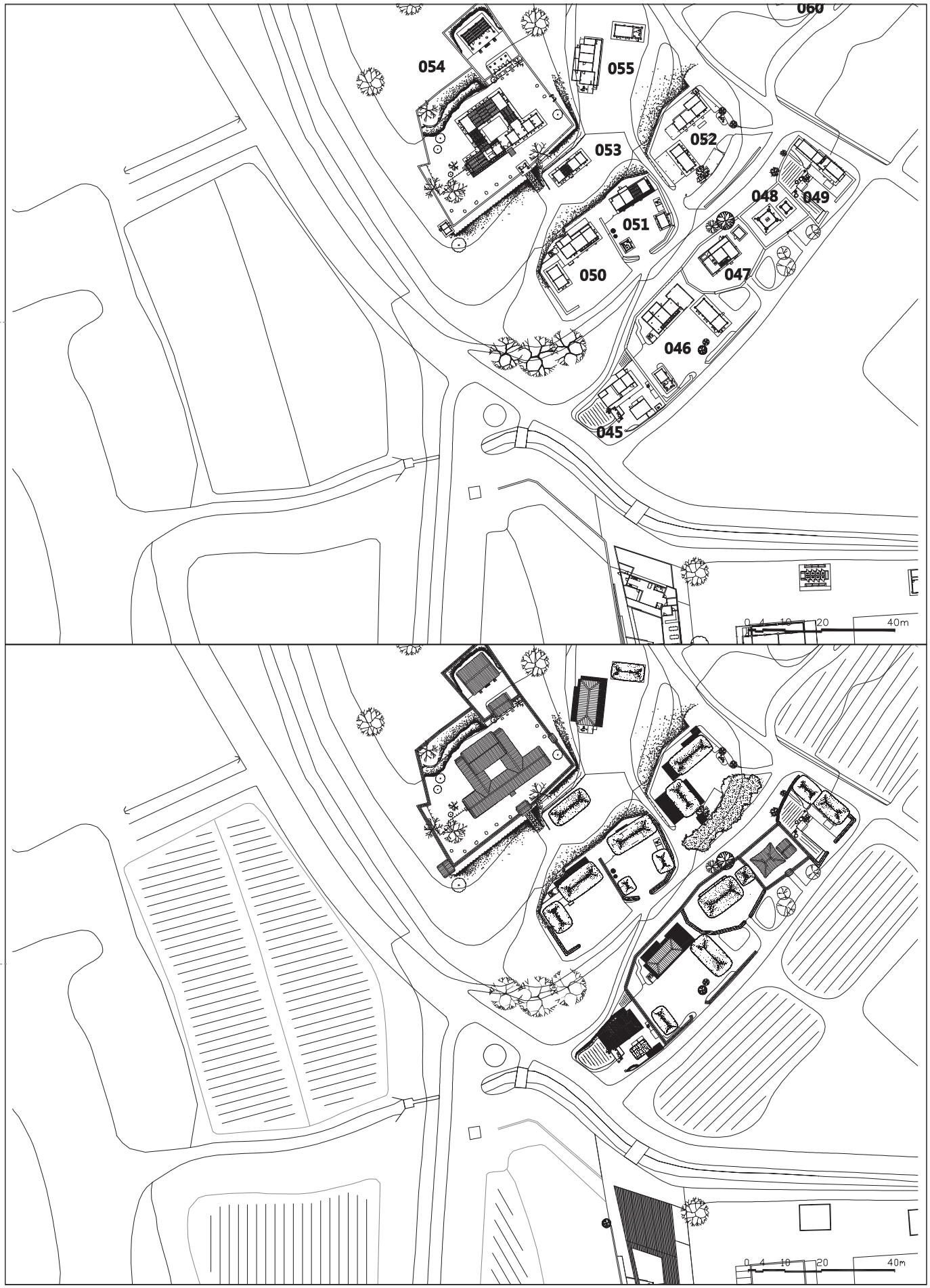
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 13
Plate 13

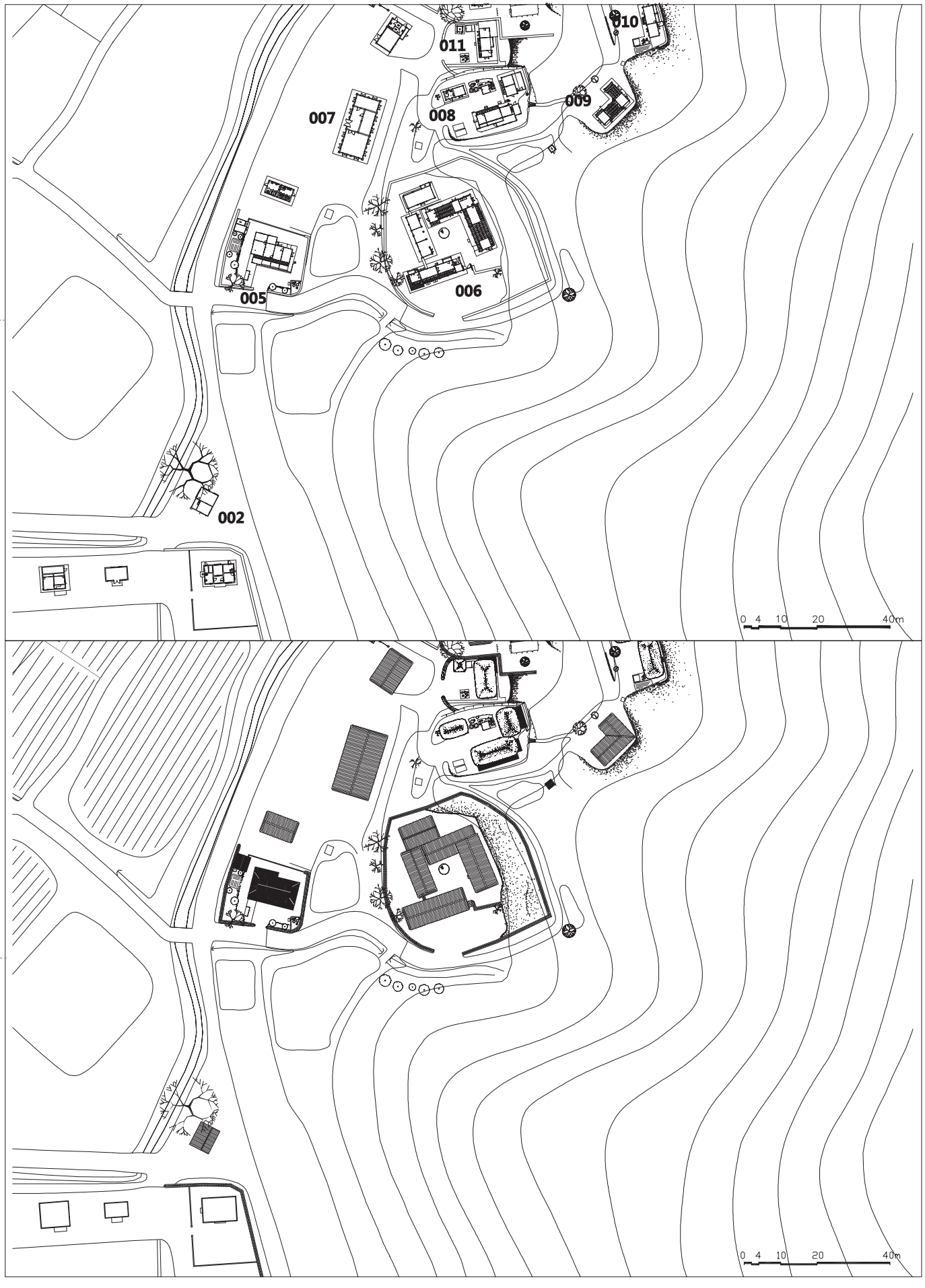
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 14
Plate 14

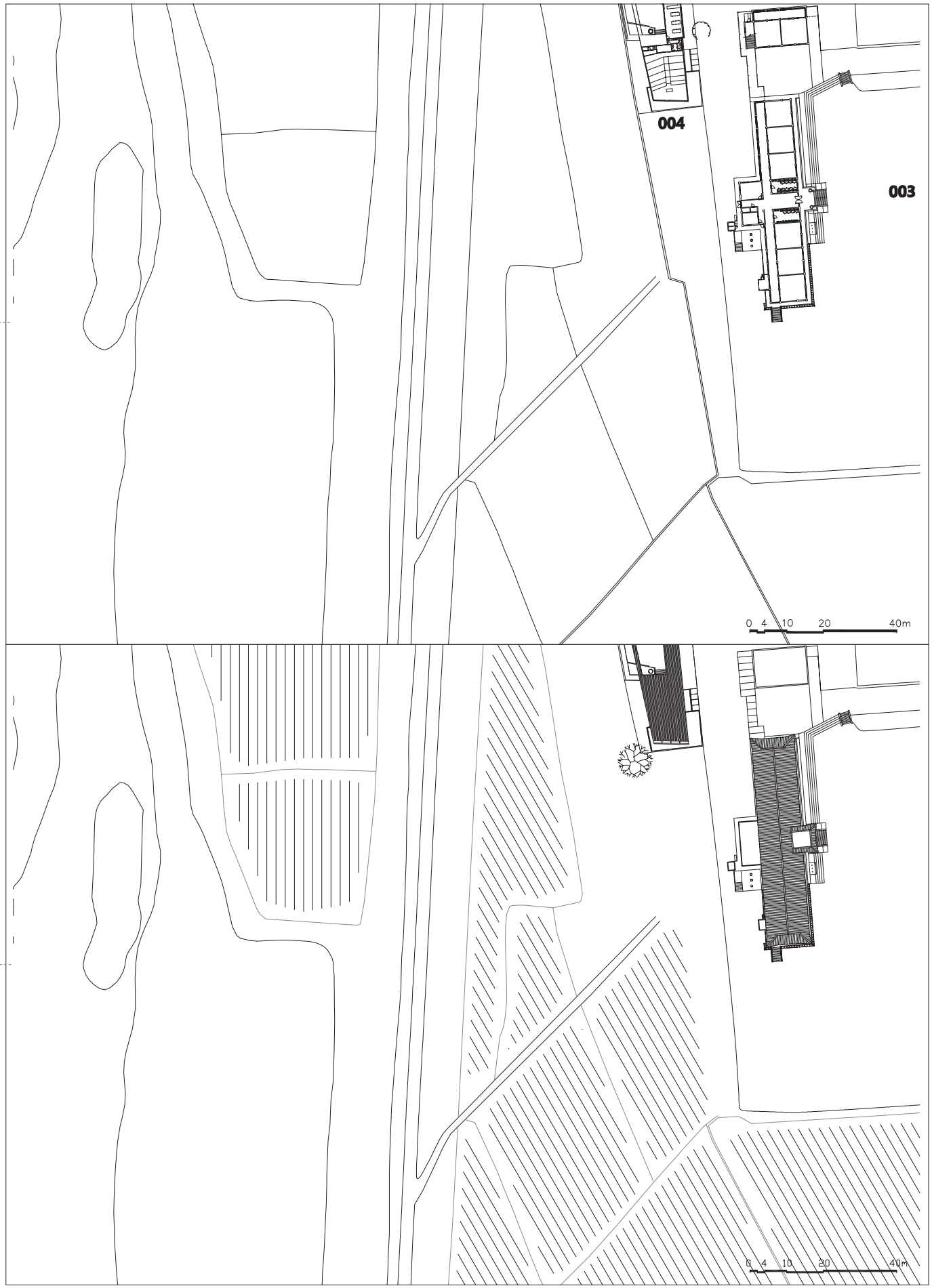
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 15
Plate 15

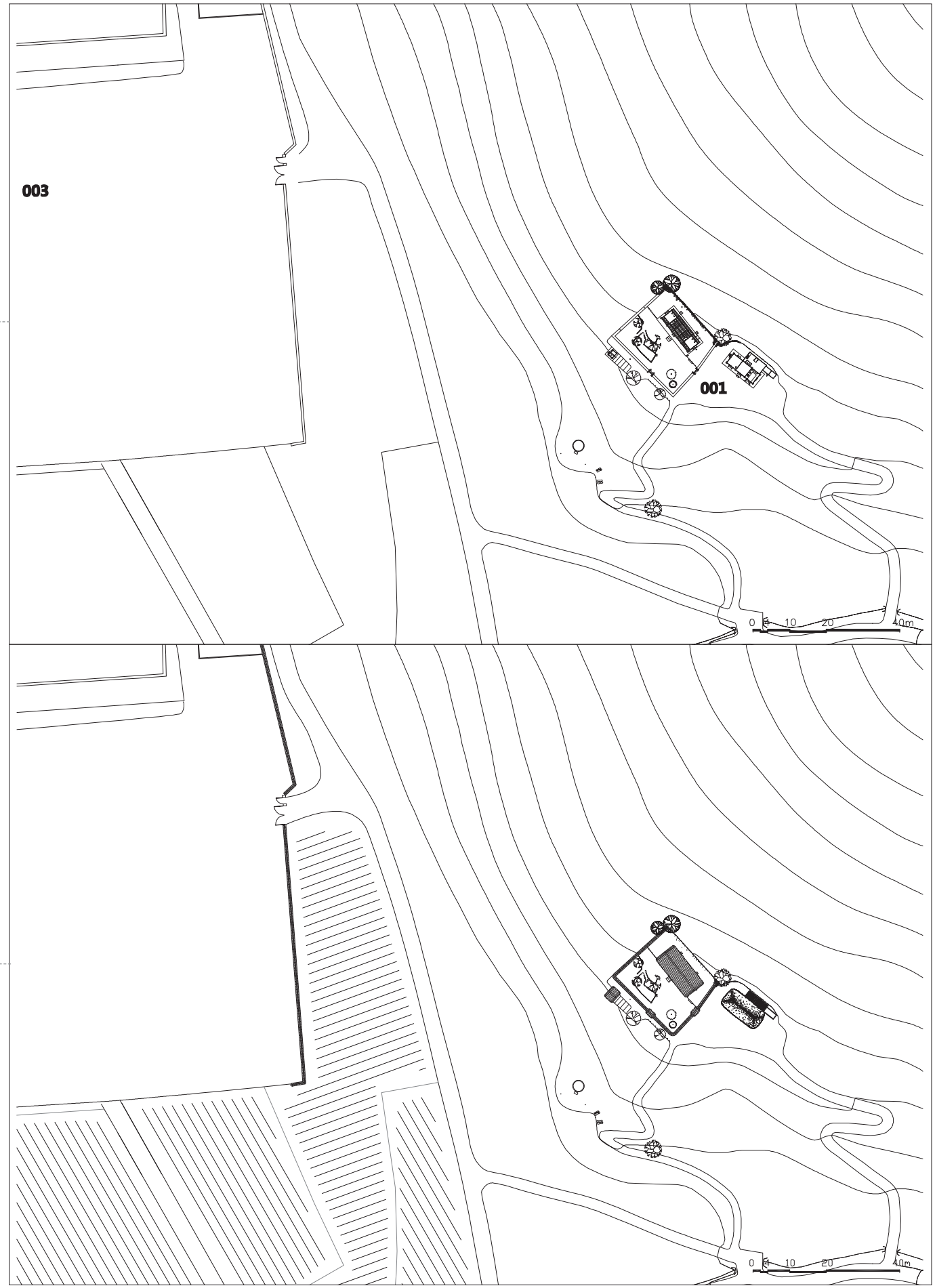
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 16
Plate 16

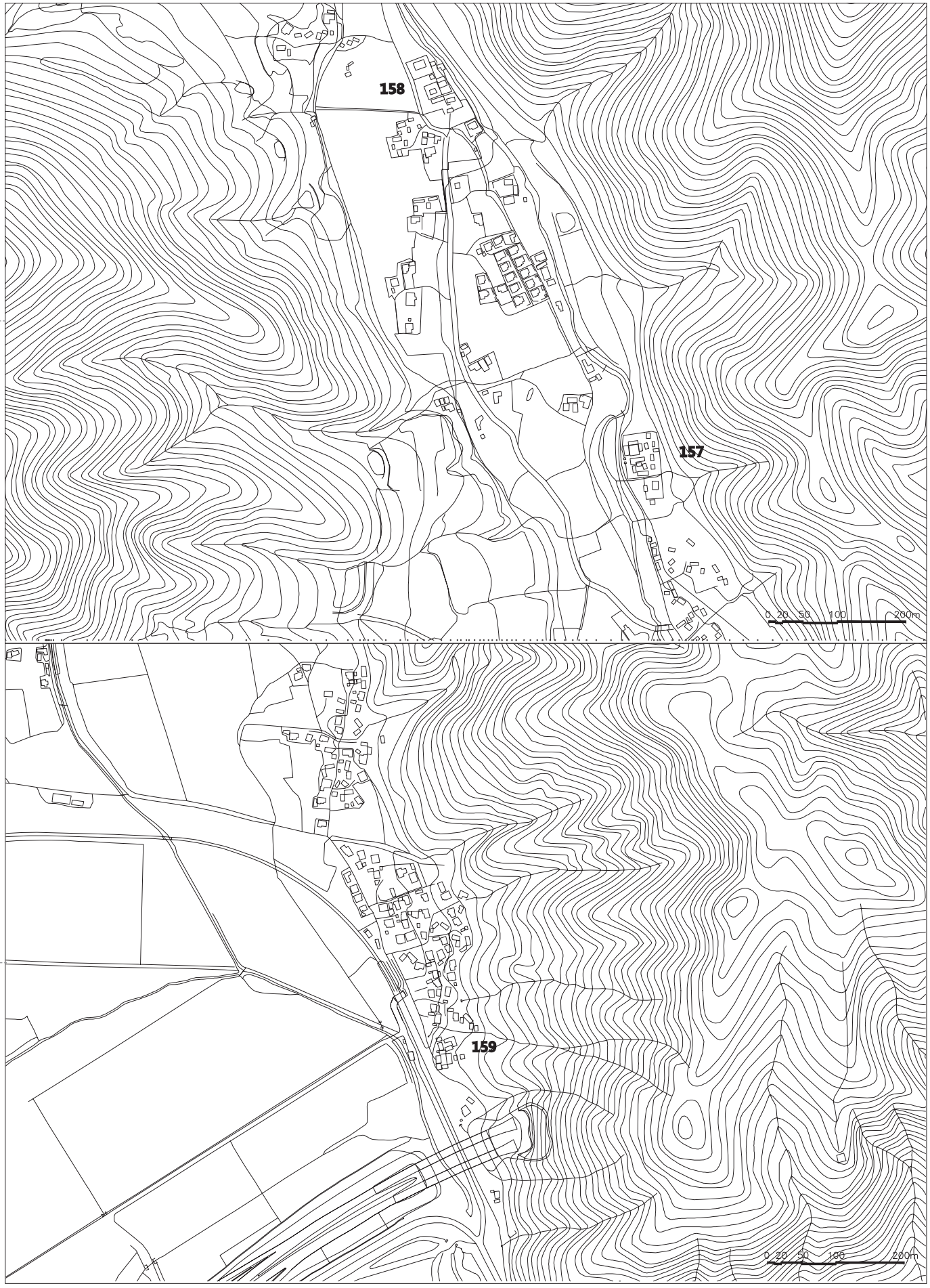
평면
Floor Plan



지붕
Roof Plan

도 판 17
Plate 17

옥산서원 / 독락당
Oksanseowon / Dongnakdang



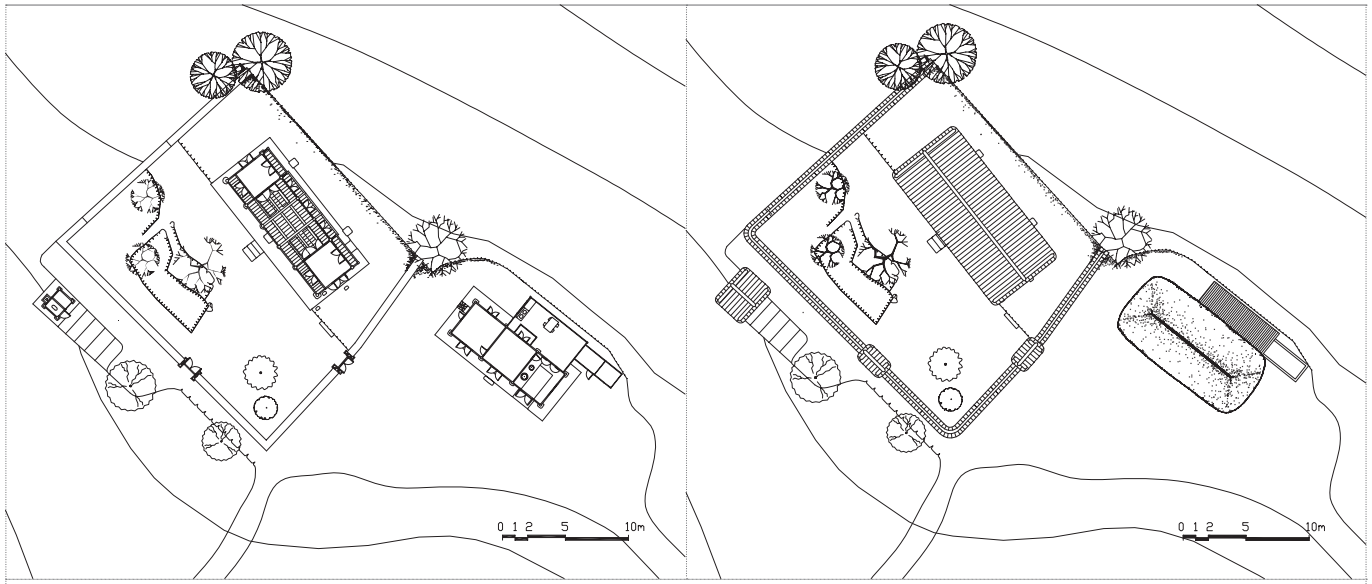
도 판 18
Plate 18

동강서원
Donggangseowon

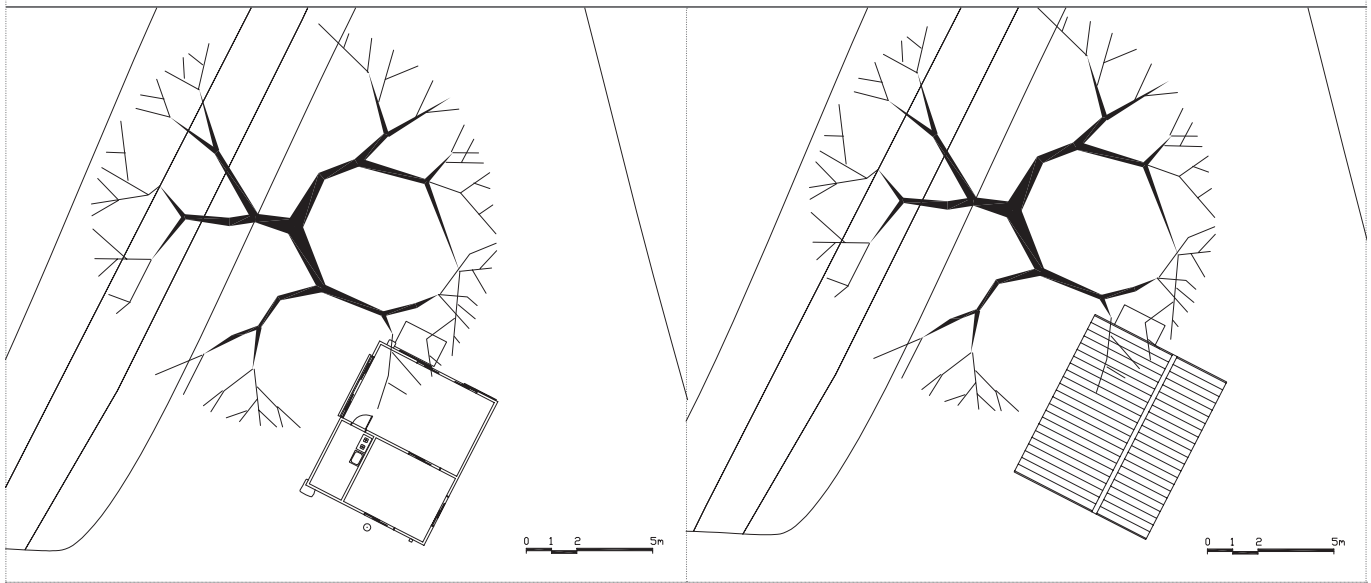
03

양동 개별 건물 도면·사진

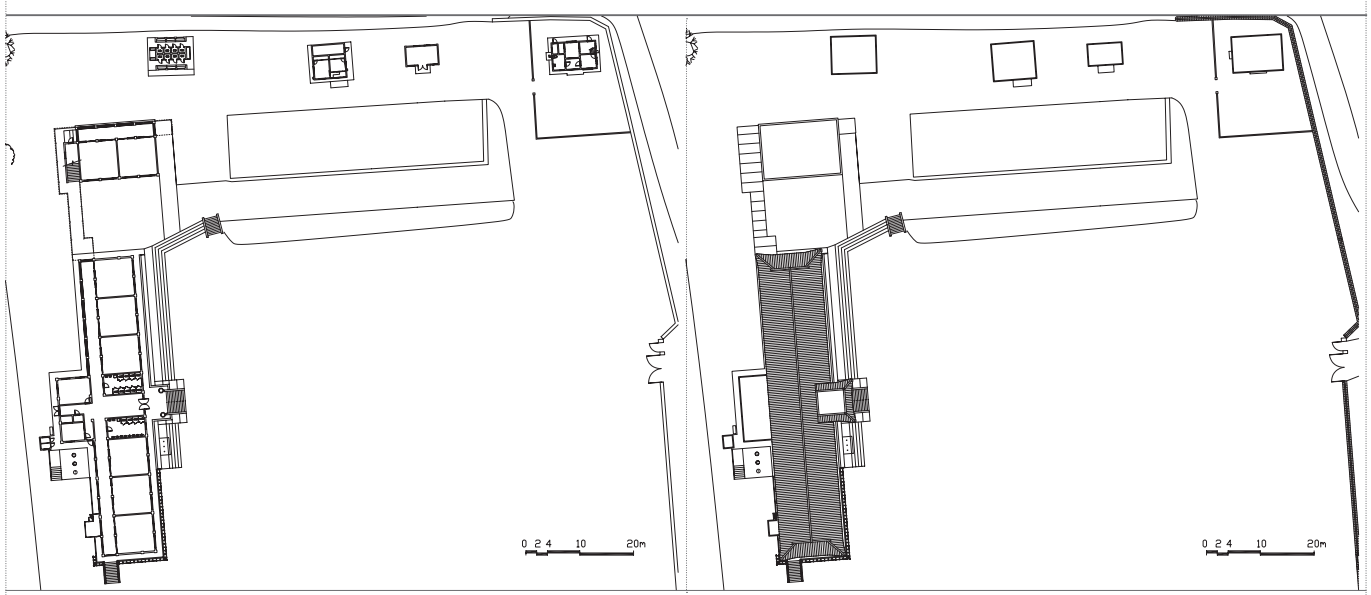
Drawings and Photos of Yangdong



001 안락정 Allakjeong Village School

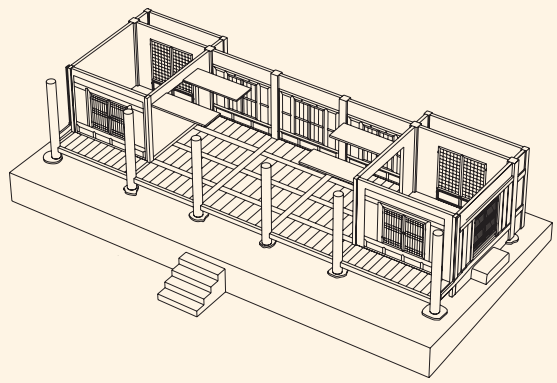


002 이정생 가옥 Yi Jeong-saeng House



003 양동초등학교 Yangdong Elementary School





001 안락정 Allakjeong Village School



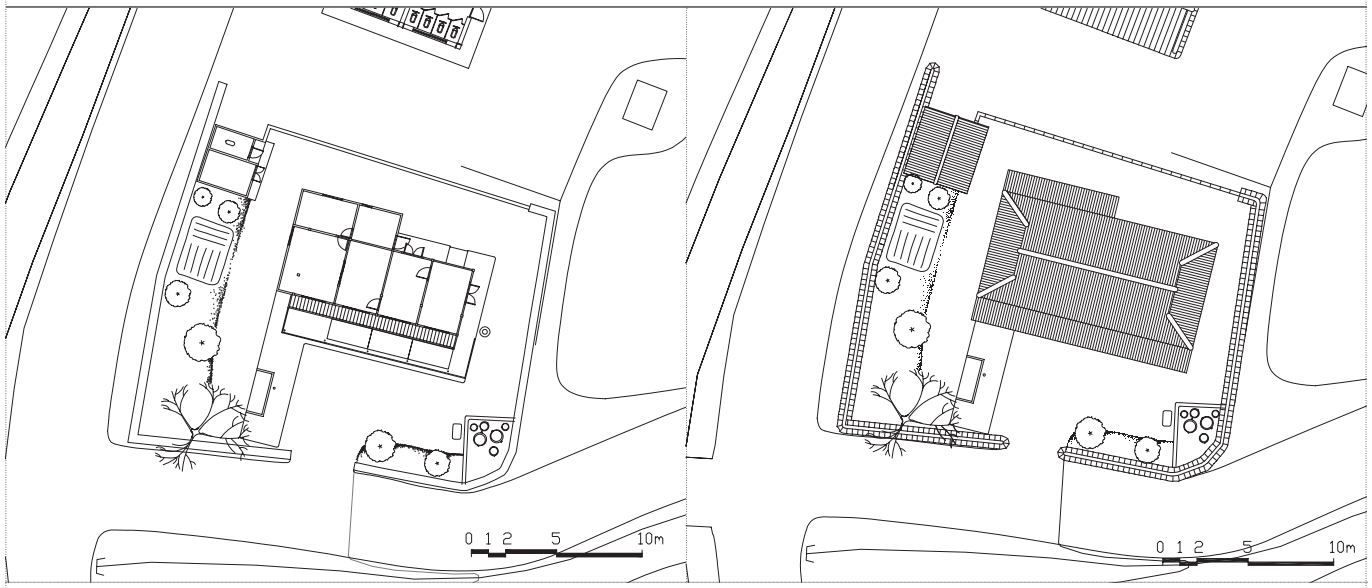
002 이정생 가옥 Yi Jeong-saeng House



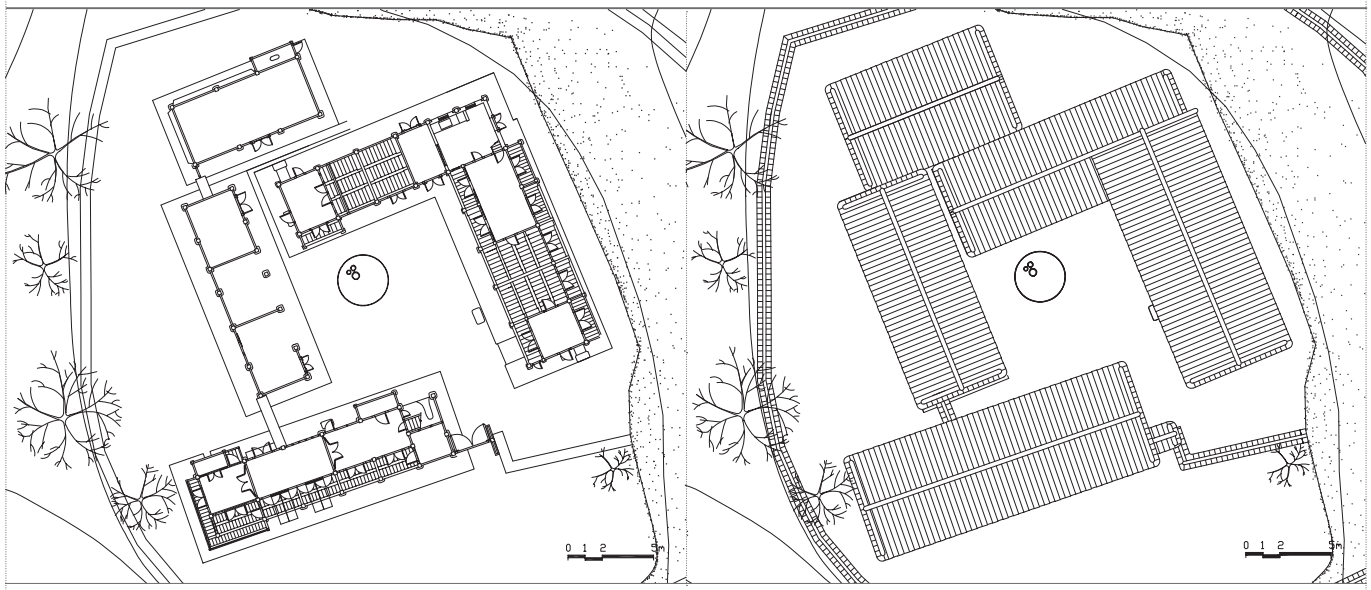
003 양동초등학교 Yangdong Elementary School



004 양동교회 Yangdong Church



005 이석근 가옥 Yi Seok-geun House



006 이향정 Ihyangjeong Pavilion



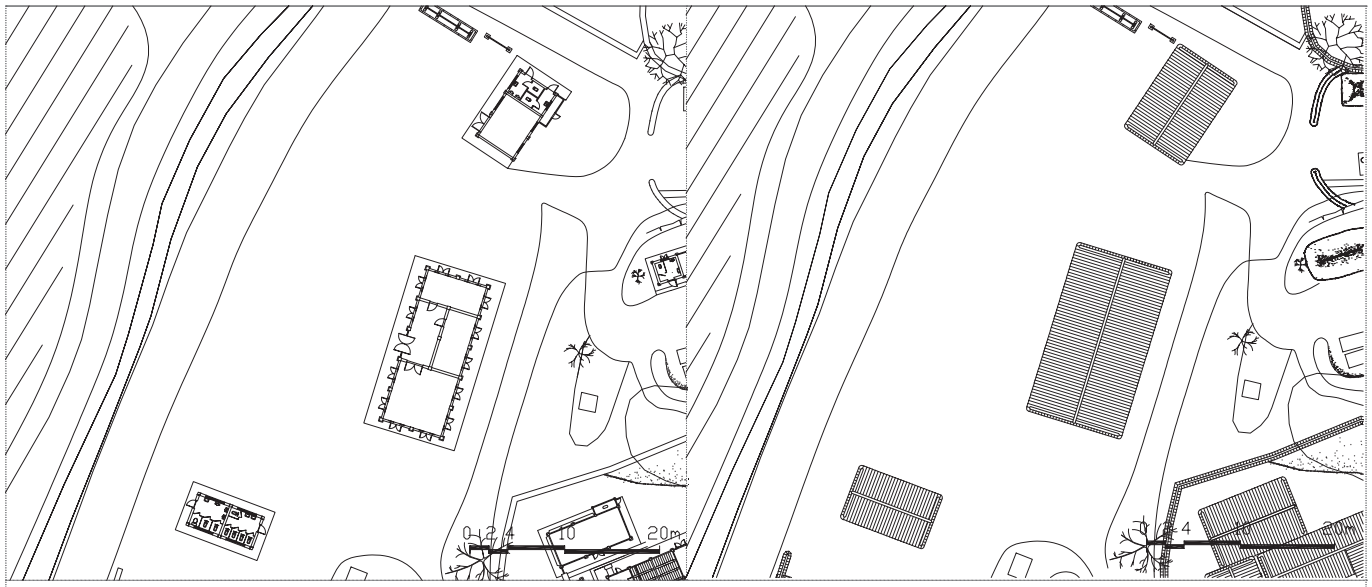
004 양동교회 Yangdong Church



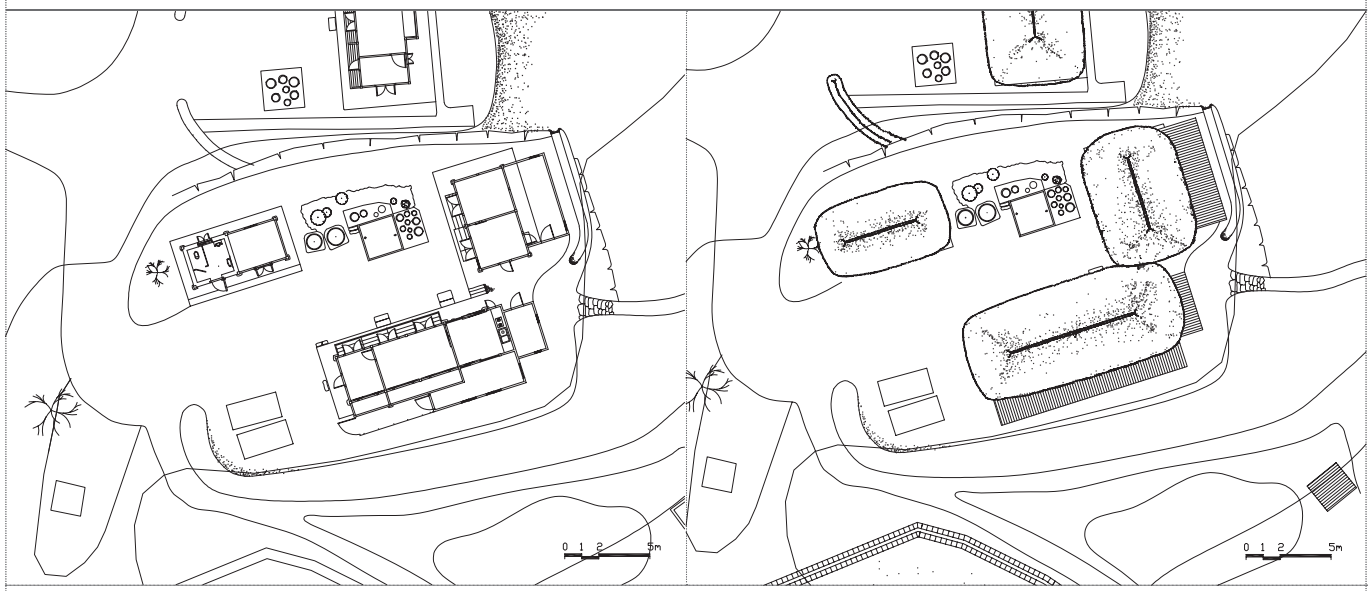
005 이석근 가옥 Yi Seok-geun House



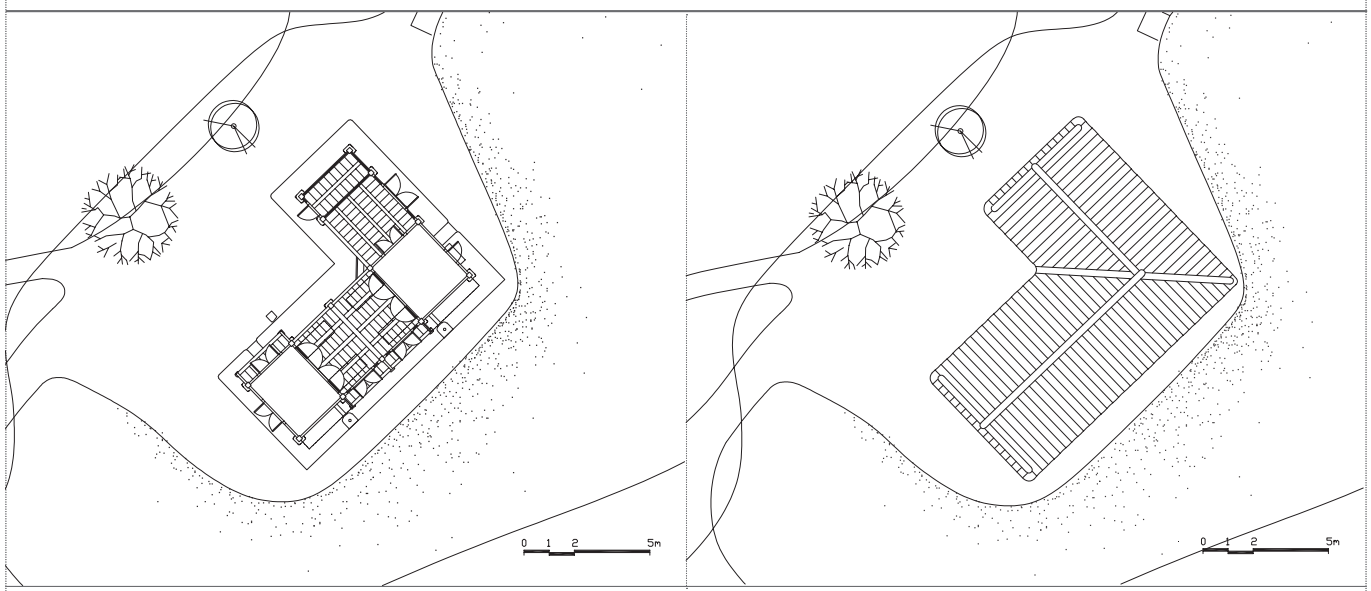
006 이향정 Ihyangjeong Pavilion



007 새마을회관 Village Hall



008 이경원 가옥 Yi Gyeong-won House



009 강학당 Ganghakdang Village School

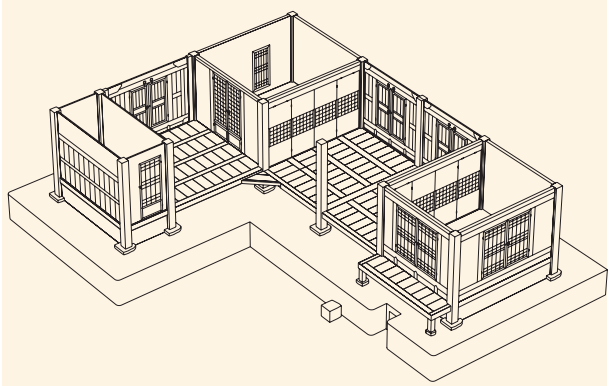


007 새마을회관 Village Hall

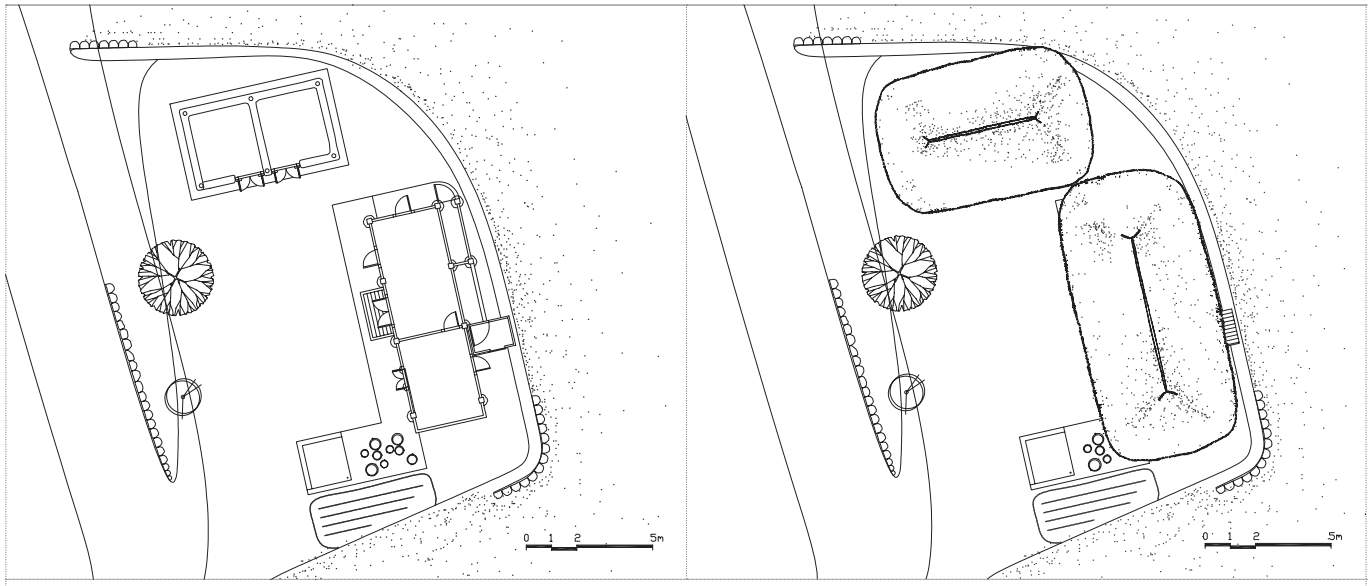


008 이경원 가옥 Yi Gyeong-won House

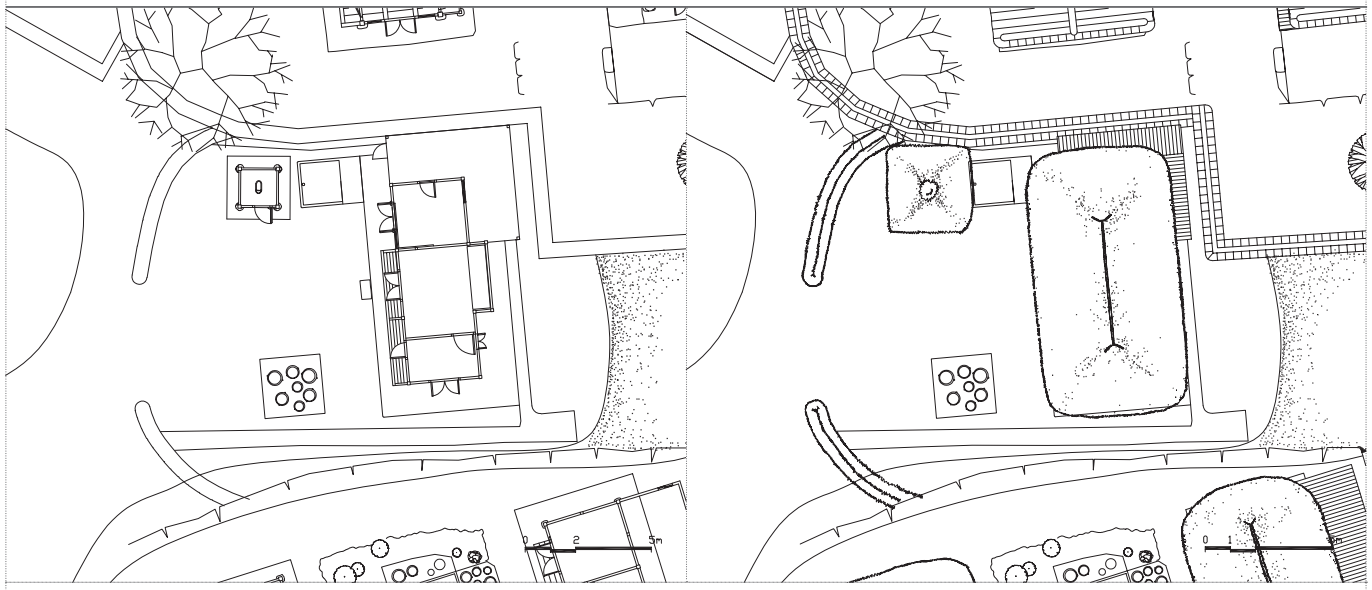




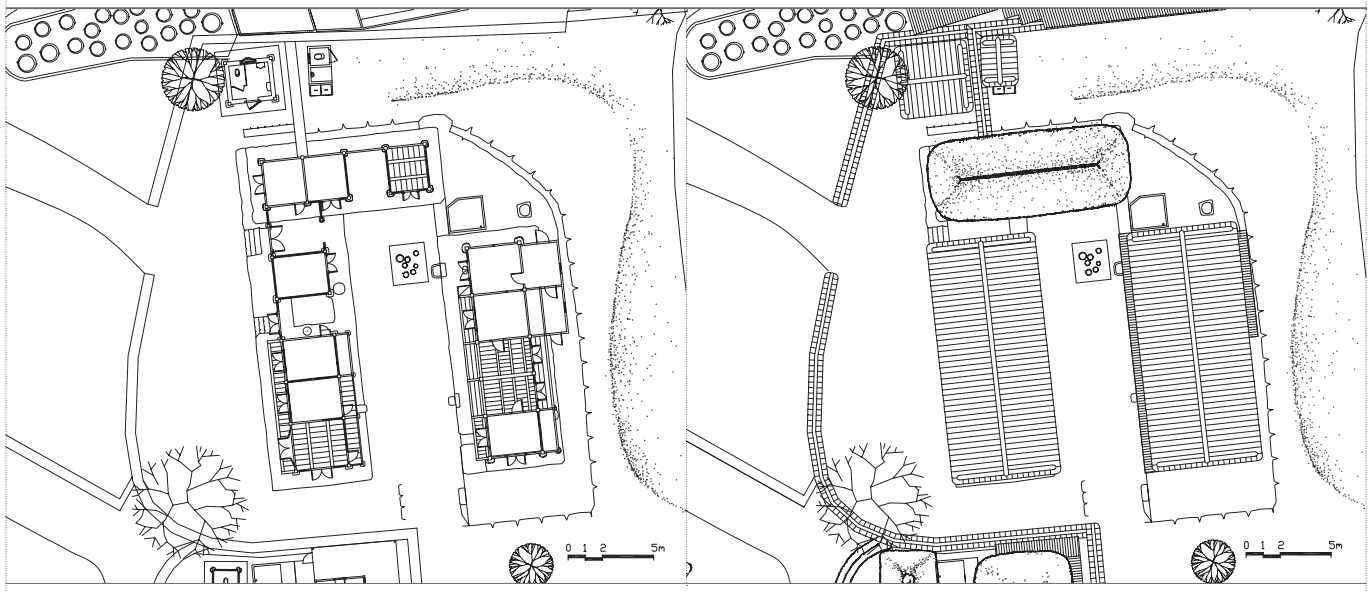
009 강학당 Ganghakdang Village School



010 이동규 가옥 Yi Dong-gyu House



011 이정남 가옥 Yi Jeong-nam House



012 손병익 가옥 Son Byeong-ik House



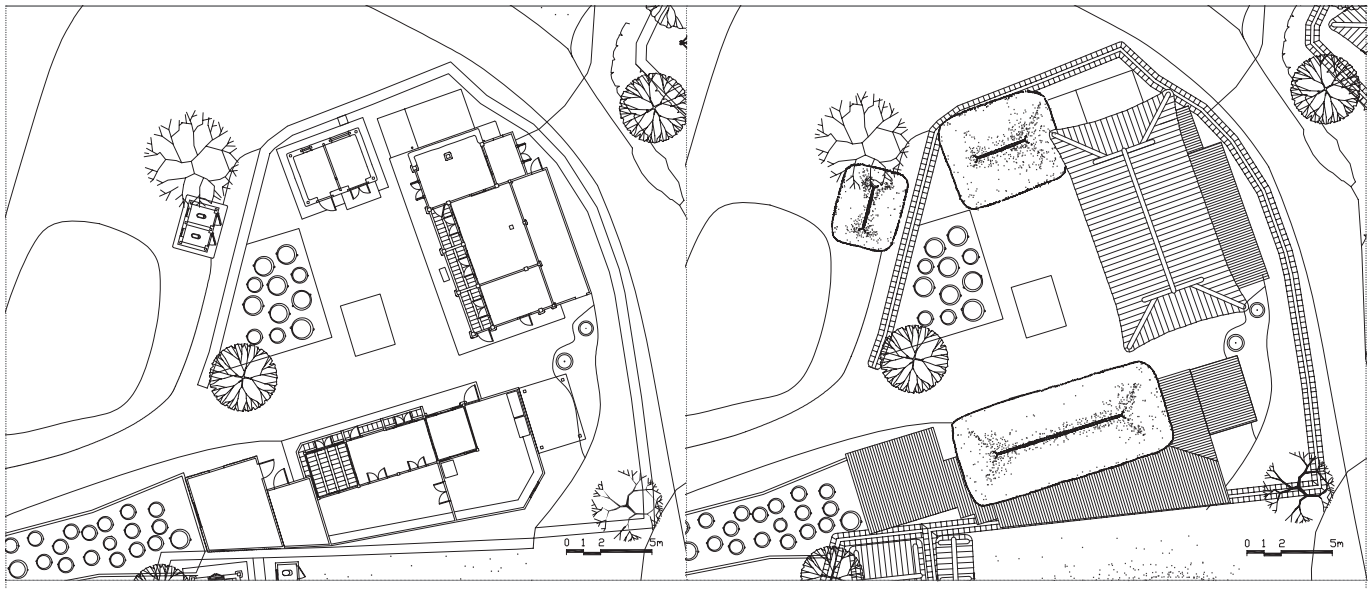
010 이동규 가옥 Yi Dong-gyu House



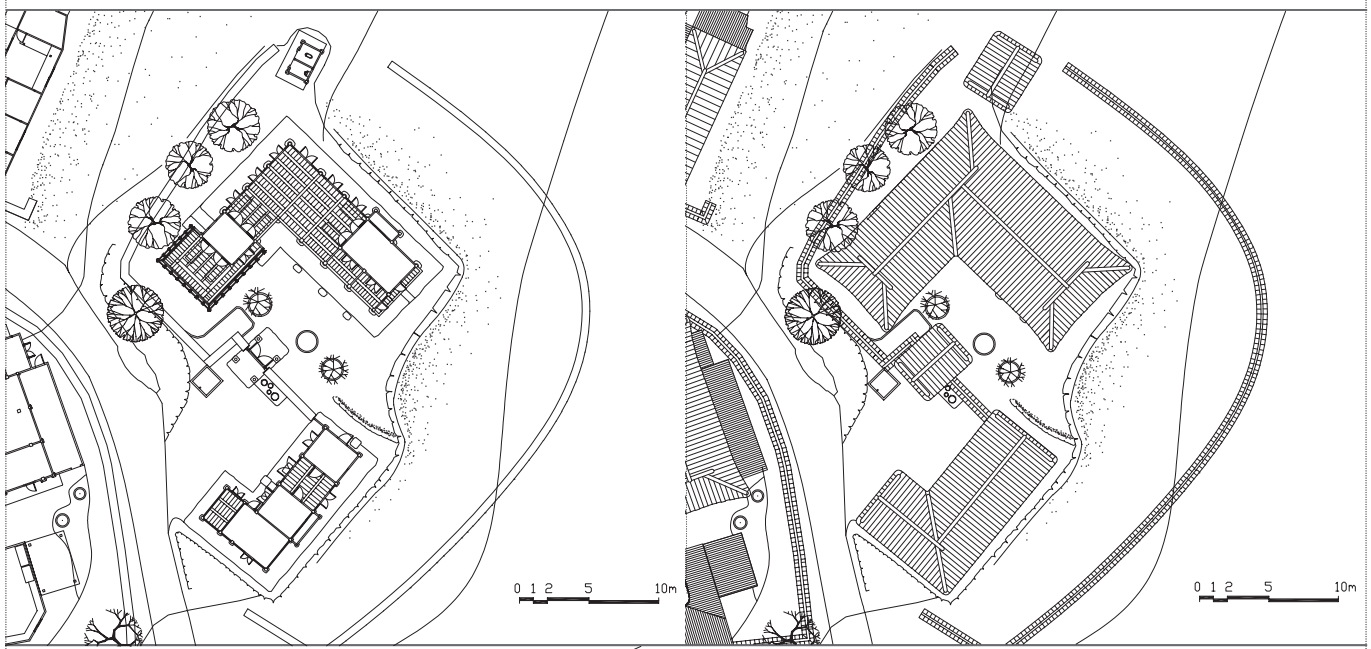
011 이정남 가옥 Yi Jeong-nam House

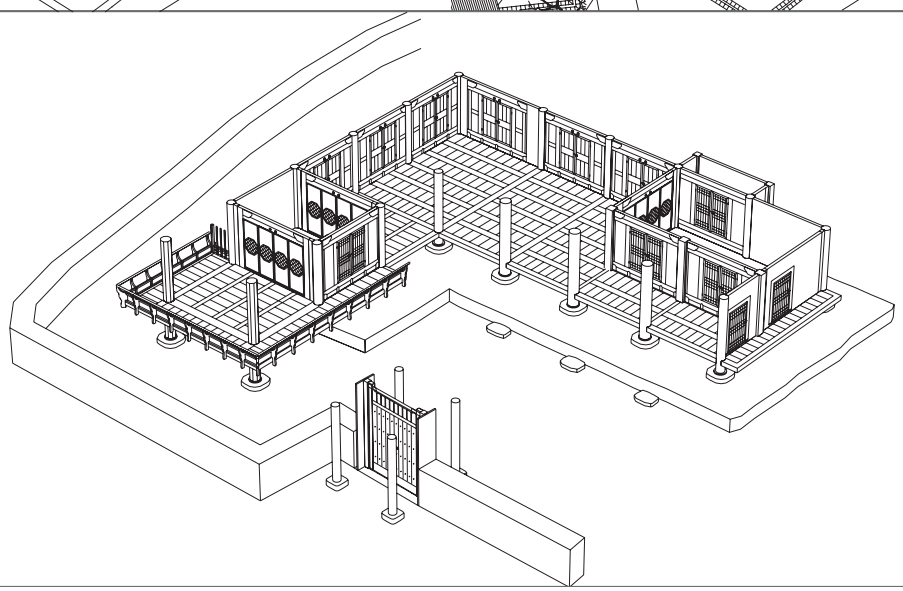


012 손병익 가옥 Son Byeong-ik House



013 장세주 가옥 Jang Se-ju House





014 심수정 Simsujeong Pavilion



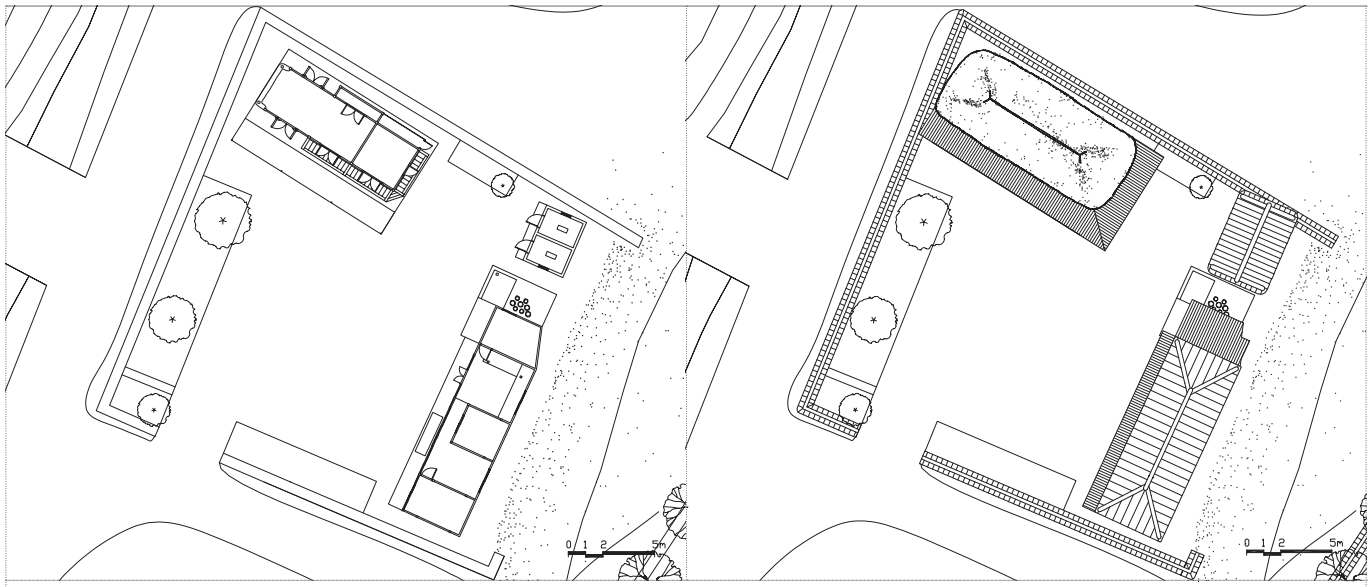
013 장세주 가옥 Jang Se-ju House



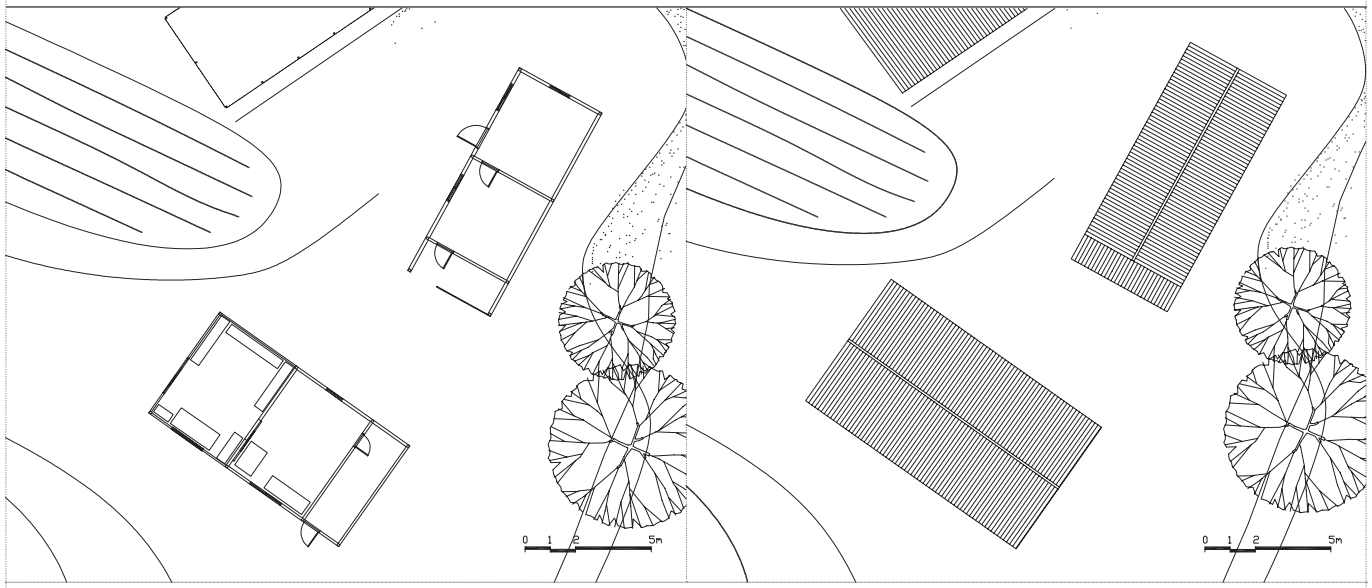




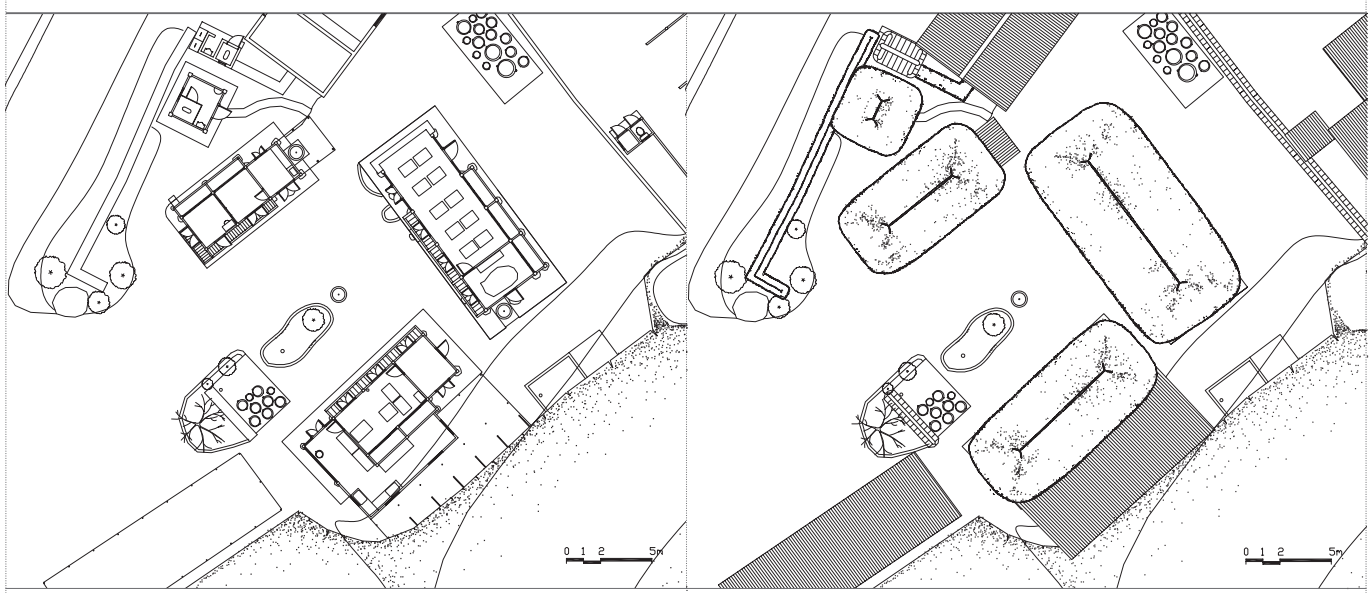
014 심수정 Simsujeong Pavilion



015 이원달 가옥 Yi Won-dal House



016 이석곤 가옥 Yi Seok-gon House



017 이청남 가옥 Yi Cheong-nam House



015 이원달 가옥 Yi Won-dal House



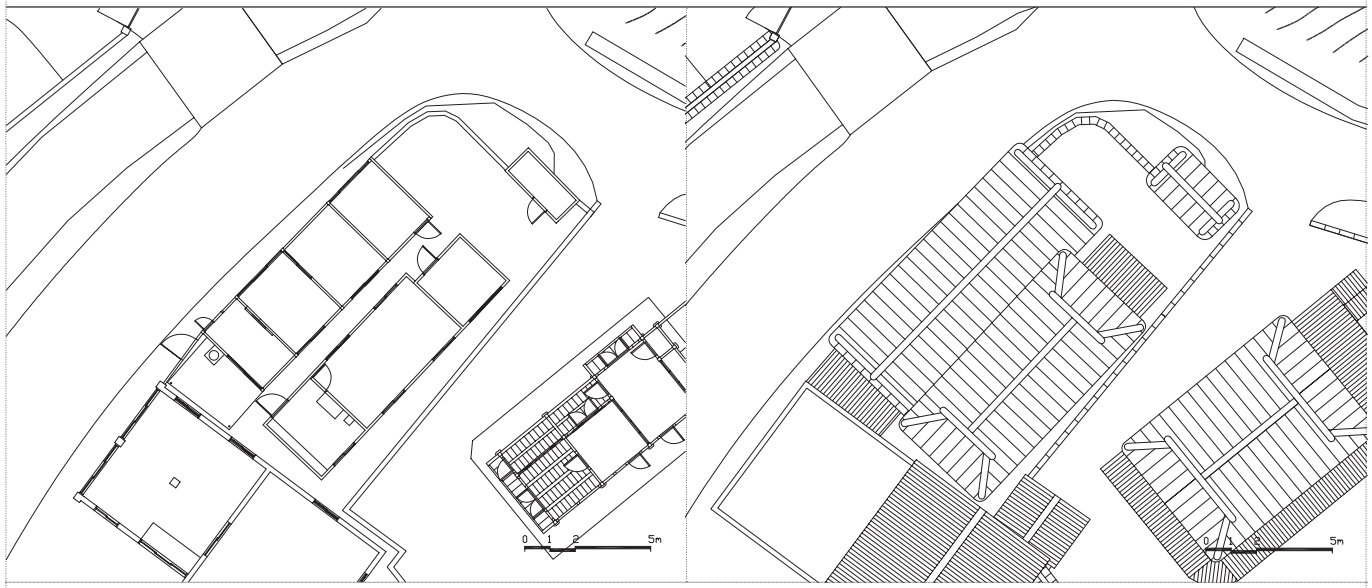
016 이석곤 가옥 Yi Seok-gon House



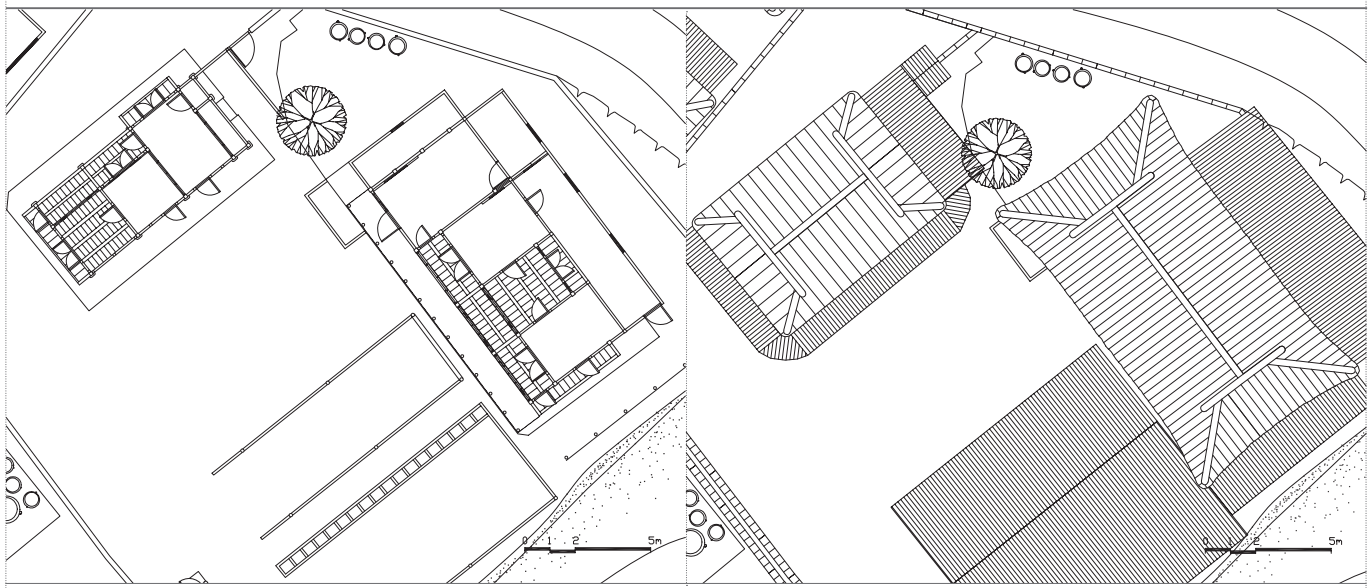
017 이청남 가옥 Yi Cheong-nam House



018 경로당 Senior Citizens' Center



019 이석국 가옥 Yi Seok-guk House



020 이호식 가옥 Yi Ho-sik House



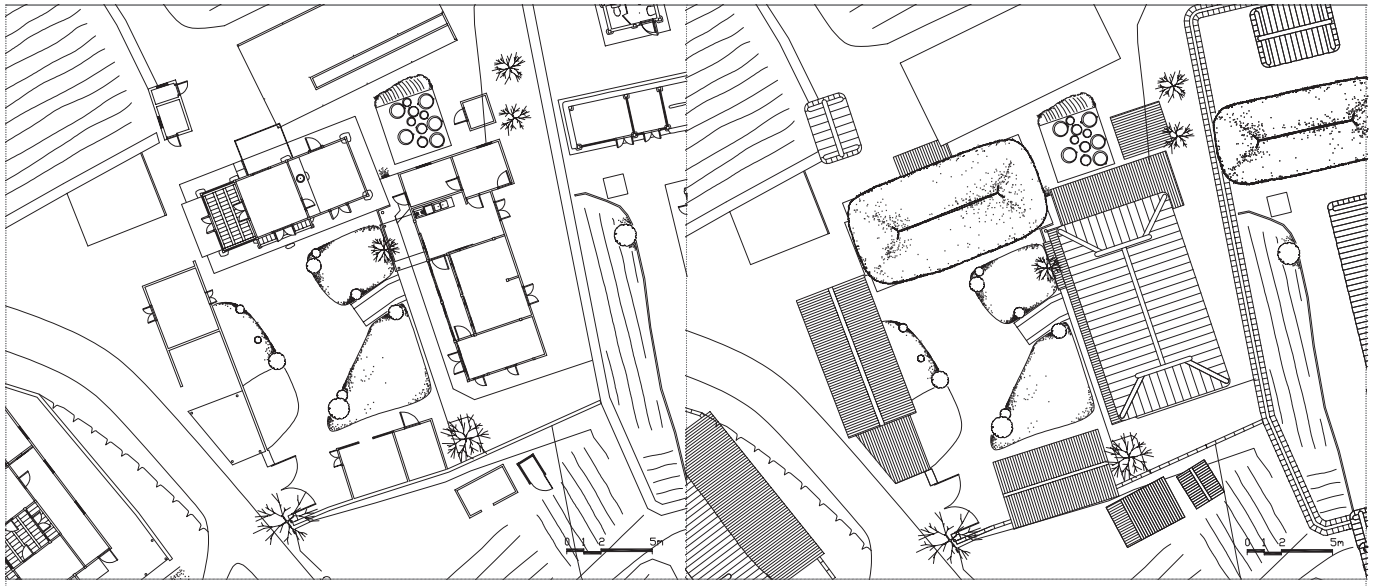
018 경로당 Senior Citizens' Center



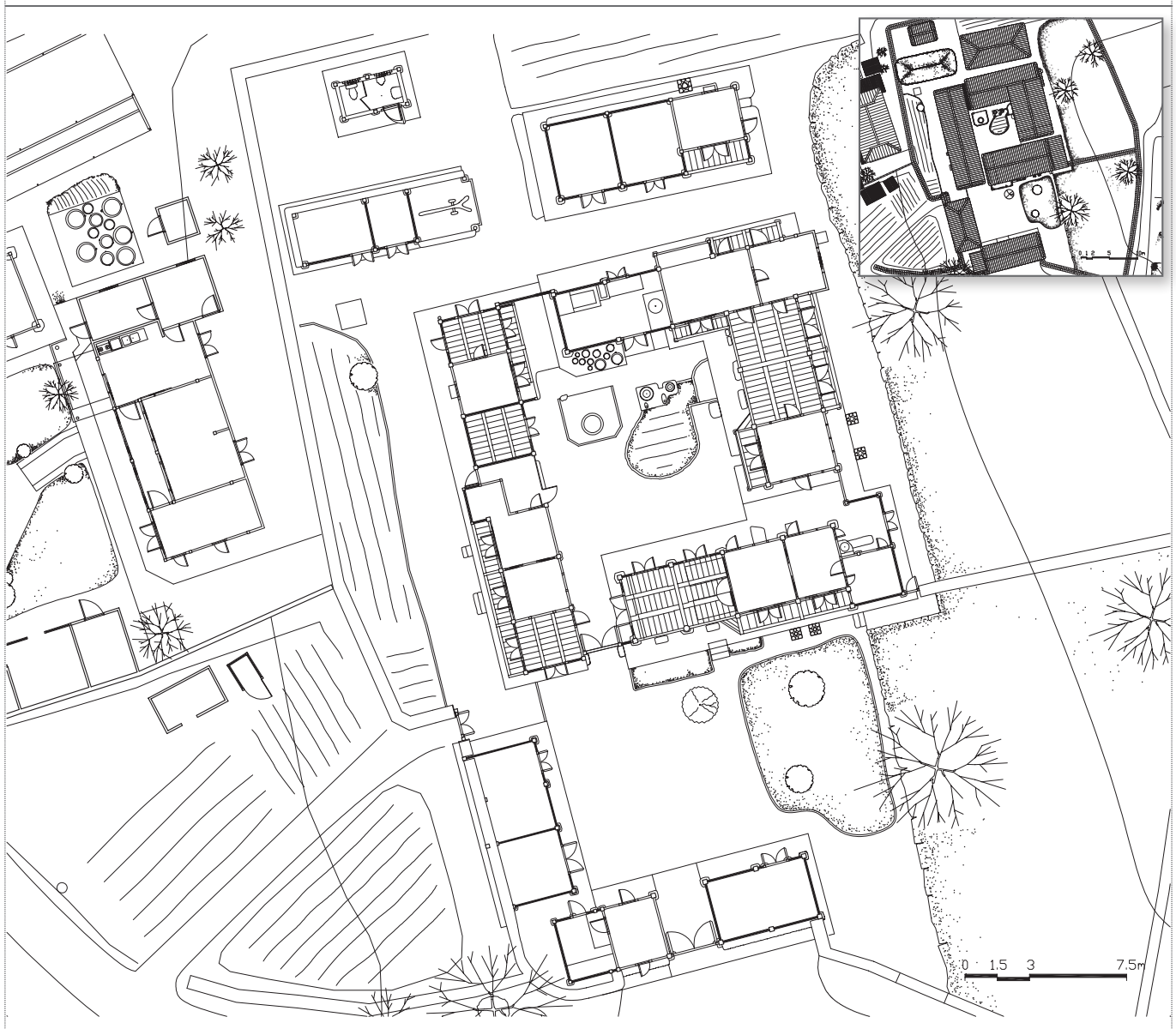
019 이석국 가옥 Yi Seok-guk House



020 이호식 가옥 Yi Ho-sik House



021 이원욱 가옥 Yi Won-uk House



022 두곡고택 Dugokgotaek House



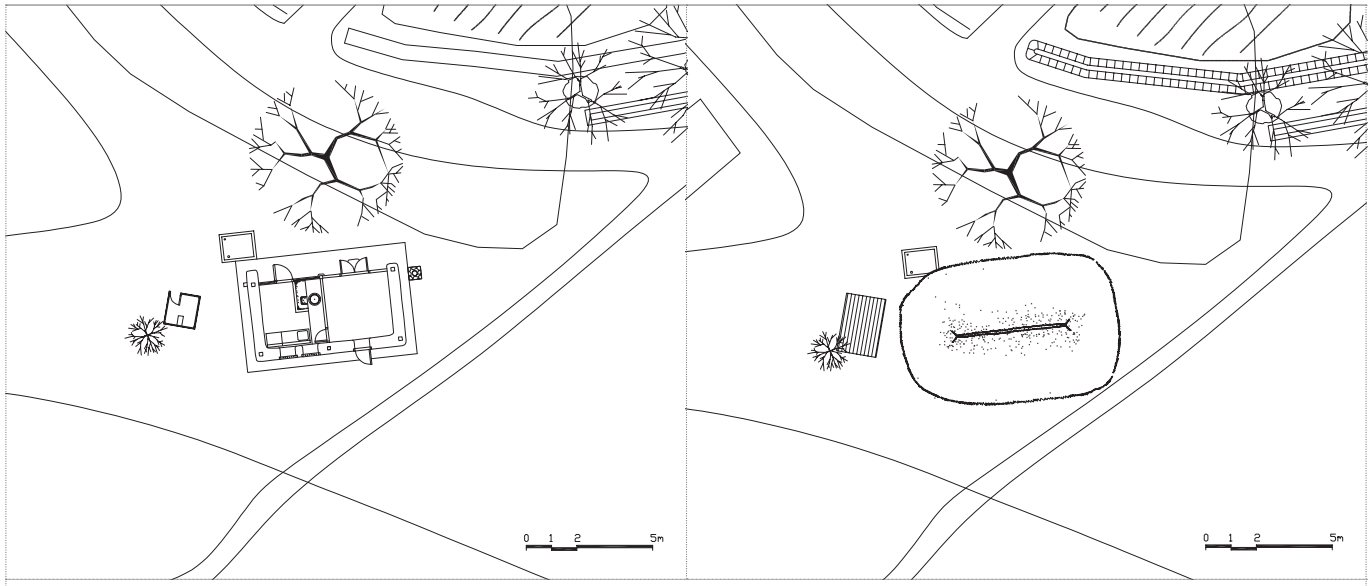
021 이원욱 가옥 Yi Won-uk House



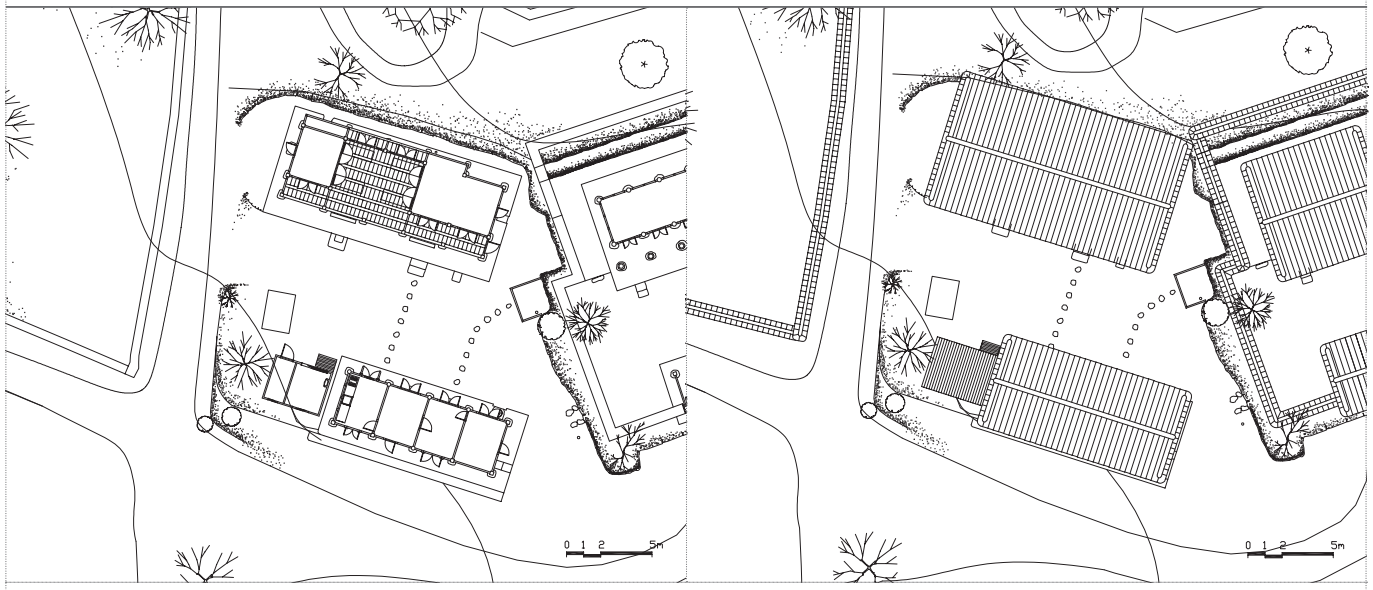




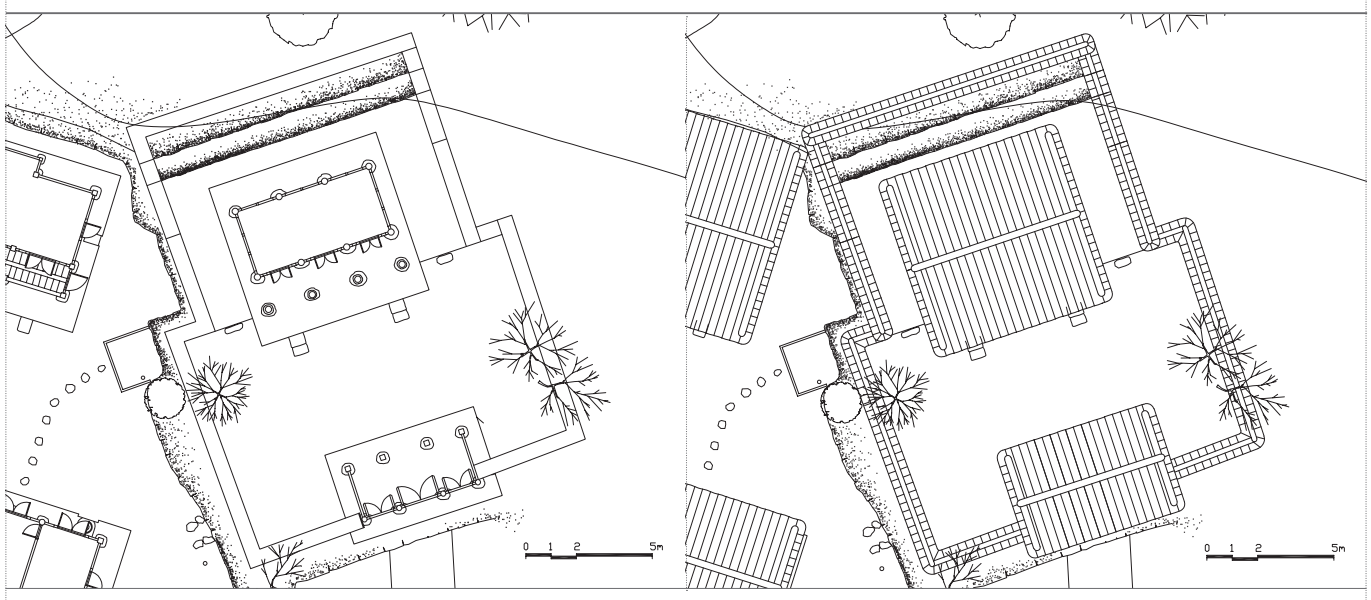
022 두곡고택 Dugokgotaek House



023 이외후 가옥 Yi Oe-hu House

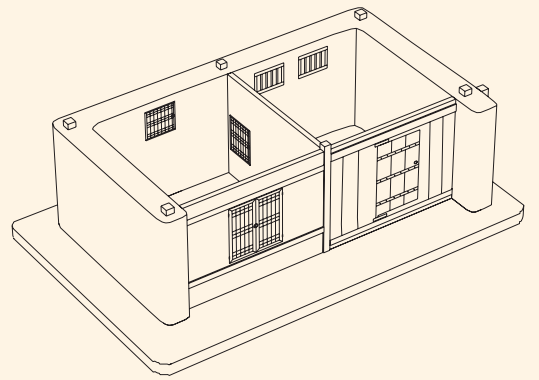


024 재실 House for Ritual Preparation



025 영당 Portrait Shrine





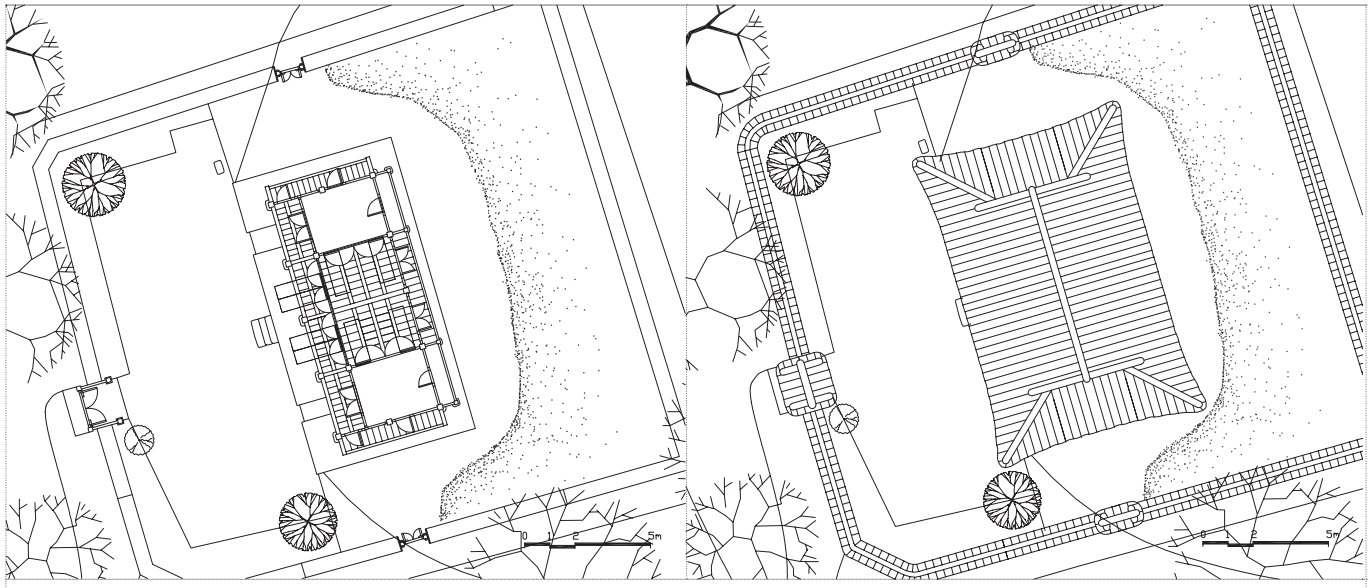
023 이외후 가옥 Yi Oe-hu House



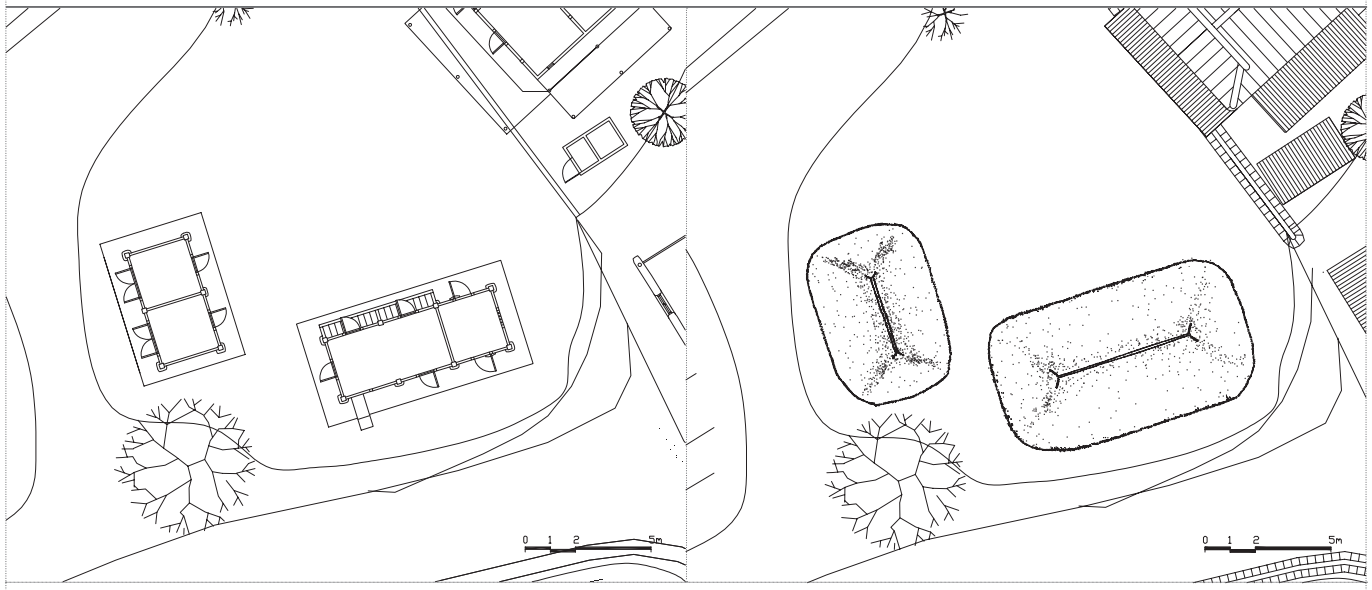
024 재실 House for Ritual Preparation



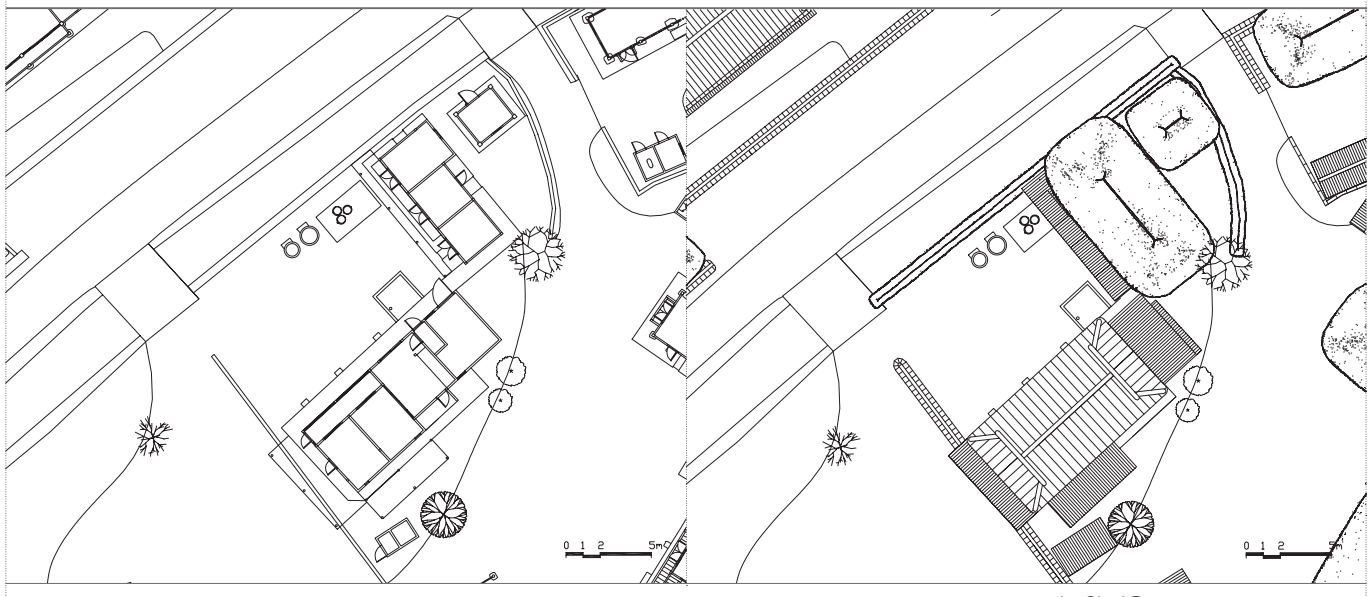
025 영당 Portrait Shrine



026 동호정 Donghojeong Pavilion



027 옛 경로당 Former Senior Citizens' Center



028 이목원 가옥 Yi Mok-won House



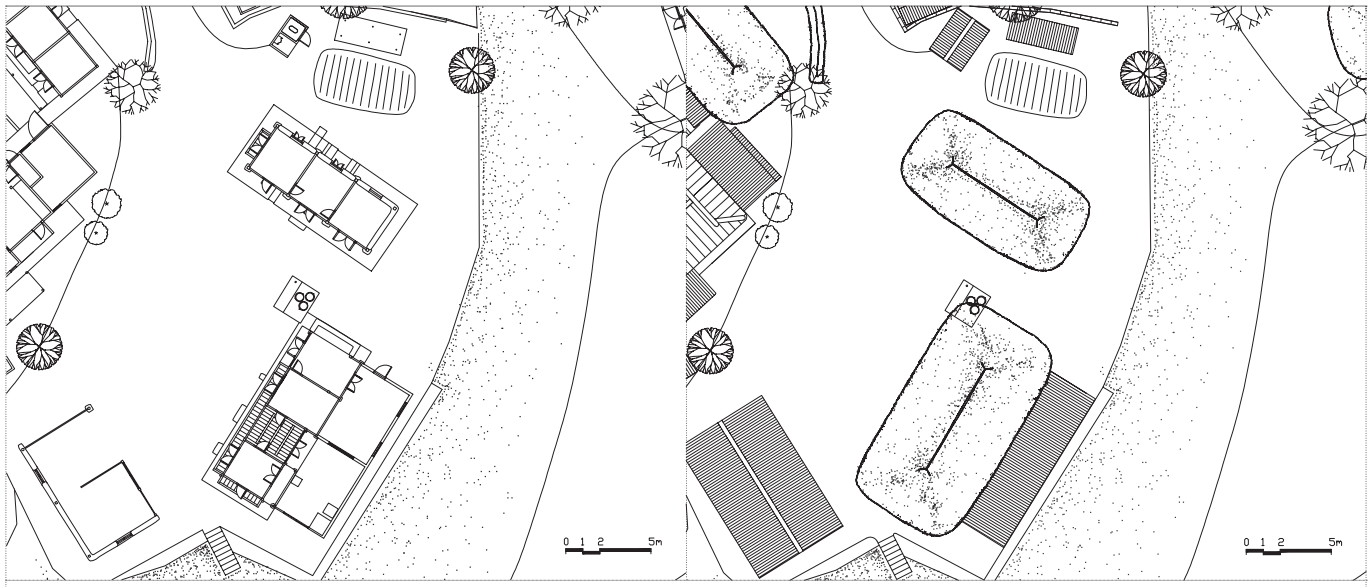
026 동호정 Donghojeong Pavilion



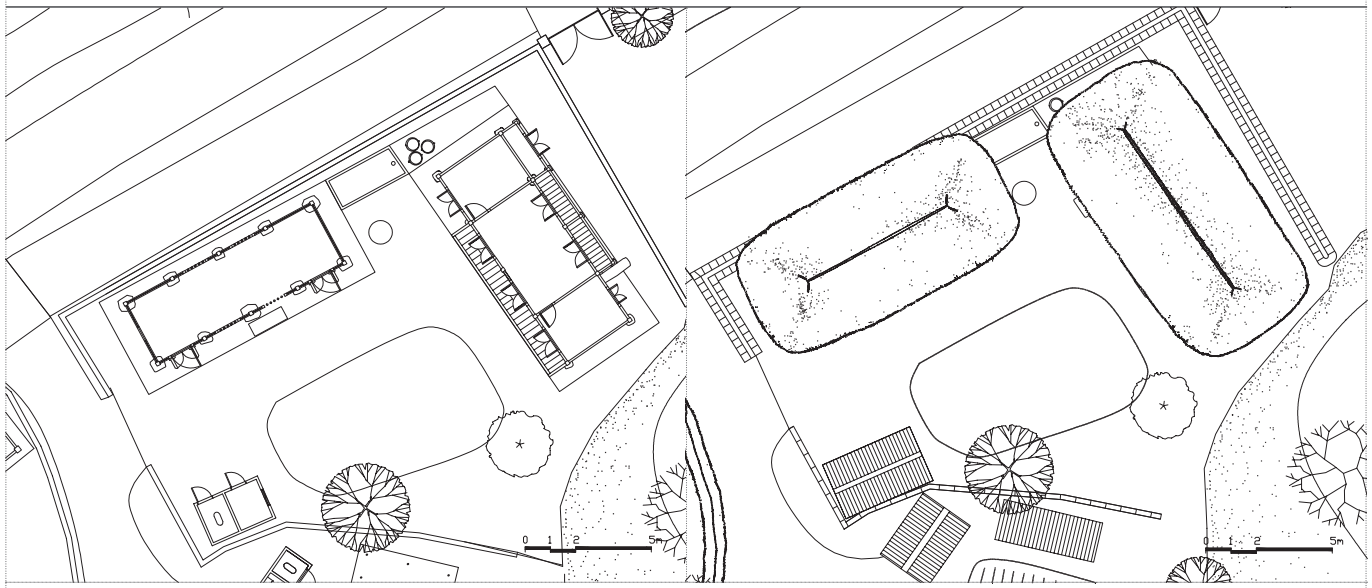
027 옛 경로당 Former Senior Citizens' Center



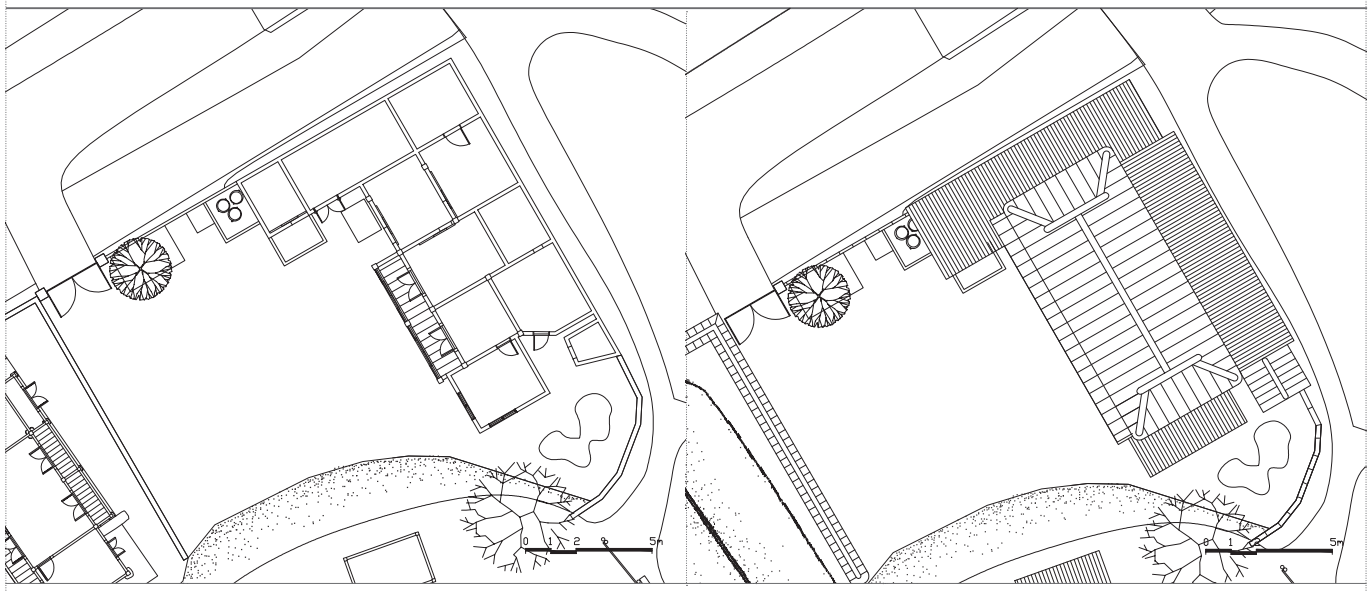
028 이목원 가옥 Yi Mok-won House



029 이원술 가옥 Yi Won-sul House



030 이동진 가옥 Yi Dong-jin House



031 이석초 가옥 Yi Seok-cho House



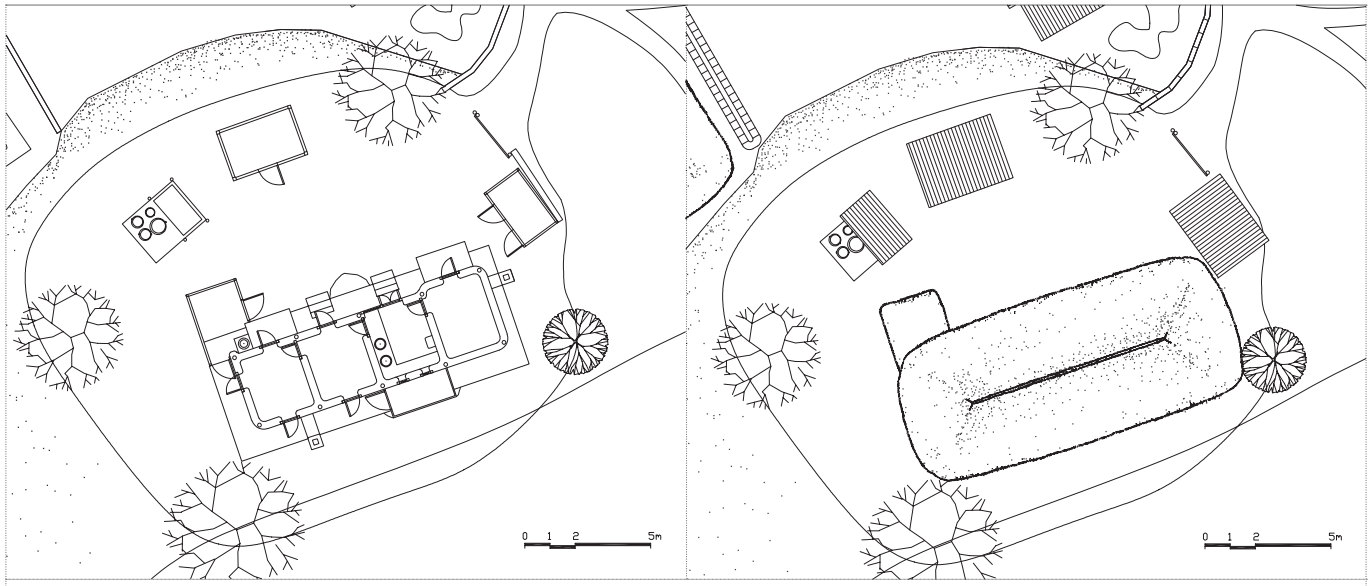
029 이원술 가옥 Yi Won-sul House



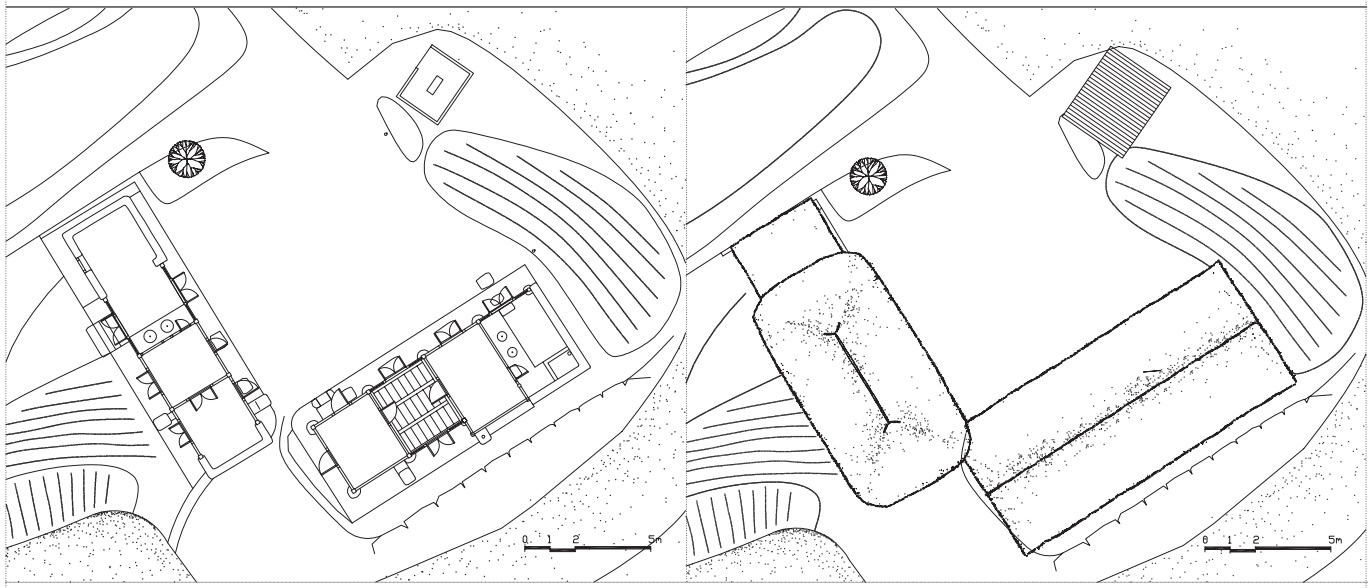
030 이동진 가옥 Yi Dong-jin House



031 이석초 가옥 Yi Seok-cho House



032 정을두 가옥 Jeong Eul-du House



033 이동건 가옥 1 Yi Dong-geon House 1



034 이소재 가옥 Yi So-jae House



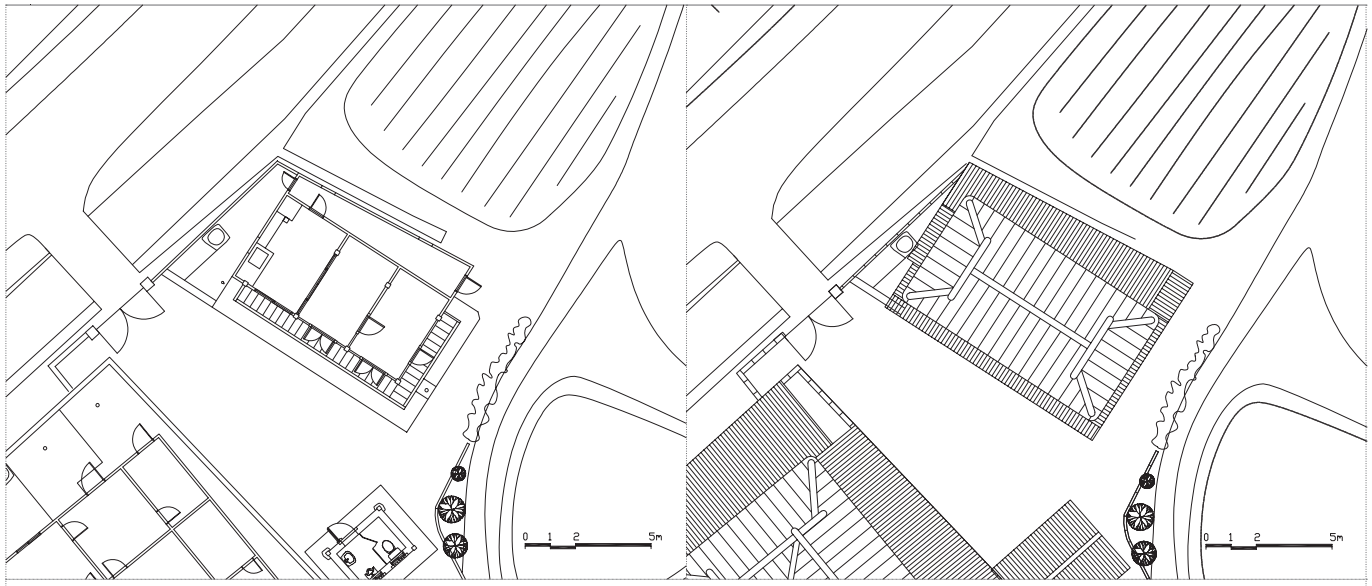
032 정을두 가옥 Jeong Eul-du House



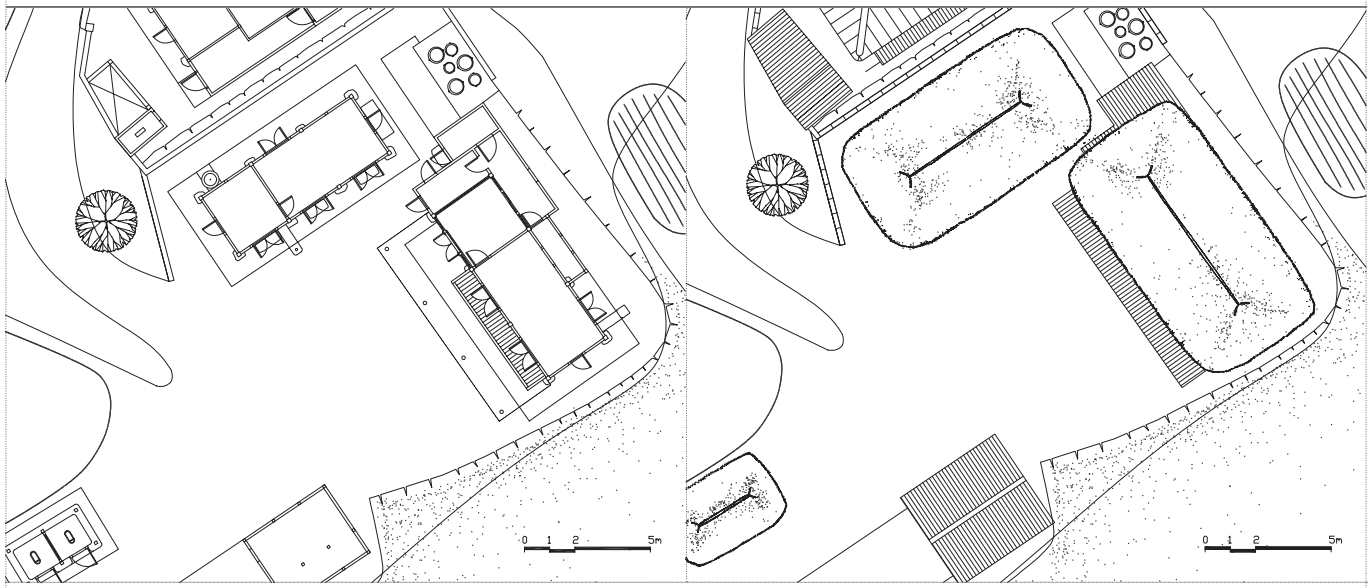
033 이동건 가옥 1 Yi Dong-geon House 1



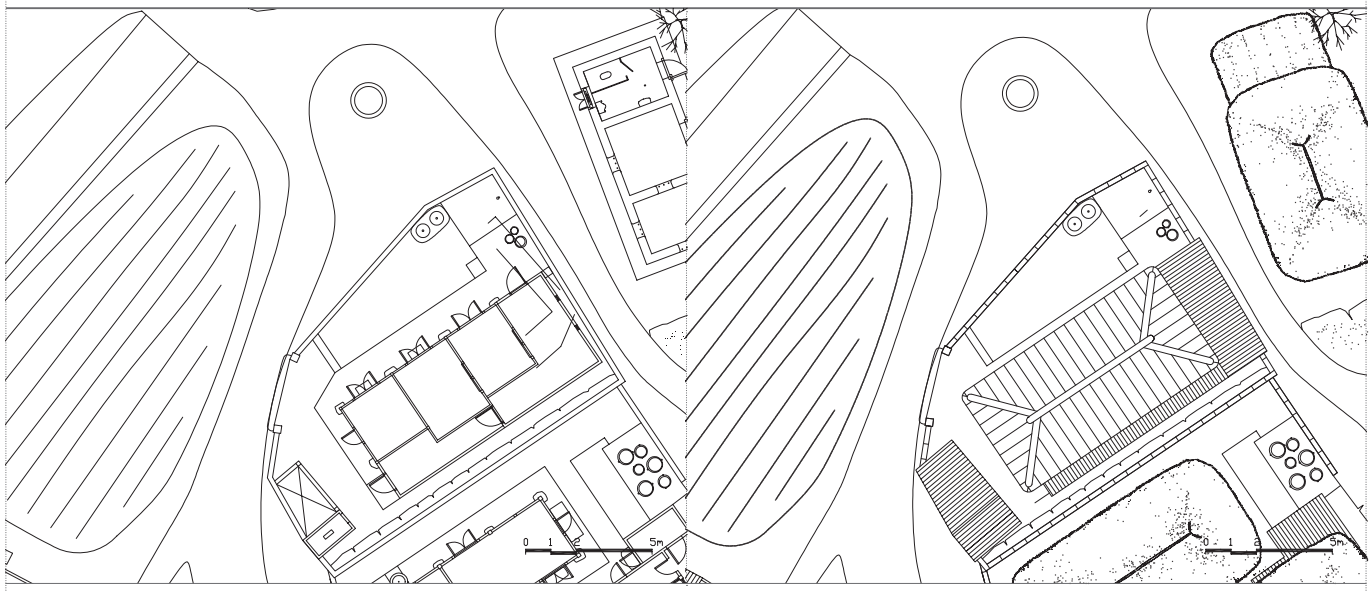
034 이소재 가옥 Yi So-jae House



035 오병숙 가옥 Oh Byeong-suk House



036 이원대 가옥 Yi Won-dae House



037 이석룡 가옥 Yi Seok-ryong House



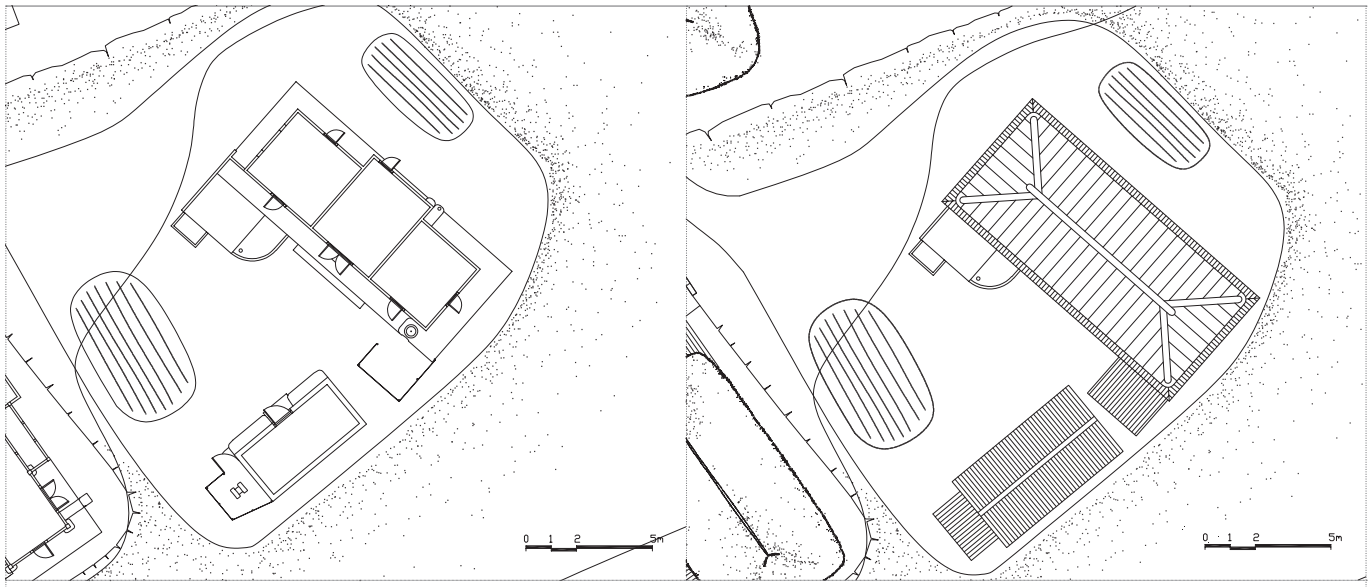
035 오병숙 가옥 Oh Byeong-suk House



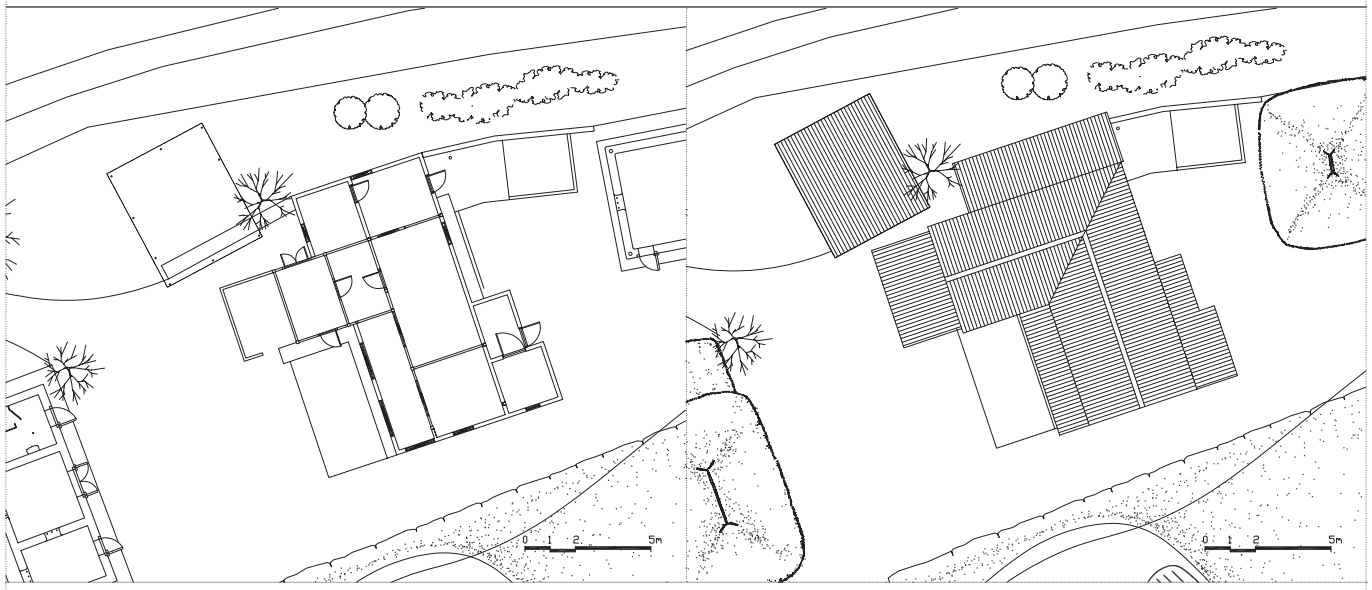
036 이원대 가옥 Yi Won-dae House



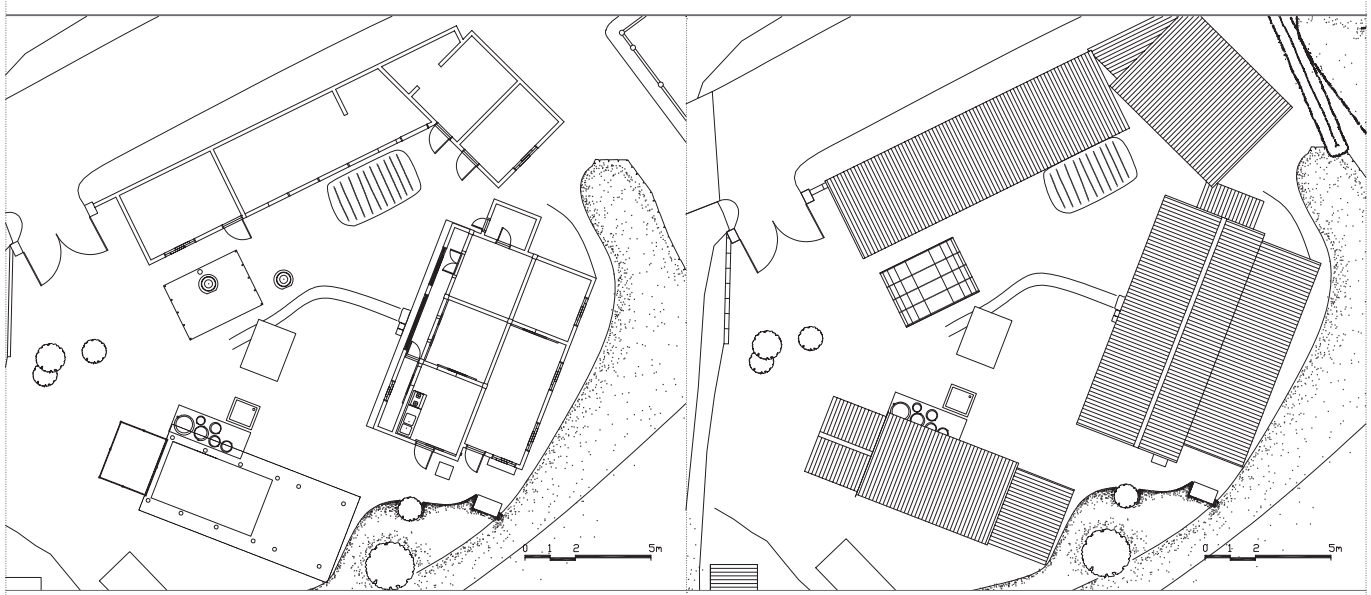
037 이석룡 가옥 Yi Seok-ryong House



038 이석용 가옥 Yi Seok-yong House



039 김태덕 가옥 Gim Tae-deok House



040 이원춘 가옥 Yi Won-chun House



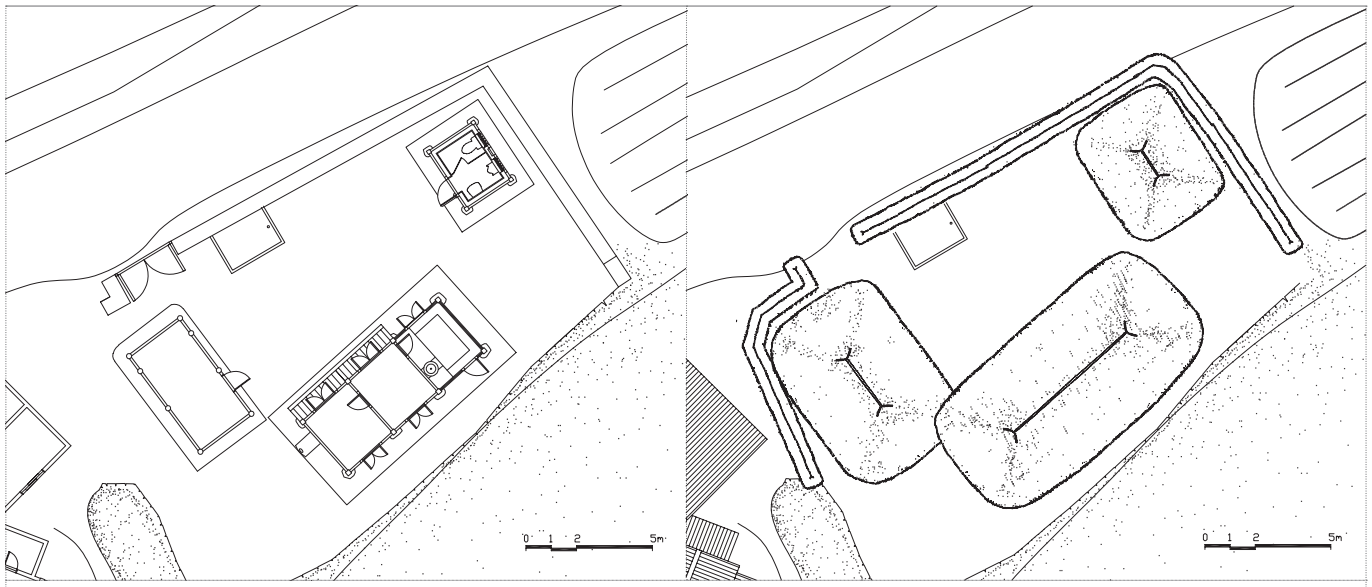
038 이석용 가옥 Yi Seok-yong House



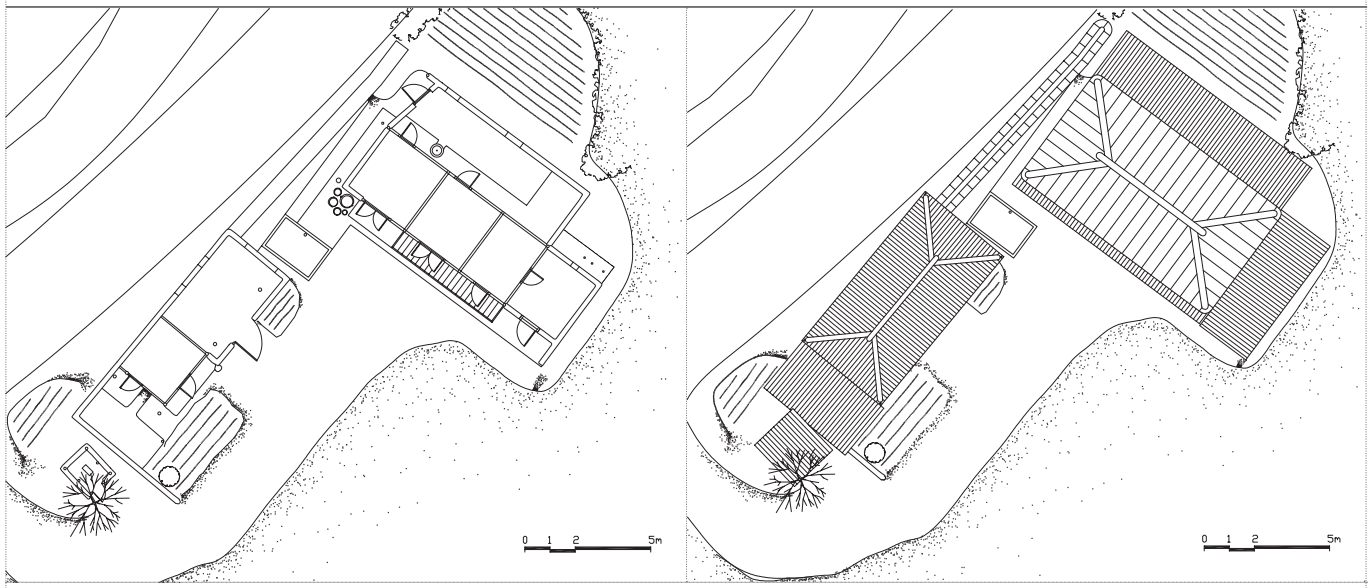
039 김태덕 가옥 Gim Tae-deok House



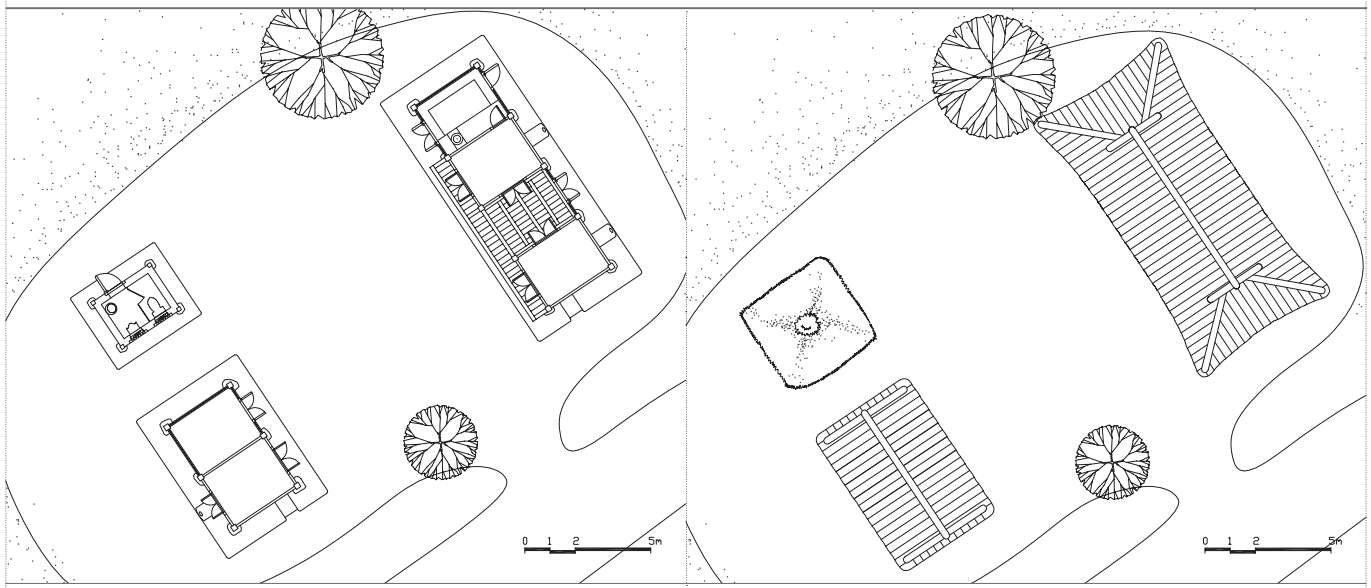
040 이원춘 가옥 Yi Won-chun House



041 강기용 가옥 Gang Gi-yong House



042 김봉생 가옥 Gim Bong-saeng House



043 고송자 가옥 Go Song-ja House



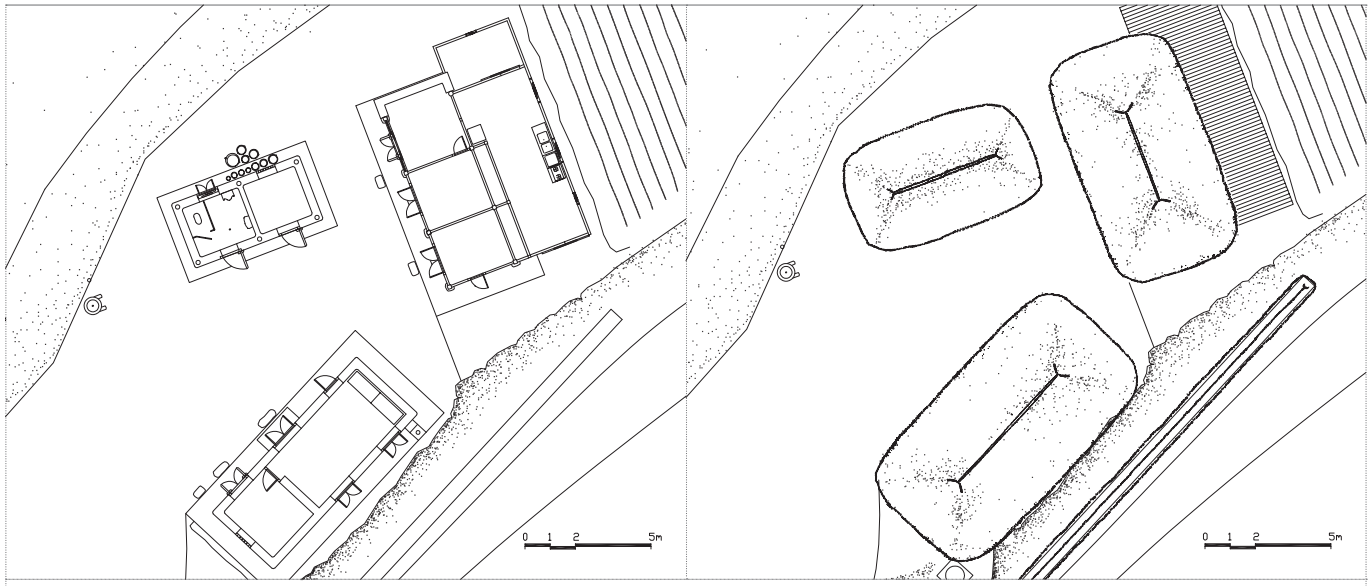
041 강기용 가옥 Gang Gi-yong House



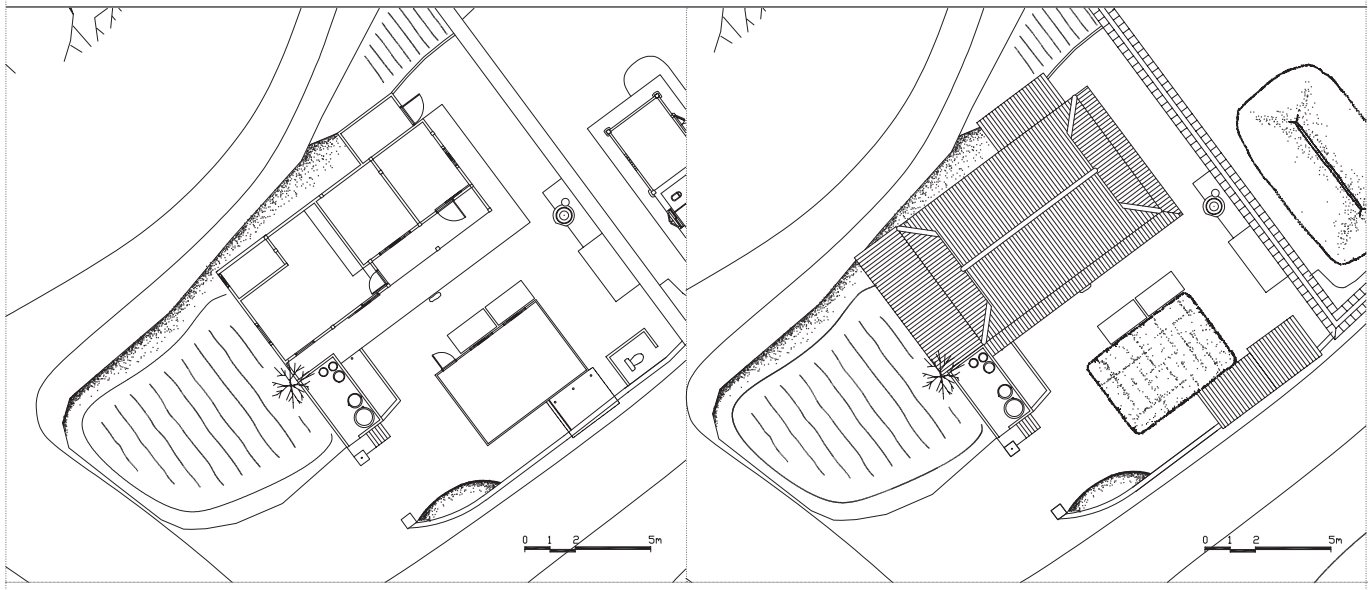
042 김봉생 가옥 Gim Bong-saeng House



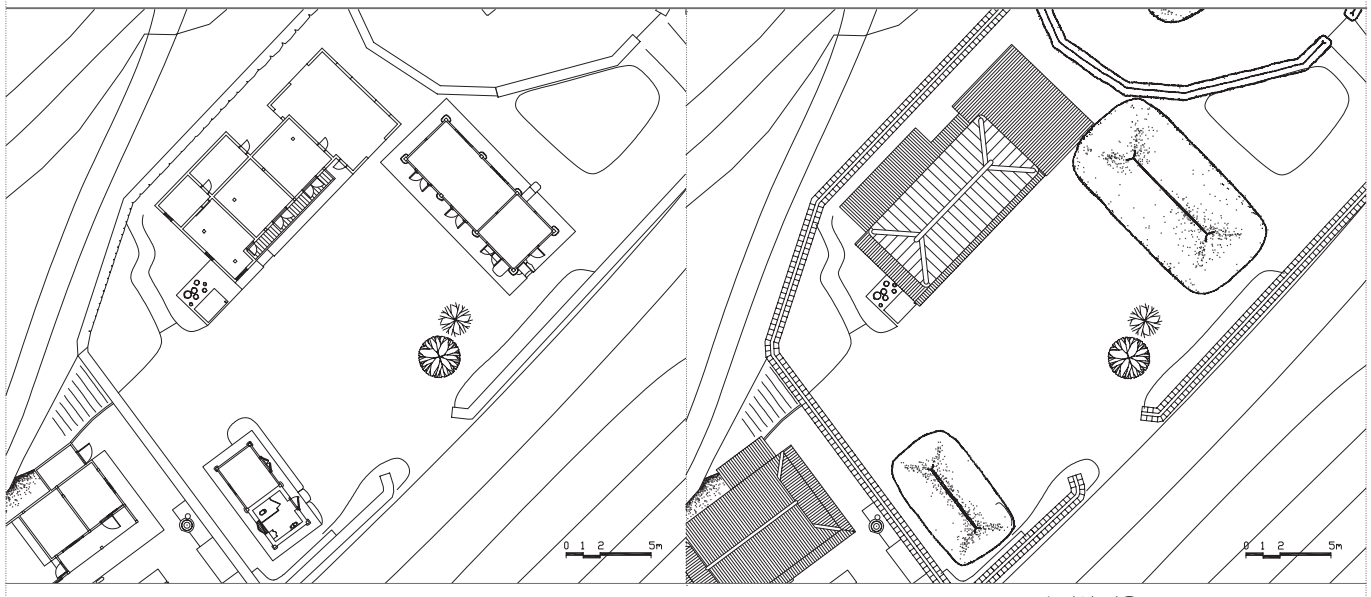
043 고송자 가옥 Go Song-ja House



044 이명환 가옥 1 Yi Myeong-hwan House 1



045 이순옥 가옥 Yi Sun-ok House



046 손덕익 가옥 Son Deok-ik House



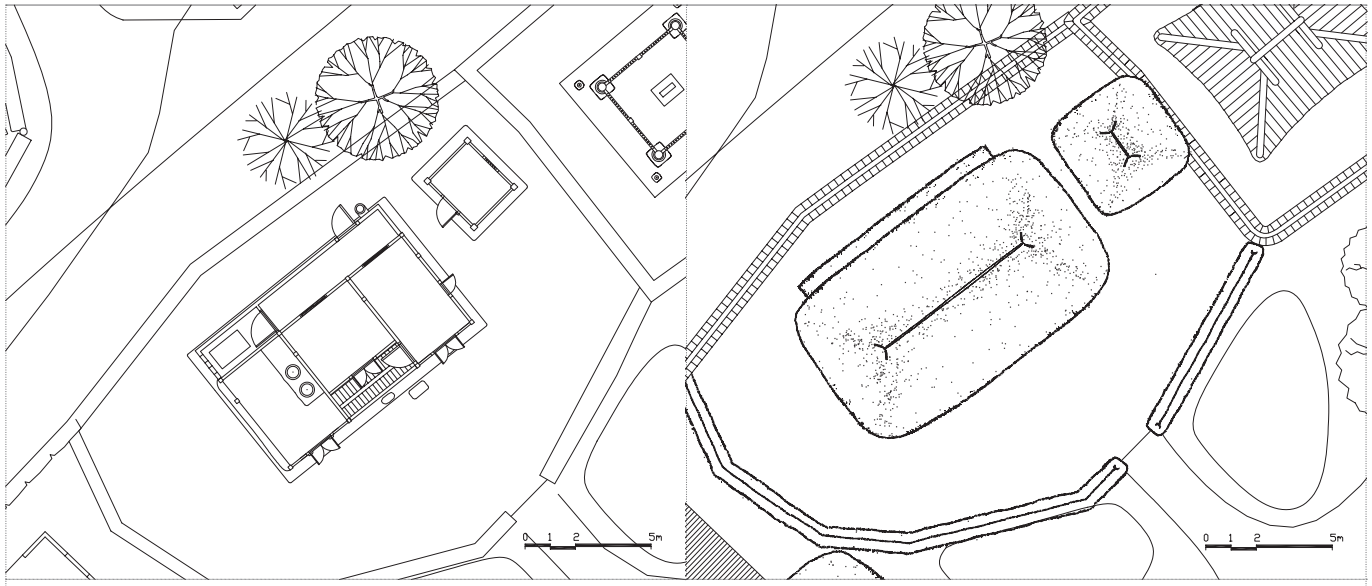
044 이명환 가옥 1 Yi Myeong-hwan House 1



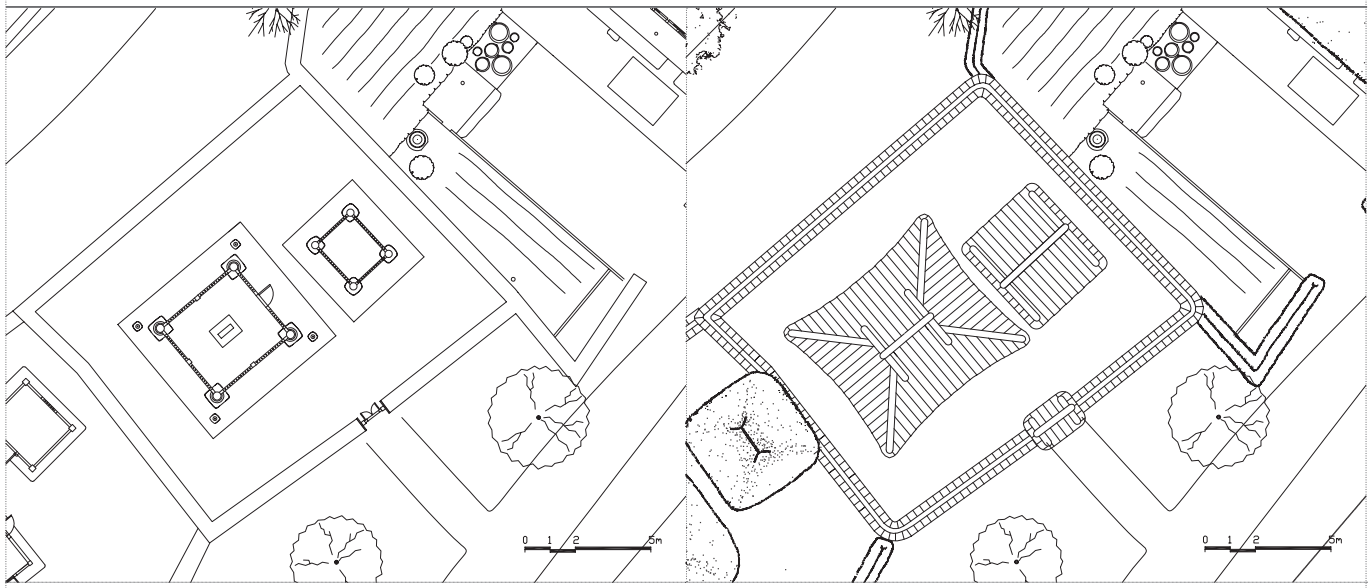
045 이순옥 가옥 Yi Sun-ok House



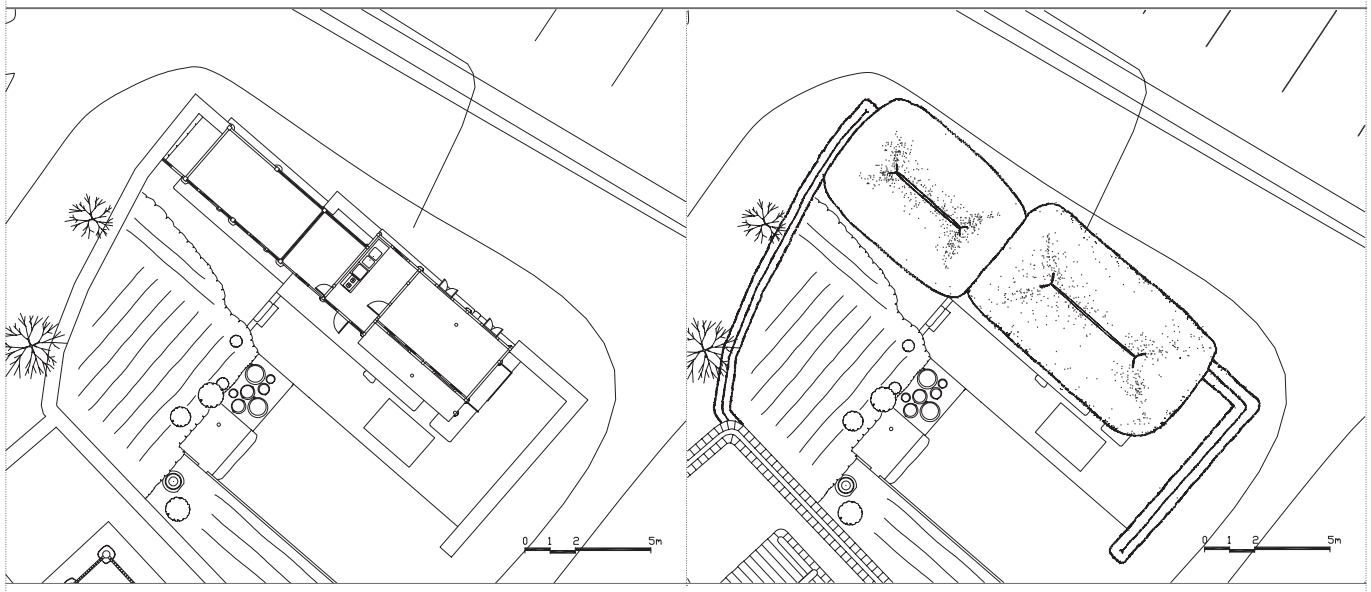
046 손덕익 가옥 Son Deok-ik House



047 손진오 가옥 Son Jin-o House



048 정려각, 충의비각 Monument Pavilion; Stele Shed of Loyalty and Righteousness



049 장만귀 가옥 Jang Man-gwi House



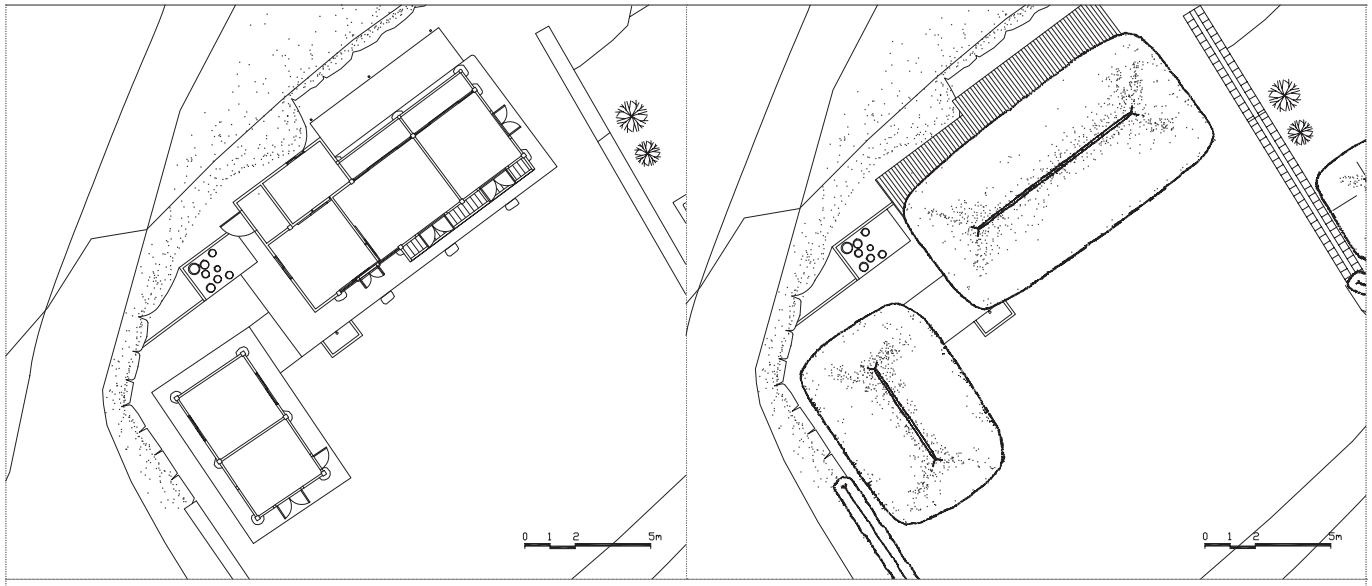
047 손진오 가옥 Son Jin-o House



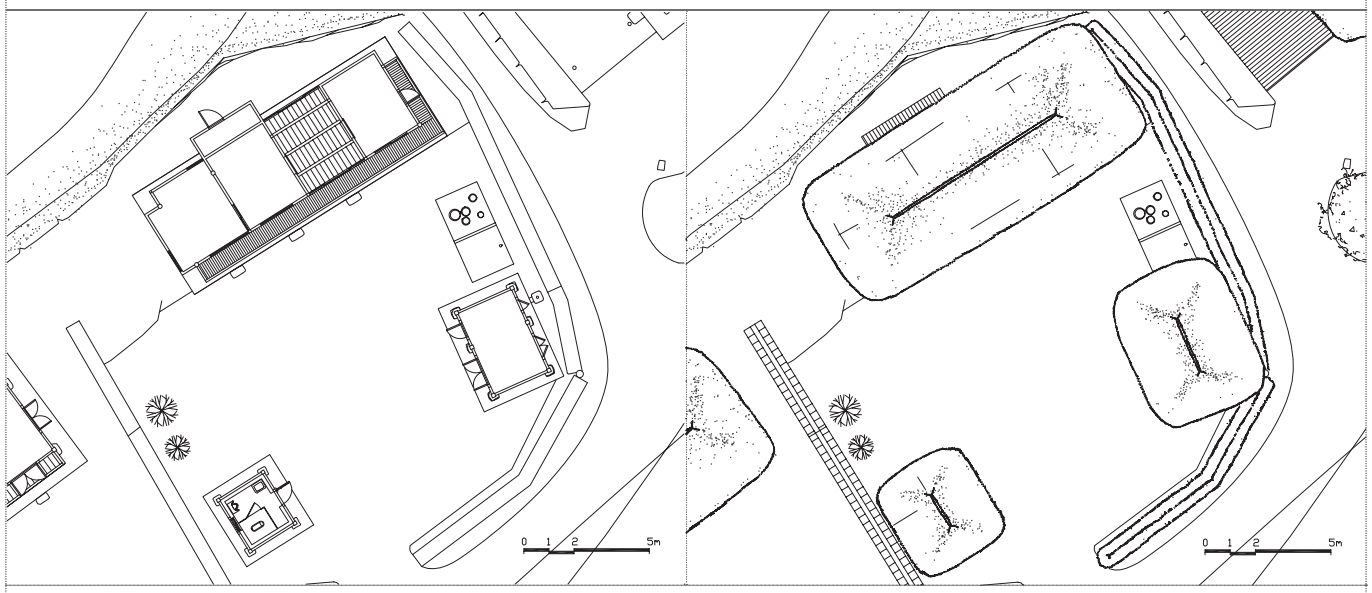
048 정려각, 충의비각 Monument Pavilion; Stele Shed of Loyalty and Righteousness



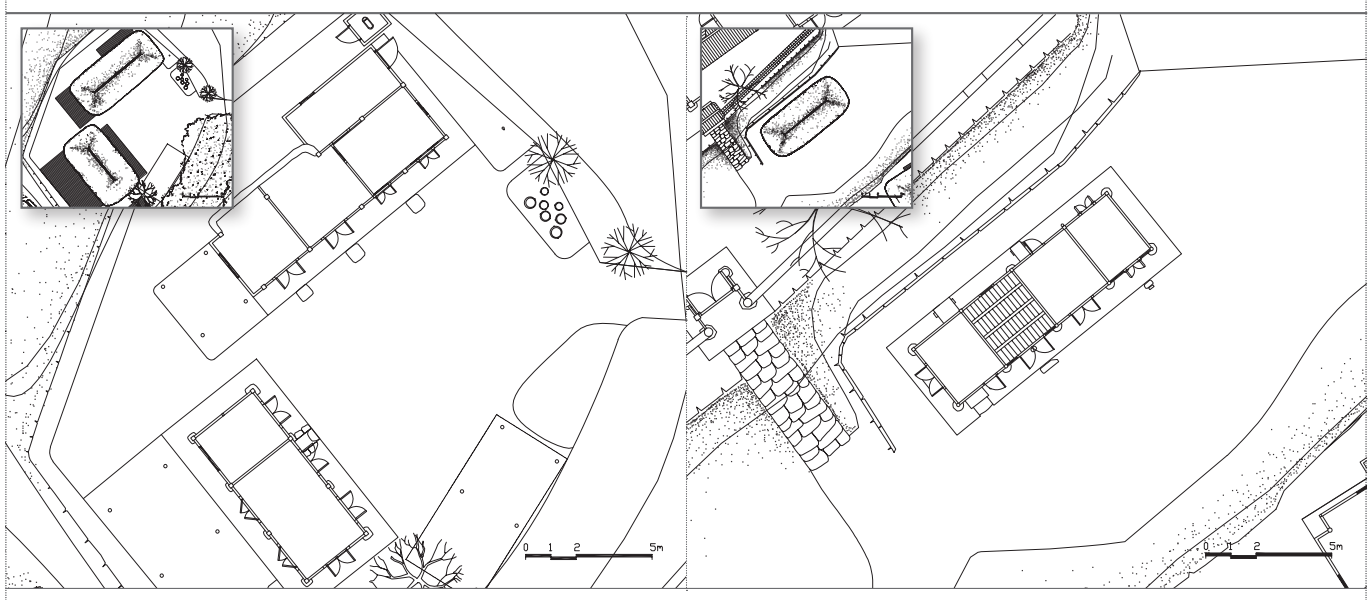
049 장만귀 가옥 Jang Man-gwi House



050 손사용 가옥 Son Sa-yong House



051 손수암 가옥 Son Su-am House



052 손자익 가옥 Son Ja-ik House

053 관가정관리사 Affiliated House to Gwangajeong House



050 손사용 가옥 Son Sa-yong House



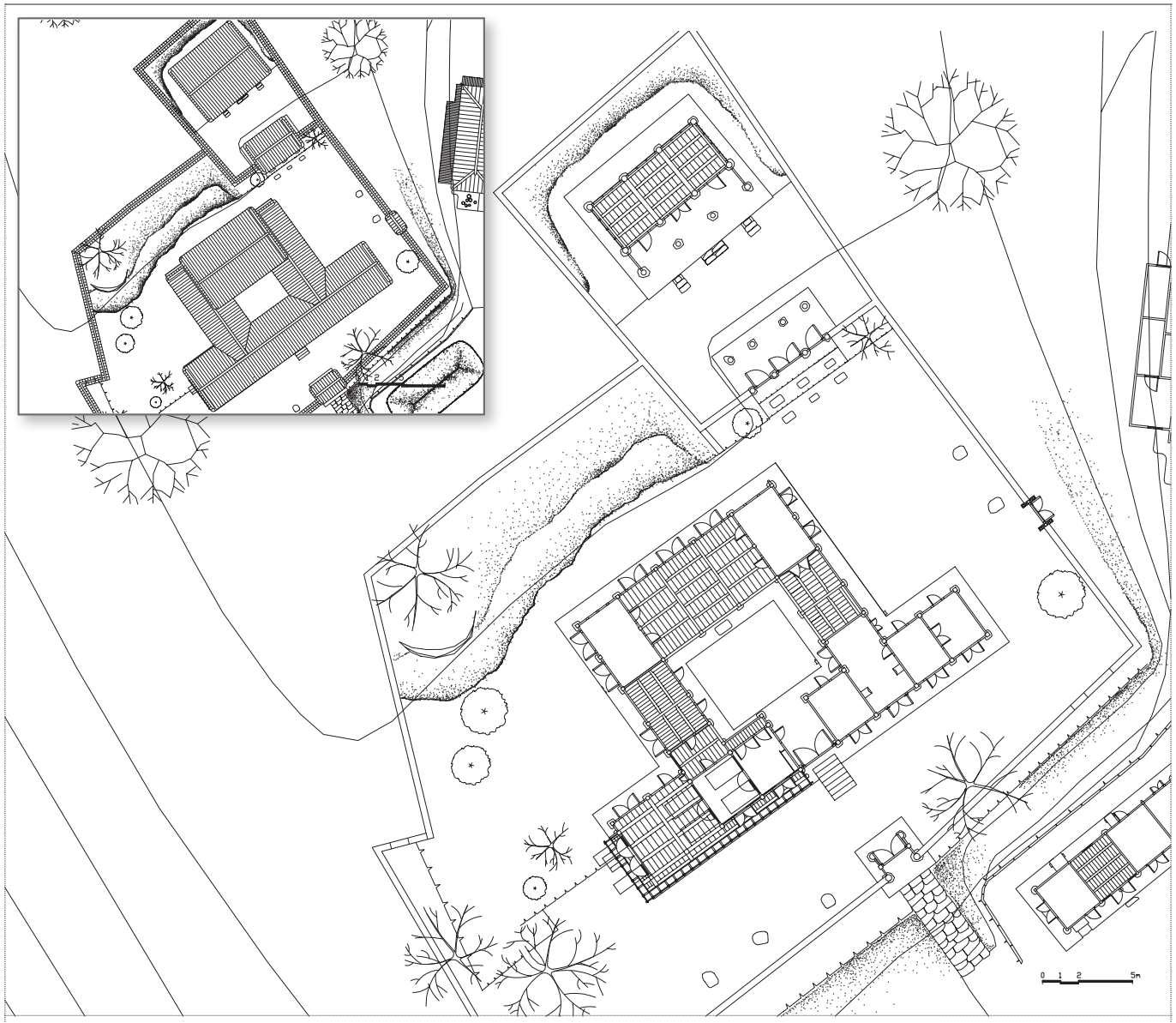
051 손수암 가옥 Son Su-am House

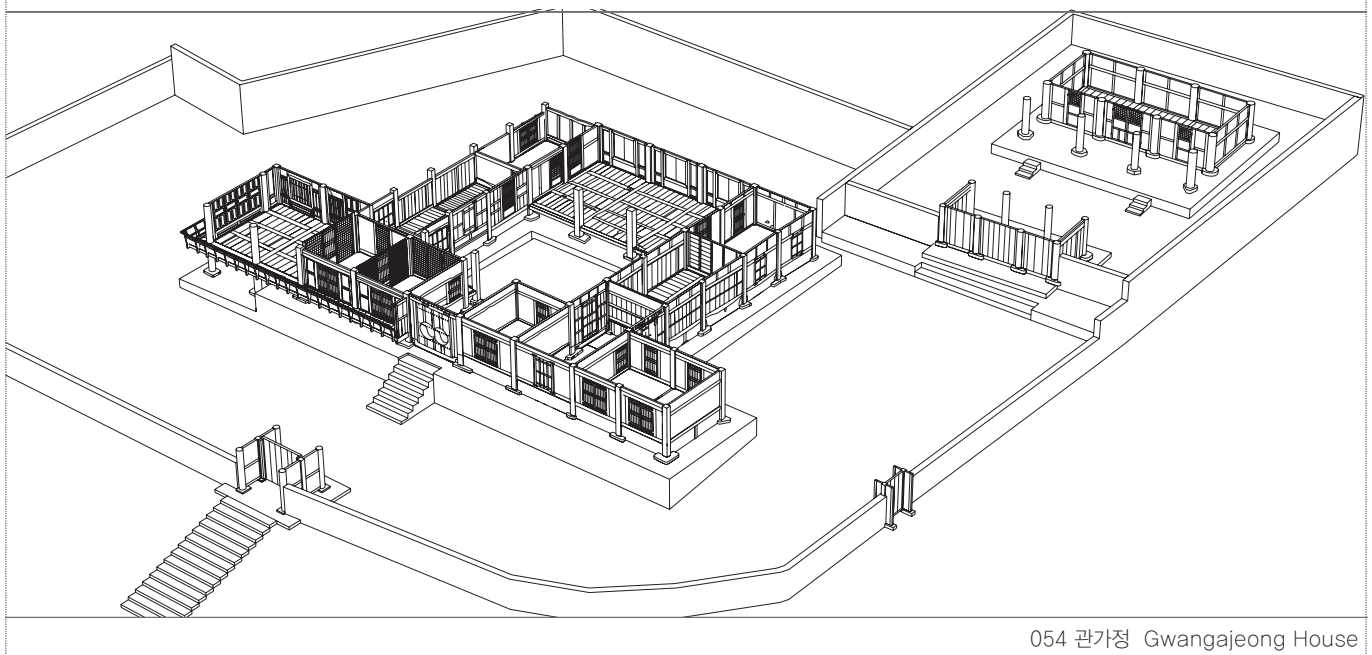


052 손자익 가옥 Son Ja-ik House



053 관가정관리사 Affiliated House to Gwangajeong House





054 관가정 Gwangajeong House

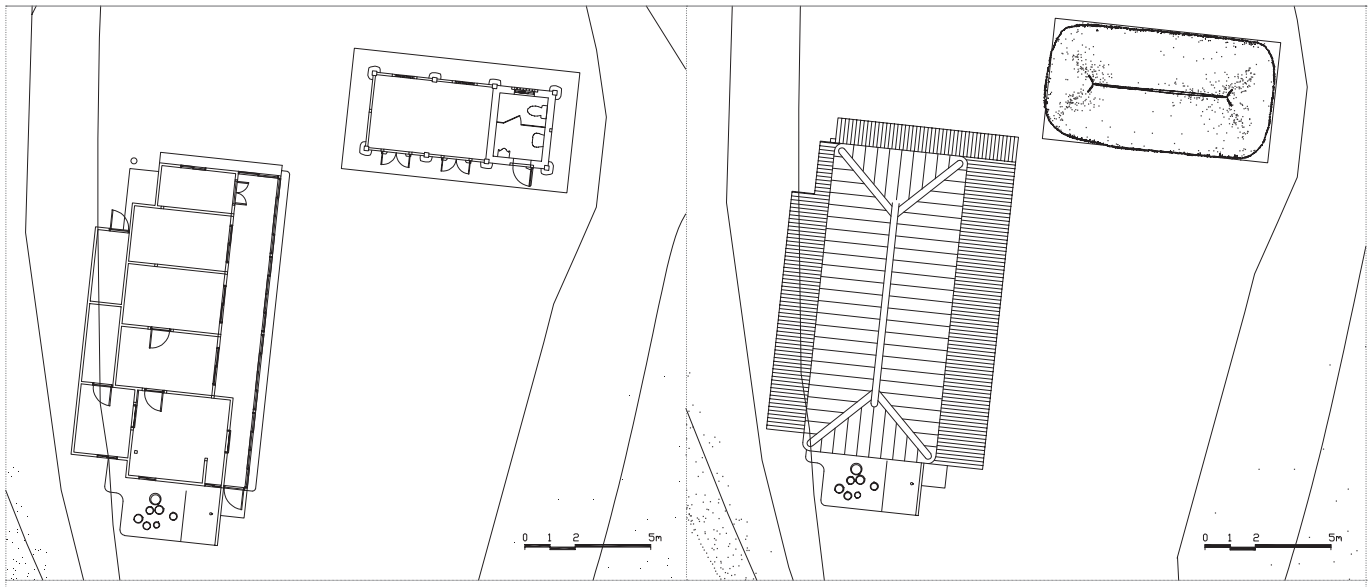




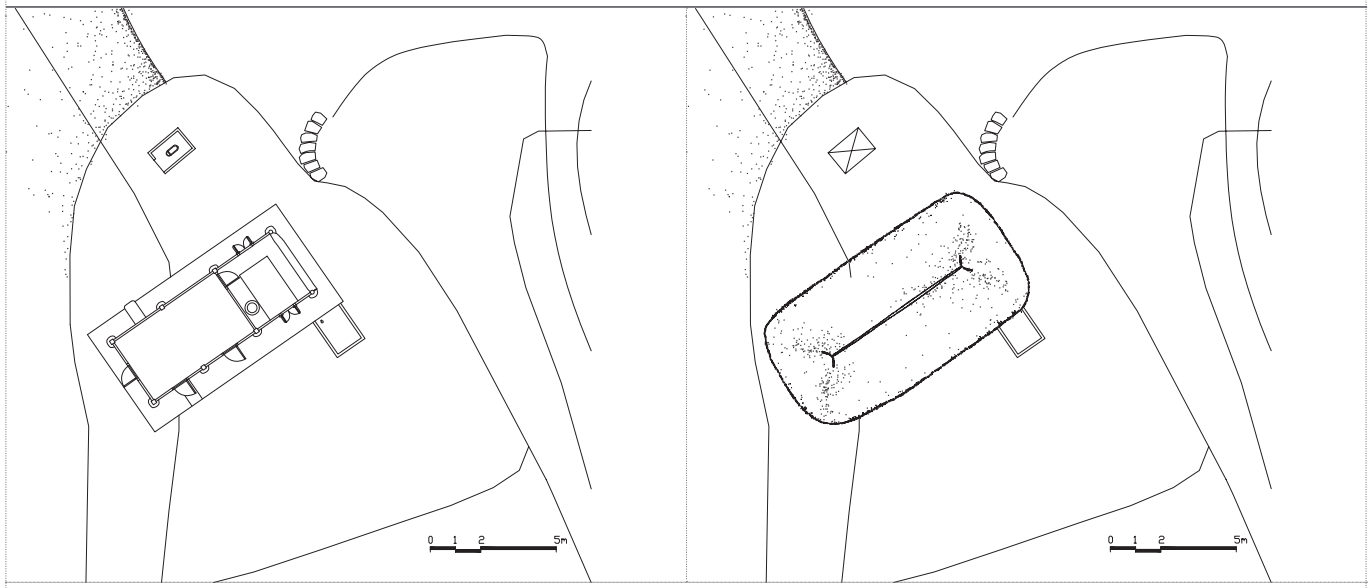




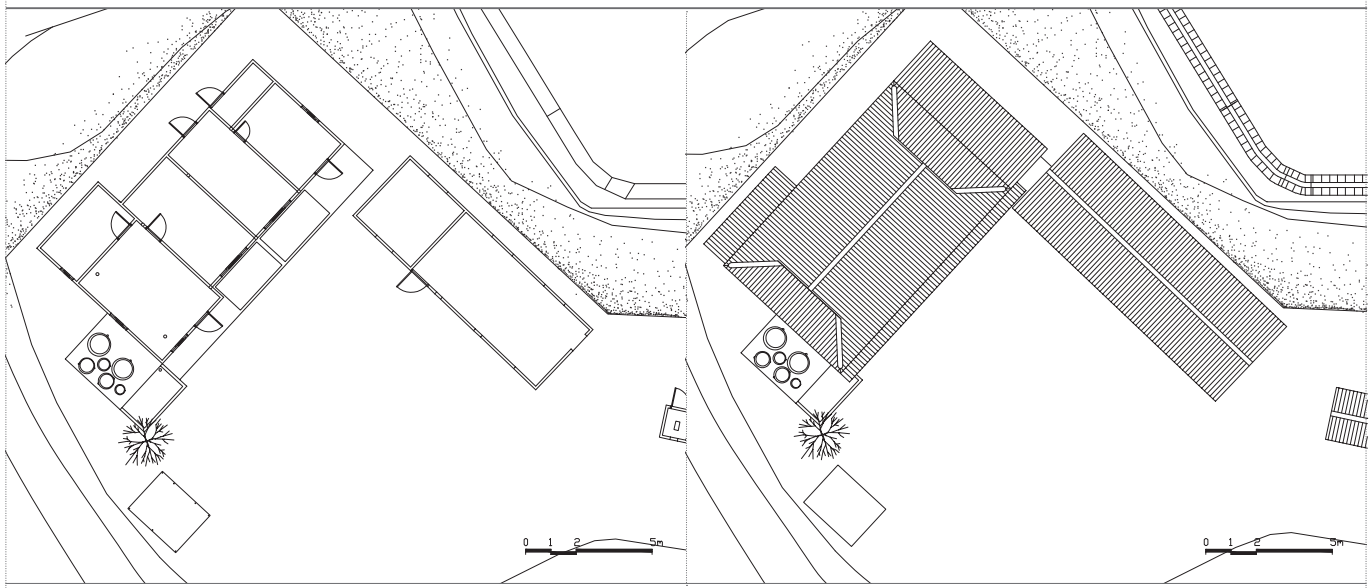
054 관가정 Gwangajeong House



055 손봉호 가옥 Son Bong-ho House



056 손달익 가옥 Son Dal-ik House



057 손원익 가옥 Son Won-ik House



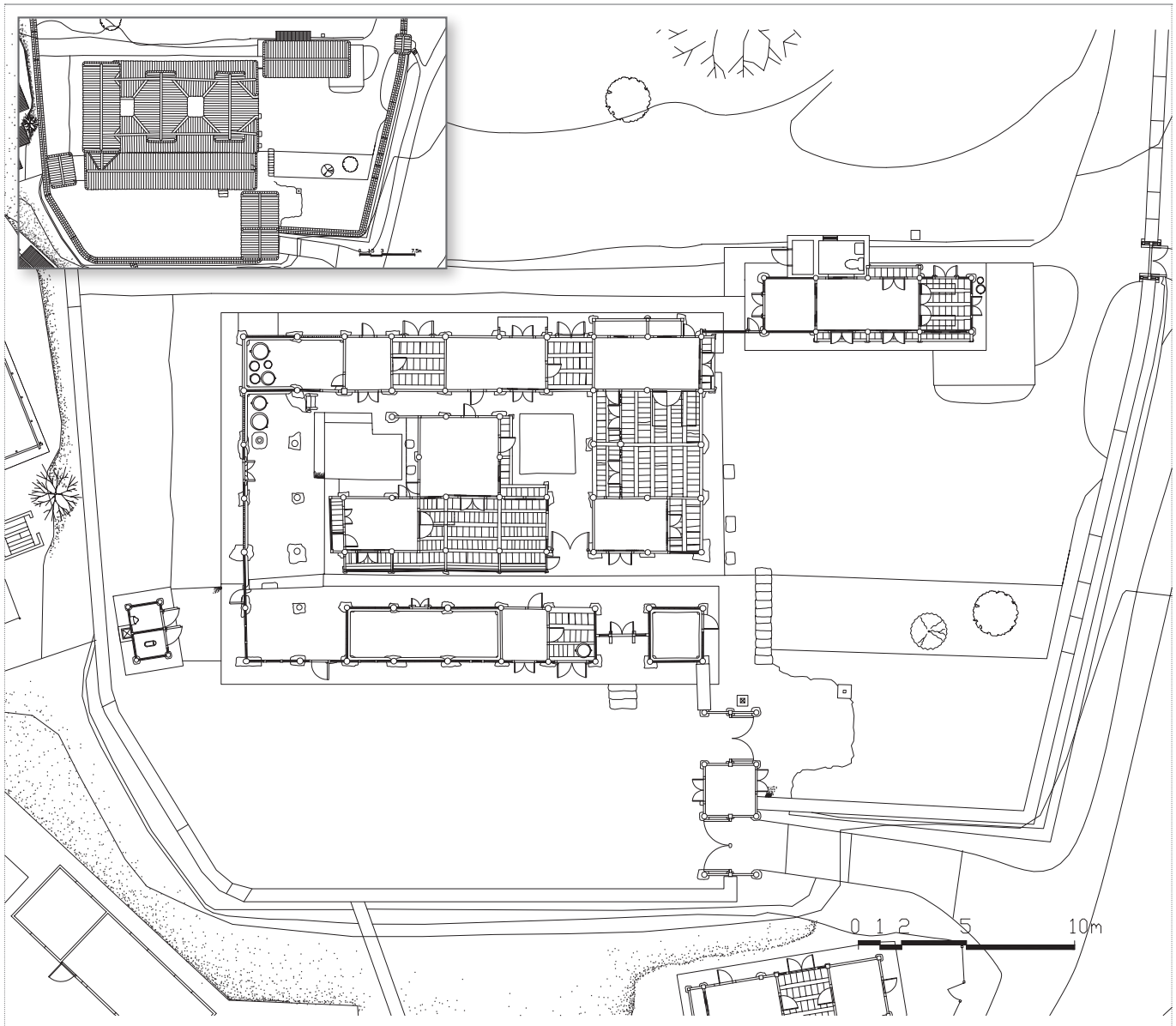
055 손봉호 가옥 Son Bong-ho House

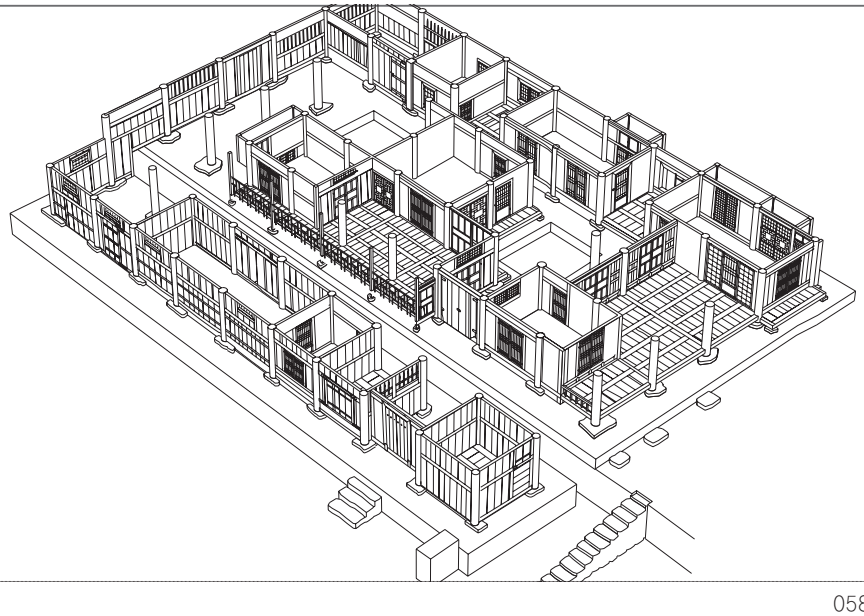


056 손달익 가옥 Son Dal-ik House



057 손원익 가옥 Son Won-ik House





058 향단 Hyangdan House

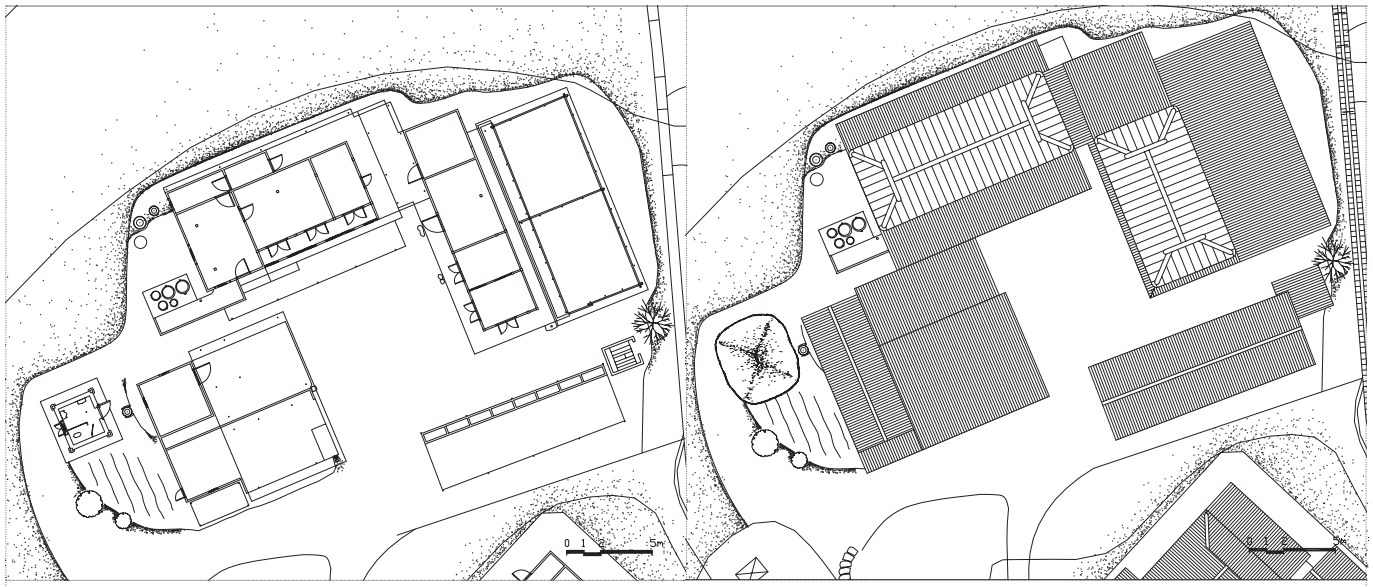




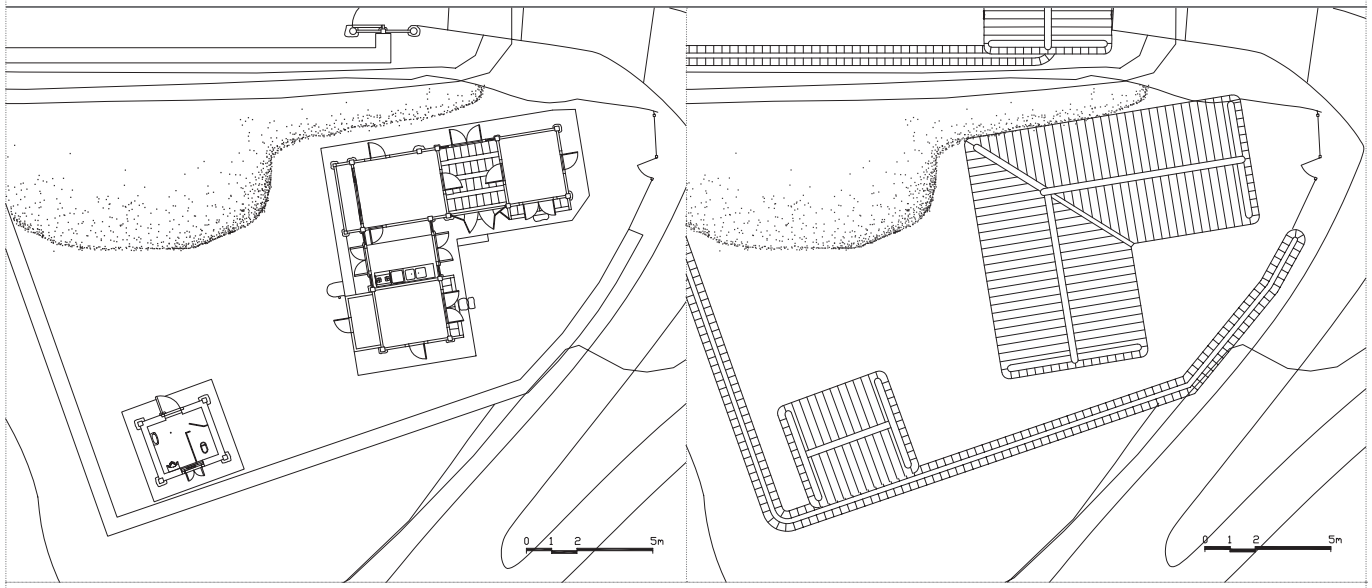




058 향단 Hyangdan House



059 손연호 가옥 Son Yeon-ho House



060 향단관리사 Affiliated House to Hyangdan House



061 이지원 가옥 Yi Ji-won House



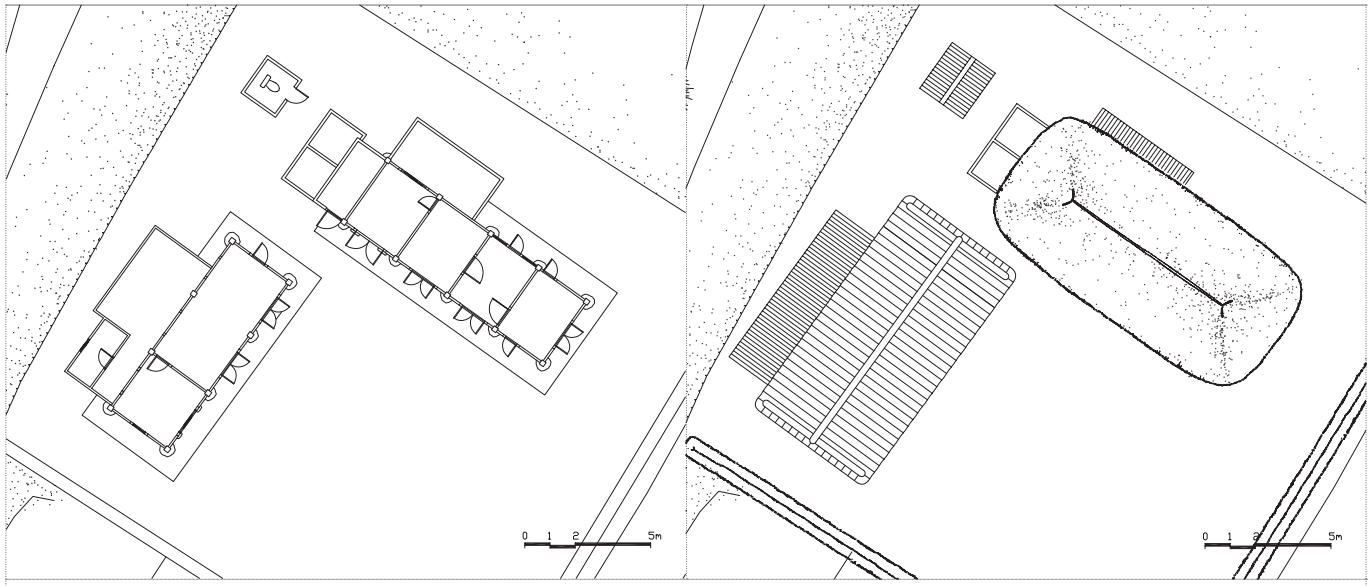
059 손연호 가옥 Son Yeon-ho House



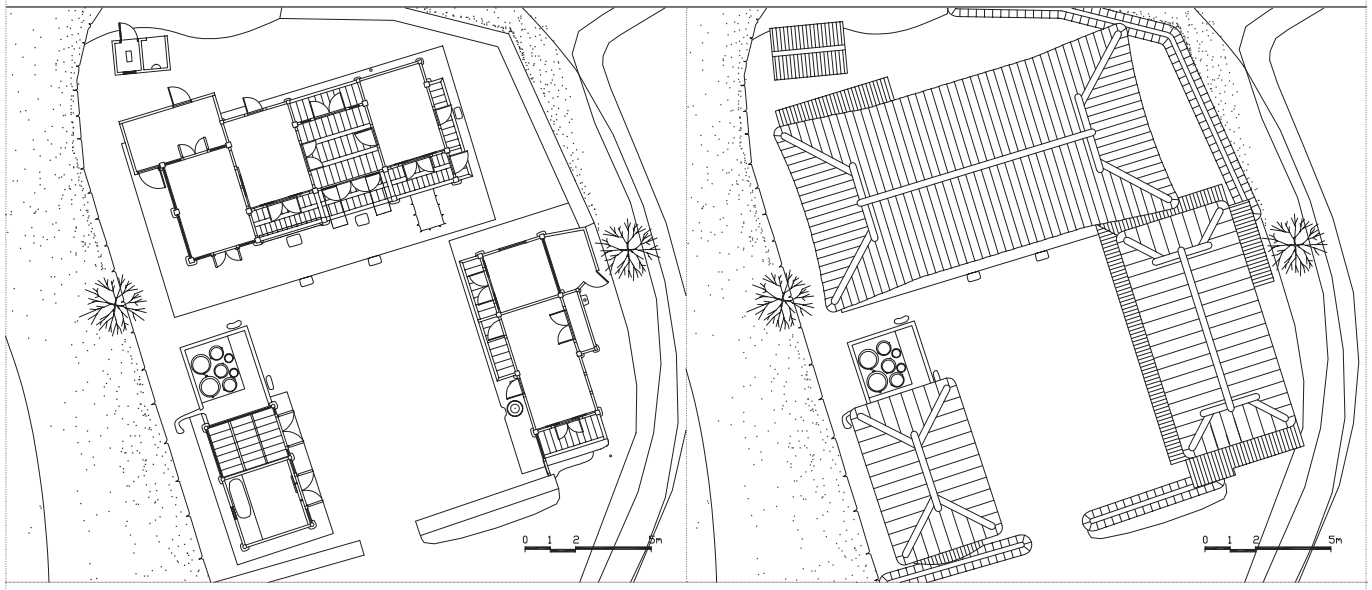
060 향단관리사 Affiliated House to Hyangdan House



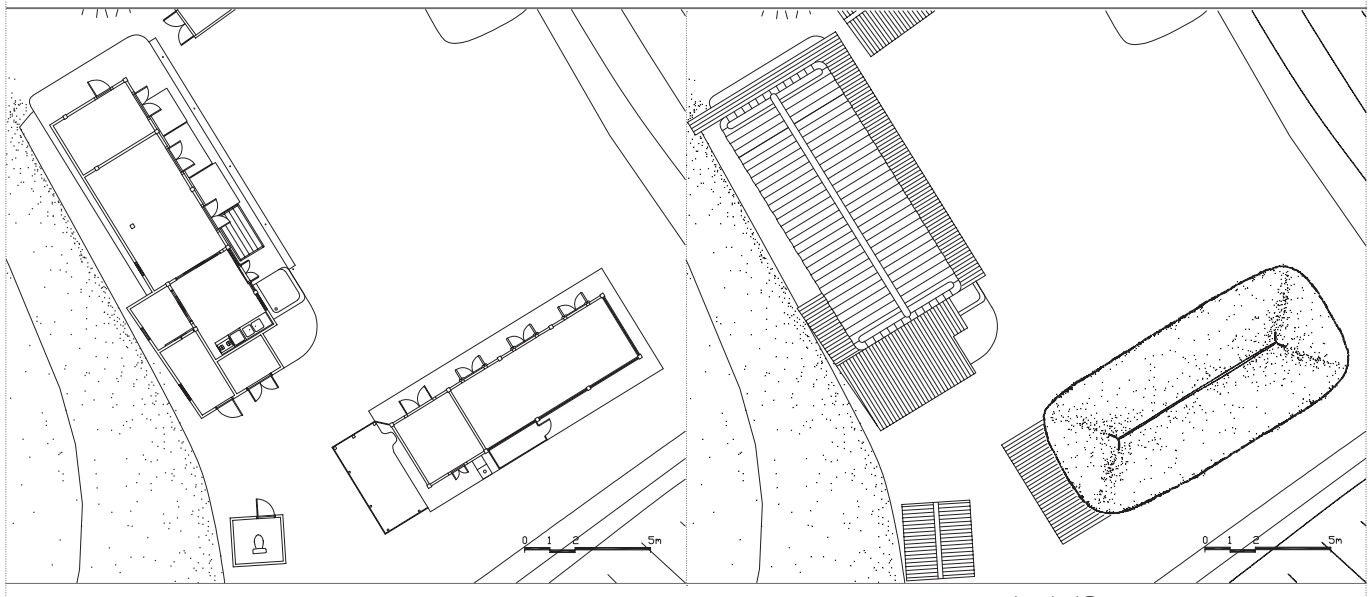
061 이지원 가옥 Yi Ji-won House



062 이호원 가옥 Yi Ho-won House



063 이원식 가옥 Yi Won-sik House



064 이동병 가옥 Yi Dong-byeong House



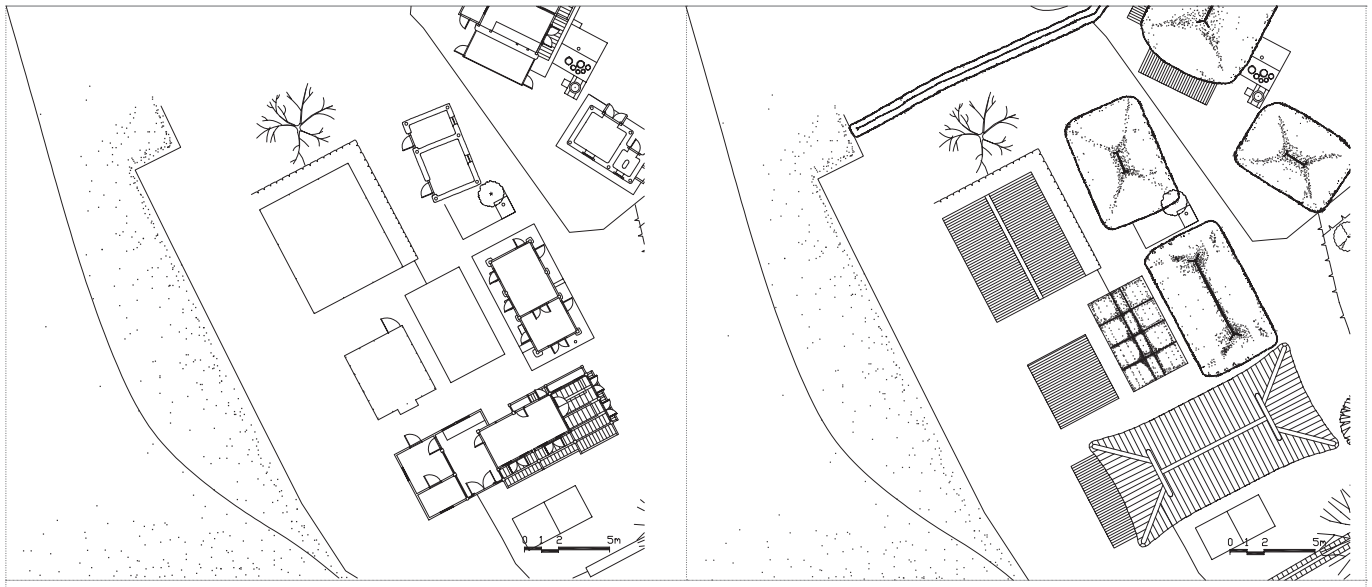
062 이호원 가옥 Yi Ho-won House



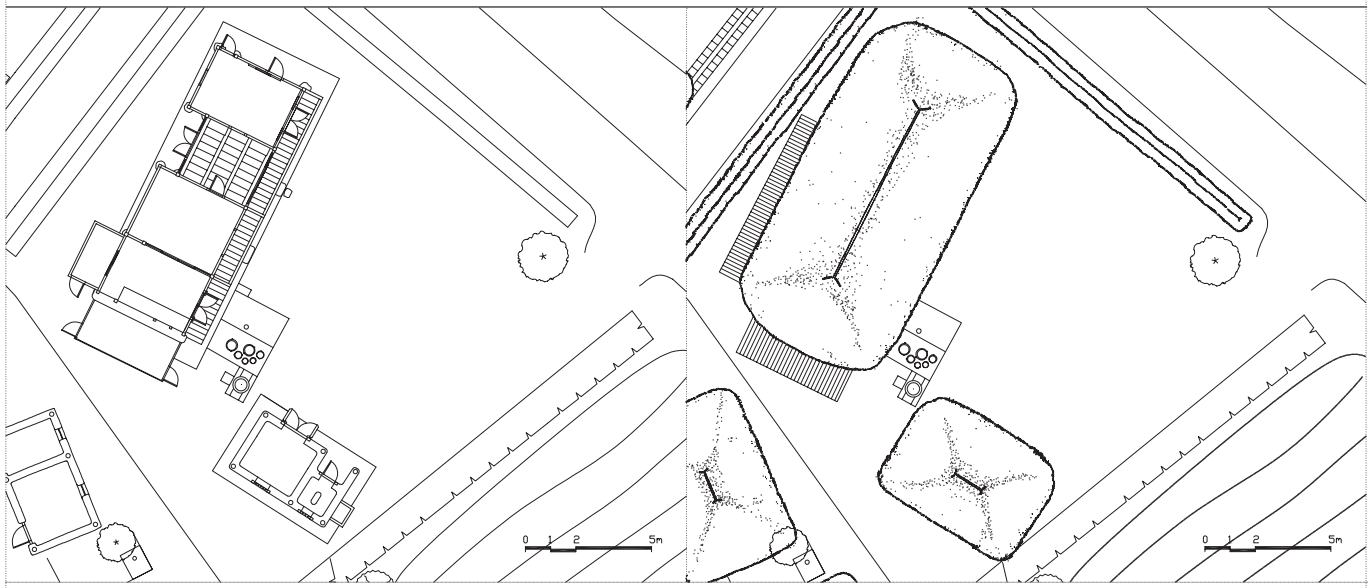
063 이원식 가옥 Yi Won-sik House



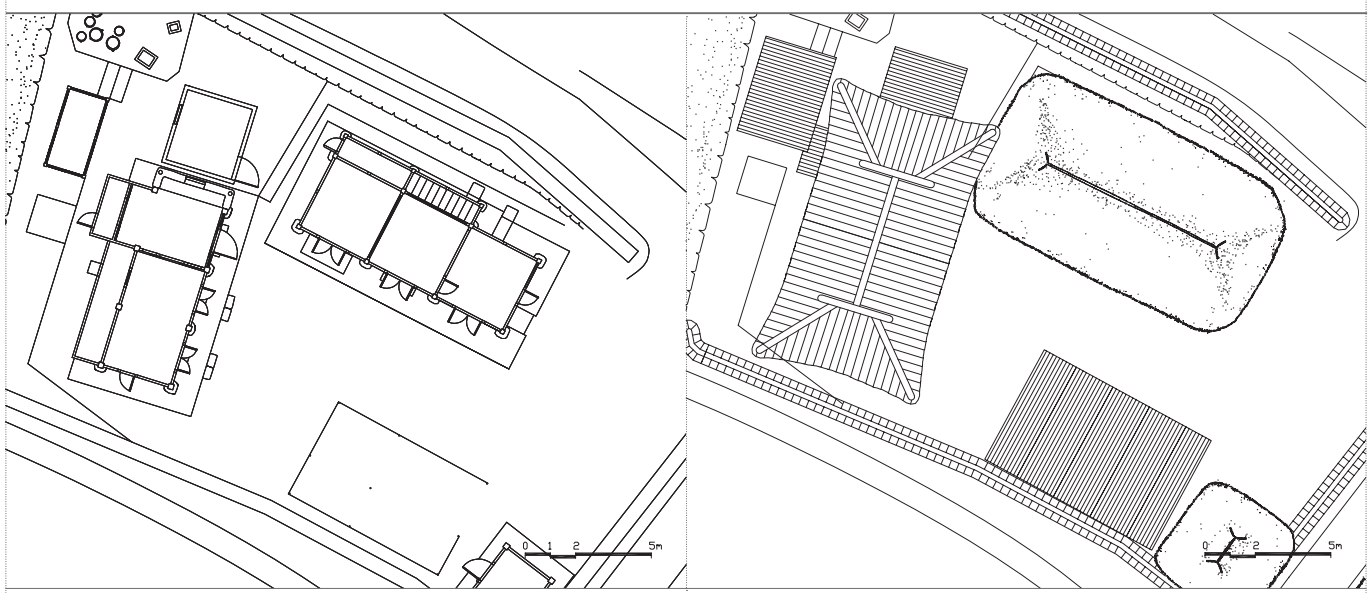
064 이동병 가옥 Yi Dong-byeong House



065 이숙석 가옥 Yi Suk-seok House



066 이일동 가옥 Yi Il-dong House



067 이원길 가옥 Yi Won-gil House



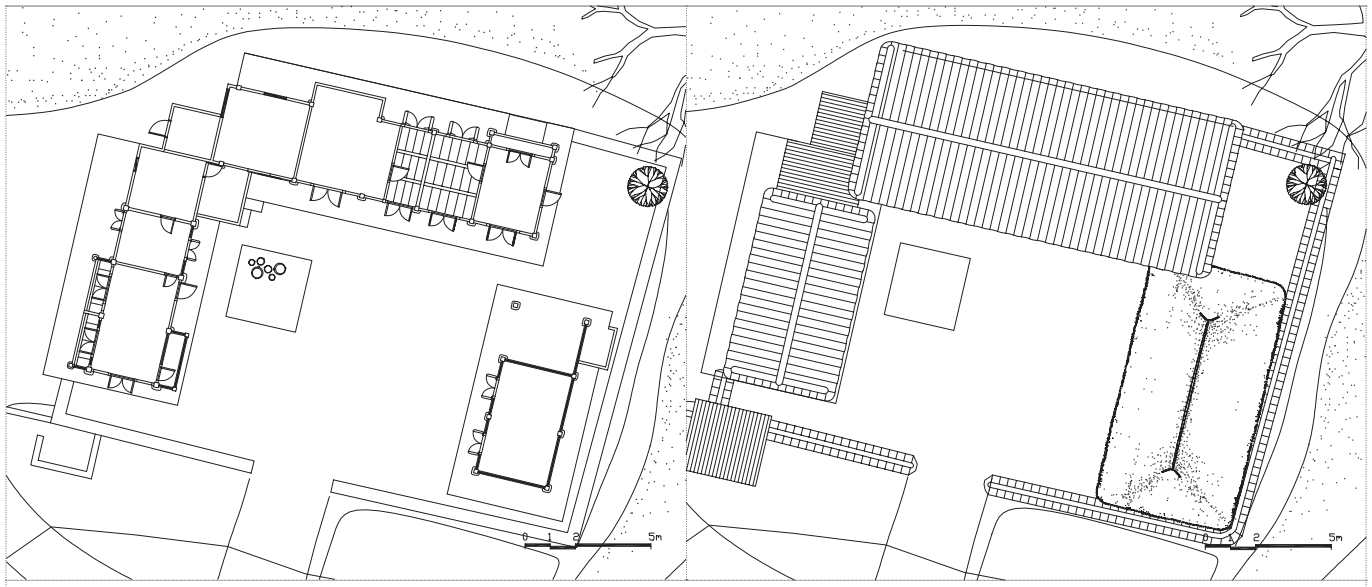
065 이숙석 가옥 Yi Suk-seok House



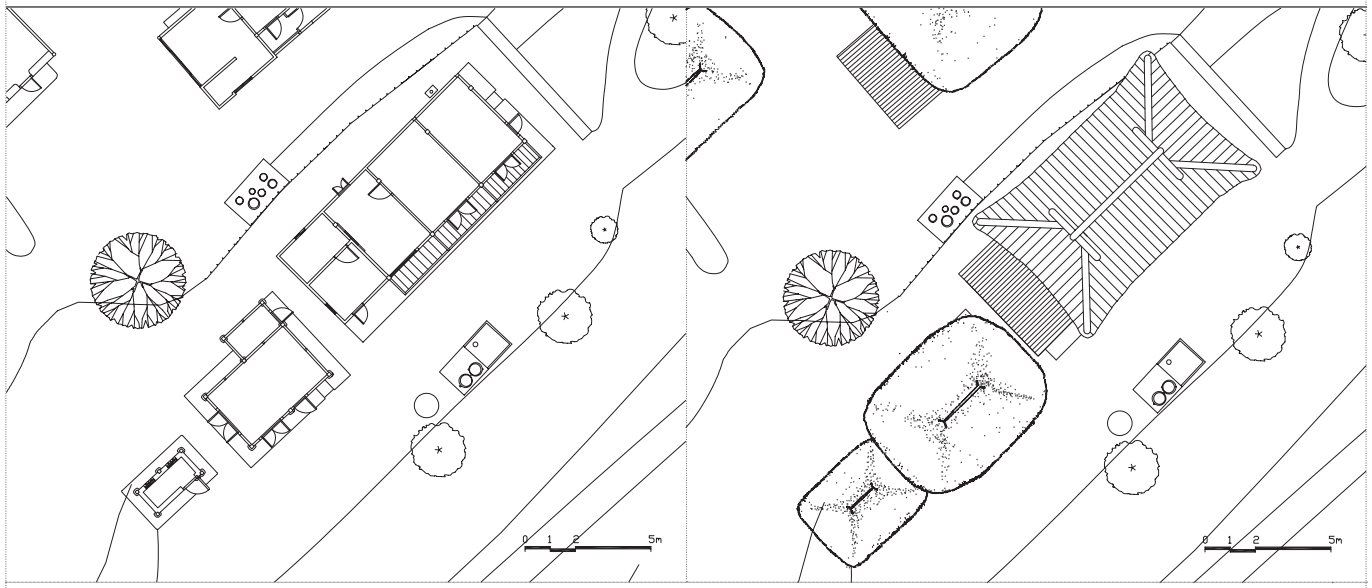
066 이일동 가옥 Yi Il-dong House



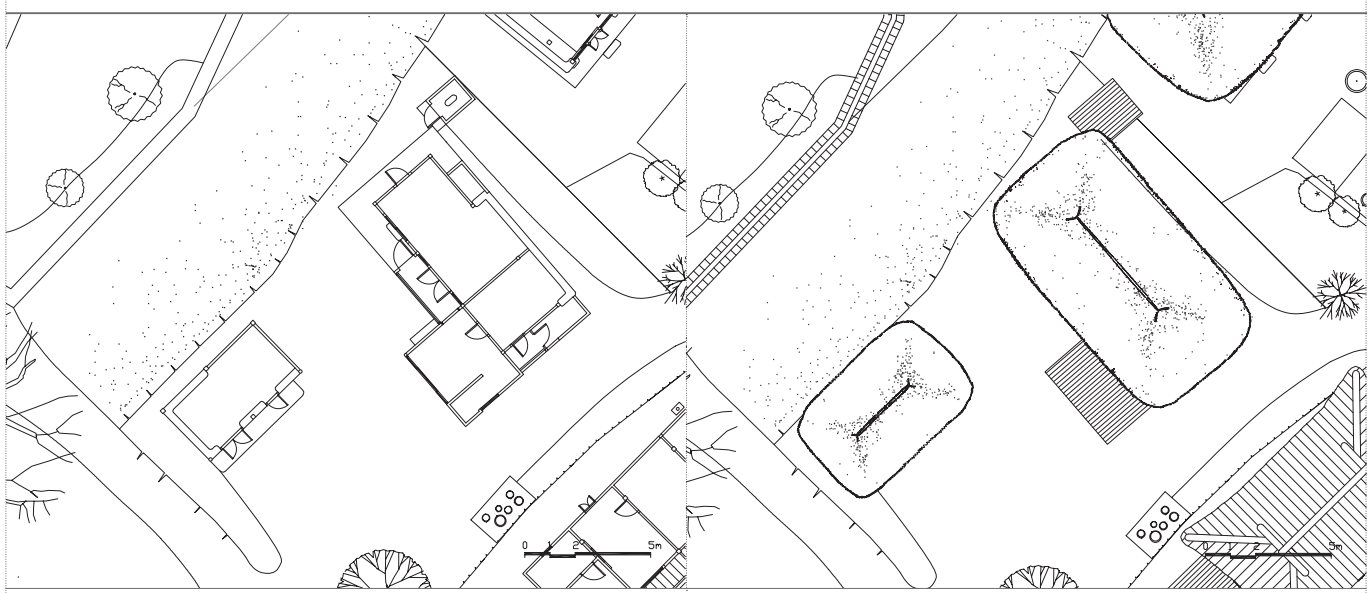
067 이원길 가옥 Yi Won-gil House



068 손원락 가옥 Son Won-rak House



069 이태원 가옥 Yi Tae-won House



070 이동건 가옥 2 Yi Dong-geon House 2



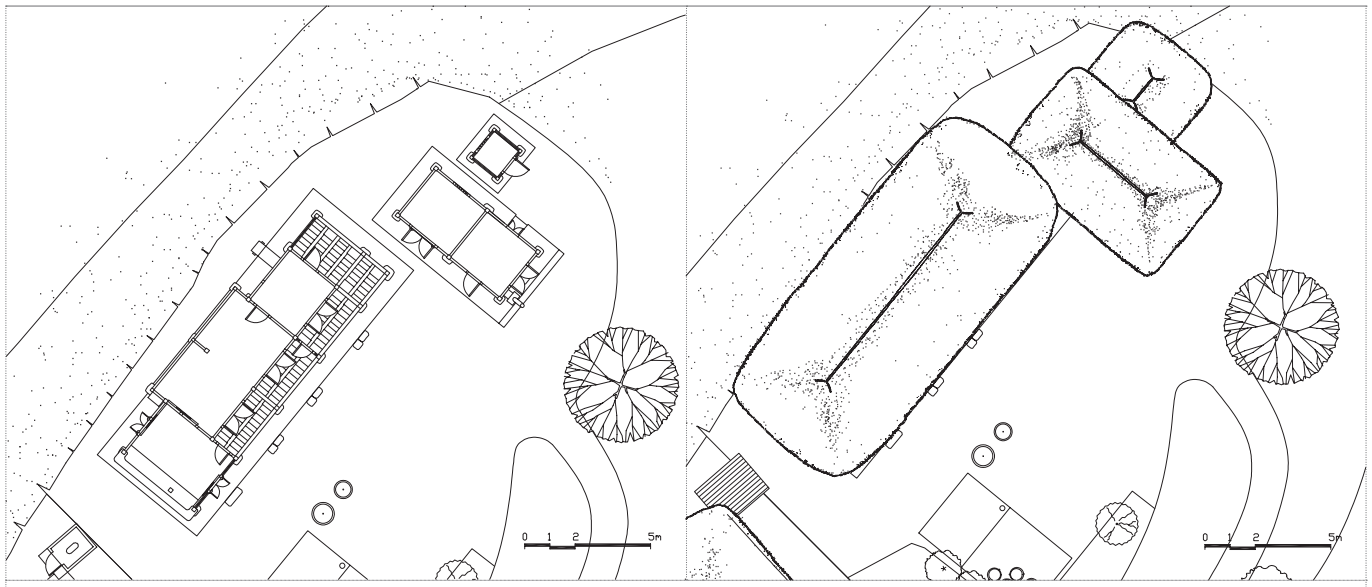
068 손원락 가옥 Son Won-rak House



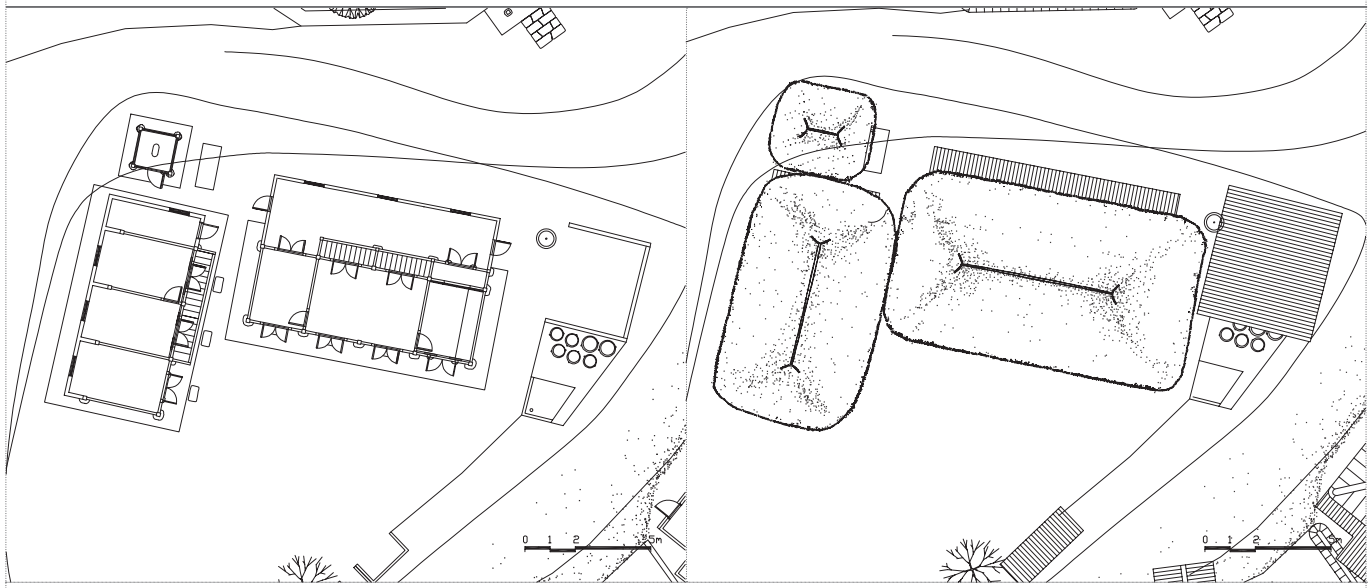
069 이태원 가옥 Yi Tae-won House



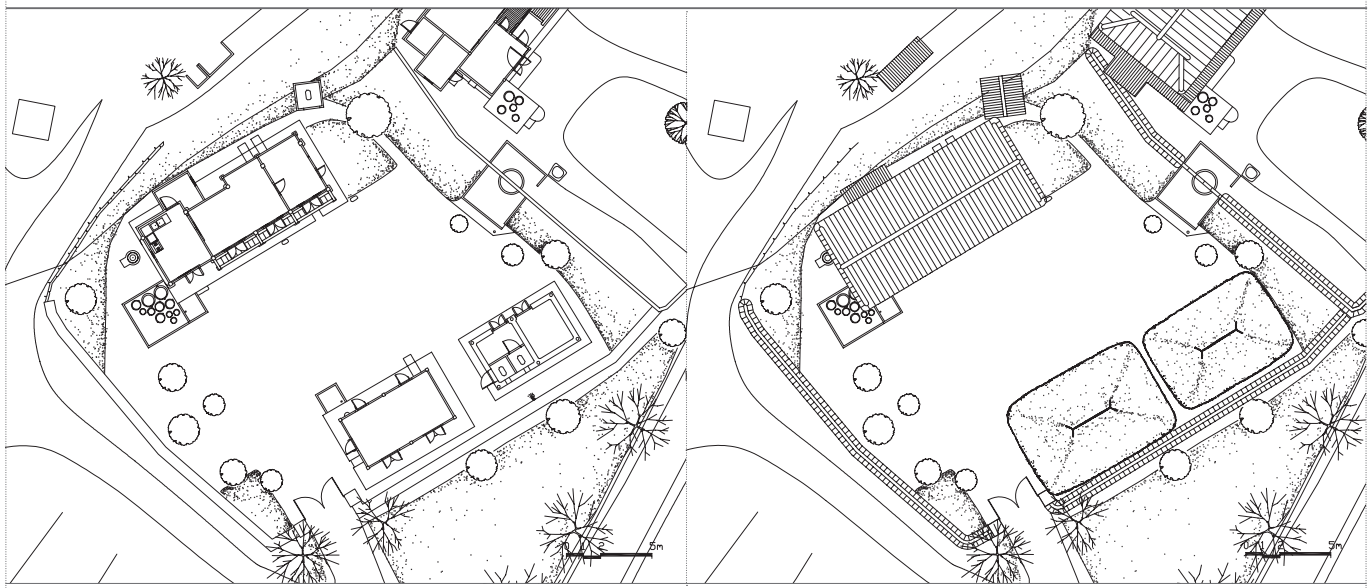
070 이동건 가옥 2 Yi Dong-geon House 2



071 권필분 가옥 Gwon Pil-bun House



072 임광수 가옥 Im Gwang-su House



073 이석중 가옥 Yi Seok-jung House



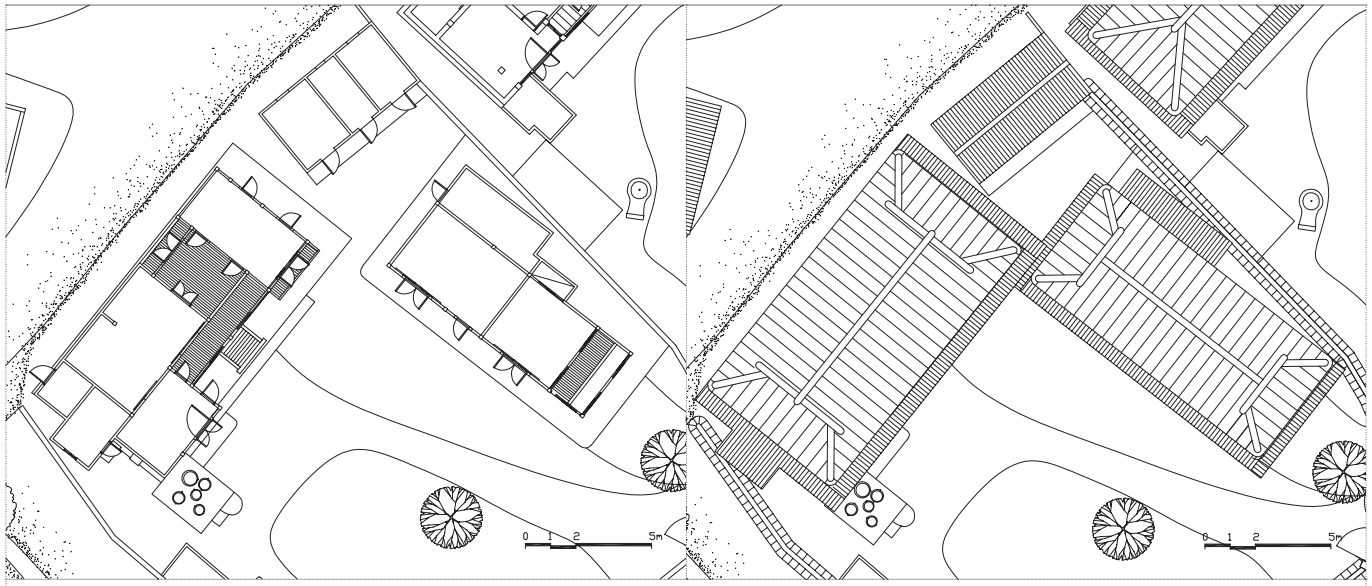
071 권필분 가옥 Gwon Pil-bun House



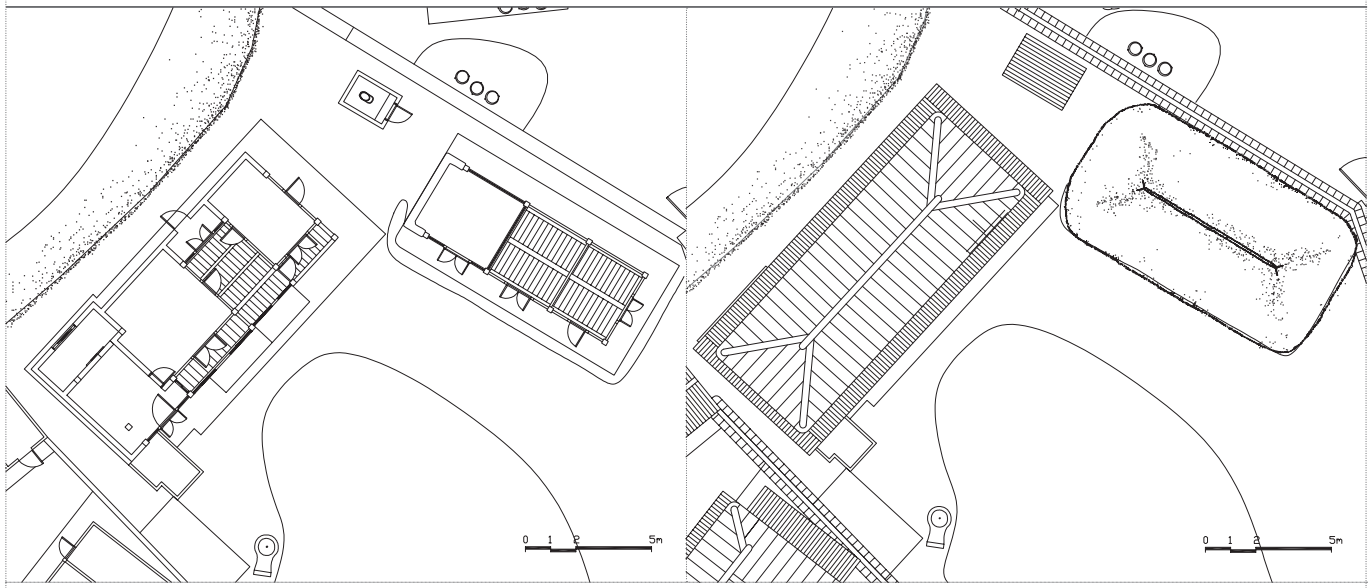
072 임광수 가옥 Im Gwang-su House



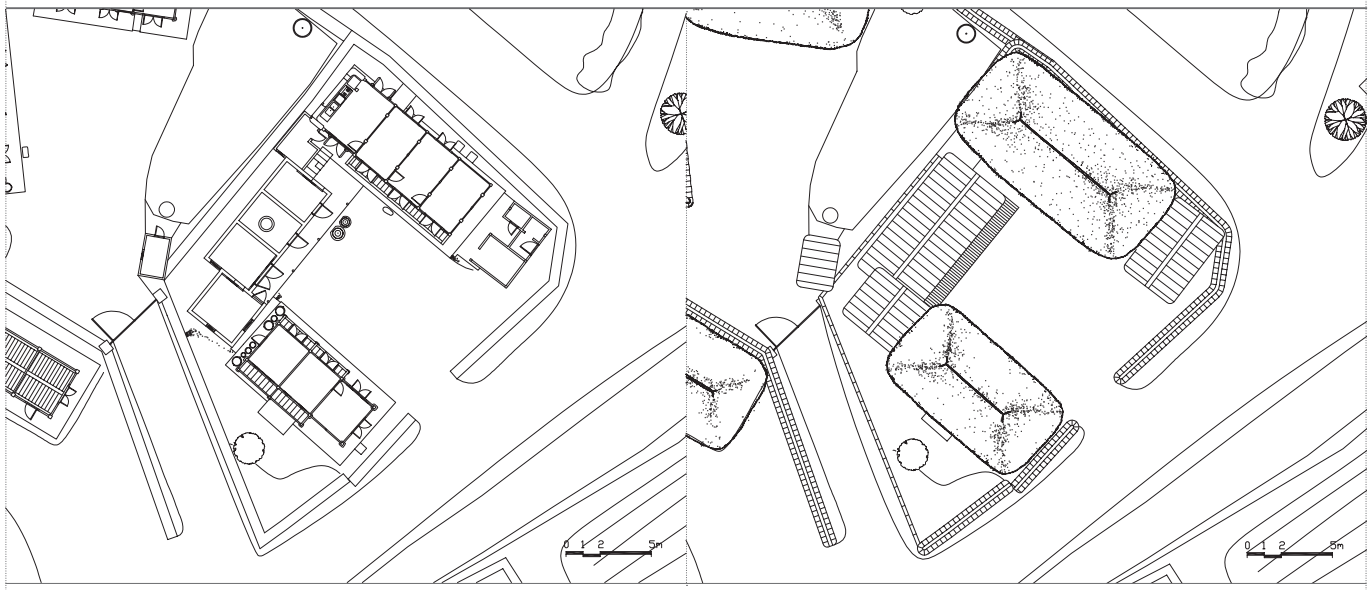
073 이석중 가옥 Yi Seok-jung House



074 이석복 가옥 Yi Seok-bok House



075 이동훈 가옥 1 Yi Dong-hun House 1



076 이창환 가옥 Yi Chang-hwan House



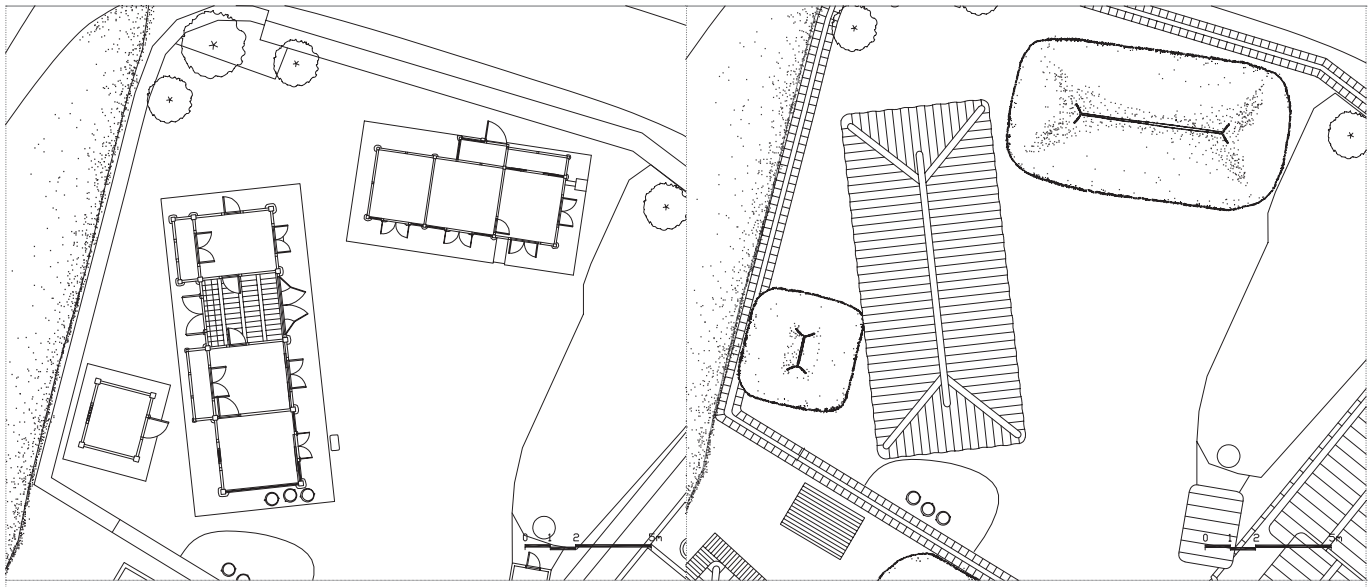
074 이석복 가옥 Yi Seok-bok House



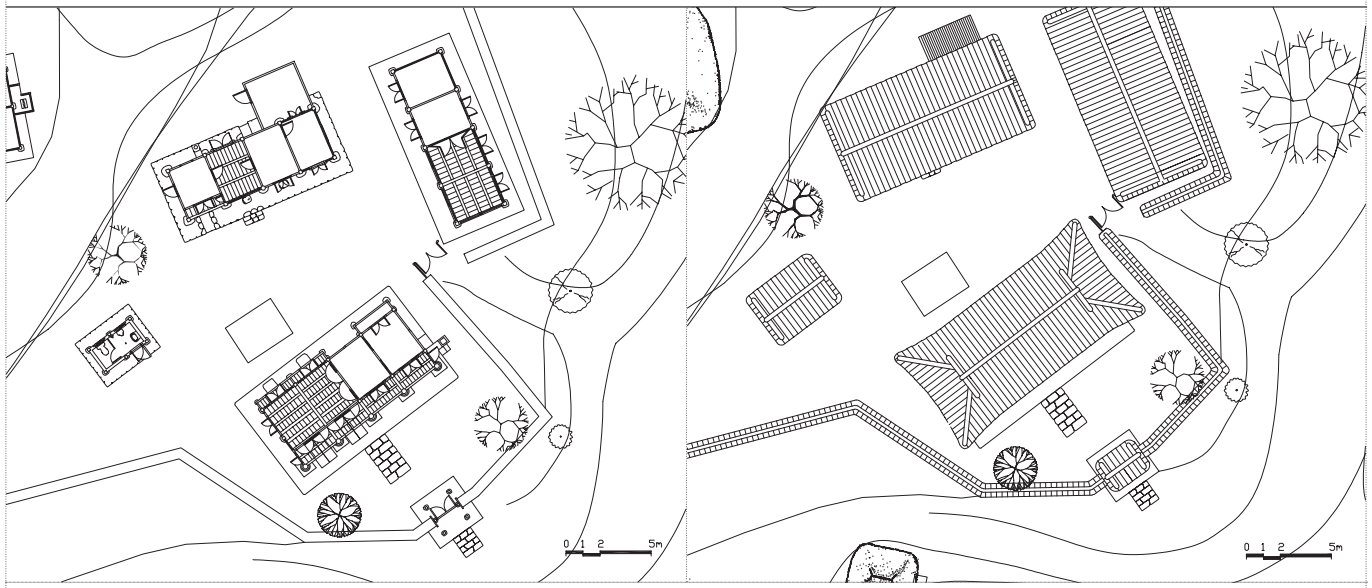
075 이동훈 가옥 1 Yi Dong-hun House 1



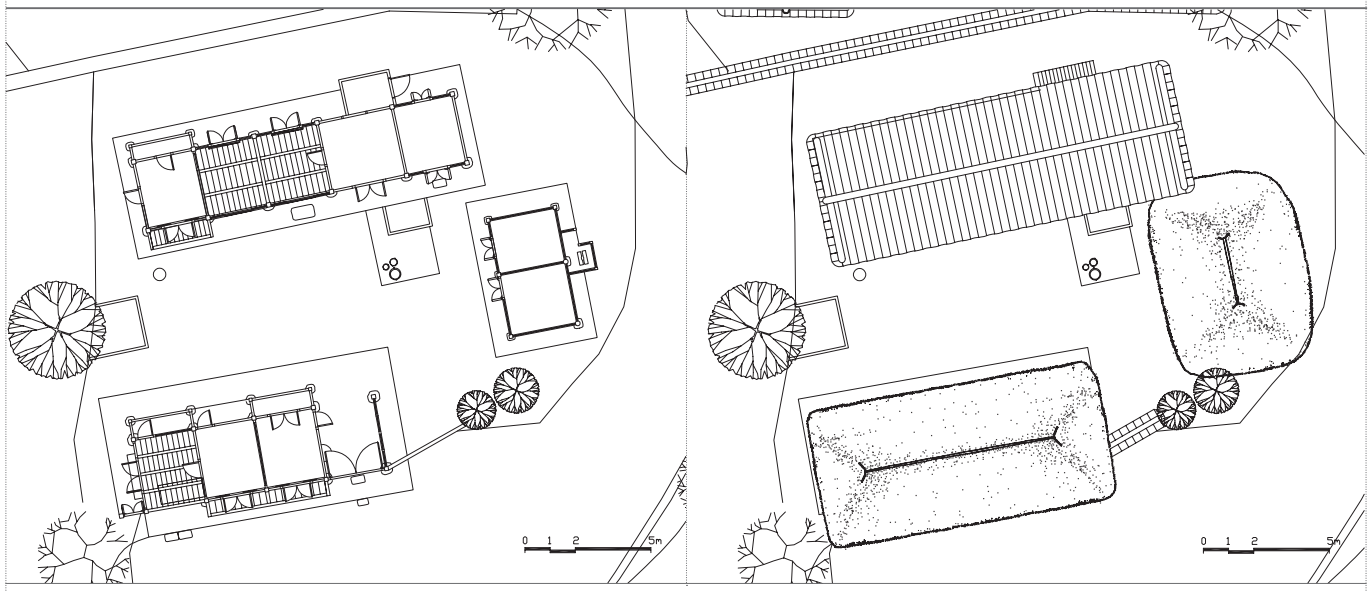
076 이창환 가옥 Yi Chang-hwan House



077 이낙원 가옥 Yi Nak-won House



078 양졸정 Yangjoljeong Pavilion



079 이용석 가옥 Yi Yong-seok House



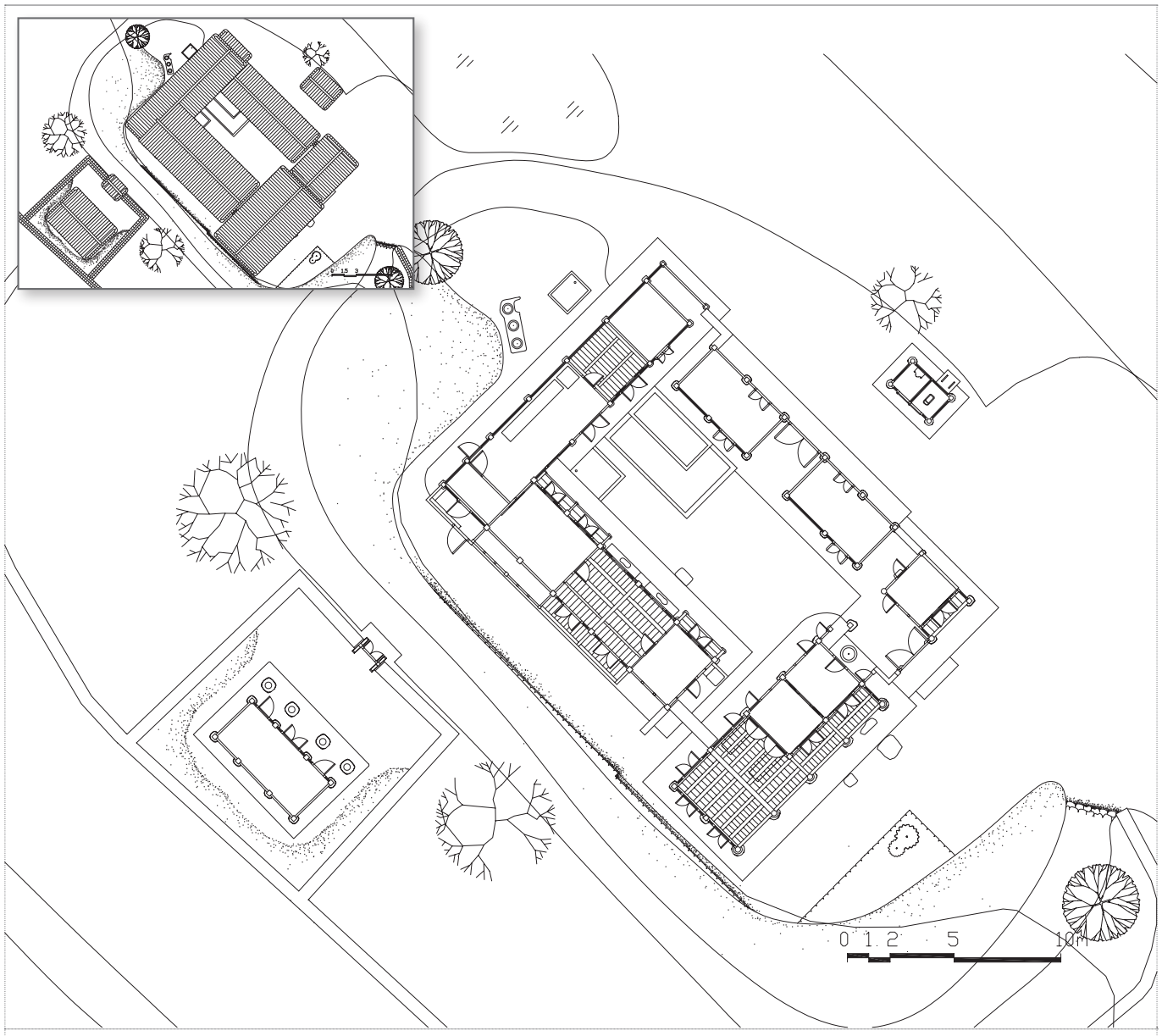
077 이낙원 가옥 Yi Nak-won House



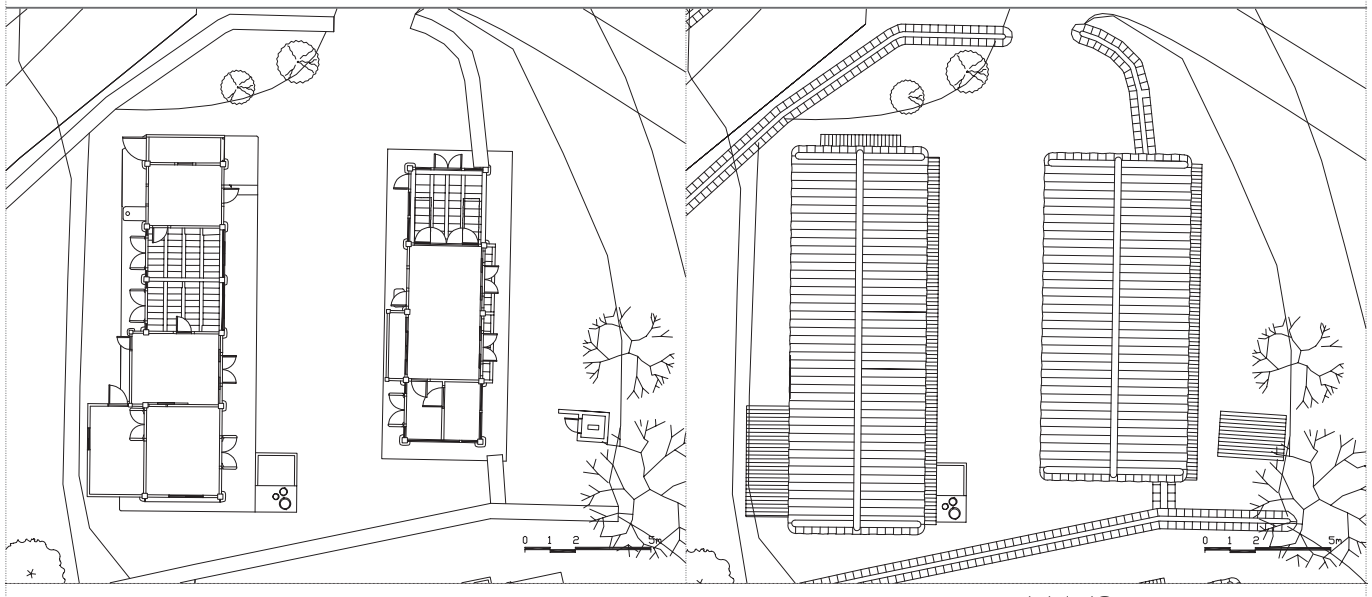
078 양졸정 Yangjoljeong Pavilion



079 이용석 가옥 Yi Yong-seok House



080 수졸당 Sujoldang House



081 남귀덕 가옥 Nam Gwi-deok House



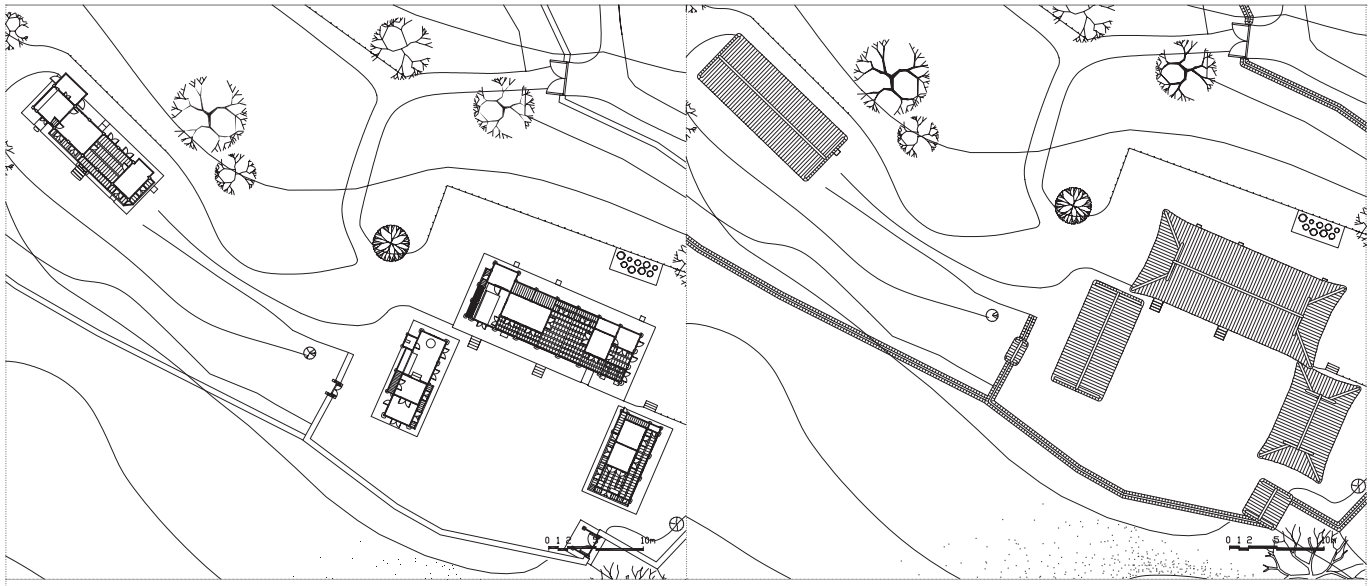




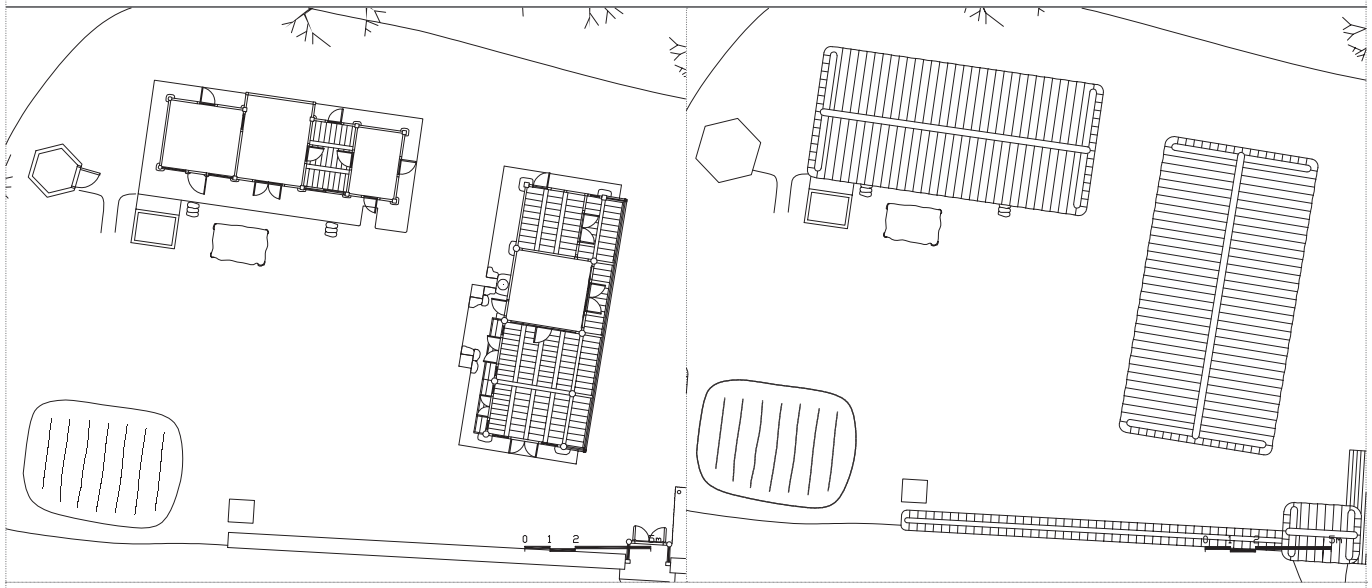
080 수졸당 Sujoldang House



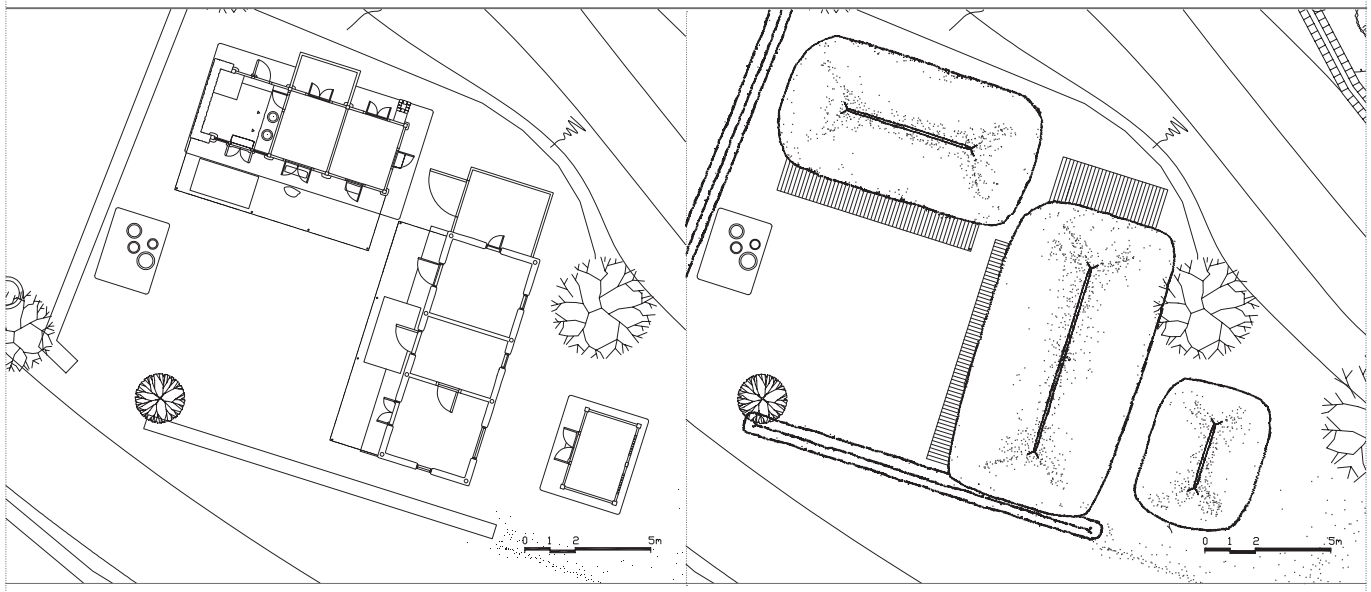
081 남귀덕 가옥 Nam Gwi-deok House



082 이동건 가옥 3 Yi Dong-geon House 3



083 육위정 Yugwijeong Pavilion



084 한원숙 가옥 Han Won-suk House



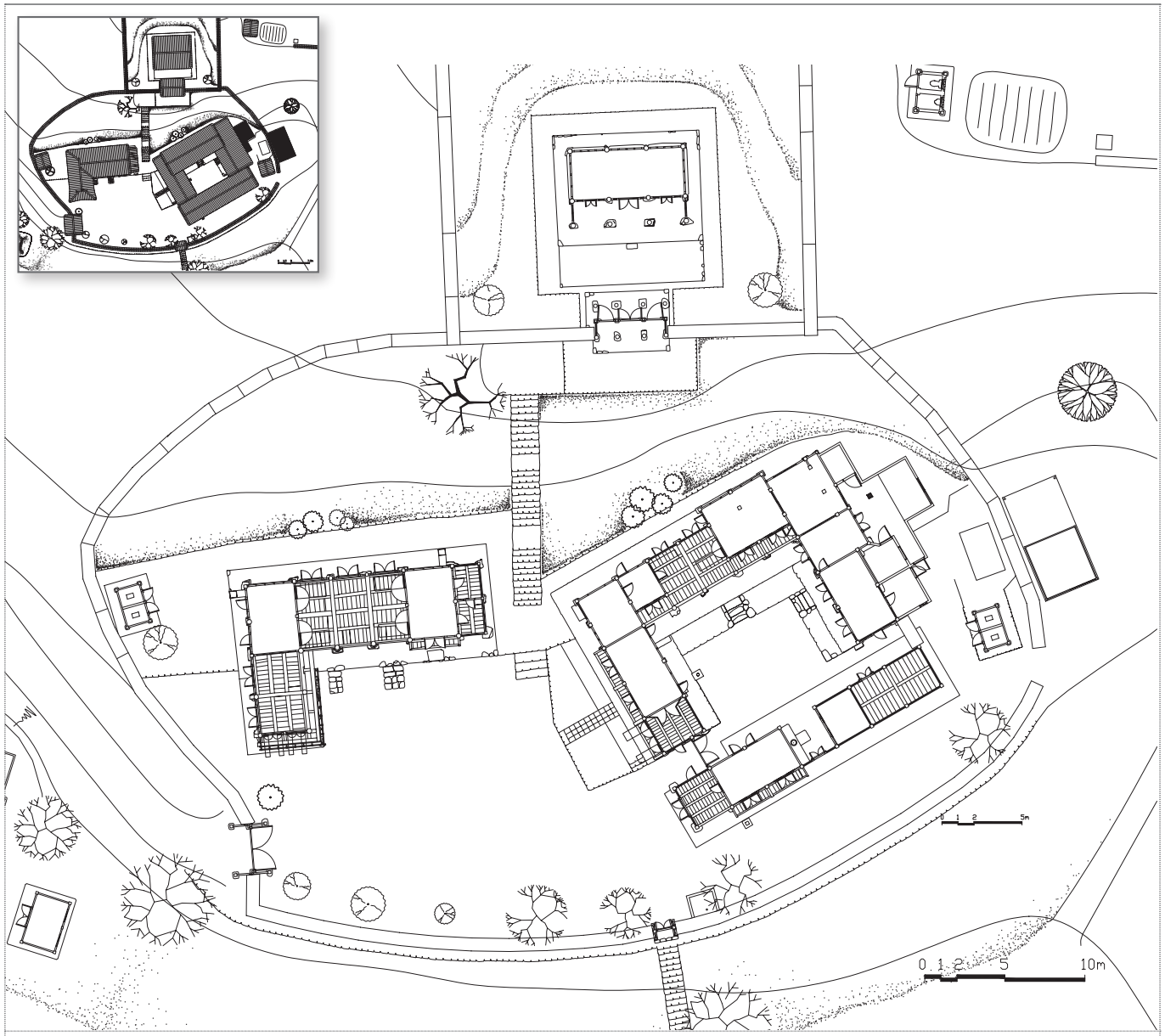
082 이동건 가옥 3 Yi Dong-geon House 3

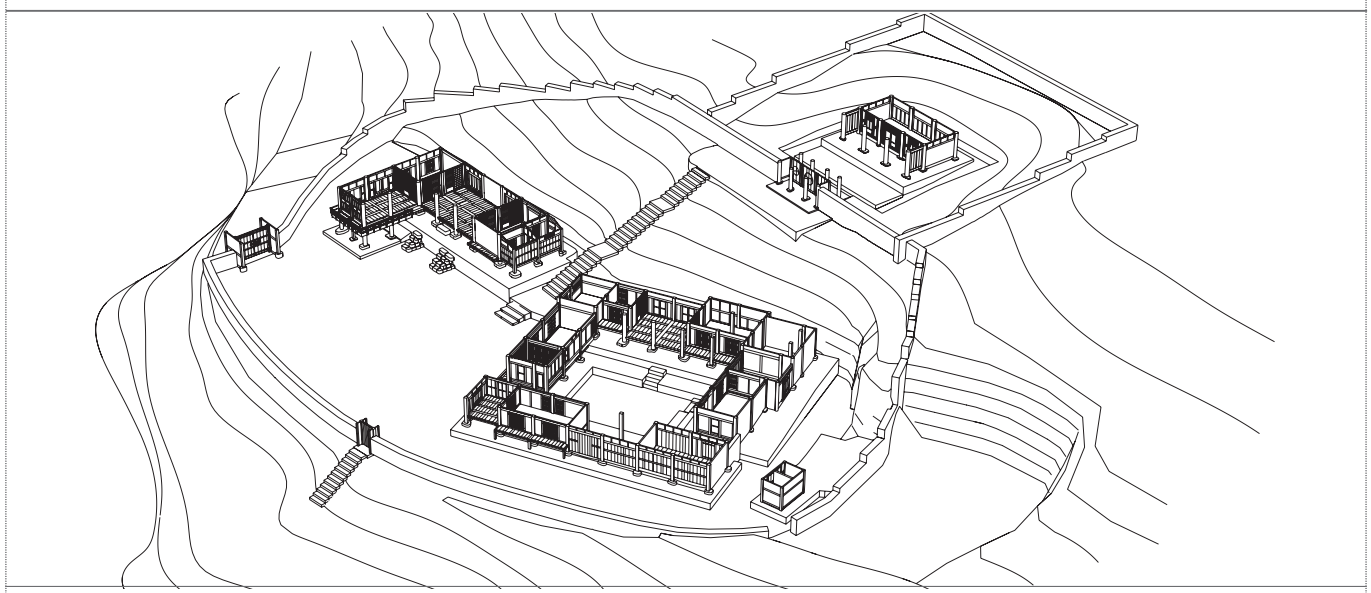


083 육위정 Yugwijeong Pavilion



084 한원숙 가옥 Han Won-suk House





085 무첨당 Mucheomdang House

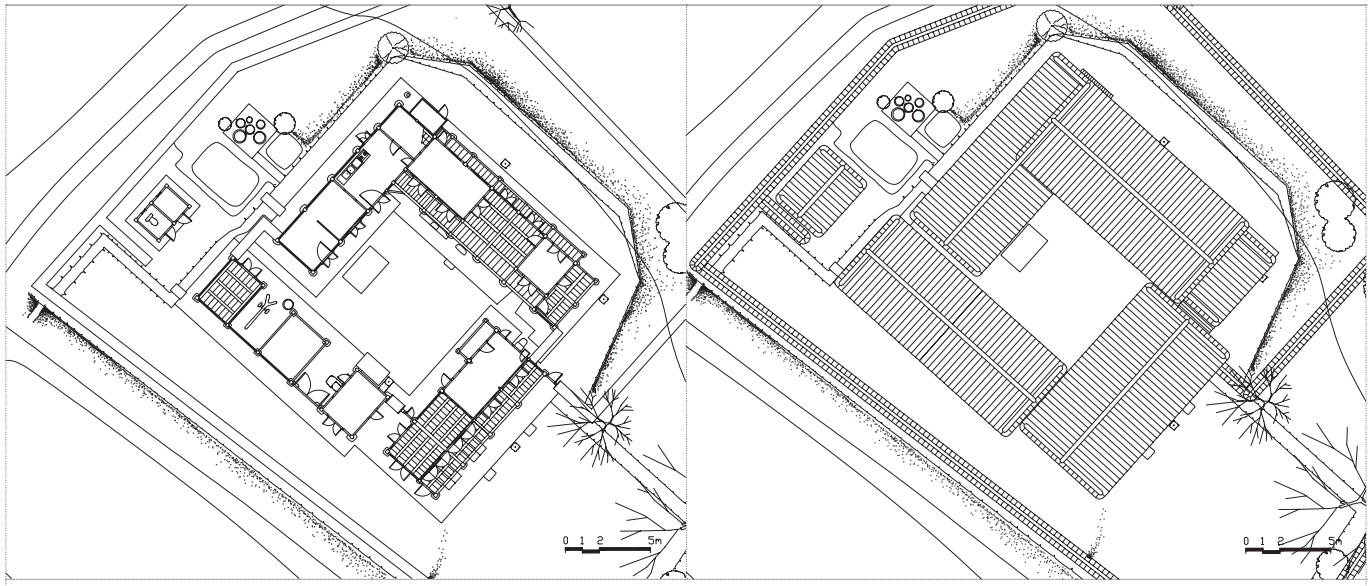




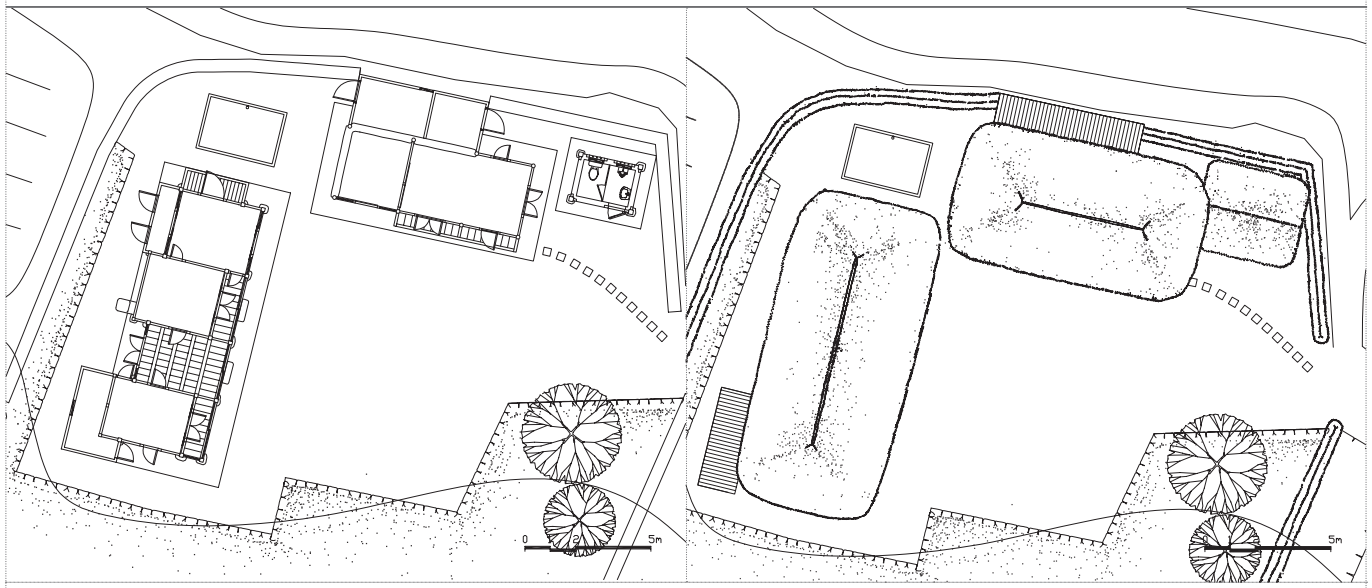




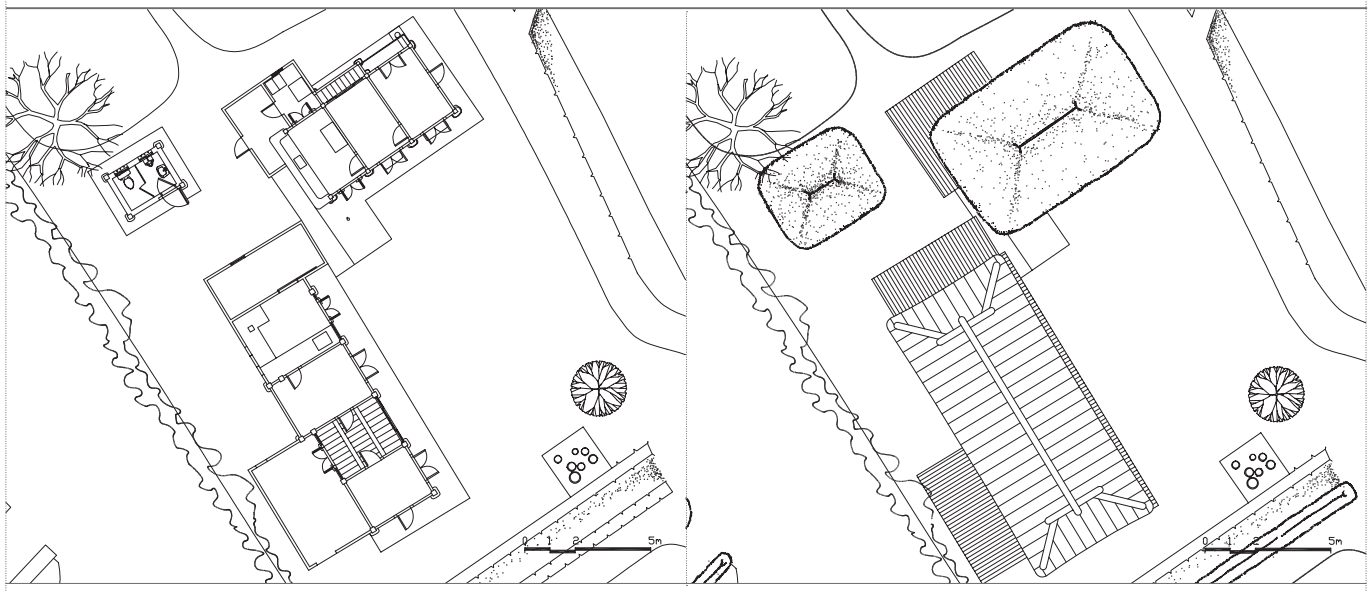
085 무첨당 Mucheomdang House



086 대성헌 Daeseongheon House



087 이정우 가옥 Yi Jeong-u House



088 이동우 가옥 Yi Dong-u House



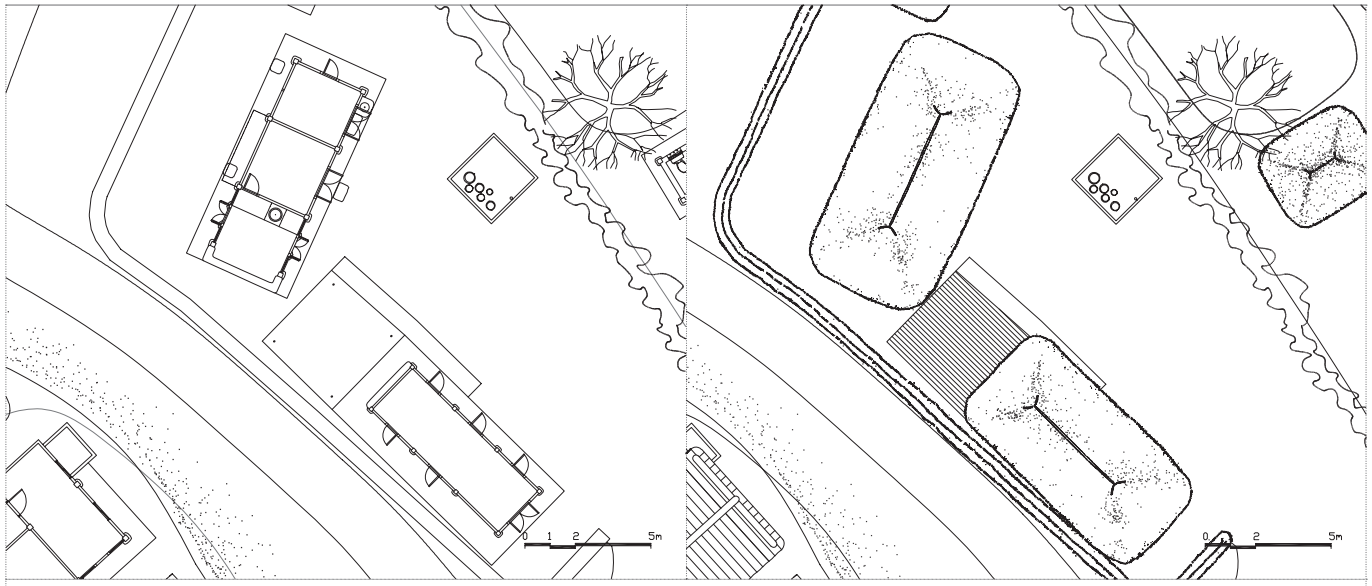
086 대성헌 Daeseongheon House



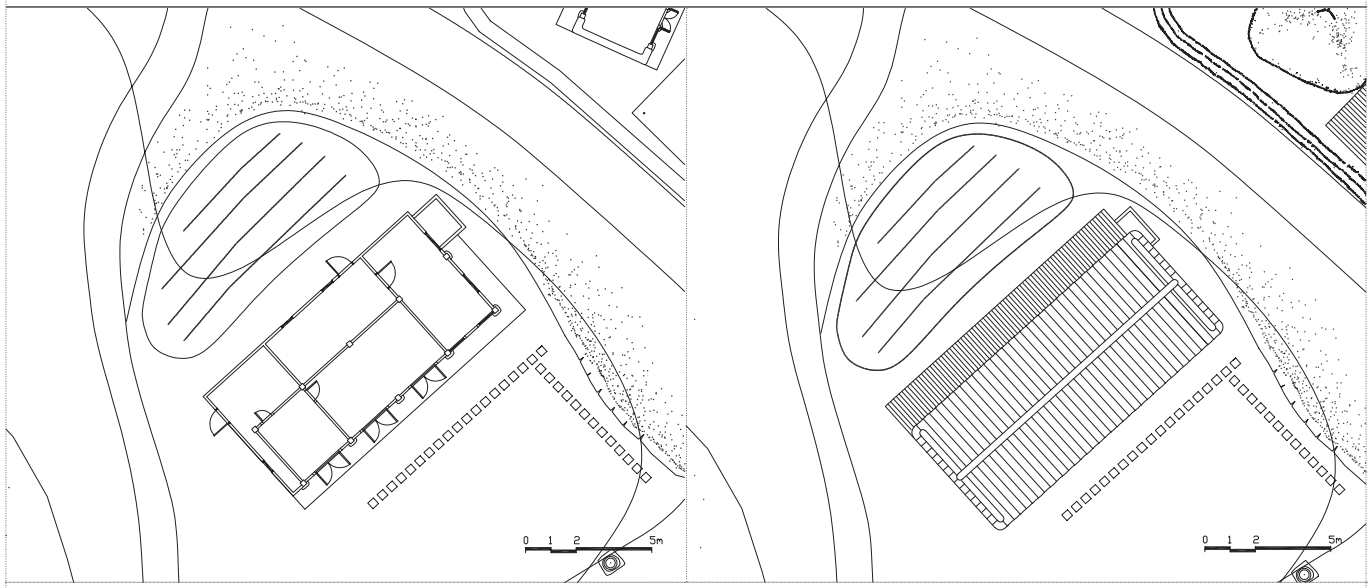
087 이정우 가옥 Yi Jeong-u House



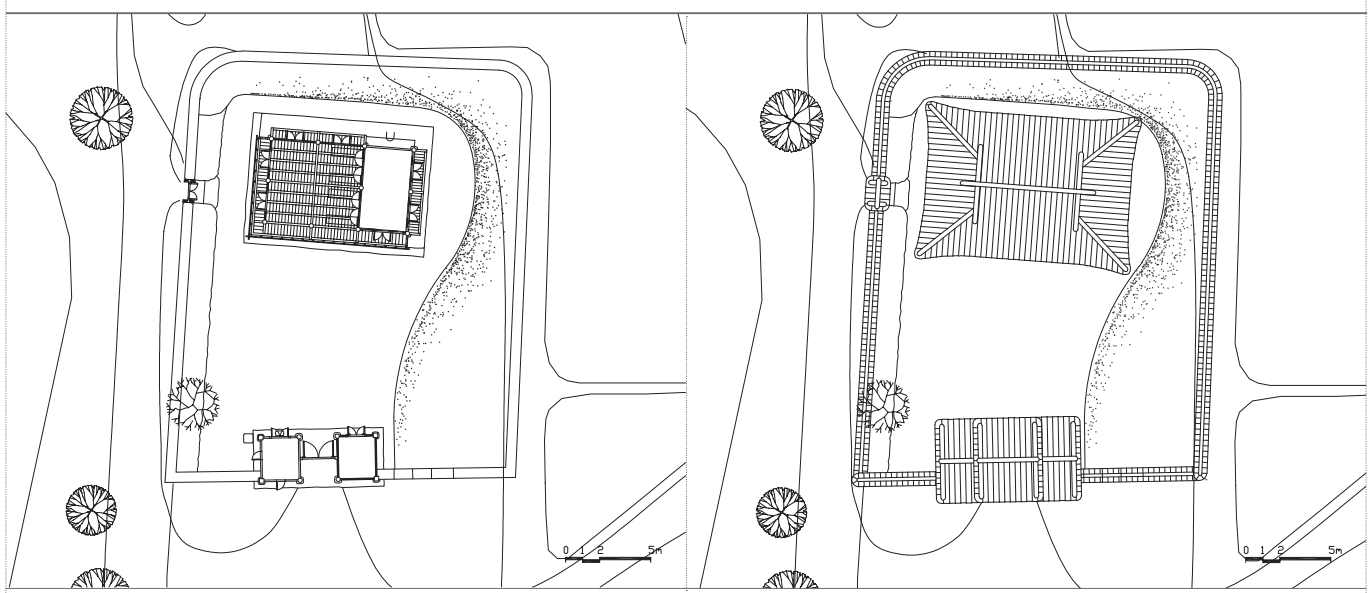
088 이동우 가옥 Yi Dong-u House



089 남풍원 가옥 Nam Pung-won House



090 이지락 가옥 Yi Ji-rak House



091 영귀정 Yeongguijeong Pavilion



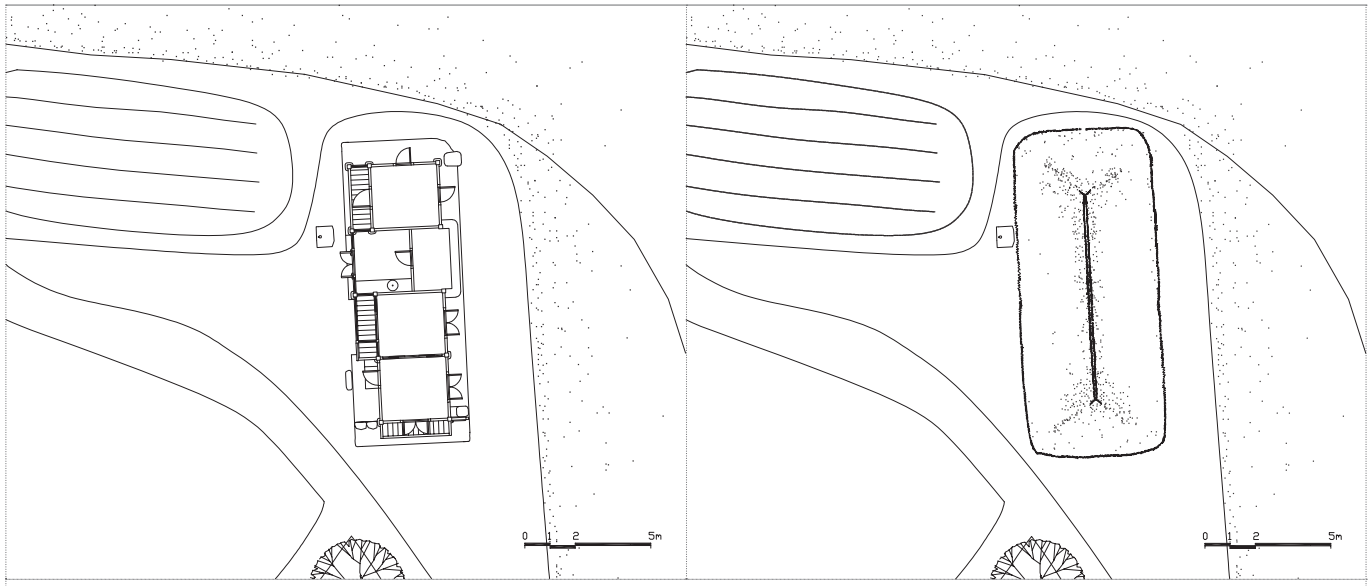
089 남풍원 가옥 Nam Pung-won House



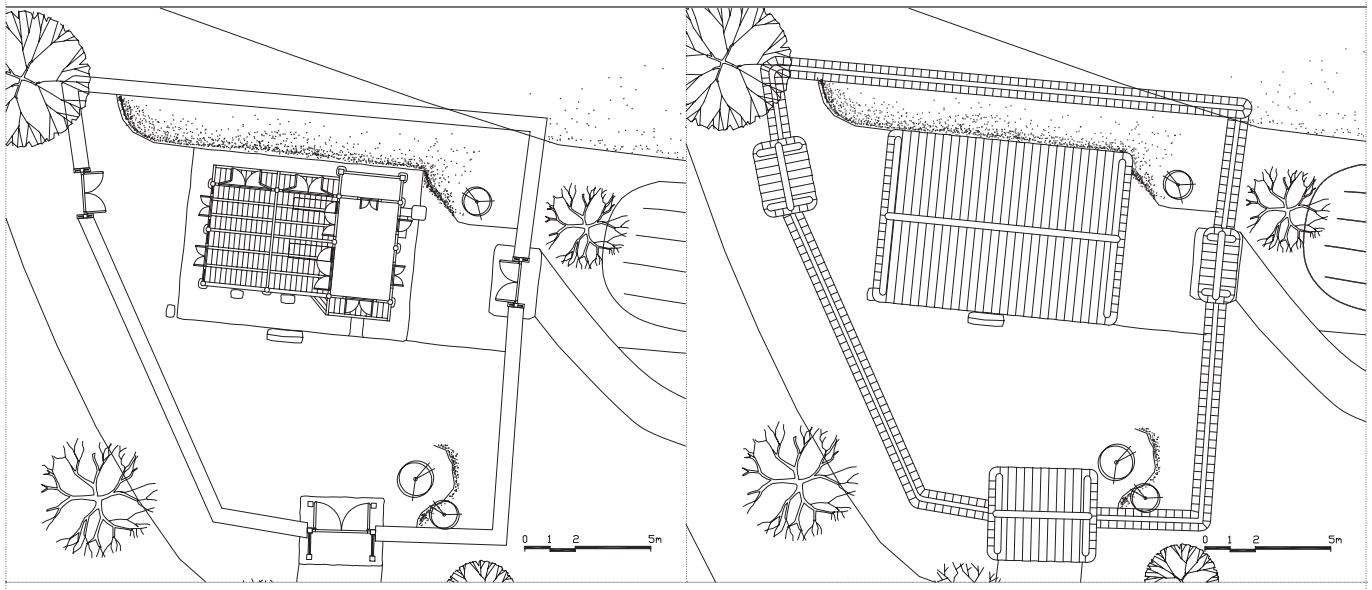
090 이지락 가옥 Yi Ji-rak House



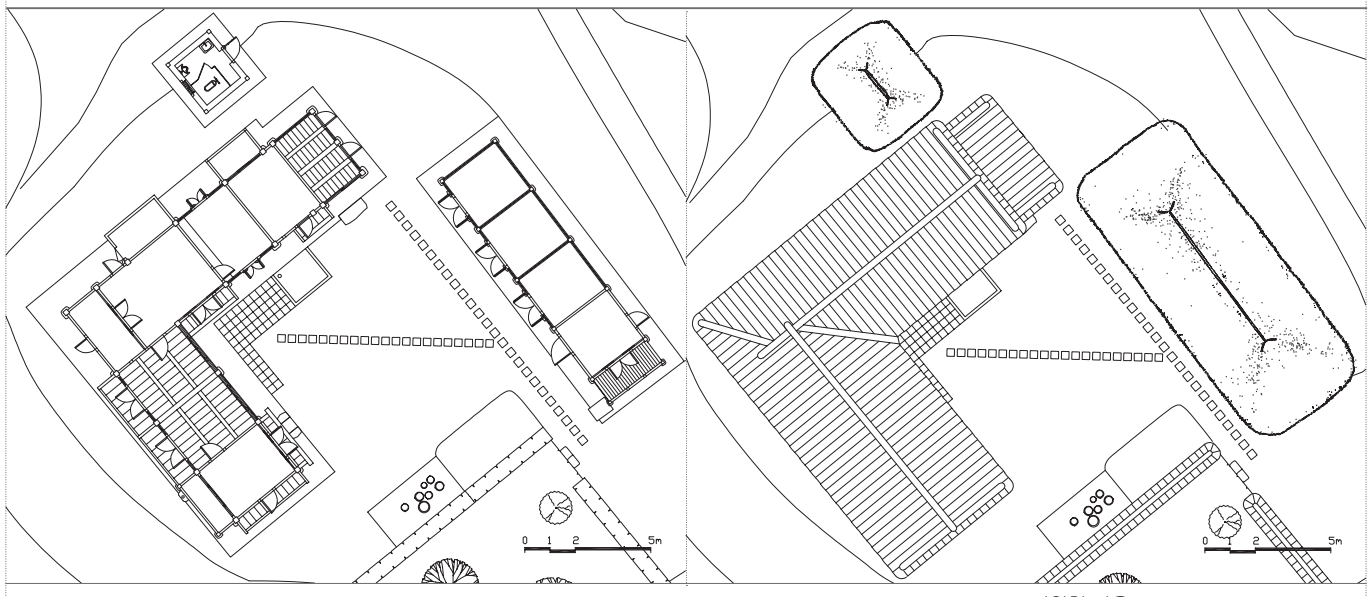
091 영귀정 Yeongguijeong Pavilion



092 이현동 가옥 Yi Hyeon-dong House



093 설천정사 Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion



094 이원철 가옥 Yi Won-cheol House



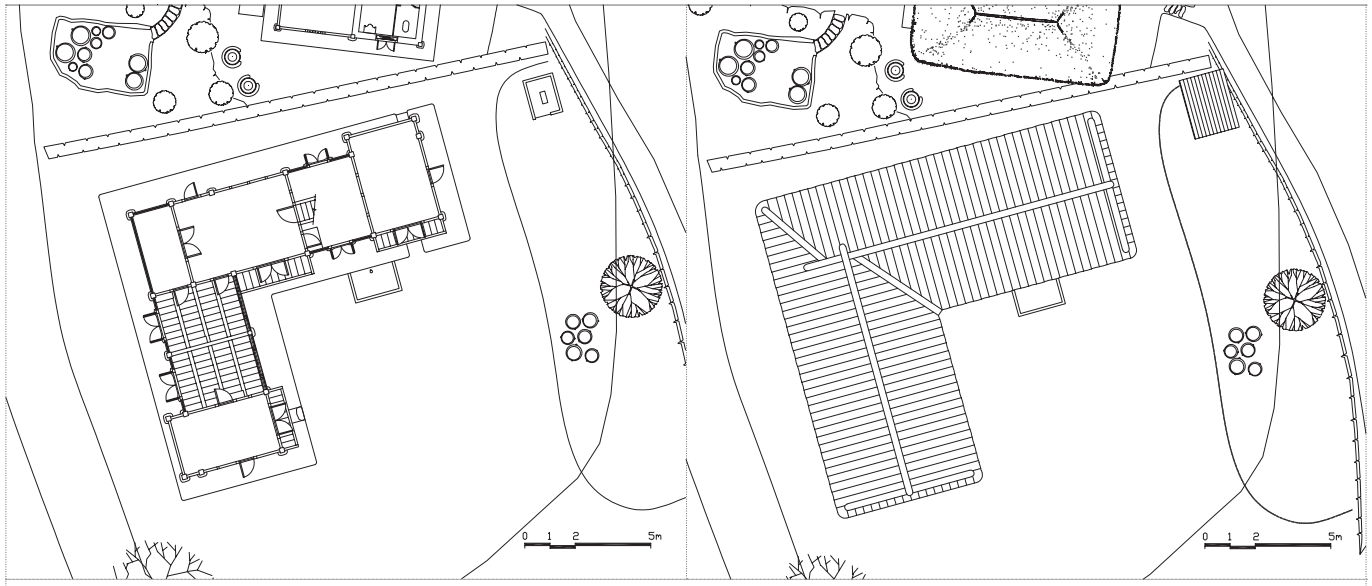
092 이현동 가옥 Yi Hyeon-dong House



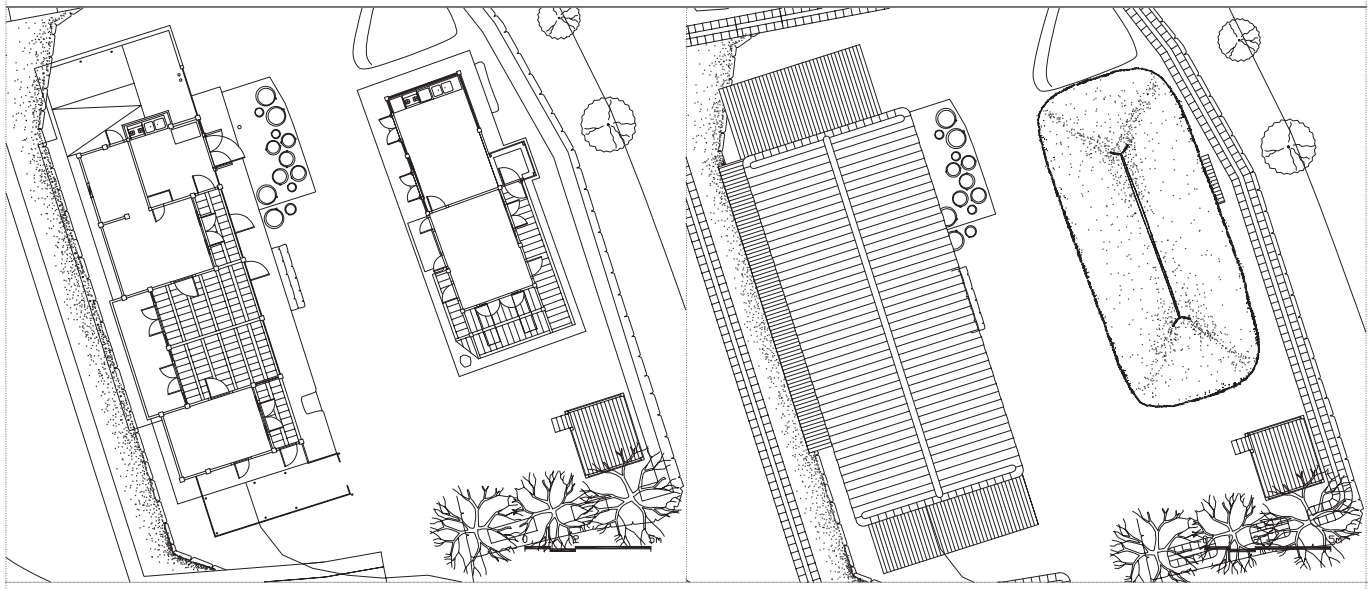
093 설천정사 Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion



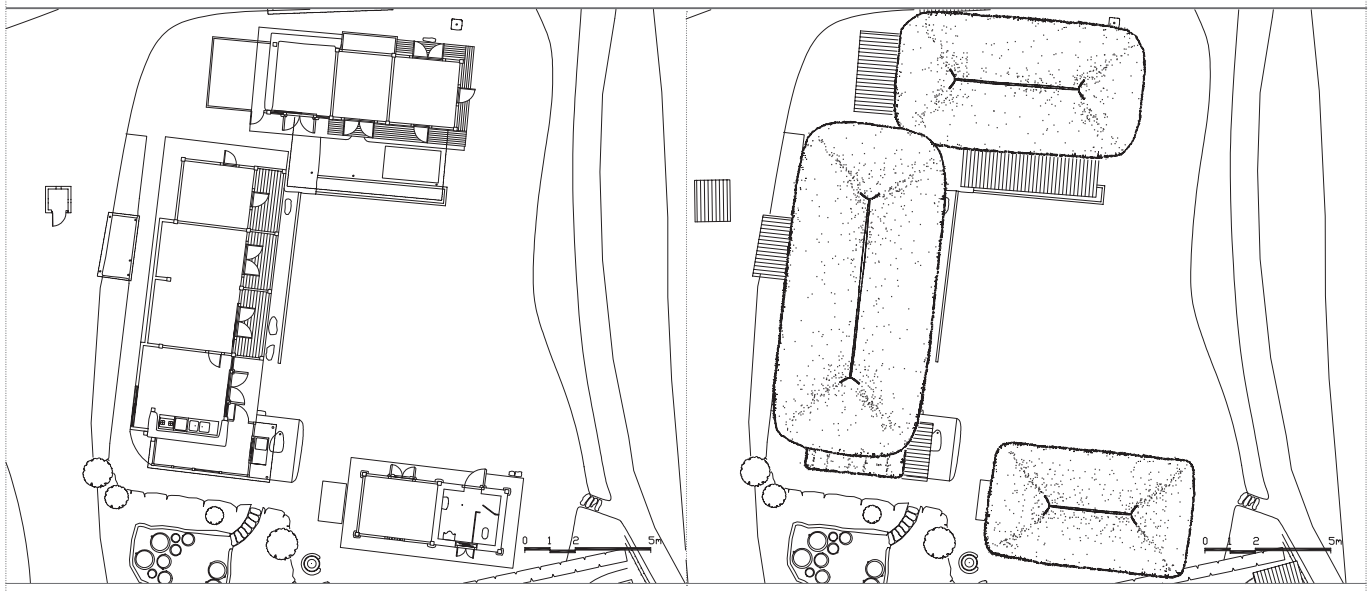
094 이원철 가옥 Yi Won-cheol House



095 이흥식 가옥 1 Yi Heung-sik House 1



096 이희천 가옥 Yi Hui-cheon House



097 이동헌 가옥 Yi Dong-heon House



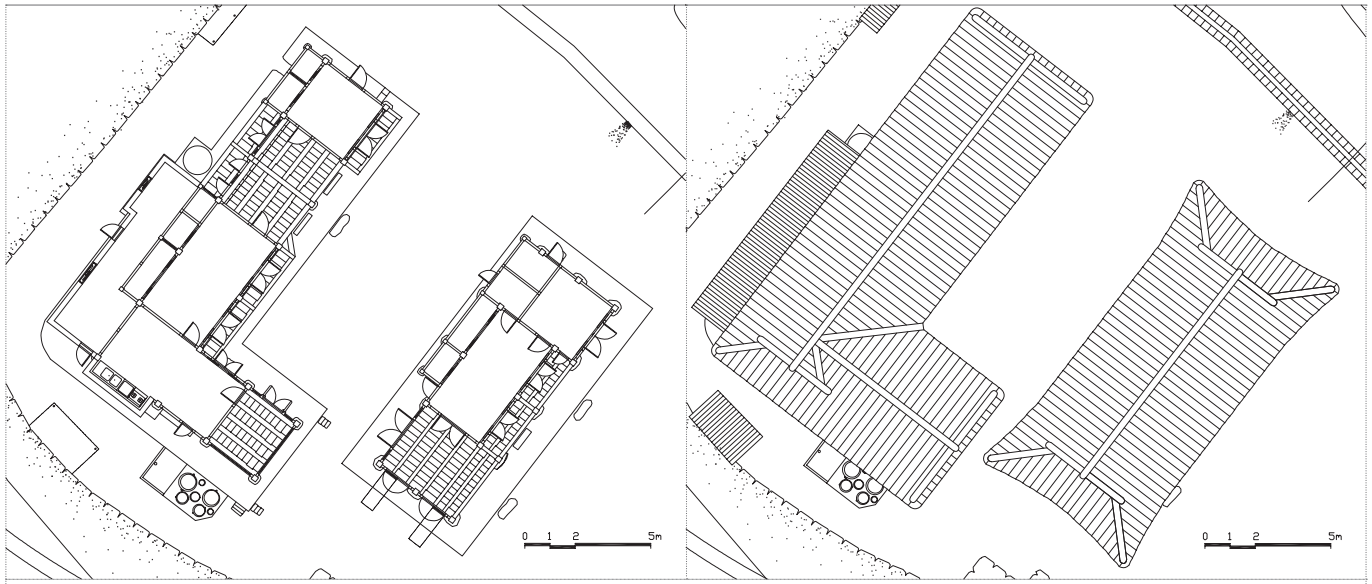
095 이흥식 가옥 1 Yi Heung-sik House 1



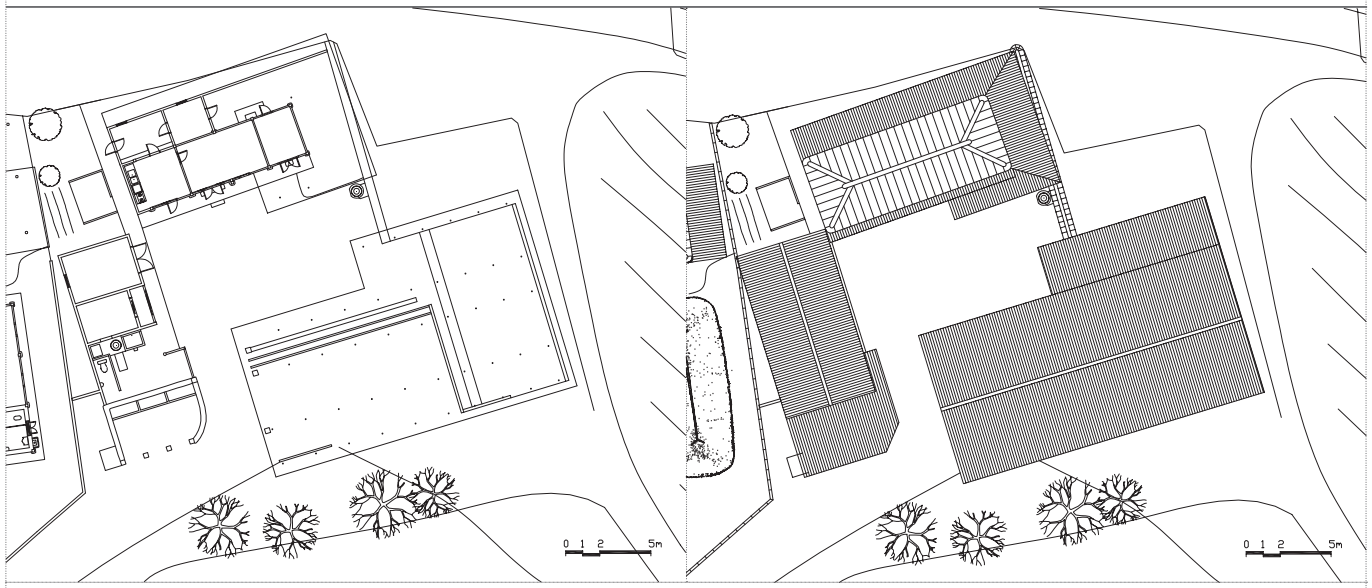
096 이희천 가옥 Yi Hui-cheon House



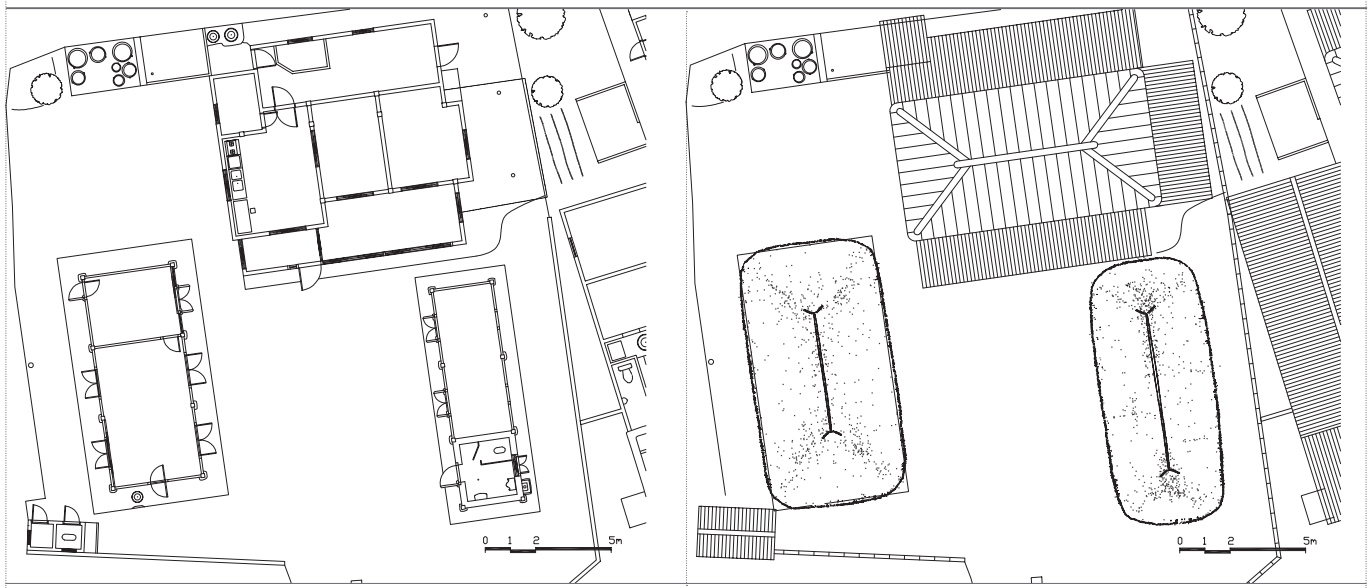
097 이동헌 가옥 Yi Dong-heon House



098 이대식 가옥 Yi Dae-sik House



099 손수락 가옥 Son Su-rak House



100 이원해 가옥 Yi Won-hae House



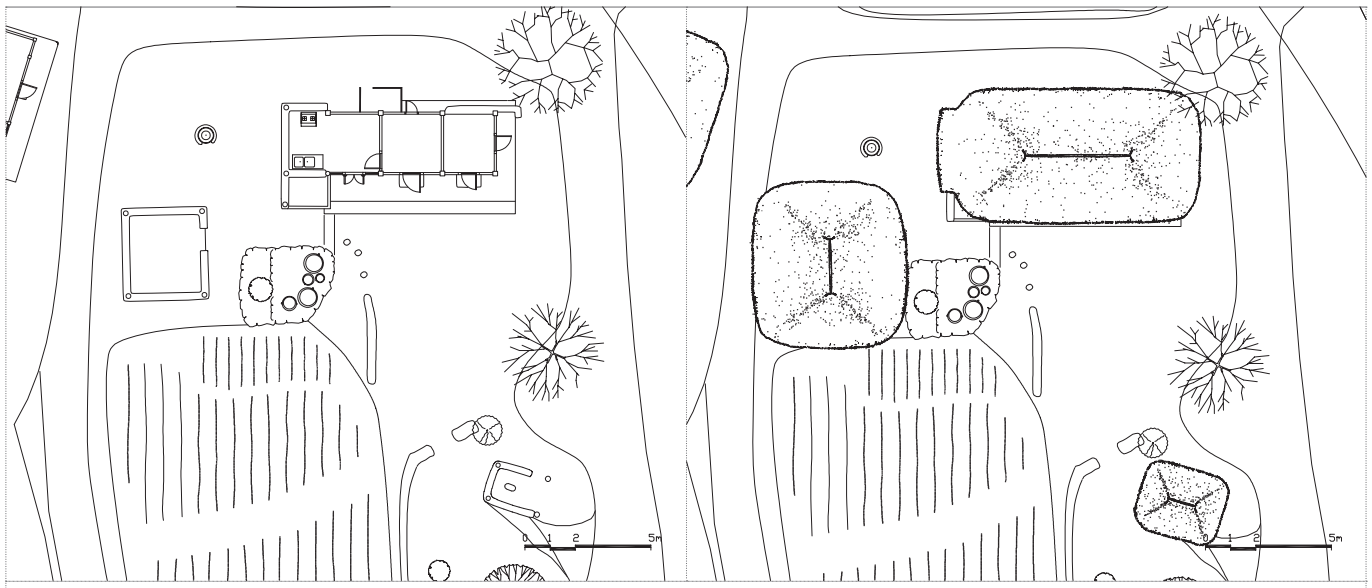
098 이대식 가옥 Yi Dae-sik House



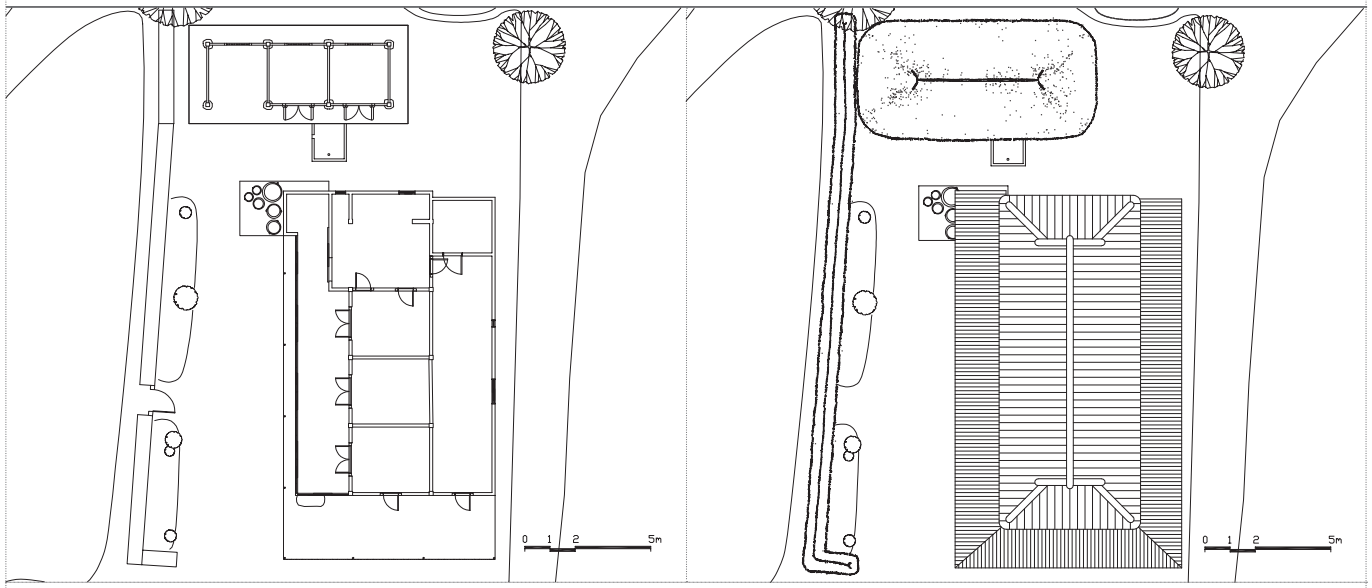
099 손수락 가옥 Son Su-rak House



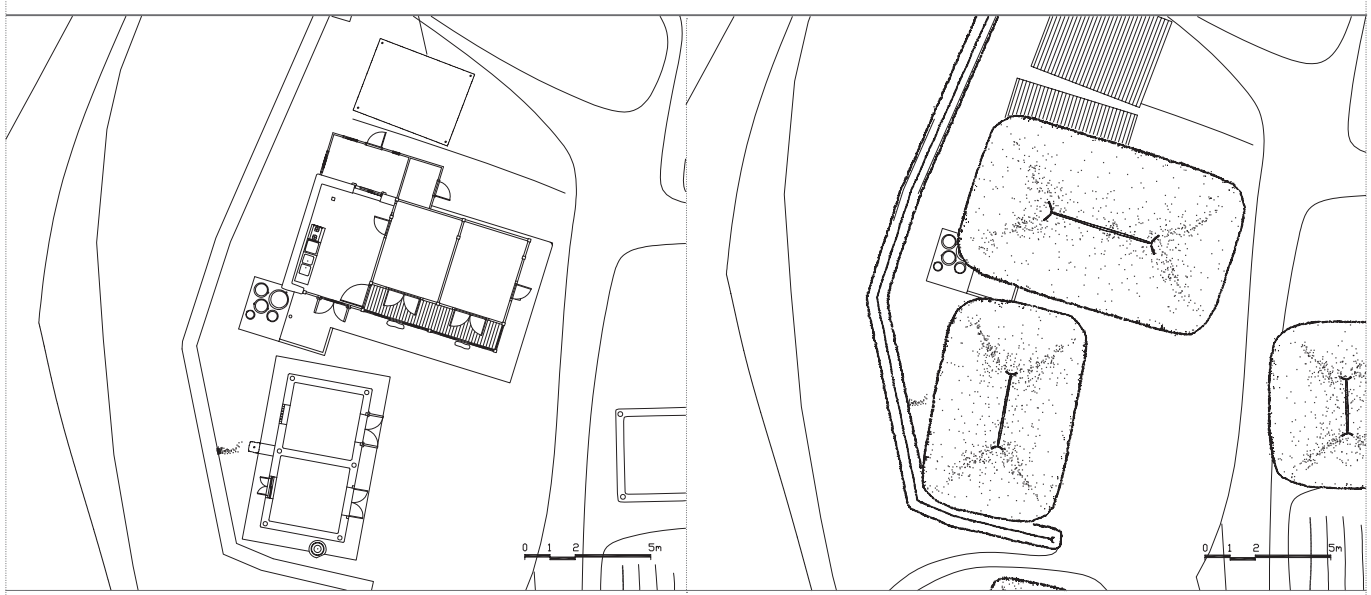
100 이원해 가옥 Yi Won-hae House



101 김영자 가옥 Gim Yeong-ja House

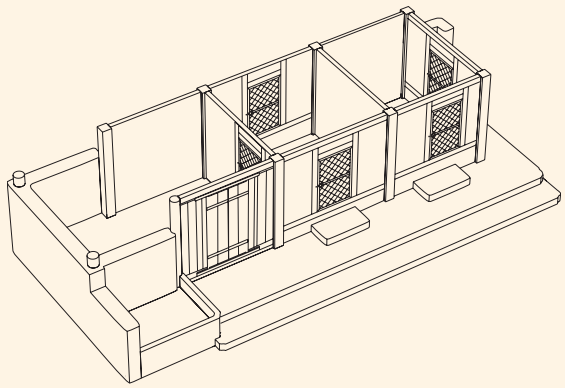


102 이동원 가옥 Yi Dong-won House



103 심근식 가옥 Sim Geun-sik House





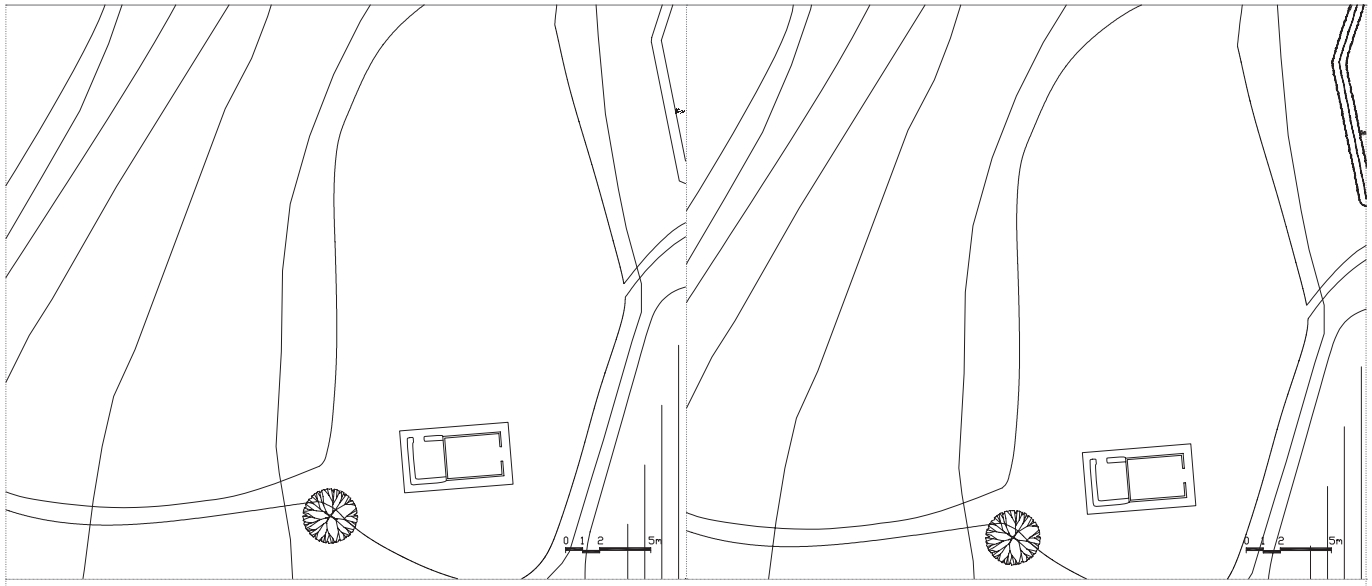
101 김영자 가옥 Gim Yeong-ja House



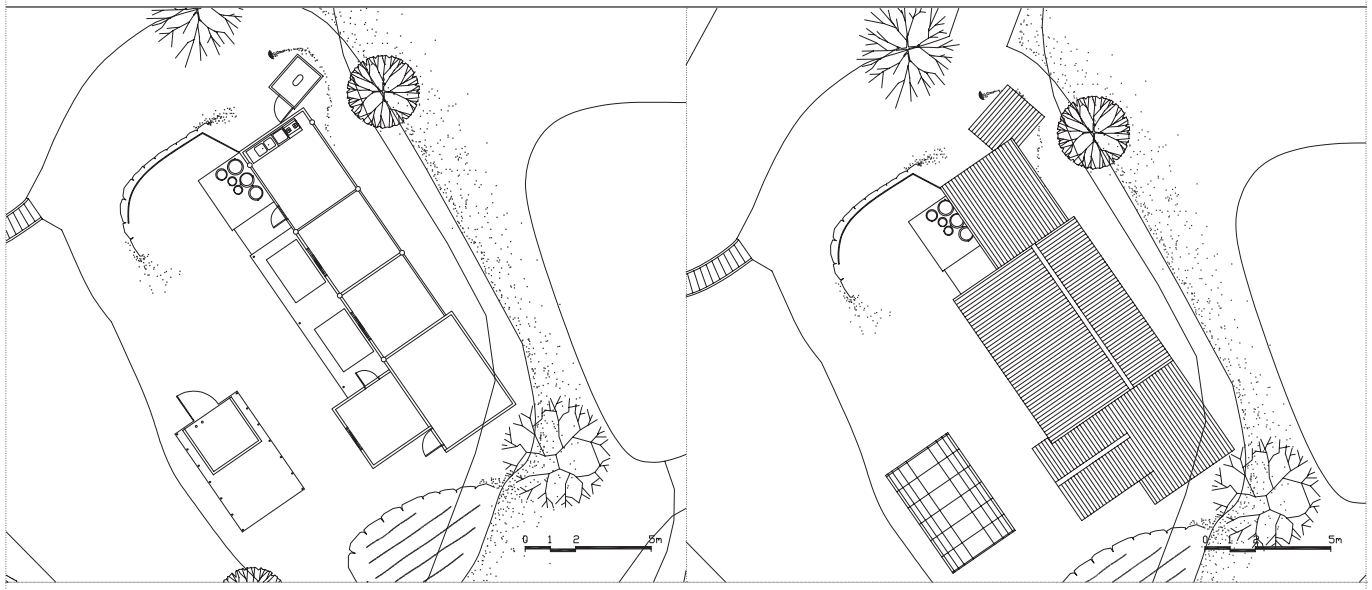
102 이동원 가옥 Yi Dong-won House



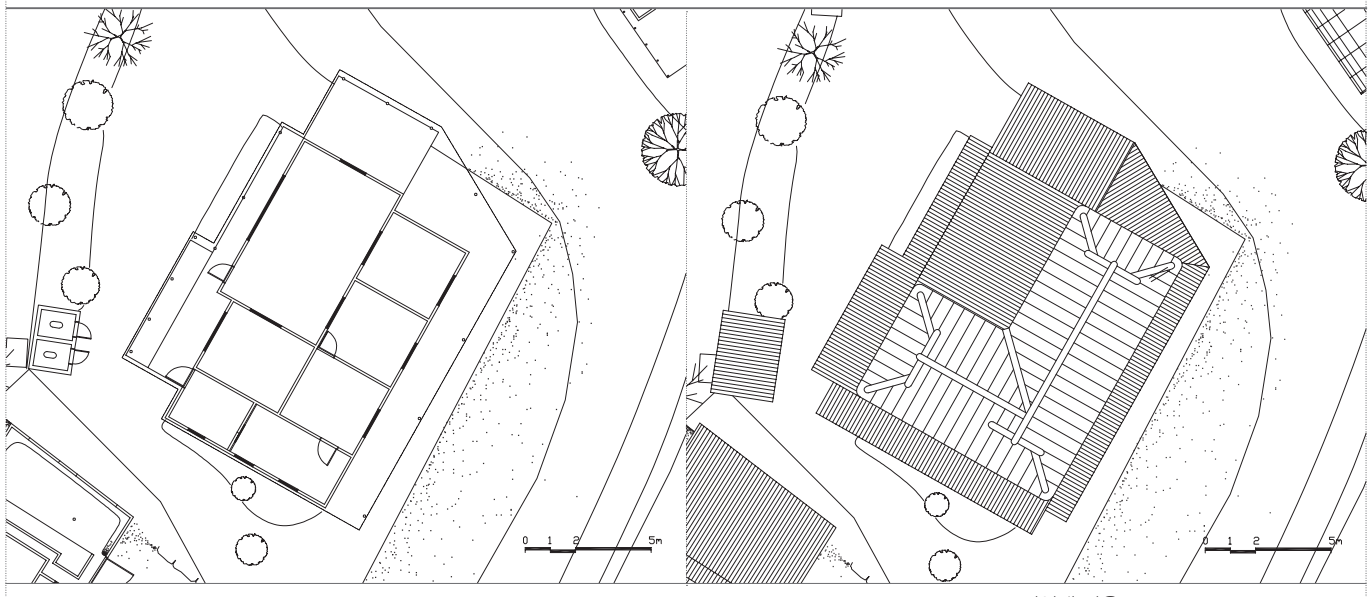
103 심근식 가옥 Sim Geun-sik House



104 박철이 가옥 Bak Cheol-i House



105 성인분 가옥 Seong In-bun House



106 김영애 가옥 Gim Yeong-ae House



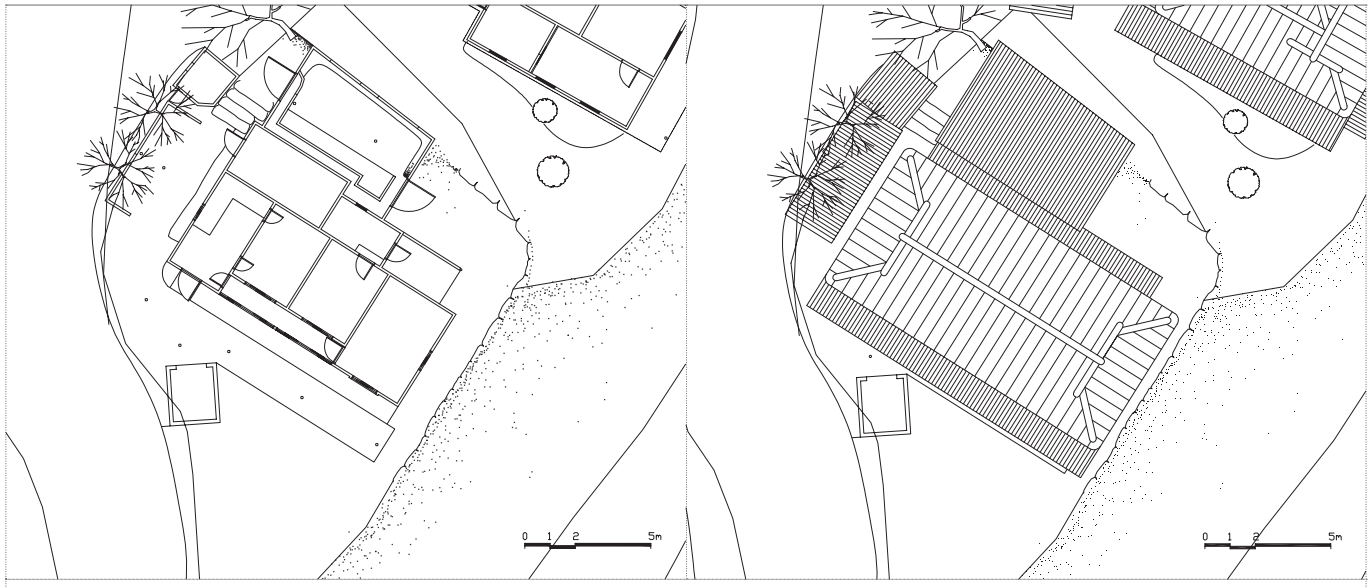
104 박철이 가옥 Bak Cheol-i House



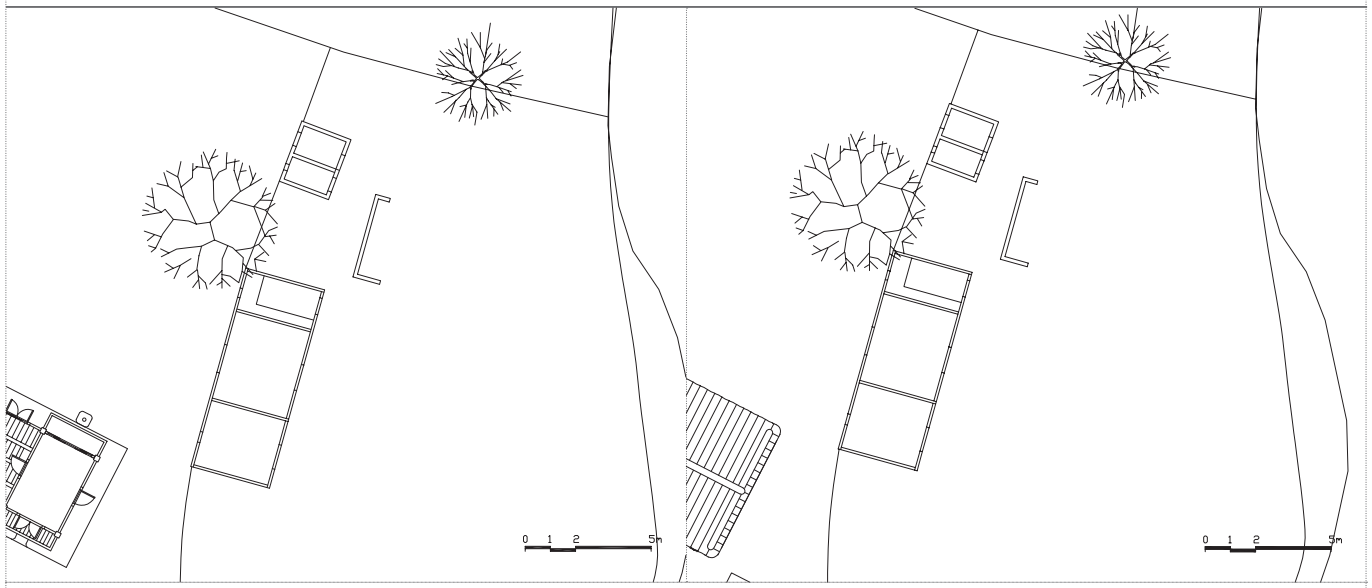
105 성인분 가옥 Seong In-bun House



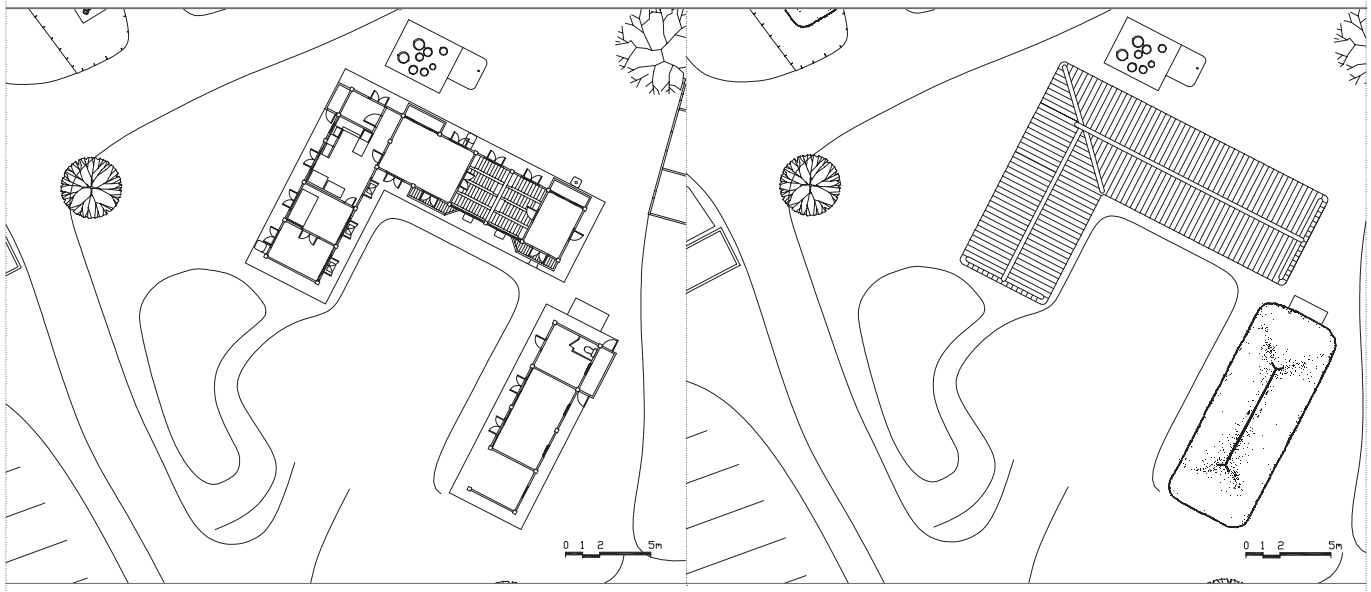
106 김영애 가옥 Gim Yeong-ae House



107 손수익 가옥 Son Su-ik House



108 김상호 가옥 Gim Sang-ho House



109 손성대 가옥 Son Seong-dae House



107 손수익 가옥 Son Su-ik House



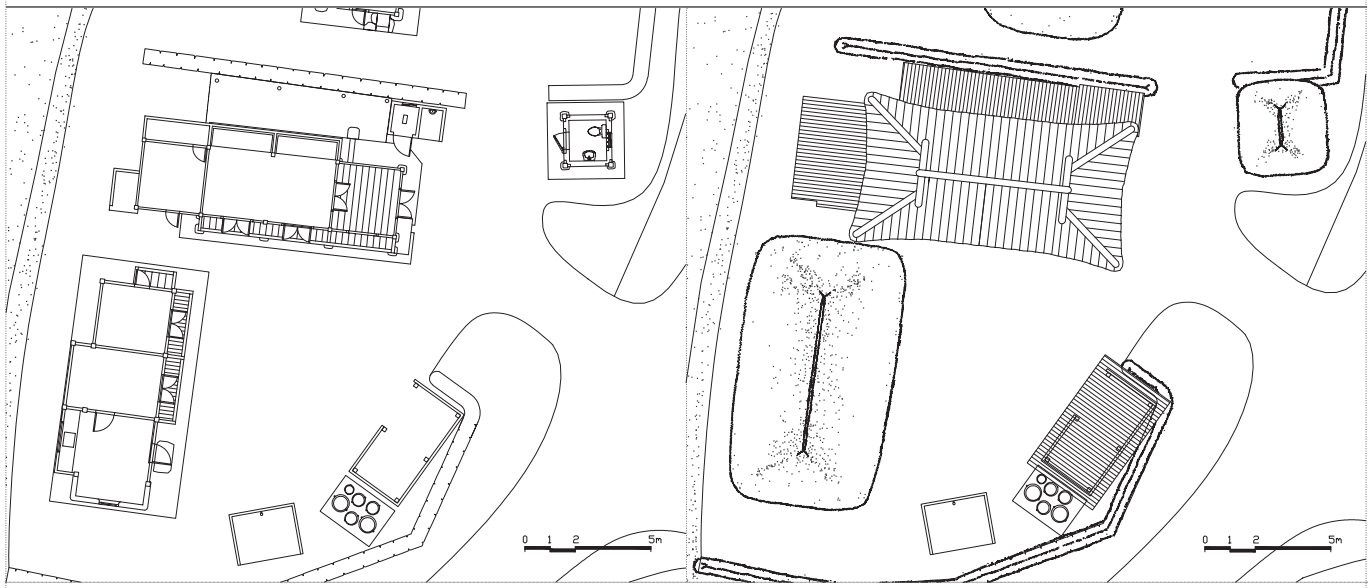
108 김상호 가옥 Gim Sang-ho House



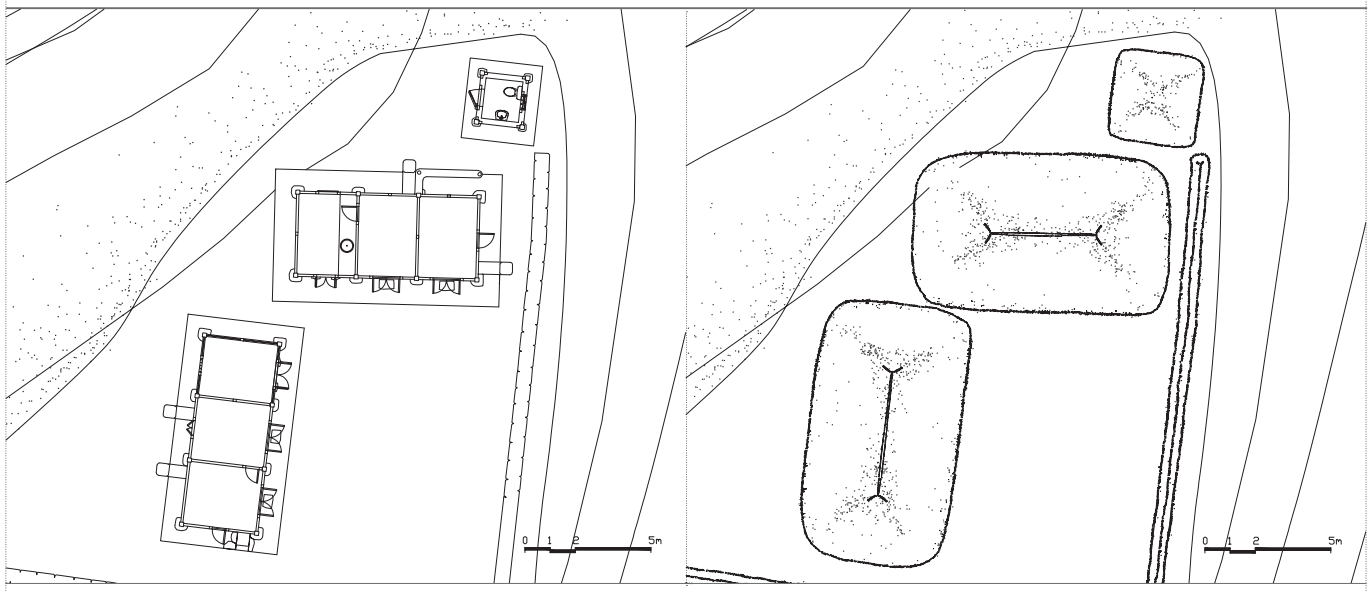
109 손성대 가옥 Son Seong-dae House



110 이영순 가옥 Yi Yeong-sun House



111 손국익 가옥 1 Son Guk-ik House 1



112 손국익 가옥 2 Son Guk-ik House 2



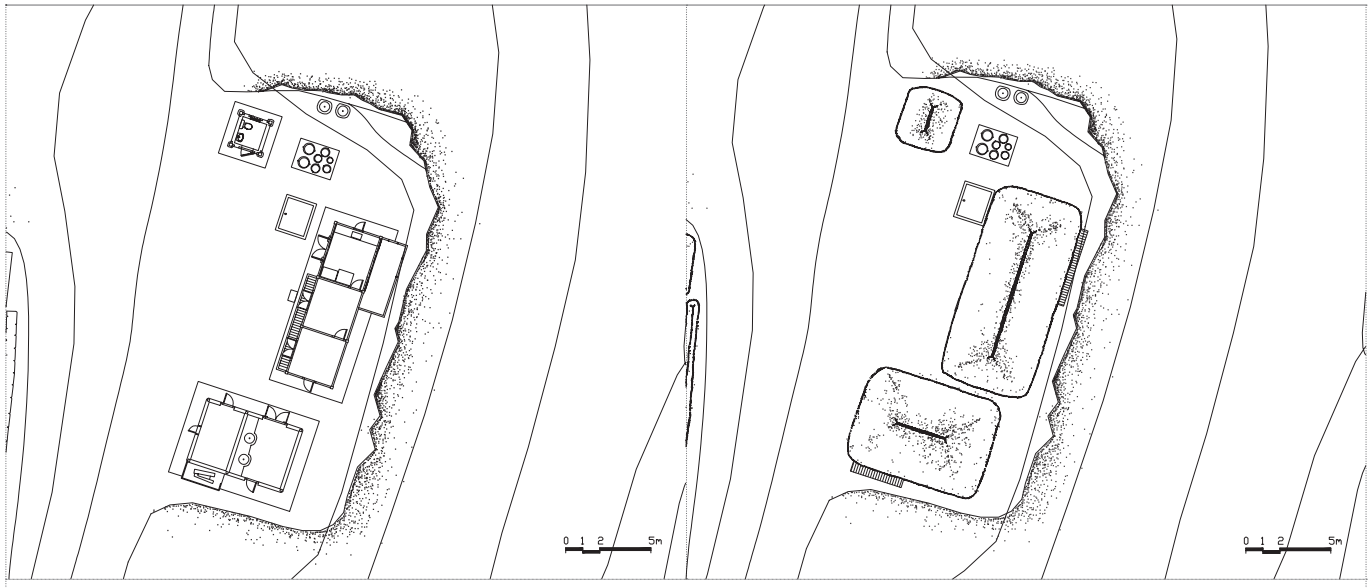
110 이영순 가옥 Yi Yeong-sun House



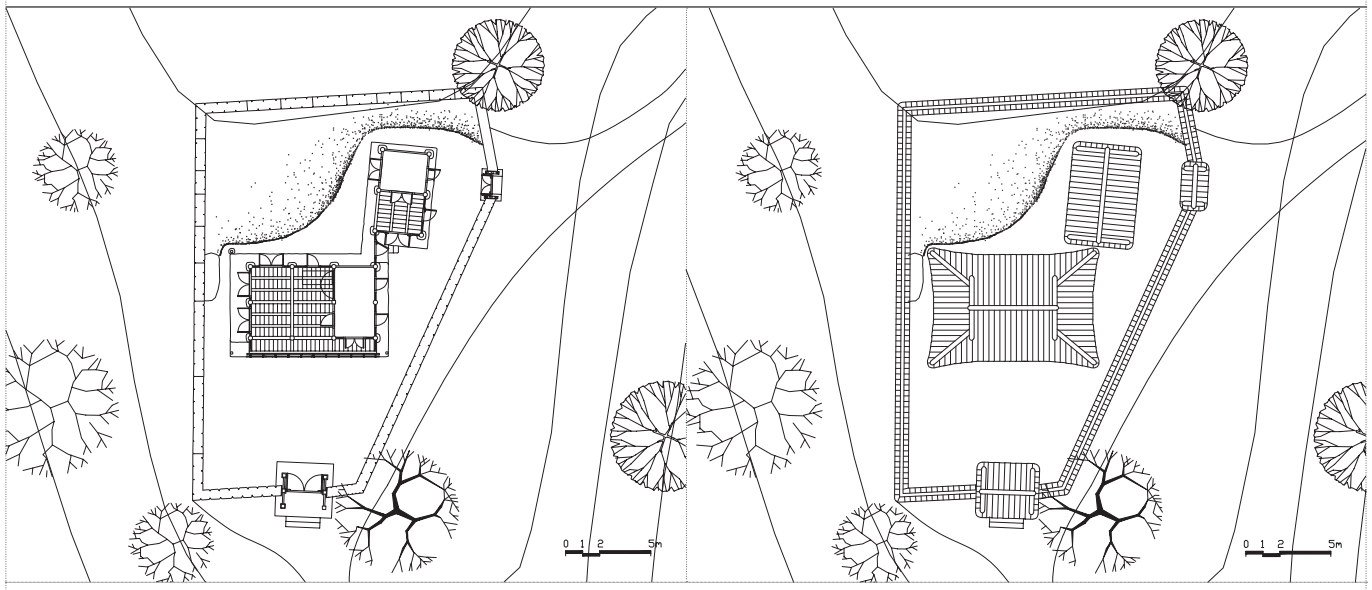
111 손국익 가옥 1 Son Guk-ik House 1



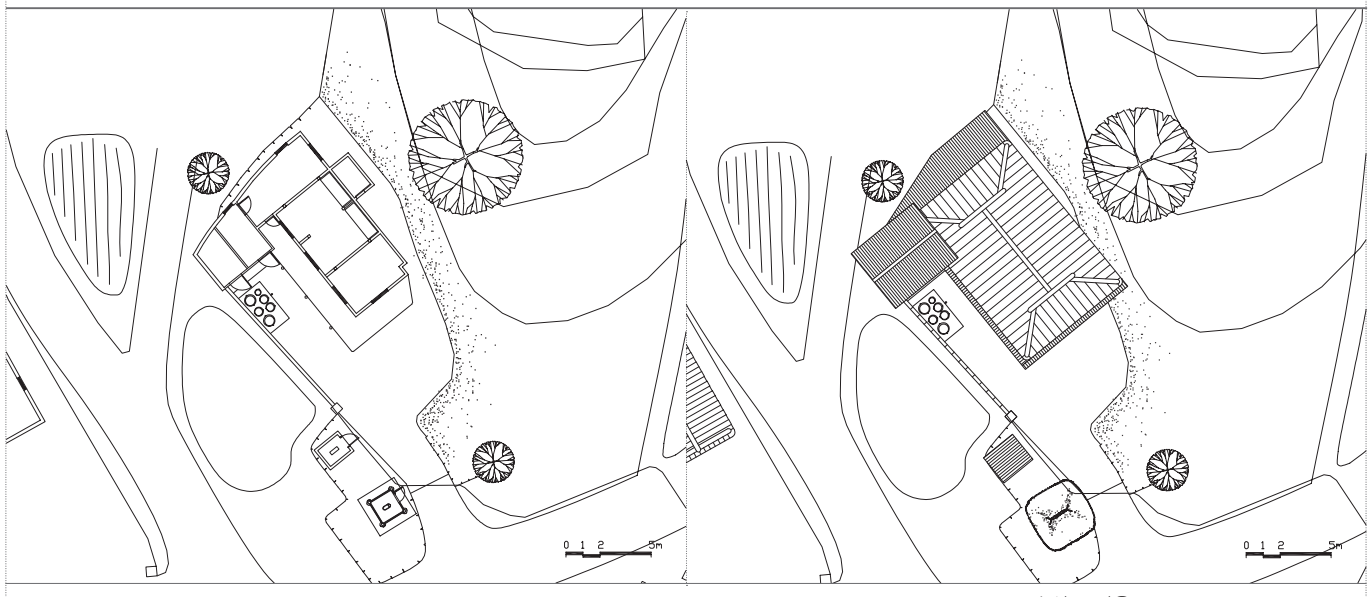
112 손국익 가옥 2 Son Guk-ik House 2



113 손수원 가옥 Son Su-won House



114 수운정 Suunjeong Pavilion

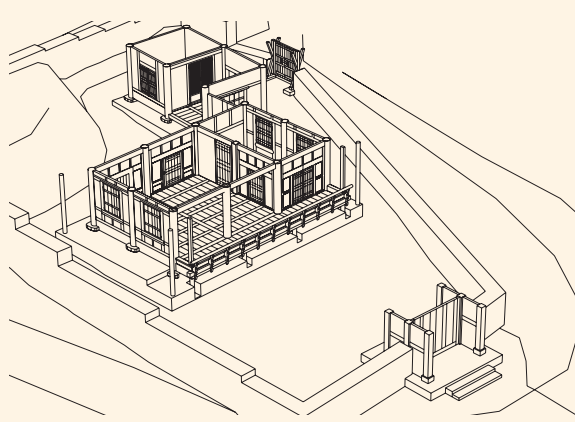


115 손상호 가옥 Son Sang-ho House



113 손수원 가옥 Son Su-won House





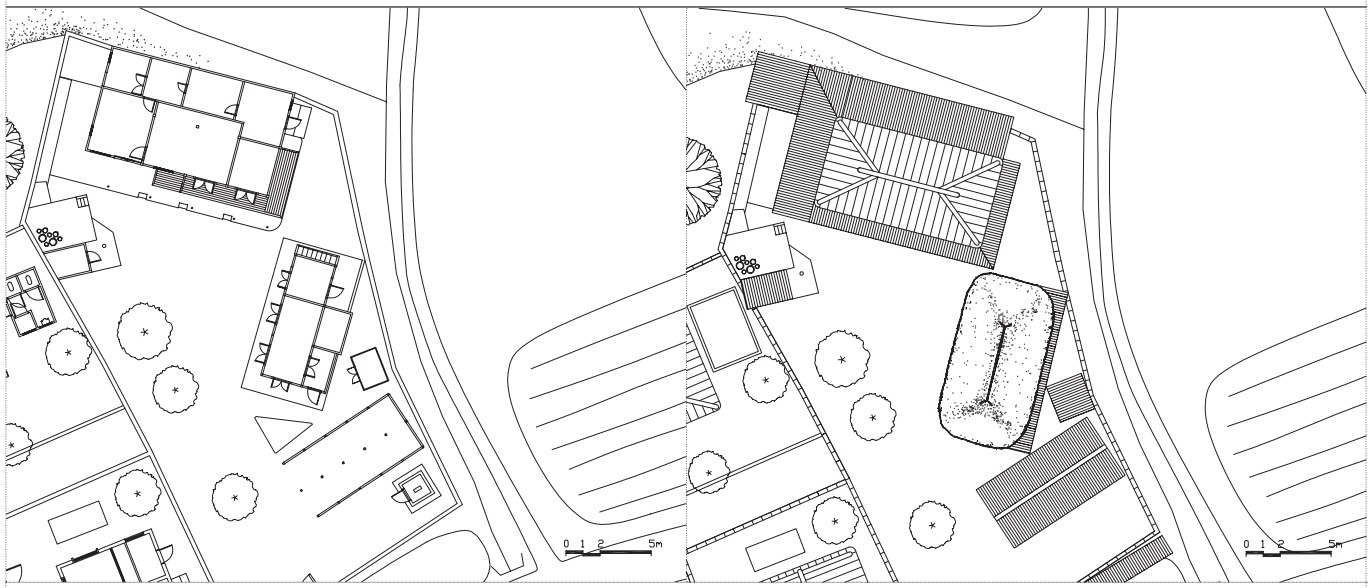
114 수운정 Suunjeong Pavilion



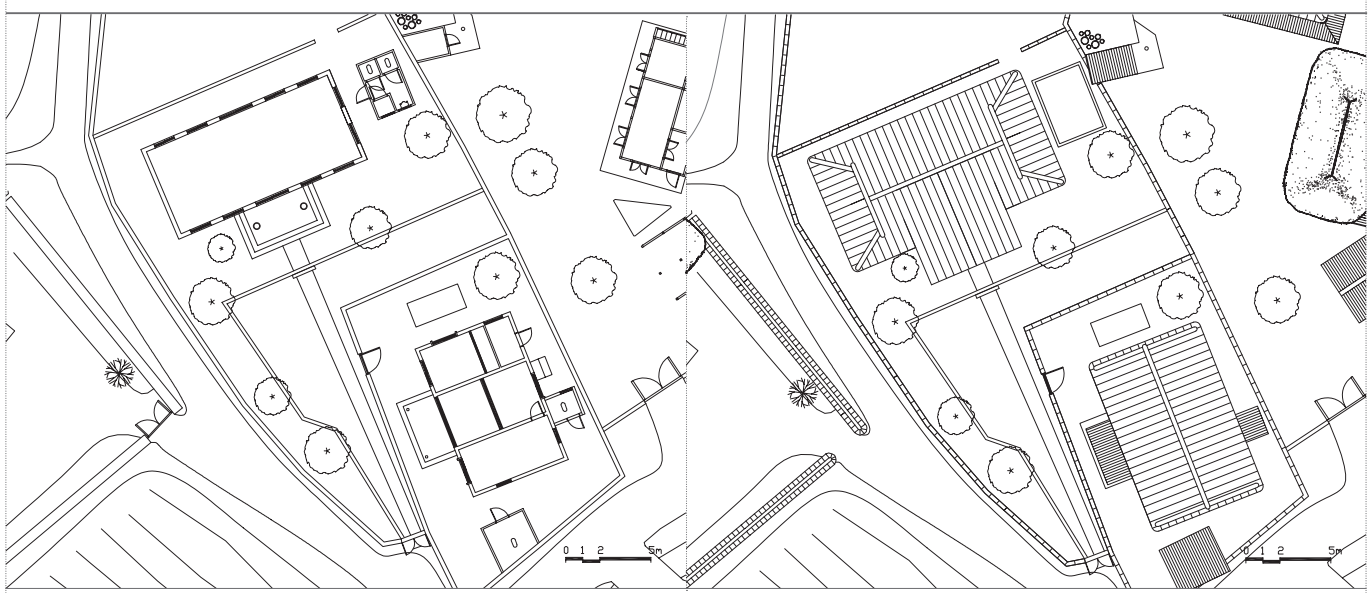
115 손상호 가옥 Son Sang-ho House



116 안강정수장 Water Treatment Plant of the Angang River



117 이석윤 가옥 Yi Seok-yun House



118 항설심인당 Hangseolsimindang Gallery



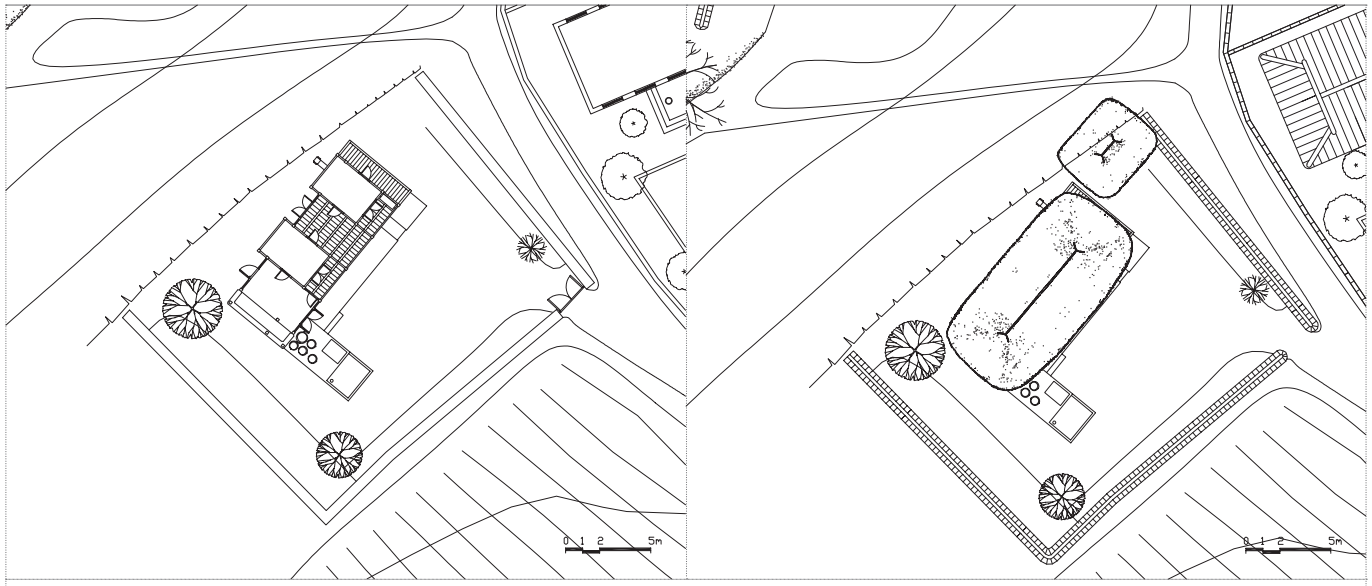
116 안강정수장 Water Treatment Plant of the Angang River



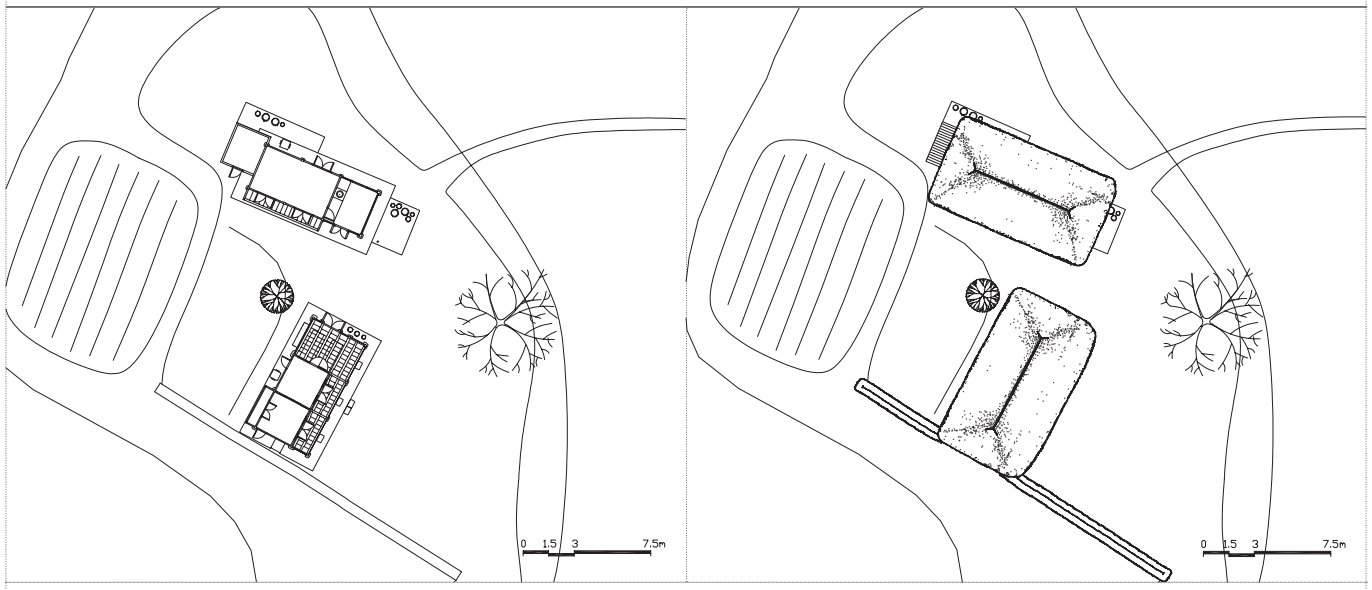
117 이석윤 가옥 Yi Seok-yun Housea



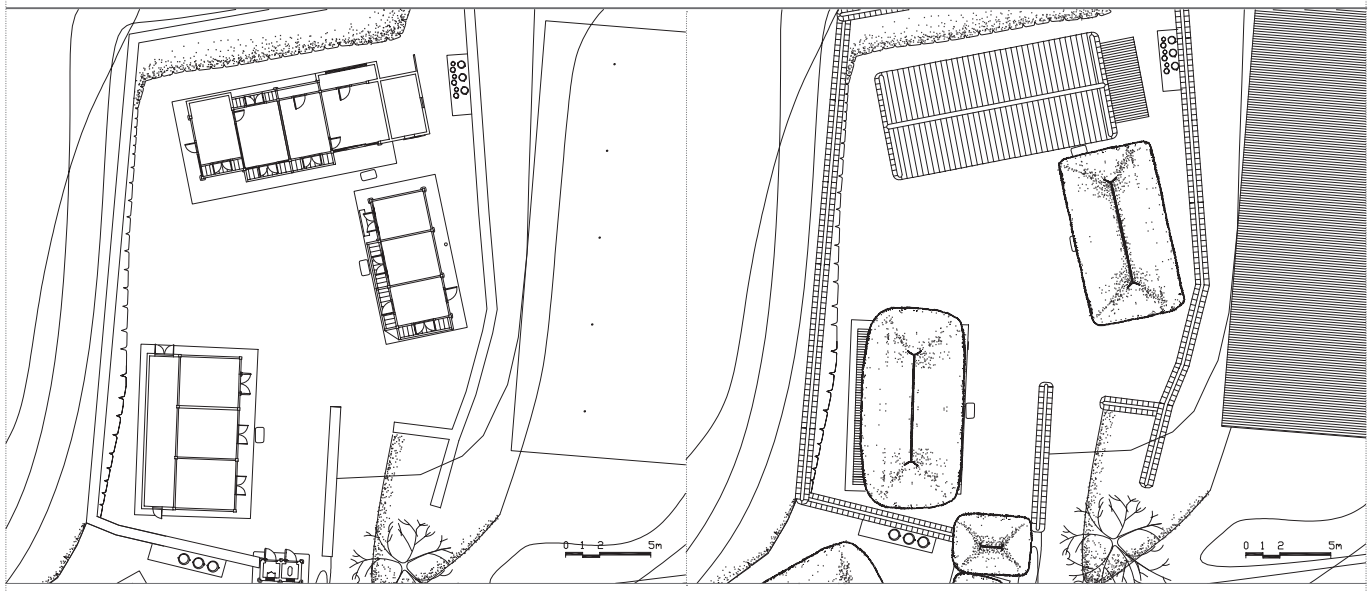
118 항설심인당 Hangseolsimindang Gallery



119 이원발 가옥 Yi Won-bal House



120 이흥식 가옥 2 Yi Heung-sik House 2



121 양좌서당 Yangjwaseodang Village School



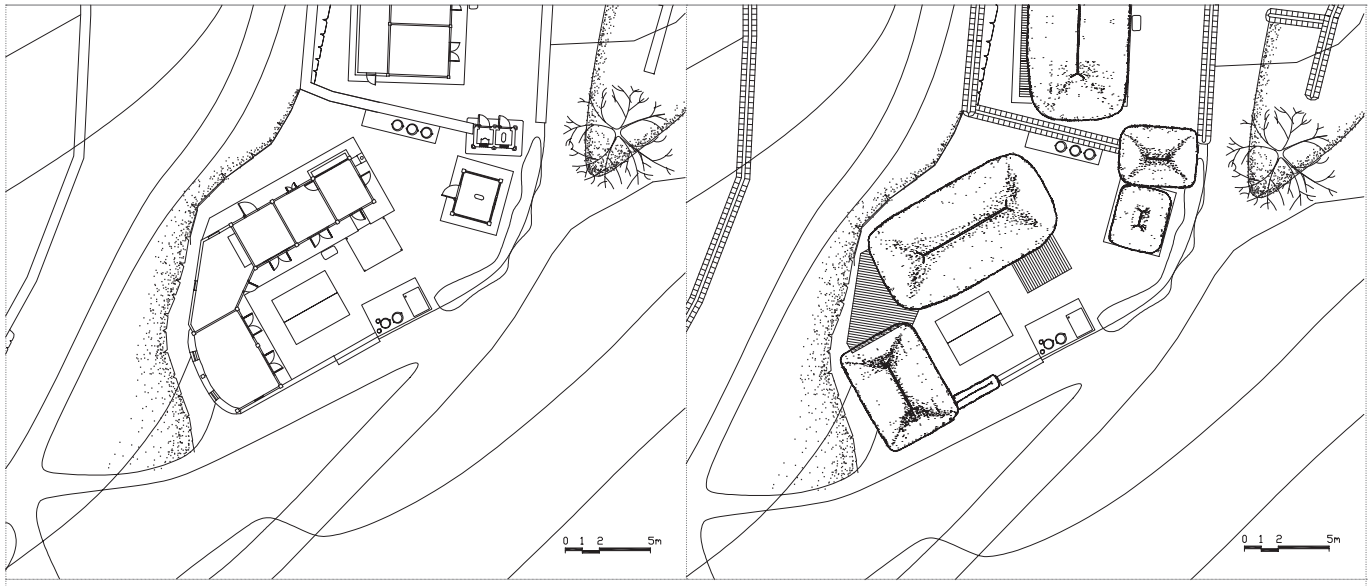
119 이원발 가옥 Yi Won-bal House



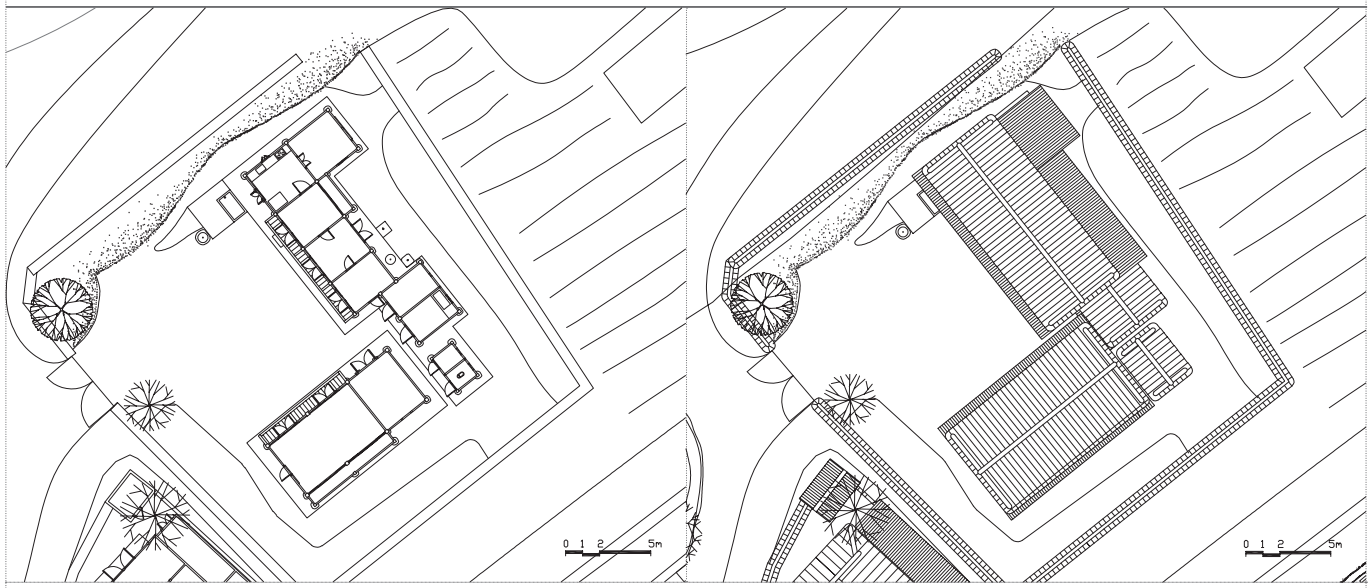
120 이흥식 가옥 2 Yi Heung-sik House 2



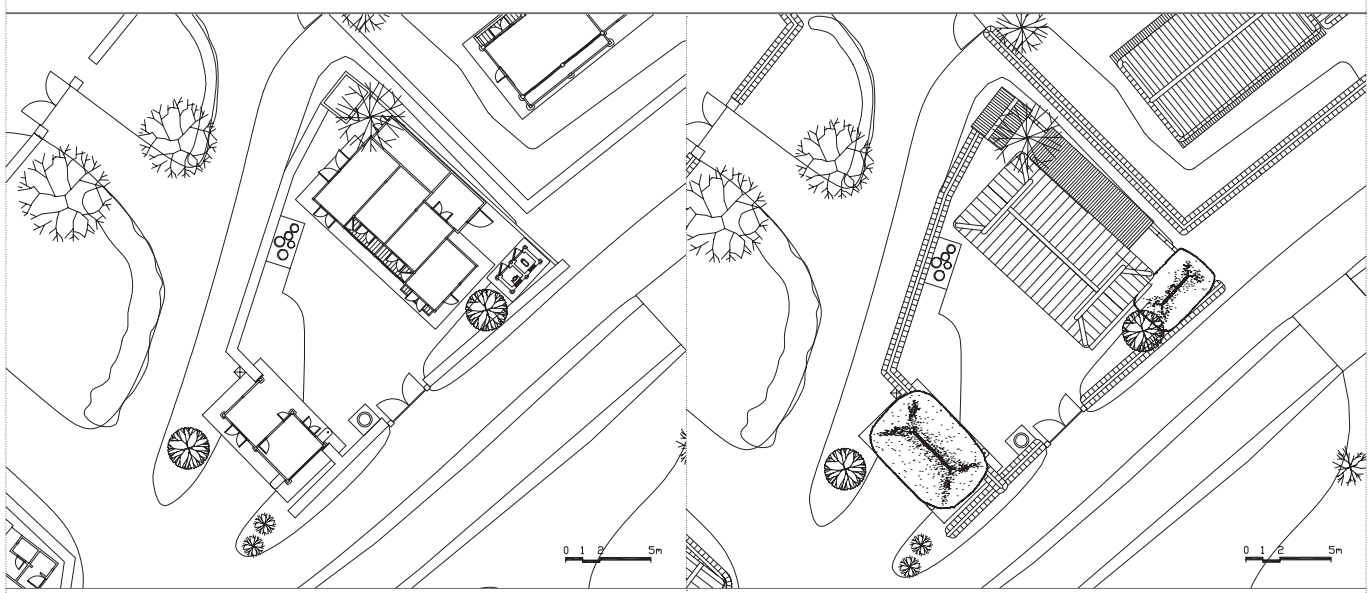
121 양좌서당 Yangjwaseodang Village School



122 이동기 가옥 1 Yi Dong-gi House 1



123 이명환 가옥 2 Yi Myeong-hwan House 2



124 이덕환 가옥 Yi Deok-hwan House



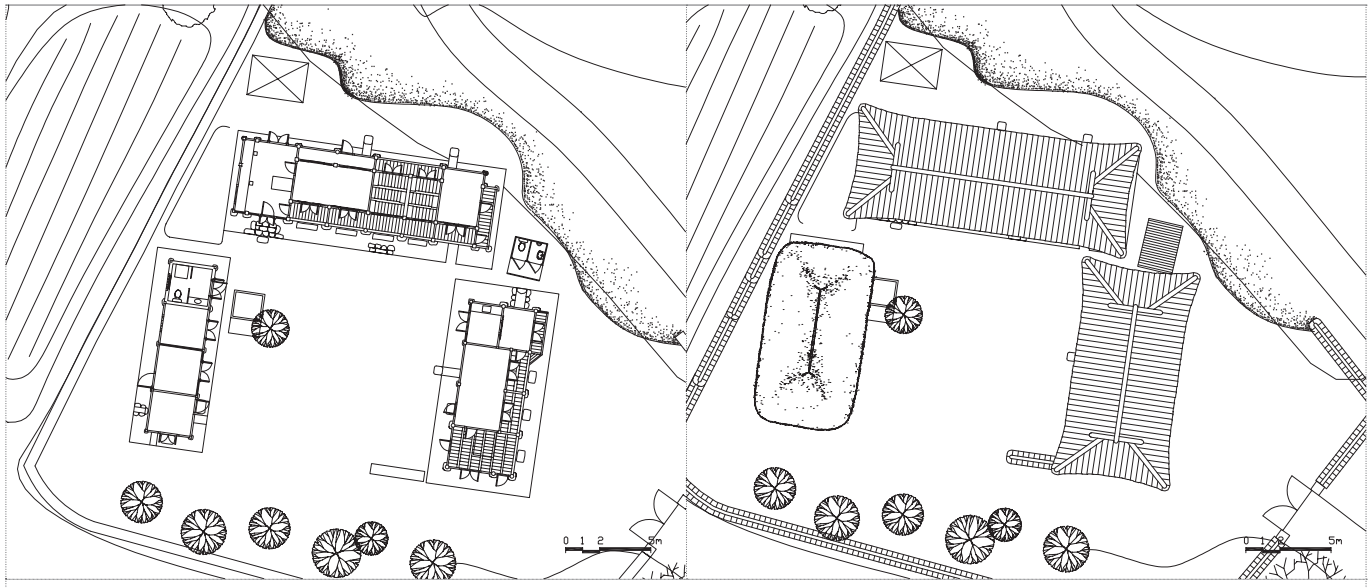
122 이동기 가옥 1 Yi Dong-gi House 1



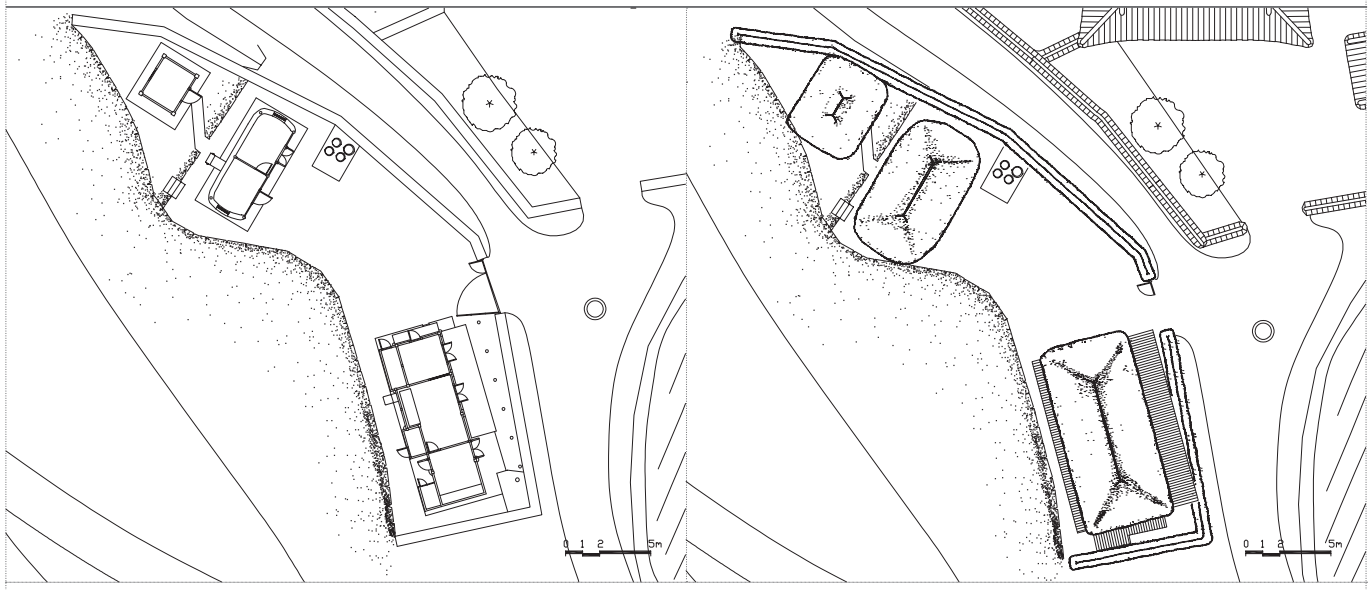
123 이명환 가옥 2 Yi Myeong-hwan House 2



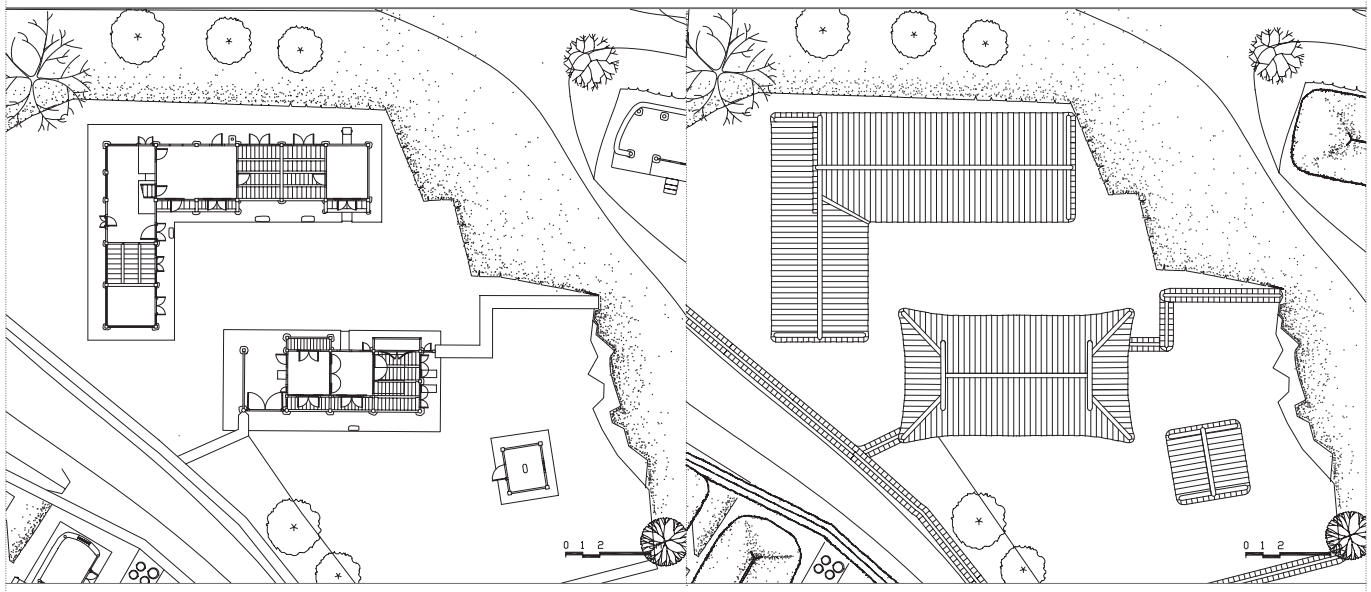
124 이덕환 가옥 Yi Deok-hwan House



125 이동훈 가옥 2 Yi Dong-hun House 2



126 정영교 가옥 Jeong Yeong-gyo House



127 이원극 가옥 Yi Won-geuk House



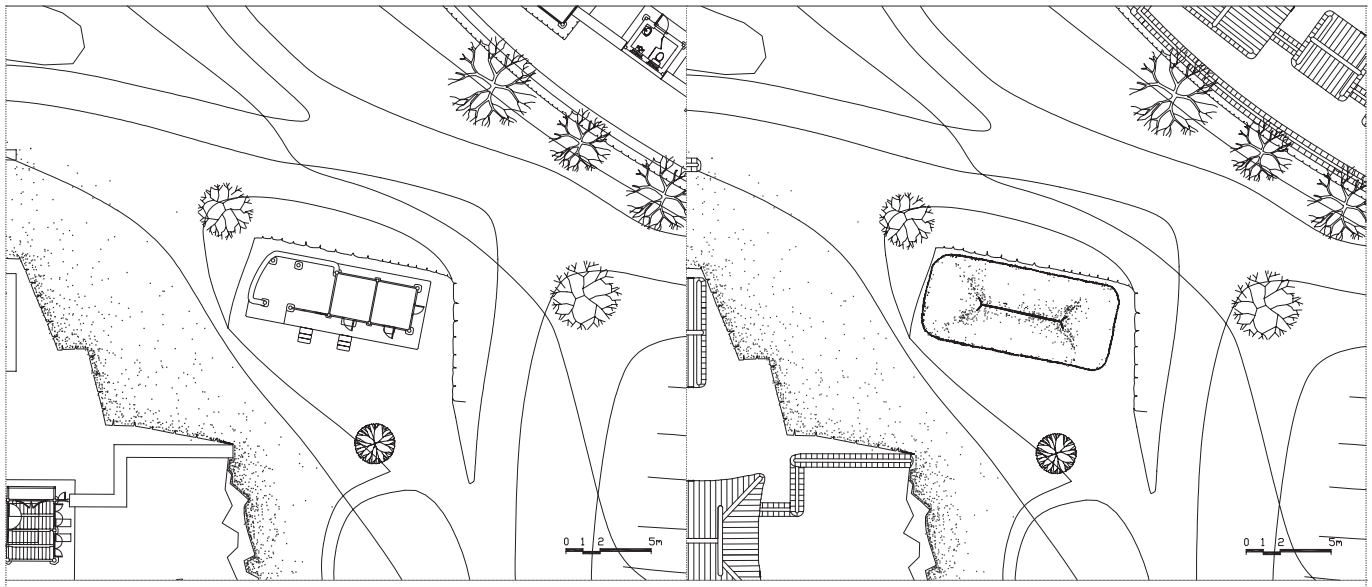
125 이동훈 가옥 2 Yi Dong-hun House 2



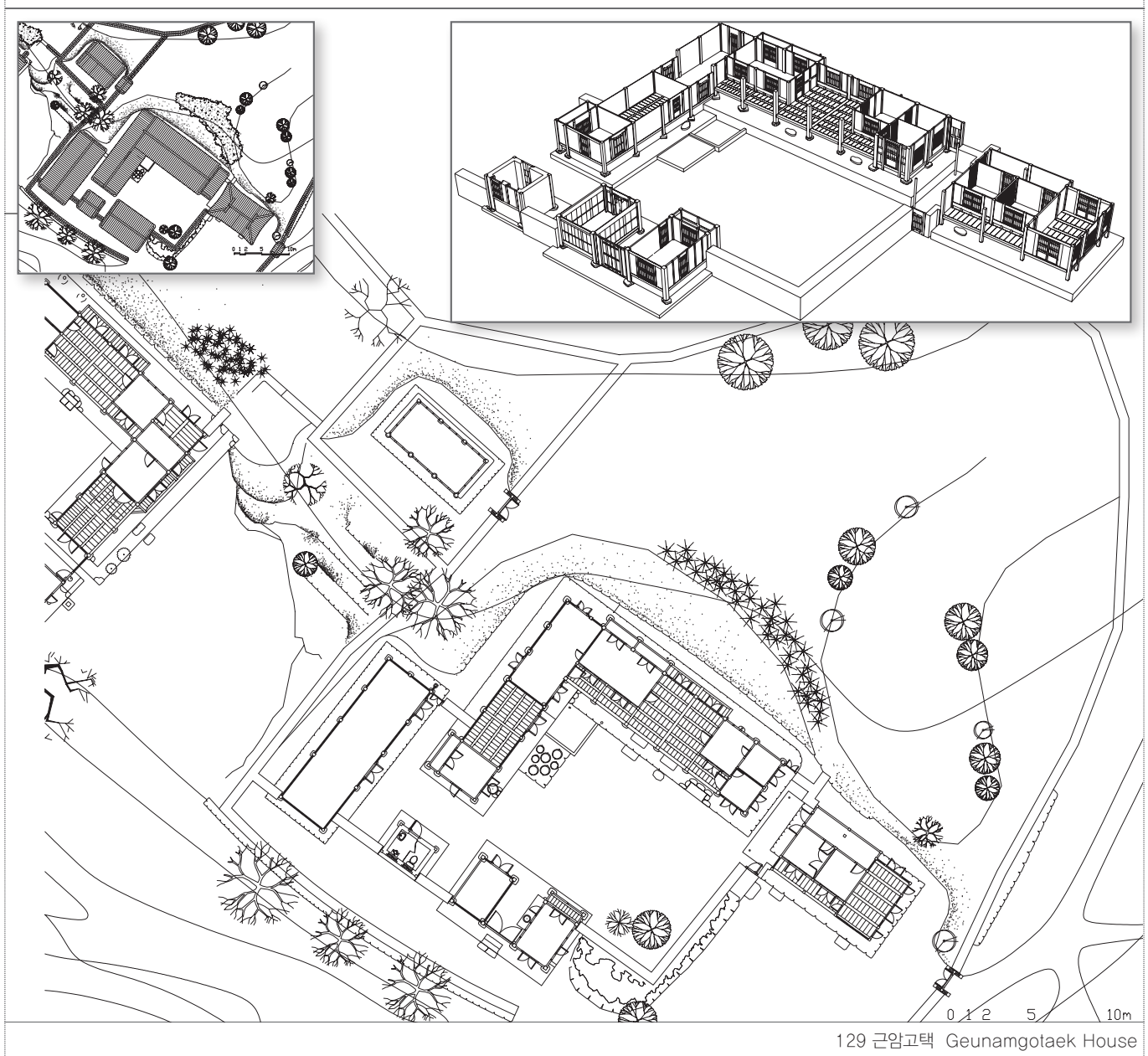
126 정영교 가옥 Jeong Yeong-gyo House



127 이원극 가옥 Yi Won-geuk House



128 이동기 가옥 2 Yi Dong-gi House2



129 근암고택 Geunamgotaek House

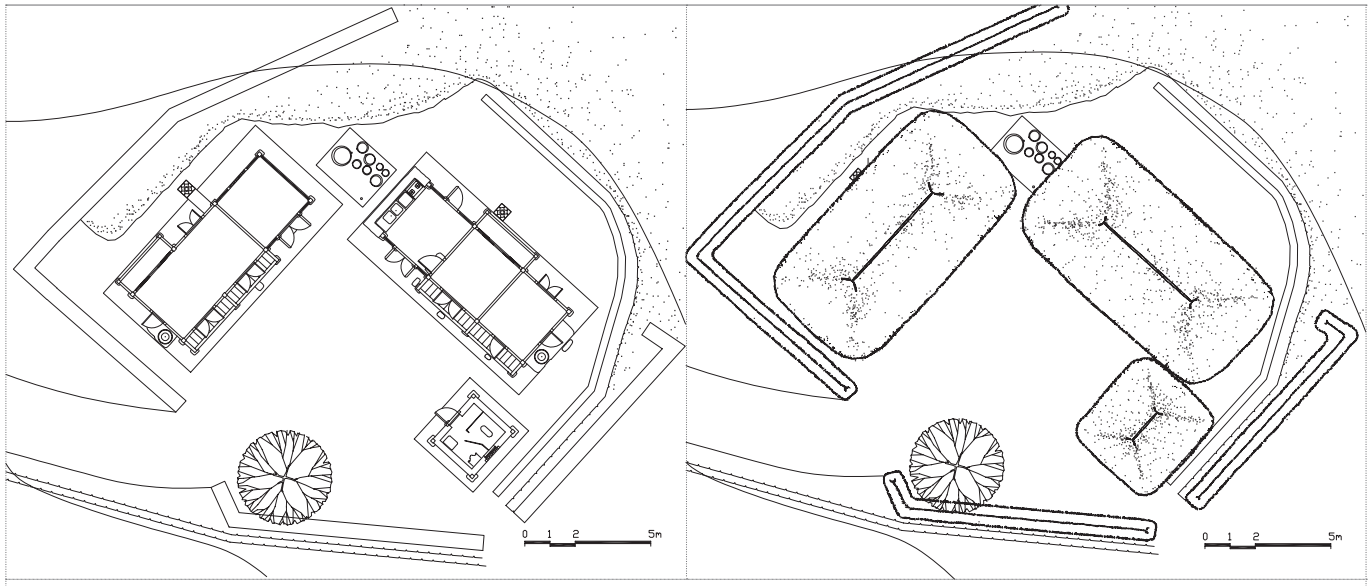


128 이동기 가옥 2 Yi Dong-gi House 2

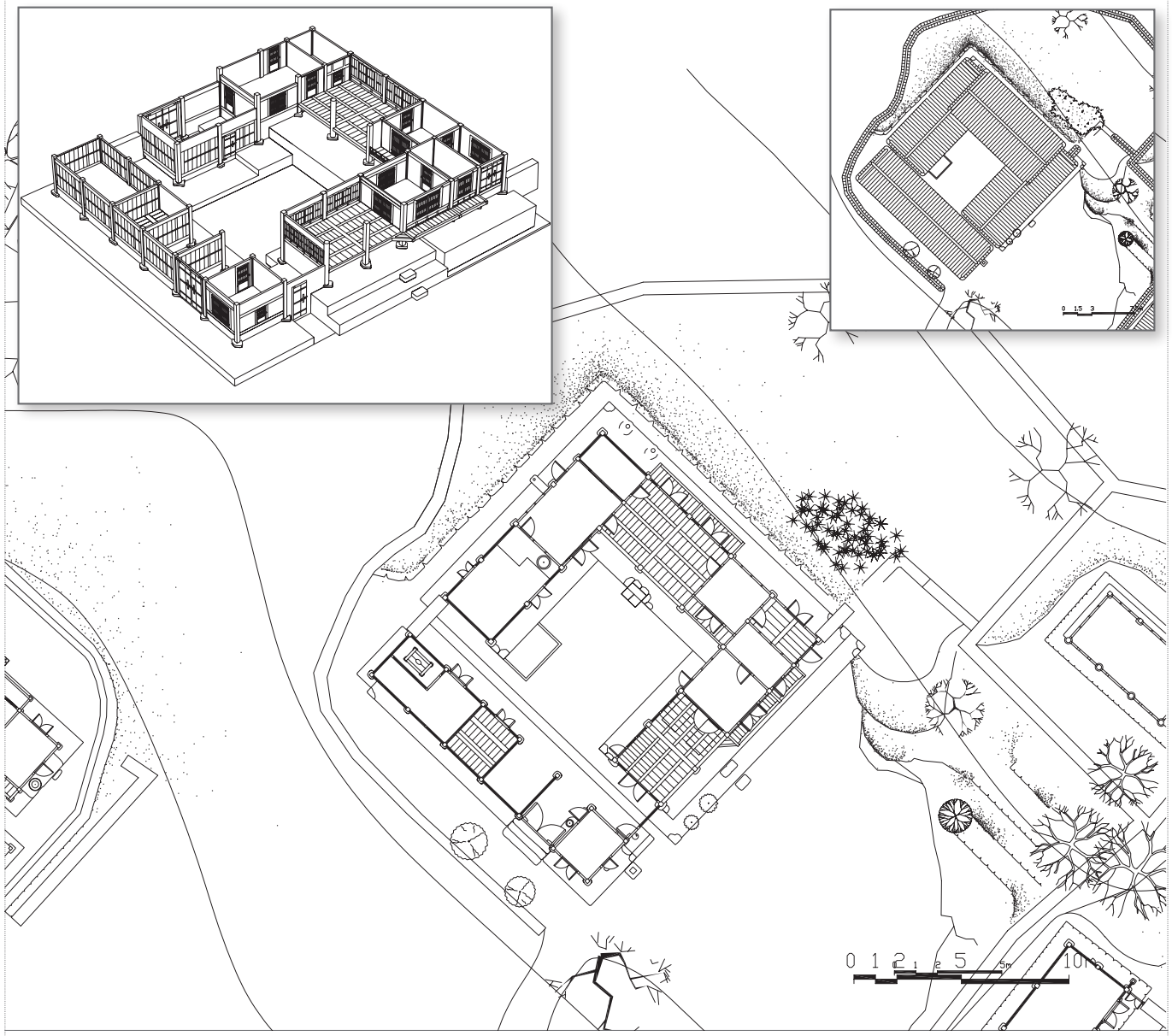




129 근암고택 Geunamgotaek House



130 최월분 가옥 Choi Wol-bun House



131 상춘헌 Sangchunheon House

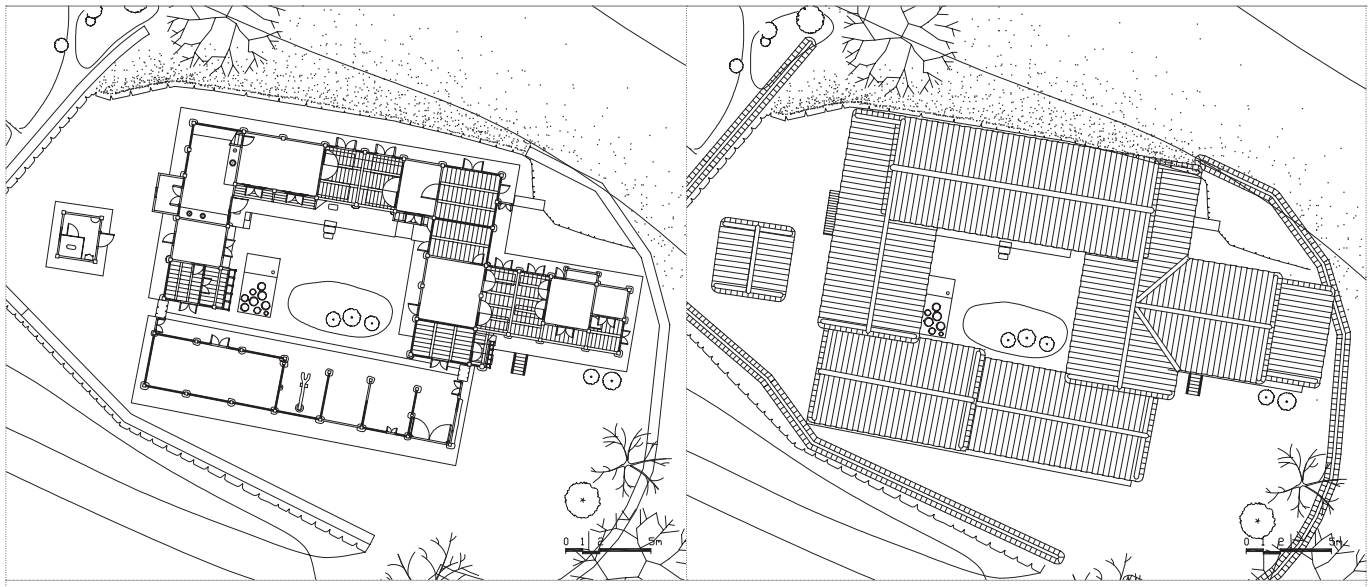


130 최월분 가옥 Choi Wol-bun House

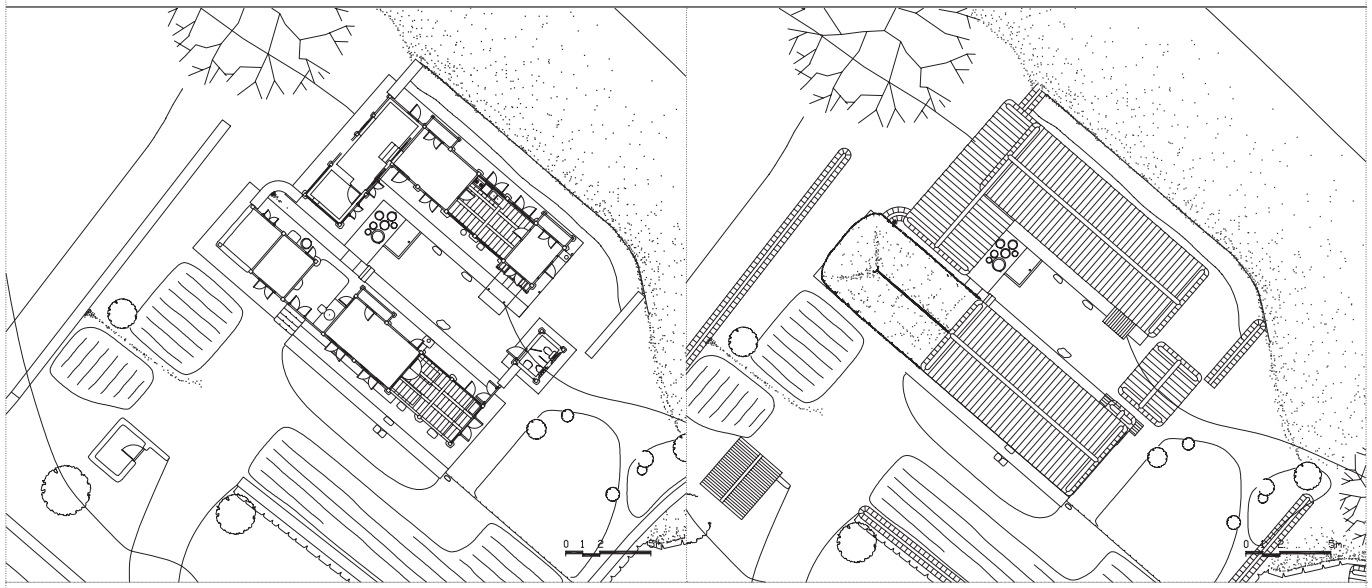




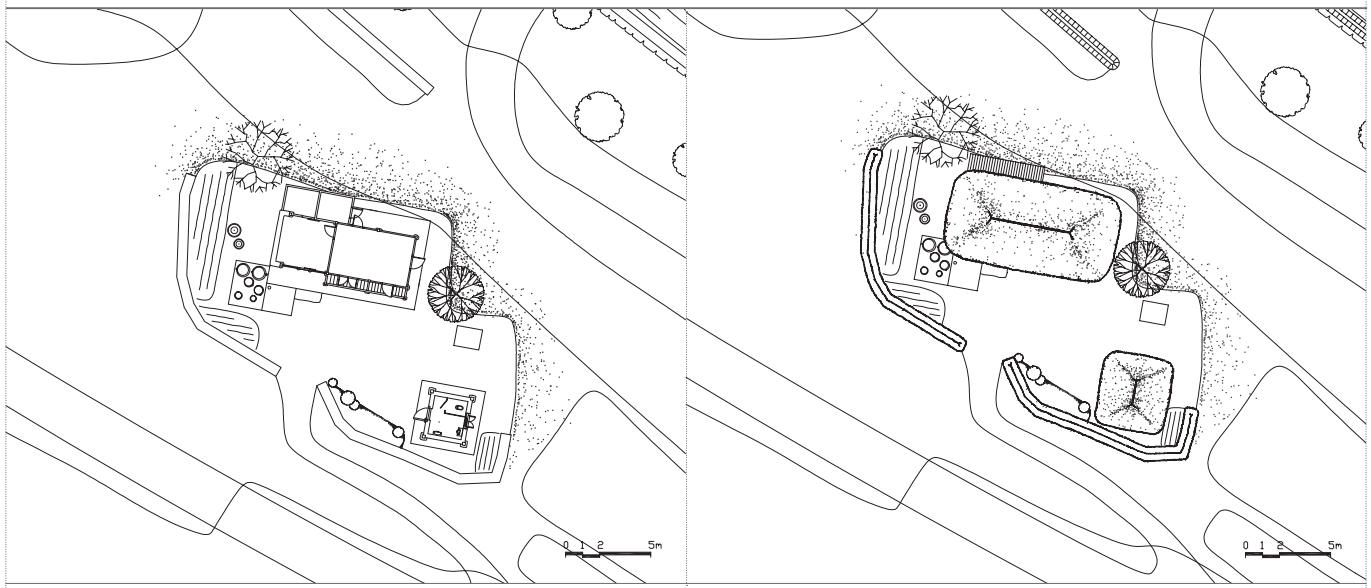
131 상춘헌 Sangchunheon House



132 사호당 Sahodang House



133 이형동 가옥 Yi Hyeong-dong House



134 이조원 가옥 Yi Jo-won House



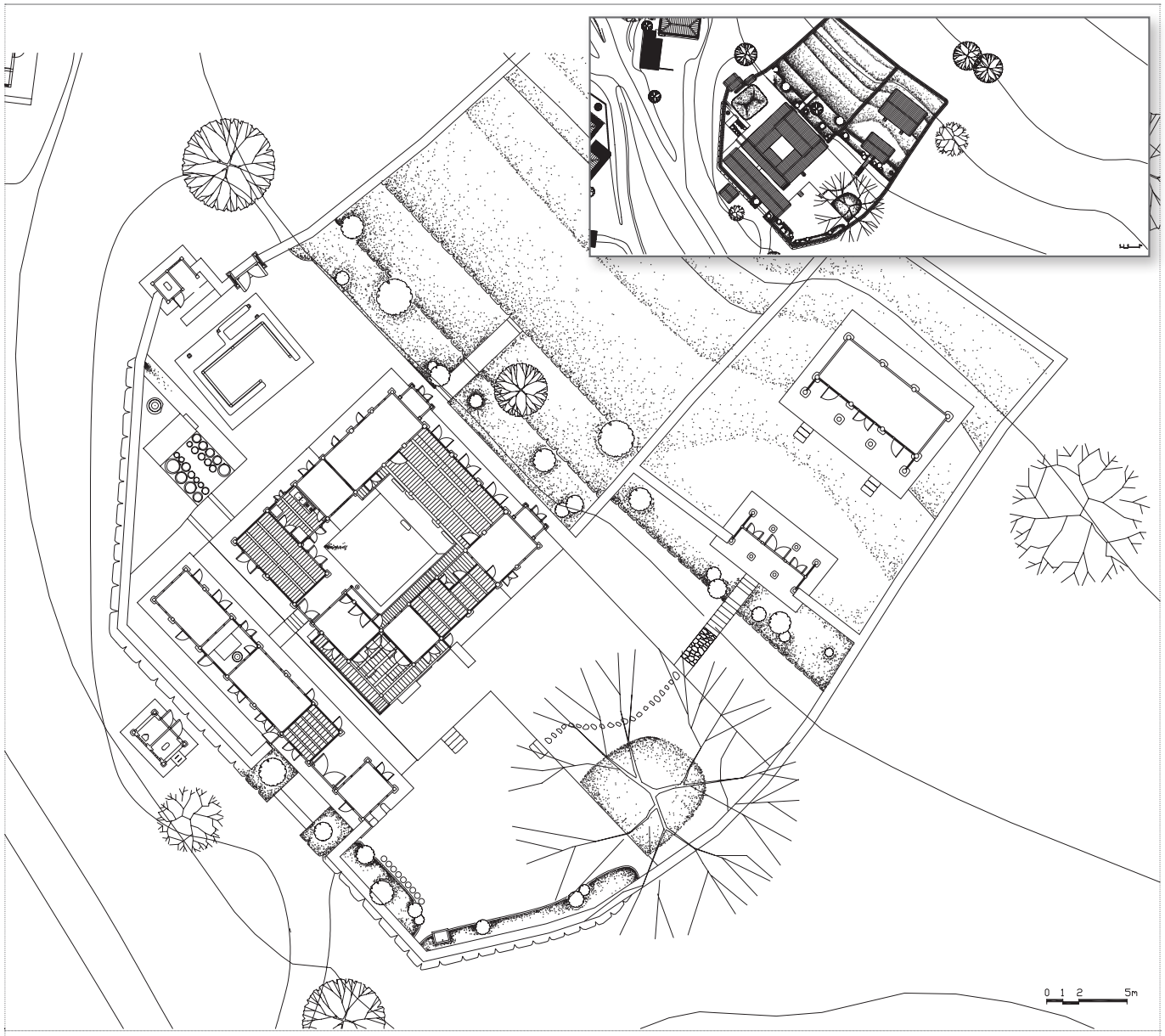
132 사호당 Sahodang House

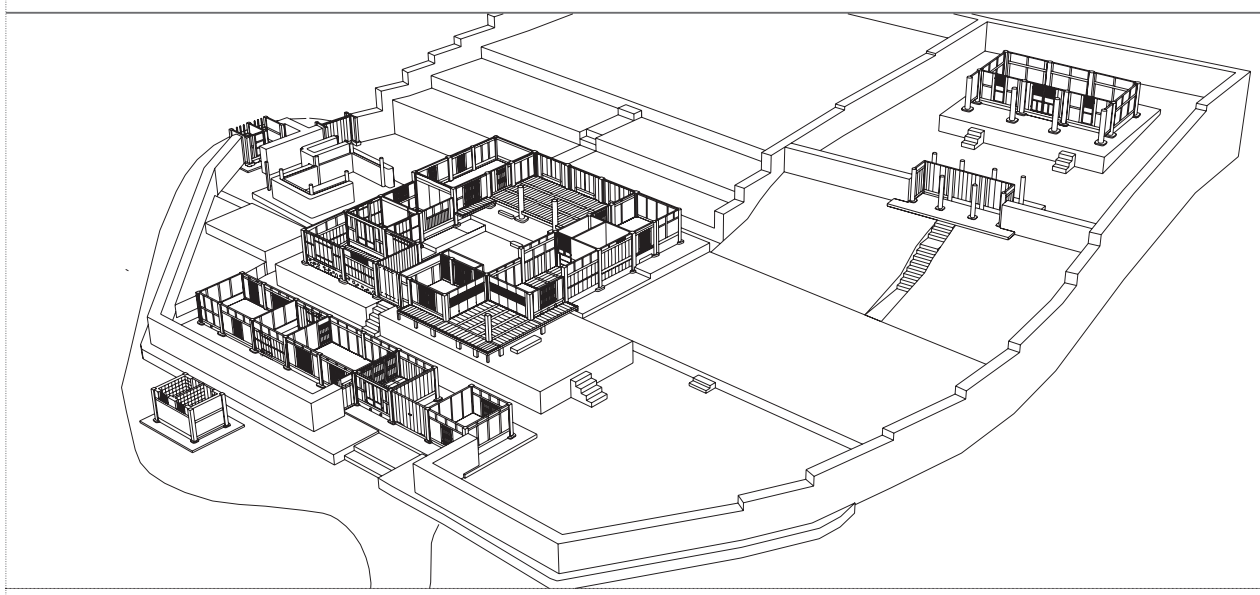


133 이형동 가옥 Yi Hyeong-dong House



134 이조원 가옥 Yi Jo-won House





135 서백당 Seobaekdang House

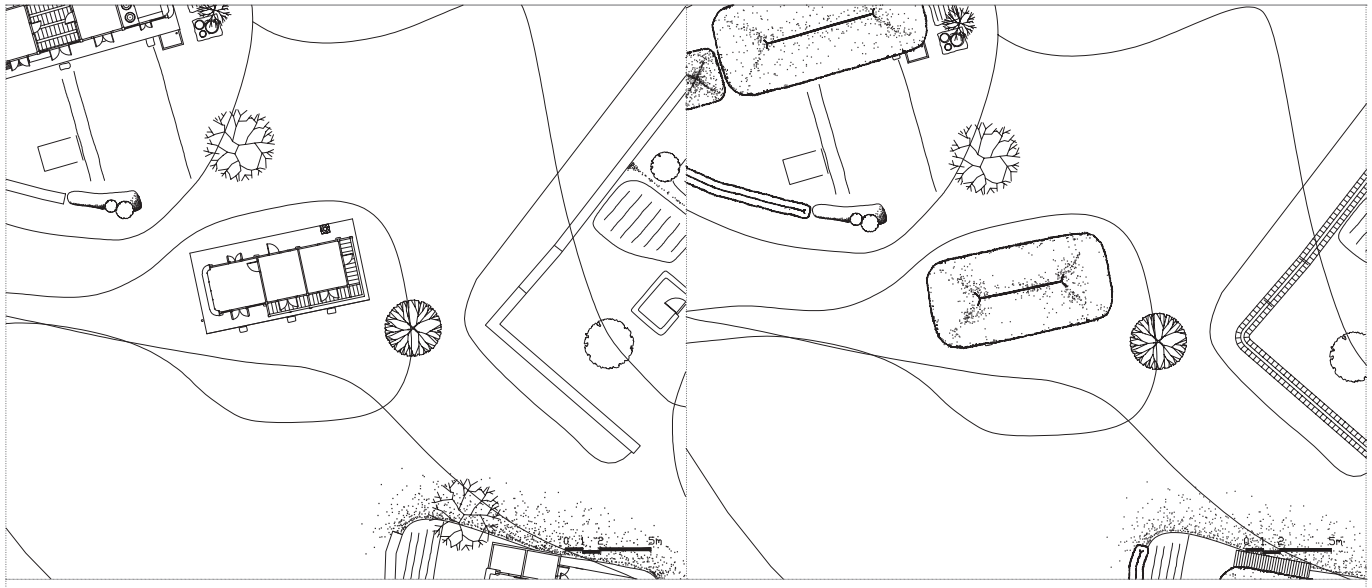




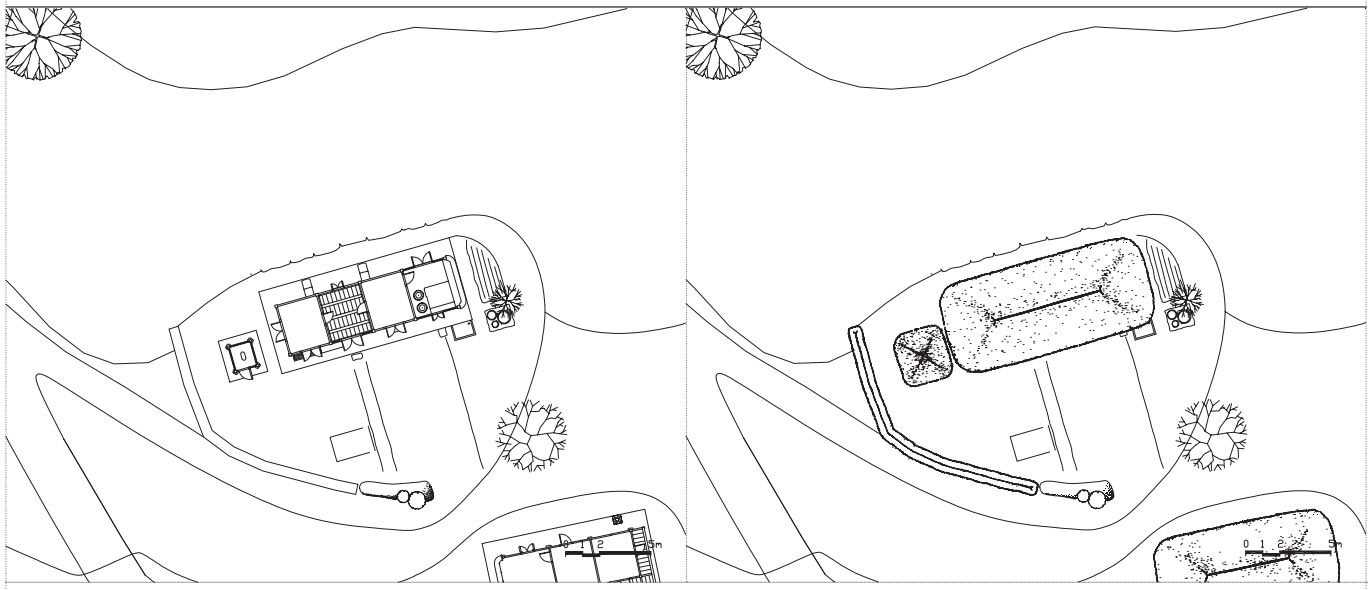




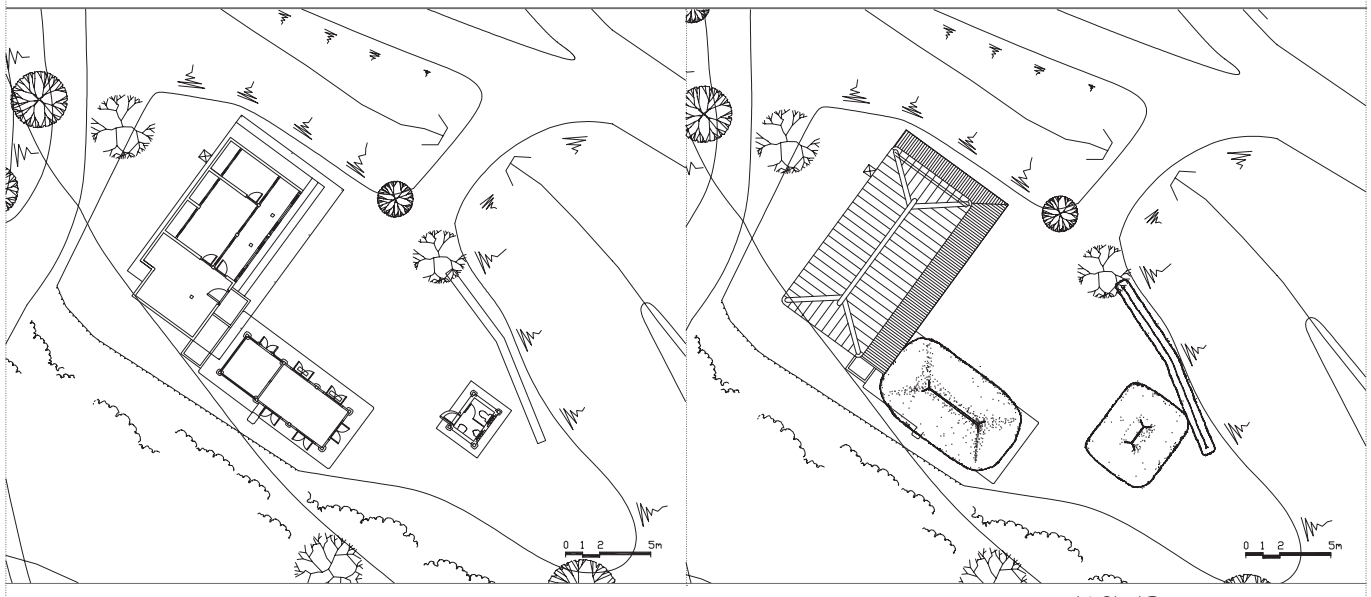
135 서백당 Seobaekdang House



136 손성훈 가옥 1 Son Seong-hun House 1



137 손성훈 가옥 2 Son Seong-hun House 2



138 이수원 가옥 Yi Su-won House



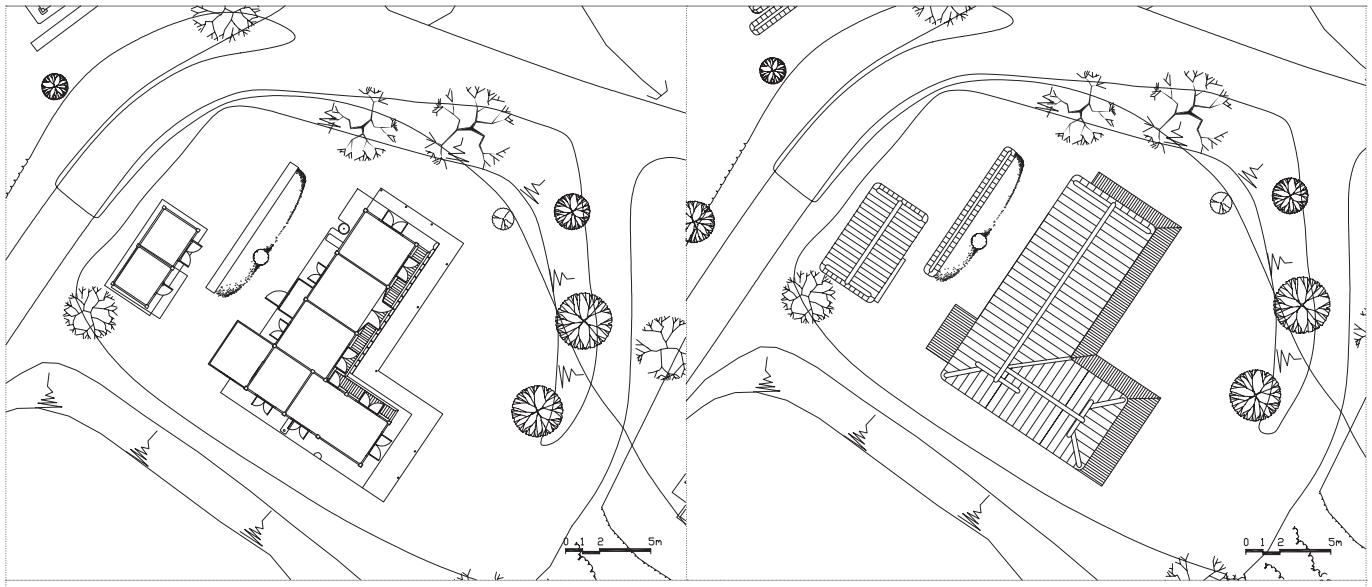
136 손성훈 가옥 1 Son Seong-hun House 1



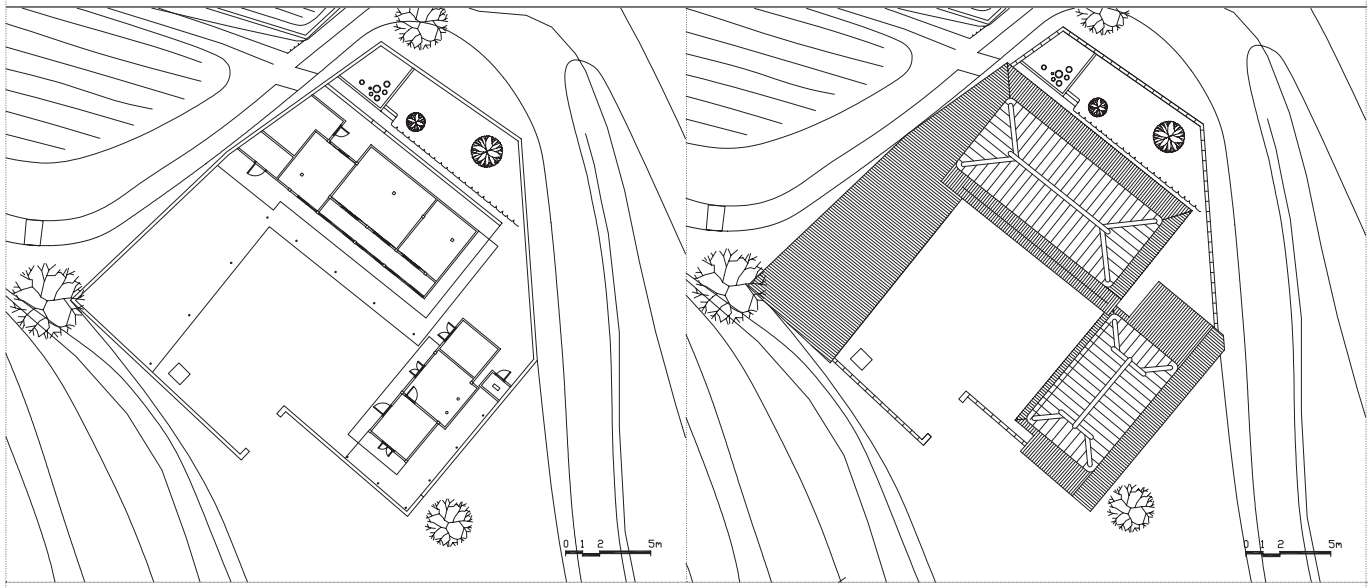
137 손성훈 가옥 2 Son Seong-hun House 2



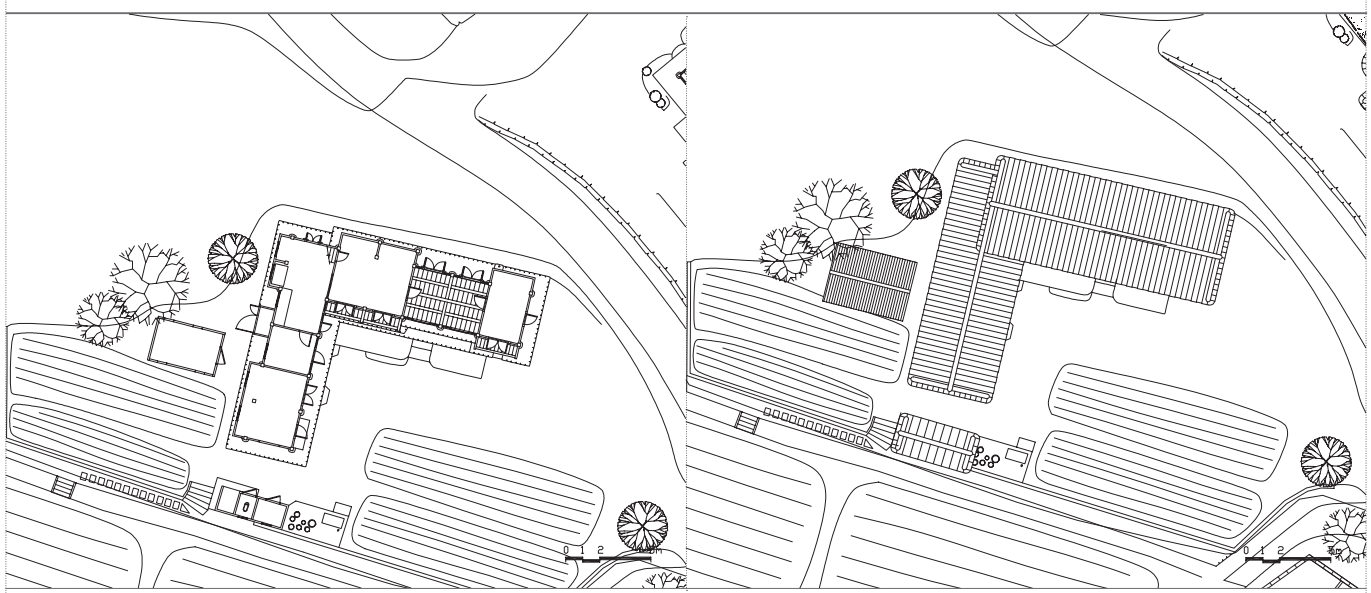
138 이수원 가옥 Yi Su-won House



139 이석진 가옥 Yi Seok-jin House



140 손붕익 가옥 Son Bung-ik House



141 이동주 가옥 Yi Dong-ju House



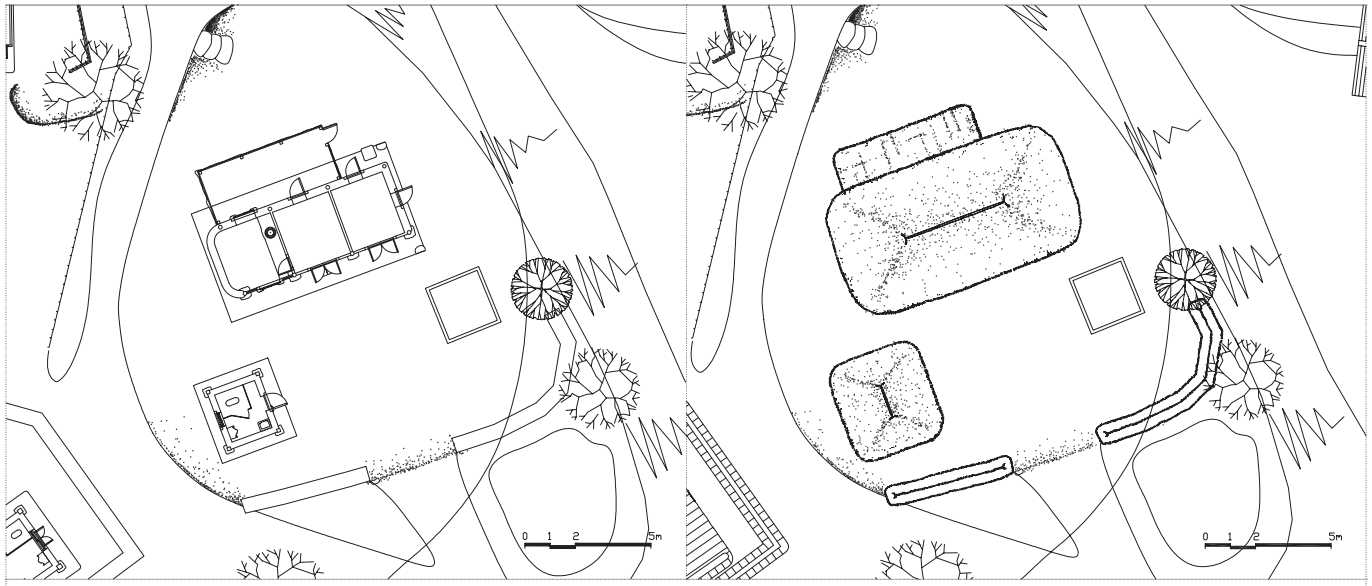
139 이석진 가옥 Yi Seok-jin House



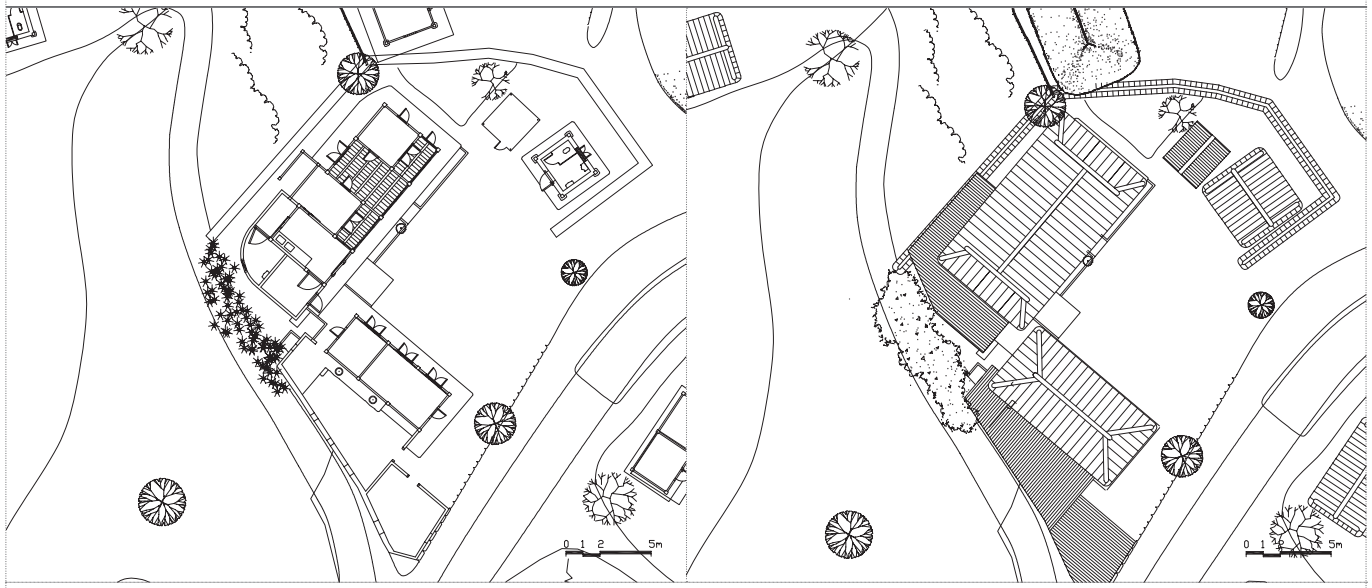
140 손붕익 가옥 Son Bung-ik House



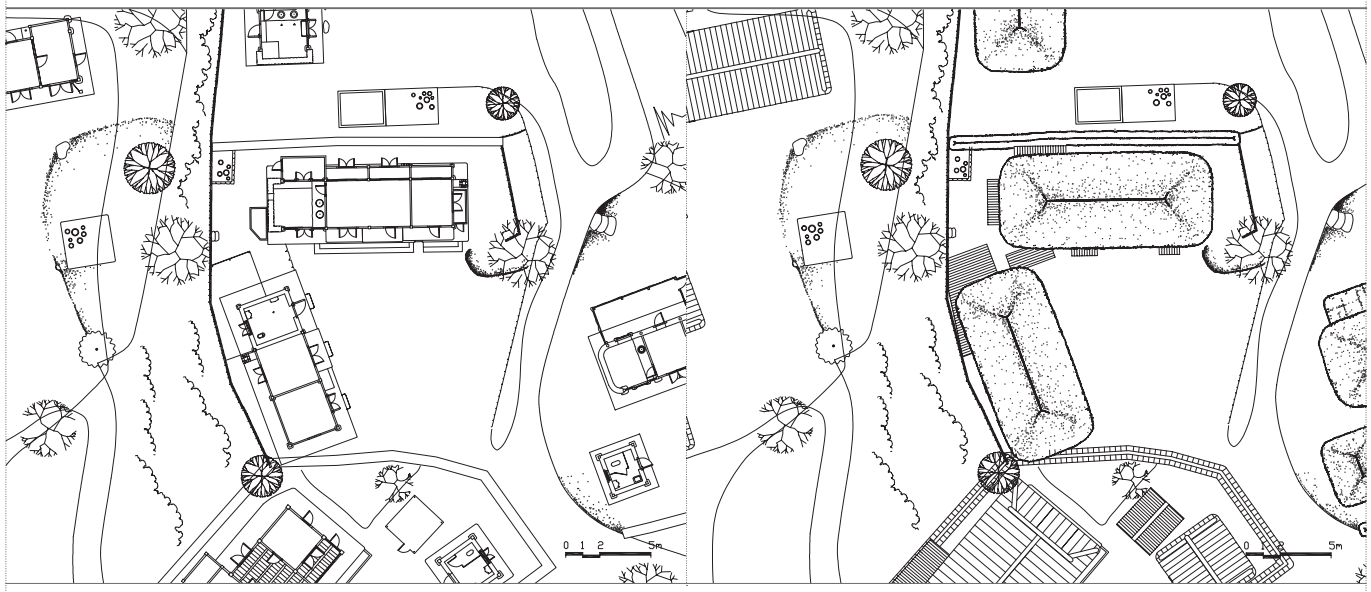
141 이동주 가옥 Yi Dong-ju House



142 권중봉 가옥 Gwon Jung-bong House



143 이석매 가옥 Yi Seok-mae House



144 이규원 가옥 Yi Gyu-won House



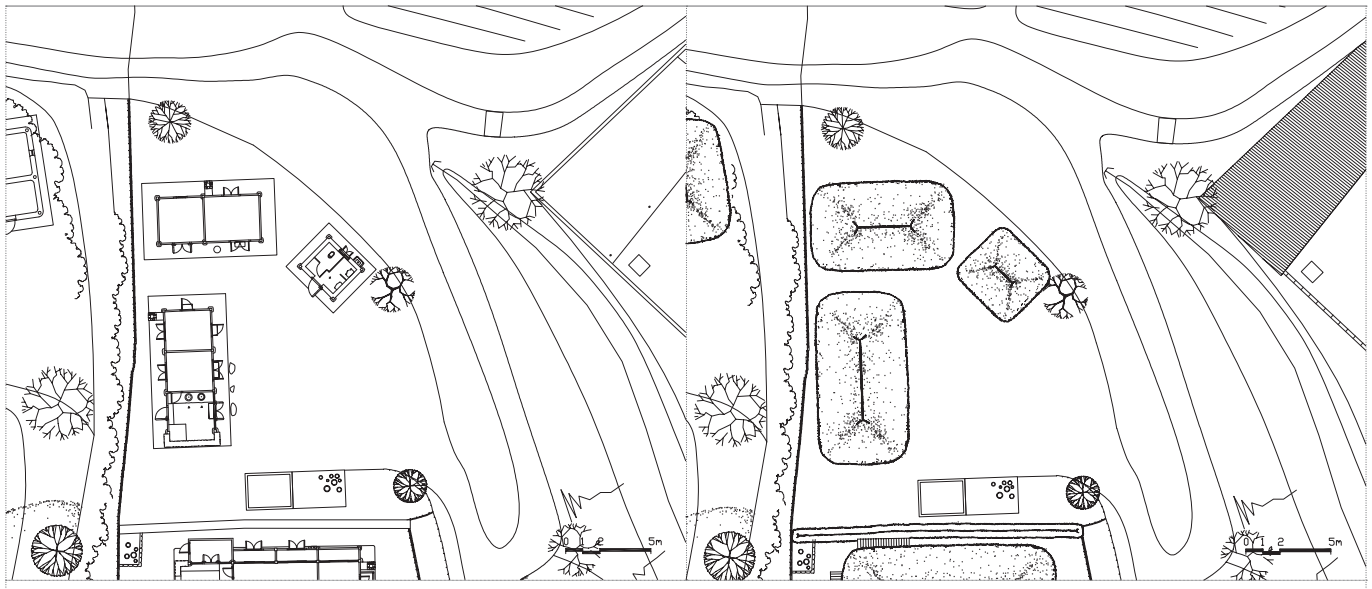
142 권중봉 가옥 Gwon Jung-bong House



143 이석매 가옥 Yi Seok-mae House



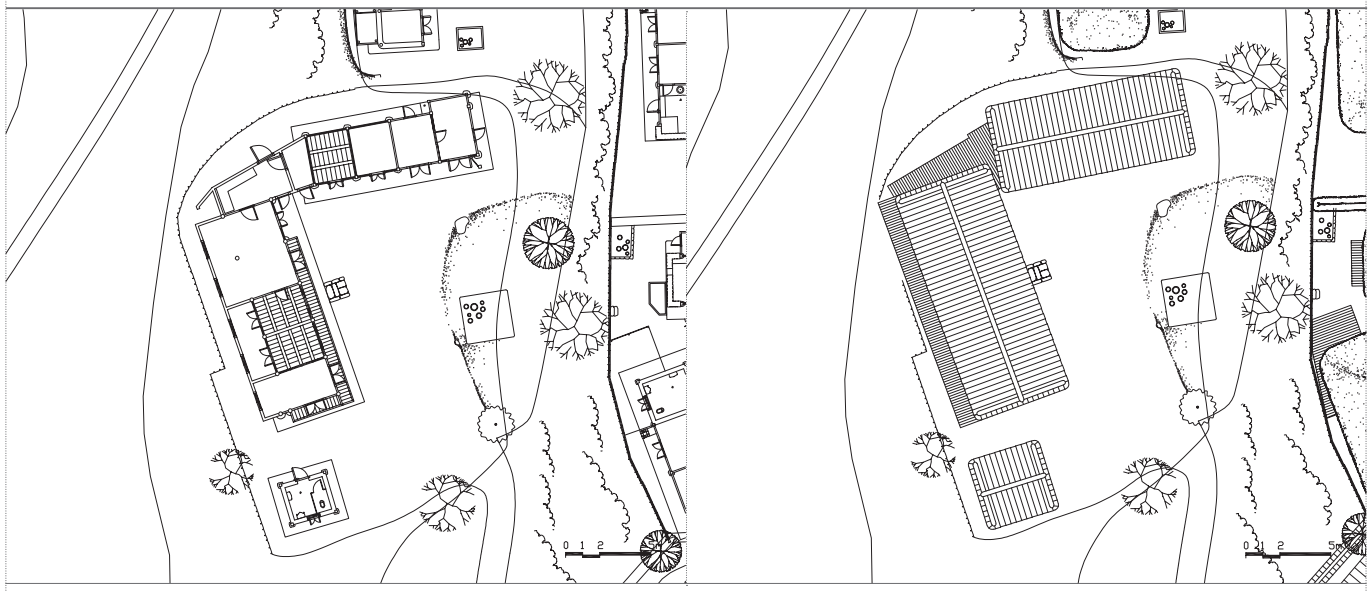
144 이규원 가옥 Yi Gyu-won House



145 이원우 가옥 Yi Won-u House



146 이순석 가옥 Yi Sun-seok House



147 이원걸 가옥 Yi Won-geol House



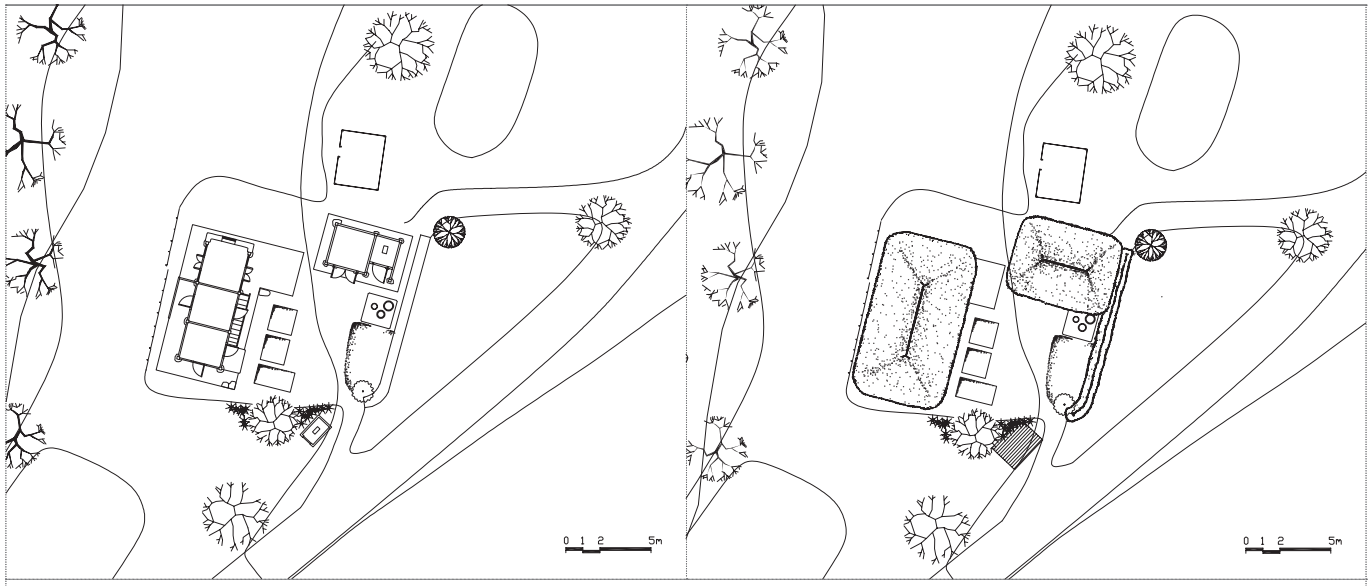
145 이원우 가옥 Yi Won-u House



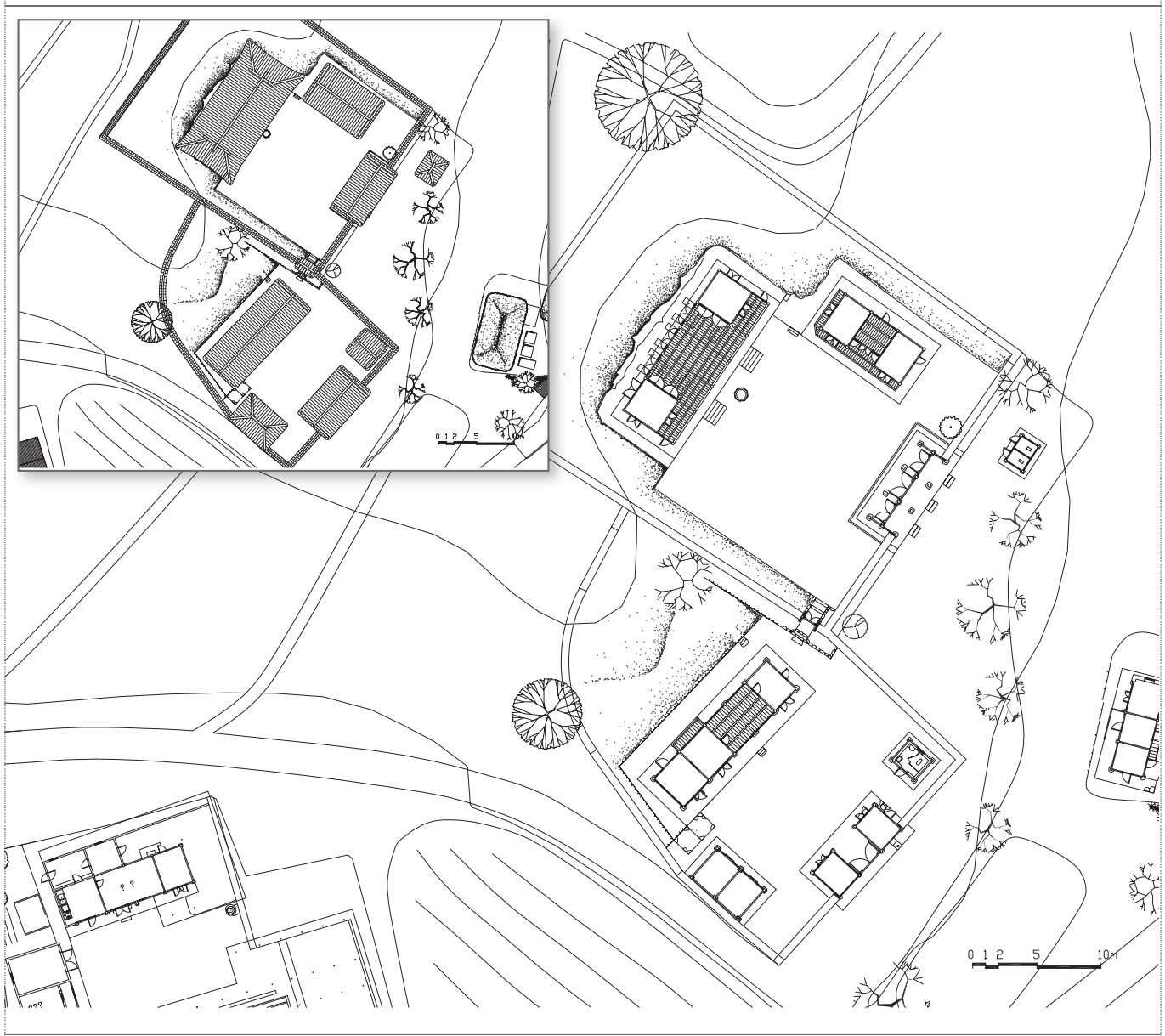
146 이순석 가옥 Yi Sun-seok House



147 이원걸 가옥 Yi Won-geol House



148 경산서당 관리사 Affiliated House to Gyeongsanseodang Village School



149 경산서당 Gyeongsanseodang Village School



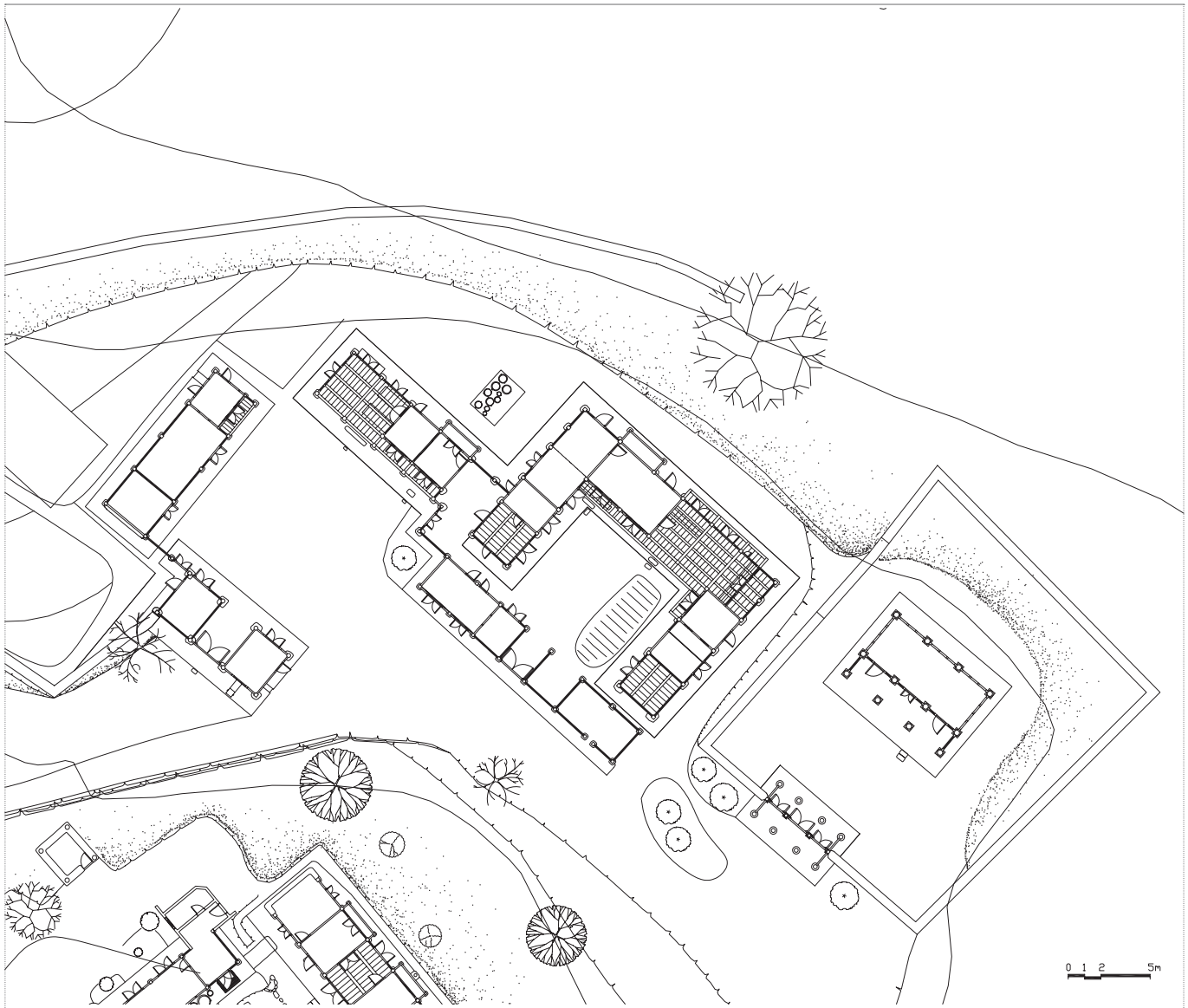
148 경산서당 관리사 Affiliated House to Gyeongsanseodang Village School

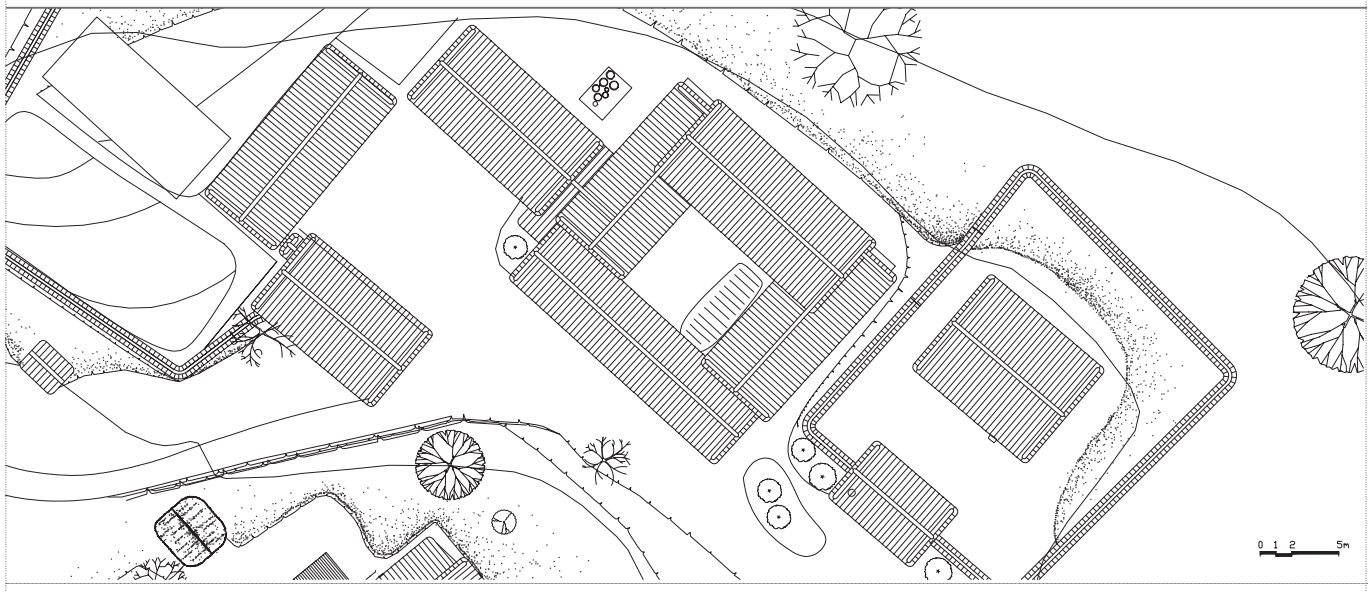






149 경산서당 Gyeongsanseodang Village School





150 낙선당 Nakseondang House

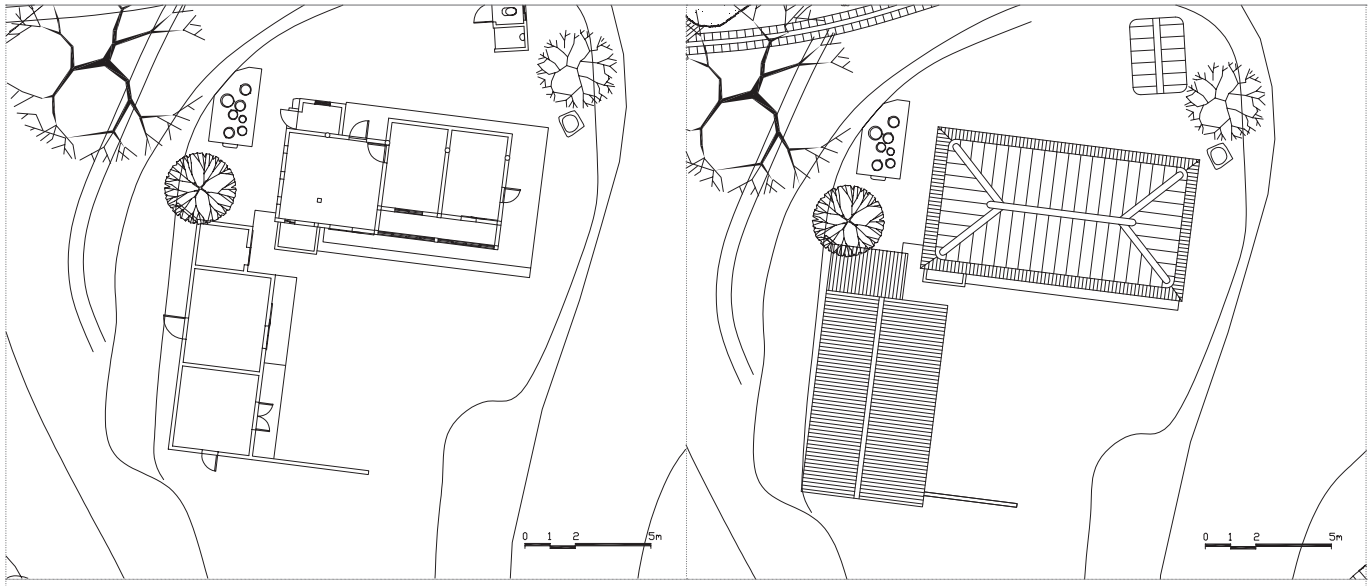




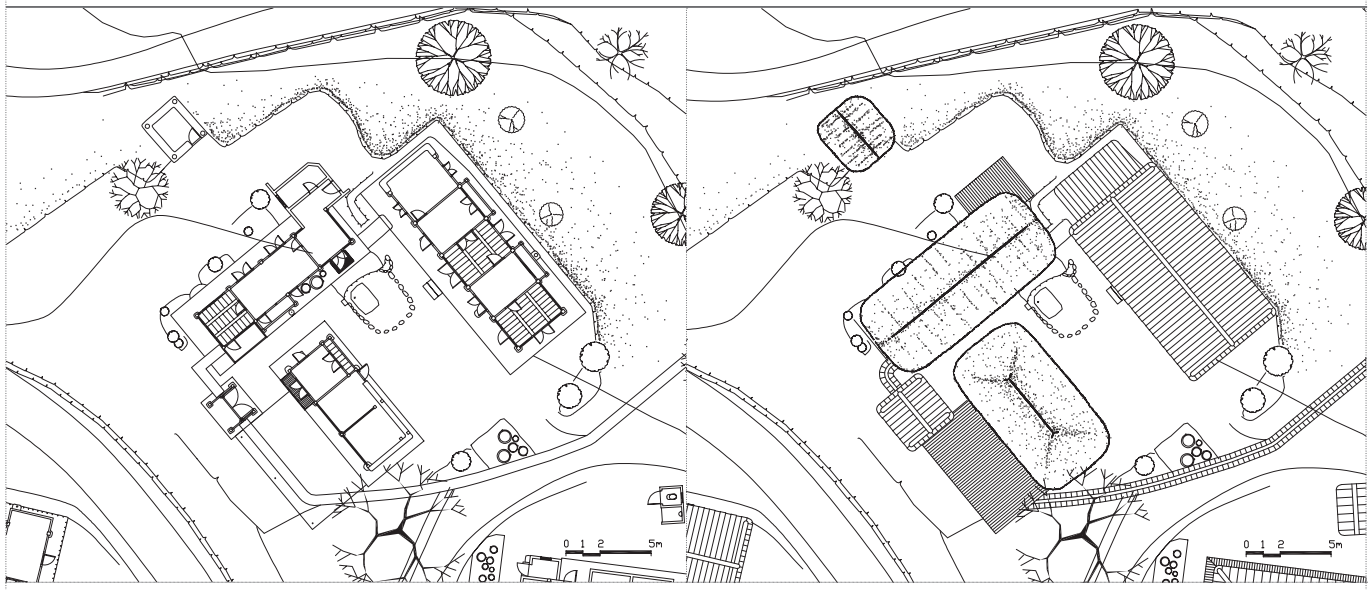




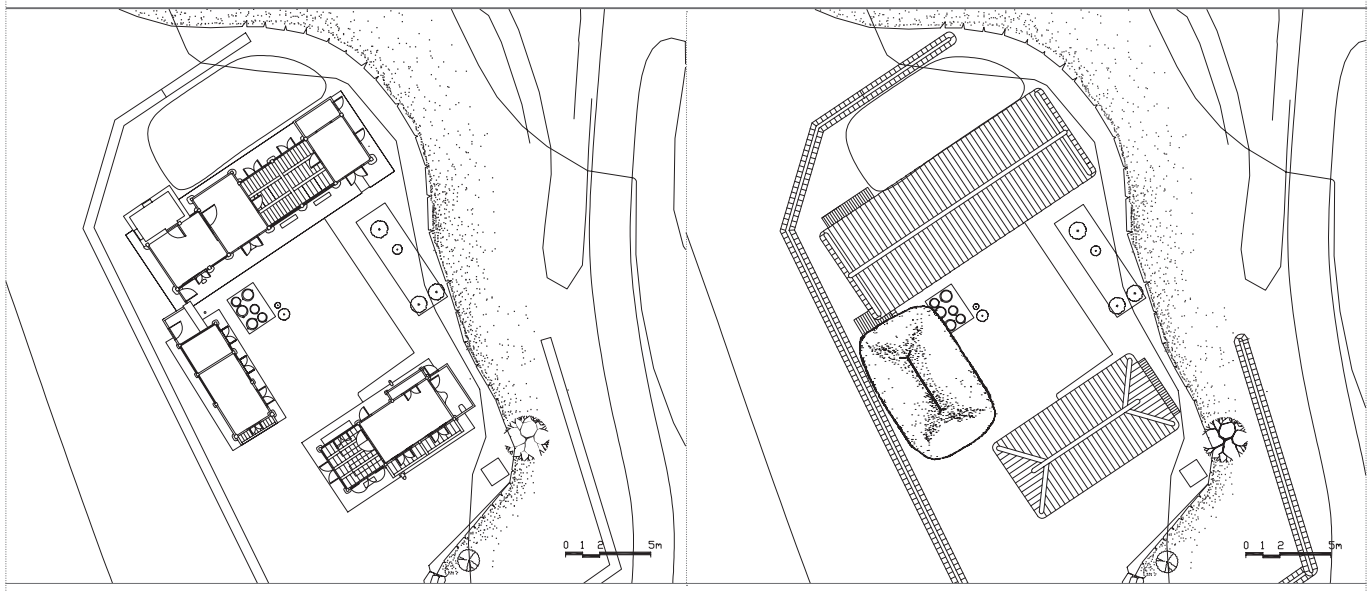
150 낙선당 Nakseondang House



151 이석순 가옥 Yi Seok-sun House



152 이원진 가옥 Yi Won-jin House



153 이양길 가옥 Yi Yang-gil House



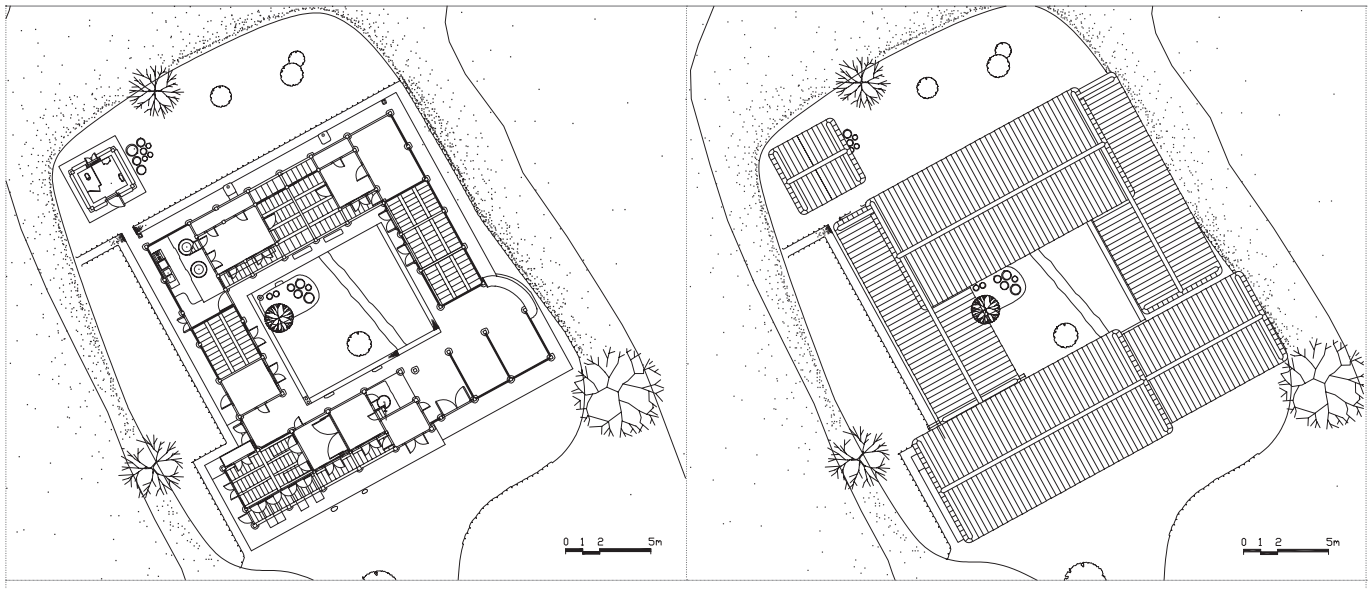
151 이석순 가옥 Yi Seok-sun House



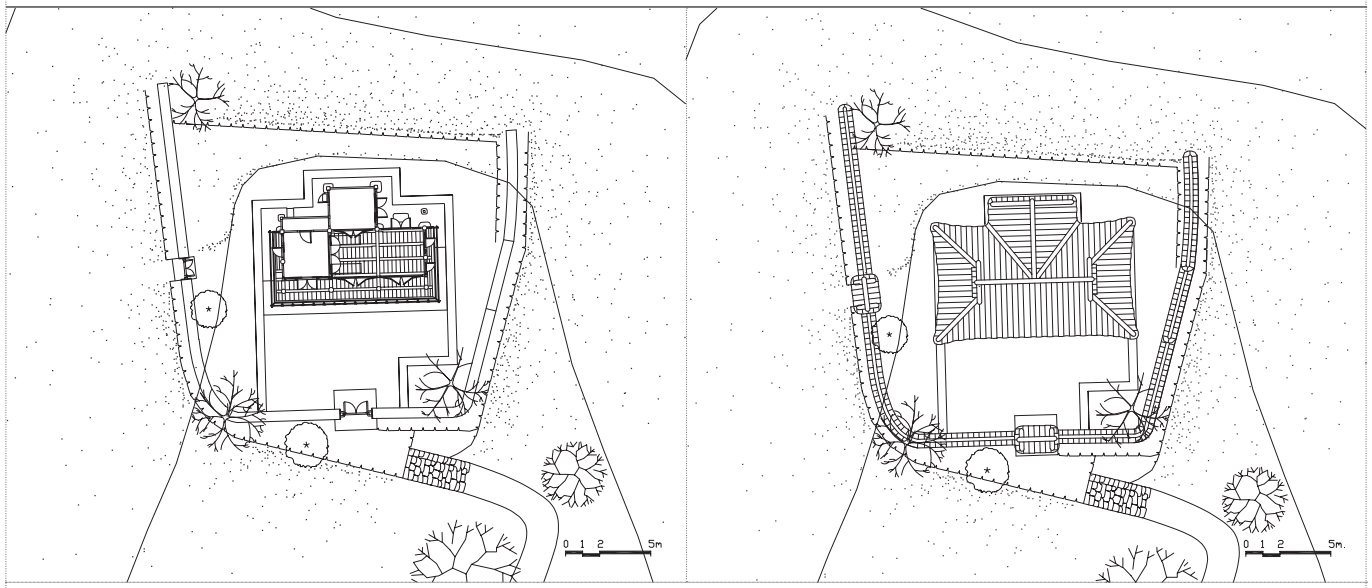
152 이원진 가옥 Yi Won-jin House



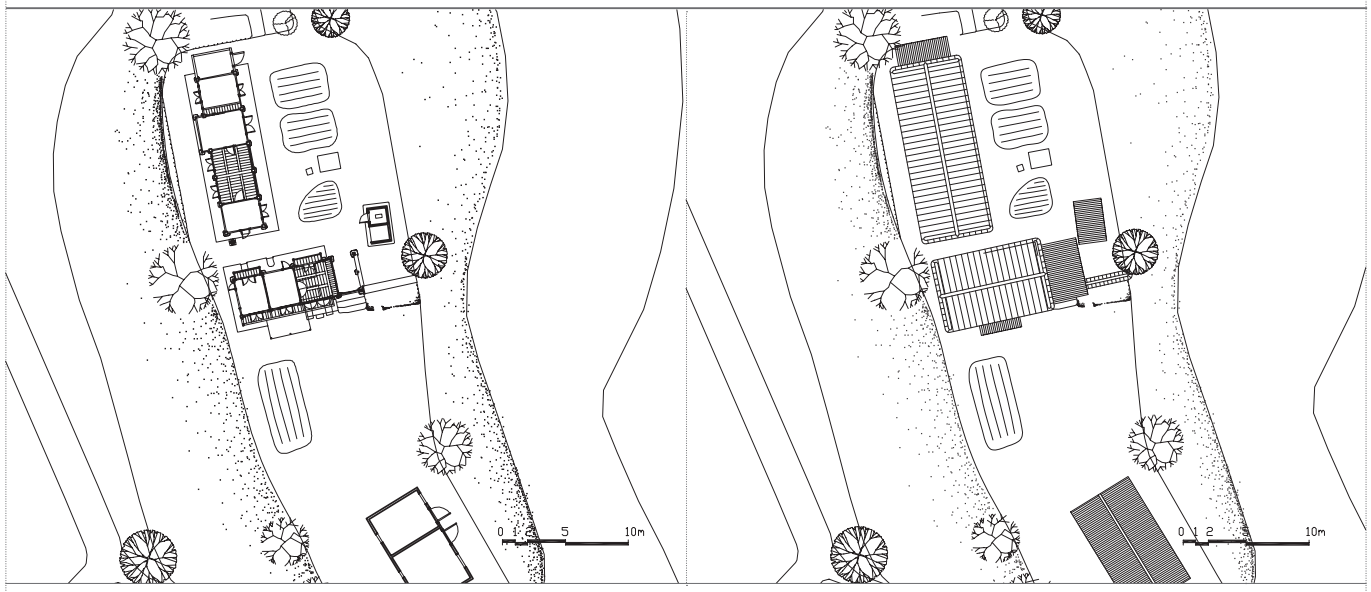
153 이양길 가옥 Yi Yang-gil House



154 창은정사 Changeunjeongsa Study Hall



155 내곡정 Naegokjeong Pavilion



156 이성원 가옥 Yi Seong-won House



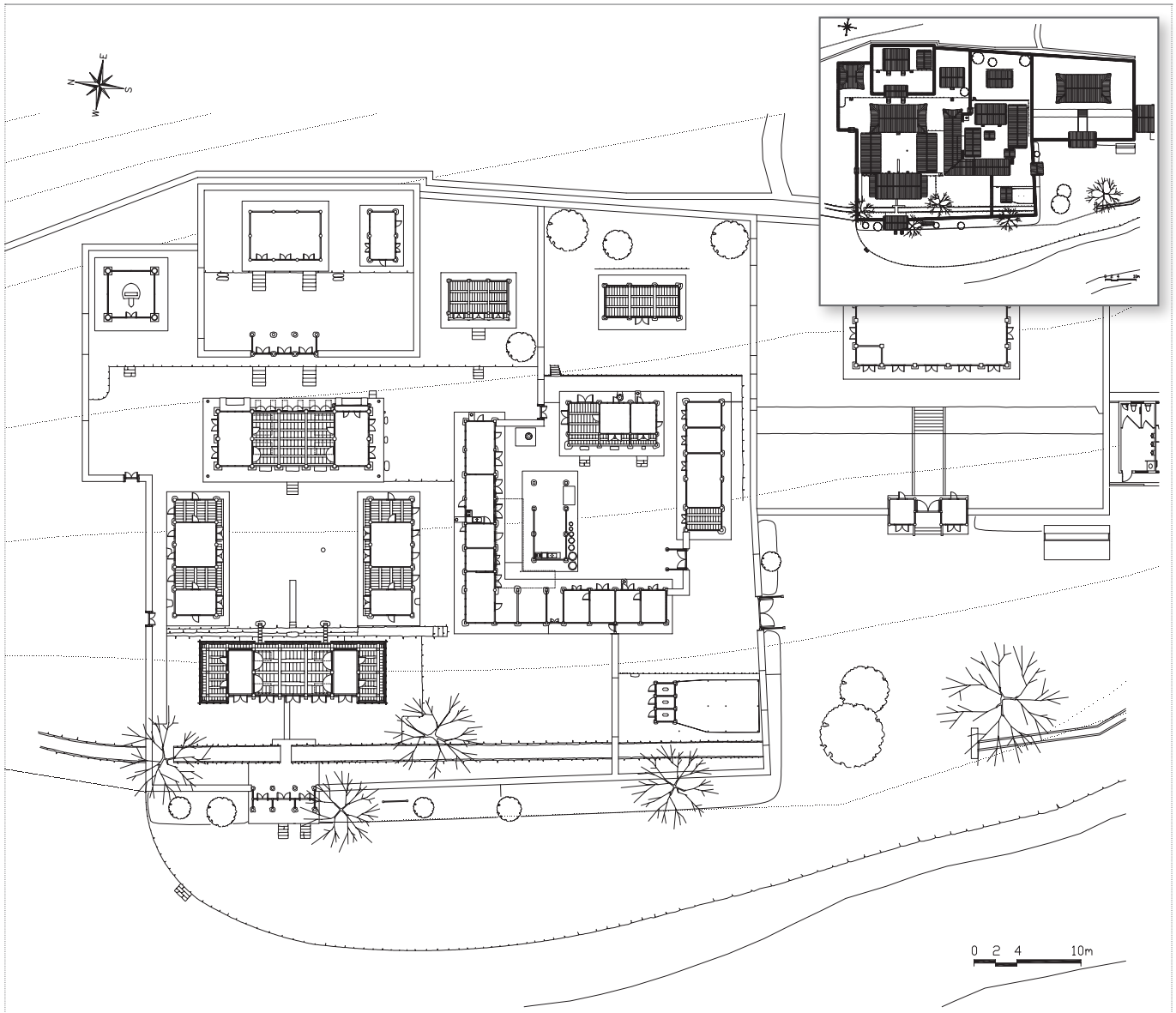
154 창은정사 Changeunjeongsa Study Hall

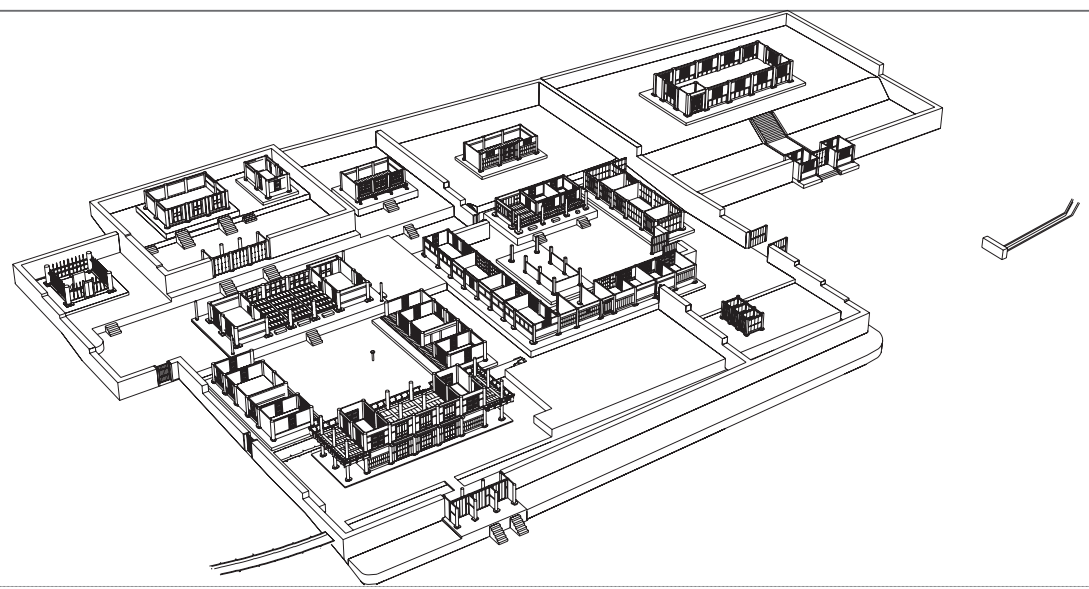


155 내곡정 Naegokjeong Pavilion



156 이성원 가옥 Yi Seong-won House





157 옥산서원 Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

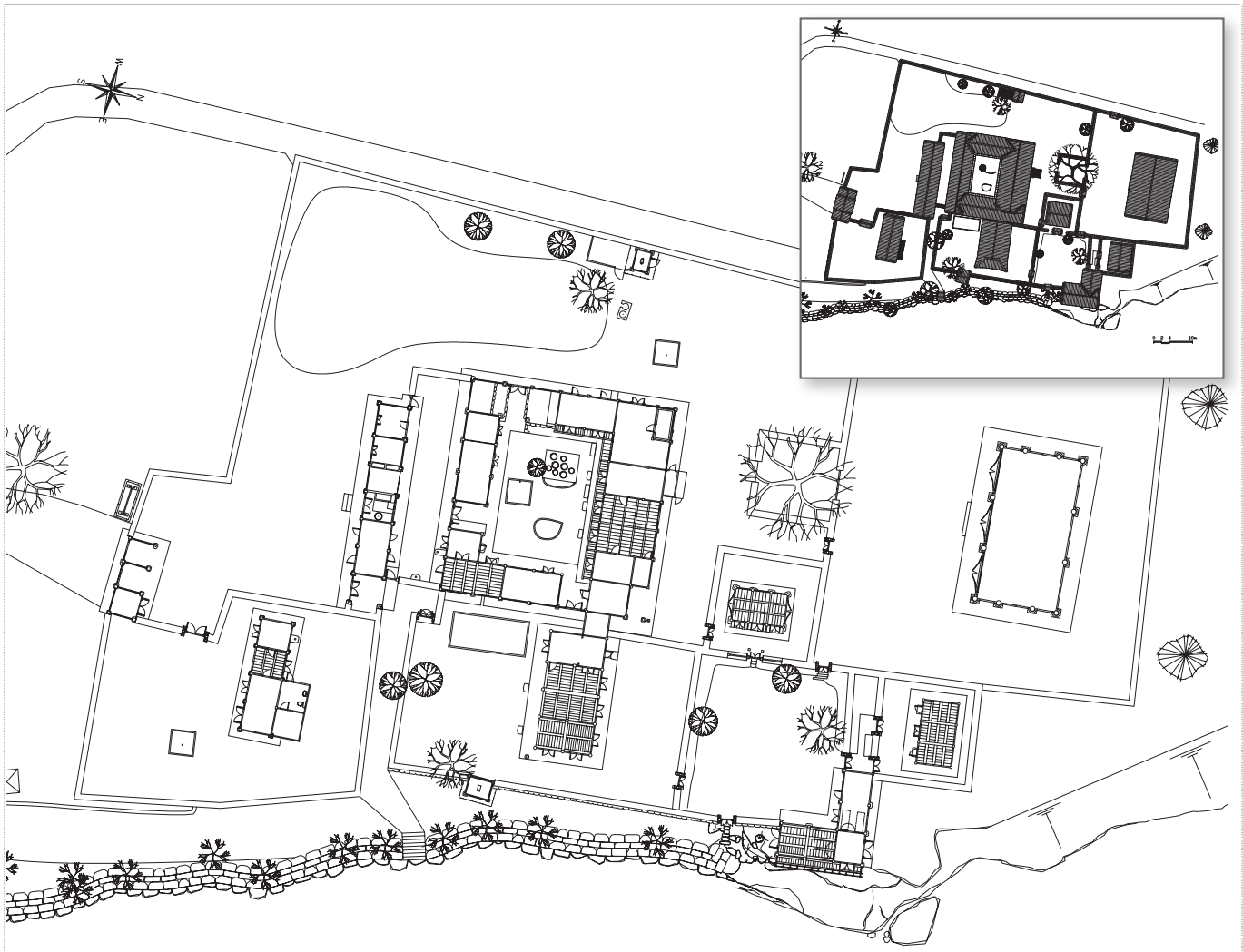


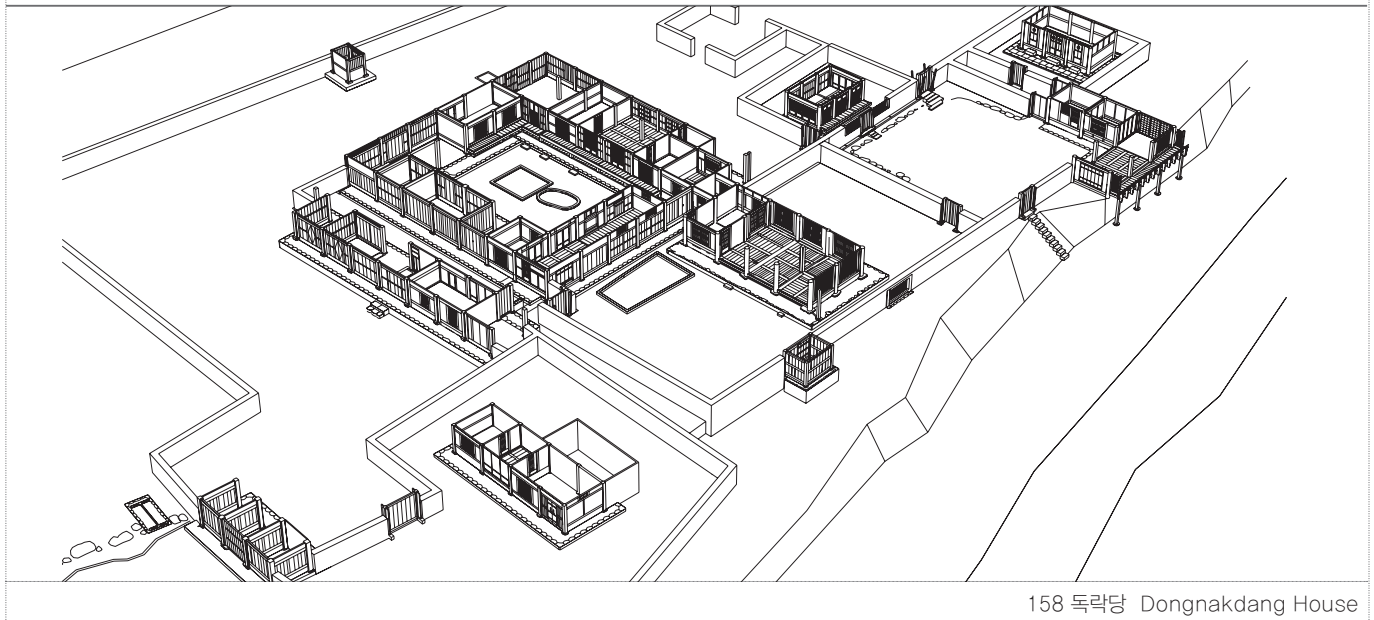






157 옥산서원 Oksanseowon Confucian Academy





158 독락당 Dongnakdang House

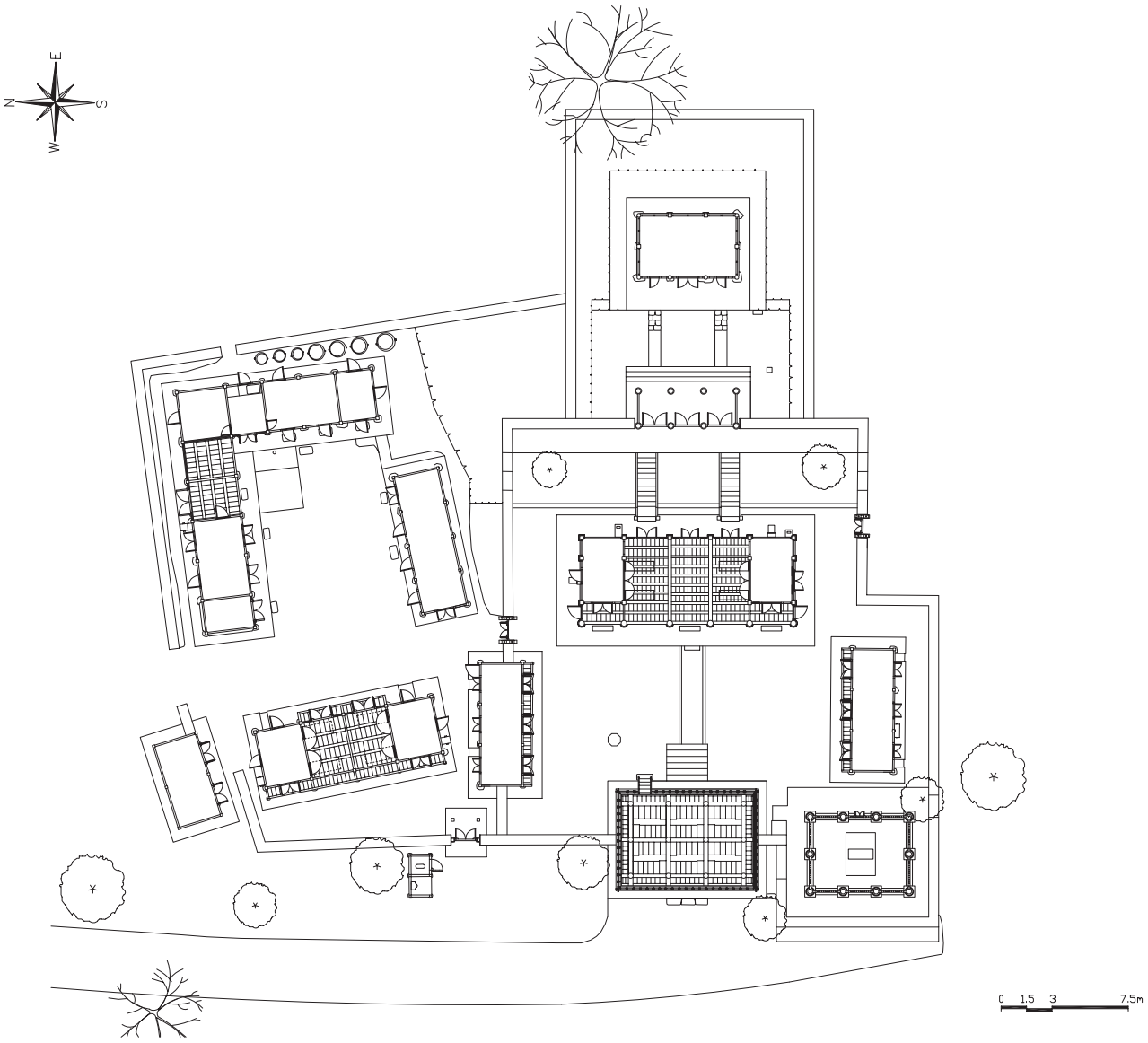


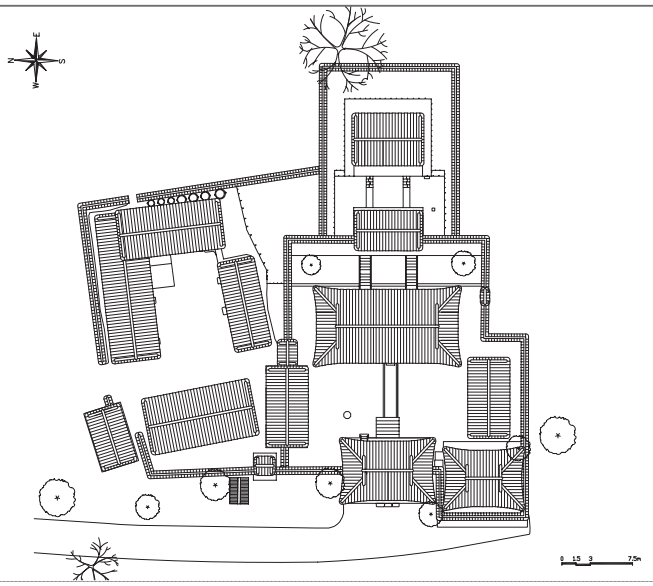






158 독락당 Dongnakdang House





159 동강서원 Donggangseowon Confucian Academy









159 동강서원 Donggangseowon Confucian Academy

04

양동 중요건물 입·단면도

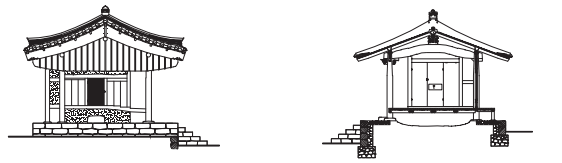
Elevation and Section of Important Buildings



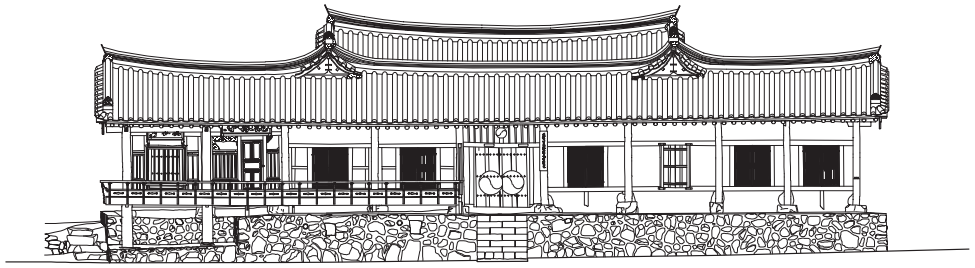
0 1 2 m



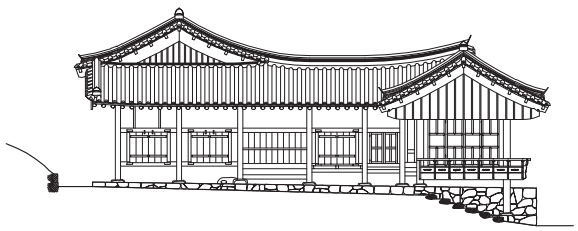
안락정 정면도 / Front Elevation of Allakjeong Village School
안락정 우측면도 / Right-Side Elevation of Allakjeong



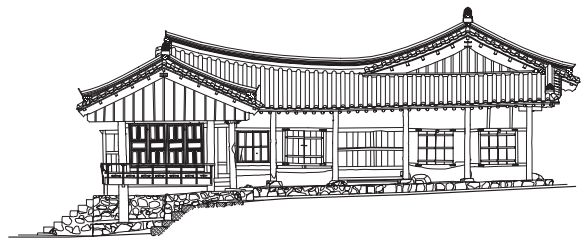
안락정 측면도 우측면도 / Left-Side Elevation of Allakjeong
안락정 종단면도 / Longitudinal Section of Allakjeong



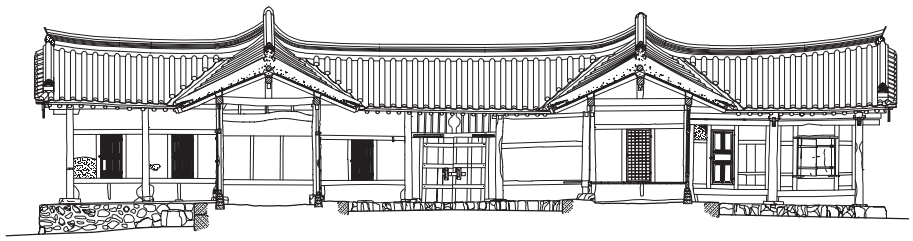
관가정 정면도
Front Elevation of Gwangajeong House



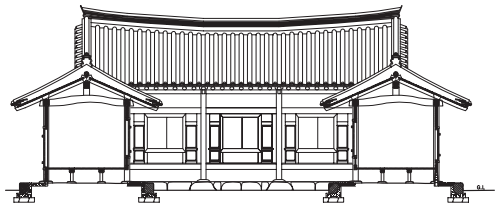
관가정 좌측면도
Left-Side Elevation of Gwangajeong



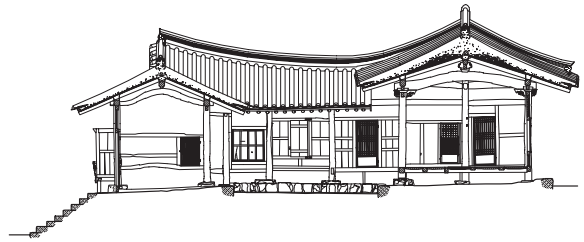
관가정 우측면도
Right-side Elevation of Gwangajeong



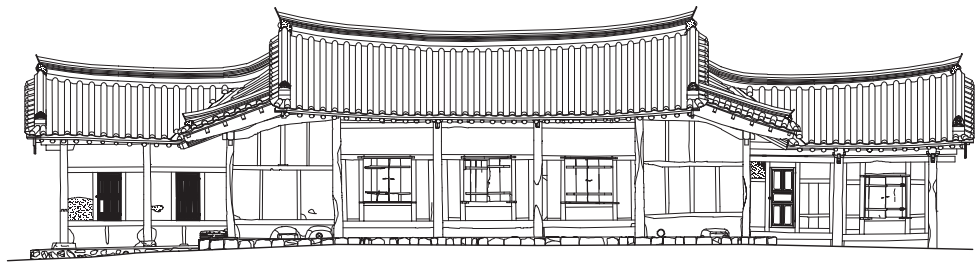
관가정 횡단면도 1
Cross Section of Gwangajeong 1



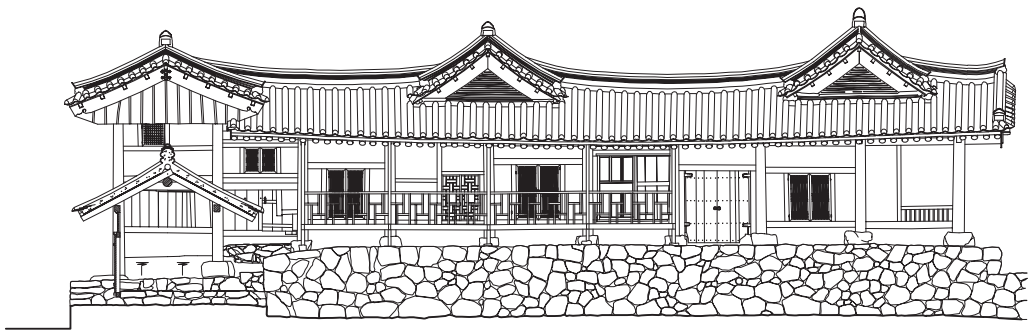
관가정 횡단면도 2
Cross Section of Gwangajeong 2



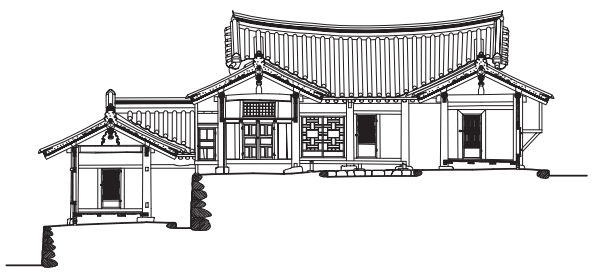
관가정 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Gwangajeong



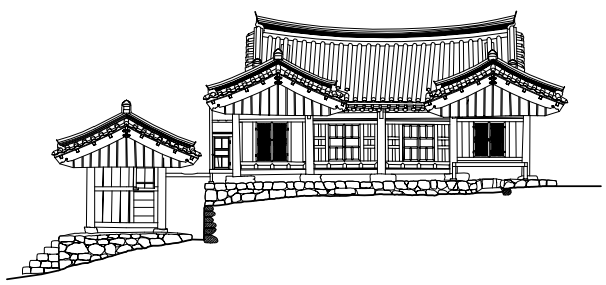
관가정 배면도
Rear Elevation of Gwangajeong House



향단 본채 정면도
Front Elevation of Hyangdan House



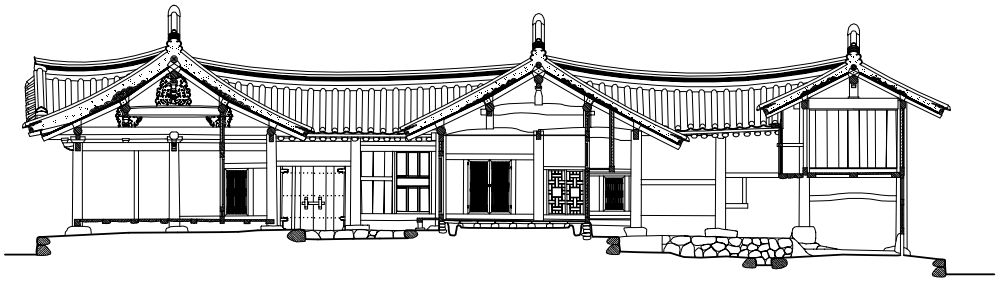
향단 본채 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Hyangdan House



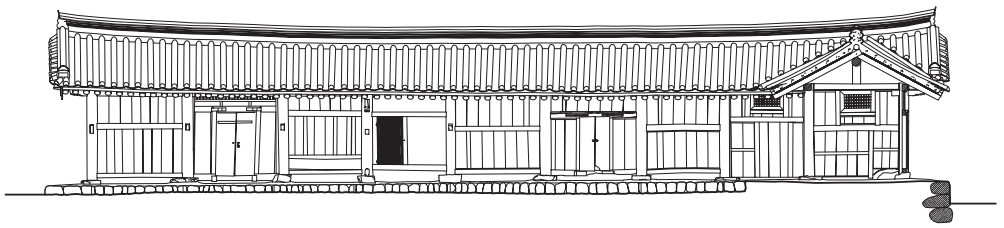
향단 본채 우측면도
Right-side Elevation Hyangdan House



향단 본채 횡단면도 1
Cross Section of Hyangdan House 1



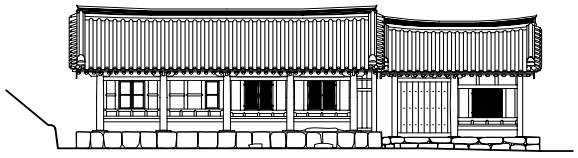
향단 본채 횡단면도 2
Cross Section of Hyangdan House 2



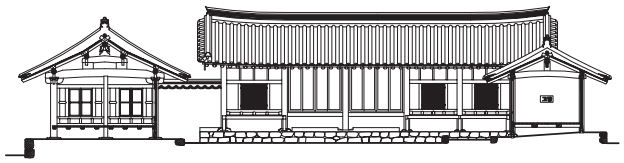
향단 행랑채 배면도
Rear Elevation of Hyangdan House



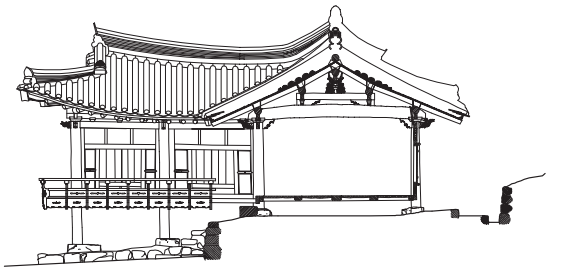
향단 행랑채 남측면도
Front Elevation Hyangdan House



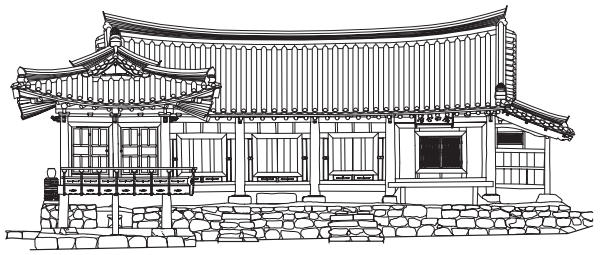
수졸당 사랑채 정면도
Front Elevation of Sujoldang House



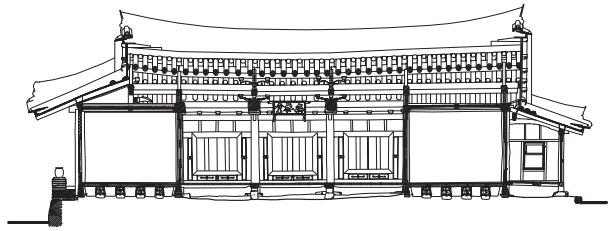
수졸당 안채 정면도
Front Elevation of Sujoldang House



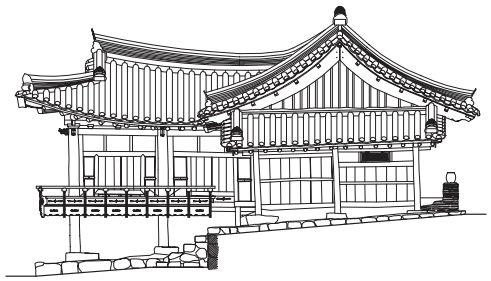
무첨당 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Mucheomdang House



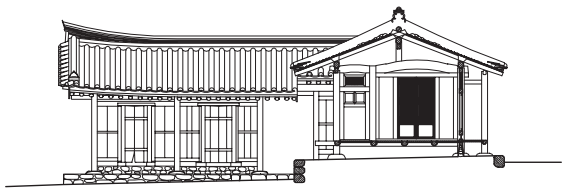
무첨당 정면도
Front Elevation of Mucheomdang House



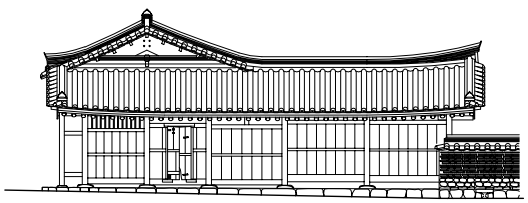
무첨당 횡단면도
Cross Section of Mucheomdang House



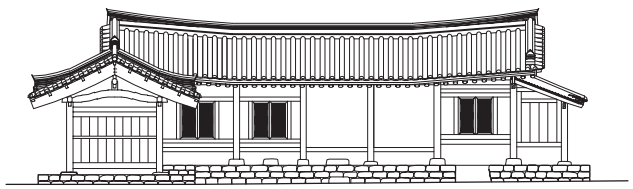
무첨당 우측면도
Right-side Elevation of Mucheomdang House



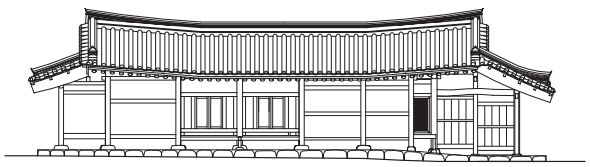
대성헌 안채 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Daeseongheon House



대성헌 안채 좌측면도
Left-side Elevation of Daeseongheon House



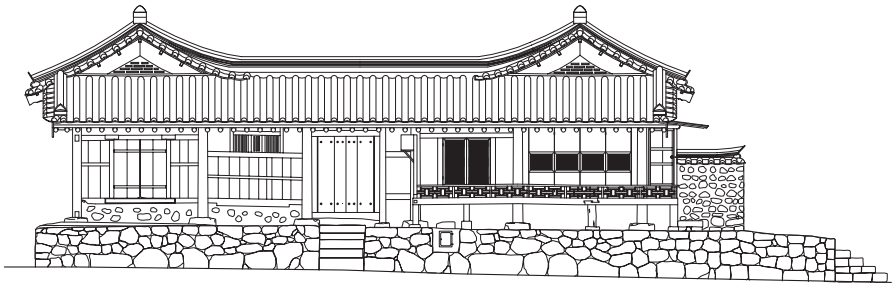
대성헌 안채 정면도
Front Elevation of Daeseongheon House



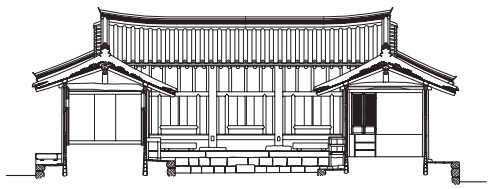
대성헌 안채 배면도
Rear Elevation of Daeseongheon House



서백당 안채 우측면도
Right-side Elevation of Seobaekdang House



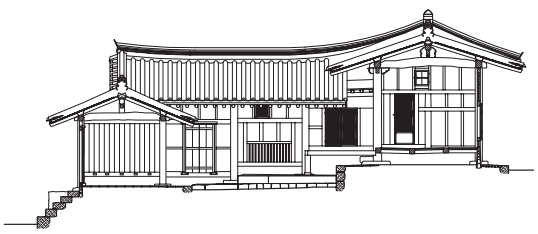
서백당 안채 정면도
Front Elevation of Seobaekdang House



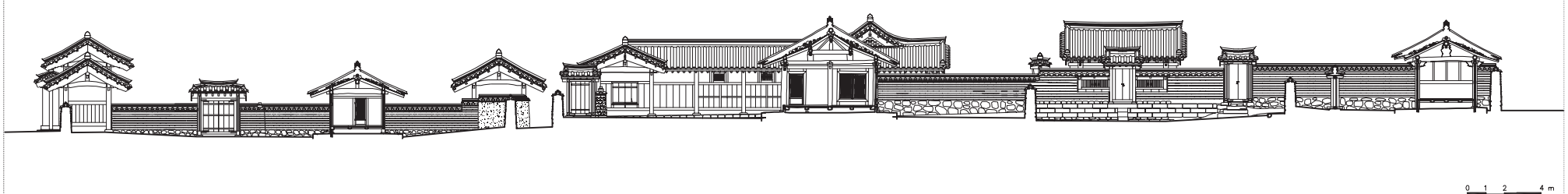
서백당 안채 횡단면도
Cross Section of Seobaekdang House



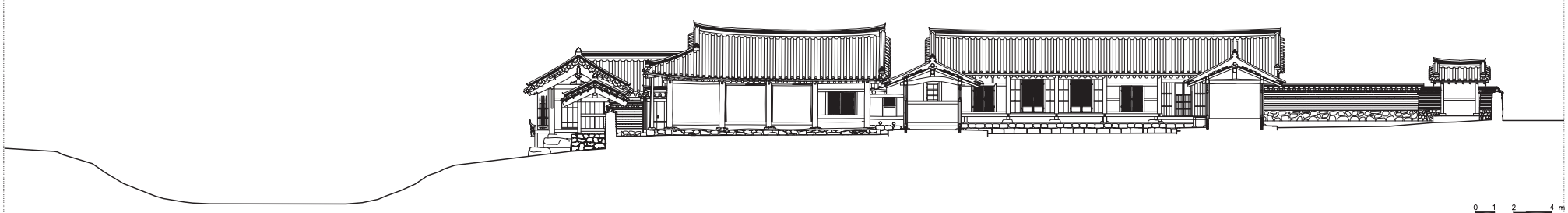
서백당 안채 좌측면도
Left-side Elevation of Seobaekdang House



서백당 안채 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Seobaekdang House



독락당 종단면도
Longitudinal Section of Dongnakdang House



독락당 횡단면도
Cross Section of Dongnakdang House

05

양동 건물 목록

List of Buildings in Yangdong



양동마을 건물 리스트
List of Buildings in Yangdong

경상북도 경주시 강동면 양동리 Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Building No.	Plate No.	Name		Address	Note
		Korean	English		
001	16	안락정	Allakjeong Village School	58대, 57대	Important Folklore Material No.82
002	14	이정생 가옥	Yi Jeong-saeng House	62-4대	
003	15	양동초등학교	Yangdong Elementary School	51-1학, 65-1학, 1003-4	
004	15	양동교회	Yangdong Church	65-6전	
005	14	이석근 가옥	Yi Seok-geun House	89대	
006	14	이향정	Ihyangjeong Pavilion	89대	Important Folklore Material No.79
007	14	새마을회관	Village Hall	91대	
008	14	이경원 가옥	Yi Gyeong-won House	92대	
009	14	강학당	Ganghakdang Village School	93대	Important Folklore Material No.83
010	12	이동규 가옥	Yi Dong-gyu House	93대	
011	14	이정남 가옥	Yi Jeong-nam House	94대	
012	12	손병익 가옥	Son Byeong-ik House	94대	
013	12	장세주 가옥	Jang Se-ju House	97대	
014	12	심수정	Simsujeong Pavilion	98대	Important Folklore Material No.81
015	12	이원달 가옥	Yi Won-dal House	99대	
016	12	이석곤 가옥	Yi Seok-gon House	101대	
017	12	이청남 가옥	Yi Cheong-nam House	103-1대	
018	9	경로당	Senior Citizens' Center	103-2대	
019	9	이석국 가옥	Yi Seok-guk House	106-2대	
020	9	이호식 가옥	Yi Ho-sik House	106-1대	
021	9	이원욱 가옥	Yi Won-uk House	107대	
022	12	두곡고택	Dugokgotaek House	35-4대	Important Folklore Material No.77
023	10	이외후 가옥	Yi Oe-hu House	103대	
024	10	재실	House for Ritual Preparation	36대	
025	10	영당	Portrait Shrine	36대	Local Cultural Property (Dugok-Portrait Shrine)
026	10	동호정	Donghojeong Pavilion	36-1대	Local Cultural Property
027	10	옛 경로당	Old Senior Citizens' Center	35-2대	
028	10	이목원 가옥	Yi Mok-won House	31대	
029	10	이원술 가옥	Yi Won-sul House	30대	

030	10	이동진 가옥	Yi Dong-jin House	29대	
031	10	이석초 가옥	Yi Seok-cho House	29대	
032	10	정을두 가옥	Jeong Eul-du House	28대	
033	10	이동건 가옥 1	Yi Dong-geon House 1	28대	
034	6	이소재 가옥	Yi So-jae House	25대	
035	6	오병숙 가옥	Oh Byeong-suk House	25대	
036	6	이원대 가옥	Yi Won-dae House	28대	
037	6	이석룡 가옥	Yi Seok-ryong House	26대	
038	6	이석용 가옥	Yi Seok-yong House	26대	
039	6	김태덕 가옥	Gim Tae-deok House	26대	
040	6	이원춘 가옥	Yi Won-chun House	8-2대	
041	6	강기용 가옥	Gang Gi-yong House	6-3임	
042	7	김봉생 가옥	Gim Bong-saeng House	6-3임	
043	7	고송자 가옥	Go Song-ja House	·	
044	7	이명환 가옥 1	Yi Myeong-hwan House 1	·	
045	13	이순옥 가옥	Yi Sun-ok House	82대	
046	13	손덕익 가옥	Son Deok-ik House	82대	
047	13	손진오 가옥	Son Jin-o House	83대	
048	13	정려각, 충의비각	Monument Pavilion; Stele Shed of Loyalty and Righteousness	84대	Properties Material No. 261
049	13	장만귀 가옥	Jang Man-gwi House	84대	
050	13	손사용 가옥	Son Sa-yong House	150대	
051	13	손수암 가옥	Son Su-am House	150대	
052	13	손자익 가옥	Son Ja-ik House	150대	
053	13	관가정관리사	Affiliated House to Gwangajeong	150대	
054	13	관가정	Gwangajeong House	150대	Treasure No.442
055	13	손봉호 가옥	Son Bong-ho House	150대	
056	11	손달익 가옥	Son Dal-ik House	150대	
057	11	손원익 가옥	Son Won-ik House	135대	
058	11	향단	Hyangdan House	135대	Treasure No.412
059	11	손연호 가옥	Son Yeon-ho House	148대	
060	11	향단관리사	Affiliated House to Hyangdan	135대	
061	12	이지원 가옥	Yi Ji-won House	141대	
062	12	이호원 가옥	Yi Ho-won House	137-1대	
063	12	이원식 가옥	Yi Won-sik House	142대	

064	12	이동병 가옥	Yi Dong-byeong House	140대	
065	12	이숙석 가옥	Yi Suk-seok House	143대	
066	12	이일동 가옥	Yi Il-dong House	143-1대	
067	12	이원길 가옥	Yi Won-gil House	144대	
068	9	손원락 가옥	Son Won-rak House	127대	
069	9	이태원 가옥	Yi Tae-won House	128대	
070	9	이동건 가옥 2	Yi Dong-geon House 2	128대	
071	9	권필분 가옥	Gwon Pil-bun House	116대	
072	9	임광수 가옥	Im Gwang-su House	115대	
073	9	이석중 가옥	Yi Seok-jung House	114대	
074	9	이석복 가옥	Yi Seok-bok House	113대	
075	9	이동훈 가옥 1	Yi Dong-hun House 1	111대	
076	9	이창환 가옥	Yi Chang-hwan House	109대	
077	9	이낙원 가옥	Yi Nak-won House	110대	
078	9	양졸정	Yangjoljeong Pavilion	112대	Local Cultural Property
079	9	이용석 가옥	Yi Yong-seok House	118대	
080	9	수졸당	Sujoldang House	212대	Important Folklore Material No.78
081	9	남귀덕 가옥	Nam Gwi-deok House	120대	
082	9	이동건 가옥 3	Yi Dong-geon House 3	128대, 124대	
083	8	육위정	Yugwijeong Pavilion	210대	Local Cultural Property
084	8	한원숙 가옥	Han Won-suk House	179임	
085	8	무첨당	Mucheomdang House	181대	Treasure No.411
086	8	대성헌	Daeseongheon House	183대	Cultural Material No.34
087	11	이정우 가옥	Yi Jeong-u House	174임	
088	8	이동우 가옥	Yi Dong-u House	172대	
089	8	남풍원 가옥	Nam Pung-won House	171임	
090	8	이지락 가옥	Yi Ji-rak House	160임	
091	8	영귀정	Yeongguijeong Pavilion	157대	Local Cultural Property
092	11	이현동 가옥	Yi Hyeon-dong House	162대	
093	11	설천정사	Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion	162대	Local Cultural Property
094	8	이원철 가옥	Yi Won-cheol House	163대	
095	8	이흥식 가옥 1	Yi Heung-sik House 1	165대	
096	8	이희천 가옥	Yi Hui-cheon House	167임	
097	8	이동헌 가옥	Yi Dong-heon House	188대	
098	8	이대식 가옥	Yi Dae-sik House	189대	

099	4	손수락 가옥	Son Su-rak House	204대	
100	4	이원해 가옥	Yi Won-hae House	203전	
101	4	정순이(김영자) 가옥	Jeong Sun-i House	202대	
102	4	이동원 가옥	Yi Dong-won House	200전	
103	3	심근식 가옥	Sim Geun-sik House	201전, 192-1대	
104	3	박철이 가옥	Bak Cheol-i House	192-2임	
105	3	성인분 가옥	Seong In-bun House	195대	
106	3	김영애 가옥	Gim Yeong-ae House	193대	
107	3	손수익 가옥	Son Su-ik House	318대	
108	3	김상호 가옥	Gim Sang-ho House	318대	
109	3	손성대 가옥	Son Seong-dae House	319전	
110	3	이영순 가옥	Yi Yeong-sun House	317대	
111	3	손국익 가옥 1	Son Guk-ik House 1	314임	
112	3	손국익 가옥 2	Son Guk-ik House 2	314임	
113	3	손수원 가옥	Son Su-won House	산4임	
114	3	수운정	Suunjeong House	313대	Important Folklore Material No.80
115	3	손상호 가옥	Son Sang-ho House	산4임	
116	3	안강정수장	Water Treatment Plant of the Angang River	323-3전, 324전, 325전	
117	6	이석윤 가옥	Yi Seok-yun House	15-1대, 16-1종	
118	6	항설심인당	Hangseolsimindang Gallery	16-1종	
119	6	이원발 가옥	Yi Won-bal House	24-1대	
120	6	이흥식 가옥 2	Yi Heung-sik House 2	17대	
121	6	양좌서당	Yangjwaseodang Village School	19대	
122	6	이동기 가옥 1	Yi Dong-gi House 1	214-1대	
123	10	이명환 가옥 2	Yi Myeong-hwan House 2	33대, 32-3대, 34임	
124	9	이덕환 가옥	Yi Deok-hwan House	32-1답	
125	9	이동훈 가옥 2	Yi Dong-hun House 2	108대	
126	9	정영교 가옥	Jeong Yeong-gyo House	212대	
127	9	이원극 가옥	Yi Won-geuk House	215대	
128	9	이동기 가옥 2	Yi Dong-gi House 2	214-1대	
129	9	근암고택	Geunamgotaek House	214-1대	Important Folklore Material No.76
130	5	최월분 가옥	Choi Wol-bun House	217-1대	
131	5	상춘헌	Sangchunheon House	216대	Important Folklore Material No.75
132	5	사호당	Sahodang House	217대	Important Folklore Material No.74
133	5	이형동 가옥	Yi Hyeong-dong House	218대	

134	5	이조원 가옥	Yi Jo-won House	218대	
135	5	서백당	Seobaekdang House	223대	Important Folklore Material No.23
136	5	손성훈 가옥 1	Son Seong-hun House 1	222대	
137	5	손성훈 가옥 2	Son Seong-hun House 2	222대	
138	5	이수원 가옥	Yi Su-won House	234대	
139	4	이석진 가옥	Yi Seok-jin House	233대	
140	4	손붕익 가옥	Son Bung-ik House	231전	
141	4	이동주 가옥	Yi Dong-ju House	230대	
142	4	권중봉 가옥	Gwon Jung-bong House	232대	
143	4	이석매 가옥	Yi Seok-mae House	241대	
144	4	이규원 가옥	Yi Gyu-won House	242-2대	
145	4	이원우 가옥	Yi Won-u House	242-1대	
146	4	이순석 가옥	Yi Sun-seok House	244-1대	
147	4	이원걸 가옥	Yi Won-geol House	242-3대	
148	4	경산서당 관리사	Affiliated House to Gyeongsanseodang Village School	238대	
149	4	경산서당	Gyeongsanseodang Village School	237대	Local Cultural Property
150	2	낙선당	Nakseondang House	225대	Important Folklore Material No.73
151	5	이석순 가옥	Yi Seok-sun House	223대	
152	2	이원진 가옥	Yi Won-jin House	224대	
153	2	이양길 가옥	Yi Yang-gil House	227대	
154	2	창은정사	Changeunjeongsa House	226대	Local Cultural Property
155	1	내곡정	Naegokjeong Pavilion	256대	Local Cultural Property
156	2	이성원 가옥	Yi Seong-won House	249대	

경상북도 경주시 안강읍 옥산리 Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Building No.	Plate No.	Name		Address	Note
		Korean	English		
138	17	옥산서원	Oksanseowon Confucian Academy	7번지	Historic Site No.154
139	17	독락당	Dongnakdang House	1600-1 (1동)	Treasure No.413

경상북도 경주시 강동면 유금리 Yugeum-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Building No.	Plate No.	Name		Address	Note
		Korean	English		
142	18	동강서원	Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	148-1외 3필	Monument No.114

Nomination of

Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan

Republic of Korea



Revised Version

11-1550000-000532-01

Nomination of

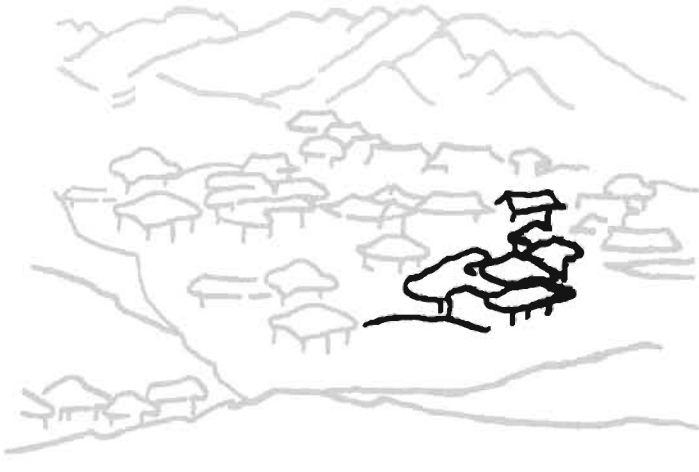
Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan

Republic of Korea



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1

Introduction

1. Backgrounds and Goals
2. Objectives and Strategies
3. Attributes for Conservation and Management
4. Areas for Conservation
5. Overall State of Conservation

1. Backgrounds and Goals

Backgrounds:

UNESCO's World Heritage Centre provides principles regarding protection and management of the World Heritage properties in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (OG, hereafter), requesting appropriate plans for the properties' protection and management to be appended to the nomination dossier. Complied with the recommendations in OG, this document is the Conservation and Management Plan (CMP, hereafter) for Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. The CMP has been prepared in nine chapters as described in the following sections.

The CMP culminates existing practices as well as future directions and strategies for conserving Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. It is presented under the themes of existing related plans, conservation agencies, building conservation, landscape conservation, finances, disaster prevention, sustainable tourism, and monitoring.

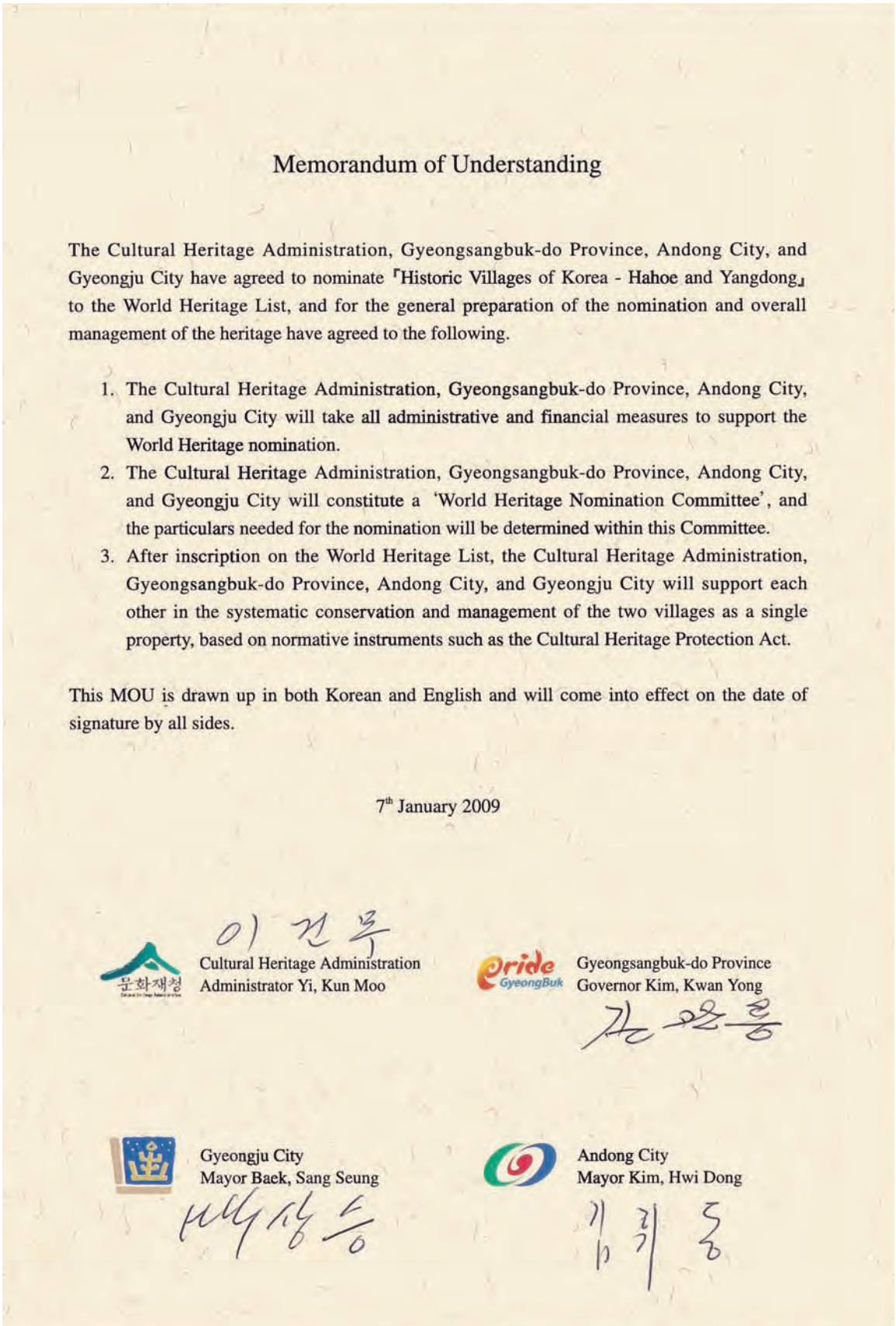
In order to implement the CMP in a more efficient and collaborative way, Andong City, Gyeongju City, Gyengsangbuk-do Province, and Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on January 7th, 2009. (Plate 1-2. MOU signed on January 7th, 2009). It is to declare that Hahoe and Yangdong Villages would now observe both national and international principles for their conservation and management.

Goals:

As mentioned in OG, the ultimate goal of the CMP is to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value (OUV, hereafter), integrity, and authenticity of the nominated Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are well maintained and enhanced in the future. As much as it is a goal to protect significant physical environments and tangible heritage of Hahoe and Yangdong, it is also a goal to conserve intangible heritage of the two villages. Furthermore, it is an even more critical goal to help the two villages be more livable places for inhabitants, as Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are living heritage.



Plate 1-1. Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the nominated property.



Memorandum of Understanding

The Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City have agreed to nominate 「Historic Villages of Korea - Hahoe and Yangdong」 to the World Heritage List, and for the general preparation of the nomination and overall management of the heritage have agreed to the following.

1. The Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City will take all administrative and financial measures to support the World Heritage nomination.
2. The Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City will constitute a 'World Heritage Nomination Committee', and the particulars needed for the nomination will be determined within this Committee.
3. After inscription on the World Heritage List, the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City will support each other in the systematic conservation and management of the two villages as a single property, based on normative instruments such as the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.

This MOU is drawn up in both Korean and English and will come into effect on the date of signature by all sides.

7th January 2009

Cultural Heritage Administration
Administrator Yi, Kun Moo

Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
Governor Kim, Kwan Yong

Gyeongju City
Mayor Baek, Sang Seung

Andong City
Mayor Kim, Hwi Dong

Plate 1-2. MOU has been signed to implement the CMP in a more effective and collaborative way among Andong City, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, and the Korea Cultural Heritage Administration.

2. Objectives and Strategies

Objectives:

In order to realize the goals mentioned above, objectives of the CMP are to reinforce legislative, regulatory, and institutional measures for Hahoe and Yangdong Villages' conservation at the central and local government levels. It is to provide tools for implementation of the CMP and ultimately for enhancement of OUV, integrity, and authenticity.

In safeguarding OUV, integrity, and authenticity of the two villages, objectives of the CMP aim to ensure ecologically and culturally sustainable use of the nominated property. It regards the property's built environment, natural and cultural landscapes, as well as intangible heritage.

Accordingly, objectives of the CMP are reflected in each chapter as seen in Plate 1-3. Chapters for building conservation (Chapter 4), landscape conservation (Chapter 5), and sustainable tourism (Chapter 8) are separately prepared in the CMP. As the involvement and participation of stakeholders regarding Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are more encouraged than before a new conservation council system, authorized by the municipal ordinances of Andong and Gyeongju, is articulated in detail (Chapter 3). Responding to various threats to the nominated property, site management plans and training strategies are ensured for risk preparedness (Chapter 7). Proper monitoring system (Chapter 9) is developed for continuous protection and management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

1. Introduction	5. Landscape Conservation
2. Existing Related Plans	6. Finances
3. Conservation Agencies	7. Disaster Prevention
4. Building Conservation	8. Sustainable Tourism
	9. Monitoring

Plate 1-3. Titles of the CMP Contents

Strategies:

As mentioned in OG, strategies of the CMP emphasize the following elements:

a) a thorough shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders;

b) a cycle of planning, implementation, monitory, evaluation and feedback;

c) the involvement of partners and stakeholders;

d) the allocation of necessary resources;

e) capacity-building;

f) an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions

The CMP also refers to the World Heritage Committee's strategic objectives of the five C's

(Conservation, Capacity-building, Communication, Credibility and Community) as set out in the Operational Guidelines. Those concepts have proved equally applicable to the requirements for conserving the inhabited historic towns or villages, as set out in Annex 3 (Historic Towns and Town Centers) of OG. Applicable explanations are as follows:



Plate 1-4. Strategic Objectives

1) Conservation

In historic villages, the lives and productive environments of inhabitants may be restricted in many aspects, due to the laws and ordinances aiming at preserving the original form of cultural properties. These must harmoniously secure the convenience of the inhabitants' daily lives and maintain the significant physical environment of the villages.

2) Capacity-building

The CMP promotes effective capacity building for inhabitants to conserve the villages voluntarily, accompanied by sustainable maintenance and management programs.

3) Communication

The CMP increases public awareness, involvement and support for the villages through communications. It also reflects diverse views and opinions through better communication.

4) Credibility

The CMP aims to enhance the credibility amongst inhabitants by institutionalizing its implementation.

5) Community

The CMP enhances the role of communities in its implementation.

To provide more effective strategies for the implementation, the following four concepts are emphasized in the plan-making processes of the CMP.

1) Conformity with existing superordinate plans:

In order to ensure its feasibility, the CMP is compatible with related conservation and management plans already in place. The basic principles and action strategies for conservation and management of residential cultural heritages are based on the Cultural Heritage Administration's mid- and long-term plans and comprehensive readjustment plans. Moreover, constant discussions among professionals, government officials and inhabitants are parts of CMP preparation and implementation.

2) Institutionalization of participatory approaches

The CMP reflects the shift in approaches from the government-led management of the villages to participatory management initiated by residents, which would enhance the feasibility of the Plan. For successful implementation of CMP, a local governance body for the management of the villages is proposed. For this, municipal ordinances for setting up and operating a semi-public conservation organization, called the Conservation Council, have been passed and effective since Januarg 8th 2009 and January 13th 2009 respectively by Andong City and Gyeongju City with the official announcement. The Conservation Council consists of residents, professionals, government officers and administrative organizations. Andong City and Gyeongju City have authorized the ordinances not only to establish the Council but also to provide financial and administrative supports. The CMP along with this ordinance is expected to mark a turning point in the conservation and management of historic villages in Korea.

3) Strategic plan designed by interdisciplinary efforts

The CMP regards cultural heritage in a way that is suitable to become more livable places for inhabitants. For that purpose, specialists from folklore studies, architecture, urban design, conservation planning, and landscape architecture put interdisciplinary efforts to work out specific programs of the CMP.

4) Reasonable criteria for conservation

While the existing conservation plans and the Cultural Heritage Protection Act concentrate on ensuring authentic physical forms of cultural heritage relatively less attention is paid to the improvement of inhabitants' daily lives in the villages. The CMP suggests more communicative conservation guidelines based on closer dialogues with inhabitants.

3. Attributes for Conservation and Management

As described in Chapter 3 of the nomination dossier, OUV of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are proposed as follows:

1. Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the oldest and most excellent examples of clan villages, a form of settlement that characterized the Joseon period.
2. Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages faithfully follow *pungsu* principles and maintain the functional and scenic integrity of settlement environment for production, living and spiritual areas.
3. Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have outstanding and well preserved extraordinary buildings that represent the house, *jeongja*, *jeongsa* and *seowon* of the Joseon period.
4. Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have for generations kept in safe custody old records, documents, and artistic works, the academic and cultural achievements of Joseon's Confucian scholars.
5. Hahoe and Yangdong Villages maintain even today the highest level of traditional family rituals and characteristic village events that were performed by the Confucian scholars of the Joseon period.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, having maintained the unique Confucian culture for over 600 years, are excellent examples of the clan village, a representative settlement pattern of the Joseon Dynasty. The two villages' physical characteristics remain intact, such as in their natural setting, site layout, neighborhood fabric and individual buildings. The intangible heritage of the villages, such as the *yangban* (nobility) social structure, community culture and folk activities are also well conserved and continue to be practiced up to today.

Since OUV of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages consist of such complex attributes, elements such as the social structure of the villages, characteristics of its evolution, the mechanism of sustaining them, and the residents' will to conserve the villages should be included as subjects for conservation as well as the physical environments in these villages.

Culminating what was proposed as OUV of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, specific attributes for conservation are drawn in the Plate 1-5, and explained as follows.

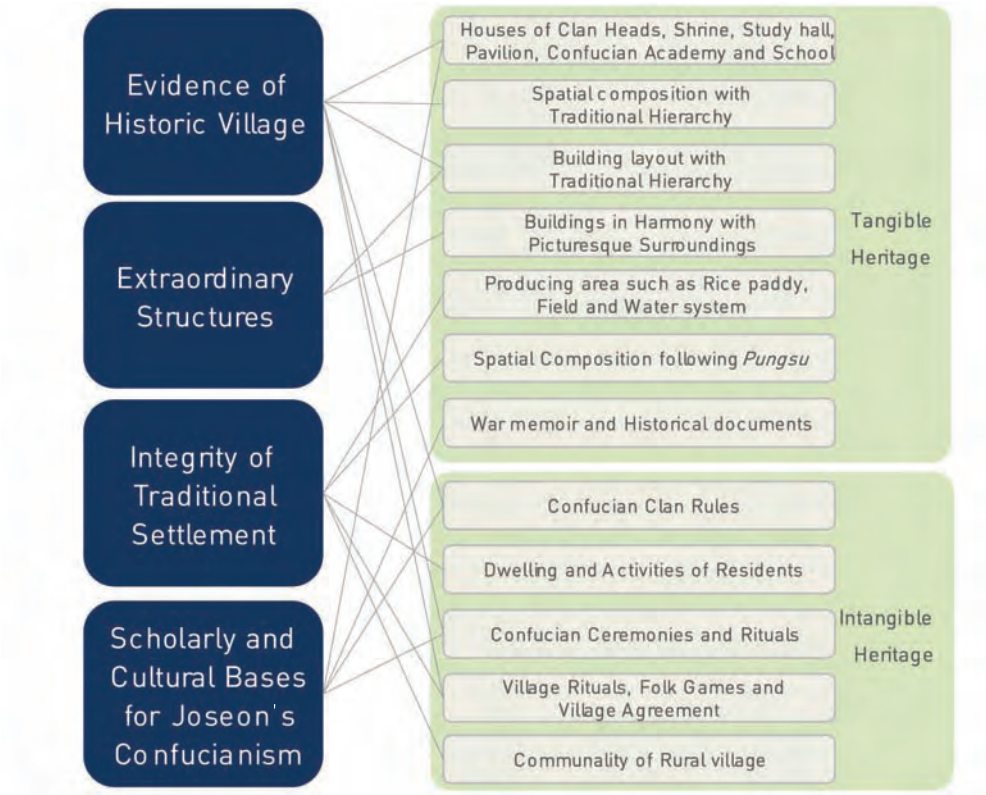


Plate 1-5. Attributes eligible for conservation

1) Evidence of Historic Village

Hahoe and Yangdong villages have preserved extraordinarily both the tangible and intangible attributes of a clan village. Nevertheless, they have suffered little damage as the two villages have been protected as cultural heritage of Korea. The villages have not only well preserved houses but also Confucian rituals and research facilities such as Confucian academies, study halls, and village schools. Their exemplary characteristics as clan villages are evidenced by the well-kept traditions of ancestral rites, village worship and communal games.

2) Extraordinary Structures

Yangjindang, the head house of Hahoe Village, was built in the 16th century, and Seobaekdang House, the head house of Yangdong Village was built in the 15th century. They are the oldest such residential buildings in Korea. The history of the villages covers hundreds of years. The two villages contain the most outstanding examples of Korea's traditional houses. Hahoe has two houses designated as cultural treasures and Yangdong has four. Hahoe has nine items of important folklore material such and Yangdong twelve.

3) Integrity of Traditional Settlement

The houses and other buildings of Hahoe and Yangdong fit in perfect harmony with their natural surroundings. These results from the practice of locating a house with its rear towards a hill and the forward view adjusted in accordance with geomantic principles. Such a village structure demonstrates the characteristics of Korean *pungsu* which follow a basic rationale to harmonize built structures with their surrounding landscape instead of tampering with nature.

4) Scholarly and Cultural Bases for Joseon's Confucianism

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages produced many prominent Confucian scholars in Joseon period and have kept in safe custody old records, documents, and artistic works, the academic and cultural achievements of these scholars. The two villages maintain even today the highest level of traditional family rituals and characteristic village events that were performed by the Confucian scholars of the Joseon period.

4. Areas for Conservation: Nominated Property and Buffer Zones

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the two most representative historic villages in Korea, are located in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, southeastern part of the Korean peninsula. Hahoe Village belongs to Andong City and Yangdong to Gyeongju City. The nominated property of two villages includes four areas:

1) the residential area with houses
2) the spiritual area,
3) the village setting, and
4) the natural landscape of river and mountains

Geographic location and areas of the nominated property are as seen in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Geographic location and areas of the nominated property

Name of Cluster	Name	Location	Nominated Property (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)	Total (ha)
Hahoe	Hahoe Village	Hahoe-1ri,Gwangdeok-1ri, Gwangdeok-2ri, Ingeum-1ri, Ingeum-2ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do Haah-ri Namhu-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeonsangbuk-do	499.5	566.1	1,067.3
	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeonsangbuk-do	1.7		
Yangdong	Yangdong Village	Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeonsangbuk-do	91.6	237.4	417.5
	Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeonsangbuk-do	6.4	71.3	
	Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	Yugeum-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeonsangbuk-do	0.4	10.4	

1) Hahoe Village

The nominated property of Hahoe Village consists of the village itself, its natural surrounding and the area's key buildings. Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is also included in the property zone since it is related to Ryu Seong-ryong, a key figure of Hahoe Village. In addition, Buyongdae Cliff, Okyeonjeonsa Study Hall, Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy, and Wonjijeongsa Study Hall are all included in the property.

The boundary of the nominated property in Hahoe is drawn by connecting the visible vista points of the remote mountain peaks surrounding the village settlement. This boundary matches with the

Cultural Heritage Protection Area authorized by the central government. And, the property boundary of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy follows the estate boundary.

In Hahoe Village, the buffer zone boundaries are delineated to follow the surrounding mountain ridges and the river. The logic of delineation is to include the fore mountain sceneries viewed from the village and the sceneries of the mountains as well as of the river viewed from Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy, which all constitute the famous 16 sceneries of Hahoe Village.

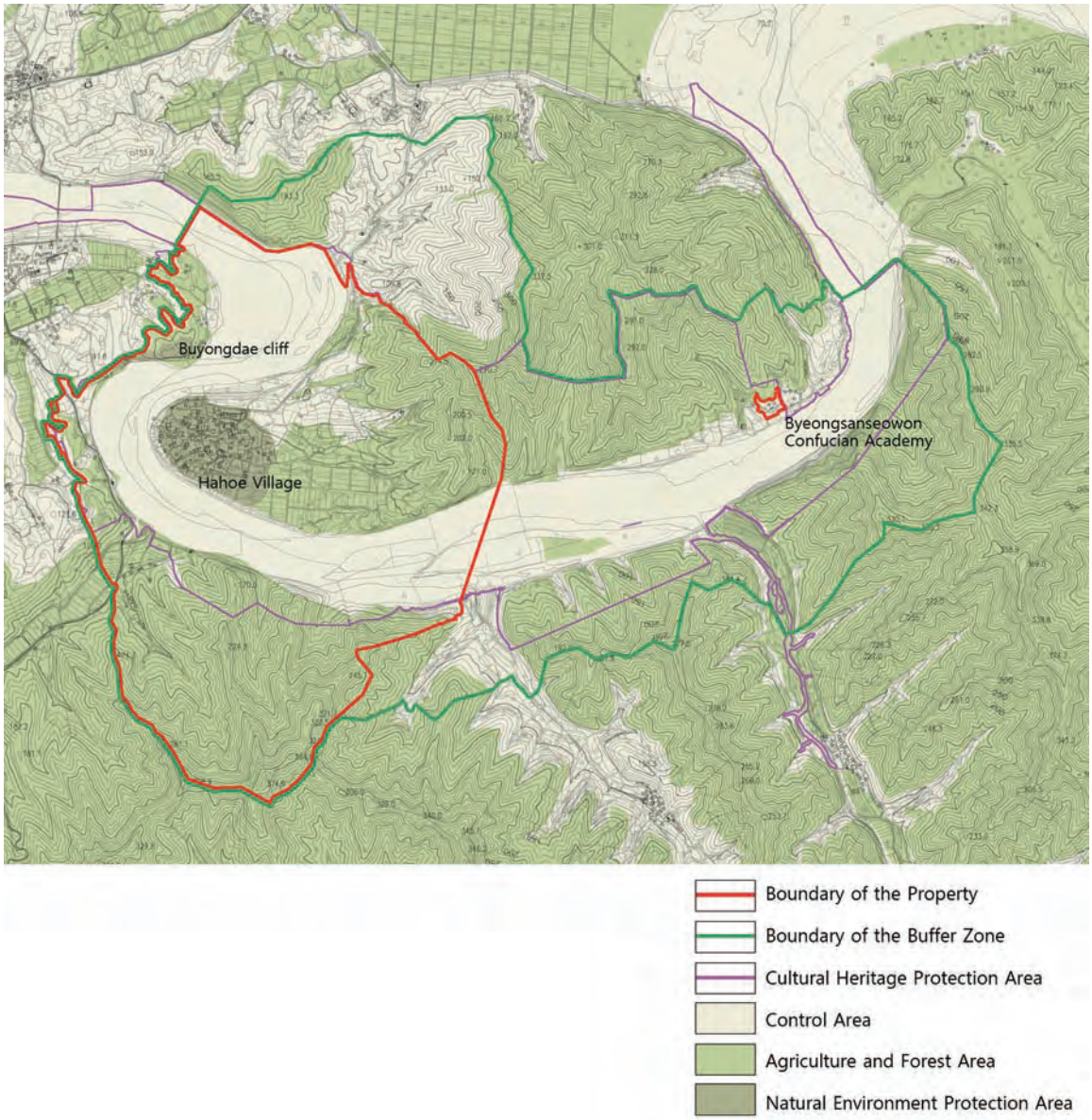


Plate 1-6 . Hahoe Village property and proposed buffer zone

Since Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy's surrounding area is already designated as Cultural Heritage Protection Zone by the central government, its buffer zone is established accordingly. The mountainous area at the rear of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is expected to be safe from the threats of development, as they are designated as Agriculture and Forest Area.

2) Yangdong Village

The nominated property of Yangdong Village consists of the village and the buildings in the proximity such as Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House. The property zone is established in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Zone. Houses located along the valleys and the surrounding mountains are included in the property.

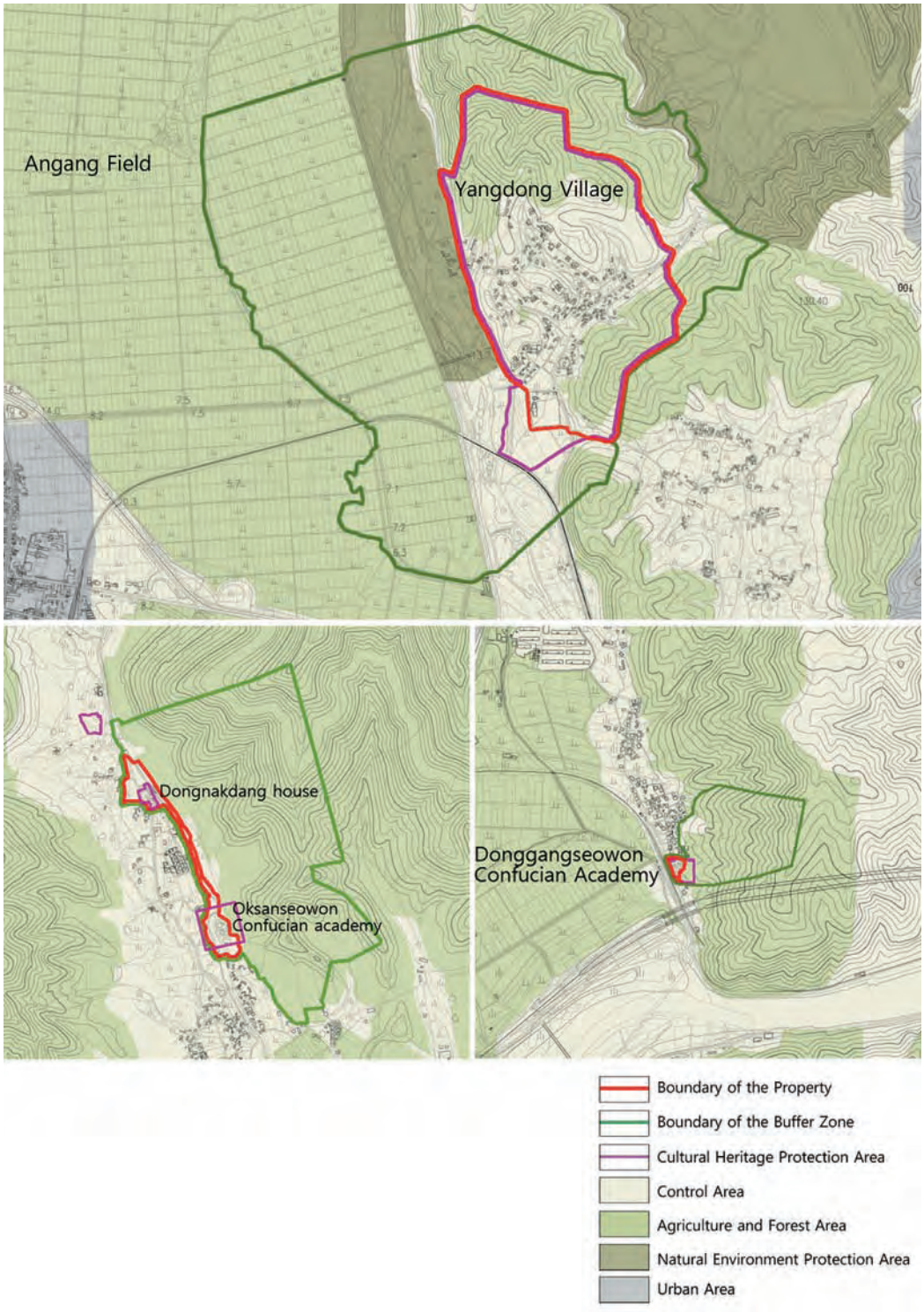


Plate 1-7. Yangdong Village property and proposed buffer zone

The property boundary is established in reference to the Cultural Heritage Protection Zone. The buffer zone includes the Angang Field, the village's productive area and one of the key elements of the scenery. Areas beyond the buffer zones in Angang Field are also safe from development pressures as they are designated as Agriculture Promotion Region.

Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House are included in the property, since they are important heritage to Yangdong Village. The valley that connects the two estates is also included in the property because of the scenic view. Its buffer zone includes a wide area over the mountain ridges to be seen from the properties.

Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is included in the property as an important heritage related to Yangdong Village. Its buffer zone covers the mountain edge and the peak where the property is located.

Nearby areas beyond the buffer zones of the two villages are also well protected with new developments fundamentally forbidden, as those areas are designated as the Agriculture Promotion Region of the Angang Field in Yangdong and as Cultural Heritage Protection Zones in Hahoe.

5. Overall State of Conservation

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the representative clan villages of the Joseon Dynasty, have well conserved and maintained both the tangible and intangible heitage of Confucian culture and lifestyles. The protection of the nominated property is safeguarded under a dual system. That is, each village itself was designated as an important folklore material in 1984 under the National Cultural Heritage Protection Act, while each village's significant individual buildings, landscapes and sites have been separately designated as National Treasure, Treasure, Historic Site, Natural Monument, Important Folklore Materials or Important Intangible Cultural Property. (Table 1-2)

Table 1-2. State Designated Cultural Heritage in Hahoe Village

Category		Designation No.	Property Name	Designated Year
State-designated	National Treasure	121	Hahoe & Byeongsan masks	1964
		132	Jingbirok (War memoirs of Ryu Seong-ryong)	1969
	Treasure	160	Ryu Seong-ryong Jongsongamunjeok (Manuscript and Papers of Ryu Seong-ryong)	1963
		603	Yangjindang House	1963
		414	Chunghyodang House	1964
		460	Relics of Ryu Seong-ryong	1967
	Historic Site	473	Pine tree forest in Hahoe, Andong	2006
	Important Folklore Material	84	Bukchondaek House	1979
		85	Wonjijeongsa Study Hall	1979
		86	Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall	1979
		87	Jakcheongotaek House	1979
		88	Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall	1979
		89	Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall	1979
		90	Namchondaek House	1979
		91	Juiljae House	1979
		122	Hahoe Village	1984
		177	Hadonggotaek House	1984
	Important Intangible Cultural Property	69	Hahoe *byeolsingut tallori*	1980

Table 1-3. State Designated Cultural Heritage in Yangdong Village

Category		Designation No.	Property Name	Designated Year
State-designated	National Treasure	283	Tonggamsokpyeon (ancient and middle-age Chinese history)	1995
	Treasure	411	Mucheomdang House	1964
		412	Hyangdan House	1964
		423	Dongnakdang House	1964
		442	Gwangajeong House	1966
		1216	Portrait of Son So	1979
	Important Folklore Material	23	Seobaekdang House	1970
		73	Nakseondang House	1979
		74	Sahodanggotaek House	1979
		75	Sangchunheongotaek House	1979
		76	Geunamgotaek House	1979
		77	Dugokgotaek House	1979
		78	Sujoldang House	1979
		79	Ihyangjeong House	1979
		80	Suunjeong Pavilion	1979
		81	Simsujeong Pavilion	1979
		82	Allakjeong Village School	1979
		83	Ganghakdang Village School	1979
		189	Gyeongju Yangdong Village	1984
	Historic Site	154	Oksanseowon Confucian Academy	1967
Provincial-designated	Tangible Cultural Heritage	13	Certificate of Meritorious Service (jukgaegongsinnoksangkwon)	1972
		14	Inheritance Deed of Son So's Property (Sonsoseonsangbunjaegi)	1972
	Monument	8	Chinese junipers in Yangdong	1974
		114	Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	1996
	Folklore Material	34	Daeseongheon House	1982
	Cultural Material	261	Jeongchungbigak (Stele of Son Jong-ro)	1992

The physical characteristics of the two villages have remained intact in their natural settings, site layouts, neighborhood fabrics, and individual buildings. The intangible heritage of the villages, such as the *yangban* (nobility) tradition, community cultures, and folk activities are also well conserved and continue to be practiced these days. The outstanding universal values of the nominated property are well protected by the property boundary itself as well as by their adjoining buffer zones.

In order to enhance the state of conservation for Hahoe and Yadong Villages in coming years, the CMP investigates the conditions for conservation of the two villages, which are summarized in four categories (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats, SWOT hereafter) as follows, and reflected in each chapter of the CMP.

Table 1-4. SWOT Analysis of the conditions of Hahoe and Yangdong

Category	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village
Strength	- Well preserved authenticity of the village, with both tangible and intangible heritage. - Since Queen Elizabeth II's visit, it is acknowledged as a synonym for Korean historic village, home and abroad. - Inhabitants' strong initiation of village conservation, proper utilization of village resources. - Geographical center of Confucian culture block.	- Well preserved authenticity of the village, with both tangible and intangible heritage. - The city of Pohang is in vicinity, making the village as a commutable place. - Newly emerging interests in cultural tourism and sustainable tourism providing rich experience. - Little interests in commercial promotion of the village among inhabitants.
Weakness	- Conflicts between regulative principles of authentic preservation and modernized living conditions. - Growing tourism and commercial pressure. - Fire fragility of wooden-structure buildings.	- Conflicts between regulative principles of authentic preservation and modernized living conditions, - Confucian culture of the Joseon period in Gyeongju City, the center of strongest Shilla culture. - Fire fragility of wooden-structure buildings.
Opportunity	Promotion of Andong as 'the hub of Confucian Culture' in East Asia.	- Promotion of Gyeongju as 'The city of history and culture' in Korea and abroad.
Threat	- Decrease of young population, due to the inconvenient living condition. - Growing number of visitors.	- Decrease of young population due to the inconvenient living condition. - Growing number of visitors.

2

CMP in Relation to State and Municipal Plans

1. Outline of Planning System
2. Review of Urban Plans
3. Review of Tourism Promotion Plans and Related Projects
4. Review of Management Plan

1. Outline of Planning System

Three major planning systems of the state relate to Hahoe and Yangdong Villages; urban plans, tourism promotion plans, and conservation and management plans. Closely associated with each other, these plans influence the conservation and management of the two villages in mutually complementary ways.

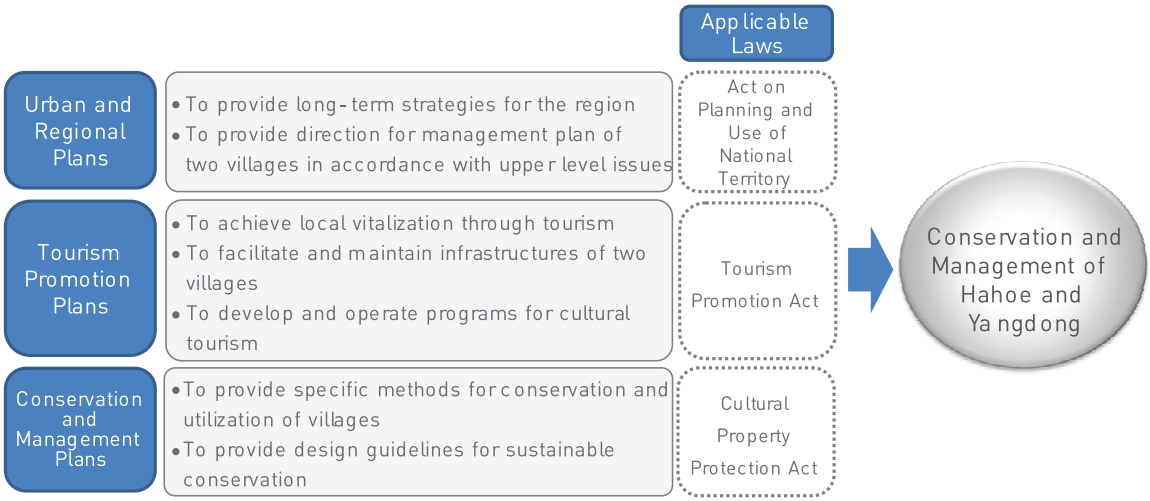


Plate 2-1. Plans Related to Conservation and Management of Hahoe and Yangdong

Under the influence of three applicable laws, the system of plans affecting Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is illustrated in Table 2-1, by their realms and the planning body. Until recently, a series of urban plans and tourism promotion plans, which are applied to the local areas as upper-level legal framework, have been regularly established by the central, provincial, and municipal governments. For the two cities and Gyeongsangbuk-do province where the two villages are located, urban plans define development goals and strategies for the next 10 years. In particular, they pursue the common goal of growth as a city of cultural tourism that accommodates new patterns of tourism, based on abundant historic resources of Hahoe, Yangdong, and their surrounding areas.

Since the 1990s, each city government has published regular reports of comprehensive maintenance plan for Hahoe and Yangdong Villages every 5 years. The plans were established based on detailed understanding of the present state for each category related to the conservation of the property. The most recent reports of comprehensive maintenance plan were drawn up in 2002.

Table 2-1. System of Current Plans Affecting Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

Category	Urban Plans		Tourism Plans		Other Plans & Projects		Conservation & Management Plans	
Central Government	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs	Comprehensive National Development Plan for 2006-2020 (4th rev., 2005)	Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism	Tourism Development Master Plan for 2002-2011 (2nd rev., 2001)	Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism	Tourism Development Plan for Confucian Culture Bloc in Northern Gyeongbuk for 2000-2010 (2000)	Cultural Heritage Administration	Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007)
								Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004)
								Hahoe Village Design Guideline (2007)
								Yangdong Village Design Guideline (2007)
Provincial Government of Gyeongsangbuk-do	Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2008-2020 (3rd rev., 2008)		Gyeongbuk Tourism Development Plan for 2007-2011 (4th Ed., 2006)		-			
Municipal Government of Andong City	Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998)		-		Hahoe Tourism Complex Development Plan (1998)		Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002)	
Municipal Government of Gyeonju City	Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006)		-		Development Master Plan for a Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004)		Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002)	

2. Review of Urban Plans

A. System of Upper Level Urban Plans

Urban plans by the central and local governments are superordinate plans affecting long-term changes of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages at a higher level. Outlines and contents of each plan are presented below.

Table 2-2. System of Urban Plans Affecting Hahoe and Yangdong Village

Category		Urban Plan
Central Government	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs	Comprehensive National Development Plan for 2006-2020 (4th rev., 2005)
Provincial Government of Gyeongsangbuk-do	Urban Planning Division, Urban Construction & Disaster Prevention Bureau	Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2008-2020 (3rd rev., 2008)
Municipal Government of Andong City	Urban Design Division, Construction & Urban Bureau	Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998)
Municipal Government of Gyeongju City	Urban Division, Construction & Urban Bureau	Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006)

B. Contents of the plans and their relation to the properties

1) The Comprehensive National Development Plan for 2006-2020 (4th rev., 2005)

This plan states development goals and strategies for each of the nation's 8 regions. For Gyeongsangbuk-do region where Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are located, one of the main goals is "to foster the cultural tourism industry based on the unique culture of Korea." The plan suggests detailed means of achieving these goals, including conservation and organization of traditional and cultural resources of each area; promotion of Gyeongju area as a global city of cultural tourism; promotion of the northern area as the world's mecca of Confucian culture; and construction of networks for international cultural exchange and cooperation.

2) The Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2008-2020, (3rd rev., 2008)

This plan provides the local residents with a concrete vision and strategies for future development of the region at provincial level. Long-term goals, strategies, and related project plans are suggested by sectors as directive guidelines for administration of provincial and municipal government.



For the Confucian cultural region in northern Gyeongsangbuk-do area where Hahoe Village is located, the main development goal is to utilize abundant resources of Confucian culture within the region by improving tourism infrastructures, establishing long-term tourism plans, and developing quality of tourism services. To enhance tourists' experience, the concept of 3 'E's (Entertainment, Excitement, Education) is introduced to the tourism product development.

Plate 2-2. The Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2008-2020

Table 2-3. Policies and Projects in Comprehensive Development Plan of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

Policy	Project Type	Contents
Systematic Maintenance and Restoration of Historic and Cultural Resources	Conservation and Maintenance of Historic and Cultural Resources	- Maintenance of designated and undesignated cultural heritage (23 municipalities, 1600 designated properties) - Maintenance of traditional temples and villages
	Development of Historic and Cultural areas with distinctiveness	- Restoration and maintenance of historic and cultural resources in 3 cultural areas - Utilization of cultural resources in Mt. Palgongsan area
Development of Specialized Cultural Tourism Products	Development of Cultural Tourism Products	- Plan and development of tourism products to enhance culture experience - Plan and development of storytelling type products and niche markets of cultural tourism
Establishment of cooperative system	Promotion of traditional local festivals at village level	- Discovery and specialization of traditional local festivals at village level, in association with current tourist attractions - Inducement of locality and active resident participation
	Establishment of Special Organization for Development of Cultural Tourism Products	- Establishment of the Cultural Tourism Product Development Center
Inducement and Celebration of Grand Events		- Global celebration of Gyeongju World Culture EXPO - Promotion of "Visit Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea 2007"

3) The Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998)

One of the main goals for Andong City is to respect its local identity and traditional culture. The plan describes detailed methods to achieve this goal, including creation of indigenous cityscape and conservation of traditional cultural heritage as the foundation of local revitalization. Specific contents affecting Hahoe Village are presented below.

- To develop cultural tourism through maintenance of important cultural heritage and systematic promotion
- To enhance opportunities to experience folk culture such as *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori*
- To revitalize local economy through development of tourist attractions and related indigenous products

4) Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006)

This plan suggests development strategies and visions for Gyeongju City for the next 15 years. To preserve a city intact in the era of sudden changes, it needs a clear vision and determination for its future, along with proper strategies. In particular, in regards to the demands of glocalization, the plan provides a vision of Gyeongju city as a hub of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and the East Sea Basin and suggests development objectives and strategies accordingly.

Angang region, where Yangdong Village is located, is envisioned as a local center of Confucian culture and tourism, as well as an agricultural center based on Angang Field. Consequently, the main objectives for Angang region have been to create an eco-friendly agricultural complex and to organize historic resources. Related strategic projects are presented below.

Table 2-4. Strategic Projects in the Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City

Category	Projects
Creation of National Industrial Complex	- Attraction of the proton accelerator industry and related corporations - Integration of steel-related manufacturing industry and mechatronics - Creation of exclusive complex for foreign businesses
Restoration and Renovation of Historic and Cultural Resources	- Restoration of Confucian cultural heritage (Yangdong Village, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, and Dongnakdang House) - Operation of traditional culture experience tours - Standardization of tour information and interpretation system
Development of an Eco-friendly Agricultural Complex	- Establishment of educational facilities for agricultural processing techniques - Creation of eco-friendly rice fields - Revitalization of traditional agricultural village - Sophistication and brand-marketing of local specialty products

3. Review of Tourism Promotion Plans and Related Projects

A. System of Tourism Promotion Plans and Related Projects

Many tourism promotion plans and related projects regarding Hahoe and Yangdong Village have been established at various levels. The system can be seen in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5. System of Tourism Promotion Plans and Projects Affecting Hahoe and Yangdong Village

Category	Tourism Promotion Plan	Other Projects
Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism	Tourism Development Master Plan for 2002-2011 (2nd rev., 2001)	Tourism Development Plan for Confucian Culture Region in Northern Gyeongbuk for 2000-2010 (2000)
Provincial Government of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Gyeongbuk Tourism Development Plan for 2007-2011 (4th Ed., 2006)	-
Municipal Government of Andong City	-	Hahoe Tourism Complex Development Plan (1998)
Municipal Government of Gyeongju City	-	Development Master Plan for a Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004)

B. Contents of Plans and Their Relation to the Properties

1) The Tourism Development Master Plan for 2002-2011 (2nd rev. 2001)

As one of the major goals for the southeastern part of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, this plan suggests utilization of historic and cultural tourism resources of Silla Culture in Gyeongju and industrial facilities around Pohang city area. As for the northern region of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province with Andong City as its center, it has suggested utilization of resources of Confucian culture for revitalization of cultural tourism.

2) The Tourism Development Plan for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province for 2007-2011 (4th Ed., 2006)

This plan aims at envisioning Gyeongsangbuk-do Province as a hub for historic and cultural tourism in Northeast Asia, embodying eco-tourism, and establishing a compound service system for cultural tourism. It has suggested several strategies to achieve this, including in-time renovation of tourist attractions, local-oriented development of tourism resources involving residents' participation, and development of cultural tourism products.

3) The Tourism Development Plan for Confucian Culture Region in Northern Gyeongsangbuk-do for 2000-2010 (2000)

This plan aims at promoting locality and revitalizing local economy through restoration and developing potentiality of the traditional Confucian culture in northern Gyeongsangbuk-do province. It has suggested detailed strategies to achieve this, including sub-zoning of the region, establishing tourist hub facilities, development of tourist routes by the regions and themes, and construction of tourism infrastructures. Andong City where Hahoe Village belongs to, plays an important role as a center for the development of Confucian cultural tourism for its advantage in accessibility and abundant opportunities to associate with tourism resources of the surrounding area. The development goals for the central regions including cities of Andong, Yecheon, and Yeongyang are presented below.



Plate 2-3. The Tourism Development Plan for Confucian Culture Region in Northern Gyeongsangbuk-do for 2000-2010

Table 2-6. Development Goals for the Central Regions of Confucian Culture in Northern Gyeongsangbuk-do and Andong City

Category	Contents
Development Themes	- Andong: Hub of Confucian Culture, link with Hahoe Village and Dosanseowon Confucian Academy - Yecheon and Yeongyang: a tourist destination focusing on Confucian teachings such as Confucian virtues of loyalty, filial piety, and chasteness
Development Goals	- A hub of tourism, based on Confucian cultural resources - Historic and cultural site where vivid experience of Korean tradition is possible -Various themes and programs such as green tourism or upcountry life experience
Development Objectives	-Developing themes and programs which submerge old-fashioned life and culture of the traditional village - Revitalization of local events and festivals such as Hahoe Mask Dance Drama (Byeolsingut Tallori) - Reaching agreement of residents to operate tourism programs -Building tourism infrastructures such as accommodation facilities, linkage between related resources and transportation

4) Hahoe Tourism Complex Development Plan (2003)

This plan has been established to relocate landscape-disturbing commercial facilities from Hahoe Village to the new tourism complex, so that tourist convenience has been maintained while the originality of the village and life of residents is protected. As of 2008, the plan was completed. The vehicle access into the village was restricted, and instead, tourist transportation vehicles have been accommodated in the new parking lot outside the village, to relieve traffic congestion as well as air pollution. In addition, cultural facilities such as the exhibition hall and the performance center were established to provide visitors with better opportunities of education and experience.

Table 2-7. Renovation Projects for Hahoe Village in Hahoe Tourism Complex Development Plan

Outline	Period: 2000~2007 Budget : 40,104 million won*
Goals	- To restore and strengthen the traditional atmosphere of the village - To renovate the village for comprehensive experience of tradition - To facilitate experience of various folk games
Contents	- Maintenance and renovation of Hahoe Village - Establishment of facilities for visitors - Expansion of parking lots - Construction of Byeolsingut mask dance theater - Construction of the exhibition hall and park to commemorate the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and others.

(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)

5) The Development Master Plan for a Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004)

This plan is to revitalize local economy through promotion of tourism industry, by mainly demonstrating the historic and cultural values of Gyeongju and its global significance. It especially aims at delivering tourism with high educational value, by presenting experience programs on the well conserved landscape of traditional villages, with rich Confucian cultural resources.

The Angang region where Yangdong Village is located is viewed as “a center of Confucian Culture and Tradition in Gyeongju area” and planned to become a tourist center in northern Gyeongju City. In this context, specific projects have been planned including renovation of Yangdong Village and surrounding cultural heritages and operation of experience programs. As of 2008, the projects and programs have been actively in progress.

Table 2-8. Renovation Projects for Yangdong Village in the Development Master Plan for Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju

Project Category		Contents
Renovation of the Village and Development of Cultural Experience Programs	Renovation and maintenance of the Landscape and Cultural Heritage of Yangdong Village	- Renovation of houses and walls, - Installation of village infrastructure and facilities - Maintain village landscape
	Development of experience program	- Development of programs to provide diverse experience including life in the yangban home, folk games, traditional food and etiquettes, and etc.
Renovation of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House, and Operation of Experience Programs	Renovation of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	- Repair the Lecture Hall and Mubyeonru Pavilion - Reconstruction of Cheongbungak library in Oksanseowon Confucian Academy - Repair Dongnakdang House: three-door gate, shrine and janitor's house - Renovation of surrounding landscape - Construction of visitor facilities
	Lectures on Hoejae's ideology & Operation of experience programs	- Promotion of the agricultural experience program run by Sesim village, where Dongnakdang House is located - Education on traditional etiquette and Hoejae (pseudonym of Yi Eon-jeok) ideology



Plate 2-4.
Hahoe Tourism Complex Development Plan (2003)



Plate 2-5.
The Development Master Plan for a Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034

4. Review of Management Plan

A. System of Conservation and Management Plans

The central and local governments have established plans for conservation and management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. The Cultural Heritage Administration has presented an overall, long-term direction of cultural heritage conservation policy and established conservation and management plans and design guidelines for six folk villages including Hahoe and Yangdong. At local level, Andong City and Gyeongju City established comprehensive plans for renovation which provided more concrete and detailed approaches to conservation of two villages.

Table 2-9. System of Conservation and Management Plans Affecting Hahoe and Yangdong Village

Category			Conservation & Management Plan
Central Government		Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration	Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007)
			Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004)
			Hahoe Village Design Guideline (2007)
			Yangdong Village Design Guideline (2007)
Municipal Government	Andong City	Culture and Arts Department	Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002)
	Gyeongju City	Cultural Property Division	Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002)

B. Contents of Plans and Their Relation to the Properties

1) Mid- and long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007)

This plan aims at establishing rational and future-oriented cultural heritage conservation policy orientation. It demonstrates shifting the paradigm of cultural heritage policy from countermeasures to preventive and scientific conservation methods, from point-based to line and plane-based three dimensional conservation approaches, from preservation of the original to value-creating utilization of properties, and from limited management of designated traditional heritage to production and discovery of future heritage resources.

2) Detailed Implementation Plan for Conservation, Utilization and Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004)

This plan aims at conserving the villages as cultural heritage, improving quality of life of the residents, and developing tourism programs of the folk villages designated as Important Folklore Materials, including Hahoe and Yangdong Village. Accordingly, its objectives include providing proper methods for preservation and utilization of resources within the village, creating a base of income for the residents so that young peoples' homecoming is encouraged, and establishing a maintenance system that can be operated by voluntary participation of residents. As specific strategies, it suggests construction of infrastructures for conservation and utilization of villages, constitution of residents' organizations, and development and operation of experience programs regarding each village's unique tradition, culture, and life style.

In addition, the comprehensive maintenance plan for each village has been established focusing on; preservation of the originality of cultural heritage, public facilities, infrastructure, visitor amenities, and tourism facilities. The contents of the projects and investments are shown below and most of them were completed as of 2008.

Table 2-10. Maintenance Projects for Hahoe Village

Category	Contents	Investment (unit: million won*)
Cultural Heritage Conservation	- Renovation of deteriorated/deformed houses (147) - Repair of fences (4,371m) - Straw-thatching (307 buildings) - Management of vacant houses - Renovation of steel gate (12)	10,813
Public Facilities	- Warehouse for farming machines (331m²) - Public Warehouse (330.58m²) - Public parking lot - Community Center (198m²)	2,400
Infrastructures	- Street renovation (1,650m) - Sanitation facilities (200 ton/day) - Drainage renovation (3,000m) - Hydrant installation (5) - Street lamp Repair (23)	3,150
Visitor Amenities	- Public toilets (2) - Public faucets (2) - Repair of sign posts - Construction of heritage exhibition hall (on the site of former Pungnam Elementary School)	4,525
Tourism Facilities	- Construction of tourist complex - Parking lot renovation - Landscape renovation - Renovation of mask dance inheritance center - Production of ferryboats (supported by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism)	6,338
	Total	27,226

(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)

Table 2-11. Maintenance Projects for Yangdong Village

Category	Contents	Investment (unit: million won*)
Cultural Heritage Conservation	- Renovation of deteriorated houses (142) - Repair of designated cultural heritage (16) - Straw-thatching (90 buildings per year)	21,890
Public Facilities	- Warehouse for farming machines (land space: 7,177 m²; floor space: 933m²; 13.1 billion won), - 2 warehouses (414m² each) - Repair & maintenance office (105m²)	'02 state-funded project
Infrastructures	- Street pavement (in village & roundabouts) - Repair of small bridges (11) - Stream restoration (1,080m) - Drainage renovation (1,800m) - Utility channel installation, - Sanitation facilities (300 ton/day) - Drain pumps - Landscape Renovation	26,369
Visitor Facilities & Amenities	- Parking lot & resting place (36,815m²) - Renovation of hills (2) - Information center (1) - Relocation of Yangdong Church - Resting spots	6,254
Total		54,513

(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)

3) Design Guidelines for Hahoe and Yangdong Village (2007)

The regulations and restrictions to preserve the originality of folk villages have resulted in increased inconvenience and subsequent discontent of the village residents. To cope with these complaints and the changing life style of the residents, new design guidelines were compiled, to define resident facilities, infrastructures, public facilities, and tourism facilities that are suitable for the characteristics of each village.

The goal of the guidelines is to provide feasible design alternatives through comprehensive and in-depth investigation and analysis of the present state of conservation. It presents criteria, methods, and detailed design guidelines for the preservation of the originality, for each of 4 categories including architectural structures, materials, equipments, and extension and modification of spaces. Please refer to chapter 4 for details.

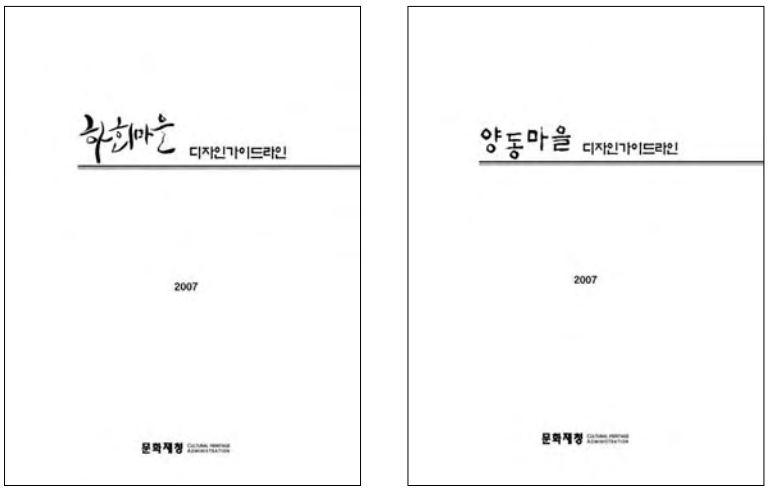


Plate 2-6. Design Guidelines for Hahoe and Yangdong Village

3

Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management

1. Present Status of Conservation and Management System
2. Proposal for a Semi-Public Organization
3. Establishment of a Semi-Public Organization

1. Present Status of Conservation and Management System

As parts of the system of conservation and management, the administrative agencies and residents' organization are relatively activated. The endeavors to introduce a future oriented and participatory system of implementation for conservation management are in progress, which can improve the quality of the villages as a living heritage.

A. Status of the Conservation and Management System

The conservation system of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages consists of related legislation and village management agents. Of the legislation, the Cultural Heritage Protection Act is the representative legal system related to conservation of the villages. It presents the objectives of the conservation and devises a framework for the implementation of conservation plan. In implementation of conservation and management, the village management agents directly influence the villages by applying the planning objectives and framework presented by the law to the villages. In general, the village management agents can be divided into those appointed by the law and those formed by the voluntary participation of residents.

1) Related legislation

Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are conserved and managed under the fundamental principle of maintaining their original forms in accordance with certain provisions, including Article No. 20 (matters to be approved), Article No. 25 (administrative orders), and Article No. 27 (matters to be reported) of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. All matters related to conservation and management, such as repair, restoration, approval of alteration and restriction or prohibition of actions in the villages, has to be examined and resolved by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Cultural Heritage Administration. The details related to the conservation of the villages are as follows.

Table 3-1. Main Contents of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Category	Related Articles	Theme	Content
Management System	Article 3 of the Act	Basic Principle	The basic principle for the conservation, management and utilization of any cultural heritage shall be to preserve its original form
	Articles 2 & 5-9 of the Act; Articles 2-5 of the Enforcement Rule	Definition & Designation	Criteria and procedures for the designation of cultural heritage (e.g. National Treasures, Treasures, Important Intangible Cultural Property, Historic Sites, Scenic Sites, Natural Monuments, Important Folklore Materials), Protected Objects and Protected Zones
	Article 4 of the Act	Establishment of Cultural Heritage Committee	Purpose and investigation/deliberation scope of the Committee, including designation of state-designated cultural heritage or protected zones and cancellation thereof; repair/restoration order; permission for alteration; export permission; restriction orders on certain activities; orders for installation, removal, and relocation of facilities; registration of cultural heritage and the cancellation of such registration; excavation of buried cultural heritage; matters deemed important in professional or technical matters; recommendations by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration related to the designation and management of City/Province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage materials

	Article 15 of the Act; Article 5 of the Enforcement Decree	Formulation of Plans	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may formulate basic plans for the preservation, management and utilization of State-designated cultural heritage and the Mayors/Provincial Governors shall formulate detailed implementation plans in compliance with such basic plans.
	Article 16 of the Act	Managing Organization	When the owner of a State-designated cultural heritage is unknown or management by the owner or manager is deemed difficult or inadequate, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate the local government or a legal entity or organization, suitable for managing such cultural heritage, to manage the relevant State-designated cultural heritage
	Articles 71-75 of the Act	City/Province-Designated Cultural Heritage	Designation of City/Province-Designated Cultural Heritage and Cultural Materials; establishment of Municipal/Provincial Cultural Heritage Committee; funding; report; and provisions to be applied mutatis mutandis
Roles of the State	Article 9 of the Act; Article 5 of the Enforcement Rule	Examination of Appropriateness	When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration has designated protected objects or protected zones, he/she shall examine the appropriateness of such designations at regular intervals
	Article 33 of the Act; Articles 5, 27-28 of the Enforcement Rule	Preparation and Retention of Records	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, the relevant heads of Si/Gun/Gu, and managing organizations shall prepare and retain records regarding the preservation and management of, and alterations to, the State-designated cultural heritage under their respective jurisdictions
	Article 45 of the Act; Article 29 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 40 of the Enforcement Rule	Routine Investigations	The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall regularly investigate the existing state, management, and repair of any State-designated cultural heritage as well as other situations such as environmental preservation. The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may delegate the whole or part of the routine investigation and reinvestigation to local government.
	Articles 86 & 88 of the Act	Protection of Cultural Heritage in Case of Emergency	- When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems it necessary for the protection of state-owned cultural heritage or designated or provisionally designated cultural heritage other than state-owned cultural heritage in times of war, incident or emergency equivalent thereto, he/she may either move the said heritage to a safe area, bury it or take other necessary measures or order the owner, holder, occupant, manager or managing organization of the relevant cultural heritage to move the said cultural heritage to a safe area, bury it or take other necessary measures. - The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the Mayor/Provincial Governor shall devise and implement measures necessary for the prevention of fire at the designated cultural heritages and the installation of fire extinguishing equipment.
	Article 90 of the Act; Article 52 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 79 of the Enforcement Rule	Protection of Cultural Heritage during Construction Work	- When there exists a concern over any damage, demolition or submergence of cultural heritage due to construction work, or when it is deemed necessary to protect the scenery around the cultural heritage, the implementer of such construction work shall take the required measures pursuant to the instructions of the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. - With regard to construction work within the area set by the Municipal/Provincial Ordinance under consultation between the Mayor/Provincial Governor and the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration, which is to be implemented in the outer area of any cultural heritage°Øs outer block boundary (the boundary of the protected zone where a protected zone is designated), the relevant administrative agency shall examine whether or not implementing such construction work affects the preservation of the cultural heritage before granting its authorization of, or permission for, the relevant construction work.
	Article 93 of the Act; Article 55 of the Enforcement Decree	Protection of Cultural Heritage in Development Projects	In cases in which the State and local governments plan and execute various development projects, they shall endeavor to keep cultural heritage (including the protected objects and protected zones) from being damaged.

	Articles 16 (5), 39, 41 & 73 of the Act; Article 37 of the Enforcement Rule	Bearing Expenses & Subsidies	- The expenses required by the managing organization for managing the State-designated cultural heritage shall be borne by the relevant managing organization; however, if the managing organization is rendered unable to bear the expenses, the State or local government may bear such expenses. - The State may grant a subsidy to cover the whole or a part of the expenses required for the management, protection, repair or preparation of records of a State-designated cultural heritage; and expenses required for the protection and promotion of important intangible cultural property.
	Articles 89 & 95 of the Act; Article 75 of the Enforcement Rule	Training of Specialized Manpower & Support and Promotion of Protective Organizations	- The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may train specialized manpower for the protection, management, repair, etc. of cultural heritage. - When the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration deems it necessary for the protection, preservation, dissemination and enhancement of cultural heritage, he/she may support and promote any organization related thereto.
Rights of the State	Rights of the State Article 37 of the Act; Article 35 of the Enforcement Rule	Administrative Orders	If deemed necessary for the management and protection of State-designated cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration and the head of the local government may issue the following orders: 1. Restriction of specific activities to the owner, holder, manager or managing organization of such cultural heritage; 2. Repair and other necessary installation of facilities or removal of obstacles to the owner, holder, manager or managing organization of any State-designated cultural heritage; or 3. Any other necessary measures.
	Article 92 of the Act	Expropriation or Use of Land	When it is necessary for the preservation and management of cultural heritage, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the head of a local government may expropriate or use the land, buildings, standing trees, bamboo and other structures located within the protected zones for designated cultural heritage.
	Articles 101-117 of the Act; Article 61 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 91 of the Enforcement Rule	Punishment Rights	Any person who has committed the crime of export without permission; the crime of inducement, such as of false designation; the crime of damage or concealment; the crime of grave robbery; the crime of acts without permission; the crime of violating administrative orders; the crime of obstructing management acts; or the crime of unqualified repairs shall be punished by imprisonment for a limited term or by a fine. A person who has failed to file a report as required by the Act shall be punished by a fine for negligence.
Regulations on Individual Acts	Article 17 of the Act; Article 6 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 11 of the Enforcement Rule	Restrictions on repairs	If the owner of a State-designated cultural heritage intends to repair the cultural heritage, the owner shall have the cultural heritage repaired by registered cultural heritage repair engineers.
	Article 34 of the Act; Article 23 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 30 of the Enforcement Rule	Matters Subject to Permission & Permission Criteria	Upon receipt of an application by any person who intends to perform at a State-designated cultural heritage site any activities that alter the existing state of any State-designated cultural heritage (including protected objects and protected zones, and any dead natural monument), or any acts that may affect the preservation thereof, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall grant permission only when the activities subject to permission meeting several criteria.
	Article 38 of the Act; Article 27 of the Enforcement Decree; Article 36 of the Enforcement Rule	Matters to be Reported	The owners, holders, managers or managing organizations of State-designated cultural heritage shall file a report on the facts and circumstances with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.

As the legislation of the local governments related to the conservation of the villages, there are ‘Enforcement Decrees and Rules for Cultural Heritage Protection of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province’, ‘Ordinances for Cultural Heritage Protection of Andong City’, and ‘Ordinance for Establishment of Management Office in Hahoe Village’.

Related to conserving and managing landscape of Hahoe Village, ‘Ordinance for Collecting Admissions of Andong-Hahoe Village’ is included in the ordinances of Andong City. The objective of the ordinance is to 'define matters necessary for collecting admissions, protecting and managing Andong Hahoe Village, as the Important Folk Material No. 122, in accordance with the stipulations in Article 39 of No. 34 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act'. Based on the ordinance, Andong City passively embeds the materials of protecting and managing Hahoe Village in its legislation.

Table 3-2. Main Contents of the ‘Ordinance for Collecting Admissions of Andong Hahoe Village’

Clause 2 of Article 8	While houses designated by the mayor are open to the public, the inside of the houses or residential areas in which residents live are not allowed to visit arbitrarily, except for the houses by mutual agreement.
Clause 3 of Article 8	Cars owned by residents, utilized for official business and transporting commodities are only permitted to operate in the village.
Article 11	Admissions are used to various projects such as reparation of cultural properties, environment cleanup around cultural properties, fire prevention for cultural properties, instilling a love of cultural properties, introducing and transmitting cultural properties, preserving the original condition in protecting area, and subsidizing(40% of the total earnings) for operation of the Hahoe Village Conservation Council.

Table 3-3. Main Legislation related to the Conservation of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

	Main Content	Effect on Conservation of village
Enforcement Decree and Ordinance for Cultural Heritage Protection in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Management of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province cultural heritage	Direct influence on conservation of Provincial-designated cultural heritage in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages .
Ordinance for Cultural Heritage Protection in Andong City	Matters concerning conservation and management of local heritage which is not designated as a national cultural property	Slight effect on heritage in Hahoe Villages because most of them are designated by central government or Gyeongsangbuk-do.
Ordinance for Collecting Admissions of Andong-Hahoe Village	Rules of opening private houses to the public, restriction on driving inside of the village, use of admission fee	Enormous effect on residents’ living because admission fee is distributed by this ordinance
Conservation councils ordinances of Andong City and Gyeongju City (ongoing)	Organizing, operating, and supporting the conservation councils	Allowing residents to manage their residence environment, more flexibility and participation can be secured.

2) Management Agents

a) The Cultural Heritage Administration

As a state-level agent managing Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, the Division of Modern Cultural Heritage of the Cultural Heritage Administration takes charge of the following affairs in relation to the two villages.

- Drawing up and adopting master plans for the conservation and management of important folk materials equivalent to buildings.

· Designating, protecting, managing and cancelling designations of important folk materials.
· Handling such affairs as examination, evaluation of construction work, design review and the creation of performance criteria for repairing and improving important folk materials.
· Overseeing the operation of the Cultural Heritage Committee, the Sub-committee on Modern Cultural Heritage, and the Sub-committee on Folk Cultural Heritage.

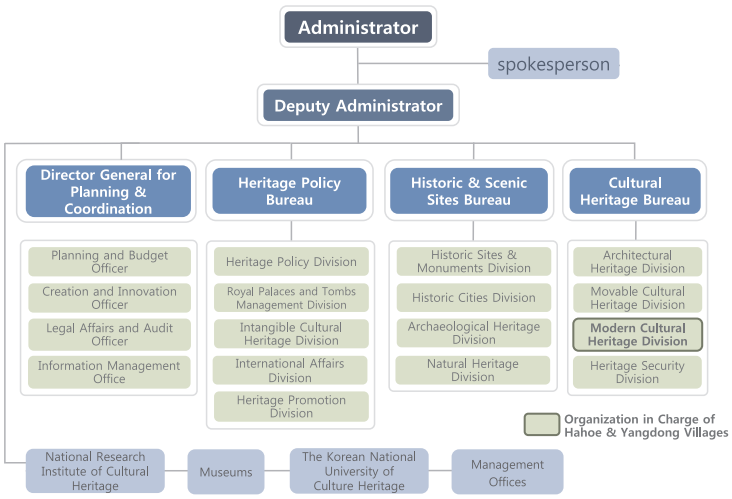


Plate 3-1. Organizational chart of the Cultural Heritage Administration

b) Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is a broad local government entity that controls its region's overall affairs, including the revitalization of the regional economy, the promotion of the welfare of its citizens, the promotion of culture and arts, the management of cultural heritage, regional development, urban planning, regional safety and fire prevention. The administrative unit in the provincial government that is involved with the conservation and management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is the Cultural Property Division of the Department of Culture and Sports. Of the responsibilities of this unit, affairs related to the conservation, management and utilization of traditional villages are as follows.

· Programs to develop the Confucian culture region.
· Project to recreate Gyeongju as a historical and cultural city.
· Approval of the repair and alterations to cultural heritage.
· Management of state-subsidy programs for the conservation and management of cultural heritage.
· Support for the construction of an educational center for intangible cultural properties.

Divisions in the Tourism Industry Bureau of the provincial government also take charge of programs for the promotion of cultural tourism, the development of tourism content and the construction of tourist attractions. These programs directly and indirectly affect the revitalization of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages' cultural tourism.

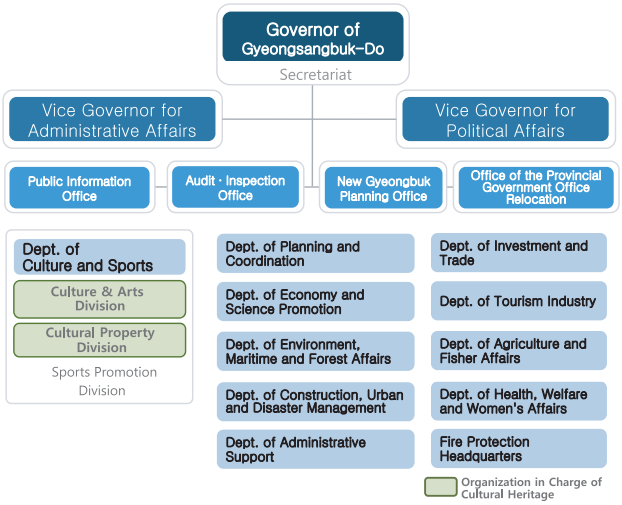


Plate 3-2. Organizational chart of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

c) Cities

· Andong City

In cooperation with the Hahoe Village Management Office, the Culture and Arts Division takes charge of various activities to preserve the original form of Hahoe Village, including surveys on facilities to be repaired, reparation of such facilities, control of illegal actions and adaptations in the village. The overall program to turn Hahoe Village into a tourist attraction is also undertaken by this Division.

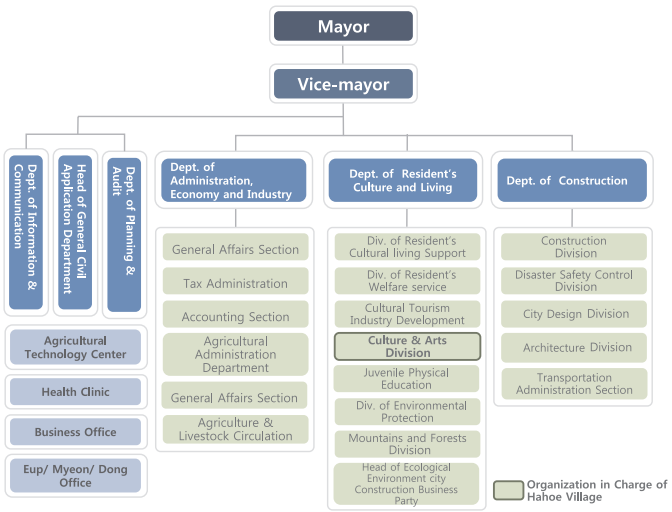


Plate 3-3. Organizational chart of Andong City

The tasks undertaken by the Culture and Arts Division of Andong City

- Establishment and adjustment of plan for ‘the Confucian Cultural Region Development Project’
- Project analysis, technology guidance and execution of the plan
- Projects for aged-house museums, Confucian Culture Center, connected road systems
- Project for positions and routes of ‘the Confucian Cultural Area Development Plan’
- Priority maintenance and tourism development for ‘the Confucian Cultural Region Development Project’

- Project for making tourist attractions of the Confucian cultural areas
- Conservation and management of cultural heritage, and discovery of tangible and intangible cultural properties
- Designation and cancellation of cultural heritage, and designation of protection areas
- Management of natural treasures, etc.

· Gyeongju City

The Cultural Property Division of Gyeongju City takes charge of various activities related to preserving the original form of Yangdong Village, including surveys on facilities to be repaired, reparation of such facilities, and control of alterations and illegal actions. The sub-division related to management of cultural heritage also undertakes the special currency management project of the village and the tasks related to World Heritage.

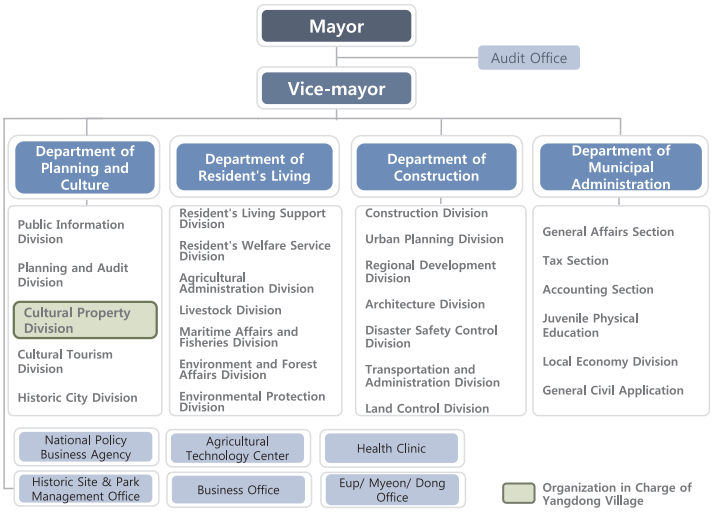


Plate 3-4. Organizational chart of Gyeongju City

The tasks undertake by the Cultural Property Division of Gyeongju City

- Conservation and management of cultural heritage, and discovery of tangible and intangible cultural properties
- Designation and cancellation of cultural heritage, and designation of protection areas
- Management of natural treasures, etc.
- Affairs related to ‘Ancient City Conservation Law’
- Affairs related to intangible cultural properties
- Control of transactions in cultural properties
- Legal actions to cultural properties damaged and burglarized
- Planning and operation of cleanup and restoration project

d) Management Offices

· Hahoe Village

Hahoe Village Management Office was established under the direct jurisdiction of the Andong City government to manage Hahoe Village, which is designated as a national cultural heritage. Supporting conservation and management of cultural properties in accordance with the ordinances of the city, the office is considered as a supportive service organization. Its major tasks include conservation of cultural heritage and management of facilities in the cultural heritage protection area of the village.

· Yangdong Village

Currently, Yangdong Village has no management office, and the Cultural Property Division of Gyeongju City is responsible for all issues associated with conservation of the village landscape and life of residents. 'Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002)' proposed to establish a management office and employ about fifteen officials, including specialists in fields related to management of historic villages.



Plate 3-5. Hahoe Village Management Office

Table 3-4. Main tasks of Hahoe Village Management Office

Duty	Description
Support for Cultural Heritage Repair	· Frequent checking for damage to cultural heritage and reporting any damage to Andong City. Upon receipt of the report, the city will make a decision and plan on repairs.
Maintenance of Surrounding Environment	· Maintaining village environment · Regulating and removing elements that destroy the beautiful landscape
Support for Introduction & Transmission of Cultural Heritage	· Providing support for village tours and festivals (currently, volunteers guide visitors around the village with support from the Management Office) · Giving support for the Hahoe *Byeolsingut tallori* performance which is given every weekend · Hosting the Hahoe *Muldoridong* ("meandering river village") Festival
Management of Visitors to Hahoe Village	· Supporting visitor guidance, selling admission tickets, controlling traffic flow and maintaining order

Table3- 5. Staff Constitution of Hahoe Village Management Office

Position	Number	Task
Chief	1	Overall administration
Cultural property officer	1	Study on culture, discovery new tourist attractions and hosting small festivals in Hahoe Village
Public officials	1	Service management of staffs, small constructions, contracts, expenses, etc.
Mechanic	1	Management of essential facilities in Hahoe Village, such as fire fighting, water supply, sewage treatment, streets, guard lamp, public lavatory and fountains
Custodian	1	Management of Yeongmogak Exhibition Hall
	2	Selling of admission tickets
Administrative assistant	1	Management of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy
Special police officers	3	Traffic control and maintaining of order
Contract employees	1	Maintenance of facilities and environment in the village
Sweeper	2	
Total	14	

e) Residents' Participatory Organizations

· Hahoe Village

The residents' organizations in Hahoe Village are the Hahoe Village Conservation Society and the Hahoe Village Women's Association. While the Hahoe Village Women's Association runs a social network, the Hahoe Village Conservation Society is an incorporated society representing residents, and all of its activities and methods of implementation are based on its statute. Holding regular board meeting once a month, it makes decisions about the events of the village and the allocation of budgets. It holds its general meeting once a year around January 15th to report the details of executed budgets and business programs. Its major activities are as follows.

Table 3-6. Main Activities of Hahoe Village Conservation Society

Activities	Description
Management of community assets	· 40% of the admission fee revenues is used for the operation of the Society; annual subsidies are provided to villagers from the fee revenues · The Society has been delegated from the Andong City with the operation of the shopping complex at the entrance to the village
Collection of villagers' opinions	· Holding regular meetings to discuss issues concerning village conservation and to collect villagers' opinions on said issues; reporting the meeting results to Andong City
Enhancement of village welfare	· Implementing programs to enhance village welfare with funding from admission fees
Festivals	· Performing the folk village game *Seonyujulbulnori* (Boat Ride and Fire Works) · Holding village festivals to enhance village unity

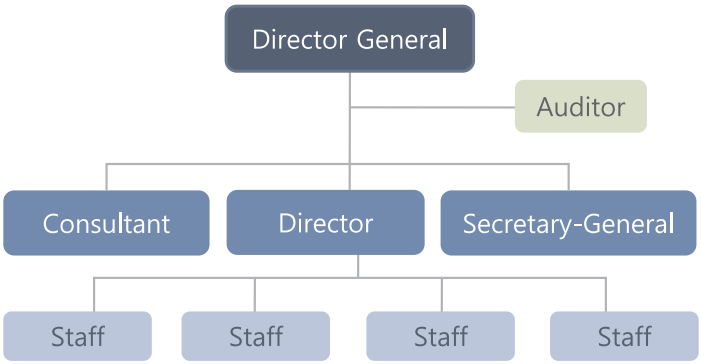


Plate 3-6. Organizational chart of Hahoe Village Conservation Society



Plate 3-7. Office of Hahoe Village Conservation Society



Plate 3-8. Meetings of Hahoe Village Conservation Society

The major activities of the Hahoe Village Women's Association include the preparation of food at events in the village and the arrangement of sightseeing tours in spring and fall for senior residents of the village. About 30 members hold a regular meeting twice a year and discuss arrangements for the village events.

· Yangdong Village

The residents' organizations in Yangdong Village are the Village Association, Yangdong Village Conservation Society, the Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village in Yangdong Village and Yangdong Village Women's Association.

The Village Association hosts two events a year, one in winter and another in summer. On January 15th of the lunar calendar, it holds an event featuring traditional games such as tug of war and burning the 'moon house'. At the beginning of the hottest period in July of the lunar calendar, it hosts an event of traditional games that includes washing farming instruments and a feast. The village head leads the association and all residents are eligible for membership. It has no regular meetings but holds meetings to discuss matters whenever it has special events.

The Village Conservation Society is a residents' organization that aims to conserve the village and enhance the living standards of the residents. Its major activities are to repair individual houses,

collect residents' opinions on programs for improving public spaces in the village and convey these opinions to the authorities. In addition, it manages and repairs non-designated houses that have no owners and also supports the aforementioned events of the Village Association. The Society is represented by its head, who convenes regular meetings every month and controls its overall business. As residents of the village show an increasing interest in turning the Yangdong Village Conservation Society into an incorporated entity, its position and activities are expected to change.

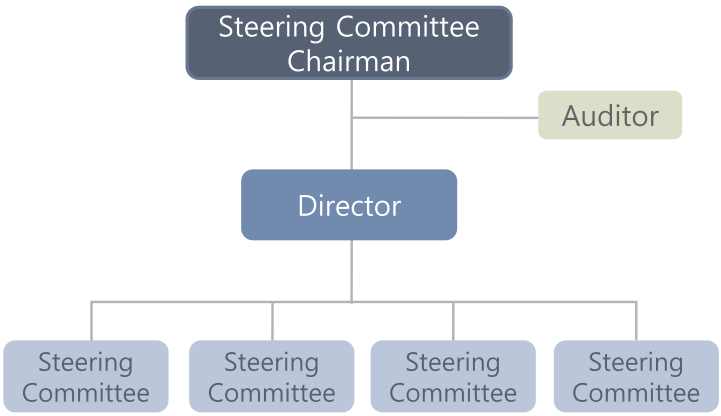


Plate 3-9. Organizational chart of Yangdong Village Conservation Society

With the support of the Ministry of Public Administration and Security, the Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village in Yangdong Village operates the website of Yangdong Village, presents the village, sells indigenous products and arranges reservations for private lodging houses. It also collects the opinions of residents on these activities. The committee also provides residents with information on governmental support programs associated with the development of farm areas and files applications for business with the government.

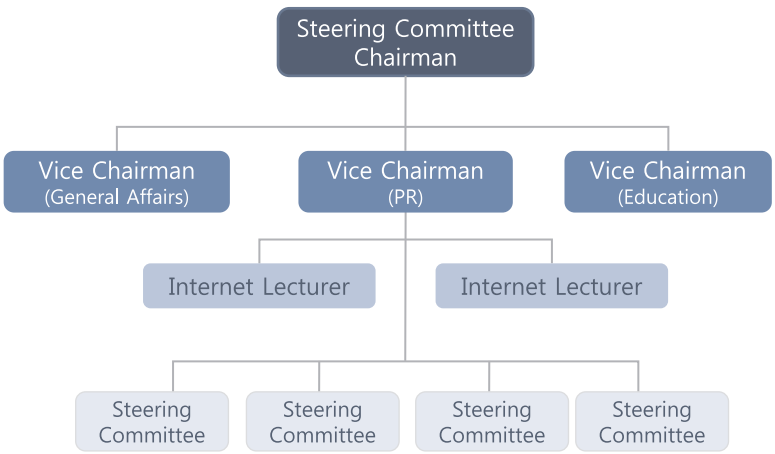


Plate 3-10. Organizational chart of the Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village in Yangdong



Plate 3-11. Regular Meeting of the Pilot Information Network Village Steering Committee



Plate 3-12. Information Network Center at Yangdong Village

The major activity of the Yangdong Village Women's Association is to prepare food when the village holds events or when guests visit the village. The head of the Association represents it and discusses plans for village events at its regular meetings, held once in the first half and once in the latter half of each year. It currently has some 30 members and any married women younger than 75 years old are eligible for membership.

3) Overall management mechanism

Hahoe and Yangdong Village are managed by a variety of entities, including the central government, the provincial government, local governments, and the residents of the villages. At the state-level, the Cultural Heritage Administration draws up and regulates super ordinate plans associated with the conservation and management of important cultural heritage of the two villages. Through provincial-level programs such as the conservation of cultural heritage programs, tourism programs and programs for the promotion of residents' welfare, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is involved in the management of the villages, in their land use policies and in support for them. By passing the new ordinances for both villages, the province will play a vital role in managing the two villages as a single property in the future.

As representative management entities entrusted by the Cultural Heritage Administration, Andong and Gyeongju City take direct responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the villages. With the new Conservation Council, a semi-public organization among the residents, professionals, and government officers, Andong and Gyeongju City are expected to participate in the management of the villages in more collaborative and participatory manners.

Both villages already have residents' organizations such as Conservation Societies and Women's Associations. The Conservation Societies, in particular, play the role of mediating between the residents and the cultural property divisions of the city governments, thereby contributing to the promotion of residents' welfare. When these existing residents' bodies evolve into a semi-public organization, called the Conservation Council of each city, residents are expected to play more effective roles for the conservation and of the villages.

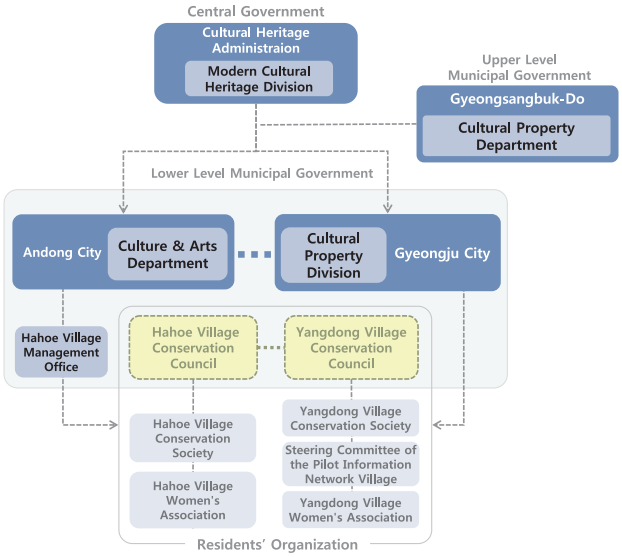


Plate 3-13. Conservation and Management System of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

Table 3-7. Governing bodies of Hahoe Village

Organization	Status	Roles	
Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration	Governing body in the central government	- Establishing and coordinating basic plans for the conservation and management of important folklore materials - Establishing standards for the designation, revocation, protection, management, and repairs of important folklore materials - Operating the subcommittees of modern cultural heritage and folk cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Committee	
Cultural Property Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Local government body involved with village management and utilization and support	- Implementing the Confucian cultural bloc development project - Granting permission for cultural heritage repairs and alteration to existing state - Implementing state subsidy projects related to cultural heritage conservation and management - Supporting the establishment of a training center dedicated to the transfer of intangible cultural heritage - Conducting culture and tourism marketing activities	
Culture and Arts Division, Andong City	Governing body delegated with village management pursuant to Cultural Heritage Act	- Conducting surveys on village repair and repair projects, regulating alteration to existing state and illegal activities, implementing plans to transform Hahoe Village into a tourist attraction, formulating an ordinance for the conservation council	
Hahoe Village Management Office	Organization supporting the conservation and management of cultural heritage pursuant to relevant ordinance	- Supporting cultural heritage repair with a view to preserving its original form	- Conducting frequent surveys on the state of cultural heritage and reporting damage to the Andong city
		- Maintaining the surrounding environment of cultural heritage	- Regulating and removing the elements negatively affecting the village environment and landscape
		- Supporting projects promoting the transfer of cultural heritage	- Hosting Hahoe Byeolsingut rite performances and Muldoridong festival, supporting tourist guidance
Hahoe Village Conservation Society	Consultative body for the conservation & management of the village and the protection of villagers' rights	- Managing community assets - Conducting village welfare projects with funding from admission fees - Holding village festivals - Delivering villagers' opinions to administrative agencies	

Village Women's Association	Traditional village organization	- Preparing food for community occasions, arranging tours for village senior citizens in spring and autumn
Hahoe Village Conservation Council	Combination of the existing village organization (e.g. Conservation Society), and administrative staff	- Dealing with various administrative tasks - Acting as a mediator if conflicts arise in the village - Contributing to the revitalization of the area - Maintaining the local environment in good condition

Table 3-8. Governing Bodies of Yangdong Village

Organization	Status	Roles
Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration	Governing body in the central government	- Establishing and coordinating basic plans for the conservation and management of important folklore materials - Establishing standards for the designation, revocation, protection, management and repairs of important folklore materials - Operating the subcommittees of modern cultural heritage and folk cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Committee
Cultural Property Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Local government body involved with village management and utilization and support	- Implementing the project to create Gyeongju Historic Cultural City - Granting permission for cultural heritage repairs and alteration to existing state - Implementing state subsidy projects related to cultural heritage conservation and management - Conducting culture and tourism marketing activities
Cultural Property Division, Gyeongju City	Governing body delegated with village management pursuant to Cultural Heritage Act	- Conducting surveys on village need for repair and repair projects, regulating alteration to existing state and illegal activities, and formulating an ordinance for the conservation council
Village Association	Traditional village organization	- Hosting village events
Yangdong Village Conservation Society	Organization for the conservation & management of the village and the protection of villagers' right	- Conducting various activities, including delivering villagers' opinions on village repairs to administrative agencies
Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village	Village organization formed with support from the Ministry of Public Administration and Security	- Operating the Yangdong Village Website, including presenting the village, selling local products and accepting accommodation booking on the Internet, as well as collecting and reflecting villagers' opinion on the website's content.
Village Women's Association	Traditional village organization	- Preparing food for community events or for village guests
Yangdong Village Conservation council	Combination of the existing village organization (e.g. Conservation Society), administrative staff, and experts	- Dealing with various administrative tasks - Acting as a mediator if conflicts arise in the village - Contributing to the revitalization of the area - Maintaining the local environment in good condition





Plate 3-14. Community lives in Hahoe and Yangdong

B. Complementary Measures to Current Conservation Management System

1) Institutional Aspects

- While the previous efforts focused on preservation, restoration, and repair of individual buildings in the two villages, a more holistic approach would be sought in the coming years for an area-based conservation of the two villages as living heritage.
- Hahoe and Yangdong, designated as Folk village, are currently protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of the central government. As a result, conservation management is supported and led by the central government, with limited local government roles. More initiatives and participation of local government are expected in conservation of the two villages in coming years.
- As 0.7 to 1.2 billion KRW is spent annually to preserve the authenticity of the two villages' significant buildings, more attention needs to be paid to the quality of life of the village residents. Conveniences of the residents' everyday lives would be as valued as much as the authenticity of 600-year old village environment.
- Various reports and plans related to conservation of the two villages have been published by both central and local governments. More coordinated efforts to integrate the related plans, along with collaborations among different levels of governments would be institutionalized for better conservation.
- Special ordinances, regulations, and guidelines would be institutionalized to secure the authority of residents, participations, autonomous organizations, and governance procedures.

2) Governance Aspects

- Previously, the central government led most of the conservation and management efforts. A new administrative system needs to ensure giving more power and responsibility to local governments. Local governments would closely monitor and resolve specific issues of conservation and on-site management.
- More involvement of the local community in conservation and management of the two villages would be encouraged. Various projects and programs of the two villages' conservation and management, such as education and tourism programs, would be led by a conservation council among residents, local government, and professionals for better implementation
- A more transparent and democratic governance procedures in running the conservation council would be institutionalized. Participation of more diverse groups of residents needs to be encouraged for better governance.

2. Proposal for a Semi-Public Organization

A. Necessity for a Semi-Public Organization at Each Village

1) Managing the entire area of historic environment

Repair and restoration efforts by the central or local governments cannot fully guarantee the preservation of authenticity and integrity of the historic village if they concentrated only on individual houses and buildings. Historic landscape refers not only to physical properties, but also their historic values, related events, ambiance and overall geographic environment. Hence, the approach to the conservation should focus on the entire area, beyond individual properties.

2) Improvement of residents' living environment

As the historic villages have been and are a place where daily lives of the residents take place, their quality of life should be taken into account in the conservation efforts. Current conservation and management plans for the two villages need the community plan element that includes the residents in formulating the financial plans and convenience facility plans. Residents need to have a channel of participation in the process of planning and implementation of the conservation and management plans.

3) Active Collaboration Among the Stakeholders

In order to both conserve the overall traditional landscape of the village and enhance resident,quality of life, continuous monitoring and active collaboration among the stakeholders is essential.

4) In order to resolve the above three issues through collaborations among residents, local governments, and professionals, it is necessary to establish a new semi-public organization that would be called a Conservation Council.

B. Basic Concept of Semi-Public Organization of the Village

1) Model for Cooperative Governance

- The Conservation Council, a semi-public organization encouraging resident participation, is to institutionalize a new governance system integrating the central government, local government, Conservation Council, and the resident body.
- In managing the two villages, the role of the central government would be relatively diminished, as roles of the local government and residents would be enhanced.

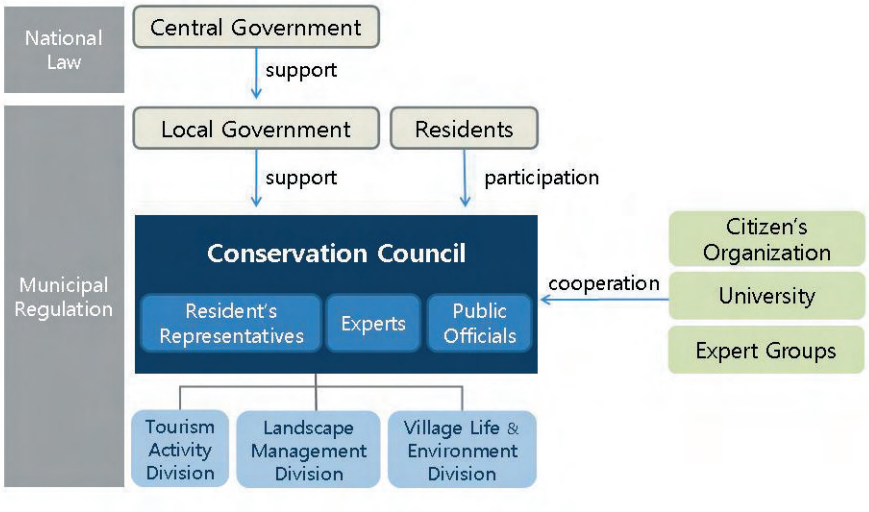


Plate 3-15. Role of Semi-Public Organization for Conservation

2) Roles and Responsibilities of the Conservation Council

a) Roles:

- Administrating various local procedures
- Resolving conflicts within local community
- Mediating local revitalization efforts
- Maintaining and managing local environment

b) Authority:

- Presenting opinions on conservation and management of village and sharing decision-making process with public
- Discussing subjects affecting conservation, management, and utilization, as a central decision-making body, such as adaptation of facilities, implementation of tourism program, utilization and management of earnings from tourism, and matters closely related to residents' life.
- Establishing specific standards for conservation and design guidelines and implementing improvement plans with resident input.
- Undertaking actual village management through cooperation with related organizations such as administrative agencies, academia, and civic groups.

Landscape Management Division	• Preparation of guideline for maintenance of historic environment • Environment cleanup project around cultural properties • Support to introduction and transmissions of cultural properties
Tourism Activity Division	• Development of various tourism programs • Development of projects related to tourism and souvenirs, operation of village festivals • Maintenance of tourist facilities
Village Life & Environment Division	• Management of local community • Promotion of projects accomodating residents' life

Plate 3-16 . Roles of divisions

3) Enhancement of Village Management System

· Existing government-led system of village management is to evolve into a flexible structure which enables residents to discuss key issues of village management and to utilize administrative support and professional expertise responding to issues.

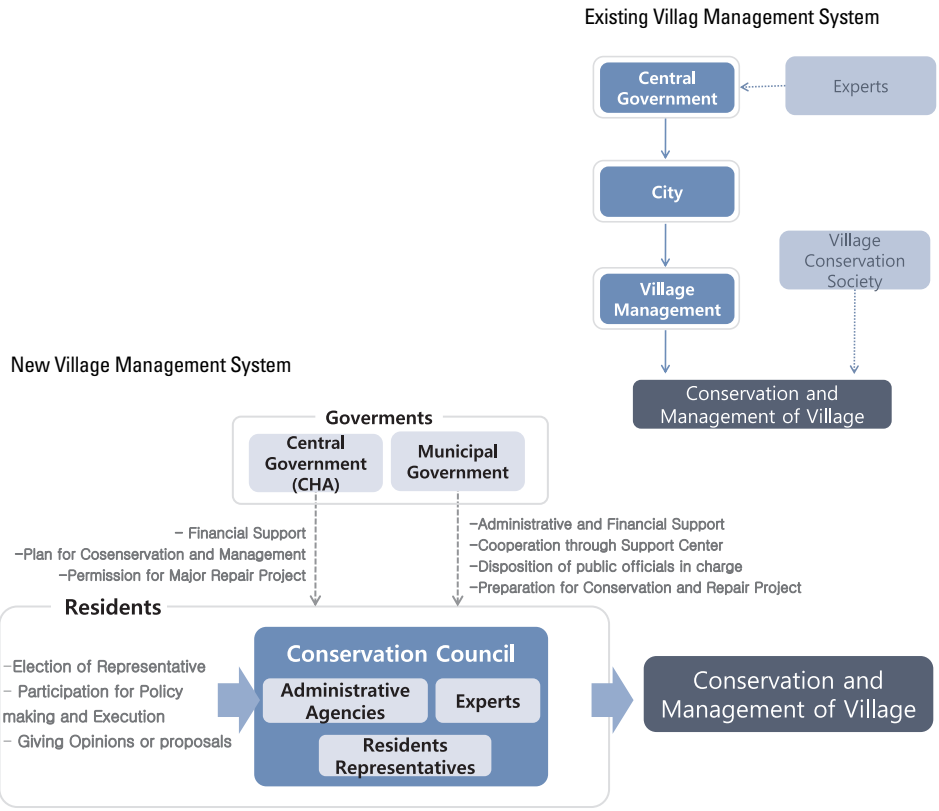


Plate 3-17 . Transformation of village management system by establishing semi-public organization

4) Cooperation

· Improve cooperation among the semi-public organization and the related groups towards a participatory conservation and management

a) Civic Groups

· Cooperate with the civic groups to increase influence on conservation, management and publicity at national level and tap into various financial resources.

· Enhance village management capacity by cooperating with the volunteers.

b) Academia

· Promote scholarly research on village management in filelds including regional studies and public policy research

· Train workforce related to village management, such as historic preservation, tourism and public relations to indirectly support the activities of Conservation Council.

c) Administrative Agencies

· Establish Support Center within the Conservation Council, where public officials related to village management will be stationed.

· Improve administrative cooperation between the public officials and the residents, and provide appropriate information to the residents for better village management capacity.

d) Tour Operators

· It is necessary to manage group tourists to control the number of visitors and the type of visit. Information should be provided to the visitors in advance to prevent unnecessary congestion to protect the residents' privacy.

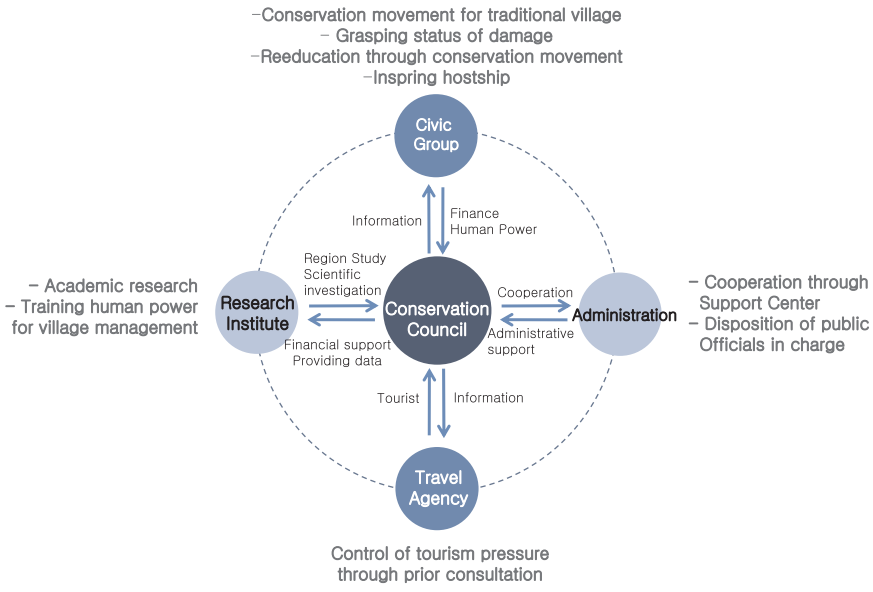


Plate 3-18. Cooperative network with related groups

3. Establishment of a Semi-Public Organization

A. Background Information

1) Resources

Each village has a residents' committee including Conservation Society, and the Cultural Property Division of the municipal government participates in the village management. However, a long-term plan to develop and implement various programs is needed, since the residents including the Society lack the professional expertise with not enough younger generation that participates in these committees.

2) Resident' attitude and response towards tourism

· Hahoe Village

The residents of Hohoe Village have experienced a surge in the number of visitors following the visit of Queen Elizabeth in 1998. The attitude towards tourism is mostly positive, but there are small conflicts between residents who participate in tourist-targeted commerce and those who do not. There are also concerns about how changes in living environment might cause invasion of privacy.

· Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village does not attract as many visitors as Hahoe Village, but residents are concerned about potential negative side effects of tourism that may accompany the increase in the number of visitors. Conservation of the community and village environment ranks above profit-seeking through tourism. The Conservation Society supports tourism focused on culture and farm village, within the carrying capacity of the village.

3) Establishment of semi-public organization

· Currently, the Conservation Society of Hahoe Village is operated as a corporation. There is a strong support for a transition to a semi-public Conservation Council.

· Establishment of semi-public organization is still under discussion within the Conservation Society in Yangdong Village.

B. Institutionalization of semi-public organization

· To establish a conservation and management system where the Conservation Councils play an active role, a fundamental policy shift is required from the current situation where the central government has the initiative of village conservation and management. Statutes need to be amended to sufficiently incorporate resident inputs in the conservation and management.

· In the same context, institutional establishment, grant of the legal status, and funding of basic

expenses are required for Conservation Councils. Thus, ordinances based on higher statutes should be enacted. An ordinance refers to autonomous legislation enacted by local assembly within the rights of local government. The authority to enact ordinances is stipulated in Clause 1 of Article 117 of the Constitution and Article 15 of the Local Government Act. Limitation of resident rights or imposition of duty, and penal regulations should be mandated by law, and violation of these regulations may result in being fined for 10 million KRW or less.

C. Stepwise implementation plan

1) Step #1 Enactment of ordinance

- The standards for establishment and operation of the conservation council can be introduced as a local government ordinance, based on Article 15 of the Local Government Act. (The Enactment of Ordinance and Demand for Reorganization)
- General items regarding the Conservation Council, including objectives, procedures, contract and operation should be institutionalized.
- As of January 2009, such local ordinances to institutionalize the Conservation Council have been passed and effective in Cities of Andong and Gyeongju.

2) Step #2 Establishment of Conservation Council Following the Enactment of Ordinance

a) Preparation for Transition of village management system

- After legal foundation has been established, Conservation Council is organized. Hereafter, various project planning and implementation efforts should be included in the role of the Conservation Council.
- Prior to formal organization of the Conservation Council, the guidelines presented by the Conservation Management Plan and the existing plans can be utilized through resident agreement.

b) Election of resident representative for organizing the Committee

- Resident representative(s) should be a leader of residents or an organization to directly collect the opinions of individual residents and to speak for them as a primary mediator between administrative agency and residents.
- Bylaws or ordinances that state the candidacy eligibility, election procedures, and steps to incorporate existing conservation society into new resident representative(s) should be based on the consensus of the entire residents.

c) Collecting residents' opinions for selection of experts or administrators

- Experts - Support of the experts who participated in enacting the ordinance for establishment of Conservation Council are essential at the early stage. Hereafter, experts of universities and

research institutions in the region can participate in the council, whose fields include tourism, architecture, public relations, and traditional culture.

- Administrators - Administrators need to be placed to support the Conservation Council. Instead of rotating administrators across departments as is custom in many local governments, administrators with expertise who are available full-time are required.
- In Hahoe Village, the existing Village Conservation Society (a corporation) acts as the main decision-making structure in the conservation and management. Therefore, the new Council will be established on this platform.
- In Yangdong Village, village management roles are distributed across the Village Association, Yangdong Village Conservation Society and the Steering Committee of the Pilot Information Network Village. This needs to be taken into account within the new Council.

Table 3-9 . Example of Conservation Council Organization

A. Membership

Number of Members: 15~20
Resident representatives 50%, experts 30%, Administrators 20%

B. Organization

Divisions include tourism, landscape management, repair/restoration, and community, which might be subdivided into the detailed organizations to carry out tasks such as sanction, permission, execution, and to support administration and research.

C. Specific tasks of the divisions

1) Tourism division
Proposal and approval of tourism facilities.
Development of various programs related to village tour and souvenirs.
Public relations and advertising strategy planning.
Hosting village festivals.

2) Landscape management division.
Presentation of design guidelines and conservation standards determining which activity related to the landscape is permitted or not.
Management and control of activities related to landscape maintenance.

3) Repair/Restoration division
Presentation of design guidelines for repair and restoration of individual buildings and facilities.
Consultation for adaptation and treatment of related administrative tasks related.

4) Community division
Provision of convenient facilities for residents
Education
Management of village events

D. Method of cooperation

1) Provide regulations for composition and type of the general meeting and decision-making (convocation, public announcement, voting rules, etc.)
2) Provide procedure collect residents' opinions for major issues
3) Promote cooperation with experts and administrative agencies
4) Cooperate with the outside agents

3) Step #3 After the establishment of the Conservation Council

- Provide authority to plan and implement major projects to the Council. Discuss with administrative agencies how to incorporate the Council's participation into the initial planning process.
- Implement pilot projects with active participation of the Council to both increase its conservation and management capacity and to invite resident participation.

Table 3-10. Main activities of the related agencies after establishment of Conservation Council

Agency	Description
Conservation Council	• Strategy planning for conservation and utilization of village • Build collaborative relationship with outside agencies • Promotion and marketing of the village • Development of village-experiencing service program • Management of village tourism business • Management of village tour program and quality of village products
Local Government	• Construction of administrative and financial system to support the council's landscape management, tourism, promotion and welfare projects. • Support for village-experiencing activities connected with educational and welfare center • Construction of exchange system within national historic villages
Residents	• Provision of village-experiencing services such as agriculture-experiencing, tradition-educating and making local products. • Creation of space such as home stay at old traditional houses • Farming activities and agricultural produce • Operation of small businesses such as home stay and village product sales

Table 3-11. Proposal for 'Standard Ordinance for Conservation of Historic Environment'

	Composition	Description	Relation with Conservation Management Plan
Ch. 1 General Provision	- Objective and title - Location and function	(Objective) Improvement of historic village landscape, revitalization of tourism industry and promotion of residents' welfare (Function) Prescription for management of various environment elements affecting repair/restoration of buildings, village landscape and implementation of conservation management plan and tourism plan based on residents' mutual agreements	Objective and principle of Conservation Management Plan are reflected
Ch. 2 Membership	- Eligibility of member - Application and modification - Right and duty - Receipt of Profits - Disciplinary measures - Disqualification of members	(Eligibility of members) Regular member - residents owing the houses within the protection area and actually residing in them. - related public agencies and experts	The model of semi-public organization within 'Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management' is applied.
Ch. 3 Divisions	- Composition of divisions - Tasks of divisions	(composition of divisions) Divisions are largely categorized into tourism, landscape management and community. Each division has sub-departments to undertake permission, execution and to support administration and academic research. (Tasks of divisions) Residents' opinions collected by each division are conveyed to general meeting and reflected in decision-making for conservation management plan. 1) tourism Proposal and determination for tourist facilities, development of village tour program, promotion and strategy-making of ads, development of souvenirs, and operation of village festivals, etc. 2) landscape management Presentation of conservation standard and design guidelines to determine which activity affecting landscape is permitted or not. 3) community Provision of convenient facilities for residents, education, management of village events, etc.	Based on the guidelines presented in 'Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management', 'Landscape Conservation Plan', 'Sustainable Tourism Plan' and 'Guideline for Conservation and Management of Buildings', specific standards of tasks are provided.

Ch. 4 Conservation Council	Composition - Type of assembly - Convocation, announcement - Matters for decision - Voting rules	(Matters for discussion and decision) Approval for projects dealing with landscape maintenance, tourism and residents°Ø welfare which are not designated within the Cultural Property Protection Act Approval for budgets and closing accounts Matters required for operation of the council Establishment of various plans and standards 1) Discussion and control for establishing and implementing conservation management plan 2) Provision of bylaws for details not included in the plan and discussion for implementation	Conservation and management of main landscape resources presented in 'Landscape Conservation Plan' are introduced.
Ch. 5 Finance	- Regulations defining the property - Financial resources, financial year - Budget - Use of earnings - Management and assessment of property - Accounting Principles	(Financial resources) Subsidy from the central government and local government Business profits such as admission fees and leasing service Supporting system and subsidy Matters for storage of tourist revenues (Use of earnings) Procedure of the assembly for use of earnings	Its implementation is induced with relation with Financial Plan presented in 'Sustainable Tourism Plan'
Ch. 6 Cooperation	- Targets for cooperation and functions	(Objective) Improvement of historic village landscape, revitalization of tourism industry and promotion of residents' welfare (Function) Prescription for management of various environment elements affecting repair/restoration of buildings, village landscape and implementation of conservation management plan and tourism plan based on residents' mutual agreements	Objective and principle of Conservation Management Plan are reflected
Ch. 7 Office	- Organization - Staffs and tasks - Processing and storage of documents - Disclosure of Information	(Staff) Full-time public officials with expertise and volunteers are included. (Documents) The data related to tourists and monitoring is prepared and kept. (Disclosure of information) Various matters for operation of Conservation Council are publicized on website.	As presented in 'Monitoring', the status of village conservation is fully assessed.
Ch. 8 Support	Support for semi-public organization	1) Support for finance and administration 2) Education for the council's development	Matters for supports presented in 'Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management' are reflected.
Ch. 9 Bylaws	Village bylaws	(Establishment of bylaws) The bylaws is prepared through residents' agreement and the council's proposal (Operation) Bylaws is operated based on incentive for observance of the bylaws	Field-specific guidelines and recommendations presented in this Conservation Management Plan are reflected.

D. New Ordinances for establishment of village conservation council

Andong City and Gyeongju City have enacted ordinances for establishment of semi-public organization in December 2008, based on Article 15 of the Local Government Act. Main objectives of the ordinances are as follows:

- Revitalization of village community through residents' participation
- Effective conservation and management of historic environment
- Improvement of the quality of tourism and revitalization
- Improvement of the quality of residents' life

1) Outline of the ordinances

'Ordinance for the Conservation Council of Andong Hahoe Village, collects residents'opinions, maintains the characteristic of the village and manages the living environment of the village, avoiding the minimum standard of conservation for historic landscapes and the monolithic criteria. It enables the management of historic and cultural environment based on the residents' mutual agreement, which was not the case in the existing Cultural Heritage Protection Act or ordinances of the local governments.

Ordinance for Conservation Council prescribes the objective and principle in <Ch. 1 General provisions>, establishment, functions and composition in <Ch. 2 Conservation council>, the local government's administrative and financial supports for the council in <Ch. 3 Support for the council> and matters related to discussion for contents of the council in <Ch. 4 Committee of the council>.

2) Character and status of ordinance

a) Character of ordinance for establishment of semipublic organization

- Management of village environment by residents' initiative
  Residents' initiative on the historic environment management will enable the bottom-up approach which enhancing the local self-governing process.
- Diversity and flexibility to accommodate local conditions
  The ordinance will be an active and flexible managing tool to reflect history, culture, geographic character, and demands of the residents, avoiding monolithic regulations applied to the management of historic village.

b) Status of ordinance

The ordinance will be based on Chapter 3 and Chapter 15 of the Local Government Act. Since the mother law is unable to enact legal measures, residents are entitled to agree and decide on specific concerns.

c) Content of ordinance

The only city ordinance related to the two villages is ‘Ordinance for Collecting Admission Fee in Andong Hahoe village’. ‘Ordinance for Cultural Heritage Protection of Andong City’ only concerns cultural heritage not designated by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. Thus, the new ordinance should be expanded in its scope to complement the other ordinance. The primary concerns of the ordinance should be:

- Support for formation and activities of a semi-public organization
- Operative principle of a semi-public organization
- The scope of conservation and management entitled to the semi-public organization
- Hiring and Training of public officials involved in the semi-public organization.

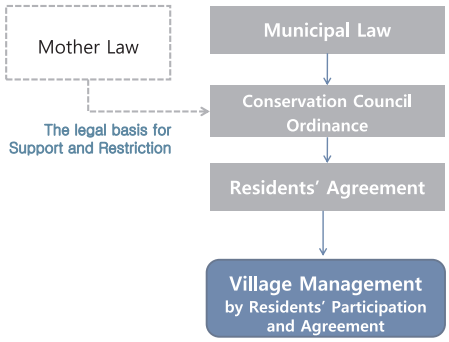


Plate 3-19. Status of the Ordinance for Conservation Council

3) Current status of ordinance enactment concerning the establishment of Conservation Council

a) Andong City

· The ordinance has been approved by the city council as of December 2008, and has become effective after January 8th 2009 with the official announcement by the city. The ordinance composes of 5 chapters and 24 articles, and its contents are as follows:

Table 3-12. Organization and contents of Ordinance on support for Andong City Conservation Council

Organization		Contents
Ch. 1	General Provisions	• Defines the purpose of the ordinance(article 1 and 3) • Defines the duties of citizens and mayor regarding the conservation(article 4 and 5)
Ch. 2	Conservation Council	• Defines the function and composition of the council(article 7 and 8)
Ch. 3	Organization	• Defines the general meetings and board(article 10, 11 and 13)
Ch. 4	Support of Conservation Council	• Defines the scope of support of the conservation council(article 15) • Defines the budget for the support of conservation council(article 17)
Ch. 5	Conservation Council Advisory Committee	• Defines the Conservation Council Advisory Committee(article 19) • Defines the function of Conservation Council Advisory Committee(article 20)

b) Gyeongju City

· The ordinance has been approved by the city council as of December 2008, and has become effective after January 13th, 2009 with the official announcement by the city. The ordinance composes of 3 chapters and 13 articles, and its contents are as follows:

Table 3-13. Organization and contents of ordinance on support for Gyeongju City Conservation Council

Organization		Contents
Ch. 1	General Provisions	• Defines the purpose of the ordinance(article 1 and 3) • Defines the duties of citizens and mayor regarding the conservation(article 4 and 5)
Ch. 2	Conservation Council	• Defines the function and composition of the council(article 7 and 8) • Defines the scope and the process for the support of Conservation Council(article 9)
Ch. 3	Conservation Council Advisory Committee	• Defines the Conservation Council Advisory Committee(article 10) • Defines the meetings and its composition of advisory committee(article 11)

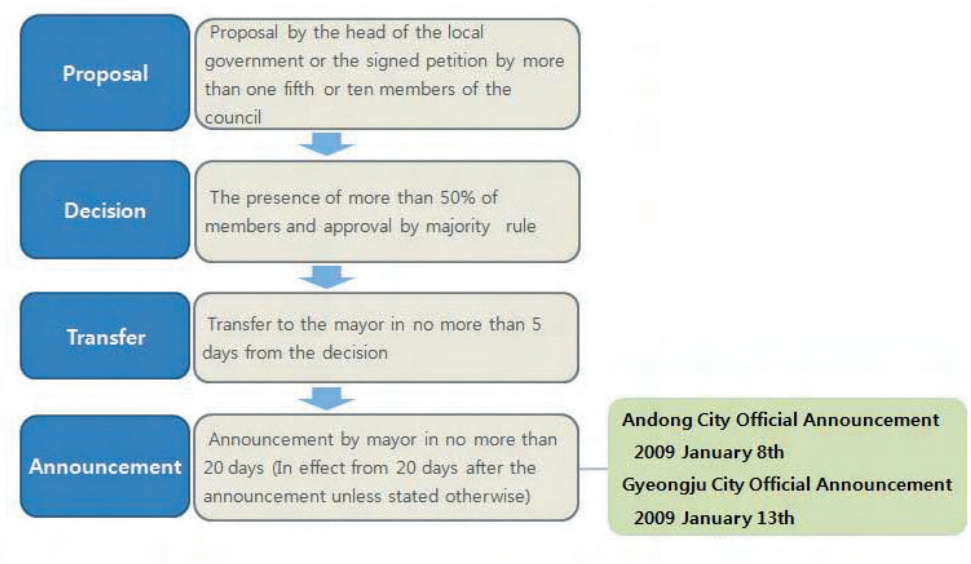


Plate 3-20. Process of Ordinace enactment

Appendix 3-1. The Ordinance in Support for Andong City Conservation Council

The Ordinance for Establishment and Operation of Andong City Conservation Council

Ch. 1 General Provisions

Article 1 (Objective) This ordinance concerns conservation and management of historic landscape of Hahoe Village (henceforth referred to as "the village"), Pungcheon-myeon, Andong City. It aims to support the participation of residents in the conservation and management, and attempts to preserve the village's original form while promoting the quality of life of the residents through the promotion of tourism.

Article 2 (Scope) This ordinance concerns the zone defined as cultural heritage in Hahoe 1-ri, which is designated as the Important Folk Material.

Article 3 (Definition) The terms used in this ordinance are defined as follows:

1. "Historic landscape" refers to the cultural heritage in its physical presence, along with its historic value, historic

event, historic atmosphere and its geographic environment.
2. "Conservation Council" indicates the semi-public organization constructed in cooperation between residents and related agents to preserve historic landscape of the village on the residents' initiative and to create beautiful and livable local community.

Article 4 (Basic Principles) Residents and Andong City should participate in conservation and management of the village to fulfill the objectives mentioned in the article 1, based on the following principles.

1. Conservation and management of the village should be based on human rights and dignity of all residents.
2. Conservation and management of the village should be based on the mutual trust and solidarity of residents, the village and administrative agencies.
3. Conservation and management of the village aims to conserve historic landscape and to promote the quality of life for the residents.

Article 5 (Duty of residents)

① Residents should recognize their responsibility and roles in conservation and management of historic landscape and participate in Conservation Council in cooperation with Andong City.

② Residents should follow decisions of the Conservation Council.

Article 6 (Duty of the mayor)

① The mayor should support research and investigation required in the activities of the Conservation Council.

② The mayor should promote the consciousness and participation of residents to support operation of the Conservation Council.

Ch. 2 Conservation Council

Article 7 (Foundation) To enhance historic landscape and living environment of the village, Hahoe Village Conservation Council (henceforth referred to as "The Council") is found.

Article 8 (Function)

① The Council plans and acts on the areas as following:

1. Enactment and practice of village regulations which concern the living of residents.
2. Management and usage of collective income of the village.
3. Human development in the village concerning conservation of the village and tourism.
4. Organization and restoration of local community.
5. Improvement of living spaces.
6. Development of tour programs and promotion
7. Planning and implementing small-scale repairs of cultural properties
8. Any other matters recognized by the council as needed in conservation and management of the village.

② The council is capable of suggesting an opinion to the mayor concerning tourism policies, landscape policies, and major policies regarding the village.

③ The mayor should sincerely evaluate the suggestions mentioned in clause 2 and accommodate it when it is recognized as appropriate.

Article 9 (Membership and else)

① The council will be composed members who meet the criteria mentioned below. The council designates a chair, board members of no more than ten, and two inspectors.

1. A member from the family which owns a house in Hahoe designated zone of cultural heritage and has the address in the zone.
2. A member from the family which owns a house in Hahoe designated zone of cultural heritage and has the address in the zone.

② Joining, changes, rights, duty, entitlement of interests, punishment, and losing of membership in the council should be

defined by the regulations.

③ The chair, board members and inspectors are designated among the persons who meet the criteria of rule 1 and rule 2 in clause 1, article 9. The term of chair and board members is 3 years, and the inspectors 2 years. In case of absence the substitute serves for the remaining term. The chair is able to continue his or her service one additional term for only once.

④ The duties of the chair and board members are as follows.

1. The chair represents the council and supervises the operation of the council. The chair should seek the best for the development and conservation of the village. The chair is automatically appointed as member of the board, and serves as the chair for the board.
2. If the chair is unable to serve, a member in the board substitutes the position of the chair on the agreement of the board.
3. The chair should meet the inspectors' demand of data or financial documents.
4. The chair hires the operation manager and staff of the Council.
5. The chair decides on various tasks which concerns the operation of the Council.

⑤ The duty of the inspectors are as follows.

1. The inspectors inspect on the financial and operational process of the Council.
2. The inspectors inspect on the operation of the board.
3. The inspectors should report the results of the inspection to the general meeting, and are capable of demanding amendments to the board of the items that the inspection found as needed of revision.
4. The inspectors are able to participate in the general and board meeting to raise opinions on the operation and task of the Council.

Ch. 3 Organization

Article 10 (Composition of general meeting) The general meeting of the Council commands the highest authority in the Council, and consists of the Council members.

Article 11 (Categories of general meeting and its convocation) The general meeting of the Council is classified as annual and temporal meeting.

② Annual meetings are convoked by the chair no later than 15th January of each fiscal year.

③ Temporal meetings are convoked : 1) when the chair demands or 2) when two thirds of the members demand or 3) when the two thirds of the board members demand

Article 12 (Quorum for the general meeting)

① The general meeting will be held by the presence of the majority and make decisions on the majority approval of those who are present.

② Voting rights of the general meeting cannot be entrusted.

Article 13 (Composition of the board and its convocation)

① The board is composed of the board members elected in the general meeting

② The summon of the board is subjected to the cases as following:

1. When the chair demands
2. When the two thirds of the board members demand
3. When the inspectors deman

③ The other operations of the board is regulated by the rules.

Article 14(Quorum for the board)

① The board meeting will be held by the presence of the two thirds of the members and will make decision on the approval of majority of those who are present. In case of a tie, the chair will decide the issue.

② Voting rights of the board meeting cannot be entrusted.

Ch. 4 Support of the Conservation Council

Article 15(Objects of support) The mayor is capable of providing governmental and financial support for the following objectives initiated by the Council.

1. The projects concerning the operation of the Council.
2. The projects initiated by the Council which do not interfere with the conservation of the historic landscape.
3. The projects proposed and advised by the advisory committee.
4. The act defined by article 8 and advised by the advisory committee.
5. Any other projects which supports the objectives of this ordinance.

Article 16(Establishment of support plan)

① The mayor should establish the supporting plan for the Council each year.

② The supporting plan includes the areas as following.

1. The basic principles of the operation of the Council.
2. The contents of the operation of the Council.
3. Governmental and financial support.
4. Any other areas concerning the operation of the Council.

Article 17(Budget drafting and subsidy support)

① The mayor is capable of including any subsidies needed for the projects conducted by the Council.

② The subsidy included in the budget can be provided to the Council, and should be recollected in the cases as the following.

1. The basic principles of the operation of the Council.
2. The contents of the operation of the Council.
3. Governmental and financial support.

Article 18 (Expert support)

① The mayor can provide support for the outside expert if needed or proposed by the Council.

② The mayor can subsidize the required fee for the expert support under the budget.

Ch. 5 The Conservation Council Advisory Committee

Article 19(The organization of the committee)

① The mayor can organize the Conservation Council Advisory Committee (henceforth referred to as 'Committee') to promote and support the activities of the Council.

② The committee comprises of no more than 15 automatically appointed and designated members including a chair and a deputy chair. Automatically appointed members are deputy mayor, chief of the branch of the residence living and culture, and the chair of the council. Designated members are selected by the mayor among those who are:

1. A member of the city council.
2. An expert who are experienced in related fields, such as history, folk culture, city, architecture, design, planning, tourism, or economics.
3. A member or an expert member of the Cultural Heritage Committee.
4. A village resident or the representative of the commerce.
5. A public service personnel who works in related fields.
6. Any other personnel who mayor recognizes as needed in the committee.

③ The deputy mayor is entitled as the chair of the committee, and the deputy chair is elected among the members mentioned in the clause 2.

④ The term for a member who is not a public service personnel is two years, and he or she can resume the office afterwards. The term for the substitute is the remaining term of his or her predecessor.

Article 20(Function of the committee) The committee advises on the following areas:

1. Scope, size, and objectives of subsidy.

2. Projects and operation of the Council.
3. Proposal of the projects to empower local community and conserve historic landscape of the village.
4. Any other areas which the committee recognizes as in need of advice.

Article 21(Duty of the chair)

① The chair represents the committee and supervises its operation.

② If the chair is unable to conduct its tasks form inevitable reasons then the chair will be succeeded by the deputy chair.

③ The chair can hear the opinions from the related parties and experts when needed.

Article22 (Meeting)

① The meeting of the committee can be held whenever needed.

② The committee meeting will be held by the presence of the majority and make decision on the majority approval of those who are present.

Article 23 (Allowance and travel grant) The committee members who participated in the committee meeting are entitled of certain amount of allowance and travel grant, which is defined by Andong City ordinance on the allowance for the committees. However, if the member is a public service personnel, this article is nullified.

Article 24(Regulation) Any other items needed in the operation of this ordinance is decided by the regulation.

Additional Clause

Article 1 (Enforcement date) This ordinance is effective immediately after the announcement.

Article 2 (Interim measures) With enactment of this ordinance, the members of Hahoe village conservation circle is recognized as proper members of Hahoe village Conservation Council.

Appendix 3-2. The Ordinance in Support for Gyeongju City Conservation Council

The Ordinance for Conservation and Operation of Yangdong Village, Gyeongju city

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 (Objective) This ordinance concerns the conservation and management of historic landscape of Yangdong village, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju City (henceforth referred to as "the village"). Its objects is to support participation of residence in the conservation process, and attempts to preserve the village's original form while promoting the quality of life of the residence through the promotion of tourism.

Article 2 (Definition) The terms used in this ordinance is defined as follows:

1. "Yangdong Village" indicates the area of Yandong-ri which is designated as Important Folk Material.
2. "Historic landscape" refers to the cultural heritage in its physical presence, along with its historical value, historic event, historic atmosphere, and its geographic environment.
3. "Conservation Council" is a semi-public organization which is formed by cooperation of the residents and related agents to preserve historic landscape of the village to create a beautiful and livable local community.

Article 3 (Basic Principle) The residence of Yangdong Village, Gyeongju City should participate in conservation and management of the village to fulfill the objectives mentioned in the article 1, based on the following principles

1. The conservation and management of the village should be based on the human rights and dignity of all residents.
2. The conservation and management of the village should be based on the mutual trust and solidarity of the residents, the village and the government.
3. The conservation and management of the village aim to conserve historic landscape and to promote the quality of life for residents.

Article 4 (duty of residents)

① Residents should recognize their responsibility and roles in the conservation and management of historic preservation and participate in Conservation Council in cooperation with Andong City.

② Residents should follow the decision of Conservation Council.

Article 5 (Duty of the mayor)

① The mayor should support research and investigation needed by the Conservation Council.

② The mayor should promote the consciousness and participation of residents to support operation of the Conservation Council.

Ch. 2 Conservation Council

Article 6 (Foundation) To enhance historic landscape and living environment of the village, Yangdong Village Conservation Council (henceforth referred to as "The Council") is found.

Article 7 (Function)

① The council discusses items as following:

1. The items concerning enactment and the practice of the village agreement which influences everyday life of the residents.
2. The usage and management of collective income of the village.

② The council is capable of suggesting an opinion to the mayor concerning tourism policies, landscape policies, and major policies regarding the village.

③ The mayor should sincerely evaluate the suggestion mentioned in clause 2 and accommodate it when it is recognized as appropriate.

④ The council plans and enacts the following items with advice from the Conservation Council Advisory Committee mentioned in article 10.

1. Human development in the village concerning the conservation and the tourism.
2. The organization and restoration of local community.
3. Improvement of living spaces.
4. Development of tourist attractions.
5. Planning and enacting of small-scale cultural heritage repair.
6. Any other areas recognized by the council as needed in conservation and management of the village.

Article 8 (Composition and operation)

① The council is composed of no more than 15 members and includes the representative of the residence, administrative assistant and others.

② The representative of the residence should be recommended by the general meeting of the village residents.

③ Chair election, terms, and operation of meetings shall be ruled by the agreement or regulatio

Article 9 (Financial support and procedure)

① The mayor is capable of supporting the items as following under the budget limitations.

1. Cost for the operation of the Council.
2. Cost for the various projects conducted by the Council.
3. Any other cost for the projects which is needed to fulfill the objective of this ordinance.

② The council should write a project proposal to the mayor if it seeks subsidy, based on clause 1.

③ The procedure of subsidy follows Gyeongju City ordinance on the management of the subsidy.

Ch. 5 The Conservation Council Advisory Committee

Article 10 (Organization of the committee)

① The mayor can organize the Conservation Council Advisory Committee (henceforth referred to as Committee) to promote and support the activities of the Council.

② The committee comprises of no more than 15 automatically appointed and designated members including a chair and a deputy chair. Automatically appointed members are deputy mayor, chief of the branch of the culture, and the chair of the council. Designated members are selected by the mayor among those who are:

1. A member of the city council.
2. An expert who are experienced in related fields, such as history, folk culture, city, architecture, design, planning, tourism, or economics.
3. A member or an expert member of the Cultural Heritage Committee.
4. A village resident or the representative of the commerce.
5. A public service personnel who works in related fields.
6. Any other personnel whom the mayor recognizes as needed in the committee.

③ The deputy mayor is entitled as the chair of the committee, and the chief of the branch of the culture is entitled as the deputy chair.

④ The term for a member is two years, and he or she can resume the office afterwards. The term for the substitute is the remaining term of his or her predecessor.

⑤ The committee acts on the following issues:

1. The advice and support for the projects conducted and planned by the Council.
2. Research, analysis, inspection, and evaluation of the actions of the Council.
3. Providing education program for the residence.
4. Any other general items concerning the conservation of Yangdong village.

Article11 (Meeting)

① The meeting of the committee can be held whenever needed.

② The committee meeting will be held by the presence of the majority and make decision on the majority approval of those who are present.

Article 12 (Allowance and travel grant) The committee members who participated in the committee meeting are entitled of certain amount of allowance and travel grant, which is defined by Gyeongju City ordinance on the allowance for the committees. However, if the member is a public service personnel or a resident, this article is nullified.

Article 13(Regulation) Any other items needed in the operation of this ordinance is decided by the regulation.

Additional Clause

This ordinance is effective immediately after the announcement.

4

Guidelines for Conservation and Management of Buildings

1. Laws and Policies for Conservation and Management
2. Present State of Conservation and Management
3. Principles of Plan for Conservation and Management
4. Guidelines for Design and Construction in Conservation and Management

1. Laws and Policies for Conservation and Management

The conservation and management of cultural heritage is basically conducted by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Enforcement Decree of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Enforcement Rule of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. By the Act, the cultural heritage are classified into state-designated cultural heritage and city or province-designated cultural heritages. By the nature of the heritage, it is again classified into one of 'Historic Site', 'National Treasure', 'Treasure' and 'Important Folklore Material'.

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are designated as Important Folklore Materials. The Cultural Heritage Administration established the'Master Plan for Folk Village Renovation' from 2000 to 2003, 'Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages' in 2004 and 'Folk Village Design Guidelines' for 2005 to 2007. Conservation principles of traditional houses and installation criteria as well as detailed practical plans of convenience facilities were set up by the guidelines. Major contents of ordinances and policies related to the conservation and management of traditional villages and houses are summarized as following.

A. Principles of Conservation and Management of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

1) In Article 3 of Cultural Heritage Protection Act, it is stated that "The basic principle of the conservation, management, and utilization of any cultural heritage shall be to preserve them in their original forms." Designated traditional villages and houses follow the basic principles of maintaining the originality.

2) In Article 9, it is stated that "the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate protected objects or protected zones, if it is especially necessary to protect such cultural heritage." The concept of cultural heritage conservation is shifting from conservation of individual cultural heritage to that of collective cultural setting around the cultural heritage.

3) When a cultural heritage is deteriorated for some reason or other, the designation can be revoked after deliberation of the Cultural Heritage Committee.

4) The Administrator of Cultural Heritage Administration can establish general plans for conservation, management and utilization of the state-designated cultural heritage.

5) The following activities on the state-designated heritage should be permitted by the Administrator of Cultural Heritage Administration because they might result in adaptation or affect the conservation:

Activities such as repair, maintenance, restoration or removal of the state-designated cultural

heritage; Activities such as new construction, extension, reconstruction and repurposement of buildings, roads, lines, underground structures and other facilities; planting or removing trees; alteration of landforms or land properties such as reclamation of land and water surface, digging up and accumulation of earth; breeding and multiplication of animals; installation and plastering of advertisements, accumulation of various products.

6) The administrator or head of a municipal government can command the following if it deemed necessary for the management and conservation of state-designated cultural heritage:

Prohibition or restriction of certain activity on owners, holders, administrators and administrative councils can be made when deemed necessary or when the current states of management of state-designated cultural heritage are inappropriate; Necessary treatments on reorganization of owners, administrators and administrative councils of state-designated cultural heritage; installation of other necessary facilities and removal of obstacles

7) The country may support all or part of the necessary fund for management, conservation, repair and documentation of state-designated cultural heritage.

8) The owners, holders and administrative councils of state-designated cultural heritage can charge visitors admission fees when the cultural heritage are open to the public. The amount of admission fee is decided by the owner, holder or administrative council of the relevant cultural heritage.

B. Standards for house modifications and extensions

In order to accommodate residents' convenience in the designated villages, the Cultural Heritage Administration established the installation standards for the following criteria concerning convenient facilities which have been operative since 2004.

1) Fundamental Principles

The spatial arrangement of traditional structures is for the cultural heritage to be conserved. Thus, it should not be damaged by the installation of various facilities. The appearance of the main quarter of the house and additional structures should be based on the original style which reflects the layout and forms of the traditional houses in the Joseon Dynasty period. Stereobates and cornerstones should be constructed with stones in the traditional method, since they might be exposed to outside. Functions, purposes and size of building should be reflected. Modern materials, such as cement, metal and plastic of buildings, should not be exposed to the outside. When new construction is inevitable to accommodate residents' life, its location should be specified in the traditional way. Height and size of new building should not exceed those of existing buildings and the whole shape should be in harmony with that of existing buildings. The facilities heavily damaged should be gradually restored according to the guidelines.

2) Detailed Standards

a) Rooms

In principle, the whole layout and structure should follow original forms. Partitions can be removed as far as the removal does not cause any structural damage; however, parts of original structures should be preserved as much as possible. Heating facilities can be installed, provided that stones-under-the-floor (*gudeul*) of the traditional heating system (*ondol*) are preserved.

b) Kitchens

In case of restoration hereafter, it is encouraged to maintain its original form in modifying the kitchen.

c) Bathrooms

Toilet can be installed inside houses provided that current appearance and layout is not altered. In principle, toilet should not be separately attached to the outside wall of the existing houses. Bathroom can be installed in a warehouse, provided that the original layout is not altered. When it is inevitable to install an annexed bathroom due to the house conditions, its appearance should be in harmony with the existing house while modern facilities can be installed inside the annex.

d) Boiler Rooms

A boiler room should be installed inside the house or warehouse so that it is invisible from the outside. When installing a boiler room outside, integration with others, such as warehouse and toilet, is encouraged. If the boiler room is attached to existing house, it should not stick out from the eave line. It should be in harmony with existing structures and materials. The fuel tanks should not be exposed to the outsides. It should be covered with similar materials to those of existing buildings.

e) Annexes

If an annex has compromised its original form by modern materials, it should be restored to the original form. When it is difficult to identify the original form of an annex, restoration must be undertaken in harmony with the form and structure of existing buildings. Size of an annex should follow the general size of other existing annexes in the village.

f) Walls

Provided that it does not alter the appearances, highly effective insulation can be applied inside the wall. Equipments attached to the building, such as electricity gauges, cabinet panels and telephone outlet boxes, should not be visible from the outside. Colors and materials should reflect the characteristics of the houses in the village.

g) Doors and Windows

Installing windows on the front side is not allowed in the wooden floor. Exterior windows need to be made with traditional style and material. They should be suitable to the function, usage and scale of the house. Existing traditional windows must not be modified. When installing double-window inside the existing window, its frame should follow color and shape of the wooden frame.

h) Equipments 1 (Cooking, Cooling, Heating)

If an air conditioner is partly exposed to the outside, it should be hidden with coverings or containers made of natural materials such as tree, bamboo bars and blinds in order not to compromise existing atmosphere of traditional house.

i) Equipments 2 (Lighting and Electricity)

Electricity gauges, cabinet panels, telephone outlet boxes that are attached to the outside of the building should be hidden from the outside. Colors and materials need to reflect the characteristics of the houses in the village.

2. Present State of Conservation and Management

As for the designated heritage, they have been fairly managed under the principles of preserving the original forms in both villages. As well as the Confucian academies, village schools, study halls and pavilions, there is hardly any house compromised in spite of some modification to accommodate residents. On the contrary, as for the undesignated smaller houses, there are slight alternations due to modification. There are also some houses extended by removing partition walls while maintaining the appearance.

A. Present State of Buildings

1) Hahoe Village

Currently buildings in Hahoe Village are divided into two groups of ‘residential’ and ‘non-residential’. Non-residential buildings include study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies.

a) Residential Buildings: House of Clan Head and ordinary houses

There are 124 houses in Hahoe Village and 6 of them are designated as national cultural heritage. Currently, twenty two of the whole houses are uninhabited. Houses in the village mostly have wooden and clay-wall structures, and tiled or thatched roofs which have been preserved. As for some roof structures modified with the tiles and slates, its restoration is now in operation. *Yangban* lived in tile-roofed houses while those of lower social status lived in thatch-roofed houses.

b) Non-residential buildings: Study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies

Wonjijeongsa Study Hall, Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall, Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall, Sangbongjeong Pavillion, Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy are all well conserved. Four study halls among these are designated as Important Folklore Materials and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is designated as Historic Site.

2) Yangdong Village

Currently the buildings in Yangdong Village are also divided into two groups, 'residential' and 'non-residential'.

a) Residential buildings: houses

There are 149 buildings in Yangdong Village and 2 houses are designated as Treasure, 7 as Important Folklore Materials and 1 as a Folklore Material. Currently, 141 houses are inhabited and 8 houses are uninhabited.

b) Non-residential buildings: Study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies

All of the study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies in the village are well-preserved. Simsujeong Pavilion, Suunjeong Pavilion, Ihyangjeong House, Ganghakdang Lecture Hall are designated as Important Folklore Materials, Yangjoljeong Pavilion, Yukoejeong Pavilion, Youngguijeong Pavilion, Seolchunjeongsa Study Hall, Changeunjeongsa Study Hall and Naegokjeong Pavilion are Local Cultural Heritage, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy is designated as Historic Site.

B. Factors affecting Building Alteration

Factors affecting alterations of undesignated buildings are as follows.

1) Lack of flexible measures to cope with change of living environment, and problems resulting from accommodating to contemporary ways of life. Also lacking are proper plans for residents' convenience, such as necessary spaces and facilities.

Rooms: Extension of space for home appliances such as computers and television
Kitchens: Extension of space for modernized equipments
Bathrooms: Spaces of modernized equipments
Heating: Demands for spaces accommodating modernized heating system

2) Increase of regulatory factors after being designated as a folk village and lack of proper measures to cope with the repurposement of the interior spaces of the houses

Thus, it is needed to construct infrastructures to support public facilities such as warehouses for

farming machines. A plan for utilization of vacant lots for storage warehouses and resting facilities should be established.

C. Current Status of Conservation and Management of Buildings

1) Successful Cases

a) Designated buildings

Cultural heritage designated as Important Folklore Materials and Treasures are preserved and managed with government subsidies.

(1) Residential Buildings: Houses of Clan Head

Currently designated houses in Hahoe Village are managed under the principles of preserving the original forms. Therefore the overall conservation is in fair state without alterations of layout and appearances. Despite installations of additional facilities to accommodate residents' life, appearances of the houses are well preserved.

(2) Non-residential buildings: study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies

Study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies designated as cultural heritage are well preserved since they are uninhabited places.



Residential building - Chunghyodang House
Residential building- Bukchondaek House
Residential building -Seobaekdang House
Residential building - Gwangajeong House
Non-residential building - Okyeonjengsa Study Hall
Non-residential building Gyeomamjengsa Study Hall
Non-residential building - Suunjeong Pavilion
Non-residential building Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

Plate 4-1. Examples of well-conserved designated buildings in Hahoe (left) and Yangdong (right)

b) Undesignated buildings

(1) Residential buildings: Ordinary houses

The houses are managed with the government subsidies or at the charge of residents.

(2) Non-residential buildings: Study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies

Study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies are well-preserved since they are not inhabited by people, even if they are not designated as cultural heritage.



Residential building Damyeonjae House
Residential building Ryu Gyo-u House
Residential building Yi Jeon-saeng
Residential building Yi Seok-jin
Residential building Affiliated House to Namchondaek
Non-residential building Sangbongjeong Pavilion
Non-residential building Yangjoljeong Pavilion
Non-residential building Dongholjeong Pavilion

Plate 4-2. Examples of well-conserved undesignated buildings in Hahoe (left) and Yangdong (right)

2) Control-required cases

There are a few undesignated houses altered due to installation of the necessary equipments and facilities for living. In case that the residents modify houses to accommodate their lives, facilities for modern living, plan for sustainable conservation and management is needed to maintain the authenticity of the buildings. Arbitrary alteration of the original must not occur.

a) Hahoe Village

(1) Extension and Reconstruction

Extension of space is required in accordance with the change of way of life. Especially, at smaller houses of Clan Head in where there are family events and performances. To compensate for the insufficient spaces due to the administrative restrictions, many types of extension have been made in various shapes and materials. Kitchen, bathroom and boiler room and ware houses are faced with a problem of insufficient space. In some houses, more spaces were available through attaching extra wooden floor around the main building. In some houses, barns, stables and warehouses were altered into rooms. As for the 6 bay (*kan*) houses, wooden open floors were

attached to existing *bongdang* to make more space. As for multi-row houses with two rooms on the side, the two rooms were integrated into one room to make larger space.


Ryu Dae-ha House - Extension


Ryu Si-jung House - Extension


Ryu Bong-sik House- Reconstruction


Ryu Chang-geun House- Reconstruction

Plate 4-3. Examples of control-required changes in Hahoe (extension and reconstruction)

(2) Windows and doors

All or lower half of the walls are covered with earth and stones to protect the wall from rain and wind. Existing windows with traditional materials were replaced into the windows with modern ones. As for the main building on which wooden open floors were attached, awnings or modern windows were installed to protect the wooden floors from rain and wind. Windows of bathrooms were also altered in order to ventilate rooms.


Son Sung-dae House - Window Frames


Yi Yang-gil House - Window Frames

Plate 4-4. Examples of control-required changes in Yangdong (window frames)

(3) Heating equipments

Boilers, heated water containers and pipes, which are exposed to the outside, defiled the appearance of the houses. Boiler rooms were built through kkachu, extra roof-style awning. Security equipments are needed to protect antique documents in House of Clan Head from fire and robbery.



Ryu Yeong-ha House - Boiler



Ryu Gyo-u House - Boiler

Plate 4-5. Examples of control-required changes in Hahoe (heating equipments)

(4) Sanitary facilities

Some kitchens were divided into rooms in order to build a modern bathroom, or the bathroom was attached to the outside of the kitchen. Grain storage or barns were altered to the bathroom. To place modern kitchen furniture, the traditional kitchen was slightly altered.







Beonnamgotaek-Bathroom

Plate 4-6. Examples of control-required changes in Hahoe (sanitary facilities)

(5) Storage Spaces

Detached conventional toilets were altered into storages. To make space for storage, a temporary structure was built or a storage was attached to the main building.



Ryu Seok-ho House



Ryu Jong-han House

Plate 4-7. Examples of Control-required Changes in Hahoe (storages)

b) Yangdong Village

(1) Extension / Reconstruction

At present new construction or repair works on individual houses is in process, but the problems of insufficient interior spaces remains to be solved. As for the single-row houses, wooden floor space was extended by additional attachment of eaves to the existing ones in order to make more interior spaces. Kitchens, bathrooms, boiler rooms and warehouses need to be extended. *Buyeon* (a traditional awning to block rain and wind) was attached on the thatched-roofed houses. Otherwise, the windows and doors were altered into modern ones. Some barns, stables and warehouses were altered into rooms. More storages are required to protect the farming appliances from rain and snow.



Yi Won-bal House - Extension



Yi Won-bal House - Extension

Plate 4-8. Examples of control-required changes in Yangdong (extension and reconstruction)

(2) Windows and doors

All or lower half of the walls are covered with earth and stones to protect the wall from rain and wind. Existing windows with traditional materials were replaced into the windows with modern ones. As for the main building on which wooden open floors were attached, awnings or modern windows were installed to protect the wooden floors from rain and wind. Windows of bathrooms were also altered in order to ventilate rooms.


Son Sung-dae House - Window Frames


Yi Yang-gil House - Window Frames

Plate 4-9. Examples of control-required changes in Yangdong (window frames)

(3) Heating equipments

Boilers, heated water containers and pipes, which are exposed to the outside, defiled the appearance of the houses. Boiler rooms were built through *kkachu*, extra roof-style awning. Security equipments are needed to protect antique documents in House of Clan Head from fire and robbery.


Affiliated House to Hyangdan -Boiler room extension


Kim Bong-saeng House -Boiler room extension

Plate 4-10. Examples of control-required changes in Yangdong (heating equipments)

(4) Sanitary facilities

Although some flush toilets were installed inside the houses, it is recommended that they be built outside of residential building. Some kitchen were divided into rooms in order to build a modern bathroom, or the bathroom was attached to the outside of the kitchen. To place modern kitchen furniture, the traditional kitchen was slightly altered. Although not allowed for sanitary reasons, stables need to be placed to support residents' living.


Yi Ji-won House-Bathroom


Yi Ji-won House -Kitchen

Plate 4- 11. Examples of control-required changes in Yangdong (sanitary facilities)

3) Specific Examples of Conservation

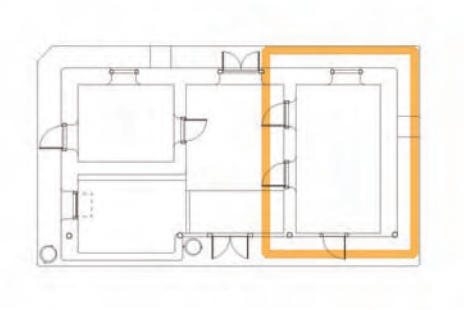
a) Modification of existing buildings

(1) Modification of structure and layout

· Room

To make larger space, two or three rooms were altered into one room by removing partitions among them. Additional space was attached to the main building respecting administrative restrictions on new construction. As for the traditional 6-room houses, one of the typical houses in Hahoe Village, attaching wooden floor was attached to the kitchen or *bongdang* (wooden open floor) to make more spaces. Similarly, wooden open floor were altered into a room by treating the floor with oil papers.





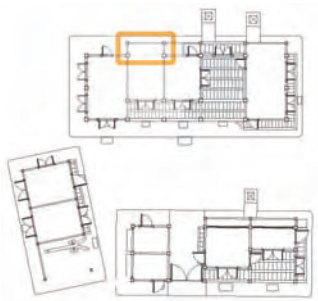
Ryu Gang-ha House - Integration





Son Guk-ik House - Integration





Ryu Si-bo House - Extension





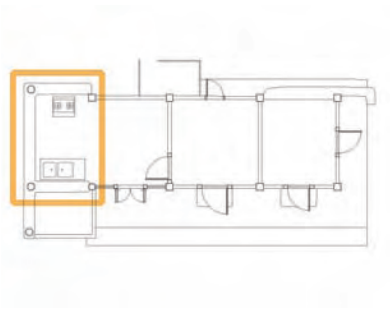
Affiliated House to Namchondaek - Modification

Plate 4-12. Examples of Changes in Structure and Function (Rooms)

• Kitchen

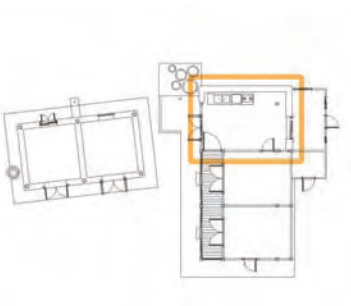
Traditional kitchens are altered into modern kitchens. Floor of existing kitchen are leveled off with one of the rooms for easy movement.





Jeong Sun-i House - Extension of space and Floor renovation (Hahoe)





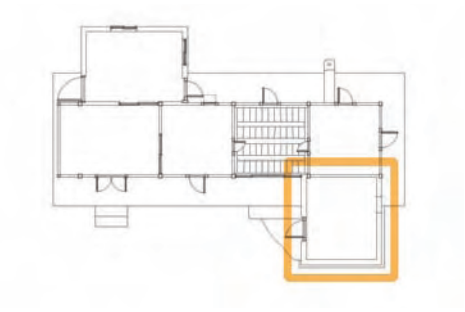
Sim Geun-sik House-change of floor level (Yangdong)

Plate 4-13. Examples of changes in structure (Kitchens)

• Bathroom

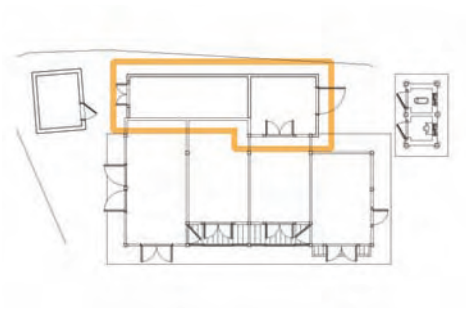
Bathrooms were usually built in the space created by modifying the kitchen. Otherwise, they were installed in the existing space attached to the main building. As for the thatched-roofed houses, conventional toilets were replaced by comfortable and sanitary flush toilets.





Ryu Geun-hu House - Extension (Hahoe)





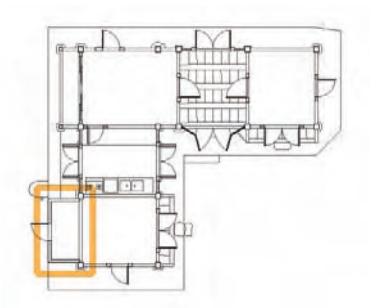
Yi Woong-han House - Extension (Yangdong)

Plate 4- 14. Examples of Changes in Structure (Bathrooms)

• Boiler room

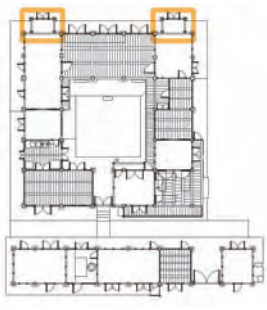
When installing boilers outside, they were exposed to the outside under the eaves. When installing boilers inside, existing interior spaces were modified for boilers to be placed.





Affiliated House to Hyangdan - Extension (Yangdong)





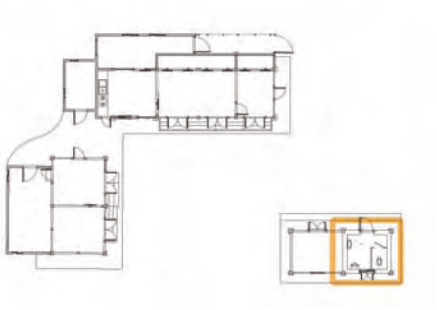
Seobaekdang House - Extension (Yangdong)

Plate 4-15. Examples of changes in structure (Boiler rooms)

• Annexes

The functions of accessory structures of some annexes such as barns, stables and storage for agricultural appliances are modified into rooms, toilets, bathrooms and warehouses.





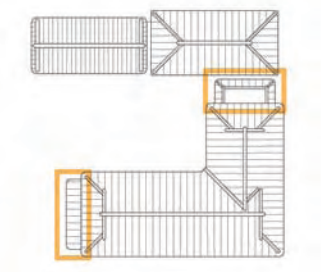
Yi Gyeong-won House - Modification (Yangdong)

Plate 4-16. Examples of changes in structure (Annexes)

• Shapes of roof

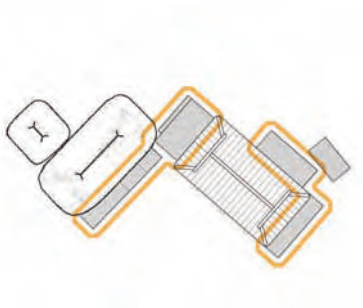
To protect the interior space from rain or to make more space, awnings were attached to tiled or thatch-roofed buildings.





Ryu Geun-hu House - Awning Installaion (Hahoe)





Yi Mok-won House - Awning Installaion (Yangdong)

Plate 4-17. Examples of changes in structure (Shapes of roofs)

(2) Modification of equipments

• Kitchen

Pipe lines are plumbed for the water and drainage facilities in the houses. Some equipments like LPG containers, which was derived from the modernized kitchen compromise the appearance of the houses.


Guichonjongtaek House (Hahoe)


Ryu Mu-ha House (Hahoe)

Plate 4-18. Examples of modificaton for housing equipments (Kitchen)

• Lighting and electric equipments

Cables and pipe lines for lighting and electric equipments, which raises safety concerns were installed along the architectural structures or through the wall.


Bukchondaek House (Hahoe)


Ryu Don-u House (Hahoe)

Plate 4-19. Examples of modification for housing equipments (Lighting and electric equipments)

• Furniture and Home appliances

Some furniture and home appliances were placed not indoors but on the wooden open floor, wooden verandas and even in courtyards.


Bak Jeong-suk House (Hahoe)


Son Seong-dae House (Yangdong)

Plate 4-20. Examples of modification for housing equipments (Furniture and Home appliances)

• Cooling/heating Equipments

Some boiler, water heater, oil container, radiator and air-conditioner are placed outdoors without their covering.


Jang Man-gwi House (Yangdong)


Sujoldang House (Yangdong)

Plate 4-21. Examples of modification for housing equipments (cooling/heating equipments)

(4) Modification of materials

• Wall materials

For better heating effect, insulation and plywood were added on the wall with papering on them. Modern materials such as cement blocks and bricks, not the original materials, were used in reconstruction or repair. To improve waterproofing, tiles or plaster cement was attached on the walls of the bathroom. To prevent dew condensation, prefabricated panels or vinyl sheets were attached on the ceiling.


Ryu Min-ha House (Hahoe)


Gwon Jung-bong House (Yangdong)

Plate 4-22. Examples of modification of materials (walls)

• Roof materials

As for some houses, the roofs were made of modern tiles or slates in the process of modernization. Some houses were extended with modern materials such as slates.

• Fence materials

As for some thatch-roofed houses, tiles were placed on the top of the mud wall, which resulted in disharmony between the house and the fence around it.



Plate 4-23. An Example of modification of materials (fences)

• Windows materials

There were cases of houses with indoor or outer shutters attached, done in the process of repair. Windows and doors with various materials were additionally placed, such as glass and wood, which clashes with other windows and doors or with the whole house.



Husodang House in Hahoe

Plate 4-24. Examples of modification of materials (windows)

• Gate materials

Some house had the gates made of metal which clashes with the traditional fence of the house.



Ryu Seung-min House (Hahoe)　　Jeong Yung-gyo House (Yangdong)

Plate 4-25. Examples of modification of materials (gates)

• Chimney materials

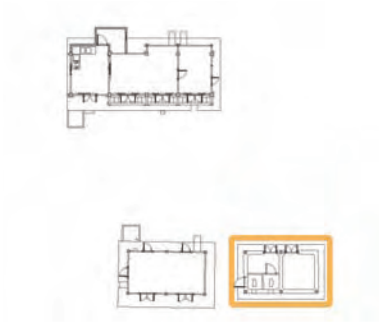
Some traditional chimneys were constructed with modern materials such as mortar and brick in the process of reconstruction or repair.

5) New construction

• Room

As for the small thatch-roofed houses, new rooms are built outside the houses to make more living space.





Yi Seok-jung House (Yangdong)

Plate 4-26. Example of new construction (rooms)

• Kitchen

Modernized kitchens were sometimes newly built in addition to the existing conventional kitchens.

• Bathrooms and boiler rooms

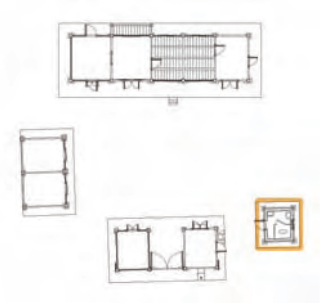
Additional houses were built to be used as bathrooms or boiler rooms. There were cases of constructing additional buildings to use as boiler rooms.





Bukchondaek House (Hahoe)

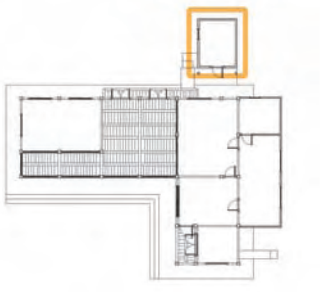




Gyeongsanseodang Village School (Yangdong)

Plate 4-27. Examples of new construction (bathrooms)





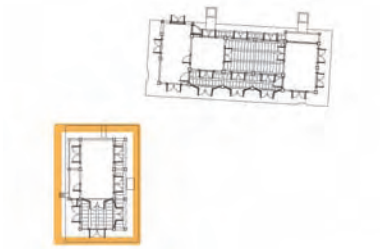
Ryu Don-u House (Hahoe)

Plate 4- 28. Example of new construction (boiler rooms)

• Annexes

Some annexes were newly built with simple structures.





Jiryegotaek House (Hahoe)

Plate 4-29. Examples of new construction (annexes)

D. List and Plan of Current Conservation Management Status

The state of conservation and management or modification of buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is largely divided into 2 categories - modification of existing buildings and construction of additional ones.

The cases of modifying existing buildings are as follows.

1). Integration: Removal of partition between two rooms
2). Extension (1): Removal of one side wall of the existing room and extension of the room by creating extra space.
3). Extension (2): Addition of extra space to the existing building
4). Modification: Change of function of existing rooms
(e.g.: Storage ⟶Room, Storage ⟶Toilet, Wooden open floor ⟶Room, Kitchen ⟶Toilet)
5). Awning installation: Attached awnings under the eaves to make additional roofs

The cases of new construction of additional buildings are as follows.

1). Boiler rooms
2). Additional warehouses to store agricultural appliances or cars
3). Additional rooms
4). Additional bathrooms
5). Green houses and other structures
6). New stables and barns

Legend

Modification of existing buildings

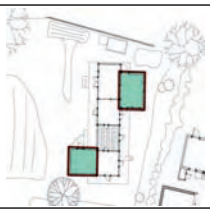
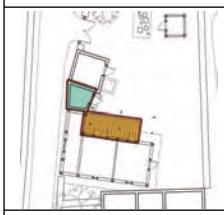
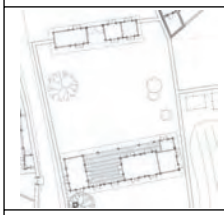
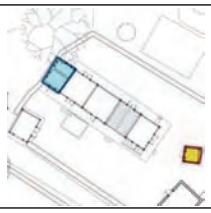
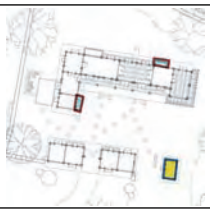
	Integration
	Extension (1)
	Extension (2)
	Modification
	Awning installation

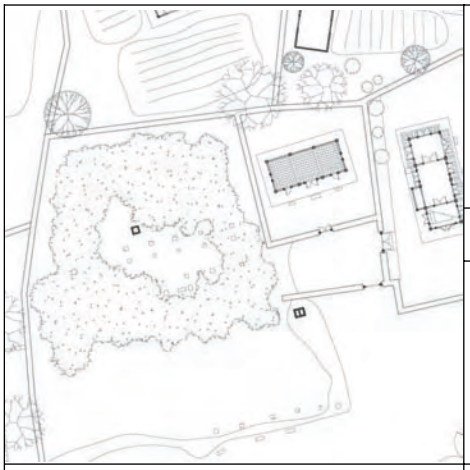
Construction of additional buildings

	Additional Boiler Rooms
	Additional Warehouses
	Additional Rooms
	Additional Bathrooms
	Additional Green Houses and Other Structures
	New Stables and Barns

1) Key Map of Hahoe Village



				
001 Ryu Si-deok House	002 Ryu Si-hwa House	003 Yi Ung-han House	004 Ryu Chang-han House	005 Ryu Do-jung House
				
006 Yi Gyu-seong House	007 Ryu Han-geol House	008 Ryu Si-jeong House	009 Ryu Dae-u House	010 Ryu Jeong-ha House
				
011 Ryu Yeong-ha House 1	012 Ryu Yong-han House	013 Ryu Hyo-bong House	014 Ryu Han-ju House	015 Ryu Si-dong House
				
016 Ryu Yeong-su House	017 Ryu Il-ha House	018 Ryu Jeon-ha House	019 Jeong Sun-deok House	020 Ryu Gang-ha House
				
021 Ryu Gyu-ha House	022 Ryu Jong-han House	023 Ryu Geon-u House	024 Ryu Si-seom House	025 Hwang Jong-sun House
				
026 Ryu Si-gwang House	027 Jeong Bok-sun House	028 Hadonggotaek House	029 Ryu Kyo-u House	030 Ryu Jin-han House
				
031 Ryu Si-hyo House	032 Gang Chang-gu House	033 Ryu Cheong-ha House	034 Affiliated House to Namchondaek 1	036 Affiliated House to Namchondaek 2



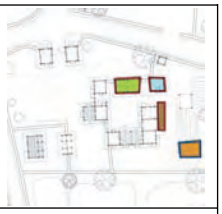
035 Namchondaek House



037 Ryu Han-uk House 1



038 Ryu Si-cheon House



039 Gwichonjongtaek House



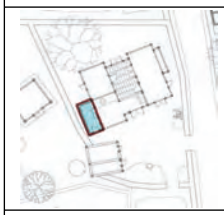
040 Ryu Si-eon House



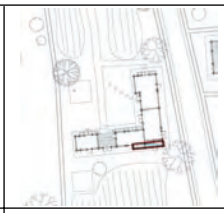
041 Ryu Seung-han House



042 Juiljae House



043 Ryu Han-seop House



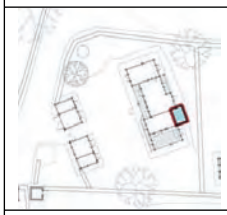
044 Ryu Han-seung House



045 Ryu Han-jun House



046 Chunghyodang House



047 Ryu Hong-seon House



048 Ryu Si-jin House



049 Ryu Won-muk House



050 Ryu In-seon House



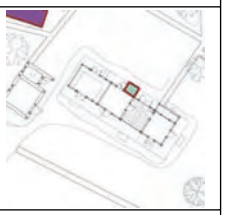
051 Ryu Yong-ha House



052 Ryu Si-gil House



053 Ryu Seok-ha House 1



054 Ryu Si-geon House



055 Ryu Geun-hu House



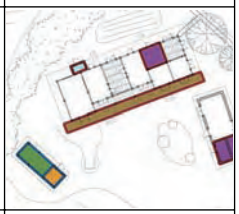
056 Ryu Se-ha House



057 Ryu Si-hyeok House



058 Ryu Gyeong-han House



059 Ryu Si-mun House



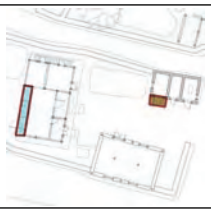
060 Ryu Min-ha House



061 Ryu Un-ha House 1



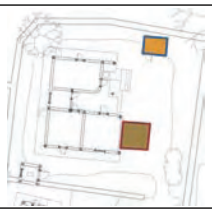
062 Ryu Jang-muk House



063 Ryu Si-guk House 1



065 Ryu Si-dal House

				
066 Jo Sun-hui House	067 Gang Yeong-gu House	069 Simwonjeongsa House	070 Ryu Won-ha House	071 Ryu Seok-ho House
				
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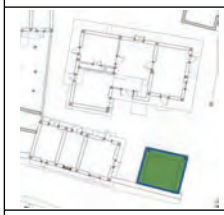				
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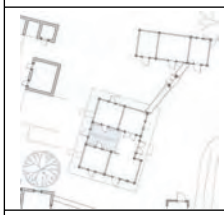
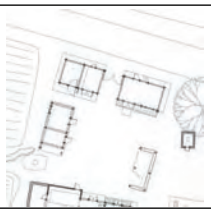
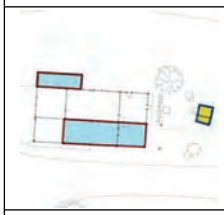
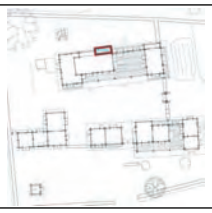
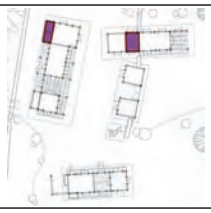
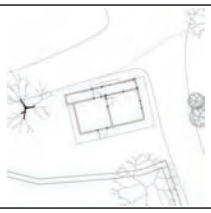
				
082 Ryu Bong-sik House	083 Ryu Gang-ha House 2	084 Ryu Yeong-ha House 3	085 Bak Jeong-suk House	086 Ryu Si-jung House
				
087 Ryu Jae-ha House 1	091 Ryu Seung-min House	092 Ryu Chang-geun House	093 Ryu Si-su House	094 Yi Won-so House
				
095 Beonnamgotaek House	096 Ryu Dong-chun House	097 Ryu Han-uk House 2		
				
098 Ryu Gyeong-u House	099 Ryu Un-ha House 2	100 Hangnokjeongsa House	104 Bukchondaek House	



101 Ryu Don-u House



102 Ryu Si-gwan House



106 Ryu Jae-ha House 2



107 Ryu Yeok-ha House 1



108 Ryu Yeok-ha House 2



109 Ryu Su-chang House



110 Ryu Dong-il House



112 Yi Bun-hui House



114 Yangjindang House



113 Ryu Mun-ha House



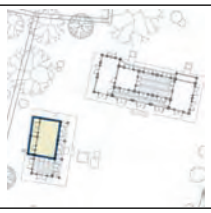
115 Ryu Dae-ha House



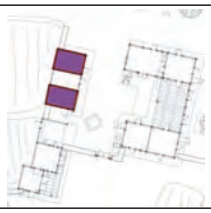
116 Ryu Si-bo House



117 Gwon O-jang House



118 Jiryegotaek House



120 Ryu Hyeon-ha House



121 Jakcheongotaek House



122 Ryu Si-guk House 2



123 Damyeonjae House



124 Husodang House



125 Gwak Yeong-gyu House



126 Ryu Dal-u House



127 Ryu Seok-ha House 2



128 Ryu Si-heung House

Lists of Current Conservation Management Conditions of Hahoe Village

Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

No.	Heritage Name	Lot Number	Function	No. of buildings	Type of building for women	Structure of building for women	Roof of building for women	Condition	Designation as cultural heritage
001	Ryu Si-deok House	567-1	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
002	Ryu Si-hwa House	566	residence	5	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
003	Yi Ung-han House	566-1	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
004	Ryu Chang-han House	564	residence	5	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
005	Ryu Do-jung House	568-1	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
006	Yi Gyu-seong House	567-3	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
007	Ryu Han-geol House	570	vacant house	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	slate	B	
008	Ryu Si-jeong House	571	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
009	Ryu Dae-u House	576, 577	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	cement	western tiles	A	
010	Ryu Jeong-ha House	578	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
011	Ryu Yeong-ha House 1	579	residence	7	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
012	Ryu Yong-han House	580	residence	5	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
013	Ryu Hyo-bong House	609	private lodging, residence	8	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
014	Ryu Han-ju House	575	private lodging, residence	5	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
015	Ryu Si-dong House	784	vacant house	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
016	Ryu Yeong-su House	742-3b	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
017	Ryu Il-ha House	742-3a	residence	5	3 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
018	Ryu Jeon-ha House	781-a	private lodging, residence	4	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	C	
019	Jeong Sun-deok House	781-b	private lodging, residence	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	C	
020	Ryu Gang-ha House	781-c	vacant house	2	multi-row house	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
021	Ryu Gyu-ha House	785	vacant house	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
022	Ryu Jong-han House	612	residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	

023	Ryu Geon-u House	742-5	private lodging, residence	10	⊏ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
024	Ryu Si-seom House	742-1	private lodging, residence	7	5 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
025	Hwang Jong-sun House	745	mask house residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	C	
026	Ryu Si-gwang House	742-2, 739-1, 744	vacant house	2	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
027	Jeong Bok-sun House	740	private lodging, residence	5	5 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	C	
028	Hadonggotaek House	739-2	private lodging, residence	6	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.177
029	Ryu Kyo-u House	622	residence	3	⊏ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
030	Ryu Jin-han House	614	vacant house	3	⊏ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
031	Ryu Si-hyo House	615	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
032	Gang Chang-gu House	620-b	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
033	Ryu Cheong-ha House	620-a	private lodging, residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
034	Affiliated House to Namchondaek 1	621-b	private lodging, residence	4	multi-row house	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
035	Namchondaek House	624	vacant house	5	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.90
036	Affiliated House to Namchondaek 2	621-a	private lodging, residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
037	Ryu Han-uk House 1	738	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	C	
038	Ryu Si-cheon House	737	residence	3	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
039	Gwichonjongtaek House	736	residence	5	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
040	Ryu Si-eon House	625	private lodging, residence	4	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
041	Ryu Seung-han House	626, 627	private lodging, residence	4	□ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
042	Juiljae House	655-a	vacant house	5	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.91
043	Ryu Han-seop House	655-b	residence	2	multi-row house	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
044	Ryu Han-seung House	735	mask house, residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
045	Ryu Han-jun House	734-1	residence	6	⊏ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
046	Chunghyodang House	656, 657, 658	residence	4	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Treasure No.414
047	Ryu Hong-seon House	733	private lodging, mask house	3	4kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	

048	Ryu Si-jin House	661	residence	5	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
049	Ryu Won-muk House	662	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
050	Ryu In-seon House	663	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
051	Ryu Yong-ha House	666-2	residence	5	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
052	Ryu Si-gil House	651	residence	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
053	Ryu Seok-ha House 1	653-1	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
054	Ryu Si-geon House	650	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
055	Ryu Geun-hu House	635	vacant house	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
056	Ryu Se-ha House	634-2	private lodging, residence	2	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
057	Ryu Si-hyeok House	634-1	vacant house	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
058	Ryu Gyeong-han House	628	residence	4	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
059	Ryu Si-mun House	629	residence	3	5 kan —shaped	wooden structure	slate	A	
060	Ryu Min-ha House	632	residence	3	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
061	Ryu Un-ha House 1	637	residence	5	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
062	Ryu Jang-muk House	638	residence	4	3 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
063	Ryu Si-guk House 1	639	residence	3	3 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
064	Church Residence	631	residence	2	2 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
065	Ryu Si-dal House	631-1	residence	3	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
066	Jo Sun-hui House	619	residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
067	Gang Yeong-gu House	619-1	residence	4	4 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
068	Hahoe Church	584-2	religious facility	-	-	-	-	-	
069	Simwonjeongsa House	760, 761	residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
070	Ryu Won-ha House	762-3	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
071	Ryu Seok-ho House	759	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
072	Ryu Won-sik House	758-b	residence	2	3 kan —shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
073	Gwon In-suk House	758-a	vacant house	3	multi-row house	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
074	Ryu Seong-tae House	757-c	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	

075	Gim Yun House	757-b	private lodging, residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
076	Jang Gi-yeong House	757-a	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
077	Yi Chang-hak House	756-b	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
078	Ryu Yeong-ha House 2	756-a	private lodging, residence	4	3 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	B	
079	Gim Seon-jin House	763-b	private lodging, residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	A	
080	Ryu Se-ho House	763-c	residence	3	multi-row house	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
081	Jang Ju-bong House	763-h	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
082	Ryu Bong-sik House	763-f	vacant house	3	multi-row house	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
083	Ryu Gang-ha House 2	763-g	vacant house	7	multi-row house	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
084	Ryu Yeong-ha House 3	763-e	vacant house	4	multi-row house	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
085	Bak Jeong-suk House	763-d	private lodging, residence	4	multi-row house	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
086	Ryu Si-jung House	763-a	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	B	
087	Ryu Jae-ha House 1	764-9	mask house, residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
088	Health Clinic	746-1	medical facility	1	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
089	Public Restroom 1	749-1	convenience facility	1	-	-	-	-	
090	Senior Citizens' Center	749-1	welfare facility	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
091	Ryu Seung-min House	748	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
092	Ryu Chang-geun House	750-1	private lodging, residence	5	multi-row house	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
093	Ryu Si-su House	751	vacant house	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
094	Yi Won-so House	752-c	vacant house	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
095	Beonnamgotaek House	752-b	private lodging, residence	3	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
096	Ryu Dong-chun House	752-a	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
097	Ryu Han-uk House 2	752-1	vacant house	4	2 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
098	Ryu Gyeong-u House	753	vacant house	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	

099	Ryu Un-ha House 2	708-1	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
100	Hangnokjeongsa House	709-1,709-3b	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
101	Ryu Don-u House	707	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
102	Ryu Si-gwan House	704-1	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
103	Gim Seon-jin House	712-1	non-residence	2	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
104	Bukchondaek House	706	private lodging, residence	8	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.84
105	Divine Tree, the Samsindang	709-3-a	-	-	-	-	-	-	
106	Ryu Jae-ha House 2	705-a	vacant house	1	4 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	B	
107	Ryu Yeok-ha House 1	696-2	private lodging, residence	2	3 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
108	Ryu Yeok-ha House 2	696-1-a	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
109	Ryu Su-chang House	696-1-b	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	B	
110	Ryu Dong-il House	698, 699	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
111	Public Restroom 2	699	convenience facility	1	-	-	-	-	
112	Yi Bun-hui House	718	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	C	
113	Ryu Mun-ha House	726-2	private lodging, residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
114	Yangjindang House	729-4	residence	5	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Treasure No. 306
115	Ryu Dae-ha House	729-2	vacant house	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
116	Ryu Si-bo House	730	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
117	Gwon O-jang House	659	mask house, residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
118	Ryu Yeong-ha House 2	728	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
119	Binyeonjeongsa Study Hall	727	non-residence	1	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.86
120	Ryu Hyeon-ha House	686	vacant house	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	

121	Jakcheongotaek House	672-1	private lodging, residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	Important Folklore Material No.87
122	Ryu Si-guk House 2	672-2	private lodging, residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
123	Damyeonjae House	680	residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
124	Husodang House	679	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
125	Gwak Yeong-gyu House	676	vacant house	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
126	Ryu Dal-u House	677, 678	private lodging, residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	C	
127	Ryu Seok-ha House 2	681	private lodging, residence	9	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
128	Ryu Si-heung House	682	private lodging, residence	8	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
129	Restroom in Mansongjeong Pine Tree	1164-1	convenience facility	-	-	-	-	-	
130	Monuments to the First Ancestor Who Settled in the Village	834-5	non-residence	1	-	-	-	-	
131	Jungdang (Middle Tutelary Shrine)	556	Folk Faith	1	-	-	-	-	
132	Sangdang (Upper Tutelary Shrine)	-	Folk Faith	1	-	-	-	-	
133	Yeonhwasa Temple	422	religious facility	8	-	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
134	Management Office	844-3	administrative facility	1	-	-	-	-	
135	Byeolsingut Mask-Dance Training Center	823-4	tourism facility	2	-	-	-	-	
136	Public Restroom 3	823-1	convenience facility	2	-	-	-	-	
137	Tourist Complex	823-4	shopping center	-	-	-	-	-	

Gwangdeok-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do

138	Sangbongjeong Pavilion	487	non-residence	1	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
139	Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy	16-2	non-residence	9	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
140	Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall	20	non-residence	5	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.88
141	Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall	37	non-residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.89

Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong, Gyeongsangbukdo

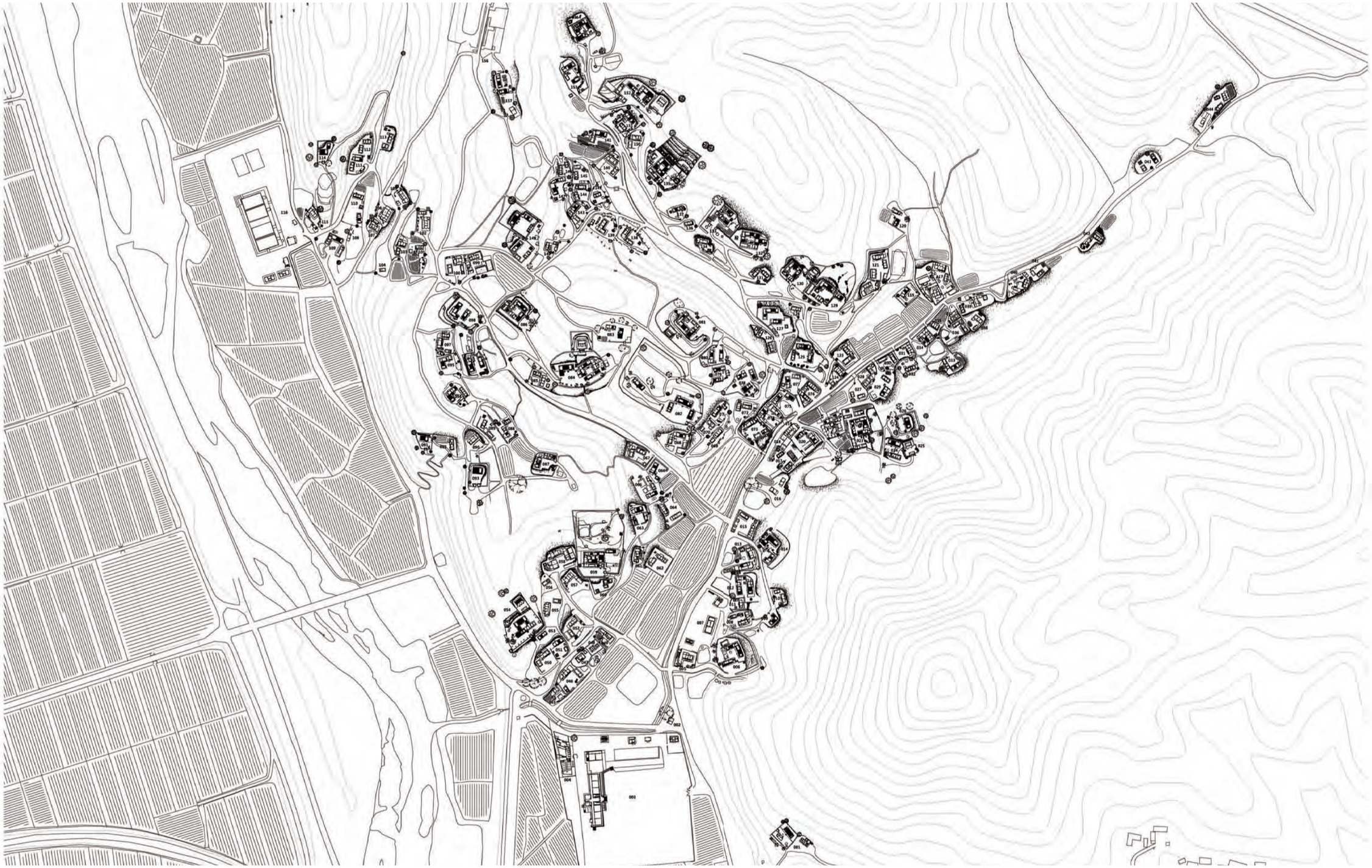
142	Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	30	non-residence	11	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Historic Site No.260

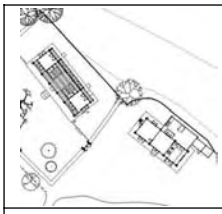
Remarks of ‘Condition’

A: Well conserved, B: Fairly conserved, C: Modified or reconstructed

4 Guidelines for Conservation and Management of Buildings

2) Key Map of Yangdong Village

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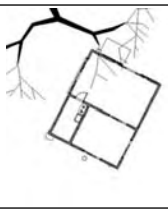
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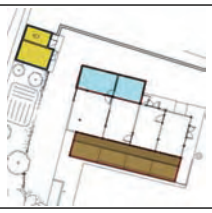
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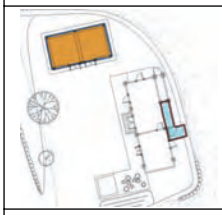
006 Ihyangjeong House


008 Yi Gyeong-won House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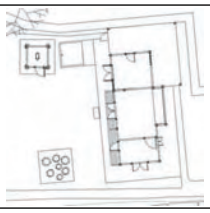
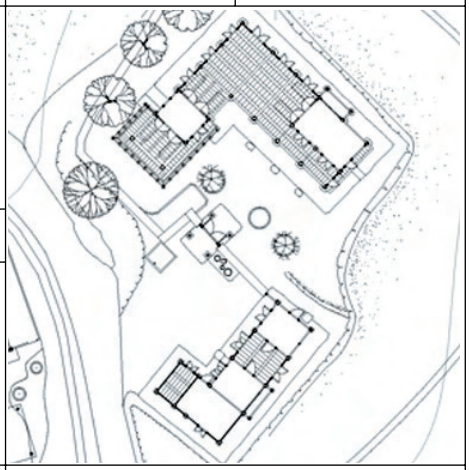
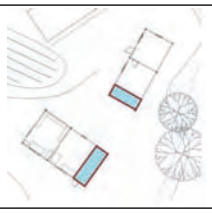

011 Yi Jeong-nam House


012 Son Byeong-ik House


014 Simsujeong Pavilion


013 Jang Se-ju House


015 Yi Won-dal House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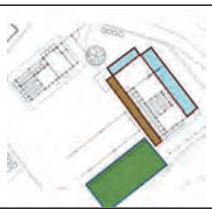
017 Yi Cheong-nam House


019 Yi Seok-guk House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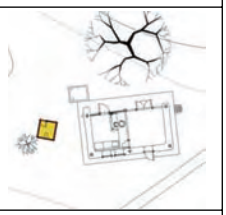
021 Yi Won-uk House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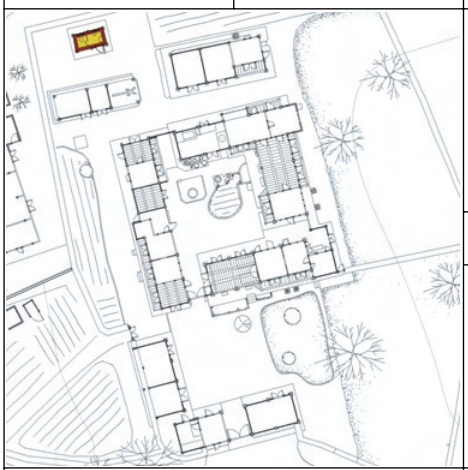
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028 Yi Won-mok House


029 Yi Won-sul House

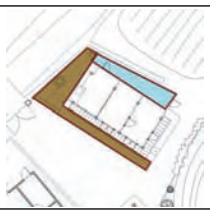

030 Yi Dong-jin House


031 Yi Seok-cho House


032 Jeong Eul-du House


033 Yi Dong-geon House 1


034 Yi So-jae House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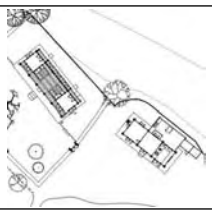
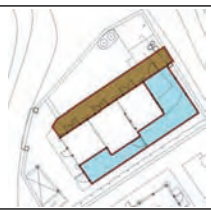
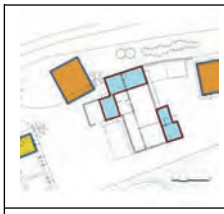

036 Yi Won-dae House


037 Yi Seok-ryong House


038 Yi Seok-yong House



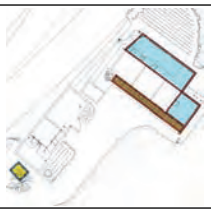
039 Gim Tae-deok House



040 Yi Won-chun House



041 Gang Gi-yong House



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043 Go Song-ja House



044 Yi Myeong-hwan House 1



045 Yi Sun-ok House



046 Son Deok-ik House



047 Son Jin-o House



049 Jang Man-gwi House



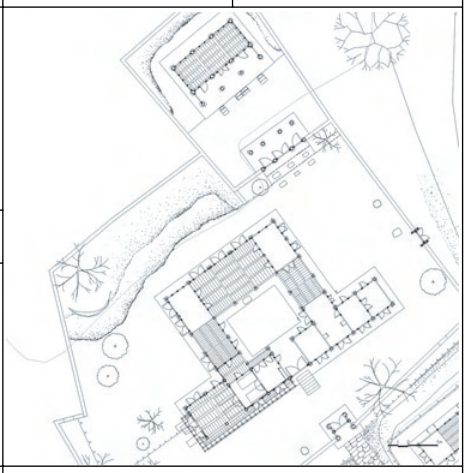
050 Son Sa-yong House



051 Son Su-am House



052 Son Ja-ik House



054 Gwangajeong House



053 Affiliated House to Gwangajeong



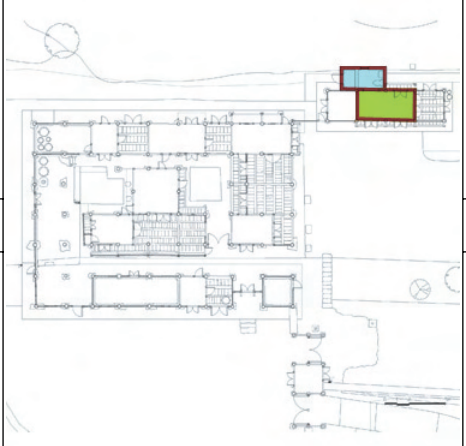
055 Son Bong-ho House



056 Son Dal-ik House



057 Son Won-ik House



058 Hyangdan House



060 Affiliated House to Hyangdan



061 Yi Ji-won House



059 Son Yeon-ho House



062 Yi Ho-won House



063 Yi Won-sik House



064 Yi Dong-byeong House



065 Yi Suk-seok House



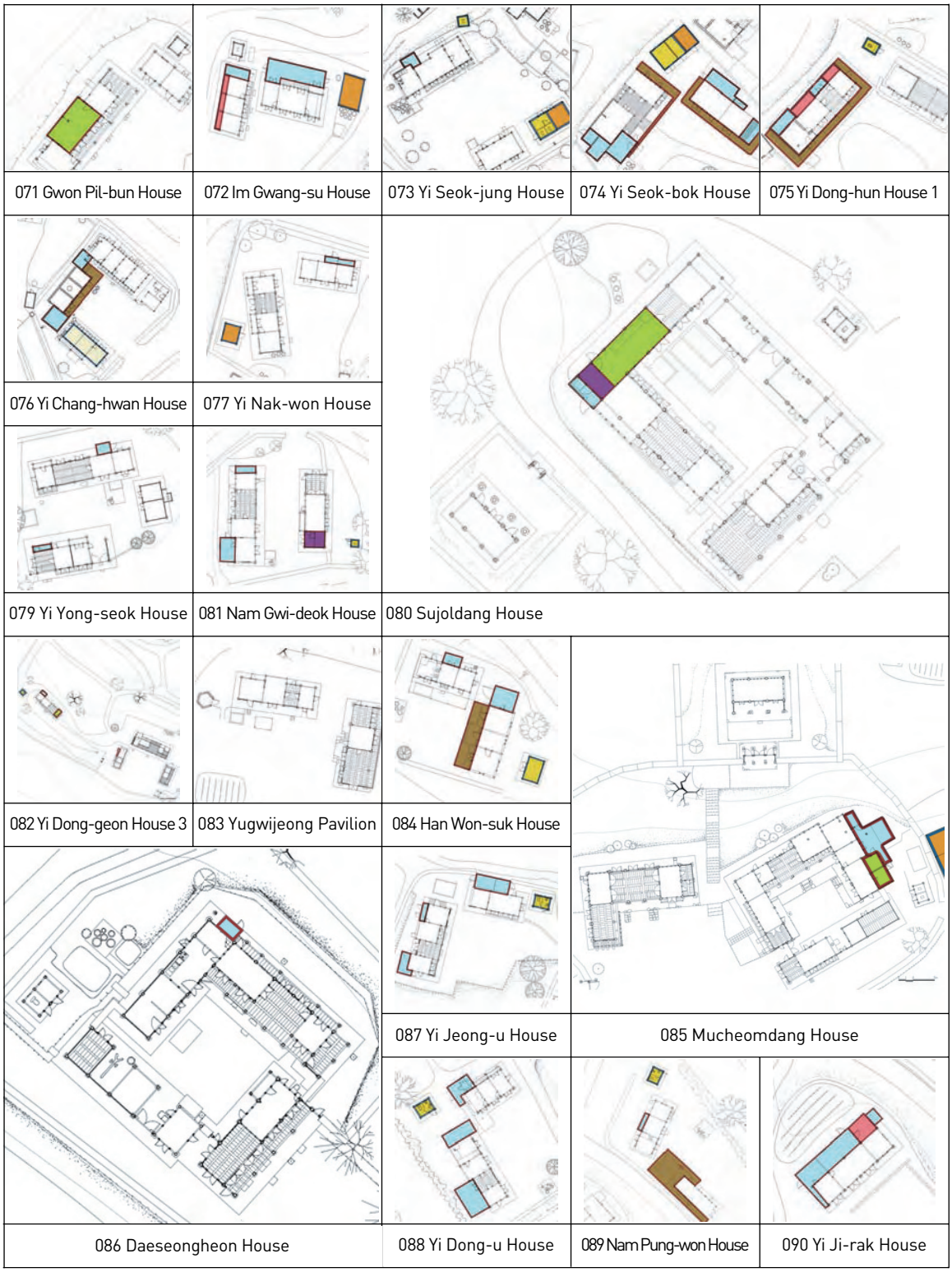
066 Yi Il-dong House



069 Yi Tae-won House



070 Yi Dong-geon House 2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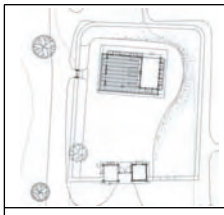
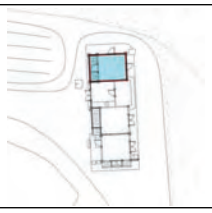
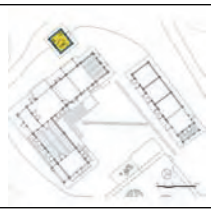
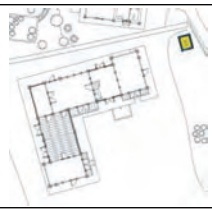
072 Im Gwang-su House
073 Yi Seok-jung House
074 Yi Seok-bok House
075 Yi Dong-hun House 1
076 Yi Chang-hwan House
077 Yi Nak-won House
079 Yi Yong-seok House
081 Nam Gwi-deok House
080 Sujoldang House
082 Yi Dong-geon House 3
083 Yugwijeong Pavilion
084 Han Won-suk House
087 Yi Jeong-u House
085 Mucheomdang House
086 Daeseongheon House
088 Yi Dong-u House
089 Nam Pung-won House
090 Yi Ji-rak House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	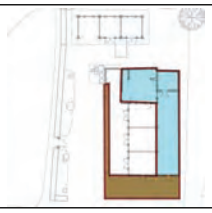		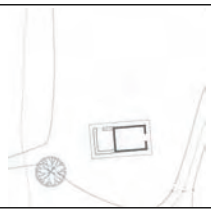	
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		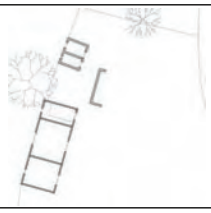	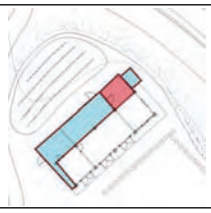	
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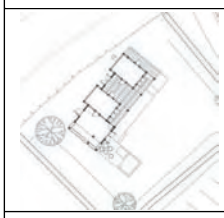		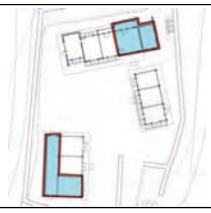		
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124 Yi Deok-hwan House



125 Yi Dong-hun House 2

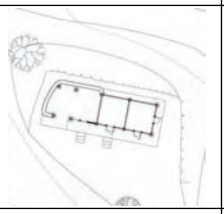


126 Jeong Yeong-gyo House





127 Yi Won-geuk House



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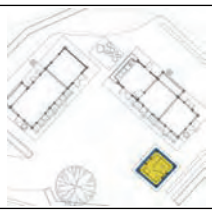

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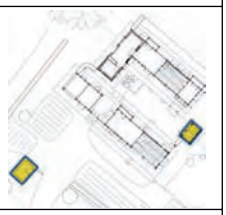
129 Geunamgotaek House



131 Sangchunheon House



132 Sahodang House



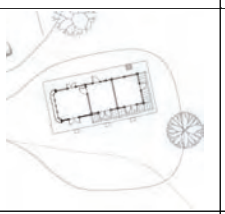
133 Yi Hyeong-dong House



134 Yi Jo-won House



135 Seobaekdang House



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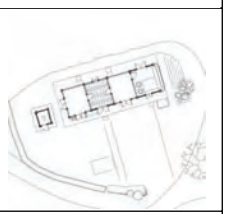


137 Son Seong-hun House 2



138 Yi Su-won House



139 Yi Seok-jin House



140 Son Bung-ik House



141 Yi Dong-ju House



142 Gwon Jung-bong House



143 Yi Seok-mae House



144 Yi Gyu-won House



145 Yi Won-u House



146 Yi Sun-seok House



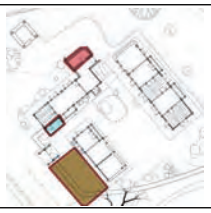
147 Yi Won-geol House



148 Affilitated House to Gyeongsanseodang Village School



151 Yi Seok-sun House



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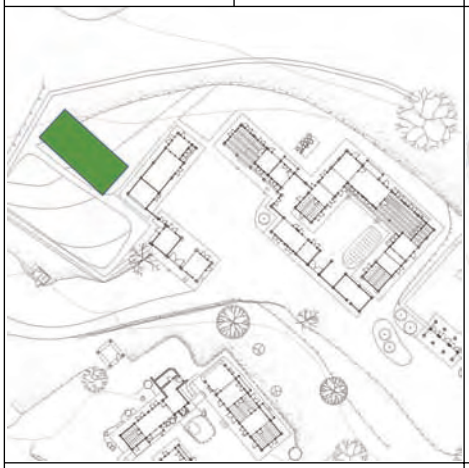
153 Yi Yang-gil House



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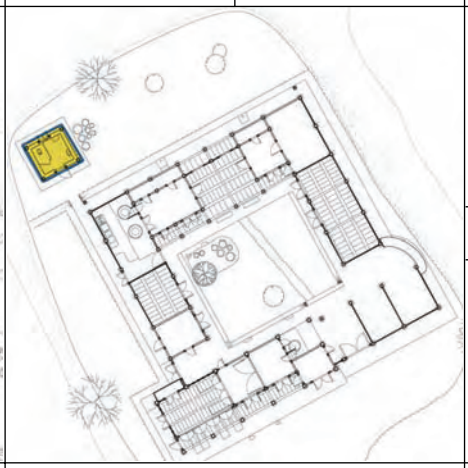
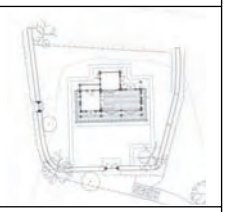


154 Changeunjeongsa House



155 Naegokjeong Pavilion



156 Yi Seong-won House

Lists of Current Conservation Management Conditions of Yangdong Village

Yangdong-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

No.	Heritage Name	Lot Number	Function	No. of buildings	Type of building for women	Structure of building for women	Roof of building for women	Condition	Designation as cultural heritage
001	Allakjeong Village School	58, 57	non-residence	2	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.82
002	Yi Jeong-saeng House	62-4	store, residence	1	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
003	Yangdong Elementary School	51-1, 65-1, 1003-4	non-residence	-	-	-	-	-	
004	Yangdong Church	65-6	religious facility	1	-	-	-	-	
005	Yi Seok-geun House	89	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
006	Ihyangjeong House	89	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.79
007	Village Hall	91	non-residence	3	-	-	-	-	
008	Yi Gyeong-won House	92	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
009	Ganghakdang Village School	93	non-residence	1	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.83
010	Yi Dong-gyu House	93	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
011	Yi Jeong-nam House	94	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
012	Son Byeong-ik House	94	residence	5	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
013	Jang Se-ju House	97	restaurant, residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	C	
014	Simsujeong Pavilion	98	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.81
015	Yi Won-dal House	99	restaurant, residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
016	Yi Seok-gon House	101	store, residence	2	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
017	Yi Cheong-nam House	103-1	restaurant, private lodging, residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	

018	Senior Citizens' Cente	103-2	non-residence	2	-	-	-	-	
019	Yi Seok-guk House	106-2	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
020	Yi Ho-sik House	106-1	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	tile-roof	-	
021	Yi Won-uk House	107	residence	7	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	western tiles	B	
022	Dugokgotaek House	35-4	residence	8	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.77
023	Yi Oe-hu House	103	vacant house	2	2 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
024	House for Ritual Preparation	36	non-residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
025	Portrait Shrine	36	non-residence	1	-	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
026	Donghojeong Pavilion	36-1	non-residence	1	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
027	Old Senior Citizens' Center	35-2	non-residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
028	Yi Mok-won House	31	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
029	Yi Won-sul House	30	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
030	Yi Dong-jin House	29	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
031	Yi Seok-cho House	29	residence	1	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
032	Jeong Eul-du House	28	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
033	Yi Dong-geon House 1	28	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
034	Yi So-jae House	25	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
035	Oh Byeong-suk House	25	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
036	Yi Won-dae House	28	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
037	Yi Seok-ryong House	26	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
038	Yi Seok-yong House	26	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	

039	Gim Tae-deok House	26	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
040	Yi Won-chun House	8-2	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
041	Gang Gi-yong House	6-3	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	slate	B	
042	Gim Bong-saeng House	6-3	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	slate	B	
043	Go Song-ja House	-	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
044	Yi Myeong-hwan House 1	-	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
045	Yi Sun-ok House	82	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
046	Son Deok-ik House	82	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
047	Son Jin-o House	83	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
048	Monument Pavilion; Stele Shed of Loyalty and Righteousness	84	non-residence	2	-	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Gyeongsangbuk-do designated Cultural Material No. 261
049	Jang Man-gwi House	84	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
050	Son Sa-yong House	150	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	thatched-roof	A	
051	Son Su-am House	150	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	thatched-roof	-	
052	Son Ja-ik House	150	residence	5	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	thatched-roof	B	
053	Affiliated House to Gwangajeong	150	residence	1	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
054	Gwangajeong House	150	vacant house	3	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Treasure No.442
055	Son Bong-ho House	150	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
056	Son Dal-ik House	150	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
057	Son Won-ik House	135	residence	6	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
058	Hyangdan House	135	non-residence	4	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Treasure No.412

059	Son Yeon-ho House	148	residence	7	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	western tiles	C	
060	Affiliated House to Hyangdan	135	residence	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	tile-roof	A	
061	Yi Ji-won House	141	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
062	Yi Ho-won House	137-1	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
063	Yi Won-sik House	142	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
064	Yi Dong-byeong House	140	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
065	Yi Suk-seok House	143	restaurant, private lodging, residence	5	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
066	Yi Il-dong House	143-1	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
067	Yi Won-gil House	144	residence	5	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
068	Son Won-rak House	127	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
069	Yi Tae-won House	128	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
070	Yi Dong-geon House 2	128	residence	3	3 kan— shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
071	Gwon Pil-bun House	116	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
072	Im Gwang-su House	115	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
073	Yi Seok-jung House	114	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
074	Yi Seok-bok House	113	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
075	Yi Dong-hun House 1	111	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
076	Yi Chang-hwan House	109	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
077	Yi Nak-won House	110	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
078	Yangjoljeong Pavilion	112	non-residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
079	Yi Yong-seok House	118	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
080	Sujoldang House	212	residence	4	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.78

081	Nam Gwi-deok House	120	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
082	Yi Dong-geon House 3	128, 124	vacant house	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
083	Yugwijeong Pavilion	210	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Local Cultural Heritage
084	Han Won-suk House	179	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
085	Mucheomdang House	181	residence	6	ㅁ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Treasure No.411
086	Daeseongheon House	183	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Gyeongsangbuk-do designated Cultural Material No. 34
087	Yi Jeong-u House	174	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
088	Yi Dong-u House	172	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
089	Nam Pung-won House	171	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
090	Yi Ji-rak House	160	residence	1	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
091	Yeongguijeong Pavilion	157	residence	2	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Local Cultural Heritage
092	Yi Hyeon-dong House	162	vacant house	1	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/ clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
093	Seolcheonjeongsa Pavilion	162	vacant house	1	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Local Cultural Heritage
094	Yi Won-cheol House	163	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
095	Yi Heung-sik House 1	165	residence	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
096	Yi Hui-cheon House	167	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
097	Yi Dong-heon House	188	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
098	Yi Dae-sik House	189	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
099	Son Su-rak House	204	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	B	
100	Yi Won-hae House	203	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	

101	Jakcheongotaek House	202	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
102	Yi Dong-won House	200	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	slate	C	
103	Sim Geun-sik House	201, 192-1	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
104	Bak Cheol-i House	192-2	vacant house	3	3 kan — shaped	brick structure/ clay-wall structure	slate	C	
105	Seong In-bun House	195	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
106	Gim Yeong-ae House	193	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
107	Son Su-ik House	318	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	western tiles	-	
108	Gim Sang-ho House	318	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	western tiles	A	
109	Son Seong-dae House	319	residence	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roofed	A	
110	Yi Yeong-sun House	317	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
111	Son Guk-ik House 1	314	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
112	Son Guk-ik House 2	314	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure/ clay-wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
113	Son Su-won House	4	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
114	Suunjeong House	313	non-residence	2	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.80
115	Son Sang-ho House	4	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	brick structure	slate	-	
116	Water Treatment Plant of the Angang River	323-3, 324, 325	non-residence	7	-	-	-	-	
117	Yi Seok-yun House	15-1, 16-1	residence	6	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	western tiles	B	
118	Hangseolsimindang Gallery	16-1	non-residence	5	3 kan — shaped	brick structure	tile-roof	-	
119	Yi Won-bal House	24-1	residence	1	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
120	Yi Heung-sik House 2	17	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	

121	Yangjwaseodang Village School	19	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
122	Yi Dong-gi House	214-1	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
123	Yi Myeong-hwan House 2	33, 32-3, 34	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
124	Yi Deok-hwan House	32-1	residence	4	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	western tiles	B	
125	Yi Dong-hun House 2	108	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
126	Jeong Yeong-gyo House	212	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
127	Yi Won-geuk House	215	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
128	Yi Dong-gi House	214-1	residence	1	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
129	Geunamgotaek House	214-1	residence	5	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.76
130	Choi Wol-bun House	217-1	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
131	Sangchunheon House	216	residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.75
132	Sahodang House	217	residence	3	ㄷ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.74
133	Yi Hyeong-dong House	218	residence	4	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
134	Yi Jo-won House	218	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	B	
135	Seobaekdang House	223	residence	6	ㅁ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.23
136	Son Seong-hun House 1	222	vacant house	1	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
137	Son Seong-hun House 2	222	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
138	Yi Su-won House	234	residence	3	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/ clay wall structure	western tiles	B	
139	Yi Seok-jin House	233	residence	2	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	

140	Son Bung-ik House	231	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	western tiles	C	
141	Yi Dong-ju House	230	residence	3	ㄱ shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	western tiles	B	
142	Gwon Jung-bong House	232	residence	2	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
143	Yi Seok-mae House	241	residence	5	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	
144	Yi Gyu-won House	242-2	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
145	Yi Won-u House	242-1	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	thatched-roof	A	
146	Yi Sun-seok House	244-1	residence	2	4 kan — shaped	wooden structure/ clay wall structure	thatched-roof	A	
147	Yi Won-geol House	242-3	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure/brick structure	tile-roof	B	
148	Affilitated House to Gyeongsanseodang Village School	238	residence	4	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
149	Gyeongsanseodang Village School	237	non-residence	7	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Local Cultural Heritage
150	Nakseondang House	225	residence	5	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Important Folklore Material No.73
151	Yi Seok-sun House	223	residence	3	3 kan — shaped	wooden structure/ brick structure	western tiles	C	
152	Yi Won-jin House	224	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
153	Yi Yang-gil House	227	residence	3	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	
154	Changeunjeongsa House	226	residence	3	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Local Cultural Heritage
155	Naegokjeong Pavilion	256	residence	1	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Local Cultural Heritage
156	Yi Seong-won House	249	residence	4	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	B	

Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

157	Oksanseowon Confucian Academy	7	non-residence	15	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Historic Site No.154
158	Dongnakdang House	1600-1	non-residence	7	□ shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	Treasure No.413

Byeongsan-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong, Gyeongsangbukdo

159	Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	4 Lots including 148-1	non-residence	10	— shaped	wooden structure	tile-roof	A	City-Province Memorial No.114

Remarks of ‘Condition’

A: Well conserved, B: Fairly conserved, C: Modified or reconstructed

3. Principles of Plan for Conservation and Management

Hahoe and Yangdong Village are the representative historic villages of Korea where the Confucian culture of the clan families in Joseon Dynasty, folk customs, spatial structures and traditional buildings have been well preserved. They have not only excellent historic, cultural, social and aesthetic values but also an important value as living heritage.

The buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are cultural heritage that have been formed over time, and special structures of the villages and the appearances of traditional buildings have maintained their originality. However, there are still people living in the villages, and their lifestyles have been changed by necessity. Even if there are certain demands for modification, the houses should follow the basic principles of preserving the original forms.

A. Principles of Preserving Original Forms

1) Maintenance of OUV

The conservation of the outstanding universal value of Hahoe and Yangdong will be the fundamental principle for preserving the distinctive settlement patterns of clan villages, *pungsu* of the villages, functional and scenic integrity, typical buildings in the Joseon Dynasty and the tangible/intangible heritage.

2) Maintenance of authenticity

Based on Article 80 of the Operational Guideline of the World Heritage Convention, the authenticity of the two villages should be protected. Especially, as living heritage, repair works will be conducted on the basis of declaration of world heritage level or regulations related to the authenticity.

3) Maintenance of integrity

To protect integrity of the two villages, basic components of the historic villages including natural environment, cultural landscapes, houses, study halls, pavilions and Confucian academies should be preserved and managed, complying to the Operational Guidelines .

B. Principles of Conserving Historic and Cultural Environment

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are clan villages based on the Confucianism which was the ruling ideology of the Joseon Dynasty. Landscapes and buildings of the two villages represent the Confucianism and the Confucian cultural environment of the two villages. The Confucian cultural environment addresses the very characteristics of the villages. The Confucian cultural environment should be preserved in the original forms to maintain the characteristics of the villages.

C. Principles of Maintaining Values of Buildings

1) Residential buildings: Houses

In principle, the houses should maintain their original form to protect the authenticity. However, it should not be discouraged to modify the houses to accommodate residents' contemporary life as far as the modification does not affect the appearances of the houses. Restoration or repairs should be undertaken with historical evidences in order to preserve the originality of the houses or the villages.

2) Non-residential buildings: Confucian academies, village schools, study halls, pavilions

As non-residential buildings, Confucian Academies, village schools, study halls and pavilions should not be modified and maintain its original form.

D. Principles of Guarantees on Inhabitants' Living Environment

1) Principles of Guarantees on Inhabitants' Living Environment

In order to secure the living environment, proper guidelines should be established for preserving the original forms of the villages as well as planning conveniences of modern life.

2) Participation and Involvement of Residents

a) Enhancing residents' awareness on conservation of cultural heritage

It is necessary for the residents to be the main players in utilizing as well as conserving and managing the villages in the long term. The opinions of the residents should be actively reflected in the process.

b) Operating the Conservation Council

The Conservation Councils should be set up to consult a variety of skills and expertise for conservation and management.

4. Guidelines for Design and Construction in Conservation and Management

A. Principles

1) General directions

a) Restoration to verified original forms

The repair works need to be conducted after scientific, academic verification. No restoration should be made based on imagination. Repair should be conducted provided that it does not damage the original forms. However flexible principles need to be introduced so that the

characteristics of the individual buildings can be restored. The repair works should be conducted under the principle of preserving original forms of the cultural heritage and convenience of inhabitants' lives.

b) Maintenance of traditional spatial layout

The traditional layout of the villages should not be damaged by the modification of the buildings. If new construction is inevitable, the location should be selected according to the principles and styles of traditional method. New buildings should be compatible with the character of the villages.

c) Use of traditional styles and materials

The forms of the main buildings should be based on the traditional style of the Joseon Dynasty. The foundation and the cornerstones should be built with the traditional techniques and proper stones. Modern materials such as cement, metal and plastic should not be exposed to the outside of the buildings.

d) Establishment of sustainable conservation and management systems

Sustainable conservation is strongly associated with the residents' involvement. Cultural facilities need to be installed in order to improve the quality of residents' life. In addition, tourism programs should contribute to the autonomous conservation system operated by the residents.

2) Objects and scopes of application

a) Spatial layout of the village

It is important to maintain the original forms not only of the individual buildings but of the whole village. The expansion of the houses might be conducted, provided that it does not damage the whole layout of the village.

b) Houses

The introduction of contemporary elements accommodating residents' life should not be discouraged. However, they should be in harmony with the surroundings. Rooms are encouraged to be merged indoors, not to be extended to the outside, when more space is needed. Extension and modification of rooms should be in consideration of their restoration in the future.

c) Structure

In repairing structures of buildings, construction should follow academically verified styles and techniques. The exposed foundation and cornerstones should be built of proper stones according to the traditional style.

d) Materials

Modern materials should not be exposed as far as possible. For the parts where modern materials (sash, glass, insulation, bricks, PVC pipes) were used, restoration to traditional materials needs to be undertaken. Otherwise, the measures should be introduced for the modern materials no to be exposed..

e) Shape

When additional spaces are necessary for furniture and big home appliances, wooden floors might be extended to the backside of the houses. However, it should be built of traditional materials. In the cases of extending spaces from existing buildings to outside, only one place for a building is allowed.

f) Equipments

Installation of modern kitchen furniture and flush toilets are allowed, provided that the original exterior form is preserved. Lighting and electrical equipments are to be hidden or covered with traditional materials. New windows for better heating effect should be placed on the inside of the traditional windows, not to be shown from the outside. The boilers are recommended to be placed in warehouses or storage spaces.

g) Restoration

When new buildings need to be constructed in the vacant lots where buildings had existed, new ones should be built according to the shape of the former building. New buildings constructed in vacant lots should follow the traditional style not to compromise the characteristics of the villages. All of these should be preceded by considerable historical research.

B. Guidelines

Guidelines for Conservation and Management of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages largely concern the houses. The building types of the villages are divided into residences and non-residential buildings such as study halls, pavilions, village schools and Confucian academies. The basic guidelines for conservation and management of the villages should be based on existing houses, and are categorized as follows; restoration, new construction, modification layout, structure, material and equipment. Types of house modification are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Types of house modification

	Types of modification	Layout	Structure	Material	Equipment
1	Room		●		●
2	Wooden open floor		●		
3	Kitchen		●		●
4	Bathrooms		●	●	●
5	Boiler Rooms	●	●	●	●
6	Annexes (Warehouses, Barns)	●	●	●	
7	Walls			●	
8	Windows and Doors			●	
9	Awnings			●	
10	Fences and Gates			●	

1) Restoration and new construction

a) Restoration

Houses in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are composed with buildings for women, buildings for men, lodges and annexes. In the cases of the incomplete houses because of some lost parts, restoration should be preceded by historical research on the original forms.

b) New construction

Verification of the original forms takes priority over building new structures. Otherwise, the new buildings must be in harmony with the existing houses. Scale of new building is to be based on that of other similar building in the villages.

2) Modification

a) Layout

When reconstructing a building once destroyed, it should be built in traditional styles at the original location. When constructing in the front courtyard, the new annex is recommended to be placed at the sides so that it does not block the views from the main house. The distance between quarters of a house, including new annex, should maintain the original layout.

b) Structure

Main structures should be wooden in principle. Modification of interior structure is allowed to accommodate modern functions. The removal of partitions for extension is allowed, provided that it does not cause any structural problems. Repairing conventional kitchens should not affect the main structures. It is recommended that repair be done considering the future restoration. Adaptation of a room to a flush toilet should not affect the appearances of the house. Septic tanks should be installed on the premises and the drains be linked to the sewage pipes of the village. When there is no room for storage, eaves can be extended to existing roof so that the interior space could be extended. In this case, the same materials and construction methods of the existing building should be used.New heating facilities should be placed not

affecting the existing traditional ones "*gudeul*". Boilers should be installed in an annex separated from the main house. Otherwise, the roof can be extended to make space for the boiler to be placed. In this case, the same materials and construction methods as the existing building should be used not to compromise the characteristic of the house.

c) Material

Exposed architectural elements should be built of traditional materials. Exposed foundation and cornerstones should be built of stones in the traditional style. Exposed columns, windows and doors should be built of woods. Wood-like plastic or metal windows should be placed inside the wooden windows. Glass attached to the windows is not encouraged to be exposed to the outsides. Wall finishing exposed to the outside should be mud-plastered. Modern materials such as cement, tiles and metal are not allowed.

d) Equipments

Electric equipments such as electricity gauges, distribution panel and telephone terminal cabinets should not be exposed. Colors and materials of them should reflect the characteristics of the surroundings. Electrical wires installed on the buildings should not be exposed. Exposed lightings must not be installed under eaves or on the annex. Exposed air conditioners and LPG containers should be placed not affecting the characteristic of the surroundings. Container boxes made of traditional materials such as woods and bamboo sticks are recommended to cover them.

C. Detailed Guidelines

1) Layout and Structure

a) Integration

To make more space not affecting the appearance, the integration of two rooms by removing the partition is allowed. Removal of partition must be preceded by assessment of structural impact. When removing partition, the line that the partition is located along should remain visible so that future restoration could be pos be altered into a room.

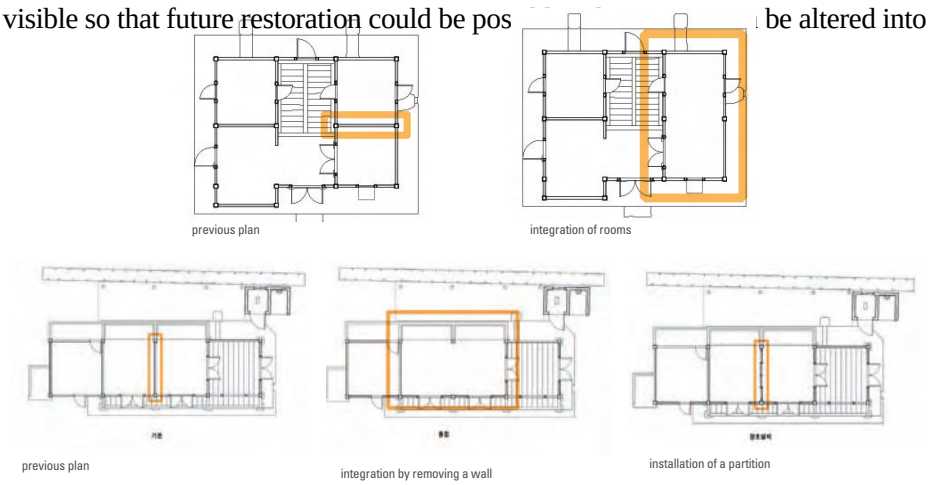


Plate 4-30. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (integration of rooms)

b) Extension (Installing “extended wooden floor” called “*gatoe*”)

Only one side of a building can be extended by the additional wooden floor. Installation of more than one extension is limited to one side of the building. Extended wooden floor cannot be installed on the wall with an opening. The width of extended wooden floor space should not exceed that of the eave and should maintain the existing shapes of windows. New windows for insulation can be installed inside the existing ones. The structure of gatoe should be wooden. *Gatoe* means outer bay, extra space with added columns and walls, created outside a building. The same materials such as mud-plastered or wooden panels, as those of the existing house should be used on the wall of the *gatoe*. The width of the *gatoe* should not exceed two third of the foundation width so that its walls can be protected from rain without affecting the appearance of the existing house. Extended wooden floor space should not damage the appearances of existing houses. The maximum height of *gatoe* is limited to the upper lintels.

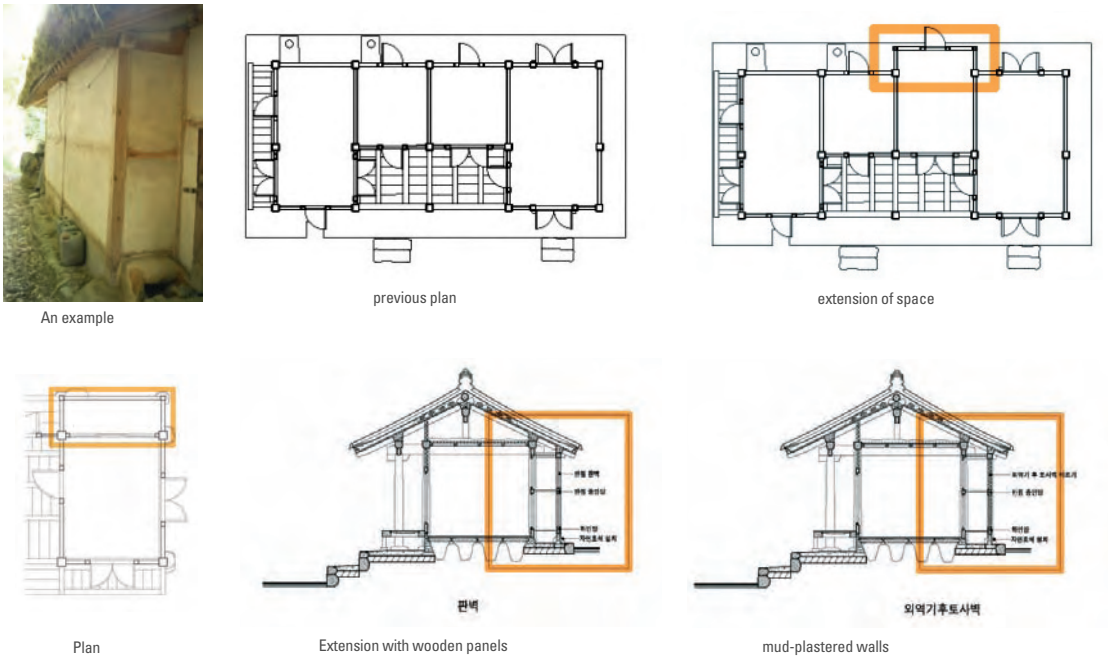
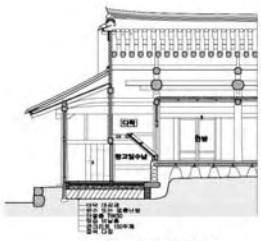


Plate 4-31. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (extension of space)

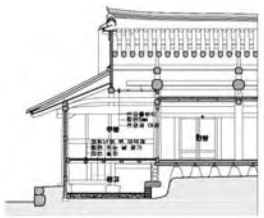
c) Modification of kitchen

When adjusting the floor heights of existing kitchens, durable materials should be used. In order for a traditional fire hole to be filled, sandy soil is recommended for the future restoration. After adjusting the floor heights, heating facilities such as hot-water or electrical heating system can be installed.

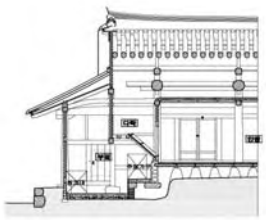
When maintaining existing floor heights, hot-water heating facilities or electrical heating panels can be installed. It is desirable to apply protective covers on the conventional fire holes for the future restoration. The design guidelines for kitchens vary with the scale and form of existing houses as well as the opinions of the experts.



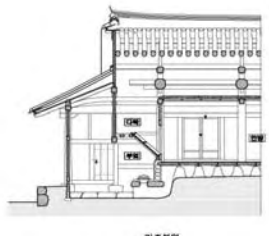
previous section



modification by partitions and floor repairwithout reconstruction



modification by renovation of floor and ceiling after removing the loft



modification with maintaining the structure

Plate 4-32. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (renovation of kitchen)

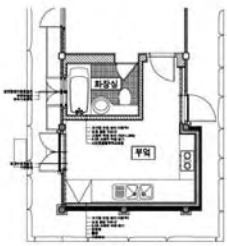
d) Installation and modification of bathrooms

(1) Installation inside the houses

Toilets could be installed inside the houses, provided that it does not alter the appearance. Kitchen, storage spaces and rooms can be altered into a bathroom if underutilized. - To solve the problems of frozen bursts and dew condensation in winter, existing walls can be complemented with insulation and cement bricks. The outer windows should maintain the traditional styles while the inner windows can be installed with the modern style. Existing annex may be altered into flush toilets.

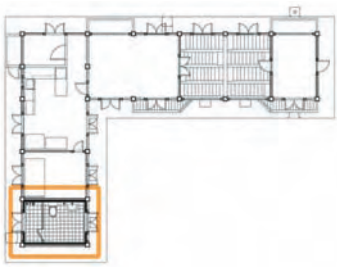


previous plan

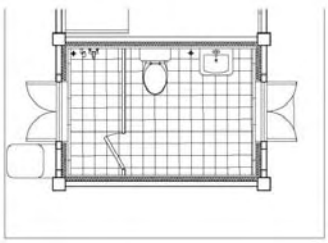


detailed plan of modified elements

Plate 4-33. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (installation of bathroom)



plan of modified bathroom



detailed plan of modified bathroom

Plate 4-34. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (renovation of bathroom)

(2) New construction outside the house

Although new construction is inevitable, its appearances should represent the traditional style. The inner spaces can be equipped with modern devices. When a bathroom is built out of the house, radiators should be placed indoors or insulation to prevent the frozen bursts in winters. The shape and material of its roofs should be the same as the main house and its size and height should be smaller than the main one. The new annex should be properly distanced from the main house in order to secure the front courtyard.

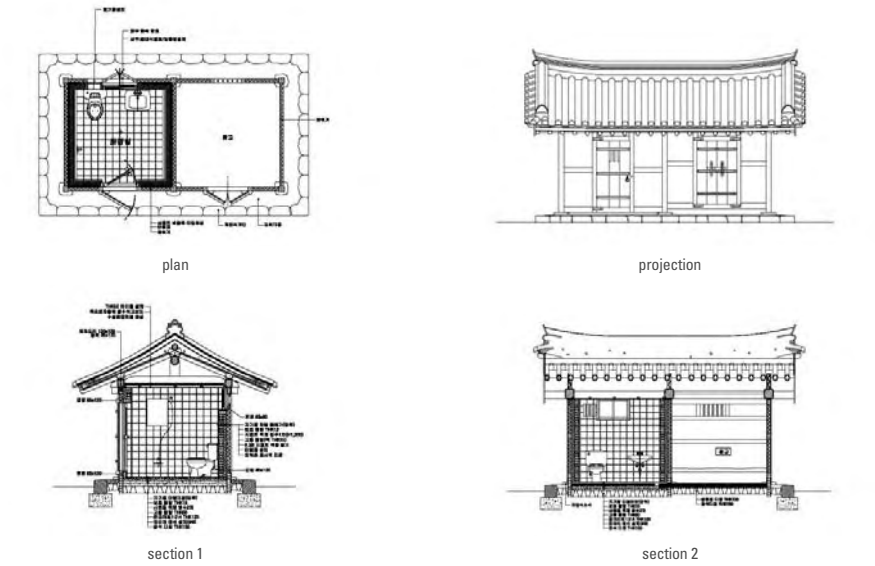


Plate 4-35. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (new construction of bathroom as a tile roofed annex)

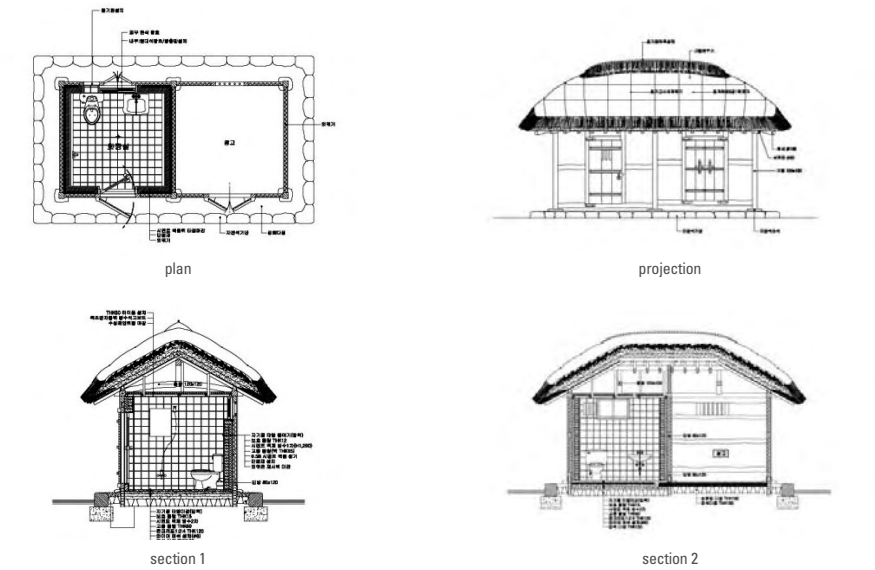


Plate 4-36. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (new construction of bathroom as a straw-thatched annex)



plan projection section

Plate 4-37. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (new construction of bathroom as a tile roofed annex)

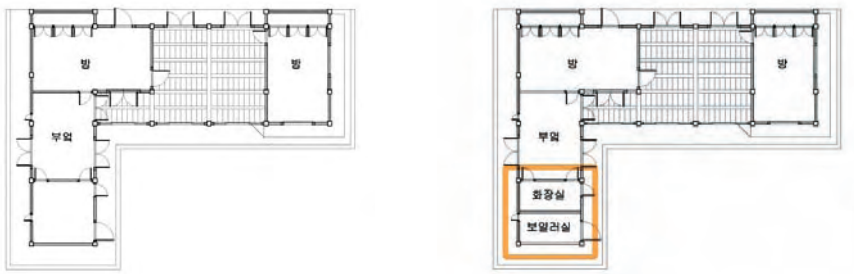


plan projection section

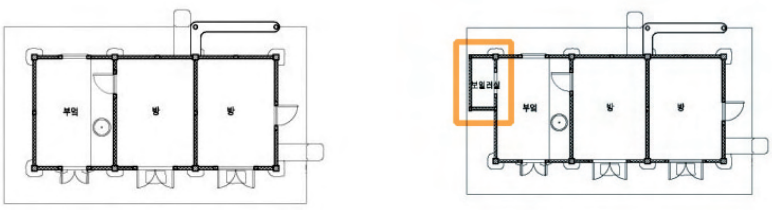
Plate 4-38. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (new construction of bathroom as a straw-thatched annex)

e) Installation of boiler rooms

It is recommended that a boiler room should be installed inside the house so that it cannot be shown from the outside. (Inside the main house, warehouse, etc.) Boilers should be installed in the unutilized rooms or a kitchen. If possible, boiler rooms can be attached on the back side of the existing building and should be built of the traditional materials and construction methods. Fuel tanks should not be exposed to the outside. The material for the exterior of such facilities should be similar to that of the existing building.



installation in main building present plan (left) a guideline for extension (right)



extension to the outside of main building present plan (left) design guideline for extension(right)

Plate 4-39. Design Guidelines for Modification of Layout and Structure (installation of a boiler room)

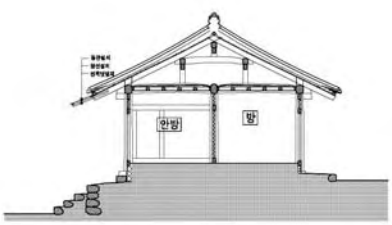
f) Installation of annexes

If altered into block structures or slate roofs, they should be restored to the original form. As for the minimum-scale residential house, an annex can be built of the same traditional materials as the main house. If space is not enough, the annex can be multi-purposed.

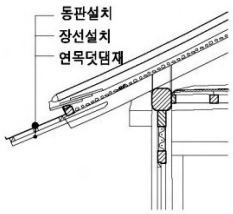
2) Shape and materials

a) Installation of awnings (*Kkachu*, extra-roof style awning, covering the top of gatoe)

Awnings can be installed using traditional techniques on the eaves. Awnings can be installed only when the eaves are too short to protect the house from rain. In that case, it should be installed considering future restoration. Awnings should be installed in the form of a continuation of roof style (prop or column styles). Traditional materials should be used to match the roof materials of existing houses.



section of attached awning
(tile roofed house)



detail of attached awning
(tile roofed house)



section of attached awning (straw-thatched house)

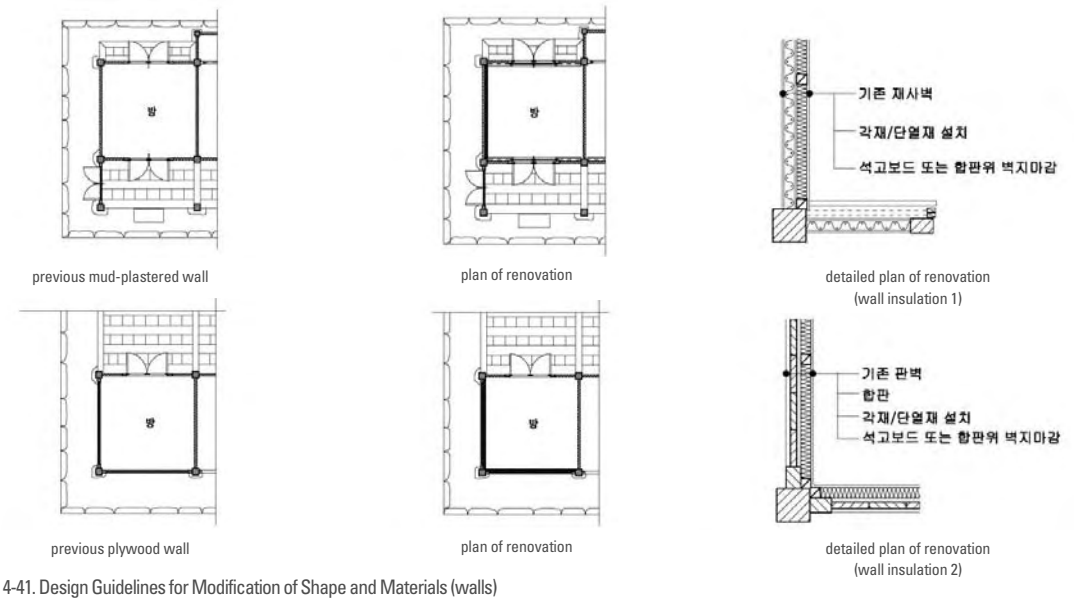


detail of attached awning
(straw-thatched house)

Plate 4-40. Design Guidelines for Modification of Shape and Materials (installation of awnings)

b) Modification of walls

The same materials, such as mud-plastered or wooden panels, should be used. When altered into cement mortar and bricks, restoration of the wall to the original form is needed. Cement, metal, plastic or glass should not be used. Materials with high insulation effect can be used, provided that it does not alter the appearances. Insulation can be used in consideration of future restoration.



previous mud-plastered wall | plan of renovation | detailed plan of renovation (wall insulation 1)

previous plywood wall | plan of renovation | detailed plan of renovation (wall insulation 2)

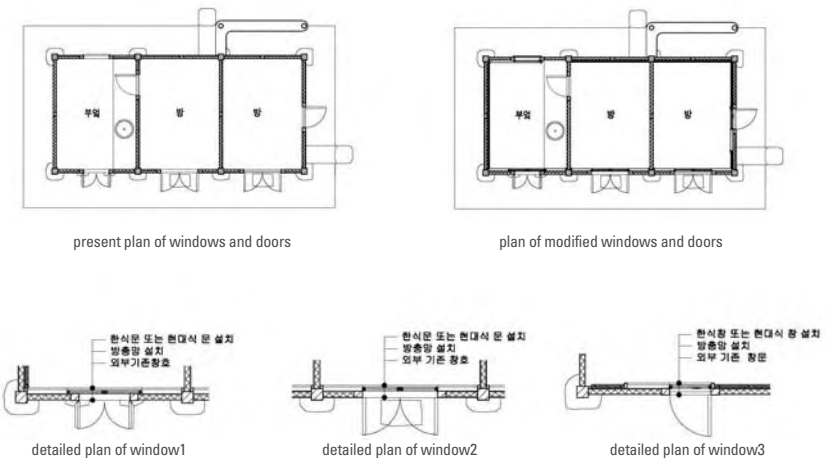
Plate 4-41. Design Guidelines for Modification of Shape and Materials (walls)

c) Repair of roofs

When repair is needed, its original shape and size should be considered. If the verification of the original form is difficult, the shape and size of the main house should beconsidered, properly.

d) Installation of windows and doors

Traditional shapes and materials should be used for the exposed windows. When installing insulation windows inside the existing windows, wood-like materials should be used. It is prohibited to place front windows in front of the wooden open floor. If inevitable because of rain, however, it can be installed with traditional materials and shapes. The exposed windows should be installed with the traditional materials and construction methods.



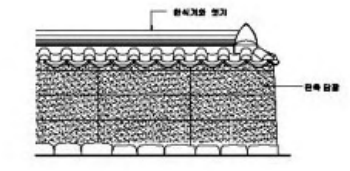
present plan of windows and doors | plan of modified windows and doors

detailed plan of window1 | detailed plan of window2 | detailed plan of window3

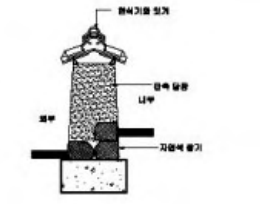
Plate 4-42. Design Guidelines for Modification of Shape and Materials (windows)

e) Fences, gates and chimneys

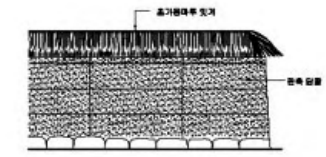
Installation of gates and fences depends on the verification. Installing extra sub-gates on the fence is prohibited in principle and existing sub-gates should be gradually restored to the original form. Application of the design guidelines for fences may vary with the scales and the shapes ofexisting house as well as the advices of the experts. Gates can be installed for the residents' privacy and security, provided that it does not damage the characteristic of the village. When installing walls, use of modern materials (cement mortar) is discouraged. Traditional materials and construction methods to match the existing scales of the houses should be applied. Chimneys can be constructed, provided that it does not damage the appearance of the buildings.



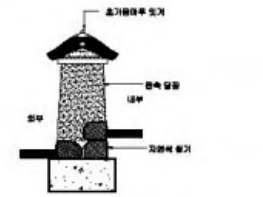
traditional earthen fence(tile-roofed) projection



traditional earthen fence(tile-roofed) section



traditional earthen fence(straw -thatched) projection



traditional earthen fence(straw -thatched) section

Plate 4-43. Design Guidelines for Modification of Shape and Materials (fences)

f) Repair of courtyards

When repairing courtyards, its original form should not be replaced by indigenous ones. In this case, planting should not damage the whole landscape. Traditional plants should replace imported plants. Planting should not cause any damage to the overall landscape of the house.

3) Equipments

Electricity gauges, cabinet panels, telephone cabinets should be hidden from the outside. The colors and materials need to reflect the characteristics of the houses. Exposed air conditioners and LPG containers should be hidden by the coverings made of traditional materials such as tree and bamboo. Water supplies and septic tanks should not be exposed or covered with the screens in natural materials. For the equipment facilities attached on the wall, coverings with similar shape and texture to the existing walls should be used.

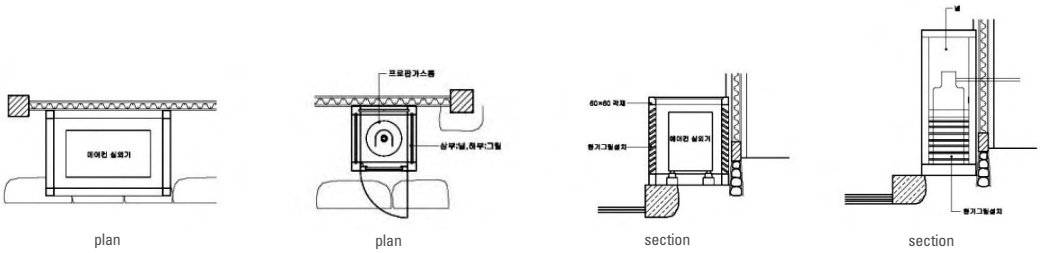


Plate 4-44. Design Guidelines for Equipments

4) Public Community facilities

a) Village Halls

In principle, new construction of village is discouraged. If inevitable, the location and size should be carefully chosen not to affect the whole layout and landscape of the village. The appearances of the Village Halls should be in harmony with the surroundings while modernized devices could be equipped indoors.

b) Senior Citizen's House

Vacant houses in the villages are recommended to be utilized as a community hall for the seniors.- If new construction is inevitable, it should be in harmony with the surroundings while modernized devices could be equipped indoors.

c) Warehouses for farming machines

It is recommended that each household keep their own farming machines in their own warehouse. When constructing large-scaled warehouses for farming machines, it should be placed outside the village. Its appearances should not damage the surroundings.

d) Bridges

Bridges can be constructed on the proper places in the village, provided that it does not damage surroundings. Traditional elements in the shape and materials should be used to be in harmony with the surroundings. Bridges should be designed to be safely in full consideration of water flow.

5

Landscape Conservation Plan

1. Landscape Characteristics of Korean Historic Villages
2. Framework of the Landscape Conservation Plan
3. Application to Hahoe Village
4. Application to Yangdong Village
5. Implementation of the Landscape Conservation Plan

1. Landscape Characteristics of Korean Historic Villages

A. Landscape Conditions of Historic Villages

Korean historic villages feature various components that have been accumulated and interwoven over time. The landscape of historic villages should be understood not as a visual, superficial entity but as a whole combination of history, culture, life and production of the villages.



Plate 5-1. Landscape of historic village as an accumulation of various components

B. Landscape Composition of Historic Villages

Historic villages are probably the most representative Korean cultural landscapes, reflecting and exhibiting the specific characteristics of cultural and vernacular styles based upon the natural environment of the regions. The village landscape are closely connected with the conditions of the location and geography, most of which consist of indigenous natural landscapes. Other elements of landscapes are also associated with agriculture, which is the major economic activity of the inhabitants.

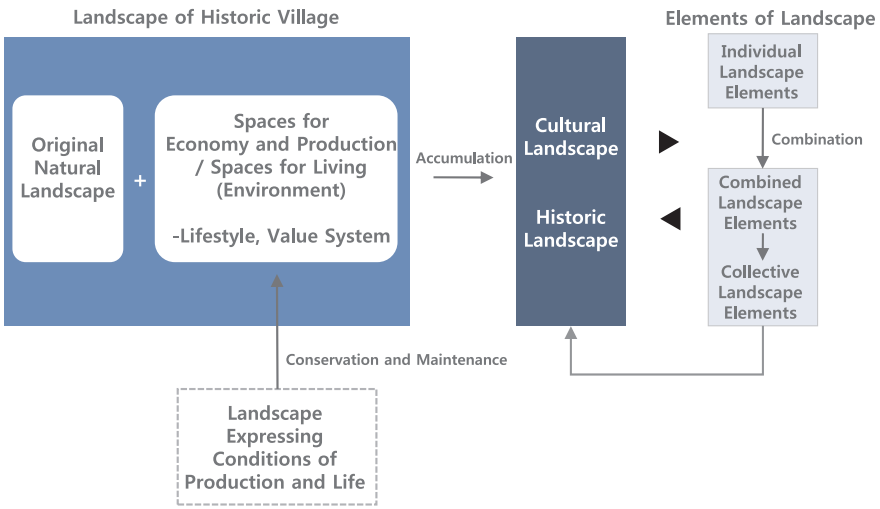


Plate 5-2. Composition of historic towns landscape

C. Landscape System of Historic Villages

System of the village landscapes is composed of diverse landscape components. Landscape components of similar heritage sometimes exist independently or are combined, creating a variety of landscapes.

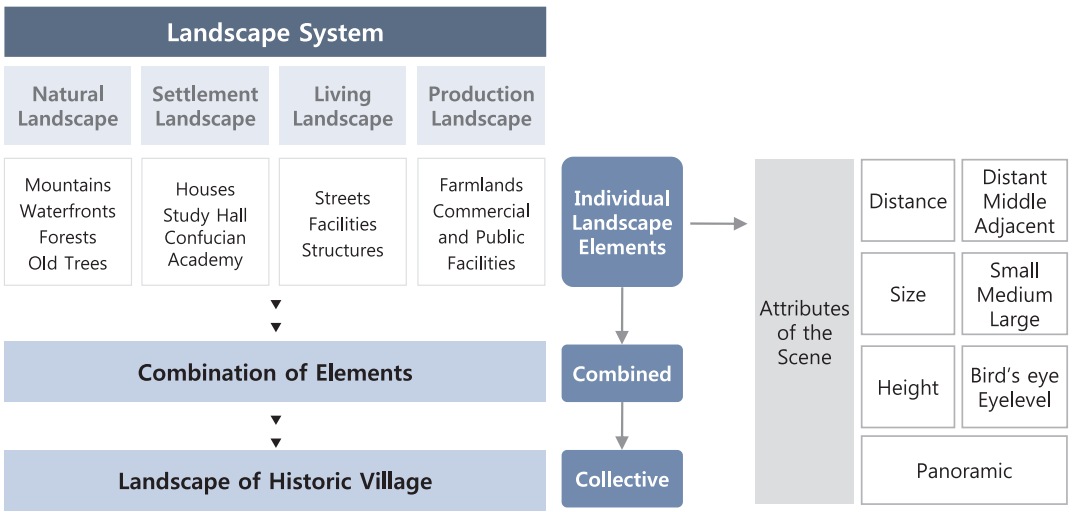


Plate 5-3. Landscape system of historic village

2. Framework of the Landscape Conservation Plan

A. Concept of Approach

1) Landscape Value of Korean Historic Villages

• Originality

Although historic villages have existed for over 600 years during which drastic social changes and physical alteration have taken place in Korea, village landscapes have remained almost intact due to the inhabitants' will and strong internal order of the clan to preserve the villages. That is, there exist "original landscapes" in the Korean historic villages, which are presented through diverse social and cultural landscapes.

• Harmony

The most remarkable value found in the landscape of the Korean historic villages is the harmony between natural and socio-cultural landscapes. Although the natural landscapes have gradually changed over time, the village landscapes were conserved for over 600 years since they are the expression of the harmonious interaction between the natural and cultural landscape elements.

• Complexity

Landscapes of the Korean historic villages are the results of the products and memories of the inhabitants' lives. The fundamentals of culture, life, production and community sustained for over 600 years are comprehensively inherent in the village landscapes. Hence, the landscapes of the Korean historic villages are perceived differently depending on the circumstances, seasonal condition, and viewing conditions.

2) Concept of Approach: From Regulation to Guidance

Before planning for landscape conservation of Korean historic villages, discovering and enhancing the value of the landscapes should be done, as they are highly original, harmonized and complex in nature. A general and regulatory approach should be avoided since it might overly fixate the landscape and compromise the value of the village landscape. Thus, it is desirable to actively provide guidance for the landscape conservation rather than to regulate or restrict undesirable landscape elements so that the landscape factors can be discovered, conserved and inherited.

B. Direction of Landscape Conservation and Management

1) Background

To preserve the village landscapes, it is necessary first to invigorate and energize the village landscape itself. The source of energy can be found when the values and significance that the inhabitants felt in the past through their daily life in the village are shared with the visitors of today.

Thus, it is most important for the landscape conservation of Korean historic villages to enable people of today "imagine and feel the old village landscapes" by "visually experiencing the village landscape of the present". As many opportunities as possible should be provided for visitors to identify the present with the past through the landscapes. It is connected directly with the future direction of Korean historic villages' landscape conservation. Also, it is the way of conveying innate value and essential meaning of Korean historic villages to the future where drastic changes may take place. Dialogue and discussion based on records of the village, including local chronicles and old documents, as well as the memory of key informants are held to find out desirable direction of village landscape conservation.

2) Direction of Conservation

• Discovering intrinsic value of the landscapes

In the background of Korean historic villages are strict codes of clan regulations, which have provided a firm foundation for the historic villages to continue until today. Landscapes, which might have prominent significance in the past but with mediocre meaning at the present should be

identified and developed so that the authority and value of the historic villages can be enhanced.

• Restoring lost or deteriorated landscapes

Historic villages of Korea have undergone plenty of changes for over 600 years. The life style of inhabitants, in particular, has changed dramatically since the 20th century. In the process of modernization, some of the historic villages' representative landscapes have experienced deterioration of their symbolic meaning and they should be complemented to restore the original value of the village landscape.

• Preserving landscapes with strong appeal at present

Houses of the clan head families and the nobility of the past at the historic villages have undergone little or no change in their appearance and status for the past 600 years. These houses provide the spiritual foundation for the historic villages. Also, the natural landscapes in and outside the villages have basically undergone natural changes only. The landscapes perceived by the ancestors should be conserved so that the value of general landscapes could be maintained. .

• Discovering new village landscapes as potential energy supply source

Historic villages of Korea have lived mostly on agriculture. With the decline of farming villages have weakened economic strength. Thus, the discovery and introduction of new landscapes are needed to vitalize and invigorate the villages. However, new landscapes should not negatively affect or damage the villages' existing landscapes.

C. Strategy 1: Hierarchical Approach

1) Establishing Hierarchy of Conservation

• Sphere of village landscape

The sphere of the village landscapes is a combination of various components such as life, production, tourism and environment. It is divided into historic landscape, cultural landscape and natural landscape. Historic landscape refers to settlement place as a whole, which has maintained the village. Cultural landscape refers to the sphere that directly affects the settlement area, which includes seowon, the Confucian academy, and farmland. Natural landscape implies the sphere associated with the location of the settlement space, which includes mountainous areas and waterfronts.

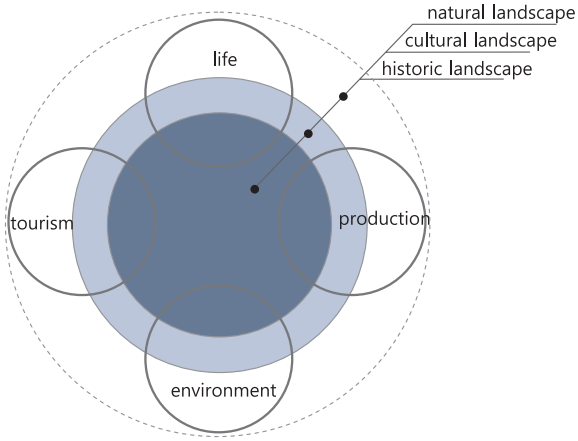
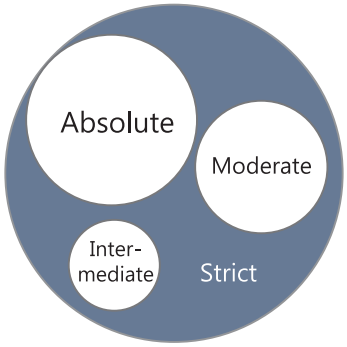


Plate 5-4. Sphere of village landscape

• Hierarchy of Village Landscape Conservation

Unlike individual cultural heritage, villages are sizable and consist of a combination of tangible and intangible entities with various shapes and types. Hence, the value as a cultural heritage varies depending on individual location within the village and the level of conservation differs by the level of its use. Such circumstances and current status need to be accommodated by means of an 'intermediate hierarchy of conservation'. The hierarchy of conservation can be classified as follows.



The Absolute Conservation Zone	- possesses absolute conservation value - includes the designated cultural heritage - needs to be preserved as the status quo
The Strict Conservation Zone	- possesses less critical value - can support and complement the value of the absolute conservation zone. - includes non-designated edifices and open spaces
The Moderate Conservation Zone	- possesses little significance - hardly affects the village structure, as it is apart from the center of the village - can accommodate various activities for production flexibly, to sustain and enhance vitality of the village.
The Intermediate Conservation Zone	- possesses lowest conservation value, with severe alterations - can accommodate new facilities for the village conservation

Plate 5-5. Hierarchy of Village Landscape Conservation

2) Conservation Zone of Village Landscape

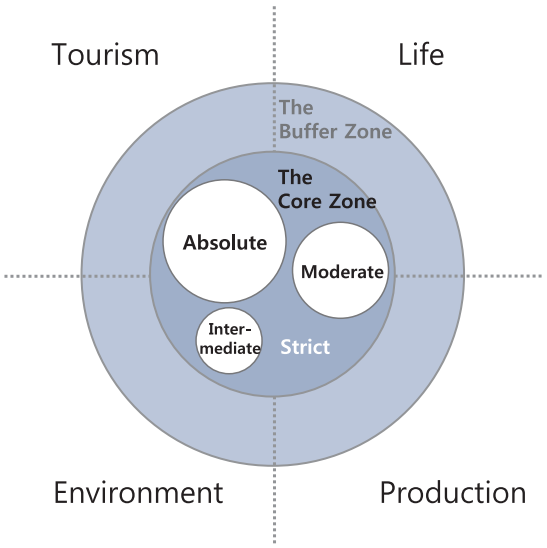


Plate 5-6. Conservation Zone of Village Landscape

Designation of a village as a cultural heritage is done mostly for the whole village itself, which is usually located at a rural area. Unprotected edifices and physical elements exist being mixed with protected ones. The village depends on diverse functions and spaces of the outer village. Various components of historic villages are mingled with protected subjects such as cultural heritage. Solid framework of conservation is needed since the villages are grounded on diverse functions and spaces. To maintain the tradition of a historic village, its settlement system should be maintained. For this, landscape conservation zone must be designated according to its hierarchy. To preserve the landscape of residential areas as the kernel of settlement system of village, it should be designated as the core zone. To preserve the landscape of productive space directly affecting the lives of inhabitants and to preserve the landscape of the surroundings such as mountains and rivers around the village the buffer zone is set up.

D. Strategy 2 - Specialized Approach

1) Specification through the concept of " Scenery " (景 Gyeong)

In the old times of Korea, numbers were used to explain and appreciate the characteristics of the superb sights and sceneries in the region. The specific number of sceneries are selected and named to represent the region. Gwandong 8 Gyeong(關東八景, 8 Sceneries of Gwandong Region), Danyang 8 Gyeong (丹陽八景), Gwanseo 8 Gyeong (關西八景), Hahoe 16 Gyeong (河回十六景, 16 Sceneries of Hahoe) and Sasan Odae(四山五臺, 4 Mountains and 5 Rocks) of Doknakdang in Yangdong are the fine examples of such names.

The concept of "Scenery (*Gyeong)*" refers to the most outstanding vista of a region, especially at the specific season or time. Even if the specific moment is missed, visitors could imagine and enjoy the essential experience of landscape through the explanation of "Gyeong". Poetry composed on the motif of a specific "Gyeong" are provided on site to the visitors to inform and remind visitors not to miss the special sceneries at a specific time.

2) Meaning of "Scenery (*Gyeong*)" in the Context of Historic Village of Korea

Historic villages of Korea are surrounded by diverse, complicated topography, streams and rivers, with a great deal of sights and picturesque sceneries. This provides an ideal condition to apply the concept of "Gyeong" to the villages with extended meaning. The historic villages have humble, small and beautiful places and sceneries possessing peaceful and quiet beauty. It is necessary to recognize their value by addressing them as "Gyeong", the core object of landscape conservation.

In particular, the 16 sceneries of Hahoe Village were selected by the ancestors of the villagers to maintain and appreciate the authentic beauty of the village. As for Yangdong Village, Sasan Odae (四山五臺, 4 Mountains and 5 Rocks) refers to the 5 Rocks (Jingsimdae, Takyeongdae, Gwaneodae, Yeongwuidae, and Sesimdae) along the creek from the east of Dongnakdang house to

Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and the 4 mountains (Hwagaesan, Jaoksan, Muhaksan, and Dodeoksan) surrounding them. Consequently, it is appropriate to utilize the concept of “Gyeong” in the conservation of the village landscape.

3) Extension of the concept of “Scenery (*Gyeong*)”

- Meaning of “*Pal-gyeong*”

The 8 sceneries (*Pal-gyeong*) are most generally used. In the context of Asian culture, the number ‘eight’ signifies “all” or “essential”. For instance, Pal-bang, which means the eight points of the compass, refers to all directions. It should be understood not as human observing nature but as human immersed in nature. *Pal-gyeong* is largely applied to two parts. One is related to natural features, such as mountain, ridge, cliff, field and sandy beach, and the other is related to cultural landscape, such as Confucian academy or temple.

- Expansion of “*Pal-gyeong*” and integration with exploration

It is needed to extend the concept of *Pal-gyeong* and therefore to adopt the concept as a basic principle of landscape conservation of historic villages. *Pal-gyeong*, which means eight sceneries, can be multiplied as much again, like 16 sceneries or 32 sceneries, when needed, and be applied to larger areas. In order to enable people enjoy and experience the scenery (*Gyeong*) of the whole village, the viewing points and the viewing routes connecting the points need to be developed. Thus the strategy to develop exploration tour by linking the concept of “*gyeong*” to the village can be very effective in enhancing the value of historic village of Korea.

- Understanding authenticity of Korean historic villages by experiencing “*Gyeong*”

By taking an exploration tour of *Gyeong*, visitors will have opportunities to gain visual and emotional experience of the cultural and social principles embedded in the historic villages of Korea as well as the memory and the trace of inhabitants which have been maintained for over 600 years. This program will also contribute in conveying the authenticity of historic villages of Korea to visitors. Landscape of the historic villages should be transmitted to posterity, not only by preserving the present state but also by carrying on their values.

E. Summary

The conservation plan for the historic villages is largely divided into two types, “hierarchical management by establishing the relevant areas” and “specialization of village landscape by introducing the concept of “ Scenery (*Gyeong*)”. Firstly, the “hierarchical management by establishing the relevant areas” is to manage the landscape focusing on the core zone and the separation of positive and negative landscape over the whole village. The conservation plan for this part aims at enhancing the integrity of village landscape.

Secondly, as part of specializing village landscapes by introducing the concept of "*Gyeong*", landscape elements of each of the new 16 sceneries are defined. The goal of landscape conservation should be "to maintain the authenticity of village landscape. Accordingly, the conservation plan should aim at 'restoration', 'protection', 'reinforcement' and 'recovery' of positive landscape elements, while aiming at 'adjust (repair)', 'transfer', 'removal' and 'introduction' of negative landscapes. As a result, the conservation plan for village landscape is expected to contribute to securing sustained landscape value of the historic villages.

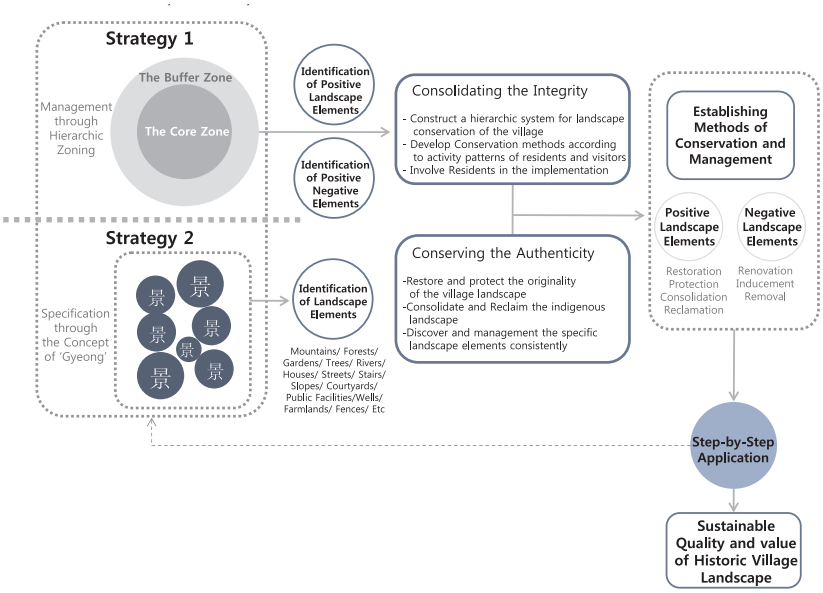


Plate 5-7. Hierarchy of Village Landscape Conservation

3. Application to Hahoe Village

A. State of Conservation

1) Background

Landscape of Hahoe Village has maintained its originality, having been protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act since 1984. However, some parts have been deteriorated as a result of daily activities of the residence such as living, production and tourism over a long period of time. Depending on the status of the landscape conservation of the village, positive and negative landscape elements are defined. For positive landscape elements, preservation and reinforcement efforts made to enhance their value, while intervention and restoration efforts are made for the negative elements to enhance their original landscape value.

2) Characteristics of Positive Landscape Elements

- Harmony of outstanding natural beauty and the village

Hahoe Village has maintained its natural elements of the “floating lotus shape” for more than 600 years, which fits the *pungsu* principles. The Nakdonggang River meanders around the village in an “S” shaped curve, and along the river, rocky cliff and sandy shore, forest and mountains create a magnificent landscape. The pine forest, in particular, on the riverside called “Mansongjeong” and various fruiters planted within the village present a beautiful harmony with the settlement environment. The high level of preservation of natural and settlement is attributable to the combined structure of natural protection from the outside world. The continuous ridges of Mt. Byeongsan, Mt. Namsan, and Mt. Hwasan function as an outer layer of protection while the Nakdonggang River surrounds the village inside the circle of ridges, forming an inner layer of protection. These two layers of natural landscape have provided double protection to the village.

· Hierarchical layout of houses and their collective beauty

Consisting of traditional Korean style houses with roof tiles and thatched roofs, there are 127 houses in Hahoe Village. With small alleys lined with earthen fences, hedgerows, and gates, these houses create a highly comfortable pleasure of settlement landscape in human scale. Houses in Hahoe Village are arranged in a “circle in circle” shape, with its hierarchy gradually ascending from the edge to the center. Yangjindang House and Chunghyodang House are at the center of the village, demonstrating authority of the house of the clan head family. Since Hahoe Village is located in a basin, mountainous areas surrounding the village are always visible from the houses and over the fences. The Settlement landscape of Hahoe Village presents strong sense of perspectives, characterized by overlapping layers of various landscape elements.

· Abundant landscape elements in harmony with the residents’ daily lives

Historic Villages are defined as local entities maintaining their tradition for generations. The living landscape of Hahoe Village consists of the very daily living of the residents. It is characterized by its relationship to courtyards. Alleys, fences, and courtyards are closely connected with one another. Over the low fences, people can understand what activities are taking place in the community by looking at each other.

In Hahoe Village, the court yards, or madang in Korean, have many forms and diverse functions. A ‘passage *madang*’ connects gates and houses, a ‘working *madang*’ is a place for threshing and other farm works, a ‘warehouse *madang*’ is to store various agricultural produces, a ‘production *madang*’ is for farming of crops and livestock, and at a ‘ritual *madang*’ all kinds of family rites take place. The typical Hahoe Village living landscape is thus created by the harmonious presentation of diverse sceneries of residents’ daily lives.

· Romantic productive landscape full of indigenous beauty

The main element of productive landscape in Hahoe Village is the farmland near the entrance of the village, stretching widely into the outer region. In the autumn harvest season, in particular, the field presents a strong impressive view with abundant colors which match very well with the brown of the thatched roofs of the village. Inside the village, there are pieces of small kitchen gardens

everywhere with lettuce, red peppers, and other vegetables. Together with thatched-roof houses and the low earthen fences, the village itself is a picturesque idyllic sight to behold.

3) Characteristics of Negative Landscape Elements

·Negative effects of the tourist facilities

Hahoe Village is a famous tourist attraction representing Andong region and is visited by nearly one million tourists every year. Though it is necessary to provide them with proper conveniences and facilities, some facilities, accommodations and restaurants now in operation at the entrance or nearby the village are in serious discord with the village landscape. Management facilities at the entrance also do not go well with the overall atmosphere of the village landscape.

·Negative effects of bad maintenance of the production facilities

By tradition, Hahoe Village is a farming village, living on agriculture. As a result, various production facilities such as farming machines and warehouses are required for agricultural activities. Because of badly planned and managed facilities, the landscape and streetscape inside the village is partially damaged. In addition, plastic materials from greenhouses and other instruments for production are scattered over the farmland, ruining the village landscape.

·Negative effects of information and guidance facilities

In and outside Hahoe Village, there are many facilities for visitors to provide information, guidance and convenience. However, such facilities are installed on different occasions and in different designs. They look poorly organized and many of them are outdated, resulting in negative impact on the landscape.

Positive Landscape Elements

① Harmony of Natural Beauty and the Village



② Hierarchic Layout of Houses





③ Living Landscape Corresponding with the Residential Aspects

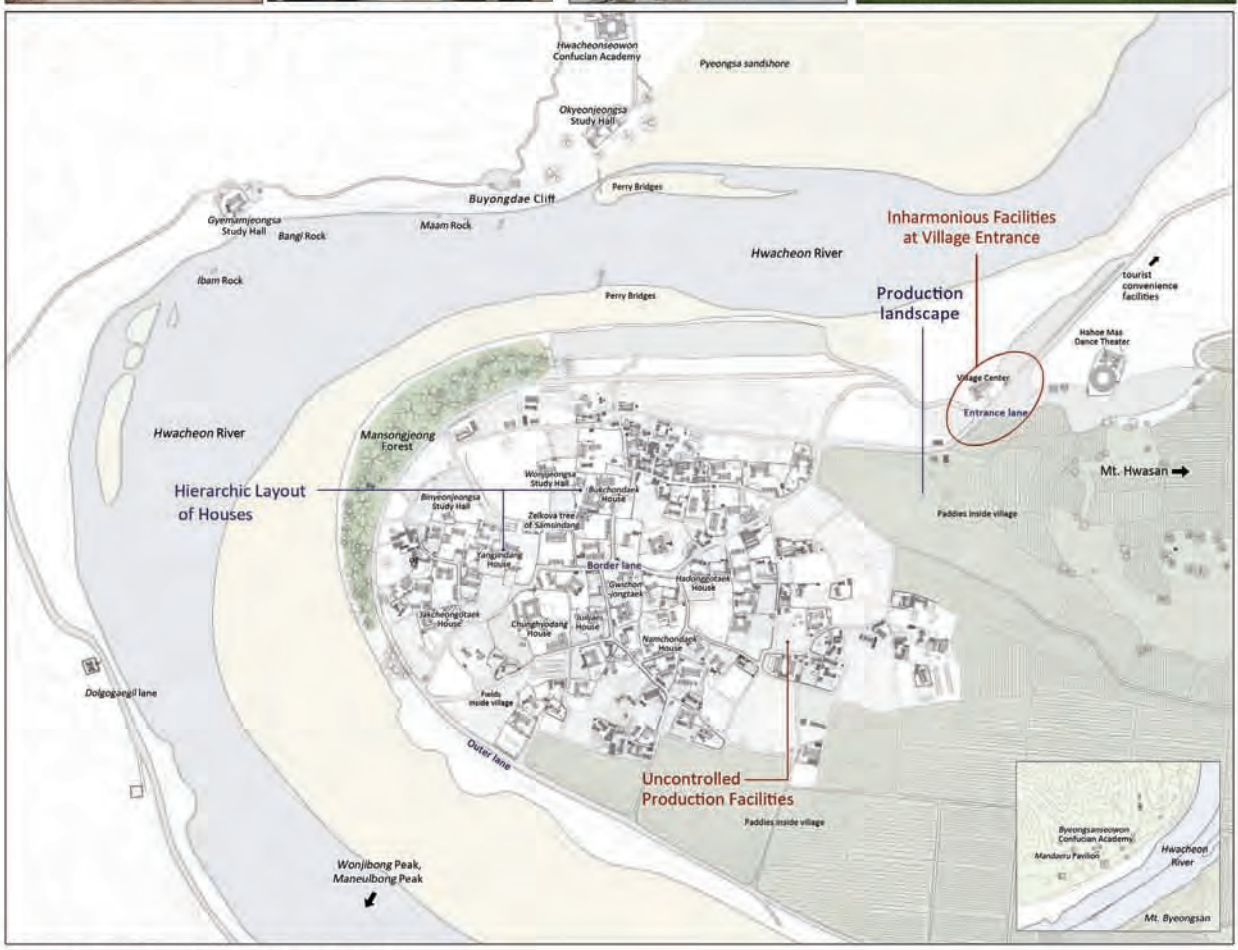




④ Romantic Productive landscape Possessing Vernacular Beauty







Negative Landscape Elements

① Inharmonious Facilities at Village Entrance



② Uncontrolled Production Facilities



③ Incongruous Design of Signboard



Plate 5-8. Positive and negative landscape elements of Hahoe Village

B. Discovery of Landscape Elements

1) Individual Landscape Elements

Individual landscape elements in Hahoe Village are categorized into 1) natural landscape, 2) living landscape, and 3) production landscape. Natural landscape elements include mountains, watersides, forests and old trees. Living landscape elements include the settlement landscape elements such as houses and Confucian academies (*seowon*), roads, facilities and structures. Production landscape elements include farmlands, commercial facilities and public facilities.

Table 5-1. Individual Landscape Elements of Hahoe Village

Landscape System			Contents
Natural Landscape Elements	Mountains		Mt. Hwasan, Mt. Namsan, Mt. Byeongsan, Maneulbong Peak, Wonjibong Peak
	Watersides		Buyongdae Cliff, Hwacheon (Nakdonggang River), Yipam Rock, Maam Rock, Banki, Pyeongsa sandshore
	Forests		Mansongjeong Pinetree forest, forest of Gyeomamjeongsa study hall
	Old Trees		Zelkova tree of Samsindang, the nettle tree
Living Landscape Elements	Settlement Landscape	Houses	Yangjindang, Chunghyodang, Bukchondaek, Bukchon Garapjip 1, 2, Namchondaek, Namchondaek Garap servants quarters, Namchon Sekanjip, Ryu Si-gwan house, Ryu Geol-ho house, Park Jeong-suk house, Choi Jae-gwang house, Jakcheongotaek, Gunwidaek, Yeongmogak, Gwichonjongtaek, Juiljae, Samgangdaek, Mulbongdaek, Sinsandaek, Jo Chun-hui house, Andongdaek, Hadonggotaek, Seomchondaek, Chobatdaek, Beonnamdaek, Samgyedaek
		Jeongsa (Study Halls)	Gyeomamjeongsa, Okyeonjeongsa, Binyeonjeongsa, Wonjijeongsa
		Seowon (Confucian Academies)	Byeongsanseowon, Hwacheonseowon
		Dang	Seonangdang, Guksadang
	Streets		Entrance lane, Dolgogaegil lane, Angil lane, border lane between Namchon and Bukchon, Satgil land, outer lane, Batgil lane
	Facilities and Structures		Ferry Bridges, water fountains, benches
Production Landscape Elements	Farmlands (Fields and Rice Paddies)		Fields and paddies inside village, Pungsandeul field
	Commercial Facilities		Restaurants
	Public Facilities		Talchum Heritage Hall, management office, Hahoe Church (religious facility)







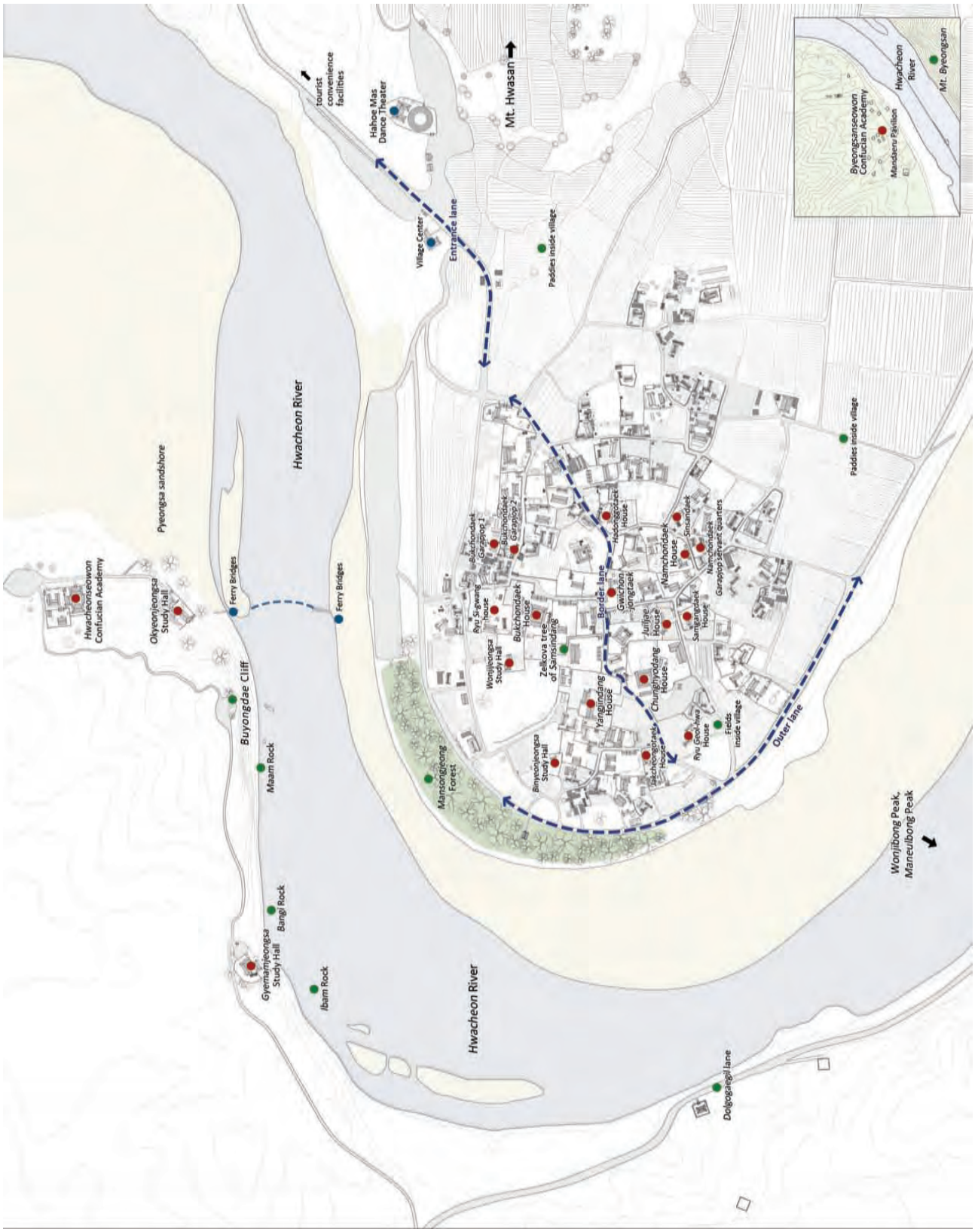



Plate 5-9. Individual Landscape Elements of Hahoe Village

2) Combined Landscape Elements

Combined landscape elements of Hahoe Village are the 14 scenic spots, composed of natural environment, farmlands, houses and other buildings, roads and fences which create harmony together. Spots to view such scenery include buildings like Yanjindang house, roads in front of Namchondaek house and the village forest. Combined landscape elements of Hahoe Village provide outstanding perspectives which appear in strong contrast against surrounding mountains such as Maneulbong Peak and Mt. Hwasan.

Table 5-2. Combined Landscape Elements of Hahoe Village

	Contents	
	Viewpoint (from)	Sight Direction (to)
1	Yangjindang	To Maneulbong Peak
2	Bukchondaek	To Buyongdae Cliff
3	Hwacheonseowon	To the Moonrise at Mt. Hwasan
4	Okyeonjeongsa	To Hwacheon Stream and the Village
5	Wonjijeongsa	To Mansongjeong forest and the Village
6	Byeongsanseowon	To Hwacheon Stream and Mt. Byeongsan
7	Border lane between Namchon and Bukchon	To streetscape
8	Satgil lane in front of Bukchondaek	To Bukchondaek, Mansongjeong forest, and Buyongdae Cliff
9	Satgil lane in front of Yangjindang	To Yangjindang and Buyongdae
10	Lane in front of Jakcheongotaek	To Chunghyodang and Mt. Hwasan
11	Lane between Juiljae and Chobatdaek	To Namchon, Garapjip houses, and farmlands
12	Lane in front of Namchondaek 1	To Farmlands, Hwacheon Stream, and Maneulbong Peak
13	Lane in front of Namchondaek 2	To Namchon Garapjip and farmlands
14	Mansongjeong forest	To Gyeomamjeongsa and the scene of water and forests







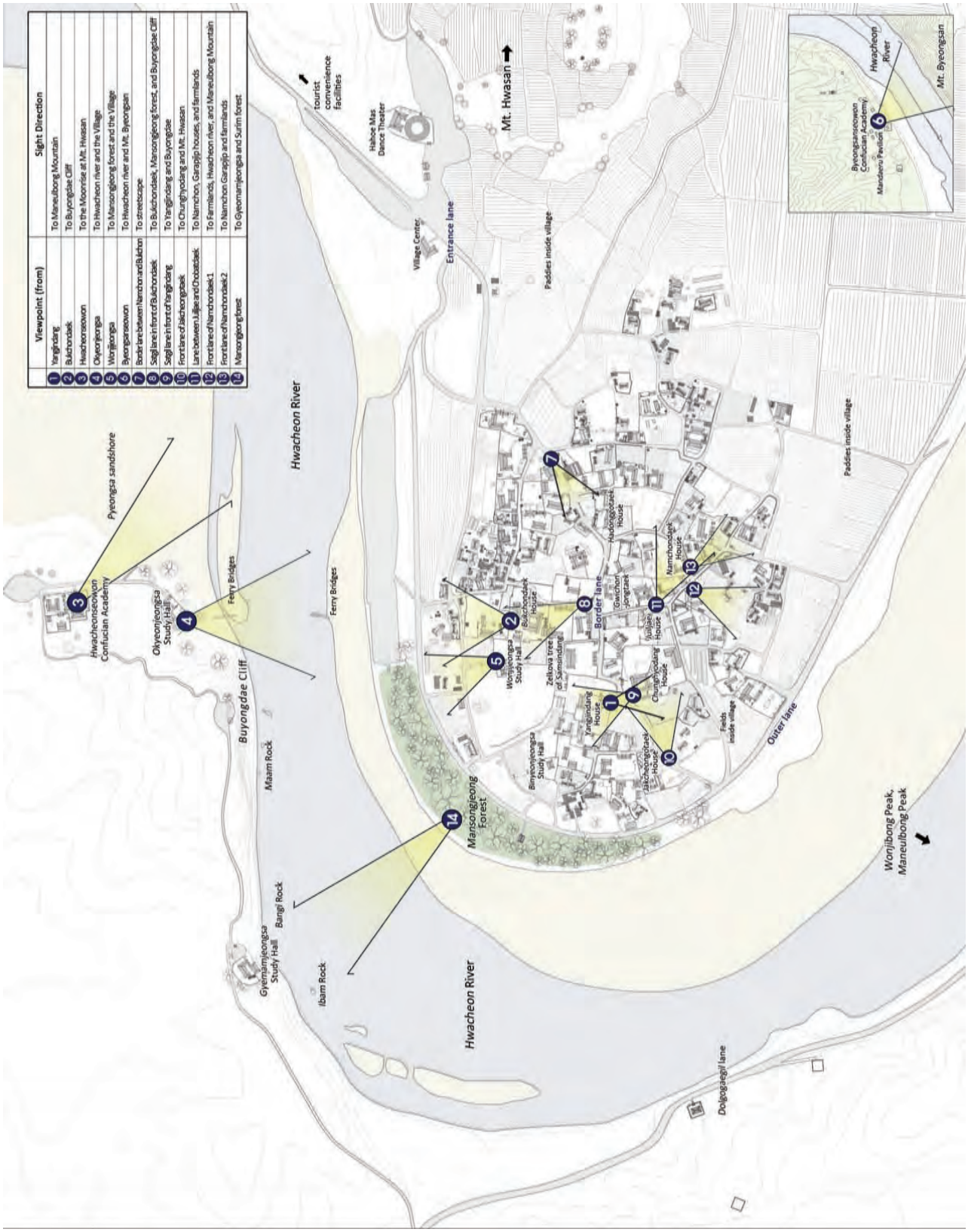



Plate 5-10. Combined Landscape Elements of Hahoe Village

3) Collective Landscape Elements

Collective landscape elements of Hahoe Village are classified into 2 categories: viewing the outside of the village from the inside, and vice versa. Viewing spots inside the village include the entrance road, Mansongjeong pine forest, outer lane, and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy while the spots outside the village include Wonjibong Peak, Buyongdae Cliff, Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall and Mt. Byeongsan.

Table 5-3. Collective Landscape Elements of Hahoe Village

	Contents		
	Viewpoint (from)		Sight Direction
From inside to outside	The entrance lane	1	To farmland, Mt. Hwasan and the entire village
	Mansongjeong forest	2	To Buyongdae Cliff, Water and Forests, Gyeomamjeongsa, and Okyeonjeongsa
	The outer lane	3	To Wonjibong Peak and Maneulbong Peak
	Byeongsanseowon Mandaeru Pavilion	4	To Mt. Byeongsan, Nakdonggang River, and surrounding landscape
From outside to inside	Wonjibong Mountain	5	To the entire village and Buyongdae Cliff
	Buyongdae Cliff	6	To the entire village and Mt. Hwasan
	Okyeonjeongsa	7	To the entire village
	Mt. Byeongsan	8	To Nakdonggang River, Byeongsanseowon, and surrounding landscape







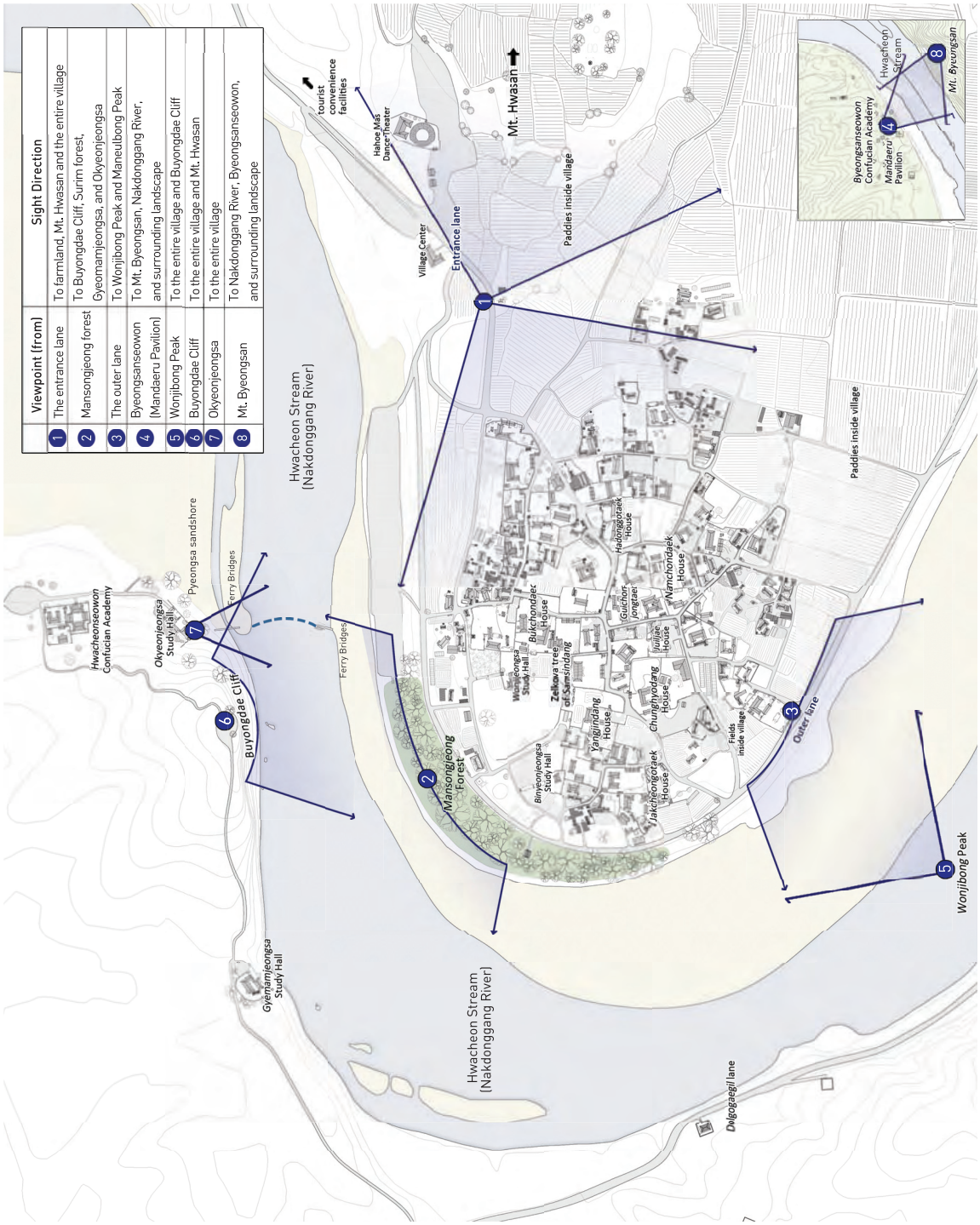



Plate 5-11. Collective Landscape Elements of Hahoe Village

C. Establishment of Landscape Conservation Plan

1) Hierarchical Management by Zoning

Hierarchical zoning is to apply different conservation policies to different areas depending on the state of conservation of the target area. The places deserving tighter conservation will be specified for proper treatment while less critical areas or areas with high elements of conflict will be applied less strict level of regulations. It is necessary to establish strict but reasonable zoning criteria regarding the holistic landscape and atmosphere of the village. Hahoe Village and its surroundings affecting the village landscapes are analyzed and classified into the core zone and the buffer zone. The core zone includes essential elements to conserve Hahoe Village and its tradition, with the clan head house at the center. As a significant cultural heritage of the village, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy area is also included. The buffer zone mostly consists of surrounding natural elements such as mountains, farmlands, and rivers, which have indirect effects on the village landscape.

• Designated Zones

- Core zone (area: 501.2ha)

As the most essential part to conserve a historic village and its tradition, the key space of the settlement system including residential and living spaces is designated as the core zone for landscape conservation. Its boundary includes the entire village (499.5ha), the entrance to the village, and the Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy area (1.7ha). The core zone for landscape conservation has 4 levels of conservation, ‘Absolute’, ‘Strict’, and ‘Moderate’, and ‘Intermediate’.

- Buffer zone (566.1ha)

Including natural elements such as mountains and rivers, the range of indirect effects on the village and its surrounding landscape is designated as the buffer zone for landscape conservation.

• Principles of Conservation and Management for Each Zone

- Core Zone

The absolute conservation zone is established on the 19 designated cultural heritage (excluding books and documents) that their status quo needs to be preserved. Byeongsanseowon and surrounding area should also be preserved in its originality. The principle for this zone is the restoration to the original state. Nevertheless, as proper utilization can benefit preservation, diverse programs are prepared to make best use of the heritage. Especially, by organizing non-residential edifices to provide places for cultural and traditional experiences, the village may present more lively and revitalized settlement landscape to visitors.

The strict conservation zone includes non-designated edifices and open spaces that are less critical but can support and complement the value of the absolute conservation zone. Partial alteration or transformation can be allowed here, as long as not to interrupt the holistic atmosphere.

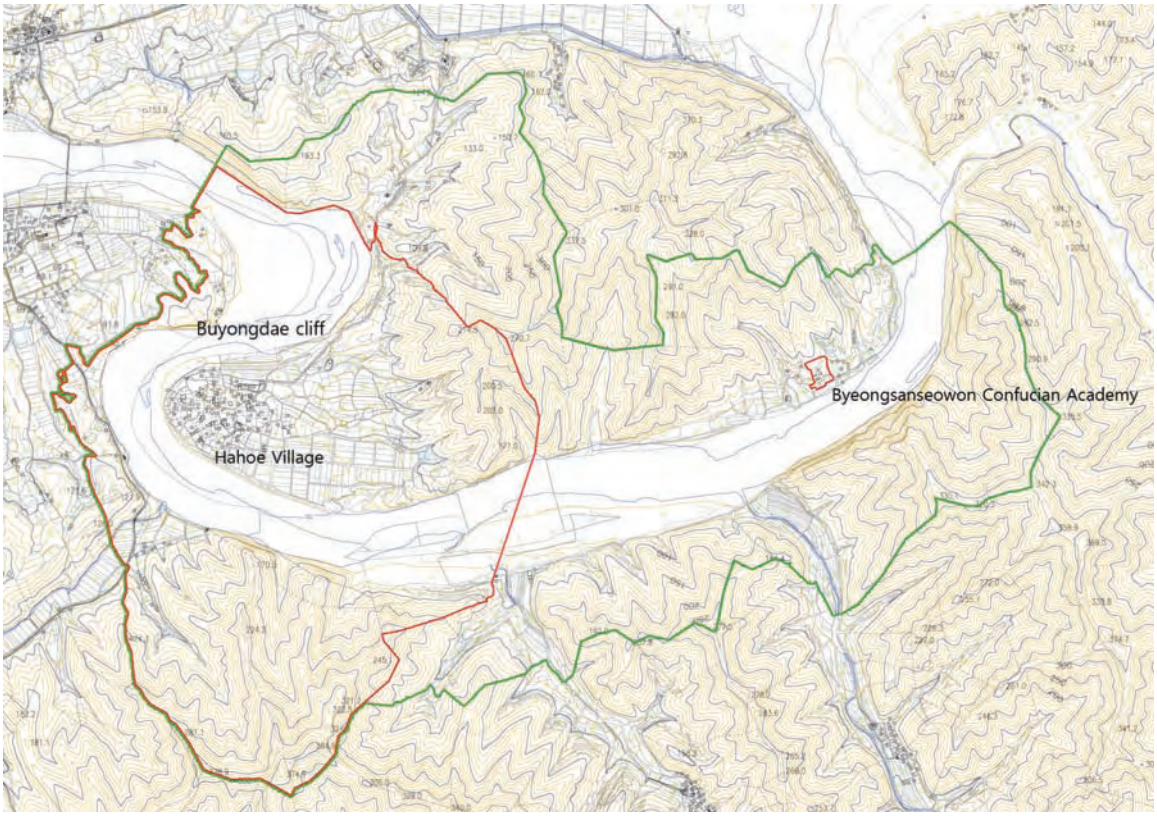


Plate 5-12. Designated Zones for Landscape Conservation of Hahoe Village

The Moderate conservation zone includes elements of little significance that are apart from the center of the village and have little impact on the village structure. This zone is to accommodate various activities for production flexibly, to sustain and enhance vitality of the village.

The intermediate conservation zone includes elements of lowest value and with the most severe alterations, where new facilities for the village conservation can be accommodated. While the installation of new facilities should be limited to the minimum space, it should also be designed to create a harmonious contextual landscape in line with the overall atmosphere of Hahoe Village.

- Buffer Zone

The buffer zone concentrates on protection and management of settlement system to maintain a sustainable foundation for the village. It includes farmland and other production spaces as the economic foundation, and the surrounding natural environment. This zone is to support and manage the village not only to protect its own landscape but also to enhance its future sustainability, by systematically controlling related social, economic, and cultural elements.

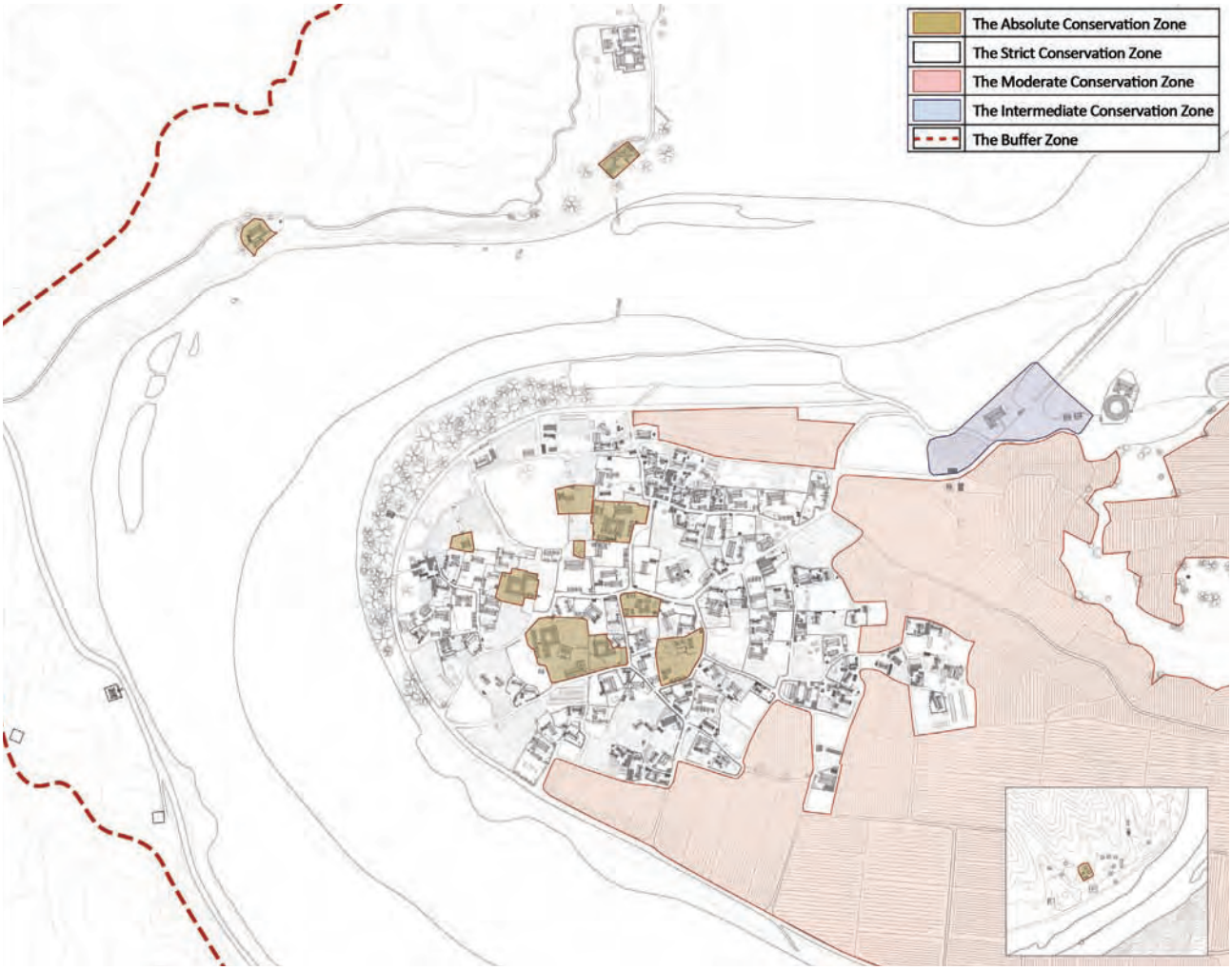


Plate 5-13. Levels of Landscape Conservation of Hahoe Village

- Conservation Programs of Landscape of the Core Zone

Key elements for the conservation and management of the core zone are listed below along with suggested practical programs of conservation.

Table 5-4. Programs of Conservation and Management for the Core Zone

	Landscape Elements		Conservation and Management Methods
Positive Landscape Elements	The promenade to the Buyongdae		- Reorganize the promenade to provide enjoyable viewpoints and to accommodate the safety issues - Use wooden decks and other environmentally-friendly materials - Accord with the surrounding natural environment
	Buyongdae and Pyeongsa sandshore		- Renovate Buyongdae observatory to provide better view of the entire village - Prevent the erosion of the Pyeongsa sandshore to preserve ecosystem and assure visitors' safety
	Ferry bridges (on the Village and Okyeonjeongsa side)		- Restore to the original appearance with traditional atmosphere - Arrange in systematic connection with the tourism programs to attract more visits
	Mansongjeong forest		- Prepare systematic methods to preserve the pinewoods forest - Reorganize resting places within the forest - Restrict tourist admissions in part to protect the vegetation
	Samsindang Shrine Sacred Tree		- Prepare a plan to manage and improve the tree and its surrounding area, regarding the growth of the tree
	Border Lane between Namchon and Bukchon		- Prepare a plan to manage and improve the tree and its surrounding area, regarding the growth of the tree
	Farmlands		- Provide systematic management to consolidate the foundation for production of Hahoe Village - Support and add seasonal variation and harmony to scenes of the village
Negative Landscape Elements	The village entrance		- Renovate the information center and its environment (totem poles and sign posts) - Separate pedestrian route from the shuttle bus circulation between the tourism complex and the village entrance
	Courtyards of Yangjindang and Chunghyodang house		- Establish reasonable guidelines for proper conservation - Restore courtyards to serve as traditional open spaces, madang
	Playground		- Reinforce and manage playing facilities and provide resting places in vicinity - Develop a variety of facilities based on traditional playing activities of the village and establish a monitoring system
	Old School Site		- Make use of the abandoned site in association with neighboring Binyeonjeongsa (as a traditional tea farmland, for example), regarding harmony with surrounding natural environment
	Byeongsanseowon surrounding Area		- Renovate the parking lot with traditional methods and materials - Remove café, shops and other commercial facilities along the way to Byeongsanseowon

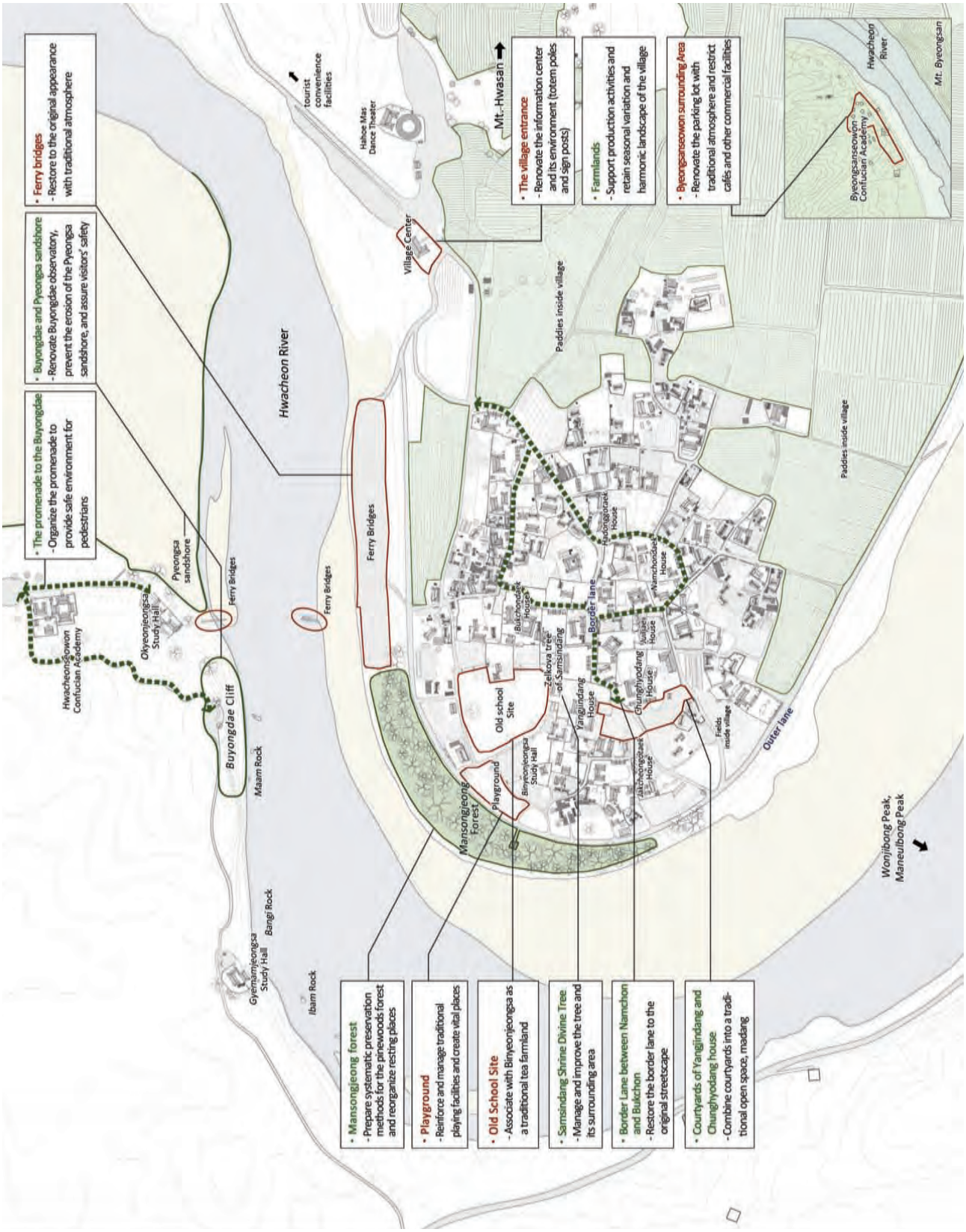


Plate 5-14. Programs of Conservation and Management of the Core Zone

2) Special Landscape Promotion based on the Concept of 'Sceneries (Gyeong)'

In Hahoe village, the concept 'Hahoe 16 Gyeong (河回 16景, 16 sceneries of Hahoe Village)' has been respected and preserved as critical elements of landscape conservation. Following the traditional wisdom of the village ancestors, 32 outstanding sceneries are selected to represent the landscape of Hahoe Village by adding 16 new selections. The 32 sceneries will be preserved for good and utilized as assets to enhance the authenticity and unique landscape characteristics of Hahoe Village. The 32 "*Gyeongs*" will be managed as an integral part of the visitors' routes development plan. They will also be developed as the essential assets for the future tourism program of the village.

- The Original 16 Sceneries (原16景)

'Hahoe 16 Gyeong (河回 16景, 16 Beautiful Sceneries of Hahoe Village)' is the title of a poem on the beautiful landscape of the village. It was inscribed on a tablet and is currently posted on the wall of the *sarangchae* (men's quarters) of Yangjindang house. In the preface, it says, "The scenery varies from season to season, changing its shape in the morning and evening. It is beyond words."



Plate 5-15. The tablet with poem "16 Beautiful Sceneries of Hahoe Village(河廻16景)" inscribed.

Scene 1. The Protruding Rock in the Clear and Swollen River (立巖晴漲)

Ibam (立巖, the Protruding Rock) is named after the penname of Ryu Jung-yeong, the father of Gyeomam brothers. It is also called 'the brother rock'.
When the river swells, the rock submerges below the surface and appears when the river recedes. It presents lessons of modesty and distinction.

Scene 2. The Stone Horse in the Angry Waves of the River (馬巖怒濤)

Maam, (馬巖, the Stone Horse) is the rock standing on the shore below the Buyongdae Cliff, also called '*Galmobawi*' or '*Jangcheonam*'.

Scene 3. The Moon Rising over Flower Mountain (花峀湧月)

Hwasan (花山, the Flower Mountain) is located in the north of the village and regarded as the guardian mountain. It has a gentle slope and magnificent features.

Scene 4. A Cloud Sleeps on the Crest of Garlic Mountain (蒜峯宿雲)

Maneulbong Peak (蒜峯, the Garlic Mountain) resembles the shape of garlic. In cloudy days, it looks beautiful as if it is floating on the pointed cloud.

Scene 5. The Pine Forest after a Snowfall (松林霽雪)

At that time (in 18th century), it is told that *Mansongjeong* pinewood forest would have been much bigger than now.

Scene 6. The Cooking Smoke over the Chestnut Grove (栗園炊煙)

There used to be a pavilion in *Baekyulwon* (白栗園, the white Chestnut Grove), but after it was moved to *Namchon* (南村, the South Village), few remembers it.

Scene 7. The Frost and Autumn Leaves on the South Mountain (秀峯霜楓)

Namsan (南山, the South Mountain, also called *Subong*, 秀峯, the Beautiful Mountain) is a well-known as a picture-taking spot of the entire village. Seen from the Village, *Namsan* has its own attractiveness, apart from *Hwasan* or *Buyongdae*.

Scene 8. The People Walking on the Lane along the Cliff (道棧行人)

The lane along the cliff in the Southwest of the village is called '*Dojan*(道棧)'. It used to be around where *Sangbongjeong* pavilion stands now.

Scene 9. The Rainbow Bridge over the South Shore (南浦虹橋)

In every autumn and winter season, a bridge was constructed for easier passage. The bridge was called *Honggyo*(虹橋, the Rainbow Bridge).

Scene 10. Drizzling Rain on Wonjibong Peak (遠峯靈雨)

Wonjibong Peak is named after a small herb called *Wonji* (遠志), meaning great ambition.

Scene 11. Fishing on a Flat Rock Surrounded by Water (盤磯垂釣)

A Flat Rock on the shore below the Gyeomamjeongsa is called *Bangi*(盤磯). From *Bangi*, the brother rock on the right, *Buyongdae* on the left, and *Mansongjeong* Forest beyond the clear blue river in front can be seen.

Scene 12. Singing Loudly by the Red Cliff (赤壁浩歌)

Buyongdae at the north side of the village has been called Red Cliff, and the scenery of *Seonyu Julbulnori* (Korean Fireworks and Boat Riding) at this beautiful place is as eternal as the endless poem.

Scene 13. The Torches of Fishermen on the River (江村漁火)

This stands for a night scene of the river and the village seen from two outstanding spots of *Gyeomam* and *Okyeon*.

Scene 14. A Solitary Ferry Facing the Other Shore (渡頭橫舟)

A ferry is to connect the village with *Buyongdae* cliff. Seen from the ferry bridge in front of *Okyeonjeongsa*, a ferryboat departing for the other shore presents a quiet, but still dynamic beauty.

Scene 15. The Sunset Radiating over Surim Mountain (水林落霞)

Surim(水林, the Water Forest) is the name of a mountain in the west of *Gyeomamjeongsa*. It was written so in the 10th volume of *Joljaejip* (Memoirs of Joljae). At sunsets, Surim Mountain and its surroundings all turn in a brilliant red color.

Scene 16. The Wild Geese Landing on the Shore (平沙下雁)

The sandshore in front of *Okyeonjeongsa* is called *Pyeongsa*(平沙, the flat sand).

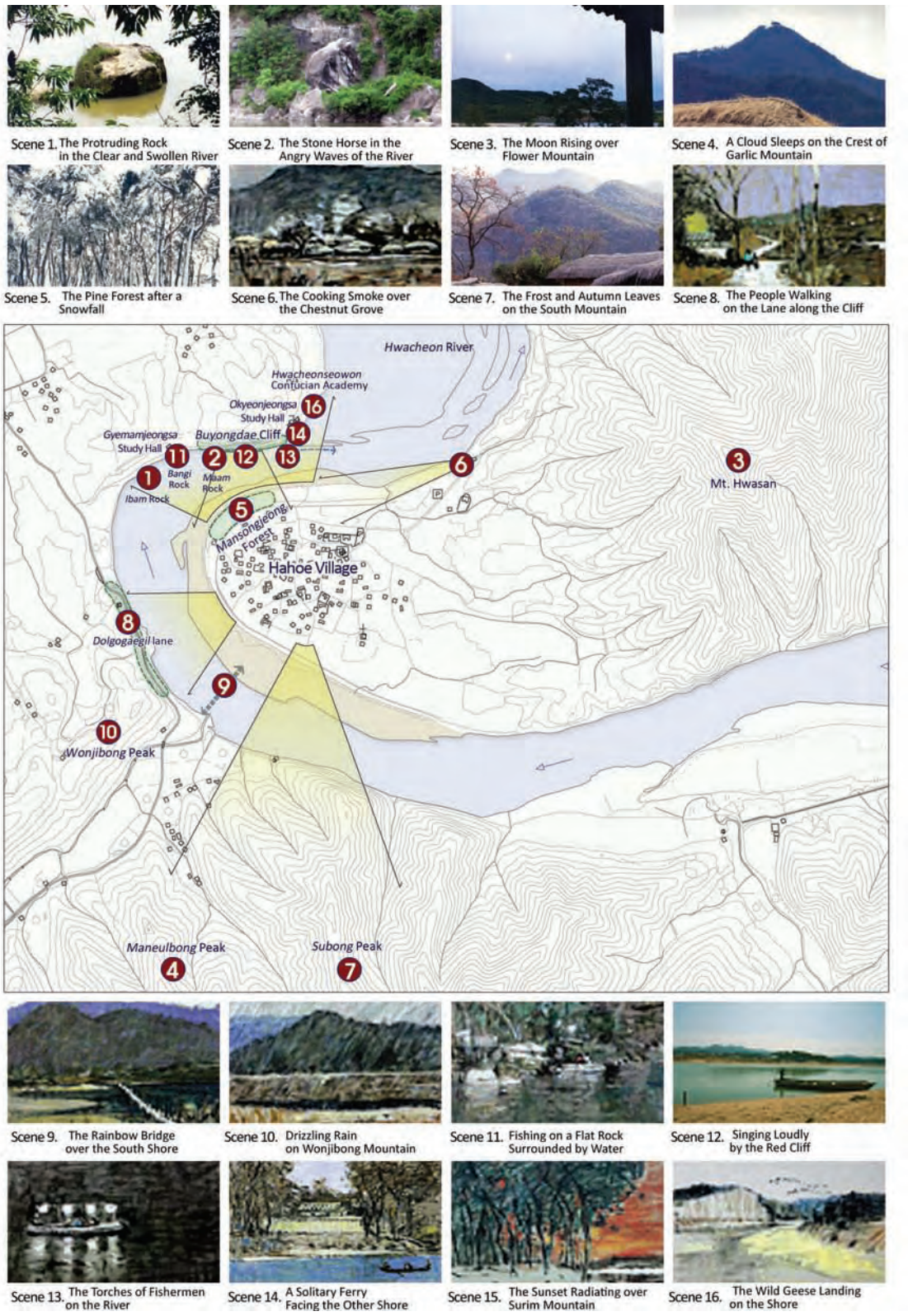


Plate 5-16. Views of the Original 16 Sceneries of Hahoe Village(河回16景)

- The New 16 Sceneries (新16景)

To enhance the landscape value of Hahoe Village, 16 sceneries were newly selected and added to the original 16 sceneries.

Scenery #1. Beach of Hwacheon stream and Mt. Byeongsan seen from Mandaeru Pavilion at Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy

The wide view seen from Mandaeru through the 9 columns of the pavilion spreads like a brush painting on a folded screen, displaying its unique beauty.

Scenery #2. View of the backyard of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy.

In the backyard of Byeongsanseowon stand two crape myrtle trees which are designated as local cultural heritage.

Scenery #3. Hwacheon Stream and the entire village seen from Buyongdae Cliff

From Buyongdae, the whole Hahoe village can be seen together with Maneulbong and Wonjibong Peaks in the rear, and Hwacheon Stream and the beach in the front.

Scenery #4. Clean and refreshing beauty of Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall.

Okyeonjeongsa is to the south of Okso (玉沼) pond describing the jade color of the pond. Okyeonjeongsa was named after the pond. It is also an excellent spot to enjoy the fine view of the village.

Scenery #5. Mansongjeong pine forest surrounding the village

Functioning as anti-sand protection, the forest serves as an effective venue for rest, entertainment and cultural activities for the residents and tourists with historic, cultural, and landscape values.

Scenery #6. Dynamic performance of Hahoe *Byeolsingut Tallori* mask dance drama

Hahoe *Byeolsingut* Tallori is a satirical play on *yangban*, the nobility, performed and enjoyed by the commoners. It presents an exciting cultural landscape unique to the village.

Scenery #7. Idyllic landscape of the village entrance.

Farmlands, earthen fences and the roofs of houses, and distant mountains create a nostalgic view of the long gone memory of the past.

Scenery #8. Gyeomamjeongsa study hall surrounded by forest and river

Gyeomamjeongsa stands being surrounded by woods, and it can be best appreciated when viewed from a specific spot within the Mansongjeong forest.

Scenery #9. The zelkova tree of Samsindang at the end of the road.

The sacred zelkova tree of Samsindang is in the lower part of the village. A fence of papers with wishes written on them, surrounds tree.

Scenery #10. Yangjindang house backed by screen-like Buyongdae Cliff.

Among the houses of Hahoe, Yangjindang house is one of few examples to face south, with Buyongdae Cliff to the north like a screen. It demonstrates the power and dignity of Ryu family of Pungsan.

Scenery #11. Traditional beauty of time-honored Chunghyodang house

The overlapping contour of the traditional Korean house of Chunghyodang house, seen in front of the gate, presents the elegant beauty of old houses.

Scenery #12. The East to West road inside the village

Along this road, layers of houses, trees, distant mountains are visible over earthen fences. The scene creates a unique cozy atmosphere.

Scenery #13. Ryu Geol-hwa house and its natural harmony with fields

With thatch roofed Ryu Geol-hwa house at the center, the picturesque scene includes adjacent fields and distant Maneulbong Peak.

Scenery #14. Peaceful village landscape covered with snow

Snow blanketed village presents a heart-warming scene to viewers, as a picture of harmony between humanity and nature.

Scenery #15. Enjoying flower pancakes in March

Hwabyeongnori, a folk custom of cooking flower pancakes on the 3rd of March, is an annual event to celebrate the year's spring and strengthen the solidarity among the village women. The pancakes delight the eyes, ears, and tongues of visitors.

Scenery #16. Cross-river fire games (*Seonyu Julbulnori*) strings in the autumn nights

Julbulnori, the traditional folk game of burning fire ropes across the Hwacheon Stream, is a unique annual event of Hahoe. It represents a spectacular scene of *yangban* culture, which also helps unite residents and visitors together.


Scene 1. The Sandshore and Mt. Byeongsan Seen from Mandaeru Pavilion of Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy


Scene 2. The Backyard of Byeongsanseowon


Scene 3. Hwacheon and the Entire Village Seen from Buyongdae Cliff

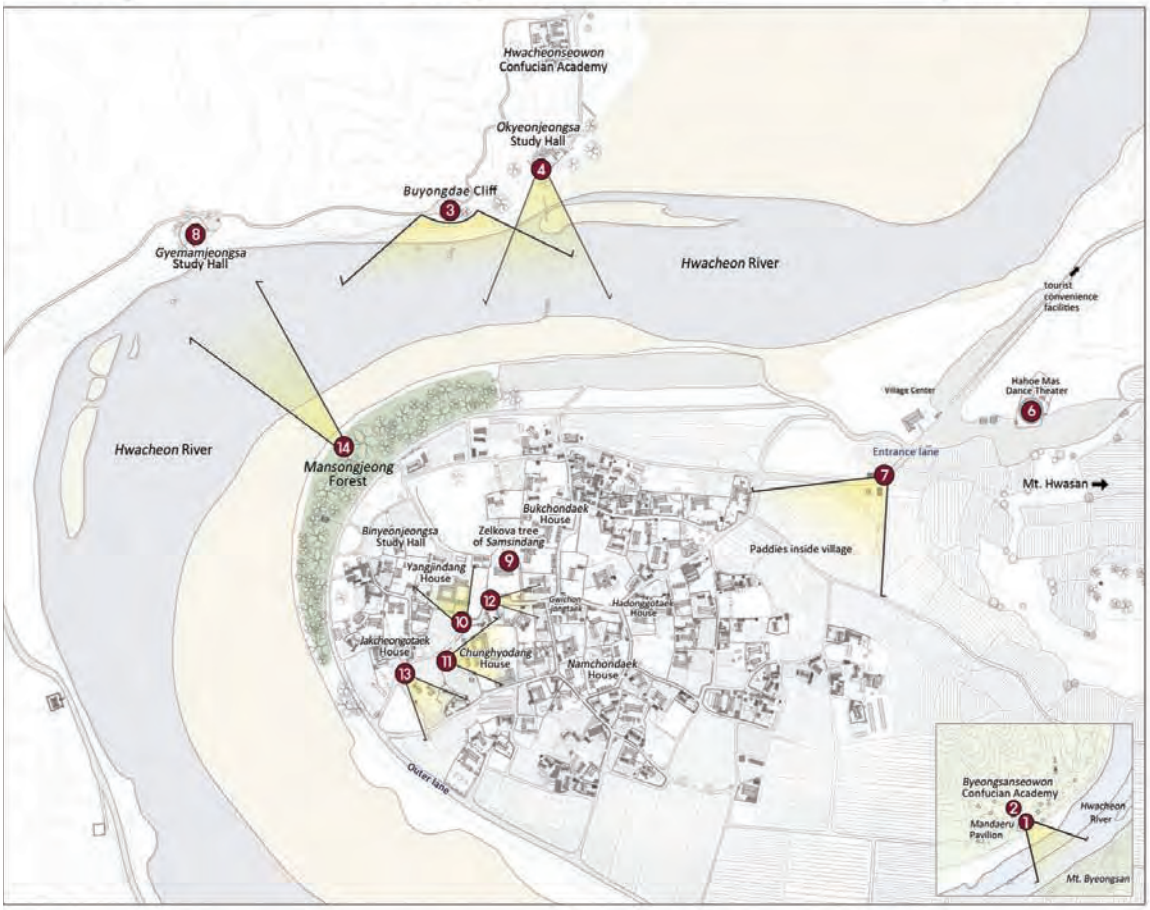

Scene 4 . The Clear and Brilliant Beauty of Okyeonjeongsa


Scene 5. Mansongjeong Surrounding the Village


Scene 6. Dynamics of Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori mask dance performance


Scene 7. Idyllic Beauty of the Village at the Entrance


Scene 8. Gyeomamjeongsa Surrounded by Forest and River




Scene 9. The Zelkova Tree of Samsindang at the end of a lane


Scene 10. Yangjindang Screened by Buyongdae


Scene 11. Chunghyodang with Traditional Beauty of Korea


Scene 12. The Lane from East to West inside the Village


Scene 13. Ryu Geol-hwa House in natural harmony with fields


Scene 14. The Peaceful Village Landscape Covered with Snow


Scene 15. The Flower Pancakes in March


Scene 16. Fire strings in Autumn Nights

Plate 5-17. Views of the New 16 Sceneries of Hahoe Village(新16景)

3) Application of 'Scenery (*Gyeong*)' to the Visitors' Programs

32 sceneries of Hahoe Village contain the essential landscape value of the village. This value should be delivered to visitors in effective and enjoyable ways. Therefore, it is desirable to combine 32 sceneries into the visitors' programs. The sequences of routes involving the 32 Sceneries are described below. The Sequence of 32 sceneries, along the step-by-step tour routes.

- Step to acquire basic information about the village

Step 1. Visitors are provided with basic information about the village, including its history and its meanings.

Tourism Complex outside the village

➡(Riding on a bus)
➡Arriving at the Information Center
➡View mask dance (*Hahoe Byeolsangut Tallori*) performance at Heritage Hall
[Related sceneries: New scenery #6]



New scenery #6

- Step to experience the landscape at the village entrance

Step 2. Visitors experience the landscape at the village entrance, moving on to the Center.

Village entrance ➡ Hadonggotaek house ➡ Namchondaek house ➡ Juiljae house
[Related sceneries: Original Scenery #6, New Scenery #7]



Original Scenery #6



New Scenery #7

- Step to experience the landscape at the village center

Step 3. Visitors experience the most essential part of the village landscape

Bukchondaek ➜ Zelkova tee of Samsindang ➜ Yangjindang ➜ Chunghyodang ➜ Yeongmogak

[Related sceneries : Original Sceneries #3, #4, New Sceneries #9, #10, #11, #12]



New Scenery #9



New Scenery #10



New Scenery #11



New Scenery #12



Original Scenery #3



Original Scenery #4

- Step to experience the natural landscape

Step 4. Visitors experience the natural landscape around the village.

Jakcheongotaek ➜ (Binyeonjeongsa) ➜ Play ground ➜ Mansongjeong ➜ (Wonjijeongsa) ➜ Ferry (cross the river on a ferry) ➜ Okyeonjeongsa ➜ Hwacheonseowon ➜ (Gyeomamjeongsa) ➜ Buyongdae

[Related sceneries : Original Sceneries #1, #2, #14, New Sceneries #3, #4, #8]



New Scenery #3



New Scenery #4



New Scenery #8



Original Scenery #1



Original Scenery #2



Original Scenery #14

- Step to experience landscape of the entire village

Step 5. Visitors experience the entire view of the village, summarizing and concluding the journey

Ferry (cross the river on a ferry) ➜ Road with gingko trees ➜ Information Center ➜ Byeongsanseowon

[Related sceneries : New Sceneries #1, #2]



New Sceneries #1



New Scenery #2

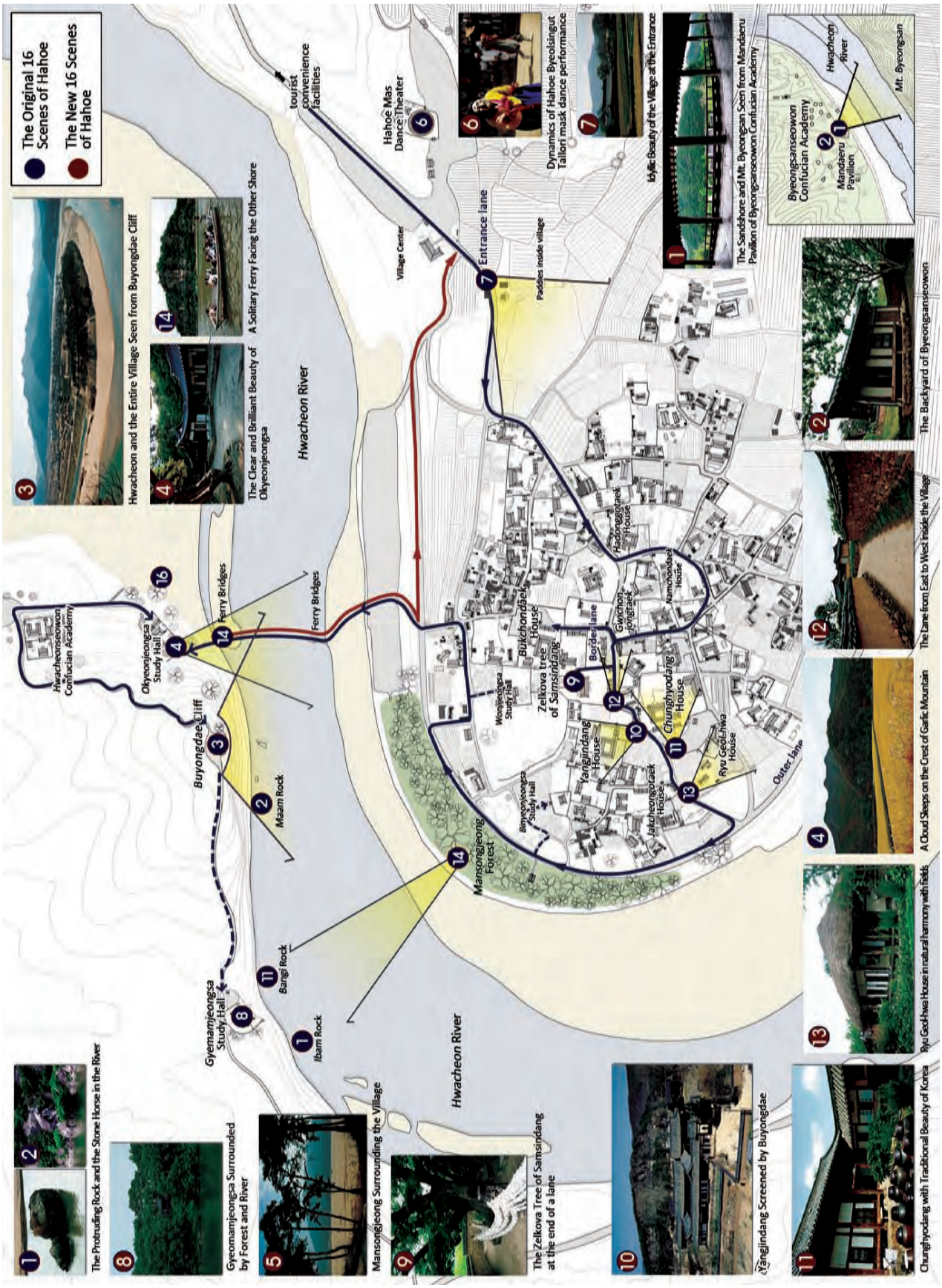


Plate 5-18. Sceneries of Hahoe Village integrated with the Visitors' Route

4. Application to Yangdong Village

A. State of Conservation

1) Background

In harmony with natural topography and local houses, the landscape of Yangdong Village represents a typical historic village of Korea. Its landscape values have been well protected by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act since 1984. However, some parts have been deteriorated a result of daily activities of the residence such as living, production and tourism over a long period of time. Based on the circumstances concerning the landscape conservation of the village, positive and negative landscape elements are defined. For those positive landscape elements, preservation and reinforcement efforts made to enhance their value, while intervention and restoration efforts are made for the negative elements to enhance their original landscape value.

2) Characteristics of Positive Landscape Elements

・Divine natural beauty respecting its topography

The natural structure of Yangdong Village takes the shape of the Chinese character 勿 which means divine according to *pungsu*, the Korean principles of selecting auspicious location based on natural topography. Since the settlement of the two clans in the village in the 15th century, people have struggled to protect the divinity of the natural structure of the village, which have worked as a solid foundation for the preservation of the natural landscape. Mt. Seolchangsan in the rear and Seongjubong Peak in front of the village form a strong axis in the whole natural landscape. There are landscape elements in diverse width and lengths between the two mountains, placed along the two valleys and three ridges. The landscape demonstrates very attractive sceneries changing constantly, depending on the viewer's angle as they move.

・Unique settlement landscape reflecting the order of spiritual life

The settlement landscape of Yangdong Village is embodied in the harmony of the houses and the topography. Most houses of *yangban* families are located on the higher area on the mountain slope, while the thatched roof houses of the lower classes are located at the lower parts on flatlands and the piedmont. This represents the unique relationship between geographic location of houses and social class in the Joseon period (1392-1910). The 8 wells are placed in each cluster of houses, centering around a clan's head family. They are a significant element of the settlement landscape in the cluster of houses, together with the head family house. Wells are easily accessible from the houses and placed in a relatively lower piece of land in the center or on the slope.

Being located on the mountain foot, the village has many old big trees such as Chinese scholar trees, gingkoes, hackberries and junipers. At the entrance of the *yangban* family houses, in particular, stand huge Chinese scholar trees, a kind of locust tree. It shows the scholastic

characteristics of the village demonstrated through natural elements.

▪ Contextual harmony in landscape between pavilions and roads of the village

The pavilions and the roads are important elements of the living landscape of Yangdong Village. Yangdong Village has 13 pavilions, an exceptional example to have so many pavilions. All the 13 pavilions are located at the very spot where the elements of topography provide changing views of the scenery. As a result, pavilions of Yangdong Village are the best places in the village to experience and enjoy the pleasure and beauty of seasonal changes in nature and of life.

The streets and roads in the village are organized systemically in hierarchy: the main street, the entrance road, the inner road, the alley and the courtyard road in the order of their importance. Diverse stairways and the sloped roads in and around the village provide chances to feel and experience diverse elements of the village landscape in person.

▪ Continuous landscape perceived in the process of entering the village

The landscape of Yangdong Village, as a whole, is continuously perceived as follows: 1. the spacious farmland, 2. Hyeongsangang River, and Allakcheon Stream 3. Yangdongddeul, the small farmland, and 4. Yangdongcheon Stream.

As the largest space of production of the village, Angang Field is located at the entrance of the village and thus gives a strong impression to the viewers. Changing colors and shapes of the rice paddies provide continuously changing beauty throughout the year. Surrounded by various rivers and streams like Hyeongsangang, Allakcheon and Yangdongcheon, the landscape of Yangdong Village is characterized by flowing water rather than still water. The impression of the flowing water in the landscape has played an important role in presenting the calm natural beauty of the village as well as in functioning as sources of agricultural and tap water for the village.

3) Characteristics of Negative Landscape Elements

▪ Negative impression of the facilities at the entrance of the village

The views at the entrance of the village are hindered by artificial elements such as the old railway which was built during the Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945). An elementary school building constructed in 1909 is also a very harmful element in the landscape. Due to these facilities, the village entrance has changed from the original, causing the beauty of landscape at the entrance to be partly compromised.

▪ Negative effects of bad maintenance of the production facilities

Angang Field, which is the economic foundation which has supported Yangdong Village, is the largest plain in Gyeongangbuk-do Province. Even now, a majority of the residents live on agriculture. As a result, various production facilities such as farming machines and warehouses are required for agricultural activities. Because of badly planned and managed facilities, the landscape and streetscape inside the village is partially damaged.

· Negative impression of various tourist facilities

In and outside Yangdong Village, there are many facilities for visitors to provide information, guidance and convenience. However, such facilities are installed on different occasions and in different designs. They look poorly organized and many of them are outdated, resulting in negative impact on the landscape.

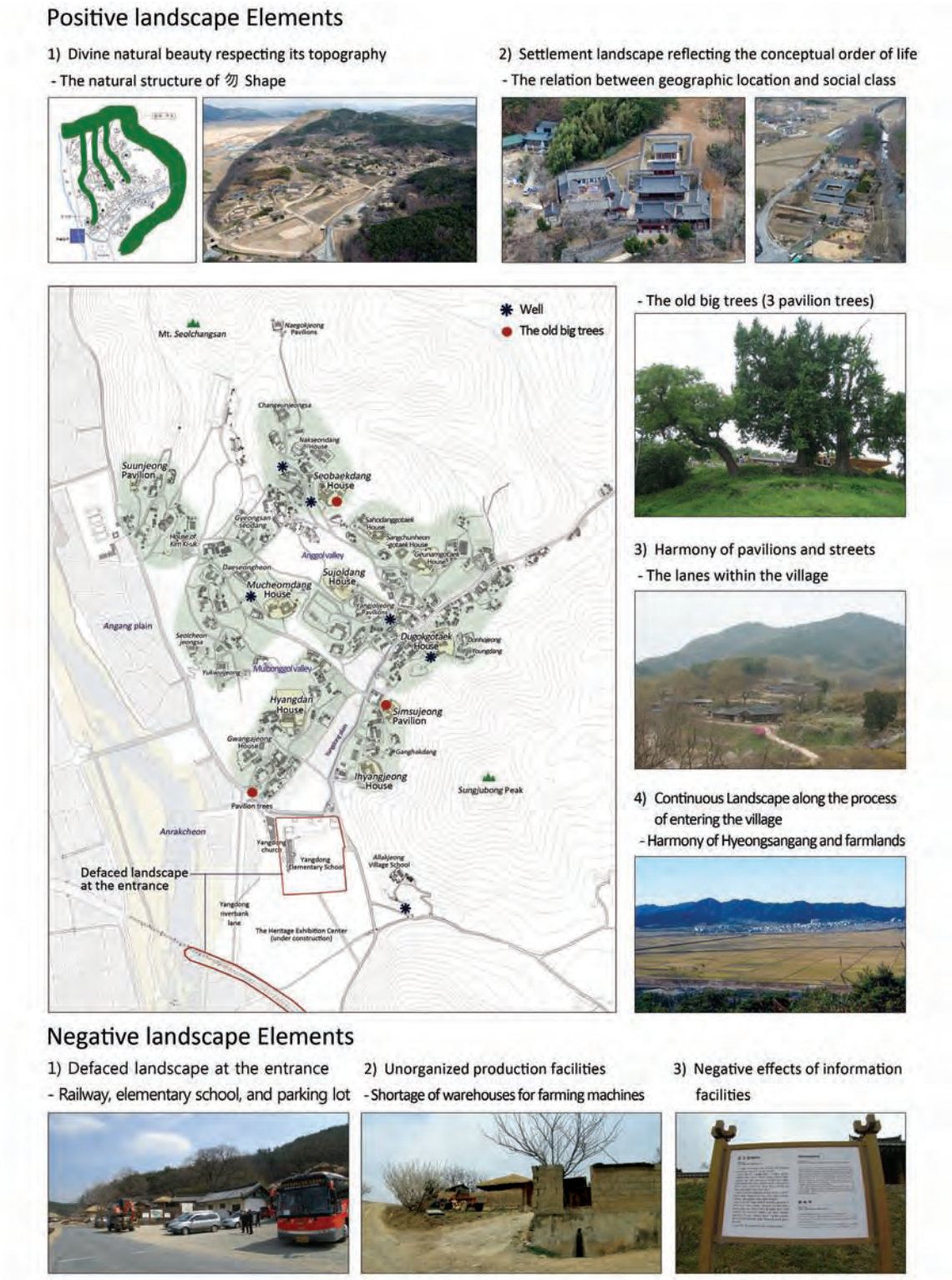


Plate 5- 19. Positive and negative landscape elements of Yangdong Village

B. Discovery of Landscape Elements

1) Individual Landscape Elements

Individual landscape elements of Yangdong Village are categorized into 1) natural landscape, 2) living landscape and 3) production landscape. Natural landscape elements include mountains, waterfronts, forests and old trees. Living landscape elements include settlement landscape, such as houses and Confucian academy (*seowon*), roads, facilities and structures. Production landscape elements include farmlands, commercial facilities and public facilities.

Table 5-5. Individual Landscape Elements of Yangdong Village

Landscape System			Contents
Natural Landscape Elements	Mountains		Mt. Seolchangsan, Mt. Seongjubong
	Watersides		Yangdongchoen Stream, Anrakcheon Stream, Hyeongsangang River
	Forests		Pinewood forest beside Sujoljeong Pavilion, Pinewood forest beside Ihyangjeong Pavilion, Black bamboo colony around Donghojeong Pavilion, Chestnut colony around Suunjeong and so on
	Old Trees		Pavilion trees (2 gingkoes and a Chinese scholar tree), a Juniper in the Seobaekdang House, 2 gingkoes in front of Gwangajeong Pavilion, a Chinese scholar tree and juniper in front of Sangchungotaek House, a juniper of Hyangdan House, 4 Chinese scholar trees of Simsujeong Pavilion
Living Landscape Elements	Settlement Lanscape	Houses	Seobaekdang, Mucheondang, Gwangajeong, Hyangdan, Sahodanggotaek, Sanchunheongotaek, Dugokgotaek, Geunamgotaek, Nakseondang, Daeseongheon, House of Kim Ki-uk, Sujoldang, Ihyangjeong, Simsujeong, Dongnakdang,
		Pavilions and Study Halls	Seolcheonjeongsa, Changeunjeongsa, Yukwuijeong, Donhojeong, Anrakjeong, Yeonggwuijeong, Yangjoljeong, Naegokjeong, Suunjeong, Gyejeong, Anrakjeong,
		Seowons (Confucian Academies)	Seolcheonjeongsa, Changeunjeongsa, Yukwuijeong, Donhojeong, Anrakjeong, Yeonggwuijeong, Yangjoljeong, Naegokjeong, Suunjeong, Gyejeong, Anrakjeong,
	Streets		- Angil (lanes inside the village): Yangdongcheon lane, Mucheomdang lane, Gyeongsanseondang lane, Seobaekdang lane - Saetgil (lanes between the mountains or houses): lane of Gingko tree, Simsujeong lane, Donghojeong lane, Mulbong lane, Sujoldang Lane, and etc.(Yangdong riverbank lane)
	Facilities and Structures		8 wells, stairs (in front of Gwangajeong Pavilion, Mucheomdang House and Yangjoljeong Pavilion)
Production Landscape Elements	Farmlands (Fields and Rice Paddies)		Yangdong field, Angang field, Hyeonpung field and fields inside the village
	Commercial Facilities		3 restaurants, 2 shops, Yangdong rice taffy store
	Public Facilities		Yangdong Elementary School, the Community Center, Parking lots, Yangdong church, the Heritage Exhibition Center(under construction), the old community center



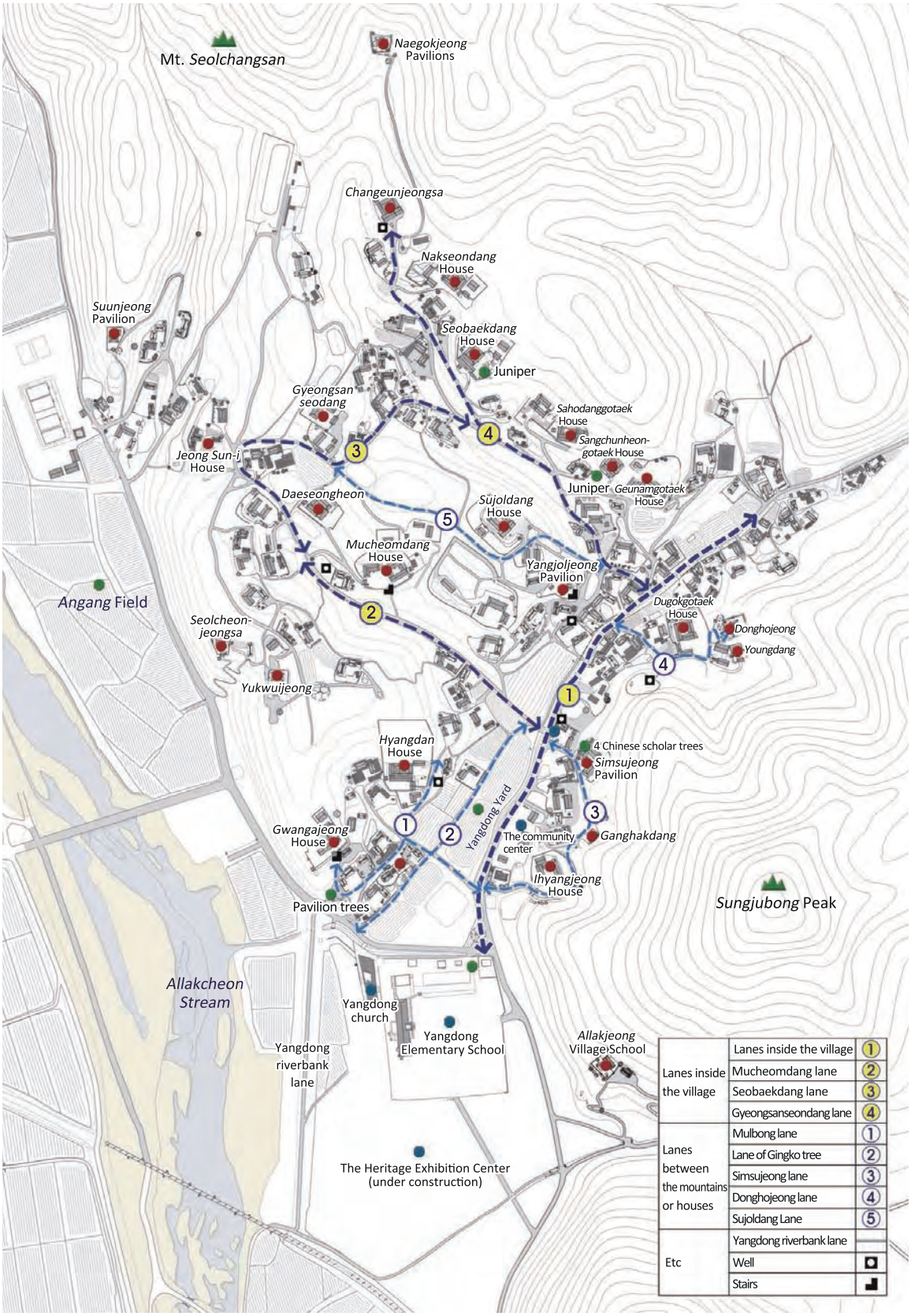


Plate 5- 20. Individual Landscape Elements of Yangdong Village

2) Combined Landscape Elements

Combined landscape elements of Yangdong Village are the 14 scenic spots, composed of natural environment, farmlands, houses and other buildings, roads and fences, which create harmony together. Spots to view such scenery include houses such as Seobaekdang and Mucheomdang as well as forest road near the Sujoldang house and the alley in front of the Dugokgotaek house. Combined landscape elements of Yangdong Village are based on a diverse shape of mountain slope stretching out from Mt. Seolchangsan. It provides sense of diversity, the ever-changing landscape experience, depending on the varying viewpoints as well as seasonal changes.

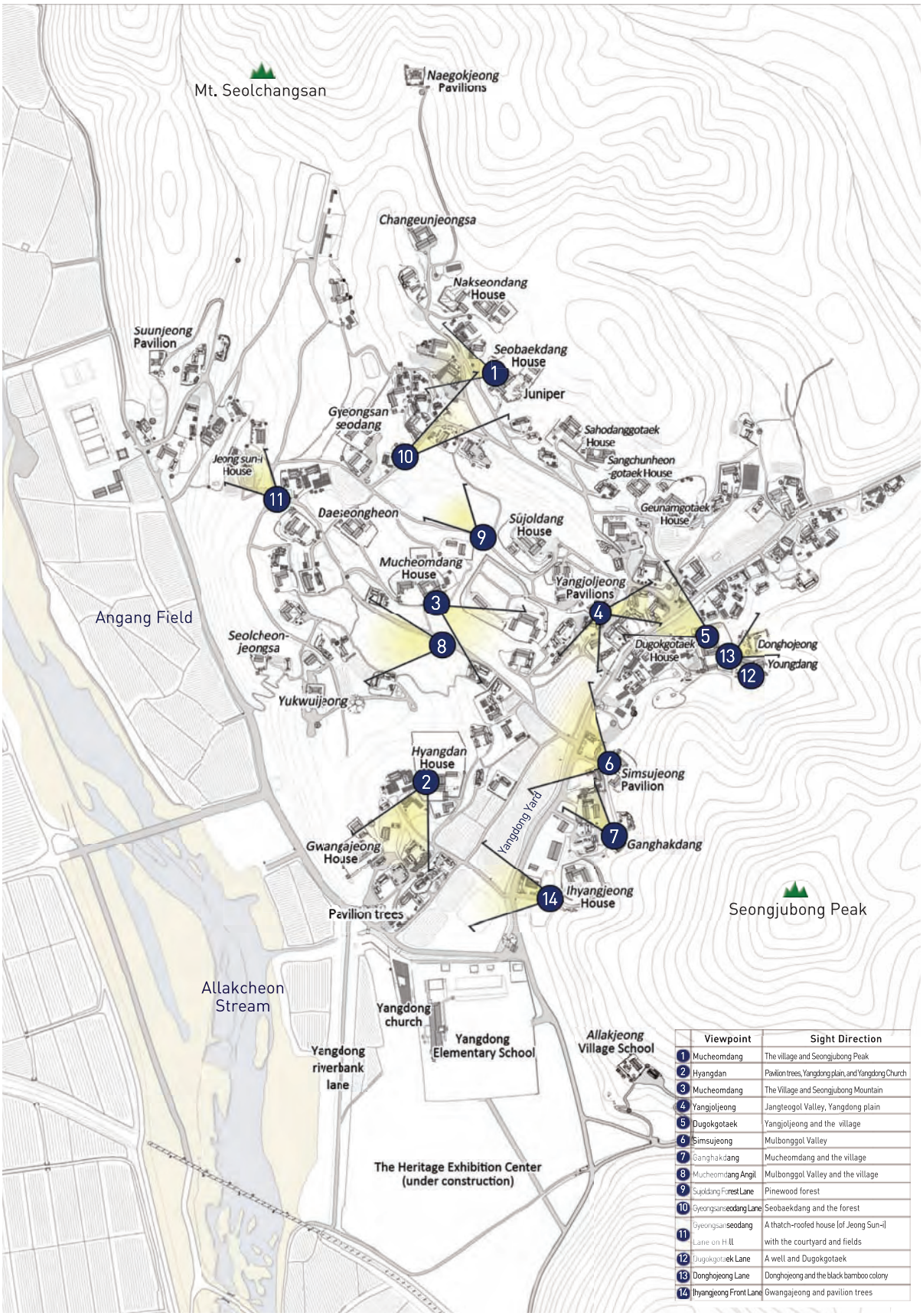
Table 5-6. Combined Landscape Elements of Yangdong Village

	Contents	
	Viewpoint (from)	Sight Direction (to)
1	Mucheomdang	The village and Seongjubong Peak
2	Hyangdan	Pavilion trees, Yangdong field, and Yangdong Church
3	Mucheomdang	The Village and Seongjubong Peak
4	Yangjoljeong	Jangteogol Valley
		Yangdong Field
5	Dugokgotaek	Yangjoljeong and the village
6	Simsujeong	Mulbonggol Valley
7	Ganghakdang	Mucheomdang and the village
8	Mucheomdang Angil	Mulbonggol Valley and the village
9	Sujoldang Forest Lane	Pinewood forest
10	Gyeongsanseodang Lane	Seobaekdang and the forest
11	Gyeongsanseodang Lane on Hill	A straw thatched house (of Gim Gi-uk) with the courtyard and fields
12	Dugokgotaek Lane	A well and Dugokgotaek
13	Donghojeong Lane	Donghojeong and the black bamboo colony
14	Ihyangjeong Front Lane	Gwangajeong and pavilion trees







	Viewpoint	Sight Direction
1	Mucheomdang	The village and Seongjubong Peak
2	Hyangdan	Pavilion trees, Yangdong plain, and Yangdong Church
3	Mucheomdang	The Village and Seongjubong Mountain
4	Yangjoljeong	Jangteogol Valley, Yangdong plain
5	Dugokgotaek	Yangjoljeong and the village
6	Simsujeong	Mulbonggol Valley
7	Sanghakdang	Mucheomdang and the village
8	Mucheomdang Angil	Mulbonggol Valley and the village
9	Sujoldang Forest Lane	Pinewood forest
10	Gyeongsanseodang Lane	Seobaekdang and the forest
11	Gyeongsanseodang Lane on Hill	A thatch-roofed house (of Jeong Sun-i) with the courtyard and fields
12	Dugokgotaek Lane	A well and Dugokgotaek
13	Donghojeong Lane	Donghojeong and the black bamboo colony
14	Ihyangjeong Front Lane	Gwangajeong and pavilion trees

Plate 5-21. Combined Landscape Elements of Yangdong Village

3) Collective Landscape Elements

Collective landscape elements of Yangdong Village include 8 sceneries viewed from different spots such as mountainsides, slopes, and pavilions on the hills. The collective landscapes are classified into 3 types: ‘high’, ‘middle’, and ‘low viewpoint’ according to the difference of altitude and topography. ‘High viewpoints’ include Seongjubong Peak, Gwangajeong House and Seolcheonjeong House while ‘middle viewpoints’ include the point in front of Geunamgotaek House, stairs of Yangjoljeong House, the promenade to Gyeongsanseodang village school and the zelkova pavilion tree in the village. ‘Low viewpoints’ include the inner road in front of Ihyangjeong House.

Table 5-7. Collective Landscape Elements of Yangdong Village

	Contents	
	Viewpoint	Sight Direction
1	Mt. Seongjubong	The entire village, Angang Field, Hyeonpung Field, and Hyeongsangang River
2	Gwangajeong Pavilion	Angang Field
3	In front of Geunamgotaek House	The entire village
4	Yangjoljeong Pavilion	Seongjubong and the surroundings (from Jangteogol valley to the Mulbonggol valley)
5	The pavilion trees	The entire Village
6	In front of the community center	Mulbonggol Valley
7	Gyeongsanseodang Village School lane	Jangteogol Valley
8	Gyeongsanseodang Village School lane on Hill	Angang Field and Hyeonpung Field







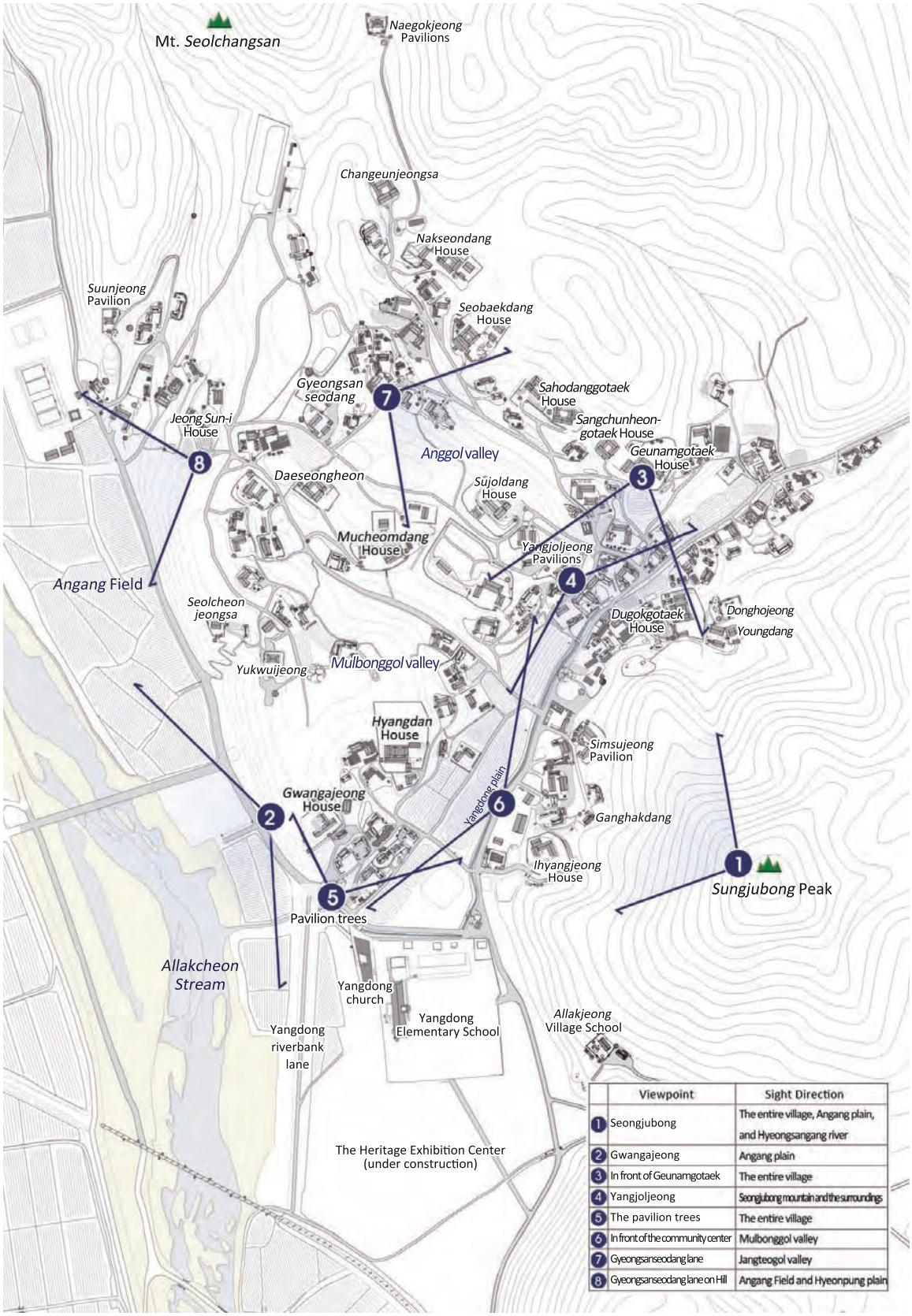



Plate 5-22. Collective Landscape Elements of Yangdong Village

C. Establishment of Landscape Conservation Plan

1) Hierarchical Management by Zoning

Hierarchical zoning is to apply different conservation policies to different areas depending on the state of conservation of the target area. The places deserving tighter conservation will be specified for proper treatment while less critical areas or areas with high elements of conflict will be applied less strict level of regulations. It is necessary to establish strict but reasonable zoning criteria regarding the holistic landscape and atmosphere of the village. Yangdong Village and its surroundings affecting the village landscapes are analyzed and classified into the core zone and the buffer zone. The core zone includes essential elements to conserve Yangdong Village and its tradition, with the clan head house at the center. The buffer zone mostly consists of surrounding natural elements such as mountains, farmlands and rivers, which have indirect effects on the village landscape.

• Designated Zones

- Core Zone (98.4ha)

As the most essential part to conserve a historic village and its tradition, the key space of the settlement system including residential and living spaces is designated as the ‘Core zone for landscape conservation’. It includes the Oksanseowon Confucian academy and Dongnakdang house area (6.4ha) and Donggangseowon Confucian academy area (0.4ha) as well as the whole village (91.6ha). The Core zone for landscape conservation 4 levels of conservation, ‘Absolute’, ‘Strict’, and ‘Moderate’, and ‘Intermediate’.

- Buffer Zone (319.1ha)

Including natural elements such as mountains and rivers, the range of indirect effects on the village and its surrounding landscape is designated as the ‘Buffer zone for landscape conservation’ (319.1ha).

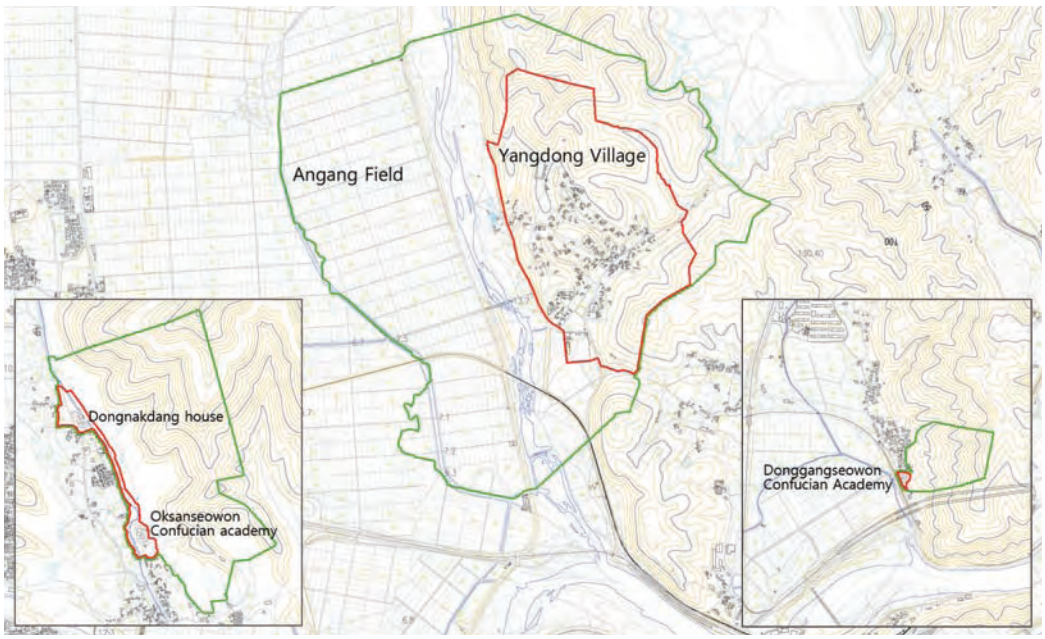


Plate 5-23. Designated Zones for Landscape Conservation of Yangdong Village

• Principles for Landscape Conservation of the Zones

- Core Zone

The absolute conservation zone is established on the 27 designated cultural heritage that the status quo needs to be preserved. Although not belonging to the village, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House and Donggangseowon Confucian Academy and their surrounding area should also be preserved in its originality as the spiritual source of the village. The principle for this zone is the restoration to the original state. Nevertheless, as proper utilization can benefit preservation, diverse programs should be encouraged to make best use of the heritage. Especially, by organizing non-residential edifices to provide places for cultural and traditional experiences, the village may present more lively and revitalized settlement landscape to visitors.

The strict conservation zone includes non-designated edifices and open spaces that are less critical but can support and complement the value of the absolute conservation zone. Partial alteration or transformation can be allowed here, so long as not to interrupt the holistic atmosphere.

The Moderate conservation zone includes elements of little significance that are apart from the center of the village and have little impact on the village structure. This zone is to accommodate various activities for production flexibly, to sustain and enhance vitality of the village.

The intermediate conservation zone includes elements of lowest value and with the most severe alterations, where new facilities for the village conservation can be accommodated. While the installation of new facilities should be limited to the minimum space, it should also be designed to create a harmonious contextual landscape in line with the overall atmosphere of Yangdong Village.

- Buffer Zone

The buffer zone concentrates on protection and management of settlement system to maintain a sustainable foundation for the village. It includes farmland and other production spaces as the economic foundation, and the surrounding natural environment. This zone is to support and manage the village not only to protect its own landscape but also to enhance its future sustainability, by systematically controlling related social, economic and cultural elements.

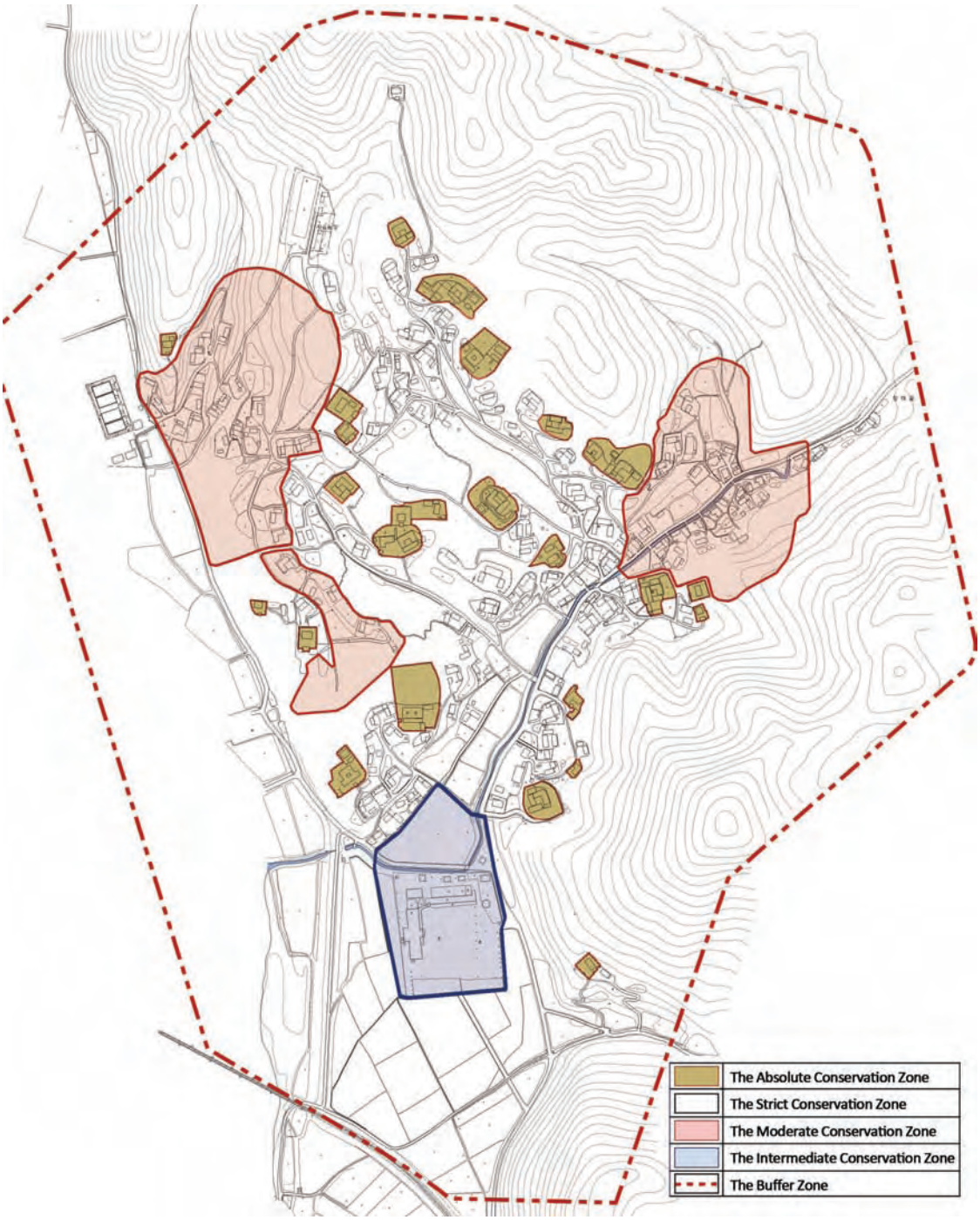


Plate 5-24. Levels of Landscape Conservation of Yangdong Village

• Programs of Conservation of Landscape of the Core Zone

Key elements for the conservation and management of the core zone are listed below along with suggested practical programs of conservation.

Table 5-8. Programs of Conservation and Management for the Core Zone

Landscape Elements			Conservation and Management Methods
Positive Landscape Elements	The promenade to Seongjubong Peak		-Reorganize the trail to provide enjoyable viewpoints and to accommodate the safety issues -Induce wooden decks and other environmentally?friendly materials
	Restoration of Yangdongcheon Stream		-Restore to the originality regarding ecological aspects -Secure the inflow of water to maintain minimum level all yea
	The Spring site in the back of Suunjeong		-Restore the spring in the back of Suunjeong -Associate the spring with trails and facilitate a resting place for visitors
	Restoration of forest trails within the village		-Restore forest trails within the village to its original streetscape -Organize trails and facilitate a resting place for visitors
	Preservation of Angang Field		-Prepare systematic methods to conserve and manage the field as the basis of production for the village economy -Support production activities on daily basis to conserve form and landscape of the village
	Pavilion trees and surrounding area		-Prepare to restore the original village entrance around the pavilion trees -Remove the concrete paving obstructing growth of trees, and replace it with eco-friendly materials using earth and sands
	Wells within the village		-Restore wells as central places for the life of residents -Facilitate resting places with traditional atmosphere around the wells
	Angol Hill and Mulbong Hill		-Maintain forests of Angol Hill and Mulbong Hill including regular trimming and weeding -Produce traditional atmosphere in association with trails within the village
Negative Landscape Elements	Playground		-Reinforce and manage playing facilities and provide resting places around -Develop a variety of facilities based on traditional activities of the village and establish a monitoring system
	Yangdong Elementary School		-Renovate the school building in traditional methods and remove the fence -Remove the commercial facility (a shop) in front of the school and replace it with traditional convenient facility for the community
	The village entrance		-Restore the original village entrance after the closure of the railway -Prepare landscape management plan for the current entrance in association with the heritage exhibition center -Resolve conflict of levels at the junction of the village entrance and the railway -Remove commercial facilities around the current entrance
	Parking lot below Mucheomdang		-Renovate vacant parking lot below the core attraction of the village, into a eco-friendly place -Plan in accordance with atmosphere of the house and surrounding nature
	The front access to Dugokgotaek		-Restore the lane to its originality to enhance andscape value -Accentuate natural beauty with traditional stone fence and eco-friendly pavement with earth and sand
	The old community center		-Renovate the center into a useful space for community

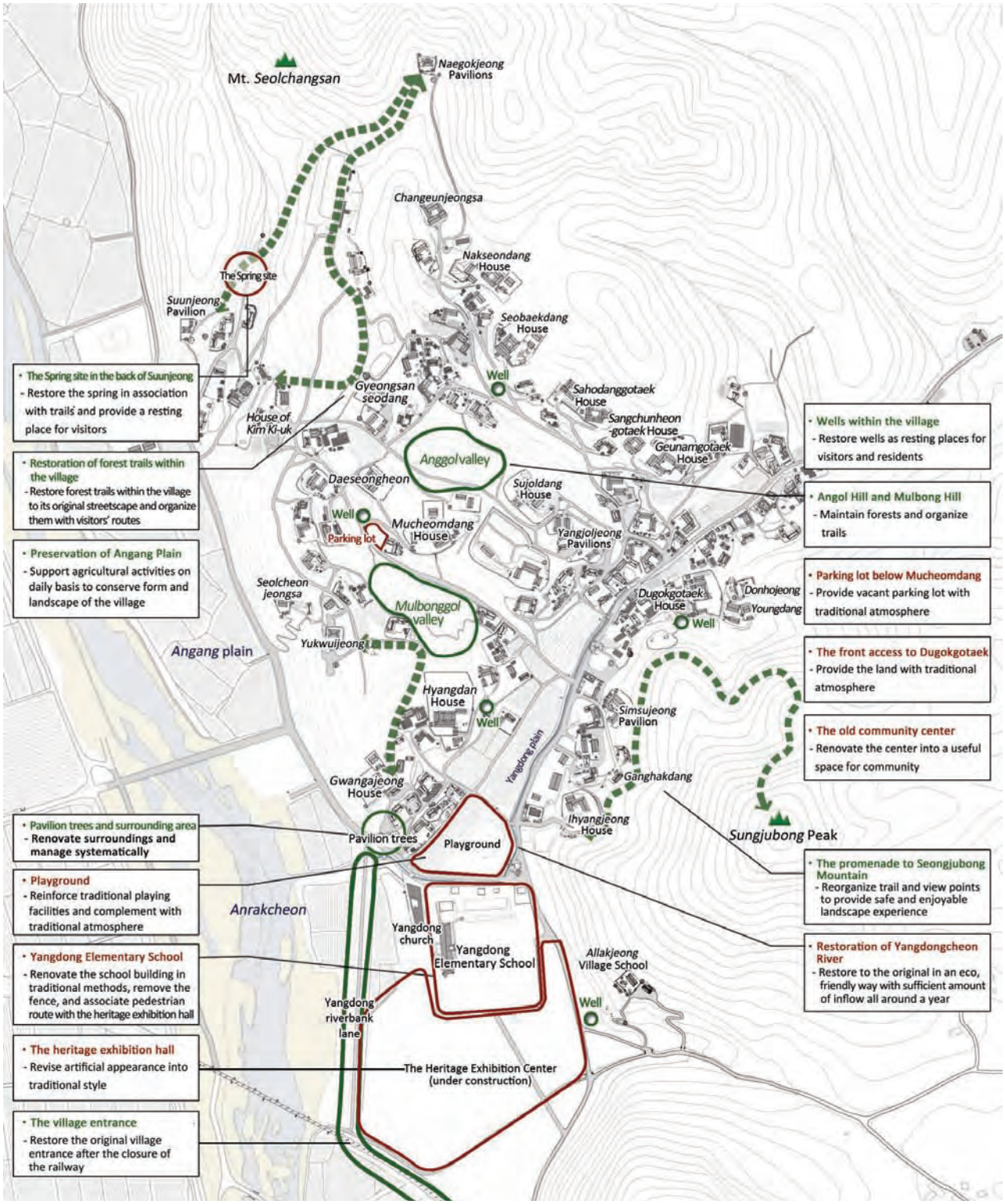


Plate 5-25. Programs of Conservation and Management for the Core Zone

2) Special Landscape Promotion based on the Concept of ‘Sceneries (Gyeong)’

In Yangdong Village, the concept “Sasanodae”(四山五臺, 4 mountains and 5 cliffs) around Oksanseowon Confucian Academy has been respected and preserved as critical elements of landscape conservation. Following the traditional wisdom of the village ancestors, 36 outstanding sceneries (gyeong 景) are selected to represent the landscape of Yangdong Village. 36 sceneries will be preserved for good and utilized as leverages to enhance the authenticity and unique landscape characteristics of Hahoe Village. 36 sceneries will be managed being integrated as part of the visitors’ routes development plan. They will also be developed as the essential assets for the future tourism program of the village.

- The Natural Landscape (12 Sceneries)

Scenery #1 Village landscape viewed from Seongjubong Peak

The vista of village landscape spread while walking along the route to Seongjubong Peak.

Scenery #2 Village landscape seen on the road to Seongjubong Peak from Ilhyangjeong house.

There is the calm village landscape seen through the forest route to Seongjubong Peak leading from the Ihyangjeong pavilion.

Scenery #3 Sunset seen from Gwangajeong House

The spectacular sunset seen from Gwangajeong House facing the yard to the west.

Scenery #4 Silhouette of the old tree at the inner road of the village

Beautiful and exquisite scenery of the old tree always warms peoples’ heart.

Scenery #5 Clear water sound of Yangdongcheon Stream (Restoration)

Walking along the inner road of the village, people can see Yangdongchoen Stream which flows through the town. After restoration, people will hear the clear sound of flowing water.

Scenery #6 Sound of nature experienced at the wooden floored hall of Mucheomdang House.

People can listen to the sound of nature, such as singing birds, wind and insects at the wooden floored hall of Mucheomdang House.

Scenery #7 The red pine forest way to Sujoldang House

There lies a pine tree forest on Angoldongsan grove between Gyeongsanseodang Village School and Sujoldang House. The landscape is impressively refreshing.

Scenery #8 The Chinese juniper in Seobaekdang House and the landscape of master’s courtyard.

There are a magnificent Chinese juniper and the peaceful yard both of which well shows the traces of the long period of their existence.

Scenery #9 Smooth ridge line of Mulbonggol Hill seen from Yangdongddeul field.

The contour of ridge seen from Yangdongddeul Field varies with the time and season.

Scenery #10 Village landscape seen on the road to and the front yard of Geunamgotaek House

The village landscape is impressive when seen on the zigzagged sloped way to houses of Sahodang, Sangchunheon and Geunamgotaek .

Scenery #11 Village landscape seen from the stairways of Yangjoljeong House

On the stairways, you can feel the vivid atmosphere of daily life of the Village People.

Scenery #12 Wild flowers on the front hill of Gyeongsanseodang Village School.

There are wild flowers blooming at Angoldongsan grove.

- Living Landscape (12 Sceneries)

Scenery #13 The landscape of Mulbonggol and Mucheomdang House seen from the lecture hall

You can share the experience of enjoying the same landscape with the students of the past.

Scenery #14 Village landscape seen from Hamheoru Pavilion of Simsujeong House

The village landscape seen through four locust trees from Hamheoru Pavilion looks like a beautiful landscape painting.

Scenery #15 Landscape of Simsujeong House and locust trees seen from the inner road of the village

The Simsujeong House and the four locust trees all grown in different directions create a dramatic picture worthwhile to appreciate. .

Scenery #16 Donghojeong House and the forest seen from the stairway in front of Yangjoljeong House

In the winter of Yangdong Village, the view of beautiful Donghojeong House should be enjoyed from a distance.

Scenery #17 Landscape of Jeongchungbigak Tablet Stele seen from the inner road

The view of Jeongchungbigak tablet stele in dignity, seen from the inner road of the village, presents an awesome sense of fidelity for the ancestors.

Scenery #18 Humble thatched roof house and landscape of the field seen from Gyeongsanseodang Village School.

On the way to Gyeongsanseodang Village School, you can see the romantic wooden fences and straw-thatched house.

Scenery #19 Living landscape of inhabitants working at Yangdongddeul field.

The living landscape around inhabitants working at Yangdongddeul field conveys humbleness of the rural villages of Korea.

Scenery #20 Landscape of children who are reading books in the Yangdong Village

The children remind us of our childhood.

Scenery #21 Landscape of sarangchae of Seobakdang House

The wooden floor hall of the men's quarter of traditional Korean house always looks very inviting.

Scenery #22 Landscape of the wells in harmony with life and nature

There are wells in Yangdong Village, which have been the sources of life for the village over time.

Scenery #23 Living landscape expressing life of inhabitants

The time-honored traces of village peoples' lives are very comfortable to see.

Scenery #24 Rectangular frames of landscape found everywhere in the village

You can face picturesque landscapes at any spot in the village.

- Seasonal Landscape (12 Sceneries)

Scenery #25 The landscape in March at Mucheomdang House in which the apricots blossom.

The apricots blossoming in March at Mucheomdang House herald in the spring.

Scenery #26 Raindrops falling from the eaves at the inner yard of Hyangdan House.

Landscape of the raindrops falling from the eaves enhance the mood of Yangdong Village.

Scenery #27 Fire drills in June

There are annual fire drills held every June, which is fun to see for villagers and the visitors.

Scenery #28 Summer landscape of water in the rice paddies

The silhouette of Yangdong Village during the rice-planting season seems like a painting.

Scenery #29 Beautiful landscape of the fountain on the inner side of Galgok valley.

The fountain water tastes refreshing.

Scenery #30 Chinese trumpet creepers on the wall next to Yangdongcheon Stream.

There are beautiful Chinese trumpet creepers on the wall.

Scenery #31 Autumn landscape of Angang rice paddies seen from Galgok valley

Angang field and Allakcheon streams are seen from Galgok valley. The landscape is like a fall festival of golden waves of grain.

Scenery #32 Landscape of old trees expressing the sincerity of the village

The old trees which have watched the village for a long period of time exhibit the sincerity of the village

Scenery #33 Landscape of inhabitants thatching a roof with straw

The inhabitants thatch a roof with straw after harvest, which conveys comfortable feeling to the viewers.

Scenery #34 Burning a “moon house(daljip)” on the year’s first full moon night

On the year’s first full moon night, people burn a pile of wood called “moon house” (daljip) to express their wishes for the year.

Scenery #35 People playing tug of war in front of old trees

There are laughter of happiness during the traditional tug of war game in which people wish for a happy and abundant year for the village.

Scenery #36 Snow-covered landscape of Yangdong Village

Yangdong Village covered with snow presents a special feeling of serenity.

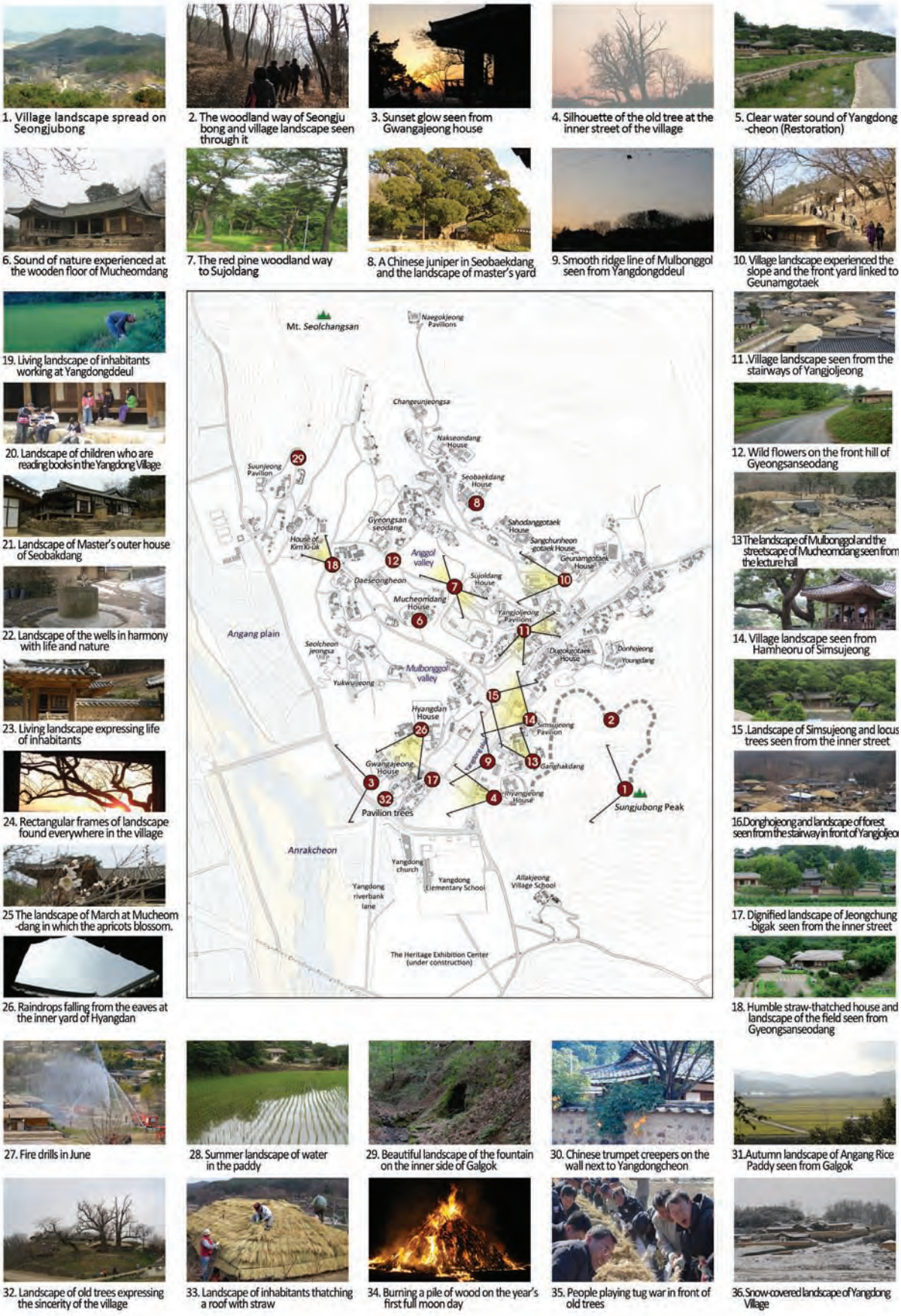


Plate 5-26. 36 Sceneries of Yangdong Village

3) Application of 'Scenery (*Gyeong*)' to the Visitors' Programs

36 Sceneries of Yangdong Village contain the essential landscape value of the village. This value should be delivered to visitors in effective and enjoyable ways. Therefore, it is desirable to combine 36 Sceneries into the visitors' programs. In Yangdong program, two types of round trip routes are recommended taking the slope and size of the village into consideration. The sequences of routes involving the 36 Sceneries are described below.

- Step to acquire basic information about the village

Step 1. Visitors are provided with basic information about the village, including its history

Drop off at the Heritage Exhibition Hall
-the Community Center
[Related sceneries: Scenery #9]



Scenery #9

- Step to experience the landscape at the village entrance

Step 2. Visitors experience the landscape at the village entrance, moving on to the center.

Allakjeong Pavilion ➜ Ihyangjeong Pavilion ➜ (Seongjubong) ➜ Ganghakdang Lecture Hall ➜ Simsujeong Pavilion ➜ Dugokgotaek House ➜ Yeongdang House ➜ Donghojeong Pavilion
[Related sceneries: Sceneries #1, #2, #13, #14]



Scenery #1



Scenery #2



Scenery #13



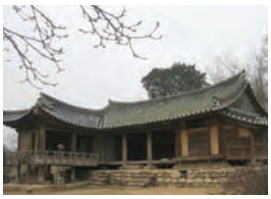
Scenery #14

- Step to experience the landscape at the village center

Step 3. Visitors experience the most essential part of the village landscape.

Geunamgotaek House ➡ Sangchunheon House ➡ Sahodang House ➡ Seobaekdang House ➡ Nakseondang House ➡ Changheonjeongsa Study Hall ➡ Naegokjeong Pavilion ➡ Gyeongsanseodang Village School ➡ Angol Hill (Sujoldang House) ➡ Yangjoljeong Pavilion ➡ Mucheomdang House ➡ Daeseongheon House

[Related sceneries: Sceneries #6, #7, #8, #10, #11, #12, #16, #21]



Scenery #6



Scenery #7



Scenery #8



Scenery #10



Scenery #11



Scenery #12



Scenery #16



Scenery #21

- Step to experience the natural landscape

Step 4. Visitors experience the natural landscape around the village.

Mulbong Hill ➡ Yeonggwuijeong Pavilion ➡ Seolcheonjeongsa Study Hall ➡ Suunjeong Pavilion ➡ Spring (Restoration) ➡ Gwangajeong Pavilion ➡ Jeongchungbigak ➡ Hyangdan House

[Related Sceneries: Sceneries #3, #17, #18, #19]



Scenery #3



Scenery #17



Scenery #18



Scenery #19

- Step to experience landscape of the entire village

Step 5. Visitors experience the entire view of the village, summarizing and concluding the journey

Angil of the Village ➜ the Heritage Exhibition Hall

[Related Sceneries: Scenery #4]



Scenery #4

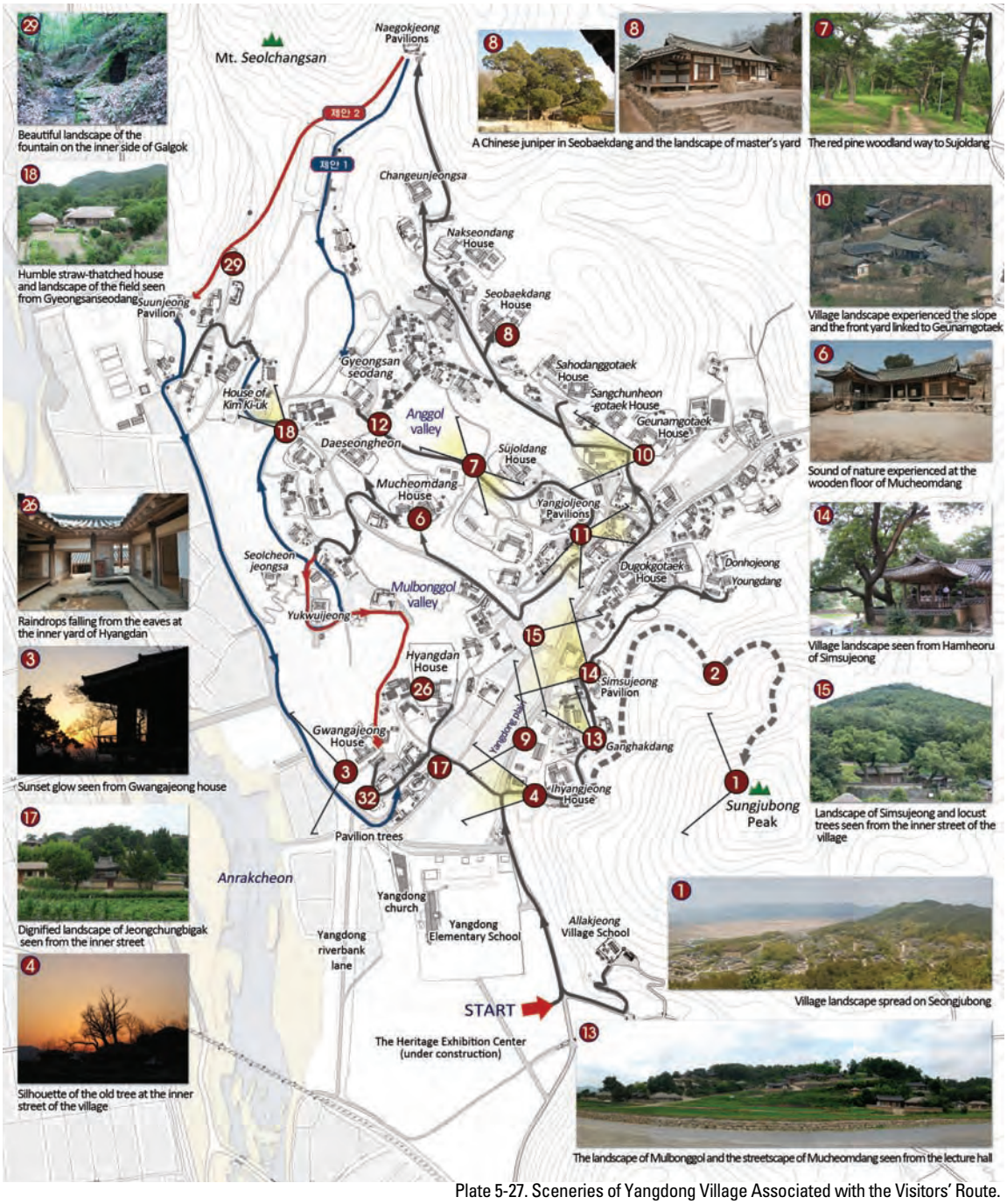


Plate 5-27. Sceneries of Yangdong Village Associated with the Visitors' Route.

Table 5-9. Classification of landscape project implementation of Hahoe Village

	landscape infrastructures	conservation and management of individual elements	conservation and management of collective elements	landscape programs
The village entrance	- Renovation of landscape at the village entrance - Removal of lodges and other defacement on the way to the village	- Restoration of the pond within the village to its originality	- Reclamation of the ecology around old trees of the village	- Inducement of integrated programs for the village entrance - Consolidation of Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori (supporting management and promotion) - Inducement of docent program
The clan head house and surrounding area (Yangjindang and Chunghyodang)		- Discovery and Organization of viewpoints - Removal of Defacements (bins and fire equipments) from Chunghyodang	- Preservation of collective landscape elements of the village center and Okyeonjeongsa Area	- Inducement of programs to visit and experience the living heritages (Yangjindang, Chunghyodang, Ryu Geol-hwa House and etc.)
Mansongjeong Area	- Renovation of Mansonjeong area, playground, and the old school site	- Preservation and Restoration of Mansongjeong Pinewoods - Renovation of viewpoints within Mansongjeong		
Hwacheon Stream and the Shore	- Prevention of sand erosion through the civil engineering methods	- Restoration of ferry bridges on both sides of Hwacheon River (Mansongjeong/ Okyeonjeongsa) - Renovation of Buyongdae observatory and its safety facilities - Eco-friendly Renovation of Buyongdae promenade	- Preservation of the original landscape elements of Hwacheon River (Ibam, Maam, sandshore, and etc.)	
Streets	- Restoration of lanes and earthen walls	- Renovation of forest and pedestrian routes from parking lot to the village entrance - Removal of defacement along the lanes and the earthen walls.		- Inducement of programs on special themes such as literature, paintings, seasons, movie locations Farmlands
Farmlands		- Preservation of the village farmland - Removal of vinyl and other production instruments	- Preservation of Korean idyllic landscape	
Byeongsanseowon Area	- Removal of commercial facilities around Byeongsanseowon	- Preservation of the backyard of Byeongsanseowon	- Preservation of Mandaeru, Byeongsanseowon,and view to Nakdonggang river	

Urgent Projects (2008-2009)
Short-term Projects (2010-2012)
Long-term Projects (2013-2018)

5. Implementation of the Landscape Conservation Plan

A. Framework of Implementation

The Landscape Conservation Plan is implemented in 3 stages.

- Urgent projects (2008-2009)
- Short-term projects (2010-2012)
- Long-term projects (2013-2018)

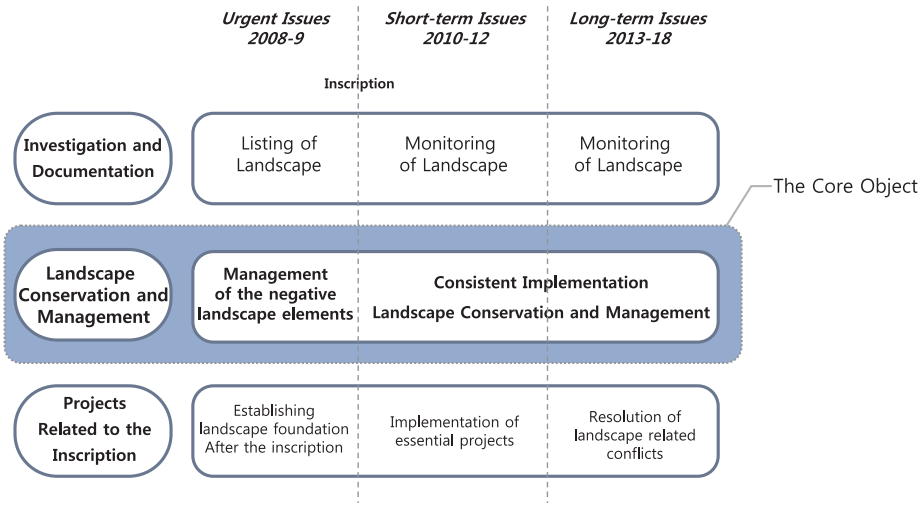


Plate 5-28. Implementation of Landscape Conservation Plan

B. Implementation of Landscape Conservation and Management: Hahoe Village

1) Principles of Landscape Conservation and Management

Conservation and Management is carried out in a comprehensive approach of a total 53 programs which cover the core zone and the new 16 Sceneries. Conservation programs consist of 1) Restoration, 2) Protection, 3) Reinforcement, and 4) Reclamation. Management programs consist of 1) Adjustment 2) Introduction, and 3) Removal. Conservation programs are applied to positive landscape elements. In contrast, management programs are for elements with negative effects that need to be removed, or need to get additional elements to revitalize the village landscape. Landscape projects are divided into two: ‘landscape conservation projects’ are targeted for positive elements, while the ‘landscape management projects’ are for negative elements.

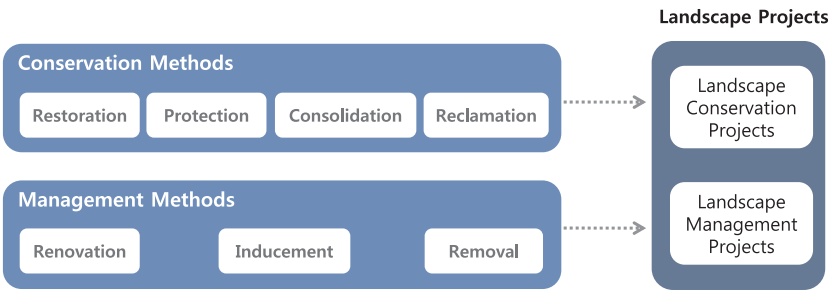


Plate 5-29. Framework of implementation for landscape conservation and management

2) Classification of Implementation Programs

To prepare for the implementation of landscape conservation and management, projects are classified by the nature and spatial units. Spatial units of the projects are classified into 7 categories, including 1) the village entrance, 2) the clan head house (Yangjindang and Chunghyodang) and surrounding area, 3) Mansongjeong area, 4) Hwacheon Stream and the shore, 5) Roads 6) Farmland, and 7) Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy area. Related projects are also specified in detail. The nature of the projects are classified into 4 categories, including 1) Landscape infrastructures, 2) Conservation and management of individual elements 3) Conservation and management of collective elements, and 4) Landscaping programs.

C. Implementation of Landscape Conservation and Management: Yangdong Village

1) Principles of Landscape Conservation and Management

Conservation and Management is carried out in a comprehensive approach of a total of 81 programs which cover the core zone and the new 36 Sceneries.Conservation programs consist of 1) Restoration, 2) Protection, 3) Reinforcement and 4) Reclamation. Management programs consist of 1) Adjustment 2) Introduction, and 3) Removal. Conservation programs are applied to positive landscape elements. In contrast, management programs are for elements with negative effects that need to be dissolved, or need to have new elements to revitalize the village landscape.Landscape projects are also divided into two categories: ‘landscape conservation projects’targeted to positive elements, and ‘landscape management project; for negative elements.

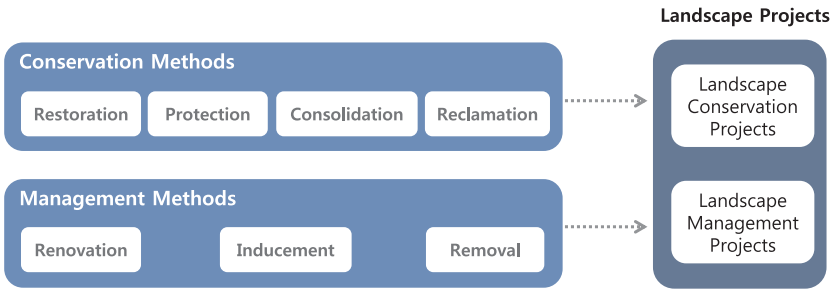


Plate 5-30. Framework of implementation for landscape conservation and management

2) Classification of Implementation Programs

To prepare for the implementation of landscape conservation and management, landscape projects are classified by its nature and spatial units.Spatial units of the projects are classified into 7 categories, including 1) Village entrance, 2) Clan head house (Mucheomdang and Seobaekdang) and surrounding area, 3) Upper village area including Angol, Geolim, and Jangteogol, 4) Lower village area, including Mulbonggol, Galgok, and Namchon, 5) Roads , 6) Farmlands, and 7) Rivers and streams (Hyeongsangang River, Allakcheon Stream, Yangdongchoen Stream). Related projects are also specified in detail. The nature of the projects are classified into 4 categories, including 1) landscape infrastructures, 2) Conservation and management of individual elements 3) Conservation and management of collective elements, and 4) Landscaping programs.

Table 5-10. Classification of landscape project implementation for Yangdong Village

	landscape in frastructures	conservation and management of individual elements	conservation and management of collective elements	landscape programs
The village entrance	- Renovation of landscape at the village entrance	- Reclamation of the landscape on the boundary between the village and the heritage exhibition hall - Management of the landscape around the construction site of the heritage exhibition hall	- Discovery and Organization of Viewpoints	- Inducement of management programs for the village entrance
	- Renovation of the approach and the railroad junction		- Reclamation of Angil in Mulbonggol Including Jeongchungbigak area	- Inducement of docent program - Consolidation of the village festivals and activities like rope-pulling - Consolidation of traditional techniques such as roof-thatching with straw
The clan head houses and surrounding area	- Preservation and consolidation of traditional tree species within the village	- Consolidation of natural environment surrounding the clan head houses (Mucheomdang and Seobaekdang)	- Restoration of wells (in front of Seobaekdang, Mucheomdang, Geunamgotaek, and Dugokgotaek) and inducement of convenient facilities	
The upper village, including Angol, Geolim, and Jangteogol	- Preservation of ecology in the village forests (in Donghojeong area and others)	- Consolidation of the collective landscape of Sahodang, Sangchunheon, and Geunamgotaek area	- Preservation of view corridors of the village (Yangjoljeong and stairway in front of the Geunamgotaek)	
		- Preservation and Restoration of landscape of Angol hills and Gyeongsanseowon area - Restoration of disappeared promenades such as back lane of Suunjeong		
The lower village, including Mulbonggol, Galgok, Namchon	- Restoration of the Galgok spring	- Renovation of Simsujeong including the pagoda tree and surroundings - Reclamation of the ecology around old trees of the village - Preservation of Korean idyllic landscape	- Renovation of landscape elements in Mulbonggol area including Gwangajeong and Hyangdan	- Inducement of place marketing programs for the village's scenic points - Inducement of programs on special themes such as literature, paintings, seasons, movie locations
Streets	- Removal and renovation of two shops on Angil lane	- Renovation of the promenade in Seongjubong Forest		- Inducement of information and promotion for the promenade in Seongjubong Forest
Farmlands		- Preservation of the village farmland		- Inducement of programs for agricultural experiences in Yangdong and Angang fields
		- Removal of vinyl and production instruments		
Rivers	- Restoration of Ecological watersystem in Yangdongcheon and Allakcheon			

Urgent Projects (2008-2009)
Short-term Projects (2010-2012)
Long-term Projects (2013-2018)

D. Subjects and Means of Implementation

1) Subjects of Implementation

The Landscape Conservation Plan can be implemented by 1) Public sectors (the central and local governments), 2) Village residents, and 3) Independent conservation council. For the nominated villages inscribed in the UNESCO list, various landscape projects need to be implemented in cooperation between the government and the residents. Semi-public corporate organizations have been established to coordinate the two sides. A semi-public organization can play an effective role to 1) mediate landscape-related conflicts based on the agreed-upon regulations on landscape or guidelines, 2) establish landscape infrastructure on the mid- and long-term basis, 3) implement and support various projects, and 4) develop and operate programs designed to revitalize the village. 2) Means of Implementation A legal foundation for setting up criteria and providing financial supports is a prerequisite to the implementation of various landscape projects.

- Institutional support

Legal validity for criteria can be secured on the grassroots level through ordinances or agreements regarding the village landscape. To have a more fundamental solution, legislation of laws concerned can be considered such as the “World Heritage Act” or “Administrative Guidelines for the Landscape Conservation and Management of World Heritage”. Nonetheless, the criteria should allow room and flexibility for practical application on site.

- Financial support

In addition to subsidies from the public (the central and local governments), funds should be raised on a systematic, regular, and voluntary basis. Along with the inscription, establishment of a separate foundation (desirable to be integrated with the semi-public organization described above) is recommended to secure steady income sources and promote various fund-raising campaigns. The revenue can be increased by village marketing strategies, introduction of admission and parking fee, and membership fee, and encouragement special donations and other types of assistance from the public. The revenue should be reinvested to essential program items so that the village can sustain its tradition and dignity as a historic village, provide better quality of life for residents, and provide diverse experiences and opportunities for the visitors.

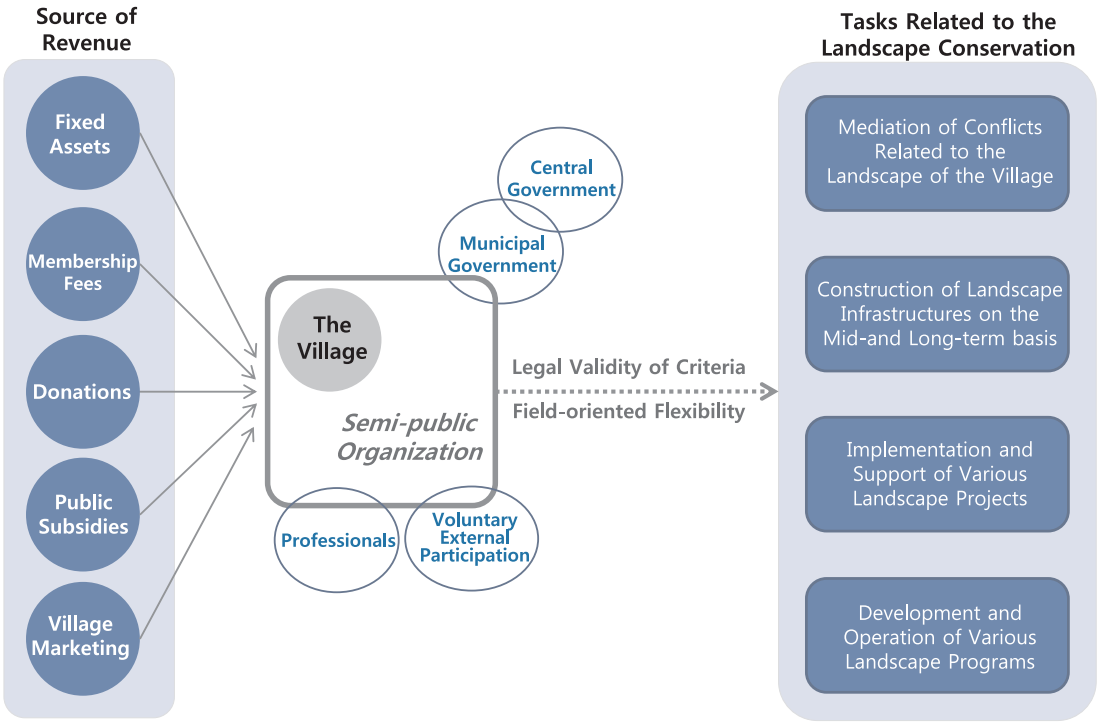


Plate 5-31. Framework of implementation programs

6

Financial Plans

1. Funding Structure
2. Financial Status
3. Financial Plans

1. Funding Structure

Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village are among the six “folk villages” which are designated by the Cultural Heritage Administration to be protected by law. Financial support from the central and local government’s budget constitutes a major financial source for conservation and maintenance of the villages. Expenditure items supported by the governments are limited to expenses for the physical conservation of the villages, such as the repair and restoration of houses to maintain their original forms, expansion of infrastructures, basic facilities for tourism, and the design of comprehensive plans for overall improvement of the villages.

As governments' funding is limited to expenses for facilities, the villages need separate financial sources for budget to pay for the labor forces operating the tourism programs. Budget for this expenditure came from the Culture and Arts Promotion Fund in 2004 and the Lottery Funds in 2005 and 2006.

In addition to financial support from the governments, Hahoe Village receives 40% of the income from the village’s admission fees revenues in the form of the local government’s subsidy. The subsidy is given to and controlled by the Village Conservation Association. Beginning in 2008, Hahoe Village expects to get additional budget from parking lot charges and the rental fees revenues of the new store complex, which was built at the new entrance to the village. Andong City has entrusted its management to the Conservation Association. Yangdong Village does not charge any admission fee to the visitors and the government’s financial support is the only income source for Yangdong Village. The government’s fund is allowed to cover only those expenses for improving physical facilities. Therefore, budget for human resources must come from other sources to operate the programs for tourists such as cultural experience programs. The Conservation Association of Yangdong Village expects to secure an increased revenue from the tourist convenience facilities after they are well expanded and improved.

In addition to the financial support for these villages, the central government provides separate support to those families who live in old houses. Each household of the old houses receive about 300,000 - 400,000 won (≒ 300 - 400 USD) a month. About a dozen families in Hahoe Village and 15 families in Yangdong Village are beneficiaries of the support. This subsidy is directly paid to families living in and managing the ancient houses and it has no relationship with the villages' finance.

Table 6-1. Funding Sources for Hahoe and Yangdong Village Conservation

Funding Sources		Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village
Central and local government budget	Limited to expenses for facilities	Limited to facility cost Cultural heritage repair & restoration, village environment conservation & renovation, village facility and visitor amenities enhancement, comprehensive village renovation planning	
Other one-time subsidies	Tour program operation	Culture and Art Promotion Funding (2004) Lottery Funding (2005, 2006)	
Revenues from village entrance fees		40% of monthly revenues are used for the operation of the Conservation Society	-
Own funding		Revenues from the operation of parking lot at village entrance, rents from shopping complex in the village	-

2. Financial Status

Between 1984 and 2008, Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village received a total of 20.1 billion won and 27.5 billion won of financial support respectively from the governments, on an annual basis.

As the repair and restoration projects as well as the tourist convenience facilities expansion projects of Hahoe Village were completed by 2006, budget for facility improvement was reduced to about 1 billion won after 2007.

As of 2006, revenue subsidized from the admission fees at Hahoe Village amounted to about 280 million won, which is 40% of the total admission fees of 700 million won. The exact amount of income from the store complex rentals and parking lots is not yet confirmed, as the operation is still at its initial stage.

Yangdong Village is operating on an annual budget of over 2 billion won for such on-going projects, such as repair of facilities and expansion of tourist convenience facilities, including the construction of a village history museum and parking lots.

Table 6-2. Support for Hahoe & Yangdong Villages Repair

(2008, Cultural Heritage Administration, unit: 1,000 won)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Hahoe	1,242,857	1,000,000	1,964,286	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,210,000	271,426	864,000	20,182,755
Yangdong	714,285	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,142,857	3,142,857	3,714,286	3,371,429	1,428,571	2,742,857	27,498,990

The budget of Hahoe refer to the Project of the Confucian Cultural Regions Development (2002-2006)
(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)

Table 6-3. Repair & Restoration Project Budget for Hahoe Village

(2008, Cultural Heritage Administration, unit: 1,000 won)

Year	Project Scope	Budget		
		Total	State	City/Province
1984	House repair (7), wall repair, demolition of obsolete building (2)	75,000	52,500	22,500
1985	House repair (4), wall repair	71,428	50,000	21,428
1986	House repair (3), shrine & wall repair	71,428	50,000	21,428
1987	House repair (6), purchasing parking lot site (3,108m^2), renovation of the surroundings of the Mansongjeong pine tree forest, waterworks	148,857	104,200	44,657
1988	House repair (3), wicket repair, road renovation, intangible heritage training center and parking lot construction	264,285	185,000	79,285
1989	House repair (12), wall repair, new public rest room	264,285	185,000	79,285
1990	House repair (6), wall repair	276,828	193,780	83,048
1991	House repair (3), shrine & wall repair	273,440	191,408	82,032
1992	House repair (8)	185,142	129,599	55,543
1993	House repair (3)	185,142	129,599	55,543
1994	House repair (20), comprehensive village renovation planning	580,857	406,600	174,257
1995	House repair (6), thatch roofing (83)	623,777	436,644	187,133
1996	House repair (4), management office, new ticket booth, land purchasing	1,142,857	800,000	342,857
1997	House repair (18), wall repair (154m)	1,252,857	877,000	375,857
1998	House repair (18), thatch roofing (169)	714,000	499,800	214,200
1999	Demolition of Pungnam Elementary School, house repair (8), thatch roofing	1,000,000	700,000	300,000
2000	House repair (10), comprehensive village renovation planning, thatch roofing	1,242,857	870,000	372,857
2001	Repair of deteriorating/deformed house	1,000,000	700,000	300,000
2002	House repair (22), wall repair (560m), thatch roofing (199)	1,964,286	1,375,000	589,286
2003	House repair (14), rest room repair (13), thatch roofing (222), steel gate repair (8), renovation of inner roads, drainage, and hydrants	2,000,000	1,400,000	600,000
2004	House repair (10), restroom repair (9), steel gate repair (5), bamboo fence renovation (300m), renovation of drainage & inner roads, thatch roofing (222)	1,500,000	1,050,000	450,000
2005	House repair (12), rest room repair (10), thatch roofing (222), steel gate repair (4), wall repair (200m), renovation of drainage & inner roads	2,000,000	1,400,000	600,000
2006	House repair (9), rest room repair (12), thatch roofing, wall repair, village infrastructure	2,210,000	1,657,000	553,000
2007	Thatch roofing project (thatch roofing in the village)	271,429	190,000	81,429
2008	New parking lot, Village entrance pathway restoration, etc.	864,000	604,800	259,200
	Total	20,182,755	14,237,930	5,944,825

(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)





Plate 6-1. Repair of Yangjindang House in Hahoe Village

Table 6-4. Repair & Restoration Project Budget for Yangdong Village

(2008, Cultural Heritage Administration, unit: 1,000 won)

Year	Project Scope	Budget		
		Total	State	City/Province
1984	Thatch roofing (30), bamboo fence installation	6,000	4,200	1,800
1985	House repair (3)	14,286	10,000	4,286
1986	House repair (4), wall repair	42,857	30,000	12,857
1987	House repair (6), parking lot site purchasing (1,464m²)	142,857	100,000	42,857
1988	House repair (13), wall repair, demolition of obsolete building (2), fire extinguishers (150)	264,285	185,000	79,285
1989	House repair (15), wall repair	264,285	185,000	79,285
1990	House repair (12), wall repair	227,568	159,298	68,270
1991	House repair (9), wall repair	274,714	192,300	82,414
1992	House repair (9), wall repair	220,571	154,400	66,171
1993	House repair (13), wall repair, comprehensive village renovation planning	649,142	454,399	194,743
1994	House repair (13), new public rest rooms	545,571	381,900	163,671
1995	House repair (21), thatch roofing (48)	621,428	435,000	186,428
1996	House repair (7), wall repair (164m)	561,428	393,000	168,428
1997	House repair (6), village assembly hall construction	820,000	574,000	246,000
1998	House repair (13), parking lot renovation	844,000	590,800	253,200
1999	House repair (10), comprehensive folk village renovation planning	742,857	520,000	222,857
2000	House repair (12), land purchasing, thatch roofing	714,285	500,000	214,285
2001	Repair of deteriorating/deformed house	1,000,000	700,000	300,000
2002	House repair (20), thatch roofing (95), farm machines warehouse construction (㎡)	2,000,000	1,400,000	600,000
2003	House repair (25), thatch roofing (95), rest room repair (23), purchasing church & parking lot site	3,142,857	2,200,000	942,857
2004	House repair (10), rest room repair (5), utility tunnel (650m), thatch roofing (90), renovation of purchased land (36,815m²), drainage renovation, public rest room (1)	3,142,857	2,200,000	942,857

2005	House repair (32), rest room repair (4), thatch roofing (90), utility tunnel (240m), village entrance renovation (1,320m²), parking lot construction (9,900m²), beautification of hillock (2)	3,714,286	2,600,000	1,114,286
2006	House repair (17), village infrastructure renovation, thatch roofing	3,371,428	2,360,000	1,011,428
2007	Drainage pumps, deteriorating/deformed house renovation (thatch roofing included)	1,428,571	1,000,000	428,571
2008		2,742,857	1,920,000	822,857
	Total	27,498,990	19,249,297	8,249,693

(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)



Plate 6-2. Thatch roofing

Improvement Program for Yangdong Village as part of Maintaining Relics of Silla Culture Program for Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (1997~2002) has various projects. For example, the second Maintaining Relics of Silla Culture Program included improvement projects of Yangdong Village and the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy. The government provided a total of 56 billion won for this project.

Events reproducing the traditional folk culture of the villages are as follows:

In 2004, the government staged an event reproducing traditional folk cultures in six villages, including Hahoe and Yangdong. A budget of 1 billion won from the Culture and Arts Promotion Fund was subsidized by the government. Hahoe Village received a subsidy of 100 million won for the traditional Boat Ride and Corss-River Firework Event (*Seonyujulbulnori*) and 300 million won in support of the on-going performance of the 'Hahoe Mask Dance Drama (*Byeolsingut Tallori*) ' between August and December, 2004. For Yangdong Village, the fund provided 100 million won in support of the 'Harvest Festival (*Hangawi chukje*)' which was held between September and December 2004. The fund was also used for the 'traditional etiquette class'. In 2005 and 2006, the Lottery Fund provided a total of 1 billion won to support a variety of traditional culture experience programs.

Table 6-5. The traditional culture experience program funded by the Lottery Fund

Year	Grouping	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village
2005	Program	*Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* performance , *Seonyujulbulnori* (Boat Ride and Fire Works), diverse experience tour programs (e.g. traditional workshops, village schools, wedding or initiation ceremonies)	Experience Program of Traditional Village School, Experience Program of Folk Game and Traditional Lifestyle
	Budget	320,000	120,000
	Number of tourists	227,476	1,111
	Promotion term	Form April to December	Form April to November
2006	Program	Wedding or initiation ceremonies, *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* performance	Experience Program of Traditional Culture for Children
	Budget	260,000	110,000
	Promotion term	Form April to November	Form July to November
	Supervision	Andong City	Gyeongju City

Based on the highly positive responses of the participants and also on the self evaluation of the village, it was planned to expand the reproduction programs of the traditional folk culture. However, the subsidy from the Lottery Fund was not allocated in 2007 and 2008.



Plate 6-3. *Seonyujulbulnori*

3. Financial Plans

Financial plans for the two villages are drawn up at many levels, ranging from the Cultural Heritage Administration of the central government, the provincial government of Gyeongsangbuk-do and the local government of Andong City and Gyeongju City. Plans on these differing dimensions are organically coordinated so that all are headed towards the common directions. Annual budgets are executed by Andong City and Gyeongju City, reflecting on the conservation state of the relevant villages and houses.

As Hahoe Village is at the focus of the Gyeongsangbuk-do Province's development plan for the Confucian cultural regions, Hahoe has completed several conservation projects of physical facilities - expanding parking lots, constructing the entrance way, maintenance work of the village, building tourist facilities, creating a traditional shopping mall by year 2008, with a budget of 40.1 billion won.

As part of the project for the Confucian cultural regions, the Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is also constructing a route called “Hahoe Village Route” to connect Hahoe Village, Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy and Bongjeongsa Buddhist Temple. Parking facilities and toilets will also be constructed accordingly this project, for which 5.4 billion won will be invested.

The program to develop the Confucian cultural regions as tourist attraction is to be completed by 2010, which includes financial support for related events in Hahoe Village. About 55 million won will be supported annually between 2006 and 2010 for such events as reproduction of the Queen Elizabeth II’ visit, and performance of Hahoe Mask Dance. Programs for Confucian cultural experience and demonstration of welcoming guests and ancestral rites are also scheduled to receive financial supports.

The subsidy for repair and maintenance of houses and other facilities in Hahoe Village is flexible, depending on the results of on-site monitoring. Yangdong Village is currently repairing and restoring facilities under the annual financial support program, and it is also expanding infrastructure and tourist convenience facilities with financial support.

Table 6-6. Investment Plan for Yangdong Village

(Mid-term financial plan of Gyeongju City, unit: million won)

Total Budget	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
56,763	3,142	3,142	3,734	3,371	1,661	8,342	8,342	8,342	8,342	8,345
	Invested amount: 15,050					Amount to be invested: 41,713				

(1,000 KRW ≒ 1 USD)

- The Financial plan of the Master Plan for Creating Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju 2005-2034

Major points of the plan can be summarized as follows:

- Total budget: 67.6 billion won (central government budget 46 billion won, local government budget 19.6 billion won and private investment 2 billion won)
- Period: for 30 years from 2005 to 2034
- Program for the Confucian cultural experience: 2 billion won (central government budget 1.4 billion won and local government budget 600 million won)
- Improvement of Yangdong Village: 60 billion won (central government budget 41 billion won, local government budget 17 billion won, and private investment 2 billion won)
- Maintenance of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy and Dongnakdang House: 5.6 billion won (central government budget 3.6 billion won and local government budget 2 billion won)

• The Financial plan for Yangdong Village (a special account in the Financial Plan of Gyeongju City)

Major points of the plan can be summarized as follows:

- A total of 59.6 billion won is planned to be used for the improvement and repair of Yangdong Village from 2003 to 2012. (By the end of 2006, 14 billion won has been implemented)
- A comprehensive improvement plan has been established.
- Maintenance and repair work will be done for 110 dilapidated houses
- 2 public warehouses for farm machines will be constructed.
- Land of 33,686m^2 for the expansion of tourist convenience facilities will be purchased.
- A temporary parking lot of 6,050m^2 will be built.

7

Disaster Prevention and Risk Management

1. Climatic Conditions
2. Fire Prevention
3. Prevention of Storm and Flood Damage
4. Emergency Medical Services

1. Climatic Conditions

Andong area where Hahoe Village is located, has a wide annual range of temperature. It has 82 foggy days a year due to the inland climate, with northwesterly winds in winter and north-northwesterly winds in summer. The average wind velocity is about 3.0 meters per second.

The annual mean temperature is about 11.7-11.9 ℃ and annual mean rainfall that occurred mainly from June to September is about 850-950 mm.

The weather of Yangdong Village is temperate. The maximum air temperature does not exceed 30 ℃ in summer and does not fall below 0 ℃ in winter. The mean annual rainfall is about 1,200 mm and occurs mainly in the form of localized torrential downpours in summer.

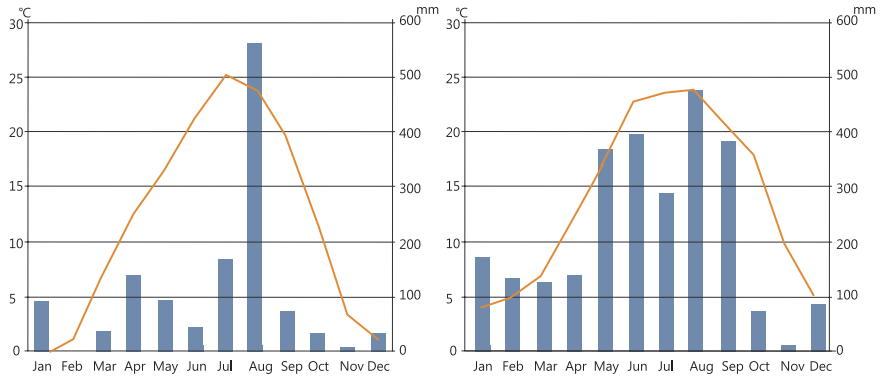


Plate 7-1. The monthly mean temperature and rainfall of Hahoe (left) and Yangdong (right) Villages

2. Fire Prevention

A. Fire prevention system

The fire prevention system of Hahoe and Yangdong Village are administered by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province's Anti-conflagration System, which includes central and local anti-fire systems as shown below.

1) Fire fighting agents



Plate 7-2. Organizational Chart of Fire Defense System

Table 7-1. Manpower and equipments of Andong Fire Station (2007)

Number of Fire Officer (unit: person)	Water Supply Equipment For Fire Protection			Fire-fighting Equipment							
	Fire hydrant	Water tank	Water tower	Water pump Fire engine	Water Tank Fire engine	chemical fire engine	ladder truck	Sky life	Rescue car	am bulance	etc
190	575	17	20	14	1	1	1	1	1	6	7

Table 7-2. Manpower and equipments of Gyeongju Fire Station (2007)

Number of Fire Officer (unit: person)	Water Supply Equipment For Fire Protection			Fire-fighting Equipment							
	fire hydrant	Water tank	Water tower	Water pump Fire engine	Water Tank Fire engine	chemical fire engine	ladder truck	Sky life	Rescue car	am bulance	etc
181	552	10	3	21	2	1	1	1	1	12	8

* 'Etc.' includes command car, patrol car, inspection car, administration car, and rescue boat.

B. Fire safe village

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are designated as 'fire safe villages' by the Fire Department Headquarters in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. Activities such as anti-fire training and patrolling around the villages to prevent fire disaster are carried out. The fire stations of the two villages have installed separate-alarm-type sensor equipment in vulnerable houses and regularly practice fire drills with residents. The purpose of 'fire safe village' is to effectively implement the fire preventive measures for the cultural heritage. The purpose includes an early warning system against fire and a volunteer fire-fighting network of villagers. Honorary fire officers commissioned among the villagers have been responsible for fire prevention in the village basis to assist firefighting authorities.



Plate 7-3. An event marking 'fire safe village' in Hahoe Village





Plate7-4. An event marking 'fire safe village' in Yangdong Village

C. Safe firefighting practices

The fire stations of the two villages have held safe firefighting drills. During the drills, village teenagers practiced how to use fire extinguishers on their own. They also learned the correct way of using emergency hydrants and other firefighting facilities. Skills of firefighting were taught by skilled public officials to the village's volunteer firefighting teams and residents. The purpose is to raise awareness of hazardous fire issues.

In addition, regular meetings have been held with the villagers in order to minimize the risk of damage by fires. Promotional materials are distributed through the regular meetings. Villagers learn on self fire-prevention, checking and elimination of fire causes. By hosting informal dialogue meetings with the residents, they teach villagers how to operate separate-alarm-type sensor equipment, and how to use fire extinguishers in detail, thus reinforcing autonomous fire fighting capacity.

D. Firefighting exercises and fire-prevention patrols

The fire departments of Andong City and Gyeongju City specify the activities such as anti-fire training and patrolling around the villages to prevent fire disaster. Sham training is disciplined such as transporting emergency patients, removing cultural heritage, running fire engines, and extinguishing fire on cultural heritage. It is a joint training among residents, public officials, and volunteer firefighting teams. To minimize damages to human and material resources, the firefighting authorities and volunteer firefighting teams develop mutual-assistance systems and cultivate efficient ordering systems. Accordingly, they are familiarized with ways to quickly spread fire alarms, to promptly report, and to carry out individual missions when fire breaks out. Training on fire escape, leading others to escape, using fire extinguishers and the prevention of fires are emphasized. Pungsan 119 Safety Center and Angang 119 Safety Center, the two fire stations belonging to the villages, have conducted on-going fire prevention patrols.

E. Present condition of firefighting equipment in the villages

Hahoe Village, which has 13 fire hydrants on the ground, will add four more hydrants and supply powder fire extinguishers to each house. Volunteer firefighting networks of villagers are organized and equipment for fire protection are going to be installed in important cultural assets. Fire detection devices are planned to be used all over the villages so that the Village Management Office can be immediately alerted to a fire.

In Yangdong, the facilities such as electronic power, aqueducts and anti-fire equipment were constructed in 2005. Finally, 30 items of anti-fire equipment, connected to the town's aqueducts, were installed in the primary locations of the village by Gyeongju City.

3. Prevention of Storm and Flood Damage

A. Broad area flood control and prevention plan

The Nakdonggang River Flood Control Center is the special organization responsible for flood control which monitors the condition of flooding in the Nakdonggang River area and Hyeongsangang River area. Data digitally collected from 200 unmanned observatory spots are analyzed. During the monsoon when flooding is highly possible, a 24-hour emergency duty team is in force to analyze, monitor and report on the situation.

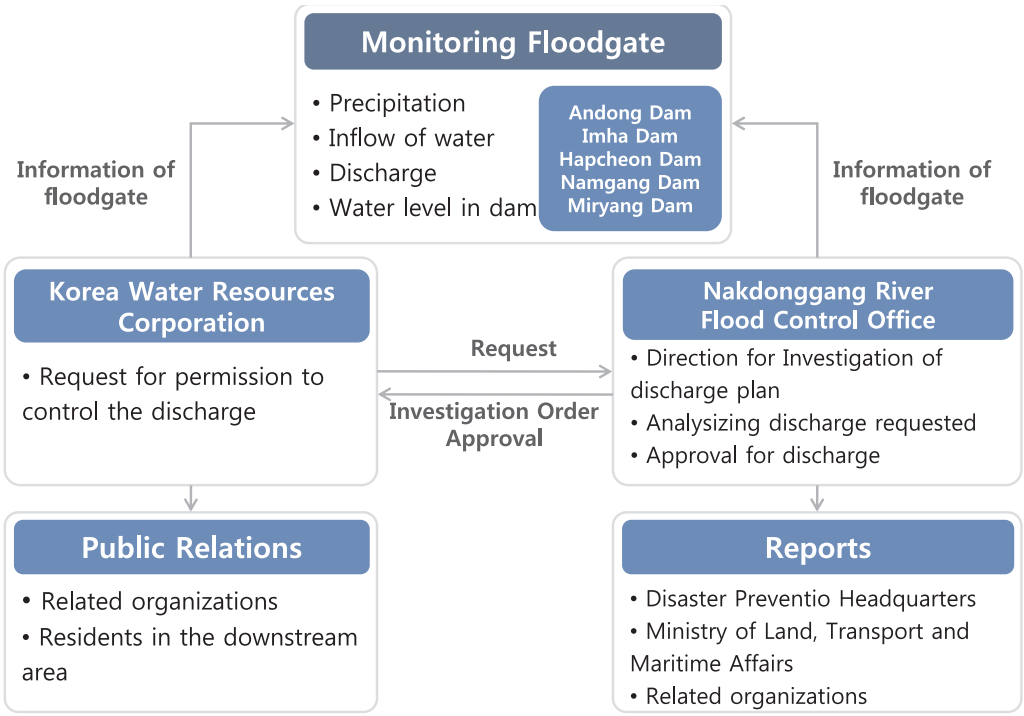


Plate 7-5. Flood management system (Nakdonggang River Flood Control Center)

The annual mean rainfall of the Nakdonggang River area is about 1230 mm, about the same for the country as a whole. Rainfall is concentrated in the monsoon season from June to September. Precipitation in the rainy season of June-September period accounts for some 62 percent of the annual total.

Therefore the disaster prevention plan of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is aimed at implementing an instant and effective system of disaster management activities step-by-step and devising substantial operation. Andong City has established the Prevention and Restoration Measures for cultural heritage and has strengthened the preventive initiatives for the protected cultural assets area.

B. Water drainage plan in the village

To ensure smooth drainage, installation guidelines for water drainage have been established. According to these guidelines, existing stone banks on both sides were dismantled and traditional-style stone embankment with natural stones and rocks was rebuilt. Concrete block water drainage was also replaced by natural rock drainage. Surface water ducts were also repaired to improve the overall water control system.

・Installation guidelines for water drainage (June 2004)

The drainage type - open or underground- should be decided according to topography and sewage and rain water should be separately controlled.
Natural stone embankment should reach only to the height necessary to retain the earth while the higher part of the bank should form a natural earthen slope. When needed, wild flowers and plants of the area should be planted.
The banks of the drainage should be built in traditional style and the existing rubble stone embankment should be replaced gradually.
It is recommended that the natural form of the drainage be retained, unless there are concerns about serious problems such as natural disasters.

Houses in Hahoe Village stand in a cluster around which the river flows. However, as the village is located in the inner part of the meandering Nakdonggang River, flood rarely hits the area. Similarly, as the entire Yangdong Village is located on a slope, water drainage of the village is very good. But in 1987 when typhoon Selma hit the area, the Allakcheon Stream flooded the village to such an extent that the village church, which is located in the center of Yangdong, was inundated over one meter. At the beginning of August 1993, the entire village was flooded and completely cut off from the outside world for three days because of the unusual localized torrential downpour. As a countermeasure against such flooding, the drainage and embankments of two meters high and 200 meters long were constructed around the village in 1994, since when no critical flood disasters have reoccurred in the village.

4. Emergency Medical Services

Hahoe Village has a medical service center as the primary emergency treatment center, not only for the inhabitants but for the tourists too. First aid, healthcare, visiting nurse and general internal doctor services are all available here. It also plays an important role as a first-aid center with well prepared emergency medicine in case of an emergency.

Yangdong, however, has no emergency medical service center in operation yet, but discussions are underway to set up such services.



Plate 7-6. Medical service center of Hahoe Village

8

Sustainable Tourism Plan

1. Foundation of Tourism Plans
2. Operating Systems of Tourism
3. Operations of Tourism

1. Foundation of Tourism Plans

A. Premises of Tourism

Based on the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, tourism of Hahoe and Yangdong should be environmentally, socioculturally, and economically sustainable. Through the conservation of cultural heritage, the authenticity of the residents' lives should be preserved while providing visitors sufficient opportunities to enjoy their values. To ensure the coexistence of the tourism and living environments, residents and village communities should participate directly in the establishment and implementation of tourism plans.

1) Sustainability

Tourism of the two historic villages should be harmonized with the conservation of the original forms of the villages and its internal and surrounding ecosystems, together with the sustainability of indigenous cultures, lifestyles, and local communities. Tourism plans should work as an integrated system, along with the plans to conserve the historic and cultural environments of two villages and their authenticity, including economic planning measures for residents' social sustainability.

The following measures should be considered to achieve sustainability. The interrelationship of tourism and other economic branches of the villages should be strengthened to ensure tourism contribute to the village and to the local economy. Facilities and services for tourism should be owned by the villages and the residents should be given preference for jobs before others, so that the revenue can be reinvested in the villages. Also, there should be awareness of the possible negative impact of tourist development on the residents' living such as inflating prices of properties as well as commodities.

2) Cultural Tourism

The visitors' opportunities to experience the culture and lifestyle of residents should be considered as important elements in tourism of historic villages. Tourism plans should be established to offer appropriate programs to the visitors who want to expand their knowledge and experience of the village culture, and to develop methods for controlling tourism, so that it does not impose excessive pressure on the historic and cultural environment. Opportunities and places should be provided for interaction between visitors and residents while ensuring the essence of residents' lives and for the indigenous cultures not to be disturbed or distorted.

3) Village Community Foundation

Tourism based on the foundation of village communities means that tourism plans and projects are initiated and implemented by residents' participation and decision-making processes of

communities. The following should be considered to achieve this. Firstly, the decisions of the residents' representative organizations should be fully respected and all the residents should be able to participate in the decision-making processes. Secondly, village cultures and residents should be respected by outsiders. The visitors should be given guidance regarding the appropriate attitudes and behaviors, and the number of visitors should be controlled to minimize the cultural and environmental impact on the villages. Thirdly, residents should take part in tourism directly with pride, and fairly share both the advantages and disadvantages of tourism. Fourthly, residents have the rights to reject tourism based on their own decision.

B. Changes in Tourism Environment

1) Realization of Existing Plans

Hahoe Tourism Complex was completed in 2008 and the museum, restaurants, parking lots, management office and the Hahoe Village Conservation Association offices went into operation. The existence of the Tourism Complex will affect the numbers and behavior patterns of visitors.In Yangdong Village, a heritage museum and a small attached parking lot are now under construction. Although the information center facilities and services for the visitors are insufficient up to now, it will be better after the heritage museum open in 2009. The village is expected to accommodate an increased number of visitors and changes in tourism environment.

2) Impact of Inscription on the World Heritage List and Required Measures

The inscription on the World Heritage List will raise the expectations of visitors both from home and abroad, as their interest in the cultural heritage will be increased. Therefore it is necessary to provide regular interpretation service for domestic and foreign visitors and establish appropriate management system to effectively cope with pressures from increased number of visitors.

C. Principles of Village Tourism Plans

1) Process of Establishing Principles

From February to October 2008, the residents' councils of Hahoe and Yangdong Village, ICOMOS-Korea, the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City, and Gyeongju City have gathered regularly to discuss the inscription on the World Heritage List and related issues concerning village conservation, village tourism, and the life of residents. Through the discussion, challenges in current tourism were identified and analyzed, and the parties agreed that new principles and guidelines for the tourism plans should be established to overcome challenges and improve the current situation.

The followings were agreed upon, which should be improved through the tourism plans.

a) Practical and appropriate guidance systems regarding tour routes and activities should be set

up to protect the residents' daily lives.

b) The tour programs should satisfy the visitors by allowing them to fully experience the values of the village and residents' lifestyles as cultural heritage.

c) The number of visitors should be effectively controlled to prevent damage to cultural heritage, residents' living spaces and the natural environment.

d) Alternative measures should be provided to properly compensate for the residents' inconveniences caused by many regulations for conservation of cultural heritage.

e) Institutional measures should be established to ensure the revenue from tourism to be reinvested in the villages and residents so that tourism can contribute to the revitalization of the villages as well as conservation of cultural heritage.

2) Principles of Tourism Plans

The village tourism plans should be established and implemented by residents. Different from the government-oriented, region-based tourism plans, the village based tourism plans should be established and implemented by residents. The roles of the central and local governments are to establish the foundation for the resident-oriented village tourism plans by providing the financial and institutional supports to protect the historic and cultural environment of the villages.

The village tourism plans should be sustainable. Tourism should be managed so as not to damage the natural and physical environments that contains history and culture of the villages. The sustainable tourism of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages will be planned and operated based on four principles as follows:

a) Sustainability of History and Culture : Tourism should be managed in a way not to damage the natural and physical environments of the villages, but to contribute positively to the restoration and maintenance of traditional historic and cultural environments.

b) Sustainability of Settlement Environment : It should be recognized that residents themselves and their life maintaining the traditional lifestyle are the essential elements of sustainable living cultural heritage. Accordingly, residents' social and financial environments deserve proper protection and management. Tourism should not damage the authenticity of residents' lives.

c) Coexistence of Satisfaction of Visitors and Protection of Residents' Life : The tour programs should provide the visitors with opportunities to fully experience and enjoy the true meanings and values of historic and cultural heritage of the villages. Moreover, they can be utilized as practical devices to conciliate conservation of historic and cultural environments of the villages with protection of residents' life and the satisfaction of visitors, all in harmony with each other.

d) Sustainability of Village Economy : The revenue from tourism should be transferred into the common wealth of the villages and residents so that it can contribute to the quality of life for residents, as well as to the conservation of the cultural heritage.

2. Operating Systems of Tourism

As representative organizations for residents of the village, the Conservation Councils take charge of overall decision-making process concerning conservation and tourism. They are to secure officials, experts, and other sources of manpower needed for the conservation and tourism of the village. Through the cooperative relationships with other parties outside the villages, they derive support and participation from experts, as well as institutional and administrative supports from the government.

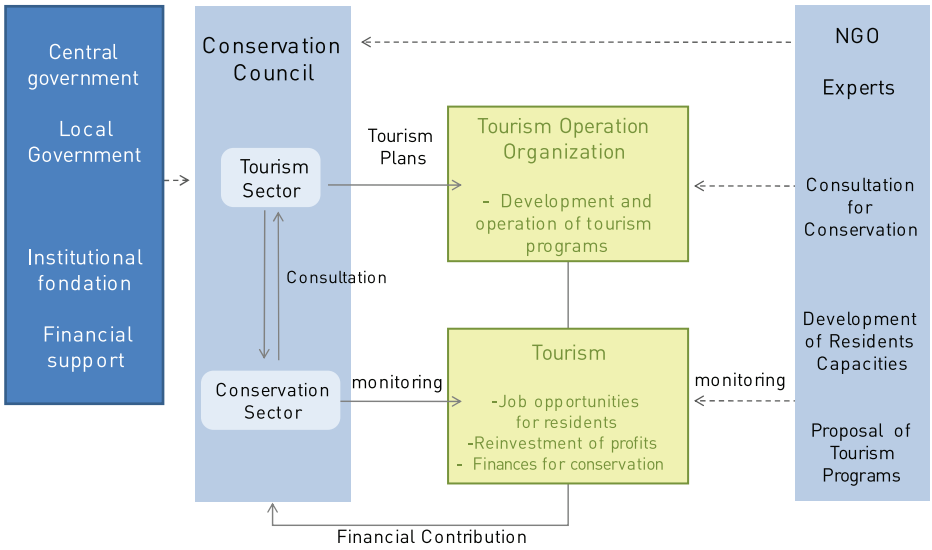


Plate 8-1. Operating System of Tourism in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

Conservation Council consists of two sectors: the tourism sector and the conservation sector. The tourism sector is to share related information and decide direction and contents of the village tourism. The conservation sector is to monitor and control tourism to conciliate it with the village conservation.

Other than the Conservation Councils, separate Tourism Operation Organizations will be established to take charge of practical management or tourism operation. The organizations will conduct projects and specific programs to implement tourism plans that are approved through the Conservation Councils. The revenue from the tourism operations should be utilized as the finances for the village conservation and tourism operation through the Conservation Councils.

The role of government is to build up the institutional foundation for the Conservation Councils and the Tourism Operation Organizations to be established and carry out their responsibilities. It should provide them with legal authorities and financial support for constitution and initial operations.

A. Organizations Related to Tourism Operation

1) Conservation Council

The Conservation Council is a decision-making organization responsible for overall issues related to conservation and management of the two villages. Through cooperative discussions among the residents, experts, and officials, the Conservation Council should make final decisions on the following matters:

a) Approval of annual tourism plans, budgets and settlement of accounts
b) Constitution of the Tourism Operation organization and appointment of principal positions
c) Establishment and amendment of operational regulations of the tourism operation organization
d) Employment of monitoring manpower for tour programs and approval of monitoring results
e) Educating residents on their rights and attitudes toward visitors
f) Management of revenue from tourism
g) Creation and management of the Village Development Fund

2) Tourism Operation Organization

The main structure of the Tourism Operation Organization consists of a director, two or three curators, an office manager and an auditor appointed by the Conservation Council, while other required manpower will be employed by the director through discussions with office manager and curators.

As for 2008, the Conservation Association of each village serves as a Tourism Operation Organization. For more systematic operations, the Hahoe Conservation Association has acquired a corporation certification and the Yangdong Conservation Association is also considering acquisition. It is recommended to constitute a full and separate structure of Tourism Operation Organization to handle practical operations of tourism.
The organization's responsibilities are as follows:

a) Preparation of Annual Tourism Plan
b) Development and Operation of Cultural Tourism Programs
c.)Discovery and Development of Cultural Resources
- Documentation and maintenance of village landscape
- Documentation and conservation of seasonal customs and residents' lifestyles
- Collection and classification of materials with cultural values
- Systematic documentation of village history

d) Employment and training of tour operating manpower
- Management of houses offering bed and meals, including selection, service management, and education

- Employments and training of village interpreters, tour guides, ticket box staff, office staff, program staff, lecturers, safeguards, cleaners and salespersons

e) Resolving residents' inconveniences caused by tourism
- Control and guidance of vehicles
- Prevention of robbery and damages in residents' living spaces
- Management of noise levels

f) Maintenance and repair of service facilities for visitors
- Building and maintenance of public restrooms, water faucets and signage
- Managing business contracts for souvenirs, performances, photography, convenience stores and restaurants
- Production, distribution, and sales of promotion materials, maps, and guide booklets

g) Collection of parking lot fees, admission fees and other service charges

h) Disposal of wastes and sewage caused by agricultural activities and tourism

i) Management of traffic and tourists' routes within the village

j) Securing visitors and cultural heritages and prevention and management of damages

k) Tourism promotion

3) Central Government and Local Governments

The central and local governments provide institutional, financial, and administrative support to the Conservation Council and the Tourism Operation Organization.

The Cultural Heritage Administration

a) Provide finances required to improve village environments, to restore and repair cultural properties, and to install exhibition facilities for cultural heritage.

b) Support residents' participation in training courses for technical experts in cultural heritage repair and restoration, as well as cultural heritage interpreters.

c) Legalize installation of required facilities and maintenance activities against the restriction of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act

d) Assign officials in charge to participate in the Conservation Council of the two villages

Gyeongsangbuk-do, Andong City and Gyeongju City

e) Assign officials in charge of cultural heritage and tourism to participate progressively in the

activities of the Conservation Council of the two villages

f) Provide administrative and financial supports for constitution, legal certification and initial operation of the Conservation Council and the Tourism Operation Organization.

g) Provide finances and opportunities for residents to develop village tourism programs and their capacities in collaboration with the Korea Culture & Tourism Institute and the local Agricultural Technology & Extension Center.

B. Finance

1) Composition of revenue

Sources of revenue for Tourism Operation Organization of Hahoe Village includes appropriation from admission fees, grants-in-aid from public funds, interests from village assets, property rentals, parking lot fees, shuttle bus fees and so on. Currently, admission fees paid by visitors are collected through village management office as it is mandated by Andong City according to the Ordinance for Collecting Admission Fees of Hahoe Village. Sixty percent of collected fees goes to finance of Andong City, and forty percent to the Hahoe Conservation Association. Based on annual visitor number of 800,000, about 280 million won is assigned to the Hahoe Conservation Association (1 USD ≒ 1,000 KRW). From 2008, extra revenues accrue to the Hahoe Conservation Association from shop rental of tourism complex at the village entrance and shuttle bus operation.

Table 8-1. Composition of revenue earned by each village

Source of revenue	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village
Experience Programs(Temporary)	· Culture and Arts Promotion Funding (2004) · Lottery Funding (2005, 2006) · Green Village Experience Fund (2008, Yangdong Village)	
Appropriation(Village Admission Fee)	· 40 % of admission fee revenue goes to assist operation of the Hahoe Conservation Association each month	-
Direct Revenue Source	· Village parking lot operation · Rentals from commissioned operation of the tourism complex · Shuttle bus operation	-

Table 8-2. Admission fee of Hahoe Village (unit: won)

	Children (under 13)	Youth (under 18)/Soldier	Adults
Individual	700	1,000	2,000
Group	600	800	1,700
Disabled	Free		
Elders over 64	Free		

Note. 1USD ≒ 1,000KRW

There is no revenue for tourism operation of Yangdong Village because admission and parking are free. Profits from accommodation and restaurant business belong to individual business owners. The Yangdong Conservation Association offers tour information and allocates private lodging through the Yangdong Village Information Center, so the residents earn directly from visitors. In addition, as the Yangdong Conservation Association operates experience programs supported by grants-in-aid, it allows the residents to participate as staff. Occasionally, returns from accommodation and rental of educational spaces are transferred to the village revenue..

To obtain financial stability for tourism administration of Yangdong Village, Yangdong Conservation Council plans to carry out the followings:

Consider registering the Yangdong Conservation Association as a legal corporation to secure and execute the budget more efficiently through direct profit sources. The timing should be decided with regard to the completion of village restoration and opening date of the heritage museum; Launch a village supporters' organization comprised of important persons in and outside the village. Acquire institutional status of the conservation association to provide tax advantages for the donators; Confirm structural sources of revenue, through developing and marketing craftwork, pictures, guidebooks, cultural experience programs, traditional food, and trademark registration; Confirm stability of revenue by charging admission and parking fees. Proper compensation for the residents' voluntary interpretation and guidance services should be included in fee system. The ordinance for collecting admission fee of Yangdong Village should be drafted by Gyeongju City based in reference to Hahoe Village. It should be modified through the discussion in Yangdong Conservation Council and the approval of the municipal council, before implementation.

2) Distribution of Revenue and Expenses

A certain portion of the villages' common revenue through tourism operations should be reinvested for development, restoration, and maintenance of tourist resources, while the rest is distributed to compensate for the residents and outside experts who are involved in tourism operation through employment or consultations.

According to the ordinance, a portion of admission fee should be spent on maintenance of cultural heritage such as repair, fire prevention, cleanup, promotion, and other expenses to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage. Distribution principles of the revenue from tourism should be decided and implemented through discussions and decisions of the Conservation Council in which all the residents participate. The residents who participate in the operation of tourism should be properly compensated. Even if they are not directly involved in tourism programs, all residents experience inconvenience due to tourism, so part of the revenue should be appropriated for the village common fund. Remuneration for directors, curators, office managers and auditors should be determined through the approval of the Conservation Council.

Part of the village common fund will be spent on the following:

a) Development and production of various guidance media and souvenirs- Development of new tourism programs and research cost
b) Promotion activities cost- Experts consultation fee
c) Education and training cost for operating manpower
d) Education cost and subsidies for the residents
f) Creating a village development fund

Budget for the experience programs includes purchase and installation costs of required instruments and facilities, insurance fees and so on. It is also distributed to the residents who participate in the program operations as follows:

a) Allowance for interpreters, lecturers and staff
b) Payment for lodging services
c) Payment for providing meals
d) Rentals of the houses and places used for the programs

C. Publicity

Currently, Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are publicized through web pages, tourist information centers, and materials such as maps, pamphlets, guide books, and other information available at various sites including bookstores. From now on, close cooperation will be made among the Tourism Operation Organization, Andong City and Gyeongju City to produce joint materials to promote the villages and provide information for visitors.

1) Tourism-related Materials and Web Pages

a) Production and distribution of guidance materials: Currently, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Andong City and Gyeongju City produce and distribute pamphlets and guidance booklets including information on Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. For the materials produced by the Tourism Operation Organization, basic introductions on the villages and brief maps will be distributed free of charge while detailed guidebooks and maps will be sold. Such materials will be available at:

- Tourism promotion center of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
- Tourist information booths at expressway service areas within the province- Tourist information booths at express bus terminals
- Tourist information centers in Andong City- Seorabeol* tourist information center in Gyeongju City (* ancient name of Gyeongju area)
- Tourist information centers at Andong and Gyeongju railway stations
- Entrances and ticket offices of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages
- Starting points of tourists routes inside the villages

b) Archives exhibiting all data and materials on the two villages will be established at the entrance of the heritage museum in Yangdong Village, the museum at the entrance of Hahoe Village, and souvenir shops so the visitors can find and access them.

c) Webpages introducing Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are as follows:

- Webpage of Hahoe Village, http://hahoe.or.kr
- Webpage of Hahoe Village run by the Village Information Center, http://hahoe.invil.org
- Webpage of Andong City, http://www.andong.go.kr/hahoe_city
- Webpage of Tour Information of Andong City, http://tourandong.com
- Webpage run by the Preservation Association of Hahoe Mask Dance Drama, http://www.hahoemask.co.kr
- Webpage of Yangdong Village run by the Village Information Center, http://yangdong.invil.org
- Webpage of Tour Information of Gyeongju City, http://www.gyeongju.travel
- Webpage of Gyeongju City, http://culture.gyeongju.go.kr
- Webpage of Tour Information of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, http://www.gbtour.net
- Webpage of Korea Tourism Organization, http://korean.visitkorea.or.kr

2) Festivals and Events for Publicity

a) Between September and October every year, Andong City hosts the Andong International Mask Dance Festival for about 10 days at the riverside festival stages and also in Hahoe Village. Featuring 13 performances of domestic and foreign mask dance troupes, including *Hahoe Byeolsingut* Tallori mask dance team, this international festival is hosted by the Andong Festival Tourism Foundation and sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism, the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and Andong City. Hahoe village presents special performances of "*Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* Mask Dance Drama"and "Hahoe Village Boat Ride and Cross-river Fireworks (*Seonyu julbulnori*.)"

b) The *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* Mask Dance Drama is regularly performed at the exclusive theater at the entrance of Hahoe Village. Operated by the Hahoe Byeolsingut Preservation Association, it is open to all visitors to enjoy. Details are as follows:

- Regular performances are held from March to November.
- Performances are scheduled at 3-4.p.m. every Sunday in March, April, November and every Saturday and Sunday from May to October.

c) The Yangdong Conservation Association operates experience programs incorporating seasonal folk customs. To provide for more visitors, it is necessary to expand the facilities and manpower.

3) Efforts for Active Publicity

The Tourism Operation Organizations of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages should plan to carry out the following for more effective publicity:

a) Understand current practices of tourism in collaboration with local colleges, research centers and tour publicity professionals and hire practical manpower to improve the states.
b) Analyze the characteristics and needs of visitors through monitoring and develop appropriate tour programs based on the results.
c) Distribute promotion materials to tourism magazine publishers, media, travel agencies, and schools to provide visitors with information on the villages and guidance on proper attitudes.
d) Participate in tourism expos held in and outside the country.
e) Produce postcards and posters representing images of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages as cultural heritage to encourage potential visitors.
f) Form relationships with NGOs and voluntary service councils related to cultural heritage and derive their cooperation.
g) Ask for legal consultations on enacting the conservation measures and contracts related to tourism operations.
h) Derive cooperation from tourism activities so as not to disrupt the residents' daily living, through agreements with the Korean Travel Agencies Association (http://www.kitaa.or.kr).

D. Surveys on Visitors

Some 800,000 visitors come to Hahoe Village annually. Statistics of the past 10 years show that domestic visitors are more than 97 percent of the total.

Table 8-3. Annual statistics of visitors to Hahoe Village

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total no. of Visitors	374,391	1,104,920	842,352	825,400	899,301	865.472	789,440	846,458	777,294	806,196
Domestic	369,443	1,086,586	833,099	814,040	884,121	850,223	772,653	830,993	760,863	782,657
Foreign	5, 488	15,334	9,253	11,360	15,180	15,249	16,787	15,465	16,431	23,539

In the case of Yangdong Village which is without an admission policy system in place yet, the total number of visitors is uncertain. The village residents estimate about 100,000 people visiting annually. According to the data of the Cultural Heritage Administration, there were about 145,000 visitors in 2005, 152,000 in 2006 and 104,000 in 2007. Information on visitors is the most essential basis for tourism operation plans, so regular surveys and researches on visitors should be carried out at the two villages annually. Basic information on visitors can be collected through admission tickets and related professionals will carry out detailed researches at the request of the Conservation Council. The visitor surveys should find out the following:

- Numbers and characteristics of visitors by the hour, day, month and season
- Demographic statistics of visitors by age, sex and nationality
- Socio-economic characteristics such as revenue level, expenditure patterns, and so on
- Visitors' behavioral patterns including number of companions, relationships to companions, motive for visiting, type of transportation, duration of stay, lodging possibilities, the places where visitors acquired information on the village and so on
- Level of satisfaction after visit, and preference for particular tour programsThe results of visitor survey should be reflected on the following:
- Estimation of financial revenue from village visitors
- Estimation of required manpower for the Tourism Operation Organization
- Evidences for requests for subsidies and funding
- Feasibility study of planned tour programs
- Evaluation of tourism services

To establish or improve an admission policy, the Tourism Operation Organizations can establish different time zones for entry and develop various programs regarding duration of stay. Specialized tour types can be operated, such as accompanied tours with interpreters or village residents or overnight stays within the village.

Appropriate guidance programs should be provided to suit visitors' characteristics, numbers, purposes and types of tour. Visitors' satisfaction degree can be raised through various types of admission tickets and guide services.

Table 8-4. Plans for various types of admission ticket

Visit Type	Admission Ticket	Guidance Service
Standard admission	· Individual entry, one-day visit · Group over 19 persons entry, one-day visit · Family ticket for over three persons · Options for exhibitions and performances · Complimentary tickets for accompanying t he disabled and elders	· Free distribution of brief data on the villages · Extra charge for guidance by an interpreter Extra charges for entry of exhibition and performance halls
Incentives for visitors staying overnight	· Free entry during the stay · Free parking for a small-sized car only · Free ticket for shuttle bus	· Resident-accompanied guidance · A coupon for free ride inside the village (horse carriage) · Coupons for free snack and drinks · Free offer of village map, leaflet and souvenir
Standard admission	· Free entry during the program · Free parking ticket · Free ticket for shuttle bus · Free entry of exhibition and performance halls · Free entry at the revisit on membership	· Free offer of guidebook, promotion film, and souvenir · Interpreter-accompanied guidance · Welcome event by the residents · Coupons for traditional restaurants

E. Relationships between Visitors and the Village

1) Appropriate Number of Visitors

A study on the acceptable number of visitors at a time suggested 1,997 people for Hahoe Village and 391 for Yangdong Village. Based on this data, visitor capacities are estimated as follows:

Table 8-5. Estimated visitor capacities of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages

	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village	Notes
a. Area	499.5 ha	91.6 ha	Area of Core Zone
b. Usable Area	99.9 ha	18.3 ha	a × 0.2
c. Simultaneous Capacity	1, 998 persons	366 persons	b / 0.05 (ha / per)
d. Total number of visitors per year	216, 388 persons	42, 343 persons	-
e. Maximum number of visitors per day	4, 328 persons	847 persons	d × maximum day rate 1/50
f. Maximum number of visitors per hour	3, 329 persons	651 persons	e × turnover rate 1/1.3

* d = c / (maximum day rate 1/50 × service rate 0.6 × turnover rate 1/1.3)
* Maximum day rate of 1/50 is calculated on condition of accepting visitors all seasons.
* Turnover rate 1/1.3 is seven hours in average length of stay.
* Usable area rate of 20 percent and unit of 500 ㎡/per are urban park standard index.
* The equation formula is based on the standards from "The Second Master Plan for Developing Tourism" and "Plan to Create Hahoe Village Tourism Complex."

With reference to the standards shown in the above table, the number of visitors will be readjusted to reflect actual conditions of the villages, considering the followings:

a) Seasonal cycles of tourist demand such as vacations and holidays.
   - Increase of visits by children, youths and families in summer vacation
   - Increase of group visitors in April, May, June, September and October

b) Capacity of facilities such as accommodation, restaurants, parking and transportation

c) Administrative manpower of the Tourism Operation Organization

d) Appropriate number of visitors for each experience program, performances and training programs

2) Management of number of visitors

a) The number of admission tickets to be issued, operation frequency of shuttle buses, participation programs for each time period should be regulated. The reasons and contents of the regulations should be communicated to the visitors in advance. Details are as follows:
   - Admission tickets are issued from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. (7 p.m. in summer)
   - The shuttle bus of Hahoe Village runs every 20 minutes, and the schedule may be readjusted depending on the flow of visitors.
   - Pre-admission village guidance program runs every 30 minutes.

b) The pre-admission visitor guidance can be utilized as a means of controlling visitor numbers. Visitors undergo the guidance process of (1) arrival at the parking lot (2) buying admission

tickets (3) brief explanation of the village (20 minutes) and (4) entering the village. The briefings can take place in the exhibition hall at the entrance or on the shuttle bus n Hahoe Village and in the heritage museum and lecture hall in Yangdong Village.

c) The number of visitors should be restricted so that the capacities of the villages and facilities should not be exceeded and the reasons and contents of regulations should be announced to the visitors beforehand. Programs can be provided during the waiting period to prevent visitors from getting bored.

d) Maximum visitor numbers for each tourist attraction inside the villages should be established and marked on the maps and the on-site information signage accordingly.

e) If the size of a group exceeds 10 percent of the maximum daily capacity, the guide of the group should inform the Tourism Operation Organization in advance, so that preparations can be made. The group should be divided into acceptable sizes and the guidance staff of the village will lead them.

f) Visitors should make reservations to participate in the tourism programs using facilities. Contact information including the phone numbers of accommodation facilities and restaurants should be printed on the guidance leaflets, and distributed with admission tickets.

g) A system should be established so that the number of admitted visitors is informed to the staff at the entrance office. If needed, automatic visitor counters could be installed at the entrance of the villages.

h) Guidance staff should lead visitors if necessary to avoid congestion at specific places. The operation center should frequently monitor the number of visitors as they move and communicate with the guidance staff.

Table 8-6. Guidelines for Controlling Visitor Numbers

Stage of accesses	Control methods
Principles	- Maximum number of visitors in one hour: Below 3,300 in Hahoe Village, below 650 in Yangdong Village - Appropriate number of visitors in one hour: Below 2,000 in Hahoe Village, below 390 in Yangdong Village 1) Set desired level of visitor numbers according to operation time and locations. 2) Restrict entries if the number of visitors exceeds the appropriate levels. 3) Restrict entries of cars in the parking lot if the number of visitors exceeds the maximum standard.
Before arrival	- Operate the reservation system according to the duration of stay and size of visitor group. Especially, pre-agreement with the tour companies will be effective in controlling the number of group visitors. - Groups over 19 persons should notify to the Operation Center before arrival.
Parking lot-Village entrance	- Monitor the number of car entries. - Ensure efficient circulations of cars from entry and parking to exit. - Manage parking of buses with 45 seats or more. - Make announcements and guidance inside the shuttle bus for Hahoe Village.
Village entrance, Lecture Hall	- Inform the visitors of the necessity for limiting visitor numbers. - Groups over 19 persons should be announced and guided before entry. - Control issuing time of admission tickets. - Offer 20-30 minute briefings on the village for about 60 visitors at a time. - Control entry time according to the maximum acceptable number of visitors. - Individual visitors below 20 people can also get guidance as a group.
Inside village	- Inform the visitors of where the visitor numbers are limited and put up notices. - Guidance will be given by accompanying staff or interpreters as the group moves, and tour routes can be adjusted if necessary. - The operation center monitors the number of visitors on each tour route through operation staff.

3) Relationships among Visitors, Village and Residents

a) Coexistence of visitors and cultural heritage:

It is necessary to differentiate the opening and utilization between the houses designated as cultural heritage and the ordinary ones. Designated houses can accommodate programs for a small number of visitors so that it would not cause damage to the original states. Ordinary houses are for programs with higher rate of utilization. When there is a need to protect the residents' privacy and lifestyle, the following information can be posted for the visitors:

- Open and available time and areas
- Appropriate visitor size for access at a time

On the other hand, the following places and houses are open for the visitors to access freely:

- Places exhibiting cultural and historic materials or providing tourist information
- Rest areas for visitors
- Place for communication among residents, interpreters and visitors
- Place where tourist programs are in operation

Table 8-7. Principles on restricted utilization of houses inside the villages

	Inhabited houses	Uninhabited houses
Houses designated as cultural heritage	■ Management by residents ■ Restrictively open for visitors ■ Guidance by residents when opened	- Management by the Conservation Council - Open to visitors - Restricted use as operation place of village tour programs
Ordinary houses	■ Management by residents ■ Use for residents' tour operation such as accommodations and restaurants ■ Space divided to open and close areas for the protection of residents' privacy and lifestyle	-Management by Conservation Council -Utilize for public use or visitors' convenience such as exhibition

b) Coexistence of visitors access rights and residents' privacy

It is possible to protect residents' privacy by notifying visitors of the restricted areas, manners on picture-taking, and attitudes toward residents, before they start the tour. Visitors can be informed through visitor educations and guidance materials before entering the villages and guides also should remind them of the rules during the tour. Guidance staff and signs at proper locations should be posted on the tour route.

The following preparations are needed to ensure a balance between visitors' satisfaction and the residents' privacy and lifestyle protection:

Define available places for visitors' access and photo opportunities beforehand and markthem on the maps and signs with regard to the opinions of residents and the Conservation Council. Visitors' accessibility can be classified into 4 categories: free visiting areas, areas where access should be controlled by rules, areas accessible if guided by residents and interpreters, and areas that require prior permission from the residents. Set accessible periods, time and requisites for each type of area and announce them in advance. Photographing and smoking can be controlled by the same method.

As for the open houses, visitors' access needs to be restricted not to disturb the residents'privacy and lifestyle. If an inhabited house needs to be opened to the visitors, the area and time of opening, and the ways of interaction with the visitors are decided with the consent of the inhabitants.

Table 8-8. Classifications of openness by village regions

Degree of accessibility	Conditions	Areas of application
Free access	-	- Tour routes, observatories, exhibition halls, public facilities - Souvenir shops, accommodation buildings, restaurant buildings - Emergency facilities such as health centers
Controlled access	Obedience of rules	- Places designated as cultural heritage, public places - Open areas among residents' living spaces
Restricted access	Permission and guidance needed	- Closed areas among residents' living spaces - Places where conservation and restoration are needed

c) Visitors and economic changes of the village

It is necessary to prevent excessive commercial activities and inflation in land, houses and daily necessities prices due to the increase of visitors. The Conservation Council should implement the following:

Maintain a certain number of shops, restaurants and accommodation facilities as agreed upon through discussions with the residents. At present, all the shops and restaurants of Hahoe Village, except for the three stores inside the village, are restricted within the tourism complex outside the village. There are 46 houses in Hahoe Village providing private accommodation at the moment, and their number and total area could be controlled depending on the change of visitors. Decisions of the Conservation Council should be respected in the process of making changes. Yangdong Village will maintain the current condition with three stores, four restaurants and 11 accommodation houses inside the village.

Prepare for restrictive measures on outsiders' real estate purchases on speculation. Residents' agreement can be made to not selling or renting houses and buildings to outsiders. Create the Village Development Fund by accumulating a certain portion of tourist revenue to purchase lands and houses inside the village and preserve village properties.

The Conservation Council and the Tourism Operation Organization can take the following measures to convert tourist revenue to economic benefits for all the residents:

- Operate the Village Development Funds for enhancing residents' life and convenience
- Operate study rooms and shuttle buses for school-aged children and construct public common facilities for livestock for the residents.
- Offer education programs for residents on interpretation and repair/restoration techniques of cultural heritage.
- Guarantee priority to residents in employment in the Tourism Operation Organization and tour program operations.
- Support sales and marketing of original and authentic products from the villages. Encourage the production and development of souvenirs and prepare a sales system for the traditional food being sold outside the village.
- The villages' own agricultural products ought to be purchased prior to others by the villages' restaurants and accommodation facilities. Prior purchase agreements between residents' production and purchases can be supported. Production costs or sales subsidies could be offered if needed. Farmlands can be protected by purchasing it with the Village Development Fund.

3. Operations of Tourism

A. Visitors' Access and Movement Routes in the Villages

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages' access and movement routes are as follows:

Table 8-9. Access by visitors and movement routes

Routes	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village
Access from outside	-Central Highway West Andong IC -Andong Station -3 regular routes of local buses between Andong inter-city bus terminal and Hahoe village	- Gyeongju-Pohang national highway no.7 - 10 regular routes of local buses between Gyeongju Station and Yangdong Village
Village parking lots	- Visitors park, disembark - Parking lot fee	- Visitors park, disembark - Parking lot fee
Village entrance	- 1.2km - Shuttle bus (Fee) - On walk	-
Movements inside village	- Admission tickets - Await entry - Small-sized parking lot	-Admission tickets -Heritage museum -Await entry
Movement toward entrance	- On walk - Carriage for visitors - Use of a ferryboat	-On walk

Operate a ferryboat between the riverside of Hahoe Village and Buyongdae Cliff. The Tourism Operation Organization of Hahoe Village is in charge of safety management and operation such as passenger capacities, safety regulations and so on.

The administrative organizations should conduct proper employment to collect parking fees, manage parking lots and vehicle circulation in cooperation with the Tourism Operation Organization of each village.

The Tourism Operation Organization operates repair, cleaning, safety management for shuttle buses and transportations inside the village and provides access for disabled people.

Flow of visitors inside the villages should not conflict with those of residents. Especially, conflicts of visitors' tour routes with residents' vehicles, administrative vehicles, service vehicles and agricultural equipment should be avoided. Operations of residents' vehicles on the main tour routes should be avoided and if needed, residents must drive slowly. Official vehicles should display signs that they belong to the villages. Agricultural equipment should be stacked in a common warehouse outside the village and avoid using the main roads. Guidance by operation staff is needed if using a tour route. Small vehicles with less noise, pollution, and energy consumption are recommended for tour operations.

Operation of parking lots is classified according to the accessibility to the villages.

Table 8-10. Classifications of parking lots

Outside-village parking lot	Used for visitor-only parking lot Store operation and administrative cars
Village entrance parking lot	Residents' cars, administrative cars Temporary visitor parking lot for high-season
Inside-village parking lot	Residents' cars , administrative cars, service cars, cars for disabled people

B. Landscape Managements and Visitor Services

The Conservation Council make decisions for landscape management and visitor services, while the Tourism Operation Organization takes charge of practical operations.

1) Maintenance of village landscapes

The Tourism Operation Organizations are to manage village landscapes and tour routes as stated in the landscape conservation plan in Chapter 5. Design and installation of public facilities should follow the decisions made by the Conservation Council, based on the design guidelines provided by the Cultural Heritage Administration.

2) Accommodation facilities

In principle, new accommodation facilities are not allowed to be built inside the villages. At present, private accommodation for visitors is available at 46 houses in Hahoe Village and 11 houses in Yangdong Village. The amount and total area of accommodation facilities need to be controlled.

For extra needs of accommodation facilities caused by increased number of visitors, more houses can be utilized on residents' request and permission by the Conservation Council and the Tourism Operation Organization. The Tourism Operation Organization should collect and manage the information on houses available for private accommodation, provide it available to the visitors through websites and guidance leaflets and operate a reservation system.

The Conservation Council sets the level of services that private accommodation houses should provide and conduct monitorings including regular inspections on service level, proper training of owners and management of accommodation fees.

The Tourism Operation Organization is to establish principles for distributing visitors who want to stay overnight within the villages among houses offering private accommodation houses, and to operate distribution according to the principles. It should provide visitors with information on the properties and level of services of private accommodations and arrange orders and operating schedules for houses.

3) Restaurants and food service

All restaurants should maintain a certain level of services for visitors and control quality of food and sanitary conditions. Even when residents serve meals directly to the visitors, it should be under control of relevant rules. Inside Hahoe Village, only three shops and accommodation houses can offer meals to visitors. Other commercial restaurants are allowed to open in tourism complex outside the village. In Yangdong Village, there are four places offering meals to the visitors, which also provide accommodations. Individual receptions by other residents are not restricted but outsiders are prohibited from opening commercial restaurants. Movable stalls could be run to offer drinking water, drinks and snacks to the visitors inside the village, by operation staff of the Tourism Operation Organization or separate contractors managed by resident organizations. Also, water faucets should be available at the village entrance and proper places on the tour routes and managed according to sanitary requisites.

4) Public services

Offer and manage resting places for the visitors where they can easily access on the tour routes. Prepare a cooperative emergency system between the Hahoe Public Health Center and the Tourism Operation Center in Hahoe Village. In Yangdong Village, a temporary organization should take charge of emergency until the Yangdong Public Health Center opens and a stable system is established around it. Install public telephone booths at the entrance and proper places and manage surroundings and internal natural landscapes of the villages. Create garbage collection and disposal systems and operate them.

5) Managements of commercial activities

The Conservation Council should separate management of visitors' photographing and commercial photographing. Places are classified into permitted districts, non-permitted districts and restrictive permitted districts for visitors' photographing and marked on the village maps, guidance leaflets and easily visible signs at the site. Commercial photographing is managed separately according to regulations of the Tourism Operation Organizations. The villages have rights to licensing, qualifying, advertising, and managing contracts related to taking, printing and marketing of photography. The Cultural Heritage Administration should provide institutional support to the managements of the Tourism Operation Organization on commercial photographing.

The Conservation Council manages overall contracts related to commercial activities of the villages. It exercises rental rights for entrance or surrounding commercial buildings and manages rental revenue. It also arranges regulations for the operation of stores such as territories of commercial activities, locations and facilities, signage, design, business hours, distributions of revenue and manages them.

C. Interpretations on Cultural Heritage and Tourist Programs

1) Supply of Information and Interpretations on Cultural Heritage

a) Supply of material and information

b) The Tourism Operation Organization offers the spaces and education opportunities to provide information and interpretation for the visitors at the entrances of the villages.
- Guidance and education for visitors are offered at the lecture halls in the exhibition hall at the entrance of Hahoe Village and in the heritage museum of Yangdong Village.
- Install and operate archives, information centers and book stores where visitors can read and purchase photograph collections, magazines, historical materials, books and maps. The Tourism Operation Organization can operate directly or through contracts.

c) Produce, distribute and sell materials to help interpretation on the villages including photograph collections, magazines, brochures, guidance booklets, maps and books.
- Include the contents of cultural resources discovered and organized by the villages.
- The contents should be created and examined by the curators and managed through reviews and supervision by outside experts.
- Make contracts on the publication and printing.

d) Install information boards and signage for the visitors at proper places on the tour routes.

e) The Tourism Operation Organization operates exhibition facilities directly or through cooperation for visitor educations and exhibitions.
- Exhibition facilities in Hahoe Village are the Confucian Culture Exhibition Center, Totem Pole Park, Hahoe Village Art Center, Hahoe Village Mask Museum, and Hahoe Byeolsingut Inheritance Center.
- Main exhibition facility of Yangdong Village is the heritage museum at the village entrance.

f) Manufacture slides, video films and audio interpreter system for education, rental or sales.
- Show video films inside the shuttle bus while moving and waiting.
- Guidance and interpretation using slides is offered in the lecture hall of exhibition centers.
- Lend audio guidance materials together with portable interpreter system.

j) Set up and operate a guidance system by the interpreters and residents
- Visitors make reservations for accompanying an interpreter through web pages and meet at the lecture hall.
- There are 14 volunteers and 14 cultural heritage interpreters in Hahoe Village. Nine among them are on duty for a day. Six interpreters who speak English, Japanese or Chinese provide guidance for foreign visitors.
- Three cultural heritage interpreters including residents provide guidance in Yangdong Village.
- Support the residents to get certifications for becoming cultural heritage interpreters.

- Train new interpreters and re-educate current interpreters by using the Silla Culture Center in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province as a commissioned training institute.
- Set up and operate a licensing system for outside tour guides.
- Get financial support for interpretation activities for domestic and foreign visitors from tour branches of Andong City and Gyeongju City.
- Village residents with cultural heritage interpreter certifications or run private accommodations can provide direct guidance occasionally.

h) Information materials and tour opportunities are also provided to the disabled people. Produce and distribute Braille materials and audio guidance data, and provide guidance in sign language.

2) Tour Programs

The Tourism Operation Organization provides various guidance and interpretation programs according to visitors' purposes, age and so on.

Table 8-11. Specialized programs for visitors

Visitor types	Features of offered programs
Visitors with active purpose	-Provide long stay chances and offer opportunities to meet the residents. -Offer detailed information and interpretation of cultural heritages. -Offer opportunities for cultural experience and appreciation of village life. -Raise the degree of openness of village and residents' living spaces.
Ordinary visitors	-Offer general and average information on the villages. -Main target to provide cultural heritage interpretation and information programs -Offer a chance to remember the experiences at the village.
Children, Youths, Students	-Offer proper information regarding the age and educated level of visitors. -Set costs and schedule upon conditions of the visitors.
Inactive visitors	-Provide brief village information and opportunities for purchasing souvenirs, recreation and resting

Tour programs are classified into several grades according to visiting purpose, duration, age, visitor size, operation time, and characters and contents of tourism resources. Develop distinctive programs for each grade to allow the visitors to experience Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

Tour programs that have been offered up to the present at Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are as follows:

a) Living experiences: Living in traditional houses, Ancient House Art Festival

b) Cultural experiences: Cultural etiquette classes, tug-of-war, the ceremonies of coming of age, marriage, funeral and ancestral worship

c) Performance: *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* Mask Dance Drama, performances during the Andong

International Mask Dance Festival, traditional Boat Ride and Cross-River Fire Works (*SeonyuJulbulnori*)

d) Academic activities: A Memorial Festival for Ryu Seong-ryong (pseudonym Seoae)

D. Monitoring

The sustainability of tourism in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages needs to be monitored regularly. Details of the cycles, evaluation and reporting of monitoring is described in a separate set of regulations. Monitoring results must be reflected in taking corrective measures. Please refer to Chapters 4 and 9 for details of monitoring plans.

9

Proposal for Monitoring System and Implementation Methods

1. Major Indicators to Evaluate the State of Conservation
2. Administrative Measures for Monitoring
3. Results of the Previous Monitoring Reports
4. Detailed Indicators for Evaluation

1. Major Indicators to Evaluate the State of Conservation

Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are remarkable examples of Korean historic villages. Both tangible and intangible heritages of Confucian culture remain intact, for over 600 years, with their values have been recognized and consolidated by academic researches and field documentations. During the 1920s, one of the earliest professional surveys was conducted by academic researchers, and provided the fundamental basis for understanding the authentic nature of the two villages. The real starting point of the village management is around the 1960s and 1970s when the official surveys were carried out by the central government and the villages' prominent individual buildings and artifacts were designated as national cultural heritage. In 1984, Hahoe and Yangdong Villages were designated as Important Folklore Materials. It was an area-based designation, which means that all changes and development within the boundaries of two villages should comply with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea. This legal status has helped Hahoe and Yangdong Villages maintain their OUV, integrity, and authenticity.

The previous efforts of village management have focused on maintaining the original forms of buildings and landscapes. However, not only the physical environment, but surrounding natural environment, production and lives of residents, as well as intangible heritage are also important to constitute values of historic villages. Therefore, holistic approach is desired in village management these days. For each of physical, cultural, and economic aspects, relevant indicators were established to examine the state of conservation. Besides, the whole system of conservation and management and its implementations are also subjected to monitoring. Such indicators and monitoring system would be useful measures to support two villages as sustainable living cultural heritage.

Key Indicators for Measuring the States of Conservation:

As historic villages of the Joseon Dynasty period, Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have outstanding values in their typical natural and built landscapes. These are monitored under the heading of 'Physical Environment'. In addition, both villages are rich in the intangible heritage including traditional beliefs, rites, and lifestyle of inhabitants, which have been succeeded through generations and continued till today. These are described as 'living landscapes' and are monitored under the heading of 'Cultural Environment'. The 'productive landscapes' mainly refer to farmlands, and rice paddies in particular. Along with the tourism industry and its impacts on agricultural activities, these are monitored under the heading of 'Economic Environment'. In addition to the physical, cultural and economic environments, it is necessary to monitor the overall management system for the villages and their long-term sustainability. According to this classification, key indicators of conservation and management system for the villages are presented in the following.

A. Physical Environment

1) Individual Buildings

The conservation states of buildings are examined by the number of the buildings in each of ‘good’, ‘fair’ and ‘poor’ grade.

While the Cultural Heritage Administration is in charge of inspecting and managing conservation states of historic buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, actual duties have been delegated to the Andong and Gyeongju City governments.

In Andong City, the Management Office carries out annual inspections on the conservation states of entire buildings in Hahoe Village and restores damaged parts. In Gyeongju City, the Cultural Property Division of the city government inspects all houses in Yangdong Village every spring to check for any deterioration or needs of repair. Along with the annual inspection, Gyeongju City also carries out restoration and repair plans prescribed in the ‘Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002)’ established by the city government. In addition, building owners usually check their houses on daily basis, and in case of big damages, they report to the City and demand for repairs.

If the two historic villages are inscribed on the World Heritage List, more detailed criteria for conservation state evaluation will be established pursuant to UNESCO World Heritage Convention’s Operational Guidelines, Annex 7, and more intense inspections on individual buildings will be conducted annually by experts.

Currently, the regular maintenance of traditional buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages is largely left to the owners and caretakers. The current conditions pose certain risks, because the conservation of original forms depends on wills and habits of those who manage the buildings, and the landscape of villages can be influenced by daily activities and appliances such as garden maintenance work or waste disposal.

Monitoring indicators should be established and applied to each house to examine overall management states of the villages. These indicators will be refined over times through actual monitoring experiences, field surveys and consultations with experts.

2) Landscape of the Property and Buffer Zones

Landscape can be understood as the combination of the natural and built environments that have been accumulated through generations. Currently, the administrations for the village management do not monitor the landscape. However, as its quality affects the indigenousness of environmental features of the villages, the landscape is an important element of conservation. Therefore, the natural and built landscape settings should be included in regular monitoring by residents and by experts alike. The indicators for landscape monitoring will be refined over times. The new indicators will be applied on both the property and buffer zones.

In addition to the surrounding mountains and streams, the building layouts and road networks become the structural elements of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages. These elements deserve proper

conservation and monitoring as well, and the indicators for landscape of the property and buffer zones are suggested below. After the inscription on the World Heritage List, expert inspections on the conservation states will be conducted annually.

B. Cultural Environment

In Hahoe Village, almost every household has carried on the traditions of Confucian rites for their ancestors as well as worships of meritorious ancestors with eternal reverence. *Seonyu Julbulnori* (Boat Ride and Cross-river Fireworks), *dongje* (village rituals) and *Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori* (Korean Traditional Mask Dance Drama) are succeeded through the generations as parts of the community culture. Currently, the mask dance performances are presented every week by the Hahoe Byeolsingut Tallori Conservation Association, while the *Seonyu julbulnori* is performed occasionally due to the lack of funds.

Yangdong Village also carries on the practice of Confucian ancestral rites. Communal events such as *yunnori* game played with four sticks, tug-of-war, burning down the "moon house" and village rites are hosted by either the relevant preservation associations or the village office.

These village activities are also an important aspect of conservation, as they ensure the villages as lively places for settlement. Basic settlement functions of the village should be provided to prevent the residents from leaving.

The Cultural Heritage Administration monitors Hahoe Village annually on this aspect. However this kind of monitoring has not yet been applied on Yangdong Village and only basic data have been collected so far. This will be changed as the new monitoring system of the village activities of the CMP are implemented.

C. Economic Environment

Generally, the change of the economic environment can be measured by the indicators of agricultural activities, because the agriculture has been the substance for the production and life in the traditional villages. Thus, such indicators should be primarily considered in the monitoring system. The indicators related to agricultural activities are presented at the end of this chapter.

According to the results of previous studies, the number of visitors to historic villages tends to experience a significant increase due to the inscription on the World Heritage List. The changes in numbers and patterns of tourism (e.g. mass tourism, cultural tourism or eco-tourism) can cause damages on the residents' lives and the physical and natural environments of the villages, as well as it will affect the economic environment of residents. Therefore, due consideration and inspections on tourism should be carried out along with proper preventive measures.

Because Hahoe Village charges admission fees, it has been possible to control the number of visitors. In addition, a survey was conducted in 2004, on visitors' satisfaction with village facilities and tour programs. However, the only collected data on tourism in Yangdong Village is the number

of visitors for recent three years. Detailed indicators of tourism programs and facilities are listed at the end of this chapter.

D. Management Systems

Monitoring of the management system will include the evaluation of detailed indicators such as the staffing level or the protocol compliance of managing organizations. These will include a conservation council, disaster prevention, and environment management, budgeting, promotion, and the record of village events. In Hahoe Village, although some of the indicators are being monitored regularly, most need to be complemented. Monitoring indicators are described below.

E. Key Monitoring Indicators

1) Hahoe Village

The table below shows key monitoring indicators, monitoring periods, and the locations of monitoring records.

Table 9-1. Monitoring plan for Hahoe Village

Indicators	Period	Location of Records
No. of designated cultural heritage buildings marked as "good", "fair"or "poor" in evaluation conservation states*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of non-designated cultural heritage buildings marked as "good", "fair"or "poor" in evaluation of conservation states *	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of buildings in need of maintenance*	Quarterly	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of sites in need of restoration in the properties*	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of sites in need of restoration in the buffer zone and landscape*	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of folk events and seasonal customs	Annual	Gyeongju City
Maintaining the settlement functions of the village*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
No. of indicators marked as "good", "fair"or "poor" in sustainability evaluation of tour programs*	Annual	Hahoe Village Management Office
Quality and quantity of visitor amenities*	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office
Management system evaluation results*	Biennial	Hahoe Village Management Office

*** The indicators marked with an asteric (*) have sub-indicators that are shown at the end of this chapter.**

The Hahoe Village Management Office has 14 staff members responsible for heritage repair, restoration and maintenance of visitor amenities. Headed by an official dispatched from the City government, the Management Office will be in charge of the whole monitoring process, including recording and organizing of monitoring reports. Once the Conservation Council for the comprehensive conservation of the village is established involving residents, experts and public officials, it will take the responsibility of monitoring.

2) Yangdong Village

The table below shows key monitoring indicators, monitoring periods and the locations of these monitoring records.

Table 9-2. Monitoring plan for Yangdong Village

Indicators	Period	Location of Records
No. of designated buildings marked as "good", "fair"or "poor" in evaluation of the status of conservation *	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of non-designated buildings marked as "good", "fair"or "poor" in evaluation of the status of conservation*	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of buildings in need of maintenance*	Quarterly	Gyeongju City
No. of sites in need of restoration in the properties*	Biennial	Gyeongju City
No. of sites in need of restoration in the buffer zone and landscape*	Biennial	Gyeongju City
No. of sites negatively affecting the village structure similar to the auspicious character "/®"	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of folk events and seasonal customs	Annual	Gyeongju City
Conservation of agricultural activity*	Annual	Gyeongju City
Maintaining the settlement function of the village*	Annual	Gyeongju City
No. of indicators marked as as "good", "fair"or "poor" in sustainability evaluation of tour programs*	Annual	Gyeongju City
Quality and quantity of visitor amenities*	Annual	Gyeongju City
Management system evaluation results*	Biennial	Gyeongju City

* The indicators marked with an asteric (*) have sub-indicators that are shown at the end of this chapter.

Currently, there is no management office or staff in Yangdong Village, and its monitoring records are under the custody of the Gyeongju City. Once a conservation council for the comprehensive conservation of the village is established involving residents, experts and public officials, it will take the responsibility of monitoring.

2. Administrative Measures for Monitoring

A. Hahoe Village

The Modern Cultural Heritage Division of the Cultural Heritage Administration is in charge of establishing basic plans for the conservation and management of Hahoe Village, designated as an Important Folklore Material. The Administration will entrust experts from universities or research institutes with the task of developing monitoring indicators and conducting detailed monitoring regarding the states of conservation of village landscapes and buildings.

As a delegate of the Cultural Heritage Administration, Andong City is in charge of the overall management of Hahoe Village. This includes surveys on the need of repair, repair projects, visitor management, and legislation of ordinance for alterations and illegal activities. Also, according to the

municipal ordinance, the city established the Hahoe Village Management Office as a supportive organization for the conservation and management of the village. The Management Office monitors the conservation states of traditional buildings, the structure and settlement function of the village and the number of visitors. It also retains the monitoring records.

If the village is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Management Office will take on additional monitoring responsibilities regarding the management system, tour programs and visitor amenities. The records of monitoring results should be kept as well. Additional manpower could be assigned if necessary.

The residents or caretakers of the individual buildings conduct regular monitoring activities on conservation states of buildings, village structures and landscapes. They are required to report any major problems to the City and the Village Management Office. Meanwhile, as for minor damages, they should have rights and knowledge to conduct direct repairs.

Once the Conservation Council is established in the village, most responsibilities of the Management Office will be transferred to the conservation council. The establishment and operation plans for the conservation council are shown in "Chapter 3. Implementation Agents of Conservation and Management"

Table 9-3. CompetentResponsible organizations for monitoring Hahoe Village

Competent Organization			Contact Information
Management Organization	Hahoe Village Management Office		844-3 Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 760-812 Tel. 82-54-854-3669
Government Agency	Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration		139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701 Tel. 82-42-481-4891
	Culture and Arts Department, Andong City		6 Sicheong-ro, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 760-701 Tel. 82-54-840-6090
Experts	Architectural buildings	Prof. Lee Sang-hae, Sungkyunkwan University	Architectural Department, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 440-746 Tel. 82-31-290-7556
	Landscape	Prof. Kang Dong-jin, Kyungsung University	Department of Urban Engineering, Kyungsung University, 314-79 Daeyeon 3-dong, Nam-gu, Busan 608-736 Tel. 82-51-620-4792

B. Yangdong Village

The Modern Cultural Heritage Division of the Cultural Heritage Administration is in charge of establishing basic plans for the conservation and management of Yangdong Village, designated as an Important Folklore Material. The Administration will entrust experts from universities or research institutes with the task of developing monitoring indicators and conducting detailed monitoring regarding the states of conservation of village landscapes and buildings.

As a delegate of the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongju City is in charge of the overall management of Yangdong Village. This includes surveys on the need of repair, repair projects, visitor management, and legislation of ordinance for alterations and illegal activities. If the village is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Gyeongju City government will take on additional monitoring responsibilities over the management system, tour programs, and visitor amenities. The

records of monitoring results should to be kept as well. Additional manpower could be assigned if necessary.

The residents or caretakers of the individual buildings conduct regular monitoring activities on conservation states of buildings, village structures and landscapes. They are required to report any major problems to the City. Meanwhile, as for minor damages, they should have rights and knowledge to conduct direct repairs.

Once the Conservation Council is established in the village, most responsibilities of the Gyeongju City will be transferred to the Council.

Table 9-4. Competent ResponsibleCompetent organizations for monitoring Yangdong Village

Competent Organization			Contact Information
Residents' Organization	Yangdong VillageConservation Society (President Son Deok-ik)		Tel. 82-010-8733-3306
Government Agency	Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration		139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701 Tel. 82-42-481-4891
	Culture and Arts Department, Andong City		260 Yangjeong-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 780-701 Tel. 82-54-779-6061
Experts	Architectural buildings	Prof. Lee Sang-hae, Sungkyunkwan University	Architectural Department, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 440-746 Tel. 82-31-290-7556
	Landscape	Prof. Kang Dong-jin, Kyungsung University	Department of Urban Engineering, Kyungsung University, 314-79 Daeyeon 3-dong, Nam-gu, Busan 608-736 Tel. 82-51-620-4792

3. Results of Previous Monitoring Reports

A. Hahoe Village

Since Hahoe Village was designated as an Important Folklore Material in 1984, several surveys have been conducted to evaluate the current states of the village. As part of the central government, the Cultural Heritage Administration surveyed and recorded the states of conservation under the 'Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Renovation of Folk Village'(2004).

As a result of the investigation in this plan, For the 124 houses in total, 98 houses were in good states and 17 in average states of conservation. The evaluation criteria were set by the level of deterioration and restorability, and the critical reasons for alterations were the changes in installation methods, building materials and family composition. Most houses evaluated as 'poor states' had additional [ppuni4]wings to enlarge the narrow spaces in traditional buildings. This fact shows the conflicts between the convenience of residents' lives and preservation of traditions.

Table 9-5. Results of prior monitorings on the buildings of Hahoe Village (2004)

	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
No.of Buildings	79	17	9	124
Rate (%)	83	10	7	100

B. Yangdong Village

Since Yangdong Village was designated an Important Folklore Material in 1984, several surveys have been conducted to evaluate the current state of the village. The Cultural Heritage Administration published the 'Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Renovation of Folk Villages'(2004) which included the evaluation on the houses of Yangdong. In this report, For the 157 houses in total, 79 houses were in good states and 54 in average states of conservation. The evaluation criteria were set by the level of deterioration and restorability. The critical reasons for alterations were the changes in installation methods, building materials and family composition.

Table 9-6. Results of prior monitorings on the buildings of Yangdong Village (2004)

Year	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
No.of Buildings	79	54	24	157
Rate (%)	50	34	16	100

4. Detailed Indicators for Evaluation

To monitor the detailed states of conservation on architecture, landscape, tourism and inhabitants, lives, the subjects of monitoring are categorized and detailed indicators are developed. Indicators have been identified for each category, considering the current problems exposed in the previous reports and significant factors identified in the plans for future conservation and management of the historic villages. After the inscription on the World Heritage List, further research will be carried out to complement the current indicators, which are shown below.

A. Indicators of Conservation and Managements of Architectural Buildings

1) Comprehensive Evaluation

According to the following criteria, the overall status of each building is evaluated as good, average, or poor.

Table 9-7. Criteria for comprehensive evaluation

Evaluation Criteria	
Good	Changes of building use and minor changes in materials
Fair	Minor modifications such as awnings or spatial changes, not deteriorating the aesthetic appearance
Poor	Major spatial changes (e.g. new construction, extension)

2) Indicators of Building Conservation and Managements

Table 9-8. Key Indicators of building conservation and managements

Category	Indicators		
Plan	Undesignated buildings	Has the layout been changed so much that the original cannot be identified? (extensions to the back of the structure can be allowed)	☐
	Designated buildings	Has the layout been changed so much that the original cannot be identified?	☐
Windows and doors	Does the building structure keep traditional windows and doors?		☐
Roof	Does the roof keep the original style and height?		☐
Awning	Are the newly-added awnings, if any, in traditional style?		☐
Wall	Have consistent materials been used for the outer walls and are they in harmony with the traditional wooden structure?		☐
Equipments and Additional Facilities	When a separate space such as boiler room or small storage space (kkachu) has been added to the building, have traditional materials been used so as to harmonize with the main structure?		☐
	If an auxiliary facility such as barn, boiler room and rest room is newly added, separate from the main building, is it following the traditional style?		☐
Gate	Have traditional materials been used, and are the fences in aesthetic harmony with the entire structure?		☐
Fence	Have traditional materials been used, and are the fences in aesthetic harmony with the entire structure?		☐
Heating	Has the house retained under-the-floor heating funnels?		☐

The same indicators are applied in evaluating the conservation states of architectural buildings in Hahoe and Yangdong Villages.

3) Indicators of Building Maintenance

Table 9-9. Key Indicators of building maintenance

Category	Indicators	
Wooden floor halls	• Does the living furniture spoil the overall view?	☐
Narrow wooden veranda	• Does the living furniture spoil the overall view?	☐
Courtyards	• Are any farming equipments or furniture left to spoil the overall view? • Is any waste left on the ground? • Has the flower bed been left unattended, spoiling the overall beauty?	☐ ☐ ☐
Roof	• Is the roof well-maintained? (Is there any broken tile? In case of a thatched house, has new thatching been added?)	☐
Eaves	• If there are household goods and food materials under the eaves, are they well arranged?	☐
Main gate	• Has it been broken or damaged? • Is there any extraneous matter to be removed or repaired, such as a spring welcoming sign in tatters?	☐ ☐
Wall	• Does it have any graffiti or damage on it?	☐

B. Indicators of Landscape Conservation and Managements

1) Hahoe Village

The indicators of landscape monitoring include subjects of conservation or restoration that have been identified by July 2008, as shown in the table below. Regular monitoring activities will be conducted every other year to identify needs for repair and restoration.

Table 9-10. Evaluation Indicators of landscapes in Hahoe Village

Category	Sub-category		Indicators	To be restored
			To be conserved	
Landscape	Property	Natural landscape	• Ipam rock, Maam rock, Pyeongsa sandshore on the Nakdonggang river	□
			• a zelkova tree in Samsindang (the shrine for goddess of childbirth)	□
			• ferry of the Nakdonggang river	□
			• Mansongjeong pinewood forest	□
			• path to Buyongdae Cliff	□
			• benches in Mansongjeong	□
		Living landscape	• Mandaeru pavilion & back yard in Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	□
			• Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall & Chinese juniper	□
			• rice fields around the village	□
			• houses	□
			• landscape of outdoor performance stage	□
			• entrance to the village & stores on the outer lanes	□
		Seasonal landscape	• Gyeomamjeongsa Study Hall viewed from Surim Mountain	□
	Buffer Zone	Natural landscape: hillsides, riversides	• Mt. Byeongsan, Mt. Hwasan & Mt. Namsan	□
			• Nakdonggang river	□
			• buildings across the Nakdonggang river	□
		Living landscape: streets, farmlands	• Andong fields	□
			• path leading to the village from the tourism complex	□
			• commercial buildings outside the village	□

2) Yangdong Village

The indicators of landscape monitoring include subjects of conservation or restoration that have been identified by July 2008, as shown in the table below. Regular monitoring activities will be conducted every other year to repair damages on the sites.

Table 9-11 Evaluation Indicators of landscapes in Yangdong Village

Category	Sub-category		Indicators	To be restored
			To be conserved	
Landscape	Property	Natural landscape	• sunset glow of Gwangajeong House	☐
			• village pavilion tree in silhouette	☐
			• sound of nature heard from Mucheomdang House	☐
			• pinewood forest leading to Sujoldang House	☐
			• Donghojeong viewed from Yangjoljeong Pavillion	☐
			• Mulbonggol valley & ridge viewed from village yard	☐
			• rising hill leading to Geunamgotaek House	☐
			• water flow of Yangdongcheon Stream	☐
		Living landscape	• landscape of men's quarter in Seobaekdang House	☐
			• Mulbonggol valley viewed from Ganghakdang Village School	☐
			• Hamheoru Pavillion of Simsujeong	☐
			• Chinese juniper & forecourt in men's quarter of Seobaekdang House	☐
			• thatched house of Kim Gi-uk	☐
			• inner court of Hyangdan House	☐
			• fountain in Galgok valley	☐
			• path of Yangdong Village	☐
			• restoration of well & its surroundings	☐
		Seasonal landscape	• scene of roof thatching	☐
			• scene of tug of war & village event	☐
			• wild flowers of Yangdong Village	☐
	Buffer Zone	Natural landscape: hillsides, riversides	• Mt. Seolchangsan & Seongjubong Peak	☐
		Living landscape: streets, farmlands	• Angang Field & Allakcheon Stream	☐
			• embankment of Yangdong	☐
			• village entrance	☐

C. Indicators of Village Settlement Functions

Table 9-12. Indicators of village settlement functions

Category	
No. of vacant houses (vacancy rate)	☐
Household outflow	☐
Capital per household	☐
Land area and no. of lots owned by outsiders	☐
Increase of village income	☐

D. Indicators of Agricultural Activities

Table 9-13. Indicators of agricultural activities

Category	
Change of farmland uses in property and buffer zones	☐
Proportion of idle farmland properties and buffer zones	☐
Number of farming households	☐
Agricultural income per household	☐

E. Indicators of Sustainable Tourism

Table 9-14. Evaluation indicators of sustainable tour programs

Category	Sub-category	Indicator	
Socio- economic elements	Connection between tourism and other economic sectors	• Is any local industry related with tourism?	☐
	Utilization of local products and services	• Are the locally produced products and services consumed by tourists?	☐
	Ownership and management of facilities and services by locals	• Do the owners and operators of the facilities and services used by tourists live in the village?	☐
	Revenue investment in the region	• What percentage of the tour revenues are reinvested in the village?	☐
	Local employment	• Do villagers take a leading role in tour program operation?	☐
	Provision of training, education & technology development	• Does the operating staff of the tour programs receive appropriate level of training or education?	☐
	Land and goods price stability	• Do the land prices, rents, and goods prices of the village remain at a reasonable level?	☐
	Development of new products and services	• Are efforts being made to develop new tour programs and services?	☐
	Increase in visitors' consumption	• Is there an increase in visitors' consumption of tour products?	☐
Culture & tourism elements	Education on tourism and its impacts	• Do visitors receive education in advance regarding tourism and its impacts? • Do villagers receive education in advance regarding tourism and its impacts?	☐ ☐
	Interaction between visitors & villagers	• Do visitors have opportunities for cultural exchanges with residents?	☐
	Visitors etiquette	• Are the village and its architectural elements well conserved? • Do residents voluntarily respect the traditional architectural styles of the village?	☐ ☐
	Community access to cultural facilities	• Is tourism obstructing villagers' access to cultural facilities in the village? • Are exhibition or performance halls open to villagers?	☐ ☐
	Conservation of local architectural style	• Are the village and its architectural elements well conserved? • Do villagers voluntarily respect the traditional architectural style of the village?	☐ ☐
	Authenticity of local arts and performances	• Are the traditional performances overly commercialized? • Do the locals have the same opportunities to enjoy the village's traditional seasonal customs, events and artistic activities that are open to visitors?	☐ ☐
	Access restrictions on sacred sites and rites	• Do visitors receive any guidance on how to show their respect for the village's sacred places, and do they observe the rules? • Do visitors harm the traditional village or family rituals?	☐ ☐
	Protection & support for the producer of regional culture	• Is a sufficient level of protection and support provided to the villagers who safeguard the traditional local culture, including architectural techniques, food, costume, and way of living?	☐
	Regional culture center with exhibition & performance halls	• Has space been secured for exhibitions, performances and community gatherings?	☐
	Selective promotion of tourist spots	• Has promotion programs for planned tour programs been established and implemented?	☐
	Limit on visitor numbers	• Is there ordinances regarding the total or maximum number of visitors to specific areas or the village on the whole according to their respective characteristics? • Are the ordinances well observed?	☐ ☐

Community-based elements	Residents' participation in establishing and implementing tour plans	• Do the residents have sufficient opportunities to participate in the decision-making process for tourism?	☐
	Fair distribution of costs and benefits among community members	• In using the revenues from tourism, is consideration given to villagers who have to endure all the inconveniences arising from tourism? • Are the tour revenues fairly distributed among the community members?	☐ ☐
	Travel agencies' respect for the community representative	• Are travel agencies operating their tour programs in connection with an organization representing the village? • Do travel agencies respect and observe decisions by the village organization? • Are there opportunities to communicate between travel agencies and the village?	☐ ☐ ☐
	Co-existence of tourism & natural and historic environments	• Is tourism doing any harm to the village's natural environment? • Is tourism destroying the village's historic environment?	☐ ☐
	No. of visitors	• Does the village restrict the number of visitors who can enter the village at the same time to an appropriate level? • Is the total number of visitors controlled at an appropriate level?	☐ ☐
	Visitors' etiquette	• Do visitors receive guidance in advance in terms of what they can see and experience in the village and how to dress and take pictures in a way that respects the residents' privacy? • Do visitors follow the guidelines?	☐ ☐
Others	Residents' rights of decisions	• Do residents have right to reject tourism when they want to do so? • Is there any involuntary mobilization of residents or disturbance of life and privacy caused by tourism?	☐ ☐
	Consideration for the disadvantaged people	• Are there any tour programs available to the physically challenged? • Are there any tour programs available to foreigners?	☐ ☐

F. Visitor Amenities

Table 9-15. Indicators of visitor amenities

Category	Indicators	
Resting facilities	• Are there enough resting facilities? • Are the resting facilities located at proper sites? • Are the facilities well maintained?	☐ ☐ ☐
Food stalls	• Are the food stalls hygienically managed? • Do they sell a diversity of good products at a resonable price?	☐ ☐
Information board	• Are the cultural heritage information boards located at proper places? • Are the boards kept in good condition? (e.g. graffiti) • Is the information on the boards easily understood? • Is any of the information on the boards incorrect?	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

G. Indicators of Management System

Table 9-16. Indicators of management system

Category	Indicators	
Organization	• Are there enough staff to manage the conservation sites? • Do they observe the protocols of the conservation council?	☐ ☐
Applicable laws and plans	• Among the newly-enacted laws on cultural heritage or urban planning, are there any applicable laws that might affect the conservation sites? • Of the new urban development plans, are there any plans that affect the conservation sites?	☐ ☐
Disaster prevention & environment management	• Are waste and pollution levels being checked?? • Are public rest rooms located in convenient places and kept clean?? • Are wastebaskets installed in convenient places and kept clean?? • Are wastebaskets installed in convenient places and kept clean? • Are wastebaskets installed in convenient places and kept clean? • Has the village ever had floods or fires?	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Budget	• What is the gap, if any, between the allocated budget and actual expenses?	☐
Other	• Is the village keeping a good record of village events and incidents?	☐
Promotion	• Is the village website well-operated, and is the information frequently updated? • Do the promotion booklets include proper contents? • Is there any incorrect descriptions in the booklets? • Are there promotion booklets in foreign languages? • Are the webpages available in foreign languages?	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref. GB/MA 1324

Paris, 18 December 2009

H. E. Mr CHO Il-hwan
Ambassador
Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
Bureau M3.30
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

World Heritage List: Request for information - Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong (Republic of Korea)

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of "Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong" as World Heritage property and we thank you for your assistance with the recent Mission to the property.

As part of our evaluation process, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has now reviewed this nomination and identified a few areas where it considers that further information is needed.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and additional information:

1. Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis needs to demonstrate firstly that there are no other similar properties on the List, and secondly that no other similar properties might be nominated in the future. As this is a serial nomination, the Analysis needs also to demonstrate why all parts of the serial nomination justify selection.

As Confucianism has had heavy influence on East Asia (including China, Korea, and Japan) for more than 2000 years, it is appropriate to compare the two nominated villages to others in that geo-cultural area, which is what the dossier partly does. The nomination compares the two sites to properties already inscribed on the List (in Japan and China), but does not provide comparison with other villages not already inscribed, in order to show that nothing similar might be nominated in the future from within China, Korea or Japan. Please could this further analysis be provided in terms of comparisons between overall settlements rather than specific parts of those settlements.

Two villages have been nominated, and although some details are given for other villages in Korea, we would ask for the analysis to be amplified to justify the choice of the two villages rather than just Hahoe alone, in terms of the way the settlements together demonstrate the specificities of the Joseon Dynasty clan system.

2. Conservation Councils

The dossier gives details of the proposed creation of a Conservation Council for each of the villages. Please could details be provided of when these Councils will become effective and of how they will lead to more effective monitoring of conservation processes and the attributes of the property.

3. Management Plan

The outline Management Plan sets out the attributes that need managing and the rationale for the Conservation Councils. What appears not to be envisaged is an overall management arrangement for the whole serial property. Nor does the Plan set out an overall vision for the property. Also the

Management Plan does not appear to address all key management needs as it is lacking strategies and actions to address threats from fire, pollution, inadequate sewage disposal, pylons, and over-visiting. It also tends to be concentrate on the built environment and does not include conservation approaches for footpaths, open spaces, forests, individual trees, river margins and the visual aspects of the landscape, particularly key views.

Please could details be provided as to when this Plan will become fully operational, how joint coordination could be put in place for the two villages, how an overall vision for the property might be drafted and agreed by stakeholders, and how the Plan might be augmented to address the management needs listed above.

4. Ownership

Please could information be provided on the ownership of the woodland, farmland, river margins and open spaces within the villages.

5. Buffer Zones

For Yangdong village the buffer zone to the south of the main part of the site does not offer protection from intrusive views of a major highway. Please could details be provided as to how this protection might be increased.

The approach to Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is compromised by a tight cluster of buildings immediately in front of the north elevation. Please could information be provided on how the impact of these buildings could be mitigated and on whether this area could be included in the buffer zone. To the west, there is a railway and information is needed on whether this area could also be within the buffer zone.

At Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, several restaurants lie immediately to the left of the main approach. Please could information be provided on whether this area could be included in the buffer zone and on how the impact of the restaurants might be mitigated.

At Dongnakdang House, a number of small-scale buildings (largely domestic) line the left hand side of the main approach. Please could information be provided on whether this area could be included in the buffer zone and on how the impact of the buildings might be mitigated.

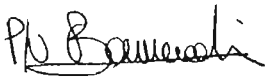
We look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and should be considered as preliminary information. It also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **28 February 2010**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Unit
ICOMOS

Copy to Ms Hyosang Jo, International Affairs Division, Cultural Heritage Administration
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26 February 2010

Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Unit
ICOMOS

Response to the request for information – Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

Dear Director,

I am writing with reference to the request for information on "Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong" made by ICOMOS on 18 December 2009. Please find attached the ROK's response to the request for additional information. It consists of five sections, with each section corresponding to each point requested, and appendix on ownership. You will receive the hard copy as well. With great thanks for your endeavors in evaluating our nomination, I hope that you will find our response satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

Yi, Kyung Hoon
Director
International Affairs Division
Cultural Heritage Administration

Cc. UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris

Nomination of

Historic Villages of Korea

Hahoe and Yangdong

World Heritage List: Supplenentary Information

Republic of Korea



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1

Comparative Analysis

I. Comparative Analysis: International Perspectives

Response to questions as to whether there are no other similar properties on the World Heritage List; and whether no other similar properties might be nominated in the future.

Traditional villages and houses in China, Japan and Vietnam, which also belong to the East Asian Confucian cultural sphere, are different from those of Korea in the following respects:

1) Korean clan villages defined relations among their residents based on the strict patriarchal order of the blood lineage of the clan. The clan members belonging to nobility lived along with the commoners. They read while the commoners did the farm work and other odd chores. Such a stern class system is not found in historic villages in Japan, Vietnam, or even China. Japan and Vietnam do not have comparable clan villages, and class divisions in Chinese tribal villages are rather loose with everyone in the same clan jointly engaged in the same occupation.

2) Korean clan villages have unique spatial compositions surrounding the clan head residence and homes of the head families of branch lineages located on hierarchically higher terrain. Homes of other clan members were in peripheral areas and commoners lived the farthest away from the village center. This is a unique spatial arrangement based on social hierarchy, which is not found in Chinese tribal villages.

3) Those who formed the elite class in Korean clan villages built ancestral shrines to their common ancestors in the clan head residence or the homes of branch head families. They also built Confucian academies for higher learning and village schools, which were needed for the performance of rites for their venerable ancestors and education of the young generation. These facilities were all necessary to maintain their privileged status. They also owned study halls and outdoor pavilions in and around the village, where they pursued self-development as Neo-Confucian scholars through reading and resting amid nature.

4) Korean traditional clan villages were built based on the unique geomantic principles, or *pungsu*, of the Joseon period, which stress the harmony of man and nature. The significance of such important topographical elements as mountain ridges and waterways were interpreted through rich metaphors and expressed in the spatial layout of villages. Chinese *feng shui* placed absolute importance on the meaning of compass directions and relative position concepts of front and back or left and right, actively adding manmade elements such as ponds or watercourses to supplement the auspicious energy of nature. Vietnam has similar geomantic traditions. In contrast, Korean geomancy interpreted the

natural topography and made use of it as it was. Geomantic rules in Japan mostly focused on the shape and composition of the house.

5) Houses in Korean clan villages are characterized by unit structures comprising a wood-floored hall and a few heated-floored rooms, both unique architectural elements developed according to the natural environment and history. The wood-floored hall is an open space while the rooms with heated floors tend to be exclusive areas. Aristocratic homes have several structures like this, each forming a separate living quarters for different groups of family members. Each quarters has its own yard and is surrounded with walls. The yards are left empty for diverse activities that cannot be done indoors. This is a different space arrangement than *siheyuan*, or the quadrangle courtyard house, of China. Traditional Japanese homes generally consist of a single building containing all necessary facilities and spaces for living. Korean homes come between Chinese and Japanese homes in terms of exterior appearance, but tend to have more L-shaped or square buildings, or square with one open side.

6) Roads in Korean villages were made over a long time in accordance with the natural topography and home sites instead of being preconceived and planned. Any space between the walls of neighboring houses naturally became a road and so did the passage leading to individual homes or communal facilities from the village entrance. Most roads are therefore wind along the natural contours of the land, different from the orderly roads in Chinese villages, which are lined by houses densely built on both sides with the walls of the buildings forming the roadsides.

7) The clan head residence and houses of the head families of branch lineages in Hahoe and Yandong villages have their own shrines for reverence of their founding ancestors. The shrines are independent structures normally built on the most important spot in the estate. The living quarters in these aristocratic houses are strictly divided for men and women, and masters and servants, which was regarded as necessary for the practice of Confucian ethical norms. Traditional homes in Japan and Vietnam have a small family altar inside the house for close ancestors of the present master. In most traditional villages in China, the tribal ancestors are worshipped in a communal shrine built in a section of the village, not the house of the clan head.

Details on the above-mentioned points are as follows:

1.1 Human Settlement Types in Countries under Confucian Influence

Settlement types, one of the oldest legacies of human history, have been determined by the natural as well as the social and cultural environment. Although people in all continents live in homes forming villages or cities, human settlements differ in basic type from one continent to another.

Hahoe and Yangdong in Korea are rural villages where the residents are mainly engaged in agricultural activities. The villages are smaller than cities and geographically removed from the seats of local government. Confucian culture permeates daily life occurring around the homes, which maintain traditional native housing styles. In this regard, these villages may well be compared with similar types of traditional communities in other East Asian countries.

The three East Asian countries of Korea, China and Japan have long been under the strong influence of Confucian culture. But Japan developed a unique religious institution called Shintoism, while Buddhism and Daoism maintained predominant influence in Korea and China. This is probably why Samuel Huntington, in his *Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (Simon & Schuster, 1996), viewed Japan as forming an independent cultural sphere while placing Korea, China and Southeast Asia in the broad sphere of Chinese civilization. In Southeast Asia, a cultural conduit between the two great civilizations of China and India, Vietnam actively accepted Chinese systems and values based on Confucianism, as seen in its ancient palaces, royal ancestral shrines, recruitment of public officials and education.

In this supplementary information, therefore, Korean historic villages will be compared with those in other East Asian countries including China and Japan as well as Vietnam.

In terms of their geographical, industrial and administrative features, historical villages in Korea are divided into rural villages based on agriculture, and walled towns as local administrative centers. In terms of the composition of population, they are classified into clan villages, where most of the inhabitants have the same family name and exercise dominant power in village affairs, and multi-surname villages, where inhabitants with various family names share power in village affairs. Generally, clan villages were inhabited by noblemen and commoners together, while multi-surname villages were mostly communities of commoners.

Korean rural villages are bounded by natural features such as mountain ridges or rivers. Naturally developed over a long time, they are mostly self-reliant farming communities. In contrast, administrative towns are surrounded by walls built of stone or mud. All Korean clan villages are rural villages. Accordingly, Hahoe and Yangdong are both rural villages as well as clan villages.

Korean clan villages embody the Confucian world view pursued by Joseon society. Patriarchal family lineage was considered very important in Confucianism, so Korean clan villages developed around family lineages branching out through sons. These families lived in the same village through generations, their prestige and influence solidified around the clan head residence, head homes of

branch lines, ancestral shrines, study halls, outdoor pavilions, village schools and academies. The nobility was the main influence in the development of clan villages. The noble class who formed the ruling elite of Joseon, called *yangban*, or the "two orders" referring to the civil and military orders in officialdom, differed in social status from Chinese literati or Japanese samurai of the same period. Accordingly, Korean clan villages differ from Chinese tribal villages in spatial composition, arrangement of major facilities and ritual performances. In Japan or Vietnam there were few villages where the majority of residents belong to one or two clans as in the clan villages of the Joseon period in Korea.

Clan villages began to emerge in rural districts of Korea in the late Goryeo (918-1392) to early Joseon (1392-1910) periods and took firm root during the mid-to-late Joseon period. The Joseon period after the 16th century corresponds to the late Ming (1368-1644) to Qing (1467-1912) periods in China, and the Sengoku, or the Warring States (1467-1573), to Edo (1600-1868) periods in Japan. At this time, all three countries adopted stronger closed-door policies than ever before to confront the eastern penetration of Western powers. International exchange between them shrank to the lowest level in history, each country devoting itself to self-renovation based on high culture introduced from the Chinese mainland. In this regard, historians define post-17th century Korean society as "traditional Joseon society." Clan villages are legacies from a unique Korean style of settlement epitomizing the traditional Joseon society.

Among major factors that contributed to the formation of these clan villages were: 1) Joseon Neo-Confucianism, developed by reinterpreting Neo-Confucian studies introduced from China during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), and the noble class system of Joseon; 2) the *pungsu* theories of Joseon, a combination of native geomantic thought derived from Korea's mountainous environment and Chinese *feng shui* introduced in the ninth century toward the end of the Silla Kingdom; and 3) the lifestyle of Koreans developed in the climate and natural environment of the Korean peninsula, which was reflected in their housing and layout of villages.

1.2 Korean Neo-Confucianism and Nobility System

1) Characteristics of Neo-Confucian Studies of the Joseon Period

Confucianism, expounded by Confucius and his disciples, is an ethical and political system advocating *ren* (benevolence or humanity) as the ultimate moral virtue. It is an East Asian philosophy under which loyalty and filial piety are highly revered and a didactic system of thought steeped in the practice of humanitarian values such as self-cultivation, justice and righteousness. In this sense, Confucianism is different from the religious faiths of Western societies. Confucianism characteristically does not require worship facilities such as Christian churches and cathedrals. Instead, the ideal was to have places to practice ritual propriety. Hence ancestral shrines were built to perform loyalty and filial piety, and as Confucianism took root in Korean society, it established intimate relationships with native Korean religious faiths and customs.

Confucianism was first introduced to Korea in early ancient times around the fourth to the fifth centuries. But it was during the Joseon period that, through many phases of coordination and refinement, Confucianism developed into a unique culture, markedly different from the Confucian culture of Japan or even China, where it originated.

Confucianism of the Joseon period developed around Neo-Confucian studies introduced through Yuan China in the late 14th century toward the end of the Goryeo period. Neo-Confucianism was a form of Confucianism propounded by Zhu Xi (1130-1200) in the 12th century based on earlier works by Zhu Dunyi, Cheng Hao, Cheng Yi and Zhang Zai of the previous century in Northern Song. Neo-Confucianism started with criticism of studying for examinations for recruitment of government officials and pursued the essential meaning of reverence and rituals as the basics of human conduct toward the ultimate goal of exploring the relevance of cosmic principles in human nature. A metaphysical system of thought was developed, probing the contrasting but mutually complementary concepts of principle (*li*) and matter (*qi*) by drawing from Buddhism and Daoism as sources of ideological and religious inspiration. The Joseon Dynasty was founded by a new elite class of Goryeo who studied Neo-Confucianism, which had been embraced by Yuan and remained the guiding ideology of Joseon until its demise in the early 20th century. The scholars of Joseon formed their own school of Neo-Confucianism and solidified their position as the ruling elite.

These scholars consistently pursued the fundamental questions concerning the individual and the cosmos. They worked with the Four Books, that is, the *Analects of Confucius*, *Mencius, Great Learning* and the *Doctrine of the Mean*, the essential Neo-Confucian canon codified by Zhu Xi under the title *Collected Commentaries on the Four Books*. Exerting no less influence were the two other classics, *Lesser Learning* (*Xiaoxue*) and *The Family Rituals of Zhu Xi* (*Zhuzi jiali*). Zhu Xi had his disciple Liu Zicheng compile *Lesser Learning*, which deals with basic ethical teachings based on excerpts from classical texts such as the *Book of Rites* (*Liji*) *and Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in*

Government (*Zizi tongjian*), regarded as useful for general education and moral cultivation. *Lesser Learning* was published in diverse forms including collected commentaries and liberal or literal translations throughout the Joseon period. *The Family Rituals of Zhu Xi*, providing detailed guidance on how to conduct major rites in the family such as the coming-of-age ceremonies, weddings, funerals and veneration of ancestors, had tremendous influence on everyday life in Joseon.

The philosophical development of Neo-Confucianism in Joseon was thus unique. Though based on the Neo-Confucianism of Song, Joseon Neo-Confucianism was distinguished from Chinese Confucianism, which developed into learning of the innate knowledge of good (*yangming xue*) and evidential learning (*kaozheng xue*) through the Yuan to Ming and Qing periods, and from Zen studies in Japan, which matured through the Yangming school under the military shogunate of Kamakura and further into the Edo period.

2) Nobility of the Joseon Period

Regardless of their place in the bureaucratic hierarchy or success in the state examinations that opened the door to official career, the ruling elite of Joseon, called *yangban*, steadfastly respected the ethical teachings from *Lesser Learning* and tried to practice as faithfully as possible the elaborate guidelines provided by *The Family Rituals of Zhu Xi*. Therefore, the clan villages of Joseon developed as communal settlements devoted to the moral principles and ritual decorum stipulated by these Neo-Confucian texts.

As mentioned above, the *yangban* of Joseon had a different social status from the Chinese literati or the Japanese samurai. In China under the Ming and Qing dynasties, the literati referred to the scholar-officials who passed the examinations for recruiting public officials. Anyone except the low-born could join the literati by passing the state examinations. In Japan under the rule of shoguns, the samurai was a hereditary military class, and farmers, merchants or engineers were strictly forbidden from becoming samurai under any circumstances. In Korea, during the early years of the Joseon Dynasty, the commoner class was eligible to acquire literati status by passing state examinations. But the chances for class mobility grew smaller and the nobility became increasingly exclusive with only the children of upper-class families inheriting the noble status of their ancestors. (Hiroshi Miyajima, *Yangban: The Privileged Elite of Yi Korea*, 1989)

Descendants of noblemen in Joseon who failed to enter public service, if they were to maintain their noble heritage, needed to manifest their privileged family lineage by preserving the home base of their successful ancestors and worshipping them through generations. The unique class system of Joseon was among the major factors that led the descendants of famous ancestors to live in one place from one generation to another.

3) Village Composition and Confucian Order

As communal settlements of the elite, the clan villages of Joseon formed around the eldest son of a famous progenitor born to his legitimate wife. The village population clearly reflected the hierarchical relations among the head family of the clan and families of branch lineages, and the families formed by the eldest sons and those of younger sons. The hierarchy determined the location and size of homes as well as their decoration. The clan villages of Joseon have the following characteristics in view of their spatial composition and Confucian social order.

First, the main road in the village generally connects the village entrance to the head residence of the clan, which usually sits at the village center or on the highest terrain. The homes of commoners and servants are on lower terrain or the peripheries (Plate 1). This is the basic spatial composition characterizing the clan villages of Joseon, and no comparable arrangements are found in historic villages of China or Japan, which also belong to the East Asian Confucian cultural sphere.



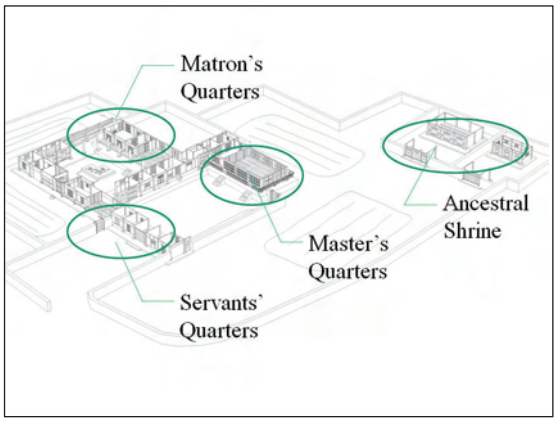
Hahoe Village Yangdong Village

Plate 1. Houses of the nobility surrounded by commoners' houses in Hahoe and Yangdong

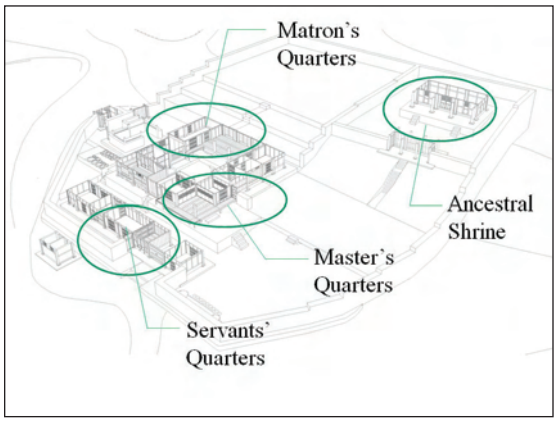
Second, an ancestral shrine was built on the most important spot in the homes of Joseon noblemen for practice of the Confucian ritual norms elaborated in *The Family Rituals of Zhu Xi*. The living quarters of men and women, elders and juniors, and aristocrats and lowborns, were separated so they would not mingle in everyday life, as was taught by *Lesser Learning* (Plate 2). These characteristic divisions in living space and different usages set the clan villages of Joseon apart from the historic villages of China or Japan.

Third, Korean historic villages are also distinguished in that home sites and use of space was determined by social hierarchy. As mentioned above, the homes of noblemen are located in the most important places in the village.

Fourth, the homes of commoners and servants did not distinguish between living spaces according to gender. They did not have separate living quarters for men and women, or seniors and juniors (Plate 3).

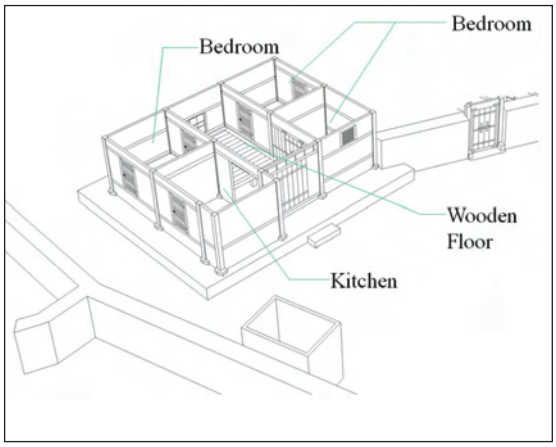


Yangjindang in Hahoe

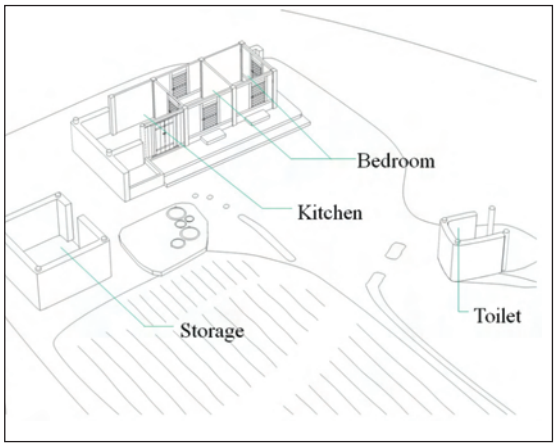


Seobaekdang in Yangdong

Plate 2. Private dwelling place of the noble class



Ryu Bong-sik House in Hahoe



Jeong Sun-i House in Yangdong

Plate 3. Private dwelling place of commoners

Fifth, the status gap resulted in the gap in economic ability; noblemen lived in houses covered with tiled roofs, while commoners lived in thatched homes (Plates 4 and 5). Thatched homes constitute a unique aspect of native Korean architecture. The Korean thatched homes differ from their Chinese and Japanese counterparts in terms of the usage of material, structural style, decoration, and use of space.



Chunghyodang House in Hahoe



Hyangdan House in Yangdong

Plate 4. Tiled-roof house of the noble class



Ryu Won-muk House in Hahoe



Jeong Sun-i House in Yangdong

Plate 5. Thatched house of commoners

4) Views of Nature and Architecture of the Joseon Nobility

The elite scholars of Joseon, delving into the Neo-Confucian studies of Southern Song of China, promoted the open architecture style of study halls and outdoor pavilions out of their desire to observe and search for truth in the cosmic movement and order of nature. It was their ideal to contemplate and communicate with nature in everyday life, which is why they chose scenic spots to build study halls and outdoor pavilions, where they read and rested. The master's quarters in aristocratic homes were also placed to offer a good view of the surrounding scenery (Plates 6 and 7).



Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall in Hahoe



Master's quarters of Bukchondaek in Hahoe

Plate 6. A study hall and the master's quarters of a nobleman's house functioning as an outdoor pavilion in Hahoe

Study halls, outdoor pavilions, Confucian academies and village schools constituted important architectural elements of the clan villages of the Joseon era, along with clan head residences, homes of branch family lineages and ancestral shrines. Among these, study halls and outdoor pavilions were designed as places for the literati to take rest and enjoy the scenery as well as to study and think. These buildings naturally reflected the Confucian literati's views of nature and the world (Plates 8 and 9).

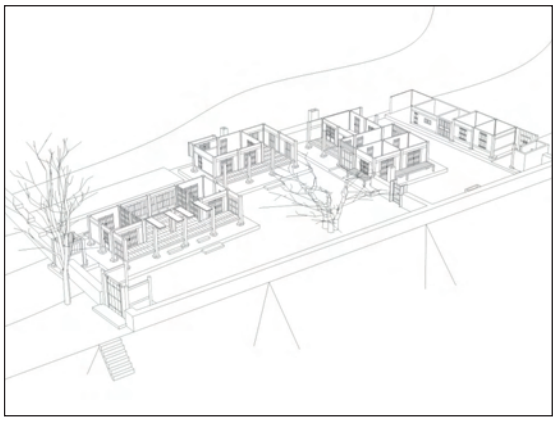


Simsujeong Pavilion in Yangdong

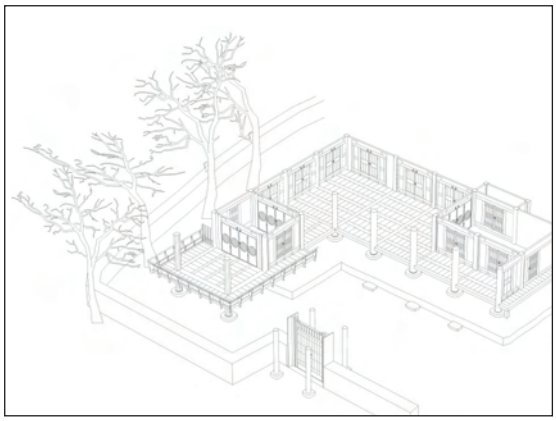


Master's quarters of Hyangdan in Yangdong

Plate 7. A study hall and the master's quarters of a nobleman's house functioning as an outdoor pavilion in Yangdong



Okyeonjeongsa Study Hall in Haho



Simsujeong Pavilion in Yangdong

Plate 8. Structure of pavilions in Hahoe and Yangdong

During the latter part of the Joseon period, the outdoor pavilions and study halls of the literati also served as venues for clan or communal gatherings and meetings of the local literati. They also were popular venues for archery and drinking events, poetry recitations and parties for seniors. Sometimes, the clan head family held ancestral rites at an outdoor pavilion in their possession, which was used as a detached house. These are unique functions of the numerous outdoor pavilions and study halls in Korean clan villages, which are not found in Chinese or Japanese historic villages.

Outdoor pavilions were mostly built at quiet and scenic spots away from the village. But some were specifically intended to mark the village boundaries, a vital function in traditional agrarian society (Plate 10).



Exterior of Gyejeong



The open space of Gyejeong

Plate 9. An outdoor pavilion for study and rest in Yangdong



Sangbongjeong in Hahoe



Allakjeong in Yangdong

Plate 10. Outdoor pavilions built on village borders

5) Clan Villages and Confucian Academies

Confucian academies of Joseon were founded by the local literati as facilities for both education and worship of the sages. The academies, therefore, had separate spaces for academic research and instruction and for keeping the memorial tablets of revered forebears who set examples in academic achievement or service to the country and conducting ceremonies in reverence. Most of these private academies were erected in the mid-Joseon period, when Neo-Confucian studies took firm root in Korea. In addition to displaying respect for renowned ancestors, the academies also contributed remarkably to consolidating the prestige of the clan and demonstrating that prestige across the local district. Hence they were typically somewhat removed from the village so that outsiders would easily notice and access them.

Hahoe and Yangdong villages have two Confucian academies each. Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy is across a river to the north of Hahoe Village, and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy some 3.5km to the east. Both academies of Yangdong stand outside the village; Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is 3.5km to the east and the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy 7km to the west (Plate 11).


Hwacheonseowon in Hahoe


Byeongsanseowon in Hahoe


Donggangseowon in Yangdong


Oksanseowon in Yangdong

Plate 11. Confucian academies in Hahoe and Yangdong

All the Confucian academies of Joseon stand on a gentle slope in a scenic environment, with low mountains at the back and a stream or a broad field in the front, looking ahead to a small mountain beyond. The academy buildings beautifully harmonize with the surrounding natural landscape.

The remarkable affinity with nature is further enhanced by an elevated open pavilion, which either forms the gate or stands inside the gate to many academies (Plate 12). In these pavilions scholars held academic debates or poetry meetings while appreciating the surrounding landscape. The pavilions were cherished spaces where scholars enjoyed their leisure and forgot the stress of learning, recharging both body and mind.


Mandaeru Pavilion of Byeongsanseowon in Hahoe


Mubyeonru Pavilion of Oksanseowon in Yangdong

Plate 12. Outdoor pavilions built in Confucian academies in Hahoe and Yangdong

At Donggangseowon Confucian Academy in Yangdong, an elevated open pavilion forms the main entranceway to the academy grounds, while Oksanseowon Confucian Academy has a similar pavilion right inside the main gate. Hwacheonseowon Confucian Academy and Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy in Hahoe Village both have an elevated open pavilion inside the main gate. These tall, open pavilions constitute an architectural style harmonizing Korea's mountainous topography with the Neo-Confucian world view. Confucian academies in China have no comparable pavilions and Japanese historic villages have no Confucian academies.

1.3 Influence of the *Pungsu* Theory of Joseon

The clan villages of the Joseon period embodied Confucian ideals and ritual decorum in view of relations among villagers and their daily lives and rituals. In terms of the use of the natural topography and land, however, the villages resulted from the application of Joseon rules of *pungsu* (*Ch. feng shui*), or geomancy, to the native Korean lifestyle.

The basic geomantic theory provides that mountain ridges and valleys, their direction, size and shape, and watercourses determine the positive or negative energy of human abodes for both the living and the dead. The Korean rules of *pungsu* are closely related with the nation's natural environment and topography. With mountains occupying 70 % of the land, Koreans since ancient times have lived along the gentle slopes at the foot of mountains, looking out on water flowing in front. They believed such sites would protect them from the elements and provide them with farming and potable water. This was the basic thinking of the Koreans that naturally developed into geomantic rules.

The native Korean geomantic rules formed an independent school of thought during the Joseon period. Chinese *feng shui* theory was introduced to Korea around the ninth century toward the end of the Unified Silla period. Korean geomancy, matured and codified to suit the native environment through the Goryeo period (918-1392), culminated in the "geomancy of Joseon," which differed from that of China.

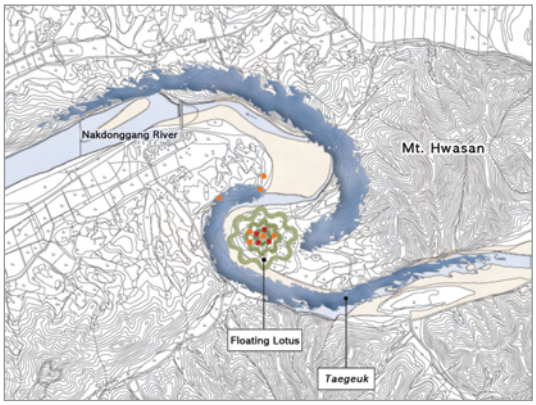
The unique features of Joseon geomantic thought clearly show in the topographical shape of villages and the orientation and outlook of individual homes, which basically derived from the traditional rules for placing a home.

As shown in the topographical shapes of villages, the greatest importance was placed on the shapes of mountains and rivers while buildings or even the village itself was not required to face south. As a result, Korean villages tend to have varied orientations depending on their topographical environment. The geomantic meanings of mountains and waters were often explained metaphorically, comparing them to the shapes of various objects.

For example, Hahoe Village is said to resemble "a floating lotus," and Yangdong Village is configured along parallel valleys reminiscent of the Chinese character 勿, meaning "clean" (Plate 13). In Hahoe, people have traditionally restrained from digging wells within the village to keep the lotus flower from sinking. In Yangdong, the villagers have avoided building homes on the mountain ridges forming the character 勿 and preserved their natural environment (Plate 14).

Houses were situated based on the geomantic interpretation of the overall shape of the village. Land levels were interpreted in relative terms, and homes were usually built on lower terrain to be protected by the "mountain" at the back and look out a "hill" in the front, ideally across a stream or a field. The prospect of a house was as important as its orientation, and often the former determined the latter. In other words, the thing that the people who lived in the house would look out upon daily was regarded as an important geomantic feature of a house. The prospect, as well as the orientation, differed from one house to another depending on how they were situated in relation to the general topography of the village (Plates 15 and 16). This is why one house may face south and another house right next may face southeast.

The prospect of a house determined the location of the living quarters of the master and matron within the home site. Depending on the conditions of the site, the master's outer quarters and the matron's inner quarters could be built on different levels. In most cases the orientation of the master's



Hahoe Village, which resembles a floating lotus



Angdong Village, which resembles the Chinese character 勿

Plate 13. Geomantic configuration of the topography of Hahoe and Yangdong

quarters was determined first and then the matron's quarters, and other buildings were situated accordingly. On a broad site the matron's quarters was built beside the master's quarters, while on a deep site the matron's quarters was behind the master's quarters.

As the matron's inner quarters often stood behind other buildings it needed to stand on a higher level in order to secure a view. Therefore, the buildings surrounding the central courtyard of aristocratic homes were laid out on different levels; the matron's inner quarters stood on the highest level and the servants' quarters across the courtyard on the lowest level, with the two side wings on the middle level. Hence the house was given diversity in spatial arrangement (Plate 17).



A hill at the back of Sujoldang in Yangdong Village



The mountain ridge bordering Mulbonggol in Yangdong

Plate 14. Mountain ridges without houses in Yangdong



Prospect of Ryu Jong-han House in Hahoe

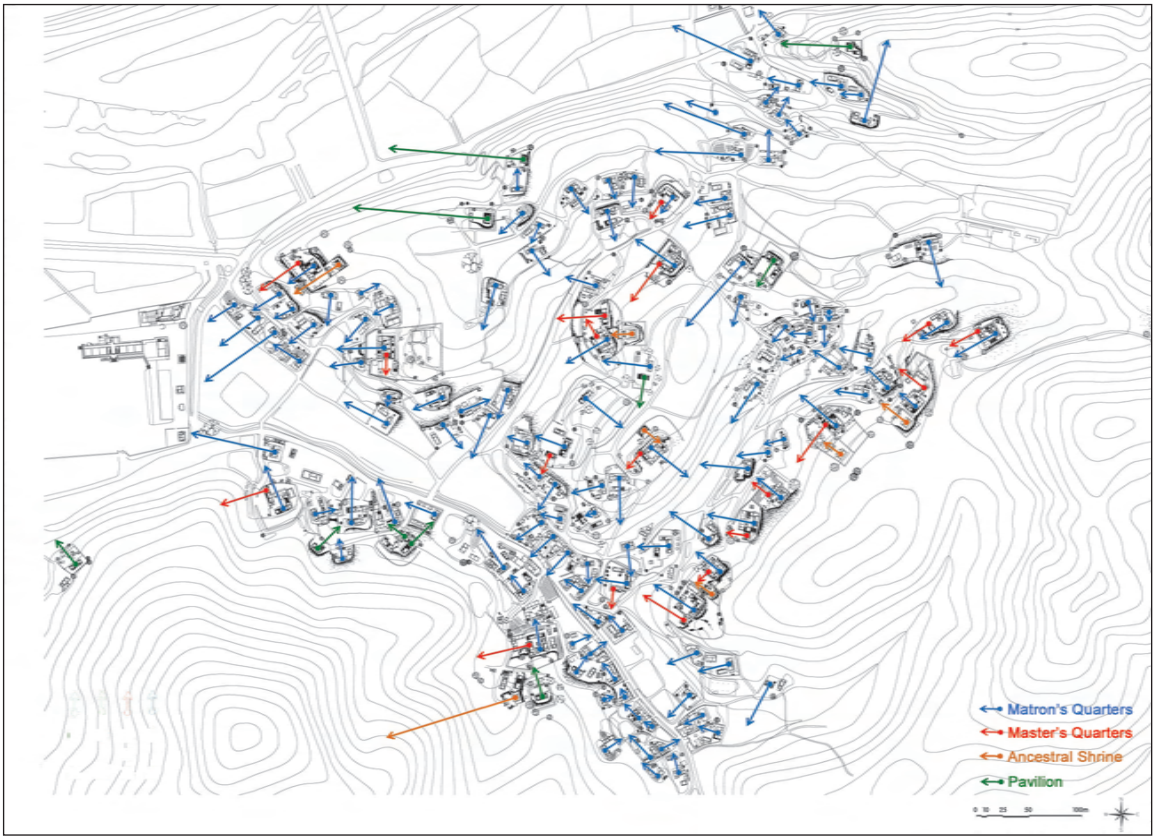


Prospect of Seobaekdang House in Yangdong

Plate 15. Prospects of clan head residences in Hahoe and Yangdong



Orientation of houses in Hahoe Village



Orientation of houses in Yangdong Village

Plate 16. Orientations and prospects of homes in Hahoe and Yangdong

Buildings standing on different levels around a square central courtyard resulted in composite views, contributing to the individuality of each house in spatial composition and visual environment.

Geomantic rules for home site selection also applied to assessing the environment, choosing sites for villages and buildings, making roads and laying out structures, as well as determining relations between buildings, the spatial planning of buildings, and deciding important matters about the



Bukchondaek in Hahoe



Sahodang in Yangdong

Plate 17. Cases of the inner quarters built on a notably higher level than the central courtyard

interiors. Joseon geomancy stipulated that the matron's room should not be easily seen from the gate, that doors and windows be alternately installed, that doors must not directly face each other, and that the gate should open inwards, among other rules widely followed. These geomantic rules for everyday life resulted in architectural merits such as blocking sight where necessary, offering psychological stability, or improving air circulation. In both villages of Hahoe and Yangdong there are many houses where these rules were faithfully applied.

1.4 Comparison with Other Villages in Korea

Korean historic villages, as mentioned above, are divided into those inhabited by the members of one or two clans exerting a dominant influence on communal affairs and those inhabited by people with different surnames sharing rights over village operations.

Hahoe and Yangdong villages have much greater historical, cultural, academic and aesthetic value than all other traditional villages in Korea, whether of one or two clans. Detailed comparison will be presented later in “2-2. Standard Examples of Korean Clan Villages.”

1.5 Comparison with Similar Heritage Sites in Other Countries

Dwelling styles are influenced by natural environment, climate, topography and native produce. Each nation or tribal group has developed different dwelling styles, which endow its villages with unique social and cultural landscapes. China has a great diversity of traditional home styles representing different cultures and customs of the Han Chinese and ethnic minority groups. They may be largely classified as follows: (Plates 18, 19, 20 and 21)

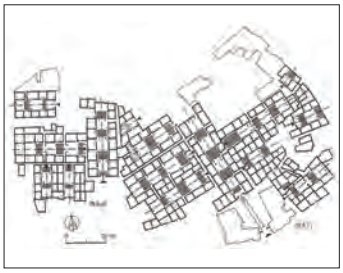
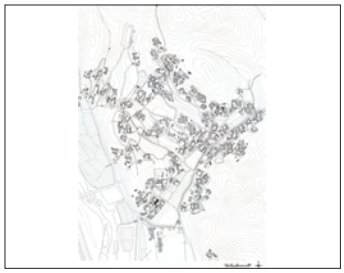
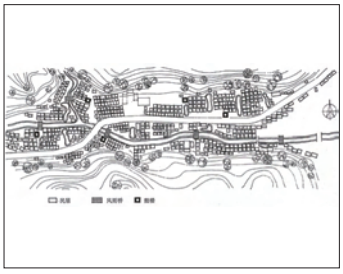
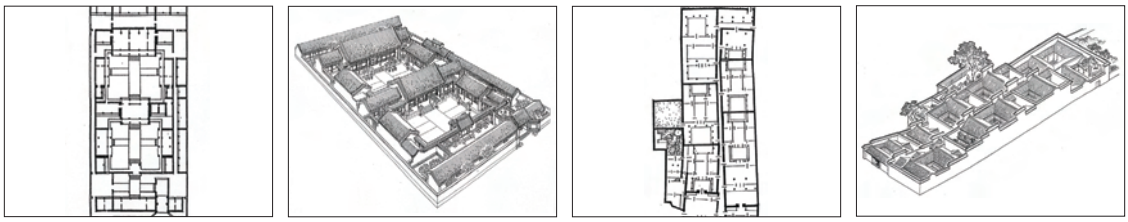
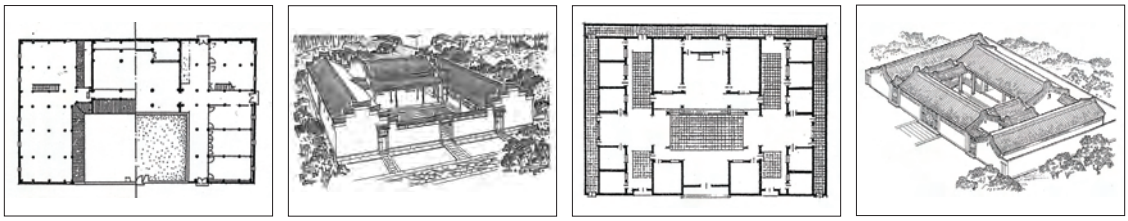
Korea	China	
		
Hahoe Village	Homgcun, Anhui	Zhangguiying Village, Hunan
		
Yangdong Village	Zili Village, Kaiping	Liukengcun, Jiangxi
		
Oeam Village	Baisha Village, Lijiang	Cichengzhen, Zhejiang
		
Wangok Village	Tianluokeng, Fujian	Dongyang, Zhejiang
		
Hangae Village	Chuandixiacun, Beijing	Tongzhai, Zhoxing Guizhou

Plate 18. Comparison of settlement types in Korea and China (Source: *Zhongguominjuyenjiu (Study on the Dwellings in China*) by Sun Dazhang, Zhongguojianzhuchubanshe (China Architecture Publishing Co., 2004)



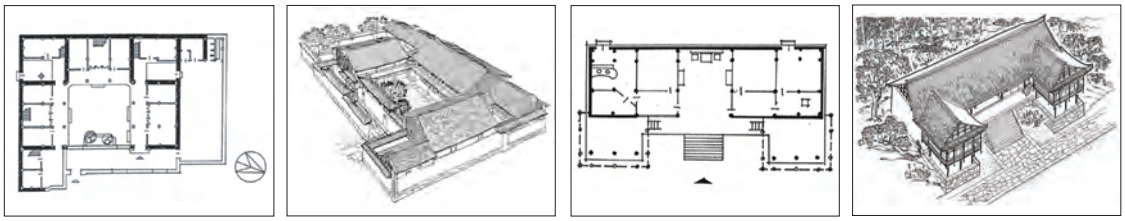
Siheyuan, Beijing

House in Suzhou, Jiangxi



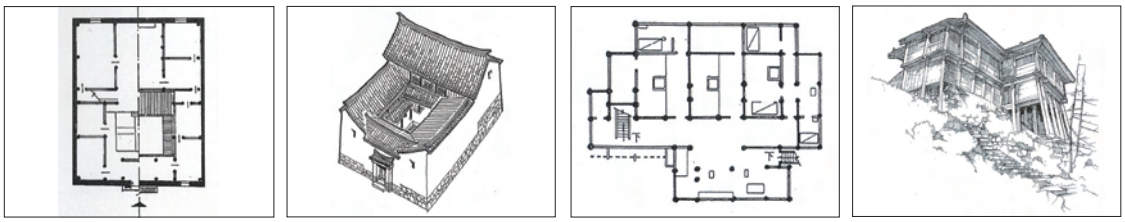
House in Dongyang, Zhejiang

House in Hushan, Guangdong



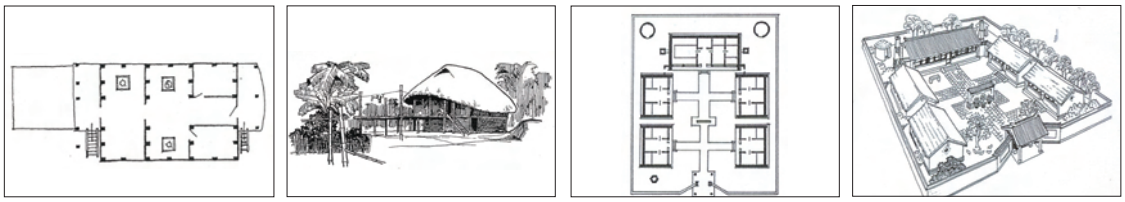
House of Baizu, Dali, Yunnan

House in Yongshunwangcun, Hunan



Ikeyin House, Yunnan

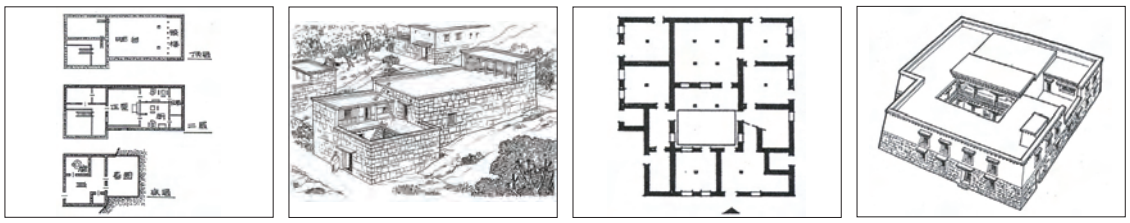
Dongzucun, Guizhou



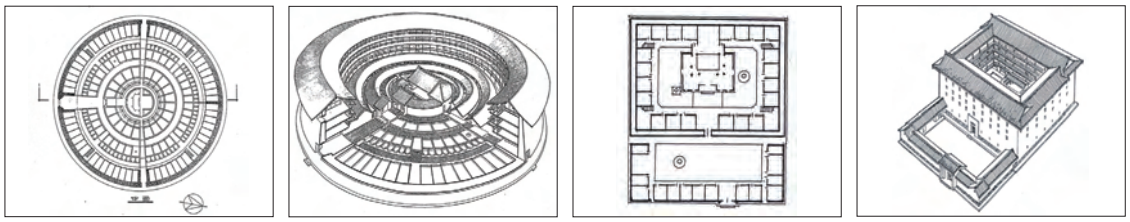
Deyangzu House, Yunnan

Manzu House, Jilin

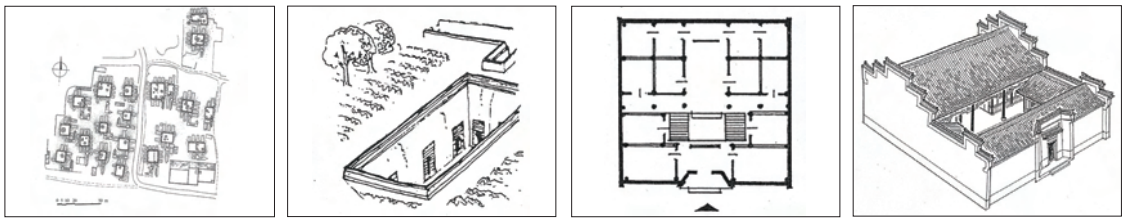
Plate 19. Dwelling types of different regions in China (Example 1) (Source: *Zhongguominjuyenjiu (Study on the Dwellings in China*) by Sun Dazhang, Zhongguojianzhuchubanshe (China Architecture Publishing Co., 2004)



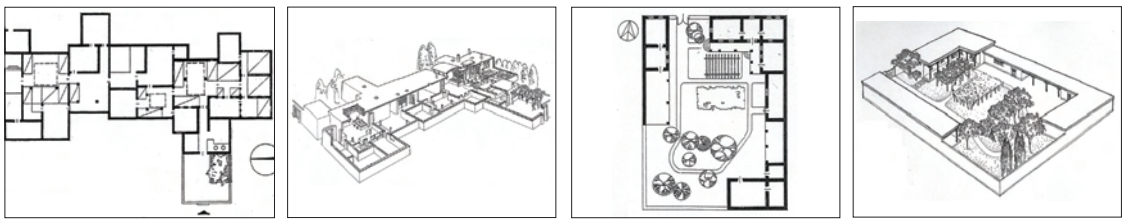
Kangzu House, Sicuan　　Zangzu House, Tibet



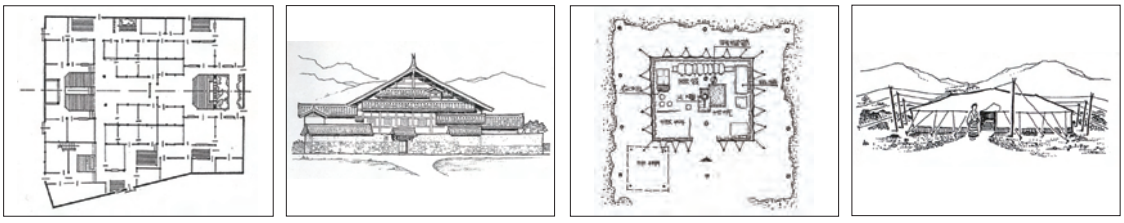
Chengqilou Tulou, Fujian　　Huaguolou Tulou, Fujian



Cave dwelling, Shanxi　　Fuhe House, Jiangxi



Weizu House, Xinjiang　　Yili House, Xinjiang



Fuan House, Fujian　　Tent House, Sichuan

Plate 20. Dwelling types of different regions in China (Example 2) (Source: *Zhongguominjuyenjiu (Study on the Dwellings in China*) by Sun Dazhang, Zhongguojianzhuchubanshe (China Architecture Publishing Co., 2004)

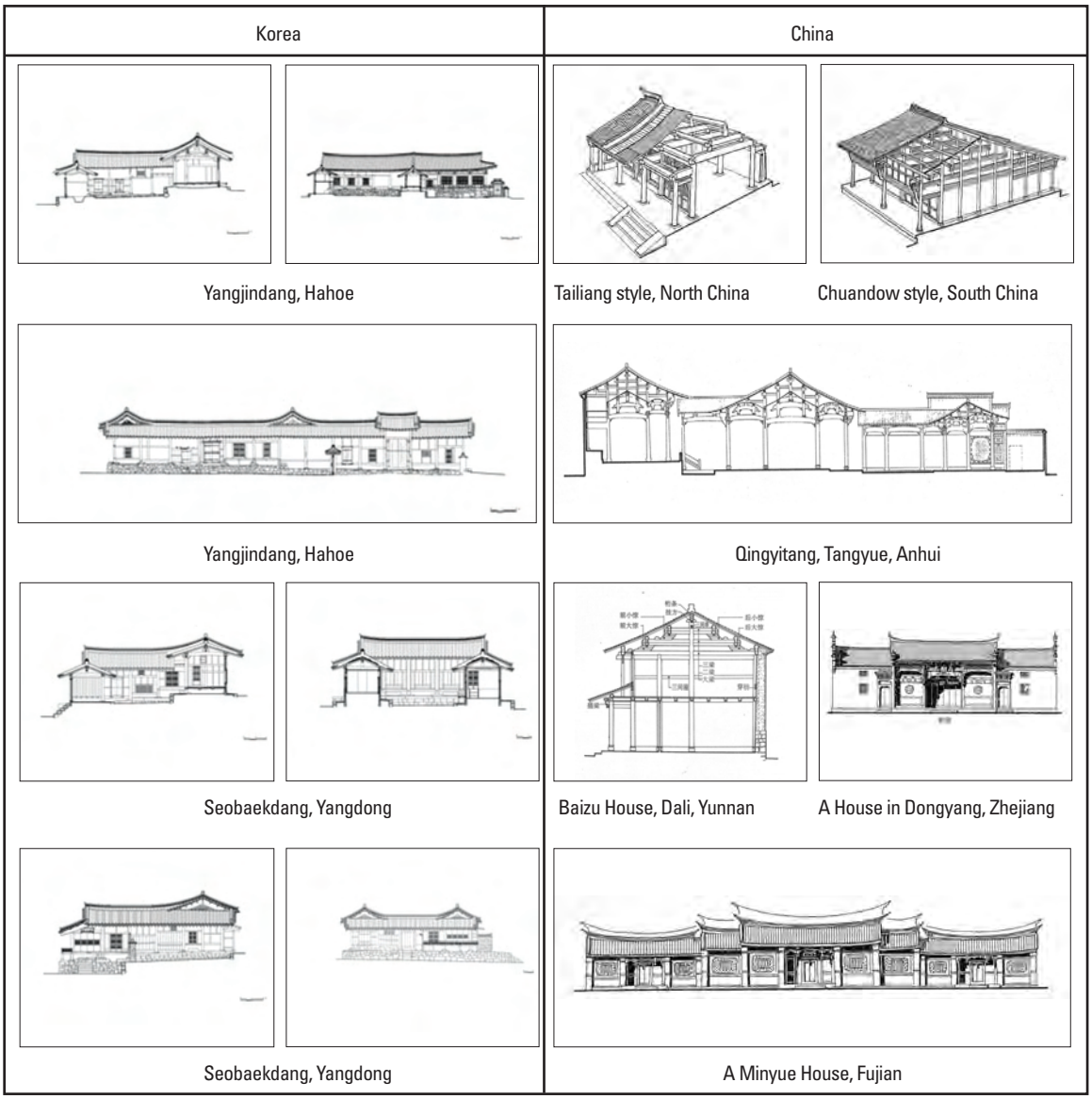
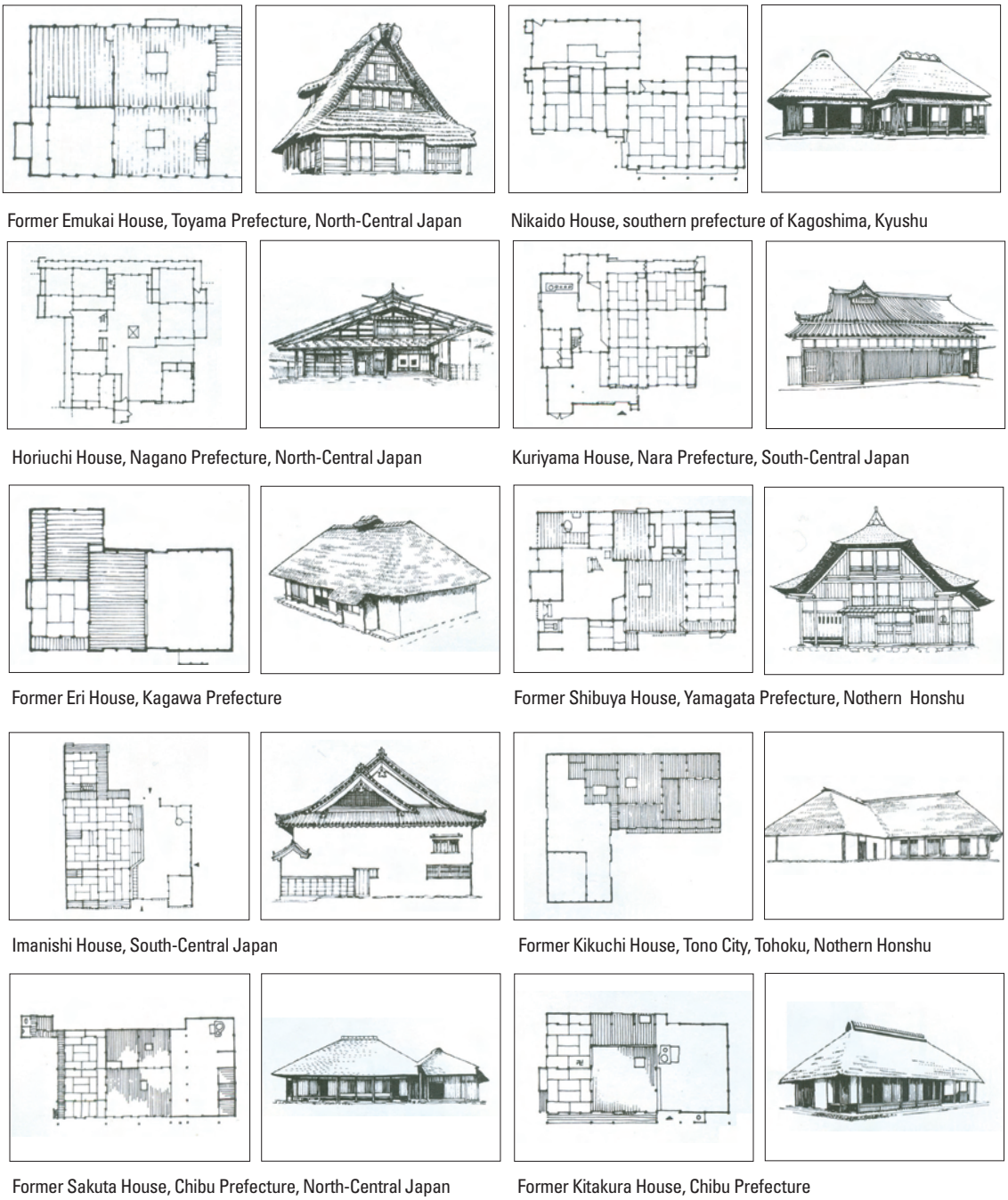


Plate 21. Comparison of different structures of wooden houses in Korea and China (Source: Zhongguominjuyenjiu (Study on the Dwellings in China) by Sun Dazhang, Zhongguojianzhuchubanshe (China Architecture Publishing Co., 2004)

Traditional Japanese houses have unique exterior designs and floor plans depending on the climate, culture and lifestyle of each region. Traditional private houses of Japan may be classified as follows (Plate 22).



Former Emukai House, Toyama Prefecture, North-Central Japan
Nikaido House, southern prefecture of Kagoshima, Kyushu
Horiuchi House, Nagano Prefecture, North-Central Japan
Kuriyama House, Nara Prefecture, South-Central Japan
Former Eri House, Kagawa Prefecture
Former Shibuya House, Yamagata Prefecture, Nothern Honshu
Imanishi House, South-Central Japan
Former Kikuchi House, Tono City, Tohoku, Nothern Honshu
Former Sakuta House, Chibu Prefecture, North-Central Japan
Former Kitakura House, Chibu Prefecture

Plate 22. Examples of traditional private homes in Japan (Source: *What is Japanese Architecture?,* by Kazuo Nishi and Kazuo Hozumi, Kodansha International, 1996, pp.84-85)

As mentioned on pp. 163-169 in the nomination dossier (revised version) and in "3. Supplement: Comparison with Other Villages and Towns Inscribed on the World Heritage List" of this supplementary information, Hahoe and Yangdong have significant differences in settlement types and architectural style from the Chinese villages of Xidicun and Hongcun on the World Heritage List, although they share several similar characteristics as a clan village whose major industry is rice cultivation. The comparison of the two villages in Korea with Xidicun and Hongcun in China and Shirakawago in Japan in terms of architectural style is as follows (Plate 23).

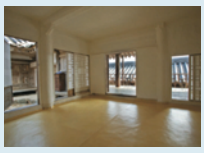
	Korea		China		Japan
	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village	Xidicun	Hongcun	Shiragawago
Setting					
Approach					
Alley					
Landscape					
Architectural style					
Courtyard					
Inner					
Detail					

Plate 23. Comparison of Hahoe and Yangdong with similar World Heritage sites in China and Japan

Like China, Vietnam also has diverse ethnic home styles. Of these, the pre-modern farmhouses in the countryside and the tube-style shop-houses in cities, called "*nha ong*," are the major dwelling styles of the Viet tribal groups (Plate 24). The traditional farmhouses basically consist of the main building with a gabled roof and an annex building standing at right angles, with vegetable patches and a dry yard in the front. Nha ong shop-houses are a kind of villa a schiera, which are deep and narrow rectangular structures facing the road. These Vietnamese urban homes have steep proportions of 1:7-1:9, compared to the Japanese "*machiya*" townhouses or the shop-houses in Chinatowns of Southeast Asian countries that generally have 1:4-1: 5 proportions.



A rural house of the Viet tribe



"Nha ong" shop-houses in cities

Plate 24. Houses in Vietnam

Traditional Korean homes distinctly differ from those of these Asian countries in that they have rooms with heated floors (Plate 25). The floor heating system called "*ondol*" has characterized the Korean dwelling style since ancient times. Both the air and the floor of the room is warmed with heat flowing through stone flues, called "*gudeul*," installed beneath the floor from a fire hole at one corner to the chimney on the other side. Similar heating methods are used in Chinese homes in northeastern provinces and some other regions as well as in certain parts of Mongolia. But the Chinese heat their bed-stoves, called "*kang*," rather than the entire rooms. The Mongolian tent houses, called "pao" or "gher," also have partially heated floors.

Houses with rooms heated from under the floor are found in all regions throughout the Korean peninsula. This unique heating method not only characterizes the style of Korean homes but has also influenced the lifestyle of the people. The under-floor heating system lifted the floor level, and to provide easy access to the raised floor, a wood-floored hall was made next to the heated-floored rooms. Koreans take off their shoes at home and sit on floors to feel the warmth and hence the floors of the rooms are covered with thick oiled paper and kept clean. This housing culture and lifestyle is definitely different from that of China, where shoes are worn inside the home, and Japan, where the shoes are removed but the floors are covered with *tatami* straw mats (Plates 25 and 26).


Korean *ondol* with floor heating


Main room in Chinese *siheyuan*


Kang in northeastern China


Japanese room with *tatami* floor

Plate 25. Indoor floors of homes in Korea, China and Japan

Traditional Korean homes have a hall with wooden floor, which is not found in China, Japan or any other country. The hall is called "*maru*," meaning the "top," with a floor raised some 45cm from the ground to be level with the adjacent rooms with under-floor heating flues, and is entered from the courtyard via a stepping stone (Plate 26). The hall is used for important ceremonies such as ancestral rites and weddings as well as family gatherings. It was a kind of ceremonial space available only in houses above a certain level, and therefore was rarely found in the small homes of poor commoners. Outdoor pavilions in historic villages also have a wood-floored hall, where the village leaders met to discuss important matters of communal interest or various events in the clan (Plates 29 and 30).


A hall between rooms


A hall connecting the courtyard to rooms

Plate 26. Wood-floored halls in Korean houses

Korean architecture features two unique types of floors that are clean, warm and hard, one made of stone and one made of wood. The Japanese also sit on the floor and keep their floors clean, but the *tatami* mats feel soft and cool. The Chinese and Vietnamese do not sit on the floor but use chairs and beds, a lifestyle clearly distinguished from the lifestyle of Koreans and Japanese.

All upper-class houses in Korean historic villages have a basic unit comprising heated-floored rooms and a hall with wooden floor, which was expanded into many buildings as economically affordable or required by the social status of the family. The head residence of a noble clan or a branch lineage especially needed an ancestral shrine. Most noblemen's houses had separate living quarters for men and women. The servants' quarters was built near the gate wing and storage buildings in the yard (Plates 29 and 30).

This composite group of structures, standing on different levels and commanding different views, is surrounded with walls. Within the walls that separate the house from the alley or other houses, each quarters has its own yard for different uses: the yard for the master's outer quarters for men’s gatherings, the inner yard of the women’s quarters for housekeeping chores, and that of servants for farm work. The walls are built by piling up mud and stone, or are sometimes in the form of hedges woven with tree branches.

2. Justification for Representation and Serial Nomination

Response to questions as to why Hahoe and Yangdong represent Korean clan villages; and why the two villages have been selected for serial nomination.

Until the early 20th century a great majority of Korean villages were clan villages where members of one or two clans constituted the majority of the population and exerted dominant influence on community affairs. Clan villages began to emerge in Korea during the late Goryeo (918-1392) to early Joseon (1392-1910) Dynasty, as the literati based in provincial areas gained social and economic leadership in their local communities, and took firm root in Joseon society in the 16th to 17th centuries. Around the time Goryeo waned, giving way to Joseon, the powerful landed gentry in rural areas redefined themselves as the literati class of scholar-bureaucrats. They served in the central government of Joseon but retained their local bases, seeking to rise in social status and secure greater prosperity for their families through their influence in their native places.

The local literati belonged to the nobility of Joseon, called *yangban*, or literally the "two orders" of civil and military officialdom. The *yangban* originally referred to scholars who entered public service by passing state examinations, but their status gradually became hereditary. They served in public posts, but taking advantage of their social and economic strength they also actively engaged in community education and academic studies. They ruled over their villages through a number of self-governing organizations and regulations, such as *hyangan* (village register), *hyanggyu* (village regulations), *hyangyak* (village code), *donggye* (community mutual aid association), *dongan* (community roster), and *dongyak* (community rules). Through these systems they consolidated unity among clan members and ensured their continued solidarity and prosperity.

Hahoe and Yangdong are the two most renowned Korean historic villages that have successfully preserved their landscapes and traditions as elite clan communities based on the Neo-Confucian culture of the Joseon period. They represent Korean historic villages for the following reasons:

1) Hahoe and Yangdong keep the earliest prototypes of traditional homes exemplifying Korean house styles, as well as communal facilities erected to realize Confucian ideals, such as study halls, outdoor pavilions, academies and schools. The two villages also have more famous historical figures granted the status of eternal worship by the Joseon government and preserve numerous valuable books and documents left behind by their learned ancestors. Traditional rites marking major passages in life such as weddings and funerals, as well as ancestral rites, folk games and customs have been faithfully handed down as well. All these are valuable legacies of Joseon society, which was ruled under Neo-Confucian ideology.

2) Hahoe and Yangdong stand out among all Korean traditional villages in historic, cultural, academic and aesthetic respects. Both villages are situated in prominent natural environments, one

by the riverside and the other one along mountain valleys. Their founding ancestors built the villages to secure better farmland or to live near their wives' families, which were among major reasons for the emergence of clan villages in Korea.

3) Both villages are in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, a region highly favored by Neo-Confucian scholars of Joseon as an ideal place to live. All of the five auspicious village sites chosen by Joseon geographers and geomancy experts are located in this province. Among these five lucky places, Hahoe and Yangdong are the only villages that survived the rapid process of industrialization and urbanization in the 20th century, with their invaluable legacies remarkably well preserved.

4) Amous men from the three noble clans who helped the two villages grow into influential elite communities belonged to the same school, both academically and politically, during the Joseon period. The three clans maintained intimate and amicable relations through marriages over many generations, recognizing each other's dignity and expressing mutual respect for each other's academic and political views.

In this regard, Hahoe and Yangdong share the outstanding universal value as traditional clan villages, being on a par in terms of historic and cultural significance. They both deserve attention as authentic prototypes of Korean traditional clan communities in view of their population composition, founding history and origins, topographical conditions, and the time-honored relationship between the two villages. This is the reason for serial nomination of the two villages. Through serial listing the two villages would be able to show the remarkable traditions of Korean historic villages most successfully.

Details on the above-mentioned points are as follows:

2.1 The Longest History and the Highest Integrity

Hahoe and Yangdong have the longest history among the numerous clan villages in Korea. Both villages also produced prominent scholars representing the Joseon period, including Son So (1433-1484), Son Jung-don (1463-1529) and Yi Eon-jeok (1491-1553) from Yangdong; and Ryu Jung-yeong (1515-1573), Ryu Un-ryong (1539-1601) and Ryu Seong-ryong (1542-1607) from Hahoe.

The two villages have two Confucian academies each, where their illustrious ancestors have been revered over the centuries (Plate 27). No other traditional villages in Korea have two Confucian academies. Besides, all four academies deserve recognition for their outstanding spatial composition and building arrangement. These academies as well as the clan head families of both villages keep thousands of ancient books and documents, which were compiled by them or are related to their history.

Memorial rites for ancestors on their death anniversaries are traditionally conducted for ancestors up to the fourth generation from the present eldest male descendant. But there are exceptions. The

government of the Joseon Dynasty allowed those who rendered meritorious services to the country or distinguished themselves academically or morally to be eternally worshipped by their descendants and granted an immutable position in the family shrine. It was considered a great honor for the family as well as the whole village to have an ancestor accorded state authorization for perpetual reverence. Hahoe Village has six persons endowed immutable positions in their family shrine and Yangdong Village has two, the largest numbers among all historic villages across Korea (Plate 27).



Rites for an ancestor with immutable position at Chunghyodang, a clan head residence in Hahoe Village



Rites for an ancestor with immutable position at Seobaekdang, a clan head residence in Yangdong Village

Plate 27. Rites for ancestors granted eternal worship by the government of Joseon Dynasty in Hahoe and Yangdong

The Korean government designates ancient buildings with outstanding historical, cultural, academic and aesthetic value as Treasures or Important Folklore Materials for special protection and management. Hahoe Village has two and Yangdong Village has four buildings that have been designated Treasures by the Korean government. They account for 40 % of the total 15 historic buildings named Treasures in the country. In addition, nine buildings in Hahoe and 12 buildings in Yangdong have been named Important Folklore Materials, representing 14 % of all historic buildings designated such. The two villages thus overwhelm all other historic villages in Korea in terms of the quality of cultural heritage. Four study halls in Hahoe and two outdoor pavilions and two village schools in Yangdong have been designated Important Folklore Materials, setting an unprecedented example. Hahoe and Yangdong are compared with other villages designated as national properties as follows (Plate 28).

The Joseon period saw the perfection of the unique Korean house style, featuring heated-floored rooms and wood-floored halls where people live without wearing shoes (Plates 25 and 26). Prehistoric remains of partially heated floors have been found in the northeastern provinces of China as well as the northern part of the Korean peninsula, but 13th-century remains of a whole floor heated from underneath discovered in Korea are the oldest known remains of this kind in the world. Korean homes later developed into a combination of heated-floored rooms and wood-floored halls laid out in one building, a style that was completed in the 16th to 17th centuries. Hahoe and Yangdong feature some of the earliest houses in this style.

	Hahoe Village	Yangdong Village	Oeam Village	Wanggok Village	Hangae Village	Seongeup Village	Nakan Walled Town
							
Village type	clan	clan	clan	clan	clan	multi-surname	multi-surname
Major inhabitants	noblemen	noblemen	noblemen	noblemen	noblemen	commoners	commoners
Inherited folklore events	Dongje (village ritual), Byeolsingut (Shamanistic ritual of community) Seonyujulbul-nori (Boat Ride and Fireworks)	Dongje, tug of war	Dongje	Dongje	none	none	none
Clan head house	O	O	O	O	O	X	X
Number of outdoor pavilions	5	9	1	0	1	0	0
Number of ancestors granted eternal worship	6	2	1	0	1	0	0
Number of Confucian academy	2	2	1 (degraded)	0	0	0	0
Number of designated cutural properties	15(2+9+4)	20(4+12+4)	2	0	1	6	9

Plate 28. Comparison of Hahoe and Yangdong with other Korean historic villages named Important Folklore Materials

2.2 Standard Examples of Korean Clan Villages

According to a survey in the 1920s, Korea had some 15,000 clan villages (on both parts of the peninsula, later divided). Of these, 1,685 villages claimed their founding ancestors were famous Confucian scholars of the noble class (Eisuke Zensho, *Rural Settlements in Korea*, 1925). Korea went through rapid industrialization and urbanization during the 20th century. The Korean War of 1950-1953 especially devastated the entire country and numerous historical legacies were ruthlessly destroyed. The proportion of urban dwellers, which stood at a mere 3.8 % of the population in 1910, soared to 28.3 % in 1960 and then to 57.3 % in 1980, 86.7 % in 1999, and 90.5 % in 2009. Amid rapid urbanization, the rural population has quickly declined and many rural areas adjacent to cities were incorporated into the cities. In this process, most traditional clan villages have lost their original appearance. Traditional-style houses were torn down and replaced by new houses in the modern style and the villages lost their historical and cultural identity. Ancestral shrines, outdoor pavilions and village schools disappeared and so did native folk culture and customs.

Seven traditional Korean villages, including Hahoe and Yangdong are currently under government protection in recognition of their prominent historical, cultural, academic and aesthetic value. Of these seven villages, the walled towns of Seongeup and Nagan are multi-surname communities and the rest of the five villages are clan villages (Plate 28). Among the five clan villages, Hahoe and Yangdong definitely stand out for excellence in the architectural style and interior space design of their houses, the quality and quantity of tangible and intangible historical relics that are preserved, the historical significance of their founding ancestors, and reputation among the general public. Residents of both villages are firmly resolved to voluntarily preserve their tangible and intangible legacies and hand them over to posterity. They have sufficient economic ability to carry out these endeavors.

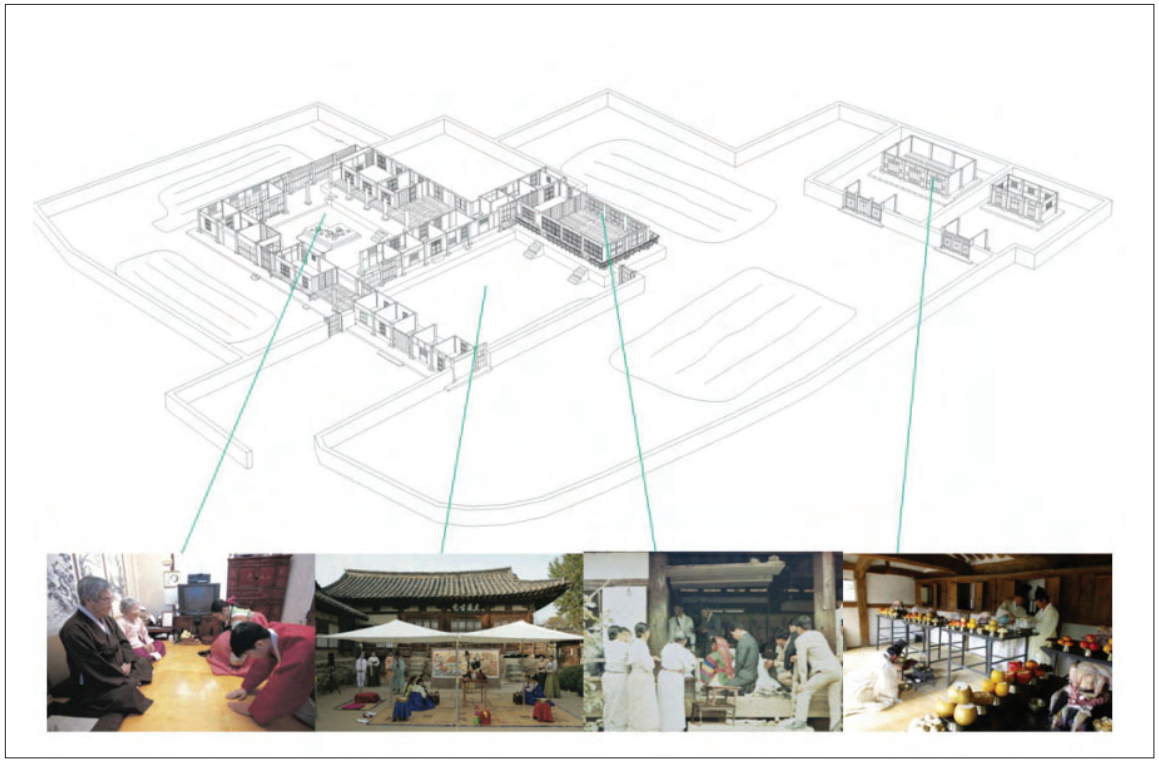


Plate 29. A case of traditional-style space use at Yangjindang, a clan head residence in Hahoe Village

As discussed above, Hahoe and Yangdong respectively represent a typical style of Korean clan village of the Joseon period in terms of geographic conditions and formative process. Hahoe exemplifies the topographic conditions of a riverside village, and Yangdong a valley village. Korea also has mountain villages and seaside villages, but as rice cultivation is impossible in these villages none of them have the traditions of noble clans.

In terms of the early formative process of the village, Hahoe was built by those who came in search of better farmland and Yangdong by men who moved to be near their wives' families. These were two major reasons for the establishment of clan villages during the Joseon period. During the latter part of Joseon, new villages were created to divide the growing population of existing villages. But these villages emerged much later than the two previous types.

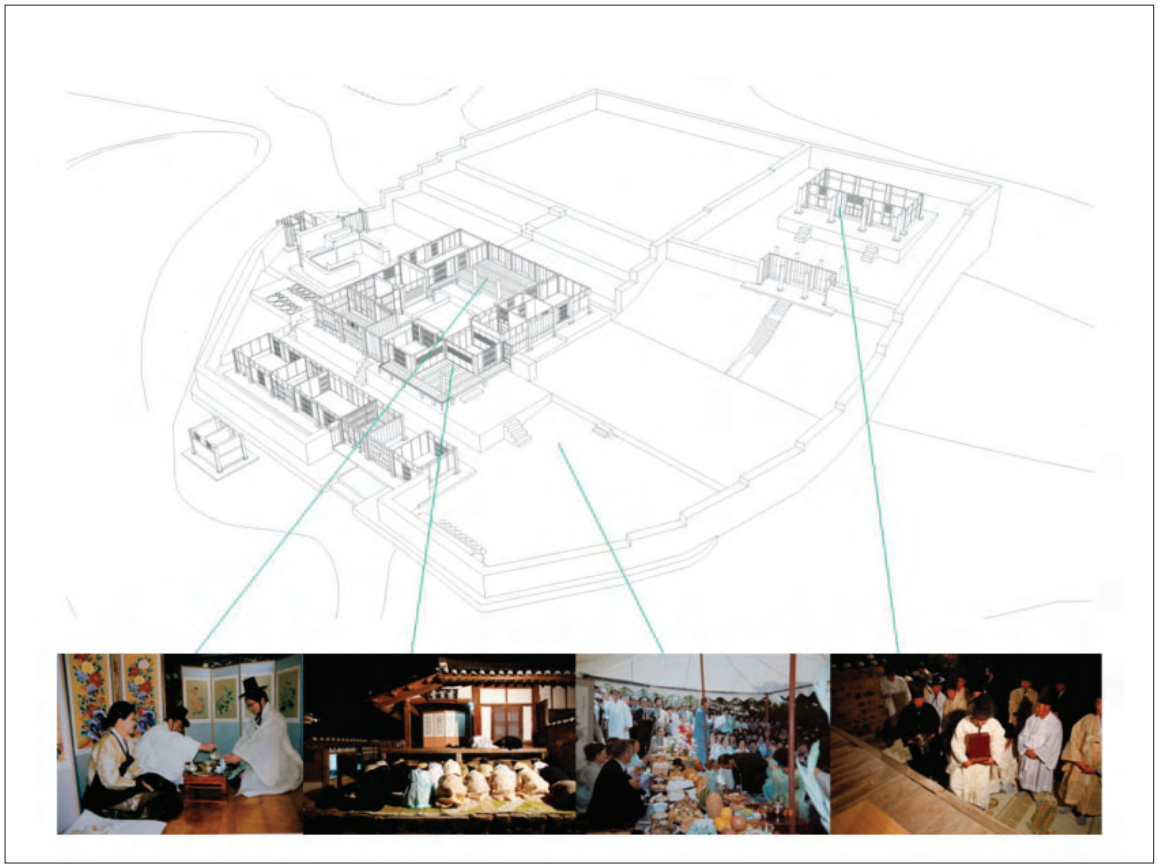


Plate 30. A case of traditional-style space use at Seobaekdang, a clan head residence in Yangdong Village

Hahoe and Yangdong also represent two major types of Korean clan villages in terms of population composition of the elite class. The population of Hahoe consists mostly of members of one noble clan, the Ryu clan hailing from Pungsan, and the population of Yangdong is composed of members of two noble clans, the Son clan from Wolseong and the Yi clan from Yeogang. These are the leading types of Korean clan villages.

2.3 Historical Integrity

In the latter part of the Joseon period, there were around five or six more villages comparable with Hahoe and Yangdong in terms of their overall standards (Plate 31). A village's overall standards may refer to the size of its economy, the reputation of historical figures produced, the overall spatial composition harmonizing with the topographic environment, and influence in the local community and the country. For example, geomancy experts of the Joseon period cited Hahoe and Yangdong along with Naeap and Darksil, both also in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, as the four most auspicious village sites in all Korea. In his book *Ecological Guide to Korea* (*Taengniji*), the Joseon geographer Yi Jung-hwan (1690-1756) replaced Yangdong with Dosan in his list of four auspicious sites.

However, the 20th century in Korea was extremely tumultuous and most historic villages lost their historical integrity amidst the ceaseless turmoil of colonial rule, territorial division and war as well as industrialization and urbanization. Among the villages cited above, Dosan and Naeap villages were either submerged or lost major scenic spots due to the construction of Andong and Imha dams, respectively. In Darksil Village, located relatively near the local administrative center, most houses except the home of the clan head family have been repaired in modern styles. It is noteworthy, however, that all of the five villages cited for their auspicious locations are in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. This likely resulted from the Neo-Confucian scholars' view that beautiful valleys formed by mountains and rivers were the most ideal places.



Hahoe Village | Yangdong Village | Naeap Village | Darksil Village | Dosan Village

Plate 31. Major clan villages in Korea

Fortunately, the importance of Hahoe and Yangdong villages was recognized and their history was studied and recorded in the early 20th century. Both villages were designated as major cultural properties by the Korean government in 1979, when industrialization was in full swing, ensuring that the villages were preserved without further change or damage to their historical legacies. They are exceptional cases among historic villages in Korea.

The historic integrity of a traditional village comprises the kinship bonds and everyday customs of the inhabitants as well as its natural and cultural landscapes (Plates 29 and 30). Numerous young people flocked to the cities to seek educational and job opportunities in the process of industrialization. Therefore, it is extremely rare to find people keeping their rural hometown like the eldest grandsons of the leading clans in Hahoe and Yangdong villages. They have been able to safeguard their heritage thanks to extraordinary respect for their great ancestors based on Confucian values. These invaluable traditions will continue to inspire the desire to maintain kinship bonds within the clans, and preserve the landscape and daily customs of the village.

2.4 Historical Affinity between the Two Villages

Hahoe and Yangdong have been regarded as a set of famous historic villages since the Joseon period with the leading families of their three elite clans maintaining in-law relationships through marriages over a long period of time. It means the clans have recognized each other's social status as mutually compatible. Even at present, the head families of the Pungsan Ryu clan of Hahoe and the Yeogang Yi clan of Yangdong are related through marriage. The marriage relationships between the two villages are mentioned in the nomination dossier (revisd version) and presented in diagrams on pp. 133-136.

Mutual recognition among the clans is based on the historical fact that their ancestors belonged to the same academic school of Neo-Confucianism and took the same position on political issues. Confucian scholars of Joseon were divided into four factions along different political lines, which resulted primarily from conflicting views and interpretations of Neo-Confucian philosophical theories. Leading figures from Hahoe and Yangdong belonged to the Southerners faction, which was also called the Yeongnam school, meaning the "school based in Gyeongsang-do Province." Son So, the founding ancestor of Yangdong Village, was a renowned scholar of Neo-Confucianism during the early Joseon period. He was the teacher of Yi Eon-jeok, his grandson by his daughter, who is recognized as the first Korean scholar to have fully understood the essential theories of Neo-Confucianism and written analytical commentaries on them. Ryu Un-ryong and Ryu Seong-ryong, the two famous brothers of Hahoe, revered them as their teachers and since then men from the two villages have maintained solid relationships as teacher and student or vice versa over the next centuries. Academic affinities helped cement solidarity among the three clans of Hahoe and Yangdong, which further developed into in-law relationships.

3. Supplement: Comparison with Other Villages and Towns Inscribed on the World Heritage List

The following Plates 32-1 and 32-2 compare Hahoe and Yandong with 28 historic villages and towns in various countries around the world that are on the World Heritage List. They do not include ruins of ancient villages and cities and cities that have been named World Heritage sites. The villages and towns listed here break down into four in China, one in Japan, one in Vietnam, one in South America and 21 in Europe.

As shown in the table, historic villages and towns in Asia differ from those in Europe in many aspects. Architectural heritages in Asia and Europe are also clearly distinguished from each other in that most buildings in Asia are built of wood and those in Europe of stone.

Agriculture is the primary industry in most historic villages and towns in both Asia and Europe, including Fujian Tulou in China, Shirakawa-go and Gokayama in Japan, the Villages with Fortified Churches of Transylvania in Romania, Costiera Amalfitana in Italy, Holasovice Historical Village Reservation in Czech, Alto Douro Wine Region in Portugal and the Old Village of Holloko and Its Surroundings in Hungary. As in other Asian villages, rice cultivation is the main industry in Hahoe and Yangdong. Labor-intensive and land-intensive, it greatly contributed to the growth of these clan villages.

Hahoe and Yangdong may be grouped with China's Xidicun and Hongcun in Anhui Province and Fujian Tulou as clan communities based on rice cultivation. As mentioned above, however, the noble clans of these Korean villages belonged to a social class that emerged during the Joseon period, which clearly differed from Chinese literati or merchant classes. Korean clan villages also have a unique architectural environment consisting of aristocratic residences surrounded by commoners' homes, whereas Chinese villages characteristically have a continuation of houses with similar classes and structures. Korean villages are clearly distinguished in terms of architectural space design, usage of indoor space and materials.

Plate 32-1 . Comparison With Other Historic Towns and Villages on the World Heritage List (Source: Webpage of the World Heritage Center http://whc.unesco.org/en/35/)

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Year of Inscrip-tion	Cri ria						Area of Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)	Year of Village Formation	Planning Principle	Constructio-n Material	Number of Buildings	Constructio-n Year of Remained Buildings	Architectur-al Style	Religion	Industry	Population Compositio-n
			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)											
0	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong / Republic of Korea				●	●	●	●	599.6	885.2	13c	*feng shui*	wood	124 (Hahoe) 149 (Yangdong)	15~20c	traditional Korean style	Confuciani-sm	agriculture	clan
1	Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama / Japan	1995				●	●		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	wood (Gassho style)	N/A	N/A	Gassho style	Buddhism, Shinto	sericulture	multi-surname
2	Old Town of Lijiang / China	1997		●		●	●		380		13c	*feng shui*, irrigation plan	wood, brick	N/A	15~20c	traditional style of the Naxi ethnic group	Confuciani-sm, Taoism, Buddhism	commerce	Naxi ethnic group (multi-surname)
3	Hoi An Ancient Town / Vietnam	1999		●			●		30	N/A	15c	N/A	wood	N/A	18~20c	traditional Vietnamese style	Confuciani-sm, Taoism, Buddhism	commerce	multi-surname
4	Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun / China	2000			●	●	●		52	730	10~13c (Sung Dynasty)	*feng shui*, irrigation plan	wood, brick	24 (Xidi) 137 (Hongcun)	15~17c	traditional Chinese style	Confuciani-sm	commerce	clan
5	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages / China	2007		●	●	●			371.948	2738.052	19c	N/A	brick, concrete	N/A	19~20c	combined style of China and the West	Confuciani-sm, Taoism, Buddhism	commerce	wealthy merchants
6	Fujian Tulou / China	2008			●	●	●		152.65	934.59	12c	*feng shui*	mud wall, wood	46	12~20c	traditional Chinese style	Confuciani-sm	agriculture	clan
7	Røros Mining Town / Norway	1980			●	●	●				17c	N/A	wood	80	N/A	N/A	Christianity	mining	mining workers
8	Hanseatic City of Lübeck / Germany	1987				●			81	693.8	12c	N/A	N/A	N/A	15~16c	N/A	Christianity	commerce	journeyme-n
9	Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings / Hungary	1987					●		144.5		14c	N/A	wood	126	14c (cathedral) 20c (all residences due to fire)	traditional Palóc style	Christianity	agriculture	N/A

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Year of Inscrip-tion	Criteria						Area of Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)	Year of Village Formation	Planning Principle	Constructio-n Material	Number of Buildings	Constructio-n Year of Remained Buildings	Architectur-al Style	Religion	Industry	Population Compositio-n
			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)											
10	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar / Germany	1992 (revisio-n :2008)	●			●			363.3	376.1	10c	N/A	wood (half timber)	1500	15~19c	Romanesq-ue	Christianity	mining	mining workers
11	Town of Bamberg / Germany	1993		●		●	●		142	444	11c	N/A	N/A	2000	13c (cathedral) 16~18c (old town)	Baroque	Christianity	N/A	N/A
12	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania / Rumania	1993 (extens-ion :1999)				●			N/A	N/A	13c	N/A	wood (18c) stone, brick (19c)	N/A	16c (church) 18~19c (residence)	Baroque (church)	Christianity	agriculture	migrated farmers, merchants
13	Vlkolínec / Slovakia	1993				●	●		4.9	320.7	10c	N/A	wood	45	18~19c	Central European log houses	Christianity	N/A	N/A
14	Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg / Germany	1994				●			N/A	N/A	12c	N/A	wood (half timber)	N/A	13~14c	Renaissanc-e (castle) Romanesq-ue (church)	Christianity	commerce	slaves, journeyme n, royal palace workers/ workers in commerce /urban agricultural workers
15	Hanseatic Town of Visby / Sweden	1995				●	●		N/A	N/A	12c	N/A	stone	200	13c	Romanesq-ue, Gothic	Christianity	commerce	merchants
16	Crespi d'Adda / Italy	1995				●	●		N/A	N/A	19c	N/A	wood	N/A	19~20c	art nouveau	Christianity	manufactur-ing industry	workers in manufactur-ing industry
17	Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå Sweden	1996		●		●	●		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	wood	424	15c (cathedral) 19c (houses)	Baroque	Christianity	N/A	N/A

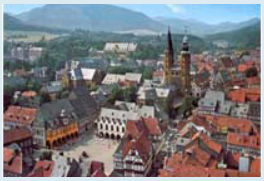
No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Year of Inscrip-tion	Criteria						Area of Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)	Year of Village Formation	Planning Principle	Constructio-n Material	Number of Buildings	Constructio-n Year of Remained Buildings	Architectur-al Style	Religion	Industry	Population Compositio-n
			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)											
18	The Trulli of Alberobello / Italy	1996			●	●	●		10.52		BC4	N/A	trullo	1000	16c	trullo	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Costiera Amalfitana / Italy	1997		●		●	●		11, 231	N/A	840	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Arab-Norm-an, Romanesq-ue	Christianity	agriculture	N/A
20	Medieval Town of Toruń / Poland	1997		●		●			48	300	13c	N/A	N/A	N/A	14~15c	Gothic (mostly) Renaissanc-e Baroque	Christianity	commerce	N/A
21	Holašovice Historical Village Reservation / Czech Republic	1998		●		●			11.4	367.5	13c	N/A	brick	22	18~19c	South Bohemian Rural Baroque	Christianity	agriculture	N/A
22	Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina / Brazil	1999		●		●			28.5	N/A	18c	N/A	N/A	N/A	18~20c	Neo-Baroq-ue (cathedral)	Christianity	mining	mining workers
23	Saltaire / United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2001		●		●			20	1,078	1853	garden city	wood	N/A	19c	Victorian	Christianity	manufactur-ing industry (textile)	workers in manufactur-ing industry
24	Alto Douro Wine Region / Portugal	2001			●	●	●		24, 600	225,400	18c	N/A	N/A	N/A	18~20c	N/A	Christianity	agriculture	N/A
25	Medieval Fairs / France	2001		●		●			108	1,365	11c	N/A	wood	N/A	11~15c	Romanesq-ue	Christianity	commerce	N/A
26	Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily) / Italy	2002	●	●		●	●		112.79	305.8	before 18c	N/A	N/A	N/A	18c	Baroque	Christianity	N/A	N/A
27	Sewell Mining Town / Chile	2006		●					17.2	33	1905	N/A	N/A	N/A	20c	N/A	N/A	mining	mining workers
28	Old Town of Corfu / Greece	2007				●			70	162	15c	N/A	stone	N/A	19c	Neoclassic	Christianity	commerce	N/A

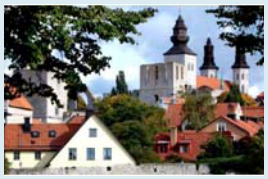
Plate 32-2. Comparison with other Historic Towns and Villages on the World Heritage List (Source: Webpage of the World Heritage Center http://whc.unesco.org/en/35/)

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
0	**Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong / Republic of Korea**  	- Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, two of the most representative clan villages as well as historic villages of Korea, are located in Gyeongsang province, the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula. The province is especially known for its full-blown culture of the noble class called yangban during the Joseon period (1392-1910). - Hahoe and Yangdong Villages represent traditional Korean clan villages for the following reasons: - The two villages are situated on terrain where mountains provide a backdrop and a river flows in the front, which is a representative traditional topographical principle for village construction in Korea. The buildings in the villages are designed to protect themselves from seasonal climate change during hot wet summers and cold dry winters. The villages and their houses are positioned based on the ritual decorum of Confucianism. - Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are the oldest and most excellent examples of clan villages in Korea, a form of settlement that characterized the Joseon period. They also represent the two typical modes by which these clan villages were formed: pioneering settlement and moving into the wife's maiden hometown. - The two villages faithfully follow pungsu principle (traditional siting principle, feng shui in Chinese), in village construction. One sits along a river and one at the foot of mountains, thus demonstrating best examples of desirable clan village locations. - The two villages are among the very few examples of intact traditional Korean clan villages maintaining their indigenous spatial layouts. They maintain the functional and scenic integrity of settlement environment for productive, residential and spiritual life and are exceptional in the continued functioning of the areas. - The two villages retain a number of historical buildings, including shrines, study halls, Confucian academies and pavilions that are among the very old and most remarkable in style to be found in the traditional villages of the country. - Both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have for generations kept in safe custody old records, documents, and artistic works, the academic and cultural achievements of Joseon's Confucian scholars. - Hahoe and Yangdong Villages maintain even today the highest level of traditional family rituals and characteristic village events that were performed by the Confucian scholars of the Joseon period.	Criterion (iii): Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are two of the best preserved and representative examples of a clan village, a type of settlement characterizing the Confucian society of the Joseon period (1392-1910). The Confucian rituals, records and documents kept at the village, village faith and folk games are exceptional testimony to the culture of Joseon villages.. Criterion (iv): Tile-roofed and thatch-roofed residential buildings and Confucian buildings such as jeongsa, jeongja and seowon artistically and technically reflect Confucianism, environmentally friendliness and harmony with nature that are the distinctive features of traditional Korean architecture. Criterion (v): Hahoe and Yangdong Villages are outstanding examples of traditional settlements in Joseon's Confucian society, based on rice farming and of the interaction with natural topography, following pungsu principles. These villages are living heritage that are still inhabited by people and are open to development and change of the modern times, needing careful measures to sustain the village from diverse impacts. Criterion (vi): The houses of head families of prestigious clans, seowon, jeongsa and jeongja at Hahoe and Yangdong Villages were home to scholarly and educational activities of prominent Confucian scholars. Many artifacts they produced, including records, old documents, book printing tablets, recorded documents, poems and drawings, are valuable resource materials in understanding the Confucian culture of the Joseon period.
1	**Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama / Japan** 	of silkworms. The large houses with their steeply pitched thatched roofs are the only examples of their kind in Japan. Despite economic upheavals, the villages of Ogimachi, Ainokura and Suganuma are outstanding examples of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and people's social and economic circumstances.	
2	**Old Town of Lijiang / China** 	The Old Town of Lijiang, which is perfectly adapted to the uneven topography of this key commercial and strategic site, has retained a historic townscape of high quality and authenticity. Its architecture is noteworthy for the blending of elements from several cultures that have come together over many centuries. Lijiang also possesses an ancient water-supply system of great complexity and ingenuity that still functions effectively today.	The Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). Lijiang is an exceptional ancient town set in a dramatic landscape which represents the harmonious fusion of different cultural traditions to produce an urban landscape of outstanding quality.

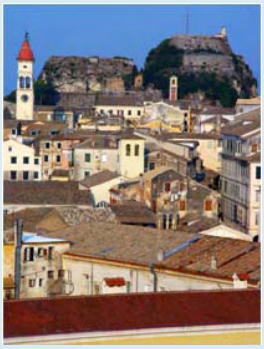
No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
3	**Hoi An Ancient Town / Vietnam** 	Hoi An Ancient Town is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a South-East Asian trading port dating from the 15th to the 19th century. Its buildings and its street plan reflect the influences, both indigenous and foreign, that have combined to produce this unique heritage site.	Criterion (ii): Hoi An is an outstanding material manifestation of the fusion of cultures over time in an international commercial port. Criterion (v): Hoi An is an exceptionally well preserved example of a traditional Asian trading port.
4	**Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun / China** 	The two traditional villages of Xidi and Hongcun preserve to a remarkable extent the appearance of non-urban settlements of a type that largely disappeared or was transformed during the last century. Their street plan, their architecture and decoration, and the integration of houses with comprehensive water systems are unique surviving examples.	Criterion (iii): The villages of Xidi and Hongcun are graphic illustrations of a type of human settlement created during a feudal period and based on a prosperous trading economy. Criterion (iv): In their buildings and their street patterns, the two villages of southern Anhui reflect the socio-economic structure of a long-lived settled period of Chinese history. Criterion (v): The traditional non-urban settlements of China, which have to a very large extent disappeared during thea past century, are exceptionally well preserved in the villages of Xidi and Hongcun.
5	**Kaiping Diaolou and Villages / China** 	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages feature the Diaolou, multi-storeyed defensive village houses in Kaiping, which display a complex and flamboyant fusion of Chinese and Western structural and decorative forms. They reflect the significant role of émigré Kaiping people in the development of several countries in South Asia, Australasia and North America, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are four groups of Diaolou and twenty of the most symbolic ones are inscribed on the List. These buildings take three forms: communal towers built by several families and used as temporary refuge, residential towers built by individual rich families and used as fortified residences, and watch towers. Built of stone, pise, brick or concrete, these buildings represent a complex and confident fusion between Chinese and Western architectural styles. Retaining a harmonious relationship with the surrounding landscape, the Diaolou testify to the final flowering of local building traditions that started in the Ming period in response to local banditry.	The Diaolou and their surrounding villages demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value for their complex and confident fusion between Chinese and western architectural styles, for their final flowering of local tower building traditions, for their completeness and unaltered state resulting from their short life span as fortified dwellings and their comparative abandonment and for harmonious relationship with their agricultural landscape. Criterion (ii): The Diaolou represent in dramatic physical terms an important interchange of human values - architectural styles brought back from North America by returning Chinese and fused with local rural traditions - within a particular cultural area of the world. Criterion (iii): The building of defensive towers was a local tradition in the Kaiping area since Ming times in response to local banditry. The nominated Diaolou represent the final flourishing of this tradition, in which the conspicuous wealth of the retuning Chinese contributed to the spread of banditry and their towers were an extreme response. Criterion (iv): The main towers, with their settings and through their flamboyant display of wealth, are a type of building that reflects the significant role played by émigré Kaiping people in the development of several countries in South Asia, Australasia, and North America, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the continuing links between the Kaiping community and Chinese communities in these parts of the world. The wholeness and intactness of the nominated properties are evident insofar as all the elements that express their values are still in place; the size of each of the properties is adequate as the features and processes that convey the significance are fully represented in the towers and their surrounding villages of small houses and farmland. The nominated Diaolou, their surrounding village houses, and the agricultural landscape are all authentic, apart from certain houses in Sanmenli Village. Since 2001, all the Diaolou are protected as national monuments under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Relics, 1982 and alsPrcovPrcd by Provincial and Municipal Regulations. A buffer zone has beePrcstablished. The overall state of ccialrvation of the Diaolou is good; the state of ccialrvation of village houses and the agricultural landscape is on sonable. Norcd eiaive ccialrvation works have beePrundertakeP. Nevertheless minor repair works, are carrieof ut where necessa R, and inappropriate building interventions have beePrreversed. A Management PlvPrfor the nominated property has beePrdrawPrup by Beijing University under the auspices of the PwPrup's Governversity Kaiping City. It has been implemented since 2005.

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
6	**Fujian Tulou / China** 	Fujian Tulou is a property of 46 buildings constructed between the 15th and 20th centuries over 120 km in south-west of Fujian province, inland from the Taiwan Strait. Set amongst rice, tea and tobacco fields the Tulou are earthen houses. Several storeys high, they are built along an nward-looking, circular or square floor plan as housing for up to 800 people each. They were built for defence purposes around a central open courtyard with only one entrance and windows to the outside only above the first floor. Housing a whole clan, the houses functioned as village units and were known as "a little kingdom for the family" or "bustling small city." They feature tall fortified mud walls capped by tiled roofs with wide over-hanging eaves. The most elaborate structures date back to the 17th and 18th centuries. The buildings were divided vertically between families with each disposing of two or three rooms on each floor. In contrast with their plain exterior, the inside of the tulou were built for comfort and were often highly decorated. They are inscribed as exceptional examples of a building tradition and function exemplifying a particular type of communal living and defensive organization, and, in terms of their harmonious relationship with their environment, an outstanding example of human settlement.	The Fujian Tulou are the most representative and best preserved examples of the tulou of the mountainous regions of south-eastern China. The large, technically sophisticated and dramatic earthen defensive buildings, built between the 13th and 20th centuries, in their highly sensitive setting in fertile mountain valleys, are an extraordinary reflection of a communal response to settlement which has persisted over time. The tulou, and their extensive associated documentary archives, reflect the emergence, innovation, and development of an outstanding art of earthen building over seven centuries.The elaborate compartmentalised interiors, some with highly decorated surfaces, met both their communities' physical and spiritual needs and reflect in an extraordinary way the development of a sophisticated society in a remote and potentially hostile environment. The relationship of the massive buildings to their landscape embodies both Feng Shui principles and ideas of landscape beauty and harmony. Criterion (iii): The tulou bear an exceptional testimony to a long-standing cultural tradition of defensive buildings for communal living that reflect sophisticated building traditions and ideas of harmony and collaboration, well documented over time. Criterion (iv): The tulou are exceptional in terms of size, building traditions and function, and reflect society's response to various stages in economic and social history within the wider region. Criterion (v): The tulou as a whole and the nominated Fujian tulou in particular, in terms of their form are a unique reflection of communal living and defensive needs, and in terms of their harmonious relationship with their environment, an outstanding example of human settlement. The authenticity of the tulou is related to sustaining the tulou themselves and their building traditions as well as the structures and processes associated with their farmed and forested landscape setting. The integrity of the tulou is related to their intactness as buildings but also to the intactness of the surrounding farmed and forested landscape – into which they were so carefully sited in accordance with Feng Shui principles. The legal protection of the nominated areas and their buffer zones are adequate. The overall management system for the property is adequate, involving both government administrative bodies and local communities, although plans for the sustainability of the landscape that respect local farming and forestry traditions need to be better developed.
7	**Røros Mining Town / Norway** 	The history of Røros, which stands in a mountainous setting, is linked to the copper mines: they were developed in the 17th century and exploited for 333 years until 1977. Completely rebuilt after its destruction by Swedish troops in 1679, the city has some 80 wooden houses, most of them standing around courtyards. Many retain their dark pitch-log facades, giving the town a medieval appearance.	Criteria (iii), (iv), (v)
8	**Hanseatic City of Lübeck / Germany** 	Lübeck – the former capital and Queen City of the Hanseatic League – was founded in the 12th century and prospered until the 16th century as the major trading centre for northern Europe. It has remained a centre for maritime commerce to this day, particularly with the Nordic countries. Despite the damage it suffered during the Second World War, the basic structure of the old city, consisting mainly of 15th- and 16th-century patrician residences, public monuments (the famous Holstentor brick gate), churches and salt storehouses, remains unaltered.	Criterion (iv)

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
9	**Old Village of Hollókö and its Surroundings / Hungary** 	Hollokö is an outstanding example of a deliberately preserved traditional settlement. This village, which developed mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries, is a living example of rural life before the agricultural revolution of the 20th century.	Criterion (v)
10	**Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar / Germany** 	Situated near the Rammelsberg mines, Goslar held an important place in the Hanseatic League because of the rich Rammelsberg metallic ore deposits. From the 10th to the 12th century it was one of the seats of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Its well- well- welmweieval historic centre has some 1,500 half-timberwelhRoses dating from the 15th to the 19th century.	Criteria (i), (iv)
11	**Town of Bamberg / Germany** 	From the 10th century onwards, this town became an important link with the Slav peoples, especially those of Poland and Pomerania. During its period of greatest prosperity, from the 12th century onwards, the architecture of Bamberg strongly influenced northern Germany and Hungary. In the late 18th century it was the centre of the Enlightenment in southern Germany, with eminent philosophers and writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann living there.	Criteria (i), (iv)
12	**Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania / Rumania** 	These Transylvanian villages with their fortified churches provide a vivid picture of the cultural landscape of southern Transylvania. The seven villages inscribed, founded by the Transylvanian Saxons, are characterized by a specific land-use system, settlement pattern and organization of the family farmstead that have been preserved since the late Middle Ages. They are dominated by their fortified churches, which illustrate building styles from the 13th to the 16th century.	Criterion (iv)
13	**Vlkolínec / Slovakia** 	Vlkolínec, situated in the centre of Slovakia, is a remarkably intact settlement of 45 buildings with the traditional features of a central European village. It is the region's most complete group of these kinds of traditional log houses, often found in mountainous areas.	Criteria (iv), (v)
14	**Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg / Germany** 	Quedlinburg, in the Land of Sachsen-Anhalt, was a capital of the East Franconian German Empire at the time of the Saxonian-Ottonian ruling dynasty. It has been a prosperous trading town since the Middle Ages. The number and high quality of the timber-framed buildings make Quedlinburg an exceptional example of a medieval European town. The Collegiate Church of St Servatius is one of the masterpieces of Romanesque architecture.	Criteria (iv)

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
15	**Hanseatic Town of Visby / Sweden** 	A former Viking site on the island of Gotland, Visby was the maby centre of the Hanseatic League by was Btheic from was 12th to was 14th century. Its 13th-century rampartseand more than 200 warehouseseand wealthy merchants' mweleands from was same d wiod make i4th cebest-preserved foreified commercial city in northern Europe.	Criteria (iv), (v)
16	**Crespi d'Adda / Italy** 	Crespi d'Adda in Capriate San Gervasio in Lombardy is an outstanding example of the 19th- and early 20th-cent 1y 'company towns' built in e 19th and Nle o America by enlightened ind strialists to meet the wlekers' needs. The snge is still remarkably intact and is partly sed fle ind strial p 1plses, althougo coanging economic and social conditions now threaten its survival.	Criteria (iv), (v)
17	**Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå Sweden** 	Gammelstad, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, is the best-preserved example of a 'church village', a unique kind of village formerly found throughout northern Scandinavia. The 424 wooden houses, huddled round the early 15th-century stone church, were used only on Sundays and at religious festivals to house worshippers from the surrounding countryside who could not return home the same day because of the distance and difficult travelling conditions.	The Committee decided to inscribe the nominated property on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that the site is of outstanding universal value as it is a remarkable example of the traditional church town of northern Scandanavia, and admirably illustrates the adaptation of conventional urban design to the special geographical and climatic conditions of a hostile natural environment.
18	**The Trulli of Alberobello / Italy** 	The trulli, limestone dwellings found in the southern region of Puglia, are remarkable examples of drywall (mortarless) construction, a prehistoric building technique still in use in this region. The trulli are made of roughly worked limestone boulders collected from neighbouring fields. Characteristically, they feature pyramidal, domed or conical roofs built up of corbelled limestone slabs.	The Committee decided to inscribe the nominated property on the basis of cultural criteria (iii), (iv) and (v) considering that the site is of outstanding universal value being an exceptional example of a form of building construction deriving from prehistoric construction techniques that have survived intact and functioning into the modern world.
19	**Vlkolínec / Slovakia** 	The Amalfi coast is an area of great physical beauty and natural diversity. It has been intensively settled by human communities since the early Middle Ages. There are a number of towns such as Amalfi and Ravello with architectural and artistic works of great significance. The rural areas show the versatility of the inhabitants in adapting their use of the land to the diverse nature of the terrain, which ranges from terraced vineyards and orchards on the lower slopes to wide upland pastures.	The Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that the Costiera Amalfitana is an outstanding example of a Mediterranean landscape, with exceptional cultural and natural scenic values resulting from its dramatic topography and historical evolution.
20	**Medieval Town of Torun / Poland** 	Torun owes its origins to the Teutonic Order, which built a castle there in the mid-13th century as a base for the conquest and evangelization of Prussia. It soon developed a commercial role as part of the Hanseatic League. In the Old and New Town, the many imposing public and private buildings from the 14th and 15th centuries (among them the house of Copernicus) are striking evidence of Torun's importance.	The Committee decided to inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv), considering that Torun is a small historic trading city that preserves to a remarkable extent its original street pattern and outstanding early buildings, and which provides an exceptionally complete picture of the medieval way of life.

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
21	**Holaovice Historical Village Reservation / Czech Republic** 	Holasovice is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a traditional central European village. It has a large number of outstanding 18th- and 19th-century vernacular buildings in a style known as 'South Bohemian folk Baroque', and preserves a ground plan dating from the Middle Ages.	Criterion (ii): Holasovice is of special significance in that it represents the fusion of two vernacular building traditions to create an exceptional and enduring style, known as South Bohemian Folk Baroque. Criterion (iv): The exceptional completeness and excellent preservation of Holasovice and its buildings make it an outstanding example of traditional rural settlement in central Europe.
22	**Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina / Brazil** 	Diamantina, a colonial village set like a jewel in a necklace of inhospitable rocky mountains, recalls the exploits of diamond prospectors in the 18th century and testifies to the triumph of human cultural and artistic endeavour over the environment.	Criterion (ii): Diamantina shows how explorers of the Brazilian territory, diamond prospectors, and representatives of the Crown were able to adapt European models to an American context in the 18th century, thus creating a culture that was faithful to its roots yet completely original. Criterion (iv): The urban and architectural group of Diamantina, perfectly integrated into a wild landscape, is a fine example of an adventurous spirit combined with a quest for refinement so typical of human nature.
23	**Saltaire / United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** 	Saltaire, West Yorkshire, is a complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th century. Its textile mills, public buildings and workers' housing are built in a harmonious style of high architectural standards and the urban plan survives intact, giving a vivid impression of Victorian philanthropic paternalism.	Criterion (ii): Saltaire is an outstanding and well preserved example of a mid 19th century industrial town, the layout of which was to exert a major influence on the development of the "garden city" movement. Criterion (iv): The layout and architecture of Saltaire admirably reflect mid 19th century philanthropic paternalism, as well as the important role played by the textile industry in economic and social development.
24	**Alto Douro Wine Region / Portugal** 	Wine has been produced by traditional landholders in the Alto Douro region for some 2,000 years. Since the 18th century, its main product, port wine, has been world famous for its quality. This long tradition of viticulture has produced a cultural landscape of outstanding beauty that reflects its technological, social and economic evolution.	Criterion (iii): The Alto Douro Region has been producing wine for nearly two thousand years and its landscape has been moulded by human activities. Criterion iv The components of the Alto Douro landscape are representative of the full range of activities association with winemaking – terraces, quintas (wine-producing farm complexes), villages, chapels, and roads. Criterion (v): The cultural landscape of the Alto Douro is an outstanding example of a traditional European wine-producing region, reflecting the evolution of this human activity over time.
25	**Vlkolínec / Slovakia** 	The fortified medieval town of Provins is situated in the former territory of the powerful Counts of Champagne. It bears witness to early developments in the organization of international trading fairs and the wool industry. The urban structure of Provins, which was built specifically to host the fairs and related activities, has been well preserved.	Criteria (ii), (iv)
26	**Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily) / Italy** 	The eight towns in south-eastern Sicily: Caltagirone, Militello Val di Catania, Catania, Modica, Noto, Palazzolo, Ragusa and Scicli, were all rebuilt after 1693 on or beside towns existing at the time of the earthquake which took place in that year. They represent a considerable collective undertaking, successfully carried out at a high level of architectural and artistic achievement. Keeping within the late Baroque style of the day, they also depict distinctive innovations in town planning and urban building.	Criterion i This group of towns in south-eastern Sicily provides outstanding testimony to the exuberant genius of late Baroque art and architecture. Criterion ii The towns of the Val di Noto represent the culmination and final flowering of Baroque art in Europe. Criterion iv The exceptional quality of the late Baroque art and architecture in the Val di Noto lies in its geographical and chronological homogeneity, as well as its quantity, the result of the 1693 earthquake in this region. Criterion v The eight towns of south-eastern Sicily that make up this nomination, which are characteristic of the settlement pattern and urban form of this region, are permanently at risk from earthquakes and eruptions of Mount Etna.

No	Name of Heritage / State Party	Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criteria under which Property is Nominated
27	**Holaovice Historical Village Reservation / Czech Republic** 	Situated at 2,000 m in the Andes, 60 km to the east of Rancagua, in an environment marked by extremes of climate, Sewell Mining Town was built by the Braden Copper company in 1905 to house workers at what was to become the world's largest underground copper mine, El Teniente. It is an outstanding example of the company towns that were born in many remote parts of the world from the fusion of local labour and resources from an industrialized nation, to mine and process high-value natural resources. The town was built on a terrain too steep for wheeled vehicles around a large central staircase rising from the railway station. Along its route formal squares of irregular shape with ornamental trees and plants constituted the main public spaces or squares of the town. The buildings lining the streets are timber, often painted in vivid green, yellow, red and blue. At its peak Sewell numbered 15,000 inhabitants, but was largely abandoned in the 1970s.	Criterion (ii)
28	**Old Town of Corfu / Greece** 	The Old Town of Corfu, on the Island of Corfu off the western coasts of Albania and Greece, is located in a strategic position at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, and has its roots in the 8th century BC. The three forts of the town, designed by renowned Venetian engineers, were used for four centuries to defend the maritime trading interests of the Republic of Venice against the Ottoman Empire. In the course of time, the forts were repaired and partly rebuilt several times, more recently under British rule in the 19th century. The mainly neoclassical housing stock of the Old Town is partly from the Venetian period, partly of later construction, notably the 19th century. As a fortified Mediterranean port, Corfu's urban and port ensemble is notable for its high level of integrity and authenticity.	The ensemble of the fortifications and the Old Town of Corfu is located in a strategic location at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea. Historically, its roots go back to the 8th century BC and to the Byzantine period. It has thus been subject to various influences and a mix of different peoples. From the 15th century, Corfu was under Venetian rule for some four centuries, then passing to French, British and Greek governments. At various occasions, it had to defend the Venetian maritime empire against the Ottoman army. Corfu was a well thought of example of fortification engineering, designed by the architect Sanmicheli, and it proved its worth through practical warfare. Corfu has its specific identity, which is reflected in the design of its system of fortification and in its neo-classical building stock. As such, it can be placed alongside other major Mediterranean fortified port cities. Criterion (iv): The urban and port ensemble of Corfu, dominated by its fortresses of Venetian origin, constitutes an architectural example of outstanding universal value in both its authenticity and its integrity. The overall form of the fortifications has been retained and displays traces of Venetian occupation, including the Old Citadel and the New Fort, but primarily interventions from the British period. The present form of the ensemble results from the works in the 19th and 20th centuries. The authenticity and integrity of the urban fabric are primarily those of a neo-classical town. The responsibility for protection is shared by several institutions and relevant decrees. These include the Hellenic Ministry of Culture (ministerial decision of 1980), the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works (Presial Plal decree of 1980) and the Municipality of Corfu (Presial Plal decree of 1981) 19lso relevant are: the Greek law on the shoreline of towns and decslands in general; the law on the protection of a Plqla in and cultural heritage in general (n° 3028/2002) and the establishment of a new independent Superintendence for Byza Plne and post-Byza Plne anPlqla in , in 2006 19 buffon zone has been established. The proactive policies of restoraunicipalienhpacement of the fortifications and dethe citadel hpve resultrks (Pa generally acceptablereeate deconservation. Many works however hpve still tovantcompleted or started. A management plan has been prepared. An urban action plan, which is in line with the management plan of the nominated property, has just been adopted (2005) for the period 2006-2012.

2

Conservation Councils

II. Conservation Councils

Response to questions as to when the conservation councils will become effective; and how they will lead to more effective monitoring of conservation processes and the attributes of the property

2.1 When the Conservation Councils will Become Effective

The conservation councils were established under the municipal ordinances of Andong and Gyeongju Cities in January 2009, and the two already joined forces as early as March 2009; they cooperated to repair guideboards for tourists, improve the surrounding environment and develop a website as a World Heritage candidate. One example of the conservation councils' becoming effective is the development of new signs for tourists, which is a project supported by the Cultural Heritage Administration. The conservation councils gathered opinions from residents and had several discussions with government officials and experts to produce the best quality designs that also fit well with the villages' environment (Plates 33 and 34). Most of the new guideboards have already been installed in the two villages with the same styles as of January 2010 (Plate 35).



Plate 33. Joint Meeting of the Conservation Councils for Installing New Guideboards (April, 2009)



Plate 34. Gathering of the Conservation Councils to Test Installation of New Guideboards (May, 2009)



Hahoe Village Yangdong Village

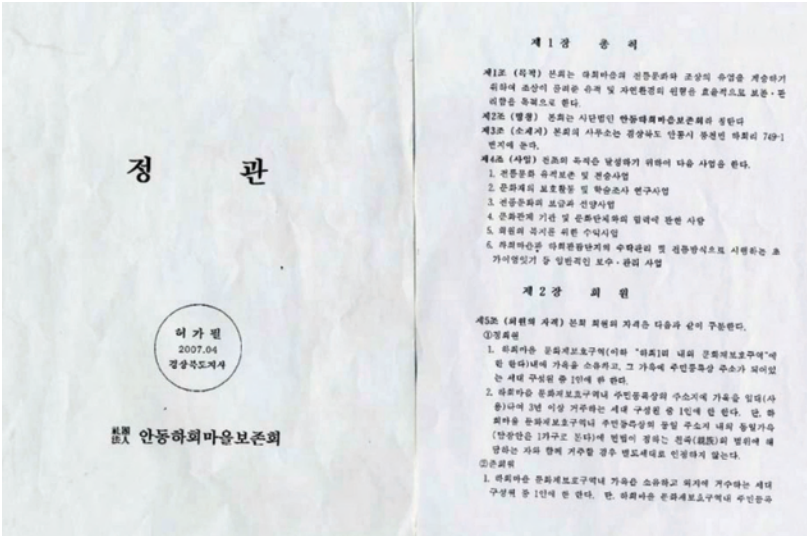
Plate 35. Showcases of New Guideboards

In the same way, the conservation councils also collaborated to improve the surrounding environment and develop a common website in preparation to be a World Heritage candidate. The website opened in February 2010.

Even before January 2009, when the conservation councils started as official institutions under ordinances, however, there have been community organizations that represent the residents in each village. For example, Hahoe Village has three major organizations of the residents: the association of Ryu clan, a village administration, and a conservation society. The Ryu clan's association is in charge of dealing with all aspects of the Ryu family, and the village administration, led by the village headman is responsible for the overall administrative management of the village. The conservation society has served as a representative organization in charge of preservation, improvement, and tourism of the village since it was designated as a national heritage. Given that Hahoe Village is a clan village of the Pungsan Ryu family, the three organizations of the residents were closely linked,

and the conservation society was the most influential. (Nho Young-soon, 2007, *A Study on the Cultural Tourismification of Historic Village: Case of Hahoe, Oeam and Nagan Village in Korea*, pp. 157-164)

As the new conservation council launched with the legal support system since January 2009, the existing conservation society, playing as an essential part of the conservation council, has become more integrated, more democratic and more professional for the preservation and management of the village than ever before. Since its establishment in 1986, the Hahoe Village conservation society has directed the repair, restoration, and management of the village's historic cultural environment as well as other events among residents. In this regard, the know-how of the conservation society will be transferred and evolved to the conservation council, the newly institutionalized organization. In addition, government officials and experts will have a more systematic and continuous involvement in the village's efforts under the conservation council system.



정 관

허가필
2007.04
경상북도지사

안동하회마을보존회

제 1 장 총 칙

제 2 장 회 원

Plate 36. Articles of Association of Hahoe Village Conservation Society



Plate 37. Regular Meeting of Hahoe Village Conservation Society (February, 2003)

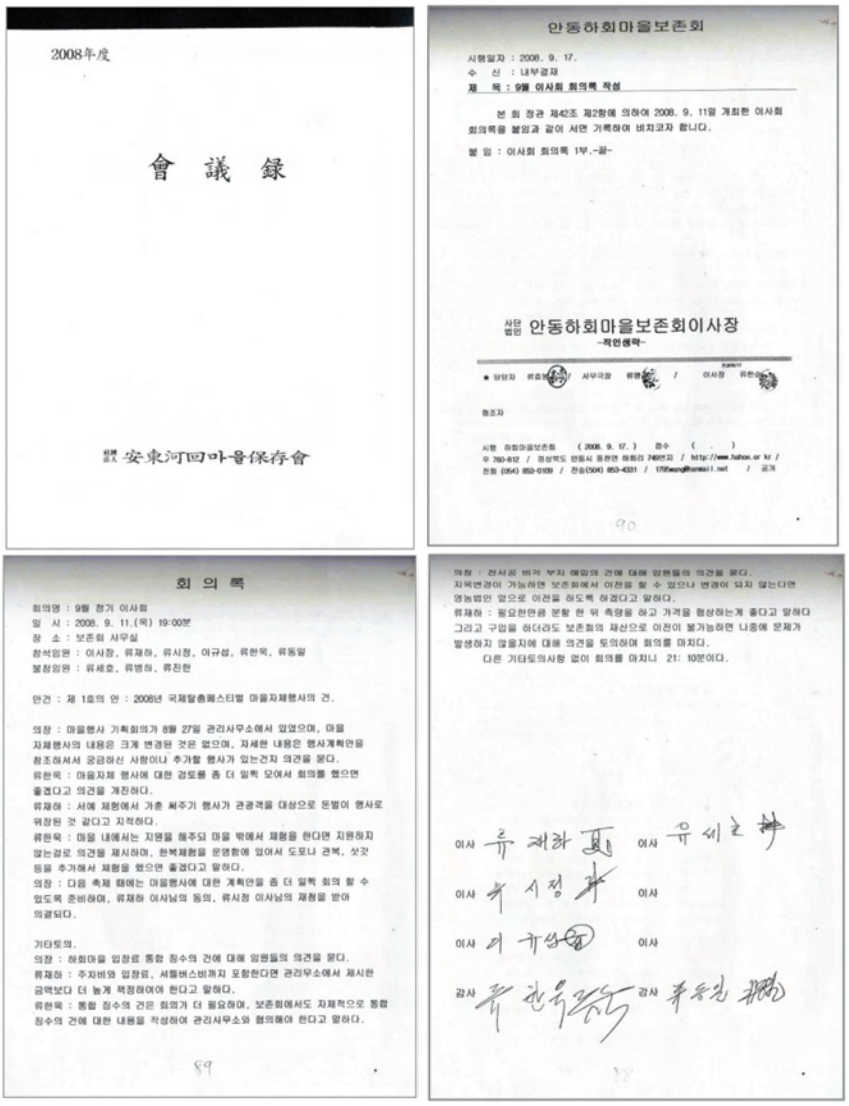


Plate 38. Minute Book of Hahoe Village Conservation Society

Likewise, similar organizations exist in Yangdong Village, which include the Associations of Son clan and Yi clan dealing with all aspects of the Son and Yi families, the village administration, led by the village headman and a conservation society. The conservation society has been involved in the preservation and management of the village's national heritage state since its founding in 1980 (Interview with Prof. Dong-Jin Kang, who wrote his Dotoral Dissertation on Yangdong Village). As Hahoe and Yangdong Villages have maintained close relationships with each other through marriages, scholarly exchanges, and everyday life rituals for the past 600 years, the conservation societies in the two villages have also shared and exchanged the ideas and strategies about the preservation of their villages on a private level. Moreover, these private organizations have taken a crucial role in collaborating with the CHA, which has paid special attention to the two exemplary models of the traditional yangban villages in Korea.



Plate 39. Yangdong Village Conservation Society Regular Meeting (April, 2008)

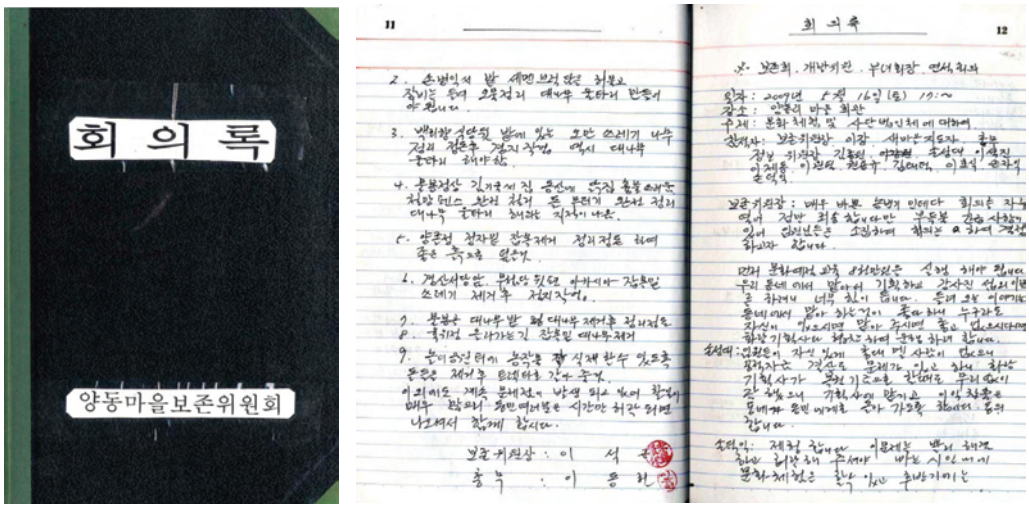


Plate40. Minute Book of Yangdong Village Conservation Society

As noted above, the conservation societies of both villages have long been in operation and successfully consulted with local and central government officials. In addition, the experts concerned have also given advice on preservation of the villages consistently over time. Then, it is necessary to explain why the municipal governments went extra miles to pass ordinances to set up the new conservation councils. The reason is briefly explained below.

The launch of the conservation councils in January 2009 was mainly due to a new paradigm in urban and regional planning, a global trend, now extended to this country. Under the new planning paradigm, the making and implementation of most local plans, which include those for preservation and management, require a more institutionalized system of participatory governance. It is true that the conservation societies have defined themselves as a representative body of residents on the issues of village preservation and have carried out their roles so far. But overall, the community

organization is purely a private body of elderly male residents of close relationships, and due to this, the local people and scholars have been pointing out the limits of the conservation societies for years. The conservation societies have been challenged with complicated issues and various demands regarding the preservation of the historic villages and their continuous development for all the members of the community. (Nho Young-soon, 2007; Lee Jin-kyo, 2001, *Tourism and Stakeholders' Relationship in Hahoe Villlage*; Lim Jae-hae, 1994, *Hahoe Village Tour*; Kang Dong-jin, 2006, *Story of bygone Gyeongju Yangdong Village and Study on the Interpretation and Conservation Methodology of Yangdong Village in Gyeongju, Korea*) With this background, the need for an official governance body emerged, which encourages more openness and transparency, along with better relationships with the public sectors and the private professionals.

Under these circumstances, the launch of the conservation councils can be seen as a reasonable and inevitable advancement from the existing conservation bodies in the two villages, which, in a way, took the opportunity of preparing for the World Heritage application as a chance to implement them. Likewise, the new conservation council is also significant within the histories of local planning as well as preservation planning in Korea, given that it combines both public and private sectors with high efficacy. Acknowledging its significance, CHA is now promoting to establish the new conservation council system in most national heritage sites, which is shown in CHA's 2010 work plans (Plate 41).

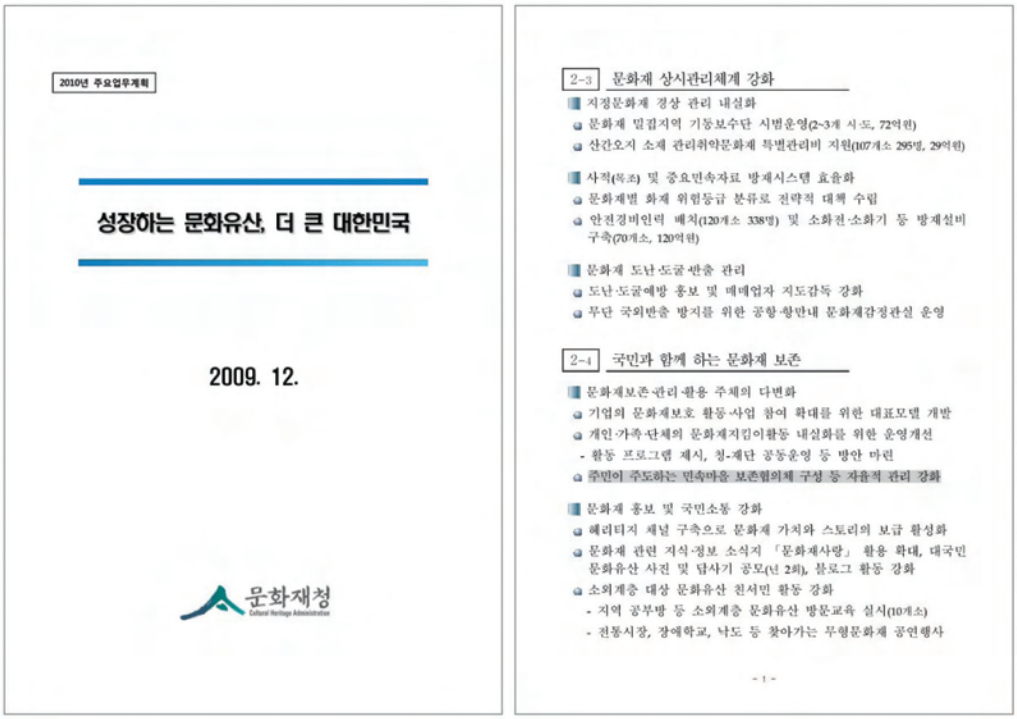


Plate 41. CHA's 2010 Work Plans, encouraging participatory governance systems, modeled after the conservation ouncils in Hahoe and Yangdong villages.

2.2 How the Conservation Councils will Lead to More EffectiveMonitoring of Conservation Processes and the Attributes of the Property

In order to run the conservation councils more collaboratively and effectively, the CHA, Gyeongsangbuk-do provincial government, and Andong and Gyeongju city governments set up procedures and made funds available to these bodies. For example, approximately 30 people consisting of government officials, experts, and residents gathered to materialize the new conservation council system, make exchanges, and perform fieldworks (Plate 42). This was to preserve and manage the villages, use tourism resources, facilitate cooperation, and strengthen the solidarity between the two councils. They also discussed the administrative and financial measures to support the new scheme. The following is the detailed plan to run the councils effectively.

	Details
Function	Discuss directions of major policies on conservation and management of the villages and the use of tourism resources · establish a cooperative system between the villages · create opportunities to strengthen solidarity and friendship between the villages
Members: 30 people	Government Officials (6): Cultural Heritage Administration (2), Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (2), Andong City and Gyeongju City (2) Experts (10): Provincial Cultural Heritage Committee members or Korean ICOMOS members Residents(14): board members from the existing village conservation members
Subjects	Sponsored by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Managed by Gyeongju City and Andong City Supported by Cultural Heritage Administration
Contents	Hold regular meetings Discuss current issues and major policies concerning the villages Review the results from regular monitoring Discuss with and seek advice from experts Facilitate exchanges between the villages Visit each other to celebrate events and festivals Facilitate exchanges of groups by age (teens/adults/elders) or (women' s association/youth organization, etc.) Academic exchanges such as holding conferences or exhibitions for historic relics Explore historic villages in and out of the country Provide opportunities to visit and experience similar historic villages Seek development measures to use these villages as tourism resources Develop a website for both villages Exchange information and opinions between the villages Promote the villages through foreign language web pages

Plate 42. Key elements of the Joint Operational Plans for the Conservation Councils of the Two Villages, facilitated by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

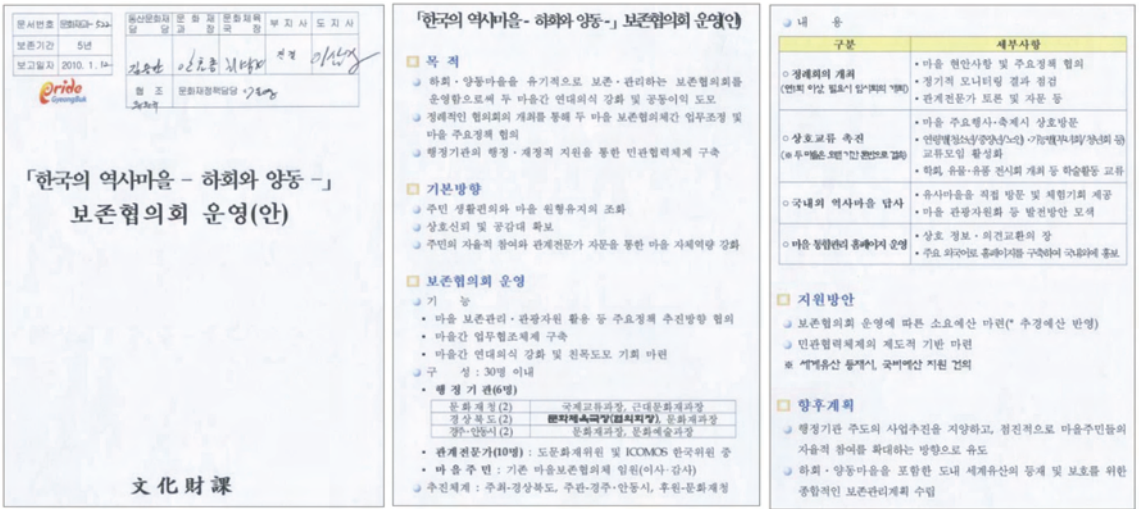


Plate 43. Official Documents by the Gyongsangbuk-do Province, facilitating the Joint Operation Plans for the Conservation Councils of the two villages

As shown in the Plates 42, 43 and in the case of the new guideboard installation, explained in the previous section, the conservation councils have become more efficient and systematic in carrying out plans for preservation and management of the villages, as well as in monitoring the properties throughout the whole process. As the conservation councils were established under municipal ordinances of Andong City and Gyeongju City, the municipal governments put out measures to safeguard the Councils for higher efficiency in preservation and management of each village. Both Andong City and Gyeongju City have supported the Conservation Councils in each village, by setting a joint information system for one another with secured funding sources. In this way, the conservation council, consisting of residents, government officials and experts, entered into contracts with the provincial and central governments in more efficient and transparent manners.

The Hahoe Village Conservation Council, for example, plans to set up an advisory committee in June 2010, which will launch a long-term (2010-2020) plan to take over the authority of the Village Management Office of the Andong City, including the administration of entrance fees, tourism programs, and monitoring processes. In Yangdong Village, on the other hand, various activities related to the conservation council have been carried out during the year 2009, which had positive supports among the government officials, experts, and residents. Those activities are summarized in Plate 46.



Plate 44. Meetings among municipal officials, Yangdong residents and experts, hosted by Gyeongju City to support the activities of the Yangdong Village Conservation Council

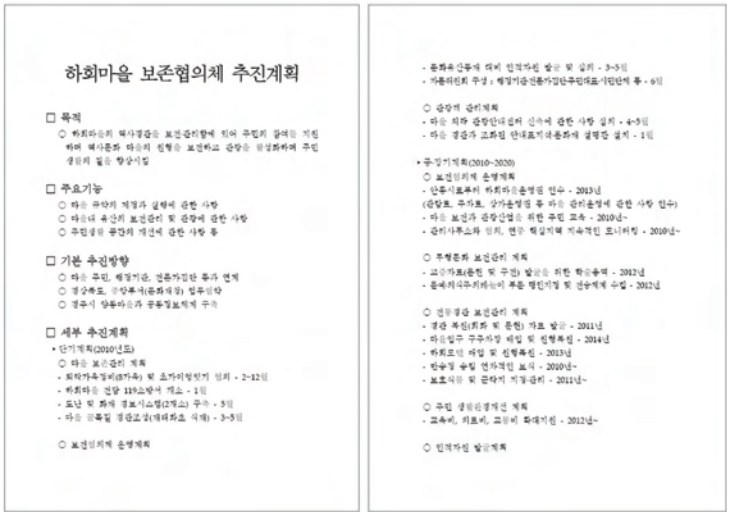

하회마을 보존협의체 추진계획

Plate 45. Andong City's Measures to safeguard the activities of the Hahoe Village Conservation Council

Categories	Contents	Time
Residents Conferences	- Village conservation and montoring - Preparation for World Heritage	Monthly Meeting,
Improvement of village facilities	-Inventory of buildings and facilities -Evaluation of current state -Improvement plans -Repair, restoration, reconstruction	Inventory: January, February Repair, Restoration: started in April and on-going
Field Trips to Desirable Historic Villages	-Field Trip to Japanese villages Shirakawa village Kanazawa town	July
Others	-Development of the village resources Cultural vistas, landscapes Historic trees, plant plans Meaningful routes -Tourism strategies	On-going discussions

Plate 46. Activities related to the Yangdong Village Conservation Council, 2009.

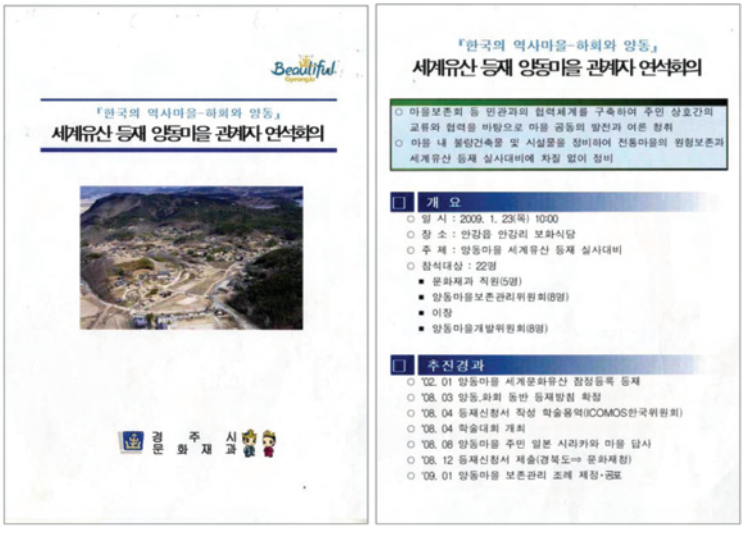

『한국의 역사마을-하회와 양동』
세계유산 등재 양동마을 관계자 연석회의

Plate 47. Meeting Reports of Gyeongju City officials and Yangdong Village residents to prepare for the World Heritage Candidacy, including the facilitation of the Conservation Council. (January 23, 2009)

3

Management Plan

III. Management Plan

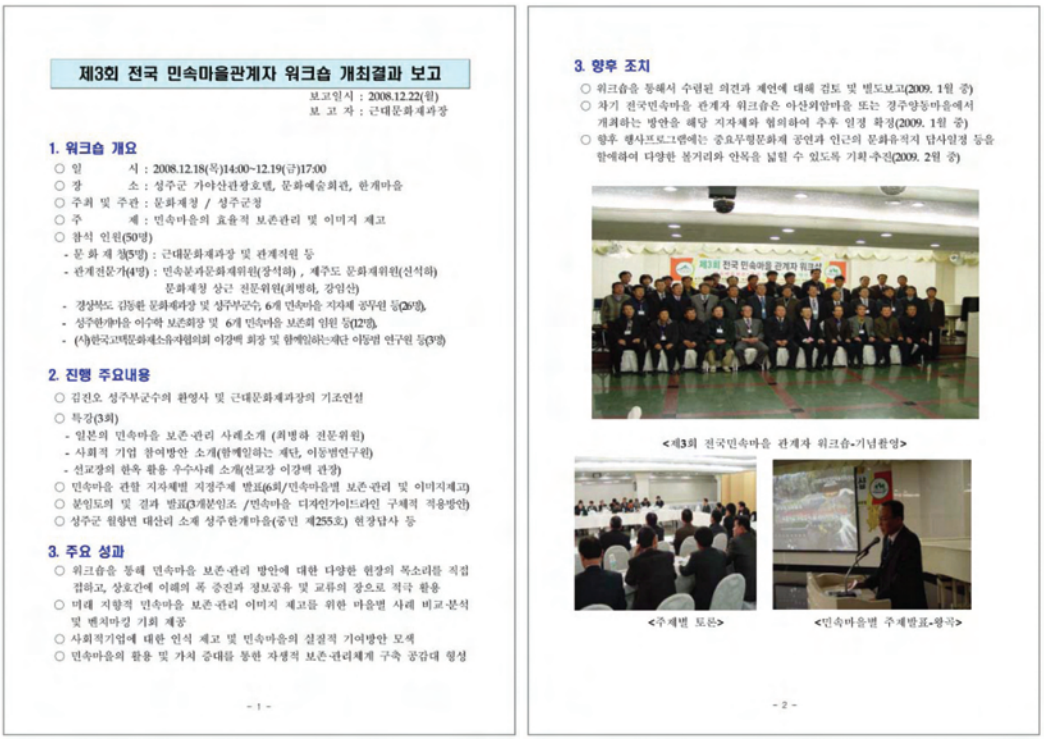
Response to questions as to 1) an overall management arrangement for the whole serial property; 2) an overall vision for the property; 3) key management needs as it is lacking strategies and actions to address threats from fire, pollution, inadequate sewage disposal, pylons, and over-visiting; 4) conservation approaches for footpaths, open spaces, forests, individual trees, river margins and the visual aspects of the landscape, particularly key views; 5) when the Plan will become fully operational; 6) how joint coordination could be put in place for the two villages; 7) how an overall vision for the property might be drafted and agreed by stakeholders; and 8) how the Plan might be augmented to address the management needs listed above

3.1 An Overall Management Arrangement for the Whole Serial Property

These two exemplary models of traditional yangban villages of Korea have been managed as a serial property, and the overall management system can be explained in two parts: public and private. In the public sector, there has been a comprehensive network at the government level. The CHA (Modern Cultural Heritage Division) of the central government, the Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial government (Division of Cultural Properties) and the Andong City government (Division of Culture and Arts) and the Gyeongju City government (Cultural Heritage Division) are closely linked to conserve and manage the villages, which is beneficial for the villages to operate as a serial property requiring a joint management system. (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan. (revised version), p.50). For example, the Modern Cultural Heritage Division of the CHA discusses repair and management of the two villages with local officials on a quarterly basis (Plate 48).

Date, Location	Agenda	Photos
2007. 11. 9 ~ 11. 10 Kensington Resort, Gosung, Korea	**Topic : Historic Village World Heritage Nomination,** Sponsored by CHA - Nomination Potentials and Processes - Detailed discussion issues: - World Heritage Preparation Directions - Thatched roof maintenance, material supply - Thatched roof craftsmanship - Fire protection and financial supports - Various resident groups (collaboration networks) - Others	 
2008. 4.16 ~ 4.18, Havich Resort, Jeju, Korea	**Topic : Historic Village Fire Protection Strategies, & Conservation and Management plans (In commemoration of the Burnt-down National Treasure # 1, the South Gate)** Sponsored by CHA -Detailed discussion issues: - Invited Lectures by Jeju Fire Department - Lectures by Cultural Heritage Committee - Presentation by each village on Fire Prevention - Field trip to Jeju Folk villages - others	 
2008.12.18~12.19, Gaya Tourism Hotel (Culture/Art Center, Sungju, Korea)	**Topic: Historic village's effective management and image improvement** Sponsored by CHA Detailed Discussion Issues: -Special Lecture on Japanese Folk villages -Social Corporations' contribution -Adaptive re-use cases of Traditional House -Necessity of Historic village's design guidelines -Field trip to Sungju Folk villages -others	 

Plate 48. CHA's Modern Cultural Heritage Division holds regular workshops for Hahoe and Yangdong residents to discuss desirable management strategies for historic villages



제3회 전국 민속마을관계자 워크숍 개최결과 보고

보고일시 : 2008.12.22(월)
보 고 자 : 근대문화계과장

1. 워크숍 개요

○ 일 시 : 2008.12.18(목)14:00~12.19(금)17:00
○ 장 소 : 성주군 가야산관광호텔, 문화예술회관, 한개마을
○ 주최 및 주관 : 문화재청 / 성주군청
○ 주 제 : 민속마을의 효율적 보존관리 및 이미지 제고
○ 참석 인원(50명)
- 문 화 재 청(5명) : 근대문화계과장 및 관계직원 등
- 관계전문가(4명) : 민속분과문화재위원(장석하) , 제주도 문화재위원(신석하)
문화재청 상근 전문위원(최병하, 강임산)
- 경상북도 김동환 문화계과장 및 성주부군수, 6개 민속마을 지자체 공무원 등(26명),
- 성주한개마을 이수학 보존회장 및 6개 민속마을 보존회 임원 등(12명),
- (사)한국고택문화재소유자협의회 이강백 회장 및 함께일하는재단 이동엽 연구원 등(3명)

2. 진행 주요내용

○ 김진오 성주부군수의 환영사 및 근대문화계과장의 기조연설
○ 특강(3회)
- 일본의 민속마을 보존·관리 사례소개 (최병하 전문위원)
- 사회적 기업 참여방안 소개(함께일하는 재단, 이동엽연구원)
- 선교장의 한옥 활용 우수사례 소개(선교장 이강백 관장)
○ 민속마을 관할 지자체별 지정주제 발표(6회/민속마을별 보존·관리 및 이미지제고)
○ 분임토의 및 결과 발표(3개분임조 /민속마을 디자인가이드라인 구체적 적용방안)
○ 성주군 월항면 대산리 소재 성주한개마을(중요 제255호) 현장답사 등

3. 주요 성과

○ 워크숍을 통해 민속마을 보존·관리 방안에 대한 다양한 현장의 목소리를 직접 접하고, 상호간에 이해의 폭 증진과 정보공유 및 교류의 장으로 적극 활용
○ 미래 지향적 민속마을 보존·관리 이미지 제고를 위한 마을별 사례 비교·분석 및 벤치마킹 기회 제공
○ 사회적기업에 대한 인식 제고 및 민속마을의 실질적 기여방안 모색
○ 민속마을의 활용 및 가치 증대를 통한 자생적 보존·관리체계 구축 공감대 형성

- 1 -

3. 향후 조치

○ 워크숍을 통해서 수렴된 의견과 제언에 대해 검토 및 별도보고(2009. 1월 중)
○ 차기 전국민속마을 관계자 워크숍은 아산외암마을 또는 경주양동마을에서 개최하는 방안을 해당 지자체와 협의하여 추후 일정 확정(2009. 1월 중)
○ 향후 행사프로그램에는 중요무형문화재 공연과 인근의 문화유적지 답사일정 등을 함께하여 다양한 볼거리와 안목을 넓힐 수 있도록 기획·추진(2009. 2월 중)

<제3회 전국민속마을 관계자 워크숍-기념촬영>

<주제별 토론>

<민속마을별 주제발표-황곡>

- 2 -

Plate 49. A Sample of Reports after CHA's Workshop for Historic Villages (December, 2008)

In addition, CHA's Modern Cultural Heritage Division, local government officials, and residents of Hahoe and Yangdong villages as well as other folk villages took a field trip together to exemplary historic villages of Vietnam and Thailand, which actively promote national tourism plans. The goals of the foreign field trip were to enhance the capacity-building opportunities between the Hahoe and Yangdong residents and to experience other countries' efforts of utilizing historic villages as tourism resources (Plate 50).

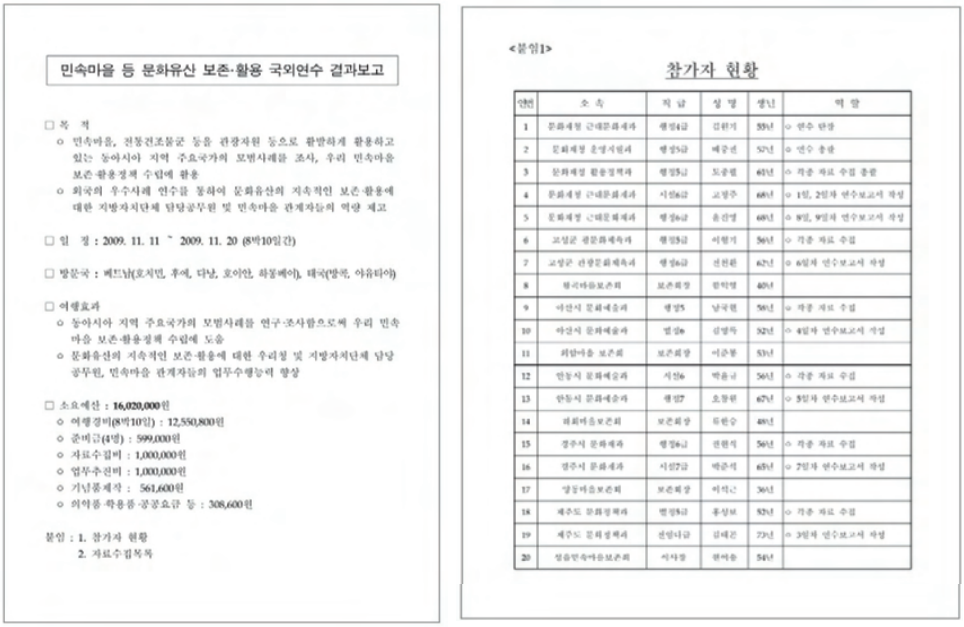


Hue Monuments Conervation Centre (Vietnam)



Hoian Cultural Heritage Research Institute (Vietnam)

Plate 50. Field trips of government officials and Hahoe and Yangdong residents (November, 2009)



민속마을 등 문화유산 보존·활용 국외연수 결과보고

□ 목 적
- 민속마을, 전통건조물군 등을 관광자원 등으로 활발하게 활용하고 있는 동아시아 지역 주요국가의 모범사례를 조사, 우리 민속마을 보존·활용정책 수립에 활용
- 외국의 우수사례 연수를 통하여 문화유산의 지속적인 보존·활용에 대한 지방자치단체 담당공무원 및 민속마을 관계자들의 역량 제고

□ 일 정 : 2009. 11. 11 ~ 2009. 11. 20 (8박10일간)

□ 방문국 : 베트남(호치민, 후에, 다낭, 호이안, 하롱베이), 태국(방콕, 아유타야)

□ 여행효과
- 동아시아 지역 주요국가의 모범사례를 연구·조사함으로써 우리 민속마을 보존·활용정책 수립에 도움
- 문화유산의 지속적인 보존·활용에 대한 우리청 및 지방자치단체 담당공무원, 민속마을 관계자들의 업무수행능력 향상

□ 소요예산 : 16,020,000원
- 여행경비(8박10일) : 12,550,800원
- 준비금(4명) : 599,000원
- 자료수집비 : 1,000,000원
- 업무추진비 : 1,000,000원
- 기념품제작 : 561,600원
- 의약품·학용품·공공요금 등 : 308,600원

붙임 : 1. 참가자 현황
2. 자료수집목록

<붙임1>

참가자 현황

연번	소 속	직 급	성 명	생년	역 할
1	문화재청 근대문화재과	행정4급	김원기	55년	○ 연수 단장
2	문화재청 운영지원과	행정5급	배중권	57년	○ 연수 총괄
3	문화재청 활용정책과	행정5급	도중필	61년	○ 각종 자료 수집 총괄
4	문화재청 근대문화재과	시설6급	고정주	68년	○ 1일, 2일차 연수보고서 작성
5	문화재청 근대문화재과	행정6급	윤진영	68년	○ 8일, 9일차 연수보고서 작성
6	고성군 관광문화재육과	행정5급	이형기	56년	○ 각종 자료 수집
7	고성군 관광문화재육과	행정6급	전천환	62년	○ 6일차 연수보고서 작성
8	향곡마을보존회	보존회장	김익영	40년	
9	아산시 문화예술과	행정5	남국현	58년	○ 각종 자료 수집
10	아산시 문화예술과	법정6	김영득	52년	○ 4일차 연수보고서 작성
11	외암마을 보존회	보존회장	이준동	53년	
12	안동시 문화예술과	시설6	박윤규	56년	○ 각종 자료 수집
13	안동시 문화예술과	행정7	오동원	67년	○ 5일차 연수보고서 작성
14	하회마을보존회	보존회장	류한승	48년	
15	경주시 문화재과	행정6급	전현석	56년	○ 각종 자료 수집
16	경주시 문화재과	시설7급	박준석	65년	○ 7일차 연수보고서 작성
17	양동마을보존회	보존회장	이석근	36년	
18	제주도 문화정책과	법정5급	홍성보	52년	○ 각종 자료 수집
19	제주도 문화정책과	전임다급	김대곤	73년	○ 3일차 연수보고서 작성
20	성읍민속마을보존회	이사장	현여송	54년	

Plate 51. Report of Foreign Field Trips to Vietnam and Thailand by government officials and residents of Hahoe and Yangdong villages. The trip was sponsored by CHA. (November, 2009)

In Korea, the central government finances 70% of the total spending for repair and management of Hahoe and Yangdong villages, the representative two national heritages. This could be regarded as an exceptional case of cultural heritage repair and restoration policy, which is unusual in many other areas of the world. In addition, to carry out this financial support with high efficiency, the governments at the various levels have collaborated with one another in a joint management system. (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp. 42-46). In particular, as the efforts to inscribe the national properties on the World Heritage List began, the CHA and the provincial governments have created a special partnership for managing the villages and strengthening their status as a World Heritage candidate. As the general public's interests in World Heritage became increased, the International Affairs Division of the CHA hosted the 1st Annual World Heritage Forum in November 2009 for local government officials and ordinary citizens to aid their understanding of World Heritage (Plate 52). The World Heritage Forum will be continued every year for educational purposes.



Plate 52. CHA's International Affairs Division hosted the 1st World Heritage Forum for citizens' better understanding of World Heritage, as the interests of the general public grew (November, 2009)

Meanwhile, in the private sector, the conservation society and experts in each village have served as the biggest contributors to joint property management for the past 20 years. Residents have independently evaluated their houses and villages and exchanged opinions about needed public facilities and improving surrounding environments. These residents' activities, built upon mutual communications with each other, are also closely linked to the government-level management system explained above (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp. 47-50).



Plate 53. Residents' meeting on building restorations, attended by both Hahoe and Yangdong Village residents (August, 1992)



Plate 54. Residents' meeting on historic village development directions, attended by both Hahoe and Yangdong Village residents (2004)



Plate 55. Residents' meeting on historic village development directions, attended by both Hahoe and Yangdong Village residents (2004)

Most noticeably, though, the conservation councils supported by the passage of local ordinances in January 2009 are the fruits of combined efforts of the public and private sectors along with experts to embody the cooperative relationship between the parties into an official governing body. (For information on Conservation Councils, refer to Appendix 2 Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp. 54-65 and to Q-2 of this supplementary information.) The conservation councils will serve as a more effective arrangement for managing both Hahoe and Yangdong villages as one property.

The following Plates 56 through 58 show the details of the village improvement projects for the two villages in 2009, which have been carried out simultaneously and collaboratively with the conservation councils of the two villages. Before responsible governments decided to implement projects and to provide financial support for them (central 70%, local 30%), meetings were held with government officials, experts, and residents to discuss the opinions and requests of the two villages. Monitoring systems were also arranged in the same manner for both villages, as shown in Plate 60 and 61.

Target	11 households and others	· Fix transformed and dilapidated buildings (11 households) · Fix transformed toilets and fences · Build public toilets · Improve the village landscape - fix vacant lots, wells and drinking fountains, and other facilities in the village · New guideboards for tourists · Thatch houses with straw, fix hedges
Expense (USD)	1,628,571	1,140,000 (central government) 488,571 (local governments)
Period	March 2009 ~ March 2010	-

Plate 56. Improvement Projects of Hahoe Village, implemented in the year 2009 (Funding: Central Government 70%, Local Government 30%)



Plate57. Pictures of Improvement Projects of Hahoe Village, implemented in the year 2009

Target	26 households, 86 sites, 182 buildings	· Fix transformed and dilapidated buildings (26 house holds) · Build social infrastructure of the village (improve an access road, pave lanes, fix a drainage way: 4 site spots · Fix electric facilities: 10 sites · Fix a rubble masonry: 1 site · Fix village wells: 3 sites · Fix a parking lot: 1 site · Fix small hills: 2 sites · Fix small streams: 2 sites · Thatch houses with straw: 182 buildings · Set up fire protection equipment : 13 sites · Improve facilities for residents (change conventional backhouses into flush toilets) : 50 buildings
Expense (USD)	1,628,571	1,140,000 (central government) 488,571 (local governments)
Period	March 2009 ~ March 2010	-

Plate 58. Improvement Projects of Yangdong Village, implemented in the year 2009
(Funding: Central Government 70%, Local Government 30%)





Before

After

Before

After

Before

After

Plate 59. Pictures of Improvement Projects of Yangdong Village, implemented in the year 2009

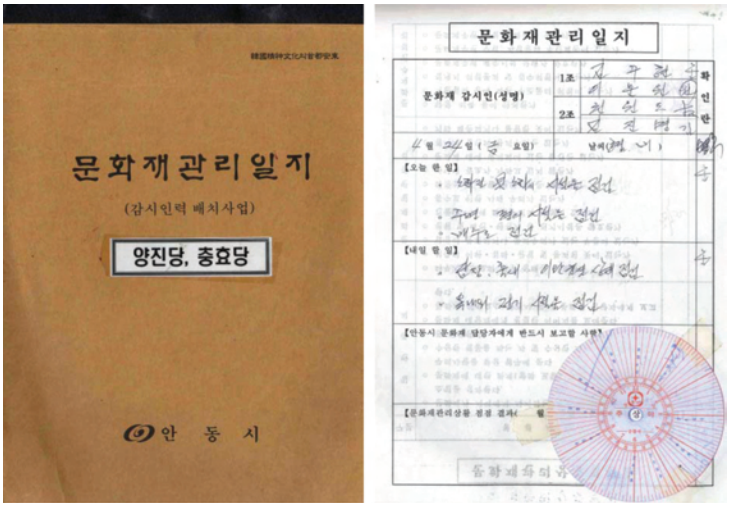


Plate 60. Monitoring Log of cultural properties in Hahoe Village

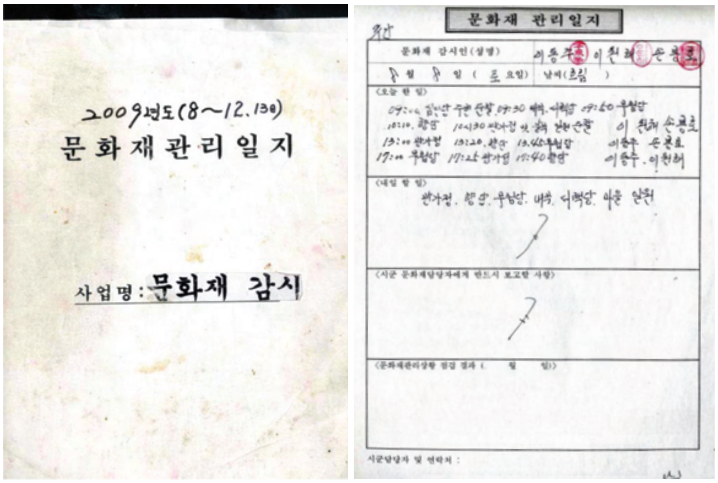


Plate 61. Monitoring Log of cultural properties in Yangdong Village

3.2 An Overall Vision for the Property

The overall vision of the management plan for the property is to allow the villages to keep their World Heritage values such as the OUV, integrity and authenticity for the next 600 years, just as they were for the past 600 years (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), p. 7). In addition, because the property still serves as a dwelling area where people lead their everyday life, maintaining a sustainable residential environment as a living heritage is also a significant vision for the property (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), p. 10).

3.3 Key Management Needs as it is Lacking Strategies and Actions to Address Threats from Fire, Pollution, Inadequate Sewage Disposal, Pylons, and Over-Visiting.

The followings are the additional explanations of strategies and actions against the threats of fire, pollution, sewage disposal, pylons and over-visiting, general information of which are briefly

summarized in the Sections 4 and 5 of the nomination dossier (revised version) and explained in details in the Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version). Monitoring of safety conditions for prevention of various threats, including fire, pollution, sewage, pylons and over-visiting, are regularly conducted and inspected in a systematical way, involving residents, professionals, and government officials from local to central levels.

A. Fire

The overall preparations and drills against fire are explained on pp. 215-218 in Appendix 2 Conservation and Management Plan (revised version). Added to that, the Hahoe Village Management Office checks the designated properties and their firefighting equipments, and records the results in a daily logbook, as shown in Plate 62. The Office also patrols the sites to prevent fire and safety issues in case of emergencies.

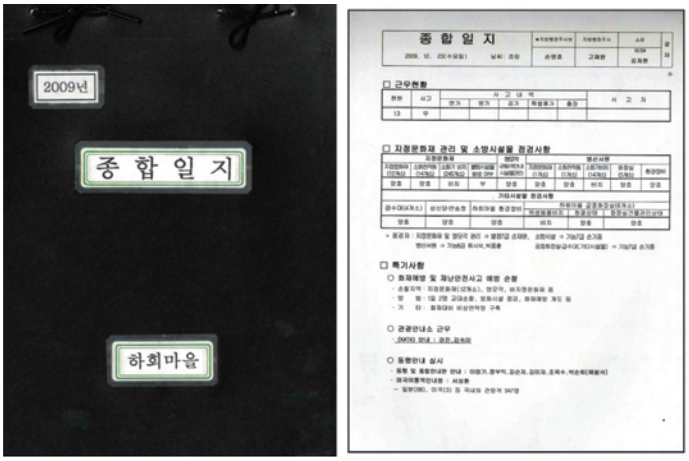


Plate 62. Logbook of Hahoe Village on Fire Prevention Activities

The 2009 Firefighting Plan, drawn by the Hahoe Village Management Office, shows the organizational chart of the village's fire department, its duties, inspection and maintenance of firefighting equipment and the action plan in case of fire. The following Plates 63 through 69 demonstrate the details of them.

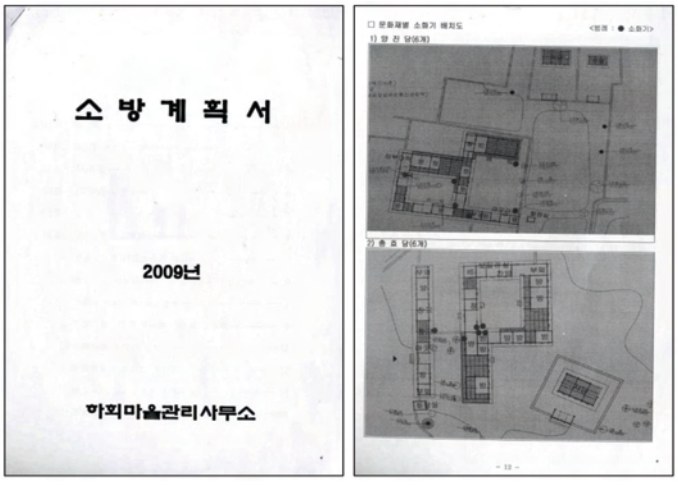


Plate 63. Firefighting Plan by the Hahoe Village Management Office

Item	Details
Volunteer Firefighting Teams	· Organization - fire prevention managers, drills and liaison team, first response team, village firefighters, protection and evacuation team · Duties - Drills and liaison team: Make plans for firefighting at the level of the organization, conduct fire drills, call 119 Safety Center and report fires to the related government agency - First response team: Firefighting using its own equipment, preserve and supply water for firefighting - Protection and evacuation team: Evacuate properties and other valuables, guard and secure the evacuated properties, control access to the site, guide firefighters, open doors, remove and recover obstacles to firefighting such as dangerous facilities using gas
Annual Plan for Inspecting Fire-Fighting Facilities	· Firefighting facilities Check the equipment operation - gas detector alarms, automatic fire detectors, fire alarm system (mid-monthly)/ fire extinguishers, fire water tanks, outdoor fire hydrants, heliport (March, June, September, November) Rigorous Inspection - fire extinguishers, outdoor fire hydrants, gas detector alarms, automatic fire detectors, fire alarm system (in mid-October) · Dangerous sites Inspect the firefighting equipment for designated properties to ensure it meets standards (in mid-October)
Patrol for Fire Prevention	Partner patrol on two separate routes at least once daily
Fire Fighting Education	January, April, July and November
Fire Drills	January, April, July and November managed by Andong Fire Station and Pungsan Police Box

Plate 64. Summary of Firefighting Plan by Hahoe Village Management Office

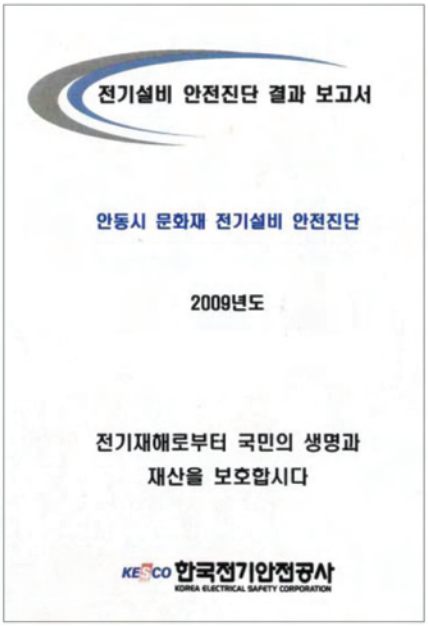




Plate 65. Safety Check Report of Electric Facility for Cultural Heritage in Andong City, 2009



양진당

가. 전기설비현황

등지번호:	점검일자 2009. 11. 23		
소 재 지	경북 안동시 풍천면 하회리 729		
수전전압(V)	220	담당자(입회자)	오 창 원
수전방식(Φ,W)	1Φ 2W	점검자(정)	김 무 형
계약용량(kW)	3	점검자(부)	
시설종류	보물	관할 사업소	경북북부지사

본전함(메인) 사진

나. 전기설비 세부점검 및 봉사활동 내역

점검결과 (종합판정)	전 단 항 목									
부적합	점멸 (누전)	누전차단기			인입구 배선	개폐기	옥내 배선	접지	기 타	
		설치 여부	동작 상태	결선 상태					본전함 접결상태	배선기구 취부상태
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	/	○	○

봉사활동 내역(개소)	간이봉사활동			특 별 봉 사 활 동						
	부점	테이핑	퓨즈	차단기류		옥내배선 노후배선 교체	누전점검 보강	접지 교체	배선기구 교체	기타사항
				누전 차단기	배선용 차단기					
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

다. 종합의견

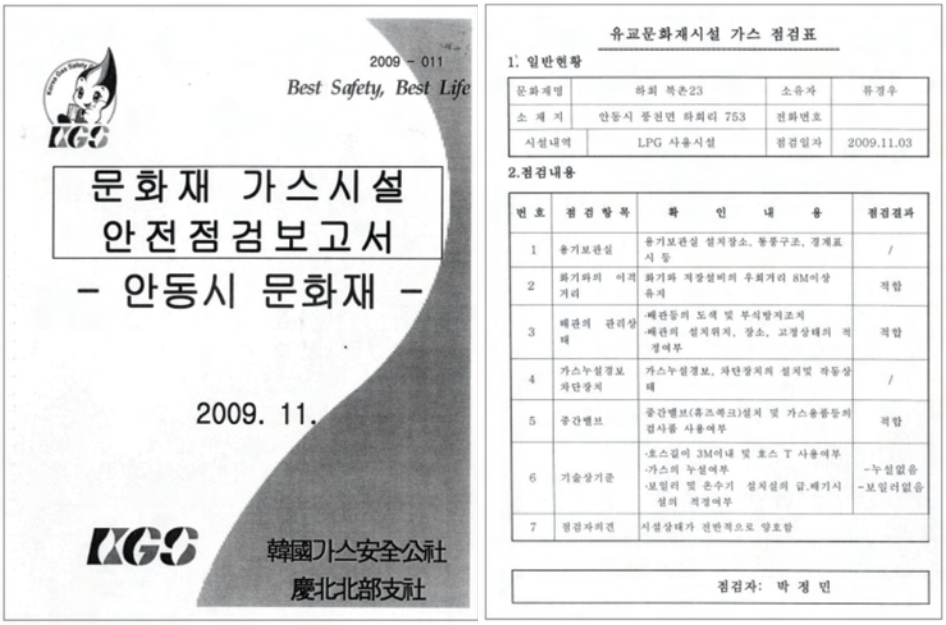
" 귀 문화재의 전기설비 안전진단결과 적합 합니다."
아 래 빈 칸

양진당

라. 전기설비 측정기록표

측정종목 및 설비	사용전압	기준치 (Ω, MΩ)	측정치 (Ω, MΩ)	판정	비고	측정종목 및 설비	사용전압	기준치 (Ω, MΩ)	측정치 (Ω, MΩ)	판정	비고
주회로	220	0.2MΩ	999	○	M50						
분기1	〃	〃	145	○	SE20						
분기2	〃	〃	206	○	SE20						
분기3	〃	〃	47	○	SE20						
분기4	〃	〃	624	○	SE20						
분기5	〃	〃	999	○	SE20						
분기주	〃	〃	999	○	SE30						
분기1	〃	〃	211	○	M20						
분기2	〃	〃	54	○	M20						
분기3	〃	〃	264	○	M20						

Plate 66.Safety Check Report of Electric Facility for Cultural Heritage in Andong City, 2009
Individual property case: Yangjindang House



2009 - 011
Best Safety, Best Life

LGG

문화재 가스시설
안전점검보고서
- 안동시 문화재 -

2009. 11.

LGG 韓國가스安全公社
慶北北部支社

유교문화재시설 가스 점검표

1. 일반현황

문화재명	하회 북촌23	소유자	류경우
소 재 지	안동시 풍천면 하회리 753	전화번호	
시설내역	LPG 사용시설	점검일자	2009.11.03

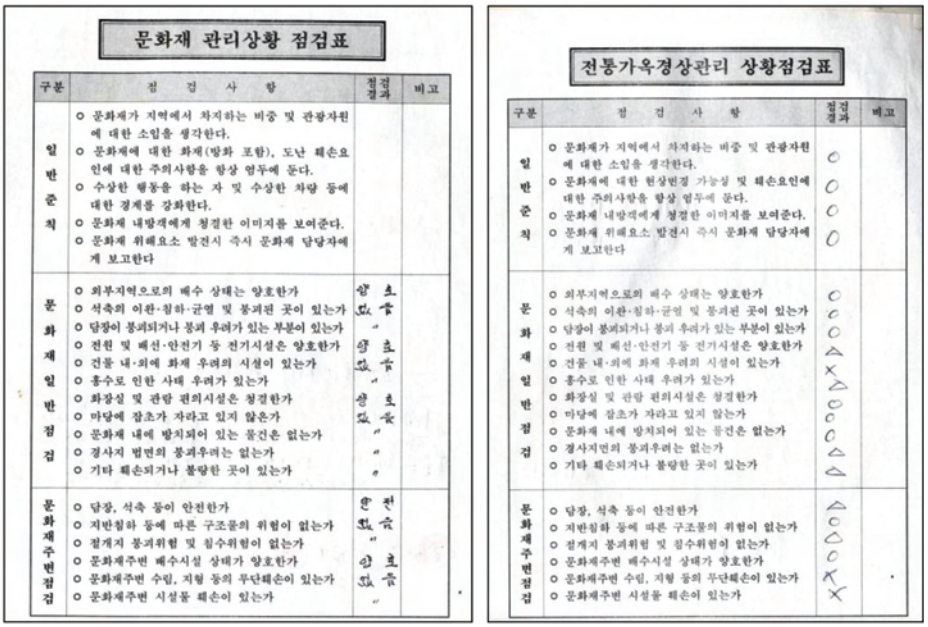
2.점검내용

번 호	점 검 항 목	확 인 내 용	점검결과
1	용기보관실	용기보관실 설치장소, 통풍구조, 경계표시 등	/
2	화기와의 이격거리	화기와 저장설비의 우회거리 8M이상 유지	적합
3	배관의 관리상태	-배관등의 도색 및 부식방지조치 -배관의 설치위치, 장소, 고정상태의 적정여부	적합
4	가스누설경보 차단장치	가스누설경보, 차단장치의 설치및 작동상태	/
5	중간밸브	중간밸브(후즈백크)설치 및 가스용품등의 검사품 사용여부	적합
6	기술상기준	-호스길이 3M이내 및 호스 T 사용여부 -가스의 누설여부 -보일러 및 온수기 설치실의 급.배기시설의 적정여부	-누설없음 -보일러없음
7	점검자의견	시설상태가 전반적으로 양호함	

점검자: 박 정 민

Plate 67. Safety Check Report of Gas Facility for Cultural Heritage in Andong City, 2009
Individual property case: Bukchondaek House

Meanwhile, Yangdong Village took the recommendation of firefighting specialists and installed fire equipments, including fire extinguishers and outdoor fire hydrants in 13 designated properties and other houses in 2009 with the budget of 156,000 USD supported by the central and local governments. In addition, they provide daily property inspection and check each traditional house twice a week as a regular inspection for fire prevention.



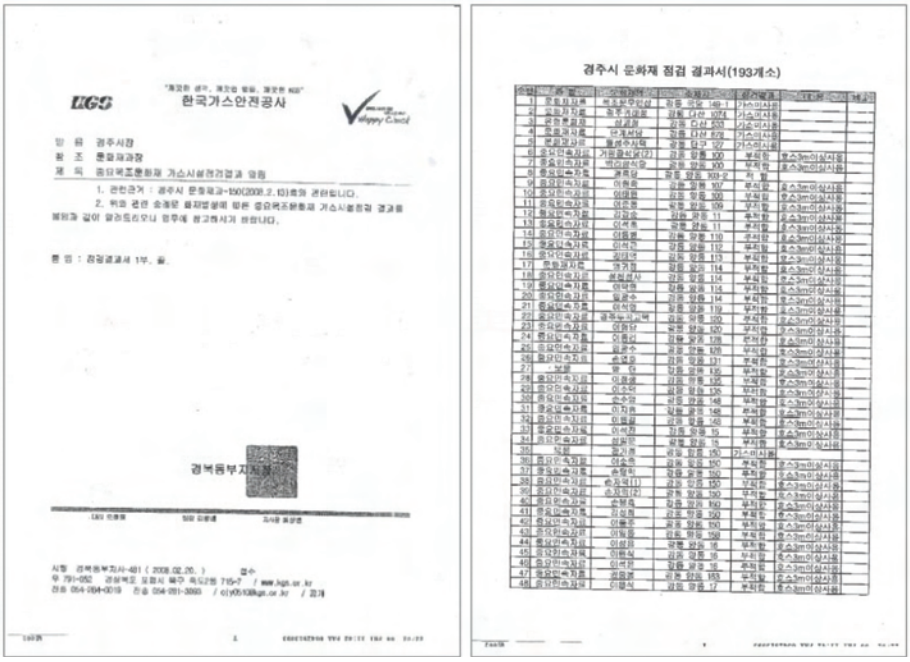
문화재 관리상황 점검표

구분	점 검 사 항	점검결과	비고
일반준칙	○ 문화재가 지역에서 차지하는 비중 및 관광자원에 대한 소임을 생각한다. ○ 문화재에 대한 화재(방화 포함), 도난 훼손요인에 대한 주의사항을 항상 염두에 둔다. ○ 수상한 행동을 하는 자 및 수상한 차량 등에 대한 경계를 강화한다. ○ 문화재 내방객에게 청결한 이미지를 보여준다. ○ 문화재 위해요소 발견시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다		
문화재일반점검	○ 외부지역으로의 배수 상태는 양호한가 ○ 석축의 이완·침하·균열 및 붕괴된 곳이 있는가 ○ 담장이 붕괴되거나 붕괴 우려가 있는 부분이 있는가 ○ 전원 및 배선·안전기 등 전기시설은 양호한가 ○ 건물 내·외에 화재 우려의 시설이 있는가 ○ 홍수로 인한 사태 우려가 있는가 ○ 화장실 및 관람 편의시설은 청결한가 ○ 마당에 잡초가 자라고 있지 않은가 ○ 문화재 내에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가 ○ 경사지 법면의 붕괴우려는 없는가 ○ 기타 훼손되거나 불량한 곳이 있는가	양 호 〃 양 호 〃 양 호 〃 〃	
문화재주변점검	○ 담장, 석축 등이 안전한가 ○ 지반침하 등에 따른 구조물의 위험이 없는가 ○ 절개지 붕괴위험 및 침수위험이 없는가 ○ 문화재주변 배수시설 상태가 양호한가 ○ 문화재주변 수림, 지형 등의 무단훼손이 있는가 ○ 문화재주변 시설물 훼손이 있는가	안 전 〃 양 호 〃	

전통가옥경상관리 상황점검표

구분	점 검 사 항	점검결과	비고
일반준칙	○ 문화재가 지역에서 차지하는 비중 및 관광자원에 대한 소임을 생각한다. ○ 문화재에 대한 현상변경 가능성 및 훼손요인에 대한 주의사항을 항상 염두에 둔다. ○ 문화재 내방객에게 청결한 이미지를 보여준다. ○ 문화재 위해요소 발견시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다	○ ○ ○ ○	
문화재일반점검	○ 외부지역으로의 배수 상태는 양호한가 ○ 석축의 이완·침하·균열 및 붕괴된 곳이 있는가 ○ 담장이 붕괴되거나 붕괴 우려가 있는 부분이 있는가 ○ 전원 및 배선·안전기 등 전기시설은 양호한가 ○ 건물 내·외에 화재 우려의 시설이 있는가 ○ 홍수로 인한 사태 우려가 있는가 ○ 화장실 및 관람 편의시설은 청결한가 ○ 마당에 잡초가 자라고 있지 않은가 ○ 문화재 내에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가 ○ 경사지면의 붕괴우려는 없는가 ○ 기타 훼손되거나 불량한 곳이 있는가	○ ○ ○ △ X △ ○ ○ △ △	
문화재주변점검	○ 담장, 석축 등이 안전한가 ○ 지반침하 등에 따른 구조물의 위험이 없는가 ○ 절개지 붕괴위험 및 침수위험이 없는가 ○ 문화재주변 배수시설 상태가 양호한가 ○ 문화재주변 수림, 지형 등의 무단훼손이 있는가 ○ 문화재주변 시설물 훼손이 있는가	△ ○ △ ○ X X	

Plate 68. Sample of Monitoring Sheet for General Conditions of Cultural Properties in Yangdong Village



한국가스안전공사

경주시 문화재 점검 결과서(193개소)

Plate 69. Safety Check Report of Gas Facility for Significant Cultural Heritage of Wooden Structure in Yangdong Village, 2008.

B. Pollution

The property has good air quality as it has long been designated and preserved as protected zones of environment, greenery, and agriculture. Consequently, the major environmental threat to the property comes from water pollution. More information on water pollution is explained with the case of sewage treatment, as follows.

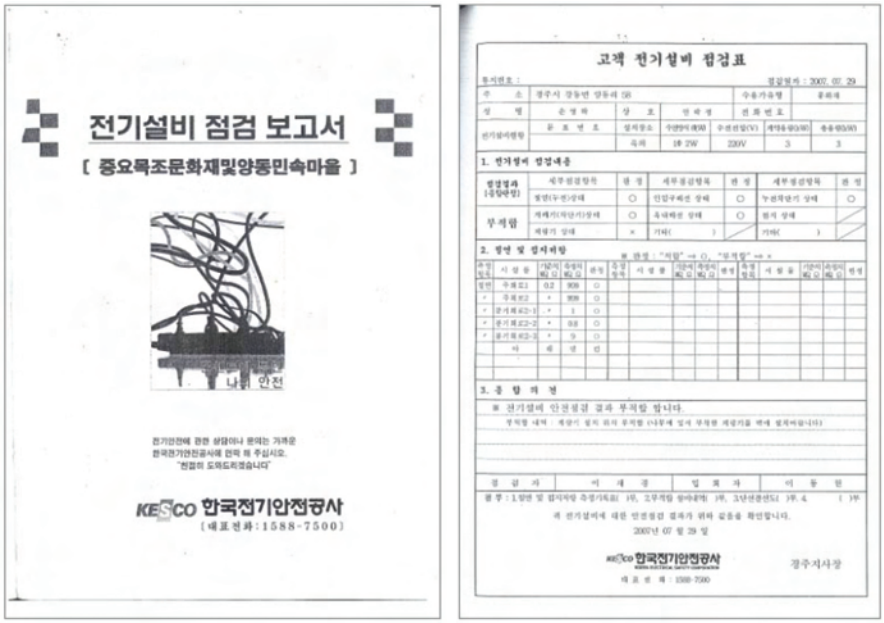


Plate 70. Safety Check Report of Electric Facility for Significant Cultural Heritage of Wooden Structure in Yangdong Village, 2007.

C. Sewage Treatment

The recent completion of new sewage treatment facilities has helped maintain good quality water in and around the two villages. Since 2006, Hahoe Village has implemented a project to clean up the village by installing simple sewage treatment facilities, sewage pipeline and water supply pipes underground. By separating household drainage systems from the sewage pipeline, the village has reduced water pollution dramatically. Its new sewage treatment facilities have promptly removed wastewater to prevent stench, harmful insects, and infectious diseases, and protected underground water and soil from sewage leakage.



Plate 71. Construction site of sewage treatment facilities in Hahoe Village

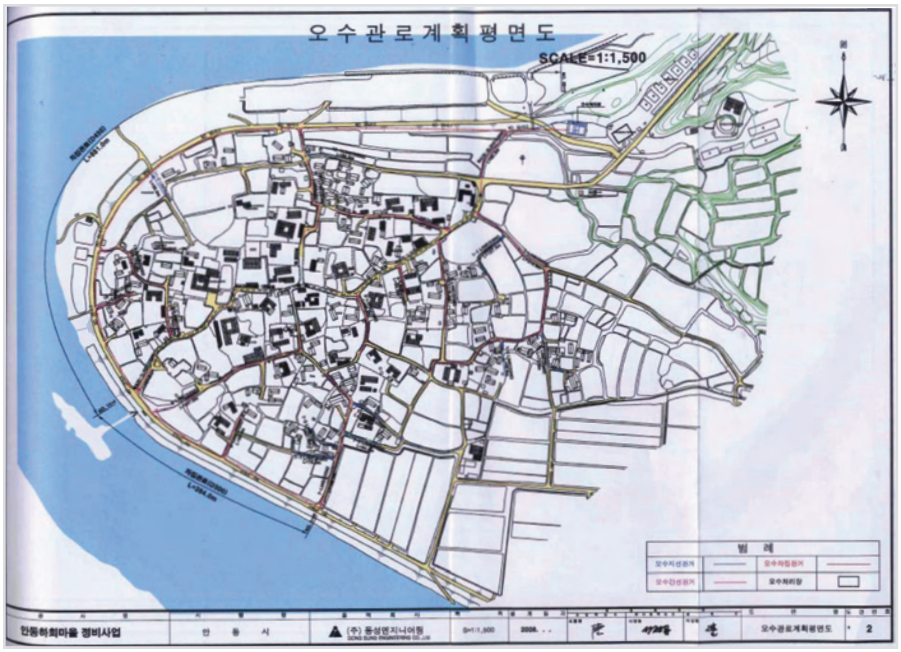


Plate 72. Site Plan of constructing sewage treatment facilities in Hahoe Village, 2006



Plate 73. Construction Plan and Site for individual building's sewage in Hahoe Village, 2006

Construction	Burying Sewage Pipes
Time Period	2005. 12. 21 ~ 2008. 2. 28.
Cost (USD)	2,142,613
Details	· Pipe (D80~250mm) : L=12.6km, · Compressing Facility 2 · Yangdong Creek : 470m

Plate 74. Construction Details of Yangdong Village Sewage Treatment Facilities, 2005

Title	Water Drainage Pumping Facility
Time Period	Civil Engineering-2007. 10. 5 ~ 2009. 11. 26 Electric Engineering- 2007. 10. 5 ~ 2009. 10. 4. Construction + Inspection-2007. 10. 25 ~ 2009. 10. 24.
Cost (USD)	2,765
Details	Civil Engineering ·Quantity : Q = 21,600ton/hour(Power 150KW x1000mm-3 equipments) · Site : 2,370㎡, Paths : L=114m(B=6, H=1.6) ·Building : 1Unit, 184.4㎡(Concrete) Electric Engineering Construction + Inspection

Plate 75. Construction Details of Yangdong Village Water Drainage Pumping Facility

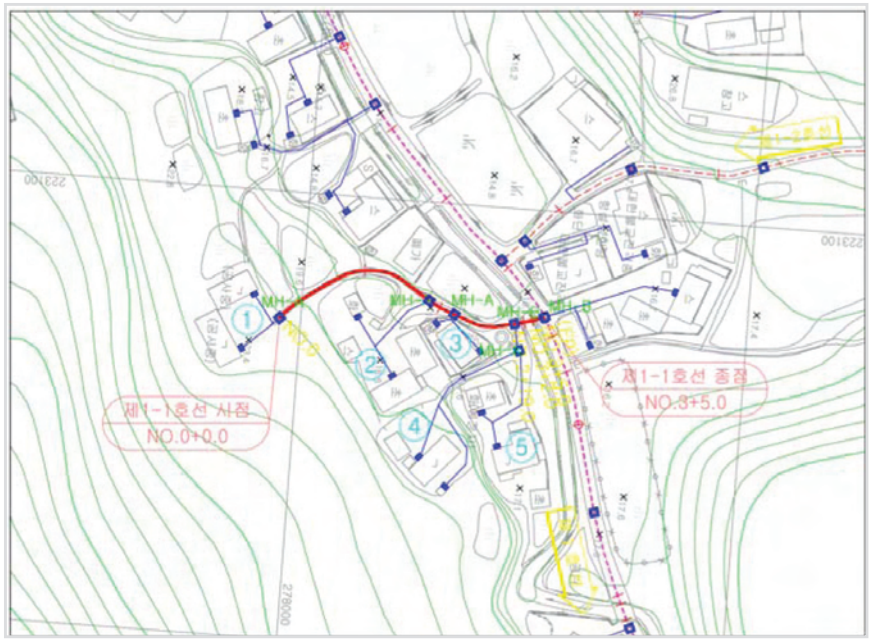


Plate 76. Construction Plan for Yangdong Village Sewage Pipeline

D. Pylon

All electrical power lines have been buried underground so that utility poles are not visible in the two villages. There are also no utility poles and pylons seen in the Buffer Zones and around the two villages. However, in the case of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy in Yangdong Village, some pylons are seen far beyond the Cultural Heritage Protection Zone and Buffer Zone. To reduce the intrusive effect of these far-away pylons on the landscape, the village has asked the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to include the relocation of these pylons in its long-term plan. More information about the handling of the pylons to ensure electrical safety, while balancing the supply and demand of electrical power, is in Plate 77.

Year	Details of improvement work	Cost (USD)
1994	Burial of utility poles in Hahoe Village	300,000
2004	Burial of utility poles on the access road in Hahoe Village	200,000
2009	Sheet attachment to devices on the ground to clean up the environment in Hahoe Village	10,000

Plate 77. Details of Electrical Lines and Facilities Improvement Project in Hahoe Village

In Yangdong Village, on the other hand, projects to bury the information cables and electrical lines underground were carried out in 2008 as follows.

Time	Topic	Cost (USD)	Others
2008	Burying Information Cables	37,470	17 weeks, path 2km
2008	Electrical Lines	1,964,459	Path : 12.3km Underground Cable : 31.3km

Plate 78. Details of Electrical Lines and Facilities Improvement Project in Yangdong Village

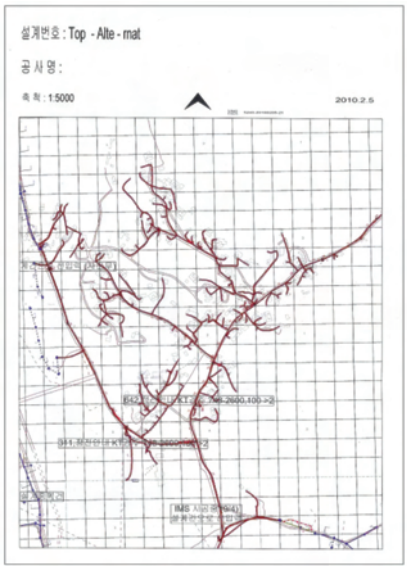


Plate 79. Site Plan by Korea Telecommunication (KT) for Burying Cables in Yangdong

E. Increase of Tourists

As demonstrated in the Conservation and Management Plan (revised version, Appendix 2. pp. 234-249), the two villages have prepared basic strategies for the increasing number of tourists. Additional information about the strategies for heightened tourism is as follows.

As of June 2009, Hahoe Village has started arranging the cultural experience activities and accommodation facilities to move from the inside of the village to the outskirts, specifically to the tourist complexes and their neighboring areas. The village has also launched its neighboring area improvement project, which includes plans to construct accommodation facilities in the traditional style of Korean settlements outside the village. This will ensure the tourist complexes to adequately serve various needs of increased visitors, thereby phasing down the cultural activities done by visitors inside the village. The management office in Hahoe Village provides twenty commentators of cultural tourism (16 in Hahoe village; 4 in Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy) and three interpreters, serving the visitors in groups on certain designated times, which also controls the number of visitors inside the village. More information about providing services to the growing number of tourists is as follows.

Classification	Content
Tourist management system	- Creation of riverside path between village entrance and ticket office (November 2008~April 2009) - Shuttle bus service between village entrance and ticket office
Service facilities for tourists	- Relocation of traditional shopping areas outside of the village (completed in June 2008) - Construction of traditional lodging outside of the village in 2012 (for accommodation and academic conferences) - Farm-stay service: over 40 households - Development of traditional house experience programs through using vacant houses- 2011
Plan for establishment of tourist administrative organization	- Period: 2010~2015 - Staffing personnel: chairperson 1, director 1, curator 2~3 - Major tasks · Establishing annual tourism plans · Planning and developing tourism programs · Discovering and developing cultural resources · Employing and training personnel to provide tourism services · Addressing complaints associated with tourism from residents · Repairing and maintaining service facilities for visitors · Securing the safety of visitors while preserving, managing and preventing the damage of cul tural heritages · Tourism promotion, etc.

Plate 80. Hahoe Village's Plan for an Increasing Number of Tourists



Plate 81. Tourism Guide Center in Hahoe Village to be open in December, 2010

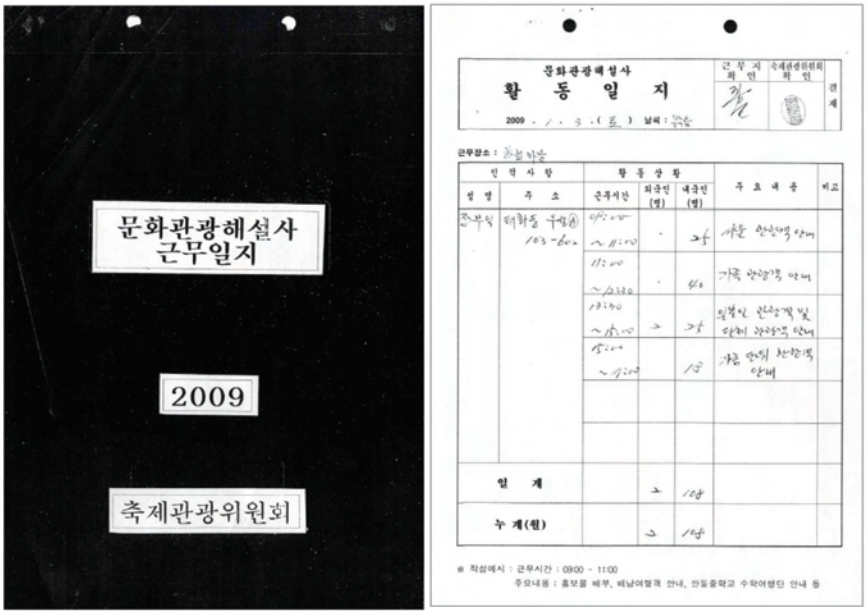


Plate 82. Daily Worklog for Interpreters of Cultural Tourism in Hahoe Village

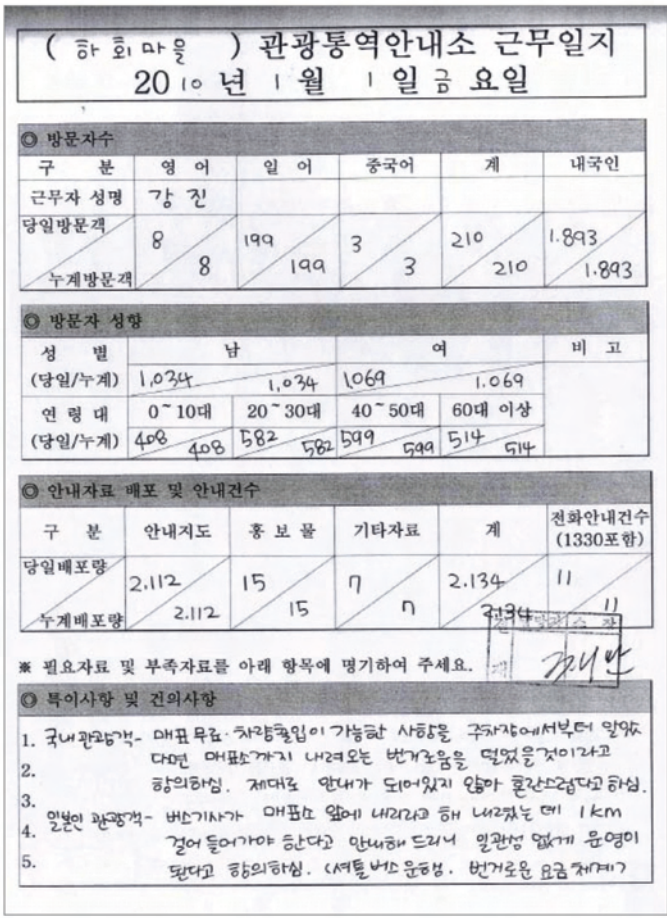


Plate 83. Contents of Daily Worklog for Interpreters of Cultural Tourism in Hahoe Village

Meanwhile, Yangdong Villlage will open a Village History Museum in October 2011 at its entrance area to manage the increasing numbers of visitors. To begin with, the village did not have an administrative center to charge admission fees and to oversee the number of tourists. The Village History Museum will serve as a gateway to the village, where visitors will be checked and provided with basic information about Yangdong Village. The village will host group tour services, limiting the traveling time and the number of visitors inside the village. The village has also developed various tourism programs by including education and experience activities, which selectively happen within the village and mostly occur at the Museum. (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp. 240-245).



Plate 84. Site Plan and Bird's Eye View of the Village History Museum in Yangdong

3.4 Conservation Approaches for Footpaths, Open Spaces, Forests, Individual Trees, River Margins and the Visual Aspects of the Landscape, Particularly Key Views

The Landscape Conservation Plan, described in chapter 5 of Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), mainly focuses on the landscape management plan that cares for the diverse spatial characteristics of the two villages. Various approaches and strategies are presented in chapter 5 of Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), which illuminate the values and qualities of core scenery (景, Gyeong). The scenery (景, Gyeong) is experienced in each village and thereby preserved the integrity of the landscapes of the two villages. The section in the chapter 5 of Conservation and Management Plan (revised version)explains the concept of the scenery and presents detailed information about what constitutes the scenery, such as key views and other visual aspects of the landscape of the two villages, including footpaths, open spaces, forests, individual trees and river margins.

Historically, Hahoe Village has respected and preserved 16 sceneries as critical elements of landscape conservation. Following its traditional wisdom, the village added 16 new sceneries to the original 16 sceneries to conserve and promote all 32 sceneries as main landscape assets of the village (Plate 87). The 32 sceneries, incorporated with the historic trail plan for visitors, serve as tourism resources for the village. (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp. 163~173).

Yangdong Village has also selected and promoted 36 valuable sceneries in three major categories, which are natural, living and seasonal, grouping 12 sceneries in each category), as the core landscape elements, The 36 sceneries are operated in combination with the historic trail plan for visitors (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp.188~195).

The two villages' specified projects to implement the landscape conservation plans are presented in the section concerning with the landscape conservation plan (Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), pp. 196~201). Under the projects, Hahoe Village has taken measures to improve its landscape in 2009. Yangdong Village has also improved its landscape in 2009 by making its access road to major buildings (Gwangajeong Pavilion, Gyeongsanseodang Village School), inner roads of the village (Angil in Mulbonggol Hill), the drainage canals in front of Seobaekdang House, the village entrance, and streams in harmony with neighboring landscape.

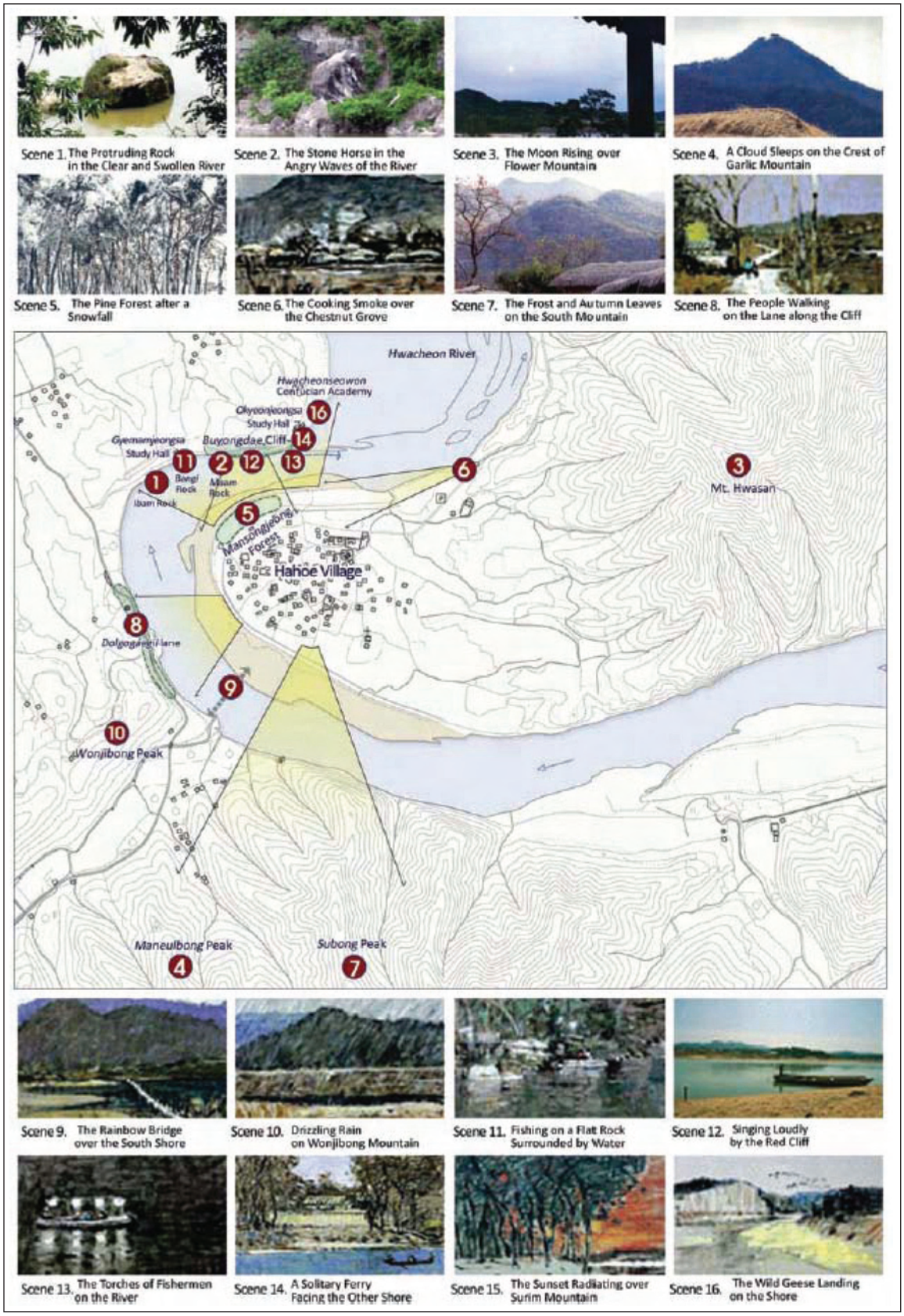


Plate 85 Original 16 Sceneries of Hahoe Village (Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), p 166))

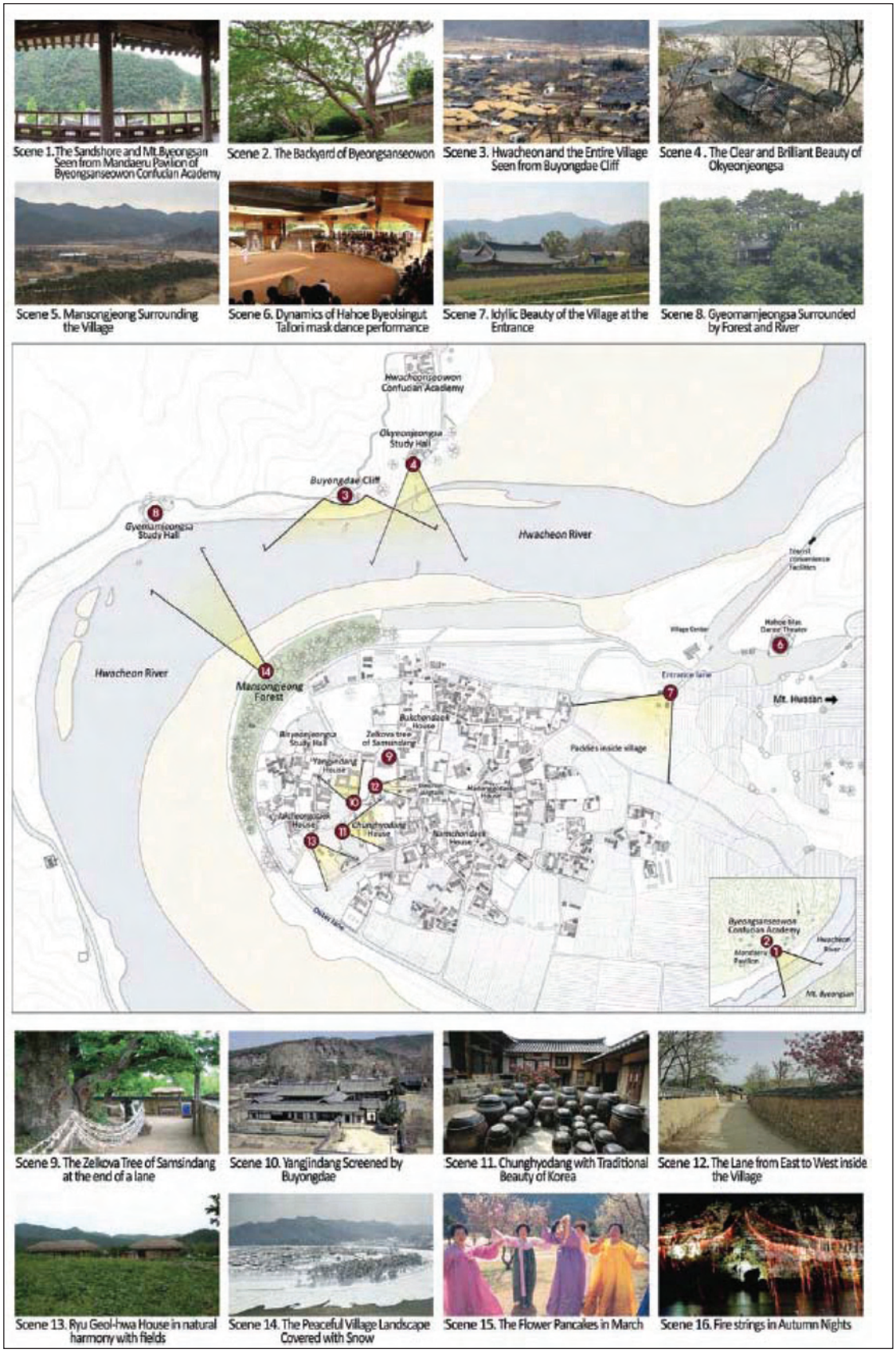


Plate 86. New 16 Sceneries of Hahoe Village (Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), p. 169)

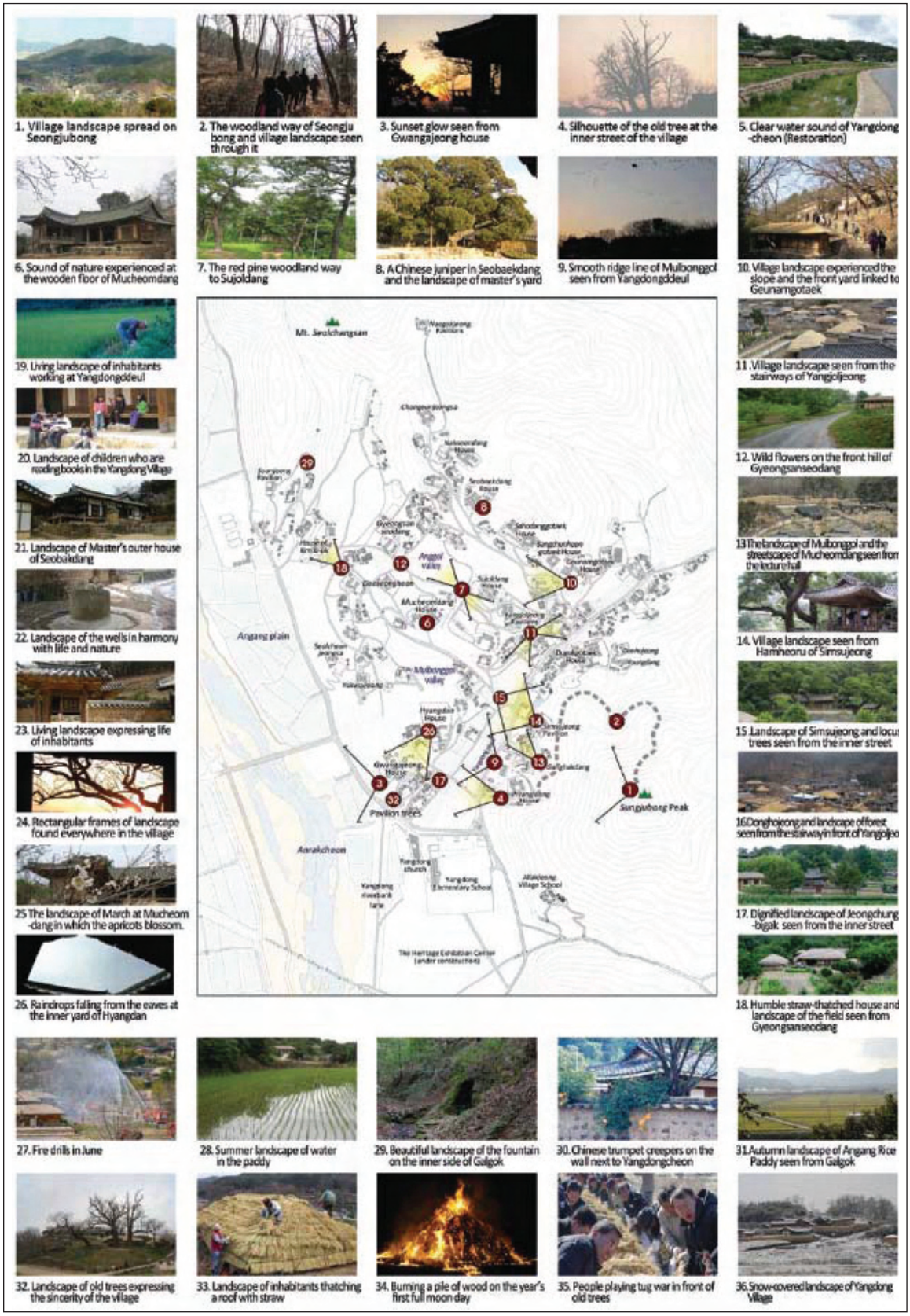
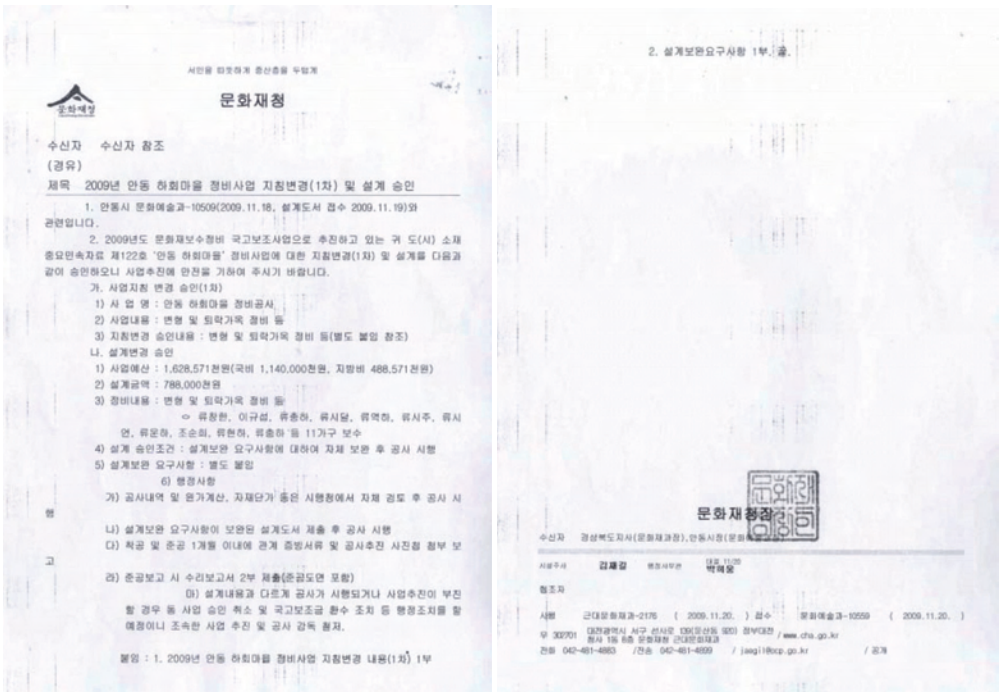


Plate 87. Total 36 Sceneries of Yangdong Village (Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), p. 192)



문화재청

수신자 수신자 참조
(경유)
제목 2009년 안동 하회마을 정비사업 지침변경(1차) 및 설계 승인

1. 안동시 문화예술과-10509(2009.11.18, 설계도서 접수 2009.11.19)와 관련입니다.

2. 2009년도 문화재보수정비 국고보조사업으로 추진하고 있는 귀 도(시) 소재 중요민속자료 제122호 '안동 하회마을' 정비사업에 대한 지침변경(1차) 및 설계를 다음과 같이 승인하오니 사업추진에 만전을 기하여 주시기 바랍니다.

가. 사업지침 변경 승인(1차)
1) 사 업 명 : 안동 하회마을 정비공사
2) 사업내용 : 변형 및 퇴락가옥 정비 등
3) 지침변경 승인내용 : 변형 및 퇴락가옥 정비 등(별도 붙임 참조)

나. 설계변경 승인
1) 사업예산 : 1,628,571천원(국비 1,140,000천원, 지방비 488,571천원)
2) 설계금액 : 788,000천원
3) 정비내용 : 변형 및 퇴락가옥 정비 등
○ 류창환, 이규섭, 류홍하, 류시달, 류역하, 류시주, 류시연, 류문하, 조순희, 류원하, 류홍하 등 11가구 보수
4) 설계 승인조건 : 설계보완 요구사항에 대하여 자체 보완 후 공사 시행
5) 설계보완 요구사항 : 별도 붙임
6) 행정사항
가) 공사내역 및 원가계산, 자재단가 등은 시행청에서 자체 검토 후 공사 시행
나) 설계보완 요구사항이 보완된 설계도서 제출 후 공사 시행
다) 착공 및 준공 1개월 이내에 관계 증빙서류 및 공사추진 사진첩 첨부 보고
라) 준공보고 시 수리보고서 2부 제출(준공도면 포함)
마) 설계내용과 다르게 공사가 시행되거나 사업추진이 부진할 경우 동 사업 승인 취소 및 국고보조금 환수 조치 등 행정조치를 할 예정이니 조속한 사업 추진 및 공사 감독 철저.

붙임 : 1. 2009년 안동 하회마을 정비사업 지침변경 내용(1차) 1부

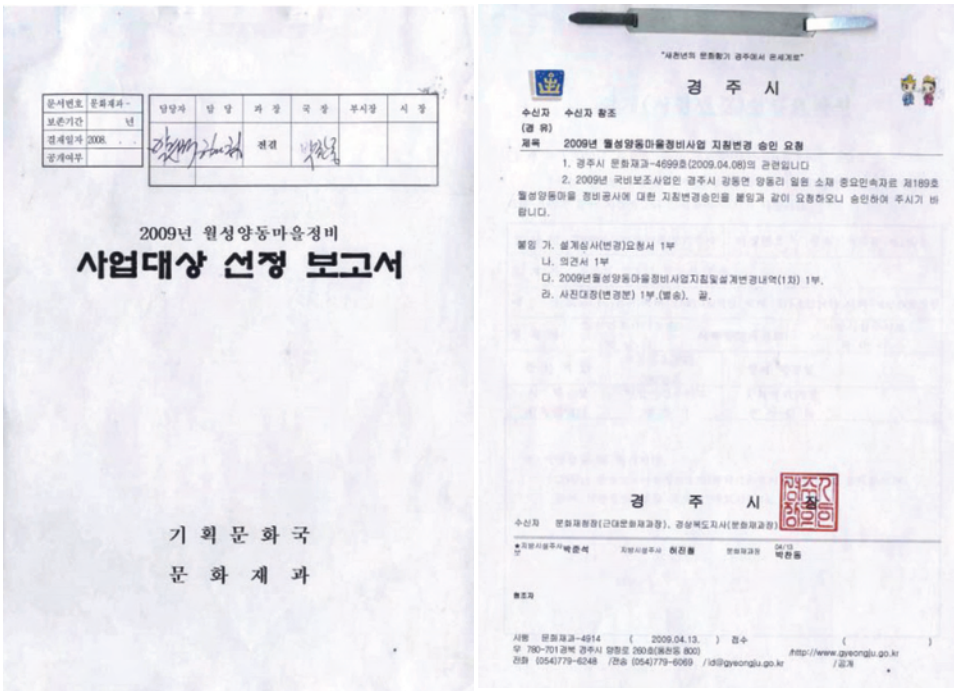
2. 설계보완요구사항 1부. 끝.

문화재청장

수신자 경상북도지사(문화재과장), 안동시장(문화재과장)

시행 근대문화재과-2176 (2009.11.20.) 접수 문화예술과-10559 (2009.11.20.)

Plate 88. Approval Document of 2009 Landscape Restoration Projects in Hahoe Village



2009년 월성양동마을정비
사업대상 선정 보고서

기 획 문 화 국
문 화 재 과

경 주 시

수신자 수신자 참조
(경 유)
제목 2009년 월성양동마을정비사업 지침변경 승인 요청

1. 경주시 문화재과-4699호(2009.04.08)의 관련입니다.

2. 2009년 국비보조사업인 경주시 강동면 양동리 일원 소재 중요민속자료 제189호 월성양동마을 정비공사에 대한 지침변경승인을 붙임과 같이 요청하오니 승인하여 주시기 바랍니다.

붙임 가. 설계심사(변경)요청서 1부
나. 의견서 1부
다. 2009년월성양동마을정비사업지침및설계변경내역(1차) 1부.
라. 사진대장(변경분) 1부.(별송). 끝.

경 주 시 장

수신자 문화재청장(근대문화재과장), 경상북도지사(문화재과장)

시행 문화재과-4914 (2009.04.13.) 접수 ( )

Plate 89. Safety Check Report of Gas Facility for Cultural Heritage in Andong City, 2009
Individual property case: Bukchondaek House

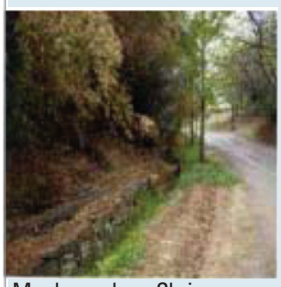
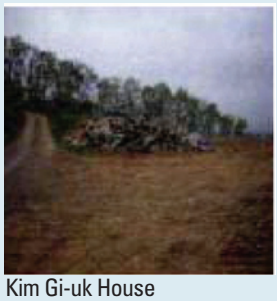
Before	After	Before	After
			
Conservation Society Office		Georimgol Restaurant	
			
Chowon Restaurant		Dugok House	
			
Mucheomdang Shrine		Kim Gi-uk House	
			
Seobaekdang Shrine		Experience Arena	

Plate 90. Photos of 2009 Landscape Restoration Projects in Yangdong Village



Plate 91. Photos of 2009 Landscape Restoration Projects in Hahoe Village

3.5 When the Plan will Become Fully Operational

The Conservation and Management Plan (CMP) started its operation on January 7, 2009, when the Administrator of Cultural Heritage Administration, the Governor of Gyengsangbuk-do Province, the Mayor of Andong City and the Mayor of Gyeonju City had officially signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the Plan in a collaborative and effective way. (Refer to Appendix 2. Conservation and Management Plan (revised version), p. 8) After the signing of the MOU, various repairs, restoration and management activities have been performed pursuant to each related guideline, referred in this Plan. The brochure, containing this Plan has been distributed to the related local government departments of Andong City and Gyeongju City, especially urban planning, tourism promotion and resident livelihood support departments, to encourage this CMP to be adopted as part of their urban and regional development plans. The tasks, concerning the inscription on the World Heritage List referred in this Plan, have been fully supported and determined by the mayors of the two cities, the Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, and the Administrator of the CHA.

3.6 How Joint Coordination could be Put in Place for the Two Villages

Answers to this question are already presented in the sections above, which explain the Conservation Council (Q-2) and the Management Arrangement (Q-3). Please refer to those sections and to Appendix 2 Conservation and Management Plan (revised version) for general descriptions.

3.7 How an Overall Vision for the Property might be Drafted and Agreed by Stakeholders

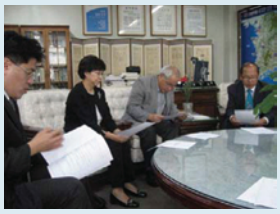
All stakeholders related to the inscription on the World Heritage List have agreed to share two visions for Hahoe and Yangdong Villages: first, they will preserve the value of the property as one of the World Heritage sites to pass along to future generations over the next 600 years and possibly beyond; second, they will make the villages a sustainable environment for settlement and a living heritage where residents can lead a desirable life. Plate 92 shows how stakeholders have shared the vision for the two villages as a World Heritage site, after having a series of joint meetings and discussions to make plans for conservation and management of the property.

Plate 92. A Summary Table of Joint Meetings among Stakeholders in two villages

Meeting	Agenda	Picture
- Workshop to launch preparation for two villages as a WH candidate - January 2008 - Andong City	Workshop among experts, concerned government officials and residents of the two villages to identify various complaints on the current status of the villages and needs for conservation and management plans from residents	
- Academic conference to test potentials of the two villages on the WH List - April 2008 - Gyeongju City	Identifying the world heritage value of Hahoe and Yangdong Villages and pressing issues regarding their conservation and management issues addressed by residents	
- Workshop for two villages'nomination process to WH - April 2008 - Yangdong Village	Workshop on the preparation process of WH nomination; Issues such as historic villages as living heritage, livable community, and tourism resources were hotly debated. (The gentleman with the microphone in the photo is the president of Hahoe Society, who gave advices and challenges to Yangdong residents on how to deal with the issues and how the two villages collaborate better, which became a constructive turning point in the preparation process of WH nomination.)	
- Workshop 1 to agree upon future plans for two villages as WH candidate - May 2008 - Hahoe Village	Session for reporting the work progress on the inscription on the World Heritage List and presenting future plans, making plans for a semi-public consultation system (resident collaboration system), and explaining the progress of working on the sustainable tourism project, architecture repair and maintenance project, and the progress of landscape project and future plans	
- Workshop 2 to agree upon future plans for two villages as WH candidate - May 2008 - Yangdong Village	Session for reporting the progress of working on the inscription on the World Heritage List and presenting future plans, planning a semi-public consultation system (residents collaboration system), explaining the progress of working on the sustainable tourism project, architecture repair and maintenance project, and the progress of landscape project and future plans	
- Residents' meeting to make CMP through community planning process - May 2008 - Hahoe Village	Session for creating a resident collaboration system for conservation and management, explaining a tourism plan system, presenting on-site investigation results for conservation and management plan, discussing the progress of the study on the landscape project, and sharing the opinions of the residents	

(to be continued)

Plate 92. (continued)

- Residents' meeting to make CMP through community planning process - June 2008 - Yangdong Village	Session for reporting the progress of working on the conservation and management plan for the inscription on the World Heritage List, discussing issues referred to in the report, and sharing the opinions of the residents	
- Symposium on Traditional Villages and World Cultural Heritage - June 13, 2008 - Andong City	Education for general citizen, residents of the two villages and other folk areas about the World Heritage. Education for government officials and professionals about their duties and responsibilities for current management of the potential sites and future directions for better living heritages. The symposium reflected recently increased interests of the Korean society on World Heritage	
- Meeting with the responsible local government officials and experts - September 2008 - Andong City	Discussion session between Andong local government officials (Mayor of Andong City and officials in the cultural property division) and experts to set the range of conservation and management zone, establish the official resident collaboration system, construct a web site, clean up the environment, and establish guide services for the property that applied for inscription on the World Heritage List	
- Meeting with the responsible local government officials and experts - September 2008 - Gyeongju City	Discussion session between Gyeongju local government officials (Deputy Mayor of Gyeongju City and officials in cultural property division) and experts to set the range of conservation and management zone, establish the official resident collaboration system, construct a web site, clean up the environment, and establish guide services for the property that applied for inscription on the World Heritage List	
- Academic Conference on World Heritage and Historic villages of Hahoe + Yangdong - October 10, 2008 - Seoul	Scholars and practitioners in the field of archaeology, history, geography, architecture, urban planning, and public administration etc gather together to discuss the values and procedures of World Heritage nomination as well as dilemmas of conserving historic villages of Hahoe and Yangdong as living heritage in the 21st century Korea. An interdisciplinary forum was launched for the conservation issues of historic towns and villages in Korea.	
- Field Reviews to Hahoe and Yangdong Villages - November 2008	Field investigation to Hahoe and Yangdong Villages by residents, concerned officials from the two cities and experts, consultation session to evaluate the current states of the villages, identify areas for improvement, and work on conservation and management plan	
- Stakeholder meetings continue in 2009 - Hahoe and Yangdong	Discussion sessions continue among residents experts, and public officials to share the opinions about the conservation and management of the two villages	

3.8 How the Plan might be Augmented to Address the Management Needs Listed Above

While most of the general information about conservation and management needs addressed by ICOMOS has been presented in the Conservation and Management Plan, some of supplementary needs and treatments have been added and implemented after January 2009, when the Plan was submitted. Therefore, the Plan needs to be augmented by adding these new activities in the form of addendums, which, then will be distributed to the residents of the two villages and related departments in the local governments. Having the already distributed Conservation and Management Plan, along with the augmented addendums, residents, government officials, and experts will enhance their roles in monitoring the conservation and management activities of the two villages.

4

Owenership

IV. Ownership

Response to the question as to information on the ownership of the woodland, farmland, river margins, and open spaces within the village

The current status of ownership of the woodland, farmland, river margins, and open spaces within the villag as follows. Detailed information on ownership by each lot is listed in the Appendix of this supplementary information..

Plate 93. Current Status of Ownership of Lands in Hahoe Village
(Within its Boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area)

Item	Owner	Number of lots	Area (m²)	Ratio (%)
School	National	5	12,777	0.17
	Sub total	5	12,777	0.17
River	National	40	2,311,406	32.10
	Private (individual)	15	25,331	0.35
	Sub total	55	2,336,738	32,45
Religion related	Private (Group)	3	5,681	0.08
	Sub total	3	5,861	0.08
Agricultur (Field)	National	43	44,668	0.62
	Private (Group)	5	4,635	0.06
	Private (individual)	355	525,297	7.30
	Sub total	403	574,600	7.98
Agriculture (Rice paddy)	National	17	9,362	0.13
	Private (Group)	36	6,344	0.09
	Private (Group)	159	286,913	3.98
	Sub total	179	302,619	4.20
Storage	Private (individual)	1	164	0.01
	Sub total	1	164	0.01
Mountain (woodland)	National	34	282,252	3.92
	Private (Group)	23	1,107,115	15.38
	Private (individual)	127	1,975,918	27.44
	Sub total	184	3,365,285	46.74

(to be continued)

Plate 93. (continued)

Plot (Building lot)	National	4	2,142	0.03
	Private (Group)	14	17,797	0.25
	Private (Group)	149	128,019	1.78
	Sub total	167	147,958	2.06
Road	National	97	87,823	1,13
	Private (Group)	2	202	0.01
	Private (Group)	58	8,903	0.12
	Sub total	157	90,928	1.26
Water road	National	42	68,711	0.95
	Private (Group)	23	209,093	0.41
	Private (individual)	6	4,534	0.06
	Sub total	71	102,338	1.42
Factory	Private (individual)	1	8,485	0.12
	Sub total	1	8,485	0.12
River Bank	National	63	123,145	1.71
	Private (individual)	8	2,406	0.03
	Sub total	72	125,551	1.74
Relics	Private (Group)	7	7,971	0.11
	Sub total	7	7,971	0.11
Cemetery	National	2	23,496	0.33
	Private (Group)	7	4,004	0.05
	Sub total	9	27,500	0.38
Orchard	National	3	11,812	0.17
	Private (individual)	13	55,745	0.77
	Sub total	16	67,557	0.94
Wet land	Private (individual)	6	4,518	0.06
	Sub total	6	4,518	0.03
Others	National	1	2,975	0.04
	Private (Group)	2	4,994	0.07
	Private (individual)	3	11,841	0.17
	Sub total	6	19,810	0.28
Total		1,343	7,200,660	100.00

*'Private (Group)' means property belongs to clan, Organization, and Industry

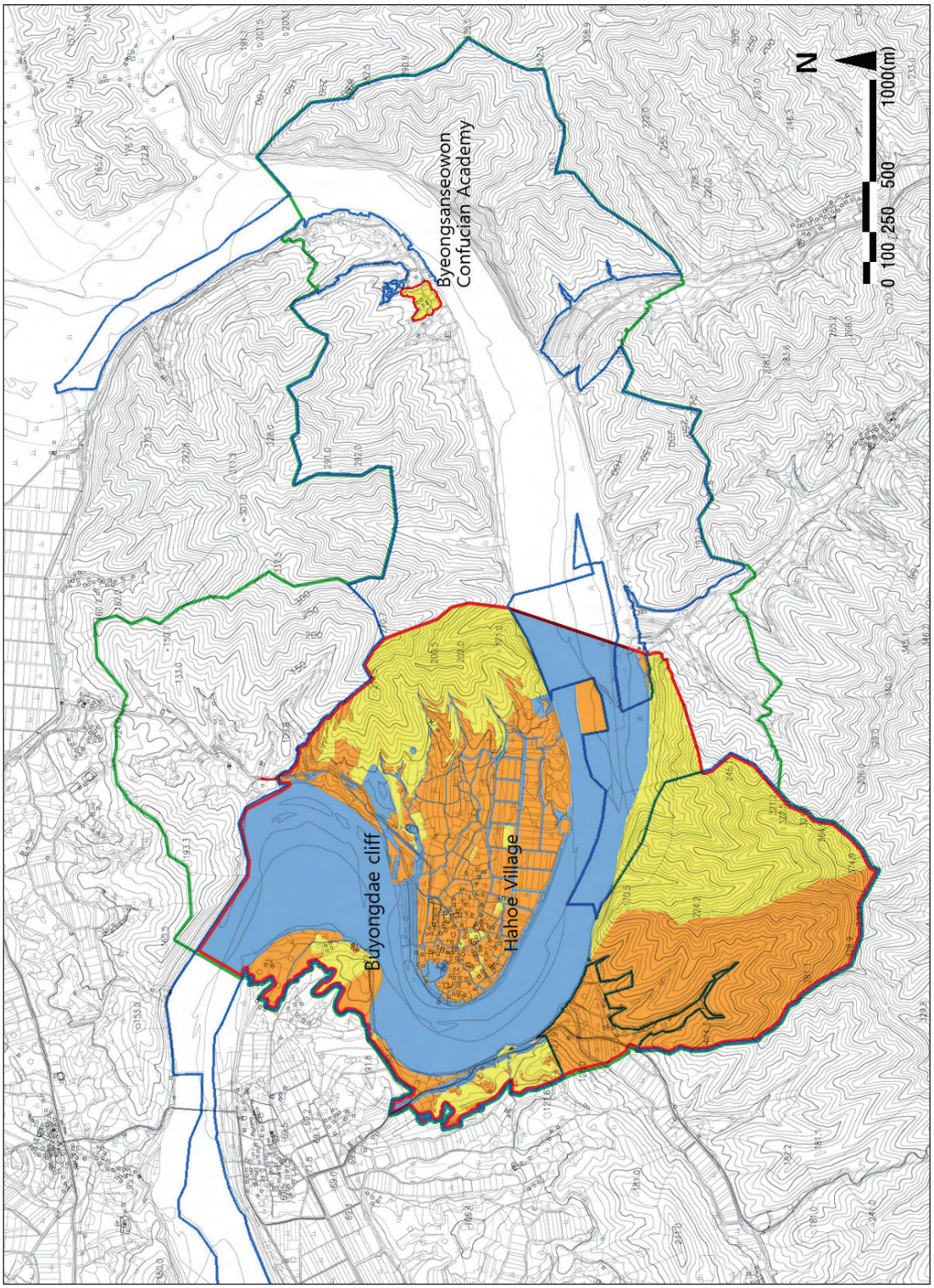


Plate 94. Map of Ownership of Lands in Hahoe Village (Within the Property Boundary Only)

Plate 95. Current Status of Ownership of Lands in Yangdong Village
(Within its Boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area)

Item	Owner	Lot quantity	Area(m^2)	Ratio (%)
School	National	4	16,403	1.69
	Sub total	4	16,403	1.69
River	National	19	6,585	0.05
	Private (individual)	5	3,443	0.35
	Sub total	24	10,028	1.03
Religion	Private (Group)	1	736	0.08
	Private (individual)	2	1,330	0.13
	Sub total	3	2,066	0.21
Agriculture (Field)	National	33	37,335	0.01
	Private (individual)	55	31,442	3.24
	Sub total	88	68,777	7.09
Agriculture (Rice paddy)	National	13	16,336	1.69
	Private (individual)	17	12,017	1.24
	Sub total	30	28,353	2.93
Mountain (woodland)	National	5	4,741	0.49
	Private (Group)	6	148,189	1.88
	Private (individual)	61	610,660	63.02
	Sub total	72	633,590	65.39
Road	National	47	23,859	2.46
	Private (Group)	1	2,747	0.28
	Private (individual)	19	4,731	0.49
	Sub total	67	31,343	3.23
Plot (Building Lot)	National	20	11,561	1.20
	Private (Group)	6	4,173	0.43
	Private (individual)	142	139,072	14.35
	Sub total	168	154,806	15.98
(Water road)	National	18	23,055	2.38
	Sub total	18	23,055	2.38
Wet land	Private (individual)	1	694	0.07
	Sub total	1	694	0.07
Total		474	969,119	100.00

*'Private (Group)' means property belongs to clan, Organization, and Industry

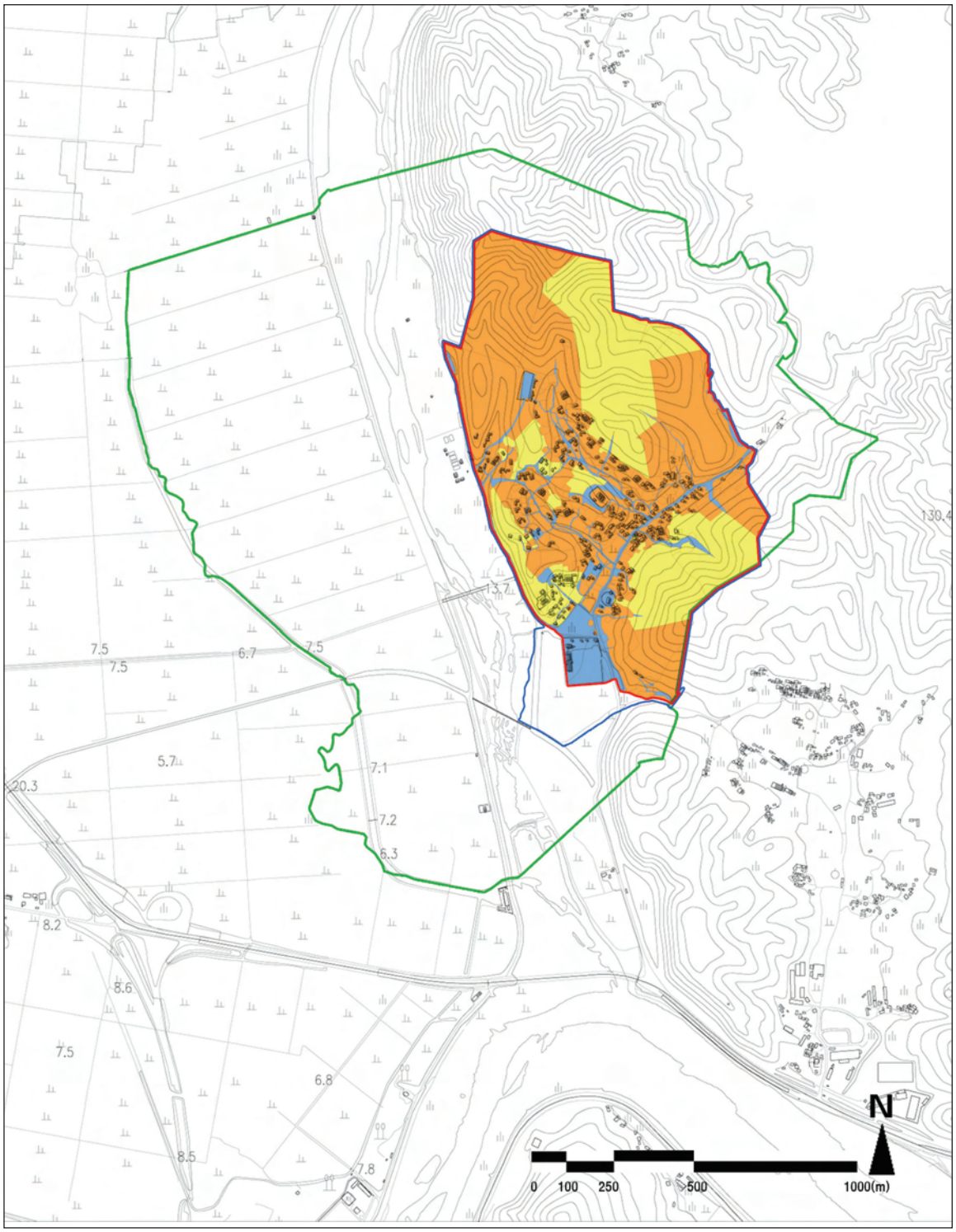


Plate 96. Map of Ownership of Lands in Yangdong Village (Within the Property Boundary Only)

Property
Buffer Zone
Cultural Heritage Protection Area
Private (individual)
Private (group)
National

5

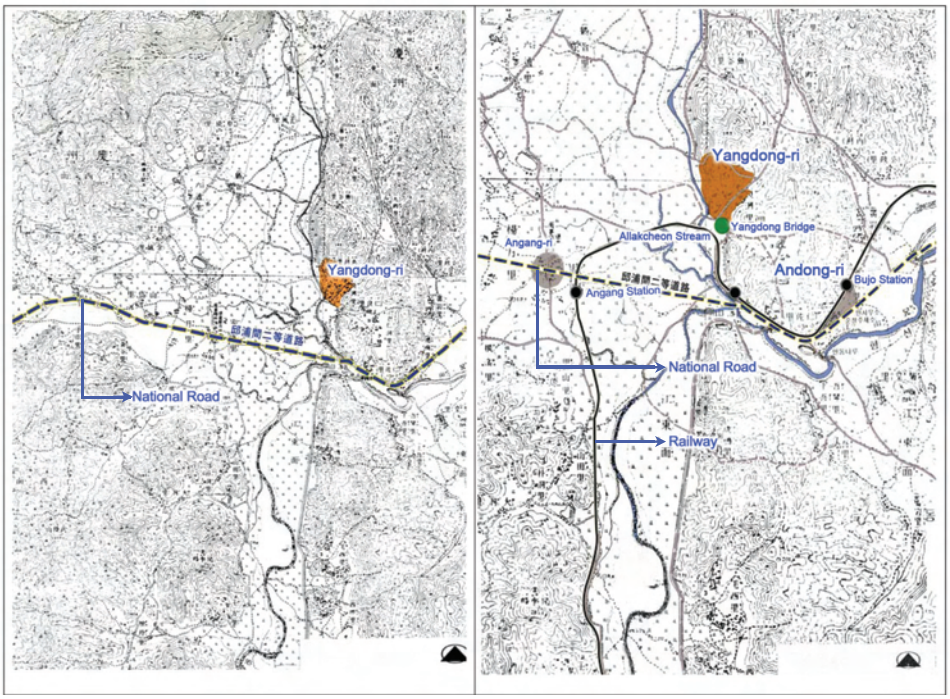
Buffer Zones

V. Buffer Zones

For Yangdong village the buffer zone to the south of the main part of the site does not offer protection from intrusive views of a major highway. Please could details be provided as to how this protection might be increased.

The road of Yangdong Village referred to in the above question was constructed before the year 1900 as part of the Daegu-Pohang Road, and it can be found in the 1915 Typographical Map of the late Joseon period. And, the railway in fore front of the village entrance was constructed as part of the Donghae-Nambu Railway that had opened for traffic in 1918, and can be seen in the 1918 map (Plate 97). Indeed, the road and railway can be regarded as significant parts of the living and cultural landscapes of the village, which have connected the village to the outside world over the last 90 years (Kang Dong-jin (2006), *Story of bygone Gyeongju Yangdong Village and Study on the Interpretation and Conservation Methodology of Yangdong Village in Gyeongju, Korea; Gyeongsangbuk-do (1979), Yangdong Village Report*).

Besides, as Yangdong Village stands on the high ground above Allakcheon Stream and Angang Field, overlooking the Buffer Zone to the south of the village, the railway and road built on the low ground below the village do not generate such intrusive views into the property. This can be observed from the following diagram and pictures.



– – Daegu-Pohang National Road (1915) —— Donghae-Nambu Railway (1918)

Plate 97. The road and railway in front of Yangdong village (1915 & 1918)

Topographical relations between views of Anrakcheon Stream and Angang Field



View of Angang Find from Yangdong Village (road not seen)



Views of Angang Field and Yangdong Village from Seongjubong Peak (fall)



Views of Angang Field and Yangdong Village from Seongjubong Peak (summer)



Views of Angang Field and Yangdong Village from Seongjubong Peak (winter)



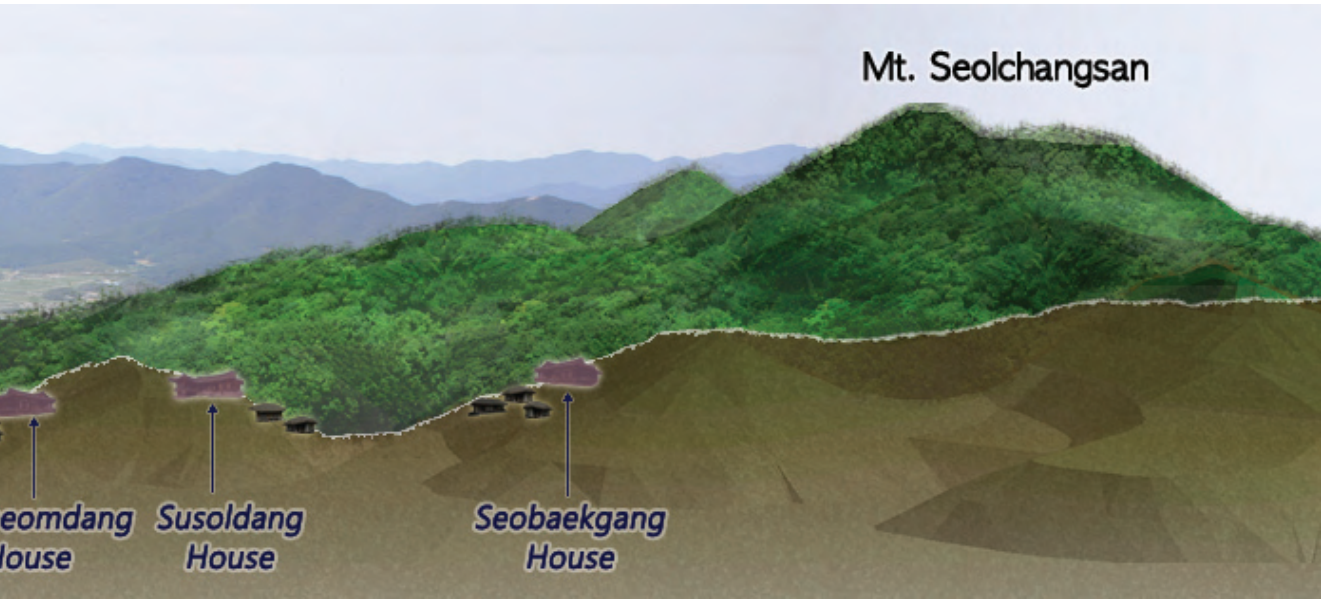


Plate 98. Railways and roads in harmony with the Village and Anrakcheon Stream (part of the village's landscape for more than 90 years)

As seen from the above maps and pictures, the road and railway built to the south of Yangdong Village are parts of the village's living and cultural landscapes. Familiar to its residents the road and railway have been parts of their lives for more than 90 years as valuable local resources, rather than a negative impact on the overall landscape of the village. Moreover, because the road and railway are running around Angang Field spreading on low ground, they do not provide intrusive views to the village standing on high ground. However, if new traffic facilities are to be built in the future, they will be subject to stricter monitoring standards presented in the CMP

The approach to Donggangseowon Confucian is compromised by a tight cluster of buildings immediately in front of the north elevation. Please could information be provided on how the impact of these buildings could be mitigated and on whether this area could be included in the buffer zone. To the west, there is a railway and information is needed on whether this area could also be within the buffer zone.

Requested information is provided in three categories, which are 1) mitigation of the intrusive buildings; 2) expansion of the buffer zone; and 3) inclusion of the railway within the buffer zone.

1) Mitigation of the intrusive buildings.

Gyeongju City has drawn up the following complementary plan to mitigate the negative impact of the buildings around Donggangseowon Confucian Academy: The City is to purchase six plots of land (1,677 m²) in order to remove the buildings on them, as shown in Plate 99. The plan, along with the budget for purchasing the plots and buildings, has been approved by the City on January 21, 2010, as shown in the municipal document (Plate 100). Under this plan, the removal and clearance actions are to be executed from 2014 to 2017, observing the due process of getting the tenants' consent.



Plate 99. Buildings slated for demolition near Donggangseowon Confucian Academy

The municipal documents, shown in Plate 100, demonstrate the approval of Gyeongju City's plan to purchase and clear out the intrusive surroundings with the appraised land value. This plan applies to the cases of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, and Dokrakdang House. Those to be purchased through this plan by the City include six plots in front of Donggangseowon; six plots near Oksanseowon; and five plots at the entrance of Dokrakdang .

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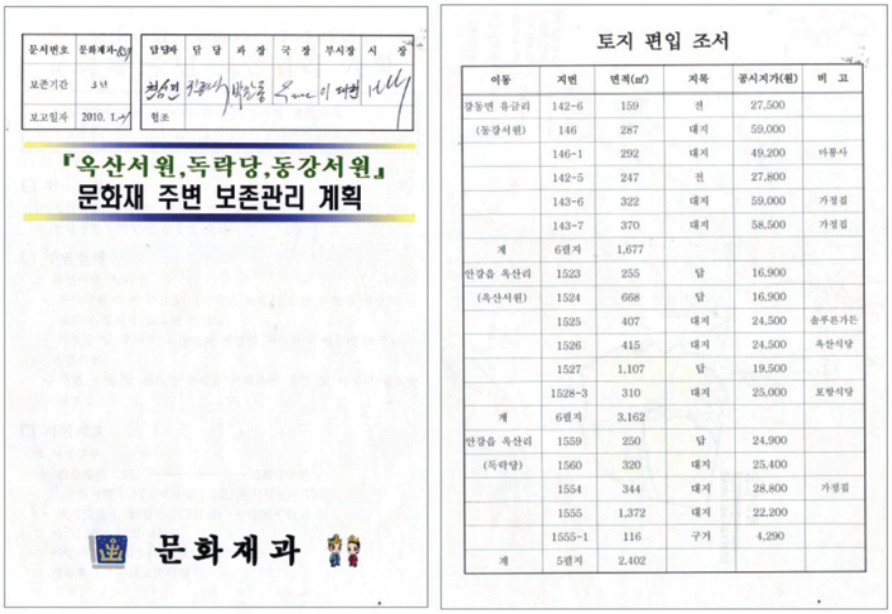


『옥산서원,독락당,동강서원』
문화재 주변 보존관리 계획

문화재과

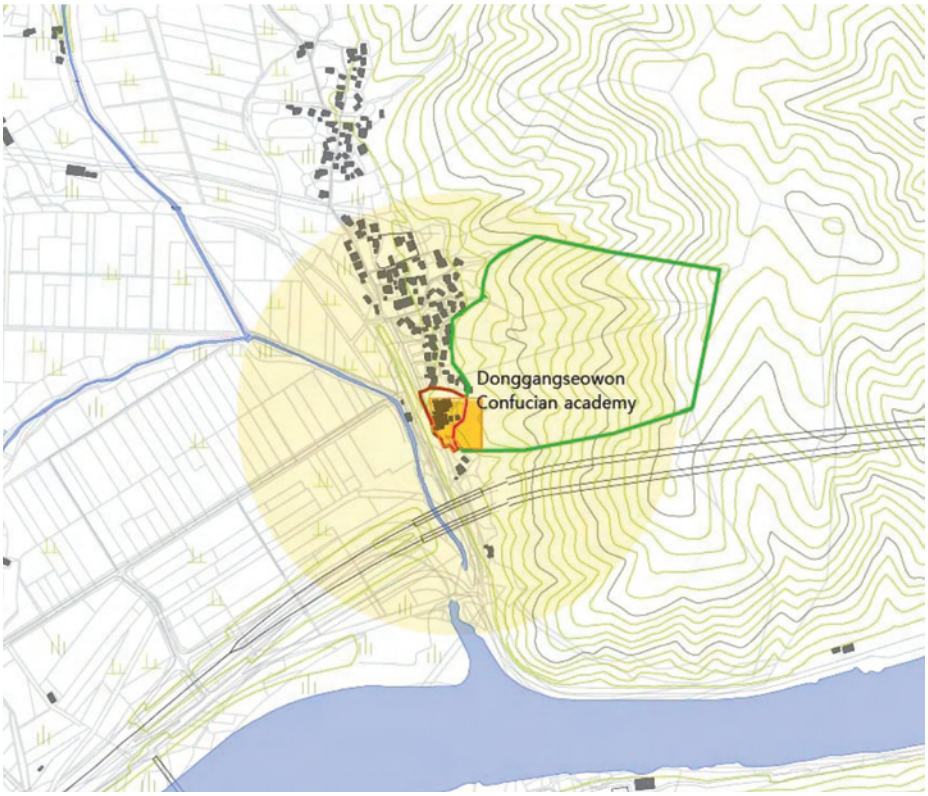
토지 편입 조서

이동	지번	면적(㎡)	지목	공시지가(원)	비 고
강동면 옥금리	142-6	159	전	27,500	
(동강서원)	146	287	대지	59,000	
	146-1	292	대지	49,200	마룡사
	142-5	247	전	27,800	
	143-6	322	대지	59,000	가정집
	143-7	370	대지	58,500	가정집
계	6필지	1,677			
안강읍 옥산리	1523	255	답	16,900	
(옥산서원)	1524	668	답	16,900	
	1525	407	대지	24,500	슬루른가든
	1526	415	대지	24,500	옥산식당
	1527	1,107	답	19,500	
	1528-3	310	대지	25,000	포항식당
계	6필지	3,162			
안강읍 옥산리	1559	250	답	24,900	
(독락당)	1560	320	대지	25,400	
	1554	344	대지	28,800	가정집
	1555	1,372	대지	22,200	
	1555-1	116	구거	4,290	
계	5필지	2,402			

Plate 100. Official Documents of Gyeongju City, approving the complementary conservation plan on January 21, 2010, to maintain the surroundings of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, and Dokrakdang House.

2) Expansion of Buffer Zone

The Buffer Zone of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy has been expanded and re-designated as shown in Plate 101 in order to double-guarantee the protection of its surrounding areas concerned. The delineation of the expanded Buffer Zone boundary is based on the existing 500-meter-radius review zone for the registered cultural property under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea. (The delineating principle is to follow the 500-meter radius, but the actual delineation follows the nearest plot line of the 500-meter radius.) The previous Buffer Zone was drawn as its minimum areas as shown in Plate 101, mainly considering the mountain edges and the peaks, towards which the property sees their views. It was largely because the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea already secures the review zone of existing 500 meter radius area surrounding the Donggangseowon Confucian Academy. The expansion of the Buffer Zone, however, would be more helpful in double-checking the negative impacts on the property, as it matches the 500-meter review zone under the Act.



Previous



Exapanded

Plate101. Expansion of the Buffer Zone for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy

Property
Buffer Zone
Cultural Heritage Protection Zone
Zone Reviewed for Impact on Cultural Heritage



Plate 102. Aerial Photo of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy with the Expanded Buffer Zone Boundary

3) Inclusion of the railway within the buffer zone.

The expanded Buffer Zone now includes the railway right in front of the Donggangseowon Confucian Academy. In addition, the frequency of using the current railway, which is once an hour, is to be drastically reduced to once a day, when the usage would be transferred to the new railway, scheduled for completion in 2015. It is as a part of the new Donghae-Nambu Railway, running between Busan and Ulsan as a double-tracked electrical railway. The new railway of this Railway is to be constructed beyond the expanded Buffer Zone, as the documents of the Korea Rail mentions as in Plate 103.

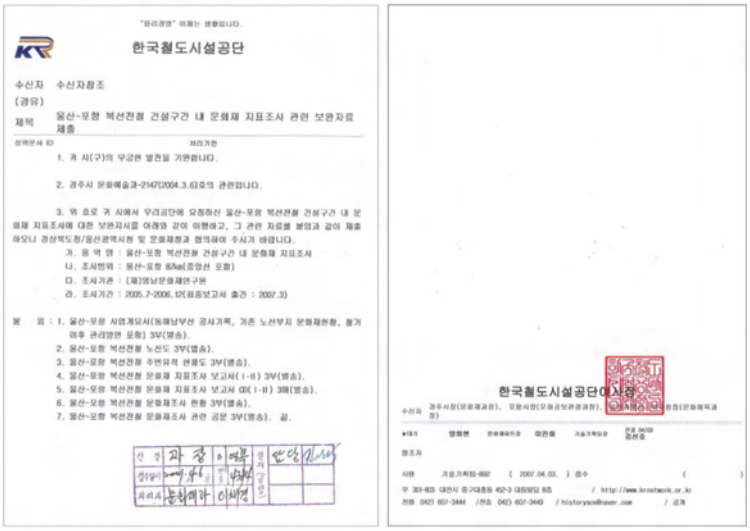

한국철도시설공단

Plate 103. Document of the Korea Rail (KR), approving the new railway of the Donghae-Nambu Railway, which includes the Cultural Heritage Impact Study near Donggangseowon Confucian Academy.

At Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, several restaurants lie immediately to the left of the main approach. Please could information be provided on whether this area could be included in the buffer zone and on how the impact of the restaurant might be mitigated.

Requested information is provided in two categories, which are 1) mitigation of the impact of the restaurants; and 2) expansion of the buffer zone.

1) Mitigation of the impact of the restaurants

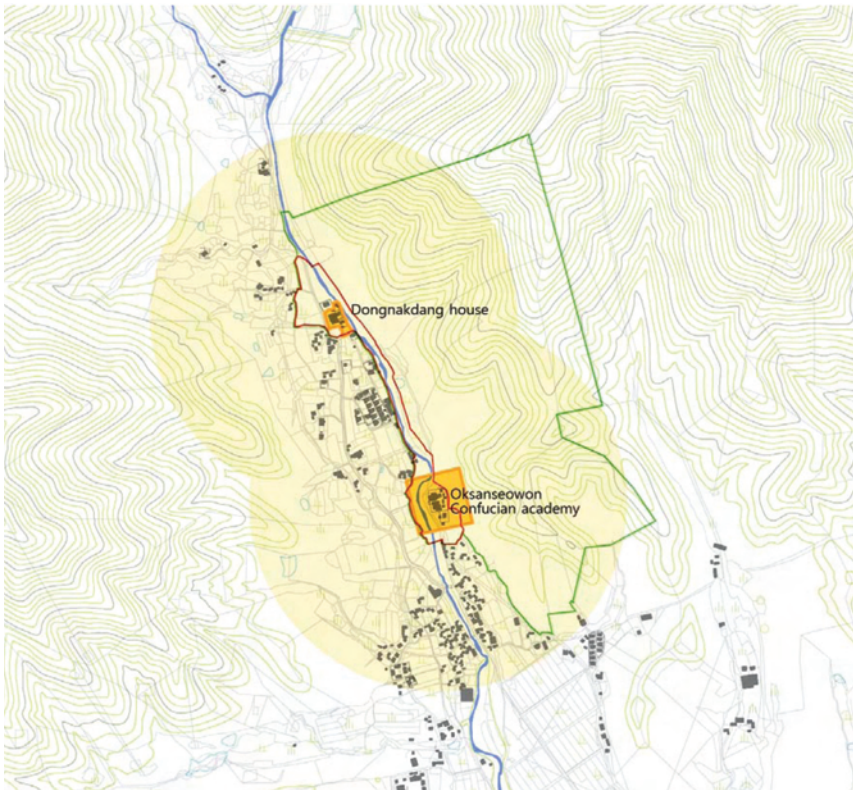
Similarly to the case of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, Gyeongju City has approved the following plan to mitigate the negative impact of the intrusive buildings near the main approach at Oksanseowon Confucian Academy: The City is to purchase six plots of land (3,162 m²) in order to remove the buildings on them, as shown in the Plate 104. The plan, along with the budget for purchasing the plots and buildings, has been approved by the City on January 21, 2010 (Plate 100). Under this plan, the removal and clearance actions are to be executed from 2014 to 2017, obtaining the consent of the current tenants.



Plate 104 ◯ Area of six plots to be purchased (left); Restaurants slated for demolition (right), near the main approach at the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy.

2) Expansion of Buffer Zone

Similarly to the case of Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, the Buffer Zone of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy (and Doknakdang House) has been expanded and re-designated as shown in Plate 105 in order to double-guarantee the protection of its surrounding areas concerned. The delineation of the expanded Buffer Zone boundary is based on the existing 500-meter-radius review zone for the registered cultural property under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea. (The delineating principle is to follow the 500-meter radius, but the actual delineation follows the nearest plot line of the 500-meter radius.) The previous Buffer Zone was drawn as its minimum areas as shown in Plate 105, mainly considering the mountain edges and the peaks, towards which the property sees their views. It was largely because the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea already secures the review zone of existing 500 meter radius area surrounding the Oksanseowon Confucian Academy. The expansion of the Buffer Zone, however, would be more helpful in double-checking the negative impacts on the property, as it matches the 500-meter review zone under the Act.



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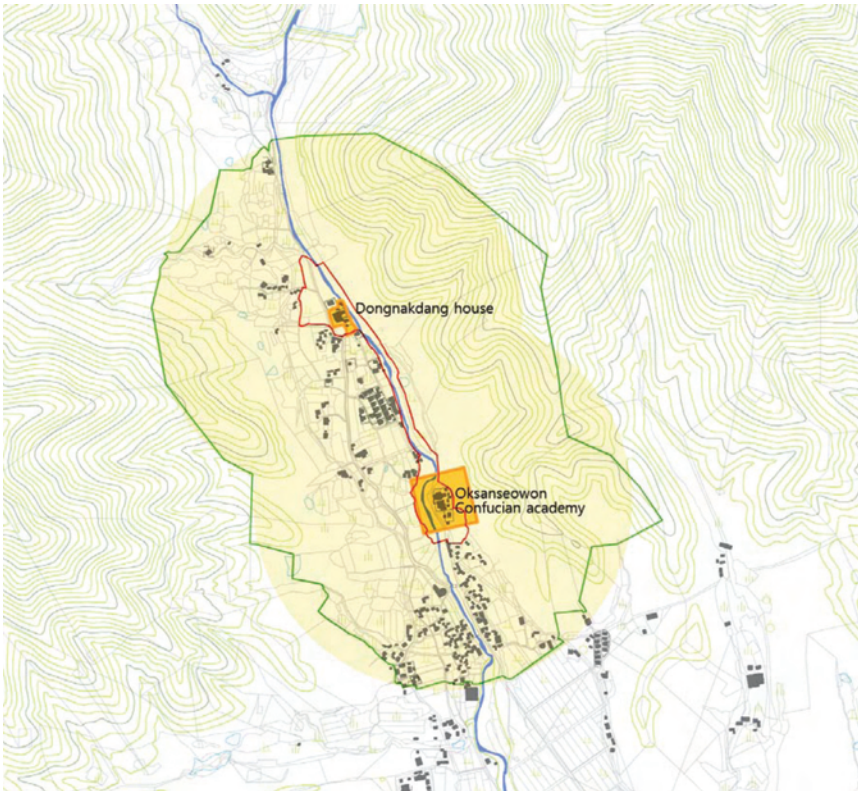

Exapanded

Plate105. Expansion of the Buffer Zone for Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

Property
Buffer Zone
Cultural Heritage Protection Zone
Zone Reviewed for Impact on Cultural Heritage

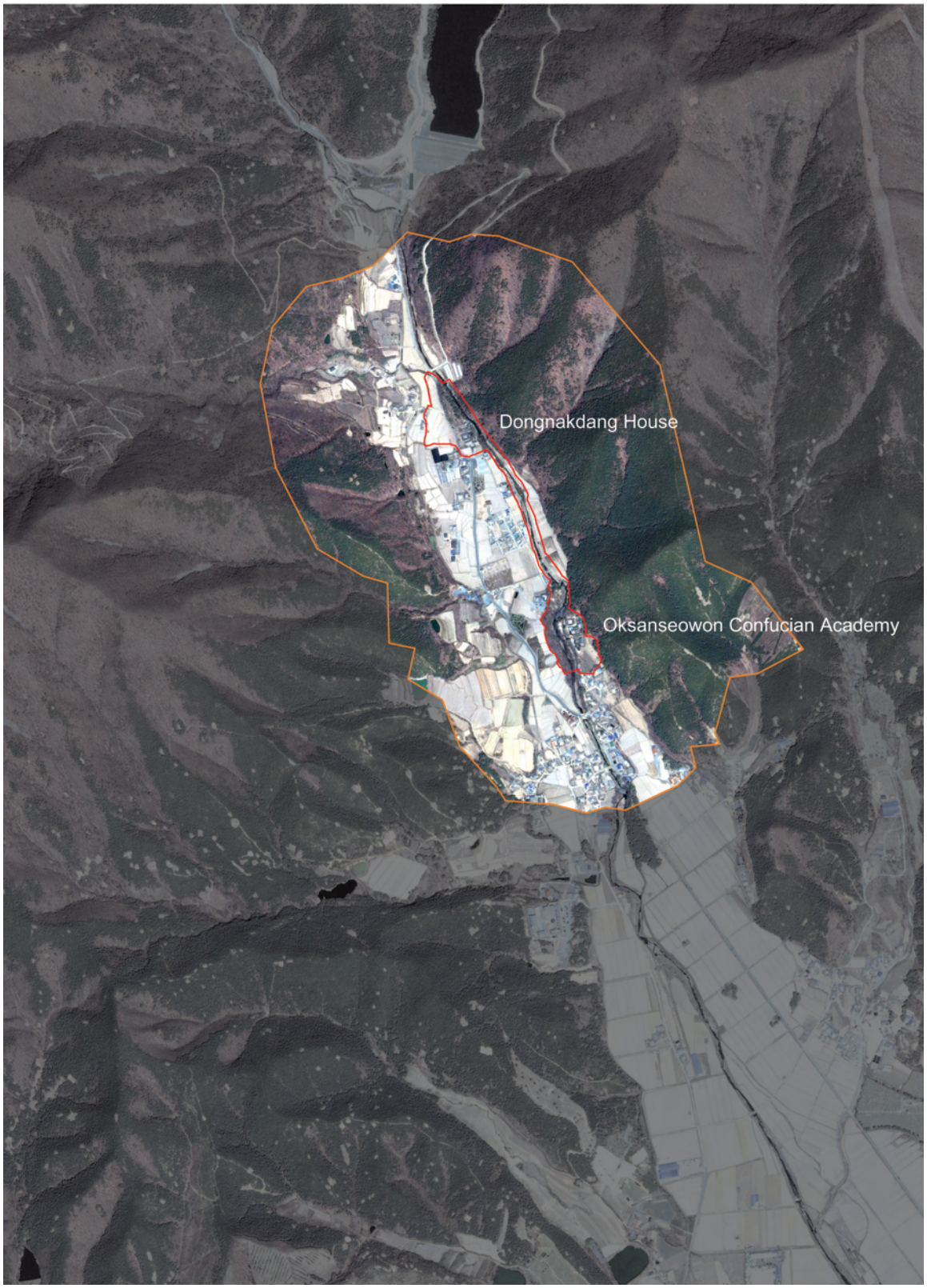

Plate 106. Aerial Photo of Oksanseowon Confucian Academy with the Expanded Buffer Zone Boundary

At Dongnakdang House, a number of small-scale buildings (largely domestic) line the left had side of the main approach. Please could information be provided on whether this area could be included in the buffer zone and on how the impact of the buildings might be mitigated.

Requested information is provided in two categories, which are 1) expansion of the buffer zone; and 2) mitigation of buildings near the main approach

1) Expansion of Buffer Zone

As explained above in the Oksanseowon Case, the Buffer Zone of Dokrakdang House has been expanded and re-designated as shown in Plate 105 in order to double-guarantee the protection of its surrounding areas concerned. The delineation of the expanded Buffer Zone boundary is based on the existing 500-meter-radius review zone for the registered cultural property under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea. (The delineating principle is to follow the 500-meter radius, but the actual delineation follows the nearest plot line of the 500-meter radius.) The previous Buffer Zone was drawn as its minimum areas as shown in Plate 105, mainly considering the mountain edges and the peaks, towards which the property sees their views. It was largely because the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Korea already secures the review zone of existing 500 meter radius area surrounding the Dokrakdang House. The expansion of the Buffer Zone, however, would be more helpful in double-checking the negative impacts on the property, as it matches the 500-meter review zone under the Act.

2) Mitigation of the buildings near the main approach

Similarly to the cases of Donggangseowon and Oksanseowon Confucian Acamedies, Gyeongju City has drawn up the following plan to clean up the surrounding landscape of Dokrakdang House. The City is to purchase five plots of land (2,402m^2) in front of Dokrakdang House, as listed in Plate 100. The plan, along with the budget for purchasing the plots and buildings, has been approved by the City on January 21, 2010, as shown in the municipal document (Plate 100). Under this plan, the removal and clearance actions are to be executed from 2014 to 2017 with the consent of the current tenants. Restoration and relocation of the residential buildings, mostly houses with traditional roof tiles, will be specified in the long-range plan by the city.



Plate 107 Buildings slated for demolition Relocation of Parking Lots and Toilets Near the main entrance of Dokrakdang House

Appendix

Land Owenership

Appendix 1. Land Ownership

□ Hahoe Village in Andong

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
Total		total parcels: 1,343		8,766,591	7,200,660			
1	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	283	field	2,012	2,012	Yi Jae-eom	346-3 Dongbu-dong Dong-gu Ulsan	
2		283-1	river	1,740	1,740	state land		
3		291	field	545	545	Ryu Jin-han	292-1 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
4		292-1	field	2,301	2,301	Ryu Jin-han	292-1 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
5		292-2	road	231	231	Ryu Hui-u	730 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
6		292-3	road	159	159	Ryu Si-won	206 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
7		292-4	field	1,699	1,699	state land		
8		292-5	field	1,933	1,933	Ryu Jong-han	612 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
9		292-6	field	53	53	Andong City		
10		292-7	field	50	50	Andong City		
11		293	river	337	337	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
12		294	field	1,171	1,171	Ryu Im-ha	107-905, 1463-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
13		294-1	road	384	384	Andong City		
14		294-2	field	22	22	Andong City		
15		294-3	field	20	20	Andong City		
16		294-4	field	10	10	Andong City		
17		295	forest	176	176	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
18	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	295-1	road	204	204	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Andong-si							
19		295-2	forest	27	27	Andong City		
20		296-1	field	1,642	1,642	Kim Jong-tae	635 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
21		296-2	road	107	107	Andong City		
22		296-3	road	99	99	An Hyo-cheol		
23		297-1	road	36	36	Ryu Don-muk		
24		297-2	road	149	149	Ryu Don-muk		
25		297-3	field	1,025	1,025	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
26		297-4	road	119	119	Ryu Don-muk		
27		297-5	field	50	50	Ryu Jang-yeong	610 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
28		298	field	1,587	1,587	Ryu Si-hwal	392 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
29	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	298-1	road	188	188	Andong City		
30		298-2	field	40	40	Andong City		
31		299-2	road	301	301	Ryu Deuk-i		
32		299-3	field	23	23	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
33		332	forest	5,583	5,583	Ryu Yeong-su	114-505 Jugong Apt. Haan-dong Gwangmyeong-si Gyeonggi-do	
34		333	forest	532	532	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
35		334	forest	301	301	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
36		335	forest	288	288	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
37		336	forest	426	426	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
38		337	forest	1,448	1,448	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
39		338	forest	363	363	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
40		339	forest	4,205	4,205	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
41		342-1	road	559	559	Ryu Gi-u		
42		342-2	field	883	883	Ryu Gi-u	202-503 Hyundai Apt. 533-2 Hwangseong-dong Gyeongju-si	
43		343	field	175	175	Ryu Yeon-ha	203 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
44		344	field	506	506	Yu Seok-ha	681 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
45		345	forest	198	198	Kim Yang-geun		
46		346	forest	3,312	3,312	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbok-dong Andong-si	
47	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	347	field	1,620	1,620	Ryu Seok-ha	673 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
48		348	forest	218	218	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
49		349	forest	145	145	Kim Yang-geun		
50		350	forest	159	159	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
51		351	forest	1,134	1,134	Ryu Do-ga	709-3 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
52		352	field	269	269	Ryu Si-jeong	748 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
53		352-1	road	48	48	Ryu Si-jeong	748 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
54		353-1	road	139	139	Yi Cheon-man		
55		353-2	field	96	96	Ryu Yeon-ha	203 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
56		354	field	619	619	Park Jae-heung	58-12 Daedo-dong Nam-gu, Pohang-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
57		354-1	road	147	147	Andong City		
58		354-2	road	75	75	Andong City		
59		354-3	field	153	153	Park Jae-heung	58-12 Daedo-dong Nam-gu, Pohang-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Gyeongsangbuk-do	
60	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	354-4	field	768	768	Andong City		
61		354-5	field	43	43	Andong City		
62		355	forest	508	508	Park Seok-i		
63		355-1	road	53	53	Park Seok-i		
64		355-2	forest	21	21	Park Seok-i		
65		355-3	forest	3	3	Park Seok-i		
66		356-1	road	489	489	Ryu Sa-u	760 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
67		356-2	field	605	605	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
68		356-3	road	152	152	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
69		357	field	268	268	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
70		358	field	1,061	1,061	Ryu Mun-il	299 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
71		359	field	1,150	1,150	Yu Si-gun	720-1 Banghak-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
72		360	forest	1,084	1,084	Yu Seong-ha	7-11 Paldallo 1-ga Paldal-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do	
73		361	forest	585	585	Ryu Si-jeong	748 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
74		362	field	112	112	Ryu Seung-ha	203-7 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
75		363-1	field	175	175	Ryu Si-jeong	748 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
76		363-2	road	60	60	Ryu Yong-u		
77		364-1	field	307	307	Ryu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
78	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	364-2	road	337	337	Park To-seok		
79		364-3	field	11	11	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
80		364-4	road	75	75	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
81		365-1	forest	115	115	state land		
82		365-2	road	304	304	state land		
83		365-3	forest	1,196	1,196	state land		
84		365-4	road	467	467	state land		
85		365-5	road	10	10	state land		
86		365-6	road	21	21	state land		
87		365-7	forest	55	55	state land		
88		365-8	forest	16	16	state land		
89		365-9	forest	11	11	state land		
90		366-1	road	33	33	Park To-seok		
91	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	366-2	forest	310	310	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
92		366-3	road	113	113	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
93		367	forest	476	476	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
94		368-1	field	135	135	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
95		368-2	road	380	380	Ryu Gyo-yeong		
96		368-3	rice field	261	261	Ryu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
97		368-4	road	166	166	Ryu Chang-geun	251-12 Jangan-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
98		368-5	road	17	17	Yu Han-gyeong	738	
99		368-6	field	13	13	Andong City		
100		369	burial ground	1,888	1,888	Pungcheon-myeon		
101		370	field	496	496	Ryu Si-baek	55-14 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
102		371	field	1,699	1,699	Ryu Si-baek	55-14 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
103		372	field	340	340	Ryu Si-seom	742 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
104		373	field	734	734	Ryu Si-seom	742 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
105		373-1	forest	879	879	Andong City		
106		374	field	2,271	2,271	Ryu Si-gwan	619 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
107		375	field	205	205	Yu Si-deok	410-22 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
108		376	field	2,410	2,410	Ryu Jeong-seok	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
109		377	field	1,190	1,190	Ryu Si-guk	638 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
110	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	378	field	2,099	2,099	Yu Han-seop	C-7 Hyundai Villa 74 Yangjae-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
111		379-1	field	655	655	Ryu Si-hwa	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
112		379-2	field	1,382	1,382	Ryu Si-hwa	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
113		380	field	1,494	1,494	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
114		381	field	239	239	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
115		381-1	field	336	336	Ryu Si-hwa	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
116		382	field	2,747	2,747	Ryu Si-hwa	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
117		383	field	2,060	2,060	Ryu Si-hwa	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
118		384	field	3,302	3,302	Ryu Han-sang	742-2 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
119		385	field	2,612	2,612	Ryu Si-su	739 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
120		386-1	rice field	430	430	Jeong Wi-ju	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
121		386-2	rice field	896	896	Jeong Wi-ju	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
122		387	rice field	347	347	Jeong Wi-ju	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
123	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	388	field	595	595	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
124		389	field	1,706	1,706	Ryu Si-su	739 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
125		390	field	830	830	Ryu Si-su	785 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
126		391	housing lot	377	377	Ryu Si-su	11-1 Dangsan-dong 5-ga Yeongdeungpo-gu Seoul	
127		392	field	1,527	1,527	Yu Si-heung	320 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
128		393	field	764	764	Yu Si-heung	320 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
129		394	rice field	377	377	Yu Si-heung	320 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
130		395	rice field	387	387	Yu Si-heung	320 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
131		396	field	86	86	Yu Gyeong-rae	810-3 Maetan-dong Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si	
132		397	rice field	734	734	Yu Gyeong-rae	810-3 Maetan-dong Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si	
133		398	field	1,679	1,679	Ryu Sang-ha	348-11 Gyesan-dong Gyeyang-gu Incheon	
134		399	housing lot	539	539	Yu Cheong-ha	513 Apgujeong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
135		400	rice field	628	628	Yu Gyeong-rae	810-3 Maetan-dong Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si	
136		400-1	ditch	626	626	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
137		400-2	rice field	46	46	Yu Gyeong-rae	810-3 Maetan-dong Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si	
138		400-3	rice field	145	145	Yu Cheong-ha	513 Apgujeong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
139	Hahoe-ri	401-1	housin	264	264	Yu	810-3 Maetan-dong	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si		g lot			Gyeong-rae	Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si	
140		401-2	forest	433	433	Yu Gyeong-rae	810-3 Maetan-dong Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si	
141		402	field	502	502	Yu Mun-ha	543-1 Banyeo-dong Haeundae-gu Busan	
142		402-2	field	60	60	Ryu Si-hak	475 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
143		402-3	field	40	40	Ryu Si-hak	475 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
144		403	field	1,782	1,782	Ryu Jin-u and 1 other person	465-2 Dapsimni-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
145		404	field	278	278	Ryu Jin-u	465-2 Dapsimni-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
146		405	burial ground	145	145	Ryu Seung-u		
147		406	field	2,089	2,089	Ryu Seok-ha	673 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
148		407	field	2,162	2,162	Ryu Yang-u	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
149		408	field	145	145	Ryu Yang-u	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
150		409	field	1,944	1,944	Yu Han-gyu and 1 other person	172-1 Gwangan-dong Suyeong-gu Busan	
151	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	410	field	1,626	1,626	Ryu Han-il	402 Youngju Villa 705-12 Naebalsan-dong Gangseo-gu Seoul	
152		411	field	3,025	3,025	Ryu Geon-su	456 Jagok-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
153		412	field	1,904	1,904	Yi Chang-hak	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
154		413	field	2,549	2,549	Ryu Si-jeong	736 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
155		414	forest	417	417	Ryu Si-jeong	736 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
156		415	field	387	387	Ryu	560 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						Jae-yeong	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
157		416	field	694	694	Ryu Si-jeong	736 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
158		417	forest	225	225	Ryu Cho-yeong		
159		418	forest	1,147	1,147	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
160		419	field	2,046	2,046	Yun Sun-gye	544 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
161		420	field	1,002	1,002	Yun Sun-gye	544 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
162		421	field	182	182	Yun Sun-gye	544 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
163		422	religion	2,142	2,142	Korean Buddhist Jeokmyeol Zen Center	314 Yangji-ri Yangji-myeon Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si Gyeonggi-do	
164		423	forest	3,114	3,114	Ryu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
165		424	forest	152	152	Yu Han-seung	735 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
166		425	field	437	437	Ryu Hyeon-seok	379-24 Seongnae-dong Gangdong-gu Seoul	
167		425-1	field	1,141	1,141	Yu Dong-u	102-807 Dong-a Apt. 223-34 Angi-dong Andong-si	
168		425-2	field	366	366	Ryu Hyeon-seok	379-24 Seongnae-dong Gangdong-gu	
169	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	426	forest	595	595	Ryu Taek-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
170		427	forest	519	519	Ryu In-u		
171		428	forest	519	519	Ryu In-u		
172		429	forest	1,002	1,002	Ryu In-u		
173		430	forest	456	456	Yu Han-seung	735 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
174		431	forest	562	562	Yu	735 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						Han-seung	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
175		432	ditch	145	145	Ryu Jeung-u		
176		433	forest	1,223	1,223	Ryu Sang-ha	348-11 Gyesan-dong Gyeyang-gu Incheon	
177		434	forest	4,122	4,122	Ryu Sang-ha	348-11 Gyesan-dong Gyeyang-gu Incheon	
178		435	field	1,421	1,421	Ryu Do-ha	662 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
179		436	field	3,004	3,004	Sin Hyeon-sik	514 Gisan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
180		436-1	ditch	630	630	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
181		436-2	field	490	490	Ryu Chang-hyeon	486-2 Duryu-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
182	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	437	forest	340	340	Ryu Han-seung	577 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
183		438	field	2,192	2,192	Yu Won-sik	203 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
184		438-2	field	76	76	Ryu Si-yang	401 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
185		439	field	1,299	1,299	Ryu Do-ha	662 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
186		440	field	721	721	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
187		440-2	field	298	298	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
188		441	field	694	694	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
189		441-1	field	251	251	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
190		441-2	ditch	552	552	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
191		442	field	271	271	Ryu O-ha	26 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
192		443	field	188	188	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
193		446-1	rice field	2,934	2,934	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
194		447-1	rice field	3,433	3,433	Yu Gwang-ho and 2 other persons	764-4 Wolgye-dong Gwangsan-gu Gwangju	
195		448-1	field	35	35	Yun Hak-i	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
196		449	forest	1,858	1,858	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
197		450	field	5,458	5,458	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
198		451	rice field	162	162	Ryu Gang-ha	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
199		452	field	536	536	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
200		453	field	2,820	2,820	Ryu Han-jun	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
201	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	454-1	field	1,706	1,706	Ryu Jong-han	612 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
202		454-2	burial ground	332	332	Ryu Do-tak	612 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
203		454-3	field	1,951	1,951	Ryu Si-bo	915-2 Siheung-dong Geumcheon-gu Seoul	
204		457-1	rice field	1,740	1,740	Ryu Si-mun	629 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
205		457-2	rice field	1,046	1,046	Yi Ok-yeol	92 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
206		457-3	rice field	1,470	1,470	Ryu Se-ha and 3 other persons	634 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
207		459-1	rice	1,417	1,417	Ryu Seok-ha	102-84 Sangbong-dong	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			field				Jungnang-gu Seoul	
208		459-2	rice field	3,887	3,887	Yu Jin-han	614 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
209		461-1	rice field	2,825	2,825	Ryu Gyo-u	709-3 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
210		462	field	2,099	2,099	Kim Jeong-sil	744 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
211		463	field	1,534	1,534	Ryu Dal-u	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
212		464	forest	3,430	3,430	Ryu Bong-u	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
213		465	field	1,104	1,104	Ryu Dae-u	566 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
214	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	466	burial ground	162	162	Ryu Si-yeong		
215		469-1	rice field	3,876	3,876	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
216		469-2	rice field	1,366	1,366	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
217		469-3	rice field	1,157	1,157	Ryu Jeong-seok	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
218		470-1	rice field	923	923	Ryu Bong-sik	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
219		470-2	rice field	1,400	1,400	Ryu Han-seung	577 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
220		470-3	rice field	2,016	2,016	Ryu Si-guk	564 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
221		470-4	rice field	2,886	2,886	Yu Han-seop	C-7 Hyundai Villa 74 Yangjae-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
222		470-5	road	1,342	1,342	state land		
223		472-1	pond	60	60	Ryu Yeol-u	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
224		473-1	pond	886	886	Ryu Yeol-u	626 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
225		474-1	field	684	684	Ryu Chang-ha	715 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
226		474-2	pond	60	60	Ryu Chang-ha	715 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
227		475	field	109	109	Ryu Chang-ha	715 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
228		476	pond	116	116	Ryu Chang-ha	715 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	476 (field)
229		477	pond	1,660	1,660	Ryu Hak-u		
230		478	field	1,891	1,891	Ryu Jong-ha	350-21 Hamang-dong Yeongju-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
231		479	field	3,104	3,104	Kim Yeon-i	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
232		480-1	field	1,597	1,597	Ryu Il-ha	545 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
233		480-2	pond	602	602	Kim Du-yeong	614 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
234	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	480-4	ditch	757	757	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
235		483	field	740	740	Yu Jin-ho	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
236		484	field	2,562	2,562	Ryu Yeong-ha	605 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
237		485	field	2,800	2,800	Yu Han-uk	9-409 Mujigae Apt. 1335 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
238		486	field	4,007	4,007	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
239		487	field	823	823	Ryu Yong-un	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
240		488	forest	1,990	1,990	Yu Gi-ha	232-5 Noryangjin-dong Dongjak-gu Seoul	
241		489	field	1,960	1,960	Yi Sang-won	624 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
242		490	forest	291	291	Yu Han-seung	735 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
243		491	forest	3,396	3,396	Ryu Han-seung	666-22 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
244		491-1	forest	2,673	2,673	Yu Won-jun and 3 other persons	8-1503 Lotte Apt. U-dong 938 Haeundae-gu Busan	
245		492	forest	1,531	1,531	Yu Han-seung	735 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
246	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	493-1	ditch	109	109	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
247		493-2	field	3,025	3,025	Ryu Si-dal	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
248		494	field	3,954	3,954	Ryu Si-eon	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
249		495	field	1,795	1,795	Ryu Bong-u		
250		496	field	3,940	3,940	Ryu Si-ho	728 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
251		497	forest	2,625	2,625	Jeong Bok-sun	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
252		498-1	field	2,021	2,021	Ryu Si-yeong	869 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
253		499-1	forest	1,895	1,895	state land		
254		500	field	172	172	Ryu Hong-sik	608	
255		501	forest	678	678	state land		
256		502-1	field	327	327	Yu Ha-sang	1047-1 Yeongtong-dong Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do	
257		502-7	field	2,791	2,791	Yu Si-hwa	388	
258		503-1	levee	76	76	state land		
259		503-2	levee	172	172	state land		
260		504-1	rice field	2,873	2,873	Yu Han-uk	1335 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
261		504-2	rice	2,009	2,009	Yu Han-uk	1335 Seocho-dong	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			field				Seocho-gu Seoul	
262		504-3	rice field	1,996	1,996	Ryu Un-ha	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
263		504-4	rice field	4,033	4,033	Ryu Un-ha	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
264		504-5	rice field	3,603	3,603	Yu Si-gwang	60 Cheongnyangni-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
265	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	504-6	road	1,542	1,542	state land		
266		505-1	levee	238	238	Ryu Dal-yeong		
267		506-1	levee	207	207	state land		
268		507	levee	595	595	state land		
269		508-1	levee	663	663	state land		
270		509-1	levee	931	931	state land		
271		510-1	rice field	2,851	2,851	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
272		510-2	rice field	989	989	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
273		510-3	rice field	1,860	1,860	Ryu Il-ha	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
274		511-1	rice field	2,778	2,778	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
275		512-1	rice field	2,964	2,964	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
276		512-2	rice field	1,611	1,611	Jo Nan-ja	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
277		512-3	rice field	2,054	2,054	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
278		513-1	rice field	1,365	1,365	Ryu Uk	739 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
279	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	513-2	rice field	1,398	1,398	Ryu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Andong-si							
280		513-3	rice field	2,350	2,350	Han Heung-gyu	5-1401 Sang-a Apt. 299 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
281		514-1	rice field	2,505	2,505	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
282		515-1	rice field	2,385	2,385	Ryu Im-ha	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
283		515-2	rice field	703	703	Jeong Bok-sun	742-5 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
284		516-1	rice field	1,715	1,715	Yi Gwi-saeng	202 Geumjo Apt. 71-149 Pyeonghwa-dong Andong-si	
285		516-2	rice field	1,341	1,341	Ryu Yeong-ha	579 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
286		516-3	rice field	1,112	1,112	Ryu Do-hyeong	723 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
287		517-1	rice field	1,685	1,685	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
288		517-2	rice field	1,096	1,096	Daesagan Aeun-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
289		517-3	rice field	3,337	3,337	Daesagan Aeun-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
290		517-4	rice field	1,462	1,462	Ryu Gyu-ha	71-44 Pyeonghwa-dong Andong-si	
291		517-5	rice field	1,586	1,586	Ryu Do-jung	568 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
292		517-6	rice field	4,168	4,168	Ryu Chang-han	544 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
293		517-7	road	1,667	1,667	state land		
294		518-1	rice field	3,139	3,139	Yu Seok-ho	727 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
295		518-2	rice field	2,729	2,729	Yu Si-bok	609-1 Donam-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
296	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	518-3	rice field	3,029	3,029	Yun Yong-suk	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
297		518-4	rice field	2,644	2,644	Ryu Si-mun	629 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
298		518-5	road	1,341	1,341	state land		
299		519-1	rice field	2,768	2,768	Yu Si-ryang	330-401 Seongbuk-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
300		519-2	rice field	2,649	2,649	Yu Si-ryang	330-401 Seongbuk-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
301		519-3	rice field	2,773	2,773	Ryu Si-hyo	672 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
302		519-4	rice field	2,796	2,796	Ryu Seon-ha	5-102 Hyoseong Villa, 81 Cheongdam-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
303		519-5	road	781	781	state land		
304		522-1	rice field	2,634	2,634	Jang Gi-yeong	1517-70 Beomcheon-dong Busanjin-gu Busan	
305		522-2	rice field	2,746	2,746	Ryu Si-hyo	615 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
306		522-3	rice field	2,902	2,902	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
307		522-4	rice field	572	572	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
308		522-5	rice field	2,200	2,200	Ryu Dae-u	566 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
309	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	522-6	road	783	783	state land		
310		523-1	rice field	1,458	1,458	Jeong Hae-suk	742 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
311		523-2	rice field	1,966	1,966	Ryu Si-seom	742 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
312		526-1	rice field	2,940	2,940	Kim Yeon-i	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
313		527-1	rice	2,303	2,303	Kim Yeon-i	626 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			field				Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
314		528-1	rice field	2,259	2,259	Yu Si-bok	609-1 Donam-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
315		528-2	rice field	1,470	1,470	Ryu Dong-chun	568 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
316		528-3	rice field	2,213	2,213	Yu Yong-ha	467-17 Dogok-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
317		529-1	rice field	2,352	2,352	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
318		530-1	rice field	2,338	2,338	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
319		531-1	rice field	2,399	2,399	Ryu Seok-ho	727 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
320		531-2	rice field	2,167	2,167	Yi Il-mal	300-5 Bolli-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
321		533-1	rice field	2,149	2,149	Yi Il-mal	300-5 Bolli-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
322		533-2	rice field	1,547	1,547	Yu Jin-ho	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
323		533-3	rice field	916	916	Yu Jin-ho	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
324		534-1	rice field	2,808	2,808	Yu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
325		535-1	rice field	3,046	3,046	Ryu Il-seong	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
326		535-2	rice field	891	891	Ryu Un-ha	639 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
327	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	535-3	rice field	2,184	2,184	Ryu Se-ha	634 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
328		536-1	rice field	3,073	3,073	Ryu Si-gil	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
329		536-2	rice field	686	686	Ryu Si-seup	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
330		536-3	rice field	2,185	2,185	Ryu Si-seup	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
331		537-1	rice field	3,227	3,227	Ryu Si-seup	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
332		537-2	rice field	948	948	Ryu Il-ha	545 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
333		537-3	rice field	2,145	2,145	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
334		538-1	rice field	3,100	3,100	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
335		539-1	rice field	2,469	2,469	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
336		541-1	rice field	2,918	2,918	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
337		542-1	field	73	73	Yu Han-uk	9-409 Mujigae Apt. 1335 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
338		544-1	field	202	202	Ryu chang-han	544 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
339		545-1	rice field	2,736	2,736	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
340		548-1	field	674	674	Yu Won-sik	203 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
341	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	550-1	field	817	817	Yu Won-sik	203 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
342		551-1	rice field	1,061	1,061	Ryu Chang-su	118-206 Ilsin Apt. 631 Jeonha-dong Dong-gu Ulsan	
343		551-2	field	1,805	1,805	Ryu Chang-su	118-206 Ilsin Apt. 631 Jeonha-dong Dong-gu Ulsan	
344		552	field	2,354	2,354	Yu Won-sik	203 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
345		553	rice field	1,527	1,527	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
346		554	rice field	1,484	1,484	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
347		555-1	field	1,306	1,306	Ryu Taek-ha	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
348		555-2	rice field	545	545	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
349		556	burial ground	436	436	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
350		557	rice field	896	896	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
351		558	field	2,291	2,291	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
352		559-1	field	896	896	Ryu Si-jin	457-43 Amsa-dong Gangdong-gu Seoul	
353		560	field	2,357	2,357	Ryu Do-jung	568 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
354		561	field	2,263	2,263	Ryu Un-ha	639 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
355		561-1	field	973	973	Daesagan Aeun-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
356		562-1	field	4,314	4,314	Ryu Jung-ha	178-59 Seongbuk-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
357		562-4	field	1,729	1,729	Ryu Jung-ha	178-59 Seongbuk-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
358	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	562-5	field	1,243	1,243	Ryu Jung-ha	178-59 Seongbuk-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
359		563	field	1,266	1,266	Ryu Chang-han	544 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
360		564	housing lot	595	595	Ryu Chang-han	545 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
361		565	field	873	873	Ryu Chang-han	546 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
362		566	housing lot	853	853	Ryu Si-dal	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
363		566-1	housin	536	536	Yi Ung-han	784 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			g lot				Pungcheon-myeon	
364		566-2	housing lot	376	376	Ryu Do-myeong	568 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
365		567-1	housing lot	314	314	Yu Si-deuk	410-22 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
366		567-2	rice field	602	602	Ryu Do-jung	568 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
367		567-3	housing lot	417	417	Yu Seong-ha	7-11 Paldallo 1-ga Paldal-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do	
368		568-1	housing lot	284	284	Ryu Jin-o	586 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
369		568-2	field	1,365	1,365	Ryu Jin-o	587 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
370		569-1	field	1,888	1,888	Ryu Si-u	631 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
371	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	570	housing lot	678	678	Ryu Han-geol	545 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
372		571	housing lot	360	360	Ryu San-ha	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
373		572	field	2,228	2,228	Yu Tae-han	382-3 Dadae-dong Saha-gu Busan	
374		573	field	982	982	Yu Han-ju	1089 Seonhwa-ri Jillyang-eup Gyeongsan-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
375		574	housing lot	588	588	Gwichon-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	575 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
376		575	housing lot	982	982	Yu Han-ju	1089 Seonhwa-ri Jillyang-eup Gyeongsan-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
377		576	housing lot	198	198	Ryu Dae-u	566 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
378		577	housing lot	397	397	Ryu Dae-u	566 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
379		578	housing lot	575	575	Ryu Yeong-ha	605 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
380		579	housing lot	793	793	Ryu Yeong-ha	605 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
381		580	housing lot	972	972	Ryu Yong-han	160-7 Bokhyeon-dong Buk-gu Daegu	
382		581-1	field	1,243	1,243	Yu Han-seop	169-1 Jeongja-dong Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si Gyeonggi-do	
383		582-3	field	397	397	Yi Gyu-seop	749 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
384		583-1	field	221	221	Ryu Han-sang	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
385		584-2	religion	671	671	Gyeongan Presbytery Management Foundation of Joseon Christianity Presbyterian Church	134 Ok-dong Andong-si	
386	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	584-4	housing lot	559	559	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
387		585-1	rice field	1,979	1,979	Yu Wan-ha and 1 other person	526-4 Sang-dong Wonmi-gu, Bucheon-si Gyeonggi-do	
388		586-1	rice field	1,141	1,141	Ryu Si-yeong	869 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
389		586-2	rice field	796	796	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
390		587-1	rice field	1,958	1,958	Jeong Bok-sun	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
391		588-1	rice field	2,051	2,051	Jeong Bok-sun	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
392		589-1	road	1,034	1,034	state land		
393		590-1	road	819	819	state land		
394		591-1	levee	185	185	state land		
395		591-2	levee	75	75	state land		
396		592	levee	1,157	1,157	state land		
397		593-1	road	2,198	2,198	state land		
398		593-2	road	35	35	state land		
399	Hahoe-ri	594-1	ditch	730	730	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si							
400		595-1	levee	209	209	state land		
401		596-1	levee	222	222	state land		
402		597-1	levee	497	497	state land		
403		598-1	levee	804	804	state land		
404		599-1	levee	529	529	state land		
405		600-1	levee	372	372	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
406		601-1	ditch	8,897	8,897	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
407		601-2	ditch	168	168	state land		
408		601-3	road	640	640	state land		601-3(road)
409		601-4	ditch	12,280	12,280	state land		
410		602-1	field	107	107	Jo Sun-hui	625 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
411		602-2	field	219	219	Jo Sun-hui	625 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
412		605	housing lot	1,666	1,666	Daesagan Aeun-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
413		606-1	housing lot	374	374	Ryu Han-su	san127 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
414		606-2	field	780	780	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
415		607	field	2,684	2,684	Yu Han-uk	9-409 Mujigae Apt. 1335 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
416		608	housing lot	192	192	Yu Jong-han	612 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
417		609	housing lot	1,174	1,174	Yu Hyo-bong	609 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
418	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	610	field	830	830	Park Yeong-il	610 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
419		611	housing lot	760	760	Mun Ju-i and 2 other persons	579 Sinmae-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
420		612	housing lot	2,274	2,274	Yu Jong-han	612 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
421		613	housing lot	1,990	1,990	Yu Han-ju and 3 other persons	162 Songpa-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
422		614	housing lot	1,170	1,170	Yu Jin-han	301-2 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
423		615	housing lot	311	311	Ryu Si-hyo	3-805 Woosung Apt. 24 Guro 5-dong Guro-gu Seoul	
424		616-1	housing lot	655	655	Ryu Seong-han	397 Apgujeong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
425		616-2	field	463	463	Yu Gyeong-ja	Jugong Apt. 588 Seongpo-dong Sangnok-gu, Ansan-si Gyeonggi-do	
426		617	field	390	390	Ryu Un-ha	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
427	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	618	housing lot	833	833	Ryu Un-ha	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
428		619	field	1,459	1,459	Jo Sun-hui	625 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
429		619-1	field	700	700	Yu Gwang-ho	764-4 Wolgye-dong Gwangsan-gu Gwangju	
430		620	housing lot	1,914	1,914	Yu Un-ha	208- 603 Hyundai Apt. 654 Gaepo-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
431		621	housing lot	962	962	Daesagan Aeun-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
432		622	housing lot	992	992	Yi Im-bun	723 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
433		623	housin	116	116	Ryu Tae-gi	624	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			g lot					
434		624	housing lot	2,225	2,225	Daesagan Aeun-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
435		625	housing lot	1,435	1,435	Ryu Si-eon	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
436		626	housing lot	724	724	Yu Seung-han	B-201 234-4 Geoyeo-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
437		627	housing lot	169	169	Yu Seung-han	B-201 234-4 Geoyeo-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
438		628	housing lot	1,745	1,745	Ryu Gyeong-han	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
439		629	housing lot	793	793	Ryu Si-mun	89-1 Jukjeon-dong Suji-gu, Yongin-si Gyeonggi-do	
440		630	housing lot	691	691	Ryu Geuk-u	105-1504 Dong-a Cheongsol Apt. 808 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
441		631	housing lot	389	389	Gyeongan Presbytery Management Foundation of Joseon Christianity Presbyterian Church	151-2 Hwaseong-dong Andong-si	
442	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	631-1	housing lot	338	338	Ryu Si-dal	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
443		632	housing lot	883	883	Ryu Min-ha	211-1402 Hyojachon 291 Seohyeon-dong Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si Gyeonggi-do	
444		633	field	744	744	Ryu Gyeong-han	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
445		634-1	housing lot	274	274	Yu Si-hyeok	25-31 Seongbuk-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
446		634-2	housing lot	1,471	1,471	Ryu Tae-u	634 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
447		635	housing lot	1,084	1,084	Ryu Geun-hu	Sunsungjigu 2-cha Ubang Town 60 Hwanggeum-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
448		636	housin	327	327	Ryu Min-ha	291 Seohyeon-dong	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			g lot				Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si Gyeonggi-do	
449		637	housing lot	813	813	Ryu Un-ha	639 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
450		638	housing lot	565	565	Yu Jang-muk	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
451		639	housing lot	271	271	Ryu Dal-yeong		
452		640	field	902	902	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
453	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	641	housing lot	506	506	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
454		642	field	849	849	state land		
455		642-1	levee	235	235	state land		
456		643-1	rice field	321	321	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
457		643-2	field	493	493	Ryu In-han	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
458		643-3	levee	9	9	Ryu In-han	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
459		644	levee	896	896	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
460		644-1	field	13	13	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
461		645	levee	155	155	state land		
462		646	field	921	921	Ryu Un-ha	639 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
463		646-1	levee	497	497	state land		
464		647-1	field	1,378	1,378	Ryu Si-gil	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
465		647-2	levee	483	483	state land		
466		647-3	rice field	175	175	Ryu Si-gil	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
467		647-4	levee	90	90	state land		
468		648	housing lot	446	446	Ryu Un-ha	639 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
469		649	field	1,055	1,055	Kwon Bok-gu	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
470		650	housing lot	979	979	Ryu Si-gil	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
471		651	housing lot	658	658	Ryu Si-gil	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
472		652	field	317	317	Ryu Si-cheon	737 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
473	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	653	housing lot	1,030	1,030	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
474		653-1	housing lot	798	798	Ryu Seok-ha	9-1202 Shinsegae Town 613 Suseong 1-ga Suseong-gu Daegu	
475		654	housing lot	516	516	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
476		655	housing lot	1,702	1,702	Yu Han-seop	C-7 Hyundai Villa 74 Yangjae-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
477		656	housing lot	4,552	4,552	Ryu Jong-wi and 3 other persons	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
478		657	housing lot	1,131	1,131	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	63-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
479		658	housing lot	496	496	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	63-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
480	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	659	housing lot	347	347	Yu Yeong-suk	326 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
481		660-1	rice field	198	198	Yu Yeong-suk	326 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
482		660-2	road	69	69	Ryu Si-man		
483		661	housing lot	2,390	2,390	Yu Yeong-suk	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
484		662	housing lot	340	340	Yu Geol-ha	737 Sanggye-dong Nowon-gu Seoul	
485		663	housing lot	377	377	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
486		664	field	251	251	Ryu Han-jun	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
487		665	field	1,223	1,223	Ryu Si-cheon	737 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
488		666-1	field	1,110	1,110	Ryu Yong-ha	635 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
489		666-2	housing lot	466	466	Ryu Yong-ha	635 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
490		666-3	levee	44	44	state land		
491		667	field	234	234	Ryu Seok-ha	613 Suseong 1-ga Suseong-gu Daegu	
492		667-1	levee	948	948	state land		
493		667-2	field	91	91	Yu Yong-ha	467-17 Dogok-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
494		668	levee	727	727	state land		
495		668-1	field	982	982	Ryu Seok-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
496		669	field	1,407	1,407	Ryu Han-jun	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
497		669-1	levee	67	67	state land		
498		670	field	278	278	Ryu Han-jun	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
499		671	field	581	581	Yu Gi-dal	672-2 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
500	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	671-1	levee	302	302	state land		
501		672-1	housing lot	377	377	Ryu Si-ju	663 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
502		672-2	housing lot	1,200	1,200	Ryu Si-u	228-14 Seongnam-dong Jung-gu Ulsan	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
503		673	field	957	957	Gwak Yeong-gyu	595-2 Choji-dong Danwon-gu, Ansan-si Gyeonggi-do	
504		674	levee	382	382	state land		
505		675	levee	126	126	state land		
506		676	housing lot	536	536	Gwak Yeong-gyu	595-2 Choji-dong Danwon-gu, Ansan-si Gyeonggi-do	
507		677	field	418	418	Ryu Dal-u	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
508		677-1	levee	395	395	state land		
509		678	housing lot	430	430	Ryu Dal-u	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
510		679	housing lot	972	972	Ryu Jeong-ha	774-19 Bangbae-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
511	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	680	housing lot	1,560	1,560	Ryu Si-gwan	245 Nonhyeon-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
512		681	housing lot	1,031	1,031	Ryu Seok-ha	102-84 Sangbong-dong Jungnang-gu Seoul	
513		682	housing lot	2,019	2,019	Yu Yeol-ha	301-702 Areummauel 132 Imae-dong Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si Gyeonggi-do	
514		682-1	levee	11	11	state land		
515		683	river	222	222	state land		
516		683-1	levee	301	301	state land		
517		683-2	field	72	72	Ryu Si-heong	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
518		684	river	272	272	state land		
519		684-1	levee	204	204	state land		
520		685-1	river	623	623	state land		
521		685-2	levee	197	197	state land		
522		685-3	levee	354	354	state land		
523		685-4	field	48	48	Ryu Si-heung	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
524		685-5	housing lot	48	48	Yu Yeol-ha	301-702 Areummauel 132 Imae-dong Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Gyeonggi-do	
525		686	housing lot	793	793	Ryu Chang-ho	397-6 Seongdang-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
526		687	housing lot	565	565	Heo Seong-hui	301 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
527		688	levee	227	227	state land		
528		688-1	field	517	517	Ryu Il-seong	659 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
529		689	river	388	388	state land		
530		689-1	levee	356	356	state land		
531	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	690	school site site	2,023	2,023	Andong City		
532		691	river	351	351	state land		
533		691-1	levee	1,120	1,120	state land		
534		692	levee	268	268	state land		
535		693	levee	1,023	1,023	state land		
536		693-1	field	372	372	Yu Han-tae	718 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
537		694-1	river	3,321	3,321	state land		
538		694-2	levee	2,895	2,895	state land		
539		694-3	levee	164	164	state land		
540		694-4	levee	39	39	state land		
541		694-5	rice field	87	87	Yu Su-chang	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
542		695	housing lot	257	257	An Byeong-hun	1-1 Yongdam-ri Sanbuk-myeon Yeoju-gun Gyeonggi-do	
543		695-1	levee	46	46	state land		
544	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	695-2	housing lot	47	47	state land		
545		695-3	housing lot	456	456	Kim Dong-pyo and 1 other person	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
546		695-4	housing lot	80	80	Ryu Yeok-ha	710 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
547		696	housing lot	276	276	An Byeong-hun	1-1 Yongdam-ri Sanbuk-myeon Yeoju-gun Gyeonggi-do	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
548		696-1	housing lot	905	905	Kim Dong-pyo and 2 other persons	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
549		696-2	housing lot	102	102	Ryu Yeok-ha	710 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
550		697	housing lot	836	836	An Byeong-hun	1-1 Yongdam-ri Sanbuk-myeon Yeoju-gun Gyeonggi-do	
551		698	housing lot	717	717	Yu Dong-il	102-1005 Useong Apt. 578-1 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
552		699	school site site	1,764	1,764	Andong City		
553		703-1	housing lot	585	585	Ryu Si-gwan and 2 other persons	704-1 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
554		704-1	housing lot	1,259	1,259	Ryu Si-gwan and 2 other persons	704-1 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
555		705	field	754	754	Ryu Si-gwan	704-1 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
556		706	housing lot	4,136	4,136	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
557		707	housing lot	1,435	1,435	Ryu Don-u	172-39 Suyu-dong Gangbuk-gu Seoul	
558		708-1	housing lot	1,286	1,286	Ryu Un-ha	708 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
559		708-2	road	17	17	Ryu Dong-hwa		
560		709-1	housing lot	512	512	Ryu Seong-gon	1-403 Hannam-dong Yongsan-gu Seoul	
561	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	709-2	road	69	69	Pungcheon-myeon		
562		709-3	housing lot	1,686	1,686	Ryu Seong-gon	1-403 Hannam-dong Yongsan-gu Seoul	
563		710	school site site	7,668	7,668	Andong City		
564		712-1	housing lot	1,296	1,296	Ryu Su-ik and 1 other person	539 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
565		713	housing lot	407	407	Ryu Si-gwan and 2 other	704-1 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						persons	Andong-si	
566		718	housing lot	417	417	Yi Bun-hwa	917-10 Songcheon-dong Andong-si	
567		720	field	281	281	Ryu Won-muk	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
568		721	school site	757	757	Andong City		
569		722	field	304	304	Heo Seong-hui	301 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
570		724	housing lot	506	506	Ryu Jong-heung	724 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
571	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	726-2	housing lot	1,858	1,858	Ryu Mun-ha	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
572		727	housing lot	615	615	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
573		728	housing lot	1,286	1,286	Ryu Si-heup	606-2 Manchon-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
574		729-2	housing lot	655	655	Ryu Dae-ha	741 Hahoe-ri	
575		729-3	housing lot	79	79	Ryu Si-heup	606-2 Manchon-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
576		729-4	housing lot	3,729	3,729	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
577		730	housing lot	783	783	Ryu Si-bo	195-2 Siheung-dong Geumcheon-gu Seoul	
578		731	field	1,253	1,253	Yu Gi-ha	632 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
579		732-1	road	23	23	Ryu Si-in		
580		732-2	rice field	63	63	Ryu Si-yeong		
581		733	housing lot	489	489	Yu Hong-seong	264-36 Hwangji-dong Taebaek-si Gangwon-do	
582		734-1	housing lot	1,263	1,263	Ryu Han-jun	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
583		735	housin	727	727	Ryu	577 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			g lot			Han-seung	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
584		736	housing lot	1,197	1,197	Gwichon-gong line's society of Ryu clan	575 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
585		737	housing lot	1,260	1,260	Ryu Si-cheon	737 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
586		738	housing lot	536	536	Go Su-hwan	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
587	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	739-1	housing lot	387	387	Jeong Bok-sun	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
588		739-2	housing lot	1,534	1,534	Yu Han-ju and 3 other persons	162 Songpa-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
589		740	housing lot	579	579	Jeong Bok-sun	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
590		741	housing lot	582	582	Yu Han-ju and 3 other persons	162 Songpa-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
591		742-1	housing lot	1,445	1,445	Ryu Si-seum	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si 742	
592		742-2	housing lot	547	547	Kim So-jeong	60 Cheongnyangni-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
593		742-3	housing lot	261	261	Ryu Il-ha	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
594		742-4	housing lot	961	961	Ryu Il-ha	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
595		742-5	housing lot	1,034	1,034	Jeong Bok-sun	560 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
596		743	field	585	585	Ryu Si-deuk	781 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
597		744	housing lot	446	446	Kim So-jeong	60 Cheongnyangni-dong Dongdaemun-gu Seoul	
598	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	745	field	754	754	Hwang Jong-sun	742 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
599		746-1	housing lot	519	519	Andong City		
600		746-2	road	66	66	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
601		747	rice field	255	255	Yun Yong-suk	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
602		748	housing lot	1,812	1,812	Yu Seung-min	2115 Daehwa-dong Ilsan-gu, Goyang-si Gyeonggi-do	
603		748-1	housing lot	426	426	Yun Yong-suk	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
604		749-1	housing lot	1,144	1,144	Ryu Jae-ha and 1 other person	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
605		749-2	road	46	46	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
606		750-1	housing lot	731	731	Yu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
607		750-2	road	50	50	Ryu Hui-muk		
608		751	housing lot	863	863	Ryu Si-su	739 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
609		752	housing lot	4,785	4,785	Yi Won-so	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
610		752-1	housing lot	66	66	Yu Han-uk	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
611		752-2	housing lot	319	319	Yu Dong-chun	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
612		753	housing lot	1,501	1,501	Ryu Hyeong-u	106-707 Maeho Dongseo Town Maeho-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
613		754	housing lot	347	347	Ryu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
614		755	housing lot	109	109	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
615		756	housing lot	585	585	Yu Se-ho	832 Jukjeon-dong Suji-gu, Yongin-si Gyeonggi-do	
616		757	housing lot	972	972	Ryu Seong-tae	783 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
617		758	housing lot	443	443	Yu Won-sik	275-250 Bansong-dong Haeundae-gu Busan	
618		759	housing lot	932	932	Yi Il-mal	300-5 Bolli-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
619	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	760	field	1,438	1,438	Yun Yong-suk	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
620		761	rice field	264	264	Yun Yong-suk	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
621		762-2	road	33	33	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
622		762-3	field	1,653	1,653	Ryu Won-han	762-3 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
623		762-4	road	162	162	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
624		762-5	field	2,258	2,258	Yun Yong-suk	760 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
625		763	housing lot	3,709	3,709	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
626		764-1	levee	257	257	state land		
627		764-2	road	169	169	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
628		764-3	road	7	7	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
629		764-4	levee	835	835	state land		
630	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	764-5	field	3,241	3,241	Yu Se-ho	832 Jukjeon-dong Suji-gu, Yongin-si Gyeonggi-do	
631		764-6	field	3,516	3,516	Yu Jin-ho	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
632		764-7	field	382	382	Yu Jin-ho	784 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
633		764-8	field	1,323	1,323	Yu Cheong-ha	513 Apgujeong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
634		764-9	housin	612	612	Yu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			g lot				Andong-si	
635		765	levee	1,867	1,867	state land		
636		765-1	field	503	503	Ryu Cheong	2165 Chandler Drive Tustin, CA, USA, zip: 92782	
637		766	levee	2,103	2,103	state land		
638		766-1	field	89	89	Ryu Cheong	2165 Chandler Drive Tustin, CA, USA, zip: 92782	
639		767	river	148	148	state land		
640		767-1	levee	2,143	2,143	state land		
641		768	river	840	840	state land		
642		768-1	levee	2,324	2,324	state land		
643		769	river	1,309	1,309	state land		
644		770	river	1,633	1,633	state land		
645		770-1	levee	1,038	1,038	state land		
646		771	river	2,865	2,865	state land		
647		771-1	levee	199	199	state land		
648		772	river	3,375	3,375	state land		
649		773	river	3,091	3,091	state land		
650	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	774	river	2,360	2,360	state land		
651		775-1	rice field	1,031	1,031	Yu Yong-han	701 Hyodong Mansion 575 Sa-dong Gyeongsan-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
652		775-2	road	10	10	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
653		775-3	road	13	13	Ryu Gi-u	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
654		776-1	rice field	680	680	Ryu Gyeong-han	1546-1 Sillim-dong Gwanak-gu Seoul	
655		776-2	road	255	255	Yu Seong-ha	7-11 Paldallo 1-ga Paldal-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do	
656		776-3	road	61	61	Andong City		
657		776-4	road	67	67	Andong City		
658		776-5	rice field	1,757	1,757	Ryu Gyeong-han	1546-1 Sillim-dong Gwanak-gu Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
659		777-1	rice field	3,805	3,805	Ryu Gyeong-han	1546-1 Sillim-dong Gwanak-gu Seoul	
660	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	777-2	road	360	360	Ryu Dong-yeong		
661		777-3	road	48	48	Andong City		
662		777-4	rice field	385	385	Ryu Gyeong-han	1546-1 Sillim-dong Gwanak-gu Seoul	
663		777-5	road	116	116	Andong City		
664		778-1	road	198	198	Kim Hong-gyu		
665		778-2	road	133	133	Andong City		
666		778-3	rice field	373	373	Ryu O-ha	557-12 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
667		779-1	rice field	5,458	5,458	Yu Jae-geun	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
668		779-2	rice field	1,068	1,068	Yu Jae-geun	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
669		780-1	road	99	99	Ryu Dong-yeong		
670		780-2	rice field	3,124	3,124	Ryu Seong-tae	783 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
671		781	housing lot	774	774	Ryu O-ha	626 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
672		782	field	982	982	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
673		783	housing lot	664	664	Yi Suk-mae	333-32 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
674		784	housing lot	982	982	Gwichon-gong line's society of Ryu clan	575 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
675		785	housing lot	446	446	Ryu Gyu-ha	71-44 Pyeonghwa-dong Andong-si	
676		786	housing lot	836	836	Ryu Gyu-ha	71-44 Pyeonghwa-dong Andong-si	
677		787	field	2,595	2,595	Ryu Gi-ha	635 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
678		788	rice field	2,664	2,664	Ryu Il-ha	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
679		789-1	field	1,937	1,937	Ryu	738 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						Han-sang	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
680		789-2	rice field	522	522	Ryu Han-sang	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
681		790	field	2,367	2,367	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
682	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	791	rice field	668	668	Im Chun-gi	681 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
683		792	rice field	496	496	Im Chun-gi	682 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
684		793	rice field	1,150	1,150	Yu Jae-geun	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
685		794	rice field	2,628	2,628	Im Chun-gi	681 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
686		795	rice field	1,537	1,537	Im Chun-gi	681 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
687		796	rice field	2,486	2,486	Ryu Won-muk	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
688		797-1	pond	1,134	1,134	Ryu Won-muk	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
689		797-2	field	1,405	1,405	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
690		798-1	rice field	1,147	1,147	Ryu Won-muk	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
691		798-2	rice field	992	992	Ryu Won-muk	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
692		799	field	1,815	1,815	Ryu Si-mun	89-1 Jukjeon-dong Suji-gu, Yongin-si Gyeonggi-do	
693	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	800	forest	969	969	Ryu Si-mun	89-1 Jukjeon-dong Suji-gu, Yongin-si Gyeonggi-do	
694		801	field	3,018	3,018	Ryu Si-mun	629 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
695		802	rice field	1,802	1,802	Ryu Gyu-ha	71-44 Pyeonghwa-dong Andong-si	
696		803	field	962	962	Ryu Gang-ha	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
697		804	forest	1,484	1,484	Ryu Gang-ha	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
698		805	field	238	238	Ryu Gang-ha	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
699		806	housing lot	99	99	Ryu Si-gyeong	706 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
700		807	field	2,420	2,420	Ryu Gyu-ha	71-44 Pyeonghwa-dong Andong-si	
701		808	forest	2,261	2,261	Ryu Si-su and 2 other persons	827-75 Yeoksam-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
702		809	forest	526	526	Ryu Si-heup and 1 other person		
703		810	forest	1,028	1,028	Ryu Si-su and 2 other persons	827-75 Yeoksam-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
704		811	field	1,028	1,028	Ryu Si-su and 2 other persons	827-75 Yeoksam-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
705		812	field	1,583	1,583	Ryu Si-gu	625 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
706		813	field	3,299	3,299	Ryu Min-ha	685-4 Jeongneung-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
707		814	field	1,917	1,917	Ryu Mun-il	299 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
708		815	field	1,845	1,845	Ryu Su-chang	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
709		816	field	2,192	2,192	Ryu Si-jin	457-43 Amsa-dong Gangdong-gu Seoul	
710		817	field	2,539	2,539	Yi Chang-hak	763 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
711		818	miscellaneous land	3,543	3,543	Hahoe Village Conservation Society	690 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
712	Hahoe-ri	818-1	field	881	881	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si						Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
713		818-2	rice field	637	637	Jeong Wi-ju	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
714		819	field	386	386	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
715		819-1	rice field	1,429	1,429	Jeong Wi-ju	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
716		820	field	1,977	1,977	Yu Si-deuk	410-22 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
717		821	field	3,068	3,068	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
718		822	field	235	235	Ryu Jae-ha	679 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
719		823-1	miscellaneous land	2,975	2,975	Andong City		
720		823-2	road	66	66	Ryu Gi-u		
721		823-3	road	7	7	Andong City		
722		823-4	housing lot	1,206	1,206	Andong City		
723		825	field	2,664	2,664	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
724	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	826	field	1,848	1,848	Hwang Yeong	620 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
725		827	field	175	175	Park Chun-wol	657 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
726		828	field	1,676	1,676	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
727		829	miscellaneous land	1,451	1,451	Hahoe Village Conservation Society	690 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
728		830	field	3,018	3,018	Ryu Dae-ha	741 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
729		831	field	3,841	3,841	Ryu Si-mun	629 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
730		832	field	3,074	3,074	Yu Jae-geun	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
731		833	rice field	3,322	3,322	Yu Si-seong	742 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
732		834-1	field	576	576	Ha Su-seon	718 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
733		834-2	road	314	314	Ryu Gyo-sik		
734		834-3	field	369	369	Ryu Si-hwa	388 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
735		834-4	field	418	418	Kim Chang-yeon	1192-3 Banyeo-dong Haeundae-gu Busan	
736		834-5	field	535	535	Ryu Si-jung	631 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
737		834-6	road	67	67	Yu Han-yeong	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
738		834-7	road	20	20	Yi Su-bun	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
739		834-8	road	39	39	Ryu Han-yeong	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
740		834-9	road	26	26	Ryu Han-yeong	687 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
741		834-10	field	16	16	Andong City		
742		834-11	field	6	6	Andong City		
743		835-1	field	542	542	Ryu Si-cheon	737 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
744	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	835-2	road	165	165	Ryu Yeong-u		
745		835-3	field	986	986	Ryu Si-cheon	737 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
746		835-4	road	69	69	Andong City		
747		835-5	road	83	83	Andong City		
748		836-1	rice field	133	133	Andong City		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
749		836-2	road	119	119	Ryu Jun-yeong		
750		836-3	levee	260	260	state land		
751		836-4	rice field	1,659	1,659	Andong City		
752		836-5	road	73	73	Andong City		
753		836-6	road	16	16	Andong City		
754		836-7	rice field	50	50	Ryu Mun-il	299 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seoul	
755	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	837	field	1,203	1,203	Andong City		
756		837-1	levee	60	60	state land		
757		837-2	field	100	100	Andong City		
758		838-1	forest	1,687	1,687	Ryu Chun-u and 2 other persons	111 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
759		838-2	field	2,046	2,046	Ryu Chun-u and 2 other persons	111 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
760		838-3	levee	228	228	Ryu Do-heung	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
761		838-4	forest	890	890	Ryu Chun-u and 2 other persons	111 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
762		838-5	forest	21	21	Ryu Chun-u and 2 other persons	111 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
763		838-6	field	599	599	Ryu Chun-u and 2 other persons	111 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
764		839	field	3,674	3,674	Ryu Il-ha	752 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
765		839-1	levee	184	184	state land		
766		840	field	80	80	Ryu Chi-muk		
767		840-1	field	237	237	Ryu Chi-muk		
768		841	rice field	2,657	2,657	state land		
769		841-1	rice field	110	110	state land		
770		842	river	479	479	Ryu Seok-ha	102-84 Sangbong-dong Jungnang-gu Seoul	
771		842-1	river	225	225	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
772		843	field	3,873	3,873	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
773		843-1	river	743	743	state land		
774		843-2	field	210	210	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
775		844-1	road	979	979	Ryu Dong-hwa		
776	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	844-2	miscellaneous land	3,467	3,467	Yu Han-uk	1335 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
777		844-3	rice field	737	737	Andong City		
778		844-4	road	598	598	Andong City		
779		844-5	road	56	56	Andong City		
780		844-6	rice field	50	50	Andong City		
781		844-7	field	37	37	Yu Han-uk	1335 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
782		845	field	258	258	Ryu Si-deuk	781 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
783		846	field	1,849	1,849	Ryu O-ha	557-1 Chang-dong Dobong-gu Seo	
784		846-1	road	85	85	Andong City		
785		847-1	field	153	153	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
786		847-2	road	23	23	Ryu Chi-muk		
787	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	847-3	field	46	46	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
788		847-4	road	59	59	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
789		848	field	46	46	Choe Bok-seok	739 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
790		849	field	863	863	Ryu In-seon	699 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
791		850	forest	145	145	Ryu Chi-muk		
792		851	field	1,599	1,599	Kim Yeon-i	626 Hahoe-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
793		852	field	1,215	1,215	Sin Dong-gu	494 Gudam-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-	
794		852-1	road	21	21	Andong City		
795		853-1	field	136	136	Ryu Si-deuk	781 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
796		853-2	road	33	33	Park Seok-i		
797		853-3	road	6	6	Park Seok-i		
798		854	field	230	230	Ryu Si-deuk	781 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
799		854-1	road	107	107	Andong City		
800		855-1	rice field	230	230	Ryu Tae-gi	624 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
801		855-2	road	56	56	Ryu Si-il		
802		855-3	road	120	120	Andong City		
803		856-1	rice field	1,583	1,583	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
804		856-2	road	450	450	Ryu Si-il		
805		856-3	road	447	447	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
806		1030-6	ditch	410	410	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
807		1046-15	field	608	608	Yu Chun-sang	B-502 Youngnam Apt. 298-9 Songhyeon-dong Andong-si	
808		1053-1	road	337	337	Kim Won-gyeong	Gudam-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
809		1053-2	road	17	17	state land		
810	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1053-3	forest	32,824	32,824	Jigok (Gail) Gieun-gong line's society of Andong Kwon clan	400 Gagok-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
811		1053-5	Gab	11,226	11,226	Bujeong-gong Sijun-jo line's society of	335 Maleung-ri Yeongsun-myeon Mungyeong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						Amdpmg Kwon clan	Gyeongsangbuk-do	
812		1053-6	Eul	10,902	10,902	Ryu Tae-sik and 2 other persons	36 Won-ri Iljik-myeon Andong-si	
813		1053-7	Byeong	14,915	14,915	Sugok Myeongdong line's society of Andong Kwon clan	419 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
814		1053-8	field	2,462	2,462	Choe Jae-suk	106-705 Manchon Ubang Apt. 816 Manchon-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
815		1053-9	forest	8,757	8,757	Yu Chun-sang	B-502 Youngnam Apt. 298-9 Songhyeon-dong Andong-si	
816	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1053-10	forest	6,141	6,141	Jigok (Gail) Gieun-gong line's society of Andong Kwon clan	400 Gagok-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
817		1053-11	factory site	8,485	8,485	Hahoe Noble Family Agricultural Cooperative	1053-39 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
818		1053-12	forest	205	205	Sugok Myeongdong line's society of Andong Kwon clan	419 Gagok-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
819		1053-15	forest	1,921	1,921	Yu Du-sang	851-17 Sinjeong-dong Nam-gu Ulsan	
820		1053-16	forest	20,108	20,108	Sugok Myeongdong line's society of Andong Kwon clan	419 Gagok-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
821		1053-18	forest	936	936	Asia Development Inc.	541-24 Unsan-ri Iljik-myeon Andong-si	
822		1053-19	forest	358	358	Asia Development Inc.	541-24 Unsan-ri Iljik-myeon Andong-si	
823		1053-20	rice field	2,126	2,126	Yu Chun-sang	B-502 Youngnam Apt. 298-9 Songhyeon-dong Andong-si	
824		1053-21	road	531	531	Andong City		
825		1053-22	road	622	622	Andong City		
826		1053-23	road	36	36	Andong City		
827		1053-24	forest	318	318	Asia Development	541-24 Unsan-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						Inc.	Iljik-myeon Andong-si	
828		1053-25	forest	598	598	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
829		1053-26	forest	494	494	Yu Chun-sang	1067 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
830		1053-27	forest	28	28	Andong City		
831		1053-28	forest	160	160	Andong City		
832		1053-29	forest	25	25	Andong City		
833	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1053-30	forest	698	698	Andong City		
834		1053-31	forest	793	793	Andong City		
835		1053-32	forest	11	11	Andong City		
836		1053-33	forest	323	323	Kwon O-gwan and 3 other persons	5-308 Eunma Apt. 316 Daechi-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
837		1053-35	forest	42	42	Andong City		
838		1053-36	forest	19	19	Andong City		
839		1053-37	forest	388	388	Andong City		
840		1053-38	forest	77	77	Yu Tak	1053-11 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
841		1053-39	forest	1,942	1,942	Yu Tak	1053-11 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
842		1053-40	forest	236	236	Yu Tak	1053-11 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
843	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1062-3	rice field	365	365	Ryu Chang-geun	5-9 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
844		1063-1	road	48	48	Ji Sun-yong	Gagok-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
845		1063-2	housing lot	1,135	1,135	Ji Chun-sik	1063 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
846		1063-3	housing lot	598	598	Ji Chun-sik	1063 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
847		1074	ditch	5,194	5,194	Andong Farmland Improvement Cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
848		1152	ditch	11,018	11,018	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
849		1153	ditch	7,349	7,349	state land		
850		1162	road	417	417	state land		
851		1163	road	1,478	1,478	state land		
852		1164-1	river	473,109	473,109	state land		
853		1164-2	field	30,116	30,116	Kim Tae-chul	38-7 Beomeo-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
854		1164-3	forest	1,435	1,435	Park I-jun	127-26 Daebong-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
855		1164-4	field	30,056	30,056	Park I-jun	102-1105 Cheongdo Town Apt. Beommul-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
856		1164-5	levee	429	429	state land		
857		1164-6	levee	16,524	16,524	state land		
858		1165	ditch	159	159	state land		
859		1166	road	615	615	state land		
860		1167	road	218	218	state land		
861		1168	ditch	327	327	state land		
862		1169	ditch	11,958	11,958	state land		
863		1169-1	ditch	1,530	1,530	state land		
864		1170	road	228	228	state land		
865		1171	ditch	873	873	state land		
866		1172	road	99	99	state land		
867		1173	road	3,927	3,927	state land		0-16ga
868	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1174	ditch	89	89	state land		
869		1175	ditch	665	665	state land		
870		1175-2	levee	805	805	state land		
871		1176-1	road	15,049	15,049	state land		
872		1176-2	school site	152	152	state land		
873		1176-3	school site	413	413	state land		
874		1176-4	levee	83	83	state land		
875	Hahoe-ri	1176-5	road	219	219	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si							
876		1176-6	road	1,977	1,977	state land		
877		1176-7	road	50	50	state land		
878		1176-8	road	652	652	state land		
879		1176-9	levee	99	99	state land		
880		1176-10	levee	23	23	state land		
881		1176-11	levee	65	65	state land		
882		1176-12	road	174	174	state land		
883		1176-13	road	544	544	state land		
884		1176-14	road	31	31	state land		
885		1176-16	road	63	63	state land		
886		1177-1	road	6,815	6,815	state land		
887		1181	road	4,596	4,596	state land		0-14 ga
888		1181-1	levee	154	154	state land		
889		1182	road	205	205	state land		
890		san33	forest	397	397	Ryu Jun-yeong		
891		san34-1	forest	438,454	438,454	Ipam-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
892		san34-2	forest	5,950	5,950	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
893		san34-3	forest	74,678	74,678	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
894		san34-5	ditch	56	56	Andong Farmland Improvement Cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
895		san34-6	ditch	96	96	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
896	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san34-7	forest	466	466	Ipam-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
897		san34-8	ditch	763	763	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
898		san35	forest	12,298	12,298	Yu Seong-ha	7-11 Paldallo 1-ga Paldal-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do	
899		san36	forest	1,812	1,812	Ryu Mun-hong	186-5 Seobu-ri Yeongyang-eup Yeongyang-gun Gyeongsangbuk-do	
900		san36-1	road	1,666	1,666	Andong City		
901		san36-2	forest	489	489	Kim Jae-ho	1089 Seonhwa-ri Jillyang-eup Gyeongsan-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
902	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san37	forest	3,998	3,998	Ryu Mun-hong	186-5 Seobu-ri Yeongyang-eup Yeongyang-gun Gyeongsangbuk-do	
903		san37-1	road	762	762	Andong City		
904		san38	forest	11,900	11,900	Ryu Chang-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
905		san39	forest	1,983	1,983	Ryu Chang-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
906		san40	forest	5,554	5,554	Ryu Jin-u	230-50 Bongsan-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
907		san41	forest	1,983	1,983	Ryu Chang-geun	738 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
908		san42	burial ground	21,608	21,608	Andong City		
909		san42-1	road	1,160	1,160	Andong City		
910		san42-2	road	177	177	Andong City		
911		san44	forest	694	694	Ryu Hyeong-u		
912		san45	forest	3,967	3,967	Ryu Yong-han	375-28 Bokhyeon-dong Buk-gu Daegu	
913		san46	forest	9,316	9,316	Ryu Sang-ha	348-11 Gyesan-dong Gyeyang-gu Incheon	
914		san46-1	forest	2,586	2,586	Ryu Sang-ha	348-11 Gyesan-dong	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Gyeyang-gu Incheon	
915		san46-2	ditch	1,190	1,190	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
916		san47	forest	7,934	7,934	Andong City		
917		san48	forest	3,272	3,272	Ryu Gil-su	205 Yangji Apt. 310-9 Munhyeon-dong Nam-gu Bu	
918		san48-1	ditch	1,571	1,571	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
919		san48-2	forest	10,584	10,584	Ryu Gil-su	196 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
920		san48-3	ditch	298	298	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
921		san49	forest	11,107	11,107	Ryu Han-jun	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
922		san65	road	430	430	state land		
923		san66	road	761	761	state land		
924	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san67	ditch	132	132	state land		
925		san68	ditch	761	761	state land		
926		san69	ditch	165	165	state land		
927		san70	ditch	165	165	state land		
928		san71	ditch	165	165	state land		
929		san72	ditch	1,223	1,223	state land		
930		san73	ditch	165	165	state land		
931	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	30	housing lot	3,567	3,567	Byeongsan Education Foundation	320 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
932		31	religion	3,048	3,048	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
933		32	historical site	1,326	1,326	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
934		33	housing lot	655	655	Byeongsan Education Foundation		
935		34-1	field	1,537	1,537	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
936		34-2	field	1,084	1,084	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
937		34-3	field	1,954	1,954	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
938		35-1	field	446	446	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
939		35-2	historical site	774	774	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
940		35-3	road	132	132	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
941		35-4	historical site	248	248	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
942		35-5	historical site	1,666	1,666	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
943		36	field	1,240	1,240	Ryu Chung-u	46 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
944		37-1	field	2,268	2,268	Hong Eul-nam	39 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
945		37-2	forest	443	443	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
946		37-3	field	5,458	5,458	state land		
947		38	field	198	198	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
948		39	housing lot	407	407	Hong Eul-nam	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si 39	
949		40	housing lot	502	502	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
950		41	housing lot	615	615	Ryu Su-ik	Hahoe-ri	
951	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	42	housing lot	549	549	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
952		43-1	historical site	430	430	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
953		43-2	historical site	1,091	1,091	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
954		44	historical site	2,436	2,436	Ryu Seo-ae Memorial Foundation	60-1 Chungmuro 3-ga Jung-gu Seoul	
955		45	forest	942	942	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
956	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	46	field	843	843	Ryu Su-ik	Hahoe-ri	
957		47	forest	2,380	2,380	Hong Eul-nam	39 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
958		48	forest	833	833	Kang Jeong-won	190	
959		49	field	397	397	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
960		50	field	555	555	Ryu Chung-u	47 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
961		51	field	516	516	Ryu Chung-u	48 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
962		52	field	212	212	Ryu Chung-u	49 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
963		53	field	291	291	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
964		54	field	149	149	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
965		55-1	field	1,091	1,091	Ryu Jin	1-403 Hannam-dong Yongsan-gu Seoul	
966		55-2	forest	162	162	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
967		55-3	forest	99	99	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
968		56-1	ditch	99	99	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
969		56-2	ditch	50	50	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
970		56-3	field	3,567	3,567	Ryu Jin	1-403 Hannam-dong Yongsan-gu Seoul	
971		56-4	field	281	281	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
972		57	field	3,739	3,739	Kim Sun-gil	300-1 Jeongha-dong Andong-si	
973		58	rice field	833	833	Ryu Maeng-ha	415 Yeonam-dong Buk-gu Ulsan	
974		59	field	1,888	1,888	Ryu Maeng-ha	415 Yeonam-dong Buk-gu Ulsan	
975		60-1	field	1,775	1,775	Kim Wi-bong	23 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
976		60-2	forest	116	116	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
977		60-3	burial ground	182	182	Hwang Du-seong and 3 other persons	448 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
978		60-4	field	2,116	2,116	Bae Wol-pa	221-2 Nammun-dong Andong-si	
979	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	60-5	field	2,698	2,698	Ryu Si-jeong	533-2 Hwangseong-dong Gyeongju-si	
980		60-6	field	1,719	1,719	Kim Gyeong-seon	san100 Angi-dong Andong-si	
981		61	rice	119	119	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
			field				Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
982		62	field	1,607	1,607	Kwon Seo-baek	446 Myeong-ri Seohu-myeon Andong-si	
983		63	field	357	357	Hong Eul-nam	39 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
984		64	field	1,361	1,361	Ryu Chung-u and 3 other persons	83 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
985	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	64-1	field	1,290	1,290	Kang Bal-won	68 Doyang-ri Pungcheon-myeon	
986		65	burial ground	1,385	1,385	Kang Won-ryong		
987		66	burial ground	1,362	1,362	Kwon Seong-dong	Sosan-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
988		67	field	2,215	2,215	Kim Cheon-bong	656 Sosan-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
989		68-1	field	959	959	Jeong Geum-jin	190 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
990		68-2	field	618	618	Jeong Geum-jin	190 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
991		69	field	2,873	2,873	Ryu Maeng-ha	415 Yeonam-dong Buk-gu Ulsan	
992		70	field	2,340	2,340	Ryu Maeng-ha	415 Yeonam-dong Buk-gu Ulsan	
993		71	field	1,531	1,531	Yi Yeong-gap	199 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
994		72	field	4,549	4,549	Kim Sang-ho	169-19 Gyesan-dong 2-ga Jung-gu Daegu	
995		73	field	12,761	12,761	state land		
996		75	field	8,400	8,400	state land		
997		77-1	river	10,807	10,807	Byeongsan Confucian Academy		
998		77-2	field	2,407	2,407	state land		
999		78	river	2,337	2,337	Ryu Jang-yeong	610 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1000		79	river	2,658	2,658	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1001		80	river	1,676	1,676	Ryu Jang-yeong	610 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1002		81	river	631	631	Ryu Gi-sang	580 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1003		81-1	forest	3,041	3,041	Ryu Jin-yeong		
1004		81-2	field	635	635	Ryu Cho-yeong	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1005		81-3	field	314	314	Ryu Min-u	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1006		81-4	river	760	760	Ryu Si-heung	734 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1007		82	field	1,567	1,567	Andong City		
1008	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	83	river	155	155	Ryu Wan-sik		
1009		84-1	forest	245	245	Ryu Chi-muk	657 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1010		84-2	forest	6,238	6,238	Kim Won-ho	360 Uiyang-ri Chunyang-myeon Bonghwa-gun	
1011		84-3	ditch	301	301	Ryu Chi-muk	657 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1012		84-4	field	119	119	Kim Won-ho	646 Sosan-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1013	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	84-5	river	1,779	1,779	state land		
1014		85	field	992	992	Kim Sang-ho	169-19 Gyesan-dong 2-ga Jung-gu Daegu	
1015		86	field	2,291	2,291	Ryu Si-tak	255-14 Sinam-dong Dong-gu Daegu	
1016		87	field	1,283	1,283	Yi Yeong-gap	199 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1017		88	field	208	208	Ryu Wan-sik		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1018		89	field	2,060	2,060	Kim Jeong-bong	360 Uiyang-ri Chunyang-myeon Bonghwa-gun Gyeongsangbuk-do	
1019		90	rice field	380	380	Kim Do-hyeon	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1020		91	forest	1,977	1,977	Kang Jeong-won	190 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1021		519-1	river	498,010	498,010	state land		
1022		519-2	field	1,464	1,464	state land		
1023		519-3	forest	10,050	10,050	Park I-jun	127-76 Daebong-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
1024		519-4	field	4,426	4,426	Kim Tae-chul	13-3 Dongin-dong 3-ga Jung-gu Daegu	
1025		532	road	536	536	state land		
1026		533	road	764	764	state land		
1027		534	ditch	2,023	2,023	state land		
1028		535	road	1,101	1,101	state land		
1029		536	ditch	813	813	state land		
1030		537	ditch	1,458	1,458	state land		
1031		538	road	2,519	2,519	state land		
1032		san40	forest	130,909	8,625	Ryu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1033		san46	forest	303,074	303,074	Ryu Won-han	268-1 Cheongjin-dong Jongno-gu Seoul	
1034	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san47	forest	5,157	5,157	Ryu Chung-u	46 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1035		san48	forest	694	694	Ryu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1036		san49	forest	230,876	230,876	Byeongsan Education Foundation	320 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup	
1037		san50-1	forest	183,471	183,471	Ryu Si-chun and 3 other	42 Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
						persons	Andong-si	
1038		san51-1	forest	142,909	142,909	Ryu Ae-ja	423-12 Okjeong-dong Andong-si	
1039	Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	636	rice field	264	264	Hwang Se-eung	419 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1040		637	forest	377	377	Hwang Dae-su		
1041		638-1	rice field	437	437	Hwang Bong-gi	244-145 Sangdo-dong Dongjak-gu Seoul	
1042		654	field	2,499	2,499	Kim Nan-jo	424 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1043		655	field	1,755	1,755	Hwang Uk-su	411 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1044		655-1	field	50	50	Andong City		
1045		656	field	563	563	Hwang Byeong-i	423 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1046		656-1	field	452	452	Andong City		
1047		675	field	1,574	1,574	Hwang Do-gi	450 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1048		676	field	1,293	1,293	Hwang Hwan-ik	418 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1049		677	field	771	771	Nam Sang-gwi	448 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1050		677-1	field	426	426	Andong City		
1051		678	field	423	423	Kim Guk-ryeong		
1052		679	field	344	344	Kim Guk-ryeong		
1053		680	field	674	674	Kim Guk-ryeong		
1054		681	field	1,812	1,812	Kim Dal-hong	782 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1055		682	field	962	962	Kim Dal-hyeon	833 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1056		683	field	73	73	Kim Chang-ryul	336 Eumnae-ri Sunheung-myeon Yeongju-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1057		684	field	107	107	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1058		684-1	field	15	15	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1059		685	field	208	208	Kim Deok-su	1254 Jungha-ri Sinpyeong-myeon Uiseong-gun	
1060	Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	686	field	179	179	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1061		687	forest	1,583	1,583	Kim Seong-hwan	789 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1062		688	field	2,727	2,727	Kim Seok-hyeon	240 Gongneung-dong Nowon-gu Seoul	
1063		689	field	1,867	1,867	Kim Dal-un	782 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1064		689-1	field	7	7	Andong City		
1065		690	forest	218	218	Kim U-sik	787 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	0-6ga
1066	Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	691	field	1,441	1,441	O Yeong-ja	787 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1067		692	field	823	823	O Yeong-ja	787 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1068		693	forest	526	526	Kim U-sik	788 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1069		694	forest	192	192	Kim Hong-jin	822 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1070		695	forest	76	76	Kim U-sik	787 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1071		696	forest	48	48	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1072		696-1	forest	18	18	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1073		697	forest	94	94	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
1074		697-1	forest	85	85	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1075		698	forest	4,764	4,764	Kim Jeong-gi	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1076		699	field	684	684	Choe Yun-soe	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1077		1003	field	407	407	Kim Sun-man		
1078		1004	field	380	380	Kim Sun-man		0-5ga
1079		1012	field	1,412	1,412	Kim Chan-ha	819 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1080		1022	field	942	942	Kim Taek-yun	818 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1081		1023	field	2,271	2,271	Kim Il-hwan	782 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1082		1024	field	79	79	Yi Dong-chang	831 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1083		1025	field	575	575	Yi Dong-chang	831 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1084		1026	field	512	512	Yi Dong-chang	831 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1085		1027	field	149	149	Yi Dong-chang	831 Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1086		1028	river	142	142	state land		
1087		1029	river	2,347	2,347	state land		
1088		1030	forest	456	456	Kim Dal-sa		
1089	Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1031	river	83	83	state land		
1090		1032	field	1,398	1,398	Kim Yun-hyeon	72 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1091		1085	river	2,023	2,023	Park I-jun	127-26 Daebong-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
1092		1085-1	river	231,312	231,31	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
					2			
1093		1085-2	forest	23,669	23,669	Kim Tae-chul	13-3 Dongin-dong 3-ga Jung-gu Daegu	
1094		1085-3	field	19,511	19,511	Park I-jun	127-26 Daebong-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
1095		1085-4	forest	2,023	2,023	Park I-jun	127-26 Daebong-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
1096	Ingeum-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1113	ditch	833	833	state land		
1097		1131	ditch	436	436	state land		
1098		1132	road	69	69	state land		
1099		1133	ditch	1,144	1,144	state land		
1100		1134	ditch	307	307	state land		
1101		1154	road	268	268	state land		
1102		san1	forest	702,149	252,217	Byeongsan Confucian Academy	Byeongsan-dong	
1103		san4	forest	340,033	79,321	Kim Jeong-sil	744 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1104		san114	forest	490,620	255,791	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	0-1ga
1105		san114-1	forest	667	667	Andong City		0-2ga
1106		san114-2	forest	1,804	1,804	Andong City		
1107		san115	forest	397	397	Hwang Yang-su		
1108		san116	forest	1,190	1,190	Ryu Jong-wi and 7 other persons	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1109		san190	forest	25,983	25,983	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1110		san191	ditch	1,157	1,157	state land		
1111	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san253	ditch	463	463	state land		
1112		san254	ditch	926	926	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1113		san255	ditch	1,521	1,521	state land		
1114		san256	ditch	926	926	state land		
1115		san257	ditch	132	132	state land		0-7ga
1116		san258	road	2,348	2,348	state land		
1117		san286	ditch	1,058	1,058	state land		
1118		san294	road	231	231	state land		
1119	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1	rice field	1,653	1,653	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1120		2	forest	4,198	4,198	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1121		2-1	housing lot	586	586	Yu Yeong-ha	7 Sincheon-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
1122		3	levee	217	217	state land		
1123		3-1	field	259	259	Yu Yeong-ha	216-438 Seongnam-dong Dong-gu Daejeon	
1124		4	rice field	2,177	2,177	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1125		4-1	levee	2	2	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1126	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	5	field	3,574	3,574	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1127		5-1	levee	324	324	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1128		15-1	forest	1,921	1,921	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1129		15-4	forest	666	666	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1130		16-1	field	1,944	1,944	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1131		16-2	housing lot	3,246	3,246	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1132		17	housing lot	440	440	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1133		18-1	field	850	850	Kim Yeong-jun	san19 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1134		18-2	forest	760	760	Ryu Si-ha	74 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1135		18-3	field	2,520	2,520	Ryu Jwa-yeong	27-7 Daehwa-dong Daedeok-gu Daejeon	
1136	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	18-4	forest	1,256	1,256	Ryu I-hun and 2 other persons	653 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1137		18-5	rice field	1,911	1,911	Gyeomam Agricultural Cooperative	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1138		18-6	field	2,929	2,929	Kim Yeong-jun	san19 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1139		18-7	field	2,674	2,674	Ryu Si-ha	74 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1140		18-8	field	878	878	Kim Yeong-jun	san19 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1141		18-9	field	46	46	Ryu Jwa-yeong	27-7 Daehwa-dong Daedeok-gu Daejeon	
1142		18-10	field	910	910	Ryu Jwa-yeong	27-7 Daehwa-dong Daedeok-gu Daejeon	
1143		19	field	1,524	1,524	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1144		20	housing lot	1,484	1,484	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1145		37	housing lot	1,055	1,055	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1146		440	road	331	331	Andong City		
1147		440-1	rice field	1,335	1,335	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1148		440-3	rice field	544	544	Andong City		
1149		441	field	1,958	1,958	Ryu Ho-yeong	2466-1 Namsan-dong Jung-gu Daegu	
1150		441-2	field	545	545	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1151		441-3	field	28	28	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1152	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	446-1	field	489	489	Kim Do-yeon	21 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1153		447	forest	1,800	1,800	Kwon In-ja	245 Angi-dong Andong-si	
1154		448	road	86	86	Andong City		
1155		448-3	field	822	822	Eom Yeong-guk	37 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1156		448-4	field	186	186	Andong City		
1157		448-5	field	46	46	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1158		448-6	road	19	19	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1159		448-7	field	66	66	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1160		449-1	forest	3,636	3,636	Ryu Dong-ha	169 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1161		449-2	orchard	2,711	2,711	Yu Gang-u	600 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1162		450-1	field	2,242	2,242	Ryu Jung-ha and 2 other persons	80 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1163		450-2	field	727	727	Yu Jeong-muk	108 Gongdan-dong Gumi-si	
1164		450-3	river	330	330	state land		
1165		451	road	47	47	Andong City		
1166	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon	451-1	field	1,517	1,517	Yu Sam-muk	753 Duho-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Andong-si							
1167		451-2	ditch	1,911	1,911	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1168		451-4	field	141	141	Andong City		
1169		451-5	ditch	52	52	Andong City		
1170		451-6	ditch	15	15	Andong City		
1171		451-7	road	7	7	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1172		452	field	1,469	1,469	Yi Jeom-han	131-1 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1173		452-1	field	109	109	Andong City		
1174		452-2	field	5	5	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1175		453	rice field	2,407	2,407	Ryu Do-jik	171 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1176		453-1	road	106	106	Andong City		
1177		453-2	rice field	357	357	Andong City		
1178		453-3	rice field	19	19	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1179		454	field	1,977	1,977	Yi Jeom-han	595 Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1180	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	455	rice field	2,012	2,012	Choe Chang-yeol and 1 other person	75 Noha-ri Yecheon-eup Yecheon-gun	
1181		455-1	road	43	43	Andong City		
1182		455-2	rice field	355	355	Andong City		
1183		456	field	575	575	Choe Chang-yeol and 1 other person	75 Noha-ri Yecheon-eup Yecheon-gun	
1184		457	field	922	922	Ryu Si-ha	74	
1185		457-1	field	31	31	Andong City		
1186		457-2	field	2	2	Andong City		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1187		458	forest	261	261	Andong City		
1188		459	road	57	57	Andong City		
1189		459-1	field	1,503	1,503	Ryu Hyeon-ha	74-1 Tong-dong Taebaek-si Gangwon-do	
1190		459-3	road	255	255	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1191		460	road	1,661	1,661	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1192		460-2	field	3,079	3,079	Ryu Hyeon-ha	462 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1193		460-3	river	76	76	state land		
1194		460-4	river	155	155	state land		
1195		460-5	road	178	178	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1196	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	461	road	60	60	Andong City		
1197		461-1	road	1,140	1,140	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1198		461-3	field	320	320	Yu Pil-u	769 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1199		461-4	river	286	286	state land		
1200		461-5	field	390	390	Andong City		
1201		461-6	field	229	229	Andong City		
1202		462	housing lot	615	615	Ryu Hyeon-ha	460 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1203		462-1	road	93	93	Andong City		
1204		462-2	rice field	305	305	Andong City		
1205		462-3	rice field	65	65	Ryu Hyeon-ha	460 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1206		463	forest	760	760	Yu Dong-eul	223-16 Nambon-ri Yecheon-eup Yecheon-gun	
1207		478	field	324	324	Eom Tae-hwa	295 Songhyeon-dong Andong-si	
1208	Gwangdoek-ri	479	field	294	294	Ryu Geon-u	931	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si							
1209		480	field	1,041	1,041	Ryu Si-yang	598	
1210		481	rice field	1,795	1,795	Ryu Si-yang	598	
1211		482	rice field	949	949	Ryu Si-yang	598	
1212		483	rice field	1,064	1,064	Park Seong-hun	598	
1213		484	road	321	321	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1214		484-2	field	77	77	Ryu Am-jeong	70 Hahoe-ri	
1215		484-3	field	368	368	Andong City		
1216		484-4	field	99	99	Andong City		
1217		485	rice field	162	162	Andong City		
1218		486	rice field	635	635	Park Seong-hun	598	
1219		487	housing lot	252	252	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1220		487-1	housing lot	168	168	Ryu Am-jeong	370 Hahoe-ri	
1221		487-2	housing lot	370	370	Andong City		
1222		488	rice field	446	446	Andong City		
1223		488-1	ditch	350	350	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1224		488-2	rice field	275	275	Andong City		
1225		489	rice field	112	112	Andong City		
1226		489-1	rice field	106	106	Andong City		
1227	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	490-1	river	1,037	1,037	state land		
1228		490-2	field	483	483	Ryu Cheol-u	41 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1229		490-3	river	11	11	Ryu Gil-ha	592 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1230		491	field	477	477	Ryu Gil-ha	592 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1231		491-1	river	1,031	1,031	state land		
1232		491-2	field	353	353	Andong City		
1233		491-3	field	43	43	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1234		492	forest	367	367	Andong City		
1235		554	field	4,063	4,063	state land		
1236		554-2	field	80	80	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1237	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	560-1	forest	106	106	Ryu Si-heup	606-2 Manchon-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
1238		560-2	field	4,761	4,761	Ryu Sang-u	510 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1239		560-3	forest	1,673	1,673	Ryu Si-heup	606-2 Manchon-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
1240		560-4	field	720	720	Ryu Sang-u	510 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1241		564	river	1,389	1,389	state land		
1242		565	river	133	133	Ryu Han-su	san127 Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1243		565-1	river	141	141	Ryu Han-su	san127 Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1244		569	field	397	397	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
1245		570	field	397	397	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
1246		571	rice field	182	182	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	0-51 ga
1247		572	forest	225	225	Ryu Hui-u	730 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
1248		1391-1	river	1,043,476	1,043,476	state land		
1249		1391-12	levee	45,679	45,679	state land		
1250		1391-13	orchard	929	929	Choe Gyeong-sun	1389 Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1251		1391-14	orchard	3,342	3,342	Korea Rural Community Corporation	487 Poil-dong Uiwang-si Gyeonggi-do	
1252		1391-15	levee	29,819	29,819	state land		
1253	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1391-20	ditch	2,028	2,028	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1254		1391-21	river	4,888	4,888	state land		
1255		1391-23	river	414	414	Kim Sam-rang and 3 other persons	610 Gisan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1256		1391-24	rice field	11,294	11,294	Park Mu-geun	1391 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1257		1391-25	field	5,300	5,300	Yun Seok-hwi	1391-25 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1258		1391-26	river	122	122	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1259		1391-27	river	1,572	1,572	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1260		1391-28	river	4,186	4,186	Kim Sam-rang and 3 other persons	610 Gisan-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1261		1391-29	orchard	8,393	8,393	Seok Je-hui	767-1 Gaya-ri Waryong-myeon Andong-si	
1262		1391-30	orchard	6,246	6,246	Hwang Sang-gyu	1391-38 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1263		1391-31	field	6,072	6,072	Hwang Sang-gyu	1391-38 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1264	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1391-32	orchard	6,362	6,362	Park Mu-geun	1391 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1265		1391-33	orchard	4,048	4,048	Korea Rural Community Corporation	487 Poil-dong Uiwang-si Gyeonggi-do	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1266		1391-34	orchard	2,884	2,884	Korea Rural Community Corporation	487 Poil-dong Uiwang-si Gyeonggi-do	
1267		1391-35	river	4,053	4,053	Kim Jeon-ja	600 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1268		1391-37	housing lot	272	272	Jo U-hwan	88-9 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
1269		1391-38	orchard	1,162	1,162	Hwang Sang-gyu	1391-38 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1270		1391-39	orchard	6,442	6,442	Park Mu-geun	209-102 Jugong Apt. Hapjeong-dong Pyeongtaek-si Gyeonggi-do	
1271		1391-40	miscellaneous land	466	466	Kwon O-nyeon	1092 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1272		1391-41	housing lot	274	274	Kwon O-nyeon	1092 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1273		1391-42	river	13,222	13,222	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
1274		1391-43	rice field	10,573	10,573	Kim Tae-ho	656 Sosan-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1275		1391-44	river	7,996	7,996	Nam Gye-hwan	107 Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1276		1391-45	orchard	19,698	19,698	Korea Rural Community Corporation	487 Poil-dong Uiwang-si Gyeonggi-do	
1277	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1391-46	orchard	200	200	Hwang Sang-gyu	1391-38 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1278		1391-47	orchard	44	44	Jo U-hwan	88-9 Dangbuk-dong Andong-si	
1279		1391-48	orchard	74	74	Seok Je-hui	767-1 Gaya-ri Waryong-myeon Andong-si	
1280		1391-49	orchard	142	142	Hwang Sang-gyu	1391-38 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1281		1391-50	rice field	321	321	Kim Tae-ho	656 Sosan-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1282		1391-52	miscellaneous land	7,908	7,908	Seok Je-hui	767-1 Gaya-ri Waryong-myeon Andong-si	
1283		1391-53	housing lot	330	330	Seok Je-hui	767-1 Gaya-ri Waryong-myeon Andong-si	
1284		1391-54	ditch	261	261	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1285		1391-55	ditch	598	598	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1286		1391-56	ditch	2,242	2,242	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1287		1391-57	warehouse site	164	164	Park Mu-geun	1391 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1288		1391-58	river	35	35	state land		
1289		1391-59	river	34	34	state land		
1290		1391-60	orchard	4,880	4,880	Korea Rural Community Corporation	487 Poil-dong Uiwang-si Gyeonggi-do	
1291	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	1394	road	565	565	state land		
1292		1396	ditch	251	251	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1293		1397	road	70	70	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1294		1398	road	307	307	state land		
1295		1399	ditch	605	605	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1296		1409	road	1,997	1,997	state land		
1297		1409-1	ditch	26	26	state land		
1298		1412	road	357	357	state land		
1299		1517	road	3,584	3,584	state land		
1300		san19	forest	40,570	40,570	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1301		san19-1	levee	337	337	Ryu Jong-wi	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1302		san20	forest	9,521	9,521	Yu Yeong-ha	656 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon	0-15 ga

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
							Andong-si	
1303	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san22-3	forest	38,424	38,424	Ryu Jong-wi	666 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1304		san23-3	forest	43,083	43,083	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1305		san58-1	forest	39,596	39,596	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1306		san58-4	forest	1,624	1,624	Andong City		
1307		san58-5	forest	379	379	Andong City		
1308		san58-6	forest	1,726	1,726	Andong City		
1309		san58-7	forest	248	248	Andong City		
1310		san59	forest	2,096	2,096	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1311		san59-1	ditch	284	284	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1312		san60	forest	39,958	39,958	Mungyeong-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	0-35 ga
1313	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san60-2	ditch	573	573	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1314		san60-3	forest	3,803	3,803	Andong City		
1315		san60-4	ditch	494	494	Andong City		
1316		san126-1	forest	667,330	667,330	Ryu Sang-bung	107-1701 Gulhwa Jugong Apt. 275-1 Mugeo-dong Nam-gu Ulsan	
1317		san128	forest	538,314	40,140	Ipam-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
1318	Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	san129	forest	67,041	67,041	Ipam-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	0-45 ga
1319		428	forest	2,760	2,760	Park Won-su		
1320		430	field	777	777	Ryu Dong-ha		
1321		439-1	road	20	20	Andong City		
1322		477	field	912	912	Ryu Si-yong		
1323		493	field	694	694	Choe Won-baek	Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1324		494	field	902	902	Kim Cheo-su	646 Hahoe-ri	
1325		495	field	628	628	Ryu Jang-su	736 Hahoe-ri	
1326		496	field	377	377	Choe Chil-un	601 Gwangdoek-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1327		497	field	496	496	Ryu Si-bong	159-19 Taehwa-dong Andong-si	
1328		498	field	476	476	Ryu Si-geol	320 Jamsil-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
1329		514-1	rice field	2,680	2,680	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
1330		514-2	rice field	1,493	1,493	Hong Sin-i and 1 other person	321-28 Galhyeon-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
1331		514	rice field	2,003	2,003	Choe Do-li	510 Hahoe-ri	
1332		807-8	ditch	115	115	state land		
1333		san140-1	road	1,656	1,656	state land		
1334		san25-4	forest	861	861	Ipam-gong line's society of Pungsan Ryu clan	729 Hahoe-ri Pungcheon-myeon Andong-si	
1335		san60-1	ditch	2,780	2,780	Andong Farmland Improvement cooperative	481-1 Angyo-ri Pungsan-eup Andong-si	
1336		san61-1	forest	2,385	2,385	Andong City		
1337	Byeongsan-ri Pungcheon-	544	ditch	195	195	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
	myeon Andong-si							
1338		san64	ditch	2,513	2,513	state land		
1339		san65	road	761	761	state land		
1340		san66	road	331	331	state land		
1341		san67	road	1,025	1,025	state land		
1342		san68	ditch	132	132	state land		
1343		san69	ditch	2,050	2,050	state land		

□ Yangdong Village in Gyeongju

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
Total		total parcels: 474		971,769	969,119			
1	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	3	forest	1,630	1,630	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
2		3-1	forest	370	370	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
3		4-1	road	304	304	Yi Yong-won	135 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
4		4-2	field	188	188	Yi Yong-won	135 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
5		5-1	road	66	66	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
6		5-2	field	284	284	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
7		6	road	572	572	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
8	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	6-1	forest	539	539	Jo Yeong-hui and 4 other persons	101-303 Clean Mansion 288 Hyeonggok-dong Gumi-si Gyeongsangbuk-do	
9		6-2	field	932	932	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
10		6-3	forest	2,360	2,360	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
11		7	forest	165	165	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
12		8-1	road	69	69	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
13		8-2	housing lot	397	397	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
14		9-1	field	549	549	Yi Dong-gi	532-321 Jung-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
15		9-2	road	218	218	Yi Seok-hae	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
16		9-3	field	66	66	Yi Hong-sik	102-906 Gyeongju Seohan Town Yonggang-dong Gyeongju-si	
17		10	housing lot	271	271	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
18		11	housing	906	906	Yi Hong-sik	209-904 Hanbomido	

			lot				Mansion 511 Daechi-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
19		12	forest	724	724	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
20		13	field	1,117	1,117	Yi Hong-sik	956-9 Sandae-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
21		14	field	645	645	Yi Hong-sik	956-9 Sandae-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
22		15	housing lot	1,238	1,238	Yi Hong-sik	956-9 Sandae-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
23		15-1	housing lot	213	213	Yi Seok-yun	16 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
24		16-1	religious site	736	736	Bodhisattva Society Management Foundation of Jingak Order of Korean Buddhism, and 1 other person	22 Hawolgok-dong Seongbuk-gu	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
25	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	16-2	road	73	73	Yi Seok-hae	94 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
26		16-3	religious site	332	332	Seokyun	16 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
27		17	housing lot	744	744	Yi Hong-sik	956-9 Sandae-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
28		18	housing lot	1,623	1,623	Geumpa-gong line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	1065 Yugeum-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
29		19	housing lot	1,855	1,855	Yi Du-won	313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
30		20	field	783	783	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
31		21	forest	417	417	Yi Dong-gi	21 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
32		22	field	327	327	Yi Dong-gi	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
33		23	field	529	529	Yi Dong-gi	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
34		24-1	housing lot	519	519	Yi Dong-geun	97 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
35		24-2	road	155	155	Yi Seok-hae	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
36		24-3	pond	694	694	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri	

							Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
37		24-4	rice field	704	704	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
38		25	housing lot	548	548	Yi So-jae	25 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
39		25-1	field	100	100	Son Sun-haeng	30 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
40		26	housing lot	1,319	1,319	Kim Tae-deok	113 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
41		26-1	housing lot	119	119	Son Sun-haeng	30 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
42		27	forest	704	704	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
43		28	housing lot	1,298	1,298	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
44		28-1	housing lot	624	624	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
45	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	28-2	housing lot	696	696	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
46		29	housing lot	211	211	Yi Won-jang	20-119 Jukdo-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
47		29-1	housing lot	199	199	Yi Chang-hwan	1463-1 Mugeo-dong Nam-gu Ulsan	
48		30	housing lot	823	823	Yi Won-sul	102-311 Samheung Apt. 2012 Sandae-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
49		31	housing lot	317	317	Yi Mok-won	901 Samseonggungjeon Villa 168-9 Hwajeong-dong Dong-gu Ulsan	
50		32-1	rice field	508	508	Yi Dong-gi	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
51		32-2	road	142	142	Yi Seok-hae	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
52		32-3	housing lot	133	133	Yi Hui-dong	32-3 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
53	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	32-4	rice field	244	244	Yi Hui-dong	32-3 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
54		32-5	housing lot	275	275	Son Bun-ik	28 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
55		33	housing lot	238	238	Yi Hui-dong	32-3 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
56		34	forest	93	93	Yi Hui-dong	32-3 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
57		35-1	field	469	469	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
58		35-2	housing lot	552	552	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
59		35-3	field	661	661	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
60		35-4	housing lot	1,207	1,207	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
61		35-5	field	331	331	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
62		36	housing lot	721	721	Sujoldang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	302 Angang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
63	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	36-1	housing lot	357	357	Sujoldang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	302 Angang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
64		37	forest	255	255	Sujoldang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	302 Angang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
65		38	forest	1,111	1,111	Sujoldang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	302 Angang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
66		39	forest	545	545	Sujoldang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	302 Angang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
67		40	rice field	555	555	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
68		49-1	field	4,944	4,944	Gyeongju City		
69		49-4	field	56	56	Yi Dong-yun and 1 other person	90 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
70		49-6	field	128	128	Yi Seok-chun and 1 other person	146 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

71		49-7	field	710	710	Gyeongju City		
72		50-1	field	1,983	1,983	Gyeongju City		
73		50-2	field	667	667	Gyeongju City		
74		50-3	field	1,983	1,983	Gyeongju City		
75		50-4	field	4,011	4,011	Gyeongju City		
76		51-1	school site	8,780	8,780	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (Superintendent of Education)		
77		51-2	field	9,081	9,081	Gyeongju City		
78		51-3	field	3	3	Yi Seok-mun and 3 other persons	89 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
79		52-1	rice field	876	876	Gyeongju City		
80		52-2	road	63	63	Son Cha-nam	382 Sodong-ri Cheongha-myeon Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
81		52-3	rice field	169	169	Gyeongju City		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
82	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	53-1	road	26	26	Son Jun-ik		
83		53-2	rice field	930	930	Gyeongju City		
84		53-3	road	310	310	Gyeongju City		
85		54-1	field	1,476	1,476	Park Bok-ran and 1 other person	302 Sejanvil 898 Dongcheon-dong Gyeongju-si	
86		54-2	road	132	132	Gyeongju City		
87		54-3	road	180	180	Gyeongju City		
88		55	rice field	655	655	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
89		56	housing lot	979	979	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
90		57	housing lot	542	542	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
91		58	housing lot	648	648	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
92		59	housing lot	152	152	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
93		60-1	field	1,042	1,042	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (Superintendent of Education)		
94		60-2	road	397	397	Yi Seok-gyu		
95		60-3	field	446	446	Gyeongju City		
96		61	forest	340	340	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
97		61-1	road	149	149	Gyeongju City		
98		62-1	housing lot	125	125	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
99		62-2	road	50	50	Yi Seok-cheon	89 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
100		62-3	housing lot	370	370	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (Superintendent of Education)		
101		62-4	housing lot	122	122	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
102	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	62-5	road	335	335	Gyeongju City		
103		63-1	road	20	20	Son Myeong-ho		

104		63-2	rice field	1,271	1,271	Gyeongju City		
105		63-4	road	461	461	Gyeongju City		
106		64-1	housing lot	122	122	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (Superintendent of Education)		
107		64-2	road	165	165	Yi So-gu		
108		64-5	rice field	2,559	2,559	Gyeongju City		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
109	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	64-6	road	536	536	Yi Seok-ha	182 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
110		64-7	rice field	1,802	1,802	Gyeongju City		
111		65-1	school site	7,107	7,107	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (Superintendent of Education)		
112		65-3	road	493	493	Yi Seok-hae		
113		65-5	religious site	998	998	Son Jeong-u	104-313 Jangmidongsan Tower 228-Seongdong-dong Gyeongju-si	
114		65-6	field	1,983	1,983	Gyeongju City		
115		65-7	field	92	92	Son Jeong-u	104-313 Jangmidongsan Tower 228-Seongdong-dong Gyeongju-si	
116	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	65-8	field	1,003	1,003	Son Jeong-u	104-313 Jangmidongsan Tower 228-Seongdong-dong Gyeongju-si	
117		66-1	road	66	66	Kim Jung-yeo		
118		66-2	rice field	947	947	Gyeongju City		
119		66-3	river	77	77	Gyeongju City		
120		66-4	field	1,190	1,190	Gyeongju City		
121		66-5	field	706	706	Gyeongju City		
122		66-6	river	313	313	Gyeongju City		
123		66-7	river	158	158	Gyeongju City		
124		66-8	river	23	23	state land		
125		66-9	river	398	398	state land		
126		66-10	river	19	19	state land		
127		66-11	rice field	324	324	Gyeongju City		
128		66-12	river	541	541	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
129		66-13	field	8	8	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
130		66-14	river	491	491	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
131		66-15	road	169	169	Gyeongju City		

132		66-16	road	77	77	Gyeongju City	
133		67-1	field	1,226	1,226	Gyeongju City	
134		67-2	river	199	199	Gyeongju City	
135		67-3	river	198	198	Gyeongju City	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
136	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	68-1	rice field	127	127	Gyeongju City		
137		68-3	river	174	174	Gyeongju City		
138		68-4	river	58	58	Gyeongju City		
139		68-5	field	973	973	Gyeongju City		
140		68-6	field	563	563	Gyeongju City		
141		68-7	river	187	187	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
142		68-8	field	210	210	Gyeongju City		
143		68-9	field	54	54	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
144		68-10	river	2,179	2,179	Kim Pil-ae	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
145		68-11	field	471	471	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
146		68-12	river	886	886	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
147		68-13	rice field	210	210	state land		
148		68-14	river	1,263	1,263	Gyeongju City		
149		68-15	river	89	89	Gyeongju City		
150		68-16	river	1,053	1,053	Gyeongju City		
151		68-17	river	400	400	Gyeongju City		
152		68-18	field	131	131	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
153		68-19	river	947	947	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
154		68-20	field	574	574	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
155		68-21	field	884	884	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
156		68-22	field	160	160	Gyeongju City		
157	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	68-23	field	605	605	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
158		68-24	river	54	54	Gyeongju City		
159		68-25	field	280	280	Gyeongju City		
160		68-26	field	546	546	Gyeongju City		
161		68-27	river	89	89	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
162		68-28	field	575	575	Gyeongju City		
163		68-29	field	109	109	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
164	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	68-30	field	293	293	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
165		69-1	field	362	362	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province		
166		69-5	river	172	172	Yi Myeong-ryong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
167		69-6	field	19	19	state land		
168		69-7	field	85	85	state land		
169		82	housing lot	916	916	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
170		82-1	housing lot	6	6	state land		
171		83	housing lot	397	397	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
172		84	housing lot	542	542	Son Yeong-ho	225 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
173		85	rice field	6,605	6,605	Gyeongju City		
174		85-2	rice field	258	258	Yi Jeong-saeng	95 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
175		86	field	399	399	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
176		86-1	road	589	589	Gyeongju City		
177	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	87	road	324	324	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
178		88	housing lot	377	377	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
179		89	housing lot	3,445	3,445	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
180		90	housing lot	834	834	Gyeongju City		
181		90-1	housing lot	349	349	Gyeongju City		
182		91	housing lot	976	976	Gyeongju City		
183		91-1	housing lot	326	326	Gyeongju City		
184		92	housing lot	374	374	Yi Seok-beom	92 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
185		93	housing lot	783	783	Yi Dong-gyu and 1 other person	457-5 Sinam-dong Dong-gu Daegu	

186		94	housing lot	1,426	1,426	Son Byeong-ik	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si 95	
187		94-1	housing lot	303	303	Nam Yeong-a	101-601 Hyundai Apt. 270-1 Chunghyo-dong Gyeongju-si	
188		95	housing lot	678	678	Son Byeong-ik	95 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
189		96	field	398	398	Gyeongju City		
190		96-1	field	217	217	Yi Won-song	97 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
191		97	housing lot	694	694	Jang Se-ju	97 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
192		98	housing lot	754	754	Hyangdang line's society Yeogang Yi clan	98 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
193		99	housing lot	506	506	Jo Yeong-hui and 4 other persons	101-303 Clean Mansion 288 Hyeonggok-dong Gumi-si	
194		100	rice field	1,207	1,207	Yi Won-dal	995 Gireum 3-dong Seongbuk-gu Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
195	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	101	housing lot	595	595	Yi Seok-gon	101 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
196		102	rice field	417	417	Yi Seok-jin	92 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
197		103-1	housing lot	820	820	Yi Cheong-nam	92 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
198		103-2	housing lot	179	179	Walseong Son and Yeogang Yi Family's Club in Yangdong	103-2 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
199		104	field	228	228	Yi Seung-gu		
200		105	housing lot	476	476	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
201		106-1	housing lot	661	661	Yi Ho-sik	206 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
202		106-2	housing lot	192	192	Yi Ji-gwan	205-6 Hwango-dong Gyeongju-si	
203		107	housing lot	1,107	1,107	Yi Won-uk	107 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
204		108	housing lot	1,283	1,283	Jo Hui-ju and 10 other persons	103-507 Green Mansion 50 Songhyeon-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
205		109	housing lot	496	496	Yi Chang-hwan	15-143 Daemyeong-dong Nam-gu Daegu	
206		110	housing lot	522	522	Yi Nak-won	238 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
207		111	housing lot	701	701	Yi Yeong-sik	111 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
208		112	housing lot	2,327	2,327	Yi Hyu	301-1306 Ujuroyal Mansion 702-12 Dongcheon-dong Gyeongju-si	
209		113	housing lot	559	559	Yi Seok-bok	111 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
210		114	housing lot	787	787	Yi Tak-won	175-281 Jingwan-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
211		114-1	housing lot	39	39	Yi Tak-won	175-281 Jingwan-dong Eunpyeong-gu Seoul	
212		115	housing lot	466	466	Im Gwang-su	128 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
213		116	housing lot	595	595	Yi Seok-teuk	313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
214		117	forest	1,468	1,468	Yi Dong-geo	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon	

						n	Gyeongju-si	
215	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	118	housing lot	664	664	Yi Yong-seok	118 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
216		119	housing lot	516	516	Yi Dong-seung	Hansin Apt. 76 Yangpyeong-dong 5-ga Yeongdeungpo-gu Seoul	
217		120	housing lot	797	797	Nam Gui-deok and 1 other person	120 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
218		121	housing lot	255	255	Yi Yong-seok	118 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
219		122	field	1,537	1,537	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
220		123	field	284	284	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
221		124	housing lot	873	873	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
222		125	housing lot	1,607	1,607	Yi Dong-gyu	339 Dongin-dong 1-ga Jung-gu Daegu	
223		126	housing lot	1,091	1,091	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
224	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	127	housing lot	1,068	1,068	Son Won-rak	250 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
225		128	housing lot	2,228	2,228	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
226		129	forest	853	853	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
227		130	rice field	2,457	2,457	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
228		130-1	rice field	469	469	Gyeongju City		
229		131	rice field	208	208	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
230		131-1	rice field	47	47	Gyeongju City		
231		132	rice field	1,357	1,357	Yi Wan and 2 other persons	2-1202 Jinheung Apt. 569 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
232		132-1	rice field	392	392	Yi Wan and 2 other persons	2-1202 Jinheung Apt. 569 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
233		133	rice field	388	388	Yi In-dae	16 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
234		133-1	rice field	85	85	Yi In-dae	16 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
235		134	rice field	1,925	1,925	Yi Wan and 2 other persons	2-1202 Jinheung Apt. 569 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
236		134-1	rice field	452	452	Yi Wan and 2 other persons	2-1202 Jinheung Apt. 569 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
237		135	housing lot	5,369	5,369	Hyangdanline's society of Yeogang Yi clan	98 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
238		136	forest	1,150	1,150	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
239		137	housing lot	658	658	Yi Ho-won	137 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
240		138-1	housing lot	850	850	Gyeongju City		
241		138-2	housing lot	215	215	Son Myeong-ho		
242		139	housing lot	731	731	Yi Hyeon-mi	23-404 Myeonggok Apt. 27 Myeongseo-dong Changwon-si Gyeongsangnam-do	
243		140	housing	598	598	Yi Dong-bye	110 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon	

			lot			ong	Gyeongju-si	
244		141	housing lot	1,117	1,117	Gyeongju City		
245		142	housing lot	1,818	1,818	Yi Tae-dong	A-602 Sinan Apt. 664 Dongbu-dong Dong-gu Ulsan	
246		143	housing lot	1,308	1,308	Yi Ji-geol	28-106 Gaenali Apt. Dogok-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
247		143-1	housing lot	318	318	Yi Ji-geol	28-106 Gaenali Apt. Dogok-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
248		144	housing lot	754	754	Yi Won-gil	86 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
249		145	forest	6,407	6,407	Yi Mun-hwan	103-1006 Gyeongju Cheongdo Town 1289 Yonggang-dong Gyeongju-si	
250		146	forest	185	185	Yi Gi-dong	35 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
251	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	147	forest	975	975	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
252	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	148	housing lot	671	671	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
253		149	field	423	423	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
254		150	housing lot	6,483	6,483	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
255		151-1	forest	4,798	4,798	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
256		151-7	road	687	687	Gyeongju City		
257		151-8	forest	151	151	state land		
258		151-10	road	80	80	Gyeongju City		
259		152	housing lot	1,617	1,617	Gyeongju City		
260		153	housing lot	774	774	Yi Tae-hwan	803-1102 Jugong Apt. 41 Burim-dong Gwacheon-si Gyeonggi-do	
261		155-1	forest	14,186	14,186	Seolcheonjeong line's Yeogang Yi clan	45-13 Deoksu-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
262		155-5	road	771	771	Gyeongju City		
263		155-6	road	388	388	Gyeongju City		
264		156	road	2,747	2,747	Admiration Society of Munwon-gong, Yeogang Yi clan	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
265		157	housing lot	417	417	Yi Ji-rak and 1 other person	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
266		158	housing lot	159	159	Admiration Society of Munwon-gong, Yeogang Yi clan	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
267		159	housing lot	364	364	Yi Ji-rak and 1 other person	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
268	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	160	forest	347	347	Admiration Society of Munwon-gong, Yeogang Yi clan	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

269		161	housing lot	139	139	Yi Hyeon-dong and 5 other persons	163 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
270		162	housing lot	704	704	Seolcheonjeong line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	45-13 Deoksu-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
271		163	housing lot	1,415	1,415	Yi Si-hwan	125-3 Sincheon-dong Dong-gu Daegu	
272		164	housing lot	152	152	Yi Hyeon-dong and 5 other persons	163 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
273		165	housing lot	942	942	Yi Hong-sik	187 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
274		166	field	76	76	Yi Dong-chang	7-109 Sindonga Apt. 1334 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul	
275		167	forest	945	945	Yi Hui-cheon	491 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul	
276		168	field	357	357	Yi Si-hwan	102-1004 Jinro East Town 55 Hyomok-dong Dong-gu Daegu	
277		169	forest	2,261	2,261	Yi Dong-seung	106-505 Hansin Apt. 76 Yangpyeong-dong Yeongdeungpo-gu Seoul	
278		170	housing lot	433	433	Yi Dong-seung	106-505 Hansin Apt. 76 Yangpyeong-dong Yeongdeungpo-gu Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
279	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	171	forest	506	506	Im Gye-hyang	101 Bukbu-dong Gyeongju-si	
280		172	housing lot	714	714	state land		
281		173	housing lot	1,372	1,372	Yi Hyeon-sik	2033-14 Daemyeong-dong Nam-gu Daegu	
282		174	housing lot	340	340	Yi Jeong-u	137 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
283		175	forest	5,451	5,451	Yi Seong-hwan	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
284		176	field	50	50	Yi Chung-won	127 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
285		177	field	572	572	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
286		178	field	136	136	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
287		179	forest	1,144	1,144	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
288		180	field	1,841	1,841	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
289		181	housing lot	2,489	2,489	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
290		182	forest	1,745	1,745	Mucheomdang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	146-30 Gamsam-dong Dalseo-gu Daegu	
291		183	housing lot	1,597	1,597	Yi Dong-ho	60-6 Pa-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
292		184	forest	843	843	Yi Won-hyeong	42-85 Sillim-dong Gwanak-gu Seoul	
293		185	rice field	205	205	Yi Jun-dae	189 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
294		186	housing lot	304	304	Yi Hong-sik	187 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
295		187	housing lot	374	374	Yi Bong-bal	182 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
296		188	housing lot	817	817	Yi Dong-heon	244 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
297		189	housing lot	1,970	1,970	Yi Dae-sik	399-17 Sindeon-dong Dong-gu Daegu	
298		190	forest	707	707	Yi Seok-cheol		
299		191	forest	3,355	3,355	Yi Dong-heon	244 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
300		192-1	housing	717	717	Park	212 Yangdong-ri	

			lot			Chil-i	Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
301		192-2	forest	555	555	Park Chil-i	212 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
302		193	housing lot	754	754	Kim Yeong-ae	40-19 Deoksu-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
303		194	field	106	106	Yi Dong-chang	7-109 Sindonga Apt. 1334 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul	
304		195	housing lot	803	803	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
305	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	196	housing lot	469	469	Yi Jong-hyeon	62 Dongho-dong Dong-gu Daegu	
306		197	housing lot	959	959	Suunjeong line's society of Gyeongju Son clan	Suunjeong 313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
307		198	field	93	93	Yi Jun-dae	189 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
308		199	housing lot	731	731	Yi Dong-chang	7-109 Sindonga Apt. 1334 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
309	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	200	field	1,061	1,061	Yi Dong-won	224 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
310		201	field	288	288	Son Yang-ik	201 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
311		202	housing lot	555	555	Kim Yeong-ja	529-1 Jung-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
312		203	field	1,021	1,021	Yi Won-hae	203 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
313		204	housing lot	1,772	1,772	Yi Dong-ho	108-702 Nokwon Mansion 761 Jisan-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
314		205	field	598	598	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
315		206	field	598	598	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
316		207	field	473	473	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
317		208	forest	1,712	1,712	Im Gye-hyang	101 Bukbu-dong Gyeongju-si	
318		209	forest	536	536	Yi Seong-hwan	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
319		210	housing lot	1,494	1,494	Yi Won-hwa	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
320		211-1	forest	4,155	4,155	Yi Jong-hwan	212 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
321		211-2	forest	727	727	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
322		212	housing lot	4,582	4,582	Jeong Yeong-gyo	212 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
323	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	213	field	307	307	Yi Dong-gi	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
324		214-1	housing lot	3,342	3,342	Yi Dong-gi	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
325		214-2	forest	1,524	1,524	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
326		215	housing lot	1,488	1,488	Yi Seok-pil	215 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
327		216	housing lot	2,618	2,618	Yi Won-yong	216 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
328		217	housing lot	1,245	1,245	Yi Baek	san26-2 Samseong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
329		217-1	housing lot	441	441	Choe Wol-bun	29 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
330		217-2	housing	1,280	1,280	Yi Baek	san26-2	

			lot				Samseong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
331		217-3	housing lot	429	429	Yi Baek	san26-2 Samseong-dong Gangnam-gu Seoul	
332		218	housing lot	1,960	1,960	Yi Hyeong-dong	244 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
333		219	field	1,339	1,339	Son Seong-hun	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
334		220	field	413	413	Son Seong-hun	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
335		221	housing lot	258	258	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
336		222	housing lot	1,914	1,914	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
337		223	housing lot	4,575	4,575	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
338		224	housing lot	1,078	1,078	Yi Won-jin	256 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
339		225	housing lot	2,684	2,684	Son Yeong-ho	225 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
340	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	226	housing lot	2,460	2,460	Yi Dong-u	136-1 Anam-dong 3-ga Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
341		227	housing lot	1,379	1,379	Yi Jeung-dae	227 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
342		228	field	532	532	Yi Jeung-dae	227 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
343	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	229	housing lot	387	387	Yi Jeung-dae	227 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
344		230	housing lot	876	876	Yi Dong-ju	150 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
345		231	field	1,269	1,269	Son Seong-hun	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
346		232	housing lot	463	463	Yi Seok-yang	242 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
347		233	housing lot	661	661	Yi Seok-sun	1281 Beommul-dong Suseong-gu Daegu	
348		234	housing lot	496	496	Yi Su-won	1712 Bongcheon-dong Gwanak-gu Seoul	
349		235	forest	5,785	5,785	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
350		236	field	3,134	3,134	Yi Ji-rak	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
351		237	housing lot	2,000	2,000	Gyeongsan Confucian Village School Club in Yangdong	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
352		238	housing lot	264	264	Gyeongsan Confucian Village School Club in Yangdong	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
353		239	housing lot	694	694	Gyeongsan Confucian Village School Club in Yangdong	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
354		240	housing lot	962	962	Yi Won-geol	248 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
355		241	housing lot	350	350	Yi Seok-min	146 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
356		242-1	housing lot	380	380	Yi Seok-eul	240 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
357		242-2	housing lot	317	317	Yi Gyu-won	242-2 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
358		242-3	housing	992	992	Yi Won-geol	248 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon	

			lot				Gyeongju-si	
359		243	forest	344	344	Yi Dong-myeong	164 Ogeum-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
360		244	housing lot	1,194	1,194	Yi Dong-myeong	164 Ogeum-dong Songpa-gu Seoul	
361	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	244-1	housing lot	446	446	Hwang Mun-ja	1299-6 Yonggang-dong Gyeongju-si	
362		244-2	housing lot	357	357	Hwang Mun-ja	1299-6 Yonggang-dong Gyeongju-si	
363		245	field	797	797	Yi Won-seok-jeung	244 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
364		246	housing lot	1,048	1,048	Yi Seong-won	135 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
365		247	field	241	241	Son Mal-bun	255 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
366		248	field	436	436	Son Mal-bun	255 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
367		249	housing lot	2,443	2,443	Yi Seong-won	135 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
368		250	forest	717	717	Son Mal-bun	233 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
369		251	housing lot	757	757	Yi Won-rok	467-6 Hyomok-dong Dong-gu Daegu	
370		252	forest	1,101	1,101	Yi Seong-won	135 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
371	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	253	forest	731	731	Yi Seong-won	Yi Seong-won	
372		254	forest	1,015	1,015	Yi Seong-won	Yi Seong-won	
373		255	field	420	420	Son Mal-bun	255 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
374		256	forest	631	631	Yi Dong-u	136-1 Anam-dong 3-ga Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
375		256-1	housing lot	397	397	Yi Dong-u	136-1 Anam-dong 3-ga Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
376		313	housing lot	684	684	Son Su-bin	Nodang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
377		314	forest	261	261	Son Su-bin	Nodang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
378		315	field	104	104	Yi Yeong-sun	57-2 Yongheung-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
379		315-1	field	71	71	Gyeongju City		
380	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	315-2	field	301	301	Yi Yeong-sun	57-2 Yongheung-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
381		316	river	60	60	Son Su-bin	Nodang-ri Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
382		317	housing lot	436	436	Yi Yeong-sun	57-2 Yongheung-dong Buk-gu, Pohang-si	
383		318	housing lot	899	899	Park Won-mun	627-5 Sangdo-dong Nam-gu, Pohang-si	
384		319-1	field	1,399	1,399	Son Seong-dae	201 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
385		319-4	road	102	102	Gyeongju City		
386		320-1	forest	1,513	1,513	Yi Dong-chang	7-109 Sindonga Apt. 1334 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul	
387		320-4	road	408	408	Gyeongju City		
388		321-1	road	261	261	Gyeongju City		
389		323-1	road	50	50	Gyeongju City		
390		976	ditch	10,661	10,400	state land		
391		976-1	ditch	61	61	state land		
392		976-2	ditch	181	181	state land		
393		976-3	ditch	1,504	1,165	state land		
394		977	ditch	397	397	state land		
395		978	road	813	813	state land		

396		979	road	215	215	state land	
397		980	road	66	66	state land	
398		981	road	1,537	1,537	state land	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
457	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	san28-1	road	46,711	46,711	Sujoldang line's society of Yeogang Yi clan	302 Angang-eup Gyeongju-si	
458		san28-2	road	2,479	2,479	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
459		san30	road	44,826	44,826	Walseong Son and Yeogang Yi Family's Club in Yangdong	103-2 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
460		san31	road	11,107	11,107	Yi Jin-won	25-12 Jamwon-dong Seocho-gu Seoul	
461		san32	road	25,388	25,388	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
462		san33	road	8,727	8,727	Son Yeong-rak	102-102 Gwangjang Town 436-5 Naedang-dong Seo-gu Daegu	
463		san36	ditch	298	298	state land		
464		san37	road	90	90	state land		
465		san38	road	1,455	1,455	state land		
466		san39	ditch	298	298	state land		
467		san40	ditch	169	169	state land		
468		san41	ditch	2,745	2,745	state land		
469		san42	ditch	2,249	2,249	state land		
470	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	san43	ditch	114	114	state land		
471		san44	ditch	496	496	state land		
472		san45	ditch	694	694	state land		
473		san46	road	96	96	state land		
474		san47	road	50	50	state land		

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
399	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	982	road	56	56	state land		
400		983	road	466	466	state land		
401		984	ditch	1,607	1,607	state land		
402		985	road	281	281	state land		
403		986	ditch	314	223	state land		
404		986-1	ditch	443	443	state land		
405		986-2	ditch	1.191	1,191	state land		
406		987	road	894	894	state land		
407		987-1	housing lot	198	198	state land		
408		988	housing lot	162	162	state land		
409		989	housing lot	1,398	1,398	state land		
410		990	housing lot	30	30	state land		
411		991	housing lot	304	304	state land		
412		992	housing lot	1,864	1,864	state land		
413		993	housing lot	139	139	state land		
414		994	ditch	324	324	state land		
415		995	road	6,516	4,892	state land		
416		996	road	833	833	state land		
417		997	road	136	136	state land		
418		998	road	3,078	3,078	state land		
419	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	998-1	road	434	99	state land		
420		1000	road	321	321	state land		
421		1001	road	268	268	state land		
422		1003-1	road	811	811	state land		
423		1003-2	school site	192	192	state land		
424		1003-3	road	612	612	state land		
425		1003-4	school site	324	324	state land		
426		1003-5	road	173	173	state land		

427		1003-6	road	226	226	state land	
428		1003-7	road	56	56	state land	
429		1003-8	road	112	112	state land	

No.	Location	Parcel number	Land category	Cadastral area (㎡)	Cultural property area (㎡)	Owner	Address	Remarks
430	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	1003-9	road	76	76	state land		
431		1003-11	housing lot	185	185	state land		
432		1003-12	road	48	48	state land		
433		1055	road	149	149	state land		
434		san3	forest	71,802	71,802	Yi Dong-chang	7-109 Sindonga Apt. 1334 Seocho-dong Seocho-gu, Seoul	
435		san4	forest	51,441	51,441	Son Su-un	313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
436		san4-1	forest	2,550	2,550	Gyeongju City		
437		san4-2	forest	1,299	1,299	Gyeongju City		
438		san4-3	forest	4,928	4,928	Son Su-un	313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
439		san4-4	forest	515	515	Son Su-un	313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
440		san4-5	forest	600	600	Gyeongju City		
441		san4-6	road	102	102	Gyeongju City		
442		san4-7	road	705	705	Gyeongju City		
443		san4-8	forest	141	141	Gyeongju City		
444		san5	forest	10,314	10,314	Gyeongsan Confucian Village School Club in Yangdong	181 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
445		san6	forest	37,289	37,289	Yi Dong-u	8-883 Daegwang Apt. 136-1 Anam-dong 3-ga Seongbuk-gu Seoul	
446		san8	forest	12,694	12,694	Walseong Son and Yeogang Yi Family's Club in Yangdong	103-2 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
447		san9	forest	128,132	128,132	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
448		san10	forest	5,950	5,950	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
449		san11	forest	5,950	5,950	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
450		san12-1	forest	58,512	58,512	Yi Dong-gi	213 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
451		san12-2	road	992	992	Yi	213 Yangdong-ri	

						Dong-gi	Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
452		san14	field	645	645	Son Su-eok		
453	Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	san15	forest	7,140	7,140	Suunjeong line's society of Gyeongju Son clan	Suunjeong 313 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
454		san16	forest	992	992	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
455		san17	forest	694	694	Gwangajeong of Gyeongju Son clan	223 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	
456		san27-11	forest	15,372	15,372	Yi Dong-geon	214 Yangdong-ri Gangdong-myeon Gyeongju-si	

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
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pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

The Culture Sector

H. E. Mr JANG Ki-won
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Delegate of the
Republic of Korea to UNESCO
UNESCO House

WHC/74/MR/APA/10/369

06 OCT 2010

Subject: Inscription of the *Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong* (C 1324) (Republic of Korea) on the World Heritage List

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the World Heritage Committee, at its 34th session (Brasilia, Brazil, 25 July – 03 August 2010), examined the nomination of the ***Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong*** and decided to **inscribe** the property on the World Heritage List. Please find below Decision **34 COM 8B.21** adopted by the Committee.

I am confident that your government will take the necessary measures for the proper conservation of this new World Heritage property. The World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, will do everything possible to collaborate with you in these efforts.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraph 168), request the Secretariat to send to each State Party with a newly inscribed property a map of the area(s) inscribed. Please examine the attached map and inform us of any discrepancies in the information by and not later that **15 December 2010**.

The inscription of the property on the World Heritage List is an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of visitors to, and remind local residents of, the *World Heritage Convention* and the outstanding universal value of the property. To this effect, you may wish to place a plaque displaying the World Heritage and the UNESCO emblems at the property. You will find suggestions on this subject in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In many cases States Parties decide to hold a ceremony to commemorate the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. Upon request to the World Heritage Centre by the State Party, a World Heritage Certificate can be prepared for such an occasion.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the person or institution responsible for the management of the property so that we may send them World Heritage publications.

7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP, France
Tél. : +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00
Fax : +33 (0)1 45 67 16 90

www.unesco.org

Please find attached the brief descriptions of your site, prepared by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, in both English and French. As these brief descriptions will be used in later publications, as well as on the World Heritage website, we would like to have your full concurrence with their wording. Please examine these descriptions and inform us, by and not later that **15 December 2010**, whether there are any changes that should be made. If we do not hear from you by this date, we will assume that you are in agreement with the text as prepared.

Furthermore, as you may know, the World Heritage Centre maintains a website at http://whc.unesco.org/, where standard information about each property on the World Heritage List can be found. Since we can only provide a limited amount of information about each property, we try to link our pages to those maintained by your World Heritage property or office, so as to provide the public with the most reliable and up-to-date information. If there is a website for the newly inscribed property, please send us its web address.

As you know, according to paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in the area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property.

The full list of the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session is available online at http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/34COM/.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and for your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Francesco Bandarin
Director a.i.
World Heritage Centre

cc: National Commission of the Republic of Korea for UNESCO
ICOMOS
UNESCO Office Beijing

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Founded in the 14th-15th centuries, Hahoe and Yangdong are seen as the two most representative historic clan villages in the Republic of Korea. Their layout and location - sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto a river and open agricultural fields – reflect the distinctive aristocratic Confucian culture of the early part of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). The villages were located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. They include residences of the head families, together with substantial timber framed houses of other clan members, also pavilions, study halls, Confucian academies for learning, and clusters of one story mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses, formerly for commoners. The landscapes of mountains, trees and water around the village, framed in views from pavilions and retreats, were celebrated for their beauty by 17th and 18th century poets.

BREVE DESCRIPTION
Fondés aux 14 eme-15 eme siècles, Hahoe et Yangdong sont considérés comme les deux villages claniques historiques les plus représentatifs de la République de Corée. Leur disposition et leur emplacement, abrités par des montagnes boisées et face à une rivière et à des champs agricoles ouverts, reflètent la culture confucéenne aristocratique propre au début de la dynastie Joseon (1392-1910). Les villages étaient situés de façon à tirer une nourriture à la fois physique et spirituelle des paysages alentour. Ils comprenaient les résidences des familles dirigeantes, les solides maisons à charpente en bois des autres membres du clan, ainsi que des pavillons, des salles d'étude, des académies confucéennes et des groupes de maisons à un étage à murs en torchis et toit de chaume, anciennement réservés aux roturiers. Les paysages de montagnes, d'arbres et d'eau autour des villages, au panorama encadré par des pavillons et des retraites, étaient célébrés pour leur beauté par les poètes des 17eme et 18eme siècles.

Extract of the Decisions adopted by the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)

Decision: 34 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes the **Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria **(iii)** and **(iv)** ;

3. Adopts the followings statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

   Brief Synthesis
   The two villages of Hahoe and Yangdong are located in the south-eastern region of the Korean peninsula, the heartland of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) that ruled the Korean Peninsula for more than five hundred years. There is a distance of 90km between them.

   Sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto rivers and open agricultural fields, Hahoe and Yangdong in their landscape settings are seen as the two most representative historic, clan villages in Korea. They were founded in the 14th-15th century and subsequently expanded to their present size and composition in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Their layout and siting, reflect the distinctive aristocratic Confucian culture of the early part of the Joseon Dynasty.

   The villages were located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. They include the residences of the head families, together with substantial timber framed houses of other clan members, also pavilions, study halls, Confucian

academies for learning, and clusters of one storey mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses, formerly for commoners. The landscapes of mountains, trees and water around the villages, framed in views from pavilions and retreats, were celebrated for their beauty by 17th and 18th century poets.

Within the two villages, the outstanding ensembles of buildings, their siting, planning and building traditions, are exceptional reflections of the social and cultural systems of the Joseon Dynasty, of the particularly distinctive system of clan villages that is specific to this area, and of the way these evolved over five centuries.

Criterion (iii): Hahoe and Yangdong are two of the best preserved and representative examples of clan villages, a type of settlement characterizing the early part of the Joseon Dynasty. In their siting, planning and building traditions the two villages are an exceptional testimony to the Confucianism of the Joseon dynasty, which produced settlements that followed strict Confucian ideals over a period of some five hundred years.

Criterion (iv): The village ensembles of Hahoe and Yangdong reflect the impact of the Joseon Dynasty that profoundly influenced the development of the Korean peninsula over some five centuries. The villages, and particularly the ensemble of yangban and commoners' houses, and their overall and individual planning, reflect the precepts of this Dynasty in terms of its social structures and cultural traditions as well as its power and influence and its literary and philosophical traditions.

Integrity

The main attributes of the clan village such as houses of the nobility and commoners, formal spatial layout, study halls and academies, are present within the nominated boundaries of both villages. In Hahoe, the Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is 4km to the east and in Yangdong village the Oksanseowon and Donggangseowon Confucian Academies are some 8km and 4km respectively from the village and not spatially linked to it.

The harmonious landscape setting, including the river, forests and mountain that inspired writers is present in Hahoe, although partly in the buffer zone, and is present to a lesser degree of completeness in Yangdong. Here the Allakcheon stream, the Angang fields, (both of which are in the view from the Suunjeong Pavilion) and the upper reaches of the mountain are not included in the nominated area.

The property does not suffer from other than minimal adverse effects of development and has not suffered from neglect. However the setting of Yangdong village has been compromised to a degree by new infrastructure, such as bridges, roads and a railway.

Authenticity

In terms of the clan villages the way the attributes truthfully reflect Outstanding Universal Value relates to the ability of the buildings, village layout, setting and dynamic clan rituals to express the way the village houses are an exceptional manifestation of the Joseon political and cultural regimes and the way they were shaped by Confucianism. ICOMOS considers that villages express well the hierarchical layout of the settlements, and the expressions of the influential clan nobility and scholars.

Where authenticity has been slightly compromised is in the use of materials for some of the restoration projects the remodeling that has taken place, particularly in Hahoe, where some of the buildings have been modified for new uses. These interventions at time blur the link with Joseon period materials, techniques and planning, and the ability of the buildings to contribute to outstanding universal value.

Requirements for Protection and Management

Both Hahoe Village and Yangdong Village have been protected under the National Heritage Protection Act since 1984. For Hahoe village the boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area covers the shared buffer zone, and, in some instances, even extends the protection to the wider setting. For Yangdong village the boundary of the Cultural Heritage Protection Area covers the village area and a small portion of the buffer zone, and the outlying property, except Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and a small portion of the buffer zone (except in the case of Dongnakdang House). The forests are preserved under the framework of the Cultural Heritage Protection Law – just like the buildings and houses in the villages. Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures. In summary, at the state level, there is protection, through designation, of both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, and all associated places, except for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and individual protection for eight houses.

This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004); Hahoe Village Design Guidelines (2007); and Yangdong Village Design Guidelines (2007).

At provincial level there are overall provisions for conservation, ranging from the definition of cultural heritage to their conservation, management and utilization. Donggangseowon Confucian Academy is protected at provincial level.

At local level, for Hahoe Village there are Ordinances of Andong City for Protecting Cultural Heritage (2004) which includes provisions for conservation and management. There is also a Master Plan for Hahoe Village Renovation (2002); an Urban Master Plan for Andong City toward 2016 (1998) and a Hahoe Tourism Complex Development (Creation) Plan (2003 [1998]).

For Yangdong village there is a Master Plan for Yangdong Village Renovation (2002); Long-term Comprehensive Development Plan for Gyeongju City for 2006-2020 (2006); and a Development Master Plan for Creation of Historic and Cultural City of Gyeongju for 2005-2034 (2004). Within the villages, six houses in Hahoe (out of 124) and two houses in Yangdong (out of 149) are individually designated as National treasures.

Additionally, the entire area of properties and buffer zones and the immediate surroundings are under a series of government controls, i.e. Control Area, Agriculture and Forest Area or Natural Environment Protection Area.

In summary, at the state level, there is protection, through designation, of both Hahoe and Yangdong Villages, and all associated places, except for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy, and individual protection for eight houses.

This national protection has been strengthened by the following national directives or guidance: Mid- and Long-term Vision of the Cultural Heritage Policy: Cultural Heritage 2011 (2007); Detailed Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Utilization and Comprehensive Maintenance of Folk Villages (2004).

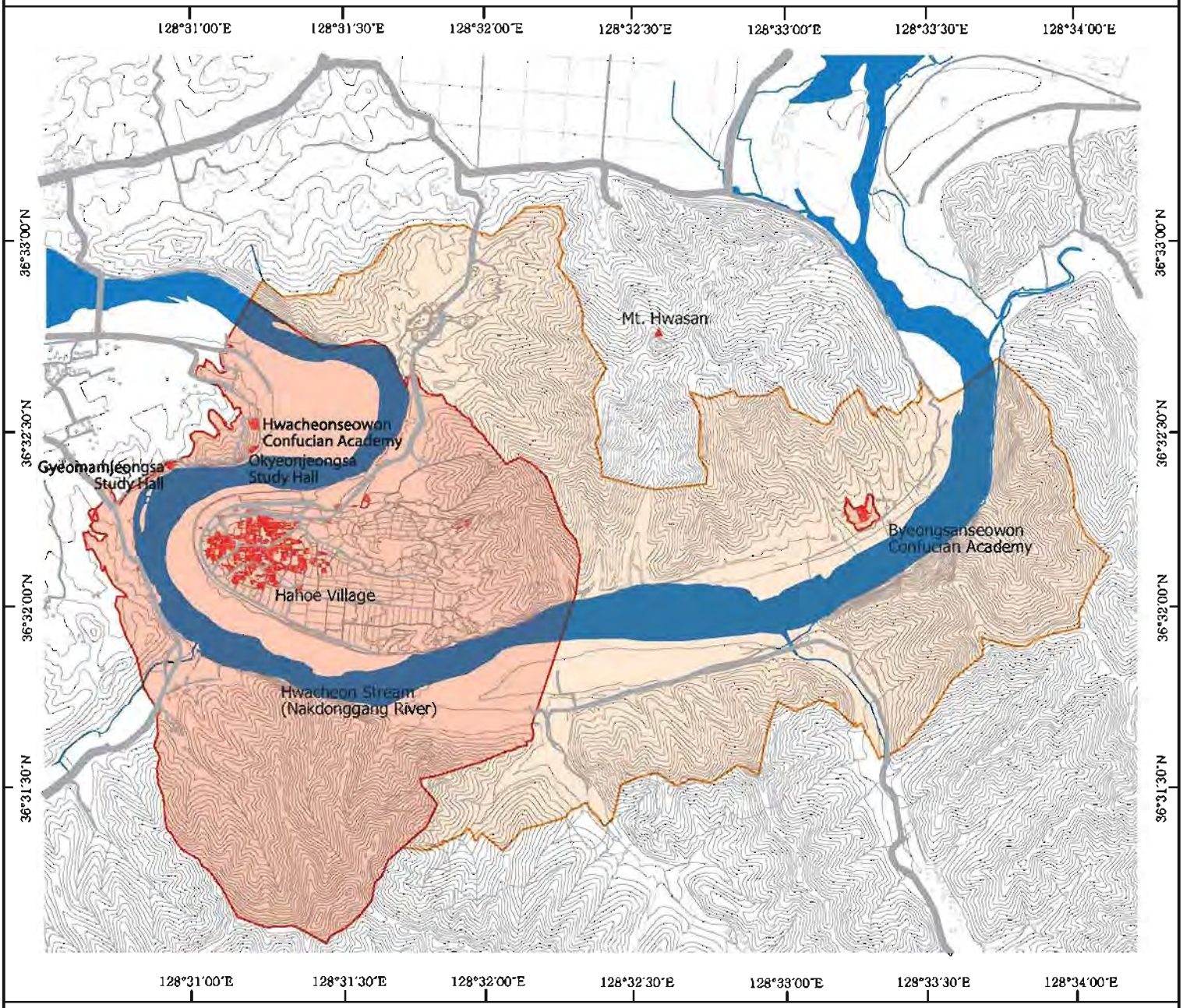
There is a need to ensure that detailed guidance on restoration techniques and materials is adhered to for all buildings in order to maintain authenticity of individual buildings. In order to prevent visuals intrusions in the landscape, there is a need to wider active conservation to include forest areas, trees, river margins and the overall visual landscape. As the villages are very well visited, there is also a need to ensure that cultural tourism strategies respect an agreed carrying capacity of buildings and the tolerance of residents. And of utmost importance is the need to ensure the highest standards of fire protection and fire response are in place.

4. Requests that the State Party report back to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** on the implementation of a coordinated management system for the two component sites, as prescribed by Paragraph 114 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010) in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*.

	Republic of Korea			
C 1324	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong			
Serial ID No.	**Name**	**Property**	**Buffer zone**	**Centre point coordinates**
1324- 001	Hahoe Cluster: Hahoe Village	499.5 ha	566.1 ha	N36 32 21 E128 31 00
1324 -002	Hahoe Cluster: Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy	1.7 ha		N36 32 25 E128 33 10
1324-003	Yangdong Cluster: Yangdong Village	91.6 ha	237.4 ha	N36 00 07 E129 15 12
1324-004	Yangdong Cluster:Oksanseowon Confucian Academy, Dongnakdang House	6.4 ha	ng	N36 00 47 E129 09 45
1324-005	Yangdong Cluster: Donggangseowon Confucian Academy	0.4 ha	ng	N35 59 57 E129 17 29
	TOTAL	**599.6 ha**	**885.2 ha**	

Map of Hahoe Cluster



Property zone includes Hahoe Village, village setting and the area's key buildings.

Byeongsanseowon Confucian Academy is included in the property zone since it is related to Ryu Seong-ryong, a key figure of Hahoe Village. Buffer zone covers the mountains seen from the village and the mountains and the river viewed from Byeongsanseowon.

KEYMAP



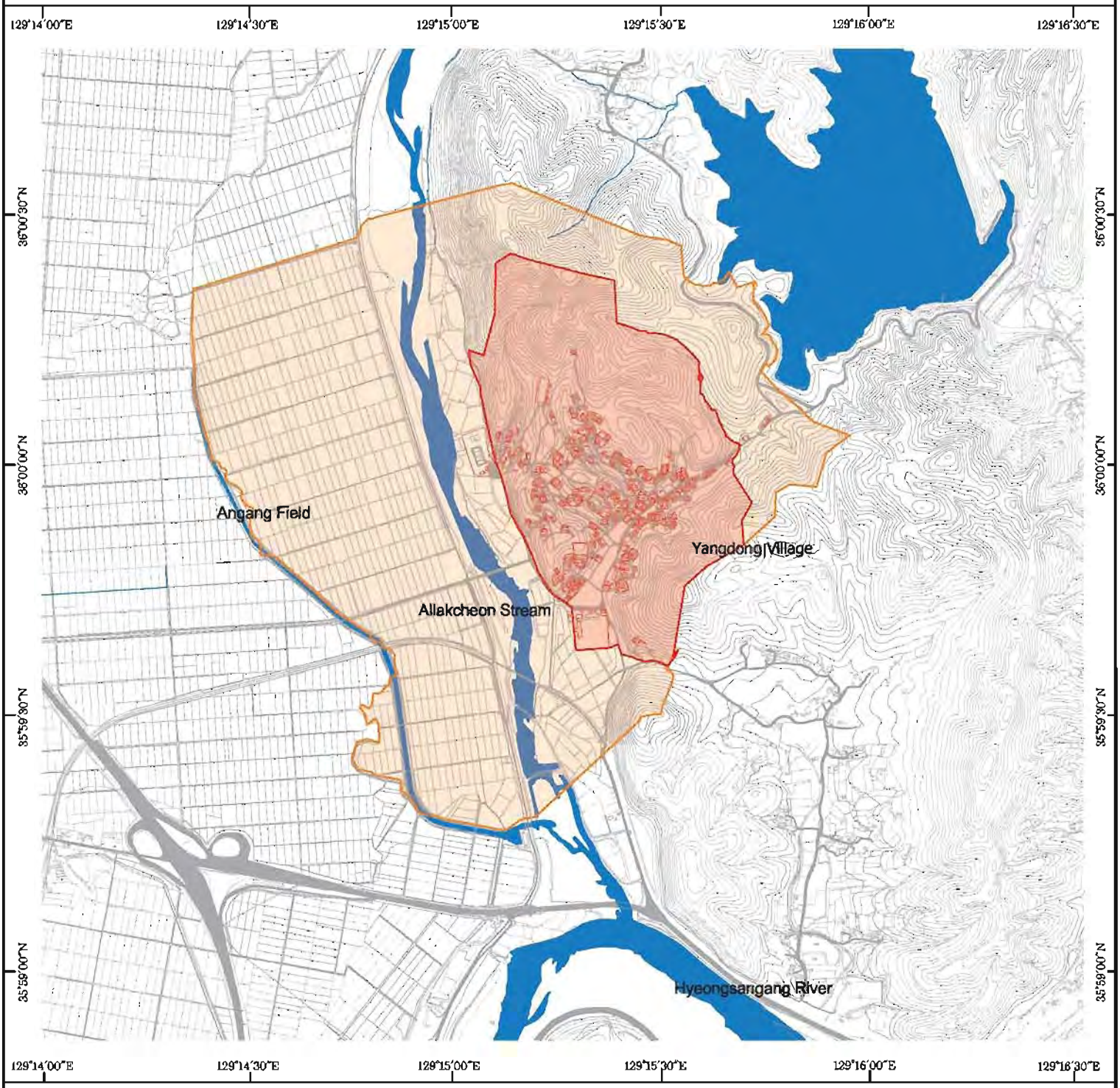
LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road
- Mountain

N

0 150 300 750 1500m

Map of Yangdong Village



Houses located along the valleys and the surrounding mountains are included in the property.

The Property boundary is established in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Zone.

KEYMAP

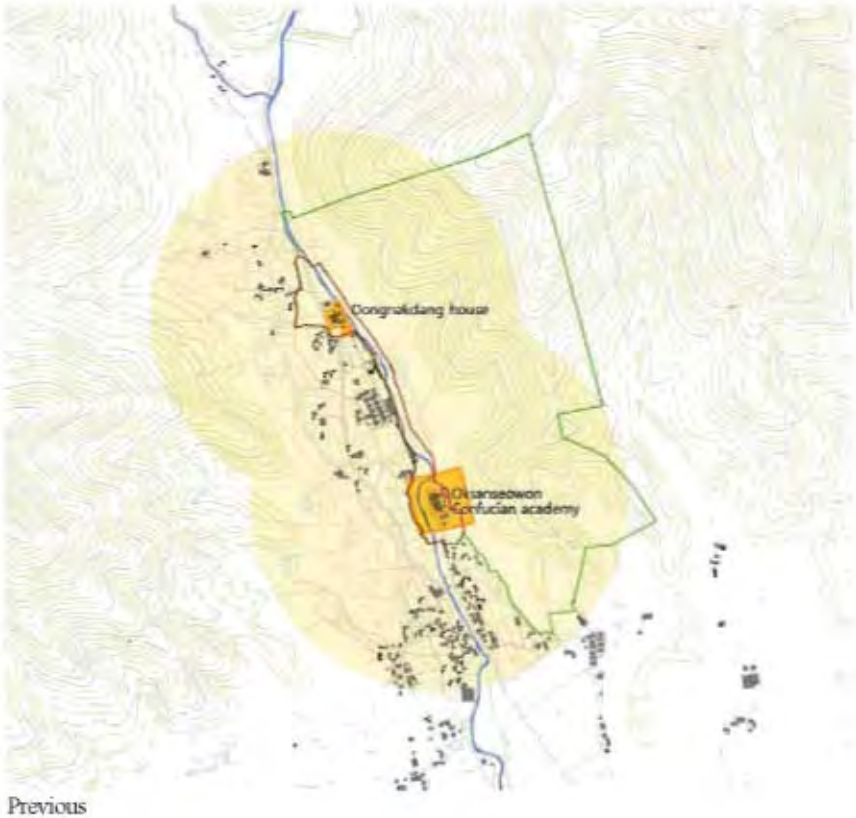


LEGEND

- Boundary of the Property
- Boundary of the Buffer Zone
- Buildings
- Stream
- Road

N

0 100 200 500 1000m



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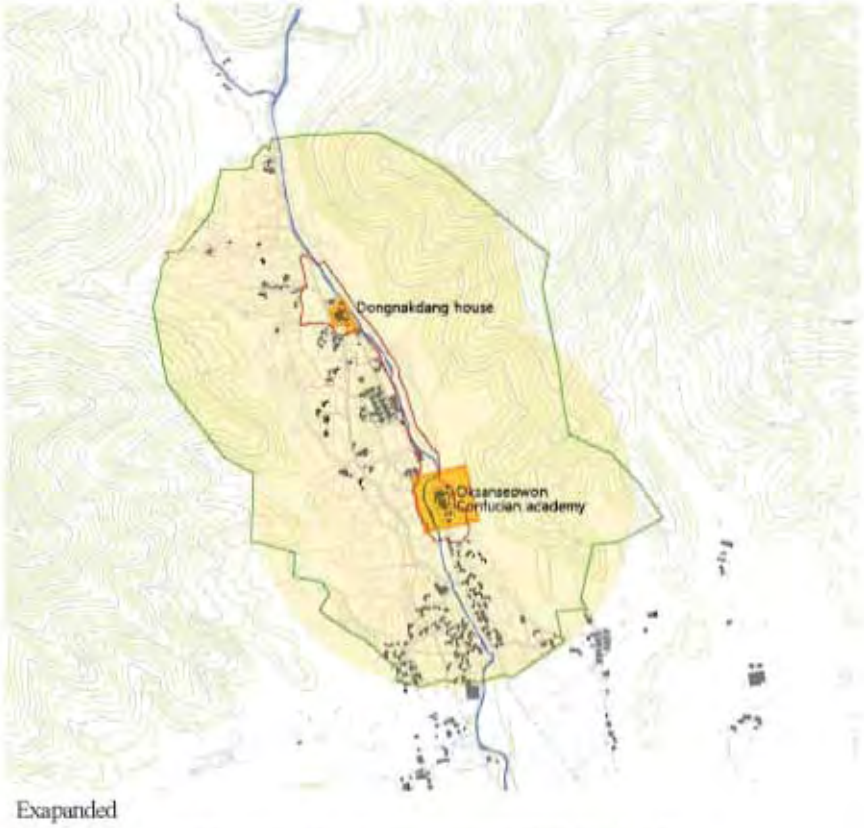

Exapanded

Plate105. Expansion of the Buffer Zone for Oksanseowon Confucian Academy

Property | Buffer Zone | Cultural Heritage Protection Zone | Zone Reviewed for Impact on Cultural Heritage



Previous



Exapanded

Plate101. Expansion of the Buffer Zone for Donggangseowon Confucian Academy

Property | Buffer Zone | Cultural Heritage Protection Zone | Zone Reviewed for Impact on Cultural Heritage