

Creative Application of Urban Heritage: Japan's Record of Promotion and the **Implications for Korea**







14th November 2016

LEE Chungsun

(University of Tokyo)



Introduction

Self introduction

- Born in the center of the Seoul City Wall, Hanyangdoseong
- Japanese Government (MEXT) Scholar at University of Tokyo (Cultural Resources)
- Grand Prize winner of the Tourism Planning Contest on Urban Renaissance
- Previous Overseas Correspondent of Seoul Metropolitan Government
- Acquired World Heritage License of Japan





Table of Contents





Part 1

 An overview of Hanyangdoseong as a piece of urban heritage

Part 2

Heritage management and promotion in Japan

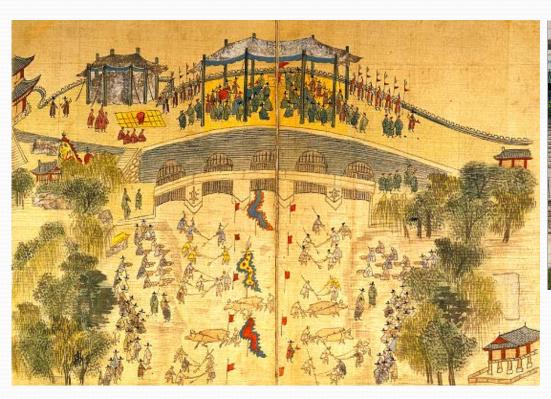
Part 3



Part 1

Part 1

 An overview of Hanyangdoseong as a piece of urban heritage







"Reproduced"
Five-arched Floodgate

(Ogansumun)



The Seoul City Wall, Hanyangdoseong

- Built in 1396 under the command of King Taejo, the first king of the Joseon Dynasty
- Functioned as a defensive fortification reflecting five cardinal virtues of Confucianism:
 - (1) benevolence (仁)
 - (2) justice (義)
 - (3) courtesy (禮)
 - (4) wisdom (智)
 - (5) faith (信)
- At a length of 18,627 km, the Wall has embodied the living history of city's residents for 620 years

The Night View of the Wall Source: Seoul Story







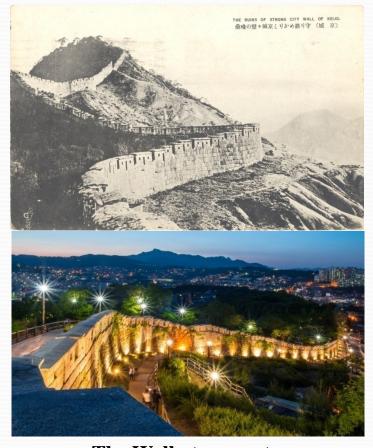
Images of Hanyangdoseong



An old map of Hanyangdoseong

 $(\ City\mbox{-}designated \\ tangible \ cultural \ heritage, \ No. 297\)$

The Wall in 1910~1920 Source: SEOUL MUSEUM OF HISTORY



The Wall at present Source : SEOUL MUSEUM OF HISTORY



Excursions Along the Wall, Sunseong Nori

"Peddlers by the Castle Wall"

(負商圖)

- Koreans developed a tradition of Sunseong Nori, which has played a vital role in the recognition of national identity
- Classical scholars popularized the custom under certain rules in their aspirations to pass the exam
- However, the tradition and the Wall itself faced threats in the 20th century

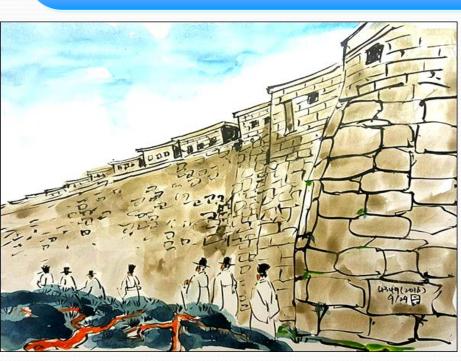


Kim Hong-do, 金弘道 (1745~1806?) late 18th~early 19th century

Source: www.towooart.com/oldart/old_korea/



The Revival of Tradition: Past and Present





A traditional Sunseong Nori

Pictured by Lee Mu Sung, a contemporary artist Source: New Korean Culture Newspaper www.kova-culture.com Walking Tour with the Mayor of Seoul City, Park Wonsoon

Source: seoulwonsoon blog

blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=seoulwonso on&logNo=220508774905



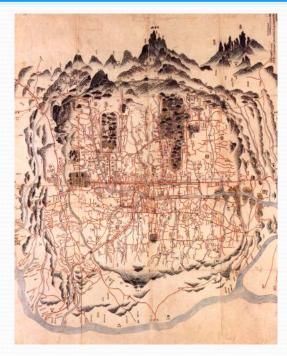
Picture of me participating in the Walking Tour during the Hanyangdoseong Festival in October, 2015



Me



The Revival of Tradition: Past and Present



Hanyangdoseong-do (漢陽都城圖) Map of the Capital City / Anonymous /18th century

Source : Korea Database Agency



New Hanyangdoseong-do (新漢陽都城圖) produced as a public campaign (2016)

Source : Cheonggyecheon Museum



Part 2

Part 2

Heritage management and promotion in Japan

The case of Himeji Castle:

A global perspective on world heritage



Source: Himeji Convention & Visitors Bureau www.himejikanko.jp/en/sightseeing/himeji_castle.html

The case of Gifu Castle:

A local perspective from the Japan Heritage Promotion Project



Source: Gifu Convention and Visitors Bureau www.gifucvb.or.jp/en/01_sightseeing/01_02.html



The case of Himeji Castle

The case of Himeji Castle: A global perspective on world heritage

- Dates from 1609 and has earthen walls and a six-story central tower
- Finest surviving example of Japanese castle architecture between the 16th and 17th centuries
- Became a symbol of hope for locals in the post-war reconstruction, since it remained undamaged during the Second World War
- Inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage in 1993 as the first Japanese property



Himeji-jo

Source: Japan Guide www.japan-guide.com/e/e3501.html



Images of Himeji Castle

During the Second World War



Photographed in March 2013 by Akira Matsuda

Present



source: Geomedian

komekami.sakura.ne.jp/archives/2533/p1020673





Restoration of Himeji Castle



Himeji-jo under renovation





Photographed in March 2013 by Akira Matsuda



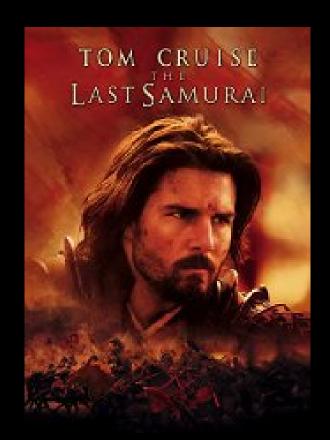
Himeji Castle in the movies



Himeji-jo in the movie You Only Live Twice (1967) from the James Bond series



Himeji Castle in the movies





Himeji Enyoji Temple in the movie, The Last Samurai (2003)



Promotion of Himeji Castle

Himeji-jo being used as a stage for the opera I Pagliacci (2015)





Related Brochure

Opera Event held at Himeji Castle

Source: ameblo.jp/yumiko-uta/

Source: newspect.jp/detail/26919



Promotion of Himeji Castle

Light-up events to raise public understanding of diseases









An Overview of Japan Heritage Promotion Project

- In preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics, the Agency for Cultural Affairs initiated the project of Japan Heritage in 2015.
- Japan Heritage aims to publicize cultural properties through "narratives" based on regional histories and traditions.
- The main purposes of the project are to enhance publicity, education, and to revitalize local economies by highlighting exemplary cases of preservation.

Source: Japan Heritage Brochure www.bunka.go.jp/seisaku/bunkazai/nihon isan/pdf /nihon isan pamphlet english.pdf



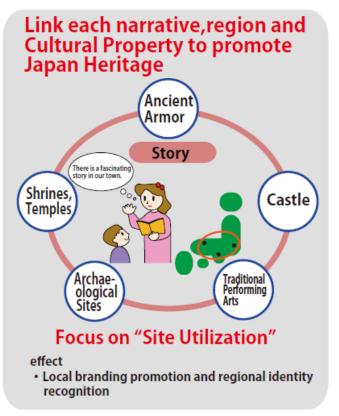


An Overview of Japan Heritage Promotion Project

Previous Administration on Cultural Properties

Designate and preserve each property as a 'Site' Ancient National Treasure, Important **Cultural Properties** Armor Shrines Castle Historic sites Temples Places of Scenic Beauty Archaeological Traditional Intangible cultural Performing heritage, Folk cultural heritage Focus on "Preservation" effect Fails to communicate area's appeal

Japan Heritage



Source: Japan Heritage Brochure



"An Ancient Castle Town with the Spirit of Nobunaga's Hospitality"



- The story shows promotion strategies that enhance the identity of the historic city of Gifu.
- The narrative of this Japan Heritage features
 Oda Nobunaga, a leader of the Warring States
 period in the 16th century.
- Gifu City was Nobunaga's hub to unify the nation, and he changed the name of the land from "Inokuchi" to "Gifu."

A 1,300-year old tradition, Cormorant fishing in Gifu City



Source: Nobunaga's Omotenashi



The Narrative of "Nobunaga's Hospitality"

Oda Nobunaga (1532~1584)



An image of Nobunaga's "Paradise on Earth" around Gifu Castle

Sample dishes of the Nobunaga's services to special guests at the castle





Pictured by Koei Souchin in 1583

Source: Kobe City Museum,

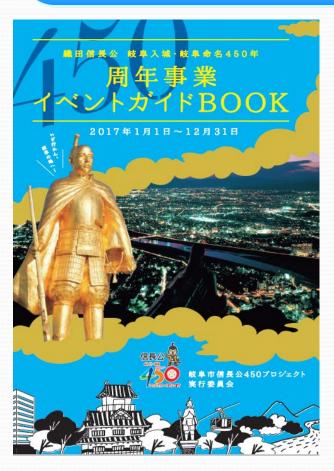
www.nobunaga-kyokan.jp/gifu.japan-heritage

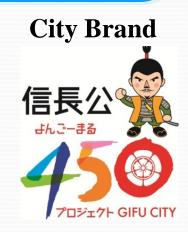
Source: Nobunaga's Omotenashi

www.city.kobe.lg.jp/culture/culture/institution/museum/meihin_new/410.html



"Gifu City Nobunaga 450 Project"







Nobunaga's Battle Recipe Contest



Source: Nobunaga450 (Guidebook, city brand)

www.nobunaga450.jp/wp-content/themes/nobunaga/pdf/event_guidebook.pdf

Source: Nobunaga450 (Students, recipe contest brochure)

http://www.nobunaga450.jp/news/post-689.html

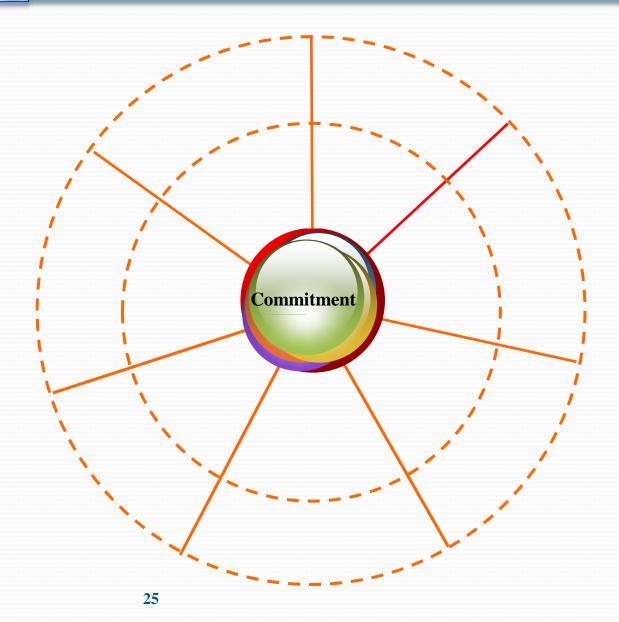


Part 3

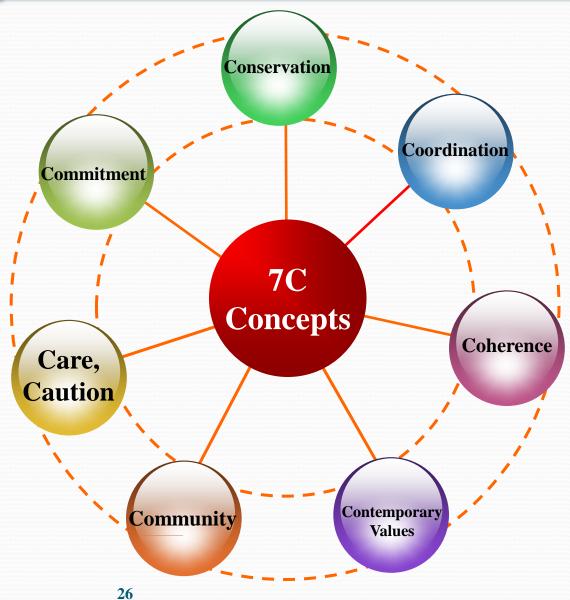
Part 3













1. Conservation

The current Strategic Objectives (referred to as "the 5 Cs") includes :

Conservation

- 1. Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List;
- 2. Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties;
- 3. Promote the development of effective Capacity-building in States Parties;
- 4. Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.
- 5. Enhance the role of Communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

- Hanyangdoseong should be supplemented with long-term feasible conservation plans from both local and global angles
- Develop a network for sharing information with IcoFort, along with the private sector

Reference:

Decision: CONF 202 9 Budapest Declaration On World Heritage, http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/1217/

Dr Mechtild Rossler (UNESCO World Heritage Centre): World Heritage and Cultural Heritage Management: New Conservation

Challenges www.kx.hu/kepek/ises/anyagok/MechtildRossler.pdf#search='credibility+conservation+capacitybuilding+communication 27



2. Coordination

Coordination

The coordination by various stakeholders is a prerequisite for effective management and promotion.

The cases of Japan demonstrate that heritage promotion is based on recognizing the city's identity by local residents; therefore, balanced coordination strengthens the foundation of urban heritage.

- Major purpose of building Hanyangdoseong was to protect the people living inside the four great gates, not the king alone.
- Consequently, it is necessary for all actors to cooperate in management and promotion.



3. Coherence

Coherence

Coherence is essential for linking residents' identity to the city's resilience.

Coherence includes terms surrounding scenic views and tangible assets, tangible and intangible elements, core zones and buffer zones.

- Considering that Hanyangdoseong encircles the capital, it is of utmost importance to manage the Wall's coherence with the surroundings.
- Due to the recent climate changes and development, Seoul city should map out strategies to strengthen the Wall's resilience based on coherence.



4. Contemporary Values

Contemporary Values

Promoting heritage includes creating contemporary values.

The cases illustrated that fortifications can be valid "edutainment arenas for the public," thus reflecting society's modern needs.

- As for Hanyangdoseong, I suggest Seoul City come up with unique contexts related to Taejo and Confucian virtue ethics, and generate edutainment by connecting visitors with certain virtues at each gate.
- Inspired by the traditional Sunseong Nori, Seoul city could promote the Wall by converging traditional beliefs with present-day ones.



5. Community (1)

- Community lays the groundwork for urban heritage
- The current Strategic Objectives emphasizes to enhance the role of Communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
- Cases of Japan illustrate the importance of the community (via public donations) and promotion in conserving the city's tangible assets.

- Since surviving castles are the achievements of community resilience, policymakers should strike a balance between policy goals and public interests.
- Various methods should be devised to increase the public's opportunities to interact and coexist with Hanyangdoseong.

Community



5. Community (2)

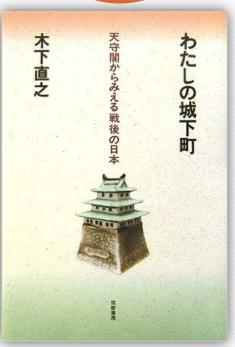
As for Himeji-jo, the 2.4-billion-yen renovation was partially paid for by donations from 3,000 citizens.

Also, regarding the maintenance of Gifu Castle, Kinoshita (2007) states that the reconstruction of its castle tower was carried out in 1910 by a local community group "Gifu Conservation Association (Gifu Hoshokai, 岐阜保勝会)", which attests to the long-standing relationship between the castle and the residents.



an early example of community-based engagement by the public in heritage conservation





Reference: Kinoshita, N., (2007) My Castle Town, Chikumashobo, p.279



6. Care and Caution

All stakeholders involved with urban heritage should be encouraged to consider care and caution.

Care, Caution

Now that the management of heritage focuses more on "utilization" rather than "preservation" alone, care and caution have become more important than ever.

• Considering Hanyangdoseong's proximity to local residents, both of the core and buffer zone should be equipped with facilities to prepare for all risks.



7. Commitment

Commitment is a precondition for administering and advancing urban heritage.



The term requires the engagement of various stakeholders, and their fulfilled missions to make continual contributions.

• To maximize the identity with Hanyangdoseong as a piece of urban heritage, stakeholders should involve with ongoing commitment which leads to the sustainability of heritage.



Conclusion

8P Marketing Mix Model

Positioning Strategy

Product (the Wall)

Price (costs)

Place (zones)

Promotion

People

(Policymakers, Professionals, PUBLIC)

Process

(Networking with IcoFort, public sector)

Physical Evidence (Environment)

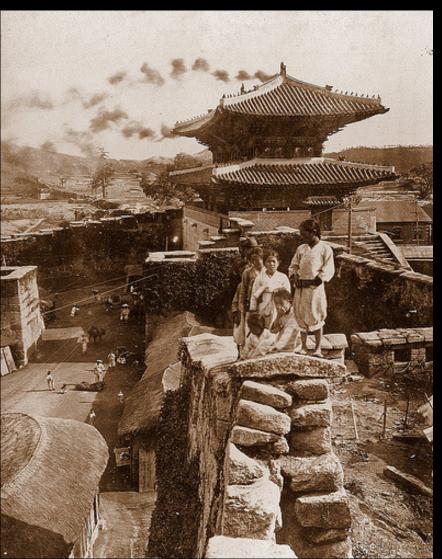
Film Industry

Cultural Programs and events

Education

Restoration Tourism

A new excursion for future generations





Ewha Girls' School students in front of the Wall (1920s) Source : Seoul Metropolitan Government

Young Children on top of the Wall near Heunginji-mun (1900s) Source: SEOUL MUSEUM OF HISTORY 36

"Hanyangdoseong, a happy excursion to make your wishes come true"





Conclusion

Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;"

"戦争は人の心の中で生まれるものであるから、 人の心の中に平和のとりでを築かなければならない。"

"전쟁은 사람의 마음에서 시작되기에, 평화의 방벽 또한 그곳에 세워야 한다."

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Adopted in London on 16 November 1945 and amended by the General Conference at its 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st sessions.

The Governments of the States Parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare:

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of markind.

For these reasons, the States Parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare

Source: Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Basic Texts, UNESCO, Paris 2014





Defences of peace

平和の砦

평화의 방벽



Himeji Castle Gifu Castle Hanyangdoseong



source: Incruit Corporation (14th October, 2016)





Thank You Very Much For Your Attention.

ご清聴誠にありがとうございました。

경청해 주셔서 진심으로 감사 드립니다.



Photographed with Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO at United Nations University, Tokyo in May 2016