

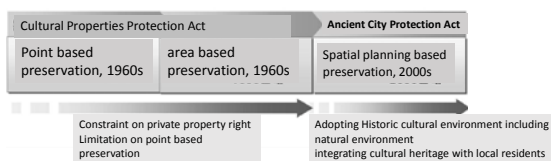
Some consideration on sustainable approach to conserve urban historic landscape of Korea

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Introduction

- Korea has over 5,000 years history, meaning multiple historical layers in the cities and national territory.
- Rapid economic development and industrialization damaged and neglected traditional historic landscape since the 1960s.
- Recently making more effort to ensure protecting and utilizing historical and cultural heritage as well as placing cultural context and historical cities in regional policies
- Also, regarding culture as more valuable assets leading to national pride and identity.
- Becoming historic and cultural cities as one of main issues in combination with sustainable development
- Focusing upon policy shifting and bring suggestions out of Korean experience.

Preservation Policy shifts



- Cultural Properties Protection Act enacted in 1962 took point based protection unable to protect surrounding settings, focusing on individual cultural property and buildings with 100 m wide boundary
- Weak connection to urban spatial planning
- Threatening private property right with lack of financial supports
- No concerns upon improving local residents' living conditions

Cultural-Specific Area Development Program (CSADP)

- Since the mid-1990s, effort went to institutionalize cultural heritage protection as well as to promote local culture oriented development programs.
- Shortcomings thereafter; (1) more tourism orientation rather than enhancement of cultural capacity; (2) lack of coordination between urban regional planning, cultural heritage, landscape management and land use control; (3) lack of collaboration between central and local government
- Needs more focus upon (1) enhancement of cultural capacity; (2) combination relevant spatial planning with cultural heritage and other plans; (3) efficient governance system between different legal entities

Special Act of Ancient Cities Protection enacted in 2004, revised in 2012 (Ancient Cities Protection Act)

- Focusing upon ancient capital cities including Gyeongju, Gongju, Buyeo and Iksan, possibly extending to other historic cities
- Basic ideas; regulating land use within the districts throughout controlling building height and appearance to preserve the original condition; area based protection and integrating cultural heritage with spatial planning.
- Key concepts: (1) **Ancient cities** (2) **Historic Cultural Environment** (3) **Ancient Cities Preservation Projects** implemented by the government to protect historic cultural environment according to preservation plans; (4) **Special Preservation Districts** in which core property areas are designated for landscape protection and preservation of original condition; (5) **Historic Cultural Environment District** designed to control land use changes for surrounding areas of Special Preservation Districts.

- The main contents of the Ancient City Protection Act
 - (1) establishing assessment committee for ancient cities
 - (2) requiring basic research
 - (3) designating ancient cities
 - (4) deciding districts' designation, cancellation, and changes,
 - (5) evaluating Ancient cities protection plans,
 - (6) regulating land use activities,
 - (7) implementing preservation projects and protecting residents' property right.
- Ancient City Protection Act aims
 - to support residents livings rather than regulating
 - to preserve historical districts
 - to improve living conditions and to preserve integrity level of historic landscape with surrounding environment.

Summaries and suggestions

- local community has still so much trouble due to rigid guideline for development, provoking antagonism toward the law and government policy
- Concerning local resident involvement and their participation as a key factor rather than government regulation
 - need to shift from rebuilding original urban historic landscape and conditions towards more livability of local residents and sustainability by enhancing place identity in relation to historicity and improving their living conditions.
 - public interest to regulate land use should not conflict against private interests of property value.
 - Different time layers in history applied for preserving urban historic landscape should be carefully examined in consideration of efficient management of place identity and place marketing. It is a matter of selection after more deep scientific research.

- Thank you for your attention!!!