

File Name: 977.pdf

UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SITE NAME: Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 2nd December 2000

STATE PARTY: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CRITERIA: C (iii)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Criterion (iii): The global prehistoric technological and social phenomenon that resulted in the appearance in the 2nd and 3rd millennia BCE of funerary and ritual monuments constructed of large stones (the "Megalithic Culture") is nowhere more vividly illustrated than in the dolmen cemeteries of Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa.

Supporting the nomination, the Delegate of Australia commended the impeccable state of the site and hoped that when the time is ripe, dolmen sites north of the 38° parallel would be added.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The prehistoric cemeteries at Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa contain many hundreds of examples of dolmens, tombs from the 1st millennium BC constructed of large stone slabs. They form part of the Megalithic culture, to be found in many parts of the world, but nowhere in such a concentrated form.

1.b State, Province or Region: Koch'ang-gun County, Chollabuk-do Province; Hwasun-gun County, Chollanam-do Province; Kangwha-gun County, Inch'on Province

1.d Exact location: 34° 58' N, 126° 55' E

WORLD HERITAGE LIST APPLICATION

1999

**Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa
Dolmen Sites**

The Cultural Properties Administration

Republic of Korea

World Heritage List Application

I. Identification of the Propert	
a. Country	Republic of Korea
b. State, Province, or Region	<input type="checkbox"/> Koch'ang-gun County, Ch'ŏllabuk-do Province <input type="checkbox"/> Hwasun-gun County, Ch'ŏllanam-do Province <input type="checkbox"/> Kanghwa-gun County, Inch'ŏn Metropolitan City
c. Name of Property	<p>Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Koch'ang Dolmens (Historic Site No. 391) · Tosan-ri Dolmen (Ch'ŏllabuk-do Provincial Monument No. 49) <input type="checkbox"/> Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hwasun Dolmens (Historic Site No. 410) <input type="checkbox"/> Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kanghwa Dolmen (Historic Site No. 137) · Naega Dolmen (Local Monument No. 16, Inch'ŏn Metropolitan City) · Taesan-ri Dolmen (Local Monument No. 31, Inch'ŏn Metropolitan City) · Pugŭn-ri Ch'ŏmkol Dolmen (Local Monument No. 32, Inch'ŏn Metropolitan City)
d. Exact Location on Map and Indication of Geographical Coordinates	<input type="checkbox"/> Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long. 126° 26' E ~ 126° 46' E Lat. 35° 18' N ~ 35° 34' N <input type="checkbox"/> Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long. 126° 56' 43" E, Lat. 34° 57' 27" N Long. 126° 55' 10" E, Lat. 34° 59' 00" N Long. 126° 56' 50" E, Lat. 34° 57' 40" N Long. 126° 55' 13" E, Lat. 34° 59' 05" N <input type="checkbox"/> Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long. 126° 26' 37" E, Lat. 37° 46' 19" N Long. 126° 25' 30" E, Lat. 37° 44' 44" N Long. 126° 25' 23" E, Lat. 37° 44' 20" N Long. 126° 24' 18" E, Lat. 37° 43' 44" N Long. 126° 24' 09" E, Lat. 37° 47' 12" N

<p>e. Maps and /or Plans Showing Proposed Sites and Their Buffer Zones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Distribution Map of Korean Dolmens □ Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Topographical Map of Koch'ang-gun County (1:25,000) · Topographical Map Showing the Koch'ang Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone (1:5,000) · Distribution Map of Koch'ang Dolmens (1) · Survey Map of Important Koch'ang Dolmens (2) □ Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Topographical Map Showing the Hwasun Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone (1:25,000) · Geological Map of Hwasun-gun · Detailed Soil Map of Hwasun-gun · Detailed Botanical and Agricultural Map of Hwasun-gun · Distribution Map of Hwasun Dolmens · Survey Map of Important Hwasun Dolmens □ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Distribution Map of Kanghwa Dolmens · Topographical Map Showing the Kanghwa Dolmen Sites and Their Buffer Zones · Survey Map of Important Kanghwa Dolmens
<p>f. Area (ha.) of the Dolmen Sites and Their Buffer Zones (ha.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Core area: 8.38ha. · Buffer zone: 8.07ha. □ Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Core area : 31ha. · Buffer zone: 190ha. □ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Core area : 12.27ha. · Buffer zone: 116.48ha.
<p>II. Justification for Inscription a. Statement of Significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Dolmens are megalithic funerary monuments. They are numerous in Asia, Europe, and North Africa. Korea has the greatest number of extant dolmens of any country. These are of great archaeological value for the tales they have to tell about the prehistoric inhabitants that erected them and their social and political systems, beliefs and worship rituals,

arts and celebrations, and other secrets.

- Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites have the highest density and variety of dolmens in Korea, and indeed of any country.
- These sites are strewn with astonishing dolmens which are not only numerous but also of diverse types: the table type, known as the northern type, the go-board type, known as the southern type, the capstone type, etc. These sites also keep intact important evidence of how the stones were quarried, transported, and lifted and of how dolmen types changed over time in Northeast Asia.

**b. Comparative
Analysis
with
Similar Sites
and Their
Preservative
States**

- Dolmens mostly consist of two or more unhewn stone slabs supporting a huge capstone that serves as a roof. Dolmens were products of the megalithic culture that also produced the Egyptian pyramids and obelisks, the African burial chambers, the stone circle of Stonehenge in England, and the rows of menhirs of Carnac in France.
- Dolmens arrived in Korea with the Bronze Age. They straddled a long span of ancient history, varying by time and region. Korea seems to have flourished as the megalithic center of Northeast Asia, judging from its great density of dolmens.
- Typology
 - Table type (the northern type): Four stone slabs are set edgewise on the ground to form a cist, with a huge capstone across the top.
 - Go-board type (the southern type): The burial chamber is constructed underground. Its walls are made of stone slabs or piled stones. On the ground, above the burial chamber, are several short unhewn stones supporting a large boulder which serves as a capstone.
 - Capstone type: This is similar to the go-board type in terms of the burial chamber. The main difference is that the capstone type has no supporting stones between the underground burial chamber and the capstone.
 - Table-type and capstone-type dolmens are quite common in China. Go-board-type and capstone-type dolmens predominate in Japan. European countries reveal more variants, including passage graves with an access corridor and concentric stone circles covered with lintels.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Period Dolmens in East Asia were built over a period of about two thousand years, roughly from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 500. In Korea they were built for over a thousand years, roughly from 1000 B.C. to the dawn of the first millenium. □ With growing awareness of the importance of dolmens, the central government and local governments have designated dolmen sites as historic sites or provincial monuments, and conducted precise geographical and topographical surveys and scientific excavations. These efforts to explore these sites archaeologically have had to been coordinated with concerns for the protection of environment and for development.
<p>c. Authenticity/ Integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Most dolmens in Korea are intact, and their sites also untouched. There are plans to restore some that have collapsed to their original condition after the most careful study. □ The government designated the dolmen sites as cultural property protection zones, in accordance with the Protection of Cultural Properties Act. The Act designates their buffer zones as forest or agricultural promotion districts, not residential districts. As the Act also prohibits changing the present status or use of their buffer zones, the dolmen sites are well protected. □ The documentation of the dolmen sites involved accurate ground surveys and measured drawings and photographs of important dolmens. An overall restoration based on exact archaeological evidence from continual digs and ground surveys will soon be implemented on the dolmen sites. □ The ancient quarries nearby the proposed dolmen sites give evidence of the procedures by which the prehistoric inhabitants moved these huge stones to set up the burial chambers. Bronze artifacts excavated from the sites and nearby clarify the historic period.
<p>d. Criteria Under Which Inscription is Proposed (and Justification of Inscription Under These Criteria)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The dolmen sites fall under item (iii) of the evaluation criteria. In the Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites are found hundreds of impressive dolmens of different types in clusters. These mythical sites mark the birth of different types of dolmen and keep intact the course of development. These types bear indigenous features which are rarely found in Europe, China, and Japan.

III. Description

a. Description of Property

□ Koch'ang Dolmen Site

- The Chungnim-ri Dolmens , Koch'ang-gun, are not only the most numerous but also the most diverse of any such cluster in the whole world.
- Centering on Maesan Village, most Chungnim-ri Dolmens are within 1.76km to the east or west. The altitude of the area ranges from 15m to 199m. Most dolmens here are at altitudes of 15~50m along the southern foot of the hills running east and west. The number of dolmens tapers off at higher altitudes.
- The hills in the Chungnim-ri area rise steeply from an altitude of 60m. Flatland with a gradient of under 10 degrees covers 19.7% of the area, or 194,600m². Land with a gradient of between 10 and 30 degrees covers 14.3% , or 141,100m².
- As for the Tosan-ri Dolmens in Koch'ang-gun, adjacent to the Chungnim-ri area, flatland with a gradient under 10 degrees covers 8.8% , or only 2,975m² . The rest of the land is gently sloping with a gradient between 10 and 30 degrees. The Tosan-ri Dolmen are mostly on gently slanted land.
- The Chungnim-ri Dolmens in Koch'ang-gun have diverse sizes and forms. They measure from 1 to 5.8 meters in length and weigh from 10 to 300 tons

• The Capstones Size of the Chungnim-ri Dolmens

Length Area	Below 1m	1~2m	2~3m	3~4m	4~5m	Over 5m	Total (No)
I ~1		10	22	9	1		42
I ~2		7	22	7	5	2	43
I ~3		24	16	7	2		49
I ~4		29	14	4			47
I ~1		23	10	4	2		39
I ~2		24	22	16	2	2	66
I ~3		32	23	6		1	62
I ~4	2	6	24	6	2	1	41
I ~5		8	9	4			21
I ~6		19	9	3	1		32
Total (No)	2	182	171	66	15	6	442
Ratio (%)	0.5	41.2	38.7	14.8	3.4	1.4	100

- The 442 Chungnim-ri Dolmens show varied types, including the table type, the go-board type, and the capstone type, which makes them invaluable as a record of the emergence and development of dolmens, as well as a source of other archaeological clues.

□ Hwasun Dolmen Site

• Topography:

To the south of the plain along the Chisŏkkang River, a tributary of the Yŏngsan-gang River, run low hills. The Hwasun Dolmen Site is spread on the mid-slope of these hills, stretching 10km on either side of Pogŏmjae Pass, which links Hyosan-ri in Togong-myŏn and Taeshin-ri in Ch'unyang-myŏn. Some dolmens are found within these villages and some on nearby flatland. But the majority of these domens are grouped in a cluster on the eastern side of the valley. The Taeshin-ri Dolmens in Ch'unyang-myŏn, are at altitudes of 65~125m and the Hyosan-ri Dolmens in Togong-myŏn, at altitudes of 45~90m. Their altitudes therefore range over 60m and 45m, respectively.

• The Hyosan-ri Dolmens in Togong-myŏn, Hwasun-gun:

The 1,124 dolmen components found in Hyosan-ri, Togong-myŏn, Hwasun-gun, are presumed to be from 158 dolmens, including 25 sets of stones with supporting stones and 133 separate capstones. Another 100 sets show their capstones buried in the ground or broken. Accounting all the extant remains, including those clearly exposed in their complete shapes and those which were apparently being transported from the quarry, there seem to have been more than 250 dolmens here in the old days. The Hyosan-ri Dolmens are scattered along the sides of a narrow valley. Of seven areas marked off topographically, six have extant dolmens. On the eastern slope of each area is a rock-bound formation which seems to have allowed easy quarrying. The rock walls still bear the marks of knapping.

• The Status of the Hyosan-ri Dolmens

Type \ Area	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total (No.)
Orginal form		1	2	2	5	8	6	24
Capstone only	7	6	3	18	39	44	16	133
Presumptive dolmen		17	10	26	20	28	18	119
No. of stones		103	27	127	126	81	376	840
Stone - chamber	1							1
Quarry		1	1	1	1	2	1	7
Total (No.)	8	128	43	174	191	163	417	1,124

• The Taeshin-ri Dolmens in Ch'unyang-myŏn, Hwasun-gun:
 The 3,543 dolmen components found in Taeshin-ri, Chunyang-myŏn, Hwasun-gun, are presumed to have formed 129 dolmens, including the 22 sets of stones which seem to include supporting stones and the 105 stones which seem to have been capstones. Another 190 sets show supporting stones or capstones partially buried or collapsed. Taking account of all of these remains, there seem to have been over 300 dolmens. These Taeshin-ri Dolmens, stretched out over about 1km, taper off from the base of the hillside to the midslope. Of eight areas marked off topographically along the valley, six of have clusters of extant dolmens.

• The Status of the Taeshin-ri Dolmens

Type \ Area	Area							Total (No)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	Other	
original form	3	1	8	2	5	3		22
Capstone only	18	13	29	17	24	4		105
Presumptive dolmen		11	101	17	16	45		190
No. of stones		15	732	350	516	534	1,076	3,223
Stone - chamber			2					
Quarry			1					
Total (No)	21	40	873	386	561	586	1,076	3,543

□ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

The Kanghwa Dolmen Sites are nested on the eastern and northern slopes of Mt. Koryŏsan (436m) on the off-shore island of Kanghwa. Including the Taesan-ri Dolmen (Local Monument No. 31) on the eastern slope of Mt. Koryŏsan in Taesan-ri, Kanghwa-gun, there are about 60 identified dolmens on the mountain. The Pugŭn-ri Chŏmkol Dolmen (Local Monument No. 32) stands on the boundary between Pugŭn-ri and Samgŏ-ri in Hajŏm-myŏn. It is made of gneissoid biotite, a characteristic attribute of the table type of dolmen. Its capstone, pointing nearly due north, is a splendid example of the table type of dolmen.

• Pugŭn-ri Dolmens

The Kanghwa Dolmen (Historic Site No. 137), in the middle of a dry field at No.317, Pugŭn-ri, Hajŏm-myŏn, Kanghwa-gun, is a landmark at the hem of Mt. Shirumaesan, the northern extension of Mt.Kŏryosan. This northern type measures 2.6m in height with an immense capstone 7.1m wide and 5.6m deep, the largest on record in Korea.

In a gingko grove about 150m away are supporting stones leaning slightly eastward. They prove that another dolmen akin to the Kanghwa Dolmen in size must have stood there.

- Samgō-ri Dolmens

In 1966 the National Museum of Korea discovered five dolmens in Sodong Village and nine dolmens in Ch'ōnch'on Village in Samgō-ri, Hajōm-myon, Kanghwa-gun. They are at altitudes of 100m to 200m, much higher than the average for Korean dolmens. The dolmens standing in a row on the ridge slopes near Ch'ōnch'on Village have several egg-shaped holes 5cm in diameter and 1.5cm deep.

- Koch'ōn-ri Dolmens

There are 19 Koch'ōn-ri Dolmens in Naega-myōn, Kanghwa-gun, in three places 350m high near Nakchobong Peak, the western crest of Mt. Koryōsan. They are the highest of any in Korea and are of the early form of Korean dolmens.

- Osang-ri Dolmens

Including the Naega Dolmen (Local Monument No. 16), there are 11 dolmens on San 125, Osang-ri, Naega-myōn, on the hilly terrain of the southern fringe of Nakchobong Peak, the western crest of Mt. Koryōsan. The Naega Dolmen is an archetypal example of the original northern type.

- Kyosan-ri Dolmens

On the 200m slope of the northern ridge of Mt. Pongch'onsan are 11 dolmens. Most of them are intact, but all the capstones are askew. This strongly suggests that grave robbers have been at work. There are 122 dolmens around Mt. Koryosan. 44 are of the northern type and 35 of the southern type. The rest are hard to assign to a type, particularly the collapsed and buried ones.

b. History and Development

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site

- According to research on relics unearthed from the burial chambers and radiocarbon dates, some dolmens appeared in the Neolithic era. Still, most archaeologists consider dolmens primarily a Bronze Age phenomenon.
- The date when the Bronze Age actually began still remains unknown. But the Chungnim-ri Dolmens in the Koch'ang area, comprising all types of Korean dolmens, are thought to date from around the 7th century B.C., on the basis of archaeological surveys conducted at and around the sites.

Their last days are considered to be the later Bronze Age, which falls around the 3rd century B.C.

- Therefore the construction period of the Chungnim-ri Dolmens was about 500 years. Dolmen burial was a privilege not only of rulers but also of the upper class.

□ Hwasun Dolmen Site

- Dolmens in many villages in the Hwasun area have been found in clusters: Taech'o-ri in Toam-myŏn in 1975; Wolsan-ri, Changhang-ri, and Changnang-ri in Isŏ-myŏn in 1981; Chŏlsan-ri, Sasu-ri, and Pokkyo-ri in 1987; Mannyŏn-ri in 1992; and Taeshin-ri and Hyosan-ri in 1996.
- In the area of Taegong-ri, Hwasun-gun, adjacent to the Taeshin-ri and Hyosan-ri Dolmens, bronze implements and associated burial goods have been unearthed which were made in the same time frame as the dolmens. These will help date the dolmens.
- The construction period of the dolmens in the Hwasun area, like those of other dolmen sites in Chŏllanam-do Province, is estimated at the 5~6th centuries B.C.

□ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

- The table-type Pugun-ri Dolmens are typical of Kanghwa Dolmens. However, there are some capstone-type dolmens among them.
- So far no evidence has been found bearing on the construction period of the Kanghwa Dolmens, though most archaeologists presume it to have been the early Bronze Age.

c. Form and Date of the Most Recent Records of the Sites

- Excavation Reports on the Chungnim-ri Dolmens in Koch'ang-gun County (July 1993)
- Reports of the Ground Survey of the Koch'ang Dolmen Site (June 1984)
- Reports of the Ground Survey of the Chungnim-ri Dolmens and Koch'ang Dolmen Site (June 1992)
- Reports of the Ground Survey of the Historic Sites in Hwasun-gun County (1985)
- Ancient Graves of Chollanam-do Province (1997)
- Research on the Kanghwa Dolmens (July, 1992)

d. Present Status of Conservation

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site
 - The National Museum of Korea excavated three dolmens in Koch'ang in 1965. The provincial government of Chollabuk-do and Wongwang University carried out a joint survey of the dolmen site in Chungnim-ri for three months in 1990. 442 dolmens were identified at the time and 550 dolmens were reported on the basis of another 108 ruined and partially buried ones. Counting those which might have been ruined before the survey, there may have been as many as 1,000 dolmens in the region.

- For the better conservation of the dolmen site, Koch'ang-gun County implemented ground surveys in 1965, 1983, and 1990. Overall excavation was carried out in 1992. The various research projects which followed included one on the effective conservation and usage of the dolmen site in 1995 and another on the change of the use of land in 1997
- Hwasun Dolmen Site
 - The Hwasun Dolmen Site was found rather recently (1996). As they were in the heart of a forest reserve, these dolmens had survived in very good condition
 - For a couple of years, few dolmens or their surroundings have been vandalized. An integrated preservation plan geared to an environmental plan will soon be established for air-tight conservation and maintenance.
- Kanghwa Dolmen Sites
 - The Academy of Korean Studies surveyed the Kanghwa Dolmen Sites in 1992. 80 dolmens were discovered or reconfirmed in the villages around the northern foot of Mt. Koryōsan. Excluding the dolmens near the residential areas of Samgō-ri and Pugūn-ri in Hajōm-myōn, most Kanghwa Dolmens are sheltered on secluded hillsides and thus have been well preserved.

e. Policies and Programs Related to Public Viewing and Promotion of the Sites

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site
 - Setting up of signposts, stone fingerposts, warning signs
 - Renovation of road signs
 - Setting up of milestones at the entrances of villages around the dolmen site
 - Establishment of the management office
 - Road opening
 - The present road, which is too close to the dolmen site, will be closed to the public and used for field trips only. It is planned to construct a new road along the bank of a stream which flows about 1km away from the dolmen site.
 - Translocation of villages
 - The villages within the buffer zone of the Chungnim-ri Dolmen Site are to be moved one after another to areas 2km away from the periphery.
 - Publicity activities for guides
 - Publications of pamphlets and guidebooks about dolmens
 - Tourist guidebooks
 - Publications of studies on the best use of the dolmen site
 - Publications of ground surveys and excavation surveys of the dolmen site
- Hwasun Dolmen Site
 - Renovation of road signs
 - Setting up of boundary signs at the periphery of the dolmen site

- Collection of folktales
 - Legends and stories associated with specific dolmens or with place names will be introduced on signposts.
- Establishment of the management office and the dolmen museum
 - Specialized personnel will be placed in the management office and the dolmen museum to handle these cultural heritages with professional care and maintenance.
- Publication of guidebooks
- Carrying out student field studies
 - Study tours and field studies of the sites are planned, to be conducted in close cooperation with educational institutions.
- Education for public officials and residents
 - On-the-spot lectures and expert lectures for public officials and residents
- Hosting of international academic symposiums
 - Academic symposiums of archaeologists, historians, and other scholars concerned with clarifying the historic backgrounds of dolmens and seeking advanced conservation methods for them

□ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

- Introduction of the sites (given in the textbooks of primary and secondary schools)
 - Photographs (p. 50) in the Appended Map 4 of *Social Science* and contents and photographs (p. 8) in *Social Studies* 6th grade for elementary schools
 - Contents and photographs (p. 4) in the Appended Map of *History* for high schools
- Hosting of Dolmen Festival
 - Colorful events to attract more tourists to unique experiences of prehistoric culture, demonstrations of dolmen construction, etc.
- Landscaping Dolmen Park
 - Purchase of private land around the periphery of the dolmen sites, constructing a dolmen museum, and carrying out eco-friendly landscaping.
- Publicity activities for guidebooks
 - Publication of tourist guidebooks by Inčh'on Metropolitan City
 - Publications on regional cultural heritages by Inčh'on Metropolitan City
 - Publication of tourist guidebooks by Kanghwa-gun County

IV. Management
a. Ownership

- Ownership: Republic of Korea
- Ownership of Land and Forest: State Land, Public Land, and Private Land to be reclassified as Public Land

b. Legal Status

- Ownership: State Property
- The sites are designated and managed as Historic Sites or Local Monuments under Sub-Section 55 of Section 6 of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act
- The sites and their buffer zones are designated and managed as Cultural Property Protection Zones and any alteration in their current statuses is restricted under Section 8 of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act
- Any development within the sites requires an Environmental Effect Evaluation under Sub-Section 1 of Section 5 of the Environmental Effect Evaluation Law.
- The sites are designated as Natural Environment Preservation Zones under the Law on National Land Use Management.
 - Any change in the topography of the sites is restricted under Paragraph 5, Sub Section 1, Section 15 of the Law on National Land Use Management.
 - Building permits are restricted unless needed for the protection of properties under Sub-Section 1, Section 12 of the Building Law.
 - In the case of construction taking place in the area 100m outside the perimeter of a Cultural Property Protection Zone, a building permit is required from the mayor or governor under Paragraph 3, Sub-Section 4, Section 8 of the Building Law Enforcement Ordinance
 - Sub-Section 1, Section 71 of the Forest Law requires the protection of historic sites, sacred grounds, monuments, and other tangible cultural properties
 - Section 7 of the Waste Management Law prohibits disposing of wastes on historic sites.

c. Protective Measures and Means of Their Enforcement

- Laws for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Designation and management of historic sites, tourist resorts, and natural monuments (Section 6 of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act)
 - Designation of city and provincial cultural properties (Section 55 of the same act)
 - Designation of a protected property and of a protection zone (Section 8 of the same act)
 - Repair work by licensed specialists (Section 18 of the same act)
 - The sites have to be exhibited or opened to the public (Section 34 of the same act)
 - Levying an admission fee on visitors (Section 39 of the same act)
 - Prohibition of sale or disposal of a state-owned cultural property or of settlement of private rights over one (Section 52 and 53 of the same act)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Development carried on in areas adjacent to a Cultural Property protection Zone must be in compliance with the Protection of Cultural properties Act. (section 1 and 8 of the Urban Planning Law) □ Organizations and Policies for Efficient Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · As for the state level of protection, the Cultural Properties Administration establishes preservative policies and enforces them. · Academic research and field surveys are conducted by the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, which is a subsidiary of the Cultural Properties Administration for preservative policies. · The competent local government of a dolmen site takes responsibility for its preservation and management. □ Budgeting for the preservation and management of the dolmen sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Overall repair work and preservation of cultural properties are subsidized by the general budgets of the central government and the local government concerned.
<p>d. Agency/ Responsible Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The Cultural Properties Administration □ Chŏllabuk-do Province, Koch'ang-gun County: Koch'ang Dolmen Site □ Chŏllanam-do Province, Hwasun-gun County: Hwasun Dolmen Site □ Inchŏn Metropolitan City, Kanghwa-gun County: Kanghwa Dolmen Sites
<p>e. Level at Which Management Exercised(e.g., on site, regionally) and Name and Address of Responsible Person to be Contacted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Chŏllabuk-do Province <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible person: You Jong Keun (the governor) - Address: 4-1 Chungang-dong, Wansan-gu, Chŏnju City, Chŏllabuk-do · Kochang-gun County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible person: Lee Ho-jong (the county administrator) - Address: 275-3 Kyoch'on, Koch'ang-up, Koch'ang-gun County, Chollabuk-do Province □ Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Chŏllanam-do Province <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible person: Ho Kyong-man (the governor) - Address: 13 Kwangsan-dong, Tong-gu, Kwangju Metropolitan City · Hwasun-gun Province <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible person: Im Hung-nak (the county administrator) - Address: 35 Hun-ri, Hwasun-up, Hwasun-gun County, Chŏllanam-do Province

<p>f. Agreed Plans Related to the Sites (e.g., regional and local plans, conservation plan, tourism development plan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Refer to Appendix 1
<p>g. Sources and Levels of Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Source of Revenues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expenses for repair work on cultural properties are subsidized by national funds under Section 28 of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act and 16 of the Law of the National Subsidy Budget and Management. · Admission fees are levied on the public under Section 39 of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act □ Annual Revenues (US\$1 = W1,200) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National subsidy for repair work: \$25.42mil. - Admission fees (expected): \$291,700 - Income from lending facilities (expected): \$875,000 - Private donations (expected): \$125,000 · Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National subsidy for repair work: \$16.67mil. - Admission fees (expected): \$250,000 - Income from lending facilities (expected): \$750,000 - Private donations (expected): \$125,000 · Kanghwa Dolmen Sites
<p>h. Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Expertise for Cultural Properties Conservation and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Repair work by licensed specialists (Section 18 of the same act) · Academic research and field surveys by the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, a subsidiary of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act · Joint research with university museums and relevant professors □ Training for Cultural Properties Conservation and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Specialist training for repair work · Administrator training for cultural properties management · Training of volunteer administrators in cultural properties management · Training for conservation specialists · Monitoring training for administrators of cultural properties management

<p>i. Visitors Convenience Facilities and Statistics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Accommodations and other visitor facilities have not yet been furnished as they are available only 4km away in the town of Koch'ang-ŭp. · Koch'ang-up is capable of handling an annual 500,000 visitors with one hotel, 20 inns, and 274 restaurants · Expected annual visitors: 350,000 □ Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There are no visitor facilities as these dolmens were found only recently. Most visitors so far have been scholars, students, and community people, with only a few tourists. · Hwasun-gun has 24 hotels and inns and 12 folk restaurants. · Expected annual visitors: 300,000 □ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kanghwa-gun has one hotel and 78 inns and over 100 restaurants. · Expected annual visitors: 280,000
<p>j. Site Management Plan and Objectives (copy to be annexed)</p>	<p>Preservation of the original status of the dolmen site Preservation of the surrounding environment of the dolmen site Turning the dolmen sites into tourism resources Utilizing the dolmen sites for the historical education of citizens and for field studies by students</p> <p>* For more details, refer to Annex 1</p>
<p>k. Professional Level (advisory, technical, and maintenance levels)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Specialist Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Cultural Properties Committee composed of archaeologists and historians reviews preservation policies. · The National Research Institute of Cultural Properties and its Regional Research Institutes of Cultural Properties carry on excavation projects, research activities, and conservation work. · The Regional Cultural Properties Committee establishes cooperative ties with university museums for joint research. □ Technical Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Professional repair companies licensed in the fields of cultural architecture and design, conservation work, landscaping, or the preservation of plants must be registered with the Protection of Cultural Properties Act to conduct repair work. · The government institutions related to cultural properties hire experts, researchers, and architects. □ Maintenance and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The dolmen sites are maintained and managed by the competent local government.

V. Factors Affecting the Site

a. Development Pressures (e.g., incursion, deformation, farming, and mining)

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site
 - The dolmen site including its buffer zone covers paddy and dry fields of 27,170m². The government started purchasing all such fields and cleaning them up from 1996. Farming has been prohibited in these areas since then.
 - The Tosan-ri and Chungnim-ri Dolmen Sites in Koch'ang including their buffer zones are farmland and residential land. There is little possibility of pressure for the development of mining.
- Hwasun Dolmen Site
 - The dolmen site including its buffer zone covers paddy and dry fields of 126,439m², which take up only 0.06% of the whole county. This is mostly arable land, excluding only some parts (about 9,000m²) of the town of Ch'unyang-myŏn. Still, there is no risk of boundary incursion by farming.
 - Around the dolmen site there is a possibility of remains of prehistoric habitation. Thus precise surveying of the earth strata of nearby farming land is highly necessary.
 - The eastern part of Hwasun-gun County is blanketed with Cambrian granitic gneiss. The western part is covered with metamorphic sedimentary rock, which is hard to periodize. But the discordant strata of stratified metamorphic sedimentary rock of the Paleozoic era contains many narrow coal seams in which coal pits are worked today.
The towns of Togong-myŏn and Ch'unyang-myŏn near the Hwasun Dolmen Site has one lime mine (seven pits) that produces 7,611 tons a year (as of 1997). But the mine is 7km from the dolmen site.
 - The dolmen site and its buffer zone has lava and tufa formed in the Mesozoic Cretaceous. There is no possibility of mining these and thus no development pressure.
- Kanghwa Dolmen Sites
 - The dolmen sites and their buffer zones cover paddy and dry fields of 105,764m², rather a limited area making up only 0.025% of the whole county. The areas in Pugŭn-ri, Hajŏm-myŏn, have some arable land, causing some slight pressure for agricultural development. 80% of the geologic formation of Kanghwa-gun County is granitic gneiss.

b. Environmental Pressur(e.g., pollution, climatic changes)

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site
 - In general the pollutants of the county are household sewage, wastes from livestock, industrial wastewater, and polluted air. The dolmen site, since it is on wooded hilly terrain, is safe from such man-made pollutants. Villages in the buffer zone, which have no direct environmental impact on the dolmen site, are to be moved one after another over a period of years, and thus will exert little environmental pressure.

- There is some fear of tremor and noise from vehicles on the road which runs between the villages and the dolmen site. The present road will be closed to the public and used for field trips only. A new road is planned along the bank of a stream which flows about 1km away from the dolmen site. The danger of damage by vehicles and power cultivators will be eradicated.
 - Kochang-gun County presents a favorable weather picture. In 1997 the county had 163 clear days as against 107 cloudy days, 76 rainy days, and 19 snowy days. With this climate, there is little effect of weathering on the dolmens.
 - The annual temperature of the county averages 14.8° c, with a high of 32.0° c and a low of -5.1° c. The highest annual average temperature recorded is 20.8° c and the lowest 8.9° c, a relatively large fluctuation but still in a congenial range which has no serious impact on the nature of the stones.
 - The annual precipitation is 1,232.1mm. The rainy season of June, July, and August records rainfall of 224mm ~ 277mm. Localized heavy downpours can cause subsidence of the ground. But solutions such as periodic repair and inspection of drainage are available.
 - Accurate surveys will begin to measure how extraordinary atmospheric phenomena like El Nino, acid rain, and other climatic catastrophes can affect these burial stones so that proper conservation policies can be followed.
- Hwasun Dolmen Site
- The pollutants in general are household sewage, wastes from livestock, industrial wastewater, and polluted air. The dolmen site is on wooded hills. There are no residences in the buffer zone, and hence no environmental pressure.
 - Access by cultivators and field-study vehicles on the forest road opened through the site created tremor and noise, which could have been harmful. The forest road has since been moved elsewhere and vehicular access restricted.
 - Hwasun-gun County enjoys relatively congenial weather. In 1997 the county had 114 clear days as against 84 cloudy days, 113 rainy days, 77 frosty days, 25 misty days, 20 snowy days, 24 thunder and lightning days, and 2 stormy days. Rainfall, frost, mist, and snow records are below the average, and do not threaten serious erosion of the stones.
 - The annual temperature of the county averages 14.1° c, with a high of 35.7° c and a low of -11.8° c. The highest annual average temperature recorded is 19.6° c and the lowest 9.5° c, a considerable fluctuation. Weather has no serious impact on the nature of the stones.

- The annual precipitation is 1,233.2mm. Ch'unyang-myŏn and Togong-myŏn the towns of the dolmen sites, have rainfall of 1,135mm and 1,134.5mm, respectively. Because of the monsoonal weather pattern, the rainy months of July and August record a lot of rain. These localized heavy downpours can cause subsidence of the ground. But solutions such as periodic repair and inspection of drainage ditches are available.
- Accurate surveys will begin to measure how extraordinary atmospheric phenomena like El Nino, acid rain, and other climatic catastrophes can affect these burial stones, so that proper conservation policies can be followed.

□ Kangwha Dolmen Sites

- The pollutants in general are household sewage, wastes from livestock, and industrial wastewater, and polluted air. The dolmen sites are on wooded hills. Thus there will be no damage by man-made pollutants.
- Kanghwa-gun County enjoys relatively congenial weather. In 1996 the county had 117 clear days as against 92 cloudy days, 90 rainy days, 81 frosty days, 34 misty days, 19 snowy days, and 14 thunder and lightning days. Rainfall, frost, misty, and snow are below average and will not cause serious erosion of the stones.
- The annual temperature of the county averages 11.2° c , with a high of 33.4° c and a low of -14.8° c . The highest annual average temperature on record is 19.6° c and the lowest 9.5° c , a relatively large fluctuation but still in a congenial range which has no serious impact on the nature of the stones.
- The annual precipitation is 1,336.9mm. The annual average wind is 1.7m/s, the relative humidity 73% , and the sunshine duration 2,368hr for a sunshine percentage of 53.3. Rainfall from June through August averages 802mm, making up 60% of the yearly amount. Subsidence of the ground by localized heavy downpours is not predicted.

c. Precautionary Measures Against Calamity (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

□ Koch'ang Dolmen Site

- Koch'ang-gun has not reported any earthquake tremors so far and thus may be judged a safe zone. Still, light earthquakes do occur on the Korean peninsula in an unpredictable pattern. So as to make possible immediate measures in time of need, all dolmens are recorded on a distribution map. A survey map includes an accurate drawing of each extant dolmen.
- The annual precipitation of the county is 1,232.1mm, or average for Korea. No dolmens are located in valleys. They stand on gentle hillsides, where there is nearly no risk of their being washed away by heavy rain.
- 53,807m² out of the total dolmen site is forest, which creates a risk of natural or man-made fire. To minimize this, brush growing under pine trees within the site has been cleared away. Fire watchmen are patrolling the sites in an ongoing campaign.

□ Hwasun Dolmen Site

- Hwasun-gun has not reported any earthquake tremors so far and thus may be judged a safe zone. Still, light earthquakes do occur on the Korean peninsula in an unpredictable pattern. So as to make possible immediate measures in time of need, all dolmens are recorded on a distribution map. A survey map includes an accurate drawing of each extant dolmen.
- The annual precipitation of the county's dolmen site is 1,130~1,240mm. As they stand on steep hillsides or in an inland basin, there is a possibility of their being washed away during localized heavy rain and resulting ground subsidence
- The average precipitation of the dolmen site is slightly higher than that of the entire county, yet there has never been a deluge. Drainage is going to be provided to cope with heavy rain, but it is needless to worry about subsidence or washing away because the dolmens do not stand in deep gorges or on steep slopes.
- The site was battered by storm two days in 1997. 1960, the worst year, recorded 38 days of storm. There were 13 days of storm in 1963 and in the 40 years since then there have been 0 ~ 7 days per year, and so there seems to be little risk damage by storm.
- 11.7ha was flooded in the county in 1997, but as they are located on high slopes, the dolmen site was free from submersion.
- 2,014,828m² of the dolmen site is wooded, or 90% , so there is a risk of forest fire or other deforestation.
- In 1997 the county lost a total of 6.43ha of woods in 19 places, including 1.75ha in 16 cases of deforestation and 0.9ha in one forest fire. The dolmen site has no firebreaks. Judging from these facts, the site is at some risk of suffering fire damage.
- As precautionary measures, a forest road was opened in 1997 and underbrush was cleared away in 1998 and 1999. It is planned to move the forest road elsewhere to restore the natural condition of the site.

□ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

- Kanghwa-gun has not reported any earthquake tremors so far and thus may be judged a safe zone.
- A light degree of earthquakes is witnessed on the Korean peninsula in an unpredictable pattern. As a precautionary measure against damage to their original shapes, all dolmens are going to be spotted on a distribution map. Each map will include an accurate drawing of each extant dolmen.

- The annual precipitation of the county is 1,336.9mm. Being on an island, the county is safe from flood damage in general, particularly since most dolmens are located on hilly terrain, even along ridgelines.
- 1,059,025m², or 91% of the county's whole area of 1,164,799 m², is wooded, so there is a risk of forest fire or other deforestation.
- As of 1994, the county lost a total of 15,510ha of woods in 16 places, including 13,245ha in 16 cases of deforestation and 1,971ha in one forest fire.
- The Koch'ŏn-ri Dolmen Site on Mt. Koryŏsan has a firebreak and other dolmen sites in the county have not suffered from fire.
- As precautionary measures, more firebreaks will be opened and mountain climbers will be strictly prohibited from taking any flammables with them. There will be intensive patrols by fire watchmen of all the dolmen sites.

**d. Visitor and
Tourism Pressures**

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site
 - As it was only discovered in recent years, the Koch'ang Dolmen Site long went untouched. The number of visitors is gradually increasing today.
 - The majority of visitors are archaeologists, other researchers and students conducting field studies, members of special interest groups, and foreign experts.
 - The convenience facilities for tourists will be limited for the efficient management of the dolmen site. The surrounding landscape will be preserved as it is now.

- Hwasun Dolmen Site
 - As it was only discovered in recent years, the Hwasun Dolmen Site long went untouched. Visitors are increasing gradually today, with public awareness growing from the time it was designated as a historic site (Sep. 17, 1998).
 - The majority of visitors are archaeologists, other researchers and students conducting field studies, members of special interest groups, and foreign experts.
 - Unjusa Temple near the dolmen site is crowded by as many as 238,427 visitors in October and November, the period of Buddhist ceremonies, which amounts to 63% of annual visitors. Monthly visitors average 15,000 at other times, which is considered not enough to threaten the status of the dolmens.
 - More tourists are expected on the site when tourist accommodations and resort facilities are added. Strict policies for preservation and for efficient management will be established against environmental damage by tourism pressure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · As they are mentioned in textbooks for elementary, middle, and high schools and often introduced in tourist guides, these sites are visited by an average of 500 people a day or 300,000 a year. Visitors, especially in spring and autumn, are largely students on school excursions. · Other visitors range over archaeologists, researchers conducting field studies, and tourists. · The number of tourists visiting the county has swollen in recent years, amounting to 1,804,000 in 1996, 2,329,000 in 1997, and 2,204,000 in 1998. · Iron railings and other protective devices around the dolmen sites keep people from approaching them too closely, so tourists are not considered represent a threat to the status of the dolmens.
<p>e. Number of Inhabitants in the Sites and Buffer Zone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Koch'ang Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inhabitants within the site: none · Inhabitants within the buffer zone: 207 □ Hwasun Dolmen Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inhabitants within the site: none · Inhabitants within the buffer zone: none □ Kanghwa Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inhabitants within the sites: none · Inhabitants within the buffer zone: 28
<p>f. Other</p>	
<p>VI. Monitoring a. Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Monitoring of Dolmens in Core Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Diagnosis of tectonic safety · Weathering, deterioration · Condensation of dew and frost · Surface exfoliation · Erosion, damage from insects and animals · Moss, bird's nests · Robbery of burial goods, dolmen translocation □ Environmental Monitoring of Buffer Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pollution · Drainage · Tremors · Status of sunshine hours, ventilation · Disasters (subsidence, floods, earthquakes, etc.) · Obstacles to preservation (brush, weeds) · Travel conditions, tourist control · Maintenance of auxiliary facilities (convenience facilities, etc.)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Methods of Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Recording · Drawing · Photographing · Point Inspecting □ Monitoring Checklists (refer to Appendix 2)
b. Administrative Supports for the Monitoring of the Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Centering on the Cultural Properties Administration, the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, and the Korean Committee of ICOMOS have established cooperative ties for the development of scientific monitoring indicators, for research on a variety of monitoring methods, and for administrator training for cultural properties management.
c. Results of Previous Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The statuses of all dolmens were strictly recorded through ground survey and excavation projects. Important ancient relics harboring secrets of prehistoric dwellers were also surveyed.
VII. Documentation	
a. Photographs, Slide Films, VTR Tapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 50 photographs □ Slide films of each dolmen □ Three VTR tapes
b. Copies of the Preservation and Maintenance Plans or Other Plans Relevant to the Sites (Summary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Refer to Annex 1
c. Bibliography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Refer to Annex 3
d. Address of Inventory, Records, and Archives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Cultural Properties Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 920 Tunsan-dŏng, Sŏ-gu, Taejŏn Metropolitan City □ National Research Institute of Cultural Properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sejong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul

VIII. Signature on Behalf of the State Party

Signed(on behalf of the State Party)

Full Name:

Seo, Jeong Bae

Title:

Administrator

Date:

1999. 6. 17

Preservation and Maintenance Plans and Other Plans Relevant to the Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites (Summary)

I. Background of the Application

Dolmens are megalithic monuments built as burial chambers. They store valuable information about the early farming peoples, architectural achievements with huge blocks of stones and other data not yet unveiled despite the long passage of time. To preserve the original shape of these epochal sites of Korean prehistory, preventing natural and man-made damage, and to share with other people the cultural benefits they offer by utilizing them for field study and as tourist attractions, plans for their preservation and maintenance have been devised.

II. Goals

- A. Establishment of long-term plans to preserve and maintain in the best possible condition the megalithic funerary sites and their surrounding environment
- B. Establishment of precautionary and emergency measures against calamities such as floods, natural forest fires, and any artificial devastation
- C. Collection of archaeological evidence through academic research and excavations which will support public viewing after the construction of museums on the proposed sites, thus turning these dolmen heritage sites into multi-purpose resources for education, science, and culture, as well as for boosting the tourism in adjacent areas
- D. Festivals are planned to focus attention on the wonders of megalithic cultures, especially the dolmen builders of the Bronze Age. Providing colorful cultural events, the government intends to promote greater public awareness of this heritage as well as to link it with nearby tourist attractions.
- F. The government seeks systematic investment and site operation, with the condition that it is eco-friendly and sustainable development.

III. Preservation and Maintenance Plans

A. Basic principles

With scientific studies and conservation works, the dolmen sites are to be maintained as precious monuments of indigenous and innate values.

Preservation of the original condition takes precedence over development. Adjacent areas must be developed in an eco-friendly manner and linked with nearby tourist destinations. Mid- and long-term plans for the dolmen sites are to be established after solid studies of authenticity, conservation methods, accessibility, and public participation.

B. Scientific and Academic Aspect

- Accurate surface survey
 - Organization: specialized surface survey company and academic institution
 - Inquiries
 - Actual survey of dolmen distribution and measured drawings clarifying the topographical and soil conditions.
 - Detailed measures for the preservation and the optimum utilization of the dolmen sites
- Excavation, analysis, and synthesis
 - Organization: specialized excavation institution
 - Inquiries
 - Excavation of important dolmens and discovery of new ones
(geological features of dolmen quarries, landscaping design based on harmony with surroundings)
 - Collection of burial goods and studies of them
 - Measurement of relative or absolute dating
 - Scientific analysis of the Paleolithic environment
 - Analysis of nearby cultural and tourist attractions
- * Surveys will take place after permission has been received from the Cultural Properties Administration for excavation and discovery activities on dolmen sites.

C. Protection of Environment

- Environmental renovation around the dolmen sites
 - Cutting extraneous trees less than 6cm thick to under 5cm above the ground
 - Keeping moss on stone surfaces untouched
 - Pruning low tree branches to keep them from being obstacles to passersby
- Protection of plants and animals
 - Providing optimal conditions for animal habitats and prohibiting hunting
 - Prohibiting the collection or eradication of plants
 - Limiting peoples movement within the dolmen sites and protecting the environment in the buffer zones
 - Negotiation before any development plan around the sites
- Prevention of devastation around dolmens
 - Renovation of natural conditions by removal of forest roads and newly made graves
 - Purchase and compensation of nearby farming land to prevent artificial deformation and boundary incursion, while prohibiting the clearing of forests, the reclamation of land, and the construction and reconstruction of buildings
 - An ongoing campaign educating residents on the importance of the dolmen heritage and PR activities to prevent vandalism

D. Accessibility and Participation

- Setting up of signposts, warning signs, stone fingerposts, and road signs
 - Putting up of more and larger signposts to help visitors find dolmen sites faster and more easily

- Consideration of the design and color of signposts to accord with the surroundings
- Promotion of dolmen festivals
 - Each region of dolmen sites will promote special events.
 - Purpose: Building on the application for enrolment of the dolmen sites on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List, these annual festivals will present the primeval builders of these megaliths. It is planned for the dolmen festivals to add more events and grow into indispensable cultural galas of the world.
 - Main programs: Experience of prehistoric culture, reenactment of dolmen building, academic seminar on dolmens, etc.
- Best use of dolmen sites for public awareness and education
 - Circulation of guidebooks and related publications containing photographs and explanations of dolmens
 - Students field trips in cooperation with educational institutions
 - On-site explanatory meetings and lectures by experts for public officials and citizens

IV. Plan for Dolmen Parks

A. Goal

- As the cultural property protection zones for dolmen sites are on wooded hills, shouldered by paddy and dry fields and close to small villages and towns, plans for dolmen parks must take into account peaceful and beautiful coexistence with their surroundings.
- The man-made facilities in the parks must be designed in harmony with nature and be operated without disturbing the environment.
- From the initial step, development should enjoy the lively participation of the people of nearby communities.
- Amphitheatres for traditional performing arts and rest areas are planned.
- The cultural concept of the community is to be made tangible.

B. Plans in Detail

- Facility Construction
 - On the firm principle of preservation of the original status, artificial facilities will be kept to a minimum.
 - Land utility policies will be set up to maintain the special landscape of the cultural property zones, wooded and farming areas, and nearby villages and towns.
 - The new approach roads are to be linked with nearby highways and provincial and county roads.
 - The size of parking lots is to be accurately estimated considering the types of vehicles and number of expected visitors.
 - Construction of facilities is to be controlled to avoid deforming the environment and in order to take the best advantage of the topography.
- Procedures
 - Setting up of the master plan on the basis of accurate ground surveys of dolmen

- sites and of consultation with experts
- Phase-by-phase execution of dolmen parks on a long-term basis
- Differentiated projects for the Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Parks, considering their unique local features
- With priority given to the preservation and maintenance of dolmens, further research is to be conducted on the best use of the dolmens sites as cultural and tourism resources.

C. Outlook

- The government hopes to preserve these rare megalithic clusters in optimal condition so that they may serve as cultural and educational resources.
- Providing visitors with prehistoric experiences by hosting dolmen festivals seasoned with colorful folk events
- Providing family visitors and students with restful moments as well as with knowledge and simultaneously boosting the local economy

Monitoring Checklists on the Dolmen Sites

Monitoring of Core Areas

Checklist	Items	Results
Structure Safety (quarry, capstone, supporting stone, burial chamber)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidence in quarry • Damage to any stones • Structural tilting • Status of supporting stones • Status of stone structure of burial chambers 	<p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Incline ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location and status ()</p>
Weathering, deterioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature (daily, monthly) • Precipitation (monthly) • Rainfall (monthly) • Snow (monthly) 	
Dew Condensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of dew condensation • Duration Effect • Effect 	<p>Date ()</p> <p>Time ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No</p>
Surface Exfoliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface exfoliation on capstones • Surface exfoliation on supporting stones • Surface exfoliation on burial chambers • Cracks 	<p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p>
Erosion, Damage from Insects and Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion, or damage from insects and animals, on capstones • Erosion, or damage from insects and animals, on supporting stones • Erosion, or damage from insects and animals, on burial chambers 	<p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p>

Checklist	Items	Results
Moss, Bird's Nests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moss and bird's nests on capstones • Moss and bird's nests on supporting stones • Moss and bird's nests on burial chambers • Effect 	<p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p>
Robbery of Burial Goods and of Dolmens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of robbery • Robbery of burial goods or of dolmens 	<p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Location ()</p>

• **Monitoring of Buffer Zones**

Checklist	Items	Results
Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution sources in the zones which might affect the dolmen sites • Alleviation of pollution sources • Structural tilting • Treatment of wastes 	<p>① Yes ② No Type () Distance ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Solution ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No Inclined degree ()</p> <p>① Good ② Bad Location ()</p>
Tremors, Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of tremors that might work against the preservation of the dolmens • Number of passing vehicles • Number of power cultivators • Effects of vehicles and power cultivators 	<p>① Yes ② No Type () Distance () Number () Number ()</p> <p>① Yes ② No</p>

Checklist	Items	Results
Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of subsidence • Flood • Earthquake 	Date (), Degree () Date (), Degree () Date (), Degree ()
Obstacles to Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brush or weeds growing too close to dolmens • Tree shade or fallen leaves creating damp ground 	① Yes ② No Type () ① Yes ② No Location () Effect ()

• **Monitoring of Tourist Convenience**

Checklist	Items	Results
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to sites 	① Good ② Bad Access road ()
Signposts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance status of signposts (graffiti, rust, etc.) • Proper placement of signposts • Wrong information on signposts • Keeping publications ready • Easy and clear content in publications, or misinformation 	① Good ② Bad Spoiled status () ① Good ② Bad Location () ① Yes ② No Wrong information () ① Yes ② No Location () ① Good ② Bad Misinformation ()

Checklist	Items	Results
Convenience Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconvenient location of facility • Maintenance status of facility 	① Yes ② No Location, Suggestion () ① Good ② Bad Suggestion ()
Access Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning of off-limit and open areas • Strict access control of visitors in off-limits areas • Installation and maintenance of fences • Proper hours of operation 	① Good ② Bad Suggestion () ① Good ② Bad Suggestion () ① Good ② Bad Suggestion () ① Good ② Bad Suggestion ()
Auxiliary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and management of administration office and education center • Harmonization of parking lots and other auxiliary facilities with the landscape 	① Good ② Bad Suggestion () ① Good ② Bad Suggestion ()
Visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly visitors • Revenue from admission fee • Use of admission fees 	

• Analysis of Monitoring

-Sorting out by item, assessing present status, conferring with administrators, assistants, and local specialists, estimating time needed to solve problems, etc.

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Properties Submitted for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List

- Preservation Plan for the Koch'ang,
Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites -

Cultural Properties Administration
Republic of Korea

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Properties Submitted for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List - Preservation Plan for the Koch' ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites -

I. The Importance of Dolmen Sites

Dolmens are one of the remnants of a megalithic culture, which were thrived in the Bronze Age in the northeast Asia. Of the 50,000 identified dolmens in the world, 26,000 are concentrated on the Korean peninsula. Korea was indeed a major megalithic center.

In Europe dolmens emerged as early as the Neolithic. They flourished in Korea and other Northeast Asian countries in the Bronze Age. The dolmen sites in Korea, encapsulating clues to the society, economy, culture, and religion of that prehistoric time, are a priceless inheritance that should be shared with the widest possible range of people.

II. The Preservation and Management Status of Korean Dolmens

A. The Preservation and Management at National Level

Korean dolmens, like other cultural properties, are managed primarily under the Cultural Properties Protection Act. Invaluable dolmen sites or relics are specially designated as national, provincial, or municipal cultural properties to ensure that they receive intensive care. For instance, the central or local government purchases private land adjacent to the designated sites to secure buffer zones and subsidizes renovating the area, putting up convenience facilities, and taking measures for effective preservation, while carrying out periodic monitoring.

The central government prohibits or regulates any topographical change or any development in the designated sites and their surrounding areas unless special permission has been granted. The legal tools for protection of the dolmen sites and their buffer zones other than the aforementioned Cultural Properties Protection Act include the Urban Planning Act, Building Act, Forestry Act, National Park Act, and Natural Environment Conservation Act.

B. The Preservation and Management at Regional Level

Enacting bylaws to protect the dolmen sites concerned, local governments appoint custodians, keep records of proceedings, and subsidize maintenance and conservation.

C. Monitoring

Monitoring staff, mostly volunteers from among residents, experts in relevant fields, and public officials, carry out periodic checks of dolmen sites and their peripheral areas and try to determine optimal preservatory measures.

III. Preservation Plans for the Proposed Dolmen Sites

A. Goals

- Regular academic surveys of the archeology, paleobiobotany, Quaternary geology, and topography of dolmen sites and relics will be held to help keep them intact or return them to their original status as closely as possible. They will furnish the blueprints for renovation work in the proposed dolmen sites.
- Precautionary measures against damage from calamities, including flood, typhoon, and fire, will be enhanced. To cope with air pollution, acid rain, and erosion, top-notch preservation measures and conservation policies will be continuously sought.
- The approach roads to dolmen sites will be laid out in overall consideration of streamlined access and linkage with other tourist attractions nearby.
- Short- and mid-term plans include the construction of tourist convenience facilities. Exhibition Halls and other educational facilities which will display the prehistoric lifestyle and host festivals and do-it-yourself classes are in the long-term plans.

B. Current Status

1. The Current Status of Land Ownership of the Proposed Dolmen Sites and the Removal of Obstacles

- Koch'ang
 - All of the dolmen site in Koch'ang is now state-owned property, as the government kept on purchasing the private land within it from January 1996 through September 1999.
 - Private land in the buffer zone covers 4.9km², of which the government plans to purchase 2.65km² by 2002.
 - In the buffer zone live 148 residents from 37 households in two villages. These villages are to be moved 1km outside the buffer zone in three years.

- Hwasun
 - In the buffer zone of 21.9km², private land used to take up 19.2km². The government started purchasing this private land in 1999. All of it will eventually become state property.
 - There are hardly any obstacles to the preservation of the dolmen site, as most of the buffer zone is covered with woods.

- Kanghwa
 - Here private land in the buffer zone used to take up 9.07km². The government started purchasing this in 1999.
 - Most of the buffer zone in Kanghwa site is forest, which means that there are few hindrances to good preservation. The fact that 28 residents living in a small village in the buffer zone will not impair the condition of the dolmens.

2. Development Pressures in the Dolmen Sites and Buffer Zones

- Koch'ang
 - The outer part of the buffer zone of the dolmen clusters in Koch'ang is marked out as an agricultural promotion area. In other words, it may not be used for anything but farming. Therefore no development pressure is expected.
 - It is planned to use some land in the agricultural promotion area for a park with convenience facilities and exhibition facilities.

- Hwasun
 - The outer part of the buffer zone of the dolmen clusters in Hwasun is mostly marked out as an agricultural promotion area. Residents within the zone keep to the traditional farming way of life. Therefore no development pressure or industrialization is expected.

- Kanghwa
 - The buffer zone around Pugŭn-ri, one of the five dolmen clusters on Kanghwa Island, shows some precursory signs of development. More private land in the buffer zones of the dolmen clusters will be purchased. It is planned to add preservation and convenience facilities.

3. Renovation Projects

- Koch'ang
 - Setting up of dolmen signposts and warning signs: Mar.~Aug. 1998
 - Setting up of road signs and milestones: Apr. 1998~Apr. 1999
 - Classification of dolmens in a database: Jan. 1999
 - Setting up of a number plate next to each dolmen: Mar.~Apr. 1999
 - Forming a monitoring staff with 20 members, including residents, archaeologist, and pertinent public officials, their activity started in Dec. 1999
- Hwasun
 - Setting up of dolmen signposts, milestones, and warning signs: Feb. 1999~2000
 - Collection of folktales, legends, and place names associated with dolmens; setting up of a signpost for each dolmen and quarry: Jan.~Dec. 2000
 - Enactment of bylaws for the protection of local cultural properties concerned: Jan. 2000
 - Establishment of the Hwasun County Commission for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage: Dec. 2000
- Kanghwa
 - Fencing the dolmen clusters: 1998
 - Expanding and refurbishing of the approach road and parking lot for the Pugŭn-ri dolmen cluster: 1998
 - Setting up of dolmen signposts, milestones, and road signs: Jul.~Dec. 1999

C. Short-and-Mid Term Plans (the next five years)

1. General Objectives

- Preservation of the original status of the dolmen sites is the top priority. Short-and-mid-term plans aim at ideally according with nature and culture.
- Based on academic surveys, renovation work is to chime in harmoniously with surroundings.
- The optimal ecological environment and biodiversity on the site would be maintained.
- Approach roads must laid out to provide easy access from all directions and yet protect the dolmen sites. Convenience facilities for visitors are to be added.

2. Academic Surveys for Archaeological Study, Restoration of Original Status, Ecology, and Landscaping

■ Koch' ang

- Academic surveys of the Koch' ang Dolmen Site
 - Ground survey (Oct.~Dec. 1983): 1,000 dolmens identified, with about 600 dolmens densely concentrated in the Chungnim-ri and Sanggap-ri areas
 - Accurate ground survey of dolmens in the Chungnim-ri area (Oct.~Dec. 1990)
 - Excavation (May~Jul. 1990): 17 selected dolmens excavated
 - Ground survey for quarries (May~Sep. 1999): 23 quarries identified
 - Excavation around the areas adjacent to dolmen clusters (Dec. 1999): discovery of Bronze Age dwelling sites
- Future surveys
 - Excavation of Dolmens and relics damaged by farming (Mar.~May 2000)
 - Ecological survey with geological analysis (Mar.~May 2000)
 - Status and distribution of dolmens and relics after residents have moved out (2001~2003)
- Restoration of original status and preservation of nature
 - Cleaning up bushes and trees around the dolmens (2000~2001)
 - Restoration and renovation work on the dolmen site and its buffer zone based on the analysis of environmental impact (2001~2003)
 - Restoring the original status on the basis of the archaeological survey (2002~2004)

■ Hwasun

- Academic surveys of the Hwasun Dolmen Site
 - Ground survey of the burial system of Chŏllanam-do Province (1996~1997)
 - Accurate ground survey of the Hwasun Dolmen Site (Sep. 1998~Apr. 1999): Surveys of dolmen distribution, historic vestiges nearby, geology, and folktales
 - Excavation (Jun. 1999~Feb. 2000): Excavation of 10 selected dolmens in farming areas and areas adjacent to quarries
- Future surveys
 - Excavation around entranceways of residences, ecological survey (2000~2001)
- Restoration of original status and preservation of nature
 - Cleaning up bushes and trees around the dolmens (1998~2000)
 - Setting up of an environmental protection plan based on the ecological survey (2001~2003)

■ Kanghwa

- Academic surveys of the Kanghwa Dolmen Site
 - Ground survey (Jan.~Jul. 1992)
 - Accurate ground survey to draw a distribution map for dolmens (Aug. 1999~Jan. 2000)

- Future surveys
 - Excavation on Naega Dolmen in Osang-ri (Mar.~Jun. 2000)
- Restoration of original status and preservation of nature
 - Cleaning up bushes and trees around the dolmens (Apr.~Dec. 1999)
 - Restoring original status based on the archaeological survey (from Jul. 2000)

3. Integrating the Geographical Information System (GIS)

- Establishment of all-inclusive preservation plans by integrating GIS-based database from 2001, when overall academic surveys are completed on Koch' ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites
- Taking advantage of integrated maps of topography, geology, soil conditions, and flora and fauna to protect nature, to monitor the site, to manage visitors, and finally to establish sustainable development plan.

4. Expansion and Renovation of Approach Road for Easy Access, Adding of Convenience Facilities for Visitors

- Koch' ang
 - Renovation of present approach roads (2000~2001)
 - Turning the last 2km of the vehicle road into a footpath
 - Opening up a new road from the south to within 1km of the dolmen site, preparing a parking lot, linking the approach road to the site with a footpath
 - Securing streamlined access (2002)
 - Connecting the West-Coast Expressway to the east of the dolmen site, a new approach road, and already existing local highways
 - Opening footpaths (2000~2002)
 - For the convenience of visitors, more footpaths will be opened to link dolmen clusters, quarries, buffer zones, and an ancient mountain fortress nearby.
 - On the basis of GIS and topographical analysis, footpaths will be kept at least three meters from dolmen clusters or dolmens to safeguard them.
 - Fence Installation (2000~2001)
 - Fences around the dolmen clusters will be of material which goes well with the surroundings.
- Hwasun
 - Renovation of present approach roads (Jul.~Dec. 2000)
 - Installing road signs, fingerposts, and boundary signs
 - Securing streamlined access (2001~2004)
 - Traffic networking with national, provincial, and county highways and roads

- Renovating visitor footpaths (2001~2002)
 - The main footpath will be through the pass linking Taeshin-ri and Hyosan-ri. It will be laid out to combine easy approach with protection of the status of the dolmens.

- Kanghwa
 - Renovation of present approach roads (2001~2003)
 - Networking of approach roads to the five dolmen clusters of the proposed site
 - Securing streamlined access (2000~)
 - Construction of new bridge between the mainland and Kanghwa Island
 - Renovating visitor footpaths (2001~2003)
 - Construction of a exhibition Hall (2003~2004)
 - The dolmen museum, with parking and convenience facilities, is planned to be built close to the dolmen clusters in Pugūn-ri.

D. Long-Term Development Plan

1. Basic Policies for the Long-Term Development Plan

- Establishment of the most effective plans for the best use and preservation of the dolmen sites
- Development plans based on GIS must be kept up continuously.
- Precautionary measures must be set up to cope with calamities.
- Analysis of environmental impact by growing number of visitors and determination of preservative measures

2. Development Plan of Each Dolmen Site

- Koch'ang
 - Plans for the better preservation and use of the Koch'ang Dolmen Site (2001)
 - Research on the preservation and use of the site (1995)
 - Research on basic plans for building a dolmen park (1997)
 - Research for the renovation of the site (Oct. 1999~May 2000)
 - Setting up and carrying out of long-term development plans strictly on the basis of research
 - Visitor Management (measures to cope with the pressure for tourist facilities)
 - As the Koch'ang Dolmen Site has great archaeological value, archaeologists, students, and experts make frequent visits to the site. The number of tourists has also been growing recently. Therefore a number footpaths will be laid out to effectively scatter visitors.

■ Hwasun

- Basic plans for the construction of the Hwasun Dolmen Park (2000)
 - The dolmen park straddles the cultural property protection zone, forest, farmland, and residential areas. The land use plans must take into account the advantages of this geographical diversity.
 - Forming a tourism belt linking the county's cultural vestiges (Unjusa Temple, Togok Hot Springs, etc.)
 - The establishment of an exhibition Hall and other educational facilities and the setting up of fieldwork classes are to be promoted in line with a long-term plan. An elementary school near the site is being considered for use as an educational facility for visitors in the short term (2001~2002).
- Visitor management (measures to cope with the pressure for tourist facilities)
 - As Hwasun Dolmen Site has only recently become known to the public, there is not much pressure from visitors. But tourists will become more numerous when the site is registered in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. Annual visitors in Hwasun County were 230,000 in 1999, while Unjusa Temple near the dolmen site had 376,000, which can be taken as a forecast of a similar number of visitors to the dolmen site. Therefore the pressure for tourism development is not expected to be great.

■ Kanghwa

- Basic development plans must consider linking cultural packages on Kanghwa Island.
- The dolmen site must be linked with many other historic vestiges and tourism resources on Kanghwa Island.
- The scale of the dolmen festival must be expanded.
- Visitor management (measures to cope with the pressure for tourist facilities)
 - As the Kanghwa Dolmen Site is close to Seoul and already well known nationwide from being written up in history text books, annual visitors to the dolmen cluster in Pugŭn-ri amounted to 280,000 in 1998. The number of tourists will grow larger when the site is registered in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. Thus more effective preservatory measures should be put in place after accurate analysis of the impact of a greater number of tourists.

Laws for the Protection of Cultural Heritage

2000. 2

**Cultural Properties Administration
Republic of Korea**

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I. Articles Concerning the Tangible Cultural
Properties from the Cultural Properties
Protection Act

THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES PROTECTION ACT
(wholly amended Law No. 3644 on December 31, 1982)

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of thi Act is to seek the cultural progress of the nation and same contribute to the development of the culture of the mankind by preserving and utilizing cultural properties.

Article 2 (Definition)

1. In this Act, "cultural property" refers to the following:

- (1) Tangible cultural property : buildings, classical books, calligrapher works, ancient documents, pictures, sculpture, craft, etc. and other tangible cultural products of high historical or artistic value and other archeological specimens corresponding thereto;
- (2) Monument : shell-mounds, ancient tombs, castle sites, palace sites, pottery remains, strata containing remains, etc. of high historical or scientific value, other sites of his historical or artistic or scientifically valuable remains, scenic places of high artistic or ornamental value, animals (including their habitat, breeding or migration places), plants(including their habitat), minerals and caves of high scientific value

2. In this Act, "designated cultural property" refers to the following:

- (1) State-designated cultural property : a cultural property which has been designated by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration in accordance with the provision of Article 4 to 7.
- (2) City-or province-designated cultural property : a cultural property which has been designated by the mayor of the City of Seoul, the mayor of a direct control city or the governor of a province in accordance with the provision of Article 55. 1 from among cultural properties which are not designated by Subparagraph (1).
- (3) Cultural property material : cultural property which was designated by the Mayor/Province governor under Article 55.2 but was not designated by Subparagraph (1) or (2)

Article 2-2 (Discipline for Preservation of Cultural Property)

The basic discipline is to keep the original shape for preservation, management and uses of cultural property.

Article 3 (Establishment of the Cultural Properties Committee)

1. The Cultural Properties Committee shall be established in the Cultural Properties Administration to advise the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration with regard and deliberation on the following matters concerning the preservation, management and utilization of cultural properties:
 - (1) Designation or cancellation of State-designated cultural property;
 - (2) Designation or cancellation of a protecting structure or protected area for a State-designated cultural property;
 - (4) Orders for substantial repair and restoration of a State-designated cultural property;
 - (5) Permission to change the present shape of a State-designated cultural property or to transport it out of the State;
 - (6) Orders restricting or prohibiting certain actions and establishing, removing, moving of facilities.
 - (7) Purchase of a State-designated cultural property;
 - (8) Excavation of a buried cultural property;
 - (9) Other specialized or technical matters considered important for preservation, management or utilization of a State-designated cultural property;
 - (10) Recommendations by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration concerning the designation and management of a city-or province-designated cultural property or cultural property material; and,
 - (11) Other matters presented for discussion by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration concerning the management of cultural properties.
2. Subcommittee may be established under the Cultural Properties Committee for each category of cultural properties to research and deliberate on the matters specified under Paragraph 1.
3. Matters concerning the organization and administration of the Cultural Properties Committee shall be prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER II . STATE-DESIGNATED CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Section 1. Designation

Article 4 (Designation of Treasures and National Treasures)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may designate certain important tangible cultural properties as Treasures after deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee.
2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may, after deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee, designate as National Treasures certain Treasures under Paragraph 1 which are rare and highly valuable from a cultural point of view.

Article 6 (Designation of Historical Sites, Scenic Place and Natural Monuments)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may designate certain important monument as a historical site, a scenic place or a natural monument after deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee.

Article 7 (Designation of Important Folklore Materials)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may designate certain important folklore material as an important folklore material after deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee.

Article 8 (Designation of Protecting Structure and Protected Area)

When designating a cultural property in accordance with Article 4, 6 or 7, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may designate a protecting structure or a protected area therefor if it is especially necessary for the protection of such cultural property.

Article 9 (Announcement and Notification of Designation)

1. When the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration had named a State-designated cultural property (understood in this Article as including the protection of structure and the protection of areas) or recognized the holder of an important intangible cultural property in accordance with Article 4 to 8, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall announce it in the Official Gazette and also notify it to the owner or holder of the cultural property concerned.
2. When there is no owner of a cultural property or the owner thereof is unidentified in the case of Paragraph 1, the notification shall be made to the occupant or the custodian thereof.

Article 10 (Issuance of Certificate of Designation, etc.)

1. When designating a National Treasure, a Treasure or an important folklore materials under Article 4 or 7, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall deliver a certificate of designation thereof to the owner of the cultural property concerned.

Article 11 (Effective Date of Designation or Recognition)

Designation or recognition under Article 4 to 8 shall be effective for the holder of the cultural property concerned from the date he receives the notice of designation or recognition thereof ; for other from the date of its announcement in the Official Gazette.

Article 12 (Cancellation of Designation or Recognition)

1. When a designated cultural property which was designated under Article 4, 6 or 7 has lost its value as a State-designated cultural property or when there is a special reason to do so, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may, after deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee, cancel the designation thereof.

4. When the designation of a State-designation cultural heritage is cancelled or when there is a special reason to do so, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may cancel the protecting structure or the protected area therefor: *Provided*, That if the designation of the State-designated cultural property is cancelled, the protecting structure or protected area of the cultural property shall be cancelled without delay.

5. The provisions of Article 9 and 11 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of Paragraphs 1 to 4.

6. When the owner of a National Treasure, Treasure or important folklore material receives a cancellation notice under Article 9.5, the owner shall return the certificate of designation thereof to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration within thirty days from the date he has received the notice.

Article 13 (Provisional Designation)

1. When it is urgently necessary to designate a cultural heritage which is deemed valuable enough to be designated under Articles 6 and 7, and yet there is no time for deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may provisionally designate the cultural property as an important cultural property.

2. The provisional designation under Paragraph 1 shall be effective from the date when the owner, occupant or manager of the cultural property designated provisionally (hereinafter referred to as the "provisionally designated cultural property") receives the notice thereof.

3. The provisional designation under Paragraph 1 shall be regarded as cancelled, if the cultural property concerned is not designated as prescribed in Articles 6 and 7 within six months from the date of its provisional designation.

4. The provisions of Articles 8 through 10.1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of Paragraph 1: however, the announcement in the official Gazette under Article 9.1 shall not be required.

Section 2. Management and Protection

Article 13-2 (Making Plan for Preservation, Management and utilization of Cultural Property)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall make a basic plan for preservation, management and utilization of State-designated cultural property after consultation with the Mayor or Province Governor.
2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall notice the plan for preservation, management and utilization of State-designated cultural property, after it is made according to Paragraph 1, to the Mayor and Province Governor, and the Mayor and Province Governor shall make and enforce the detailed regulations related to the basic plan.
3. Matters concerning the basic plan and related regulations according to Paragraph 1 and 2 shall be prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

Article 16 (Management by Managing Body)

1. When the owner of a State-designated cultural heritage is unidentified or when management by the owner or the manager is considered difficult or inadequate, The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may appoint a local government, an adequate juristic person or a body (in this Article, referred to as "local government, etc.") to manage the State-designated cultural property.
2. When appointing a local government, etc. under paragraph 1, The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall take into consideration the opinions of the owner of the cultural heritage concerned, if any, and shall listen to the opinions of the local government, etc. which he intends to appoint.
3. When The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration has appointed a local government, etc. under Paragraph 1, the Administrator shall announce the effect thereof in the official Gazette without delay and shall provide notification to the owner or the manager of the State-designated cultural property and to the local government, etc. concerned.
4. The owner or manager of the State-designated cultural heritage should not, unless there is a justifiable reason, interfere with the managing duties of the local government, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "managing body") appointed in accordance with Paragraph 1.
5. When The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration has appointed a managing body under Paragraph 1, expenses required for the management of the State-designated cultural property shall be borne by the relevant managing body unless there is a special provision in this Act.

6. The provisions of Article 11 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of Paragraph 1

Article 18 (Repairs, etc)

2. When an owner of the State-designated cultural property intends to repair his cultural property, the owner shall have it repaired by a repair serviceman, a repairing technician or a repairing skilled person of cultural heritages who is registered in the Office of Cultural Properties under Article 18-4, 18-7 or 18-8 : Provided. That this shall not apply when the repair work is so slight that it does not affect the preservation of the cultural heritage concerned.

4. The categories of the repairing technician, repairing skilled person and repair serviceman of the cultural properties as referred to in Paragraph 2 shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.

5. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may decide the standards of survey, design and its cost for repairing State-designated cultural property according to Paragraph 2.

Article 18-2 (Repairing Technician of Cultural Property)

1. The repairing technician of cultural property shall take charge of the technical affairs concerning the repair of the State-designated cultural properties and direct and control the work of the cultural property repairing skilled persons.

2. Any person who desires to be a cultural property repairing technician (hereinafter referred to as "repairing technician") shall meet such requirement as determined by the Presidential Decree, and shall pass the qualifying examination for cultural property repairing technician in the technical field concerned.

3. The qualifying examination for cultural property repairing technician as referred to in Paragraph 2 (hereinafter referred to as "technical qualifying examination") shall be based on report cards and other documents, and written and interview examinations: *Provided.* that for a person who is a public official of Grade VI or higher (including those in special and professional services equivalent to Grade VI or higher), and has been engaged in the cultural heritage repairing work for ten or more years, and has completed the education specialized in the cultural property repairing techniques under the conditions as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the written examination of the qualifying examination in the technical field concerned may be exempted.

4. Matters necessary for those who are, and the technical field which is, to be exempted from part of the technical qualifying examination as referred to in the proviso of Paragraph 3, shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.

5. The subjects of the technical qualifying examination as referred to in Paragraph 3, and the matters necessary for conducting such examination, shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Article 18-3 (Disqualification)

The following persons do not qualify as repairing technicians:

- (1) Minors;
- (2) Persons who are incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
- (3) Persons who are declared bankrupt, but not reinstated;
- (4) Persons who were sentenced to imprisonment without prison labor or heavier penalty, for violation of the construction Business Act, and for whom Two years have not passed after the execution of such sentence is terminated, or the non-execution becomes definite ; and
- (5) Persons who were sentenced to a stay of execution, and for whom the period of stay is not terminated, for violation of acts regulated in paragraph 4

Article 18-4 (Registration, etc. of Repairing Technician)

1. A person who qualifies as a repairing technician, and desires to commence the cultural heritage repairing work, shall register himself with the Cultural Properties Administration.
2. Any person whose registration as a repairing technician is cancelled under Article 18-5, may not be reregistered within five years from the day of such cancellation.
3. Necessary procedures for the registration of the repairing technician as referred to in Paragraph 1, the delivery, etc. of the registration certificate shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Article 18-5 (Cancellation, etc. of Registration)

If a repairing technician falls under any of the following Subparagraphs, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may cancel the registration, or order him to suspend all work for a period not exceeding two years fixed, under the conditions as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism: Provided. That if he falls under Subparagraph (1) or (2), the registration shall be cancelled:

- (1) Where he has obtained the registration based on false statements or other wrongful acts;
- (2) Where he falls under any of the Subparagraphs of Article 18-3;
- (4) Where he intestinally destroys or destroys by gross negligence any cultural property under repair, or damages it by roughly executing the repairing work;
- (5) Where it is deemed impossible for him to take charge of the work due to physical or mental disability or by any other reason;
- (6) Where he lends the repairing technician registration certificate to another person, or he is employed doubly by two or more cultural repairing enterprises; and
- (7) Where he fails to use the designated repairing materials, or fails to execute the repair in accordance with the traditional style.

Article 18-6 (Cultural Property Repairing Skilled Person)

1. The cultural heritage repairing skilled person shall take charge of the affairs concerning the repair of the State-designated cultural heritages under the direction of the cultural property repairing technician.
2. Any person who desires to be the cultural property repairing skilled person (hereinafter referred to as "repairing skilled person"), shall have passed the qualifying examination for the cultural property repairing skilled person in the field concerned.
3. The qualifying examination for cultural property repairing skilled person as referred to in Paragraph 2 (hereinafter referred to as "skill qualifying examination") shall be based on report records and other documents, and practical techniques and interview examinations.
4. Matters necessary for conducting the skill qualifying examination as referred to in Paragraph 3, shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Article 18-7 (Registration of Repairing Skilled Person and Cancellation, etc. of Registration)

The provisions of Articles 18-4 and 18-5 (excluding the provisions of Subparagraphs (2)) shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the registration of the repairing skilled person and the cancellation of the registration, etc.

Article 18-8 (Registration, etc. of Cultural Property Repair Serviceman)

1. Any person who desires to carry on the cultural property repair as a service man, shall meet such qualification or requirements as determined by the Presidential Decree, and register himself with the Cultural Properties Administration.
2. No person who falls under any of the following Subparagraphs, may be registered as referred to in Paragraph 1. This provision shall also apply in case where he is a juristic person and his representative falls under Subparagraph (1):
 - (1) Persons who fall under any of Subparagraphs of Article 18-3;
 - (2) Persons for whom two years have not passed after the registration of cultural property repair serviceman was cancelled under Article 18-9; and
 - (3) Persons who are subject to the disposition of business suspension for violation of the Construction Business Act or the Certified Architects Act, or who are under the order to suspend the business of the licensed architect office.
3. Matters necessary procedures for the registration of the repair serviceman as referred to in Paragraph 1, and the delivery of the registration certificate, etc., shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Article 18-9 (Cancellation, etc. of Registration of Cultural Property Repair Serviceman)

1. If the cultural property repair serviceman registered under Article 18-8 (hereinafter referred to as "repair serviceman") falls under any of the following Subparagraphs, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may cancel the registration, or order him to suspend all business for a period not exceeding six months, under the conditions as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism: *Provided*. That if he falls under Subparagraphs 1 through 5, the registration shall be cancelled:

- (1) Where he has obtained the registration based on false statements or other wrongful acts;
- (2) Where he fails under any of the Subparagraphs of Article 18-3;
- (3) Where he fails to meet the qualification or requirements as prescribed in Article 18-8.1;
- (4) Where the license for construction business is cancelled under the Construction business Act, or the registration of the licensed architect office is cancelled under the Certified Architects Act;
- (6) Where he intentionally destroys or destroys by gross negligence any cultural property under repair, or damages it by roughly-executing the repairing work;
- (7) Where he lends the repair serviceman registration certificate to another person;
- (8) Where he subcontracts *en bloc* the contracted work, to another person;
- (9) Where he subcontracts part of the contracted work, in contravention of the provisions of Article 29 or 30 of the Construction Business Act;
- (10) Where he fails to fulfill the warranty against defects; and
- (11) Where two or more defects of a scale exceeding ten percent of the construction cost due is attributable to the repair serviceman for which he is responsible therefor.

2. If a repair businessman is subject to a business suspension or receives an order to suspend the business of the licensed architect office, for violation of the Construction business Act or the Certified Architects Act, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall order him to suspend the business during such period.

Article 19 (Drawing up and Keeping Record)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall keep record on important State-designated cultural properties.

2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may, when he considers it necessary for the preservation and management of a State-designated cultural property, have research body or specialist concerned cultural property draw up

record on State-designated cultural properties.

Article 20 (Matters to be Permitted)

A person who intends to engage in the activities under any of the following Subparagraphs concerning the State-designated cultural properties shall obtain permission from the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree. No alteration in the activities shall be made unless further permission is granted:

- (1) Capturing or collecting animals, plants or minerals in an area designated or provisionally designated as a scenic place or a natural monument, or in its protected area, or transporting them out of such an area;
- (3) Making a rubbed copy of a State-designated cultural property, imitating or photographing it in such a manner that may affect its preservation; and
- (4) Changing the present shape of State-designated cultural property (including the protecting structure and protected area) or an act which may affect its preservation, Provided. That slight cases determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are excepted.

Article 21 (Prohibition of Export, etc.)

1. A National Treasure, a Treasure, natural Monument or an important folklore material shall not be exported or transported out of the State; except when Administrator of the Cultural Properties Administration permits it for an international cultural exchange, such as a cultural properties-exhibition in a foreign country, etc., on condition it be brought back to the State within two years from the date of its departure.

2. Upon request by the person who was permitted to transport a National Treasure, a Treasure or an important folklore material under the proviso of Paragraph 1, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may permit the extension of the time period for up to two years if he considers it unavoidable.

3. When the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration intends to grant permission for transporting a cultural property out of the State under the proviso of Paragraph 1, or when he intends to permit an extension of the time period under Paragraph 2, he shall refer his intention to the State Council for deliberation.

Article 25 (Administrative Order)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration or the Head of Local Autonomy Body may issue the following orders when he considers them necessary for the management and protection of State-designated cultural property (in this Article, understood as including the protecting structure and protected area);

- (1) An order prohibiting or restricting certain of owner and the holder and manager or managing body of a State-designated cultural property when

such acts are considered improper for the management of the property concerned or when there are other reasons to do so;

- (3) An order for the repair and / or installation of a necessary facility, or the removal of obstacles to the owner, manager or managing body of a State-designated cultural property; and
- (4) Orders, other than those prescribed in Subparagraphs (1) through (3). to the owner, manager or managing body of a State-designated cultural property to take necessary measures.

2. the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may directly take measures prescribed in each Subparagraph of Paragraph 1 at the expense of the State when the owner or manager of the State-designated cultural property does not execute an order under Paragraph 1 or when it is considered improper for him take measures prescribed in each Subparagraph of Paragraph 1.

3. The Head of Local Autonomy Body shall report to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration, when the Head made an order according to Paragraph 1.

Article 27 (Matter to be reported)

When an incident categorized in any of the following Subparagraph has occurred, the owner of a State-designated cultural property shall report details thereof to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration under conditions prescribed by the Presidential Decree; however, both the owner and manager in case of Subparagraph (1), and both former-and present-owners in case of subparagraph(2) may submit the report.

- (1) When manager is nominated or discharged
- (2) When a State-designated cultural property is to be sold, or when its ownership is transferred;
- (3) When the name or address of the owner, holder or manager is changed;
- (4) When the name, lot number, land category or the extent of the site of a State-designated cultural property is changed;
- (5) When the place of custody is changed;
- (6) When a State-designated cultural heritage was ruined, stolen, destroyed or damaged;
- (7) When a cultural heritage was transported with permission under Subparagraph (1) of Article 20, or the proviso of Article 21.1, or when it was returned to its original place;
- (8) When a change of the present shape of or other acts against the cultural property has been launched or completed with the permission (including the changed permission) under Subparagraph (4) of Article 20;

Article 28 (Subsidies)

1. The State may grant a subsidy on all or part of following expenses

- (1) Expenses necessary for the management of the cultural property by a managing body under Article 16.1;
- (2) Expenses necessary for taking measures under each Subparagraph of Article 25.1;
- (3) Expenses, other than those under Subparagraphs (1) and (2), necessary for the management, protection, repairs or record keeping of a State-designated cultural property; and

Article 30 (Compensation for Loss)

The State shall make compensation to any person whose loss falls under any of the following Subparagraphs:

- (2) A person who has suffered a loss due to the management by the State pursuant to Article 25.1(1) and (3) or (4)
- (3) A person who has suffered a loss due to measures taken pursuant to Article 25.2

Article 31 (Expense to be borne by a local government)

A local government may bear the expense for or subsidize the management, protection or repairs of those State-designated cultural properties which are located within its territorial jurisdiction, but which are not in its possession nor under its management.

Article 32 (*Mutatis Mutandis* Application)

The provisions of Articles 20, 21, 25.1 (1) and (4), Subparagraphs (2) through (4), (6) through (8) of Article 27 and 30 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the management and protection of the provisionally designated cultural properties.

Section 3. Exhibition

Article 33 (Exhibition)

State-designated cultural properties shall be exhibited for public viewing under the conditions prescribed by this Act.

Article 39 (Collection of Admission Fees)

1. The holder and owner or managing body of a State-designated cultural property may collect admission fees from spectators when he exhibits the cultural property for public viewing.
2. The owner, the holder, or the holding organization of a State-designated cultural property decide admission fees Paragraph 1.

Section 4. Investigation

Article 41 (Investigation under Authority)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may, when he considers it necessary, have officials under his authority investigate the state of a State-designated cultural property, its management, repairs, preservation of environment and other necessary matters.
2. When an investigation is to be carried out under Paragraph 1, owner and the holder and manager or managing body of cultural property concerned shall be so notified beforehand; however, in case of an emergency, notification may be made afterwards.
3. A public official who carries out an investigation under Paragraph 1 may ask concerned person for necessary cooperation, make measurements, conduct excavation, remove obstacles, and take other measures needed for the investigation, so long as such acts do not destroy or damage the present state of the cultural property concerned; however, consent shall be obtained from the owner and holder and manager or managing body concerned for an investigation before sunrise or after sunset.
4. A public official who carries out an investigation under Paragraph 2 shall bear an identification manifesting his authority, and present it to the concerned persons.
5. The State shall make compensation for any loss caused by investigations under Paragraph 3.

CHAPTER III. BURIED CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Article 43 (Report of Discovery)

When a cultural property which is contained or buried in the land, sea-bottom or a structure, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "buried cultural property") is discovered, the discoverer thereof, the owner, the occupant or the manager of the land, sea-bottom or the structure, etc. shall report the discovery to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration without changing the present shape under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

Article 44 (Restraint on Excavation)

1. The land or sea-bottom which is assumed to contain a shell-mound, ancient tomb, ancient life material or other buried cultural property, shall not be excavated: Provided, That this shall not apply to any of the following Subparagraphs when

permission is granted by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree:

- (1) When the excavation is carried out for scientific research;
 - (2) When the construction work (hereinafter, understood as including public works) makes excavation unavoidable; and
 - (3) When the land or sea-bottom is found out to contain a buried cultural property during a construction work and it is necessary to excavate it to continue the construction work.
2. When granting permission under the proviso of Paragraph 1, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may issue necessary instructions, and even after granting permission, if necessary, he may order the excavation stopped, suspended, or cancel the permission for excavation.
 3. When the person who has obtained the permission under the proviso of Paragraph 1 has completed the excavation, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may issue instructions necessary for the preservation and management, etc. of the excavated cultural properties.
 4. In case of Paragraph 1 (2) or (3), the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may, when he deems it necessary to do so for the preservation of the cultural property, excavate it directly, or designate a person to excavate it. In this case, expenses for the excavation shall be borne by the person who carries out the excavation: *Provided*. That the expenses for the excavation during execution of such construction work as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, may be borne by the State or a local government within the limits of its budget.
 5. the provisions of Paragraphs 1 through 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where the present shape of the excavated buried cultural property (understood as excluding a cultural property that is a movable property) is changed. In this case, "excavation" shall be read as "change of the present shape"

Article 45 (Excavation by State)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may, when it is considered necessary to do so, excavate the land or sea-bottom where a cultural property is thought to be buried.
2. In the case where Paragraph 1, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall, under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, deliver an excavation notice describing the purpose and methods of excavation, the date to start excavation and other necessary matters to the owner or the occupant of the land.
3. The owner, manager, or occupant of the land or the surface of the sea shall not refuse, or interfere with the excavation under Paragraph 1.
4. The provisions of Articles 30 and 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Paragraph 1.

Article 45-2 (Standards for the Cost of Excavation of Buried Cultural Property)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall decide the standards for the cost of excavation of buried cultural property and its calculation method after consultation with the Minister of Finance and Economy.

Article 46 (Disposition Method)

1. When a cultural property discovery is reported under Article 43 or is made by excavation under Article 44 or 45, or by research of the surface of the earth under Article 74. 2(1), the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall, if the owner of the cultural property is identified, return it to the owner in accordance with each subparagraph below : if the owner is unidentified, notify the pertinent chief of a police station regardless of Article 1.1 of the Lost Articles Act which is applied *mutatis mutandis* by Article 13 of the said Act:

(1) When a cultural property discovery is reported under Article 43 or is made by excavation under Article 44.1, or by research of the surface of the earth under Article 74.2(1), the person who reported or excavated it shall return it to the owner thereof; and

(2) When a cultural property discovery is made by excavation under Article 44.4 or 45, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall return it to the owner.

2. When the chief of the police station receives notification under Paragraph 1, he shall, without delay, make a public announcement under Article 1.2 of the Lost Articles Act which is applied *mutatis mutandis* by Article 13 of the said Act.

Article 47 (Disposition Method of Buried Cultural Property by Chief of Police Station, etc.)

1. When a buried or lost article considered to be a cultural property is submitted to the chief of the police station under the Lost Articles Act, the chief of a police station shall make the public announcement under the Lost Articles Act, and at the same time, shall report to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration that a buried or lost article considered to be a cultural property has been submitted to him, and shall present it to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration within twenty days from the date of submission unless returning it to the owner.

2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall appraise the article submitted to him under Paragraph 1, and dispose of it as prescribed in the following Subparagraphs;

(1) When the article concerned is a cultural property, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall, if the owner is unidentified, notify the chief of the police station that the article is a cultural property; if the owner is identified, he shall return it to the chief of the police station with the opinion that the article is a cultural property; and

(2) When the article concerned is not a cultural property, the Administrator of

Cultural Properties Administration shall return it to the chief of the police station with the opinion that the article is not a cultural property.

Article 48 (Reversion to State and Compensation)

1. A cultural property shall revert to the State regardless of Articles 253 and 254 of the Civil Act, if the owner of the cultural property is not identified within thirty days from the date of public announcement under Article 46.2 or 47.1.
2. In the case of Paragraph 1, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall, under Article 13 of the Lost Articles Act, compensate the person who discovered or picked up the cultural property concerned and the owner of the land, building, etc. where it was discovered. In this case, if the person who discovered or picked up the cultural property is not the owner of the land or building, etc. concerned, the compensation money shall be disbursed equally: *Provided*. That the distribution of the compensation money may be differentiated under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, if any expenses were incurred during the discovery or picking up of the property.
3. If it is considered unnecessary for the State to preserve a cultural property which reverted to her under Paragraph 1, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may turn it over to the person who discovered or picked it up and to the owner of the land or building, etc. where it was discovered. In this case, compensation under Paragraph 2 shall not be made.

Article 48-2 (Protection of Buried Cultural Property)

1. When State, local government or corporation by the Presidential Decree do development work by the Presidential Decree in the area where buried cultural property was found from the result of surface investigation by professional organization noticed by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration, they shall consult with the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration in advance.
2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administrator may order to necessary arrangement for business work in case that it is necessary for the protection of buried cultural property according to the Paragraph of 1.
3. The Head of local administration shall examine its protection plan for protection of buried cultural property and confirm whether buried cultural property exist or not in advance, when the Head gives a permit for construction work, which is not belonging to the Paragraph 1, in the confirmed area where buried cultural property exists. When the Head confirms it is necessary to protect buried cultural property and its surrounding landscape, the Head may not give a permit for the construction work in the area.

Article 48-3 (Keeping Record of Buried Cultural Property, etc.)

State or local government shall make an effort to keep a record of confirmed buried cultural property, and seek the appropriate protection plan for the area where buried

cultural property is confirmed.

Article 48-4 (Support and Nurture of Professional Corporation for Examination of Buried Cultural Property)

State or local government shall support and nurture to establish the professional corporation for examination of buried cultural property, in order to examine, excavate and protect buried cultural property.

Article 49 (*Mutatis Mutandis* Application of Lost Articles Act)

The provisions of Article 13 of the Lost Articles Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the buried cultural property except when there is a special provision in this Act.

CHAPTER IV. SPECIAL CASES CONCERNING STATE OWNED CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Article 50 (Managing Office)

1. The cultural property owned by the State (hereinafter referred to as "State-owned cultural property") shall generally be managed by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration regardless of Article 6 of the State Properties Act and Article 7 of the Commodity Management Act: Provided, That when a State-owned cultural property is an administrative Property managed by the head of a central government organ (hereinafter understood as meaning the head of a central government organ as provided for in the Budget and Accounts Act) other than the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration, or when the head of a central government organ other than the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration necessarily has to manage the State-owned cultural property, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall decide the managing office after consultation with the head of the organ concerned and the Minister of Finance and Economy.
2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall hear the opinions of the Cultural Properties Committee before he decides the managing office under the proviso of Paragraph 1.
5. Profits made from the management under Paragraph 3 shall revert to the local government, the nonprofit juristic person or the nonprofit body that is not a juristic person concerned.

Article 51 (Gratuitous management Exchange between Accounts)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may receive free of charge a State-owned cultural property belonging to another account for its management, regardless of Article 23 of the State Properties Act.

Article 52 (Special Cases on Procedures and Methods)

1. When the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration grants or cancels the designation or provisional designation as a State-designated cultural property of a State-owned cultural property whose managing office was decided in accordance with the proviso of Article 50.1, the notification to the owner or occupant of the cultural property under this Act shall be made to the managing office of the cultural property concerned.

2. In application of the provisions of Articles 25, 27, 39 through 41 to a state-owned cultural property whose managing office was decided under the proviso of Article 50.1, the owner of the cultural property means the managing office thereof.

Article 53 (Restriction on Disposal)

The managing office under the proviso of Article 50.1 shall obtain the consent of the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration in advance before performing an act other than those prescribed in each Subparagraph of Article 20 on its State-designated cultural property or provisionally designated cultural property.

Article 54 (Prohibition of Transfer, or Establishment of private Right)

Nobody may transfer a State-owned cultural property (understood as including its sites) or create a private right to it unless there is a special provision in this Act: Provided. That the use of the State-owned cultural property may be permitted under the condition that it does not interfere with the management or protection thereof and is necessary for public use, official use or public utility.

CHAPTER V. CITY-OR PROVINCE-DESIGNATED CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Article 55 (Designation, etc. of City-or Province-designated Cultural Properties)

1. The Mayor or Province Governor may designate a certain cultural property which is within his territorial jurisdiction and deserves preservation and is not a State-designated cultural property, as a City- or Province-designated cultural property.

2. The Mayor or Province Governor may designate certain cultural property which was not designated under Paragraph 1 and is considered to be necessary for the

preservation of the local culture as a cultural property material.

3. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may advise, when it is acknowledged to be necessary through deliberation by the Cultural Properties Committee, the Mayor or Province Governor to designate a certain cultural property as a city- or province-designated cultural property or cultural property material, and preserve it.

4. When designating a city- or province-designated cultural property or cultural property material in accordance with Paragraphs 1 through 3, the name of the city or the province which has made the designation shall be presented.

5. Matters necessary for the designation procedure, management, protection, support and exhibition of a city-or province-designated cultural property or cultural property material and for the establishment of an advisory body shall be determined by an ordinance of the local government concerned.

Article 56 (Expenses)

1. In case a city-or province-designated cultural property or cultural property material which has been designated under Article 55.1, 2 is owned by the State or the public, expenses necessary for its preservation shall be borne by the State or the local government concerned.

2. The State or the local government may subsidize in part or in whole the expenses required for the preservation of a city-or province-designated cultural property or cultural property material which is not owned by the State or the public.

Article 57 (Report, etc.)

1. The Mayor or Province Governor shall report without delay to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration under the conditions prescribed by Presidential Decree on any of the situations described in following Subparagraphs:

(1) When a city- or province-designated cultural property or a cultural heritage material is designated or cancelled;

(2) When maintenance work changing the present shape of the city- or province-designated cultural property or the cultural property material is started or finished;

(3) When the location or the custody place of a city- or province-designated cultural property or a cultural property material is changed; and

(4) When a city- or province-designated cultural property or a cultural property material is ruined, lost, destroyed or damaged.

2. When an act under Subparagraph (1) of Paragraph 1 is considered inappropriate, The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may order correction or other necessary measures.

Article 58 (Application *Mutatis Mutandis*)

1. The provisions of Article 18.2 and 18.5, 21.1 and 21.2, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the city- or province-designated cultural property or the cultural property material.
2. The provisions of Articles 8, 12.1, 12.4, and 16, 20, 25, 27, 33, 39, 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the city- or province-designated cultural properties or cultural property materials: in such cases, "The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration" shall be replaced by "the mayor of the City of Seoul, the mayor of a direct control city or the governor of a province," and "as prescribed by Presidential Decree" shall be understood as "as prescribed by an ordinance of the local government concerned."

CHAPTER VI. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 59 (Succession of Rights and Duties)

1. If the ownership of a State-designated cultural property (including the protecting structure, protected area and provisionally designated cultural property) changes, the new owner thereof shall succeed to the rights and duties of the former owner based on this Act or orders, instructions or other measures issued under this Act by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration.
2. The provisions of Paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the managing body or the owner when the managing body is designated under Article 16 or when the designation is *cancelled: Provided*, That this shall not apply to the owners exclusive rights and duties.

Article 61 (Report of Business Including Trading, etc.)

1. A person who intends to engage in a business of buying and selling or exchanging the tangible cultural heritages or tangible folklore materials that are movables (including a person who intends to engage in such a business on consignment), shall report to the head of the Shi(City), Kun or Ku (referred to the Ku which is a local government; hereinafter the same shall apply) as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

Article 64 (Matters to be Observed)

The cultural property dealer shall observe the following matters:

- (1) Keeping account books concerning trading, exchange, etc. and recording contents of dealing;
- (2) Observing particulars prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry Culture and Tourism

Article 65 (Cancellation, etc. of Permission)

When a cultural property dealer has violated those matters prescribed in article 64, the head of the Shi, Kun, or Ku may cancel the permission or suspend his business for a period not to exceed one year.

Article 66 (Awards)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may honor with awards those who fall under any of the following Subparagraphs:

- (1) A person who has discovered and reported a buried cultural property which was later designated as a National Treasure or a Treasure;
- (2) A person who is not responsible for managing or protecting a designated or provisionally designated cultural property, but has performed distinguished service in preventing the cultural property from being ruined, lost, destroyed or damaged;
- (4) A person who is responsible for or has the duty of managing, protecting and exhibiting a designated or provisionally designated cultural property and has set an outstanding example for others in managing, protecting and exhibiting the cultural property concerned.

Article 67 (compensation)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may grant compensation, under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, to a person who has given information to the criminal investigation authority about a person who has committed or attempted a crime under Articles 80 through 82, or to a person who distinguished himself by capturing such a criminal.

Article 68 (Delegation of Authority)

A part of the authority of the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration endowed by this Act may be delegated, in accordance with conditions prescribed by Presidential Decree, to a Mayor or Province Governor.

Article 71 (Protection of Cultural Properties under Emergency)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may take necessary measures, including moving to a safe place, burying underground, etc. of State-owned cultural properties or other designated cultural properties which are not owned by the State, or may order owner, the holders, occupant, manager or managing body of cultural properties to take the necessary measures mentioned above, when such measures are considered necessary for the protection of cultural properties in time of war, disaster or similar states of emergence.
2. The owner, etc. of a cultural property shall not refuse, obstruct or evade the

measures or orders under Paragraph 1.

4. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may transport a cultural property out of the State regardless of Article 21, if it is considered necessary to do so for the protection thereof in time of war, armed conflict or similar emergency. In this case, the intention shall be referred to the State Council for deliberation in advance.

5. The provisions of Article 30 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of Paragraph 1; however, it shall not apply in case of war or other force majeure event.

Article 72 (Request for Assistance)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration or a public official under orders from the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may request the head of an authority concerned for any assistance necessary for executing the measures under Article 71.1.

Article 73 (Nurturing of Technician for Repairs of Cultural Property)

1. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may nurture technicians required for the protection, management or repair of the cultural property.
2. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may award scholarships when it is considered necessary for nurturing technicians under paragraph 1.

Article 74 (Preservation of Cultural Properties during Construction Work)

When it is feared because of construction work that a cultural property may be ruined, lost, destroyed, damaged or submerged underwater, or when it is necessary for safeguarding a cultural property during a construction work, the person in charge of the construction work concerned shall take necessary measures according to the instructions of the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration. In this case, expenses required for taking such necessary measures shall be borne by the person in charge of the construction work.

Article 74-2 (Land Surface Examination of Cultural Property)

1. A person who enforces the construction work by the Presidential Decree shall examine the land surface (hereinafter referred to as "land surface examination") to confirm whether cultural property is buried or distributed in the area, when he makes a plan for the construction work in the construction area.
2. Land surface examination shall be enforced by the professional corporation related to cultural property under the Subparagraph 48.2 (1) by the request of a person who will do the construction work in the area, and the person who enforces the construction work may report the result for the examination to the

Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration through the Mayor or Province Governor governing the construction work after land surface examination is finished.

3. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration, who received the land surface examination reports, may make a plan and order the necessary arrangement for the preservation of cultural property after the deliberation by Cultural Properties Committee.

4. The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may notice the preservation plan (including the necessary arrangement for preservation of cultural property) under the Paragraph 3 to the Mayor or Province Governor, and the Mayor or Province Governor may notice to the person who will do the construction work.

5. The person, who has a plan for the construction work noticed under the Paragraph 4, shall make a necessary arrangement for the preservation of cultural property, and report its result to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration through the Mayor or Province Governor.

6. The person, who has a plan for the construction work, shall carry out faithfully the arrangement including the preservation plan of cultural property under the Paragraph 4, and the Mayor or Province Governor shall make a confirm whether he accomplishes the plan or not.

7. The necessary cost for land surface examination under the Paragraph 1 shall be paid by the person who participates the construction work.

8. An object, limits and other necessary matters for the construction work which the land surface examination for cultural property is accomplished under the Paragraph 1 shall be decided by the Presidential Decree.

Article 75 (Expropriation or Utilization of Land)

1. When it is necessary to do so for the preservation and management of a cultural property, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration or the head of a local government may expropriate or use the land, buildings, trees, bamboo or other structures in the protected area for a designated cultural heritage which is owned by the State or the local government.

2. The land Expropriation Act shall apply to the expropriation or use of land under Paragraph 1.

Article 75-2 (Protection of Cultural Property from Development Project)

State and Local Government shall make an effort not to be damaged for cultural property (including protecting structures or protected areas), when State and Local Government make a plan for and enforce the development project.

Articele 76 (Export Restraint)

1. The provisions of Article 21.1 and 21.2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to movable

cultural property not designated by this Act.

2. A movable property which may be mistaken for a cultural property under Paragraph 1 may be exported or transported out of the State with the prior confirmation of the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration.

3. A person who intends to get confirmation under Paragraph 2 shall pay such fees as are prescribed by the Ordinance of The Ministry Culture and Tourism.

Article 77 (Support and Nurturing of Organizations Dedicated to the Protection of Cultural Properties)

The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may support and nurture relevant organizations when such an action is necessary for the protection, preservation, dissemination and promotion of cultural properties.

Article 78 (Protection of Foreign Cultural Properties)

1. With a view to preserving the cultural legacies of mankind and increasing friendship and goodwill among nations, a cultural property designated and protected as such by statutes of a foreign country(hereinafter referred to as "foreign cultural property") which is a treaty on the protection of cultural properties(hereinafter referred to as "treaty") which the Republic of Korea has signed shall be protected by both the treaty and this Act.

3. If there is a plausible reason to suspect that a cultural property which is intended to be transported or has already been transported into the State was unlawfully transported out of the foreign country, The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration may keep it in custody.

4. When a foreign cultural property is to be kept in custody under Paragraph 3, The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall keep and manage it in a museum, etc.

5. When the foreign cultural property kept in custody under Paragraph 4 is proved to have been lawfully transported out of the foreign country, The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall return it to the owner or the occupant thereof without delay. The same shall apply to a foreign cultural property which is proved to have been unlawfully transported out, when it is clear that the foreign country does not want to recover it.

6. When a foreign country has proven that a foreign cultural property was unlawfully transported into the State and has requested it be returned in accordance with the terms of the treaty, or when The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration performs the duty of returning it in accordance with the treaty, he shall, with the help of the pertinent authorities, take necessary measures for returning the cultural property, as prescribed by the treaty, to the foreign country where it was transported out.

Article 79 (Relation with Other Acts)

1. When The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration intends to take action falling under any of the following Subparagraphs for an area, whose size is prescribed by the Presidential Decree, in a park area or park protection area under the Natural Parks Act, he shall consult with the pertinent park management authority:

- (1) When he designates a certain area as a historical site, scenic place or natural monument in accordance with Article 6;
- (2) When he designates a protected area under Article 8; and
- (3) When he grants permission or partial permission in accordance with Article 20.

2. When the permission under Article 20 (including a case where Article 58.2 applies *mutatis mutandis*) is granted in a park area or a park protection area regulated by the Natural Parks Act, the permission for occupation, use, etc. of a park under articles 23 and 25 of the Natural Parks Act shall be regarded as obtained as well.

Article 79-2 (Hearing)

If the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration, Mayor or Province Governor, or Head of the Shi. Kun or Ku desires to take the disposition as prescribed in Article 18-5 (including the case where it is applicable under Article 18-7). 18-9, 20 or 21, or 65, he shall in advance give the party subject to disposition to or to his representative, an opportunity to state his opinion.

CHAPTER VII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 80 (Crime of Export, etc. without Permission)

1. A person who has exported or transported out of the State a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property in violation of Article 21.2, or a person who has not transported into the State within the specified time limit the cultural property which was transported out in accordance with the proviso of Article 21.1 shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least five years, and the cultural property concerned shall be confiscated.

2. A person who, in violation of Article 76.1, has exported or transported a cultural property out of the State or has not brought back the cultural property already transported out of the State shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least three years, and the cultural property concerned shall

be confiscated.

3. A person who has taken or delivered a cultural property or acted as a medium therefor with the knowledge that it is being exported or transported out of the State in violation of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least three years, and the cultural property concerned shall be confiscated.

Article 80-2 (Crime of Incitement for False Designation, etc.)

A person who has designated a designated cultural property or provisional designated cultural property by falsehood or other dishonest means shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least five years.

Article 81 (Crime of Damage or Concealment, etc.)

1. A person who has damaged, stolen or concealed a cultural property designated as a national Treasure or a Treasure, or a person who has diminished its usefulness by any other means shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least three years.

2. A person who has damaged, stolen or concealed a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property (excluding structure) except those prescribed in Paragraph 1 or a person who has, by any other means, diminished its usefulness shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least two years.

3. A person who is regarded to the following Subparagraphs shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least two years or to a fine of between twenty million won and one hundred and fifty million won.

(2) A person who has obtained or transport in knowing the violation of Paragraph 1 or 2, Subparagraph 1.

4. Cultural property shall be confiscated in the case of Paragraph 1 through 3. But when confiscation of cultural property is imposible, the appraised money of the cultural property shall be charged additionally

Article 82 (Crime of Illegal Excavation, etc.)

1. A person who has excavated a buried cultural property without permission within the protecting structure of protected area for a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a fixed period of at least five years.

2. A person who has excavated a buried cultural property without permission in a place other than that prescribed in Paragraph 1, or a person who has violated the order to stop or suspend the excavation of a buried cultural property shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed ten years or

to a fine of one hundred million won or less.

3. A person who has delivered, acquired, transported or kept a cultural property with or without payment with the knowledge that it was excavated or its present shape was changed in violation of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed seven years or to a fine of seventy million won or less.

4. A person who has acted as a medium for activities under Paragraph 3 shall be sentenced to the same punishment as prescribed by paragraph 3.

5. A person who has not reported his discovery of a buried cultural property and has concealed or disposed of it or has changed its present shape in violation of Article 43 shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed three years or to a fine of thirty million won or less.

6. In the cases of paragraphs 1 through 5, the cultural property concerned shall be confiscated.

Article 83 (Aggravated Crime)

1. Up to half of the punishment prescribed in each of Articles 80 through 82 shall be added respectively to the sentence of a person who has committed a crime under the said Articles, when he has acted in concert with an organization or group of people or has used a dangerous object.

2. A person who, in the course of committing a crime under Paragraph 1, has killed or injured a person managing or protecting a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment with prison labor or imprisonment with prison labor for at least five years.

Article 84 (*Mutatis Mutandis* Application of Criminal Act)

A person who has committed a crime of arson, inundation, damage or destruction to a structure under the following Subparagraphs shall be punished under Article 165, 178 or 367 of the Criminal Act and with the *mutatis mutandis* application of the related Articles thereof:

- (1) a structure which is a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property; and
- (2) A structure for the protection of a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property.

Article 85 (Crime of Inundation to historical Sites, etc.)

A person who, by means of inundating, has caused damage to a historical site, a scenic place, a natural monument or a protected area designated or provisionally designated by The Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period of two to ten years.

sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period of two to ten years.

Article 86 (Other Crimes of Inundation)

A person who, by means of inundating, has caused damage to a designated cultural property, a provisionally designated cultural property or a protected area other than those prescribed in Article 85 shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed ten years or to a fine of one hundred million won or less.

Article 87 (Attempted Criminal)

1. A person who has attempted a crime under Articles 80 through 82, 83.1, 85 or 86 shall be punished.

2. A person who has plotted or conspired a crime under Articles 80 through 82, 83.1, 85 or 86 shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed two years or to a fine of twenty million won or less.

Article 88 (Criminal of Negligence)

1. A person who committed a crime under Article 85 or 86 because of negligence shall be sentenced to a fine of ten million won or less.

2. A person who committed a crime under Article 82.3, 85 or 86 by professional negligence (negligence of his professional duties) or gross negligence shall be sentenced to imprisonment without prison labor for a period not to exceed three years or a fine of thirty million won or less and in case of Article 82.3, the cultural property concerned shall be confiscated.

Article 89 (Crime of Transporting out of Area Without Permission)

1. A person falling under any of the following Subparagraphs shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed five years or a fine of fifty million won or less:

- (1) A person who has transported, without permission, a designated cultural property or a provisionally designated cultural property out of the proper place of associated area; and
- (2) A person who, without permission, has changed the present shape of a designated cultural heritage or a provisionally designated cultural heritage, or has performed any activity detrimental to the management and preservation thereof.

2. In the case of Paragraph 1, if the cultural property concerned belongs to the person who committed the crime, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment with prison labor for a period not to exceed two years and/or to a fine of twenty million won or less.

Article 90 (Crime of Violating Administrative Orders)

to penal servitude for a period not to exceed three years or to a fine of thirty million won or less; a person falling under Subparagraph (3) shall be confiscated of the material concerned:

- (1) A person who, without any justifiable reasons, has violated an order prescribed by Article 25.1 (understood as including a case where Article 58.2 is applied *mutatis mutandis*) or Article 71.1 (1);
- (3) A person who, without permission, has committed an act under Subparagraph 1 of Article 20 (understood as including the case where is applied *mutatis mutandis* by Article 58.2;
- (4) A person who, without permission, has set up any installation, etc. in an area which is designated or provisionally designated as a protected area of a designated cultural property, a historical site, a scenic place or a natural monument (including a monument which is a city- or province-designated cultural property or a cultural property material), or a person who, without permission, has committed an act detrimental to the protection of its present shape; and
- (5) A person who has dumped in the habitat, breeding place or a migratory ground any material harmful to the growth of an animal which is designated or provisionally designated as a natural monument (including a monument which is a city- or province-designated cultural property)

Article 91 (Crime of Obstructing Management, etc.)

A person categorized by any of the following Subparagraphs shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a period not to exceed two years or to a fine of twenty million won or less:

- (1) A person who, without any justifiable reasons, has rejected, interfered with or failed to comply with the excavation of the buried cultural property under Article 45;
- (2) A person who, without any justifiable reasons, has interfered with the managing acts of the person entitled to manage the designated cultural property or the provisionally designated cultural property;
- (3) A person who, without any justifiable reasons, has rejected, obstructed or failed to comply with the performance of duties by a public official under this Act, or who has presented false materials;
- (4) A person who is responsible for the management or preservation of a designated or provisionally designated cultural property but who, by gross negligence, has caused loss of or damage to the cultural property concerned;
- (5) A person who has spent a subsidy granted under this Act for a purpose other than those for which is was granted; and
- (6) A person who has made a false statement or a false report.
- (7) A person who has made the boundary of an area specified as a designated

cultural property or the boundary of a protected area unidentifiable by intentionally destroying, moving or removing, the landmark or by any other means.

- (8) A person who, without permission, has committed an act under Subparagraph (3) of Article 20 (understood as including the case where) is applied *mutatis mutandis* by Article 58.2; and
- (9) A person who has violated an order or instruction issued under Article 44.3, 44.5, 48.5, 74, 74.2(3)

Article 92 (Crime of Violating Orders of Exhibition, etc.)

A person categorized by any of the following Subparagraphs shall be sentenced to a fine of ten million won or less:

- (3) a person who has th designated cultural property repaired by a person not registered in the Cultural Properties Administration;

Article 93 (Fine for Default)

1. A person categorized by any of the following Subparagraphs shall be sentenced to a fine for default of five million won or less:

- (1) A person who doesn't report as prescribed by Acticle 27 or 43.
- (4) A person who runs business without making a statement or a report as prescribed by Act. 61.1

2. The fine for negligence as referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be imposed and collected by the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration or the Head of Shi, Kun, or Ku under the conditions as prescribed by the presidential Decree.

3. Any person who is dissatisfied with the disposition of the fine for negligence as referred to in paragraph 2, may make an objection to the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration or the Head of Shi, Kun, or Ku within thirty days after he is informed of such disposition.

4. If the person who is subject to the disposition of the fine for negligence under Paragraph 2, has made the objection as referred to in Paragraph 3, the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration or the Head of Shi, Kun, or Ku shall notify without delay to the pertinent court, which shall, upon receiving the notification, bring the case of the fine for negligence to a trial under the Non-Contentious Case Litigation Procedure Act.

5. If no objection is made, and no fine for negligence is paid, in the period as referred to in Paragraph 3, it shall be collected according to the examples of the disposition of the national or local tax in arrears.

Article 94 (Joint Penal Provision)

When a representative, an agent or an employee of a juristic person or an individual has committed a crime in violation of Articles 82 through 92 in the course of

operation a business or managing an asset for the juristic person or the individual concerned, not only the person who committed the crime but the juristic person or the individual shall so be punished with a fine as prescribed in each of the pertinent Articles.

II. Other Laws Concerning the Protection of Cultural Properties

1. Urban Planning Act

Article 18 (Designation of Districts)

- (1) In a case where the Minister of Construction and Transportation finds it necessary for the sake of the public peace and order and of the promotion of the urban functions, he may decide on the designation of the following districts, by dint of the urban planning
1. Landscape district : in a case where it is required for preserving the natural landscape of an urban community ;
 2. Aesthetic district : in a case where it is required for preserving the aesthetic view of an urban community ;
 3. Height district (minimum height district and maximum height district) : in a case where it is required in order to regulate the minimum or maximum limit of the height of building structures for the sake of the good environment of an urban community and the optimal utilization, and the promotion thereof, of the height of the land ;
 4. Fire district : in a case where it is required for the prevention of the dangers of a fire, and other calamities, of an urban community ;
 5. through 8. Deleted.
 9. Preservation district : in a case where it is required for the protection and preservation of cultural properties and important facilities ;
 10. Deleted.
 11. Deleted.
 12. Airport district : in a case where it is required for the protection of airport facilities and for the safe aviation of aircraft ; and
 13. Facilities protection district : in a case where it is required for the protection of school facilities and for the promotion of the efficient functioning of harbors and various kinds of businesses.

Article 19 (Restriction, etc. on Acts within Areas, Districts and Zones)

- (3) The restriction on the construction or installation of building structures or other facilities within a preservation district, shall be governed by the provisions of the following subparagraphs
1. Within the preservation district designated for the preservation of cultural properties, it shall not be permitted to construct or install any buildings or facilities other than those used directly for the management and protection of the cultural properties to which the Protection of Cultural Properties Act applies : *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to a case where the City Mayor or *Kun* chief found that it would not constitute an obstacle to the preservation of the cultural properties, and then, has obtained the approval of the Minister of Culture and Tourism ; and

2. Urban Park Act

Article 23 (Exceptional Case with Respect to Cultural Heritage)

- (1) In case where the Minister of Construction and Transportation desires to make an urban planning decision concerning an urban park or green belt within an area designated as a historic place, a scenic spot, a natural monument, etc., or within an area designated for the protection thereof, pursuant to the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, he shall, in advance, consult with the Administrator of Cultural Properties Administration.
- (2) The installation and management of the urban park or green belt, decided upon through a consultation, as stated in the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, shall be governed by the Protection of Cultural Properties Act.

3. Building Act

Article 3 (Exclusion from Application)

- (1) This Act shall not be applicable to any of the following buildings :
 1. Cultural properties designated or designated provisionally under the Protection of Cultural Properties Act ;
 2. Deleted ;
 3. Deleted ;
 4. Facilities hereunder in railroad or track sites :
 - (a) Operational security facilities ;
 - (b) Pedestrian overhead passages above railroad tracks ;
 - (c) Platforms ; and
 - (d) Water supply, coaling, and oiling facilities for railroad or track businesses ;and
 5. Other buildings as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

Article 12 (Restriction on Construction Permission)

- (1) If the Minister of Construction and Transportation recognizes its necessity for the management of the national land, or if the competent Minister recognizes its necessity for national defense, preservation of cultural properties or environment, or national economy, and makes a request for it, the Minister of Construction and Transportation may restrict the permission granter from granting permission under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

4. ACT ON THE UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

Article 6 (Contents of Plans for Utilization of National Territory)

The plans for utilization of the national territory shall include the matters concerning the designation of the following specific use areas

5. Natural environment preservation areas : areas which are necessary for preserving natural landscapes, water resources, seashores, ecosystem and cultural properties, and for protecting and cultivating marine resources.

Article 13-3 (Restriction on Designation of Similar Partition, etc.)

(1) If the head of the administrative agency concerned desires to demarcate or establish an area, district or partition (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "partition, etc.") for the land use similar to the contents of the plans for utilization of the national territory as prescribed by this Act pursuant to other Acts and subordinate statutes, in any area other than the urban areas (including a case where a person other than the administrative agency establishes the same by obtaining a permission, authorization, approval, etc., from the administrative agency concerned), he shall execute such partition, etc. as provided in the right column on the following table, in the purpose area specified in the plans for utilization of the national territory as provided in the left column, and the designation of the urban planning zone as prescribed by the Urban Planning Act shall be made in the urban areas :

Specific Use Areas	Partition, etc. to be demarcated or established
Natural environment preservation areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park zones and park protection zones as prescribed by the Natural Parks Act ; 2. Zone of the water supply source protection zones as prescribed in article 5 of the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act which is larger than such area as prescribed by the Presidential Decree ; 3. Zone of the protection zones for the scenic beauty places and natural monuments designated under the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, which is larger than such area as prescribed by the Presidential Decree ; 4. Deleted ; 5. Agriculture promotion areas as prescribed in Article 40 of the Act on the Special Measures for Development of Agricultural and Fishing Villages ; 6. Reserved forest land as prescribed in Article 17 of the Forestry Act.

(2) In case where the head of the administrative agency concerned desires to designate or demarcate any partition, etc. other than those as provided in the table of paragraph (1), pursuant to other Acts and subordinate statutes, in the specific use areas as provided in the said table, he shall, in advance, consult with, or obtain the approval of, the Minister of Construction and Transportation, under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, except in the case of a partition, etc. requiring military secrecy.

Article 14-2 (Liability for Management of Specific Use Area)

(1) For the purpose of the efficient utilization and management of the specific use area as determined by the plans for utilization of the national territory, the State or the local government shall take steps to implement the measures necessary for the development, arrangement and preservation of such area in accordance with the following conditions.

1. Urban areas : The head of the administrative agency concerned shall establish and execute the urban planning or development program, etc., under the conditions as prescribed by the related Acts and subordinate statutes ;

2. Semi-urban areas : The head of the administrative agency concerned shall establish and execute the development program under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, limit to the case where the subdivision of purpose is provided by Article 9. In this case, with respect to the specific use district which is to be used for a collective living base land of residents and the land for sports, tourist and recreation facilities, the Urban Planning Act and the Land Compartmentalization and Rearrangement Projects Act shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree ;

3. Agricultural and forest areas : The head of the administrative agency concerned shall take steps to implement the measures on research and protection necessary for the enhancement of agriculture and forestry, and the preservation and cultivation of forests, under the conditions as prescribed by the related Acts and subordinate statutes ;

4. Semi-agricultural and forest areas : The head of the administrative agency concerned shall take necessary measures for preservation of the areas under the conditions as prescribed by the related Acts and subordinate statutes, and shall endeavor for utilization and development thereof in the limit that it is not detrimental to the objective of designation as a semi-agricultural and forest area ; and

5. Natural environment preservation areas : The head of the administrative agency concerned shall take steps to implement measures on the research and protection necessary for the prevention of environmental pollution, preservation of the natural environment, water resources, seashores, ecosystems and cultural properties, and the protection and cultivation of the marine resources, under the conditions as

prescribed by the related Acts and subordinate statutes.

Article 15 (Restriction on Activities in Specific Use Area)

(1) The restriction on activities in a specific use area shall be subject to the following conditions :

1. Urban areas : In accordance with the application of each separate Act, an urban planning zone shall become subject to the Urban Planning Act, a national or local industrial complex to the Industrial Sites and Development Act, a predetermined development zone of housing site to the Housing Site Development Promotion Act and an electric source development project zone or its predetermined zone to the Act on Special Cases concerning Electric Source Development, respectively ;
2. Semi-urban areas : The semi-urban area shall be subject to such conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree within the limitation of the objective as designated for a specific use zone subdivided under Article 9 ;
3. Agricultural and forest areas : In accordance with the application of each separate Acts, an agriculture promotion area shall become subject to the Farmland act, a reserved forest to the Forestry Act, and a grassland and complex preparation zone to the Grassland Act, respectively ;
4. Semi-agricultural and forest areas : In a semi-agricultural and forest area, such land-using activities that may be feared to result in, an environmental pollution or the construction, etc. of a factory, building, erection of structures in excess of the size and scope as prescribed by the Presidential Decree shall be forbidden :
Provided, That with regard to the area which the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems necessary for the promotion of agriculture or the preservation of the farmland, it is permitted to restrict activities under the Farmland Act. In this case, due attention shall be paid so as to be in equilibrium with the purpose of such restriction of activities under this Act ; and
5. Natural environment preservation areas : In the natural environment preservation area, the following activities are forbidden : *Provided*, That such insignificant matters as prescribed by the Presidential Decree, and in case where the area is a park zone or park protection zone as prescribed by the Natural Parks Act, a water supply source protection zone as prescribed by the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act, or a historic spot, scenic beauty place or natural monument and the protective zone thereof designated under the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, the restriction of activities shall be applicable to the provisions of the Natural Parks Act, the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act, or the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, respectively :
 - (a) New construction, reconstruction or extension of building and erection of structure or other facilities ;
 - (b) Cutting of standing trees and bamboos not incidental to the forest management programs ;

- (c) Reclamation, filling-up or dredging ;
- (d) Alteration to the form and nature of land ;
- (e) Grazing animals on pasture ;
- (f) Capture or collection of wild animals and plants(excluding marine animals and plants) ; and
- (g) Gathering of earth, sand, gravel, stones, etc., and mining of minerals.

5. Forestry Act

Article 16 (Classification of Uses of Forest)

- (1) The Administrator of the Forestry Administration shall classify forests nationwide as follows, according to the purpose of use, so as to strive for the continuous forest administration and for integrated and efficient forest management :
1. Conserved Forests ; and
 - (a) Production forest : Forests determined by the Presidential Decree from among the forests appropriate for forest administration, such as national forests requiring preservation, forests for seed collection, experimental forests, forestry advancement acceleration regions ; and
 - (b) Public utility forest : Reserved forests, forests designated for protection of nature, resting forests, erosion control areas, birds and animals protection zones, parks, cultural heritage protection zones, forests of temples, water supply source protection zones, development restriction zones, preservation line areas, ecology preservation areas, and other forests determined by the Presidential Decree.
 2. Quasi-conserved forests ;
Forests other than those in subparagraph 1.

Article 90 (Permission and Report for Cutting of Standing Timber)

- (1) Those who intend to cut standing timber, alter the form and quality of a forest, or extract and collect forest produce within the forest(extraction and gathering of stones referred to in Article 90-2 (1) and earth and sand referred to in Article 90-6 (1) shall be excluded. The same shall apply hereinafter in this Article) obtain permission from the head of *Shi/Kun* or the head of the local forest management office under the conditions as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry Agriculture and Forestry : *Provided*, That the case determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and forestry shall be reported to the head of *Shi/Kun* or the head of the local forest management office.
- (2) In cases that fall under any of the following subparagraphs, cutting of standing timber, alteration of form and quality of forest, or extraction and gathering of forest products may be done without permission or reporting as

- referred to in paragraph (1), notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) :
1. When work is commenced according to a forest management plan under the provisions of Article 11 (1) or 73 (4) ;
 2. In case of a forest with approval for the recreational forest creation plan referred to in Article 31 (3) ;
 3. In case of a forest with approval for the arboretum creation plan referred to in Article 34 (2) ;
 4. In case where an experimental research institution affiliated with the Administrator of the Forestry Administration conducts business necessary for experiment and research in the national forest under its jurisdiction ;
 5. In case where the head of the Office of Cultural Properties conducts business necessary for protection of cultural properties within the national forest under his jurisdiction ;

Article 90-2 (Quarrying Permission)

- (1) Those who intend to extract and gather construction building stones (including pulverized aggregate and rocks with any value for use in masonry or civil engineering (hereinafter referred to as "building tones"), from among the earth and rocks of Article 2 (1) 2, within a forest shall obtain quarrying permission from the head of *Shi/Kun* under the conditions as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The same shall also apply when they intend to modify details permitted :

Provided, That when they intend to modify the minor details determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, they shall report to the head of *Shi/Kun* as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

- (6) In granting permissions referred to in paragraph (1), the head of *Shi/Kun* shall not grant permission in cases that fall under any of the following subparagraphs :

1. When the area for which application for permission is received is an area that is determined by the Presidential Decree for which permission should not be granted due to reasons of preservation of national territory and nature, protection of cultural properties and important State facilities, and other reasons of public interests ; and

Article 90-6 (Permission for Gathering Earth and Sand, etc.)

- (1) Those who intend to extract and gather earth and rocks, excluding building stones, from among the earth and rocks of Article 2 (1) 2 (b) (hereinafter referred to as "earth and sand") shall obtain permission for gathering earth and sand from the head of *Shi/Kun* as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry : *Provided*, That earth and sand may be extracted and

- gathered after only reporting to the head of Shi/Kun or without any report in the cases determined by the Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
- (3) No one may extract and gather earth and sand in an area determined by the Presidential Decree for the sake of preservation of national territory and nature, protection of cultural properties and important state facilities, safety of residential life, and other public interests : *Provided*, That this shall not apply in case where earth and sand may be extracted and gathered without reporting under the proviso of paragraph (1).

6. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT

Article 20 (Restricted Practices in Ecosystem Conservation Area)

- (1) No one may perform practices damaging or harmful to ecosystems falling under each of the following subparagraphs within an ecosystem conservation area :
Provided, That park areas designated by the Natural Parks Act or cultural properties under the Protection of Cultural Properties Act (including protection regions) shall be governed by the Natural Parks Act or the Protection of Cultural Properties Act :
1. Practices of hunting or capturing, gathering, transplanting, damaging, or killing wild fauna or flora (referring to all wild fauna or flora in a special protection region of an ecosystem) designated by the Minister of Environment because they need to be especially protected within the ecosystem conservation area, or installing explosives, traps, snares, nets, pitfalls, or spreading or injecting harmful substances, or agrochemicals ;
 2. Construction or expansion of building or other structures (limited to cases where the total building space is expanded two times or more than that of existing buildings) and alteration of form and materials of lands ;
 3. Practices resulting in structural alteration of, or decreasing or increasing water level or volume of rivers, lakes, etc ;
 4. Gathering of soils or rocks ; or
 5. Other practices prescribed by the Presidential Decree as harmful to the conservation of the natural environment.

7. Natural Parks Act

Article 18 (Consultation and Adjudication on Management)

- (1) In a case where a *Do*'s park or a *Kun*'s park lies across administrative spheres of not less than two *Dos* or *Kuns*, its park management authority and

the management methods may be prescribed separately through the consultation among the administrative agencies concerned.

- (2) In a case where the consultation, as prescribed in the provisions of paragraph (1), has failed to lead to an agreement, the adjudication may be applied for, for matters concerning a *Do*'s park, to the Minister of Environment, and for matters concerning a *Kun*'s park, to the *Do* governor.
- (3) In a case where the adjudication, as prescribed in the provisions of paragraph (2), has been passed out, it shall be regarded as the same thing as the agreement reached through the consultation as referred to in the provisions of paragraph (1).
- (4) In a case where the agreement or adjudication, as prescribed in the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), has been reached or passed out, the administrative agencies concerned shall give a public notice of its contents.
- (5) In a case where the Buddhist temple precincts as prescribed in the provisions of subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Preservation of Traditional Buddhist Temples Act, a protection zone as prescribed in the provisions of Article 8 of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, a forest for the collection of seeds and seedlings, a forest reserved for the reason of safety or a State-owned forest needed to be preserved, as designated or determined by the provisions of articles 49, 56 and 71 of the Forestry Act, are or is included in a park zone, the park management authority concerned shall consult with the head of the central administrative agencies concerned, with respect to the management of the park in question.

Article 33 (Reversion, etc, of the Expenses Borne)

- (1) The expenses borne for a park, the occupation fee, the use fee, and other proceeds coming from a park, shall be the revenue of the State or the local government to which the park management authority that has imposed or collected them, belongs : *Provided*, That in a case where a person, other than a park management authority, has collected the use fee under the provisions of Article 26 (2), it shall be the income of the said person, and in a case where the National Park Management Corporation has collected the entrance fee, the user fee or other proceeds coming from the park which the said corporation has been being managing on consignment, they shall be the revenue of the said National Park Management Corporation.
- (2) The revenue or income as prescribed in the provisions of paragraph (1), shall be used only for the expenses for the management of the park concerned and for the management and repair of the cultural properties kept within the park.
- (3) The expenses for the management and repair of the cultural properties as prescribed in the provisions of paragraph (2) shall be supported in proportion to the amount of entrance fee collected for the year concerned and to the degree

that the cultural properties have contributed to the entrance fee revenue.

Article 50 (Consultation, etc. on Permissions)

- (1) With respect to the matters for which permission as prescribed in this Act must be obtained, and at the same time, which are related to a project of the State, of a local government or of a government-invested institution, the head of the competent government agency, local government or government-invested institution, shall consult with the park management authority, and in a case where the consultation has led to an agreement, the relevant permission, as prescribed in the Act, shall be presumed to have been obtained.
- (2) In a case where permission or authorization, within a park zone or park protection zone, is to be granted pursuant to the Building Act, the Forestry Act, the Mining Industry Act, the River Act, the Public Waters Management Act, the Public Waters Reclamation Act, the Food Sanitation Act, the Public Health Act, the Act on the Regulation of Amusement Businesses Affecting Public Morals, the Tourism Promotion Act, the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, the Grassland Act, or other Acts and subordinate statutes, a prior consultation with the park management authority shall be made under the conditions as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.



Properties Proposed for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List

Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

1. Korean Dolmens and Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites

- Dolmens are remnants of a megalithic culture which thrived from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age in Northeast Asia, centering on Korea, Manchuria, and Japan. Korea has particularly rich stocks of these megalithic monuments.



- Ground surveys conducted so far have identified 26,000 dolmens in South Korea alone, and they are known to be widespread in North Korea also.

- Of the many dolmen sites in South Korea, the Koch' ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa areas have the most astonishing abundance.
As they have maintained their original condition and are therefore of great archaeological value for the study of the prehistoric Northeast Asian region, these dolmen sites are proposed for inclusion on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

2. Overall plan for the preservation, management, and utilization of dolmen sites

A. The Koch' ang Dolmen Site

1) The Koch' ang Dolmen Site and the Surrounding Area

- Koch' ang has the greatest profusion of dolmen clusters in Korea.**

They are invaluable properties which preserve varied types of dolmens in their original condition.

- Around the Chungnim-ri and Sanggap-ri areas have been discovered 442 dolmens stretched over 1.7km east and west at an altitude between 15m and 50m.
- Against the backdrop of gentle hillsides, these dolmens face dry fields and rice paddies spread along the Koch'angch'on Stream.



<Topographical Map of Koch'ang-gun County>



<Aerial photograph of Koch'ang Dolmen Site>

2) Dolmen Clusters and Special Features

- The Koch'ang Dolmen Site contains 10 dolmen clusters, which are largely divided into two zones. Each cluster consists of 20 to 60 dolmens. The site mixes dolmens of the table type (also known as the northern type), the Go-board type (indigenous to Korea, also known as the southern type), and the aboveground cist type.



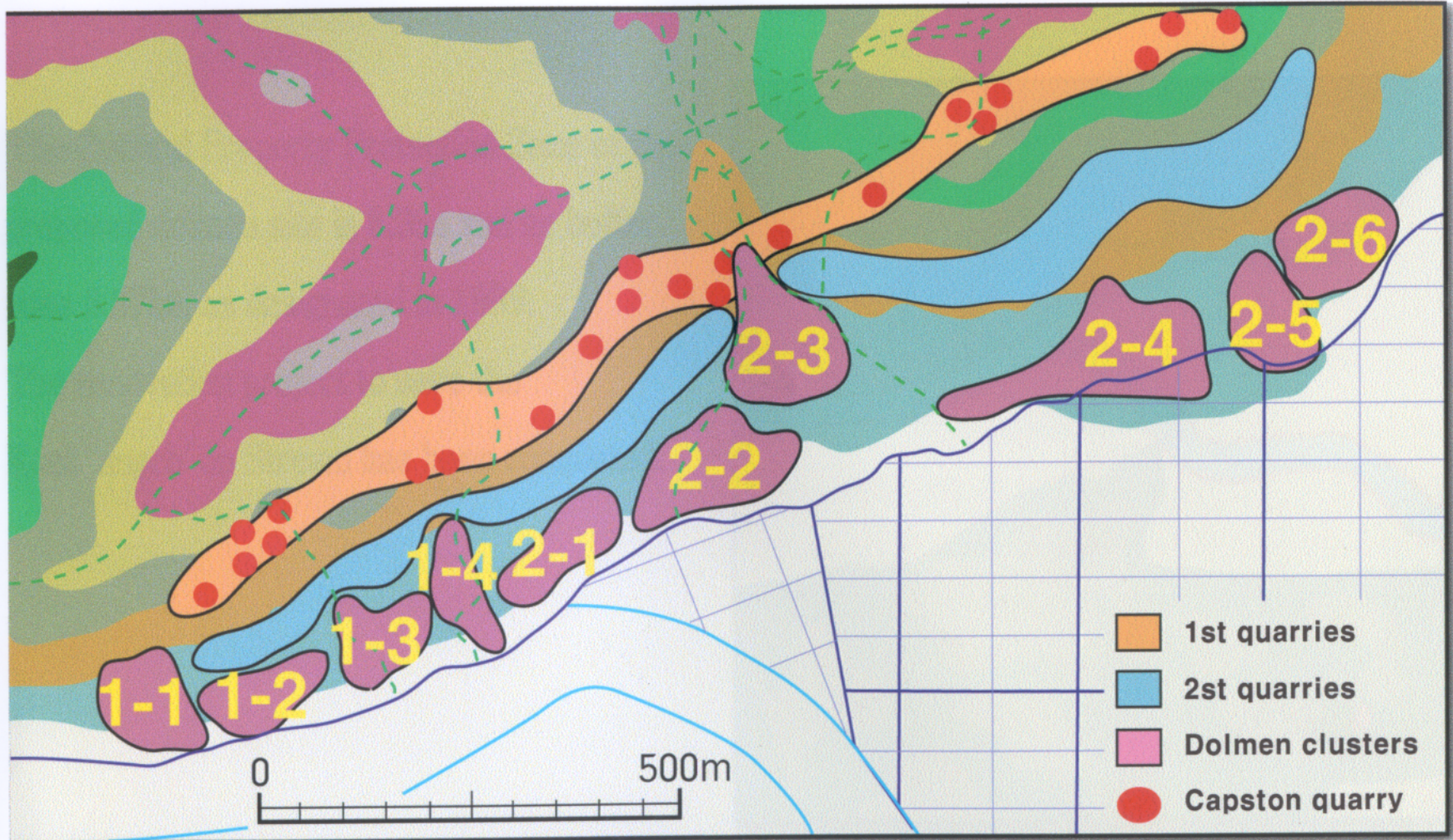
<Chungnim-ri Dolmen No.2408 in Koch'ang>
(The Go-board type)



<Chungnim-ri Dolmen No.2428 in Koch'ang>
(The Table type)

- On the mountain slopes where these dolmens stand have been discovered 23 quarries showing marks of knapping.

The stones seem to have been hauled on sleds to the burial sites.

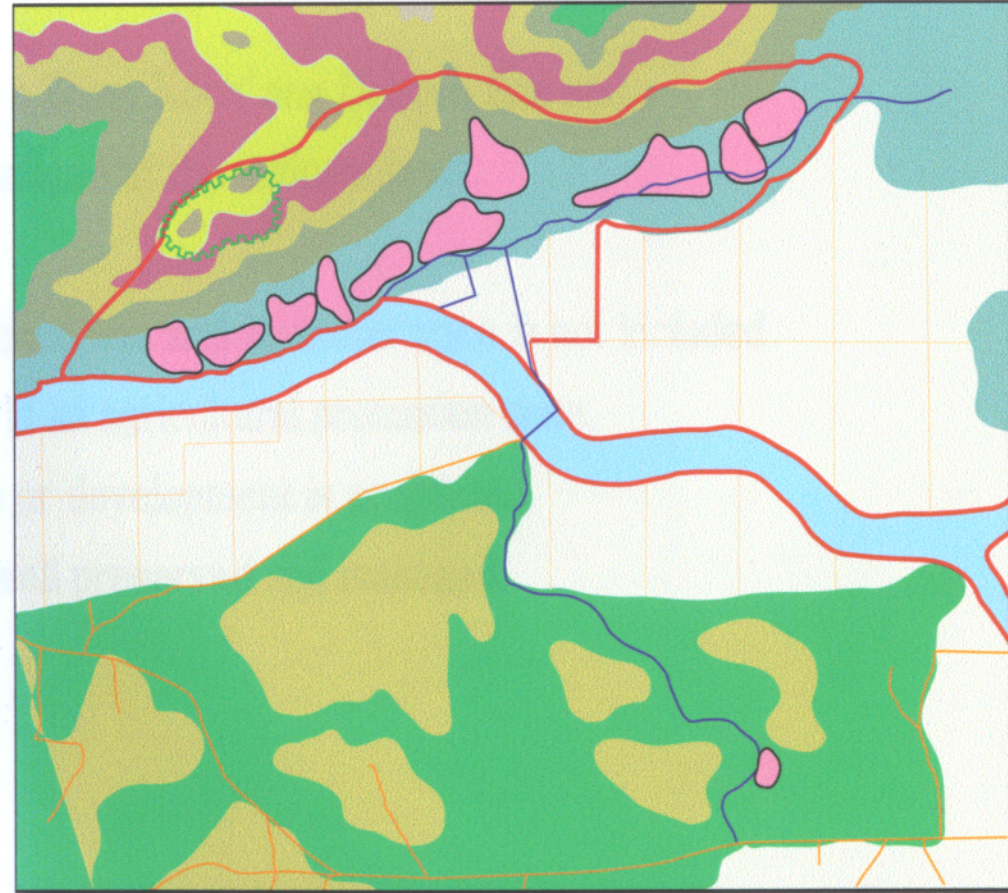


<Distribution of capstone quarries>

3) The Cultural Property Protection Zone and Buffer Zone of the Koch' ang Dolmen Site

○ The Cultural Property Protection Zone of the proposed dolmen site is 8.3ha and its buffer zone 8.07ha, as designated in 1999.

The renovation project to save the Koch' angch' on Stream has been completed.



Protection Zone Designation Zone

4) Present Status of Preservation and Management

- Designated as a Cultural Property Protection Zone, Koch' ang Dolmen Site and its buffer zone are legally protected and managed at the national level.**
- Even though the area neighboring the proposed site and its buffer zone is not included in the Cultural Property Protection Zone, it is an agricultural promotion zone, which means that any topographical change or development is prohibited. Thus the proposed site is judged as being well preserved and managed.**

5) Preservation and Renovation Plans

- It is planned to move the private residences presently within the property zone in the near future. The original shape of the site will be restored after it has been determined by thorough research and excavation. Farming within the property zone will gradually be abolished by the purchase of land, which is expected to be completed by 2002.



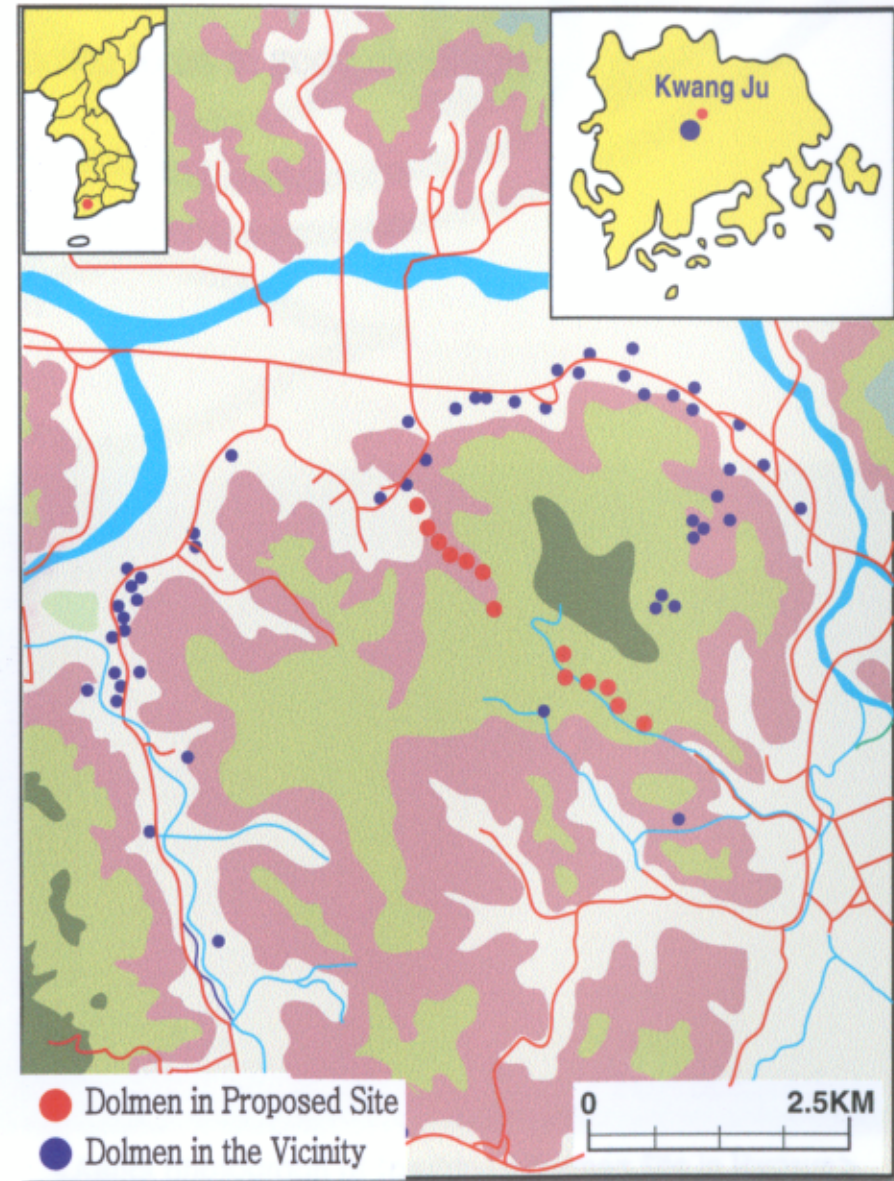
<Private Houses in Dolmen Site>

- The present access roads to villages near the dolmen clusters will all be closed by 2001. A new road will be opened which will come no closer than 1km to the dolmen site but will allow visitors to approach the site by foot along the bank of the Koch' angch' on Stream.
- The mid- and long-term plans for the dolmen park are well underway. The original configuration of the site will not be disturbed and its harmony with its surroundings will be preserved, but convenience facilities will be added out of sight.
- Diverse cultural and educational programs are being developed for tourists and student field trips. Besides the dolmens, tour packages will include nearby mountain fortresses and ancient tombs.

B. Hwasun Dolmen Site

1) Hwasun Dolmen Site and the Surrounding Area

- The Hwasun dolmens stretch out for 10km along the sides of the pass which connects Hyosan-ri, Togok-myon, with Taeshin-ri, Ch'unyang-myon, leading away from the plain next to the Chisokkang River, a tributary of the Yongsan-gang River.



<Distribution map of dolmens in Hwasun and its vicinity>

2) The Dolmen Clusters and Their Surroundings

- Since they are in lush woods, they have come down to us in good condition compared with those at other sites.
They rejoice in a beautiful natural setting.



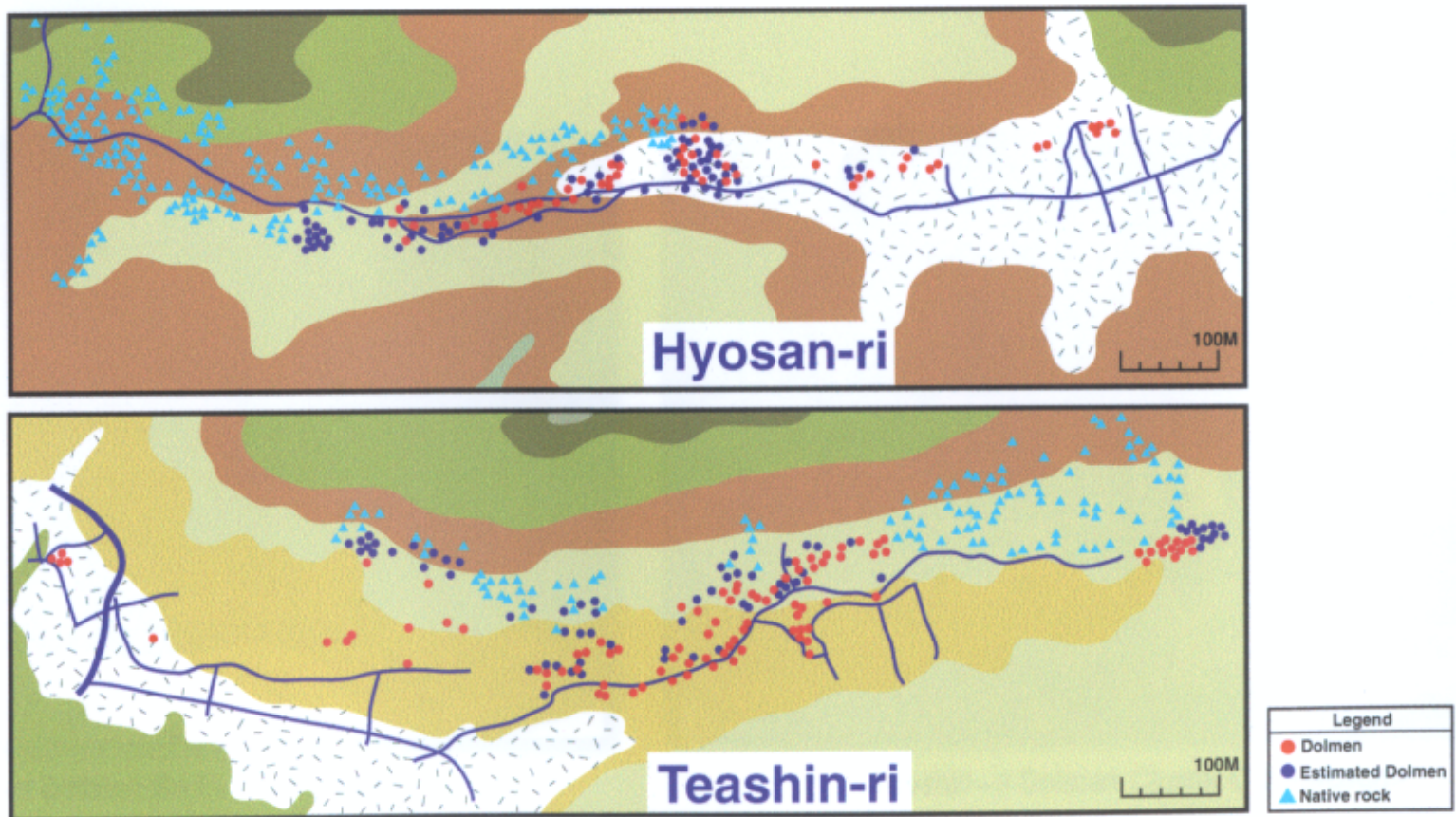
<Aerial photograph of Hyosan-ri Dolmen Site in Hwasun>



<Aerial photograph of Taeshin-ri Dolmen Site in Hwasun>

2) The Dolmen Clusters and Their Special Features

- The Hwasun Dolmen Site is largely divided into Hyosan-ri and Taeshin-ri Zones, each containing 6 dolmen clusters. Hyosan-ri displays 250 dolmens and seven quarries and Taeshin-ri 300 dolmens and one quarry.



<Distribution Map of Hwasun Dolmens>

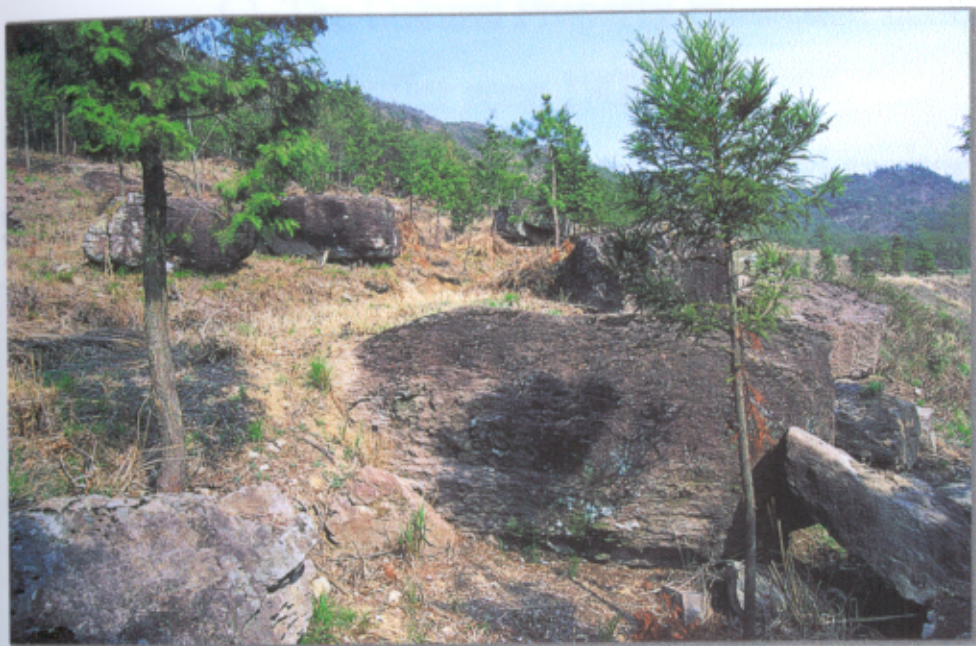
- Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.F-7 in Hwasun Dolmen Site is the Korea's largest dolmen. Its capstone is 7.3m tall, 5m wide, and 4m deep and weighs 280 tons.



<Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.F-7 in Hwasun>



<Taeshin-ri Dolmen Cluster C in Hwasun>



<Panoramic view of Hyosan-ri Dolmen Cluster F, Hwasun>

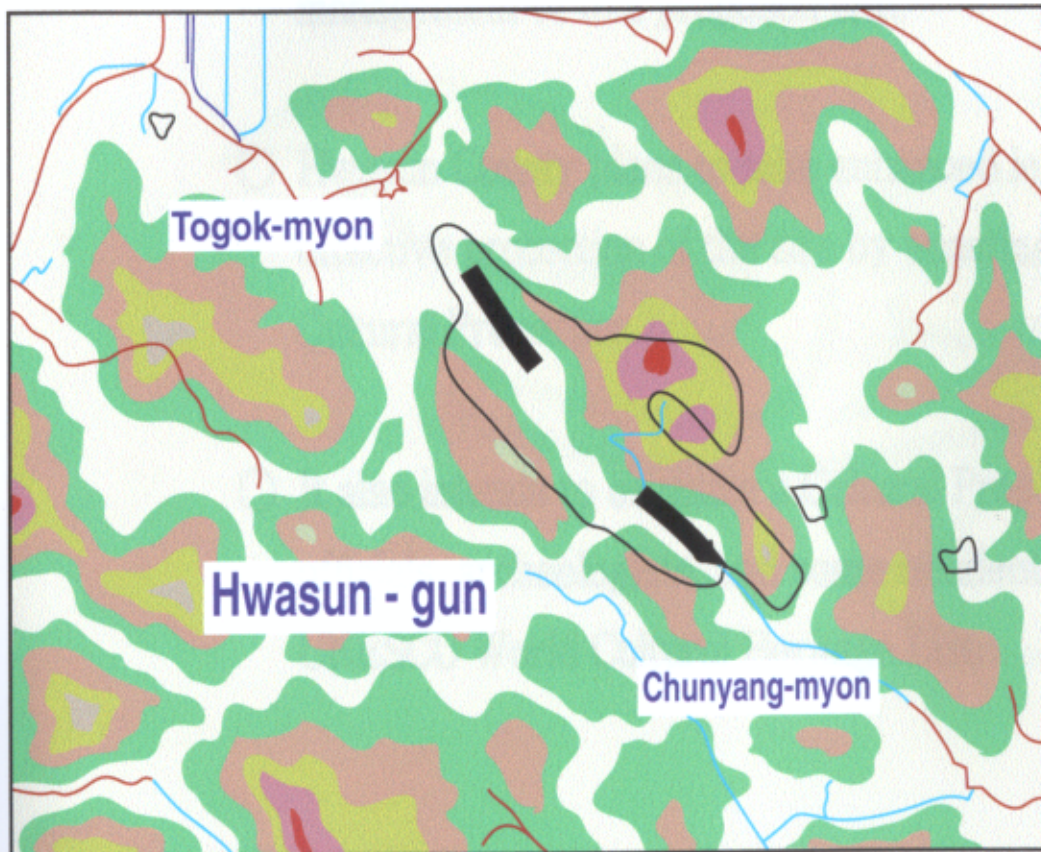


<Hyosan-ri Dolmen No.G-1 in Hwasun>

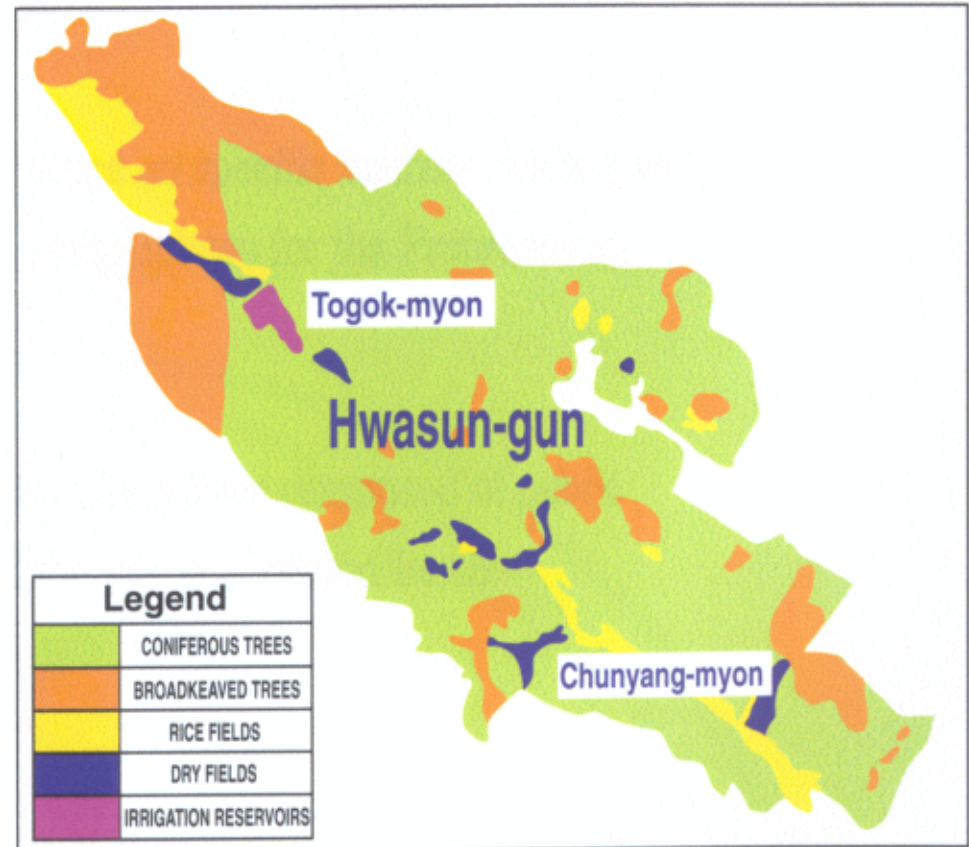
3) The Cultural Property Protection Zone and Buffer Zone of the Hwasun Dolmen Site

- The Cultural Property Protection Zone of the proposed dolmen site is 31ha and its buffer zone 190ha.

This allowance for cultural and environmental protection is ample.



<Topographical Map of Hwasun Dolmen Site>



<Detailed Botanical and Agricultural Map of Hwasun>

4) Present Status of Preservation and Management

- The Hwasun Dolmen Site is designated as Historic Site No. 410. Under the Cultural Properties Protection Act, the local government has charge of the preservation and management of this proposed site.
- Hwasun County plans to take enhanced legal steps on specific matters relating to effective protection of the site by enacting County Bylaws for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- It also intends to organize a Cultural Properties Committee composed of public officials, archeologists, and some residents if the site is accepted for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

5) Preservation and Renovation Plans

- In the short term, ecological surveys will be carried while renovating preservatory measures for the dolmen site. Signposts and fences are to be completed by 2001.
- The mid- and long-term plans for the dolmen park are well underway. At present, the county is considering setting up a relic hall using the elementary school or some other building.

- **These plans must make take into account the special features of the proposed site, which sprawls across lush woods, farms, and residential areas.**
- **For easy access almost all the way to the site, a new road will be opened linked to a national road and a county road. Parking lots will be prepared as well.**

C. The Kanghwa Dolmen Site

1) The Kanghwa Dolmen Site and the Surrounding Area

- Kanghwa Island is a showcase for many historic relics. Impressively large dolmens, Samnangsong Fortress, Ch'amsongdan, which is the altar for worship of the national founder, Tan-gun, and many legends suggest that the island has been inhabited from the mists of antiquity.



<Position Map of The Kanghwa Dolmen Site>

- The Kanghwa Dolmen Site embraces 127 dolmens of the table type and the Go-board type. They are distributed in Kyosan-ri, Pugon-ri, Samgŏ-ri, Koch'on-ri, and Osang-ri. The dolmens in Kyosan-ri and Koch'on-ri are lined up on mountain ridges, while those in Pugon-ri, Samgŏ-ri, and Osang-ri are on flatland.



<Pugŏn-ri Dolmen in Kanghwa>

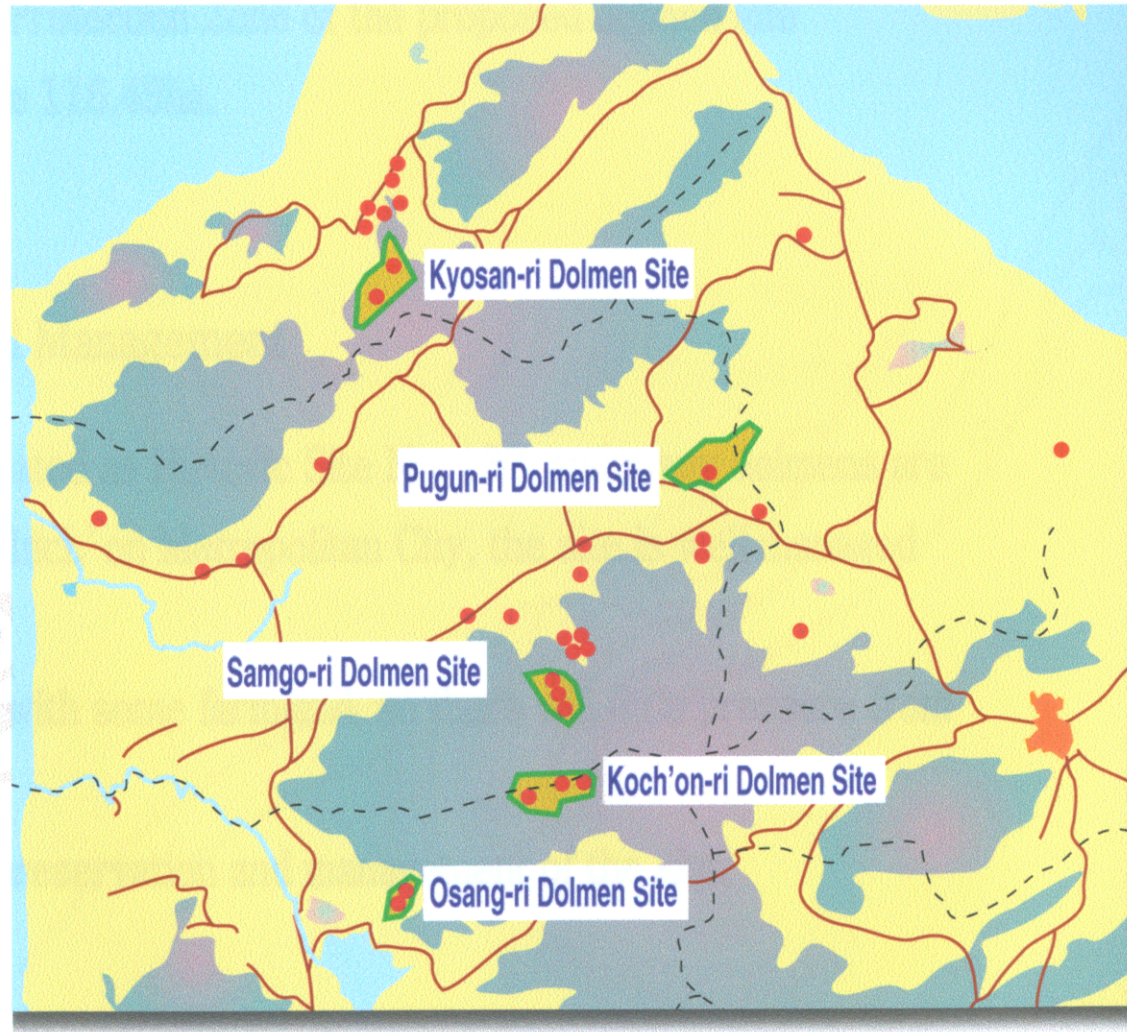


<Osang-ri Dolmen in Kanghwa>



<Kyosan-ri Dolmen in Kanghwa>

- Of the 127 dolmens, the 66 which remain in good condition are in five clusters: 16 in Pugun-ri, 9 in Samgŏ-ri, 18 in Koch'on-ri, 12 in Osang-ri, and 11 in Kyosan-ri. The proposed site is limited to these five dolmen clusters.



<Topographical Map Showing the Kanghwa Dolmen Sites>

2) The Cultural Property Protection Zone and Buffer Zone

- The designated Cultural Property Protection Zone of the proposed dolmen site covers 12.27ha and the buffer zone 116.48ha.

3) Present Status of Preservation and Management

- As the Pugun-ri Dolmen is designated as Historic Site No. 137, and many dolmens are designated as local monuments of Incheon Metropolitan City, the site is well managed by central and local governments.

Most of adjacent area is low hills, with some farmland, so there will be little pressure from residents for development.

No problems are expected in the preservation and management of the site.

4) Preservation and Renovation Plans

- The mid- and long-term plans call for restoration of deformed structures, which will be guided by ongoing archaeological surveys. Renovation of the surroundings around the dolmen clusters will be carried out.

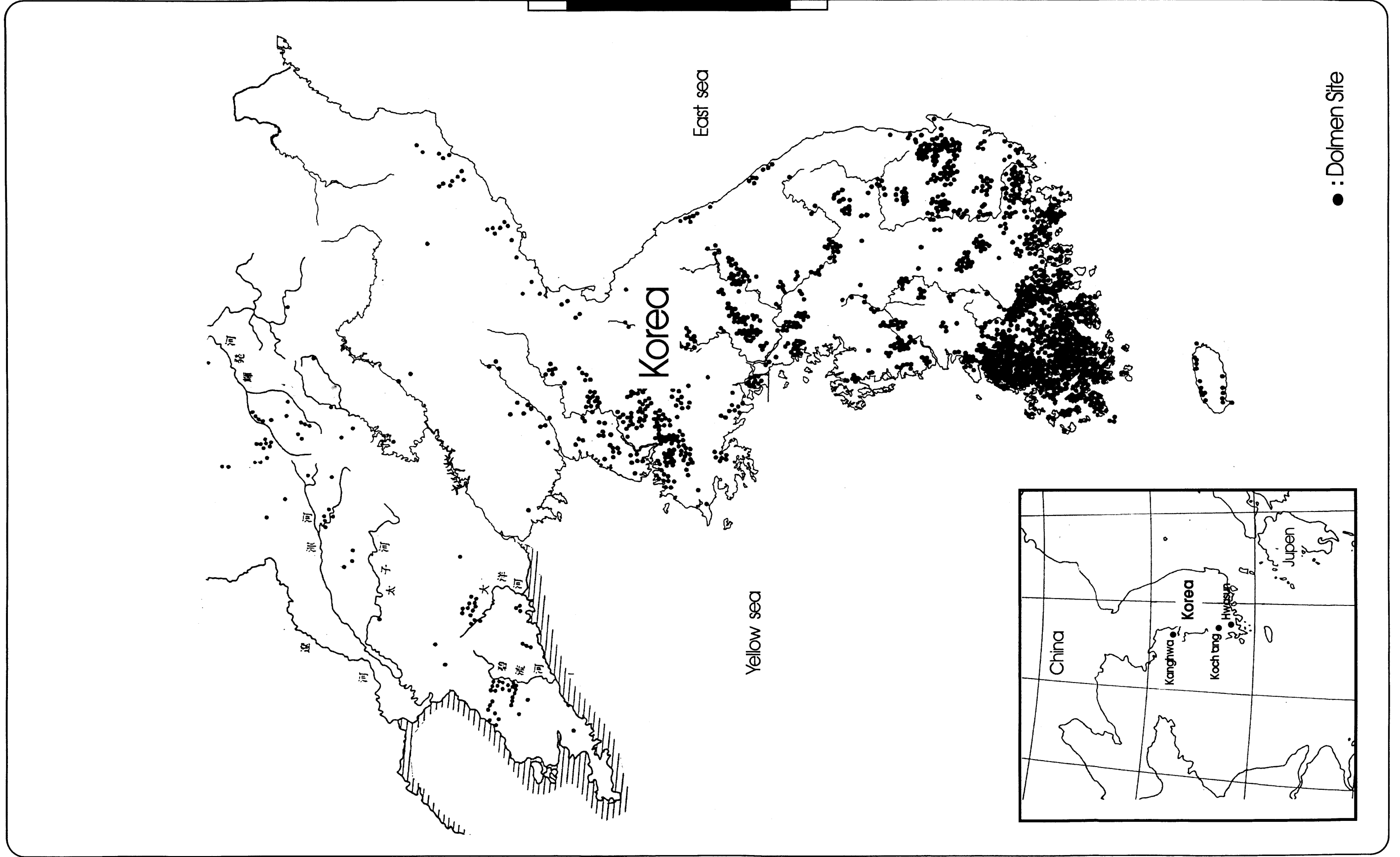
Convenience facilities for tourists are planned for completion by 2004.

- The long-term master plan includes the development of more tourism resources by linking the dolmen site with nearby tourist attractions. The Dolmen Festival, which was started years ago, will be expanded into a megalithic celebration unlike anything else in the world.

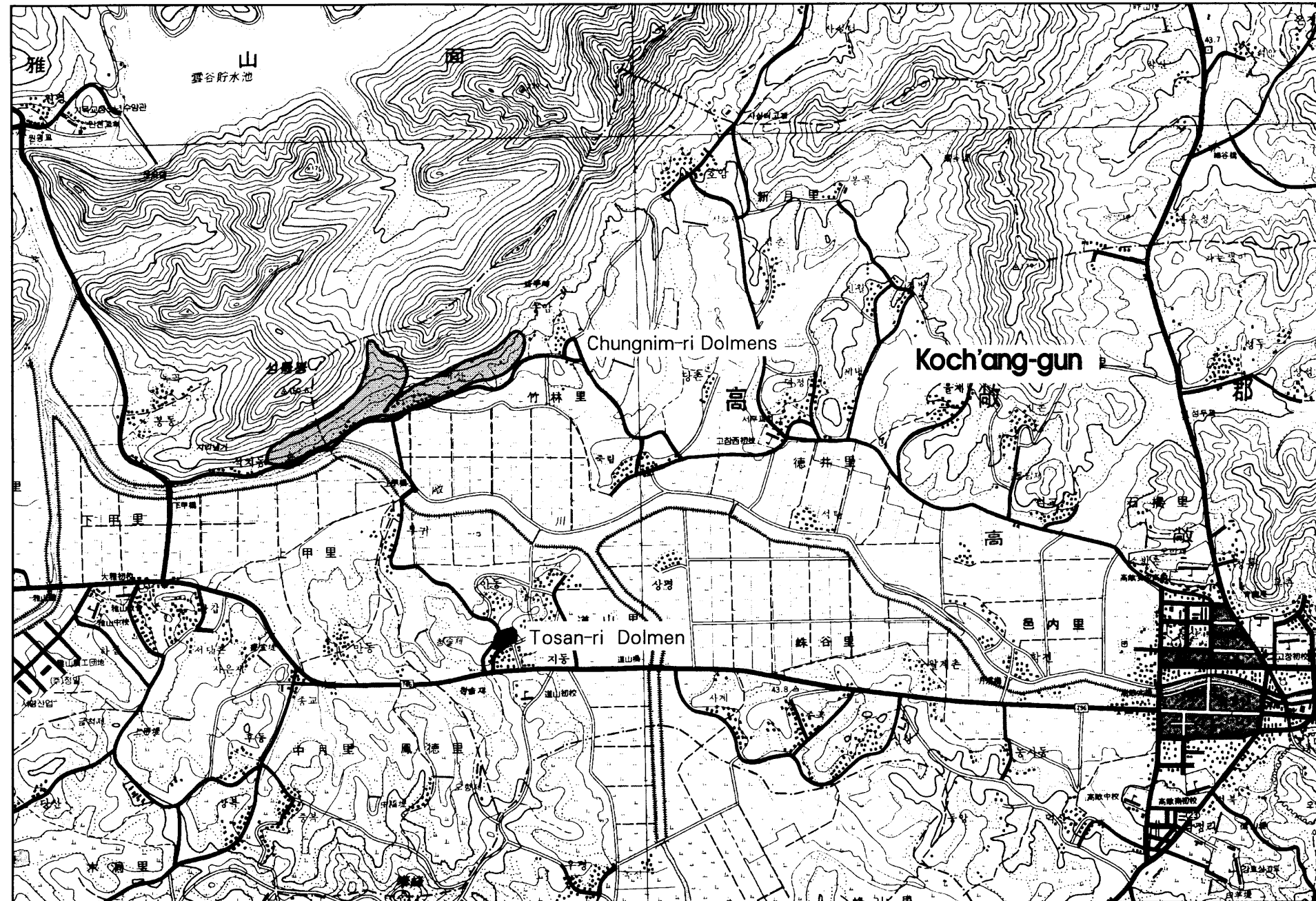


<Kanghwa Dolmen Festival>

1. Distribution Map of Korea Dolmens



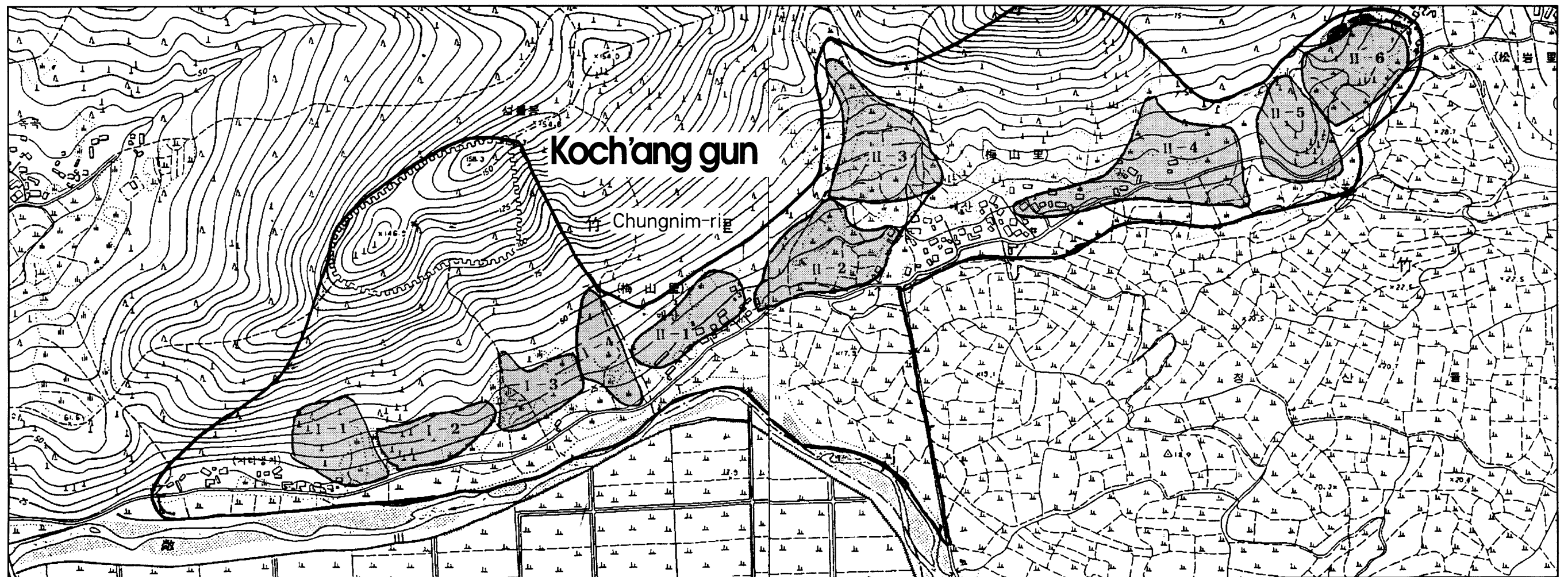
2. Topographical Map of Koch'ang-gun County (1:25,000)



Chungnim-ri Dolmens

Tosan-ri Dolmen

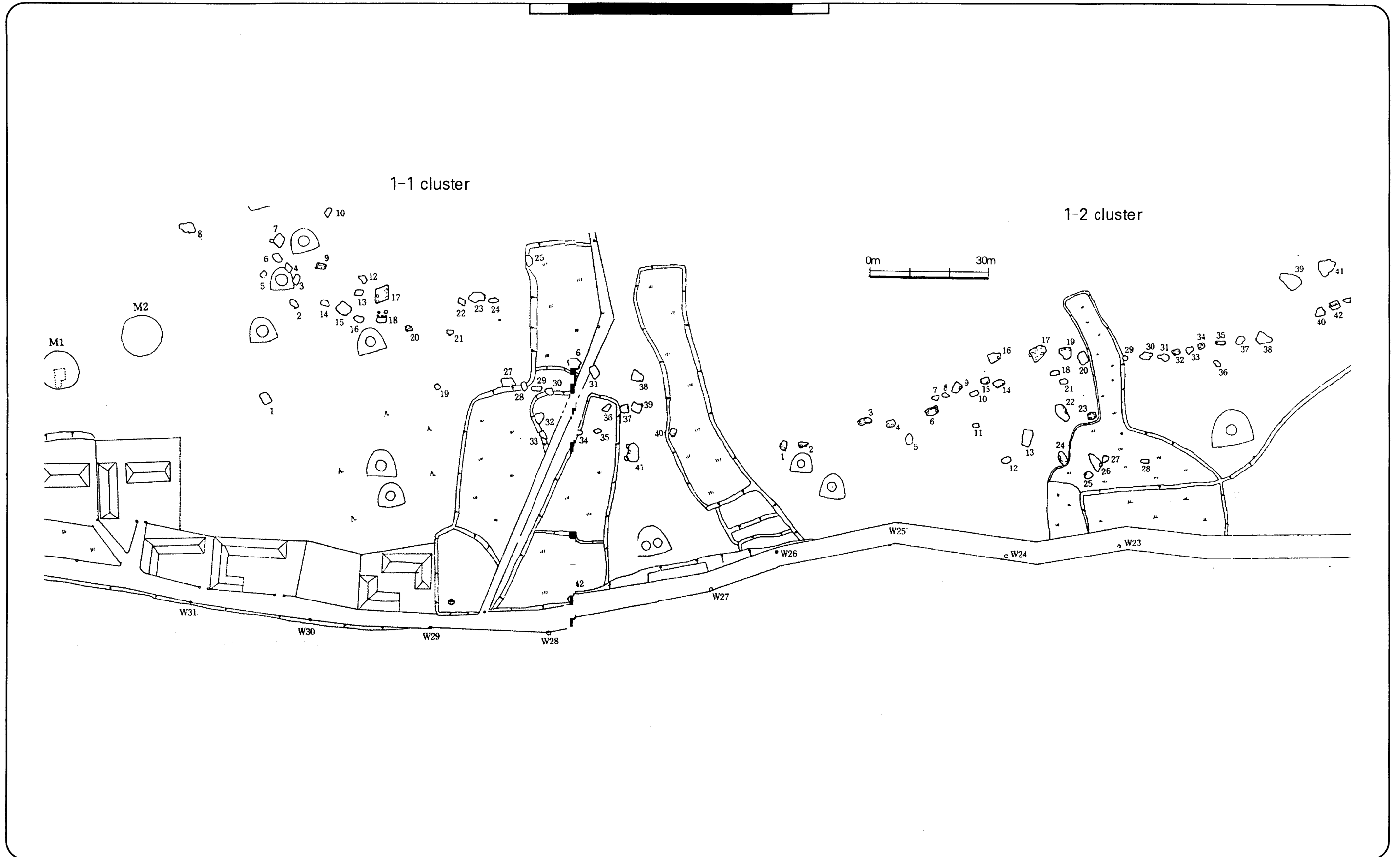
3. Topographical Map Showing the Koch'ang Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone (1:5,000)



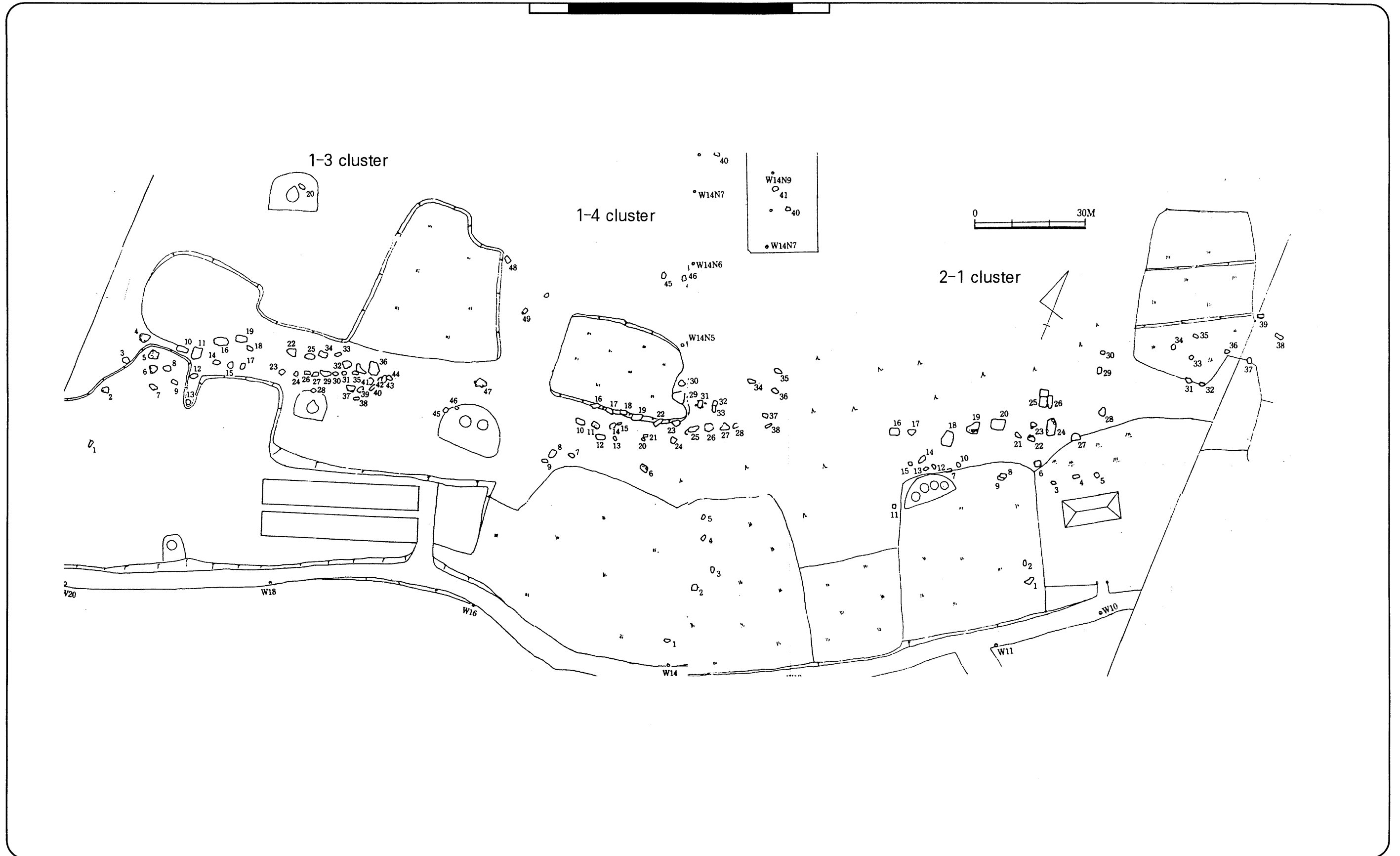
■ Nominated Property: 8.38ha

□ Buffer Zone 8.07ha

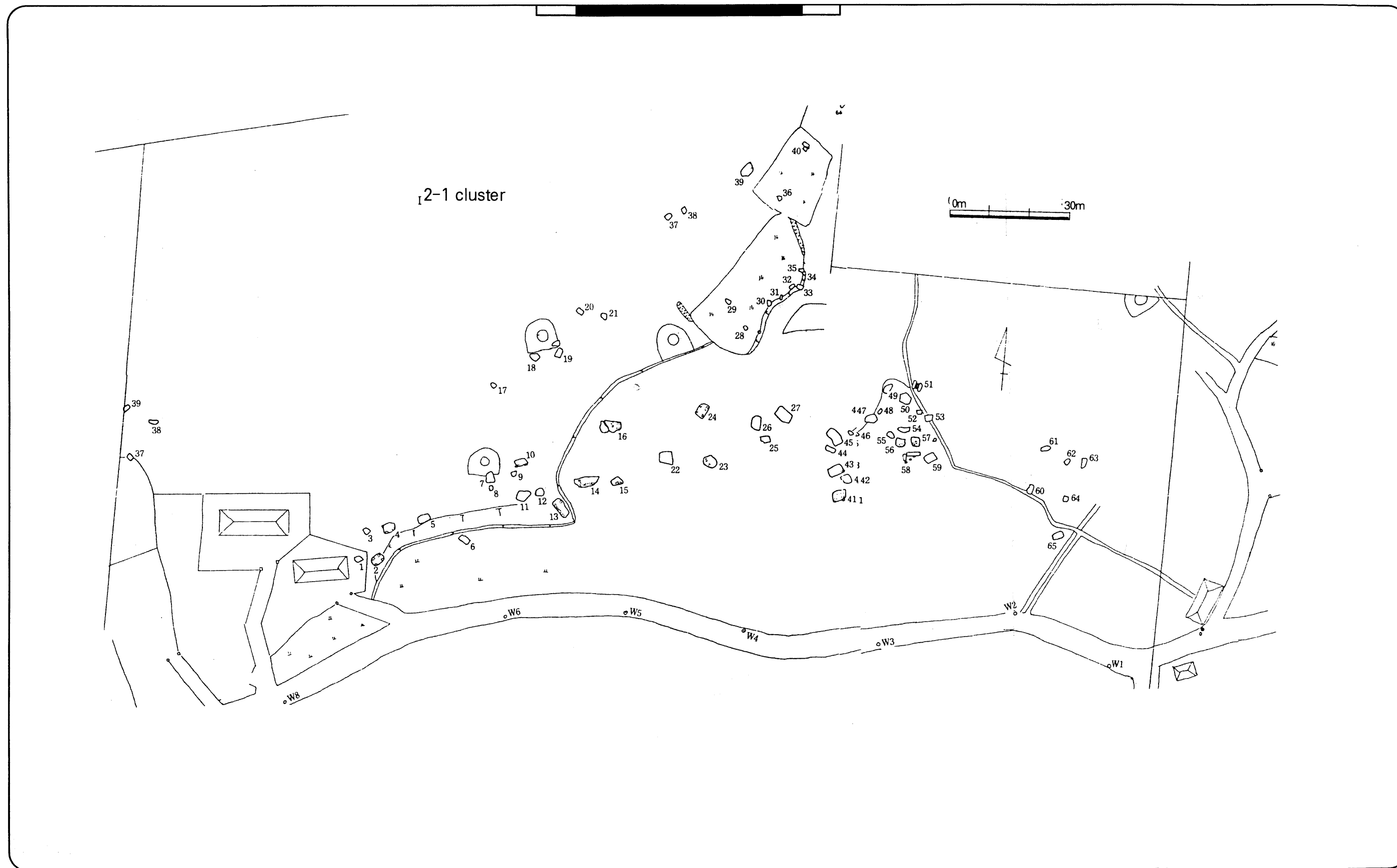
4. Survey Map of Koch'ang Dolmens(1)



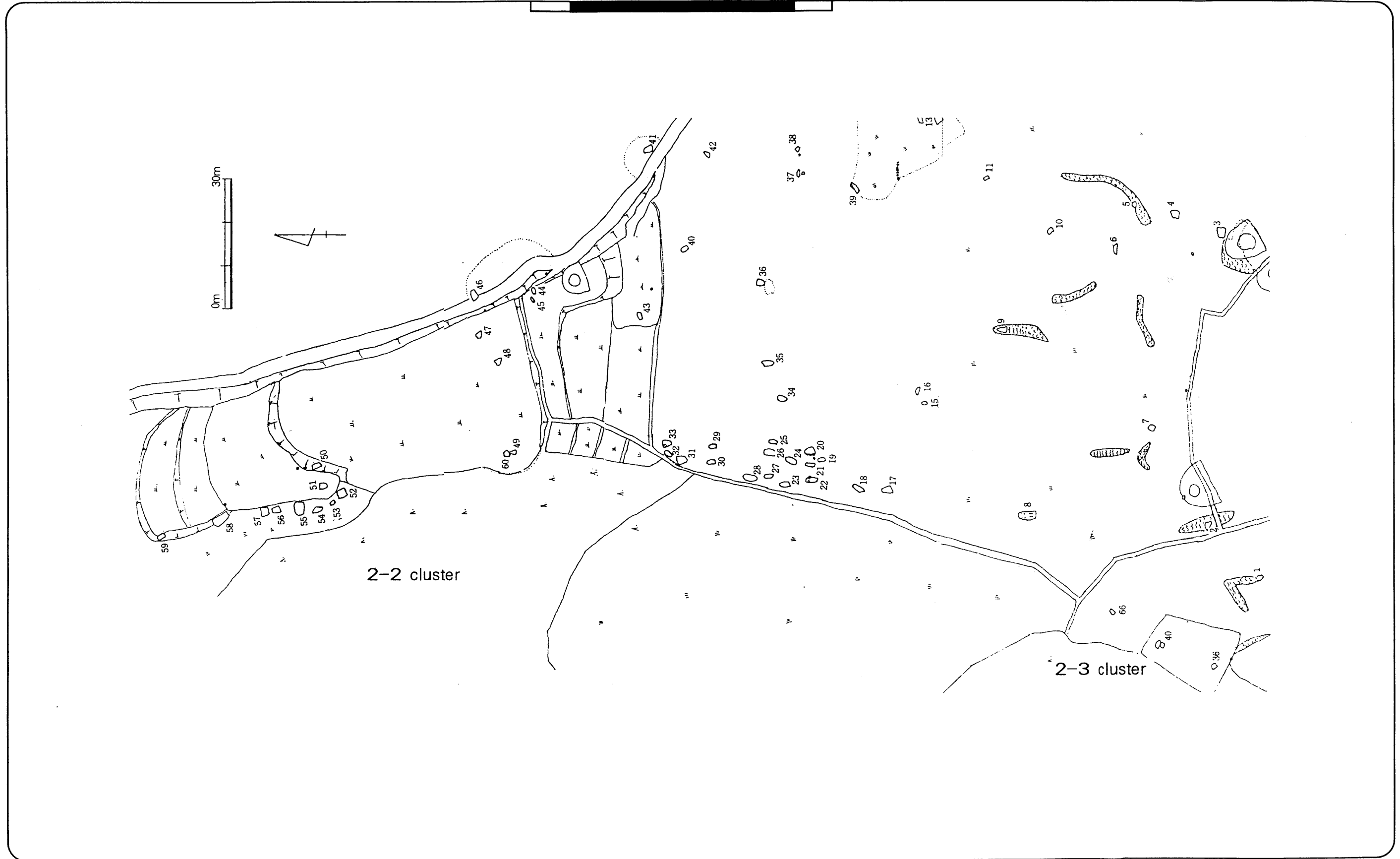
5. Survey Map of Koch'ang Dolmens(2)



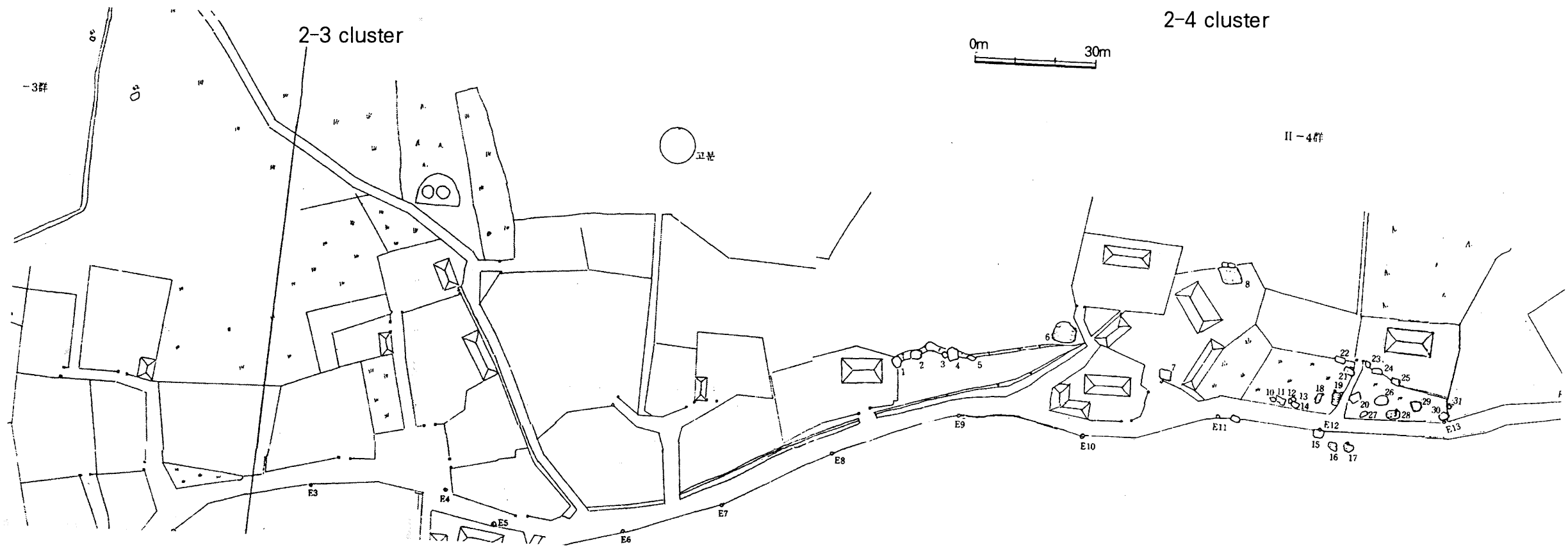
6. Survey Map of Koch'ang Dolmens(3)



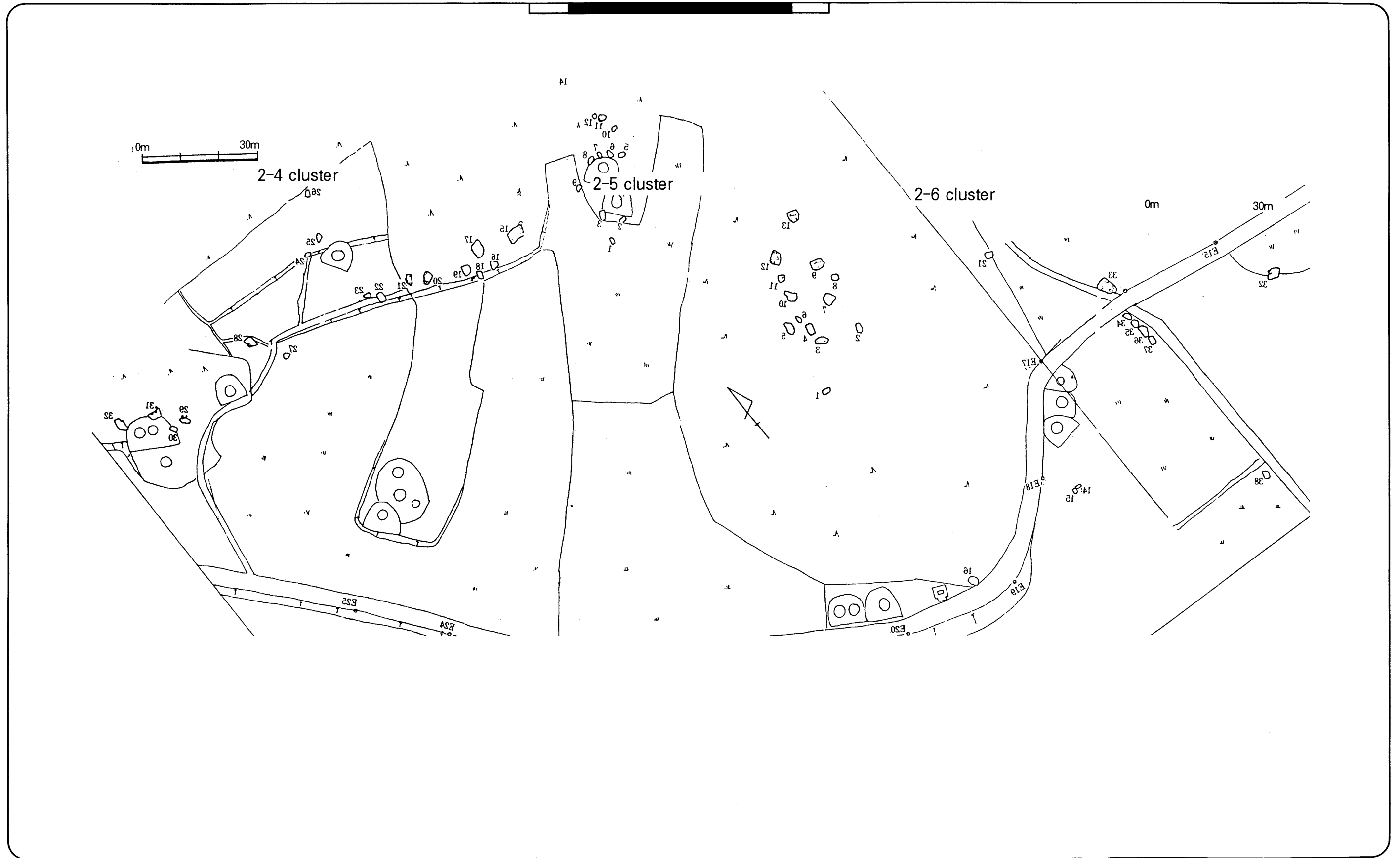
7. Survey Map of Koch' ang Dolmens(4)



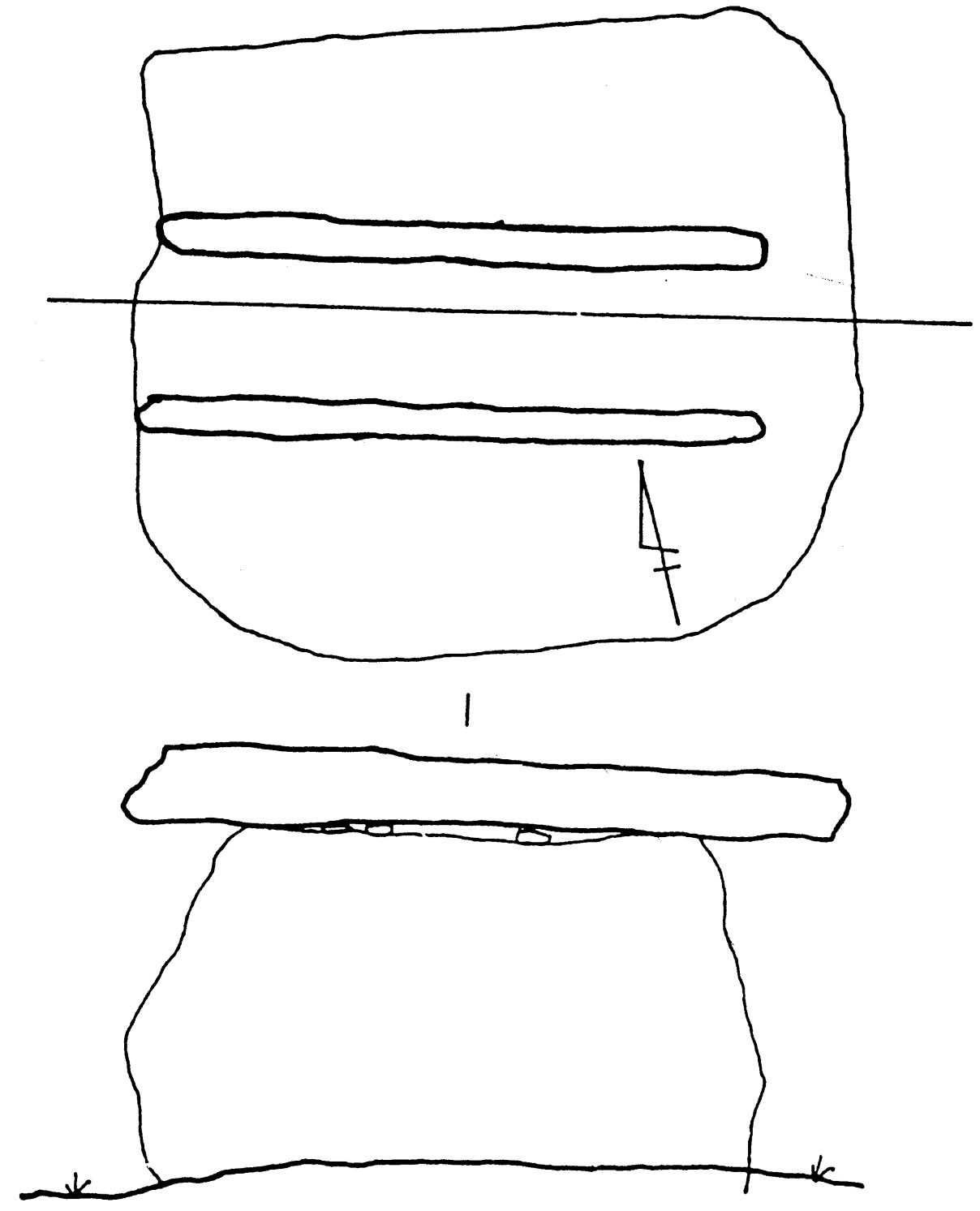
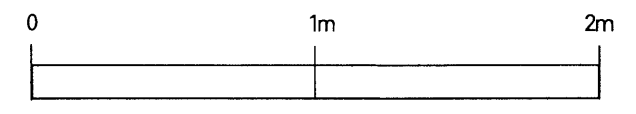
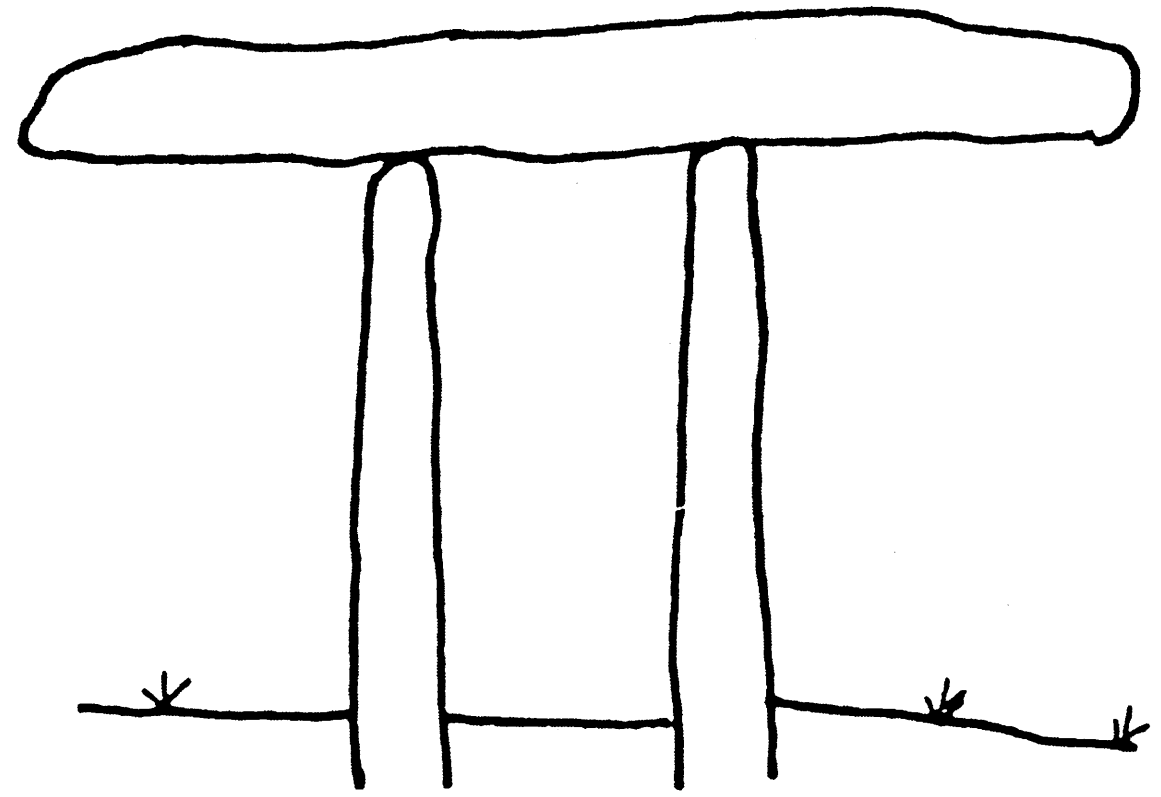
8. Survey Map of Koch'ang Dolmens(5)



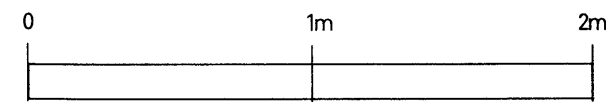
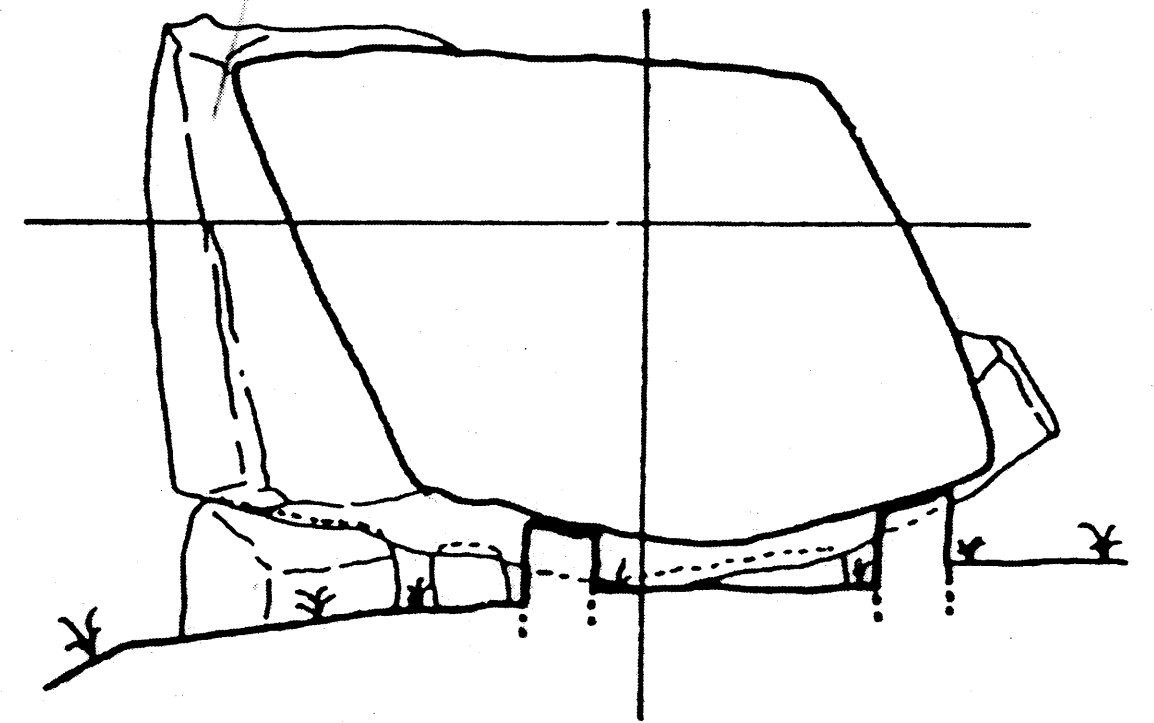
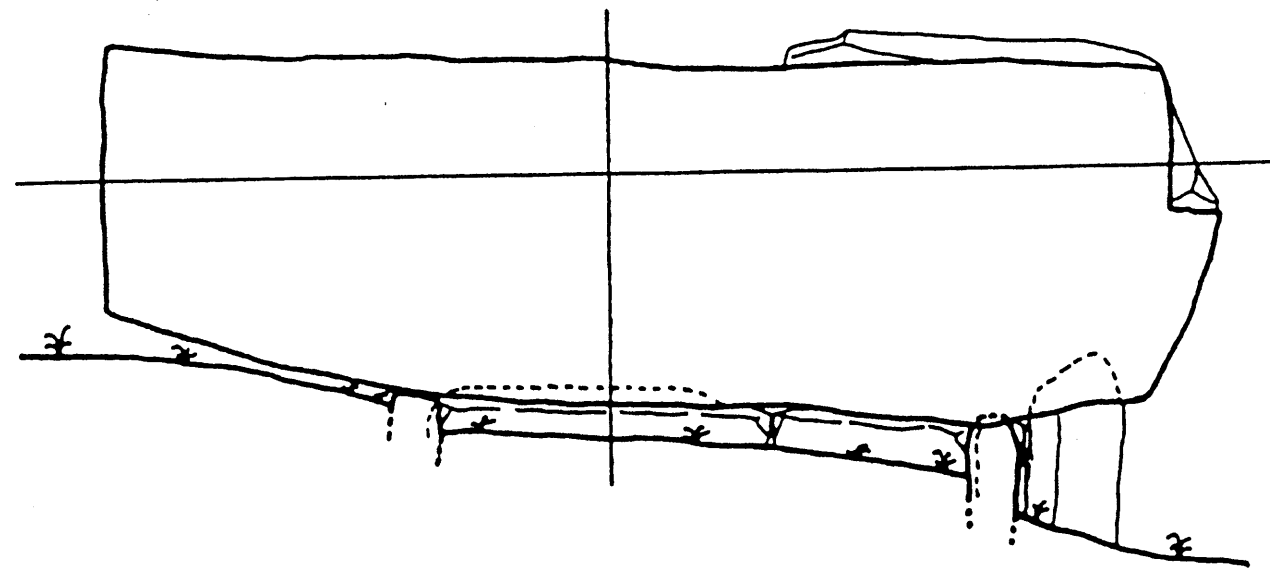
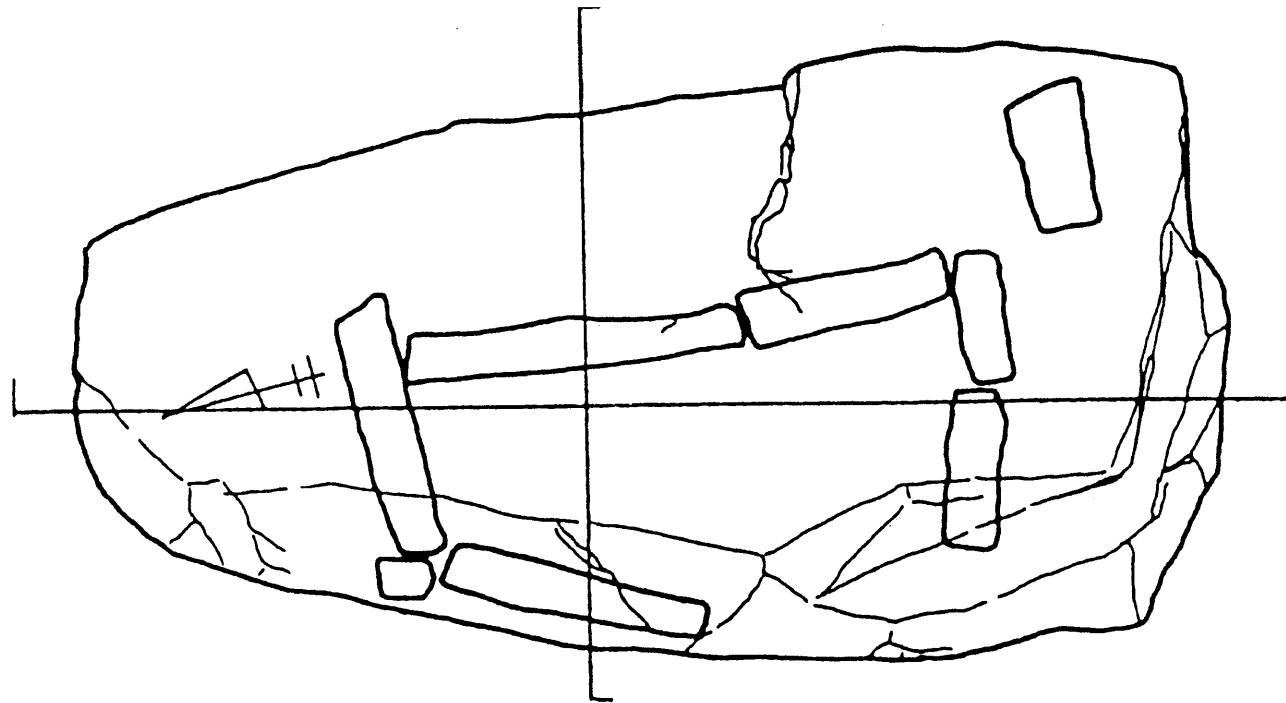
9. Survey Map of Koch'ang Dolmens(6)



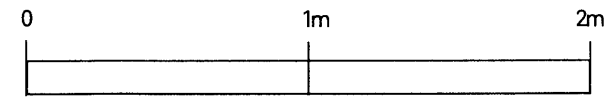
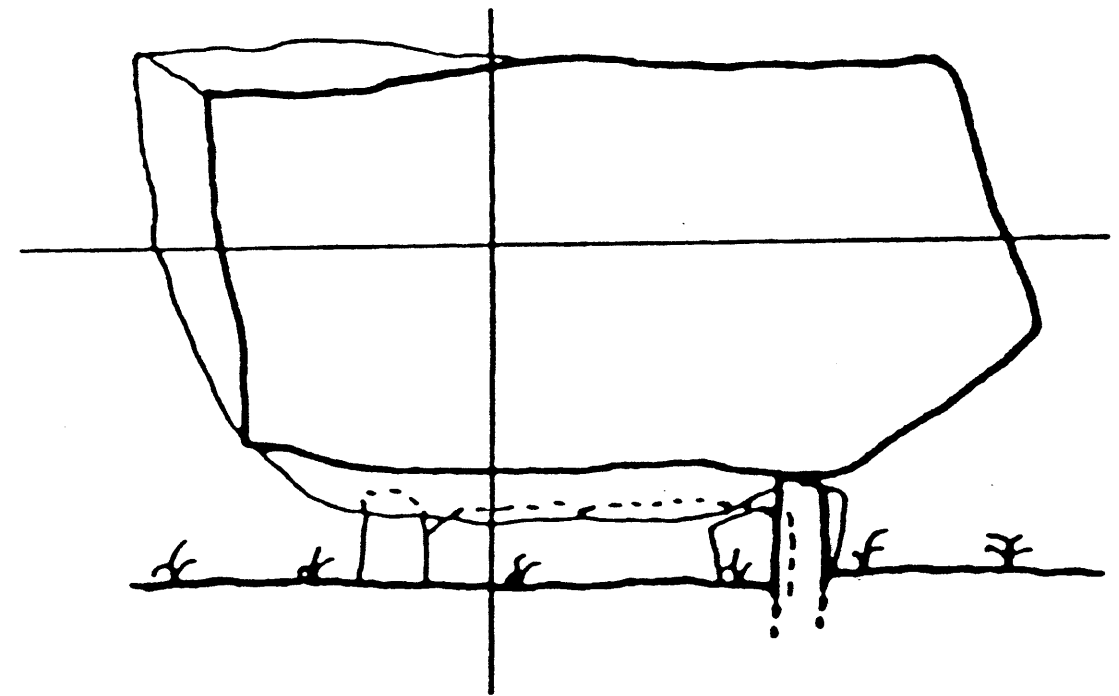
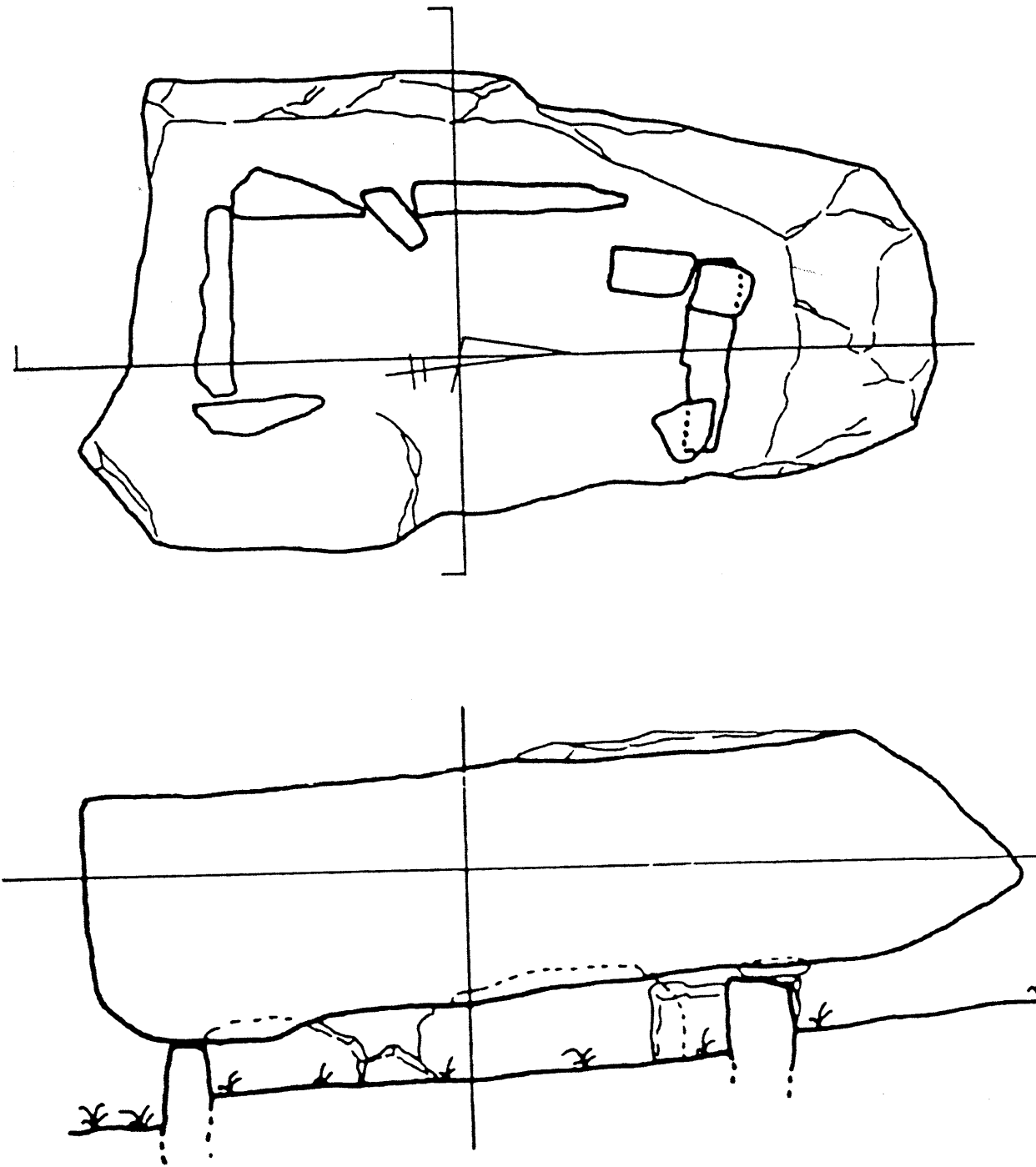
10. Survey Drawing of Tosan-ri Dolmen in Koch'ang-gun



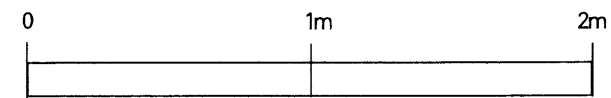
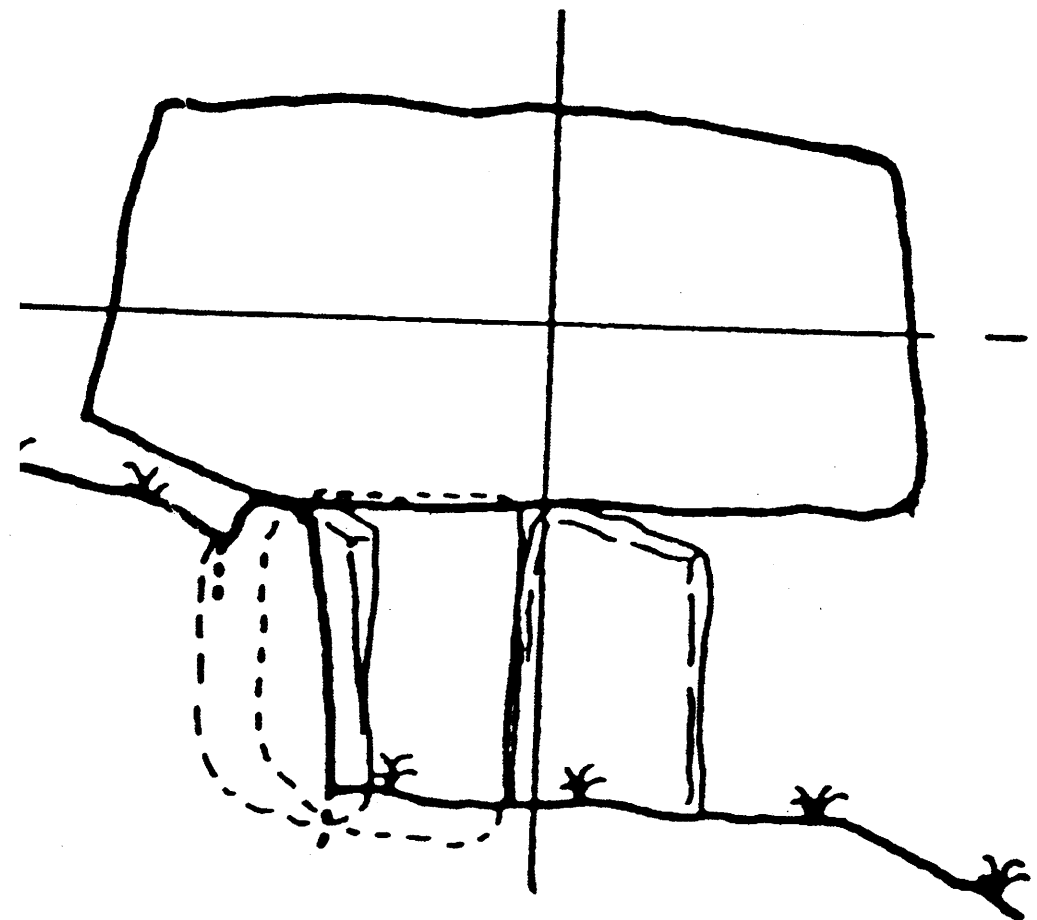
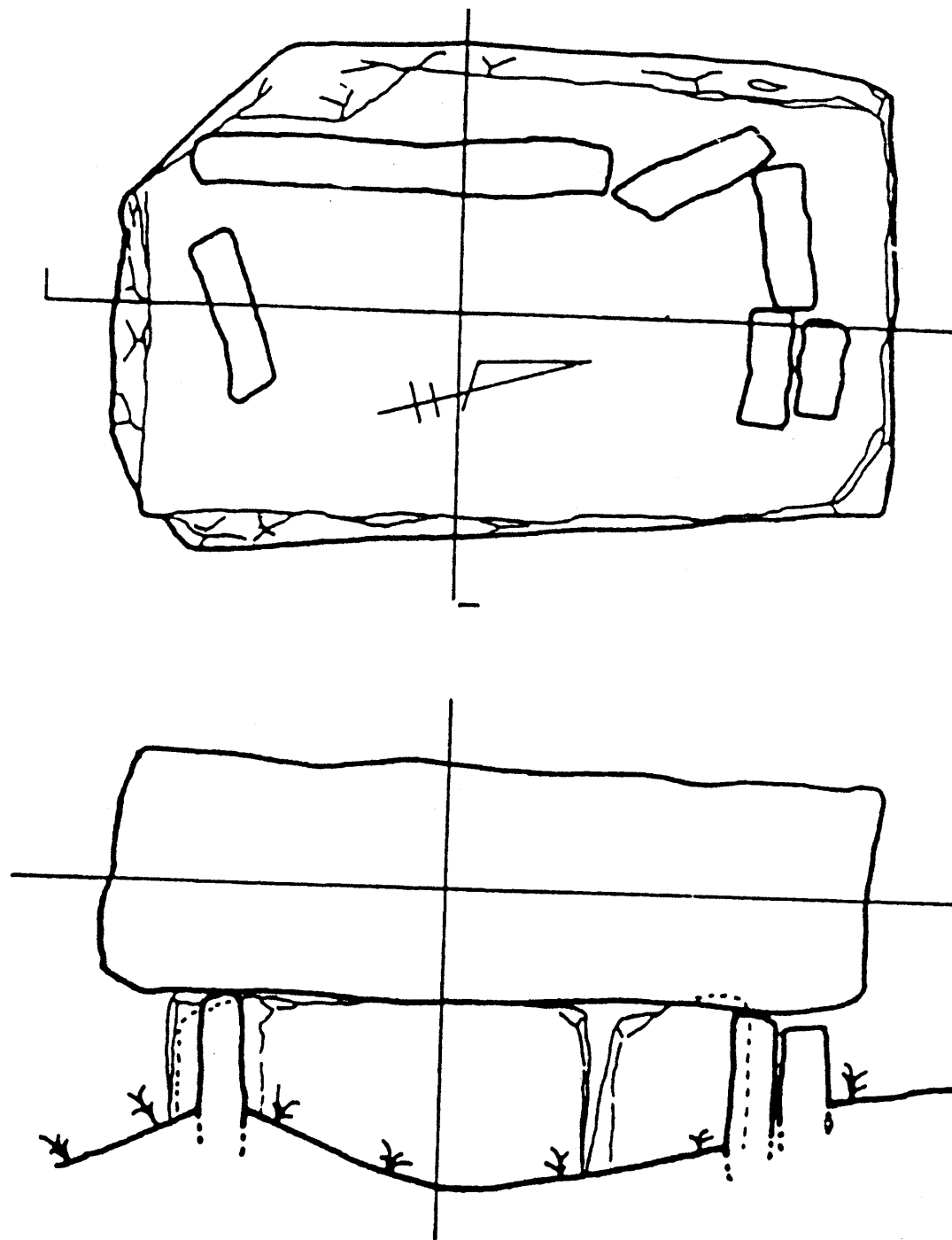
11. Survey Drawing of Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2320 in Koch'ang-gun



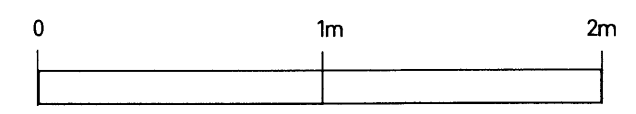
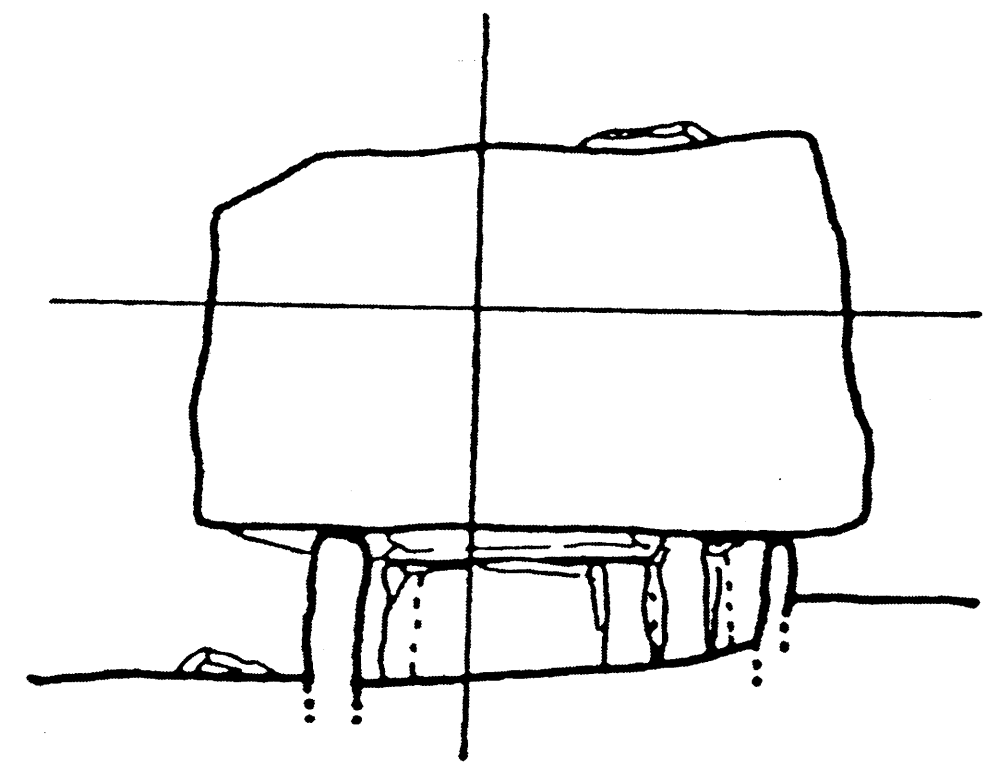
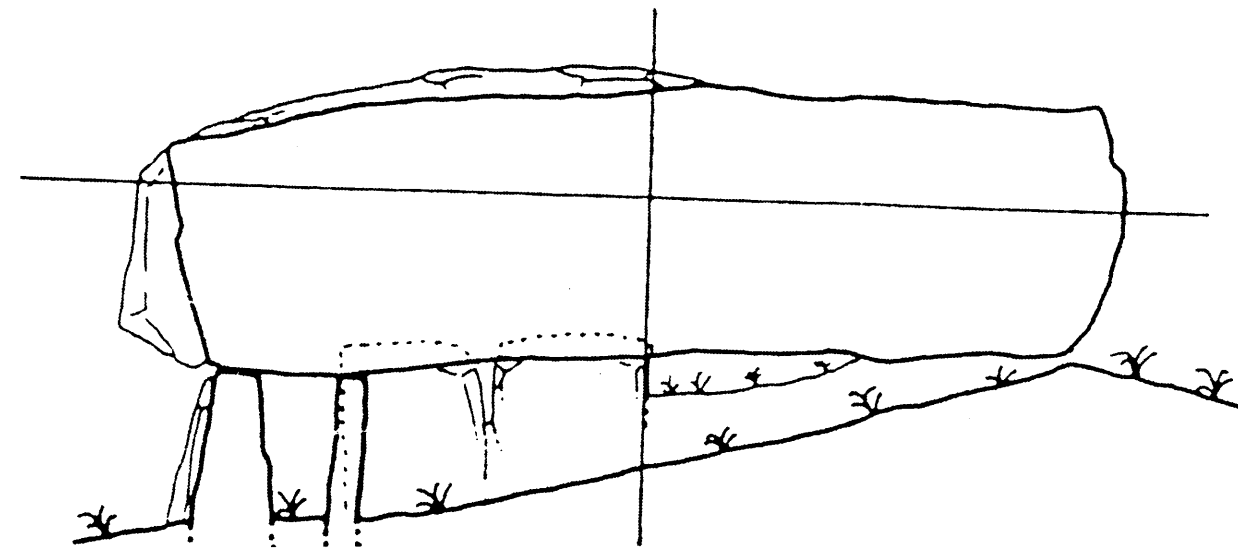
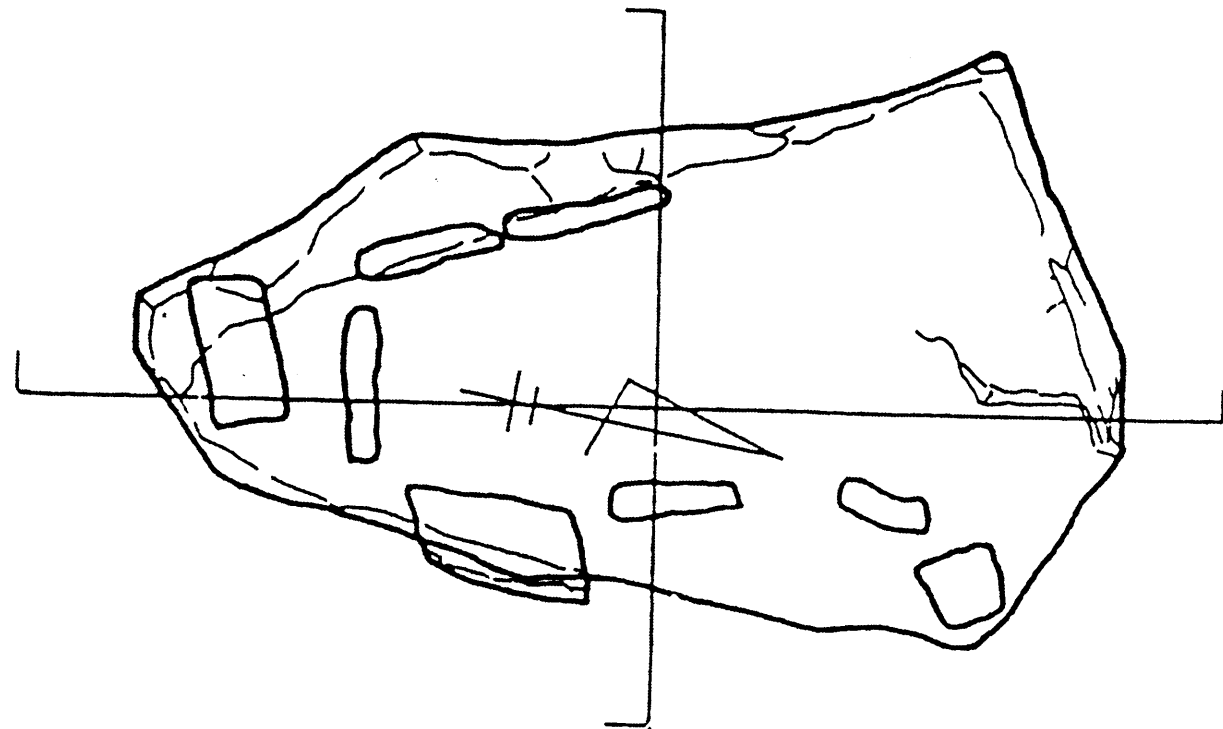
12. Survey Drawing of Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2322 in Koch'ang-gun



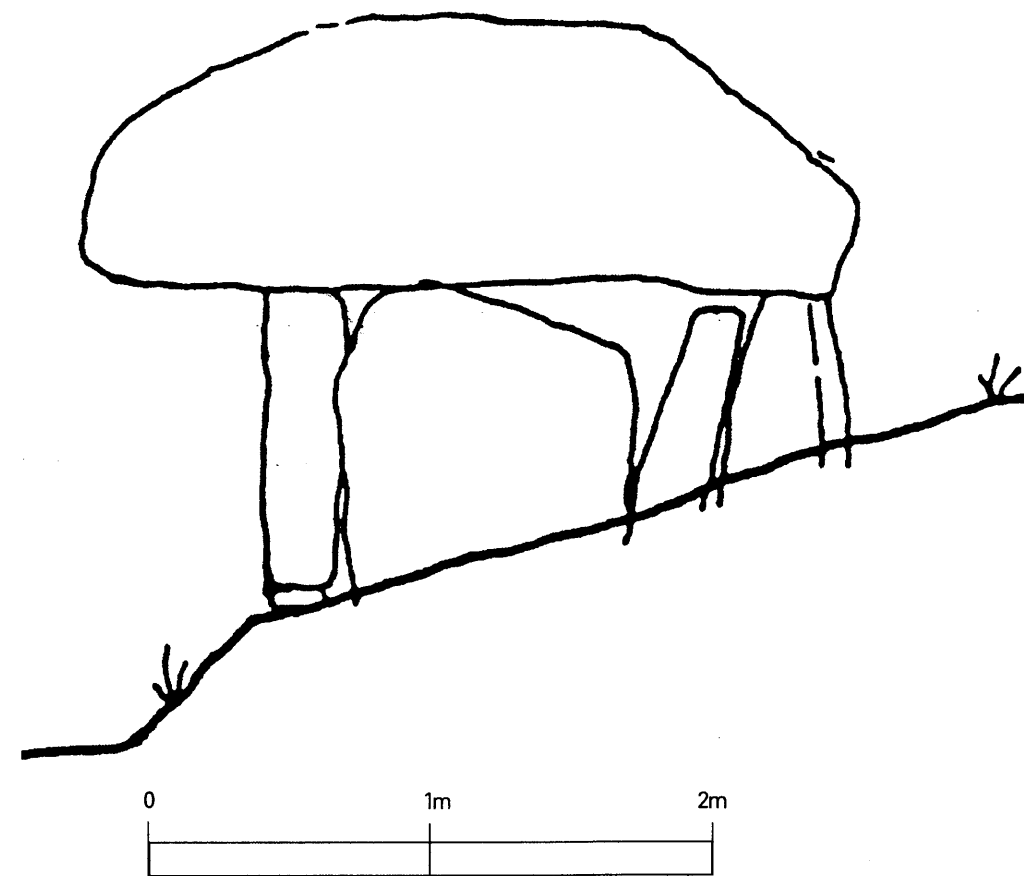
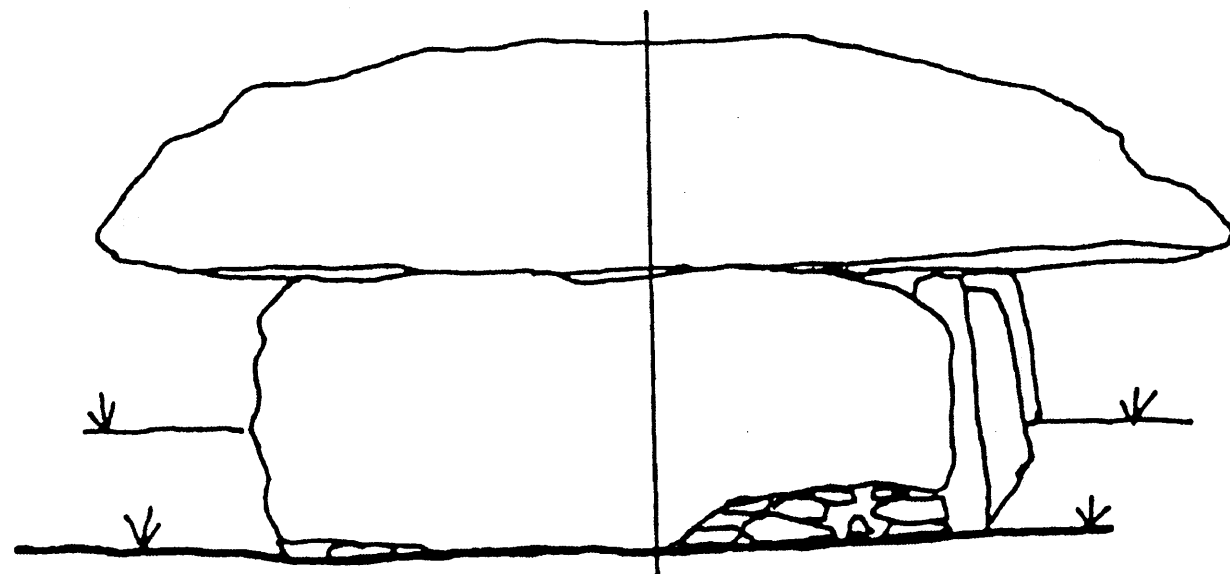
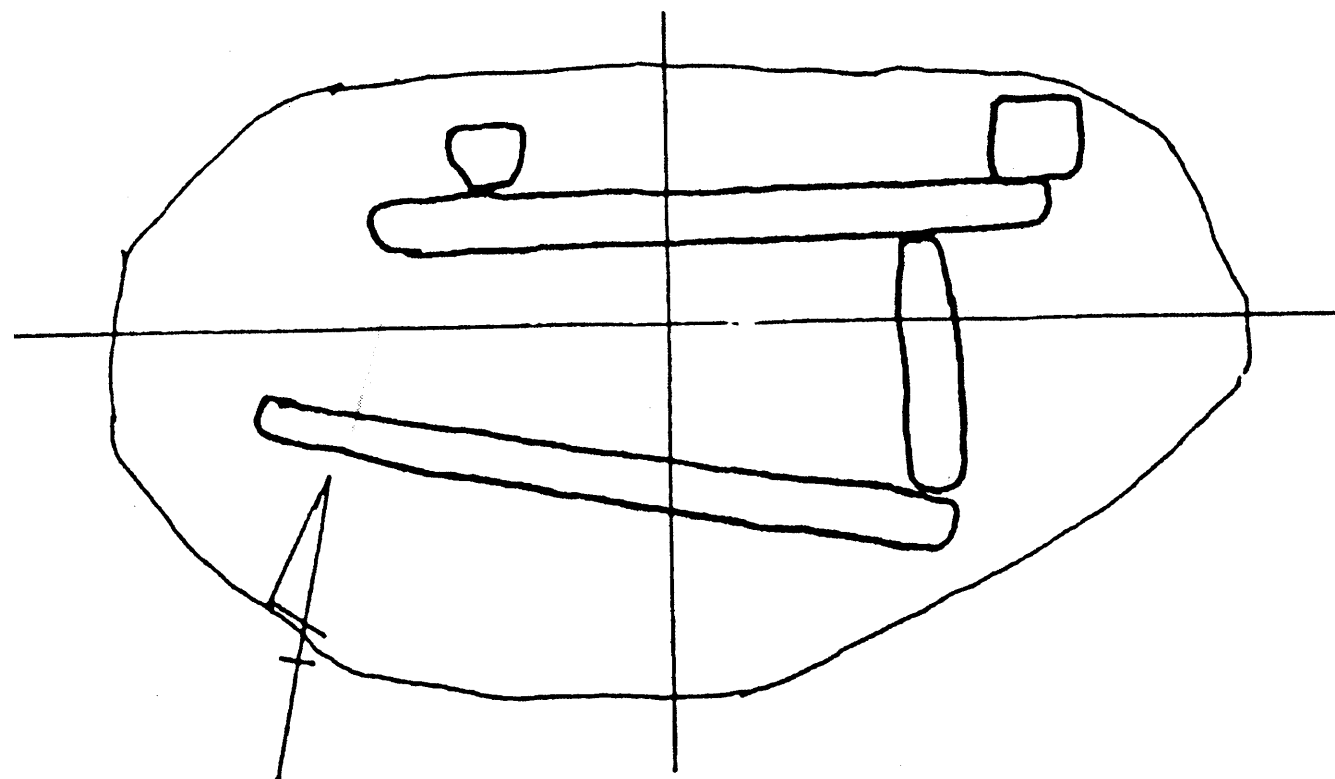
13. Survey Drawing of Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2327 in Koch'ang-gun



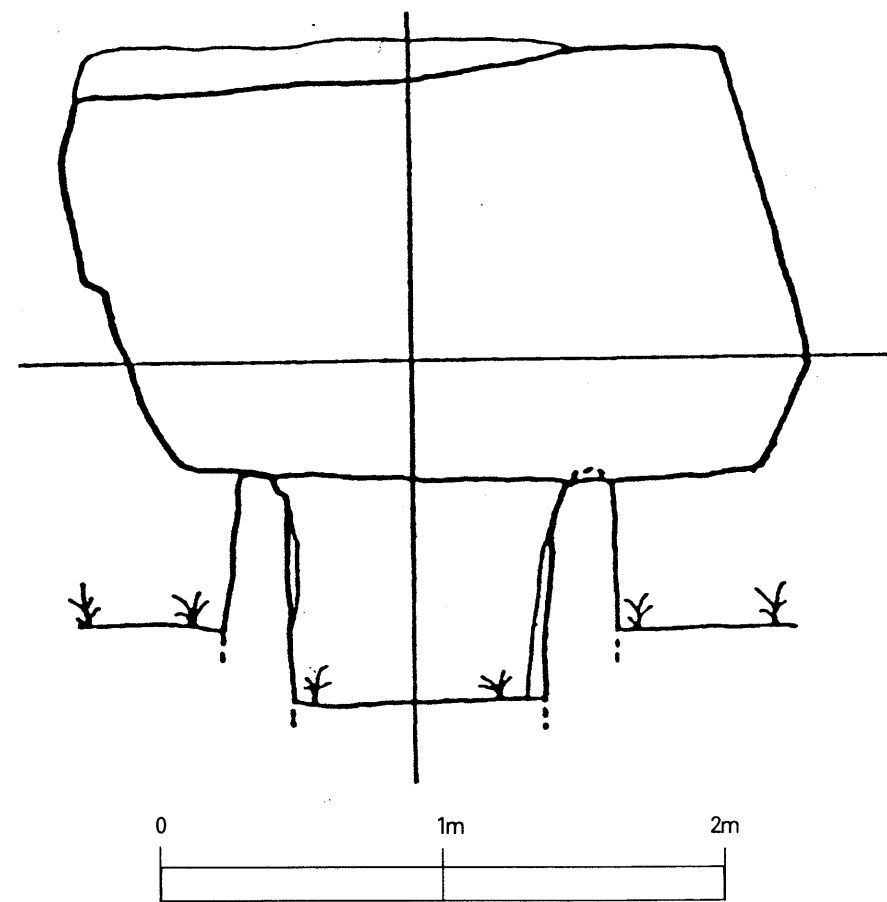
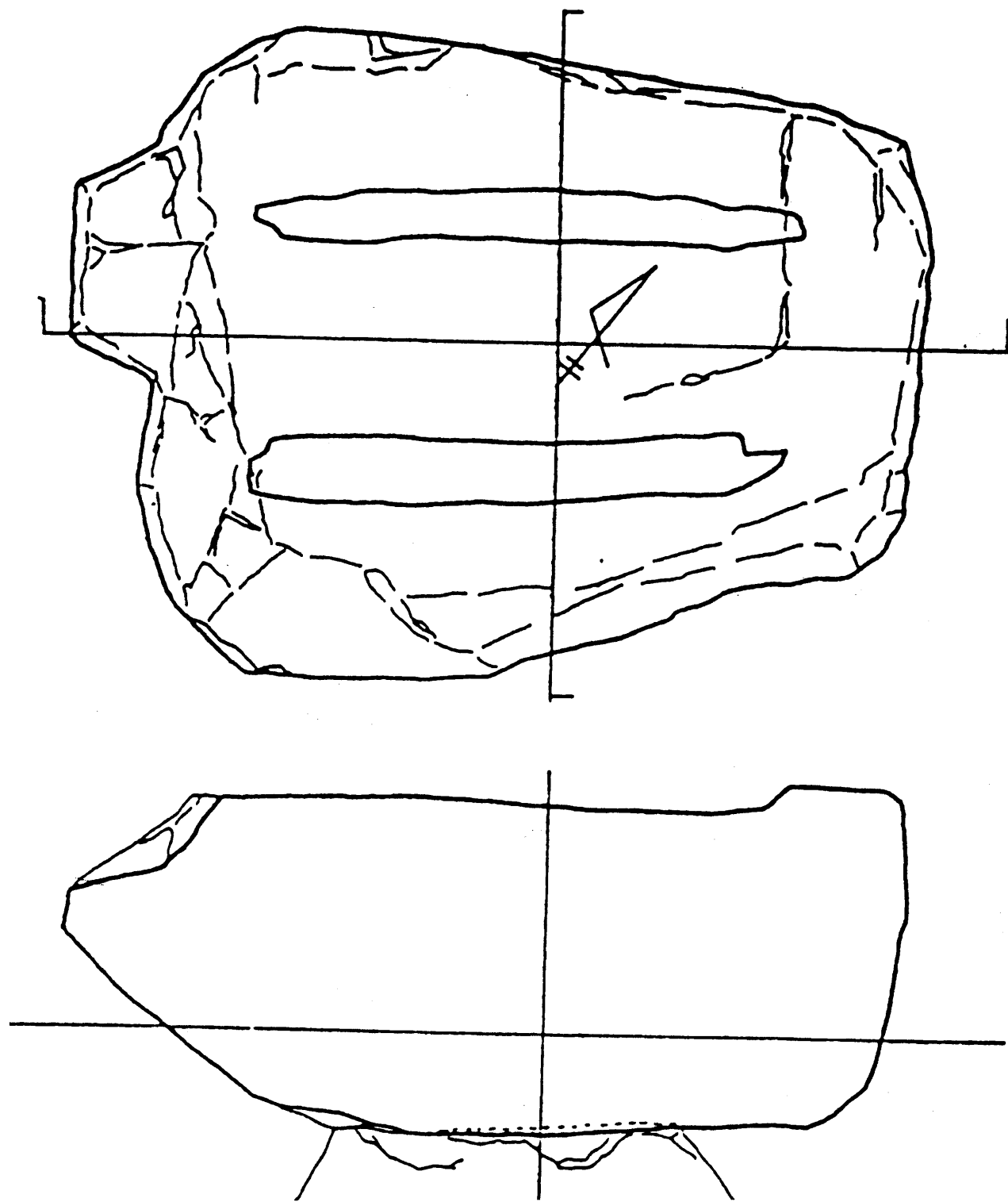
14. Survey Drawing of Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2333 in Koch'ang-gun



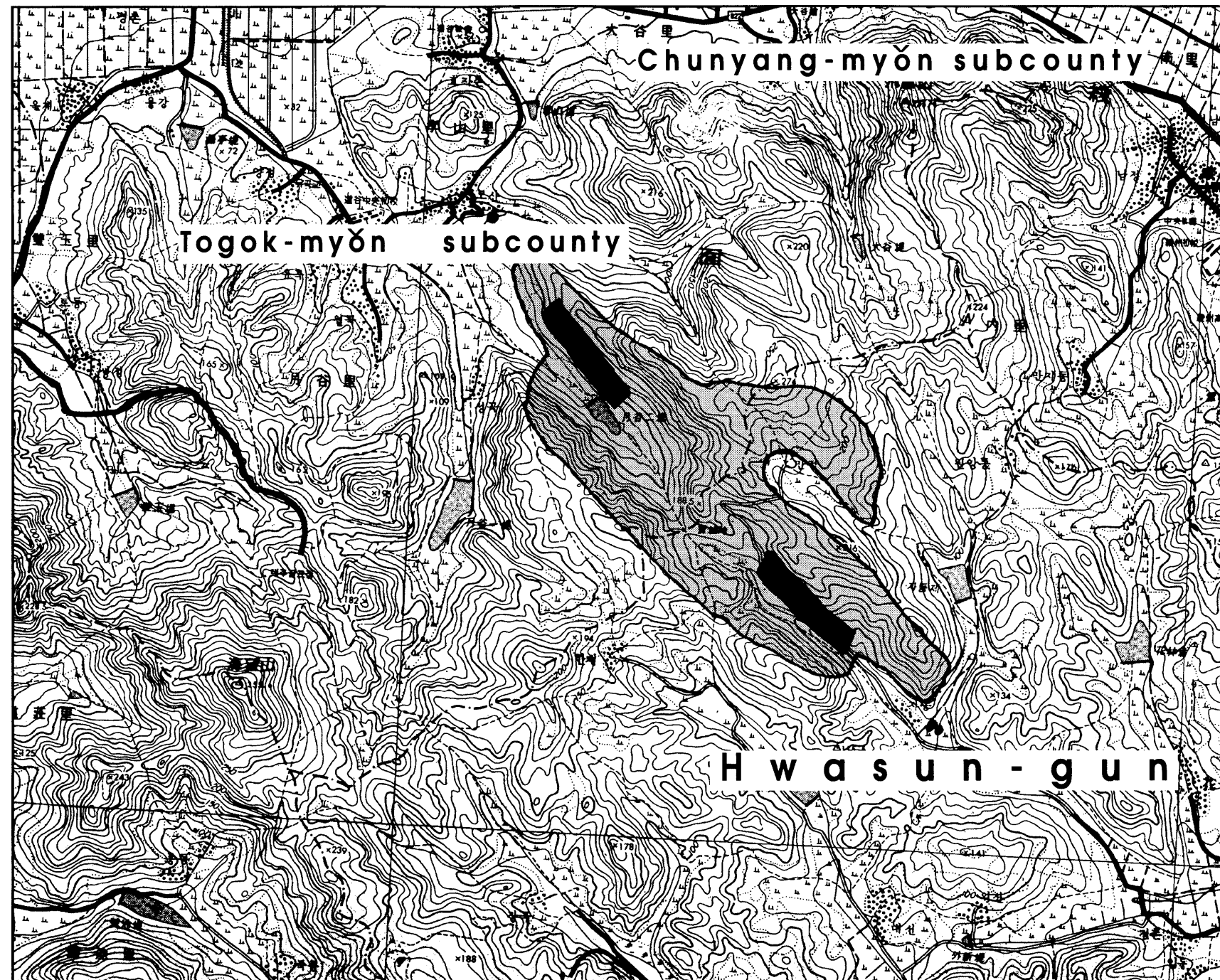
15. Survey Drawing of Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2428 in Koch'ang-gun



16. Survey Drawing of Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2509 in Koch'ang-gun



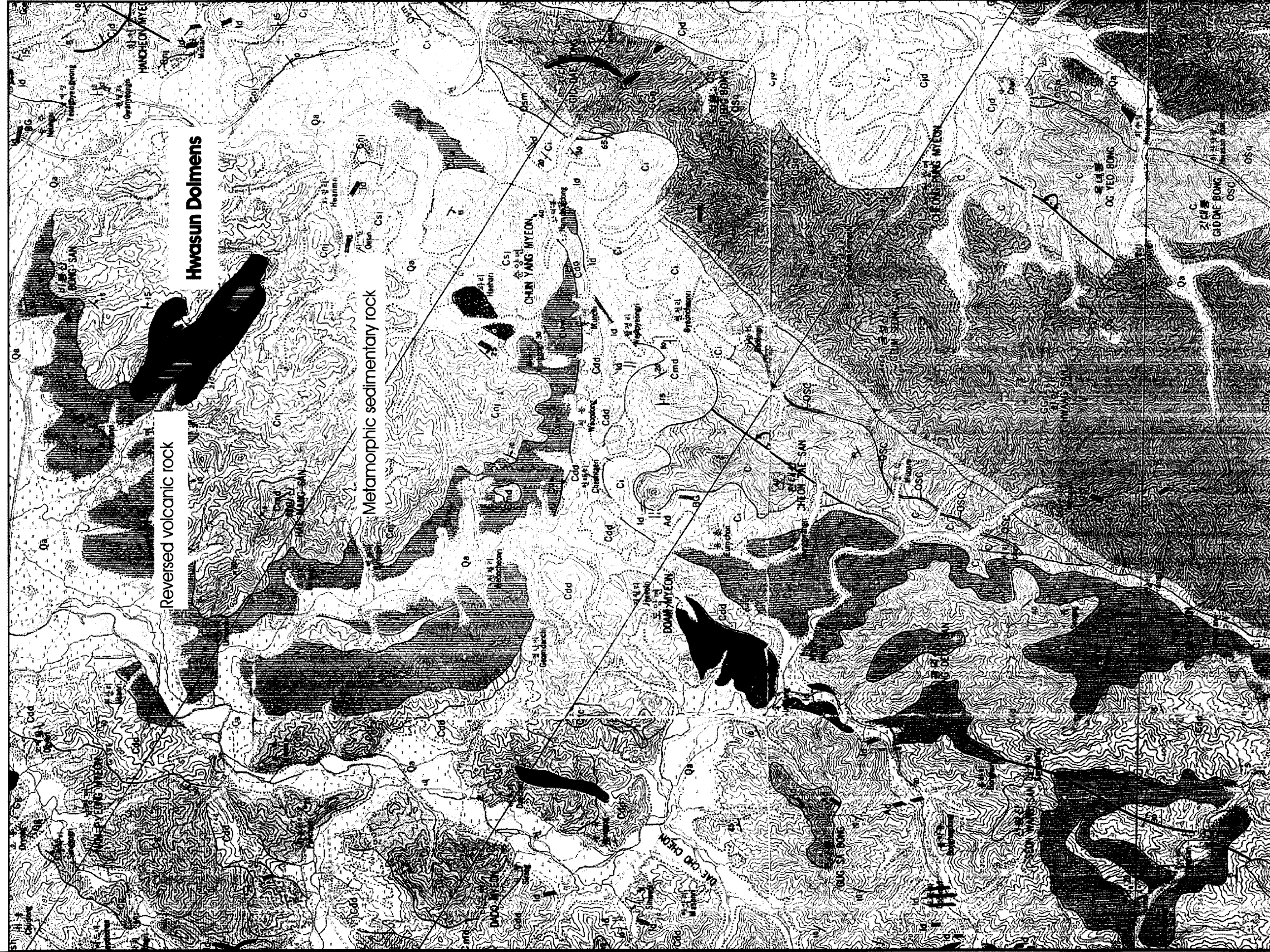
17. Topographical Map Showing the Hwasun Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone(1:25,000)



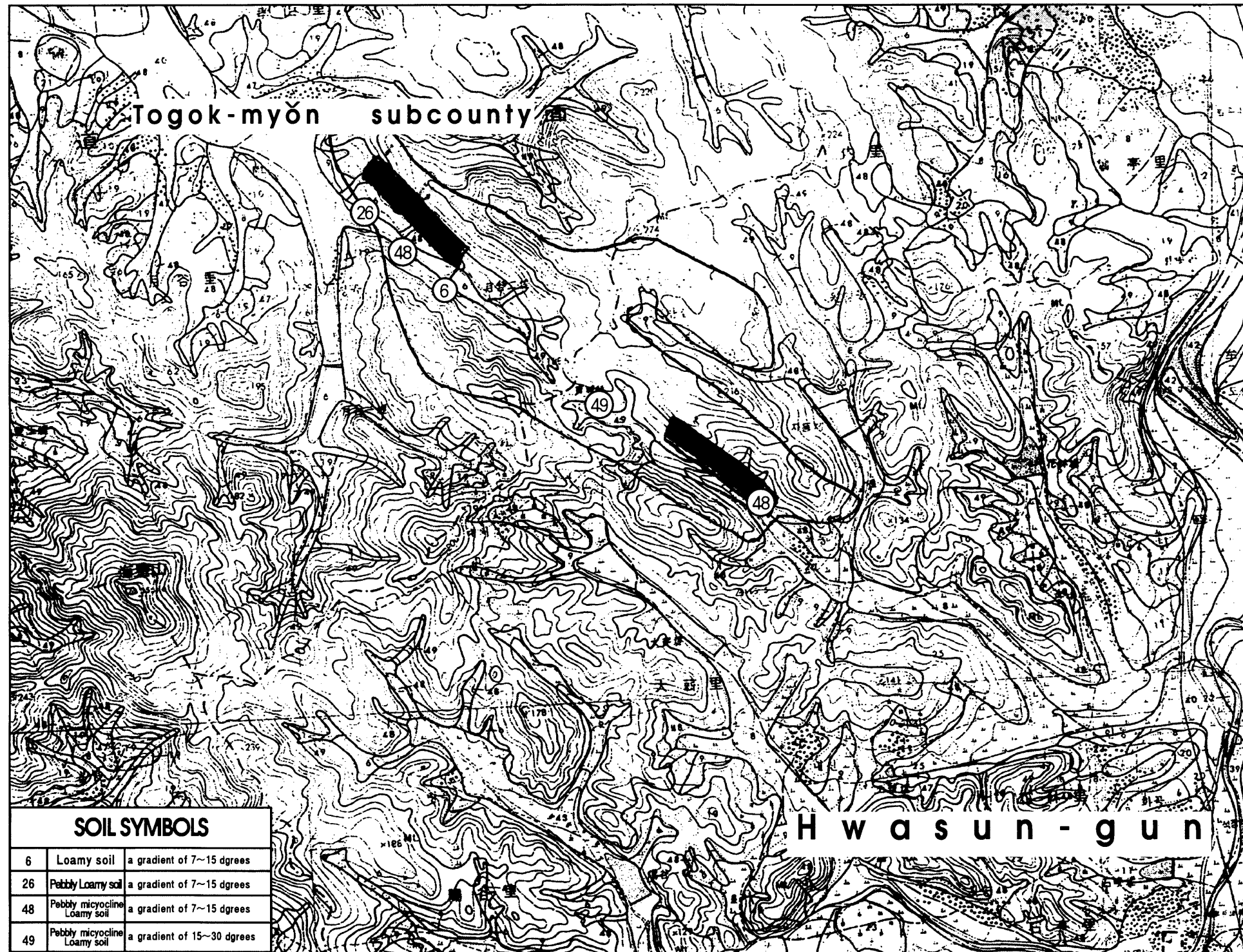
■ Core Area: 31ha

■ Buffer Zone: 190ha

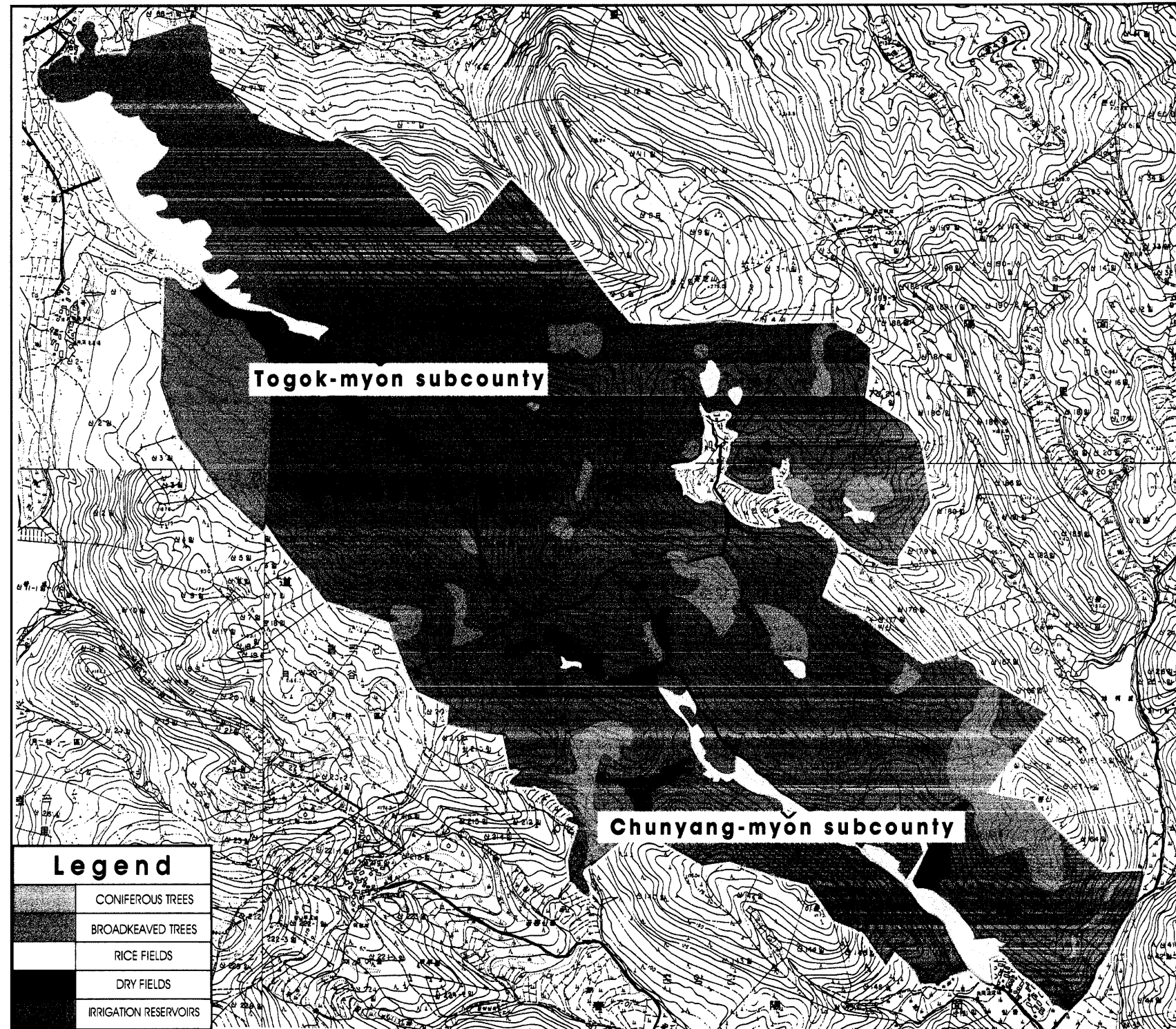
18. Geological Map of Hwasun-gun



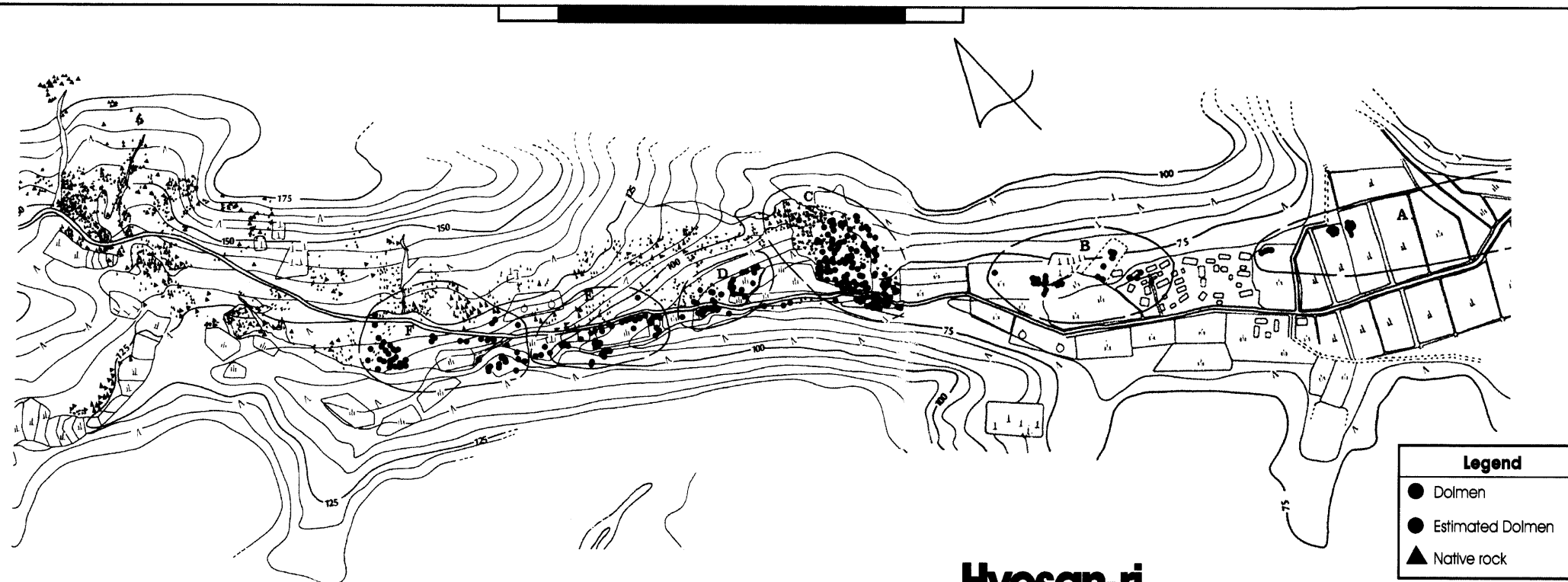
19. Detailed Soil Map of Hwasun-gun



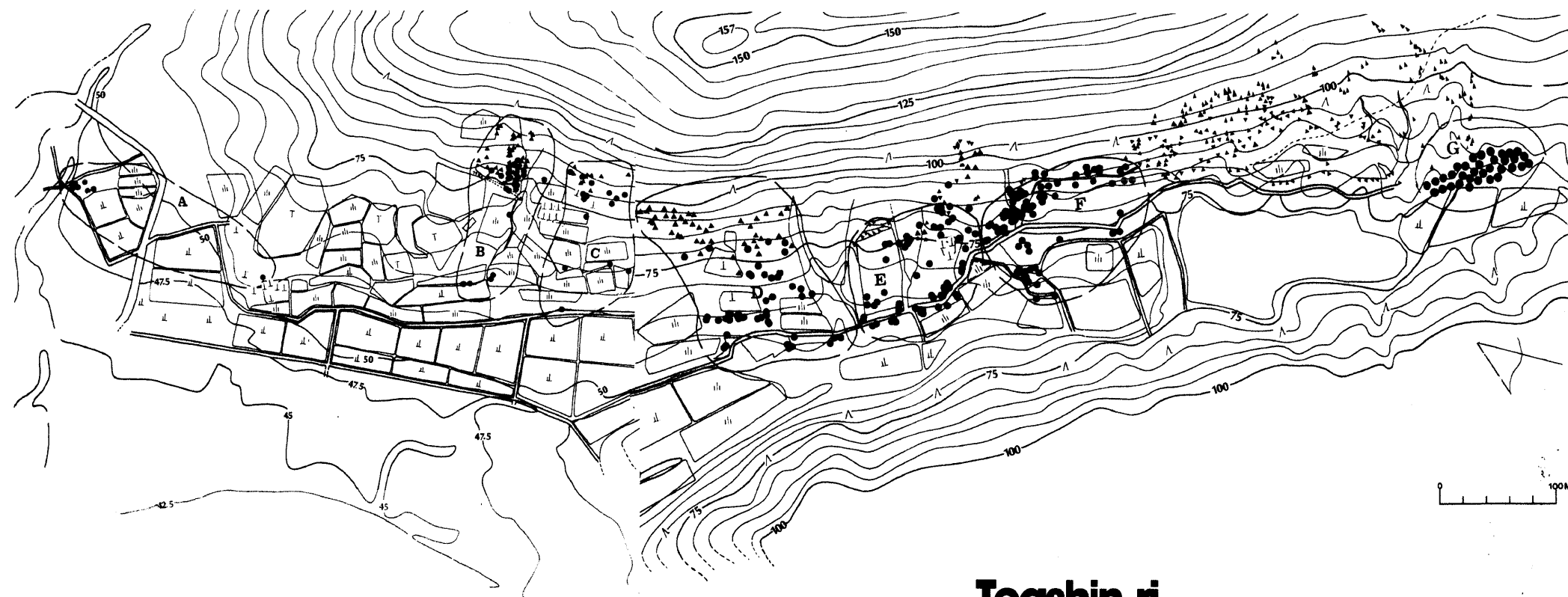
20. Detailed Botanical and Agricultural Map of Hwasun-gun



21. Distribution Map of Hwasun Dolmens

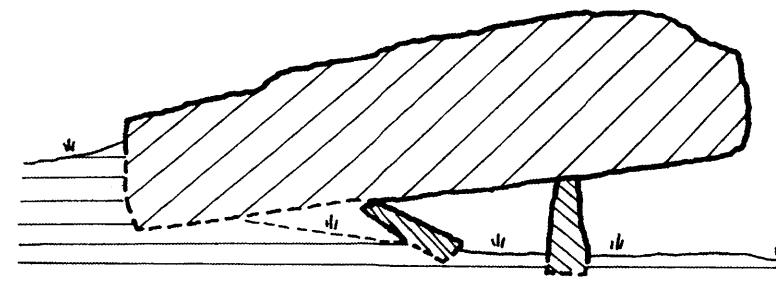
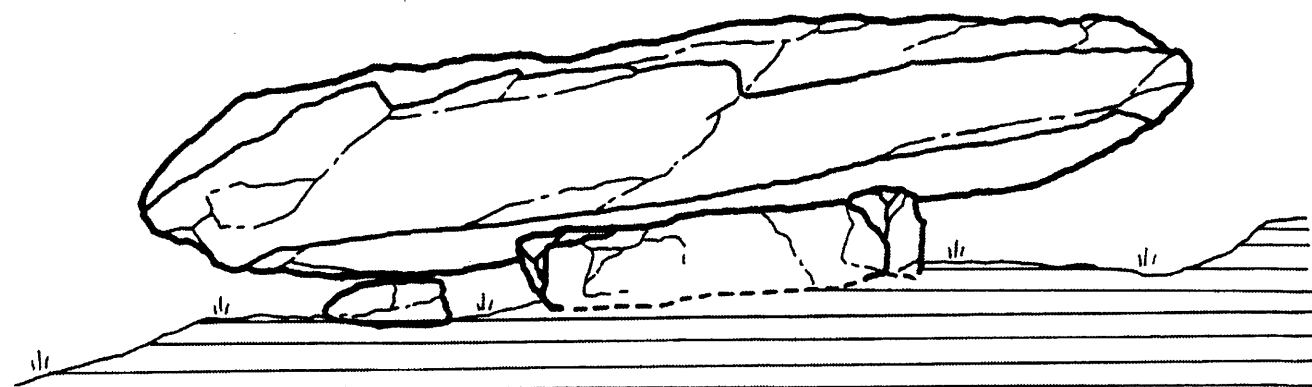
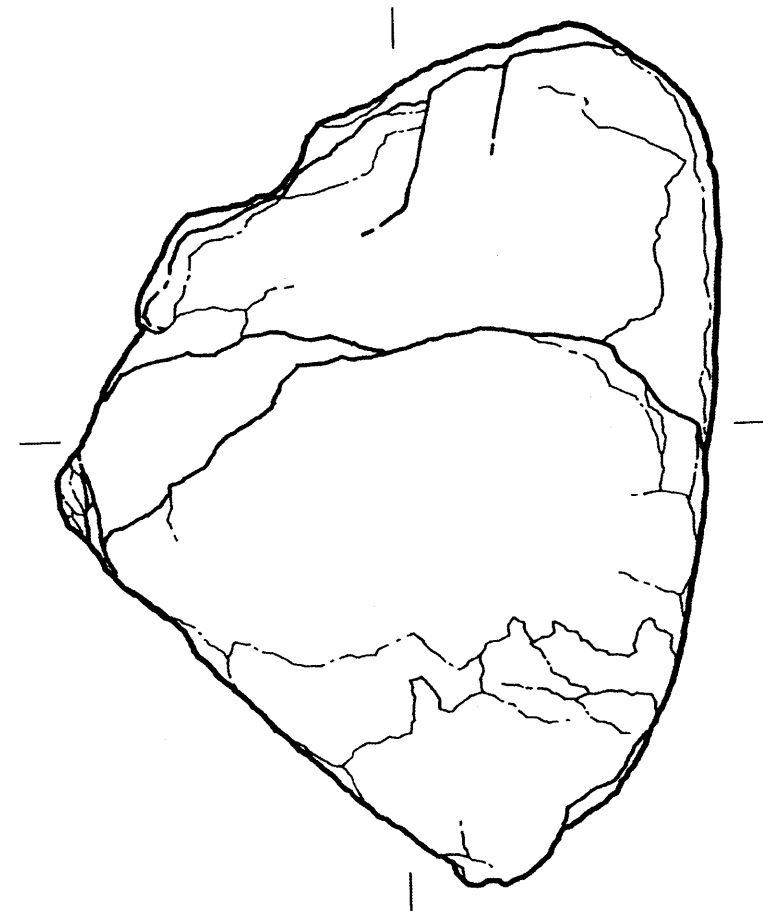
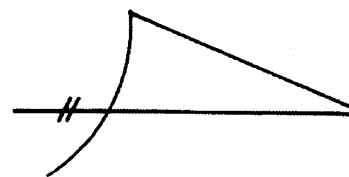
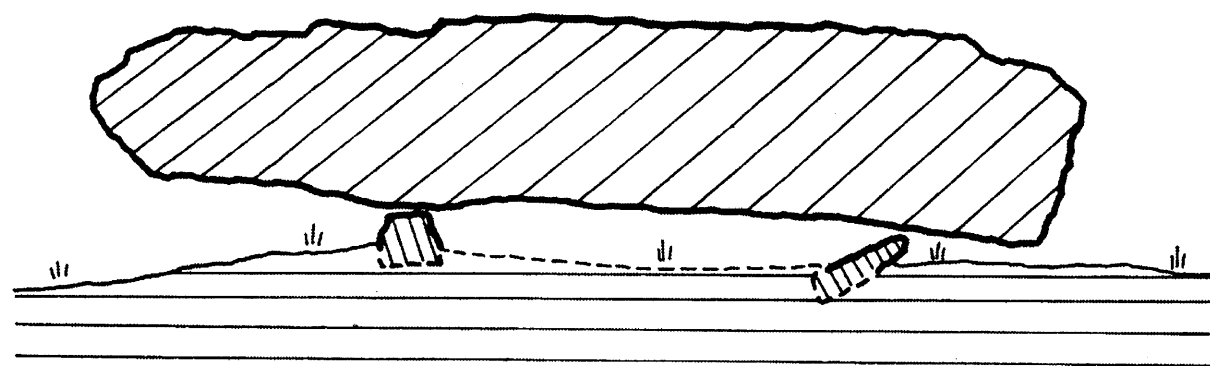


Hyosan-ri

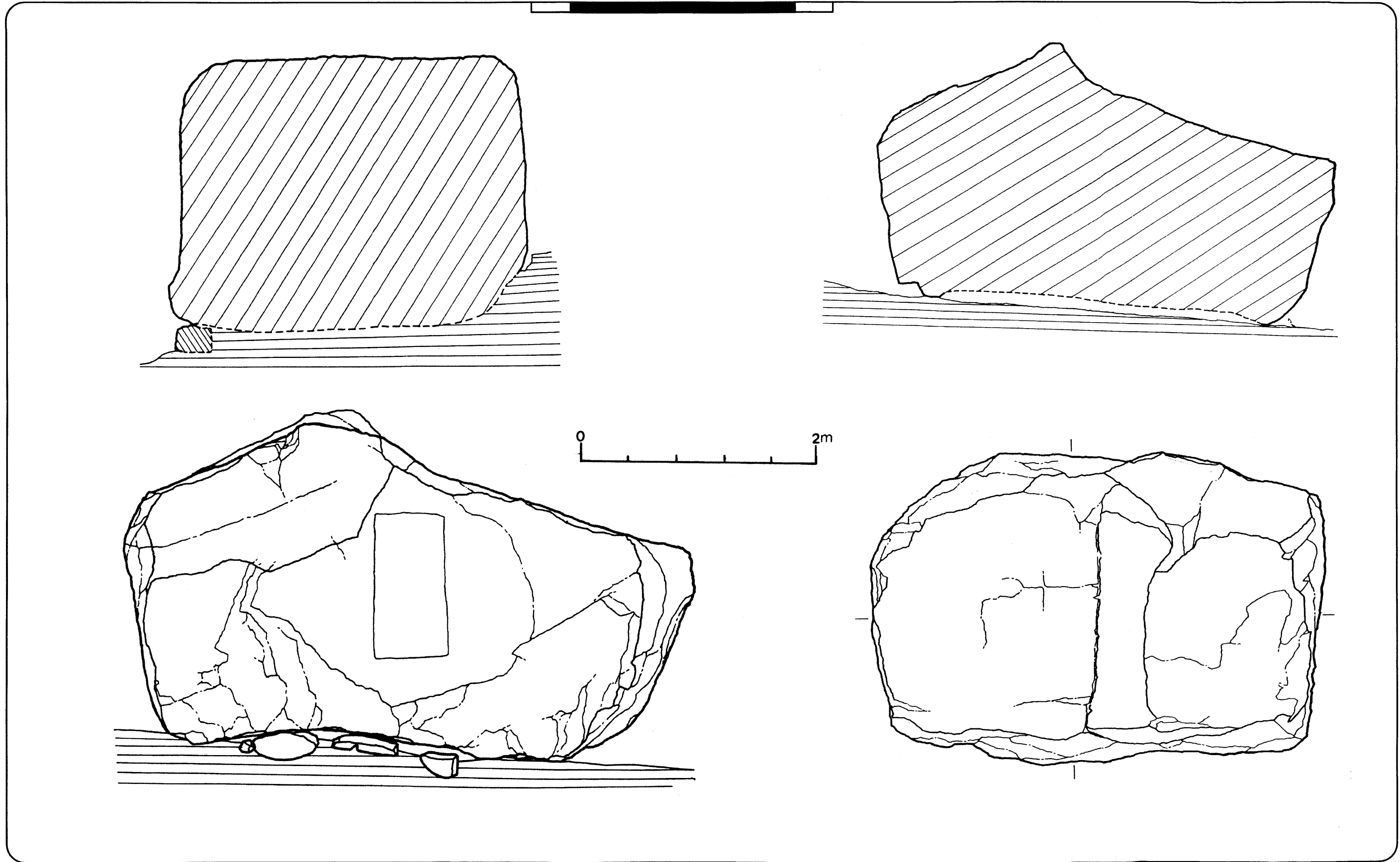


Teashin-ri

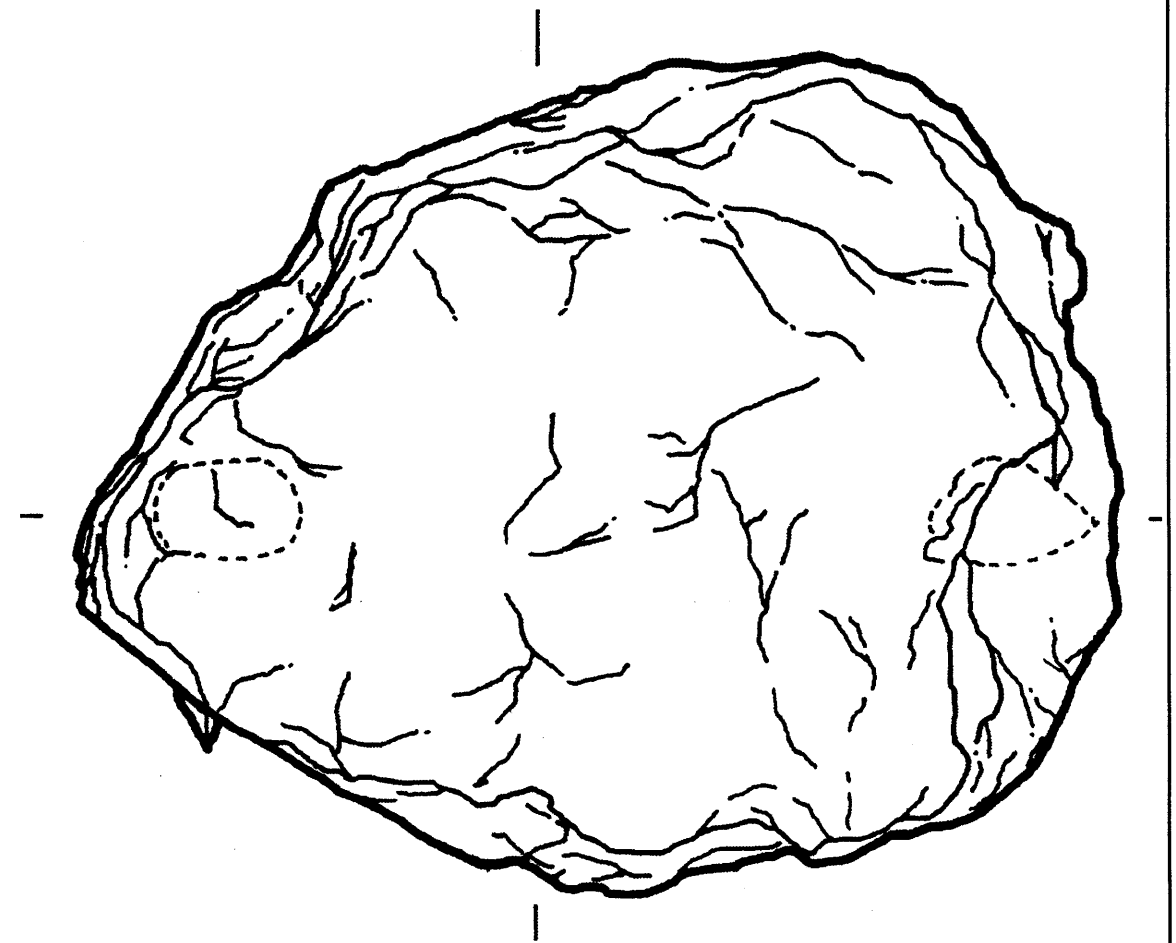
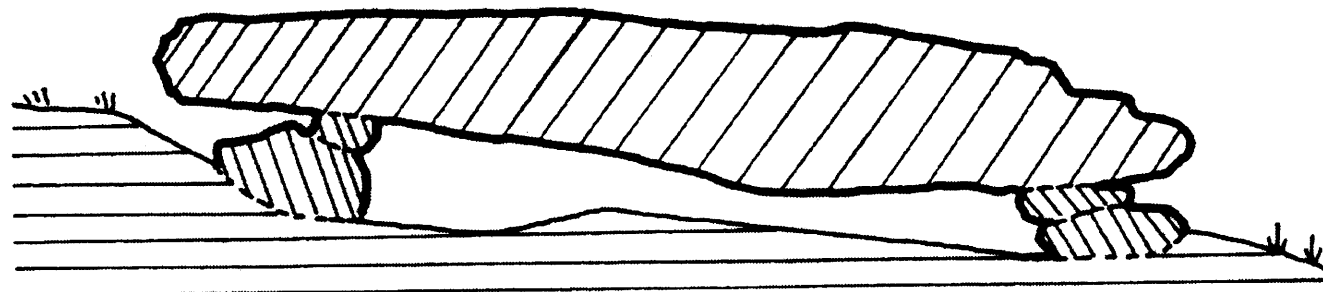
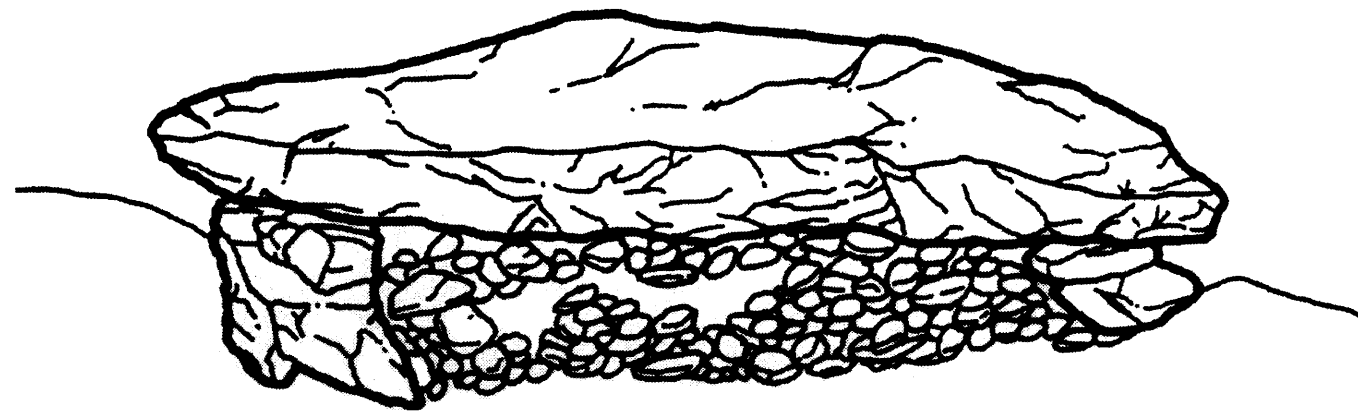
22. Survey Drawing of Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.C-24 in Hwasun-gun



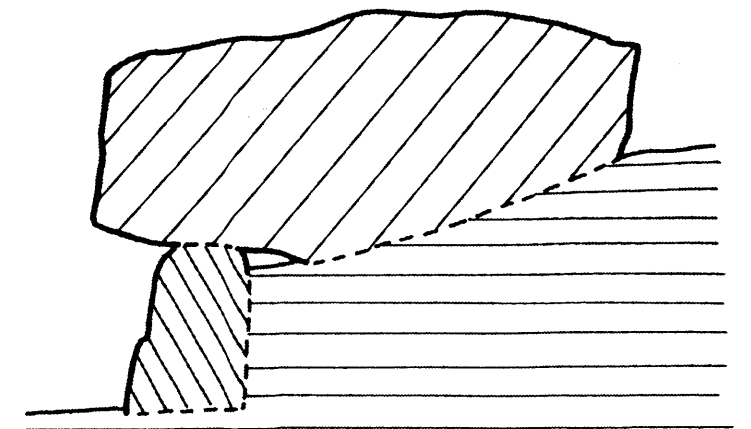
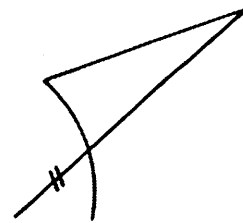
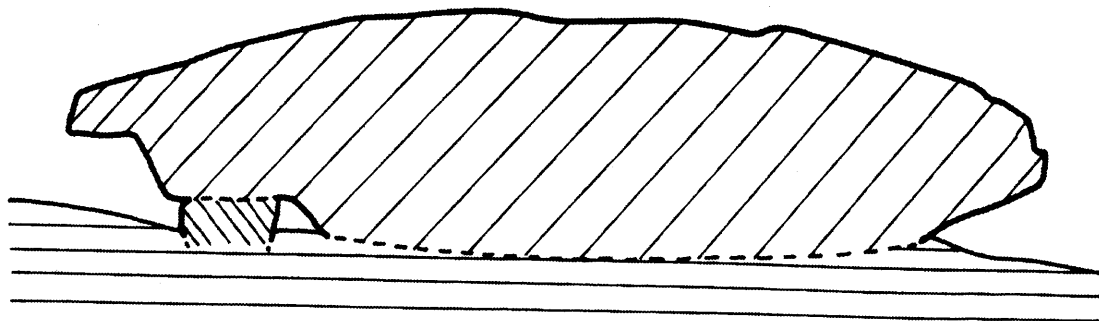
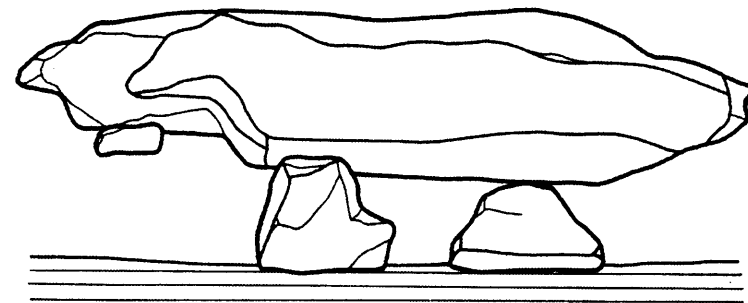
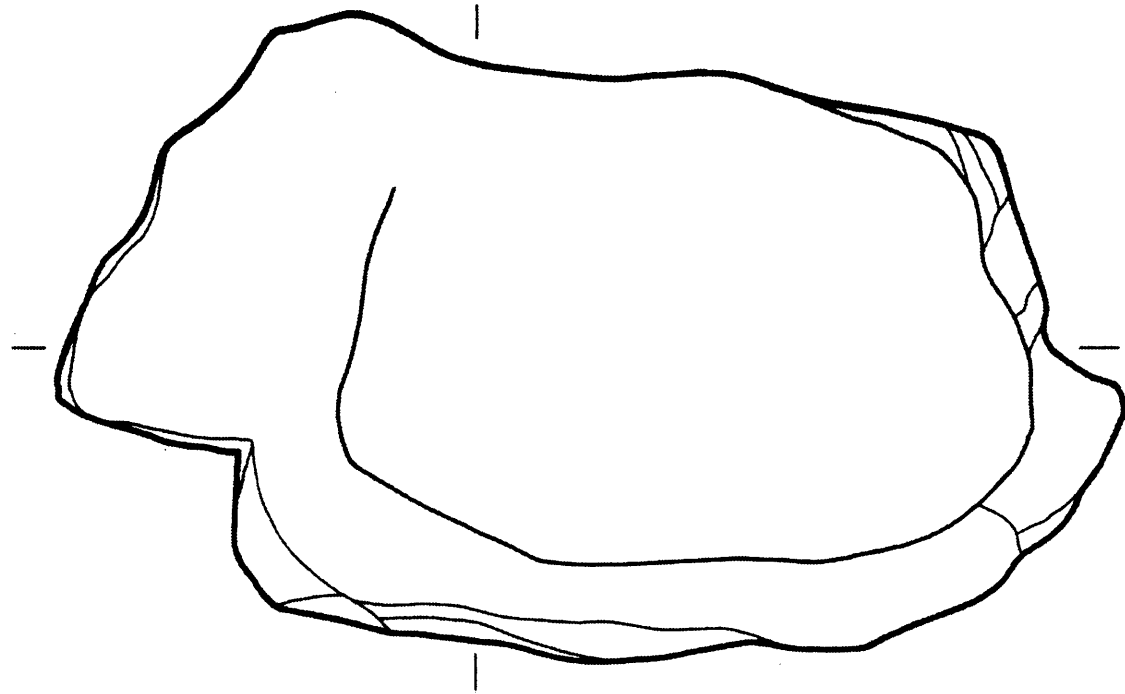
23. Survey Drawing of Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.F-7 in Hwasun-gun



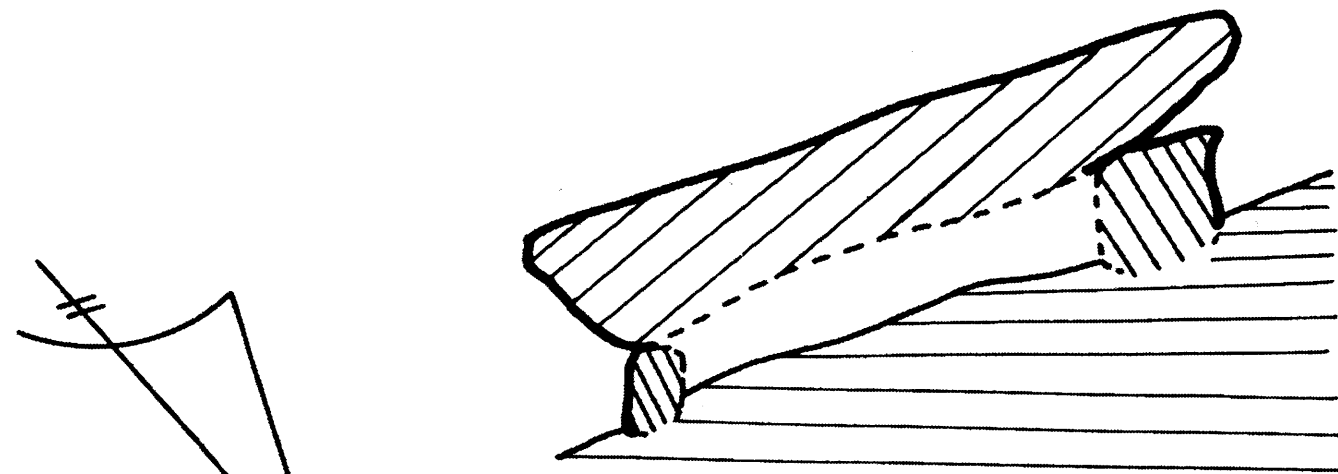
24. Survey Drawing of Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.A-1 in Hwasun-gun



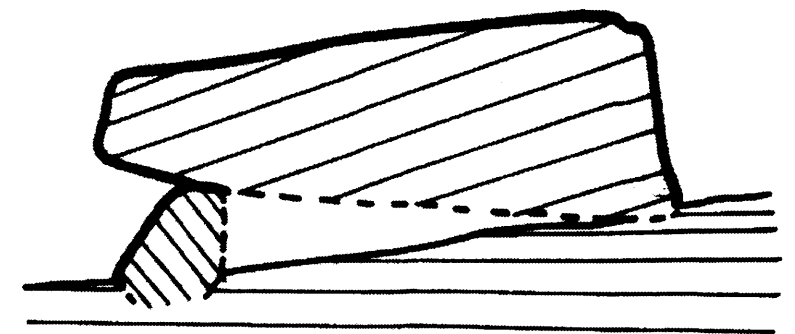
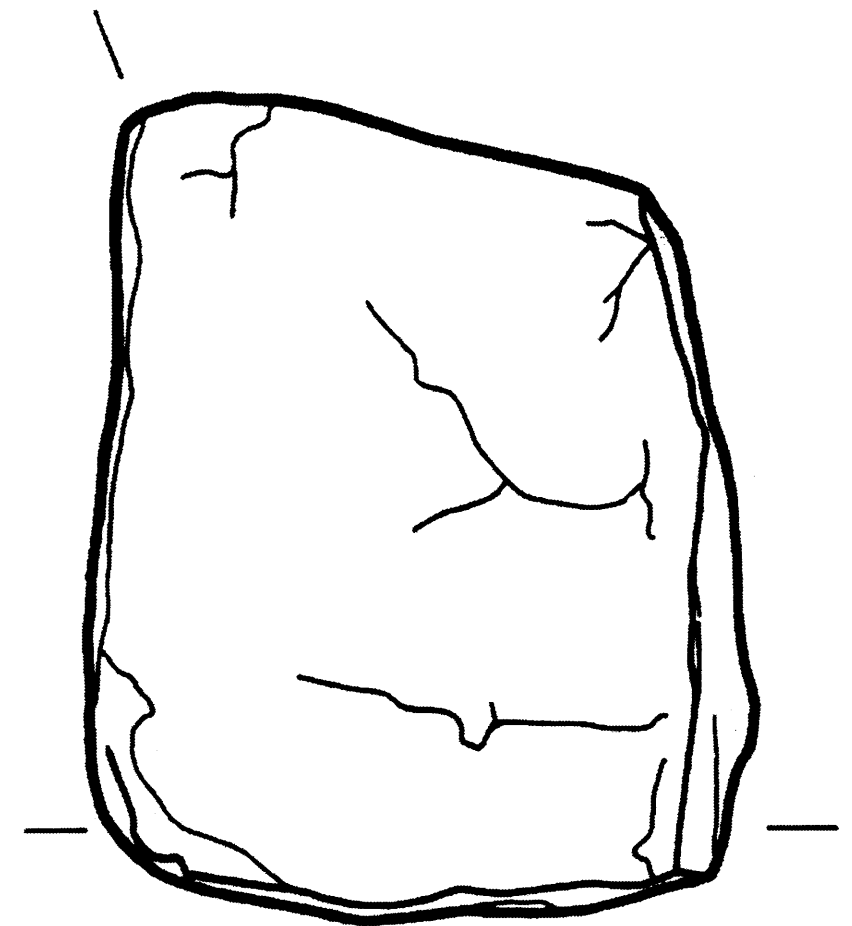
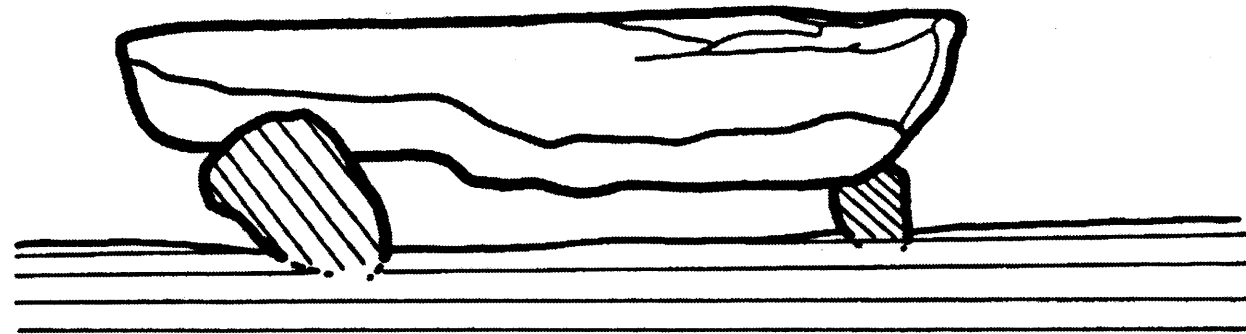
25. Survey Drawing of Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.A-21 in Hwasun-gun



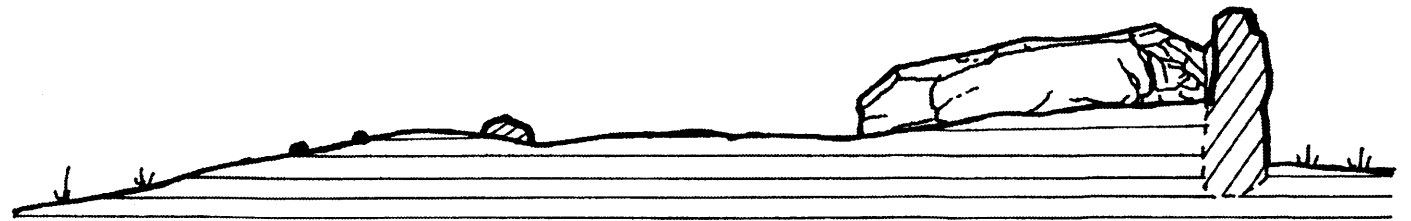
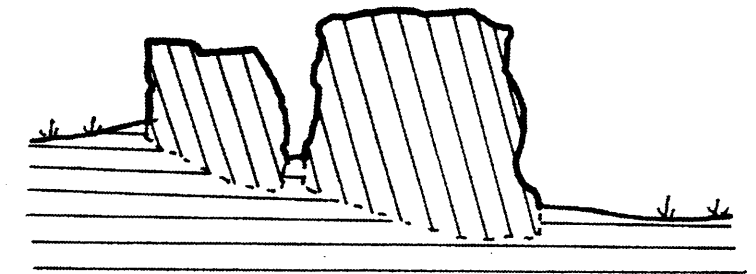
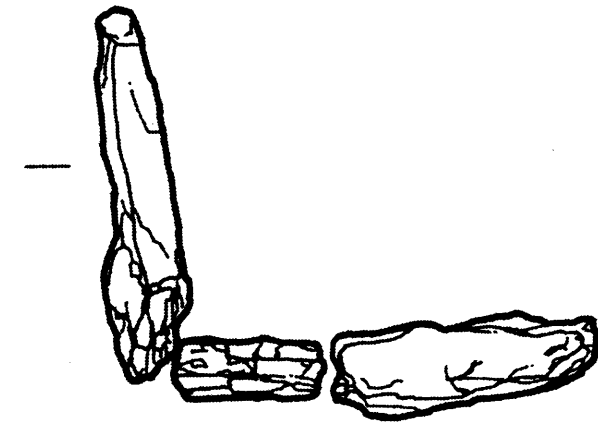
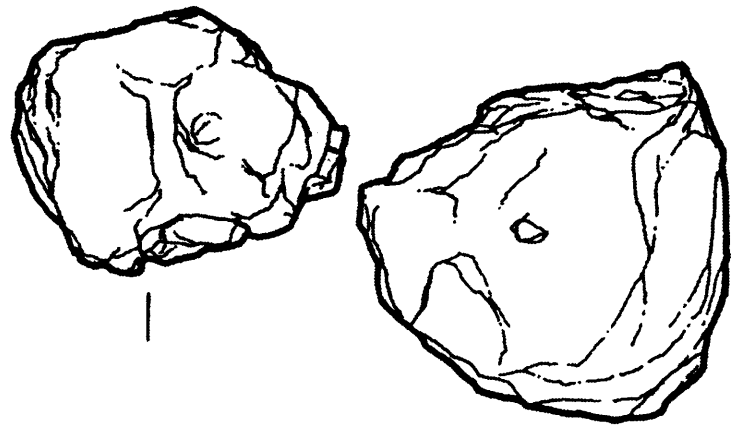
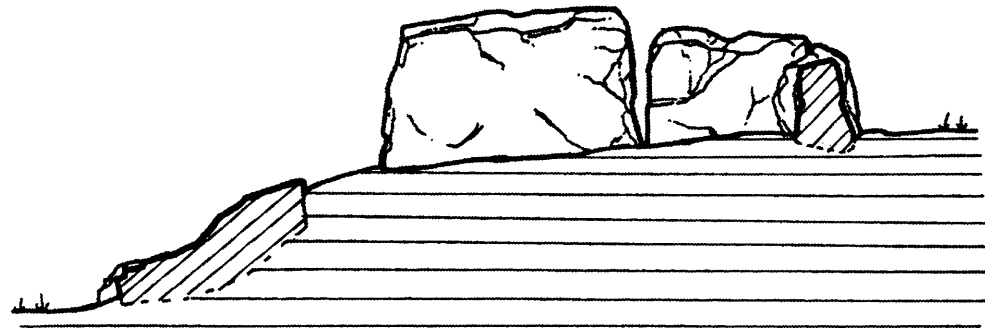
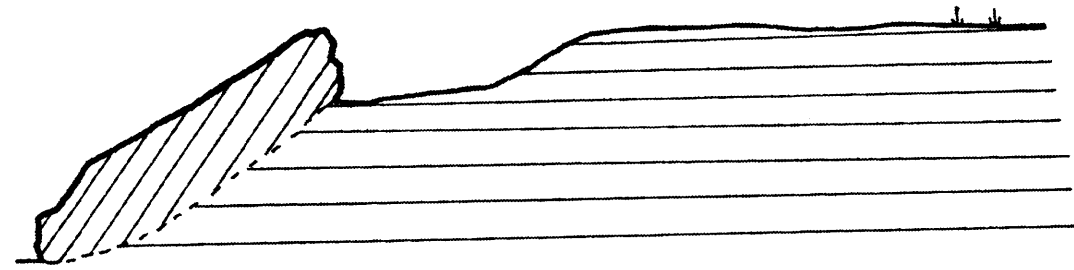
26. Survey Drawing of Taeshin-ri Dolmen No.E-8 in Hwasun-gun



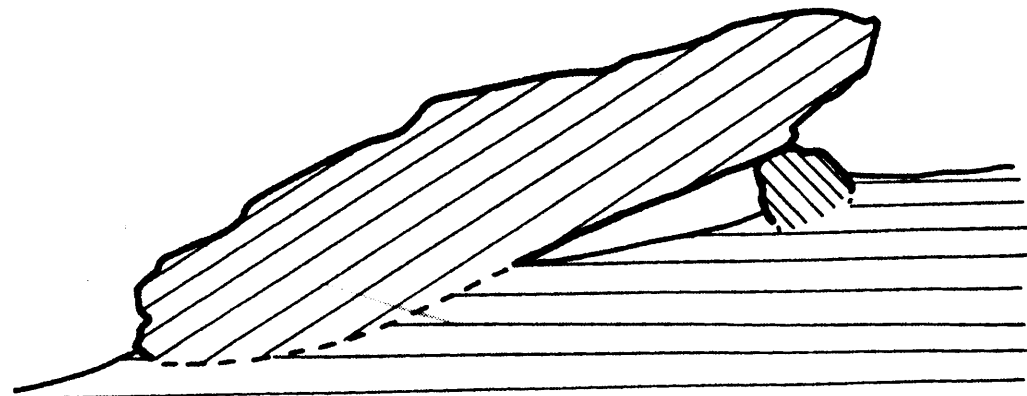
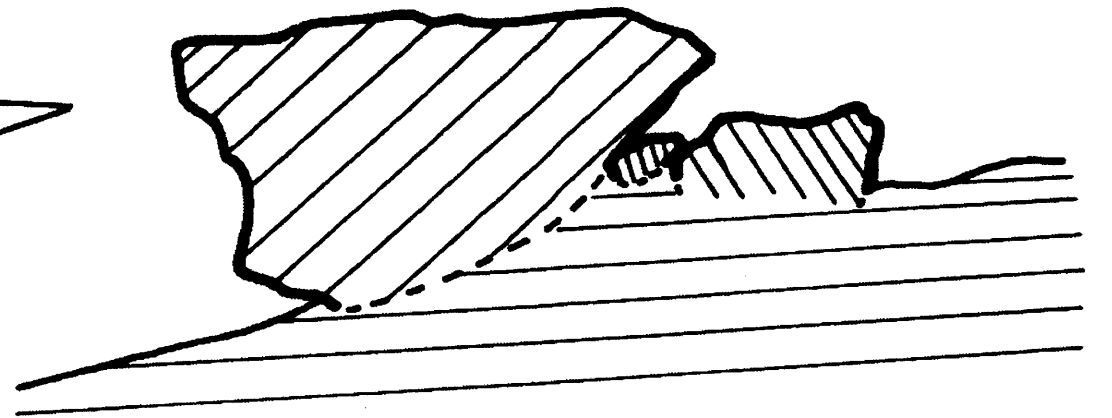
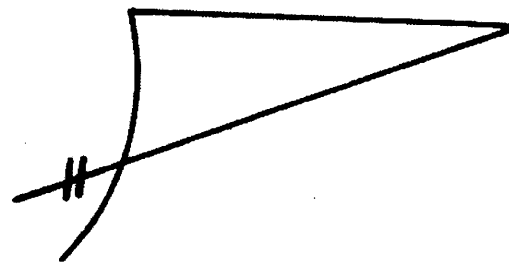
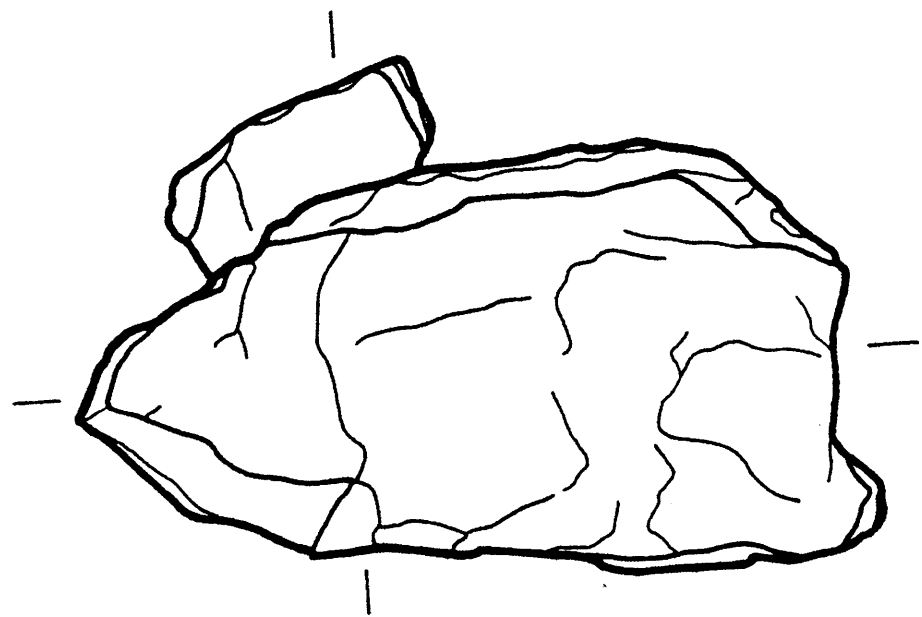
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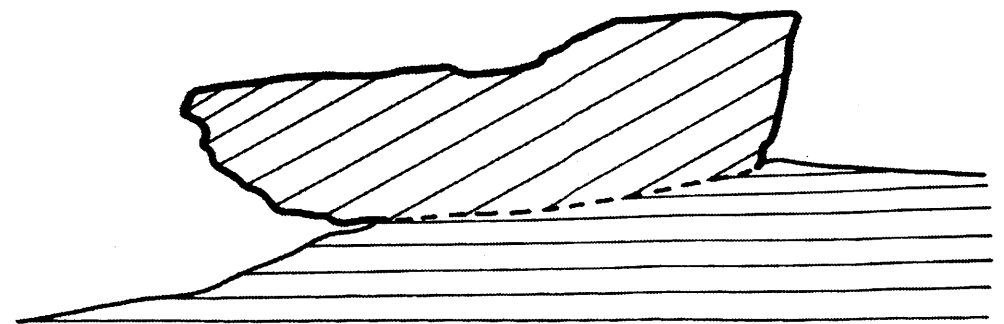
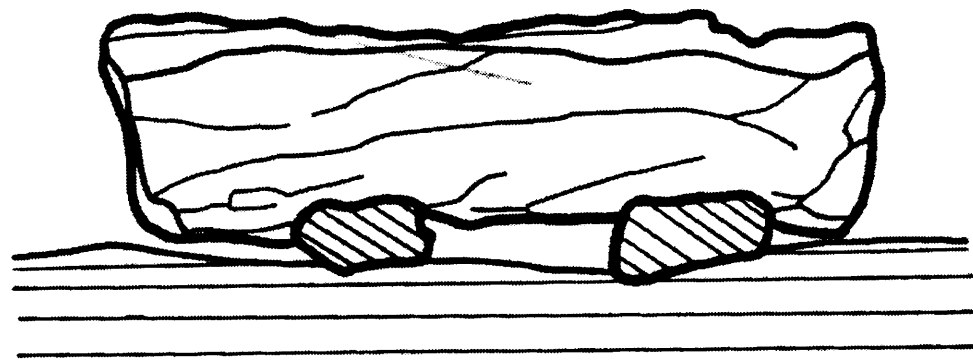
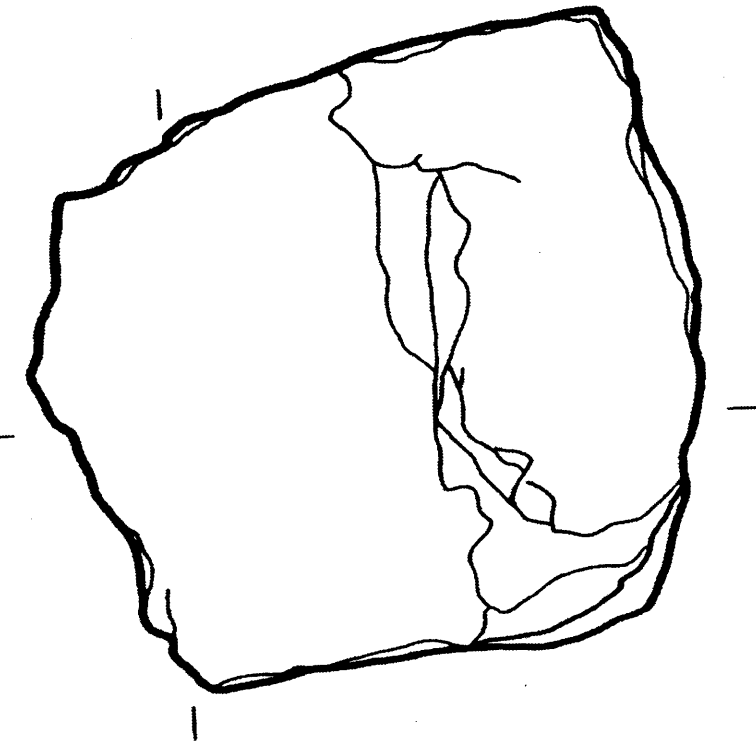
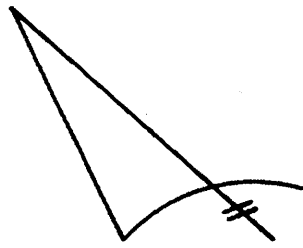
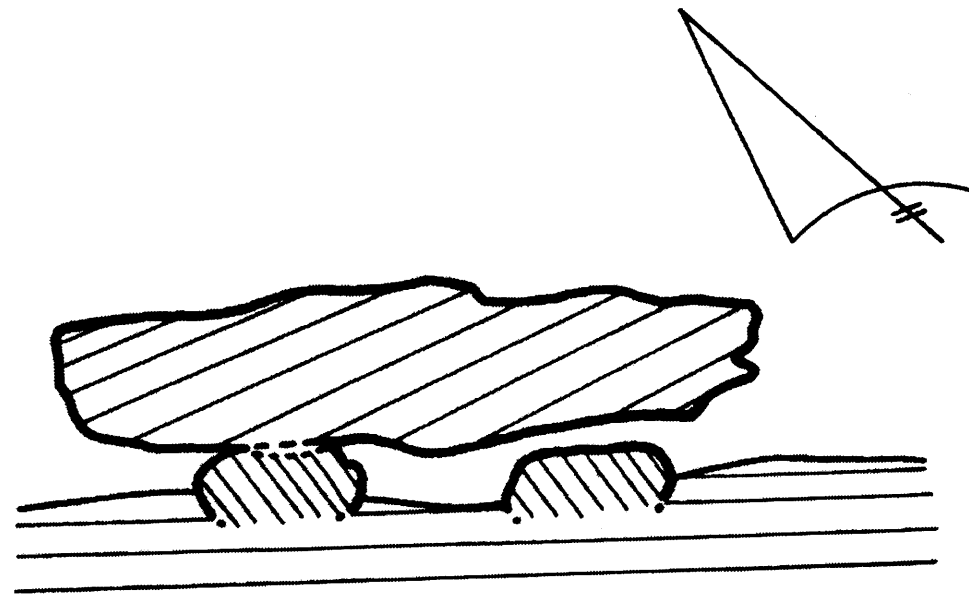
27. Survey Drawing of Hyosan-ri Dolmen No.A-8 in Hwasun-gun



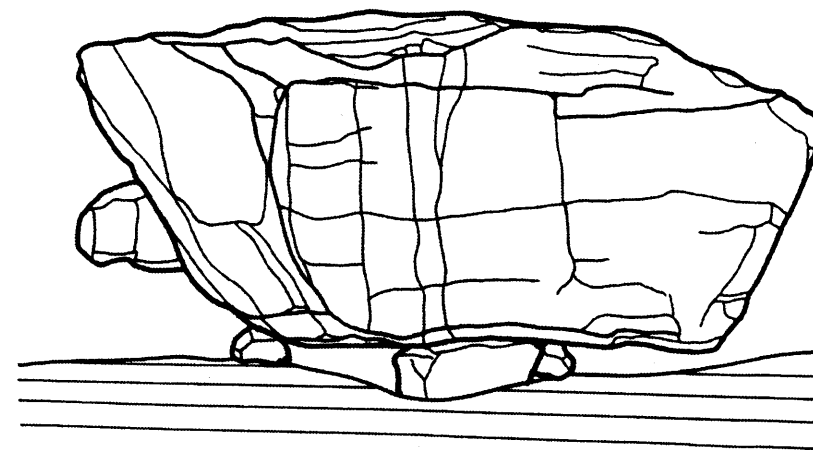
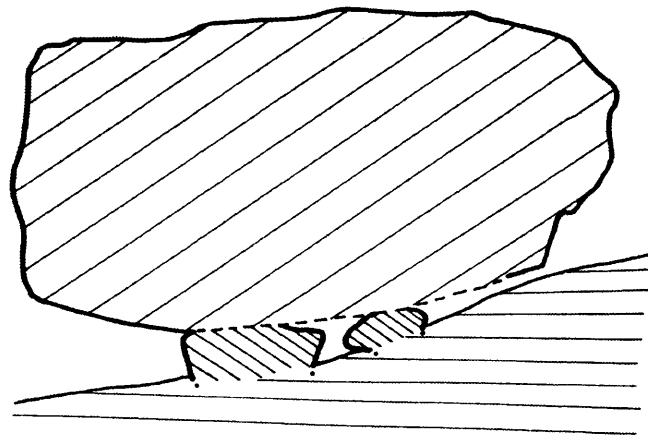
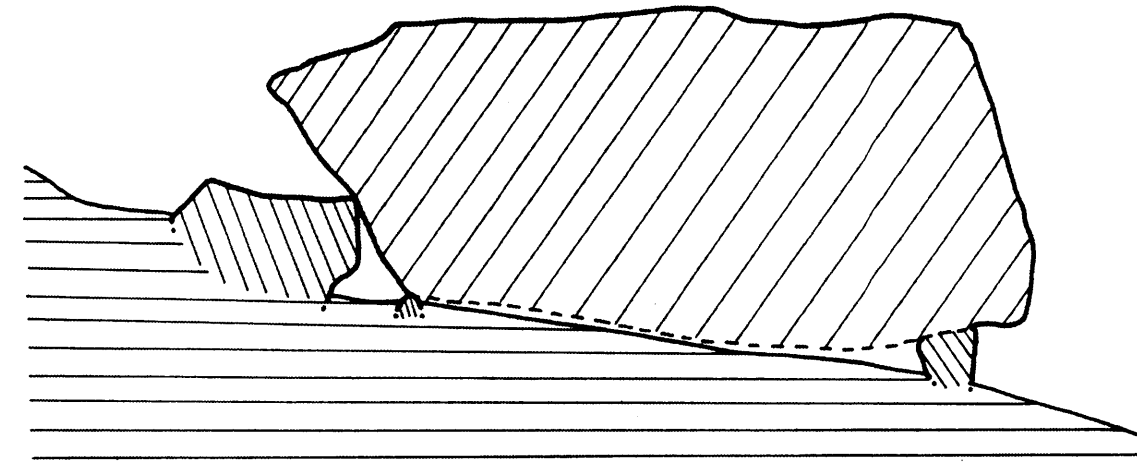
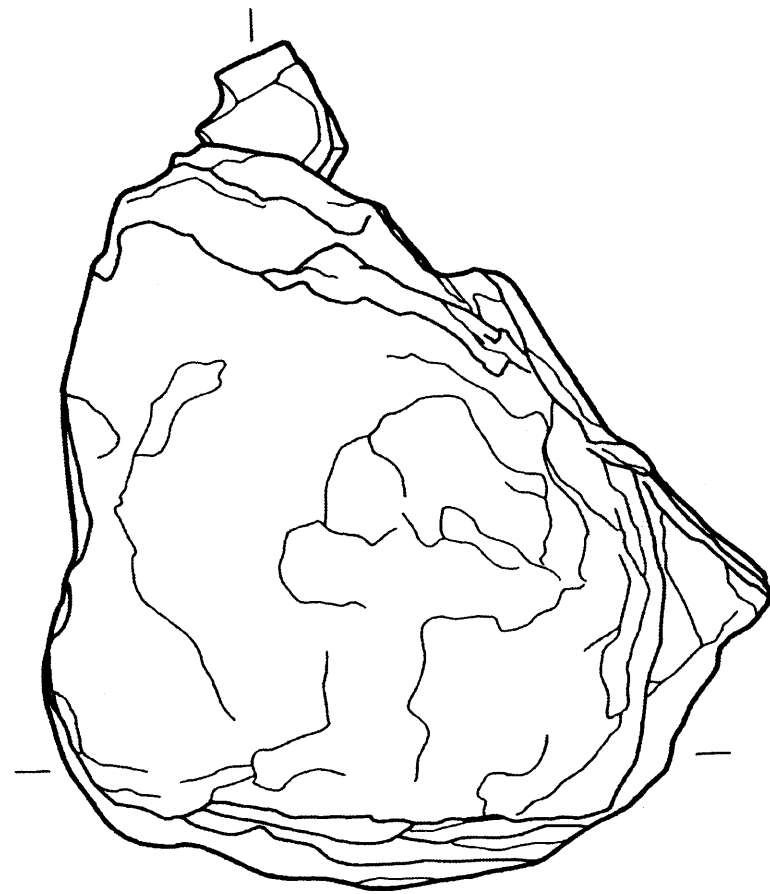
28. Survey Drawing of Hyosan-ri Dolmen No.E-15 in Hwasun-gun



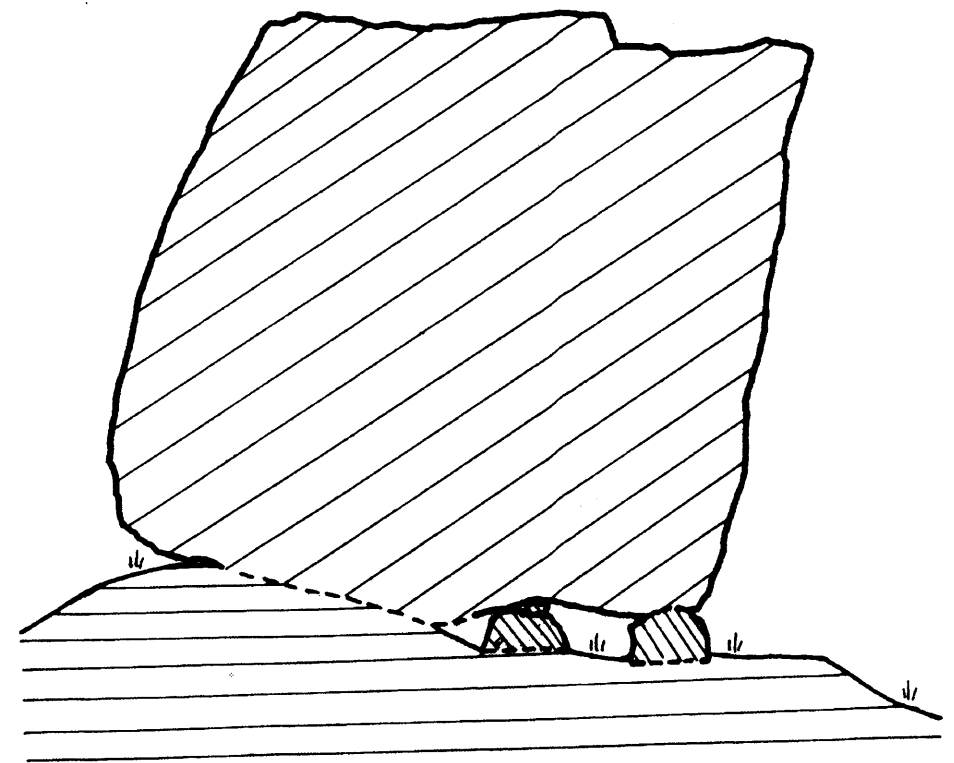
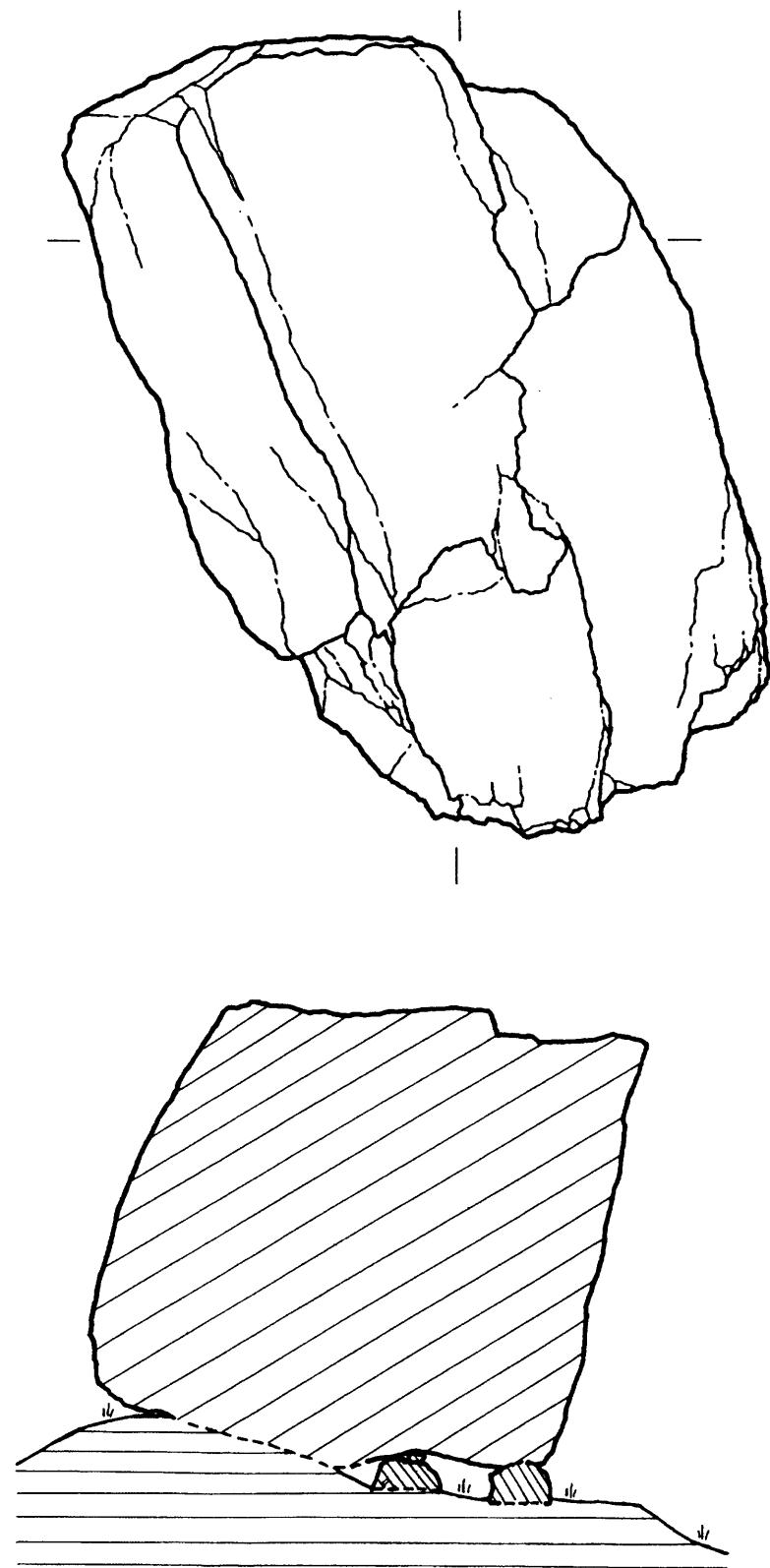
29. Survey Drawing of Hyosan-ri Dolmen No.F-25 in Hwasun-gun



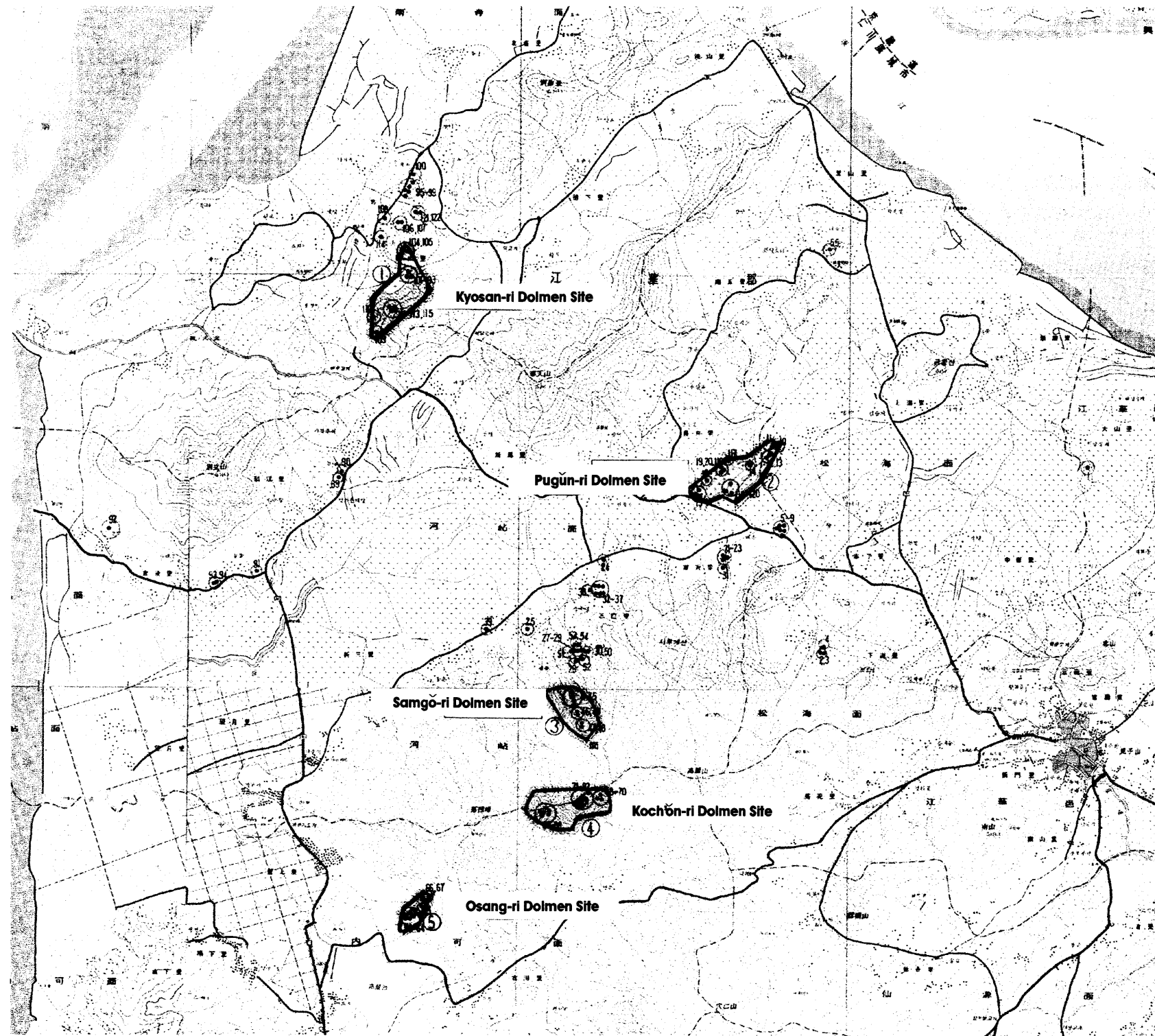
30. Survey Drawing of Hyosan-ri Dolmen No.F-41 in Hwasun-gun



31. Survey Drawing of Hyosan-ri Dolmen No.C-2 in Hwasun-gun



32. Topographical Map Showing the Kanghwa Dolmen Sites



● Dolmen

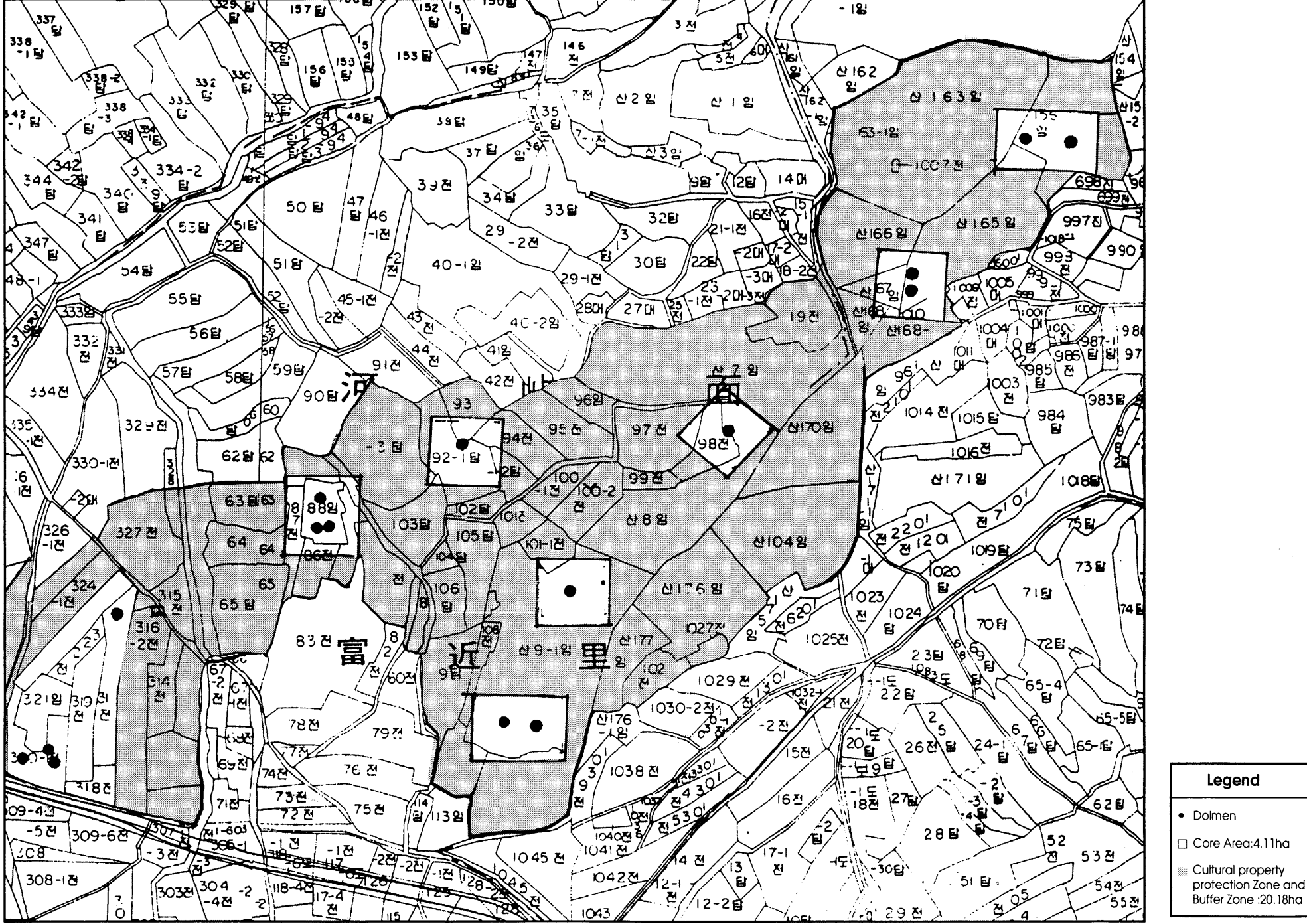
33. Topographical Map Showing the Kyosan-ri Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone in Kanghwa-gun



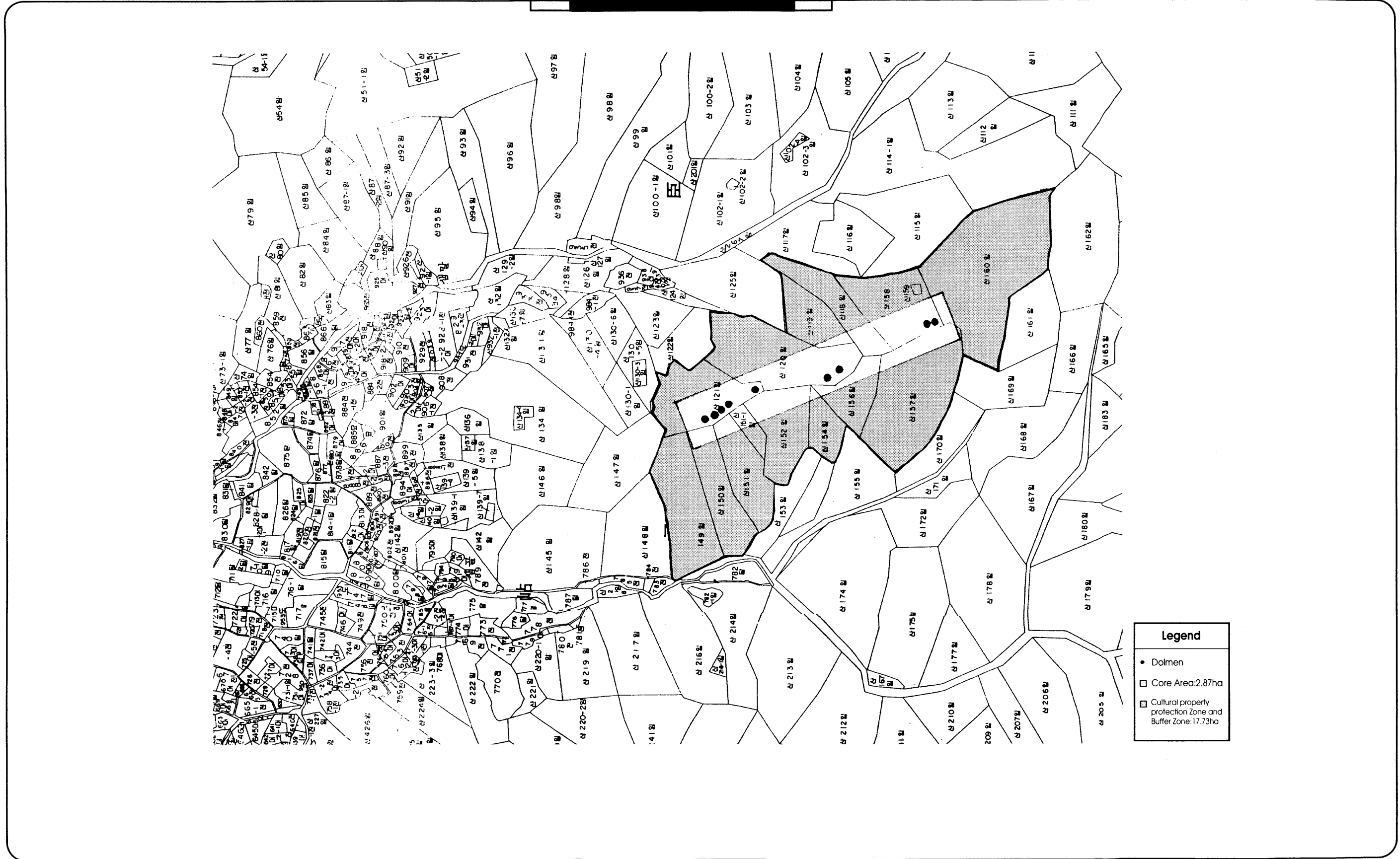
Legend

- Dolmen
- Core Area: 2.17ha
- Cultural property protection Zone and Buffer Zone : 28.10ha

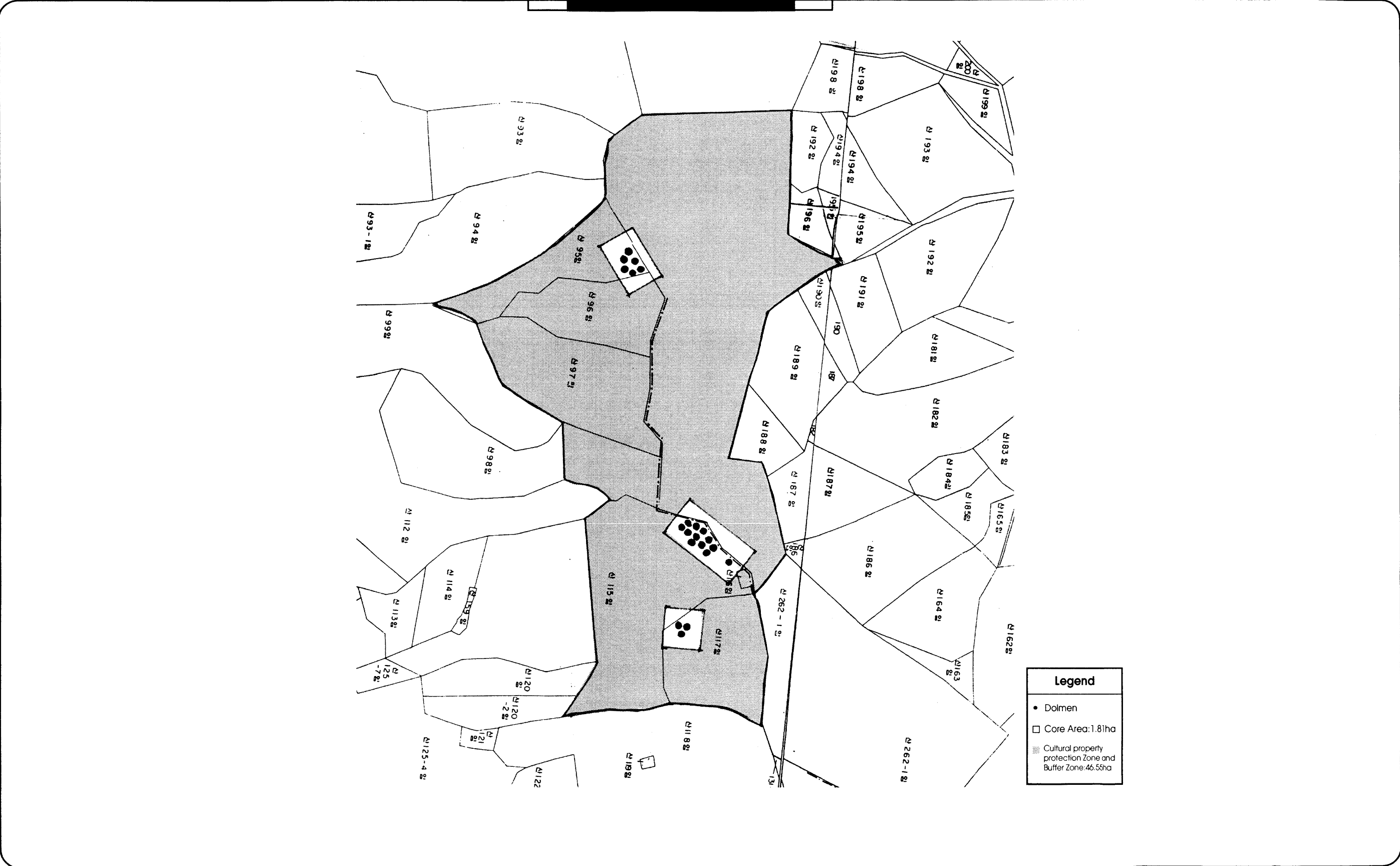
34. Topographical Map Showing the Pugŭn-ri Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone in Kanghwa-gun



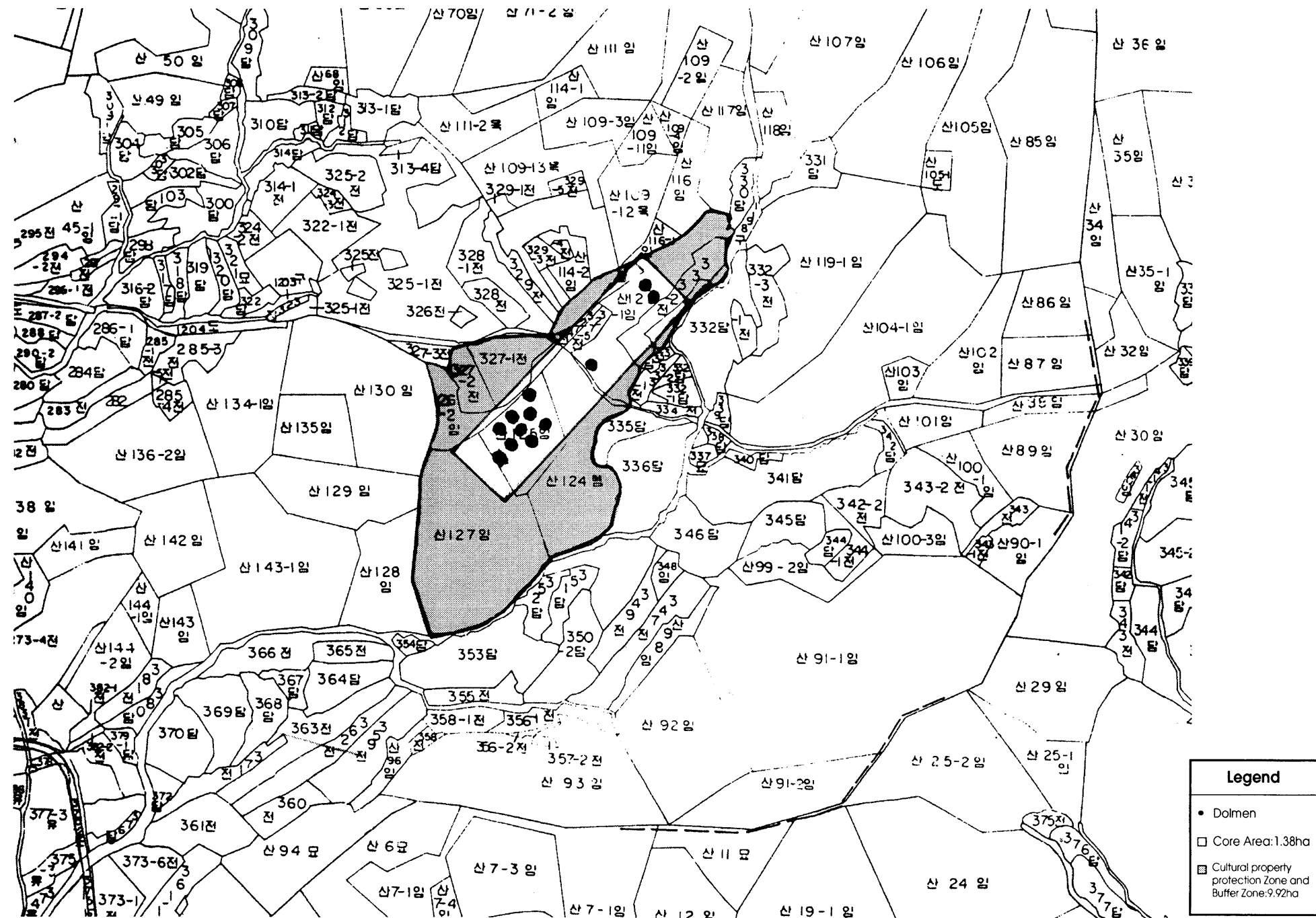
35. Topographical Map Showing the Samgö-ri Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone in Kanghwa-gun



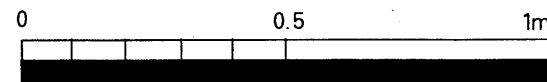
36. Topographical Map Showing the Koch'ön-ri Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone in Kanghwa-gun



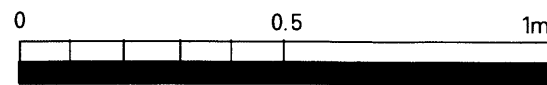
37. Topographical Map Showing the Osang-ri Dolmen Site and Its Buffer Zone in Kanghwa-gun



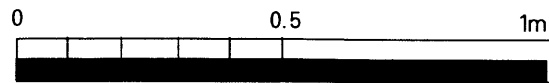
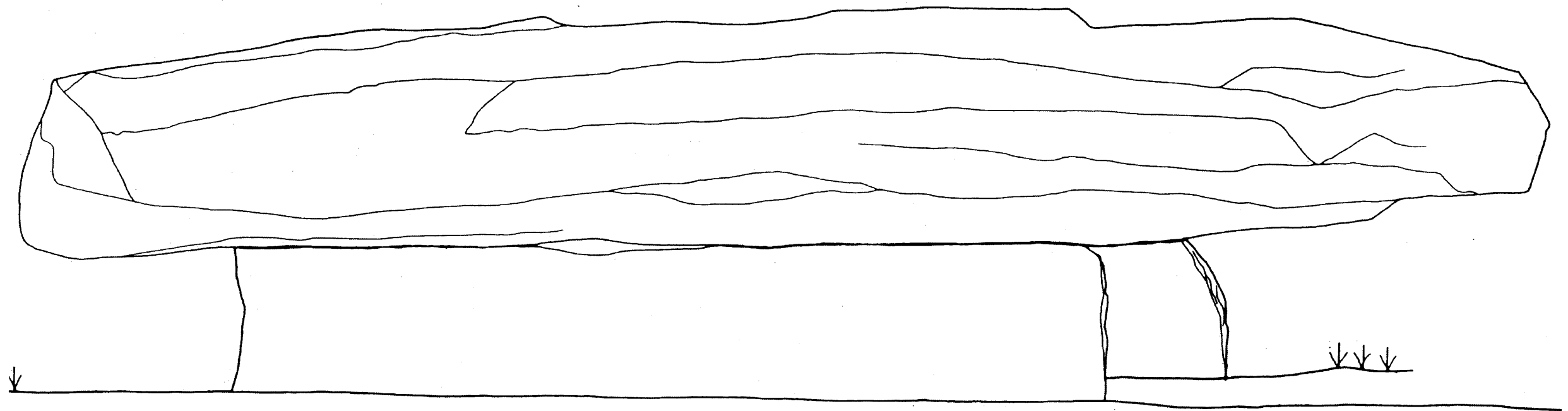
38. Survey Drawing of the Pugŭn-ri Chŏmkol Dolmen in Kanghwa-gun(1)



39. Survey Drawing of the Pugŭn-ri Dolmen in Kanghwa-gun(2)



40. Survey Drawing of the Naega Dolmen in Kanghwa-gun





5. *Tosan-ri Dolmen in Koch'ang*



8. *Chungnim-ri Dolmen No. 2408 in Koch'ang*



23. Distant view of *Taeshin-ri* Dolmen No. C-24 in *Hwasun*



28. *Taeshin-ri* Dolmen No. F-7 in *Hwasun*

Dolmen sites (Korea)

No 977

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa Dolmen Sites
<i>Location</i>	Koch'ang-gun County, Chollabuk-do Province; Hwasun-gun County, Chollanam-do Province; Kangwha-gun County, Inch'on Province
<i>State Party</i>	Republic of Korea
<i>Date</i>	28 June 1999

Justification by State Party

Dolmens are megalithic funerary monuments, which are numerous in Asia, Europe, and North Africa. Korea has the greatest number of any country. These are of great archaeological value for the information that they provide about the prehistoric peoples who built them and their social and political systems, beliefs and rituals, arts and ceremonies, etc.

The Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kanghwa sites contain the highest density and greatest variety of dolmens in Korea, and indeed of any country. They also preserve important evidence of how the stones were quarried, transported, and raised and of how dolmen types changed over time in north-east Asia.

Criterion iii

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a group of *monuments*. It may also be considered to be a *cultural landscape* as defined in paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

History and Description

History

Dolmens are manifestations of the "Megalithic" culture that figured prominently in Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures across the world during the 2nd and 1st millennia BCE. This use of large stones resulted from the emergence of new technologies and led to the creation of stone alignments and ritual circles such as Stonehenge and the Orkney monuments in the United Kingdom, the chambered tombs of Brugh na

Bóinne in Ireland, and the stone circles and tombs of West Africa.

They are a notable feature of the prehistory of East Asia during the 1st millennium BCE. They are to be found in western China (Tibet, Sichuan, Gansu) and the coastal areas of the Yellow Sea basin (the Shandong peninsula, north-western Kyushu).

Dolmens appear to have arrived in the Korean peninsula with the Bronze Age. The Chungnim-ri group in Koch'ang are considered on the basis of archaeological data to date from around the 7th century BCE. Dolmen construction ceased here in the 3rd century BCE. The Hwasun dolmens are a little later, from the 6th-5th centuries BCE. There are insufficient data to permit dating of the Kanghwa group, but they are thought to be earlier rather than later.

Description

Dolmens usually consist of two or more undressed stone slabs supporting a huge capstone. It is generally accepted that they were simple burial chambers, erected over the bodies or bones of Neolithic and Bronze Age worthies. Earth mounds (barrows) would have covered them, but these would gradually disappear as a result of weathering and animal action. However, it is also possible that they were platforms on which corpses were exposed to permit the process of excarnation to take place, leaving bones for burial in collective or family tombs.

Dolmens are usually to be found in cemeteries on elevated sites. This would permit them to be seen from the settlements of the people who built them, which were usually on lower-lying ground.

In East Asia two main groups have been recognized, classified according to their form: the table type (the "northern" type) and the go-board type (the "southern" type). The first is an above-ground construction: four stone slabs are set up on edge to form a box or cist and a large capstone is laid on top. In the second case, the burial chamber is constructed below ground, with walls of slabs or piled stones; the capstone is supported on a number of stones laid on the ground. The so-called "capstone" type is a variant of the go-board type in which the capstone is laid directly on the buried slabs.

- Koch'ang Dolmen Site (8.38ha)

The Chungnim-ri dolmens, the largest and most diversified group, centre on the village of Maesan. Most of them are located at altitudes of 15-50m along the southern foot of the hills running east-west.

The capstones of the dolmens here are 1-5.8m in length and can weigh 10-300t. A total of 442 dolmens has been recorded, of various types, based on the shape of the capstone.

- Hwasun Dolmen Site (31ha)

Like those in the Koch'ang group, the Hwasun dolmens are located on the slopes of low ranges of hills, along the Chisokkang river. Individual dolmens in this area are less intact than those in Koch'ang. The Hyosan-ri group is estimated to comprise 158 monuments and the Taeshin-ri group 129. In a number of cases the stone outcrops from which the stones making up the dolmens were quarried can be identified.

- Kanghwa Dolmen Sites (12.27ha)

These sites are on the offshore island of Kangwha, once again on mountain slopes. They tend to be higher than those in the other sites and stylistically early, notably those at Pugun-ri and Koch'on-ri.

Management and Protection

Legal status

The three sites are designated Historic Sites or Local Monuments under the provisions of the Protection of Cultural Properties. Together with their buffer zones they are further designated Cultural Property Protection Zones under the same law. As a result, any form of development or intervention requires authorization and the carrying out of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Any repair work must be carried out by licensed specialists. The sites must be open to the general public.

The sites are also designated Natural Environment Preservation Zones under the National Land Use Management Law and similar constraints apply.

Management

All the properties belong to the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Overall responsibility for the preparation and implementation of protection and conservation policies at national level rests with the Cultural Properties Administration. The National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, an agency of the Cultural Properties Administration, carries out academic research, field survey, and excavation (in association with university museums).

Day-to-day preservation and management is the responsibility of the relevant local administrations (respectively Chollabuk-do Province, Koch'ang-gun County; Chollanam-do Province, Hwasun-gun County; and Incheon Metropolitan City).

Funding for repair work is provided by the central government under the terms of the Protection of Cultural Properties Act. Other sources of funding are the revenues from admission fees to the sites and private donations. Anticipated visitor figures are 350,000 (Koch'ang), 300,000 (Hwasun), and 280,000 (Kanghwa).

Management plans have been drawn up in respect of the three properties. Their primary objective is preservation of the original character of the dolmen sites and their immediate environments. The plans cover scientific research (survey, inventory, selected excavation, palaeo-environmental studies), protection of the environment (selective clearance of vegetational cover, routing of visitors so as to cause minimal impact on the natural environment, purchase of neighbouring farmland to prevent incursions, etc), systematic monitoring, and presentational aspects (signage, access roads and parking, interpretation facilities, increasing public awareness and participation of local communities, organization of festivals and other events on-site).

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

Awareness of the cultural significance of these dolmen groups is comparatively recent. The first excavations did not take place until 1965, at Koch'ang, when ground survey was first undertaken. This was followed by an intensive programme of survey and inventory in 1983 and 1990. Further excavations took place in 1992, as part of several research programmes in the 1990s, which also covered means of conservation and land-use.

The Hwasun group was not discovered until 1996. Since they are located in a forest reserve, their state of conservation was good. The Academy of Korean Studies surveyed the Kanghwa group in 1992.

Authenticity

As is the case of the majority of prehistoric sites, the authenticity of the dolmens making up this nomination is high. Most of the monuments have been untouched since they were built in antiquity, their present condition being the result of natural processes of decay. In a few cases they have been dismantled to some extent by farmers, but the stones survive intact and their location and original form can be identified without difficulty.

Plans are being discussed for the re-erection of certain collapsed or dispersed dolmens. This work will be based on meticulous scientific research in order to establish their original configuration and location.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the properties in February 2000. Experts nominated by ICOMOS also participated in a consultative meeting on the protection of dolmens held in the Republic of Korea in April 1999 and their reports were made available for this evaluation.

Qualities

The Korean dolmens constitute what is probably the largest and is certainly the most representative assemblage of these exceptional examples of prehistoric culture in East Asia.

Comparative analysis

There are comparable dolmen cemeteries elsewhere in east Asia, notably in China and Japan. However, the types represented is more restricted in both cases. The Korean groups contain a greater diversity of types, and are also larger than any others in the region.

ICOMOS recommendations for future action

It is observed in the photographs supplied that at Hwasun (which is in a forest reserve) the dolmens appear to be surrounded by young trees. In view of the considerable damage that tree roots cause to archaeological sites as they approach maturity, trees should be cleared from the immediate vicinity of all dolmens.

Brief description

The prehistoric cemeteries at Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kangwha contain many hundreds of examples of dolmens, tombs from the 1st millennium BCE constructed of large stone slabs. They form part of the Megalithic culture, to be found in many parts of the world, but nowhere in such a concentrated form.

Recommendation

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *critterion iii*:

Criterion iii The global prehistoric technological and social phenomenon that resulted in the appearance in the 2nd and 3rd millennia BCE of funerary and ritual monuments constructed of large stones (the "Megalithic Culture") is nowhere more vividly illustrated than in the dolmen cemeteries of Koch'ang, Hwasun, and Kangwha.

ICOMOS, September 2000

Sites de dolmens (Corée)

No 977

Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Sites de dolmens de Koch'ang, Hwasun et Kanghwa
<i>Lieu</i>	Comté de Koch'ang-gun, province de Chollabuk-do ; comté de Hwasun-gun, province de Chollanam-do ; comté de Kangwha-gun, province de Inch'on
<i>État partie</i>	République de Corée
<i>Date</i>	28 juin 1999

Justification émanant de l'État partie

Les dolmens sont des monuments funéraires mégalithiques que l'on trouve en grand nombre en Asie, en Europe et en Afrique du Nord. C'est néanmoins la Corée qui en compte le plus. Ces monuments ont une grande valeur archéologique de par les informations qu'ils fournissent sur les peuples préhistoriques qui les ont érigés, leurs systèmes politique et social, leurs croyances et leurs rites, leur art et leurs cérémonies, etc.

Les sites de Koch'ang, Hwasun et Kanghwa abritent la plus grande densité et la plus grande variété de dolmens de la Corée et de fait, de la planète. Ils renferment également de précieuses indications sur la façon dont les pierres ont été extraites, transportées puis érigées, et sur l'évolution des styles de dolmens au fil du temps dans le nord-est de l'Asie.

Critère iii

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un ensemble de *monuments*. Il peut également être considéré comme un *paysage culturel* tel que défini au paragraphe 39 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

Les dolmens sont les manifestations d'une culture « mégalithique » qui s'exprime dans le monde entier plus particulièrement à l'époque du néolithique et de l'âge du bronze, aux IIe et I^{er} millénaires avant J.-C. Cette utilisation

de grandes pierres trouve son origine dans l'émergence de nouvelles techniques et s'est manifestée par des alignements et des cercles rituels tels que ceux de Stonehenge et des Orcades au Royaume-Uni, des chambres mortuaires telles que celles de Brugh na Bóinne en Irlande ainsi que des cercles et des sépultures de pierre en Afrique occidentale.

Les mégalithes sont une caractéristique notable de la préhistoire de l'est de l'Asie au I^{er} millénaire avant J.-C. On les trouve principalement dans l'ouest de la Chine (Tibet, Sichuan, Gansu) et dans les régions côtières du bassin de la Mer Jaune (péninsule de Shandong, nord-ouest de Kyushu).

Il semblerait que les dolmens soient apparus dans la péninsule coréenne à l'âge du bronze. Le groupe de Chungnim-ri, à Koch'ang, date environ du VIIe siècle avant J.-C., d'après les données archéologiques. La construction des dolmens s'est interrompue à cet endroit au IIIe siècle avant J.-C. Les mégalithes de Hwasun sont un peu plus récents et remontent aux VIe et Ve siècles avant J.-C. On ne dispose pas de suffisamment d'informations pour dater le groupe de Kanghwa mais il semblerait qu'il soit antérieur.

Description

Les dolmens se composent en général de deux ou plusieurs dalles de pierre non taillées soutenant une énorme table de couverture. On s'accorde à dire qu'il s'agit de simples chambres mortuaires érigées au-dessus des dépouilles ou des ossements des braves, à l'époque du néolithique et de l'âge du bronze. Des tertres de terre (tumulus) les auraient recouverts mais auraient petit à petit disparu sous l'effet des intempéries et de l'action des animaux. Il n'est toutefois pas exclu que ces monuments aient été des plates-formes sur lesquelles étaient exposées les dépouilles qu'on laissait se décharner avant d'ensevelir les ossements dans des tombeaux collectifs ou familiaux.

Les dolmens sont généralement érigés dans des cimetières, sur des sites surélevés, ce qui permettait aux peuplades les ayant construits de les voir, car elles vivaient souvent en contrebas.

Dans l'est de l'Asie, on a distingué deux grands groupes, classés en fonction de leur forme : les dolmens en forme de table (type « septentrional ») et les dolmens souterrains (type « méridional »). Le premier type est une construction aérienne : quatre dalles sont disposées sur leur tranche pour former une enceinte ou un ciste et sont recouvertes d'une grande table de couverture. Dans le deuxième cas, la chambre mortuaire est souterraine, avec des murs faits de dalles ou de pierres empilées ; la table de couverture est supportée par plusieurs pierres disposées sur le sol. Le type dit « table de couverture » est une variante du dolmen souterrain, dans lequel la table de couverture est placée directement sur les dalles enterrées.

- Site de dolmens de Koch'ang (8,38 ha)

Les dolmens de Chungnim-ri, les plus nombreux et les plus diversifiés, se regroupent autour du village de Maesan. La plupart sont érigés à des hauteurs de 15 à 50 m au pied de la ligne de collines allant d'est en ouest, du côté sud.

À cet endroit, les pierres de façade des dolmens varient de 1 à 5,8 m de long et peuvent peser de 10 à 300 tonnes. On a

dénombré au total 442 dolmens de divers types, en fonction de la forme de la table de couverture.

- Site de dolmens de Hwasun (31 ha)

À l'image de ceux du groupe de Koch'ang, les dolmens de Hwasun se dressent sur les flancs de petites collines, le long du Chisokkang. Les dolmens isolés de cette zone sont moins bien conservés que ceux de Koch'ang. Le groupe de Hyosan-ri compte environ 158 monuments et celui du Taeshin-ri, 129. Dans plusieurs cas, il est possible d'identifier les strates dans lesquelles les dalles composant les dolmens ont été taillées.

- Sites de dolmens de Kanghwa (12,27 ha)

Ces dolmens se situent une fois encore à flanc de montagne, sur l'île de Kanghwa, au large. Ils sont en général plus hauts que les autres et plus anciens d'un point de vue stylistique, notamment ceux de Pugun-ri et de Koch'on-ri.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

Les trois sites sont classés sites historiques ou monuments locaux en vertu des stipulations de la loi sur la protection des biens culturels. En vertu de la même loi, ils sont également classés zones de protection des biens culturels, ainsi que leurs zones tampon. Par conséquent, toute forme de développement ou d'intervention requiert une autorisation et une étude d'impact sur l'environnement. De plus, tout travail de restauration doit être effectué par des spécialistes agréés. Les sites doivent être ouverts au public.

Ils sont également classés zones de protection de l'environnement naturel en vertu de la loi nationale d'occupation des sols et sont donc soumis aux mêmes contraintes.

Gestion

Tous les biens appartiennent au gouvernement de la République de Corée.

La responsabilité globale de préparation et de mise en œuvre des politiques de protection et de conservation dépend, au niveau national, de l'Administration des biens culturels. L'Institut national de la recherche sur les biens culturels, un organisme qui dépend de l'Administration des biens culturels, procède à des recherches universitaires, à des études sur le terrain et à des fouilles (en association avec les musées universitaires).

La conservation et la gestion quotidiennes sont assurées par les administrations locales compétentes (respectivement le comté de Koch'ang-gun, province de Chollabuk-do, le comté de Hwasun-gun, province de Chollanam-do et la métropole de Incheon).

Le gouvernement central fournit les fonds pour les travaux de restauration en vertu de la loi sur la protection des biens culturels. Les recettes des visites et les dons privés constituent une autre source de financement. On attend

350 000 visiteurs pour Koch'ang, 300 000 pour Hwasun et 280 000 pour Kanghwa.

Des plans de gestion ont été élaborés concernant ces trois biens. Leur objectif prioritaire est de préserver le caractère original des dolmens et de leurs alentours immédiats. Les programmes traitent de la recherche scientifique (enquête, inventaire, fouilles sélectionnées, études paléo-environnementales), de la protection de l'environnement (élimination sélective de la couverture végétale, guidage des visiteurs de façon à ce que leur passage ait un impact minimum sur l'environnement, achat des domaines agricoles environnants pour éviter les incursions, etc.), surveillance systématique et éléments de présentation (signalisation, voies d'accès et parkings, matériel d'interprétation, sensibilisation du public et participation des communautés locales, organisation de festivals et d'autres événements sur les sites).

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

La prise de conscience de l'importance culturelle de ces dolmens est relativement récente. Les premières fouilles n'ont eu lieu qu'en 1965, à Koch'ang, suite à des études de terrain. Elles ont été suivies d'un programme intensif d'études et d'inventaire en 1983 et 1990. D'autres fouilles ont été entreprises en 1992, dans le cadre de divers programmes de recherche des années 1990, qui se préoccupaient également des moyens de conservation et de l'occupation des sols.

Les dolmens de Hwasun n'ont été découverts qu'en 1996. Leur état de conservation est satisfaisant car ils se situent dans une réserve forestière. L'Académie des études coréennes a étudié ce groupe en 1992.

Authenticité

À l'instar de la majorité des sites préhistoriques, l'authenticité des dolmens qui font l'objet de cette proposition d'inscription est élevée. La plupart des monuments sont restés intacts depuis leur construction, leur état actuel étant simplement le résultat de dégradations naturelles. Dans quelques cas, ils ont été démontés par les fermiers mais les dalles ont survécu, et l'on peut identifier sans difficulté leur emplacement et leur forme originale.

Des programmes sont à l'étude concernant la reconstruction de certains dolmens démolis ou dispersés. Ce travail se basera sur des recherches scientifiques minutieuses permettant d'établir leur configuration et leur implantation d'origine.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité les biens en février 2000. Des experts nommés par l'ICOMOS ont également pris part à une réunion consultative concernant la protection des dolmens en République de Corée en avril 1999. Leurs rapports ont été mis à disposition pour cette évaluation.

Caractéristiques

Les dolmens coréens constituent ce qui est probablement le plus grand ensemble, et sans aucun doute le plus représentatif, de ces exemples exceptionnels de la culture préhistorique de l'est de l'Asie.

Analyse comparative

Il existe d'autres cimetières de dolmens comparables dans cette partie du continent asiatique, notamment en Chine et au Japon. Les types représentés sont toutefois plus limités dans ces deux pays. Les groupes coréens se composent d'une grande diversité de types ; ce sont également les plus grands de cette région du monde.

Recommandations de l'ICOMOS pour des actions futures

Les photographies du dossier de proposition d'inscription montrent que les dolmens de Hwasun (situés dans une réserve forestière) sont entourés de jeunes arbres. Compte-tenu des dégâts considérables que les racines des arbres, quand ils poussent, occasionnent dans les sites archéologiques, les arbres devraient être supprimés des environs immédiats de tous les dolmens.

Brève description

Les cimetières préhistoriques de Koch'ang, Hwasun et Kanghwa abritent des centaines de dolmens, des sépultures datant du I^{er} millénaire avant J.-C. et bâties à partir d'énormes dalles de pierre. Ils appartiennent à une culture mégalithique que l'on retrouve à de nombreux autres endroits du globe, mais jamais sous une forme aussi dense.

Recommandation

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base du *critère iii* :

Critère iii Le phénomène mondial préhistorique, technologique et social qui a engendré l'apparition aux II^e et III^e millénaires avant J.-C. de monuments et rituels funéraires composés de grandes pierres (« la Culture mégalithique ») ne s'illustre nulle part aussi parfaitement que dans les cimetières de dolmens de Koch'ang, Hwasun et Kangwha.

ICOMOS, septembre 2000