

Republic of Korea

Nomination of

# **SANSA,** **BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN** **MONASTERIES** **IN KOREA**

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

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**Buseoksa Temple**  
**Bongjeonsa Temple**  
**Beopjusa Temple**  
**Magoksa Temple**  
**Seonamsa Temple**  
**Daeheungsa Temple**



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Chapter 1

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
**BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN**  
**MONASTERIES**  
**IN KOREA**

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# OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

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## 1.a Objectives and Strategies

### 1.a.i Objectives

This plan ultimately aims to maintain and manage the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, on a continual basis.

To achieve this aim, the plan has set its primary objective in coordinating the concerned central government agencies, local autonomous bodies, and an organization charged with integrated conservation and management of the nominated property so that the property would be able to keep its outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity through its systematic and efficient conservation and management in accordance with relevant laws and institutions.

The objective runs through the 10 chapters of this document. They include Chapter 4, “Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage” and Chapter 5, “Conservation and Management of the Landscape,” which pertain directly to the conservation and management of the property; and Chapter 2, “Relevant Laws and Plans”; Chapter 3, “Parties Responsible for the Management of Property”; Chapter 6, “Finances”; Chapter 7, “Disaster Preparedness and Risk Management”; Chapter 8, “Tourism and Promotion Plans”; and Chapter 9, “Research and Education System,” which discuss the laws, institutions and other matters pertaining to the conservation, management and utilization of the property. Chapter 10, “Monitoring,” delineates detailed technical matters for sustainable protection and management of the property.

**Table 1-1. Contents of the Conservation and Management Plan**

1. Objectives and Scope	6. Finances
2. Relevant Laws and Plans	7. Disaster Preparedness and Risk Management
3. Parties Responsible for The Management of Property	8. Tourism and Promotion Plans
4. Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage	9. Research and Education System
5. Conservation and Management of the Landscape	10. Monitoring

### 1.a.ii Strategies

The strategies for achieving the aim of this plan boil down to consideration for each stage of planning, execution, monitoring, assessment and feedback based on a thorough and shared understanding of the property, pursuant to the Operational Guidelines. The strategies are also focused on encouraging participation by all the concerned stakeholders and organizations, distributing resources and strengthening capability so as to activate a trustworthy and transparent system for conservation and management.

At the same time, referring to the 5Cs provided by the Operational Guidelines, that is, conservation, capacity-building, communication, credibility, and community, the basic approach to conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, has been formulated as follows.

**Figure 1-1. Strategies for conservation and management**

## 1. Conservation and Management Strategies

### 1) Conservation

Laws and institutions are crucial means of conservation of the property, but inevitably will affect the settlement environment and economic activities of residents in adjacent areas. Therefore, consistent efforts are required to pursue reasonable conservation measures through communication and information sharing with stakeholders in a way to minimize conflict between government organizations and residents.

### 2) Capacity-building

To enhance the historical and cultural value of the nominated temples and appropriately preserve and manage the cultural heritage under their custody, strategies to unify their management systems will be needed. At the same time, public design and operational software need to be upgraded to meet international standards to ensure management commensurate with World Heritage status. Also needed is creation and operation of cooperative systems between concerned organizations.

### 3) Communication

Creation of cooperation and communication systems between the parties responsible for management is prerequisite for efficient conservation and management of World Heritage. Accordingly, there is the need for a communication system to enable the parties that can directly or indirectly influence the establishment and execution of conservation and management plans for World Heritage to freely express their opinions.

### 4) Credibility

Trust between the concerned personnel of management organizations will be more important than anything for conservation and management of the nominated temples. Therefore, institutional devices will be created and operated in a way to facilitate voluntary and proactive participation by the concerned personnel at relevant organizations.

## 5) Community

The role of local communities (Laity Associations) will be expanded in conservation and management of the nominated temples, with the focus placed on realizing the physical and social activation of such a community for each of the temples.

Based on these strategies, the following matters will be considered for efficient execution of the Conservation and Management Plan for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea.

## 2. Implementation

### 1) Conformity with Upper-level Plans

Efforts will be made to ensure consistency in basic principles and implementation strategies, fully grasping the contents of the existing means of legal management and related plans and scrutinizing whether they have mutually conflicting elements.

#### Institutionalization of Participation by Temple Communities (Laity Associations)

In order for the management staff and lay community of each nominated temple to become responsible parties for conservation and management, networks for active communication with concerned organizations will be set up along with networks for support and cooperation to induce continued participation by the local community.

### 2) Strategies by Area

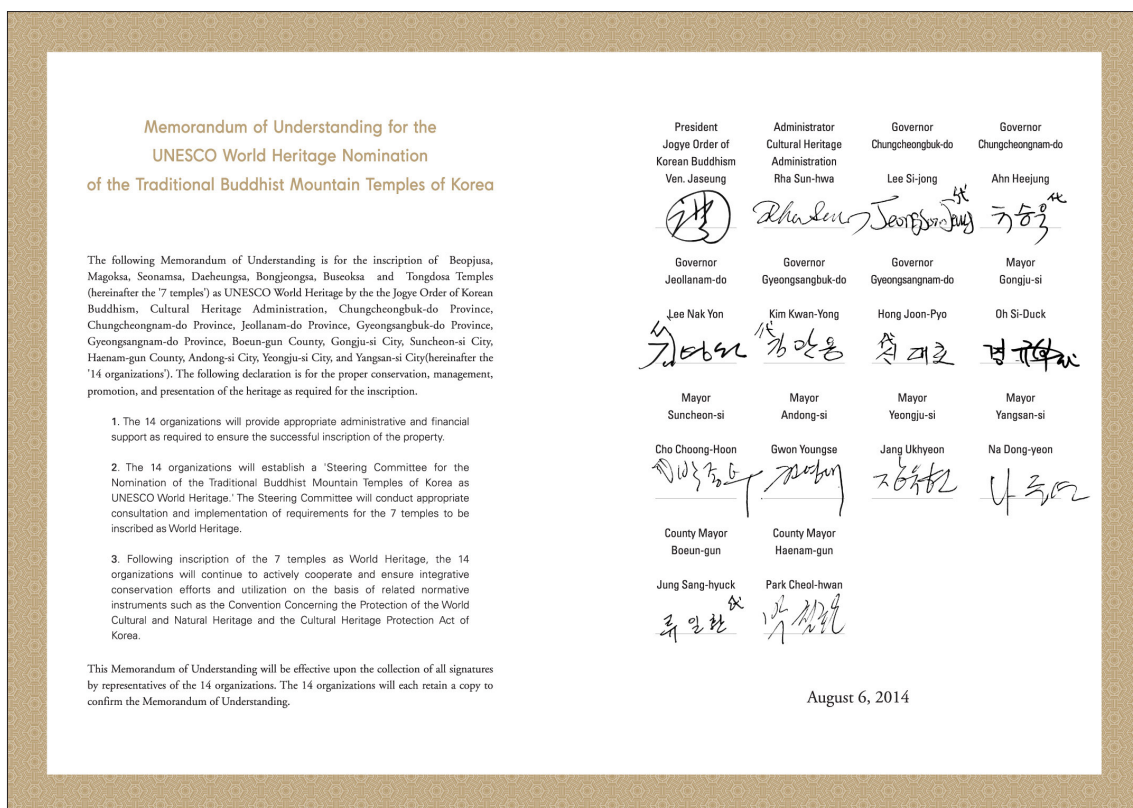
Strategic approaches will be formulated in each relevant area to seek the conservation methods that are most appropriate for the situation in each of the regions where the nominated temples are located. Continued cooperation and research by concerned experts will be ensured under systematic plans, and detailed guidelines will be provided to put the outcomes into practice in each area.

### 3) Establishment of Reasonable Conservation Standards

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act, which serves as the practical means of conservation for the nominated property, advocates conservation of the original form as the principle of foremost importance. The regulation calls for efforts not to damage the quality of life of the residents. Based on this premise, conservation standards will be established in ways to protect the nominated property, improve the quality of life for the residents, and secure sustainable means of tourism in a reasonable manner.

#### 4) Unified Management System

Authorities involved in the conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, include the central government agencies of Cultural Heritage Administration (hereafter CHA) and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, five provincial governments, and seven local governments of the regions where the seven nominated temples are located. The seven temples and the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, as the supervisory body of the temples, also share the responsibility. These organizations need an integrated system of communication and cooperation to effectively conserve and manage the seven temples. Under these circumstances, after the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List, there will be the need to build such a system around the Management Authority for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, which will assume responsibility for the conservation and management of the serial property as a whole.



**Figure 1-2.** Memorandum of Understanding signed by the concerned stakeholders



## 1.b Scope

### 1.b.i Targets of Conservation and Management

In principle, the targets of conservation and management have been selected in consideration of the factors related with the outstanding universal value provided in Section 3 of the nomination dossier. Accordingly, the elements (buildings and facilities) constituting the individual temples have been included, and the areas containing these elements correspond with the nominated property.

Selecting the target elements of conservation and management at each component temple observes the following standards: state-designated cultural heritage; city-province-designated properties; buildings and facilities with outstanding universal value; and elements with universal value worthy of conservation and management such as vegetable gardens and tea fields.

### 1.b.ii Designation of Conservation and Management Area

#### 1. Principle for delineating boundaries of nominated property and buffer zone

Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is a serial property which contains all of the vital elements manifesting the outstanding universal value of its components within the nominated property. The boundaries of the property have been defined based on the roads, valleys and streams, and the mountain slopes adjoining the temple sites as well as the mountain ridges where the temple compound does not have clear boundaries.

The boundaries of the property at the seven component have been enlarged from the Cultural Heritage Zones designated under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. It is because the Cultural Heritage Zones are designated mostly around specific properties under different criteria from those for World Heritage nomination. Nonetheless, all major elements manifesting the outstanding universal value of the nominated property are concentrated in the compounds of the component temples, where the entire land is owned by the temples. The temple grounds are also designated as Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Areas under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. As development activities by individuals are prohibited in these areas, there are currently no significant problems with the conservation of the nominated property.

However, after inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List, the boundaries of the Cultural Heritage Zones will be expanded pursuant to Article 19, Item 3 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, which provides that “the state and a local government shall maintain, manage, and support a World Heritage site, etc. to the level equivalent to the state-designated cultural heritage from the date on which they are registered.”

The buffer zone, aimed at enhancing the prestige and inviolability of the nominated property as cultural heritage of international significance, has been delineated largely in consideration of the range of visibility from the component temples.

All seven nominated temples are state-level cultural heritage designated under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. For each state-designated cultural property, the Cultural Heritage Protection Act provides additional designation of a “cultural heritage zone” and an area encompassing 500 meters from the boundary of this zone as a Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area.

In the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area designated for each of the seven nominated temples, natural landscapes are preserved in their original form and new construction activities are strictly regulated. These regulations are intended to preserve not only the designated cultural heritage itself but its surrounding environment as well, an approach similar to the buffer zone defined by the World Heritage Convention.

At the mountain temples constituting the nominated property, the topography of the surrounding area forms an integrated image with the temple from the viewpoint of spatial composition. Particularly, the topographic structure composed of mountain forests and waterways defines the territoriality of each temple rather than being a mere landscape factor. Therefore, the buffer zone of each temple, delineated pursuant to Criterion 1, has been readjusted in consideration of its topographic features and viewsapes.

In addition, for the three temples (Beopjusa Temple, Seonamsa Temple, and Daeheungsa Temple) designated as Scenic Sites by the state government, to conserve their outstanding mountainous landscape, the buffer zone has been delineated along the ridgelines that can be viewed from the compound of each temple.

**Table 1-2. Conservation and management area of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea**

ID No.	Name of the component	District	Coordinates of the central point	Area of nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total area (ha)
1	Tongdosa Temple	Yangsan	N35° 29' 17" E129° 03' 56"	7.87	84.14	92.01
2	Buseoksa Temple	Yeongju	N36° 59' 56" E128° 41' 15"	7.08	47.09	54.17
3	Bongjeongsa Temple	Andong	N36° 39' 12" E128° 39' 47"	5.30	75.05	80.35
4	Beopjusa Temple	Boeun	N36° 32' 31" E127° 50' 00"	11.22	190.03	201.25
5	Magoksa Temple	Gongju	N36° 33' 32" E127° 00' 43"	3.91	62.66	66.57
6	Seonamsa Temple	Suncheon	N34° 59' 45" E127° 19' 52"	9.67	246.16	255.83
7	Daeheungsa Temple	Haenam	N34° 28' 32" E126° 37' 01"	10.38	617.98	628.36
Total area (ha)				55.43	1,323.11	1,378.54

## 2. Designation of Conservation and Management Area

The seven nominated temples possess the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity required of World Heritage. This plan concerns the property carefully delineated in consideration of the Cultural Heritage Zone of each component temple as well as the distribution of physical objects within the boundaries of the property.

Major characteristics of the nominated property and buffer zone of the seven temples constituting Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is as follows:

### 1) Tongdosa Temple

The nominated property includes a state-designated Cultural Heritage Zone and its vicinity where the One Pillar Gate and stupa garden are located, which is a province-designated cultural property. The buffer zone has been defined as an area within some 200 to 500 meters of the boundary of the nominated property. As of November 2016, 150 monks and 110 temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and around 100 monks in the buffer zone. There are no ordinary residents in the nominated property or the buffer zone.

## 2) Buseoksa Temple

The nominated property includes the existing state-designated Cultural Heritage Zone and the area where flagpole supports are located. The buffer zone has been drawn around some 300 meters from the boundary of the nominated property, based on landscape visibility data analysis. As of November 2016, six monks and eight temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and 10 monks and 70 ordinary residents in the buffer zone. The ordinary residents live in a small village on the eastern periphery, which cannot be seen from the temple compound.

## 3) Bongjeongsa Temple

The nominated property includes cultural heritage zones designated by the state and the provincial government and the accompanying protected zone. The property around the One Pillar Gate is also included. The buffer zone has been drawn around some 200 to 500 meters from the boundary of the nominated property, based on landscape visibility data analysis. As of November 2016, six monks and seven temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and nine monks in the buffer zone. There are no ordinary residents in the nominated property or the buffer zone.

## 4) Beopjusa Temple

The nominated property includes a state-designated cultural heritage zone as well as the areas around the One Pillar Gate and the stupa garden. The buffer zone has been delineated around some 500 to 1,000 meters from the boundary of the nominated property. The buffer zone of Beopjusa Temple is larger than that of other nominated temples because the temple has a wider viewscape with rapid slopes embracing three sides, except for north, of its compound. The buffer zone is included in Scenic Site No. 61, an area designated by the state to properly protect the temple and promote its historic and scenic value. As of November 2016, 70 monks and 34 temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and 80 monks in the buffer zone. No ordinary residents live in the nominated property or the buffer zone.

## 5) Magoksa Temple

The nominated property has been delineated to include the existing state-designated Cultural Heritage Zone, taking into consideration the border elements such as the mountain stream and roads. The buffer zone has been drawn along some 300 to 500 meters from the boundary of the nominated property, based on landscape visibility data analysis. As of November 2016, 15 monks and 23 temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and 10 monks in the buffer zone. No ordinary residents live in the nominated property or the buffer zone.

## 6) Seonamsa Temple

The nominated property has been delineated to include the main temple compound where buildings are concentrated as well as the property with the stupa garden along the approach path and the Bridge of Ascending Immortals (Seungseongyo). The buffer zone has been drawn along some 400 to 700 meters from the boundary the nominated property, based on landscape visibility data analysis. Both the nominated property and the buffer zone are located within the state-designated Scenic Site. As of November 2016, 53 monks and 17 temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and 17 monks in the buffer zone. No ordinary residents live in the nominated property or the buffer zone.

## 7) Daeheungsa Temple

The nominated property comprises a state-designated Historic site as well as all of those halls and shrines within the temple compound which have been excluded from the designation, and the property around the One Pillar Gate and the stupa garden. The buffer zone has been drawn along some 800 to 2,000 meters from the boundary of the nominated property, based on landscape visibility data analysis. The buffer zone is contained in Scenic Site No. 66 (Daeheungsa Temple, Mt. Duryunsan Area) which is a state-designated cultural heritage zone. As of November 2016, eight monks and 17 temple caretakers reside in the nominated property, and 32 monks and 15 ordinary residents in the buffer zone.

## 1.c State of Conservation

### 1.c.i State of Conservation of the Individual Temple

All of the seven temples constituting Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, have been designated as state cultural heritage for their conservation under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and therefore are in excellent state of conservation.

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act, the Republic of Korea's paramount law concerning cultural heritage protection, provides that places and facilities of outstanding historic and academic values that deserve special commemoration, such as temple sites, may be designated as "Historic Sites," and places of natural beauty with outstanding historic, artistic or scenic values, which feature distinctive uniqueness and rarity originated from their formation process, such as mountains or religious facilities, as "Scenic Sites."

The law also stipulates that important buildings and facilities located within the designated Historic Sites or Scenic Sites shall be designated as "National Treasures" or "Treasures" to be properly protected and managed. Eligible for designation in these categories are, among others, wooden or stone architectural structures and tombs of prominent historic, academic, artistic or technological values.

Three of the seven nominated temples are Historic Sites (Beopjusa Temple in Boeun, Seonamsa Temple in Suncheon, and Daeheungsa Temple in Haenam), which are all located in places of outstanding natural scenery. Initially the temples and their scenic surroundings were designated together as Historic and Scenic Sites. As the regulations concerning cultural heritage designation were revised in 2009 to divide the category into two, the temple compounds were designated as Historic Sites, and the surrounding areas as Scenic Sites. This is how the nominated property and the buffer zone at these three temples came to correspond with the Cultural Heritage Zones designated for special protection under the domestic law.

As for the other four nominated temples (Tongdosa Temple in Yangsan, Gyeongsangnam-do Province; Bongjeongsa Temple in Andong and Buseoksa Temple in Yeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province; and Magoksa Temple in Gongju, Chungcheongnam-do Province), they possess important historic buildings and facilities that have been individually designated as state or provincial cultural heritage.

The buffer zone at all seven nominated temples are protected and managed as Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Areas pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. Construction activities by private individuals within these areas are strictly prohibited, and even construction projects related with the temples require permission through deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.

The one and only place in the entire nominated property and buffer zone where private construction projects are allowed is a small village on the eastern periphery of the Buseoksa Temple compound on Mt. Bonghwangsan, located in Yeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. Even in this village construction permits are limited to buildings with no more than one story.

**Table 1-3. Designated Cultural Heritage in nominated property**

Temple/Category		Protective designation				Area of Nominated Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)
		Designation	Name	Date of designation	Area (ha)		
Tongdosa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	National Treasure No. 290	Hall of the Great Hero and Diamond Precept Altar	1997	4.17	7.87	84.14
		Treasure No. 471	Alms Bowl Pagoda	1968			
		Treasure No. 1471	Three-story Stone Pagoda	2006			
		Treasure No. 1826	Vulture Peak Hall	2014			
		Treasure No. 1827	Hall of Great Light	2014			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Gyeongsangnam-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 70	Stone Lantern	1972			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 193	Pavilion of Eternity	1981			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 194	Treasure Hall of Paradise	1981			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 195	Hall of Judgment	1981			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 196	Hall of Arhats	1981			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 197	Hall of the Medicine Buddha	1981			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 204	Hall of Maitreya	1982			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 250	Gate of Heavenly Kings	1985			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 251	Hall of Avalokitesvara	1985			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 252	Gate of Non-duality	1985			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 403	Stone Flagpole Supports	2004			

Temple/Category		Protective designation				Area of Nominated Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)
		Designation	Name	Date of designation	Area (ha)		
Tongdosa Temple	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Gyeongsangnam-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 544	Stele Shrine of the World-Honored One	2014	4.17	7.87	84.14
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 585	Stupa Garden of Tongdosa Temple	2015			
		Cultural Heritage Mrterial No. 144	Sutra Pavilion	1985			
Buseoksa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	National Treasure No. 17	Stone Lantern at the Hall of Infinite Life	1962	2.80	7.08	47.09
		National Treasure No. 18	Hall of Infinite Life	1962			
		National Treasure No. 19	Shrine of Patriarchs	1962			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Gyeongsangbuk-do Province)	Treasure No. 249	Three-story Stone Pagoda	1963	2.80	7.08	47.09
		Treasure No. 255	Flagpole Supports	1963			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 130	Pair of Three-story Stone Pagodas	1979			
Bongjeongs Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	National Treasure No. 15	Paradise Hall	1962	3.02	5.30	75.05
		National Treasure No. 311	Hall of the Great Hero	2009			
		Treasure No. 448	Avatamsaka Lecture Hall	1967			
		Treasure No. 449	Old Golden Hall	1967			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Gyeongsangbuk-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 182	Three-story Stone Pagoda	1984			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 325	Pavilion of Eternity	2001			
		Folklore Cultural Heritage No. 126	Vulture Peak Hermitage	2001			
Beopjusa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	Historic Site No. 503	Beopjusa Temple, Boeun	2009	12.56	11.22	190.03
		Scenic Site No. 61	Beopjusa Temple and Surroundings in Mt. Songnisan	2009	1,846.43		
		National Treasure No. 5	Stone Lantern with Twin Lions	1962	Included in the Historic Site		
		National Treasure No. 55	Hall of Eight Pictures	1962			
		National Treasure No. 64	Stone Lotus Basin	1962			



Temple/Category		Protective designation				Area of Nominated Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)
		Designation	Name	Date of designation	Area (ha)		
Beopjusa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	Treasure No. 15	Stone Lantern with the Four Heavenly Kings	1963	Included in the Historic Site	11.22	190.03
		Treasure No. 216	Rock-Carved Seated Buddha	1963			
		Treasure No. 915	Treasure Hall of the Great Hero	1987			
		Treasure No. 916	Treasure Hall of Avalokitesvara	1987			
		Treasure No. 1417	Stone Standing Bodhisattva Beautiful	2004			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Chungcheongbuk-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 16	Sarira Stupa of the World-Honored One	1976			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 46	Gate of Heavenly Kings	1977			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 70	Stone Cistern	1980			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 71	Stele of Great Master Byeogam	1980			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 79	Stele of National Preceptor Jajeong	1980			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 204	Stone Pit	2000			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 232	Hall of Sakyamuni Buddha	2004			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 233	Vow Shrine of Lady Seonhui	2004			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 234	House of Truth Seeking	2004			
Magoksa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	Treasure No. 799	Five-story Stone Pagoda	1984	1.90	3.91	62.66
		Treasure No. 800	Vulture Peak Hall	1984			
		Treasure No. 801	Hall of the Great Hero	1984			
		Treasure No. 802	Treasure Hall of the Great Hero	1984			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Chungcheongnam-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 135	House of Sword Seekers and Warehouse	1991			
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 62	Gate of Heavenly Kings	1984			
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 63	Shrine of National Preceptor	1984			
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 64	Hall of Judgement	1984			
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 65	Hall of Arhats	1984			
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 66	Gate of Liberation	1984			

Temple/Category		Protective designation				Area of Nominated Property (ha)	Area of Buffer Zone (ha)
		Designation	Name	Date of designation	Area (ha)		
Seonamsa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	Historic Site No. 507	Seonamsa Temple, Suncheon	2009	2.89	9.67	246.16
		Scenic Site No. 65	Songgwangsa and Seonamsa Temples on Mt. Jogyesan	2009	2,234.06		
		Treasure No. 395	Three-story Stone Pagoda	1963	Included in the Historic Site		
		Treasure No. 400	Bridge of Ascending Immortals	1963			
		Treasure No. 1311	Hall of the Great Hero	2001			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Jeollanam-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 60	Hall of Eight Pictures	1976			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 96	One Pillar Gate	1982			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 169	Hall of Avalokitesvara	1990			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 295	Hall of Buddha and Patriarchs	2008			
		Cultural Heritage Material No. 177	Hall of the Enlightened Emperor	1990			
	Cultural Heritage Material No. 214	Outhouse	2001				
Daeheungsa Temple	State-designated cultural heritage	Historic Site No. 508	Daeheungsa Temple, Haenam	2009	6.01	10.38	617.98
		Scenic Site No. 66	Daeheungsa Temple and Surroundings in Mt. Duryunsan	2009	867.04		
		Treasure No. 320	Three-story Stone Pagoda in front of the Hall of Arhats	1963	Included in the Historic Site		
		Treasure No. 1347	Stupa of Great Master Seosan	2002			
		Treasure No. 1807	Hall of a Thousand Buddhas	2013			
	City/Province-designated cultural heritage (Jeollanam-do Province)	Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 93	Hall of Maitreya	1982			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 94	Hall of Great Light	1982			
		Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 296	Treasure Hall of the Great Hero	2008			
		Monument No. 19	Pyochungsa Shrine	1976			

## 1.c.ii State of Legal Protection of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

The nominated property comprises the Cultural Heritage Zone, and the buffer zone corresponds to the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area designated under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of the Republic of Korea. Consequently, the nominated property and the buffer zone are subject to various legal and administrative measures provided by concerned laws and regulations.

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act is the highest law in all matters concerning the Cultural Heritage Zones. Therefore, any act that could cause alterations to or affect the conservation of these zones requires permission from heads of the concerned local autonomous bodies, provincial governments, and the central government, which are represented by the CHA. This is why the nominated property, which comprises the Cultural Heritage Zones, is already carefully and thoroughly conserved and managed.

As for the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Areas, within a radius of 500 meters from the Cultural Heritage Zones, the standards of permissible alterations are applied. The standards reflect the state of land use in property around heritage.

In the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Areas, which correspond to the buffer zones around the nominated temples, conservation efforts are focused on the conservation of original topography and restrictions on development.

The individual temples constituting Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, are being conserved and managed as state- or province-designated cultural heritage in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act, advocating the preservation of heritage in their original form as the foremost principle, defines the parties responsible for heritage protection and management, and provides the methods and means of heritage management including the roles and rights of stakeholders and necessary regulations.

Regulations pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act concern the designation and management of heritage zones and deliberation on the standards of permissible alterations for property adjacent to heritage.



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Chapter 2

**RELEVANT LAWS  
AND PLANS**

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN  
MONASTERIES  
IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# RELEVANT LAWS AND PLANS

## 2.a Relevant Laws

The laws and ordinances pertaining to the conservation of the seven component temples of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea include the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act, and other regulations and ordinances at the state and local government levels. The tables below list their main contents and show how they are related with the nominated property.

**Table 2-1. Laws pertaining to conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea**

Laws/Regulations	Contents	Relevance to the nominated property
Cultural Heritage Protection Act	Designation, conservation and management of state-level cultural heritage and its historic and cultural environment protection area	This Act influences the conservation and management of the nominated property as all seven component temples are state-designated cultural heritage sites or possess such cultural heritage.
Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act	Designation and management of traditional temple preservation zones and their historic and cultural conservation areas	As the nominated property is a group of traditional temples, this Act influences the conservation and management of buildings and facilities which have not been designated as cultural heritage by the central and provincial governments, and installation and management of disaster prevention facilities.
National Land Planning and Utilization Act	Designation, conservation and management of special-purpose areas/districts	Under this Act, certain restrictions are applied to activities including construction in the nominated property area.

Laws/Regulations		Contents	Relevance to the nominated property
Landscape Act		Establishment of landscape plans	This Act influences the historic/cultural landscape in the nominated area.
Natural Parks Act		Designation, conservation and management of special-purpose districts in natural parks	As parts of the nominated property are located in designated natural park areas, this Act influences the conservation and management of the property.
Environmental Impact Assessment Act		Specification of development projects subject to prior assessment of their environmental impacts	This Act influences the environmental conservation of the nominated property.
Ordinances on cultural heritage protection	Ordinances of provincial governments (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Chungcheongbuk-do)	Conservation, management and utilization of province-designated cultural heritage	These ordinances influence the conservation, management and utilization of province-designated cultural heritage.
Ordinances on World Heritage	Ordinances on Nomination, Conservation and Management of World Heritage (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Chungcheongbuk-do)	Matters related to the conservation and management of, as well as support for, World Heritage, including financial and staffing support for World Heritage nomination efforts and establishment of plans for conservation and management	The ordinances provide support for the nomination effort for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, which is currently included on the Tentative List.
	Not established separately	Included in the Ordinance on Cultural Heritage	

## 2.a.i Cultural Heritage Protection Act

The National Land Planning and Utilization Act supports the management and protection of cultural heritage by providing regulations on matters that are not covered by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, such as those on building coverage ratio and floor area ratio in the special-purpose areas, districts, or zones as well as those on activities that are restricted in such areas.

The seven component temples of the nominated property are being managed as state-designated cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. Pursuant to Article 3 of the Act, the basic principle for the conservation, management, and utilization of any cultural heritage should be to preserve them in their original forms. Under the Act, deliberation should be carried out by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the CHA on conservation-related matters including cultural heritage repair and restoration, permission for alteration, and other activities that require government permission. The following passages provide a summary of the clauses of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act that pertain to the conservation and management of the nominated property.

## 1. Inscription and Protection of World Heritage

Article 19 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act specifies that the Administrator of the CHA may file with UNESCO's World Heritage Committee an application for inscription of the nation's cultural heritage of significant value on the World Heritage List and the international organization's other cultural heritage lists and registers, in accordance with relevant international conventions or UNESCO programs such as the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Also, pursuant to Article 19 of the Act and Article 10 of the Act's Enforcement Decree, the CHA may regularly investigate and inspect World Heritage sites for their protection, while the state and local governments should actively endeavor to maintain and manage such cultural heritage sites.

**Table 2-2. Cultural Heritage Protection Act and its Enforcement Decree: inscription and protection of World Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 19 (Inscription and Protection of World Heritage, etc.)	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may file with the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) an application for inscription on the World Heritage List, the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, or the Memory of the World Register, the nation's cultural heritage of significant value in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, or UNESCO's programs. In such cases, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall determine procedures, etc. for selecting those to be applied for, in consideration of UNESCO's regulations.</p> <p>(2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration shall actively endeavor to conserve not only cultural heritage registered with UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, or Memory of the World (hereafter referred to as "World Heritage Site, etc." in this Article), but also cultural heritage of humanity, and to enhance the prestige of cultural heritage around the world.</p> <p>(3) The state and local governments shall maintain, manage and support a World Heritage Site, etc. to the level equivalent of State-designated cultural heritage from the date on which they are inscribed, and the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may order any person who engages in any activity that could affect a World Heritage Site, etc. or its historic and cultural environment to take necessary measures for the protection of the cultural heritage site and its historic and cultural environment, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 10 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act (Protection of World Heritage Site, etc.)	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may regularly investigate and inspect (including regular inspection activities required to submit periodic reports in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage) the current status and the conservation status of a World Heritage Site, etc. in order to maintain and manage the World Heritage Site, etc. and to take necessary measures for the protection thereof.</p>

## 2. Designation and Management of State-level Cultural Heritage

According to Article 25 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, the CHA may designate monuments considered to be of importance as state-level cultural heritage, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee. Also, for the protection of the designated cultural heritage, protective facilities or zones, if deemed necessary, may be designated pursuant to Article 27 of the Act. Relevant matters are specified in the Act's Enforcement Decree.



**Table 2-3. Cultural Heritage Protection Act: designation and management of state-level cultural heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 2 (Definitions)	<p>(1) The term "cultural heritage" in this Act means artificially or naturally formed national, racial, or world heritage of outstanding historic, artistic, academic, or scenic value.</p> <p>(2) The term "designated cultural heritage" in this Act means any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State-designated cultural heritage: Cultural heritage designated by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration pursuant to Article 23 through 26.</li> <li>2. City/Province-designated cultural heritage: Cultural heritage designated by a Special Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan City Mayor, Mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, Provincial Governor, or Governor of a Special Self-Governing Province (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Provincial Governor") pursuant to Article 70 (1);</li> <li>3. Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage designated by a Mayor/Provincial Governor pursuant to Article 70 (2) among those not designated pursuant to subparagraph 1 or 2.</li> </ol> <p>(4) The term "protection zone" in this Act means an area designated to protect any designated cultural heritage, excluding an area where the designated cultural heritage occupies, if a tangible object fixed on the ground or a certain area is designated as cultural heritage.</p> <p>(6) The term "historic and cultural environment" in this Act means the natural view surrounding cultural heritage, or any space of outstanding historic and cultural value which is a surrounding environment that needs to be protected together with the relevant cultural heritage.</p> <p>(7) The term "construction works" in this Act means civil works, construction works, landscaping works, or other construction works prescribed by Presidential Decree which involve a change to the original form of land or seabed.</p>
Article 23 (Designation of Treasures and National Treasures)	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate important cultural heritage as treasures, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate cultural heritage of great importance for humanity and without parallel in human history, among treasures under paragraph (1), as national treasures, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.</p> <p>(3) Necessary matters concerning standards, procedures, etc. for the designation of treasures and national treasures under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 24 (Designation of Important Intangible Cultural Heritage)	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate more valuable intangible cultural heritage as important intangible cultural heritage, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee, pursuant to Article 9 of the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage.</p>
Article 25 (Designation of Historic Sites, Scenic Sites and Natural Monuments)	<p>(1) The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate monuments considered to be of importance as Historic Sites, Scenic Sites, or Natural Monuments, following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.</p>
Article 27 (Designation of Protective Facilities or Protection Zones)	<p>(1) Where specifically necessary to protect a certain cultural heritage in granting designation, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate protective facilities or protection zones thereof.</p> <p>(2) Where deemed necessary due to a change, etc. in artificial or natural conditions, the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may adjust protective facilities or protection zones designated pursuant to paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration has designated or adjusted protective facilities or protection zones pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), he/she shall review whether such designation or adjustment is appropriate before every ten years of such designation or adjustment, in consideration of the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The value of the cultural heritage worthy of preservation;</li> <li>2. The effects of the designation of protective facilities or protection zones on the exercise of property rights;</li> <li>3. The environment surrounding the protective facilities or protection zones.</li> </ol>

Article	Contents
Article 35 (Matters to be Permitted)	(1) A person who intends to perform any of the following activities for state-designated cultural heritage shall obtain permission from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration. 1. Altering the current state of state-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone) 2. Acts that could affect the preservation of state-designated cultural heritage
Article 70 (Designation, etc. of City/Province-designated Cultural Heritage)	A Mayor/Provincial Governor may designate, as City/Province-designated cultural heritage, cultural heritage deemed worthy of preservation, among those under his/her jurisdiction which are not designated as State-designated cultural heritage.
Article 71 (Establishment of City/Province Cultural Heritage Committees)	A Cultural Heritage Committee shall be established under each City/Province to investigate and deliberate on matters concerning the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage under the jurisdiction of the relevant Mayor/Province Governor.

### 3. Protection and Management of the Vicinity of Designated Cultural Heritage Sites

For the protection and management of the surroundings of state-designated cultural heritage outside its immediate protection zone, the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area is designated under Article 13 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.

**Table 2-4. Cultural Heritage Protection Act: protection and management of the vicinity of designated cultural heritage Sites**

Article	Contents
Article 13 (Protection of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area)	(1) A mayor/provincial governor shall, for the protection of the historic and cultural environment of the designated cultural heritage, designate the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area by municipal/provincial ordinance following consultation with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.
Article 13 (Protection of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area)	(2) With respect to construction works to be implemented in an area outside the outer boundary (referring to the boundary of a designated protection zone) of designated cultural heritage and within the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area designated by the mayor/provincial governor, an administrative agency in charge of the authorization, permission, etc. of the construction works shall examine whether such construction works are likely to affect the conservation of the heritage before granting authorization, permission, etc. for the construction works. (3) The scope of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area shall be within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage, in consideration of the cultural, artistic, academic and scenic value of the heritage, its surrounding environment and other necessary matters for the protection of the heritage: Provided, That where construction works implemented in an area 500 meters or more away from the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage are clearly deemed to affect the heritage due to its characteristics, locational conditions, etc., the scope of the conservation area may be set in excess of 500 meters. (4) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the mayor/provincial governor designates cultural heritage, he/she shall determine and publicly announce detailed standards for acts which could affect the conservation of the designated cultural heritage in the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area within six months from the date on which such designation is publicly announced.

## 4. Relation with Other Laws

The Cultural Heritage Protection Act and its enforcement decree provide clauses on relation with other laws as shown in the table below.

**Table 2-5. Relation with other laws**

Article	Contents
Article 87 (Relation with other Acts)	<p>(1) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration intends to perform any of the following acts over an area, the size of which is equal to or larger than that prescribed by Presidential Decree within a park area under the Natural Parks Act, he/she shall consult with the pertinent park management authority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where he/she designates a certain area as a Historic Site, Scenic Site, or Natural Monument pursuant to Article 25;</li> <li>Where he/she designates a protection zone pursuant to Article 27;</li> <li>Where he/she grants permission or changes permission pursuant to Article 35 (1).</li> </ol> <p>(2) If the mayor of a special self-governing city, the governor of a special self-governing province, or the head of a city/county/district intends to grant the permission or the permission of alteration pursuant to the proviso to Article 35 (1) with respect to the area, within a park area under the Natural Parks Act, of at least the size prescribed by Presidential Decree, he/she shall consult with the pertinent park management authority.</p> <p>(3) Where permission is granted pursuant to Article 35 (1) (including cases applied mutatis mutandis under Article 74 [2]), any of the following permissions shall be deemed granted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permission for acts in a park area under Article 23 of the Natural Parks Act;</li> <li>Permission to occupy for use and use an urban park, urban natural park area or greenbelt under Articles 24, 27 and 38 of the Act on Urban Parks, Greenbelts, etc.</li> </ol> <p>(4) Where an area designated and announced as state-designated or city/province-designated cultural heritage, or its protective facilities or protection zone under Articles 23, 25 through 27 or 70 (1) is in an urban area stipulated under subparagraph 1 of Article 6 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, the area shall be deemed designated and announced as a conservation district under Article 37 (1) 6 of the same Act.</p>
Article 47 of the Act's Enforcement Decree (Designation, etc. of Historic Sites within Boundaries of Natural Park Areas)	<p>(1) Cases for which consultation with the pertinent park management authority is required pursuant to Article 87 (1) and (2) of the Act are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cases under Article 87 (1) 1 and 2 of the Act: Where an area or zone of not less than 30,000 square meters is designated within a park area under the Natural Parks Act;</li> <li>In cases under Article 87 (1) 3 and (2) of the Act: Where permission or revised permission under Article 35 (1) of the Act is granted in a park area under the Natural Parks Act (limited to cases referred to in each subparagraph of Article 23 (1) of the Natural Parks Act, but excluding extending, renovating, reconstructing, or relocating state-designated or city/province-designated cultural heritage or a cultural heritage material, or its protective facility, or painting the exterior of such cultural heritage, material or facility).</li> </ol> <p>(2) Where the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration designates an area or zone of less than 30,000 square meters within a park area under the Natural Parks Act and performs an act falling under Article 87 (1) 1 and 2 of the Act, he/she shall notify the pertinent park management authority of the details thereof.</p>

## 2.a.ii Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act

The component temples of the nominated property are traditional temples that are conserved and managed under the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act. The Act provides for the designation of traditional temple preservation zones as well as their historic and cultural conservation areas, and specifies restrictions and permissible activities within the designated areas. But as for the nominated property, stricter regulations are applied regarding the permissible activities pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (Article 35 of the Act and Article 21-2 of the Act's Enforcement Decree). Complementary to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act also influences the nominated property through budgetary support for the conservation and management of buildings and facilities in the nominated temples that do not hold status as state- or city/province-designated cultural heritage and thus not subject to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, including the installation and upkeep of disaster prevention equipment.

**Table 2-6. Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act**

Article	Contents
Article 4 (Designation and Registration of Traditional Temples)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) If the chief abbot of a temple intends to have the temple he/she is operating and managing designated as a traditional temple, he/she may file an application for such designation with the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism through the competent city mayor or provincial governor along with a letter of recommendation issued by the representative of an organization to which the temple belongs (a letter of recommendation is not required where the temple does not belong to any organization), as prescribed by Presidential Decree.</li> <li>(2) Upon receipt of an application under paragraph (1) or ex officio, the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism may designate any of the following temples as a traditional temple, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A temple deemed to have distinctive features of a specific time from a historical point of view;</li> <li>2. A temple deemed specifically necessary for understanding a trend in Buddhism, culture, art and history of architecture indigenous to Korea;</li> <li>3. A temple serving as a model when considering the creation and change of Korean culture;</li> <li>4. A temple deemed appropriate for registration as a traditional temple in the light of other cultural values.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Article 6 (Designation of Traditional Temple Preservation Zones and Restrictions on Acts)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) If the chief abbot of a traditional temple designated or registered pursuant to Article 4 requests the competent mayor/provincial governor to designate a traditional temple preservation zone, the mayor/provincial governor shall, of the traditional temple preservation area, designate an area necessary for protecting the traditional temple and environments for spiritual practice and preserving scenic beauty as a traditional temple preservation zone and shall notify the public of such fact.</li> <li>(2) Where the significance of the designation as a traditional temple preservation zone is lost or the preservation thereof is no longer required due to a natural disaster or on other grounds, the competent mayor/provincial governor may change such zone or cancel the designation thereof.</li> <li>(3) None of the following acts may take place in any traditional temple preservation zone designated pursuant to paragraph (1): Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to acts prescribed by Presidential Decree within the extent that the preservation, maintenance, and development of a traditional temple and the environments for spiritual practice therein are not jeopardized: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building and altering a building or structure that is not in line with the propagation of Buddhism, spiritual practice, maintenance and development of the traditional temples, or the public interest;</li> <li>2. Commercial activities.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(4) Matters necessary for the designation of a traditional temple preservation zone, the change thereof, the cancellation of the designation thereof, restrictions on acts therein, etc. shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</li> </ol>

Article	Contents
<p>Article 9-2 (Permissible Acts in Traditional Temple Preservation Areas)</p>	<p>(1) Where the chief abbot of a traditional temple intends to carry out any of the following acts, he/she shall obtain permission from the competent mayor/provincial governor. The same shall also apply where he/she intends to modify any permitted matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building, extending, remodeling, rebuilding, removing and reconstructing or demolishing a building in a traditional temple preservation area;</li> <li>2. Act prescribed in Article 13 of the Act on Special Measures for Designation and Management of Development Restriction Zones where the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism deems it inevitable to extend a traditional temple located in a development restriction zone under Article 3 of the aforesaid Act for the purposes of the transmission and promotion of traditional culture.</li> </ol> <p>(1) Where the chief abbot of a traditional temple has obtained permission from the competent mayor/provincial governor under paragraph (1), he/she shall be deemed to have obtained the following permission, etc.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Permission to perform acts referred to in Article 23 (1) 1 through 4 of the Natural Parks Act in a natural park under the same Act;</li> <li>2. Permission to perform acts referred to in Articles 24 (1), 27 (1) and 38 (1) of the Act on Urban Parks, Greenbelts, etc.;</li> <li>3. Permission to perform acts referred to in the subparagraphs of Article 56 (1) of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act;</li> <li>4. Permission for and reporting on the conversion of a mountainous district under Articles 14 and 15 of the Management of Mountainous Districts Act, permission for and reporting on the temporary use of a mountainous district under Article 15-2 of the same Act, and permission for and reporting on felling of standing trees, etc. under Article 36 (1) and (4) of the Forest Resources Creation and Management Act;</li> <li>5. Permits or reporting under Article 11 (1) or 14 (1) of the Building Act;</li> <li>6. Permission to perform acts referred to in Article 13 of the Act on Special Measures for Designation and Management of Development Restriction Zones.</li> </ol>
<p>Article 9-3 (Standards for Permission and Revocation of Permission)</p>	<p>(1) The Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism or the competent mayor/provincial governor shall grant permission only where an act subject to application for permission under Articles 9 and 9-2 does not hinder the protection of a traditional temple and does not damage the environment for spiritual practice, and where such act meets any of the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To enhance the utility value of a traditional temple;</li> <li>2. To serve the public interest, such as providing convenience for residents;</li> <li>3. To contribute to the dissemination and utilization of traditional culture;</li> <li>4. To be public works prescribed in Article 4 of the Act on Acquisition of and Compensation for Land, etc. for Public Works</li> </ol> <p>(2) Where a person who has obtained permission pursuant to Articles 9 and 9-2 falls under any of the following, the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism or the competent mayor/provincial governor may revoke such permission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where he/she has obtained permission by deceit or other unlawful means;</li> <li>2. Where he/she performs an act different from what has been permitted or has violated conditions for permission;</li> <li>3. Where the implementation of any permitted matters is deemed impractical or substantially harmful to the public interest.</li> </ol>
<p>Article 10 (Designation, etc. of Historic and Cultural Conservation Zones of Traditional Temples)</p>	<p>(1) When the competent mayor/provincial governor deems it necessary to preserve a traditional temple, he/she may designate the neighboring area of a traditional temple preservation area as the historic and cultural conservation zone of the traditional temple, either ex officio or at the request of the chief abbot of the traditional temple.</p> <p>(2) When the competent mayor/provincial governor intends to designate the historic and cultural conservation zone of a traditional temple pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall undergo deliberation thereon by the relevant traditional temples conservation committee and consult with heads of appropriate administrative agencies in advance and, when he/she designates such zone, shall publicly notify the designation without delay.</p> <p>(3) A person who intends to carry out a project prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as construction of a road or railroad, within the historic and cultural conservation zone of any traditional temple shall submit a project plan to the competent mayor/provincial governor before he/she obtains authorization, permission, etc. required under relevant Acts and subordinate statutes in relation to implementation plan of the project, and where the competent mayor/provincial governor deems it necessary to preserve a traditional temple, he/she may advise such person to adjust or supplement the project plan after the traditional temples conservation committee has deliberated the project plan.</p>

Article	Contents
Article 10 (Designation, etc. of Historic and Cultural Conservation Zones of Traditional Temples)	<p>4) The permitting authority under Article 11 (1) of the Building Act may elect not to grant a permit for the construction of a building within a historic and cultural conservation zone of a traditional temple, after deliberation by the relevant traditional temples conservation committee, if the use, size, or form of the building is deemed inappropriate for the protection of the traditional temple and the environment for spiritual practice therein and the preservation of scenic beauty.</p> <p>(5) Where the significance of the historic and cultural conservation zone of a traditional temple is lost or the preservation thereof is no longer required due to a natural disaster or on other grounds, the competent mayor/provincial governor may change such zone or cancel the designation thereof.</p> <p>(6) The scope of designation of historic and cultural conservation zones of traditional temples, procedures for the designation thereof, and other matters necessary for the designation and change thereof and the cancellation of the designation thereof shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 10 of the Act's Enforcement Decree (Designation of Historic and Cultural Conservation Areas, and the Modification and Cancellation Thereof)	<p>(1) The scope of the Historic and Cultural Conservation Zone (hereinafter "historic and cultural conservation zone") under Article 10.1 of the Act shall be within 300 meters from the outer boundary of the traditional temple preservation zone.</p> <p>(2) When the competent mayor/provincial governor intends to designate the historic and cultural conservation zone, he/she shall gather the opinions of local residents and the chief abbot of the concerned temple prior to deliberation by the relevant traditional temples conservation committee pursuant to Article 10.2 of the Act.</p> <p>(3) When the mayor/provincial governor notifies the designation of the historic and cultural conservation zone, the notification shall also include its topographical drawing.</p> <p>(4) The "project prescribed by Presidential Decree" mentioned in Article 10.3 of the Act refers to one of the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of roads or railways</li> <li>2. Construction of buildings or other facilities</li> <li>3. Alteration of land shape and quality</li> <li>4. Collection and quarrying of soil and stone</li> <li>5. Partial or whole alteration of existing buildings' purpose of use to one of the followings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Of food service businesses under the Food Sanitation Act, restaurants and bars including karaoke bars</li> <li>b. Singing rooms according to the Music Industry Promotion Act</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>(1) The project plan pursuant to Article 10.3 of the Act shall include all of the following content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project purpose</li> <li>2. Area(s) where the project will be implemented</li> <li>3. Size and duration of the project</li> <li>4. Purpose of use for buildings or facilities</li> </ol> <p>(1) Where the city/provincial governor intends to change the historic and cultural conservation zone or cancel the designation thereof pursuant to Article 10.5 of the Act, he/she shall notify the public of such fact (including the topographical drawing of the zone).</p>
Article 10-2 (Protection and Support for Traditional Temples)	<p>(1) The Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism or a Mayor/Provincial Governor may support research, studies, cultural events, etc. for effectively preserving and utilizing traditional temples and cultural heritage therein.</p> <p>The scope of traditional temples and cultural heritage therein under paragraph (1) shall include the designated cultural assets under Article 2 (2) of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, the registered cultural assets under Article 53 (1) of the aforesaid Act, and other undesignated cultural assets worthy of protection and preservation in any traditional temple conservation area.</p>
Article 19-2 (Prevention, etc. of Fires and Disasters)	<p>Where the chief monk of a traditional temple installs, maintains or manages facilities for damage prevention, the State and a local government may provide him/her with funds to cover all or some expenses incurred in such installation, maintenance and management, within budgetary limits.</p>

## 2.a.iii National Land Planning and Utilization Act

The National Land Planning and Utilization Act supports the management and protection of cultural heritage by providing regulations on matters that are not covered by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, such as those on building coverage ratio and floor area ratio in the special-purpose areas, districts or zones as well as those on activities that are restricted in such areas.

**Table 2-7. National Land Planning and Utilization Act**

Article	Contents
Article 3 (Basic Principles for Utilizing and Managing National Land)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) National land shall be utilized and managed to achieve the following objectives in order to ensure soundness of the environment and sustainable development through preservation of the natural environment and the efficient use of resources.</li> <li>2. Preservation of the natural environment and scenery, and the improvement and restoration of the damaged natural environment and scenery;</li> <li>5. Preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of each region;</li> <li>6. Pursuit of common prosperity through cooperation and balanced development between regions;</li> <li>8. Protection of the lives and property of people through countermeasures for climate change and the reduction of damage from storms and floods.</li> </ol>
Article 7 (Management Obligation by Special-Purpose Area)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To efficiently utilize and manage special-purpose areas, the state or local government shall draw up necessary measures for the development, maintenance and preservation of special-purpose areas, as prescribed in the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Urban areas: It shall formulate a plan in advance and implement it to enable the relevant areas to be systematically and efficiently developed, maintained and preserved, as stipulated in this Act or related Acts;</li> <li>2. Management areas: It shall take measures required for preservation, as stipulated in this Act or related Acts, and for areas that need to be developed, seek to use and develop them according to a certain plan;</li> <li>3. Agricultural and forest areas: It shall arrange for investigations and measures required to promote the agricultural and forest industry, and to conserve and foster forests, as stipulated in this Act or related Acts;</li> <li>4. Natural environment protection areas: It shall arrange for investigations and measures required to prevent environmental pollution, to conserve the natural environment, water quality, water resources, coastal areas, ecosystem and cultural heritage assets, and to protect and foster fishery resources, as stipulated in this Act or related Acts.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Article 36 (Designation of Special-Purpose Areas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, a mayor/provincial governor or the mayor of a large city shall make a decision on the designation or alteration of any of the following special-purpose areas based on an urban or county management plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Urban areas: To be designated under any of the following categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Residential areas: Areas necessary to protect a peaceful residential and sound living environment;</li> <li>(b) Commercial areas: Areas necessary to increase convenience in commerce and other businesses;</li> <li>(c) Industrial areas: Areas necessary to increase convenience of industries;</li> <li>(d) Green areas: Areas requiring the conservation of green areas to protect the natural environment, farmland and forests, health and sanitation, and security, and to prevent any disorderly urban sprawl;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(2) Management areas: To be designated under any of the following categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Conservation management areas: Areas difficult to manage through their designation as natural environment protection areas, in consideration of their relationship, etc. with nearby special-purpose areas, while conservation is necessary to protect the natural environment and forests, to prevent water pollution, to secure green spaces, to conserve the ecosystem, etc.;</li> <li>(b) Production management areas: Areas difficult to manage through their designation as agricultural and forest areas, in consideration of their relationship, etc. with nearby special-purpose areas, while management is needed for production in agricultural, forestry and fishery businesses, etc.;</li> <li>(c) Planned management areas: Areas requiring planned and systematic management that are expected to be integrated into an urban area but intended for restricted utilization and development in view of the natural environment;</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>(3) Agricultural and forest areas;</li> <li>(4) Natural environment protection areas.</li> </ol>

Article	Contents
Article 37 (Designation of Special-Purpose Districts)	<p>(1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, a mayor/provincial governor or the mayor of a large city shall make a decision on designation or alteration of any of the following special-purpose districts, based on an urban or county management plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scenic districts: Districts necessary to protect and create scenic landscapes;</li> <li>2. Aesthetic districts: Districts necessary to maintain the beauty of an area;</li> <li>3. Height districts: Districts where the minimum or maximum limits on the height of buildings need be regulated to create pleasant environments and to efficiently use land;</li> <li>4. Fire-prevention districts: Districts necessary to prevent the risk of fire;</li> <li>5. Disaster-prevention districts: Districts necessary to prevent storm and flood damage, landslides, ground collapse and other disasters;</li> <li>6. Conservation districts: Districts necessary to protect and conserve cultural heritage, major facilities and areas of significant cultural or ecological value;</li> </ol>
Article 76 (Restrictions, etc. on Construction of Buildings in Special-Purpose Areas/ Districts)	<p>(1) Matters concerning restrictions on the use, type, size, etc. of buildings and other facilities within a designated special-purpose area shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p> <p>(2) Matters concerning restrictions on the use, type, size, etc. of buildings and other facilities within a designated special-purpose district may be prescribed by an ordinance of the local autonomous body pursuant to standards prescribed by Presidential Decree, except as otherwise provided for in this Act or other Acts.</p> <p>(3) Restrictions on the use, type, size, etc. of buildings and other facilities in any of the following cases shall be governed by the following provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In cases of, from among the natural environment protection areas, park areas under the Natural Parks Act, the water source protection areas under the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act, designated cultural heritage or natural monuments and designated areas for protection under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, and marine protection zones under the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act, they shall be governed by the respective Act.</li> </ul>

## 2.a.iv Landscape Act

The Landscape Act provides basic principles for systematic landscape management of the national territories and matters related to local autonomous bodies' landscape planning.

**Table 2-8. Landscape Act and its Enforcement Decree**

Article	Contents
Article 3 (Basic principles of Landscape Management)	<p>Landscapes shall be planned and managed in accordance with the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To help people enjoy beautiful and pleasant landscapes;</li> <li>2. To feature nature, history and culture indigenous to a region and to maintain landscapes in good condition by the mutual consent of the local residents in close relationship with their lives and economic activities;</li> <li>3. To encourage each region to adopt management methods of autonomous landscape administration so that the landscapes of each region may have indigenous characteristics and diversity and to encourage local residents to participate in such administration voluntarily;</li> <li>4. To harmonize and balance acts related to development harmonized with the landscapes;</li> <li>5. To conserve excellent landscapes and to improve and restore damaged landscapes, while encouraging newly created landscapes to feature distinctive elements;</li> <li>6. To refrain from excessive restrictions on the property rights of individuals and to take into account equity between regions.</li> </ol>



Article	Contents
Article 6 (Formulation, etc. of Master Plans for Landscape Policies)	<p>(1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport shall formulate and execute a master plan for landscape policies every five years in order to create beautiful and pleasant landscapes of the national territories and discover, support and promote excellent landscapes.</p> <p>(2) The following matters shall be included in a master plan for landscape policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Matters concerning landscapes of the national territories and the prospects of changes in conditions;</li> <li>2. Matters concerning the basic direction of landscape policies and the formulation of the vision of desirable landscapes of the national territories;</li> <li>3. Matters concerning the comprehensive and systematic management of landscapes of the national territories;</li> <li>4. Matters concerning the integrated landscape management of infrastructure;</li> <li>5. Matters concerning the conservation of extraordinary landscapes and support thereof;</li> <li>6. Matters concerning the nurturing of professionals in the field of landscape;</li> <li>7. Matters concerning the participation of local residents;</li> <li>8. Other important matters concerning landscapes.</li> </ol> <p>(3) When the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport formulates a master plan for landscape policies, he/she shall formulate it in such a way that it can be associated with plans related to landscapes, such as a master plan for improvement of the quality of life of farmers and fishermen and regional development of agricultural and fishing villages under Article 5 (1) of the Special Act on the Life Quality Improvement of Farmers and Fishers and Facilitating Development of Agricultural and Fishing Villages.</p>
Article 3 Enforcement Decree of the Landscape Act (Guidelines, etc. for Formulation of Landscape Plan)	<p>(1) Where the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport intends to determine and announce guidelines, etc., for the formulation of a landscape plan in collaboration with the heads of relevant central administrative agencies pursuant to Article 9 (5) of the Act, he/she shall consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each local government is required to set long-term directions for natural landscapes, historic and cultural landscapes, farming village, fishing village and mountainous village landscapes and city landscapes, and to reflect matters to improve the quality of life;</li> <li>2. Each local government is required to ensure the originality and diversity of a landscape plan by thoroughly reflecting regional characteristics and requirements;</li> <li>3. Each local government is required to formulate a detailed and specific landscape plan so that the landscape plan may be implemented practically.</li> </ol> <p>(2) The heads of relevant central administrative agencies under Article 9 (5) of the Act shall be those of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, and the Korea Forest Service.</p>
Article 4 Enforcement Decree of the Landscape Act (Matters Subject to Basic Survey for Formulation or Alteration of Landscape Plan)	<p>Where the mayor/provincial governor, etc. conducts a basic survey pursuant to Article 10 of the Act, he/she shall conduct the basic survey regarding the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural conditions, such as topography, geographical features, hydrosphere and vegetation;</li> <li>2. Demographic and social conditions, such as population, land use, industry, transportation and culture;</li> <li>3. Details of other plans and projects related to landscaping;</li> <li>4. Other matters necessary for the formulation or alteration of a landscape plan</li> </ol>

## 2.a.v Natural Parks Act

The Natural Parks Act prescribes matters concerning the designation, conservation and management of natural parks as well as restrictions on activities therein and related measures.

**Table 2-9. Natural Parks Act**

Article	Contents
Article 4 (Designation of Natural Parks, etc.)	<p>(1) National parks shall be designated and managed by the Minister of Environment, provincial parks by a special metropolitan city mayor, metropolitan city mayor, special self-governing city mayor, provincial governor or the governor of a special self-governing province (hereinafter referred to as “mayor/provincial governor”), and county parks by the head of a city/county/autonomous district (hereinafter referred to as “head of a county”), respectively.</p> <p>(2) Where the Minister of Environment, the mayor/provincial governor, or the head of a county who designates and manages natural parks under paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as “park management agency”) intends to designate a natural park, he/she shall investigate into matters necessary for the designation, such as the present status and characteristics of the natural ecosystem, biological resources and scenery, topography, conditions of land utilization, etc. in the region subject to the designation.</p>
Article 17-2 (Formulation of Plan for Conservation and Management of Each Park, etc.)	<p>(1) The park management agency shall formulate a plan for the conservation and management of each park every ten years in conformity with park planning decided pursuant to the provisions of Articles 12 through 14: Provided, That the park management agency may revise the plan every five years, where it is deemed necessary to revise the plan due to a change in conditions for conservation of natural environment, etc.</p>
Article 17-3 (Hearing Opinions from Traditional Temples)	<p>Where a park management agency determines park planning under Articles 12 through 14, alters park planning under Article 15, or formulates a plan for the conservation and management of each park under Article 17-2 with respect to any area under subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act, he/she shall in advance hear opinions of the chief abbot of the relevant traditional temple.</p>
Article 18 (Special-Purpose Districts)	<p>(1) A park management agency shall determine the following special purpose districts in park planning in order to preserve and utilize natural parks effectively:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Park nature conservation district: Any of the following areas, which is specially required to be protected: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A place where biodiversity is particularly abundant;</li> <li>(b) A place where the natural ecosystem maintains aboriginality;</li> <li>(c) A place where wild animals and plants highly worthy of special protection live;</li> <li>(d) A place where the scenery is particularly beautiful;</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Park natural environment district: An area which needs to be preserved as buffer space for the nature conservation district in a park;</li> <li>3. Park village district: An area where a village has been formed, which is required for residents to lead their lives;</li> <li>4. Deleted</li> <li>5. Deleted</li> <li>6. Park cultural heritage district: An area for the installation of facilities necessary to preserve cultural heritage or to hold Buddhist rituals and services in the compound of any temples holding any designated cultural heritage under Article 2 (2) of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and any traditional temples under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act.</li> </ol> <p>(2) Standards for acts permissible in special-purpose districts referred to in paragraph (1) shall be as follows: Provided, That standards for acts permissible on the coast and islands prescribed by Presidential Decree may be differently prescribed by Presidential Decree within the limits of the standards for the following acts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Park nature conservation district <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Acts at the minimum level, deemed necessary for academic research, conservation of nature or the conservation and management of cultural property;</li> <li>(b) Construction of park facilities and park projects at the minimum level in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree;</li> <li>(c) Construction of facilities at the minimum level in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as military installations, telecommunications facilities, navigation aid facilities, riverhead protection facilities, forest fire prevention facilities, etc. whose construction is deemed impossible in any other area than the relevant area;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Article	Contents
<p>Article 18 (Special-Purpose Districts)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(d) Restoration of temples which have undergone historical research formalities prescribed by Presidential Decree and construction of facilities for Buddhist services and incidental facilities thereof in the compound of a temple: Provided, That construction of business facilities, such as a teahouse, store, etc. among incidental facilities shall be limited to land on which structures in the grounds of the temple are built and land attached thereto;</li> <li>(e) Remodeling and reconstruction of buildings, which existed prior to the designation of a natural park, among facilities of a religious organization permitted as a religious corporation by the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism, restoration of facilities which have undergone historical research formalities prescribed by Presidential Decree and construction of incidental facilities not larger than the scale prescribed by Presidential Decree;</li> <li>(f) Project carried out at the minimum level to control erosion under the Act on Work against Land Erosion or Collapse in order to prevent destruction of nature where nature is apprehended to be seriously destroyed if left in the state it is;</li> <li>(g) Gathering forest products by an agreement voluntarily concluded between a park management agency and local residents (referring to those who are registered as residents of the park area and actually live therein) in areas and in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree, from among areas transformed into park nature conservation districts from park natural environment districts;</li> </ul> <p>2. Park natural environment district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Acts permissible in the park nature conservation district;</li> <li>(b) Construction of park facilities in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree and park projects;</li> <li>(c) Development of farmland or grassland and construction of incidental facilities thereon within the extent of permissible standards prescribed by Presidential Decree;</li> <li>(d) Acts of primary industry, such as farming, livestock industry, etc. and construction of facilities necessary for the national economy in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree;</li> <li>(e) Construction of forest roads (limited to inevitable cases, such as putting out forest fires, etc.), afforestation, forestation, deforestation, restoration of ecosystem and erosion control projects under the Act on Work against Land Erosion or Collapse;</li> <li>(f) Extension, renovation and reconstruction within the scale prescribed by Presidential Decree of existing buildings prior to the designation as a natural park and construction of facilities incidental thereto and removal and reconstruction of buildings which shall be inevitably relocated due to a natural disaster or a park project within the extent harmonizing themselves with the surrounding scenery;</li> <li>(g) Construction of erosion control facilities, bank protection facilities, fire prevention facilities, stockade and protection facilities, etc., in order to protect natural parks and to ensure the safety of persons entering natural parks;</li> <li>(h) Acts or construction of facilities at the minimum level, necessary for national defense and public interest in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as military drills and building of farm roads and banks, etc.</li> </ul> <p>3. Park village district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Acts permissible in the park natural environment district;</li> <li>(b) Construction of residential buildings no larger than the size prescribed by Presidential Decree and construction of infrastructure of the living environment;</li> <li>(c) Construction of facilities prescribed by Presidential Decree as facilities necessary for a park village district to perform its functions;</li> <li>(d) Acts prescribed by Presidential Decree as necessary for a park village district to perform its functions;</li> <li>(e) A cottage industry that does not cause any environmental pollution</li> </ul> <p>4. Deleted</p> <p>5. Deleted</p> <p>6. Park cultural heritage district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Acts permissible in the park natural environment district;</li> <li>(b) Acts of constructing, enlarging, remodeling, reconstructing, or removing and reconstructing facilities, including incidental facilities thereof, which are installed for the purposes of Buddhist rites, discipline and living of monks, and the edification of believers;</li> <li>(c) Other acts prescribed by Presidential Decree to preserve and manage temples.</li> </ul>
<p>Article 26 (Consultation about Changing Shape of Natural Park)</p>	<p>If a park management agency intends to grant permission (only applicable to cases where it is intended to change the shape of a natural park) pursuant to Article 23 for a region where an object falling under any of the following subparagraphs is included, it shall consult with the head of the relevant central administrative agency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The temple compound pursuant to subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act</li> <li>2. Cultural heritage pursuant to Article 2 (1) of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (including articles and areas subject to protection pursuant to Article 27 of the same Act).</li> </ol>

## 2.a.vi Environmental Impact Assessment Act

The Environmental Impact Assessment Act provides for matters subject to prior evaluation of their environmental impact, including development projects.

**Table 2-10. Environmental Impact Assessment Act**

Article	Contents
Article 22 (Subject Matters for Environmental Impact Assessment)	<p>(1) A person who intends to implement (hereinafter referred to as "project implementer") any of the following projects (hereinafter referred to as "projects subject to environmental impact assessment") shall conduct environmental impact assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An urban development project;</li> <li>2. A plan to develop an industrial site or industrial complex;</li> <li>3. A plan to develop energy sources;</li> <li>4. A plan to construct a harbor;</li> <li>5. A plan to construct a road;</li> <li>6. A plan to develop water resources;</li> <li>7. A plan to construct a railroad (including an urban railroad);</li> <li>8. A plan to construct an airport;</li> <li>9. A plan to use and develop river;</li> <li>10. A plan to develop land and reclaim public waters;</li> <li>11. A plan to develop a tourism complex;</li> <li>12. A plan to develop a mountainous district;</li> <li>13. A plan to develop a particular area;</li> <li>14. A plan to set up a sports facility;</li> <li>15. A plan to establish a waste disposal facility;</li> <li>16. A plan to establish facilities for national defense and military installations;</li> <li>17. A plan to extract earth and stone, sand, gravel, minerals, etc.;</li> <li>18. A plan to establish any of the facilities specified by Presidential Decree as those that have an environmental impact.</li> </ol> <p>(2) The specific categories, scope, etc. of projects subject to environmental impact assessment shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.</p>
Article 43 (Subject Matters for Small-scale Environmental Impact Assessment)	<p>(1) A person (hereinafter referred to as "project implementer") who intends to implement a development project that meets each of the following criteria (hereinafter referred to as "project subject to small-scale environmental impact assessment") shall conduct a small-scale assessment of the project's environmental impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A development project implemented in any of the areas specified by Presidential Decree as areas requiring conservation and the areas requiring planned development for environmental conservation because reckless development is anticipated (hereinafter referred to as "specific-use zone for conservation");</li> <li>2. A development project specified by Presidential Decree as a development project not falling within any category, or the scope, of projects subject to environmental impact assessment.</li> </ol> <p>(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), each of the following projects shall be excluded from the projects subject to small-scale environmental impact assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A project for emergency measures under Article 37 of the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety;</li> <li>2. A development project on which the Minister of National Defense has held consultations with the Minister of Environment since he/she found it necessary for stringent protection of military secrets or for an urgent military operation;</li> <li>3. A development project on which the Director of the National Intelligence Service has held consultations with the Minister of Environment for protection of secrets requiring stringent protection for national security.</li> </ol>

## 2.a.vii Provincial Government Ordinances on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

The five pertinent provincial governments (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Chungcheongnam-do and Chungcheongbuk-do) and the seven component temples of the nominated property have set forth ordinances to provide for matters related to the conservation and management of designated cultural heritage.

### 1. Gyeongsangnam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

**Table 2-11. Gyeongsangnam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 19-1 (Establishment of Plans for Cultural Heritage Conservation, Management, Utilization)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The provincial governor shall set out and implement annual sub-plans in detail based on a upper-level basic cultural heritage plan formulated and notified by the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration every five years, and he/she also may establish a basic plan for the conservation, management and utilization of province-designated cultural heritage through consultation with the mayor/county head of the concerned area.</li> <li>(2) Where a basic plan has been formulated pursuant to paragraph (1), the provincial governor shall notify it to the mayor/county head of the concerned area who, in turn, shall set out and implement sub-plans in compliance with the province-level plan.</li> </ol>
Article 21-2 (Prevention of Fire, Disaster, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The provincial governor shall set out measures necessary for the prevention of fire, disaster and theft concerning the province-designated cultural heritage and implement such measures.</li> <li>(2) The governor shall prepare a provincial-level manual in compliance with the Cultural Heritage Administration's fire management manual (hereinafter "manual") that describes measures according to the characteristics of the heritage, and take necessary steps to enable the owner and managing individual or organization of the province-designated cultural heritage to use it.</li> <li>(3) The manual shall be regularly checked and improved at least once a year, and the scope of cultural heritage for which such manual shall be prepared for fire prevention shall be determined pursuant to Article 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</li> </ol>
Article 21-2 (Prevention of Fire, Disaster, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(4) The owner and managing individual or organization of province-designated cultural heritage shall, for the prevention and control of fire, install fire-fighting facilities and disaster prevention facilities in accordance with the relevant standards under the Act on Fire Prevention and Installation, Maintenance, and Safety Control of Fire-Fighting Systems; and, for the prevention of theft of such heritage, shall make efforts to install theft-prevention devices in compliance with the standards prescribed in Article 3 of the Enforcement Rules of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</li> <li>(5) The provincial governor may provide those who install fire-fighting facilities and disaster or theft prevention facilities according to paragraph (4) with financial support to cover the whole or part of the cost within budgetary limits.</li> </ol>
Article 23 (Repair, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) When the owner (referring to the managing organization post designation) of province-designated cultural heritage intends to repair the heritage, the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, etc. shall be applied with the repair work conducted by heritage repair engineers, heritage repair technicians, or heritage repair business operators registered under applicable laws: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to minor repairs that do not affect conservation of the heritage.</li> </ol>
Article 25 (Matters subject to Permission)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Where a person intends to do either the following acts regarding province-designated cultural heritage, he/she shall obtain permission from the provincial governor in compliance with applicable ordinances or rules. The same shall also apply where he/she intends to modify any permitted matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capturing or collecting an animal, a plant, or a mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a provincial cultural heritage site or within its protection zone, or taking the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral out of such area or protected zone;</li> <li>2. Taking a rubbed copy or a photoprint of province-designated cultural heritage in a manner that could affect the preservation of such heritage; and</li> <li>3. Altering the state of province-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone as well as dead ones among natural monuments), including making a specimen of or stuffing a natural monument, or acts that could affect the conservation of such heritage.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Article	Contents
Article 44 (Protection of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area During Construction Works)	<p>(1) The scope of the historic and cultural environment protection area, with regard to which the head of an administrative agency in charge of the authorization and permission of construction works shall examine whether construction works are likely to affect conservation of the cultural heritage before granting authorization or permission pursuant to Articles 13.2 and 13.3 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State-designated cultural heritage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the protection zone if it is designated; hereinafter the same shall apply)</li> <li>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 300 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> <li>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>(2) In the cases of paragraphs (1) 1 (b) and (1) 2 (b), where a building or facility of ten stories or more is planned for erection within a 200–500m radius of the outer boundary of the State-designated cultural heritage (within a 200–300m radius for province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material), its impacts on the heritage shall be examined.</p> <p>(3) Even if construction works are implemented in an area in excess of the radius specified in paragraph (1) or (2), where they fall into one of the following categories, their possible impacts on the heritage shall be examined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of buildings or embankments in the upper stream of a water system that can result in water pollution in the heritage area or affect the water quantity;</li> <li>2. Construction works that might damage historical remains connected to the heritage, the landscape of the ancient city, or historic, cultural and natural environment</li> </ol> <p>(4) The head of an administrative agency in charge of the authorization and permission of construction works that are subject to paragraph (1) or (3) shall examine the following matters before granting authorization or permission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whether the planned building or structure would be set in harmony with the heritage concerned in terms of the purpose of use, size, height, form, material and color;</li> <li>2. Whether it would negatively affect the landscape and viewscape of the heritage's surrounding area;</li> <li>3. Whether the use of the structure, during its construction or after completion, would cause noise and vibration, polluted or waste water, toxic gases, chemical materials, dust or heat that could affect the conservation of the heritage concerned;</li> <li>4. Whether the construction project involves digging holes 50 meters or deeper below the earth's surface that could affect the conservation of the heritage;</li> <li>5. Whether it would change the water system and its volume or deteriorate the quality of the water;</li> <li>6. Whether it would damage the landscape of an ancient city, or the historic, cultural and natural environment;</li> <li>7. Whether any heritage are buried in the area</li> </ol> <p>(5) The head of an administrative agency in charge of the authorization and permission of construction works shall check whether such works are planned for the areas specified in paragraph (1) or (3); if so, he/she, after close examination of matters specified in paragraph (4) based on submitted documents such as an application for permission or authorization and a project plan, shall seek opinions from three or more related experts each from the following categories (no more than one person in the case of those who fall into category 3), and if deemed necessary, an on-site survey shall be carried out: Provided, That those who fall into category 3 shall not examine construction works to be implemented by his/her organization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Members and technical experts of the Cultural Heritage Committee</li> <li>2. University professor in related fields (at least full-time lecturer according to Article 14 of the Higher Education Act)</li> <li>3. Curator employed by the local government who is in charge of the respective area's heritage or public servants for special administrative service equivalent to 7th rank or higher</li> </ol>

Article	Contents
Article 44 (Protection of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area During Construction Works)	<p>(6) Where construction works are deemed to affect the conservation of the heritage concerned as a result of examination in compliance with paragraphs (1) through (5), the following measures shall be taken according to Articles 35 and 36 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act as well as Articles 21 and 22 of the Act's Enforcement Decree:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the case of State-designated cultural heritage, permission shall be obtained from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration;</li> <li>2. In the case of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material, permission shall be obtained from the provincial governor.</li> </ol> <p>(7) Where the provincial governor designates cultural heritage, he/she shall determine and publicly announce detailed standards for acts which could affect the conservation of the designated cultural heritage in the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area within six months from the date on which such designation is publicly announced: despite paragraph (2), where detailed standards for such acts have been publicly announced, construction works that are carried out within the limits shall be exempt from examination of their impacts on the conservation of the heritage concerned.</p>

## 2. Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

**Table 2-12. Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 23-2 (Prevention of Fire, Disaster, etc.)	<p>(1) The provincial governor shall set out measures necessary for the prevention of fire, disaster and theft concerning the province-designated cultural heritage and implement such measures.</p> <p>(2) The governor shall prepare a provincial-level manual in compliance with the Cultural Heritage Administration's fire management manual (hereinafter "manual") that describes measures according to the characteristics of cultural heritage, and take necessary steps so as for the owner as well as managing individual or organization of the province-designated cultural heritage to use it.</p> <p>(3) The manual shall be regularly checked and improved at least once a year, and the scope of heritage for which such manual shall be prepared for fire prevention shall be determined pursuant to Article 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</p>
Article 23-2 (Prevention of Fire, Disaster, etc.)	<p>(4) The owner and managing individual or organization of province-designated cultural heritage shall, for the prevention and control of fire, install fire-fighting facilities and disaster prevention facilities in accordance with the relevant standards under the Act on Fire Prevention and Installation, Maintenance, and Safety Control of Fire-Fighting Systems; and, for the prevention of theft of such heritage, shall make efforts to install theft-prevention devices in compliance with the standards prescribed in Article 3 of the Enforcement Rules of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</p> <p>(5) The provincial governor may provide those who install fire-fighting facilities and disaster or theft prevention facilities according to paragraph (4) with financial support to cover the whole or part of the cost within budgetary limits.</p>
Article 24 (Repair, etc.)	<p>(1) When the owner (referring to the managing organization post designation) of province-designated cultural heritage intends to repair the heritage, the repair work shall be conducted in compliance with Article 5 of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, etc.; Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to minor repairs that do not affect the heritage's conservation.</p>
Article 26 (Matters Subject to Permission)	<p>(1) Where a person intends to perform any of the following acts regarding province-designated cultural heritage, he/she shall obtain permission from the provincial governor in compliance with applicable regulations. The same shall also apply where he/she intends to modify any permitted matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capturing or collecting an animal, a plant, or a mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a provincial cultural heritage site or within its protection zone, or taking the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral out of such area or protection zone;</li> <li>2. Taking a rubbed copy, photoprint or photograph of province-designated cultural heritage in a manner that could affect the preservation of such heritage; and</li> <li>3. Altering the state of province-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone as well as dead animals or plants from among natural monuments), including making a specimen of or stuffing an animal or plant from among natural monuments, or acts that could affect the conservation of such heritage</li> </ol>



Article	Contents
<p>Article 26-2 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area)</p>	<p>(1) The scope of the historic and cultural environment Protection area, with regard to which the provincial governor shall examine whether construction works are likely to affect the conservation of the cultural heritage concerned before granting authorization or permission pursuant to Articles 12 and 13 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State-designated cultural heritage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the protection zone if it is designated; hereinafter the same shall apply)</li> <li>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 300 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> <li>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Where construction works are carried out in the vicinity of the designated cultural heritage with regard to which permissible standards for alteration have been established and they fall within those standards, they shall be exempted from examination of their impacts on the conservation of the heritage.</li> </ol> <p>(2) Despite Paragraph (1), in the cases of paragraphs (1) 1 (b) and (1) 2 (b), where a building or facility of ten stories or more is planned for erection within a 200–500m radius of the outer boundary of the state-designated cultural heritage (within a 200–300m radius for province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material), its impacts on the heritage shall be examined.</p> <p>(3) Even if construction works are implemented in an area in excess of the radius specified in paragraph (1) or (2), where they fall into one of the following categories, their possible impacts on the nearby heritage shall be examined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In cases where changes to the water system or water volume or water pollution are expected;</li> <li>2. In cases where the construction works damage the landscape of ancient city, or historic, cultural and natural environment</li> </ol>
<p>Article 26-2 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area)</p>	<p>(4) The head of an administrative agency in charge of the authorization and permission of construction works that are subject to Paragraph (1) or (3) shall examine the following matters before granting authorization or permission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whether the planned building or structure would be set in harmony with the heritage concerned in terms of the purpose of use, size, height, form, material and color;</li> <li>2. Whether it would negatively affect the landscape and viewscape of the heritage's surrounding area;</li> <li>3. Whether the use of the structure, during its construction or after completion, would cause noise and vibration, polluted or waste water, toxic gases, chemical materials, dust or heat that could affect the conservation of the heritage concerned;</li> <li>4. Whether the construction project involves digging holes 50 meters or deeper below the earth surface that could affect the conservation of the heritage;</li> <li>5. Whether it would change the water system and its volume or deteriorate the quality of the water;</li> <li>6. Whether it would damage the landscape of ancient city or the historic, cultural and natural environment;</li> <li>7. Whether any heritage are buried in the area</li> </ol> <p>(5) The provincial governor shall check whether construction works are planned for the areas that are subject to paragraph (1) or (3); if so, he/she, after close examination of the matters specified in paragraph (4) based on submitted documents such as an application for permission or authorization and a project plan, shall seek opinions from related experts pursuant to Article 2.1 of the Enforcement Rules of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</p> <p>(6) Where construction works are deemed to affect the conservation of the heritage concerned as a result of examination in compliance with paragraphs (2) through (5), the following measures shall be taken according to Articles 35 and 36 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act as well as Articles 21 and 22 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the case of State-designated cultural heritage, permission shall be obtained from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration;</li> <li>2. In the case of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material, permission shall be obtained from the provincial governor.</li> </ol>



### 3. Chungcheongbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

**Table 2-13. Chungcheongbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 35 (Matters Subject to Permission)	<p>Where a person intends to do any of the following acts regarding province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material, he/she shall obtain permission from the provincial governor. The same shall also apply where he/she intends to modify any permitted matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capturing or collecting an animal, a plant, or a mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a provincial cultural heritage site or cultural heritage material or within its protection zone, or taking the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral out of such area or protection zone;</li> <li>2. Taking a rubbed copy or a photoprint of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material in a manner that could affect the preservation of such heritage; and</li> <li>3. Altering the state of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material (including its protective facilities and protection zone as well as dead ones among natural monuments), including making a specimen of or stuffing a natural monument, or acts that could affect the conservation of such heritage</li> </ol>
Article 36 (Standards for Permission)	<p>Where an application for permission is made pursuant to Article 35.1, the provincial governor shall grant permission only when the activity concerned meets the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not to affect the conservation and management of the heritage concerned;</li> <li>2. Not to cause damage to the historic and cultural environment of the heritage;</li> <li>3. Included in the provincial-level basic plan for cultural heritage and its annul implementation plan set forth under Article 18</li> </ol>
Article 49 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area During Construction Works)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The scope of the historic and cultural environment protection area, with regard to which the provincial governor shall examine whether construction works are likely to affect the conservation of the heritage concerned before granting authorization or permission pursuant to Article 13 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, is as follows (amended on July 16, 2012): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State-designated cultural heritage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the protection zone if it is designated; hereinafter the same shall apply)</li> <li>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Of the urban areas according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 300 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage;</li> <li>(b) Of the urban areas according to of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>(2) Even if construction works are implemented in an area in excess of the radius specified in paragraph (1), where they fall into one of the following categories, their possible impacts on the conservation of the heritage concerned shall be examined: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of buildings or embankments in the upper stream of a water system that can result in water pollution in the heritage area or affect the water quantity;</li> <li>2. Construction works that might damage historical remains connected to the heritage, the landscape of an ancient city, or historic, cultural and natural environment</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Article	Contents
Article 49 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area During Construction Works)	<p>(3) The provincial governor, city mayor or county head in charge of the authorization and permission of construction works under Paragraph (1) shall examine the following matters before granting authorization or permission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whether the planned building or structure would be set in harmony with the heritage concerned in terms of the purpose of use, size, height, form, material and color;</li> <li>2. Whether it would negatively affect the landscape and viewscape of the heritage's surrounding area;</li> <li>3. Whether the use of the structure, during its construction or after completion, would cause noise and vibration, polluted or waste water, toxic gases, chemical materials, dust or heat that could affect the conservation of the heritage concerned;</li> <li>4. Whether the construction project involves digging holes 50 meters or deeper below the earth surface that could affect the conservation of the heritage;</li> <li>5. Whether it would change the water system and its volume or deteriorate the quality of the water;</li> <li>6. Whether it would damage the landscape of ancient city, or the historic, cultural and natural environment;</li> <li>7. Whether any heritage are buried in the area</li> </ol> <p>(4) The provincial governor, city mayor or county head shall check whether construction works applied for permission are subject to paragraph (1); if so, he/she, after examination of the matters specified in paragraph (2) based on submitted documents such as an application for permission or authorization and a project plan, shall consult with related experts such as members of the Cultural Heritage Committee, and if deemed necessary, an on-site survey shall be conducted.</p> <p>(5) Where construction works are deemed to affect the conservation of the heritage concerned as a result of examination in compliance with paragraph (3), the following measures shall be taken according to Article 35 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act as well as Article 15.2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the case of state-designated cultural heritage, permission (for alteration to current status) shall be obtained from the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration;</li> <li>2. In the case of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material, permission (for alteration to current status) shall be obtained from the provincial governor.</li> </ol>

#### 4. Chungcheongnam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

**Table 2-14. Chungcheongnam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 27 (Matters subject to Permission)	<p>(1) Where a person intends to perform any of the following acts regarding province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material, he/she shall obtain permission from the provincial governor. The same shall also apply where he/she intends to modify any permitted matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capturing or collecting an animal, a plant, or a mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a provincial cultural heritage site or cultural heritage material or within its protection zone, or taking the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral out of such area or protection zone;</li> <li>2. Taking a rubbed copy or a photoprint of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material in a manner that could affect the preservation of such heritage; and</li> <li>3. Altering the state of province-designated cultural heritage or cultural heritage material (including its protective facilities and protection zone as well as dead ones), including making a specimen or stuffing thereof, or acts that could affect the conservation of such heritage</li> </ol>
Article 29 (Protection of Cultural Heritage During Construction Works)	<p>(1) When there exists a concern over any damage, demolition or submergence of cultural heritage due to construction works, or when it is deemed necessary to protect the scenery around the heritage, the implementer of such construction works shall take the required measures pursuant to the instructions of the provincial governor. In this case, any expenses required for such measures shall be borne by the implementer of relevant construction works.</p> <p>(2) With regard to construction works within the area that fall an area that falls into either any of the following, the city mayor or provincial governor shall examine whether or not implementing such construction works affects the conservation of the heritage, before granting authorization or permission for the relevant construction works: Provided, That with regard to construction works outside the area specified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of this paragraph due to the characteristics of the heritage, locational conditions, etc., if they are certain to affect the heritage concerned, the area for which impact assessment shall be conducted may be extended to exceed those specified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of this paragraph.</p>

Article	Contents
Article 29 (Protection of Cultural Heritage During Construction Works)	<p>1. State-designated cultural heritage</p> <p>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the protection zone of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the heritage if a protection zone has not been designated): Provided, That in the cases of buildings of five stories or higher or those with a gross floor area of 1,000 square meters or over, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary;</p> <p>(b) In the cases of green areas, of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, non-urban areas according to the same Act, as well as accommodation, amusement, and Type 2 neighborhood facilities (limited to restaurants, eateries, karaoke bars and singing rooms) under Article 2.2 of the Building Act, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the protection zone of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the heritage if a protection zone has not been designated).</p> <p>2. Province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material</p> <p>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the protection zone of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the heritage if a protection zone has not been designated): Provided, That in the cases of buildings of five stories or higher or those with a gross floor area of 1,000 square meters or over, the area within 300 meters of the outer boundary;</p> <p>(b) In the cases of green areas, of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, non-urban areas according to the same Act, as well as accommodation, amusement, and Type 2 neighborhood facilities (limited to restaurants, eateries, karaoke bars and singing rooms) under Article 2.2 of the Building Act, the area within 300 meters of the outer boundary of the protection</p>

## 5. Jeollanam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

**Table 2-15. Jeollanam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 23 (Establishment of Implementation Plan for Cultural Heritage Conservation)	<p>(1) The provincial governor shall formulate and implement annual sub-plans with regard to a state-level, five-year basic cultural heritage plan in compliance with Article 7.1 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.</p> <p>(2) Where the pertinent city mayor or county head has set forth or implemented the annual plan pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall submit the results to the provincial governor.</p> <p>(3) Where the provincial governor, city mayor or county head has established the annual sub-plan, he/she shall make a public announcement thereof.</p> <p>(4) Matters concerning when, how and to whom the annual plan and its implementation results shall be submitted pursuant to paragraph (2), the method of public announcement pursuant to paragraph (3), etc. shall be prescribed by the pertinent rules.</p>
Article 25 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area)	<p>(1) The scope of the historic and cultural environment protection area, with regard to which the provincial governor shall examine whether construction works are likely to affect the conservation of the heritage concerned (excluding, of the state- or province-designated cultural heritage, the movable or intangible cultural heritage; hereinafter the same shall apply) before granting authorization or permission pursuant to Article 13 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, is as follows:</p> <p>1. State-designated cultural heritage</p> <p>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage (the outer boundary of the protection zone if it is designated; hereinafter the same shall apply)</p> <p>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</p>

Article	Contents
Article 25 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area)	<p>2. Province-designated cultural heritage and cultural heritage material</p> <p>(a) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of residential, commercial and industrial areas, the area within 200 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</p> <p>(b) Of the urban areas according to Article 36.1.1 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, in the cases of green areas, management areas, agricultural and forest areas, and natural environment protection areas, the area within 300 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage</p> <p>(2) Article 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the procedure, method, etc. of examination into impacts on the conservation of the heritage concerned in the historic and cultural environment protection area under paragraph (1).</p>
Article 26 (Prevention of Fire, Disaster, etc.)	<p>(1) The provincial governor, city mayor or county head shall set out measures necessary for the prevention of fire, disaster and theft concerning the province-designated cultural heritage and implement such measures.</p> <p>(2) The provincial governor, city mayor or county head shall prepare manuals that describe countermeasures against fire according to the characteristics of cultural heritage (hereinafter “manual”), and take necessary steps to enable the owner and the managing individual or organization (local public agencies, corporations or organizations deemed suitable for managing the heritage and designated as such by the provincial governor; hereinafter the same shall apply) of the province-designated cultural heritage to use it.</p> <p>(3) The manual shall be regularly checked and improved at least once a year, and matters to be included in the manual for fire control and the scope of cultural heritage for which such manual needs to be prepared shall be prescribed by the pertinent rules.</p> <p>(4) The owner and the managing individual or organization of province-designated cultural heritage shall, for the prevention and control of fire, install fire-fighting facilities and disaster prevention facilities in accordance with the relevant standards under the Act on Fire Prevention and Installation, Maintenance, and Safety Control of Fire-Fighting Systems; and, for the prevention of theft of such heritage, shall make efforts to install theft-prevention devices in compliance with the standards prescribed by the pertinent rules.</p> <p>(5) The provincial governor, city mayor or county head may provide those who install fire-fighting facilities and disaster or theft prevention facilities under paragraph (4) with financial support to cover the whole or part of the cost within budgetary limits.</p>
Article 37 (Matters Subject to Permission)	<p>(1) Where a person intends to perform any of the following acts regarding province-designated cultural heritage (excluding intangible cultural heritage; hereinafter the same shall apply), he/she shall obtain permission from the provincial governor in compliance with the pertinent rules. The same shall also apply where he/she intends to modify any permitted matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Altering the state of province-designated cultural heritage (including its protective facilities and protection zone as well as dead ones from among natural monuments), including making a specimen of or stuffing a natural monument, which has been prescribed by the pertinent rules;</li> <li>2. Acts that might affect the conservation of province-designated cultural heritage (excluding movable cultural heritage), which have been prescribed by the pertinent rules;</li> <li>3. Taking a rubbed copy or a photoprint of province-designated cultural heritage in a manner that could affect the preservation of such heritage; and</li> <li>4. Capturing or collecting an animal, a plant, or a mineral within an area designated or provisionally designated as a provincial cultural heritage site or within its protection zone, or taking the captured or collected animal, plant, or mineral out of such area or protected zone</li> </ol>
Article 38 (Standards for Permission)	<p>(1) Where an application for permission is made pursuant to Article 37, the provincial governor shall grant permission only when the activity concerned meets the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not to affect the conservation and management of the cultural heritage concerned;</li> <li>2. Not to cause damage to the historic and cultural environment of the cultural heritage; and</li> <li>3. To be in compliance with the basic cultural heritage plan and its implementation plan set forth under Articles 6 and 7 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act</li> </ol>

## 2.a.viii Provincial Government-Level Ordinances on World Heritage

All of the five provinces in which the component temples of the nominated property are located (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Chungcheongbuk-do and Jeollanam-do) have set forth ordinances specifically for the inscription, conservation and management of the World Heritage.

### 1. Gyeongsangnam-do Province Ordinance on the Conservation and Management and Inscription of World Heritage

**Table 2-16.** Gyeongsangnam-do Province Ordinance on the Conservation and Management and Inscription of World Heritage

Article	Contents
Article 3 (Duties of Provincial Governor)	The provincial governor shall actively exert efforts for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List, as well as the conservation and management of World Heritage sites.
Article 4 (Establishment of the Committee)	The provincial governor may establish a World Heritage Committee at the provincial level (hereinafter "the Committee") for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List, as well as the conservation and management of World Heritage sites and support for them.
Article 5 (Functions of the Committee)	The Committee shall be consulted on the following matters with regard to the province's heritage on the World Heritage List, the Tentative List, etc.: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conservation and management of World Heritage sites or those on the Tentative List;</li> <li>2. Exchange and cooperation with other regions with World Heritage site(s);</li> <li>3. Promotion of and education on World Heritage; and</li> <li>4. Other matters for which the provincial governor seeks consultation</li> </ol>
Article 13 (Financial Support, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The provincial governor may establish a joint World Heritage promotion committee (hereinafter "the Joint Promotion Committee") through consultation with the mayor or governor of the neighboring area(s) concerned, for the examination and consultation of matters with regard to the conservation, management, etc. of transboundary sites on the World Heritage List or Tentative List.</li> <li>(2) Where the provincial governor establishes the Joint Promotion Committee under paragraph (1), he/she shall determine matters concerning its organization, operation, functions, etc. through consultation with the city mayor or provincial governor of the area(s) concerned.</li> </ol>

### 2. Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Conservation and Management of and Support for World Heritage

**Table 2-17.** Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Conservation and Management of and Support for World Heritage

Article	Contents
Article 4 (Inscription of World Heritage)	The Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (hereinafter "the provincial governor") shall actively exert efforts for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List.

Article	Contents
Article 5 (Formulation of Basic Plan for the Conservation and Utilization of World Heritage)	<p>(1) The provincial governor may establish a basic plan for systematic conservation and utilization of World Heritage sites through consultation with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(2) The provincial governor shall notify the pertinent city mayor or county head of the basic plan set forth under paragraph (1), and the mayor or county head shall then formulate sub-plans to implement it.</p> <p>(3) The basic plan under paragraph (1) shall include the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Matters on the implementation of recommendations by UNESCO;</li> <li>2. Matters on writing regular reports for submission to UNESCO;</li> <li>3. Matters on exchange and cooperation with the community with a World Heritage site, private organizations, etc.;</li> <li>4. Matters on the utilization of and support for World Heritage sites;</li> <li>5. Matters on repair and maintenance of World Heritage sites;</li> <li>6. Matters on protection of the surrounding environment of World Heritage sites; and</li> <li>7. Other matters necessary for the conservation and utilization of World Heritage sites</li> </ol> <p>(4) When formulating the basic plan, the provincial governor shall actively reflect opinions of the government agencies and private organizations concerned as well as the communities where the World Heritage sites are located.</p>
Article 6 (Establishment of the Committee)	The provincial governor may establish a World Heritage Committee at the provincial level (hereinafter “the Committee”) for the inscription of the province’s cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List, as well as the conservation and management of World Heritage sites and support for them.

### 3. Chungcheongnam-do Province Ordinance on the Inscription, and Conservation and Management of World Heritage

**Table 2-18. Chungcheongnam-do Province Ordinance on the Inscription and Conservation and Management of World Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 3 (Inscription of World Heritage)	The Governor of Chungcheongnam-do Province (hereinafter “the provincial governor”) shall actively exert efforts for the inscription of the province’s cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List.
Article 4 (Establishment of the Committee)	The provincial governor may establish a World Heritage Committee at the provincial level (hereinafter “the Committee”) for the inscription of the province’s cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List, as well as for consultation, deliberation and coordination on the conservation, management, utilization, support, etc. of World Heritage sites.
Article 5 (Functions of the Committee)	<p>The Committee shall serve the following functions with regard to the World Heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulation of basic plans for the inscription on the World Heritage List of heritage sites that are placed on the Tentative List, their conservation and management, etc. as well as changes thereto;</li> <li>2. Exchange and cooperation with other regions with World Heritage sites;</li> <li>3. Holding World Heritage-related events such as seminars, forums, etc.;</li> <li>4. Promotion of and education on World Heritage sites in the concerned communities as well as involvement of the residents; and</li> <li>5. Other matters for which the provincial governor seeks consultation, deliberation or coordination.</li> </ol>
Article 19 (Conservation and Management)	<p>(1) The provincial governor may set forth a basic plan for the systematic conservation, management and utilization of heritage sites nominated for or inscribed on the World Heritage List through consultation with the competent city mayor or county head.</p> <p>(2) Where a basic plan has been formulated under paragraph (1), the provincial governor shall notify the pertinent mayor or county head of such fact, and the mayor or county head shall establish sub-plans to implement the upper-level plan.</p>
Article 20 (Subsidization, etc.)	<p>(1) The provincial governor may subsidize expenses required for the conservation and management of World Heritage sites within budget limits.</p> <p>(2) If deemed necessary, the provincial governor may directly implement projects for the conservation and management of World Heritage sites.</p> <p>(3) Other matters on subsidy management not specified in this Ordinance shall be prescribed by the Chungcheongnam-do Province Ordinance on Local-level Subsidy Management.</p>

#### 4. Chungcheongbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Inscription and Protection of World Heritage

**Table 2-19. Chungcheongbuk-do Province Ordinance on the Inscription and Protection of World Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 3 (Inscription of World Heritage)	The Governor of Chungcheongbuk-do Province (hereinafter "the provincial governor") shall actively exert efforts for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List.
Article 4 (Conservation and Management of World Heritage)	<p>(1) The provincial governor may set forth and implement a basic plan for the systematic conservation and management of heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List or the Tentative List through consultation with the Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration.</p> <p>(2) Where a basic plan is formulated under paragraph (1), the provincial governor shall consult with pertinent city mayor or county head of the area where the cultural, natural or mixed heritage concerned is located.</p>
Article 5 (Establishment of the Committee)	The provincial governor shall establish a World Heritage Committee at the provincial level (hereinafter "the Committee") for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List, as well as for activities related to the systematic conservation and rational use of World Heritage sites.
Article 6 (Functions of the Committee)	<p>The Committee shall serve the following functions with regard to the World Heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Matters related to formulating basic plans for World Heritage inscription, conservation and management;</li> <li>2. Deliberation on conservation and management plans for heritage sites nominated for or inscribed on the World Heritage List;</li> <li>3. World Heritage-related projects including seminars;</li> <li>4. Promotional activities related with World Heritage sites; and</li> <li>5. Other World Heritage matters for which the provincial governor seeks consultation</li> </ol>
Article 17 (Subsidization, etc.)	<p>(1) The provincial governor may subsidize expenses required for the inscription, conservation and management of World Heritage sites within budget limits.</p> <p>(2) Other matters on subsidy management not specified in this Ordinance shall be prescribed by the Chungcheongbuk-do Province Ordinance on Subsidy Management.</p>

#### 5. Jeollanam-do Province Ordinance/Rules on the Inscription, and Conservation and Management of World Heritage

**Table 2-20. Jeollanam-do Province Ordinance on the Inscription, and Conservation and Management of World Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 3 (Inscription of World Heritage)	The Governor of Jeollanam-do Province (hereinafter "the provincial governor") shall actively exert efforts for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List.
Article 5 (Establishment of the Committee)	The provincial governor may establish a World Heritage Committee at the provincial level (hereinafter "the Committee") for the inscription of the province's cultural, natural or mixed heritage with outstanding values on the World Heritage List, as well as for consultation, deliberation and coordination on the conservation, management, utilization, support, etc. of World Heritage sites.

Article	Contents
Article 7 (Functions of the Committee)	<p>The Committee shall serve the following functions with regard to the World Heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulation of basic plans for World Heritage inscription, conservation and management, utilization, etc.;</li> <li>2. Deliberation on conservation and management of heritage sites nominated for or inscribed on the World Heritage List;</li> <li>3. Exchange and cooperation with other regions with World Heritage sites;</li> <li>4. Research and projects related with World Heritage sites, including academic conferences;</li> <li>5. Promotion of and education on World Heritage sites as well as involvement of the provincial residents; and</li> <li>6. Other matters for which the provincial governor seeks consultation, deliberation or coordination</li> </ol>
Article 19 (Conservation and Management)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The provincial governor shall set forth a basic plan for the systematic conservation, management and utilization of heritage sites inscribed on or nominated for the World Heritage List through consultation with the pertinent city mayor or county head.</li> <li>(2) Where a basic plan has been formulated under paragraph (1), the provincial governor shall notify the competent mayor or county head of such fact, and the mayor or county head shall establish sub-plans to implement the upper-level plan.</li> </ol>
Article 20 (Subsidization, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The provincial governor may subsidize expenses required for conservation and management of World Heritage sites within budget limits.</li> <li>(2) If deemed necessary, the provincial governor may directly implement projects for conservation and management of World Heritage sites.</li> <li>(3) Other matters on subsidy management not specified in this Ordinance shall be prescribed by the Jeollanam-do Province Ordinance on Subsidy Management.</li> </ol>

**Table 2-21. Jeollanam-do Province Rules on the Inscription, and Conservation and Management of World Heritage**

Article	Contents
Article 2 (Establishment of Conservation and Management Plan for World Heritage, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The basic plan for the conservation and management of the district nominated for or inscribed on the World Heritage List formulated under Article 53 of the Jeollanam-do Province Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Heritage shall include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Matters regarding the preservation of the heritage in its original form and restoration of damaged sites;</li> <li>2. Matters regarding the removal and maintenance of facilities;</li> <li>3. Matters regarding protection of the surrounding environment;</li> <li>4. Matters regarding regular inspections;</li> <li>5. Matters regarding academic surveys;</li> <li>6. Matters regarding the comprehensive management of facilities for visitors</li> <li>7. Other matters necessary for conservation and management of the heritage</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Article 3 (Conservation and Management of the District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Governor of Jeollanam-do Province (hereinafter “the provincial governor”) shall, for the conservation and management of the district nominated for or inscribed on the World Heritage List, designate and manage the property area and its buffer zone.</li> <li>(2) The property area under paragraph (1) shall be defined in respect of the boundary of the designated cultural heritage, and the buffer zone within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage zone, as specified in the World Heritage nomination form.</li> </ol>



## 2.a.ix Analysis Summary of Related Laws and Systems

Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is being managed in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Korea's basic legal framework for conservation and management of cultural heritage. Under the primary principle of maintaining the original state of cultural heritage, the Act defines the parties responsible for protection and management of cultural heritage and their roles and rights, and the methods and means of heritage management, including various regulations and restrictions. Under the Act, matters concerning conservation and management of the designated cultural heritage, including repair and restoration, permission for alterations, and activities subject to permission, are deliberated and determined by the CHA.

Also, pursuant to the Act's Enforcement Decree and Enforcement Rules, the area within 500 meters of the outer boundary of a cultural property of significant value is designated as a Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area, which is subject to the standards for permissible alterations to ensure the protection of the cultural property concerned.

Under the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act, all the seven component temples have been designated as traditional temples worthy of protection and support. As such, from among the buildings in the temple compounds, for those that do not hold the status of state- or city/province-designated cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, support is provided in accordance with the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act with regard to their conservation and management, including the installation and upkeep of disaster prevention facilities.

The National Land Planning and Utilization Act helps facilitate the management and protection of cultural heritage by providing regulations on matters that are not covered by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, such as those on building coverage ratio and floor area ratio in special-purpose areas or districts. The component temples of the nominated property are largely categorized either as the Natural Environment Protection Areas (Tongdosa Temple, Buseoksa Temple, Seonamsa Temple, Daeheungsa Temple, and Beopjusa Temple) or the Planned Management Areas (Bongjeongsa Temple and Magoksa Temple). As such, it can be said that the natural surroundings of the nominated property are under strict management for their conservation and protection from reckless development.

In addition, the Landscape Act positively influences the conservation and management of the historic and cultural landscapes around the nominated property, while the Natural Parks Act provides

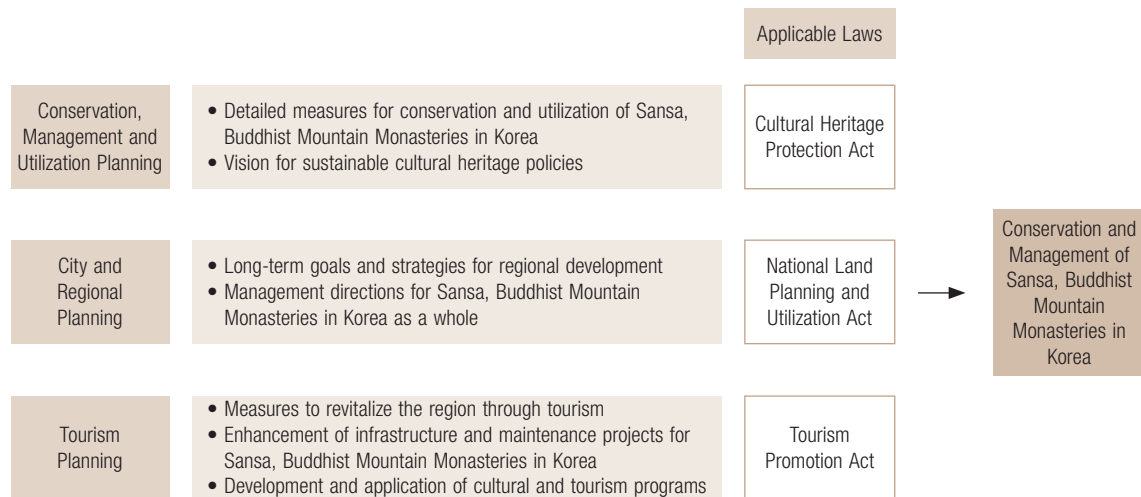
significant support for conservation of the five component temples (except Bongjeongsa Temple and Magoksa Temple) that are located in national or provincial parks.

As for the legal systems at the local level, all of the five provinces concerned have established ordinances specifically for the inscription, and conservation and management of World Heritage.

The provincial ordinances deal with World Heritage-related matters, such as the operation of an integrated organizations for consultation, management, and support for the nomination process as well as the formulation and implementation of conservation and management plans. As such, they also can serve as the legal basis for the operation of an integrated management authority once the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

## 2.b Relevant Plans

Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is affected by planning systems in three fields — cultural heritage conservation, management and utilization planning; urban and regional planning; and tourism planning — which are interconnected to influence the conservation and management of the nominated property.



**Figure 2-1. Fields related to the conservation and management plan of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea**

The upper-level plans related to the regions with the component temples of the nominated property under the three upper-level laws (National Land Planning and Utilization Act, Tourism Promotion Act, and Cultural Heritage Protection Act) are summarized in the table above.

The traditional mountain temples constituting the nominated property are being conserved and managed under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act by the central government as well as ordinances of provincial governments. Also, when necessary, the temples have also implemented comprehensive maintenance plans of their own for systematic cultural heritage conservation and management.

The central and provincial governments have continued to draw up the upper-level urban plans that provide directions and strategies for the growth of the regions related with the nominated property over the next 10-year period. They also set forth visions for cultural cities befitting new forms of tourism based on historic resources in the respective regions.

**Table 2-22. Existing Relevant Plans of Provincial Governments**

Classification		Cultural heritage conservation, management and utilization planning	City planning	Tourism planning
Central government		Five-year Basic Plan for Preservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (2012–2016)	4th Revision to the Comprehensive National Land Plan (2011–2020)	3rd Tourism Development Master Plan (2012–2021)
Provincial Governments	Gyeongsangnam-do	Plan for Preservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (annual)	3rd Master Plan of Gyeongsangnam-do Province (2012–2020)	5th Tourism Development Plan for the Gyeongsangnam-do Region (2012–2016)
	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Implementation Plan for Cultural Heritage Conservation (annual)	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province Master Plan (2012–2020)	5th Tourism Development Plan for the Gyeongsangbuk-do Region (2012)
	Chungcheongbuk-do	Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (annual)	Chungcheongbuk-do Province Master Plan (2011–2020)	5th Tourism Development Plan for the Chungcheongbuk-do Region (2012–2016)
	Chungcheongnam-do	Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (annual)	Chungcheongnam-do Province Master Plan (2012–2020)	5th Tourism Development Plan for the Chungcheongnam-do Region (2012–2016)
	Jeollanam-do	Implementation Plan for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (annual)	3rd Revision to Jeollanam-do Province Master Plan (2012–2020)	5th Tourism Development Plan for the Jeollanam-do Region (2012–2016)

**Table 2-23. Existing Relevant Plans of Local Governments**

Classification		Urban planning	Affected temple
Local governments	Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Yangsan Vision 2030 (2015)	Tongdosa Temple
	Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	2020 Yeongju City Master Plan (2006)	Buseoksa Temple
	Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	2020 Andong City Master Plan (2009)	Bongjeongsa Temple
	Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province	2020 Boeun County Master Plan (2008)	Beopjusa Temple
	Gongju City, Chungcheongnam-do Province	2020 Gongju City Master Plan (2013)	Magoksa Temple
	Suncheon City, Jeollanam-do Province	2025 Suncheon City Master Plan (2006)	Seonamsa Temple
	Haenam County, Jeollanam-do Province	2025 Haenam County Mid/Long-term Development Plan (2015)	Daeheungsa Temple

## 2.b.i Cultural heritage Conservation, Management and Utilization Planning

Upper-level plans established by the central and local governments for the conservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage are closely associated with the conservation and management of the nominated property. The following passages summarize these upper-level plans and describe their contents that can specifically be related to the conservation and management of the nominated property.

### 1. Five-year Basic Plan for Preservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (2012–2016)

Drawn up by the CHA in 2012, the plan provides major policy goals and detailed project plans of the government agency for 5-year period from 2012 to 2016. The plan aims to further develop existing policy tasks to better cope with the changing environment of cultural heritage administration on the basis of an analysis of the outcome of previous plans.

This plan also explores new policy tasks such as sustainable development, enhancement of people's right to enjoy culture, and exploration of new cultural heritage values for the future.

As for the conservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage, the plan sets forth major tasks such as identifying and utilizing the values of cultural heritage for industrial purposes; fostering capability for research and education of cultural heritage; boosting international exchanges in the field of cultural heritage; and inscription, conservation and management of World Heritage sites.

### 2. Provincial-level Implementation Plans for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage

Provincial governments have established annual plans to implement cultural heritage-related projects in a systematic way in conjunction with the Five-year Basic Plan for Preservation, Management



**Figure 2-2.**  
Five-year Basic Plan for Preservation,  
Management and Utilization of  
Cultural Heritage (2012)

and Utilization of Cultural Heritage set forth by the CHA.

The plans deal with matters related to the conservation and management of cultural heritage including traditional temples, cultural heritage safety management as well as World Heritage-related projects. Also, by setting forth annual projects for cultural heritage conservation and management, they serve as the basis for executing the related budget.



**Figure 2-3.** Provincial-level Implementation Plans for the Preservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage

### 3. Basic Cultural heritage Maintenance Plans

The CHA, as a central government body, can establish maintenance plans for a 5- or 10-year period, taking into consideration the characteristics and conditions of the respective cultural heritage sites. For those sites which are inscribed on the World Heritage List, it is recommended that plans be drawn up for a 6-year period.

Of the seven component temples of the nominated property, two temples (Buseoksa Temple and Seonamsa Temple) have established cultural heritage maintenance and management plans in a way to safeguard their authenticity and continue their historicity.

**Table 2-24.** Maintenance plans related to the nominated property

Classification		Maintenance plan	
Upper-level law		Cultural Heritage Protection Act (Guidelines for the Establishment and Implementation of Comprehensive Maintenance Plans for Historic Sites)	
Central government		Cultural Heritage Administration	A Guidebook of the Historic Sites Conservation in Korea (2011)
Local governments	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Buseoksa Temple	Comprehensive Maintenance Plan for Buseoksa Temple (2013)
	Jeollanam-do Province	Seonamsa Temple	Comprehensive Maintenance Plan for Seonamsa Temple, Suncheon (2012)

#### 4. Temple-level Management Plans

The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List established a three-phase plan for the creation of a sustainable environment for the conservation and management of the temples and their surroundings in 2016, based on a survey and analysis of their current status.

The council's plan concerns conservation and management of wooden and stone structures, landscape management, disaster management, management of environmental pressures, and tourism management. It also includes sub-plans for project implementation, operation and management, education and public relations, and monitoring.

### 2.b.ii Urban Planning

The Urban plans by the central and local governments are upper-level plans that can potentially influence the directions of the conservation and management of the nominated property. An overview of the plans and their contents, particularly related to the conservation and management of the nominated property, is as follows.

#### 1. The 4th Revision to the Comprehensive National Land Plan (2011–2020)

The plan, drawn up in 2011 by the Ministry of Construction and Transportation (presently the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), provides six strategies for the development of national territory as well as sub-plans for each region.

The following passages describe the goals and development directions for each region specifically related to history, culture, and tourism.



**Figure 2-4.**  
The 4th Revision to the Comprehensive National Land Plan

### 1) The Southeastern Region (Gyeongsangnam-do Province)

- Goal: Northeast Asia's hub for ocean culture, science and ecotourism
- Development direction: To create a hub of green growth and promote the ocean, culture and tourism industries
- To develop ecotourism programs that connect inland mountainous areas such as Yangsan, Ulsan and Miryang, and the national parks on Jirisan, Gayasan and Dogyusan mountains, and to create a network for cooperation with other regions

### 2) The Greater Gyeongsang Region (Gyeongsangbuk-do Province)

- Goal: Cultural and tourism hub where history, culture and natural settings are set in harmony
- Development direction: To create a space of green environment, culture and tourism where culture achieves harmony with natural landscape
- To grow the northern area of the province, including Andong and Yeongju, as a hub of green industries by integrating its rich cultural and ecological resources

### 3) The Chungcheong Region (Chungcheongbuk-do and Chungcheongnam-do provinces)

- Goal: A hub of international tourism where nature and culture meet the future
- Development direction: To develop the region in an eco-friendly way, and use historic, cultural and tourism resources in an integrated way
- To nurture historic, cultural and tourism resources in a green environment

### 4) The Honam Region (Jeollanam-do Province)

- Goal: A hub of cultural tourism in Northeast Asia
- Development direction: To develop the region's green industry and cultural tourism in an integrated way
- To develop diverse cultural tourism products that can set them apart from others (e.g. programs that provide opportunities to experience the living culture, arts and ecosystem of the region)



These strategies for regional growth based on culture provide momentum for efforts toward the inscription of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, on the World Heritage List.

## 2. Master Plans at the Provincial Level

The provinces concerned have drawn up long-term plans in compliance with the 4th Revision to the Comprehensive National Land Plan of the central government. They provide directions for sub-plans in order to strengthen cooperation with and support from the central government as well as induce investment from the private sector.

The provincial governments' master plans are closely related with the identification, conservation, and utilization of the nominated property's values in terms of history, culture, and tourism. The main contents of the plans particularly related to the nominated property's conservation and management are as follows.



**Figure 2-5.** Master plans of provincial governments (2012)

### 1) The 3rd Master Plan of Gyeongsangnam-do Province (2012–2020)

Drawn up by Gyeongsangnam-do Province in 2012, the plan presents a vision for a sustainable society in which human beings coexist with nature as well as six goals and eight sub-plans to turn the vision into reality.

The sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include promoting cultural and artistic activities involving the residents; exploring new values of cultural heritage and managing them systematically; creating and nurturing infrastructure for the local cultural industry; promoting tourism utilizing local resources; and implementing safety measures against disasters to tackle the issue of climate change.

As for Yangsan City, where Tongdosa Temple is located, the master plan provides five development strategies with a view to transforming the city into an economic, social and cultural hub in the eastern inland region. The strategies related to the nominated property are creating an eco-friendly city where people coexist with nature; and developing tourism resources and achieving balanced regional development.

## 2) The 3rd Master Plan of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (2012–2020)

This plan, drawn up by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province in 2012, seeks to conserve the province's natural environment, nurture the green industry, and achieve balanced regional development.

Sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include strengthening competitiveness of traditional industries and nurturing green technology and industry for the future; creating cultural tourism areas where traditional culture is set in harmony with the natural landscape; developing local resources in a sustainable way and systematically managing them; and implementing safety measures against disasters to tackle the issue of climate change.

As for Andong City where Bongjeongsa Temple is located, the master plan sets forth five development directions with a view to transforming the city into a green, cultural hub based on traditional cultural elements. Those related with the nominated property include growing the city as a center of cultural tourism where visitors can have hands-on experience on traditional culture.

As for Yeongju City, where Buseoksa Temple is located, the master plan also provides five development directions in order to establish the city as a center of the central inland areas and as a sustainable, eco-friendly city where the residents can enjoy a high quality of life. Those related with the nominated property include creating a city of green growth and quality cultural tourism.

## 3) The 3rd Master Plan of Chungcheongbuk-do Province (2011–2020)

Drawn up by Chungcheongbuk-do Province in 2011, the plan presents five goals to achieve balanced development across regions, sectors, and industries as well as detailed strategies to achieve the goals.

Sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include providing quality tourism services with the theme of cultural heritage; effectively managing resources

in a way that can help cope with climate change; conserving the environment and managing the landscape in a competitive way; and boosting the safety of the province and increasing preparedness against disasters.

As for Boeun County, where Beopjusa Temple is located, the master plan sets forth eight strategies with a view to growing the county as an industrial hub of local culture and tourism. Development strategies related to the nominated property include promoting tourism with the theme of Buddhist culture and conserving the clean natural environment by protecting the ecosystem and managing the air environment and water resources.

#### 4) The 3rd Master Plan of Chungcheongnam-do Province (2012–2020)

Established in 2012 by Chungcheongnam-do Province, the plan seeks to respond to changes in internal and external conditions, achieves balanced regional development, and creates cultural and environmental settings that appeal to the residents and visitors alike.

Sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include promoting attractive local culture based on its own history and culture; utilizing and managing local resources in a safe and creative way; and creating sustainable settings both in terms of people's life and natural environment.

As for Gongju City, where Magoksa Temple is located, the master plan provides six development strategies with a view to nurturing it as a tourism city with a vibrant history and culture where people live in harmony with nature. Those related with the nominated property include creating tourist destinations that provide visitors with opportunities to experience the diverse aspects of the area using its historic and cultural elements as well as landscapes; and exploring cultural tourism destinations imbued with traditional elements.

#### 5) The 3rd Revision to Jeollanam-do Province Master Plan (2012–2020)

Drawn up by Jeollanam-do Province in 2012, the plan presents five goals and development directions to achieve them with a view to invigorating the local economy by nurturing new growth engines and traditional industries as well as taking a lead in low-carbon, green growth.

Sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include

nurturing eco-friendly industries; developing the region in an environment-friendly way; creating a Northeast Asian hub of cultural tourism; conservation and utilization of historic and cultural resources; strengthening a network among tourism regions; and conservation and restoration of the ecosystem and sustainable use of environmental resources.

As for Suncheon City where Seonamsa Temple is located, eight development strategies have been provided in order to transform the city into a hub of ecotourism, culture and education. Those particularly related to the nominated property include creating an eco-cultural tourism city where traditional elements are harmoniously blended with modern ambience.

As for Haenam County with Daeheungsa Temple, the master plan provides four development strategies with a view to nurturing the county as a cultural tourism hub utilizing the natural environment. Strategies relevant to the nominated property include growing the area as a tourism center utilizing its rich natural and cultural resources.

### 3. Relevant Plans at the Local Level (Cities and Counties)

In conjunction with the 4th Revision to the Comprehensive National Land Plan of the central government, city and county governments have established long-term plans. They seek to provide directions for the rational use of land and the future development of cities in order to prevent reckless urban development. Sub-plans have also been prepared for land use, transportation and logistics, information and telecommunications, public facilities, environment and landscape, parks and green areas, social development, disaster prevention, and finances.

#### 1) Yangsan Vision 2030

Drawn up in 2015 by Yangsan City in Gyeongsangnam-do Province, the plan sets forth five goals and eight sub-plans with a view to growing the city as a center of the nation's southeastern region.

Sub-plans related to the nominated property include providing visitors with opportunities to experience traditional culture by creating a park themed on traditional Buddhist monasteries including Tongdosa Temple; and establishing a foundation to promote the city's cultural industry and explore new cultural values in the area. They also provide preventive measures against disasters, including strengthening response to climate change and formulating integrated systems for safety management and disaster control.

## 2) The 2020 Yeongju City Master Plan

Established in 2006 by Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, the plan provides six goals and 11 sub-plans to make the city affluent in all aspects.

Sub-plans related to the nominated property include creating a pleasant cultural city where traditional cultural elements are harmonized with the natural environment. They also provide measures to prevent and cope with natural and man-made disasters.

## 3) The 2020 Andong City Master Plan

Drawn up in 2009 by Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, the plan sets forth seven goals and 11 sub-plans to create a city of hope where tradition coexists with the future.

Sub-plans related to the nominated property include promoting traditional culture and improving the cultural environment; preserving and utilizing cultural heritage; and invigorating cultural events. The master plan also provides measures to prevent natural and man-made disasters.

## 4) The 2020 Boeun County Master Plan

Established in 2008 by Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province, the plan sets forth six goals and eight sub-plans with a view to creating a sustainable society where people coexist with nature.

Sub-plans related to the nominated property include nurturing cultural and artistic activities involving the residents' participation; discovering new values from cultural heritage and systematically managing them; creating and consolidating infrastructure for local cultural industry; nurturing tourism utilizing local resources; and enhancing disaster and safety management to cope with climate change and other disasters.

## 5) The 2020 Gongju City Master Plan

Gongju City in Chungcheongnam-do Province established this plan in 2013 to transform the city into a smart city of passion and vigor under four goals and implementation strategies.

Sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include fostering tourism industries to create a city of historic tourism where visitors can enjoy their holidays while learning about its history and culture at the same time, and strengthening disaster response and safety management.

#### 6) The 2020 Suncheon City Master Plan

Drawn up in 2006 by Suncheon City in Jeollanam-do Province, this plan provides three goals and nine sub-plans to foster Suncheon as a city of water and forests.

Sub-plans related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include establishing a network of cultural resources for sustainable tourism development; managing and promoting cultural heritage; and nurturing tourism industries that embody the city's regional identity. They also provide measures to prevent and cope with disasters, both natural and man-made, and damage recovery.

#### 7) The 2025 Haenam County Mid/Long-term Development Plan

Drawn up in 2015 by Haenam County in Jeollanam-do Province, the plan provides eight goals and their implementation strategies under the vision of a sustainable eco-city of hope.

Sub-plans related to the nominated property include utilizing the forest resource of Mt. Duryunsan, and nurturing the city as a center of “healing tourism” through various programs such as heritage experience and temple stay programs at Daeheungsa Temple, as well as fire prevention and disaster management systems.

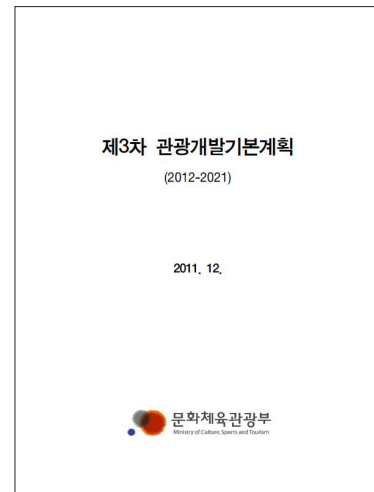
### 2.b.iii Tourism Planning

Tourism plans established by the central and local governments are upper-level plans that can potentially influence the directions of the conservation and management of the nominated property. An overview of the plans and their contents particularly related to the property's conservation and management is as follows.

## 1. The 3rd Tourism Development Master Plan (2012–2021)

Established in 2011 by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the plan provides basic goals and strategies for the development of Korea's tourism. It divides the country into several regions and sets forth directions and sub-plans to enhance each region's tourism and measures to effectively implement them.

As for the content related to the nominated property, the plan seeks to actively provide support for inscription of outstanding Korean Cultural Heritage on the World Heritage List in order to promote the nation's cultural heritage around the world. It also proposes measures to nurture Korean Buddhist culture as the nation's representative tourism resources.



**Figure 2-6. The 3rd Tourism Development Master Plan (2012–2021), established in 2011.**

It means that supportive measures for the nominated property are already in place at the state level, and the state will actively provide assistance for the conservation and management of the World Heritage on a consistent basis.

## 2. The 5th Tourism Development Plans of Provincial Governments

The provinces concerned have drawn up mid- to long-term plans in conjunction with the 3rd Tourism Development Master Plan of the central government. They provide directions for sub-plans in order to strengthen cooperation with and support from the central government, and attract investment from the private sector.



**Figure 2-7. Regional tourism development plans of provincial governments**

### 1) The 5th Tourism Development Plan for the Gyeongsangnam-do Region

The plan, established in 2012 by Gyeongsangnam-do Province, sets forth strategies to develop the region into a Northeast Asian center of year-round resort tourism. It divides the province into three zones and provides sub-plans for the tourism development of respective zones.

In the case of the zone where the nominated property is located, the focus is placed on the development of historic and cultural resources and ecotourism in order to attract tourists from overseas. As for Yangsan City, strategies have been set up to nurture it as a center of culture and arts; to enhance Buddhist culture experience programs at temples including Tongdosa; and to improve tourism services by building an advanced tourism information service system.

### 2) The 5th Tourism Development Plan for the Gyeongsangbuk-do Region

This plan was drawn up in 2011 by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, under the vision of “Korea’s representative region for cultural tourism created by tradition, nature and human beings.” It sets forth four development goals and six implementation strategies, dividing the province into four zones and providing sub-plans for tourism for respective zones.

As for the cities of Andong and Yeongju with component temples of the nominated property, they belong to the traditional tourism zone of the Baekdu Daegan (Great White Head Ridge). Under the plan, the zone will be developed into a hub of international tourism where visitors can experience traditional culture. The plan highlights improvement of tourism-related facilities and spaces for well-being where visitors can enjoy “slow tourism” and explore the surrounding nature by actively conserving and utilizing the ecological resources of the mountain range.

In Andong and Yeongju, a project to build a park with the theme of Korean culture in each city is being carried out for completion by 2020.

### 3) The 5th Tourism Development Plan for the Chungcheongbuk-do Region

The plan, drawn up in 2012 by Chungcheongbuk-do Province, sets forth specific goals and strategies to turn the region into a popular destination for well-being tourism. It divides the province into four tourism zones and provides sub-plans for each of them.



In the zone for culture and ecotourism, where the nominated property is located, the focus is placed on developing and utilizing ecotourism resources and exploring local resources for tourism purposes. As for Boeun County, sub-plans have been set up to use its beautiful natural environment in order to create biomedical resorts for health-conscious people as well as facilities where visitors can learn about the region's history. Also included in these plans are tourism programs for visiting religion-related cultural heritage sites such as Beopjusa Temple.

#### 4) The 5th Tourism Development Plan for the Chungcheongnam-do Region

Chungcheongnam-do Province established this plan in 2012 under the vision of a province giving hope to its residents and visitors through local tourism. The plan sets forth four development goals and eight implementation strategies, dividing the province into five tourism zones.

As for the Baekje-Geumgang River Zone, where the nominated property is located, it will be nurtured as a history and eco-tourism zone. Under the plan, Gongju will be developed as a city of history, culture and recreation by maintaining its cultural and historic traditions, nurturing eco-friendly tourism, and developing related tourism products.

#### 5) The 5th Tourism Development Plan for the Jeollanam-do Region

The plan, established in 2012 by Jeollanam-do Province, sets forth four development plans and five implementation strategies with a view to transforming the province into a center of eco- and marine tourism in Northeast Asia. It divides the province into four tourism zones and sub-plans have been drawn up for each of them.

Under the plan, the southwestern zone including Haenam County, where Daeheungsa Temple is located, will be developed as an international leisure and recreation destination with marine tourism resources as well as historic and cultural resources. As for the eastern zone including Suncheon City, where Seonamsa Temple is located, it will be connected with neighboring zones to create a tourism belt where visitors can experience and appreciate nature and cultural features.

Projects that pertain to the nominated property include invigorating the region through integrated development of local resources. To this end, tour programs will be developed in such a way that visitors can experience traditional temple food at the region's historic mountain temples such as Seonamsa Temple and Daeheungsa Temple, and spiritual healing in the forests.



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Chapter 3

**PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE  
MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY**

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
**BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN**  
**MONASTERIES**  
**IN KOREA**

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY

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The parties responsible for conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, include the Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List, launched in August 2014 to integrate and coordinate the activities of the provincial/local governments toward inscription of the proposed property on the World Heritage List; the Cultural Heritage Administration representing the central government and management bodies of the local governments concerned; the Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism and the seven Buddhist temples comprising the nominated property and their laity associations.

Although it is not a party directly involved in the management of the nominated property, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism also provides support for the conservation and management of traditional temples.

### 3.a Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List

#### 1. History

The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List is the body responsible for integrating and coordinating the varied opinions of seven temples and the central and local governments. The council was created in August 2014 under the Cultural Affairs Department of the Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism to promote World Heritage inscription of the nominated property which had already been placed on the Tentative List.

#### 2. Purpose and Responsibilities

##### ① Purpose

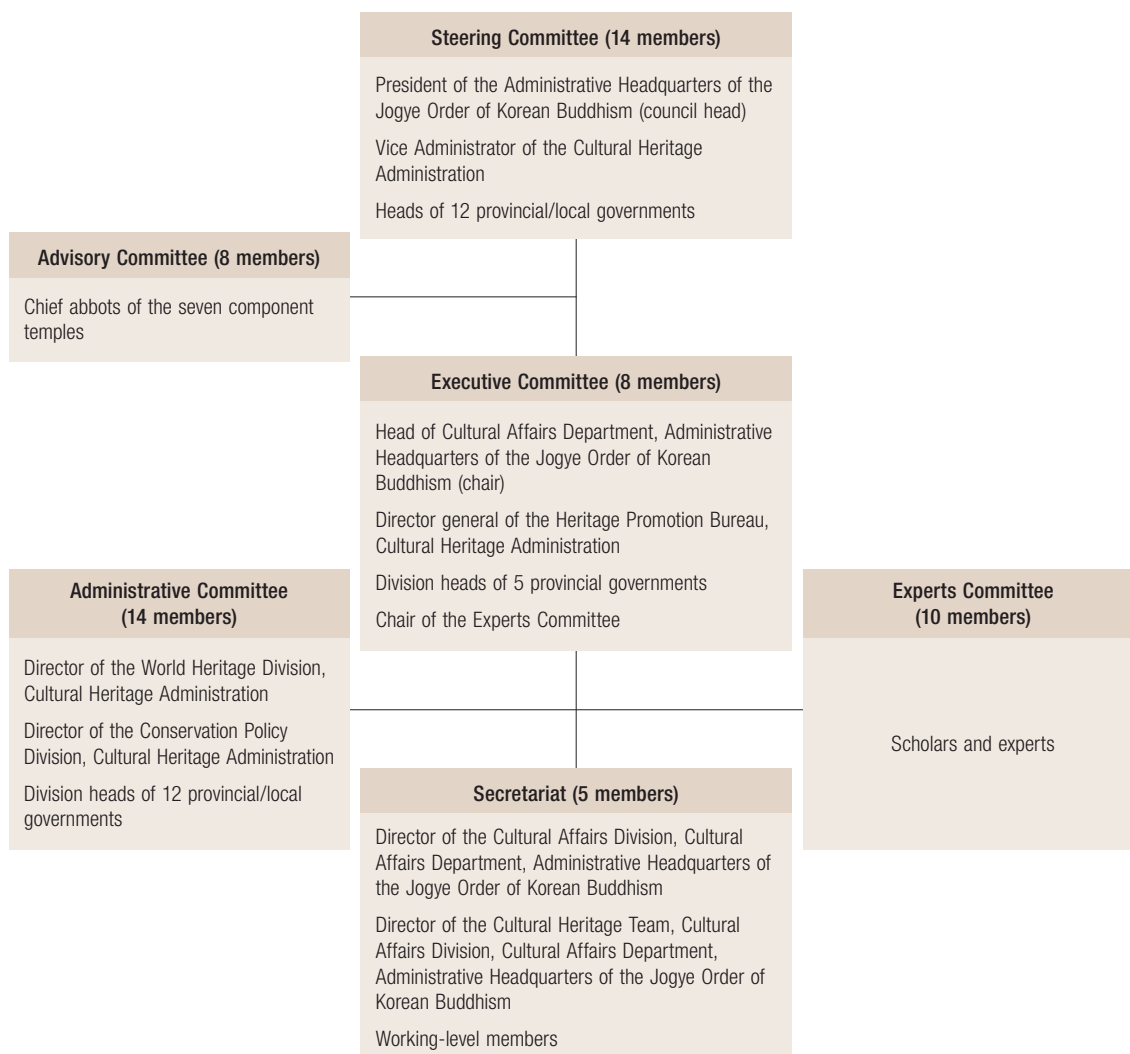
The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List was established to promote inscription of the seven nominated Buddhist temples on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The seven temples are Tongdosa Temple, Buseoksa Temple, Bongjeongsa Temple, Beopjusa Temple, Magoksa Temple, Seonamsa Temple, and Daeheungsa Temple (Article 3 of the regulations of the council)

##### ② Responsibilities

The council is also responsible for sustained conservation and management of nominated property, academic research and international exchange, and public relations. (Article 4, Items 1–5 of the regulations of the council)

#### 3. Composition of the Council and Roles of Subcommittees

The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List is composed of the Steering Committee, which serves as the board of directors, the Advisory Committee, Executive Committee, Administrative Committee, Experts Committee, and the Secretariat.



**Figure 3-1. Organizational chart of the Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List**

**Table 3-1. Roles and responsibilities of subcommittees**

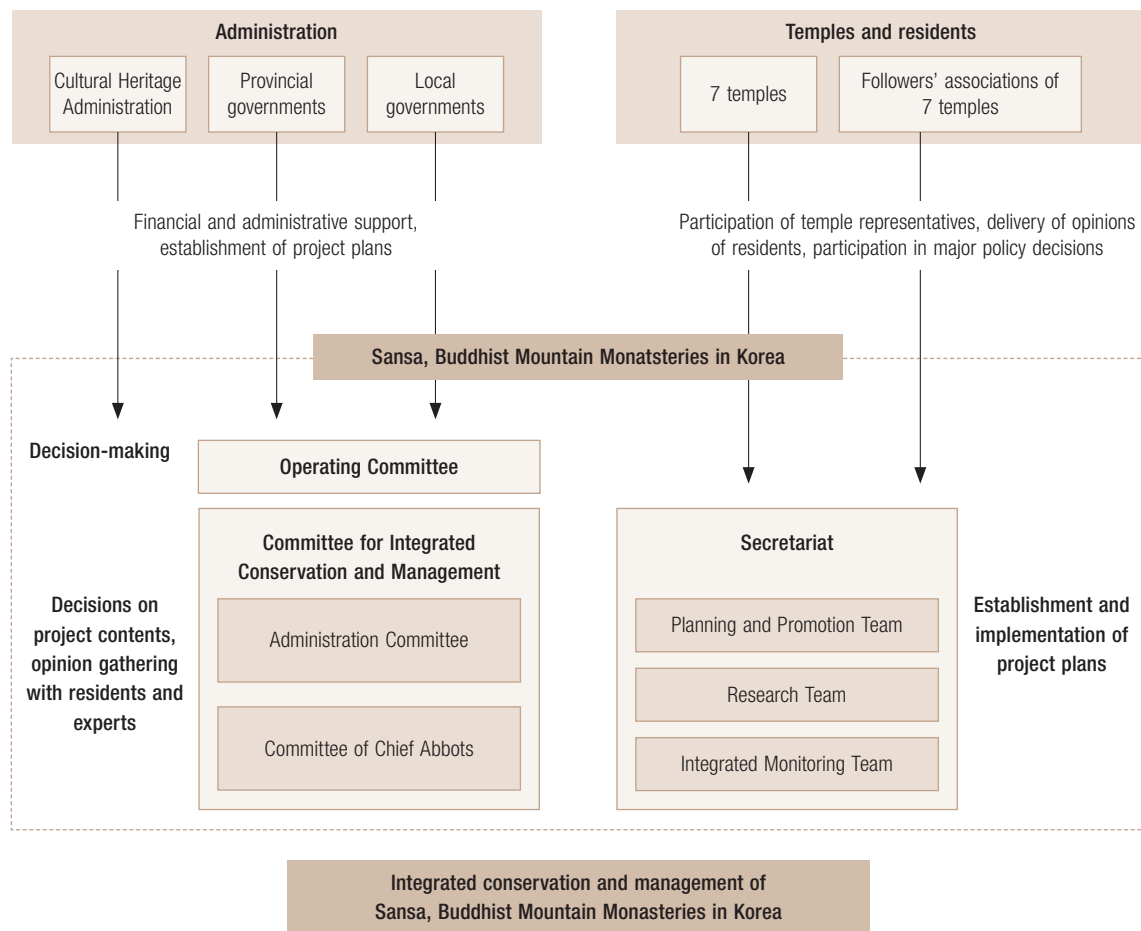
(As of December 2016)

Classification	Roles and Responsibilities	No. of members (persons)	Reference
Steering Committee	Top decision-making and deliberations	14	Articles 6 and 7 of the council regulations
Advisory Committee	Consultative body for conservation and management of the seven nominated temples	8	Article 8 of the council regulations
Executive Committee	Consultative body for budget execution and project plans	8	Article 10 of the council regulations
Administrative Committee	Consultative body for working-level administrative matters	14	Article 16 of the council regulations
Experts Committee	Body providing advice on specialized and technical matters	10	Article 17 of the council regulations
Secretariat	Nomination-related research, survey and administrative duties Support for academic research, PR, management and monitoring	5	Article 19 of the council regulations

#### 4. Sansa Conservation and Management (post-inscription)

After inscription of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on UNESCO's World Heritage List, it is planned that the Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List will be reorganized and renamed the Sansa Conservation and Management (hereafter SCM) to carry out integrated management of the temples consistently and effectively.

The SCM will carry out activities such as integrated monitoring of the seven temples, establishment of systematic conservation and management plans, and research and public relations. It will also serve to mediate the interests of individual temples, the central government, and the local governments.



**Figure 3-2.** Organization chart of the SCM (proposed)

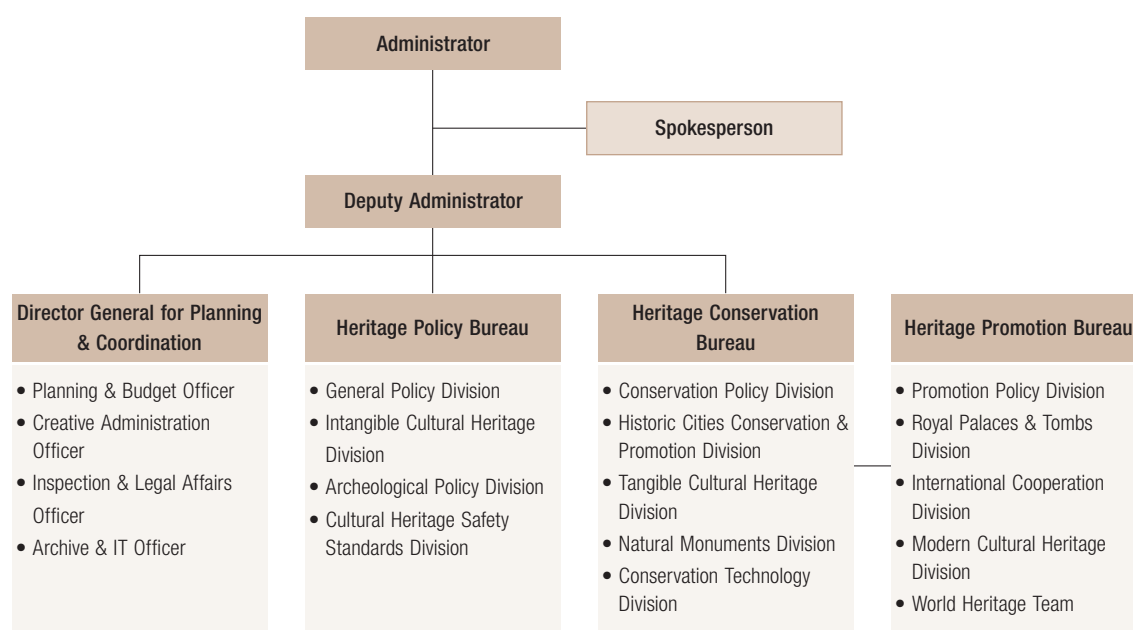
**Table 3-2. Organization of the SCM (proposed)**

Organization	Roles and responsibilities
Operating Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible decision-making body</li> <li>- Management and supervision of the secretariat</li> </ul>
Committee for Integrated Conservation and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation among those involved in conservation and management (monks, public officials, experts, etc.)</li> <li>- Consultation needed for decision making</li> <li>- Formation of 2 subcommittees for coordination and integrated management Administrative Committee (administrative consultation), Committee of Chief Abbots (opinion gathering among temples and lay followers associations, etc.)</li> </ul>
Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Academic research related to World Heritage inscription, consultation and review of related projects and establishment of conservation and management plans, etc.</li> <li>- Administrative matters related to integrated management</li> <li>- Formation of 3 teams (Planning and Promotion Team, Research Team, Integrated Monitoring Team) and execution of working-level matters</li> </ul>

## 3.b Central Government Agency

### 1. Cultural Heritage Administration

As a state-level management entity, the Cultural Heritage Administration(CHA) draws up upper-level plans and coordinate matters pertaining to the conservation and management of heritage at the seven component temples of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. Also, as a state agency responsible for heritage policy and management, the CHA formulates laws and regulations



**Figure 3-3. Organizational chart of the Cultural Heritage Administration**



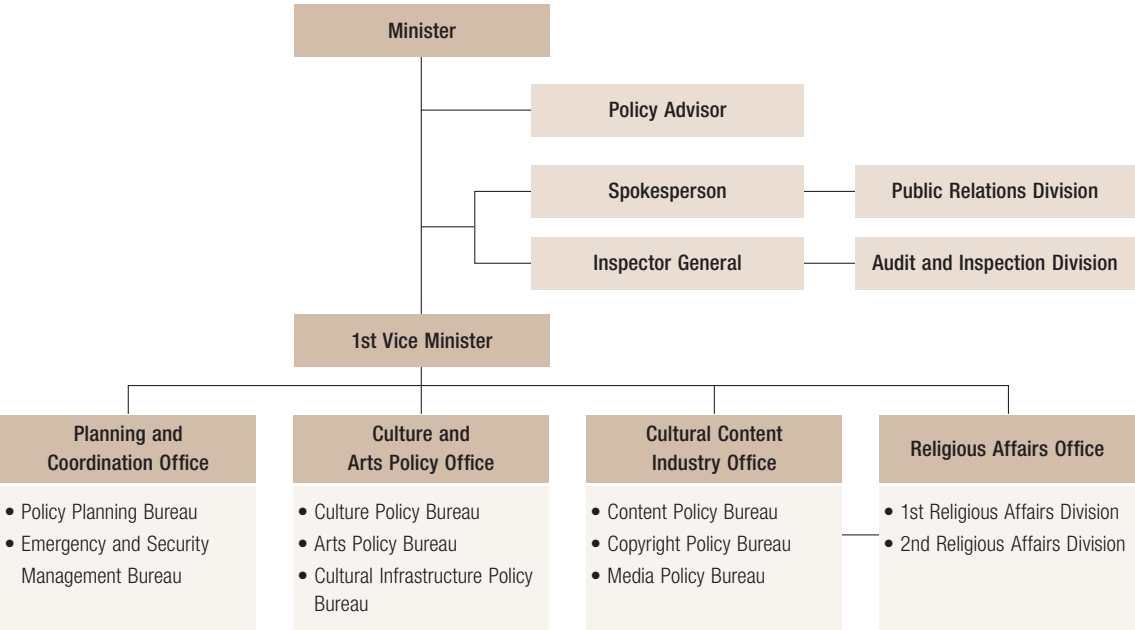
needed for heritage conservation and management, implements heritage policies, and provide budgetary support. It oversees and supports the operation of organizations concerned with heritage conservation and management.

The CHA, as a central government agency, sets forth basic plans for heritage conservation and management, while its duties also include designation of state-level cultural heritage for their protection and management and cancellation thereof. It is also responsible for matters concerning heritage repair and upkeep, such as design review, inspection and evaluation of repair works, and setting up repair standards, and supervises the operation of the Cultural Heritage Committee, a deliberative and consultative body comprising heritage-related experts.

In sum, the CHA, as a central government body in charge of the management of state-designated cultural heritage, conducts duties related to the conservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage.

## 2. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

The ministry’s Religious Affairs Office is in charge of religion-related matters and contributes to achieving harmony between different religions by providing support for cooperation between different religions and their joint activities, development of content related to religious culture, and use of religious facilities for cultural purposes.



**Figure 3-4.** Organizational chart of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

As for the seven component temples of the nominated property, the ministry provides support pursuant to the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act, including support for the upkeep of buildings and facilities related to the inheritance and development of Buddhist culture. As such, the ministry executes budget for projects and activities related to the conservation and management of buildings and facilities in the temples that are not covered by the Cultural Heritage Administration, including the disaster prevention systems. The office's 1st Religious Affairs Division handles matters related to Buddhist temples.

### 3.c Management Bodies of Local Autonomous Governments

As the conservation and management organizations for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, the local autonomous governments concerned include five provincial governments (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, and Jeollanam-do Provinces) and seven primary local governments (Yangsan City, Yeongju City, Andong City, Gongju City, Suncheon City, Boeun County and Haenam County).

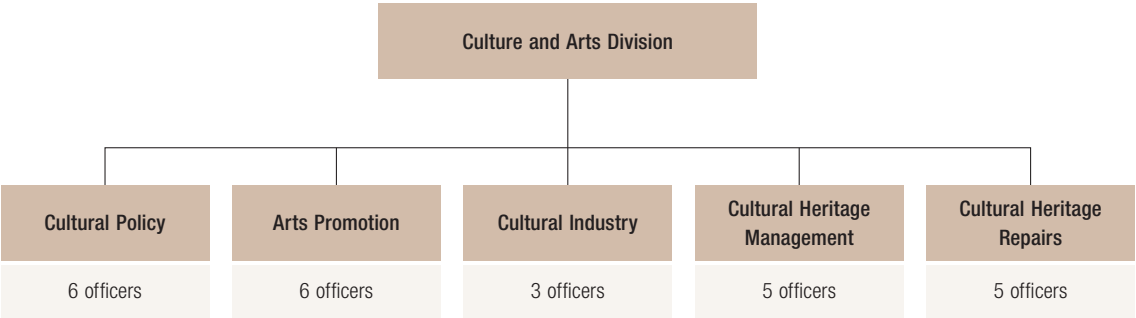
#### 1. Provincial Governments

Local governments related to the nominated property are divided into two tiers and provincial governments in the upper tier include Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Jeollanam-do. These provincial governments are responsible for invigorating the local economies, improving the residents' welfare, promoting culture and arts and managing heritage, local development and urban planning, and safety of the region.

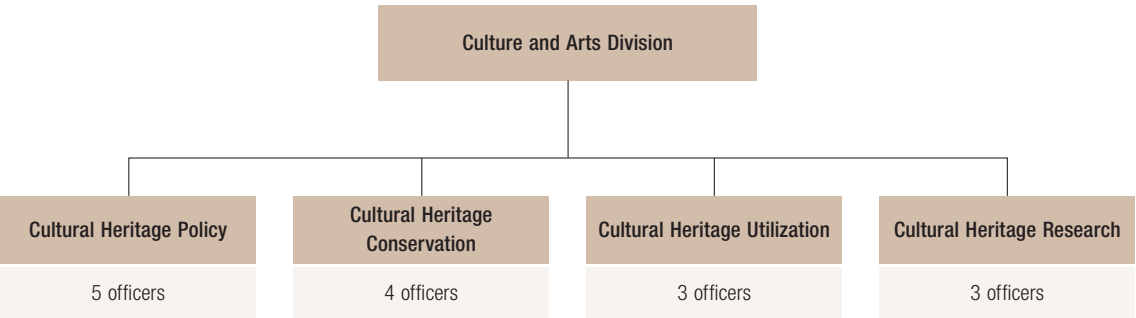
Provincial governments, as entities at the provincial level in charge of the conservation and management of World Heritage, provide subsidies and oversee the budgetary operation of the Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List.

The provincial governments' duties related to the conservation and management of the nominated property include the operation of the World Heritage Committee; support for World Heritage nomination efforts; the establishment and implementation of basic plans for World Heritage sites; budgetary support for projects related to the conservation and management of World Heritage sites; and management of documents and statistical data related to cultural heritage designation.

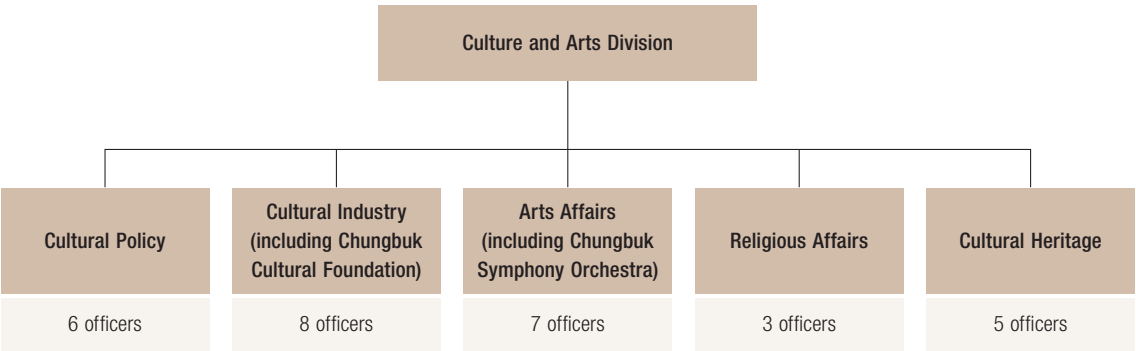
The Culture and Arts Division or Cultural Heritage Division under the provincial government is responsible for matters related to the region’s history and culture including the conservation and management of cultural heritage.



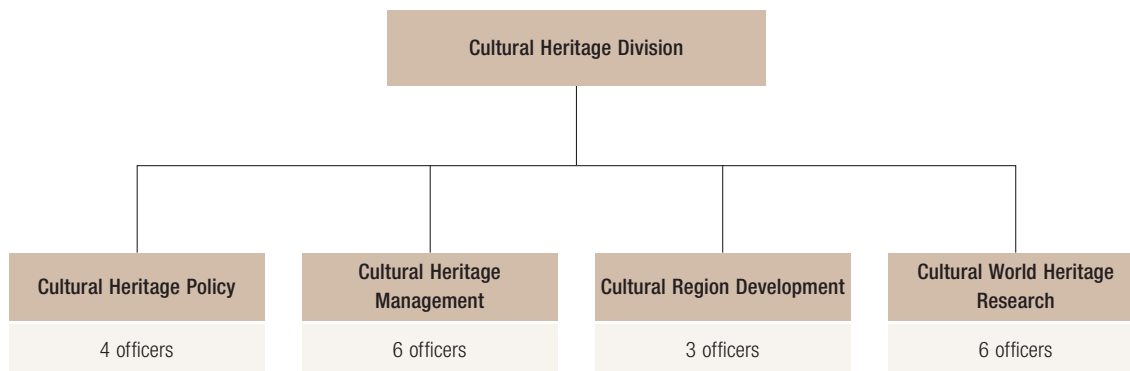
**Figure 3-5.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Arts Division, Gyeongsangnam-do Province



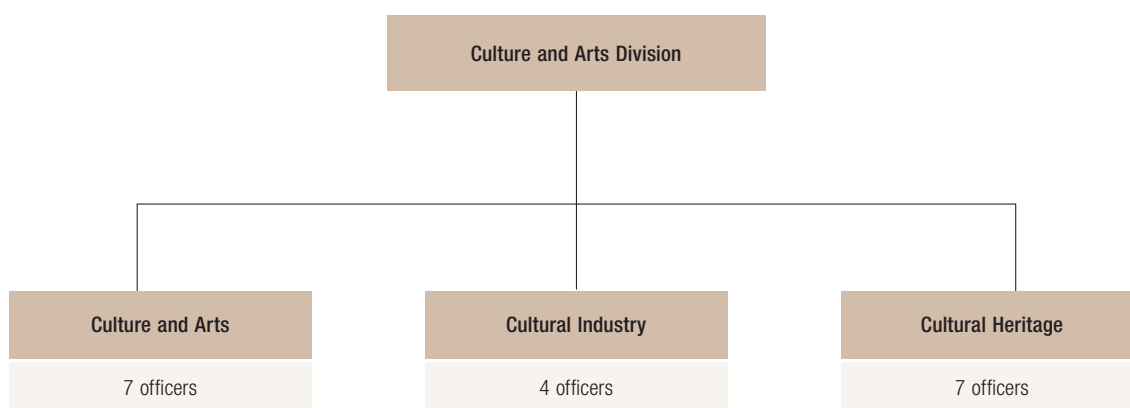
**Figure 3-6.** Organizational chart of the Cultural Heritage Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province



**Figure 3-7.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Arts Division, Chungcheongbuk-do Province



**Figure 3-8.** Organizational chart of the Heritage Division, Chungcheongnam-do Province

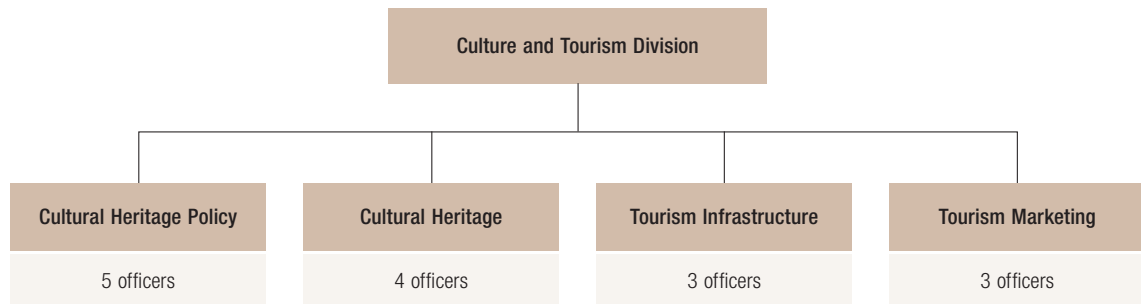


**Figure 3-9.** Organizational Chart of the Culture and Arts Division, Jeollanam-do Province

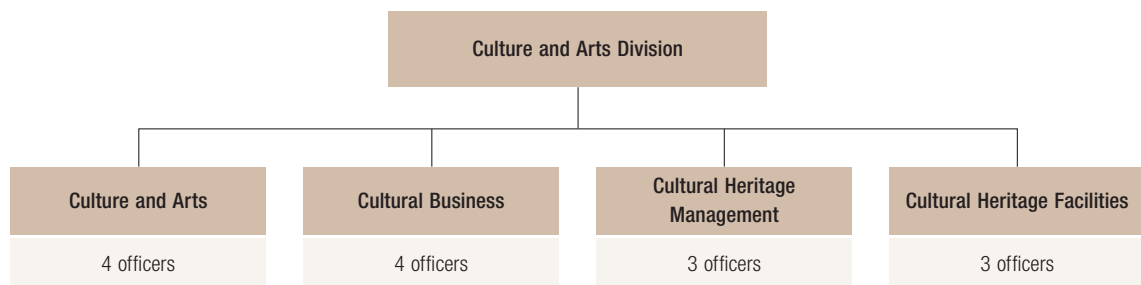
## 2. Local Governments

Major tasks of the municipal and county governments related to World Heritage include nomination and management of World Heritage sites, heritage conservation, and identification and maintenance of candidate sites. They also undertake duties directly and indirectly affecting the landscape around the mountain temples, such as transportation, safety and disaster prevention, forestry administration and resource management, through concerned divisions.

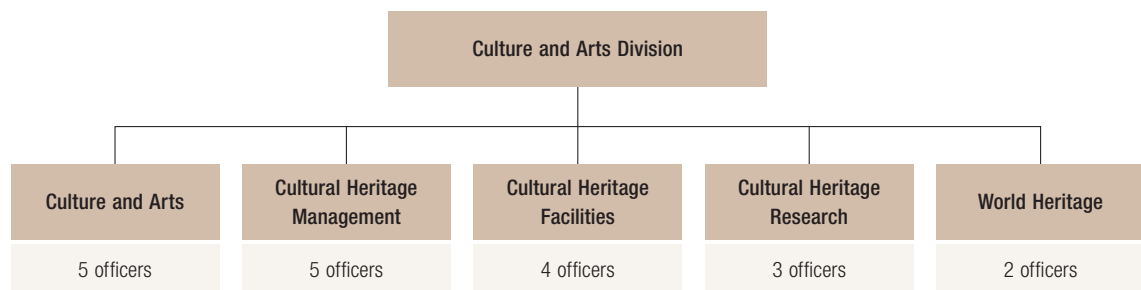
The seven local governments (Yangsang City, Yeongju City, Gongju City, Suncheon City, Boeun County and Haenam County) are directly involved in the conservation and management of the seven component temples of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. As the primary entities in charge of the conservation and management and utilization of the seven mountain temples, these local governments will cooperate with the Management Authority for Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea (tentatively named) through budgetary support and oversight.



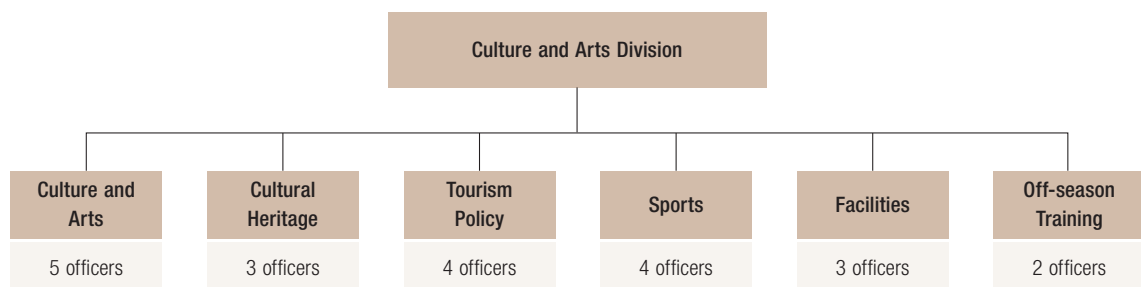
**Figure 3-10.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Tourism Division, Yangsan City



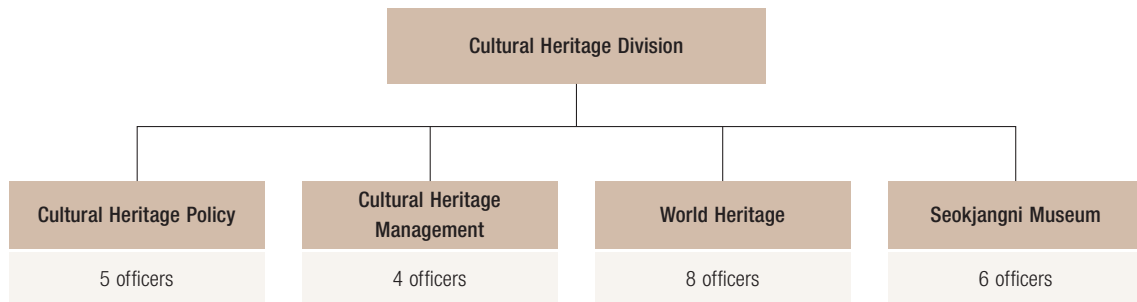
**Figure 3-11.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Arts Division, Yeongju City



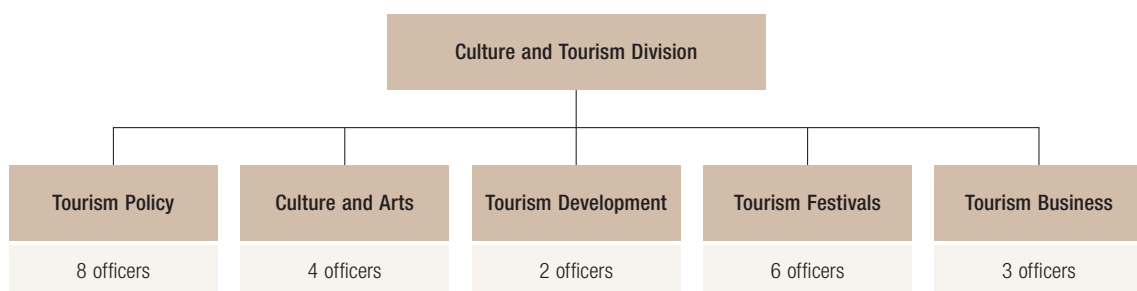
**Figure 3-12.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Arts Division, Andong City



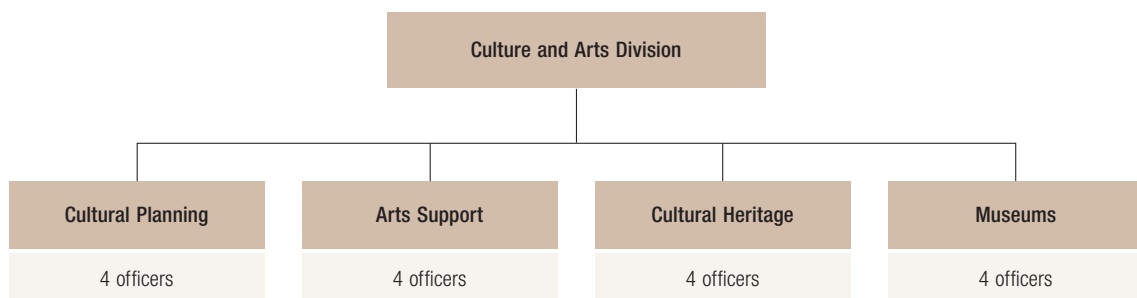
**Figure 3-13.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Tourism Division, Boeun County



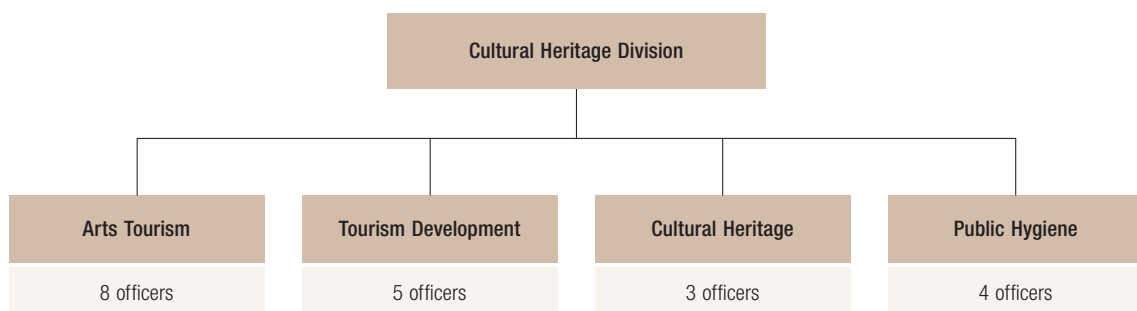
**Figure 3-14.** Organizational chart of the Cultural Heritage Division, Gongju City



**Figure 3-15.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Tourism Division, Gongju City



**Figure 3-16.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Arts Division, Suncheon City



**Figure 3-17.** Organizational chart of the Culture and Tourism Division, Haenam County

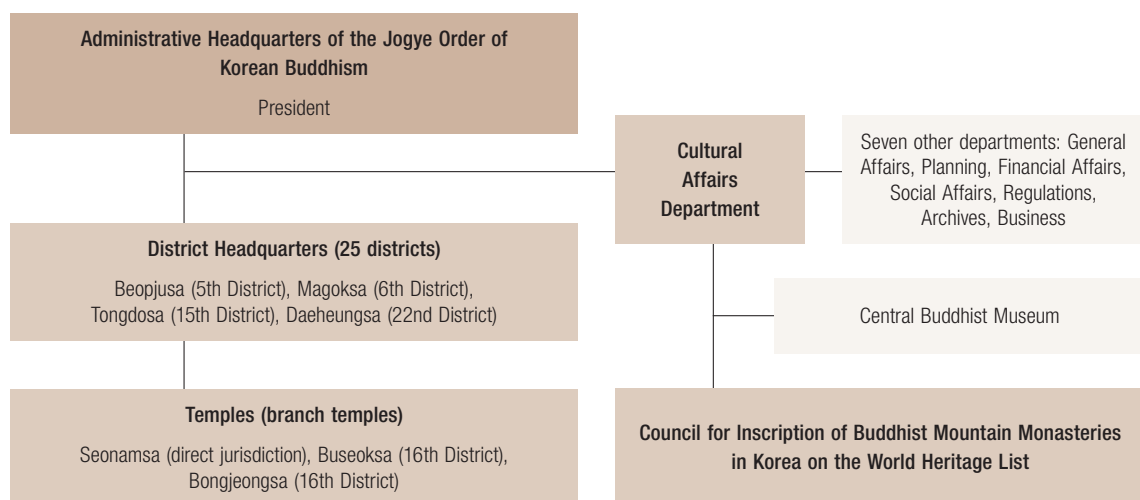
### 3.d Religious Organization

The seven component temples of the nominated property have monks who reside in their compounds on a permanent basis as well as a temple office, manned by lay workers, who look after conservation and management of the temple. In addition, the cultural heritage officers dispatched by the respective local governments patrol the property around the clock, checking for fire and carrying out monitoring, thereby working to prevent disasters and accidents. Cultural heritage guides are also on hand to explain the history and culture of the temples to visitors.

#### 1. Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism

The Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism is in charge of administrative affairs of the Jogye Order, the only integrated Korean Buddhist order which brings together the doctrinal schools and Seon (Ch. Chan; J. Zen) schools, which were prevalent during the Joseon Dynasty (1392~1910). This means it has jurisdiction over the administrative affairs of all temples in Korea belonging to the Jogye Order and serves as the central Buddhist organization in Korea.

According to the rules of the Order, the Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism reviews matters such as conservation and management of the nominated property and related systems. The cultural affairs department is in charge of protection and management of the heritage owned by the Jogye Order and reviews all matters related to improvements and repairs.



**Figure 3-18.** Organizational chart of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism

## 2. Seven Component Temples

### 1) Tongdosa Temple

Of the three jewel temples of Korea, Tongdosa is the temple of the Buddha jewel as the true relics of the historical Buddha are enshrined here. It is a large-scale temple with 250 affiliated monks, of whom 150 reside in the temple. The temple office is staffed by 104 people who take charge of conservation and management, and the safety and security of the temple is ensured by the cultural heritage managers dispatched by the city of Yangsan as well as the temple's own security staff of six or seven people who patrol the temple around the clock. Cultural heritage guides are also on hand to explain the value of the temple to visitors. Volunteer guides (affiliated with the lay followers' association, or sindohoe) are available inside the temple grounds. Outside the temple grounds, guides under the management of the city of Yangsan are available.

### 2) Buseoksa Temple

Buseoksa Temple is the head temple of the Hwaecom (Avatamsaka, or Flower Garland) school. It has six resident monks and its temple office has a staff of six seven people who take charge of conservation and management. The safety and security of the temple is ensured by the two cultural heritage managers dispatched by the city of Yeongju, who patrol the temple around the clock. Cultural heritage guides are on hand inside temple grounds to explain the value of the temple to visitors.

### 3) Bongjeongsa Temple

Bongjeongsa Temple is home to Korea's oldest extant wooden building. It is a branch temple of Goeunsa, head temple of the 16th district of the Jogye Order, and has 15 affiliated monks, six of whom reside at the temple. The temple office has a staff of six people in charge of conservation and management. The safety and security of the temple is ensured by one cultural heritage manager dispatched by the city of Andong, who resides in the temple. Cultural heritage guides are on hand inside the temple grounds to explain the value of the temple to visitors.



#### 4) Beopjusa Temple

The head temple of the 5th district of the Jogye Order, Beopjusa Temple has around 150 affiliated monks, 70 of whom reside at the temple. The temple office has a staff of 32 people in charge of conservation and management. The safety and security of the temple is ensured by two cultural heritage managers dispatched by the Boeun County office, who patrol the temple around the clock. Two cultural heritage guides are on hand inside the temple grounds to explain the value of the temple to visitors, and an additional four guides are available at the tourist information booth outside the grounds. There are also seven forest guides provided by the National Parks Service.

#### 5) Magoksa Temple

Magoksa Temple is the head temple of the 6th district of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism. It has 25 affiliated monks, 15 of whom reside at the temple. The temple office has a staff of 21 people in charge of conservation and management. The safety and security of the temple is ensured by two cultural heritage managers dispatched by Gongju City, who work around the clock. Two cultural heritage guides are on hand inside the temple grounds to explain the value of the temple to visitors.

#### 6) Seonamsa Temple

Seonamsa Temple is the head temple of the Taego Order of Korean Buddhism and one of the six district head temples of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism in the Honam (Jeolla) region. It has about 70 affiliated monks, 53 of whom reside at the temple. The temple office has a staff of 13 lay people in charge of conservation and management. The safety and security of the temple is ensured by one to two cultural heritage managers dispatched by Suncheon City, who work around the clock. Two cultural heritage guides are on hand inside the temple grounds to explain the value of the temple to visitors.

#### 7) Daeheungsa Temple

Daeheungsa Temple is the head temple of the 22nd district of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism. It has 121 affiliated monks, 8 of whom reside at the temple. The temple office has a staff of 16 people in charge of conservation and management. The safety and security of the temple is ensured by one cultural heritage manager dispatched by Haenam County. Two cultural heritage guides, one of whom is a senior volunteer, are on hand inside the temple grounds to explain the value of the temple to visitors.

### 3. Laity Associations of the Seven Temples

The laity followers association (sindohoe) of each temple forms and mobilizes various groups depending on the size of the temple. The purpose of the associations is to uphold and build on the teachings of the Buddha, promote friendship between believers and contribute to local society. In addition, volunteer groups composed of members of the associations engage in activities such as maintaining the temple landscape, cleaning up the temple grounds, and protecting the surrounding natural environment.

#### 3.e Summary of Current State of Management

The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List provides consultation and makes decisions on matters concerning the conservation and management of the nominated property. Government agencies from the central to provincial and local levels are responsible for the property's management and conservation. The local autonomous governments concerned are Yangsan City, Yeongju City, Andong City, Boeun County, Gongju City, Suncheon City, and Haenam County. Around-the-clock management and monitoring activities are carried out by the monks residing at the respective temples and heritage managers; the lay followers associations of the individual temples, composed mostly of local residents, also work actively to protect the nominated property by carrying out various volunteer works concerned with improving the surrounding environment and the conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List was established to draw up an integrated conservation and management plan for the seven mountain temples located in areas under the jurisdiction of five provincial governments and seven lower level local governments; to coordinate different opinions arising in the nomination process; and to establish and implement relevant project plans. After Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the council will be expanded and reorganized as the Sansa Conservation and Management in Korea, which will play the pivotal role in conservation and management of the World Heritage site.

The CHA, as a state-level organization, is responsible for establishing and coordinating higher-level plans pertinent to the protection and management of designated cultural heritage belonging to the seven nominated temples. Although it is not a party directly involved in the

management of the nominated property, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism also provides support for preservation and management of traditional temples and promotion and development of temple culture.

The provincial governments concerned (Gyeongsangnam-do Province, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Chungcheongbuk-do Province, Chungcheongnam-do Province, and Jeollanam-do Province) provide financial support for the repair, restoration and maintenance of heritage in accordance with their ordinances on cultural heritage protection, and are in charge of the operation of the provincial cultural heritage committees and execution of their duties. The provincial governments are also responsible for coordinating opinions among themselves to facilitate integrated and well-balanced management of the cultural heritage in their respective regions.

Local governments (Yangsan City, Yeongju City, Andong City, Boeun County, Gongju City, Suncheon City, and Haenam County) have been entrusted with conservation and management of all heritage located in their respective regions by the CHA. They have established divisions dedicated to the upkeep and management of cultural heritage, which directly handle all tasks pertinent to the protection, maintenance and repair of heritage and management of the landscape around cultural heritage sites.

The participation of local residents in conservation and management of heritage has been primarily led by the laity associations at the seven nominated temples. As voluntary groups of local residents, the laity associations contribute to fostering friendship among members and development of local communities. They actively participate in volunteer services for the conservation and promotion of tangible and intangible heritage in the temples.

**Table3-3. Current State of Conservation and Management Organizations**

Category	Responsible organization	Responsible department	Duties
Central government	Cultural Heritage Administration	World Heritage Team	- Identification of candidate heritage sites to include in the Tentative List, nomination for the World Heritage List, conservation and management of World Heritage, and daily monitoring activities
		International Cooperation Division	- International exchange and cooperation - Overseas promotion of cultural heritage
		Conservation Policy Division	- Conservation and management of designated cultural heritage - Control of development activities
		Tangible Cultural Heritage Division	- Conservation and management of tangible cultural heritage - Documentation projects
		Intangible Cultural Heritage Division	- Conservation and management of intangible cultural heritage
		Cultural Heritage Safety Standards Division	- Establishment of comprehensive security and management plans - Preparation of disaster prevention and response measures - Installation and management of fire-fighting facilities - Implementation of pest control projects
	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Religious Affairs Office	- Support for the operation and activities of Buddhist body and corporations - Support for Buddhist cultural activities - Support for matters related to the conservation and management of traditional temples
Provincial governments	Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Culture and Arts Division	- Establishment of cultural heritage policies - Budget execution and management
	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Cultural Heritage Division	
	Chungcheongbuk-do Province	Culture and Arts Division	
	Chungcheongnam-do Province	Cultural Heritage Division	
	Jeollanam-do Province	Culture and Arts Division	
Local governments	Yangsan City	Culture and Tourism Division	- Management of cultural heritage, and establishment and implementation of related- project plans
	Yeongju City	Culture and Arts Division	
	Andong City	Culture and Arts Division	
	Boeun County	Culture and Tourism Division	
	Gongju City	Culture and Tourism Division	
	Suncheon City	Culture and Arts Division	
	Haenam County	Culture and Tourism Division	

Category	Responsible organization	Responsible department	Duties
Religious organizations	Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism	Department of Cultural Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management and promotion of cultural heritage</li> <li>- Establishment and execution of related project plans</li> <li>- Support for World Heritage nomination process</li> </ul>
	Tongdosa Temple Buseoksa Temple Bongjeongsa Temple Beopjusa Temple Magoksa Temple Seonamsa Temple Daeheungsa Temple	Temple Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On-site management of the temple</li> </ul>
		Lay Followers Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in volunteer activities relating to conservation and management of the seven component temples of the nominated property</li> </ul>
Integrated management organization	Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List*	Cultural Affairs Department, Administrative Headquarters of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Practical duties relating to the nomination for World Heritage</li> <li>- Cooperation and coordination among related organizations, research and surveys, support for academic activities, public relations, monitoring activities</li> <li>- Establishment of conservation and management plans for individual temples</li> <li>- Support for integrated conservation and management efforts for the nominated property after its inscription</li> </ul>

\* After World Heritage inscription of the nominated property, the council will be expanded and reorganized into the Sansa Conservation and Management in Korea to play a pivotal role in the conservation and management of the World Heritage site.



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Chapter 4

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT  
OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
**BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN  
MONASTERIES  
IN KOREA**

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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## 4.a Conservation Principles

The Republic of Korea proclaimed its resolution to protect cultural heritage through the Cultural Heritage Charter proclaimed in 1997. The principles and measures for conservation and management are detailed in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and its enforcement decree and enforcement rules.

Besides, the Korean government has proposed the principles of conservation suited to the types and regions of cultural heritage by enforcing the Principles for the Repair, Restoration and Management of Historic Buildings and Sites as well as the ordinances of provincial governments on the protection of cultural heritage.

### 1. Cultural Heritage Charter of the Republic of Korea

Proclaimed in 1997, the Cultural Heritage Charter specifies the underlying philosophy of the protection of cultural heritage in the following clauses.

- Cultural heritage must be preserved in their original condition.
- Cultural heritage must be protected along with their surroundings from indiscriminate development.



- Cultural heritage must never be destroyed, stolen, or illegally traded under any circumstances because they are beyond material value.
- The value of cultural heritage and the importance of their protection must be taught and widely promoted through education at home, in school and in society.
- All people must contribute to transmitting and developing our glorious national culture based on cultural heritage.



**Figure 4-1. Cultural Heritage Charter of the Republic of Korea**

## 2. Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Defining the basic principle of the protection of cultural heritage, Article 3 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act stipulates: “The basic principle for the preservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage is to preserve them in their original state.” The key points of the principle are as follows:

- Cultural heritage must never be modified or altered in any way.
- Cultural heritage must stay in its original place and original environment.
- Cultural heritage must be preserved and managed in a consistent manner, so that they can be transmitted to posterity.
- Cultural heritage must exist in harmony with the surrounding natural, historic and cultural environment.

## 3. Principles for the Repair, Restoration and Management of Historic Buildings and Relics

The principles (Notification No. 2009-74 of the CHA; enacted on September 3, 2009) were established in accordance with the relevant standards specified in international charters and principles, including the Venice Charter and the Nara Document on Authenticity, and were adjusted to Korean conditions and situations.

The Principles for the Repair, Restoration and Management of Historic Buildings and Relics were enacted to establish a workable system for conservation and management with the aim of promoting sustainable practices for the development and transmission of cultural heritage.

## **1) General Provisions**

### **■ Conservation of Historic Buildings and Sites**

- Conservation of cultural heritage should be conducted in a way that maintains and helps transmit their original value and provides people with a space for cultural enjoyment.
- Protection of the surrounding historical and cultural environment should be considered as an important factor for proper conservation of cultural heritage.
- Legal and administrative measures as well as financial solutions are indispensable for systematic and efficient conservation of cultural heritage.

### **■ Steps for Conservation**

- Preservation of the original state is a fundamental rule for the conservation of historic buildings and sites. For conditions calling for conservation measures, rehabilitation rather than restoration, or repair rather than rehabilitation, is recommended.
- The nature of a conservation project should be clearly defined by making distinctions between repair, rehabilitation and restoration.

### **■ Authenticity and Integrity**

- Any action taken for the conservation of cultural heritage must neither harm their authenticity nor alter/distort their value.
- All the individual elements constituting the value of cultural heritage should have integrity as a whole, harmonizing with each other and their surroundings.

### **■ Research and Documentation**

- Judgment and evaluation of the value and authenticity of cultural heritage should be based on the findings of studies in related fields, such as archaeology, history, architecture, landscape architecture, folklore, etc.
- Findings of studies as well as the process of repair and restoration should be documented and, in principle, be made open to the public.

## **2) Repair Work**

### **■ Respect for History**

- When repair, reinforcement or rehabilitation of cultural heritage is conducted, due respect should be paid to all historical traces.

### **■ Principles of Repair Work**

- Repair, reinforcement or rehabilitation should be conducted at the minimal level and only in inevitable cases.
- Repair, reinforcement or rehabilitation of impaired parts should be performed in consideration of harmony with the whole structure, and the replaced or complemented parts should be recognizable as such.

### **■ Reversibility**

- Repair, reinforcement or rehabilitation of cultural heritage should be conducted in such a way that it can be revised or reversed to the former state in keeping with any new discoveries in historical literature or remains, accumulated research findings, or development of new technologies.

### **■ Use of Traditional Techniques and Materials**

- Repair, reinforcement or rehabilitation of cultural heritage should be carried out using traditional techniques and original materials.
- If traditional techniques are inappropriate for the safety and durability of the structure, or if the original materials are no longer available, modern techniques and materials may be used provided that their effectiveness has been verified scientifically or empirically. In any case, structural reinforcement should be limited to an extent that does not degrade the appearance and value of the cultural heritage.

## **3) Restoration**

### **■ Principles of Restoration**

- Restoration of cultural heritage may be carried out when an historical review confirms with sufficient and direct evidence that the historical and cultural value can be restored.
- Restoration of cultural heritage should be limited to an extent that does not harm any remains aboveground or underground.

▪ **Restriction on Restoration**

- Restoration of cultural heritage should be restrained if there is any danger of distorting or misrepresenting its value.

▪ **Restriction on Relocation**

- Full or partial relocation of cultural heritage should be limited to unavoidable cases such as when the safety of a cultural property is threatened or the cultural property is relocated to its original site.

**4) Management**

▪ **Roles of Central and Provincial Governments**

- The central and provincial governments should draw up master plans for systematic conservation, management and utilization of cultural heritage, and serve as beneficent managers to facilitate repair and restoration projects according to related regulations and guidelines.

▪ **Roles of Owners and Managers**

- Owners and managing organizations of cultural heritage other than the central and provincial governments should sincerely fulfill their roles as beneficent managers for the protection and management of the heritage.

▪ **Inspections and Monitoring**

- For the management of cultural heritage, proper policies should be implemented for consistent inspections and monitoring.

▪ **Management of Information on Repair and Restoration**

- A record on the procedures and parts repaired and restored should be kept, and the visitors should be provided with the necessary information.

▪ **Facilities for Disaster Prevention**

- The central and provincial governments should establish proper plans to prevent any disasters that may occur in the course of repair, restoration or management, and endeavor to protect the heritage from damage and accidents.

■ **Installment of Auxiliary Facilities**

- Auxiliary facilities for the convenience of visitors and the management of cultural heritage can be installed on the condition that they do not inflict damage to the characteristic features and structural balance of the heritage and harmony with the surrounding landscape.

■ **Creation of Viewing Environment**

- Managers of cultural heritage should carry out daily maintenance duties and provide visitors with the necessary information to help them appreciate the value of the heritage in a pleasant environment.

■ **Other Considerations**

- For the repair of a presently inhabited historical building, the convenience of the inhabitants may be considered within the extent that the authenticity of the building is not undermined.
- Historical buildings from the early modern era onwards can be repaired in consideration of their characteristics and utilization plans.

## 4.b Heritage Conservation and Management Plans

### 1. Steps of Conservation and Management

#### 1) Monitoring and Routine Management

Monitoring and routine management are conducted on a daily basis to conserve and manage cultural heritage. Monitoring includes preliminary surveys, inspections of existing damage, and various facility assessments. Regular inspections facilitate timely solutions, increasing the efficiency of continuous maintenance. Routine management, which takes up the greatest portion of continuous maintenance, involves a wide range of activities from facility cleaning and other efforts to improve the visitor environment to the regular inspection of the performance of diverse safety management equipment. By means of monitoring and routine management, the condition of cultural heritage can be assessed and appropriate solutions applied to any flaws detected, and thereby potential problems can be prevented.

#### 2) Minor Repair

Items in the category of minor repairs on tangible cultural heritage are specified in Clause 1, Article 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, and etc. Minor repairs performed in accordance with the provision contribute to conservation and management of cultural heritage in their original form. Minor repair items stipulated by the law are as follows:

Minor Repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Base: realigning stacked stones; repairing the top of the base, etc.</li><li>· Cornerstones and pillars: balancing pillars; reinforcing the base of pillars, etc.</li><li>· Roof tiles: repairing partially displaced roof tiles, gravel plaster, mud plaster; rearranging roof tiles; removing weeds, etc.</li><li>· Doors and windows: papering windows; repairing door frames; replacing or removing rust from metal fittings of windows, etc.</li><li>· Outer walls: removing weeds and vines; repairing capstone tiles, fixing crumbling walls, etc.</li><li>· Inner walls: repairing peeling plaster; mending retaining walls inside under-floor heating flues, etc.</li><li>· Floors: applying oil or bean paste mixed with vegetable oil on the wooden floor; replacing floorboards, etc.</li><li>· Refilling and leveling ground</li><li>· Dredging and tidying drainage ditches</li><li>· Prevention of pest damage: removing ants' nests, applying insecticides, etc.</li><li>· Removing moss and lichen from stone structures</li><li>· Repairing broken boundary stones, signboards, warning signs, iron fences; removing rust; painting</li></ul>
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#### 3) In-depth Inspection (In-depth Monitoring)

An in-depth inspection involves comparing a building's current conditions with the first, or the most recent, record of its condition in order to determine if it is structurally stable to maintain its value as cultural heritage. An in-depth inspection includes thorough investigation of the outward

appearance and a survey using simple measuring/testing equipment. In addition, any development of the flaws found in the previous inspection and the occurrence of new ones must be detected.

An in-depth inspection should evaluate each of the major members throughout the structure and compare the findings with the results of the previous inspections. A maintenance history should be written up along with the drawings of major structural members as well as flaws and damages found in an assessment of external aspects. Seismic performance can be evaluated, if necessary, and a safety assessment can be conducted on the components found to have critical defects. If defects are found to be great in scope, inspectors should notify the management authority, which should consider conducting an in-depth safety assessment.

#### **4) In-depth Safety Assessment**

An in-depth safety assessment can be performed to ensure the safety of cultural heritage if major structural defects are found during the in-depth inspection, or to protect them from disasters and accidents. In an in-depth safety assessment, structural defects unidentifiable in preliminary surveys and in-depth inspections are diagnosed through a detailed assessment of external aspects, measurements and tests using various devices, and a structural analysis. Data needed to assess the condition of cultural heritage and to conduct safety evaluations are collected in this process.

When a site inspection is conducted, traffic controls and other safety measures can be provided, if necessary, to facilitate precision measuring/testing and proximate investigations. When the presence and scope of defects need to be determined, on-site material testing can be conducted along with other necessary material tests. Upon investigating a building's external aspects, the results should be recorded in plans and diagrams, evaluating both structural members and the entire building.

An in-depth safety assessment may include the measurements/tests and the structural and numerical analyses required according to the extent of defects found in the building. If necessary, its serviceability and seismic performance may also be evaluated. If repair/reinforcement measures are required, appropriate solutions should be proposed along with a plan for a structural safety evaluation to prepare for the application of excessive temporary loads (from construction equipment and materials, etc.) during the repair/reinforcement work.

## 5) Maintenance through Repair/Reinforcement

If found necessary through a safety inspection or in-depth safety assessment, appropriate repair/reinforcement solutions should be urgently applied to the following critical defects which may affect a building's structural stability.

**Table 4-1. Targets of repair/reinforcement**

Structure	Critical defects in major members
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Differential subsidence of foundation or base</li><li>· Loss of strength or excessive movement of major structural members such as columns, horizontal/cross beams, purlins, etc.</li><li>· Structural deterioration due to pest damage or corrosion in major structural members</li><li>· Other significant defects affecting structural safety</li></ul>
Wooden structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Loss of strength due to damaged joints in structural members</li><li>· Excessive movement or cracking of major structural members</li><li>· Ground subsidence and consequent cracking or displacement of structural members</li><li>· Loss of function due to leakage or corrosion</li><li>· Loss of strength due to pest damage in structural members</li></ul>
Stone structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Loss of strength due to spot damage in structural members</li><li>· Excessive deformation or displacement of structural members</li><li>· Ground subsidence and consequent structural deformation</li><li>· Loss of function due to corrosion or weathering</li></ul>

The term “repair” refers to maintenance measures aimed at restoring or improving the durability of a building. To conduct repair work, the building's condition should be thoroughly assessed and reviewed before determining the method and scope of work suitable to the type and extent of defects that have been detected, the importance of the building, and its service environment. The necessity of repair should be determined considering the extent to which the detected damage (e.g. cracks) can be tolerated, as stipulated in a set of standards (e.g. standard specifications).

The term “reinforcement” refers to measures aimed at restoring or improving the mechanical performance of a building or its structural members, such as load-bearing capacity or stiffness. To conduct reinforcement work, the building's condition should be thoroughly assessed and reviewed before determining the method and scope of the work suitable to the type and extent of defects detected, the importance of the building, and its service environment. The necessity of reinforcement should be determined in consideration of the extent to which the force of the member should be increased to ensure structural stability.

Based on the value of the cultural heritage and its structural hazards and sustainability, the goal of repair/reinforcement work should be determined on three levels: ① maintenance of the current



state (preventing further damage); ② recovery to a state that facilitates tourism and other practical purposes; ③ improvement to a level better than the original. The table below lists the basic principles to be carefully considered when repair/reinforcement work is conducted on a cultural property.

**Table 4-2. Basic principles of repair/reinforcement of cultural heritage**

Category	Basic principles of repair/reinforcement
Legal basis	Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. Article 3. (Basic Principles for Repair, etc. of Cultural Heritage) The repair of cultural heritage, on-site survey and design or superintendence (hereinafter referred to as “repair, etc. of cultural heritage”) shall employ methods and technologies most appropriate for preservation of the original form of cultural heritage, and designated cultural heritage and surroundings shall not be damaged due to the repair, etc. of cultural heritage.
Principles of cultural heritage repair	<p>a. Cultural heritage should be repaired in compliance with the following principles, with preservation of the original form as a fundamental rule:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Repair in the original style;</li> <li>② Repair using the original techniques;</li> <li>③ Preservation of the surroundings.</li> </ol> <p>b. Change, substitution, and reinforcement of materials are allowed in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① When the property may collapse or be impaired if no treatment is applied to the existing material;</li> <li>② When the property may suffer from structural hazards or damage without reinforcement;</li> <li>③ If the existing material has been altered or is unsuitable to the original style of the property.</li> </ol> <p>c. The property's condition and materials should be recorded in detail prior to repair, and the process and method of treatment should also be documented.</p> <p>d. All historical proof and traces of previous repairs should be recorded and preserved, with no damage, modification, addition or exclusion.</p> <p>e. Any repair should be kept at a minimum level.</p> <p>f. With preservation of the original form as the fundamental rule for all repairs, the following principles should be observed in terms of methodology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Scientific conservation treatment should be conducted to enable reversal to the former state whenever necessary;</li> <li>② Any evidence left in the property (historical, artistic and technical) should be preserved in a manner that can be used for research;</li> <li>③ Any repair should be performed in a manner that harmonizes in color, tone, texture, appearance and configuration;</li> <li>④ Repair of cultural heritage should be undertaken by cultural heritage repair engineers or technicians.</li> </ol>
Observance of rules for cultural heritage repair	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No alteration is made to the original style.</li> <li>2. No damage is inflicted to the original materials.</li> <li>3. Traditional techniques are used for repairs.</li> <li>4. Substitution of materials is allowed in the following cases:</li> <li>4.1 When the use of new materials is inevitable to prevent collapse of the property;</li> <li>4.2 When unavoidable danger is expected without reinforcement.</li> <li>5. With the property's inherent qualities intact, overall harmony should be kept with the surroundings.</li> <li>6. The property's condition before and after repair as well as the process and method of treatment should be documented in a detailed report.</li> <li>7. The contents of repair work should be documented and archived, and no damage or deformation should be inflicted during the repair.</li> <li>8. Any repair should be kept at a minimum level and conducted only when inevitable.</li> <li>9. All repairs should guarantee structural safety, observing the fundamental rule of preservation of the original form.</li> </ol>
Selection of engineering method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Proper repair/reinforcement methods suitable to the defected parts or members are selected based on analysis of the cause of such defects.</li> </ul>
Setting priorities for repair/reinforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Priority to be placed on reinforcement rather than repair, and the treatment of major members rather than auxiliary members.</li> <li>· A decision on whether to preserve ornamental designs, joinery techniques, and defected members is to be made from the most positive perspective, in consideration of the period value of those elements and the building's structural safety.</li> <li>· Priorities concerning the entire structure are to be set based on comprehensive assessment of each member's importance and the extent of defects detected.</li> </ul>

## 2. Management of Biological Damage

The management of biological damage complies with the Biological Damage Management Manual for Cultural Heritage (2012) and the Pest Control Guidelines for Cultural Heritage proposed by the CHA.

### 1) Prevention of Biological Damage and Routine Management

Biological damage refers to damage of biological origin, such as pests or fungi. Prevention and management of such damage should be routinely conducted since it is often irrevocable, making it impossible to restore the affected structure to its original state. The greatest cause of biological damage for wooden structures is termites, which thrive in warm and moist conditions. The indoor temperature in traditional buildings has risen for various reasons, such as global warming, change in the heating system (from floor heating to central heating) and the flooring material (from paper to linoleum), the installation of weather strips, etc., providing optimal conditions for termite colonies, and thus increasing related damage.

To prevent the infiltration of termites, it is important to perform routine management, eliminating factors that may attract them such as moisture or abandoned wooden objects. It is also important to reduce the difference between indoor and outdoor temperatures since surface condensation creates a damp condition that may attract termites.

Management of wooden structures	Management of surroundings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Floor and heating flues: Ventilate the underside of the floor; dehydrate the entire building by burning firewood in the flues.</li><li>· Pillars: Pound pillars with a rubber hammer, listening for hollow sounds; check for wood dust around the base of the pillars.</li><li>· Ceiling: Check for leaks and stains from microbes.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Drainage: Dredge and clean drainage ditches.</li><li>· Trees and plants: Check for roof damage caused by trees; prevent excessive shading from increasing humidity.</li><li>· Natural lighting and ventilation: Prune nearby plants and trees; facilitate ventilation through the underside of floors.</li><li>· Stumps: Remove tree stumps.</li></ul>

## 2) Stepwise Diagnosis of Biological Damage

A preliminary inspection should be carried out in the season when termites are active (March~July), and the results should be used for a step-by-step diagnosis to control biological damage to cultural heritage.

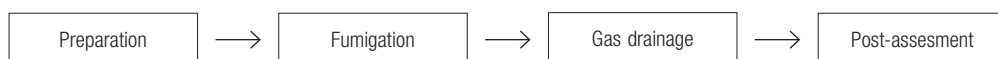
**Table 4-3. Phased diagnosis of biological damage**

Category	Primary diagnosis (Owner, Manager, Provincial Government)	Secondary diagnosis (Total survey) (National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage)	Tertiary diagnosis (Safety assessment) (Responsible Departments)
Areas for examination	Linoleum undersides, floors, pillars, door lintels, walls, door jambs, drainage, tree stumps, etc.	Linoleum undersides, floors, pillars, door lintels, walls, door jambs, interior ornamentation; structural members, etc.	Eave lines, pillars, walls, major building parts, etc.
Investigation of damage	Visual inspection of signs of damage on wooden members, internal boring, termite nests, remains of dead animals, active flocks of birds, etc.	Inspections using Termatrac and sniffer dogs, close examination of signs of damage, analysis of species, etc.	Visual inspection of drooping eave lines, pillar settlement, shear wall deflection, etc.
Related investigation	Heating systems, linoleum, internal/external insulation (weather strips), feeding pipes (toilets, bathrooms, kitchens), tree stumps, ventilation, etc.	Investigation of heating systems, causes for surface condensation, condition of feeding pipes, surrounding environment; submission of diagnosis report (with plans for pest control)	Decision on the necessity of structural safety assessment based on the extent of damage; submission of reports

## 3) Biological Damage Control

### ■ Fumigation

- Method: sealing the entire structure and releasing the fumigant into the structure
- Process



- Efficacy: eradicating pests (termites, death-watch beetles, powder post beetles) that attack the surface and inside of the wood
- Suitable time: May to June, August to September
- Cautions:
  - Use a fumigant gas that does not inflict damage on cultural heritage while having a high level of insecticidal and fungicidal capacity, penetrability and stability.
  - Contain the fumigant inside the structure for differing amounts of time according to the inside temperature (24 hrs. at 25°C or higher; 48 hrs. at 20–25°C; 72 hrs. at 20°C or lower).
  - Remove food and other items that can be contaminated by the fumigant before the treatment.
  - If the fumigant is a poisonous gas, make sure the structure is completely sealed and

frequently check for gas leaks during the treatment.

- During the treatment, regularly measure the gas level through a pre-installed hose and administer more fumigant if the concentration level is lower than the specified value.
- After proper exposure to the fumigant, check that the concentration of the residual gas inside the structure is lower than the permitted level before ending the treatment.
- To confirm the effectiveness of fumigation, place the test strain of fungus (*Aspergillus niger*) inside the structure (in the top, middle and bottom parts) and retrieve it after fumigation to check if it is sterilized.
- Take the utmost care to prevent safety accidents by placing warning signs and barricades outside the structure to be fumigated to control human and animal access to the area.

#### ■ Administration of Pesticides and Preservatives

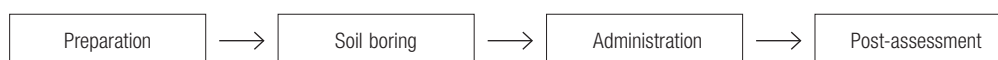
- Method: Impregnating, spreading or spraying wooden members with chemical agents
- Process



- Efficacy: Preventing damage to wooden structures by dampness, pests and fungi
- Suitable time: March to October
- Cautions:
  - Be careful to prevent alien substances from getting inside the agent.
  - Before administration, ensure that the agent will not change the size of wooden members, cause cracks, and leave adhesives or corrosives.
  - The basic rule is to spray the target area three times after removing dust or other substances from the surface.
  - Re-application should be carried out after confirming that the agent from the previous application has been completely permeated.
  - The administrators should take proper measures to prevent safety accidents by wearing a mask, protective glasses and a safety helmet, and removing inflammable materials from the area.

#### ■ Soil Treatment

- Method: Administering pesticides to the base of a wooden structure and its periphery
- Process:

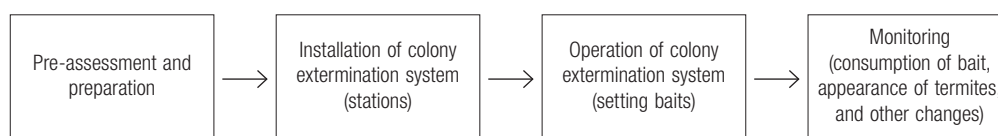


- Efficacy: Preventing the infiltration of termites from adjacent forest

- Suitable Time: May to June, August to September
- Cautions:
  - Use an agent for soil treatment that is evenly distributed and not easily washed away with rain or snow.
  - If the agent should be diluted with water, observe the proper dosage and seek approval of the site supervisor concerning the ingredients and the volume of the agent to be used.
  - Before the soil is bored, inspect cracks on the building, arrangement of stones in the base, and floor conditions inside, so that the agent can be efficiently penetrated and distributed.
  - Determine the depth and interval of the boring in consideration of the soil conditions and working environment, and make alternate rows of holes to facilitate even distribution of the agent in the soil.

#### ■ Termite Colony Extermination System

- Method: Installing termite monitoring stations around the building, then setting baits for colony extermination in the affected areas
- Process

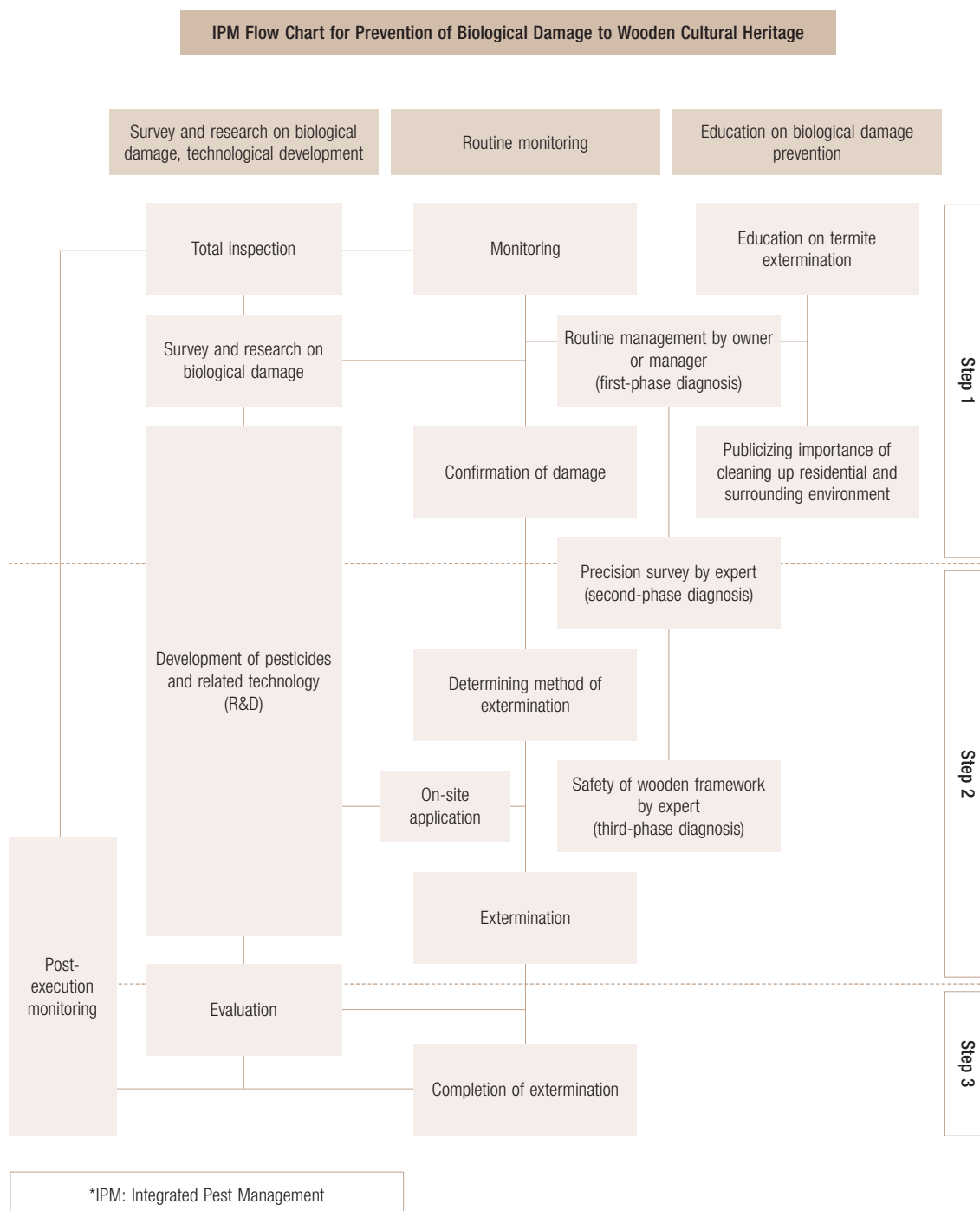


- Efficacy: Inhibiting the growth of larvae into imagoes using the ecological traits of termites and eliminating the colonies by disturbing the provision of nutrients
- Suitable time: March to November (6–12 months)
- Cautions:
  - Install monitoring stations at 2-meter intervals in places where termites have been spotted, and monitor the stations, setting bait every 45 days. (The installation interval is adjustable.)
  - When the areas to be monitored are covered with cement or concrete with difficulty of boring, consult the site supervisor.
  - Install the extermination system parallel with the ground, and mark the identification number on the exterior to make sure the stations are not moved or lost.
  - On completing the system installment and monitoring sessions, submit related reports.

#### ■ Integrated Pest Management System

The system has been developed to offer a tool for long-term pest management instead of palliative measures. Reducing the use of chemical agents and conducting regular monitoring, the system seeks to achieve maximum pest control.

The integrated pest management system reduces the use of chemical treatment, alleviating harmful effects to humans and the environment, as well as the cost for prevention of biological damage, and enhances the long-term stability of cultural heritage against the attack of pests.



**Figure 4-2.** IPM flow chart for prevention of biological damage to wooden cultural heritage

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Chapter 5

# CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN  
MONASTERIES  
IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

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## 5.a Goals and Directions for Management of the Landscape

The surrounding landscape was a crucial factor in deciding the location of each of the temples at the time of their foundation and indeed is the key element in the outstanding universal value of the nominated property. To properly establish the identity of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, the conservation and management of each component temple should go hand-in-hand with management of the surrounding landscape.

The beautiful natural setting of each of the mountain temples is an outstanding landscape element which must be protected in conjunction with the temples. It is necessary therefore to establish plans for sustained conservation and management of the natural landscape surrounding the nominated property.

After a survey identifying elements detracting from the landscape (such as temporary facilities, unused facilities, commercial facilities), guidelines must be established and implemented for sustained management of those facilities according to type.

The design of public facilities such as signs, convenience facilities and lighting at the nominated property show differences according to temple and region. It is necessary to develop a unified design scheme for public facilities to present a consistent image.



## 5.b State of the Landscape at Each Temple

### 5.b.i Landscape Management System

#### 1. Landscape Act

The purpose of the Landscape Act is to contribute to the creation of beautiful and pleasant environments that reflect regional characteristics by stipulating matters necessary for their conservation and management as well as formation, thereby enabling systematic management of landscapes across national territory.

Under the Act, the basic principles for landscape management are as follows:

- To enable the people to live in a beautiful and pleasant environment;
- To maintain the landscape in good condition so that it reflects the nature, history and culture of the local region with the cooperation of the local residents and in close relationship with their daily lives and economic activities;
- To encourage autonomous administration of the landscape to ensure that the unique regional characteristics and diversity of the different regions are maintained and to enable the local residents to actively take part in management of the landscape;
- To ensure that any development or related activity is carried out in such a way that harmony and balance with the landscape is maintained;
- To preserve outstanding aspects of the landscape while improving and restoring damaged aspects, and to encourage unique elements in any newly formed landscapes;
- To minimize restrictions on citizens' property rights while considering balance among the different regions.

#### 2. Cultural Heritage Protection Act

Under Article 13 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (Protection of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area), the mayor/provincial governor shall, for the protection of the historic and cultural environment of the designated cultural heritage, designate the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area by municipal/provincial ordinance following consultation with the administrator of the CHA.

The scope of the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area shall be within 500 meters of the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage, in consideration of the cultural, artistic, academic and scenic value of the heritage, its surrounding environment and other necessary matters for its protection. However, in cases where construction works implemented in an area 500 meters or more away from the outer boundary of the designated cultural heritage are clearly deemed to affect the heritage, the scope of the conservation area may be set in excess of 500 meters.

Where the administrator of the CHA or the mayor/provincial governor designates heritage, he/she shall determine and publicly announce detailed standards for acts in the Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area, which could affect the protection of the designated cultural heritage, within six months from the date on which such designation is publicly announced.

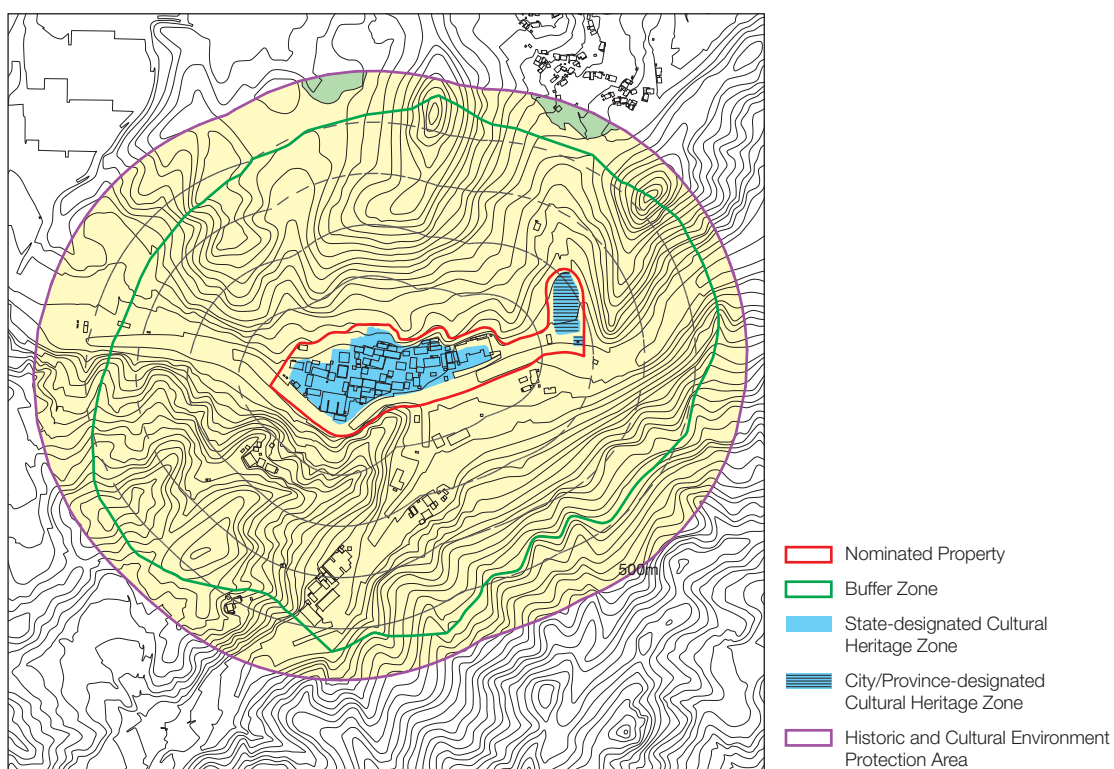
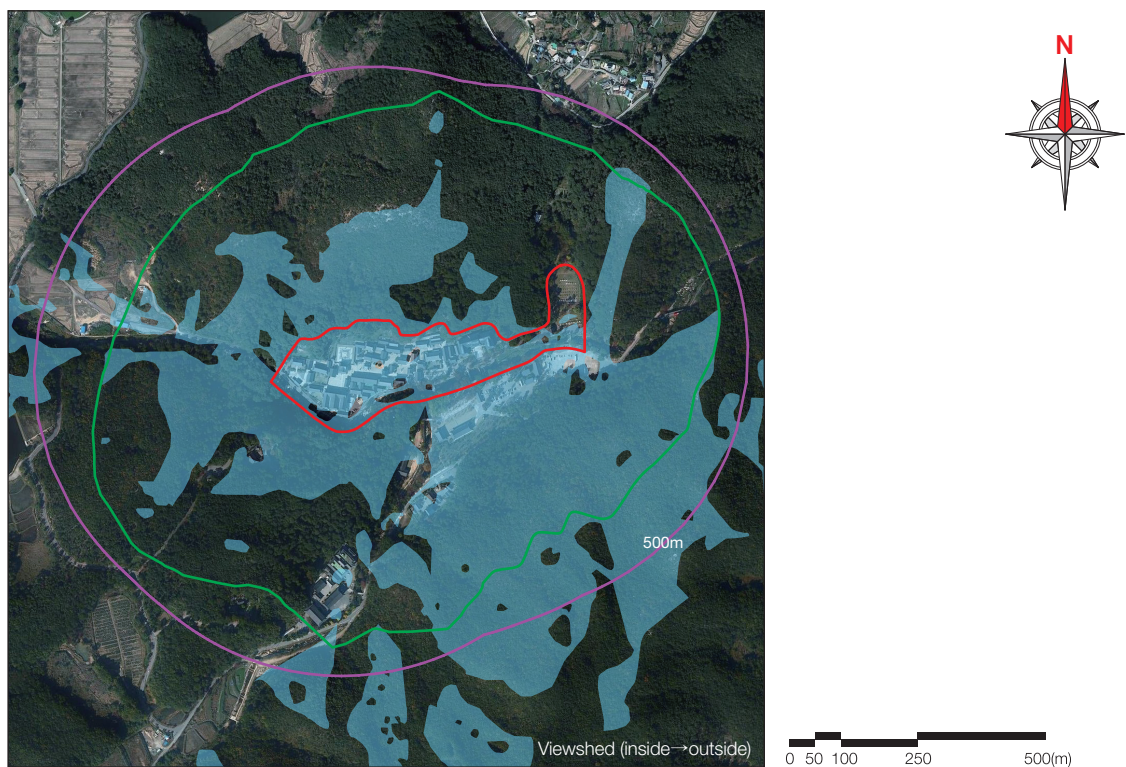
## 5.b.ii State of Landscape at the Individual Temple

### 1. Tongdosa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Tongdosa Temple is mostly composed of forest land that is managed and maintained in good condition. Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that visibility from Tongdosa Temple is very good within a radius of 200–300 meters overall, and beyond a radius of 500 meters from the western and southeastern sides.

Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from the Tongdosa Temple Cultural Heritage Zone is managed according to the standards for permissible alterations. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of Tongdosa Temple, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of the temple as most of this area, with a few exceptions, has been designated as Zone 1 for preservation of the original topography. The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Tongdosa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations are shown in the figures on the following page.



Standards for Permissible Alterations

Category		Flat roof	Pitched roof (3:10 or more)
	Zone1	Preservation of the original topography	
	Zone2	Subject to deliberation	

**Figure 5-1.** Viewshed analysis of the landscape around Tongdosa Temple (inside→outside)

**Figure 5-2.** Standards for permissible alterations for Tongdosa Temple

## 2. Buseoksa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Buseoksa Temple is mostly composed of forest land with a settlement located on the flat land to the south.

Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that visibility from Buseoksa Temple is very good within a radius of 100–200 meters overall, and beyond a radius of 500 meters from the southern side.

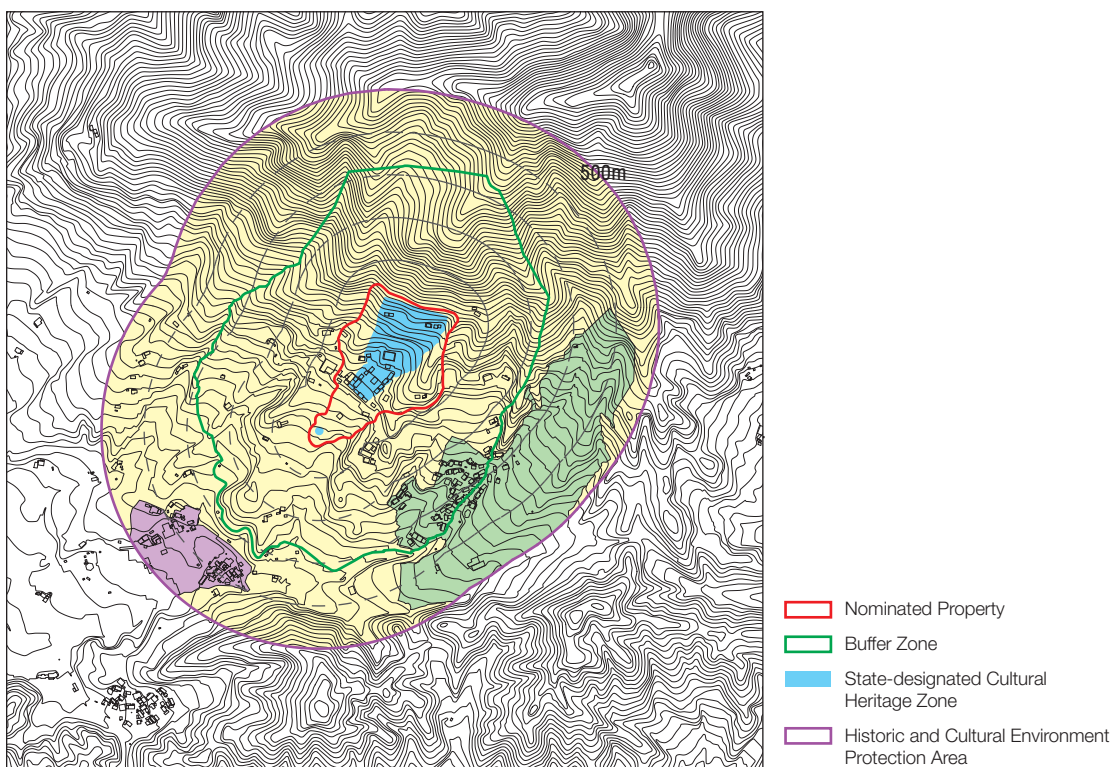
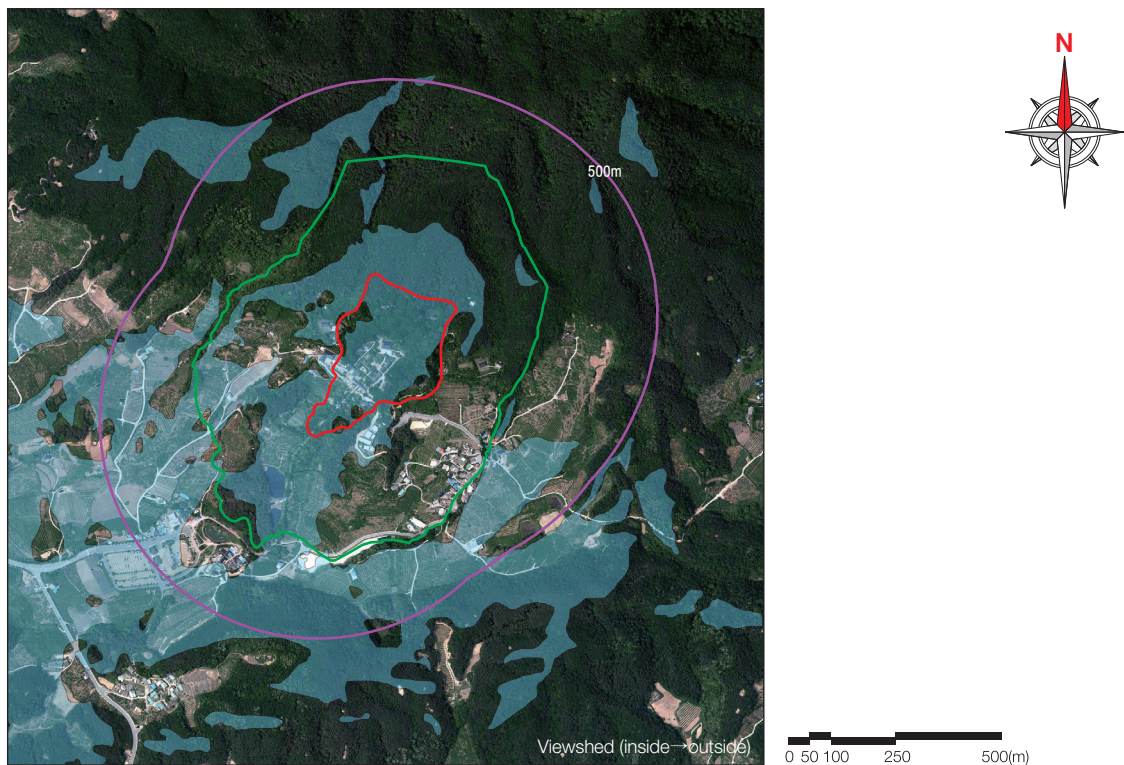
Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from the Buseoksa Temple Cultural Heritage Zone is managed according to the standards for permissible alterations. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of Buseoksa Temple, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of the temple as most of this area, with a few exceptions, has been designated as Zone 1 for preservation of the original topography.

In addition, while parts of the southern side and southeastern side are designated Zone 2 or Zone 3, any new buildings must be no more than one story in Zone 2 and no more than two stories in Zone 3. Hence it can be said that development in the area surrounding Buseoksa Temple is managed in an appropriate manner.

The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Buseoksa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations are shown in the figures on the following page.





Standards for Permissible Alterations

Category	Flat roof	Pitched roof (3:10 or more)
Zone1	Preservation of the original topography	
Zone2	Max. height 5m (1 story)	Max. height 7.5m (1 story)
Zone3	Max. height 8m (2 story)	Max. height 12m (2 story)

**Figure 5-3.** Viewshed analysis of the landscape around Buseoksa Temple (inside→outside)

**Figure 5-4.** Standards for permissible alterations for Buseoksa Temple

### 3. Bongjeongsa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Bongjeongsa Temple is mostly composed of forest land that is managed and maintained in good condition.

Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that visibility from Bongjeongsa Temple is very good within a radius of 100–200 meters overall, and even beyond a radius of 500 meters from the northwestern side.

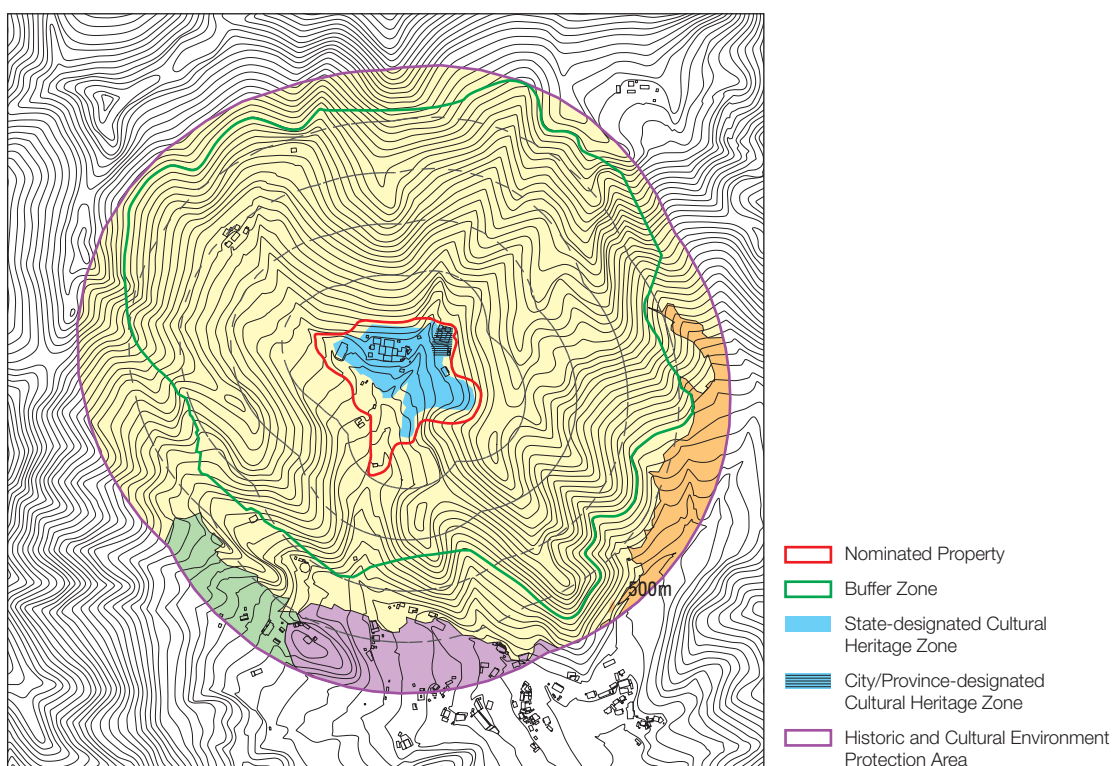
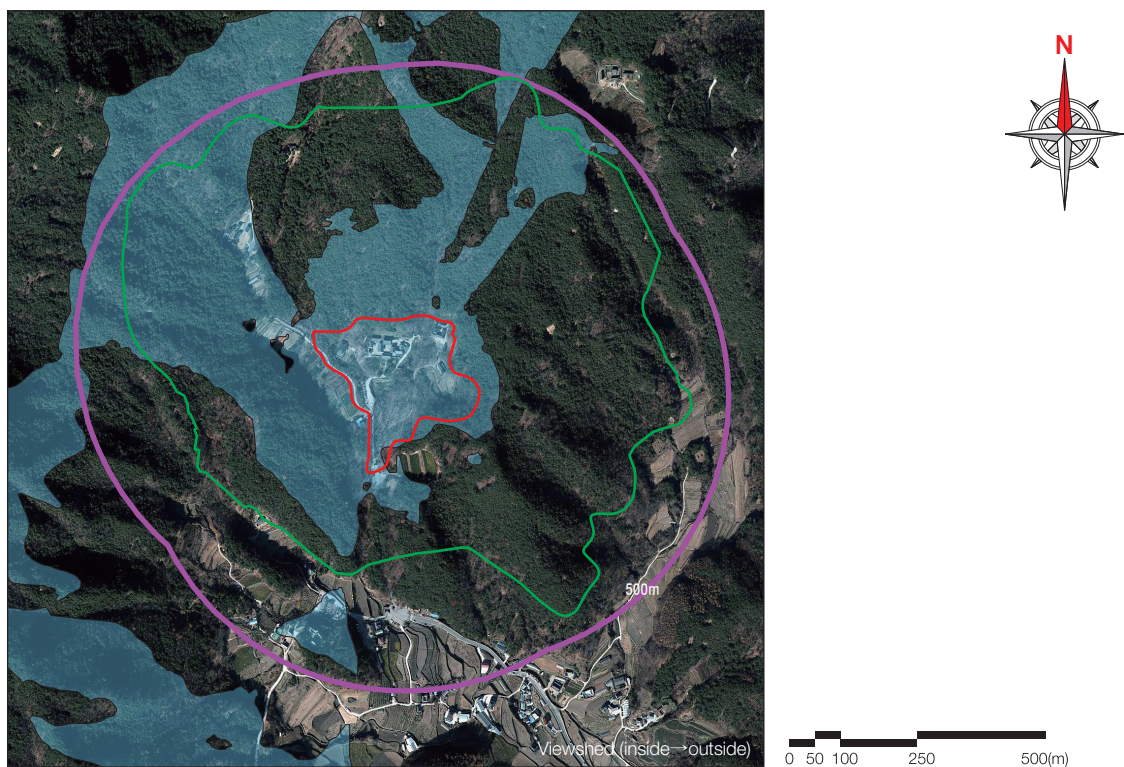
Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from the Bongjeongsa Temple Cultural Heritage Zone is managed according to the standards for permissible alterations. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of Bongjeongsa Temple, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of the temple as most of this area, with a few exceptions, has been designated as Zone 1 for preservation of the original topography.

In addition, while parts of the southern side southeastern sides are designated Zones 2–4, the view is cut off by the mountain ridges and any development there is restricted to low-rise buildings according to the standards for permissible alterations. Hence it can be said that development in the area surrounding Bongjeongsa Temple is managed in an appropriate manner.

The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Bongjeongsa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations are shown in the figures on the following page.





Standards for Permissible Alterations

Category	Flat roof	Pitched roof (3:10 or more)
Zone1	Preservation of the original topography	
Zone2	Max. height 5m (1 story)	Max. height 5m (1 story)
Zone3	Standards applied to Old House of Jukheon; result of deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee to be followed	
Zone4	To be handled pursuant to relevant laws and regulations	

**Figure 5-5.** Viewshed analysis of the landscape around Bongjeongsa Temple (inside→outside)

**Figure 5-6.** Standards for permissible alterations for Bongjeongsa Temple

#### 4. Beopjusa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Beopjusa Temple is mostly composed of forest land. Most of the area around the temple has been designated as Scenic Site No. 61 under the name “Beopjusa Temple, Mt. Songnisan Area” and is managed and maintained in good condition.

Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that visibility from Beopjusa Temple is very good within a radius of 300 meters overall, and even beyond a radius of 1.5 kilometers from the northern side.

Beopjusa Temple is located inside the area designated as Scenic Site No. 61 and any development activity within a radius of 500 meters of this area is managed according to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. This has ensured good landscape management over a wide area. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of the area around Beopjusa Temple, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of Scenic Site No. 61 as most of this area, with a few exceptions, has been designated as Zone 1 for conservation of the original topography.

The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Beopjusa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations for “Beopjusa Temple, Mt. Songnisan Area” (Scenic Site No. 61) are shown in the figures on the following page.





## 5. Magoksa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Magoksa Temple is mostly composed of forest land with settlements located on the flat land to the east and west.

Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that visibility from Magoksa Temple is very good within a radius of 200 meters overall, and even beyond a radius of 500 meters from the southern and western sides.

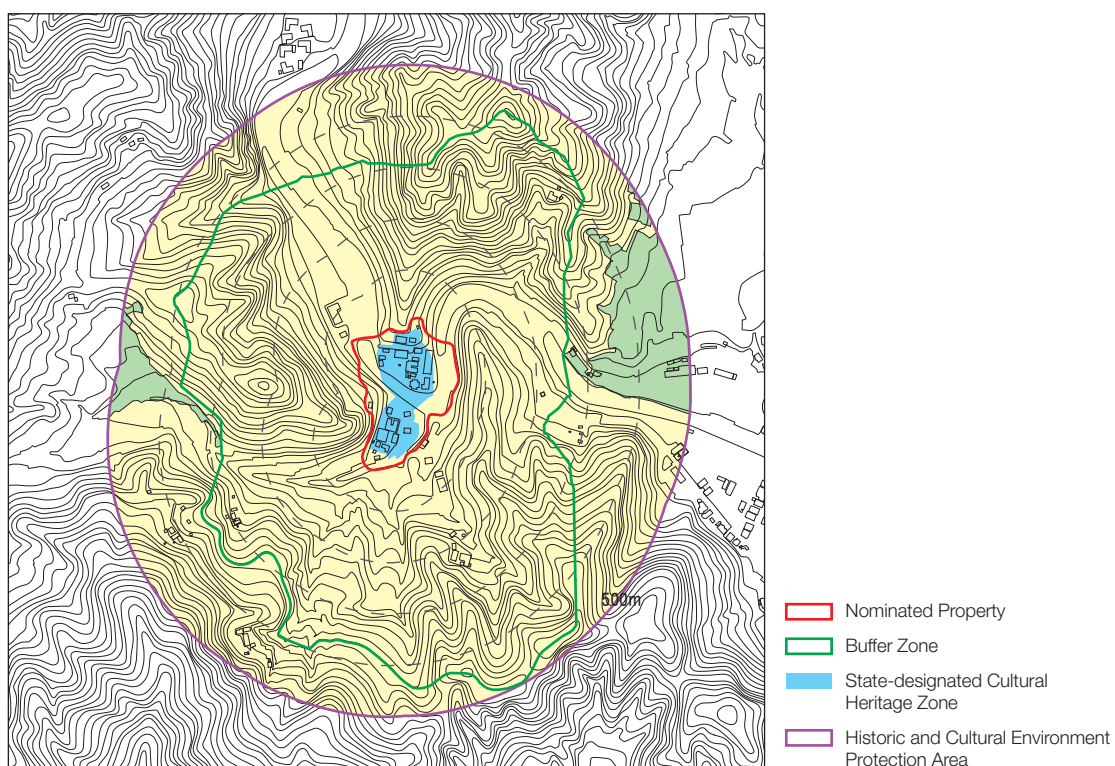
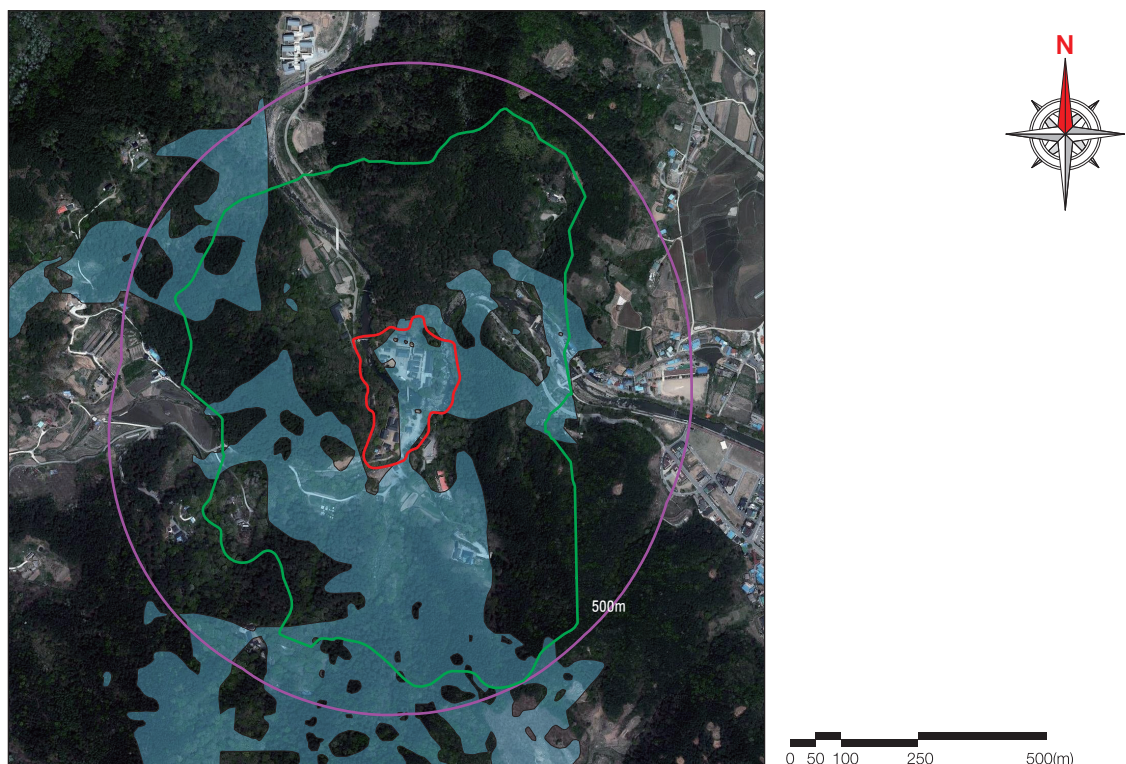
Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from the Magoksa Temple Cultural Heritage Zone is managed according to the standards for permissible alterations. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of Magoksa Temple, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of the temple as most of this area, with a few exceptions, has been designated as Zone 1 for conservation of the original topography.

In addition, while parts of the eastern side and the western side are designated Zone 2, the view is cut off by the mountain ridges and any development there is restricted to buildings of no more than two stories (sloping roof) according to the standards for permissible alterations. Hence it can be said that development in the area surrounding Magoksa Temple is managed in an appropriate manner.

The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Magoksa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations are shown in the figures on the following page.





Standards for Permissible Alterations

Category	Flat roof	Pitched roof (3:10 or more)
Zone1	Preservation of the original topography	
Zone2	Max. height 12m (2 stories)	

- ▭ Nominated Property
- ▭ Buffer Zone
- ▭ State-designated Cultural Heritage Zone
- ▭ Historic and Cultural Environment Protection Area

**Figure 5-9.** Viewshed analysis of the landscape around Magoksa Temple (inside→outside)

**Figure 5-10.** Standards for permissible alterations for Magoksa Temple

## 6. Seonamsa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Seonamsa Temple is mostly composed of forest land. Most of the area around the temple has been designated as Scenic Site No. 65, under the name “Songgwangsa Temple and Seonamsa Temple, Mt. Jogyesan Area,” and is managed and maintained in good condition.

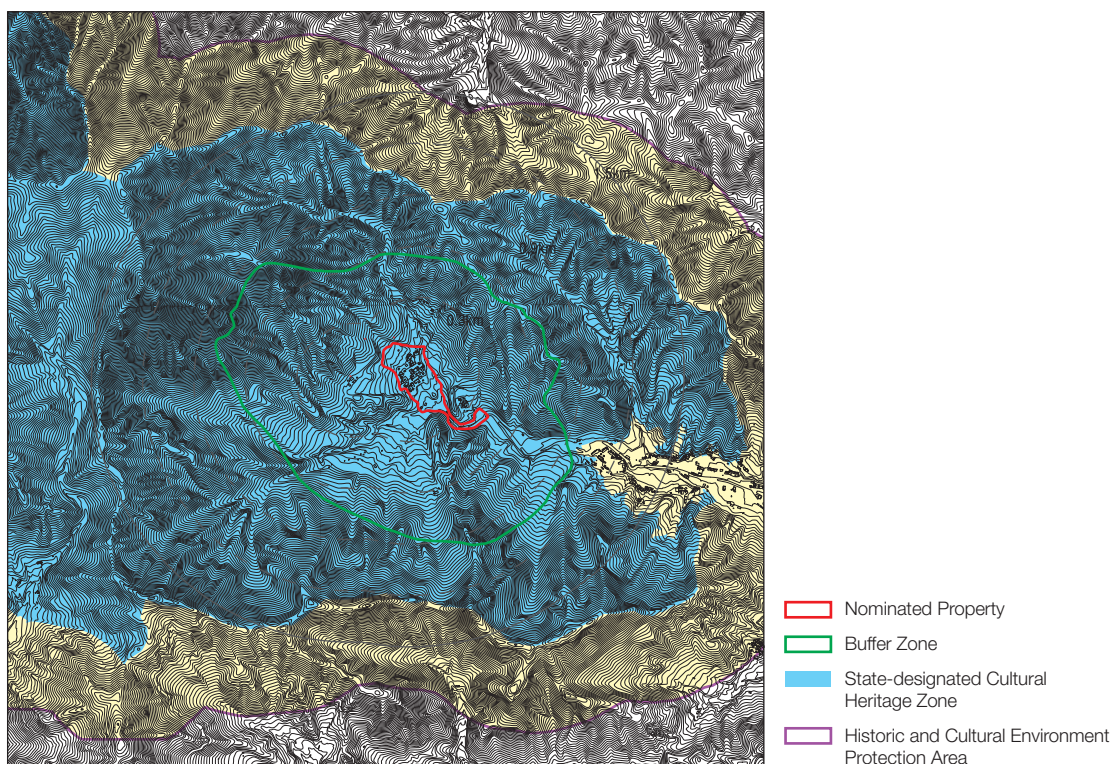
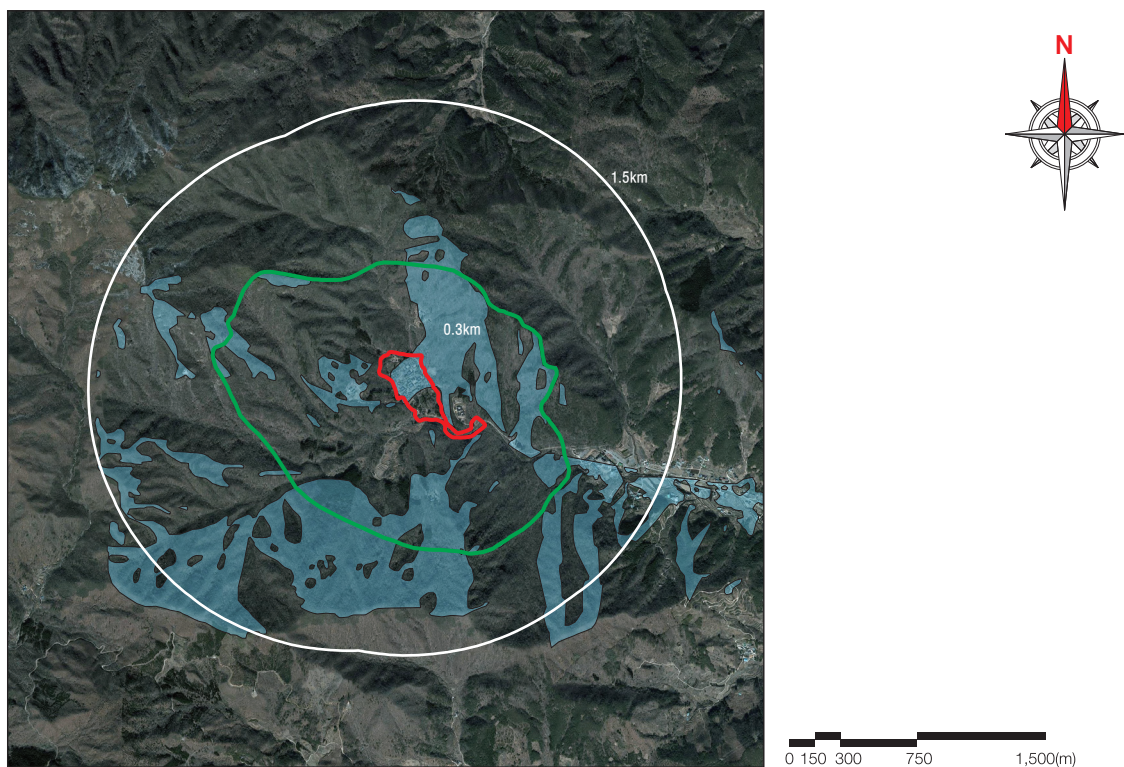
Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that Seonamsa Temple has visibility only to the ridges on the western side, up to 0.9 kilometers on the northern side, and up to 1.5 kilometers on the southeastern and southwestern sides.

Seonsamsa Temple is located inside the area designated as Scenic Site No. 65 and any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from this area is managed according to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. This has ensured good landscape management over a wide area. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of Songgwangsa Temple and Seonamsa Temple, Mt. Jogyesan Area, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of Scenic Site No. 65 as the whole area has been designated as Zone 1 for conservation of the original topography.

The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Seonamsa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations of Songgwangsa Temple and Seonamsa Temple, Mt. Jogyesan Area (Scenic Site No. 65) are shown in the figures on the following page.





Standards for Permissible Alterations

Category		Flat roof	Pitched roof (3:10 or more)
	Zone1	Preservation of the original topography	

**Figure 5-11.** Viewshed analysis of the landscape around Seonamsa Temple (inside→outside)

**Figure 5-12.** Standards for permissible alterations for the Songgwangsa Temple and Seonamsa Temple, Mt. Jogyesan Area (centered on Seonamsa Temple area)

## 7. Daeheungsa Temple

The natural landscape surrounding Daeheungsa Temple is mostly composed of forest land. Most of the area has been designated as Scenic Site No. 66, under the name “Daeheungsa Temple, Mt. Duryunsan Area,” and has therefore been managed and maintained in good condition.

Viewshed analysis of the landscape has confirmed that Daeheungsa Temple has very good visibility within a radius of 600 meters, except for part of the view to the north, and even beyond 1.0 kilometer on the eastern and southern sides.

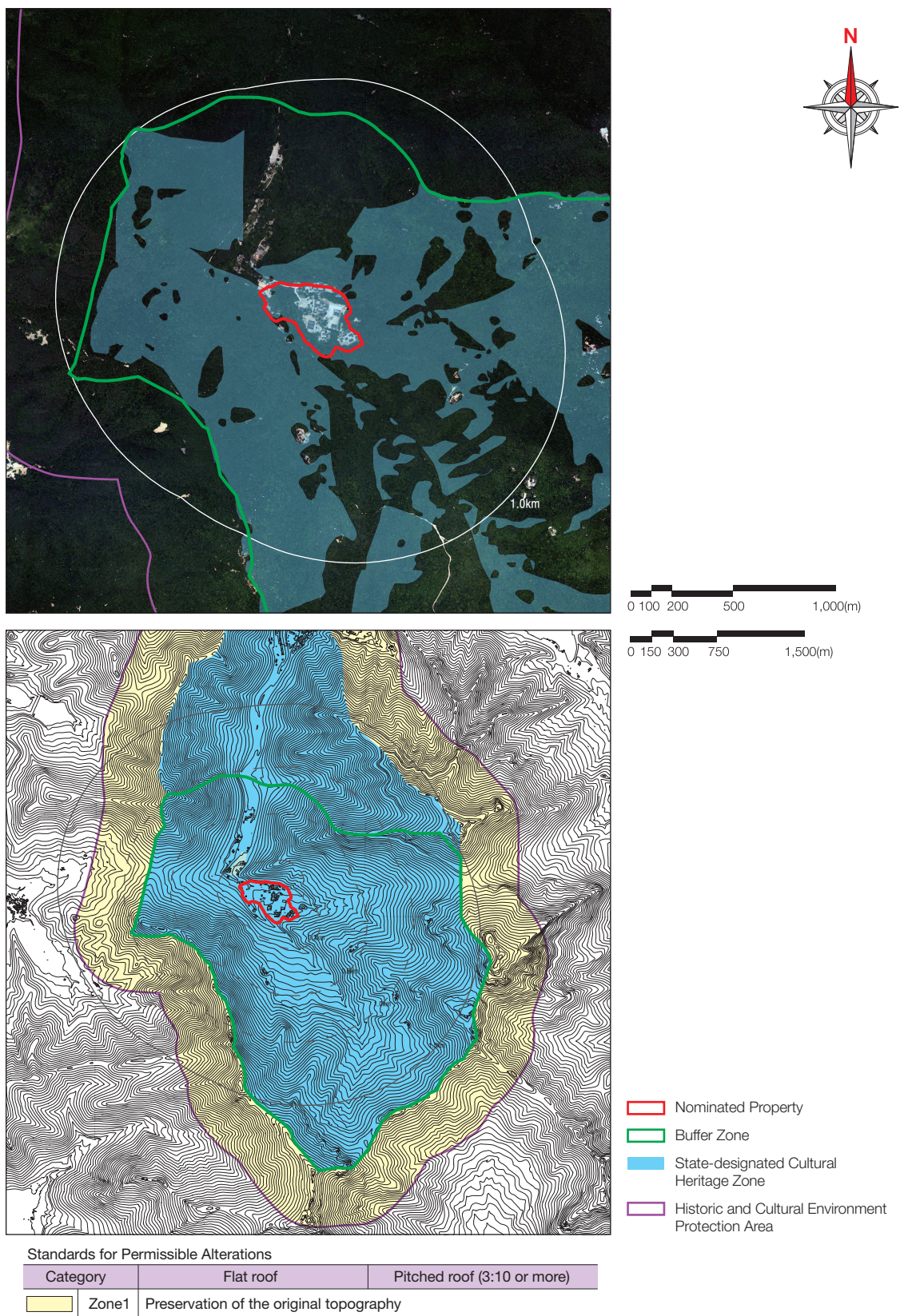
Daeheungsa Temple is located inside the area designated as Scenic Site No. 66, and any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from this area is managed according to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. This has ensured good landscape management over a wide area. Development is also managed according to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act (Ordinance on Urban Planning), the Forest Act and other related laws and ordinances.

Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, any development activity within a radius of 500 meters from the Daeheungsa Temple Cultural Heritage Zone is managed according to the standards for permissible alterations.

According to the standards for permissible alterations of Daeheungsa Temple, all development is banned in principle within a 500-meter radius of the designated area as the whole area has been designated as Zone 1 for conservation of the original topography.

The viewshed analysis of the landscape around Daeheungsa Temple and the standards for permissible alterations for the Daeheungsa Temple, Mt. Duryunsan Area (Scenic Site No. 66) are shown in the figures on the following page.





**Figure 5-13.** Viewshed analysis of the landscape around Daeheungsa Temple (inside→outside)

**Figure 5-14.** Standards for permissible alterations for the Daeheungsa Temple, Mt. Duryunsan Area (centered on Daeheungsa Temple)

## 5.c Landscape Management Plans for the Individual Temple

### 5.c.i Conservation and Management Plans for the Original Landscape

Harmony with the surrounding landscape was a key factor in selecting the locations of the seven component temples of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. Therefore, the natural setting (including the topography, trees, and water systems) is a crucial landscape element of the nominated property.

The seven nominated temples have all gone through various changes during their long history but the surrounding landscape, especially the natural landscape except for the trees, has largely been maintained in its original form.

The natural landscape surrounding the temples comes under strict conservation and management pursuant to various laws, including the National Land Planning and Utilization Act, the Forest Act, the Natural Parks Act, and the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.

However, as development pressure is increasing across the country, the proper countermeasures must be established to respond to any development pressures that may occur in the future.

#### ■ Preservation of Locational Characteristics

The Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea are located in beautiful natural settings, and the harmonious blend of nature and traditional architecture presents a picture of typically Korean beauty. To preserve this beauty and the characteristics of the temple locations, development pressures must be systematically managed pursuant to the relevant laws and institutions and monitoring must be carried out on a regular basis.

#### ■ Preservation of the Forest Landscape

The forest lands surrounding the Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea provide an excellent background for the temples and enhance their value. To preserve these outstanding forest landscapes, continued management of development pressures is necessary along with a disaster prevention system to protect the forests against fire and pests.



#### ■ **Preservation of the Water Landscape**

The streams, ponds and other bodies of water in and around the temples are valuable elements of the landscape and have provided water to put out any fires that threaten the wooden temple buildings. To protect the water landscape, it must be carefully managed to maintain its current state and artificial alteration of water courses must be restricted.

#### ■ **Restoration of the Original Landscape Based on Historical Evidence**

The seven component temples of the nominated property, while going through various changes over the past thousand years or more since their foundation, have been maintained to the present day. Organized efforts must be made to restore the temple landscapes to their original form based on thorough study of historical evidence.

#### ■ **Replacement of Foreign Tree Species**

The foreign tree species growing in and around the temples were not part of the original landscape. Hence the foreign species planted inside the temple compound should be replaced with Korean native trees. Trees suited to the temple landscape should be selected and planted after consultation with tree experts.





### 5.c.ii Management of Elements Detracting from the Landscape

The landscapes around the seven component temples of the nominated property are relatively well managed. However, site inspection has confirmed the presence of certain elements detracting from the landscape and plans to deal with them must be made.




These detracting elements, found in various forms both inside and outside the temple compound, mostly consist of commercial facilities and makeshift buildings owned by individuals.

Short-term management solutions include improvement of the surrounding environment, renovation of facilities, or concealment, while long-term solutions may call for demolition or relocation.






## 1. Tongdosa Temple

Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	In front of the Gate of Heavenly Kings (makeshift facility)	Discord with views of the entrance	Relocation and renewal	-
	Tongdosa Temple Library (underground entrance)	Use of incongruent materials	-	Demolition and renewal (use of traditional materials)
	In the southern parking lot (solar panels)	Incongruent facility of excessive scale	Concealment (use of trees)	Dismantling and relocation
	In the southern parking lot (communications antenna)	Incongruent facility	Improvement (use of trees)	Improvement of form and relocation




## 2. Buseoksa Temple




Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	South of the temple compound (private house, shed)	Private land close to the protection zone (land yet to be acquired)	Cleanup of the environment	Land purchase and relocation
	Near the One Pillar Gate (private house, shed)	Private land close to the protection zone (land yet to be acquired)	Cleanup of the environment	Land purchase and relocation
	Entrance (sales booth, shed)	Discord with the view of entrance	Cleanup of the environment	Demolition and renewal (use of traditional materials)

### 3. Bongjeongsa Temple







Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Eastern side of the Hall of the Great Hero (registry for temple works)	Prefabricated facility (discord with the landscape)	Cleanup of the environment	Demolition and renewal (use of traditional materials)
	Entry to the Vulture Peak Hermitage (garage)	Prefabricated facility (discord with the landscape)	Cleanup of the environment	Demolition and renewal (use of traditional materials)
	Near a general information board (prefabricated shed)	Prefabricated facility (discord with the landscape)	Cleanup of the environment and concealment	Dismantling and relocation
	Near a general information board (tourist information booth)	Prefabricated facility (discord with the landscape)	Cleanup of the environment	Improvement of the landscape (with reference to public design guidelines)
	Tourist zone (ticket booth)	Prefabricated facility (discord with the landscape)	Cleanup of the environment	Improvement of the landscape (with reference to public design guidelines)
Others	Temple vicinity (telephone poles, etc.)	Incongruent facility (discord with the landscape)	Improvement (use of trees)	Improvement of form and laying electrical wires underground



### 4. Beopjusa Temple

Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Western side of the Diamond Gate (souvenir shop)	Aluminum window frames (discord with the landscape)	Replacement of window frames	-
	Eastern side of the Diamond Gate (security guard's office)	Aluminum window frames (discord with the landscape)	Replacement of window frames	-
	Western side of the Treasure Hall of the Great Hero (lotus lantern registry)	Dilapidation, discord with the landscape	Cleanup of the environment	Dismantling and relocation




Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Near the Gilt-bronze Maitreya Statue (sunshade)	Use of incongruent materials	Cleanup of the environment	Dismantling and renewal (use of traditional materials)
	Front of the Diamond Gate (vending machines, public phone booths)	Discord with the landscape	Cleanup of the environment (paintwork)	Improvement of design (with reference to public design guidelines)
	Front of the Diamond Gate (illegal parking)	Disruption of circulation paths, and detracting of the landscape	Ban on parking	-

## 5. Magoksa Temple



Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Lower part of the Bell Pavilion (commercial facility, vending machines)	Discord with view of the entry	Improvement of environment	Dismantling and relocation
	Refectory	Use of incongruent materials	-	Demolition and renewal (use of traditional materials)
	Rear of the Lotus Blossom Hall (ventilation facility)	Exterior exposure of an element detracting from the landscape	Concealment	-
	Exercise facilities (container)	Discord with the landscape	Demolition and relocation	-
	One Pillar Gate area (restroom/closure)	Unused, discord with the landscape	-	Demolition
	One Pillar Gate area (container, shed)	Discord with the landscape	Concealment	Demolition and relocation



Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Behind the Pavilion of Lingering Fragrance (shed)	Unused, discord with the landscape	Cleanup of the environment	Demolition and relocation
	Temple Stay facility area (greenhouse)	Discord with the landscape	Demolition and relocation	-

## 6. Seonamsa Temple

Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Under the Bell Pavilion (commercial facility)	Discord with view of the entry, outside exposure of products	Cleanup of the environment (tidying up goods)	Demolition and relocation
	Temple compound (roof tile votive office)	Makeshift facility, discord with surrounding area	Demolition and relocation	-
	Southwestern parking lot (shed)	Use of incongruent materials, dilapidation	Painting and concealment	Demolition and relocation

## 7. Daeheungsa Temple

Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Temple Museum area (container)	Use of incongruent materials	Cleanup of environment	Demolition and relocation
	Northern area, eastern side (container)	Use of incongruent materials, dilapidation	Demolition	-

Current state	Location	Problem	Management measures	
			Short-term task	Long-term task
	Hall of Judgment area (electrical facility)	Use of incongruent materials	Concealment	-
	Bell Pavilion (commercial facility)	Discord with view of the entry, outside exposure of goods	Cleanup of environment (tidying up goods)	Demolition and relocation
Others	Temple vicinity (communications antenna)	Incongruent facility	Improvement (use of trees)	Improvement of form and relocation

### 5.c.iii Plans to Establish a Landscape Management System

#### ■ Establishing Master Plan for Each Temple

A sustainable master plan for landscape management will be established for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, to enable systematic management of the landscape in a way that protects the value of the landscape at each temple.

The master plan will be drawn up with the participation of landscape experts and cultural heritage specialists and be comprehensive in its coverage to include the topography, vegetation, and varied facilities.

#### ■ Introducing Deliberation System for Development Affecting the Landscape

Local governments as well as provincial governments should enact ordinances for review of the landscape and form a new deliberation committee or operate an existing committee to review any development that may affect the landscape.

Landscape review will be entrusted to landscape and cultural heritage experts who will deliberate permission for development activity based on the contents of the master plan for landscape management.

#### ■ Introducing Visitor Monitoring System

A system will be established to enable visitors to the mountain temples to freely monitor the temple grounds and surrounding landscape.

The visitors' monitoring data is to be collected on a regular basis and the issues raised are dealt with one by one.

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Chapter 6

# FINANCES

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN  
MONASTERIES  
IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea



# FINANCES

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## 6.a Structure of Finances

Funding for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, largely comes under three categories: costs for operation and management of Sansa Conservation and Management (SCM, post-inscription), costs for conservation and management of cultural heritage, and costs for other projects. The sources of finance and application procedures differ according to the nature of the costs.

The costs for operation and management of SCM come from the state (CHA), regional governments (five provincial governments and seven local governments concerned), and contributions from the seven temples comprising the nominated property. It covers the costs for wages and working expenses, research projects, and public relations projects.

The costs for conservation and management of cultural heritage, which take up the lion's share of all funding, are shared by the state and regional governments. In the case of State-designated cultural heritage, the costs are shared by the state and regional governments (provincial funding + municipal/county funding) in the ratio of 7:3. For province-designated cultural heritage, all costs are borne by regional governments in the ratio of 5:5 (provincial funding + municipal/county funding). In the case of State-designated cultural heritage, funding requests are first made by each local government concerned (Yangsan City, Yeongju City, Andong City, Boeun County, Gongju City, Suncheon City, and Haenam County) to their respective provincial governments (Gyeongsangnam-do Province,



Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Chungcheongbuk-do Province, Chungcheongnam-do Province, and Jeollanam-do Province). After examining each case, the provincial governments submit a budget request to the CHA.

Costs for other projects refer to the money invested in the expansion and improvement of basic amenities in the vicinity of the temples, cultural tourism related projects, and cleanup of the surrounding environment. The ratio of state to regional funding varies according to the nature of the project and the government department concerned.

**Table 6-1. Structure of finances**

Category	Costs for conservation and management of cultural heritage		Costs for operation and management of the council for inscription		Costs for other projects
Type of financial sources	State funding + provincial funding		State funding + provincial funding	Contribution by temples	State funding + provincial funding
Ratio of financial sources	State-designated cultural heritage	State funding: provincial funding =7:3	State funding: provincial funding =5:5 90%	10%	Ratio of state to provincial funding varies according to the nature of the project and government department concerned
	Province-designated cultural heritage	Provincial funding: municipal/county funding=5:5			
Route for funding application	City · County → Province → Cultural Heritage Administration		-	-	City · county → Province → Relevant central government department
Route for funding delivery	-		Province · county → Council for inscription	Temple → Council for inscription	-
Details of use	Cultural heritage repair, maintenance and management projects, etc.		Wages and working expenses, research for World Heritage inscription, cultural heritage management, public relations, etc.		Expansion and improvement of basic amenities in the vicinity of the temples, cultural tourism related projects, and cleanup of surrounding environment

## 6.b Current State of Finances

Funding related to the conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is largely divided into two categories: costs for management and operation of SCM, and costs for cultural heritage conservation and management projects. The costs were calculated according to the exchange rate as of December 2016 (1,200 Korean won per 1 US dollar).

### 1. Costs for Management and Operation of SCM

Costs for operation and management of Sansa Conservation and Management from the launch of the council on August 6, 2014 to the year 2016 reached some 2.91 million dollars. The costs are shared by the state (CHA), regional governments, and the seven nominated temples.

**Table 6-2. Costs for management and operation of Sansa Conservation and Management** (Unit: \$USD)

Year	Total	State funding	Local funding	Buddhist order (7 temples)	Remarks
2014	678,100	295,300	295,300	87,500	Launch of the Council (Aug. 6, 2014)
2015	1,148,500	530,500	530,500	87,500	
2016	1,086,500	499,500	499,500	87,500	
Total	2,913,100	1,325,300	1,325,300	262,500	

## 2. Costs for Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage

From 2014 to 2016, some US\$22.07 million has been spent for the conservation and management of the nominated property. By source of finances, this breaks down to around US\$12.64 million from the state, US\$2.88 million from provincial governments, and US\$6.54 million from city and county governments. The greatest portion of the budget has been provided by the state.

**Table 6-3. Costs for conservation and management of the nominated property** (Unit: \$USD)

Temple	Subtotal	Costs by year		State funding	Local funding	
		Year	Total		Provincial funding	Municipal/county funding
Tongdosa Temple	3,800,100	2014	1,941,660	1,320,830	217,290	403,540
		2015	1,125,940	763,520	130,430	231,990
		2016	732,500	469,580	87,480	175,440
Buseoksa Temple	5,899,000	2014	2,383,830	987,250	293,160	1,103,420
		2015	2,183,000	1,177,670	216,330	789,000
		2016	1,332,170	468,580	89,090	774,500

Temple	Subtotal	Costs by year		State funding	Local funding	
		Year	Total		Provincial funding	Municipal/county funding
Bongjeonsa Temple	966,800	2014	750,000	525,000	67,500	157,500
		2015	108,400	75,800	9,800	22,800
		2016	108,400	75,800	9,800	22,800
Beopjusa Temple	2,264,200	2014	804,930	287,630	237,820	279,480
		2015	1,145,900	766,700	189,600	189,600
		2016	313,370	198,350	57,510	57,510
Magoksa Temple	1,841,300	2014	100,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
		2015	710,460	407,740	151,360	151,360
		2016	1,030,840	721,580	154,630	154,630
Seonamsa Temple	2,446,200	2014	895,680	530,590	103,430	261,660
		2015	688,010	397,020	131,130	159,860
		2016	862,510	603,750	77,630	181,130
Daeheungsa Temple	4,857,700	2014	1,091,130	750,730	77,700	262,700
		2015	1,603,230	947,200	267,840	388,190
		2016	2,163,340	1,120,300	290,540	752,500
Total			22,075,300	12,645,620	2,885,070	6,544,610

## 6.c Financial Plans

### 6.c.i System of Finances

The budget required for the conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, covers direct costs for excavations, repair and maintenance of the temples, and improvement of the tourism and utilization environment as well as costs for improvement of the landscape and surrounding environment. It also covers the costs for operation and management of the SCM.

## 1. Direct Costs for Conservation of the Property and Improvement of Tourism Environment

This budget mainly covers projects to maintain the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property and support tourism-related activities. Specifically, it breaks down to costs for repair and maintenance of wooden heritage and stone facilities, costs for improving the surrounding environment in preparation against disasters and other risk factors, and costs for enhancing the tourism environment and upgrading amenities.

## 2. Costs for Improvement of the Landscape and Surrounding Environment

This budget covers costs for management and refurbishment of any incompatible or undesirable elements in the landscape that do not agree with the historical image of the nominated property as well as costs for improving tourism infrastructure for visitors to the temples. More specifically, the budget breaks down into ① costs for improvement of tourism infrastructure; ② costs for restoration of the ecosystem including the topography and vegetation; ③ costs for management of environmental pollution sources; ④ costs for management of potential disaster factors in the vicinity of the temples; and ⑤ costs for improvement of the landscape.

## 3. Operation and Management Costs

This budget covers costs for projects by the Management Authority for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, costs for operation of the organization, monitoring costs, data management and research costs, and costs for education and public relations. It also includes costs for the cultural heritage security guards who are on permanent duty at the seven temples.

Specifically, the operation and management costs break down into ① costs for operation and management of the Management Authority for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, mostly its secretariat and committees; ② costs for operation and management of cultural heritage security guards at the seven temples; ③ costs for monitoring-related projects; ④ costs for data management and research projects; ⑤ costs for tourism, education and public relations projects; and ⑥ other operating and management costs.

## 6.c.ii Investment Plans

As the seven component temples of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, are state-designated cultural heritage sites, the budget for their systematic conservation and management is provided by the state (70 percent), provincial governments (15 percent) and local governments (15 percent). The ratio of financial sources can change in the case of province-designated cultural heritage, non-designated cultural heritage, or the landscape of the temples.

Budget plans for the five years following inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List are presented in the table below. From 2018 to 2022, a proposed budget of \$32.5 million has been set for conservation and management of the seven temples in four areas: conservation and management, maintenance of the tourism and utilization environment, operation and management, and improvement of the landscape and surrounding environment.

**Table 6-4. Financing plan for the first five years (2018–2022) after inscription on the World Heritage List**  
(Unit: \$USD)

Temple	Total	Projects			
		Conservation and management of the property	Management of tourism and utilization environment	Operation and management	Improvement of landscape and surrounding environment
Tongdosa Temple	8,000,000	6,300,000	840,000	430,000	430,000
Buseoksa Temple	10,910,000	2,100,000	6,720,000	420,000	1,670,000
Bongjeongsa Temple	1,250,000	420,000	210,000	200,000	420,000
Beopjusa Temple	2,000,000	1,250,000	210,000	290,000	250,000
Magoksa Temple	2,250,000	830,000	580,000	420,000	420,000
Seonamsa Temple	3,920,000	2,500,000	420,000	420,000	580,000
Daeheungsa Temple	4,170,000	2,670,000	250,000	420,000	830,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,500,000</b>	<b>16,070,000</b>	<b>9,230,000</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>4,600,000</b>



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Chapter 7

**DISASTER PREPAREDNESS  
AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

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Nomination of

**SANSA,**  
BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN  
MONASTERIES  
IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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## 7.a Current State of Disasters

### 7.a.i Occurrence of Disasters

The major disasters that may influence the state of conservation of cultural heritage are fire, flooding, landslides, typhoons, earthquakes, and pest damage. Based on analysis of the climates of the regions in which Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is located and their respective geographic characteristics, it can be deduced that the major disasters posing a risk to the component temples of the nominated property include fires and wildfires, flooding, and landslides.

Analysis of the natural disasters that have occurred at the component temples so far shows that no irreversible damage has been suffered. However, continued disaster management is necessary to prepare for disasters such as landslides and tree pulling caused by guerilla rains in summer as well as fires and wildfires breaking out in and around the temple compound. To ensure continued disaster risk management, the central government and local governments have prepared a disaster response system.



**Table 7-1. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Tongdosa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	February 1996	Total destruction of Tongdosa Temple's two dormitory buildings by fire (caused by electrical short circuit)
	April 2008	Forest fire outbreak some 2.1km from the temple (no damage to the temple)
Earthquake	1998~2008	No direct impact on the temple (four times during the stated period)
Sediment related disaster	None	None
Storm and flood damage	In typhoons	Collapse of embankment by the creek, near the hermitage (1959, 2002, 2003)
	2007	Damage to the One Pillar Gate due to tree pulling
Drought	None	None
Pest damage to trees	2005	Pine wood nematodes (which cause pine tree wilt) discovered in Sangbuk-myeon and Habuk-myeon, two villages in the vicinity of Tongdosa
Damage by living organisms	2013	Termite damage
	2010	Surface contamination due to lichen discovered

**Table 7-2. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Bongjeongsa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	March 2011	Forest fire 300m away from the temple (no damage to the temple)
	January 2013	Forest fire 3.4km away from the temple (no damage to the temple)
Earthquake	1985~2013	Ten times during the stated period (light tremors, no damage to the temple)
Sediment related disaster	August 2012	Collapse of western embankment near Jungam Hermitage due to Typhoon Bolaven
Storm and flood damage	In typhoons	Trees uprooted
Drought	2014~2015	Water cut off due to drought
Pest damage to trees	Since 2005	Increase in number of withered trees following discovery of pine wood nematodes
	2012, 2013	Sudden increase in damage caused by pine wood nematodes
Damage by living organisms	2004	Termite damage confirmed (Avatamsaka Lecture Hall, Vulture Peak Hermitage, Assembly of the Infinite Sea)
	2009	Termite damage confirmed (over the whole temple compound)
	2010	Surface contamination due to lichen discovered (Three-story stone pagoda)

**Table 7-3. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Buseoksa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	None	None
Earthquake	1979~2012	No direct damage to the temple (four times during the stated period)
Sediment related disaster	None	None
Storm and flood damage	In typhoons	Trees uprooted
Drought	Drought	No particular damage (drinking water shortage)
Pest damage to trees	October 2010	Increase in number of withered trees following discovery of pine wood nematodes
Damage by living organisms	2006	Contamination due to lichen (Stone Lantern in front of the Hall of Infinite Life, Three-story Stone Pagoda)

**Table 7-4. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Beopjusa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	May 1994	Arson on temple compound
	January 2005	Mountain hermitage totally destroyed by fire (Talgoram Hermitage)
	February 2007	Forest fire 2km from the temple (no damage to the temple)
Earthquake	1978~2007	Twelve times during the stated period (light tremors, no damage to the temple)
Sediment related disaster	None	None
Storm and flood damage	July 1980	Area around the One Pillar Gate flooded due to record rainfall of over 500mm
Drought	None	None
Pest damage to trees	Latter half the 1970s	Damage caused by pine leaf gall midge
	2005, 2007	Withering of oak trees and damage caused by pine leaf gall midge (along 2km entryway to the temple)
Damage by living organisms	2013	Termite damage confirmed (Treasure Hall of the Great Hero, Treasure Hall of Avalokitesvara, Dharani Meditation Center, monastic academy, Diamond Gate, Hall of Judgment, Gate of Heavenly Kings, Shrine of the Three Deities, Stone Lotus Basin, Hall of the Medicine Buddha, Portrait Shrine, dormitories by the abbot's room, dormitories by the monastic academy, Pavilion of Lingering Fragrance, Vow Shrine of Lady Seonhui)
	2010	Surface contamination due to lichen discovered (Stone Lantern with Twin Lions, base stone of the Stone Lotus Basin, Stone Lantern with the Four Heavenly Kings)

**Table 7-5. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Magoksa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	None	None
Earthquake	1994~2015	Eight times during the stated period (light tremors, no damage to the temple)
Sediment related disaster	None	None

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Storm and flooding	None	None
Drought	2014~2015	Water cut off due to drought
Pest damage to trees	None	None
Damage by living organisms	2013	Termite damage confirmed (Treasure Hall of Great Light, Treasure Hall of the Great Hero)

**Table 7-6. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Seonamsa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	2009	Wildfire 800m from the temple (no damage to the temple)
Earthquake	2001~2005	Four times in the stated period (light tremors with no damage to the temple)
Sediment related disaster	2012	Damage to sloping land around the ticket booth and inside the compound (damage to the road because of soil loss on the slopes)
Storm and flood damage	Frequently	Damage to the embankments due to erosion of slopes after torrential rain in the area around Seonamsa Stream; water course later altered and a weir installed
Drought	None	None
Pest damage to trees	None	None
Damage by living organisms	2013	Termite damage confirmed (Hall of the Great Hero)

**Table 7-7. Occurrence of natural disasters and accidents at Daeheungsa Temple**

Category	Date of occurrence	Damage
Arson and forest fire	March 2005	Wildfire some 3km from the temple (no damage to the temple)
	August 2013	Fire at the Southern Hermitage (about 37 million won worth of damage)
Earthquake	None	None
Sediment related disaster	-	From time to time during torrential rains
Storm and flood damage	August 2012 (Typhoon Bolaven)	Some 500 trees toppled at the temple entrance, flooding and sediment related disaster around the stream and parking lot
Drought	None	None
Pest damage to trees	None	None
Damage by living organisms	2013	Termite damage confirmed (Emptiness Carrying Pavilion, House of Discourse of Ritual, Hall of Great Light, Treasure Hall of the Great Hero, Pavilion of Great Fragrance, Hall of Judgment, House of Brilliant Righteousness, White Snow House, House of Serenity and Quietude (Detached House), Hall of Maitreya, Hall of the Arhats, Hall of Thousand Buddhas, Pavilion of Clear Stream, and low hills behind the Hall of Great Light)
	2012	Spontaneous growth of moss (Three-story Stone Pagoda, Stupa of Great Master Seosan), contamination caused by lichen (roof stones of stone lanterns, lower part of stone lanterns)

## 7.a.ii Pressures Caused by Climate Change

### 1. Current State and Conditions

The Republic of Korea has four distinct seasons and a continental climate characterized by a high temperature difference between the northern inland regions and southern coastal regions in comparison to its small territory. Precipitation is concentrated in the summer months of June to August when more than 50 percent of annual rainfall occurs.

A rise in average temperatures evident since the 1950s has caused climate change and global warming. The table below shows the annual average temperatures and precipitation (2009~2013) in the regions where the seven component temples of the nominated property are located. The annual average temperature ranges between 11°C~14°C and precipitation between 1,000mm~1,700mm. There is no clear pattern in the changes in temperature and precipitation, and a relatively uniform level is maintained from year to year.

**Table 7-8. Annual average temperature and precipitation (2009~2013)**

Temple	Location	Temperature/ Precipitation (annual average)	Yearly status				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tongdosa Temple	Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Temperature (°C)	14.2	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3
		Precipitation (mm)	1,298.0	1,462.5	1,606.4	1,621.4	1,092.3
Bongjeongsa Temple	Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Temperature (°C)	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.4
		Precipitation (mm)	1,058.5	1,073.8	1,251.5	1,047.0	979.9
Buseoksa Temple	Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Temperature (°C)	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.6
		Precipitation (mm)	1,133.7	1,236.3	1,729.3	1,431.0	1,180.8
Beopjusa Temple	Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province	Temperature (°C)	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.2
		Precipitation (mm)	1,112.2	1,262.9	1,810.7	1,522.3	1,125.9
Magoksa Temple	Gongju City, Chungcheongnam-do Province	Temperature (°C)	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.1
		Precipitation (mm)	1,090.4	1,419.7	1,769.0	1,413.2	1,110.0

Temple	Location	Temperature/ Precipitation (annual average)	Yearly status				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Seonamsa Temple	Suncheon City, Jeollanam-do Province	Temperature (°C)	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.3	12.7
		Precipitation (mm)	1,643.6	1,889.1	2,216.9	1,967.0	1,280.4
Daeheungsas Temple	Haenam County, Jeollanam-do Province	Temperature (°C)	13.8	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.7
		Precipitation (mm)	1,277.7	1,495.5	1,498.9	1,695.4	1,077.7

## 2. Management in Response to Climate Change

Up to the present, there have been no reports of climate change having a direct influence on the nominated property. But in response to global warming, which is affecting the whole world, the following measures have been taken to protect the temples.

### 1) Management of the Nominated Property in Response to Climate Change

In the Republic of Korea, climate change is causing changes in the water circulation process. Since global warming has become noticeable on the Korean peninsula, there has been an increase in precipitation intensity including more frequent instances of heavy rain and localized torrential downpours. As localized torrential downpours often lead to soil loss and landslides, it may have an effect on the nominated property.

As the nominated property is located in mountainous terrain, preemptory action is taken to prevent damage from torrential rains including safety inspections, and maintenance and management of streams, drainage channels and slopes.

With changes in water circulation as a consequence of global warming, the use of underground water is increasing. Changes in the underground water level pose the threat of differential settling of the ground, which must be managed through constant monitoring.

## 2) Preservation and Cultivation of the Plant Environment in Response to Climate Change

The increase in greenhouse gas emissions and rise in temperatures has brought about changes in the structure and function of the ecosystem, interaction between species, and migration of the habitats of species, and also may pose a serious threat to biodiversity and production based on the ecosystem.

Along with the topography, the vegetation is an important element in forming the scenery of each component temple of the nominated property. Vegetation and the climate are mutually interacted. Temperature and the vegetation index are in inverse proportion, and hence a proliferation of vegetation would help to lower temperatures. Ultimately, conservation and management of the vegetation around the temples not only serves to protect the historicity of the temples but also offset the negative effects of global warming. Taking these points into consideration, the vegetation in the nominated property area and buffer zone is under constant management.

### 7.a.iii Current State of Disaster Preparedness Facilities

As Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, is mostly composed of wooden buildings, special care must be taken against damage from arson and forest fire. This calls for a rapid fire response system on the grounds of the seven temples as well as close cooperation with nearby fire stations and local governments.

All efforts are being made to prepare for any outbreak of fire with the installation of firefighting and surveillance facilities at the temples, particularly around the state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage.

**Table 7-9.** Disaster response facilities at each temple

Location	Temple	Firefighting and safety management facilities						
		Portable fire extinguishers			Total	Fire monitors	Outdoor fire hydrants	CCTV and sensors
		Powder	Clean agent	Halon				
Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Tongdosa Temple	4	42	8	54	5	15	11
Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Bongjeongsa Temple	32	6	1	39	3	7	9
Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Buseoksa Temple	30	14	-	44	3	10	11
Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province	Beopjusa Temple	42	19	-	61	6	14	20
Gongju City, Chungcheongnam-do Province	Magoksa Temple	58	15	5	78	4	8	13
Suncheon City, Jeollnam-do Province	Seonamsa Temple	30	15	-	45	3	7	30
Haenam County, Jeollnam-do Province	Daeheungsa Temple	30	3	4	37	4	10	28



**Figure 7-1.** Firefighting equipment at the temples

## 7.b Disaster Preparedness Systems

### 1. Legal Basis

Pursuant to the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety of the Republic of Korea, the state and local governments must make all possible efforts to prepare for disaster and reduce any related damage, and establish and enforce plans for rapid disaster response and recovery operations.

In addition, the heads of municipal and provincial governments must establish a city/province safety master plan based on the guidelines set out by the central government and the safety management plans of organizations in charge of disaster management, which should obtain approval from the city/province deliberation committee.

That is, provincial, municipal and county governments establish and implement safety management plans with solid legal grounding on an annual basis, covering preventative and response measures for natural disasters, man-made disasters, and other disasters.

### 2. Disaster Preparedness System at Each Temple

#### 1) Disaster Control System

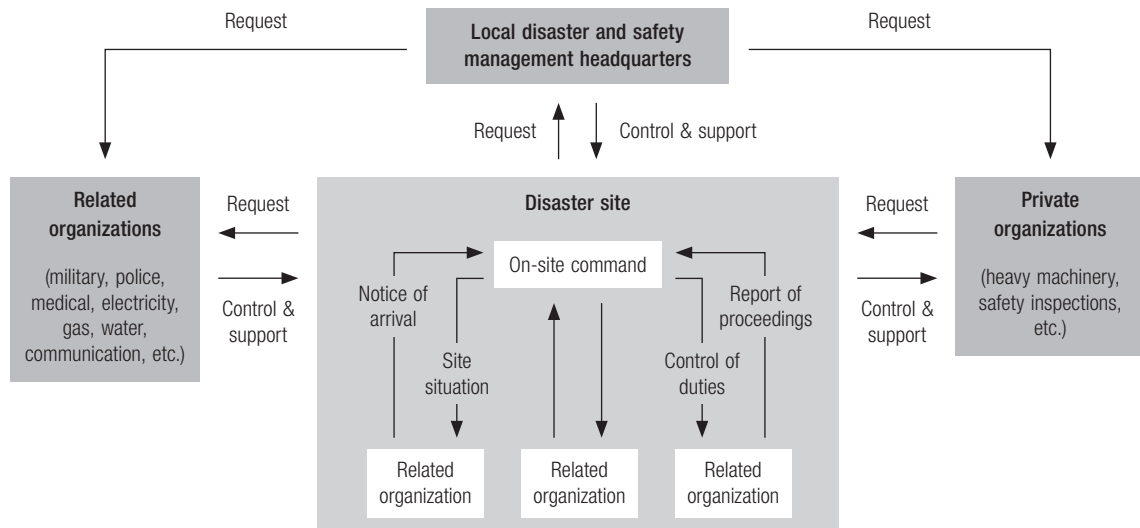
With the occurrence of disaster, an emergency response and command system (as shown below) is required to prevent overlaps and confusion of duties on the site among related organizations and enable effective response to disaster situations.

Overall supervision and control of regional disaster management is the responsibility of the head of the local government, who takes charge of situation control measures, policy directions for disaster response, and mission assignment based on monitoring of response actions.

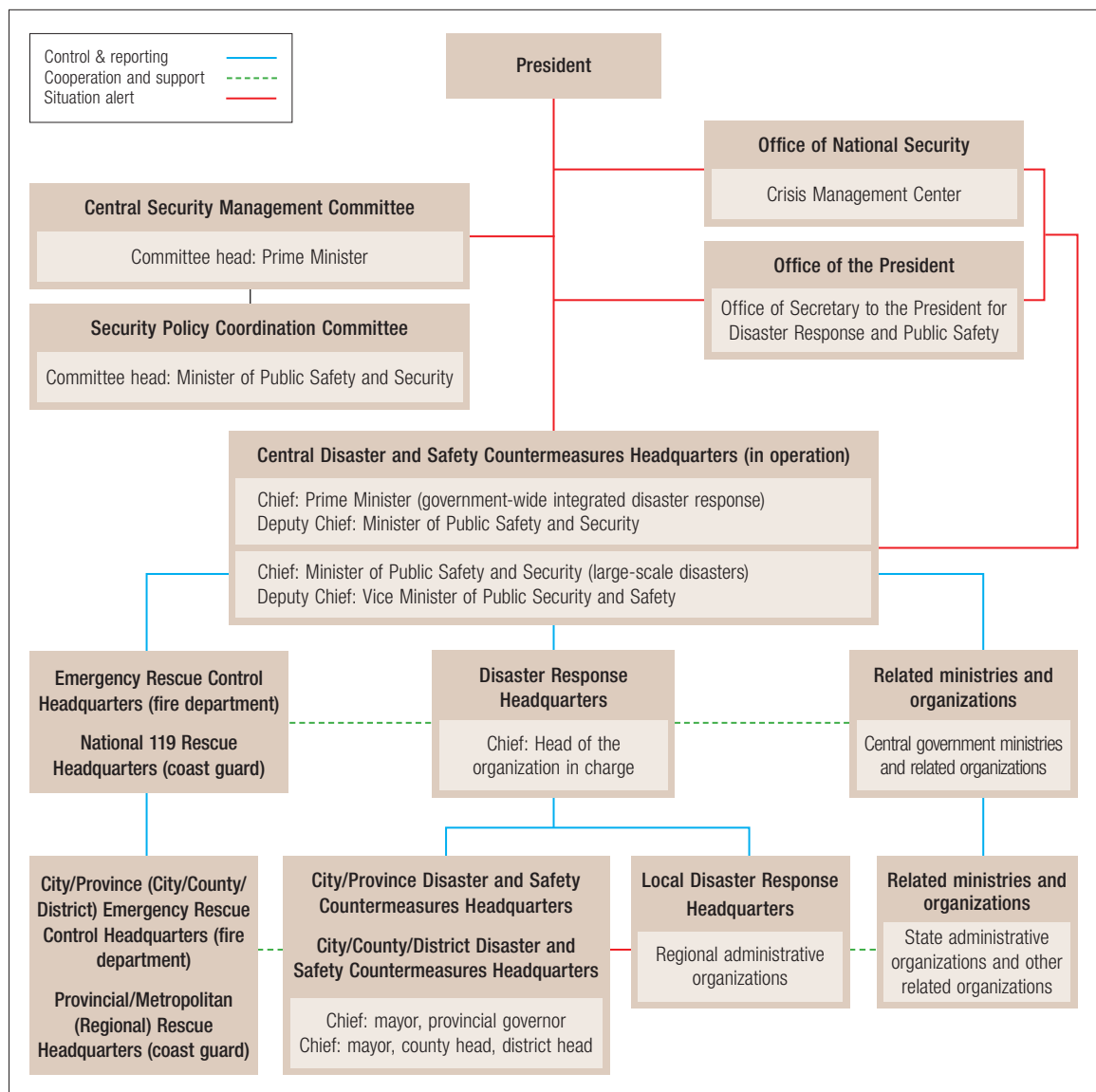
#### 2) Disaster and Safety Management System

The disaster and safety management system implemented by the Republic of Korea is shown in the following chart.





**Figure 7-2.** Disaster site response system



**Figure 7-3.** Disaster management system and procedures

### 3. Surveillance and Monitoring System

Periodic monitoring of cultural heritage is carried out in the form of surveys of State-designated cultural heritage and special inspections of state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage.

Regular monitoring is carried out by a cultural heritage security officer who resides at the temple and checks safety management of heritage on a daily basis.

For monitoring in preparation against disasters, the seismic capacity of wooden buildings is inspected twice a year (first half, latter half), and regular inspection of fire-fighting and disaster prevention facilities, electrical facilities, and gas facilities is carried out by experts and other related personnel.

#### 1) Periodic Monitoring of Cultural Heritage

##### ① Periodic Survey of State-designated cultural heritage

In accordance with Article 44 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Article 22 (cycle for surveys and survey records) of the Act's Enforcement Regulations, periodic surveys of State-designated cultural heritage are carried out once every five years and the survey results are written up according to a prescribed form. Monitoring of buildings and structures that have been designated National Treasures or Treasures is carried out by the CHA in the two categories of wooden heritage and stone heritage.

In the case of wooden heritage, monitoring points cover structural features such as the base, body, roof, and paintwork; auxiliary facilities and surrounding environment; and inspection of fire-fighting and safety systems. (Cultural Heritage Protection Act Enforcement Regulations, Appended Form No. 53)

In the case of stone heritage, the survey points include subsidence and drainage, displacement and breakage, cracking and gapping between parts, contamination from moss and lichen, and structural deformation. (Cultural Heritage Protection Act Enforcement Regulations, Appended Form No. 54)

**Table 7-10.** Items of survey report for periodic monitoring of wooden heritage

Item		Survey contents		
Base	Base			
	Stairs			
Body	Foundation stones/ head stones			
	Wooden floor/ondol (underfloor heating flues)			
	Pillars and other vertical members			
	Lintels, pillar head penetrating tie beams, and other horizontal members			
	Walls			
	Windows and doors/ railings			
	Brackets			
Roof	Ridge purlins, beams and other roof framing members			
	Ceiling/canopy			
	Rafters/flying rafters			
	Roof/tiles			
Paintwork	Murals			
	Decorative paintwork (dancheong)			
Others				
Auxiliary facilities	Enclosure walls, stone embankments, retaining walls		Drainage facilities	
	Information boards		Other facilities	
Surrounding environment	Nearby trees			
	Nearby buildings			
Fire-fighting and safety management	Fire extinguishers		Outdoor fire hydrants	
	Fire-fighting facilities		Gas facilities	
	Electrical facilities		Other facilities	

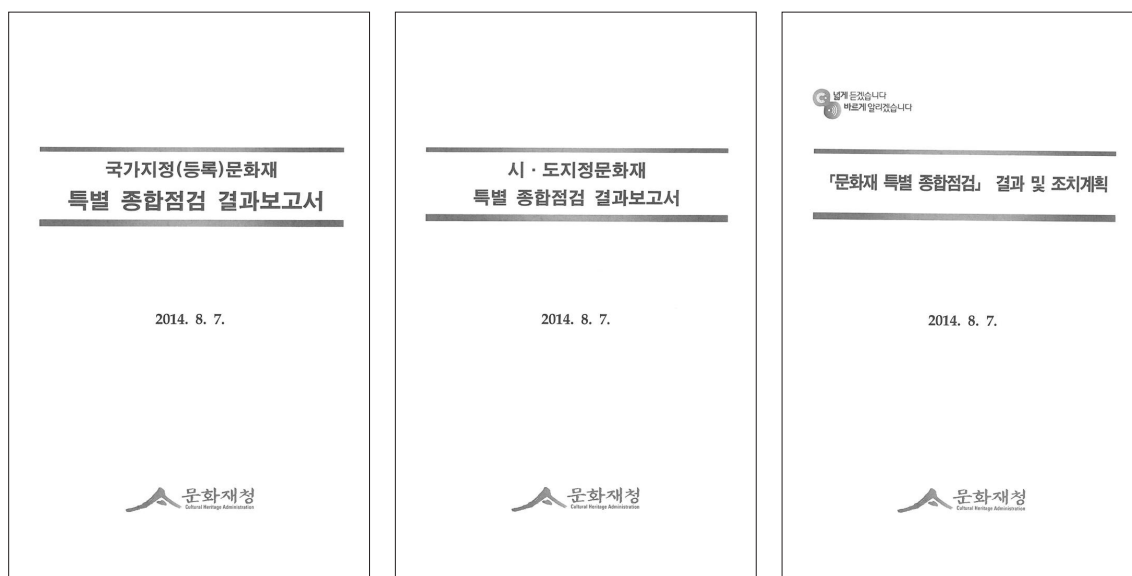
**Table 7-11. Items of survey report for periodic monitoring of stone heritage**

Item	Survey contents			
Subsidence/drainage				
Displacement/breakage				
Cracking/ gaping between parts				
Structural deformation (leaning, sagging, etc.)				
Others				
Auxiliary facilities	Stone embankments, retaining walls		Drainage facilities	
	Information boards		Protective railings, tour facilities	
	Other facilities			
Surrounding environment	Nearby trees			
	Nearby buildings			
Fire-fighting and safety management	Fire extinguishers		Outdoor fire hydrants	
	Fire-fighting facilities		Gas facilities	
	Electrical facilities		Other facilities	

② Total Survey of Designated cultural heritage (special comprehensive inspection of cultural heritage)

The special comprehensive inspection of cultural heritage refers to a total inspection of all state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage carried out by the CHA in 2014. The monitoring items of the survey coincided with those used for periodic monitoring, and the results were published in report form.

Based on the survey results, cultural heritage in need of focused care were selected, appropriate follow-up measures such as close monitoring and maintenance and repair were indentified, and methods of improvement explored. In the case of Beopjusa Temple, for example, weaknesses were found in the areas of structural conservation and fire-fighting and disaster prevention, and the appropriate follow-up measures were taken.



**Figure 7-4.** Results of the Special Comprehensive Inspection of State-designated Cultural Heritage (2014)

**Figure 7-5.** Results of the Special Comprehensive Inspection of City/Province-designated Cultural Heritage (2014)

**Figure 7-6.** Results of the Special Comprehensive Inspection of Cultural Heritage and Follow-up Plans (2014)

## 2) Regular Monitoring of Cultural Heritage

### ① Regular Monitoring Activities

Regular monitoring is carried out by the resident cultural heritage security officer at each temple. This system was enforced in 2009 when the issue of stronger management of cultural heritage was raised following the arson attack on Sungnyemun (South Gate) in Seoul.

Monitoring results are recorded daily and filed and stored. The monitoring points are listed in the following table.

**Table 7-12.** Inspection points for management of cultural heritage

Category	Points for inspection	Inspection results	Remarks
Working rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep in mind that the cultural property has importance and value that must be handed down to posterity.</li> <li>- Always keep in mind guidelines regarding fire (including arson) and theft and damage risk factors.</li> <li>- Reinforce watch on people showing suspicious behavior and suspicious vehicles.</li> <li>- Present a clean image to all visitors.</li> <li>- Report any risk factors as soon as they are detected to the person in charge of the cultural property.</li> </ul>		

Category	Points for inspection	Inspection results	Remarks
General inspection of the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is drainage from the external areas in good condition?</li> <li>- Are there any places in the stone embankments that show signs of loosening, subsidence, cracking, or collapse?</li> <li>- Have any parts of the enclosure walls collapsed or show signs of collapse?</li> <li>- Are the electrical facilities, including the power, wiring, and cutout switches, in good condition?</li> <li>- Are there any facilities inside or outside the buildings that pose a fire risk?</li> <li>- Is there any risk of flooding?</li> <li>- Are the restrooms and other amenities kept clean?</li> <li>- Are there weeds growing in the yards?</li> <li>- Are there any neglected buildings on the grounds of the cultural property?</li> <li>- Is there any danger of collapse on sloping ground?</li> <li>- Are there any other damaged spots or places in bad condition?</li> </ul>		
Inspection of the vicinity of the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are the walls and embankments stable and safe?</li> <li>- Is there any danger posed to the buildings by ground subsidence or other factors?</li> <li>- Is there any risk of collapse or submersion of cut slope?</li> <li>- Are the drainage facilities in the vicinity of the cultural property in good condition?</li> <li>- Is there any unauthorized alteration to the forests, topography and other elements in the vicinity of the cultural property?</li> <li>- Is there any damage to the facilities in the vicinity of the cultural property?</li> </ul>		

### 3) Monitoring of Cultural Heritage Against Disasters

#### ① Basic Inspection of Seismic Capacity of (Wooden and Stone) cultural Heritage

With the frequent occurrence of earthquakes and tremors in Korea in recent times, in 2013 the CHA commissioned research on basic evaluation of the danger to cultural heritage in earthquakes and disasters. On the basis of the results, it produced the Cultural Heritage Seismic Capacity Evaluation Standards and Diagnostic Manual.

Moreover, beginning in 2014, architectural heritage are inspected for structural, material and external damage twice a year (first half, latter half) to check for endurance, in accordance with the Regulations on Earthquake and Disaster Response of Cultural Heritage (Article 9, Item 2). The results are reported twice a year to the CHA after first going through the provincial government concerned.

Basic inspection of wooden and stone heritage is based on visual examination and review of records on the inspection points presented in the manual. The inspection points take into account the immovable nature of such heritage and enable problems to be identified in the course of daily inspections and basic surveys. The results are used as basic data for inspection of the seismic capacity and earthquake risk factors of the cultural property in question.

Based on the results of their seismic capacity evaluation, wooden and stone heritage are graded on a five-level system: normal, good, average, borderline, and dangerous. Those graded normal and good

have the capacity to withstand earthquakes, while those graded average are not in danger of immediate deformation but need to be watched. Borderline and dangerous heritage, regarded to have low seismic capacity, are in need of further inspection and follow-up measures.

For heritage evaluated to be in need of further diagnosis, additional testing is carried out by experts. Those properties that are judged to have unsatisfactory seismic capacity in the first testing are subject to a second evaluation.

**Table 7-13. Contents of the seismic capacity evaluation standards and inspection manual**

Type of cultural heritage	Inspection contents	
Wooden heritage	Earthquakes and state of the ground	Whether the cultural property is located in an earthquake zone, state of damage to the base, state of surrounding drainage channels, risk factors, etc.
	Structural form	State of corner pillars, number of stories, presence of interior pillar, presence of eaves pillar, slenderness ratio of ridge purlins, presence of ceiling, slenderness ratio of the floor plan, slenderness ratio of the corner pillar foundation stones, etc.
	State of structural members	Uprightness of pillars, whether there is damage to the horizontal members, whether there is damage to the column-beam joints, whether there is pest damage to the structural members, whether there is rotting of parts touching the ground, whether there is leaking inside the building, etc.
	State of roof slope and internal condition	Whether there is refraction in the roof slope, whether there are flying rafters, whether there are heritage inside the building, etc.
Stone heritage (stone pagodas)	State of ground and surrounding elements	Whether the cultural property is located in an earthquake zone, state of surrounding drainage channels, risk factors, etc.
	Form and composition of overall system	Presence of openings, number of stories, height, slenderness ratio of the base, slenderness ratio of the overall form, diminution ratio, etc.
	Composition of parts	Composition and form of base, composition and form of the first story of the body, composition and form of second story and above, etc.
	State of conservation	Durability of compositional members, leaning of overall structure, breakage or deformation of parts of the base, breakage or deformation of parts of the first story, breakage or deformation of parts of the second story and above

**Table 7-14. Results of seismic capacity evaluation and testing of wooden heritage**

Category	Grading	Number applied	Result of seismic capacity evaluation	Measures
Evaluation results	Normal	Above 19	Seismic capacity good	Good condition
	Good	17~18	Appropriate seismic capacity	Continued observation
	Average	14~16	No risk of deformation but at warning level	Consultation with Cultural Heritage Committee required
	Borderline	12~13	Further inspection needed for earthquake safety	1st expert evaluation required
	Dangerous	Under 11	Earthquake and disaster safety needs to be secured	1st and 2nd expert evaluation required

**Table 7-15. Results of seismic capacity evaluation and testing of stone heritage**

Category	Grading	Number applied	Result of seismic capacity evaluation	Measures
Evaluation results	Normal	Above 13	Seismic capacity good	Good condition
	Good	9~12	Appropriate seismic capacity	Continued observation
	Average	7~8	No risk of deformation but at warning level	Consultation with Cultural Heritage Committee required
	Borderline	5~6	Weak seismic capacity	Expert evaluation required
	Dangerous	Under 4	Prompt action needed	Follow-up measures after expert evaluation

## ② Other Evaluation

In addition to the inspection of cultural heritage, inspection of fire-fighting and disaster prevention facilities inside the temple compound is also carried out once a month, and inspection of electrical and gas facilities is carried out periodically. Everyday inspection of gas facilities is carried out by the temple's cultural heritage security officer, however, and temples where regular inspection records are not written up and stored should institute this measure.

**Table 7-16. Gas facilities inspection checklist**

Category		Inspector	Name
Date of inspection		Observer	Name
No.	Checklist item	Points for confirmation	Results
1	LPG container	Leakage	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Place of installation and fastening	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
2	Controller	Leakage and operation	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
3	Automatic gas leakage shut-off	Normal operation of sensor	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Normal operation of automatic shut-off valve	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Operation of gas alarm	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
4	Piping	Leakage in connecting parts	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Sturdiness of pipe fastening	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
5	Combustion	Aging and damage to combustion	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Leakage in connecting parts	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Installation of ventilator and rapid exhaust valve	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
6	Meter	Defect in pipe fastening device	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
		Normal operation of meter	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory
7	Other points and inspector's opinion		<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory



## 7.c Disaster Preparedness and Risk Management Plans

### 1. Preventative Measures by Disaster Type

**Table 7-17. Disaster prevention measures**

Category	Contents
Storm and flood damage	Inspection of facilities with high disaster risk, inspection of state of maintenance, establishment of master plan for small stream maintenance, introduction of systems for fundamental prevention of storm and flood damage
Snow damage	Establishment of road safety measures, establishment of measures for mountain and isolated areas and safety of hikers, measures to mitigate damage to agricultural facilities, measures to mitigate damage to farmed fish, reinforcing public relations with local community, situation alert among related organizations
Drought	Master plan for measures against drought, support for and establishment of mid- and long-term plans to ease damage in drought prone areas, general coordination and support for preventative measures by related departments
Earthquake	Inspection of risky facilities and fire prevention facilities and support for maintenance work, setting standards for seismic capacity design and strengthening supervision of application, establishment and utilization of instructions for standard response action in times of earthquake

### 2. Response Measures by Disaster Type

**Table 7-18. Disaster response measures**

Category	Contents
Storm and flood damage	Disaster prevention education and training, establishment of civil monitoring committee, securing disaster prevention supplies and equipment and checking state of management, securing designation of refugee acceptance and relief goods and checking state of management, securing quarantine goods and flood prevention equipment and checking state of stockpiling; Establishing joint private-public and military response system, general coordination and support of preventative measures of local governments and related administrative organizations
Snow damage	Rapid situation management, implementing measures according to special weather reports and spreading instructions on how to act for the public
Drought	Nationwide public relations, research and development on drought measures and support for reinforced survey activity, support and management of areas where drought is predicted, general coordination and support of preventative measures of related administrative departments
Earthquake	Support for maintenance of emergency response and contact systems, collection of earthquake forecasts and warnings, and contact

### 3. Projects for Emergency Heritage Repair

#### 1) CHA's Emergency Repair Project

##### (1) Project Outline

When any cultural property suffers damage from disasters, funding for its repair and restoration is immediately provided to prevent any further damage that could occur from a delay and ensure the cultural property retains its original form.

- Support ratio: 100 percent state-funded
- Support target: State-designated cultural heritage, registered modern heritage, heritage with temporary designation or announced to be designated as state heritage

##### (2) Project Timeline

2004~2007: Money provided through the Lottery Fund

2008~2009: Included in the CHA's maintenance and repair budget

2010~present: Money provided through the Lottery Fund (Cultural Heritage Protection Fund)

##### (3) Selection of Funding Targets

- City/province governments or city/county/district governments apply for repair funding after on-site inspection of the cultural property.
- When appropriating a budget for emergency repair, the unit cost for repair following natural disasters (cultural heritage facilities) and the standard estimated cost for manpower and materials in the case of plant cultural heritage (CHA Notice 2003~21, April 26, 2003) shall be applied.
- Maintenance of heritage owned by individuals is, in principle, the responsibility of the owner, and the owner is hence encouraged to bear the cost of light repairs.
- Repair of heritage is carried out under the principle of preservation of the original form. Hence funding is not provided for any repairs that change the original form.
- Repairs that overlap with other state-funded projects shall be excluded from the cultural heritage repair funding project.
- Heritage that have suffered damage from accidental fires caused by carelessness shall be excluded from the cultural heritage repair funding project.

**Table 7-19. Priority for funding of emergency repair projects**

Order	Contents
1st priority	State-designated or registered modern heritage or associated facilities in need of urgent repair/treatment due to damage from natural disasters or pests
2nd priority	State-designated or registered modern heritage carrying the risk of further damage or deterioration if not urgently treated
3rd priority	Other state-designated or registered modern heritage or associated facilities in need of urgent repair/treatment

#### (4) Funding Procedure

**Table 7-20. Funding procedure for emergency repair projects**

Order of processing	Processing party and content
Submit application for funding	City/County → Province → Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration
↓	
Fact-finding survey	Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration
↓	
Deliberation	Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration - Open committee for deliberation of emergency cultural heritage repair projects - Committee meeting to be attended by the executing party (local government)
↓	
Notification of proposed budget	Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration → Province/City/County
↓	
Application for transfer of funding	Documents: City/County → Province → Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration Budget system: City/County → Province → Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration
↓	
Transfer of funding	Documents: City/County → Province → Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration Budget system: Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration → City/County or Province (transferred directly to executing party)
↓	
Application for design approval	City/County → Province/Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division or Preservation Technology Division, Cultural Heritage Administration
↓	
Execution	Local government - Project supervision: Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration - Submission of report on start and completion of project
↓	
Settlement of funding	City/County → Province /Cultural Heritage Security Policy Division, Cultural Heritage Administration - Submission of proof of settlement, return of any remaining funds



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Chapter 8

# TOURISM AND PROMOTION PLANS

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Nomination of

## **SANSA,** BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN MONASTERIES IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# TOURISM AND PROMOTION PLANS

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## 8.a Tourism Conditions

### 8.a.i Visitor Statistics

Visitors come to the seven Buddhist temples constituting Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea — Tongdosa Temple, Buseoksa Temple, Bongjeongsa Temple, Beopjusa Temple, Magoksa Temple, Seonamsa Temple, and Daeheungsa Temple — not only for religious purposes, but for learning about their history and culture, participate in various activities and tour the temple compound and surrounding area. Since most visitors have a solid understanding of Buddhist temples and their culture, there have been virtually no cases of damage to the nominated property caused by visitor activities.

Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, has served as religious sanctuaries for the Korean people as well as important historical and cultural resources that have been passed down through the ages. As such, the temples have attracted a steady stream of visitors from both inside and outside the country seeking to experience Korean culture and history at the cultural heritage sites. The mountain temples have consequently continued to attract visitors of all age groups.

The annual statistics of visitors to the Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, during the past 5 years are shown in the table in the following page.

**Table 8-1. Visitors to Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea, for the past 5 years**

(Unit: person)

Temple		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Average
Yangsan	Tongdosa Temple	411,508	394,249	548,482	772,261	979,793	621,259
Yeongju	Buseoksa Temple	754,397	604,431	923,426	755,906	756,943	759,020
Andong	Bongjeongsa Temple	66,619	73,215	71,217	75,862	78,260	73,035
Boeun	Beopjusa Temple	687,301	739,397	758,761	673,005	603,084	692,310
Gongju	Magoksa Temple	286,120	395,445	361,144	363,717	336,144	348,514
Suncheon	Seonamsa Temple	256,108	268,603	314,448	272,598	258,933	274,138
Haenam	Daeheungsa Temple	209,535	181,057	187,403	182,598	189,229	189,964

Tongdosa Temple had a total of some 410,000 visitors in 2011. The number dipped slightly to around 394,000 in 2012, but rebounded in 2013, reaching about 979,000 in 2015, an increase of roughly 200 percent compared to 2011.

The number of visitors to Buseoksa Temple stood at some 754,000 in 2011, but in 2012, fell to around 604,000, a decrease of roughly 150,000 compared to the previous year. In 2013, the temple had a total of around 923,000 visitors. But visitors dwindled again to some 756,000 in 2014, then rose slightly to 757,000 in 2015.

Bongjeongsa Temple had some 67,000 visitors in 2011. The number fell a little in 2013, but thereafter continued to increase, reaching about 78,000 in 2015.

Beopjusa Temple had around 687,000 visitors in 2011. The number rose steadily, reaching roughly 759,000 in 2013, but thereafter kept falling to reach some 603,000 in 2015, the lowest figure in the past five years.

Around 286,000 people visited Magoksa Temple in 2011. The number of visitors surged in 2012 to around 395,000. But the number began to drop in the next year, and in 2015 dropped to about 336,000.

Seonamsa Temple had around 256,000 visitors in 2011. There was a steady increase in the number of visitors until 2013, when it reached around 314,000. The number declined again the next year, dropping to some 259,000 in 2015.

Daeheungsa Temple had around 209,000 visitors in 2011. The number dropped by roughly 30,000 to around 181,000 in 2012, and continued to fluctuate thereafter, recording some 189,000 in 2015.

Monthly statistics show that the number of visitors was relatively evenly distributed throughout the year, except for the winter months. Yet, there was a high concentration of visitors during April and May (the Buddha's Birthday), the summer holiday season in July and August, and the fall foliage season in October.

#### 8.a.ii Current Status of Tourism

All of the seven nominated temples are nestled in a beautiful natural environment away from the cities and possess a large number of Buddhist heritage. All these temples have been popular historical and cultural tourism destinations for a long period of time, and as such, have been widely recognized and utilized as important cultural tourism resources representing their respective regions. The local governments of the regions where the temples are located have continued to develop and operate tourism programs featuring the mountain temples as the centerpieces, linking them with other cultural tourism resources around their respective regions.

There is also a close relation between the nominated temples and their historicity, and tourism industry of their respective regions. Numerous tourist facilities, including hotels and restaurants, are located in the buffer zone and vicinity of the nominated property. These facilities are necessary for visitor convenience, but they may also have a negative impact on landscape of the nominated property. Therefore, the Republic of Korea government has introduced various legal and institutional systems, including laws such as the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and the Korean Traditional Temples Preservation and Support Act, for efficient conservation and management of not only the tourist facilities around the mountain temples but also factors that may adversely affect the environment around the nominated property.

Local governments of the respective regions have created many tour routes around the mountain temples that are connected to other tourist attractions, as shown in the table below.



**Table 8-2. Mountain Temple tour routes by region**

Region	Temple	Tour name	Tour route
Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Tongdosa Temple	Follow Your Feet	Tongdosa Temple ↔ Seounam Hermitage ↔ Jajangam Hermitage ↔ Geungnakam Hermitage ↔ Biroam Hermitage ↔ Ceramics Park
Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Buseoksa Temple	Route A	Sosu Seowon (Confucian academy), Seonbi Village (Confucian scholar theme village), Sosu Museum ↔ Eumnae-ri Mural Tomb in Sunheung ↔ Altar for Prince Geumseong ↔ Buseoksa Temple ↔ Punggi Ginseng Market
		Route B	Sosu Seowon (Confucian academy), Seonbi Village (Confucian scholar theme village), Sosu Museum ↔ Altar for Prince Geumseong ↔ Eumnae-ri Mural Tomb in Sunheung ↔ Buseoksa Temple ↔ Sudo-ri Traditional Village
		Route C	Museum Village ↔ Sosu Seowon (Confucian academy), Seonbi Village (Confucian scholar theme village), Sosu Museum ↔ Altar for Prince Geumseong ↔ Buseoksa Temple ↔ Punggi Ginseng Market
Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Bongjeongsa Temple	Famous Attractions (Bongjeongsa Route)	Jebiwon (Icheon-dong Stone Buddha Statue, Yeonmisa Temple) ↔ Bongjeongsa Temple ↔ Climbing Mt. Cheondeungsan ↔ Hakbong Clan Head House ↔ Mt. Hakgasan Hot Springs
		Day Trip 3	Downtown Andong ↔ Bongjeongsa Temple ↔ Andong Hanji Paper Factory and Exhibition Hall ↔ Hahoe Mask Museum ↔ Hahoe Village ↔ Byeongsan Seowon (Confucian academy)
		Day Trip 4	Hahoe Village ↔ Buyongdae Cliff (Gyeomam Study Hall, Ogyeon Study Hall) ↔ Hahoe Mask Museum ↔ Byeongsan Seowon (Confucian academy) ↔ Andong Hanji Paper Factory and Exhibition Hall ↔ Bongjeongsa Temple
		Day Trip 5	Hakbong Clan Head House ↔ Bongjeongsa Temple ↔ Jebiwon (Icheon-dong Stone Buddha Statue, Yeonmisa Temple) ↔ Andong Folk Museum ↔ Imcheonggak House (Seven-story Brick Pagoda in Sinse-dong, Tapdong Clan Head House) ↔ Yeonghoru Pavilion ↔ Andong Soju and Traditional Food Museum
		Overnight Trip	Andong Hanji Paper Factory and Exhibition Hall ↔ Buyongdae Cliff ↔ Byeongsan Seowon (Confucian academy) ↔ Hahoe Mask Museum ↔ Hahoe Village ↔ (End of first day) ↔ Hakbong Clan Head House ↔ Bongjeongsa Temple ↔ Jebiwon (Icheon-dong Stone Buddha Statue, Yeonmisa Temple) ↔ Andong Craftwork Culture Exhibition Hall ↔ Andong Folk Museum ↔ Confucian Land
		Three-day Trip	Andong City Hall ↔ Hahoe Village ↔ Byeongsan Seowon (Confucian academy) ↔ Andong Hanji Paper Factory and Exhibition Hall ↔ Bongjeongsa Temple ↔ Jebiwon (Icheon-dong Stone Buddha Statue, Yeonmisa Temple) ↔ (End of first day) ↔ Andong Gunja Village (Historic Site of Ocheon) ↔ Advanced Center for Korean Studies ↔ Gyeongsangbuk-do Forest Science Museum ↔ Dosan Seowon (Confucian academy) ↔ (End of second day) ↔ Taesamyo Shrine ↔ Ungbu Park ↔ Traditional Cultural Contents Museum ↔ Andong Dam region ↔ Wonyi Mom Theme Park
Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province	Beopjusa Temple	Day Trip (Itinerary 1)	Boeun Interchange ↔ Samnyeonsanseong Mountain Fortress ↔ Haneulbit Botanical Garden ↔ Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Park ↔ lunch ↔ Beopjusa Temple ↔ Solhyang (Pine Fragrance) Park, Solhyang Park Botanical Garden, Dooly Park

Region	Temple	Tour name	Tour route
		Day Trip (Itinerary 2)	Songnisan Interchange ↔ House of Seon Byeong-guk ↔ Solhyang (Pine Fragrance) Park, Dooly Park ↔ Cultural Experience Center and Photo Zone ↔ lunch ↔ Beopjusa Temple, on Mt. Songnisan ↔ Samnyeonsanseong Mountain Fortress
		Day Trip (Itinerary 3)	Hoein Interchange ↔ Oh Jang-hwan Literary House ↔ Samnyeonsanseong Mountain Fortress ↔ lunch ↔ Beopjusa Temple on Mt. Songnisan ↔ Solhyang (Pine Fragrance) Park, Solhyang Park Botanical Garden, Dooly Park
		Overnight Trip (Itinerary 1)	Boeun Interchange ↔ Samnyeonsanseong Mountain Fortress ↔ Samnyeonsanseong Mountain Fortress Forest Park ↔ Donghak Peasant Revolution Memorial Park ↔ lunch ↔ Beopjusa Temple, on Mt. Songnisan ↔ Cultural Experience Center and Photo Zone ↔ (End of first day) ↔ Solhyang (Pine Fragrance) Park, Solhyang Park Botanical Garden, Dooly Park ↔ House of Seon Byeong-guk ↔ lunch ↔ Oh Jang-hwan Literary House
		Overnight Trip (Itinerary 2)	Songnisan Interchange ↔ House of Seon Byeong-guk ↔ Solhyang (Pine Fragrance) Park, Solhyang Park Botanical Garden, Dooly Park ↔ lunch ↔ Beopjusa Temple ↔ Cultural Experience Center and Photo Zone ↔ (End of first day) ↔ Maltijae Recreational Forest ↔ Samnyeonsanseong Mountain Fortress ↔ lunch ↔ Oh Jang-hwan Literary House
Gongju City, Chungcheongnam-do Province	Magoksa Temple	Walking Tour (Magoksa Meditation Walking Trail)	Magoksa Temple ↔ Natural Pine Forest ↔ Hwarinbong Peak ↔ Saenggol Village
		Mountain Temple Gongju Tour	Vessel Recycling Center ↔ Scarecrow Village ↔ Magoksa Meditation Walking Trail ↔ Magoksa Temple
		Mt. Taehwasan Hiking Tour	Magoksa Temple ↔ Natural Pine Forest ↔ Hwarinbong Peak ↔ Saenggol Village ↔ Nabalbong Peak
Suncheon City, Jeollanam-do Province	Seonamsa Temple	City Tour & Seonamsa Temple	Suncheon Station ↔ Seonamsa Temple ↔ Nagan Walled Town ↔ Suncheon Bay National Garden ↔ Suncheon Bay Wetland Reserve
		Experience Program (A)	Suncheon Bay National Garden ↔ Suncheon Bay ↔ Seonamsa Temple ↔ Suncheon Wild Tea House
Haenam County, Jeollanam-do Province	Daeheungsa Temple	Day Trip (Route 1)	Haenam Town ↔ Historic site and museum related to Gosan Yun Seon-do ↔ Daeheungsa Temple, Iljiam Hermitage ↔ Mt. Duryunsan cable car ↔ Mihwangsa Temple on Mt. Dalmasan ↔ Ttangkkeut (Land's End) Village
		Mt. Duryunsan (Basic Tour)	Haenam Town ↔ Historic site related to Gosan Yun Seon-do ↔ Mt. Duryunsan cable car ↔ Daeheungsa Temple, Mt. Duryunsan ↔ Iljiam Hermitage ↔ Birthplace of Go Jeong-hui ↔ Birthplace of Kim Nam-ju
		Mt. Duryunsan (History & Culture Tour)	Haenam Town ↔ Historic site related to Gosan Yun Seon-do ↔ Daeheungsa Temple (Iljiam Hermitage) ↔ Geumswaedong Garden ↔ Haenam Bangchuk-ri dolmens ↔ Haenam Yeonjeong-ri dolmens ↔ Birthplace of Go Jeong-hui ↔ Birthplace of Kim Nam-ju ↔ Shrine of General Jeong Un ↔ Manuichong (Tomb of Righteous Army)

### 8.a.iii Tourism-Related Organizations

#### 1. Central Government: CHA

The CHA is the central government body responsible for the maintenance and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea. Its Promotion Policy Division is in charge of matters related to heritage promotion and utilization.

#### 2. Provincial Governments: Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Jeollanam-do

The five provincial governments (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Jeollanam-do) are responsible for overseeing all the affairs of the province related to real estate, welfare, economy, transportation, culture and tourism, education and employment, the environment, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, healthcare and safety. Their work in relation to heritage and cultural tourism has a direct and indirect effect in promoting and bolstering tourism of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea, as well as cultural tourism in general in their respective regions.

The departments in the five provincial governments responsible for the conservation and management of the nominated property are: Culture and Arts Division, Gyeongsangnam-do; Cultural Heritage Division, Gyeongsangbuk-do; Culture and Arts Division, Chungcheongbuk-do; Cultural Heritage Division, Chungcheongnam-do; and Culture and Arts Division, Jeollanam-do. These departments have responsibility over matters pertaining to the conservation and management of World Heritage and also oversee all tourism-related matters, including the designation, revocation and revision of tourist destinations; approval and changes to the development plans of tourist sites; management of cultural heritage guides; building tourism infrastructure; and development of cultural tourism and ecotourism resources.

#### 3. Local Governments: Yangsan City, Andong City, Yeongju City, Boeun County, Gongju City, Suncheon City, and Haenam County

The seven local governments (Yangsan City, Andong City, Yeongju City, Boeun County, Gongju City, Suncheon City, and Haenam County) are the administrative bodies directly in charge of all matters relating to cultural heritage conservation and management, and tourism. In each local

government, tourism-related affairs are handled by either the Culture and Tourism Division or the Culture and Arts Division.

## 8.b Tourism Management Plans

### 8.b.i General Direction

In accordance with the World Heritage Convention, tourism of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, must be conducted in a way that ensures the protection of cultural heritage, and as such, must be environmentally, socio-culturally, and economically sustainable. It must also safeguard the authenticity and integrity of historic sites, and enable visitors to truly appreciate the value of the heritage.

#### ■ Sustainable Tourism Ensuring Protection of Heritage

Sustainable tourism starts with safeguarding cultural heritage and protecting the sustainability of culture, city structure, and the local community. Thus its goal is to provide tourists with a satisfying experience as well as promote the welfare of local residents.

To ensure the sustainability of tourism of the mountain temples, connections with the local community must be strengthened so that they can contribute to the regional economy. To this end, ownership of tourism-related facilities, services, and businesses must be held by the local community, and residents should be given priority for jobs created, so that profits generated can be reinvested in the community.

#### ■ Opportunities for visitor to Appreciate the Value of the Heritage

Visitors to the mountain temples should be given varied opportunities to easily understand and fully appreciate the value of the heritage by offering educational and experience programs, based on diverse contents and also through storytelling.

#### ■ Integrated Tourism Management

An integrated conservation and management entity will be responsible for overseeing the overall management of tourism of the mountain temples, including the development of tourism plans and operation of tourist programs.

The central and local governments will provide institutional and financial support to the integrated conservation and management entity, and give local residents the opportunity to participate in the operation of tourist programs.

The integrated entity will be responsible for overall tourism management. It will encourage the active participation of local residents by providing them with the necessary training, and ensure that profits generated from tourism are returned to the local community.

Integrated management will ensure the consistency and unity of tourist programs of the mountain temples and facilitate more efficient tourism planning and implementation.

## 8.b.ii Tourism Management Plans

### 1. Plans to Invigorate Tourism

An integrated tourism program will allow visitors to truly appreciate the outstanding universal value (OUV) of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. To this end, theme tours and tour routes related with the temples will be developed and actively promoted through the temples' websites and the tourism section of local government websites as well as various promotional materials.

Exhibition and promotional facilities (temple museums, tourist information centers, etc.) will be refurbished to allow visitors easier access to information about the temples and help them acquire a better understanding of the value of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. Also, measures will be taken to improve visitor convenience, including the installment of practical and more useful information and guide systems reflecting current tourism trends and patterns.

An inspection of the tourism support zone (buffer zone) where accommodation facilities and restaurants are concentrated will be conducted, and if areas for improvement are identified, plans and projects will be executed to address the problem in the mid to long term. In addition, continuous improvements will be made to the tourist service environment so as to protect the cultural heritage and help to invigorate the local economy.

## 2. Measures to Address Tourism Pressure

The simultaneous carrying capacity and required land space of the seven temples constituting the nominated property are not likely to be a major problem, but visitor volume is expected to continue to increase before and after their World Heritage inscription. As such, appropriate measures will be taken to address any problems that may arise from visitor pressure, such as controlling the number of visitors and encouraging them to visit other tourist sites in the vicinity first, so as to ensure a more pleasant visitor experience. Also, within the legal framework, including the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and other relevant laws, convenience and resting facilities will be expanded to provide a more comfortable visitor experience.

## 8.c Promotion and Utilization Plans

### 8.c.i Cultural Heritage Promotion Plans

To widely promote the identity of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, visual and linguistic symbols will be created and actively promoted both at home and abroad. Visitor surveys will be conducted on a regular basis with both Koreans and foreigners, so as to assess the efficacy of any necessary follow-up measures and continuously implement the strategies and action plans to promote the image of the temples.

#### 1. Tourist Information Facilities

##### 1) Improvement of Information Boards

To ensure the creation of beautiful cultural landscapes and imbue cultural heritage with greater value, the CHA published the *Cultural Heritage Public Design Guidelines* in 2012, to provide guidelines in accordance with the characteristics of different landscapes, the nature of the space concerned, the type of cultural heritage, the organization in charge of management, and the type of facilities concerned.

In 2014, *Cultural Heritage (Buddhist Temples) Public Design Guidelines* was published. The guidelines state that, in the plans for all cultural heritage public design projects, “cultural heritage public design guidelines are to be followed,” advising that executors selected for public design projects abide by the guidelines.

Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea, has diverse signs and information boards (general information boards, individual cultural heritage information boards, direction signs, warning signs, etc.) that differ according to time of installation and management organization. They are now being improved or replaced on a gradual basis in accordance with Cultural Heritage Public Design Guidelines and Cultural Heritage (Buddhist Temples) Public Design Guidelines.

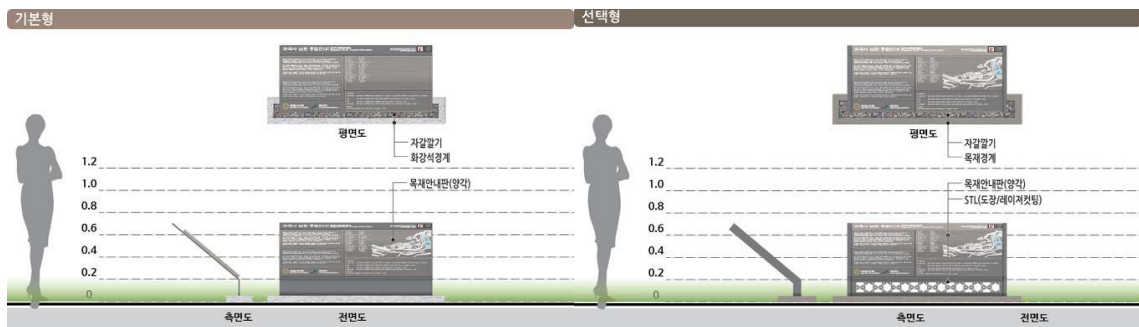


**Figure 8-1.** *Cultural Heritage (Buddhist Temples) Public Design Guidelines* published by the Cultural Heritage Administration, 2014

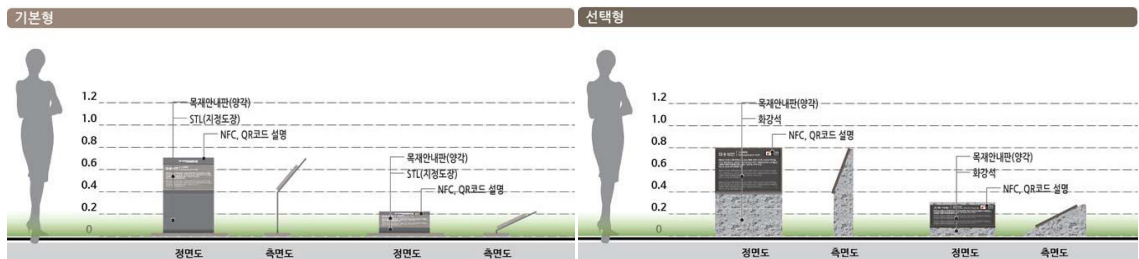
**Figure 8-2.** *Cultural Heritage Public Design Guidelines* published by the Cultural Heritage Administration, 2012



**Figure 8-3.** Guidelines for general information boards (Cultural Heritage [Buddhist Temples] Public Design Guidelines, Cultural Heritage Administration, 2014)



**Figure 8-4.** Guideline for temple compound information boards (Cultural Heritage [Buddhist Temples] Public Design Guidelines, Cultural Heritage Administration, 2014)



**Figure 8-5.** Guideline for cultural heritage information boards (Cultural Heritage [Buddhist Temples] Public Design Guidelines, Cultural Heritage Administration, 2014)



## 2) Basic Visitor Infrastructure

Basic visitor facilities at the nominated property, including facilities for visitor's convenience, are listed in the following table.

**Table 8-3. Current state of visitor facilities**

Category	Facility	Tongdosa Temple	Buseoksa Temple	Bongjeongsa Temple	Beopjusa Temple	Magoksa Temple	Seonamsa Temple	Daeheungsa Temple
Convenience facilities	Tourist information center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ticket booth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Parking lot (including temporary parking)	6	5	7	1	4	5	3
	Public restrooms	4	2	4	3	5	6	5
	Drinking fountains	8	5	1	3	4	5	3
	Rubbish bins	21	1	-	1	14	1	6
	Public telephones	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Rest facilities	Lighting (road lamps)	50	55	17	23	49	76	82
	Benches	66	48	16	53	26	34	29
	Pergolas (shade)	2	2	1	-	10	1	1
Exhibition facilities	Museum	1	1	1	1 (storage)	1	1	1
Information Facilities	General information boards	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Cultural heritage information boards	18	19	11	25	11	19	17
	Signs (direction)	16	14	4	18	13	22	32
	Other signs	44	12	15	54	5	17	54

■ Visitor Facilities at Tongdosa Temple



Figure 8-5. Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Tongdosa Temple

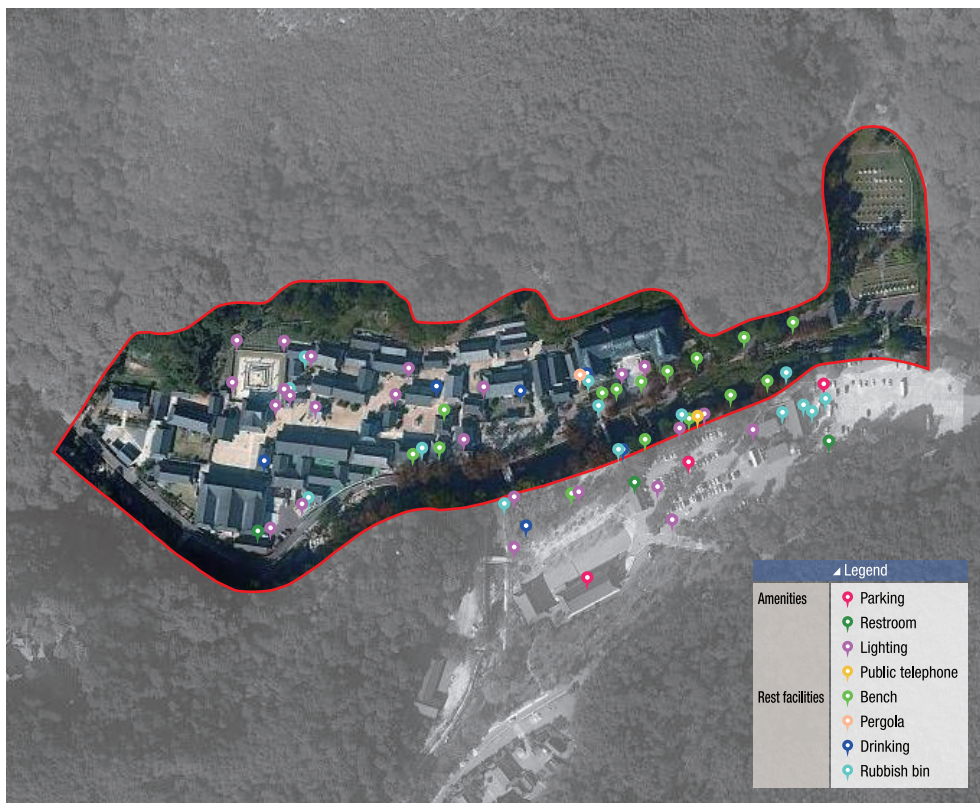


Figure 8-6. Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Tongdosa Temple



■ Visitor Facilities at Buseoksa Temple

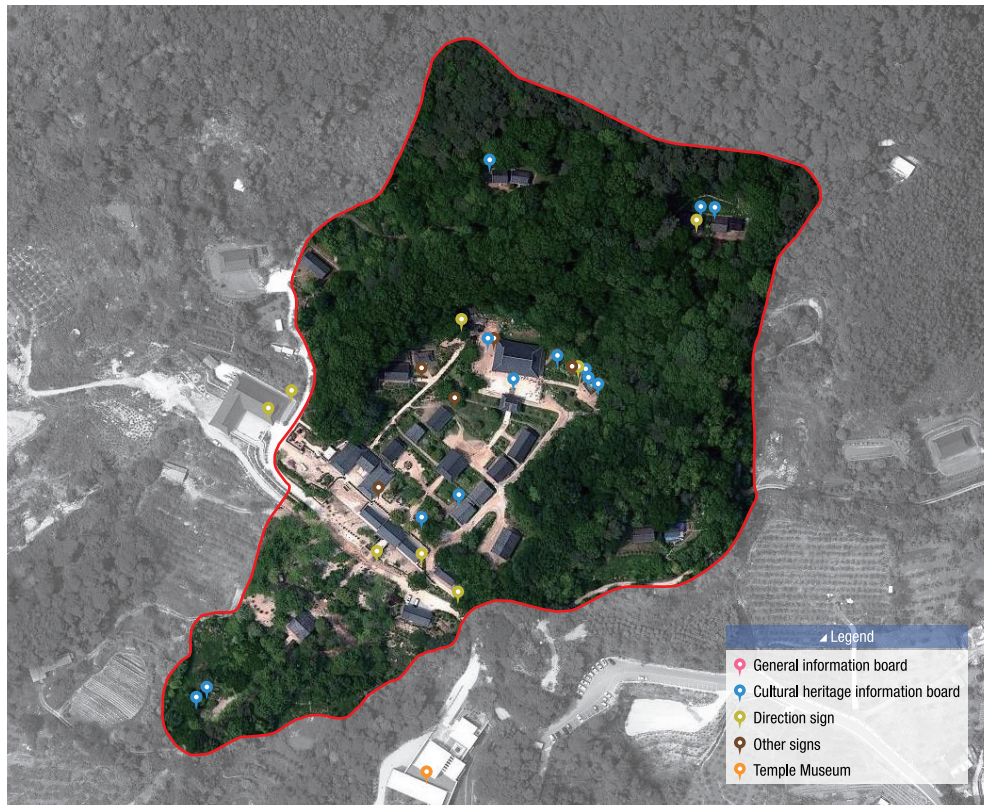


Figure 8-7. Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Buseoksa Temple

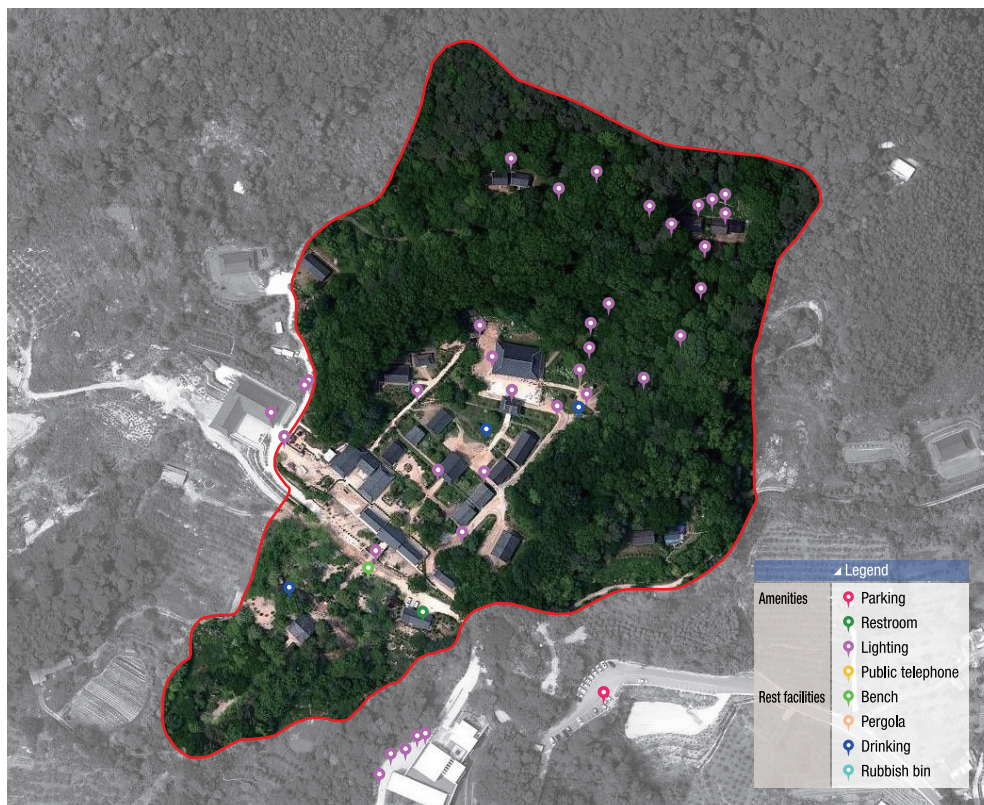


Figure 8-8. Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Buseoksa Temple



■ Visitor Facilities at Bongjeongsa Temple



Figure 8-9. Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Bongjeongsa Temple

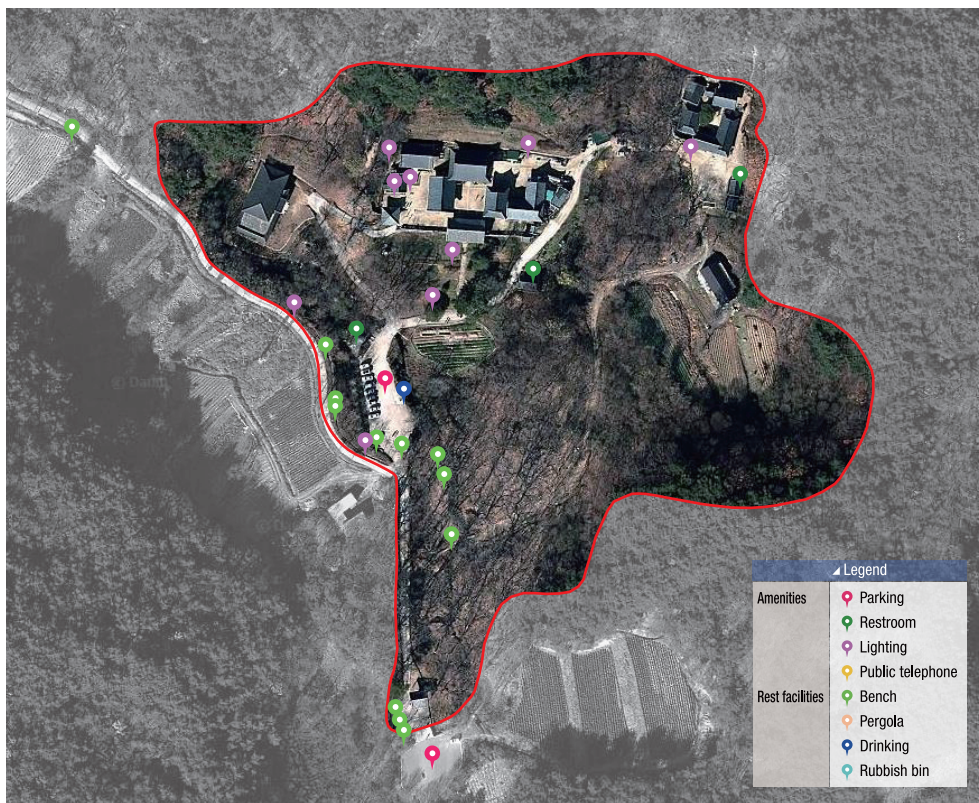


Figure 8-10. Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Bongjeongsa Temple



■ Visitor Facilities at Beopjusa Temple

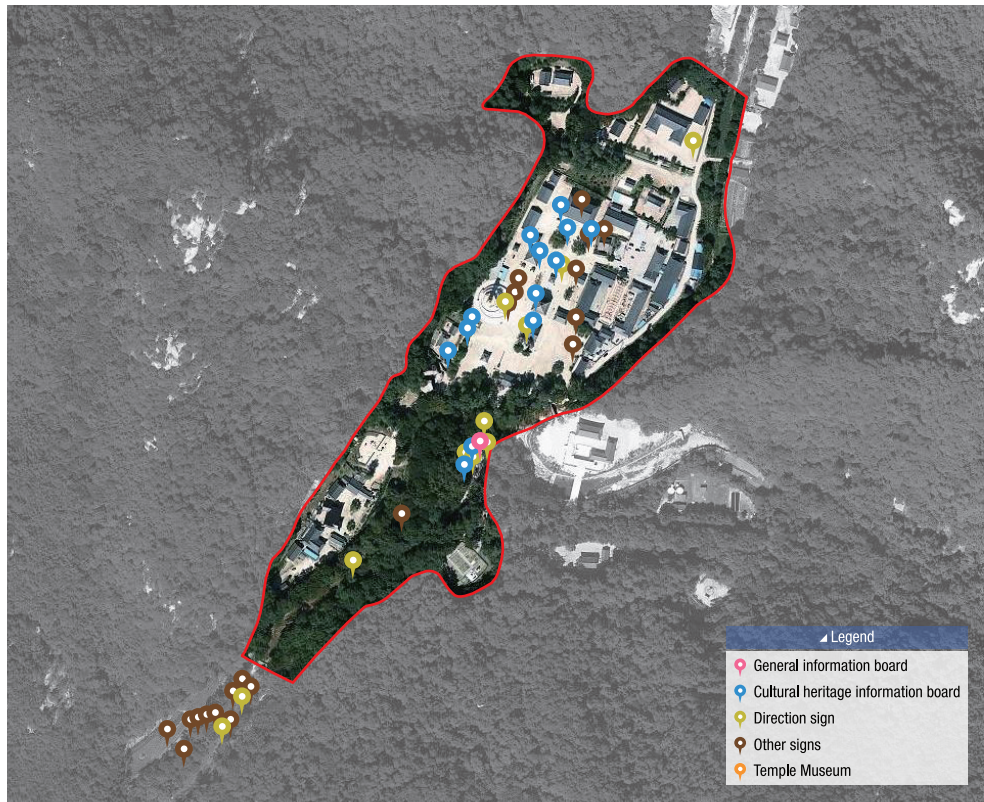


Figure 8-11. Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Beopjusa Temple

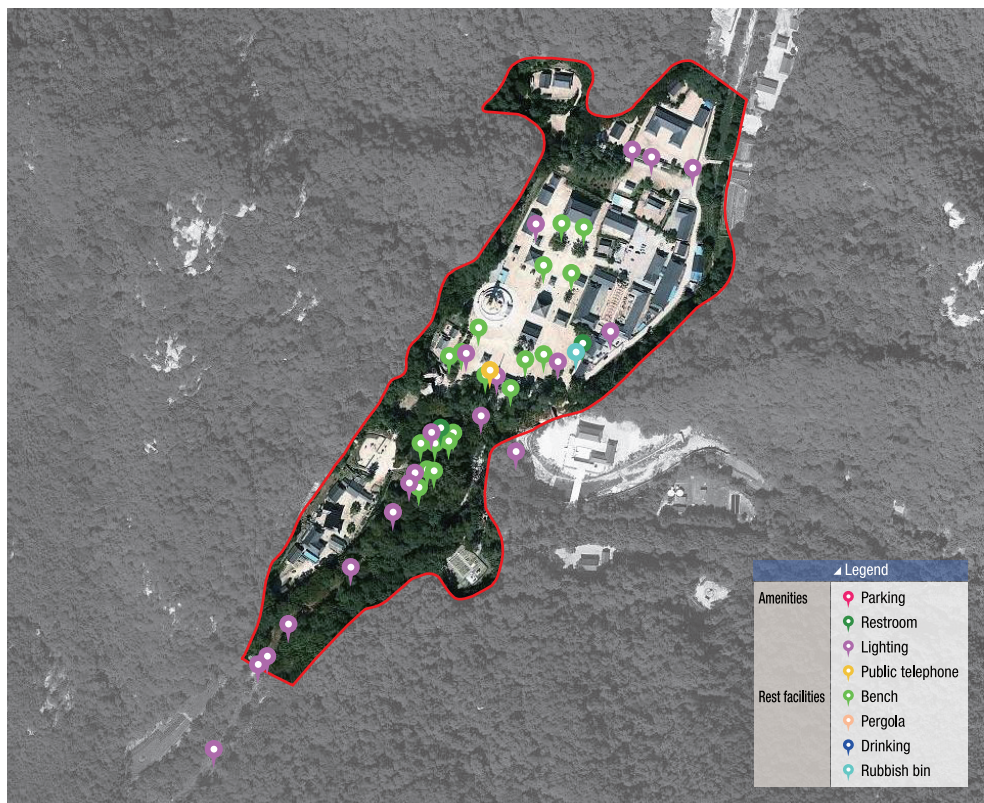


Figure 8-12. Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Beopjusa Temple



■ Visitor Facilities at Magoksa Temple

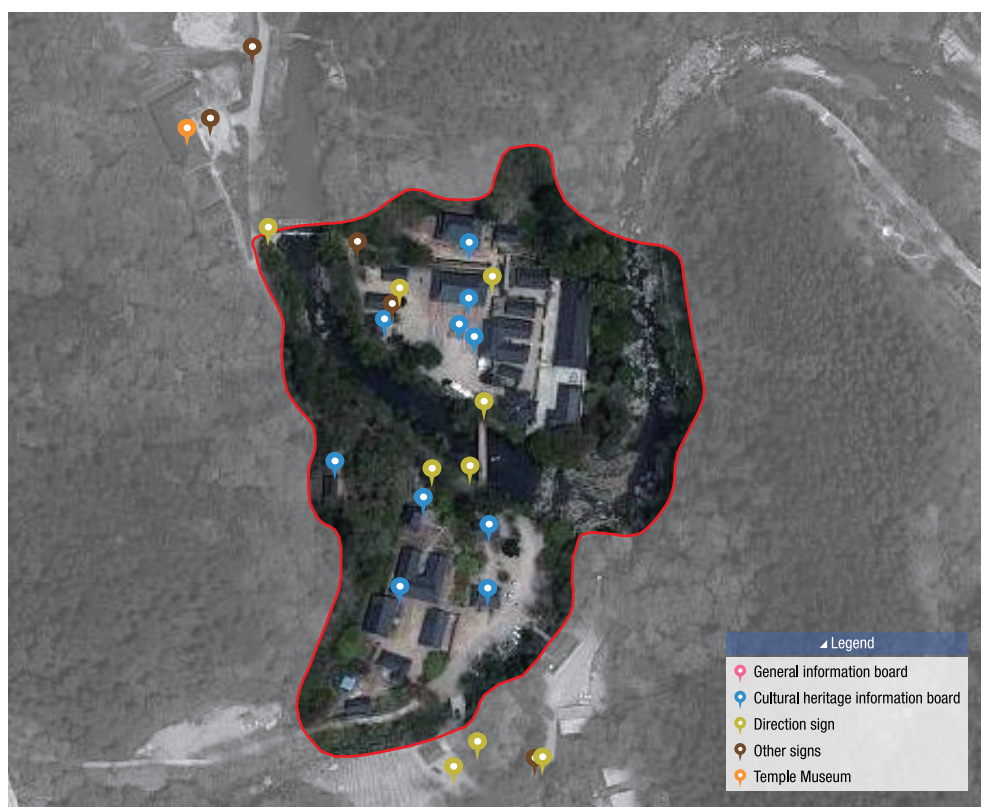


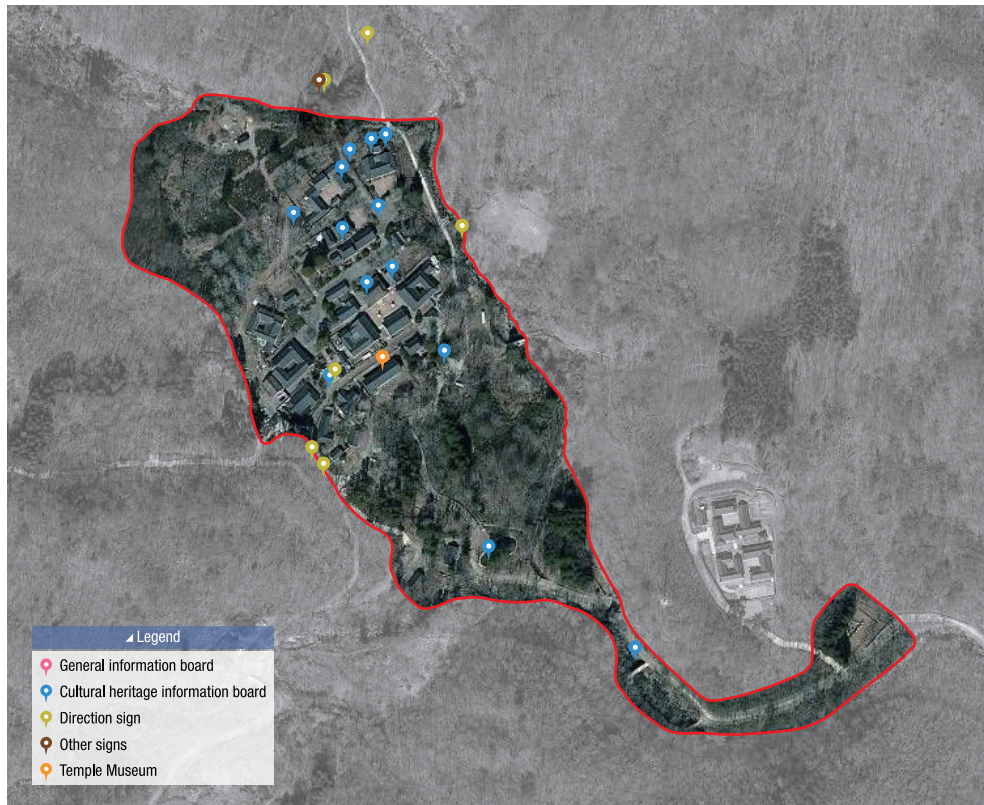
Figure 8-13. Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Magoksa Temple



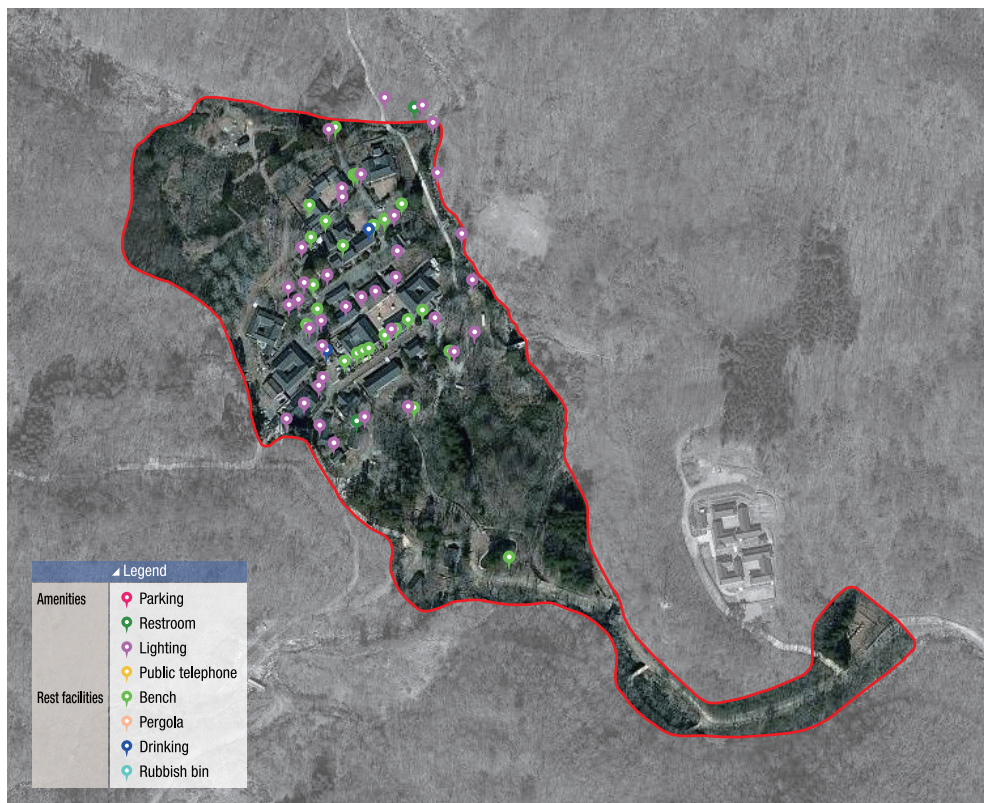
Figure 8-14. Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Magoksa Temple



■ Visitor Facilities at Seonamsa Temple



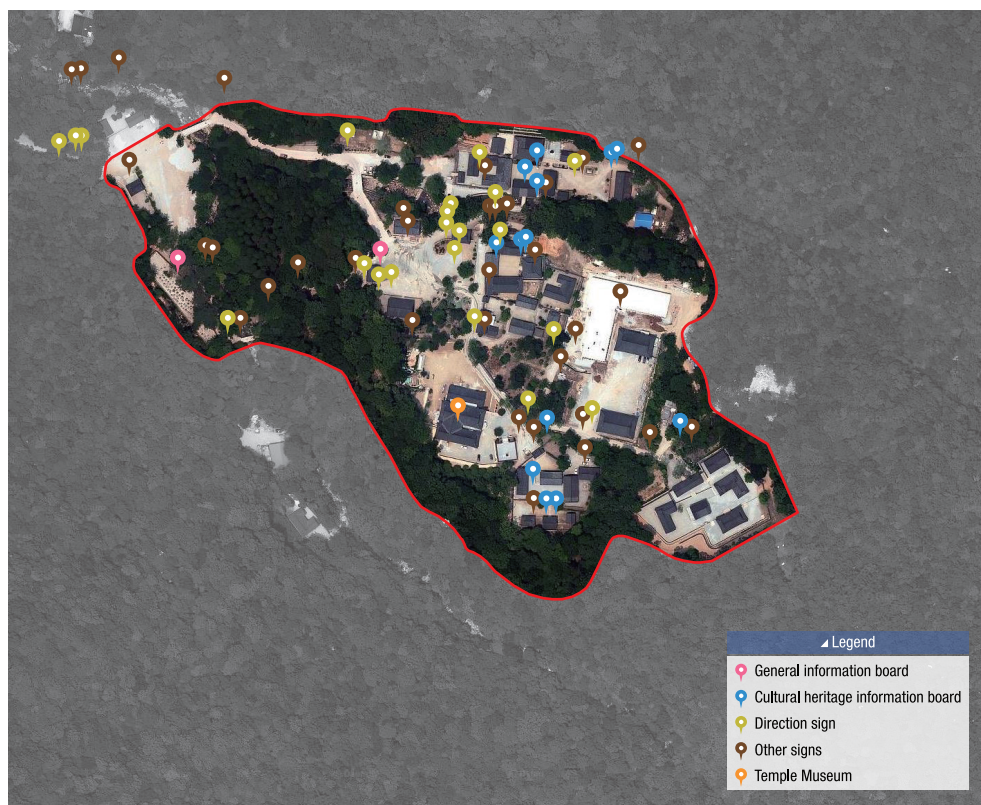
**Figure 8-15.** Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Seonamsa Temple



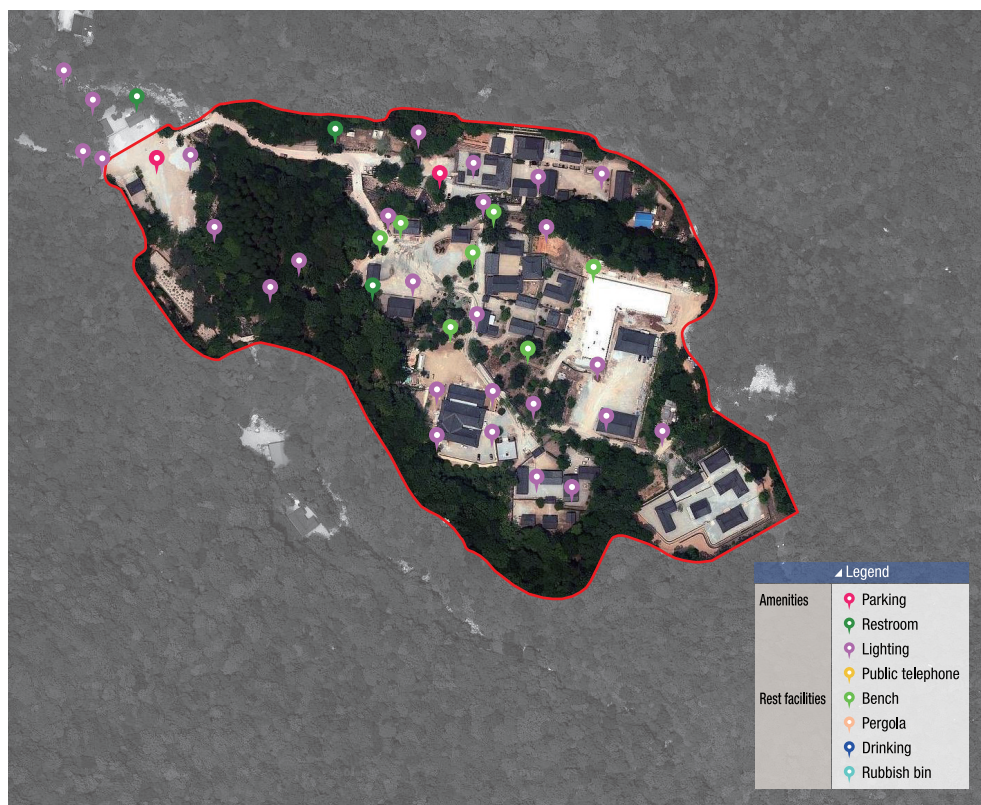
**Figure 8-16.** Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Seonamsa Temple



■ Visitor Facilities at Daeheungsa Temple



**Figure 8-17.** Distribution of information and exhibition facilities at Daeheungsa Temple



**Figure 8-18.** Distribution of amenities and rest facilities at Daeheungsa Temple



## 2. Tourist Information and Cultural Heritage Guide Program

In 2001, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism established the “Plan for Education and Utilization of Cultural Heritage Guides” with the objective of providing accurate information to tourists from home and abroad. This plan is now being implemented by local governments, which run courses to train local residents, retired teachers, cultural heritage researchers, and people proficient in foreign languages in their respective regions. Those who have completed the training courses work as cultural heritage guides, and the dispatch and management of such guides is the responsibility of the culture and tourism division of the respective local governments.

Tongdosa Temple has three cultural tourism guides dispatched by the local government and some 5 to 10 guides belonging to the temple’s Seat of Enlightenment Association (Jeongmyeol Doryanghoe), a group of volunteer guides specializing in Buddhist cultural heritage. Graduates or students of Tongdosa’s Buddhist University under the age of 55 are eligible to become members of this volunteer group. To serve as guides, they must complete a three-month training program (12 sessions, 6 hours each) as well as two months of skills training in Buddhist painting. Supplementary education is provided on a regular basis to enhance the quality of service provided by the guides.

Bongjeongsa Temple has four cultural tourism guides dispatched by Andong City, with one or two guides on duty on weekdays.

Buseoksa Temple has cultural tourism guides dispatched by Yeongju City. Two or three guides are on duty during the week in the low season and five guides during the peak season.

Beopjusa Temple has four cultural tourism guides dispatched by Boeun County, with two guides on duty on weekdays, and three on public holidays. Working outside the temple compound are two additional cultural heritage guides and seven forest guides belonging to the Korea National Parks Service.

In the case of Magoksa Temple, as there are no cultural tourism guides affiliated with Gongju City, those working at the temple come from the Daejeon/Chungcheongnam-do Province branch of the Dharma Propagation Team of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism. As of 2016, the temple has one or two cultural heritage guides on duty during the week and more than three on weekends.

Seonamsa Temple has one or two cultural tourism guides on permanent duty, dispatched by Suncheon City.

Daeheungsa Temple has one permanent cultural tourism guide dispatched by Haenam County as well as senior volunteer guides from the Haenam Senior Citizens Welfare Center.

After World Heritage inscription of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, it will be necessary to increase the number of cultural heritage guides serving at the seven temples to the optimal level with support from the state or the local governments concerned.

Moreover, it is also necessary to explore ways to establish an integrated operation system of volunteer guides, including groups of lay followers (eg. Seat of Enlightenment Association at Tongdosa Temple), senior cultural heritage guides (eg. Daeheungsa Temple), and members of the Dharma Propagation Team of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism.

**Table 8-4. Cultural heritage guides at each temple (as of June 2016)**

Temples		Classification of cultural heritage guides	No. of permanently stationed guides
Yangsan City	Tongdosa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of Yangsan City	3
		Tongdosa Buddhist cultural heritage guides (Seat of Enlightenment Association)	5–10
Yeongju City	Buseoksa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of Yeongju City	3
Andong City	Bongjeongsa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of Andong City	2
Boeun County	Beopjusa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of Boeun County (on Beopjusa compound)	2
		Cultural heritage guides of Boeun County	2
		Forest guides of Korea National Park Service	7
Gongju City	Magoksa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of the Dharma Propagation Team of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism	2
Suncheon City	Seonamsa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of Suncheon City	2
Haenam County	Daeheungsa Temple	Cultural heritage guides of Haenam County	1
		Senior cultural heritage guides	1



**Figure 8-19.** Buddhist cultural heritage guide at Tongdosa Temple



**Figure 8-20.** Cultural tourism guide at Buseoksa Temple



**Figure 8-21.** Cultural tourism guides at Bongjeongsa Temple



**Figure 8-22.** Cultural tourism guide at Magoksa Temple



**Figure 8-23.** Volunteer cultural heritage guides from the Magoksa Dharma Propagation Team





**Figure 8-24.** Cultural tourism guide at Seonamsa Temple



**Figure 8-25.** Senior cultural heritage guide at Daeheungsa Temple

## 8.c.ii Plans for Utilization of the Nominated Property

### 1. Five-year Basic Plan for Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (2012–2016)

The seven temples comprising the nominated property have been designated as state or city/province cultural heritage and are protected and managed accordingly under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of the Republic of Korea. The law provides (in Article 6) that a five-year basic plan for conservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage shall be written and executed once every five years for the efficient conservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage

Currently, the Five-year Basic Plan for Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (2012–2016), which was drawn up in 2012, is being implemented. The plan delineates eight major tasks for conservation, management, and utilization of cultural heritage, of which the directions and project contents of utilization are shown in the table below.

**Table 8-5.** Utilization and commercialization of cultural heritage values

Category	Item	Project contents
Diversification of cultural heritage content utilization	Enhancing utilization of cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys, research and planning to promote utilization of cultural heritage</li> <li>- Development of cultural heritage storytelling programs, identification of original sources, and establishment of database</li> </ul>
	Utilization of regional cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selection and support of outstanding businesses for utilization of cultural heritage by local governments</li> <li>- Support for building cultural heritage utilization infrastructure</li> <li>- Carrying out "Enjoyment of Cultural Heritage" program for the underprivileged and youth</li> </ul>
Consolidating private-public sector cooperation	Promotion of "one heritage, one keeper" campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion and support for activities of cultural heritage keepers</li> <li>- Management and education of cultural heritage keepers</li> <li>- Support for outstanding heritage keepers programs</li> <li>- Support for activities of youth heritage keepers</li> </ul>

Category	Item	Project contents
Consolidating private-public sector cooperation	Increasing social worker jobs in the cultural heritage sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and fostering of social enterprises in the cultural heritage sector</li> <li>- Building networks of social enterprises in the cultural heritage sector and strengthening cooperation</li> <li>- Development of and support for new cultural heritage business items with potential for development as social enterprises</li> </ul>

## 2. Provincial Governments' Plans for Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage

Based on the Five-year Basic Plan for Conservation, Management and Utilization of Cultural Heritage (2012–2016) drawn up by the CHA, provincial governments establish and announce their respective action plans on an annual basis. They clarify the conservation, management, and utilization projects to be carried out each year, and the required budget in order to provide the grounds for implementation of the projects.

## 3. Cultural Heritage Utilization Project for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea

Beginning in 2017, the CHA plans to support tailored heritage utilization programs that are designed to enhance the historical value and significance of the cultural heritage and other historical and cultural resources of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea.

In October 2016, the CHA authorized five of the seven temples comprising the nominated property to execute their proposed utilization programs based on evaluation of the quality of program contents, feasibility, anticipated effects and potential for development. The selected temples and their proposed programs are listed in the table below. This project will be expanded to include the remaining temples when they develop their own distinctive programs.

**Table 8-6. Cultural heritage utilization programs of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea in 2017**

Local government	Temple	Name of program
Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province	Tongdosa Temple	- Grand Mountain Opening Rite at Tongdosa, Temple of a Thousand Years
Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province	Bongjeongsa Temple	- Flower Rain on Mt. Cheondeung and the Art of Song at Bongjeong (Cheondeung uhwa, Bongjeong yega)
Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province	Beopjusa Temple	- Exploring and Enjoying History (Sasi nangnak)
Suncheon City, Jeollanam-do Province	Seonamsa Temple	- Opening the Mountain Gate of Jogyesan
Haenam County, Jeollanam-do Province	Daeheungsa Temple	- Four Colors, Four Precepts of Daeheungsa



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Chapter 9

# RESEARCH AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Nomination of

## **SANSA,** BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN MONASTERIES IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea



# RESEARCH AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

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## 9.a Basic Direction

A World Heritage site is the heritage of all humankind and continued research must be conducted to interpret and verify the value of the property in connection with its conservation and management plans.

Research and documentation projects on Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, has produced significant results so far. Sustained efforts have been made to document and survey the tangible and intangible heritage of the temples and carry out research that substantiates their cultural heritage values.

However, research from different perspectives will be required after the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. As Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea is a serial property, research issues must look at the temples from integrated perspectives.

First, a system of cooperation must be organized among parties directly or indirectly involved in research and documentation projects on Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, including academic associations, research institutions, local residents and other related parties.

Second, it is necessary to further substantiate the authenticity and integrity of the mountain

temples through continued research and documentation projects.

Third, it is necessary to build an integrated data management system that takes into account the nature of the mountain temples as a serial property.

Fourth, multifaceted and comprehensive research and monitoring of the temples must be carried out in consideration of organic connection among urban planning and cultural heritage protection plans, tourism plans, and landscape plans related with the mountain temples.

## 9.b Plans for Creating a Cooperative Research System

### 9.b.i Research Organizations

#### 1. National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage

The National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage is a government agency dedicated to research, excavation, preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. The institute undertakes survey, research and development of Korean cultural heritage.

The institute has seven research divisions (Archaeology, Artistic Heritage, Architectural Heritage, Conservation Science, Restoration Technology, Natural Heritage, and Safety and Disaster Prevention), five regional branches and the Cultural Heritage Conservation Science Center.

With regard to the nominated property, the Architectural Heritage Research Division carries out surveys and regular inspections of architectural heritage remaining at the temples, surveys for documentation of stone heritage, and safety inspections of cultural heritage. The Conservation Science Research Division conducts scientific analysis, investigation and monitoring of cultural heritage, particularly investigation and technical research concerning biological damage to architectural structures. The Cultural Heritage Conservation Science Center is in charge of scientific conservation treatment on various artifacts and stone facilities.

Apart from the conservation and management of the nominated property, the institute provides research data through its website (<http://www.nrich.go.kr/>).

#### 2. Research Institute of Buddhist Cultural Heritage

The Research Institute of Buddhist Cultural Heritage was established in 2007 by the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism to undertake continuing research on the basis of activities by the Cultural Heritage Excavation and Survey Team, which was founded in 2000.

The institute consists of three research departments (Policy, Buddhist Art, and Relics). Since 2002, the institute has been carrying out surveys and documentation projects on Buddhist heritage (paintings, handicrafts, stone objects, bibliographic sources, name boards, costumes, and

printing blocks) at temples across Korea. It is also publishing reports on surveys and excavations for preservation of temple sites as well as in-depth investigation and surveys on Buddhist statues that remain at temples (*A Complete Survey of Holy Treasures at Seonamsa Temple*, 2011). In addition, the institute holds academic seminars and workshops for systematic conservation and management of Buddhist cultural heritage as part of its efforts to build a sustainable conservation environment.

The institute publishes research data accumulated over the years through its website (<http://www.buddhaculture.co.kr/>).

**Table 9-1. Complete Survey of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastries in Korea**

Year of survey	Name of survey	Temple concerned
2004	<i>Complete Survey of Korea's Temple Cultural Heritage – Chungcheongnam-do Province and Daejeon Region</i>	Survey of relics at Magoksa Temple
2005	<i>Complete Survey of Korea's Temple Cultural Heritage – Chungcheongbuk-do Province</i>	Survey of relics at Beopjusa Temple
2005	<i>Complete Survey of Korea's Temple Cultural Heritage – Jeollanam-do Province I</i>	Survey of relics at Seonamsa Temple
2005	<i>Complete Survey of Korea's Temple Cultural Heritage – Jeollanam-do Province 3</i>	Survey of relics at Daeheungsa Temple
2007	<i>Complete Survey of Korea's Temple Cultural Heritage – Gyeongsangbuk-do Province 2</i>	Survey of relics at Buseoksa Temple, Bongjeongsa Temple
2009–2010	<i>Complete Survey of Korea's Temple Cultural Heritage – Gyeongsangnam-do Province 2, 3</i>	Survey of relics at Tongdosa Temple

### 3. Central Buddhist Museum

The Central Buddhist Museum was established in 2007 by the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism to promote various values of Buddhism. The museum is supporting operations of temple museums across the country and contributing to the preservation of their collections. It also conducts a variety of educational programs.

The museum has an active curatorial team which is responsible for its operations. The team consists of six curators and seven researchers: the curators undertake scientific conservation and management of artifacts, public education, exhibitions and public relations; the researchers are tasked with conservation and management of heritage, surveys of epigraphic rubbings, and education of adults and children.

Major duties of the curatorial team are listed in Table 9-2. The museum offers information about its survey, research and educational activities through its website (<http://museum.buddism.or.kr/>).

**Table 9-2. Major duties of the curatorial team**

Category	Duties	Contents
Survey and research	Conservation treatment	- Restoration of paper artifacts to their original state, prevention of damage; treatment for permanent conservation
	Production of replicas	- Production of replicas of artifacts at risk of damage, and their exhibition and enshrinement at original locations
	Management of conservation environment of relics for storage and exhibition; database creation	- Maintaining optimum environment for cultural heritage conservation and management based on analysis of risk factors; devising measures to prevent damage to cultural heritage and extend their durability
	Prevention of biological damage to relics	- Survey on distribution of pests and microorganisms that may affect relics and prevention of pests and diseases
	Consultation and support of temples for cultural heritage conservation and management methods	- Support of temple museums for conservation and management of sacred treasures in optimum condition; education, and scientific conservation treatment
Education	General public	- Experience in traditional fan making
	Students	- Education linking vocational experience (curator) and exhibition - Hands-on experience of handicrafts and rubbings
	Families	- Painting, handicrafts experience - Traditional bookmaking

## 9.b.ii Forming Cooperative Research System among Related Parties

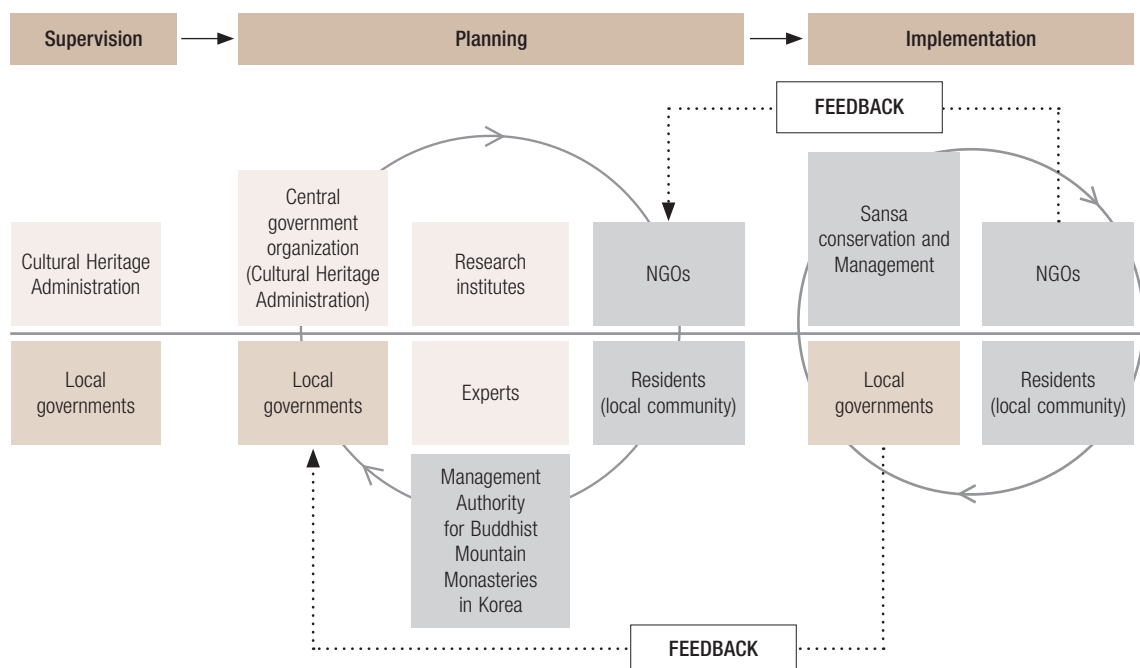
The relevant organizations that would form part of a cooperative research system include the central and local government organizations, (SCM), specialized academic organizations, local residents, and NGOs and other civic organizations.

The CHA is the central government organization in charge of research related to protection of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. The regional governments concerned include five provincial governments and seven local governments. They play an all-inclusive yet indirect role, encouraging research on conservation and management of the nominated property in connection with plans at the city or province level and provide financial support for such research.

SCM which will be organized after the nominated property's World Heritage inscription, will carry out and provide support for actual planning and research related to conservation and management of the seven component temples as a serial property. It will also be the organization in charge of providing related information services.

Specialized academic associations and research institutes will take charge of in-depth academic research related to conservation and management of the property pursuant to the pertinent laws and systems, and play a supporting role, directly or indirectly, in the development of conservation and management plans. More specifically, 1) they will develop and implement policies related to the conservation and management of the mountain temples and explore academic approaches to monitoring, and 2) they will explore academic approaches to related laws and systems and play a key role in raising public awareness through education and training programs.

Local residents will play an important role in the establishment and implementation of plans, so it will be necessary to encourage members of the public to get involved voluntarily and thereby minimize conflict with public entities. NGOs and civic organizations will play an advisory or consultative role, cooperating with the SCM and the central and local government organizations concerned, to participate in planning and provide ideas and services.



**Figure 9-1.** Cooperative system for research on Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, among related parties

**Table 9-3. Roles of parties concerned for construction of cooperative research system**

Type	Organization	Role
Public	Cultural Heritage Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review and coordination of conservation and management plans</li> <li>- Budgeting and financial support</li> <li>- Monitoring of conservation and management, regular reporting, international cooperation</li> </ul>
	Local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of World Heritage, regional development, supervision of regional safety and related affairs</li> <li>- Direct responsibility for everyday matters related to conservation and management</li> <li>- Establishment and implementation of cultural heritage conservation and management plans</li> <li>- Establishment and implementation of plans in various fields</li> </ul>
	Sansa conservation and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Execution of conservation and management, support services</li> <li>- Monitoring of conservation and management, information service</li> </ul>
Private	Specialized academic associations and research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing conservation and management policies, academic approach to methods of implementation</li> <li>- Academic approach to studies connecting regional matters and systems and institutions</li> <li>- Raising public awareness through education (lectures, conferences)</li> </ul>
	Local residents (lay followers associations of each temple)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of regional public property</li> <li>- Opinion gathering among local residents and cooperation between public and expert organizations</li> <li>- Support for and participation in temple events and festivals</li> </ul>
	NGOs and other civic groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy advice and suggestion of ideas</li> <li>- Enhancing conservation and management capacity of regional community through volunteer service</li> <li>- Monitoring of the state of conservation and management and advice on relevant matters</li> <li>- Public relations on regional and nationwide scale, attaining influence</li> </ul>

A solid foundation for continued research should be laid with cooperation and exchange among related organizations and experts, centered around universities and research institutes.

In research related to conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, it is important to establish a system of cooperation and communication among the parties concerned. Such cooperation is required when plans are being established, as the Management Authority for Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea gathers the opinions of the central, local governments, research institutes, experts, NGOs, and local residents. To ensure that sustained research results are produced, active feedback is required from those involved in research and planning and those in charge of implementation.



### 9.b.iii Research Activities

#### 1. Current State of Research

The necessary research activities related to Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, can be largely divided into research to ensure the authenticity of each of the component temples; research related to conservation and management as well as maintenance of the nominated property; and research on the property itself.

First, research on ensuring the authenticity of each of the seven mountain temples is focused on 1) research ensuring authenticity from the architectural perspective through surveys and studies that identify the value of the nominated property and 2) research of documentary evidence to ensure the historicity of the seven mountain temples.

Research related to the conservation and management of the temples includes 1) the documentation of cultural heritage, 2) establishment of plans for repairs based on on-site inspections, and 3) research for the establishment of conservation and management plans for individual temples.

Research designed to confirm the value of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, as World Heritage began in earnest in 2012. Three domestic academic conferences and two international conferences organized by the Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List provided opportunities to explore the OUV and authenticity and integrity of the temples as a serial property and to discuss directions for their conservation and management. The following table shows the major outcomes of research on Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, as a serial property.

**Table 9-4. Research Activities Related to Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea**

Date	Title	Major contents	
Sept. 22, 2012	International Conference "Value of Korea's Traditional Temples as World Heritage"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional Korean culture and Buddhism</li> <li>- Korean Buddhist culture and art</li> <li>- Chinese Buddhist properties inscribed as World Heritage</li> <li>- Japanese Buddhist properties inscribed as World Heritage</li> <li>- Southeast Asian Buddhist properties inscribed as World Heritage</li> <li>- Value of Korea's traditional temple architecture as World Heritage</li> </ul>	
Dec. 12, 2014	First Korean Conference "World Heritage and Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foundation and transmission of traditional mountain temples</li> <li>- Locational conditions of traditional mountain temples</li> <li>- Layout of traditional mountain temples</li> <li>- Landscaping of traditional mountain temples and their World Heritage value</li> </ul>	
April 24, 2015	First International Conference "World Heritage Value of Religious Heritage"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outstanding universal value of religious heritage</li> <li>- Universality of religious properties as World Heritage</li> <li>- Integration and diversity of Christian World Heritage</li> <li>- Jewish concepts of heritage conservation</li> <li>- Value of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List</li> <li>- OUV and related management systems of Sri Lankan Buddhist temples</li> <li>- Heritage value of Hindu archaeological sites and architectural types</li> <li>- Value of Islam heritage inscribed on the World Heritage List</li> <li>- Heritage value of traditional Korean mountain temples</li> </ul>	 
Sept. 4, 2015	Second Korean Conference "Value of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea as Buddhist Cultural Heritage"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locational characteristics of Korean mountain temples</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Beopjusa Temple</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Buseoksa Temple</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Tongdosa Temple</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Bongjeongsa Temple</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Seonamsa Temple</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Daeheungsa Temple</li> <li>- Buddhist cultural heritage and value of Magoksa Temple</li> </ul>	
Nov. 20, 2015	Second International Conference "World Heritage Value of Buddhist Heritage"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buddhist World Heritage of China</li> <li>- Buddhist World Heritage of Japan</li> <li>- Buddhist World Heritage of Vietnam</li> <li>- Buddhist World Heritage of Myanmar</li> <li>- Buddhist World Heritage of Tibet</li> <li>- Buddhist World Heritage of Thailand</li> <li>- World Heritage value of Korea's Buddhist heritage</li> </ul>	 
April 29, 2016	Third Korean Conference "World Heritage Value of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spatial arrangement of traditional temples</li> <li>- Natural environment of traditional temples</li> <li>- State of conservation and management of traditional temples and the challenges ahead</li> <li>- Historical significance of documentary materials on traditional temples</li> <li>- Tangible heritage of traditional temples</li> <li>- Value and characteristics of the intangible heritage of traditional temples</li> </ul>	
Oct. 7, 2016	Third International Conference "Directions for Conservation and Management of Serial Heritage"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation and management plans for serial heritage sites</li> <li>- Management of jointly inscribed serial heritage sites</li> <li>- Inscription of the Silk Road as serial heritage</li> <li>- Conservation and management of World Heritage</li> <li>- Conservation and management and utilization of the Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty as World Heritage</li> </ul>	

## 2. Research Plans for Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea

### 1) Publication of Research

Continued research will be carried out on Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, in various fields, and the results will be compiled and published to provide research resources. The areas to be covered include the authenticity and integrity of the property, analysis and interpretation of surveys on documents and their results, issues and solutions regarding conservation and management of the property, institutional devices for conservation and management of the property, management of the landscape in and around the property, and conservation and utilization of the property at the regional level. To encourage the participation of scholars from various fields, an administrative and financial support system will be established for various research activities.

### 2) Seminars with Korean and International Scholars

A network of researchers at home and abroad will be established and regular seminars held as a channel for exchange of knowledge on the world heritage values of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, and their conservation and management.

## 9.b.iv Research Outcomes and Management of Documentation Projects

### 1. Current Management of Research Materials

Research on the nominated property has been carried out over a long period of time by various organizations. The results of recent surveys and studies have been relatively well managed in the form of published research reports containing floor plans, diagrams and photographs. However, historical sources published before the modern and contemporary era have not been collected together and many records are kept at individual temples. The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List is therefore carrying out projects to document the tangible and intangible heritage at sansa.

The CHA has established the Heritage Geographic Information System which enables access to spatial information on cultural heritage sites including location and attribute data. It is designed to provide support for decision making in regard to conservation and management of cultural heritage

and to enable access and utilization of cultural heritage contents based on geographic information.

The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List operates a website and is building an archive system that will enable easy access to all information related to the seven temples, including historical materials, photographs, and publications.

## 2. Systematic Management of Research Materials

For effective management and utilization of research outcomes and related materials on Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, it is necessary to establish an integrated research management system that connects individual research institutes and brings together survey and research materials separately preserved and managed at different places. It is planned that all the survey and research materials kept and managed at different institutions will come under the integrated control of the SCM.

## 9.c Education

Plans for education related to Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, largely cover technical education on conservation and management for public officials, specialists and temple management staffs, and education for the general public including youths and students.

### 9.c.i Education of Conservation and Management Specialists

The Republic of Korea operates an exam and certification system for cultural heritage repair specialists, and only those who have passed these tests in the relevant fields may carry out repair or restoration work on cultural heritage.

For supplementary training of cultural heritage repair experts, the Training Center for Traditional Culture affiliated to the Korea National University of Cultural Heritage provides courses for training cultural heritage managers and on-site engineers.

At the university level, various specialized courses are offered to educate future experts. The Korea National University of Cultural Heritage was founded by the CHA with the aim of cultivating experts in the field of cultural heritage conservation and management and currently offers courses in a variety of fields.

**Table 9-5. Education Programs for Cultural Heritage Specialists**

Category	Organization	Course	Target	Course content
Central government organizations	Cultural Heritage Administration (Training Center for Traditional Culture)	Cultural Heritage Management	Public officials in cultural heritage administration and curatorial positions at local governments	- The program aims to increase expert knowledge and administrative skills in management of cultural heritage.
		Cultural Heritage Repair	Experts working in related fields and those who have majored in the fields (general public)	- The program offers training to technicians in the field of cultural heritage repair around the country who are contributing to cultural heritage conservation and management.
	Korea National University of Cultural Heritage	4-year university courses	High school graduates and others acknowledged for comparable academic ability	- Six departments offer courses to equip students with systematic administrative ability to protect and manage cultural heritage and gain expert knowledge in the field overall.

Category	Organization	Course	Target	Course content
Central government organizations	Korea National University of Cultural Heritage	Graduate courses (master's degree course, doctorate degree course)	University graduates and others acknowledged for comparable academic ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Graduate School runs one department (Cultural Heritage Studies) which offers majors in cultural heritage legal policy, cultural heritage management policy, and cultural heritage.</li> <li>- Graduate School of Cultural Heritage Convergence has two departments (Repair and Restoration, Intangible Cultural Heritage) which offer majors in repair and restoration of cultural heritage, and transmission and utilization of intangible cultural heritage.</li> </ul>

**Table 9-6. Courses (2016) at the Training Center for Traditional Culture (CHA)**

Category	Course	Target	Duration	Frequency (per year)
Job training courses (13)	Capability enhancement of creative leaders	Cultural Heritage Administration employees (Level 6 and above)	3 days	2
	Theme-based cultural heritage field trips	Cultural Heritage Administration employees	3 days	2
	Understanding traditional culture	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	1
	Understanding buried cultural heritage	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	1
	Working knowledge of cultural heritage administration	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	1
	Understanding modern cultural heritage	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	1
	Conservation/management and utilization of cultural heritage	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	1
	Understanding historic and cultural cities	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	1
	Learning leadership in history	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	4
	Understanding World Heritage	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	3
	Understanding architectural culture	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	4 days	2
	New understanding of people, history and the environment	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	2 days	2
	Understanding natural heritage	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	5 days	2
Specialist training courses (6)	Management of movable cultural heritage	Owners of heritage	2 days	1
	Training for on-site cultural heritage managers	Managers and others involved in cultural heritage care program	3 days	1
	Cultural heritage training for visiting teachers	Cultural heritage visiting teachers	3 days	1

Category	Course		Target	Duration	Frequency (per year)
Specialist training courses (6)	Supplementary training for cultural heritage repair technicians		Repair technicians, supervisors, etc.	5 days	4
	Job training for teachers (general)		Elementary, secondary school teachers	5 days	2
	Job training for teachers (specialized)		Elementary, secondary school teachers	5 days	2
International course	Training of international cultural heritage managers		Cultural heritage managers in the Asian region	8 days	1
Traditional skills training courses (training cultural heritage repair technicians) (20)	Beginner	Basic course to cultivate cultural heritage repair technicians - Seven fields: lacquerware, woodwork, <i>dancheong</i> (decorative paintwork for architecture), mounting, metal work, gilding, replica production	Specialists and others working in related fields	1 year	1
	Advanced	Advanced course to cultivate cultural heritage repair technicians - Eight fields: lacquerware, woodwork, <i>dancheong</i> (decorative paintwork for architecture), mounting, metal work, gilding, replica production, conservation of paper items	Specialists and others working in related fields	1 year	1
	On-site outsourcing	Program to cultivate cultural heritage repair technicians - Six fields: stonework, plastering, tile roofing, carpentry, disassembly and assembly specialists, <i>ondol</i> (underfloor heating)	Specialists and others working in related fields	1 year	1
Cyber courses (17)	Understanding Buddhist art		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	1 month	11
	Understanding traditional architecture		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Working knowledge of cultural heritage administration		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Korean palace architecture		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Korean temple architecture		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Understanding ancient tumuli		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	1 month	11
	Understanding Joseon period painting		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Korean stone pagodas		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Korea's World Heritage		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Understanding the architecture of Confucian schools and academies		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Korean city and town walls from the perspective of wall construction technology		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Famous scenic sites as Korea's natural heritage		Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		



Category	Course	Target	Duration	Frequency (per year)
Cyber courses	Development of Korean ceramics	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.	1 month	11
	Traditional Korean landscaping	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Stories about the royal tombs of Joseon	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Traditional Korean costume	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		
	Understanding modern movable cultural heritage	Public officials, public organization employees, etc.		

### 9.c.ii Education of the General Public and Youths

Education programs for the general public include the temple stay program operated by each temple and related programs run by the temple museums. This program was launched in 2002 to give both Korean and foreign tourists the opportunity to meet and experience the life of Buddhist practitioners. Through this experience participants gain new perceptions of compassion and tranquility and the importance of living beings, and understand the importance of traditional culture and justification for its succession, thereby making a great contribution to fostering a sustainable environment for the transmission of cultural heritage. Though programs may differ slightly from one temple to the next, there are seven common programs operated by all temples: exploration of the temple, Seon (Zen) meditation, tea ceremony with the monks, formal monastic meals, Buddhist services, 108 prostrations, and Lotus Flower making.

In addition, the Paramita Youth Buddhist Association of Korea (<http://www.paramita.or.kr>), an organization under the Bureau of Dharma Propagation of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, operates a variety of programs for young people.

**Table 9-7. Current Programs for Youth**

Category	Program	Content of education and activity programs
Cultural heritage protection activities	Cultural heritage keepers	- Selection of a cultural heritage site per person within a region for continued conservation and management
	Cultural heritage monitors	- Cultural heritage monitoring by youths, parents and teachers; field trips to cultural heritage sites; environmental clean-up, etc.
	Correct understanding of history	- Exploration of cultural heritage in Korea and overseas; debates and literary competition, etc.
Social development activities	Youth harmful environment surveillance team	- Surveillance and inspection of harmful information and media; surveillance of harmful environments; social campaign; education and training of surveillance tea, etc.

Category	Program	Content of education and activity programs
Social development activities	Youth health promotion	- Education and support for health promotion among youths
	Blood donation	- Participation of members and leaders in blood donation campaigns, or donation of blood donation certificate as a show of love for others
International exchange		- International exchange and cultural exploration through participation in youth camps; overseas volunteer work
Cultivation of heart and mind program		- Support for youth programs such as improving interpersonal relations, establishing values, and experience of traditional culture
Cultural sensitivity program		- Support for youth activities such as youth festival, youth cultural zone, musical festival, creative writing competition, and photo exhibition
Youth leadership training		- Training for youth leaders (beginner, intermediate, advanced) such as yoga and meditation leaders, cultural heritage teachers, and in fields such as spiritual practice, cultivation of heart and mind, etc. - Hosting seminars, writing up research reports, and publication of various materials and guidelines

After the inscription of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List, the education programs currently in operation will be reinforced by linking programs that focus on the conservation of the value of the temples as World Heritage. To that end, the Management Authority for Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea will provide education programs on the World Heritage value of the temples for local residents (lay followers' associations) and resident-led monitoring of the temples.



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Chapter 10

# MONITORING

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Nomination of

# **SANSA,** BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN MONASTERIES IN KOREA

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Republic of Korea

# MONITORING

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## 10.a Major Indicators for Assessing State of Conservation

Monitoring is carried out for the purpose of maintaining and managing the authenticity, integrity and outstanding universal value of the nominated property. As monitoring is a tool for analyzing the property's state of conservation, management, and risk factors, establishing proper indicators and continued inspection are of prime importance.

Since their designation as state cultural heritage in 1962, the Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, has been surveyed on numerous occasions and their current conditions are well recorded. The nominated property has per cultural heritage management personnel in charge of security and safety, who inspect conservation and management conditions around the clock. In addition, a structural safety inspection is carried out twice a year by the government in preparation against earthquakes and other disasters. Moreover, regular surveys and special inspections are carried out by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage for all State-designated cultural heritage.

Conservation and management of the nominated property is therefore carried out through both regular and periodic monitoring, and when the need arises for repairs or other work the situation is dealt with immediately or on a year-by-year basis as appropriate.

The key indicators for effective and systematic monitoring of the seven temples are as follows.

## 10.a.i Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

Table 10-1 below lists the key indicators for measuring the state of conservation as well as the frequency of monitoring and where the related records are kept.

**Table 10-1. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation, frequency, and location of records**

Indicator			Frequency	Location of records
Nominated Property	Wooden buildings, stone facilities	Inspection of the vicinity of the property <sup>1)</sup>	Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> <li>• Seven nominated temples</li> </ul>
		Visual examination of the state of conservation of the property <sup>2)</sup>	Biannual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> </ul>
	Inspection of State-designated cultural heritage		Once every five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Heritage Administration</li> <li>• Each provincial and local governments</li> </ul>
	Inspection of firefighting and disaster prevention facilities		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> <li>• Seven nominated temples</li> </ul>
	Inspection of electrical facilities		Monthly (Annual at Bongjeongsa Temple)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> <li>• Seven nominated temples</li> </ul>
	Number of visitors		Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven nominated temples</li> </ul>
	Number of residents inside the nominated area		Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> </ul>
Buffer Zone	Number of residents inside the buffer zone		Once every three years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> </ul>
	Landscape and surrounding environment		Biennial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local government</li> </ul>

Points for inspection of the vicinity of the property<sup>1)</sup> as mentioned in Table 10-1 are constantly monitored by cultural heritage management personnel stationed at each temple. They are listed in Table 10-2.

**Table 10-2. Points for inspection of the vicinity**

Category	Points for inspection	Inspection results
Working rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep in mind that the nominated property has importance and value that must be handed down to posterity.</li> <li>- Always keep in mind guidelines regarding fire (including arson), theft and damage risk factors.</li> <li>- Reinforce watch on people showing suspicious behavior and suspicious vehicles.</li> <li>- Present a clean image to all visitors.</li> <li>- Report any risk factors as soon as they are detected to the person in charge of the nominated property.</li> </ul>	

Category	Points for inspection	Inspection results
General inspection of the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is drainage from the external areas in good condition?</li> <li>- Are there any places in the stone embankments that show signs of loosening, subsidence, cracking, or collapse?</li> <li>- Have any parts of the embankments collapsed or show signs of collapse?</li> <li>- Is the electricity in good condition, including the power supply, wiring, and cutout switches?</li> <li>- Are there any facilities inside or outside the buildings that pose a fire risk?</li> <li>- Is there any risk of flooding?</li> <li>- Are the restrooms and other amenities kept clean?</li> <li>- Are there weeds growing in the yards?</li> <li>- Are there any neglected buildings on the grounds of the nominated property?</li> <li>- Is there any danger of collapse on sloping ground?</li> <li>- Are there any other damaged spots or places in bad condition?</li> </ul>	
Inspection of the vicinity of the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is there any danger posed to the buildings by ground subsidence or other factors?</li> <li>- Are there any other damaged spots or places in bad condition?</li> <li>- Is there any risk of cut slope failure or submersion?</li> <li>- Are the drainage facilities in the vicinity of the nominated property in good condition?</li> <li>- Is there any unauthorized alteration to the forests, topography and other elements in the vicinity of the nominated property?</li> <li>- Is there any damage to the facilities in the vicinity of the nominated property?</li> </ul>	

Points for visual examination of the state of conservation of the property<sup>2)</sup> as mentioned in Table 10-1 are periodically monitored by the concerned local governments twice a year. They are listed in Table 10-3.

**Table 10-3. Points for visual examination of the state of conservation of the property**

Category	Points for visual examination	
Wooden cultural heritage	Earthquake danger, state of the ground	Whether the property is in an earthquake zone; condition of the bases/foundations; condition of drainage channels; risk factors, etc.
	Structural form	Condition of corner pillars; number of stories; presence of interior pillars; presence of eaves pillars; slenderness ratio of intermediate purlins; presence of ceiling; slenderness ratio of ground plan; slenderness ratio of foundation stones for corner pillars, etc.
	Condition of structural components	Uprightness of pillars; damage to horizontal members; damage to joints; pest damage to structural members; rotting of connecting parts; leakage inside the building, etc.
	Condition of roof slope and interior conditions	Whether there is refraction in the roof slope; presence of extended rafters; presence of cultural properties inside the building, etc.
Stone cultural heritage	Ground and surrounding environment	Whether the property is in an earthquake zone; condition of drainage channels; risk factors, etc.
	Overall structural system and composition	Presence of openings; number of stories; height; slenderness ratio of the base; slenderness ratio of the overall structure; diminution ratio, etc.
	Composition of parts	Structure and form of the base; structure and form of the first story (body of pagoda); structure and form of the second story (body of pagoda) and upwards, etc.
	Conservation conditions	Deterioration level of parts; leaning of entire structure; damage or deformation of parts of the base; damage or deformation of parts of the first story (body of pagoda); damage or deformation of parts of the second story (body of pagoda) and upwards, etc.



## 10.a.ii Monitoring by Category to Assess State of Conservation and Management

To assess the state of conservation and management of the nominated property, monitoring indicators have been drawn up in three categories: general state of conservation and management, tourism environment, and management system.

### 1. State of Conservation and Management of the Nominated Property

#### 1) Nominated Property

The state of conservation of individual component is evaluated according to the number of cultural heritage they possess that have been graded good, average and poor in terms of state of conservation and management.

Inspection and management of the state of conservation is currently the responsibility of the CHA, but real management of the temples is assigned to the seven local governments of the regions where the temples are located (Yangsan City, Yeongju City, Andong City, Boeun County, Gongju City, Suncheon City, Haenam County).

The division in charge at each local government inspects the condition of the nominated temple in its jurisdiction and carries out maintenance and repair projects at the temple every year.

After inscription of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List, detailed standards for evaluating the state of conservation will be developed on the basis of UNESCO's monitoring guidelines, and experts in related fields will be involved in the inspections. Currently, management and maintenance of the seven component of the nominated property are monitored around the clock by cultural heritage management personnel.

Based on the above, a set of comprehensive monitoring indicators that reflect the special characteristics of each temple will be drawn up and a set of more detailed indicators for evaluation of their maintenance and management will also be developed. The indicators presented in this section will be revised and supplemented according to the results of actual monitoring and inspections, reflecting the opinions of experts, to provide a basis for thorough understanding of the state of the seven temples.

## 2) Nominated Property and Buffer Zone Landscape

All seven component temples of the nominated property are characterized by their mountain locations. Over the ages, they have served as places where monks live and carry out spiritual practice, and where members of the local community come to worship.

As places where traditional Korean culture is preserved in its original form, the temples are also famous historical tourist sites that have attracted many visitors since ancient times. To preserve their heritage values, development within the nominated property and surrounding area is strictly controlled. Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, strict restrictions are placed on the maximum height and usage of buildings in the nominated property and buffer zone. Based on the above, specialized indicators have been developed to enable evaluation of the state of the landscape in the nominated property and buffer zone.

## 2. Tourism Environment

It has been found that heritage sites generally see an increase in the number of visitors after their inscription on the World Heritage List. As tourism holds the potential of bringing damage to the physical environment surrounding the nominated property, close observation and inspection of the property is required as well as measures to deal with a rise in the number of tourists. Each temple's capacity to accommodate visitors will be calculated based on analysis of visitor statistics, and the number of visitors will be controlled accordingly. In addition, to ensure a pleasant tourism environment, visitor amenities will continue to be improved.

Currently, visitor statistics and management of tourist facilities are the responsibility of the local government concerned or the temple itself. Moreover, each local government makes efforts to develop own local food specialties, cultural products and souvenirs, and history and education programs, developing and operating various tourism programs. These factors were taken into account in developing the specialized monitoring indicators.

## 3. Management System

This category covers monitoring of the conservation and management system of the nominated property. The indicators include the management organization and size of staff, adherence to guidelines, disaster prevention and management of the environment, budget, public relations, and events.

Although the concerned administrative organizations and the seven nominated temples have been monitoring these aspects on a regular basis, the present system needs to be reinforced to reflect the characteristics of individual temples and enable integrated monitoring to be conducted in a well-organized manner. These factors were taken into account in developing the specialized monitoring indicators.

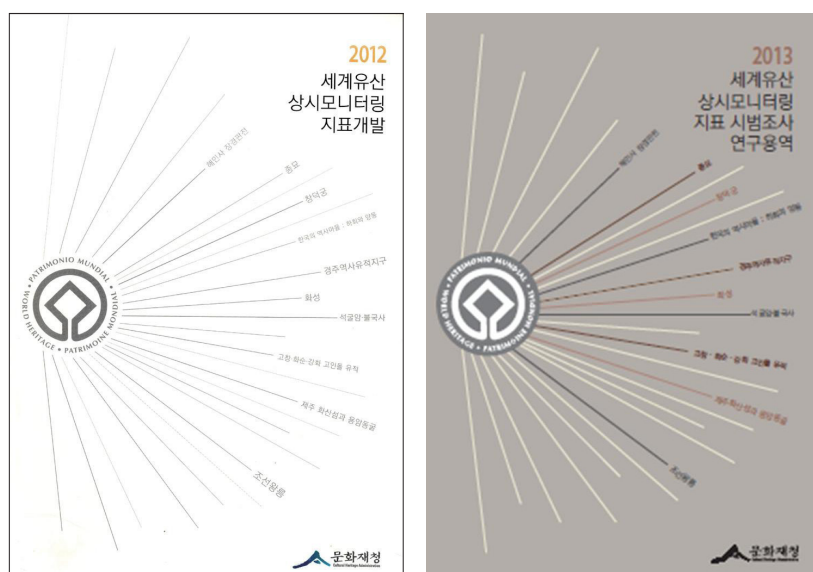
## 10.b Specialized Indicators by Category

For the conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, monitoring indicators for the nominated property have been drawn up in three categories: conservation and management of the nominated property and surrounding landscape, tourism environment, and management system.

Based on the “Regular Monitoring Indicators for World Heritage” drawn up by the CHA in 2012, the specialized indicators cover all the major factors for the conservation and management of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea. The indicators in the three categories will be supplemented after further research following inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List.

### 10.b.i Indicators for The State of Conservation and Management of the Nominated Property

The monitoring indicators that have been developed to assess the state of conservation and management of the nominated property consist of general indicators and special indicators. The general indicators are commonly applied to all World Heritage sites in Korea while the special indicators have been developed in consideration of the form and characteristics of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea.



**Figure 10-1.** Development of regular monitoring indicators for World Heritage (CHA, 2012)

**Figure 10-2.** Trial survey of regular monitoring indicators for World Heritage (CHA, 2013)

## 1. Indicators for the State of Conservation and Management of the Nominated Property

### 1) General Indicators for Regular Monitoring

The general indicators for regular monitoring are designed to enable monitoring at all times not only by cultural heritage experts but also temple management and visitors. The contents covered are shown in the following table.

**Table 10-4. Categorization of general indicators for regular monitoring**

Category	Summary of general indicators
Accessibility	Public transportation, parking, signs and information boards, facilities for the disabled, elderly and children
Signs and information boards	Entrances and exits, visitor paths, World Heritage stone marker, contents, languages used, maintenance, danger zones, etc.
Public relations	Visitors' center, web site, brochures, leaflets, languages used, contents, QR codes, etc.
Amenities	Lockers, convenience store, restrooms, garbage bins, vending machines, medical facilities, etc.
Conservation and management	Training and education of employees (including all permanent and temporary staff)
Tourism	Establishment of areas open to visitors and closed to visitors for protection, visiting hours, visiting patterns
Surrounding environment	Whether there is damage to the scenery, inappropriate facilities, polluting facilities, and development plans established, etc.
Sustainability of value	Whether the value at the time of World Heritage designation has been maintained, countermeasures against disasters, etc.
Monitoring facilities	Current situation, installment of CCTV system, data collection, implementation of monitoring, etc.
Statistics	Number of visitors, entrance fees, security checks, etc.

**Table 10-5. General indicators for regular monitoring**

Category	Indicators	Checke
Accessibility	Is it easy to reach the World Heritage site by public transport?	✓
	Is it easy to reach the World Heritage site by car?	✓
	Is there adequate parking space to accommodate tourist buses?	✓
	Is there adequate parking space to accommodate passenger cars?	✓
	Is there a sign at the entrance of the World Heritage site?	✓
	Is there a sign 200m before the World Heritage site?	✓
	Are there signs to the World Heritage site at nearby bus stops?	✓
	Are there access facilities for the disabled?	✓
	Are there access facilities for the elderly?	✓
	Are there access facilities for children?	✓
Signs and information boards	Are there signs on the site?	✓
	Is the sign at the entrance in good condition?	✓
	Are the signs on the visitors' paths in good condition?	✓
	Are the signs on the visitors' paths arranged to ensure there is no confusion?	✓
	Are danger signs adequately placed to protect visitors?	✓
	Is the explanation of World Heritage accurate?	✓
	Is the content of signs properly rendered into foreign languages?	✓
	Is the content of explanation regarding the World Heritage site accurate?	✓
	Is the World Heritage stone marker in a clearly visible position?	✓
	Is the World Heritage stone marker well maintained without being soiled or damaged?	✓
Amenities	Does the World Heritage stone marker contain all the necessary information?	✓
	Is there a sign reading "Do not sit" in front of the World Heritage stone marker?	✓
	Is there storage or locker space for visitors?	✓
	Is there a store in a convenient location for visitors?	✓
	Is there a souvenir store for visitors?	✓
	Are the restrooms located in appropriate places?	✓
	Are the rubbish bins located in appropriate places?	✓
	Are the vending machines located in appropriate places?	✓
	Is there a medical office for visitors?	✓
	Have hire prams been prepared for babies and toddlers?	✓
	Has a visitors' center been established?	✓

Category	Indicators	Checke
Promotion	Are any special education programs on the heritage site in operation?	✓
	Does the heritage site concerned have its own website?	✓
	Is the content of the website satisfactory?	✓
	Have leaflets/brochures on the heritage site concerned been produced and distributed?	✓
	Is the content of the leaflets/brochures satisfactory?	✓
	Are commemorative stamps being used?	✓
	Has regional marketing been implemented?	✓
	Have QR codes been installed?	✓
	Is there an exhibition hall (temple museum)?	✓
Tourism	Has a protection zone been established?	✓
	Are the facilities in the protection zone satisfactory?	✓
	Has a visitors' zone been established?	✓
	Are the facilities in the visitors' zone satisfactory?	✓
	Are the opening hours appropriate?	✓
	Have tourism patterns been established according to the nature of the heritage site concerned?	✓
	Are security checks being carried out?	✓
Monitoring facilities	Is monitoring being carried out?	✓
	Is the monitoring data being properly collected and stored?	✓
	Have CCTV cameras been installed?	✓
	Are the CCTV cameras installed in appropriate places?	✓
	Are the installed CCTV cameras in good working order?	✓
Conservation and management plans	Is the heritage site adequately staffed?	✓
	Is training carried out for temporary workers?	✓
	Is training carried out for permanent staff?	✓
	Is there an available pool of World Heritage guides?	✓
Conservation and management plans	Is training carried out for the World Heritage guides?	✓
	Is there a program for volunteer participation?	✓
	Is a daily maintenance record written up?	✓
	Has a conservation and management plan been established?	✓
	Has a management system been established?	✓
	Has a daily limit been set on the number of visitors?	✓
	Have visitor guidelines been established?	✓



Category	Indicators	Checke
Conservation and management plans	Are visitors given a briefing before entering the site?	✓
	Is the management team composed of specialists?	✓
	Has a firefighting system been established?	✓
	Have safety measures been prepared in the case of repair and restoration work?	✓
	In the case of serial heritage sites, has an integrated management system been established?	✓
	In the case of serial heritage sites, is a uniform administration system applied?	✓
	Do those in charge of management of serial heritage sites hold regular meetings?	✓
Sustainability of value	Has the value of the site at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List been maintained?	✓
	Are the records from the time of the site's inscription on the World Heritage List on display?	✓
	Has a plan been established to deal with natural disasters?	✓
Surrounding environment	Are there any factors spoiling the scenery?	✓
	Are there any pollution causing facilities located in the vicinity?	✓
	Are there any development plans for the area surrounding the World Heritage site?	✓
	Is the area clean and hygienic?	✓
Statistics	Are statistics collected on the number of paying visitors?	✓
	Are statistics collected on the total number of visitors?	✓
	Are statistics collected on the total entrance fees?	✓

## 2) Special Indicators for Regular Monitoring

The special indicators listed in the table below are designed to enable monitoring to be carried out at all times by cultural heritage experts and temple management.

**Table 10-6. Special indicators for regular monitoring: (1) wooden structures / application: all wooden architecture on temple compounds**

Part	Checklist	Checked
Floor	Is there any gaping between the floorboards?	✓
	Do any of the floorboards show signs of sagging, rotting or warping?	✓
	Do any of the stone blocks show signs of disturbance or cracking?	✓
Pillars, walls	Are the name boards and poetry plaques on the pillars well fastened?	✓
	Are any of the pillars bent?	✓
	Do any of the pillars show signs of splitting at the top?	✓
	Do any of the pillars show signs of rotting at the bottom?	✓

Part	Checklist	Checked
Pillars, walls	Do any of the capitals show signs of splitting or displacement?	✓
	Do any of the head penetrating tie beams, purlins, or purlin supports show signs of splitting?	✓
	Are any of the head penetrating tie beams, purlins, or purlin supports warped?	✓
	Is there any gaping between the wall surfaces and the lintels?	✓
	Is there any gaping between the wall surfaces and pillars?	✓
	Do any of the wall surfaces show signs of cracking?	✓
	Is there any flaking on the plastered wall surfaces?	✓
	Are there any signs of swelling on the wall surfaces?	✓
	Is there any graffiti on the wall surfaces?	✓
	Are there any signs of pest damage in the wooden members?	✓
	Does rain falling from the roof onto the base wet the bottom of any wooden members?	✓
Windows and doors	Are there any problems in opening and closing the windows and doors?	✓
	Are any of the window or door frames protruding?	✓
	Are there any signs of splitting or warping in the door jambs?	✓
	Is there any damage or warping in the structural members of the windows and doors?	✓
	Is there any damage in the metal parts of the windows and doors?	✓
	Is the paper on the windows and doors damaged?	✓
Roof	Are there any missing tiles?	✓
	Is there any grass or other plant matter growing between the tiles?	✓
Roof	Do any parts of the roof leak?	✓
	Is there any splitting, warping or sagging in the eaves and end rafters?	✓
	Do any of the cant strips or tile filets show signs of rotting or warping?	✓
	Is there any rotting, warping or sagging in the rafters?	✓
	Are there any bare spots in the earth layer or the slim panel between the rafters?	✓
	Are there any beehives or bird's nests on the roof?	✓
	Do any of the ceiling panels shows signs of splitting or damage?	✓
	Are any parts of the brackets split or missing?	✓
	Has the paintwork (dancheong) flaked off in any parts?	✓

**Table 10-7. Special indicators for regular monitoring: (2) stone structures / application: all wooden architecture on temple compounds**

Part	Checklist	Checked
Base, stairs	Do any of the base stones show signs of exfoliation or cracking?	✓
	Are any of the base cornerstones damaged on the edges?	✓
	Are there any signs of subsidence or cracking in the stone blocks?	✓
	Are there any signs of flaking or cracking in the railing stones?	✓
	Are there any signs of flaking or cracking in the stairway stones?	✓
	Are any of the stairway stones cracked or damaged?	✓
	Are any of the stairway stones sunken or uneven?	✓
Pillar foundation stone	Are there any signs of cracking in the pillar foundation stones?	✓
	Are there any signs of subsidence or displacement in the pillar foundation stones?	✓

**Table 10-8. Special indicators for regular monitoring: (3) pagodas, bridges / application: all pagodas and bridges on temple compounds**

Part	Checklist	Checked
Bridges	Are there any microbes or lichen growing on the surface of stone members?	✓
	Are there any signs of exfoliation or cracking in the stones?	✓
Stone pagodas, lanterns and steles	Is the structure leaning?	✓
	Are there any signs of subsidence or displacement in the base stones?	✓
	Is there any plant matter or other foreign matter observed in the gaps between displaced stones?	✓
	Are any of the stone members not properly fitted together?	✓
Stone pagodas, lanterns and steles	Are any of the base stones of the pagoda protruding or displaced?	✓
	Are there any gaps between the base stones?	✓
	Are there any spots where the corners have been lost?	✓
	Is there any cracking in the base capstone?	✓
	Are there any tracks left by muddy water on the top or sides of the base stones?	✓
	Is there any damage left by insects or birds?	✓
	Are there any signs of lichen or micro-organisms growing on the surface of the pagoda?	✓
	Are there any signs of chlorosis on the surface?	✓

**Table 10-9. Special indicators for regular monitoring: (4) external spaces / application: temple compounds**

Part	Checklist	Checked
Ground	Is there good drainage of natural rainwater?	✓
	Have drainage channels been installed?	✓
	Is there any subsidence in the ground?	✓
Trees	Are there any withered trees?	✓
	Are any trees suffering from pests?	✓
Walls, embankments	Is there any damage on the embankments caused by displacement, cracking, exfoliation or discoloration?	✓
	Are there any signs of swelling in the stone embankments?	✓
	Are there any microbes or lichen growing on the surface of stones?	✓
	Are there any microbes or lichen growing on the roof tiles?	✓
	Are there any damaged or dislocated roof tiles?	✓
	Is there any cracking or damage in the (enclosure) walls?	✓
	Are there any abandoned facilities near the (enclosure) walls?	✓

**Table 10-10. Special indicators for regular monitoring: (5) landscape and surrounding environment / application: surroundings of the temple (buffer zone)**

Part	Checklist	Checked
Natural landscape	Has there been any alteration of the terrain through either natural or man-made factors?	✓
	Are the natural forests preserved in good condition?	✓
	Have any trees withered away?	✓
Man-made landscape	Are there any retaining walls that spoil the landscape?	✓
	Are there any facilities or structures that are not in harmony with the landscape?	✓
	Is there any cutting or filling of earth in the area that mars the landscape?	✓
	Are there any colors that stand out and are not in harmony with the surrounding landscape?	✓

## 2. Indicators for Assessing Management of Landscape in the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

Table 10-11 contains the indicators that are used for monitoring the landscape of the nominated property and buffer zone of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea in order to identify points for improvement.

**Table 10-11. Indicators for landscape monitoring of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea**

Category	Indicators	Checked
Views	Is the nighttime lighting in good condition?	✓
	Is the temple in harmony with the surrounding landscape?	✓
	Does the surrounding landscape exemplify the character of the local region?	✓
	Are there any elements that stick out in the skyline?	✓
Landscape	Are there any facilities that are not in harmony with the temple landscape?	✓
	Are there any colors that are not in harmony with the temple landscape?	✓
Pleasantness	Are there any unpleasant noises?	✓
	Do the proper waste disposal and hygiene facilities exist?	✓
Natural environment	Are there any trees that spoil the temple landscape?	✓
	Has any part of the surrounding terrain been changed or damaged?	✓
	Are there any spots that have been damaged by natural disasters or man-made factors?	✓
	Are there any parts of the pine groves that suffer from pests or other damage?	✓

## 10.b.ii Indicators for Assessment of the Tourism Environment

Table 10-12 contains the indicators that are used for regular monitoring of visitors to Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea and related tourism plans in order to identify any points in need of improvement.

**Table 10-12. Indicators for assessment of the tourism environment**

Category	Indicators	Checked
Economy	Are there any tourism-related local industries?	✓
	Are locally produced products and services consumed by tourists?	✓
	Are product prices set at a reasonable level?	✓
	Is per capita tourist spending on the rise?	✓
Autonomy	Are the owners and operators of tourist service facilities based in the local region?	✓
	Are the parties involved in tourism programs given the opportunity to receive education?	✓
	Is proper education provided for local residents?	✓
	Do the local governments and travel agencies have plenty of opportunities for communication?	✓
Accessibility	Is the site accessible by public transport?	✓
	Is the size of parking space reasonable?	✓
Programs	Are festivals and other events open to tourist participation?	✓
	Are new tourism products and services being developed?	✓
	Are tourism promotion programs being implemented?	✓
	Are guide programs for foreign tourists in operation?	✓
Visitors	Is the number of visitors on the rise?	✓
	Is the number of visitors at each temple maintained at a reasonable level?	✓
	Is a tourist satisfaction survey carried out?	✓

Category		Indicators	Checked
Impact on the environment		Are any heritage suffering damage as a result of tourism?	✓
		Is the natural environment suffering damage as a result of tourism?	✓
Tourist facilities	Lighting, electricity Convenience, rest facilities	Are any of the facilities rundown or in bad condition?	✓
		Are there places in need of additional facilities?	✓
		Are any of the facilities rundown or in bad condition?	✓
		Are the facilities kept clean?	✓
		Are there places in need of additional facilities?	✓
Tourist facilities	Exhibitions, Promotion	Are the exhibits on the site kept in good condition?	✓
		Are any of the facilities damaged?	✓
	Signs and information boards	Are the signs and information boards installed in appropriate locations?	✓
		Are they kept in good condition?	✓
		Are the contents easy to understand?	✓
		Are there places in need of additional facilities?	✓

### 10.b.iii Indicators for Assessment of The Management System

Table 10-13 contains the indicators that are used for regular monitoring of the management system applied to Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea, in order to identify factors required to ensure systematic management of the temples.

**Table 10-13.** Indicators for assessment of the management system

Category	Indicators	Checked
Organization	Is a sufficient management staff maintained at each temple?	✓
	Is the agreement with the integrated consultative body being adhered to?	✓
	Is there a strong connection with civil sector organizations?	✓



Category	Indicators	Checked
Relevant laws and plans	Are there any new laws or revised laws that may have an impact on the temples?	✓
	Are there any related plans that may have an impact on the temples?	✓
Environment, disaster management	Are inspections carried out on waste disposal and factors causing environmental pollution?	✓
	Are the restrooms well located and maintained in good condition?	✓
	Are the rubbish bins well located and maintained in good condition?	✓
	Has a plan been established to deal with disasters and accidents?	✓
	Is fire safety education and training carried out?	✓
	Are inspections carried out against disasters and accidents?	✓
	Are there any places where the CCTV cameras or fire extinguishers are worn out or need to be installed?	✓
	Are there any places where the firefighting facilities are worn out or out of order?	✓
	Has the temple been affected by flood or fire?	✓
Finances	Is the budget set properly in accordance with spending plans?	✓
Promotion	Is operation of the website and collection of data active?	✓
Promotion	Are the contents of printed promotional materials satisfactory?	✓
	Have promotional booklets been produced in foreign languages?	✓
	Is foreign language service provided on the website?	✓

## 10.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

Each of the temples included in the nominated property has been designated an historic Site or cultural property by the state and is therefore subject to regular inspections carried out by the central government (regular inspection of historic sites, regular inspection of State-designated cultural heritage, and special inspection of heritage). In addition, since 2009 the local governments have stationed cultural heritage management personnel to carry out regular monitoring (day and night inspection of heritage), subsidized by the state.

Periodic monitoring is also carried out in preparation for disasters and accidents, including the following activities held annually at set times of the year: firefighting training and safety inspection, inspection of firefighting and electrical facilities, inspection in preparation for storms and flooding, inspection with the onset of the thawing season, and safety inspection in preparation for earthquakes. Among these, safety inspection in preparation for earthquakes has been carried out twice a year (first half, second half) since 2014 according to the CHA “Rules for Response to Earthquakes and Disasters at Cultural Heritage Sites” and “Seismic Performance Standards and Diagnostic Manual for Cultural Heritage Sites,” enabling confirmation of structural, material and external damage as well as any broken or impaired parts. The results of these inspections are reported to the Cultural Heritage Administration via provincial governments.

**Table 10-14. Results of previous monitoring of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea (safety inspection of cultural heritage)**

Component temples	Inspection of State-designated cultural heritage by the central government		Inspection of heritage by local governments			
	Regular inspection	Special inspection	Inspection against earthquakes	Cultural heritage and surrounding environment	Firefighting facilities	Electrical facilities
Tongdosa Temple	2010	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Monthly
Buseoksa Temple	2010, 2013	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Monthly
Bongjeongsa Temple	2010, 2013	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Annual
Beopjusa Temple	2010	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Monthly
Magoksa Temple	2010	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Biannual
Seonamsa Temple	2012	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Twice a month
Daeheungsa Temple	2012	2014	Biannual	Daily	Monthly	Monthly

**Table 10-15.** Results of previous monitoring of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea (safety inspection against disaster risks)

Target / Responsible organization	Cycle	Type	Content
Seven mountain temples / Seven local autonomous bodies	Annual	Common	- Safety inspection for risk preparedness of the property - Advance inspection of facilities in the nominated property area
	Biannual, spring and autumn	Fire preparedness	- Individual safety inspection for prevention of fires/wildfires - Firefighting/electrical safety inspection for major wooden heritage
	Annual	Storm and flood preparedness	- Safety inspection on areas and facilities vulnerable to storms and flooding - Safety inspection on the property against storms and flooding - Inspection of historic sites in preparation for rainy season
		Winter preparedness	- Safety inspection on the property for thawing season
	Biannual, spring and autumn	Pest control and prevention	- Individual inspection for prevention of pine wilt disease in the nominated property area

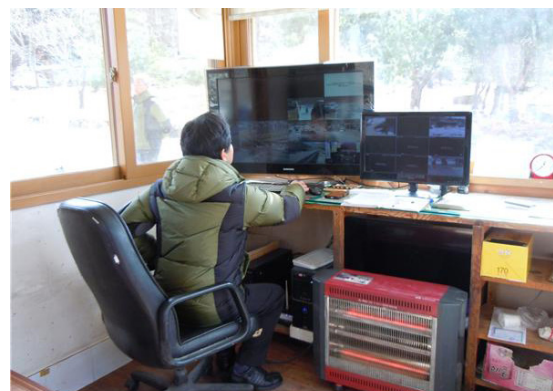
## 10.c.i Tongdosa Temple (Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province)

### 1. Inspection of Designated cultural heritage

A regular inspection of architectural heritage designated as National Treasures or Treasures at Tongdosa Temple was carried out in 2010 by the Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA). The properties subject to inspection included the Hall of the Great Hero and the Diamond Precept Platform (National Treasure No. 290), the Alms Bowl Pagoda (Treasure No. 471), and the Three-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure No. 1471). In addition, four State-designated cultural heritage and 15 city/province-designated cultural heritage at Tongdosa Temple were assessed in a special inspection of heritage by the CHA in 2014.



**Figure 10-3.** Cultural heritage manager at Tongdosa Temple



**Figure 10-4.** Office of the cultural heritage managers at Tongdosa Temple

문화재 관리일지(안)	
문화재 안전경비원 (성명)	이영지
월 1월 14일 (수요일)	날씨(맑음, 11도)
<p>&lt;오늘 할 일&gt;</p> <p>문화재 주변 순찰 안전 점검 - 이상무 -</p>	
<p>&lt;내일 할 일&gt;</p>	
<p>&lt;시·군·구 문화재담당자에게 반드시 보고할 사항&gt;</p>	
<p>&lt;문화재관리장동 점검 결과(월 일) : 문화재관리장동동 점검&gt;</p>	
<p>담당자 : 문화관광과 김민서 (연락처 : 392-2552)</p>	

Figure 10-5. Tongdosa Temple's daily cultural heritage management record

문화재 관리상황 점검표(안)			
구분	점검사항	점검결과	비고
일반순회	○ 문화재가 후대에 물려주어야 할 소중한 가치가 있음을 인식한다.	○	
	○ 문화재에 대한 화재(방화 포함), 도난 훼손요인에 대한 주의사항을 항상 염두에 둔다.	○	
	○ 수상한 행동을 하는 자 및 수상한 차량 등에 대한 경계를 강화한다.	○	
	○ 문화재 내방객에게 청결한 이미지를 보여준다.	○	
문화재일반점검	○ 문화재 위해요소 발견시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다.	○	<p>점검 결과 양호</p>
	○ 외부지역으로의 배수 상태는 양호한가?	○	
	○ 석축의 이완·침하·균열 및 붕괴된 곳이 있는가?	○	
	○ 담장이 붕괴되거나 붕괴 우려가 있는 부분이 있는가?	○	
	○ 전원 및 배선·안전기 등 전기시설은 양호한가?	○	
	○ 건물내·외에 화재 우려의 시설이 있는가?	○	
	○ 풍수로 인한 사태 우려가 있는가?	○	
	○ 화장실 및 권람 편의시설은 청결한가?	○	
	○ 미당에 잡초가 자라고 있지 않은가?	○	
	○ 문화재 내에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가?	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 경사지 법면의 붕괴우려는 없는가?	○	
	○ 기타 훼손되거나 불량한 곳이 있는가?	○	
	○ 담장, 석축 등이 안전한가?	○	
	○ 지반침하 등에 따른 구조물의 위험이 없는가?	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 절개지 붕괴위험 및 침수위험이 있는가?	○	
	○ 문화재주변 배수시설 상태가 양호한가?	○	
	○ 문화재주변 수림, 지형 등의 무단훼손이 있는가?	○	
	○ 문화재주변 시설물 훼손이 있는가?	○	

Figure 10-6. Tongdosa Temple's cultural heritage management checklist

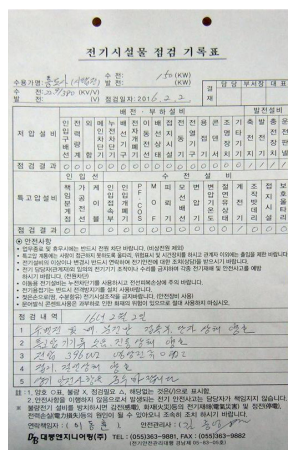
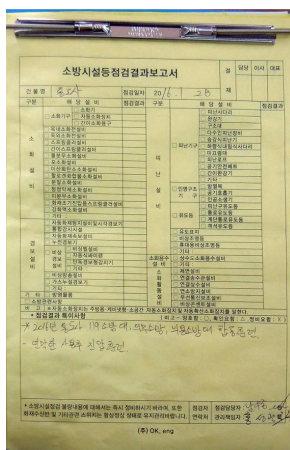
A basic examination of the temple's heritage is also carried out twice a year by Yangsan City and the results are reported to Gyeongsangnam-do Province and the CHA. Inspections cover all the (state- and city/province-) designated wooden and stone heritage of the temple, and the results so far show that they are all in satisfactory or good condition.

## 2. Regular Monitoring of Heritage

Regular monitoring of the heritage and surrounding environment of Tongdosa Temple is carried out by five cultural heritage managers employed by Yangsan City. Monitoring reports are written up daily and when issues arise action is taken immediately. In addition, Tongdosa Temple employs 10 of its own security officers who are posted around the temple to help protect its heritage and ensure the safety of visitors.

## 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of State-designated cultural heritage are preserved at Tongdosa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the culture and tourism division at Yangsan City.



**Figure 10-7.** Daily firefighting facilities inspection record  
**Figure 10-8.** Daily electrical equipment inspection record  
**Figure 10-9.** Daily electrical facilities inspection record

The safety inspection of Tongdosa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out once a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Yangsan City. In addition, a monthly inspection is carried out by a specialized agency and the records are kept at the temple.

10.c.ii Buseoksa Temple (Yeongju City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province)

### 1. Inspection of Designated cultural heritage

A regular inspection of architectural heritage designated as National Treasures or Treasures at Buseoksa Temple was carried out in 2010 and 2013 by the Cultural Heritage Administration. The properties subject to inspection included the Stone Pagoda in front of the Hall of Infinite Life (National Treasure No. 17), the Hall of Infinite Life (National Treasure No. 18), the Hall of Patriarchs (National Treasure No. 19), the Three-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure No. 249), the Flagpole Supports (Treasure No. 255) and the Stone Seated Sakyamuni Buddha (Treasure No. 1636). In addition, the state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage at Buseoksa Temple were assessed in a special inspection of cultural heritage by the CHA in 2014.

A basic examination of the temple's heritage is also carried out twice a year by Yeongju City and the results are reported to Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and the CHA. Inspections cover all the (state- and city/province-) designated wooden and stone heritage of the temple.

## 2. Regular Monitoring of Heritage

Regular monitoring of the heritage and surrounding environment of Buseoksa Temple is carried out by four cultural heritage managers employed by Yeongju City, two each assigned for daytime and nighttime shifts. Monitoring reports are written up daily and when issues arise action is taken immediately.



Figure 10-10. Cultural heritage manager at Buseoksa Temple



Figure 10-11. Office of the cultural heritage managers at Buseoksa Temple

문화재 관리일지(안)	
(부속사)	
문화재 안전경비원 (성명)	이정민, 이철우, 이철우, 이철우
월	7월 (중요일)
날짜 (요일)	남제 (주말)
오늘 할 일	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>수정된 도면 등재에 대한 고지장급</li> <li>남제에 대한 화재(방화 포함), 도난 훼손요인에 대한 주의사항을 항상 염두에 둔다.</li> <li>수상한 행동을 하는 자 및 수상한 차량 등에 대한 경계를 강화한다.</li> <li>문화재 내방객에게 청결한 이미지를 보여준다.</li> <li>문화재 위험요소 발견시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다.</li> </ul>
내일 할 일	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>외부지역으로의 배수 상태는 양호한가?</li> <li>석축의 이완·침하·굴절 및 붕괴된 곳이 있는가?</li> <li>담장이 붕괴되거나 붕괴 우려가 있는 부분이 있는가?</li> <li>전원 및 배관·안전기 등 전기시설은 양호한가?</li> <li>건물내외에 화재 우려의 시설이 있는가?</li> <li>홍수로 인한 사태 우려가 있는가?</li> <li>화장실 및 관할 편의시설은 청결한가?</li> <li>마당에 잡초가 자라고 있지 않은가?</li> <li>문화재 내에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가?</li> <li>경사지 법면의 붕괴우려는 없는가?</li> <li>기타 훼손되거나 불량한 곳이 있는가?</li> </ul>
시·군·구 문화재담당자에게 반드시 보고할 사항	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>문화재: 09:00 ~ 11:00</li> <li>남제: 11:00 ~ 12:00</li> <li>남제: 12:00 ~ 13:00</li> <li>남제: 13:00 ~ 14:00</li> <li>남제: 14:00 ~ 15:00</li> <li>남제: 15:00 ~ 16:00</li> <li>남제: 16:00 ~ 17:00</li> <li>남제: 17:00 ~ 18:00</li> <li>남제: 18:00 ~ 19:00</li> <li>남제: 19:00 ~ 20:00</li> <li>남제: 20:00 ~ 21:00</li> <li>남제: 21:00 ~ 22:00</li> <li>남제: 22:00 ~ 23:00</li> <li>남제: 23:00 ~ 24:00</li> <li>남제: 24:00 ~ 25:00</li> <li>남제: 25:00 ~ 26:00</li> <li>남제: 26:00 ~ 27:00</li> <li>남제: 27:00 ~ 28:00</li> <li>남제: 28:00 ~ 29:00</li> <li>남제: 29:00 ~ 30:00</li> <li>남제: 30:00 ~ 31:00</li> <li>남제: 31:00 ~ 32:00</li> <li>남제: 32:00 ~ 33:00</li> <li>남제: 33:00 ~ 34:00</li> <li>남제: 34:00 ~ 35:00</li> <li>남제: 35:00 ~ 36:00</li> <li>남제: 36:00 ~ 37:00</li> <li>남제: 37:00 ~ 38:00</li> <li>남제: 38:00 ~ 39:00</li> <li>남제: 39:00 ~ 40:00</li> <li>남제: 40:00 ~ 41:00</li> <li>남제: 41:00 ~ 42:00</li> <li>남제: 42:00 ~ 43:00</li> <li>남제: 43:00 ~ 44:00</li> <li>남제: 44:00 ~ 45:00</li> <li>남제: 45:00 ~ 46:00</li> <li>남제: 46:00 ~ 47:00</li> <li>남제: 47:00 ~ 48:00</li> <li>남제: 48:00 ~ 49:00</li> <li>남제: 49:00 ~ 50:00</li> <li>남제: 50:00 ~ 51:00</li> <li>남제: 51:00 ~ 52:00</li> <li>남제: 52:00 ~ 53:00</li> <li>남제: 53:00 ~ 54:00</li> <li>남제: 54:00 ~ 55:00</li> <li>남제: 55:00 ~ 56:00</li> <li>남제: 56:00 ~ 57:00</li> <li>남제: 57:00 ~ 58:00</li> <li>남제: 58:00 ~ 59:00</li> <li>남제: 59:00 ~ 60:00</li> <li>남제: 60:00 ~ 61:00</li> <li>남제: 61:00 ~ 62:00</li> <li>남제: 62:00 ~ 63:00</li> <li>남제: 63:00 ~ 64:00</li> <li>남제: 64:00 ~ 65:00</li> <li>남제: 65:00 ~ 66:00</li> <li>남제: 66:00 ~ 67:00</li> <li>남제: 67:00 ~ 68:00</li> <li>남제: 68:00 ~ 69:00</li> <li>남제: 69:00 ~ 70:00</li> <li>남제: 70:00 ~ 71:00</li> <li>남제: 71:00 ~ 72:00</li> <li>남제: 72:00 ~ 73:00</li> <li>남제: 73:00 ~ 74:00</li> <li>남제: 74:00 ~ 75:00</li> <li>남제: 75:00 ~ 76:00</li> <li>남제: 76:00 ~ 77:00</li> <li>남제: 77:00 ~ 78:00</li> <li>남제: 78:00 ~ 79:00</li> <li>남제: 79:00 ~ 80:00</li> <li>남제: 80:00 ~ 81:00</li> <li>남제: 81:00 ~ 82:00</li> <li>남제: 82:00 ~ 83:00</li> <li>남제: 83:00 ~ 84:00</li> <li>남제: 84:00 ~ 85:00</li> <li>남제: 85:00 ~ 86:00</li> <li>남제: 86:00 ~ 87:00</li> <li>남제: 87:00 ~ 88:00</li> <li>남제: 88:00 ~ 89:00</li> <li>남제: 89:00 ~ 90:00</li> <li>남제: 90:00 ~ 91:00</li> <li>남제: 91:00 ~ 92:00</li> <li>남제: 92:00 ~ 93:00</li> <li>남제: 93:00 ~ 94:00</li> <li>남제: 94:00 ~ 95:00</li> <li>남제: 95:00 ~ 96:00</li> <li>남제: 96:00 ~ 97:00</li> <li>남제: 97:00 ~ 98:00</li> <li>남제: 98:00 ~ 99:00</li> <li>남제: 99:00 ~ 100:00</li> </ul>
문화재관리직원 점검 결과 (월 일) : 문화재관리상황표 명함	남제: 1/3 : 20

시업장: 박물관 (연락처: 6299 - 6583)

Figure 10-12. Buseoksa Temple's daily cultural heritage management record

Figure 10-13. Buseoksa Temple's cultural heritage management checklist

## 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of State-designated cultural heritage are preserved at Buseoksa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the culture and arts division at Yeongju City.



The figure displays three distinct inspection forms from Buseoksa Temple. The first form, '문화재 화재예방 점검표' (Cultural Heritage Fire Prevention Inspection Form), includes sections for general information, fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers, fire alarm, fire escape), and fire safety management. The second form, '전기설비( )점검기록표' (Electrical Equipment Inspection Record), features a detailed table for recording inspection results for various electrical components. The third form, '정기가스점검서' (Regular Gas Inspection Certificate), provides a structured format for recording gas safety inspection details, including the inspector's name and the date.

**Figure 10-14.** Daily cultural heritage disaster prevention (firefighting) facilities inspection record

**Figure 10-15.** Daily electrical equipment inspection record

**Figure 10-16.** Confirmation of regular gas facilities inspection

A safety inspection of Buseoksa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out once a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Yeongju City. In addition, a monthly inspection is carried out by a specialized agency and the records are kept at the temple.

The gas facilities of Buseoksa Temple are periodically inspected by the Korea Gas Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the culture and arts division of Yeongju City.

### 10.c.iii Bongjeongsa Temple (Andong City, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province)

#### 1. Inspection of Designated cultural heritage

A regular inspection of architectural heritage designated as National Treasures or Treasures at Bongjeongsa Temple was carried out in 2010 and 2013 by the Cultural Heritage Administration. The properties subject to inspection included the Paradise Hall (National Treasure No. 15), the Hall of the Great Hero (National Treasure No. 311), the Avatamsaka Lecture Hall (Treasure No. 448), and the Old Golden Hall (Treasure No. 449). In addition, the state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage at Bongjeongsa Temple were assessed in a special inspection of heritage by the CHA in 2014.

A basic examination of the temple's heritage is also carried out twice a year by Andong City and the results are reported to Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and the CHA. Inspections cover all the (state-

## 2. Regular Monitoring of Cultural Heritage



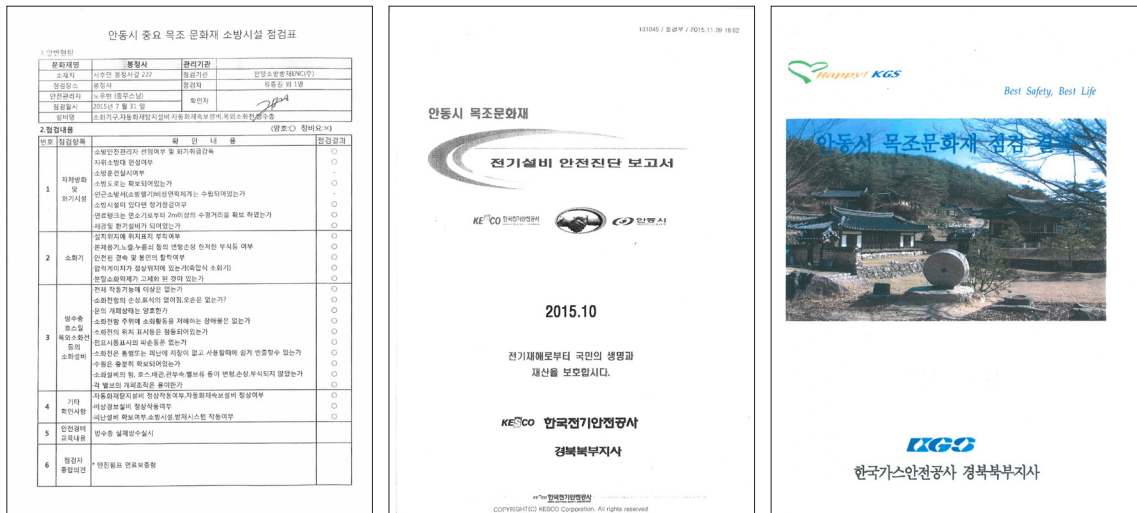
**Figure 10-18.** Office of the cultural heritage managers at Bongjeongsa Temple

문화재 관리일지		일일표	일일표	과장	월 일
		일 일 일	일 일 일	일 일 일	
문화재 안전경비원				안전	
2월 19일 (수요일) 날씨: 맑음		주관	주조		
<오늘 한 것>		1. 관동사 주변 청소			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 관동사 - 안주천변, 봉황대 앞</li> <li>○ 관동사 - 주변 청소 (4명)</li> <li>○ 삼천리 배후에 공터 청소 (3명)</li> <li>○ SBS 시청 앞길 청소 (08:30)</li> <li>○ 삼천리 화장실 청소</li> </ul>					
<내일 할 일>		1. 화성 여흥에 방문하기.			
2. 불길 관리하기.					
<안동시 문화재청장에게 편지 쓰기 프로그램 시행> 담당:					
<문화재청장님들께 편지 쓰기> 월: 월: 문화재청장님들께 편지 쓰기					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>1. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>2. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>3. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>4. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>5. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>6. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>7. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>8. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>9. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>10. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>11. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>12. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>1. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>2. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>3. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>4. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>5. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>6. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>7. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>8. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>9. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>10. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>11. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>12. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>1. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>2. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>3. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>4. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>5. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>6. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>7. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>8. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>9. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>10. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>11. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> <p>12. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)</p> </div> </div>					

문화재 관리상황 점검표		점검 결과	비고
구분	검정 사항		
일반문화재	○ 문화재가 부재로 문화유적이 될 소의한 가치가 있음을 인식한다.	✓	
	○ 문화재에 대한 보호(방해)방안 마련. 훼손 문화유산에 대한 주의사항을 항상惕念한다.	✓	
	○ 수습한 향토를 하는 자 및 수습한 자랑 등에 대한 경계를 강화한다.	✓	
	○ 문화재 담당자에게 청정한 이미지를 보여준다.	✓	
	○ 문화재 위원회를 포함한 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다.	✓	
문화재 일반관리	○ 외부주요역으로의 배수 상향은 알맞은가?		문화재위원회
	○ 석목의 미관, 단열, 근원 및 문화유산의 위치 있는가?		문화재위원회
	○ 담장이 문화유산에 문화 유적이 있는 부분이 있는가?		문화재위원회
	○ 전원 및 건물, 단열을 중시하기는 알맞은가?		문화재위원회
	○ 건물과 외벽, 건물 주위 시설이 있는가?		문화재위원회
문화재 주변관리	○ 풍토를 잘 관찰 관찰시설은 설립한가?		문화재위원회
	○ 담장이 좁거나 자갈이 자갈이 많은가?		문화재위원회
	○ 문화재와 떨어져 떨어져 있는 문화유산 있는가?		문화재위원회
	○ 경사가 평탄한 문화유산은 있는가?		문화재위원회
	○ 기타 문화유산이 문화유산의 위치 있는가?		문화재위원회
문화재 주변관리	○ 담장, 석목 등을 안전관리?		문화재위원회
	○ 주변시설 등에 따른 문화유산의 위험이 있는가?		문화재위원회
	○ 절지식 문화유산 및 문화유산이 있는가?		문화재위원회
	○ 문화유산 주변 문화유산 상향에 알맞은가?		문화재위원회
	○ 문화유산 주변 수리, 지형 등의 부단장은 있는가?		문화재위원회
○ 문화유산 주변 시설을 개선하는가?		문화재위원회	

**Figure 10-20.** Cultural heritage management checklist of Bongjeongsa Temple





**Figure 10-21.** Daily cultural heritage disaster prevention (firefighting) facilities inspection record

**Figure 10-22.** Regular electrical equipment inspection report

**Figure 10-23.** Regular gas facilities inspection report

### 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of state-designated wooden heritage are preserved at Bongjeongsa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the culture and arts division of Andong City.

The safety inspection of Bongjeongsa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out once a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Andong City.

The gas facilities of Bongjeongsa are inspected once a year by the Korea Gas Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the culture and arts division of Andong City.

## 10.c.iv Beopjusa Temple (Boeun County, Chungcheongbuk-do Province)

### 1. Inspection of Designated cultural heritage

The Cultural Heritage Administration carried out a regular inspection of Beopjusa Temple as part of a survey of state-designated Historic Sites in 2009, in addition to a regular inspection of

architectural cultural heritage designated as National Treasures or Treasures at the temple in 2010 and 2013. The properties subject to inspection included the Stone Lantern with Twin Lions (National Treasure No. 5), the Hall of Eight Pictures (National Treasure No. 55), the Stone Lotus Basin (National Treasure No. 64), the Stone Lantern with the Four Heavenly Kings (Treasure No. 15), the Rock-carved Seated Buddha (Treasure No. 216), the Treasure Hall of the Great Hero (Treasure No. 915), the Treasure Hall of Avalokitesvara (Treasure No. 916), and the Stone Standing Priyadarsana (Treasure No. 1417). In addition, the state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage at Beopjusa Temple were assessed in a special inspection of cultural heritage by the CHA in 2014.

A basic examination of the temple's cultural heritage is also carried out twice a year by Boeun County and the results are reported to Chungcheongbuk-do Province and the CHA. Inspections cover all the (state- and city/province-) designated wooden and stone cultural heritage of the temple.

## 2. Regular Monitoring of Cultural Heritage

Regular monitoring of the cultural heritage and surrounding environment of Beopjusa Temple is carried out by five cultural heritage managers employed by Boeun County, two each assigned for daytime and nighttime shifts. Monitoring reports are written up daily and when issues arise action is taken immediately.

## 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of state-designated wooden heritage are preserved at Beopjusa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the culture and tourism division of Boeun County.

The safety inspection of Beopjusa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out once a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Boeun County. In addition, a monthly inspection is carried out by a specialized agency and the records are kept at the temple.



**Figure 10-24.** Cultural heritage manager at Beopjusa Temple

**Figure 10-25.** Office of the cultural heritage managers at Beopjusa Temple

문화재 관리일지				
<b>2016년 월요일(문묘일), 남쪽(황후)</b>  문화재 안전경비원 (성명)	점  	단장자  	동무열장  	담당국장  
<p>&lt;오늘 할 일&gt;</p> <p>문화재 주변 청소 및 환경정비              각동상 등불 확인 전기 점검              미용실 여중 근방에 장화 캐시봉반              전기교류회 화물 보관의 수로 개조 완료              이나 ~에서 수리 순회</p>				
<p>&lt;내일 할 일&gt;</p> <p>항상 복고집</p>				
<p>&lt;문화재담당자에게 반드시 보고할 사항&gt;</p> <p>유지 경보 구역              ✖ 유물 문화재점등</p>				
<p>&lt;문화재관리상황 점검 결과 (월 일) : 문화재관리상황표 별첨&gt;</p>				

지령번호 010-5101-4562, 김원대 010-5279-0563, 장준석 010-3908-8751,  
 지령번호 010-6985-8174, 최가희 010-3065-5177  
 송진삼(119통화), T23-0231, 周泰春543-3112

<물방울 4>

## 문화재 관리상목 점검표

구분	점검 사항	점검 결과	비고
일반 관리 준칙	○ 문화재가 화재에 취약하여야 할 소중함 가치가 있음을 인식해야		
	○ 문화재에 대한 화재(발화) 예방, 도난 해소준수에 대한 주의사항을 항상 입두어 둔다.		
	○ 수상한 행동들을 하는 자 및 수상한 차량 등에 대한 경계를 강화한다.		
	○ 문화재 내방객에게 철저한 안전지침을 배포한다.		
	○ 문화재 위태로소 발진시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다.		
문화 재 일 반 점검	○ 외부주요요소의 배후 상태는 양호한가?		
	○ 석축물 이한, 침하, 균열 및 풍화현상은 있는 것인가?		
	○ 담청 및 문화지나 물과 가까이 있는 부분은 있는가?		
	○ 열원 및 재질, 안전가 등 전기시설은 양호한가?		
	○ 건물토, 외벽 화재 우려의 시설은 있는가?		
	○ 추수로 인한 사태 우려가 있는가?		
	○ 파랑새 및 관망 편의시설은 철거한가?		
	○ 하당에 접근가 자외고 있지 않은가?		
문화 재 주 변 점검	○ 문화재 주변에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가?		
	○ 경차차 법원의 풍화작용은 없는가?		
	○ 기타 해초되거나 불량한 것이 있는가?		
	○ 담장, 석축 등이 안전한가?		
	○ 지형원들의 등에 따른 구조물의 위험이 없는가?		
문화 재 주 변 점검	○ 절개지 문화유적 및 침식유적이 없는가?		
	○ 문화재주변 배후시설 상태가 양호한가?		
	○ 문화재주변 수림, 지형 등 주변 환경은 있는가?		
	○ 문화재주변 시설을 훼손이 있는가?		

**Figure 10-26.** Daily cultural heritage management record of Beopjusa Temple

**Figure 10-27.** Cultural heritage management checklist of Beopiusa Temple

[붙임 2]

소방시설 점검표

1. 일반현황

현황사항	범주사항	관리기관	모든조항
건물명칭	모교, 거북산초	관리인명	모교유학회장
소재지	보은군 죽곡면 안사리 300	관리일자	보은경찰서 순회(9)
건물종류	학교	면적(㎡)	300.21 (제1종 12, 2)
화인 지역		별 관 계	불통관리 1일
설 계 명	안전점검부, 건축조성관리부, 소화기,자동화재탐지설비, 기동화재소화설비,비상소용설비	관리일자	

2. 점검내용

현황	검 일 목	현	인	소	관	현	관
		소화안전점검에 위험요소 및 화재예방 대책 · 생활안전에 대한 사항					
1	외관 점검	· 소화안전에 대한 교육 실시 여부					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 수량에 대한 점검)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 점검표 작성)					
2	소화기	· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 수량에 대한 점검)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 점검표 작성)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
3	자동화재 탐지설비 점검	· 화재 위험요소에 대한 점검 여부					
		· 소화안전에 대한 교육 실시 여부					
		· 생활안전에 대한 사항					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 수량에 대한 점검)					
4	기타 특별사항	· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 점검표 작성)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 점검표 작성)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
5	소화기 점검	· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 수량에 대한 점검)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 점검표 작성)					
		· 안전소화기 비치 및 점검 여부(소화기 사용방법에 대한 교육 실시)					

인원: 11명

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영화명 : 공룡포획조종틀 및해사복 유괴관리시스템(소방장관)

	
<p>시 2015년 05월 05일</p> <p>내 2015년 05월 05일</p>	<p>시 2015년 05월 05일</p> <p>내 2015년 05월 05일</p>

	
<p>시 2015년 05월 05일</p> <p>내 2015년 05월 05일</p>	<p>시 2015년 05월 05일</p> <p>내 2015년 05월 05일</p>

[illegible]

**Figure 10-28.** Firefighting facilities inspection checklist 1

**Figure 10-29.** Firefighting facilities inspection checklist 2

**Figure 10-30.** Electrical facilities safety inspection checklist





## 2. Regular Monitoring of Heritage

Regular monitoring of the heritage and surrounding environment of Magoksa Temple is carried out by four cultural heritage managers employed by Gongju City, two each assigned for daytime and nighttime shifts. Monitoring reports are written up daily and when issues arise action is taken immediately.

## 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of state-designated wooden heritage are preserved at Magoksa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the cultural heritage division of Gongju City.

The safety inspection of Magoksa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out twice a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Gongju City. In addition, a monthly inspection is carried out by a specialized agency and the records are kept at the temple.

## 10.c.vi Seonamsa Temple (Suncheon City, Jeollanam-do Province)

### 1. Inspection of Designated cultural heritage

The Cultural Heritage Administration carried out a regular inspection of Seonamsa Temple as part of a survey of historical sites in 2010 in addition to a regular inspection of architectural heritage designated as National Treasures or Treasures at the temple in 2012. The properties subject to inspection included the East/West Three-story Stone Pagodas (Treasure No. 395), the Bridge of Ascending Saints (Treasure No. 400), and the Hall of the Great Hero (Treasure No. 1311. In addition, state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage at Seonamsa Temple were assessed in a special inspection of cultural heritage by the CHA in 2014.

A basic examination of the temple's heritage is also carried out twice a year by Suncheon City and the results are reported to Jeollanam-do Province and the CHA. Inspections cover all the (state- and city/province-) designated wooden and stone heritage of the temple.

## 2. Regular Monitoring of Heritage

Regular monitoring of the heritage and surrounding environment of Seonamsa Temple is carried out by five cultural heritage managers employed by Suncheon City, one assigned for daytime shift and two for nighttime shift. Monitoring reports are written up daily and when issues arise action is taken immediately.

## 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of state-designated wooden heritage are preserved at Seonamsa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a



**Figure 10-36.** Office of cultural heritage managers at Seonamsa Temple

**Figure 10-37.** CCTV control monitors at Seonamsa Temple (temple office)

문화재 관리일지	
일	일
월	월
년	년
시간	시간
장소	장소
담당자	담당자
대장	대장
비고	비고
<p>문화재 감시인(성명) <u>김영준, 박민준, 김민준</u></p> <p>2015년 <u>10</u>월 <u>15</u>일(요일) 근무시간 <u>08:30-18:00</u> 날씨(강수) <u>맑음</u></p> <p>&lt;오늘 한 일&gt; <u>10-10-15 10-10-16 10-10-17 10-10-18 10-10-19 10-10-20 10-10-21 10-10-22 10-10-23 10-10-24 10-10-25 10-10-26 10-10-27 10-10-28 10-10-29 10-10-30 10-10-31</u></p> <p>■ 1시간에 1회 이상 순찰 근무</p> <p>&lt;대일 할 일&gt; <u>문화재 관리일지</u></p> <p>&lt;지정 문화재담당자에게 반드시 보고할 사항&gt; <u>문화재 관리일지</u></p> <p>&lt;문화재관리담당자 점검 결과(월 일)&gt; <u>문화재관리담당자 점검</u></p> <p>문화재담당자 및 연락처 : 순천시청 문화유산과 장여동(749-6798/010-8611-4395)</p>	

**Figure 10-38.** Daily cultural heritage management record of Seonamsa Temple

문화재 관리사항 점검표			
구분	점검 사항	점검 결과	비고
일반준칙	○ 문화재가 지역에서 차지하는 비중 및 관광자원으로서의 소임을 생각한다.	○	
	○ 문화재에 대한 화재(방화 포함), 도난 훼손요인에 대한 주의사항을 항상 업무에 둔다.	○	
	○ 수습한 행동을 하는 자 및 수습한 자를 통해 대한 경계를 강화한다.	○	
문화재일반점검	○ 문화재 내방객에게 일정한 이미지를 보여준다.	○	
	○ 문화재 위해요소 발견시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다.	○	
	○ 문화재 내방객에게 일정한 이미지를 보여준다.	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 외부지역으로부터의 배수 상태는 양호한가	○	
	○ 석축의 이완·침하·균열 및 붕괴된 곳이 있는가	○	
	○ 담장이 붕괴되거나 붕괴 우려가 있는 부분이 있는가	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 전선 및 배관·관로 등 전기시설은 양호한가	○	
	○ 건물내부에 화재 위험의 시설이 있는가	○	
	○ 홍수로 인한 피해 우려가 있는가	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 화상 및 관할 편의시설은 양호한가	○	
	○ 마당에 잡초가 자라고 있지 않은가	○	
	○ 문화재 내에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 결사지 법면의 붕괴유무는 없는가	○	
	○ 기타 훼손되거나 불안전한 곳이 있는가	○	
	문화재주변점검	○ 담장, 석축 등이 안전한가	○
○ 지반침하 등에 따른 구조물의 위험이 없는가		○	
○ 결개지 붕괴 위험 및 침수 위험이 없는가		○	
문화재주변점검	○ 문화재 주변 배수시설 상태가 양호한가	○	
	○ 문화재 주변 수위, 지형 등의 무단훼손이 있는가	○	
	○ 문화재 주변 시설을 훼손하는 없는가	○	

**Figure 10-39.** Cultural heritage management checklist of Seonamsa Temple

specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the culture and arts division of Suncheon City.

The safety inspection of Seonamsa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out once a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Suncheon City. In addition, an inspection is carried out twice a month by a specialized agency and the records are kept at the temple and the culture and arts division of Suncheon City.

[illegible]

**Figure 10-40.** Electrical equipment inspection checklist

**Figure 10-41.** Firefighting facilities inspection checklist

## 10.c.vii Daeheungsa Temple (Harnam County, Jeollanam-do Province)

### 1. Inspection of Designated cultural heritage

A regular inspection of architectural heritage designated as National Treasures or Treasures at Daeheungsa Temple was carried out in 2012 by the Cultural Heritage Administration. The properties subject to inspection included the Rock-carved Seated Buddha (National Treasure No. 308) and Three-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure No. 301) at the Northern Maitreya Hermitage, the Three-story Stone Pagoda (Treasure No. 320) and the Stupa of Great Master Seosan (Treasure No. 1347). In addition, a special inspection of state-designated and city/province-designated cultural heritage at Daeheungsa Temple were assessed in a special inspection of cultural heritage by the CHA in 2014.



A basic examination of the temple's heritage is also carried out twice a year by Haenam County and the results are reported to Jeollanam-do Province and the CHA. Inspections cover all the (state- and city/province-) designated wooden and stone heritage of the temple.

## 2. Regular Monitoring of Heritage

Regular monitoring of the heritage and surrounding environment of Daeheungsae Temple is carried out by two cultural heritage managers employed by Haenam County, one each assigned for daytime and nighttime shifts. Monitoring reports are written up daily and when issues arise action is taken immediately.



**Figure 10-42.** Automatic fire sensor equipment at Daeheungsae Temple (temple office)



**Figure 10-43.** Office of the cultural heritage managers at Daeheungsae Temple

2015년 문화재 안전경비원 근무일지			
기간	담당자	과장	부과장
2015. 12. 22. ~ 2015. 12. 28. (7일간)	문화재팀	대행사	일원
근무장소	해남군 삼산면 대동사길 400	문화재팀	대행사
주 소	생년월일	성 명	비 고
근무자	해남군 삼산면 구암리길 287	1958. 04. 21.	김남익
	해남군 삼산면 대동사길 400	1971. 01. 06.	이유홍

구분	내역	담당자	비고
□ 근무내역	2015. 12. 22. (월)	김남익	
	2015. 12. 23. (화)	김남익	
	2015. 12. 24. (수)	김남익	
	2015. 12. 25. (목)	김남익	
	2015. 12. 26. (금)	김남익	
	2015. 12. 27. (토)	김남익	
	2015. 12. 28. (일)	김남익	

**Figure 10-44.** Daily work record of security officers (cultural heritage management)

구분	점검 사항	점검 결과	비고
일반준칙	○ 문화재가 지역에서 차지하는 비중 및 관광자원으로서의 소임을 생각한다.		
	○ 문화재에 대한 화재(방화 포함), 도난 훼손요인에 대한 주의사항을 항상 염두에 둔다.		
	○ 수상한 행동을 하는 자 및 수상한 차량 등에 대한 경계를 강화한다.		
	○ 문화재 내방객에게 청결한 이미지를 보여준다.		
문화재일반점검	○ 문화재 위태요소 발견시 즉시 문화재 담당자에게 보고한다.		
	○ 외부지역으로부터의 배수 상태는 양호한가?	○	
	○ 석축의 이완·변형·균열 및 붕괴된 곳이 있는가?	○	
	○ 담장이 붕괴되거나 붕괴 우려가 있는 부분이 있는가?	○	
	○ 전월 및 배선·안전기 등 전기시설은 양호한가?	○	
	○ 건물내외에 화재 우려의 시설이 있는가?	○	
	○ 홍수로 인한 사태 우려가 있는가?	○	
	○ 화장실 및 관공 편의시설은 청결한가?	○	
	○ 마당에 잡초가 자라고 있지 않은가?	○	
	○ 문화재 내에 방치되어 있는 물건은 없는가?	○	
문화재주변점검	○ 경사지 범람의 방지수리는 없는가?	○	
	○ 기타 훼손되거나 불량한 곳이 있는가?	○	
	○ 담장, 석축 등이 안전한가?	○	
	○ 지반침하 등에 따른 구조물의 위험이 없는가?	○	

**Figure 10-45.** Cultural heritage management checklist of Daeheungsae Temple

### 3. Safety Inspection of Firefighting and Electrical Facilities

As a number of state-designated wooden heritage are preserved at Daeheungsa Temple, regular inspections are carried out by an appointed fire safety officer. With financial support from the state (CHA), an inspection of the temple's firefighting facilities is also carried out once a month by a specialized agency. Copies of the inspection records are kept at the temple office and the culture and tourism division of Haenam County.

The safety inspection of Daeheungsa Temple's electrical facilities is carried out once a year by the Korea Electrical Safety Corporation and the records are kept at the temple office and Haenam County. In addition, an inspection is carried out once a month by a specialized agency and the records are kept at the temple office and the culture and tourism division of Haenam County.

Figure 10-46. Firefighting facilities inspection checklist 1  
 Figure 10-47. Firefighting facilities inspection checklist 2  
 Figure 10-48. Electrical equipment inspection checklist  
 Figure 10-49. Confirmation of regular inspection of electrical equipment

## 10.d Preparation for Periodic Reporting to UNESCO

Monitoring of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea will be carried out based on a review of points that need to be addressed in accordance with the periodic monitoring factors and detailed items set out in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

To ensure that the World Heritage monitoring report made to UNESCO every six years has continued and lasting effect, the Management Authority for Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea is expected to hold regular and ad hoc meetings to discuss and evaluate the state of conservation of the seven component temples and publish a report of monitoring results on an annual basis. Through such procedures, the Management Authority for Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea will identify conservation and management factors that need to be improved or developed and reflect these aspects in future conservation and management plans.

**Table 10-16.** Contact details for organization in charge of monitoring of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea

Management organization	Contact details
The Council for Inscription of Buddhist Monasteries in Korea on the World Heritage List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Address: 6F(603), 20(Owon B/D), Insadong 5-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea</li><li>• Tel: +82-2-730-6372</li><li>• Website: <a href="http://www.koreansansa.net">http://www.koreansansa.net</a></li></ul>

Nomination of

# **SANSA,**

**BUDDHIST MOUNTAIN  
MONASTERIES  
IN KOREA**

For Inscription on the World Heritage List

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## **Appendix 1**

**Conservation and Management Plan**

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사