

# UNESCO World Geopark Management and Improvement Plan : With Reference of Sanbongsan and Yonggi coastal areas

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## Abstract

The rocky vegetation area of Sanbongsan is designated Natural Monument No. 376 and No. 3 National Scenic Site No. 77, and Yonggi is designated as Natural Monument No. 526 (January 13, 2011) and UNESCO World Geological Park (October 2010). Also, Yongmuri coast is the first candidate to become a World Natural Heritage site such as Mt. Halla, Seongsan Ilchulbong, and Geomun Aulm. As it is a place with excellent cultural value, we need Conservation Policy of Sanbongsan and Yongmuri Coastal Heritage.

### Key words :

The rocky vegetation area of Sanbongsan, Natural Monument No. 376 and No. 3 National Scenic Site No. 77, Yonggi as Natural Monument No. 526, UNESCO World Geological Park, cultural value, Conservation Policy

## Introduction

'Sanbangsan and Yongmori Coast' belong to the Sagye-ri Village in Seogwipo City, Seogwipo City. It is geosites, a UNESCO World Geological Park. Sanbangsan is a lump of crude rock, and the lees are tuff deposits of volcanic ash of volcanic volcanoes, with different volcanic connections. It is located on the beach and most of the volcano is lost due to the erosion of the waves, but it is an old watery volcano in time, and it can be turned one step along the shore of the coral reef, and beautiful sedimentary structure remains in the tuff. Many tourists are looking for high value. Thus, along with the Sanbangsan lava dome, the coasts of Yongmuri and Mt. Songak, including the volcanic forms from the very old volcanoes to the recent years, include fossil and other meaningful natural history data. This is one of the most important volcanic geological values in Jeju Island.<sup>1</sup>

Above all, the rocky vegetation area of Sanbangsan is designated Natural Monument No. 376 and No. 3 National Scenic Site No. 77, and Yonggi is designated as Natural Monument No. 526 (January 13, 2011) and UNESCO World Geological Park (October 2010). Also, Yongmuri coast is the first candidate to become a World Natural Heritage site such as Mt. Halla, Seongsan Ilchulbong, and Geomun Aulm. That's as natural. It is a place with excellent cultural value.

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World Geological Park Sanbangsan and Yongmori Coast

Three Principles of the Jeju Declaration, Jeju was confirmed and announced as the venue of the 9th General Conference of UNESCO World Geological Park in 2020 at the closing ceremony of the 8th World Geological Park Congress held recently in Trentino, Italy. The World Geoparks Conference is held every two years and is a major UNESCO official program, challenging the certification of World Geoparks in many countries every year. It is expected that 1,220 people from 70 countries will participate in the 2020 General Assembly in Jeju. In 2010, the General Assembly of the European Geological Park in Lesbos, Greece, defined 'geological parks as learning from the past and learning from them to make a sustainable future'. As of this year, only 140 of 38 countries have been selected as World Geological Park. In Korea, Jeju, Cheongsong, and Mudeungsan are currently registered as members of the Global Geopark Network (GGN). Recently, they are trying to register Jeollanamdo and Muju Island geological parks.

Jeju World Geological Park's major attractions include Mt. Halla, Seongsan Ilchulbong, Sanbangsan, Yongmuri Shore, Suwolbong, Sehmog Gotjawal (Dongbaek Dongsan), and Samda Samu Village. In this way, Jeju is a living earth science textbook where the earth is scientifically useful and has beautiful scenery.

However, it is not a good thing to bring a globally recognized General Assembly to Jeju. Therefore, administrative efforts and systematic protection measures should be preceded by conservation of the natural environment. If you invite foreign guests for a while and set their moods on the outside and look different, it will be a pretentious event that wastes the blood of the people. It is necessary to thoroughly check the natural destruction caused by the development activity in Jeju now and prepare

1) Dr. Kang Soon-Suk of Jeju Geological Institute, Jeju's only geological research institute, emphasizes it at Jeju Forum (June 28, 2018).

2) Korea Cultural Properties Administration National Heritage Portal website  
[http://www.heritage.go.kr/heri/cul/culSelectDetail.do?pageNo=5\\_2\\_1\\_0&ccbaCpno=1363905260000](http://www.heritage.go.kr/heri/cul/culSelectDetail.do?pageNo=5_2_1_0&ccbaCpno=1363905260000)

improvement points.

In 2012, IUCN was held in Jeju Island. There are three principles of the Jeju Declaration, which was proposed and adopted by Jeju Island to IUCN at that time.

(1) Principles for expanding conservation (2) Nature-friendly principles (3) Administrative management on behalf of environmental experts and nations from all over the world for sustainable practices; environmental NGOs and citizens from all over the world; There are enemies. However, six years later, it is doubtful whether Jeju is guarding these principles. It was simply the most beautiful road in the Republic of Korea. There is a concern about the uplift and cave damage caused by the development of the second airport at Seongsan 2nd, and the sewage reflux incident in Jeju Shinhwa World and the misrepresentation of the sewage in the administrative system. Recently, serious environmental destruction has been going on Sanbangsan and Yonggi coast. The construction of artificial frame bridge of Yongmuri coast, permission of Yongmuri coastal athletic recreation facility, construction of Sanbangsan bypass road has a big problem compared with the 3 principles stated in the 2012 IUCN General Assembly in Jeju. Now, we should select Sanbangsan and Yonggi coast as special districts and make sure that this site is not damaged any more.

In the past, Jeju did not have such a tremendous international conference, but there is a local case that has been committed to environmental conservation through joint public-private partnerships. In these cases, you should look at what you have done and apply it to what is now a problem.

In the past, you can learn about the principles of natural heritage management in major tourist attractions in Jeju.

(1) Sungsanpo Natural Heritage Management Principle: The Lira Hotel was dismantled and the nature-friendly management centered on the Shiroyama Hiji peak. → After World Natural Heritage is selected. (2) Management of Chun Ji-Yeon Natural Monument Management: Closure of Chun Ji-Yeon Bridge and transfer to the present bridge. Seogwipo Lions Hotel is dismantled and natural friendly management is done. Transformed to provide a haven for many citizens and tourists. (3) Jungbang Waterfowl Natural Heritage Management

Principle: After closing the road near Jeongbang Waterfall, the Seobok Pavilion was created in an eco-friendly way. (4) Establish roads and roads to Jeju Olle Road and other roads → Many tourists are looking for sustainable eco-friendly management.

With the above example as a lesson, we can establish improvement measures for Sanbangsan and Yongmuri coast which are currently being developed.

If you go from Hwasun to Mt. Sanbang, you can see the construction of bypass road to the beach. As Seogwipo City has a risk of safety accidents due to the occurrence of a rockfall in Sanbangsan in 2012, it is planning to construct a bypass road designated as a disaster hazard zone in Sanbangsan in September 2014. Because Sanbangsan and Yonggi are protected areas of natural monuments, Seogwipo applied for permission to change the status of cultural properties designated by the Cultural Heritage Administration for the construction of roads. At that time, the Cultural Heritage Administration visited the site and deliberated on three cultural properties. However, By-road development projects have been suspended for significantly undermining value.



A bird's-eye view of the anti-rockfall bypass at Sanbangsan

Then, in August 2015, Seogwipo City expressed its concern about the delay of the project due to the fact that the development of cultural assets was suspended due to frequent occurrence of rockfall in Sanbang Mountain and there is a great concern about safety accidents.

"The bypass road does not destroy nature, but it is a natural

"It is the purpose of coexistence of people and people." He urged the Cultural Heritage Administration to take care of the Cultural Properties Authority so that the permission to change the

cultural property can be made as soon as possible. "With the request of Seogwipo City,

In 2015, Seogwipo City plans to construct a bypass road in three ways<sup>3</sup>: (1) To create a bypass road by constructing a buffer green zone, which costs 12.2 billion won. (2) A plan to construct some non-built tunnels on bypass roads (16.4 billion won). (3) a plan to use the existing roads to create a phammed tunnel. The Cultural Heritage Administration ordered a plan to construct a phyam tunnel, a method to minimize environmental damage. However, Seogwipo City considered the scenery and insisted that a non – built tunnel should be created considering the opinions of the residents and the destruction of cultural properties.

Therefore, the Cultural Heritage Administration decided that the bypass road construction would be decided by reviewing comprehensive aspects such as local living rights and cultural property aspects. After that, the soil of the existing road near the earthwork and sanbang alliance area, 59m away from the existing road, A bypass route plan (project cost 12.9 billion won) passing through 35m underground road (upper greening) was presented. Since then, Seogwipo City has reexamined the civil engineering field specialists to subcommittee in July 2015, and after reviewing the contents of the phyam tunnel part again, approved the best plan among the four proposals proposed by Seogwipo City

Unfortunately, the systematic study and management measures for preservation of Sanbongsan and Yongmori coast, which are designated as natural monuments, are not established yet. Safety is important, but the geological value of the place has not been assessed by the development activities or post-war measures. In addition, there should be a sufficient explanation of the process of discussion with the residents and the objection rather than the formal resident briefing session that concluded in advance. If necessary, it should be decided through the referendum process. The second airport problem and the development of the Ora tourism complex, which are currently driving the Jeju community, have not been fully discussed. The inadequacy of discussions and discussions on the decision

3) Sanbang-mountain disaster risk improvement district maintenance business deliberation permission permission change (2015. Seogwipo, Jeju Special Self-governing Province, information disclosure request document)

–making process of these important policies is the cause of conflict in Jeju society.



Bridge over the Dresden Elber river in Germany

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Dresden in Germany is a medieval cultural heritage site and was listed as a World Heritage Site under the name 'Dresden Elber Valley'. However, in order to make life easier for residents, the Dresden City Council constructed an 800-meter-long bridge across the Elber River through a long process of consultation with residents. As a result, UNESCO lifted the 2009 World Heritage designation because of its lower cultural heritage value.

Development and environmental preservation are conflicting with each other and conflicting with each other. Jeju Island has a World Natural Heritage Headquarters to preserve Jeju's nature and heritage. Here, Jeju's World Natural Heritage and geological attractions are integrated and managed. We have integrated and systematic management of the World Natural Heritage of Mt. Halla and the Lava Cave System, the twelve attractions of the World Geological Park, and the Biosphere Reserve Area. However, problems arise due to the needs of the residents and misidentification of the administration.

Although the World Natural Heritage headquarters is an affiliated organization of Jeju Island, it emphasizes aspects of environmental preservation. In the administration of Donna, there is a tendency to promote the current convenient and efficient direction rather than to protect the world's natural heritage by emphasizing the solution of complaints and the efficiency of the immediate situation. In addition, there are not many civil society organizations related to environment that can check the solitude of the administration. Problems arising from problematic development activities must be properly and firmly decided and decided by the Cultural Properties Administration. In addition to

the current tourist development plan of Sanbongsan and Yongmuri coast and the construction of the bypass road in front of Sanbongsan, there is a serious problem of undeveloped land development in Jeju Island and its environmental damage. In the 70s and 80s, when the management system of the World Natural Heritage Center or Cultural Heritage Administration was insufficient, Jeju had already recognized the importance of the environment and made the case that the administrative bureaucrats were responsible for the warming of the people. something to do.

In this regard, the World Heritage Center or the Cultural Heritage Administration should establish a comprehensive management system for the areas with special geological conditions and scenery, such as 'Sanbongsan and Yongmuri coast'. It should be systematically supplemented so that the natural environment around Jeju is not easily damaged or damaged, rather than being satisfied with having done the work of the World Geoparks Conference itself. Urban development deliberation committee under the provincial government office which is easy to decide by administrative and construction center should be improved. The institutional apparatus for preserving the present natural environment should be established by establishing a permanent consortium in which specialists and citizens from various fields such as cultural property experts, geological experts, educational institutions, environmental organizations, and local and civic representatives participate.

The following suggestions are given for the preservation of Sanbongsan and Yongmuri World Geological Park. First, the coastal bridges should be replaced with eco-friendly construction methods and replaced with nature friendly bridges. Second, the designation of Yongmuri Tourism and Amusement Facility announced in October 2017 should be revised and supplemented to form a rocky geological park



Sanbongsan anti-rocking bypass road under construction

Third, the currently constructed Sanbongsan and Yongmuri coastal bypass roads should be constructed in an environmentally friendly manner and the destruction of Yongmuri rock should be minimized.

Recently, there has been a report that the volcanic rock pattern is being damaged by the construction of the Sanbongsan bypass road through the media. It should be done in a way that finds a reasonable plan and preserves the original nature and environment. Conservation Policy of Sanbongsan and Yongmuri Coastal Heritage Needed

Above all, we must strive for re-designation of the world's natural heritage with eco-friendly management that collects opinions from residents. In addition, the World Natural Heritage Education Center or the World Geological Park Center, located only in the eastern region (Gurmun Oum), will be opened in Yongji to provide environment for conservation and research of Sanbongsan natural environment through education, tourism, Culture and Legend of Legend.<sup>4</sup>

Based on the 2012 Jeju Declaration, the UNESCO International Protection Area's integrated management system of policy was adopted at the World Environment Congress and discussed at the World Park Convention in November 2014 and the Hawaii World Natural Preservation Congress in September 2016. In addition to the sites of Sanbongsan and Yongji, it is necessary to establish the management principles for the sites recognized as world geological parks such as Suwolbong,

When such a management principle is established and maintained, it will be strengthened to promote the integrated management plan of UNESCO international protection zone proposed by Jeju Island.

NGO's such as the Euro-National Park Management Federation are monitoring national park management in Europe, presenting problems and looking for ways to improve. Jeju Island needs the management and protection of World Natural Heritage, which is a citizen connected with these international NGO organizations. If the Asian National Parks Federation (tentative name), which was established mainly by environmental NGOs of Asian countries, is formed, it is possible to preserve and share nature of Jeju from an international perspective not administrative and

4) Legends of Jeju Island. PP88. (2017, Hyun Yong-Joon)

convenience center. It is necessary to establish the Asian National Park Federation by tentatively benchmarking the case of the Euro-Union national park management and exchanging (tentative) with the civic groups of Southeast Asia China and Japan. Through this, it will be possible to systematically, efficiently and progressively manage the management of international protected areas such as UNESCO geological parks in Jeju.

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