

Diapositiva 1



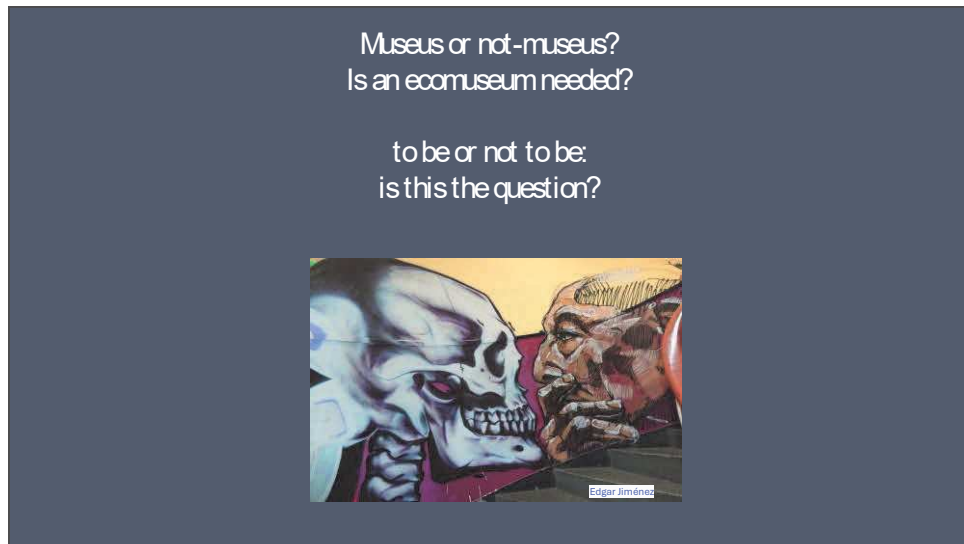
Good morning and welcome in Parabiago. Thank you for your visit and to share our experiences from Italy and Korea. In my speech I will move from a general question, what a museum or not-museum can be in a time of poly or multi crisis, to the Italian and Lombardy context, and finally to Parabiago and our European and global cooperation paths.

Diapositiva 2



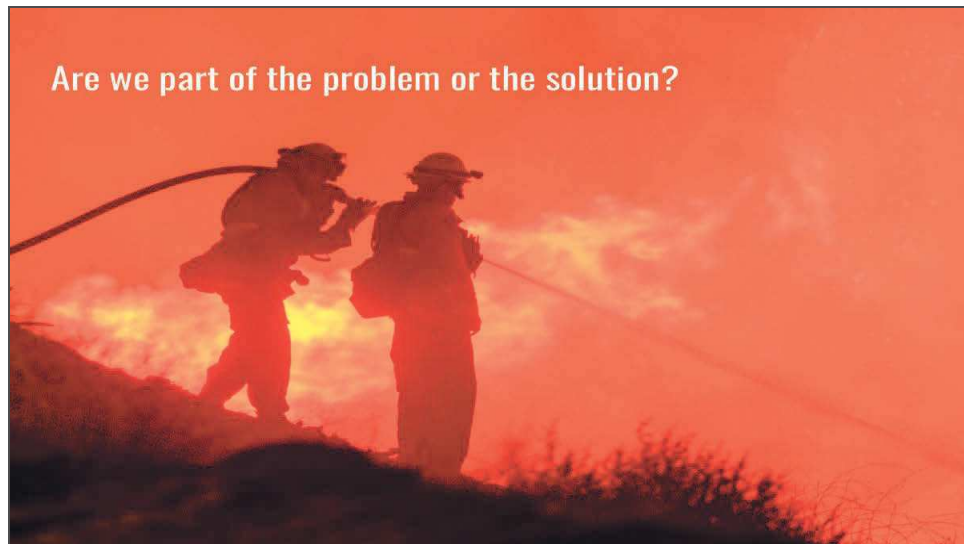
We are now in Parabiago, near Milan, in northern Italy. This local position is important: ecomuseums start from a concrete territory, but they need read that territory in relation to wider changes.

Diapositiva 3



Several years ago I was invited to a interesting conference titles “museums / not-museums”. It sounds like Shakespeare's “to be or not to be”. Is a Ecomuseum a museum or a not museum? I think that this is not the most useful question. The useful question is what kind of change we need and what change we can help to generate.

Diapositiva 4



So the question becomes: are we part of the problem or part of the solution? I understand museums and ecomuseums not as an end in themselves, but as tools for development, care and democratic participation.

Diapositiva 5



Local actors are usually born and work to respond to local needs. But the local and the global are connected. The polycrisis, the multi crisis enters our small worlds: climate change, social fragility, energy, food, health and war.

Diapositiva 6



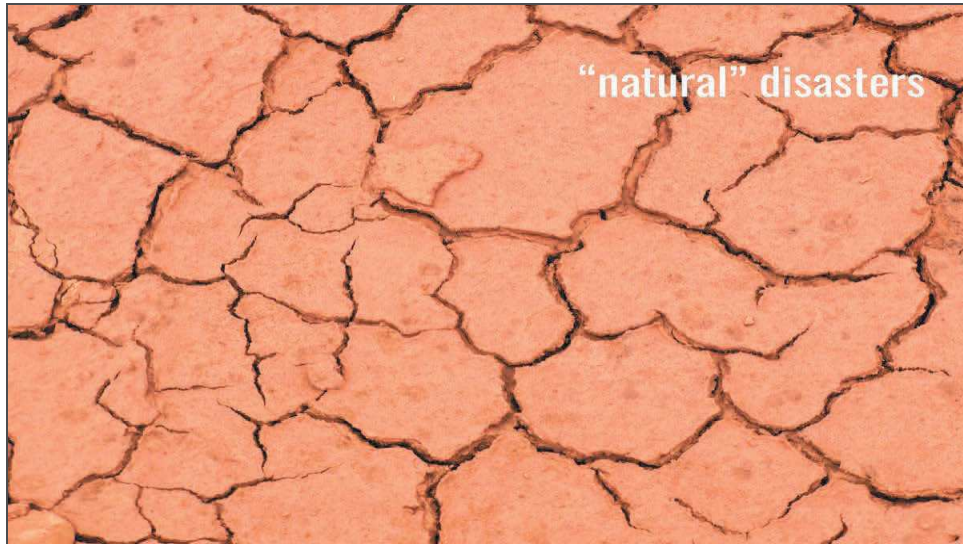
Even in Parabiago there are climate sentinels. This rare butterfly is a sign of changing ecosystems and biodiversity under pressure. Small living signs tell us that the global climate crisis is already local.

Diapositiva 7



Sometimes the problem is too much water: flash floods and increasingly intense events. These are not simply “natural” disasters; they are also signs of how land use, climate and community resilience are connected.

Diapositiva 8



Sometimes the problem is the opposite: no water and higher temperatures. The summer of 2022 in Italy showed very clearly how drought can affect agriculture, rivers, urban heat and daily life.

Diapositiva 9

Sentinels and disasters show that the climate is changing;
young people ask for action!



Sentinels and disasters show that the climate has changed, while young people ask us to act. This is also a cultural challenge: institutions and communities are often not ready for the scale and speed of change.

[Sources]

Slide assembled from the user-provided deck: Portugal Fundao Dal Santo museu nao museu september 2022.pptx.

Diapositiva 10

Are we doing the need possible?

- 'catalyst' of cultural change through co-creative processes based on the needs of the present and future, guided by insights from the past
- 'creators of impacts' in the living culture local and global focused



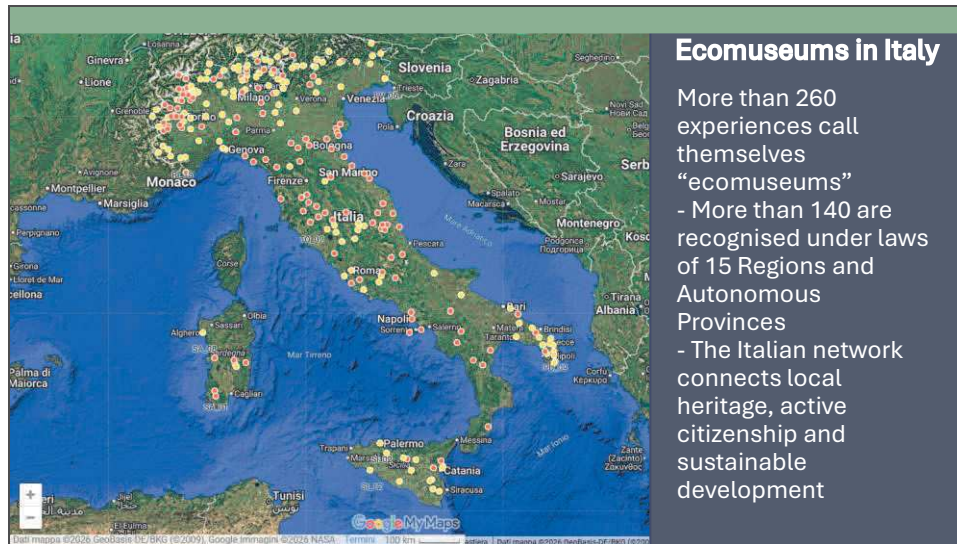
The screenshot shows the website of the journal TECHNE, which is described as the 'Journal of Technology for Architecture and Environment'. The page features a red navigation bar with links such as 'ABOUT THE JOURNAL', 'ARTICLES', 'CALL FOR PAPERS', 'NEWS', 'JUST ACCEPTED', 'SUBMISSIONS', 'REFEREES', 'OUR POLICIES', and 'SEARCH'. The main content area highlights an article from 'TECHNE 23 (2022): Inside the Polycrisis, The Possible Necessary' under the section 'ESSAYS AND VIEWPOINT'. The article title is 'Managing the eco-social transition: communities in action to build possible futures', and the authors are listed as Raffaella Riva, Grazia Aldovini, and Raul Dal Santo. A red 'PDF' button is visible next to the article title.

The polycrisis is also a symptom of environmental, social and cultural diseases. As I wrote in this paper Museums and ecomuseums can be more than places of conservation: they can become catalysts of cultural change and creators of impacts in living culture, locally and globally.

[Sources]

Slide assembled from the user-provided deck: Portugal Fundao Dal Santo museu nao museu september 2022.pptx.

Diapositiva 11



Italy has a wide and diverse ecomuseum movement. The important point is not only the number of institutions, but the way many territories use heritage as a living resource for communities. This slide is assembled from the more recent 2024 presentation.

[Sources]

Content assembled from the user-provided decks: Interreg meeting march lettonia 2025.pptx and/or Parabiago Dal Santo argenta 2024_r2.pptx.

Diapositiva 12

What happened in Parabiago?
A participation, education and cocreation process in continuous

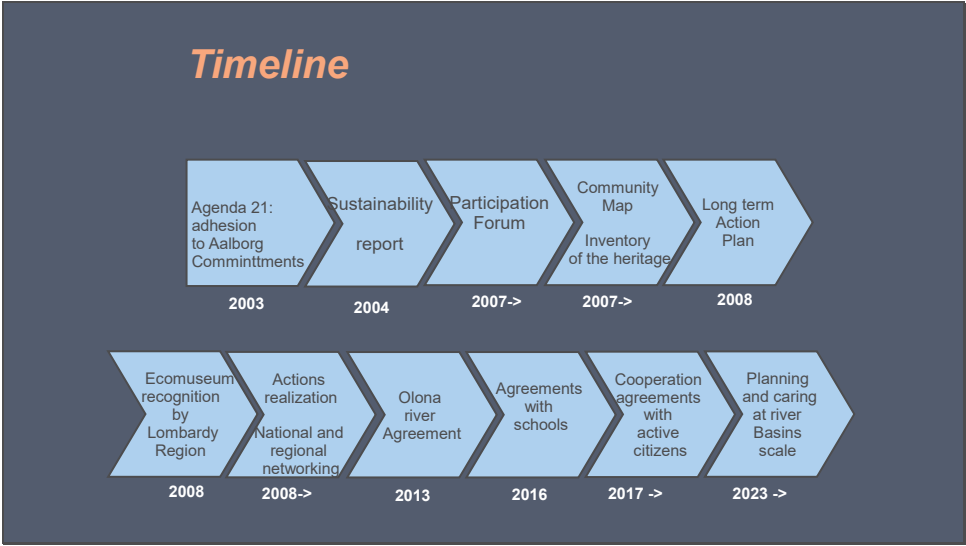
- Common dreams and points of reference
- Heritage mapping and community interpretation
- A long-term strategy and multi-year action plan
- Actions with the community and evaluation of impacts



Giuseppe Arcimboldo. Estate, 1573, Louvre

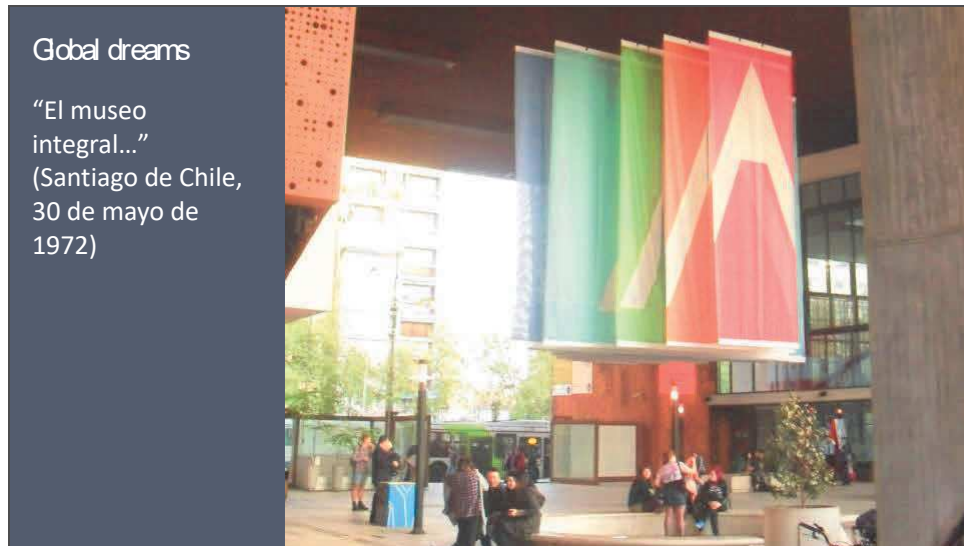
This is the Parabiago route in synthesis. This is also the same way of many Italian Ecomuseums: in Parabiago we did not begin with a building or an object. We began with dreams, shared goals, community maps, a long-term action plan and the continuous evaluation of impacts. We started a process of participation, education and cocreation that still today is going on.

Diapositiva 13



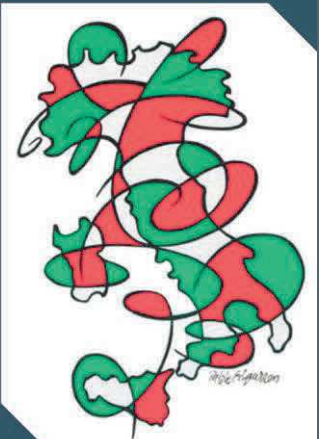
This is the Parabiago Ecomuseum timeline

Diapositiva 14



There are global dreams such as the integral Museum declared in 1972 at the Santiago conference

Diapositiva 15

National dreams, Constitution 1947	
Ecomuseum is: a practice of active citizenship that, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, (art. 118 of Italian Constitution) Aimed at the care landscape and heritage (art. 9) to contribute to the material and spiritual progress of society, (art. 4) and the full development of the human person (art. 3.2)	 In 2022 the art. 9 care was extended to «the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, also in the interest of future generations.

There are also national dreams.

Many Italian dreams became law when the Republic Constitution was approved in 1947. The Constitution itself is a dream to achieve every day.

Italian ecomuseums are tools to realize some of the Constitution dreams.

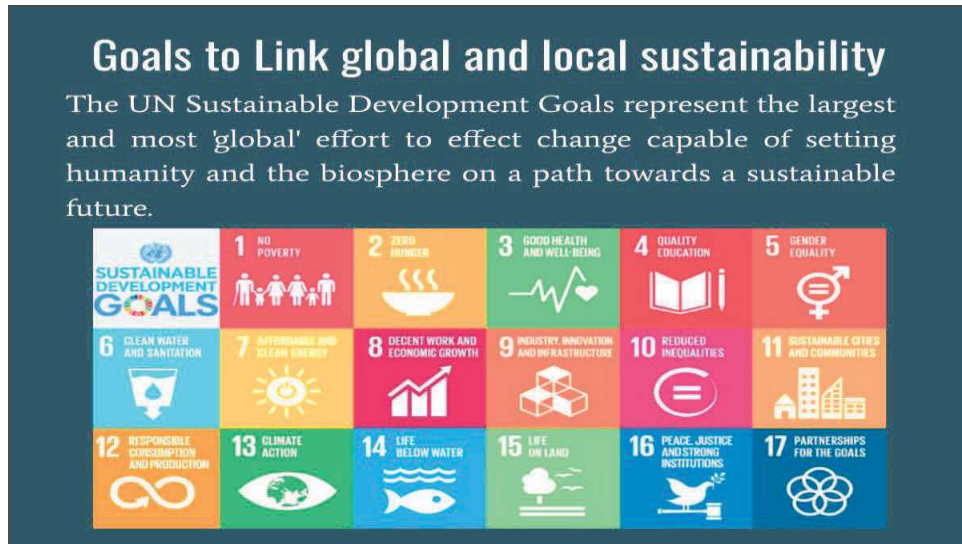
We can explain what is an ecomuseum in Italy through Italian Constitution dreams: “A practice of active citizenship aimed :

- To take care of landscape and heritage,
- To contribute to the material and spiritual progress of society and the full development of the human person” .



The Italian ecomuseums in 2014 approved a Strategic Manifesto that links local action with global sustainability. In 2019 Italian ecomuseums modified their Strategic Manifesto and stressed that Italian ecomuseums are committed to caring for heritage. The manifesto also stresses the role of ecomuseums for the development of communities, the achievement of the twenty thirty United Nations goals in particular the climate action.

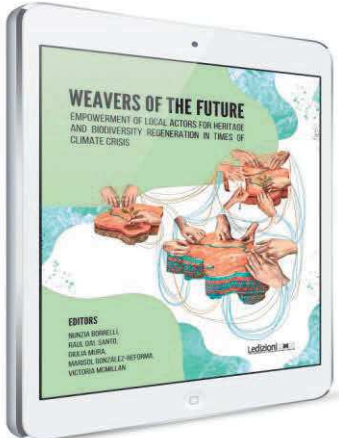
Diapositiva 17



Ecomuseums cannot solve the issues alone, but they can translate the Sustainable Development Goals into local practices, relationships and responsibilities.

Diapositiva 18

Continental and global movements



<https://network.ecoheritage.eu/>

<https://sites.google.com/view/drops-platform/home>





WEAVERS OF THE FUTURE
Empowerment of Local Actors for Heritage and
Biodiversity Regeneration in Times of Climate Crisis
[https://sites.google.com/view/drops-
platform/cooperation/cop30-on-climate-change](https://sites.google.com/view/drops-platform/cooperation/cop30-on-climate-change)

These are examples of projects both at european and global levels

Diapositiva 19



ecomuseums as a collaborative approach
to recognition, management and
protection of cultural and natural heritage
Project Nº: 2020-1-ES01-KA204-062769



Project outcomes:

- 1. Case study**
- 2. Toolkit**
- 3. Learning modules**
- 4. European network**



Co-funded by the
European Programme
of the European Union

At the European level, the EcoHeritage project and then the EcoAct project helps connect ecomuseums, share methodologies and build training tools. It is a way to make local experience useful for other territories.

Diapositiva 20



DROPS is the international platform FOR EXCHANGE AND EXPERIENCE SHARING that aims at connecting Ecomuseums and Community Museums and their networks.

Diapositiva 21



WEAVERS OF THE FUTURE

CULTURE WEAVES REGENERATIVE FUTURE

A global cultural program towards COP30 on climate change

THE APPEAL: PARTICIPATE, ACT, REGENERATE

Facing the interconnected crises of our time, the 'Weavers of the Future' project launches an appeal to cultural, social, and environmental actors. We aim to activate living culture and heritage as powerful forces for climate justice, bioregional regeneration, and community empowerment — going beyond preservation to co-create regenerative futures aligned with the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

OUR VISION: JOINING FORCES FOR COP ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In November 2025, Belém — at the heart of the Amazon — hosted COP30, the 'Weavers of the Future' initiative culminated in four key actions: an international digital exhibition of good practices, the "EcoLivre" global meeting, the Belém Agreement for a Regenerative Era — a collective cultural commitment to be presented to governments at COP30 and finally a open access book. This was not just an event, but an invitation to connect local experiences with a global perspective and to give a voice to the crucial role of culture in the climate debate.

At the moment the 2026 program is currently being shared with partners in view of the COP31. (See [this webpage](#) for infos)

Weavers of the future is a global movement for cultural organizations involved in climate action

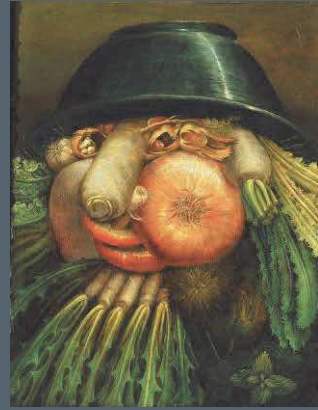
Diapositiva 22

Mapping the heritage

A territory is made of tangible and intangible heritage

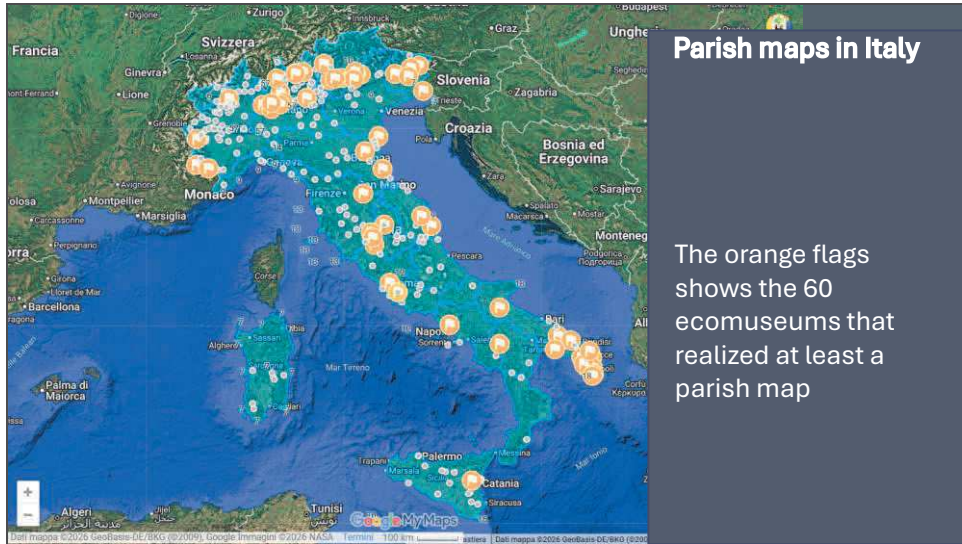
Community (or parish) maps help people recognise their own profile

Mapping becomes useful when it leads to plans, projects and care



A territory is like Arcimboldo's painting: many elements together create a face. A community map reaches its goal when the community recognises itself in the map and uses that recognition to act.

Diapositiva 23



The orange flags shows the 60 ecomuseums that realized at least a parish map

Diapositiva 24

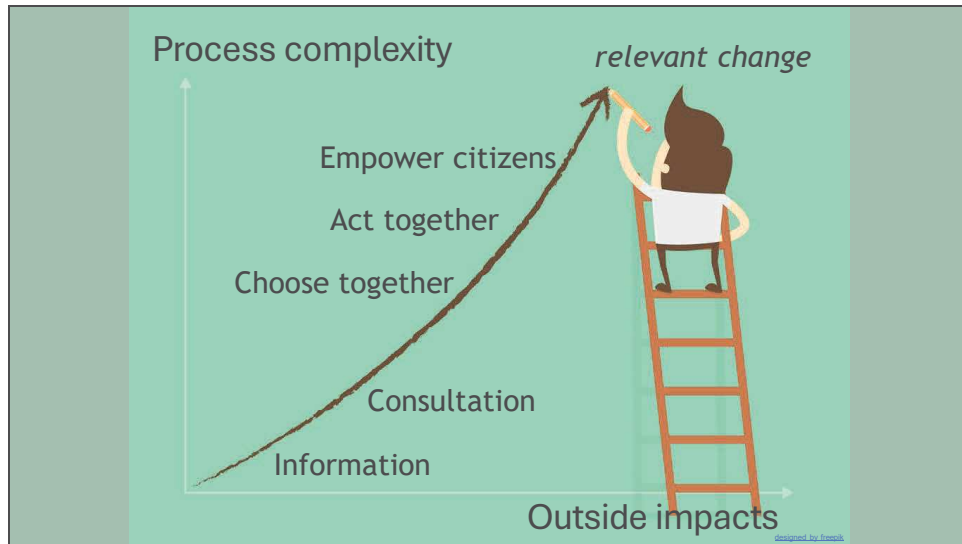


In Parabiago we considered two directions of impact: inside and outside the institution. The ecomuseum office is inside the municipality, so internal culture, skills, energy, waste and carbon emissions matter.

[Sources]

Slide assembled from the user-provided deck: Portugal Fundao Dal Santo museu nao museu september 2022.pptx.

Diapositiva 25

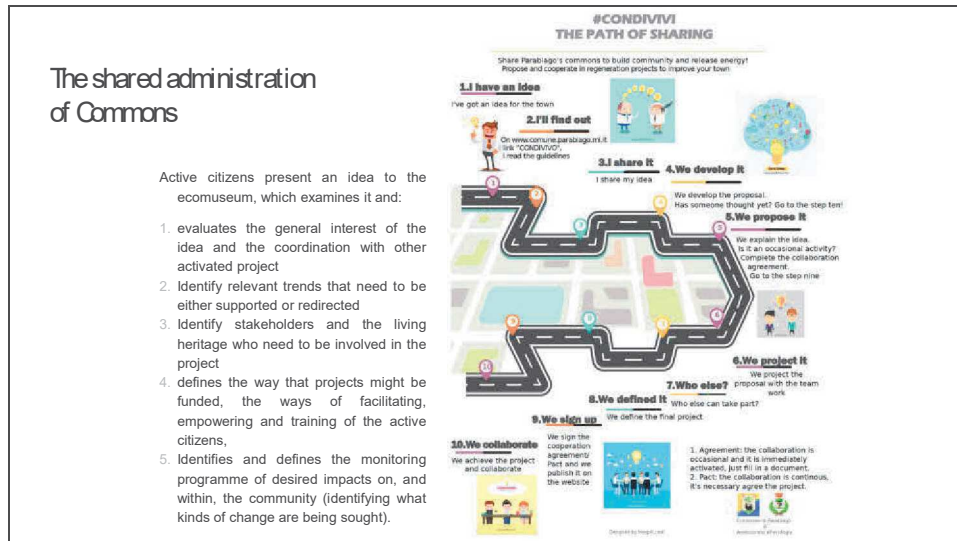


But the core business of the Parabiago Ecomuseum is outside the office: working not only for the community, but with the community. The aim is to move up the staircase of participation, towards empowerment.

[Sources]

Slide assembled from the user-provided deck: Portugal Fundao Dal Santo museu nao museu september 2022.pptx.

Diapositiva 26



The shared administration of Commons

Active citizens present an idea to the ecomuseum, which examines it and:

1. evaluates the general interest of the idea and the coordination with other activated project
2. Identify relevant trends that need to be either supported or redirected
3. Identify stakeholders and the living heritage who need to be involved in the project
4. defines the way that projects might be funded, the ways of facilitating, empowering and training of the active citizens,
5. Identifies and defines the monitoring programme of desired impacts on, and within, the community (identifying what kinds of change are being sought).

This is the strategy of the Parabiago Ecomuseum to climb the 'staircase of participation' to inspire relevant changes in the community and to maximise cultural impacts through citizen intervention.

In 2016, the Municipality of Parabiago approved the regulation entitled 'Municipal regulation for active community participation, for the promotion of resilience processes for the care, regeneration of urban spaces, social cohesion and safety'. The regulation, based on the scheme proposed by Labsus, allows the municipality and the ecomuseum to use a set of collaborative and co-creative processes to define projects and foster their implementation through active community participation. (Fig.1).

The Regulation distinguishes Pacts from cooperation agreements on the basis of the duration of the projects.

active citizens present an idea to the ecomuseum, which examines it and:

- evaluates the general interest of the idea and the coordination with other activated project
- Identify relevant trends that need to be either supported or redirected

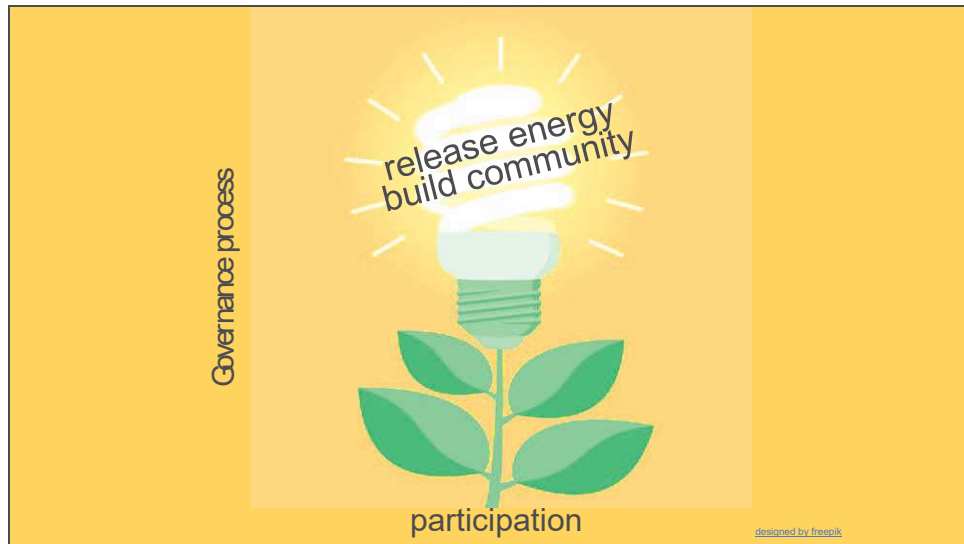
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Diapositiva 27

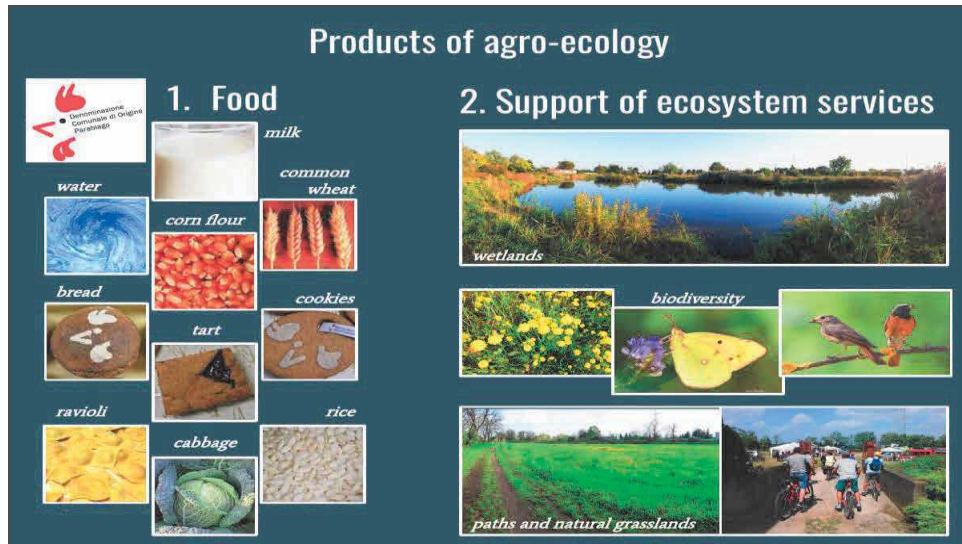


According to Hugues de Varine, the strategy is the good use of the living heritage that is the humus, the breeding ground for permanent change of the present and the root of the future.

Diapositiva 28

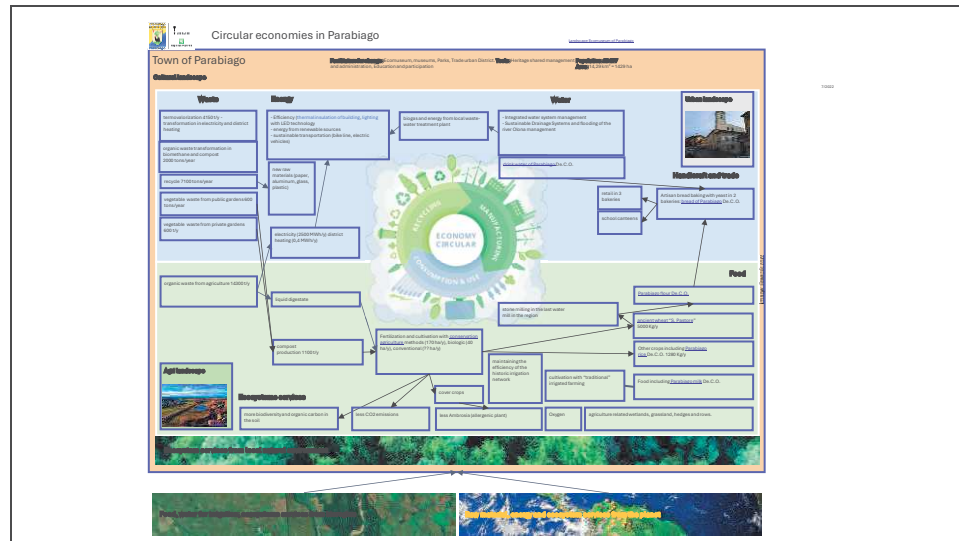


Everybody should take charge of heritage through governance. Participation can release energy and build community for cultural, social and economic change. Living heritage and participation are the humus of change.



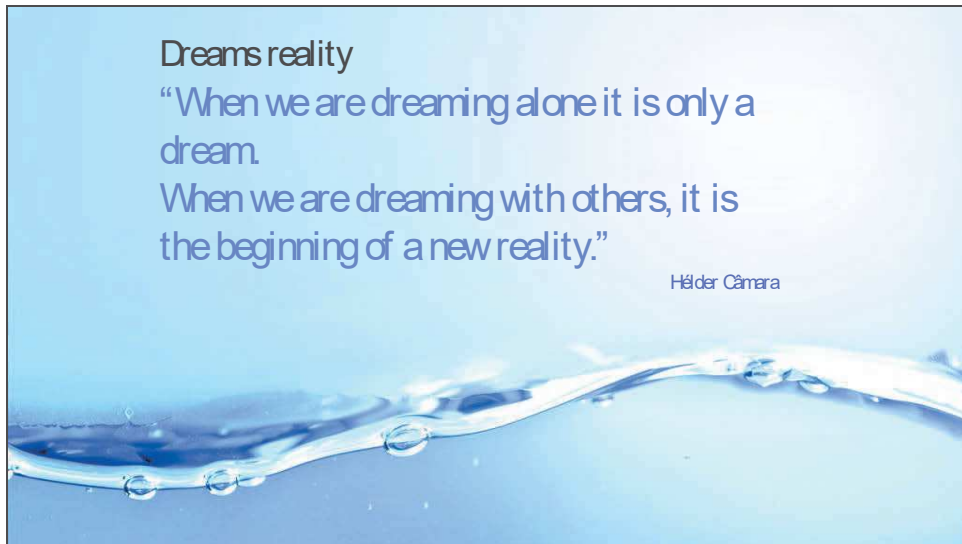
One concrete example is Parabiago bread. In 2015 the Ecomuseum helped local stakeholders activate a circular economy projects called “Cultivating Parabiago by Eating”. It connected agriculture, milling, bakeries, schools and local identity. Agroecology produces food, but also ecosystem services: landscape, biodiversity, oxygen production, climate regulation, paths, grasslands and wetlands.

Diapositiva 30



It is inside of a more comprehensive circular economy strategy of the ecomuseum and the town of Parabiago

Diapositiva 31



I would like to end with a quote of Hélder Câmara bishop in Brasil:
“When we are dreaming alone it is only a dream. When we are dreaming with others, it is the beginning of a new reality.” I really wish to dream also with our friends in Korea and you honoured host. Thank you!

Diapositiva 32

more infos at:

	http://ecomuseo.comune.parabiago.mi.it/
	https://sites.google.com/site/ecomuseidellalombardia/home
	https://sites.google.com/view/ecomuseiitaliani
	https://sites.google.com/view/drops-platform/home
	https://network.ecoheritage.eu/

agenda21@comune.parabiago.mi.it

For further information, please use these links and contacts. I will be very happy to continue the discussion with you and to learn about Korean experiences that connect heritage, community and sustainability.

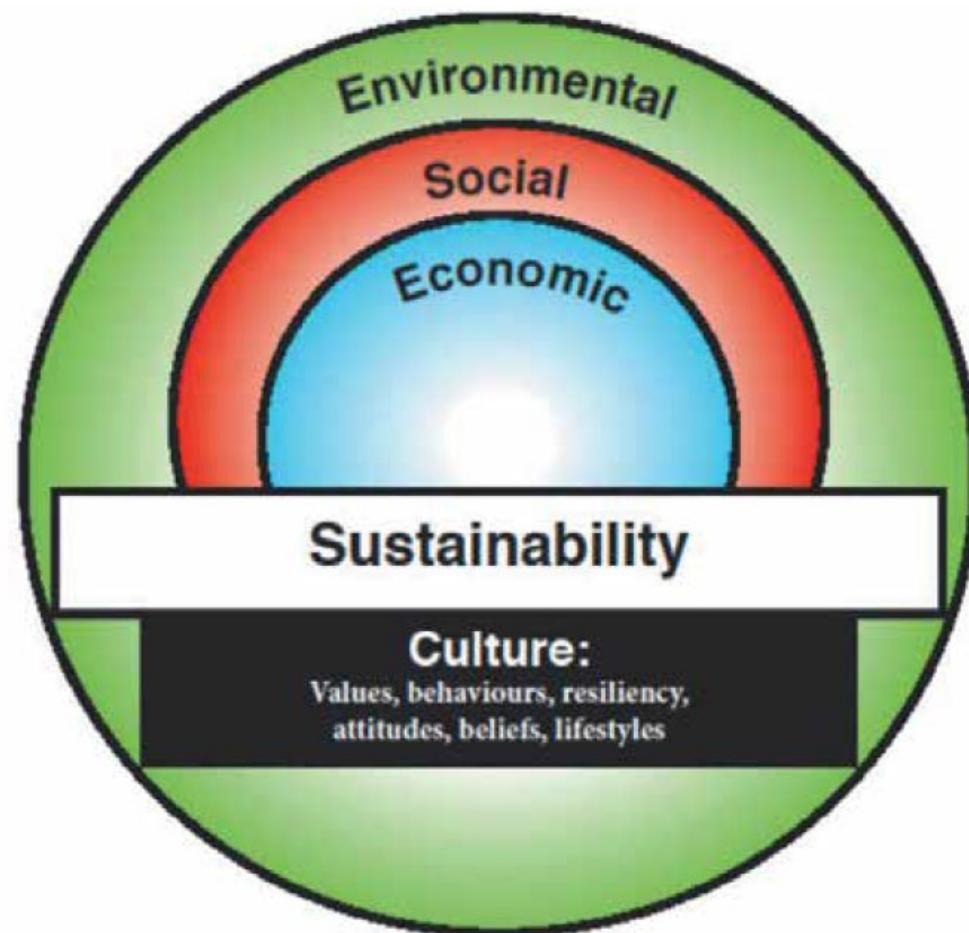
A Short History of Korean Ecomuseum and Lessons of Gyeonggi Bay's Experience

Soogil Oh

Professor, Korea Cyber University, Korea

Ecomuseum

Community-led planning and shared goals, values, and operating principles with place-based organizations



A sustainability model that shows how the economy and society are nested within the environment and rest on a foundation of culture.

Developed by Douglas Worts

Early Ecomuseum

Collection and exhibition of traditional cultural heritage

Skansen Museum
Arthur Hasselius (1891, Sweden)



Korean Folk Village
Yongin City (1973-1974)



The beginnings of Ecomuseum in Korea: Cheoram Mine History Town

- A coal-mining town that had once enjoyed a boom fell into decline after the 1990s due to mine closures
- The Cheoram Villagium Project carried out by the Architecture and Urban Planning Team
- Field surveys, presentations, and exhibitions of 12 members from 1997

Mine History Town

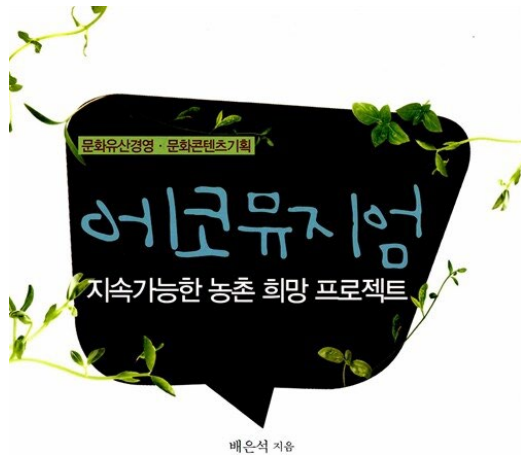


Buildings with supporting brackets

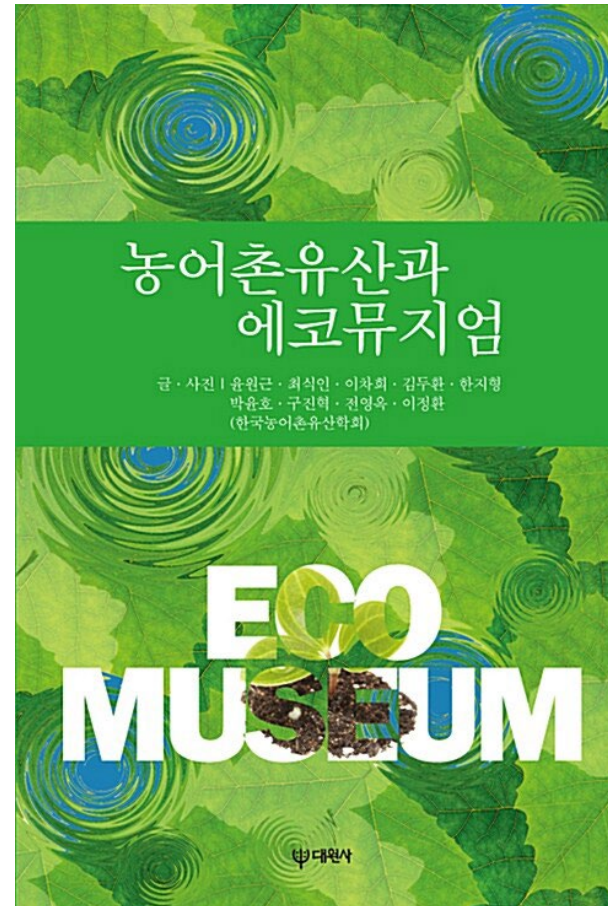


The beginnings of Ecomuseum in Korea: Books

- Ecomuseum: Sustainable Rural Hope Project (2013)
- Rural and Fishing Village Heritage and Ecomuseums (2016)



- Eunseok Bae
- Ph.D. in Cultural Content Studies



- Korean Society of Agricultural and Rural Heritage
- Faculty of Dpt. Of Regional Development

Development of Ecomuseums in Korea

Selection for the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport's (MOLIT) Urban Vitality Promotion Area Development Project and Urban Regeneration Pilot Project

Cheongju City

Master Plan for the Construction of the Historical Archives and the Development of an Interactive Museum



Changwon City

Revitalization Project for the Historic Downtown Area of Jinhae-gu

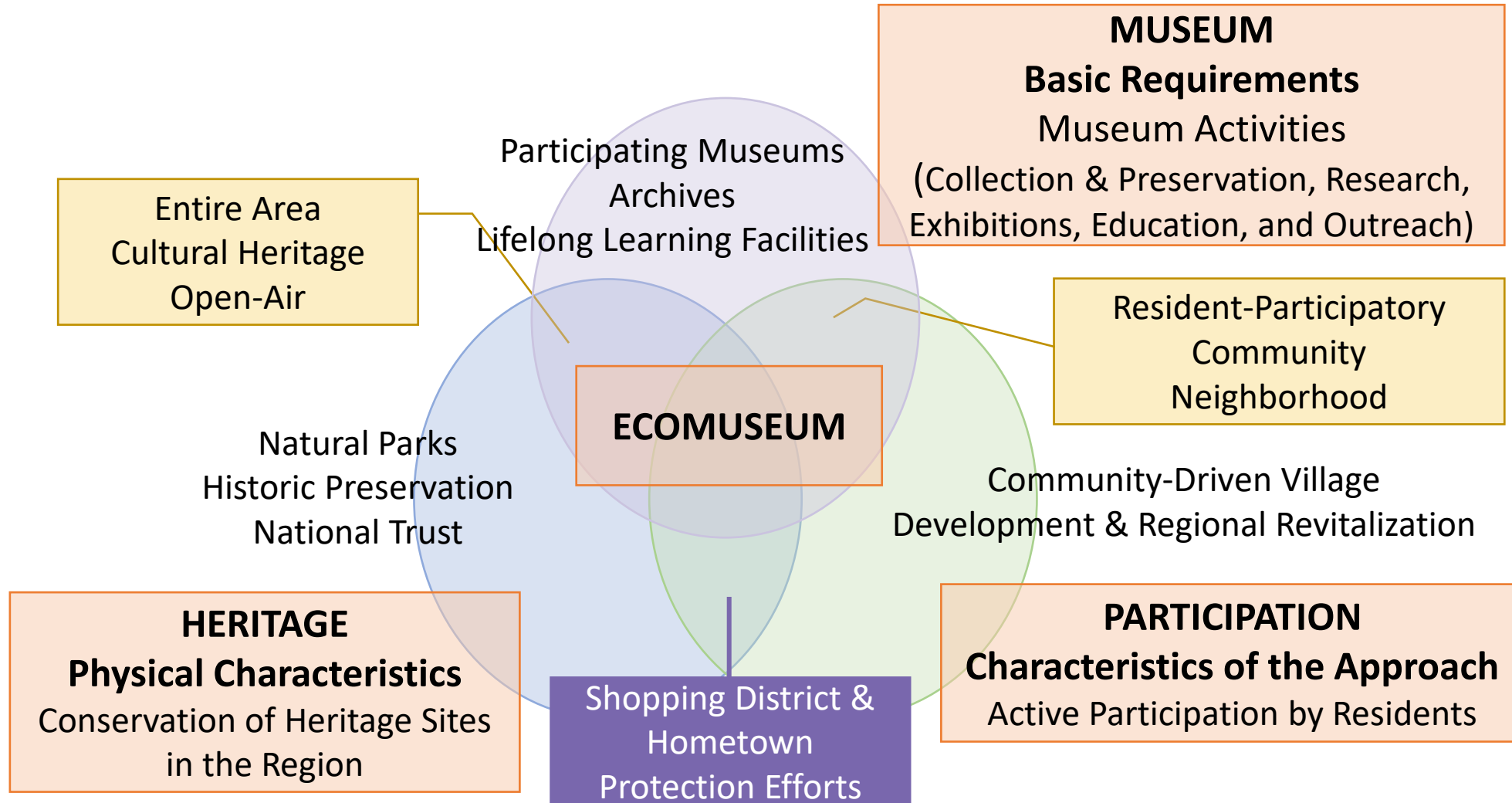


Imsil-gun

Okjeongho Lake and the Seomjin River Ecomuseum



Components of Ecomuseums



Gyeonggi Bay Ecomuseum



Oceans & Ecology

- 2016 Gyeonggi Bay
 - Ansan, Siheung, Hwaseong

Legacy of the Cold War

- 2019 Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) Border

Lifestyle and Culture

- 2021 The Han River Basin

Modern & Contemporary Urban History

- 2022 Historic Downtown

Achievements and Values

01

The Cultural Sublimation of Historical Scars

The project healed and sublimated wounds into valuable local heritage through the vivid voices of residents.

02

Breaking Free from a Binary Development Framework

Instead of demolishing old buildings or undertaking large-scale civil engineering projects, they have successfully demonstrated alternatives.

03

Residents' Autonomous Growth

Rather than remaining mere beneficiaries, residents have stepped forward as agents of their own growth.

Limitations

01

Structural Constraints and Lack of Sustainability in Subsidy Programs

A deep gap between the pace of administration and slow growth pace of the ecomuseum community.

02

Isolation of Individual Hubs and Lack of Networking

A tendency for individual activities to become isolated, and lack of a consistent archiving model and awareness.

03

An Aging Participant Base and a Lack of Young People

A shortage of systematic educational opportunities to strengthen their capabilities.

Tasks for Prospects

01

Paradigm Shift to Connection & Expansion, and Platform for Future Values

Shared methodology that can be referenced, and a dense, wide-area Gyeonggi Ecomuseum solidarity network for climate, ecology, and peace.

02

Designing a Self-Sustaining Structure for Financial Independence

Business and collaboration models that enable local communities to develop self-sustaining capabilities and grow on their own.

03

Cultivating Young Creators and Establishing a Digital-Based Standard Archive

New local documentarians and planners including migrants, military personnel, and young artists, and establishing an open digital archive.

The Han River Water Ecomuseum

Advancing ESG & Sustainable Regional Development through Blue-Green Commons

Deughoan Sa (Kyungdong University, Korea)

Heungdeug Hong (Kangwon National University, Korea) | Bosik Park (Korea Leadership Research Institute, Korea)

THE 2026 CITY OF PARABIAGO - KAPESG INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

RETHINKING THE MUSEUM CONCEPT



Traditional Museums

- ✓ Historically focused on collecting, preserving, and displaying physical artifacts within a single specialized building.
- ✓ Visitors remain as **passive observers** of curated history, largely detached from the living environment outside.



The Ecomuseum Concept

- ✓ Recognizes the entire geographic territory, landscapes, ecosystems, local industries, and collective memories as a **living museum**.
- ✓ Residents serve as active **co-creators** and primary decision-makers, keeping heritage alive dynamically.

CONFRONTING PARADIGM SHIFTS



Ecological Crisis

Accelerating climate change and loss of biological diversity threaten the equilibrium of vital regional water basins and ecosystems.



Demographic Shift

Rapid urbanization coupled with local depopulation undermines the structural and cultural continuity of regional communities.



Digital Era

Swift advancements require cultural institutions to modernize through smart interfaces, digital archiving, and interactive preservation.

NATURAL ALIGNMENT WITH ESG

ENVIRONMENT (E)



Ecosystem

- ✓ Nature-based Solutions (NbS)
- ✓ Fragile Watershed Care
- ✓ Climate Adaptation

SOCIAL (S)



Empowerment

- ✓ Active Citizen Storytellers
- ✓ Intergenerational Transfer
- ✓ Inclusive Regional Identity

GOVERNANCE (G)



Partnership

- ✓ Polycentric Models
- ✓ Public-Civil Partnerships (PCP)
- ✓ Transparent Decision-making

ENVIRONMENTAL: ECOSYSTEM & CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Integrating Nature-Based Solutions

Rivers, forests, and agricultural landscapes are treated as vital cultural and ecological assets that embody history.

- ✓ By protecting fragile local environments through community participation, ecomuseums preserve vital biodiversity.
- ✓ They showcase practical models of green tourism and environmental education integrated directly into municipal regional policy.



Lis Aganis Ecomuseo delle Dolomiti Friulane (Italy)

SOCIAL: CIVIC EMPOWERMENT



Active Citizenship

Local residents find renewed agency by becoming active storytellers, localized site guides, and cultural researchers of their hometown landscape.



Knowledge Transfer

Preserving ancestral skills and interpreting traditional environmental practices for younger generations builds irreplaceable community social capital.



Inclusive Identity

Opening regional discourse to diverse public voices and newcomers ensures long-term solidarity, reducing contemporary social fragmentation.

GOVERNANCE: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER



Shared Partnerships

Unifies local governments, academic institutions, local businesses, and civic networks under an active, cooperative management umbrella to ensure balanced resource allocation and localized policy execution.



Public Sector ESG

Transitions away from rigid, top-down governance silos toward modern administrative decentralization.
Transparent pathways of collaborative consensus-building foster shared community responsibility.

REGIONAL INNOVATION PLATFORMS

Bridging Heritage with Tech

- ✓ **Digital Innovations:** Integrating Artificial Intelligence, GIS, and Augmented Reality to maximize public participation and simplify archival heritage preservation.
- ✓ **Circular Economy Support:** Empowering local entrepreneurship, regional artisan workshops, and sustainable agricultural practices.
- ✓ **Green Tourism:** Fostering authentic regional travel options that directly revitalize local economies without harming biological assets.



Local Community Sustainable Design Workshop

CASE STUDY: THE HAN RIVER ECOMUSEUM

Living Cultural Landscape

Reimagining River Basins as Blue-Green Commons

- ✓ **Spatial Scope:** Redefining the Han River basin from simple grey concrete parks to highly connected socio-ecological territories.
- ✓ **Core Assets:** Restoring wet-meadow biodiversity while reviving historical ferry point cultural identities.
- ✓ **Smart Integration:** Merging grassroots community environmental monitoring with advanced digital IoT systems.

$$\text{Han River ESG Contribution} = E_{\text{Ecology}} + S_{\text{Civic}} + G_{\text{Decentralized}}$$



Han River Water Ecomuseum (Korea)

ITALY-KOREA COOPERATION



Italy's Core

Decades of deep, **Bottom-Up community engagement** and grassroots ecomuseum histories rooted in cultural landscape care.

CORE SYNERGY

"Co-creating a revolutionary global standard for sustainable riverside urban governance."



Korea's Core

Unmatched **Top-Down public administration** coupled with cutting-edge smart-green technology and execution.

Combining grassroot organic community wisdom with modern smart-green technology infrastructures.

VISIONARY CONCLUSION

//

"Safeguarding the Past to Secure a Resilient
Future."

//

Ecomuseums act as living laboratories where sustainability is not simply discussed in academic halls or corporate rooms, but actively co-created, physically experienced, and passed down to future generations.

A book published by the
Korean Association for
Public ESG

United Kingdom / Germany / France
Sweden / Switzerland / Norway / Finland
United States / Canada / Mexico / Brazil / Chile
Japan / China / Singapore / India / Australia / New Zealand

한국공공
ESG학회

ESG

글로벌 공공부문 ESG 정책

18개 국가별 ESG 사례

양세훈·오수길·사득환·홍형득·박보식·김봉원·안수지·민경선·허남식
이세걸·박숙현·유정모·박연숙·한순금·고광용·정세희·김정진·김나영

Global ESG Policy Landscape in the Public Sector



Thank You

Let this dialogue mark the beginning of a dynamic, long-term partnership.



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www.kapesg.or.kr



The Korean Association for
Public ESG



KAPESG Research
Team

The Gochang Dolmen Sites

A UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Korea's "museum without a roof"

Seihun Yang

Director, Gochang Future Policy Institute, Korea



What Is a Dolmen?

A dolmen is a prehistoric tomb built from massive stones - the defining tomb type of Korea's Bronze Age. At Gochang, several different types stand together in one place.

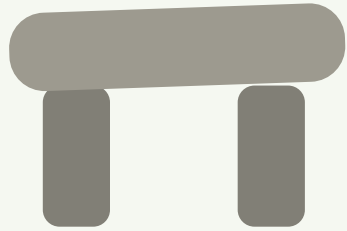
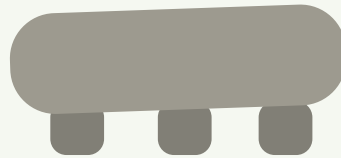


Table-type

Tall upright stones lift a broad capstone high above the ground - like a giant stone table.



Slab-type

A heavy capstone rests on short supporting stones set close to the ground.



Capstone-type

A single capstone is placed directly over the burial, with no visible supporting stones.

Where Is Gochang?

Gochang-gun (Gochang County) is a rural county in Jeonbuk-do (North Jeolla Province), in the southwestern part of South Korea.

The dolmen sites form a large-scale prehistoric heritage complex spread across the villages of Jukrim, Sanggap and Dosan.



~ 50,000

residents - a small rural county with a world-class heritage site

3 villages

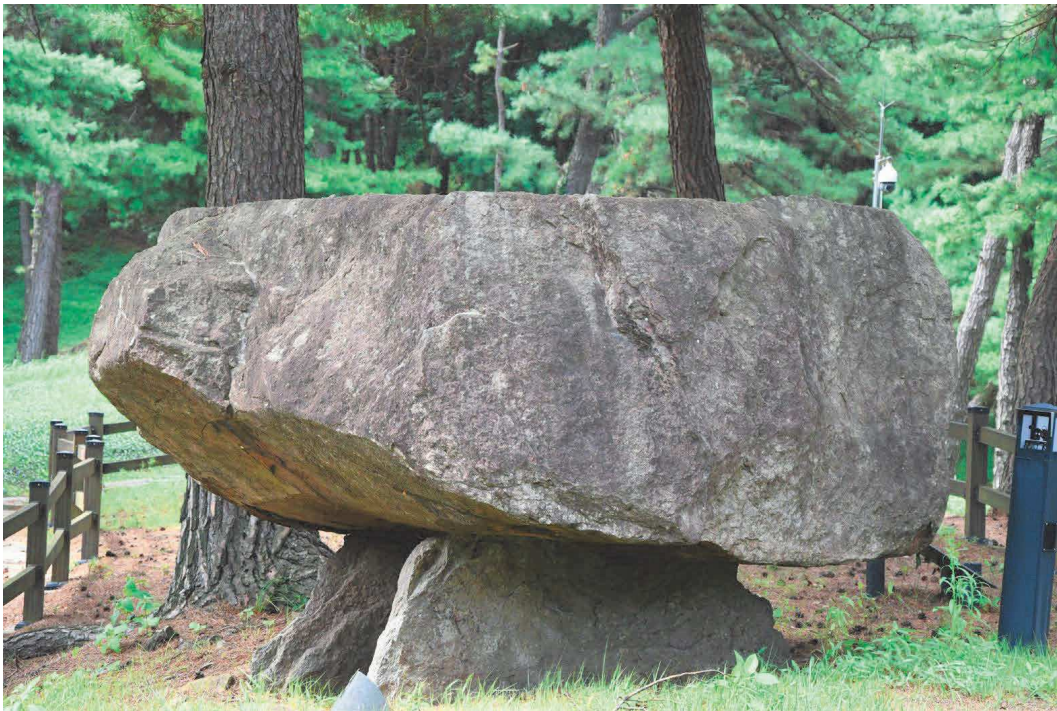
Jukrim-ri (Gochang-eup) |
Sanggap-ri and Dosan-ri (Asan-myeon) - '-ri' means village

Jeonbuk-do, South Korea

Inscribed Together - UNESCO, 2000

2000

Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List



In 2000, the Gochang sites were inscribed together with the dolmen sites of Hwasun and Ganghwa as the 'Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites'.

Together they are among Korea's most treasured cultural heritage sites.

Gochang

Hwasun

Ganghwa

Three regions - one shared prehistoric heritage.

Why Gochang Matters

01

One of Korea's densest dolmen areas

A large concentration of Bronze Age tombs stands in a single area - giving the site great historical and academic value.

02

A symbolic landscape

The site shows the heart of the dolmen culture that developed along the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula.

03

Every type in one place

Different dolmen types coexist here, giving a rich, three-dimensional picture of how dolmens were built and how they evolved.

Clues from the Bronze Age

The dolmens are not only tombs - they are evidence of how prehistoric people worked together.

Quarries found

Traces of the quarries used to cut the dolmen stones have been identified within the site.



Skills and teamwork

These clues reveal prehistoric construction techniques and the organizational capacity of the communities that built them.



A key to Northeast Asian prehistory

The site serves as a foundational resource for studying the prehistoric cultures of the wider region.



A Museum Without a Roof

The Gochang Dolmen Sites bring together historical significance and landscape value.

Dolmen clusters stretch along gentle hills and broad fields, presenting visitors with a majestic and distinctive prehistoric panorama.

Walking trails across the heritage area let visitors vividly experience the scale and spatial arrangement of the dolmens - like exploring one huge open-air museum.

In this sense, Gochang already works like an ecomuseum- the whole landscape is the exhibition.



Visit, Touch, Learn

Around the heritage area, a cluster of visitor facilities combines exhibitions with hands-on activities.

Gochang Dolmen Museum

Exhibitions that introduce the dolmens and prehistoric culture.

Dolmen Park

A park near the heritage site where exhibition meets outdoor experience.

Prehistoric Village

A reconstructed village where visitors can try prehistoric life for themselves.

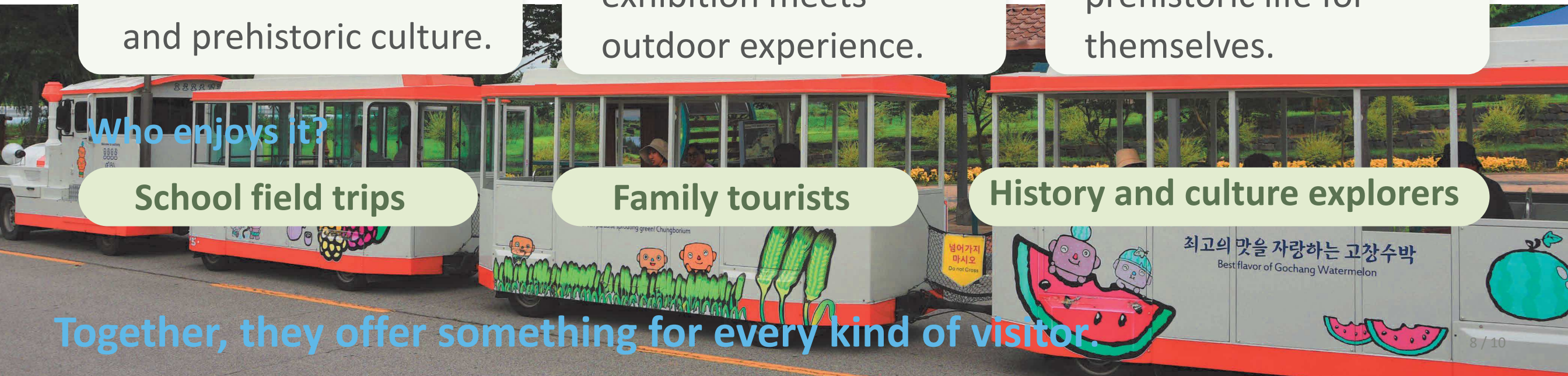
Who enjoys it?

School field trips

Family tourists

History and culture explorers

Together, they offer something for every kind of visitor.



From Heritage to Local Brand

Today, the Gochang Dolmen Sites are more than a cultural asset - they are a core part of Gochang's identity and a major driver of cultural tourism.

1 World Heritage prestige

The international standing of a UNESCO World Heritage property.

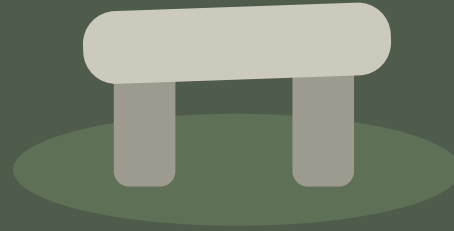
2 A classroom for prehistory

An educational venue where prehistoric culture comes alive.

3 A tourism draw

An attraction that draws visitors and boosts regional tourism.

Together, these make the dolmens a leading cultural brand for Gochang.



"The Gochang Dolmen Sites preserve the legacy of the past
- while linking it to the region's present and future."

Thank You | Grazie | 감사합니다

Seihun Yang - Director, Gochang Future Policy Institute, Korea

'Ecomuseum in Italy and Korea' | The 2026 City of Parabiago - KAPESG International Conference | July 22, 2026