Yang's <Form 3> Application Form

Support Request

Classification Code(s)

R

*Classification Code: R, C-1, C-2, P, E-1, E-2, D-1, D-2

1. Project (Project)

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<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Public memorials in Seoul: exploring the role of urban planning in shaping national identity</th>
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<td>Project Period</td>
<td>July 2016 – May 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language of Publication</td>
<td>□ Korean  X English  □ Others (       )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
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2. Applicant Institution (Applicant Institution)

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<tr>
<th>Institution Name</th>
<th>RMIT University</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>GPO Box 2476, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia</td>
<td>Homepage</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rmit.edu.au">http://www.rmit.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Chair</td>
<td>Richard Blythe</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:richard.blythe@rmit.edu.au">richard.blythe@rmit.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Dean, School of Architecture and Design</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9925 3506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Project Director / Conference Director (Project Director) / Conference Director (Conference Director)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quentin Stevens</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Australian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>School of Architecture and Design</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Associate Professor and Director, Centre for Design and Society</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Field</td>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Email 1</td>
<td><a href="mailto:quentin.stevens@rmit.edu.au">quentin.stevens@rmit.edu.au</a></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Email 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9925 8361</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+613 9925 8333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>Building 100 Level 9, GPO Box 2476, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Project

■ Summarized Contents of the Project (no more than one page)

This project examines the range of public memorials erected throughout metropolitan Seoul since 1953. It uses planning and design decisions about these memorials as an innovative lens to explore ongoing shifts in how South Korea’s collective memory and national identity are expressed, perceived, debated and managed in the public realm. It advances current knowledge about South Korea across the fields of nationalism, memory studies, public art and urban planning in four main ways:

- by examining a wide range of commemorative forms and structures, beyond the usual focus on major government-sponsored patriotic memorial halls and museums to soldiers and political leaders. It will identify and examine memorials to civilians, foreigners, and other social themes, ‘unofficial’ memorials, proposed memorials that were never built, and memorials that have been removed or changed.
- by analyzing the spatial, thematic and chronological relationships among various memorials over time, and how these relationships have been shaped by government policies, wider city planning processes, and the rapid urban development of Seoul.
- through an innovative critical focus on how democratic ideals and collective values are enacted and developed in the process of memorial development. This will involve identifying how strategic plans and policies shape the location, form and theme of individual memorials, what regulations and processes shape memorial outcomes, what government and civic actors are involved in these decisions, and how democratic, accountable and contested those processes are.
- by comparing the forms, subjects and locations of Seoul’s memorials, and the planning process that shape them, to those a range of other democratic countries in East Asia and the West, with a particular focus on the commemoration of ‘difficult’ themes of interest in contemporary international memorial research, including trauma, oppression, and political conflict, change, and reconciliation.

The project will use an innovative combination of methods for data collection and analysis to develop a fully-rounded account of changes in the forms, meanings and roles of memorials, including field observation, site analysis, spatial mapping, discourse analysis, interviews with key policy-makers, and analysis of relevant policy documents and archival materials on the planning and approval of individual memorials.

This work requires a Korean research assistant for archival work, interpreting and logistics, short-term fieldwork in Seoul to study memorial sites and interview a range of key policy-makers, and transcription and translation of the interviews and policy documents.

The project will transform existing Euro-centric international scholarship on memorials and collective memory, by demonstrating how the form, meaning and function of public memorials in a democratic Asian capital city can re-center and re-think the study of public commemoration and national identity. The research will also inform policymakers and administrators responsible for planning and managing memorials and other cultural heritage in South Korea, and broader public stakeholders who seek to enhance South Korea’s further democratic development and representation through memorial projects.
* 과제 지원분야를 선택하여 작성
* Choose and fill the project budget and plan forms below relevant to your project.

학술연구(Competitive Research Funding) : R

사업예산 (Project Budget)

▶ 지원비는 USD로 산정하여 신청(Amount of requested grant should be calculated in USD.)
▶ 다년과제 신청의 경우 2차년도 예산 양식 동일
   (This form can be used for the second year budget.)

1. 예산신청내역(Requested Budget Breakdown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>항목별 산출내역</th>
<th>신청예산 (Grant Amount Requested)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ⅰ. 인건비 (Personnel)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. casual Research Assistant in Korea - PhD student ($14/hour x 300 hours across the entire project period)</td>
<td>$4,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ⅱ. 연구활동비 (Research Activities Expense)</td>
<td>$7,840</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Round-trip flight for field research (Economy, Australia – Korea, including airport transfers)</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Accommodation ($110 x 15 days)</td>
<td>$1,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. per diem costs - meals and local travel ($66 x 15 days)</td>
<td>$990</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. expert transcription and English translation of audio recordings of 10 x 1.5 hour Korean-language interviews with policymakers ($4 per audio minute x 60 minutes x 15 hours)</td>
<td>$3,600</td>
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<td>5. Purchasing maps, reports, books, and other materials ($20 x 15 items)</td>
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<td>합계(Total)</td>
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2. 연구책임자 인건비 책정 사유 및 금액 산출근거
   (Specification for the need of Project Director's personnel and budget cost consumption)

   The requested Research Activities items will support the intensive data-collection phase, which will then allow the project director to analyze and write up the study. This funding is essential to support the logistics of travel to Seoul, purchase a small number of relevant documents, and to obtain expert translation and transcription of a set of expert interviews.
The Personnel budget will provide a Seoul-based, Korean-speaking research assistant who will source and translate archival materials and planning policy documents before the visit, assist with the logistics of memorial site visits, and schedule, support and provide interpreting for 15 hours of interviews with relevant Korean planners and policymakers.

3. 기타 재원 (Other Financial Sources)
   a. 신청자 소속기관이 제공하는 경비, 시설, 기타사항(구체적으로)
      Expenses, facilities and other items provided by the applicant institution (Describe in detail)
      RMIT University is making a major in-kind contribution of personnel time to this project: the project director’s time input, equivalent to two months, including 2 weeks of fieldwork and associated background preparations, $12,652 x 2 months = $25,304.

      RMIT University is also covering a range of fieldwork costs, including all necessary research equipment (camera, tripod, digital audio recorder, laptop computer), and the cost of travel insurance, valued in total at $2,400.

   b. 동일과제로 다른 기관에 신청해 놓았거나 또는 신청예정인 재원(구체적으로)
      Grant application submitted or to be submitted to other organizations for the same project (Describe the name of the organization, requested budget, and grant period in detail.)
      Not applicable.

사업계획 (Project Plan)

▶ 아래 내용을 순서대로 작성하십시오.
(Please state the plan in the following order. There is no limit in length or format.)

1. 연구목적 및 필요성 (Objectives and Necessity)

Gwanghwamun Square, the historic core of Seoul, is dominated by large public memorials to Joseon-era heroes Sejong the Great and Admiral Yi Sun-sin. The aggregate commemorative landscape of a capital city such as Seoul makes a prominent, enduring contribution to a nation’s understanding of its own history, identity and values (Vale 2008, Gordon 2006). But Seoul’s commemorative landscape is also dynamic, constantly being managed and transformed by successive national and city governments to shape national identity and collective memory in the everyday experience of the city’s residents and visitors (Kal 2011, Podoler 2011, Jager 2003).

This project uses planning and design decisions about public memorials in Seoul since 1953 as an innovative lens to explore ongoing shifts in national identity, memory, and democracy in South Korea. The
project addresses a number of key deficiencies in existing knowledge about public memorials and commemoration in Seoul. Most existing research into memorials is limited to single examples or subjects. There has been very little research that seeks to understand how the spatial and narrative complexity of public memorial landscapes in democratic nations like South Korea develop over time, how decisions are made about various memorials, and how both these physical landscapes and these decision-making processes reflect nations’ democratic development. Building on the recent work of Kal (2011) and Podoler (2011), the proposed research into the planning and impact of public memorials thus provides an opportunity to explore the contribution that urban planning can make to democratic ideals in both conceptual and practical terms. Seoul can provide unique answers to these questions because it is one of only two Asian nations ranked among the top 25 ‘fully democratic’ countries in the Democracy Index published annually by the Economist Intelligence Unit (UK). The complexities of South Korea’s political history over the last century also provide a particularly rich and dynamic context for decision-making about public commemoration (Pai and Tangherlini 1998).

Existing research on Seoul’s memorials typically analyses a small number of memorials that illustrate one key patriotic theme, such as the independence struggle against the Japanese colonialists, or the Korean War. It also often concentrates on major commemorative buildings, such as the Government-General Building, memorial halls to patriots, and the War Memorial of Korea (Jager 2003, Bae 2002, Podoler 2011). This project pursues a more inclusive documentation and analysis of the full scope of public memorial sculptures and structures in Seoul, including memorials to civilian victims of tragic events, memorials to foreign persons, memorials proposed but never built, and ‘unofficial’ memorials erected by non-government groups, which are all of growing interest for researchers in other democratic nations (Stevens and Franck 2016, Margry and Sanchez-Carretero 2011). Analysis of such memorials will allow a synoptic, more nuanced and more contested account of national history, public memory, and their means of expression through the aesthetics and social uses of memorials.

The project will examine the subjects, forms, sites, symbolism and functions of all the official memorials erected, moved or removed in Seoul since 1953, with a particular focus on changes since South Korea’s democratization in 1987. It will explore the spatial, thematic and chronological relationships among various memorials, and how these relationships have been shaped by government policies and city planning processes. The project will provide a current and developmental account of the changing constellation of forms and meanings of the memorial landscape, including older memorials that have been changed or removed, and changes in public and official policies, attitudes, and behaviors connected with memorial sites. This will provide a unique opportunity to explore what Seoul’s memorials in aggregate can tell us about Korean identity, including the contestations between publics and among themes and values. The analysis will draw together existing studies of Korean identity and democratization and existing case studies of individual commemorative sites.

There has been little research worldwide about the processes of memorial planning or about public responses to memorial settings. This project will identify the various government and civic agencies
responsible for initiating, procuring and approving memorials in Seoul. It will explore how strategic plans and policies prefigure the location, form and theme of individual memorials, what kinds of regulations and opportunities shape memorial outcomes, what process are used to decide on memorial form, theme and location, who is involved in these decisions, and how commemorative planning relates to Seoul’s wider physical planning as the city has rapidly developed over the past 60 years.

The project will examine how democratic and accountable those processes are. It will explore social contestations that have been embedded in the design and development processes for particular memorials, as well as ongoing contestations that occur over the meaning and use of memorial sites once they have been created. Seoul’s dense, urban, democratic context and South Korea’s ongoing struggles over politics and history provide an excellent context for such a study.

Building upon these insights, the study will then develop an innovative international comparative analysis of the public commemoration of South Korean history and identity in relation to the project director’s ongoing research into memorials in the capital cities of two other democratic East Asian countries, Taiwan and Malaysia, and into memorials in the capital cities of a range of other democratic nations in Europe, North America, South Africa and Australia (Stevens and Franck 2016, Stevens 2016, 2015a, 2015b). The historical, political, physical and administrative context of Seoul can provide particularly useful parallels and contrasts to Euro-centric views of public memorialization and urban spatial planning that can greatly enrich this newly-emerging area of research enquiry (Podoler 2011).

One particular innovative focus of the project will be the exploration of similarities and contrasts between memorials in South Korea and those in other now-democratic nations with histories of colonialism, conflict, partitioning, and transitions from dictatorship to democracy (such as Germany, Hungary, South Africa, the USA, Australia), to identify what is distinctive about the commemoration of such events in the South Korean case. This will include the commemorative treatment (or avoidance) of difficult ‘negative’ themes of contemporary interest, such as traumatic national events, oppression, political change, and reconciliation (Doss 2010, Stevens 2016, Stevens and Sumartojo 2016).

To develop a fully-rounded account of memorials’ changing social meanings and roles, the project will use an innovative combination of methods for data collection and analysis, including site visits to significant memorials, field observation, site analysis, spatial mapping, discourse analysis, interviews with key policy-makers and memorial proponents, and translation and content analysis of relevant policy documents and archival materials that record the planning and approvals of individual memorials in Seoul.

The project director has used existing literature and publicly-available information to assemble a database of over 20 relevant memorial objects and precincts, and identified a range of government and non-government organizations responsible for their installation, approval and maintenance. He also has experience in undertaking similar fieldwork in seven other countries.

The project director has until now found it difficult to identify and contact relevant government officials at national, city and local government levels who may have responsibility for the development, approval and long-term planning of memorials in Seoul. Few public policy documents and relevant websites are
published or searchable in English, and English is not universally spoken by the relevant agency staff. Such research requires a Korean-speaking research assistant with a sufficient level of English skill and knowledge about the planning field.

REFERENCES


2. 연구 내용, 규모 및 방법 (Subject, Scale and Methods)

Main tasks:

1. Data collection

- Assemble case histories of the development of the sites, designs, meanings and commemorative uses of a set of 20 major individual memorials and master-planned commemorative precincts in Seoul (including Gwanghwamun Square, Seodaemun Independence Park, Namsan Park, Tapgol Park, Hyochang Park, Yangjae Citizens Forest), from existing archives, media reports, and telephone enquires with relevant agencies.

- Identify the range of agencies and individual actors responsible for the sponsorship, development, regulation and management of these and other major memorials in the Seoul metropolitan area, particularly those memorials erected or removed since the reinstatement of democracy in 1987.

- Identify what formal and informal processes have been and are currently used to guide memorial development, what actors are involved, and what principles, policies and inputs of expert and public opinion guide their actions, drawing upon past and current policy documents.

- Site visits to memorials to examine memorial’s spatial forms, texts (engraved text, imagery, information panels), signage, surrounding site relations and impacts, informal observation of visitor profile and responses, and site management strategies.

- Interviews with government policymakers and sponsors and managers of significant memorials (see draft schedule of interview questions below, based on the project director’s previous studies).
Questions for Seoul memorial planning interviews

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR NEW MEMORIALS:

- How often are new memorial proposals brought forward? How has the frequency varied over the time between 1987 and today?
  - Do you anticipate growing demand? Is there any particular research you use to help forecast demand? Are there any sites where future memorials are not likely to be authorized?
  - How will you accommodate any future demand? Have you identified any suitable sites for future memorials, or for particular themes? Do any of these sites have their own special decision-making processes?
  - Are there often proposals for temporary commemorative artworks? Why? Do proposals for permanent public memorials often get transformed into temporary works, or into other forms of commemoration?
  - Are there any examples of applications that have been turned down? Why, and what were the eventually outcomes?

- Are there ever any informal, unofficial memorials erected, ones that don’t have permission or that don’t go through normal channels? Are there particular areas where such things are supported or tolerated?

MEMORIAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES:

- What range of agencies or actors have promoted and sponsored memorials? Does this depend on subject matter? Have efforts been made to engage broader civil society in public commemoration?

- Can ordinary citizens bring forward proposals for new memorials, or appeal against them or make submissions on them? Are there any memorials proposed or funded by foreigners?

- How are decisions made for new memorials; what is the process? Who approves them?
  - How is it decided what level of government will manage a particular memorial proposal? How do the city and national government support and regulate the erection of memorials?
    - Do those different channels tend to favor different kinds of outcomes, in terms of the memorial form or theme? Are there sites not controlled by the city government, where memorials can get erected against the city government’s wishes?
    - What factors shape these decisions? (political, community interests, open space planning, etc). Who is consulted about the decisions, and how? Who judges the artistic or technical merits of the proposals? Are there particular triggers for the involvement of other actors?
    - What input do citizens have into the subject, design or location of any new memorial or monument? How are their views incorporated?
    - In terms of public consultation processes, are memorials and monuments treated differently from other new buildings or public spaces?
    - Are there any rules regarding having a delay between when a commemorated event happened and the erection of the memorial?

- Is there any legislation that regulates memorials? Are applicants for new memorial applications? provided with any guidelines, general advice, or feedback to develop their proposals? Are there requirements or standards for proposals? What impact have they had?

- How have public controversies over memorials been addressed?

- Do you have any documentation of wider memorial plans and policies, or plans for new commemorative precincts?
MEMORIAL LOCATIONS:

- Can you identify any cases where memorials were re-located or removed? Why and where?
- Are there particular areas that attract more memorial applications, or memorials of a certain type that frequently get proposed (e.g. military memorials)?
  - Are there sites that you consider ‘saturated’?
  - How do you manage ‘saturation’? How do you manage sites where there are several memorials and where more might be introduced in future?
  - Are there many examples of memorials, monuments or public art outside of the city’s ‘core areas’?
- Could your agency steer an applicant towards a certain location – so if a memorial wasn’t suitable for the site that had been asked for, you could suggest an alternative?
- Is there an overall plan, management strategy or agreed principles for memorials in the area around Gwanghwamun Square?
- There appears to be a significant axis that runs south from Gwanghwamun Square – is this influenced by *pungsu*, and does it define the city planning of Seoul?
- Seodaemum Independence Park, the Independence Gate, and Tapgol Park are all site-specific memorials. Why are the other memorial halls in their current locations? Why are Seoul’s memorials more often placed in parks rather than on urban streets and plazas?
- Is it possible to add new memorials to established precincts in parks? If so, who is responsible for approving these and what is the process for doing so?

COMMEMORATIVE THEMES:

- In terms of subject matter, are there regulations, or even conventions, about what is memorialized? Are there particular themes that might be judged appropriate / inappropriate? Are there particular themes that your agency, or the government in general, or the wider public, think should be commemorated in future?
- Once a memorial is in place, what arrangements are there for maintenance, upkeep, and any future restoration? Where do the funds for maintenance come from – from the initial applicant, or particular agencies’ budgets?
- Please explain how remembrance of the Korean War in South Korea is complicated by the relationship to North Korea: the combination of a shared cultural history and an unresolved conflict. How do memorials address this?
- Is there a difference between the treatment of memorials installed before the transition to democracy in the late 1980s to those installed afterwards? Or does the main contest reside in the subject matter?
- Why aren’t there very many democracy movement memorials in prominent public places? Are they more usually site-specific?

FURTHER ENQUIRIES:

- Can you suggest any memorials that you think are particularly innovative, which tested conventions? Please describe the process that led to those outcomes.
- Can you point out any other documents, memorials examples, or people who might be particularly relevant to this study?
- There seem to be lots of minor memorials located within road easements that are not obviously part of established precincts. Who manages decisions about these?
- Has your agency looked at how other national capitals manage memorials, what kinds of memorials they are erecting, or what kinds of policies they use?
2. Analysis

- Typological analysis of the range of physical forms, locations and subjects of Seoul’s memorials, and identification of typological patterns and correlations to guide further enquiry.

- Identification of which significant historical people and events and national values are not publicly commemorated in the national capital city, and why, and any memorials that have been erected in Seoul against the wishes of the city, national government, or particular interest groups.

- Longitudinal analysis of the case histories of individual memorials (their movement, removal, or supplementation over time), and of broader changes over time in memorial forms, themes, policies and regulatory approaches, and identification of the reasons behind these changes.

- Comparative analysis of the forms and fates of proposed memorials with different themes, sponsor groups, types of sites, and perceived levels of national historical and political significance, to interpret the range of factors shaping the demand and supply for public memorials, and to interpret how the meanings displayed in Seoul’s commemorative landscape have contributed to the shaping of South Korea’s cultural identity and historical consciousness.

- Content analysis of policy documents, interview transcripts, archival materials and media reports will be used to articulate and to map the different and changing memorial decision-making processes followed for different memorials; identify the actors involved in them; assess how inclusive, transparent and accountable these processes are; and identify the motives and values that shape memorial outcomes.

- Drawing these analytical themes together to interpret what kinds of wider democratic principles are and are not expressed through public memorials in Seoul, through the symbolic discourse of the memorials themselves, the contexts of management, education and public ritual that surround them, and the policy frameworks and governance practices that shape them.

- Identifying similarities and contrasts between the themes, forms, sites and uses of nationally-significant memorials in Seoul, and those of memorials that the project director has examined in capital cities in Taiwan, Malaysia, Germany, Hungary, the UK, USA, Canada, South Africa and Australia, to assess what distinctive contribution’s Seoul’s memorials make to the expression of collective identity in democratic nations.
3. 연구 일정(다년도 과제일 경우 연차별로 작성)

Timetable (Timetable for multi-year research should be done in a yearly order)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date</th>
<th>activity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 2016</td>
<td>Identify agencies and officers responsible for planning and regulation of existing and proposed memorials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archival research at relevant agencies (Ministry of Patriots and Veteran’s Affairs; Cultural Heritage Administration; Seoul Metropolitan Government; The Korea Association of Bereaved Families of Departed Patriots; The Korean War Veterans Association; The Korean Veterans Association; Seoul National Cemetery; Namsan Park Administrative Office).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obtain policy documents and identify appropriate interviewees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July-Aug 2016</td>
<td>Organize logistics of field research, including scheduling interviews, finalizing interview questions, mapping memorial locations, and obtaining ethics approvals for fieldwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 2016</td>
<td>Fieldwork in Seoul.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engage with local Korean scholars to obtain further insight into memorials themes and refine list of sites to visit, interviewees, and questions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site visits to 20 individual memorials, commemorative precincts, and museums. Obtain documentation (visitor information, narratives of expert guides)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded interviews with relevant policymakers (10 x 1.5 hours, in English with simultaneous interpretation by Research Assistant).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 2016 – Feb 2016</td>
<td>Transcription and thematic coding of interviews using nVivo software (see 2. Analysis, above)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analysis of policy documents, archival materials, site analyses, memorial mapping, interview transcripts (see 2. Methods, above)</td>
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<tr>
<td>March-May 2017</td>
<td>Preparation of research articles for publication</td>
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</table>

4. 연구결과 출판 계획 및학문적 기대효과 (Publication Plan and Academic Contribution)

The findings will be published in two journal articles. The first article, targeted to the Journal of Urban Design (Scopus), will map and analyze the historically-evolving range of locations, themes and forms of public memorials in metropolitan Seoul, identifying what narratives they have constructed about national identity in South Korea, and how democratic and inclusive these narratives are. The second article, to be submitted to Planning Practice and Research (Scopus) will evaluate the policies and practices employed for the planning and regulation of memorials in Seoul. The project director has proven experience in
publishing recently in these leading journals on similar topics.

The project findings will also contribute one chapter to a monograph, an international comparative study of memorial planning in national capital cities across a range of different democratic countries. This book will be published with international academic publisher Routledge, the leader in the built environment disciplines, with whom the project director has already published 2 authored and 4 edited books. Through this book, the proposed research project will contextualize the history, public administration and public art of Seoul in relation to the capitals of other leading world democracies, namely Germany, UK, USA, Australia, and Canada.

The project’s study of Seoul will make a unique academic contribution because of its very different cultural and historical context to the vast majority of existing research in this field, which has focused almost exclusively on Eurocentric memorial forms, symbols and ideals derived from classical Greece and Rome and the European colonial enterprise. This research project seeks to transform international scholarship on memorials and collective memory by demonstrating how the form, meaning and function of public memorials in Seoul can contribute to rethinking and re-centering the study of public commemoration and national identity.

The project also seeks impact beyond academia, by improving public knowledge and education about South Korea’s national history and identity, in order to enhance social and cultural development and understanding. It aims for long-term impact on public policymakers and administrators responsible for the planning and management of memorials and other cultural heritage in South Korea, and in other Asian contexts, and broader public stakeholders that seek to enhance South Korea’s further democratic development and representation.

5. 기타 재원이 있을 경우 분담 계획 (Cost sharing plan if there is another financial source besides the AKS grant)

RMIT University is providing USD $27,704 (70% of the total project budget) of indirect costs toward the project in the form of staff time, staff on-costs, and research equipment.
6. Published or Projected Publications (Three Projected Publications)

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal Title or Publisher</strong></td>
<td><strong>Journal of Urban Design</strong></td>
<td><strong>Planning Practice and Research</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SCI, SSCI, A&amp;HCI, Scopus, CSSCI, KCI Index</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The world’s leading academic publisher in the built environment disciplines</strong></td>
<td><strong>Publisher conducts peer review</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The grantee should publish their project results on academic journal or through a publishing company from one of the three publications indicated above.

7. Project Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>성명 (Name)</th>
<th>소속 및 국가 (Affiliation and Country)</th>
<th>학력 및 약력 (Curriculum Vitae)</th>
<th>최근 4년간의 대표적인 연구업적 (Major scholastic performances over the last 4 Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>과제책임자 (Project Director)</td>
<td>Quentin Stevens</td>
<td>RMIT University (Australia)</td>
<td>See attached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4년 이내 연구업적 목록 및 대표 연구업적 2편 초록 제출. [부록 1] 양식 사용</td>
</tr>
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<td>Attach the abstracts of two representative works and research results (2012-2016)</td>
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<td>Refer to [Appendix 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>공동연구원 (Co-Researcher)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>자세한 내용은 별첨 (Attach the details)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The grantee should publish their project results on academic journal or through a publishing company from one of the three publications indicated above.
8. 기타 정보(Other Information)

9. 첨부자료 목록(*첨부자료 제목을 기재) (List the titles of the attachments.)

- Appendix 1: Research Results of Quentin Stevens 2012-2016
- CV of Quentin Stevens