

Sustainable Development of the 2000-years History of Seoul

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INTRODUCTION

Location of Seoul



Settlement

- People started to live in the present boundary of Seoul from the Neolithic period, because of the beneficial and outstanding location of the area connecting the river and sea.



Amsa Pre-history Settlement



Seoul has about 2000 years history

- If we count the settlement from the Neolithic period, the settlement history is recorded more than thousands years.
- Such evidences of the settlement during Neolithic period have been found many places including Amsa-dong area.
- The history of the city of Seoul was considered as 600 years till 1994 when we celebrated the 600 years history from 1394 as the capital of Joseon Dynasty was set here in Seoul.
- But we discussed to change from 600 years to 2000 years, regarding the foundation of Baekje Kingdom(BC18-660) near the Han river in the southeastern part of present Seoul.
- The selection of the capital site of Baekje was natural because of the benefit of natural environment.
- The capital city of Baekje was continued till 475 when it was moved to Woongjin (present Gongju city).
- From the starting of Baekje Kingdom, we consider the history of Seoul should be counted as 2,000 years.

Cultural Heritage in the city of Seoul

	National Treasure	Treasure	Historic Sites	Scenic Sites	Natural Monument	Total
Seoul	164	672	67	3	11	917 (100.0%)
Jongno-gu	14	138	25	2	9	188 (20.5%)
Jung-gu	8	42	8	-	-	58 (6.3%)
Youngsan-gu	97	252	3	-	-	352 (38.4%)
Seongbuk-gu	16	31	5	1	-	52 (5.7%)
Seodaemun-gu	4	52	6	-	-	62 (6.8%)
Kwanak-gu	17	84	2	-	1	104 (11.3%)

- Jongno-gu and Jung-gu were inside the Hanyangdoseong, the city wall.
- National Museum of Korea and Leeum, Samsung Museum of Art are located in Youngsan-gu.
- Private or University Museums are located in Seongbuk-gu, Seodaemun-gu, Kwanak-gu.
- Most Cultural Heritage are remains from Joseon Dynasty.

Changes of Spatial Structure

- Before Joseon Dynasty
- During Joseon Dynasty
- Japanese Occupation Period

Before the Joseon Dynasty

- During three Kingdoms period, this area was the battle field to occupy among three kingdoms, because it is the strategic place to get the Korean peninsula.
- When Goguryeo invaded Baekje in 475, Baekje moved the capital city to Woongjin (present Gongju city).
- Goguryeo occupied this area, and still was battle field among three kingdoms.
- Soon after Shilla Kingdom unified three Kingdoms, the importance of this area was declined and finally abandoned in a certain way.

Evidences from Baekje Kingdom

- It is called as Hanseong Baekje period (BC18 – 475).
- This area was occupied by residents in 20th century, and made excavation to find the evidence and remains from Baekje Kingdom.
- Mongchon-toseong, Pungnap-toseong, Tomb sites are the physical evidence from Baekje Kingdom period.
- Excavations are still going on for both Mongchon-toseong and Pungnapdong-toseong to find the spatial structure of Baekje.
- Continuing during Goryeo Dynasty, this area was somewhat abandoned till Joseon Dynasty.
- The 2,000 years history of Seoul is recorded from Baekje.



Pungnapdong-
toseong
Historic Site No. 11



Mongchon-toseong
Historic Site No. 297



Excavation in
Pungnapdong-toseong



Excavation in
Mongchon-toseong



Historic Site No. 243



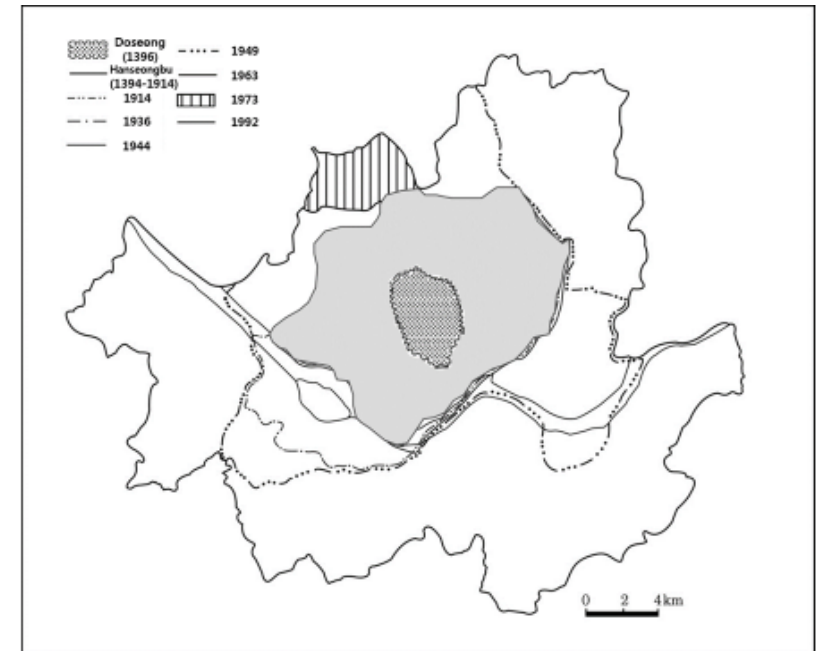
Historic Site No. 270

Changes of Spatial Structure

- Before Joseon Dynasty
- **During Joseon Dynasty**
- Japanese Occupation Period

During Joseon Dynasty

- Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) was founded in Gaeseong (present in North Korea), the capital of Goryeo Dynasty.
- But the capital was moved into the present Seoul site in 1394.
- Hanseong-bu was the capital of Joseon Dynasty and Hanyangdoseong, the Seoul city wall was built in 1396 to divide the urban sector and rural area.
- The boundary of Hanseong-bu is reached outward 4 km from Hanyangdoseong.



Tortoise & Snake (*Hyunmu*)

圖全善首

White
Tiger



Blue
Dragon



Red Phoenix

首善全圖

生進初定數
順城府二百六十八人
忠清道九十九人
全羅道九十九人
黃海道三十五人
咸鏡道三十五人
京畿道三十八人
全製四十八人

附式年文科初定數
順城府一百一十人
忠清道一百一十人
全羅道一百一十人
黃海道三十五人
咸鏡道三十五人
京畿道三十八人
全製四十八人

Gyeongbok-gung Palace

Sajik

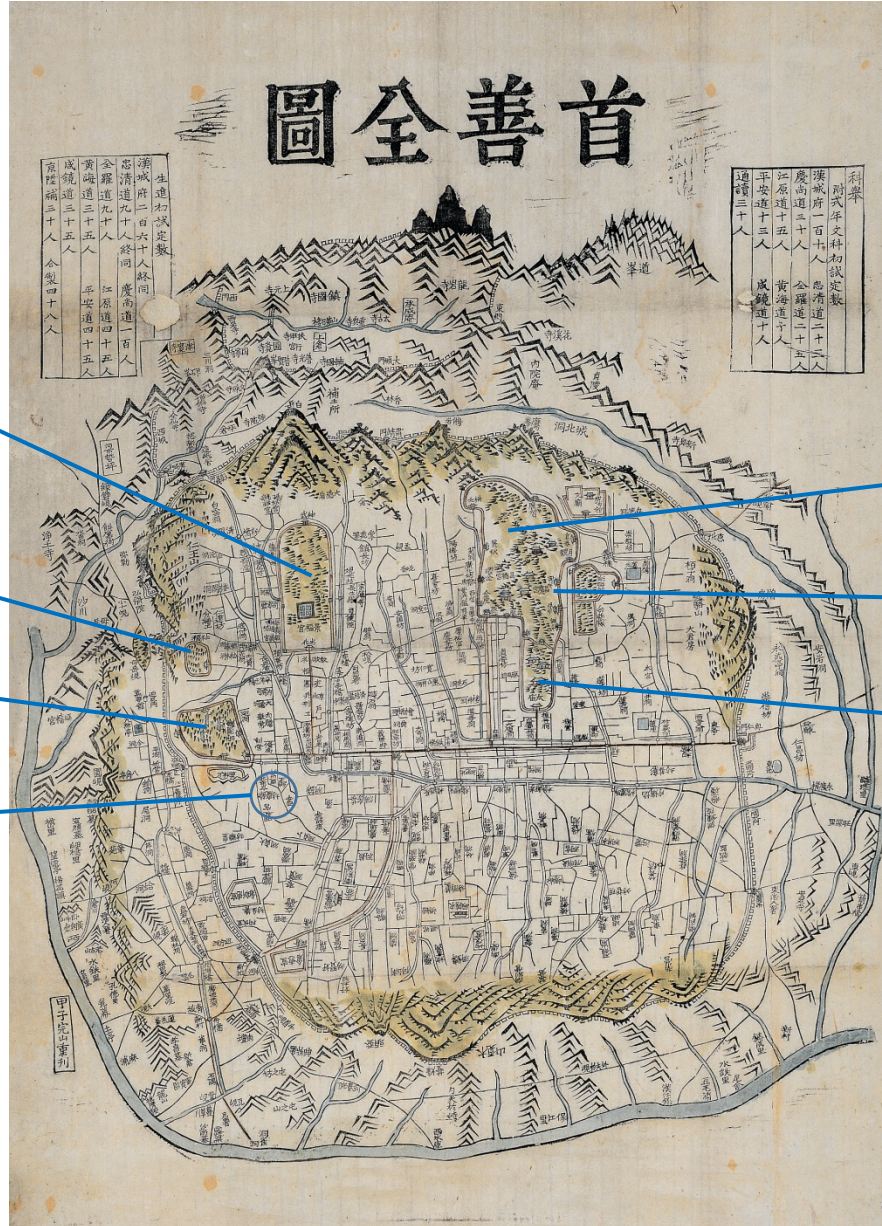
Gyeonghee-gung Palace

Deoksugung Palace

Changdeok-gung Palace

Changgyung-gung Palace

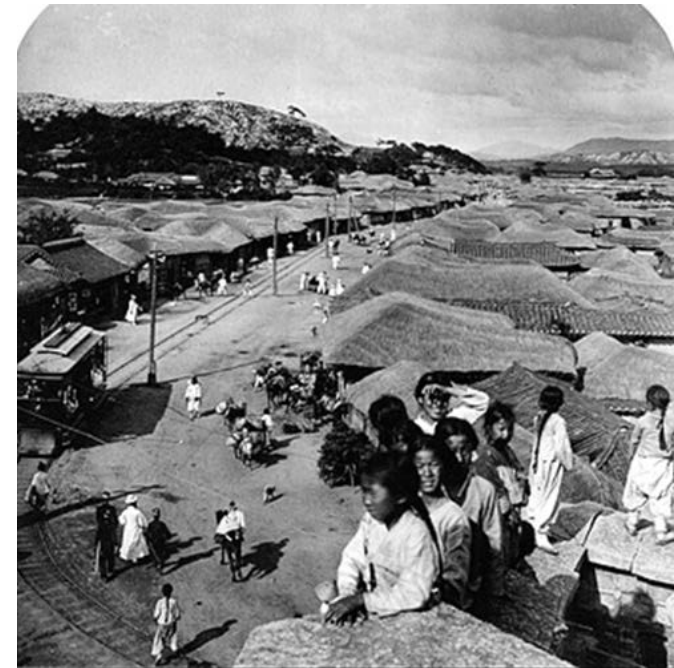
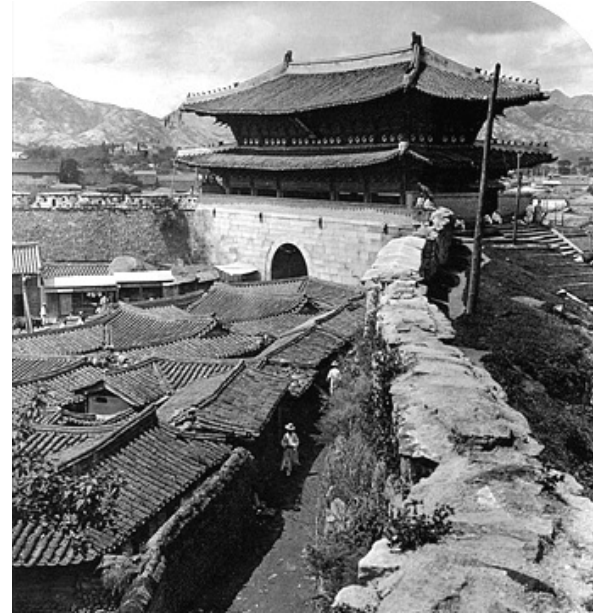
Jongmyo



- The city wall was played the role of the political, social, economic, cultural boundary between the urban sector of the capital, and the rural area of the capital and the rest of the country.
- The spatial structure inside Hanyangdoseong was planned as a city with mixed with royal palaces, administration sectors, and high, mid and low status residential areas, and such an arrangement did not changed over 500 years.
- Inside the Hanyangdoseong area has been played as an important area, and is still major CBD area of Seoul.
- Settlements and commercial places, and clan villages were formed outside the city wall during the Joseon Dynasty.
- At the end of 19th Century, the public transportation was introduced and made change the urban structure, and became an international city with adopting the foreign cultures and allowing foreigners to live inside the wall.



After 1898

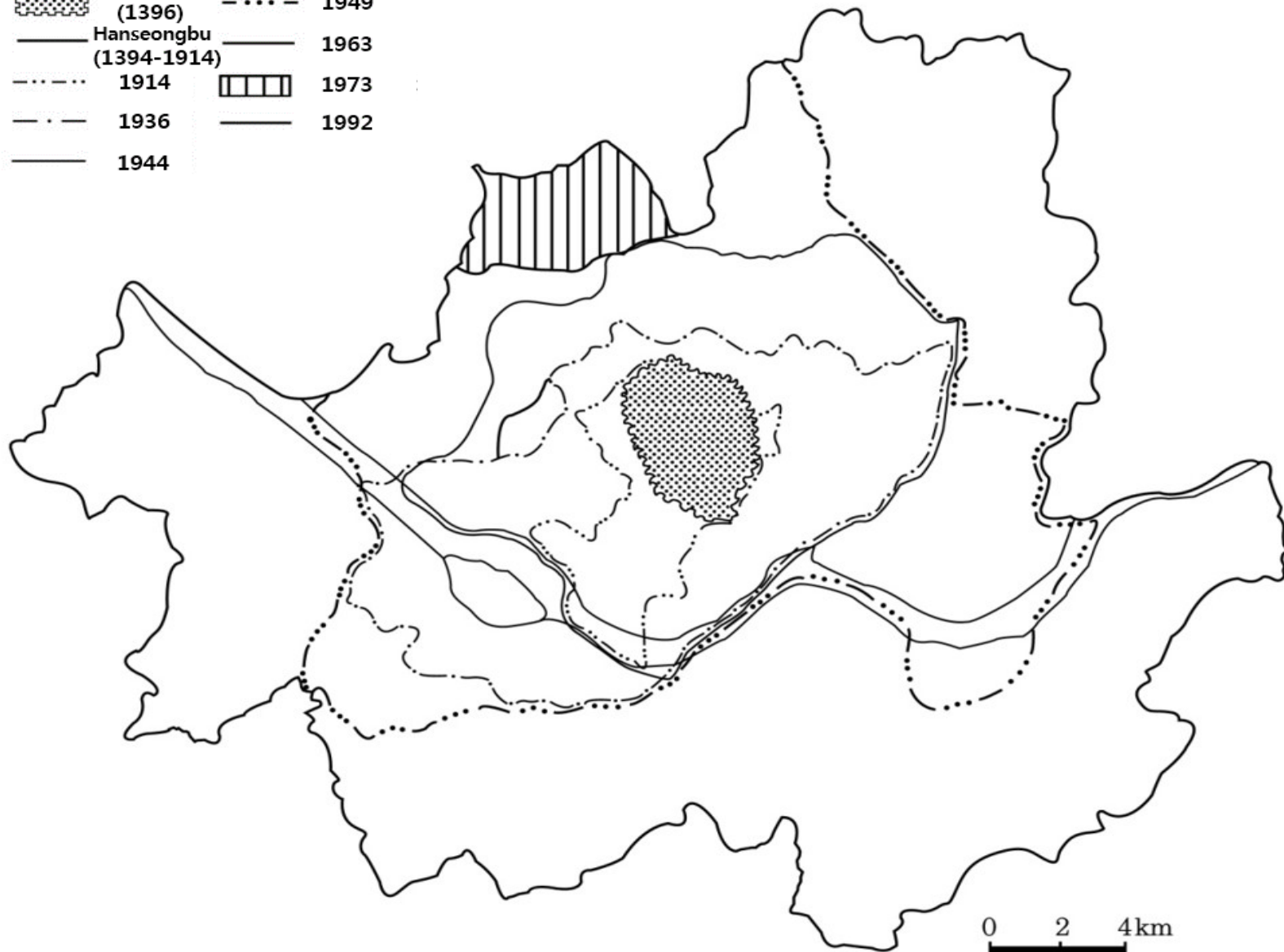
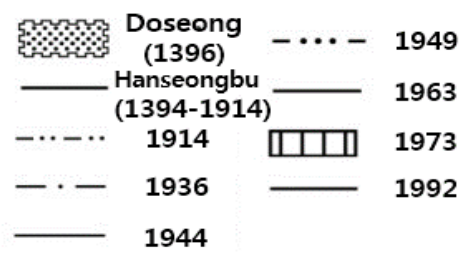


Changes of Spatial Structure

- Before Joseon Dynasty
- During Joseon Dynasty
- **Japanese Occupation Period**

After Joseon Dynasty

- Japanese occupied Korea for 1910-1945.
- During this period, spatial structure of old Seoul was changed in many ways.
 - The city boundary was changed by Japanese.
 - Street names and the administration unit names were also changed into Japanese way.
 - Demolished and destroyed the old urban fabrics and constructed newly designed Western and Japanese style buildings were made during the Japanese period.



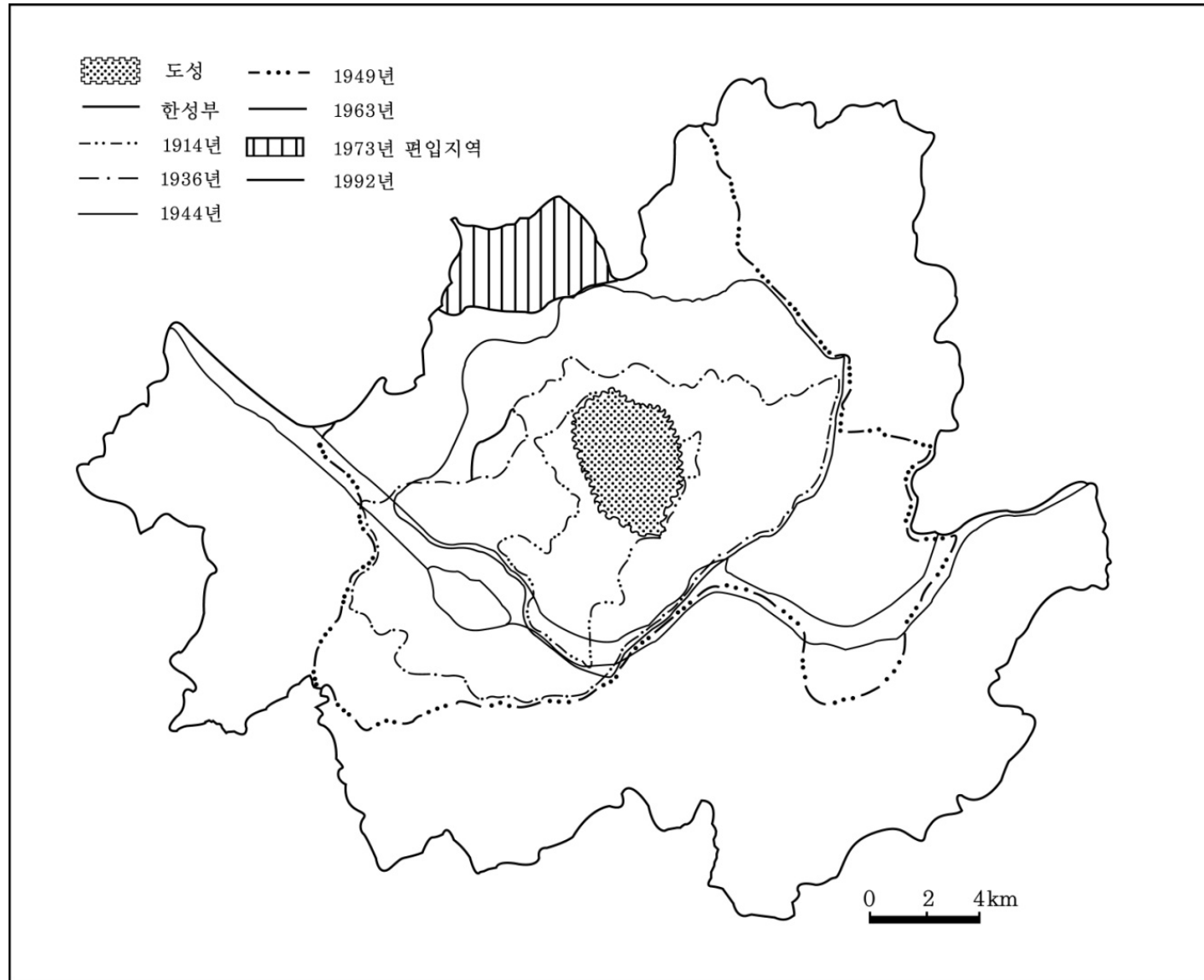


Seoul Period :
transformation of the city

Rapid changes and transformation

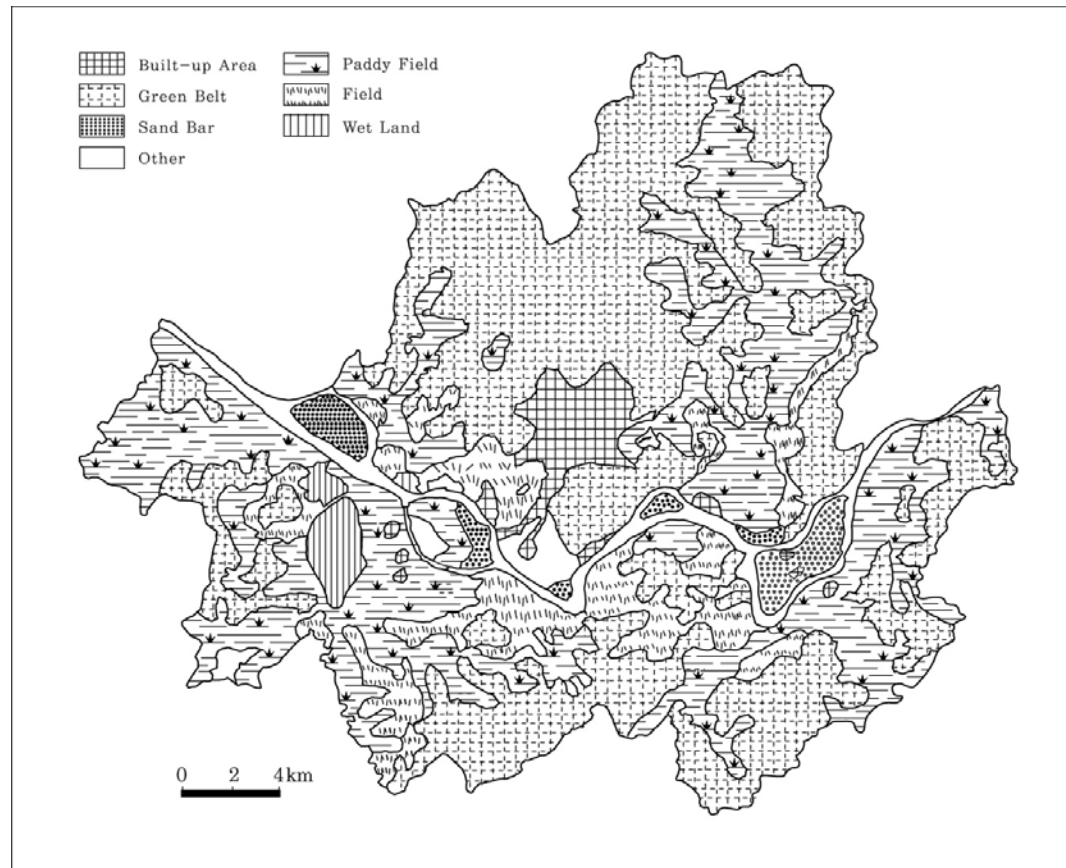
- The Korean War (1950-1953) destroyed most infrastructure of the city - chance to change the whole city
- Large area was included in the city in 1963
- Five year economic development plans were accomplished.
 - Rapid increase of population
 - Housing problems – new development of southeast part of the city
- Horizontal expansion till 1990s
- Vertical expansion was followed with high-rised buildings.
- Coexistence of past and present landscape

Changing Boundaries

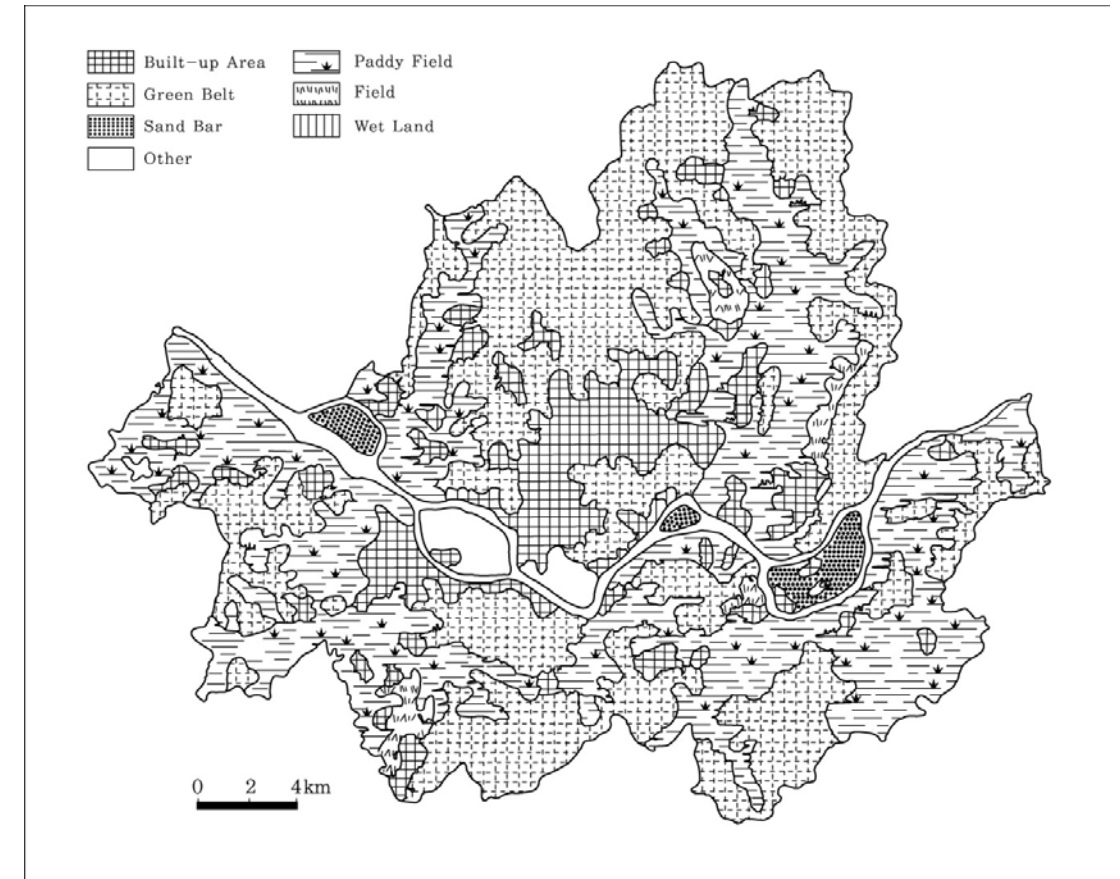


Land Use Pattern in Seoul

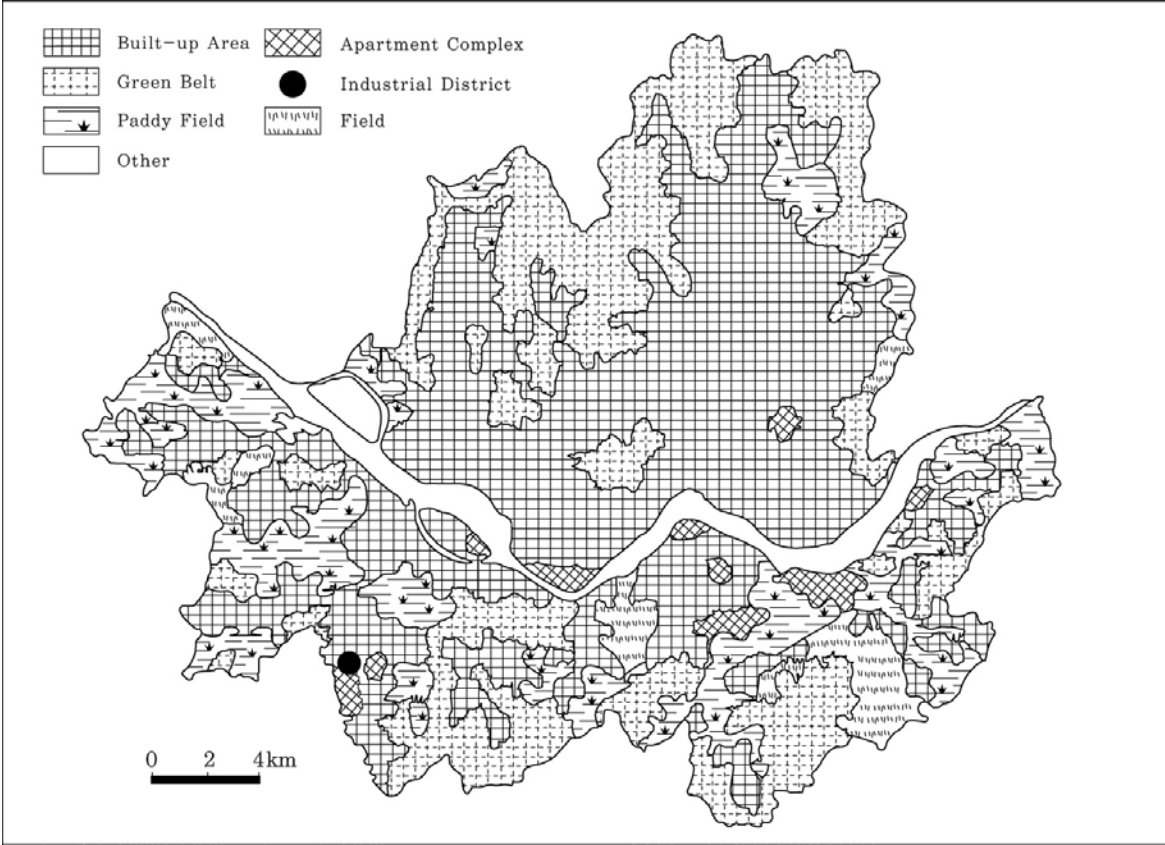
1914



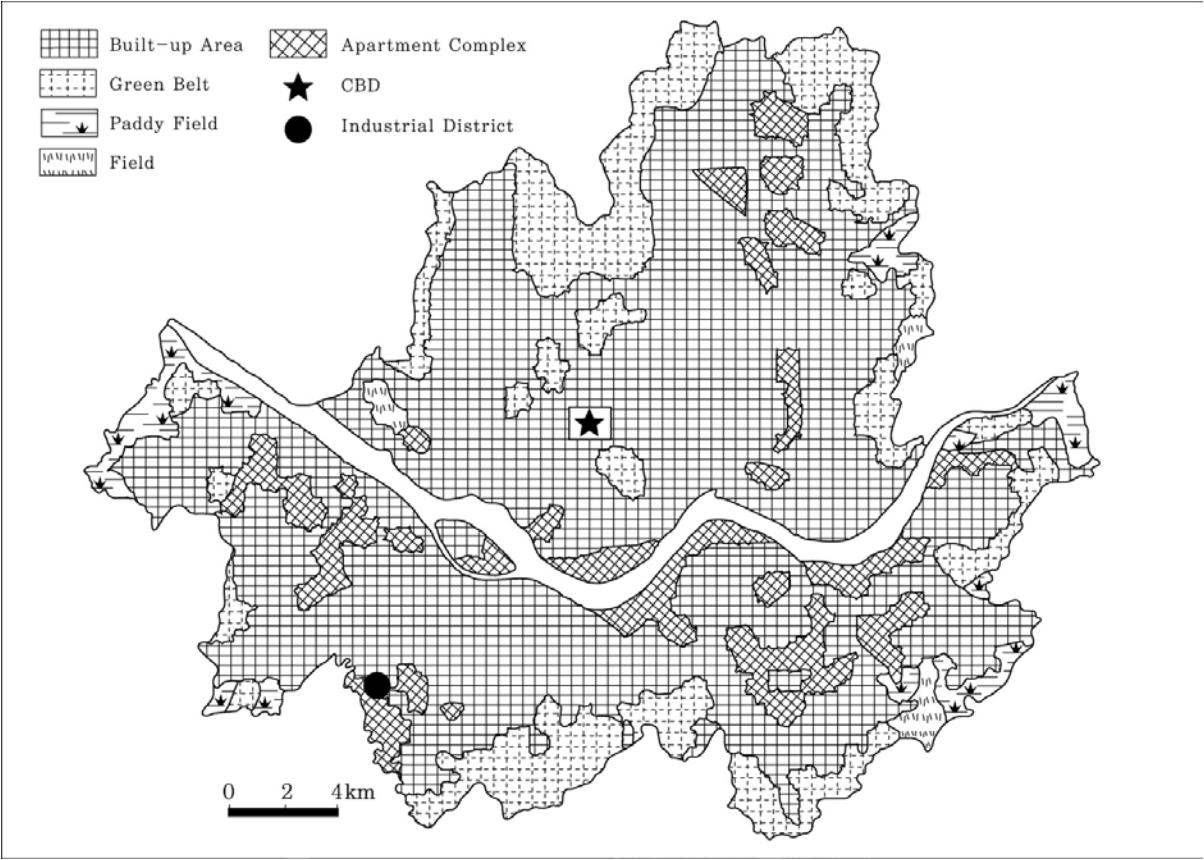
1963



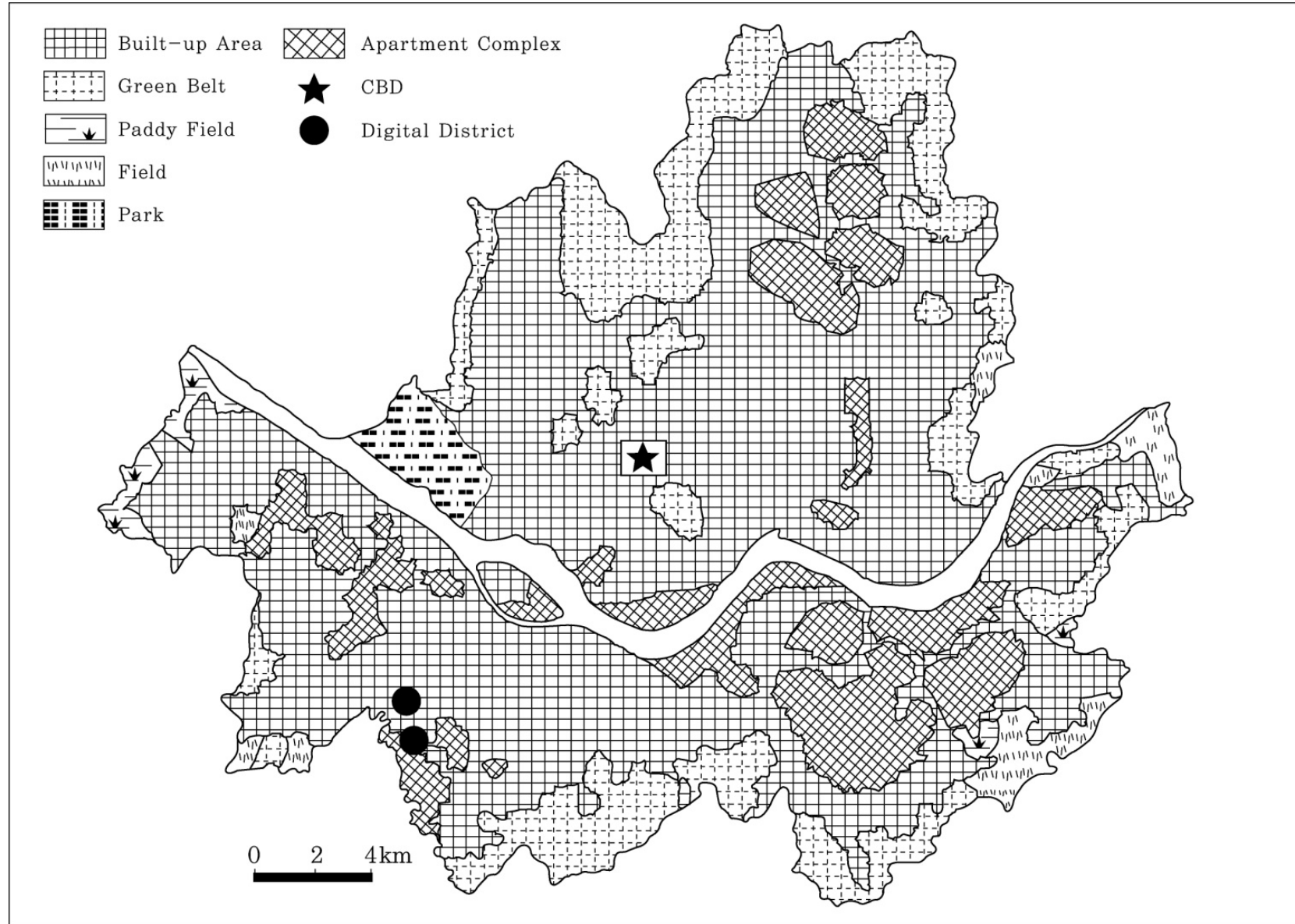
1979



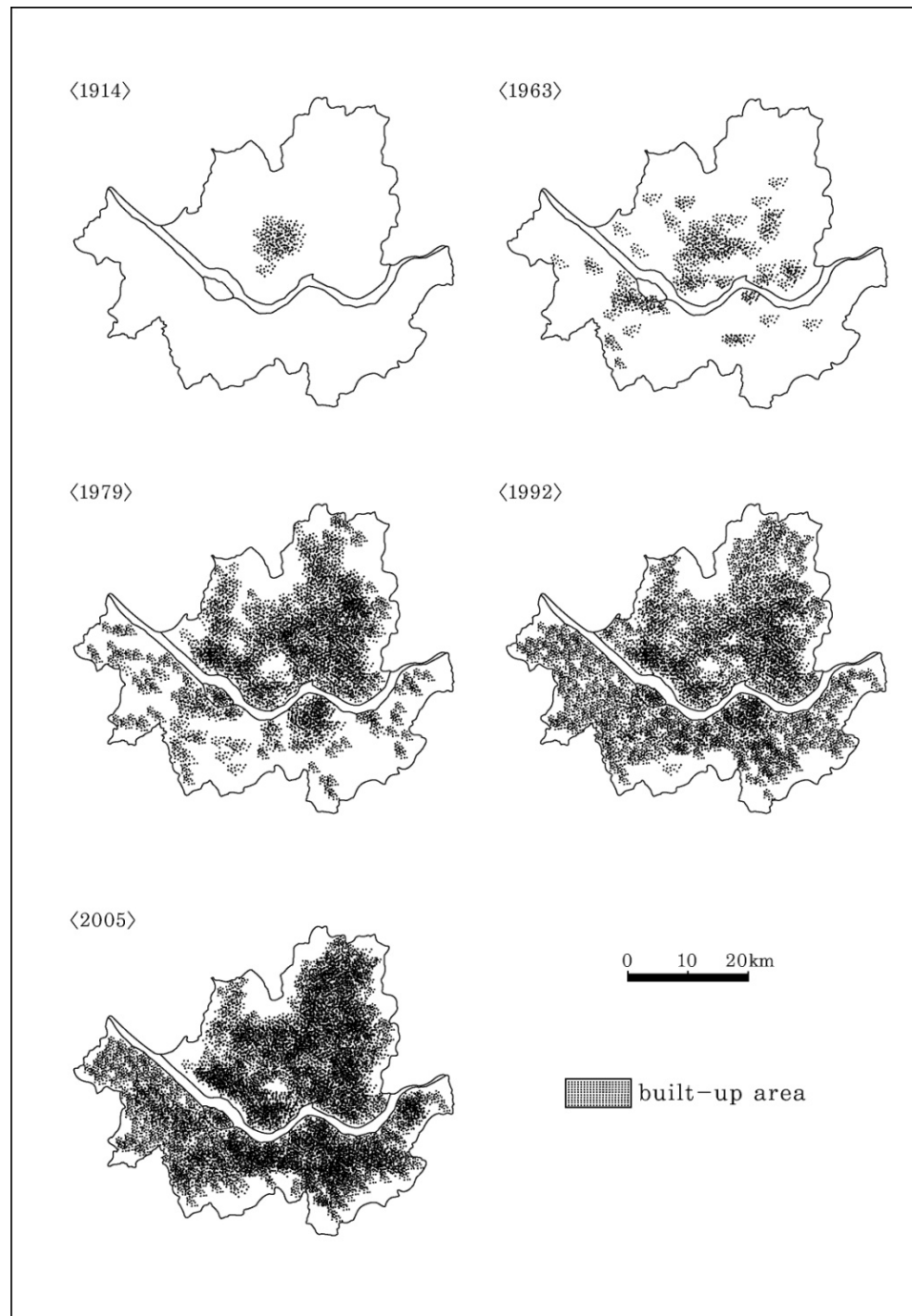
1992



Land Use Pattern in 2005



Horizontal Expansion of Built-up Areas in Seoul





1954.01 by Joe Savitzky

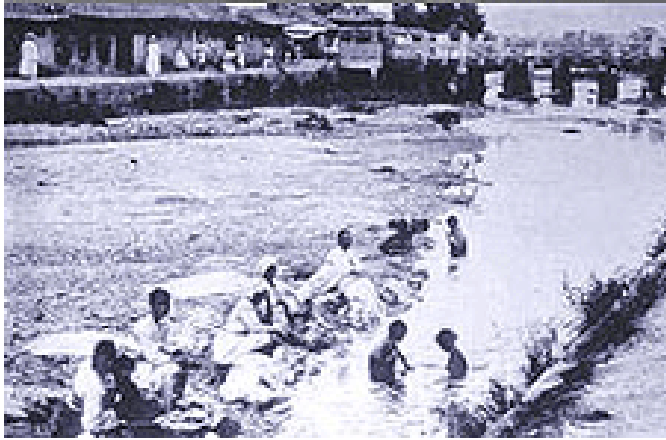


2005.11



2015.09

Cheonggyecheon (1920s, 1960s, 2000s)



Cheonggyecheon in today



CBD





Ecological city – Nature friendly park



Neighborhood parks

- 2,811 Parks
- 27.7% of the total area of Seoul



Coexistence of the Past and Present



Historic City

- Seoul City Government surveyed the future heritage which we should preserve for our next generation.

-

Category	Number
Political History	45 (12.1%)
Industry and Labor	62 (16.7%)
Citizens Life	123 (33.1%)
Urban Management	95 (25.5%)
Culture and Art	47 (12.6%)
Total	372 (100.0%)




Heritage



Conclusion

- Seoul is the largest city in Korea with about 10million residents.
- People started to live in the present city boundary of Seoul from the Neolithic period.
- It was decided as the capital of early Baekje Kingdom and Joseon Dynasty.
- Since 1394, Seoul has been the central city of political, social, economic and cultural aspects.
- In the later 19th century, the city became an international city and started to change the spatial structure.

- During Japanese period, spatial structures and socio-economic orders are destroyed.
- The Korean war destroyed most of the infrastructure in the city.
- With the economic developed, population of the city increased rapidly and the built-up area expanded horizontally.
- Then, it turned to vertical development with high-rised buildings. In fact, low density to high density land use patterns are popular.
- Excavations are the basic thing to do before the construction activities in Seoul under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Buried Heritage Act at the national level, and City bylaw.
- Seoul Metropolitan Government declared to make Seoul as a 'World Historic City' with coexisting the people's life and the history.



감사합니다. !!
Thank you!!