Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources – Sejong-daero

The road to meet the modern and contemporary Seoul

After Emperor Gojong’s dream of building a powerful country and capital around the Gyeongungung Palace (Present day Deoksugung Palace) had been shattered by Japanese invasion, Sejong-daero and its vicinity were reconstructed according to the urban planning blueprint created by the Japanese Empire. The changes involved widening and strengthening Sejong-daero, to improve the road’s connectivity to the central Seoul.

While pushing the reconstruction project forward, however, the Japanese colonial government of Korea sold the estate where Deogangung Palace used to exist without obtaining proper permission from the Korean royal family. Deogangung was residence of the Honorable Princess Consort of the Eom clan, a concubine of Gojong and as the mother of the Crown Prince Uimin, and where her spirit tablet was kept after her death.

In 1937, Japanese colonial government built a four-story building, the Joseon Postal Service Office (Now Korea Post). The Japanese utilized the building as one of the offices to govern colonial Korea, and this old annex building blocked the view of Jeong-dong from Sejong-daero as if it were a folding screen for the entrance of the plaza. The underground pathways will be an exhibition museum showing the progress of urban architectural development of Seoul and the future plans of the city, and many facilities will be established for diverse cultural experiences. The space will be utilized for the general and operative offices of Seoul Architecture Biennale, as well.

In the process, a thorough research on cultural heritage sites at the southern area of Hwangtohyeon, a low hill made out of red clay that connects Gyeongungung Palace and Deogangung Palace was conducted until April of 2014; the research was especially meaningful as the site was the first place that the Modern Korean Empire begin to flourish, but was later tainted by the concrete buildings constructed by the Japanese colonial government. Also, the team discovered four remaining structures, and completed transferring them, which is another accomplishment of the research.

The Historic and Cultural Space in Sejong-daero area is to be completed in June 2018. The Sejong-daero Project is a great example of Seoul Urban Regeneration project, aiming for regenerating the value from preserving historic value with the citizens, the Sejong-daero Historic Cultural Space is being created.

Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources - Sejong-daero

Expected Outcomes

- Achieving resident satisfaction through improvement of living and residential conditions
- Realization of sustainable, improved residential environment by residential area enhancement and discovery of local resources
- Achieving a resident-led Urban Regeneration model by facilitating resident-led local communities and strengthening residents’ utilities

Project Strategy

Restoration of the scenery of modern period Seoul - (Re)restoring Seoul’s modern period scenery from the damage inflicted during the Japanese colonization era - (Re)restoring the historic value of the Korean Empire - Creating space for new projects including the Historic Cultural Plaza by demolishing National Tax Service Annex Building - Constructing of underground city networks - Creating spaces to share historic value and experience urban architectural culture - Ensuring and improving pedestrian connectivity with the vicinity - Creating a multi-purpose, exhibitory cultural space providing the past and future vision of Seoul’s urban and architectural development

When Emperor Gojong declared the establishment of the Korean Empire in 1897, he wanted to transform Korea into a strong, modern nation. Gojong decided to establish the base of a modern Korea, beginning with a citywide renovation of the capital, including a renovation of Gwanghwamun, a low hill made out of red clay that connects Gwanghwamung Palace and Yake-gu-i “The Street of Six Ministries”. As a result, Gwanghwamun now has a road that did not exist before, and this road became Sejong-daero later. As it went through a major road extension work, Sejong-daero served the citizens as one of the important roads in the heart of Seoul. The historic value of Sejong-daero comes from the fact that it is essentially the centerpieces of the modern history of Korea, as well being the place where Emperor Gojong’sspite was passionately expressed through peaceful protests and gatherings. To share such historic value with the citizens, the Sejong-daero Historic Cultural Space is being created.

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A time-transcending space of cultural depot dreaming of a new future

After Korea was selected for hosting the 2002 FIFA World Cup, Mapo Oil Depot was classified as a hazardous facility and was to be transformed to somewhere else for the construction of Sangam World Cup Stadium right in front of the depot. Only the emptied oil tanks remained. Mapo Oil Depot lost its purpose through several plans devised to utilize the oil tanks, all of the plans were futile, leaving the oil tanks abandoned for the last 15 years or so.

However, the Seoul Urban Regeneration Project approached the problem by recycling the facility. The Cultural Regeneration Park in the old, useless oil depot into a Culture Depot. Instead of completely exterminating a legacy of Korean history, the Urban Regeneration Project considered the possibility of preserving the history and utilizing the oil tanks as cultural spaces dedicated to the citizens. What would have these huge tanks transformed into, with diameters ranging from 15m to 28m as well as the height of 15m, which is an equivalent of a typical five-story building? The fate of these tanks was decided by a governance of experts, private and public sectors combined. The general consensus was to transform the space into a multi-purpose space where diverse events such as cultural performances, exhibition, and conferences, could take place. The fate of these tanks was decided by a governance of experts, private and public sectors combined. The general consensus was to transform the space into a multi-purpose space where diverse events such as cultural performances, exhibition, and conferences, could take place.

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The Culture Depot is also valuable in terms of its architectural artistry. The outer structure adorned with the scent of the time provides another lasting, memorable impression. The iron plates attached on the surface of T6, which are scraped from the outer walls of demolished tanks, implies that the whole place is built upon the memories of the old time, as well. The harmony of the old and the new, and the excellent artistry shown throughout the whole Culture Depot recycled from an old, abandoned oil depot will be an arena to provide abundant arts and culture events to its visitors.

The Culture Depot Park

Here, the address of this place is Seongsan-dong san 53-1, Mapo-gu, Seoul. Though the address might seem familiar, very few people know about this place – at least for the past 40 years. In the 1970s, two oil shocks emphasized the crucial need of increasing petroleum storage in Korea, and the necessity propelled the construction of oil depots throughout the country. One of those oil depots built in the 70s is located in the area of Seongsan-dong san 53. One by one, the oil tanks were built, and by 1978, there were five oil tanks built in the area. Classified as a top secret facility, this large facility capable of storing 6.5 million liters of oil was kept as a complete secret from the public. Now, this secret oil depot is finally open to the public, having transformed into beautiful architectural structures and sites for arts and culture.

Expected Outcomes

- Recycle five oil depot tanks and utilize them as multi-purpose spaces providing robust cultural experiences
- Devise suitable contents and programs for the optimal utilization of facilities such as oil tanks and outside spaces
- Devise suitable ways to fully utilize the outside and surrounding areas, such as creating a park, etc.

As an example of ingenious Urban Regeneration reinterpreting a remnant of industrialization 40 years ago:
- Utilizing the remnants of past industrialization as a space revisiting past memories and history, instead of demolishing them
- Providing a model of public sector architecture created for the sole purpose of citizens’ enjoyment of arts and culture while not focusing on generating revenue
- Facilitating local economy as well as cultivating cultural development

For the completion of a space where the citizens become the creators of arts and culture

As I was participating in the preparatory stages for constructing this Culture Depot, I took the role of proposing what kind of contents should be included and how the Depot should be run, considering what kind of arts and cultural value can be enjoyed by the citizens. It’s a challenge to decide what to do and how to operate a certain space is usually based on the purpose of the space. However, the opposite is the case in the creation of the Culture Depot: experts of relevant contents and programs voiced their opinion in the process of constructing the plan for the building, and the opinion was actually used in the planning of the space.

For the completion of a space where the citizens become the creators of arts and culture

One prime example would be the open space formed in front of the Culture Depot. The space was planned to cultivate people’s creativity by sharing an empty space – with the empty lot, people can open a market, engage in cultural experiences, and even do something fun. As we plan the Culture Depot, we intended the space to be an approachable, enjoyable place which can provide wide range of arts and culture experiences while allowing some flexibility instead of merely feeding the citizens with fixed programs.

When the final plan was approved, we’ve established a committee called “exporators” consist of 40 experts and local citizens to discuss about the actual running of the Culture Depot. By doing so, we’ve been striving to connect the project and the local community, and have put a lot of thought on the role of citizens as “creators” of culture, rather than being consumers of existing cultural contents.

As this committee changed its name into Governance Committee earlier this year, we are experimenting many different forms of governance as the name of the committee suggests.

Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources • Culture Depot Park

Interview

Yim Jung-hee (President of Governance Committee / Professor at Yonsei University, department of sociology and culture studies)

For the completion of a space where the citizens become the creators of arts and culture
The Island of Dream returns to the citizens for relaxation and cultural enjoyment

Project Strategy

- Creation of resting spots for citizens around the eco-friendly waterside area
- Expected outcomes: construction of performance stages
- Expanding opportunities of cultural experiences for citizens
- Obtaining spaces and opportunities for citizen participation
- Facilitation of the culture industry by encouraging creative endeavors of the artists and startups
- Providing creative spaces for musicians, culture contents creators, artists, and startups

Expected Outcomes

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Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources - Nodeul Island

Have you heard of Nodeul Island? It is a small island floating on the Hangang River that you’d encounter, or rather, an island you’d just pass below your feet while crossing the Hangangdaegyo Bridge, going back and forth between Yongan and Haewaek-dong. Though Nodeul Island has been forgotten by many people for quite some time, this place was actually one of the most loved resting spot for the citizens of Seoul before industrialization, just as Parisians would enjoy their rest at the riverside of the Seine. Soon, Nodeul Island is finally making a glorious comeback: With much more grace and elegance, the Island of Dream will soon meet the people of Seoul as a place of robust culture and cultural experiences, while providing relaxation from the bustles of everyday life.

Now, Nodeul Island is finally making a glorious comeback: With much more grace and elegance, the Island of Dream will soon meet the people of Seoul as a place of robust culture and cultural experiences, while providing relaxation from the bustles of everyday life.
Homecoming of Namsan Yejang Area after overcoming a tragic history

The passion of Namsan begins from the Japanese invasion at the end of the 19th century, when Japan actually began to act on their grand scheme to take over Korea. After the Protectorate Treaty between Japan and Korea concluded in 1905, which later referred as “Eulsa Restrictive Treaty” due to its exploitative nature against Korea, Japan forcibly seized Hanyang (Current Seoul), and later, the whole country of Joseon. Since then, the Japanese Resident-General office, a Japanese shrine, and Japanese residential districts began to invade Namsan. The invasion did not end there, however. After the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910 brought great humiliation to Korea, the Japanese Colonial Government office was established in Namsan, as if it is looking down at Seoul at its feet. This scene of the great humiliation was located at a part of Namsan that connects to the center of Hanyang directly. It is current the Yejang Area, in the vicinity of 4-1 Yejang-dong near Myeong-dong.

After Korea gained independence from Japan, the passion of Namsan and Yejang Area continued onto the era of industrialization and dictatorship. Namsan was used as one of the important roads for automobiles as the city explosively grew due to the fast economic growth of Korea, and military bases, apartments, hotels, and other government offices began to occupy Namsan. In the Yejang area, the infamous Korean Central Intelligence Agency bases, apartments, hotels, and other government offices began to occupy Namsan. In the Yejang area, the infamous Korean Central Intelligence Agency Namsan 2nd Office was built, giving Namsan the lasting stigma of fear and horror during the dire time of Korean modern-contemporary history. Though Namsan and Yejang Area have a repeated history of suffering, a meaningful project is recovering the historic and cultural significance of Namsan and Yejang as well as reconstructing the area into a place of culture, making it more accessible to the citizens of Seoul, is currently in progress.

First, the old government offices located in the Yejang Area will either be completely demolished or moved to create a space for a scenic park to be enjoyed by the beauty of Namsan. Especially, parts of the remnant of the old Korean Central Intelligence Agency Namsan 2nd Office will be utilized to create “Memories 6”, including a memorial hall and memorial square, along with a message and a resolution not to repeat the tragic, cruel history of state violence ever again. The number “6” signifies the infamous “Section 6” of Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Moreover, the “Human Forest” will be created, commemorating the individuals that sacrificed themselves for noble causes, including the patriots who fought for the independence and human rights activists. “As the pine atop Namsan Peak” in the National Anthem, a symbolic species of trees will be planted in the center of the Forest, becoming another thing to contemplate upon. Also, “the Road of Senses,” which includes exhibition halls, archives, spaces for citizens’ artistic endeavors and young entrepreneurs, will be constructed within the park. Furthermore, the construction of a park with walking trails will allow the citizens to access Namsan freely without ever worrying about the cars passing through Namsan tunnel and the beltway.

As the walkway encompassing Myeong-dong, Toegye-ro, and Yejang areas finally ending at the top of Namsan, is being completed, a large-scale historic trail is being constructed to show the history engraved in Namsan in chronological order. The major roads of the trail are “the Road of National Humility,” dealing with historic events in Namsan prior to the 20th century, encompassing the residence site of the Japanese Resident-General of Korea, the Yejang Area and Hanyang Area (Joseon Shrine), as well as “the Road of Human Rights”, where tourists walk by the Section 5 of Korean Central Intelligence Agency Namsan 2nd Office, the site of National Humility in 1910, Japanese Residence-General office, Joseon Shrine, Kyeonggung Shrine, and so forth. To receive its true beauty, and to share the history of Korea within Namsan and Yejang Area are drawing near to the citizens of Seoul, sooner and sooner.

Project Strategy

Greener Namsan through Spatial Regeneration - Building parks and parking lots for traveler’s buses in the Yejang Area - Restoring Namsan’s original scenery by moving existing facilities including public offices - Linking the city center and the forestland by expanding the natural potential of Namsan

Deeper Namsan through Historical Regeneration - Creating a memorial Hall, “Memories 6” and “Human Forest” within Namsan square as symbols of human rights - Linking the Yejang Area and Namsan Historic trails including the Road of National Humility and the Road of Human Rights - Recover and improve signs for historic and cultural landmarks within the Yejang Area

Younger Namsan through Cultural Regeneration - Constructing a cultural hub connecting Myeong-dong and Namsan - Constructing a cultural space for the residents

Expected Outcomes

- Provision of resting spots to the residents and visitors by expanding natural resources of Namsan to the city center
- Expanded parking spaces for the traveling buses by constructing parking lots in the underground of the Yejang Area
- Improvement walkability by renewal of automobile-centered roads/traffic system
- Greener, improved accessibility throughout Myeong-dong – Yejang Area – Namsan

Namsan Yejang Area

Namsan ("South Mountain"), one of the four mountains surrounding Seoul, is located in the southern part of Seoul as its name suggests. In the Joseon Dynasty, Namsan was thought to be a mystical mountain protecting Seoul from the south, comparable to the Vermillion Bird of South one of the four mythological creatures representing each direction, as well as a mountain of peace that brings forth peace to the nation and the people. Even now, Namsan, while creating an unusual view as a mountain in the middle of a capital city, is widely loved by the people of Seoul as a resting place and a steadfast symbol of the city. However, the Namsan that people know that people thoroughly enjoyed up until now, is not the same as the original Namsan in its scenery and significance as it went through a painful history. Thus, the Urban Regeneration Project aims to restore Namsan to its true form, and return Namsan to Seoul and its people.
Encountering Seoul, modern and contemporary history of Korea through the "Road of Korean Empire"

When the establishment of the Korean Empire was declared in 1897, Deoksugung Palace became the center of the Empire. Naturally, Jeong-dong, where Deoksugung Palace is located, became the heart of the Empire’s politics, international relations, and culture, and also served as an international district of the Empire, housing diplomatic offices and consulates of other countries. Also, Jeong-dong was where the modernization of the Korean Empire started when the Empire began to adapt the accomplishments of Western civilizations through medicine and education. However, the Japanese Colonial Government destroyed the old palace sites, and turned Deoksugung Palace into a park. While Koreans suffered through such tragic history, the spirit of revolution and dream that the Empire had were gradually forgotten. However, as the Urban Regeneration Project commenced, the historic value of Jeong-dong was rediscovered.

By recycling the historic resources and assets of Jeong-dong, the Project aimed to fuel the growth of the town. Seoul chose the three themes, “Preservation, Restoration, Creation of Tourist Attraction,” to realize the restoration of historic Jeong-dong. It preserved the scenic beauty unique to Jeong-dong by preserving and maintaining old roads, city structures, and aged buildings. Moreover, the City repaired Hwangudan Altar, a symbolic site of Korea’s birth, as well as restored Sunwonjeon Shrine of Deoksugung Palace, which was destroyed during the Japanese Colonial Era. Such restorations and repairs will be a significant beginning of restoring the vanished spirit and history of the Korean Empire.

To create spots for historic and cultural scene, the City decided to open Seoul City Hall’s Seosomun Building to the public. In the observatory of the Seosomun Building, the citizens will be able to enjoy the full view of beautiful historic Jeong-dong, and a theme café in the style of the “Sontag Hotel” will be built to create a cultural space harboring the history of the Korean Empire. The streets in Jeong-dong will transform into sidewalks with history and culture, and there will be “Road of Korean Empire” created with five different themed courses. The “Road of Korean Empire” will be a route to learn about Korean history, and it would be a significant historic resources for the understanding of the modern history of Korea, as well as a main tourist attraction of Jeong-dong.

Also, cooperating with the local governing body, there are several projects to make Jeong-dong into a historic landmark. These projects include developing traveling packages using the symbols of the Korean Empire royal family, improving the lightings for the nighttime scenery, and planning the “Month of Jeong-dong” every October by combining and connecting local festivals, and more projects to facilitate the Jeong-dong area are currently being planned and designed. To encourage more ways to contribute to the Project, the Regeneration project, eight different groups and 30 other local communities are making continuous efforts.

Some 120 years ago, the people of the Korean Empire voluntarily joined their powers together to transform and better their country. Just as then, this Regeneration Project is also driven and executed by the people, and through their plans. One important thing to remember is that not only the locals of Jeong-dong, but a nationwide effort of restoring Korean identity and history is being made through many different channels including the Korean embassy, the press, the schools, and even businesses – for all the people of Korea know that what they do will leave a huge footprint in the path of Korean history.
Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources - Nakwon Shopping Center & Donhwamun-ro

Changdeokgung Palace was the main palace of Joseon for the longest time period for 281 years, from 1392 when Gyeongbokgung Palace was burnt down to the renovation of Gyeongbokgung in 1868, and from the crowning of the last Emperor Sunjong in 1907 to the National Humiliation of 1910. The Urban Restoration Project involving Changdeokgung Palace, Nakwon Shopping Center, Donhwamun-ro, Sami-dae, and the vicinity focuses on emphasizing such historic value of the area as well as reviving the culture, economy, history, and humanities heritage in general. The Project also aims to improve diverse abilities of the local residents to recreate this area as one of the new landmarks in the heart of Seoul.

Expected Outcomes

• Reconstructing the region as the central part of the history regeneration of Seoul
• Revitalizing local characteristics and history
• Restoring the history of 3·1 struggle as well as creating history trails
• Vitalization of resident committees for primer projects and stabilization of the governance structures created by the locals. The governance structure is centered in a communication room in a certain place located in Ikseon-dong, Nakwon Shopping Center's musical instrument marketplace, and the City Regeneration School, as well as supporting the settling of young entrepreneurs here, effective ways to accomplish these tasks are currently being devised.
• Improving and maintaining the scenery of Donhwamun-ro, creating spaces to experience the Royal Court of Joseon, including Hanbok, traditional folk songs, and Korean classical music will be established in the streets encompassing Donhwamong-dong and Nakwon-dong.
• Preventing gentrification of the area. Though the Project has a long way to go to account for the prolonged stagnation in the area, everyone has high expectations of the projects, some model cases include regional, business committees to share important local interests and participate in the primer projects, and the Samil Forum, formed to prevent gentrification in the area.

Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Heritage around Changdeokgung Palace

- Establishing resident committees and local project committees led by locals to recreate this area as one of the new landmarks in the heart of Seoul.
- Organization of a governance structure consisting of local residents, city officials and experts, Resident Committee, and Regional Project Committee.
- Execute resident-led projects, City Regeneration School, and community-facilitating festivals.
- Maintain local characteristics of Ikseon-dong and promote agreements to prevent gentrification of the area.
- Create a hub for cultural facilitation in Nakwon Shopping Center; Create Sewoon-gil Handicrafts & Creation Road based on the local jewelry industry as well as supporting the industry.

A change in the area that a single resident committee will bring about

In the past, I gathered with the people in my profession just for friendship. But one day, we decided to suggest a project to do something meaningful. Seeing how the resident-led project succeeded, I became really involved in the committee. At first the suggestions were something small as jewelry try-ons and handmade goods markets. Later, the Jewelry Business Center sponsored these events, and it ended up being the 11 Dongne Festival. I love being involved in the resident committee because of the community we have- though what we want, such as rent rates, may be different, I believe we will be able to work out the difference through such resident committees as we find a ways to live together as one united community.
Discovering the history of Saemunan and urban architecture of Seoul through the alleys

Located to the west of the city center, Donuimun Gate was demolished in 1915 by the Japanese Colonial Government. The Japanese decided to demolish Donuimun Gate for the installation of cross-city trains as well as to straighten the roads; the parts of the gate, including the timber and roof tiles, were sold to a private company. Since then, the Donuimun Gate not only lost its dignified name, to be called henceforth Seodaemun, but it was also forgotten by the people of Seoul except the notion of the Donu-dong area, differentiating central Seoul from the other parts of Seoul. The area known as Donuimun Gate, the vicinity of Jongro-gu Songwol-dong known as the rice market and business area, was transformed into the new area zone. After this transformation, the Saemunan area kept its historic appearance; with these changes combined, the alleys of Saemunan have been quite chaotic with traditional Korean buildings. Western-style buildings built in early and middle 20th century, and contemporary buildings – strangely, such scenery would bring nostalgia to the people of Seoul. Old-fashioned eateries called "Nopo" were scattered throughout the district, and workers working nearby would stop by at those eateries to relax – truly, the people of Seoul absolutely loved Saemunan for its historic scenery and the workers working nearby would stop by at those eateries to relax – truly, the people of Seoul absolutely loved Saemunan for its historic scenery and the warm-heartedness of the residents.

Project Strategy

Connect residential life and urban architecture
- Advertise the significance of cultural regeneration through the Urban Architecture Center as a part of the Urban Regeneration Project
- Provide urban architecture education, exhibition spaces, and research spaces to the citizens and experts

Enhance scenic significance of urban architecture
- Recover and rediscover the historic & cultural resources of Seoul including modern-contemporary historic alley, etc.
- Operate and construct convenience facilities as a channel for public benefit as well as a place to generate revenue

Visible local economy through public-private cooperation
- Operate convenience facilities created for public benefit and citizen convenience
- Create and support common spaces for the daily life of local residents
- Create working spaces as well as convenience facilities, restaurants, and lodgings

Expected Outcomes

Enhance the value of the area as a cultural heritage of urban architecture while establishing a platform to vitalize culture industry and local economy through the historic spaces

Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources - Donuimun Museum Village

 Among the Four Great Gates of Hanyang, Sungnyemun Gate and Heunginjimun Gate are the only two preserved in their entirety. Though on the other hand, Donuimun Gate (Seodaemun) lost its original architecture, the name still remains, and it defines the central part of Seoul. In 1422 (the fourth year of the Great King Sejong of Joseon), Donu-dong became the first town gated by the Donuimun Gate as the district was moved to the current Seodaemun valley area. Christened as “Saemunan Village,” this historic Donuimun district will be born again into a Museum Village where the history, as well as the life and memories of the villagers, are being revived.

Regeneration of Historical and Cultural Resources – Donuimun Museum Village

Donuimun Museum Village

A big construction project is currently in progress, including rebuilding or remodeling the existing 39 buildings as well as transferring the remaining two buildings in the 9,770m² area across from Jeongdong-gil, next to Gangbuk Samsung Hospital. Donuimun Exhibition Hall will be built in the central square, and will feature the history, characteristics, and culture of Donuimun and the vicinity. Also, the Exhibition Hall will also include the reconstruction of Gyesan-dong and the life and memories of the locals during that time. Moreover, existing Korean traditional houses will be repealed and reconstructed to complete the appearance of a Korean Traditional Village, to be used as lodgings such as youth hostels. The modern and contemporary houses will be remodeled into a variety of convenience amenities, as well as spaces for culture and exhibitions. In addition, the old Yuhan corporation office building, which served as the gate of the village, will be remodeled as the Urban Architecture Center. The Center will archive systematic and professional data of Seoul’s urban architecture as it will support the execution of the Cultural Regeneration Project related to the Museum Village. The Center will offer spaces for exhibition, education, research for the citizens and experts, and will also support young architects’ various artistic and creative endeavors as well as young entrepreneurs. Donuimun Museum Village will be partially completed for the hosting of the 1st Seoul Biennale of Architecture and Urbanism, and then will be open to the public after a brief period of temporary opening. After the completion of Donuimun Exhibition Hall and relocation of the Police Museum in 2018, the entire village is scheduled to be revealed to the citizens in December 30, 2019. Local resident committees for the benefit and resident-led operation of Saemunan community as well as the support project for said committee will be completed by the time, raising expectation of the residents.