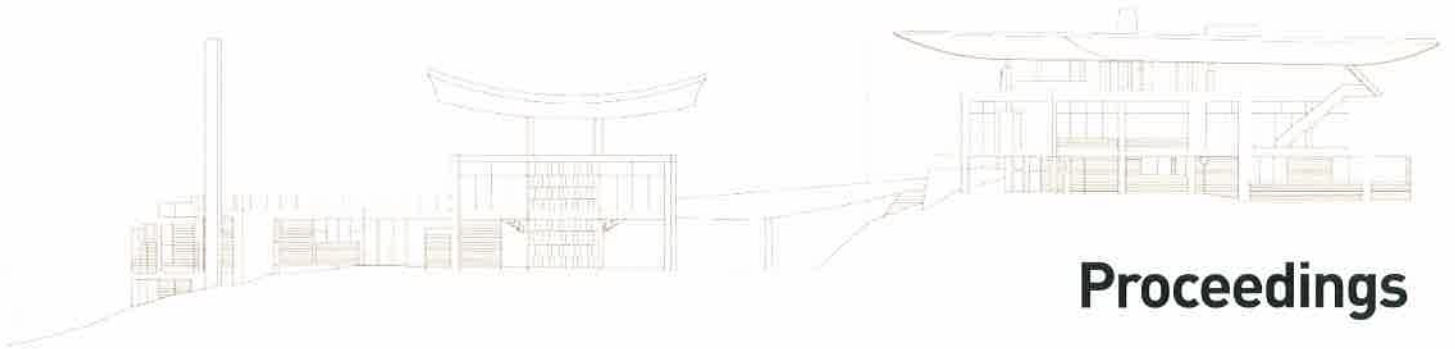


Expansion & 충돌과 확장 Conflict

24-27 September 2014

National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, Seoul



Proceedings

Urbanism and Landscape

S-05 [Chair:Hannah Lewi]

Nobuo Aoki Colonial Circulations and Contested Collages of Urban Space in Modern Tianjin:
a Case Study on Urban Planning and Construction of British Concession in Tianjin, 1860-1945

Yeol Park Value of Eulji-Ro's Urban Tissues As Modern Historical Environment

Irina Cheredina The Modern Movement In The Soviet Asian Republics

Zhao Pei Hidden Clue of Modern Architecture into China

Cheng Yang "A Guided Expansion or a Forced Conflict" -- The 1986 National Interim Provisions on Cooperative Designing and its Influence on Architecture Design in Xi'an

S-07 [Chair:Cheng Yang]

James Ashby Landscapes Overhead: Artificial Ground, Canadian Cities, and Conservation Challenges

Djamil Benghida The Urban Identity Recovery in Seoul: The Case of The Outdoor Markets

Keyang Tang Exhibiting the Ongoing History: A Perspective of Gardens

S-13 [Chair:Miles Glendinning]

Horacio Torrent Expansion and Conflict – Chile, 1939: The Reconstruction of The City, Modern Architecture and Its Current Interpretation As Heritage.

Fernando Diniz Moreira The Rebuilding of the Center of Rio De Janeiro During Vargas Period (1930-1945)

Hyuntae Jung In The Beginning Of Glass-Walled Skyscrapers: Considerations In The Design Of The Lever House

S-16 [Chair:Eui-Sung Yi]

Jaehee Chung Waterfront Revitalization : Redefining the Competition Between Port and Central Station

Xavi Llobet Mies, Hilberseimer & Caldwell: The Metropolis as a Garden City. Metamorphosis of the Large Cities

Claudia Costa Cabral Streets In The Air. Anatomy Of An Architectural Idea

Eunice Seng The City in the Building, Hong Kong c.1956-

Value of Eulji-ro's Urban Tissues as Modern Historical Environment

Yeol PARK*, Min Cheol PARK**

Abstract

This study reviews the value of urban tissues as modern historical environment with a particular focus on *Eulji-ro 3ga* and *4ga* blocks, the old downtown of Seoul, based on the concept of a historic environment.

A historical city of Seoul has undergone a rapid development and transformation driven by economic logic. In the process of going through several urban redevelopments, the urban tissues of modern Seoul are disappearing without any objective evaluations in the social, historical, and cultural perspectives. *Eulji-ro 3,4ga* blocks, urban industries districts, are still clustered remains of a modern historical environment for the realistic reason.

The urban tissues of the *Eulji-ro* blocks in these perspectives are summarised as follows: Firstly, in terms of roads, inner roads show an organic net system that was formed along the waterway in the *Chosun* Dynasty, whereas outer roads system which breaks down into urban blocks and functionally connections indicates a latticed vertical system that was formed in the colonial urban concept under the Japanese Colonial Period.

Secondly, lots have increased in numbers due to the change of the urban pattern during the land readjustment projects started in the 1960s together with land division resulting from the change of major land owners. The outer lots are cut by the latticed roads system from the colonial period, while the inner lots are allocated by the old roads system developed along the waterway.

Thirdly, the buildings built in the 1960s still remain through renovations accounting for more than 90% of building coverage applied to lower stories. It has served an urban function and urban industries (e.g. printing, machinery, materials, tools etc.) have well settled into the area over time.

This illustrates that *Eulji-ro*'s urban tissues have developed with each age values absorbed and cumulated, and that it still interacts with people's lives and livelihood. In conclusion, *Eulji-ro*'s urban tissues have an important value as a modern historical environment for Seoul by possessing both modern and contemporary historical identities of

1. General

1.1. Background and Purpose

Cities are complex entities comprised of physical and socio-cultural elements. Physical elements include city street systems, land parcels, and buildings. Socio-cultural elements mean human beings' customs contained within the physical elements. These elements have organic relationships amongst one another, and as time passes, build historical cityscapes through development, destruction, and substitution processes. Among diverse elements, we may call the traces of history which continue to exert influence in city dwellers' lives 'Historical Environment.'

Seoul, with a 600-year-history, has seen many changes in her urban tissues, but the most of the current physical city shape, a part of Seoul's identity, has been articulated in the modern era. Following the rapid urban redevelopment policy in the 1960s, which was based on the

* Kwangwoon University, Dept. of Architecture

** Architects Ganyang Et cetera

economic logic, many urban places have disappeared or been rearranged without objective evaluations. This has resulted in the destruction of Seoul's identity of modern history, which must be reconsidered for the development direction for Seoul as a historic city.

Therefore, with the aforementioned understanding of historical environment, this study aims to evaluate the value of *Eulji-ro* 3rd and 4th Street as a modern historical environment. It will add to the understanding of value of modern historical environments in Seoul and suggest a future development direction for Seoul.

1.2. Research Method

The first part analysed the relationship between a historical environment and urban tissues based on their concepts.

The second part looked at Seoul's urban tissues' process of change during the early modern period, and compared it with that of contemporary Seoul. A collection of archival records, including historical maps of Hansong during the *Chosun* Dynasty, the cadastral map of 1912 (called, '*Gyongsongbu Jijokwondo*'), serial cadastral map of 2013, and other GIS data, was carried out. Based on the archival research, this study then compared between the early and contemporary urban tissues in the research site.

The third part, as a conclusion, summarizes the value of research site's historical environment.

2. Modern Historical Environment and Urban Tissue

2.1. Historical Environment

'Historical Environment' means all that results from historical process in the broadest sense, and more specifically, it means valuable objects worthwhile to protect and pass on to descendants. It is a region or landscape, which consists of physical and cultural shapes. Elements of a historical environment contain organic characters which pass through processes of development, destruction, and substitution.¹ In this regard, a historical environment is something which does not 'simply exist but comes into being,' and a complex result of interaction between human and nature which will continue into the future.

Generally, a historical environment regards as a single piece of architecture. But it must include the cityscapes, which consists of not only of sites officially designated as cultural assets, but also have historical meanings and utilities as places for different industrial or residential activities. However, the grounds for evaluating the cityscape as historical environment, which has a characteristic of endless changes, can be ambiguous. Thus, the following criteria are necessary for evaluation.

First, it is the presence/absence of historical value within the object itself. Simply belonging to a past era does not make the object a valuable historical environment. What is important is whether it reflects the social value system of the time. Second, the assessment as to what that environment's effect on present situation is should be carried out. History is not a container but a changing trend and the process of life-styles² and historical environments consist not only of past results but also changes coming from a continuous relationship with present lifestyles.

2.2. Value of Urban Tissue as Historical Environment

Urban tissue is a basic unit of urban shape, and it can be differently interpreted depending on perspectives. M.R.G. Conzen has defined it as a unit, which consists of street patterns, shapes of lots, and buildings. S. Muratori saw urban tissue's basic unit as buildings, urban plots, house shapes, roads, and open-space. Another scholar named G. Caniggia interpreted urban tissue as collective buildings, space, and access roads.

Understanding city shape is generally possible through urban tissues consisting of street systems, shapes of lots, and buildings, and as time passes, these physical elements change organically in relation to city residents' lives. The present cityscape is the result of past urban histories, and it can be specifically perceived through urban tissues. Under these conditions, the present urban tissues can be considered as a historical environment which becomes the basis of city residents' lives with traces of the past. Therefore, studies about urban tissue should illuminate city's historical layers, and the evaluation of urban tissues must be considered an important factor in protection of urban environments and determination of future development direction.



Fig. 1 Maps of Seoul in Chosun Dynasty. Anonymous, "Hanyang Tosong-do", Map of Walled Capital ; Seoul, 1770s. (Ref. Heo Young-Hwan, 600 Years' Maps of Seoul, Bumwoosa, Seoul, 1994, p.41.) Urban Tissues(19C) in the south of Cheongye River; Detail of "Tosong-do", Map of Walled Capital ; Seoul, 1860 ca.. by Kim Jeong-Ho. (Ref. Heo Young-Hwan, *ibid.*, p.69.)

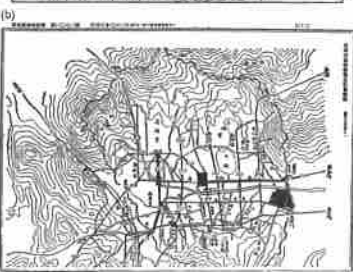
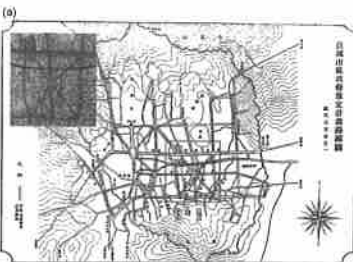


Fig. 2, Urban Plans in the period of Japanese Colonialism. "Kyongsong si gu kaesu kyehoek noseondo, 1912", Urban Plan for the Improvement of the Streets in Seoul by the Japanese Government-General of Korea; The Gazette of the Japanese Government-General of Korea, 6 Nov. 1912. "Kyongsong si gu kaesu kyehoek noseondo, 1919", Urban Plan for the Improvement of the Streets in Seoul by the Japanese Government-General of Korea; The Gazette of the Japanese Government-General of Korea, 25 June 1919.

The value of urban tissues as a historical environment does not simply depend on their belonging to a past era. Rather, it must be found in the historical value of urban tissue's formation and development process, and in the potential of further development in present urban residents' lives. Especially, modern historical environments do not exist individually, but within the relationship among different types. Its value can be found in the fact that present functions exist side by side with past functions.

Seoul's modern historical environment has been underappreciated by many as having changed due to the "will of others" after the opening of ports, and as having traditional and modern elements chaotically juxtaposed together. It is disappearing without an objective evaluation in the process of urban redevelopments. In this regard, a study about urban tissue as modern historical environment has an important meaning in the sense that it can newly illuminate the history of modernity, and that it can suggest a development direction for Seoul's old city centre.

3. History of Eulji-ro's Urban Tissues

3.1. City of Waterway

The city system of *Chosun* Dynasty's *Hansong*, which was based on Feng-Shui theory, consisted of urban infrastructure following natural features, and the planned streets connecting infrastructures. Observing the city map made during the *Chosun* Dynasty reveals that street system has a discrepant layout due to *Feng-Shui* and military security reasons. Straight streets cannot be found. Most streets in the southern city are unplanned, and show a fishnet-shaped system which follow low and flat land with waterways. (Fig.1) As this example illustrates, waterways within a city have worked as an important element in the shaping of original urban tissues in Seoul.

3.2. Urban History and Transformation of Urban Tissues

During the *Chosun* Dynasty, the *Cheonggye* River, which traverses the city from east to west, functioned as a boundary which divided the urban space into southern and northern regions. The north of *Cheong-gye* River, called '*Bukchon*', was the space of dominant class, with court and ruling class people's residences. The southern region, called '*Namchon*', was a residential area of the dominated lay people. Thus, *Bukchon* was composed of planned streets which connect urban infrastructure, while *Namchon*'s street system followed that of the waterway.

Major streets south to *Cheong-gye* River, such as *Gurijae*-Road (now named, '*Eulji-ro*') and *Jingogae*-Road (now named, '*Toegye-ro*'), are oriented east-west. The shapes of the roads oriented north-south follow waterways, *Jujadong-cheon* and *Pildong-cheon*. After the opening of Ganghwa port in 1876, King *Gojong*'s implementation of 'Seoul City Renovating Project' for modernization, which planned a radial street system centered on Gyeongwun Palace, started urban change in *Namchon*. However, the Japanese, who won the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, colonized then Great

Han Empire, and King *Gojong*'s plan came to a halt. In 1912, beginning with urban arrangement by the Residency-General installed by Japan, urban redevelopment project to make a colonial city, *Gyongsong*-bu, began. Japan's urban rearrangement project continued into the 1930s with several modifications, and in the process, major streets which followed existing waterways and landscape features changed into a grid-based imperialist urban system. Urban planning in 1912 shows a radial street system centered on *Hwanggeum-jeong*(*Eulji-ro* District), along with an expanded *Gurijae*-Road and newly

constructed north-south oriented roads, which connect *Jong-ro*, *Hwanggeum-jeong*, and *Bon-Jjeong*(*Chungmu-ro* District) (Fig.2-a). In practice, most of the roads in the plan of 1912 have been actualized

except the radial road centered on *Hwanggeum-jeong*, and it had a big influence on the formation of lots (Fig.2-b). Examining the cadastral map, made in 1912, reveals the fact that many lots have changed to atypical shapes because of newly constructed *Eulji-ro*. (Fig.3-a) In 1941, an evacuation band, which the Japanese planned in the urban centre to prepare for the enemy's attack, introduced a big change into the 600-year-old urban tissues. Among these, the newly constructed evacuation band had become slums due to the absence of modification at the time of liberation. After the Korean War, deterioration of the district became more severe, and it had become *Euljiro's* urban blocks for the 1st Central Land District Rearrangement Project. Today, *Saewun-sangga*, which traverses *Jong-ro* and *Pildong*, stands in *Euljiro's* urban blocks. (Fig. 3)

As examined so far, the current street system of *Eulji-ro* has gone through processes of urban development after the opening of Korea's ports. It cannot be denied that the changes after the early modern period were mainly made by the mandates of colonial rule rather than by autonomous development. But the interior grid-based system and city blocks still contains the past *Hansong's* city structure based on natural landscapes and waterways.

4. Investigation and Analysis

4.1. Boundary

The study site, the central area of Seoul south of *Cheonggye* River, is formed by a small street which followed the old waterways. It is a place with mixed results, such as urban rearrangement in Japanese Colonial Times, an evacuation band, and urban redevelopment plan in the 1960s. Now it consists of fourteen administrative units, called *dongs*, and contains eight city blocks as well as *Cheonggye-Daerim-sangga*, and *Sampoong-sangga*. (Fig.4)

4.2. Roads

The study site contains mixed elements such as waterways following streets from the *Chosun* Dynasty, planned streets in Japanese Colonial Times, and small city blocks formed after the Korean War. The main street system is grid-based. In the east-west direction, it consists of *Cheonggyecheon-ro*, *Eulji-ro*, and *Marunnae-ro*. In the north-south direction, it consists of *Supyo-ro*, *Chungmoo-ro*, *Changgyeonggung-ro*, and *Dongho-ro*.

The street system, a fishnet-like form following old waterways, contains atypical small lots and makes up the unique cityscape of the district. Fortunately the inner city block could be maintained from the radial street system of 1912. (Fig.5-a)

4.3. Lots

The study site consists of 3,796 lots except streets, and this shows an increase of 1,480 lots, compared to that of year 1912. Looking at changes per administrative unit, the numbers of lots increased in every unit, except that of *Supyo-dong*. (Table-1) This can be understood as the result of urban redevelopments, lot rearrangement projects, and changes in property holders over time. Most lots, except *Supyo-dong*, *Eulji-ro 5-ga*, and *Ojang-dong*, retain small scale and atypical shapes in terms of scale and shape. (Fig.5-b)

Tab. 1, Comparison of land parcels by administrative districts.

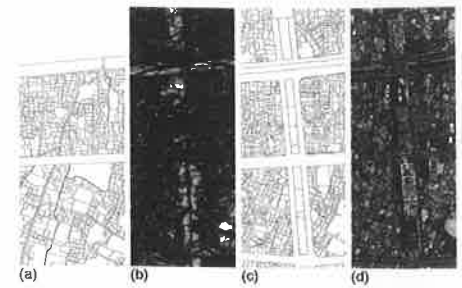


Fig. 3, Transformation of Urban Tissues by the Urban Evacuation Band.

(a) Cadastral Map in 1912, (b) Aerial Photo in 1947, (c) Cadastral Map in 2013, (d) Aerial Photo in 2014



Fig. 4, Research Area with Administrative Districts.

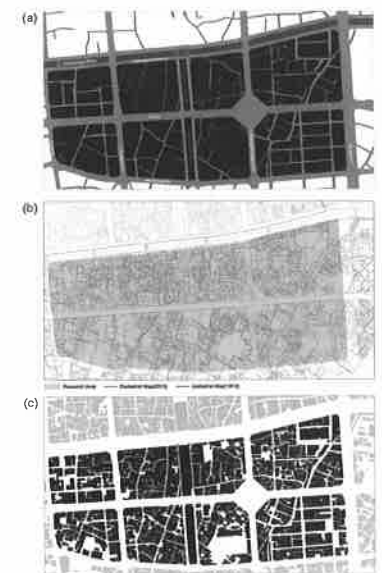


Fig. 5, Urban Tissues of *Eulji-ro* District. Structure of Roads. Overlap of the Cadastral Map in 1912 and 2013. Urban Fabric by buildings.

Administrative Districts		Land Parcel (excluded streets)		Change
1912	2013	1912	2013	
<i>Supyo-jung</i>	<i>Supyo-dong</i>	43	38	-5
<i>Ipjeong-jung</i>	<i>Ipjeong-dong</i>	274	355	81
<i>Im-jung</i>	<i>Sallim-dong</i>	300	473	173
<i>Jugyo-jung</i>	<i>Jugyo-dong</i>	330	568	238
<i>Bangsan-jung</i>	<i>Bangsan-dong</i>	89	159	70
<i>Hwangkeum-jung</i> <i>3-jungmok</i>	<i>Euljiro 3-ga</i>	350	559	209
<i>Hwangkeum-jung</i> <i>4-jungmok</i>	<i>Euljiro 4-ga</i>	318	492	174
<i>Hwangkeum-jung</i> <i>5-jungmok</i>	<i>Euljiro 5-ga</i>	87	144	57
<i>Youngrak-jung</i> <i>2-jungmok</i>	<i>Jeo-dong 2-ga</i>	21	34	13
<i>Yakcho-jung</i>	<i>Cho-dong</i>	58	79	21
<i>Aengjung-jung</i> <i>1-jungmok</i>	<i>Inhyeon-dong 1-ga</i>	99	231	132
<i>Aengjung-jung</i> <i>2-jungmok</i>	<i>Inhyeon-dong 2-ga</i>	129	155	26
<i>Hwawon-jung</i>	<i>Yegwan-dong</i>	67	122	55
<i>Choeum-jung</i>	<i>Ojang-dong</i>	151	387	236
TOTAL		2,316	3,796	1,480

4.4. Buildings and Programs

Buildings in the study site consist of types very different from those on the sides of major streets and inner blocks. Most buildings on sides of major planned streets are four to five stories high, and built in the 1970s. These can be considered the beginning of mixed-use buildings with the first floor dedicated to commercial uses, second floor to office spaces, and the top floor to residences. Currently, residential spaces have disappeared, and many office spaces are vacant due to the aged structures and underdeveloped surroundings.

Meanwhile, the inner city block has single to double story buildings used for manufacturing industries including printing, mechanics, and architectural material-related industries.³ Most buildings are remodelled wooden structures more than thirty years old, and are very dense with a 90 percent of building coverage. (Fig.5-c)

4.5. Summary

Examining the street system, lots shapes, and current conditions of buildings reveals that the current urban tissues contain the processes of change as well as history of city's formation. At the same time, the fact that current shops follow the old waterway street system shows the old urban tissue's continued function as the dominant historical environment. Thus, the urban tissue of the study site is the accumulation of historical layers, and its environment needs to be re-examined as the modern historical environment which contains the lifestyle of city residents.

5. Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate *Eulji-ro 3-ga* and *4-ga*'s value as a modern historical environment through the concept of historical environment and changes in urban tissues by time. The result can be summarized as below.

First, historical environment means cityscapes consisting of social and humanistic accumulations including historical architecture, district, place, and tangible/intangible cultural heritages. Second, *Eulji-ro*'s urban tissues, which have continuously changed since the Great Han Empire, can be called an accumulation of early *Hansong*'s concept, colonial city concepts, and others situations of different periods. The current *Eulji-ro* city block is a proof of this system of patterns. Third, many hardware shops in this area, such as printing, machine, and other manufacturing-related industries continue to retain the identity of this district within the city. These shops are important cityscape

elements which can confirm the historical identity of the area. As stated above, basic elements of *Eulji-ro*'s urban tissues, such as streets, lots, and buildings, are the result of its historical identity, and they are of great value as a historical environment. And the fact that such urban tissues are deeply engaged with current city residents' live shows the area's future potential for sustainable development.

Notes

- ¹ Kang Dong-Jin, "Exploring a Paradigm for Conservation of Modern Historic Environment in Korea", From *J. of Korea Planners Association*, v.34, n.1, Korea Planners Association, 1999, 139-140.
- ² Sigfried Giedion, *Space, Time and Architecture*, Harvard University Press, 1973, 5-7.
- ³ These shops are related to economic and cultural history which goes back to Chosun Dynasty's type foundry, and later 'Pak Mun Gook', the first printing shop in the Japanese Colonial Times, and other manufacturing shops centered on the side of Cheonggye-River.

Bibliography

- City of Seoul, *600 Years' History of Seoul*, v.3, 1979.
- Digital Cadastral Map in 2013, National Geographic Information Institute.
- Heo Young-Hwan, *600 Years' Maps of Seoul*, Bumwoosa, Seoul, 1994.
- Kang Dong-Jin, "Exploring a Paradigm for Conservation of Modern Historic Environment in Korea", *From J. of Korea Planners Association*, v.34, n.1, Korea Planners Association, 1999, 127-143.
- Kim Jeong-Dong, *Jeong Dong and Deoksugung Palace*, Baleon, 2004.
- Min Hyun-Suk, "A Study on the Development Patterns of Historical Urban Tissues in the Downtown of Seoul", *From J. of the Urban Design Institute of Korea*, 11(3), Architectural Institute of Korea, 2010, 35-48.
- Sigfried Giedion, *Space, Time and Architecture*, Harvard University Press, 1973.
- Son Jeong-Mok, *Story of Seoul Unban Planning*, Hanul, 2003.
- Yeom Bok-Kyu, "Urban Planning of Seoul in Modern Era and the Change of Urban Spatial Structure", *From Urban Area Studies*, v.1, The Institute of Seoul Studies, 2005, 1-47.

Yeol Park

He is professor at Dept. of Architecture, Kwangwoon University. He took MA in Architecture at Univ. of Genoa and Ph.D. in Architectural and Urban Composition at Univ. of Rome. He obtained the Italian Architect License and won the several architectural competitions. His major projects are Administrative Office for Government in Sejong City, LH Headquarters, Public Library of Prov. Chungchongnam-do etc. Recently, he is interested in the phenomena of metropolitan districts in old Asian cities.



Min-Cheol Park

He is the President of architectural firm, Architects Ganyang Et cetera and the vice-president in DOCOMOMO-Korea. He teaches architectural design in several universities. He took MA of Architecture at Jungang University and completed the doctorate course at Kwangwoon University. He received the presidential prize at Korean Architecture Awards, 2006 and won the several architectural competitions. His major projects are Traditional Market in Hampyong, Incheon International Airport Terminal, Jeonju Golf Club House etc.

