Seoul’s Policies on Parks and Green spaces

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About Seoul

- Seoul Area: 605.52 km² (0.6% of the country)
  - The Hangang (River) bisects the city into two parts
    - Gangbuk: 297.97 km², Gangnam: 307.55 km²
- Population: 10,297,000 persons
  (22% of the national population)
- Budget: 1,692.1 billion won (18.19 billion US $)
- Organization: Mayor, 3 Vice Mayors, 4 Policy management, 1 Office,
  19 Bureaus, 63 divisions, 45 affiliate offices
About Seoul

### Organization

- **Mayor**
  - 4 Policy advisors
  - Planning & Evaluation Office
  - Public Relations Planning Bureau
  - Spokesmen Office

- **Vice Mayor I**
  - Administration Bureau
  - Finance Bureau
  - Welfare & Health Bureau
  - Industry Bureau
  - Cultural Affairs Bureau
  - Environment Bureau
  - **Green Seoul Bureau**
  - Transportation Bureau
  - Air Quality Improvement Bureau

- **Vice Mayor II**
  - Urban planning Bureau
  - Construction Planning Bureau
  - Housing Bureau
  - Fire & Disaster Management Department
  - Balanced Developed Headquarters

- **Vice Mayor for Political Affairs**

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**Nature & Ecology Division**

- **Parks Division**
  - **Landscape Division**
    - Landscape Management Office
  - Seoul Grand Park Management Office
  - Namsan park Management Office
  - Worldcup park Management Office
Facts about Parks and Green Spaces in Seoul

- Park Area 164.22 km² (15.95 m² per person)
  - Urban Area (per person) : 5.19 m²
- Greenbelt Area : 157.099 km²
- Roadside trees : 280,000 EA

- Lack of green spaces in the urban area as more than 80% of greens are concentrated on suburban areas in the form of mountain and forest.
- Eliminate imbalance in green space distribution and create an easily accessible green park in the urban area.
Measures for parks and green spaces in Seoul

- Expand green spaces in the urban area
  - Convert landfills and closed-down filtration plant into parks
  - Balanced placement of green parks across the region
  - Expand green areas in schools and rooftops

- Connect scattered green parks (Build a Green Network)
  - Create a green-way by expanding green spaces of streets, riversides and railway sides
  - Connect green spaces that were disconnected due to road and house constructions

- Create the foundation for ecosystem in the urban area
  - Create a small scale bio-top within parks and eco-pond within forests
  - Designate and manage ecosystem and migratory bird sanctuaries

- Preserve urban green and encourage citizen participation
  - Implement Green Trust Movement and actively support voluntary activities of NGOs
  - Develop and run various programs to attract people to parks
Major parks created in Seoul

**World Cup Park**
Nanjido (the mountain of waste) was reborn as environment-friendly park

**Seonyudo Park**
Create an environment-friendly park by taking advantage of spatial characteristics of purification Which plant closed down

**Naksan Park**
Eliminate apartment buildings on the hill and transform the area into a green park, thereby restoring the scenic view of nature

**Seoul Forest**
Located in the middle point of east and west of Han river, there was used as a horserace track and now it is used as an athletic park.

**Cheonggye stream restoration Project**
A project to restore the former historic, cultural, environmental and economic significance of Cheonggye stream
World Cup Park

- Location: Sangam-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul
- Size: 3,471,090 m²

- Master plan - Create World Cup Park by ecologically stabilizing waste landfill
Major parks created in Seoul

Before the World Cup Park was created

Before the Peace Park was in place

Before the Sky Park was in place

Expand green spaces
Major parks created in Seoul

World Cup Park
(Peace Park)

Expand green spaces
Major parks created in Seoul

World Cup Park
(Sky, Sunset, Nanjichoens Parks)

Expand green spaces
Major parks created in Seoul

Nanji Hangang Riverside Park

Expand green spaces
Major parks created in Seoul

Seonyudo Park
- Location: 95 Yanghwa-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul
- Size: Existing Seonyudo purification plant 110,407 m²
  Seonyu Bridge: Width 4~14m, Length 469m

- Master Plan - Enclosed Botanical Garden, Garden of Green Columns
  Aquatic Botanical Garden, Garden of Transition

Cross-sectional view
Major parks created in Seoul

Seonyudo Park

Before

After

Expand green spaces
Major parks created in Seoul

Seonyudo Park
Major parks created in Seoul

Naksan Park

- Location: San 2-10 Dongsung-dong, Jongro-gu, Seoul
- Size: 152,443 m²

- Master Plan – Eliminate apartment buildings on the hill and transform the area into a green park, thereby restoring the scenic view of nature
Major parks created in Seoul

Naksan Park - before
Major parks created in Seoul

Naksan Park - After
**Historical background**

- The whole area of Ttukseom has been the hunting ground of King since the Joseon Dynasty.
- Ttukdo purification plant, the first of its kind in Korea, was built here in modern times.
- Later, the site was used as a race track and then it is used as an athletic park.

**Spatial location**

- Ttuseom is a flood plain created at the area where Han river and Jungnangcheon meet.
- Located in the middle point of east and west of Han river.
Major parks created in Seoul

Seoul Forest - before

Retarding Basin

Sampyo Industrial Plant

Han River Park

Ttukseom athletic park

Ttukdo purification plant

Expand green spaces
Major parks created in Seoul

Seoul Forest - Construction

- Area – 1,156,498㎡
- Construction duration - '03.1~05.6
- Cost - 235million US $
- Major contents
  - Introducing the ecological forest and wildlife habitats in the park for the first time (8species 171heads)
  - Citizens participated in the every process of park development including design, naming, and forest maintaining
Major parks created in Seoul

Seoul Forest - After
- Manage the Seoul Forest as ecologically excellent area along with Han River waterfront, Jungnangcheon migratory bird sanctuary and Eungbong Mt. Park.
- When ecosystem is restored in line with the restoration of Cheonggyecheon in the long term, migratory birds can migrate to the center of the city.
Cheonggyecheon restoration

Generating the environmentally friendly city space, centered by nature and human

- **Area**: 5.84 km²
  (Taepyeong road entrance ~ Sindab iron bridge)
- **Construction duration**: '03.7.1~'05.9.30
- **Cost**: 349 million US$
Cheonggyecheon restoration

- Construction and opening

Expand green spaces
Cheonggyecheon restoration

- After

Expand green spaces
School park project

Opened the wall of schools and plant trees. It will serve as a local park, base green area, and recreational space

- Achievement ('01~'06) : 540 schools
- '07 plan : 87 schools

Elementary school affiliated to Ehwa womans university

Yeounji elementary school

Sangcheon elementary school
Rooftop Garden

Plant trees in the empty rooftops to provide natural habitats and recreational place
Matching fund method, support up to 50% of cost.

- Achievement ('02~'06) : 50 places
- '07 Plan : 43 places
Connect scattered green parks (Build a Green Network)

Establish Green-Way by expanding the linear shape green area

Generating Green-Way by establishing wall plantation, street plantation and buffer plantation

Establish green streets wish-to-walk

- Achievement (‘02~'06) : 22 places
- '07 Plan : 5 places

Mapo-gu dogmakgil

Deoksugung Palace doldamgil
Wall plantation

Plants on the wall of artificial structures including concrete retaining wall, and soundproof wall. It will improve the city scenery and shading of road.

- Achievement (‘99~'06) : 534 places
- ’07 Plan : 37 places
No Fences

Tear down fences of schools, apartments and public agencies and create open areas to ultimately build an open society

- **Achievement**
  - 67 public agencies (9.6Km)
  - 130 schools (18.1km)
  - 7 apartments (1.3km)

Connect scattered green parks (Build a Green Network)

Dobonggu Shinbanghak Elementary School

- After construction

Samsung Apartment, Yongsnagu (before)
Stream plantation

Provide recreational area and
Improve the city environment
by improving stream landscape
Connect isolated ecological islands

It is possible to connect 132 isolated ecological islands, which was isolated during the urbanization.

Gradually connect the most important 32 places.

- **Approach method:**
  develop ecological paths (arch bridge and etc), plant trees, and establish a walk
Ecological network in Seoul

- Outside Forest network
- North-South Green-network
- East-West River network
Preserve and protect the excellent natural ecosystem

- Assign and manage ecosystem preserve Protect and systematically manage a place with excellent natural ecosystem and high bio-diversity from the anthropogenic disturbances.

- Limit the entrance after preserve assignment and buy private land.

- Establish a management plan for the preserve suitable for each species’ characteristics after 3 year of ecological monitoring.
Preserving green area and citizen volunteering

**Seoul Green Trust Movement**

Green area development in the city level. Participate its development with citizens, industries, and social organizations. Develop and preserve a valuable green area for the next generation.
Preserving green area and citizen volunteering

- Plantation ceremony with citizens
Preserving green area and citizen volunteering

Park volunteering activities

Provide a worthy service opportunity in the park to citizens and induce the user centered park management

- Activity area:
  - Run various programs such as forest trip,
  - History and culture class,
  - Ecology class and etc. Park escort.
Preserving green area and citizen volunteering

- Run various and fluent park program
  - Open a park festival with season’s theme

Purple eulalia festival (Worldcup park)

Concert at Saturday (Worldcup park)

The Harvest Moon Festival (Naksan)
Preserving green area and citizen volunteering

- Run various park programs
Thank you