

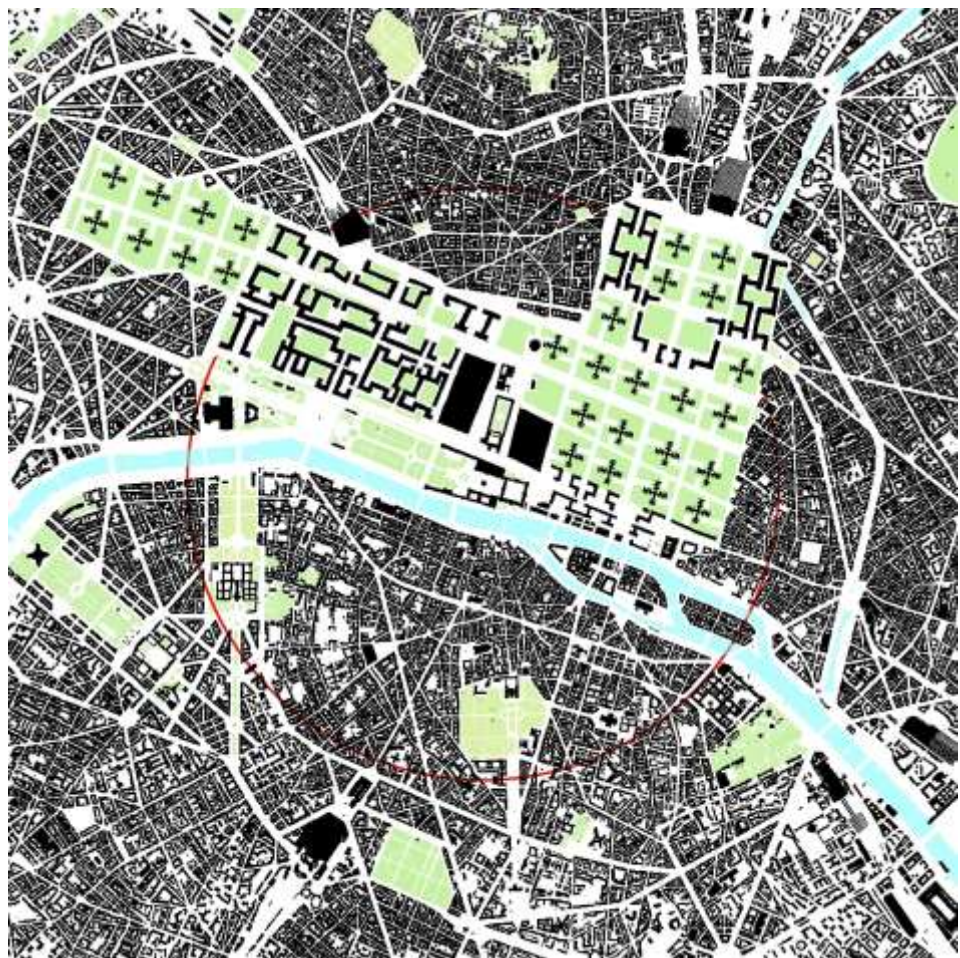
From CIAM to Seoul



Ludwig Hilberseimer 1927



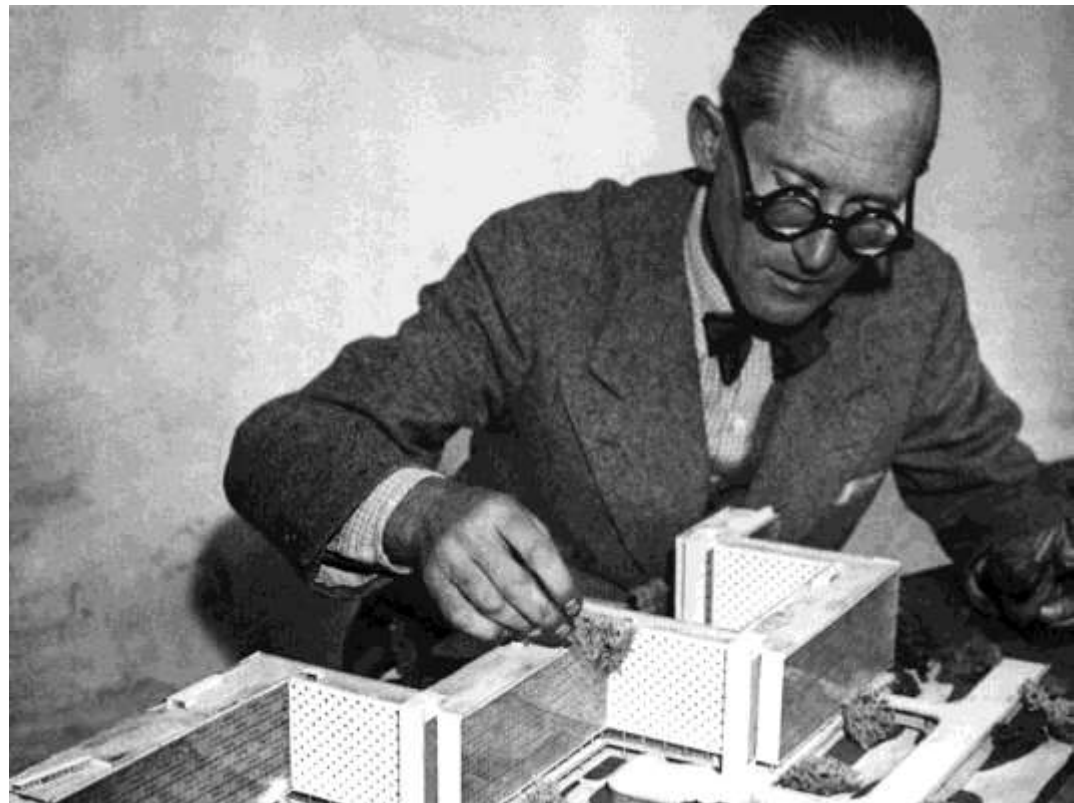
Jamsil 1980s



Le Corbusier: Plan Viosin 1925



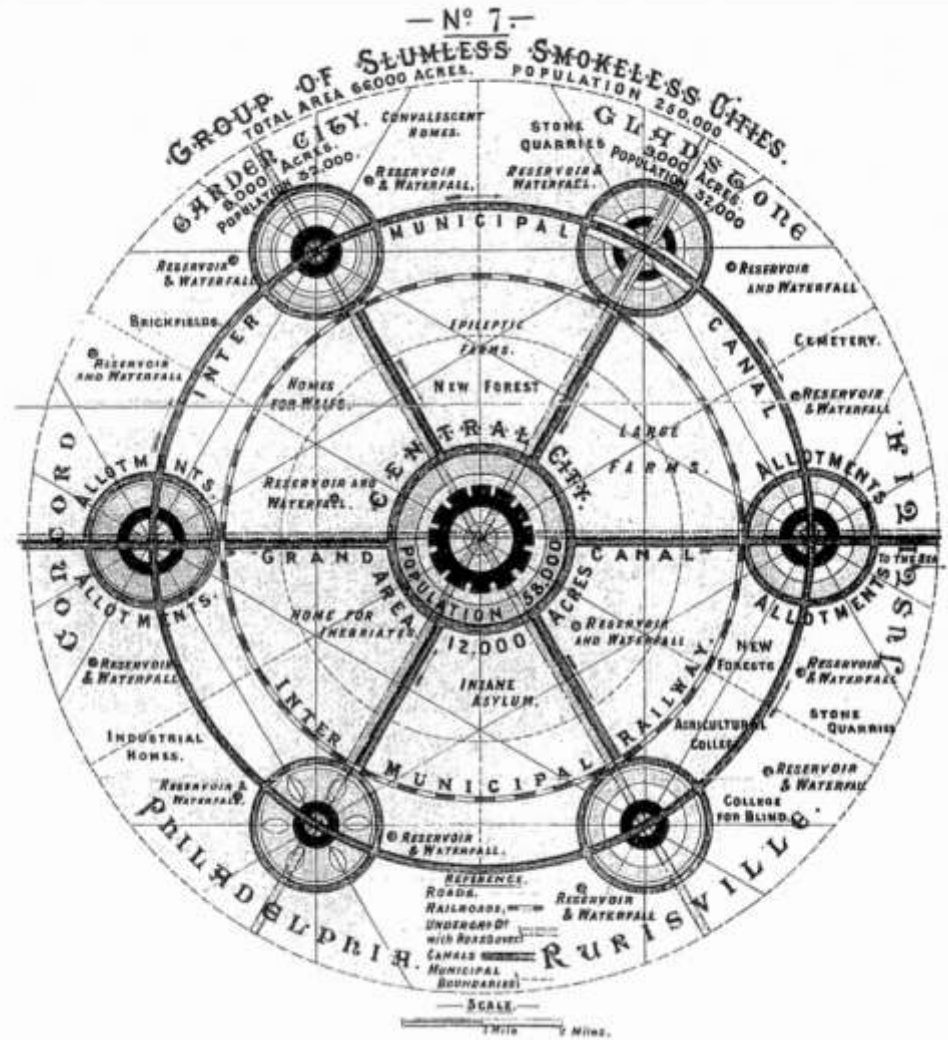
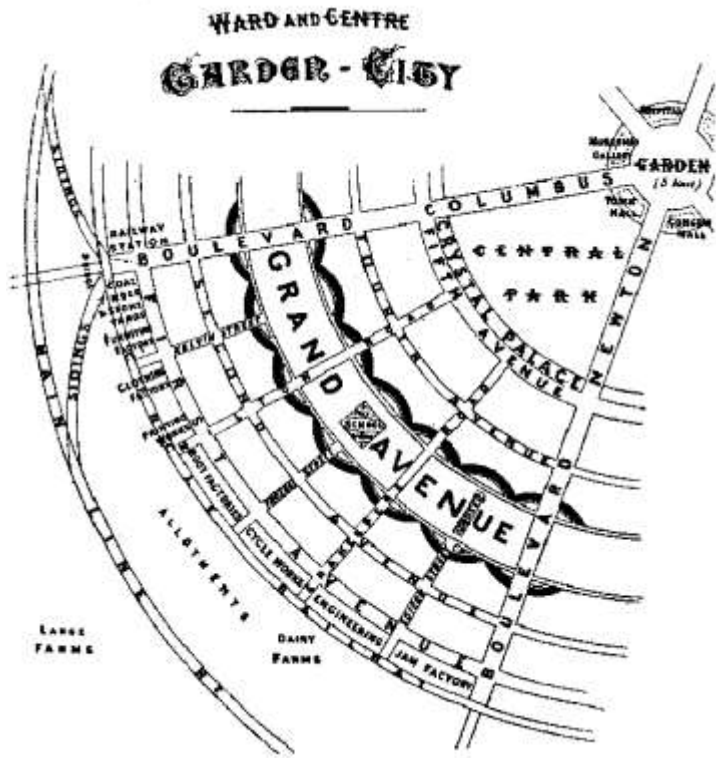
Hwanghak-dong, Seoul 2017



Founding of CIAM 1928:
Ernst May, City Architect of Frankfurt vs. Le Corbusier



Taylorism, the division of labor, and women entering the workforce





CIAM 2: 1929
Ernst May, City Architect
Minimum Dwelling Unit
Die Wohnung für das Existenz
minimum (Siedlungen)



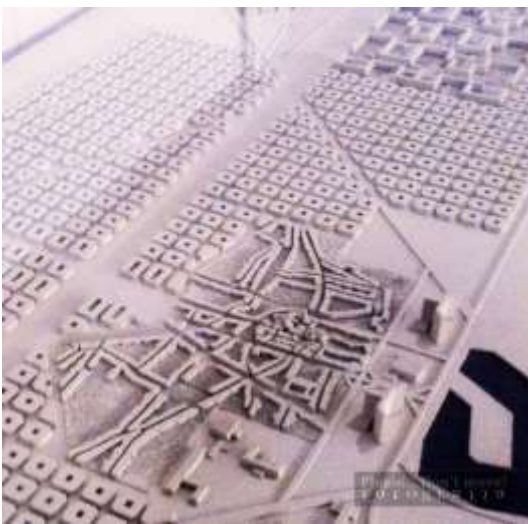
CIAM 3: 1930 Rationelle Bebauungswesen (Rational Site Planning). A rejection of the 'piecemeal' urbanism of CIAM 2



Palace of the Soviets competition 1931
The loss of modernism to reactionary Stalinism.



J. L. Sert Le Corbusier



PUBLICACIÓN DEL G.A.T.E.P.A.C.

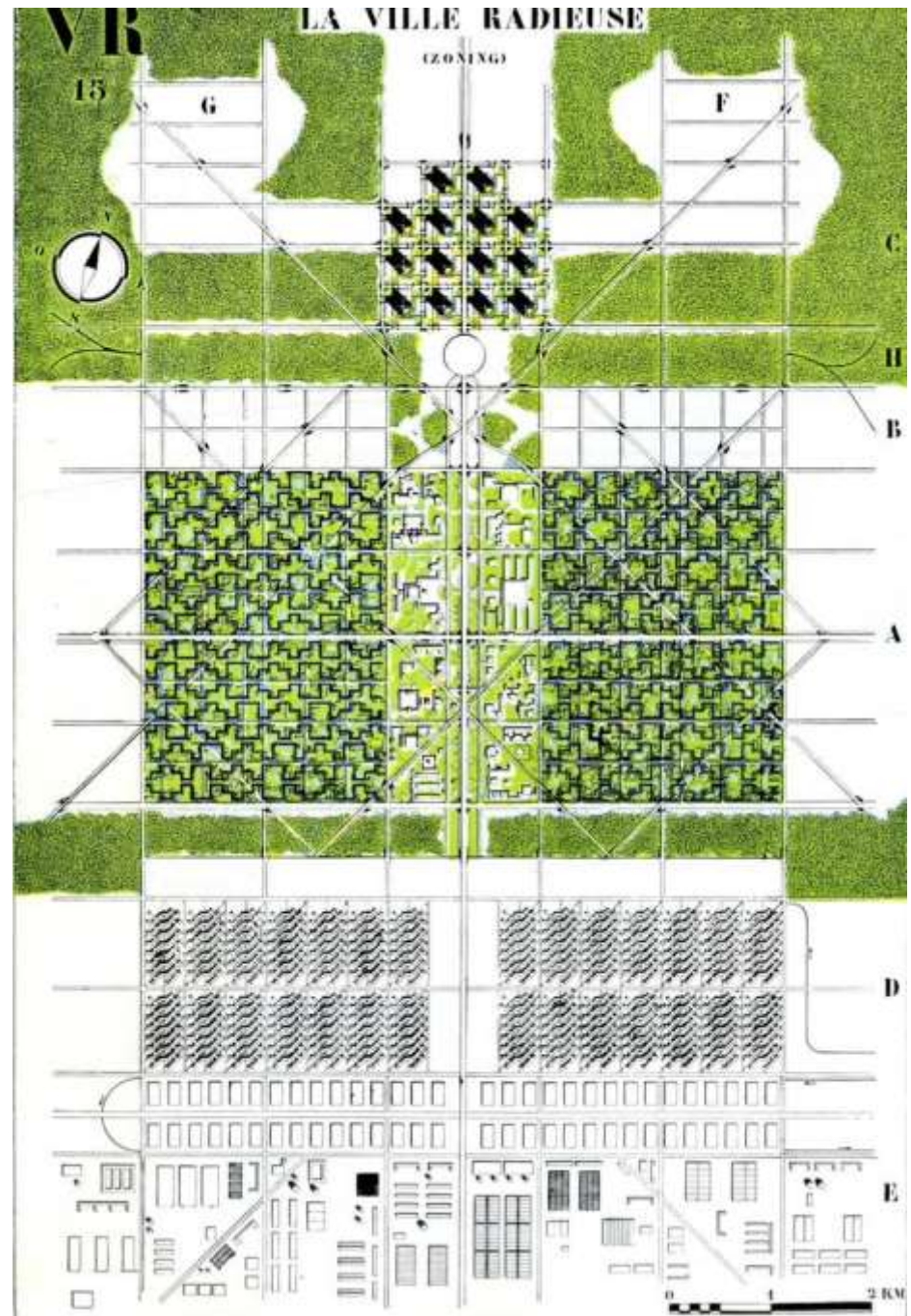
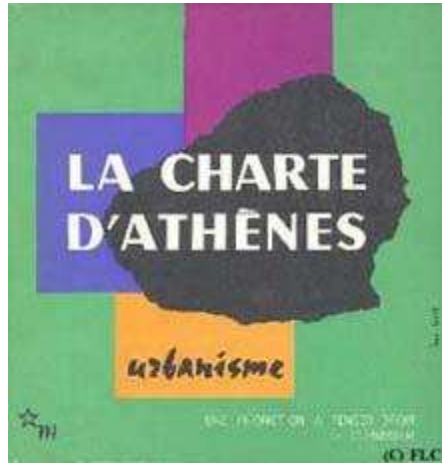
A.C.

ANO III

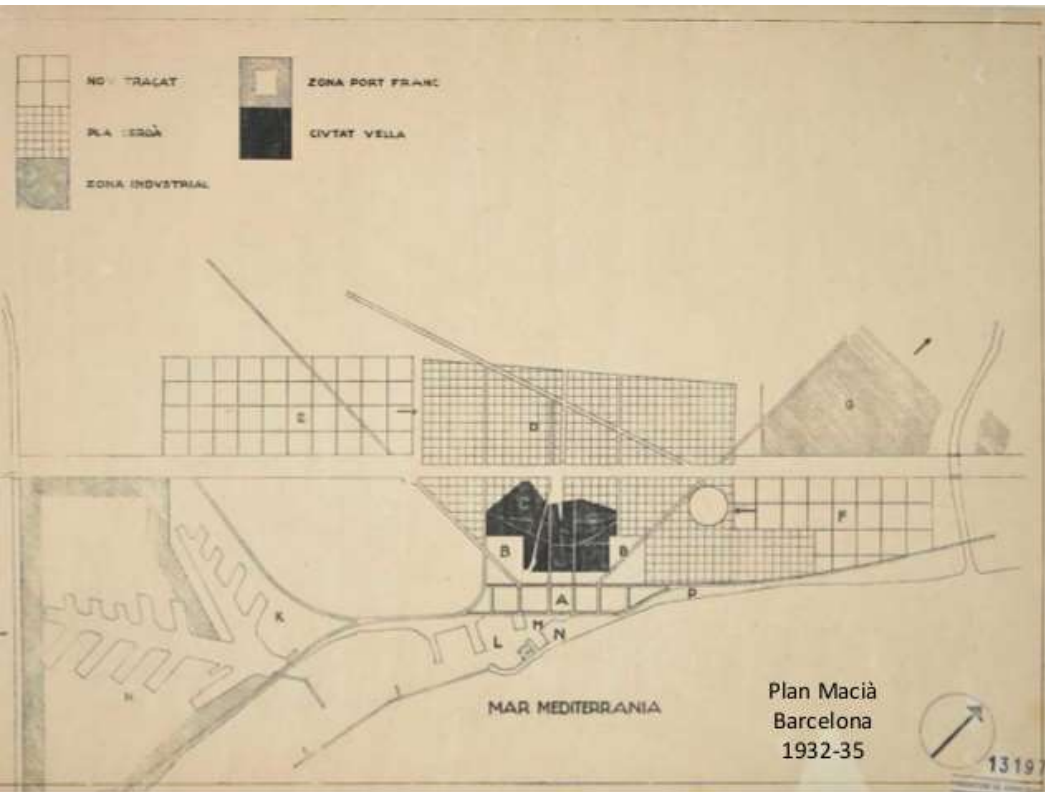
DOCUMENTOS DE ACTIVIDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA

CIAM 4: Functionalist City 1933

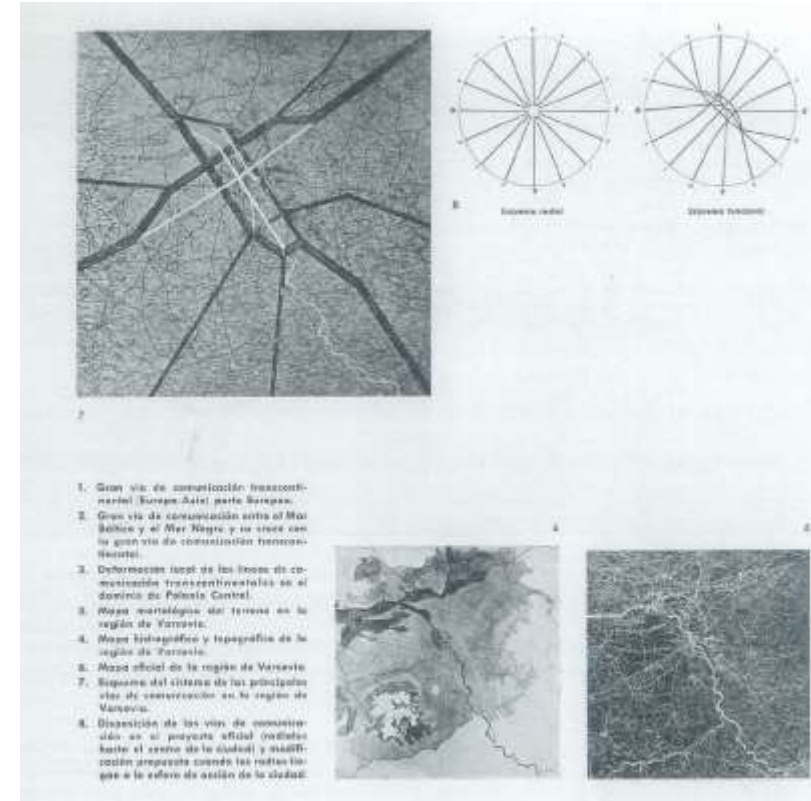
On a chartered cruise ship from Marseilles discourse moves from Moscow to Barcelona. A rejection of the garden city, hints at public space through appropriation of existing urban areas.



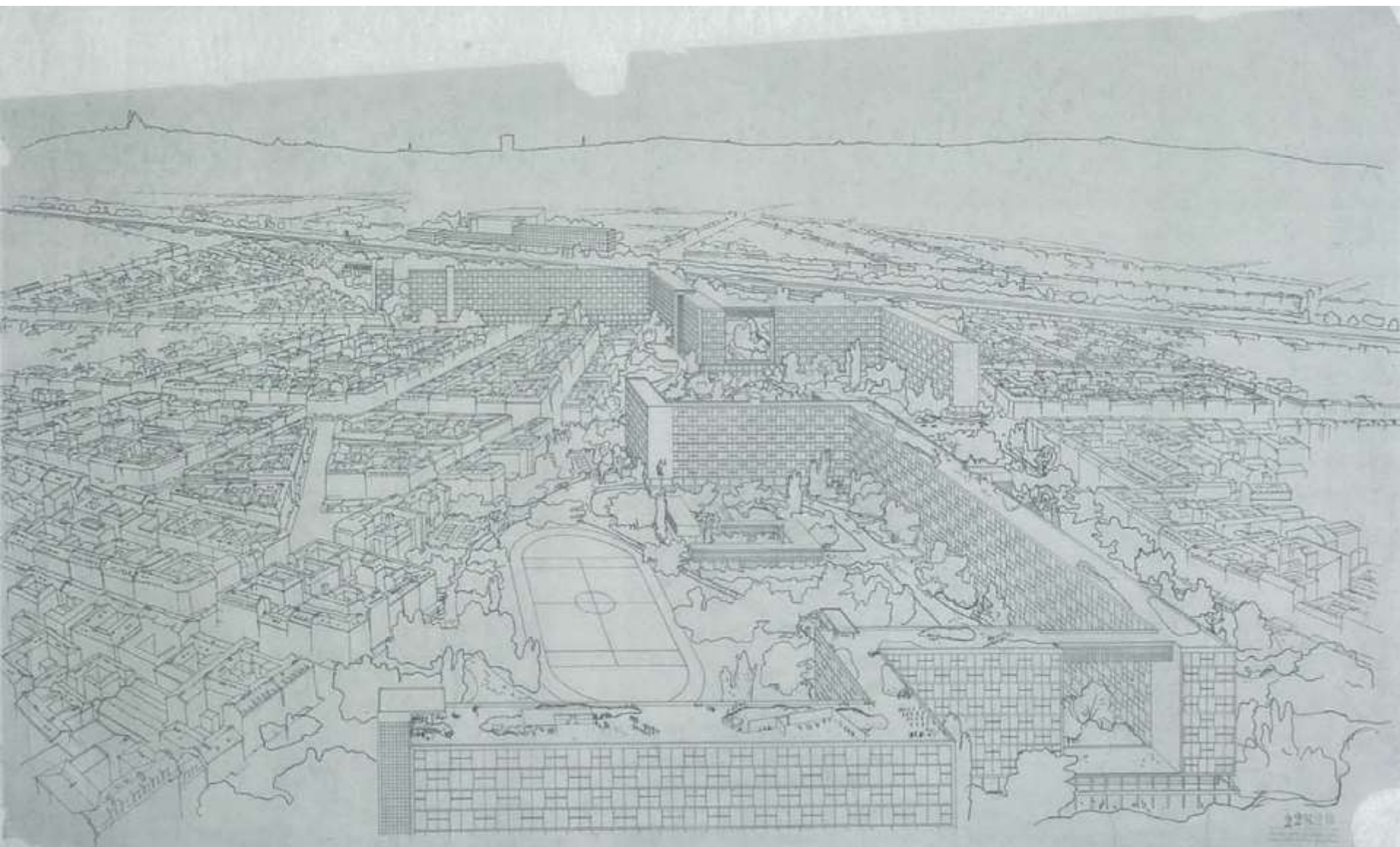
1933 Athens Charter by Le Corbusier
single-handedly published after CIAM
4



Sert: Macia Plan for Barcelona, 1935
Integrating the city core



Szymon Syrkus and Jan Chmielnews ki, Functional Warsaw, 1934 -37
A city core tied to its region through infrastructure



Le Corbusier: Project for Paris, 1936
Neighborhood reorganization



"The dream cities of functionalist architecture conceived in the twenties, where high buildings would be surrounded by vast public parks, would be an anti-civic Utopia. Many architects are now convinced that such cities developed as continuous parks would lack urban quality and visual interest. We need shops, lights, life, near the ground. –
JOSEP LLUIS SERT, 1955

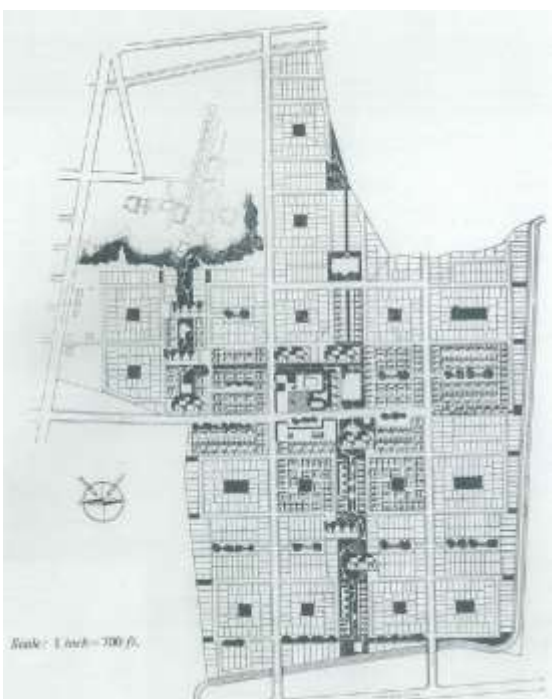


Two basic methods that the best 20 new towns, despite their national differences, represent in common: shopping of outdoor spaces—where linked suburbs.

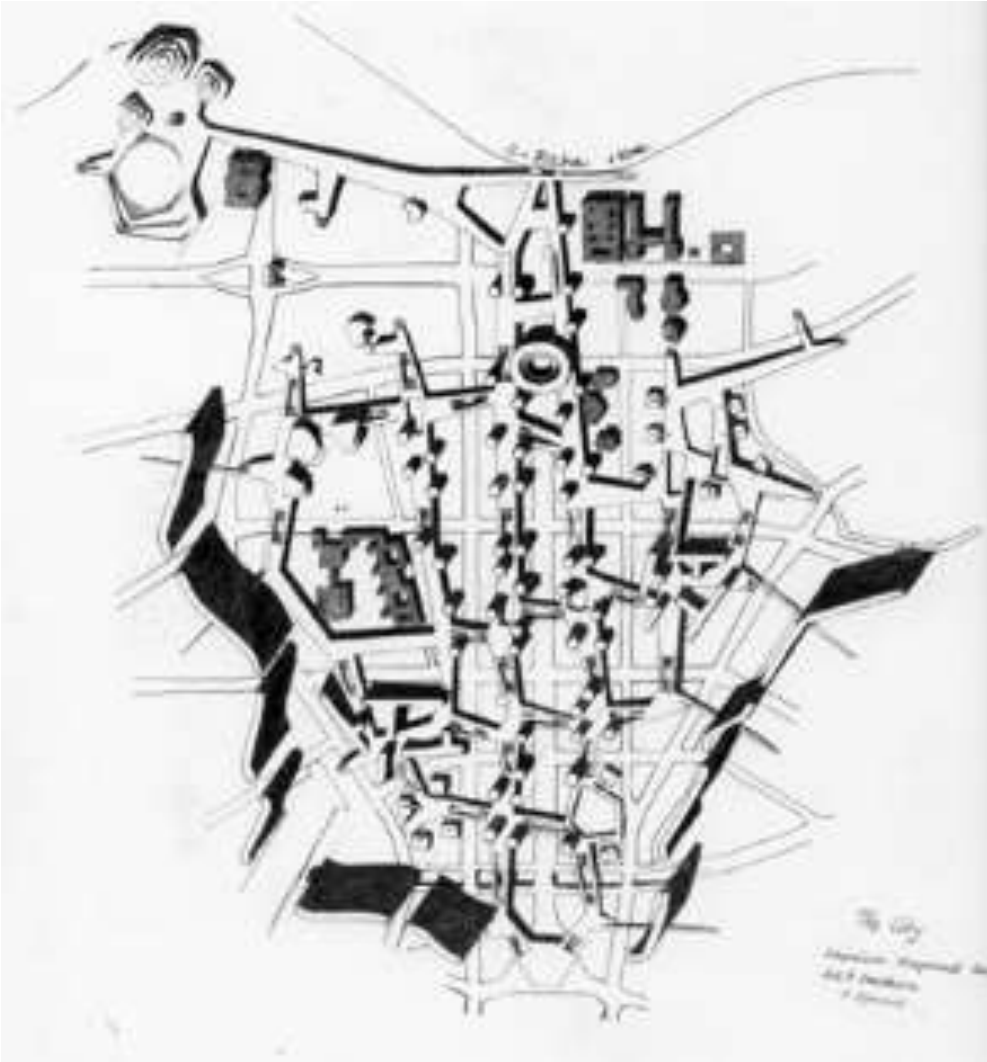
The new Latin American towns of planners Werner & Sert show a whole range of outdoor "patios" located with distinctive vibrancy.



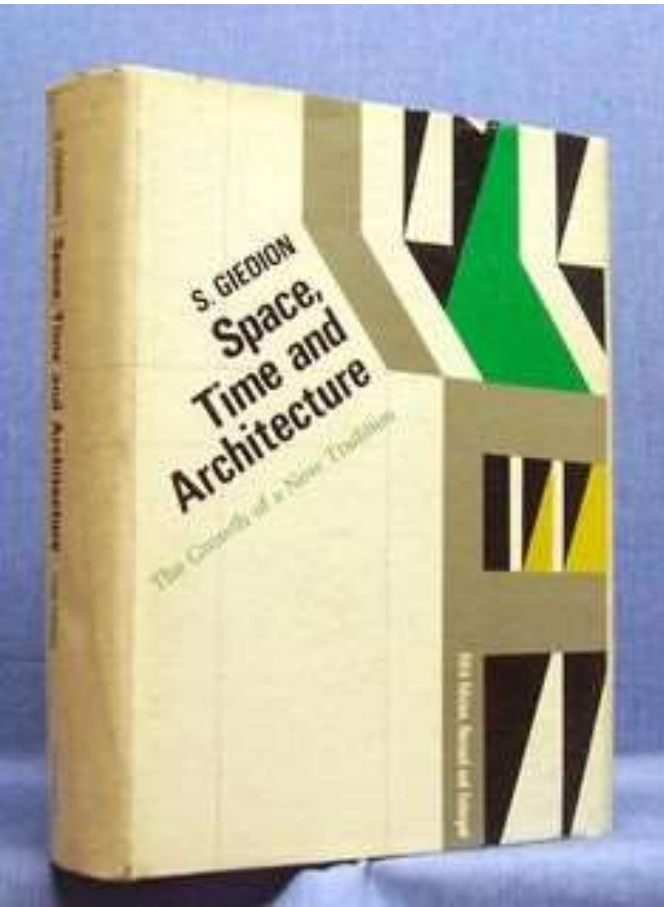
Fumihiko Maki, student; Sert, critic 1 954.
 Reference a 1953 article by Werner and Sert, 'Can Patios Make Cities?'



Sert and Werner, Havana 1 956



Team X splits from CIAM and tries to promote an alternative vision. "The core is a realization, not a space." In 1954 they reject the four urban functions.



Published 1941

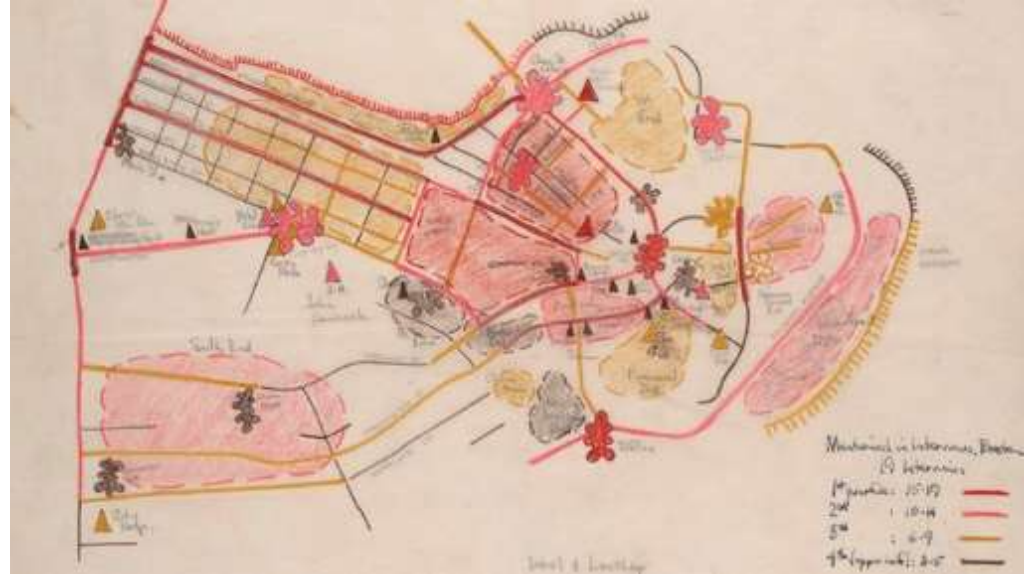


Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson with Sasaki: Quincy House 1955 and the introduction of interdisciplinary architecture + landscape

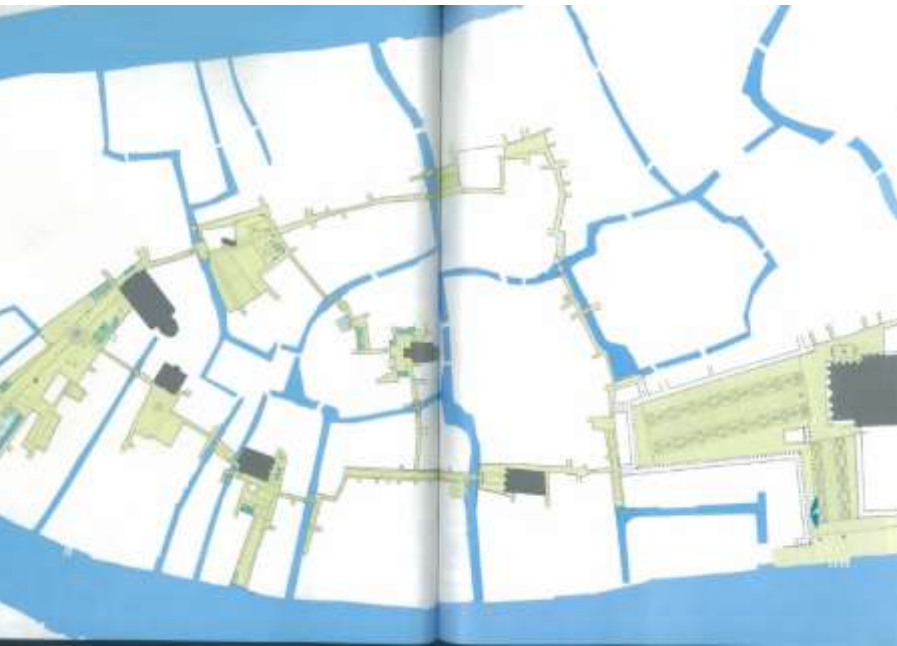
Sert's reaction to team X was to increase intellectual production for the concept of 'Urban Design'



Jane Jacobs, Washington Square Park protest 1953: Importance of street life

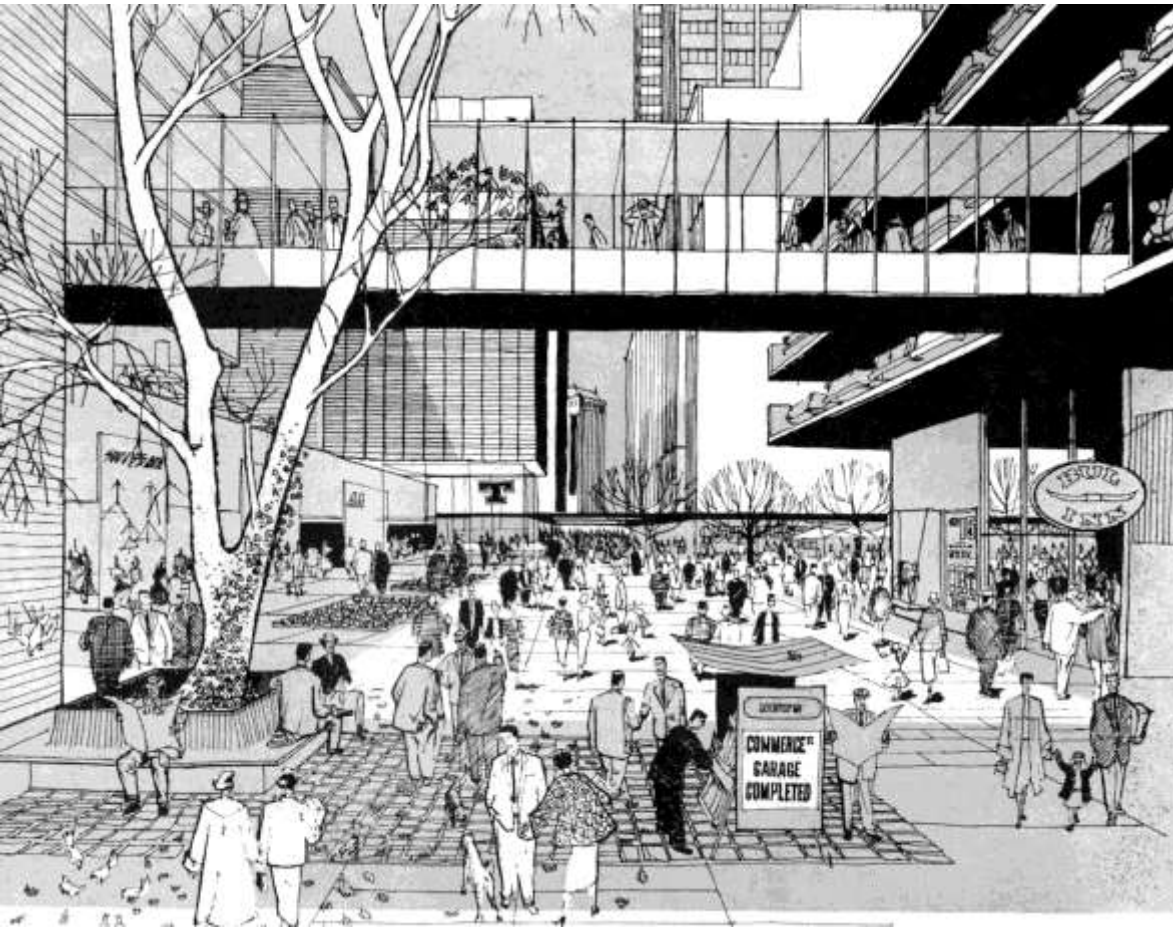


Perceptual Form of the City, Kevin Lynch and Kevin Lynch

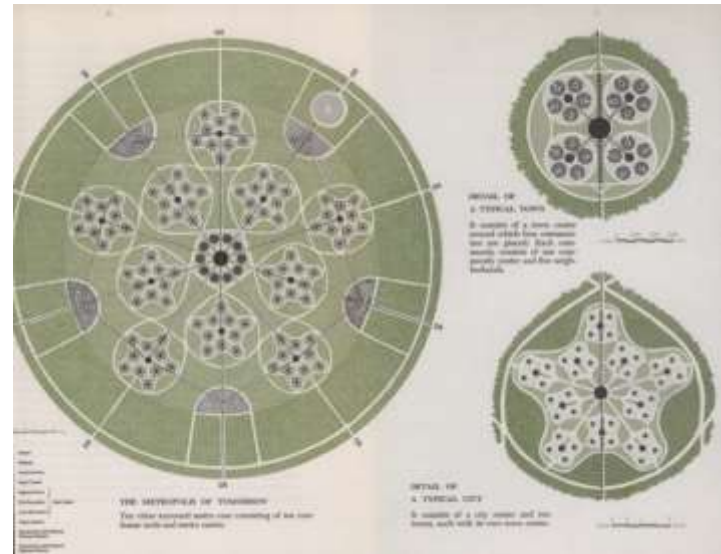


Edmund Bacon, author of Design of Cities, director of Philadelphia Planning: articulation of space for experience by the people

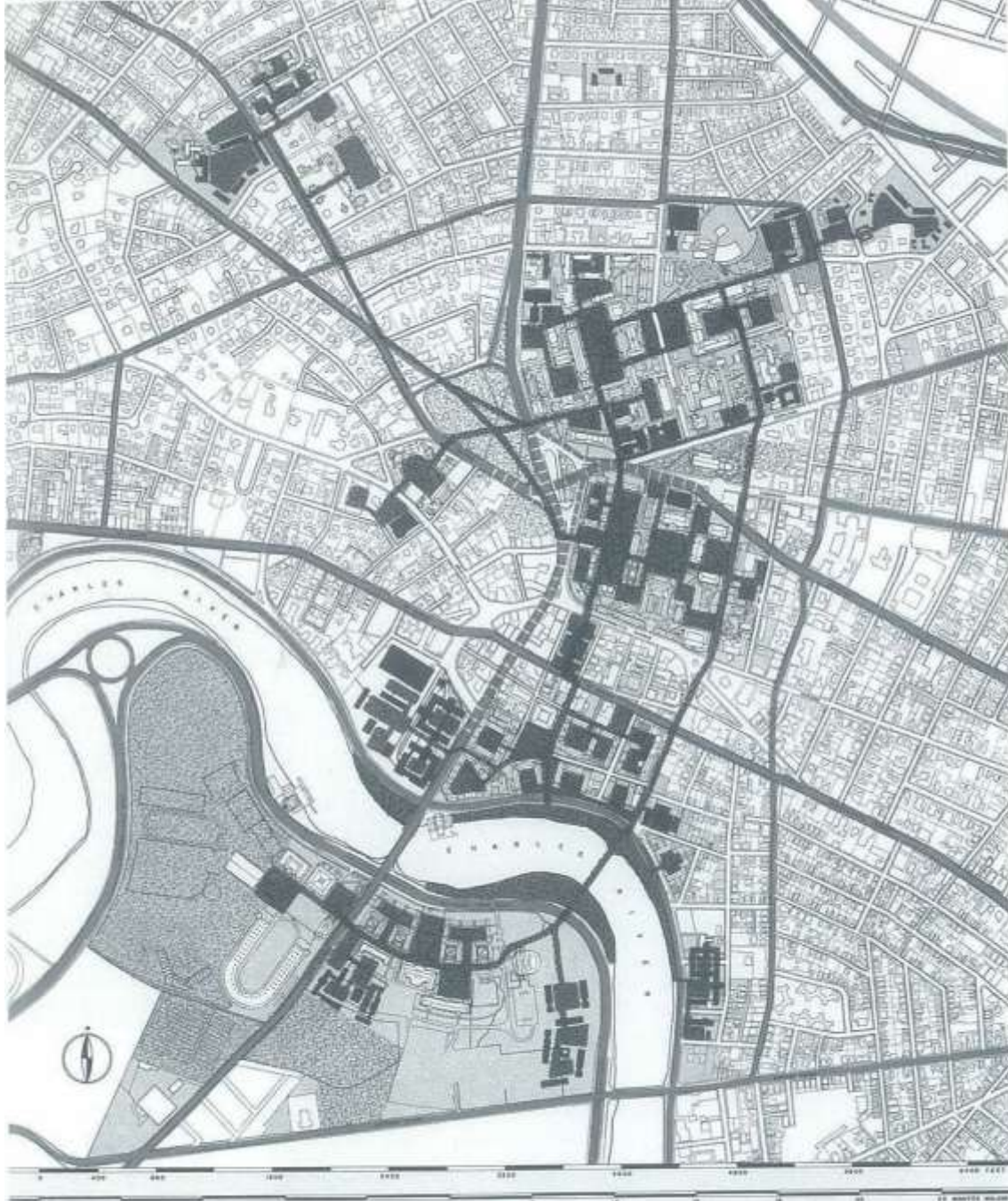
First Harvard Urban Design Conference 1955: Keep and pedestrianize our existing city cores. Network mixed use and community spaces.



Victor Gruen, Fort Worth Masterplan, 1955: little demolition of existing and complete pedestrianization of the core.



First Harvard Urban Design Conference 1955



 LANDSCAPED AREAS	 PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS SEE PAGE 3-3
 OPEN AREAS	 PROPOSED STREET CLASSIFICATION SEE PAGE 1-1

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
OF YARDS AND OPEN AREAS**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PLANNING OFFICE

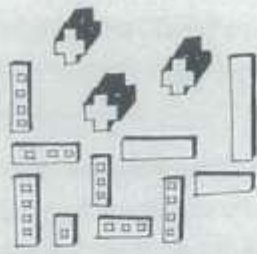
4-23

Pedestrian networks, Harvard 1960



Sert Jackson: Holyoke Center, Harvard
1958-66

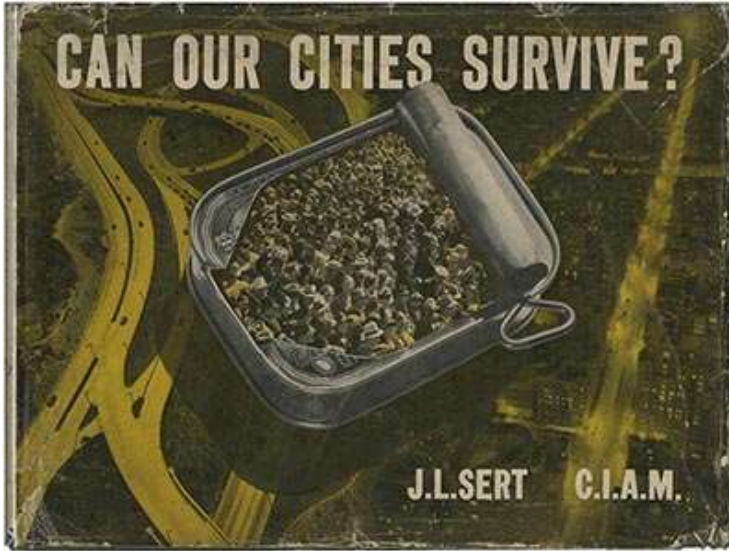
Balanced alternative for Cambridge, Massachusetts provides row houses, walk-ups, and tower apartments in a lively residential sector housing 150 to 175 persons per acre.



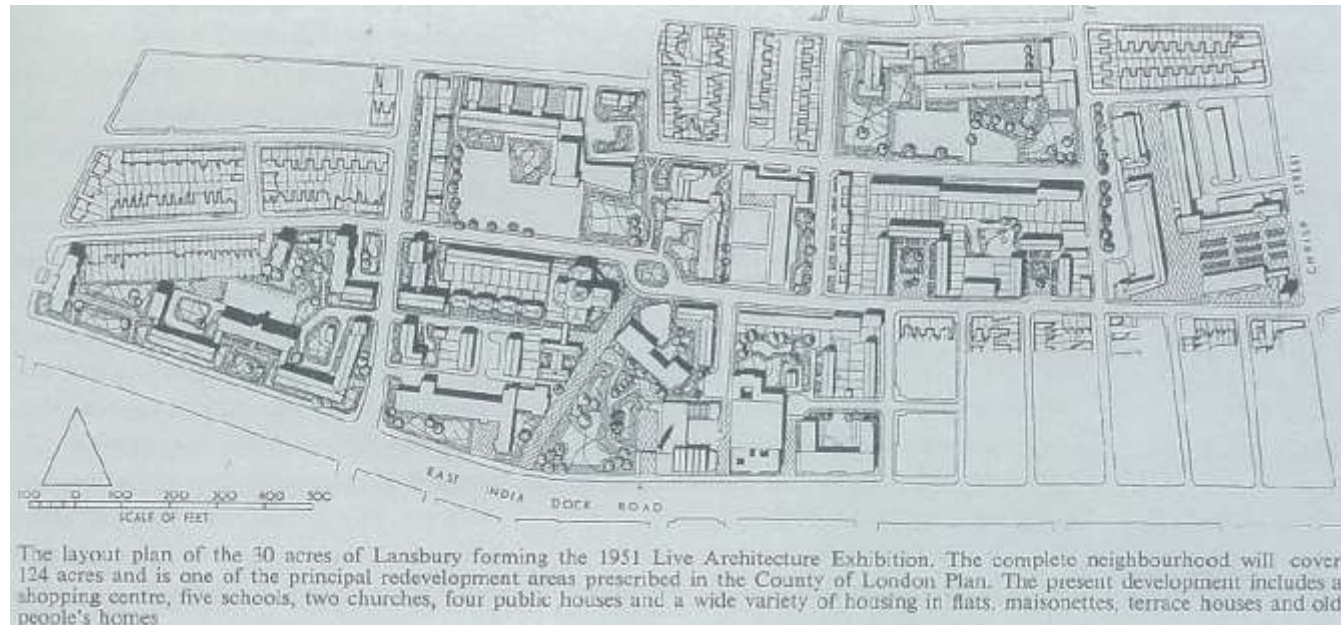
PHOTOS: ROBERT D. MARVET STUDIO



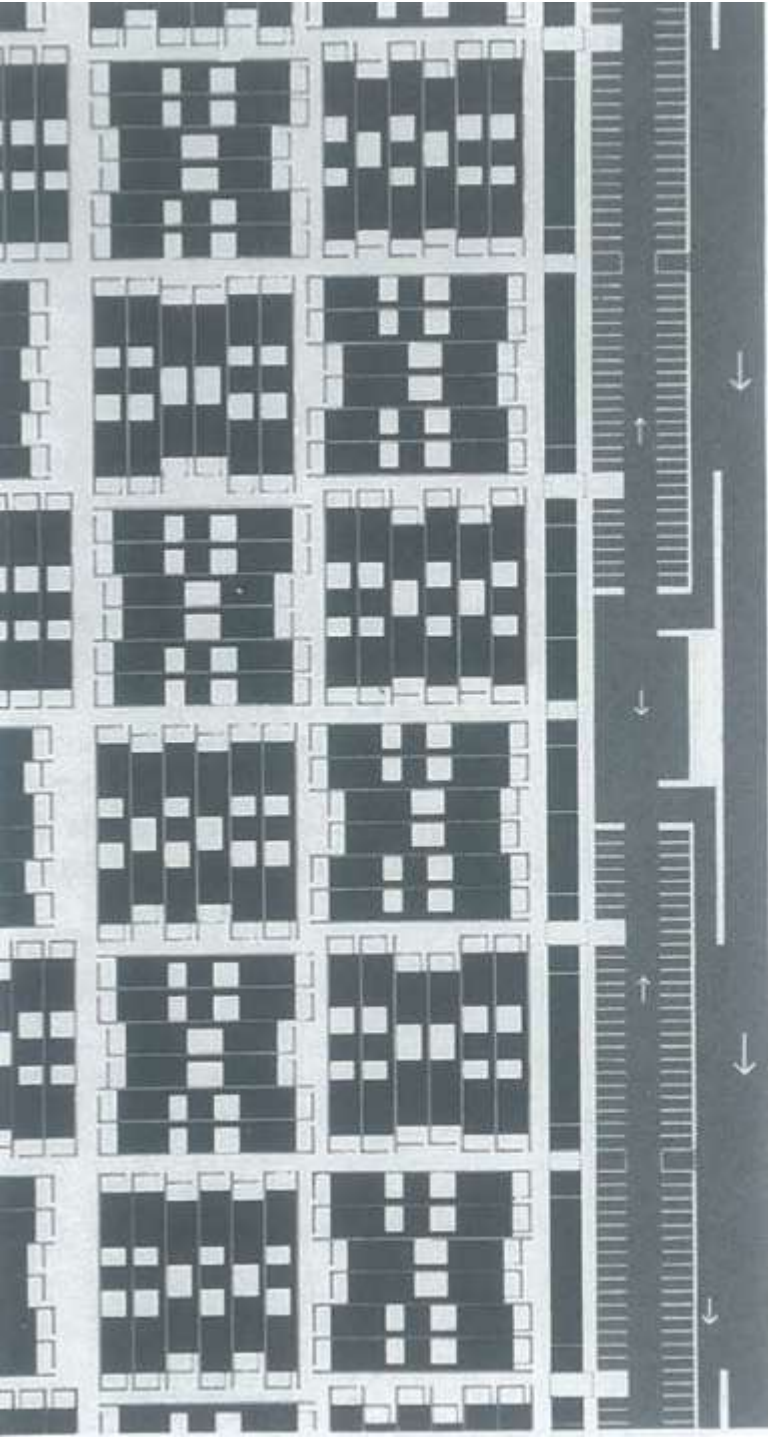
Urban Design Conference 1957 after the dissolution of CIAM. Added tenets included mix of densities, separation of car and pedestrian, and the need to re-urbanize cities instead of suburban development. In a personal meeting with faculty, Sert talks about taking the ideas to developing nations in Asia and Latin America, seeing the lack of support in the U.S.



Urban Design falls out of the mainstream: The Shape of our Cities by Sert and Tyrwhitt is rejected by Harvard University Press and Life Magazine.



Attempts at urban design on the periphery: the shopping center, 1951



- entry
- doorbells, mail, waiting
- community space
- emergency access
- tenant bulk storage
- cart storage
- entry
- doorbells, mail, waiting
- vending machines,
- laundromat
- service entry
- garbage
- shop and maintenance equipment storage
- cart storage
- entry
- doorbells, mail, waiting
- community gathering
- emergency access
- tenant bulk storage
- cart storage
- entry
- community gathering

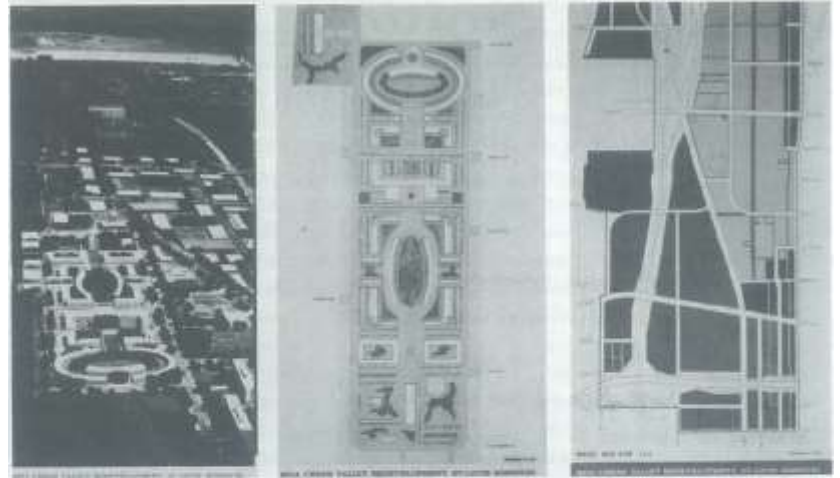
Further out of the mainstream:
 Christopher Alexander, Peter Chermayeff, Low Rise High Density: algorithmic architecture 1963



Sert at the Times Square urban design studio, 1955

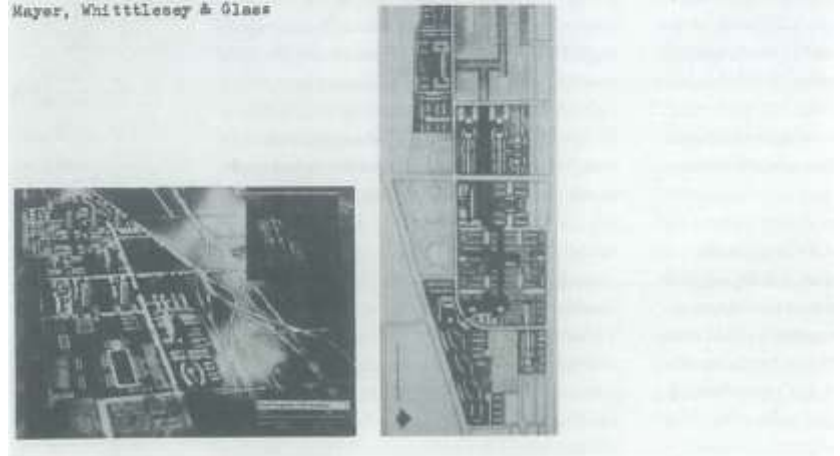
MILL CREEK, ST. LOUIS

Design by I.M. Pei



Design by:

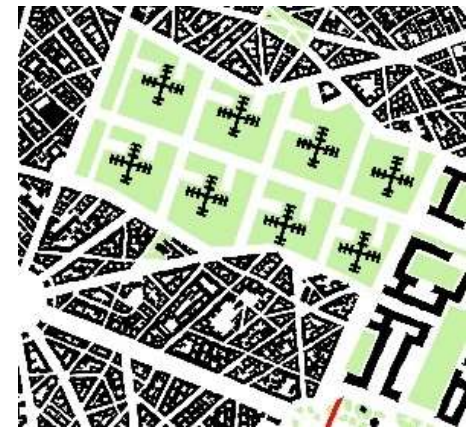
Mayer, Whittlesey & Glass



In 1960, the first Urban Design Degree is offered at Harvard



Brownsville Brooklyn

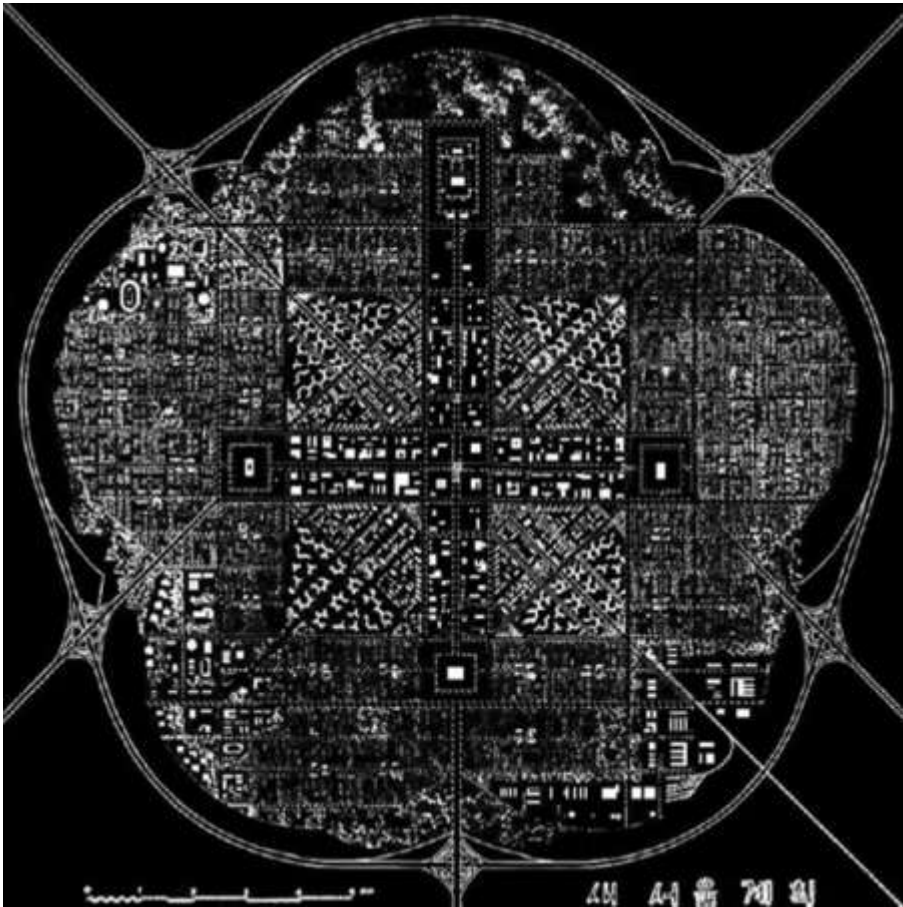


Misunderstood 'symbol' of modernism and CIAM

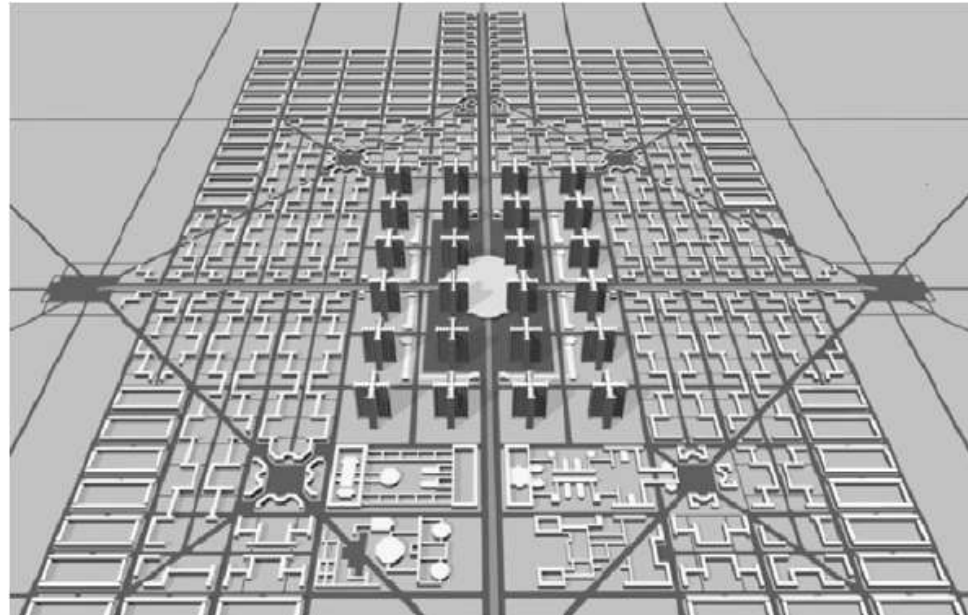


Pruitt Igoe demolition 1971

In 1935, Catherine Bauer brings CIAM's ideas to the U.S. After decades, the collision of modern idealism and American bureaucracy ends in disastrous results.



1966 Southern Seoul masterplan based on the shape of the Mugunghwa flower



Corbusier's plan for 3M inhabitants



Park Hunshik's masterplan for southern Seoul 1963



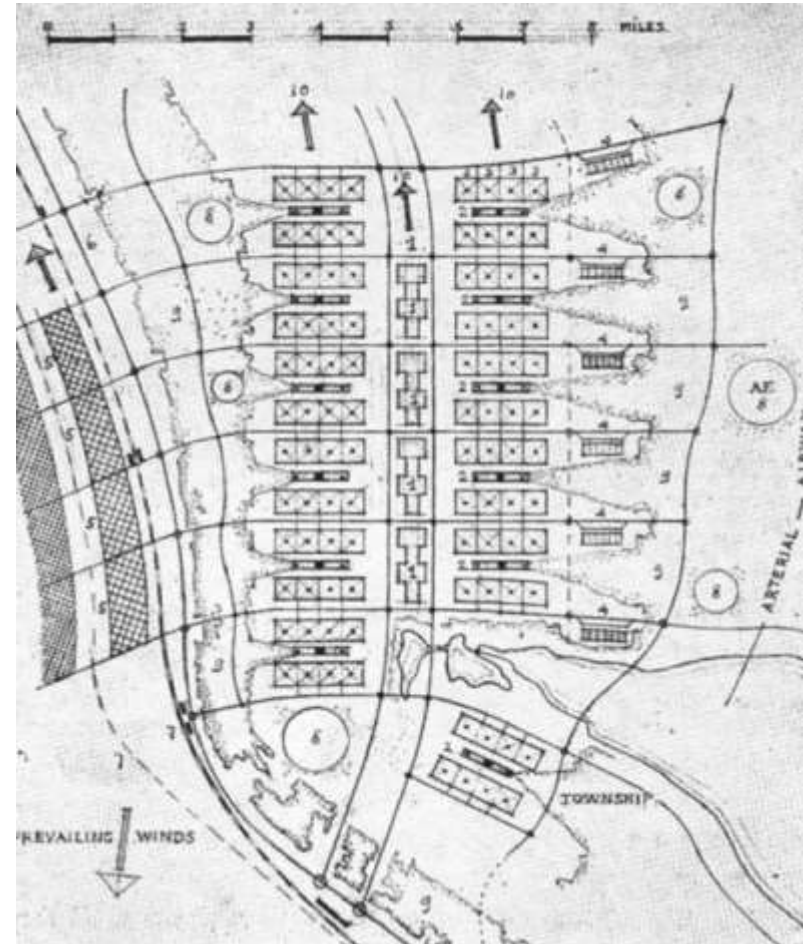
American suburb



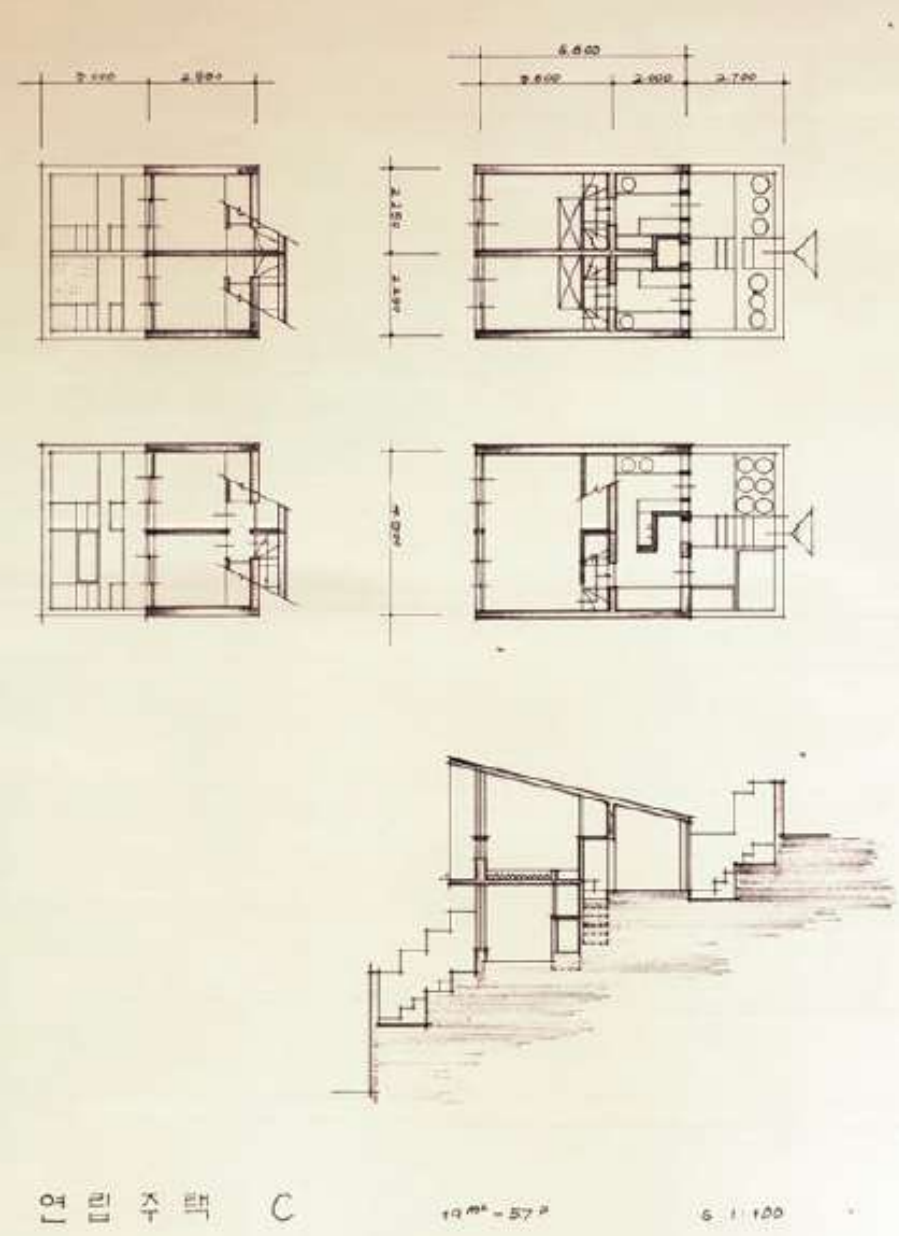
HURPI (Housing and Urban Planning Institute) established in 1965 by the U.S. based Asia Foundation with Oswald Nagler as its head.



HURPI South Seoul masterplan for 1.2M inhabitants 1967



Sert, neighborhood unit plan for 960,000 inhabitants, 1944



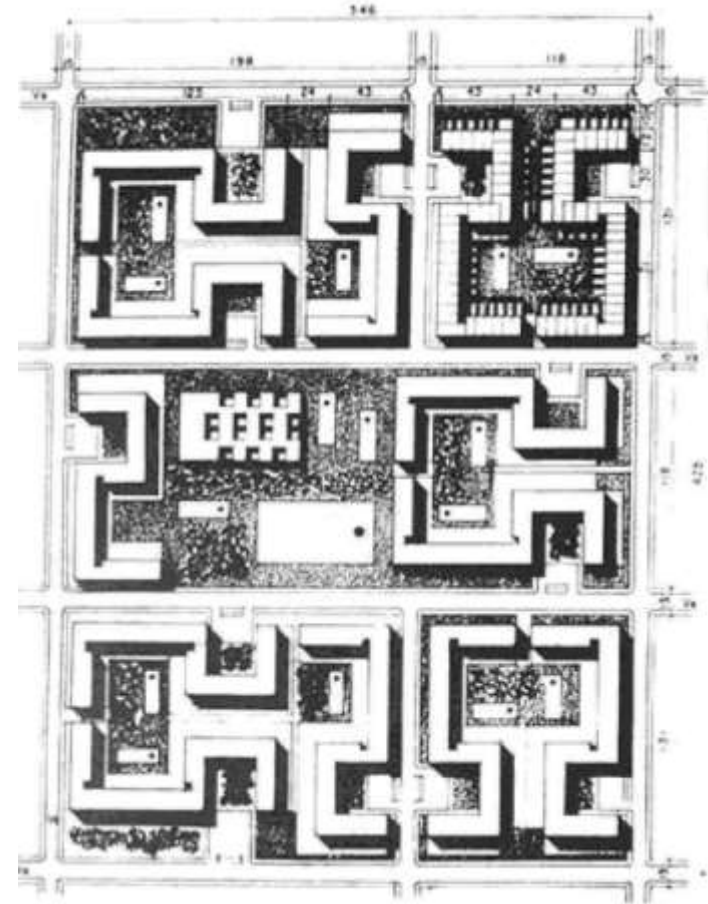
Minimum dwelling unit HURPI , ca 1965



Minimum dwelling unit 1929



HURPI South Seoul masterplan blocks 1967



Sert and Town Planning Associates, Botota block, 1950-53



Market as center of Neighborhood unit, Suwon 1967



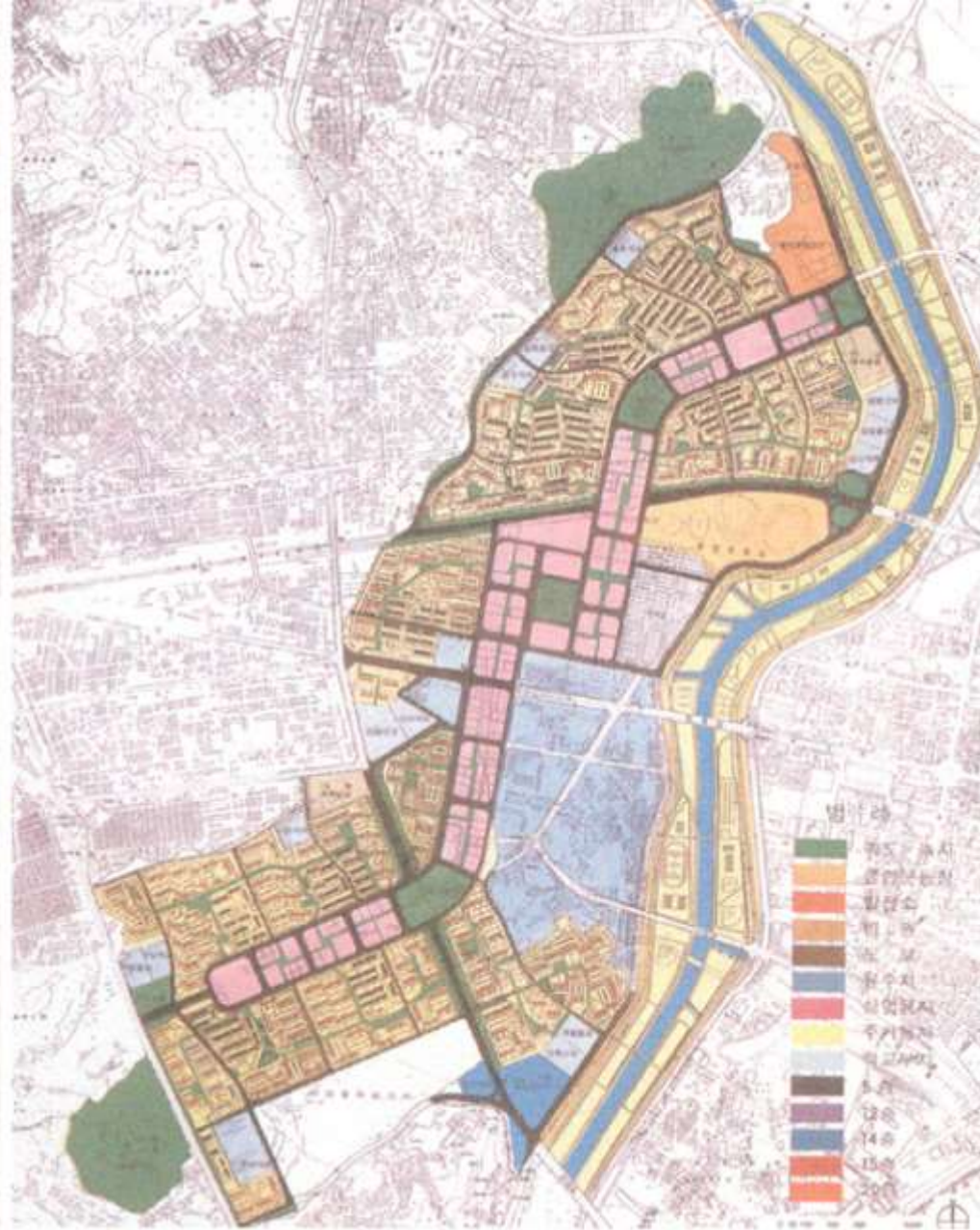
The living neighborhood is a complex of little organisms like this East Harlem store-front church and store.



First Harvard Urban Design Conference 1955: Keep and pedestrianize our existing city cores. Network mixed use and community spaces.

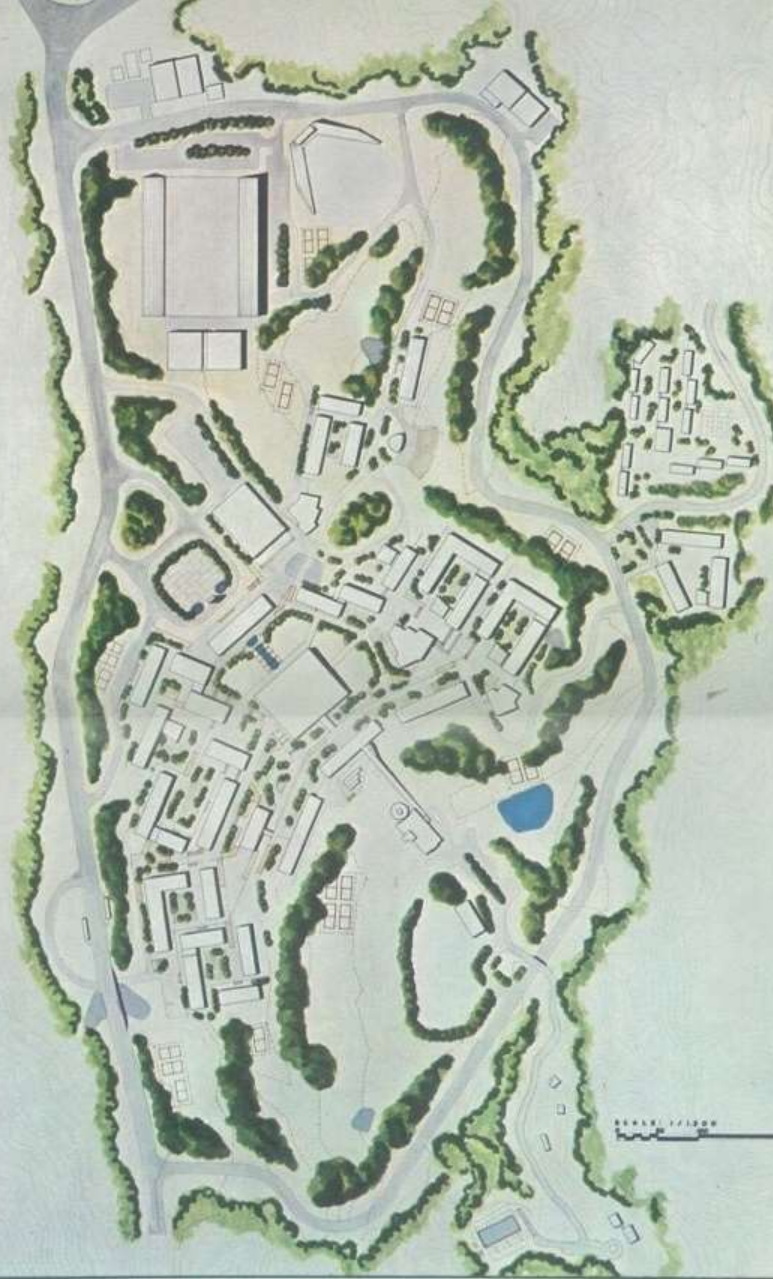


Oswald Nagher and Kim Sweoo Geun , 1985



Winners of the Mok-dong competition and the built project advised by Nagler (right) 1983

SNU Masterplan, Dober Paddock
Upton, 1971



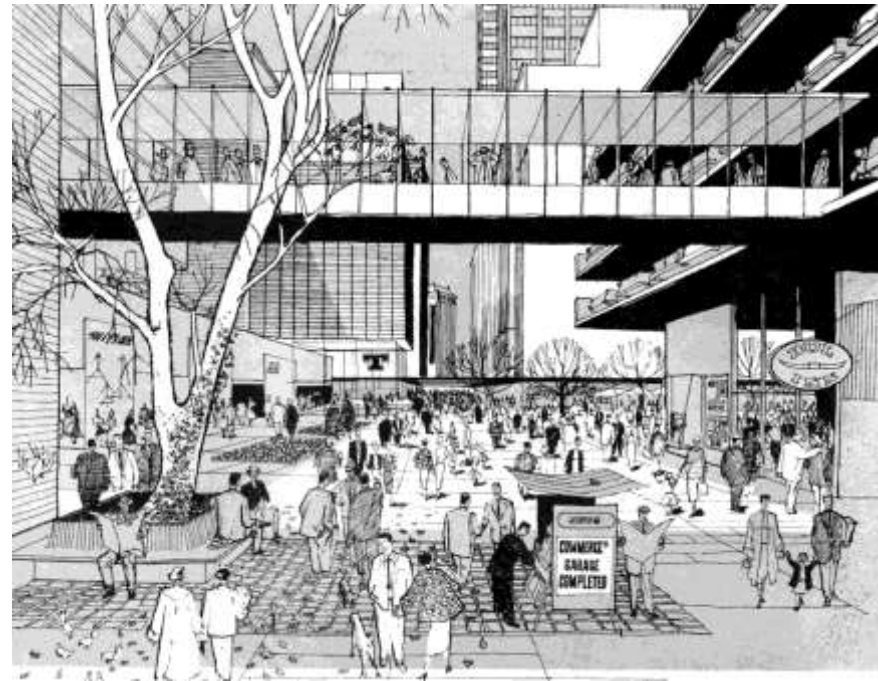
배치 계획
MASTER PLAN



Quincy House 1955



Insadong, Seoul pedestrianized in 1996 under Kang Hong-bin, HURPI graduate and vice-mayor of Seoul



Victor Gruen, Fort Worth Masterplan, 1955



Seoullo 7017, 2017



Cheonggyecheon 2012

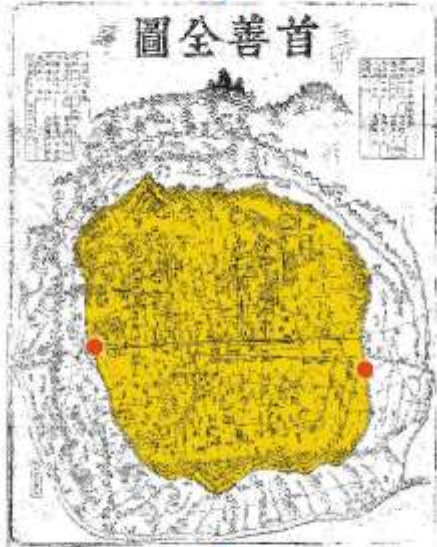


John Hong: Clover at Holyoke Center
, Harvard 2014

Seoul Biennale International Studio Sites

전시장과 프로젝트 현장

Venues and Sites

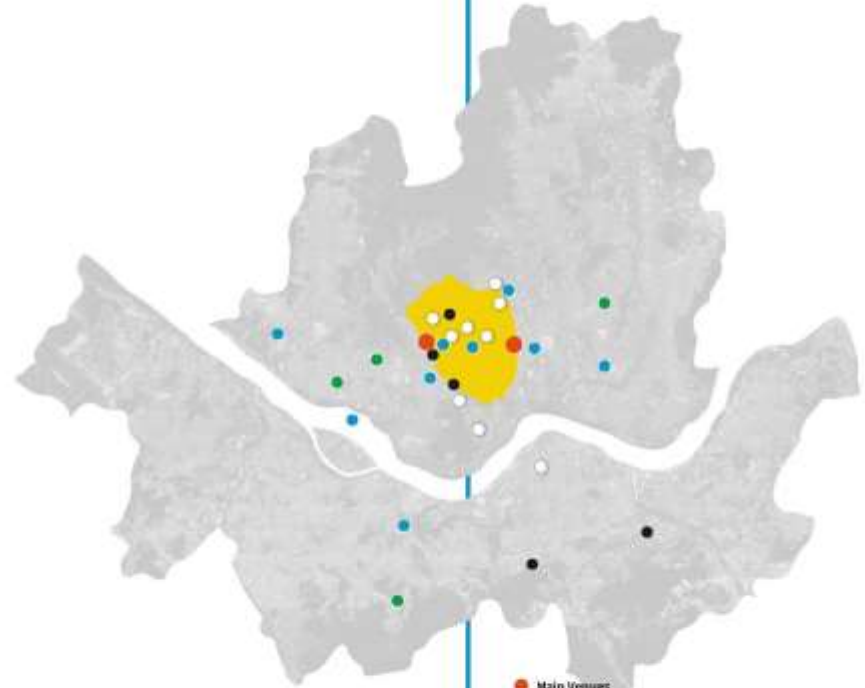


서울시가지도 수선전도(首善全圖), 1846~49년. 표시된 곳은 본이문 [본의문]과 현재 동대문디자인플라자 위치를 옮긴 서울 지역.

A map of the historical city center of Seoul, 1846~49; red dots are Dongdaemun (left) and Haeundae (right), where the Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP) is located.

서울 역사 도심 동쪽 관문에 있는 동대문디자인플라자와 서쪽 관문에 있는 본의문 박물관마을은 서울비엔날레의 중심점이다. 서울 도시 변화의 역사를 고스란히 겪은 두 곳은 서울의 과거 도시 개발과 현재 도시 재생을 상징적으로 보여 준다.

The Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP) and the Donuimun Museum Village located in the city center of Seoul are the two main venues of the Seoul Biennale. These two contrasting sites are witnesses to present urban regeneration of Seoul and its past urban patterns.



- **주요시설**
동대문디자인플라자 (DDP), 본의문 박물관마을
- **현장 프로젝트**
마포 서울시립극장, 봉림 전시장, 서울생활물류센터, 서울역 T017 프로젝트, 서울로701, 서울대문 전시장, 연극인 주택 등
- **국제 설계 스튜디오 참여 학교**
서울대학교, 서울시립대학교, 이화여자대학교, 홍익대학교
- **민간 파트너**
국립중앙박물관, 마르텐더 나리, 스테이스힐 생크리, 플레본 소년회, RAT School of Art
- **공공 파트너**
국립중앙미술관, SH공사, 서울연구재단, 국립현대미술관, 영국문화원
- **Main Venues**
DDP, Donuimun Museum Village
- **Live Projects Seoul**
Mapo Gil Depot, Bamseom Observatory, Seoul Upcycling Plaza, Seoul Station T017 Project, Seowon Plaza, Sejong-daero Gallery, and Actor's House
- **Private Partners**
Moixchon Kim Jung Sik Foundation, Art Center Nabi, Space One Gallery, Platoon Sonendeck, RAT School of Art
- **International Design Studio Participants**
Seoul National University, University of Seoul, Ewha Woman's University, Hongik University
- **Public Partners**
Goethe Institut, SH Corporation, Seoul Institute, Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, British Council



City Architects: Ernst May 1927 in Frankfurt, Seung H-Sang 2014 in Seoul