

From CIAM to Seoul

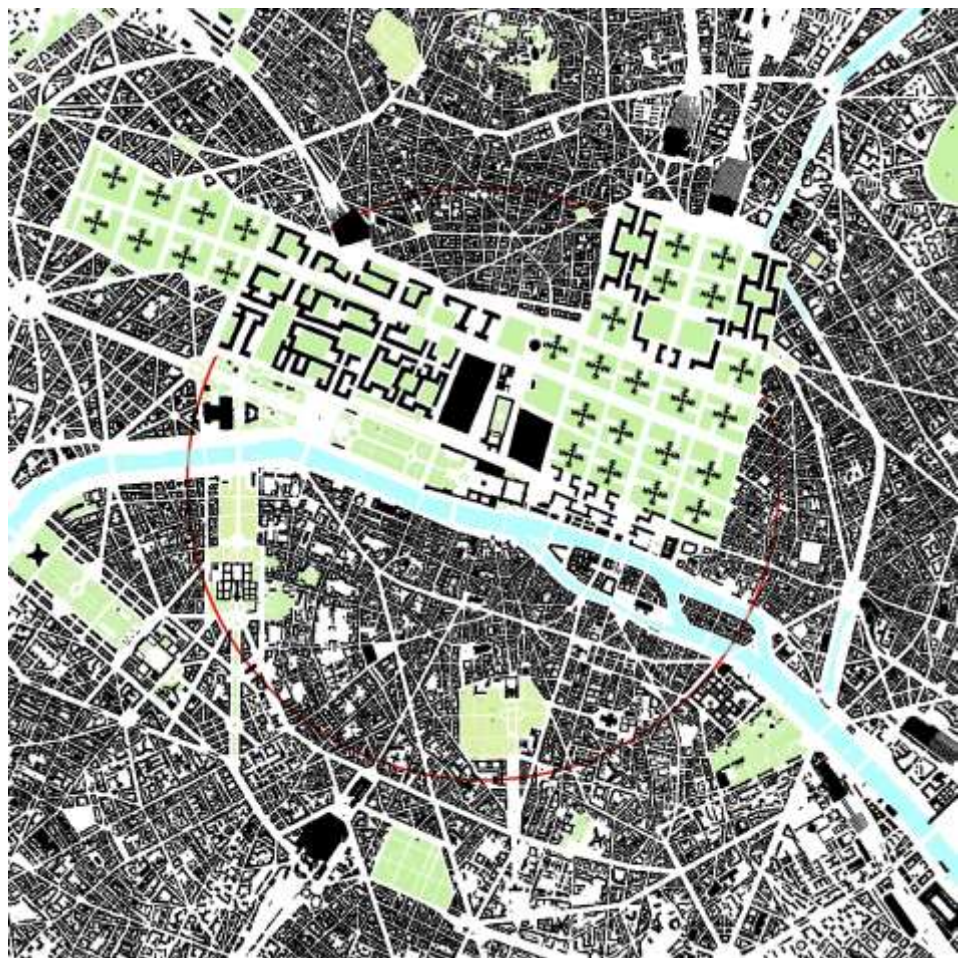


Ludwig Hilberseimer 1927



Jamsil 1980s





Le Corbusier: Plan Viosin 1925



Hwanghak-dong, Seoul 2017

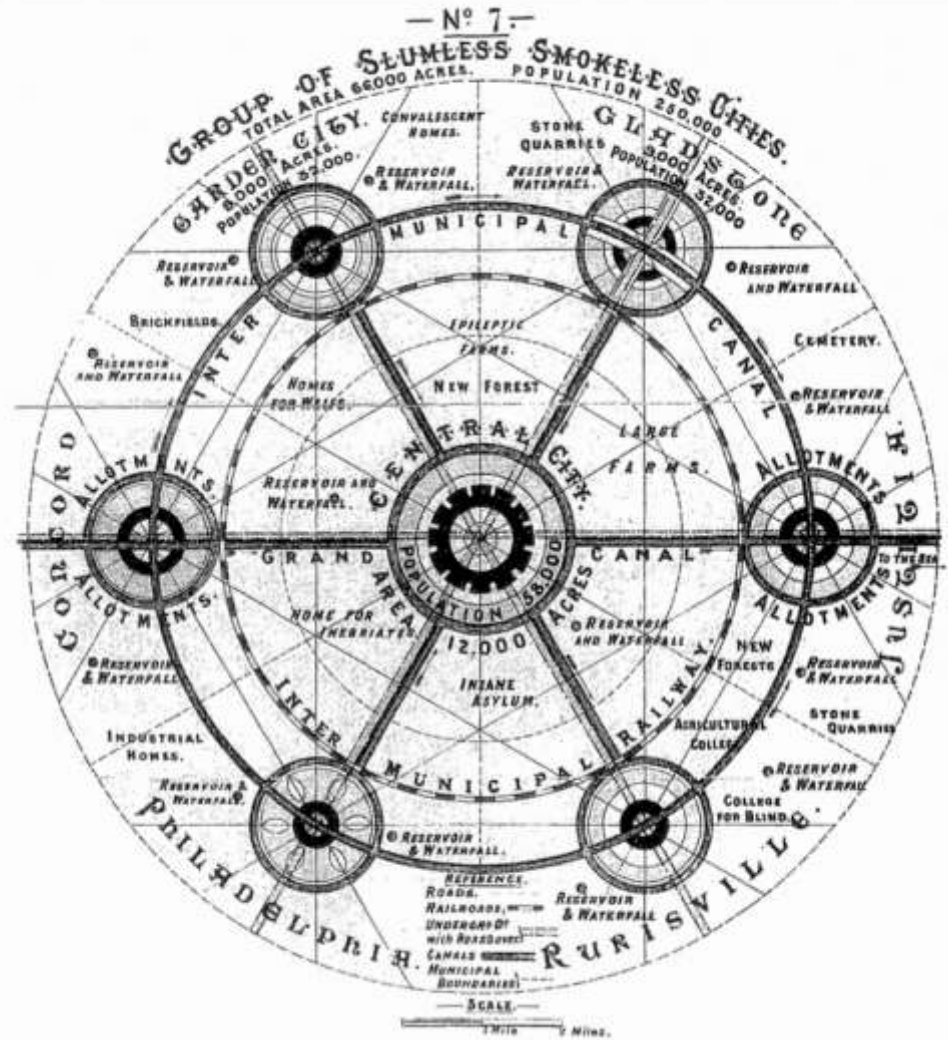
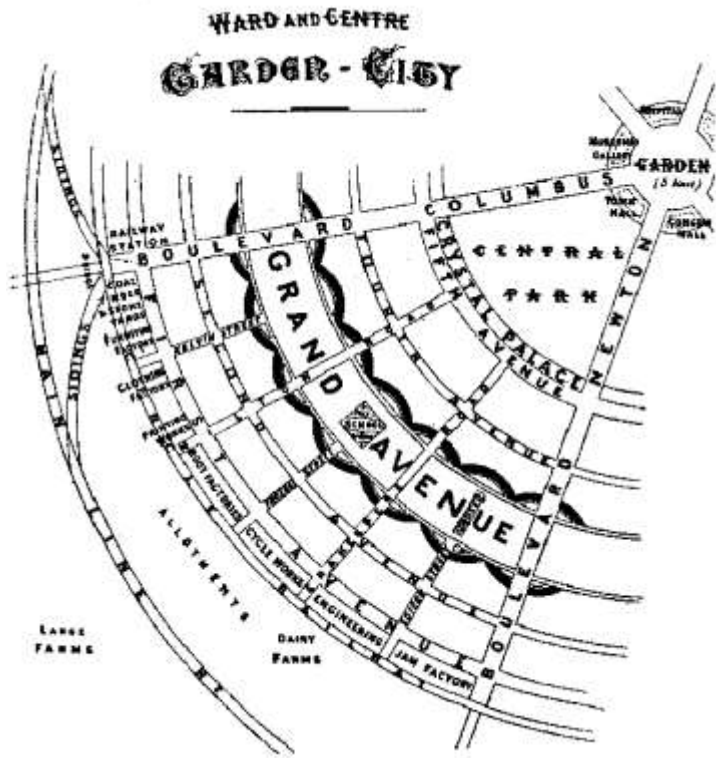


Founding of CIAM 1928:  
Ernst May, City Architect of Frankfurt vs. Le Corbusier





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

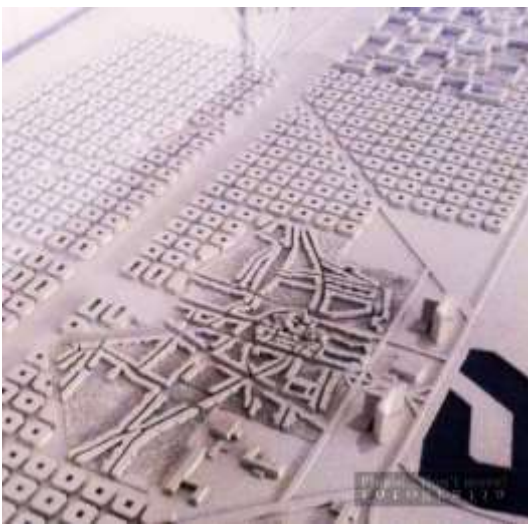




Palace of the Soviets competition 1931  
The loss of modernism to reactionary Stalinism.



J. L. Sert    Le Corbusier



PUBLICACIÓN DEL G.A.T.E.P.A.C.

# A.C.

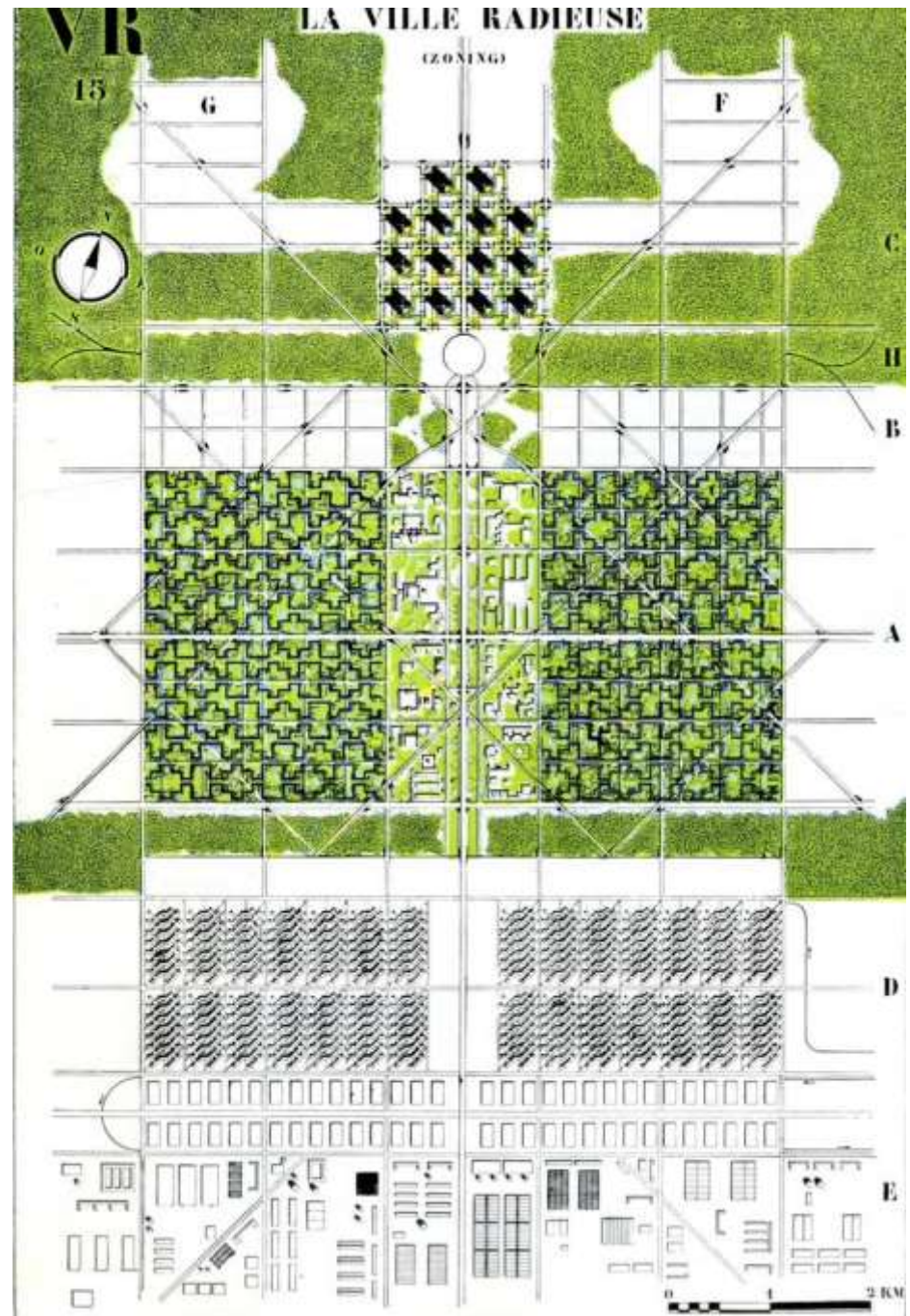
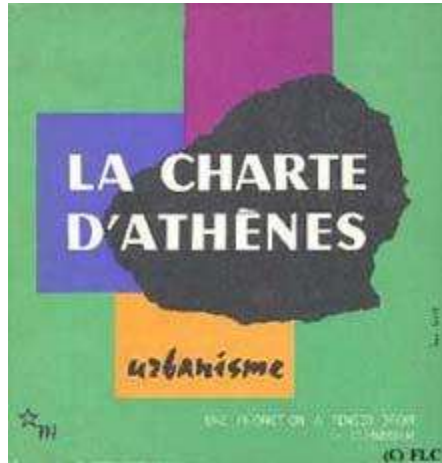
ANO III

DOCUMENTOS DE ACTIVIDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA

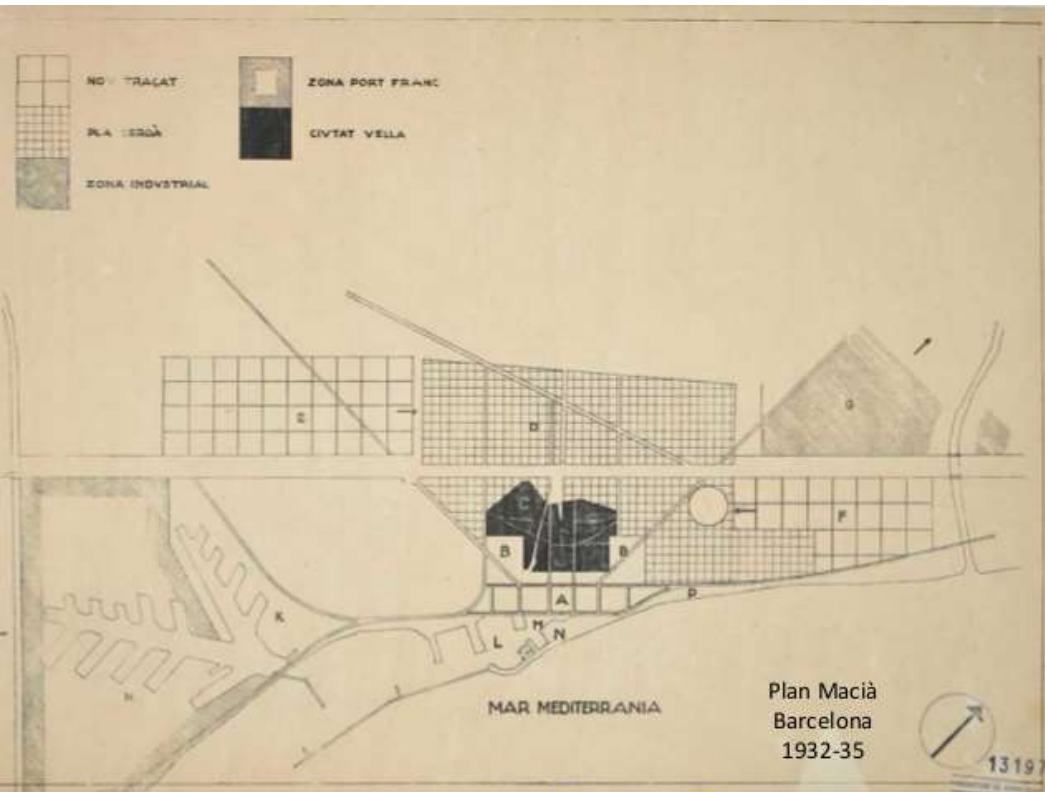
### CIAM 4: Functionalist City 1933

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.

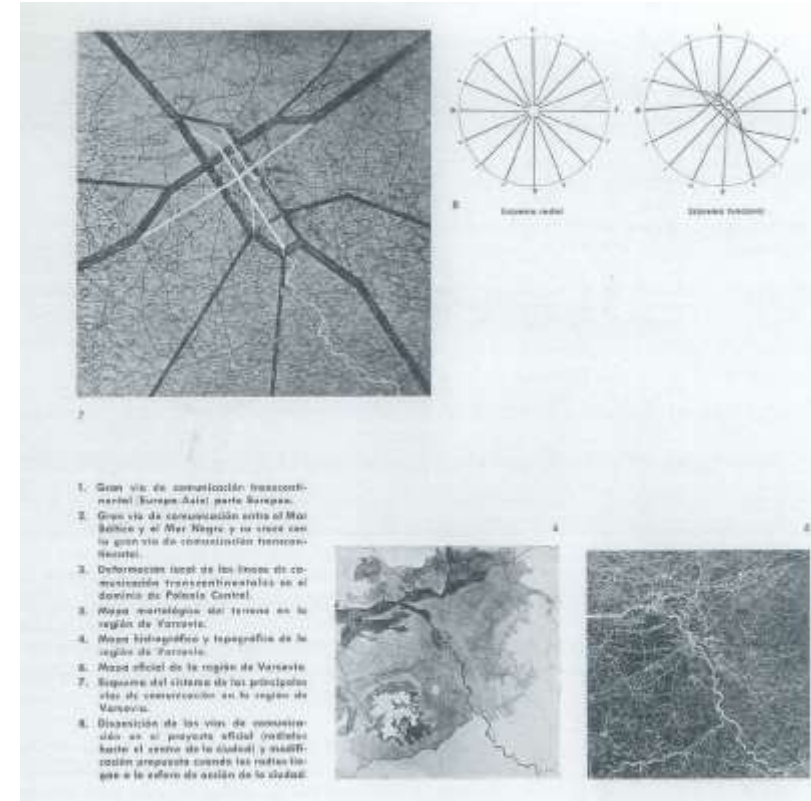




1933 Athens Charter by Le Corbusier  
single-handedly published after CIAM  
4

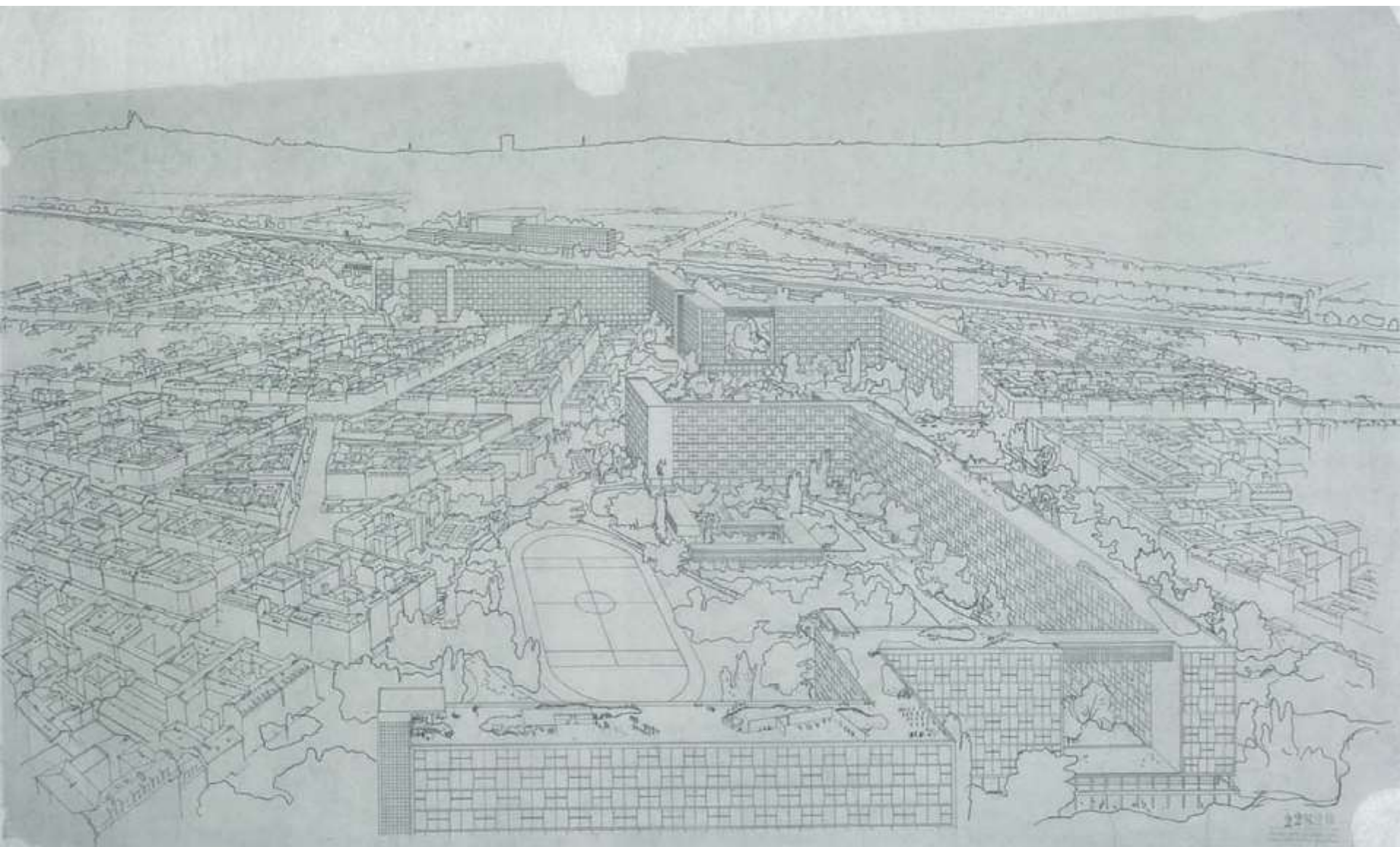


Sert: Macia Plan for Barcelona, 1935  
Integrating the city core



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



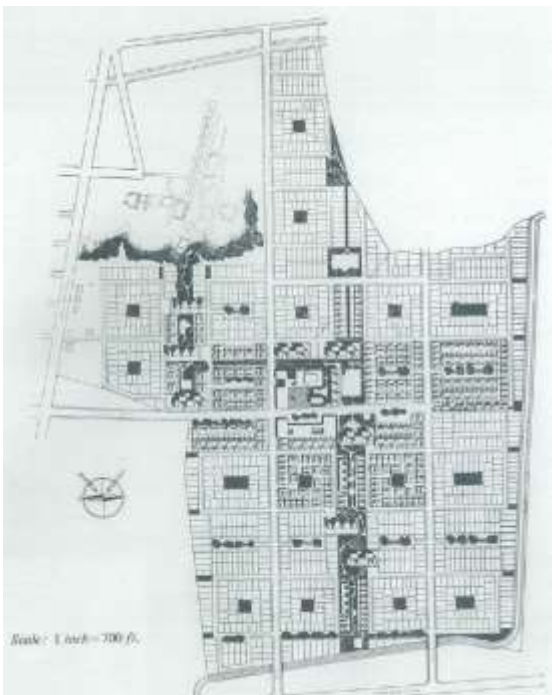


Two basic methods that the best 20 new towns,  
 display their advanced technology,  
 represent a conscious shaping  
 of outdoor space—where linked suburbs.

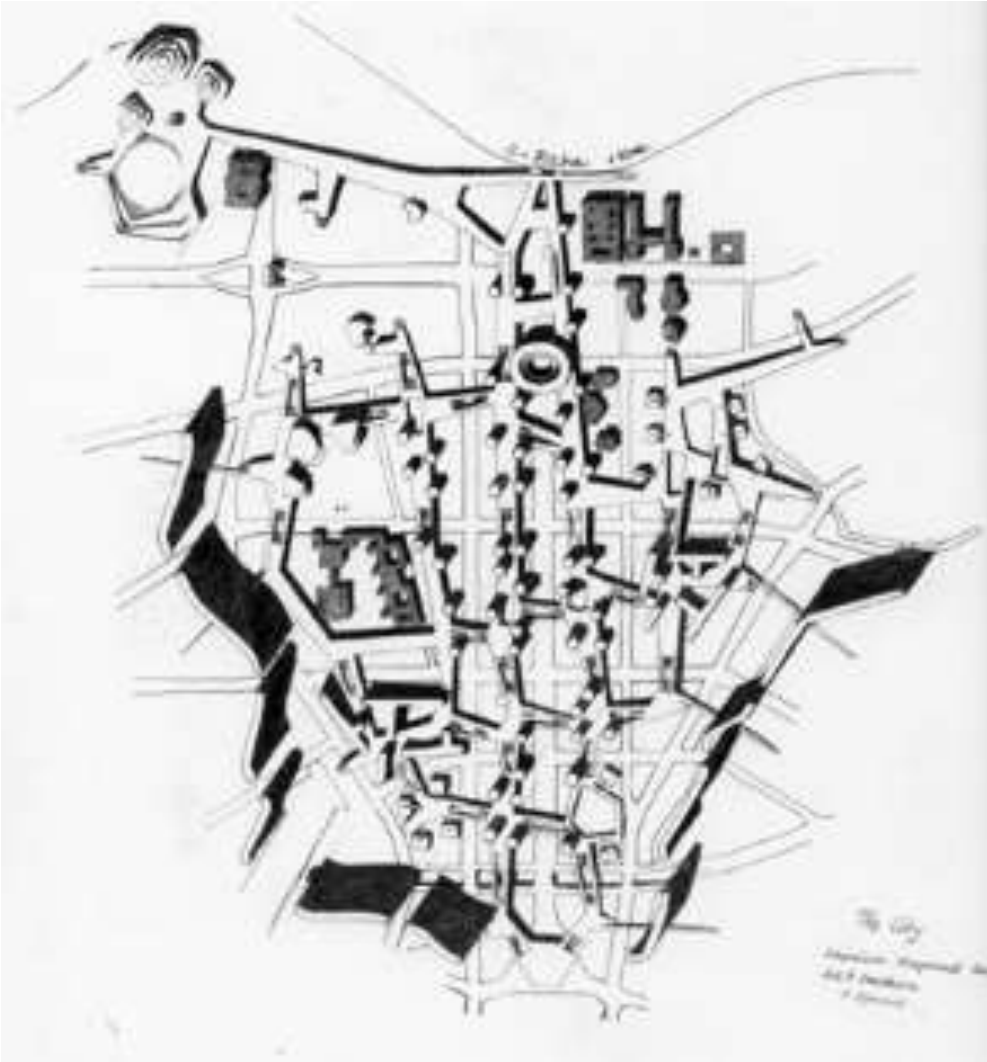
The new Latin American towns  
 of planners Wilson & Sert  
 show a whole range of outdoor "patios"  
 located with distinctive vibrancy.



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

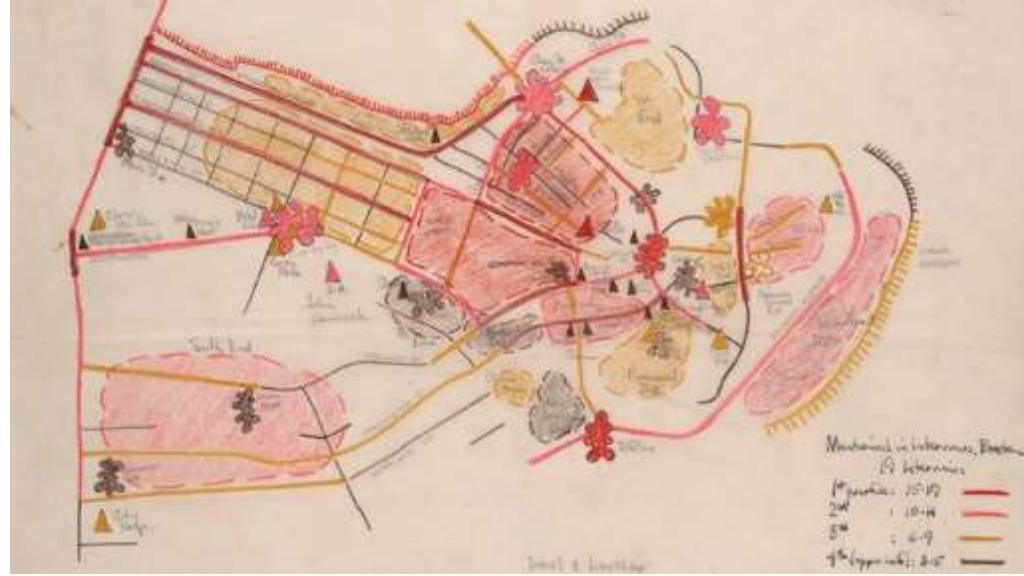


Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson with Sasaki: Quincy House 1955 and the introduction of interdisciplinary architecture + landscape

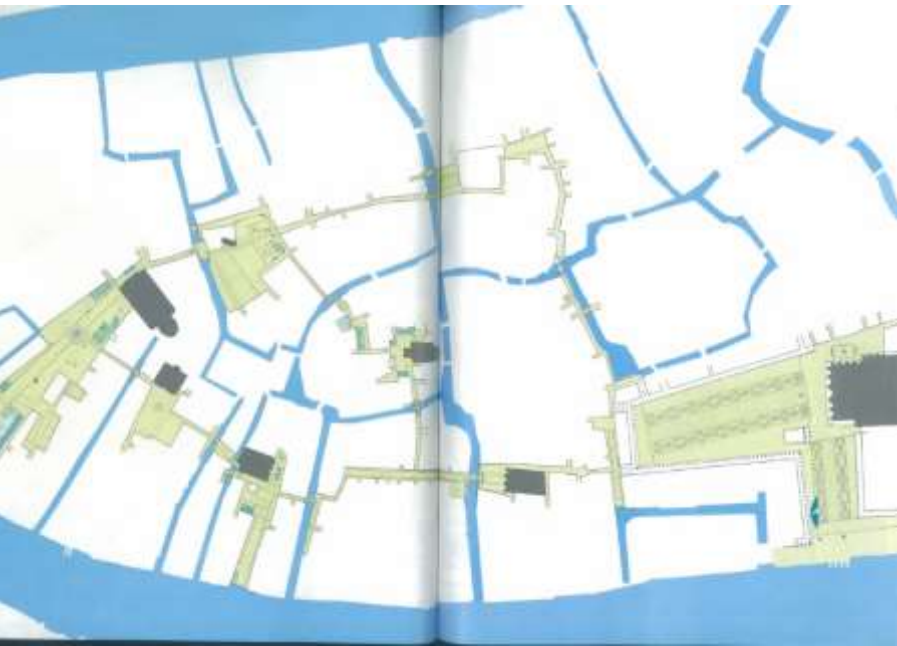
Sert's reaction to team X was to increase intellectual production for the concept of 'Urban Design'



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



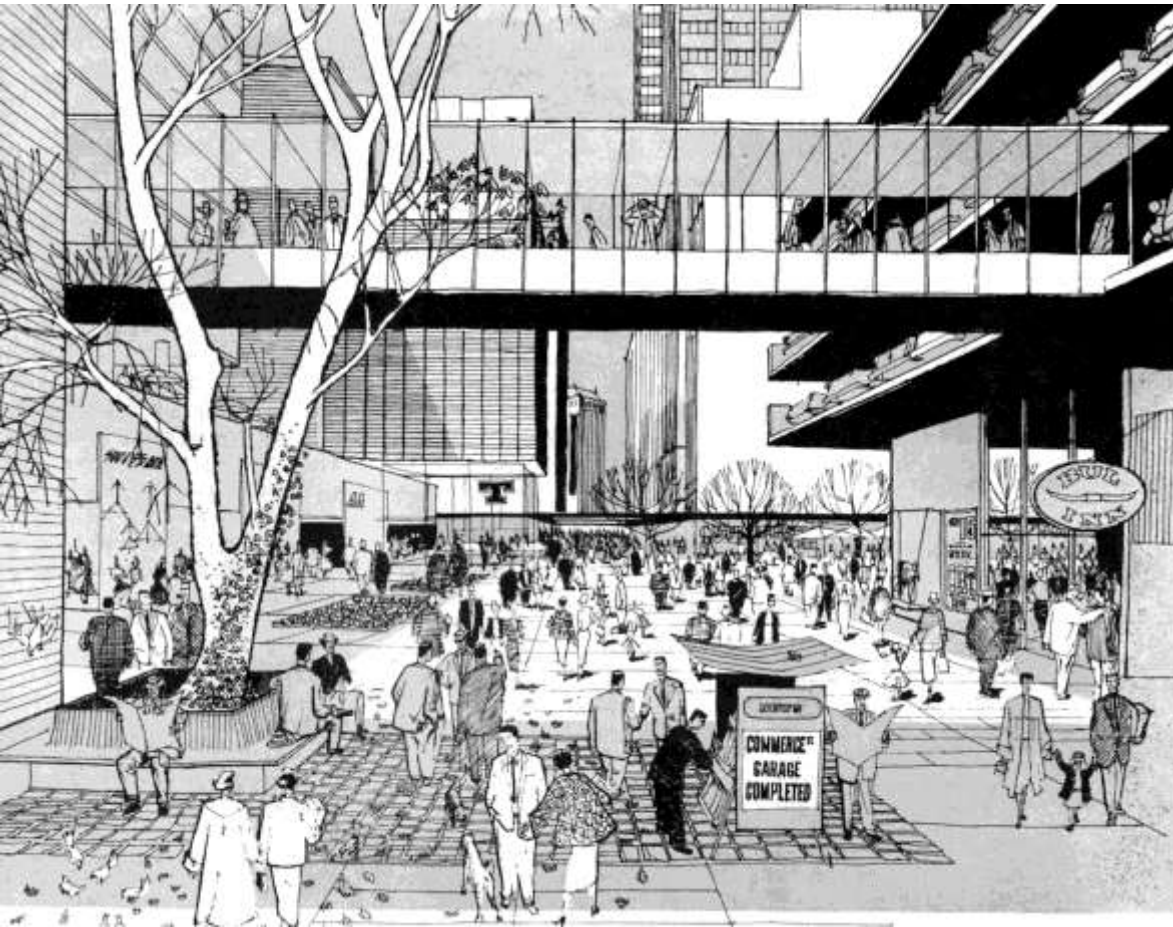
Perceptual Form of the City, Kevin Lynch and Kevin Lynch



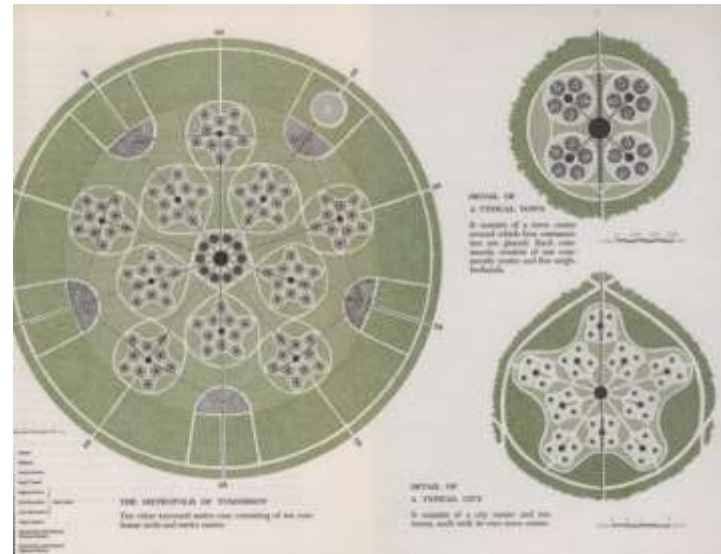
Edmund Bacon, author of Design of Cities, director of Philadelphia Planning: articulation of space for experience by the people

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

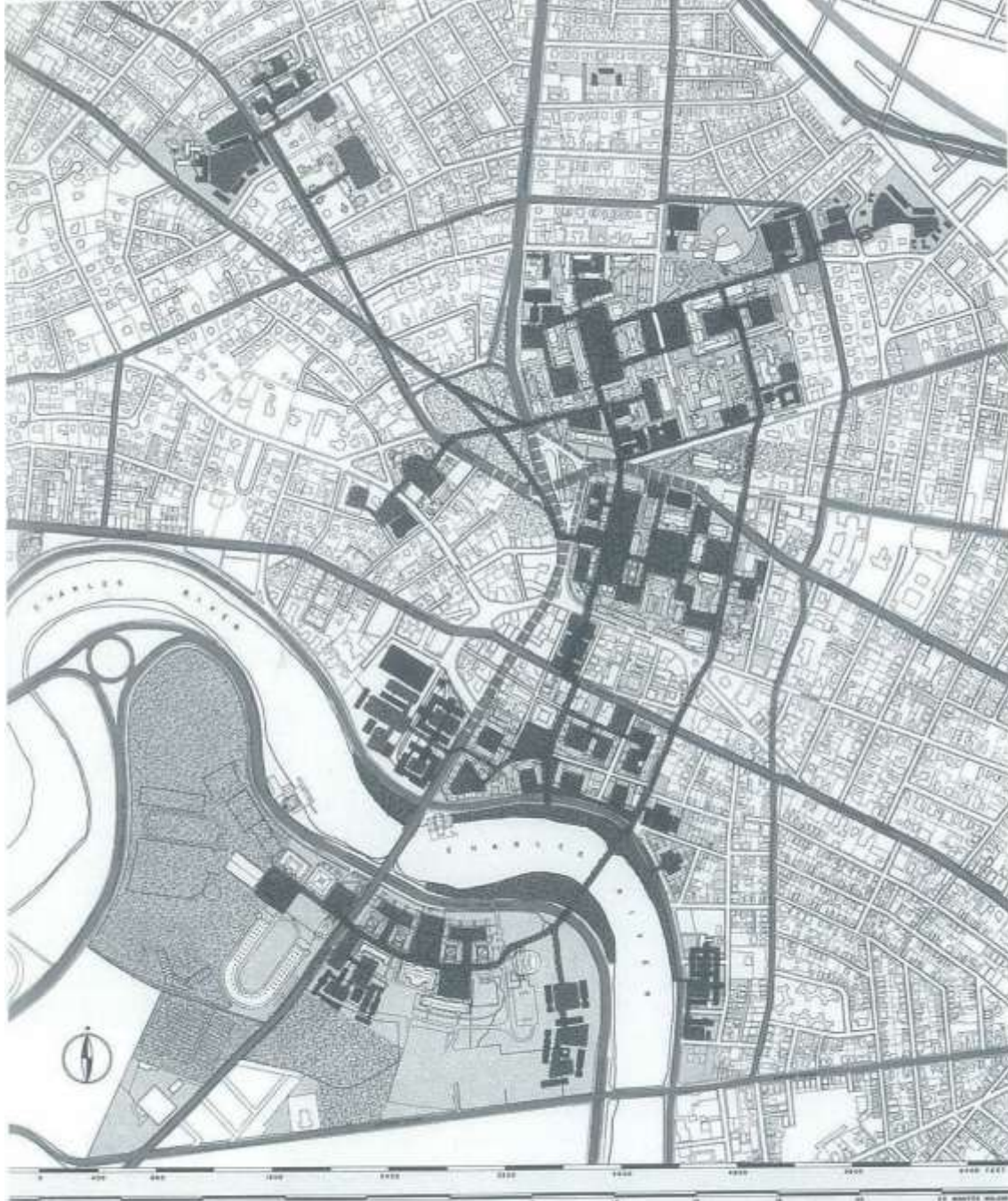




Victor Gruen, Fort Worth Masterplan, 1955: little demolition of existing and complete pedestrianization of the core.



First Harvard Urban Design Conference 1955



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

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT  
OF YARDS AND OPEN AREAS**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PLANNING OFFICE

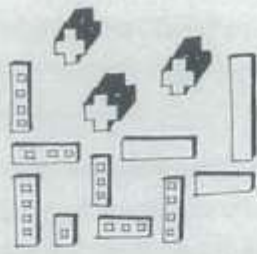
Pedestrian networks, Harvard 1960





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.

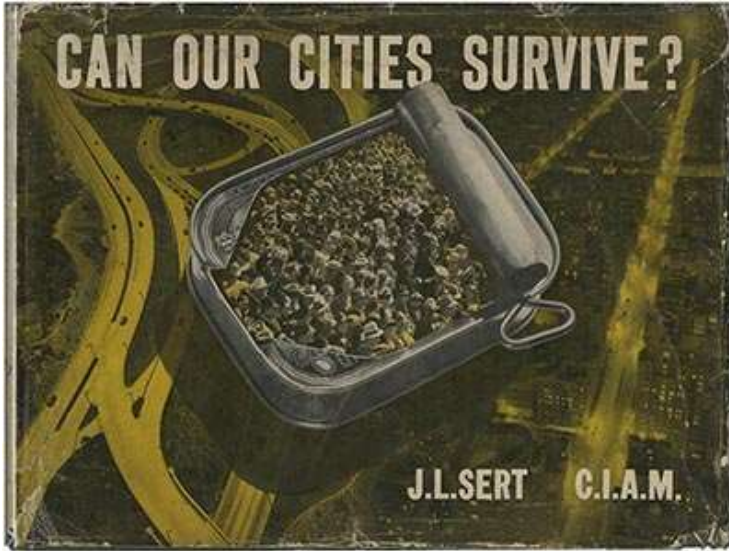


PHOTOS: ROBERT D. MARVET STUDIO

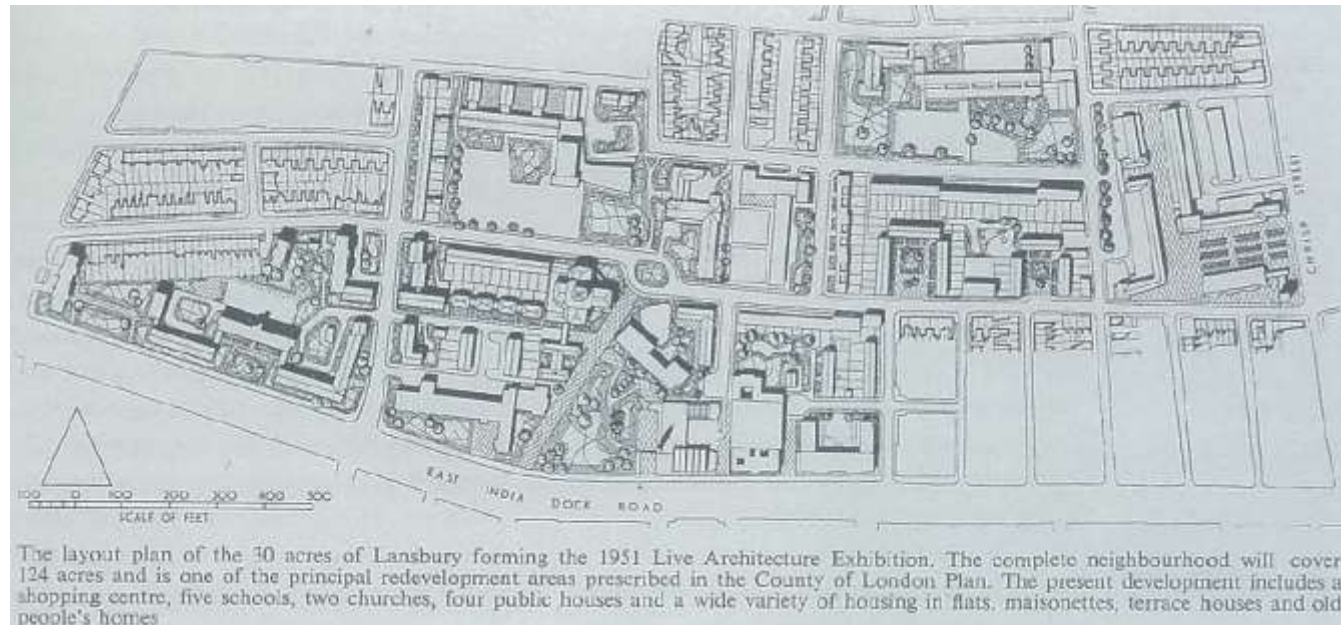


Urban Design Conference 1957 after the dissolution of CIAM. Added tenets included mix of densities, separation of car and pedestrian, and the need to re-urbanize cities instead of suburban development. In a personal meeting with faculty, Sert talks about taking the ideas to developing nations in Asia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

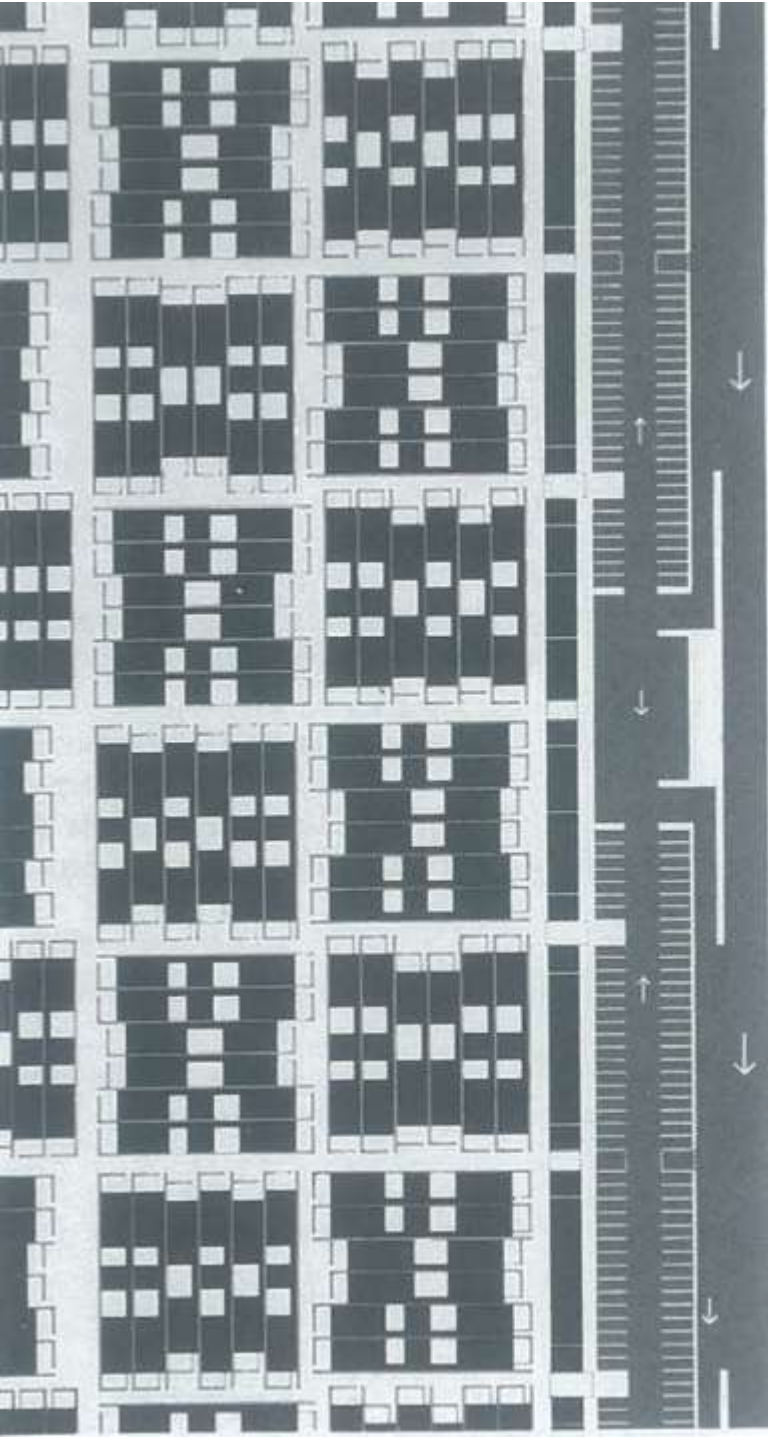




Urban Design falls out of the mainstream: The Shape of our Cities by Sert and Tyrwhitt is rejected by Harvard University Press and Life Magazine.



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

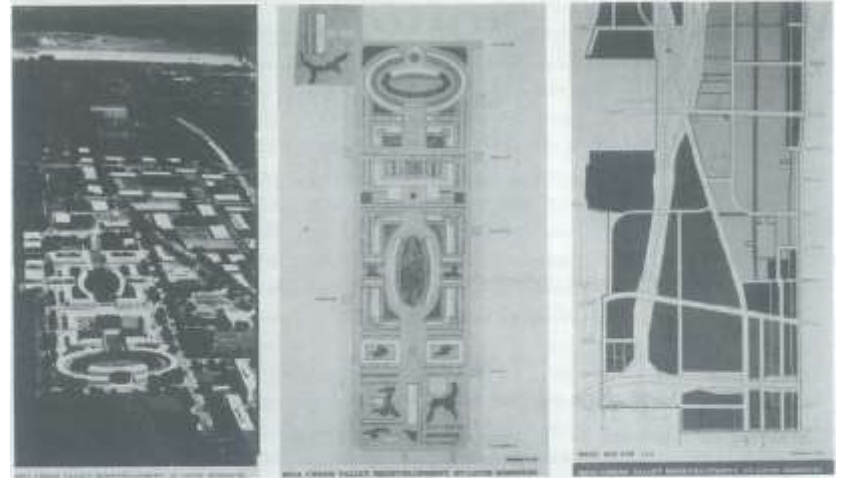




Sert at the Times Square urban design studio, 1955

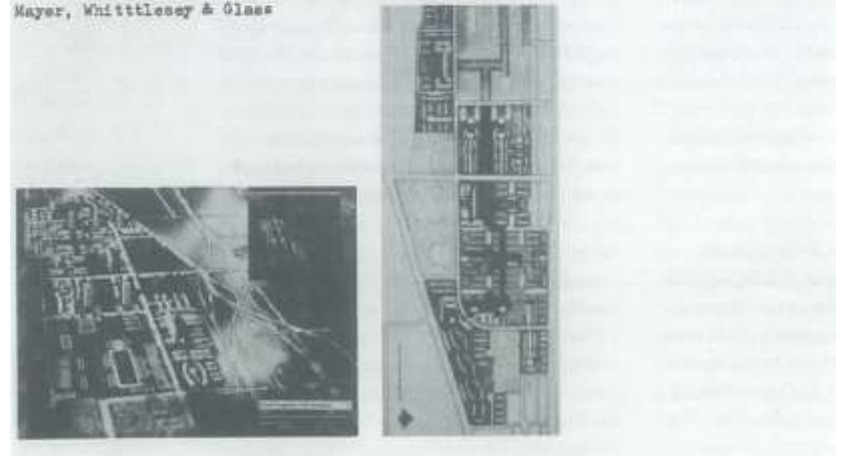
Design by I.M. Pei

MILL CREEK, ST. LOUIS



Design by:

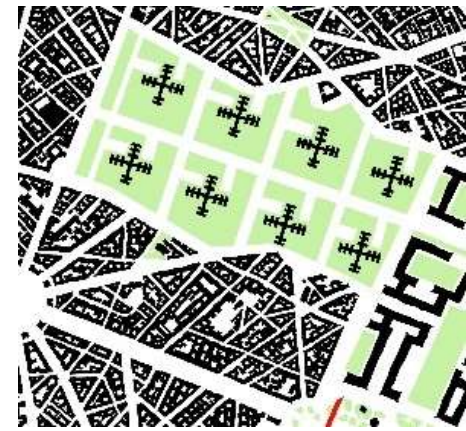
Mayer, Whittlesey & Glass



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



Brownsville Brooklyn



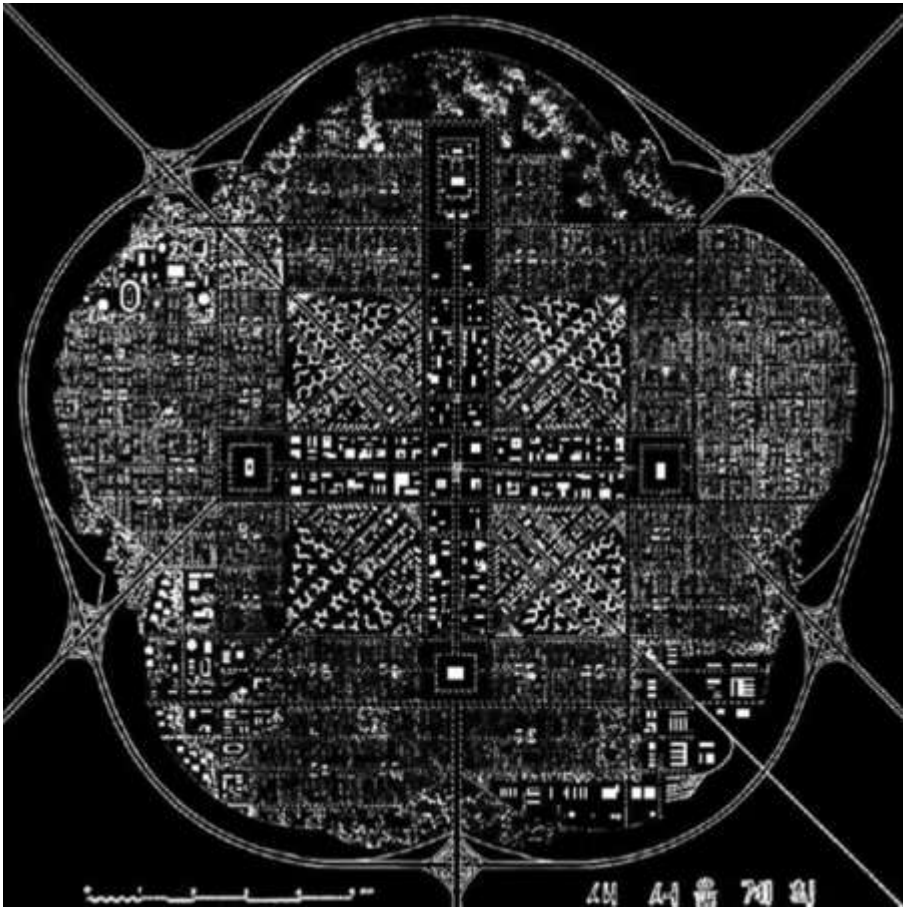
Misunderstood 'symbol' of modernism and CIAM



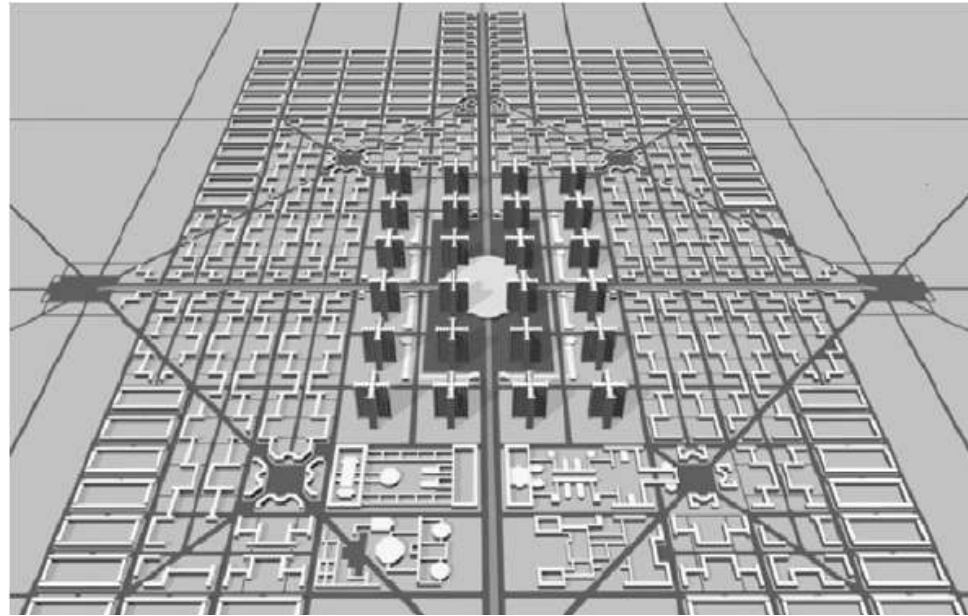
Pruit Igoe demolition 1971

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

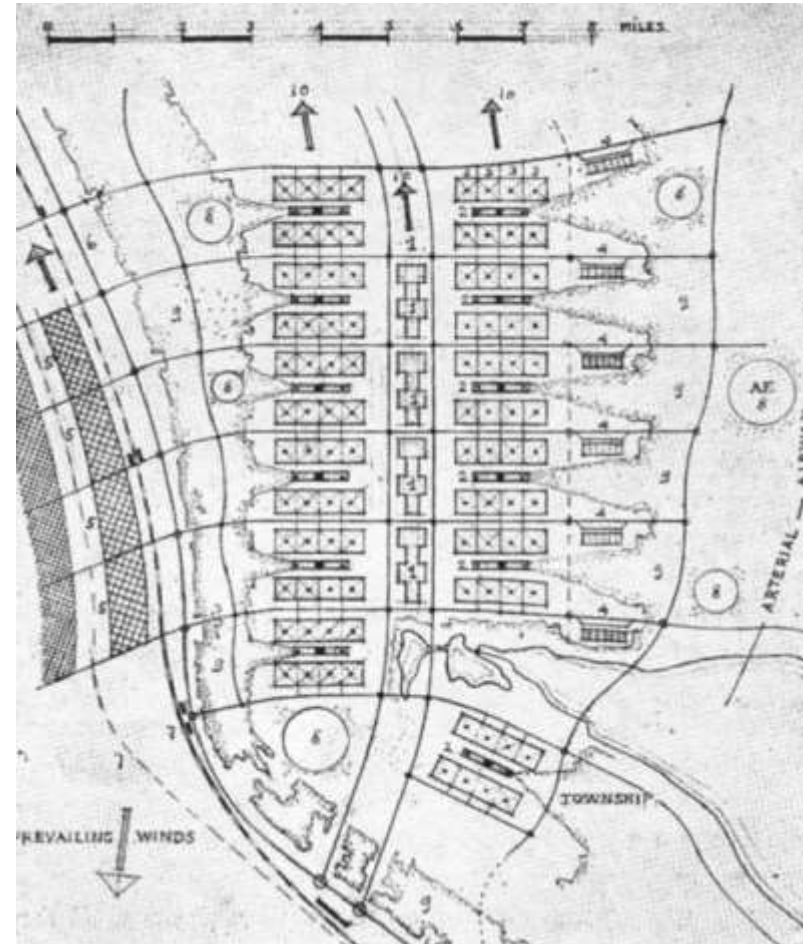




HURPI (Housing and Urban Planning Institute) established in 1965 by the U.S. based Asia Foundation with Oswald Nagler as its head.

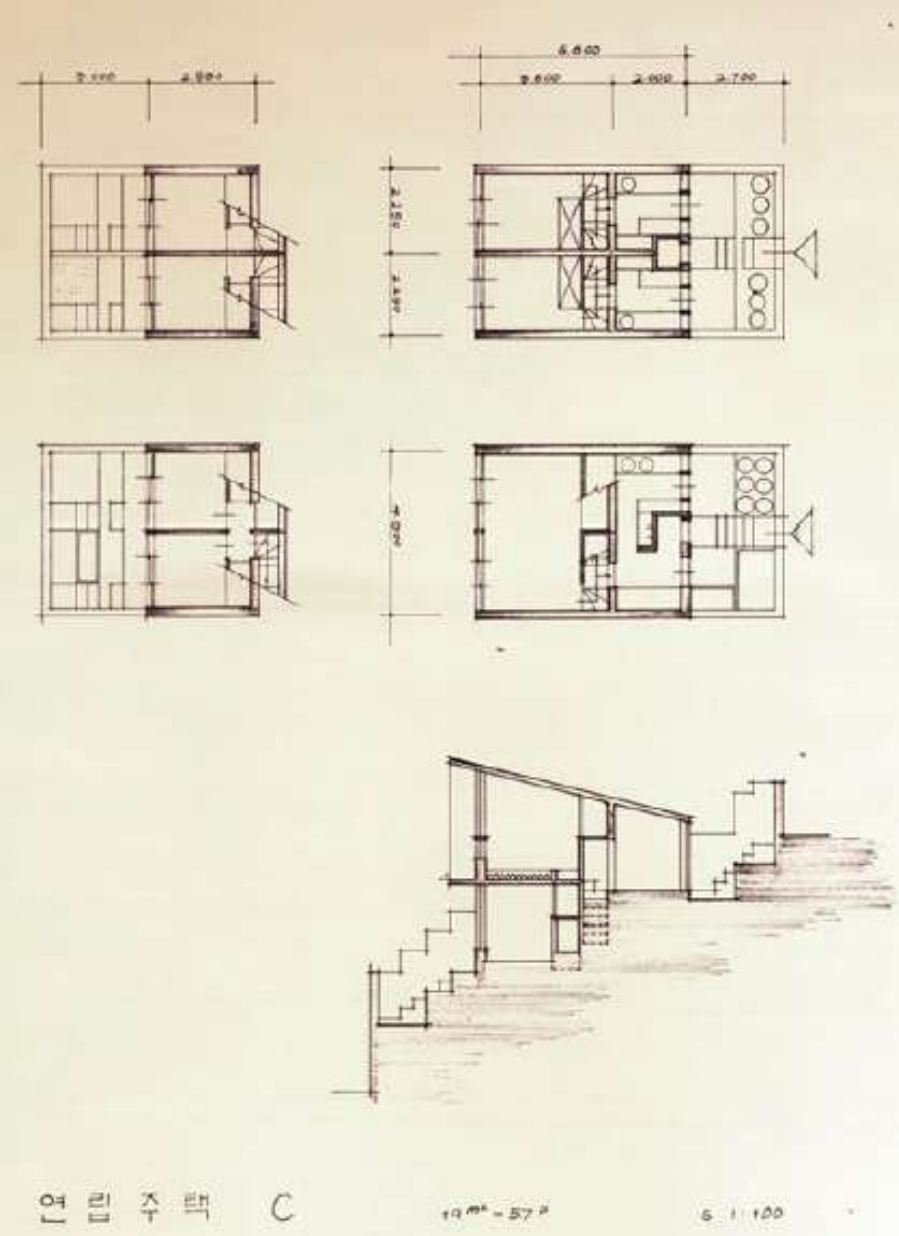


HURPI South Seoul masterplan for 1.2M inhabitants 1967



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





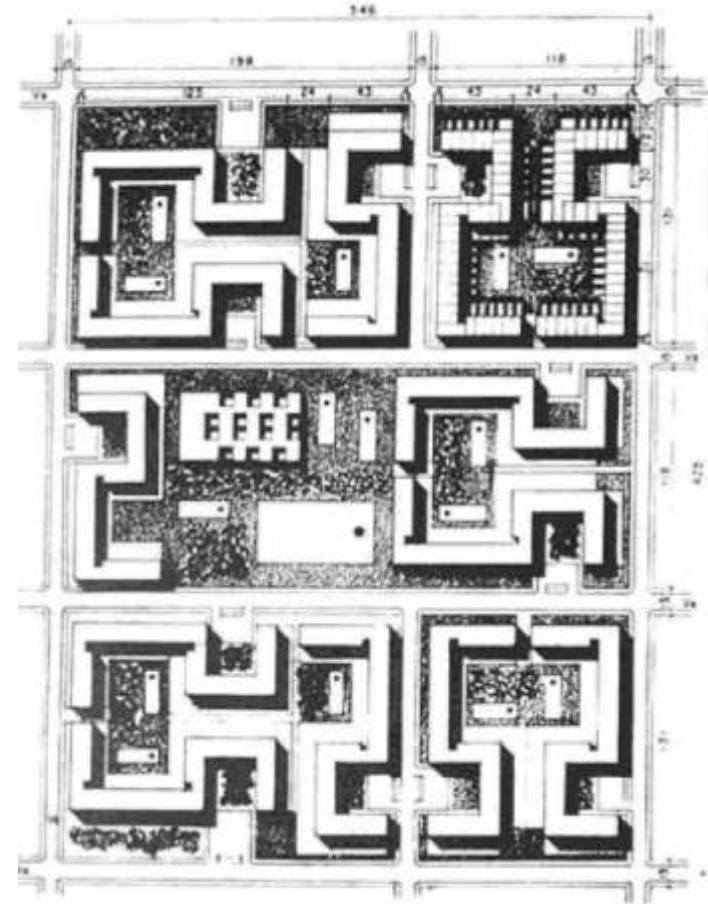
Minimum dwelling unit HURPI , ca 1965



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.





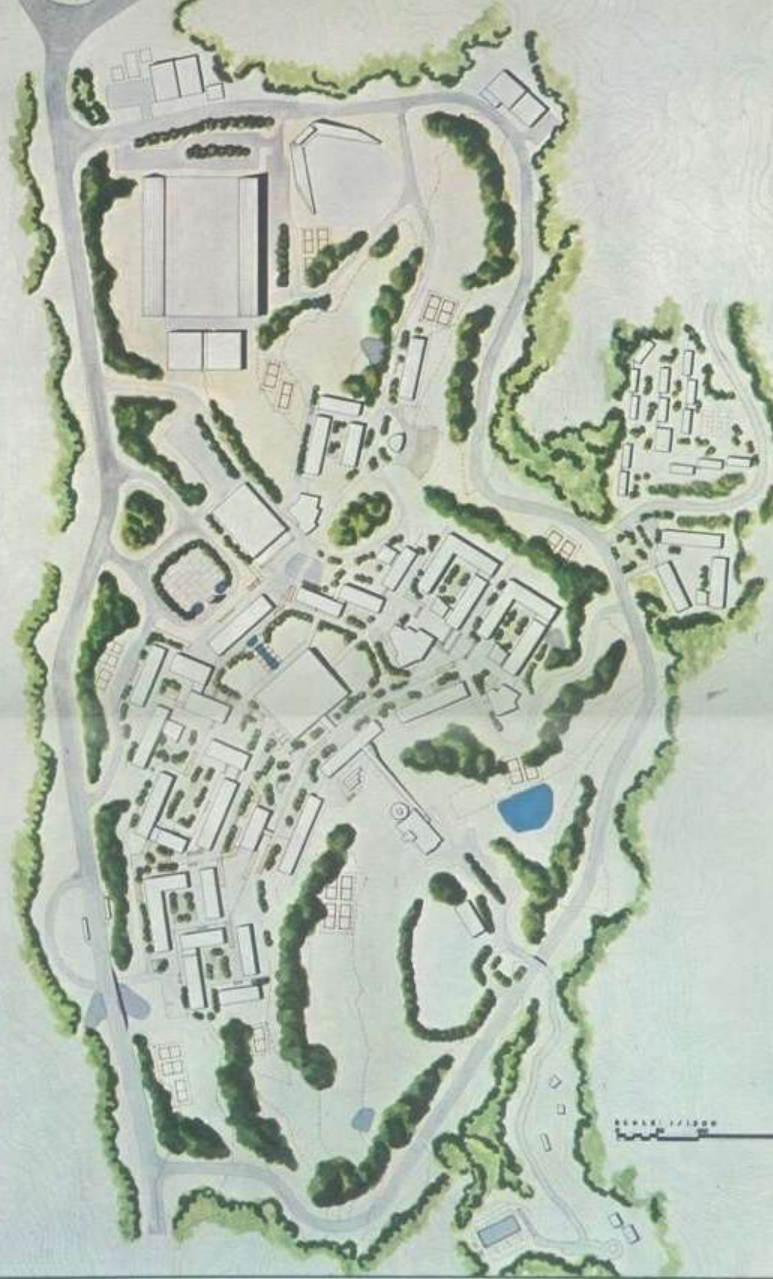
Oswald Nagher and Kim Sweoo Geun , 1985







SNU Masterplan, Dober Paddock  
Upton, 1971



배치 계획  
MASTER PLAN

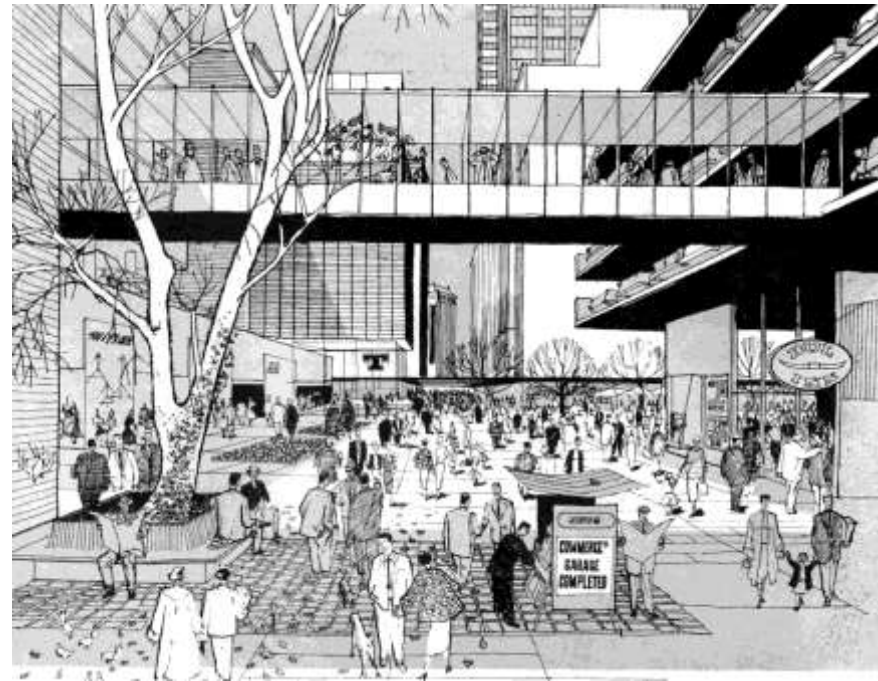


Quincy House 1955





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



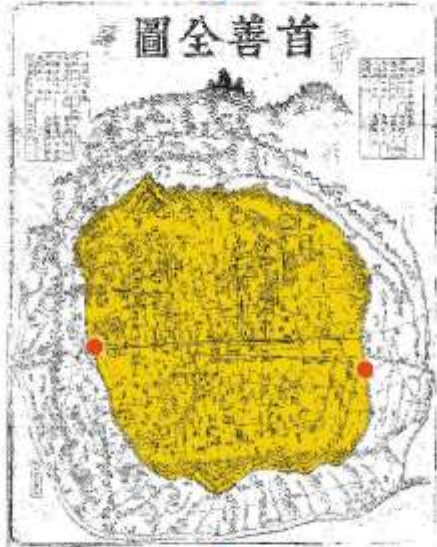


John Hong: Clover at Holyoke Center  
, Harvard 2014

# 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 서울시옥기, 봉림 전시장, 서울생활물류센터, 서울역 T017 프로젝트, 서울로701, 세종대문 전시장, 연극인 주택 등
- **국제 설계 스튜디오 참여 학교**  
서울대학교, 서울시립대학교, 이화여자대학교, 홍익대학교
- **민간 파트너**  
국립중앙박물관, 마르텐더 나리, 스테이스힐 생지리, 율리온 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 Sommerdeck, 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

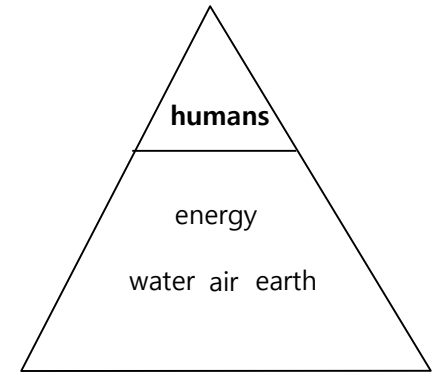




City Architects: Ernst May 1927 in Frankfurt, Seung H-Sang 2014 in Seoul



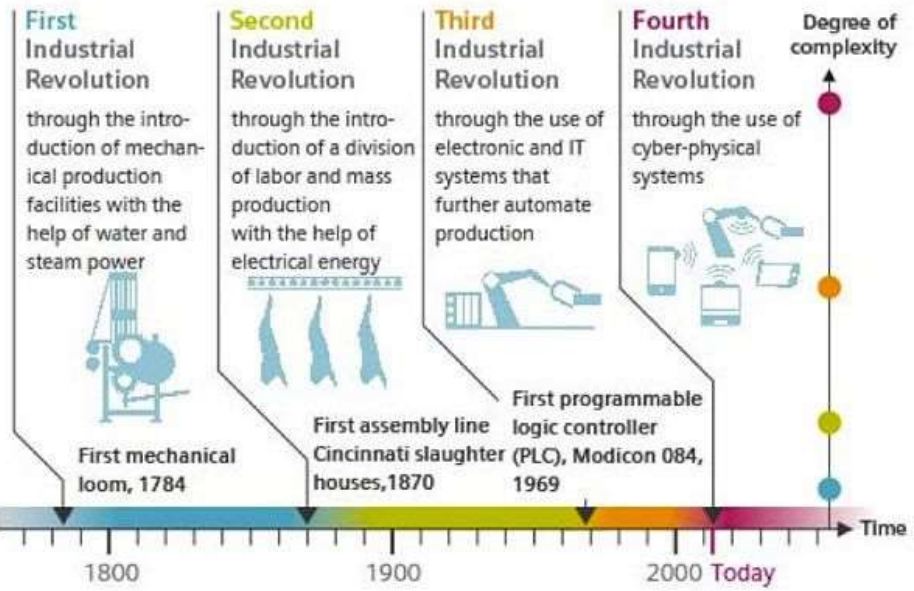




URBAN COMMONS

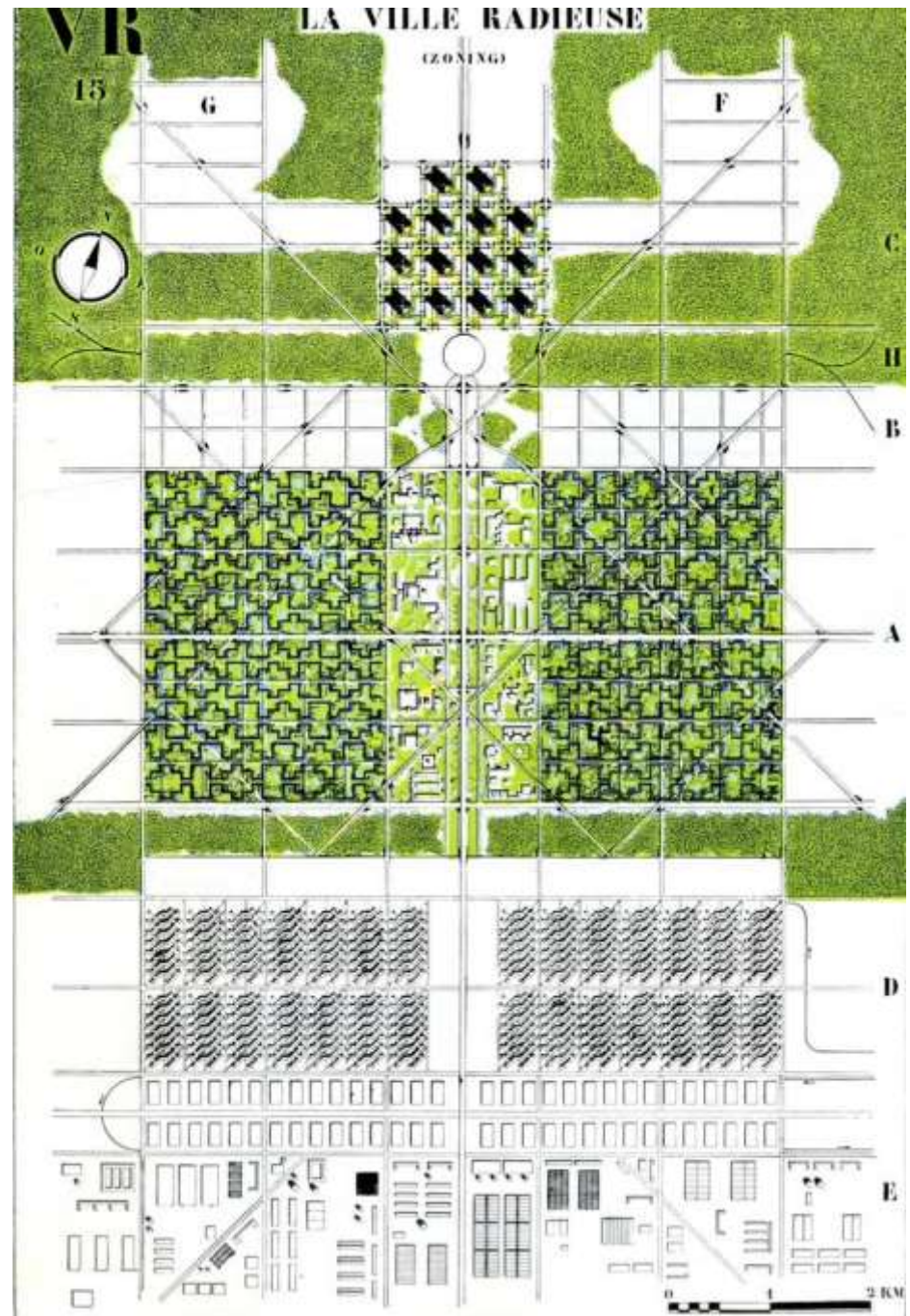
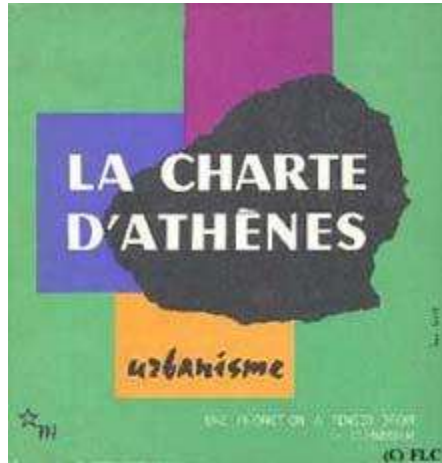
humans energy water earth air

making, sensing, recycling, connecting, moving, sharing, archiving

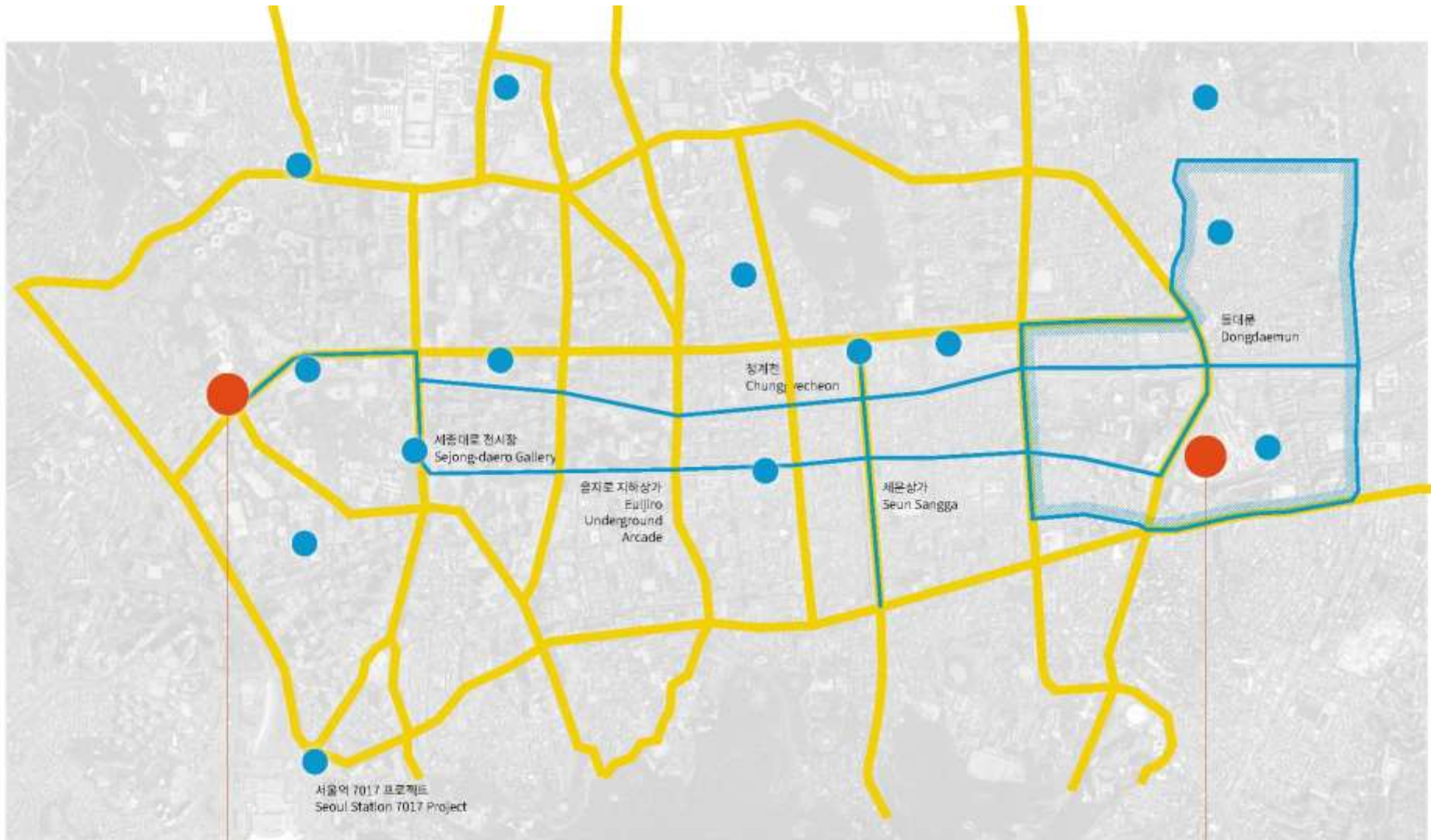


The 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution





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



**주 전시장**

동대문 박물관마을(2017년 완공 예정)

**Main Venue**

Dongdaemun Museum Village  
to be opened in 2017.

● **현장 프로젝트**  
**Live Projects Seoul**

**주 전시장**

DOP 디자인전시관

**Main Venue**

DOP, Design Exhibition Hall



# “도시재생활성화지역” 지정 등 집중적으로 재생





10

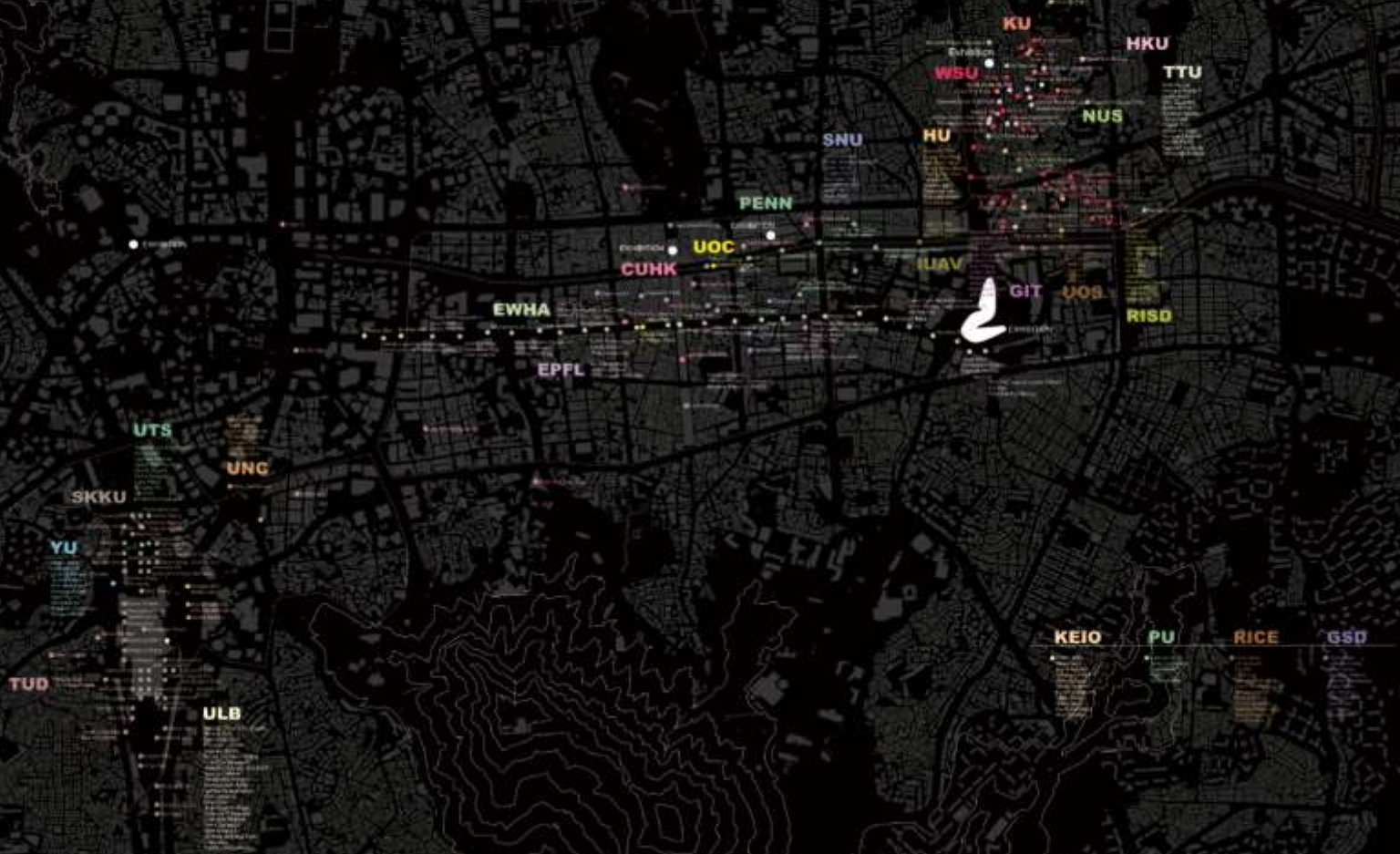
- Australia
- Belgium
- Hong Kong
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Netherlands
- Singapore
- Switzerland
- United States

27

36

417

119  
298





# Data Room

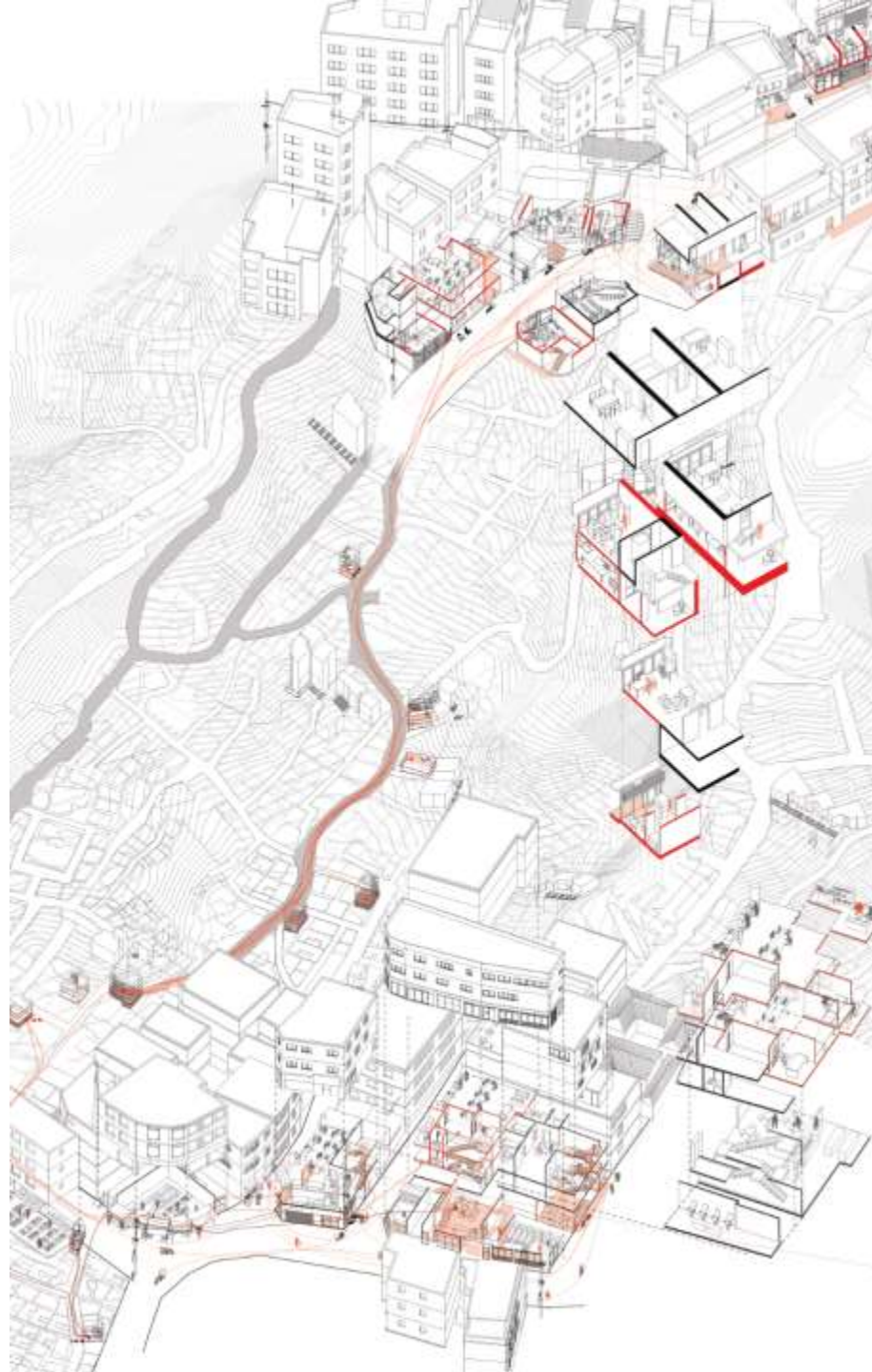




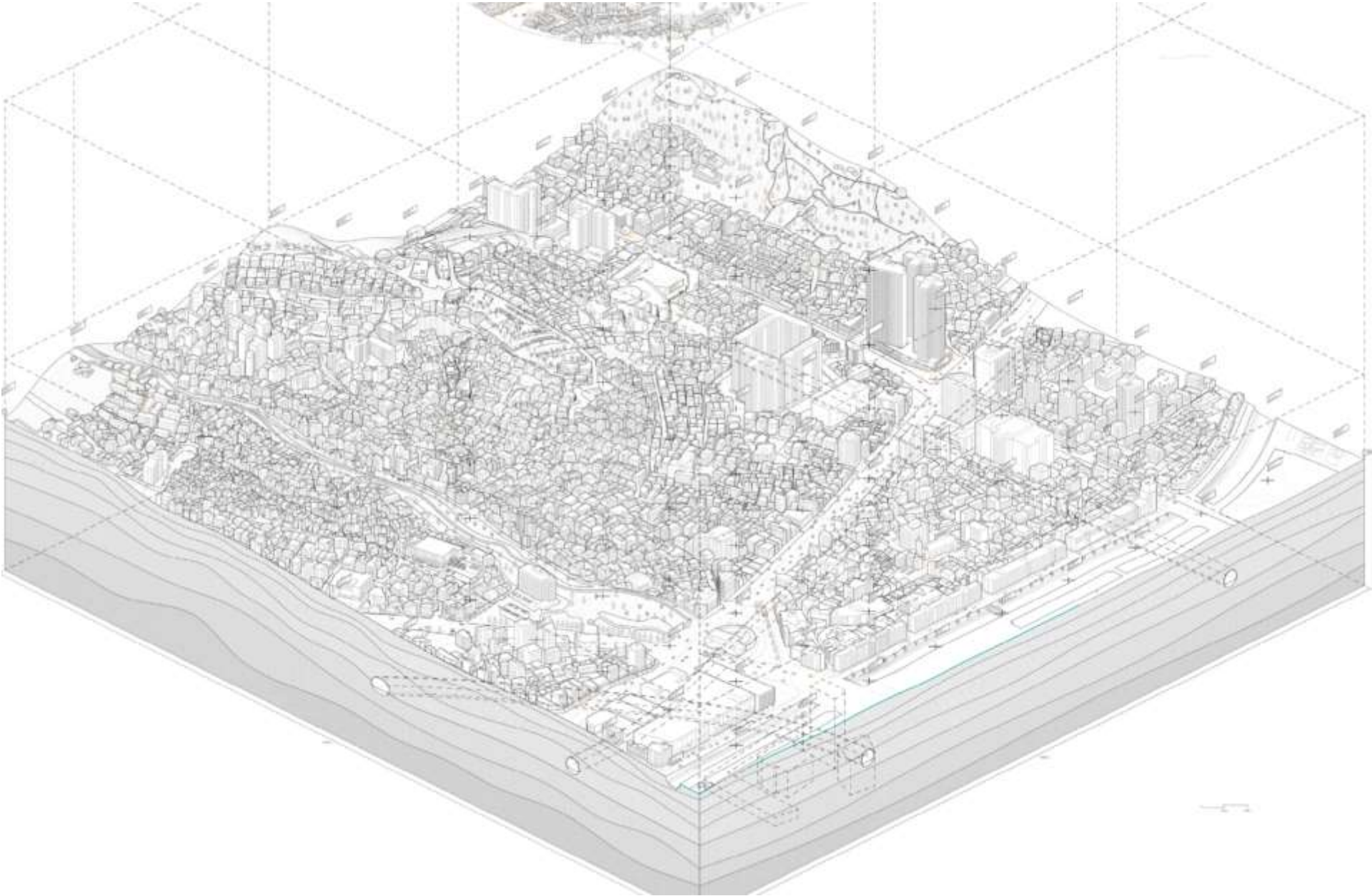




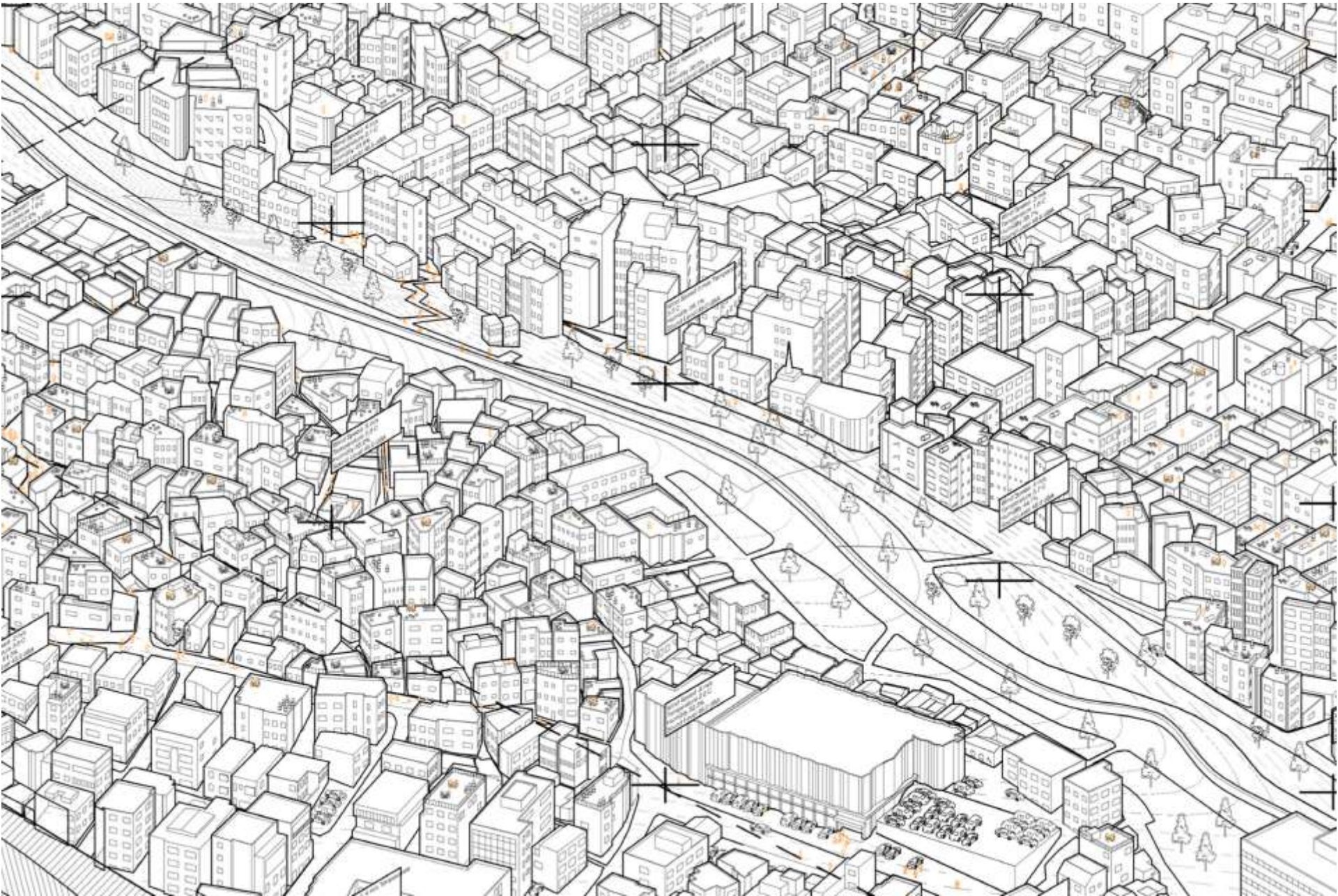














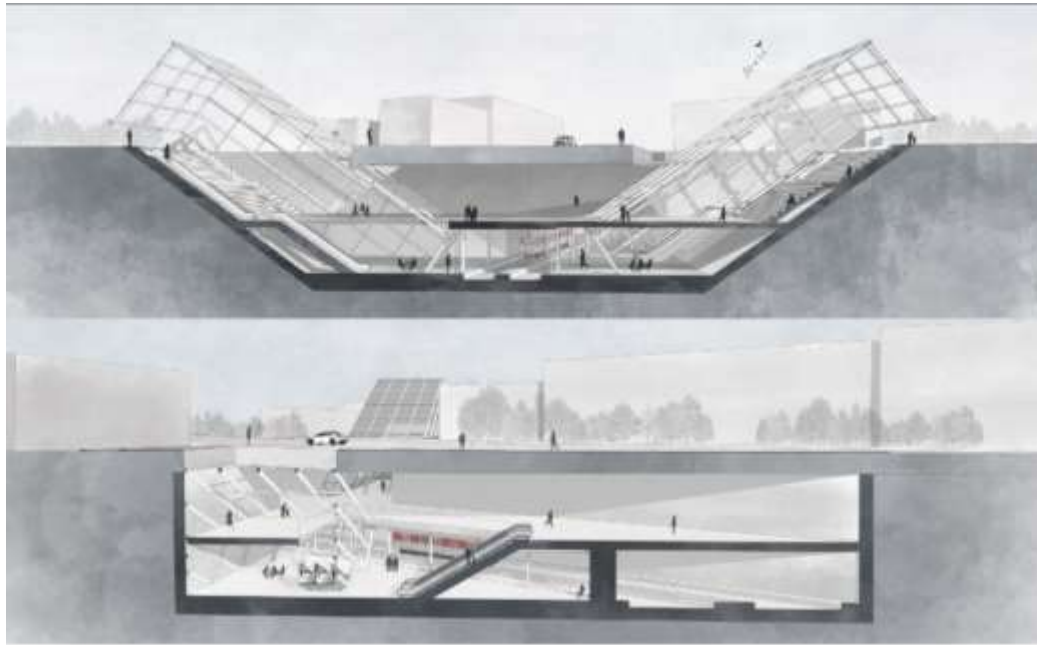


*Seun Sangga circa 1967*



1980 Section Collage





## THE CROSSING BOXES

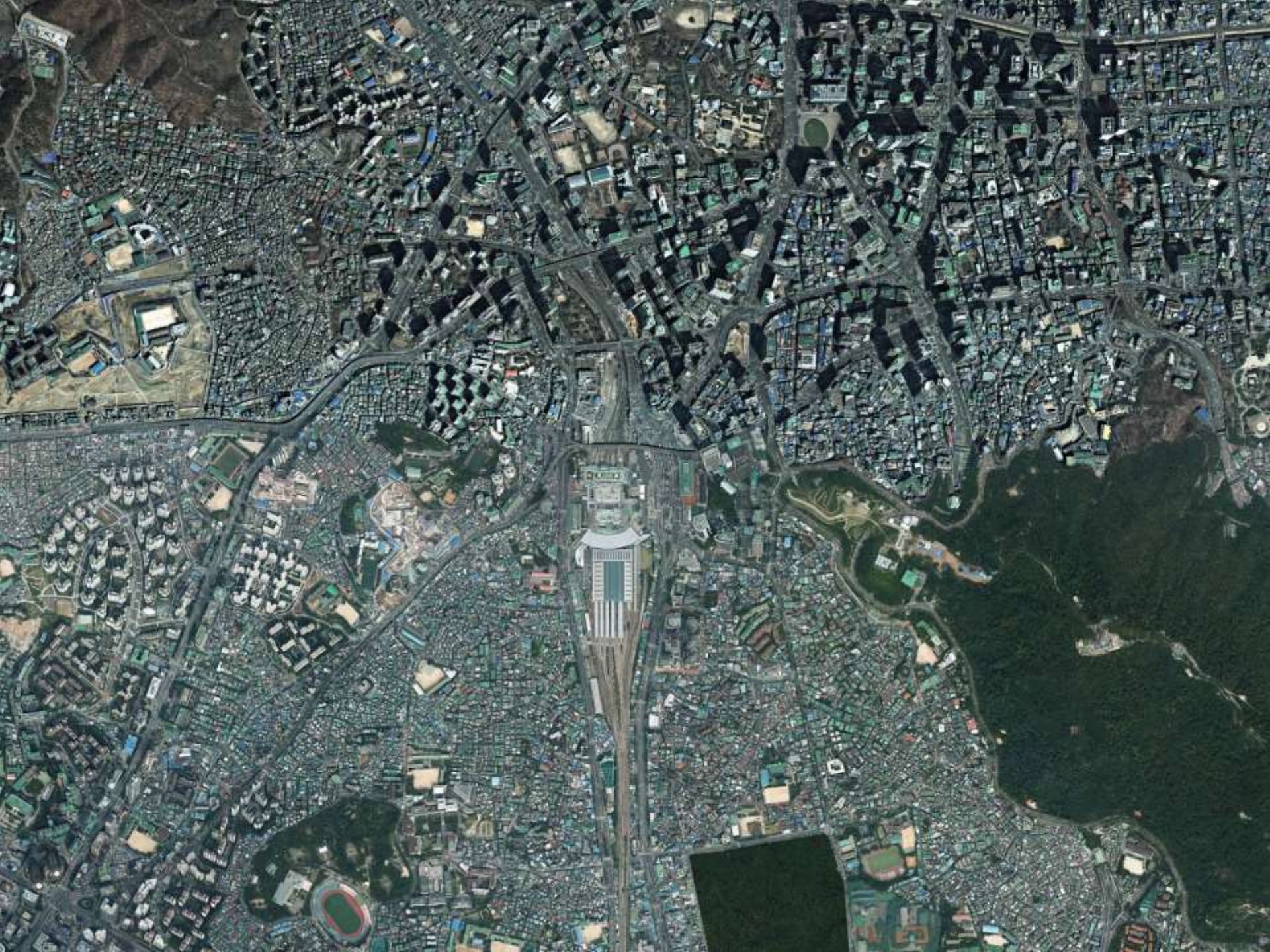
Section 12. Flea Market

by Jyungyun Shim  
Yoonhie Lee Studio

The design intention starts to connect two main alleys by 'The Crossing Boxes.' Along both sides of the streets (between Euljiro-3-ga and 4-ga), many manufacturing industries and shops are located and form complex networks representing the unique banal heritage of Euljiro-3ga. The Crossing Boxes' enable two streets to communicate not only with each other, but also with the Euljiro underground gallery and the metro subway track level. The slanted glass Boxes carries down people into the gallery level where the flea markets are located. The Crossing Boxes also perform to bring natural light into the dark and narrow space below. It connects the world with natural light and air.











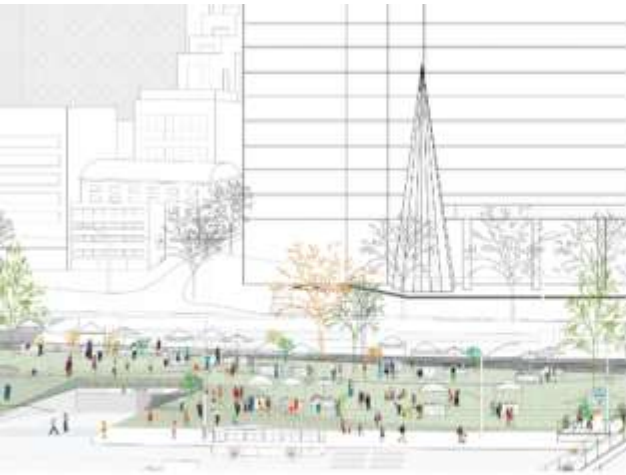
## IMMINENT SEOUL STATION MASTERPLAN

Layering Density, Ecology, Morphology,  
and History

by SungjuunKwan University  
Thorsten Schuetze Studio

For the masterplanning of the areas above the open tracks at Seoul Station, a key element is the reconstruction of the historical Mancho stream and greening of its water catchment area in order to improve urban sustainability and resilience. These are integrated with the creation of a walkable car-free district, the design of a new underground train and bus transfer station, and an urban grid for designating property areas, buildings and infrastructures. The overall aim was the design of a sustainable district that strengthens local economy, including food production that has a zero footprints for energy, water, and soil.





## FROM SITES TO SIGHTS: Opening Hidden Seoul

by Hana Lee  
Gerard Reinmuth, Andrew Benjamin Studio

This project investigates historical spaces, contours, spaces and sights. In so doing it aims to uncover important historical places that are neglected or only known by the locals. The sites are then used to set the conditions by which program within the ICC connects with the city as a 'voice of sites'. The issues addressed by the project concerns the importance of heritage and future heritage. Places and reminders of the past that are often forgotten or ignored during the rapid urban development are retained. The ICC provides sight connections from the ICC thereby allow these sites to gain public recognition. The project allows the city to develop without losing the essence of the past. As a result this will mean rapid development need not ignore or destroy the culturally and historically important parts of the urban fabric.

