

# **#5 Postmodernism, New Urbanism**

## **Theory of Urban Structure**

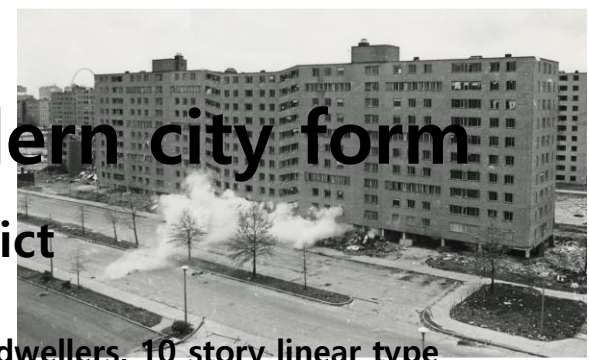
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# **#1. Post Modernism & New Urbanism Urban Structure**

# Pruitt-Igoe, The decline of the modern city form

- Reflection of modernism and massive housing district
  - Pruitt-Igoe, Minoru Yamasaki
  - 1956, At first, it is the symbol of the affordable housing, 2,800 housing, 12,000 dwellers, 10 story linear type collective housing, award American Institute of Architects
  - 1972, smumism, urban decline, and in the end it is demolished
- This picture is the symbol of the “end of the Modernism” (J. Jacobs)



# Jane Jacobs

- **Bringing people into the street would create a vital force into city**
- "So to speak, the place is an artistic form of the city and can be compared to dance. It is not a simple, mechanical dance in which all the crowds are simultaneously scattered at the same time, but the dancers and their group take on a characteristic part to reinforce each other and create order as a whole. It's a complicated ballet. "



They've put up gleaming stone and glass life cabinet housing which breeds delinquency and crime.

They've built spacious green park areas that are avoided by everyone but bums and hoodlums.

They've condemned and destroyed entire city blocks that are not slums, but attractive places to live.

They've zoned our cities into intolerable patterns of dullness.

planners have failed because they have overlooked the realities of urban life, and stripped our cities of the vitality and diversity which make them exciting places to live. She offers concrete, practical alternatives that can save our cities from the blunders of orthodox planners.

Harrison Salisbury of the *New York Times* hails this book as "the most refreshing, stimulating and exciting study of this greatest of our problems of living which I've seen. It fairly crackles with bright honesty and good sense."

William H. Whyte, author of *The Organization Man*, calls it "magnificent. One of the most remarkable books ever written about the city."

## The Death and Life of Great American Cities

By JANE JACOBS

\$5.95, now at your bookstore

RANDOM HOUSE



**Jane Jacobs (1916-2006)**

- leading community organizer against slum clearance and urban renewal in the 1960's
- create Jacobisms



**Robert Moses**

- New York City Parks Commissioner
- Long Island State Park Commission
- State Parks Council (Head)
- State Power Commission (Head)
- Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (Chairman)
- NYC "Construction Coordinator"

# 성현곤, 고두환, 최창규, 2013. Evidence of Jacob's street life in the great Seoul City: Identifying the association of physical environment with waling activity on streets, *Cities*

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## Evidence of **Jacobs's** street life in the great Seoul city: Identifying the association of physical environment with walking activity on streets



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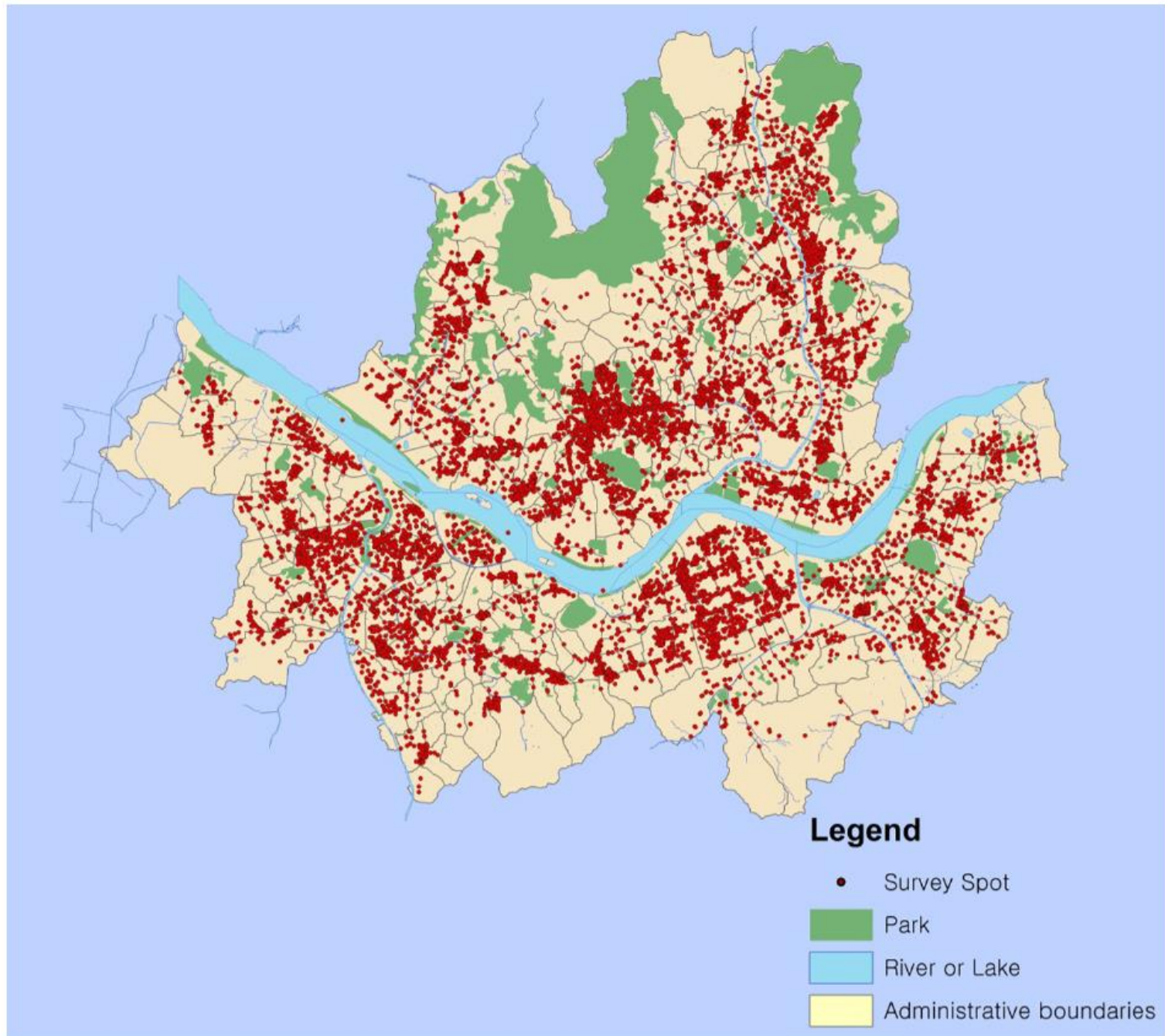
Urban vitality

Physical diversity

### ABSTRACT

The observation of Jane Jacobs (1961) that the vitality of a big city is the result of its physical diversity influenced **the birth of new urbanism** and similar planning techniques such as **neo-traditional neighborhood development and transit-oriented development**. But even after half a century, her claim has not been empirically verified. This study is conducted to investigate the association of a diverse physical environment with street life – namely walking activity – in the great Seoul city.

**The walking activity data for the survey locations of a total of 9571 streets** are analyzed using **multiple linear regression models**. Analysis results demonstrate that the **physical-environment measures emphasized by Jacobs act as factors increasing the vitality of the city in general**. Some of them, however, show conflicting relationships between weekdays and weekends. The study not only empirically verifies that her observation of street life in New York City and other big cities in the United States in the mid-20th century is still applicable to Seoul in South Korea in the 21st century, but also that the physical-environment management to either maintain or restore the vitality of a big city needs to be more carefully designed.



**Fig. 1.** Survey locations on the streets of Seoul.

## Measuring Jacobs's diversity for vitality

Most of Jacobs's diversity measures for Seoul are derived from the New Address Project Database provided by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security in Korea. This database contains information about facilities in Seoul, including buildings, roads, subways, and parks. As these data provide the uses, floor areas and numbers of stories of buildings, they make it easy to calculate mixed uses. For Jacobs's diversity measures, the aggregated measures in the census tract unit, called small 'Jipgyegu,' as well as the distance-based measures are derived based on the survey

locations of streets. The distances to the nearest specific-use facilities and the area unit measures were also regarded as important measures influencing the walking activity (e.g. Giles-Corti et al., 2005; Moudon et al., 2006). The distances to the nearest facilities, including the multi-use buildings, intersections, and two central business districts (CBDs) are calculated using Arc GIS program for the distance-based measures. The physical measures on the streets of the survey locations, such as street furniture and sidewalk characteristics, are also used, which were gathered during the on-street walking activity survey.

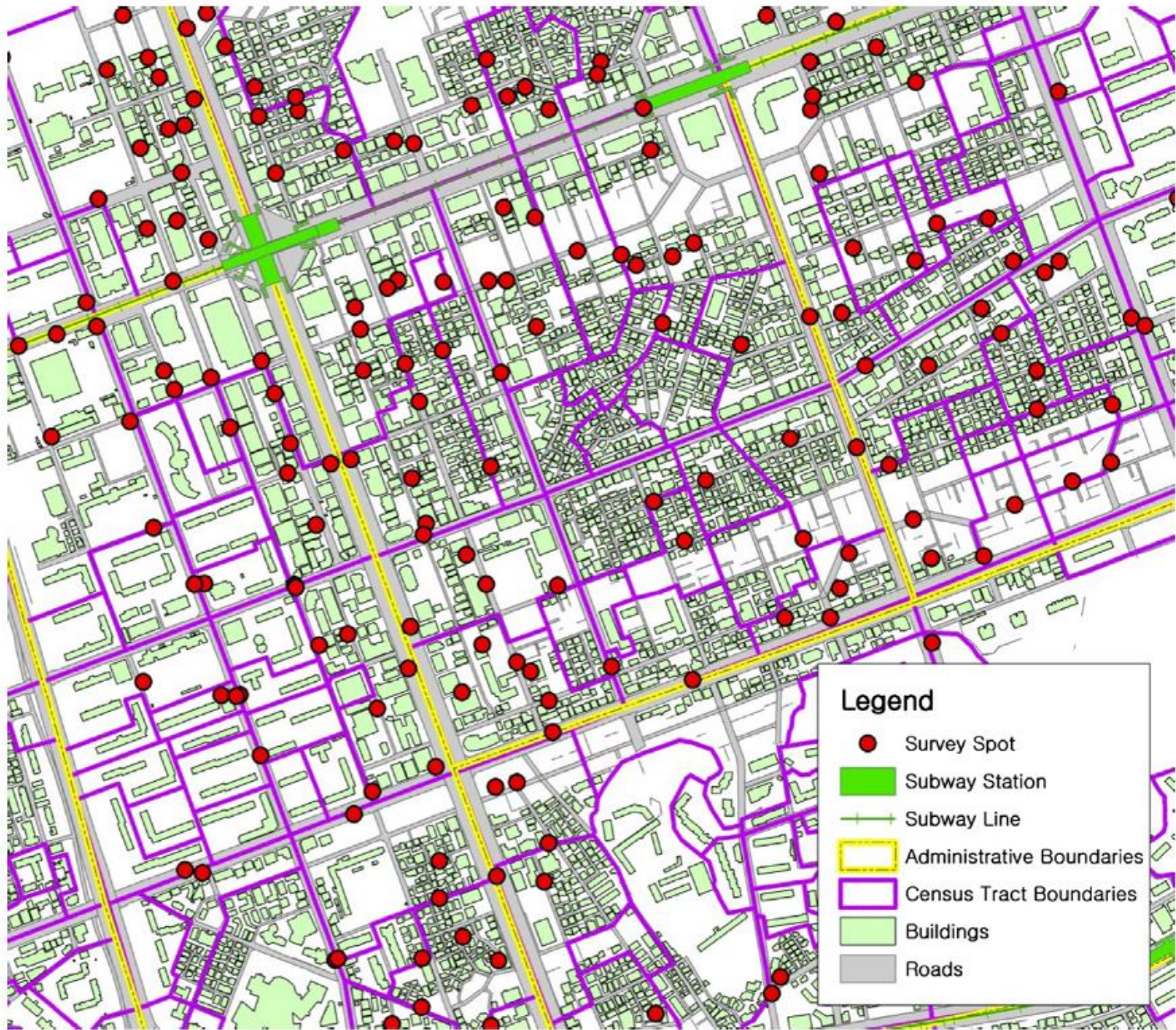


Fig. 2. Survey locations and census district boundaries around Gangnam Station.



**Table 3**  
Analysis results of regression modeling on walking activity.

Variable	Model 1 (Weekday + Saturday)			Model 2 (Weekday)			Model 3 (Saturday)			VIF
	Coef.	$\beta$	<i>t</i>	Coef.	$\beta$	<i>t</i>	Coef.	$\beta$	<i>t</i>	
<i>Physical environment</i>										
sidewalk	0.066***	0.149	15.940	0.066***	0.148	15.950	0.065***	0.141	14.550	1.24
lane_no	0.047***	0.115	10.060	0.045***	0.110	9.680	0.059***	0.139	11.690	1.86
stfurni	0.151***	0.042	4.960	0.148***	0.041	4.860	0.178***	0.048	5.390	1.03
swalk_type1	0.249***	0.129	10.100	0.254***	0.131	10.320	0.208***	0.104	7.790	2.33
swalk_type2	0.149***	0.034	3.250	0.145***	0.033	3.190	0.159***	0.035	3.200	1.53
crosswalk	0.183***	0.095	9.320	0.185***	0.096	9.450	0.183***	0.091	8.580	1.49
slope	-0.149***	-0.067	-7.680	-0.141***	-0.063	-7.310	-0.185***	-0.080	-8.830	1.09
<i>Mixed use</i>										
RNRn	0.549***	0.125	12.020	0.555***	0.127	12.180	0.511***	0.112	10.320	1.55
RNRnd	0.301***	0.065	6.380	0.296***	0.064	6.300	0.310***	0.065	6.060	1.5
RNRo	0.054	0.012	1.220	0.082*	0.018	1.850	-0.096**	-0.020	-1.990	1.3
LUM3	0.072*	0.017	1.680	0.072*	0.017	1.690	0.062	0.014	1.330	1.38
<i>Block size and contact opportunities</i>										
nd_rinter	-101.946	-0.018	-1.610	-139.437**	-0.024	-2.210	172.278**	0.029	2.510	1.73
r_4inter	0.080	0.013	1.360	0.092	0.014	1.570	0.048	0.007	0.750	1.22
mbdarea	-0.000047*	-0.021	-1.930	-0.000050**	-0.022	-2.080	-0.000046*	-0.019	-1.750	1.62
dm_offbd	0.000012	0.002	0.190	-0.000013	-0.002	-0.210	0.000165**	0.025	2.480	1.35
dm_daybd	-0.001***	-0.045	-4.500	-0.001***	-0.045	-4.570	-0.001***	-0.042	-4.120	1.4
dm_nodaybd	-0.001***	-0.083	-8.640	-0.001***	-0.079	-8.280	-0.002***	-0.107	-10.750	1.31
dm_roadint	0.001	0.016	1.570	0.001*	0.017	1.680	0.001	0.010	0.960	1.39
<i>Old buildings</i>										
bdm_year	-0.000391	-0.012	-1.380	-0.000344	-0.010	-1.210	-0.001*	-0.017	-1.930	1.02
bds_year	0.020***	0.037	4.040	0.021***	0.039	4.230	0.014***	0.025	2.610	1.23
<i>Concentration</i>										
nd_tot	0.156***	0.156	12.850	0.166***	0.164	13.650	0.103***	0.098	7.780	2.09
nd_day	0.028**	0.022	2.100	0.029**	0.023	2.210	0.013	0.010	0.890	1.58
nd_noday	0.023	0.015	1.570	0.021	0.013	1.410	0.039**	0.024	2.490	1.26
nd_off	0.002	0.006	0.690	0.002	0.006	0.730	0.002	0.005	0.580	1.06
nd_etc	-0.005	-0.005	-0.630	-0.004	-0.004	-0.470	-0.013	-0.013	-1.460	1.04
nd_railst	1077.537***	0.026	2.860	1087.976***	0.026	2.890	1203.592***	0.027	2.940	1.14
nd_bustop	257.306***	-0.137	5.250	249.849***	-0.135	5.100	311.179***	-0.148	5.850	1.1
nd_park	-0.009	0.046	-1.240	-0.008	0.045	-1.130	-0.011	0.053	-1.520	1.09
zone1	0.191***	0.072	6.630	0.190***	0.071	6.640	0.174***	0.063	5.590	1.66
zone2	0.090***	0.029	3.220	0.090***	0.029	3.230	0.093***	0.029	3.080	1.16
<i>Accessibility</i>										
dm_railst	-0.000395***	-0.120	-14.180	-0.000388***	-0.119	-13.960	-0.000442***	-0.120	-14.630	1.34
dm_bustop	-0.002***	-0.011	-13.310	-0.002***	-0.010	-13.280	-0.002***	-0.014	-12.850	1.15
dm_park	0.000086***	0.031	3.460	0.000094***	0.034	3.790	0.000042	0.015	1.560	1.16
dm_cityhal	0.000001	0.003	0.250	0.000000	0.002	0.170	0.000003	0.013	1.110	1.73
dm_gangnam	-0.000013***	-0.063	-5.080	-0.000013***	-0.063	-5.170	-0.000012***	-0.055	-4.280	2.16
<i>Border vacuum</i>										
dm_artroad	0.000001	0.001	0.070	0.000000	0.000	-0.030	0.000010	0.007	0.580	1.79
dm_rive	0.000007	0.005	0.490	0.000005	0.003	0.350	0.000018	0.012	1.150	1.31
dm_railway	0.000008	0.011	1.070	0.000006	0.008	0.820	0.000015*	0.020	1.940	1.39
dm_expway	0.000065***	0.074	7.460	0.000064***	0.073	7.360	0.000068***	0.074	7.170	1.4
cons	7.185***		12.850	7.106***		12.730	7.491***	12.340	12.340	
Number of obs	9571			9571			9571			
Adj R-squared	0.3294			0.3355			0.2729			

# Post Modernism

- **Less is more**

Originally appeared in Robert Browning's poem "The Faultless Painter" in 1855

Representative modern architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe presents it as the core concept of minimalist design

Representing the ideals of modernism that demand decorative architecture, urban design and functional decoration

- **Less is bore**

Even the ordinary and ordinary urban space should not lose its cultural significance.

- **Robert Venturi 1966**

Functional Modern Urban Space-Reflection and Recognition of Modern Architecture

Social atmosphere after World War II

The regression of the characteristics of the urban space of the past city: The resurrection of C. Sitte

Roy Lichtenstein (1923~1997)  
Happy Tears



Andy Warhol (1928~1987)



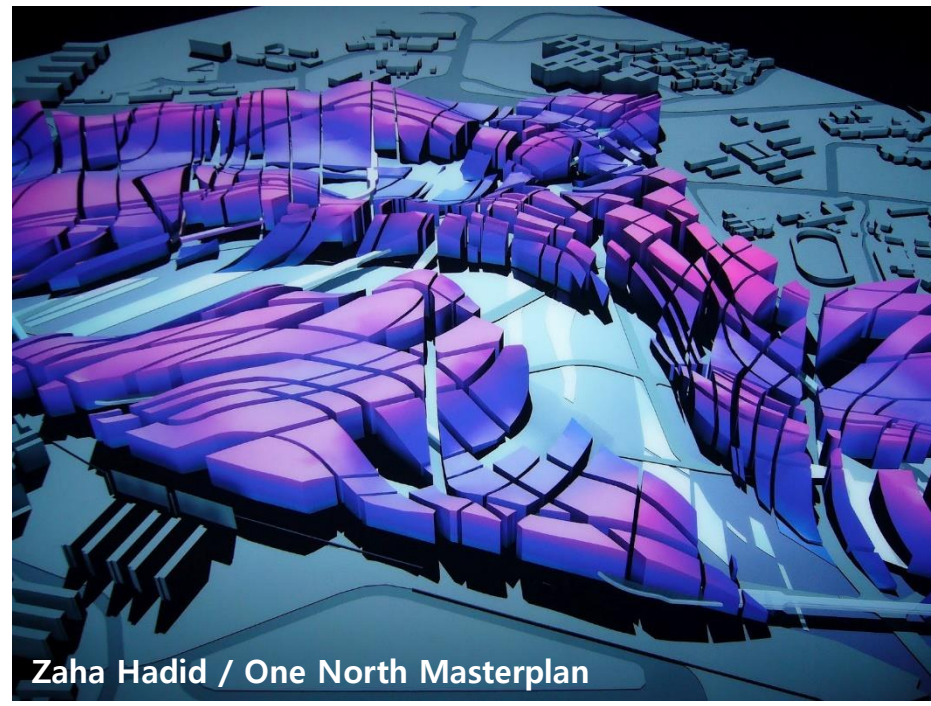
# Deconstructivism



THE YENIKAPI PROJECT at the Zuecca Project Space: Eisenman Architects and Aytaç Architects



JEWISH MUSEUM - DANIEL LIBESKIND



Zaha Hadid / One North Masterplan



Grand Buildings Trafalgar Square - 1985. Image Courtesy of Zaha Hadid

## DECONSTRUCTIVISM REM KOOLHAAS



Seattle Central Library, Seattle, USA, designed by OMA, 2004



# New Urbanism, TOD

## Congress for the New Urbanism, Duany, Plater-Zyberk

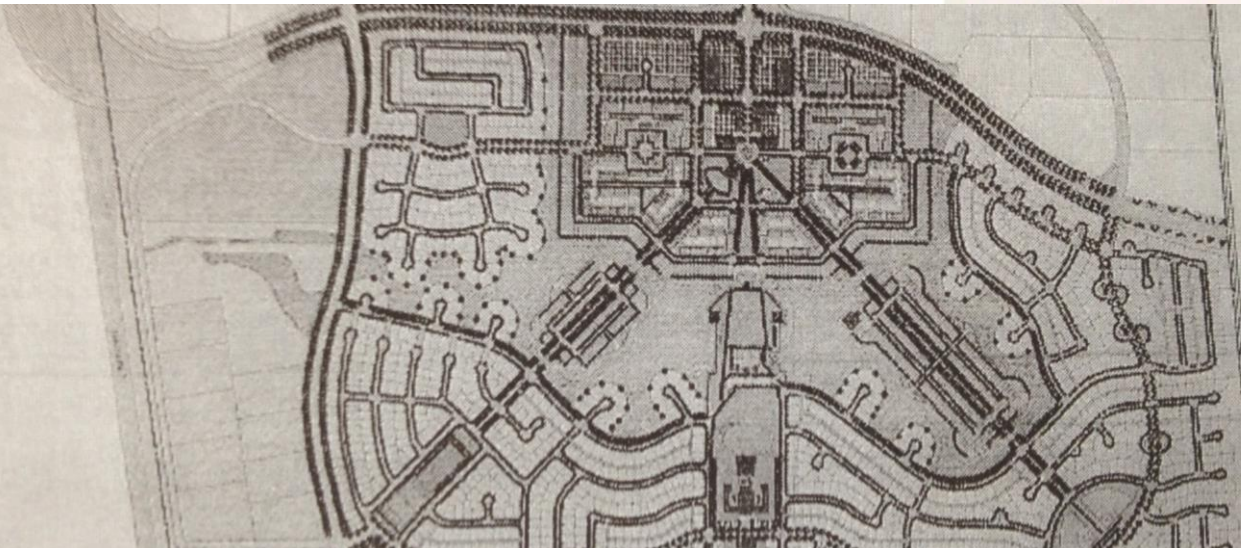
- Revitalizing the early 20<sup>th</sup> century's fundamental of urban planning
  - Reinterpret the concept of "Garden city", "Neighborhood unit development"
  - Neighborhood Unit, Community, District, Corridor
- Charter for the New Urbanism



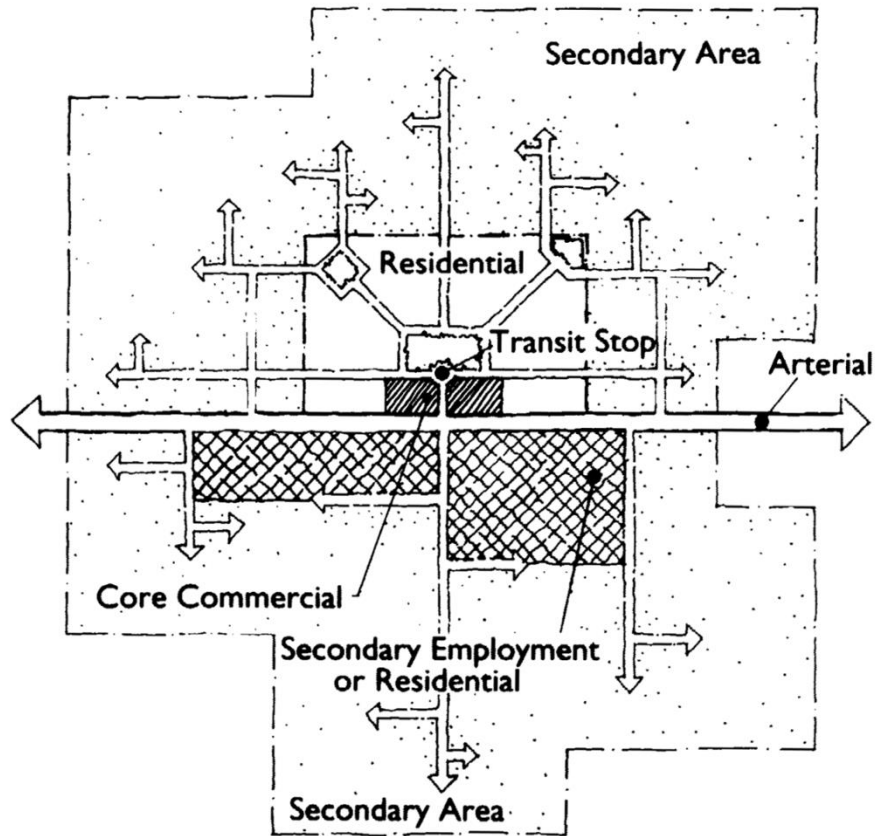
- Seaside



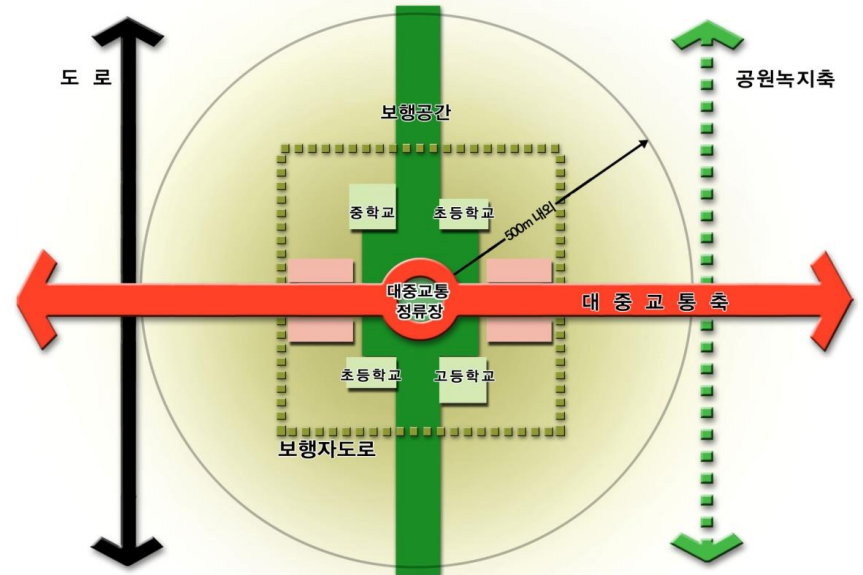
California, Laguna West, New Urbanism



# New Urbanism, TOD



TOD model; Peter Calthorpe



Sejong si model

# New Urbanism

김흥순, 2006. 뉴 어바니즘, 근대적 접근인가, 탈근대적 접근인가?, 도시행정학보

## 뉴 어바니즘, 근대적 접근인가, 탈근대적 접근인가?

Is New Urbanism Modern or Postmodern?

김 흥 순\*

### ABSTRACT

This study aims at identifying the conceptual implications and the value orientation of New Urbanism which has come into the spotlight in the architectural field since the late 1980s. Particularly, the main purpose of this study is to examine whether New Urbanism falls under the modernist or postmodernist approach. The variety of concepts of modernism and postmodernism are reviewed in the diverse points of view for this. The concepts of modernism and postmodernism play the role of the analysis framework for this study. This study identifies that New Urbanism might be classified as a postmodern trend although some modernist rhetoric is found in it. This study finds out that some modernist slogans such as community and social reform are nothing but rhetoric to embellish the approach. However, this study puts a premium on the meaning of New Urbanism as a new paradigm of urban planning although the social slogan raised by the movement sounds unrealistic. It is because New Urbanism is a counterplan of urban planning to rapidly changing social environment. Market, ecological environment and plural values are continuously thought much these days. New Urbanism is deeply involved in those issues.

Key Words: 뉴어바니즘(New Urbanism), 모더니즘(modernism), 포스트모더니즘(postmodernism), 도시계획 및 설계(Urban Planning and Design)

일부 문헌들은 20세기말 도시설계의 새로운 패러다임인 뉴어바니즘(New Urbanism)을 도시계획 분야에 포스트모던한 접근이 채용된 구체적인 사례로 언급한다(Ellin, 1996; Oranje, 2002; Moule, 2003). 뒤에서 다시 살펴보겠지만 실제로 뉴어바니즘에서 포스트모더니즘의 중요한 특징들이 발현되고 있음을 파악할 수 있다. 문제는 뉴어바니즘의 원칙이 매우 혼란스러운데다, 뉴어바니즘을 주창하는 논자들마저도 상이한 사회적·설계적 인식과 지향점을 갖고 있다는 점이다(Burns et al., 1997; Harvey, 2000). 더욱이 다수의 사회이론가들이 포스트모더니즘에 대하여 상이한 개념정의를 내리는가 하면, 경우에 따라서는 그 존재 자체를 부인하고 그 조류를 초기 모더니즘이 변형된 후기모더니즘(late-modernism)으로 분류하고 있다는 문제를 지적할 수 있다(Jameson, 1984; Harvey, 1990; Duncan, 1996; Relph, 1999). 따라서, 몇 가지 특징만으로 뉴어바니즘을 포스트모더니즘으로 분류하는 것은 매우 위험한 접근이라 할 수 있으며, 다양한 시각에서 다원적인 검토가 필요하다는 판단을 가질 수 있다.



## 다. 포스트모더니즘의 비판과 포스트모던 경관의 등장

### 가) 포스트모더니즘의 모더니즘 도시계획에 대한 비판

모두가 만족해하던 모더니즘 경관에 가장 먼저 문제를 제기한 사람은 Jacobs(1961)였다. 제이콥스는 근대 도시계획과 용도지역제가 미국 도시들이 갖고 있던 다양성을 제거했으며 그로 인해 활력 없고 단조로운 도시들로 미국 전역이 채워졌다고 비판한다. 제이콥스 자신은 직접적으로 지적하지 않았지만 이는 표준화와 단순화에 의한 효율성의 추구라는 모더니즘적 패러다임에 대한 정면 도전이라 할 수 있다(Harvey, 1990). 그러나, Taylor(1998)는 제이콥스가 제기한 비판의 진정한 의미는 단순한 용도의 문제가 아니라 합리적 계획에 의해 도시가 더 좋은 곳으로 만들어질 수 있다는 근대적 가정에 대한 문제제기라고 주장한다. Jacobs(1961)를 직접적인 포스트모더니즘 문헌으로 평가할 수는 없지만, 이후 등장한 포스트모던 문헌들이 한결 같이 제이콥스를 인용하고 있다는 점에서 그녀의 저서는 포스트모던 도시설계의 출발을 알리는 시금석이라 할 수 있다.

〈표 1〉 모더니즘과 포스트모더니즘의 비교

	모더니즘	포스트모더니즘
시간적 지향성	보편성, 과거와의 단절, 몰역사성	맥락주의, 회고적 복고주의, 역사성, 전통
공간적 지향성	보편성, 국제주의	맥락주의, 지방적 특성 강조, 장소성, 폴라쥬 도시
사회적 지향성	이상주의, 평등, 해방, 진보에 대한 믿음, 사회주의, 완전한 세계의 추구, 과학과 이성, 국가권위의 의존, 관료적 접근	다원주의, 탈정치, 반유토피아주의, 반권위주의, 신보수주의
미학적 특성	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>합리성, 순수주의, 표준화, 기계주의, 기능주의</li> <li>정치·사회적 목적으로서의 예술</li> <li>서민취향의 단순성</li> <li>형태는 기능을 따른다 (Form follows function)</li> <li>단순한 것이 더 좋은 것이다 (Less is more)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>상징주의, 장식, 새로움, 폴라쥬, 은유, 절충주의, 익숙함, 대중주의</li> <li>상품으로서의 예술</li> <li>중상류층의 고급취향</li> <li>풍부한 것이 더 낫다(More is more)</li> <li>단순할수록 지루하다(Less is bore)</li> </ul>
도시계획	종합계획, 계량적 접근, 용도지역제, 자동차 중심, 마스터 플랜	도시설계, 혼합용도, 보행중심, 환경의 중시와 활용, 소규모 커뮤니티 계획, 주민참여, 의사소통

〈표 2〉 뉴어바니즘에 내재된 모더니즘과 포스트모더니즘의 특징

	모더니즘	포스트모더니즘
지향점, 가치	공동체 주의, 공간결정론에 근거한 유토피아주의, 계몽적 행동주의, 권위주의의 단초	시장주의(상업주의), 낭만주의, 역사적 복고주의
계획 및 설계요소	사회적 혼합(다양한 주거유형과 형태), 공공공간, 격자형 가로체계	신전통주의, 혼합용도, 직주근접, 고밀개발, 대중교통과 보행중심, 환경중시, 역사적 보전, 커뮤니티계획(주민요구 청취 및 주민참여), 새로운 용도지역제
경관적 특성		다양성, 절충주의

# 김영민, 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 도시설계안에서 나타나는 개념과 전략, 2014, 도시설계

## 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 도시설계안에서 나타나는 개념과 전략

Urban Design Concepts and Strategies in Landscape Urbanism

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Kim, Youngmin\*

### 국문요약

본 연구는 최근의 도시설계 사례를 중심으로 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 실천적 개념과 전략을 밝히고 그 효용성을 검토하는 것을 목적으로 한다. 이를 위해서 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 실천적 개념을 이론적 틀로 삼아 Knowledge Corridor, Qinhai Water City, Minneapolis Riverfront, Detroit Future City, Longgan Center Masterplan, Shanghai Jiading Masterplan의 여섯 사례를 분석하였다. 분석의 결과 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 도시설계의 전략은 경관적 매체를 통한 도시 조직의 제안, 생태적인 체계에 기반을 둔 녹지와 기반시설의 결합, 도시와 배후 자연지역과의 통합과 같은 특징을 갖고 있었다. 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 도시설계안들은 기존의 단일 공간 중심의 프로젝트와 개념적 토대를 공유하지만 실천적 전략의 구체적인 내용은 다양한 차이를 보인다. 또한 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 다양한 도시설계의 전략은 기존의 도시설계 방식과 개념적, 실천적 차이점을 갖고 있다. 랜드스케이프 어바니즘은 기존의 도시설계 방식을 보완할 수 있는 새로운 가능성을 지니고 있지만 건축적 제안의 결여, 도시 공간의 사회적 역할에 대한 무관심, 행정 및 제도적 장치의 미비, 충분히 검증되지 않은 실천적 제안이라는 한계점도 지니고 있다.

### Abstract

The main goal of the research is to examine concepts and strategies of Landscape Urbanism focused on the field of urban design. Based on the theoretical analysis of major concepts in Landscape Urbanism, the research examines six recent urban projects of Landscape Urbanism: Knowledge Corridor, Qinhai Water City, Minneapolis Riverfront, Detroit Future City, Longgan Center Masterplan, and Shanghai Jiading District Redevelopment Masterplan. The research found distinguishable characteristics of urban design strategies in Landscape Urbanism, such as using landscape media in reorganizing urban structures, suggesting multipurpose infrastructural green spaces, and integrating an urban core with peripheral urban edges and hinterlands. Urban design practices of Landscape Urbanism share common values and concepts with other types of Landscape Urbanism projects. However, there are significant differences in the detailed design strategies. In addition, there are disparities in the primary direction of city making between Landscape Urbanism and New Urbanism, the traditional urban design methodology that Landscape Urbanism has criticized. Although Landscape Urbanism has great potential to suggest a new direction in urban design, it also has several limitations to be solved.

주제어 : 랜드스케이프 어바니즘, 현대도시설계 사례, 도시재생계획, 녹색기반시설, 조경계획

Keywords : Landscape Urbanism, Contemporary Urban Design Practice, Urban Regeneration, Landscape Infrastructure, Landscape Planning



〈그림 1〉 Knowledge Corridor의 녹지체계와 개발지역



〈그림 2〉 Knowledge Corridor의 연결을 보여주는 조감도



〈그림 3〉 개발구역 중 하나인 Science City의 계획안



〈그림 4〉 Water City 계획안



〈그림 5〉 Water City의 녹지 체계



〈그림 6〉 Water Finger내의 수중 정원



〈그림 7〉 Streamlines의 녹지체계 중심 계획안



〈그림 8〉 Streamlines의 수질정화 공원의 작동체계



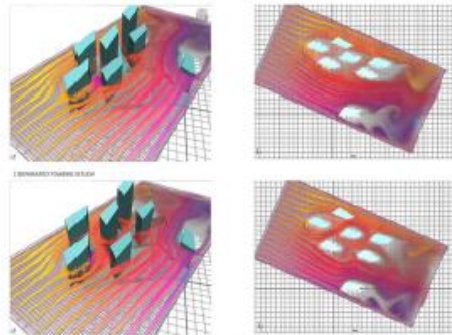
〈그림 9〉 Streamlines의 에너지 생산공원



〈그림 16〉 하천을 중심으로 도시를 조직하는 Deep Ground의 녹지체계



〈그림 17〉 Ground Ecologies 계획안



〈그림 18〉 바람의 흐름을 고려한 Ground Ecologies의 건축적 형태와 배치

대로 연결하는 선조절의 기능을 수  
 Deep Ground는  
 어머니즘의 공동체  
 및 수체계와 결합  
 서도 많은 경우 !  
 계안들과 차별화되  
 서 다양하게 활용  
 의 전략이다<sup>19)</sup>. 더  
 단 랜드스케이프  
 은 체계화된 프로  
 법과 제안들은 아  
 한 검증이 이루어  
 실제안에서 결여  
 점에서 랜드스케이  
 사례라고 할 수 있



〈그림 19〉 Ground Ecologies의 건물과 조경의 통합적 설계

〈표 2〉 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 주요 개념과 전략

주요 개념	대표 사례	실천적 전략
수평성 (Horizontality)	Kunsthall, Yokohama Terminal, Knowledge Corridor, High Line, MAC 중심행정타운, MAC 중앙녹지	건축적 폴딩(Folding)을 통한 표면적 연속성 프로젝트와 주변 도시 구조와의 공간적 연결 프로젝트와 주변 도시 이용과의 프로그램적 연결 도시의 네트워크적 조직 및 운영 방식 지향 수평적 관계- 정책과 계획 과정의 탈위계적이며 탈중심적인 접근 (이론 중심)
인프라스트럭처 (Infrastructure)	Trinitat Cloverleaf Park, Placa del Glories Catalanes, East Scheldt, Gallego River Waterfront, Providence Pedestrian Bridge, MAC 중앙녹지	도로, 교량, 철도시설 등 토목적 기반시설과 통합된 건축, 조경 공간 우수처리, 수질정화, 토양정화 등 기반시설의 기능을 수행하는 도시기반시설구축 물리적 환경을 구축하는 토대가 되는 규범, 법규, 정책을 반영한 시스템 (이론 중심)
프로세스 (Process)	Melun Senart, Unimetal Park, Brikettfabrik Witznitz, Lyon Confluence, Downsview Park, Fresh Kills, Knowledge Corridor, MAC 중앙녹지	주변 경제적 변화를 반영하고 유도하는 단계적 개발 생태체계의 변화와 기능을 고려한 프로세스 중심의 계획 변화를 수용할 수 있는 비결정적 공간과 보이드의 도입 비결정적인 이벤트와 프로그램 요소 고려
생태 (Ecology)	Guadalupe River Park, Downsview Park, Fresh Kills, Erie Street Plaza, Herinnerings Park, Lower Don Lands	광역적 생태 체계를 반영한 통합적 시스템의 구축 생태적 회복과 복원 중심의 식재 전략 생태복원, 서식지 조성, 오염지 복원 등 다양한 공간적 생태 접근방식 제시 수체계 관련 기반시설의 기능을 수행하는 공간적 장치 제시 생태적 사안들을 반영한 교육적, 상징적 디자인 요소의 반영
매체 (Media)	Borneo Sporenburg, Downsview Park, Fresh Kills, London Olympic Legacy Master Plan, MAC 중심행정타운, MAC 중앙녹지	건축물이나 토목적 기반시설 중심의 구조를 지양하고 생태녹지체계를 도시 구성의 중심적 매체로 활용 새로운 분석과 표현의 매체를 개발, 활용
혼성 (Hybrid)	Placa del Glories Catalanes, Borneo Sporenburg, Downsview Park, Fresh Kills, MAC 중심행정타운,	다양한 영역의 전문가 중심의 협업 체계 (일부 영역의 주도적 리더십을 지양) 녹지를 중심으로 한 건축물과 조경, 토목적 기반시설의 융합적 형태와 복합적 기능 혼성적 프로그램의 중첩
부지 (Site)	Duisburg Nord Park, Guadalupe River Park, Brikettfabrik Witznitz, Downsview Park, High Line, 광주 푸른길	후기산업도시의 유기된 공간 재생 대상지의 조건, 특히 지형과 생태적 요소의 적극적 반영 주변 도시 맥락이나 자연환경과의 연계성 중시
스케일 (Scale)	Downsview Park, Knowledge Corridor, High Line, Lower Don Lands, Brooklyn Bridge Park 광주 푸른길	생태체계를 중심으로 한 다양한 스케일의 경관생태학적 접근방식 녹지공간을 중심으로 한 다양한 스케일의 공간 제공

〈표 6〉 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 개념과 도시설계안들의 계획적 특징

도시설계의 고려사항	관련 랜드스케이프 어바니즘의 개념	랜드스케이프 어바니즘
방향과 지향점	수평성, 생태, 매체	후기산업도시의 구조적 변화를 인정 밀도에 대한 특정한 방향성 거부 도시와 주변 자연 환경과의 통합적 구조 지향
주요 계획적 요소	인프라스트럭처, 매체	생태녹지체계 중심의 계획 수체계를 바탕으로 한 생태형 도시기반시설 구축
도시의 형태	수평성, 프로세스, 생태	유기적 구조 선호 변화와 생태적 기능을 반영한 도시 구조 프로세스 중심의 비결정적 공간 구조 최신 현대 건축의 기법과 경향의 수용
환경적 고려	인프라스트럭처, 생태	광역적 생태 체계를 반영한 통합적 시스템의 구축 생태적 회복과 복원 중심의 식재 전략 생태복원, 서식지 조성, 오염지 복원 등 다양한 공간적 생태 접근방식 제시 수체계에 대한 제안과 관심
사회적 고려	혼성, 스케일	고전적인 사회적 가치의 소극적 수용 혼성적 프로그램의 중첩을 통한 사회적 융합 지향 복합적 기능의 공간 지향 (녹지 공간 중심)
맥락적 고려	수평성, 부지, 태, 스케일	생태녹지체계 중심으로 한 다양한 스케일의 접근방식 대상지의 조건 존중, 특히 지형과 생태적 요소의 반영 후기산업도시의 유기된 공간 재생 주변 도시 맥락이나 자연환경과의 연계성 중시
협업 체계	혼성	일부 영역의 주도적 리더십을 지양 다양한 영역의 전문가 중심의 협업 체계
정책, 행정적 접근	수평성, 인프라스트럭처, 프로세스	행정적, 정책적 기반 미약 도시의 네트워크적 조직 및 운영 방식 지향 제도의 촉매제적 역할을 중시하는 지원 중심의 접근



## New Urbanism (1990~)

- 근대 도시계획에 대한 반발
- 지역주의와 주민참여운동

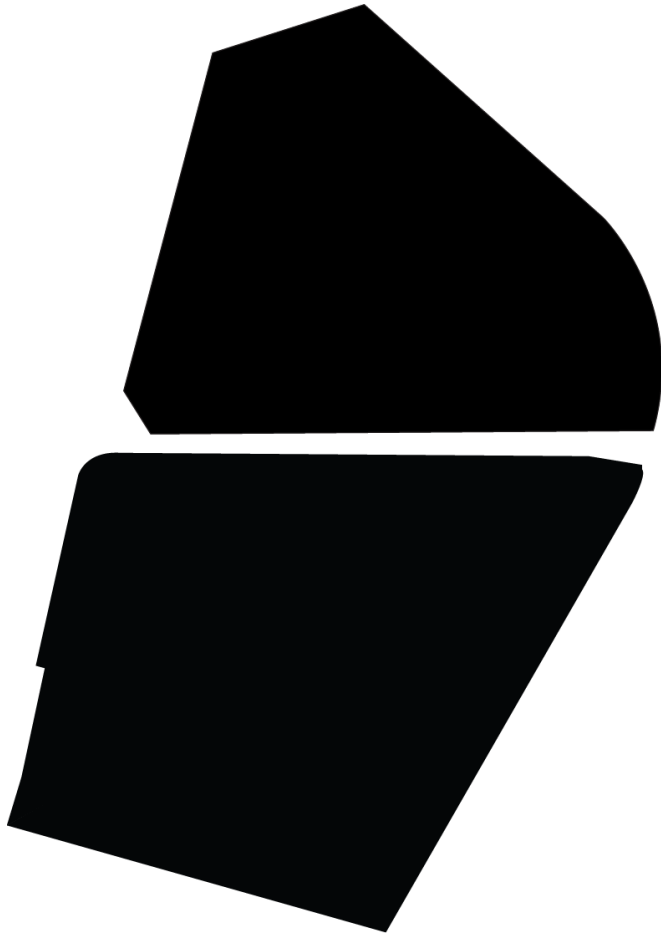




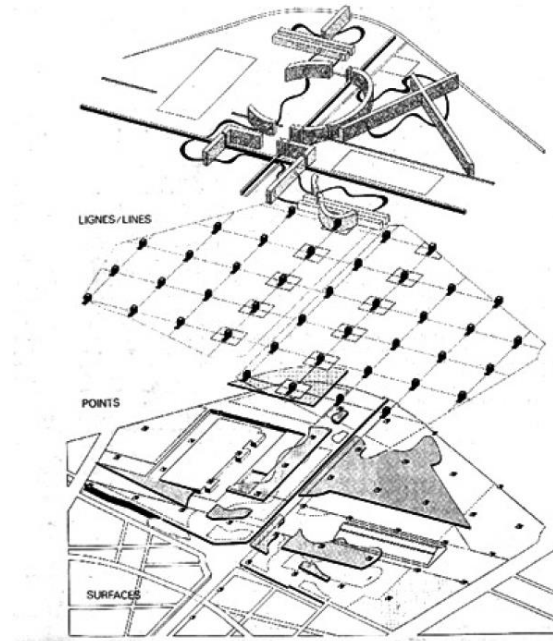
**London Greenwich Millennium Village (UK):** Applying a variety of planning techniques such as middle-class high-density, multi-use, proximity, eco-London  
Greenwich Millennium Village (UK): Applying a variety of planning techniques such as middle-class high-density, multi-use, proximity, eco-



# Landscape Urbanism



Parc de Lavillette



The planning of the park employed the superimposition of three separate programs:

- + 'system of lines'
- + 'system of points'
- + 'system of surfaces'

# OMA - Tree City

"Instead of presenting a master plan based on a completed form, I focused on designing a strategy that could respond to the evolution of the park itself, and designed the strategy rather than designing it."

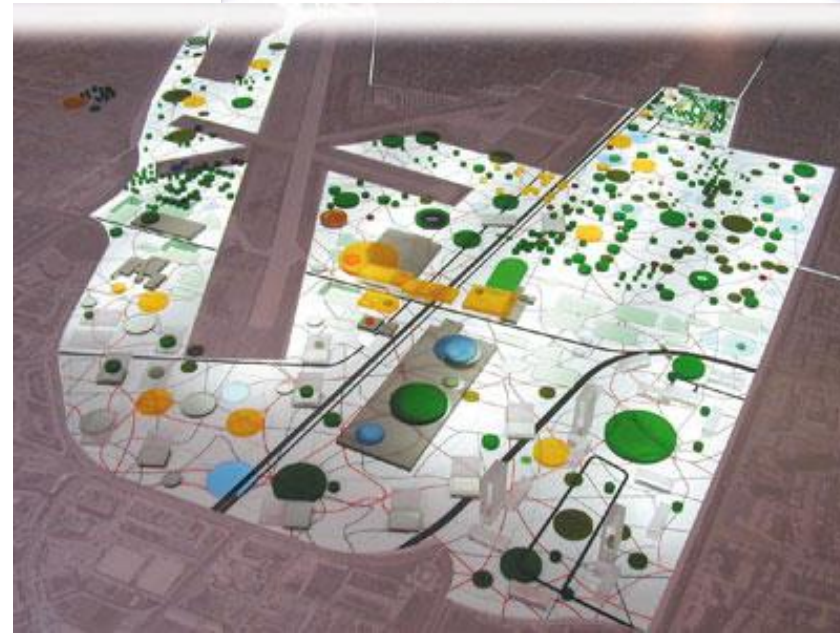
"I designed the strategy, not the shape."

## -Rem Koolhaas

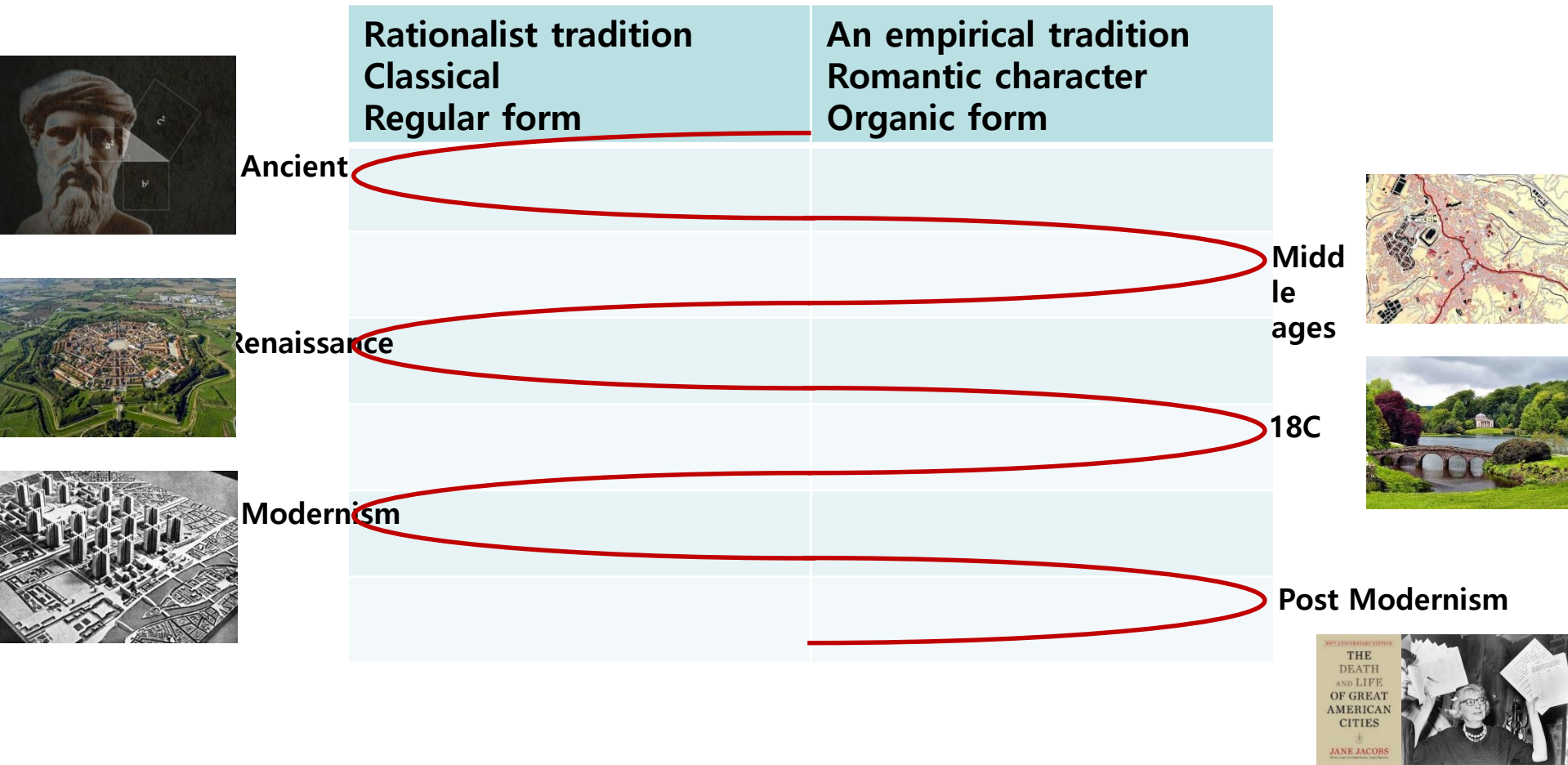
"완결된 형태 위주의 마스터 플랜을 제시하기 보다는 공원 자체의 진화 가능성에 대응할 수 있는 전략을 구축하는 일에 디자인의 초점을 두었고, 형태를 디자인 한 것이 아니라 전략을 디자인하였다."

"전략을 디자인 하였지, 형태를 디자인한 것이 아니다."

-Rem Koolhaas

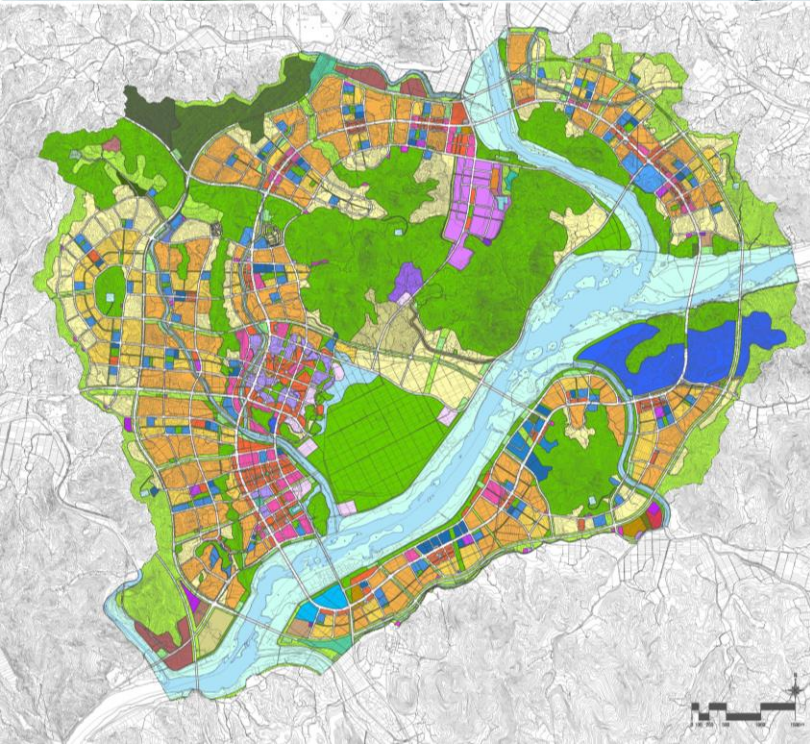
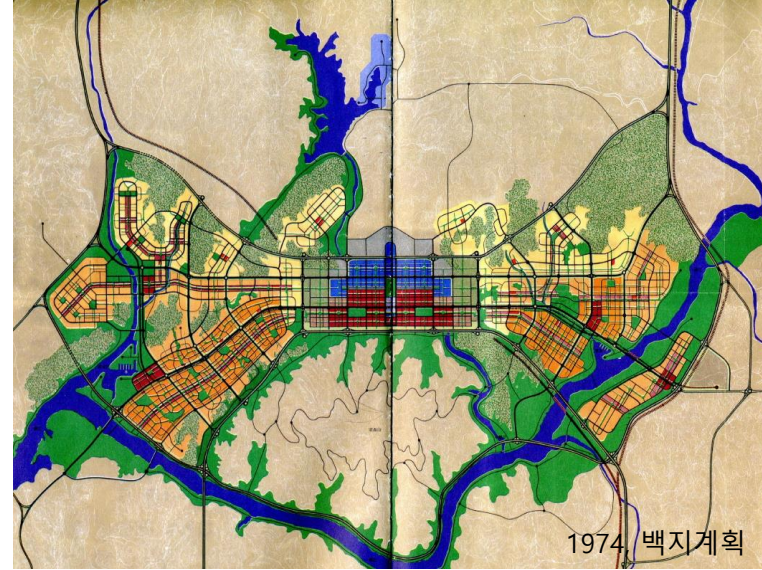


# Historical Periodicity of Rationalism and Empiricism



# **#2. Post Modernism & New Urbanism Urban Structure In Korea**





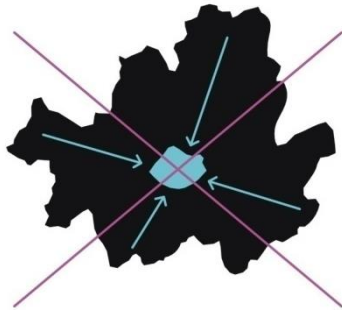


What should be the city structure?



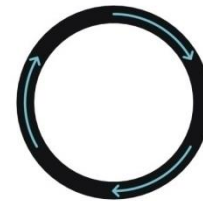
Seoul

The city of the 20th century:



Sejong

The city of the 21st century:





THE CITY LOOKS AT ITSELF THROUGH THE FIELDS

CROSS SECTION



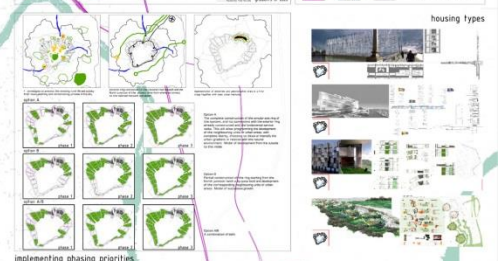
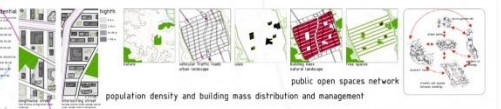
The desirable city and architecture are possible... The vision is necessary to appeal to utopian... It is not necessary to appeal to utopian... Reality provides all that is necessary... The historic period and the social fabric which we live in is the material to make out of the creative work of the designer...



URBAN MORPHOLOGY



The city as a transgenerational project... The city of open and expansion spaces... The valley like urban shape... The urban periphery...



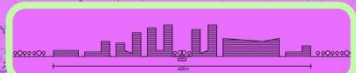
THE CITY OF THE THOUSAND CITIES



THE CITY STROLLS AROUND THE VALLEY



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



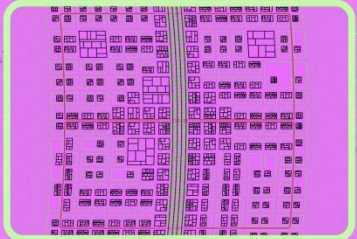
Section commercial area 1/2000



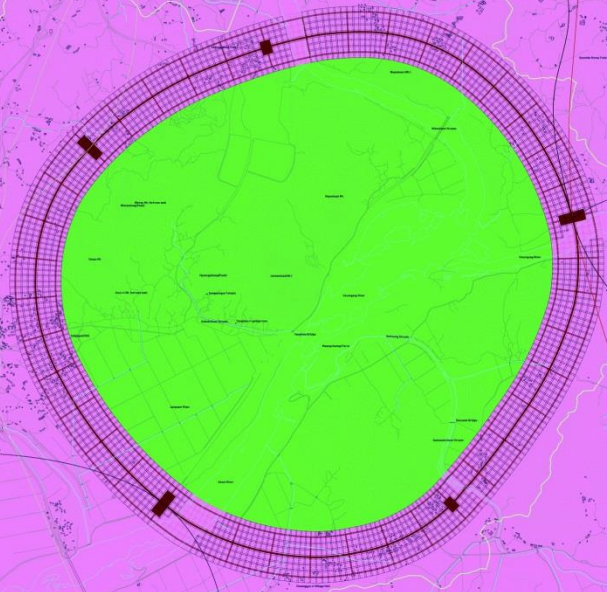
Ground floor commercial area 1/2000



Section residential area 1/2000



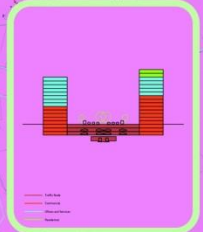
Ground floor residential area 1/2000



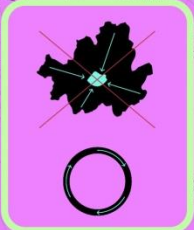
Links to the region



Public transport grid



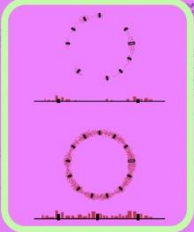
Hybrid Center/ Traffic node



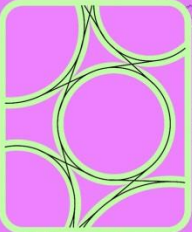
The city of the 20th century vs. the city of the 21st century



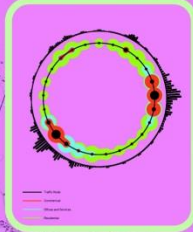
Commuting distances within the New City



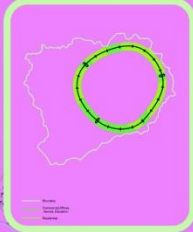
The city growth



Ring cities



Density based on infrastructure configuration



Usage distribution





new administrative city



'hickoremas city'

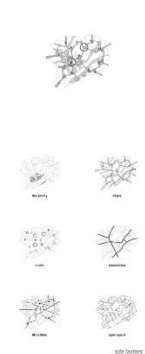
premise

The intent of this study is to help define the quality of urban...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...



concept

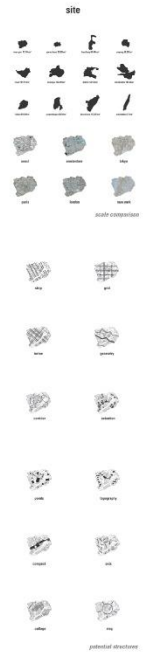
The concept of the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...



site features



program features



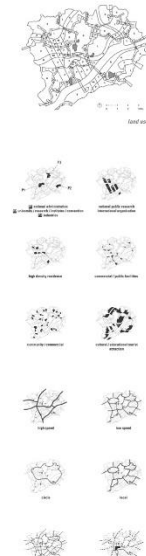
program features



program distribution site features



site features

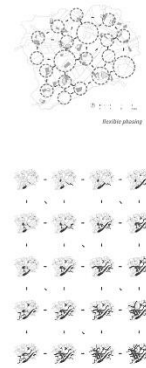


program features



prospects

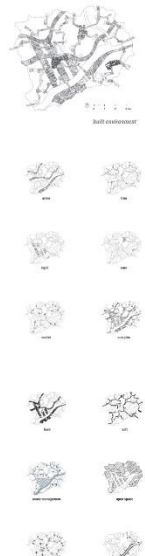
The prospect of the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...  
...the city is to be a place where people can live and work...



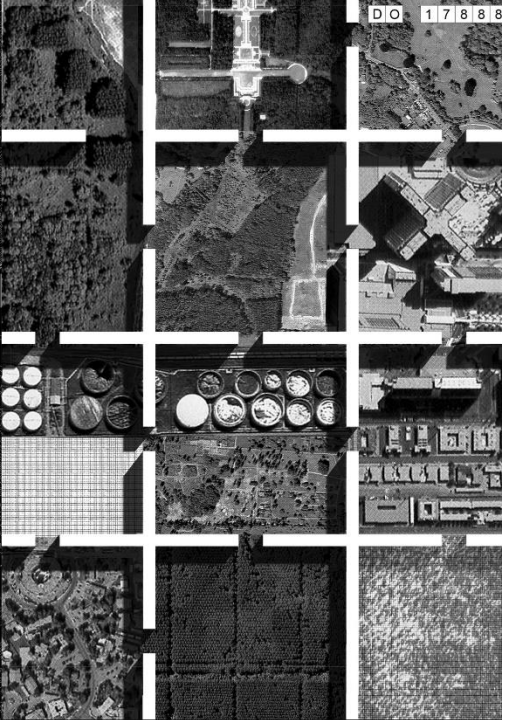
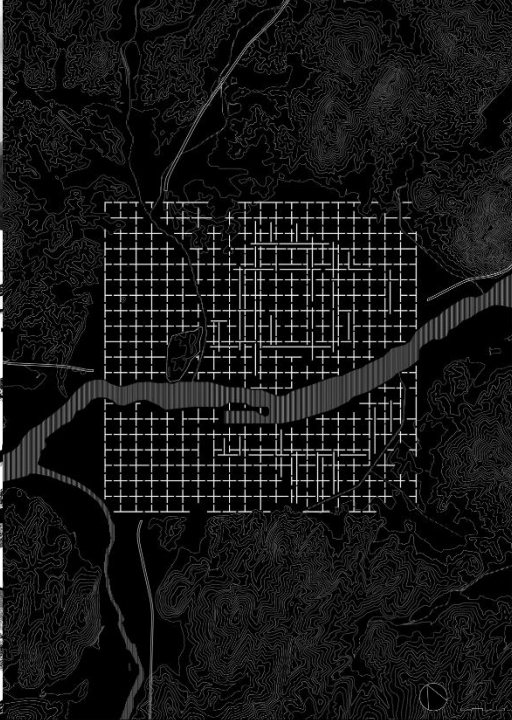
site features



site features

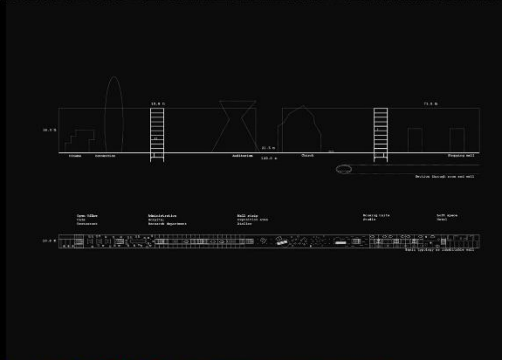
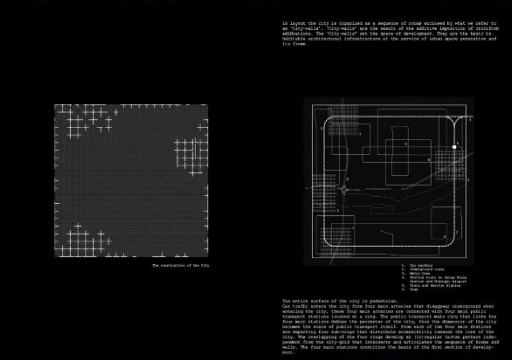
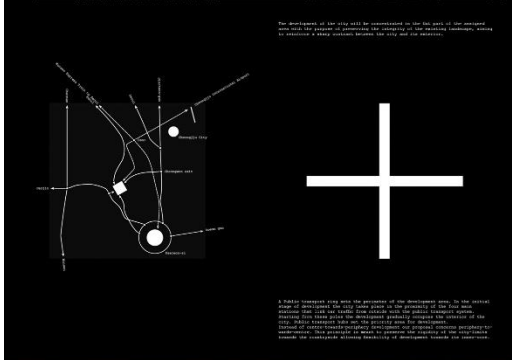


site features



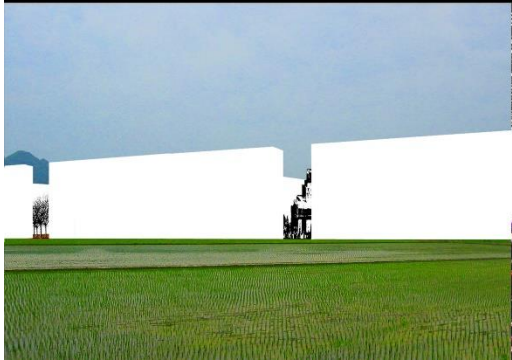
The development of the city will be concentrated in the part of the mountain that will be preserved in its original state and the adjacent landscape, in order to preserve a strong continuity between the city and the landscape.

To expand the city is considered as a sequence of zones, according to what is called the "urban form", which will be the result of the development of the city. The urban form will be the result of the development of the city, which will be the result of the development of the city.



A urban development plan with the character of the development plan in the urban form of the city. The urban form of the city is the result of the development of the city, which will be the result of the development of the city.

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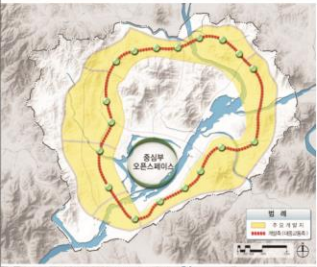
# Drawings

- 05.11.페레아당선안 중심축.DSC\_0577
- 05.12.권영상.DSC\_0416-11
- 05.12.권영상.DSC\_0658
- 05.12.권영상.DSC\_0659
- 05.12.권영상.DSC\_0660
- 05.12.도시골격.권영상.DSC\_0554
- 06.01.24.중심구조대안1-골목없는 직선형.DSC\_0418-1
- 06.01.25.중심구조대안2.북서쪽으로 이동.DSC\_0419-1
- 06.01.25.중심구조대안2.북서쪽으로 이동.DSC\_0420-1
- 06.01.25.중심구조대안2.북서쪽으로 이동.DSC\_0420-1
- 06.01.25.중심구조대안2.북서쪽으로 이동.DSC\_0489-1
- 06.01.DSC\_0427-1
- 06.01.DSC\_0505
- 06.01.DSC\_0506
- 06.01.DSC\_0538-1
- 06.01.DSC\_0678
- 06.01.DSC\_0683
- 06.01.DSC\_0698-1
- 06.01.사천환경성검토.보전지역.DSC\_0700
- 06.01.안건력.DSC\_0426-1
- 06.01.안건력.DSC\_0426-1
- 06.01.정부청사배치.DSC\_0497-1
- 06.01.중심구조대안1-골목없는 직선형.DSC\_0511-1
- 06.01.직선형.DSC\_0511-1
- 06.02.DSC\_0453
- 06.02.DSC\_0501-1
- 06.02.DSC\_0504
- 06.02.안건력.DSC\_0430-11
- 06.02.정부청사배치대안.DSC\_0488-1
- 06.02.정부청사배치.DSC\_0525-1
- 06.02.중심축의 이동검토.DSC\_0514-1
- 06.03.03.민간추진위간담회.양재동.푸트라자야형청사배치.DSC\_0510-1
- 06.03.03.추진위간담회.양재동.푸트라자야형청사배치.DSC\_0515-1
- 06.04.05.2차계획설계조정소위.DSC\_0488
- 06.04.DSC\_0553-1
- 06.04.DSC\_0691-1
- 06.05.DSC\_0690
- 06.05.DSC\_0701
- 06.05.서쪽지역주거지.외곽순환도로대안검토.DSC\_0652
- 06.05.정부청사대안.권영상.가장좋은것으로 평가.윤영태.김진애.DSC\_0573
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- 06.07.29.국토연.양재팀.다시작업.민간추진위원 3인간담회 1차검토.DSC\_0560
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- 06.01.직선형.DSC\_0511-1
- 06.02.DSC\_0453
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- 06.02.DSC\_0504
- 06.02.안건력.DSC\_0430-11
- 06.02.정부청사배치대안.DSC\_0488-1
- 06.02.정부청사배치.DSC\_0525-1
- 06.02.중심축의 이동검토.DSC\_0514-1
- 06.03.03.민간추진위간담회.양재동.푸트라자야형청사배치.DSC\_0510-1
- 06.03.03.추진위간담회.양재동.푸트라자야형청사배치.DSC\_0515-1
- 06.04.05.2차계획설계조정소위.DSC\_0488
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- 06.05.정부청사대안.권영상.가장좋은것으로 평가.윤영태.김진애.DSC\_0573
- 06.06.21.권영상.DSC\_0557-1
- 06.06.21.권영상.DSC\_0559
- 06.06.DSC\_0564-1
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- 06.07.29.국토연.양재팀.다시작업.민간추진위원 3인간담회 1차검토.DSC\_0560
- 06.07.서쪽생활권구영상.DSC\_0423-1



# Master Plan for the new multi-functional administrative city

창원광역시 마스터플랜 (건설기본계획/개발계획)



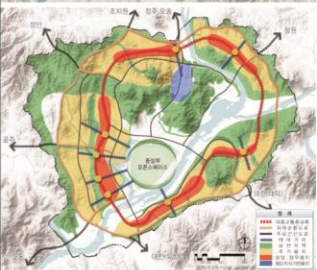
## City Structure-The RING-SHAPED STRUCTURE

- Create** uniqueness and distinct identity of the city
- Induce** decentralized and balanced development, equality of space utilization
- Plan** the central area to be public space for all citizens for rest and recreation
- Maximize** the potential of nature environment
- Promote** public transportation system for sustainable development



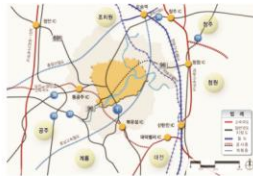
## Major function plan

- Six major functions** dispersed along the ring-shaped city structure
- Arrangement of each city major functions** in each strongholds to produce synergy effects, considering regional characteristics in the city and the wide area linkage with nearby cities
- Commercial and business functions** arranged along public transport routes



## Land use concept

- Commercial and residential blocks** planned along the main public road to promote to use public transportation
- Access anywhere** through pedestrians and bike paths
- Easy access to anywhere in the city** with the shortest distance



## Existing roads



## Access plan



## Green Network

The major green zone axis comprising Guksa Peak, Wonsu Mountain, Jeonwol Mountain as strongholds, the sub-green zone axes that circulate the city, and the watercourse axis centered on the Geum River and the Miho Creek, will be linked together. Ecosystems will be connected organically through ecological network.



## Views

View axes will be established so that landscape resources such as Wonsu Mountain, Jeonwol Mountains, and Goehwa Mountain can be seen from major view points, such as entrance roads and city strongholds.



## Open Space Network

As the city is being developed in ring-shaped structures, the center of the city will be formed into a symbolic space that can be readily accessed from anywhere—the space where nature and humans coexist.



Green Plan



Waterfront Plan



Bike Path Plan

## Open Space Network

As the city is being developed in ring-shaped structures, the center of the city will be formed into a symbolic space that can be readily accessed from anywhere—the space where nature and humans coexist.

## Views

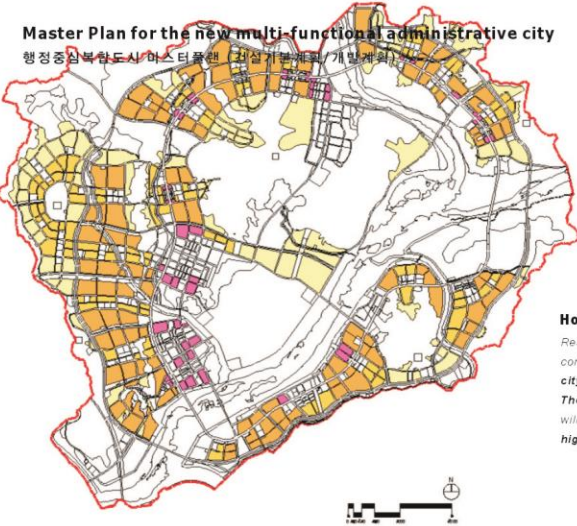
View axes will be established so that landscape resources such as Wonsu Mountain, Jeonwol Mountains, and Goehwa Mountain can be seen from major view points, such as entrance roads and city strongholds.





# Master Plan for the new multi-functional administrative city

행정중심복합도시 마스터플랜 (건설기밀해제/개방계획)



## Housing Plan

Residential area densities will be composed to be **diverse, considering cityscape and land use in all of the neighborhoods.**  
**The central area** of the neighborhoods will be arranged with residential areas of **medium and high density** in order to make use of public transport.



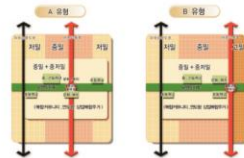
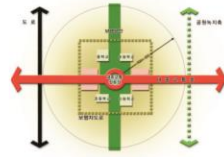
## Neighborhood Plan

Neighborhoods

**23 neighborhood units** in the city  
 Neighborhood unit size: **about 500m(radius)**  
 Population: **about 30,000 per neighborhood**

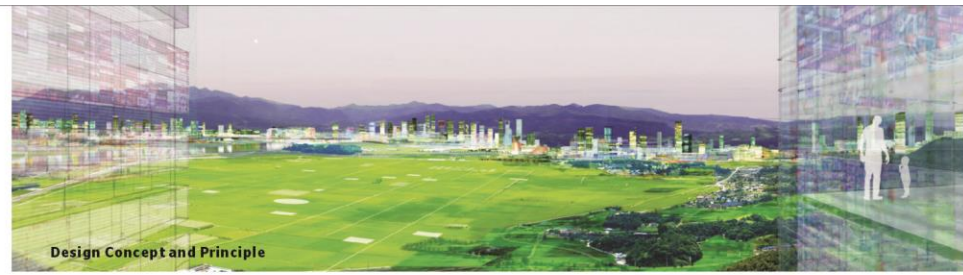
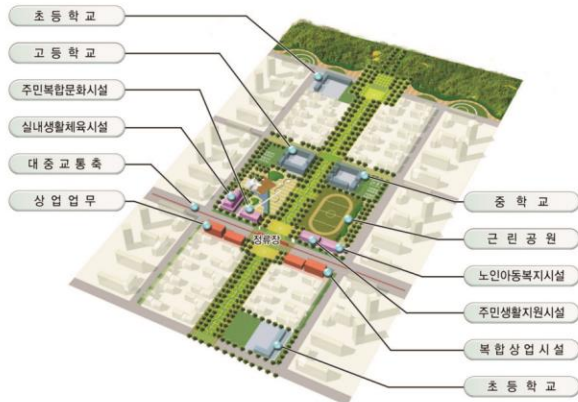
**Developing site for community complex**  
 (educational, cultural, welfare and commercial facilities, public transport stop, parks, etc)

**Planning good pedestrian accessibility** to the public transport stop



**A type:** Type where public transport route pass through the center of the neighborhood

**B type:** Type where public transport route pass out of the center of the neighborhood



## Design Concept and Principle

### Equity

Democratic access to community facilities available to all people  
 an user-oriented city, not for consumers  
 City with no spatial hierarchies

Harmonious and coexistent environment with people and nature  
 Establishment of preservation areas and usable lands  
 Planning parks, green zones and waterfront spaces in more than 50 percent of the site for sustainable development

### Sustainability

### Livability

Comfortable and livable housing environment  
 Maintaining a net population density at about 300 persons per hectare and the ratio of area for housing at about 22 percent of the site

### Diversity

Commercial and business plots to secure various activities and flexibility in about 3 percent of the site  
 Complex land use to induce the vicinity between homes and work place

### Self-sufficiency

Industrial plots to accelerate economic growth of the city and to be reserved for state of the art industries  
 Changing the existing industrial complex into a state of the art industrial complex

### Efficiency

Planning public facilities in about 25 percent of usable area of lands  
 excluding green zones  
 developing site for community complex

## Connection cities

The site is approximately 150km away from Seoul. The city can be accessed within two hours by vehicle from anywhere Korea.

The site is adjacent to Cheongwon-gun and Cheongju City from the east and Daejeon City from the south, Gongju City and Nonsan City from the west and Yeongi-gun from north.



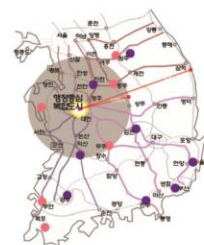
## Vision

- Complex administration City
- Human-centered City
- Environment-friendly City
- Diverse Culture and information City

## Goals

- Balanced and global competitiveness by new concepts of national and urban development
- Guidelines for city development in the 21c as a leading city throughout the world
- Basic principles with consistency between various urban plans
- New and dignified international city based on the contents of prizewinners works international competition

The site is approximately 150km away from Seoul. The city can be accessed within two hours by vehicle from anywhere Korea.  
 The site is adjacent to Cheongwon-gun and Cheongju City from the east and Daejeon City from the south, Gongju City and Nonsan City from the west and Yeongi-gun from north.





2009.11~2010.1 세종 국제과학교육도시 마스터플랜 (국토연구원+건축도시공간연구소 | 도시설계)  
Masterplan for the Sejong International Science-Education City

권영상, 행정중심복합도시 도시개념국제공모에 나타난 '탈중심적 도시구조'에 관한 연구,  
2009, 도시설계

## 행정중심복합도시 도시개념국제공모에 나타난 '탈중심적 도시구조'에 관한 연구

'Decentralized Urban Structure' Reflected in the International Urban Ideas  
Competition for the New Multi-functional Administrative City in Korea

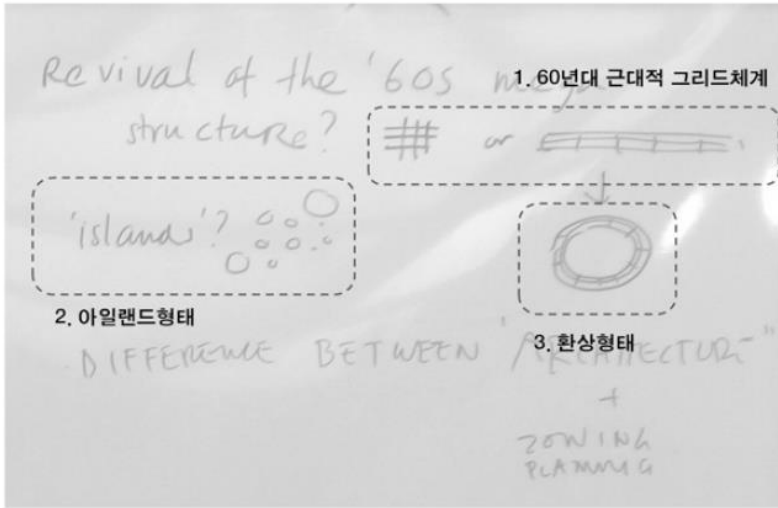
권영상\*

\*국토연구원 건축도시공간연구소 부연구위원

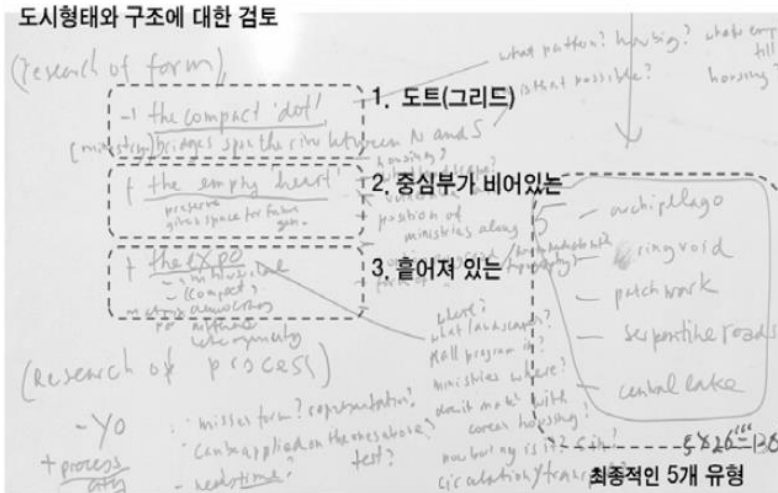
Kwon, Young-Sang\*

### ●●● 국문요약

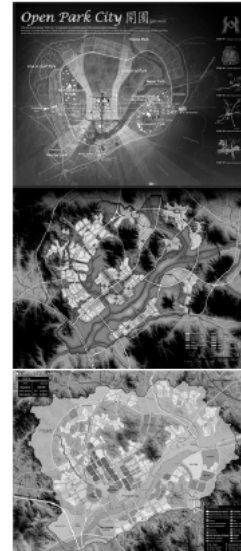
행정중심복합도시는 기존에 유사한 사례가 없었던 환상형 도시구조로 계획되었으며 이러한 도시구조를 통해 탈중심성, 균등성, 민주성 등을 상징적으로 제시하고 있다. 이러한 파격적인 도시구조와 이념은 행정중심복합도시 도시개념국제공모가 진행되면서 공모지침작성, 심사, 당선작 선정과정 등을 통해 제기되었고 기본계획과정에서 구체화되었다. 탈중심적 도시구조는 근대 이후 이어왔던 많은 도시적 담론들-탈구조주의적 도시이론, 뉴어버니즘 도시이론 등-과 무관하지 않으며 이는 철학적·미학적 이해와 맥락을 같이 하고 있다. 이러한 행정중심복합도시 도시개념 국제공모를 통해 제기된 탈중심적 도시구조와 담론에 대한 연구는 향후 행정중심복합도시의 도시설계 특성을 이해하는데 도움이 될 것이다.



(그림 7) 행정중심복합도시 도시개념국제공모 2일째 심사위원 노트 일부: 도시의 구조 분류



(그림 8) 행정중심복합도시 도시개념국제공모 3일째 심사위원 노트 일부: 3개 카테고리과 5개 유형



(그림 9) 행정중심복합도시 도시개념 국제공모 제출작품 중 중심적인 구조를 가지는 계획안

(표 1) 행정중심복합도시 도시개념 국제공모에 제출된 작품 중 연구대상(음영은 수상작)

작품명	PI n.	작가	심사과정에서 논의된 유형
The City of the Thousand Cities	AP 22411	Perea Ortega, Andres	환상형 (ring shape) 
The Orbital Road	OO 88888	Deung, Jean Pierre	
City in Flow	YJ 16103	Kunzmann, Juergen	
Nurturing a New Urbanity	UD 21278	Undurraga, Cristian	
Metroloop Plan	MB 60657	Jonathan D.Solomon	
Untitled (Eum Yang)	EY 13557	Choi, John	
City in the Garden	NY 11217	Stenon, Christopher	
Eco-Smart City	WP 10101	Chung, Gu Yon	
Untitled	KJ 05111	Sim, Ki Je	
Symbio(Sis) + (Me)Tropolis	VC 20046	Yu, Eric	
Green Core City	JO 71685	Spijker, Wari t Jaakko	격자형 (grid) 
Metropolitan Mac	AB 24768	Lynch, Catherine	
Untitled (Composed wall)	PS 25773	Boender, Arnest	
Untitled	MA 22012	Sommer, Richard	
A Grammar for the City	DO 17888	Aureli, Pier Vittorio	
Yeon Meong	MF 60012	Pucher, Thomas	
Fast forward City	AK 10009	Arbanas, Magraret	
Mimax City	MM 02030	Space Group	
Untitled	CA 72800	Treuttel, Jerome	
Untitled	SM 77777	Milaca, Baja Brkoric	
Overlapping City	CL 01278	Lee, Dong Shin	네트워크형 / 군도형 (island) 
Dichotomous City	YO 62102	Kim, Young Joon	
Archipelagic City	FZ 28583	Sumiya, Mamoru	
Untitled	AX 96961	Kurokawa, Kisho	
Untitled	AR 66211	Pak, Hun Young	
Ubiquitous Nature	UN 08025	Kim, Uk	
Subtle City	SC 73781	Haimerl, Peter	
Untitled	GC 50437	Solid Arquitectoa S.L.	

Perea, "The City of the Thousand Cities"	Duerig, "The Orbital Road"	Kunzmann, "City in Flow"
Undraga, "Nurturing a New Urbanity"	Spijker, "Green Core City"	Stenon, "City in the Garden"
Chung, Gu Yun, "Eco-Smart City"	Jonathan, "Metroloop"	Boender, "Composed Wall"

〈그림 13〉 환상형 도시구조의 공모작품들

Kim, Young Joon, "Dichotomous City"	Park, Hun Young, "Untitled"	Haimer, Peter, "Subtle City"
Kurokawa Kisho, "Untitled"	Sumiya Mamoru, "Archipelagic City"	Solid Arquitecra S.L., "Untitled"

〈그림 17〉 네트워크형/군도형 도시구조의 공모작품들

Aureil, "A Grammar for the City"	Pucher, "Yeon Meong"	Milaca, "Untitled"

〈그림 14〉 격자형 도시구조의 공모작품들

Leon Krier, "Sixteen Cities within the City"	Perea, "The City of the Thousand Cities"	Sumiya Mamoru, "Archipelagic City"

〈그림 18〉 네트워크형/군도형 도시구조 작품들과 레온크리어의 'Sixteen Cities within City' 비교

# Youngsang Kwon, Sejong Si (City): are TOD and TND models effective in planning Korea's new capital?, 2015, *cities*

Cities 42 (2015) 242–257



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City profile

## Sejong Si (City): are TOD and TND models effective in planning Korea's new capital?



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TND (traditional neighborhood development)

New town

Sejong Si (City)

### ABSTRACT

Sejong Si (Sejong City), the second capital city of South Korea, is a new city initiated to achieve the national policy agenda of balanced territorial development by mitigating the excessive concentration of public and private facilities in the Seoul metropolitan area (SMA). The master plan for Sejong City was formulated in 2005 through a project initiated by the Korean government and is noteworthy in that it presents a new urban design paradigm of construction reflecting the Korean experience. This paper explores the characteristics of Sejong City's urban structure and neighborhood design. One major characteristic is Sejong City's ring-shaped design (decentralized and empty in the central area), which makes the city structurally distinct from other modern cities with hierarchical and symbolic structures. Another major characteristic is the presence of approximately 20 neighborhood units located in accordance with the ring-shaped structure. This is consistent with the transit-oriented development (TOD) and traditional neighborhood development (TND) systems. The urban design method based on TOD and TND models has been effective in terms of Sejong City's decentralized urban structure. These results are expected to provide a better understanding of urban design for future development projects.

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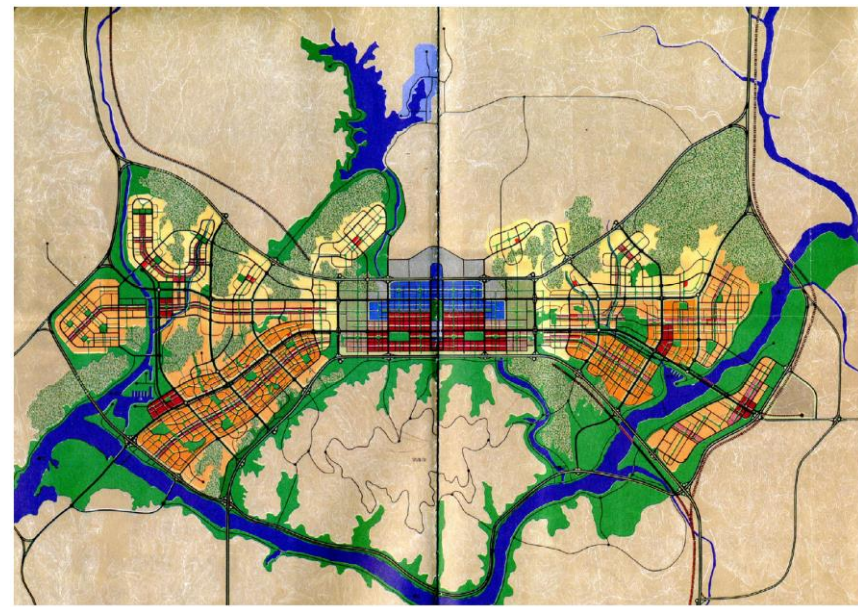
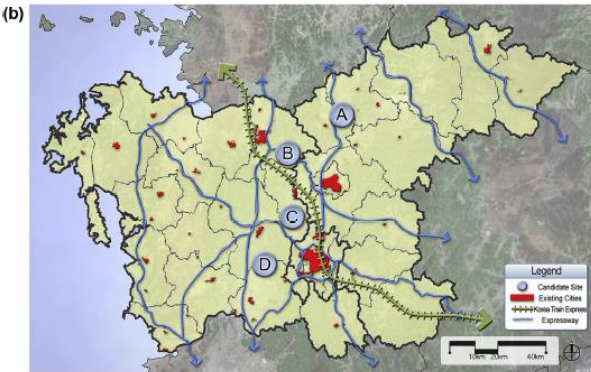


Fig. 3. The 1978 master plan for the new capital of Korea by the Korean government (Korean Government, 1978).

**Table 1**  
General indicator of Sejong as of 2006 (Ministry of Construction and Transportation, 2006).

Sector	Categorization	Figure	Unit	Remark
Population	Targeted population	500,000	Number	As of 2030
Location	Land size	73.14	km <sup>2</sup>	
	Distance from Seoul	150	km	
Residence	Housing	200,000	Number	
	Communities	20	Number	Approximately
	Employees	250,000	Number	Central government agencies (15,000 employees), government-funded research institutes, and public service facilities, and the private sector
Land-use	Preserved (not developed)	50	%	Parks, rivers, streams, and mountains
	Residential facilities	22		
	Commercial and business facilities	3		
	Central government administration	1		Government office moved from Seoul Metropolitan Area (2012-2014)
	Regional administration and public organizations	1		City hall
	Culture, welfare, education, and medical facilities	4		
	Industry	1		
	Leisure and sports	2		
	Public facilities	13		Road, parking place, water reservation areas
	Reserved lands	1 or more		
Government budget	Construction of the basic infrastructure and the relocation of government buildings from Seoul and Gwachon	8500 million	\$	USD 1 = KRW 1000

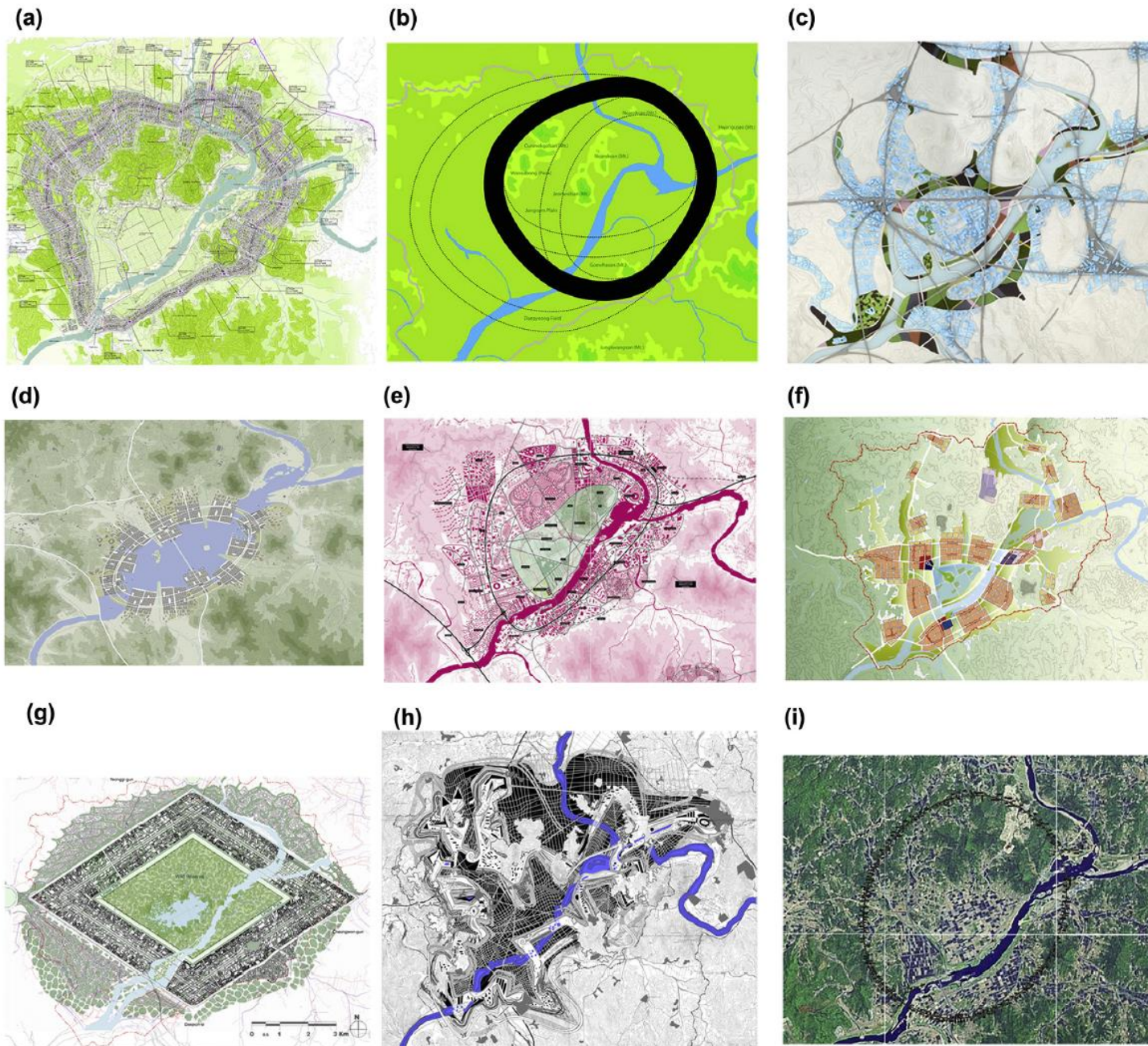


Fig. 7. A decentralized ring-shaped design suggested in an international competition for Sejong City ((a) The City of Thousand Cities; (b) The Orbital Road; (c) The City in Flow; (d) Nurturing New Urbanity; (e) The Green Core City; (f) The City in the Garden; (g) The Eco-smart City; (h) The Metroloop; (i) The Composed Wall (Presidential Committee on Multifunctional Administrative City Construction, 2006).



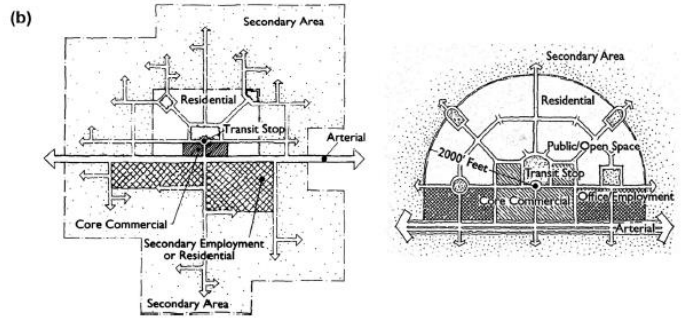
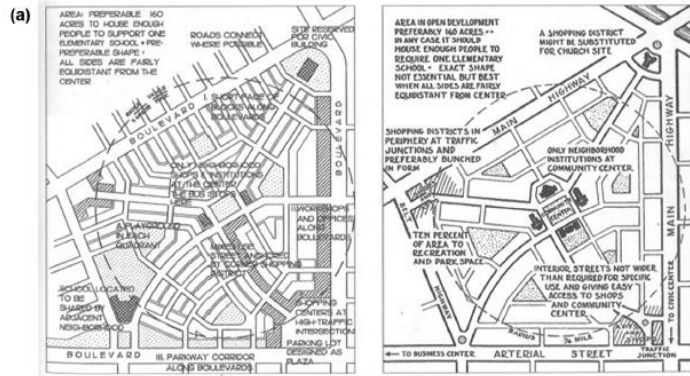


Fig. 9. An illustration of TND and TOD models ((a) A TND diagram based on Duany, Plater-Zyberk, and Perry (*Congress for New Urbanism*, 1994; Perry, 1921) and (b) A TOD diagram (Calkhorpe, 1993).

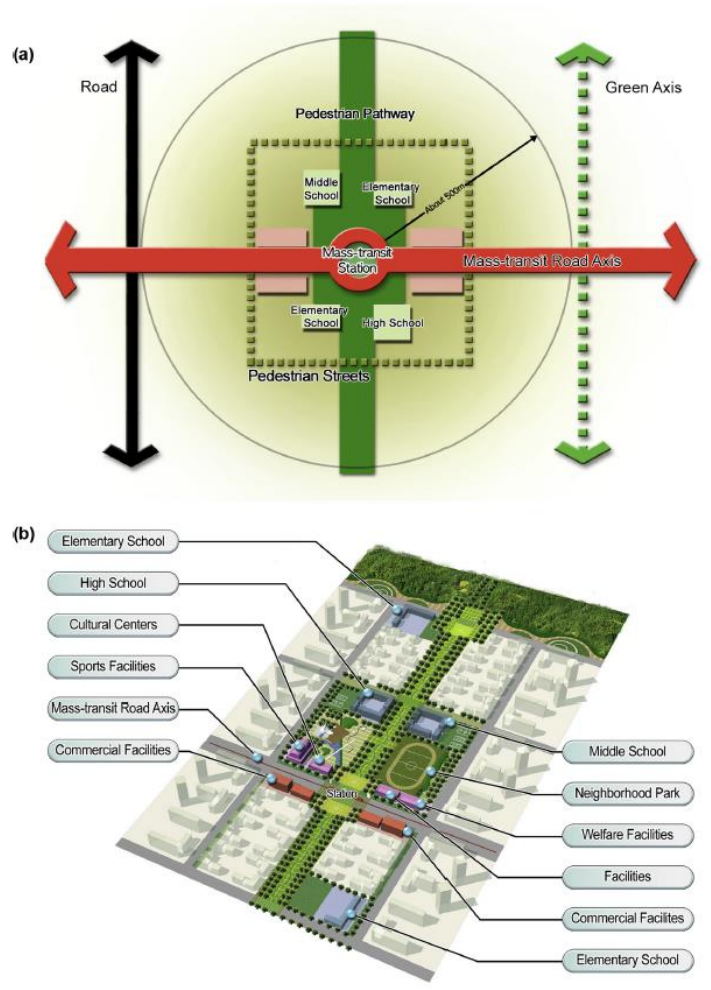


Fig. 10. An illustration of TND and TOD models of Sejong City (a) a diagram of a neighborhood unit in Sejong City and (b) a prototype plan for a neighborhood unit in Sejong City; Ministry of Construction and Transportation, 2006).

transit axis is about 800 m).

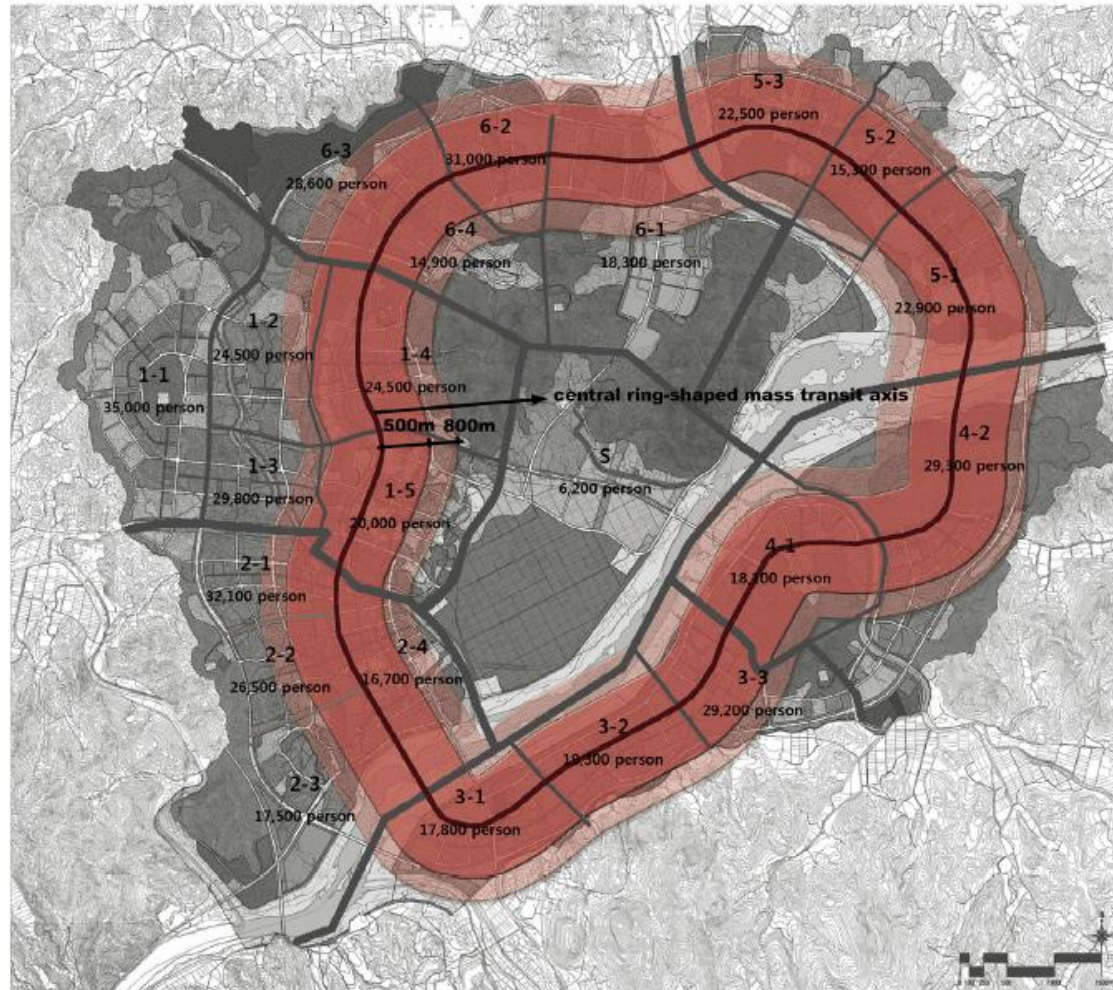
In addition, about 74.2% of the commercial district (red in the land-use plan) is located within 10 min on foot from the mass transit axis, and about 86.9% of the commercial district of this city is located within 15 min on foot from the mass transit axis which shows the efficiency of the TOD model obtained from the ring-shaped urban structure of Sejong city (Fig. 11, Table 3).

A general urban structure with a grid-type and irregular composition requires more complicated mass-transit routes for better efficiency. However, in case of a ring-shaped urban structure such as that of Sejong City, a simple mass-transit service route along the

**Table 3**

The proportion of developed urban space near the public transportation axis (developed area except for the reserved space and commercial district).

	Developed area		Commercial district	
	km <sup>2</sup>	%	km <sup>2</sup>	%
Whole city	34.4	100.0	1.5	100.0
Within 500 m of the public transportation axis (10-min walk)	18.4	53.5	1.1	74.2
Within 800 m of the public transportation axis (15-min walk)	26.7	77.6	1.3	86.9



**Fig. 11.** The red area is within 500 m of the public transportation axis or a 10-min walk which area (18.4 km<sup>2</sup>) accounts for about 53.5% of all developed urban areas excluding any green space. And pale red area is within 800 m of the public transportation axis or a 15-min walk which area (26.7 km<sup>2</sup>) accounts for about 77.6%. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)





ALT #1 SHARING CITY



ALT #2 FULL MOON CITY

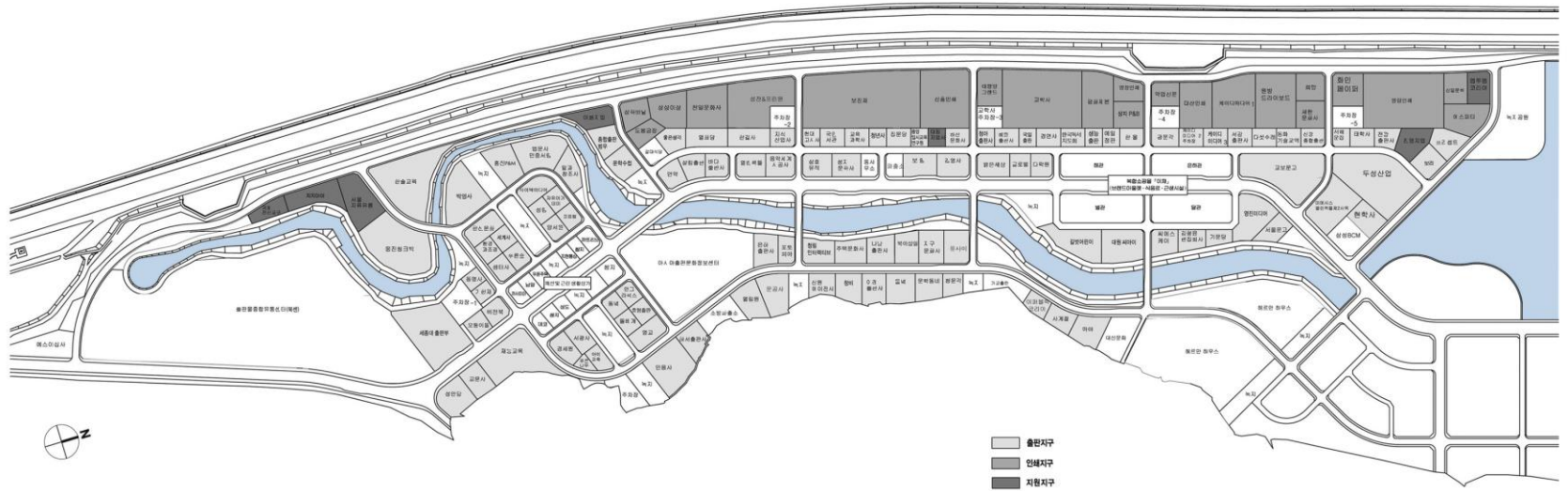
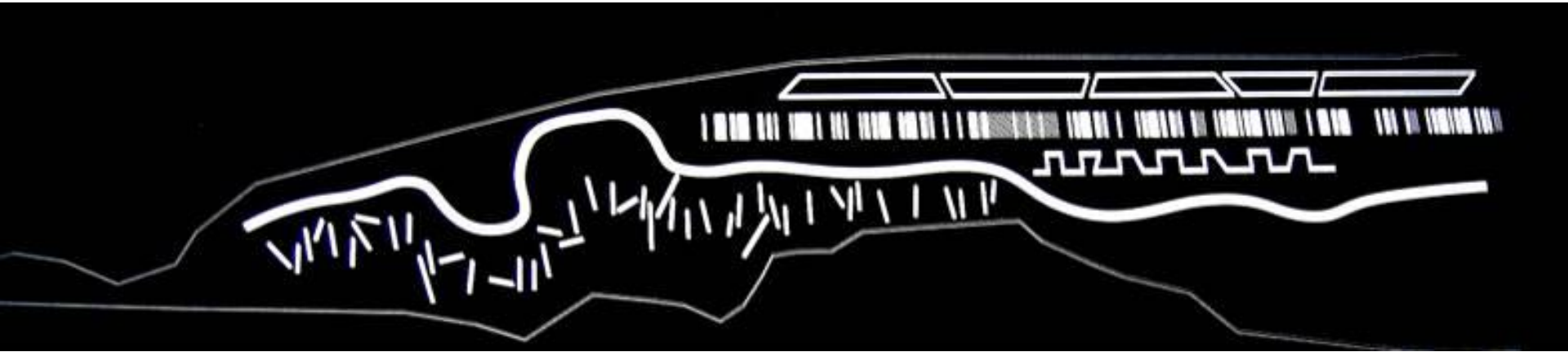


ALT #3 FLOATING DELTA

2013, Busan Eco Delta City, MP



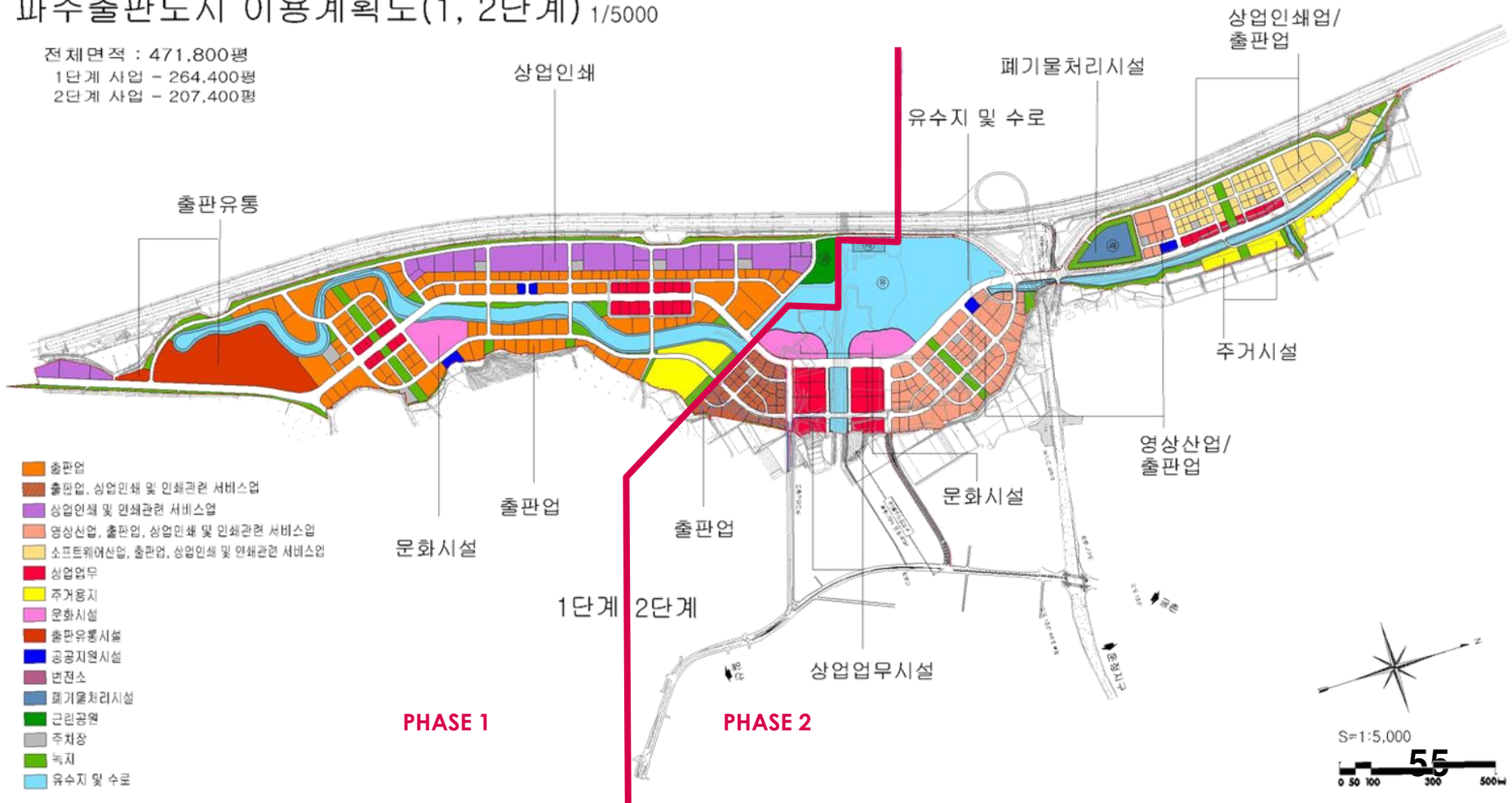
# Paju Publishing City / Heyri Art Valley



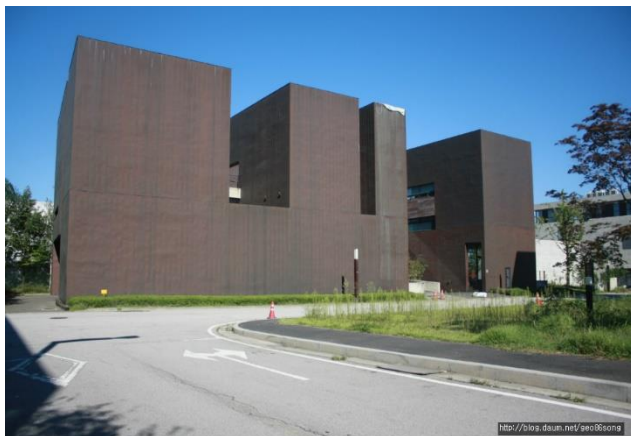
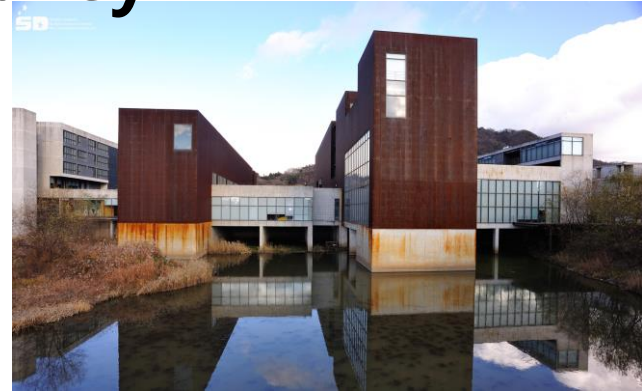
# Paju Publishing City / Heyri Art Valley

파주출판도시 이용계획도(1, 2단계) 1/5000

전체면적 : 471,800평  
 1단계 사업 - 264,400평  
 2단계 사업 - 207,400평

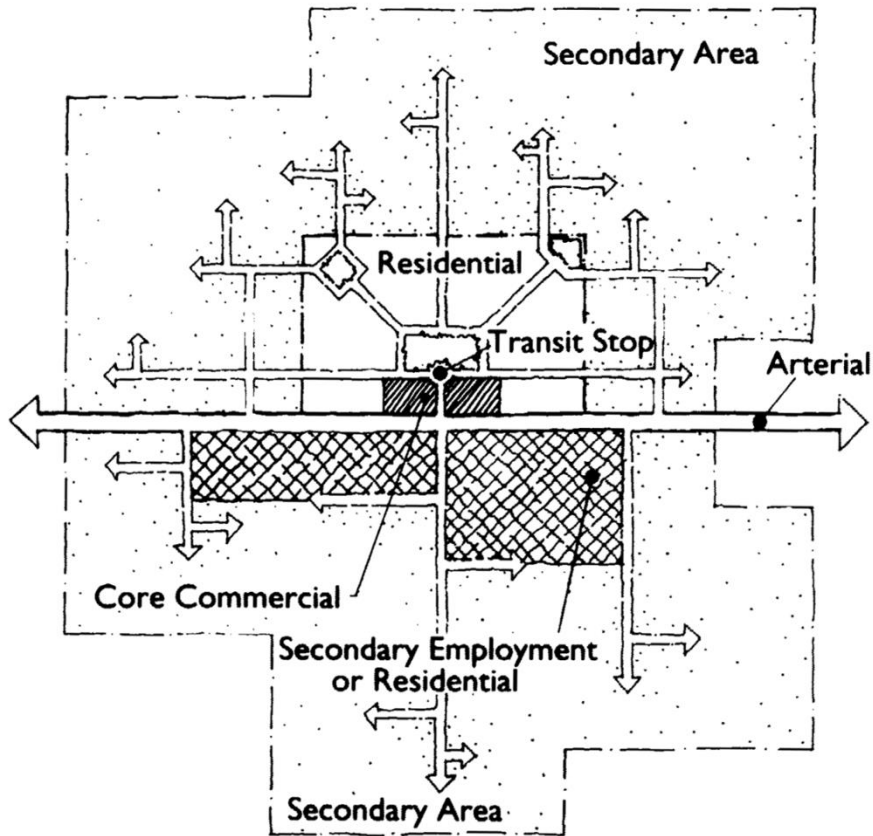


# Paju Publishing City / Heyri Art Valley

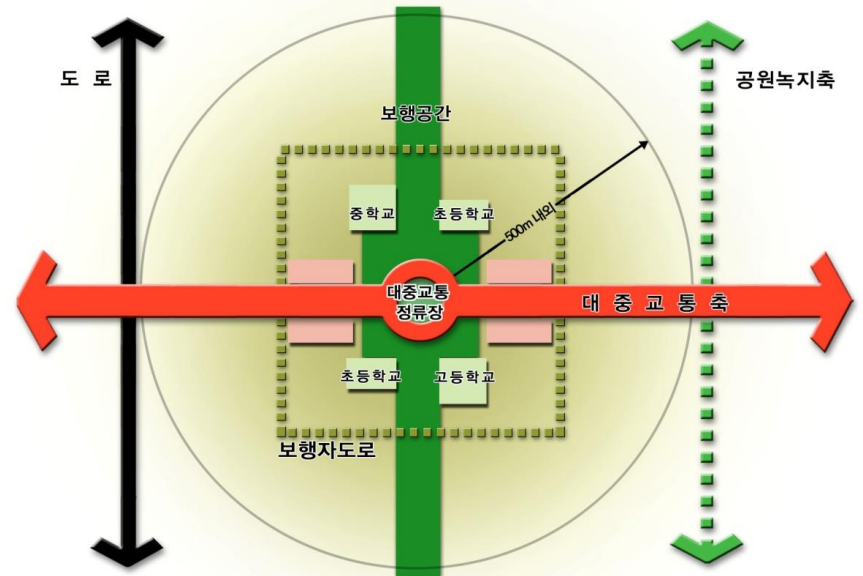




# TOD, Neighborhood Unit



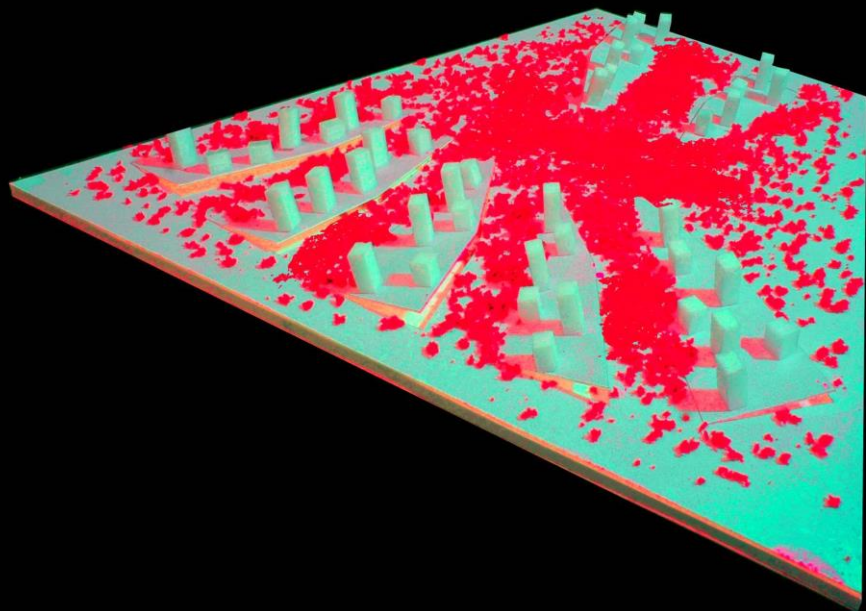
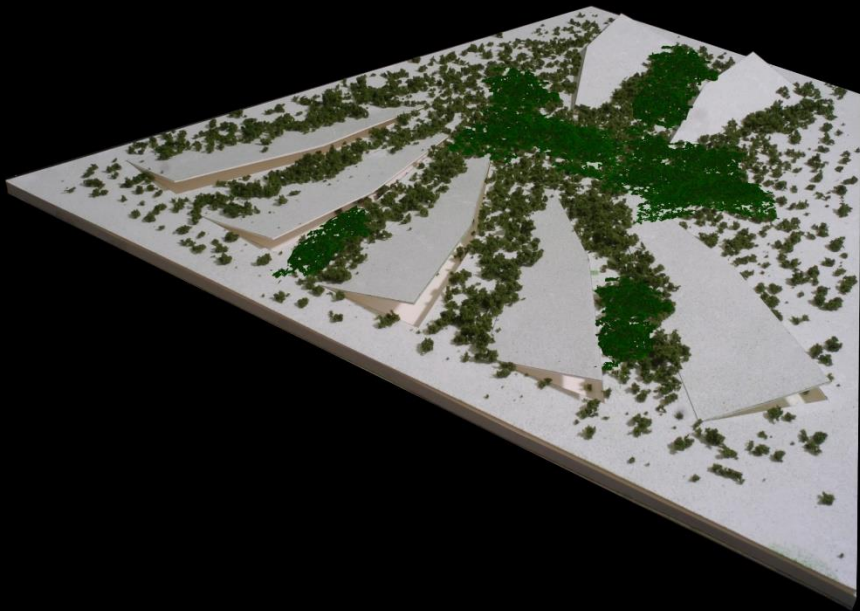
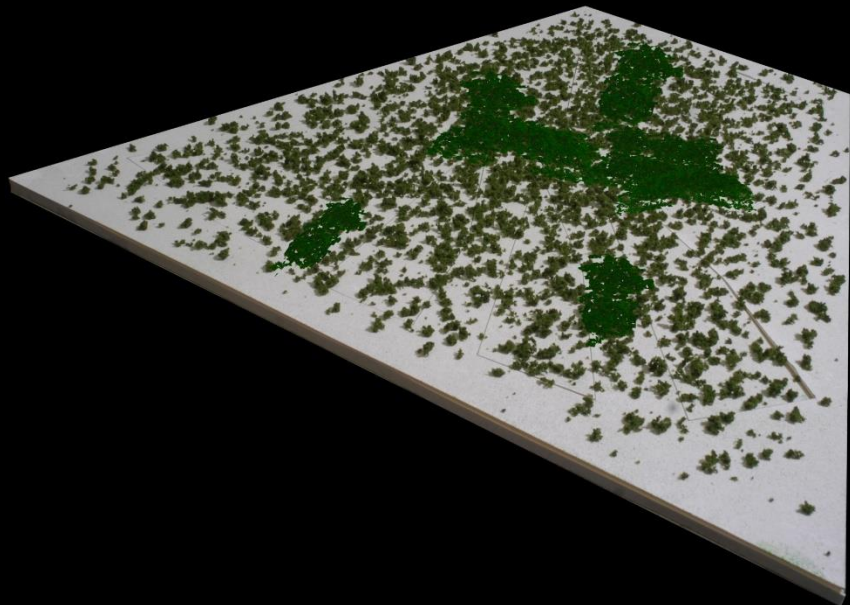
TOD model; Peter Calthorpe

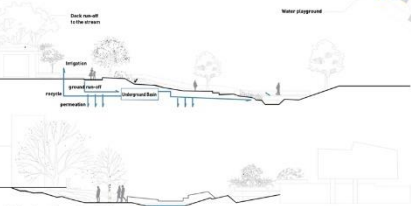
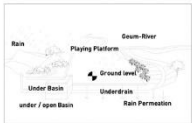
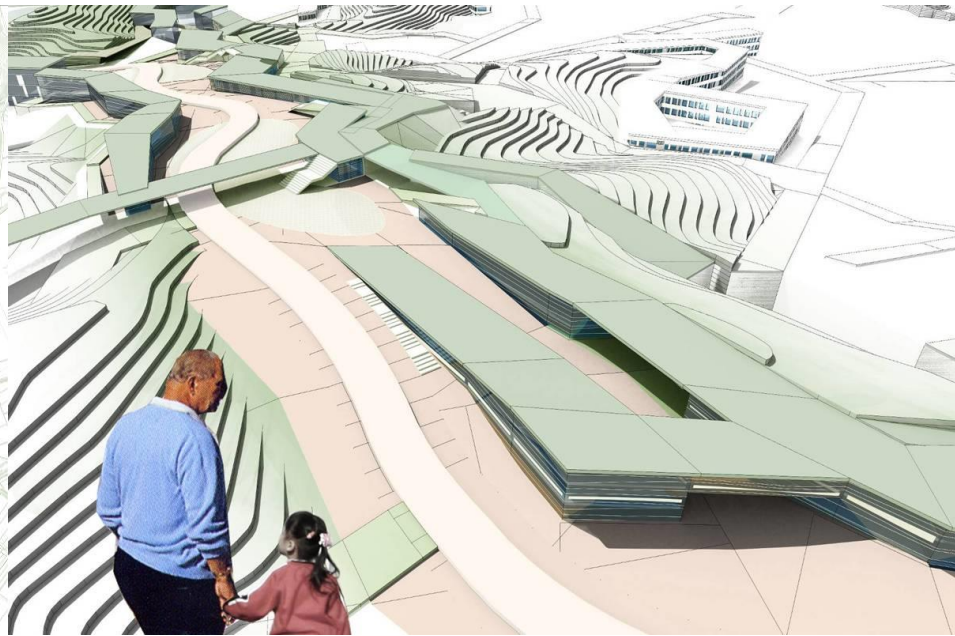
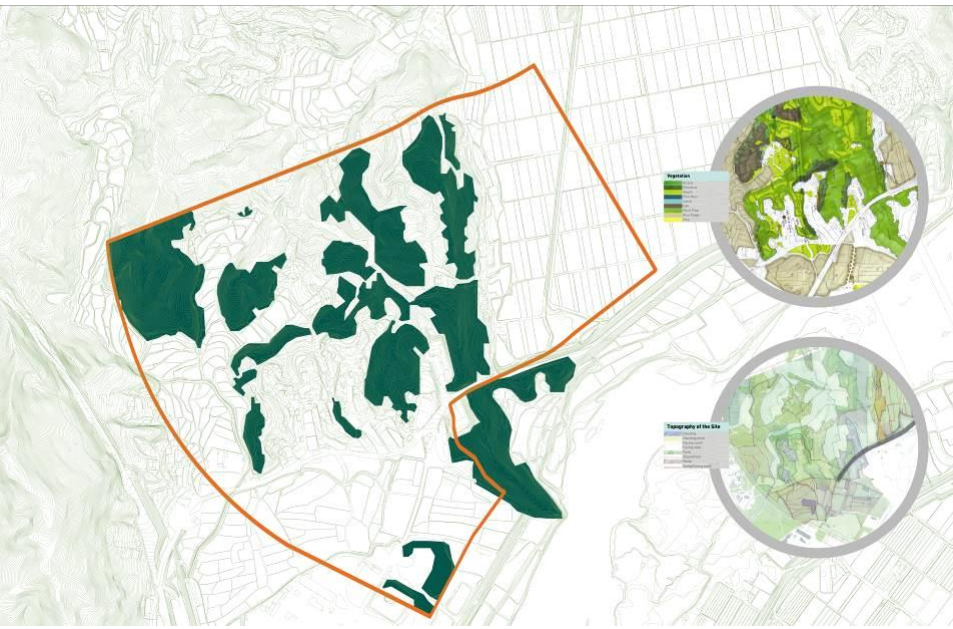


Sejong si model

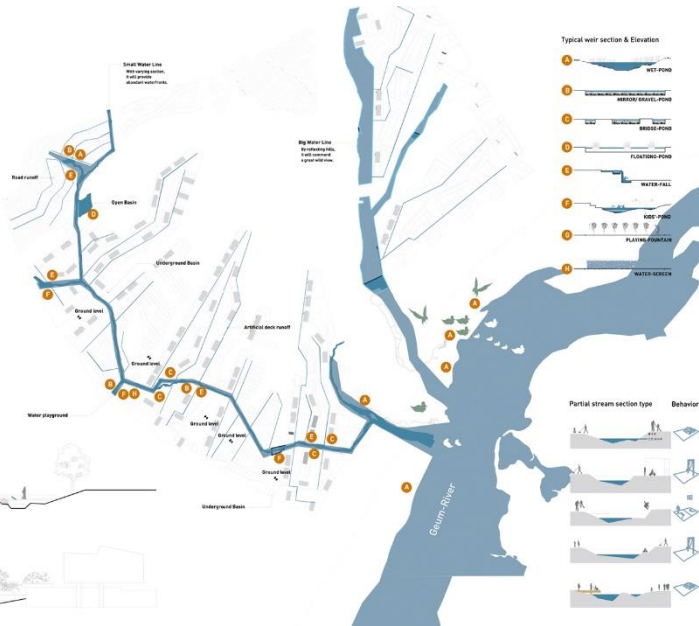
# Sejong-si Community Design



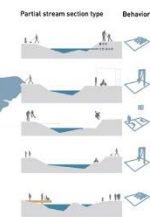
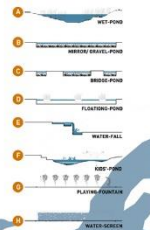


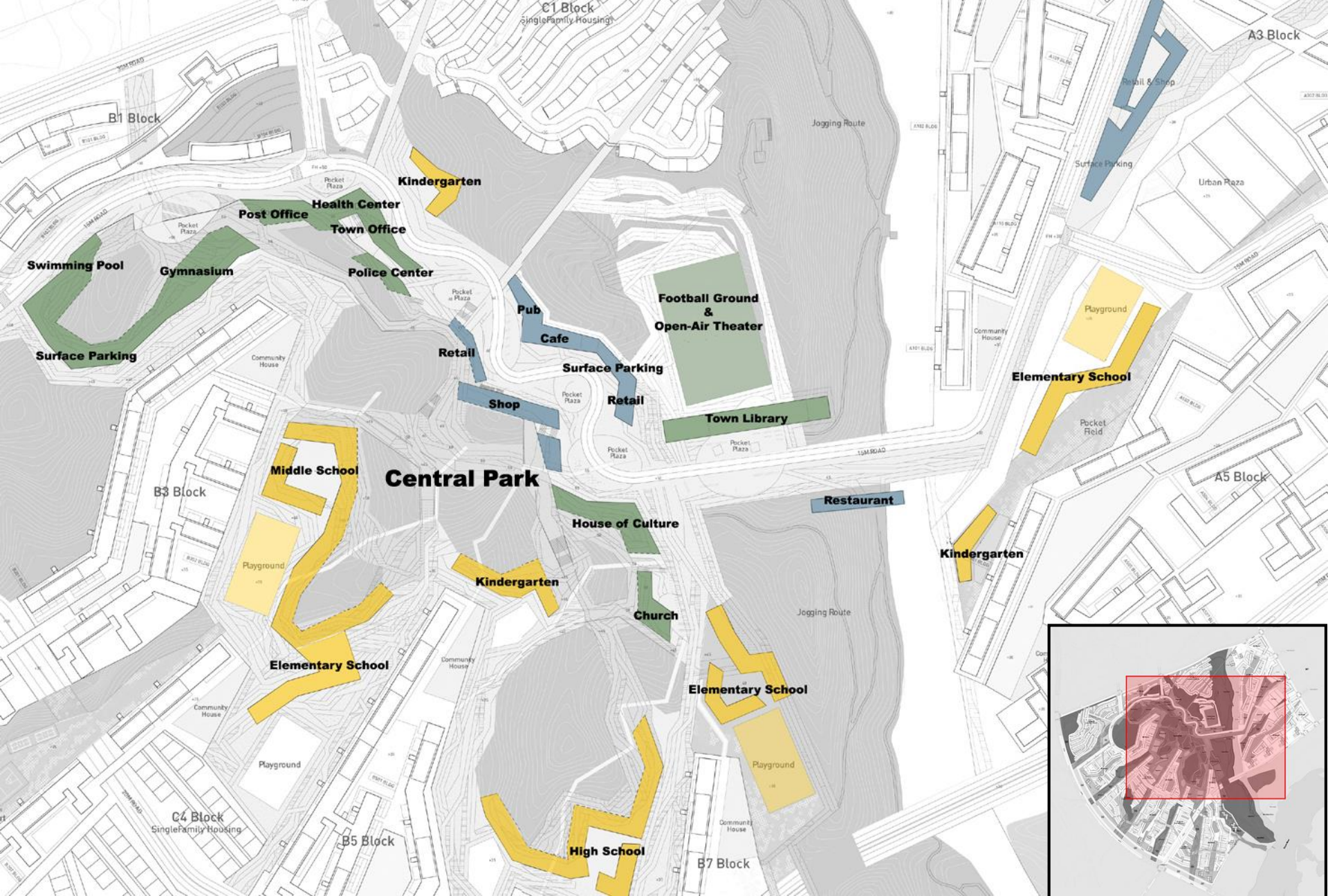


Typical weir section & Elevation



Typical weir section & Elevation





## COMMUNITY FACILITY

- 인접 블록과 연결된 보행자축에 커뮤니티 시설들이 연속적으로 매달린다.
- 지형에 따라 시설물들이 스며들어 Random Access를 제공하며 보행의 즐거움을 부여한다.

# SITE PLAN

Scale 1/1200

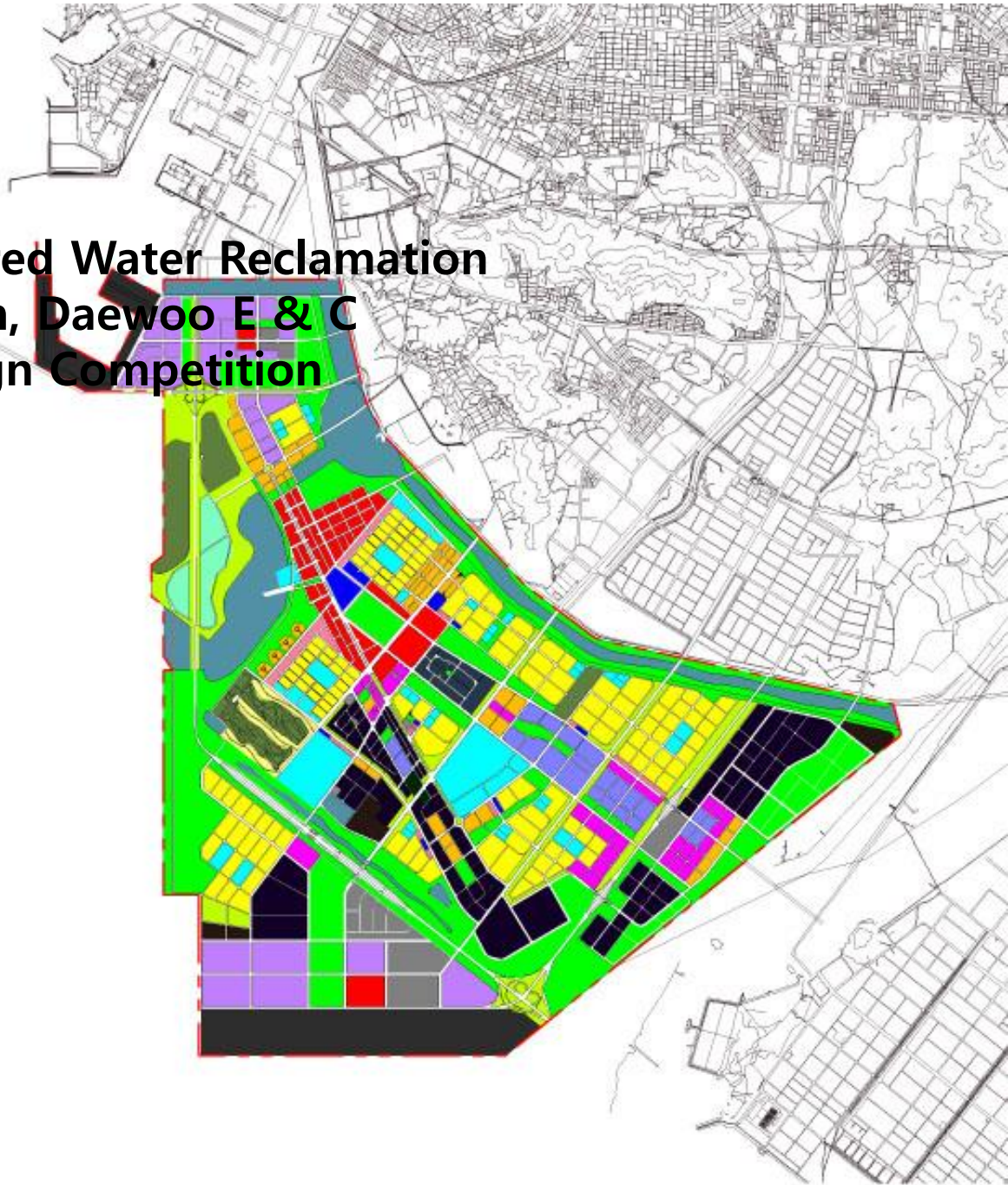
Multi-Family Housing	Lot Area	m <sup>2</sup>	489,054.9	
	Building Area	m <sup>2</sup>	120,128.4	
	Total Floor Area	m <sup>2</sup>	718,589.8	
	Building Coverage Ratio	%	24.9	
Housing	Floor Area Ratio	%	148.8	
	Green Area Ratio	%	46.0	
	Road Coverage Ratio	%	3.73	
	Detached Housing Lot Area	m <sup>2</sup>	146,856.0	
No. of Construction Units	46 m <sup>2</sup> /type	units	123	
	59 m <sup>2</sup> /type	units	998	
	84 m <sup>2</sup> /type	units	3,208	
	101 m <sup>2</sup> /type	units	2,034	
	133 m <sup>2</sup> /type	units	147	
Sub-Total			units	6,510
Detached Housing			units	490
Grand Total			units	7,000



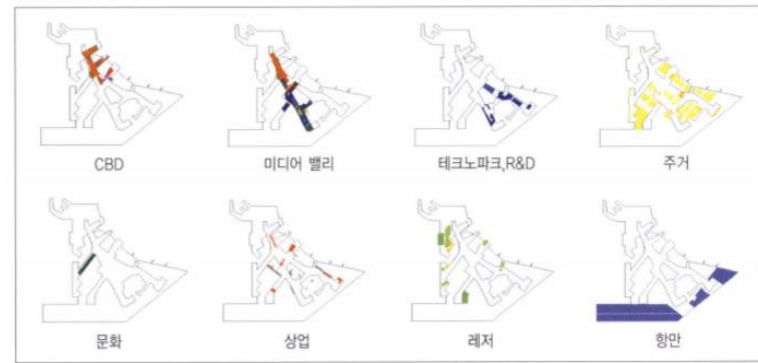
## MASTER PLAN

# Songdo New Town

- 1979, Basic Plan for Shared Water Reclamation
- 1997, Yushin Corporation, Daewoo E & C
- 1998, International Design Competition



# Songdo New Town



Patio/Network의 토지이용개념



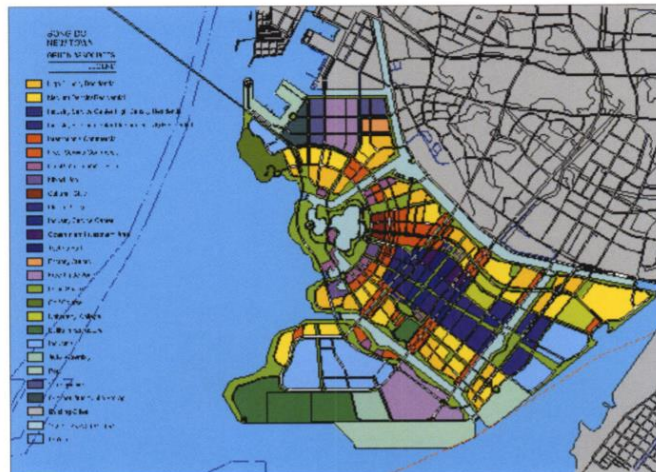
Network와 Patio



OMA의 2단계 최종 구상안



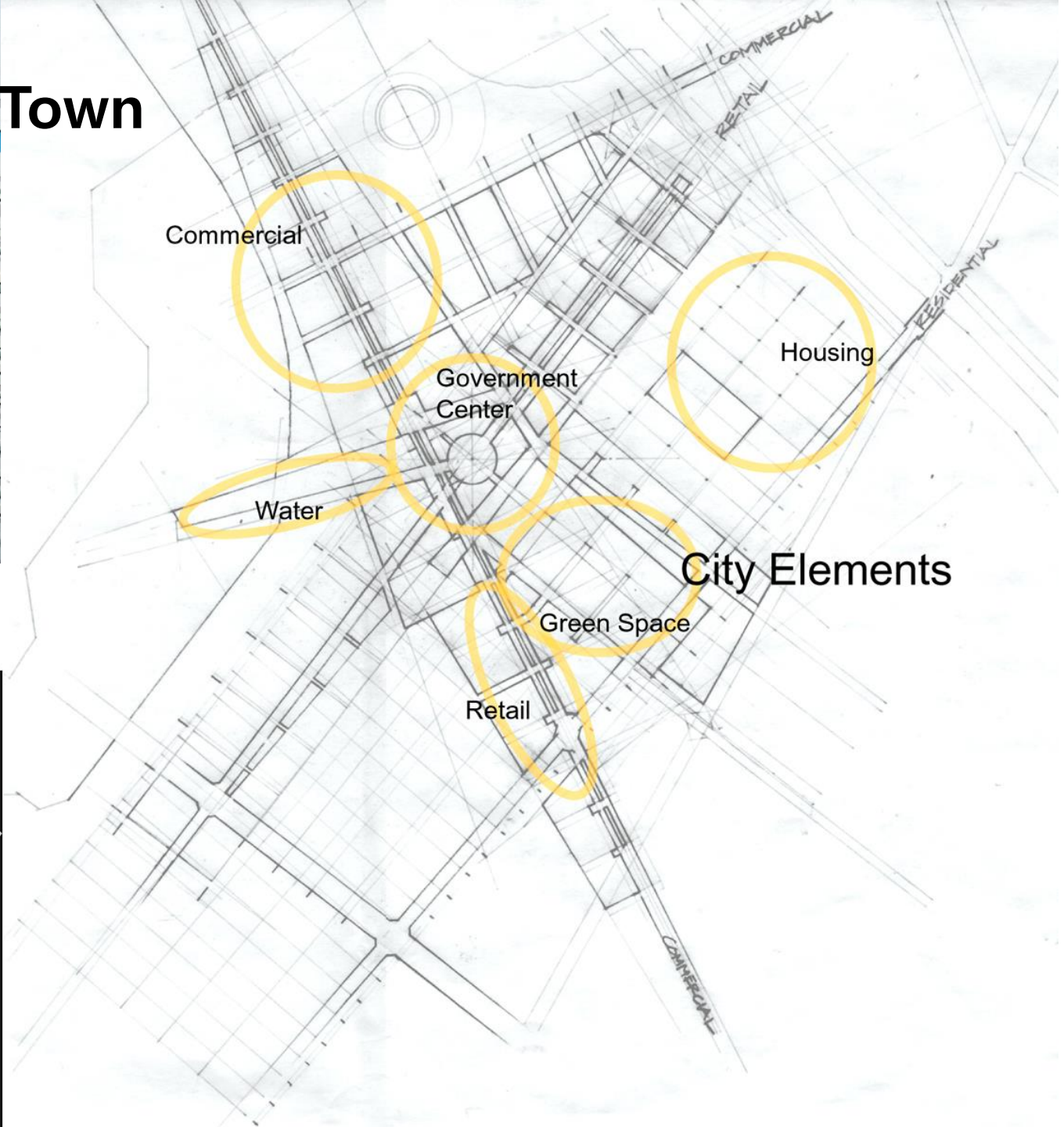
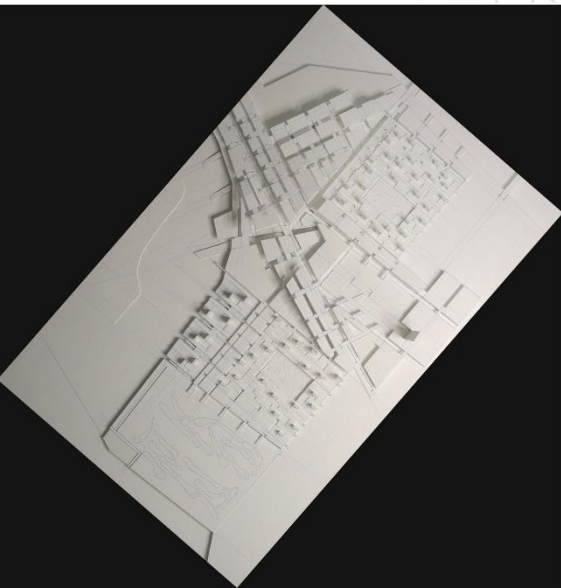
Nikken Sekkei의 토지이용구상



Gruen Associates의 토지이용구상



# Songdo New Town



## City Elements

# Songdo New Town



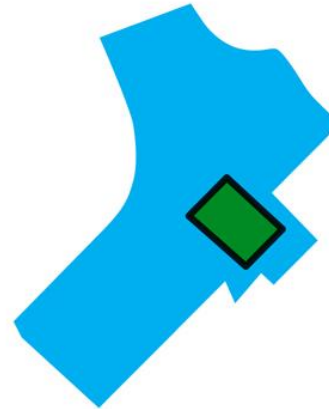
**1** Spine  
East meets West



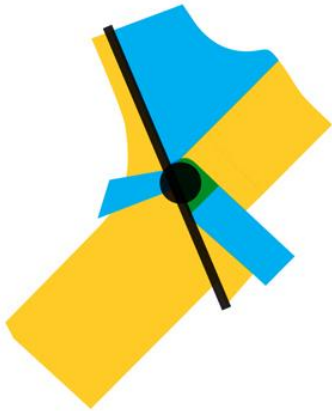
**4** Shopping Streets  
Residential zones  
interface



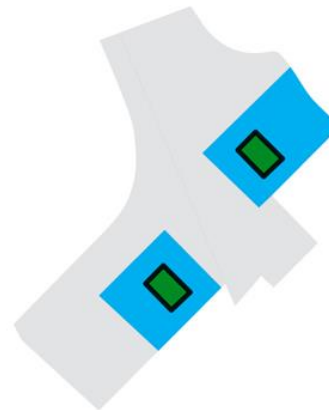
**2** Cultural Center  
Water meets land



**5** Central Park  
City meets park



**3** Government Center  
All areas meet



**6** School  
Residential meets  
park



Plan



Venice



Canal



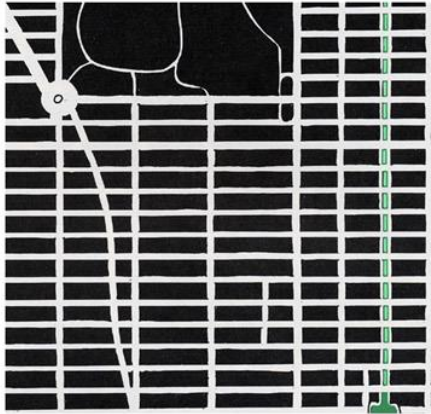
Plan



Savannah



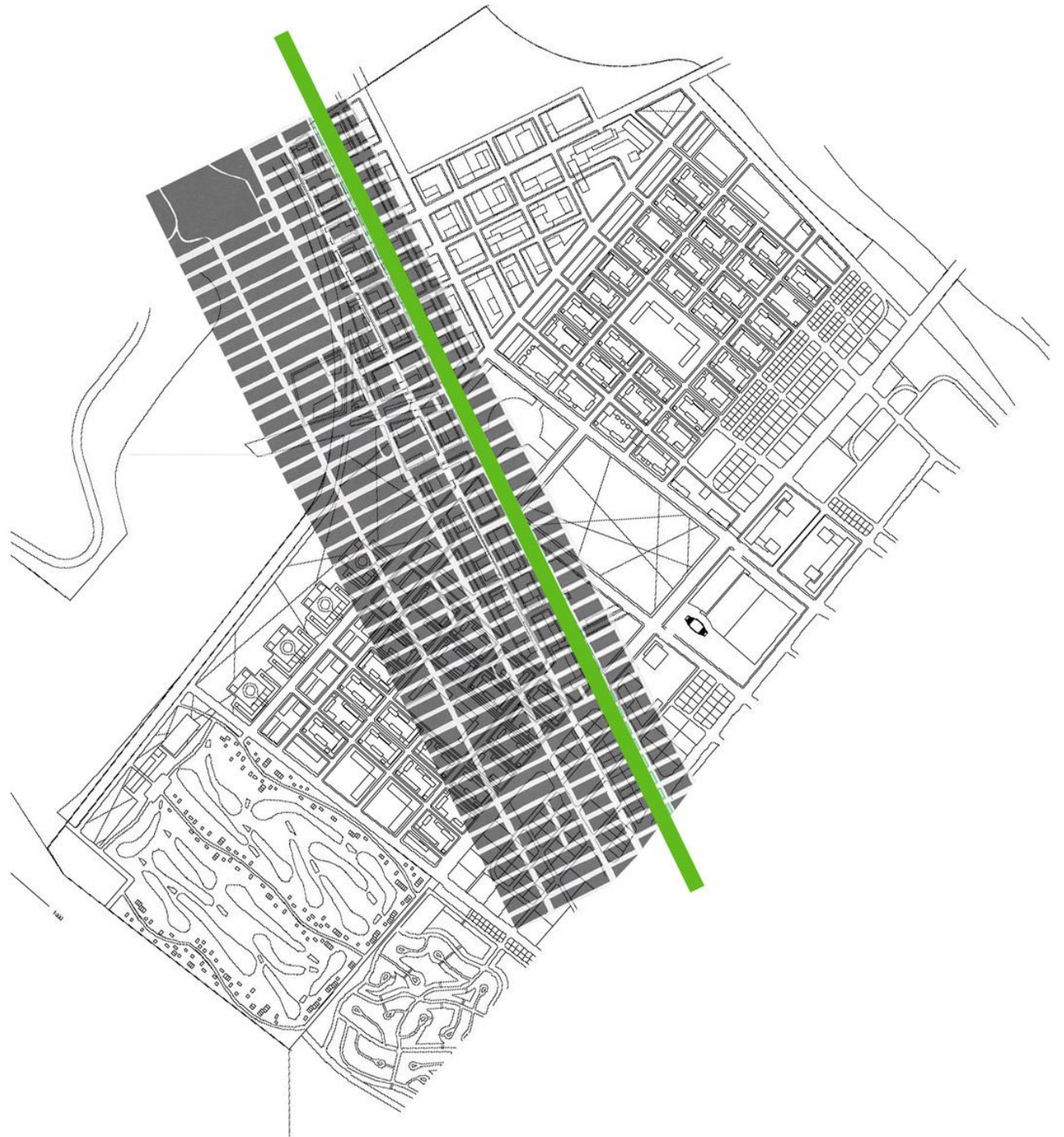
# Residential Parks



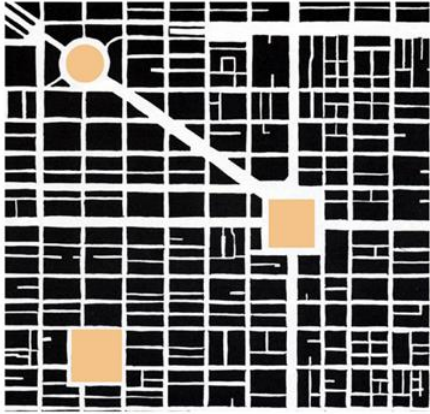
Plan



New York City



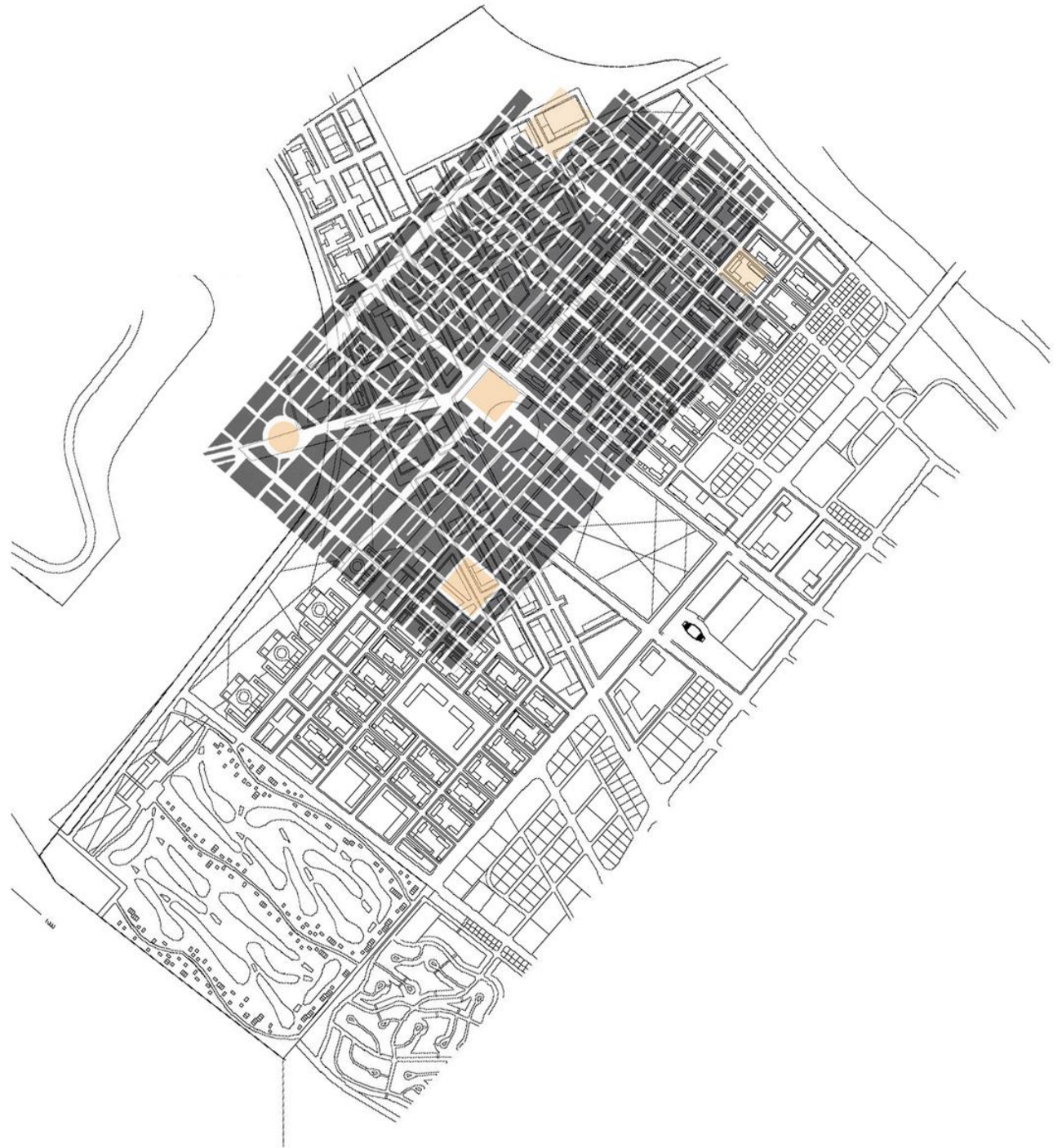
Park Avenue



Plan



Philadelphia



# Urban Nodes



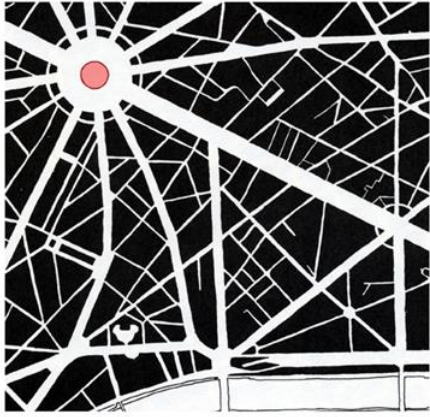
Plan



Sydney



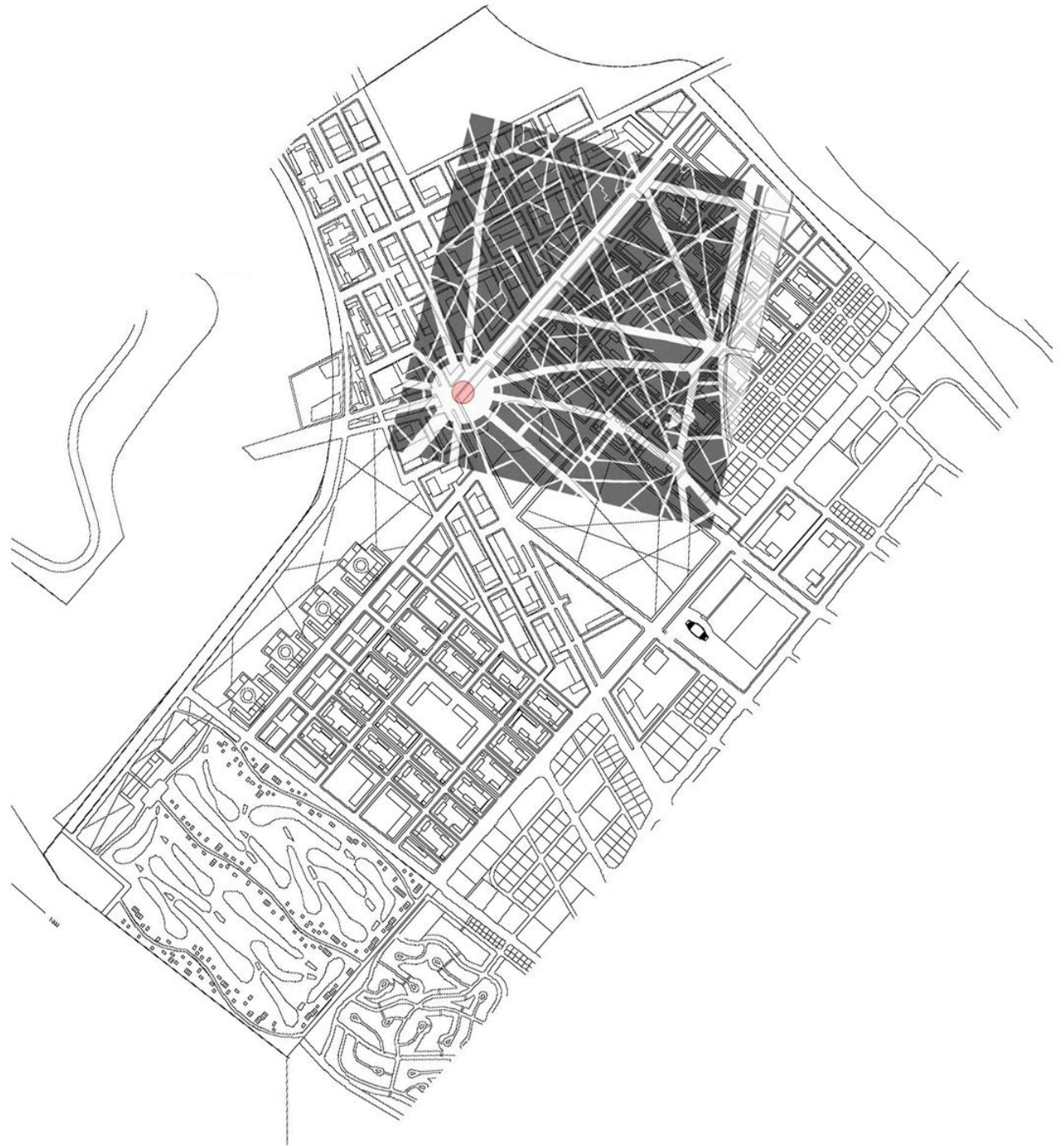
Cultural Center



Plan



Paris



Government  
Center





Songdo  
Masterplan

Songdo  
Concept



# Redevelopment/Newtown/Reconstruction 재개발/뉴타운/재건축

## Newtown

It is similar to redevelopment but the scale is bigger than redevelopment and reconstruction. In case it is proceeded as "rehabilitation project for promoting urban rehabilitation" (official name is "rehabilitation project"),

In the first place, it was introduced to reduce the gap between Gangnam and Kangbuk by developing the Kangbuk area, and it was redeveloped as a whole by bundling certain areas into a large area,

Starting in 2002, Gilmyung, Eunpyeong and Wangsimri district were designated as Newtown Demonstration District

In 2005, it enacted the "Special Act for the Promotion of Urban Regeneration"

Problems) Reducing the problems of redevelopment and maximizing dismantling conflicts  
In 2008, the election of the 18th National Assembly was promised as a New Town frenzy.

Good place) Eunpyeong and Gajae Ulul New Town are already completed, Wangsimni, Search increase and Byeolseok Newtown are in rapid development

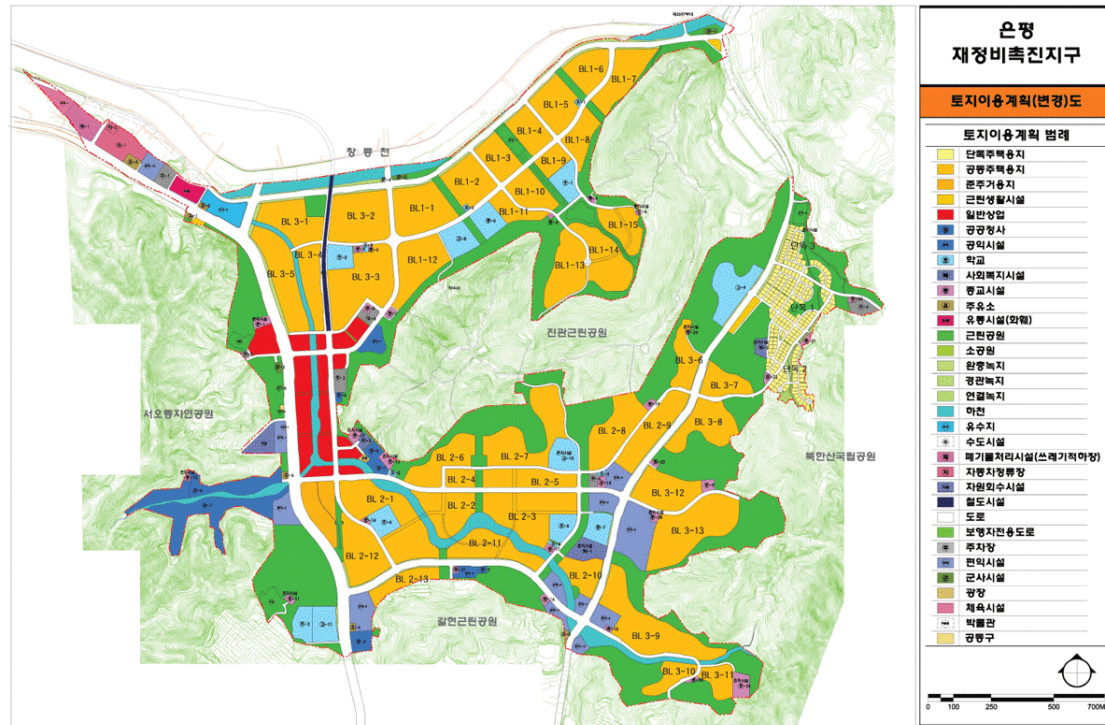
As of 2018) Progress is slowing or moving away from large-scale redevelopment / reconstruction to urban regeneration

# Redevelopment/Newtown/Reconstruction 재개발/뉴타운/재건축

## Eunpyeong New Town

Originally, it corresponds to the new city (proceeded to the big city), 2002. Selection of the pilot district, 2004.12 Start of construction, 2008. Start of move, 2013.6 Population 5,000  
 Compared to Gyeonggi-do New Town, excluding Bundang,

Large- and mid-size plans to replace Gangnam Demand -> Failure (large-scale unsold pre-sale)  
 Rental housing supply (40.1%) ->?



# Redevelopment/Newtown/Reconstruction 재개발/뉴타운/재건축

## Eunpyeong New Town

### - Attempts of housing in a new courtyard type city

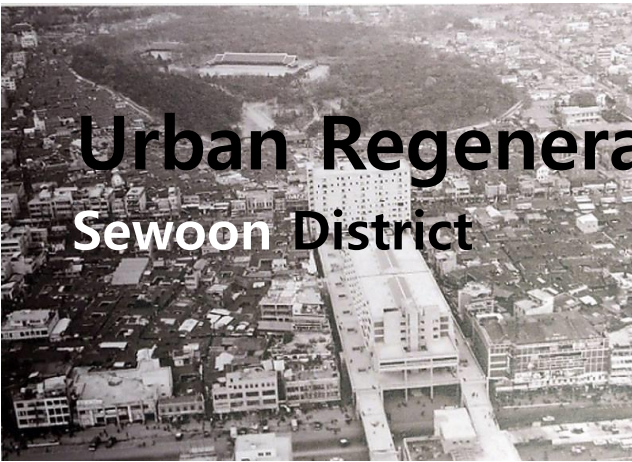
#### 증정형

#### 주거 유희법 계획 2

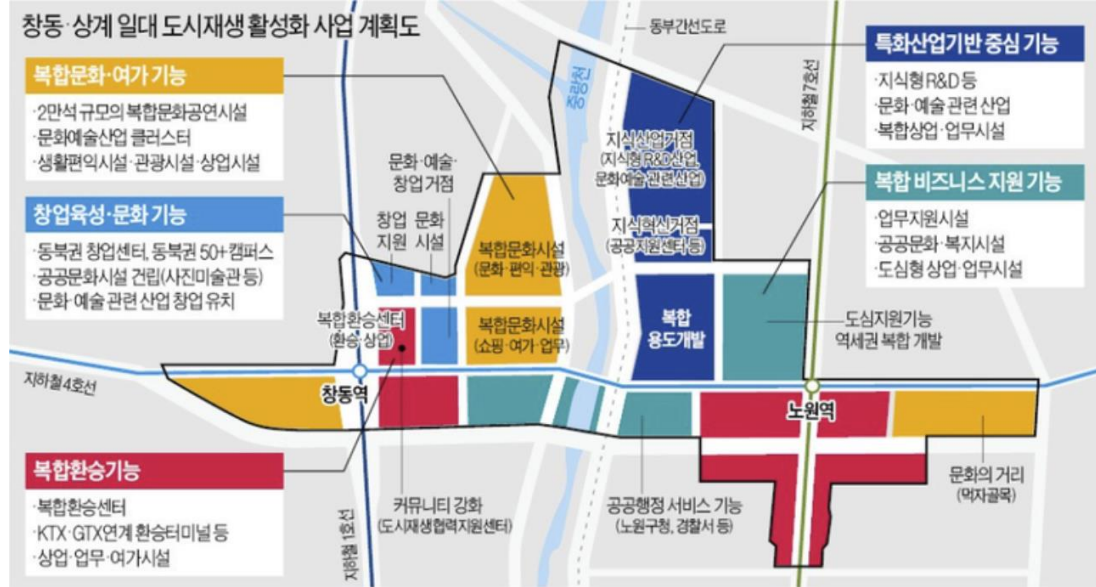
- 단지내의 프라이버시가 확보된 위요감이 있는 증정을 갖는 주거형식
- 연도형과 복합적으로 구성된 단면
- 휴먼스케일을 고려하여 지층, 중층, 고층이 3단 분리된 입면 구성



# Urban Regeneration Sewoon District



# Urban Regeneration Changdong-Sanggye District



- 복합문화·여가기능
- 복합환승기능 및 창업육성·문화기능
- 특화산업기반 중심
- 복합비즈니스지원
- 창업지원 문화시설



# Urban Regenerationi

Samsungdong MICE

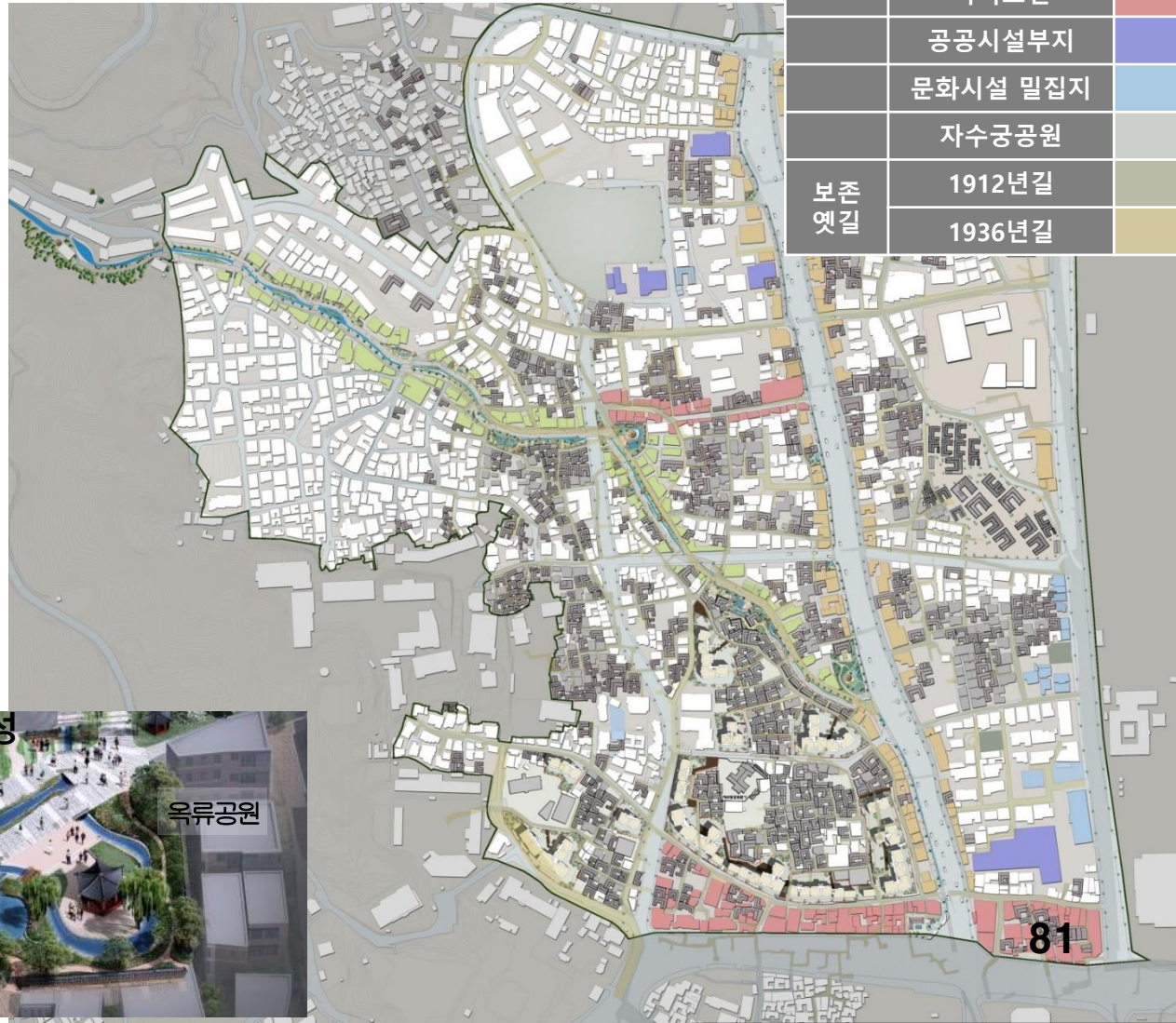




# Urban Regeneration

## Cultural Heritage, Old urban tissue

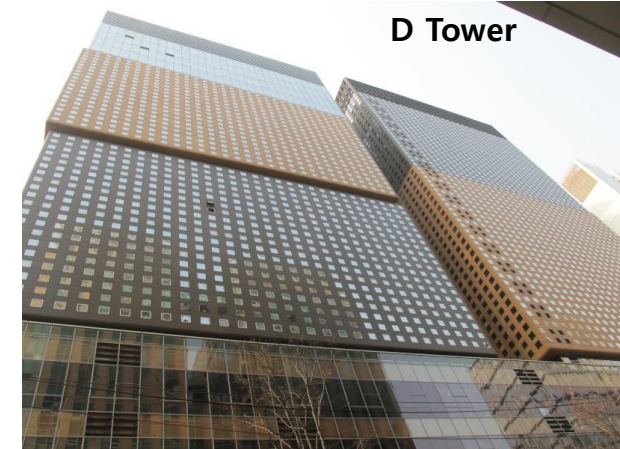
범례		
역사 문화 보존구역	한옥보존구역	
	한옥권장구역	
보존 옛길	물길주변	
	가로변	
	사직로변	
	공공시설부지	
	문화시설 밀집지	
보존 옛길	1912년길	
	1936년길	



# Urban Regeneration

Jongro, Pimatgil

Is urban tissue another urban heritage?



D Tower



D Tower SOHO



GrandSeoul, Sikgaekchon

# Urban regeneration

## Honeybee beehive

- Since the reorganization plan for the creation of digital cultural complex
- Newtown off
- Moving to gradual urban revitalization



뉴타운 해제된 가리봉 지구



# Incheon Old Port City Waterfront Regeneration

세계최고수준의 해양관광도시

## 인천의 가치 재창조

Marine & HARBOR CITY 해양·관광산업 육성  
Walking & TRAM CITY 보행·관광교통 네트워크 확충  
Museum & ART CITY 근대역사·문화거점 육성



# Urban regeneration Masterplan of old waterfront downtown Chunggu, Incheon



# 7017 Project, Seoul Overpass, Seoul Station Urban Space re-design with old Urban Infra



