

Seoul's

# Parks & Green Spaces Policy

2021. 5.



# CONTENTS



# INTRODUCING SEOUL





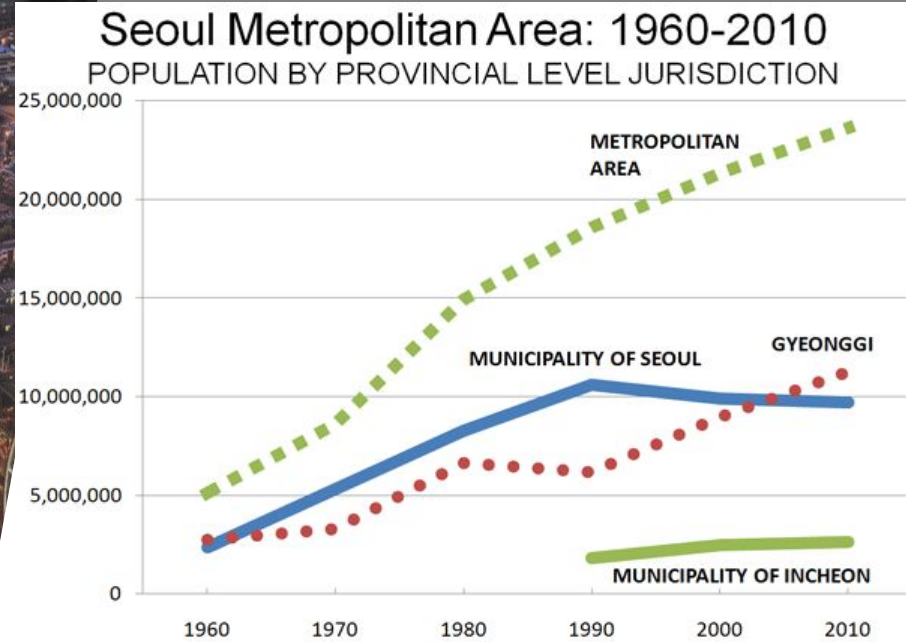
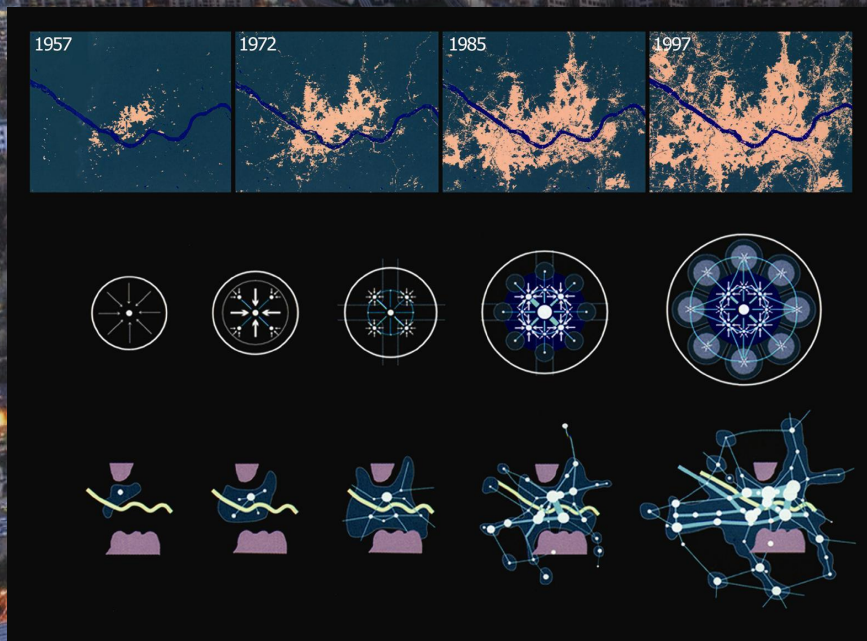
## 1-1. Geographical Features

Seoul is naturally blessed with picturesque mountains, hills and streams and the Han River, which is more than 1km wide, running through the middle of the city.





## 1-2. Growth Pattern of Seoul





# 1-3. Status of Parks & Green Spaces



## Parks

▪ 2,859 parks, 168.84km<sup>2</sup>



## Street Trees

▪ 62 species, 306 thousand trees



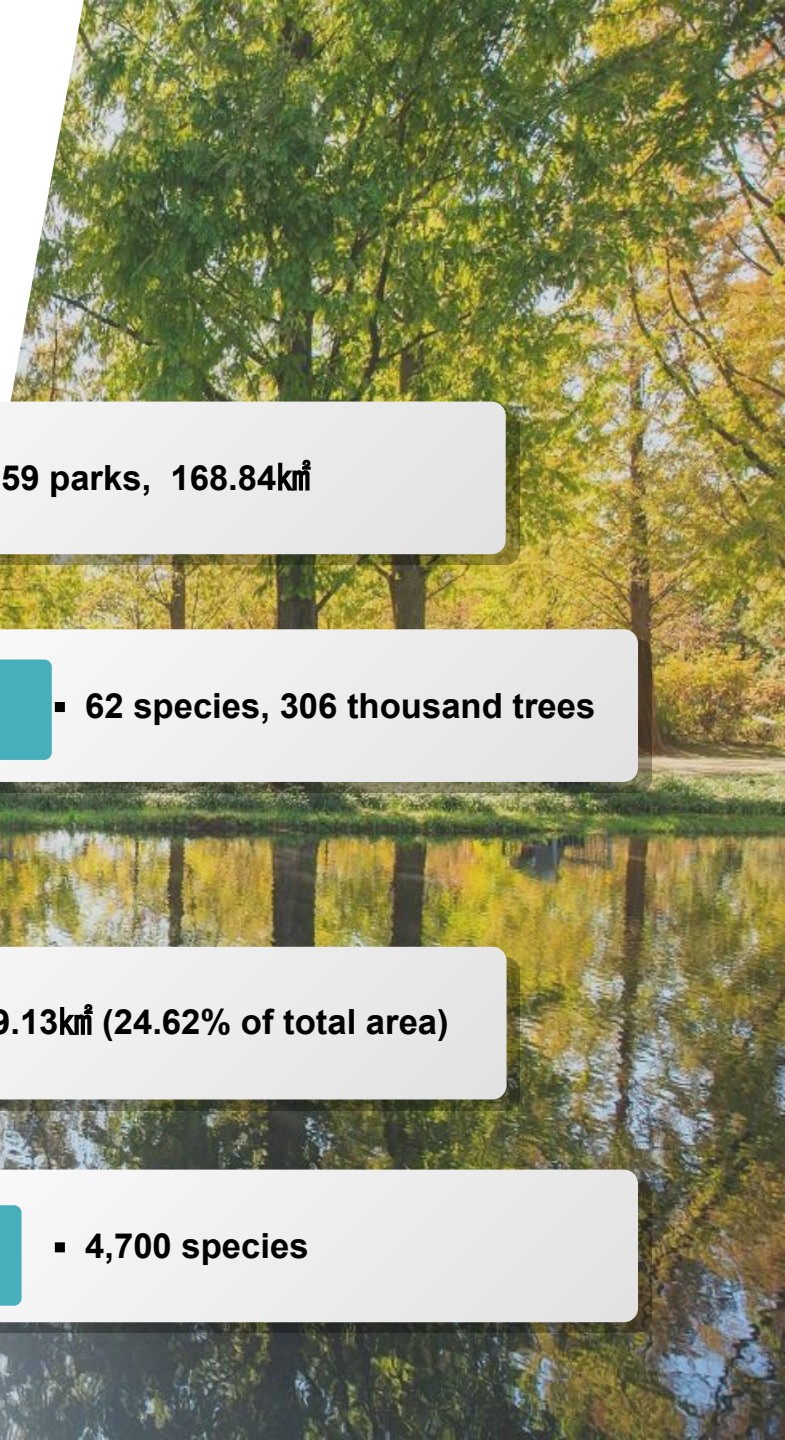
## Green Belt

▪ 149.13km<sup>2</sup> (24.62% of total area)



## Species

▪ 4,700 species



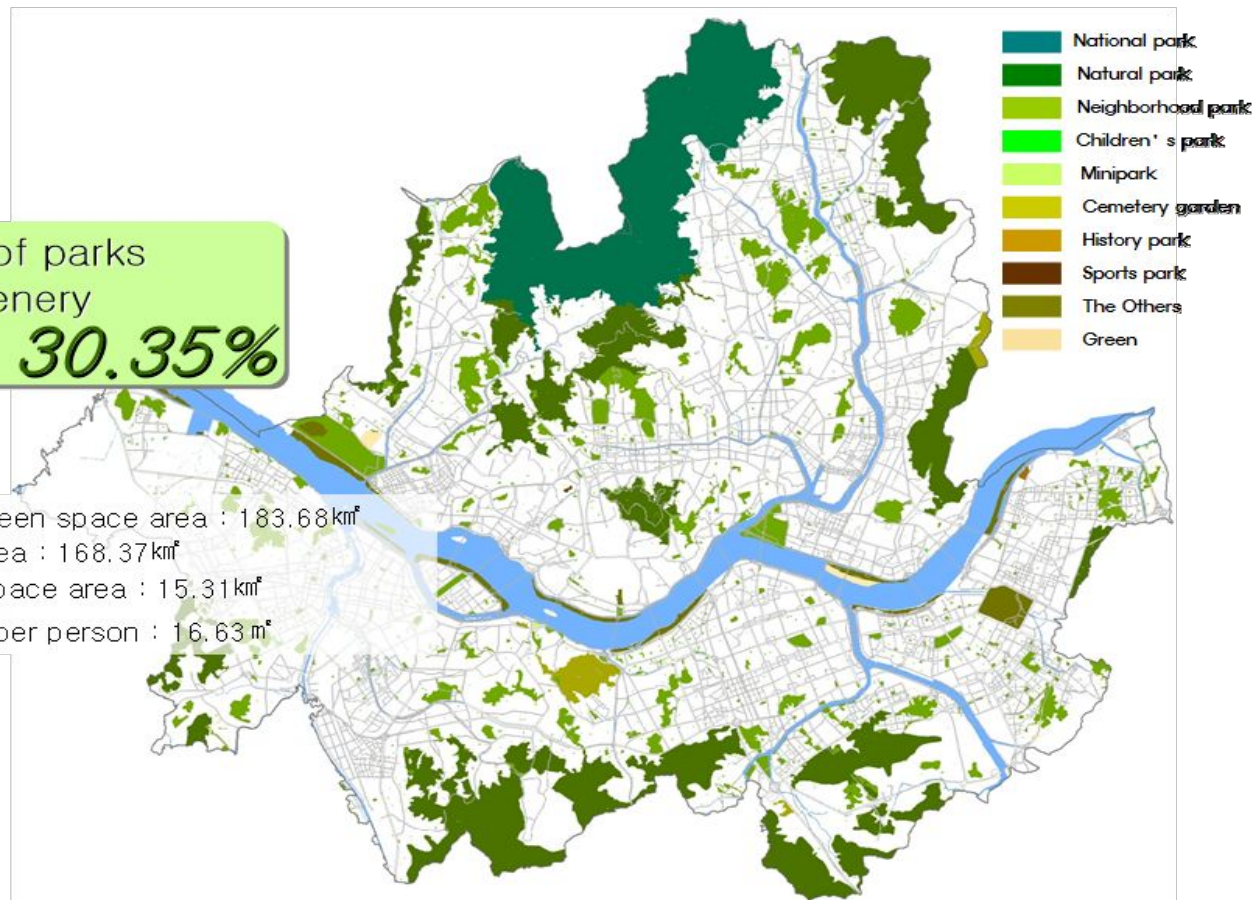
1-4.

## Portion of Parks and Greenery

Portion of parks  
and greenery

**30.35%**

- Parks & green space area : 183.68km<sup>2</sup>
  - Parks area : 168.37km<sup>2</sup>
  - Green space area : 15.31km<sup>2</sup>
- Park area per person : 16.63m<sup>2</sup>

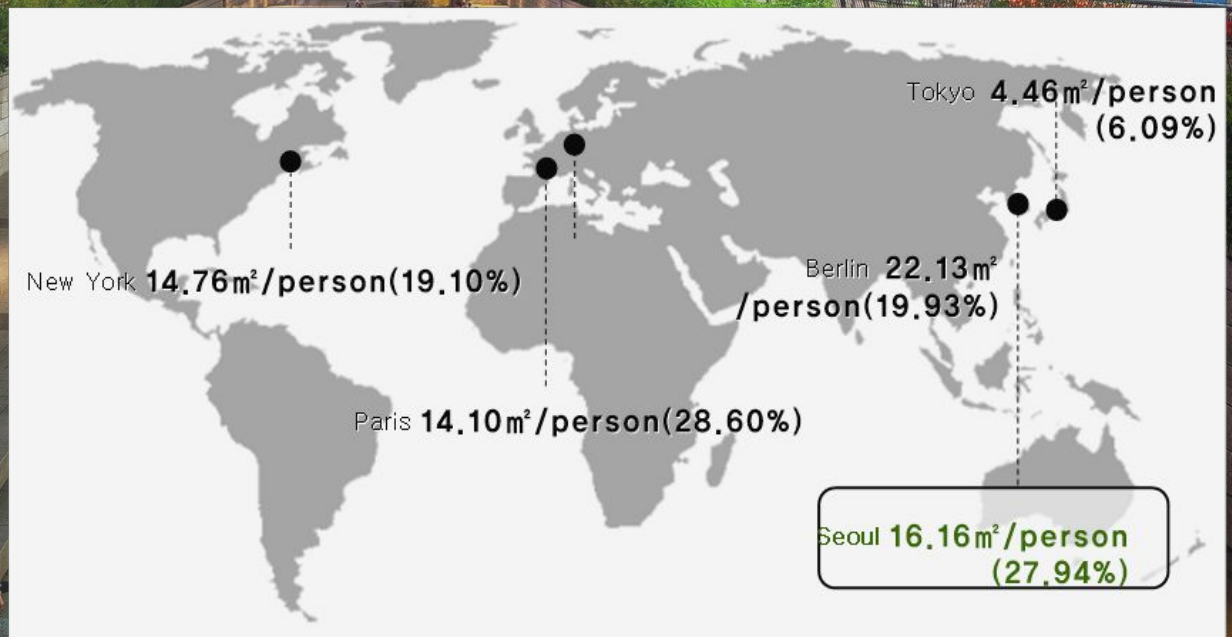




1-5.

## Park Areas per Person in the World

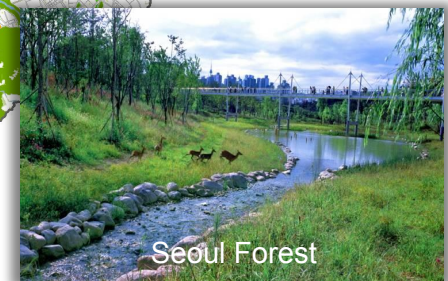
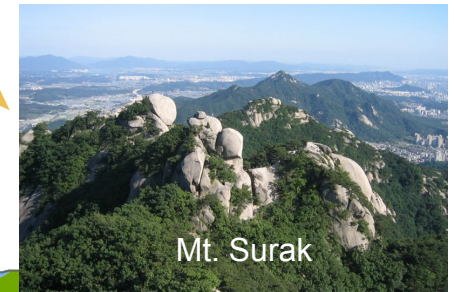
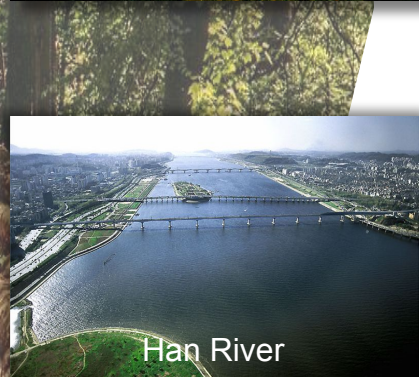
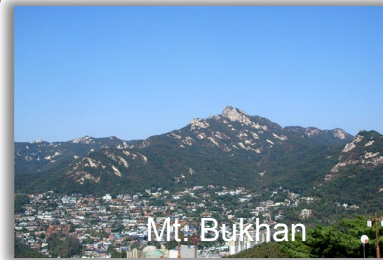
- WHO recommendation :  $9\text{m}^2$
- Government recommendation :  $3\text{m}^2$





1-6.

## Iconic Parks & Green Spaces





■ ■ ■ circular green network  
 ● ● ● south-north green axis  
 ● ● ● river & stream  
 — biotope level 1,2,3

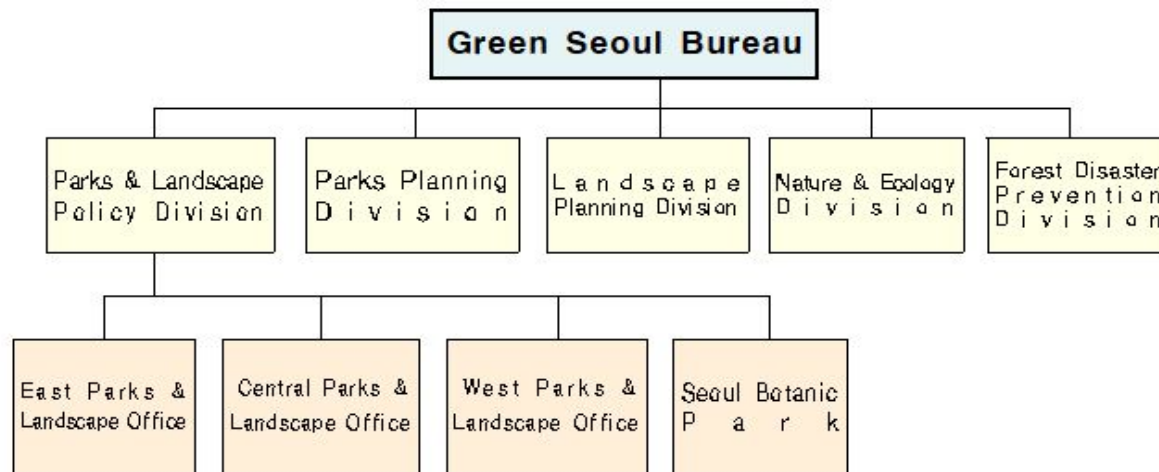
도봉산, 북한산, 중랑천, 봉암산, 용마산, 정계천, 서울숲, 올림픽공원, 탄천, 대모산, 양재산, 남산, 세곡성지, 정보지, 유면산, 악산



## 1-8. Organization and People / Budget Status

### □ Organization

□ **Green Seoul Bureau:** 5 departments and 4 offices, 400 people



•Autonomous districts: 25 autonomous districts, Park and Landscape divisions, about 600 persons;

□ Budget status: 788 billion won in 21 years  
(approximately 1.96% of 40 trillion won in Seoul)

※ Homepage : <http://parks.seoul.go.kr>

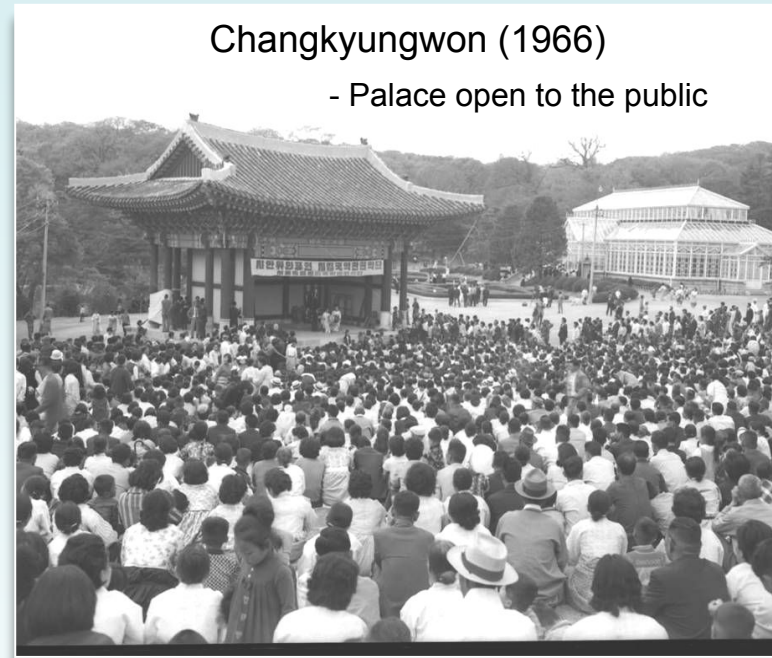
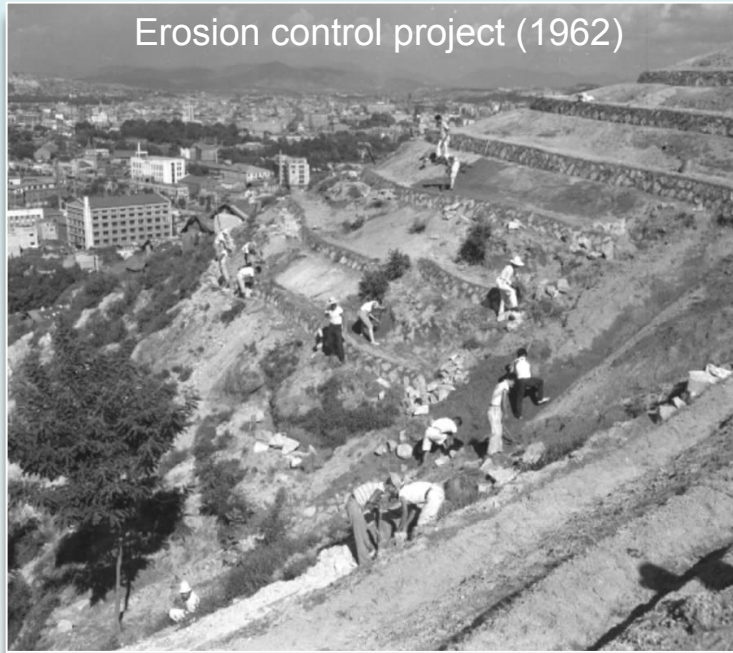
# HISTORY OF SEOUL'S GREEN POLICY





## 2-1. Before 1970

### Establishment of park related Laws



Urban Planning Law(1962), Park Law(1967)

- Promoting erosion projects and planting projects for restoring damaged land since the liberation from colonial rule
- Recognizing historic sites, royal tombs and famous sites as parks

## 2-2. 1971 ~ 1979

### Park policy implementation

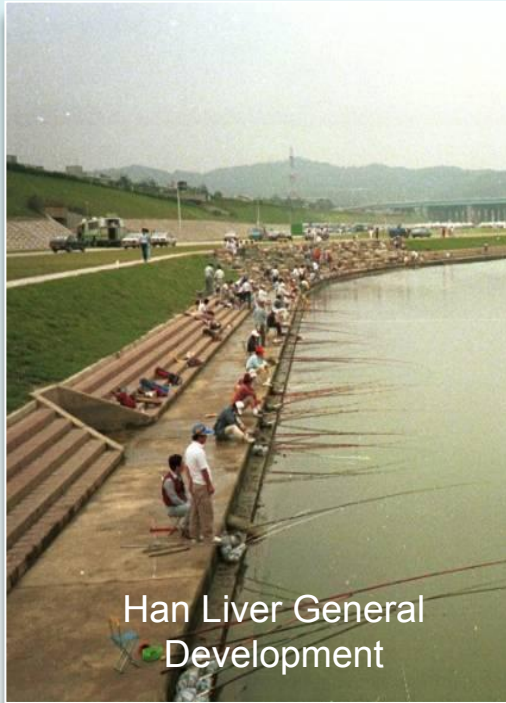


- Promoting forestation and protection-oriented policies, such as setting up development restriction area (1971), based on the logic of urban economy development rather than for the expansion of parks & greenery
- Promoting village unit forestation project and developing a resting place for citizens by utilizing existing facilities



## 2-3. 1980 ~ 1994

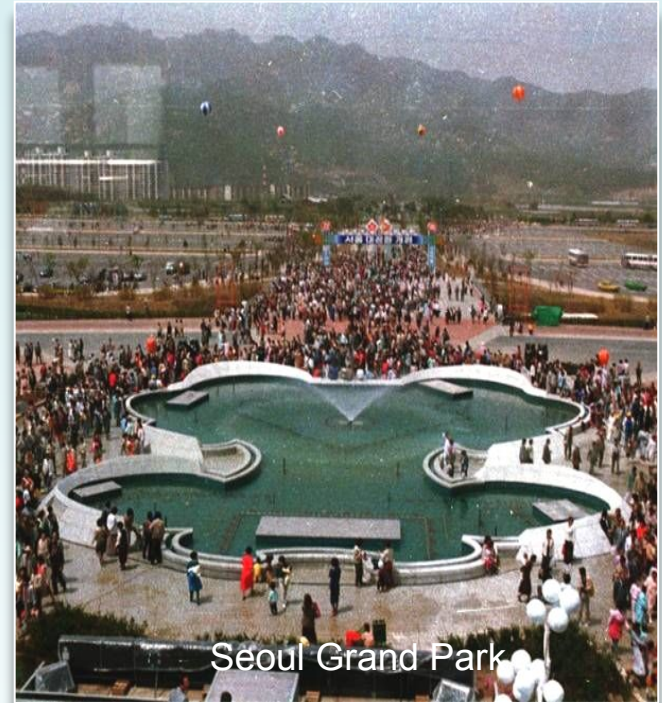
### Promoting urban beautification project



Han River General Development



Olympic Park



Seoul Grand Park

□ Promoting various kinds of policies for making Seoul, the capital of Korea, green in preparation for international events, such as the '86 Asian Games and the Seoul Olympics

- ❖ Establishment of Hangang Development Plan (1981), Five-Year Capital Forestation Plan (1982)
- ❖ Development of Olympic Park (1988), Seoul Grand Park (1984) and others

## 2-4. 1995 ~ 1998

### Promoting Five-Year Parks & Greenery Expansion Plan

Yeouido  
Park



Park on OB beer plant relocation site



- Even if open spaces had been reduced due to the development-oriented policies until the early 1990s, the demands for environment, and parks & greenery have increased thanks to increased wealth and improvement of public awareness.
- Promoting green policy for improving quality of life with the implementation of local self-governing system
  - ❖ Expanded area: 3,270,000m<sup>2</sup> (portion of parks & greenery 24.91% → 25.44%)



## 2-4. 1995 ~ 1998

**Demolition of Namsan encroachment facilities**



**Developing the Deoksugung palace into the road people want to walk**



□ Redeveloping the mountainous area around Namsan(Mt.) by tearing down apartment buildings was the positive first step to making Seoul a more beautiful place where to live.

## 2-5. 1999 ~ 2002

Planting 10 million trees of life

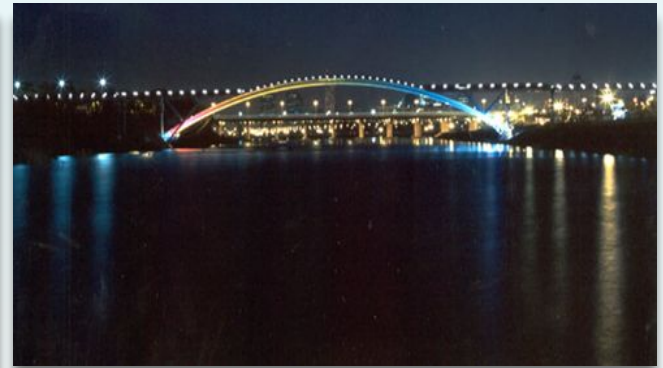


□ Raising the awareness of citizens on the importance of greenery with the implementation of parks & greenery project along with citizens by breaking away from official promotion methods

- ❖ Expanded area: 3,526,000m<sup>2</sup>, planting 16,410,000 trees (portion of parks & greenery 25.44% → 26.11%)
- ❖ Main achievements: Development of World Cup Park, Sunyudo Park, Naksan Park and ot



## 2-5. Development of Sunyudo Park

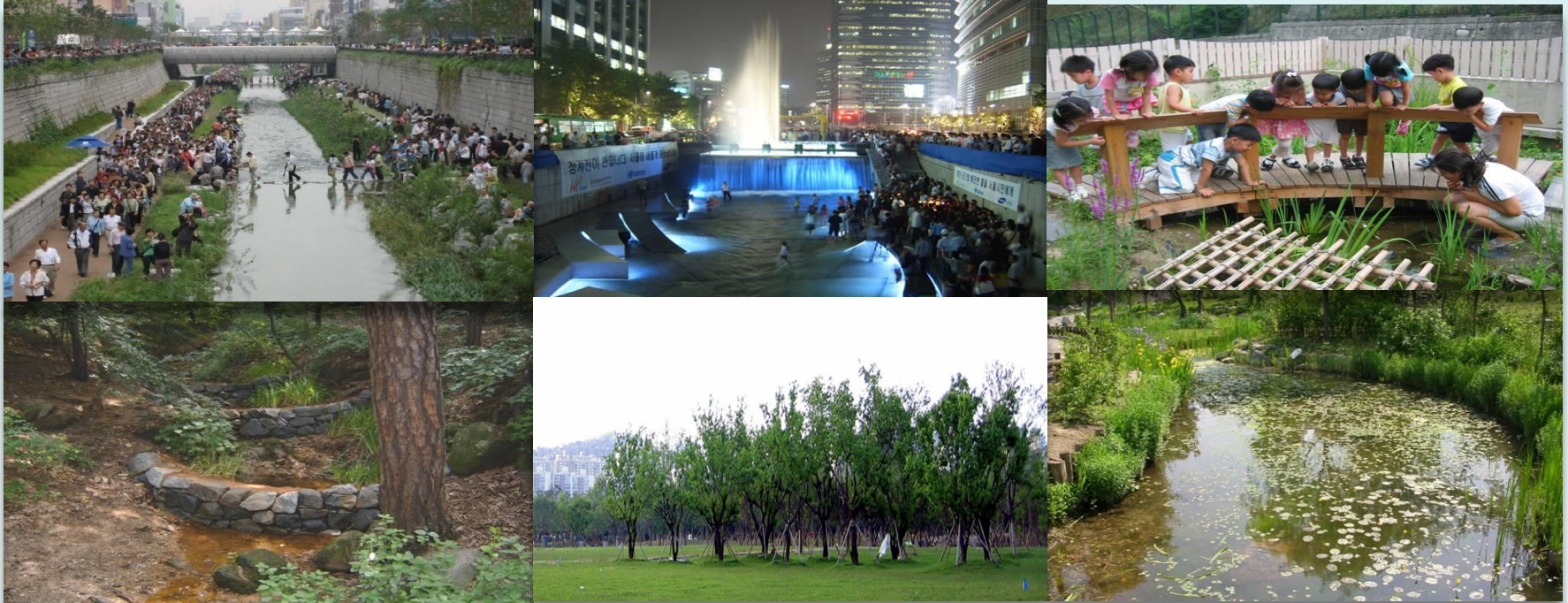


▷ Developing an eco-friendly park with a spatial characteristics of closed water purification plant



## 2-6. 2003 ~ 2006

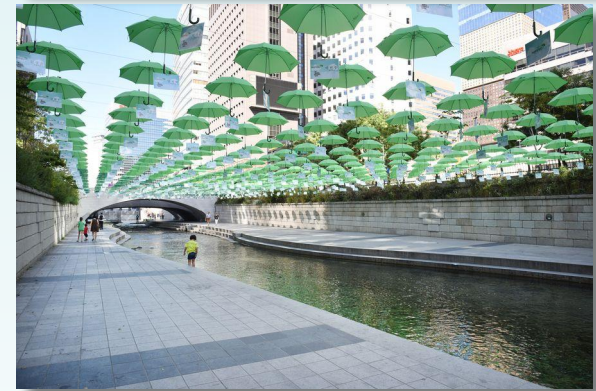
Extending 3.3 millionm<sup>2</sup> of parks & green space within residential areas



- Expanding medium and large size resting spaces following increased leisure time and shortage of resting spaces
- Development of urban nature ecological base in the harmony of human beings and nature
  - ❖ Expanded area: 3,638,000m<sup>2</sup>(portion of parks & greenery 26.11% → 27.12%)
  - ❖ Main achievements: Restoration of Cheonggyecheon, development of Seoul Forest and Seoul Plaza



## 2-6. Restoration of Cheonggyecheon



▷ **Section:** Entrance of Taepyeong-ro ~ Sindap Iron Bridge 5.84km

▷ **Project period:** July 2003~September 2007



## 2-6. Development of Seoul Forest



▷ **Size:** 1,156,498m<sup>2</sup>

▷ **Project period:** January 2003 ~ June 2005



## 2-6. Development of Downtown Citizen Plaza



- ▷ **Seoul Plaza** (May 2004) - Size: 13,206m<sup>2</sup>
- ▷ **Sungryemun Plaza** (May 2005) - Size: 8,200m<sup>2</sup>

## 2-7. 2007 ~ 2014

Extending **additional** 3.3 millionm<sup>2</sup> of parks & green space within residential areas



- By creating additional large parks by region, the emphasis is on balanced development among regions and expanding green areas in living areas such as rooftop parks and school greening
- Expansion area: 5.86 million square meters (27.12% → 28.10%)
- Major achievements: Dream Forest, , West Seoul Lake Park, Seoul Changphowon, Jungrang Camping Park etc.



## 2-7. Dream Forest





## 2-7. Dream Forest





## 2-7. West Lake Park(Seoseoul Lake Park)



- ▷ Created eco-friendly park under the theme of "Water" and "Renewal"
- West Lake Park(2009, 225,368m<sup>2</sup>)



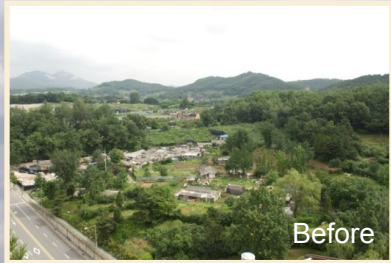
## 2-7. Seoul Changpo-won



Seoul Changpo-won (2009, 52.417m<sup>2</sup>)



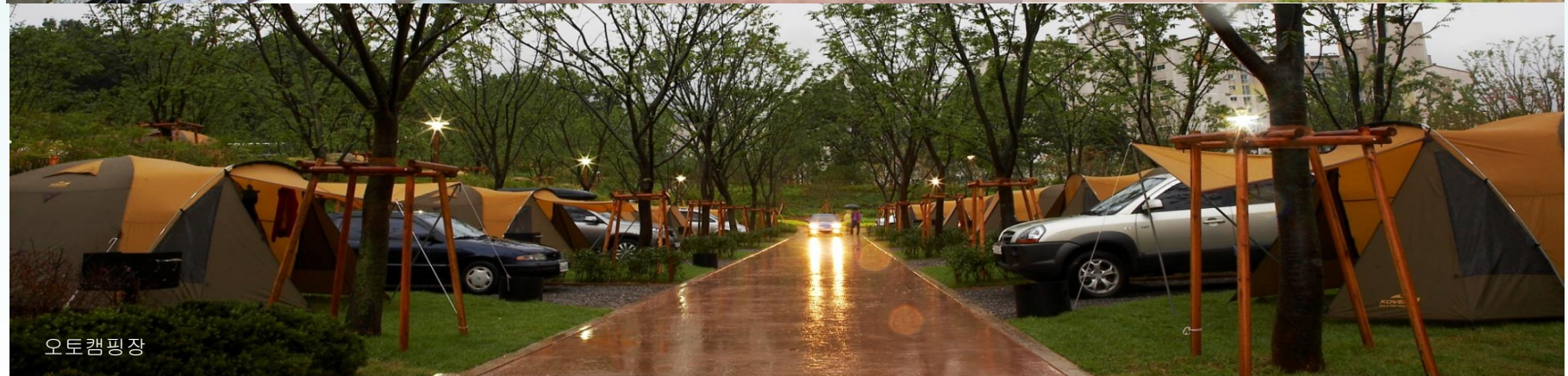
## 2-7. Jungrang Camping Forest



Jungrang Camping Forest (2010,180,000m<sup>2</sup>)



## 2-7. Jungrang Camping Forest





## 2-7. Seoul Dulle-gil

### 서울둘레길 코스 안내

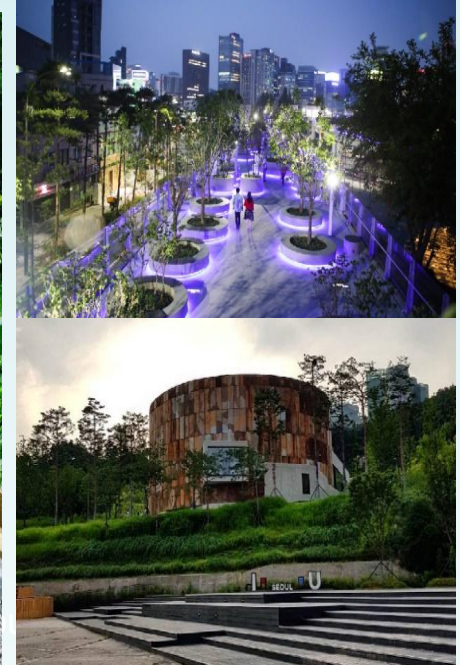
- 1코스 수락 - 불암산
- 2코스 용마 - 아차산
- 3코스 고덕 - 일자산
- 4코스 대모 - 우면산
- 5코스 관악산
- 6코스 안양천
- 7코스 봉산 - 앵봉산
- 8코스 북한산



▷ Seoul Dulle-gil (157km, 8 courses) - Forest Rd 85km, Village Rd 40km, Lake Rd 32km

## 2-8. 2015 ~ 2018

Seoul, the city of forest and garden



□ By focusing on regenerating and increasing the sense of living area, Industrial heritage and old facilities turns into green spaces.

- ❖ Expanded area: 1,710,000m<sup>2</sup>(portion of parks & greenery 27.82% → 28.10%)
- ❖ Main achievements: Gyeongui Line Forest Park, Seoullo 7017, Culturaltank, Seoul Botanic Park



## 2-8. Gyeongui Line Forest Park

경의선 숲길

15만 그루



- ▷ Used ground-breaking section (Yongsan Cultural Sports Center to Gajwa Station 6.3 km)
- ❖ Formation of linear parks such as trails, green areas, waterways, etc.



## 2-8. Cultural Tank in Seoul

문화비축기지

4만 그루

- ▷ Created as a complex ecological and cultural space after the closure of the oil storage base.
  - ❖ Total project cost KRW 47 billion



## 2-8. Seoullo 7017

서울로7017

11만 그루



- ▷ Connection of rail-disconnected spaces to pedestrian paths after closure of elevated roads
  - ❖ Total project cost KRW 64.7 billion



## 2-8. Gyeongchun Line Forest Trail

### 경춘선 숲길

12만 그루



▷The Gyeongchun Line (Railroad) Forest trail that stands along the old railway is great for leisurely walks and is also a popular spot to view the cherry blossoms, as a place where the start of spring can be seen.



## 2-8. Seoul Botanic Park



▷Seoul Botanic Park was created to advance the urban ecology of Seoul and will display plants from 12 cities around the world. As part of an effort to expand green spaces around the city.

NOW IN  
SEOUL







**2022-3000**  
아낌없이 주는 나무심기

The First Special Project

**2022-3000**

# The Worst Heat Wave in Korea Due to Greenhouse Gas Effect



The longest heat wave period in 75  
years

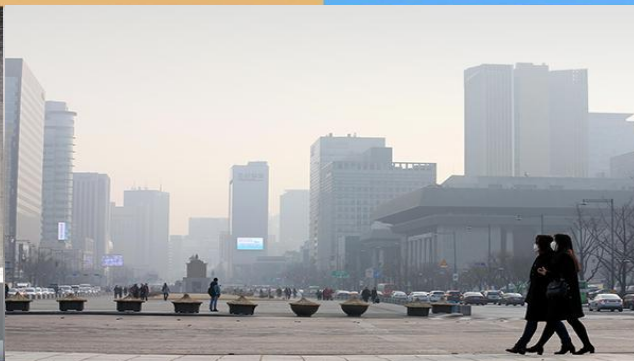
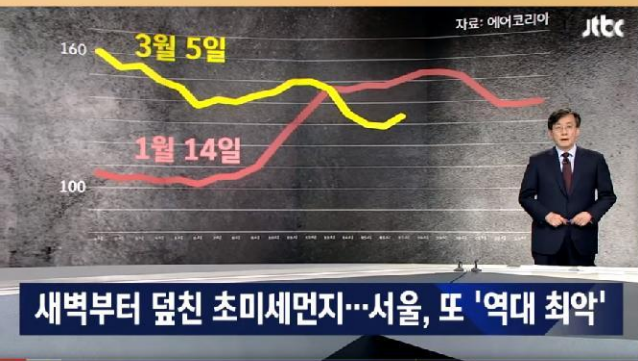
**35** days

The highest temperature in 111 years

**39.6** °C









# What Seoul Has Done?

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To reduce fine dust & mitigate urban heat island,

**Seoul** is willing to step up with fundamental solution





### 3-1.

## The 2022 - 3000 Project

### 1-1. Centralized green spaces in urban areas to enhance citizens' satisfaction

**“Creation of moving forest”**



**“Green Spaces around the school”**



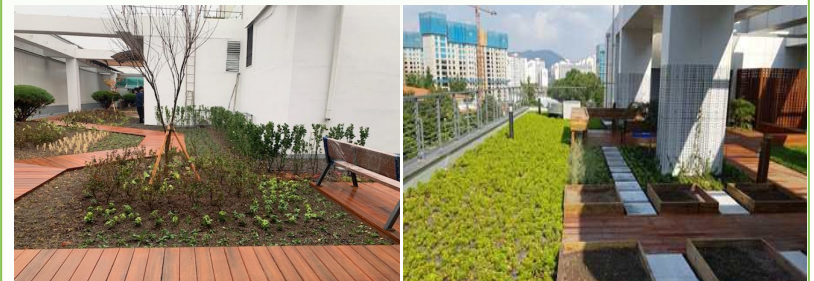
**“Building Vertical Garden”**



**“Expanding roadside trees”**



**“Green rooftop of the building”**





# 3-1.

## The 2022 - 3000 Project

### 1-2. Urban Greening by creation of forests and parks for climate change mitigation

**“Creation of Forest of Winds”**



**“Planting around Han River”**



**“Planting around roadside”**



**“Urban greening to block fine dust”**



**“Construction of green spaces around upper road”**



**“Various Greening Projects”**





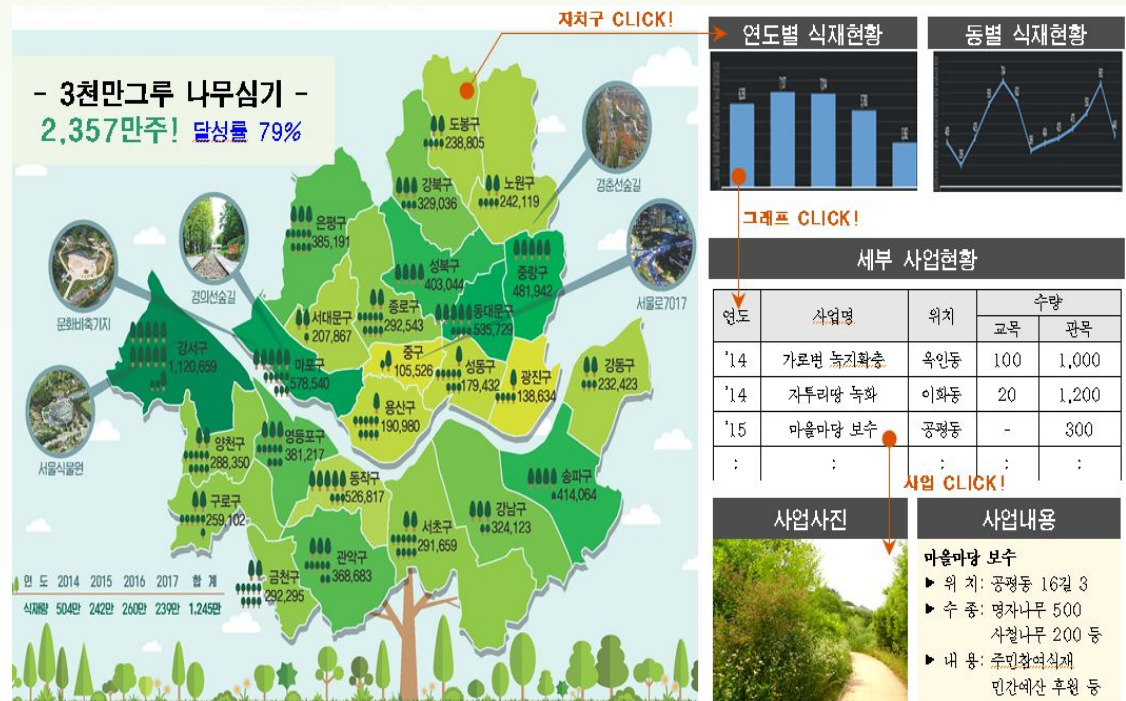
# 3-1. The 2022 - 3000 Project

## 1-3. Establishment of tree planting guidelines and management system

### “Developing Guideline for Urban Greening”

- ▶ Selection of fine dust reduction species suitable for our city
- ▶ Guidelines for fine dust reduction forest types are prepared and deployment
- ▶ An effective method of planting to block air pollutants. Etc. research.

### “Building a Tree Map System”





Spreading **Green Welfare Culture!**



## 3-2. Green Education

### 1-1. Various Gardening Programs for citizens

"Seoul Citizens' Gardeners"



"Citizens' Landscape Academy"



## 3-2. Campaigns & Projects

### 1-2. Green activities and projects for citizens

“The 72hours Project”



“Building  
Eco-School”



“Voluntary  
Campaigns”





# 서울국제정원박람회

SEOUL INTERNATIONAL GARDEN SHOW

**SIGS**

SEOUL INTERNATIONAL  
GARDEN SHOW

3-3.

## SIGS: Seoul International Garden Show

### 1-1. International Garden Exhibitions



### "Link Garden, Think Life"



Invited Garden. The Vine's Web



Designer's Garden. Substrate + Stitch



### 3-3.

## SIGS: Seoul International Garden Show

### 1-2. Enjoy with Online & Offline Garden Show







**Seoul Forest**

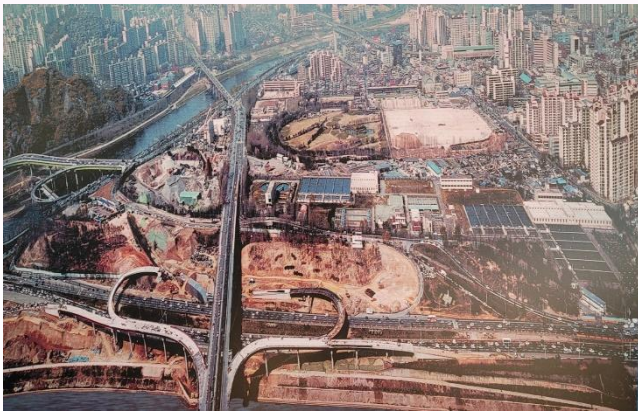


## 3-4 Seoul Forest

The area around Ttukseom Island, which used to be Seoul's first water purification plant (1910), racetrack (1960), and amusement park, was established as Seoul Forest (2005)

### < General Information >

- ▶ Area: 480,994m<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Number of visitors 5.9 million per year (16,000 daily average))
- ▶ Opening: June 18, 2005
- ▶ Project cost: KRW 235.3 billion



## 3-4 Seoul Forest

### < Management Status >

- ▶ Direct City Management: 3 Seoul Forest Park Support Department
- ▶ Park Management: Private Entrustment (Seoul Forest Conservancy)
  - Personnel: 30 people (management team, facilities team, marketing team, Facility Environment Team)
- ▶ Project cost: 4.1 billion won entrusted to the private sector





## 3-4. Seoul Forest

### Space Configuration

- ▶ Culture and Arts Park (209,152㎡): A space to create and enjoy various park cultures
- ▶ Ecological forest (179,356㎡): Natural space inhabited by wild animals such as deer (29 species)
- ▶ Experience Learning Center (11,769㎡): Experience space for observing insects and plants ecology
- ▶ Wetland Ecological Institute (70,000㎡): Wetland Ecological Space Using Existing Water Basins



“갤러리  
온도”



“거울연못”



“어린이정  
온도”

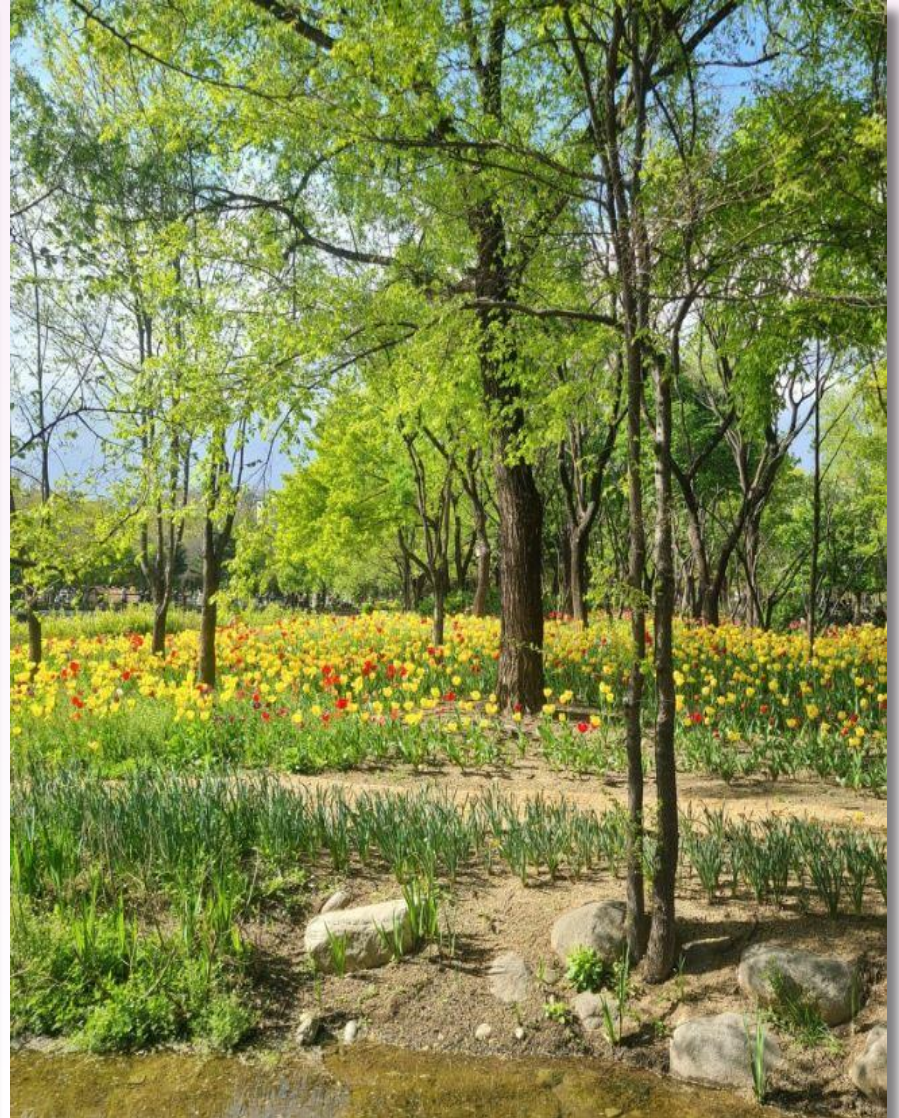
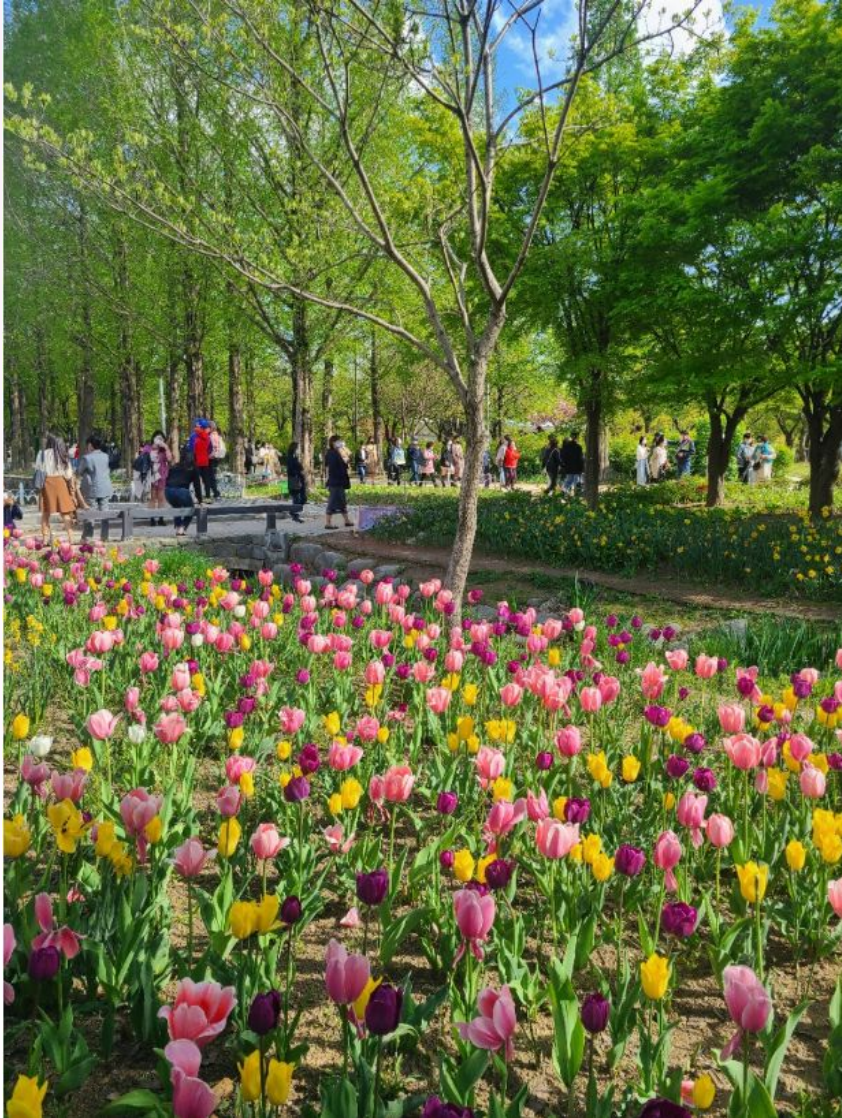


“생태숲  
전경”



### 3-4

## Seoul Forest







Q & A