Seoul's

Parks & Green Spaces

Policy

2021. 5.
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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, 168.84㎢
- **Street Trees**: 62 species, 306 thousand trees
- **Green Belt**: 149.13㎢ (24.62% of total area)
- **Species**: 4,700 species
1-4. 
Portion of Parks and Greenery

- Parks & green space area: 183.68 km²
  - Parks area: 168.37 km²
  - Green space area: 15.31 km²
- Park area per person: 16.83 m²

Portion of parks and greenery: 30.35%
WHO recommendation: 9㎡
Government recommendation: 3㎡
Iconic Parks & Green Spaces

- Han River
- Mt. Namsan
- Mt. Bukhan
- Mt. Gwanak
- Seoul Forest
- Mt. Surak
2020 Green Network Plan
1-8. Organization and People / Budget Status

Organization

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

  - Parks & Landscape Policy Division
  - Parks Planning Division
  - Landscape Planning Division
  - Nature & Ecology Division
  - Forest Disaster Prevention Division

- East Parks & Landscape Office
- Central Parks & Landscape Office
- West Parks & Landscape Office
- Seoul Botanic Park

- 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

Erosion control project (1962)

Changkyungwon (1966)
- Palace open to the public

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
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.
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

- Development of Olympic Park (1988), Seoul Grand Park (1984) and others
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: 3,270,000㎡ (portion of parks & greenery 24.91% → 25.44%)
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: 3,526,000㎡, 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 others
2-5. Development of Sunyudo Park

- Developing an eco-friendly park with spatial characteristics of closed water purification plant.
2-6. 2003 ~ 2006

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: 3,638,000㎡ (portion of parks & greenery 26.11% → 27.12%)

❖ Main achievements: Restoration of Cheonggyecheon, development of Seoul Forest and Seoul Plaza

Extending 3.3 million㎡ of parks & green space within residential areas
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**: 1,156,498㎡
- **Project period**: January 2003 ~ June 2005
2-6. Development of Downtown Citizen Plaza

- **Seoul Plaza** (May 2004) - Size: 13,206㎡
- **Sungryemun Plaza** (May 2005) - Size: 8,200㎡
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

Dream Land (The 1st amusement park in Seoul) → Dream Forest

Dream Forest (2009, 662,627㎡)
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, 225,368 m²)
2-7. Seoul Changpo-won

Seoul Changp-won (2009, 52.417㎡)
2-7. Jungrang Camping Forest

Jungrang Camping Forest (2010, 180,000㎡)
2-7. Jungrang Camping Forest
2-7. Seoul Dulle-gil

- Seoul Dulle-gil (157km, 8 courses) - Forest Rd 85km, Village Rd 40km, Lake Rd 32km
By focusing on regenerating and increasing the sense of living area, Industrial heritage and old facilities turns into green spaces.

- Expanded area: 1,710,000㎡ (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

▷ 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

▷ 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

- Connection of rail-disconnected spaces to pedestrian paths after closure of elevated roads
  - Total project cost KRW 64.7 billion
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.
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
The First Special Project

2022-3000

아낌없이 주는 나무심기
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
The Worst Fine Dust!
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"
- “Expending 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"

"Varius Greeing Projects"
3-1. The 2022 - 3000 Project

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

“Developing Guidline 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"

"Voluntary Campaigns"

"Building Eco-School"
3-3. SIGS: Seoul International Garden Show

1-1. International Garden Exhibitions

**SIGS**

**SEOUL INTERNATIONAL GARDEN SHOW**

May 14 (Fri) – May 20 (Thu), 2021
Malli-dong Plaza
Son Gi Jeong Park
Jungnim-dong
Seoul, Korea

**Garden Exhibition**
Invited Gardens  Show Gardens
Student Gardens  Pop-up Gardens
Global Family Gardens

**Garden Industry Exhibition**
Online Exhibition
Model Gardens

**Garden Culture Program**
Seoul Garden NetWalk Mapping
Events

*Enjoy SIGS with YouTube!*

*For more information, visit the website: [seoul.garden.go.kr]*

"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: 480,994㎡
- 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
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
Seoul Forest