



This exhibition is organized by Arts Council Korea and presented by Fondazione la Biennale di Venezia.

Arts Council Korea

opening time
29 August - 21 November 2010 (closed on Mondays)
10:00 a.m. - 18:00 p.m.

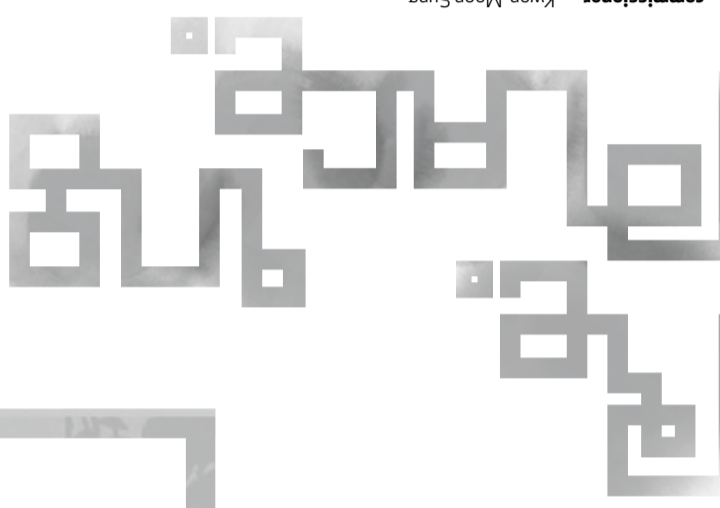
location
Giardini di Castello, Venezia, Italy

coordinators
Bae, Moon Kyu / Kim, Eun Jeong

advisors
Park, Cheol Soo / Park, In Seok

exhibitor
Lee, Sang Koo
Cho, Jung Goo
Lee, Chung Kee
Shin, Seung Soo
Hah, Tesoc

commissioner
Kwon, Moon Sung



Korean Pavilion 2010

RE.PLACE.ING: Documentary of Changing Metropolis Seoul



Korean Pavilion 2010

12th International Architecture Exhibition
la Biennale di Venezia

RE.PLACE.ING

Documentary of Changing
Metropolis SEOUL

29 August - 21 November
Korean Pavilion

Padiglione coreano Giardini della Biennale,
Castello 1260 30122 Venezia Italia

various angles.

Today most of the residences in Seoul are housing, the 'APARTMENT'. Half of the houses turned to apartment for a half century and the apartment became a figure of life of Seoul itself. The sketches showing the vision of the radiant city from Le Corbusier come true in Seoul and the apartment became main scenery wherever human lives. The compressive economic growth provides the force for the newly built apartments by deleting parts of the city repeatedly. Seoulite and the spectators can be asked of the meaning of residence with organizing record of apartments from various angles.

4. RE.PLACE.ING APARTMENT CITY, SEOUL

In the accumulation of time architecture has met people's lives and hereby these lives have turned into a concrete shape - 'living forms'. The bending alleys and houses, the benches and flower pots, the signs that pack the facades of buildings, extensions made to houses where its original form is no longer visible are all what we see on the daily. Here we see various agents build their urban environment and leave vestiges of their daily life to be imprinted and remembered.

3. RE.PLACE.ING LIVING FORMS

Seoul was constructed as new town 600 years ago, designed as a new capital of the Joseon Dynasty. The intention of the project lies in respecting the natural order and generating autonomous living order within it. Along the specific conditions of its natural topography, a dominant arterial road system was realized. In contrast, local road system took form naturally and its transformation came as necessary, allowing for flexibility in the urban structure. In spite of the drastic changes that are required during modern times, Seoul has been able to somewhat adapt to the pressure and preserve its identity due to its inartificial, autonomous and flexible urban structure.

2. RE.PLACE.ING LIVING CITY, SEOUL

Just 100 years ago every house in the Korean Peninsula was Hanok. It is the proto-type of Korean traditional architecture. Further, we can find the tissues of space from Hanok in the residences after the inflow of modern architecture and even in inner spaces of recent residences in skyscrapers. The exhibition of the Korean Pavilion starts with Hanok that provides places where the guests can take a rest and experience the real scale of Korean traditional urban residence.

It is Hanok that guests encounter first in the Korean pavilion. This Hanok is made from the parts of several Hanoks in Seoul that were facing a crisis of being removed, so we moved them to the Korean Pavilion in Venice. A small jeongja is added on the right side of the entrance. These two buildings reveal the rational order and beautiful shape of Korean traditional wood structures. The inner spaces and the courtyard of a Hanok, 'Bang', 'Maru' and 'Madang', open to each other and communicating with the nature of Venice like a forest and ocean outside of the pavilion, show the unique organization of space of Hanok.

1. 'Han-ok', People meet in Korean Pavilion.

Introduction of Exhibition

- SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT
- SAMSUNG FOUNDATION OF CULTURE
- SAMSUNG SAMSUNG C&T Engineering & Construction Group
- SAMSUNG SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS
- DAEWOO E&C
- AMORE PACIFIC
- ALTO LIGHTING
- ATELIER 17 ARCHITECTS & ASSOCIATES
- ESLab.
- ILSHIN SPINNING
- FIDES
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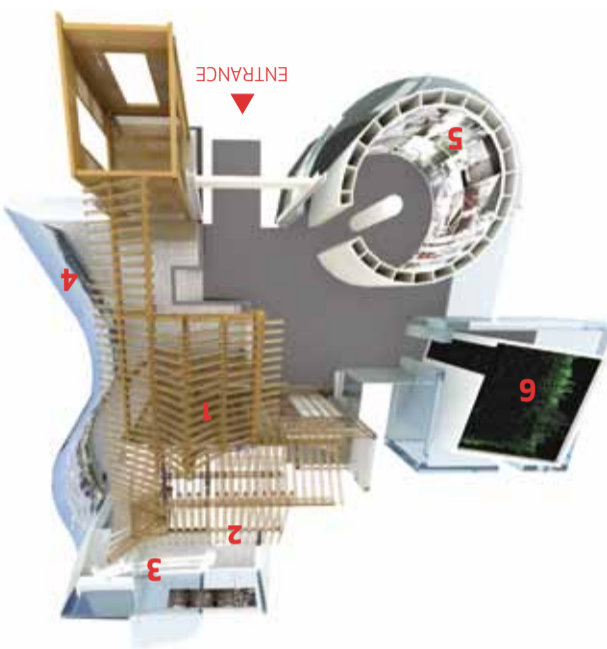
erside of Seoul.

Urban residences, which have been uniformly supplied, are transformed into a collective intelligent city in which citizens can participate to build a city collectively. The lifestyle information submitted by the exhibition visitors, citizens of Seoul, and people any place in the world through smart-phones will be put into a system constructed by the architect, and become a city block that will be built on the riverside of Seoul.

6. DIFFERENTIAL LIFE INTEGRAL CITY

Deleting and inserting of urban environment is going on in Seoul, as well. Old and spontaneous urban tissues were reorganized for efficiency and traffic networks, so public spaces shrank. Now people are trying to find new public spaces for themselves. These efforts are being rearranged and new possibilities for residences and public spaces are being found by experts. Seoul is getting to improve public environment including Han-river, the largest open space in Seoul, for humans. In this moment, the proposal searches for an 'inter-place' where user's experience are extended and integrated across various spaces in order for public-ness to be placed in-between monument and object.

5. REPLACING PUBLIC SCAPE



RE.PLACE.ING - Documentary of Changing Metropolis SEOUL

The exhibition in the Korean pavilion will show a record of changes in the historic city of Seoul that occurred from the population influx as a result of the compressed economic growth after the Korean War. Through the observation of the replacement of residential environments and public spaces, the states of expansion, the deletion and insertion of urban tissues, and its continuously sustained vitality, it will clearly reveal the balances or dissonances between the new aspects of urban life. We will see the intention and the vision of the changes, as well as the possible dreams that come about.

The subject, "People meet in Architecture", may be shown through the organization of the exhibition itself. The Korean Pavilion has a different space composition from other countries: It is not only a space for the exhibition, but also a space for living, as if it were a house which shows the order of Korean architectural space. The visitors will be able to see the unique display environment with a reconstructed urban Han-ok at the center. By displaying real traditional urban housing, We will show that the original form (of Korean living) has continued steadily, unbothered by the flow of changes.

The architects participating in the exhibition will present various understandings of the continuous replacing situation of Seoul by: showing works that are based on the maintained shapes of old residences, the mutation of landscapes from recent apartments, the vision of the new type of residence (interacted by visitors), and the diverse ideas about possibilities & blueprints of public spaces in the metropolis of Seoul. This exhibition can be a chance for the visitor to imagine the shape of Seoul in the future through their own participation.

Kwon, Moon Sung

Commissioner

Korean Pavilion 2010
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www.korean-pavilion.or.kr

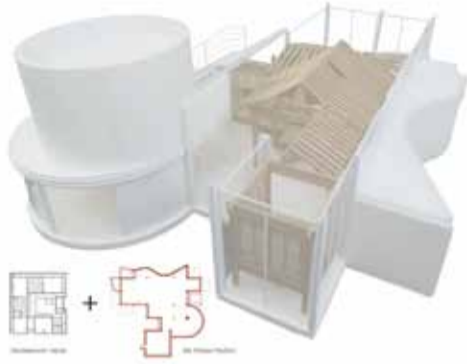
Please access above website for more information about exhibition.

Organization of Exhibition

1. Han-ok, People Meet in Korean Pavilion

Collaboration with **Cho, Jung-Goo** (Architect)+ **Jung, Tae Do** (Principle Carpenter)

The urban hanoks in Seoul are representative of Seoul's urban architecture. The culmination of history has transformed the metropolis, where the hanok has consistently embodied the past and the present peoples' lives. On the one hand, the han-oks of Seoul are being demolished for redevelopment purposes but on the other hand, they are being preserved for public and private interests. Perhaps in the future, preservation and the reuse of hanoks will be a measure to how Seoul as a city will change. In the Korean pavilion we have partly reconstructed an urban Hanok of Seoul. The original hanok is the home of the architect Cho Jung Goo and his family. The center piece to rebuilding this hanok is the collaboration with the principle carpenter of traditional wood work. Here in the Korean Pavillion the reconstructed hanok will provide a place to meet and rest, and at the same time is supposed to allow an experience of how the hanok still is a living part of our city that embodies the various lives and present realities.



2. LIVING CITY, SEOUL

Living Forms in the Living City

Exhibitor **Lee, Sang Koo**

The Goltmok-gil (alleys) of Seoul are winding and irregular, without any consistency in width. They normally have a dead end and the intersections of paths are three-way instead of the usual four-way stop in modern city planning. There are no exceptions. Such formal characteristics of Goltmok-gil could be formed because of their gradual stages of development. Unlike instant and simultaneous construction of modern city streets, the Goltmok-gil fragmented larger street in simple blocks and each single piece grew in additional joints one by one, gradually completing the whole, along with inhabitants' changing way of life over a long period of time. As Goltmok-gil developed and transformed their forms together with inhabitants' changing life style, the urban structure of Seoul is definitely a collective accumulation which reflects the life patterns of the people. The process of inhabitant-led village construction, it itself remains in Goltmok-gil forms and furthermore composes the urban structure. Goltmok-gil can be defined as 'Living Forms' that ceaselessly carried on throughout the time.



3. LIVING FORMS

Living Forms in the Living City

Exhibitor **Cho, Jung Goo**

In Seoul, a city with a long history full of changes, the appearance of diverse agents living between the relationship of the urban environment and architecture, in other words 'living forms' have drawn our attention. In this exhibition we would like to present a part of our long-time reasearch based on urban field investigations. We have expressed the alleys, dwellings (hanoks) and the appearance of the inhabitants living their daily life through a vast drawing and a model. On the other side, we intent to show what kind of living forms the urban buildings in the culturally thriving Seogyo 365-area near Hongik University have assumed alongside the accumulated history of the city. We would like to convey that 'living Forms in the Living City', the various layers of phenomena of people's lives accumulated through past and present, well alive today, is what really forms the identity, asset and future of our city Seoul.

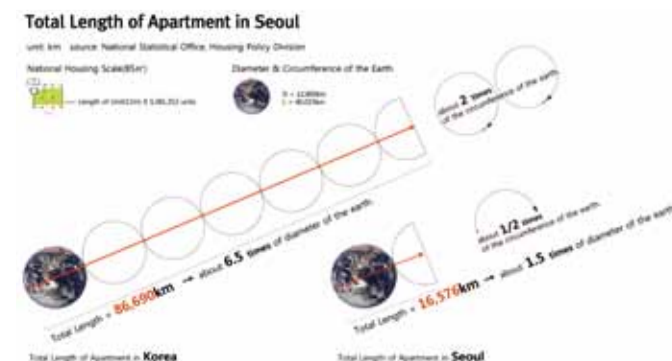


4. APARTMENT CITY, SEOUL

RE.PLACE.ING by Apartment

Exhibitor **Lee, Chung Kee**

The traditional landscape of Seoul is mountain, river that represented Bugaksan Mountain and Hangang-river and streets of the town that influenced for a long time. But the apartment conquered the mountain, river and flatland town in only 30 years, and is now the typical landscape of Seoul. Now the apartment has taken over 60% of the housing. So situation of Seoul what traditional life style is substituted life in apartment very similar to the Emmental cheese. But this situation is not negative because a lot of apartments supplied in Seoul and apartments are evolved creative life for the urban life. So in this exhibit, we will find a trace of the positive and negative aspect of an apartment's situation that occupied Seoul and various living conditions.

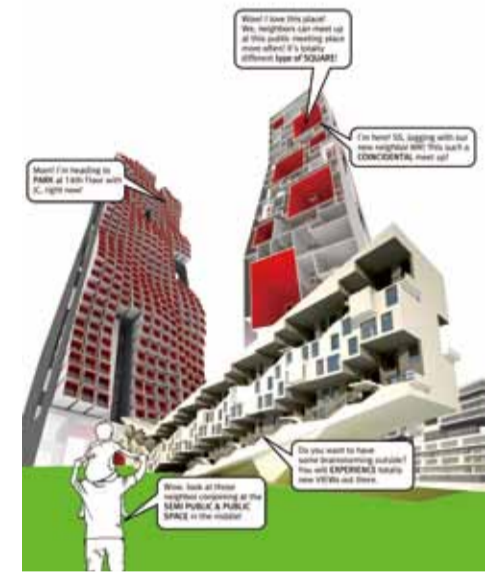


5. REPLACING PUBLIC SPACE

Urban space bar: Extending Individual Domain

Exhibitor **Shin, Seung Soo**

In a process and approach to replace the urbanized 'barricaded city', the proposal that we are suggesting is the new concept of liminal space where individual domains collide and link beyond spatial boundary. Like the 'SPACE BAR' on a keyboard, urban public space forms creative spacing between individual activities which bring in all relation beyond the logic of "either/or". The SPACE BAR is the space of documentary, collection of memoirs, interaction of individuals, and at the same time, the extension of individual activities formed in urban territories. In conclusion, space of public-ness should be an 'interplace' where the users' experiences are extended and integrated across various scapes.



6. DIFFERENTIAL LIFE INTEGRAL CITY

Collective intelligence Urbanism

Exhibitor **Hah, Tesoc**

"Our city is the integral place through differential life." – Tesoc Hah
 The city has been generated and transformed by people throughout history. Differential Life Integral City will realize this transformation in real time through the people's participation. If a small number of people participates in the exhibition, the city will be homogeneous as our current cities like Seoul. And as more people participate, the city will become differentiated to suit each individual's lifestyle. When the total number of participants reaches the maximum density, the city will become fully differentiated and customized to every individual in the city. We call this kind of city the integral city. The exhibition will show this generating process of the city in real time. Every individual's participation will contribute to the transformation of the city. During the exhibition period, visitors will be able to see the city change from a homogenous city to the integral city.

Participation is made possible through the use of smart phones within the exhibition room as well as anywhere in the world. People can input their own lifestyle information into the application and this will create their own customized housing unit as well as contribute to the formation of the city. The exhibition realizes a continuously differentiated city through the participation of people in a "bottom-up" process. The massive participation of people will directly affect the urban form and differentiation as a result of the exhibition.

www.integral-city.net
 Download 'Integral City' from App Store or Android Market

