RE.PLACE.ING 4

2010 Venice Architecture Biennale

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 skeleton 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 spatial composition from other countries. It is not only 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 of the Pavilion starts with Hanok that provides places where the guests can take a rest and experience the real scale of Korean traditional urban residence.

The exhibition itself is a space for living, as if it were a house which shows the order of Korean architectural space. It is not only a space for the exhibition, but also a place for the visitors to imagine the shape of Seoul in the future through their own participation. This exhibition can be a chance for the visitors to imagine the shape of Seoul in the future through their own participation.

REPLACE.ING
Documentary of Changing Metropolis Seoul

12th International Architecture Exhibition

Korean Pavilion

29 August - 21 November

Giardini di Castello, Venezia, Italy

10:00 a.m. - 18:00 p.m.

This exhibition is organized by Arts Council Korea and presented by fondazione la biennale di venezia.

www.korean-pavilion.or.kr

Please access above website for more information about exhibition.
Living Forms in the Living City

The urban hanoks in Seoul are representative of Seoul's urban architecture. The construction of history has transformed the metropolis, where the hanok has consistently embodied the past and the present people's lives. On one hand, the hanoks 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 mansion built by the owner, Cho Jung Goo and family, the center piece to re-creating this hanok in the collaboration with the principle carpenter of traditional woodwork. Here in the Korean Pavilion, the re-constructed hanok will provide a place to meet and rest, and at the same time, it 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.

The Golmok-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 Golmok-gil could be formed because of their gradual stages of development. Unlike instant and unrealistic constructions of modern city streets, the Golmok-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 Golmok-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 Golmok-gil forms and furthermore composes the urban structure. Golmok-gil can be defined as 'Living Forms' that ceaselessly carried on throughout the time.

We would like to convey that 'living Forms in the Living City', the various lay-areas near Hongik University have assumed alongside the accumulated history of the city to show what kind of living forms the urban buildings in the culturally thriving Seogyo area can be defined as 'Living Forms' that ceaselessly carried on throughout the time.

In a process and approach to replace the urbanized 'barricaded city', the proposal that we are suggesting is the new concept of liminal space 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 individuals' 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.

2. LIVING CITY, SEOUL

Living Forms in the Living City
Exhibitor: Lee, Sang Koo

3. LIVING FORMS

Living Forms in the Living City
Exhibitor: Cho, Jung Goo

4. APARTMENT CITY, SEOUL

REPLACING by Apartment
Exhibitor: Lee, Chung Koo

5. REPLACING PUBLIC SCAPE

Urban space bar: Extending Individual Domain
Exhibitor: Shin, Sung Soo

6. DIFFERENTIAL LIFE INTEGRAL CITY

Collective intelligence Urbanism
Exhibitor: Hah, Tesoc

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 participate 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 life-style. 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.

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“Out city is the integral place through differential life” – Tesoc Hah

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

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 just 30 years, and near 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 style quite trent very similar to the Enrichment scheme. But this situation is not negative because a lot of apartments occupied Seoul and apartments are evolved creative life for the urban life. So 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.