

Cheonggyecheon Stream Restoration — Seoul's Highway-to-River Nature-Based Corridor

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · South Korea

Quality score: 53/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Seoul removed a 5.6km elevated highway and daylighted the buried Cheonggyecheon stream, cutting local air pollution 35%, raising species counts 639% (2003–2008), and cooling the corridor 3.3–5.9°C — though the flow is now pumped, not natural.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	3/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	3/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

[Seoul Metropolitan Government](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

[Landscape Performance Series case study](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

[Estimate of the Heat Island and Building Cooling Load Changes due to the Restored Stream in Seoul, Korea \(Int'l Journal of Urban Sciences\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-07

Cite this — Evidoria. *Cheonggyecheon Stream Restoration — Seoul's Highway-to-River Nature-Based Corridor*. Persistent ID: 1252805b-637d-446c-87f5-63ca35bb69d1.