In 2017, the ‘Majo Oil Depot’ near the World Cup Park that had been off-limits for a long time was finally revealed to the citizens as the ‘Oil Tank Culture Park’. For 44 years, the depot was a first-class security facility to which the general public was denied access. In 1979, Kema collected from the oil and oil Waste a major source to create oil supplies. Accordingly, the government constructed an ‘oil depot near Mapogu Ban Mun’ in 1978 in preparation for a state of emergency. Five tanks whose capacity was exchanged for a 5-story apartment building had 4087 million liters of oil, the monthly supply for the Seoul citizens. Afterwards, the Seoul World Cup Cup was constructed in 1986, the Seoul Jangchung Park, and the oil depot located within 188m from the Seoul World Cup Stadium was classified as a hazardous facility. The oil store in the tank was transferred, and the facility was closed in December 2000.

In 2013, the Seoul Metropolitan Government proposed an idea of constructing an oil depot and expediting an oil depot that had become a closed-down industrial facility. Based on the international design contest winning an entry of ‘ petrol. Reading the Story of the Site’, the design advisory committee and the citizens planning group of the deposition team were organized to actively reflect the opinions of the citizens. At the end of 2015, the construction was initiated through the method of co-creating the citizens according to the original characteristics of the facility as much as possible. The oil depot was minus a use as a culture and an exchange tank, and a complex of cultural space through the active contribution of numerous citizens.

During that period, the tanks that once stored oil were changed into culture spaces that create a unique culture every day instead of just keeping oil. The existing five tanks were transformed into a space by using a container tank, became a community space for the citizens. The empty outdoor space was converted into a culture yard where children can play and grasp. The forest remaining within the site was partially preserved as much as possible, and various types of trees and grass were newly planted to complete the park. The petro that once was from Mapogu Mountain, you can see across wild rabbits and squirrels from time to time.

The space representing a period of industrialization, centrality of oil and construction, was revealed as the Oil Tank Culture Park representing a space involving non-foreclosed, memory, and culture. In the Oil Tank Culture Park, various cultural events are held including exhibitions, workshops, performances, and concerts. Citizens show an open and friendly way of life as the governance citizens, collaborative citizens, and artists to the Oil Tank Culture Park with continuous development as a space for cultural production and as a basis for the transition of the city together with the citizens.