

2021

고려대학교 건축학과
Korea University Department of Architecture

KUA ARCHITECTURE YEARBOOK



고려대학교 건축학과作品集



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KU Science Campus Aegineung Hill, Autumn 2021



고려대학교 건축학과 건축학사 학위는 한국건축학교육인증원(KAAB)이 제시하는 인증기준 및 절차를 준수하고 건축학교육 전문학위 인증을 취득한 프로그램으로서, 캔버라협약(Canberra Accord) 인증기관들과 유네스코-세계건축사연맹(UNESCO-UIA) 건축학교육인증기구(UVCAE)가 동시에 인정하는 전문학위 프로그램이다. 인증 받은 건축학교육 전문학위 취득을 건축사등록원에 등록하는 등록 건축사의 필수 자격 요건으로 명시하고 있는 것은 국제적 추세이다(www.kaab.or.kr 참조). 국내 건축학교육 전문학위 프로그램은 교육기관의 선택에 의해 5년제 학부 학위과정 또는 학석사 연계/통합 학위과정 또는 2년제 이상 대학원 학위과정으로 운영되며, 인증의 지속적 유지를 위해 정기적으로 인증심사를 받아야 한다. 한국건축학교육인증원은 인증기준 및 절차를 바탕으로 인증심사를 수행하며, 각 교육 프로그램은 그 심사결과에 따라 6년(최초인증은 5년) 인증, 4년(최초인증은 3년) 인증, 조건부 3년(최초인증은 조건부 2년) 인증, 인증유예 및 거부 판정을 받을 수 있다. 고려대학교 건축학과 건축학사 학위 교육 프로그램의 다음 인증심사는 2022년 가을에 실시될 예정이다.

Korea University Department of Architecture fully complies with the provisions of the procedures and Conditions of the KAAB (Korea Architectural Accrediting Board). Our program offers a professional degree, a bachelor of architecture, accredited by the KAAB, a signatory member of the Canberra Accord and UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education. The accredited degree is a mandatory requirement to satisfy the eligibility for qualification examination for architectural practice. Programs for professional degrees in Korea are either a 5-year undergraduate professional degree program or a 2-plus year master's professional degree program. The accreditation status of these programs must be maintained through periodic accreditation visits conducted according to KAAB Conditions and Procedures. The terms of accreditation offered as a result of an accreditation visit include full Six-Year Accreditation (Five-Year for initial accreditation), Four-Year Accreditation (Three-Year for initial accreditation), Three-Year Conditional Accreditation (Two-Year for initial accreditation), Rejection/Revocation of Accreditation and Temporary Termination of Accreditation. The next accreditation visit for the Bachelor's Degree offered by our program is scheduled to take place in the year of 2022.

2021 고려대학교 건축학과 작품집

2021 KU Architecture Yearbook

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고려대학교 건축학과 작품집

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고려대학교 건축학과

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DIRECTOR'S GREETINGS



지난해 초 코로나19 감염증이 전 세계를 강타한 것도 유례없는 일이지만, 이러한 상황이 두 해째 계속되고 있는 것은 정말 예기치 않은 일입니다. 언제 끝날지 알 수 없는 팬데믹, 이것은 우리에게 큰 위기이자 도전이라 하겠습니다. 하지만 이 가운데에서도 우리는 곳곳이 건축교육의 장을 지켜왔고, 이렇게 2021년 고려대학교 건축학과 작품집을 출판할 수 있게 되었습니다. 언택트 환경의 뉴노멀 시대에 우리의 건축과 도시가 어떠해야 할 지 궁리하는 일은 이제 건축학교의 중요한 과제가 아닐 수 없습니다. 게다가 온라인 건축 스튜디오가 주조인 상황에서 도출된 건축설계의 교육 성과는 그 자체만으로도 흥미로운 관찰 대상이라 하겠습니다.

학생들의 설계 작품은 이미 7월부터의 온라인 플랫폼에 전시되고 있습니다. 작년에 이은 두번째 온라인 전시회입니다. 그럼에도 불구하고 종이책의 가치는 여전한 것 같습니다. 특히 이 작품집은 온라인으로 전시된 내용을 더 보완하고 학과 전반의 교육활동을 담음으로써 역사적 자료로서의 위상도 지니고 있습니다. 모쪼록 이 책자를 통해 우리 고려대학교 건축학과와 미래를 향한 발걸음이 더욱 굳건히 지속되기를 소망합니다. 2021년 수고하신 모든 교수님과 학생, 행정실 선생님들께, 책을 편집한 편집팀께, 그리고 전시회와 작품집을 위해 재정적으로 후원해 주신 모든 분들께 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

2021년 12월
고려대학교 건축학과 학과장 김현섭

The outbreak of the COVID-19 all over the world in the early 2019 was unprecedented, but what is more unprecedented than this is that the pandemic situation has continued for two years until now. We do not know when the pandemic will come to an end – this is a big crisis and challenge to us. Amid the crisis, however, our architectural education has kept going on, and parts of the result are illustrated in this 2021 KU Architecture Yearbook. What should our architecture and built environment be like in the age of New Normal with an ‘untact’ pattern of life? It became our task to educate architects and architectural professionals who can actively respond to this question. In addition, the output of architectural education, produced largely in online studios, seems to be an interesting research target in itself.

Students’ design works have already been exhibited through an online platform since July. This is the second online exhibition, following the first one in the previous year. Nevertheless, the value of printed books will not decrease. This yearbook can be counted as an important historical record of our department by including various educational activities in 2021, not to mention the students’ design works. I hope that KU Architecture’s step towards the future can continue to be taken through this publication year by year. I appreciate all the endeavours made by students, professors, administrative staff, and the editorial team of this book, as well as the financial supports for the exhibition and the 2021 yearbook. Thank you very much.

December 2021
Hyonsob Kim, Head of KU Architecture



ABOUT KUA

New Engineering Building and Innovation Building. Spring 2021



Overview

History

Curriculum

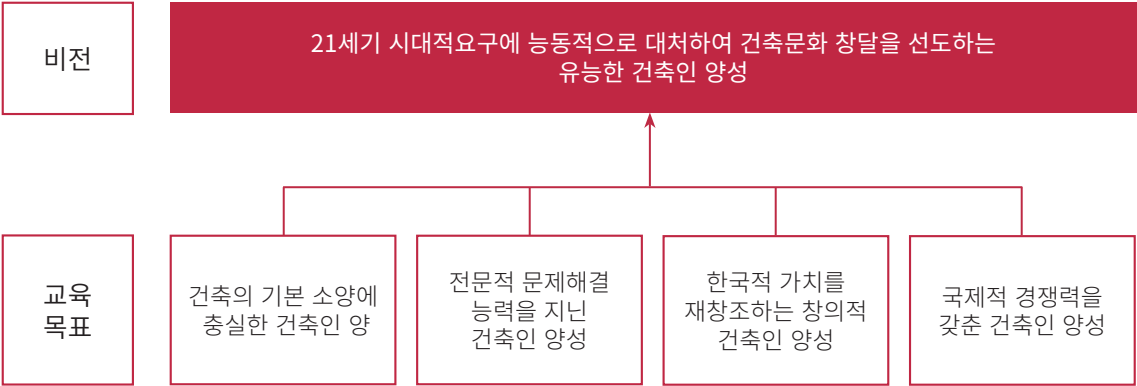
OVERVIEW

고려대학교의 “교육구국”이라는 건학이념과 “자유, 정의, 진리”라는 교육정신을 바탕으로 1963년 12월 설립된 우리 학과는 이듬해 3월 제1회 신입생을 맞이했으며, 민족문화 창달과 선진국가 건설에 이바지하는 전문 건축인 양성이라는 기본 교육목표를 토대로 정진해왔다. 그리고 50년이 넘는 역사에 걸쳐 국내외 건축계에 건축가, 엔지니어, 학자, 공무원 등 수많은 인재를 배출했다. 한편, 지난 2003년에는 보다 전문적이고 국제적인 건축인 양성의 필요에 따라 5년제 건축학사 (B.Arch) 학위를 도입하게 된다.

그리고 2011년 한국건축학교육인증원 (KAAB: Korean Architectural Accrediting Board) 으로부터 5년제 프로그램 인증을 받았고, 2016년 1차 재인증, 2022년에 2차 재인증을 준비하고 있다. 이와 같은 변화와 발전을 토대로 우리 학과는 국제적 기준에 맞는 전문 교육과정을 운영하고 있다.

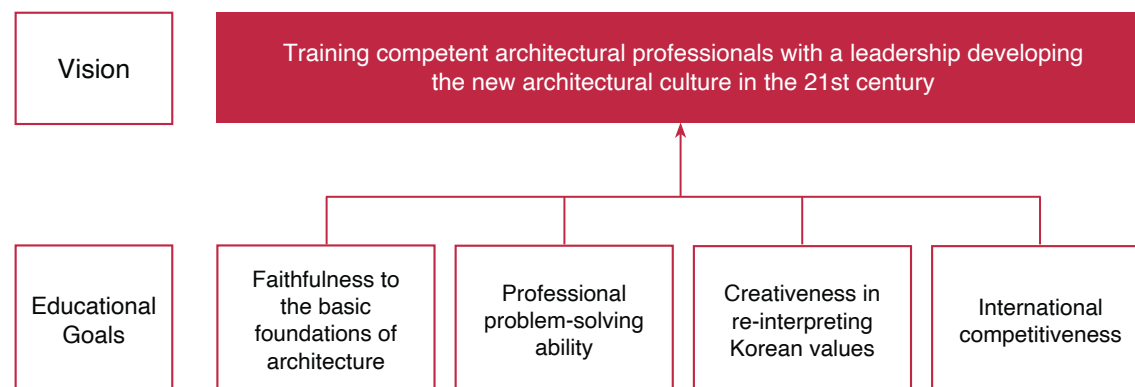
고려대학교 건축학과는 2003년 5년제 건축학사 프로그램을 도입하며 “21세기 시대적 요구에 능동적으로 대처하여 건축문화 창달을 선도하는 유능한 건축인 양성”이라는 통합적 비전을 설정했다.

이러한 밑그림 위에 우리 학과는 “건축의 기본 소양에 충실한 건축인”, “전문적 문제해결 능력을 지닌 건축인”, “한국적 가치를 재창조하는 창의적 건축인”, “국제적 경쟁력을 갖춘 건축인”이라는 네 가지 구체적인 건축인상 (建築人像)을 실천적 교육목표로 설정하고, 그에 맞게 학생들을 교육하고 있다.



Since its foundation in December 1963, the Department of Architecture of Korea University, KU Architecture, has evolved loyal to Korea University founding philosophy of “Education Saves the Nation”, based on the three pillars of its educational motto: “Libertas, Justitia, Veritas” (Freedom, Justice and Truth). From the first generation of students who registered in March 1964 to the present, our department has devoted itself to educating and nurturing professional architects able to significantly contribute to the advancement of Korean culture and the construction of a modern country. In its history of over 50 years, KU Architecture has produced a large number of outstanding alumni, who are making remarkable contributions as architects, engineers, scholars and civil servants, both at home and around the world.

In 2003, KU Architecture introduced a five-year B. Arch degree to align its curriculum with the international architectural educational standards for professional degrees. This professional programme was certified by the Korean Architecture Accreditation Board (KAAB) in 2011, and re-certified in 2016. Its vision aims at the training of competent professionals able to face the challenges of the 21st century, taking the role of leadership in developing the new architectural culture. Ultimately, our education is concentrated on fostering architecture professionals under four guiding educational principles: faithfulness to the basic foundations of architecture, professional problem-solving ability, creativeness in re-interpreting Korean values, and international competitiveness.



HISTORY





1960s

이공대학 내 공학부에 건축공학과 신설	1963.12	Dept. of Architectural Engineering established
건축공학과 제1회 신입생 입학	1964.03	First undergraduate freshmen students admitted
건축공학과 제1회 졸업생 배출	1968.02	First undergraduate students graduated

1970s

대학원에 건축공학과 신설	1970.01	Dept. of Architectural Engineering established in Graduate School
대학원 건축공학과 제1회 졸업생 배출	1972.02	First postgraduate students graduated

1980s

창립 20주년 기념행사 및 책자 발간	1984.04	20 th Anniversary, Memorial Booklet published
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1990s

학부생 입학정원 증원 (정원 60명)	1993.03	Undergraduate admission expanded to 60 students
학부생 입학정원 증원 (정원 70명)	1994.03	Undergraduate admission expanded to 70 students
창립 30주년 기념행사 및 책자 발간	1994.10	30 th Anniversary, Memorial Booklet published

2000s

건축공학과 내 건축학전공 (5년제) 및 건축공학전공 (4년제) 설치	2003.03	Division into Architectural Design (5-yr) & Architectural Engineering (4-yr)
고려대학교 개교 100주년 및 건축공학과 41주년 기념행사	2005.09	KU Centennial Anniversary & Architectural Engineering 41 st Anniversary
‘건축공학’의 토목공학과 병합 및 건축공학과의 명칭 “건축학과” 변경	2007.03	Arch. Eng. major merged in Dept. of Civil Engineering; Dept. of Architectural Eng. became the current "Dept. of Architecture"

2010s

건축학인증실사 및 5년제 인증 획득	2011.11	Five-year KUA curriculum accredited by KAAB
제50회 신입생 입학	2013.03	50 th Undergraduate freshmen admitted
창립 50주년 기념행사 및 국제 심포지엄 개최	2014.09	50 th Anniversary & 1 st KUA Intl. Symposium in Architectural Education
건축학과 QS랭킹 51-100위 진입	2015.04	KUA Ranked among top 50-100 Architecture Schools, QS Ranking
건축학인증실사 및 5년제 재인증	2016.11	Five-year KUA curriculum re-accredited by KAAB
제56회 신입생 입학	2019.03	56 th Undergraduate freshmen admitted

2020s

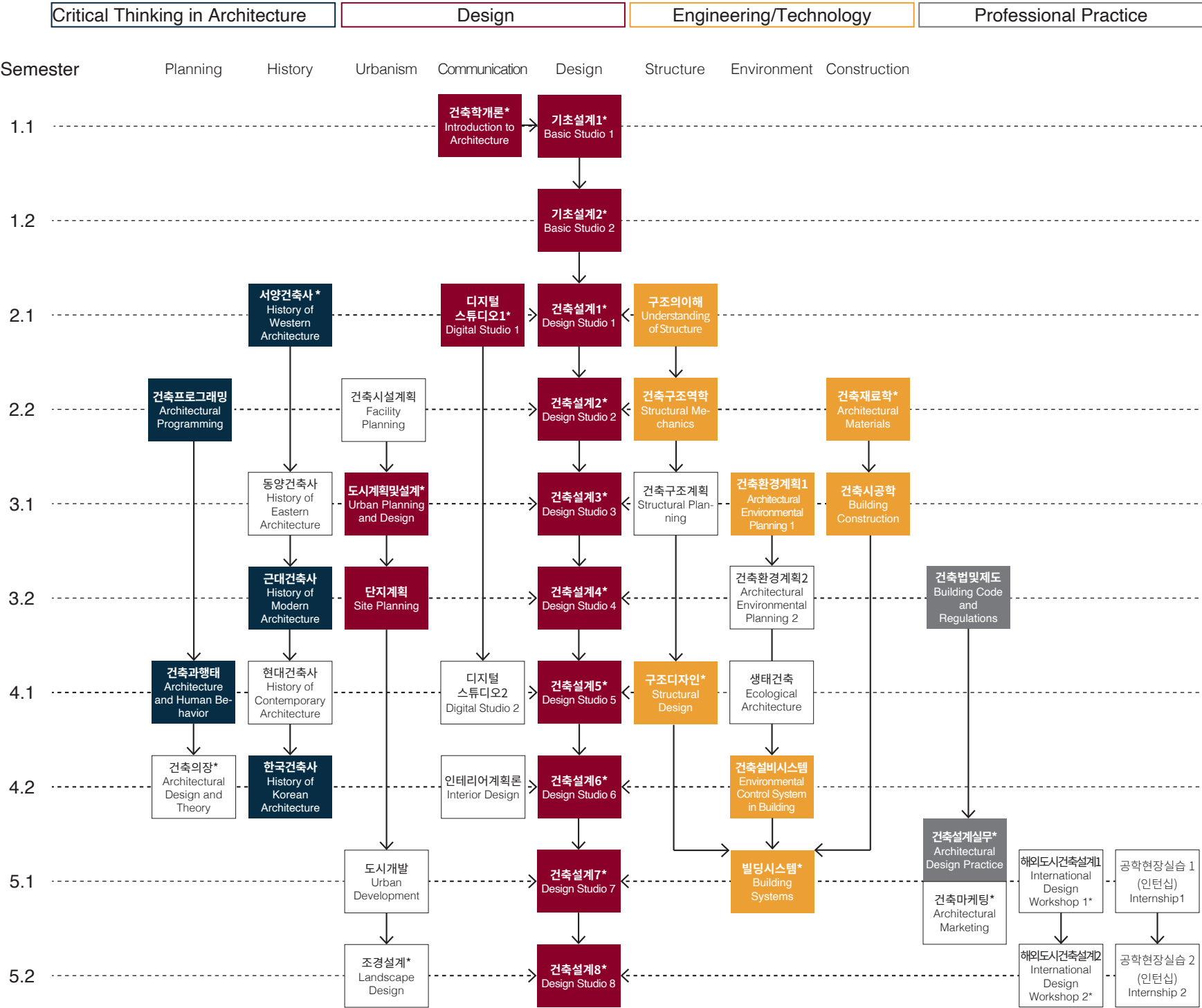
제57회 신입생 입학	2020.03	57 th Undergraduate freshmen admitted
건축학과 QS랭킹 67위	2020.04	KUA Ranked World's 67 th best Architecture School, QS Ranking
제58회 신입생 입학	2021.03	58 th Undergraduate freshmen admitted
건축학과 QS랭킹 65위	2021.04	KUA Ranked World's 65 th best Architecture School, QS Ranking

CURRICULUM

고려대학교 건축학과의 학생들은 5년 동안 전공과목, 교양과목 포함 최소 165학점을 취득해야 한다. 이 교육과정은 전공필수 105학점(27과목)과 전공선택 18학점(6과목), 그리고 42학점의 교양과목으로 구성되어 있다. 건축설계 교과목은 1학년의 “기초설계”와 “표현기법”을 바탕으로(각 3학점) 2학년 1학기의 “건축설계1”부터 5학년 2학기의 “건축설계8”에 이르기까지(각 6학점) 점진적인 심화과정을 거친다. 학생들은 이 모든 교과목을 충실히 이수함으로써 전인적 교양인으로서의 자질을 키움과 동시에 전문적 건축인으로 준비될 수 있다. 특히 “국제적 경쟁력을 갖춘 건축인”을 양성한다는 교육목표를 성취하기 위한 방안으로 50% 이상의 교과목을 영어강의로 진행하고 있는 점은 우리 학과 프로그램의 장점이다. 한편, 기본 교과과정 이외에도 고려대학교 건축학과는 학생들에게 다양한 교육과 경험의 기회를 제공하고 있다. 우선, 다수의 해외 학생들이 아시아와 유럽, 미주에서 우리 학과로 교환학생을 오기도 하고, 우리 학생들이 해외 유수의 대학에 교환학생으로 파견되기도 한다. 더불어 미국, 일본, 대만, 인도 등의 대학들과 국제 디자인 워크숍을 진행함으로써 학생들을 글로벌 인재로 양성하고 있다. 그 밖에도 건축가 초청강연 시리즈, 국내외 건축답사, 국내외 인턴 프로그램, 연례 작품전시회 등의 연계 활동은 학생들이 건축가로서의 꿈을 향해 나아가기 위한 좋은 발판이 되고 있다.

The current 5 year accredited (KAAB) programme requires a minimum of 165 credits for a successful graduation of KU Architecture. These credits are distributed in the following way: 105 credits in mandatory major courses (27 subjects), 18 credits in elective major courses (six subjects), and 42 credits in liberal arts courses. Design Studios constitute the spine of our curriculum. In the first year, the courses of “Basic Studio 1” and “Basic Studio 2”, set the basic design foundations, each with three credits. The following four years are divided in two semesters each, developing a total of eight design studios (“Design studio 1” to “Design Studio 8”), each with six credits, and dealing with diverse and progressively complex architectural problems. Students completing this programme will not only achieve a well-balanced professional proficiency, but also grow personally as a well cultivated, holistic individual. Furthermore, in order to strengthen international competence of the students, over 50% of the courses in our curriculum are offered in English. A variety of activities and educational opportunities add to KU Architecture basic curriculum contents. Firstly, we welcome a generous number of international exchange students from Asia, The Americas, Europe and Oceania, while our students also enrol as exchange students in leading universities around the globe. Secondly, regular celebration of international design workshops allows our students to challenge their global competence and develop their international abilities collaborating with students of universities of the United States, Japan, Taiwan, India, Spain, Italy and Thailand. Additionally, our series of invited lectures each semester, domestic and overseas field trips, domestic and overseas internship programmes, and the annual architecture exhibition provide students with further means to complement and enrich their architectural education.

학부 전공과목 Major Subjects
(* 영강 Courses offered in English)



STUDENTS



1

장현빈 이한솔 김찬별 윤혜정 최유정 김현지 이현진 김경원 김현진 심유진 배예준 정승혁 김욱진 김윤진 김수준 배명훈
김세연 김재원 이유민 손성민 김병후 김상엽 이준원 최민경 박수현 김은석 강유민 이서영 차의형 이원규 홍수빈 김도현
유소윤 박진우 김남훈 김정민 신가영 김재연 김현우 이유나 김채원 서현욱 이기연 박성진 김가현 최호성 김재진 엄준용
Runze Jin, Aziza Yuldaseva, Maria Kuznetsova, Leonard Vuilleumier, Oguljennet Komekova, Yisheng Lee ,
Odbileg Oidov, Sirui Cheng, Nil Ozonder, Elif Nur Ozcelik, Alsaadi Danah Khaled Ahmed,
Kaja Victoria Hestoe, Allababidi Joumana Nidal F., Junhe Cui

2

곽지숙 이해종 박현우 김경훈 김민석 김도현 장윤지 전승재 이재현 손기환 최경훈 박천후 김민우 서이슬 김세림 이예람 남주현
김승민 하현우 박서현 배민경 추예진 김민지 이상아 김경윤 이재원 전은진 변종현 김예진 최윤정 배성유 정지우 김시현 김주환
곽지인 조현아 김민선 박은지 이수민 김병훈 장현종 정다경 한 진 이주하 이재영 심하늘 이 현
Amina Yuldaseva, Chushien Wang, Iana Kim, Jinyue Liu, Maja Popovic, Sarsembayeva Zhansaya, Zhipeng Shang

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심주형 정민섭 박기진 최우석 안수빈 류치현 이호준 엄준혁 이지인 이지현 김자현 정연진 박규란 박민수 이정인 송유연
한상훈 진희수 김채연 이지훈 김동휘 김태현 박건렬 김희선 이주수 이건희 조승규 신혜영 조재원 김은성 하준승 고해준
박세중 김승환 양준서 이지우 오원준 정규승 조우진 박지수
Sara Maud Adalrahman Alkhatib, Hongye Zang, Niazi Fiza Khan

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김범진 정동희 한동훈 박태은 안병연 유준용 권지원 박유빈 구예찬 윤재웅 조준희 김세연 이도엽 류시원 김정연 김재진
김대연 민송현 구승현 이준호 김수현 홍지민 정현진 최유진 장하림 하다현 신원기 정수현 이환희 정수이 강다솔 양창륜
설민주 박주영 도현선 한지영 윤세리 최서린 조재현 송건희
Aina Murzasheva, Jiaqi Qi, Maysa Abdulqawi Mukred Almuraish, Meñli Tejenova, Qingyue Lu, Ying Zhang, Yuxin Xue

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신대현 이규환 김문주 장재준 하현수 강준영 오성환 박진우 한재윤 박보근 이정현 박수연 김도현 윤관식 지승민 장준우
성 필 이도규 최상협 전희용 김도연 오정석 박성준 서채원 남윤조 강민현 현승윤 화성진 김지수 최재혁 양희수 박형빈
하규호 채희성 이동현 김상민 김종광 유정목 정택현 배성우 차재환 황채빈 송민지 이영준 박지원 홍승택 문지예 이서현
조재원 장은진 윤동주 민혜주 양희정 임정현 이혁재 김재현
Baobao Shi, Beibei Shi, Zhiji Fan, Jiaqi Song, Lihua Ling, Meiling Zhao, Minting Hwang, Sharon Xiru

E

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

김상천 김라영 Elena Katharina Bonhag, Anna Christina Pflieger, Anastasiia Kharchenko

SELECTED PROJECTS

1

1학년
기본 스튜디오

Year 1
Basic Studio

지도교수

Coordinators

김자영
파비오 다카로

Eunice Jayoung Kim
Fabio Dacarro

담당교수

Instructors

홍근표
이종걸
김자영
파비오 다카로

Keunpyo Hong
Chongkul Yi
Eunice Jayoung Kim
Fabio Dacarro

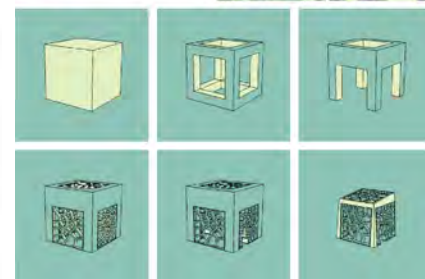
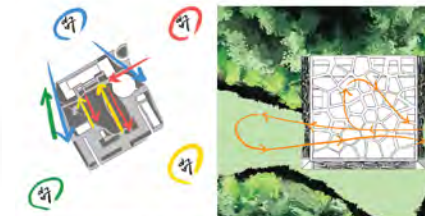
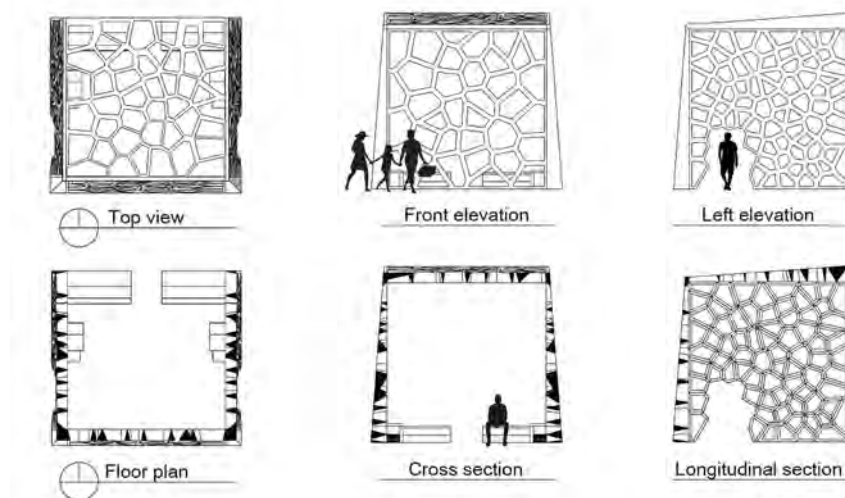
Narrative Pavilion

Campustown

Hyeonuk Seo 서현욱

TUTOR, Jayoung Kim 김자영

This project is a pavilion where you can feel the excitement of adventure in your daily life. I thought that the excitement of adventure was judged to be felt when someone faces an unknown space. So I agonized about how to create an unknown space through a pavilion. After long consideration, I decided that users could feel the excitement of adventure through an irregular changing space, so I designed the pavilion considering the Sun's circadian movement. When sunlight passes through irregular patterns, users inside the pavilion can experience pieces of broken light. As the position of the sun changes over time, pieces of light change in pattern, density, and color resulting in changing atmosphere of the space. I hope there will be excitement that can be felt in the changing space.



A passage connecting Hana Square and the outside of the school is a space where countless people passby every day, but there is very little space to relax or talk to each other. It seems to be performing only the function of the 'passage' itself, and the entrance to the school connected to the site also felt that it lacked a symbol to indicate that it was 'Korea University'. Accordingly, I propose a new pavilion that can symbolize Korea University, space where pedestrians can take a break and avoid sunlight, and the role of a 'passage'.

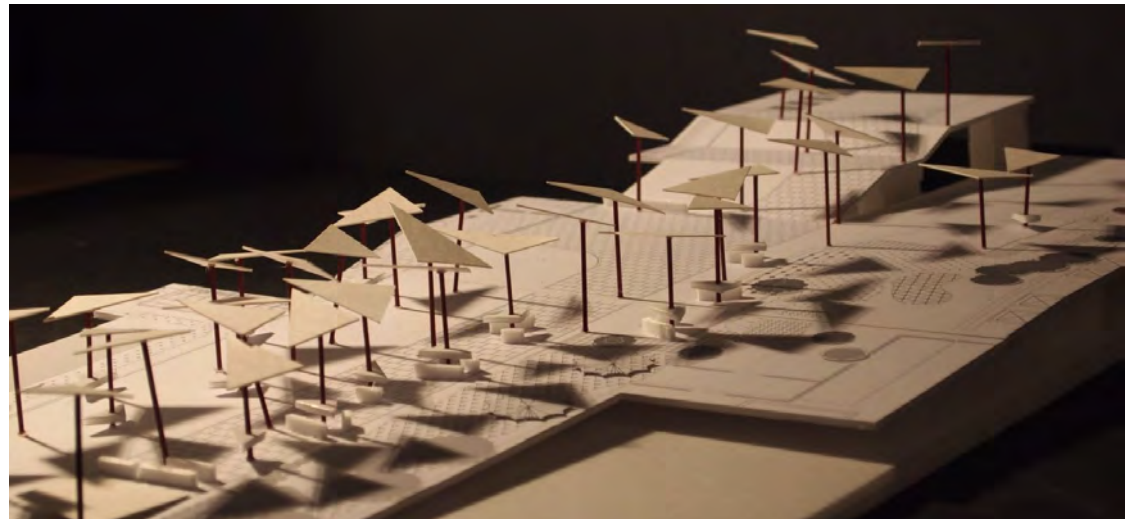
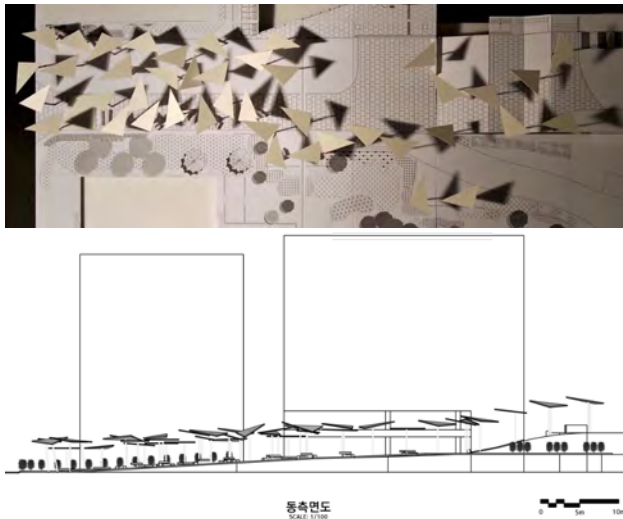
This pavilion has repeatedly placed three types of modules consisting of columns and triangular canopy. Resembling trees, these modules provide shade and benches for users. The main circulation line is the north-south direction connecting the inside and outside of the school. It provides shade and a resting place to the site without causing inconvenience to use this route.

Valley Pavilion

Campustown

Seunghyuk Jeong 정승혁

TUTOR, Jayoung Kim 김자영



The bus stop located inside Korea University is located next to the Science Library. If you look at it, there was no room for people to sit down and rest or avoid the rain for a while. So to maximize the efficiency of the space, I want to give people a comfortable rest by installing a pavilion.

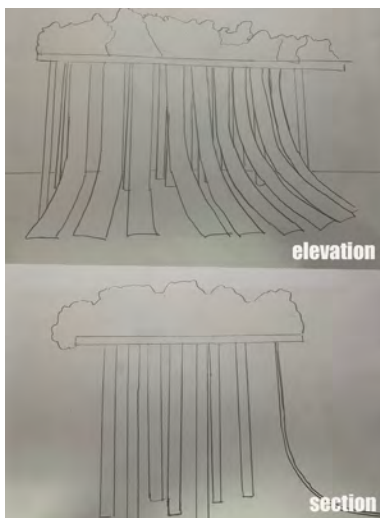
The design concept of the Pavilion is nature. It will bring comfort to people by using the comfortable color of green. There are several columns in the middle of the pavilion, and we will also provide room for sitting across it. This pavilion, which resembles a tree, is very similar in length to the actual tree. The advantage of this pavilion is that it has a large screen, so it is good to avoid rain or sunlight and there is a place where you can lie down and rest for a while.

Environment and Nature

Campustown

Jaejin Kim 김재진

TUTOR, Jayoung Kim 김자영



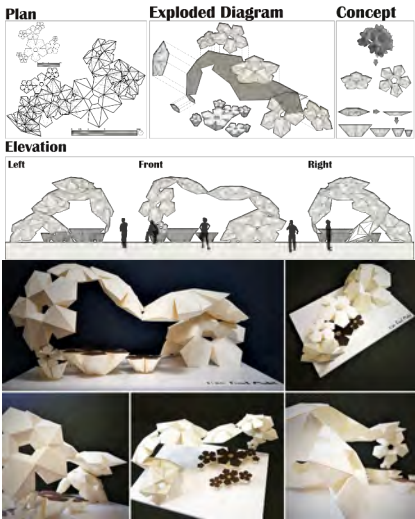
Blossom Space

Aegineung Garden, Korea University, Seoul

Hyunwoo Kim 김현우

TUTOR, Jayoung Eunice Kim 김자영

Aegineung Garden is a hill located behind Korea University's science library. Many people visit this hill because azaleas and cherry blossoms bloom in spring. However, people doesn't come when the flowers fall and spring is over, and there is no place to sit in the middle of this hill. This Pavilion will solve these problems. The design concept of the Pavilion is azaleas. It is designed to show a bunch of azaleas when people look at the Pavilion. If you connect the apex of the azalea, you will see a pentagon. The Pavilion is composed of pentagon modules. Just as natural flowers look at various directions, the modules also look at various directions. Pavilion's chair is in the shadows all day. In the morning, the roof of the pavilion covers the sun rising from the east, and trees in the garden cover the sun from 1 to the evening. Eventually, the pavilion will blossom this space by maintaining its beauty throughout the four seasons.

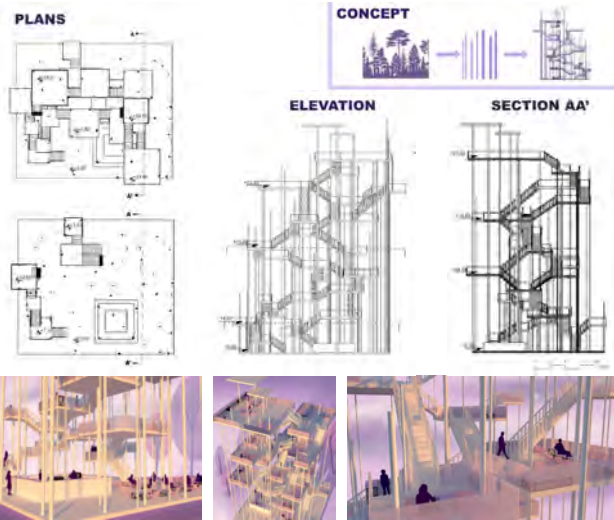


Skyforest

Kuznetsova Maria 쿠즈네초바 마리아

TUTOR, Fabio Dacarro 파비오 D.

The main concept of the pavilion is forest. Such as people can get lost in the forest, visitors can also get lost while walking on the "tree branches" of the pavilion. Even though the forest can seem really chaotic from the first look, it has its own logic and sequence. And it is the same in the pavilion: firstly it looks randomly, but all roads will lead you to the top terrace in the end. The "sky" forest is because the trees rise to the sky, and visitors walk up to the sky by these trees. The pavilion connects the function of the coffee shop and an observation tower. On the first level of the pavilion located the coffee shop where visitors can get some drinks. On the other level, there are a lot of places to sit with comfortable chairs and tables. Visitors can choose a place for big groups or some private space for 1-2 people. Preferably this pavilion should be settled in the park, near river or lake, so the visitors can enjoy the view from the top.

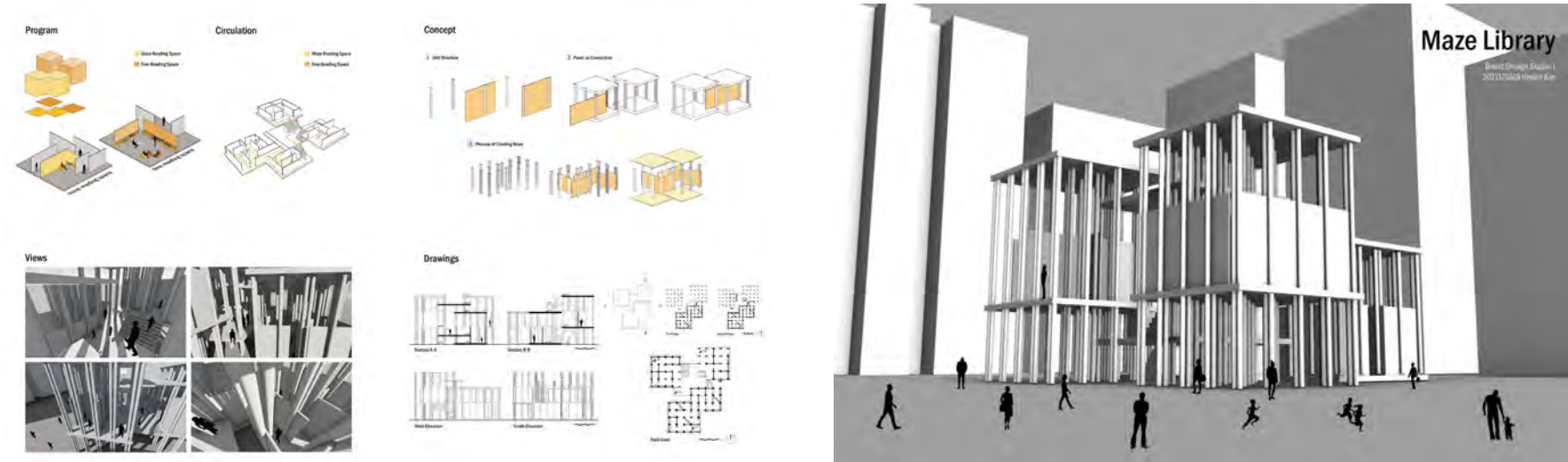


Maze Library

Hyeonji Kim 김현지

TUTOR, Fabio Dacarro 파비오 D.

Inside the maze, people encounter a new path by chance in uncertainty. This pavilion has applied that tension of the maze. It begins with a two-pillar unit structure. The unit structure is to attach two thin pillars close together and insert a panel through the gap between the pillars. Then it can be a wall. With panels freely inserted and removed, the space arrangement can have more options. A box structure with its corner made with the unit structure can interlock to another box frame by same logic. The unit creates a maze by arraying them in the grid. This pavilion is a library, but books are not classified. People cannot choose what to read. Instead, they decide where to go. At first enter, people face a maze and explore it. When they reach a dead end, there are one or two books and a chair. You can stay or keep exploring the maze. In this project, reaching the dead end is not a failure but an opportunity to meet new random books.



My project is the process of reinterpreting points, lines, planes, and spaces hidden behind simple objects into their style, feeling in a variety of ways. Starting with scotch tape, my project produced a wire model, paper model, and volumetric model, and discovered a series of feelings called 'AUTHORITATIVE'. Use the section of the volumetric model to allow the pavilion to have the authoritative feeling.

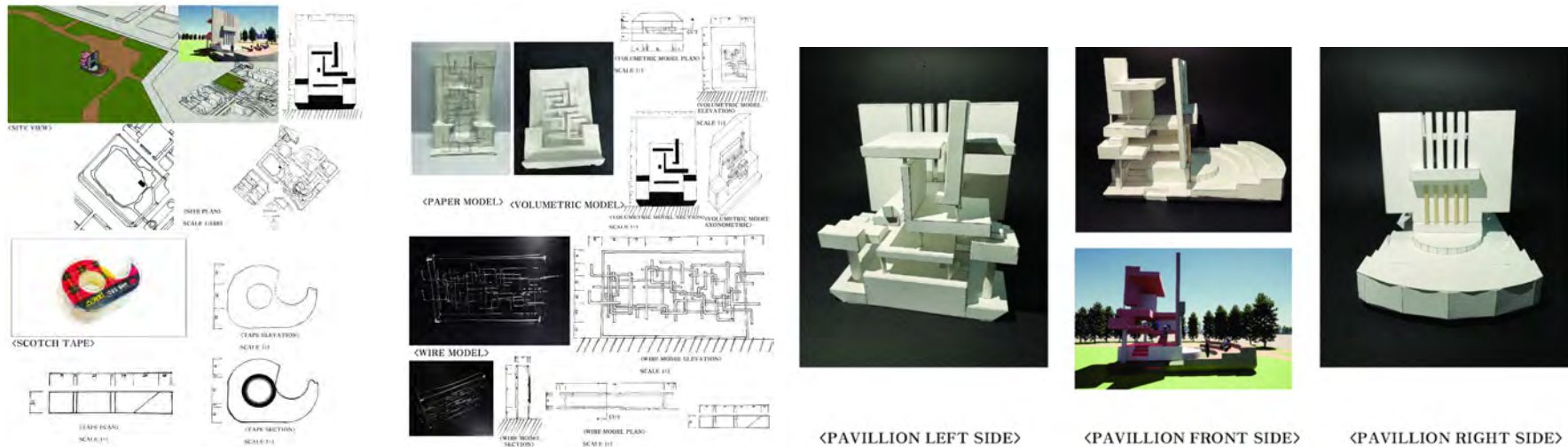
Reinterpretation of Authority

Sarim-dong, Uichang-gu, Gyeongsangnam-do

Myeonghun Bae 배명훈

TUTOR, Chongkul Yi 이종걸

My Pavillion has a concept called 'REINTERPRETATION OF AUTHORITY', and it will provide an opportunity for those who will experience Pavillion to reconsider what authority is after experiencing the right and left in turn based on the wall in the middle.



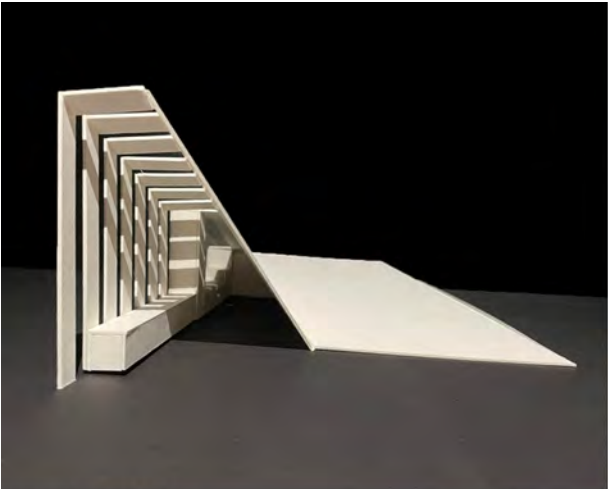
Difference in Rest

Yunjin Kim 김윤진

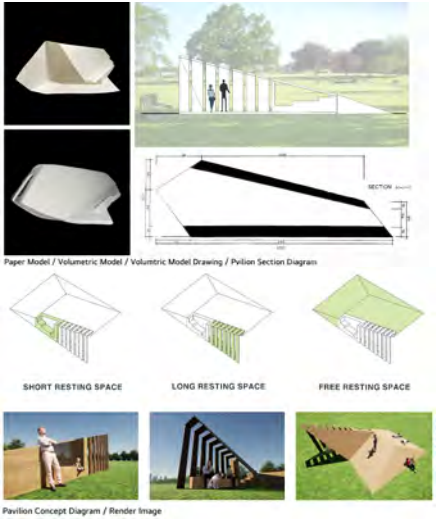
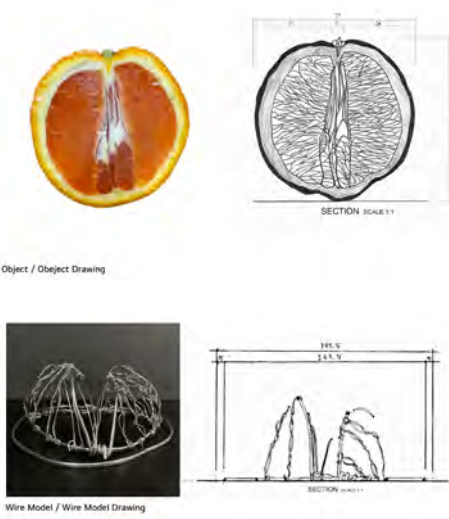
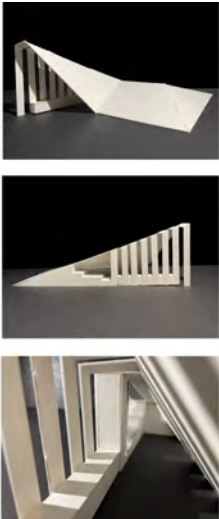
TUTOR, Chongkul YI 이종걸

The project uses a variety of representation techniques to explore dots, lines, faces, and spaces, starting with everyday objects and developing them into the Pavilion. First of all, orange is selected as an object and drawn, and the Wire Model is drawn again. The Wire Model Drawing is used to create a Paper Model and find each 'feeling' that is revealed through the Model.

PARALLAX was chosen as 'feeling' using a different form for each side of the model. This 'feeling' is reflected in the Volumetric Model, which leads to a cross-section of the Pavilion. The Pavilion, including the 'feeling' of PARALLAX, was produced as a Massing Model and a video containing Sequence. This Pavilion focuses on reflecting different times, forms of rest that individuals have.



Pavilion Massing Model

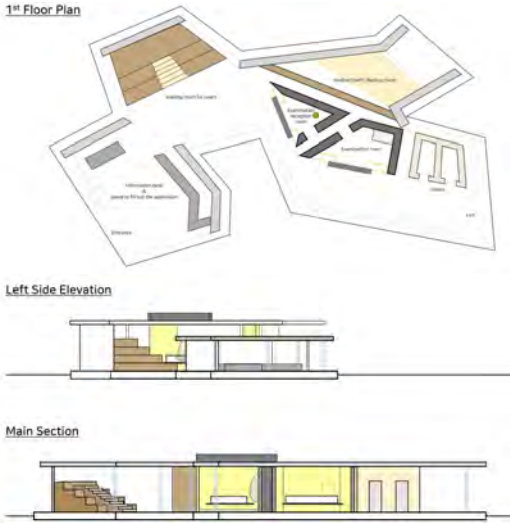


COVID-19 Screening Center

Hayeon Jeon 전하연

TUTOR, Keumpyo Hong 홍근표

To cope with the fear of covid-19 and the dangers of future diseases, we need a new screening clinic that complements existing problems. Accordingly, I designed an open and continuous medical pavilion to accommodate many people in the city center. It is excellent for ventilation and openness. The pavilion, which consists of transparent walls and a skylight, is an eco-friendly air purification space where various plants exist. In addition, it is ventilated through three large doors during usage time, minimizing the risk of infection. The waiting room is in the form of a large staircase. So, it is possible to maintain proper distance between users. The medical staff rest area is behind the examination rooms, with a separate door connected to the outside. This structure enables the separation of medical staff and users.

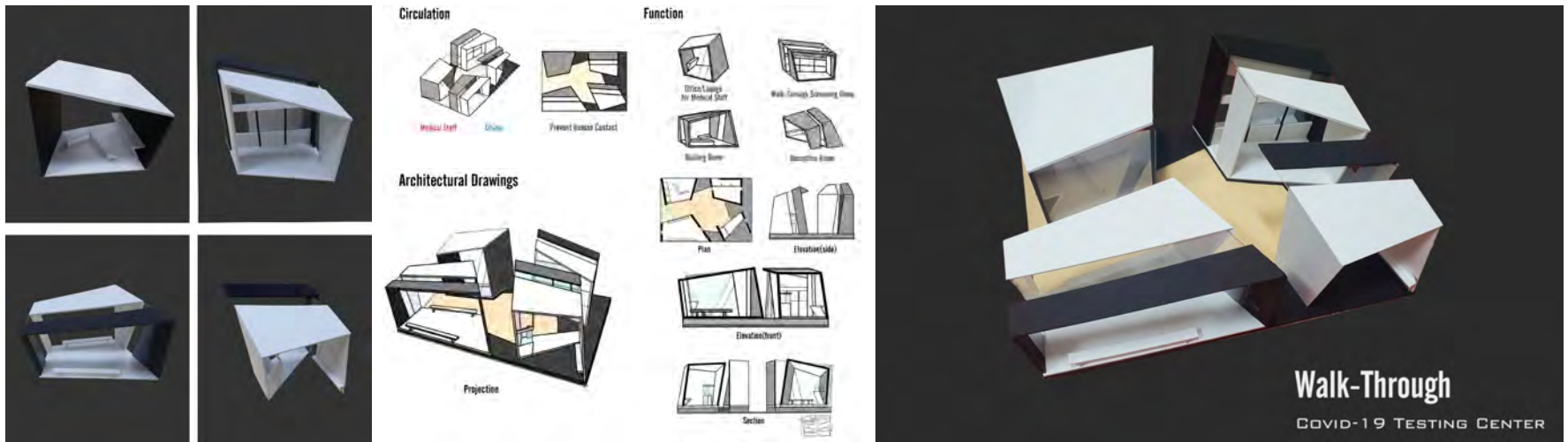


This pavilion is designed to improve the functional and aesthetic quality of currently installed Covid-19 Testing centers. To reduce the risk of coronavirus transmission, opened and divided architectural form is designed. This pavilion consists of a waiting room, reception room, walk-through screening room, and office/lounge for the medical staff. Architectural flow is designed to prevent unnecessary contact between medical staff and citizens and speed up the screening progress. This pavilion is designed by divided pieces of the space to represent the distancing. Each space has its suitable design according to its function yet provides a sense of unity by equating the overall shape and color of the building. The floor covering material also expresses the continuity of space.

Walk-Through

Kayoung Shin 신가영

TUTOR, Keumpyo Hong 홍근표

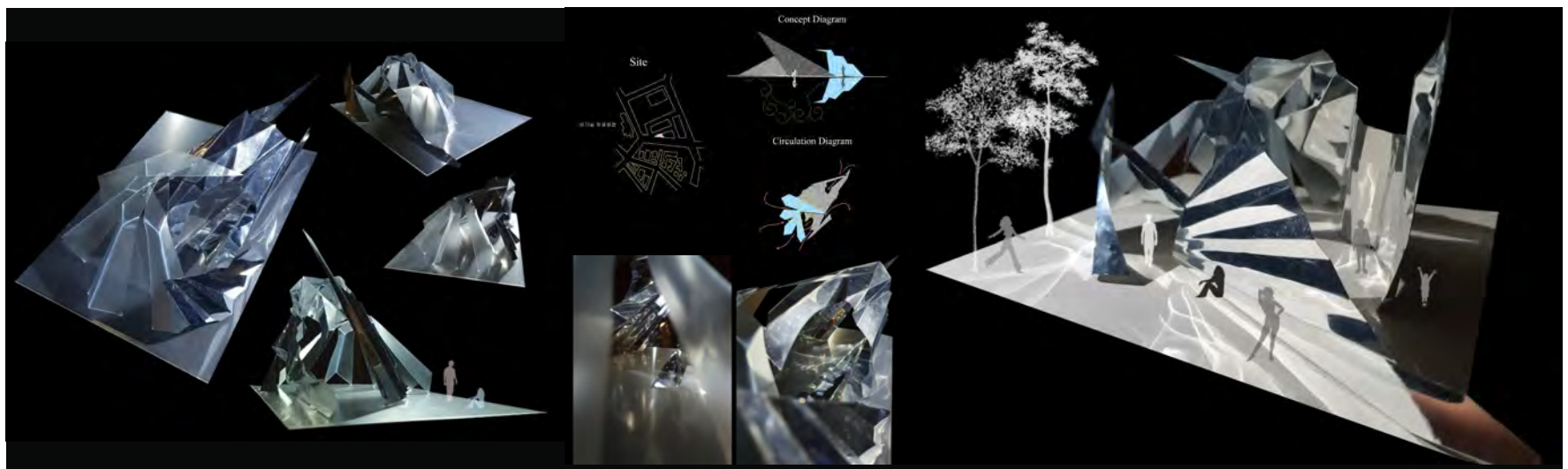


The main focus of this project is to show that contradictory combinations that can cause discord can rather harmonize and create beauty. There are two main causes of distortion of space in the pavilion. The intersection of the dome and tunnel, and the contrast between the parts that reflect light and the parts that push light are the causes. The folds perpendicular to the ground changes into diamond shapes as they climb up to the ceiling and fold horizontally on the ground as they descend. Artificial wrinkles create unpredictable reflected images. In addition, people themselves, such as human footsteps, and gestures, are distorted in space, and they constantly interact with space. Even for a short moment passing by the pavilion, with a strong presence that keeps the eye on it, people inside the pavilion feel the strange, shocking, unique charm of space.

Distortion of Space

Suhyun Park 박수현

TUTOR, Jayoung Kim 김자영



2

2학년
설계 스튜디오

Year 2
Design Studio

지도교수

Coordinator

남정민

Jungmin Nam

담당교수

Instructors

지정우
이은정
크리스티안 슈바이처
파비오 다카로
남정민

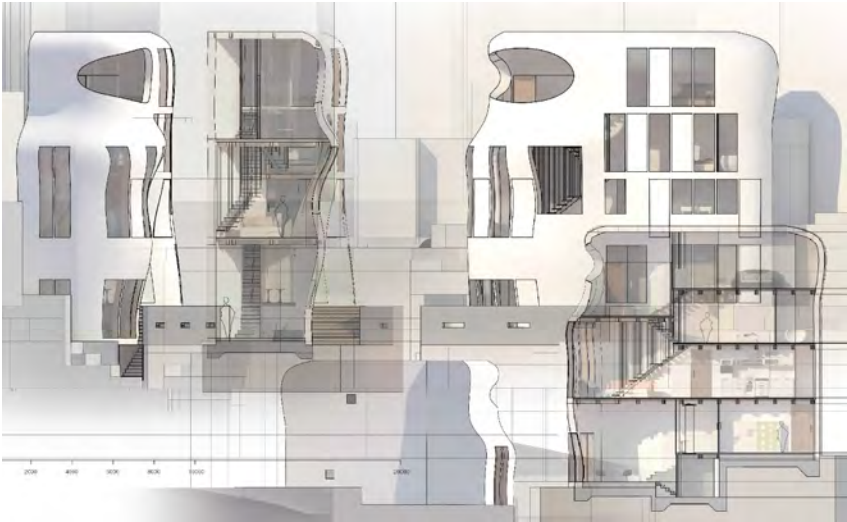
Jungwoo Ji
Eunjeong Lee
Schweitzer Christian
Fabio Dacarro
Jungmin Nam

First House
Donam-dong, Seoul

Sumin Lee 이수민

TUTOR, Christian Schweitzer 크리스티안 S.

.The site is near Bukaksan-ro, with steep hills and narrow alleys inaccessible to cars. It is a good place for my clients, an artist and graphic designer couple, to settle down at a low cost. They also need their two ateliers. I started the design by arranging the space and heights. This spatial layout was created with the concept of one big flow of movements, set as a curve that penetrated the living space, and as they climbed along it, there comes more private space. The second concept of this house is two opposing sides. The north side of this house faces a tall retaining wall and an alley on top of it, while the south side faces down the alley. I created a basic framework with wooden frames by CNC cutting, with overlapping wooden boards like balloon frame system.



This area is called Daldongne because of its steep slope and outdated buildings.

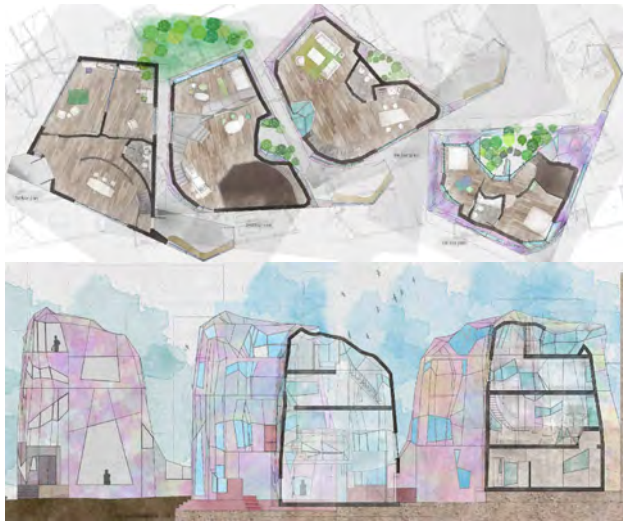
I was very impressed by narrow and long alleys with high walls. Along the alleyway, a high wall dominates the view. It seems to be pouring down into the alley, overwhelms and dominates the alley. However, this wall fits perfectly with the shape of the alleyway and looks like an alleyway itself. I set my design goal as a facade that revitalizes the atmosphere of the village by naturally blending into this alley and the sloping site without overpowering the surrounding environment in this 'Daldongne' neighborhood where small houses are gathered together. I created the exterior of the building by applying features such as accidental encounters, extraction, and padding of alleyways to the design as they are.

Maison de Ruelle

Donam-dong, Seoul

Yunjeong Choe 최윤정

TUTOR, Christian Schweitzer 크리스티안 S.



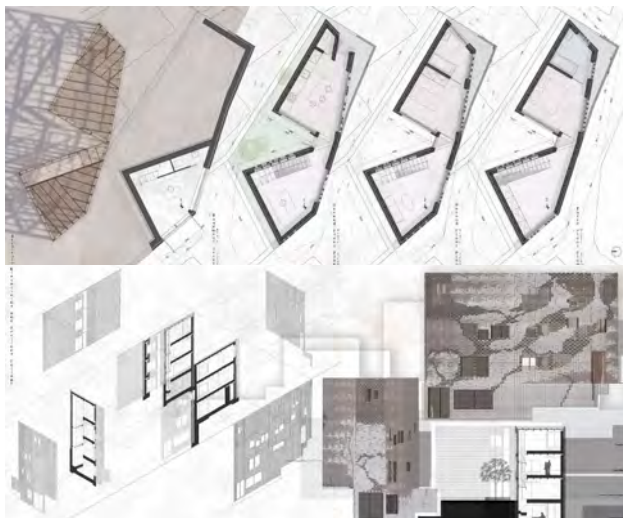
The project is a house in Donam Dong, one of Seoul's shanty towns, for a graphic designer and artist couple, with two ateliers and separate entrances for public and private use. 'Impermanence', was a feature to consider. "Since life is not permanent, so should Architecture." Just like the name 'Re-Interpretation', I focused on interpreting what a shanty town is, and tried to exploit its positive parts. The inside would be freshly new, with exposed wood for a warm atmosphere. A brick screen surrounds the house, partly perforated, for the interaction of light and symbolising cracks of the shanty town. The intent was to divide two spaces without an interior wall. Diagonally up you go towards the NW as the privacy goes up. furniture will be placed according to their privacy and lifestyle, which attunes to 'Impermanence'.

Re-Interpretation

Donam-dong, Seoul

Seungmin Kim 김승민

TUTOR, Christian Schweitzer 크리스티안 S.



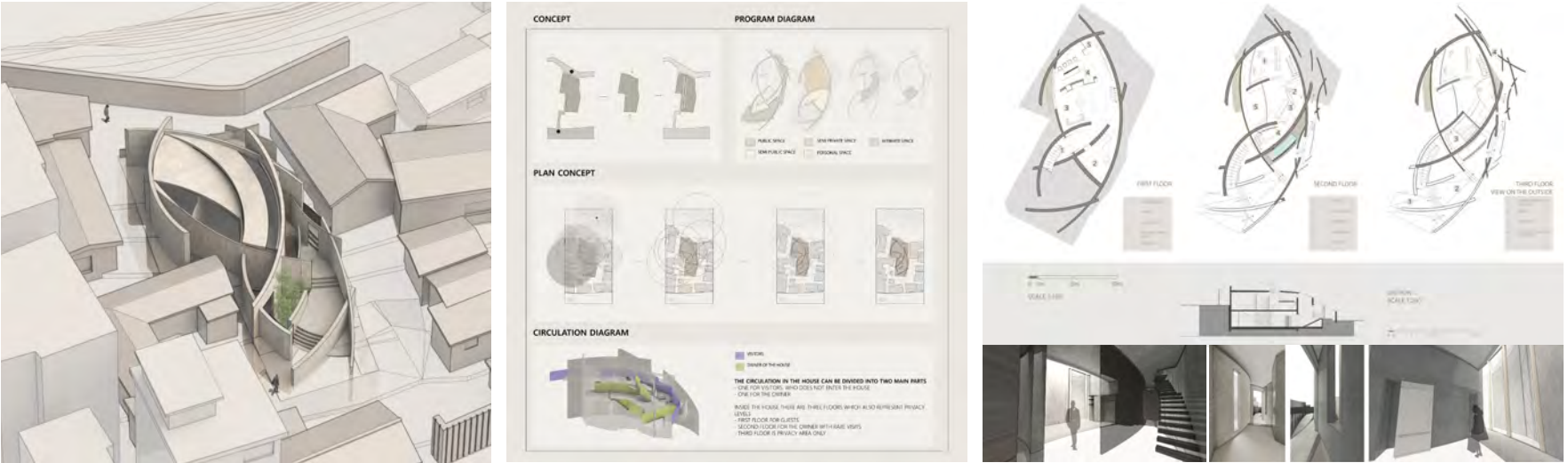
Impetuous Control

Iana Kim 김아나

TUTOR, Fabio Dacarro 파비오 D.

The client's major occupation is an artist, so impetuous, impulsive, stimulating, challenging, and inspiring; that is what my client wants from her house. She needs continuous stimulation to create and conceptualize in order to control and systemize her thoughts. Based on that, the space was designed to confuse the owner and the guests by using curved walls. It makes people feel constant impulses, willing to discover the building. As walls are curved there is a need for flexible partitions which will not break the rhythm and I used the curtains to divide the space.

The site was chosen to satisfy the client's request to have a hall to be able to temporarily exhibit her works of art, primarily sculptures, and installations. The area has two available roads to use, allowing creating organic circulation inside the site.



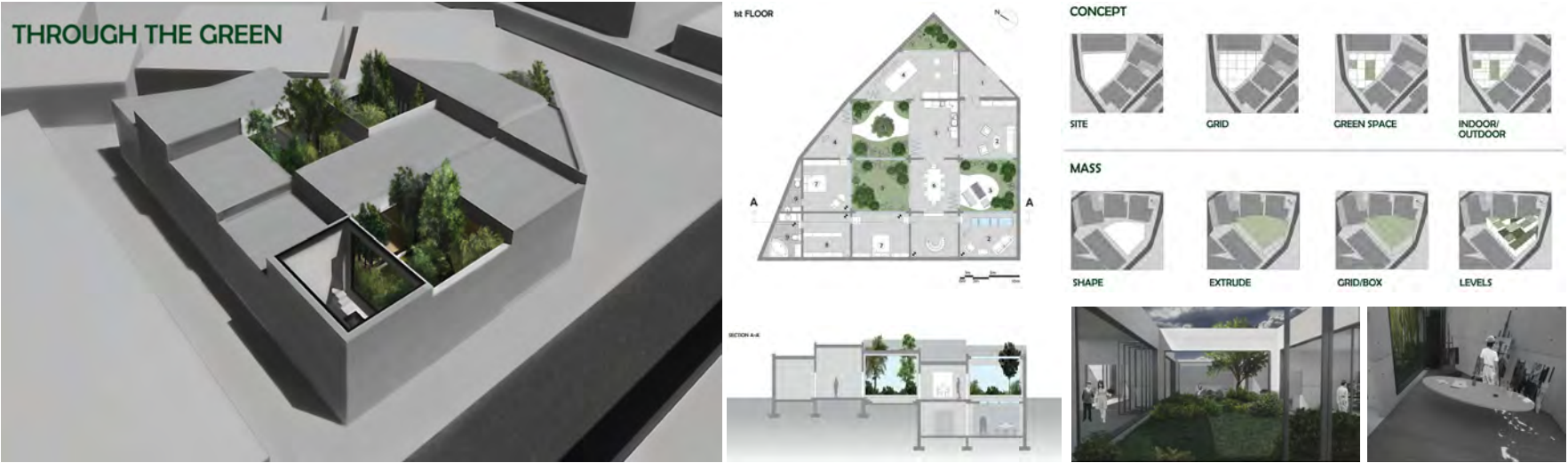
Through the Green

S. Zhansaya S. 잔사야

TUTOR, Fabio Dacarro 파비오 D.

This project was developed for Veneta Docheva, a nature painter. She preferred a lot of natural light, art spaces, and a lot of green space in the house. One of her main requirements was open and enclosed spaces and she wanted gardens inside of the house. Our concept was to connect free spaces: garden, opened/outdoor, closed/enclosed zones. We decided to divide the site area with a grid, then extruded the cubes that come from the grid's shape. For more contrast, we played with the levels of Cubes. The reason for the chess grid division is to create a different experience in each same-sized room.

The logic of the location of the rooms was to create private spaces for the client. When the doors of three gardens are opened it creates one big free space that connects the whole house. Also, the whole open space creates the art-making place for work that client needs.



The clients are Italian chef and his wife. Due to their job, a complex building consisting of a private house and restaurants was designed. Continuous strings representing pasta noodles pass through the building's interior and exterior to form a specific identity. Not only the strings make the building beautiful, but also protect clients' privacy, filter the sunlight, and serve as a railing for stairs. On the first floor of the building, there is a restaurant and a courtyard. On the second floor, there is a living room with the view of the forest. The kitchen next to the living room is made in an island form. Considering the clients' movements, the largest bathroom, the dressing room, and the den are placed on the third floor. The ceiling of the den is made of glass, so the clients can see the sky. On the fourth floor, I made a space for movies and a rooftop. The rooftop has a barbecue space and a small garden where the clients can grow their ingredients.

String House

Donam-dong, Seoul

Seungjae Jeon 전승재

TUTOR, Eunjung Lee 이은정



The client is a barista, who needed a living space and a cafe. As coffee gives us energy and provides us a rest, "Passion" and "Rest" are the most important values to the client. Exploding fire gives us strong energy, and bonfire makes people feel comfortable. These effect of fire is consistent with the effects of coffee.

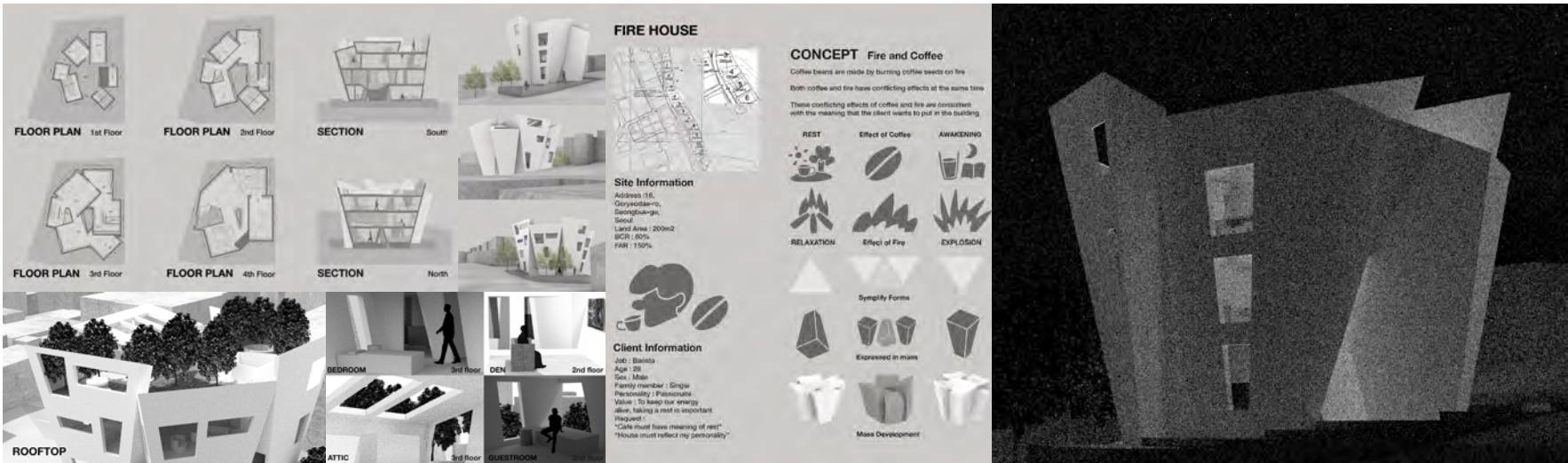
Fire House consists of pyramid space surrounded by several inverted pyramid masses. The exterior of the building iis consistent with the client's intention to provide 'rest' to customers. The slanted walls of the house give a dynamic impression to the inner space consistent with his passionate personality.

Fire House

Donam-dong, Seoul

Yoonji Jang 장윤지

TUTOR, Eunjung Lee 이은정

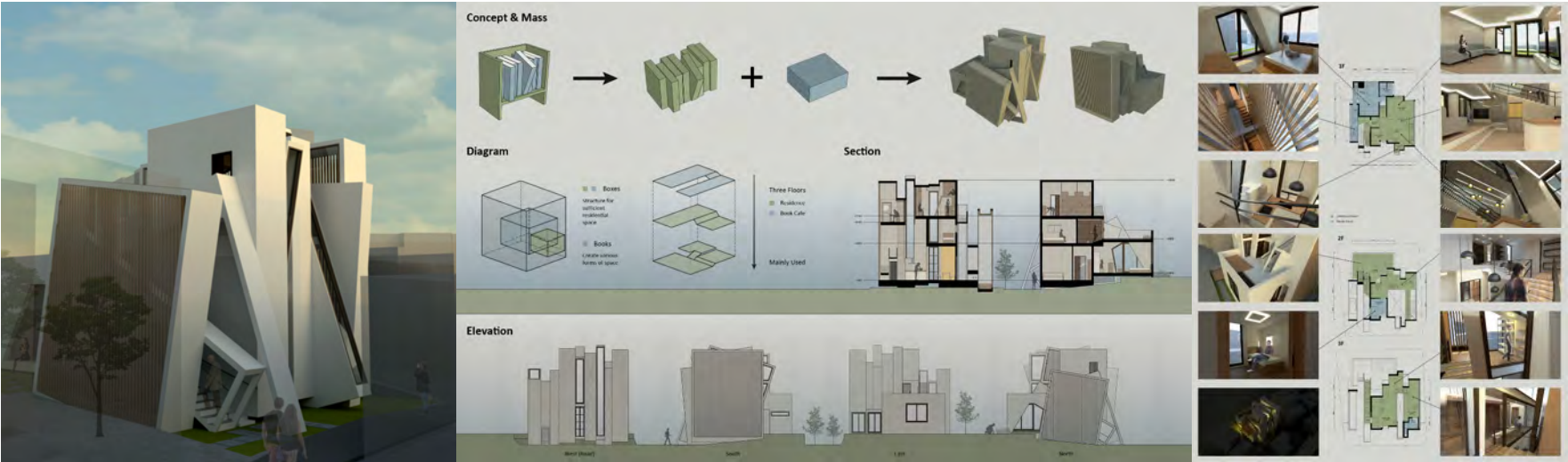


Book House

Sihyun Kim 김시현

TUTOR, Eunjung Lee 이은정

The client is a book collector, and he lives with his wife. The design of this building started with the image of taking out a book from the bookshelf. The boxes were sized differently considering the slope of the ground and the balance between masses. Since the book café is where visitors can use, it is located on the third floor. I placed stairs outside straight up to the third floor by using the tilted angle of the book. The stair landing is placed on the rooftop of the second floor, so clients can access the stairs from the residence. The interior space is designed for clients' convenience. All the necessary spaces for everyday life are on the first floor, and the angle of the stairs are gentle. To utilize the high ceiling, the book café has two-story furniture. And various furniture is placed to form various reading spaces.

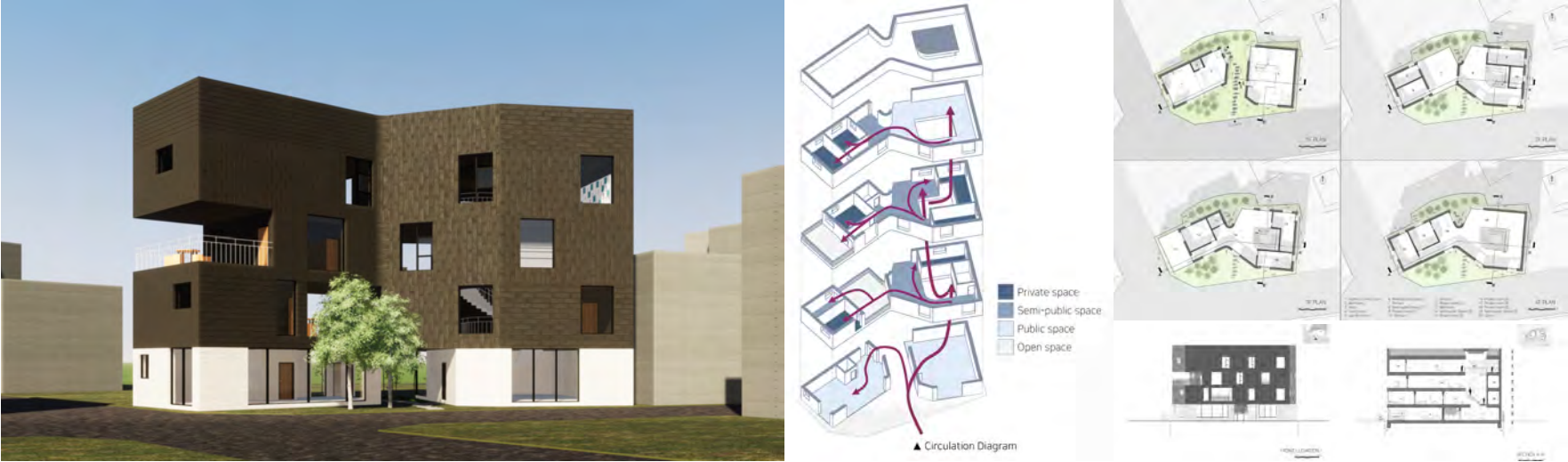


Walking Around The Book

Dagyeong Jeong 정다경

TUTOR, Jungmin Nam 남정민

The Clients are a new form family consisting of six people including a variety of relationships. These families have academic jobs so they feel comfortable in books, and I thought that there would be a bond from the library. In addition, I wanted to make it possible to experience the behavior of walking, which is not easily experienced in the city. Thus, the concept is "Book Walking". The elements that make up space were thought of as libraries. A private room can be thought of as a private library for individuals only, and a resting area on each floor can be thought of as a multi-purpose semi-public library for reading books. At the final destination of the route, there is a public library where everyone can gather and read books and relax while functioning as a library. The entire house is a "Book Walking" path that begins at the entrance and eventually reaches the public library.

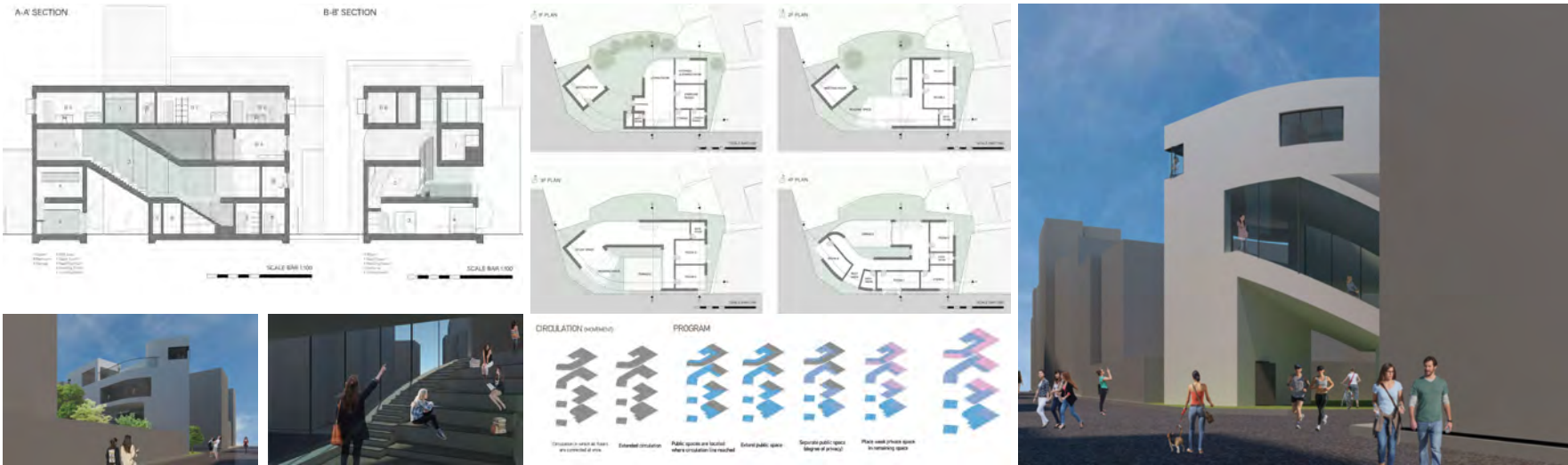


Flow of Water

Yejin Chu 추예진

TUTOR, Jungmin Nam 남정민

Flow of water flows from small to large. Usually, the reverse is rare. I think that private life and public life in housing should have the same flow as water. I think that communal life should be enjoyed only when individuals want it. The house consists of a room based on the boundary between privacy and public, and a line of movement is constructed. This house as a whole has one public path. The line runs at once from the entrance to the top floor. From the entrance to the front door, the living room to the reading room, and the study space to the terrace on the fourth floor, public spaces are connected as one. Individual private rooms are located in unobstructed spaces in a single public line. Eight share-house residents enjoy communal living in a variety of public spaces without disturbing each other's privacy.



Coexistence

Yejin Kim 김예진

TUTOR, Jungmin Nam 남정민

The main concept is "interaction" to focus on the lack of communication between neighbors nowadays. It includes interaction among family members, neighbors, and nature. This building was built for two families; nuclear family, four young people in their 20s and 30s living together. A public garden is placed in the center and the building is surrounding the site. Users can interact directly in the public garden and terrace on the first and second floor, and indirectly in the terrace on the second and third floors. However, the third and fourth floors are for personal use to fully protect individual privacy while emphasizing communication. This can be seen from the windows facing the public garden in the center, with large windows on the first and second floors, while the third and fourth floors have small windows to respect the privacy of each building.



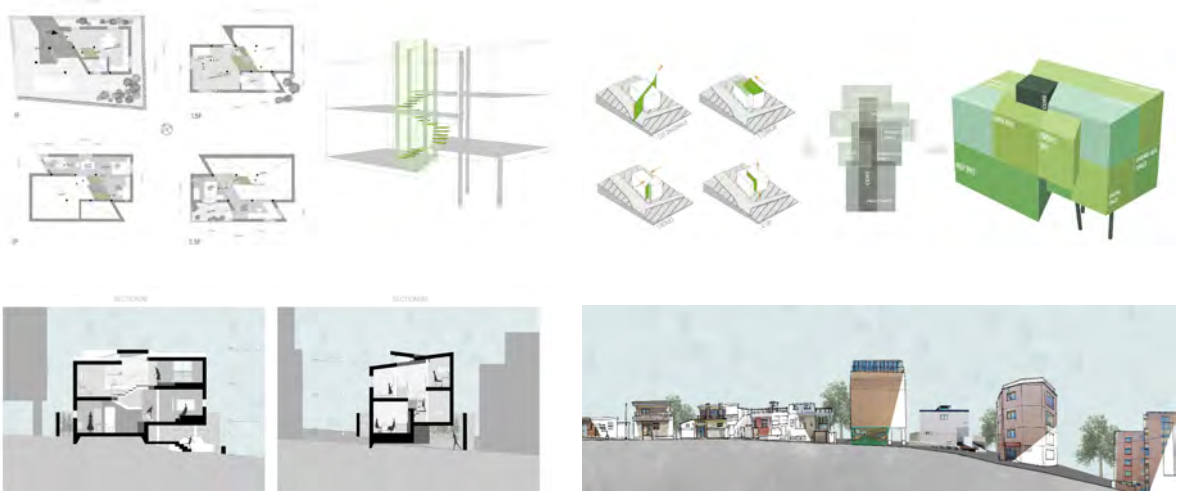
Tree House

Ahyeon-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul

Haneul Sim 심하늘

TUTOR, Jungwoo Ji 지정우

TreeHouse is a house for a family who likes to stay together in one place. Children living in redevelopment areas feel the difference between apartments and residential villages. The project was designed in the hopes that the children feel the surroundings of the house as a more interesting play space and have affection for the house in which they will grow up. As houses that have diverse exteriors on the site, the project also became a tree and blend into them with providing play space as a 'tree house'. Since the family members change with time, have different hobbies and spend a lot of time together in one place, space was divided into a themed space and a shared space. Without using walls, space was separated by height difference to make a more flexible and open space. Over time, family members can freely organize the theme spaces.



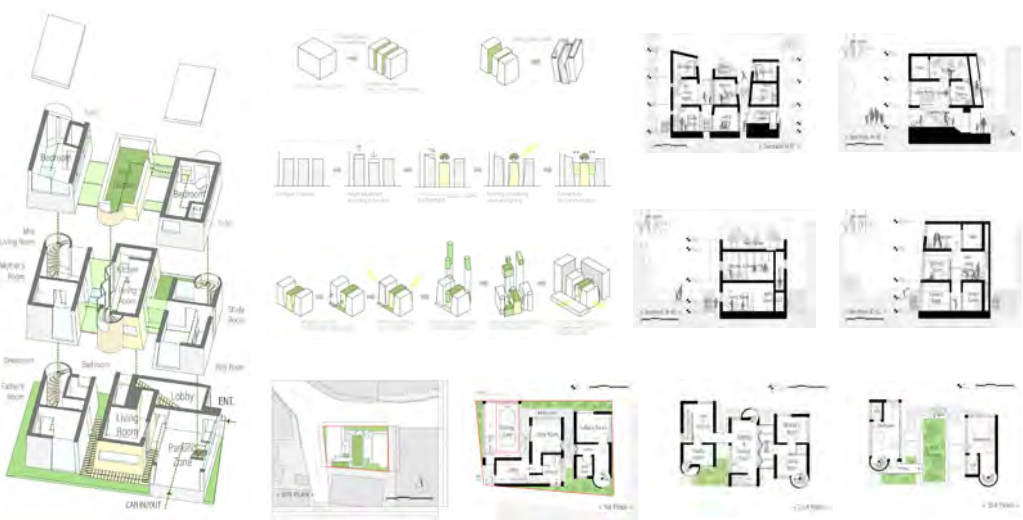
Open Book House

Ahyeon-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul

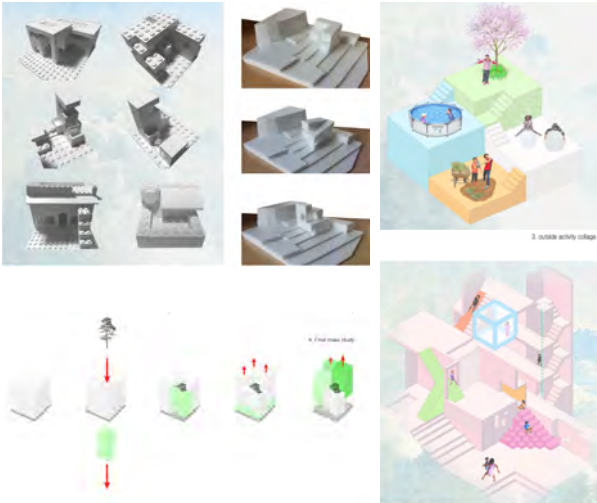
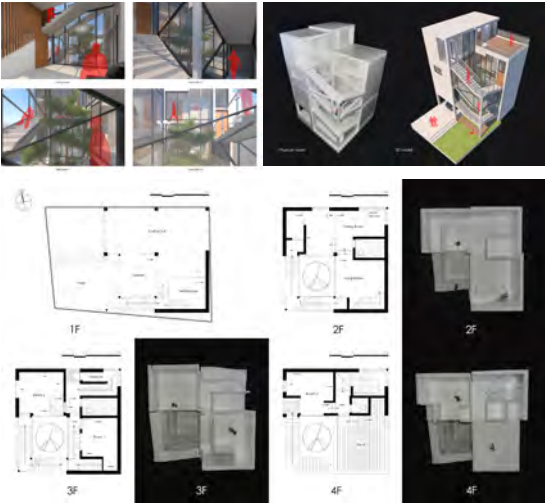
Hyeonwoo Park 박현우

TUTOR, Jungwoo Ji 지정우

The client is my childhood family, elementary school brother with a double-income couple in the restaurant business. The client family spent a lot of time alone, but they became one when they do nature-related activities. There are many gap spaces in the site, and the concept of "walking paths" was recalled by combining the "nature" and "gap spaces". To achieve this concept, Mass was divided into three, and the family could become one through the nature and gap space. Each Mass was refined to attract more nature, and the passage was arranged to maximize communication. The horizontal gap is connected to the vertical gap and becomes part of the walkway. Masses reminds three books, and the story is completed and the meaning of "Open Book House" when the book is connected through a gap space. The kitchen is the largest space since the couples are engaged in restaurants and there are gap spaces providing a visually connected experience.

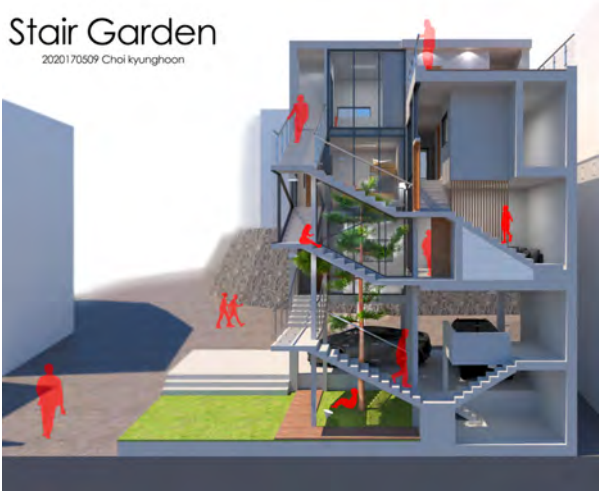


My younger brother and sister, who are clients of this house, grew up doing various activities in nature. However, this house is located in Seoul, which is far from nature. Under these conditions, I set the courtyard for children to maximize their experience with nature. There is a large tree in this space, and stairs connecting each floor surround the tree. In particular, the stairs surrounding the courtyard is an extension space of inside, but it gives the impression that it is outside. The light coming from the outside reflects on the inside and returns to the stair space through the tree of intercession. Although it is the same internal space, the external environment of nature in between makes the space more colorful, providing users with a new experience. Like the slope street around the church, the plane of the interior space surround the courtyard and divided into three square spaces with different levels.



Stair Garden

2020170509 Choi kyunghoon



Stair Garden

Ahyeon-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul

Kyunghoon Choi 최경훈

TUTOR, Jungwoo Ji 이정우

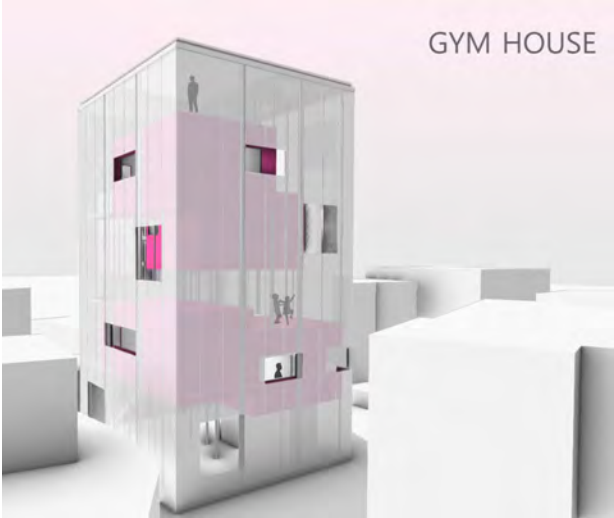
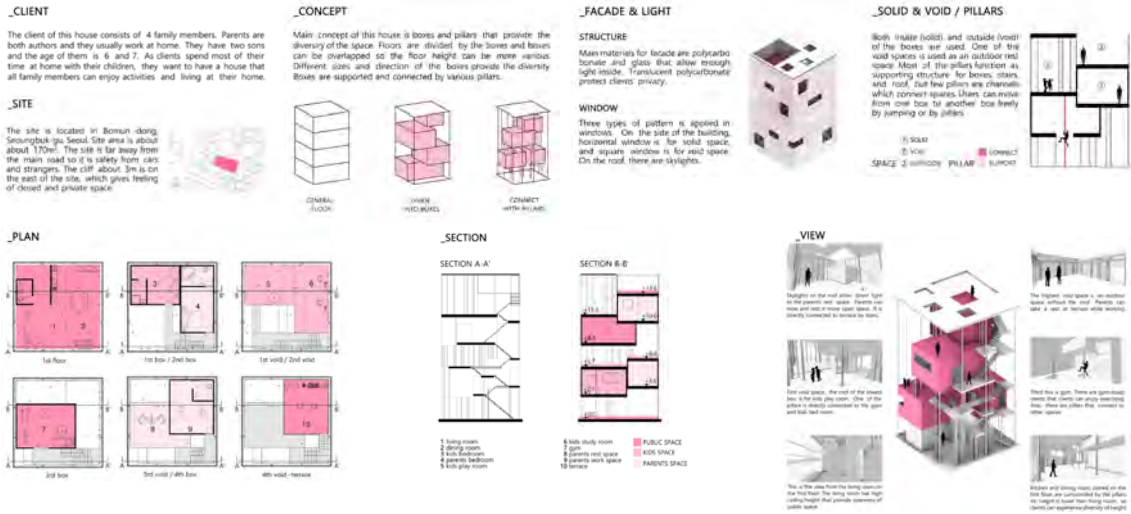
Gym House is a house for a family of author couples who works in home and their young sons. As clients spend much time at home, they wanted a house where they could spend time with their children, doing various activities. Spaces are consists of boxes and pillars. Each floor is divided into boxes of different sizes, and they makes diverse overlapping. Boxes are supported and connected by many pillars. The space outside the box as well as inside is used as a living space. Most of the pillars are structural, but some can be channels connecting spaces. To allow enough light inside and protect privacy, outer wall is translucent. Therefore, a double outer wall structure with glass inside and poly carbonate outside was used. The windows connected to the boxes are horizontal rectangles, and the windows connected to the spaces outside the boxes are

Gym House

Bomun-dong, Seoungbuk-gu, Seoul

Minkyung Bae 배민경

TUTOR, Fabio Dacarro 파비오 D.



GYM HOUSE

3

3학년
설계 스튜디오

지도교수

산티아고 포라스 알바레스

담당교수

이재우
김영재
송률
산티아고 포라스 알바레스

Year 3
Design Studio

Coordinator

Santiago Porras Álvarez

Instructors

Jaewoo Lee
Youngjae Kim
Ryul Song
Santiago Porras Álvarez

Disordered “Order”

Freelance Photographers’ Community Center
Shin-A Memorial Hall renewal, Seoul

Taeyoon Kim

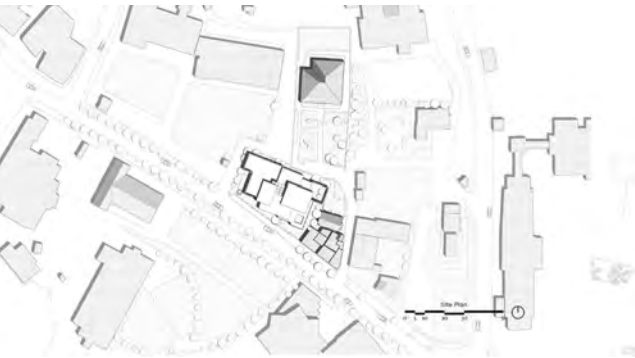
김태윤

TUTOR

Youngjae Kim 김영재

The Jeongdong area, where the Shin-A Memorial Hall is located, is an area rich in history. It is an area with historical characteristics that has experienced numerous events from the Joseon Dynasty to the modern era. Therefore, it is easy to find historical and cultural facilities in the vicinity. In addition, it is an area where newspapers are concentrated, and it was at the center of oppression of the press during the new military dictatorship. The characteristics of Jeongdong-gil today are complex. People who visit Jeongdong-gil maybe tourists, students going to school, or office workers. Therefore, communication should take place considering the use of people of various classes. Considering the historical value and social context of these sites, I tried to make a community through ‘Photography’.

The user’s purpose was divided into three criteria: production, education, and appreciation, and the program was planned based on the actions derived from each purpose. In the design process, five languages were used: retention, expansion, adaptation, connection, and filling. While intentionally maintaining the space and structural characteristics of the existing Shin-A Memorial Hall, space was expanded as needed, and the mass was adapted and connected to the city following the surrounding conditions such as Jungmyeongjeon and Jeongdong-gil. Finally, based on the program analysis results, the programs were filled inside. Programs with three different purposes were arranged overlappingly with programs following publicity. Communication was created through natural movement. The site ‘Jeong Dong-gil’ will become a studio for various ‘Freelance Photographers’.



This semester's project was to remodel the former American Cultural Center in Euljiro. When we examined the site, it was possible to classify the number of visitors in this area into three groups. We targeted the working class and the citizens visiting around the site. There is a characteristic that office workers visit the site periodically and civic groups visit sites unilaterally.

The main theme of the program is 'complex cultural shelter'. It is aimed at overcoming programs in the surrounding area, where most commercial facilities are located. It has created a self-improvement room and maker's space for those who regularly visit the place, a library, and an exhibition room that can be enjoyed by those who visit the place on a single basis.

To induce the influx and participation of pedestrians, we found a method and used it as a concept for the project.

A four-way inflow path was established outdoors and a freely accessible backyard was installed. In addition, additional entrances were installed, and vertical copper tracks installed on the pilotis and outer walls were used to ensure natural inflow.

In addition, it attempted to change the material in the facade. Polycarbonate was mainly used to control transparency depending on internal situations. From the front to the right and back of the building, the material changes gradually. This is to preserve the symbolism of the front pleats decoration and to harmonize with the rear part where the atmosphere has changed significantly.

Social Box

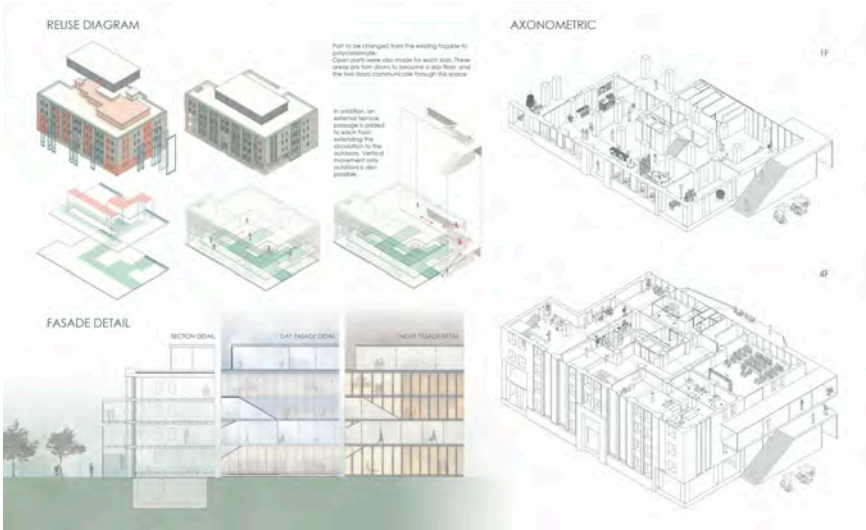
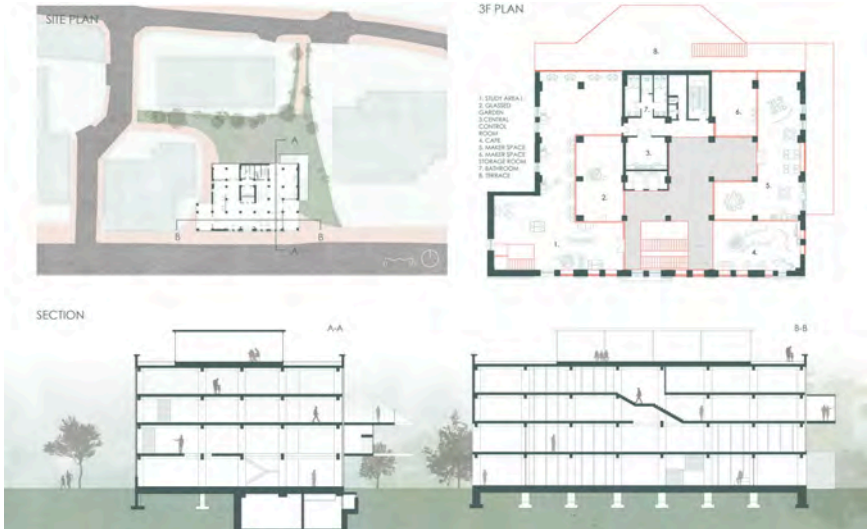
Old American Cultural Center Renewal.
Jongro, Seoul

Jihyeon Lee & Woojin Cho

이지현 & 조우진

TUTOR

Ryul Song 송률



Querencia

Old American Cultural Center Renewal.
Jongro, Seoul

Hyeyeong Shin & Seunghwan Kim

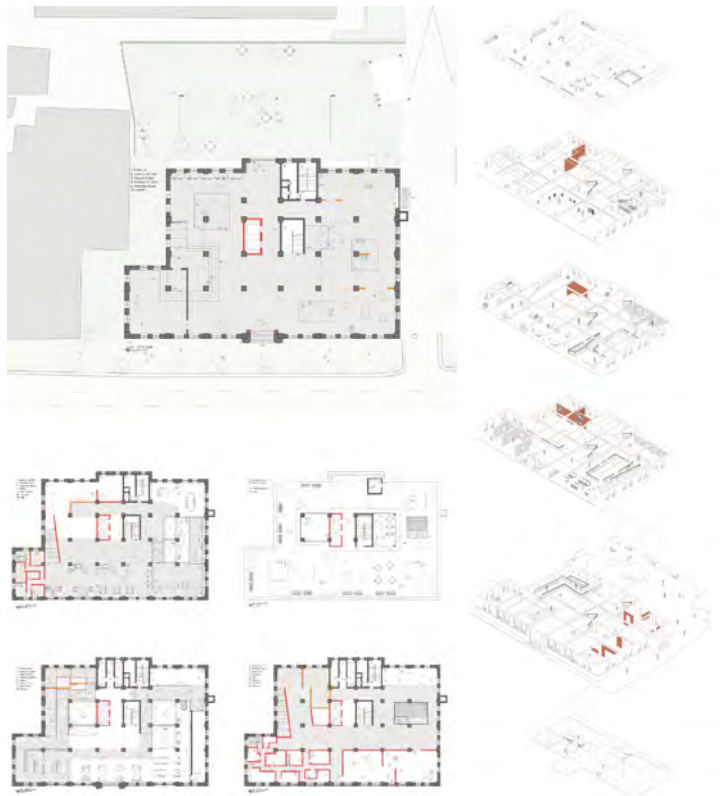
신혜영, 김승환

TUTOR

Ryul Song 송률

People living in modern society are getting used to convenience and speedy life. As more and more people became accustomed to expediency, society faced problems of individualization and social isolation. This characteristic is especially noticeable in people living on our site. However, it is not just a problem seen in Eulji-ro, but a phenomenon that appears in society as a whole. What do they need in this problematic situation? They need time, inconvenience, and adequate space to communicate. A combination of these three factors could offer them their own 'Querencia' in the middle of the city. In this space, they would be able to find a truly comfortable and vibrant life. And the combination is designed as a single walkway across the entire floor.

Walking the trail, people can experience several different communication spaces; for communication with others, themselves, and history. Communicating with various subjects, people would get the opportunities to overcome the problems in our society. Also, they will encounter walls and floors of various materials. The restored walls from the American Cultural Center, the existing concrete walls, and the newly built walls are constructed in different materials respectively, showing the history and presence of the building. The main structure was also roughly finished, preserving a sense of the past. Additionally, the preserved exterior facade maintains the historicity and identity of the building. In this renewed space, people will freely communicate and create a healthy society and future.



Former American Cultural Center, which has endured modern history together, is a building that directly responded to and overcame the negative past through democratization movements. This One-Step building will convey the value that the past and the present should coexist in the form of preserving this meaningful past, rather than transforming it into fancy skyscrapers. This building will help us move through the high-rise building to the middle-height building, and once again to the lower buildings of the past, shedding light on the invisible cultural streets. The new building will create a stream of sight not just to change our past to be sophisticated but to play a role in rethinking our own culture.

This building will brighten the alley behind us, revive the underground shopping district of Eulji-ro, and create an open road to move anywhere. It will make it easier for people to visit cultural streets naturally, get out of their tired daily lives, and rest in green shelters behind the site, and approach the past more friendly.

In order to turn to the cultural streets where small shops are gathered and Cheonggyecheon Stream, where you can rest comfortably away from high-rise buildings, the back façade has been chosen as the most important part of the present. The building's identity, window grid and main entrance, was intended to represent the past, and the heavy mass of the back façade looking at the walkway of the building was reinterpreted with variable and lighter mass to represent the present.

One Step Forward

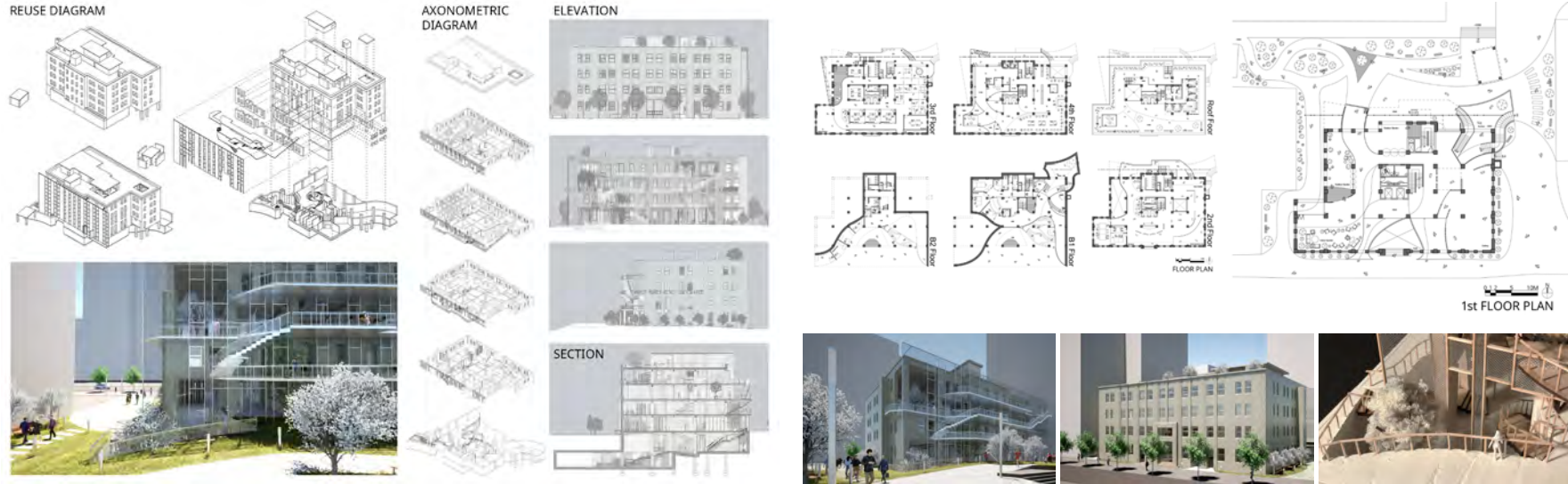
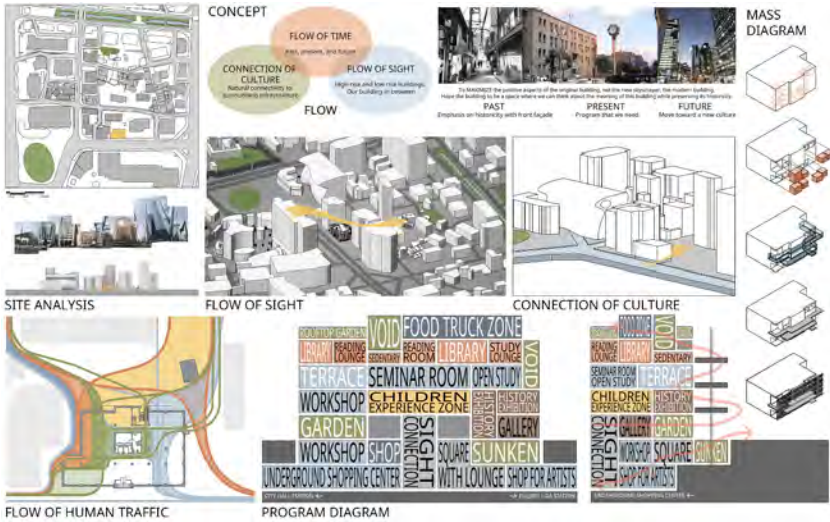
Old American Cultural Center Renewal.
Jongro, Seoul

Jaewon Cho & Heesoo Jin

조재원 & 진희수

TUTOR

Ryul Song 송률



La Terre

Shin-A Memorial Hall renewal, Seoul

Yuyeon Song

송유연

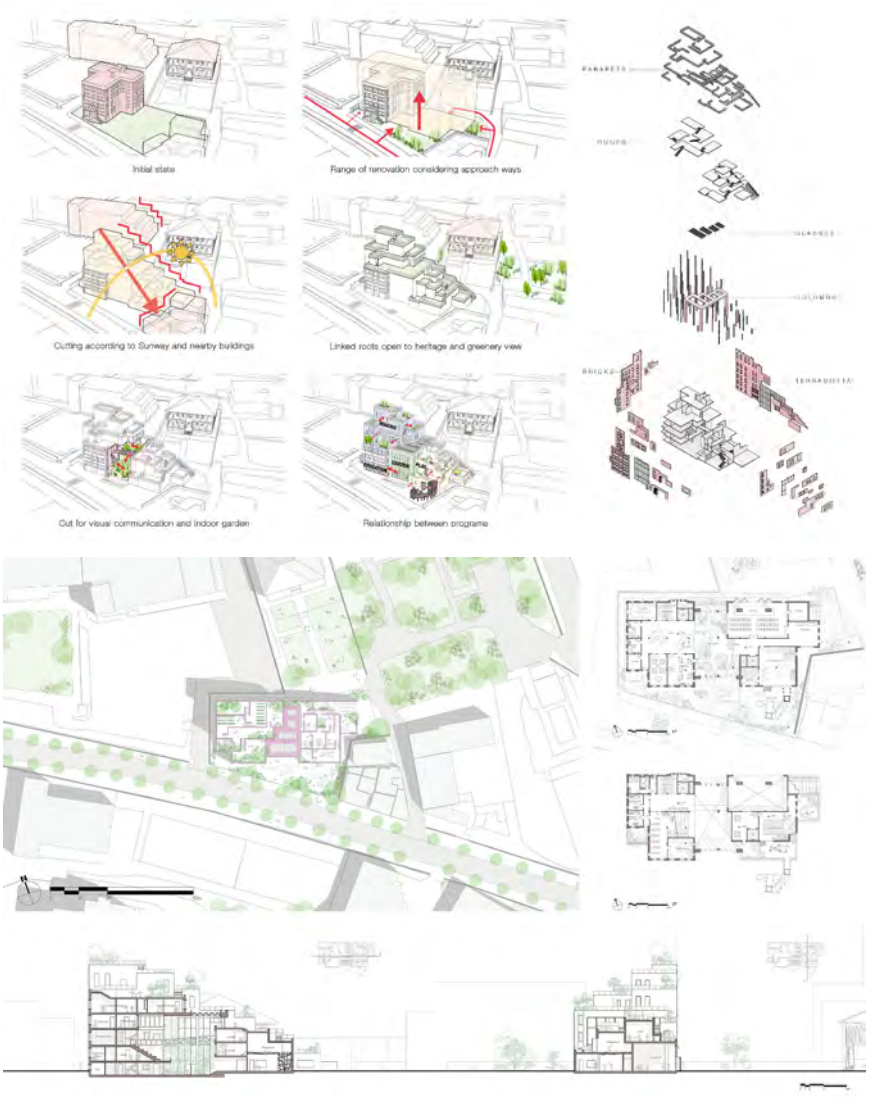
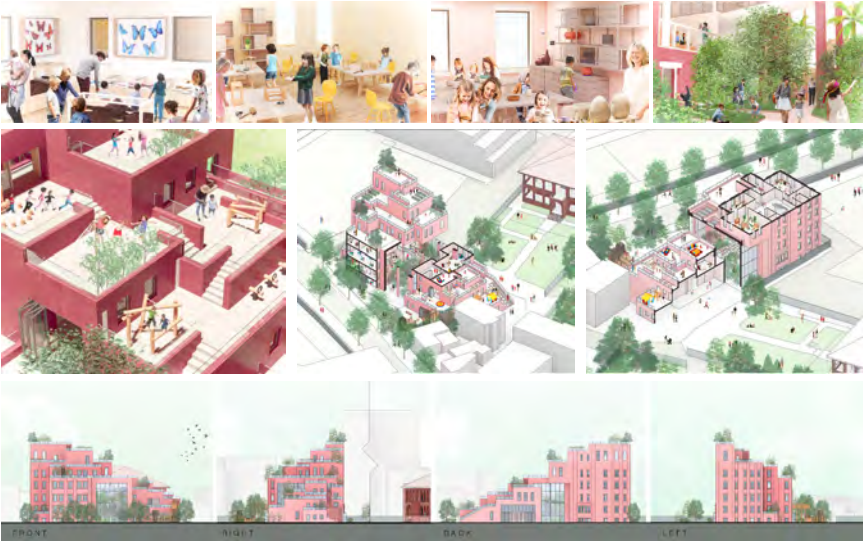
TUTOR

Youngjae Kim 김영재

The site is in Jeongdong-gil, Sogong-dong, Seoul, where includes the Shin-A Memorial Hall. There are many schools near the site, but there are not many facilities for students. One of the issues students have is reduced communication with their parents or peers. Therefore, nature experience learning centers will solve this issue by providing opportunities for students to share their experiences and increase communication with their parents and friends in nature. The program consists of education, workshops, gardens, and amusement facilities. Each program is linked to the other.

To get a lot of sunlight, the building is carved down depending on the sunlight. The shaved form naturally connects to the buildings around the site. All roofs are connected, and people can see the green area of Jungmyeongjeon from the roof. In the case of the interior, an empty space is placed in the center so that each program could interact visually with each other, and the indoor garden is placed there. Through the garden, Jeongdong-gil and Jungmyeongjeon could be connected.

The facade of the building has windows along the window line of the existing Shin-A Memorial Hall, and a large window is placed in the center to allow a lot of sunlight to enter the indoor garden. The reddish-brown brick of the existing building was bleached and changed to bright pink light. The newly created part is similar to that of the existing Shin-A Memorial Hall but there was a slight difference using terra-



Creator Center

Shin-A Memorial Hall renewal, Seoul

Jahyeon Kim

김자현

TUTOR

Youngjae Kim 김영재

Single-media is affecting all kind of people. Creators are attractive, but the reality is tough with insufficient support. Site is located Jeong-dong, the center of the media. There is no local community that deserves to bind people from various type. The Shin-A Memorial Hall, which is the subject of the design, was used as the office of the Shin-A newspaper company. Considering this context, I planned a community center for single-media creators with the following objectives: First, supports single-media creators. Second, forms local community that binds various people through media. Third, inherits historical and regional context of the Shin-A Memorial Hall in a modern way to revive Jeong-dong as the center of media.

Programs for viewers were placed on lower floors with accessibility and those for creators on the upper. The stair lounge space and open studio removed the layers between the viewer and creator space. Located behind the site, Jungmyeongjeon has historical value, but currently its appearance and value are hidden. To reveal this, made way from Jeongdong-gil to Hall, and the front yard was used as open stage's viewing space. The building had urban relationship while arranging the mass to the axis of Jungmyeongjeon Hall, street, and city. The reuse was based on preservation, imitation, and emphasis. To minimize the demolish the wall that has traces of history, the extension was done in that already extended in late 1900s. The extended part imitates the existing building. Current structure was emphasized by contrasting with tectonic structure.



Osulloc Tea Stay

Space with Rhythm and Values
Shin-A Memorial Hall renewal, Seoul

Jusu Lee

이주수

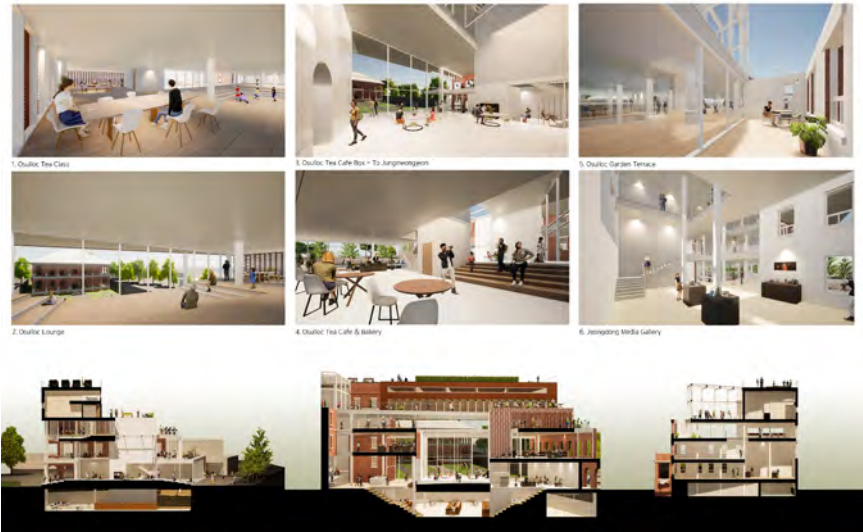
TUTOR

Jaewoo Lee 이재우

The site is in the middle of the Jeongdong road, which is a multi-layered space of culture, education, and history of Korea. However, due to the characteristics of straight Jeongdong road, there is not enough space to fully feel the value of “staying” at Deok-Su Palace and Jungmyeong palace. Therefore, I thought the demand for a program to increase the value of “staying” in Jeongdong is sufficient.

The goal was to maximize the value of “stay” in Jeongdong to feel the history of modern Korea. The main program is Osulloc, which best captures the locality of Jeong-dong, the aesthetics of slowness. Based on the stay period, I divided programs into the space of “short stay” and “long stay”. Osulloc is expected to maximize the appearance of multi-layered Jeong-dong road as another layer.

Jeongdong X Osulloc wanted to capture the rhythm of multilayered history and culture. I wanted to reveal Jungmyeong palace and create a connected space with Shin-A, Jeongdong Theater, and road. I used three axes of Jungmyeong palace, Jeongdong road, and Shin-A to refine the multi-layered mass. The mass close to Jeongdong road followed the axis of Jeongdong road, the mass related to Jungmyeong palace followed its axis, and the rest followed the Shin-A axis. Finally, a frame box was placed to maximize the existence of Jungmyeong palace, and the corridor of it was extended and projected onto the elevation.



Gold County

Shin-A Memorial Hall renewal, Seoul

Nayeon Kim

김나연

TUTOR

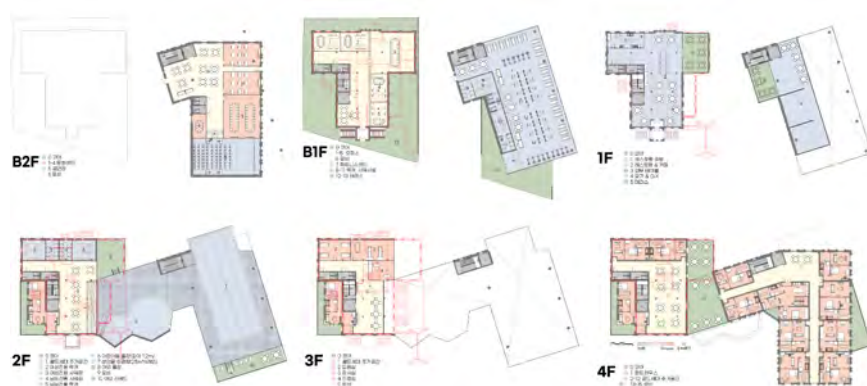
Jaewoo Lee 이재우

Jeong-dong is a place where Joseon maintained the history of the Korean Empire era, which served as a link to modern society. The locality of Jeong-dong, which was the center of this change to the new era, was defined as “joint,” and thought that buildings to be reused at a given site should be able to serve as joint.

“Education” was an important part of the modernization of the Korean Empire. Many schools with the modifier “first” were established and many educational facilities have since been established in Jeong-dong. As a result, Jeong-dong has a large floating population of students and is located in an important educational position. I came up with a project that could help students in the area.

Korean population is rapidly aging. Unlike the previous generation, the baby boomer generation, which is now in retirement, is called the “gold generation” who enjoys retirement without being helped by the government or their children in terms of health and economics. The project aimed to create a silver town where the younger generation and the gold generation could communicate together, learn from each other, and harmonize between generations in Jeong-dong, a space of “joint”.

Programs for intergenerational harmony include lecture halls, restaurants and cafes, fitness centers, and swimming pools. The subtitle of this project is ‘to connect time and space’. It is hoped that the Gold County space will lead to harmony between the younger generation and the Gold generation and connect and harmonize between existing and new buildings.



Book, Stay 貞洞

Stay in YES24 Jeongdong
Shin-A Memorial Hall renewal, Seoul

Heesun Kim

김희선

TUTOR

Jaewoo Lee 이재우

Book, Stay Jeongdong brings together multidisciplinary elements of Jeongdong-gil through books, a medium. The three main issues from the site are the blocked view of pedestrians on existing Jeongdong-gil toward Jungmyeongjeon, closely related religious, diplomatic, cultural, and historical factors around, higher student distribution than the image of Jung-gu, due to the nearby schools. The medium, book, can contain every element around the site, and extend the direct experiences to indirect experiences, resulting in abundant experiences in Jeongdong-gil. YES24's second-hand bookstore is an anchor program, which deals in books and shows the concept of adaptive reuse. In detail, shop, café, and book stay are placed for students and other visitors.

Mass composition is done based on three goals: Intuitive representation of the concept of Adaptive Reuse, Physical/Programmatic connection with the surroundings, Security of sight toward Jungmyeongjeon from Jeongdong-gil.

First, a new mass is relying on an existing building to express a dependence. The wooden louver façade of the new mass has different functions and images when it is closed and opened. Second, different kinds of outdoor connections show the connectivity of Jeongdong Theater and Book, Stay Jeongdong. Also, the main indoor stairs are connecting the whole floor and program, which were vertically disconnected. Third, a box-shaped piece from the new mass is separated and rotated to make the view from Jeongdong-gil to Jungmyeongjeon available. Also, the axis of rotated piece is matched with the axis of Jungmyeongjeon and makes the right-facing view.



SITE AND PROGRAM

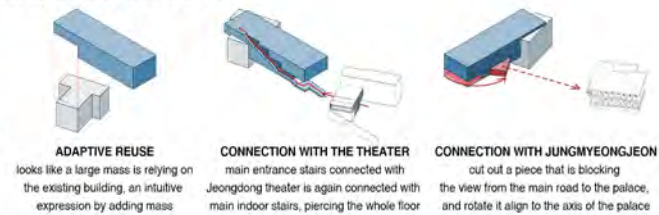


Jeongdong-gil is a space full of various historical, cultural, diplomatic and religious factors. Also, many schools around is another characteristic. A significant issue to solve and two goals to accomplish are chosen According to the site analysis.

- 1) Blocked sight toward Jungmyeongjeon from Jeongdong-gil because of buildings
- 2) Meaningful and effective connection with surrounding social, cultural factors
- 3) Intuitive expression of the main theme of project, 'Adaptive Reuse' by design

YES24 Second-Hand bookstore is the anchor program, and the spaces for short and long rest, for students, and for managers are programmed each.

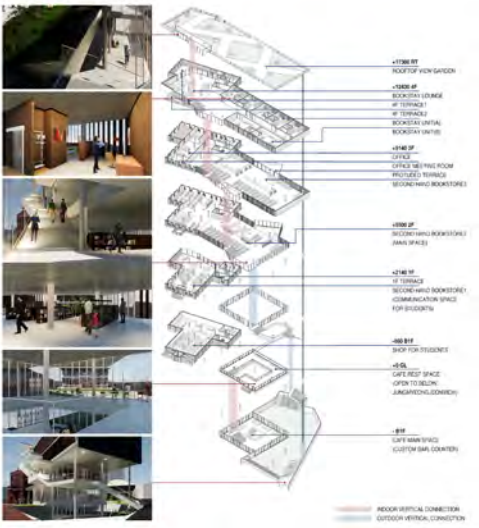
MASS DESIGN IDEAS



SECTION



AXONOMETRIC PLANS AND DETAILS



Daehak-Ro is a cultural street of performing arts, it concentrates 30% of stages in Seoul. There are 2000 workers related to the P.A. industry, which receive about 9000 daily spectators. There are enough stages to watch performing arts, enough information and ticket boxes and advertisement about it. But there is a lack of space where you can learn about performing arts. Not just consuming and enjoying it, having a place to make people more interested in performing arts, making interests into more learning about it will enrich the culture of performing arts, give more connection of the community to the cultural street.

The building was designed by architect Park Gil-Ryong in the past and is located south of Marronnier Park. The entrance of the building is placed on the extension of the central axis of Marronnier Park, and architect Park Gil-Ryong proposes to break away the symmetry of the building by placing each piece slightly apart and placing a quarter in one part. The extension of the building is intended to provide a connection between the past and the present buildings in the same format, with two rectangles and the axis of the circle being misaligned. The construction of Marronnier Park also changes similarly to the expansion method and completes the characteristics of Daehak-Ro's performing arts culture by forming the Arco Library, which blends with the Arco Arts Theater and the Arco Museum in the north and east of the park.

Arco Library

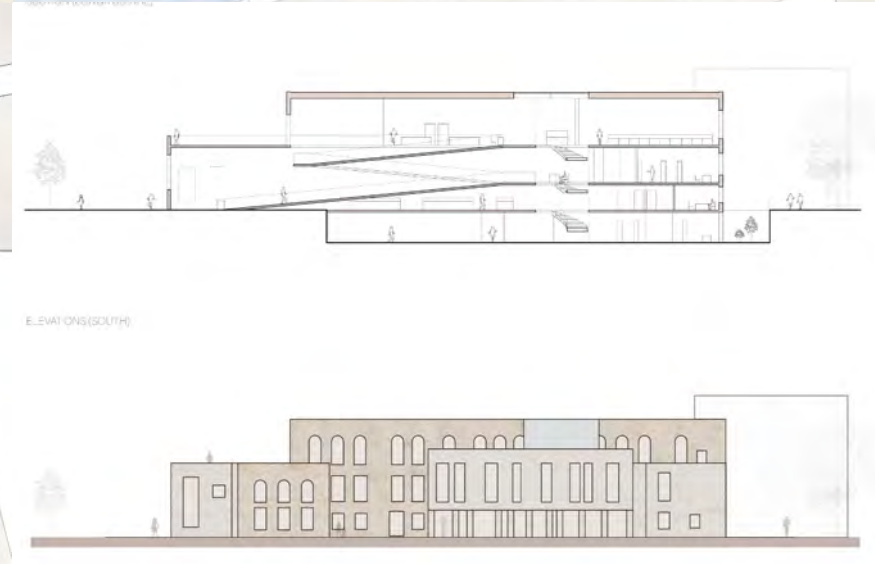
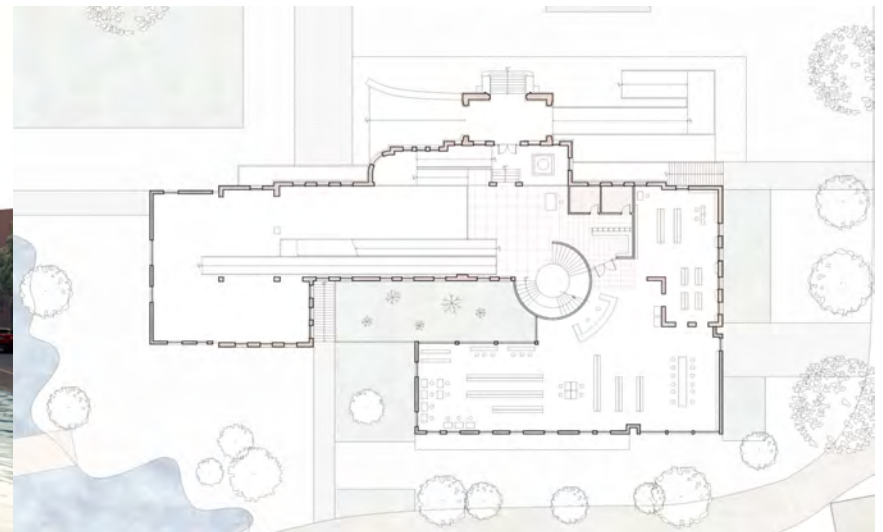
Performing Art Library for Community
The house of artists renewal, Seoul

Jeewon Sohn

손지원

TUTOR

Santiago Porras Alvarez 산티아고 P. A.



815 Library

The House of Artists renewal,
Daehanro, Seoul

Minjae Rhee

이민재

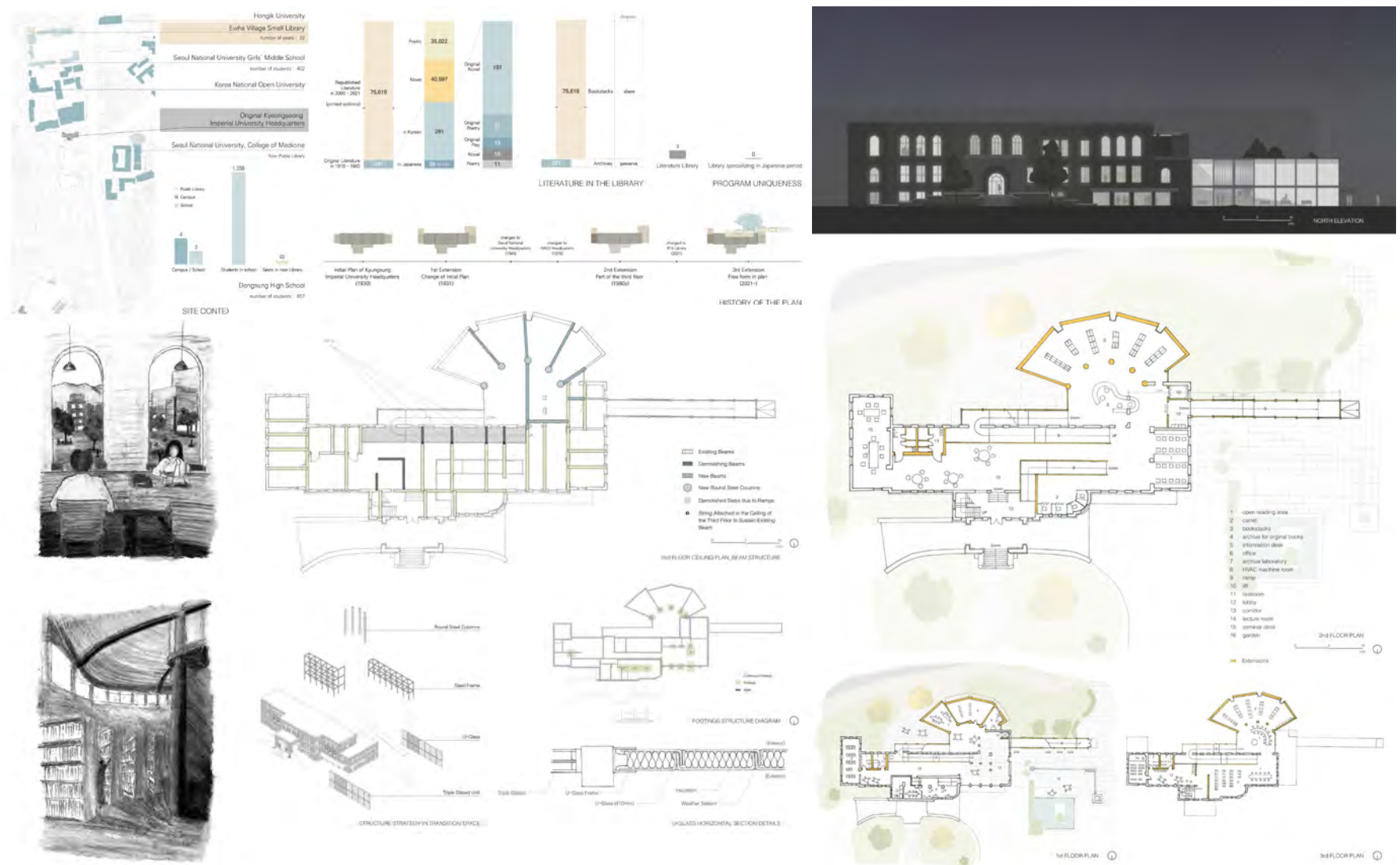
TUTOR

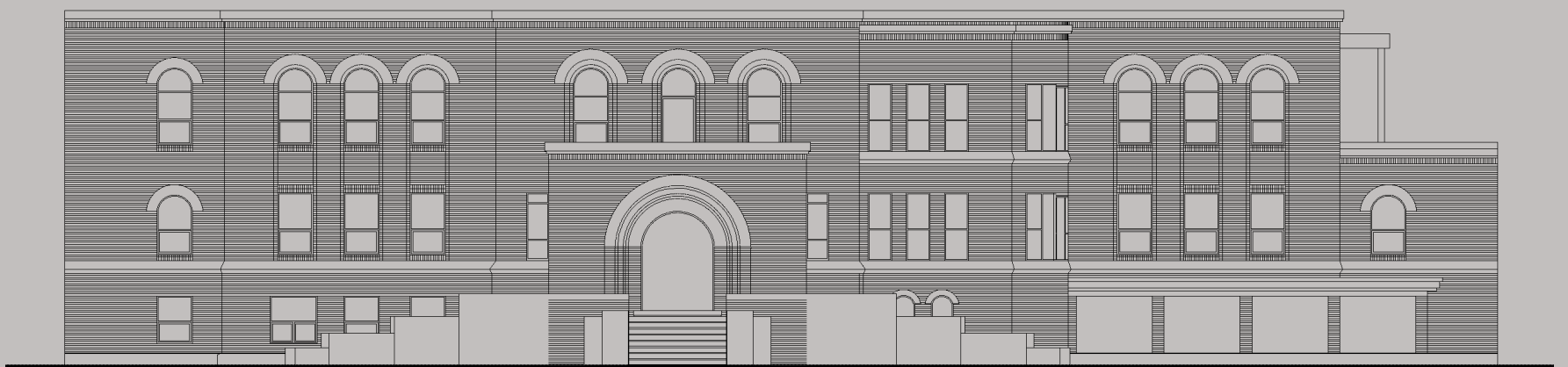
Santiago Porras Alvarez 산티아고 P. A.

Daehak-ro has been represented for hundreds of years as a key educational and cultural facility. However, it is difficult to find a public library near Hyehwa station. Cultural facilities have lost their publicity due to commercialization. Recognizing these problems, a project to transform the old Kyeong-seong Imperial University headquarters into a public library is planned. When extending a building, it is necessary to consider the identity of the existing building. The fact that Kyeong-seong Imperial University has nurtured numerous literary figures captivated me. I could not ignore the fact that the originals of literary novels and poems are not systematically managed.

815 Library is organized to manage the original literary works and professionally store about 70,000 related books republished in the 21st century. On the 2nd floor, the extension part spreads out from the information desk in a ‘fan-shaped’ like the libraries designed by Alvar Aalto. The purpose is not only to efficiently manage the library but to provide an opportunity for citizens to communicate by concentrating the circulation around the information desk.

A new entrance to the library is installed in Daehak-ro to increase accessibility. Triple glazed windows and U-glasses were used contrastedly so that the interior transition space between old and new is suggested in the north elevation. The view of Bukhansan (Mt.) and Mar-ronnier Park spreads out beautifully to the north on the 3rd floor. Toilets and attached facilities located on the north side were moved to make full use of this view in the reading space.





SNU Old Main Hall, Marronier Park, Seoul. Kilryong Park, 1930
1/200 Elevation by KUA 3rd yr. Students

4

4학년
설계 스튜디오

Year 4
Design Studio

지도교수

Coordinator

다니엘 오

Daniel Oh

담당교수

Instructors

여영호
홍근표
홍성규
김자영
홍택
권경은
박상욱
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Fashion Trend Set Center

Designers & Public Interactive Production
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TUTORS

K. Kwon, S. Park 권경은, 박상욱

In a changing society, the fashion industry must be resilient. Rather than simply manufacturing and providing clothes, the public should be actively involved from the beginning of the design to minimize unnecessary production and increase public satisfaction.

Unlike when the public consumed only finished products, public evaluation should be introduced in all processes of production. From the initial stage, unpopular designs are eliminated by the public, and only selected designs move on to the next process. It is 'natural selection' in the fashion industry. This is a method that is very economical and can respond sensitively to the public trend because it omits unnecessary production processes in advance by excluding designs that will eventually be eliminated.

Different results of each process should be evaluated in the optimal format for each stage. For example, earliest stages of design are sketches, pattern making is sample, and material selection is fabric texture.

This new method of clothing production is a resilient system in the rapidly changing fashion industry because even if trends change, design selection is flexible from the beginning, rather than abandoning finished products and starting from scratch.

Three heavy cores divide each production process into four zones according to the user, and a light, free masses hanging from the core fluidly connects the programs of each zone. This rigidly separated but also flexibly connected circulation is a suitable structure for the realization of the linear characteristic of the clothing production process and the various interventions of the newly proposed system.



Seongsu-dong is located in the middle of this trend, and has recently become a newly emerging business district due to its accessibility to traditional business districts and knowledge industry centers. The site is also close to the station and Ahasan Road, so it is suitable for an office. In this regard, I tried to propose a new type of office by paying attention to the increase in the number of single-person companies and blurred boundaries between professions. The current typical shared office has not fully explored the possibility of exchanging various ideas and forming networks among experts. Therefore, I explored a new space focused on the community function of it, and named it the 'community office'. Community offices for creative one-man are divided into three categories: art, technology, and manufacturing, providing individual offices and co-working spaces for each district. For connected and communicated environment among three fields, the common space is flexibly connected without clear boundaries and is also visually connected to the individual offices. Another important thing was the relationship with the existing site. The programs of cafes, galleries, and auditoriums serve as a link to the surrounding context, and are located in the middle between the mass and the ground. The floating mass and the void of the mass adjust the lighting and the size of the space to give a unique situation to the ground and provide a park-like experience. In addition, the co-working space extrudes from the bottom to visually communicate with the ground. This relationship not only connects the residences and office in a step-by-step, but also opens the possibility for users to communicate.

Seongsu Community Office

Shared Office for One-person Business
Commonground, Seongsu-dong, Seoul

Jaejin Kim

김재진

TUTORS

K. Kwon, S. Park, 권경은, 박상욱



Bud of Seoul

On the 10th of Tongil-ro, Jung-gu, around Seoul Station

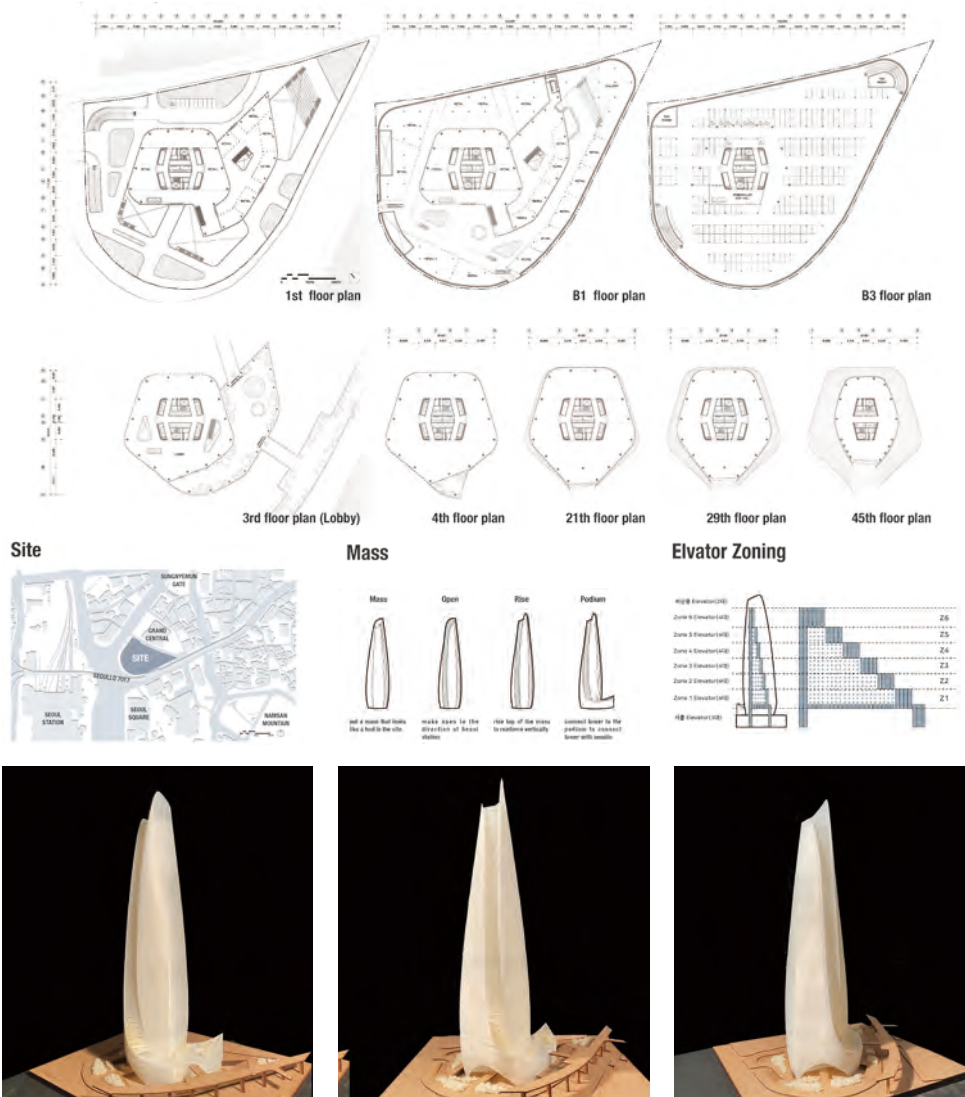
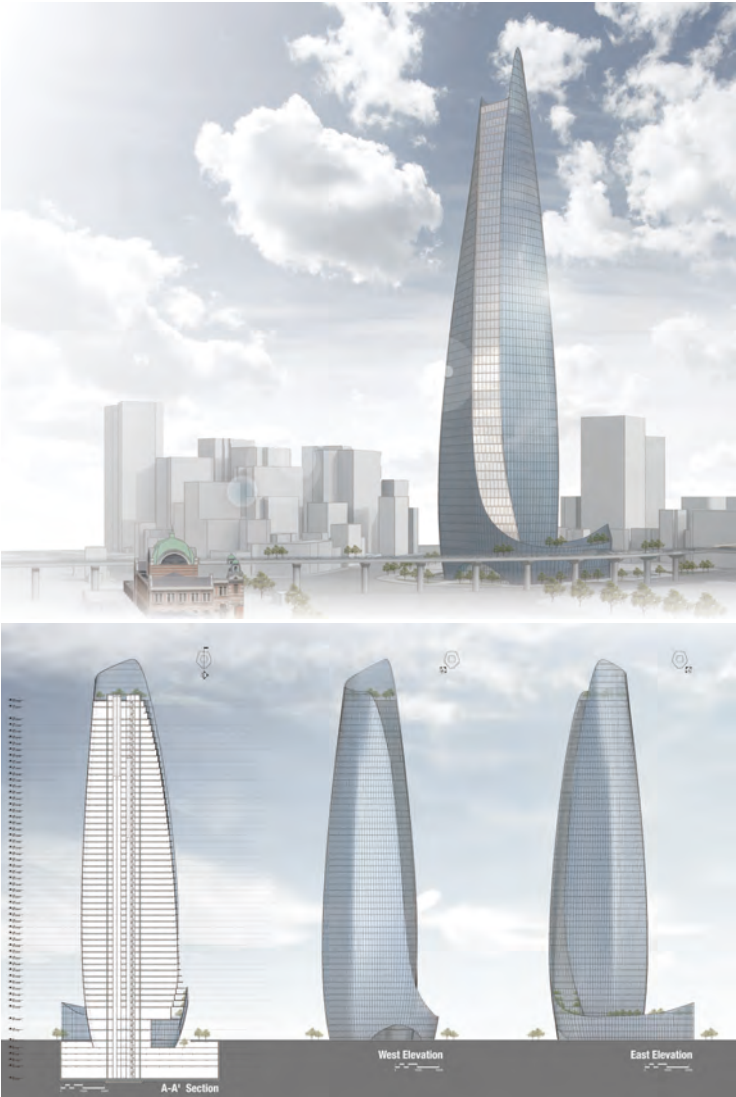
Seunghyun Koo

구승현

TUTORS

Youngho Yeo, Keunpyo Hong 여영호, 홍근표

In past, the area around Seoul station was the driving force of Seoul. But when we go outside the station now, we can feel that this area is stagnant. And it really is. In 2017, Seoul-Si opened Seoulo 7017 as an urban regeneration project to activate this area. But this also could not solve the problem. The reason for this problem is that there is not enough place that people can spend their time. Around Seoul station, There are not enough multi-purpose spaces. Seoulo 7017 does not have enough space for people to do various activities. So Bud of Seoul will be a new landmark of Seoul Station. This tower is for office. but on the down floor, there will be many retails for shopping, eating, drinking, and large roof garden and sunken garden that people can stay for a long time. This can be a 'Bud' of Seoul and finally bloom to 'Flower' of Seoul.

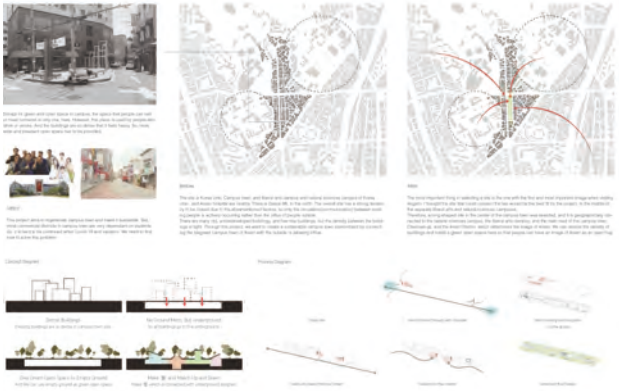
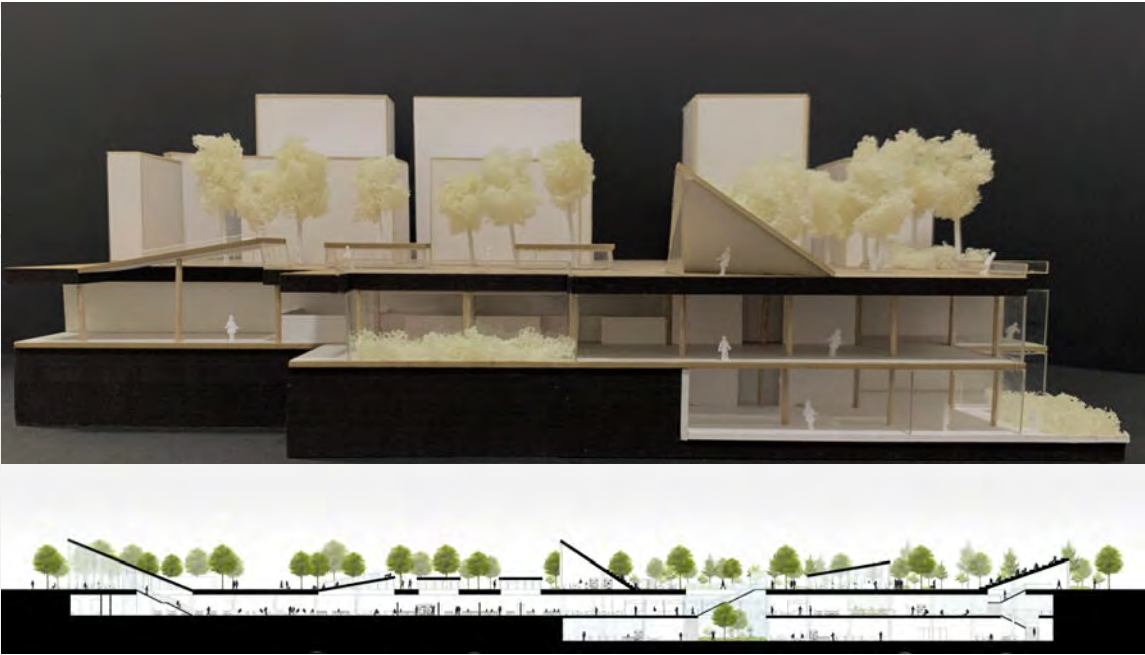


A university district is a place where school, students, and local residents mix together. However, due to COVID-19, students take classes in online. This means that the number of main users in the university community has decreased. Also, during the vacation, the number of students decreases and campus town goes through difficult times. This change cannot be avoided in Anam. In particular, Anam is relatively isolated due to its geographical situation located Gaeun Mountain to the north, surrounded by natural science and liberal arts campuses, and hospital. If this situation continues without change, Anam will surely stagnate quickly. Therefore, in the future, Anam should move away from the existing school and student-dependent link, and move toward revitalizing the local economy by inducing inflow from the outside. In this project, I tried to revitalize Anam by focusing on two keywords: start-up and culture. The start-up can be linked to schools, and furthermore, it can take a new role, the center of start-up, to attract outsiders interested in start-up. In addition, cultural programs are added for existing local residents, so that local residents would not be left out. Existing Anam does not have many tall buildings, but it is dense with low buildings. There is also only one open space in campus town. In order to solve this problem, the program goes to underground and the open space on the ground reduces the density of the Anam. I want this project to play a role in creating a “gap” that Anam can communicate with outside.

Lift The Ground
Start-Up & Culture Complex
Anam-dong, Seoul

Hwanhui Lee
이환희

TUTORS
Jayoung Kim, Taek Hong 김자영, 홍택



Green Ville

Campus Town, Anam-dong, Seoul

Doyup Lee

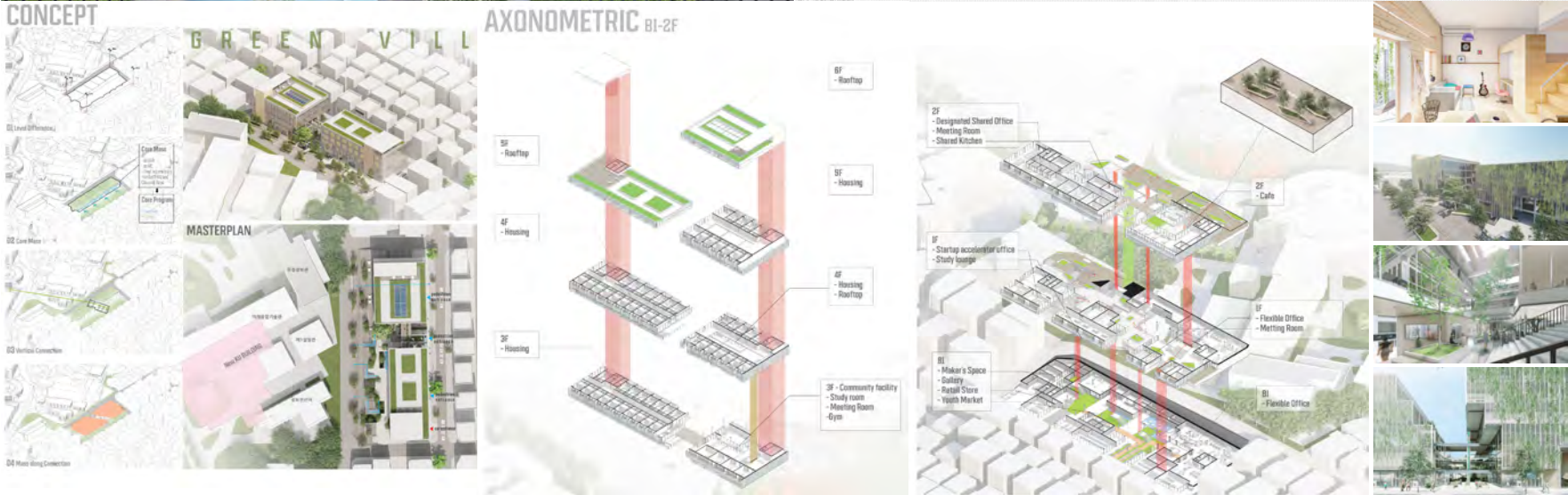
이도엽

TUTORS

Jayoung Kim, Taek Hong 김자영, 홍택

In Anam-dong, a project called the 'Campus Town' is currently underway. This is Seoul City's attempt to solve youth problems and regional problems through linking universities and the local area. Also, Korea University's science and engineering campus is preparing for new changes. Engineering Building and Computing Office has been demolished. The site is right next to the previous Computing office over the wall, which will become the hub of the new campus.

I started the project with the idea of taking advantage of the level difference of the site. First, the land with a maximum level difference of 9m at the backline of the site was defined as core mass. It was because there is the possibility of large and interesting spaces with free building-to-land ratio and floor-to-floor ratio. Moreover, the mass is accessible from both Chamsal-road and the school. Thus, I thought that this core space should contain the core programs, which were the spaces for start-ups and green public spaces. Exposed beams and the green façade were adopted as a contrasting element that can lure the pedestrians into the inner part of the building from the Chamsal-road.



Journey to KU

Campus Town, Anam-dong, Seoul

Jeongyeon Kim

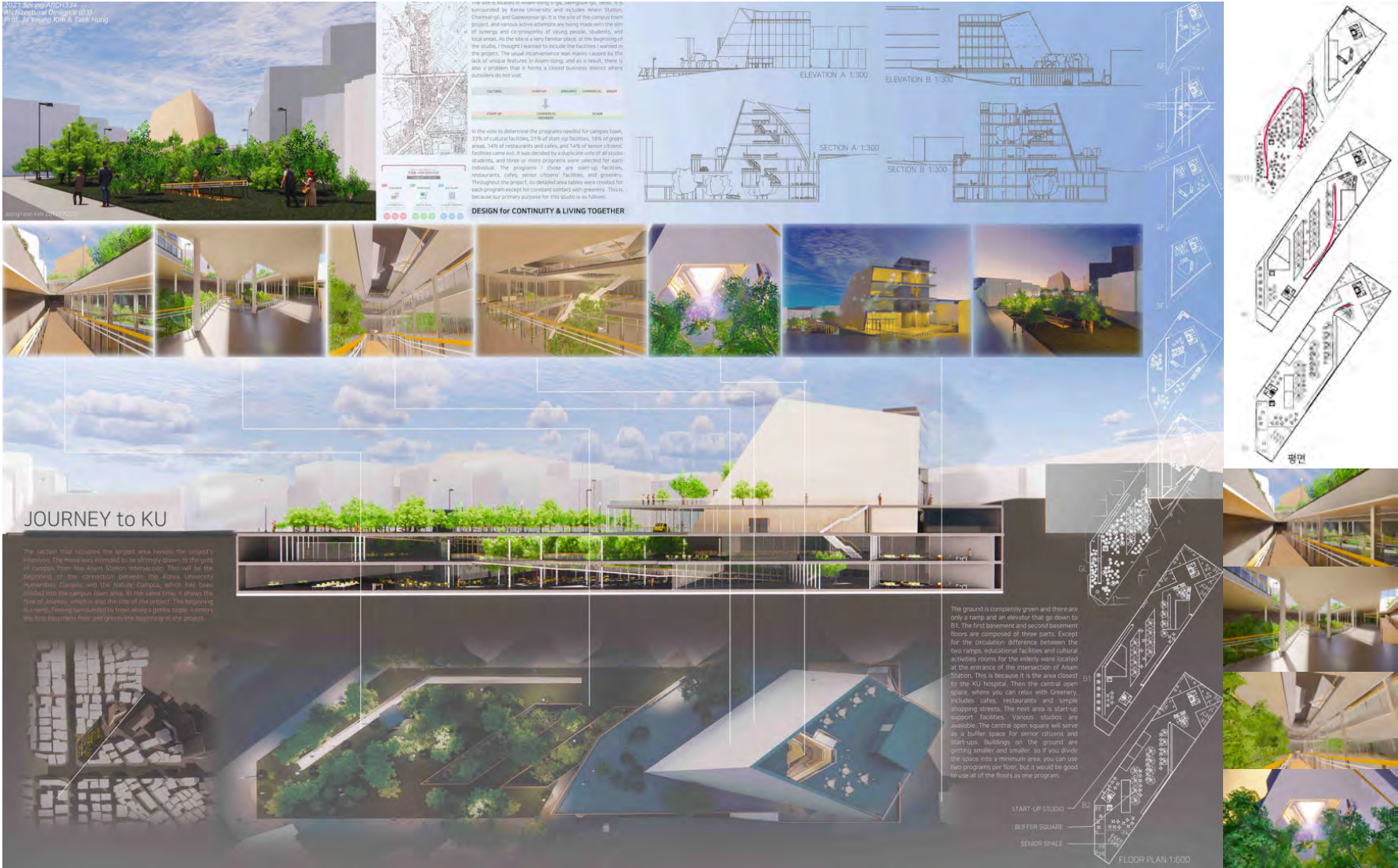
김정연

TUTORS

Jayoung Kim, Taek Hong 김자영, 홍택

Campus Town of Korea University has two disadvantages. First, Campus Town is physically disconnecting nature-humanities campuses. The damage caused by the disconnection outweighs the benefits of including commercial areas. Secondly, this area is a closed commercial district. There are only a small number of nearby residents and students of Korea University who use the area. No element attracts further people. As a campus town project, the project included the co-prosperity and synergy of local, university, and youth. The site is adjacent to the Anam Station intersection and extends intuitively to Jeonggyeongwan. As a result, it intended to connect between campuses. It created an attractive and desirable place to attract people far away from the surrounding area. The existing context of Korea University Hospital – Neighborhood Commerce – and π Ville was reflected in the program deployment of the elderly, students, and start-up population set as users.

The project consists of greenery, underground squares, and buildings. The title “JOURNEY” starts at the Anam Station intersection and runs to the end of the landmark building rooftop. The process is with GREENERY anytime, anywhere. The underground connected by lamp was carried out in the order of cultural and educational spaces for the elderly population, leisurely bumpers including cafes and commercial districts, and start-up studio halls containing wishes to connect to π Ville in the future. Buildings are intended to be commercial and academic spaces but have not fully established their use.



Yongsan Art wave

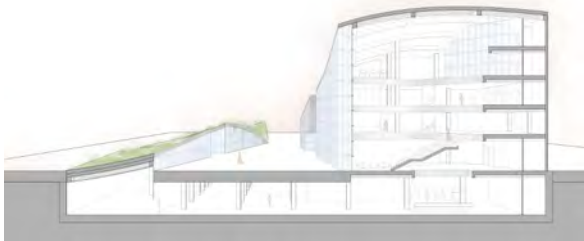
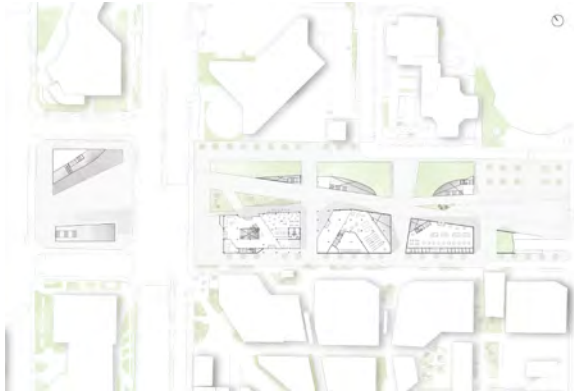
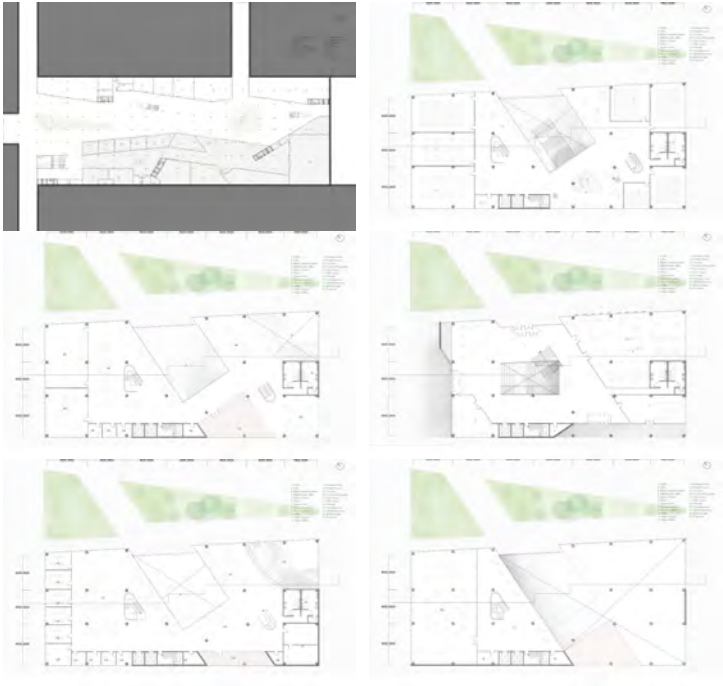
Yongsan, Seoul

Yunjeong Han
한윤정

TUTORS
Daniel Oh, Sungkyu Hong 다니엘 오, 홍성규

Yongsan was originally a village named Dunjimi which means a natural village organized around a small hill. However, these natural villages and terrains were destroyed due to the presence of Japanese troops and the formation of later U.S. military bases. This project reflects the memory of Yongsan through the architecture tracing the terrain. Add to it, pedestrian flow is investigated to continue newly accumulated paths. A small campus on the restored terrain is an effort to trace Yongsan's lost memory. Walking freely through the grass, and over buildings, there will be a self-sustaining community.

Yongsan is a transportation hub and one of the most densely populated office districts. However, "residential characteristics" have been added to Yongsan over the past decade, especially as high-rise apartment complexes. This trend shows that it requires the presentation of programs that are friendly to residents. The program "Art School" provides open greenery to residents and learning grounds, while introducing a new user group in Yongsan. Students at art schools will get opportunities to learn and continue their economic/art activities in startup incubators, underground commercial spaces, and galleries. This interrelationship creates a new community and establishes a network of relationships that can keep the community stable. The school consists of three buildings-main building, a library, and a research center. Some public spaces in the north are lifted to become underground entrances on the bottom side and used as public greenery on the roof side.



Bicycles have been used as an eco-friendly means of transportation or exercise. In Denmark, bicycle traffic-sharing rate(36%) has already surpassed the automobile traffic-sharing rate (29%) in 2010. However, the bicycle traffic sharing rate is only 2% in Korea, 25% in Japan and 26% in Germany, indicating that the rate is significantly lower than the rates in other countries. In fact, Seoul is implementing a policy aimed at increasing the bicycle traffic sharing rate to 15% by 2030. In addition, the number of people who use bicycles as a means of personal transportation or exercise is increasing rapidly as more people are reluctant to use public transportation. Covid-19 pandemic also plays a role in increasing the usage rate of bicycles since people were not allowed to use fitness centers or sports facilities.

Yongsan Bicycle City

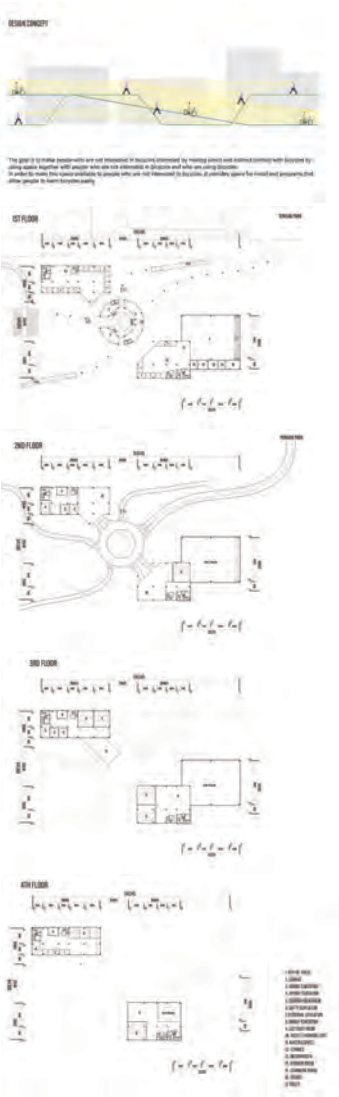
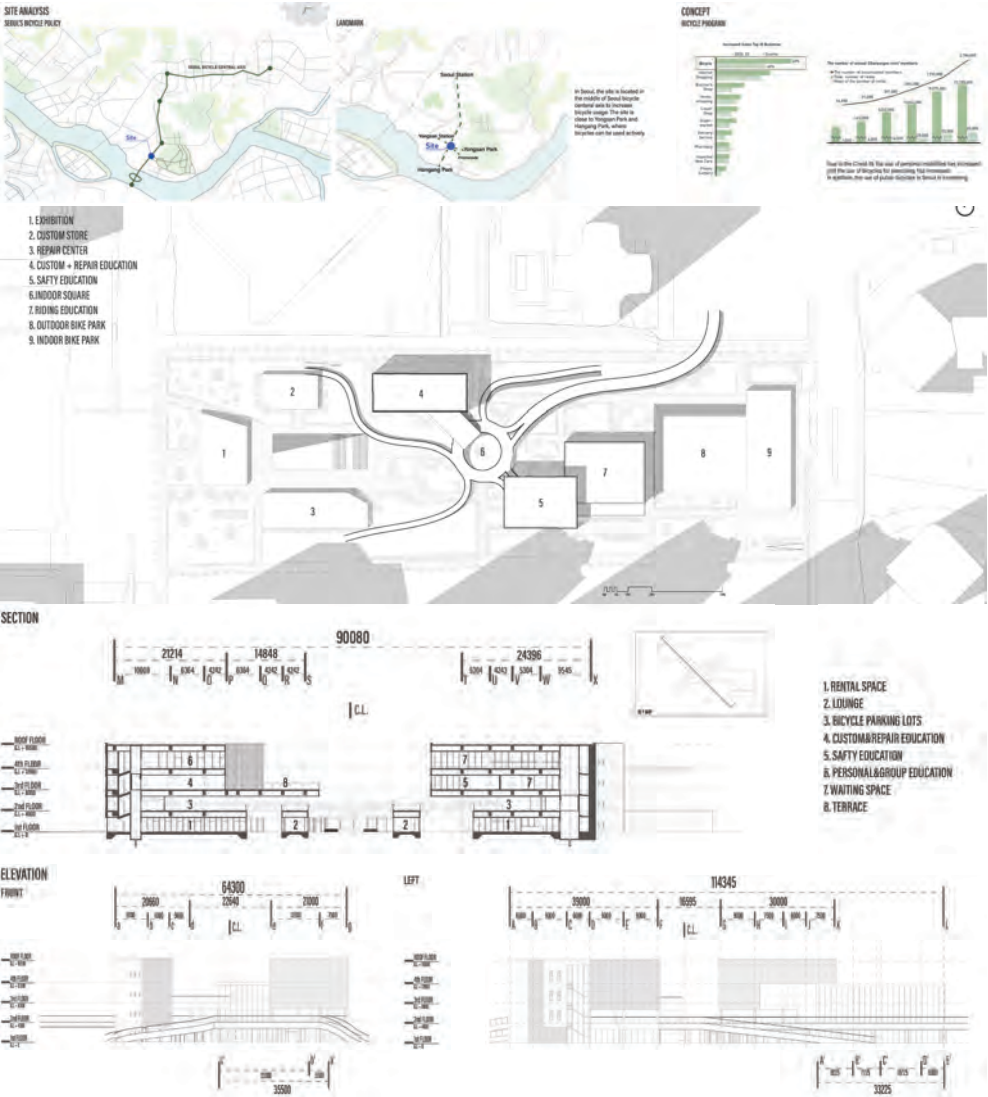
Yongsan, Seoul

Eunjin Jang
장은진

The site is located on the Seoul's main bicycle road, and is close to some Seoul's landmarks, making it easier to pass through the site by bicycle. Therefore, I planned "Yongsan Bicycle City" on the site to solve all the problems related to bicycles. Seoul's public bicycle "Seoul Bike" aims to raise people's interest in bicycles by directly and indirectly encountering people who are riding bicycles, thereby increasing the usage rate of bicycles. Abiding by its purpose, people who are not interested in bicycles could enter the site easily and spend time, directly and indirectly contact people who are riding bicycles on the site, gain interest in bicycles and eventually ride the bicycles by using rental spaces.

TUTORS

Daniel Oh, Sungkyu Hong 다니엘 오, 홍성규



Zigzag tower

Yeouido, Seoul

Harim Zhang

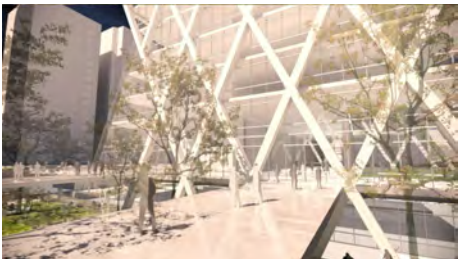
장하림

TUTORS

Youngho Yeo, Keunpyo Hong 여영호, 홍근표

The Zigzag Tower at Yeouido, which connects the tower with the existing green axis on the ground and forms a cultural and commercial intersection at the site where transportation and commerce meet underground, embraces the characteristics of skyscrapers and local locations. Considering the characteristics of skyscrapers that require effective planning and local landmarks, the Zigzag Tower has the necessary systems as grids, including plans for lease span and core. Within the grid, the plane moves rhythmically from side to side with the core fixed at the center, the tower takes the form of a ZIG ZAG. The tower is supported by Diagonal structure and pillars that supplement it, revealing its structural beauty and various spaces such as rooftop gardens, atrium offices, and external greenery that can be expanded inside and outside the tower and are regularly revealed and varied.

The green axis of the site background extends not only to the office level of the tower, but also to the ground level, forming a huge sunken garden. The lower floors of the building, Podium, underground commercial facilities, and Yeouido subway stations are all connected to the underground green park, providing intersections for cultural, commercial, transportation and leisure facilities in the city. Providing small parks throughout the concrete-covered city will also have the effect of providing leisure, relaxation, sense of health and open stability in the Corona era. Reflecting people's activities are often preferred in open nature, the Zigzag Tower aims to become a three-dimensional landmark by inserting green areas.



Rise from the Seoul

On the 10th of Tongil-ro, Jung-gu, around
Seoul Station

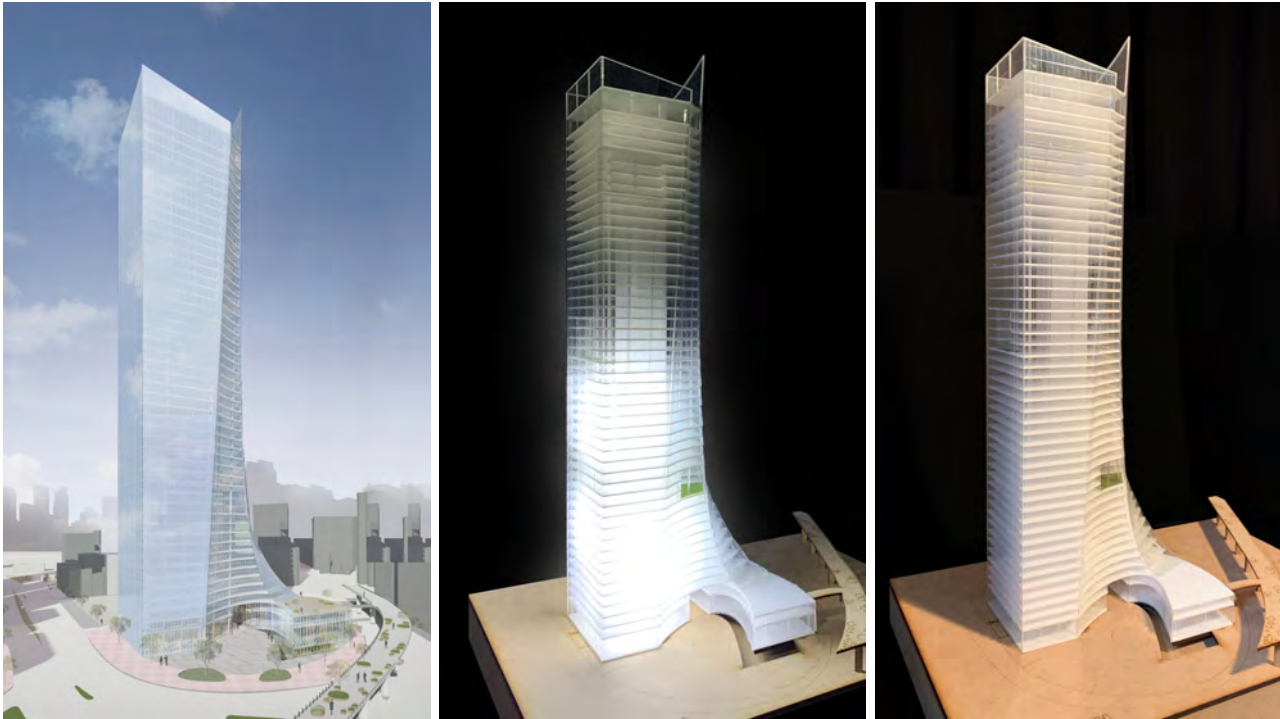
Daeyeon Kim

김대연

TUTORS

Youngho Yeo, Keunpyo Hong 여영호, 홍근표

Project [Rise from the Seoul] is the tall building office tower project. I chose the site around Seoul station. The biggest feature of the site I concentrated on was the direction of the overall traffic and direction of circulation. From Seoul station to 5-lane road, railroad, bus circulation and walkway, most of the circulation of the site was north and south direction. In the middle of this powerful one-way circulation, Seoullo was constructed in an east-west direction. In fact, the east-west direction of the site is quite meaningful, since throughout the Malli-dong to Hoehyeon-dong, it has numerous layers of time, containing various cultural heredity. However, Seoullo seems not strong enough to make change in this one-way circulation on its own. I wanted this tower to be the pivot point in this circulation, making synergy effect with the existing infrastructure including Seoullo 7017.



Concept

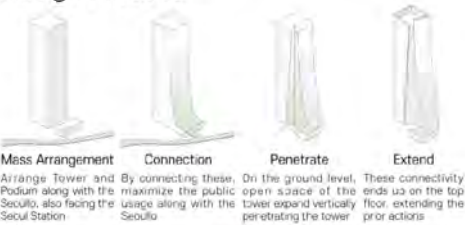


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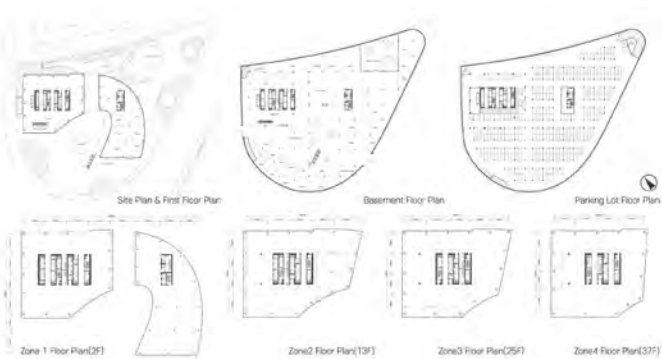
Site Analysis



Design Process



Elevator Zoning



Network to Resilience

New typology of Handmade Workspace
Commonground, Seongsu-dong, Seoul

Yechan Koo

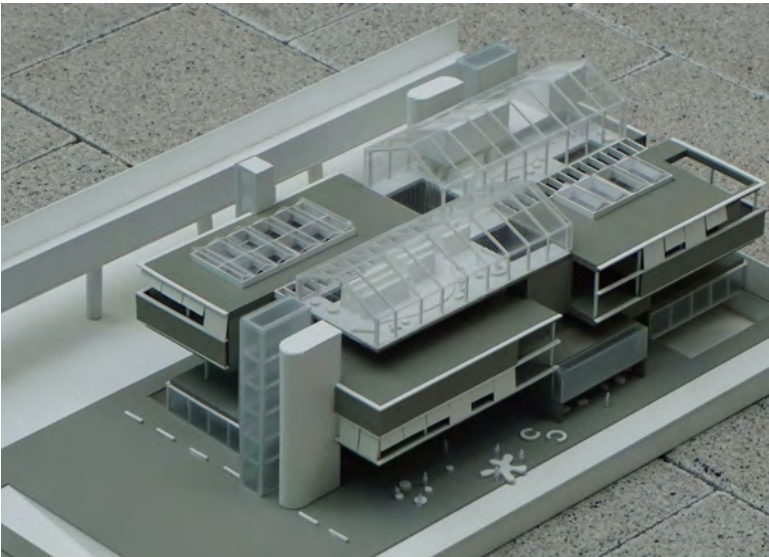
구예찬

TUTORS

K. Kwon, S. Park 권경은, 박상욱

Seongsu handmade shoe manufactory is a self-fulfilling production ecosystem with a just-in-time production system, which has the power to effectively produce fashion-conscious kinds of shoes such as female shoes. However, the distribution structure of Seongsu is extremely poor compared to the production ecosystem and relies on external subcontracts. So, the production, not sales, is a feature of Seongsu Industry that is one of the major problems of this industry. But there is still a possibility. Especially the Designer who could collaborate with many craftsmen in Seongsu, works this site a lot even there is an atelier or design district near the 'Seoul Forest'. Therefore, this proposal promotes a sustainable industrial ecosystem by not only providing a new distribution channel but, communal workspace for both designers and craftsmen who could make a high-value product beyond simple labor.

The proposal also proposes a new type of handmade workspace, which considers consumers as new information in the production stage and seeks real-time information exchange between three groups which are designers, craftsmen, and consumers. By this strategy, workspaces seek to exchange information borrowing the platform such as exposition, library, market, gallery, warehouse. Not only consumers experience in a new way of experiencing goods and information warehouse but also it could be another distribution structure which supports existing manufactory. Finally, this kind of relationship suggested in this proposal 'network' Seongsu handmade shoe manufactory to 'resilient industry'





5

5학년
졸업 설계
스튜디오

Year 5
Graduation
Studio

지도교수

Coordinator

원정연

Chungyeon Won

담당교수

Instructors

여영호
이민화
홍성규
고광석
홍택
권경은
박상욱
원정연

Youngho Yeo
Minhwa Lee
Sungkyu Hong
Kwangseog Koh
Taek Hong
Kyoungun Kwon
Sangwook Park
Chungyeon Won



Sangmin Kim
김상민

Hoegi Area Redevelopment
A Collage between infrastructure and City
Hwiggyeong-dong, Seoul

TUTORS
Kyoungun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

SITUATION

Hoegi station and its surrounding area has long been a residential district of Seoul. It was characterised by rows of single, low-rise houses and small commercial streets catering to the residents and the students of the nearby four universities. It was for long perceived as an inexpensive, amiable neighbourhood with college students and long-lived families. Hoegi station is a major transfer station used by over 180,000 transfer passengers annually.

Now the site is undergoing through a major shift of redevelopment plans, mainly to the east and south of the Hoegi station. Old houses are torn down and tower complexes replace the old city. With big and small plots going through complete replacement, what possibilities would the station and the area nearby the railway be left with?

This question became the starting ground of the project, to harness the potential of the massive number of users, structures reflecting its infrastructural character and the station's prominent location to shape a character of its surroundings.

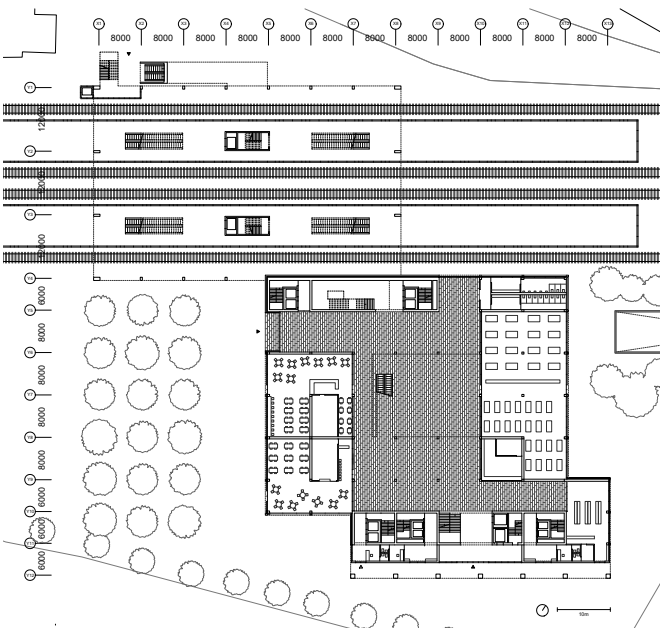
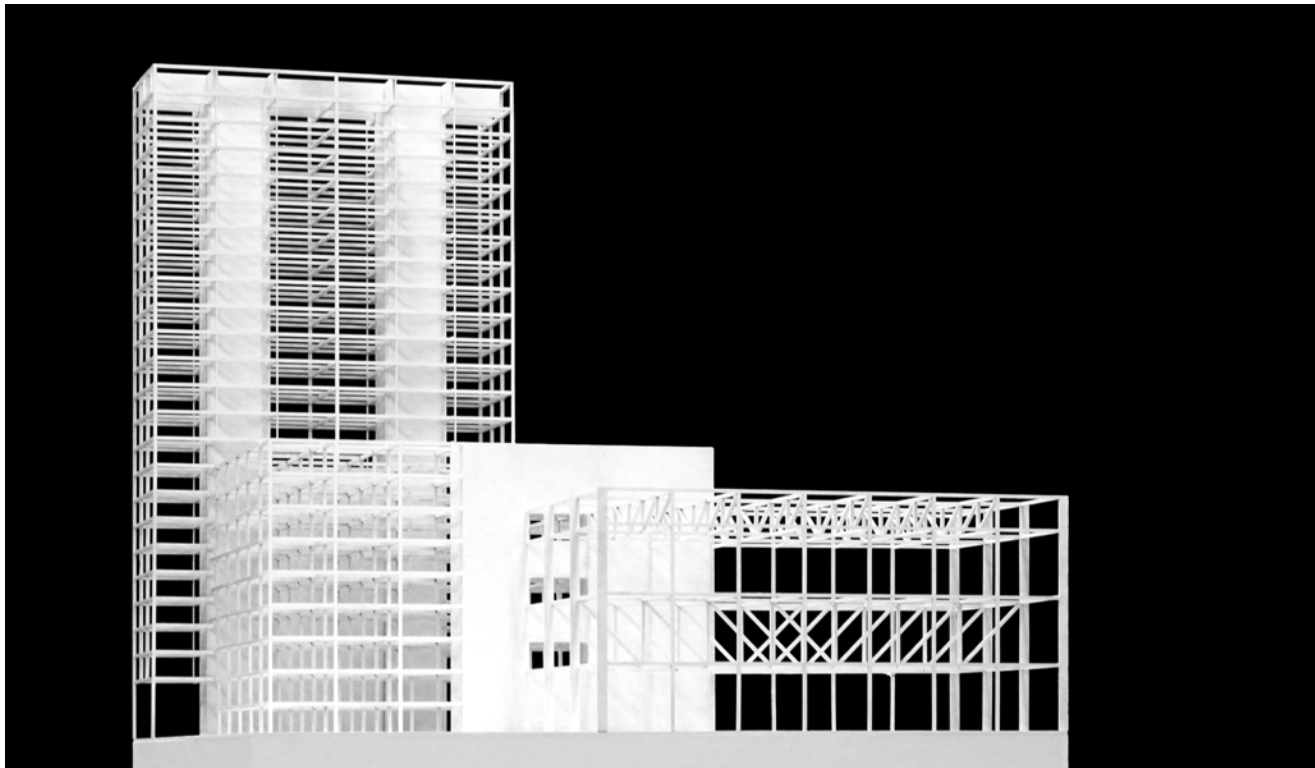
The project references to the civilian stations built around the country, mainly a combination of shopping malls and transit. The project is based on an assumed scenario that the municipality of Seoul plans to provide additional housing and commercial, public spaces to the area. The following programs are proposed- a multipurpose hall (gym), rental office, co-working spaces reflecting on the nearby universities, and low-cost housing mostly for students.



Above, from top: Existing situation near projects site, an early collage as a reflection of a possible strategy, and a rendered view to the station

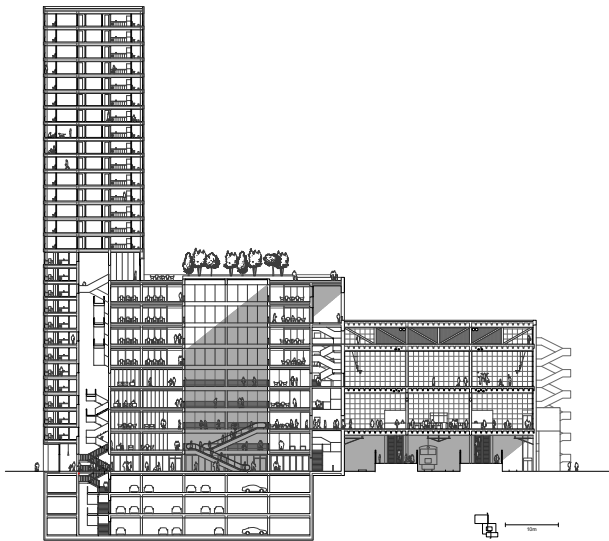
Left, below: The redevelopment plan comprises of three cascading masses, gradually rising from railway.





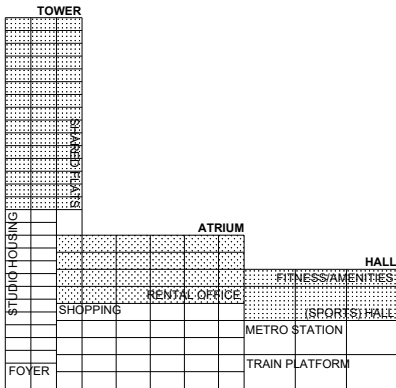
Each part of the building is defined by each type - a tower, an atrium and a hall, appropriate for its programs.

Between the three structures are two shared cores.



STRUCTURE

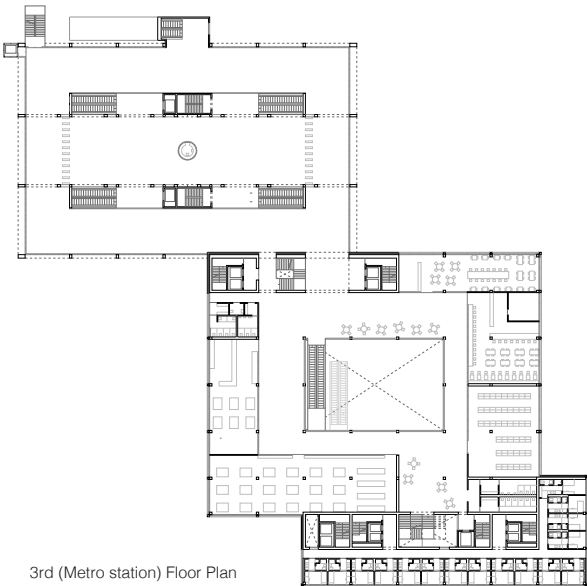
Each program was grouped according to its spatial requirements-into a large space, a commercial/working space, and residences. The building is concluded to a combination of three types- a hall, an atrium, and a tower-according to the programmatic requirements. Above the railway is a hall for the station and sports activities. Along the street is a residential tower. Between the two is an atrium where different paths cross.



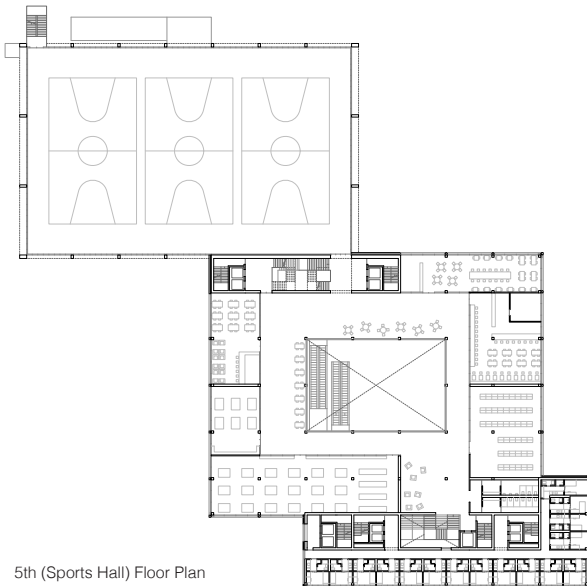
Program Allocation

Whereas the program is derived from a bigger context of the project's surroundings, its form roots itself from the immediate physical context. The hall, containing the station meets the railway directly. The tower to the opposite side fills in a gap between existing "Office-tel" buildings. The atrium in between meets people heading to and from the station, whose lower floors are surrounded by shops and its upper floors by offices.

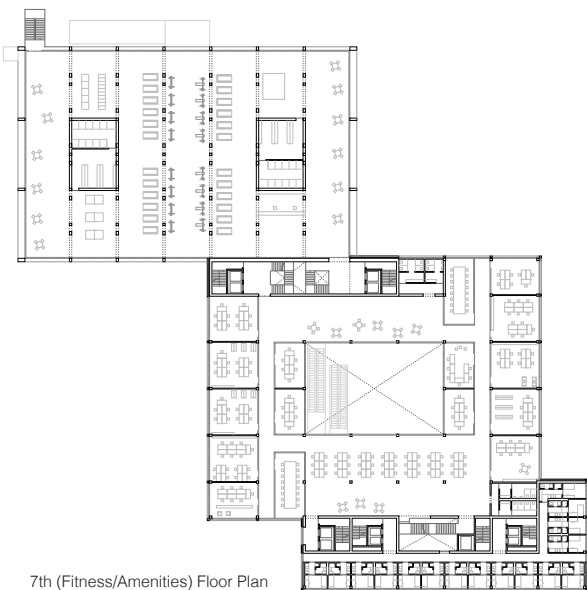
A repetition of 8m span in the east-west direction makes it easier for the different types to meet each other. To the north-south direction, the spans deviate accordingly to its interior's requirements.



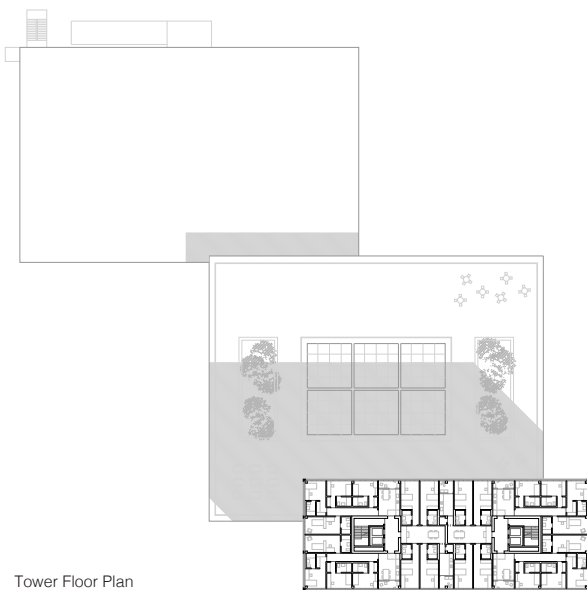
3rd (Metro station) Floor Plan



5th (Sports Hall) Floor Plan



7th (Fitness/Amenities) Floor Plan



Tower Floor Plan

SPACE

Nearby the project's location, Hoegi station is a scene typical to the outskirts of Seoul - a conglomerate of diverse scales, with newly built towers sprouting from existing low rise buildings. In between are narrow niches -uncomfortable yet familiar- where seemingly unrelated people pass by one another.

The three parts composing the building follow a specific structure each type requires. Where the three types meet are two cores, which house the necessary vertical circulations and the "unnecessary" as well.

The three distinct types are composed of beams and columns, where the horizontal and the systematic become protagonists. The two core blocks are built as thick masses, where the vertical, monolithic impression takes over. The core's vertical depth reflecting on the building's public character is to be fully experienced.

Between the atrium and the hall, the two are connected at the 3rd and 5th floors, where the metro station and sports hall are located. However, access to office levels, at the upper floors of the atrium, are divided from other circulations due to practical reasons. Office levels can be accessed directly from ground level and other major levels of the hall, whose circulation also takes place within the thick walls of the core block.

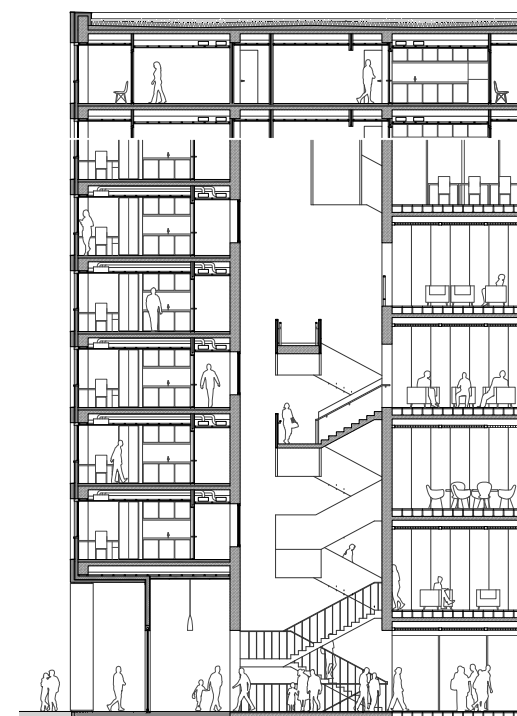
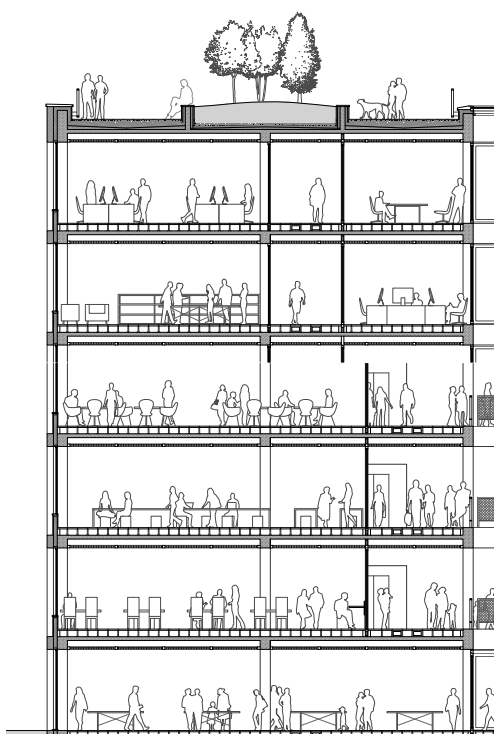
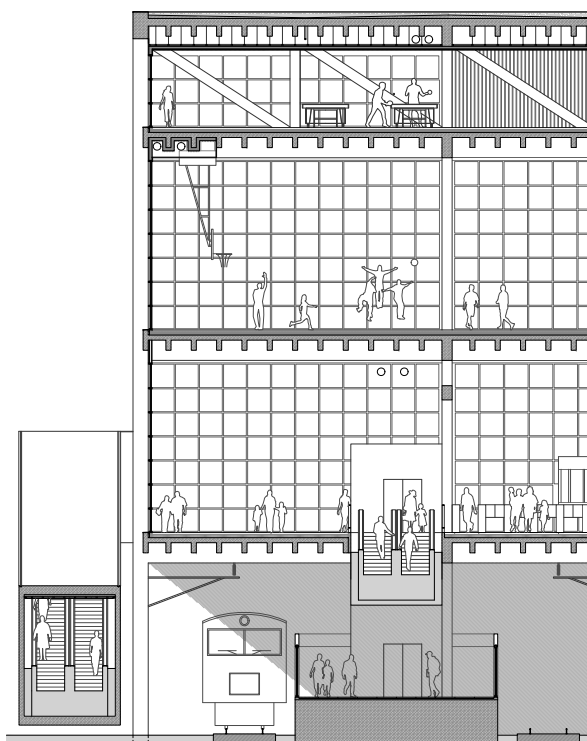
Between the tower and the atrium is also a core block. On the wall facing corridors in the tower are openings, through which residents passing by and visitors heading to shops or offices might glance at one another.

각자의 기능에 충실한 세 유형들 사이의 코어는 좁게 늘어선 건물들의 틈과 같은, 건물의 외벽 사이 불편하지만 익숙한 틈을 연상케 하는 모습이다.행선지가 다른 사람들이 뒤섞여 서로의 시선이 교차한다.

창 밖으로는 지나가는 사람들이 서로를 마주하고 계단에서는 마주칠 일 없는 사람들이 서로를 마주하지만, 그들의 동선은 철저히 구분되어 각자의 길을 걷는다.



Section view of the two core blocks



From left: Hall, Atrium and Tower

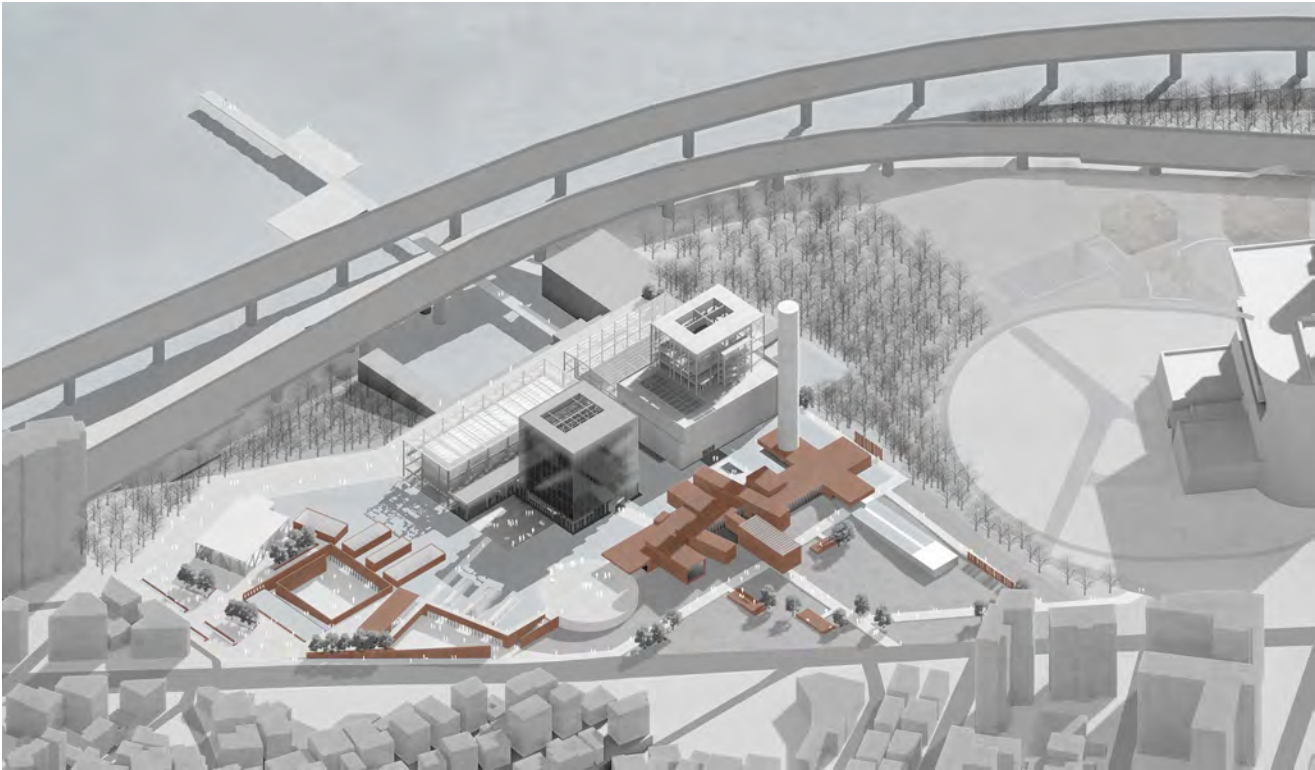


Minhyeon Kang

강민현

Diclosing the Suppressed Existence
Victims of Industrial Accidents Memorial
Mapo-Gu, Seoul

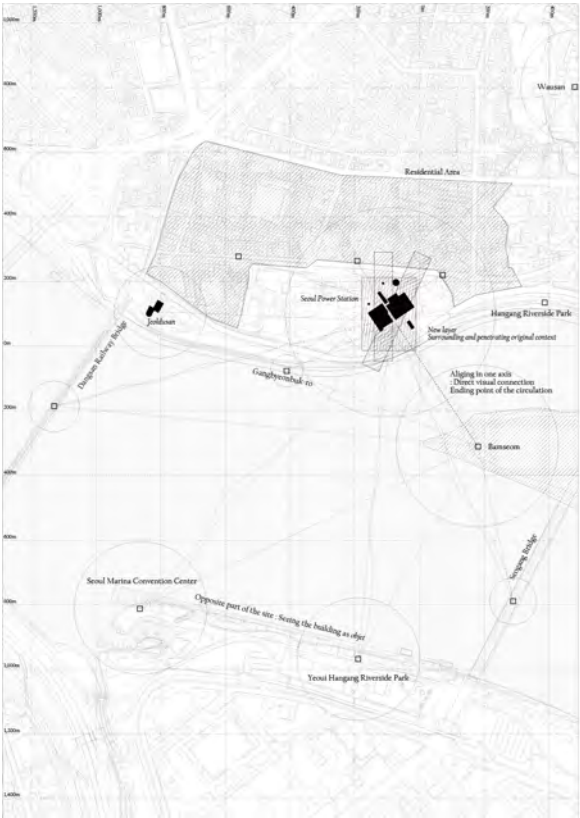
TUTORS
Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

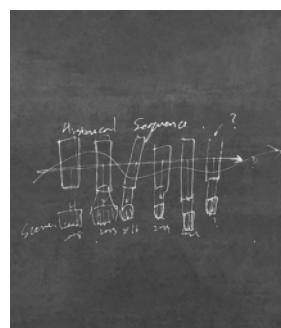
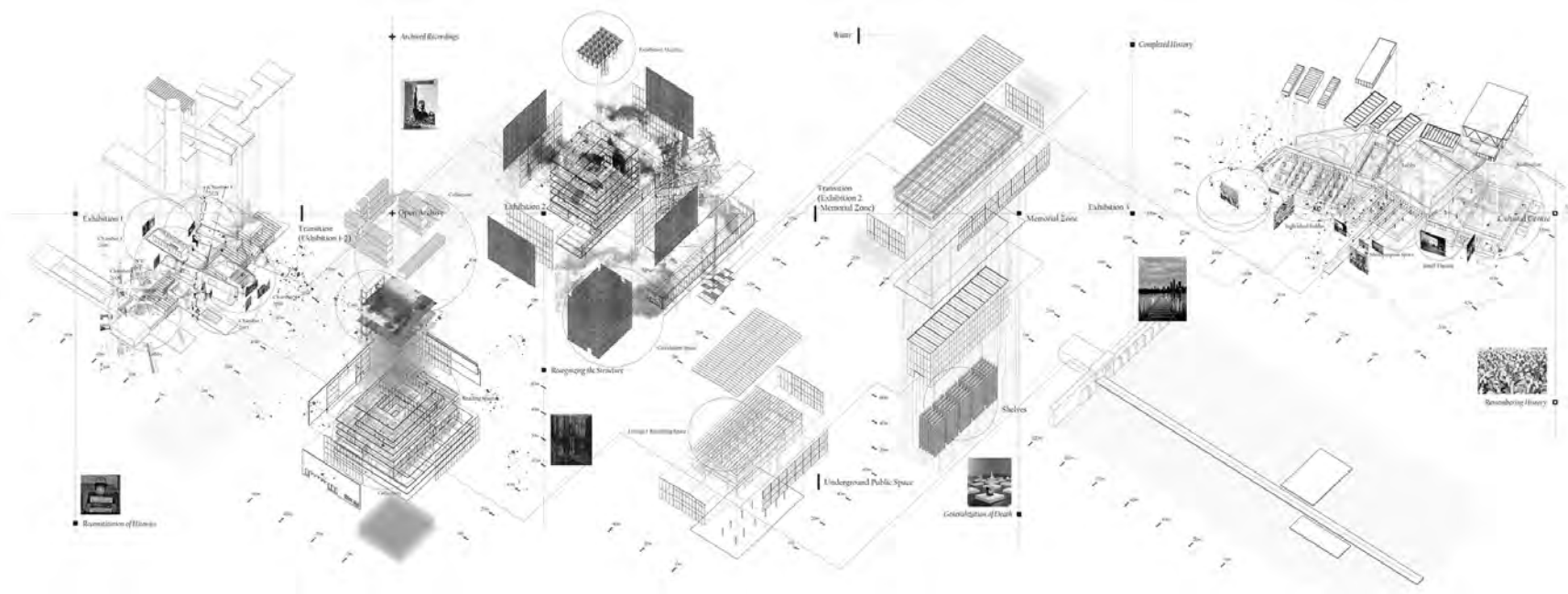
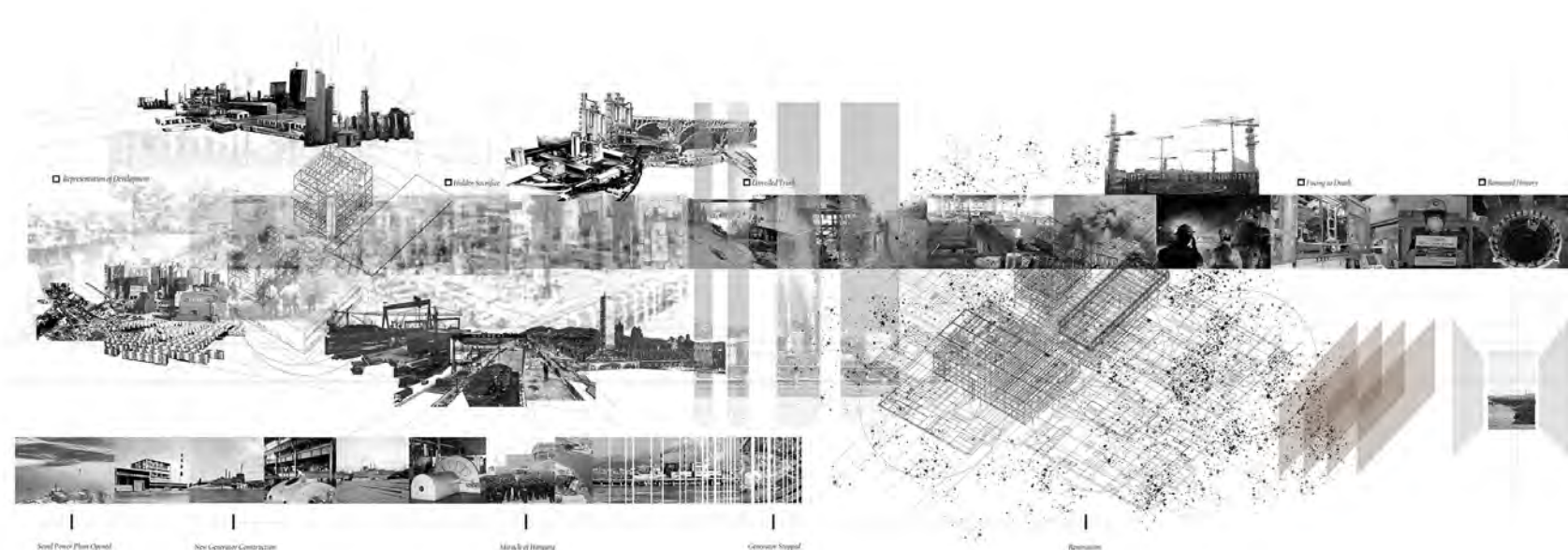


The untruth of a city that represents only a corporeal development eliminates the truth about the existence-laborers who are doing self-understanding, and their death and sacrifices. Describing the stories about laborers through erasing the monuments which show only visualized advances and exposing the raw and pure structures with removing the envelopes materialized domination of capitals are expressing of the wills that disclosing the truth and revise the wrong formation of relationships.

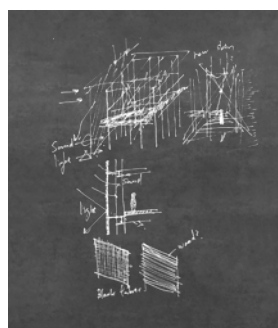
Seoul Power Plant(Danginri Power Plant) is chosen as the most radical place in Seoul to declare the wills, and by stopping the generation, it puts down the representation of developments which was explained as “Miracle of Hangang”, at the same time, it would be an instrument that helps Da-sein who are living in the city to make recovered self-understanding.

To achieve this purpose, elements that came from the original power plant, surrounding urban contexts, new constructions, sequences, programs are considered actively. Finally, this project hopes to visitors who experience the spaces that contain many instruments to be new existences after coming back to the city.





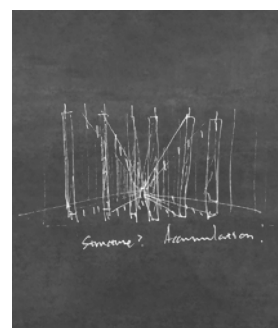
Exhibition 1
Reconstitution of Histories



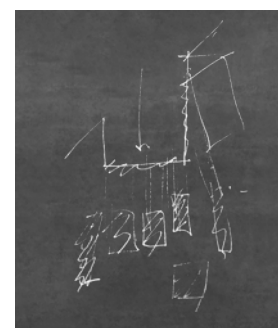
Exhibition 2
Recognizing the Structure



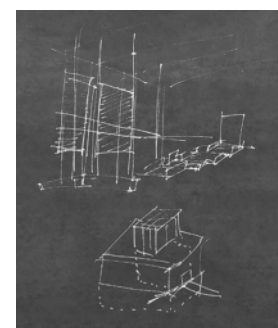
Exhibition 3
Completed History



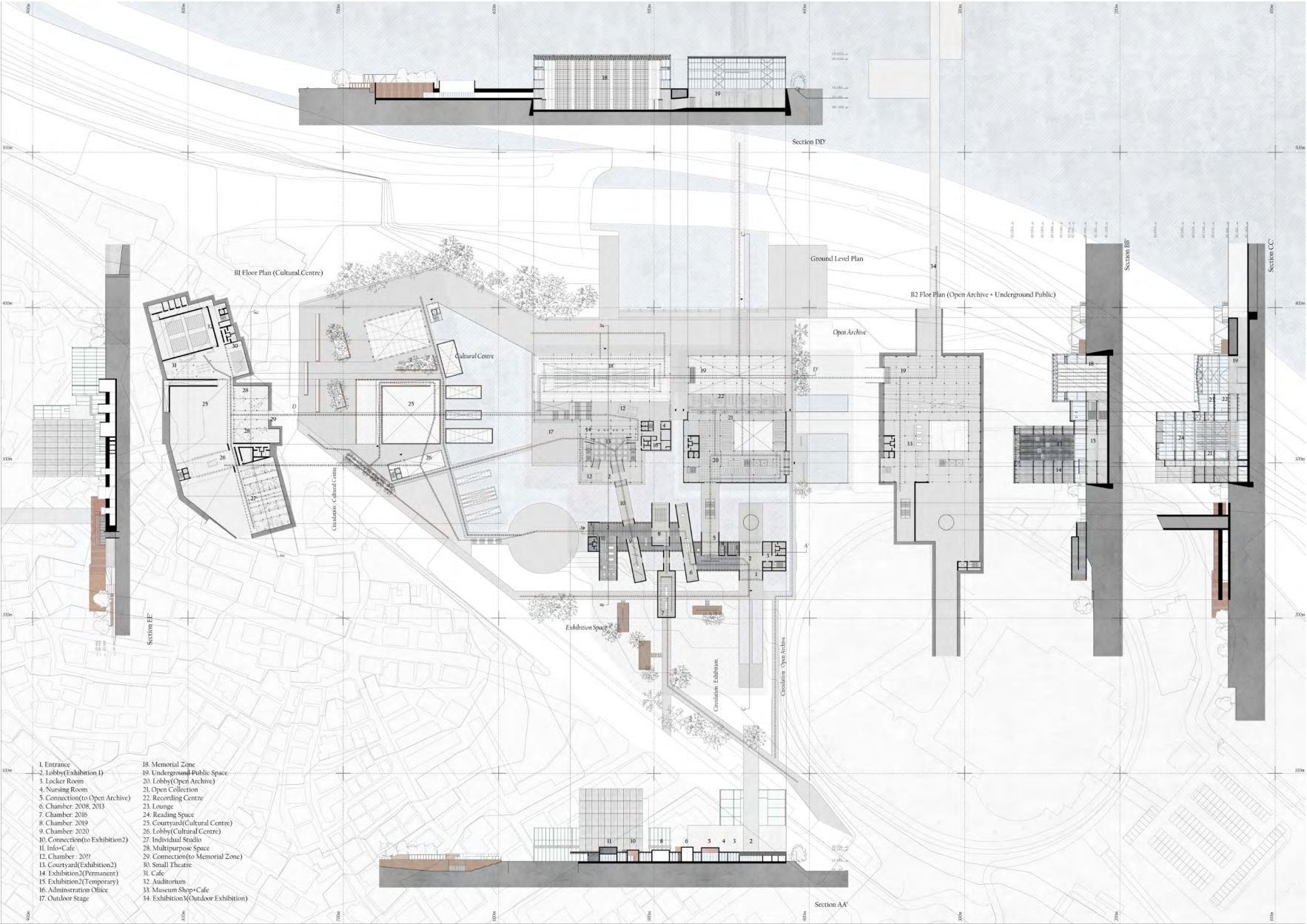
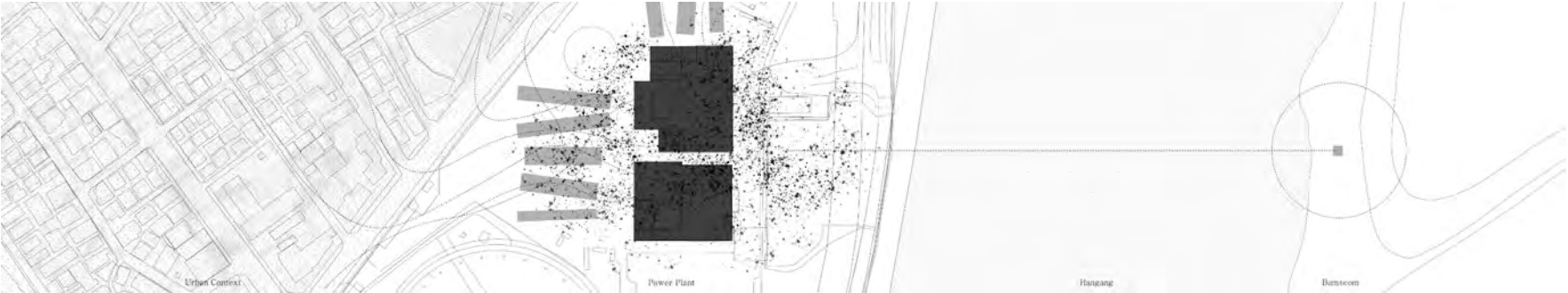
Memorial Zone
Generalization of Death



Cultural Centre
Remembering History



Open Archive
Archived Recordings

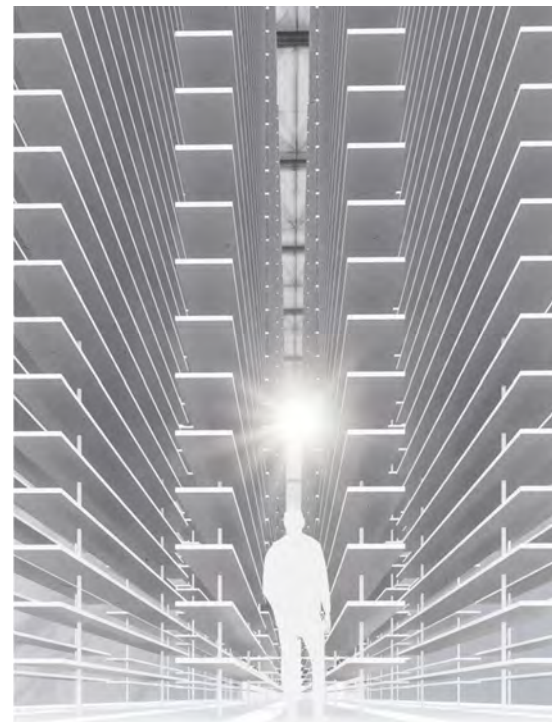




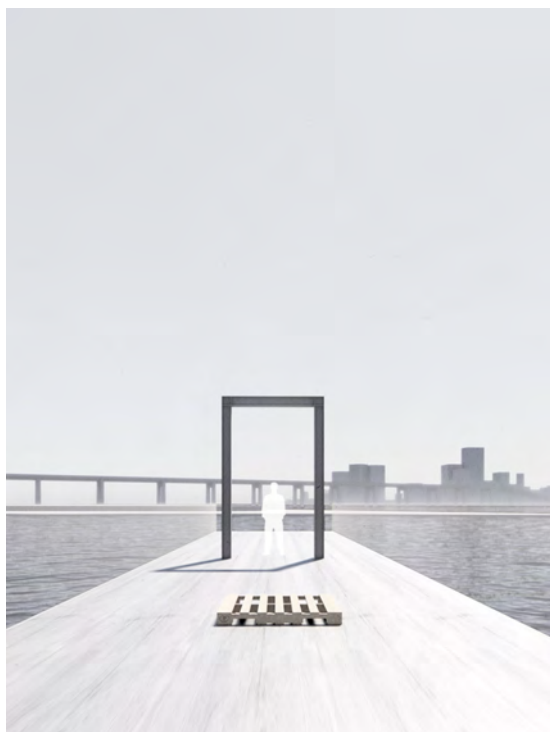
Exhibition 1
Reconstitution of Histories



Exhibition 2
Recognizing the Structure



Memorial Zone
Generalization of Death



Exhibition 3
Completed History



Cultural Centre
Remembering History



Open Archive
Archived Recordings



SeongU Bae

배성우

Publicization of Abandoned Private Spaces

Sillim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul

TUTORS

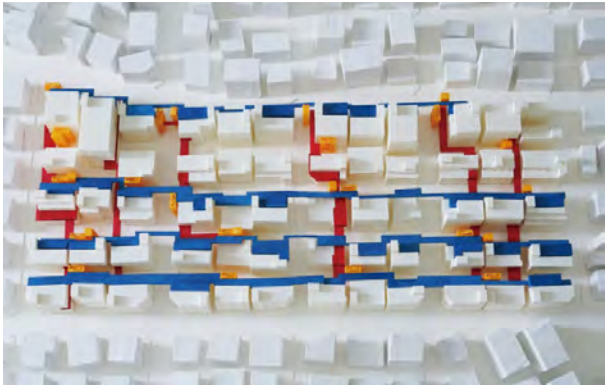
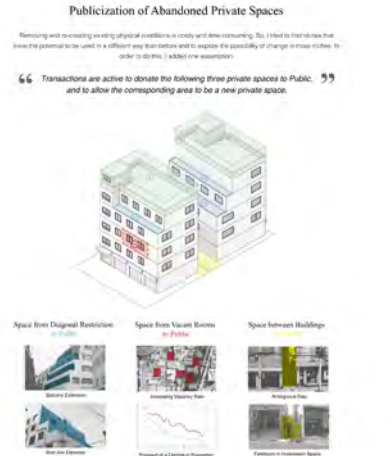
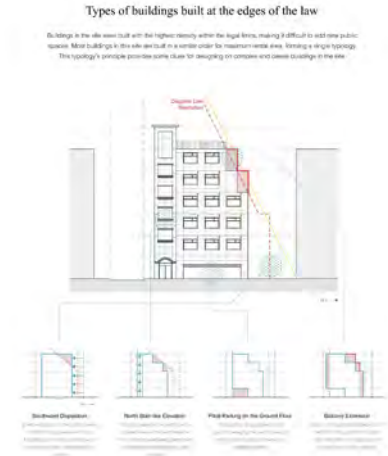
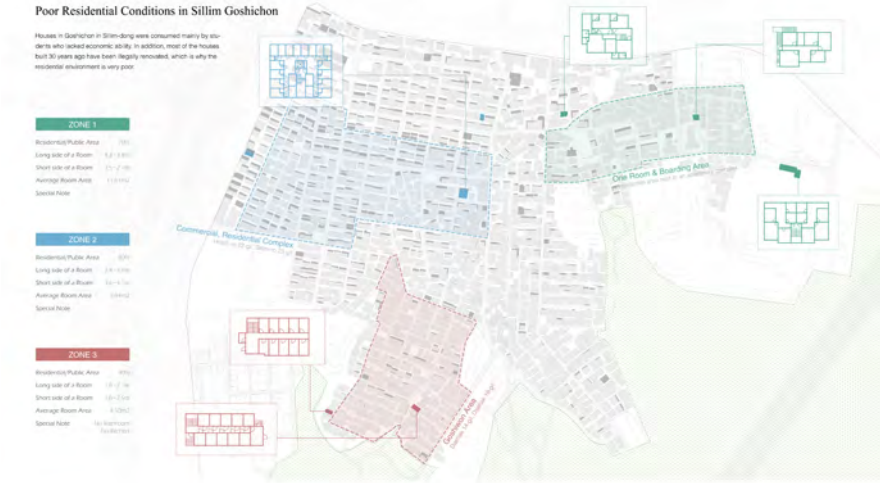
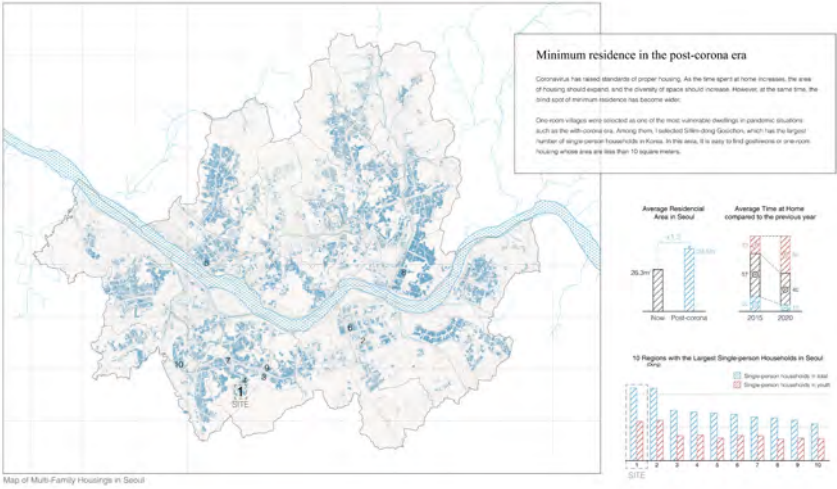
Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

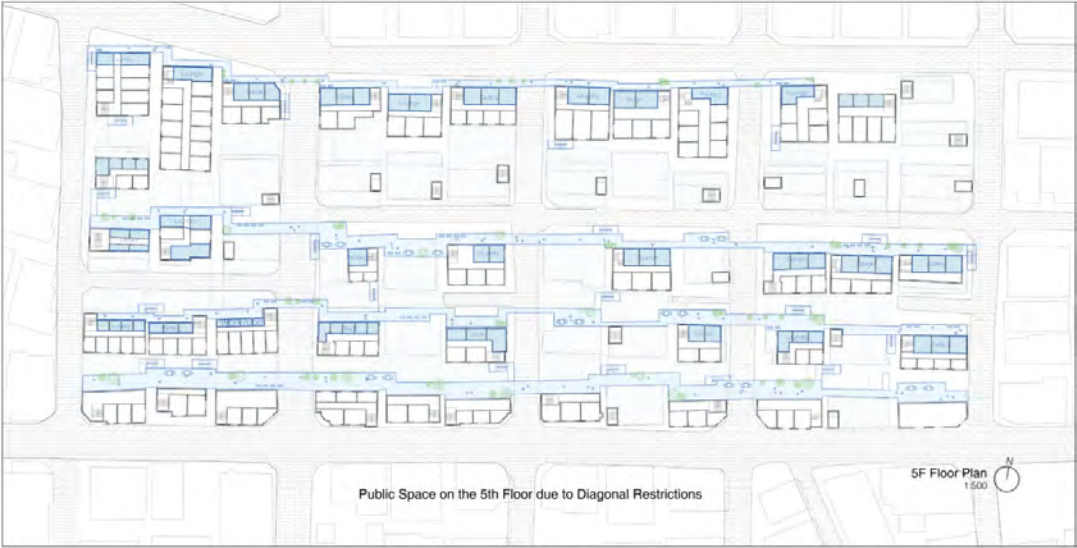
COVID-19 has changed a lot of parts of our lives. So, the types of physical spaces that have been taken for granted face the need for new definitions. Public spaces, mainly large spaces, are believed to be vulnerable to infectious diseases such as COVID-19. In addition, there is a need for a larger area, private outdoor or public spaces in residential areas. Therefore, I propose a project to improve the poor residential environment by penetrating public spaces with a linear form between underutilization spaces in residential areas. I selected Sillim-dong Gosichon, which has the largest number of single-person households in Korea. Most of the buildings in the area were built at the maximum density within the legal limits, so it is difficult to add new space. However, considering that the buildings were built on the principle of maximum density within the legal limits, it was possible to find out certain types of buildings, which provided clues to the new space. Low-use spaces (space created by diagonal restrictions, spaces from vacancies, and spaces between buildings) can be found from buildings in the site. By making these private spaces public and connecting them, I created linear public spaces. For the newly created public spaces, I made some guidelines that could be designed to suit the characteristics of existing spaces, such as the shape and location of existing spaces. Considering the initial problems, programs and design types were organized to ensure space diversity and designed to allow users to experience as various space as possible. While maintaining existing physical conditions, public spaces through residential areas have linear forms, providing space suitable for the pandemic era, and democratic public spaces free from hierarchy between residential areas created from public spaces like landmarks. The new form of public space connects to all the buildings on the site, giving residents various forms of public space to relax comfortably without going far away.



RENDERING IMAGES







Design Strategy Reflecting the Characteristics of each Floor

Based on previous assumptions, in the open area on the 1st floor, a vertical circulation is placed to bring people upstairs, and in the 5th floor, a space due to diagonal restriction is connected to form a single public axis. On the 3rd floor, the north-south axis connecting the axis in 5th floor is formed with vacant rooms. And allow the corresponding area to be extended to the rooftop.



Wall of Between-space
Remove the wall blocking between-space.



Inflow into Between-space
Lead to an influx of people into between-space.



Vertical Movement
Expand vertically the current circulation on the first floor.



Existing Dense Housing
Vacancies are selected among dense residential spaces on the third floor.



Separation from Existing Buildings
Open vacancies and separate them from existing buildings.



Connection with other Spaces
Utilize in public spaces and connect with other public spaces.



Space due to Restriction
Zoo area due to diagonal restriction and remove illegal extension.



Opening Adjacent Spaces
Open adjacent spaces and add walkways.

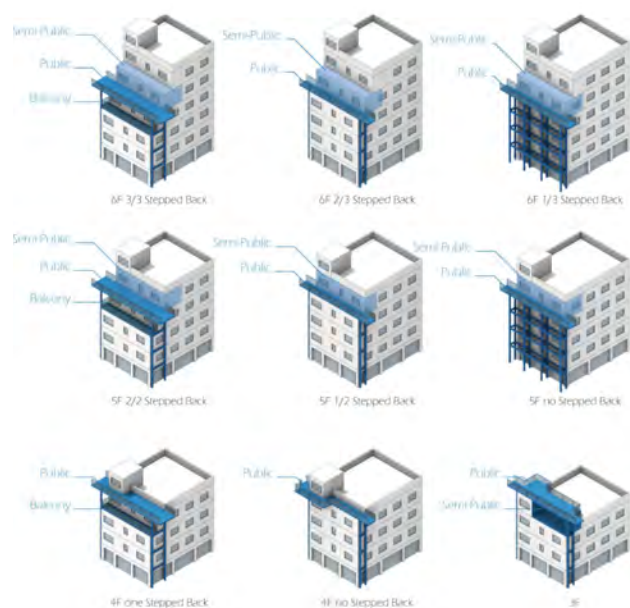


Connection with other Spaces
Transform into semi-public spaces and connect with other walkways.



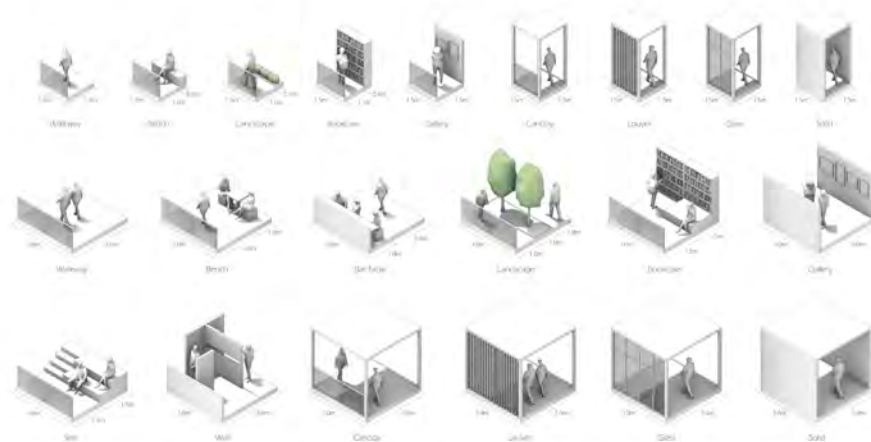
Space Types of Rooms to be Changed

I divided the types of buildings on the site into nine types and considered how they could occur when a five-story walkway was created for each case. First of all, the rooms facing the public space are used as semi-public spaces because there is a risk of privacy violation. And shadowy spaces due to new walkways serve as canopy for balconies.



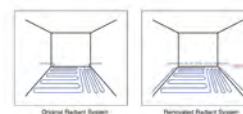
Various Programs can be Experienced

I present different kinds of program modules to address the space diversity problem that I initially pointed out as problem consciousness. The 1.5m module and 3.0 module were created in that the oblique limit is based on half of the height. The program was selected so that as many different spaces as possible could be experienced on one axis.

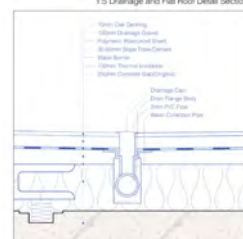


Anti-Vibration and Radiant System in Heating & Cooling

Most multifamily homes or one-room houses have floor radiant heating systems. It is planning to use hot water pipes that are currently installed in flooring materials for cooling and heating. Also, considering the living conditions under the highway, damage from vibration or noise is expected. Therefore, I present a new heating and cooling system by utilizing sound absorption materials or insulate.



1.5 Drainage and Flat Roof Detail Section



1:2 Section Detail



우수상
Award

Chaebin Hwang

황채빈

Linking Sewing Alley with Highline

Jegi-dong, Seoul

TUTORS

Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

Changshin-dong Sewing Alley's residential area and sewing factories are mixed. It has a close relationship between sewing factories, and locals have a great community. However, physical features have lots of problems. There is a 40m level slope, because of the unique topography. There are a lot of motorcycles that run dangerously but there are no pedestrian-only roads. To solve this problem, separating levels help to make a comfortable and safe pedestrian road. By making the Highline, local's living radius grow wider, and they do not need to climb steep slopes. It also connects meaningful spaces so they can have an interesting experience when they are passing the Highline. The Highline was categorized according to height and width, and new events were promoted, with plazas and roof gardens of existing buildings.

Nodes were selected from existing meaningful places close to the sewing alley and cut-off pedestrian road and connected to the Highline. Existing meaningful places were difficult to access due to hidden or steep slopes. Highline connections will make it easier and more convenient to access.

The community center will be built as the center of the Highline. It is a central space that connects the Highline across the sewing alley and various levels of sewing alleys. Considering the big level difference, an entrance to each floor is formed, and it is also naturally connected to the Highline. This project will revitalize a disconnected and isolated sewing alley. Also, it allows them to expand their living radius.



Linking Sewing Alley with Highline

Revitalize Sewing Alley with Community Center and Highline

The project focused on local communities and lifestyles. Sewing alley local and factories have great relationship and connection each other, but the physical environment does not. It is dangerous due to the no pedestrian only road. And steep slope makes local's living radius uncomfortable and limit. Also, there is lack of community space.

To solve this problem, existing meaningful but difficult-to-access places are selected and connected to the diverse level highline. The new highline walkway brings revitalization to sewing alley. In addition, the community center located on the 20m level difference land is the center of the linking highline project. It provides people with community space and naturally connects sewing alleys through the building concept.

4F Community Center_ Interior View



3F Community Center_Roof Garden



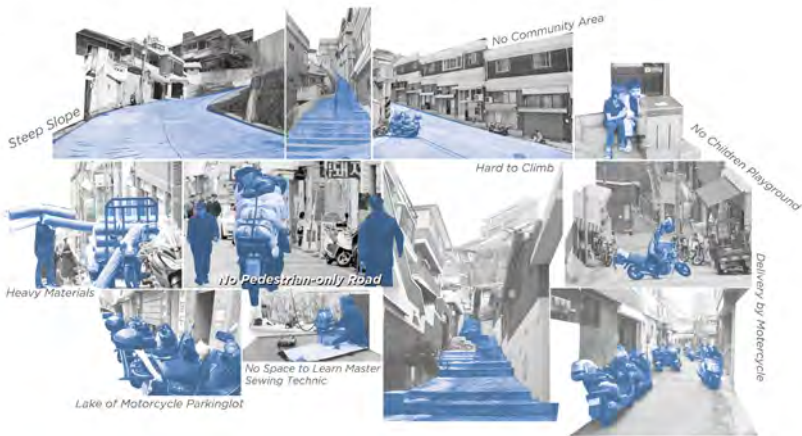
2F Community Center_ Courtyard



1F Main Street_Entrance

Changshin Sewing Alley Site Problems

Changshin-dong Sewing Alley has a unique ecosystem. The residential area and sewing factories are mixed. It has close relationship between sewing factories and local has great community too. However, physical features do not. There is a steep slope of 40m east and west, and motorcycles for sewing factory delivery run dangerously. There is no pedestrian only roads, cut off, and insufficient community space is a first in sewing alley.



Seperate Level, Pedestrian and Motorcycle

Highline walking road for Pedestrian

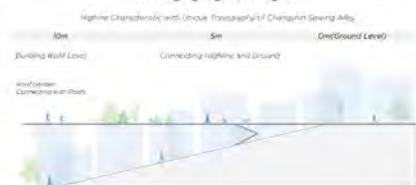


Local's Program Needs



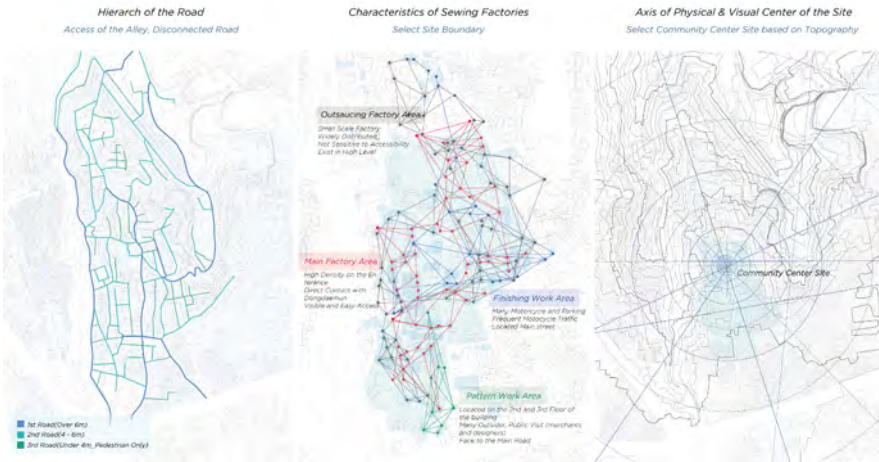
Sewing Alley local residents want to walk and exercise. However, topography is too steep and hard to climb every time. Also there is no pedestrian road and benches. Because of insufficient community space their leisure activities are very limited.

Changing Highline Height

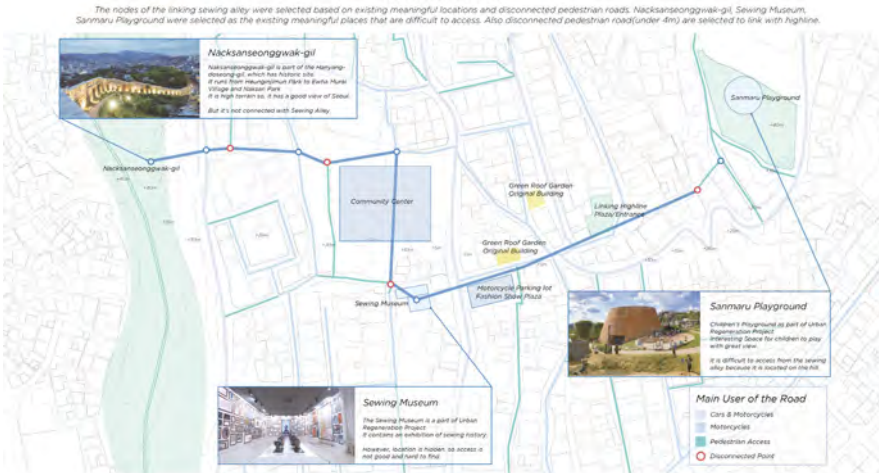


The characteristic of the highline is the diverse height. This characteristic formed by the unique topography of Sewing Alley. The highest point of the highline is 10m, but if people walk, they can experience various height that naturally reach the ground level (0m).

Site Analysis



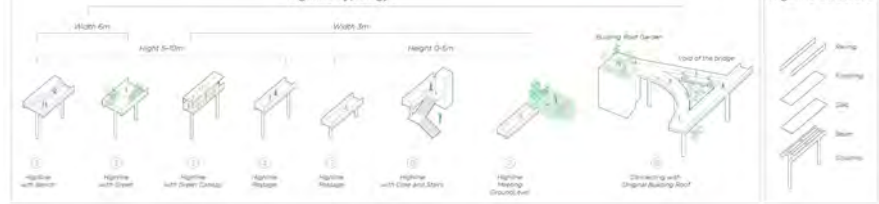
Nodes Selection



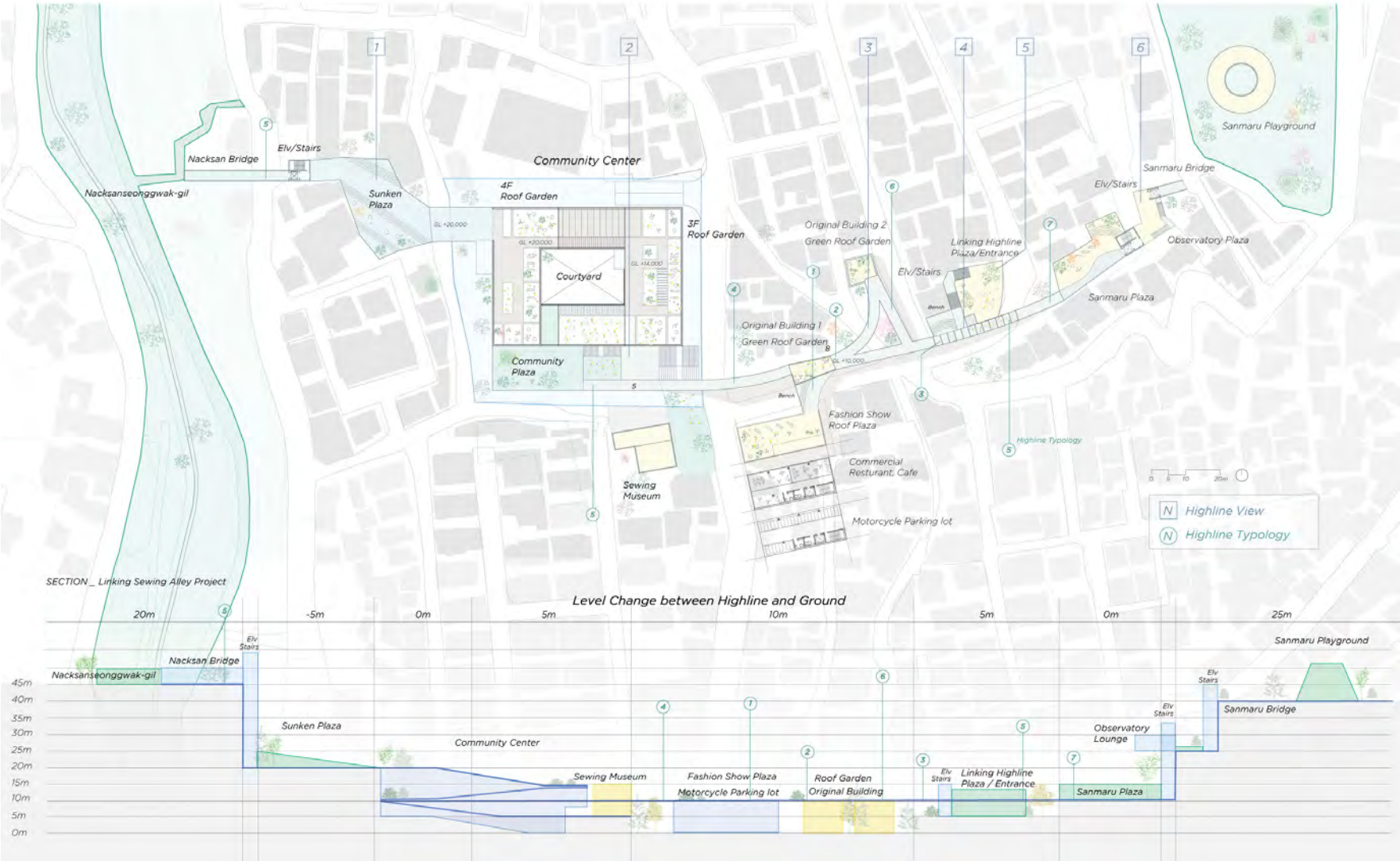
Community Center Mass Development

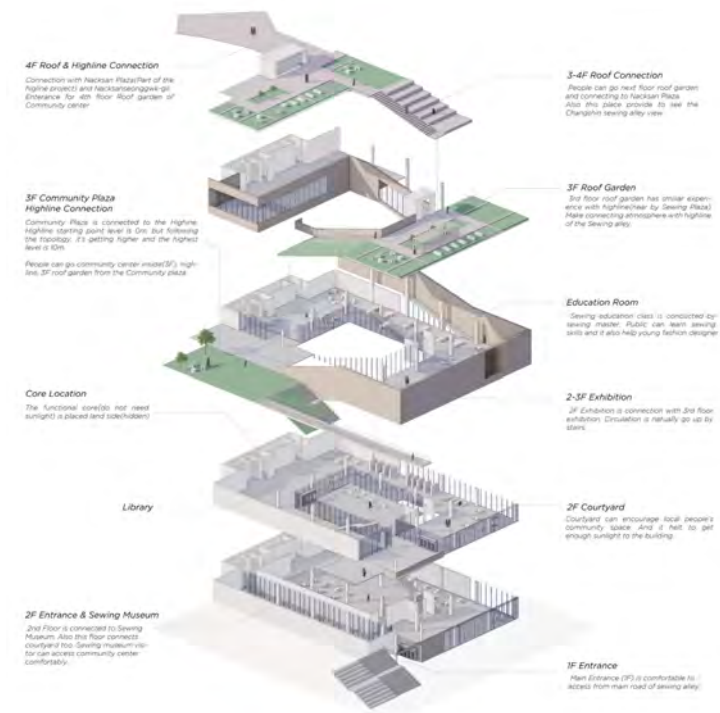


Highline Typology



SITE PLAN
Linking Sewing Alley with Highline

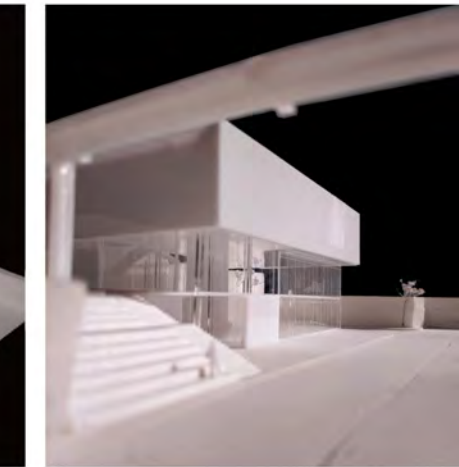
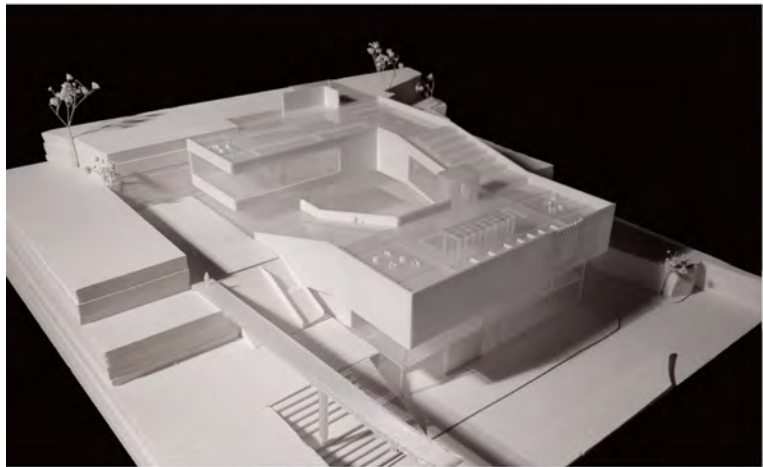




COMMUNITY CENTER_PHYSICAL MODEL 1:200



LINKING PROJECT SITE_PHYSICAL MODEL 1:800





Dohyun Kim

김도현

Suwon City Library

Gwanggyo New Town
Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do

TUTORS

Taek Hong, Kwangseok Koh
홍택, 고광석

SITE

The site of the project is located between downtown Suwon-gu and Gwanggyo New Town. It is the original location of the Suwon Court, but it is now planned to be demolished and be redeveloped as apartments. However, considering the location, the surrounding conditions, and the context, the project was launched, judging that it was not a place for simple housing and apartments.

Now the site is starting to get into trouble with the courts disappearing. When the court disappeared in 2019, it began to destroy the local economy, with vacancy rates exceeding 40 percent and youth exodus occurring.

Gwanggyo New Town is beyond the north of the site, and has also problems because it is a new town uncompleted for a long time. It has well-expanded offices, businesses, and department stores, but far fewer cultural facilities compared to other regions, libraries being especially scarce.

The starting point of the project is the connection between these two issues. We identified potential users around us, to define effectiveness and needs. Potential users are largely divided into two. Some people have vertical movements, who have the purchasing power to and from Gwanggyo and the old city center, while students move on foot from neighboring schools with left and right and street movements.

In common, the two have nothing to play around with, cultural facilities are not as seen in statistics, and students do not have enough space to study. This is a problem for the entire community.



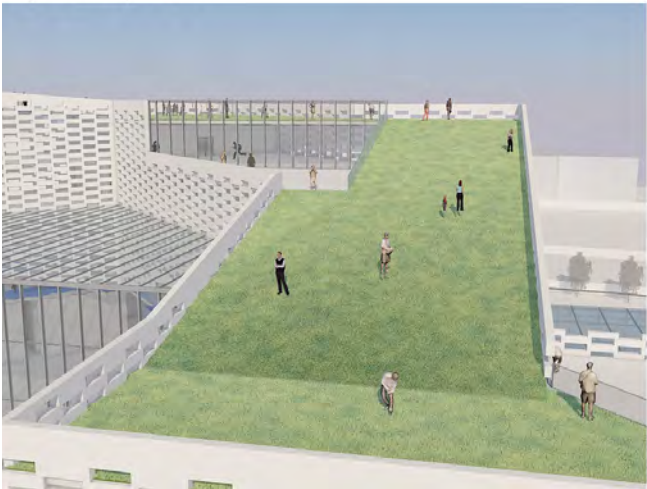
Points & Needs

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| -Lack of things to enjoy | -Lack of things to enjoy |
| -Lack of Culture | -Lack of space to study |
| -Usually Vehicle use | -Usually on foot |
| -Usually past in evening. | -Usually past after afternoon |
| -Has Purchasing power | -5 schools, 1 university |

Connect Nature

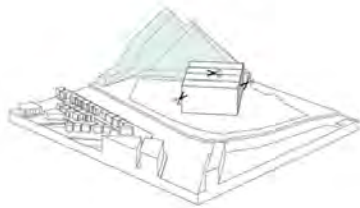


Open Space



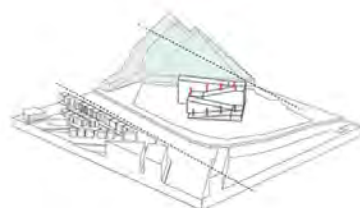
DESIGN DIAGRAM

Cut the mass



To get rid of the stuffy feeling, Divide the stuffy mass into 4 chunks.

Diagonal Cut



Tension of the diagonal line relieves the stuffy and aligns the height with site

Rotate & Link



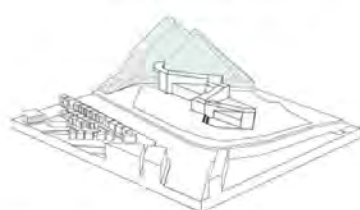
Rotate & Link diagonal mass. It shows motion like climbing up a mountain.

Atrium & Open



Connects linear spaces with a glass atrium. And Make Open Space that Connect in & out

Bridge & Sunken



Connect to mountain by Bridge and Extend mass by make sunken. match with context.

Exterior & Handrail

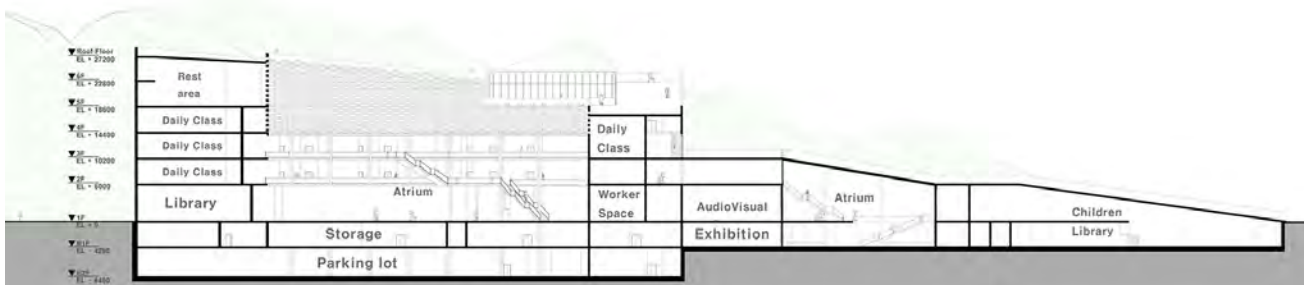


Porosity Exterior make Natural Light Come. Wall expands and acts as a railing on above.

Elevation



Section



PROGRAM

I started a daily experience program called Library and Daily Class as an anchor program. Library, because it is considered the aforementioned surroundings and is in line with the vision of "Suwon City", the "client". Yeom Tae-young, its Mayor, considers the library a major project. Suwon City Library Office has the slogan "library with people, with nature."

Previously, the site cut down the mountain area and built a square box-shaped court building to block nature and people. I considered building to be with the site, surrounding context, nature.

Next, the Daily Class is a program where local residents gather together and community takes place, and is in charge of the financial business feasibility of the program, considering the purchasing power of workers around it. In the 2020 statistics, sales are rapidly growing after the CORONA, an opportunity to take advantage. This daily class also has strengths in terms of space flexibility and space flexibility, and in this way, there are many small lectures or small rooms during the corona period, and when large lectures or corona are over, it can be used as a large space by breaking the partition.

These two are Enker programs, and there are programs such as convention halls and small exhibition halls.

MASS

1. Library with nature, the vision of Suwon City, considering the surrounding context
2. As many people pass by, attracting their attention.

First, I segmented the mass on the current site. Second, the front is low and the back is high to match the surrounding height. Third, these masses are linked to the site. Next, we created an open space on the mass by a large atrium in linear mass and enhanced connectivity with the surrounding area through bridges and sunken. Finally, we designed the exterior facade.

FACADE

A linear mass lives in a massive wall, so natural light is not available, and mountains, lakes, and exterior views are not seen immediately behind it. If you use glass, you can see natural light and scenery, but the entire mass dies.

So what I thought was to mix the two. The mass remains intact and the outside scenery can be seen, and the natural light that enters the gap makes the user feel good.

B1F Floor Plan



1st Floor Plan



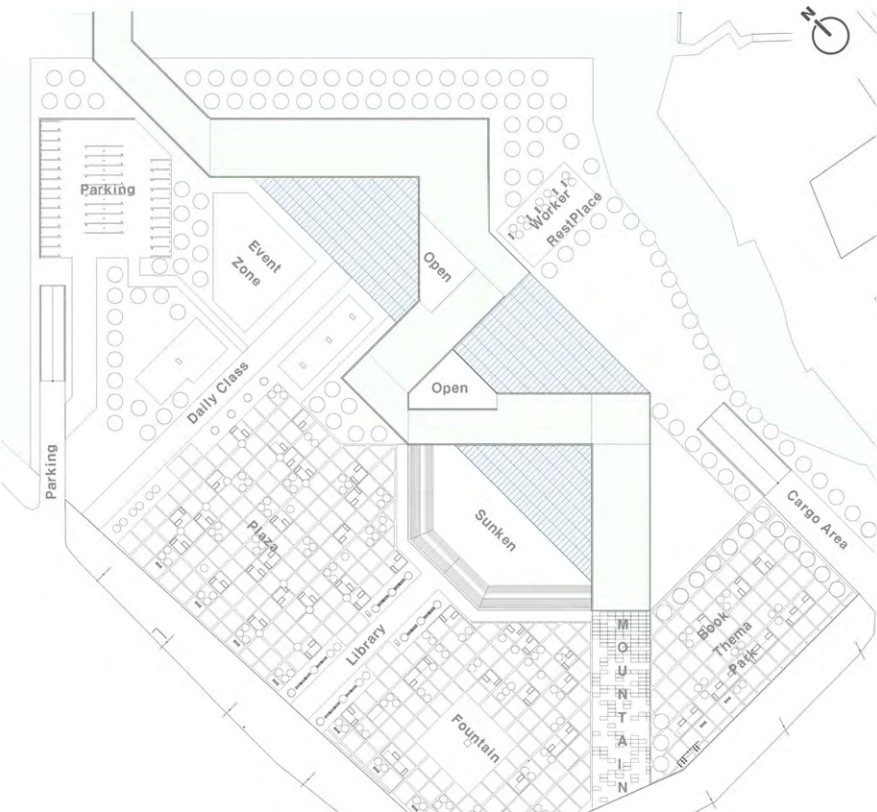
2nd Floor Plan



5th Floor Plan



Site Plan



Vision of Suwon



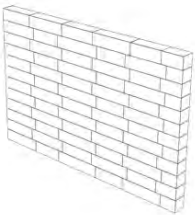
With Human, With Nature
Library

Nature to Human, Human to Community



Facade Deisgn

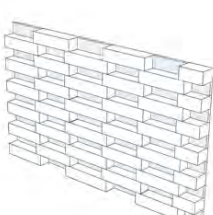
Massive



Void



Exterior



Program

Library



-Low floor
-Accumulate Knowledge

Daily Class



-High floor
-Share Knowledge

Exhibition



-For Local Artist

Brick

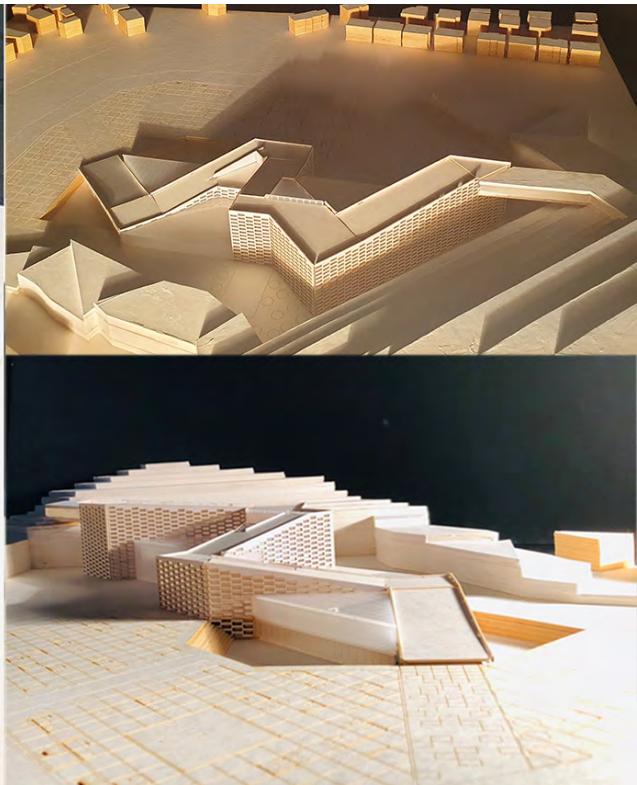
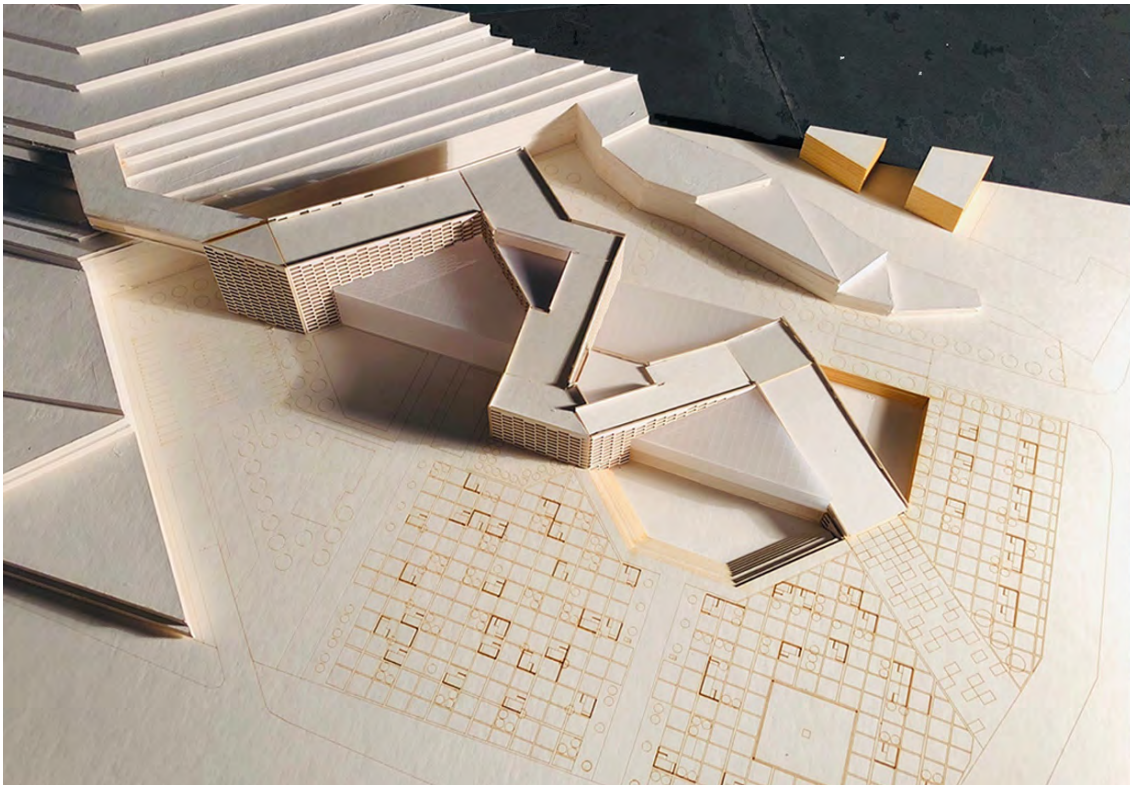
-Opaque
-Massive
-No Sunlight
-Insulation

Glass

-Transparent
-Void
-Sunlight
-No Insulation

Brick + Glass

-Partly Difference
-Massive
-Sunlight
-Insulation





Gyuho Ha
하규호

East Seoul Gateway

Future Terminal Proposal
Gwangjin-Gu, Seoul

TUTORS

Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

CURRENT TERMINAL SYSTEM

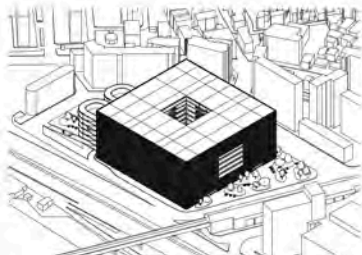
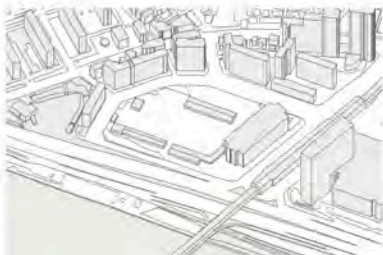
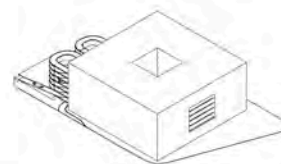
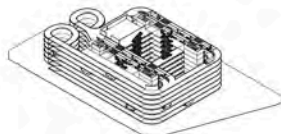
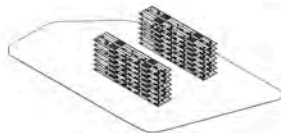
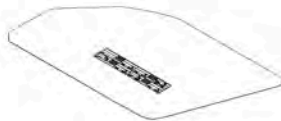
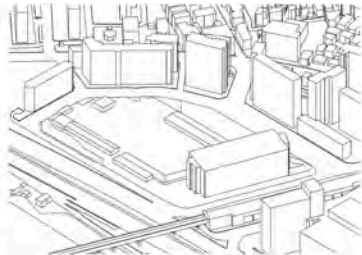
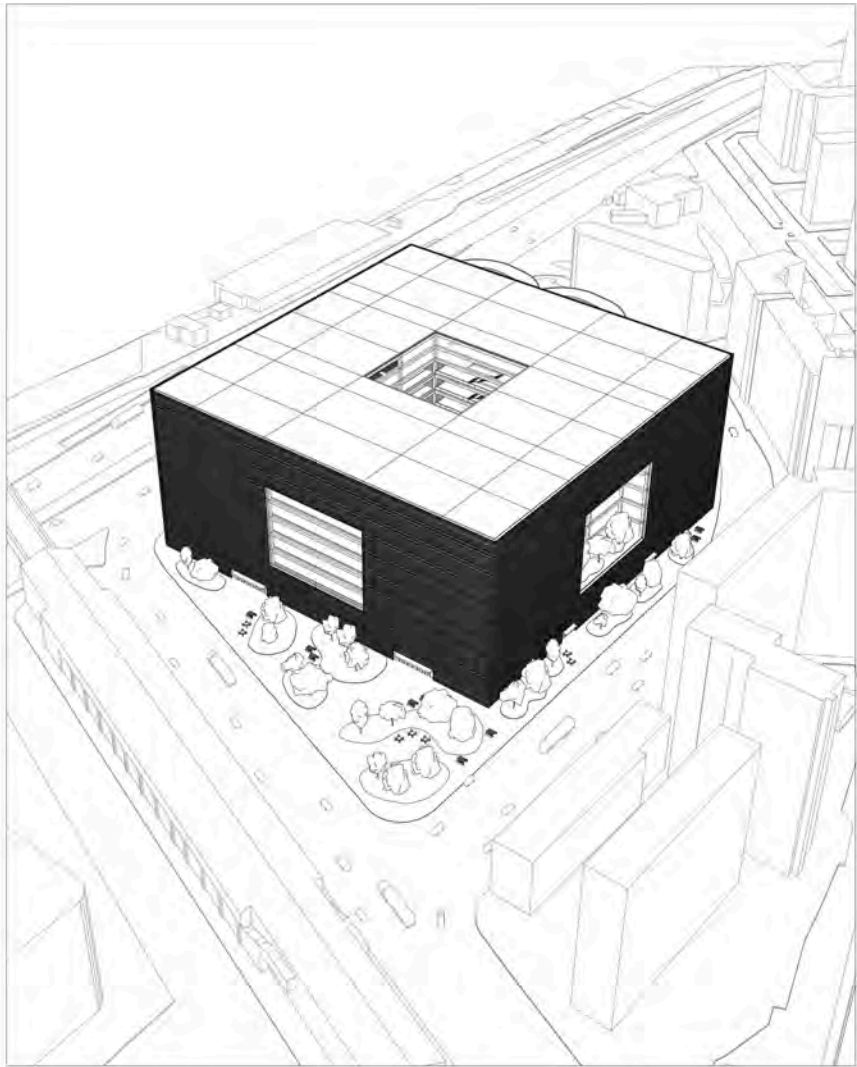
Bus terminals in the city now occupy the city's large spaces with parking lots, while maintaining the system since 1960~70s. However, these massive passenger transportation systems now have inefficient elements in many ways, like wasting large urban spaces while forcing individuals to operate inefficient hours.

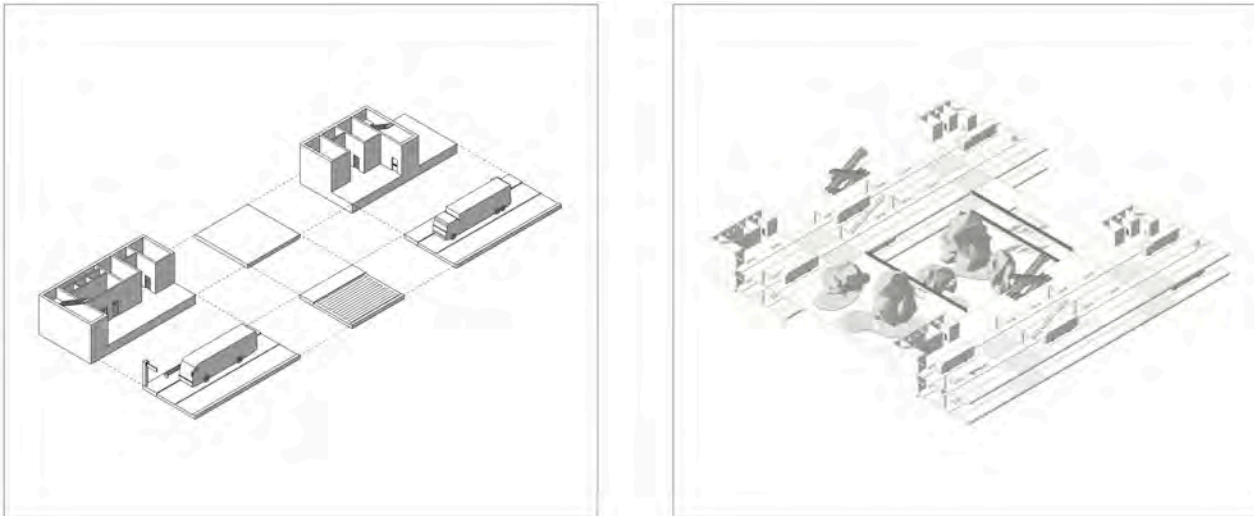
Especially in Korea, the platform system has not developed from the beginning, causing inefficient time wasting both for passengers and transportation vehicles. Therefore, we wanted to work on a project to predict the future of the existing passenger transport system, which has been stagnated for 40~50 years, and to think about how the terminal will look like in the future, and what will be returned to us as it progresses.

Vertically stacked terminals will gradually serve as logistics systems needed in urban areas, away from being responsible for only passenger transportation, and the platform allocation will also change fluidly depending on the future demand. The rest of the open spaces obtained from the efficiency of the space will be placed right next to the station to return to people which was previously wasted simply as bus parking lots and garages.

DONG-SEOUL TERMINAL

Guui-dong,, where Dong Seoul Terminal is currently located, was not originally land. This area, which used to be Han river site, became land after being used as a landfill by Seoul since the 1970s. In the 1980s, in order to expand and relocate the Yongma-jang Terminal, which was being used narrowly. Thus, Guui-dong was selected





and construction of Dong Seoul Terminal began in 1986 and was completed in 1990. It has started operations and is still actively operating until now in 2021. Currently, Dongseoul Terminal operates as a base in northeastern Gyeonggi-do, Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, and Gyeongsangbuk-do and accordingly, the demand for soldiers is very large.

INTEGRATION OF SYSTEM

In the statistics, the demand of the bus is constantly shrinking from 2014, and the main factor was opening of SRT and KTX Gangneung branch. And with nation led continuous railroad traffic development, the demand of bus terminals is expected to decrease.

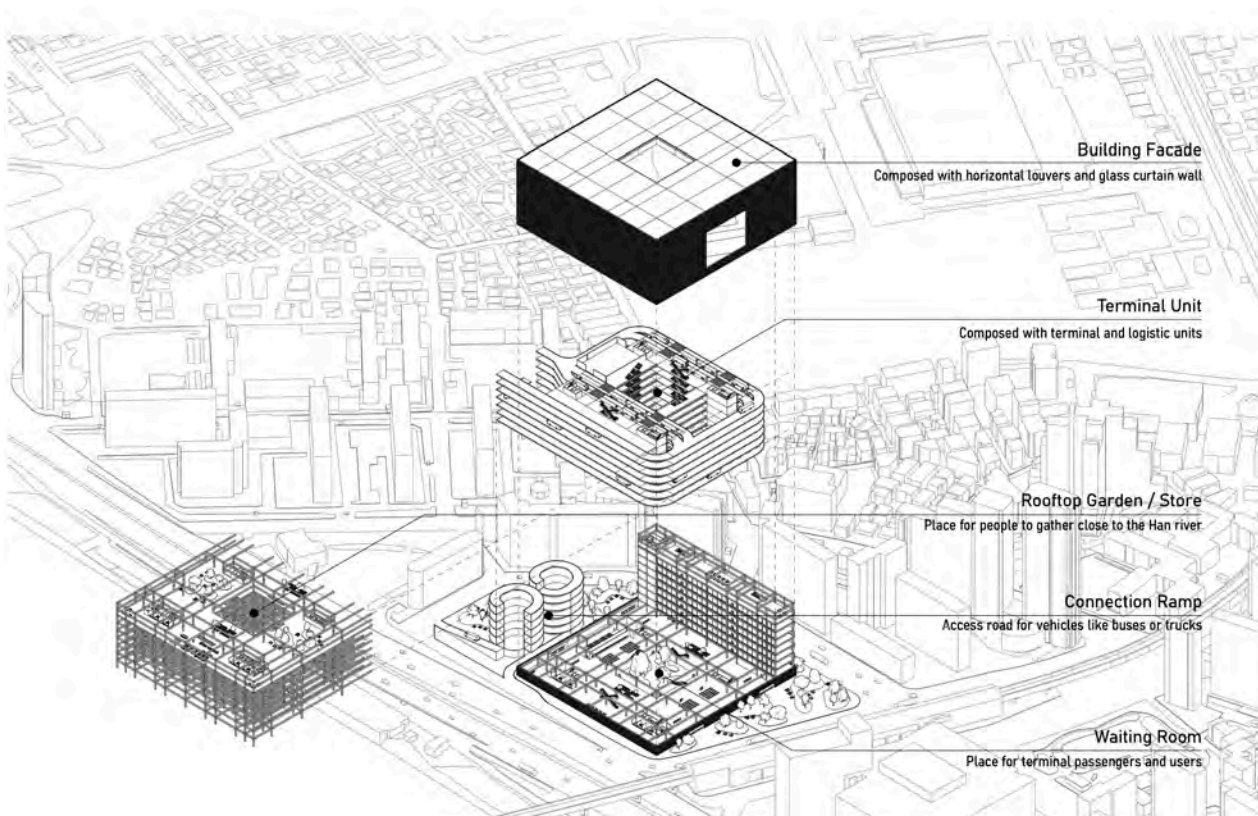
However, the demand of logistic centres are continuously increasing, and most of them are located in Gyeonggi-do, due to the high land price in Seoul city.

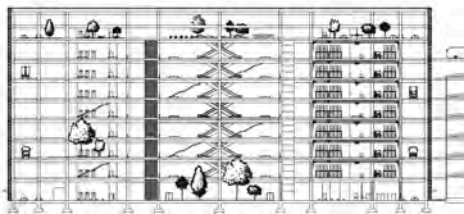
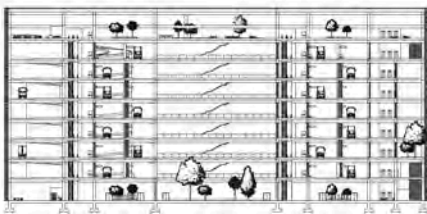
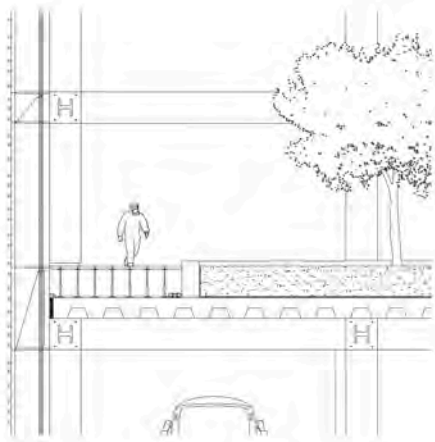
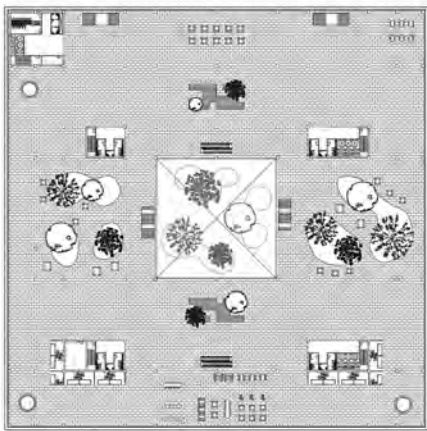
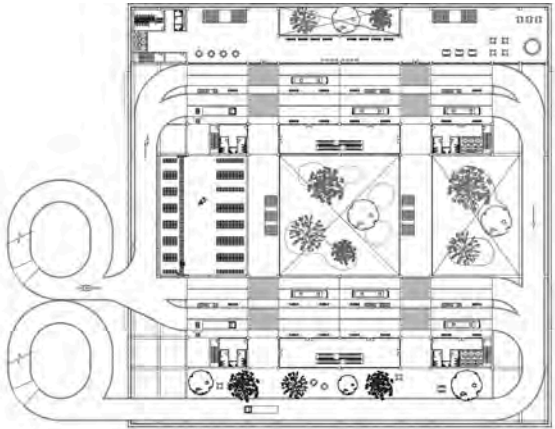
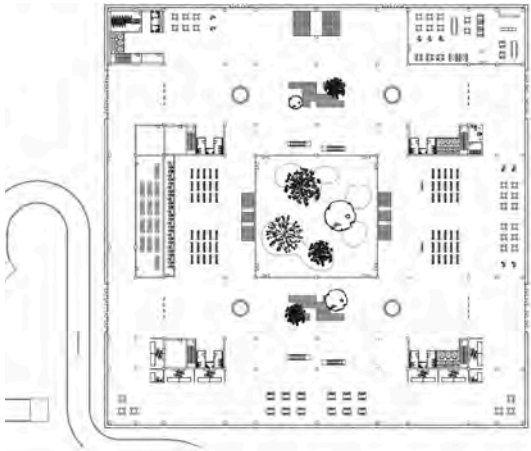
Thus, this project is aiming to integrate the passenger terminal, which the demand is uncertain in the future but needed for each person to move from region to region, and the logistic terminal, which the demand is currently increasing sharply. We wanted to make here as a transportation hub in eastern Seoul city.

UNIT DESIGN

In the design process, the units through which the vehicle passes are connected in a straight line. The design aimed for vehicles to park parallel to the platforms, without any driving reverse or stopping, and could departing when passengers or cargos are loaded. On the center of the floors, green spaces are located, which people could spend time and rest.

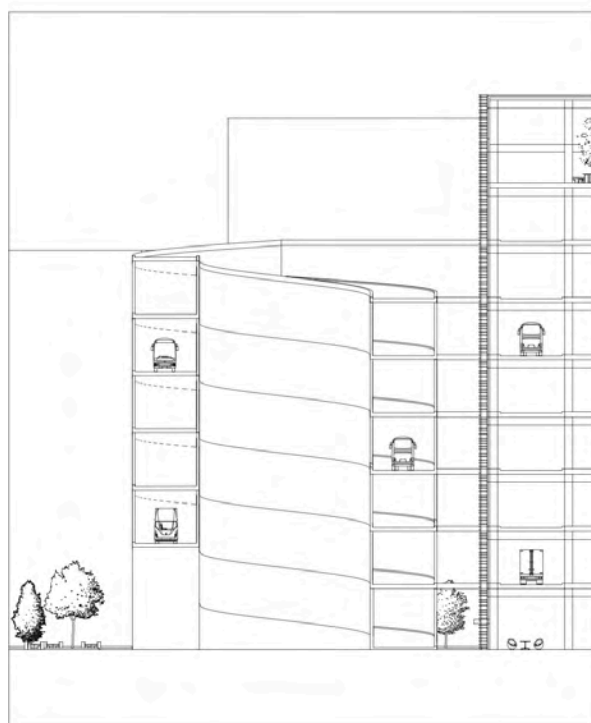
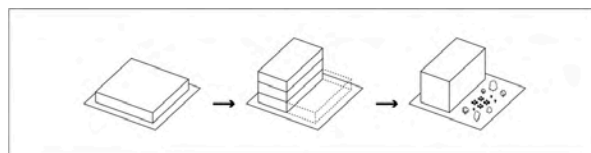
The module design was aimed for vehicles departing immediately to the exit without delay. In the case of the core, passengers use toilets, evacuation stairs, and three elevators. It is composed with one toilet, evacuation stairs, and a crane for transporting cargo.





VEHICLE ACCESS

The vehicle access type was referred by Express Terminal located in Seocho-gu. The original design of the Express Terminal was that the vehicle could access to higher floors, but failed by structural problems. To keep these concept, the main design process was access for vehicles to stacked terminals, and we chose circular ramps. The ramp is symmetrically located, which was for vertically stacked terminals. Plus, considering that large vehicles are going up higher in this project, the ramp composition was designed more relaxed compared from the law. It was decided to apply a low slope and radius of rotation.



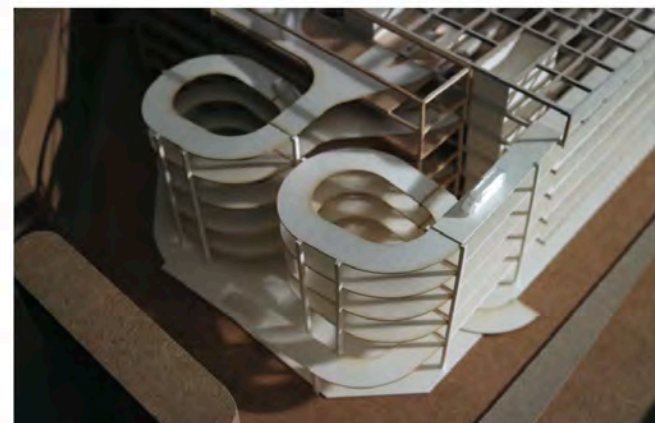
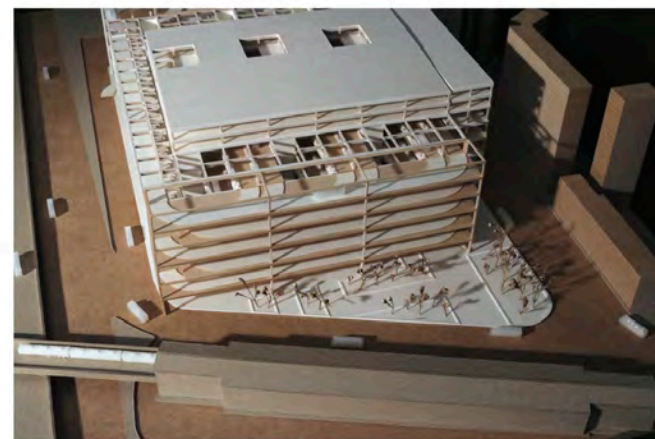
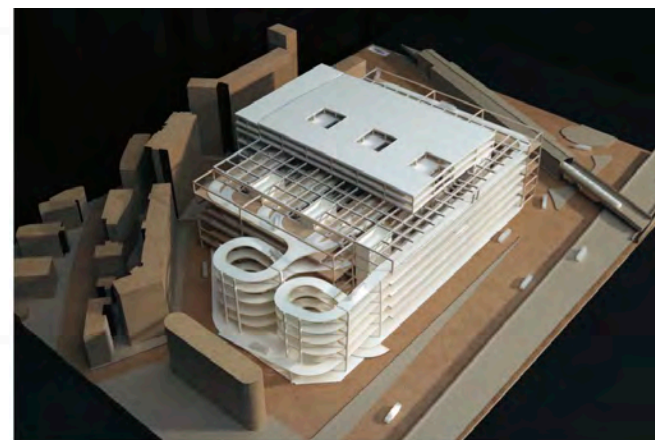
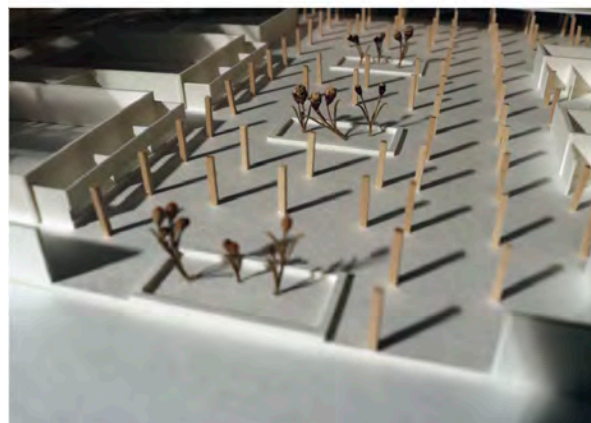
GREEN SPACE

The main problem of current Dongseoul Terminal is that most of the ground level is just wasted by parking lot and road, with no place for people to rest. To be better place, we tried to insert green spaces in the center of the building. Since the role of the project is city hub, it would be enough to locate the public square with garden for people to gather and spend time.

STRUCTURE

The main factor of Express Terminal deconstructed the access ramp was the risk of collapse from the load by vehicles. To make up these risks, We choose SRC system for the structure. Also, the beams and pillars became more thicker than Express Terminal. The beams will support the modulated terminals and platforms. Plus, the cores are attached right next to the platforms. These cores are designed by the usage of these platforms such as passenger terminals or logistic terminals. Then, these terminals could be changed by future demands.

With the verticalization of the passenger terminal platform and the logistics terminal, this space will be used more efficiently than before, and the saved space will be used for citizens again. This space, which has been filled with smoke and noise for the past 30 years, will be transformed into a green space where citizens can relax and spend time in the city center.





Junghyun Rhim

임정현

Urban Resort

Dosan, Hotel and Office
Gangnam-gu, Seoul

TUTORS

Youngho Yeo, Minhwa Lee
여영호, 이민화

The objective and design idea of the project is to create an urban resort. These days, the importance of work and life balance has increased work efficiency. Such social phenomenon not only has affected working style but has also changed the architectural trend. People seek for higher quality and entertaining spaces. Due to these changes, this project is focused on improving the quality of life of office workers, hotel guests, visitors and residences, by providing green spaces and supplementary facilities as much as possible along with luxury commercials. These features are what changes a normal hotel and office tower into an identical building representing the dosan street. Located in the middle of Seoul, Gangnam. It will become an icon of communication for people to gather around from various countries and to experience a whole new level of luxury.

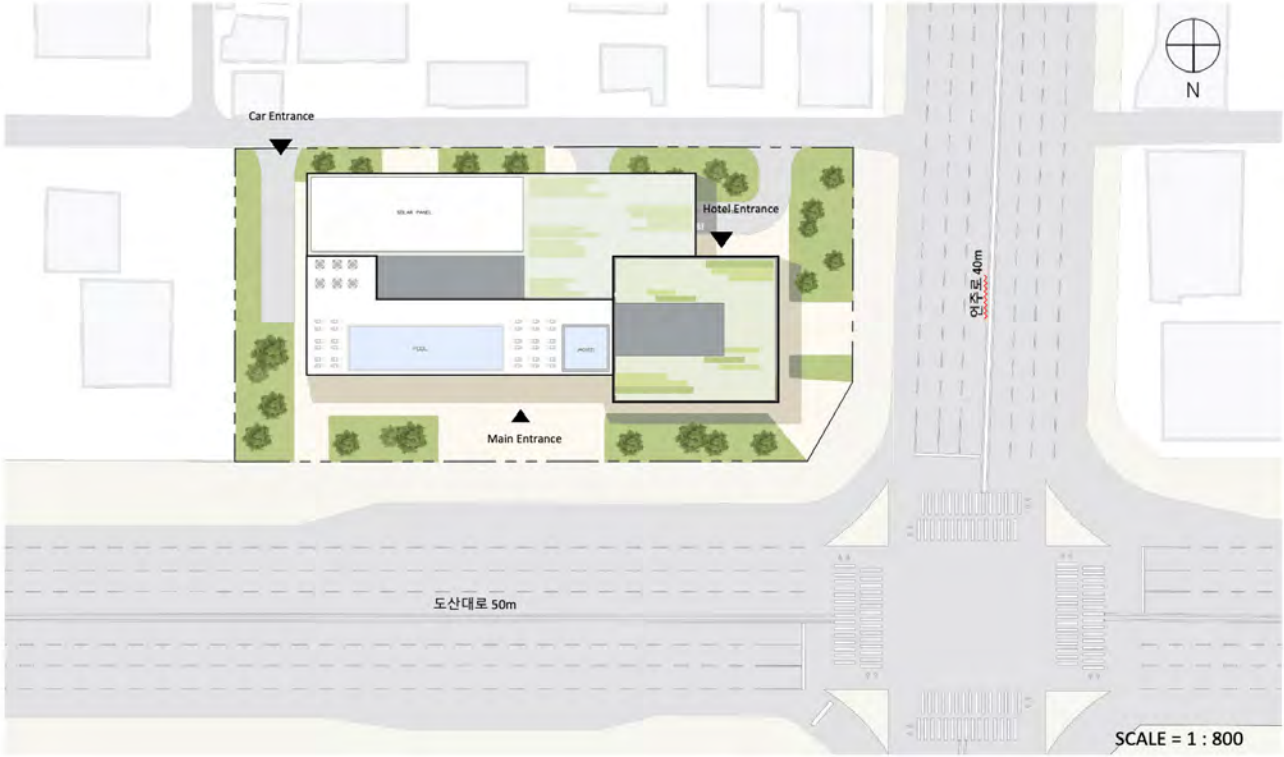
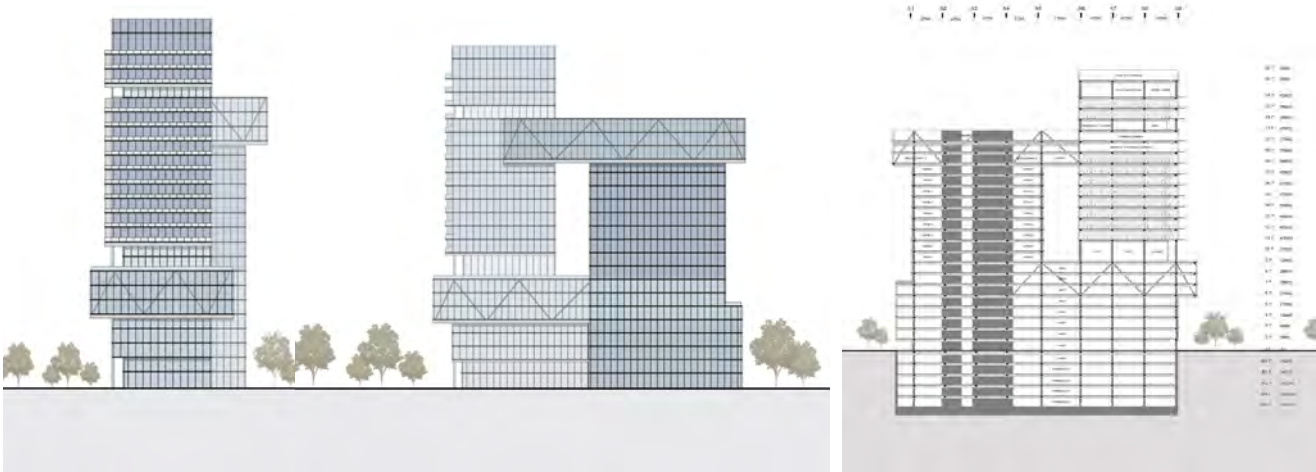
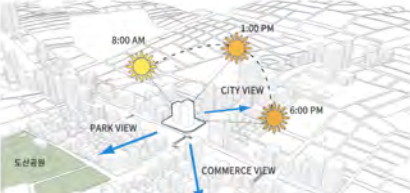
Considering the site context, the mass was divided into two separate masses with different programs. Taller mass is used as the hotel tower and the wider mass is used as the office tower. The hotel tower is dragged closer to the road to highlight the benefit of being located on the 4way cross road. On the other hand, the office tower is set back for more sunlight. The three horizontal masses are added to these two vertical towers to connect them and provide commercial areas. Also the roof tops created by the intersection of vertical and horizontal masses are used as roof top gardens which is one of the unique characteristics of this urban resort.



CONCEPT



MASS DEVELOPMENT





Moonju Kim

김문주

Port Support Business Center

Dong-gu and Jung-gu, Busan

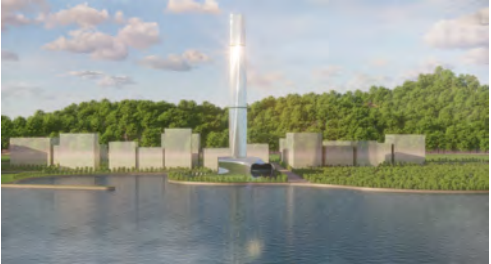
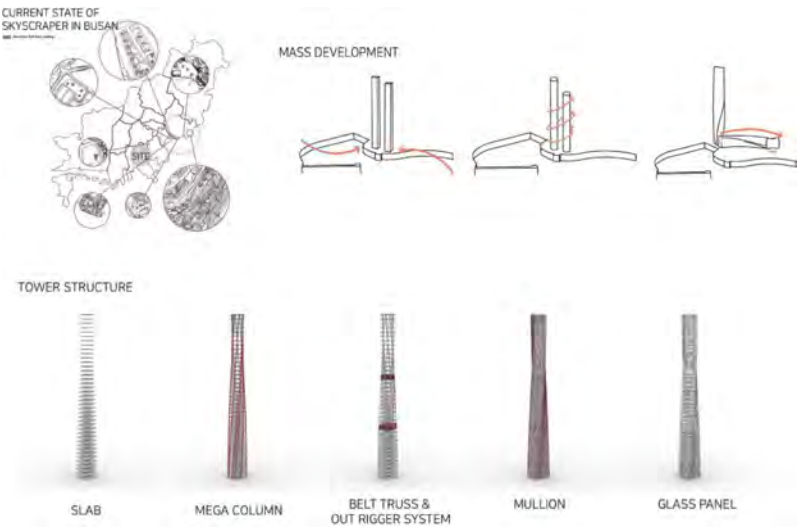
TUTORS

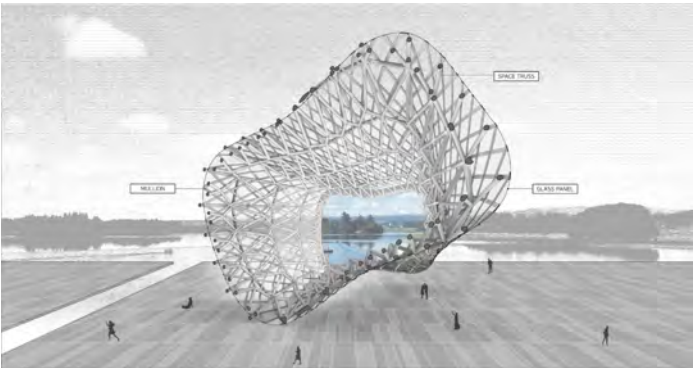
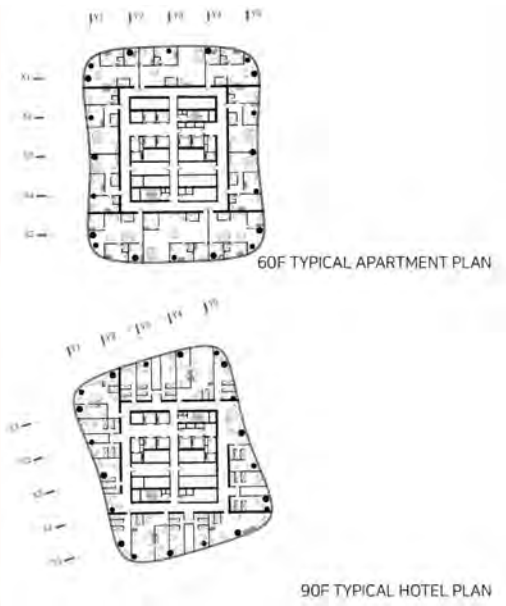
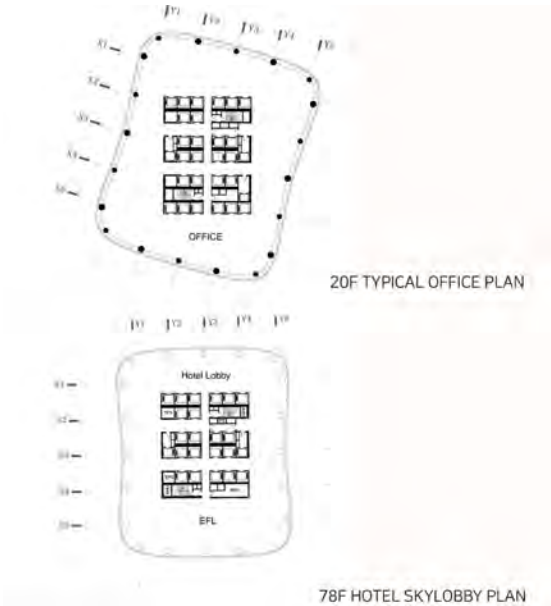
Youngho Yeo, Minhwa Lee
여영호, 이민화

Dong-gu and Jung-gu, Busan, behind Busan Port, shared the growth with the development of Busan Port. However, the facilities gradually deteriorated, and the scale of the space is not considered in human scale just centered on logistics, shifted the center of the city to the east of Busan including Haeundae. Although the rear of Busan Port has sufficient tourism facilities, including Busan Station, the absence of additional support facilities has left that place only a large mobile route centered on container loading spaces and freezer warehouses.

This project includes programs to support the surrounding new work complex to support the environment. The lower floors include approximately 30-floor office programs, including conference centers, and also provide residential and hotel programs for long-term and short-term port and trade workers. It was considered that additional tourists could be included by utilizing the walking line that directly leads from Busan Station to the complex in the north-south direction.

The mass of the building was constructed from one skyscraper distinct from the surrounding twin towers. And it includes curved tower form and atypical podium as the most central landmark of the complex. You can check the shape of the twisted tower which longer side of rectangular can always view the sea so that more users can always see the sea by the program.





Hyunsoo Ha

하현수

Selling Loop

Dongmyo Guje Market, Soongin-dong, Seoul

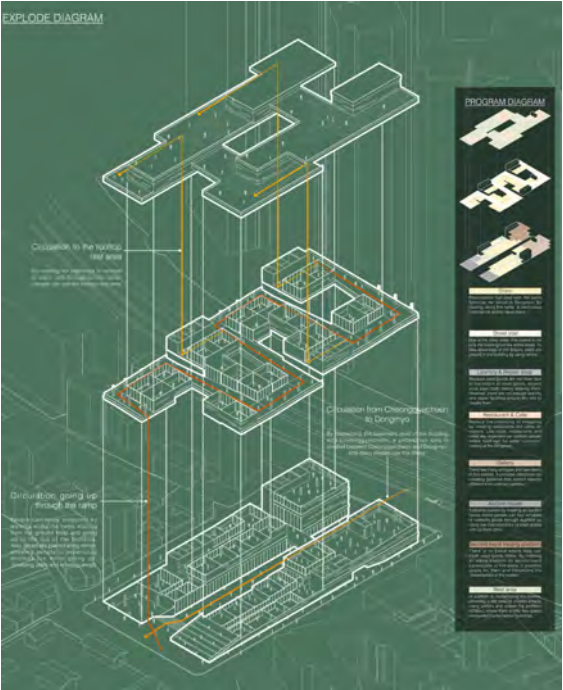
TUTORS

Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

Since the early 2000s, the government and local governments have been investing huge budgets to revitalize the stagnant traditional markets, but the scale of the traditional markets is now only half that of the past. The reasons for the stagnation of traditional markets are various, such as the emergence of large-scale supermarkets and the increase in online shopping, but the biggest cause is the lack of competitiveness. Although a differentiation strategy is required to survive among competitors, the modernization of traditional markets has been focused on a uniform method for improving consumption and pedestrian environment, such as installing arcades and replacing signboards, without considering the unique characteristics of each traditional market. Therefore, in this project, I tried to present a modernization plan using the place's characteristics by selecting a market that has a distinct characteristic but urgently needs modernization.

The project was conducted in the process of finding answers to various questions such as 'Why do all markets feel the same?' and 'Why do markets have to be old?'. To find the answer to this question, the site of the project was decided as Dongmyo Second-hand Market, and the characteristic of this market was divided into Dongmyo, Second-hand, and Market. And through the design concept inspired by the many stalls that create a unique atmosphere for this market, I did not simply imitate the form of the past market but suggested a new market form.

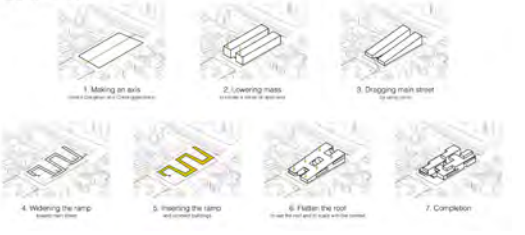




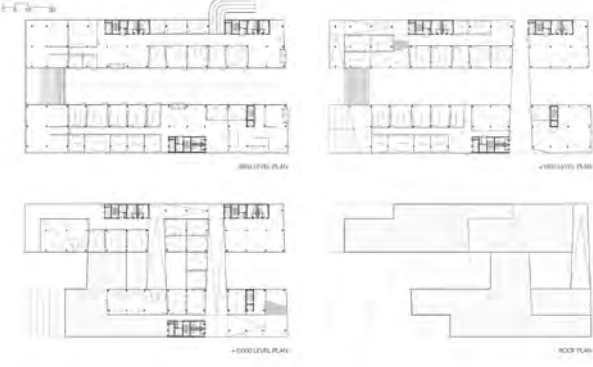
DESIGN CONCEPT



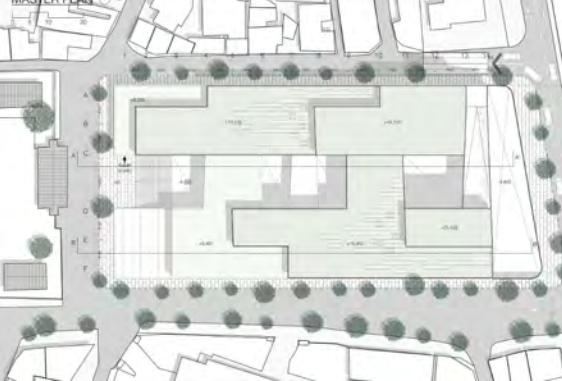
DESIGN PROCESS



PLAN



MASTER PLAN



SECTION

0 5 10 20



Junyoung Kang

강준영

Rewinder of Things

Bomun-dong, Seoul

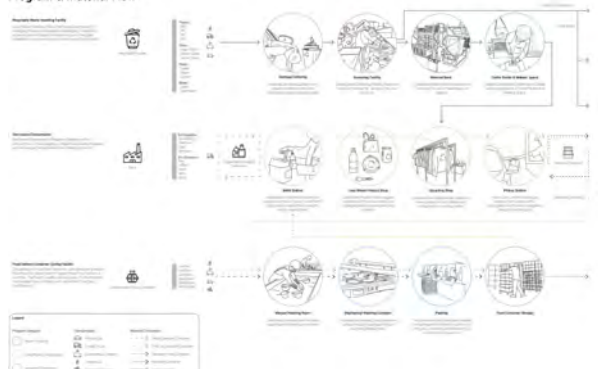
TUTORS
Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

The urban waste problem is getting worse. Currently, much recyclable household waste is not properly classified and simply incinerated or land filled. In particular, low-rise residences in Seoul do not have separate waste collection facilities from the time of collection, making it difficult to circulate resources due to poor classification. In addition, most treatment facilities are classified in screening sites far from the region.

The base consists of four programs: recycling waste screening facilities, recycling industrial spaces, recycling culture consumption spaces, and multi-use container cleaning facilities. If waste-handling facilities are distributed on a small scale to form a regional hub, they can solve the insufficient city's disposal capacity while contributing better to regenerating and cyclically converting the current city's consumptive and one-way material flows. Bases can first address the problem of recycling in low-rise residential areas and reduce the burden of concentrated screening sites to increase recycling rates.

Gas stations in the city, which are rapidly decreasing due to various issues such as the expansion of electric vehicles, can act as an effective contact point between residential and transportation if renovated. Facilities that dispose of waste or wash multi-use containers expand the linear surface area by spiral and actively expose the process to passers-by or visitors. Showing a dynamic and dystopian landscape of a base with a bizarre factory-like appearance, the hub question asks us about waste and the way we coexist, and the way we should act.





Less-Waste Consumption

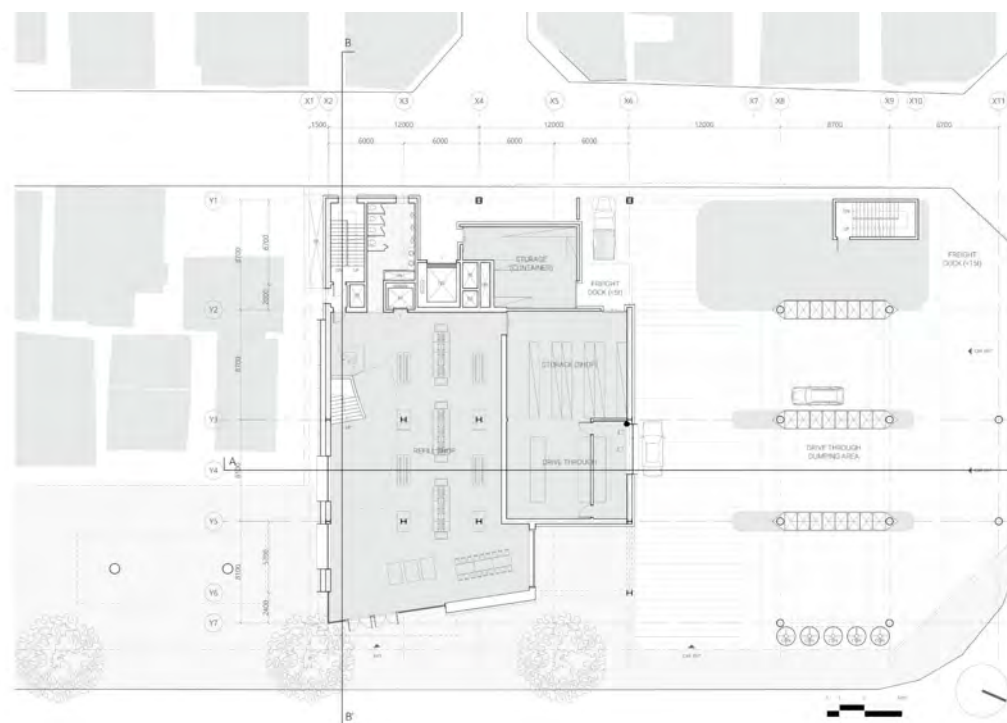


Waste Handling

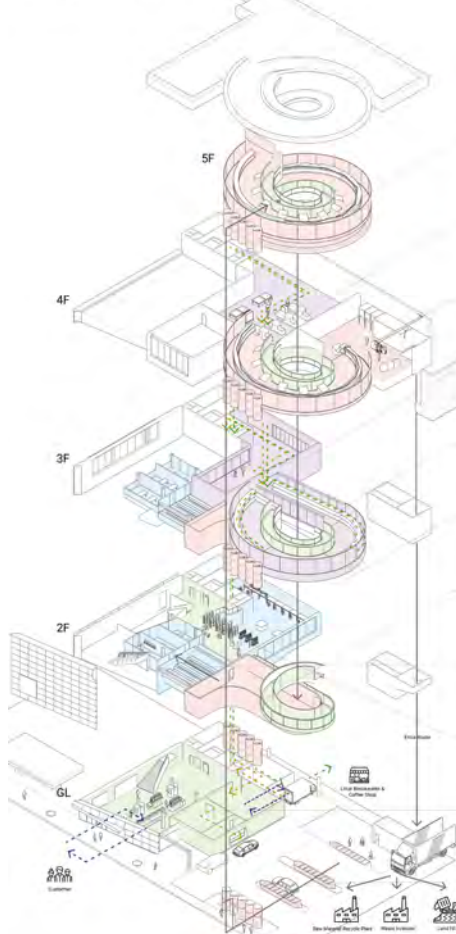


Unrecycling & Recycling

Plan



Material Circulation in Exonometric View



L'esperance

-
- The diagram illustrates the components of a Value Stream Map (VSM) and their relationship to the 'Value Stream'. On the left, four colored boxes represent different types of components: a pink box for 'Fixed Component (stationary facility)', a yellow box for 'Mobile Impeding Facility', a light blue box for 'Logistical Delay Space', and a green box for 'Waste Space (Chokku Musubi)'. On the right, four colored arrows point towards a central box labeled 'Value Stream'. The arrows are: a dashed blue arrow for 'Inter-Standardized Component', a dashed yellow arrow for 'In-High Standardized Component', a dashed light blue arrow for 'Standardized Fixed Component', and a solid black arrow for 'Value Stream'.

Waste Filtering

Recycling water classified as carrying long-term or secondary jobs by special containers, tanks, treatment systems of plastic glass, and final moving along the conveyor belt are directed to the secondary recycling line. The secondary materials are classified as low materials in be used to recycling plants, or materials to be passed into treatment and are directed to the compression unit.

Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4) 409-424

Initial Food Container Washing
Various standard food containers, such as cups, food trays, lunch boxes, and bowls, that contain leftover food, lead to the Washroom through the freight elevator. After some of the employees are observed not people wash themselves using a large sink, the cashier lead to the great cleaning line.

Waste Compression

Waste that is raw material to be used in recycling plants and residues that will be burned are incinerated, are classified and reduced in volume (air) compressors. Waste compressed in shape is loaded into a friction truck through a crane and headed for each raw material plant, incinerator and landfill.

Food Container Packing & Storage

Various containers, such as cage-load trays, Arch boxes, and bowls, are packed separately and taken to workhouses to wait for them to be used by Cash Local Authority and delivery companies. The two- or three-vat cage levitch will return to the factory after a considerable

Food Container Washings & Drying
Food containers that go through the process of rinsing, cleaning, sanitization, drying, inspection, and repacking using the spiral belt are actively steam treated on the outside. The shells that have finished the drying process flow to the packing room.

Makers' Space & Crafts Studio

In the mayor's speech, visitors can reuse things they want to maintain from waste disposal items. For example, plastic pellets can be recycled 3D printed to create new items, and a mobile bike can be created from recycled tires. The studio is a professional production space where small manufacturers can set up if they want.

Secondary Filtering Center:

Remotely Access Systems Disabled in powerup files we send to
Master Bank of the network for just clearing

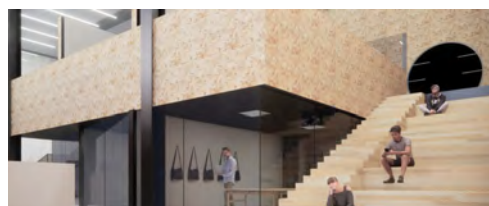
Author's address: *Department of Computer Science, University of Cambridge, 32 Avenue Road, Cambridge CB2 3PQ, UK*

Material Bank
The Material Bank space was created by recycling residual fuel tanks from the site. Plastic, fabric, paper, metal, vinyl, glass, etc. are stored separately, and people using MakeIt, Space or Crafty-Savvy can use the materials or buy them at a low price.

Environment Friendly Product Shop
It is a place that sells eco-friendly products such as clothes and items made in Studio or Makers' Zone, or biodegradable (eco) toys and furniture. The studio or dishwashing space is visually open, allowing users to see the production process and personnel directly while consuming.

Refill Shop

It is a store that sells various types of clothing, shoes, and other products at a low price. Local residents use empty plastic glassware, metal containers, and other items to buy necessary items, helping to reduce the amount of garbage generated in the area.



Dasom Park

박다솜

Fly to the Park

Doosan Tower, Euljiro-dong, Seoul

TUTORS

Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

In large cities with high population density, the area of personal space that each person can enjoy is not very large. In addition, the park area per person in Seoul is low compared to most developed countries, and there are large differences between regions. Today, since the COVID-19, interest in un-tact activities that can be enjoyed with other people while keeping a certain distance from the outside is growing, and the importance of an outdoor space where you can relax is growing. It is quite difficult to horizontally increase the park area to make more park space in a dense city, and I thought that remodeling an already built building would be more desirable from an environmental and economic point of view. Therefore, before proceeding with the project, I considered which building types would gradually disappear in the future. Due to the rapidly developed non-face-to-face consumption, it was expected that large shopping malls would gradually disappear in the future due to the decrease of large offline shopping malls and business facilities and the increasing vacancy rate. In order to suggest whether it can be remodeled into a park, among many commercial buildings in Seoul, 'Doosan Tower' in Eulji-ro was selected and the project was carried out among the buildings with many residential facilities located nearby but insufficient park space. Because the nature of the program is quite different, it was designed to be easily recognized and accessed by deeply analyzing the poor environment of the building and suggesting solutions for feeling like a park.



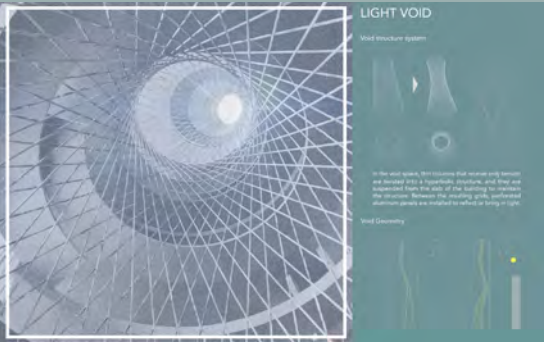
DAYLIGHT SOLUTION DIAGRAM



DESIGN PROCESS



ACTIVITIES



2nd floor plan



- 1. food market
- 2. garden
- 3. farming

5th floor plan



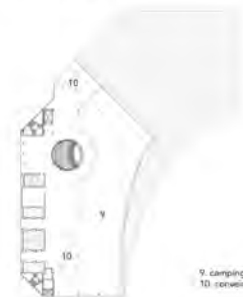
- 3. farming
- 4. resting park
- 5. private park
- 6. cafe

9th floor plan



- 2. garden
- 3. farming
- 4. resting park
- 5. private park
- 6. cafe
- 7. public place
- 8. playground
- 9. camping area
- 10. convenient store

12th floor plan



- 9. camping area
- 10. convenient store

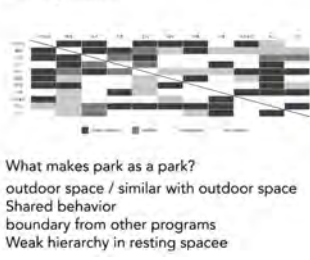
purpose

Nature
prowl
think
debate
rest
association
Leisure
eating
culture
sale

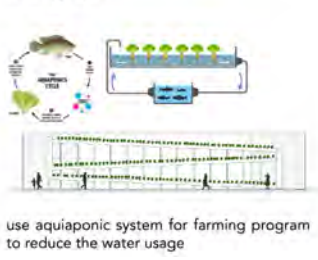
program

garden
walkway
picnic area
farm
market
plaza
restaurant

activity relation



farm system



Overall program



MASTERPLAN



Heuiseong Chae

채희성

Cheongju Handicraft Museum

Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do

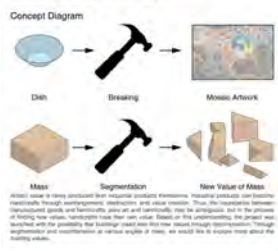
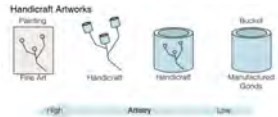
TUTORS

Taek Hong, Kwangseog Koh
홍택, 고광석

Cheongju City can be said to be a city born by industry. After liberation, an old city center was formed around the Cigarette Manufacturing factory, which opened in 1946. Also, new center was formed around the area when SK Hynix factory was attracted to Cheongju in 1989. Therefore, Cheongju City is still very interested in industrial products and culturally produces handicraft art that combines industrial products and art as major cultural contents. It also dreams of becoming a cultural content representing the region by attracting various international events related to handicrafts. The project planned a large handicraft museum in the old downtown of Cheongju, forming a place to thank and praise the industry, which is the foundation for Cheongju's current large city. In addition, this project proposed ways to establish identity for handicraft art as a cultural content of Cheongju City and provide a cultural community space for citizens.

청주시는 공업이 낳은 도시라고 할 수 있다. 해방 이후 1946년 문물 연 연초제조창을 중심으로 구도심이 형성되었고, 1989년 SK 하이닉스 공장을 청주시에 유치하면서 이 곳을 중심으로 신도심이 형성되었다. 따라서 청주시는 지금도 공산품에 대한 관심이 매우 높고, 문화적으로도 공산품과 예술을 결부시킨 공예미술을 주요 문화 콘텐츠로 생산해내고 있다. 또한, 공예 관련 각종 국제 행사를 유치하여 지역을 대표하는 문화 콘텐츠로서의 역할을 꿈꾸고 있다. 본 프로젝트는 청주시 구도심에 대형 공예 박물관을 계획하여, 청주시가 지금의 대도시로 있게 해준 근본인 공업에 대한 감사와 찬사를 보낼 수 있는 장소를 구성하였다. 또한 청주시 만의 문화 콘텐츠로서 공예 미술에 대한 아이덴티티를 확립하고, 시민들에게 복합 문화 공간을 제공할 수 있는 방안을 제시하였다.





Exhibits Kinds



Attached on The Wall

A few handcraft artworks can be attached on the wall in a certain way.

Mobile

A few handcraft artworks can be mobile in a certain way.

Handpiece

A few handcraft artworks can be handpiece in a certain way.

Vitrinex

A few handcraft artworks can be vitrinex in a certain way.

Exhibits Strategy

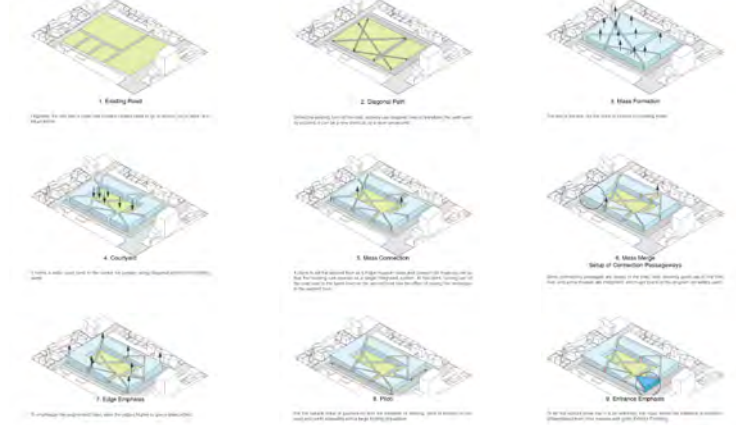


Each artwork has its own meaning. Strategy is to find a way to connect them.

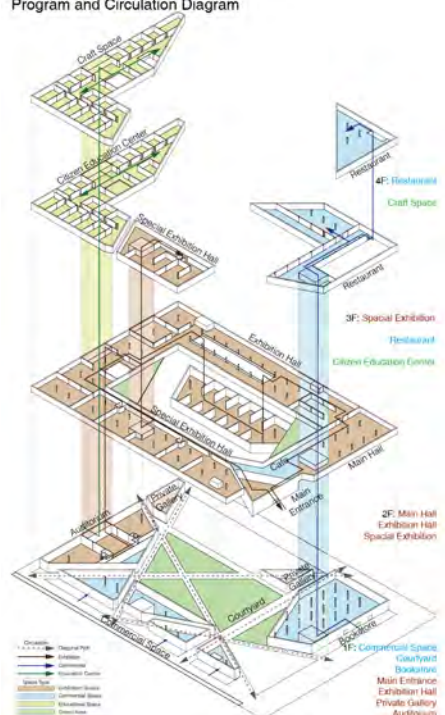
Each artwork has its own meaning. Strategy is to find a way to connect them.

Each artwork has its own meaning. Strategy is to find a way to connect them.

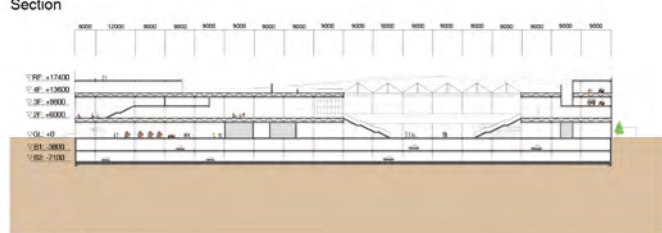
Mass Diagram



Program and Circulation Diagram



Section



Elevation



Floor Plan 3F (GL + 10600)



Floor Plan 4F (GL + 14400)



Perspective View



Taekhyun Jeong

정택현

Education Tree

Deoksu Middle School,
Sewoon Promotion District, Inhyeon-dong, Seoul

TUTORS

Taek Hong, Kwangseog Koh
홍택, 고광석

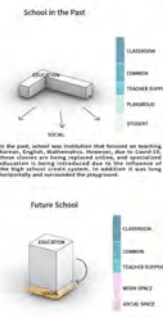
School remains in a low form surrounding the playground without any changes. The form of schools maintaining low density in Seoul, which is becoming denser, should be discussed. Also, the way of education is changing as existing classes are replaced by online classes due to Coivd-19. The number of Deoksu Middle school students is ranking at the bottom of the list of middle school students in Seoul. This may be because manufacturing and industrial facilities are located nearby rather than housing, and the site area is becoming underdeveloped, which is not suitable for teenagers. Various industries such as machinery, electronics, and printing are distributed around the site. However, they are disappearing and manufacturer's livelihoods are threatened as facilities are underdeveloped and refurbished. Considering these issues, a new school is proposed as a place for manufacturers and students. Manufacturers in the industry will enter schools and be provided with studios, where their skills will continue into the future by educating students while they work. It proposes a new form of school by combining studios for manufacturers and educational programs for students in one box. Machinery, electronics, lighting, and are arranged in four boxes each, and boxes are vertically stacked to create a new school. Common floors are placed between boxes for interaction between students. Outer spaces created by stacking masses cross will replace existing school's playgrounds. Through this project, I would like to present a new type of future school.



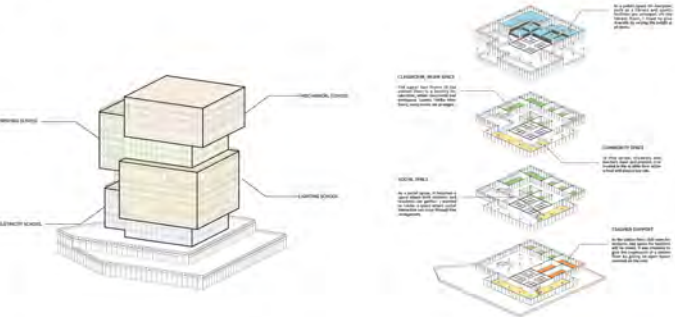
SITE ANALYSIS



CONCEPT DIAGRAM



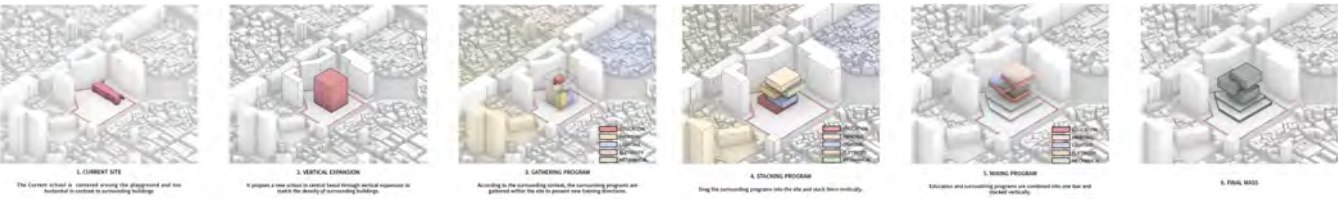
PROGRAM



FLOOR PLAN



DESIGN PROCESS



SECTION(A-A')



MASTER PLAN - 1st floor plan



Jeonghyun Lee

이정현

Working in Progress

Semiconductor Industrial Cluster
Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do

TUTORS

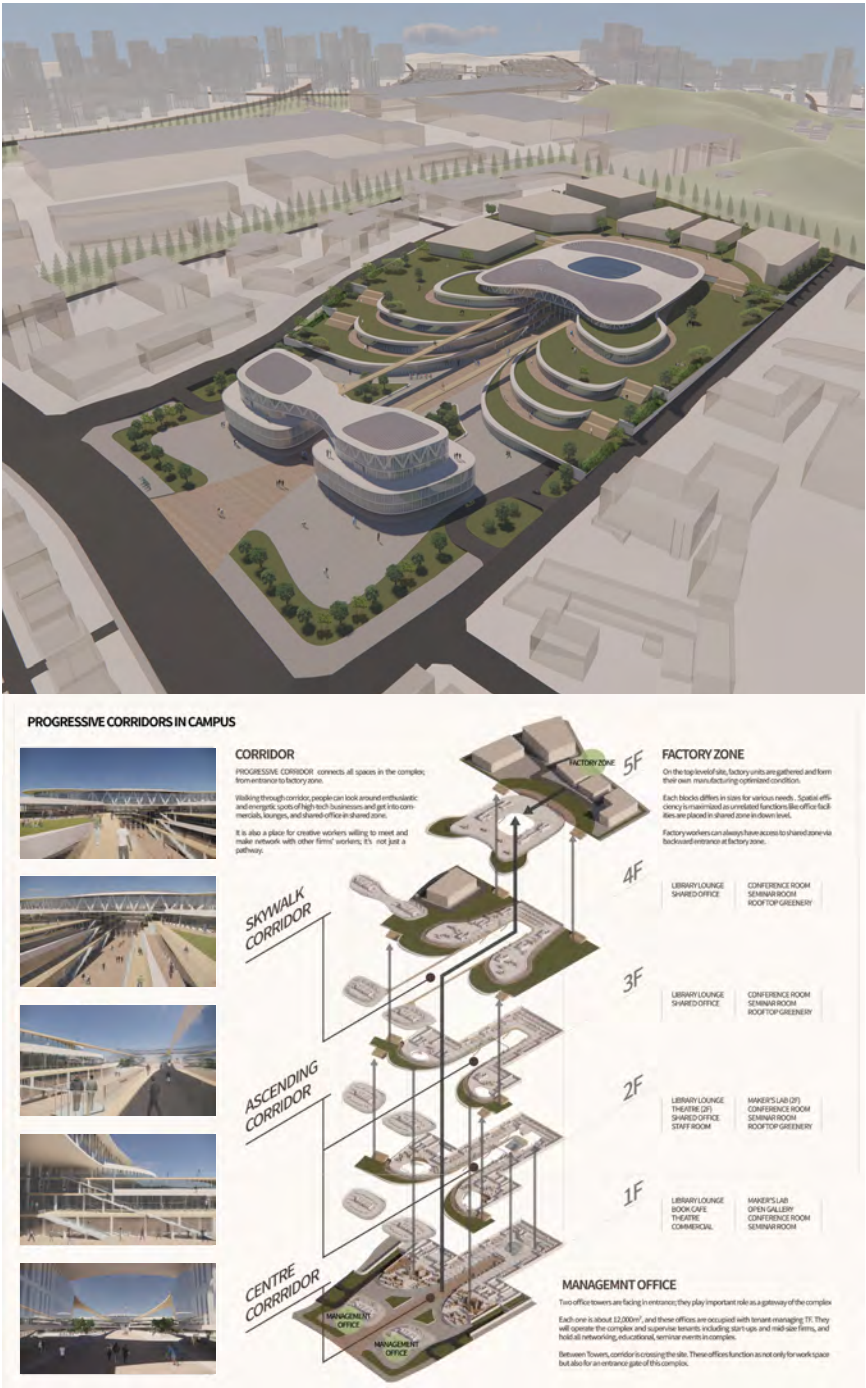
Taek Hong, Kwangseok Ko
홍택, 고광석

INTRODUCTION

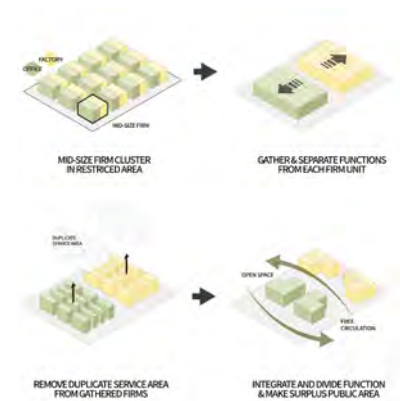
It's been 10 years after 2nd New-towns have been built in Gyeonggi-do and currently each city is reviewed differently in terms of urban business's basics; housing supply and self-sufficient city. Dongtan has gotten gets favorable comments in terms of self-sufficiency. Key Industry, HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY helped the city to establish its self-sufficiency. Samsung Electronics had built "Nano City Campus" with area of 560,000m2, and this enormous industrial complex has played major role in the city to construct independent economic and industrial network. Also, this led partner firms to settle down around Samsung campus; they've built their own cluster. They are hidden supporter of enormous high-tech industry by cooperating with R&D, manufacturing electronic parts and semiconductor production equipment.

However, what I've found in the cluster was that working condition of small and mid-sized firms is highly disordered and messy compared to global firms like TEL or 3M. Cluster's environment is so deteriorated contrary to advance of the high-tech industry. Building density is too high compared to total area of site and it led inefficient land use and poor work condition. I saw a necessity of rearrangement of this whole industrial complex.

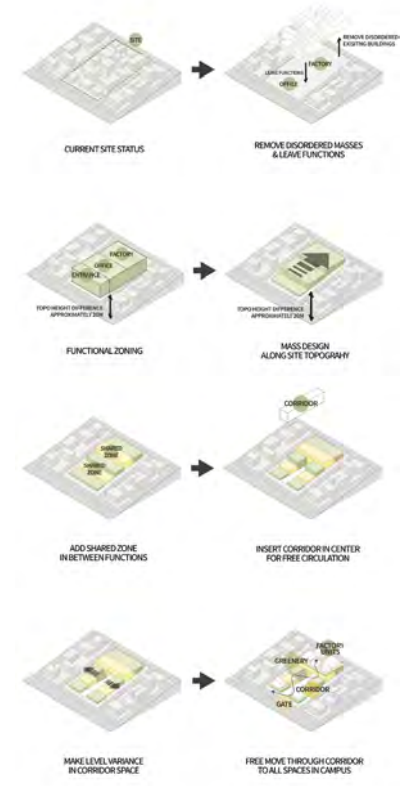
My idea started from "SHARING,"
Would it be more productive to gather scattered functions in a unified space?

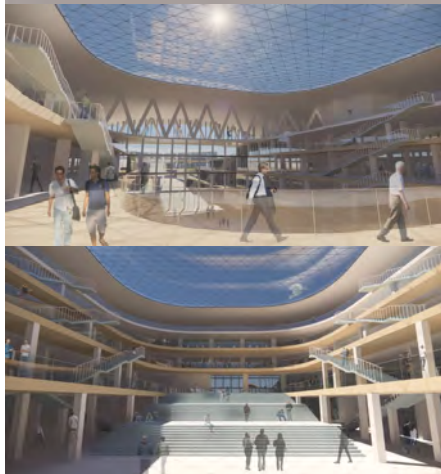
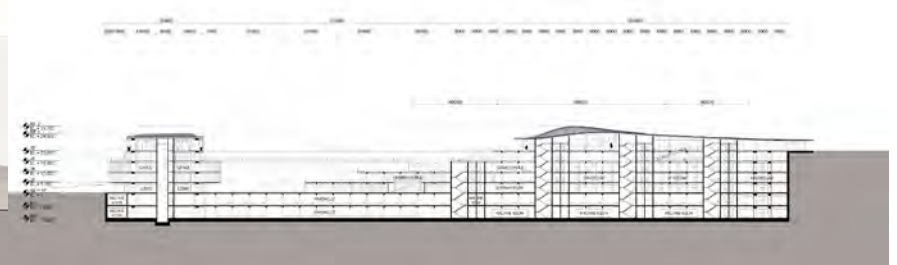
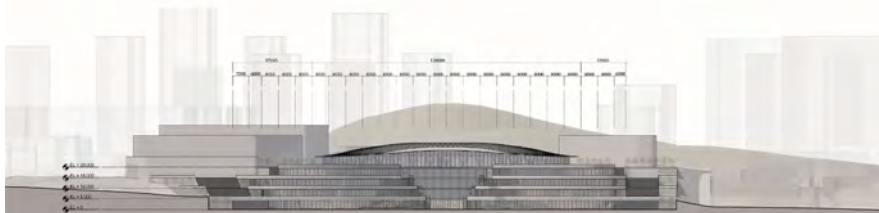
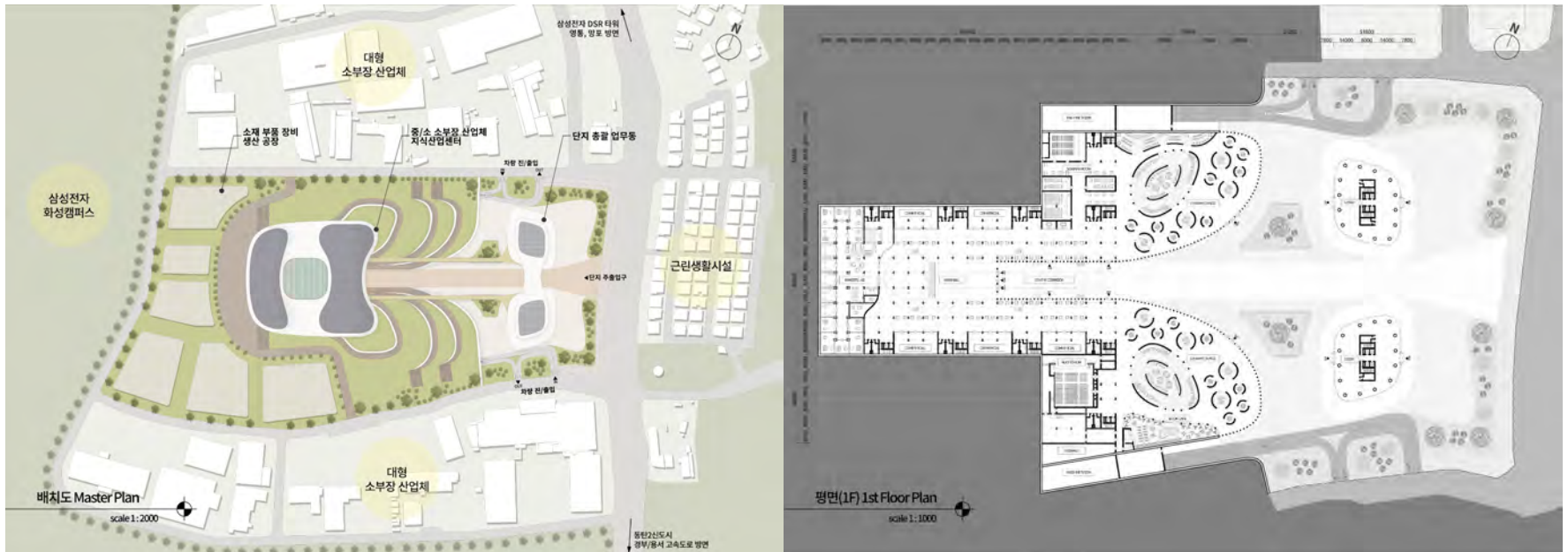


POWER OF SHARING



TOWARDS PROGRESSIVE CLUSTER





PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Factories and offices of each firm is gathered and rearranged to retain enough area for use. By compacting functions, surplus spaces are newly generated and SHARED PROGRAMS are placed- including Seminar room, auditorium, networking spaces – which were not able to be placed in previous buildings due to lack of area. Furthermore, by using 20m level difference, masses are designed in sloped way and this let building use their rooftop as greenery.

All programs are interconnected through PROGRESSIVE CORRIDOR in the middle of site, all workers go freely around the cluster and those corridors are interlaced with differentiated levels of cluster. On ground level there's CORE CORRIDOR, and ASCENDING CORRIDOR, which looks like group of stairs, integrates the complex vertically. The highest one is SKYWALK CORRIDOR and it connects management office and shared zone. Like dual meaning of word PROGRESSIVE; 'forward' and 'promising', I expect all progressive behaviors will be happened on corridors with outstanding industrial achievements via all social events in the complex.

A very significant credit of Dongtan's high-tech industrial development is not only in Samsung Electronics but also in partnering firms; they're hidden assistor. This proposal is designed to provide moderate manufacturing and working condition and facilitate enthusiastic network between firms, then eventually enhance productivity of high-tech industry. I hope more progressive and pioneering events to be happened in the partner firm industry campus.

Jiwon Park

박지원

Seoul Forest Helix Tower

Seochon, Start-up Complex
Jongno, Seoul

TUTORS

Taek Hong, Kwangseog Koh
홍택, 고광석

The Covid-19 freezes the job market which makes young people preparing to get a job are caught up in economic difficulties. Especially the single dwelling are socially isolated. This project began with the concern of how to provide young people with work-places and public spaces to rest and enjoy by inducing the isolated young people.

In 2020, many start-ups were established in Korea. However, only 29% of start-ups survive after five years. The failure to judge market demand, and having a difficulty exploring domestic markets are the main reasons why start-ups fail quickly. The site, Seochon, has seen a sharp drop in survival rate of the newly created commercial since 2018, and the floating population has decreased due to the Covid-19. However, Seochon is legally impossible to enter franchises, and revitalize by major companies which can build large-scale facilities is unavailable. Therefore, this project proposes Testing bed of start-up in Seochon.

Among startups currently operating in South Korea, four sections (fashion, food, pet, and health care) were selected that require offline meetings with the public. The complex is composed of adding buildings for each section, and three buildings consisting of a support space that can interact with the four sections. The showroom for startups functions as a flagship store, and the experience space functions as a pop-up store. Consumers can experience products or services provided by startups for free, provide direct feedback, and upload photos taken in showrooms, experience spaces, or photo zones.





Jaehyeok Choi

최재혁

Seoul Forest Helix Tower

Seongsu, Residential Complex
Seongdong, Seoul

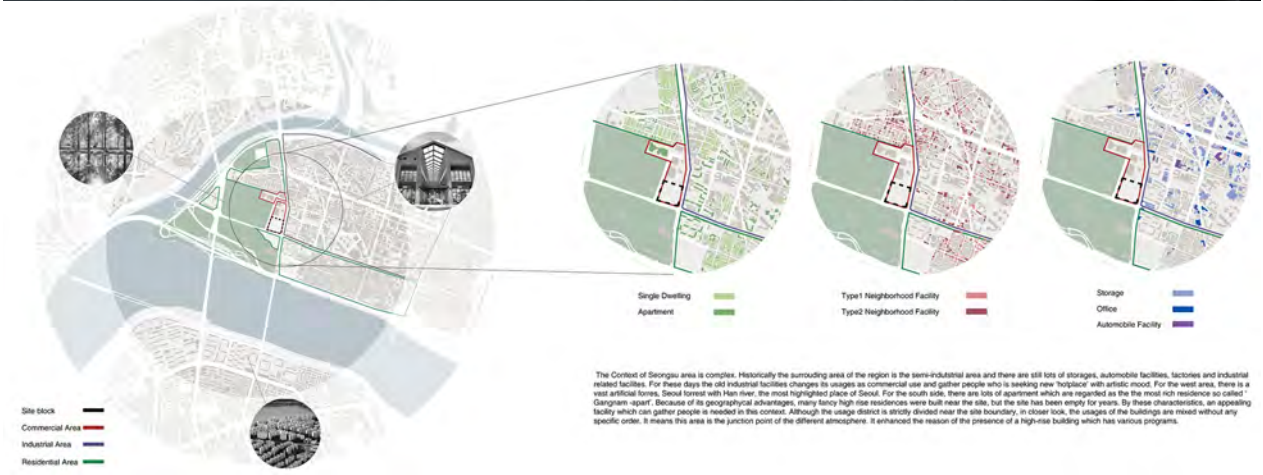
TUTORS

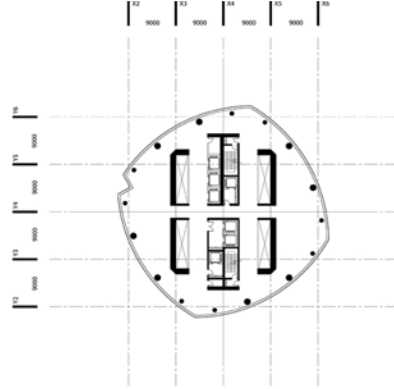
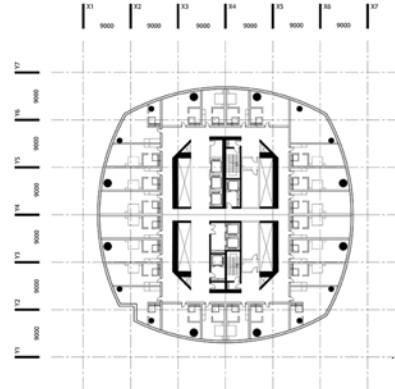
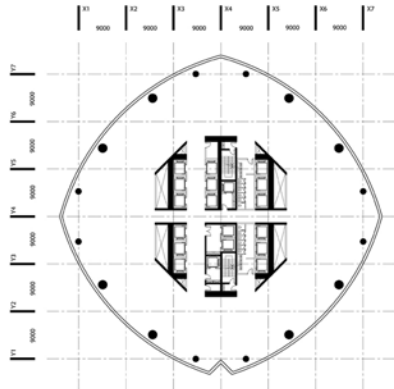
Youngho Yeo, Minhwa Lee
여영호, 이민화

The surrounding area of Seongsu is a semi-industrial area and there are lots of industrial-related facilities. For these days the old facilities change its usages as commercial use and gather people who are seeking new hot place with artistic mood. For the west area, there is a vast artificial forest, Seoul Forest with Han river, the most highlighted place of Seoul. For the south side, there are lots of apartments which are regarded as the richest residence. The usages of the buildings are mixed in the site boundary without any specific order. It means this area is the junction of the different atmosphere. It enhanced the reason for the presence of a multi-use complex. An appealing super tall building may act as the central point of the urban axis and may effectively absorb various demands of spaces as a vertical city.

Started from the low level, the urban axis should corresponds to the building. Open space, pedestrian access, and traffic demand was considered in mass layout. One of the most important roles of the building is providing memorable views for the people. The main design challenge is to solve the continuous changes in direction.

The shape of the building was being tapered and the plans went rounded for space arrangement. Twisted angles and the dimension of the plans and sections are other variables that determine the overall shape of the building. The aesthetic of the curve was maximized by emphasizing a rising curve in the plan and elevation. Overall, it gives 120 degrees of panorama environment and a suitable view of the Han river.

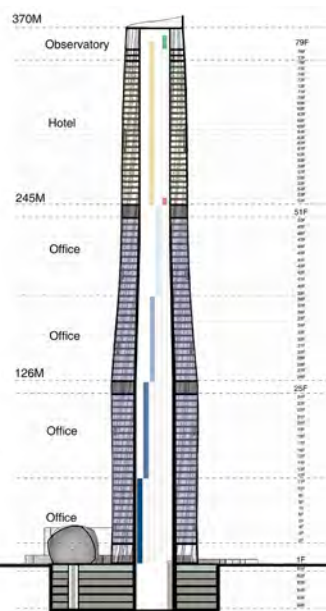
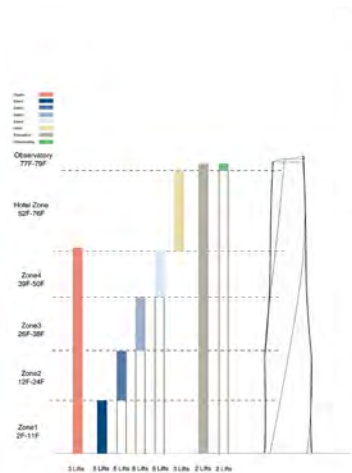




South Elevation



East Elevation



Sooyeon Park

박수연

Vertical Beauty Park

Myeong-dong, Complex
Gangbuk, Seoul

TUTORS

Taek Hong, Kwangseog Koh
홍택, 고광석

Foreign tourists often use Myeong-dong, which is very convenient for transportation to major destinations. They are interested in K-beauty, and Myeongdong was the best place to meet that demand. However, vacancy rates in Seoul's six major commercial districts soared after covid-19, and Myeong-dong was the most damaged because it was a commercial area with a high proportion of foreign tourists. Myeong-dong was a hot place for young people from 1990 to 2000. However, as the number of foreign tourists increased around 2010, Myeong-dong gradually became a place to meet the needs of tourists, not for Koreans. After the corona, there may not be many foreign tourists as before, and I suggest a large vertical park building to make Myeong-dong attractive to Koreans.

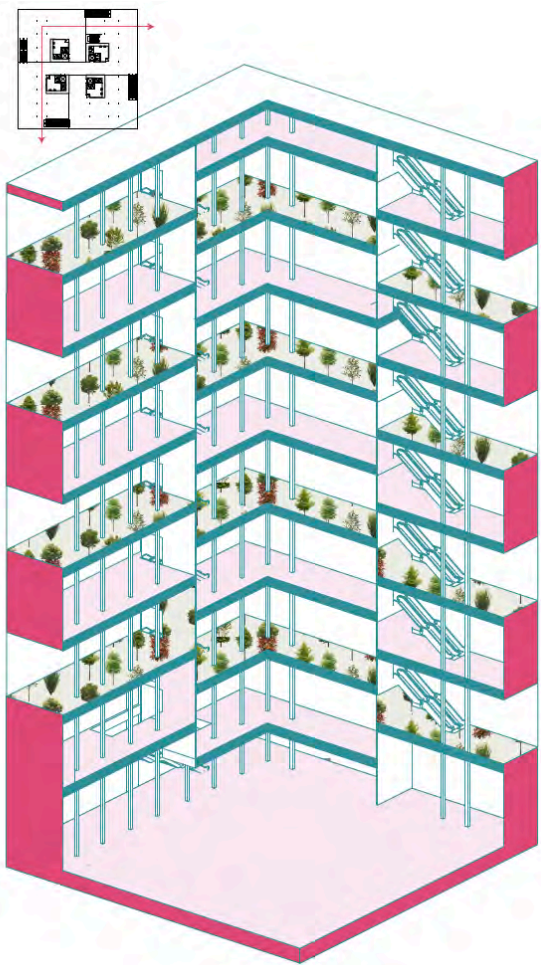
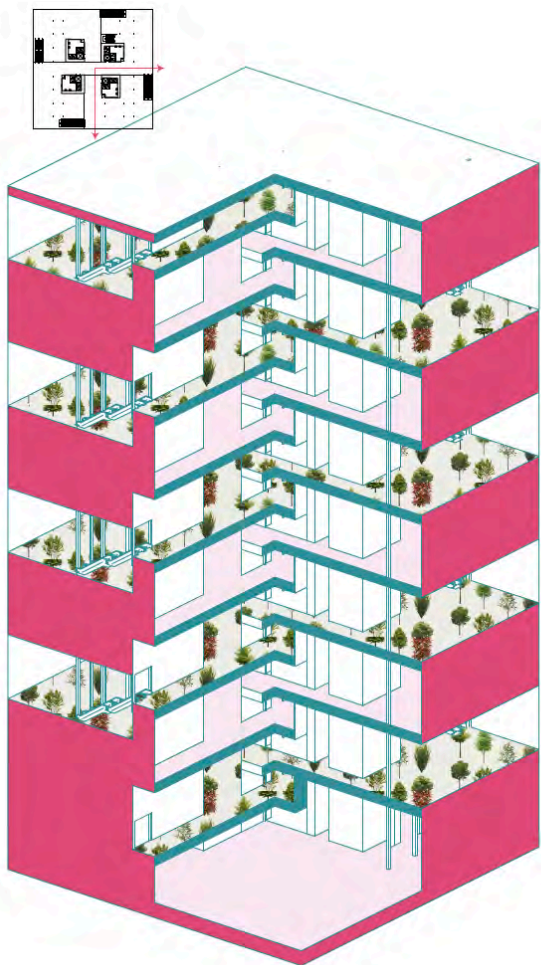
By default, the floor system consists of two slabs. People can only enjoy the park or shop if they follow the escalators. Stairs and elevators are designed to allow you to enjoy both shops and parks on each floor.

Beauty Block

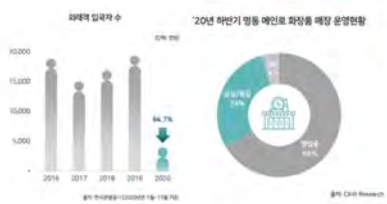
People can enjoy all the programs about beauty in this one building.

Park Block

People can enjoy vertical city parks that did not exist in Myeongdong before. Myeong-dong is a commercial dense area and there are no public facilities such as parks or libraries. Through this space, people will be able to relax in the city center.

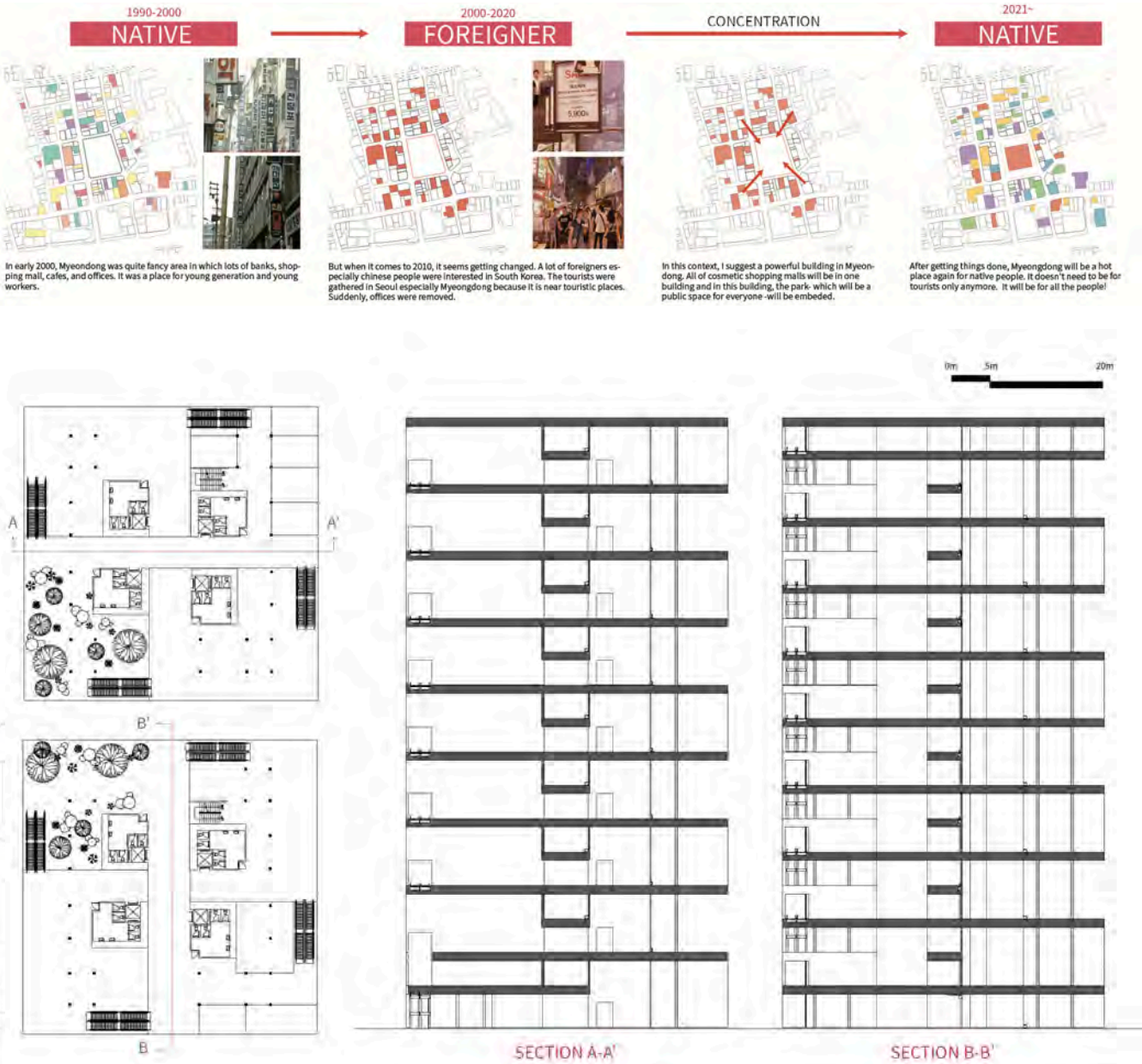
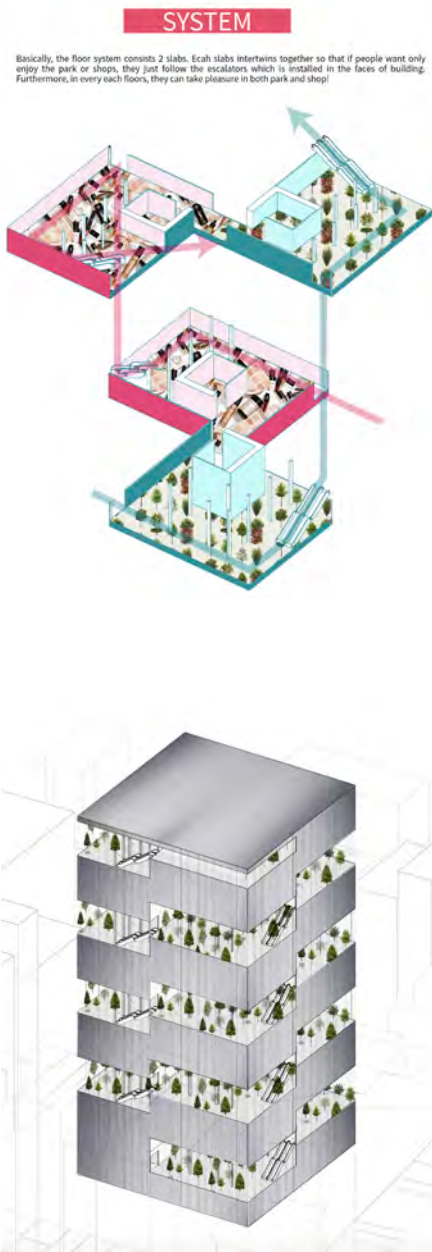


지난 해 하반기 서울 명동 공실률이 25%를 기록했다. 2019년 상반기 공실률이 15%인 것에 비해 10%p 증가했다. 특히 서울을 제외한 수도권과 지방의 공실률이 10% 이하인 것에 비해 명동은 20% 이상인 것에 비해 10%p 증가했다. 이는 명동의 상업적 가치가 높고, 외국인 관광객이 많이 방문하는 데 따른 결과로 보인다. 하지만 명동의 상업적 가치가 높고, 외국인 관광객이 많이 방문하는 데 따른 결과로 보인다. 하지만 명동의 상업적 가치가 높고, 외국인 관광객이 많이 방문하는 데 따른 결과로 보인다.



Since covid19, the vacancy rate in the top six business districts in Seoul has soared. Among them, Myeong-dong was the hardest hit because it was a commercial area with a high proportion of foreign tourists. Even now, if you go there, many stores are wearing rental banners. In this situation, I would like to make a proposal for Myeong-dong to overcome this crisis.

The largest number of stores in Myeong-dong are cosmetics stores. Foreigners are very interested in K-beauty, and Myeong-dong was the best place to meet the demand. However, about 30% of the existing cosmetic stores have been vacant or closed after the corona broke out, and Myeong-dong, which was previously active, is nowhere near.



Jonggwang Kim

김종광

Tide Concert Hall

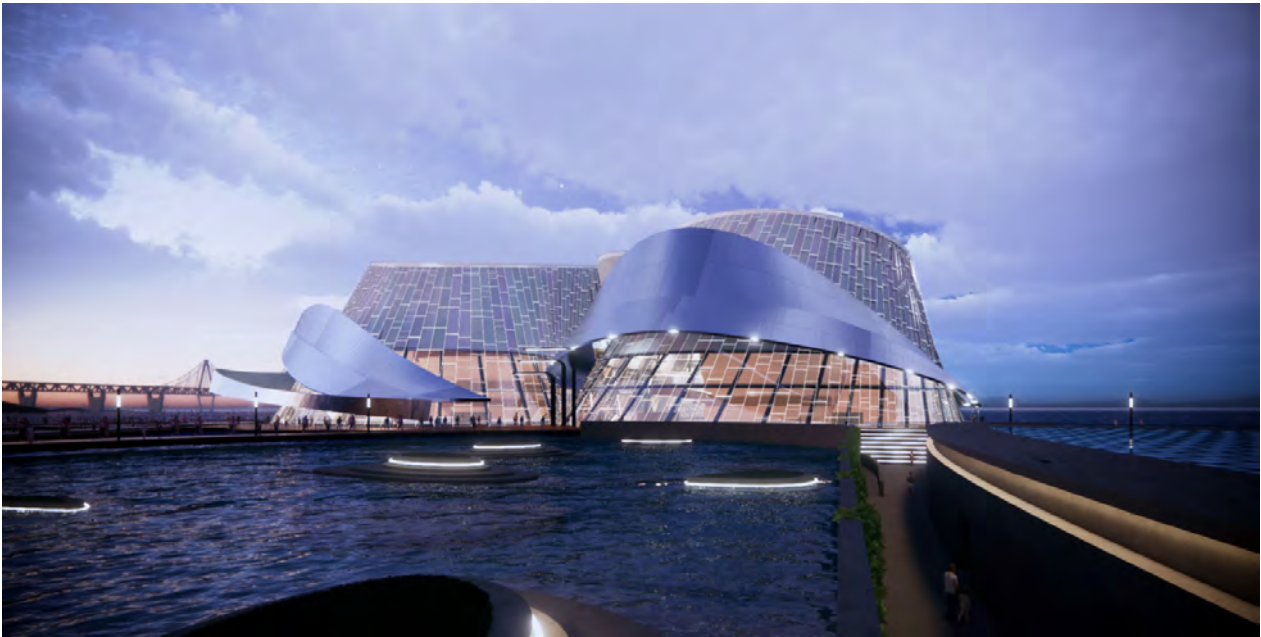
Concert Hall
Incheon

TUTORS

Taek Hong, Kxwangseog Koh
홍택, 고광석

The concert hall was closed for a while by the Covid-19, but after a long time, it resumed operations with fewer than half of the passengers. But the whole market has stagnated due to poor events. There have now been several attempts to overcome this Covid. The first is to receive the least number of users. The second is the outdoor performance. However, outdoor performances are difficult to do often and it is difficult to rent space. Finally, there is a video event where audiences can enjoy the performance without having to come to the venue. This requires an easy-to-expand space. Unlike land, water and sea exist without any purpose. Therefore, the project was planned not only on land, but also in the sea where it could be flexibly expanded in certain situations or needs.

The site chose Incheon, which suffered a lot of losses due to the corona and lacked the supply of performances even in situations where it did not. Many foreigners used to come to Korea, but now that the road is blocked by the corona, Incheon was a good place to minimize the damage by flexible policies or space utilization, especially if similar things happen afterwards. The waterfront space in the middle of the concert hall plays various roles. First, it not only takes a circular walk, but also creates a shortcut to the largest concert hall. This shortcut will be able to go below the surface and see mudflats, increasing interest in mudflats and preventing ruthless development of reclaimed land. Secondly, there is an exhibition space and a concert hall.

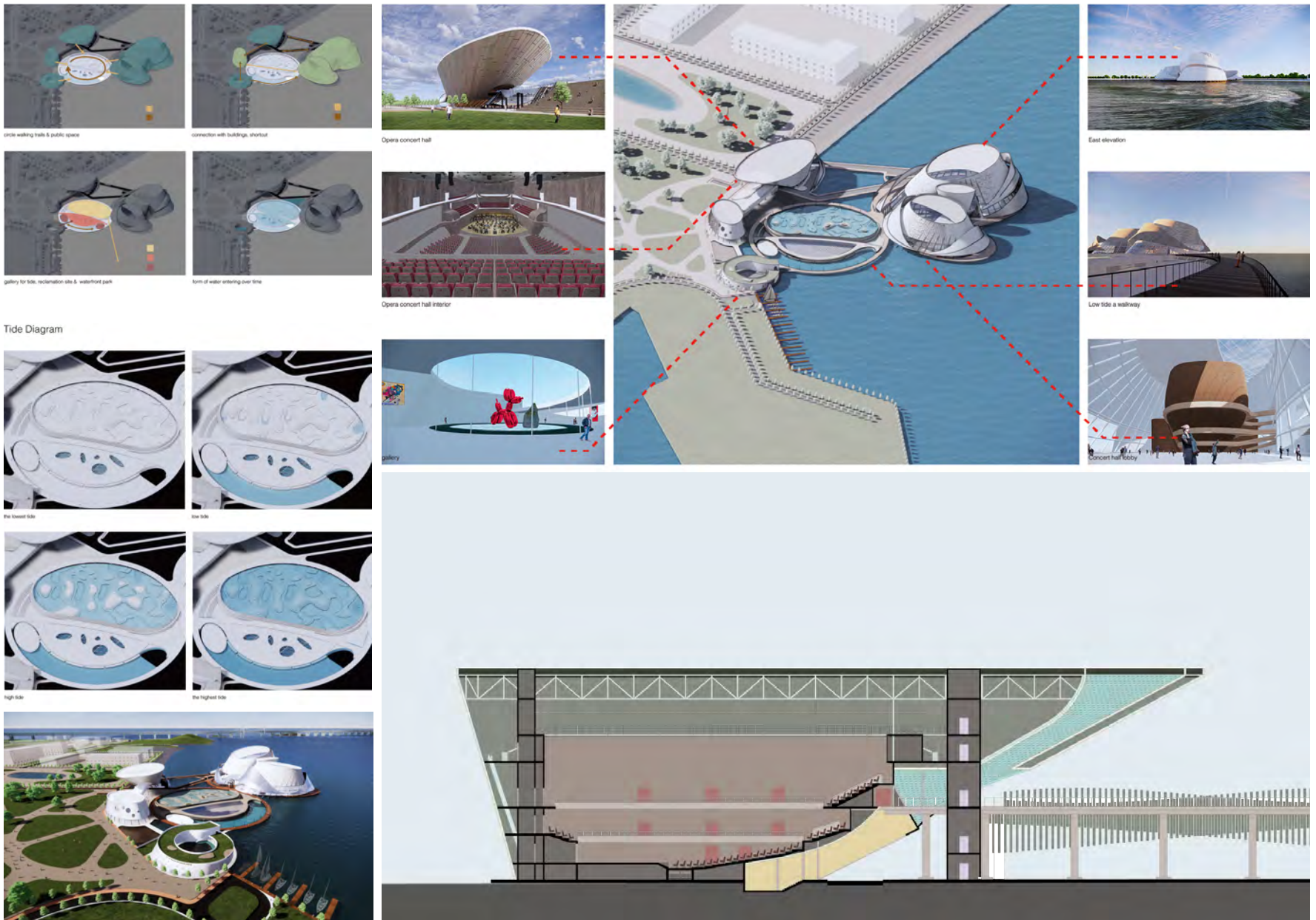


Design Diagram



Site analysis





Seohyeon Lee

이서현

Webbing Complex

Renovation, Commercial Park
Sinpyeong-dong, Gyeongju

TUTORS

Kyeongun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

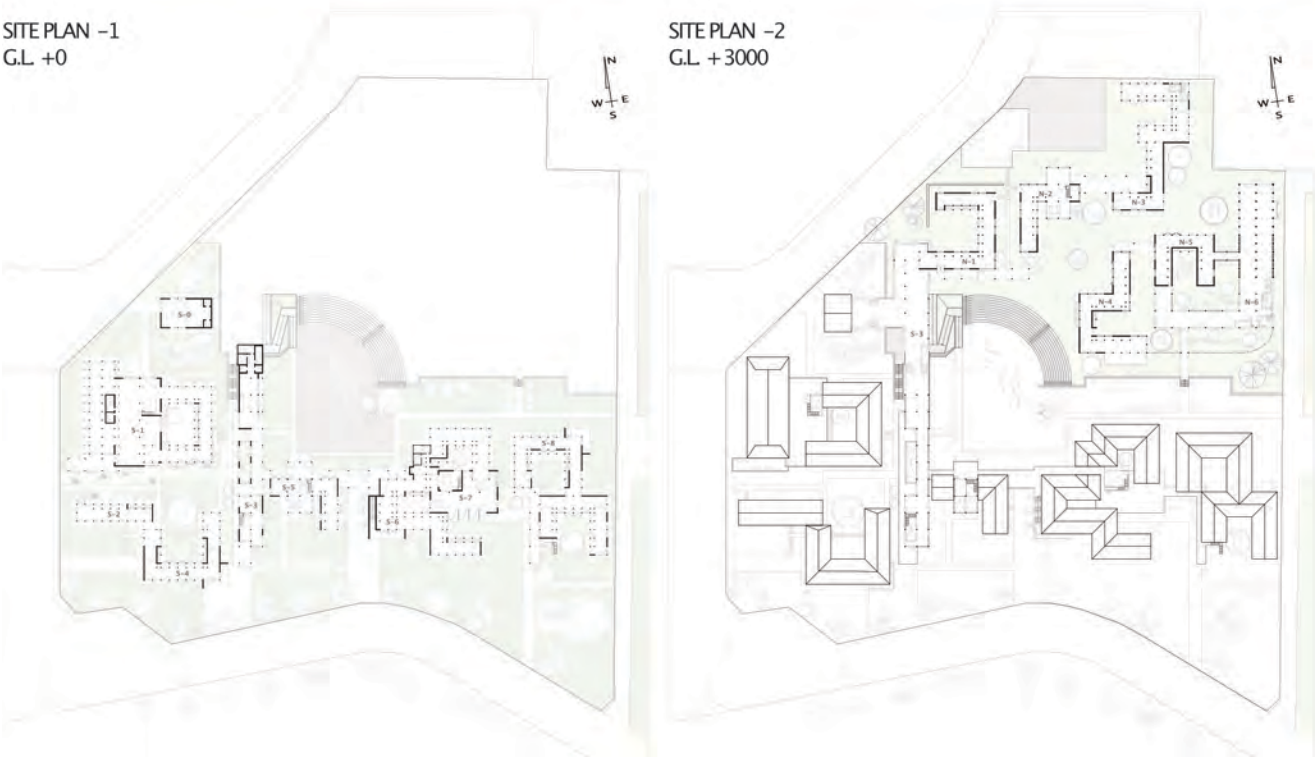
PURPOSE OF RENOVATION

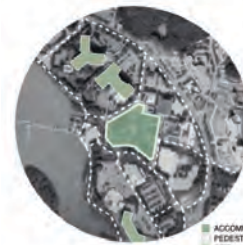
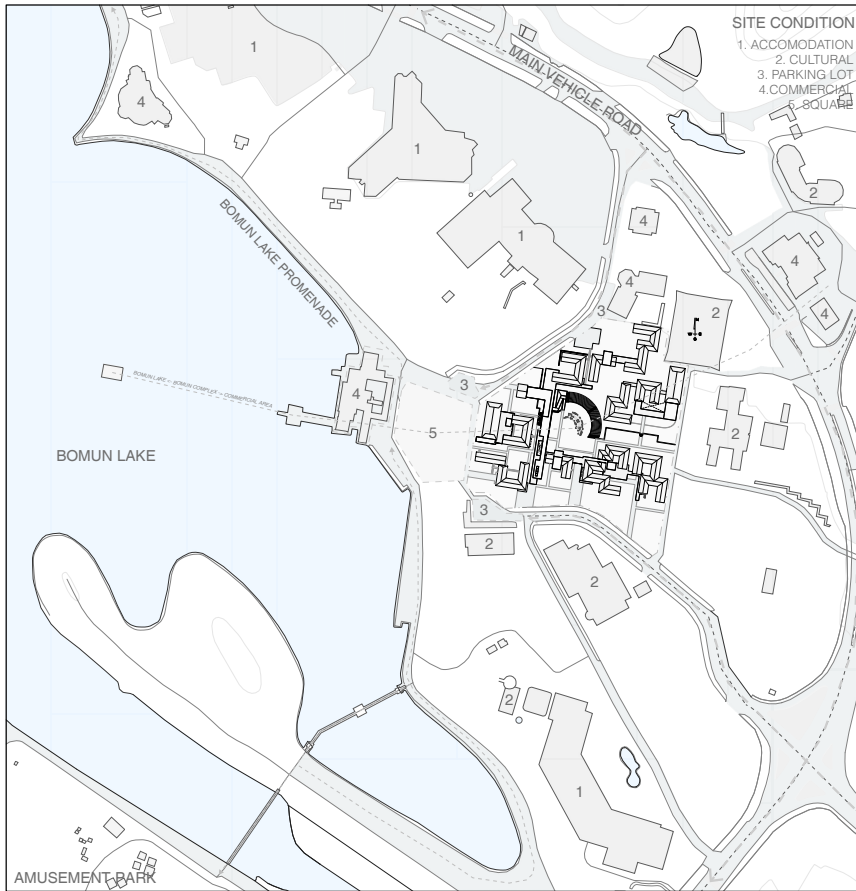
In Gyeongju, a city of history, numerous cultural properties of recognised value are newly discovered. Bomun Commercial Complex, was spotlighted as a cultural tourism, city and attempted unique concrete *hanok* of Gyeongju, has also raised its status. However, what is the current situation of Bomun Commercial Complex? Ironically, it has been ruined by old neglect and indifference and is destined to be demolished to cover it with a new building.

In this project, I would like to proceed with the renovation focusing on how the abandoned space can regain its value, and on the special sense of place that only here has. While following the changing demands, I aim to maximise the unique sense of place that only Bomun Commercial Complex has, as an example of solving Gyeongju.

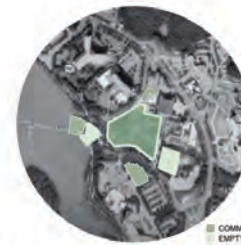
BASIC INFORMATION OF SITE

Bomun Commercial Complex, in 375 Sinpyeong-dong, Gyeongju, Gyeongsan-do, is 25,361m2, Building to Land Ratio is 16.67%, consisting of one-story concrete *hanoks*. This unique large-scale commercial complex was possible because it was a state-led project in the past. It is located in the center of Bomun Tourist Complex, playing an intermediate role in Bomun Lake and various facilities in the complex.





TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN



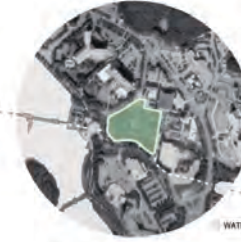
STAY FOR A WHILE



TRAFFIC - CAR



BOMUN LAKE



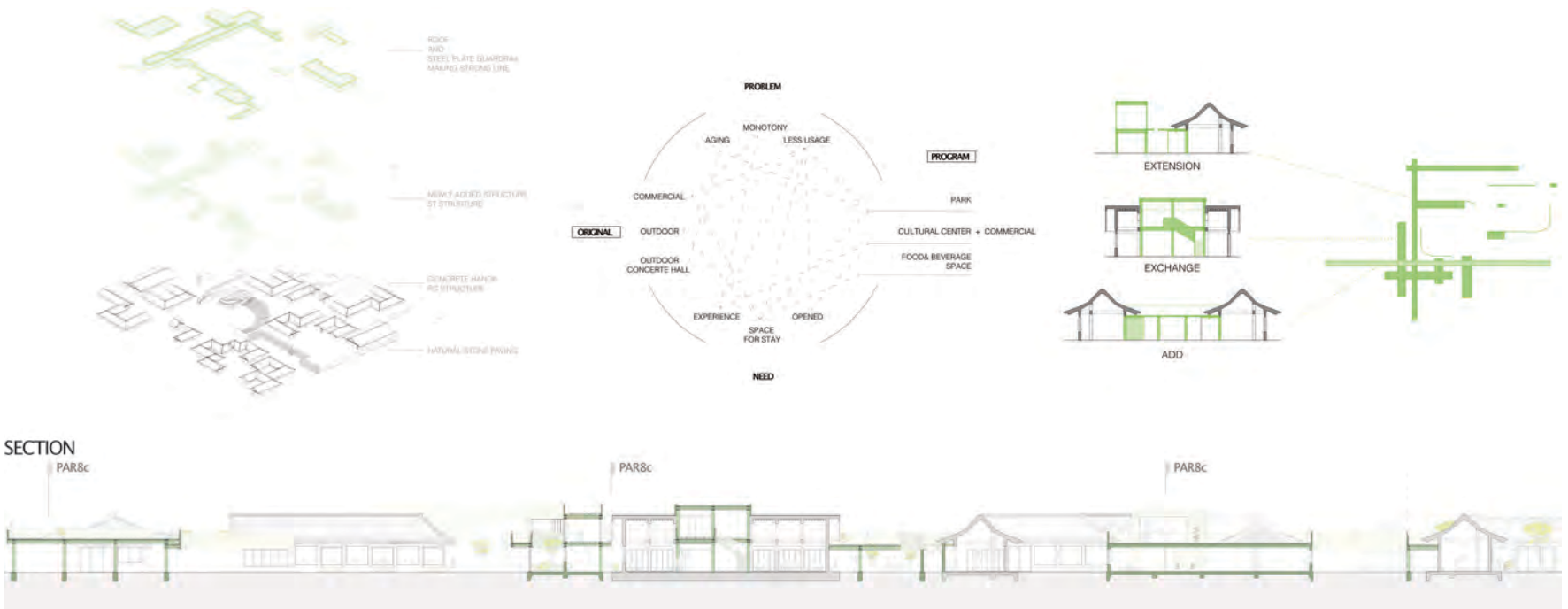
WATER CONNECTION

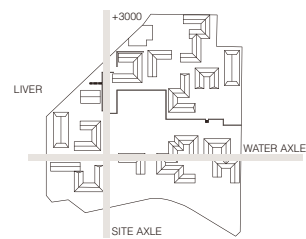


POND IN TOURIST AREA

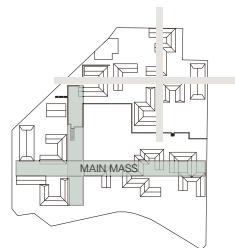
SPECIALTY OF SITE

What makes this place special is 'traditional *hanok* arrangement' and 'concrete *hanok*'. The arrangement here follows the traditional arrangement of *hanok*, and unlike the arrangement of straight and strong movements in the West, it can be entered from anywhere and the buildings are seen step by step, so there is a sense of depth. Therefore, inside is like a maze, but there is actually no same place. This arrangement creates synergy with old *hanok* roofs, stone-paved roads, brick fences, and old trees, giving visitors a feeling of sightseeing Gyeongju's cultural assets, which is brought back to reality by concrete *hanok*. In addition, the white concrete *hanok* is a unique feature of Gyeongju and started from Bomun Complex, here. The area around Gyeongju's cultural properties is legally built only with *hanok* roofs, which can be seen around most Gyeongju cultural properties. In addition, the contrast between white concrete and black *hanok* roofs feels very beautiful.

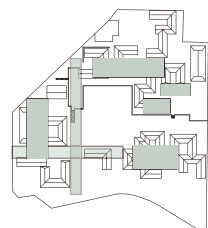




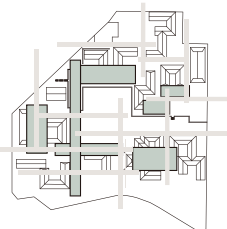
1. SITE ANALYSIS



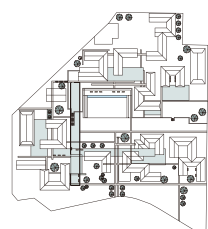
2. CONNECTIVITY WITHIN THE SITE



3. MASS SEGMENTATION IN LOWER FLOOR

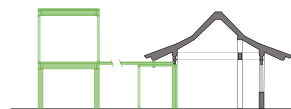


4. FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF CIRCULATION.



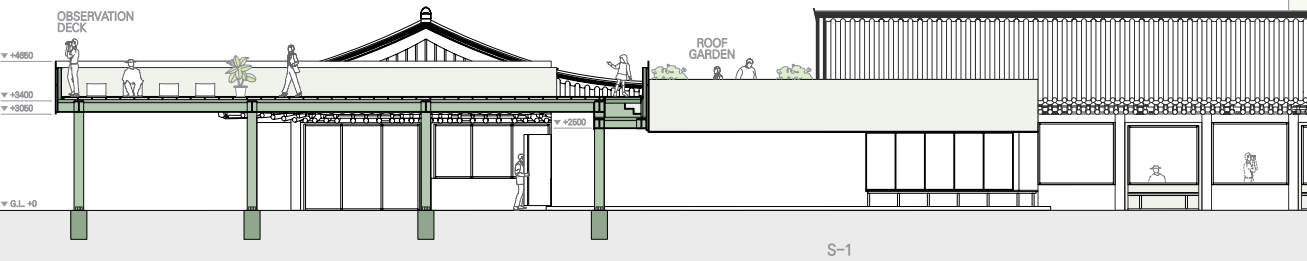
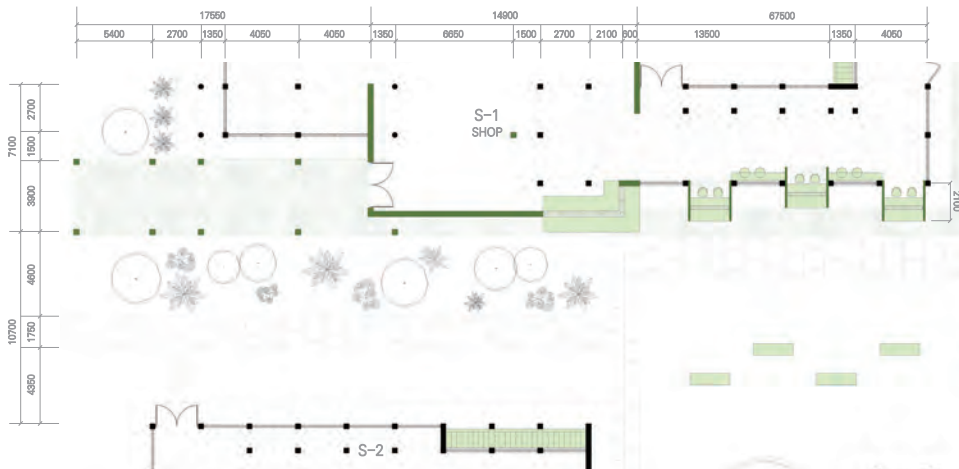
5. VARIOUS USES OF EXTERNAL SPACE

PART - 1

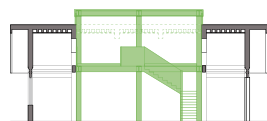


EXTENSION

It shows the connection between the lake and Bomun(downtown) along the main axis. In the process, people experience a unique atmosphere unique to Bomun Shopping Center as well as become the background of each other.

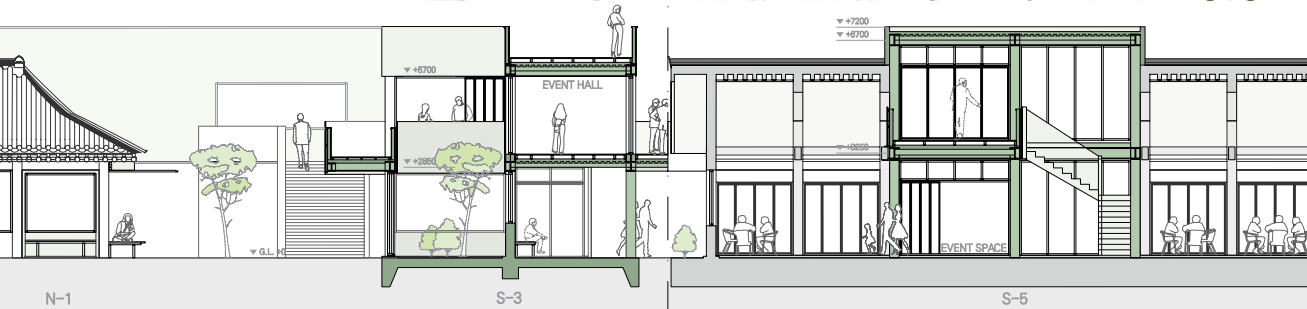
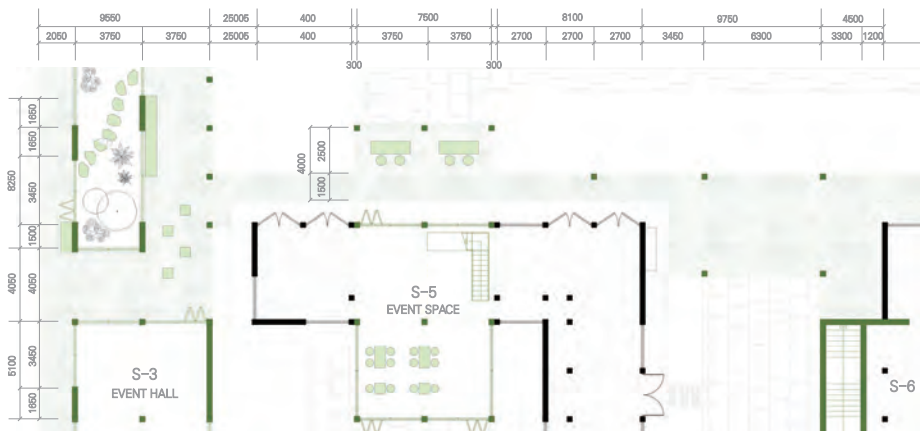


PART - 2

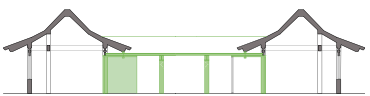
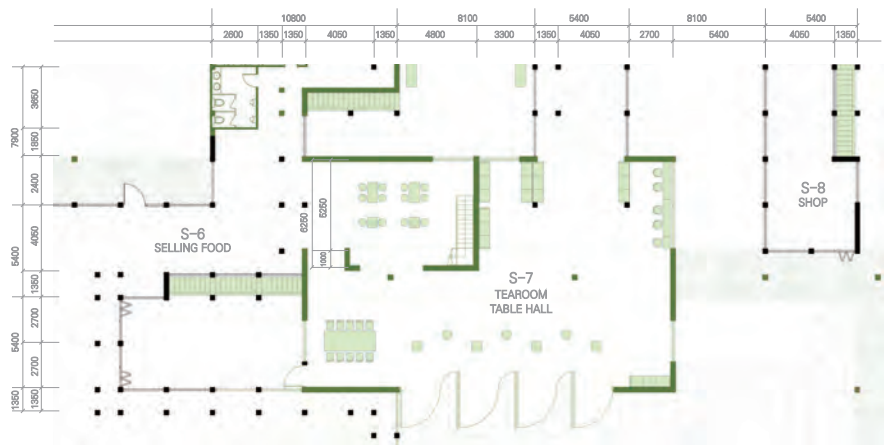


EXCHANGE

Newly intervened buildings also open up spaces. It contrasts the most with the existing ones, shows new possibilities. It also attracts visitors to the inside.

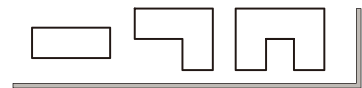


PART - 3

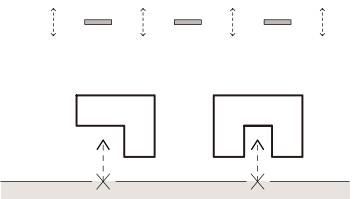


ADD

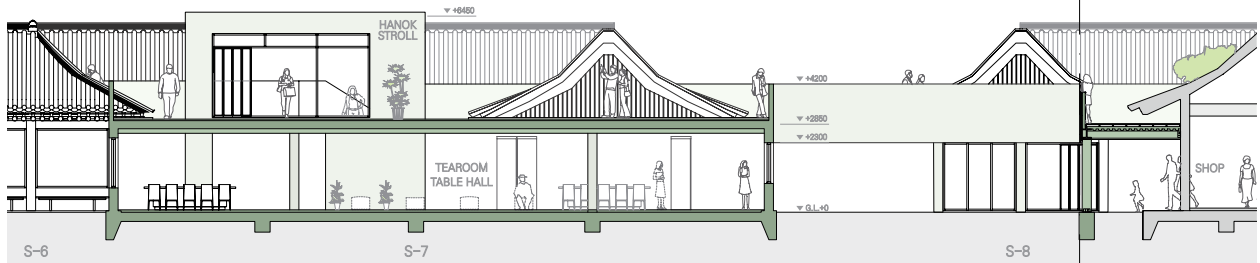
Unlike "extension," it is newly added to fully utilize the charm of existing things. By giving new boundaries and spaces to existing things, they create synergy with existing advantages and come as a unique and creative experience.



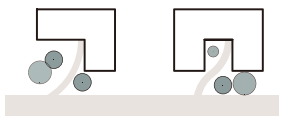
REMOVE FENCE (DAM-JANG)



NO DIRECT ENTRANCE FROM ROAD

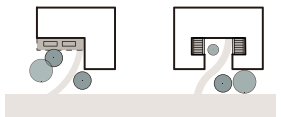


REMAKE OF OLD



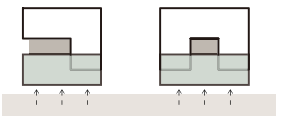
GREEN AND CURVED ROAD MAKING LAYER

DETAIL

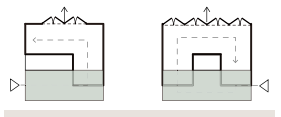


NEW REST OR EVENT AREA

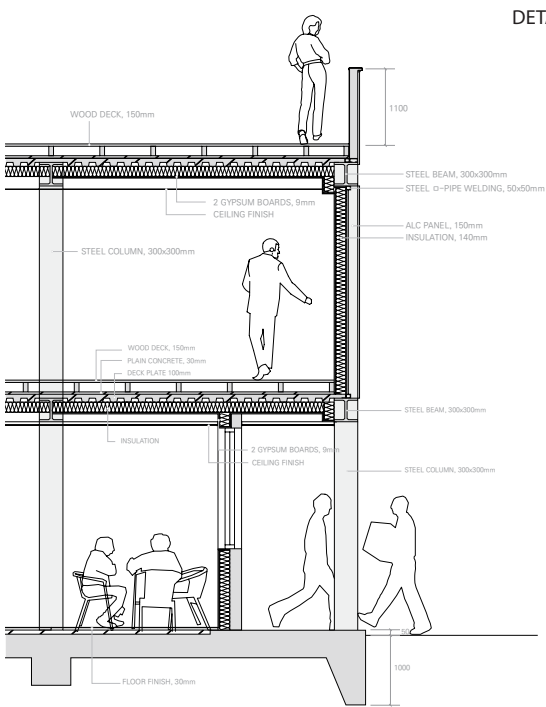
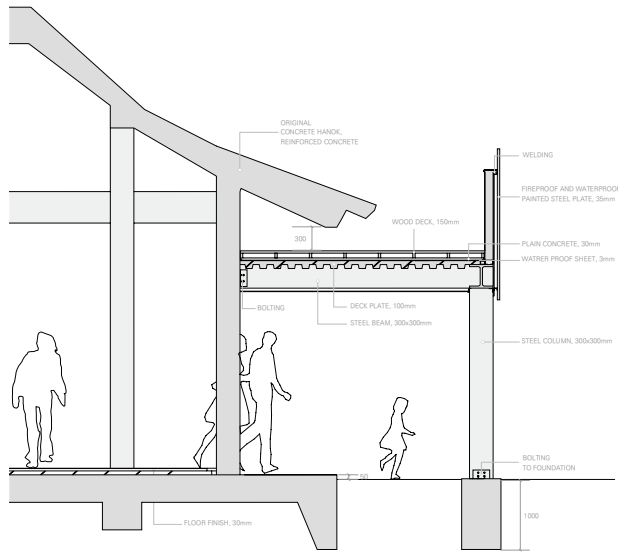
NEW SPACE FROM ADDITION



BLOCK DIRECT ENTRY FROM ROAD



DISCONNECTION FROM OPPOSITE SITE > OPPTIONAL ADJUSTMENT



Daehyun Shin

신대현

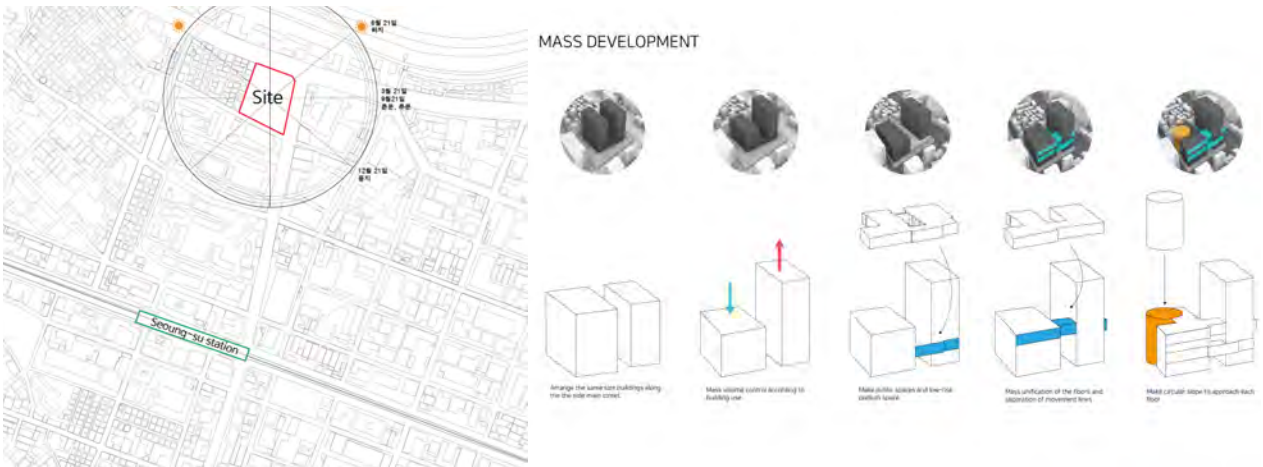
Knowledge Industry Center 01

Seongsu-dong, knowledge industry center
Gangnam, Seoul

TUTORS

Youngho Yeo, Minhwa Lee
여영호, 이민화

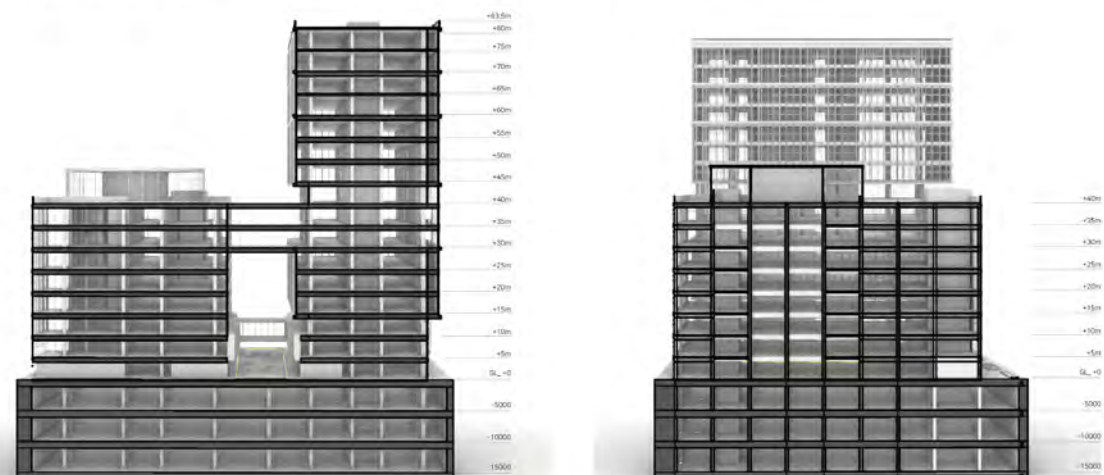
Seongsu-dong is the only semi-industrial area in eastern Seoul, where various venture facilities are concentrated. It can be said that it has a similar character to the Guro Digital Complex, but it is more innovative and is a place where founders and venture companies that have started relatively recently are concentrated. Seongsu-dong is a place where a variety of food and attractions are provided, as the establishment of large franchises is restricted to prevent gentrification in Seongdong-gu. Seongsu-dong lacks space compared to the number of companies. This is because Seongsu's hot environment, policies, and the environment where various start-ups and venture companies are gathered and the best environment for entrepreneurs. In fact, Seongsu Think Factory as a knowledge industry center, was praised by residents and introduced a lot in the media. We need a knowledge industry center that can solve these needs, and we need a facility that can preserve the colors of Seongsu-dong. Seongsu-dong Knowledge Industry Center 01 consists of two buildings and a commercial space. Building 1 is a knowledge industry center-type where trucks can enter each floor, and Building 2 is a general office-type that houses incubators for startups and general corporate rental facilities. A shopping mall will be placed in the center seat between the two buildings. It can become a shelter for people in the business complex and a good showroom for entrepreneurs. Visitors to Seongsu-dong can enjoy food and shopping along with various showrooms in an atrium-type fun space.



A-A' Section, 1:400



B-B' Section, 1:400



Minji Song

송민지

Urban Terrace

Soyang Geunhwa Village
Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do

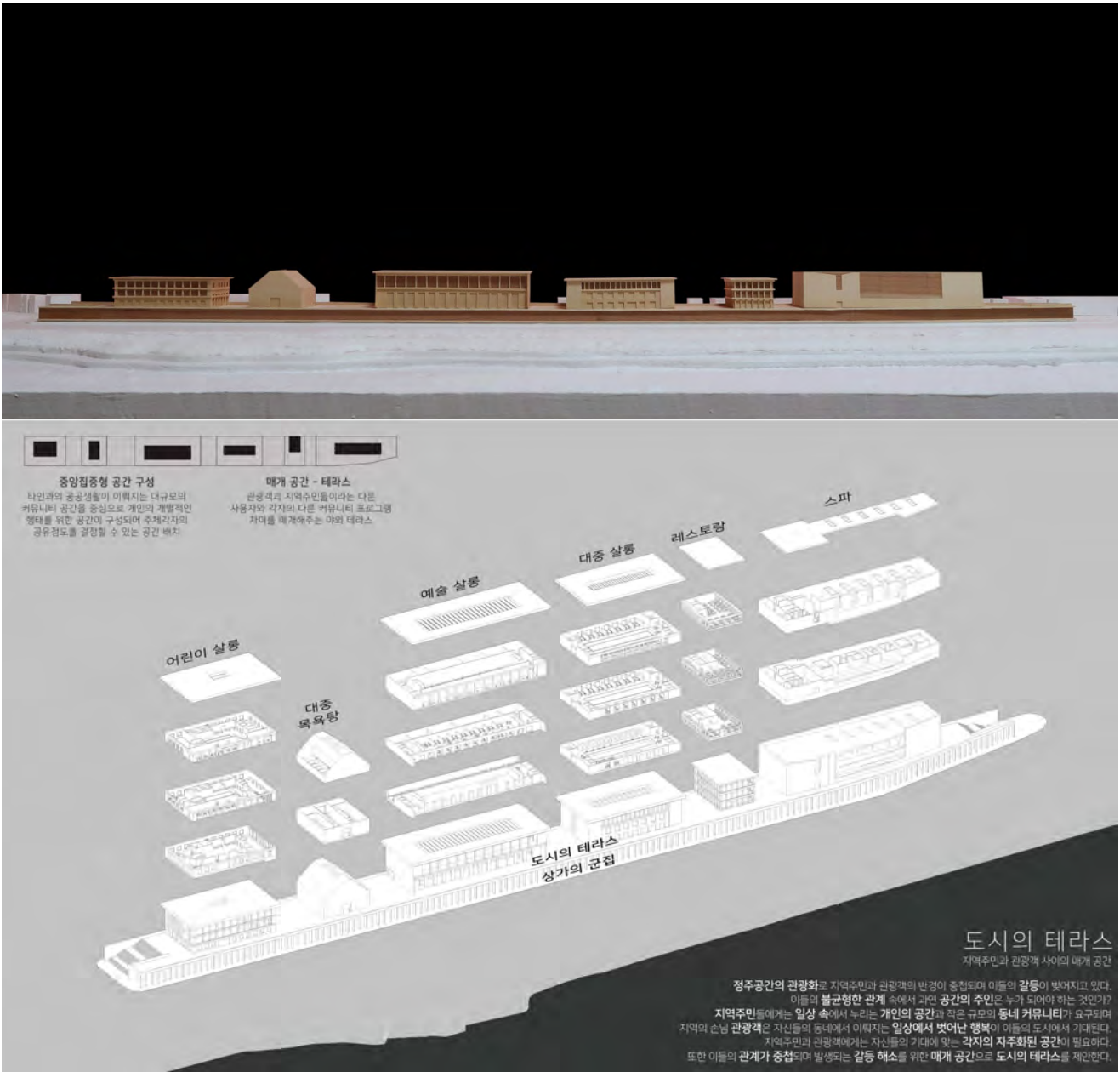
TUTORS

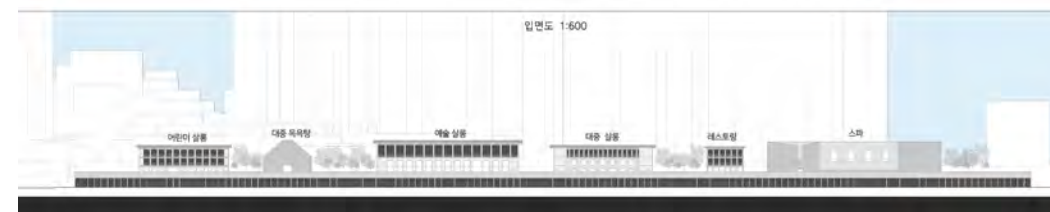
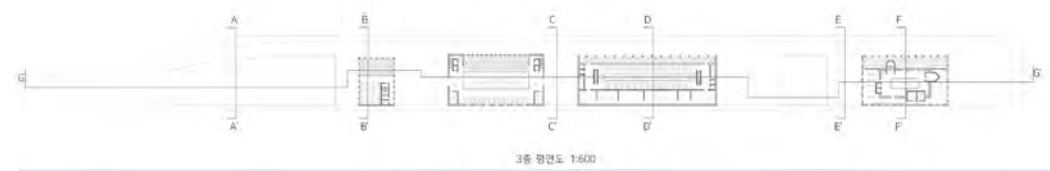
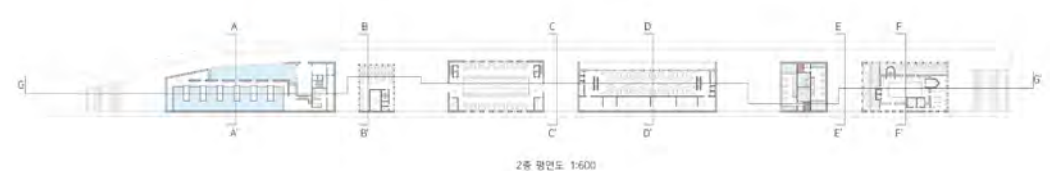
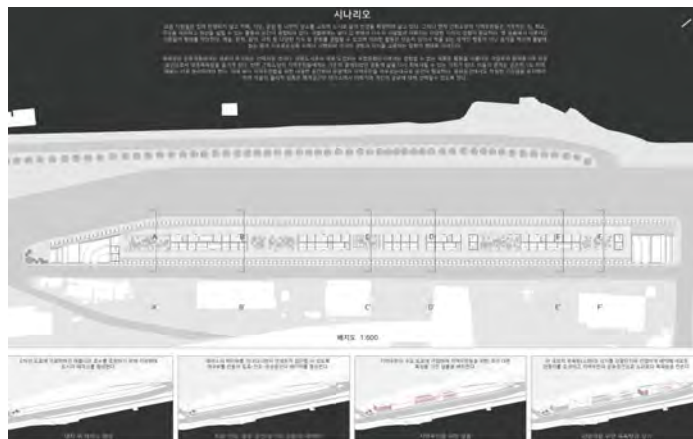
Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

Local residents are required to enjoy personal space and small-scale community in their daily life, and local guests and tourists are expected to find happiness away from the daily routine of their town. Residents and tourists need their own autonomous space that meets their expectations. The urban terrace is proposed as an intermediary space for resolving conflicts that arise when their relationship overlaps.

> Life of local residents using the salon
These days, people are not limited to their homes, but live by expanding the radius of their lives in the city. However, local residents of Soyang Geunhwa Village lack space to expand their daily lives. In this regard, we suggest the behavior of people in the old salon. You can experience a variety of knowledge and culture , and these activities are conducted by lying on the grass, rather than just sitting and reading a book.

> Life of tourists and local residents using the public bath
The bathhouse will be a new option for tourists. They can enjoy new activities that cannot be experienced in the cultural complex along with the beautiful Uiam Lake, and enjoy public baths. On the other hand, for local residents of Soyang, Geunhwa, it is an opportunity to restore the community life that was previously lacking. Even in a shared space, proper tension must be maintained, and their physical contact takes place on the terrace, which is an intermediate space. It also allows individuals to make choices about sharing.





지역주민과 관광객 중첩지역, 물의 도시 "춘천"

아름다운 호수 도시로 춘천은 기억되어 왔다. 교통 인프라의 확대로 사람들의 생활 반경이 확대되며 춘천은 호수를 이용한 대규모 관광개발이 진행되고 있다. 하지만 대규모 관광 도시 개발 속, 춘천의 소양근화마을 지역주민은 도태되고 소외받고 있다.

소양근화마을은 시장과 춘천역, 다리를 기반으로 춘천의 부흥을 이끈 역사 속 선구자이나 시간이 흐르고 신시가지가 생기며 그저 오래된 구시가지로만 남게 되어 관광객에 회의적인 마을이다.

이제 주거지역, 춘천역 그리고 대규모 관광단지 사이에 있으며 호수를 마주하고 있는 대지를 선점함으로써 물의 도시라는 특색을 살리고 사용자에 맞는 자주화된 공간을 제공함과 동시에 중첩된 지역에서의 매개 공간으로써 이들의 활동을 해소하고자 한다.



공간의 자주화

문화도시와 공적 공간이 결합된 지역주민에게는 실용과 대중 목적성을, 새로운 관광지를 끌어들여 주는 관광목적에는 스토리, 그리고 이들의 매개공간으로 아름다운 미션을 조망하는 도시의 타격을 독립적으로 구성한다.

	지역주민		관광객	
타겟	이웃(아동, 초등학생, 가구)	노년	싱가포르 (사치, 음식)	자전거 관광객, 수상 스포츠, 식도락 여행, 자연친화관광
현재 상태	여가 및 문화 지시 공간 줄어	길가에서 이뤄지는 커뮤니티	경제성 없이 분산된 상가지역	기존 춘천에서 기대되지 못한 새로운 프로그램
필요 공간	다양한 리소스, 다수의 사람과 공유하는 프로그램	노인들이 영구적 영구공간	새로운 정채성, 가진 상가 집합	일상에서 벗어나 춘천에서만 즐길 수 있는 스페셜 공간



지역주민들이 자신들이 공간을 갖지 못한 채 길가로 떠돌아다니는 모습을 볼 수 있다. 이를 해결하는 일상 속 누릴 수 있는 마을의 공적 영역이 필요하다.



도시권이 아닌 실용을 제공한다. 이를 해결하는 새로운 지식을 습득하는 것이 아닌 일화, 식사 등 일상 속 사람들이 공공생활에 함께 지식을 교류하는 생활의 형태가 필요하다.

관광객들은 새로운 지식을 습득하는 것이 아닌 일화, 식사 등 일상 속 사람들이 공공생활에 함께 지식을 교류하는 생활의 형태가 필요하다.

Gwansik Yun

윤관식

Tapgol Park Re-Active

Pangyo, E-sports center
Seongnam-gu, Gyeonggi-do

TUTORS

Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

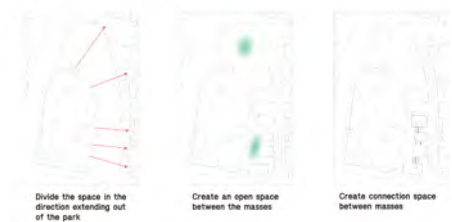
Aging has become a social issue all over the world, and the pace is accelerating, especially in Korea. However, elderly-related facilities are focused on protection and care and have not been able to keep pace with the changing aspects of the elderly. Contrary to its reputation, Tapgol Park, known as a representative space for the elderly in Seoul, is not an elderly-friendly space.

Tapgol Park has various subways and public transportation nearby, and various places can be culturally connected, such as Insa-dong, Jongmyo Shrine, Gemmetal Street, and Pimatgol. However, there are very few facilities for the elderly in the vicinity of the site. In Tapgol Park, the elderly have become a class that simply occupies the place rather than the user who takes the initiative.

This project aims to induce the revitalization of the elderly and local communities by positioning them as active users rather than mere occupants through programs that can be used by the elderly in these target areas.



DESIGN PROCESS



SITE PLAN



SITE ANALYSIS



39-40,200-207, 2-ga, Jongno-gu, Seoul



Site surrounded by pedestrian-oriented cultural area
However, the lack of facilities for the elderly



PLAN



- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. LOBBY | 6. G.X ROOM | 11. MEETING ROOM |
| 2. E.V | 7. DANCE ROOM | 12. SENIOR BAR |
| 3. HEALTH CLUB | 8. MULTIMEDIA ROOM | 13. BOARD GAME ROOM |
| 4. OFFICE | 9. IT EDU ROOM | 14. DINING ROOM |
| 5. GYM | 10. CLASS ROOM | 15. WELFARE SUPPORT |
| | | 16. LOCKER ROOM |

SECTION & ELEVATION



Hyukjae Lee

이혁재

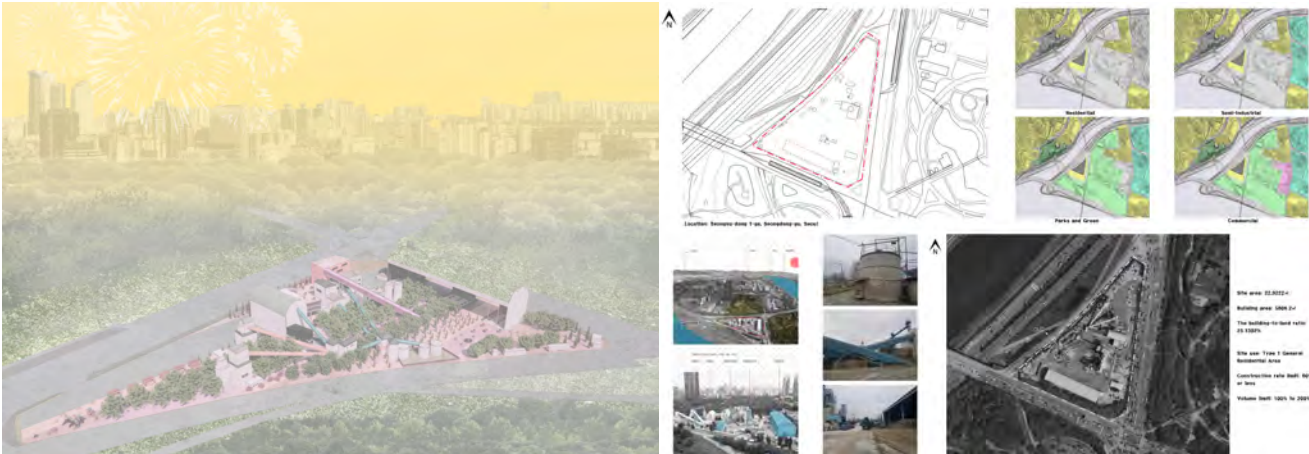
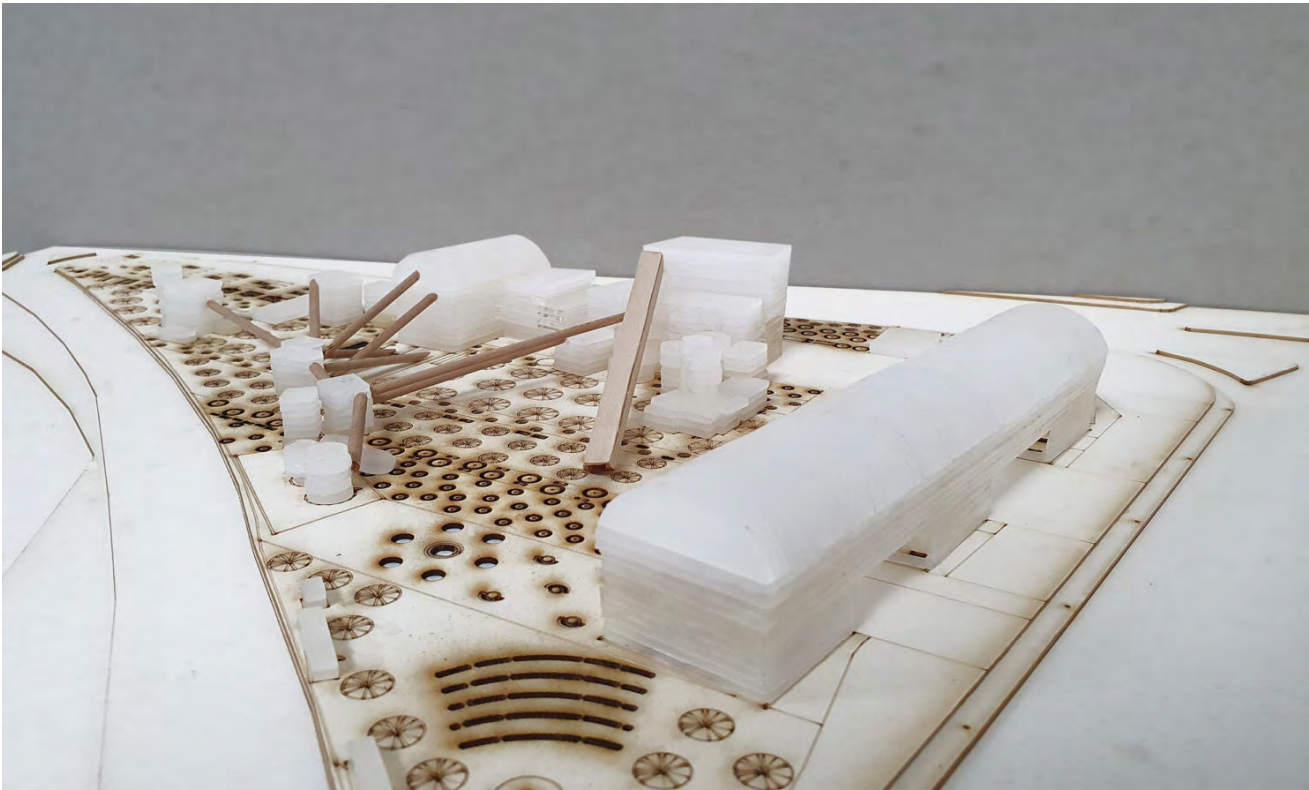
SeongSu Art Theme Park

Seoul Forest, Theme Park
Seongsu-dong, Seoul

TUTORS

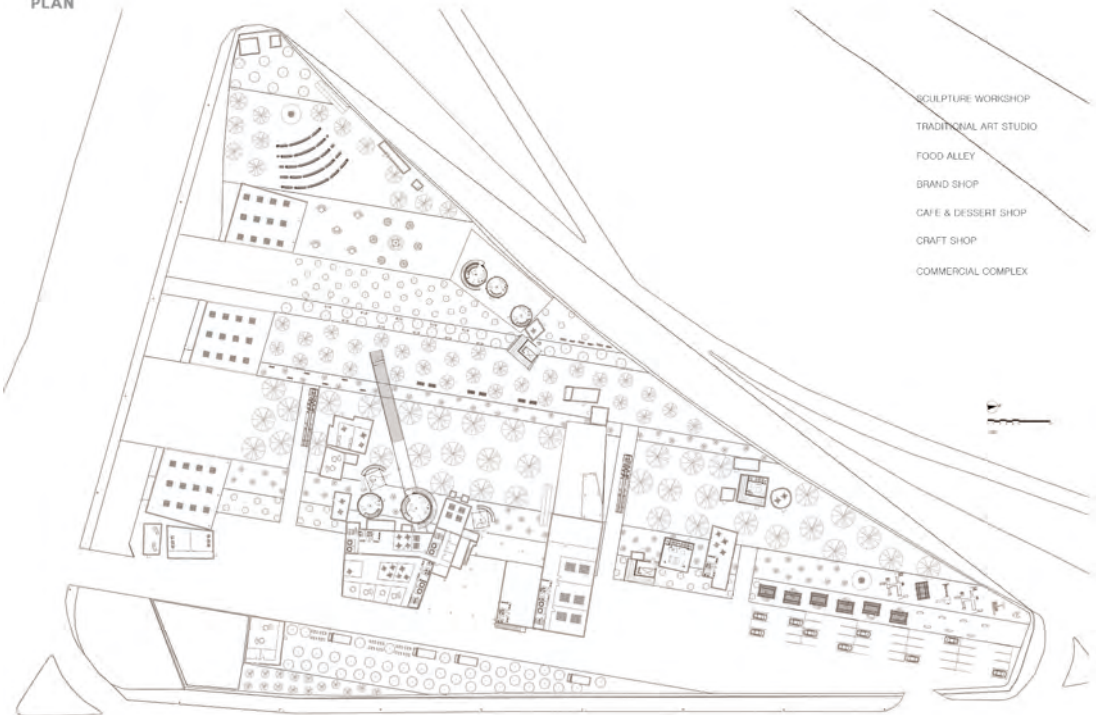
Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

The site of the Sampyo Remicon factory in Seongsu-dong 1-ga, Seongdong-gu, is an island-like space in the city due to conflicts of use, destruction of landscapes, and alienation, causing various environmental problems at factories around the park. The site is surrounded by green areas and closely connected to the Seoul Forest. However, existing sites are difficult to access because they are blocked from Exit 9 of Seoul Forest. So, I wanted to actively utilize the environment surrounded by rivers and Seoul Forest, and release the site as an event venue extending Seoul Forest as a theme park. I tore down all walls and pierced some of the lower floors of the Seoul Forest and logistics warehouse with the largest floating population, leading to movement through the site's stripline. Each strip line has different characteristics and activities, and short lines have benches and shelters as a mediating line that connects each line. Much of the existing plant remains, but the escalators and the largest plants were added with a mass leading to piloti. The space called "Seongsu-dong" is a place where various people live, including luxury apartments, shopping malls, offices, and artists. This diversity is characterized by invigorating anytime, anywhere. The intention is to make various people can stay while arriving at the the island along the Seoul Forest. Therefore, various people who can connect with Seoul Forest gather and remodel existing factory facilities as part of the urban regeneration project to make them urban regeneration spaces.





PLAN



SECTION-I



SECTION-II



ELEVATION-EAST FACE



Lihua Ling

凌理华

Pangyo Esportsplaz

Pangyo, E-sports center
Seongnam-gu, Gyeonggi-do

TUTORS

Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

E-sports is a new way of playing sports in the digital age. And while other industries were affected in the Corona Era, E-sports could have progressed. This project is an experiment to explore the new game styles and establish the E-sports center of Korea's IT and game industry in Pangyo.

CONCEPT

Interior-Stage Design + Game Design

1. Players in video games may not enjoy the cheering from their fans. The ability to isolate players and teams is important.
2. Players will form teams of various sizes. The seating needs to be able to rearrange.
3. The spectators in E-sport influence the result by digital input. Stadium no longer separates spectators and performers.
4. Gamers are obsessed with their status. Stage design can help to separate the winners from losers.

Exterior – Architecture + Landscape

1. The landscape is treated as an important feature to sustain a healthy e-game.
2. Drone racing is a part of the E-sport. There should have a racing track for people and a remote-controlled device of all sizes.
3. E-sport can be done with the different number of players. Architecture must allow immediate expansion for additional seating.
4. VR, AR, and MR tools are important to provide mixed reality that can bring people in and out of the virtual world.
5. The E-stadium is meant to be multi-purpose. During off seasons, space will be used for team training. The event space also serves promotional events.

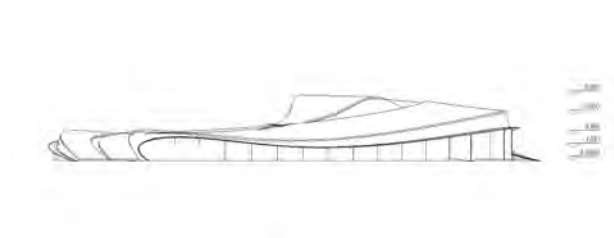




Floor Plan 1F(SCL:1/1000) GL+4200

Floor Plan 2F(SCL:1/1000) GL+8400

Floor Plan 3F(SCL:1/1000) GL+12600



North Elevation(1/500)



Section(1/1000)



Section(1/1000)



West Elevation (1/500)

Yeongjun Lee

이영준

Housing for the poor in the city

Namdaemun-ro-5-ga, Housing
Gangnam-gu, Seoul

TUTORS

Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park
권경은, 박상욱

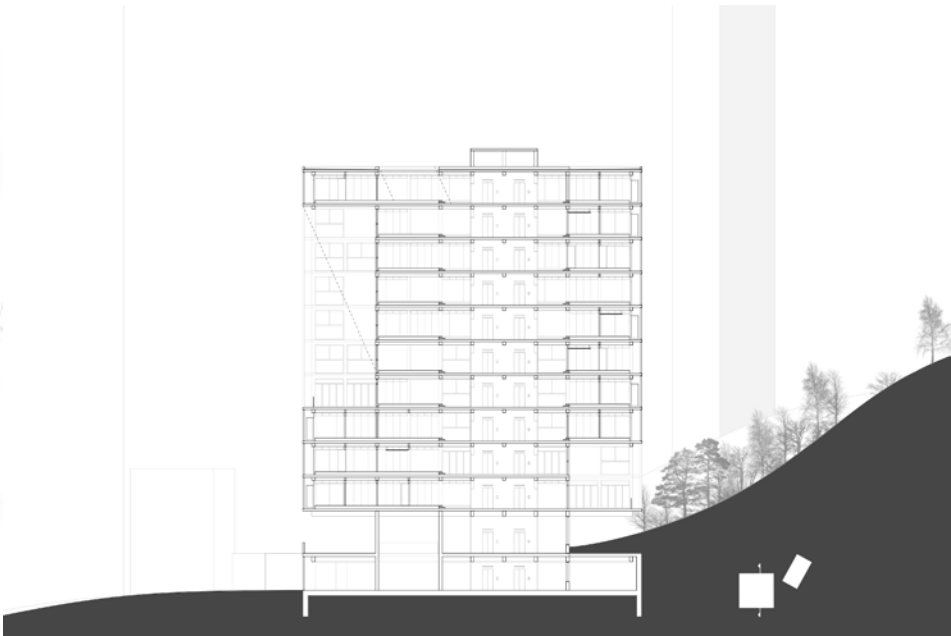
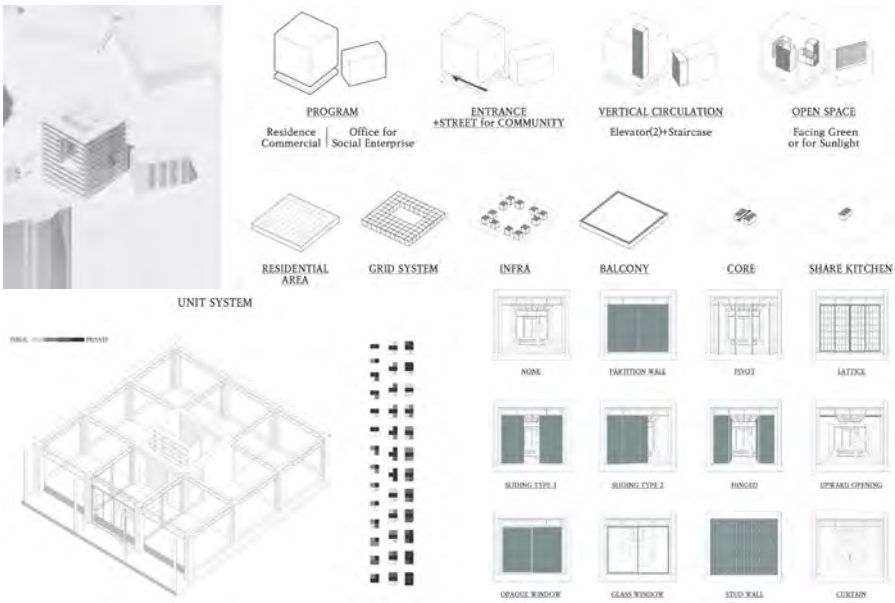
Some of the lives that collapsed in the growth of the city formed their communities and settled throughout the city. The reason why the poor keep their place despite the poor conditions of the slums is largely due to the perception of hometown and sanctuary because it is a place where they have lived for a long time.

This project ensures the housing rights of the poor in the city and aims at overcoming of their economic and social problems and re-harmonizes them into society. Residents' private areas start in a 3X6 space with basic infrastructure, expanding and blurring boundaries between private and public spaces. Surplus space for expansion actively changes through a fake wall. This fake wall works as a "door" and has the ambivalence of being a medium that not only protects from the outside but also connects outer space with the inner space.

The options given in changeable spaces are the problem of connectivity with adjacent spaces, which first evokes the relationship with neighbors. It is the first process for re-socialization that allows people in the absolute poverty class who tend to turn a blind eye to their situation to look at themselves by looking at the person closest to them and arouse a sense of community.

I propose several software devices along with architectural solutions. Because of the site's physical and psychological isolation, residential facilities and office buildings for commercial space and social enterprises were deployed. These facilities will provide a labor market for tenants and promote the vitalization of the community.





Jeongseok Oh

오정석

Complex70

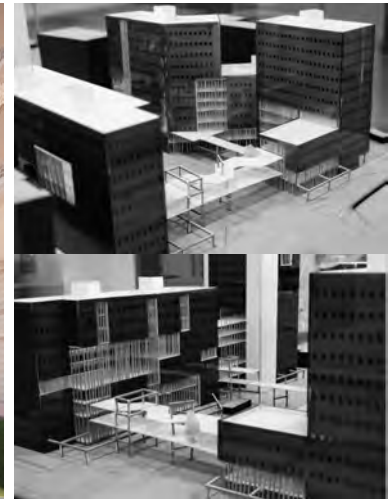
Jegi-dong, Theme-mall
Gangnam-gu, Seoul

TUTORS

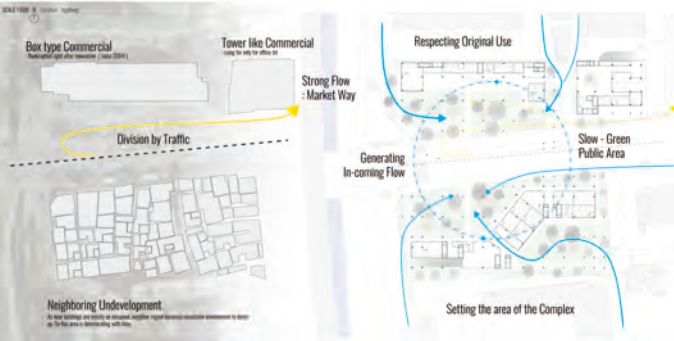
Chungyeon Won, Sungkyu Hong
원정연, 홍성규

The main issue is about movability dealing with obstacles in the site context. This leads to a lack of service support and causes isolation in their dwelling spaces. This affects elder dwellings to be more expensive-independent or affordable-apart. Among several types of non-residential buildings, Theme-Mall buildings are urgent spaces to renovate. The chosen site is a traditional medicine mall in Jegi-dong, which lost its function. Many infrastructures are in function nearby complex, but tight flow generated by traditional market acts as an obstacle for low movable people. So, by combining and connecting buildings, this project suggests another layer with slow, safe, and pleasant spaces for residents and visitors' social mix.

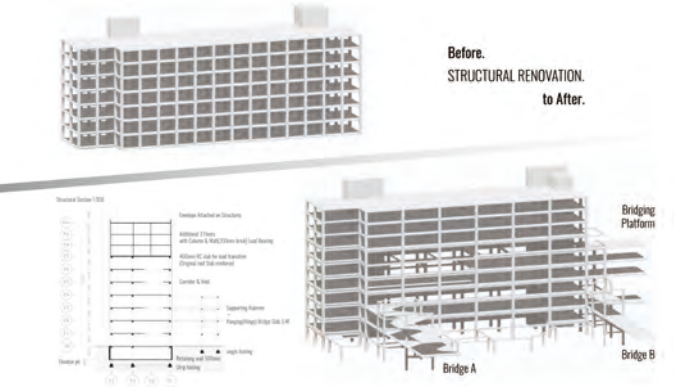
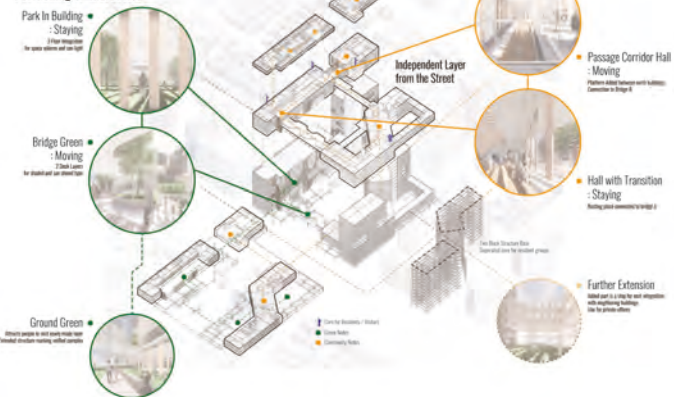
To make a complex with existing buildings, a similar structure module is used, which was originated from business feasibility. The regular grid is extended throughout the project area. The key point of this project is the 'Nodes' that are made to connect spaces and functions of building. Some are in form of a bridge, and some are wide open spaces with slab removal. Nodes inside the building are covered with linear partition elements, which seem like louvers, to have a relation with the exterior environment. Not like a fancy private residential complex in a city, this complex focuses to absorb people from the neighborhood area and make a life zone in the building. Active area, relaxing area, commercial area, working area, living area are placed. By diverse space compositions, residents and visitors will enjoy and share their experiences.



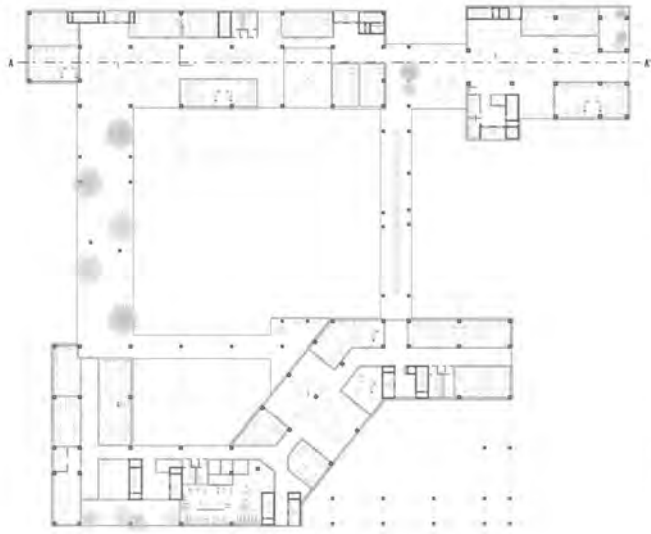
RENEWING SITE



NODES (Park, Hall, Lounge)
Positioning & Characters



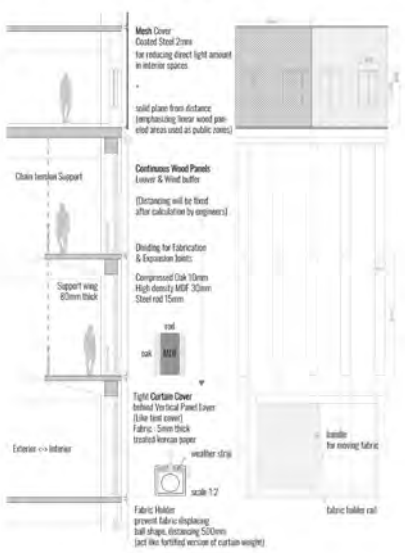
PLAN : 3F SCALE 1:300



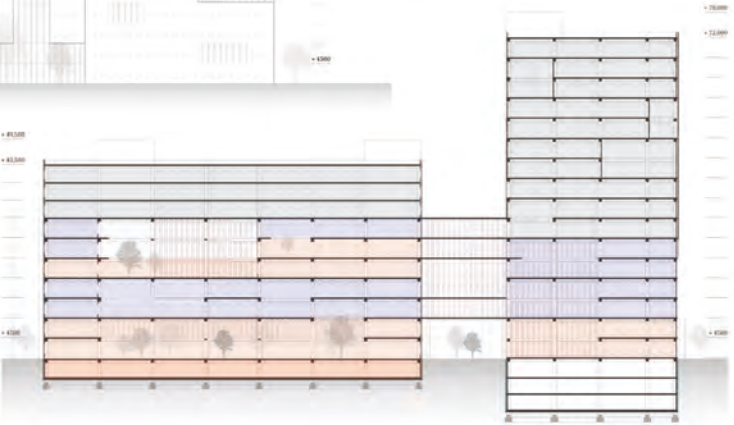
PROGRAM RATIO & COUNTS.
(EXCLUSIVE USE)

RETAIL : 9.6% floor area / 520 units
OFFICE : 32.2% floor area / 146 units
RESIDENCE : 59.6% floor area / 40 units

Composition & Details SCALE 1:50



ELEVATION. SECTION AA'.
SCALE 1:300
Lower Shaped partitions implies the location of gathering spot including mentioned node spaces.



Hyungbin Park

박형빈

Chungmuro Movie Center

Chungmuro, Culture Complex
Gangnam-gu, Seoul

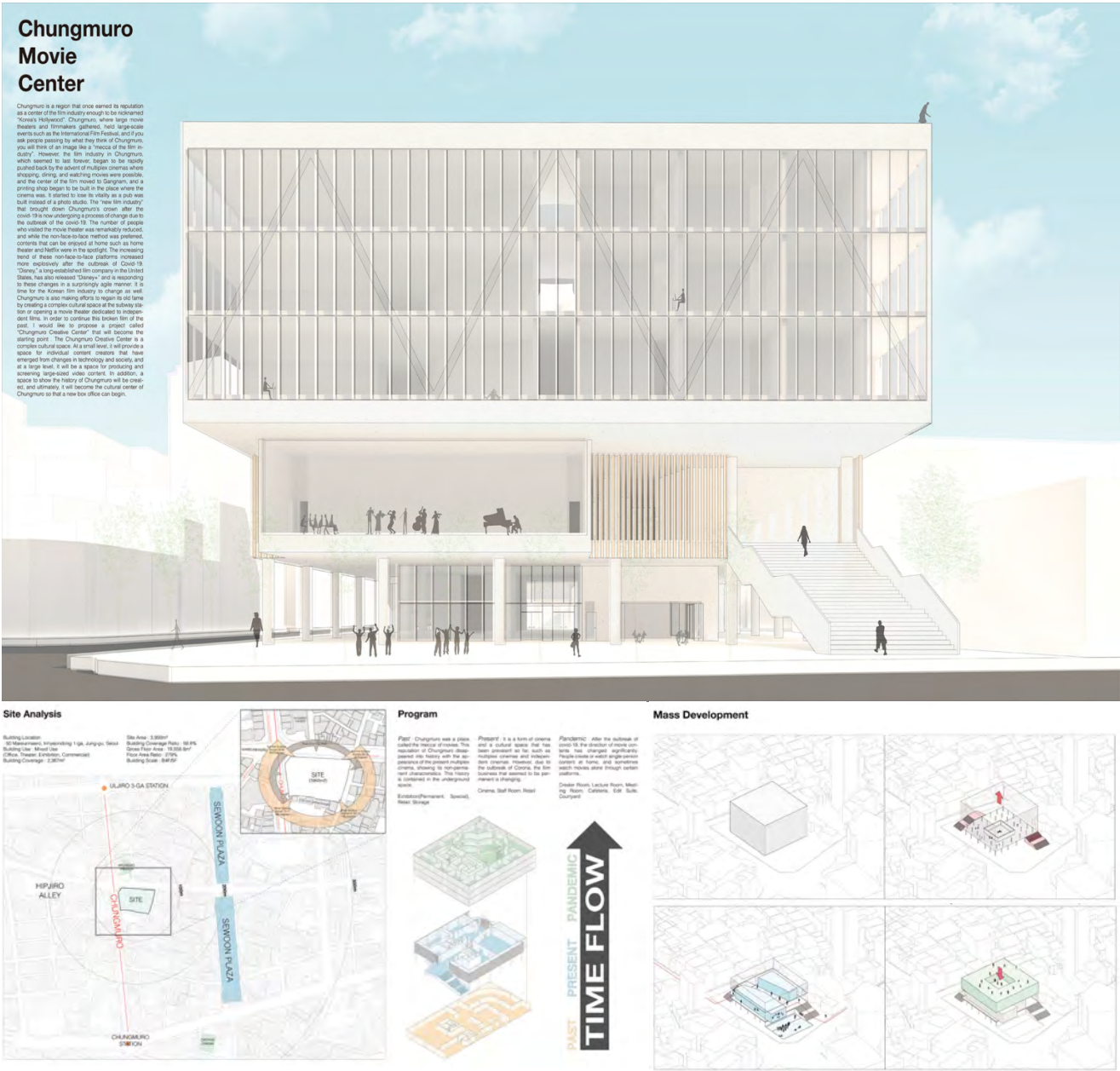
TUTORS

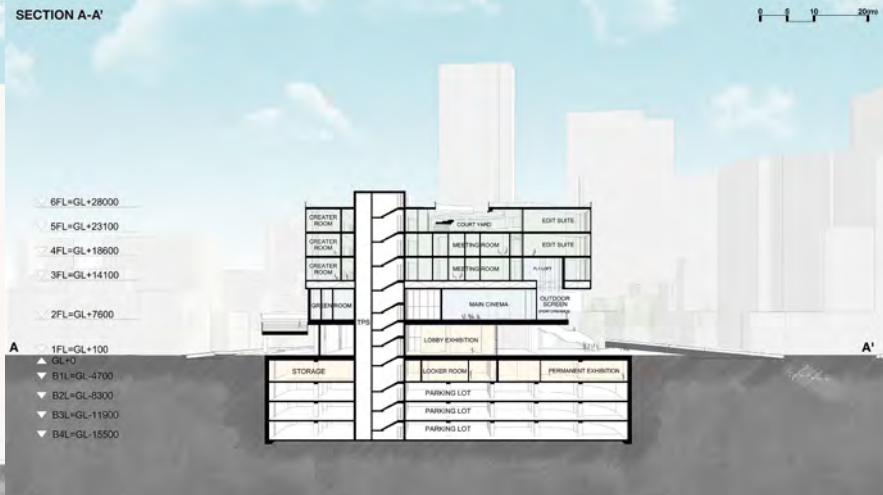
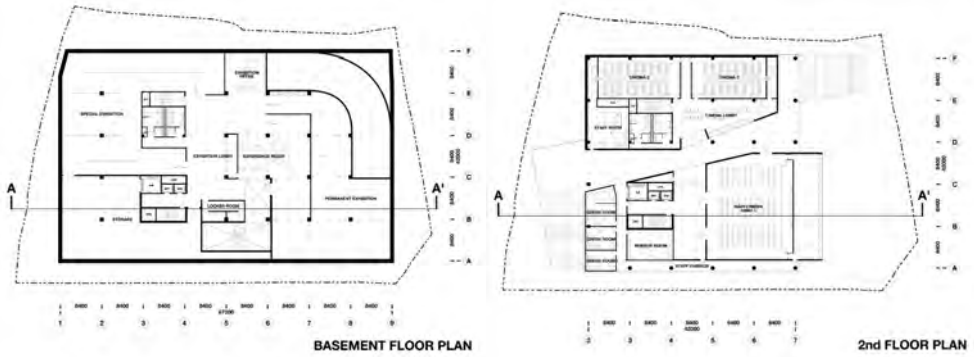
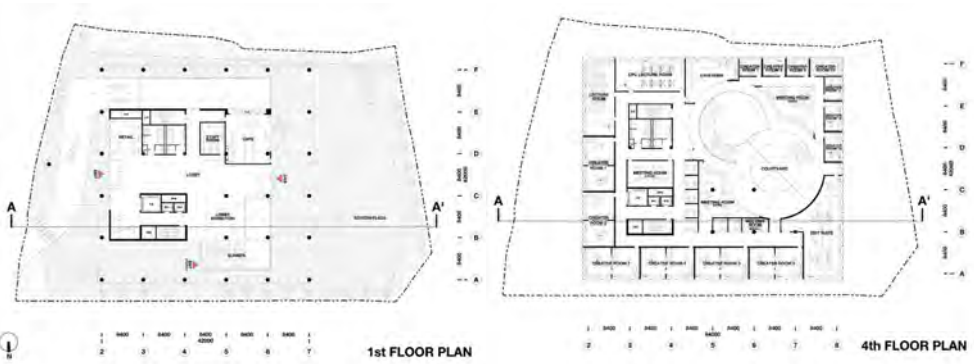
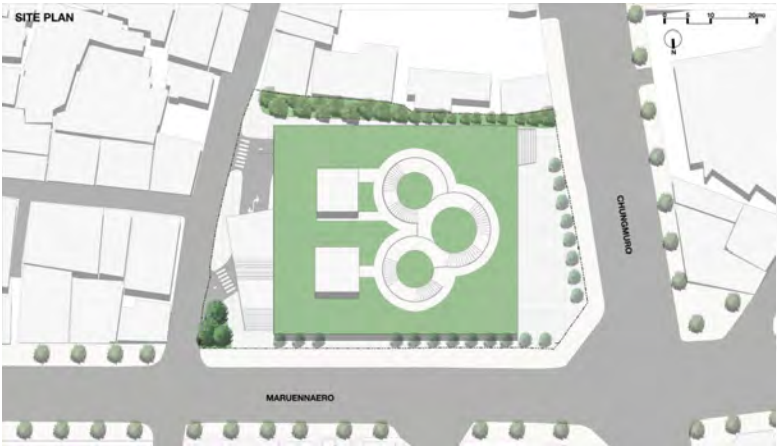
Youngho Yeo, Minhwa Lee
여영호, 이민화

Chungmuro is a region that once earned its reputation as a center of the film industry enough to be nicknamed “Korea’s Holly-wood”. However, the film industry in Chungmuro began to be rapidly pushed back by the advent of multiplex cinemas where shopping, dining, and watching movies are possible, and the center of the film moved to Gangnam, and a printing shop began to be built in the place.

The “new film industry” that brought down Chungmuro’s crown after the covid-19 is now undergoing a process of change. The number of people visiting the movie theater was reduced, and while the non-face-to-face method was preferred, contents that can be enjoyed at home such as Netflix were in the spotlight.

Chungmuro is making efforts to regain its old fame by creating a complex cultural space at the subway station or opening a movie theater dedicated to independent films. In order to continue this broken film of the past, I would like to propose a project called “Chungmuro Movie Center” that will become the starting point. The Chungmuro Movie Center is a complex cultural space. In this project, the program is arranged according to the time from the lower to the upper level. The lower part consists of exhibition space, containing the past Chungmuro, and the central part contains the present. Finally, the upper layer contains the changing video industry. The ultimate goal of this project is to become the cultural center of Chungmuro so that a “new change” can begin in Chungmuro.





ACTIVITIES

School Activities

57th Annual Architecture Exhibition

2021 Lectures Series

Students' Competitions Awards

UAUS

International Workshop

EXHIBITION

kuarchworks.com



KUA

Korea University
Department of Architecture
Annual Architecture Exhibition

INTRO

Studio
Year5

Studio
Year4

Studio
Year3

Studio
Year2

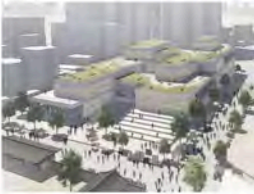
Studio
Year1

Archive


5th Year Architecture Design Studio

Coordinator : Chungyeon Won / 원정연


Instructor : Youngho Yeo / 여영호, Minwha Lee / 이민화, Sungkyu Hong / 홍성규, Kwangseog Koh / 고광석, Taek Hong / 홍택, Kyoungyeun Kwon / 권경은, Sangwook Park / 박상욱, Chungyeon Won / 원정연




SELLING LOOP
Hyunsoo Ha / 하현수



Rewinder of Things
Junyoung Kang / 강준영



Publicization of Abando...
SeongU Bae / 배성우



Linking Sewing Alley wit...
Chaebin Hwang / 황재빈

OPEN CRIT

Invited Critics 초청 크리틱

윤한진 & 한승재 소장 푸하하프렌즈 | 강우현 소장 archihood WxY | 박정환 소장 Simplex Architecture

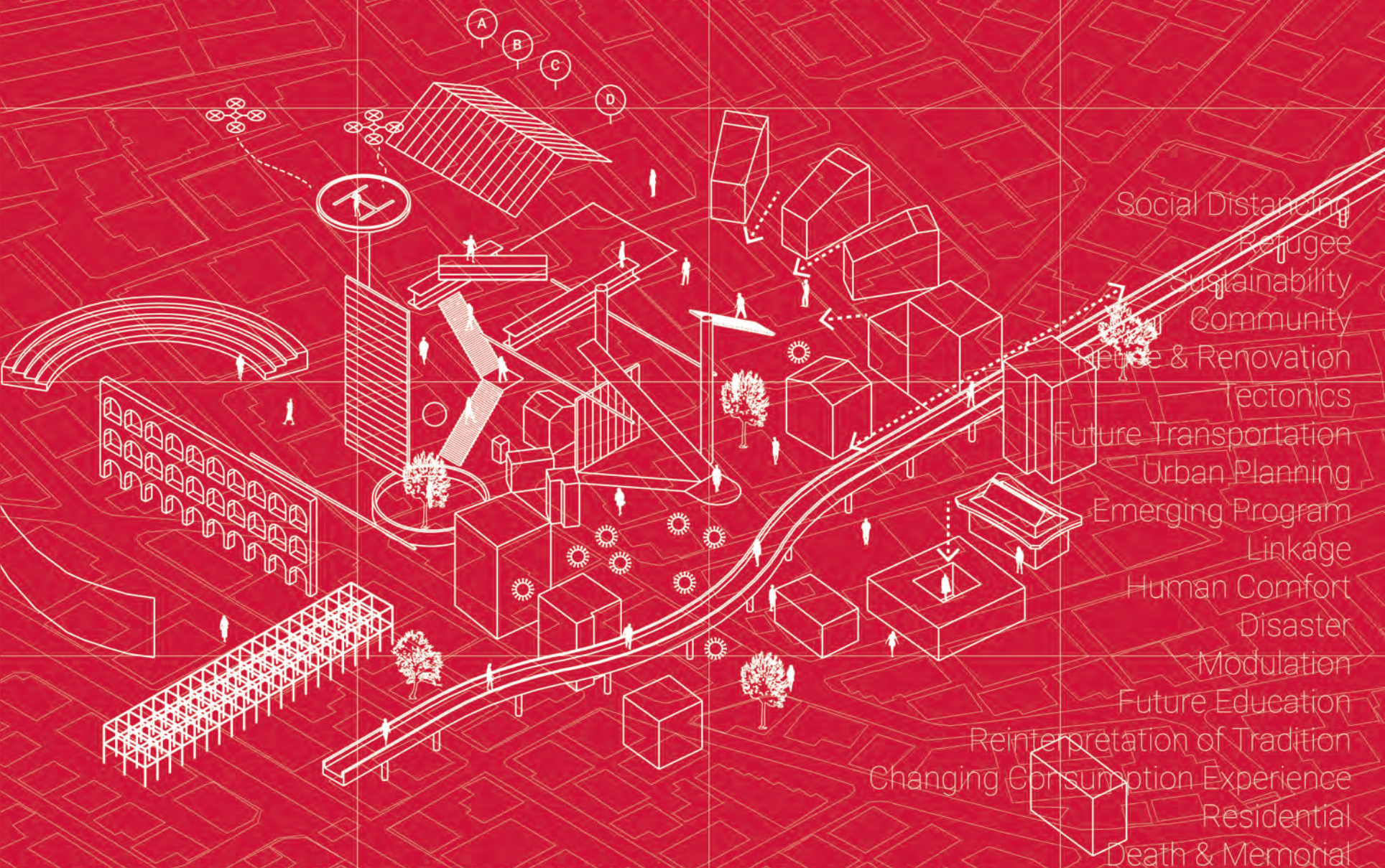
2021. 08. 30. 14:00-18:00

QR code for online participation
온라인 참여 QR 코드



2021

57th KUA ANNUAL ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION



제57회 고려대학교 건축학과 작품 전시회

📅 July 16 (Fri) ~ Aug 31 (Tue)

<http://kuarchworks.com>

LECTURES

Spring Invited Lecture Series
6, 25 May 2021, 7 June 2021

05
06
THU

5:30~6:50 PM 신공학과관 B102
원정연, 남정민 / 교수 / 고려대학교
Chunghyeon Won / Associate Professor / Korea University
Jungmin Nam / Associate Professor / Korea University
Title : From Competition to Realization
Interpolation, Seokshon Lake Art Gallery / Sooncheon City Hall

05
25
TUE

5:30~6:50 PM 신공학과관 B102
김태만 / 대표이사(CDO) / 해안건축
Teaman Kim / President & COD / Ph.D. KIA, KIRA / Haeahn Architecture
Title : From Form to Place, from Figure-ground to porosity
백산Univer-City / 국회사총관 / 경기대포도서관 / 수원당수2지구

06
07
MON


5:30~6:50 PM 신공학과관 B102
오호근 / 사장 / DMP(디자인캠프 문밖 디엠피)
Hokeun Oh / President / DMP
Title : Acrostic context
공공 건축물 구축 양방론 - 남사도서관 / 주요가로번 빌딩양막 - 광남대로, 망동

History Open Seminar Spring
4, 19 April, 3, 17, 31 May 2021

History Open Seminar Fall
11 Oct. 8, 22 Nov., 6 Dec. 2021

2021 Spring Semester Korea University Architectural History, Theory and Criticism Open Seminar [online]

2021년 1학기
고려대학교
건축역사·이론·비평
공개 세미나 [온라인]



이 세미나는 건축사 연구의 학제적 접근을 지원하고 다양한 관점을 가진 연구자들이 모여 학제적 연구를 촉진하고, 그 성과를 학제적 관점에서 공유할 수 있습니다.

박동진의 건축과 그의 시대
04/04(월) 19:00-21:00, 양정호 (중간대학교 건축학과 교수)

건축의 전사: 한국 현대건축과 건축전시회
04/19(월) 19:00-21:00, 이은정 (서울대학교 건축학과 교수)

알베르티의 <건축론>: 건축의 재발명
05/03(월) 19:00-21:00, 서정일 (건축사, 건축평론가)


문화전이의 관점에서 본 한국 현대건축의 역사
05/17(월) 19:00-21:00, 이은정 (서울대학교 건축학과 교수)

경성의 아파트
05/31(월) 19:00-21:00, 박정수 (서울시립대학교 건축학과 교수)

[문의: 고려대학교 건축역사연구소 (02-3250-3673) / <http://history.korea.ac.kr>, 강현성 교수 (02-3250-3779) / hsc@korea.ac.kr]
[고려대학교 건축역사연구소는 건축학문의 지평을 확장하기 위해 제 학기 건축역사·이론·비평 공개 세미나를 개최하고 있습니다. 관심있는 분들의 적극적인 참여를 기대합니다.]

2021 Autumn Semester Korea University Architectural History, Theory and Criticism Open Seminar [online]

2021년 2학기
고려대학교
건축역사·이론·비평
공개 세미나 [온라인]



이 세미나는 건축사 연구의 학제적 접근을 지원하고 다양한 관점을 가진 연구자들이 모여 학제적 연구를 촉진하고, 그 성과를 학제적 관점에서 공유할 수 있습니다.

Learning from AlphaGo: what AI can tell us about the future of architecture
10/11(월) 19:30-21:30, Neil Leach (Florida International University, US)

크리스티안 노르베르그, 솔츠의 '장소의 현상'
11/01(월) 19:30-21:30, 최정호 (서울대학교 건축학과 교수)

한국 콘텍스트에서 <라스베이가스의 교훈> 다시 보기
11/22(월) 19:00-21:00, 박정수 (서울대학교 건축학과 교수)

일본 건축에서 전후(戰後)란 무엇인가?
12/06(월) 19:30-21:30, 최정호 (서울대학교 건축학과 교수)

[문의: 고려대학교 건축역사연구소 (02-3250-3673) / <http://history.korea.ac.kr>, 강현성 교수 (02-3250-3779) / hsc@korea.ac.kr]
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Graduation Seminar Series

홍성규, 권경은, 이민화, 이광호 신봉재, 윤병희, 최찬 사무관, 신지웅 대표이사,
황성철 이사 13, 23 September 2021, 14, 25 October 2021, Online

GRADUATION SEMINAR SERIES

'Design to Documentation'

Lecture 01: Organizing Architectural Reports and Drawing Sets
- Professor SungHyu Hong 홍성규 겸임교수
September, 13th, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 02: Composing Integrated Plans and Sections
- Professor KyungEun Kwon 권경은 겸임교수
September, 23th, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 03: Exterior Enclosure Detailing
- Professor MinHee Lee 이민화 겸임교수
October, 14th, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 04: Integrating MEP and Sustainability Systems
- Professor Hwangha Lee 이광호 교수
October, 25th, 2021, 2pm

'After Architecture School'

Lecture 01: Artificial Intelligence and Architecture
- Benji Shin 신봉재 대표 - ZENERATE Founder & CEO
October, 4th, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 02: Technology and Architecture
- Dongghee Kim 김병희 대표 - YNP Engineering CEO
November, 4th, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 03: Public Policy and Architecture
- Chan, Choi 최찬 사무관 - Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Policy Director
November, 15th, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 04: Sustainability and Architecture
- Jiyoung Shin 신지웅 대표이사 - E&N CEO
November, 22nd, 2021, 2pm

Lecture 05: Economics and Architecture
- SungCheol Hwang 황성철 이사 - Shinhan Investment Corp Managing Director
December, 2nd, 2021, 2pm

Learning from Alphago 알파고의 교훈
Neil Leach, Florida International University 내일 리치 / 플로리다 국제 대학교
11 October 2021, Online

[Online Live]

2021년 고려대학교 건축학과 세계석학 초청강연
Korea University Dept of Architecture

AlphaGo Lee Sedol

October 11 (Mon), 2021
10:30 am - 12:30 pm

10:30-10:45. Introduction
Prof. Hyeon Suk Kim Head of Dept of Architecture

10:45-12:00. Lecture
Prof. Neil Leach

12:00-12:30. Q&A

Learning from AlphaGo

What AI can tell us about the future of architecture

알파고의 교훈
AI는 미래건축에 대해 무엇을 알려주는가

Prof. Neil Leach
Department of Architecture
Florida International University

Fall Invited Lecture Series

2, 16, 29 November 2021

DESIGN - MAKING - BUILDING

KU Architecture 2021 Fall Invited Lecture Series
2021년도 2학기 고려대학교 건축학과 초청강연 시리즈

011 TUE 5:00~7:00 PM
건축, 제품이 된다
(The Architecture Manufactured in a Product)
이우주 Yoonsoo Lee
대표 CEO 간성철디자인 (Gansang Human Environment & Design)
ODM, 모듈러 - 프리팩 프로세스 및 기법 (ODM and Modular - Prefab Project)

021 MON 5:30~7:30 PM
건축가의 일 (What Architects Do)
강성현 Kang Seunghyun
신상 Principal, 스튜디오 인로코 (Studio in Loco)
신한 익스프레스 부동산사업부 (Shinhan Express Real Estate Division)

031 TUE 5:00~7:00 PM
하대원 행복주택 (Hadaewon Housing)
김기원 Kim Kiwon
대표 Principal, KKH 건축사무소
하대원 행복주택 (Hadaewon Housing)

041 MON 5:00~7:00 PM
신공학관 B102
신공학관 B102 (Hadaewon Housing)

QR Code: KUA21-fall
You can participate in online lecture through QR codes.
QR코드를 통해 온라인 강연에 참여하실 수 있습니다.

COMPETITIONS

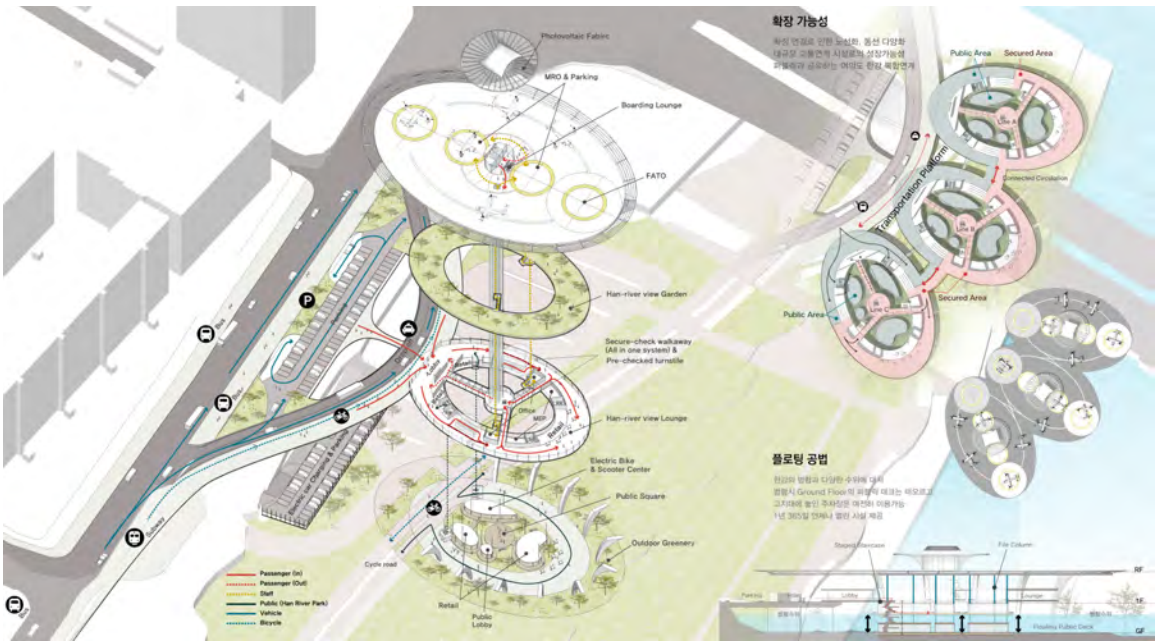
STUDENTS' DESIGN AWARDS

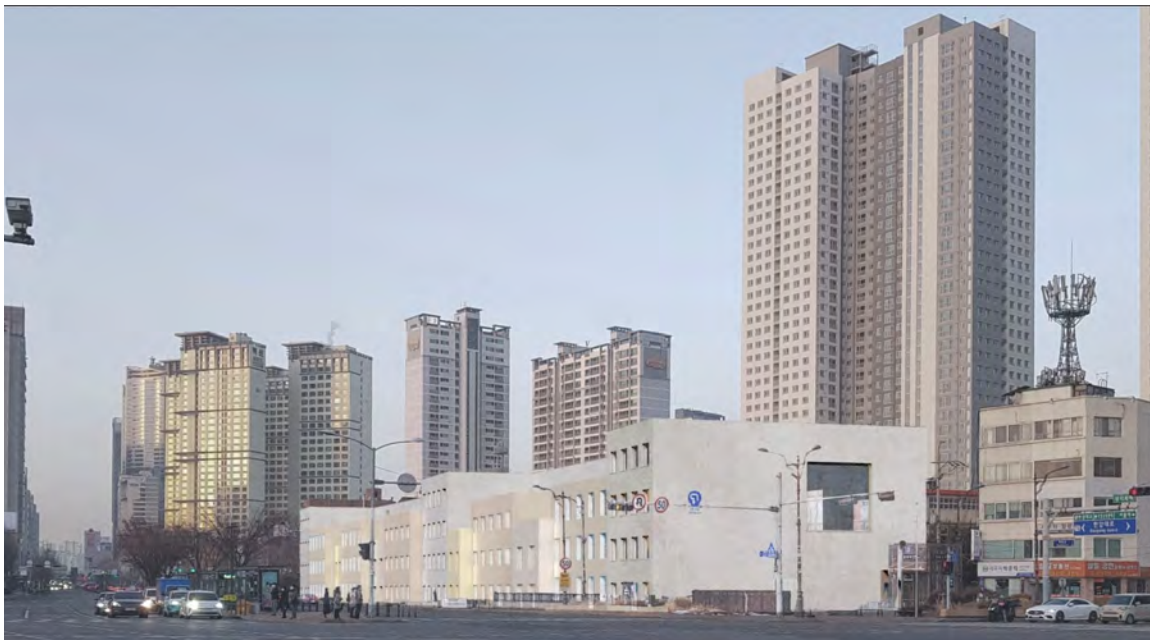
UAM Vertiport Competition
최우수상 2nd Place

EllipsePort

장하림, 정윤교, 박용국
Harim Zhang, Yoonkyo Jeong, Yongkuk Park

Seoul, April, 2021



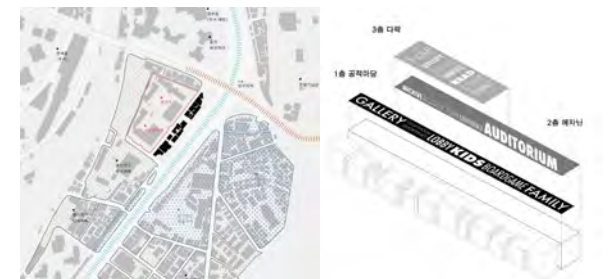


정림학생건축상 Junglim Students Awards 최우수상 Grand Award

한 걸음만 내디디면 책이 있다

이호정, 김상민
Hojung Lee, Sangmin Kim

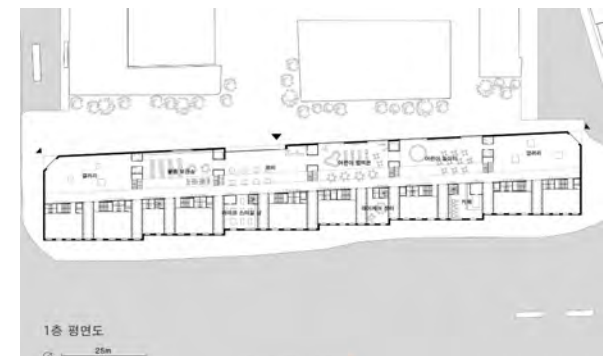
Seoul, March, 2021



There are many gaps in the old neighborhood of Seoul. People's daily lives are lined up by floating only minimum intervals between shopping malls, houses, and streets. I imagined what it would be like to have a book in between.

One picture while waiting for a turn at the hair salon, one picture while drinking coffee, and one picture before receiving medical treatment from a doctor.

To this end, the library was infiltrated into everyday urban organizations. There are different shops lined up on the roadside, and there are bookstores in between. From the outside, it seems that there are 12 separate buildings attached. On the other side, there is a large space facing the school, and it spans three floors to become a yard of the city.

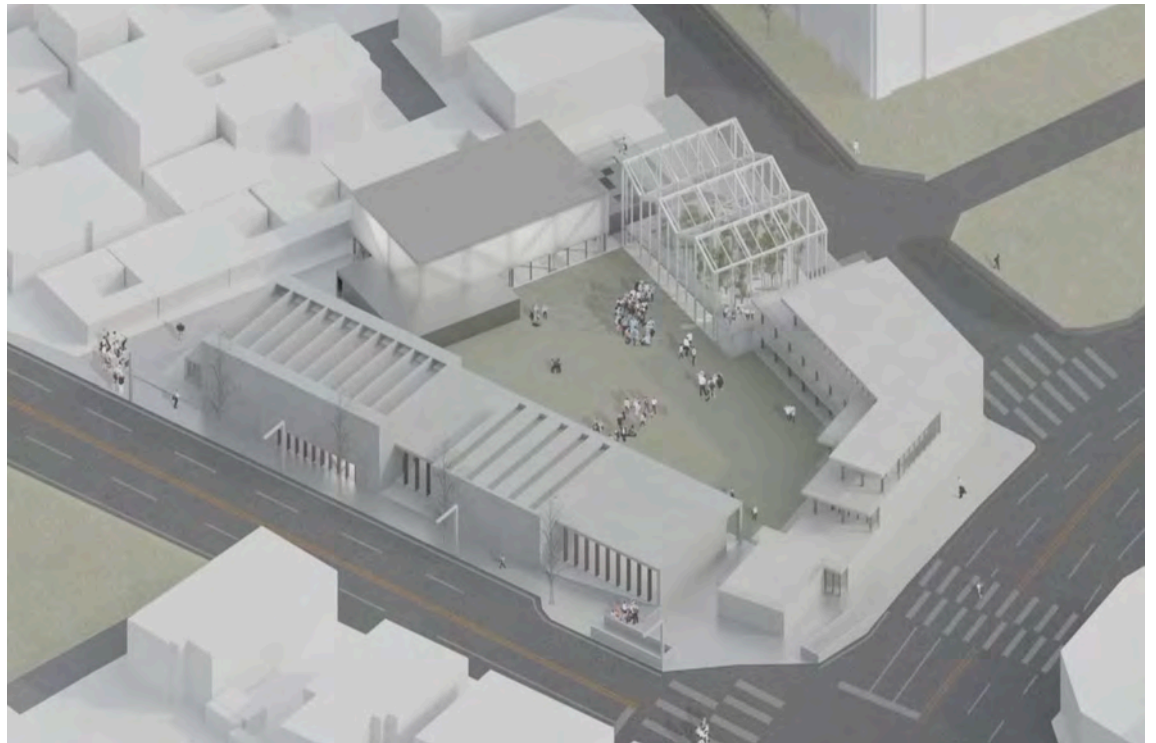


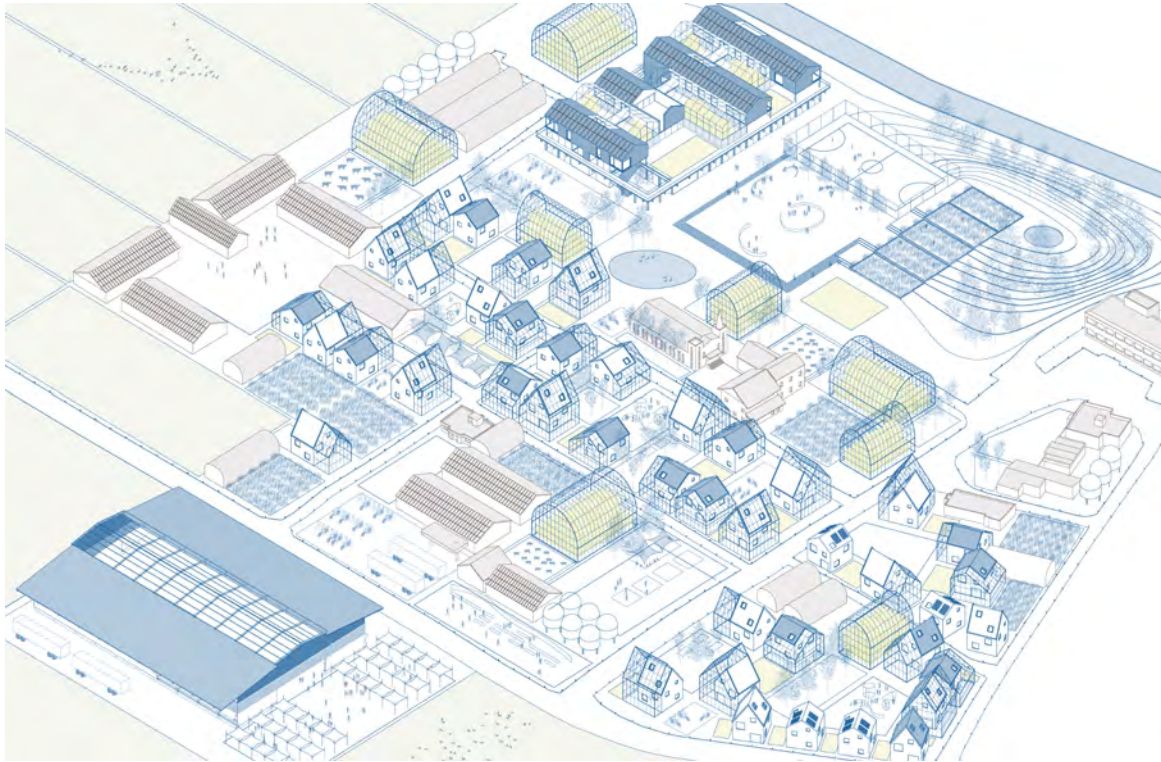
정림학생건축상 Junglim Students Awards
입선 Honorable Mention

ACCUMULATION OF CONSIDERATIONS,
CIRCULATION OF RECORDINGS

강민현, 이지우, 현승윤
Minhyun Kang, Jiwoo Lee, Seungyoon Hyeon

Seoul, April, 2021





공간국제학생건축상 Space Grand Prize 2021
입선 Honorable Mention

What if there's a RUIIN?

구예찬, 구승현, 한윤정
Yechan Koo, Seunghyun Koo, Yunjeong Han

Seoul, October, 2021



This proposal imagines an apocalyptic situation that can quickly arrive between 10 and 20 years to reveal the dangers caused by the Saemangeum reclamation. We can imagine 'RUIIN' that humans left because of extreme water pollution and ecosystem destruction.

There is a Three-step scenario in chronological order. First, seawater is re-distributed where humans have left, and nature revives the non-human ecosystem. Second, residents return to the revived ecosystem with 'eco-democratic relationship'. Third, the value of the history of ruins and rebirth is generally expanded.

The architecture can play a role in revealing its value by giving "form" to critical movements that have already accumulated in society and have yet to be revealed.



UAUS

2021 대학생 건축과 연합회 2nd Price
UAUS Pavilion FULLASTIC
Nodeul Island, Seoul, 8-20 September 2021

TEAM MEMBERS

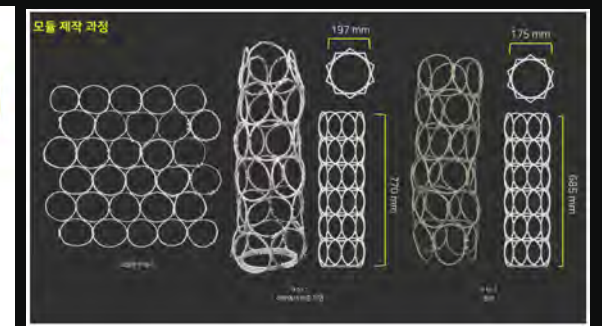
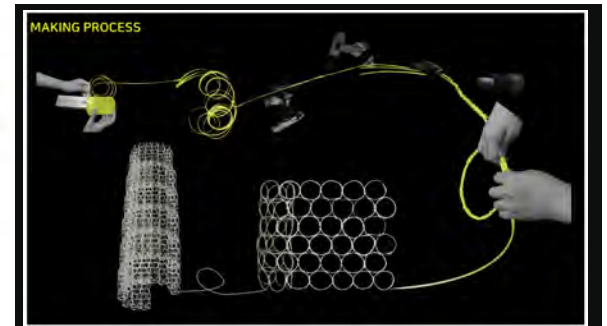
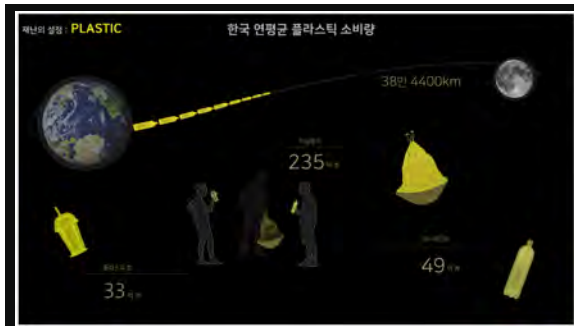
김나연 김남훈 김세림 김야나 김정민 김현우 김현진 나혜민 서현욱
윤석진 조재현 최호성 추예진

Nayeon Kim, Namhoon Kim, Serim Kim, Iana Kim, Jeongmin Kim, Hyeonu Kim, Hyeonjin Kim, Hyemin Na, Hyeonuk Suh, Seokjin Yoon, Jaehyeon Cho, Hosung Choi, Yejin Chu



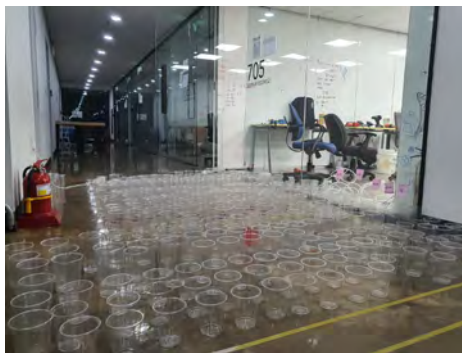
활동 주제는 ‘플라스틱 재난’으로, 우아우스 공통 주제인 ‘재난에 살다’라는 취지에 맞게 사람들이 쉽게 재난이라 인식하지 못하는 재난에 대해 풀어나가고자 했습니다. 또한 반전을 통해 사람들로 하여금 플라스틱을 재난으로써 새롭게 인식할 기회를 주고, 플라스틱이 디자인적 요소뿐만 아니라 구조체 역할까지 동시에 수행할 수 있는 작품을 의도했습니다.

The theme of the activity was 'Plastic Disaster', and in line with the common theme of UAUS, 'living in disaster', the KU team tried to solve a disaster that people do not easily recognize as such. In addition, through the reversal, we intended to give people a new opportunity to recognize plastic as a disaster, and to create a work in which plastic can serve not only as a design element, but also as a structure.



고려대학교와 주변 카페와의 협력을 통해 일회용 플라스틱 컵을 수거하고, 세척한 플라스틱 컵을 얇게 자른 후 열 변형을 주어 스트링으로 만들었습니다. 그것을 조립하여 원 모양의 패턴을 가진 원기둥을 하나의 모듈로 이용했습니다. 전체적인 디자인은 사람들에게 위압감과 경각심을 줄 수 있도록 위로 갈수록 좁아지는 탑의 형상입니다. 그리고 컵의 남은 부분을 파빌리온 주변에 깔아 메모리얼 프로그램을 추가했습니다. 결과적으로 최종 작품에는 약 1만 7천개의 플라스틱 컵이 사용되었습니다.

Our team collaborated with nearby cafes by collecting their discarded disposable plastic cups. These were cleaned, cut thinly, and then subjected to heat deformation to make strings. By assembling them, a cylinder with a circular pattern was used as a module. The overall design is in the shape of a tower that tapers upwards to give people a sense of intimidation and alertness. We added a memorial program by laying the rest of the cups around the pavilion. As a result, approximately 17,000 plastic cups were used in the final piece.



WORKSHOP

Korea University DOA Meiji University IAUD
2021 Urban Design Workshop: GARIBONGDONG

LINKING

Kano Saki, Masuda Yutaro,
Shibata Reina ,Son Jiwon,
Sangcheon Kim, Sejung Park



WALKABLE CITY.

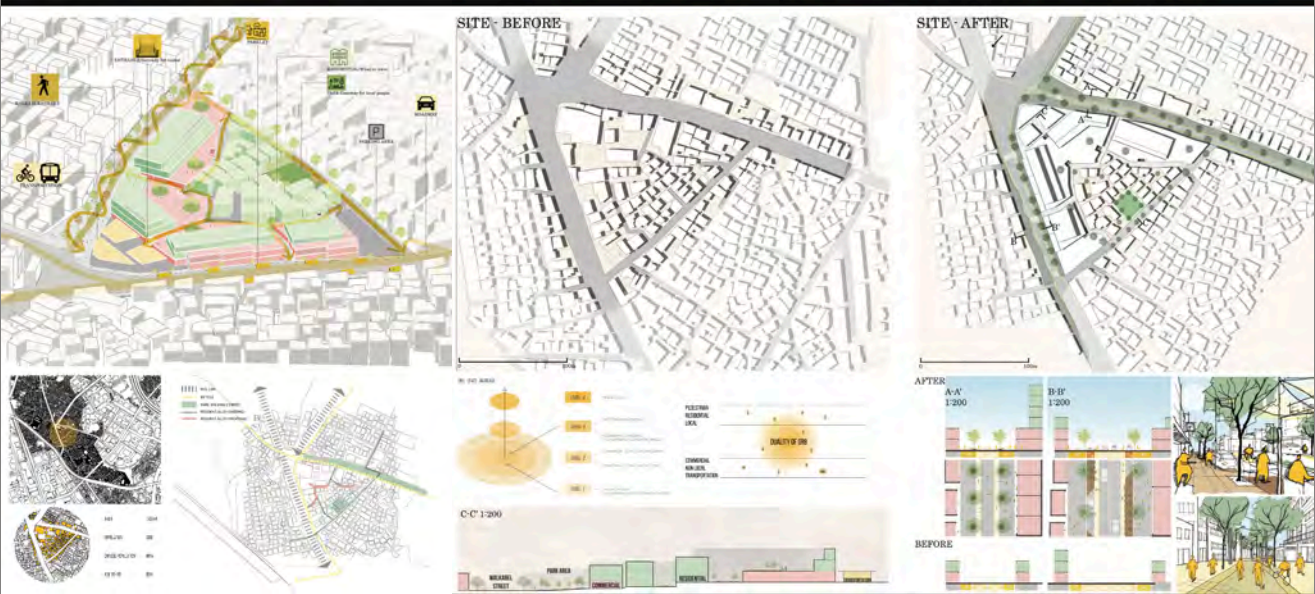
Chen Danyi, Imamura Asumi,
Nagai Tatsuya, Minjae Rhee,
Seunghwan Hwang, Seongwoo Kim



INSTRUCTORS. Santiago Porras Alvarez (KU), Manuel Tardits (MU)
Online, Seoul & Tokyo. October 4-8, 2021



GARIBONG SKYWAY.
Yamazaki Shotaro, Uchida Tatsuki,
Jaemin Shin, Donghwi Kim.



DUAL GRB GATEWAY
Yamauchi Yuto, Terahara Mei,
Junho Lee, Junghyun Kim

FACULTY & STAFF

Faculty & Staff

- Full time Faculty
- Adjunct Professors
- Emeritus Professors
- Staff

FULL TIME FACULTY
전임교수



PROF. YOUNGHO YEO
여영호 교수

Prof. Youngho Yeo worked in the Seoul Architectural Office after graduating from Korea University, and received his master's degree from the School of Architecture, University of Utah. His major experience includes the H.D.B. 8000 Housing Project in Singapore. He has been involved in designing skyscrapers, stadiums and mixed-use buildings both domestically and internationally, and worked as a design director for FFKR Architects and Planners S.L.C. and Skidmore Owings & Merrill in the USA for about 10 years. He was also an adjunct professor in a skyscraper studio of the Illinois Institute of Technology Graduate School of Architecture for two years. He has served as a member of the Korean Institute of Architects, director of the Architectural Institute of Korea, member of the American Institute of Architects (A.I.A.), and member of the Chicago Architects Association. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport, Korea Electric Power Corporation, and Gyeonggi Metropolitan Development Corporation, and a member of the architectural design review committee in Seoul.

여영호 교수는 고려대학교 건축공학과를 졸업하고 (주)서울건축 종합건축사사무소 재직 중 도미하여 미국 유타대학교 건축대학원 (University of Utah) 에서 건축 석사학위를 취득했다. 주요 경력사항으로는 미국 FFKR Architects and Planners S.L.C.에 재직하였고, 미국 S.O.M (Skidmore Owings & Merrill, Chicago) 설계담당 이사로 국내 외 초고층건축, 스타디움과 복합용도건축 설계에 참여했다. 또한 미국 IIT 건축대학원 (Graduate School of Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago) 겸임교수로서 초고층 건축설계스튜디오를 가르쳤고 1982년 2월부터 고려대학교 건축학과 교수로 재직하고 있다. 주요 활동으로는 한국건축가협회, 대한건축학회 이사, 미국건축가협회(A.I.A.) 정회원 및 시카고 건축가협회 정회원으로 활동했고, 국토부 중앙건설심의위원, 한국전력공사, 경기도 도시개발공사, 한국토지주택공사 설계자문위원 및 서울시 건축심의위원 등으로 활동하고 있다.



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN LAB

고려대학교 건축디자인연구소

Link to Research Publications

PROF. KYUNGHOO LEE

이경훈 교수



Prof. Kyunghoon Lee received his bachelor's degree in Architectural Engineering and a master's degree in Architectural Planning from Korea University in 1982 and 1984, respectively. Prof. Lee pursued another master's degree in Architecture, M. Arch. at North Carolina State University in 1987, and received a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1992. From 1993 to 1998, Prof. Lee taught Architecture at Konyang University and moved to Korea University in 1999. Prof. Lee's primary interest is in research on the application of knowledge in environment behavior research to architectural design. More specifically, Prof. Lee is interested in the development of design solutions for social problems such as crime, terrorism, and the design of housing and health care facilities for less competent user groups such as the aged with dementia.

이경훈 교수는 고려대학교에서 건축공학사, 건축공학석사(건축계획학 전공)를 각각 1982년과 1984년에 취득하고 미국 노스캐롤라이나 주립대학교에서 1987년 두번째 석사학위(건축학 석사)를 취득하였다. 그 후 미국 위스콘신-밀워키 대학교에서 건축학 박사학위를 1992년 취득하였다. 그 후 1993년부터 1998년까지 6년 간 건양대학교에 재직하다가 1999년 고려대학교 교수로 임용되어 현재까지 건축계획 분야의 교육과 연구에 전념하고 있다. 환경행태학 연구결과를 건축디자인에 접목시키는 연구를 하고 있으며, 특히 범죄예방설계, 테러예방설계 등 사회문제 해결형 디자인과 치매노인과 같은 특수 사용자 집단을 위한 주거 및 병원시설 디자인 등에 대한 연구를 진행하고 있다.

Architectural Design and Spacial Behaviour Laboratory
건축계획 및 공간행태연구실

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PROF. SEIYONG KIM

김세용 교수

Prof. Seiyong KIM studied architecture and urban design at Korea University as an undergrad, Seoul National University and Colombia University in the United States. After his arrive in his office in Korea University in 2006, Prof. Kim performed joint classes and researches in Columbia University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States, Politecnico di Milano in Italy, University of Sydney in Australia, National Chengchi University in Taiwan and Waseda University in Japan. He also was an adjunct professor in Colombia University and a Fulbright Fellow in Harvard. Prof. Kim maintained his advisory role in urban planning and design abroad in areas such as Taipei, Taiwan., and Pero, Italy. During the last decade, he was a Master Planner in the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, Seoul-si, Gyeonggi-do, Land & Housing Corporation and K water. He was actively involved in not only direct planning of cities, but also newly developing or redeveloping cities such as new administrative capital, Jangwi New Town, Songsan Green City and Dongtan etc. He eventually became a co-author of 20 books and 80 projects abroad, wrote more than 160 SCI/KCI standard academic journals, and his role encompasses even greater areas such as his involvement in the UN Habitat as a Specialist, Commission on Architectural Policy, Central Urban/Construction Committee of the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, Seoul-si Urban planning/Architectural/Renewal Committee as well as the vice-chairman of Urban Design Institute of Korea, a member of the board of directors of the Architectural Institute of Korea, Vice-chairmen of the Korean Housing Association and the Korean Association of Geographers. He has been a president of SH Seoul Housing Corporation since January 2018.

김세용 교수는 고려대학교, 서울대학교 및 미국 컬럼비아 대학교에서 건축 및 도시설계를 공부하였다. 2006년 고려대 부임 이후 미국 컬럼비아대, MIT대, 하버드대, 이탈리아 밀라노공대, 호주 시드니대, 대만 정치대 및 일본 와세다대 등과 공동연구 및 강의를 진행하였고, 미국 컬럼비아대 겸임교수 및 하버드대에서 Fulbright Fellow로 활동하는 한편 타이완 타이페이시, 이탈리아 페로시의 계획과 설계에 자문해왔다. 또, 10여 년간 국토해양부, 서울시, 경기도, 충청남도, LH공사, 한국수자원공사 등에서 Master Planner로 일하면서 신행정수도, 장위뉴타운, 송산그린시티, 검단, 동탄 등 여러 도시의 신개발과 재개발을 직접 계획해왔다. 그 동안 20여권의 저서와 80여건의 국내외 프로젝트, 160여편의 SCI, KCI급 학술논문을 저술하였으며, UN Habitat 스페셜리스트, 대통령직속 건축정책위원, 국토해양부 중앙도시계획위원/중앙건설위원, 서울시 도시계획위원/건축위원/재정비위원 등으로 활동하였으며, 한국도시설계학회 부회장, 대한건축학회 이사, 한국주거학회 부회장, 국토지리학회 부회장 등을 역임하였다. 2018년 1월부터 SH 서울주택도시공사 사장을 역임하고 있다.



KUUL, KOREA UNIVERSITY URBAN LAB.

고려대학교 건축학과 도시계획 및 도시설계 연구실

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PROF. HYONSOB KIM

김현섭 교수

Prof. Hyonsoob Kim studied architecture at Korea University as an undergrad, and completed his doctoral thesis on the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto at the University of Sheffield, UK in 2005, funded by the Korean Government Overseas Scholarship. A research grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the UK enabled him to proceed to a subsequent project on the East Asian influence on modern architecture at the same institution for the next two years. Since his appointment as a professor of architectural history at Korea University in 2008, his research has come to focus on modern architecture in Korea. Prof. Kim was a visiting researcher at the Building Research Institute, Japan (2001), the University of Helsinki and the Alvar Aalto Academy, Finland (2005-06), and a visiting scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, U.S. (2014-15). His recent publications include "Architecture of Korea University" (2016), "Architecture Class: History of Modern Architecture in the West" (2016) and "Concrete Seoul Map" (2019); a Korean translation (2017) of "Building Ideas: An Introduction to Architectural Theory" by Jonathan Hale; and book chapters of "Kim Chung-up Meets Le Corbusier" (2018), "Architect Kang Suk Won" (2019), etc. He has also been working as a directorial board member of the Architectural Institute of Korea and the Korean Association for Architectural History; as an editorial board member of the "SPACE Academia" and "Architectural Critics Association"; as a critic for "WIDE AR"; and as a referee for Simwon Architecture Academic Award.

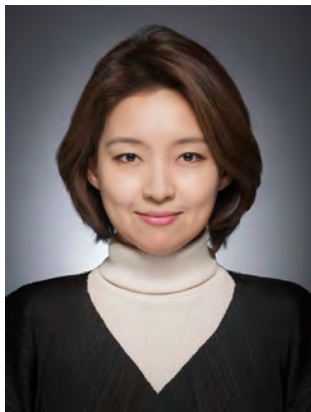
김현섭 교수는 고려대학교를 졸업하고 대한민국 정부장학생으로 영국 셰필드대학교에서 공부했다. 2005년 핀란드 건축가 알바 알토를 주제로 박사학위를 받았고, 동 대학에서 AHRC 박사후연구원으로 동서양 건축교류에 대해 연구했다. 2008년 고려대학교에 임용된 이래 건축역사·이론·비평의 교육과 연구에 임하고 있으며, 지금은 한국 현대건축에 대한 비판적 역사 서술에 관심을 모으고 있다. 그간 일본 건설성 건축연구소와 핀란드 헬싱키대학교 및 알바 알토 아카데미에서 연구했고, 미국 하버드대학교 옌칭연구소 방문학자를 역임했으며, 국내외에 근현대건축에 관한 다수의 논문과 단행본을 출판했다. 근간으로 《고려대학교의 건축》(2016), 《건축수업: 서양 근대건축사》(2016), 《콘크리트 서울 지도》(2019) 등이 있고, 조나단 헤일의 저서 《건축을 사유하다: 건축이론 입문》(2017) 등을 번역했으며, 《김중업 르코르뷔지에를 만나다》(2018), 《건축가 강석원》(2019) 등에 글을 실었다. 현재 대한건축학회 및 한국건축역사학회 이사, 《SPACE Academia》 및 《건축평단》 편집위원, 《와이드 AR》 비평위원, 심원건축학술상 심사위원 등으로 활동 중이다.

ARCHISTORY KU, Architectural History Laboratory

고려대학교 건축역사연구실

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PROF. EUNICE JA YOUNG KIM

김자영 교수

Professor Eunice Ja Young Kim studied architecture and gained her undergraduate degree at the University of Westminster (B.A. Hons) followed by AA Diploma from the Architectural Association, School of Architecture in London. She practiced interior design and architectural design in her own design office, INSCAPE, until being appointed as a full-time professor at Hanyang University in 2008. She joined the Department of Architecture at Korea University in 2011, where she continues to teach architectural design and interior architecture. She engages in industry & university collaboration for her courses in order to provide a real challenge for her students. She designed the latest addition to the education facility of the Engineering College, an Active Learning Studio and an Active Learning Classroom, where she conducts her class. Her main field of interest and research is in architectural design and the tectonics, spatial and social transformations through regeneration, among others. She actively participates in various architectural and interior projects on campus thus contributing towards the improvement of educational and welfare spaces for all the members of the university.

김자영 교수는 영국 웨스트민스터 대학교에서 건축학 학부과정을 마치고(B.A. Hons), 런던 AA스쿨에서 공부했다 (AA Diploma). 졸업 후 다양한 설계사무소에서 실무경력을 쌓았고, 설계사무소 INSCAPE를 직접 운영하며 다수의 인테리어와 건축설계 프로젝트를 수행하였다. 2008년 한양대학교 건축학부에 조교수로 활동한 바 있으며, 2011년에는 고려대학교 건축학과에 임용되어 건축설계와 실내건축 수업 등을 맡아 지도하고 있다. 학생들에게 실질적인 도전을 제공하기 위해 산학협동 교과과정과 Problem Based Learning (PBL) 수업을 적극 운영하고 있다. 공과대학교에 최근 설치된 액티브 러닝 스튜디오 및 액티브 러닝 교실을 디자인하였고 현재 해당 강의실에서 수업을 진행하고 있으며 학생들의 활발한 참여와 토론, 발표를 통한 수업을 운영하고 있다. 주요 연구분야는 건축설계, 재료와 구축, 도시재생을 통한 공간과 사회의 변화 등이다. 또한 캠퍼스의 다양한 건축 및 실내 프로젝트에 적극적으로 참여하여 대학의 모든 구성원을 위한 교육 및 복지 공간 개선에 기여하고 있다.



Link to Research Publications

PROF. FABIO DACARRO

파비오 다카로 교수



Prof. Fabio Dacarro, born in Milan, Italy, studied architecture at the undergraduate and graduate level at Politecnico di Milano in Milan, where he graduated with a thesis on the professional roles of the 15th century in Lombardy. He taught courses at Politecnico until 2010. In Milan, he ran his own architectural practice and collaborated with Italian and international offices on projects in architecture, urban and interior design, preservation, adaptive reuse, and product design. He moved to Korea in 2011, when he was appointed as a full-time faculty member in the Department of Architecture of Korea University. In KU, he mainly teaches studio design. He practices with the Italian office/research agency ChiChiNo design, founded with Guido Musante, and collaborates with the Italian office Studio Berni, specialized in adaptive reuse and preservation. His research activity is mainly focused on historical studies of Western architecture, with theses published in international and Korean journals. He has taken part in several national and international architectural exhibitions, including the Korean Institute of Architects (KIA)'s 100 Architects of the Year, Korea Society of Color Studies (KSCS)'s International Exhibition of Color Works and the KIID International Invitational Exhibition. He also contributes to several conferences and seminars on architectural studies in Korea and abroad.

파비오 다카로 교수는 이탈리아 밀라노에서 태어나 밀라노 공과대학(Politecnico di Milano)과 대학원에서 건축학을 전공하였다. 이곳에서 15세기 롬바르디아 지역의 전문적인 역할에 관한 주제로 학위를 취득하였으며 2010년까지 밀라노 공과대학에서 강의하였다. 밀라노에서 건축사사무소를 운영하였으며 동시에 다수의 이탈리아 및 국제 사무소들과 협업하여 건축, 도시, 실내디자인, 건축물 보존, 건축물 리노베이션, 산업디자인 등 다양한 분야에서 활동하였다. 2011년 고려대학교 건축학과와 전임교원으로 임용된 이래 건축디자인 스튜디오를 중심으로 강의하는 한편, 귀도 무산티(Guido Musante)가 창립한 ChiChiNo 디자인 사무실에서 활동하고, 건축물의 리노베이션과 보존을 전문으로 하는 이탈리아 건축사사무소 스튜디오 베르니(Studio Berni)와 파트너로서의 협업 활동을 하고 있다. 서양 건축사를 중심으로 연구활동을 진행하여 여러 국내외 논문을 게재했고, 한국과 해외의 여러 건축전시회에 참여하였다. 그중 한국건축사협회(KIA)가 지정한 '올해의 건축가 100인 국제전'에서 수상한 바 있으며, 한국색채학회(KSCS)에서 진행한 국제색채전시회에서도 수상하였다. 또한 국내외 여러 건축 관련 컨퍼런스와 세미나에도 참여하고 있다.



Link to Research Publications



PROF. SANTIAGO PORRAS ÁLVAREZ

산티아고 포라스 알바레스 교수

Prof. Santiago Porras Álvarez graduated from Madrid Polytechnic University's ETSAM in 1985. His professors belonged both to the old generation who reintroduced modern architecture in post-war Spain (Ramón Vázquez Molezún, Antonio Fernandez-Alba and Francisco Javier Sáenz de Oiza), and the younger generation, more critical and internationally oriented (Prizker laureate Rafael Moneo, Ángel Fernández Alba, Juan Daniel Fullaondo and Félix Cabrero). He obtained his professional registration in Madrid's COAM's in 1986. In 1987, he won the Japanese Government's Monbusho Scholarship, entering the University of Tokyo: two years in the laboratory of Fumihiko Maki (Pritzker Prize laureate in 1993 and disciple of both Kenzo Tange and José Luis Sert), and three years in the laboratory of Hisao Kohyama (Imperial Prize of Fine Arts in 2005, and disciple Louis I. Kahn), where he completed his doctoral degree in 1992. He opened a private practice in Madrid in the same year while continuing research work and occasional lecturing. He has built works in Spain and Korea.

Since 2008 he has taught Architectural Design, Architectural Materials and Sustainability at Sungkyunkwan University from 2008 to 2012. Since September 2012 he has been a full-time professor of Architectural Design, Architectural Technology (Architectural Materials, Building Systems), and Theory of Design (Architectural Design, Urban Architecture) at Korea University. His research relates to architectural design and the theory of architecture, architectural education, and sustainability. He is often invited for international and domestic lectures, round-tables, competition juries, government-related consultancies and symposia, and scientific journal paper (SCI) peer reviews. His essays and works have been published in major magazines such as Architectural Design (London), El Croquis (Madrid), Arquitectura (Madrid), Quaderns (Barcelona), Kenchiku Zasshi (Tokyo), The Japan Architect (Tokyo), Space (Seoul), Sustainability (MDPI, Swiss), etc.

산티아고 포라스 알바레스 교수는 1985년 마드리드 공과대학의 마드리드 건축학교 (Madrid Polytechnic University's ETSAM)를 졸업한 후, 1986년에 마드리드 건축사 협회에서 건축사를 취득했다. 1987년, 일본 정부 문부성 장학금을 받아 일본 동경대학에서 5년 동안 대학원 공부와 연구를 진행했다. 그 사이 후미히코 마키 (1993년 프리츠커상 수상자) 사무실과 히사오 코야마 (2005년 Imperial Prize 수상) 사무실에서 근무한다. 1992년 건축공학 박사학위를 취득하고, 연구와 강연을 병행하며 마드리드에 개인 사무실을 열었고, 이후 스페인과 한국에 건축작품을 실현했다. 산티아고 포라스 알바레스 교수는 2008년부터 2012년까지 성균관대학교 건축학과에서 교수로 재직한 바 있으며, 2012년 9월부터 고려대학교에 재직 중이다. 그는 건축 디자인과 이론, 건축교육 및 기술가능성에 주안점을 두고 연구하고 있다. 그의 에세이와 작품은 Architectural Design (런던), El Croquis (마드리드), Arquitectura (마드리드), Quaderns (바르셀로나), 建築雜 (도쿄), The Japan Architect (도쿄), Space (서울), Sustainability (MDPI, 스위스) 등 주요 잡지에 게재됐다.



Link to Research Publications

PROF. SEONGLYONG RYOO

류성룡 교수



Prof. Seonglyong Ryoo studied architectural engineering at Korea University as an undergraduate. Under the direction of Prof. Nam-Chull Joo (KU's Emeritus Professor), Ryoo wrote his master's thesis on "Chulmok-ikgong in the late Joseon Dynasty," and his Ph.D dissertation on "Chusimpo style in the Koryo Dynasty." He continued his research about the early Joseon Dynasty, Dapo style, and traditional Korean houses. Then, he organized all styles of Korean wooden architecture in every period. Because of his research, he was awarded by the Architectural Institute of Korea in 2007 and 2016. In recognition of his efforts, he received a citation from the Jogye-Jong in 2018 in recognition of his contributions to Sansa and World Heritage registration, and in 2019 he received a citation from the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

He is also doing practical activities for architectural heritage, and received a cultural heritage repair engineer license from the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. With his research about various architectural cultural heritages, including Sungnyemun Gate, he provided information for accurate and efficient work on their maintenanc and repair. In order to sublimate individual activities in civic solidarity, he participated in the National Trust movement and he analysed the characteristics of local interest and efforts in Korea and around the world on the registration and use of UNESCO World Heritage sites.

The ultimate goal of research and practice is in the historical and social sustainability of cultural heritage. He has maintained the view that the modernization of traditional architecture and revitalization of local architecture is necessary. As a result, he has participated in various contests and practical projects related to the modernization of traditional architecture and the transformation of the architectural cultural heritage, tasks where he accomplished many achievements and won various awards.

류성룡 교수는 고려대학교 건축공학과를 졸업하고 동 대학교 주남철(현 명예교수)교수의 건축사연구실에서 조선후기 출목익공에 대한 연구로 석사학위, 고려시대 중심 포건축에 대한 연구로 박사학위를 취득하였다. 박사학위 취득 이후로 조선전기, 다포건축, 주택건축에 대한 연구를 지속하여 특히 한국의 목조건축과 관련한 전체 시기와 건축양식의 전반을 정리하였다. 그 성과를 인정받아 2007년에 (사)대한건축학회 논문상을 수상하였고, 2016년에는 (사)대한건축학회 학술상을 수상하였다.

연구 활동과 병행하여 건축문화유산과 관련한 실무 활동을 꾸준히 진행하고 있다. 한국문화재청의 문화재수리기술자 자격을 획득한 바 있으며, 승례문을 비롯한 다양한 건축문화유산을 조사하고 분석함으로써 효율적인 건축문화유산 보존과 정확한 보수공사에 자료를 제공하고 있다. 또한 개인적 활동을 시민적 연대로 승화시키기 위하여 일찍부터 내셔널트러스트 운동에 참여하고 있고 유네스코 세계문화유산 등재 및 활용에 대한 국내 및 전세계의 지역적 관심과 노력에 대한 특성을 분석한 바 있다. 그 노력을 인정받아 2018년에는 산사, 세계유산 등재 공로를 인정받아 조계종으로부터 표창장을 받았고 2019년에는 문화체육관광부장관 표창을 받은 바 있다.

연구와 실무 활동의 궁극적 목적은 건축문화유산의 역사적, 사회적 지속성에 있고 이를 위해서 전통건축의 현대화 그리고 지역 건축의 활성화가 필요하다는 견해를 유지해 왔다. 이에 따라 전통건축의 현대화 또는 건축문화유산의 시대적 변용과 관련한 다양한 공모전 및 실무 프로젝트를 참여하여 다양한 수상과 성과를 거두고 있다.

ARCHITECTURAL CULTURE AND HERITAGE RESEARCH LAB

고려대학교 건축문화유산연구실

Laboratory Homepage Link





PROF. CHUNGYEON WON

원정연 교수

Prof. ChungYeon Won has completed her undergraduate and master's degree in Architectural Engineering at Korea University and her second master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. At Grimshaw Architects, she carried out various internationally acclaimed projects such as Fulton Street Transit Center, Via Verde New Housing New York, and Seocheon Ecorium. As an Associate Director of SOM (Skidmore Owings & Merrill) New York office, she successfully led complex urban projects around the world which include Pertamina Energy Tower, Hyundai Motor's Global Business Center, Citi Bank Greenwich Headquarter and Shenzhen Upper Hills Development. She is a licensed architect in the US, an accredited LEED professional and an active member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the Korean Institute of Architects, and the Korean Institute of Ecological Architecture and Environment. Prof. Won has previously taught design studios at the University of Pennsylvania and Pratt Institute. After joining the Department of Architecture at Korea University in 2018, she has been teaching Design Studios, Professional Practice, and Architectural Design Theory & Practice. Based on her many years of practices, her research focuses on the relation between the high-rise typology with the urban, social dynamics and integrated design of architecture, environment, and technology.

원정연 교수는 고려대학교 건축공학과에서 학사와 석사 과정을 마치고 미국 펜실베이니아 대학교(University of Pennsylvania)에서 석사학위를 취득했다. Grimshaw Architects에서 Fulton Street Transit Center, Via Verde New Housing New York, Seocheon Ecorium 등 국제적인 프로젝트들을 진행하였고 SOM(Skidmore Owings & Merrill) 뉴욕 사무실의 Associate Director로서 Pertamina Energy Tower, Hyundai Motor's Global Business Center, Citi Bank Greenwich Headquarter 등 다수의 프로젝트를 성공적으로 이끌었다. 미국 건축사, 친환경 건축 전문가이며 미국 건축가협회(AIA), 뉴욕 건축가협회, 대한 건축학회, 한국생태환경건축학회 정회원으로 활동 중이다. 미국 펜실베이니아 대학교 및 프랫 인스티튜트에서 설계 강의를 진행한 바 있으며 2018년 고려대학교 건축학과에 임용되어 건축 설계, 실무 및 의장 수업을 담당하고 있다. 수년의 실무 경험을 바탕으로 초고층 건축물의 도시, 사회적 관계 및 건축, 환경과 기술의 통합적 디자인 프로세스에 주안점을 두고 연구를 진행 중이다.



ADRP ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, RESEARCH & PRACTICE LAB

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PROF. DANIEL OH

다니엘 오 교수



Professor Daniel Oh studied landscape architecture and gained his undergraduate degree at University of California, Berkeley (B.A.) and holds two master degrees from Harvard University in Landscape Architecture (MLA) and Urban Planning (MUP). Upon completion, he joined Skidmore, Owings and Merrill's urban design team and had opportunity to work in London, Hong Kong, Bahrain office. Afterwards, he went on to leading the urban design team at AECOM's New York office. In 2010, he started his academic career as an assistant professor at Konkuk University in Seoul, Korea. Then, he joined Korea University in 2013, where he continues to teach urban design, landscape architecture and architecture marketing. His main research involves urban design and urban public spaces, especially application of technology to those sectors to make them more socially and culturally relevant to people. And he continues to share his professional expertise in urban regeneration through his participations in the Urban Regeneration Interdisciplinary Program to advance regeneration techniques and discourse in Korea.

다니엘 오 교수는 미국 버클리대학교에서 조경건축 학부과정을 마치고(B.A.), 미국 하버드대학교에서 조경건축(MLA)과 도시계획(MUP) 석사과정을 마쳤다. 이 후 Skidmore, Owings and Merrill 설계사무소에서 도시설계가로 런던, 홍콩, 바레인지사에서 실무경력을 쌓았고, AECOM 뉴욕에서 도시설계팀 디렉터로 근무하였다. 2010년부터 건국대학교 건축전문대학원에 조교수로 근무하였고, 2013년부터는 고려대학교 건축학과에서 건축설계와 건축마케팅 그리고 도시계획 및 설계를 지도하고 있다. 주요 연구분야는 도시설계와 IT기술의 접목, 특히 첨단기술을 적용하여 공공공간의 사회문화적 가치를 높이는 연구를 하고 있으며, 도시재생 협동과정 참여교수로 실무경력을 바탕으로 다양한 도시재생기법과 과정을 현지화하여 적용하는 시도를 지속하고 있다.

Link to Research Publications





PROF. KWANGHO LEE

이광호 교수

Prof. Kwang Ho Lee received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 2009, and until 2011 he completed postdoc and research specialist positions at the University of California at Berkeley and Lawrence Berkeley National Lab. In March 2011, he joined the Department of Architectural Engineering, Hanbat National University. After being associate professor, he served as department head for two years from March 2016. In the past five years, 20 papers have been published as corresponding authors in SCI(E) indexed journals such as Energy and Buildings. Since 2013, he has served as the Chair of Working Group 17 of the International Standards Organization (ISO) TC 163 committee and is responsible for the establishment of international standards for the measurement of thermal performance of windows and doors. In 2016, he received an emerging professor award for the Society of Air-conditioning and Refrigerating Engineers of Korea and the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy's Commendation for 2017 World Standard Day. In 2020, he was elected as a new member of the Young Korean Academy of Science and Technology (Y-KAST), a group of young scientists who will lead the future of the Korean science and technology. His research interests include heating and cooling energy savings in buildings.

이광호 교수는 2009년 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign에서 박사학위를 취득했고, 2011년까지 University of California at Berkeley 및 Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory에서 Postdoc 및 전임연구원 과정을 거쳤다. 2011년 3월 국립 한밭대 건축공학과에 부임, 조교수를 거쳐 부교수로 2016년 3월부터 2년간 학과장을 지냈다. 최근 5년간 Energy and Buildings 등 SCI급 국외 학술지에 20여편의 논문을 교신저자로 발표했다. 2013년부터 국제표준기구(ISO) TC 163 분과위원회 Working Group 17의 의장(Convenor)을 맡음으로써 창호의 열성능 측정법 국제표준 제정을 총괄책임지고 있다. 2016년 대한설비공학회 인재 신진교수상 및 2017년 세계표준의 날 기념 산업통상자원부 장관표창을 수상하였다. 2020년에는 국내 과학기술부문 최고 석학기관인 한국과학기술한림원에 의해 한국 과학기술계의 미래를 선도할 최우수 젊은 과학자들의 모임인 한국차세대과학기술한림원(Y-KAST) 신입회원으로 선출되었다. 주력 연구 분야는 친환경 건축 및 건축물 냉난방 에너지 절감이다.



Architectural Environment and Energy Systems (AEES) Lab

고려대학교 건축환경 및 에너지 시스템 연구실

Laboratory Homepage Link

PROF. JUNGMIN NAM

남정민 교수



Jungmin Nam is an architect and educator. He is currently teaching as a professor at Korea University (Dept. of Architecture) conducting design research as a founding principal of OA-Lab. Previous to his own practice and academic career, he has gained his architecture education at Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, graduating with the Letter of Commendation and experienced his professional practice at KVA, OMA and Safdie Architects. Believing design should engage with our society and everyday life, Jungmin Nam is trying to bridge between academic design-research and practice, through which he believes that he can contribute architectural culture and society. He received numerous awards, including Harvard GSD's Thesis Award Finalist, 2015 AIA International Regions' Honor Award for Architecture, BSA/AIA's Housing Competition 1st Prize, and 2018 Korean Young Architects Awards.

남정민 교수는 현재 고려대학교에 교수로 재직하며 건축설계를 중심으로 연구와 교육활동을 하고 있다. 설계연구와 교육을 병행하며 아카데미의 디자인 연구와 실무의 현실적용 간의 상호 연계를 통해서, 관찰과 실험에 기반한 디자인이 일상 속에서 삶의 경험을 담고, 사회 속에서 성공적으로 작동하는 것을 추구하고 있다. 연세대학교에서 건축공학과를 졸업한 후 하버드대학교에서 건축설계석사(M.Arch I)학위를 받았다. 이후 KVA, OMA, Safdie Architects 등 다양한 사무소에서 인턴과 실무경험을 수행한 후, 2020년까지 서울과학기술대학교에서 교수로 재직하였다. 하버드대학원에서 졸업논문상 파이널리스트, 2009 AIA미국건축가협회(MA주 챗터) 주택공모전 대상, 2015 AIA미국건축가협회(국제 챗터) 건축부분 대상, 2018 젊은건축가상(문화체육관광부) 등 다수의 수상을 하였다.

OA LAB, Operative Architecture Laboratory

고려대학교 건축디자인 연구실3(OA-Lab)

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EPILOGUE



A Word from the Editor

10 Years of KUA Yearbook

When offered to take charge of KUA's 2012 yearbook edition, in my first year teaching at KUA, hard was it to imagine that this honour would be held for a full 10-year period, with only one short gap in 2013-14. 2012's yearbook was created by "combining the openness and curiosity of the newcomer with the care and lovingness of the insider". That effort established its character, maintained to this day: the simplicity of graphic design to prime the contents; the international projection, first edited entirely in English, later bilingually; the in-house elaboration; and the focus on a thorough and honest display of the school's achievements and activities, aiming to go beyond an exhibition catalogue, to become a historical record of KUA's journey over the years.

A journey with many events:

The sad loss of our dear colleague Professor Kwangbae Kim in 2012. The consolidation of KUA's international relevance, and its ranking among the world's top 100 architecture schools, as noted in the Director's greetings of 2015. The KAAB re-accreditation in 2016. The maturity of the 5 year professional program in 2017, after 15 years of implementation. In 2018 we witnessed the demolition of the Second Engineering Building, KUA's home for decades, and the moving to the 7th floor of the Engineering Building, as part of a full modernisation effort, led during the following four years by KUA's new Director. In 2019 the Exhibition was advanced to October, and for the first time the students participated in its planning and design. 2020 brought the CORONA pandemic, online teaching and a halt to social activities, among which Professor Kangsoo Kim's retirement was celebrated with a simple but meaningful act. The consequent digital effort included a radical renovation of our homepage, fully bilingual and more functional. Also noteworthy was the fact of two international students (Yicong Han and Maryam Al-zaabi) winning for the first time the Graduation Project Awards. 2020 and 2021 further advanced the exhibition time, which also became fully online and bilingual.

While hundreds of students have completed the full 5-year cycle, our full-time faculty also saw many changes: along the first half of this decade we said farewell to international faculty Choon Choi (USA), Ivan Pazos (Spain), Laurent Pereira (Belgium) and Dongsei Kim (New Zealand), all of whose contributions have been significant to the school's achievements. In the second half we welcomed new Professors Seonglyong Ryu, Chungyeon Won, Kwangho Lee and Jungmin Nam, all of them full of expertise, passion and enthusiasm to continue pushing forward our educational project.

These events have not only been recorded, but are also reflected in the yearbook edition and design. From 2015 all yearbooks are ISBN registered. 2017 brought a larger format, easier to read and more appropriate for displaying student's works. From 2018 the students' participation in the edition became the norm. That involvement was expanded in 2019, by deciding the cover design through an open students' competition. From 2020 the yearbook became available in digital format on the website kuarchworks.com. Finally, 2021 brought a convergence of the online exhibition and the yearbook, giving more prominence to the students, further advancing the book edition to January, and for the first time, selecting the published projects through a meticulous peer review process.

These 10 years have demonstrated the talent and potential of our students, and the exciting possibilities added by the hiring of top-class faculty. 2021 closes one period of great development, and 2022 opens a new one of unthought-of possibilities. I can only express my full hope for a brilliant future for the school we can hardly imagine now.

One final word to sincerely thank the Department for all their trust, and all my colleagues, co-editors, assistant editors, teaching assistants, and administrative staff for their collaboration and patient support during all these years.

Madrid, 26 January 2022

Santiago Porras Álvarez

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2021년도 고려대학교 건축학과 작품전시회와 그 결과물인 이 책자는 아래와 같은 산업체와 교우회 등의 협찬으로 가능했습니다. 후원해 주신 모든 분께 감사드립니다.

고려대학교 건축학과

KU Architecture deeply appreciates the following companies and alumni, who funded and sponsored the 2021 KU Architecture Exhibition and this yearbook.

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2021

고려대학교 건축학과 작품집 KUA ARCHITECTURE YEARBOOK



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