2020

KU Architecture Yearbook
고려대학교 건축학과 작품집

Korea University Department of Architecture
고려대학교 건축학과

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Science Library, Spring 2020

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고려대학교 건축학과 작품전시
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2020년도 변함없이 고려대학교 건축학과 작품집을 출판할 수 있게 되어 무척 기쁘게 생각합니다. 올 한해는 코로나19 감염증의 확산으로 전 세계가 위태로운 상황을 겪었습니다. 하지만 우리는 사상 유례없는 팬데믹 속에서도 꿋꿋이 건축학 교육의 장을 지켜왔고, 그 성과의 일부를 여기에 펼쳐 놓습니다. 비록 대면 수업이 자유롭지 않았지만, 이 같은 '언택트' 환경은 위기일 뿐만 아니라 오히려 새로운 가능성을 보여주고 있다고 생각합니다. 뉴 노멀 시대에 인간의 삶은 어떠해야 하며 건축과 도시 환경은 어떠해야 하는지, 앞당겨진 미래의 도전에 적극 대응할 수 있는 건축인을 양성하는 것이 우리의 과제가 되었습니다. 지난 10월부터 있었던 '온라인' 전시회는 그러한 응전의 하나였다고 하겠습니다. 온라인 플랫폼이 기존의 물리적 전시 공간과 다른 만큼, 전시 준비를 위해 학생들과 교수님들 모두 이전보다 훨씬 고생이 컸습니다. 그러나 그만큼 더 호응이 좋아 전시회를 연장하여 진행하고 있습니다.

이 작품집은 전시회보다 더 많은 학생들의 작품을 담고 있어 보다 포괄적인 기록이라 하겠습니다. 게다가, 예년보다 다소 위축되었지만, 금년의 학과의 교육활동과 연구활동도 보여주고 있어 역사적 자료로도 의미가 깊습니다. 2020년 수고하신 모든 교수님과 학생, 행정실 선생님들께, 그리고 책을 편집한 편집팀께 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

2020년 12월
고려대학교 건축학과 학과장 김현섭

I am very delighted to be able to publish this 2020 KU Architecture Yearbook. We have been suffering from the COVID-19 throughout this year. Amid the unprecedented pandemic, however, our architectural education has kept going on, and parts of the result are illustrated here. Although our accustomed in-person classes are severely limited and this situation looks like a crisis from a conventional sense, we believe that the 'untact' environment shows us a new possibility for the future. What should our life be like, and what should our architecture and built environment be like in the age of New Normal? It became our task to educate architects and architectural professionals who can actively respond to the accelerated advent of the future. The 'online' architecture exhibition since October is one of our responses to the future. Because this online platform is different from the physical exhibition space (though not totally new), students and tutors had to make more efforts to prepare for the exhibition. However, this mode of exhibition was much better received than expected and we decided to extend it to the next year.

On the other hand, this yearbook includes more students' works than the exhibition and so it can be counted as a more comprehensive record of our department's effort. Moreover, it also includes various educational and research activities even though they were rather shrunk this year owing to the COVID-19. I appreciate all the endeavours made by students, professors, and administrative staff, as well as the editorial team of this book. Thank you very much.

December 2020
Hyonsob Kim, Head of KU Architecture

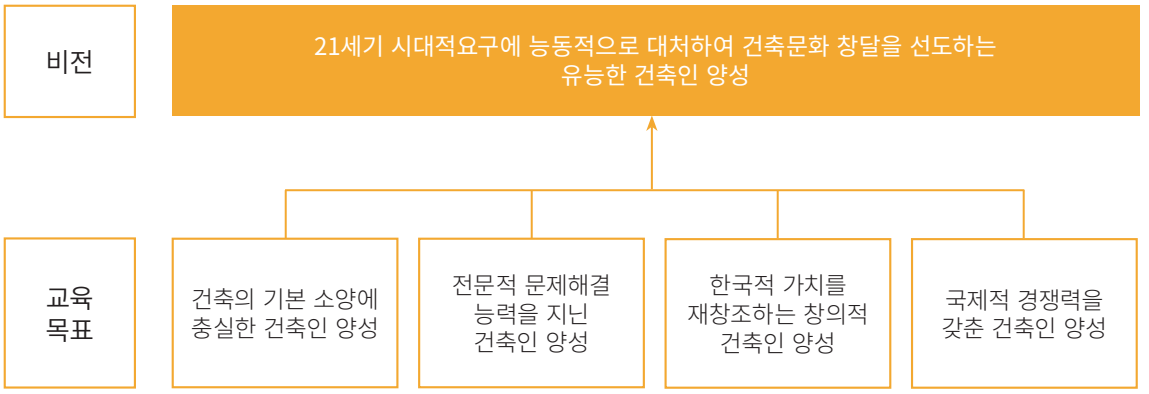
ABOUT KUA

Engineering Bdg. Spring 2020

OVERVIEW

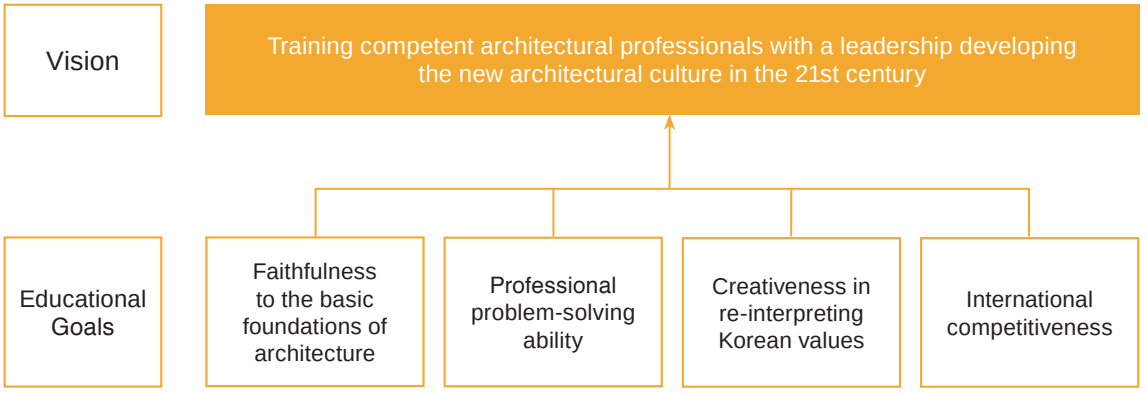
고려대학교의 “교육구국”이라는 건학이념과 “자유, 정의, 진리”라는 교육정신을 바탕으로 1963년 12월 설립된 우리 학과는 이듬해 3월 제1회 신입생을 맞이했으며, 민족문화 창달과 선진국가 건설에 이바지하는 전문 건축인 양성이라는 기본 교육목표를 토대로 정진해왔다. 그리고 50년이 넘는 역사에 걸쳐 국내외 건축계에 건축가, 엔지니어, 학자, 공무원 등 수많은 인재를 배출했다. 한편, 지난 2003년에는 보다 전문적이고 국제적인 건축인 양성의 필요에 따라 5년제 건축학사 (B.Arch) 학위를 도입하게 된다. 그리고 2011년 한국건축학교육인증원 (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

2nd Engineering Bdg. Winter 2013

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	20th Anniversary, Memorial Booklet published

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	30th 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 41st Anniversary
‘건축공학’의 토목공학과 병합 및	2007.03	Arch. Eng. major merged in Dept. of Civil Engineering;
건축공학과의 명칭 “건축학과” 변경		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	50th Undergraduate freshmen admitted
창립 50주년 기념행사 및 국제 심포지엄 개최	2014.09	50th Anniversary & 1st 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	56th Undergraduate freshmen admitted

2020s

제57회 신입생 입학	2020.03	57th Undergraduate freshmen admitted
건축학과 QS랭킹 67위	2020.04	KUA Ranked among World’s top 67 Architecture Schools, QS Ranking

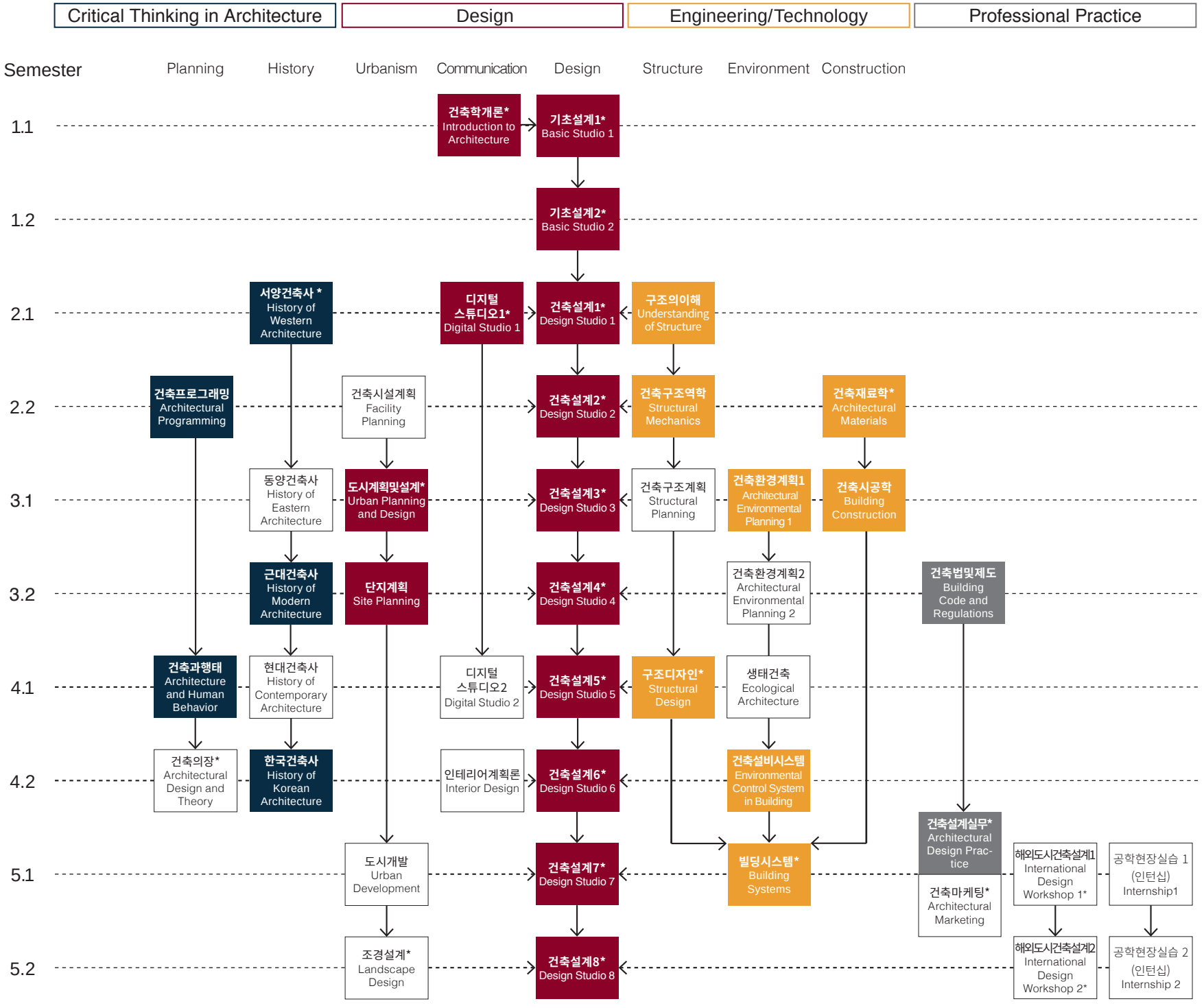
CURRICULUM

고려대학교 건축학과의 학생들은 5년 동안 전공과목, 교양과목 도합 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)



FACULTY & STAFF

명예교수

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전임교수

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산티아고 포라스 알바레스 류성룡 원정연 다니엘 오 이광호 남정민

겸임교수

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고광석 박소영 이종걸 맹희재 음성우 홍석규 김세진 이재우 김영재 송 률
홍 택 권경은 박상욱 하우락 성우제 성기호 홍성규

객원교수

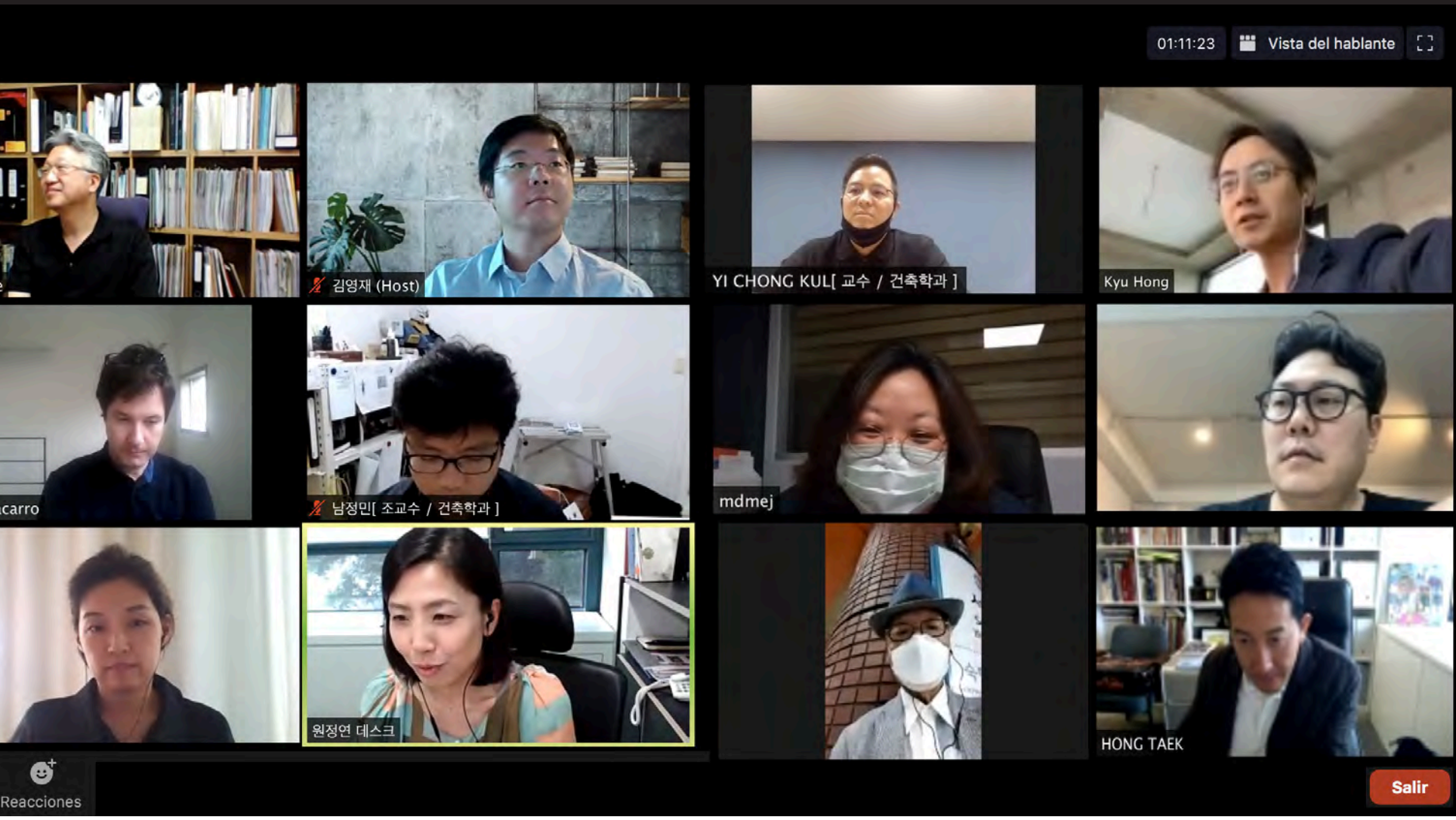
김영걸 김성훈 서현보

연구교수

오주석

직원

유영록 최윤실 배인영



PROFESSOR EMERITUS

Namchull Joo, Dongyang Yang, Kangsoo Kim

FULL TIME FACULTY

Youngho Yeo, Kyunghoon Lee, Seiyong Kim, Hyonsob Kim, Eunice J. Y. Kim, Fabio Dacarro,
Santiago Porras Álvarez, Seonglyong Ryoo, Chungyeon Won, Daniel Oh, Kwangho Lee, Jungmin Nam

ADJUNT PROFESSORS

Junggon Kim, Sanghyuck Sohn, Kwanjick Lee, Minhwa Lee, Eunjung Lee, Youngtae Cho, Keunpyo Hong, Kwangseog Koh
Soyoung Park, Chongkul Yi, Hize Maing, Sungwoo Euim, Sukkyu Hong, Seijin Kim, Jaewoo Lee, Youngjae Kim, Ryul Song
Taek Hong, Kyoungeun Kwon, Sangwook Park, Ulak Ha, Woojae Sung, Giho Seong, Seongkyu Hong

RESEARCH PROFESSOR

Jooseok Oh

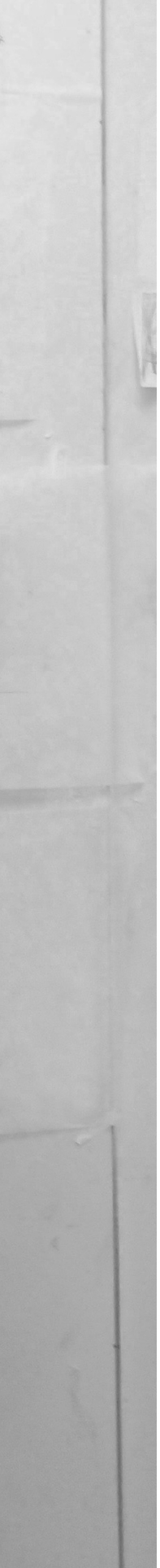
GUEST PROFESSORS

Yeonggeol Kim, Sunghoon Kim, Hyunbo Suh

Staff

Youngrok Yoo, Yunsil Choi, Inyoung Bai

STUDENTS



1

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

2

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

3

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

4

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

5

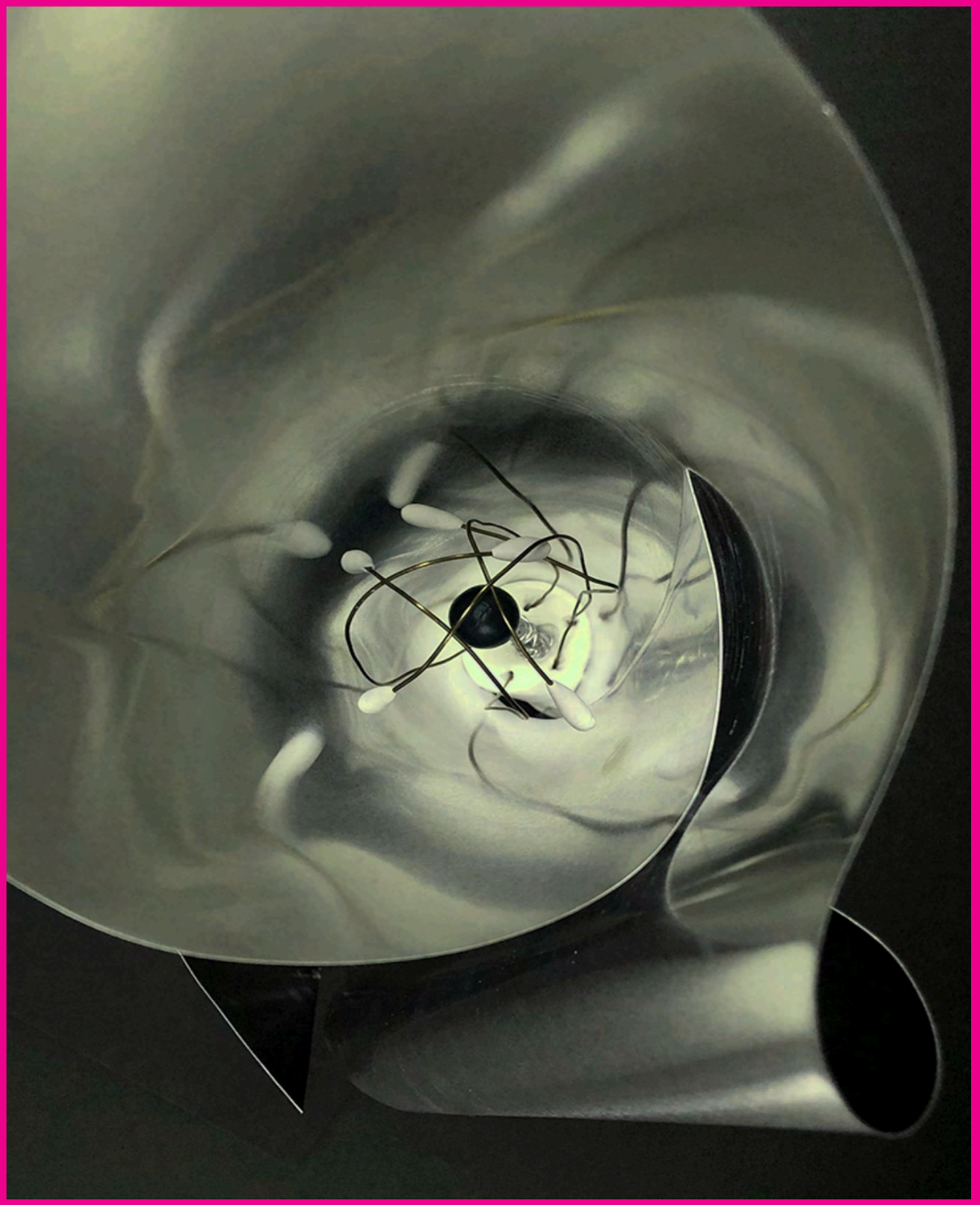
윤관식 배건희 박기정 정건현 배병현 박지윤 박종혁 김동우 나혜민 김다운 김지훈 김종완 조오진 유예준 류해진 오무열
정지용 문지원 류지석 최요원 최정윤 허성민 이지연 이경호 곽승찬 이지웅 변대후 김지완 윤수민 권진섭 박태호 성 필
김래빈 신대현 이규형 정영훈 이서현 김예영 석장환 서동재 임승규 한윤정 김예슬 김희정 권나희 주한슬 박디새 김근목
김민정 이지현 이상직 김서영 조윤민 백지현 김건주 최현성 김민종 이도규 김문주 이정현 박수연 황민정 조미령 정승준
김도현 장재준 Hengyan Lim, Jiayang Hu, Kang Cui, Maryam Al-Zaabi, Oljaagali Jannarbyek, Urpiiana Jang
Xikai Xin, Xingyu Shen, Yicong Han, Yiqi Li, Yueli Shi

E

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

김지영 양혜지

1st YEAR



1st YEAR
BASIC STUDIO

The course encourages thinking through drawings and the use of a variety of techniques: photography, drawing, painting, model-making, mapping, etc.

By the end of the year, students will have produced a comprehensive portfolio that explores different media through the course

2020
Basic Studio 1st Yr

EUNICE J.Y. KIM

김자영
Tutor 교수

심하늘, 하현우, 이수민, 김민우, 이재현, 조현아
배민경, 변중현, 김예진, 김야나, Maja Popovic
Zhansaya Zarsambayeva

건축 설계에 앞서 공간이 어떻게 만들어 지는지, 공간의 기능은 어떻게 생각해야 하는지를 직접 경험해 보고 표현해 본다. 다양한 표현방법과 기록 방법을 통하여 건축적 표현방법을 포함한 건축적 Communication Skill을 갖추는 시간이다.

Project 1: Architecture as a Skin

Choose a material or materials of your choice to make a skin that will protect, provide warmth or coolth. You may also consider a situation when this skin can be worn. First week will be spent on the research of a suitable material and the second on the design and production of the prototype.

Project 2: Architecture as a shelter

The basic function of an architectural space can be the production of a 'shelter'. Extend the idea of your 'skin' into producing a space that you can enter. Combine the knowledge gained from the previous projects.

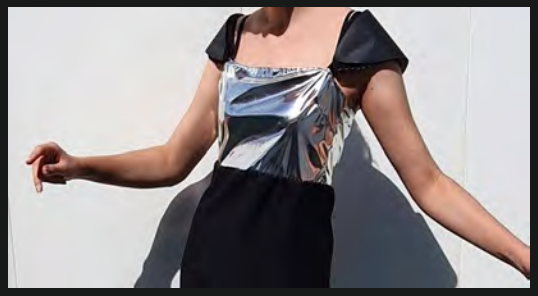
Meditation Shelter
Hyun Woo Ha
명상, 휴식 등 외부 환경으로 벗어나서 생각을 정리할 수있도록 만든 공간입니다. 아래 사다리를 통해 위로 올라가도록 되어 있어서 지상으로 부터 분리된 느낌을 주어 이 공간에 더욱 몰입할 수 있도록 설계하였습니다. 빛은 적당히 들어오되 외부로부터의 노출은 최소화 시켜서 안정된 느낌을 받을 수 있도록 반투명한 pvc 재질로 외벽을 만들었습니다.

Reflection dress
Maja Popovic
This dress is meant to protect the person wearing it from sexual harassment as well as from cat calling and similar forms of street harassment. It does so by using different materials, such as sandpaper on the shoulders that would hurt a potential harasser and minimize the threat and a reflective fabric which protects from unwanted gaze.

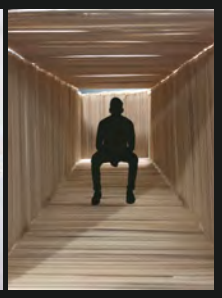
Eco-zy
Ha-neul Sim

Inspired by the first shelter made out of blankets in childhood, I created a shelter where people can feel cozy and comfortable. By choosing PET bottles as the material, I made an eco-friendly shelter and paid attention to the use of sunlight and lighting to express the coziness of different lights over time.

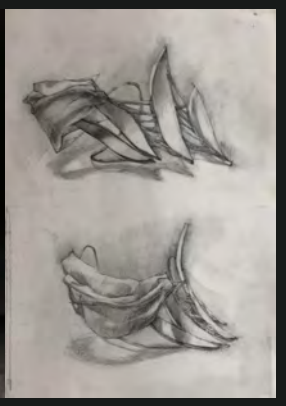
Bud-dy
Minu Kim
이 shelter는 꽃봉오리를 모티프삼아 만들어졌다. 꽃잎들을 표현한 면은 끝에 큐방을 붙혀 벽에 자유롭게 접착시킬 수 있도록 하였다. 미래에는 자신의 꿈을 활짝 만개한 꽃처럼 마음껏 펼칠 수 있길 바라는 작가의 바람을 표현한 것이다.



Blind Booth
Sumin Lee
사람은 언제 어디서나 개인만의 공간이 필요한 순간을 마주할 수 있다. 하지만 밖과의 적당한 교류가 필요할 수도 있고, 아니면 전혀 필요하지 않을 수도 있다. 이 모델은 전화부스와 블라인드에서 착안한, 이러한 상황들에 모두 대비할 수 있는 가변적인 쉘터이다.

Peace Of Mind
Jaehyeon Lee
'눈 내리는 산 속에서 나를 따뜻하게 지켜주는 공간'이라는 다소 시적인 주제에서 출발하여 아늑함과 편안함을 주기 위한 공간을 만들었다. '내가 어딘가로 들어가고 있다'라는 아늑한 느낌을 주기 위해 안으로 깊어질수록 점점 좁아지는 형태로 만들었고, 그 끝에는 나를 따뜻하게 맞이해주는 햇빛이 들이치도록 설계하였다.

Awareness
Yana Kim
Usually masks are created to protect the person who wears it. Mask, made by me,as a skin has a purpose to protect other people and environment FROM the person who uses it.Sharp looking parts are made from the soft material which creates contrast between appearance and feeling of it while wearing. It reminds to the users to control their words and behavior not to hurt anyone's feelings.

Student shelter
Hyeona Cho
학교 안 광장에 설치하기 위해 제작한 Shelter이다. 원형의 쉘터 내부에 앉으면 사람의 무게로 인해 쉘터가 뒤로 젖혀지고, 인체공학적 디자인을 적용하여 편안한 자세를 유지하고 몸이 자유로움을 느낄 수 있도록 하였다. 여러 색깔과 크기의 스티로폼 기둥을 사용하여, 대학생들이 겪고 있는 다양한 것에 대한 열정과 고민을 표현하였다. 그리고 다양한 색의 조화를 통해 보는 사람으로 하여금 재미를 느끼도록 제작하였다.

Eco-friendly rain coat
Bae Minkyung
비로부터 가방과 몸을 보호할 수 있는 친환경 우비이다. 가볍고 방수가 되는 폐우산의 천을 재활용하여 친환경적인 우비를 만들었다. 옷의 뒤에 천이 들어가는 주머니를 만들어 주머니 안의 천을 펼쳐서 백팩을 비로부터 보호할 수 있게 만들었으며, 후드에 캡을 만들어 얼굴을 보호할 수 있게 하였다.


Shelter in Nature
Zhansaya Zarsambayeva
I was inspired by the natural lines and flows from the nature.This is a shelter for trackers and visitors of the forest. I imagined the shelter to harmonize with the environment and ambience of nature. The architectural design of the roof and the wall is integrated with the seating.

Folded arch cafe
Yejin Kim
이 shelter은 누구나 자유롭게 드나들 수 있는 작은 카페이자 휴식공간으로서 설계하였다. 열린 느낌을 주기 위해 사방이 막힌 공간이 아니라 아치를 통해 shelter을 만들고자 하였다. 두개의 크고 작은 아치가 만나 독특한 모양을 형성하였고, 아치의 일부분에 창을 만들어 햇빛이 잘 들어올 수 있으며 shelter안에서 하늘을 올려다볼 수 있다. 작은 아치 부분에 벤치를 두어 사람들이 앉아서 책을 읽거나 음료를 마실 수 있는 휴식공간을 제공하도록 제작하였다.

Sleeping Hoodie
JungHyun Byun
노숙인들에겐 집이라는 감각이 상실되어있기에 옷을 통해 그들에게 상실된 집을 지어주고자했다. 그들이 자신만의 사적 공간을 가질 수 있도록 빅사이즈 후드티를 사용했고 안정과 휴식을 취할 수 있도록 침낭을 결합했다. 실용성을 위해 평소에는 밑을 말아올려 다니고 밤에는 만 옷을 펼치고 끝을 조여 그 안에서 잘 수 있게 했다.

SEJIN KIM

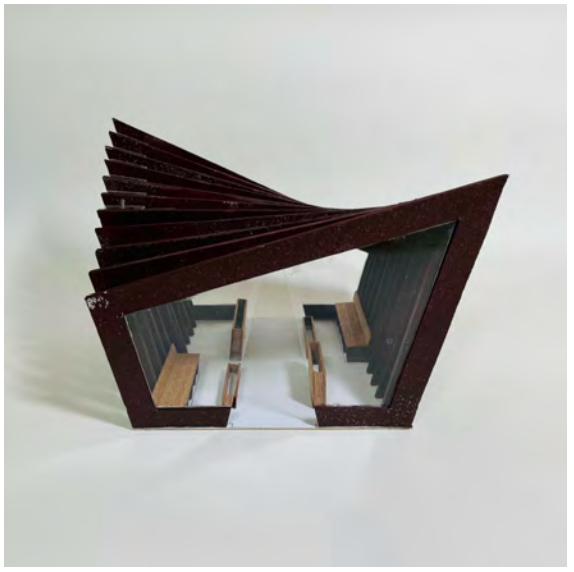
김세진
Tutor **교수**

SHELTER PROJECT

'Shelter' is the basic function of an architectural space. Students are asked to design first architectural project starting from a site selection, program proposal, initial idea into architectural drawings, models, & architectural communication materials.

After completing two projects; Project A - 'Container to Skin' developing spatial(container) idea with its physical envelop(skin)and Project B - 'Learning from Case Study'analysing, drawing and making the architects' project in collective manner with own expression, students carried out 'Shelter Project'.

SEUNGJAE JEON

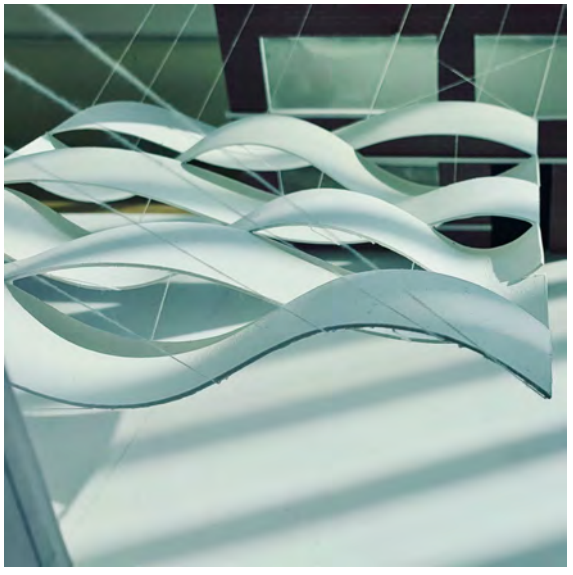


SEUNGJAE JEON Smoking Booth
#UmbrellaContainer #Louver #Tilting

JUHYUN NAM

JUHYUN NAM Moon Walk
#ReadingTree #Bridge #Truss #Balloon

CHAEWON LEE



CHAEWON LEE Wave on the Sky
#Moon #Algorithm #MMCA #Canopy

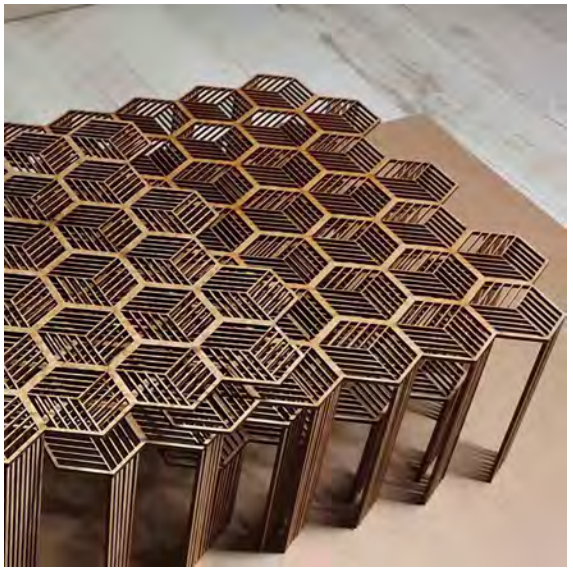
EUNJIN JEON

EUNJIN JEON Rising Sangmo
#Life Scope #Stacking #Ambiguity #Color

JIWOO JEONG

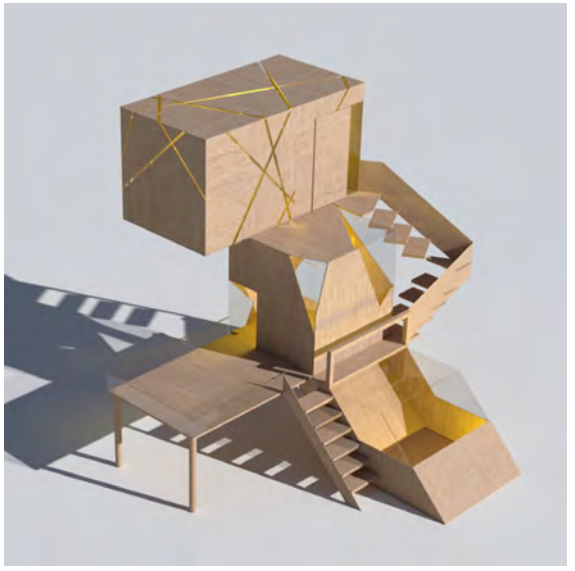
JIWOO JEONG Moving Roof Shelter
#pumpkin #Mechanism #Seokchon Lake #Folding

SEUNGMIN KIM



SEUNGMIN KIM A Way of Resting
#ContainingWonder #Patterns of Light #Hexagon

SANGAH LEE

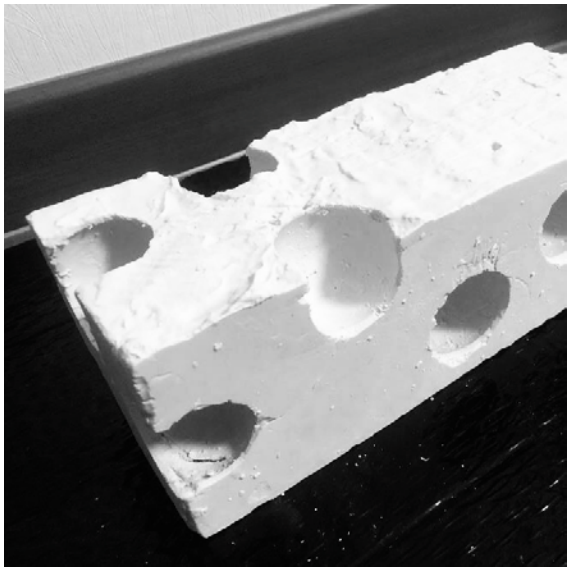


SANGAH LEE shelter to be lazy
#Angle #Light & Shadow #Window

KYUNG-YUN KIM

KYUNG-YUN KIM In search of nature in the city
#Starlight #Starshape #Attic #Nature

JIIN KWAK

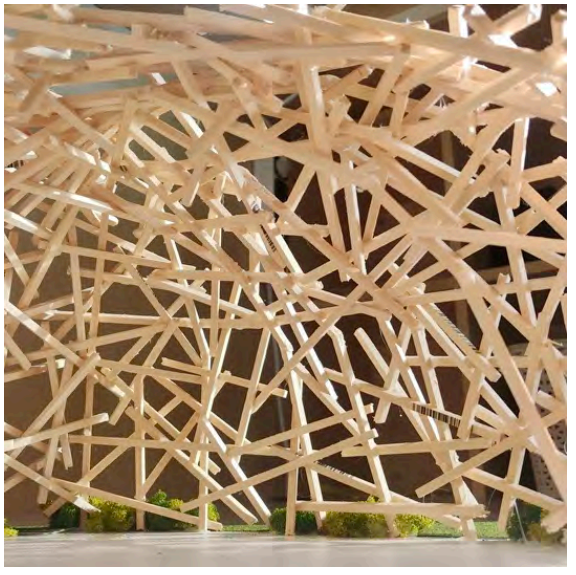


JIIN KWAK Cheese Shelter
#Cotton #Hole in Cheese #Connection

BYUNGHOON KIM

BYUNGHOON KIM FRAMED & FRAMING PLAYGROUND
#Frame #Circle #Abandoned #Brick-subtracted pattern

JUHA LEE



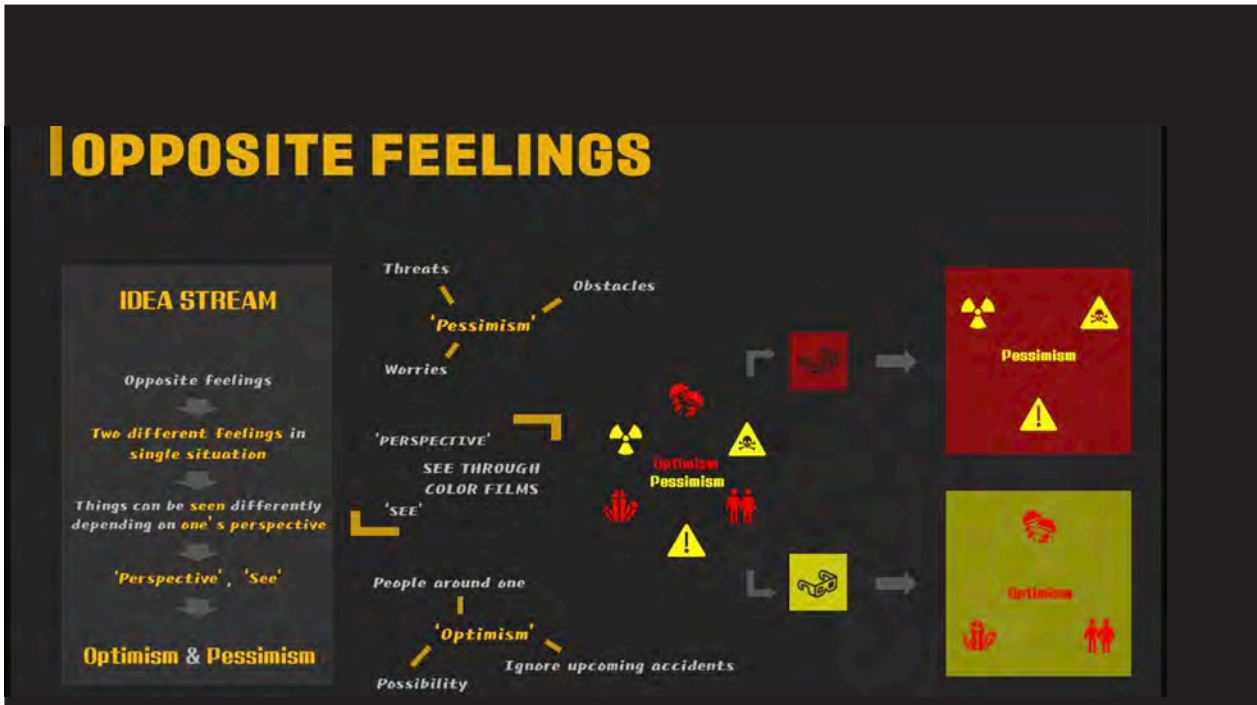
JUHA LEE Nest Shelter
#Tension #Illusion #Mirror #Ecological park

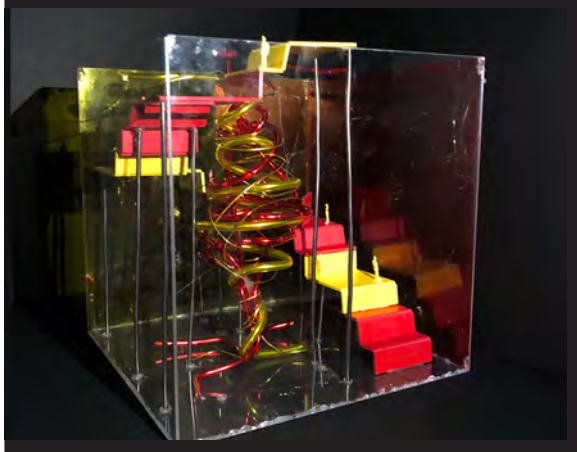
KEUNPYO HONG

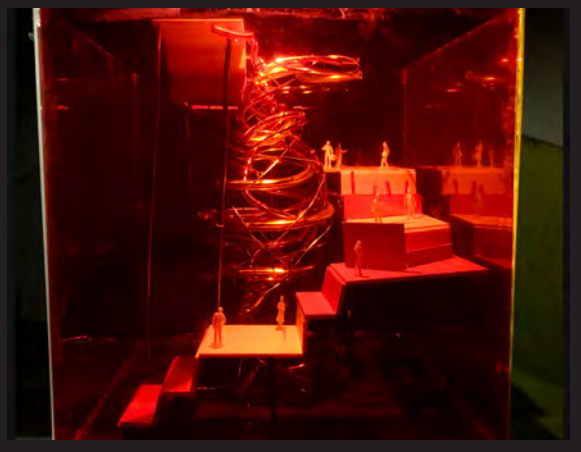
홍근표
Tutor **교수**

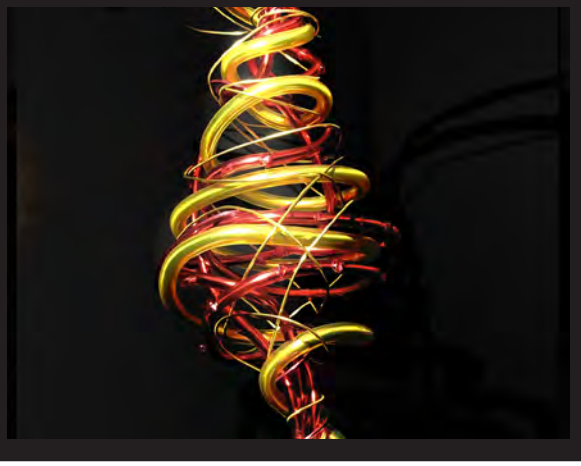
For this project, students were asked to represent the contrast between two different feelings using diverse methods. Students were able to make models containing their thoughts based on what they have learned throughout the semester. They could also develop their communication abilities by presentation using proper texts and images such as drawings and model pictures.

이 프로젝트는 다양한 방법을 자유롭게 활용하여 두 가지 감정의 대비를 표현해내는 과제였다. 학생들은 한 학기 동안 탐구한 내용을 바탕으로 자신이 표현하고자 하는 감정을 모델에 효과적으로 담아낼 수 있었다. 또한, 도면이나 모델 사진 등과 같은 이미지와 텍스트를 적절히 활용한 발표를 통해 소통 능력을 향상시킬 수 있었다.









Yeram Lee 이예람
Opposite Feelings

Sihyun Kim / 김시현 (next page)
Despair & Hope

Opposite Feelings

Despair & Hope

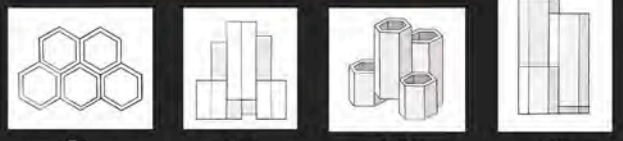
Idea Sketch & Concept

a form of columns to express blockage

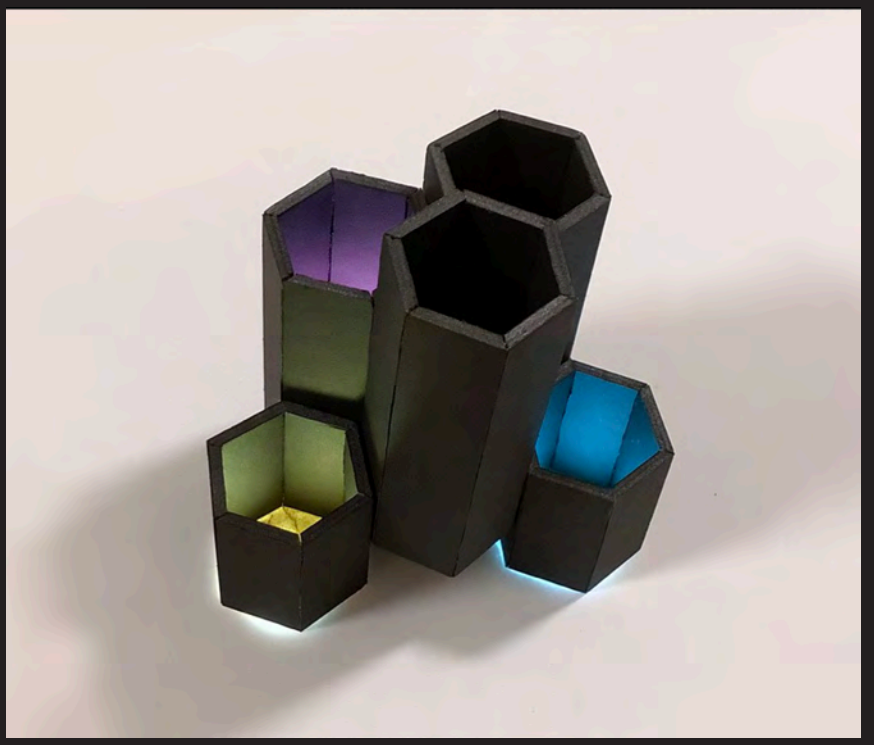
Despair means the feeling of having lost all hope.
I express despair and hope without dividing them
because there is a possibility of finding hope in despair.
Two of the five columns show endless despair by blocking
the bottom. The rest gives room for hope by using light.

Darkness → Brightness
Black → Contrast of Colors

Model & Drawings



Top Front Projection Side

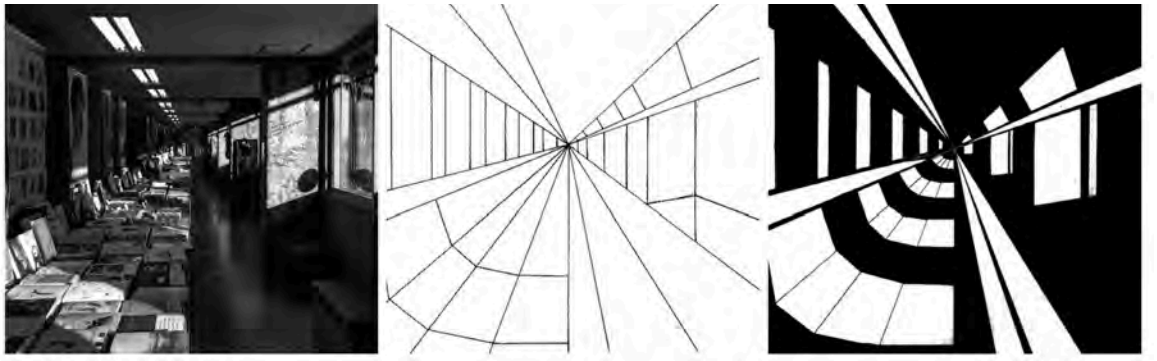


CHONGKUL YI

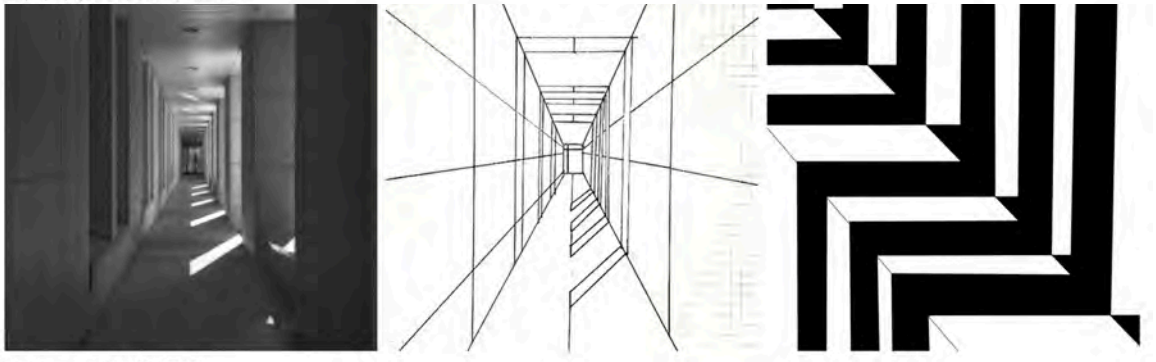
이종걸
Tutor **교수**

First, Students were to take or search to find their own 'Pictures' that will represent/re-interpret own 'Feeling'.
They then trace the pictures selectively with various line weights and line types to bring pictures to the next stage, stating 'Feeling'.
Lastly, research of meanings, functions of 'Patternization' how it works differently between line drawings and patterning of voids.

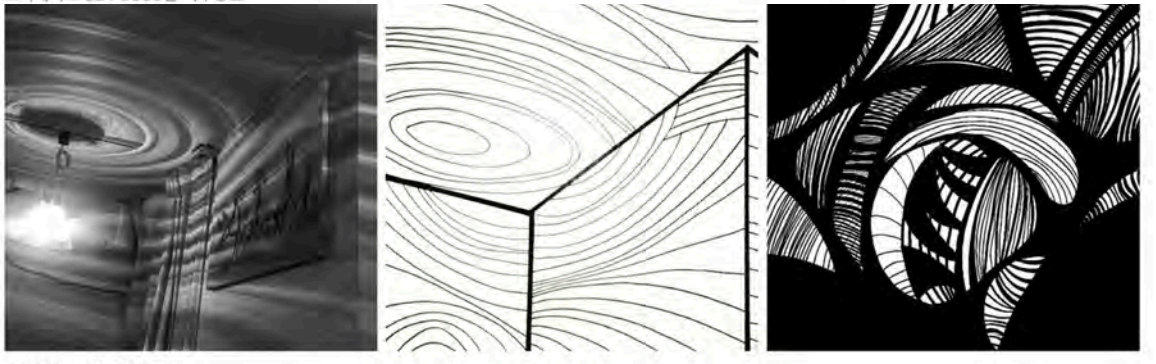
첫째, 각자의 'feeling' 을 표현할수 있는 사진을 찍거나, 찾아서 설명한다.
그리고, 'feeling' 을 나타내고 있는 사진을 각자가 이해하고 표현하고 싶은대로 다른 두께와 선종류를 이용해 Line Drawing 을 그린다.
마지막으로, 채움과 비움에 대한 생각과 여러가지의 패턴들에 대한 리서치와 자기만의 표현법으로 이전에 그린 Line Drawing 을 채워넘으로써, 시작단계에서 가지고 있었던 그 감정 Feeling 이 다른 방법의 media 에서도 보일수 있도록 한다.



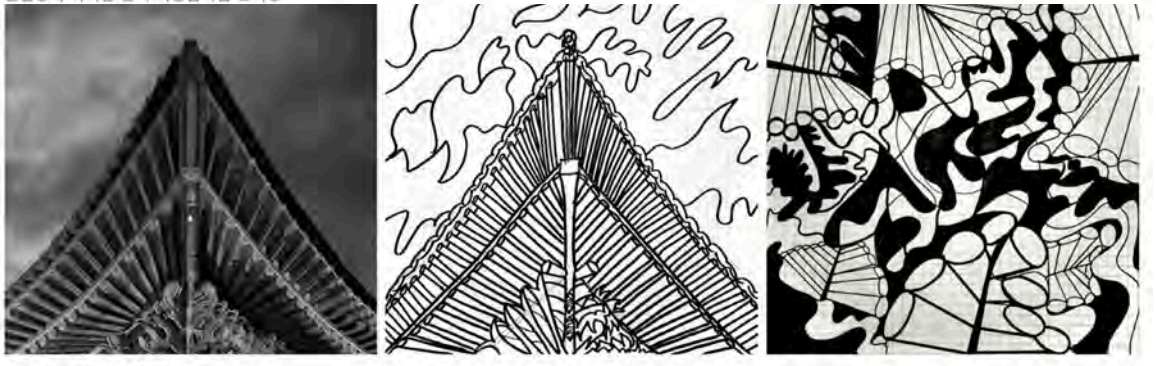
Conscious (의식적인, 자각적인)
성수에 위치한 성수연방의 아크앤북



Circumspect (신중한, 진중한)
고려대학교 LG POSCO관 외부통로



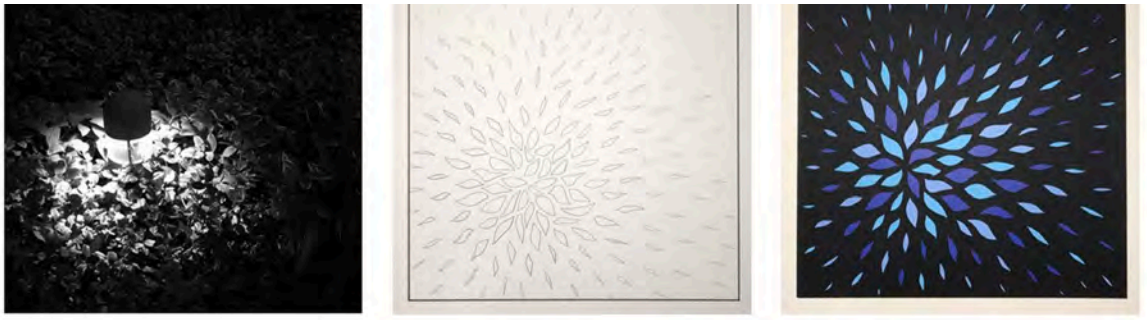
Ambitious (야망있는)
연남동에 위치한 일식 가정음식집 온미동



Capricious (변덕스러운)
덕수궁 돌담길

Gesu Park
박지수

Permeate (스며들다)
On a rainy day, the appearance of rainwater seeping into the wall.

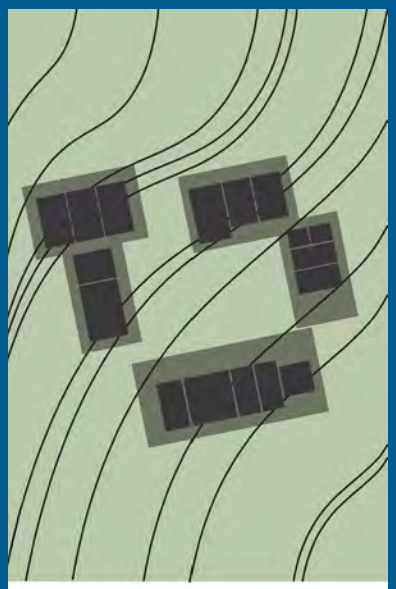


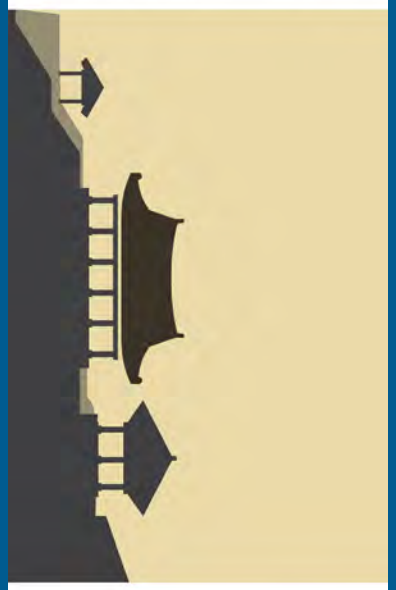
Diffusion (확산)
Dark night, the light of streetlights spreading through the grass.

Trail (흔적)
The floor of hardware store. Paint marks show times gone.

Blasting (폭발)
The dirt on the street trees is exploding, leaving a trail of car wheels.

Yiseul Seo
서이슬





2nd YEAR

2nd YEAR
DESIGN STUDIO

The task of Design Studio 1 is designing a living space for a client (fictional or real) and his/her family. Once selected their clients, students are supposed to address their needs through their design choices.

The topic gives the opportunity to explore several aspects of a design process, such as design concept, programming, relationship between building and site (and between private and public spaces), aesthetical and spatial composition, circulation and structure.

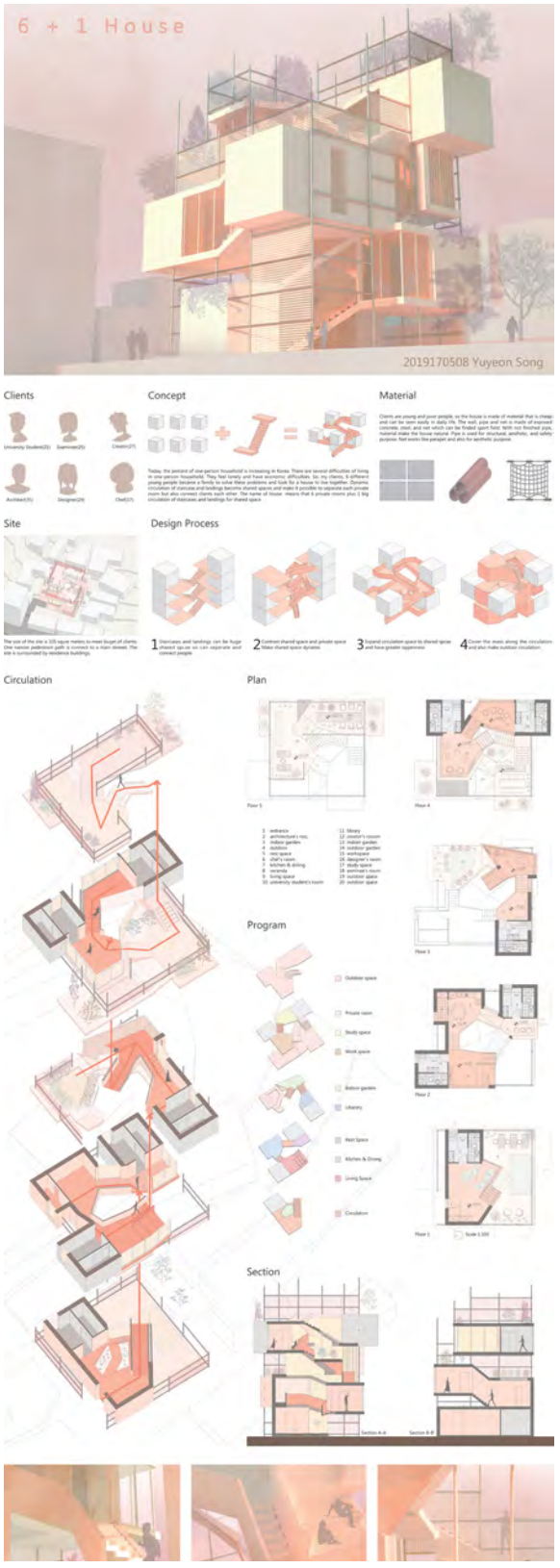
Each studio instructor adapted this frame to his/her personal vision, in order to provide students with educational diversity.

FABIO DACARRO

파비오 다카로
Tutor 교수

FAMILY LIFE

The course task consisted of the design of a single-family house.
Students were asked to select their client families (real or fictional) and carefully analyze their profile and needs.
Particular attention was paid to selecting a client who could favor exploring alternative ways of sharing a living space.
The design process was developed according to a simulation of authentic professional experience. After “meeting” their clients and creating a design brief, students selected a site for them in a specific urban context (Bomun-dong in Seoul), and, from concept generation to “virtual” realization, they materialized the family’s desires.
The experience allowed the class to deal with various problems related to the architectural project (form/function, art/technique, building/city), making them aware, in particular, of the potential of design to influence or even change people’s lives.



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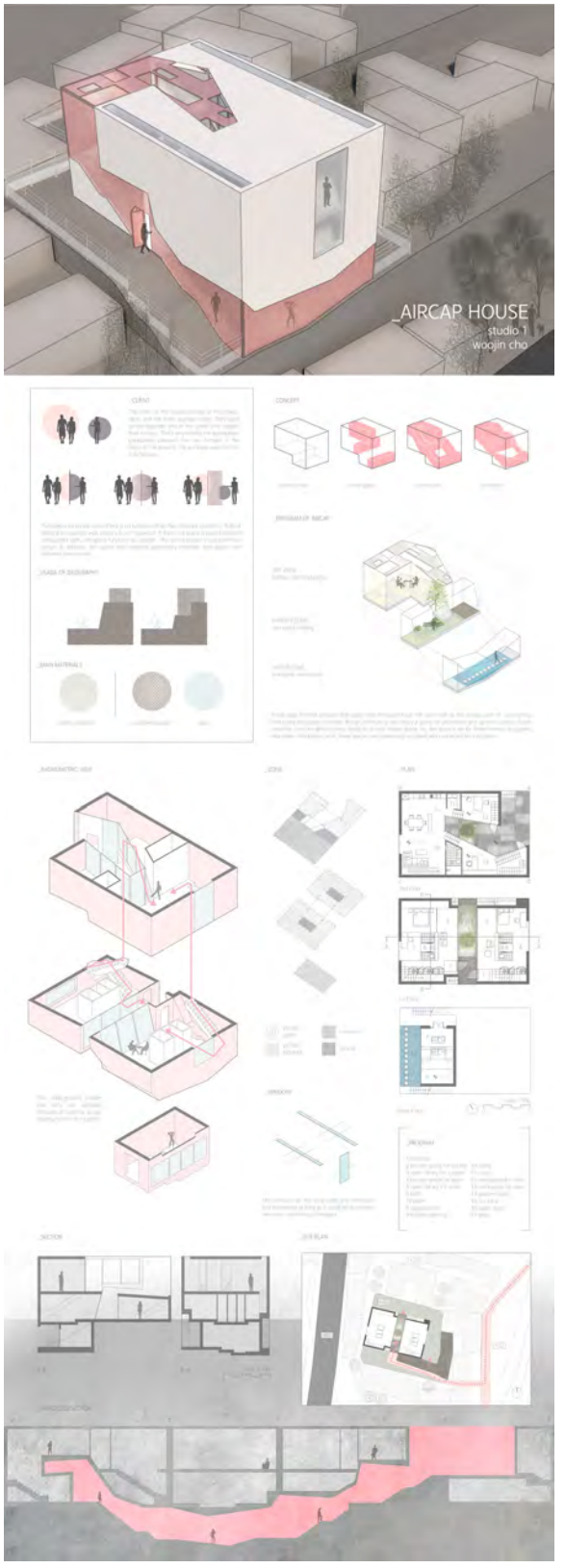
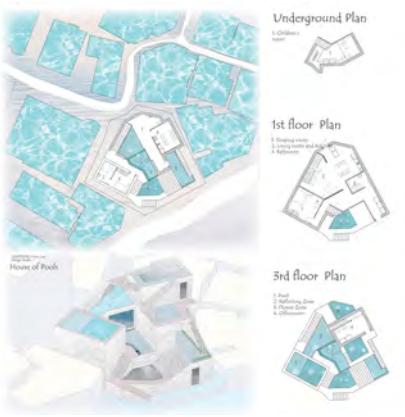


2

1. Yu Yeon Song 송유연 “6+1 House”

2. Woo Jin Cho 조우진 “Aircap House”



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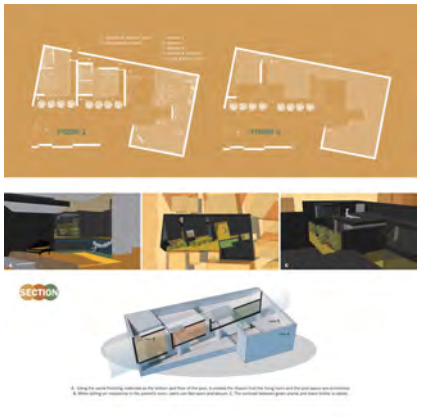

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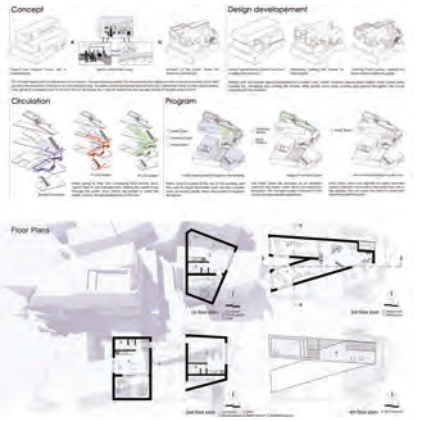

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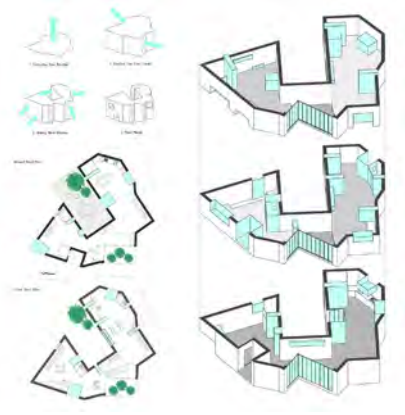

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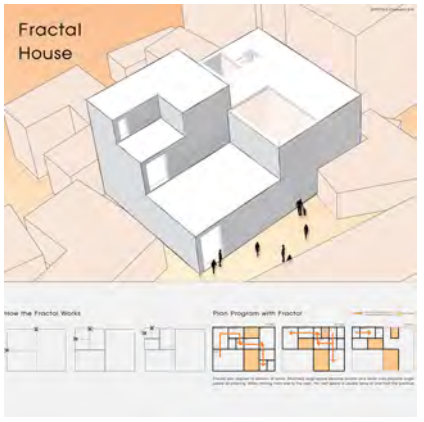

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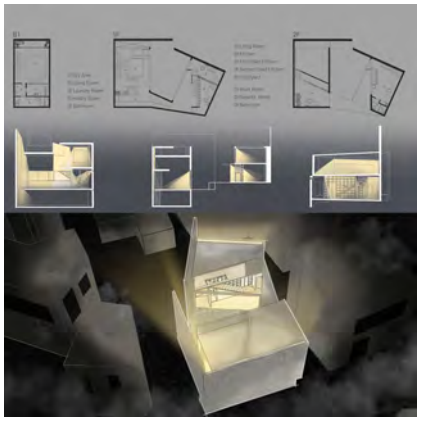

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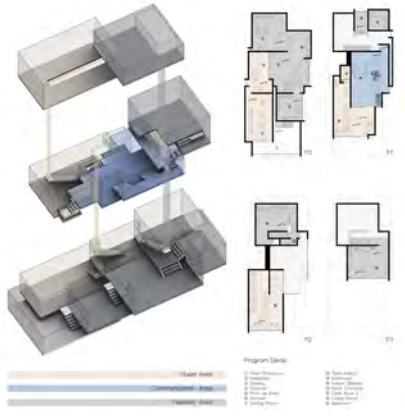


12

3. Ji Hun Lee 이지훈
"House of Pools"

4. Ji Woo Lee 이지우
"21st Century Hanok"

5. Hae Jun Go 고해준
"Crossed House"

6. Ji Hyeon Lee 이지현
"Can ICU House"

7. Yu Dam Jung 정유담
"Push! Push!"

8. Chae Yeon Kim 김채연
"Fractal House"

9. Hee Soo Jin 진희수
"The Road"

10. Jeong In Lee 이정인
"Light-Cycle House"

11. Geon Hee Lee 이건희
"Overlapping House"

12. Sara Alkhatib
"The Oasis"

JUNGMIN NAM

남정민
Tutor **교수**

SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
in URBAN CONDITION

In this studio, as oppose to high-rise apartment housings in a dense city, we are focusing on single family house in urban condition with high density, as an alternatives for typical urban living conditions.
At the same time, this studio focuses on family as a basic living unit to share their space, with which students will be asked to study and design space with private and public relationships.
Through this task, this studio will give the opportunity to explore several aspects of a design task, e.g., design concept, program/functionality, relationship between building and site (and between private and public spaces), aesthetical and spatial composition, circulation and structure.

Hojun Lee 이호준
REMOVING THE BOUNDARIES

Joonhyuk Eom 엄준혁
HARMONY

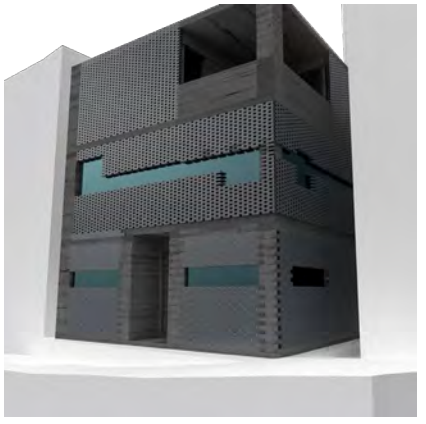
Minsu Park 박민수
HOME ALONE!

단독주택_도시적 맥락 아래에서

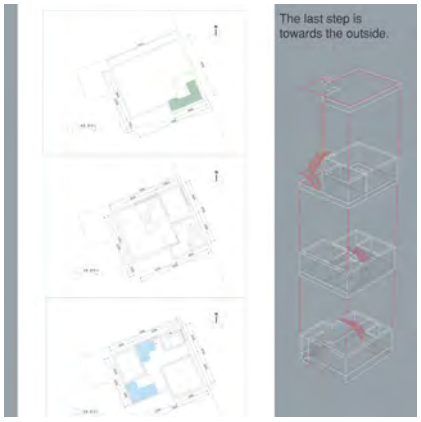
본 수업은 가족단위의 거주자를 대상으로한 거주공간설계 스튜디오이다. 해당 거주공간을 설계하면서 고밀의 도심에 만연하는 아파트 등의 폐쇄적인 집합주거에 대한 대안으로 밀도를가진 저층주거로서 단독주택(혹은 소형거주공간)의 디자인에 집중한다.
이와 함께, 공간을 함께 사용하는 가장 기본적인 단위로서 가족을 대상으로하여 사적인 범위에 대한 고민과 함께 삶의 공간을 디자인한다.
학생들은 기본단위의 사적인 사용자를 위해 그들이 필요한 공간을 디자인하면서, 학생들은 디자인 컨셉, 프로그램/실용성, 건물과 사이트의 연계(개인공간과 공공공간의 연계), 미적, 공간적 구성, 동선, 구조와 같은 다양한 디자인 요소들을 탐구할 기회를 갖게된다.

Kim Jahyeon 김자현
SLOPING YARD

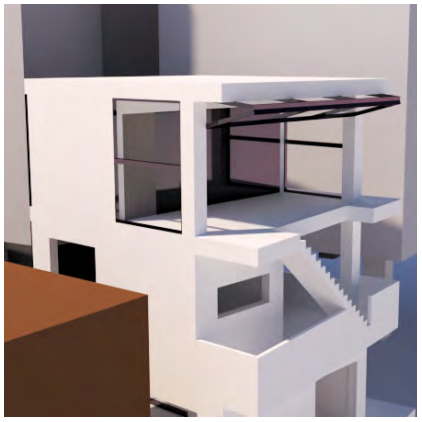
Kyuran Park 박규란
GAP



Geonryeol Park 박건렬
GRADATIONED PRIVACY WITH NATURE



Donghwi Kim 김동휘
CLOUD PALACE

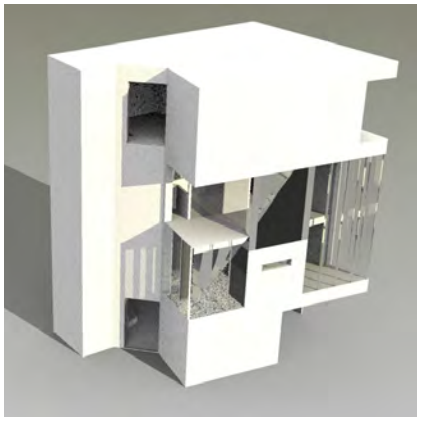


Taehyeun KIM 김태현
3/4

Seunghwan Kim 김승환
MODULE HOUSE

Hyeyong Shin 신혜영
A MODERN GARDEN

Wonjun Oh 오원준
HOUSE OF FAULTS



Kyuseong Jung 정규승
A PLACE FOR US

Kunhee Song 송건희
R HOUSE

Small Group Review
Final Review

HEEJAE MAING

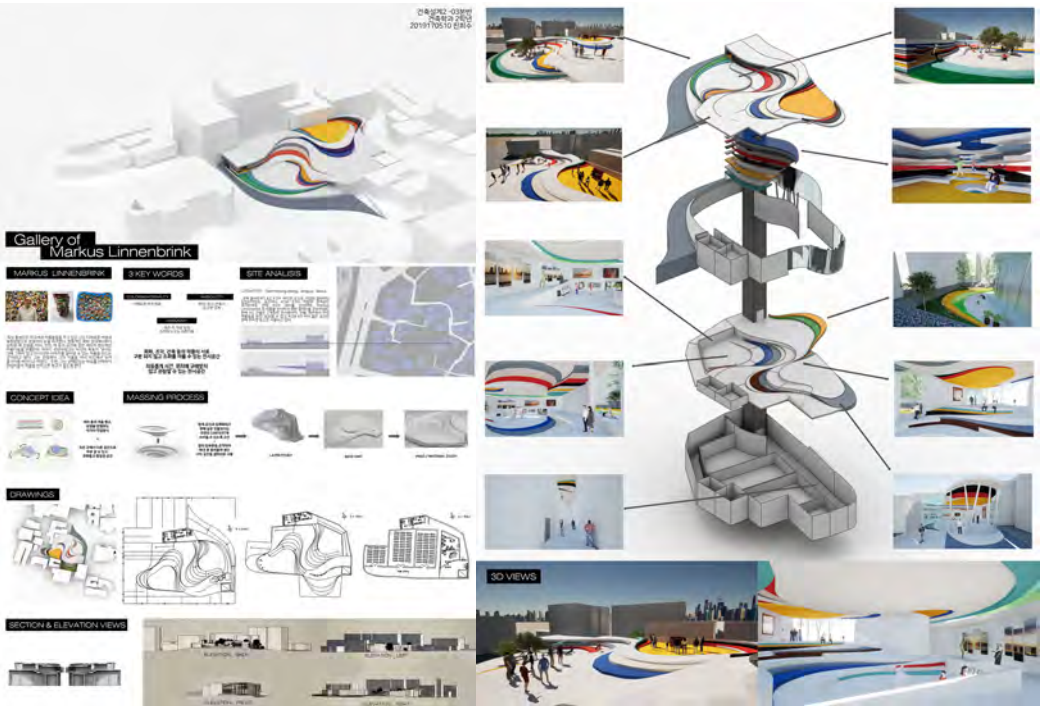
맹희재
Tutor **교수**

REINVESTIGATION OF KUKJAE GALLERY

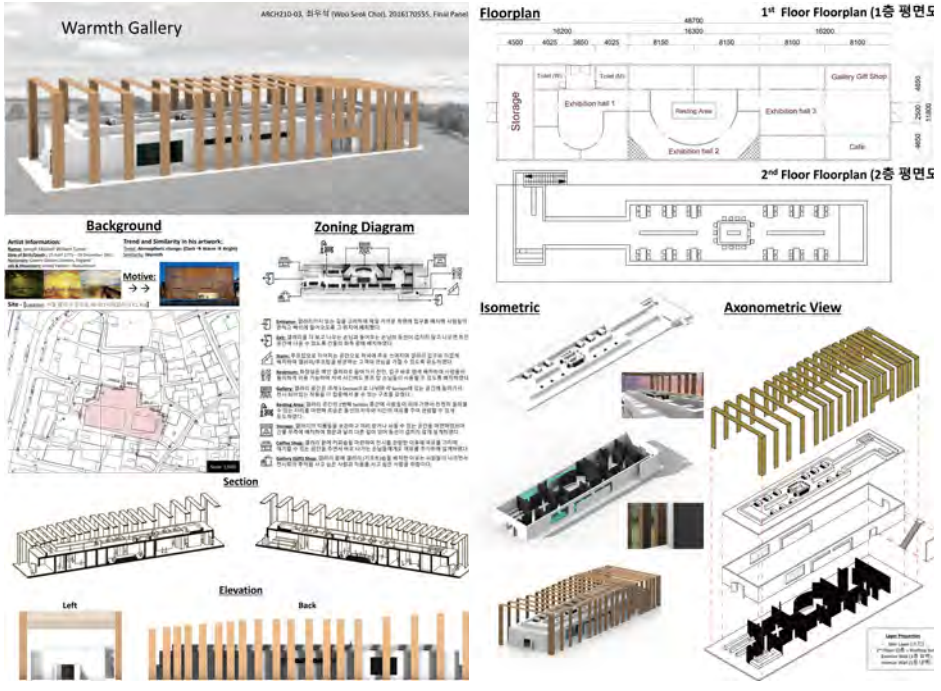
Today Architecture is more than the practice of designing buildings. So, by experiencing the process of designing building types such as the art galleries, it enhances one's shortage on the aesthetics of an architecture in a certain spot to be fused with the environment and to become part of an extended experience of visual culture. This quality is met by integration of light, movement, scale, and materials, from students whom they were guided to develop a gallery space where integration creates extraordinary qualities.

At the beginning of the semester, a list of artists was provided for students to select for the production of a new design concept with various conceptual process. Following these processes, students were asked to choose the area within Kukjae Gallery in SamcheongDong so that they can replace a new model so that it gets along better for their chosen artists and clients.

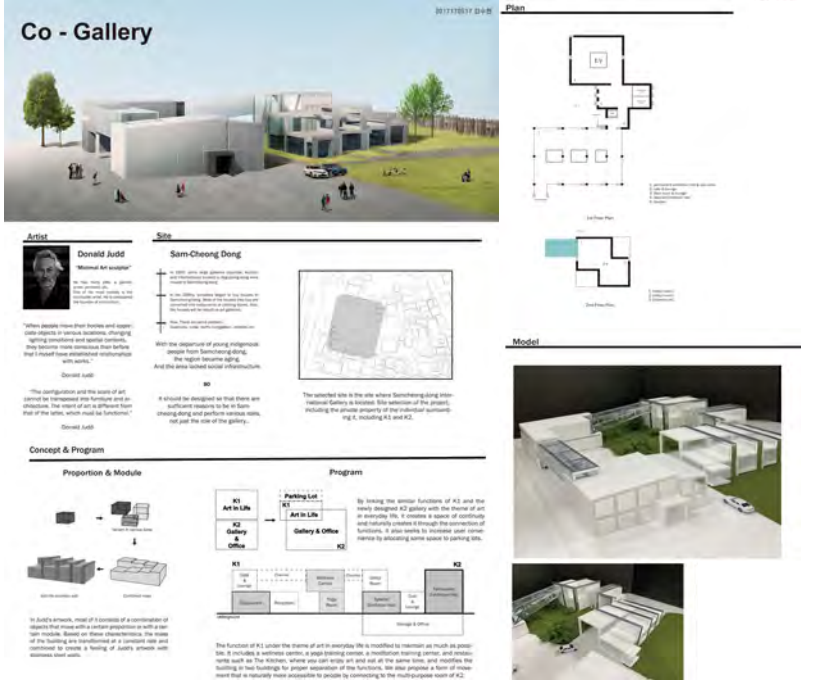
HEESOO JIN



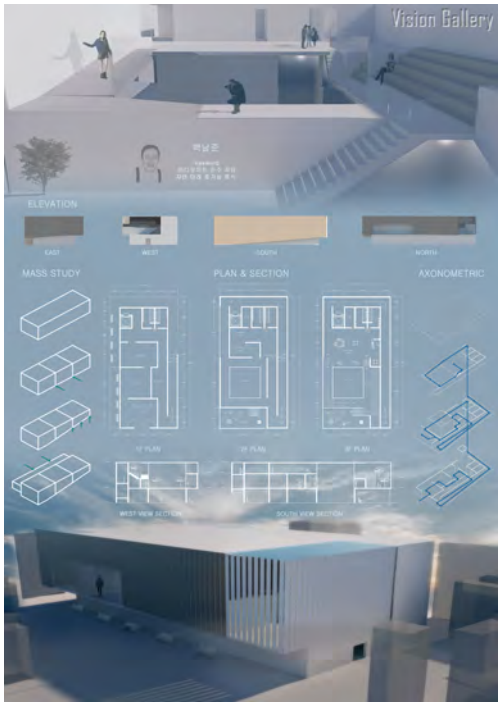
WOOSEOK CHOI



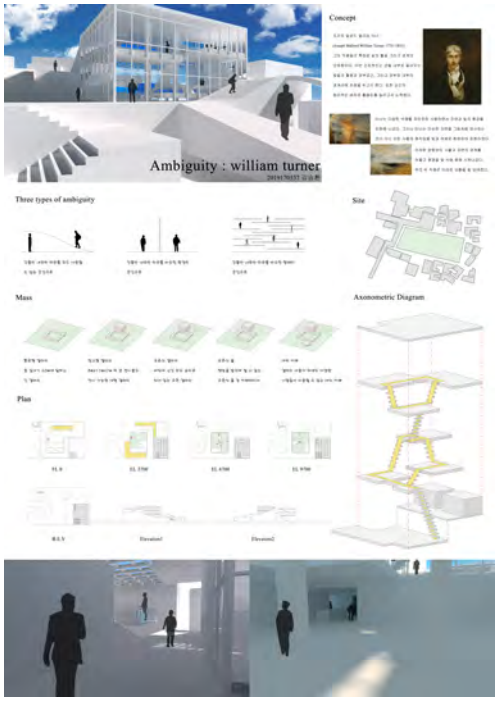
SOOHYUN KIM



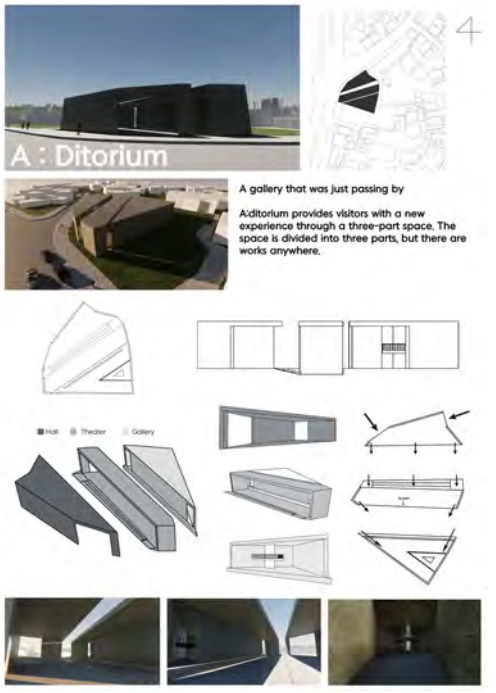
JAEHYUN CHO



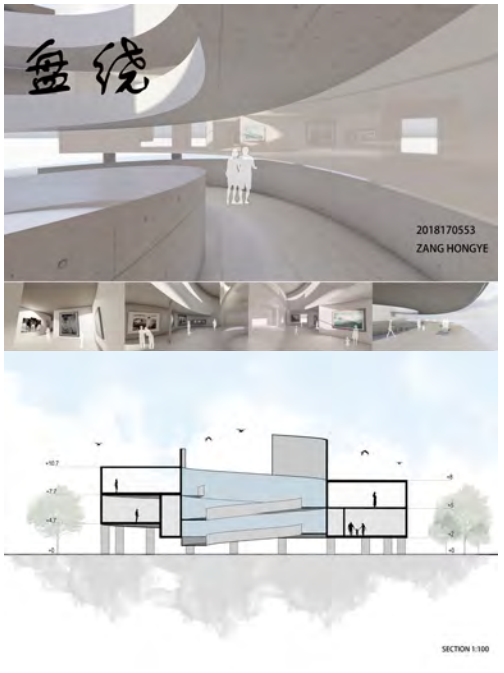
SEUNGHWAN KIM



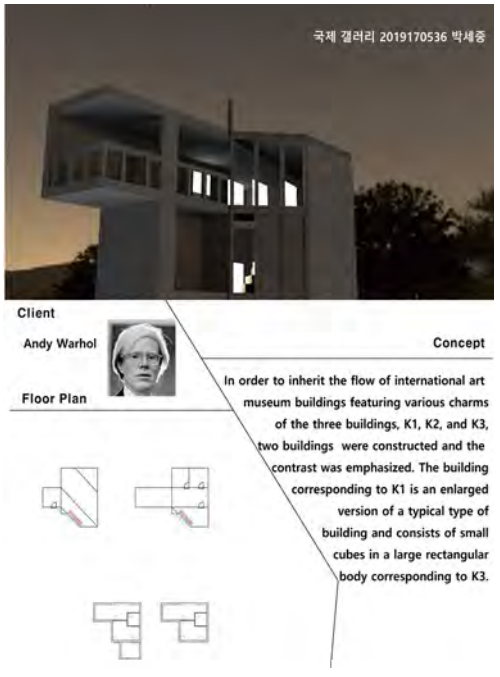
JUNSEUNG HA



ZANGHONHYE



SEJUNG PARK



JUNSEO YANG

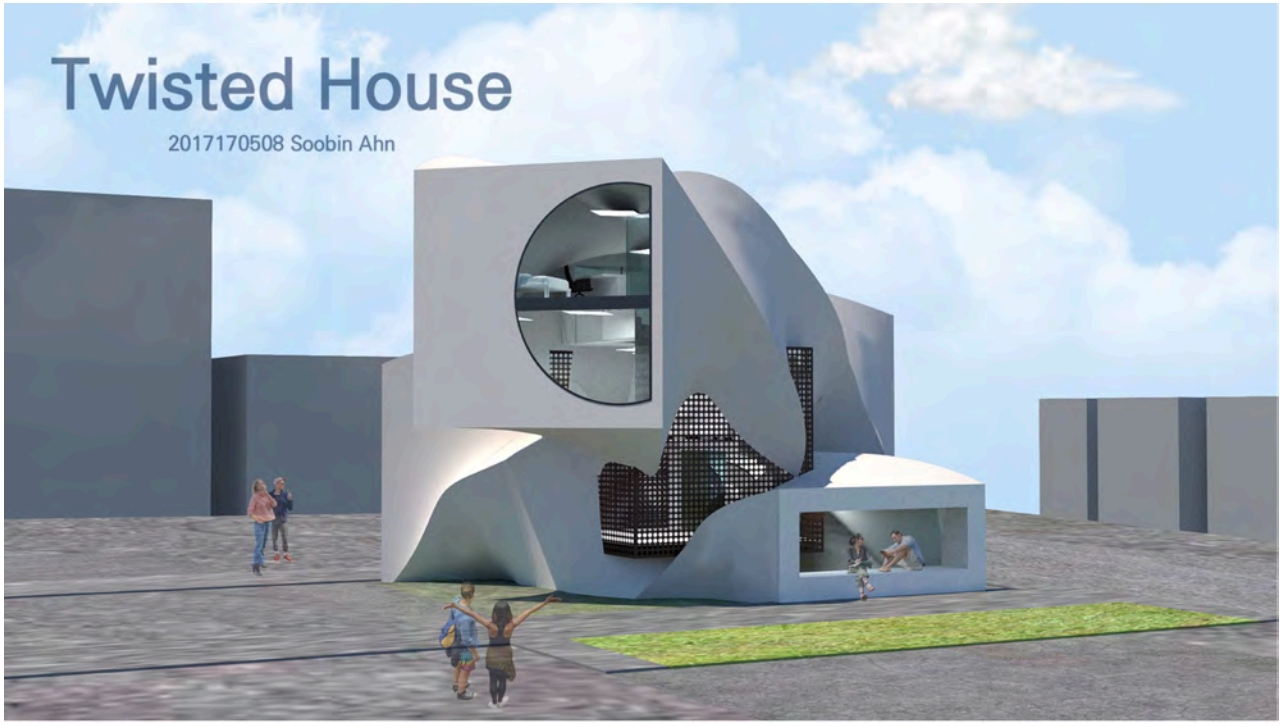
EUNJEONG LEE

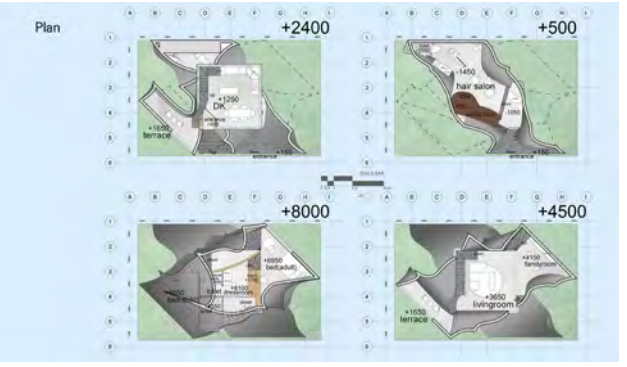
이은정
Tutor 교수

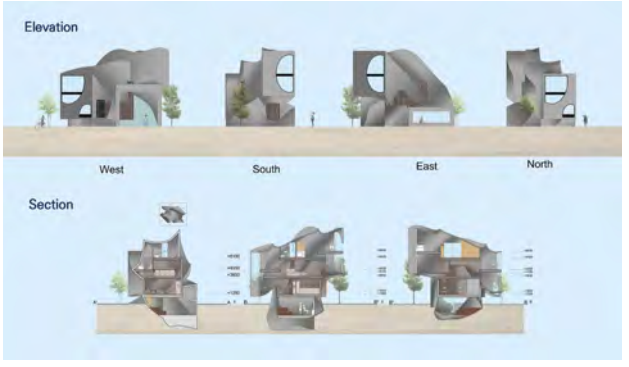
SOOBIN AHN
안수빈

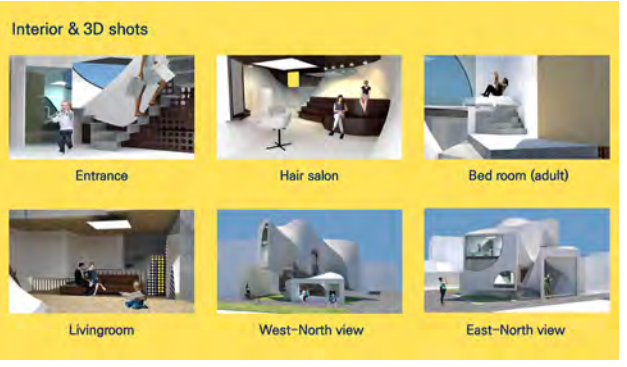
TWISTED HOUSE
'Twisted House' located in Seokchon has pedestrian path in east-west direction and a parking lot to the north. The Client is a 32-year-old woman who needed a house with a hair salon to live with his son. There are many middle-aged people in Seokchon and many workers come and go. To introduce a new hair salon to them, the architecture design had to draw attention with their unique exterior design. By putting the characteristics of a hair designer in the form of architecture, the unique appearance raised people's curiosity, which was intended to increase the frequency of people's interest to visit the hair salon.
Various mass studies are tried with the concept of "X" which represents the scissors, the most important tool of hair designer and the concept of "X is overlapping the two same shape of boxes in different directions.

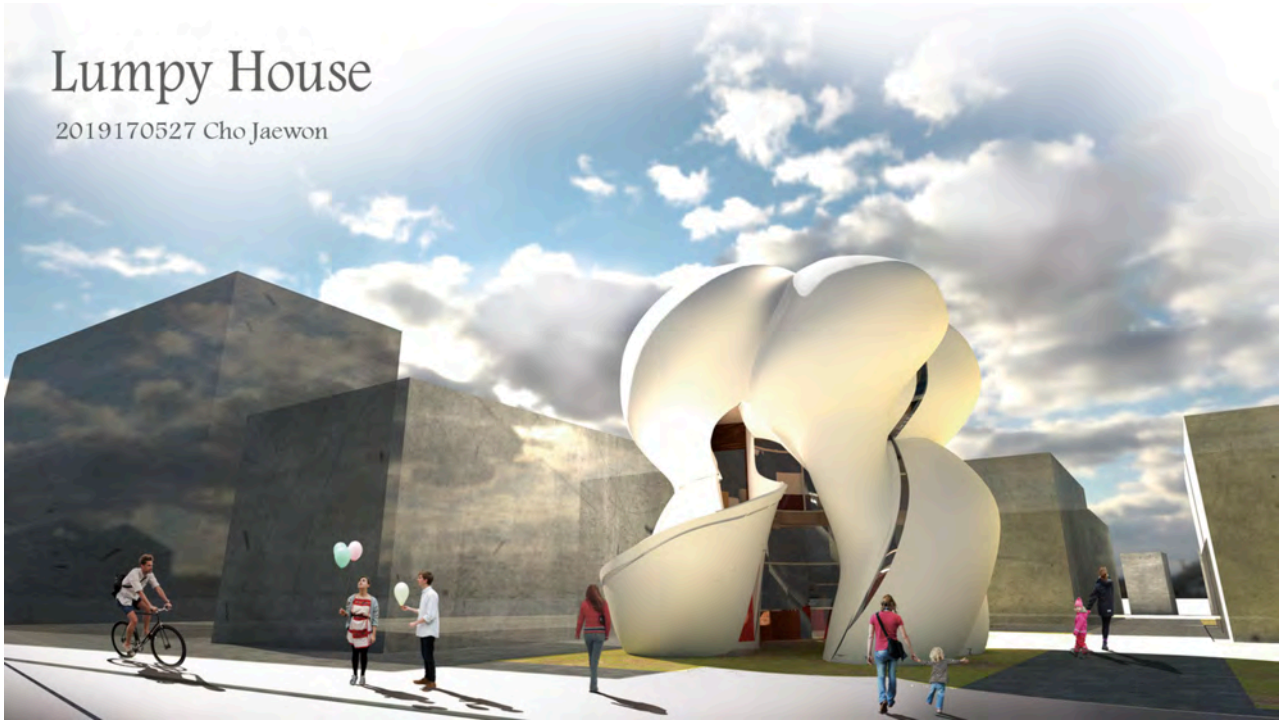
서촌 마을에 있는 Twisted House는 동서 방향으로 도보를 끼고 있고 북쪽에는 주차장이 있습니다. 이곳의 클라이언트는 32세 여성으로 그의 6살 아들과 함께 살 집뿐만 아니라 그의 커리어를 이어나갈 미용실도 필요했습니다. 서촌마을에는 중년층이 많이 살고 직장인들이 많이 오고 갑니다. 이들에게 새로운 미용실을 소개하기 위해서는 화려한 외부 디자인으로 이목을 끌어야 했습니다. 헤어 디자이너라는 건축주의 특성을 형태에 담아서 클라이언트만의 건축이라는 점을 강조하고 독특한 외형으로 사람들의 호기심을 불러 일으켜 접근 빈도를 높이고자 했습니다. 때문에 디자인 컨셉을 가위의 X자 형태로 잡았습니다. 또한 분리된 두 칼날이 받침점을 중심으로 합쳐지는 것처럼 이 건축에도 서비스 공간을 가운데로 하고 양 끝에는 개인적인 공간을 배치하였습니다.
'X자는 동일한 두 개의 모형을 다른 방향으로 겹친 것이다'라는 생각으로, 그 모형을 변화시키며 다양한 매스들을 시도해 봤습니다.









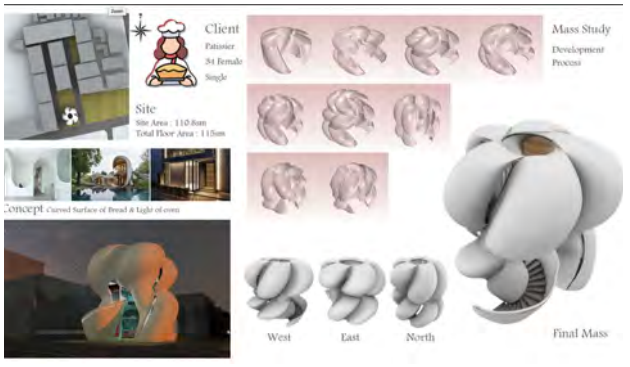


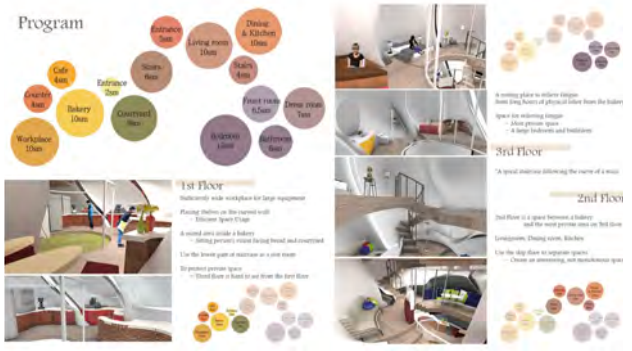
JAEWON CHO
조재원

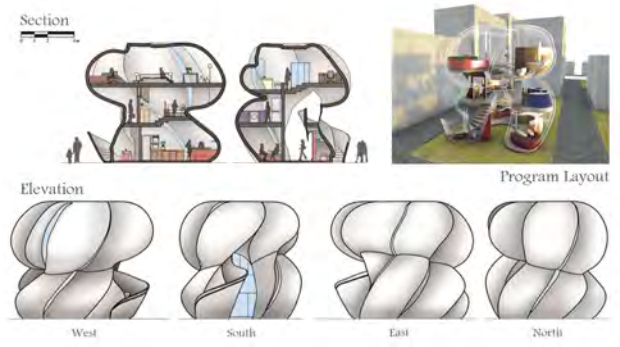
LUNPY HOUSE

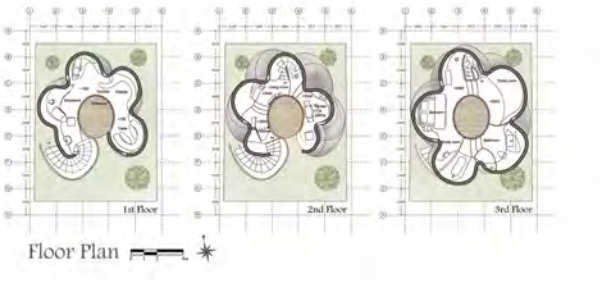
The Lumpy House is a residential building with a bakery located in Seochon Village. Considering the female pâtissier living alone and the site located in the alley, I focused on the 2 concepts in my design, the curved surface which manifests the bread, and the slit windows on the exterior manifest the light from the oven. The overall design of the building is white, warm, and round meringue with a slit window that allows the light of the building to leak out and illuminate the alleyways. The two slanted meringues are stacked to create a more dynamic look, and the skip floor was naturally formed along the curved surface. In addition, the stairs leading up to the second floor from the outside were naturally connected to the curve of the entire mass. The shape of two slanted meringues combines private and commercial spaces. I separated the entrance of the commercial and residential spaces to create different circulation for private and public.

Lumpy House는 뭉실뭉실한 느낌의 건축물로, 개인 주택이자 베이커리 건축물입니다.
혼자 사는 여성 파티쉐와 골목길에 위치한 사이트를 고려하여 빵의 곡면과 오븐의 빛이라는 컨셉을 중점으로 건물을 설계했습니다. 전체적인 매스의 느낌을 하양고 포근하고 둥근느낌의 머랭의 모습으로 디자인하였고, 슬릿 창을 두어 건물 내부의 빛이 새어나오면서 골목길을 비출 수 있도록 디자인했습니다. 높이가 다른 두개의 머랭 매스를 비스듬하게 겹쳐 쌓아서 더 역동적인 형태의 느낌을 만들어주었고, 건물의 곡면을 따라서 자연스럽게 스킵플로어 형태가 나오도록 했습니다. 또한 외부에서 2층으로 올라가는 계단실의 형태를 벽면과 비슷한 느낌의 곡면를 사용하여 건물의 매스와 자연스럽게 이어지도록 했습니다. 클라이언트는 혼자 사는 34세 싱글 여성 파티쉐여서 상업공간과 거주공간의 입구를 분리하여 개인 공간을 좀 더 사적인 공간으로 만들고자 했습니다.

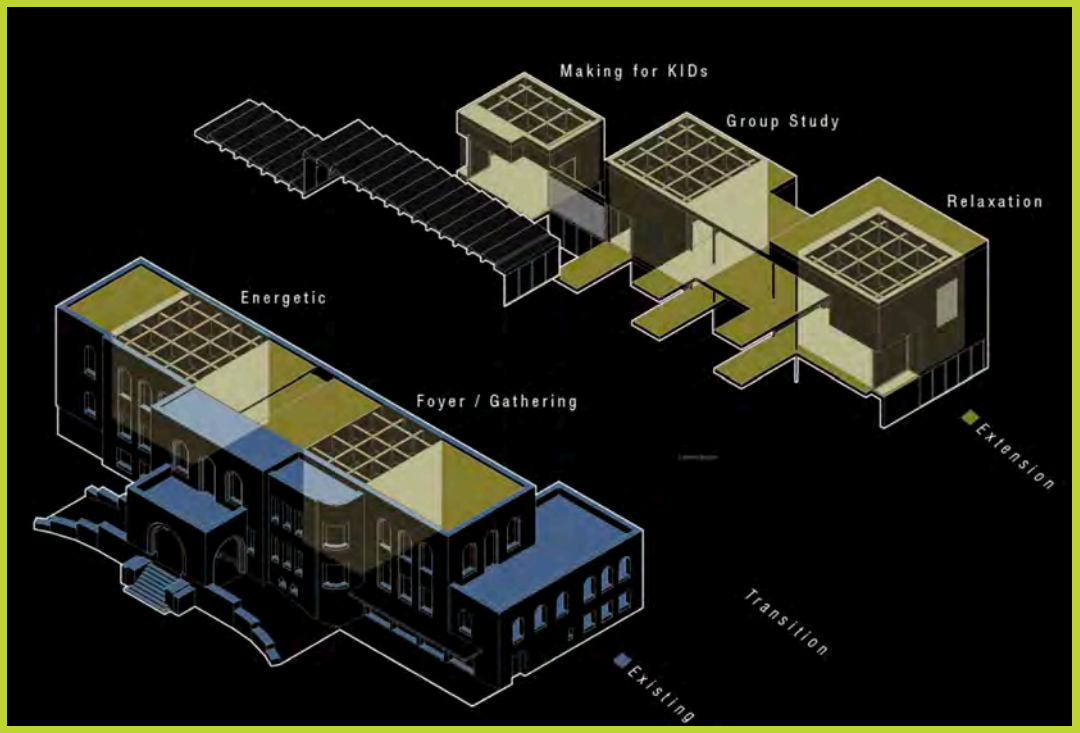








3rd YEAR


Making for KIDs
Group Study
Relaxation
Energetic
Foyer / Gathering
Extension
Transition
Existing

3rd YEAR
DESIGN STUDIO

Architectural Design Studio 3 builds over the previous 2nd year studios, advancing one step further in building scale, urban significancy (including the historical, cultural and social issues) and program complexity. At the same time the students have to be more conscious on the integration of the technical side of architecture, especially tectonics, structure, safety and accessibility.

The first semester dealt with adaptive reuse of existing buildings, with a public use program and immediate context urban spaces conditioning. This project allowed students to exercise their analysis abilities, by studying in detail the existing building, and appraising its architectural value, its possibilities and limitations related to the new proposed use, in order to decide the elements to preserve and to improve, demolish and substitute. Additionally the students carried case studies on relevant projects at home and abroad, as a guide and support on their own process. The project studied also ways to integrate the exterior of the plot, and propose improvements and adaptations on the adjacent public spaces.

The second semester dealt with the spaces for living, their assembly into collective housing buildings, the larger scale urban design of the complex and its integration in the existing urban fabric and context. Students were encouraged to explore creative alternatives to today's extremely standardised and commercialised residential complexes, of which Korean Apartment *Danji* are one extreme example. Therefore, students actively explored ways of devising durable spaces and buildings that can adapt to generations and new needs, as opposed to short lived generic commercial apartments lasting less than one generation; worked on integrating the exterior spaces in the spacial and programmatic design, to become real civic and meeting places for the residents, as opposed to again generic left over spaces between buildings, filled with standard trees and generic urban furniture; finally, did a serious effort to consider the urban and natural context and how the new project interacts with the existing topography and urban fabric, image, scale, social, cultural and economic activity, as opposed to creating islands within the city with "erased" topography for site standardisation and with the only urban intention of fast and convenient car access from the main roads.

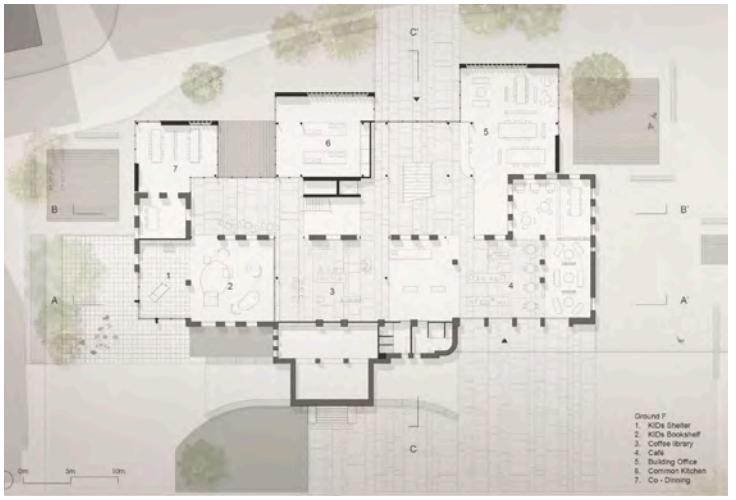
In the present publication, two studios share the results of the first semester, while other two display the projects produced in the second semester.

SANTIAGO P. ÁLVAREZ

산티아고 포라스 알바레스
Tutor 교수

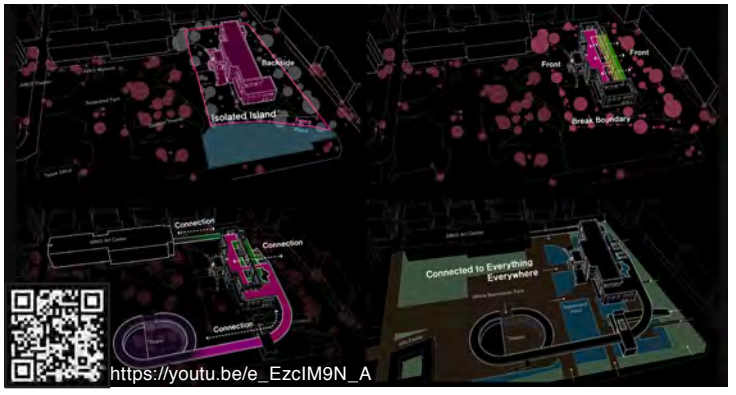
OLD SNU MAIN HALL RENEWAL

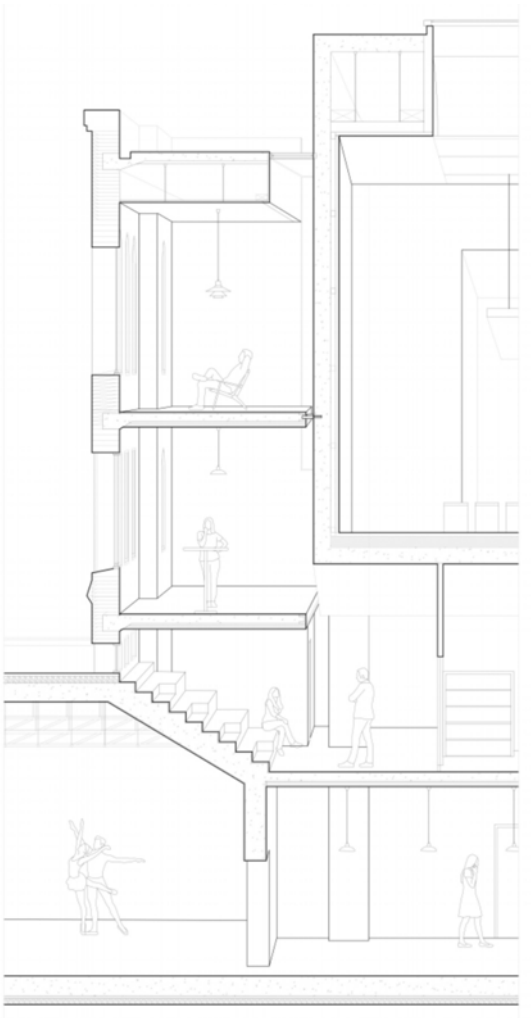
ADAPTIVE REUSE: In this course the students worked on the former SNU Main Hall in Marronier Park in Seoul, by analysing it and its context, and appraising its architectural value, its possibilities and limitations related to a new proposed use, deciding which elements to preserve and to improve, demolish and substitute. The fact of the proposed building being one of the first early modern buildings designed in 1930 by a Korean Architect (Kilryong Park, 1899-1943) under Japanese rule, bringing not only a new style from Tokyo, but also an innovative technology of reinforced concrete and exterior ceramic tiles; of being later one of the scenarios of political struggle for Democracy, to be further transfomed in a cultural area with the creation of ARKO and Marronier Park; of its sharing the urban setting with some architectural milestones by Soogeun Kim; of its being a cross-point among very differnt areas of the city (educational, business, and low income residential), of being both popular but also subect of commercial pressure that endanger its unique character; all of it creates an extremely complex context, from which the students had to define a suitable program and strategy to create a lively focal point for renewed urban life. At the same time, students had to deal with technical problems that are always critical in reuse projects, such as accessibility, and structural design.



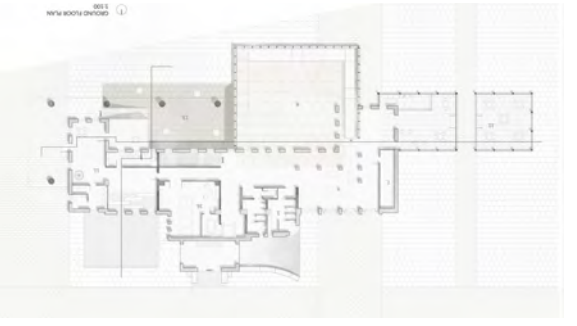
YECHAN KOO 구예찬
POSSIBILITY OF MADANG

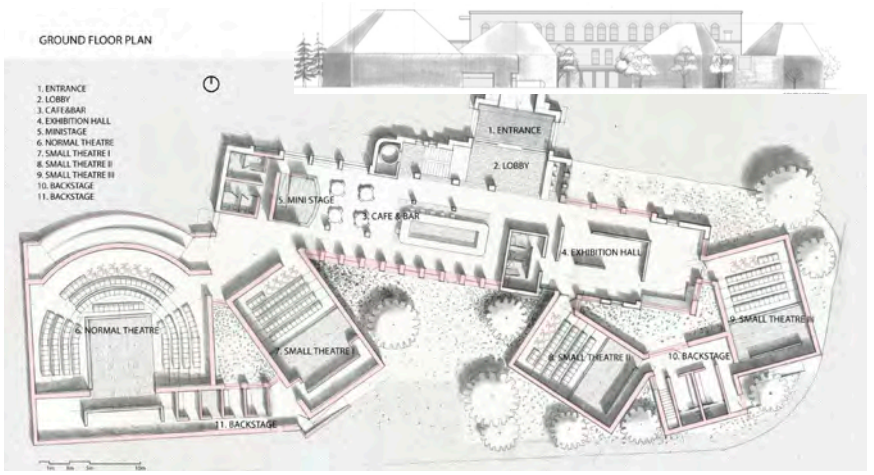
HARIM ZHANG 장하림
MARRONIER CONNECTION





YUNJEONG HAN 한윤정
COMMUNITY THEATRE





JIHO OH 오지호
SAM PLAY ART CENTRE

SERI YOON 윤세리
ARKO AGORA

JAEJIN KIM 김재진
PLAY! URBAN GROUND

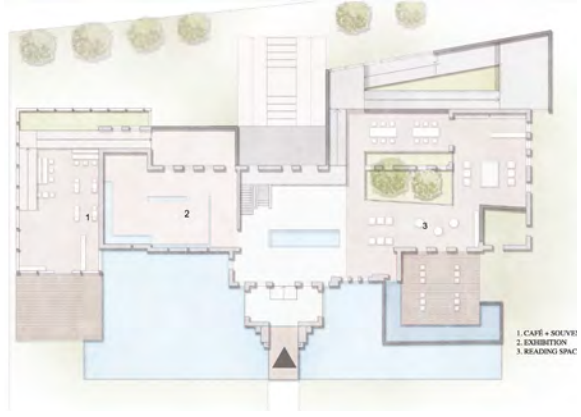
HWANHUI LEE 이환희
NATURE PUBLIC

OMEEL KIM 김오밀
EVERYONE PROTAGONIST

SUYI JEONG 정수이
FOLLOWING THE WATER

DASOL KANG 강다솔
EMBRACING AND PENETRATING

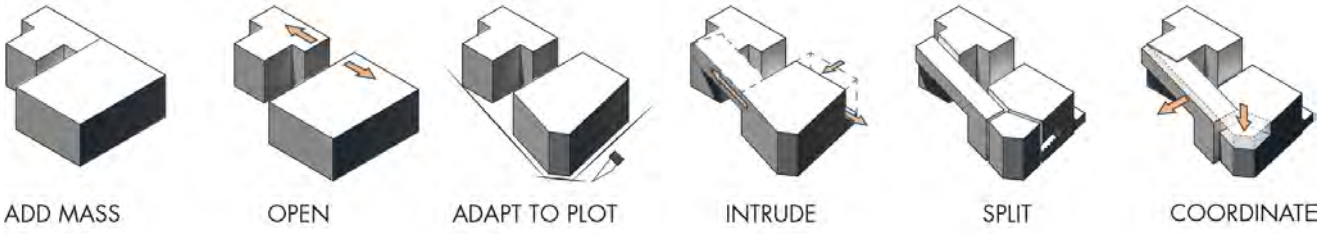
MEÑLI TEJENOVA 멩리
STUDY COMMUNITY



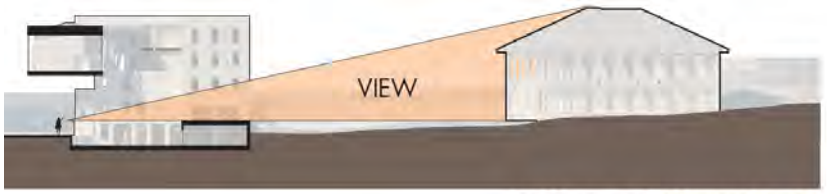
JAEWOO LEE

이재우
Tutor **교수**

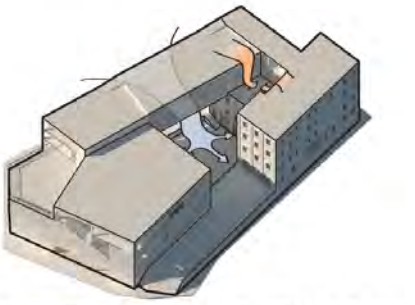
MASS DIAGRAM



CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM



VIEW OF JUNGMYEONJEON



POPULATION INFLOW & COMMUNITY

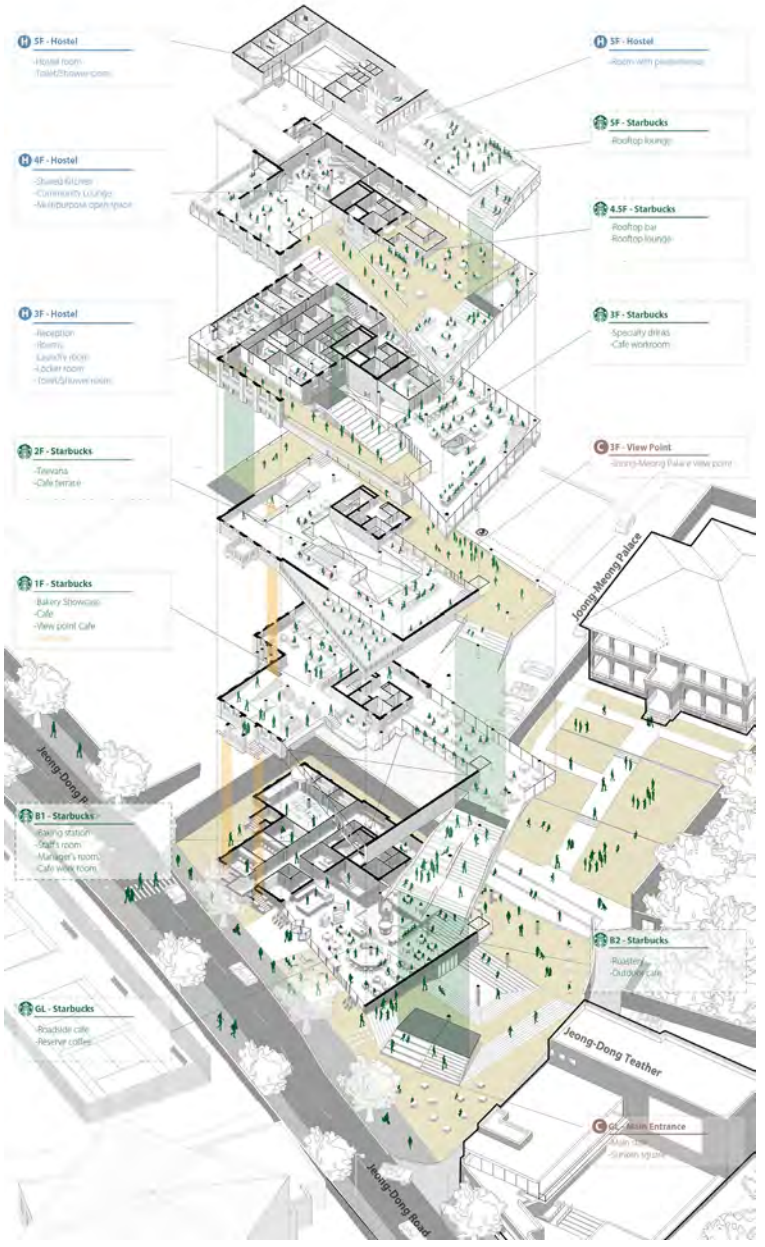
JAEWOONG YOON 윤재웅
MUJI RESIDENCE JEOGNDONG

Muji Residence Jeongdong is where Muji's outlook of life is realized. Visitors can find fresh inspiration for new lifestyle and get to know of the what "Mujiy" life is like from the exhibition. People can just start to change by attending tutorial program taking place in the gallery. Furthermore, people can stay in Muji Residence Jeongdong being a part of the life that Muji proposes. Jeongdong, which has been developed since the settlement of embassies and missionaries from western world in late 19th century, is still crowded with foreign and domestic office workers. By Muji Residence Jeongdong, foreigners having tough time finding where to stay due to their stay of less than a year, and office workers exhausted by monotonous daily lives, can be provided places to rest and revitalized. Furthermore, it allows Jungmyeongjeon Hall of Deoksugung Palace, which used to be surrounded by buildings, to come out into the world once again by removing the mass and creating a square.

MUJI 레지던스 정동은 일상에 대한 무인양품의 관점이 구현된 곳입니다. 방문객들은 갤러리에서 새로운 라이프 스타일에 대한 영감을 받거나, '무지스러운' 삶이란 어떠한 지 볼 수 있습니다. 관심이 있다면 갤러리에 위치한 튜토리얼 프로그램을 통해 새로운 변화를 시작할 수도 있고, 더 나아가 무지 레지던스에 머물면서 무지가 제안하는 삶의 일부가 되어볼 수도 있습니다. 19세기말 서구열강의 공사관들과 선교사들이 자리를 잡으며 발전해온 정동은 현재에도 많은 수의 외국인 파견근로자들과 직장인들로 붐비는 곳입니다. 1년 이내의 체류기간으로 거처가 마땅치 않은 외국인들과 삶에 치이는 직장인들에게 무지 레지던스 정동은 쉴 곳을 제공하고 활기를 불어넣습니다. 나아가 매스를 덜어내고 광장을 조성함으로써, 병풍같은 건물들로 둘러쌓여있던 덕수궁 중명전에 많은 이들이 다시금 주목하고 모여들게 합니다.

DOYUP LEE 이도엽

STAY inN JEONGDONG



YOUNGJAE KIM

김영재
Tutor 교수

RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX

Developing residential units and housing complex idea with analyzing, case-studying, and researching social context and surrounding urban fabric.
The students will work on the subject of housing, from the detailed design of the individual living spaces, to the larger urban design of the residential complex and its various composition.

The students will be encouraged to explore creative alternatives to today's extremely standardised and commercialised residential complexes, of which Korean Apartment Danji are one extreme example. Urban dwelling is one of the most ancient developments of architecture, consisting on the creation of the environment for living, indoors as a shelter for the individual and familiar life, and outdoors as the setting for the social life.

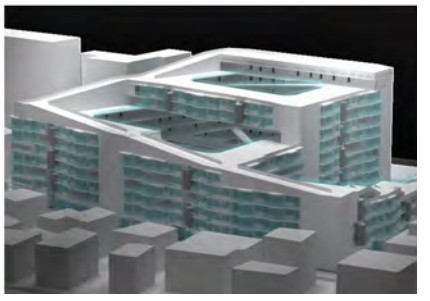
Within that context, the project will search ways of devising durable spaces and buildings that can adapt to generations and new needs, as opposed to short lived generic commercial apartments lasting less than one generation. integrating the exterior spaces in the spatial and programmatic design, to become civic and meeting places for the residents, as opposed to again generic left over spaces between buildings filled with standard trees and generic urban furniture.

Considering the urban, social, human-oriented and natural surrounding context and how the new project interacts with the existing, in terms of existing topography, environmental condition, social intervention and urban fabric, image, scale, social, cultural and economic activity, as opposed to cresting islands within the city with "erased" topography for site standardisation and with the only urban intention of fast car access to main roads.

JEONGYEON KIM 김정연
BOOK PARK

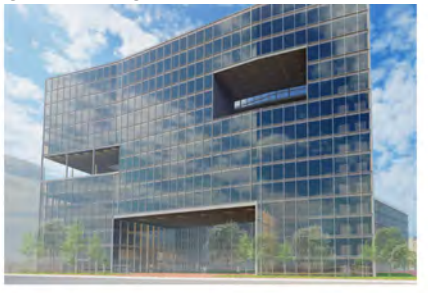
JIWON KWEON 권지원
SILVER RING

CHANGRYUN YANG 양창륜
URBAN FOREST



JIYOUNG HAN 한지영
MEDIA-WORKING HOUSE

JUNYONG YOO 유준용
CREATIVE BOX



JUNHO LEE 이준호
A.DAP.P.P.TION

BYUNGYEON AHN 안병연
NEW WORKING CITY


SIWON RYU 류시원
WELLNESS VILLAGE


HYEONSEON DO 도현선
A STEP TO FOODENING


SONGHYUN MIN 민송현
PET.AMO


JUNEHEE CHO 조준희
STARTING POINT


JUYEOUNG PARK 박주영
HAPPY TOGETHER


RYUL SONG

송 률
Tutor 교수

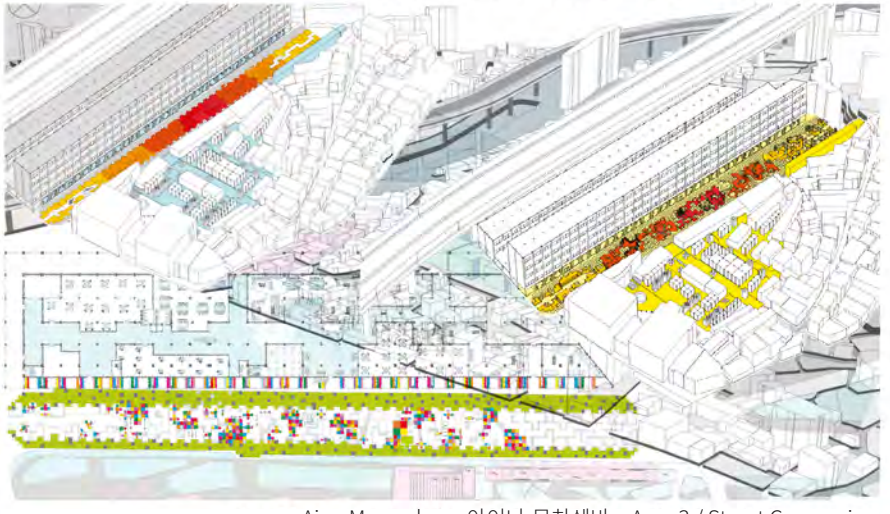
HONGJE-DONG URBAN REGENERATION

Urban redevelopment in Korea is widely defined by erasing the existing and replacing it by gated apartment complexes; thereby the local history and identity is eliminated. The goal of the Hongjae Dong Urban Regeneration project is to keep the specific identity and neighborhood-ness and to improve the community and housing environment; to make Hongjae Dong a good place for living. The students were asked to build up on the potential of the area by reusing and transforming the existing.

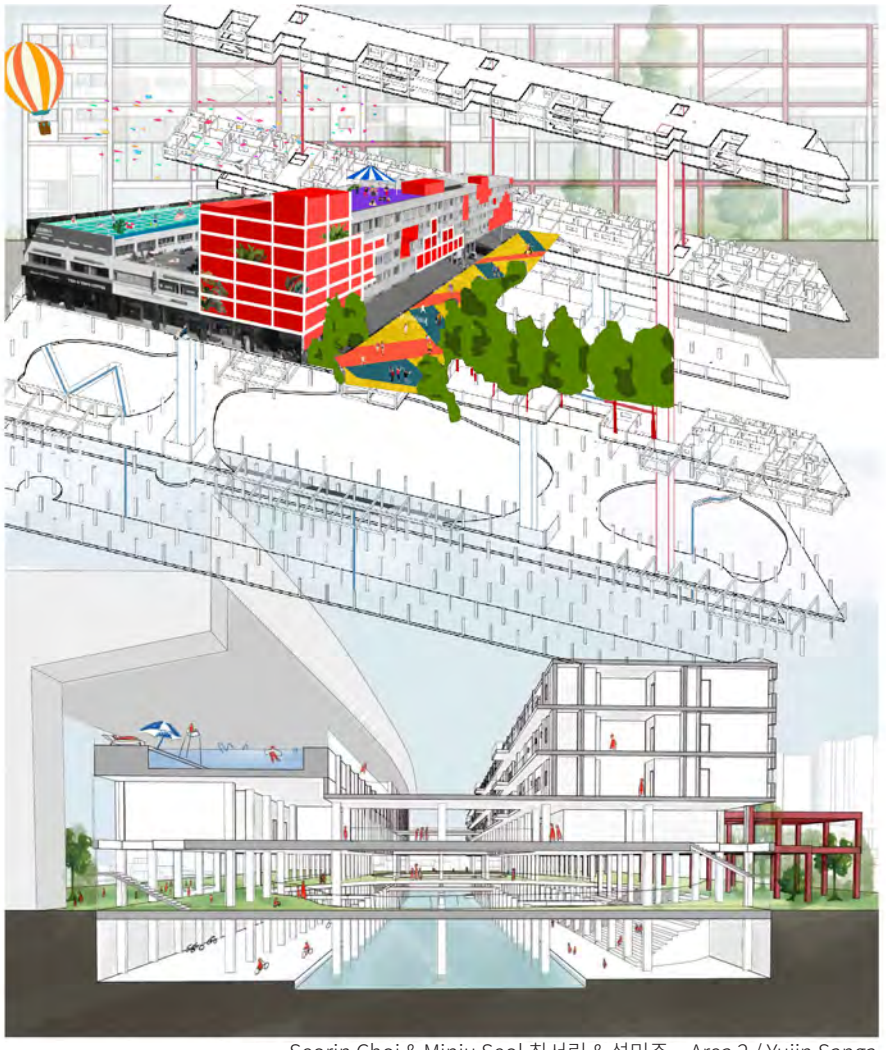
The understanding of the social structure and everyday-life lead them to inventions for a strong and healthy neighborhood. During the research they uncovered the well operational programs that define Hongjae Dong as well as the deficits of the area in order to enhance the genius loci. These programs were merged with additional program to enforce the spatial identity and thereby regenerate the entire area, where housing, community spaces, and commercial program balance each other towards a sustainable urbanism

Yunjeong Han & Donghee Jeong 한윤정 & 정동희 - Area 1 / Hongjae Story

Yuxin Xue 설우형 – Area 3 / Inwang Market Regeneration



Aina Murzasheva 아이나 무차쉐바 – Area 3 / Street Conversion



Seorin Choi & Minju Seol 최서린 & 설민주 – Area 2 / Yujin Sanga

Dongju Yoon 윤동주 – Area 2&3 / Hongjae River Restoration

Xiru Chen 진새여 – Area 4 / Elderly Living

Ying Zhang 장영 – Area 4 / Shared Housing

4th YEAR

4th YEAR
DESIGN STUDIO

Today, we live in a world where sustainability is the pressing issue for all aspects of our urban future. And the fact that construction accounts for more than 70% of global carbon dioxide emission challenges architects to think and act differently. As architects, we have to take responsibility about the climate change as well as preserving the cultural and social value of the time. Appreciation for such value is appreciated more than ever. Re-using a building is not only helping to save the planet, but it's a chance to rethink what are worth saving in architecture.

Adaptive reuse refers to reusing an old site or building for a different purpose from the one it was built or designed for. Adaptive reuse is seen as an effective way of reducing urban sprawl and environmental impact. By reusing an existing structure within a site, the energy required to create these spaces is lessened, as is the material waste that comes from destroying old sites and rebuilding using new materials. By reusing existing buildings, we have the chance to conserve the cultural heritage of a place. Adaptive reuse is a complex theme, where articulated economic and technical questions are involved, but also where the design's cultural choices are those that can make the difference between an adequate intervention and a meaningful and influential project.

4th year students tackle the task in four different sites with four different agenda set up by each studio instructors. Sites may be different, but the aim and objective of all studio are to highlight the values of the current edifice and upgrade the building with programming and design taking account the site survey and analysis.

DANIEL OH
SUNGKYU HONG

오다니엘, 홍성규
Tutors 교수

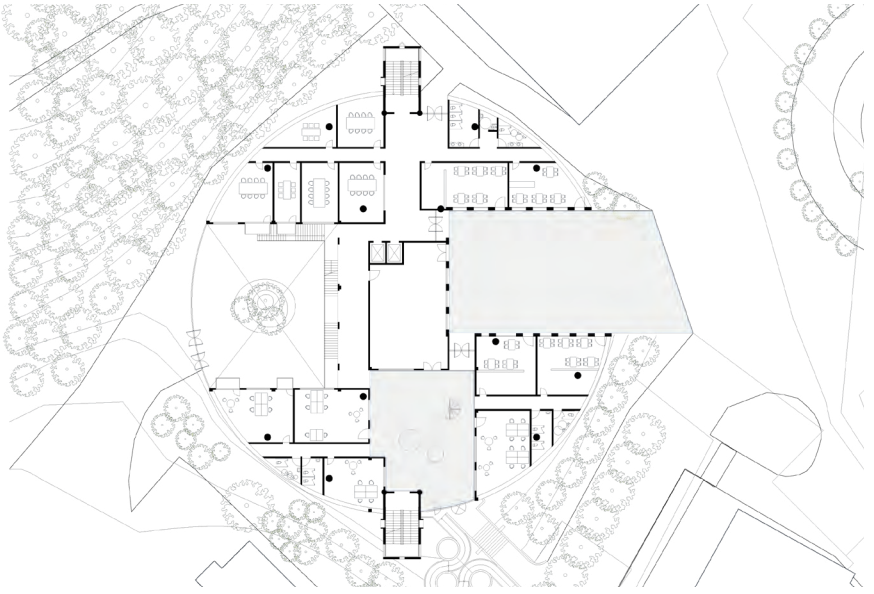
AEGINEUNG STUDENT CENTER
ADAPTIVE RE-USE PROJECT

Architectural reuse is a hot topic of contemporary architecture today. In light of sustainable development and architecture, the times when we asked ourselves, “shall we reuse?” are over; the new question is: “HOW should we reuse?”

Taking advantage of the location and access, students were asked to visit and revisit the familiar building. Historically, Aegineung Student Center served the KU Science and Engineering Campus community until Hana Square was constructed. Since then, the building has lost its presence as well as function as the center of KU Science and Engineering Campus. The challenge for the studio was to reinstate the student center as the “center” of the campus again with programs and reuse concept.

건축 재활용은 오늘날 현대 건축의 화두입니다. 이 주제가 몇 년 전까지 만해도 주로 서구 세계와 관련이 있었다면 지속가능한 개발을 고민하는 오늘날에는 전 세계 의제가 되었습니다. 이제 “건물을 재활용해야할까요?”단계 끝났습니다. 새로운 질문은 “우리는 어떻게 재활용해야합니까?”입니다.

애기능 생활관의 위치와 접근성을 이용하여 학생들은 익숙한 건물을 방문하고 다시 방문하도록 하였습니다. 고려대학교 캠퍼스 역사적으로 애기능 학생 회관은 하나 스퀘어가 건설 될 때까지 고려대 과학 기술 캠퍼스 공동체를 섬겼습니다. 하지만 그 이후로이 건물은 고려대 과학 및 공학 캠퍼스의 중심으로서의 기능과 존재를 잃었습니다. 스튜디오의 도전은 프로그램과 재활용 개념을 통해 학생 센터를 캠퍼스의 “센터”로 다시 복원하는 것입니다.



CHAEWON SEO 서채원
3 PIAZZAS

This project started from the question of “What is the role of university in the era of Industry 4.0?” The current KU Science Campus is the outcome of the desire for modernism in the 60s, 70s and the desire for scientification and globalization in the 90s that resulted in a big scale techno-complex. By bringing 3 different ‘piazzas,’ where communication and different events happen in Italy and other countires in Europe, I intended to harness the key value of convergence on the KU Science Campus.

JAEHYEOK CHOI 최재혁
INSCAPE

The common spaces of the campus, which can be used regardless of the outsider or the member of certain team, are mainly on the Science Library and basement. It brings drop of the accessibility to Aeguineng Park, and inecient dailylife circulation. To solve this, the center is reused as the ‘new center’ of the campus. By the design, the outsiders would recognize the presence of Aeguineng Park, the members would use the various programs of the ‘new center’ through new circulation.

SUNGJIN HWA 화성진

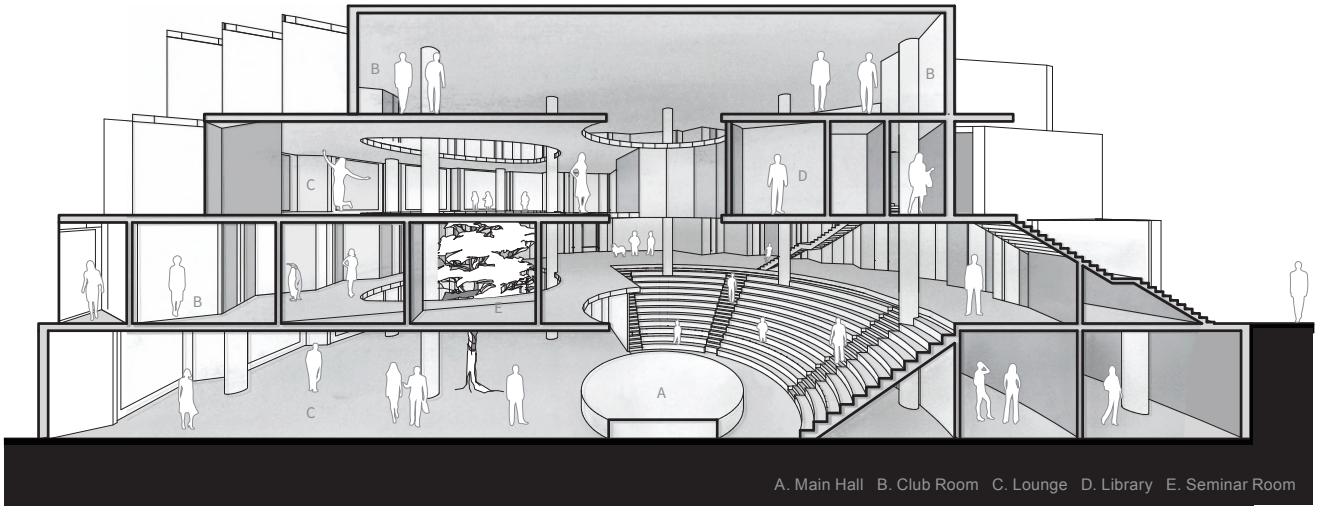
HI KU SCIENCE

There will be new facilities around our site, so it seems that various people will visit the Aegineung park. The main idea about the science exhibition is not only to see the exhibition, but also to relate science in architecture itself. The main atrium in the Aegineung park side and sub atrium located in the dark part of the building is intended to have direct sunlight only in winter, spring, and fall.

JISOO KIM 김지수

GAP IN THE STUDENT HALL

This project is to create new student center that encourages the existing facilities through remodeling. The existing facility was a large circular shaped building. Thick building depth interrupts the connection between the inside and the outside. Thus, the remodeled student center restore the conection through the Gaps. Through the three forms of atrium, light can be brought inside, and the units of club room is twisted away from the center of the circular building, allowing access to the 1F~3F from the outside through the gap.



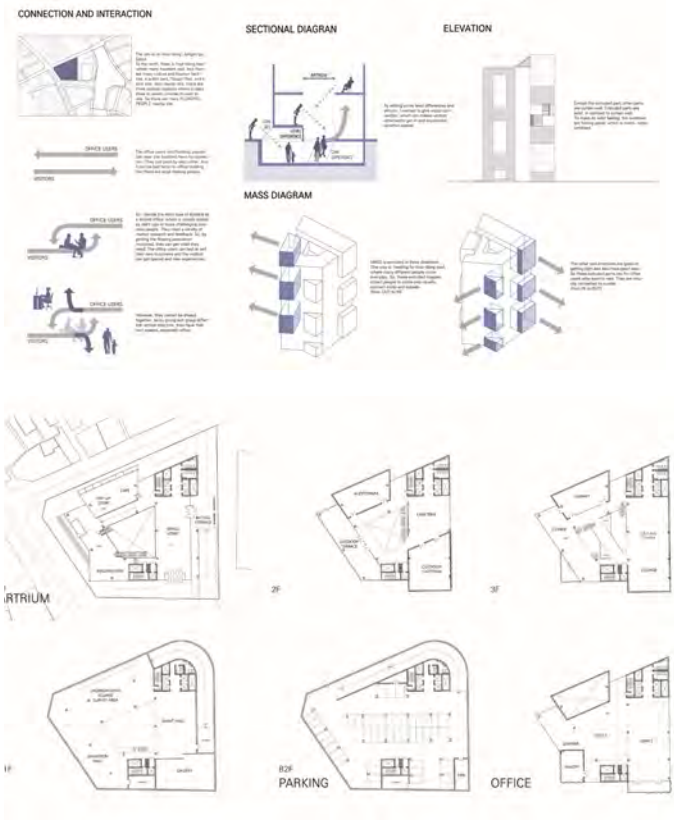
KWANJICK LEE
KEUNPYO HONG

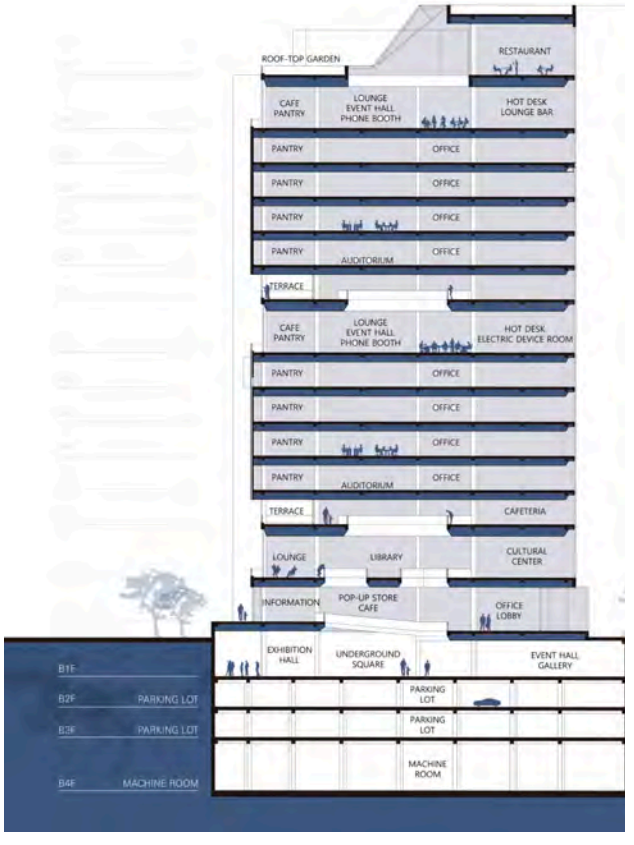
이관직, 홍근표
Tutors **교수**

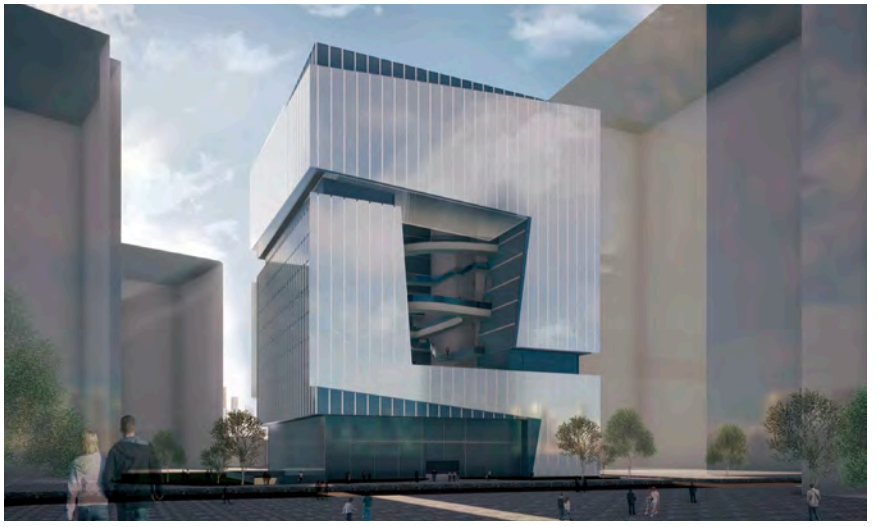
SEOHYEON LEE 이서현

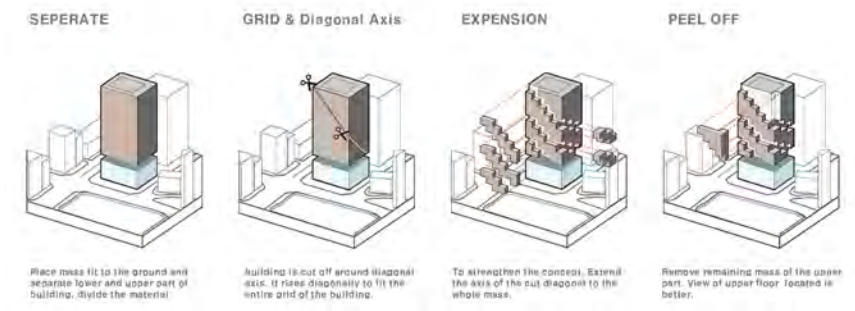
The site of this office-building project is on Insa-dong, Jongro-gu, Seoul.
To the north, there is Insa-dong road where many travelers visit. Also, there are many culture and tourism facilities, a public park, Tapgol Park, and a park site and nearby site, there are three subway stations where it takes three to seven minutes to walk to the site. Therefore, there are many FLOATING PEOPLE. I decide on the main type of building as a shared office, which is usually leased by start-ups or more challenging businesspeople. They need a variety of market research and feedback. So, by getting the floating population involved, they can get what they need. The office users can test or sell their new business and also the visitors can get special and new experiences.

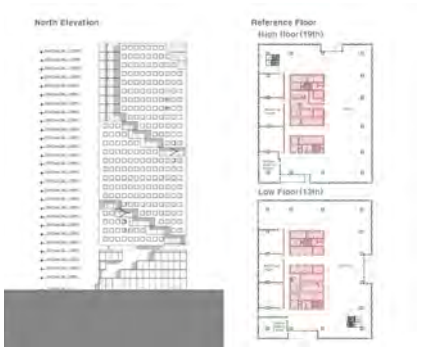
이번 오피스 설계 사이트는 서울 종로구 인사동에 위치하고 있으며 북쪽으로는 많은 여행객들이 방문하는 인사동길과 맞닿아 있다. 또한 많은 문화 관광 시설, 공원, 탑골 공원, 그리고 공원 예정지가 근처에 위치하고 있으며 걸어서 3-7분 거리에 3개의 지하철 역이 위치하고 있다. 그로인해 사이트에는 많은 유동인구가 존재한다. 따라서 나는 이러한 유동인구들과 교류하고 연계할 수 있는 스타트업이나 도전적인 기업들이 주로 임대하는 공유오피스를 이번 프로젝트의 오피스 유형으로 결정하였다.

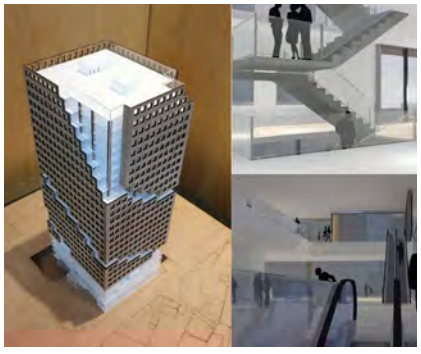








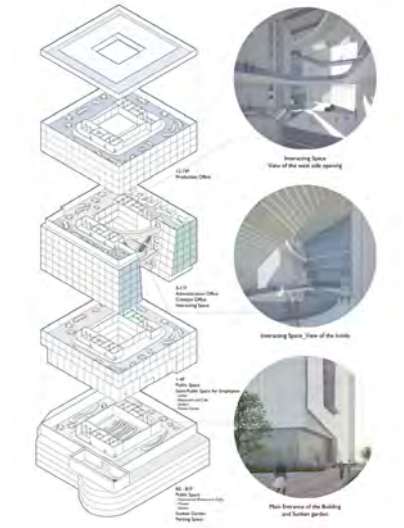


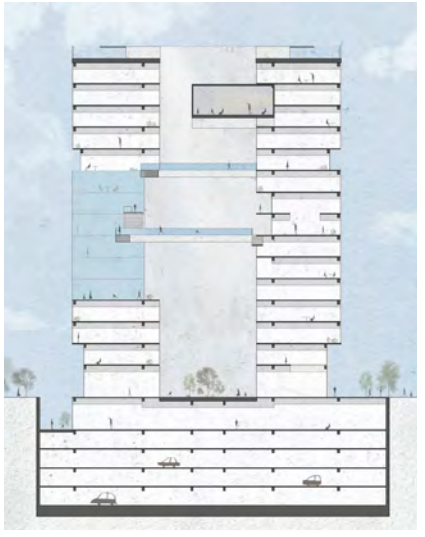


DOHYUN KIM 김도현

SEPARATE, when I thought of building an office here, the first thing I thought about was pedestrians. Although Hackerstoyk buildings and paradise shops are said to be around, if there is a tower park on the east side and a huge mass suddenly appears at this location, it will be a huge burden to pedestrians. It creates an open space on the fifth floor to divide the upper and lower mass and uses a glass curtain wall on the bottom and a terracotta panel on the top.

SEPARATE, 이 곳에 오피스를 짓는다고 생각했을 때 가장 먼저 생각을 한 것이 보행자였다. 해커스토익 건물, 낙원상가가 주변에 있다고는 하지만 바로 동측에 탑골공원이 있어 이 위치에 갑자기 거대한 매스가 나타난다면 이는 보행자에게 큰 부담으로 작용한다. 5층에서 오픈스페이스를 만들어 위 아래 매스를 분절하며 밑은 글래스커튼월, 위는 테라코타패널을 쓴다. 글래스커튼월이 적용된 저층부는 시각적 개방감을 주며 위의 테라코타패널은 외장제로서 역할과 동시에 오피스에서 중요한 단열성능도 높힌다.





CHAEBIN HWANG 황채빈

“Eye Contact project” is an animation studio. Animation studios need a special space for interesting ideas or creative thinking, unlike other typical office buildings which have administrative work. Therefore, I classify the characteristics of work in animation studios, they are largely divided into the Administration, Creation, and Production departments. The most interesting part of the building shape is the large connection between the inner atrium and the opening in the west direction. It symbolizes “Eye”, which means animation.

“Eye Contact” 프로젝트는 애니메이션 스튜디오이다. 애니메이션 스튜디오는 행정업무가 주를 이루는 다른 전형적인 오피스 빌딩과는 다르게 흥미로운 아이디어나 창의적인 사고를 위한 특별한 공간이 필요하다. 이 프로젝트에서 형태적인 가장 큰 특징은 내부의 아트리움과 서쪽방향의 오프닝이 커다랗게 연결되는 것이다. 이는 Eye(눈)을 상징하는 것으로, 이는 애니메이션의 의미를 담고 있다.

FABIO DACARRO
SANGWOOK PARK

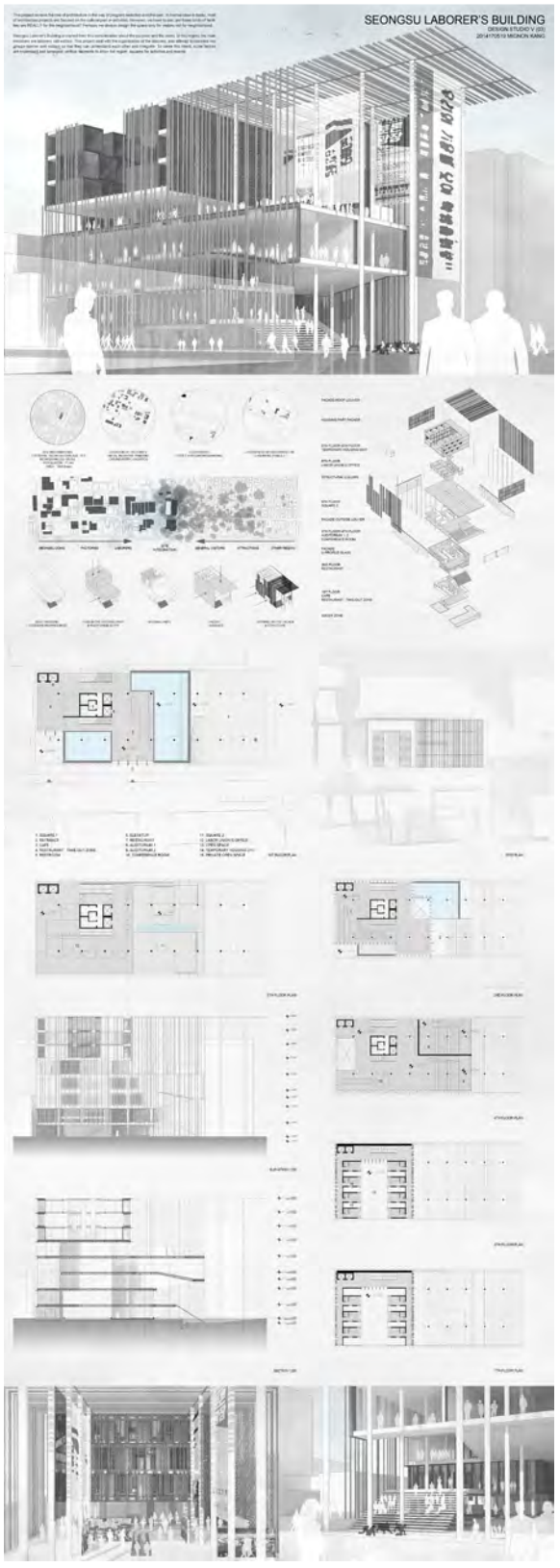
파비오 다카로, 박상욱
Tutor 교수

SEONGSU-DONG MIX

The course task consisted of developing a mixed-use structure.

As long as the post-modern city started facing new degrees of complexity, the limitations of one the Modern Movement's dogmas, the functional zoning, became evident. From the 90s, a new philosophy began to give shape to the interventions in the city, at both the urban and the architectural scale: the mixed-use approach, based on the blending of different activities in a building, in a building complex, or a neighborhood.

The studio dealt with this topic at the architectural scale.
The project was carried out on a site in Seongsu-dong, in an industrial area undergoing a rapid transformation.
The students were asked to explore different programs compatible with the mixed-use approach, all aimed at activating the neighborhood socially and economically.



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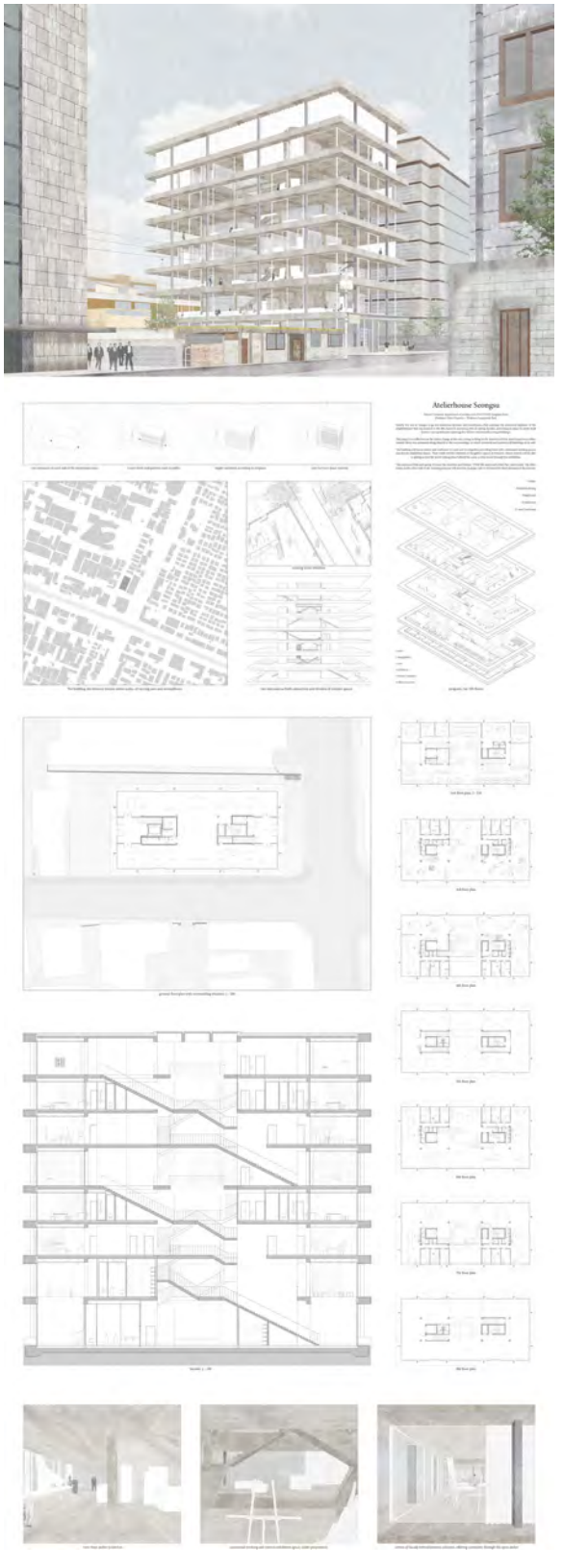


2

1. Min Hyun Kang
강민현
“Seongsu Laborers Building”

2. Sang Min Kim
김상민
“Atelierhouse Seongsu”

3. Jae Hyeok Choi
최재혁
“Showcase”

4. Gyu Ho Ha
하규호
“Urban Storage

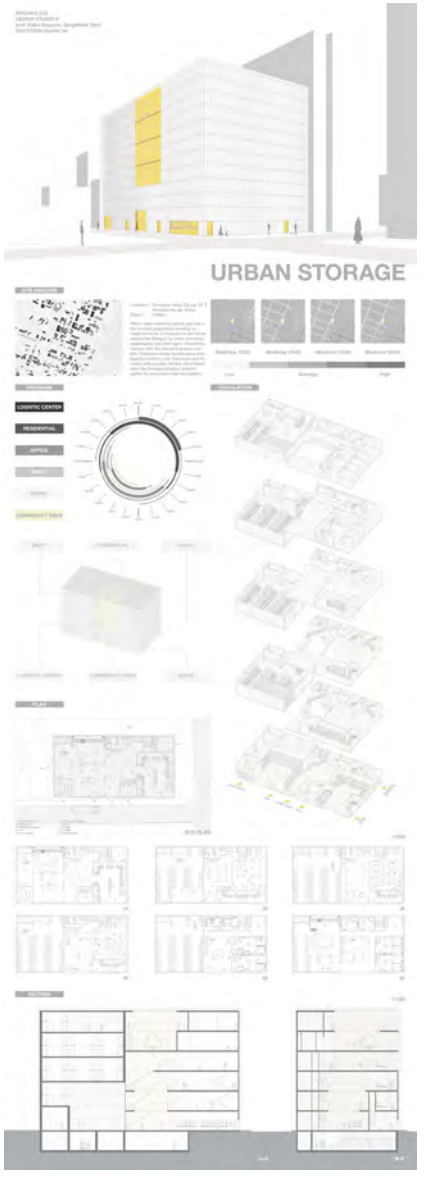
5. Lu Qingyue
“Urban Green Plug-in”

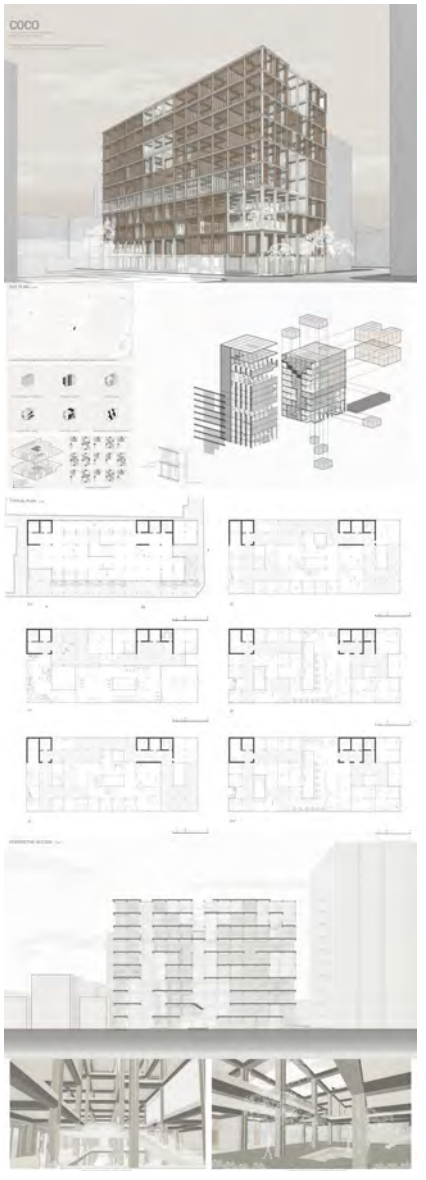
6. Yeong Jun Lee
이영준
“Commune Plus”

7. Shi Bao Bao
“Talk Talk”

8. Seo Hyun Lee
이서현
“CoCo”

9. Shi Bei Bei
“Green Art Center”





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4 5

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EUNICE J.Y. KIM
TAEK HONG

김자영, 홍택
Tutors 교수

왕궁 맨션 아파트 단지
ADAPTIVE REUSE PROJECT

서울특별시 용산구 이촌동

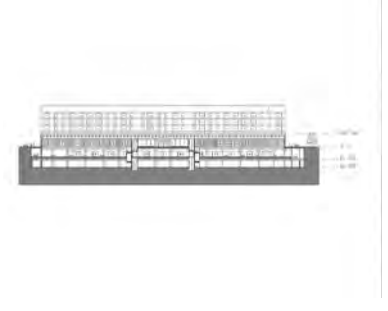
대한민국에 가장 대표적인 거주유형은 아파트라고 해도 과언이 아니다. 현재 아파트에 거주하는 가구 수가 1000만 명을 돌파하면서 전체 비율 50%를 넘어섰다. 20여 년 후, 분당, 일산 신도시를 시작으로 현재 다양한 위치의 신도시가 형성되었고 이 또한 아파트로 채워졌다. '아파트공화국'이라는 책을 프랑스 지리학자(발레리 줄레조)가 집필할 만큼 한국의 아파트 'Landscape'는 국제적으로도 유명하다. 초기 아파트가 완공된지 50여 년이 되어가고 준공 후 20년 이후부터는 '리모델링'이 가능하게 된다.

'Adaptive Reuse'는 국내에서 흔히 사용하는 '리모델링'과 같은 의미를 갖고 있으며, 기존의 건물이나 site를 본래 계획이나 디자인과 다른 목적으로 '재사용'하는 것을 말한다. 'Adaptive Reuse'는 도시 확장과 환경 영향을 줄이는 효과적인 방법으로 활용이 되고 있으며 앞으로는 더욱 많은 건물은 다양한 방법으로 재사용될 것이다. 기존 구조물을 효과적으로 재사용함으로써, 전체 일괄 철거 할 때 발생하는 재료 낭비 혹은 신축에 필요한 재료, 에너지 사용을 현저히 줄일 수 있는 가능성을 보여준다.

용산구 이촌동에 위치한 왕궁맨션 아파트 단지는 1974년에 입주한 250세대의 소규모 단지이며, 아파트 1세대 단지로, 현재 매우 낙후된 상태로 재건축을 준비하고 있다. 여느 재건축 계획안과 같이 이 곳 또한 35층, 3~4개동의 고층 아파트로 설계안이 준비된 상태이긴 하나, 본 수업에서는 기존의 구조와 Pre-fab을 활용하여 저층 구조의 다양한 공간들을 만들어 봄으로써 새로운 유형의 재건축을 제시해 본다.
본 프로젝트의 목표는 도덕적 맥락과 건축의 지속가능성을 고려한 'Adaptive Reuse'를 탐구하고 이해하며, 새로운 가능성을 제안하는데에 있다. Modular/Prefabrication Method와 'Adaptive Reuse'를 접목하여 시공의 편의성과 시간활용의 효율성, 정확성을 추가하여 한강변에 새로운 'land mark'를 계획한다.

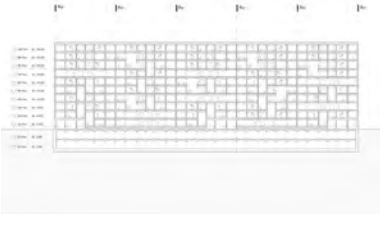
Driving Through Palace
DAEHYUN SHIN

대상 대지가 강변북로에 인접하여 접근성이 좋다는 것에서 드라이빙스루 시설의 가능성을 떠올렸다. 인접한 두 동을 호텔시설로 사용하여 지하층의 상업시설과 연계하였으며 도로의 소음은 성큰가든을 통해 한단계 저감시키는 효과를 의도했다. 기존의 아파트의 접근성과 편의성을 향상시키는 방향으로설계하였다



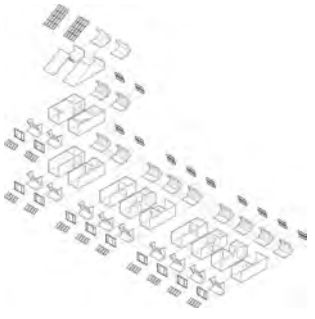
Take It Easy
SEUNGYUN HYEON

이번 프로젝트에서 기존의 유닛을 활용한 유닛의 다양화에 초점을 맞췄다. 이를 통해 유닛 내부의 변화뿐만 아니라 동 내부 공용공간 확보를 같이 고려했다. 기존 유닛의 변화가 아파트 전체에 영향을 주듯 Micro 에서 Macro적인 접근법으로 현실적이고 리모델링 취지에 적합한 디자인 안을 제시하고자 했다.



Ra's Palace
HEUISEONG CHAE

BIPV를 효과적으로 접목하기 위해 매스를 증축한 Adaptive Reuse 프로젝트이다. 태양의 방향과 태양광 효율을 고려하여 매스가 구성되었다. 30도 각도로 남쪽으로 기울어진 매스는 태양광 패널이 태양광을 최적으로 받게 해주며, 증축되는 매스는 Pre-fabrication이 이루어지도록 Modular Design을 채택하였다. 이 프로젝트는 새롭게, 또는 다시 지어질 아파트에 에너지 소비, 생산 형태에 있어 새로운 디자인 안을 제시할 수있다.

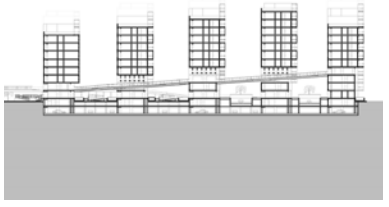


Core Rehabilitation
TAEKHYUN JEONG

전용면적의 확보를 최우선으로 하는 현대의 아파트 재개발 방향과는 다르게, 공용면적의 확대를 중점으로 프로젝트를 진행했다. CORE는 주민들이 가장 자주 지나다니는 공간이다. 하지만 현재의 코어는 단순히 수직적인 동선으로서만 활용 되기에, 코어의 확장을 통해 동선의 역할뿐이 아닌 현대주거에 필요한 공용공간의 역할을 하도록 했다.

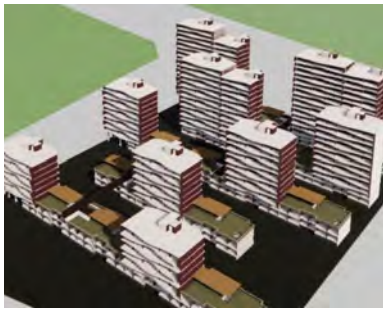
Ichon Live-rary
JEONGHYUN LEE

강변북로 라는 거대한 교통의 흐름은 아주 이전부터 존재해왔을 한강과의 유기적인 연결을 단절시켜왔다. 그 후 40여년의 시간이 흘렀다. 한강을 향하는 방향으로 설치된 입체보행로는 "연결의 통로"뿐만이 아니라 왕궁맨션의 주민들, 그리고 동부이촌동 주민들의 새로운일상의 공간이 되었다.



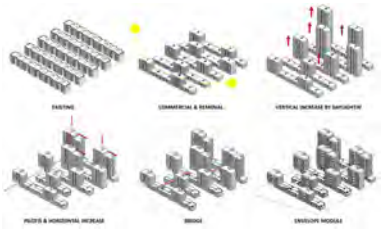
Tetris Apartment
HEUIJEONG YANG

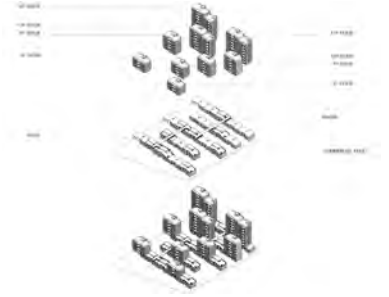
1974년 사용승인을 받은 왕궁아파트는 250세대가 동일한 평면을 하고있다. 2020년 현재 사회적 변화에 대응하여 면적, 향에 있어 기존평면을 다양한 유닛으로 재구성하였고 과거의 아파트가 갖고 있는 문제점을 해결하여 지속가능한 리모델링을 하였다.



River-Flow Palace
HYEOKJAE LEE

기존 왕궁맨션아파트의 문제점이라고 생각했던 동과 동 사이의 좁은 간격으로 인한 부족한 채광의 해결과 남쪽에 자리잡고 있는 한강의 좋은 뷰를 최대한 여러 세대에 제공하고자 하였고 따라서 수평적인 프로파일들을 수직적인 프로파일로 바꿈으로써 채광과 좋은 뷰를 더욱 좋은 조건으로 리모델링 하고자 하였다.





SOYOUNG PARK
KYOUNGEUN KWON

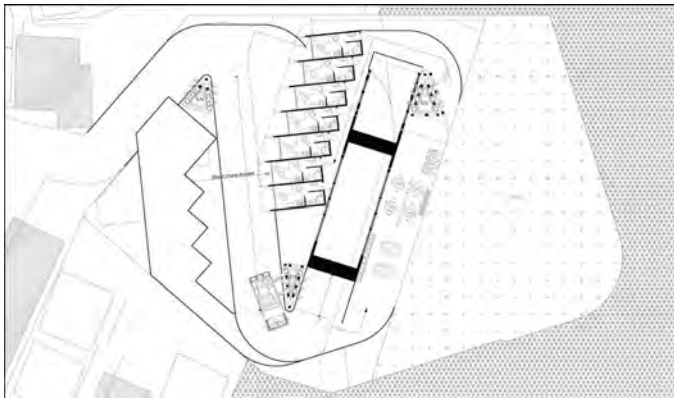
박소영, 권경은
Tutors **교수**

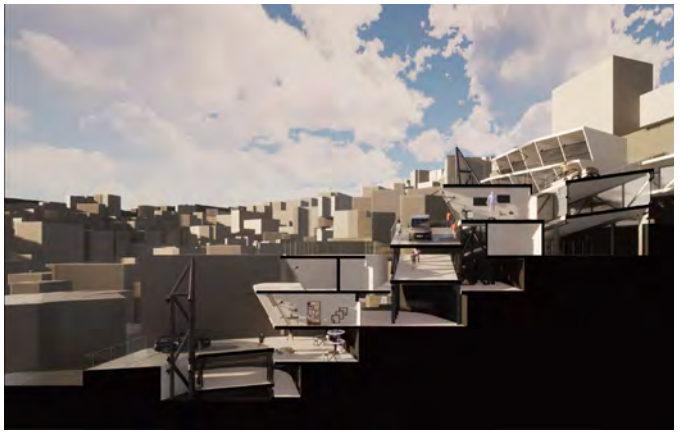
DONGHYEON LEE 이동현

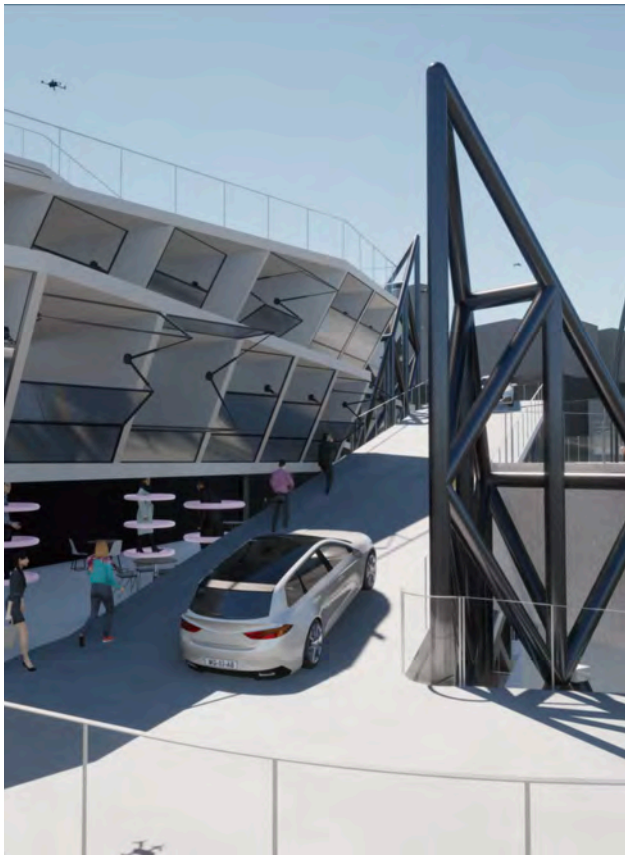
This project is a contemplation of what type of residential complex can benefit humans in a world where humans no longer need to work for logistics and transportation. The garment industry constantly needs logistics. Since production facilities, sales facilities, and design facilities are all scattered around, a unique form of logistics service such as heavily modified motorcycle already exists in Changsin-dong. This project makes an assumption that all of them will be replaced by machines in the near future, and the time and cost required to move the parcels will converge to zero.

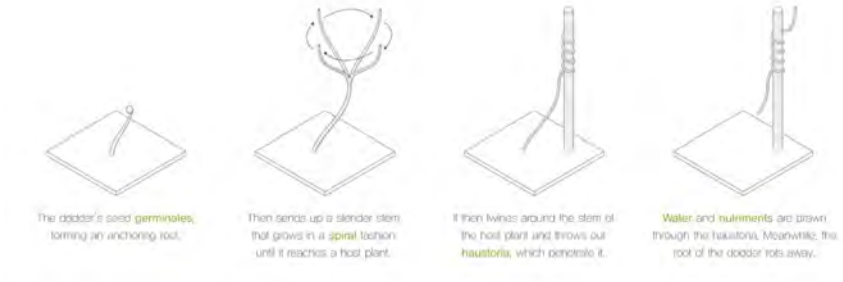
이 프로젝트는 인간이 더 이상 물류 및 운송에 에너지를 소모할 필요가 없어진 세상에서 어떠한 형태의 주거 단지가 인간을 널리 이롭게 할 수 있을 것인지에 대한 고민이다. 의류 산업은 끊임없이 물류를 필요로 한다. 생산 시설, 판매 시설, 디자인 시설 등이 모두 점조직 형태로 흩어져 있기 때문에 이들을 이어주는 창발적 형태의 물류 서비스가 창신동에 존재한다. 이 프로젝트에서는 이들이 근미래에 모두 기계로 대체가 되어 물류 이동에 필요한 시간 및 비용이 0에 수렴하게 된다는 가정을 필요로 한다.

https://youtu.be/UXLZ4z0GsZU







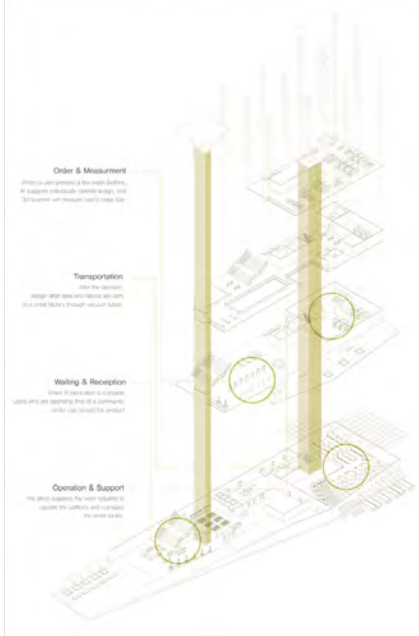


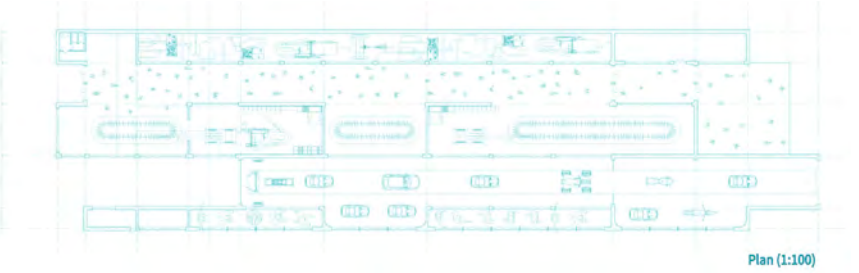
SEONGU BAE 배성우

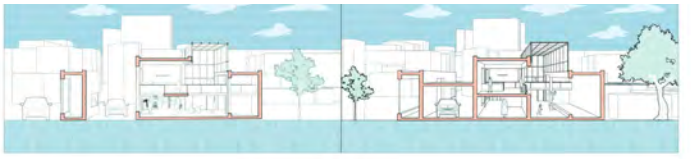
The Cuscuta's seed germinates, forming an anchoring root. Then sends up a slender stem that grows in a spiral fashion until it reaches a host plant. It then twines around the stem of the host plant and throws out haustoria, which penetrates it. Water and nutrients are drawn through the haustoria. Meanwhile, the root of the dodder rots away. Then, miRNA is injected into the host to better plant the haustoria. By decoding the host's RNA, this miRNA is made differently depending on the type of host.

새삼은 기생 넝쿨식물의 일종이다. 새삼의 씨앗은 발아하여 뿌리를 형성한다. 그리고 숙주식물에 도달할 때까지 나선형으로 자라는 가느다란 줄기를 내보낸다. 새삼이 숙주를 만나면, 새삼은 숙주 식물의 줄기를 빙빙 감으면서 숙주를 관통하는 흡수근을 심고 물과 영양분을 흡수한다. 흡수근이 뿌리의 역할을 대신하게 되어 쓸모가 없어진 뿌리는 제거되고, 새삼은 또 다른 숙주식물을 찾아 떠나게 된다.

https://youtu.be/OBwJcnuC4aQ







JAEHYUN KIM 김재현

From the symbiosis of pine and pine mushrooms, I'm looking into the future of the garment industry. As there are various industries, There are various plants in the forest, including pine trees. The relationship with pine Mushroom may seem parasitic, but in fact, it plays a role in conveying deep into the pine roots.

소나무와 송이버섯의 공생을 통해 의류 산업의 미래를 바라보고자 한다. 창신동에 다양한 산업이 존재하는 것처럼, 숲에는 소나무를 비롯한 다양한 식물이 있다. 소나무와 송이버섯과의 관계는 기생하는 것처럼 보이지만 사실은 송이버섯이 소나무 뿌리 깊숙이 영양분을 전달하는 역할을 한다.

5th YEAR

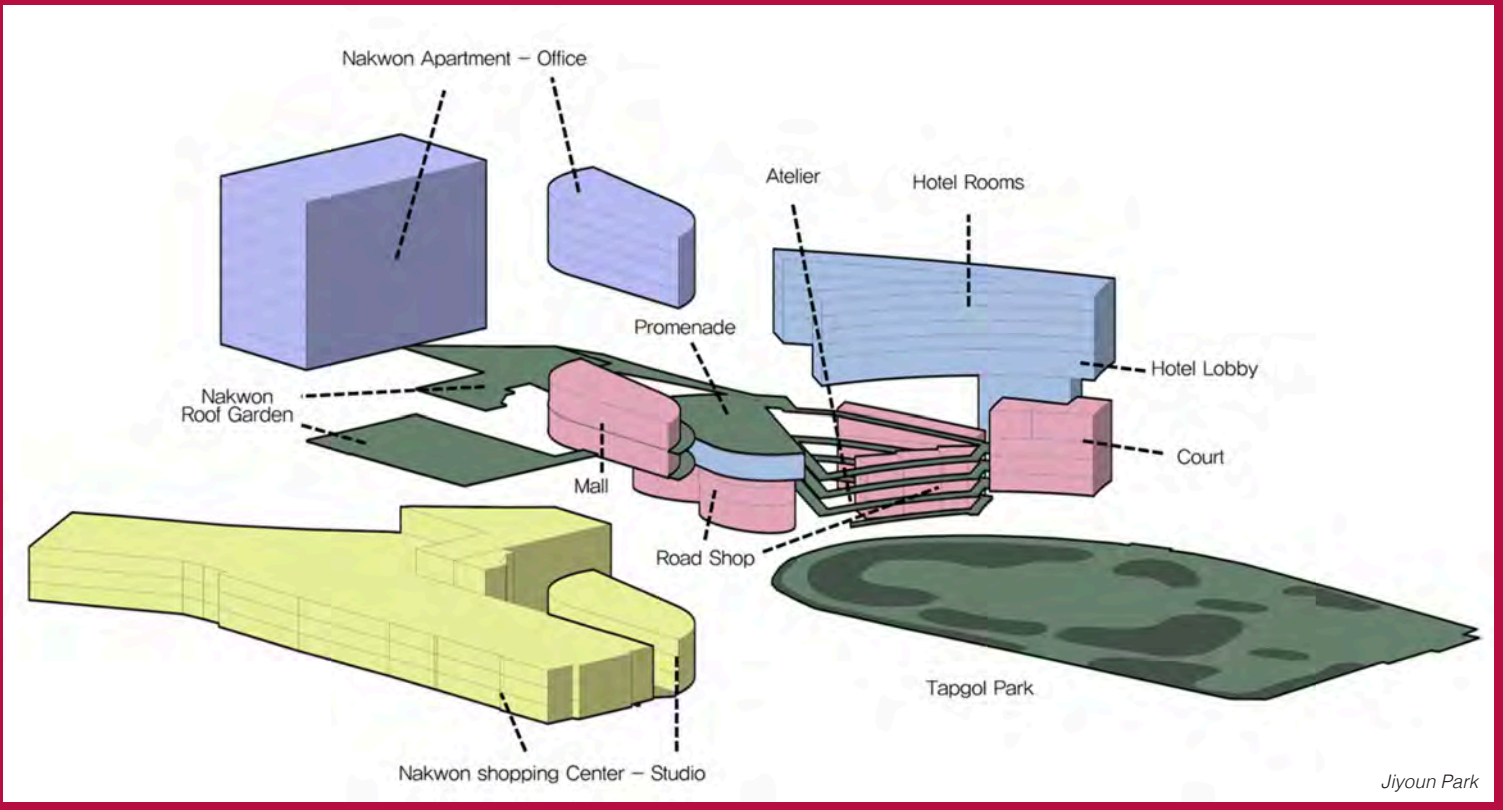
5th YEAR

GRADUATION STUDIO

Graduation students usually choose their own project theme, and develop it along the two semesters of 5th year. Within the common basic requirements, each group has slightly different approaches, ranging from large scale urban design and large building complex masterplanning, to smaller but thoroughly detailed buildings. In all cases, the students must demonstrate their preparation for the professional architectural work through their skills in all the fields of architectural design. These include:

1. The understanding of the urban structure through careful analysis; 2. Using the analysis findings to conceive and define an inclusive architectural program, considering functional, constructive, formal, environmental and urban issues; 3. The process of developing a full design, through drawings and models, in a suitable scale to sufficiently define all formal and spacial characteristics of the building; 4. The integration of the basic technological issues in the design process and final output; 5. The correct expression of the findings and proposals through verbal presentations, written texts, diagrams, graphics, drawings and both digital and physical models.

5th YEAR



Jiyoun Park

GRADUATION STUDIO

1

담당교수

여영호
이민화

졸업생

박지윤
黃敏婷
赵美玲
배병현
박종혁
김동우
이경호
박태호
申星宇
이상직

Tutors

Youngho Yeo
Minwha Lee

Students

Jiyoun Park
Minting Huang
Meiling Zhao
Byeonghyeon Bae
Jonghyeok Park
Dongwoo Kim
Gyeongho Lee
Taeho Park
Xingyu Shen
Sangjik Lee

JIYOUN PARK
박지윤

NAKWON REGENERATION
MIXED USE FACILITY

Hotel, Commercial, Studio, Office
Nakwon-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul

Nakwon Shopping Center is a builidng right next to the target site, and is trying to regenerate the city in various ways due to aging, but it continues to produce unsatisfactory results. Due to the huge mass of Nakwon Shopping Center, the site and Insa-dong have been cut off from both space and visual, and the site is becoming more and more slumming.

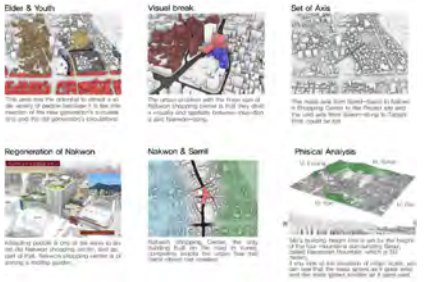
Moreover, those coming north from Jongno, including the target area, and those visiting Ikseon-dong are also complaining of discomfort with the visual disconnect between Jongno and Insa-dong, which is no longer just a matter for Nakwon Shopping Center.

The goal of this suggestion is to solve the urban problems of Nakwon Shopping Center, described above, through the urban regeneration project in Nakwon-dong, which is the closest to Nakwon Shopping Center and the most damaging to Nakwon Shopping Center.

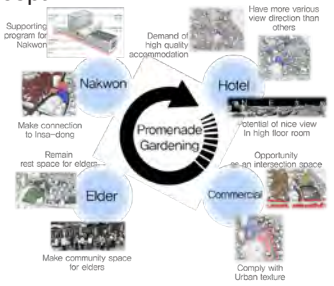
To solve the visual disconnection brought by Nakwon Shopping Center, I wanted to take people naturally to a palce where they could see beyond Nakwon Shopping Center. In the process, visual and spatial disconnection were resolved at the same time, including a deck that could lead directly to Nakwon commercial districts.

As a result, it is expected that the problem of the Nakwon Shopping Center itself being underdeveloped while solving the urban problems of Nakwon Shopping Center will be solved by the people flowing into Nakwon Shopping Center through the target area.

Site Analysis

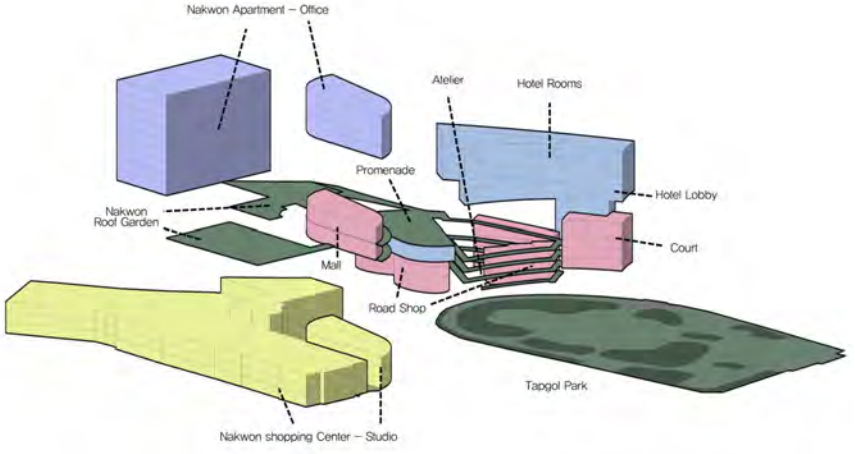


Concept



Mass Study

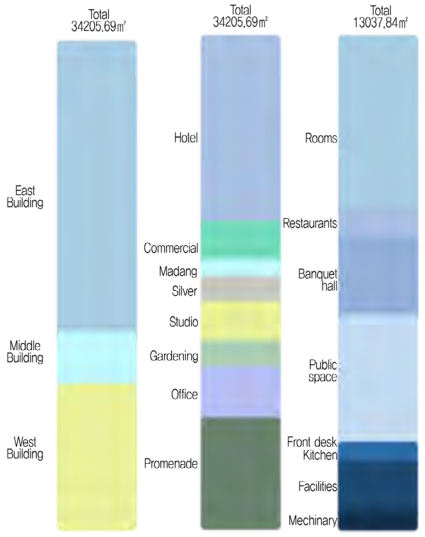
Program Diagram



The program is divided into three main programs. The first is a commercial facility located in the lower part of the park, which can be connected to Nakwon Market located in the basement of Nakwon Shopping Center, and a commercial facility that serves as an anchor facility located between Topgol Park and rooftop garden.

The second is the studio that can be used by the company's bands in conjuction with Nakwon Shopping Center, the rooftop center that ca be expanded in conjunction with Nakwon Shopping Center, and the Office.

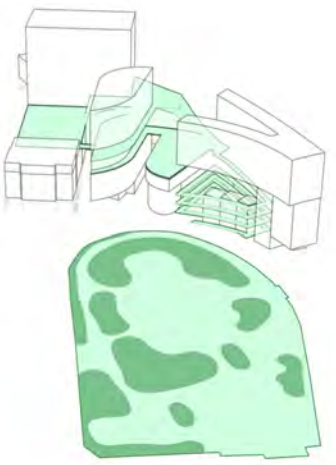
The third is the hotel designed to provide the best view of Ikseon-dong and Tapgol Park

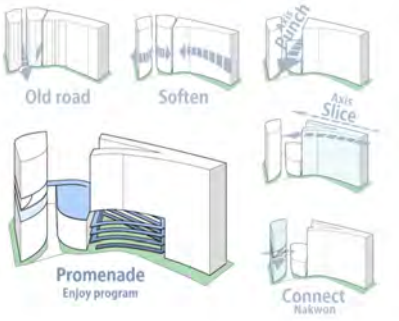


Overall, I would like to organize the flow of the program once again. The anchor facility that attracts people in this program is an open space after all.

There is a large void space that starts at Tapgol Park and goes up the Atelier in the center, and an open view that comes through it. Here, you can enjoy the scenery of Tapgol Park and Ikseon-dong, the starting point, once again. If you go up to Nakwon Shopping Center, you can enjoy the scenery of Ikseon-dong and Unhyeon Palace. It's designed to bring people together, and it's going to be able to enjoy everything from road shops, hotel services, and small band practiceand performance scenes of office workers linked to the sale of musical instruments in Nakwon Shopping Center in one sequence.

Mass Process





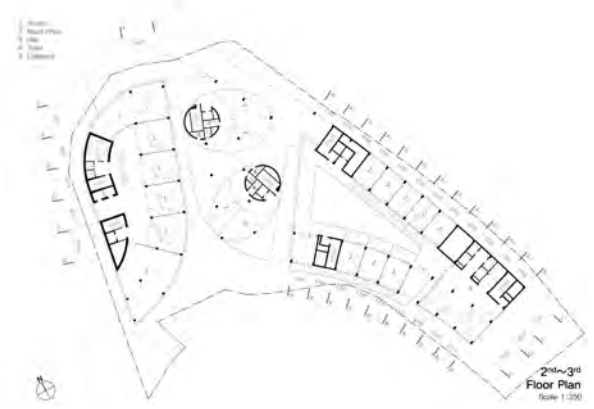
Project Summary

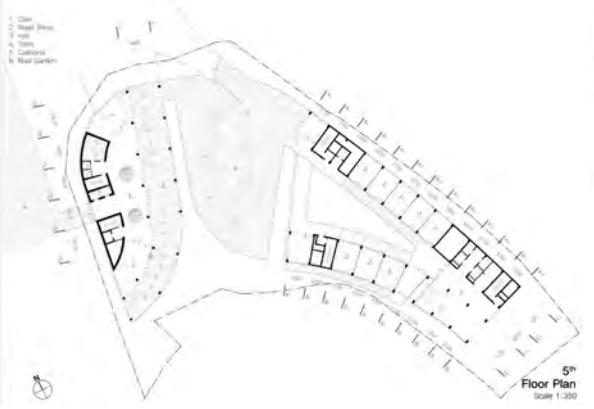
Site location : Jongno-gu Nakwon-dong
Site area : 6068.75 m2
Use district : General Residential Region, Fire prevention zone, Central fine view zone, District unit plan around Unhyeon Palace
Building Use : Hotel - Commercial Mix Used
Building coverage area : 3,621.83 m2
Building coverage ratio : 59.68% / 60%
Floor area ratio : 461.7% / 600%
Gross Floor Area : 33,191.29 m2
Building Scale : B3F / 10F
Parking Capacity :Gross 191 (Ext. 182 + Dis. 9)
Exterior Finish : Curtain wall

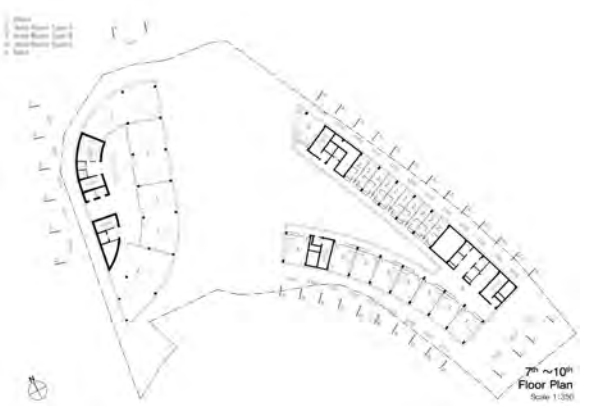
Layout Plan

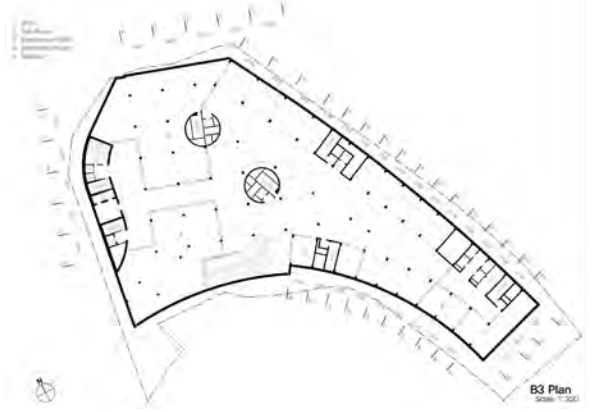
The overall mass plan allowed the urban flow along Samil-daero to be changed to the project direction using the angle control of Nakwon Shopping Center. It also changed the mass of a huge Nakwon Shopping Center, which is hard to blend with the surrounding mass, to blend in with the surrounding area using the project.
In addition, the void of Tapgol Park and the mass of Nakwon Shopping Center have been combined into one program through this project to creat urban harmony.

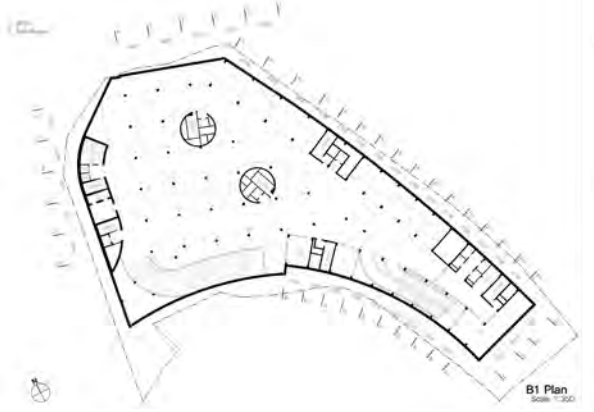
As a result, this suggestion shows three flows. The first flow is urban flow. Samildaero, which was previously cut off by paradise shops, has been restored by flowing in both directions at the same time. The second flow is void flow.

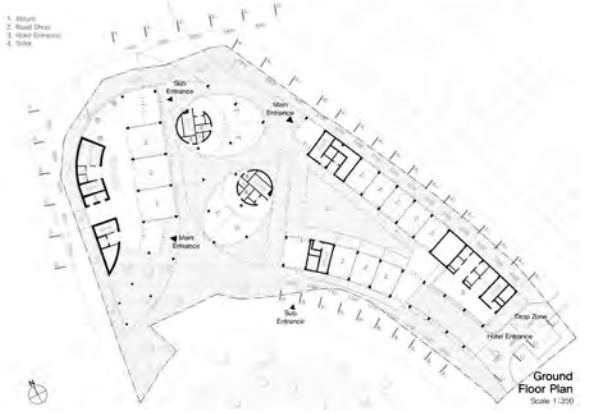

2nd~3rd
Floor Plan

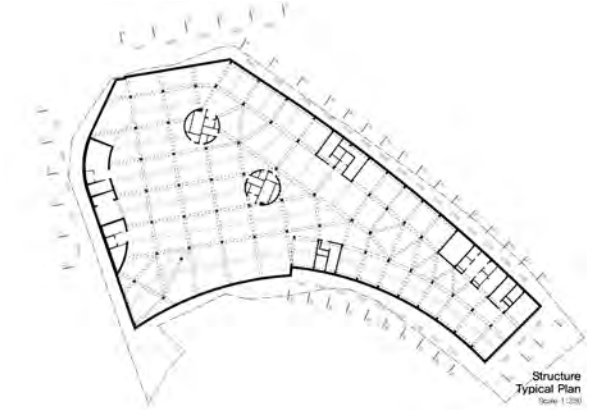

5th
Floor Plan

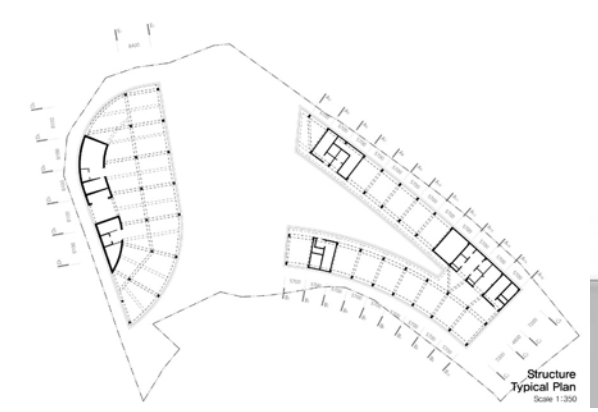

7th ~10th
Floor Plan

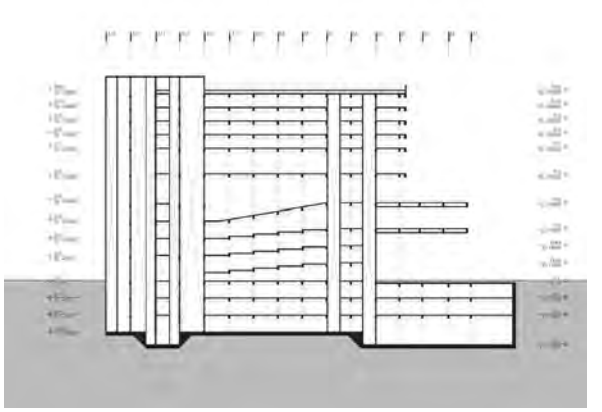

B3 Plan


B1 Plan

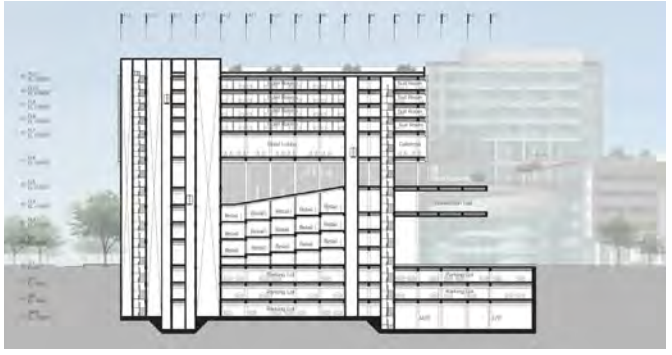

Ground
Floor Plan

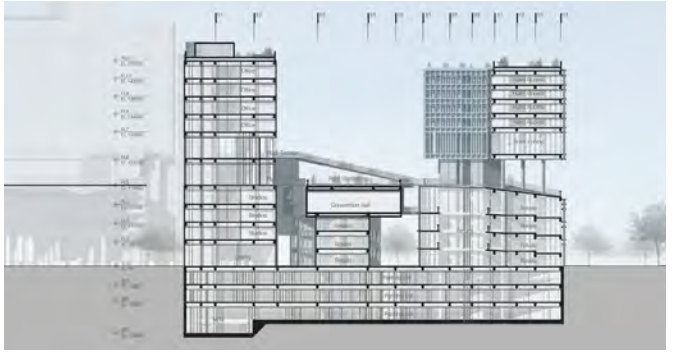

Structure
Typical Plan

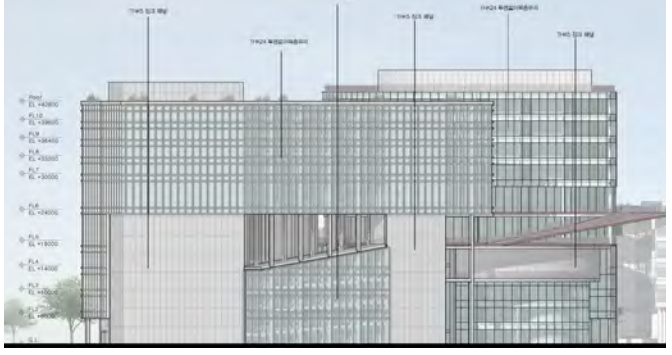

Structure
Typical Plan

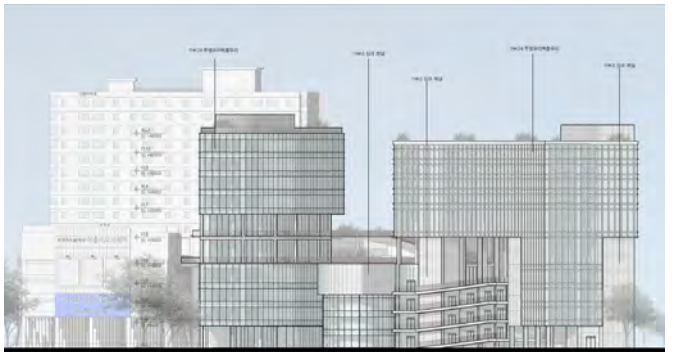


Elevations and Sections

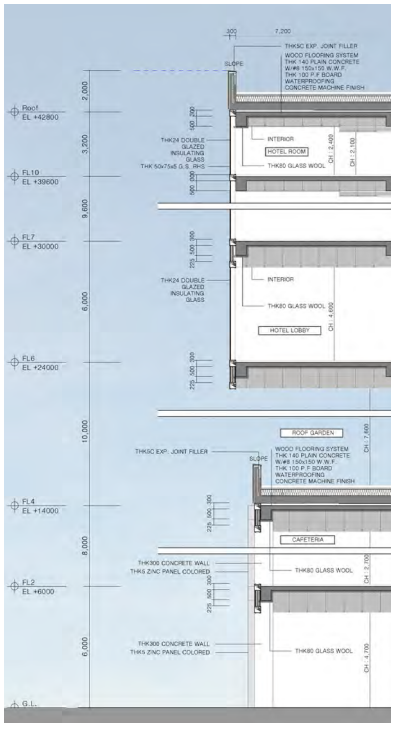








Detail Section



MINTING HUANG
黄敏婷

SEOUL CITY HEART
JONGNO COMMERCIAL TOWN

Jongno2-ga, Seoul

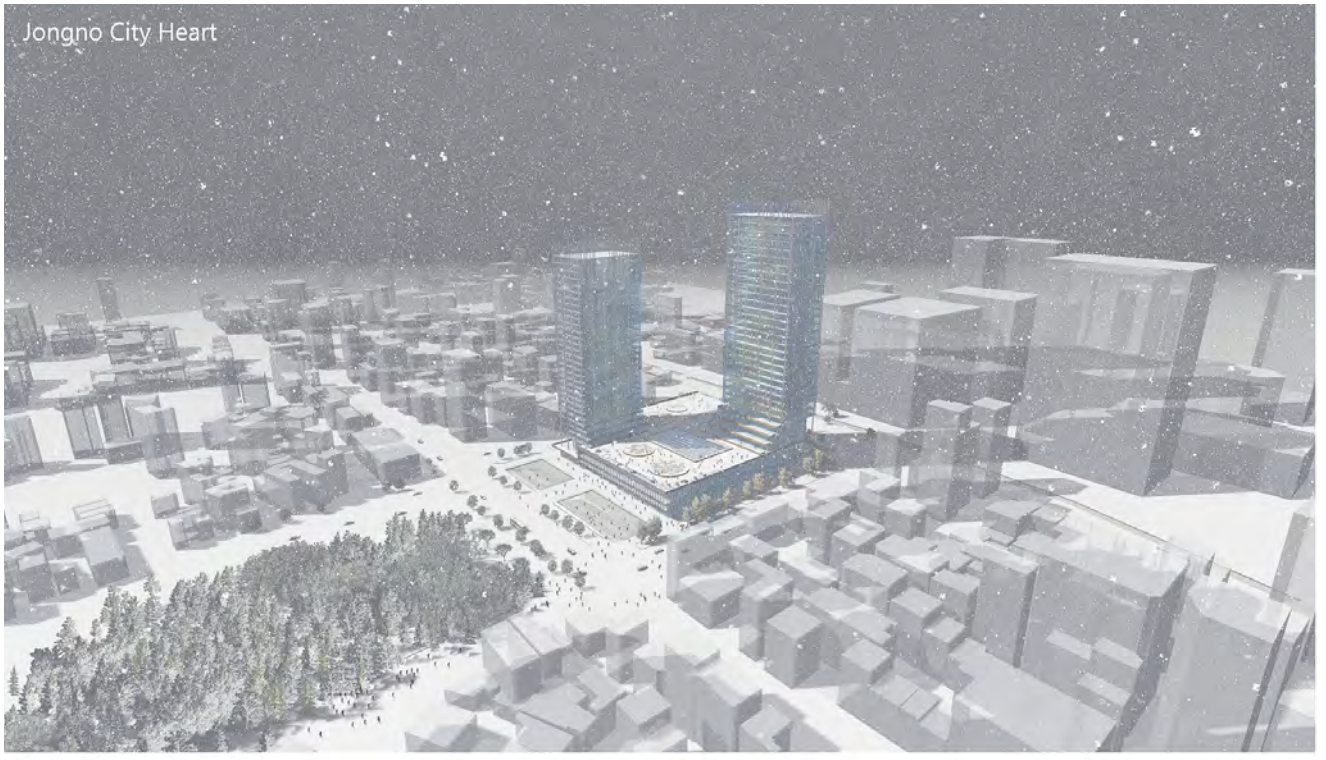
The address of the project is located in Jongno, Seoul. Jongno has a long history and has been the city center of Seoul since ancient times. Jongno plays an important role in Seoul, whether it is political, economic, or modern tourism.

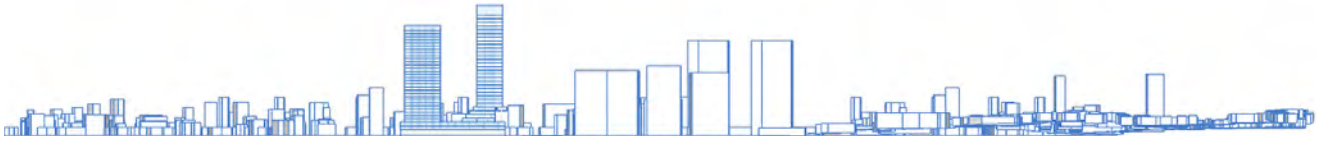
After studying the present state of the population in Jongno, I found that the population mobility in Jongno was extremely large. There are many companies in the region, and the tourism industry has made it very crowded and liquid.

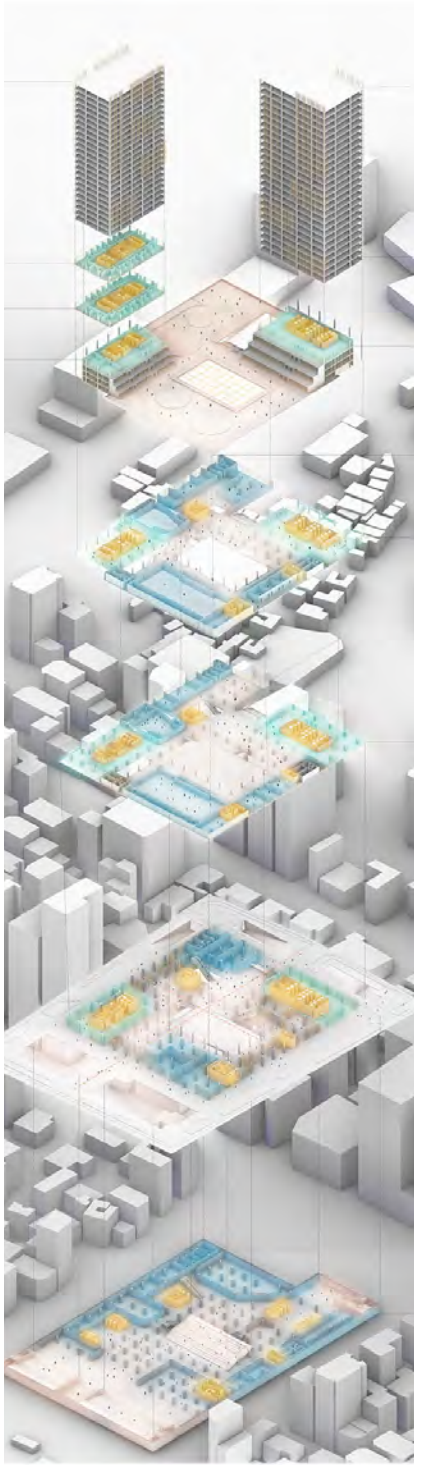
So, I thought of building a comprehensive facility in Jongno-gu, Seoul that specializes in providing services to the floating population of Jongno.

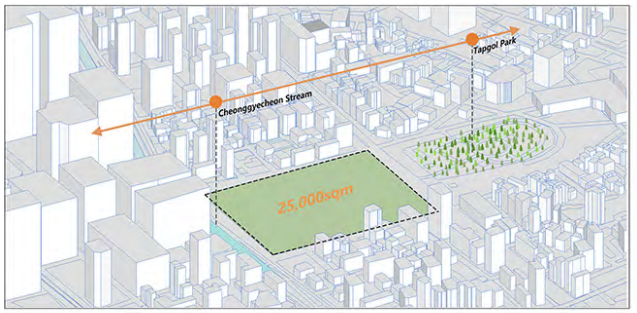
So I built a hotel and an office in this project, and also created a shopping mall for citizens and tourists alike. My venue is in the middle of Cheonggyecheon Stream and Tapgol Park.I echoed the city's central axis of Gyeongbokgung Palace, allowing my venue to form a central axis with Cheonggyecheon Stream and Tapgol Park, and designed around increasing the density between the two.A big step is built on the side facing Cheonggyecheon Stream, through which you can go straight up to the roof of the mall, and this also allows people who are walking along Cheonggyecheon Stream to take a walk on my building.

On the other hand, a sunken square was used to enter the room. When the project was designed, more was taken into account the relationship with the city.

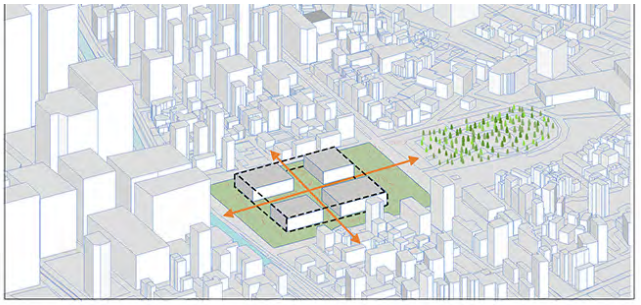




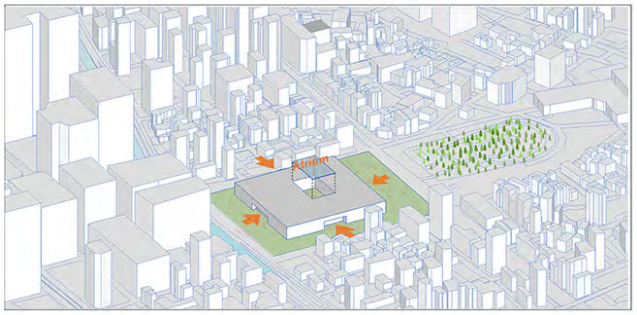




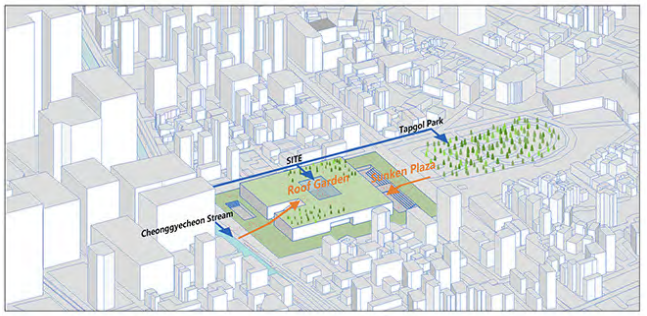
1.Forming a central axis between the Tapgol Park and Cheonggyecheon Stream through the site.



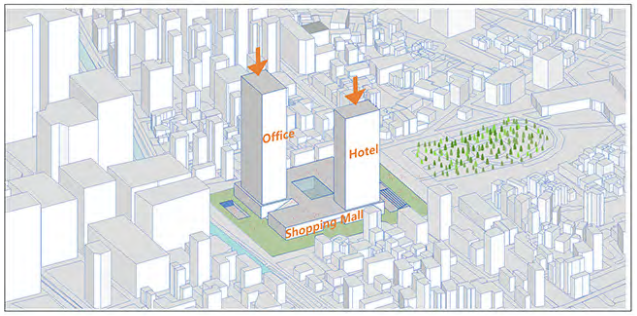
2.Two axes are formed between the site, and the site is opened to connect the Tapgol Park and Cheonggye-cheon. also realize the circulation within the site.



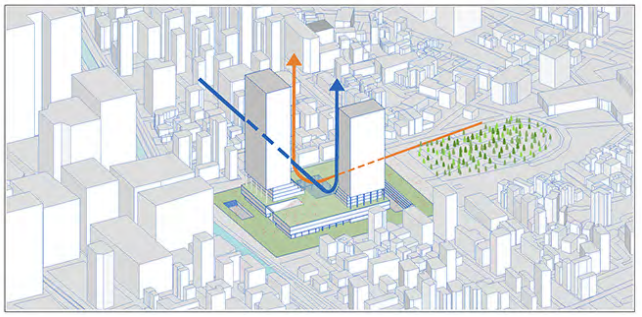
3.The atrium is placed on the mass, and four directions of the whole mass are made to create entrances and exits, in order to attract people and make people gather.



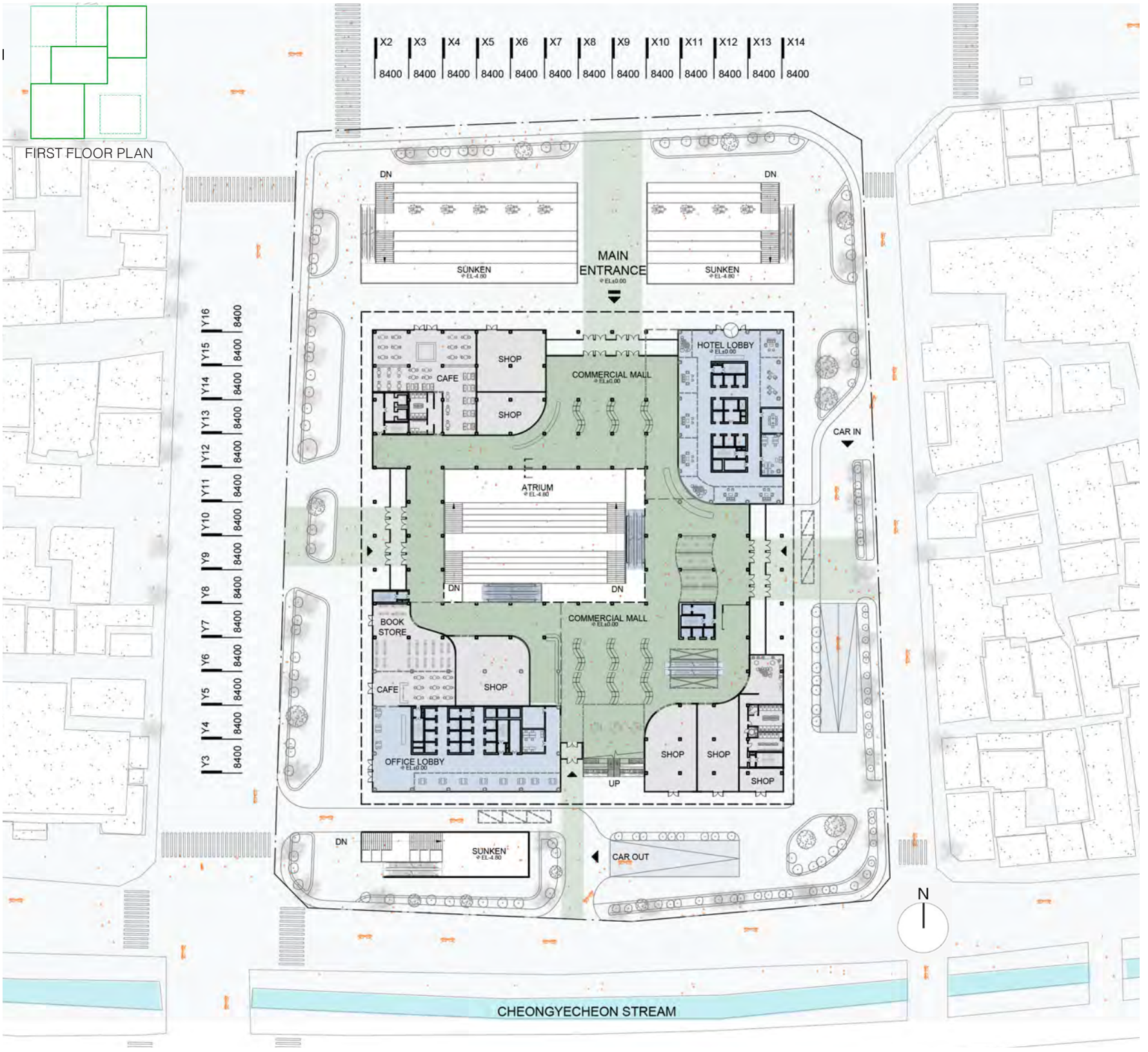
4.The direction facing the Tapgolpark creates a sunken plaza, while the direction facing Cheonggyecheon stream makes use of large steps up to the roof garden, enhancing the connectivity between the park and the site and the cheonggyecheon stream.

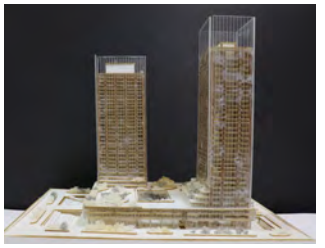


5.Close to the left side of the main road, the surrounding office buildings concentrated, moving line is also busy.Put a 30-level office building on this side, and a 30-level hotel on the quieter side.
Because the hotel and office buildings are different in height, the formation of the skyline is also different.

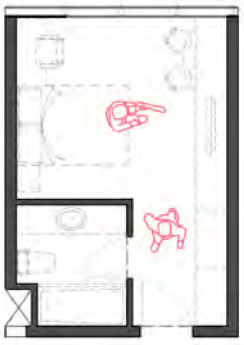


6.The office building faces up to the Tapgol park, and the hotel faces up to the Jongro Street, receding into the floor to form terraces.


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
X2 X3 X4 X5 X6 X7 X8 X9 X10 X11 X12 X13 X14
8400
Y16 Y15 Y14 Y13 Y12 Y11 Y10 Y9 Y8 Y7 Y6 Y5 Y4 Y3
DN
SUNKEN
MAIN ENTRANCE
SHOP
CAFE
COMMERCIAL MALL
HOTEL LOBBY
CAR IN
ATRIUM
BOOK STORE
OFFICE LOBBY
UP
CAR OUT
N
CHEONGYECHEON STREAM



Skyline & views



DOUBLE
27.5sqm

TWIN
27.5sqm

SUITE
56.8sqm

JUNIOR SUITE
43sqm

MEILING ZHAO
赵美玲

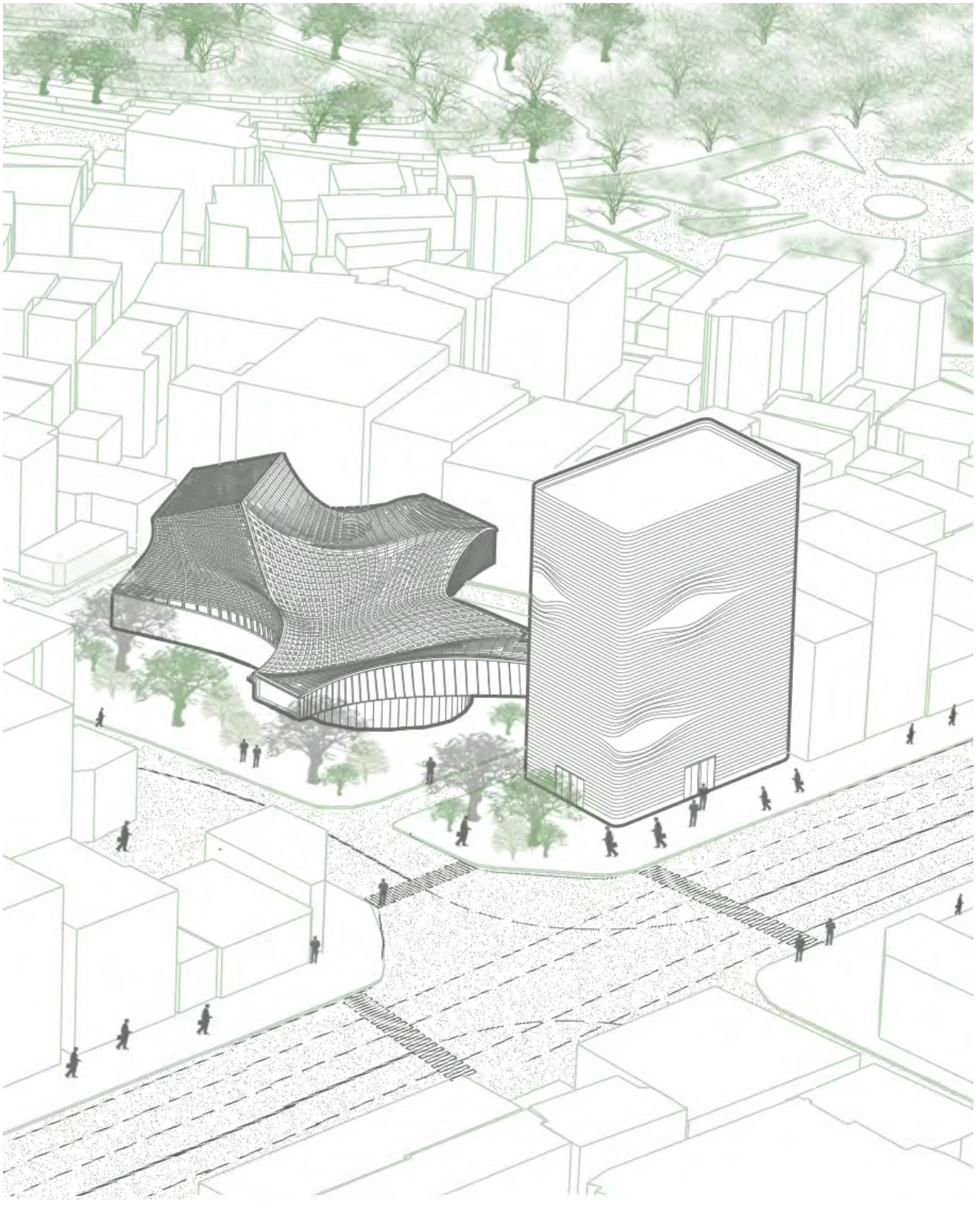
Dialogue In The City, Communication Between People

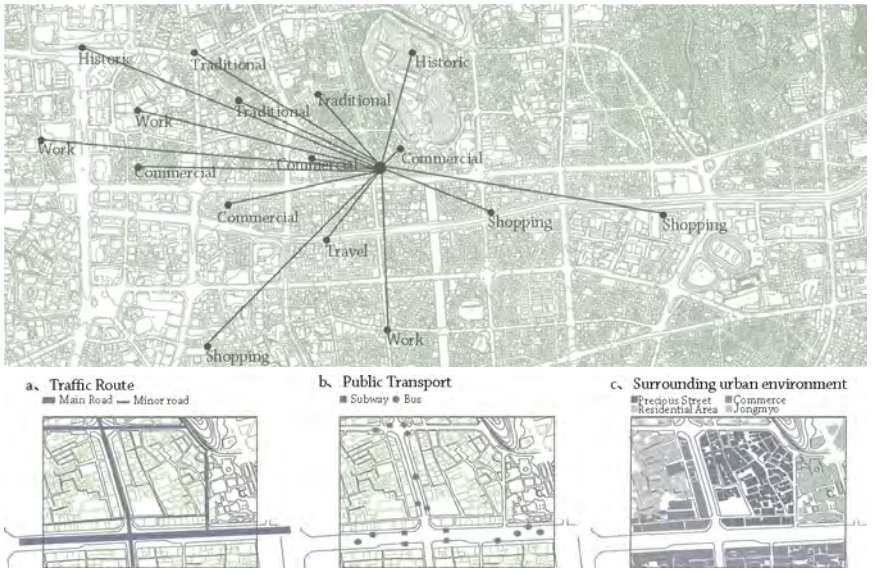
Comprehensive Cultural Facilities
Jongno, Seoul

As the city center of Seoul, Jongno has received more and more professional planning under the development of the times. Too much specialized urban planning brings new possibilities to the city center, but it also gradually deprives the city of its original features, making Jongno a little different from other urban centers. Thousands of cities are like a concrete forest.

In this plan, combined with the urban environment where the base is located, the theater is selected as the main design object, and the environmental conditions and regional context of the base are fully considered. Based on the design concept of “breaking the concrete”, it adopts a design method that uses the city to set off the building and the building to carry the city. Blurring the building, blurring the existence of borders affects surrounding life in a tangible and intangible posture.

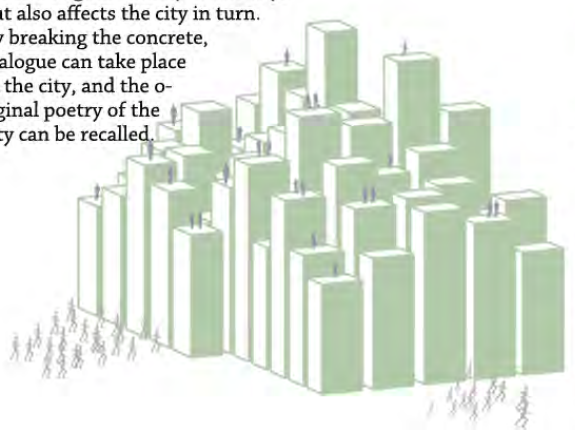
A large area of glass is used on the first floor of the building, which is completely open to the urban space. The coffee, snacks and other leisure areas set up serve the internal theater while also becoming a supplement to the urban living space. The second floor is suspended above the first floor in a fluid form. The four protruding parts respectively face the surrounding buildings, forming a communication relationship with the urban environment. At the same time as the hard base environment, it also contains the impact on urban life.



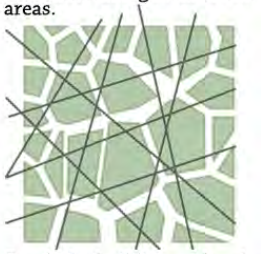


Break concrete

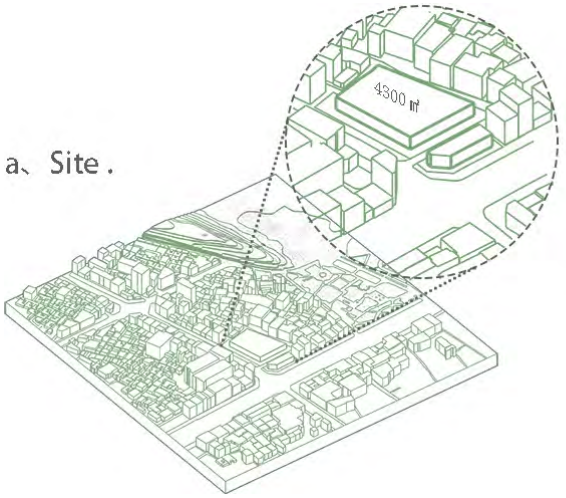
Different cities, the same concrete. The whole city is like a concrete forest. The over-specialization of modern cities not only disrupts the original vitality of the city, but also affects the city in turn. By breaking the concrete, dialogue can take place in the city, and the original poetry of the city can be recalled.



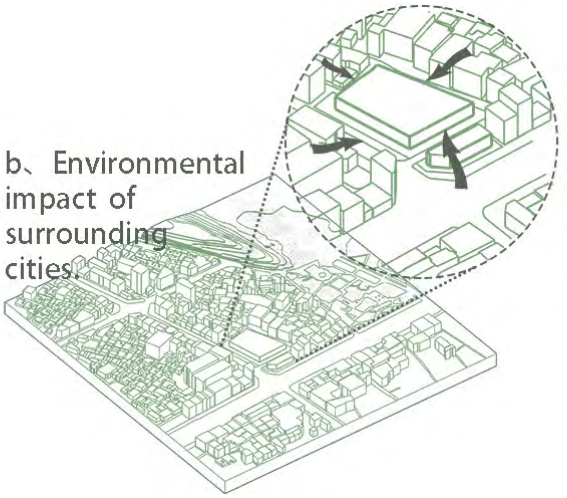
Break down the urban area and allow dialogue between areas.



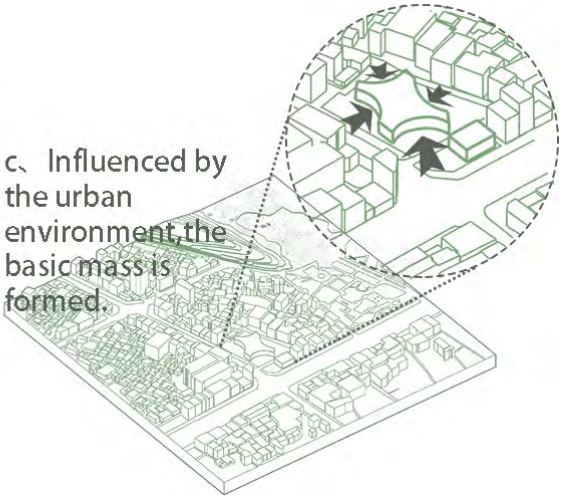
Break the building and make dialogue between buildings.



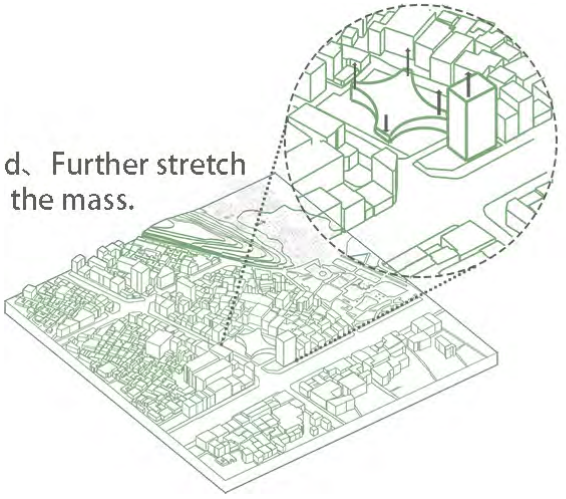
a、Site .



b、Environmental impact of surrounding cities.

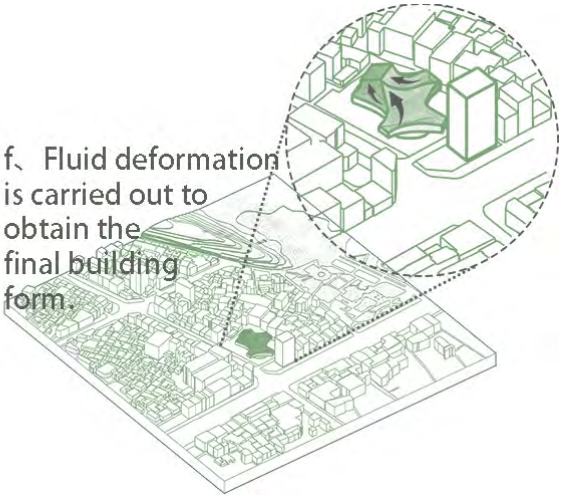


c、Influenced by the urban environment,the basic mass is formed.



d、Further stretch the mass.

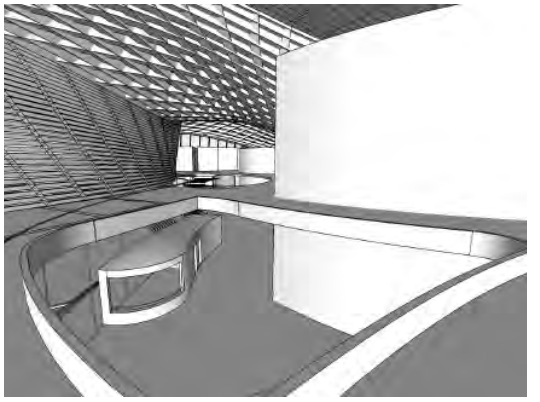
e、The theme building is lifted to introduce the ground floor space.

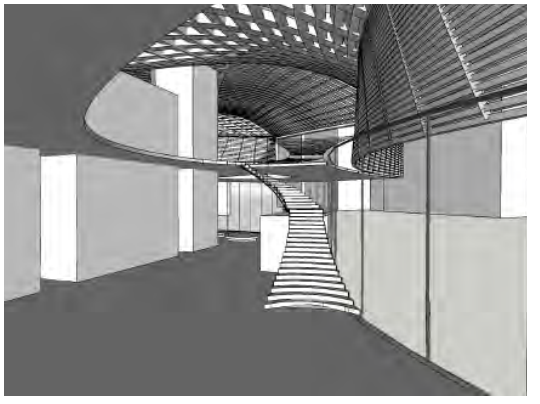


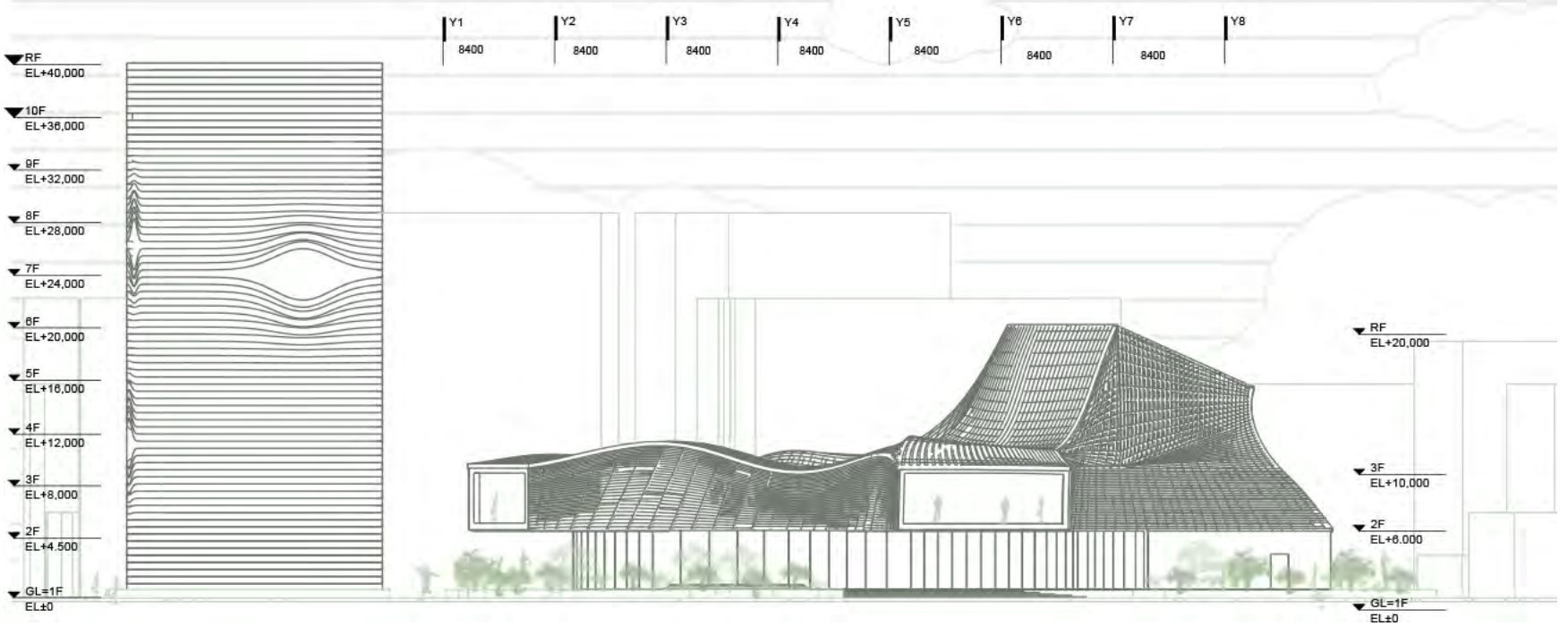
f、Fluid deformation is carried out to obtain the final building form.

1st Floor Plan

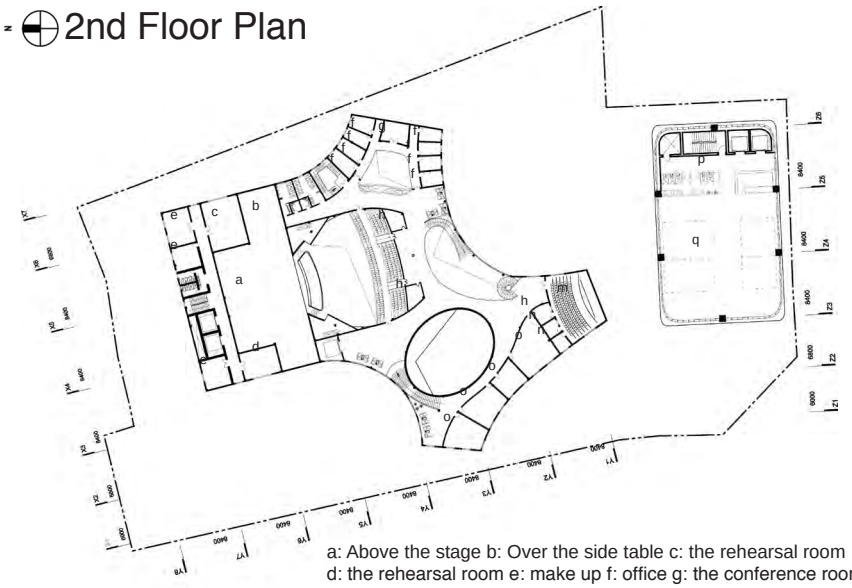
A: THE STAGE B: THE SIDE TABLE C: PROPERTY ROOM
D: MAKEUP ROOM E: THE DRESSING ROOM
F: THE HALL G: THE EXHIBITION HALL I: COFFEE
H: RESTAURANT K: TICKET OFFICE
O:A/V equipment room M: HALL Q:SHOP



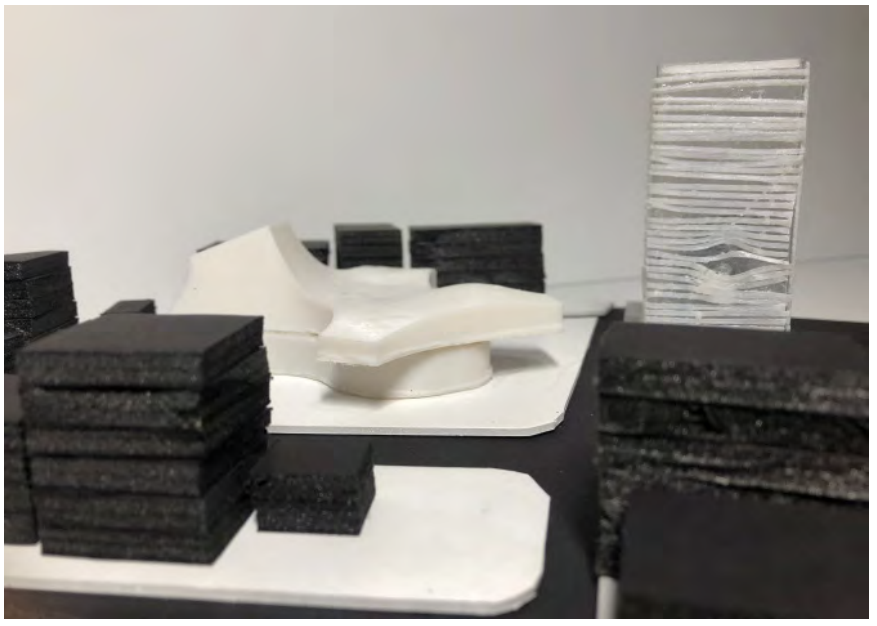


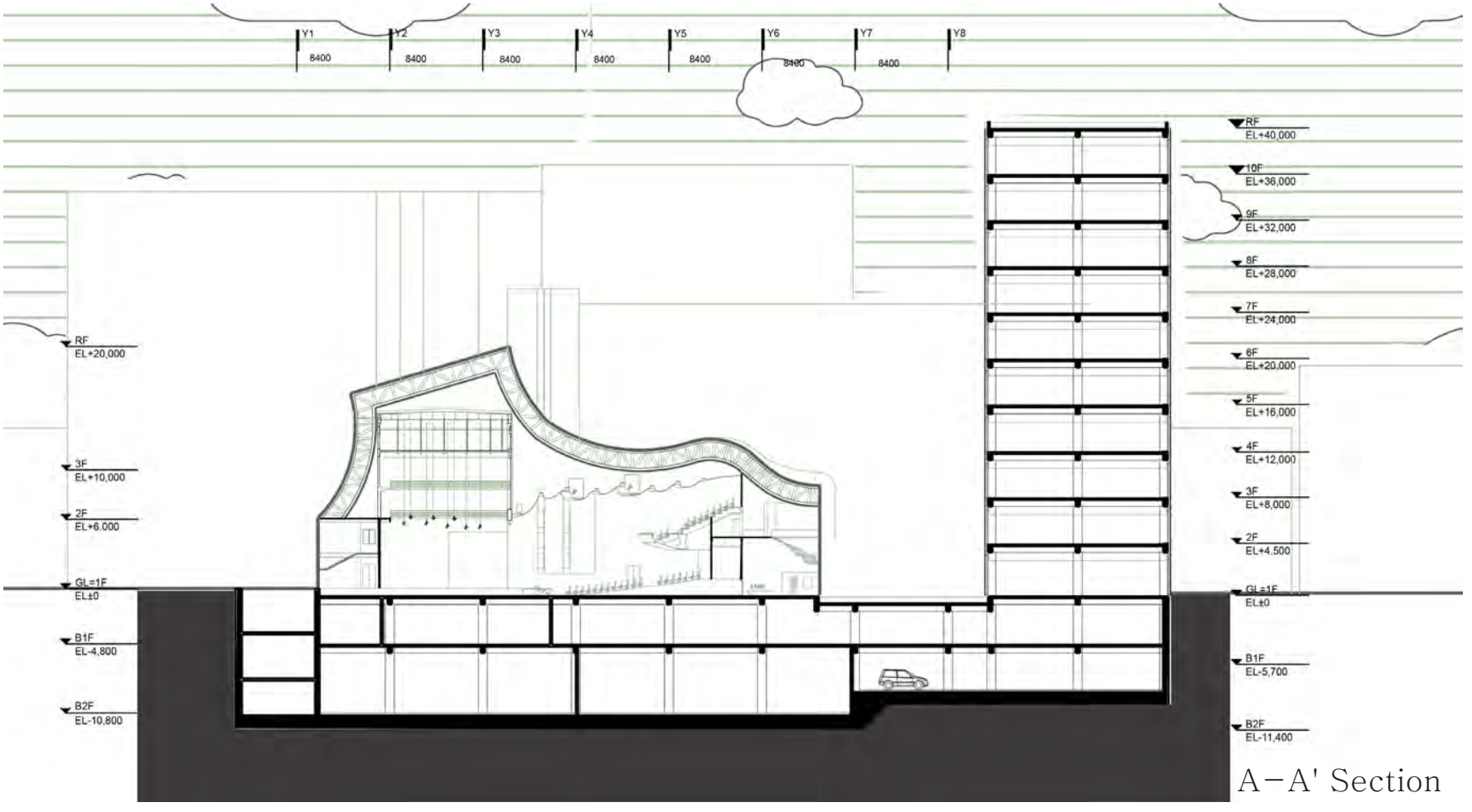


2nd Floor Plan



a: Above the stage b: Over the side table c: the rehearsal room
d: the rehearsal room e: make up f: office g: the conference room
h:A/V equipment room m: Multimedia space n: the storage room
o: exhibition hall p:hall q: shop





A-A' Section

5th YEAR

Ohjin Jo

GRADUATION STUDIO

2

담당교수

원정연
김세진

졸업생

조오진
오무열
이규형
서동재
박디새
이지현
정건현
권진섭
김민정
백지현
최현성
이도규

Tutors

Chungyeon Won
Sejin Kim

Students

Ohjin Jo
Mooyeol Oh
Kyuhyung Lee
Dongjae Suh
Disae Park
Jihyun Lee
Gunhyun Jeong
Jinsub Kwon
Minjeong Kim
Jihyun Baek
Hyeonsung Choi
Dokyu Lee

OHJIN JO
조오진

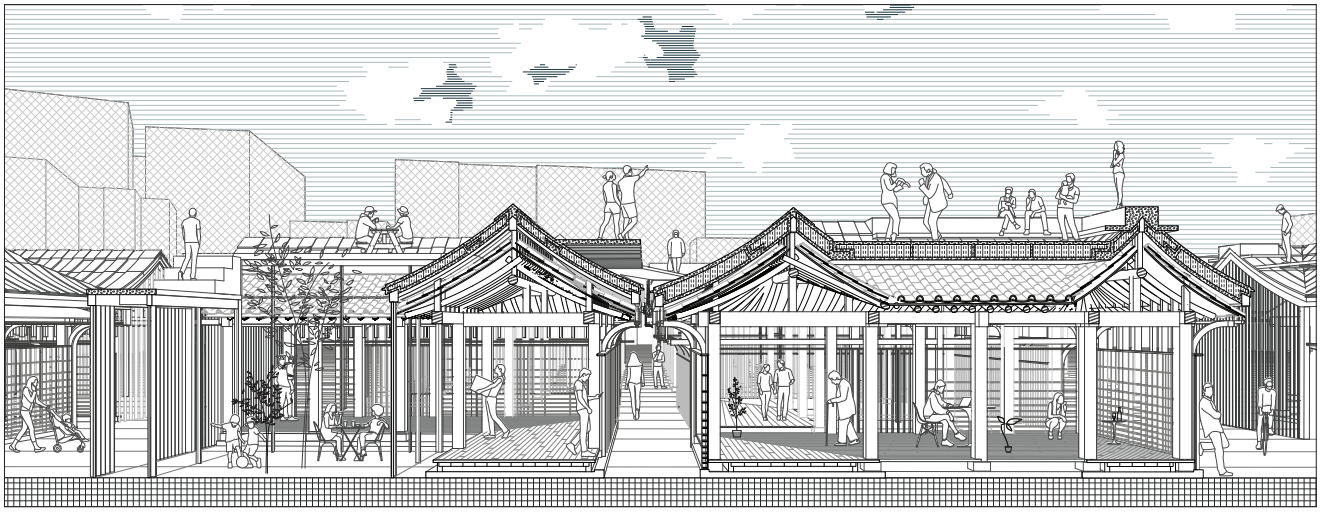
SHALL WE?
THEREFORE, WE SHALL

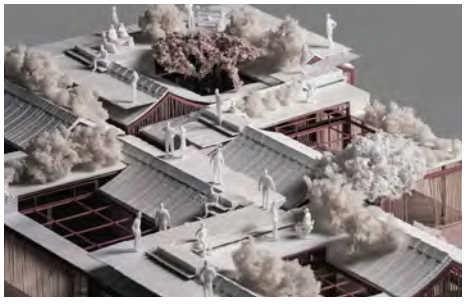
Iksun-dong, Seoul

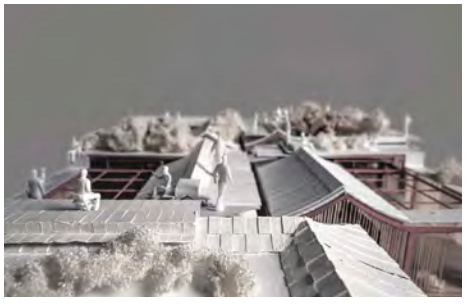
Architecture begins its life as a system that proposes our lives. The built building cannot last forever (despite the immutable nature belied by the completed image), so it changes when the system that was first proposed becomes unable to meet the needs of users – us. There are various ways in which buildings change. We make ceaseless efforts to replace, section, add, inflate, leave scars, and try to keep the scar out of sight. When our demands differ beyond the means of such change, the building is eventually demolished and handed over its ground to the next generation. Buildings are expendable. We are living on an archaeological land called the "City," where such scars and superimposed layers are piled together.

However, our perspective for 'traditional architecture' seems to be somewhat passive. Although much of the life systems they had do are not easily applied to us today - even in most cases at all, we pay the entrance fee with all our heart and soul, stuffed them up and surrounded by fences. Otherwise, sell the image to the media, leaving only the remnants. Either way, we willingly take the trouble to see those mummies.

This project is about Hanok, one of the most pervasive Korean traditional architectures in our lives. I don't want to just list what our hanok look like. But with the obvious weaknesses of its physical entity, there are certain relationships they have that can make this city more prosperous. Although they were built by our own hands, Hanoks seem to have hidden their own special offers of relationship from us. Unfortunately, the 'modern' methods we used to stuffed this particular type of building have invaded and filled all the small alley networks that had been stretched out long under the eaves. Now, the approach to hanok should be different.







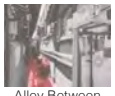
Hanok I Korea Traditional Architecture

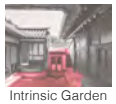
Our perspective for 'traditional architecture' seems to be somewhat passive. Although much of the life systems they had do are not easily applied to us today - even in most cases at all, we pay the entrance fee with all our heart and soul, stuffed them up and surrounded by fences. If not, sell the image to the media, leaving only the remnants. Either way, we willingly take the trouble to see those mummies.

This project is about Hanok, one of the most pervasive Korean traditional architectures in our lives. There are some areas where whese typical type of architecture are remains - clustered. We use these remain mummies with various programs. Many people consider only the skins they have rather than the quality of spatial aspects these vessels can contain. The reason is simple. It lucrative much more. People tend to seek places where have beautiful 'photo spots' and fancy interior. Now, it is our responsibility to find ways to make these old reamins more prosperous and fit to the relationship urban spaces have.

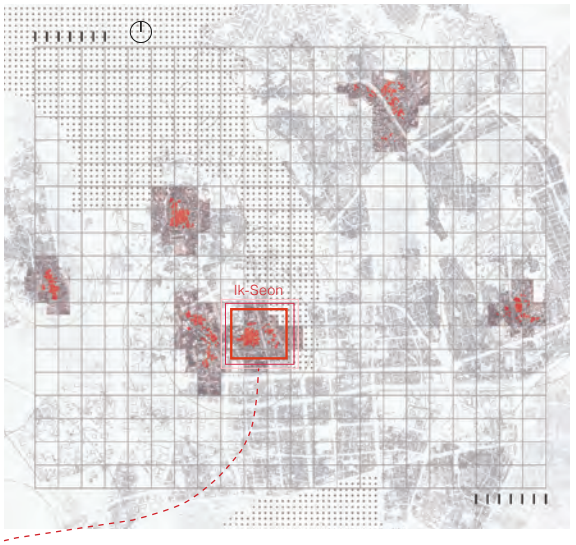
Urban Hanok Villages in Seoul


Naturally Formed Street

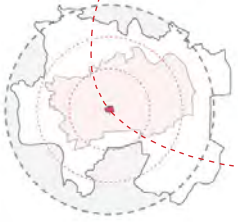

Alley Between Hanoks


Intrinsic Garden

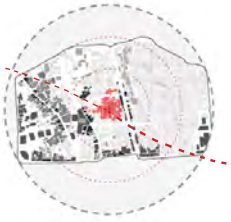

Compromised Garden



Site Location I Regional & Programical

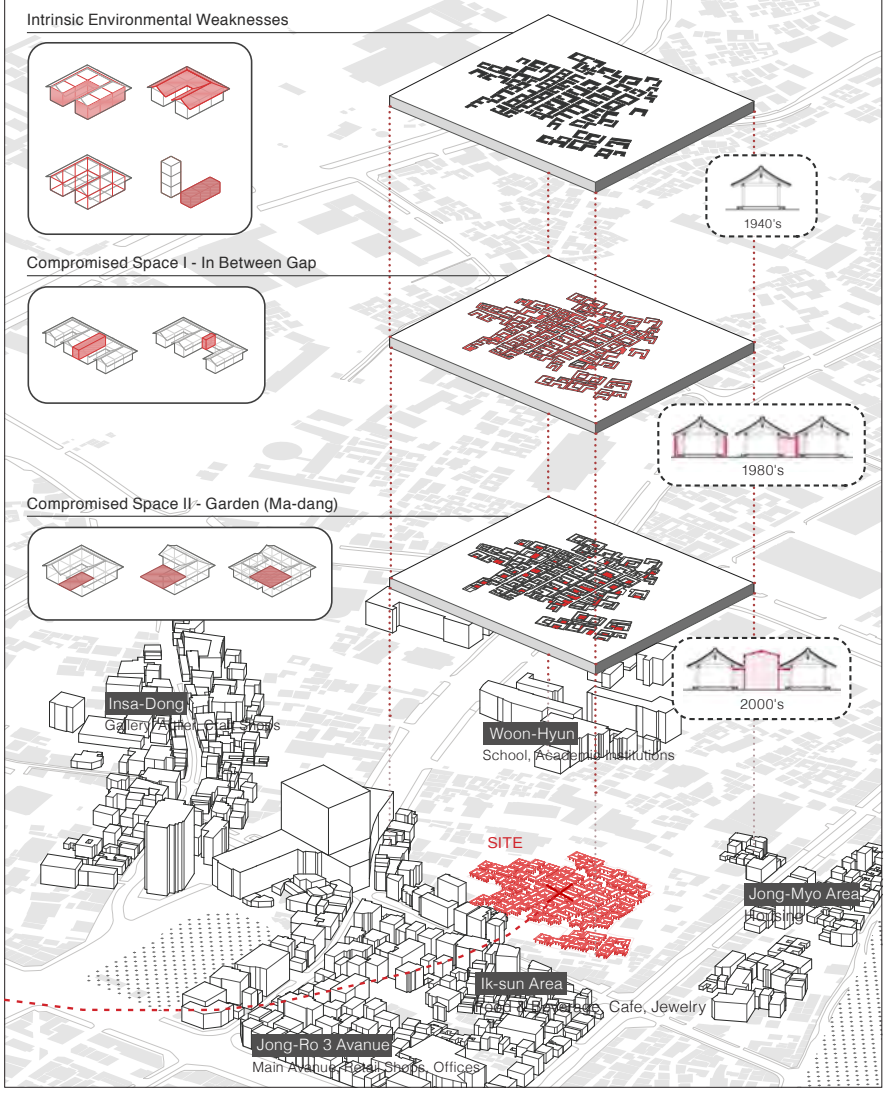

Jong-Ro District


Jong-Ro 3 Avanue


Ik-Sun

Ik-Sun I New Revival Hanok

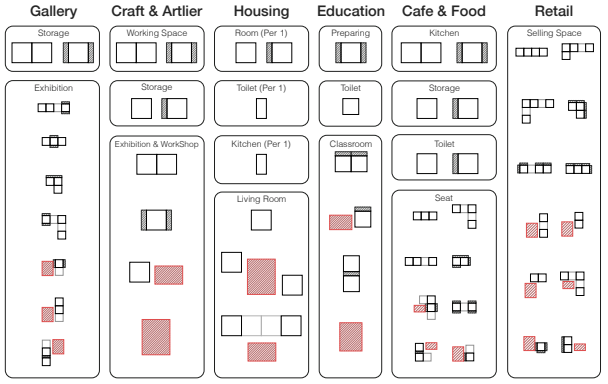
Architecture begins its life as a system that proposes our lives. The built building cannot last forever (despite the immutable nature belied by the completed image), so it changes when the system that was first proposed becomes unable to meet the needs of users – us. There are various ways in which buildings change. Hanoks in Ik-Sun area shows some of those methods.



Unit Cells of Each Programs

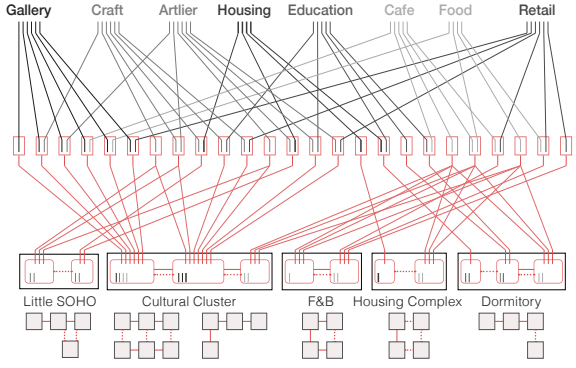
• each cells occupies 3000 x 3000

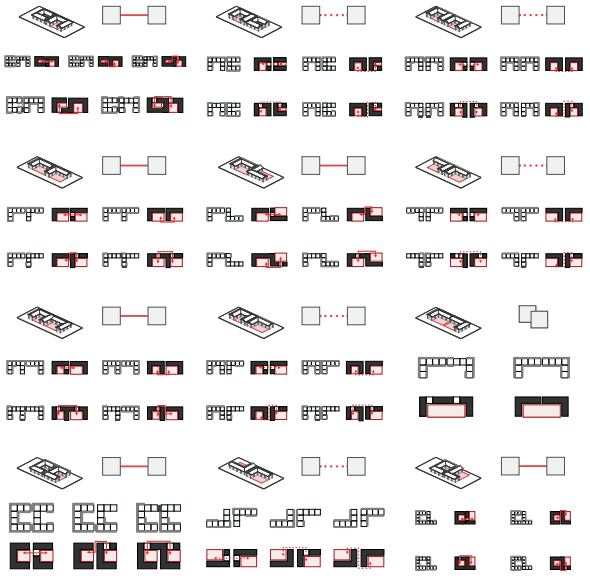
Ameliorating contemporary hanok should be accompanied not only by environmental but also by spatial organization. Eclectic programs from surrounding context were set and classified. By studying, I found that there are some standards which used in general. Next, I applied those foundings with a little modification to fit in hanok's cells.

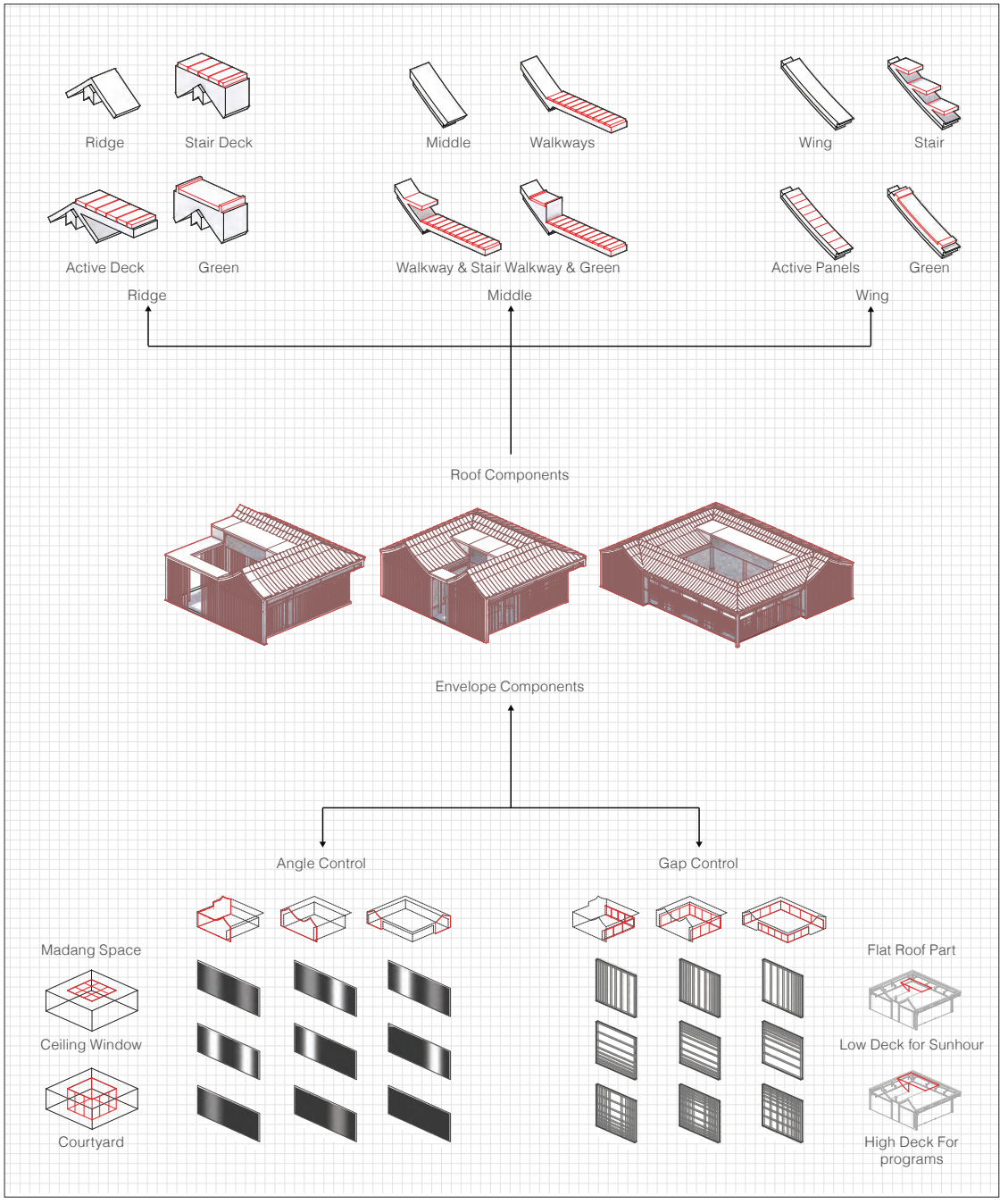


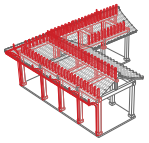
Program Cluster Networks with Madangs

We are living on an archaeological land called the "City," where many scars and superimposed layers are piled together. This is why spontaneous network and cluster system is the key of these kind of village rehabilitation project. The important point is that hanok is conceiving intrinsic garden, which have a portential to be a nod point of network.

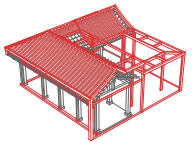




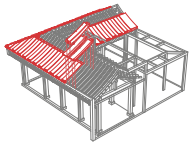




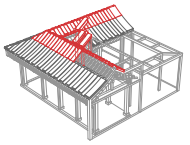
1. Attached Structure To Existing



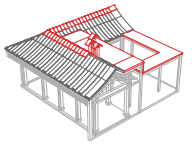
2. Beam, Rafter and Ridge



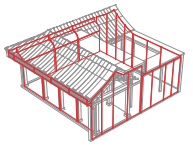
3. Roof Shell Wing Parts



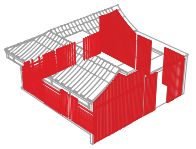
4. Roof Shell Middle Parts



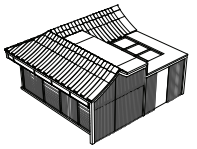
5. Roof Shell Ridge Parts



6. Double Glazed For Insulation



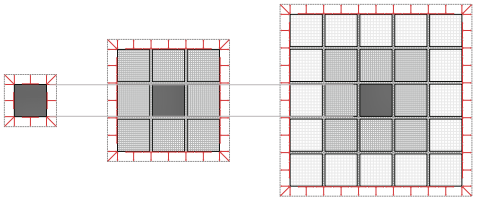
7. Envelope Shadings

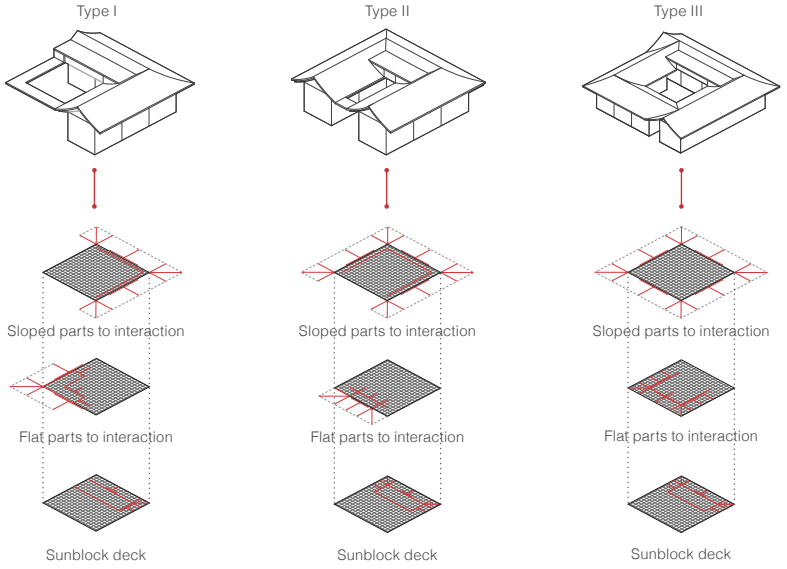


8. The Shell

Roof Network

Hanok has it value not only on the ground networks but also on the roofs. With the shell, their sky networks can expand infinetely to adjecent other roof shell. By designing roof shell members into three parts, versatility of the shell is improved with various roof components.





The project is compsed through series of shells. Shells are defined to two parts, ground and roof. We can redefine the most fundamental aspects of network relationship and circulation. Multifarious roof components can make very different roof relationship. Therefore, solitary shells are weaved to produce huge networks.

MOOYEOL OH
오무열

PLUG-IN System

POST OFFICE's ROLE & DESIGN
Considering Application of Drone Transportation

Sanggye-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul

Necessity of PLUG-IN

1. Problem Recognition

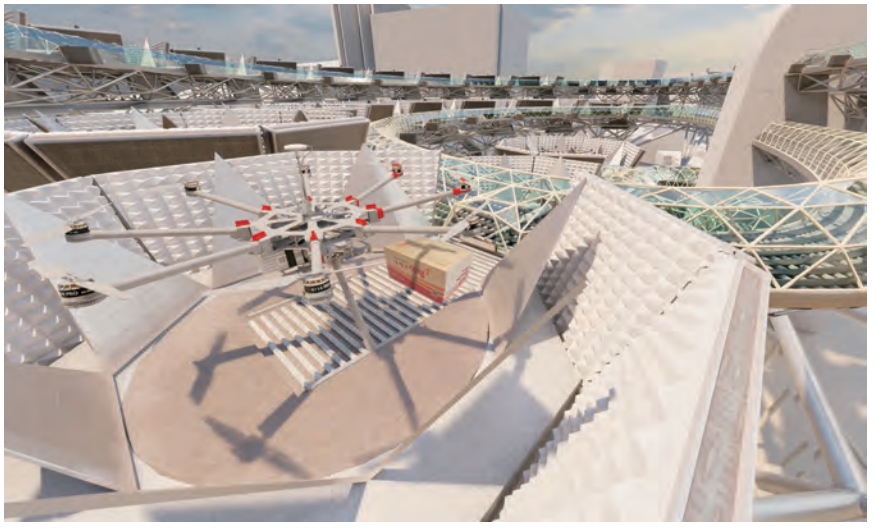
In modern cities, there are situations where there are physical limitations to ground movement. For example, there are roads less than 4m wide. Not only large-sized fire truck, if there are illegally parked vehicles on the road, it is the width of the road that is difficult for ordinary vehicles to pass. Therefore, in the case of an emergency that solution had to reach within 5 minutes, it need better physical mobility skills, and I focused on drone technology as one of them. Also, I tried to concentrate especially on the post office, which will be the place with the most drones among government offices. The drones at the post office will not only deliver parcel services, but will also provide emergency measures as an advance, forward party that a situation, some one cannot be reached within 5 minutes.

2. Site Selection

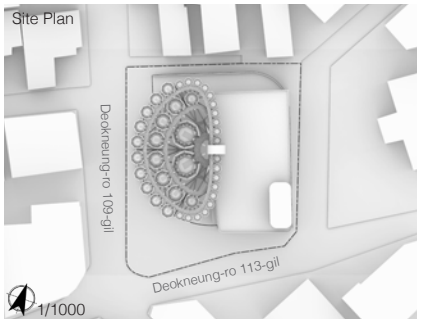
Among the roads narrower than 4m, the post offices with the least distribution of fire stations and police stations were selected. It is the Sanggye 3 and 4 dong post office. In addition, the area related to the Sanggye 3 and 4 dong post offices is about 2.5 km in radius, and drones traveling at 30 km/h can arrive anywhere within 5 minutes.

PLUG-IN Process

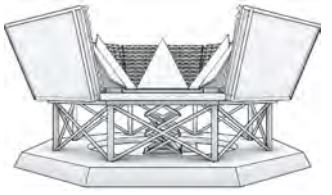
PLUG-IN System can be installed at any post office. Therefore, this site shows an example of how it is applied.



Among the distribution lines, the parcel that came up through a vertical lift is moved through a conveyor belt and delivered to an unmanned aerial drone designated by the automatic classification system.

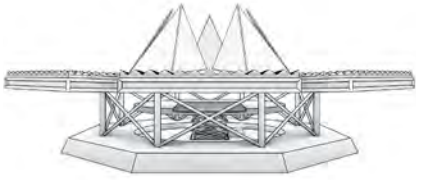


Step#1 - Resting



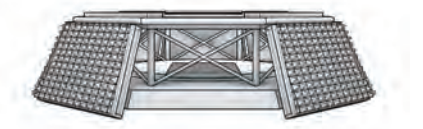
This is the state when the drone is not working. The Drone is located at the bottom of the Nest. Here, charging and maintenance of the drone takes place automatically.

Step#2 - Transforming



The Nest is transforming into a form for mission. 1) The drone is moved from the lower part of the Nest to the upper part by the lift. 2) The bottom of the upper part used as the lower part cover opens. 3) The barrier that blocks the drone's noise and airflow is also transforming into a state for operation.

Step#3 - Working



The drone is ready for transport missions. The barrier blocks noise that impedes the lives of citizens and airflow that impedes flight to adjacent drones. Therefore, the Drone can performs its mission smoothly.

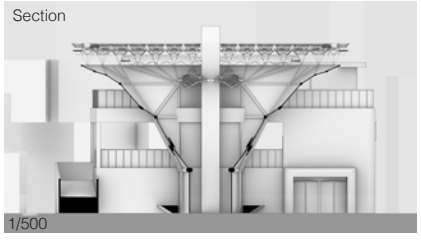
1. Reducing Density
Next to the site was an old building built in 1960s. Eliminate it and create a square to lower downtown density.

2. Solving Structural Issue
The structure of the plug-in System is stably installed by utilizing some of the existing post office's structural pillars and making additional parts necessary.

3. Changing Programs
Due to the unmanned progress of the post office, the number of post office staff decreases gradually. The former post office space on the 2nd floor turns into a space for people who respond to emergencies. The second floor is connected directly to the rooftop, so it is also possible to dispatch an emergency through a shared drone.

4. Making New Delivery Route
The existing logistics line was done at the back of the building. Boxes were stored in an outside warehouse. Thanks to the automation of logistics, the boxes reached are no longer stored in the warehouse. The self-driving delivery robot, which go to the roof of the first floor through a new lamp behind the building, delivers boxes directly to the vertical lift for logistics movement. Also, people who send items use kiosks within the post office. The boxes go up to the roof of the first floor through the same vertical lift, and are delivered to the autonomous driving delivery robot through the robot arm. The flow of logistics is faster than the existing post office.

Section



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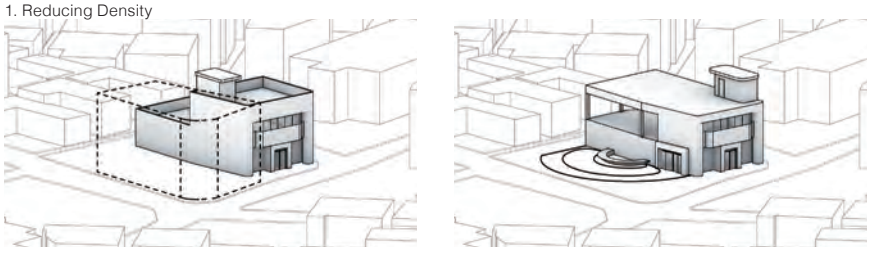
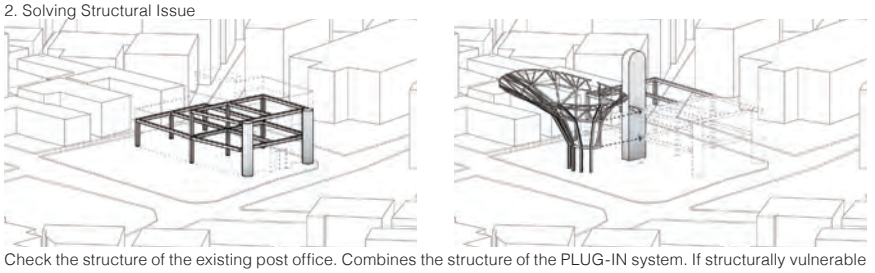
Before PLUG-IN | After PLUG-IN

1. Reducing Density



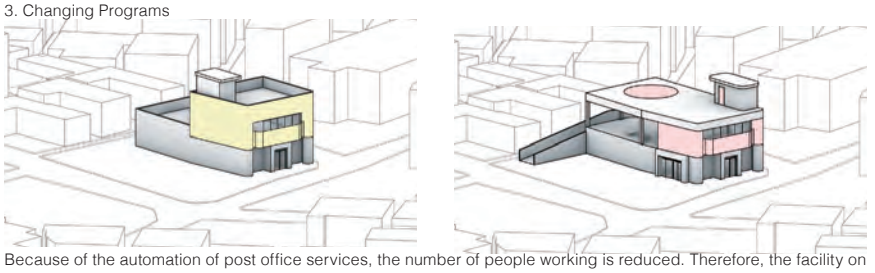
Remove old buildings next to existing post offices. The empty ground that was created is used as a square. Create a new doorway accordingly.

2. Solving Structural Issue



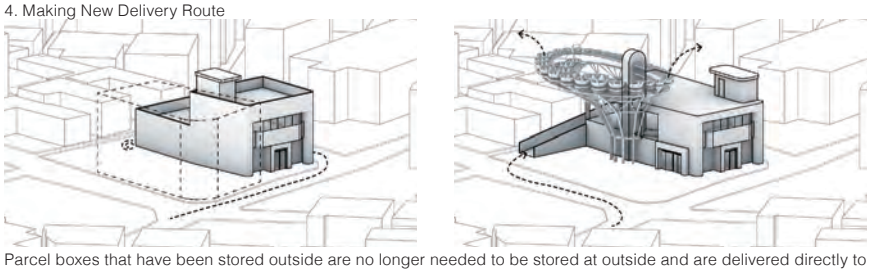
Check the structure of the existing post office. Combines the structure of the PLUG-IN system. If structurally vulnerable parts occur, reinforce them further.

3. Changing Programs



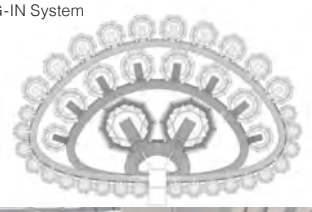
Because of the automation of post office services, the number of people working is reduced. Therefore, the facility on the second floor for workers turns into a space for people who provide emergency services.

4. Making New Delivery Route



Parcel boxes that have been stored outside are no longer needed to be stored at outside and are delivered directly to the customer via a drone.

PLUG-IN System
Plan



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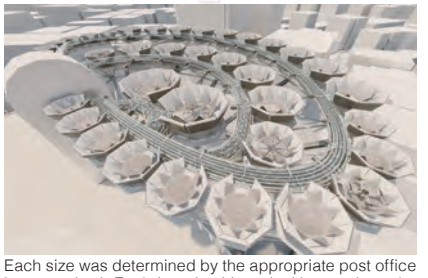
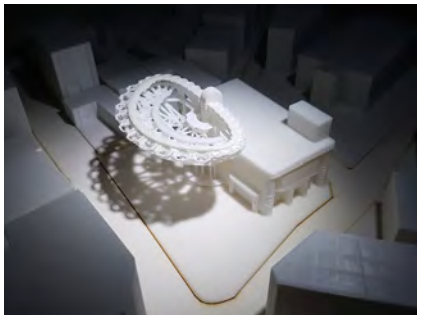


Each size was determined by the appropriate post office box standard. Each item is shipped with one drone by default. As mentioned in the status of the site, one drone arrives in at least 5 minutes to the end of the Sanggye 3 and 4 dong. The start of the drone's flight is vertical, so the nest should not overlap when viewed from top. People send smaller size box more often. Therefore, there are larger the number of small drones.

The robotic arm delivers a parcel from an unmanned overland drone to a vertical moving lift. Due to the automation of transport and delivery, separate loading, unloading, and sorting operations are not required.



KYUHYUNG LEE
이규형

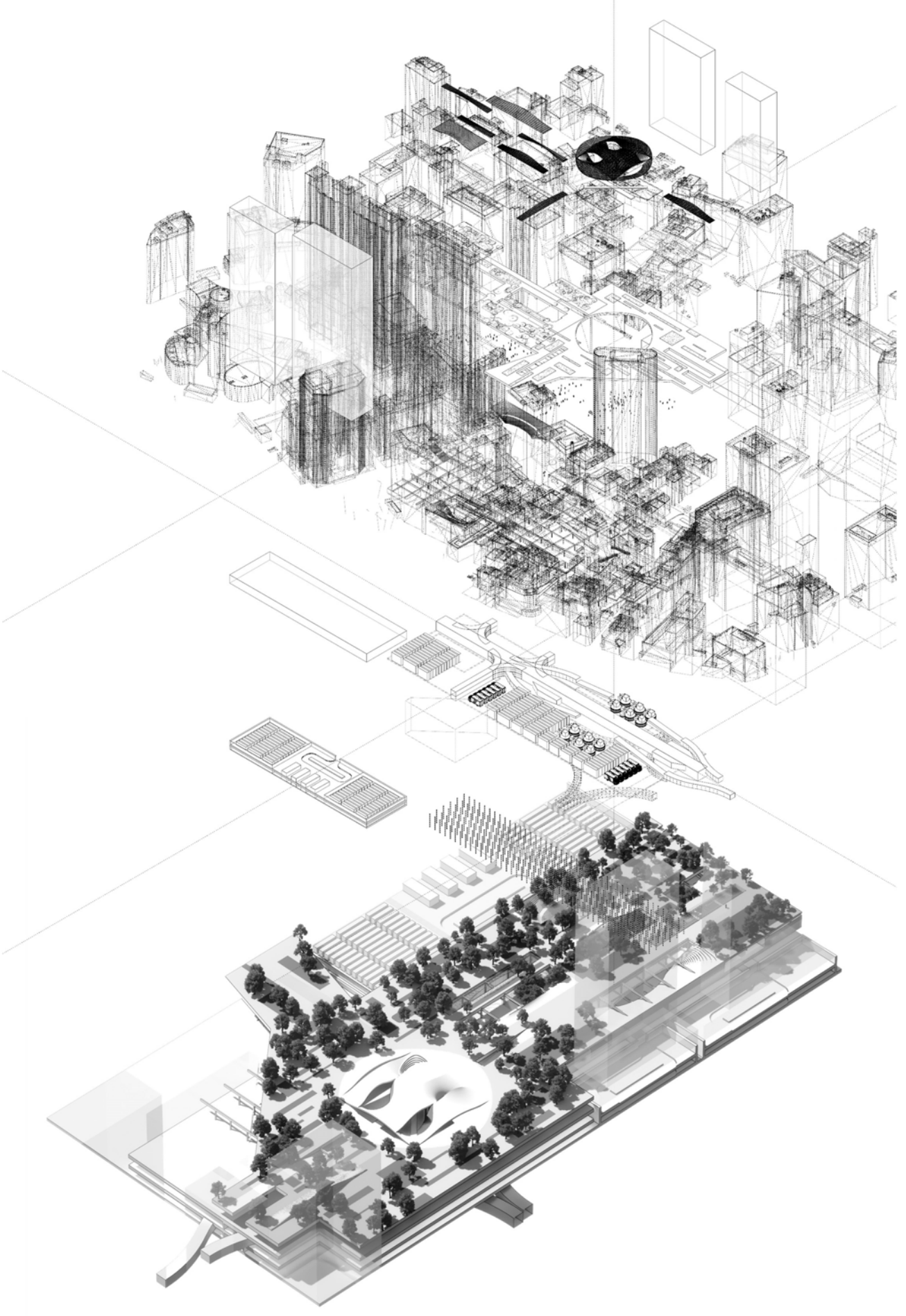
Sub-Surface Euljiro

Underground Cityscape
in the Age of Autonomous Driving

Euljiro, Seoul

A city is a dynamic space that changes and adapts to the environment. The development of means of transportation has continuously changed and dWeveloped the method of constructing urban spatial structure, and is soon facing a major change, the supply and popularization of autonomous vehicles. In addition, the issue of food self-sufficiency for urban sustainability has emerged amid an ongoing geopolitical and biological crisis. This project is a proposal to change the property of road space, which accounts for 22 percent of Seoul's space, and how to use it according to the proliferation of autonomous vehicles in the near future. In addition, it deals with ways to utilize the idle underground parking spaces due to the spread of autonomous vehicles.

The present city is divided into roads and buildings, and the building independently performs the functions of parking, housing, commerce, etc. Roads between buildings block pedestrians' movement and occupy valuable ground space. After the spread of autonomous driving, due to high driving efficiency, cars move from surface to underground tunnels, and the surface is returned to space for pedestrians. The underground space, which ceiling was previously blocked by roads, is transformed into a more usable space by actively utilizing the fluidized surface. The parking space of the existing building will be equipped with food cultivation facilities and logistics facilities to support the urban infrastructure by gaining new usability. The underground space will be used as a space for transportation and infrastructure to form the basis of the integrated city system.



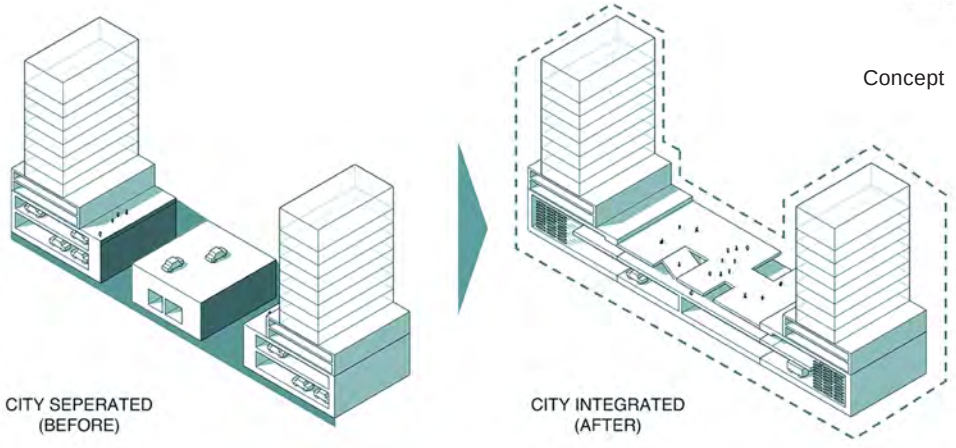
Sustainable City –

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) under the U.N. warned that a global food crisis could occur in April and May as countries block human and material exchanges to prevent the spread of Corona 19. Food supply and demand concerns arise in each country due to the new Corona crisis (self-national priority) It is needed to secure the ability to supply and demand food in case of disasters such as climate change and infectious diseases. Advanced Agriculturalization (fourth industrial revolution), Climate change, population growth, food transport burden increase (food mileage) will accelerate the new form of food production such as Vertical farms.

Autonomous transportation –

The distribution of autonomous vehicles will lower the method sharing rate of existing public transportation. - Solving problems with existing public transportation, resistance to transfer between means, convenience, etc. - The increase in traffic volume due to autonomous distribution can be offset by the introduction of self-driving-based public transportation, artificial intelligence and integrated traffic control systems. - Cars will be public transportation.

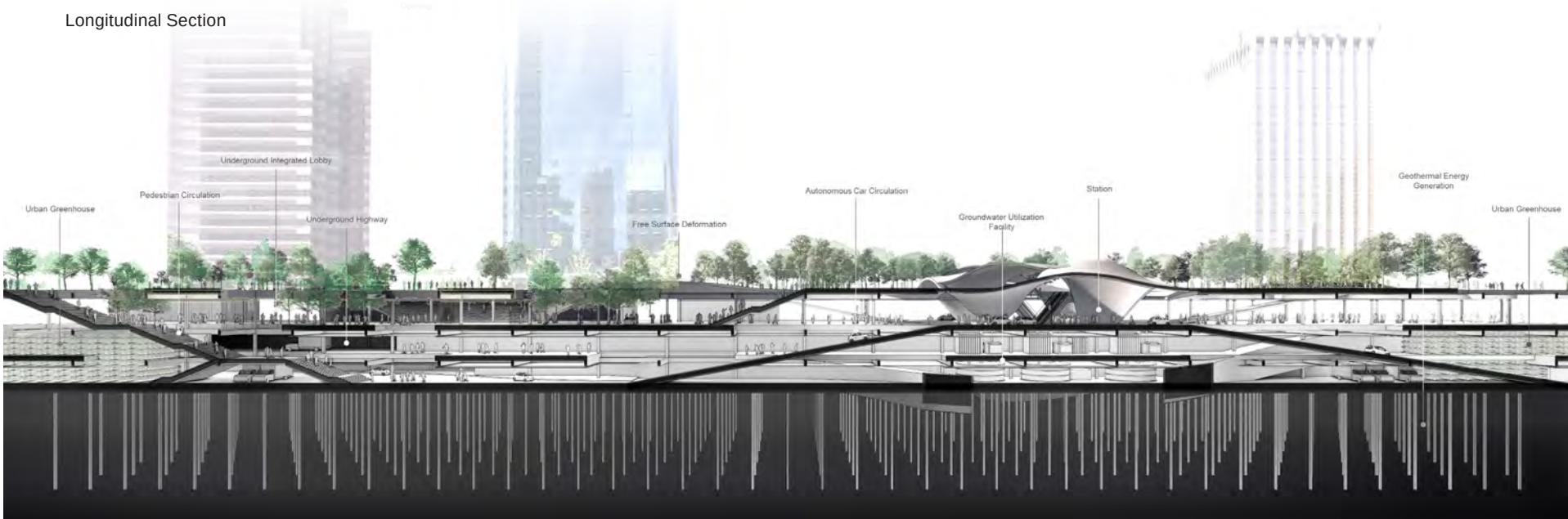
Concept



Ground Level Function Restoration-The ground space once occupied by cars will allow free movement of pedestrians and personal mobility users.

Underground Highway-Cars which have been moved from ground to underground, guarantee pedestrian safety, exclude external events such as weather providing controlled environment.

Longitudinal Section



DONGJAE SUH
서동재

A PATH FOR ALL

Universal pedestrian pathway
and rehabilitation center
Hongeun-dong, Seoul

Hongeun 1-dong, Seodaemun-gu is a representative hilly area in Seoul and one of the areas where the supply of community rehabilitation facilities for the disabled is insufficient. The road has a steep slope of 15-20% and is narrower than 4m, which is difficult for vehicles to enter. It reduces the accessibility of the underprivileged people. Due to the dense concentration of multi-family houses, green space and public green spaces are insufficient compared to the near redeveloped apartment complexes.

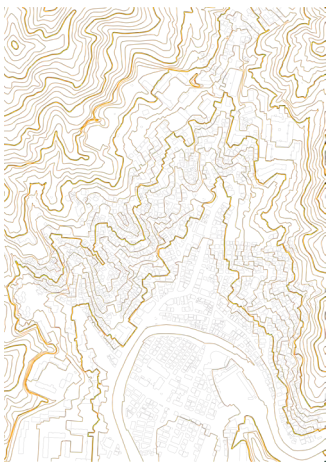
The project was intended to create an environment where everyone could walk comfortably by connecting pedestrian paths along the contours. By categorizing the existing building according to the height where it meets the pedestrian path, a remodeling plan was established and a pedestrian environment in various contexts was planned. The path intersects with the existing road, enhances the accessibility of the residential area, and functions as a green area and resting area that lowers the density of the city.

SITE ANALYSIS; *서울시 서대문구 홍은1동*

서울시 장애인 지역사회재활시설 부족 지역

서울시 구릉지 분포

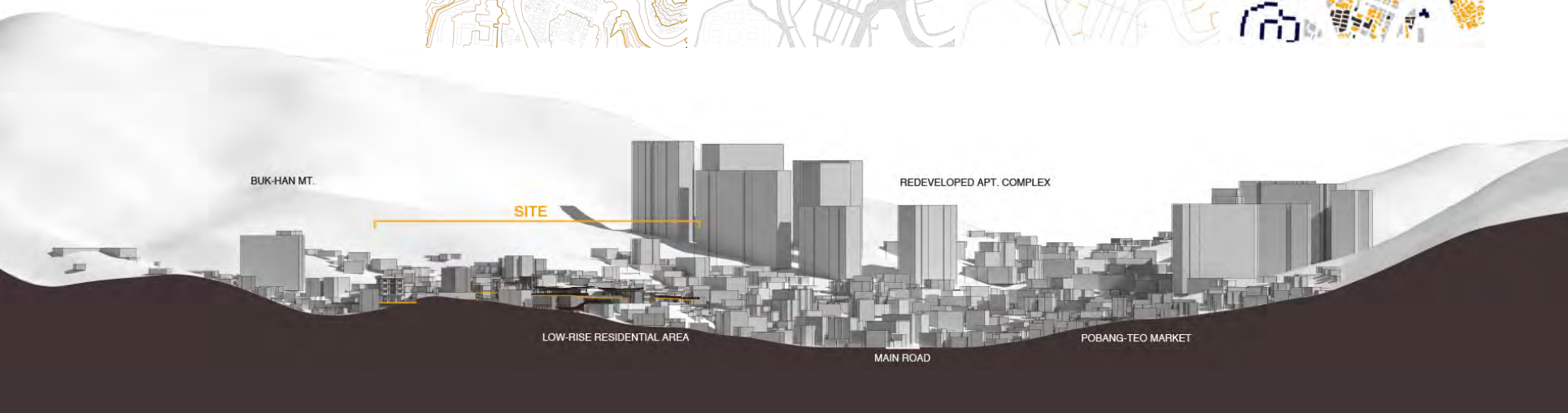
서울의 대표적 구릉 지형; 홍은동



험난한 경사; 15~20%

낮은 차량 접근성; 도로 폭 4m 이하

공개공지의 부족; 다세대, 다가구 주택 밀집



URBAN SCENES

#1, #2 Underpass, Amphetheatre

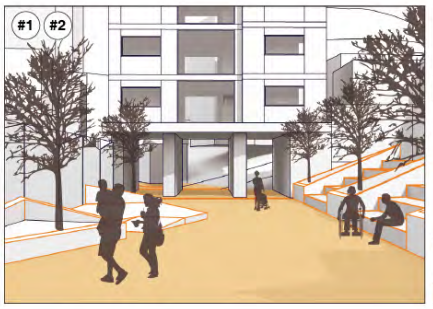
길이 기존 건물의 기초 아래를 통고 지나간다. 경사 지형을 따라 원형 극장을 만들어 야외 공연이 일어나고 보행자가 휴식할 수 있다.

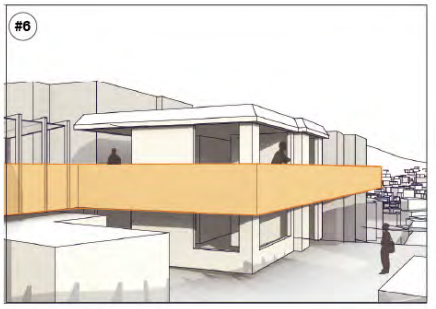
#5 Greetings bridge

도로가 만나는 삼거리에 보행자를 위한 육교를 만든다. 언덕의 어느 방향에서도 접근할 수 있으며 주민들의 자연스러운 만남의 장소가 된다.

#6 Highland day-care center

기존 건물의 2층을 데크로 이어 붙인다. 새로 만들어진 플랫폼은 주간보호시설로 조성한다. 육교와 이어 길과 연결되도록 한다.





#3 Slow factory

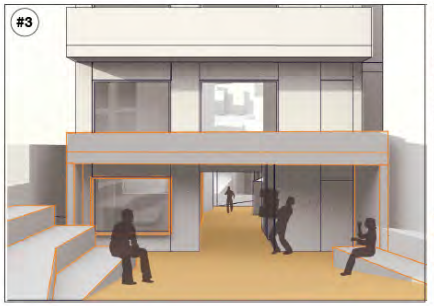
도로보다 1.5M 아래 반지하 방이 있다. 길이 반지하 방을 지나가며 필로티와 같이 개방성을 가지며 노인, 장애인의 공동작업장으로 기능한다.

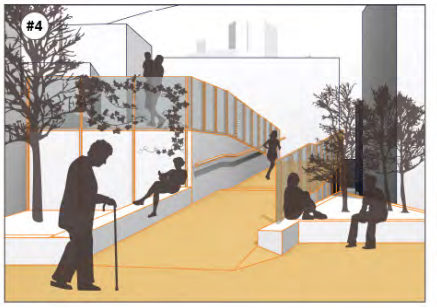
#4 Green circulation

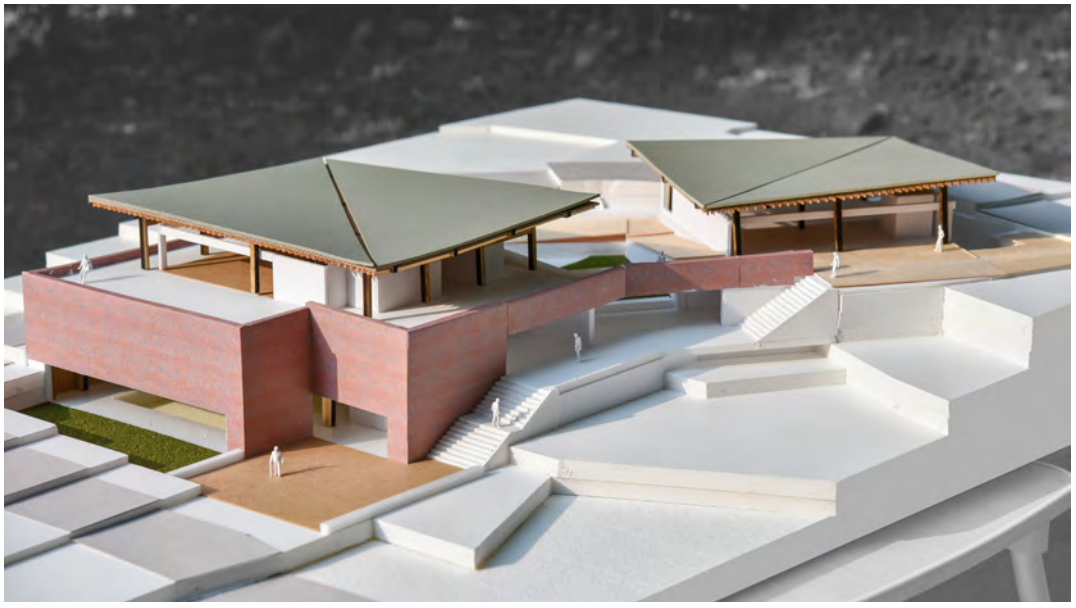
밀도가 높은 지역의 주택을 철거하고 공개 공지로 조성한다. 계단으로 된 좁은 길에 경사로를 설치하여 접근성을 높이고 Green Wall을 도입한다.

#8 Hong-eun Observatory

가파른 경사에 단층으로 집이 들어선 구역이 있다. 좁은 보행환경을 개선하고 탁트인 전망을 바라보도록 건물 지붕의 위에 공중보행로를 조성한다.

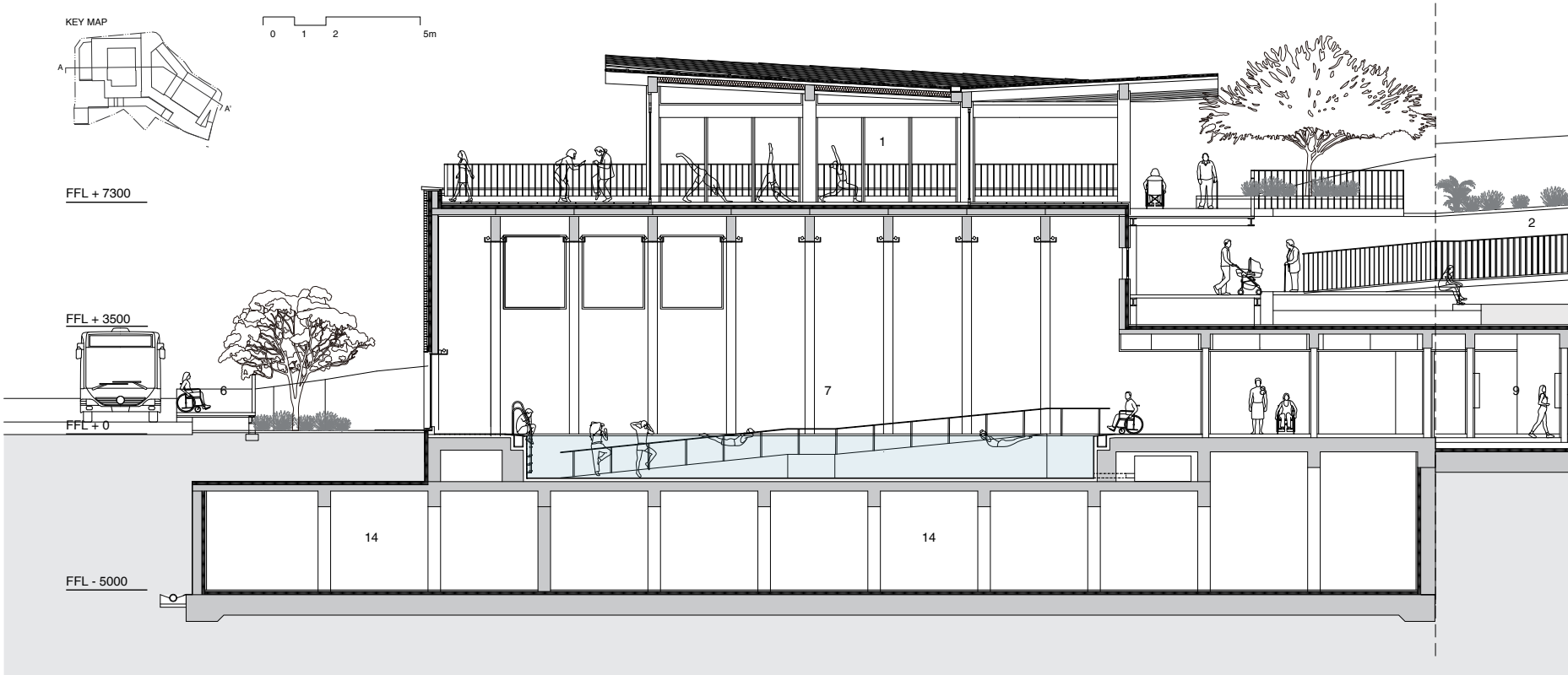


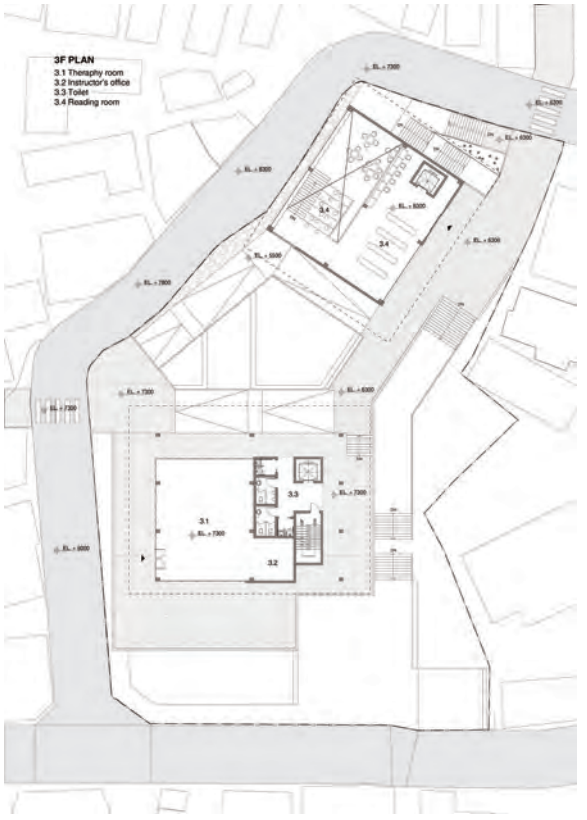


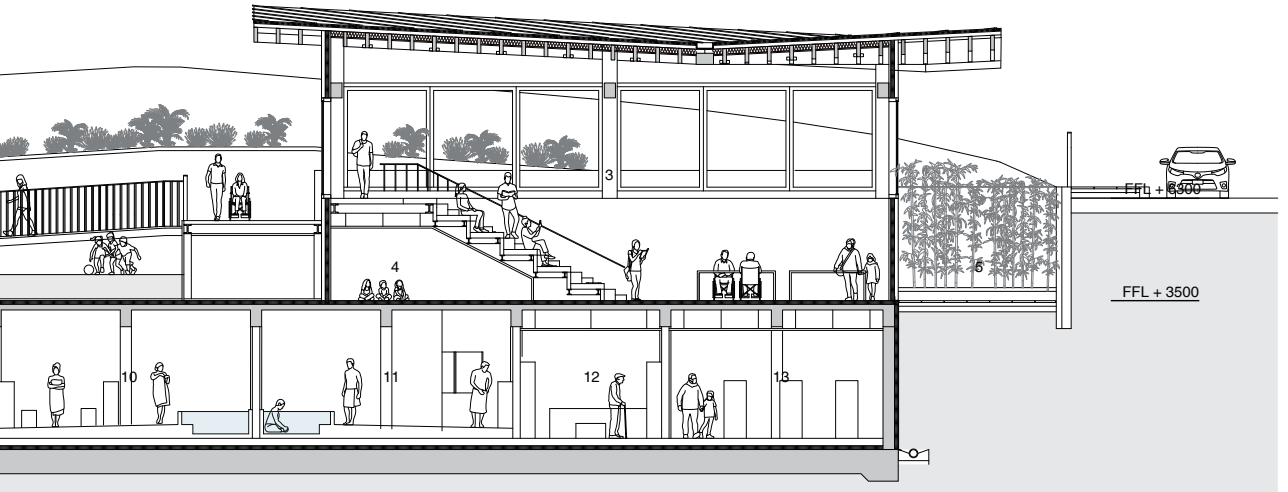


Propose a new community rehabilitation facility for the disabled, which is the center of the road. By arranging the mass along the extension line of the road, it has several directions of access depending on the height of the surrounding terrain. The program was planned as a swimming pool where people can do water rehabilitation exercises and a library, a cultural space for residents. The exterior wall is finished with bricks familiar in the area, and a warm atmosphere is created by using glulam to support the large span area.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION



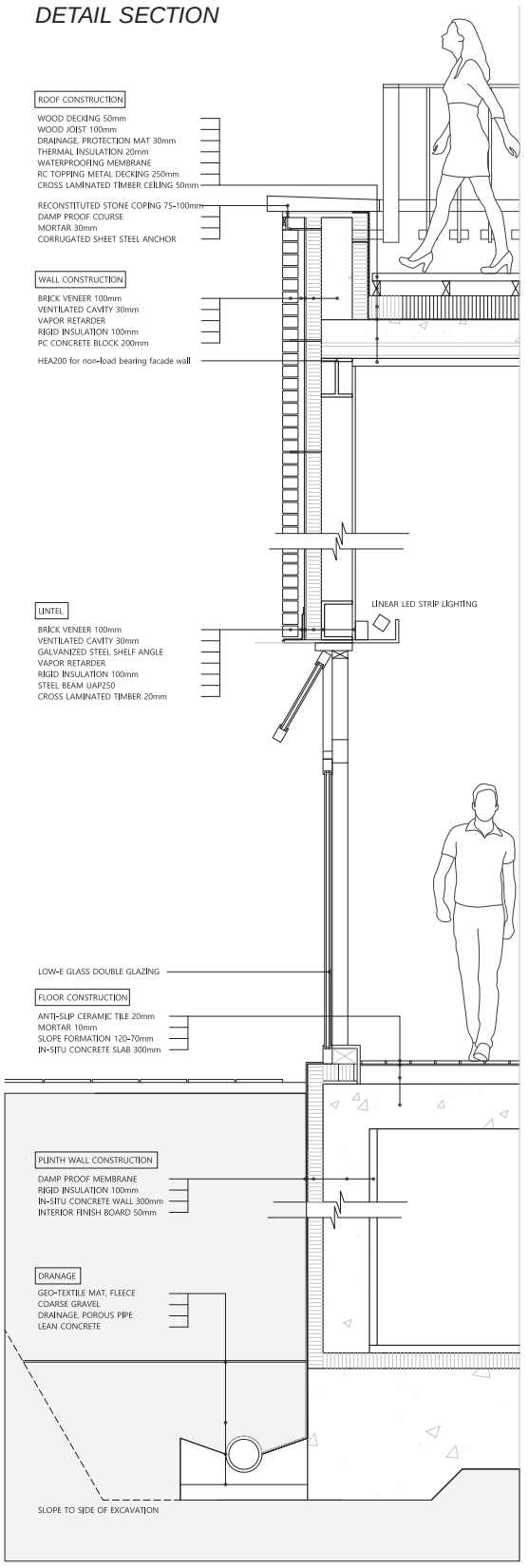




INDEX

1. Theraphy room
2. Triangular garden
3. Library
4. Kid's reading room
5. Sunken garden
6. Shuttle bus stop
7. Swimming pool
8. Instructor's office
9. Shower room (W)
10. Public bath (W)
11. Public bath (M)
12. Locker room (M)
13. Store
14. Machine room

DETAIL SECTION



DISAE PARK
박디새

TRANSFORMABLE SCHOOL
FUTURE OF SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

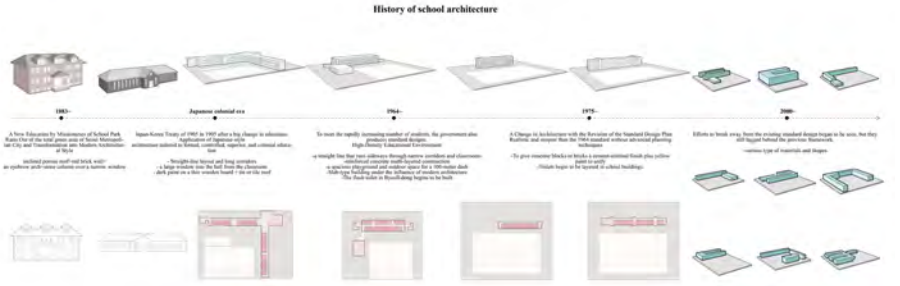
Gangdong-dong, Seoul

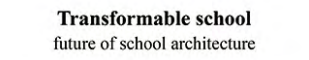
Elementary school architecture remains in the form of the past for a long time without significant changes. It is time to discuss building a new school as the Coronavirus has stopped schools.

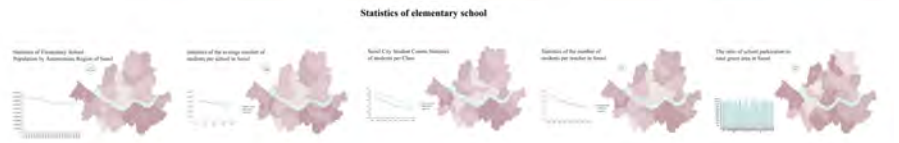
Current elementary schools have designated commuting areas for each residence, and those who live in a particular area have been designated to go to specific elementary schools. The designation of the school district is based on the 'walking distance' that elementary school students can walk to and from school, and one elementary school is located per particular school zone.

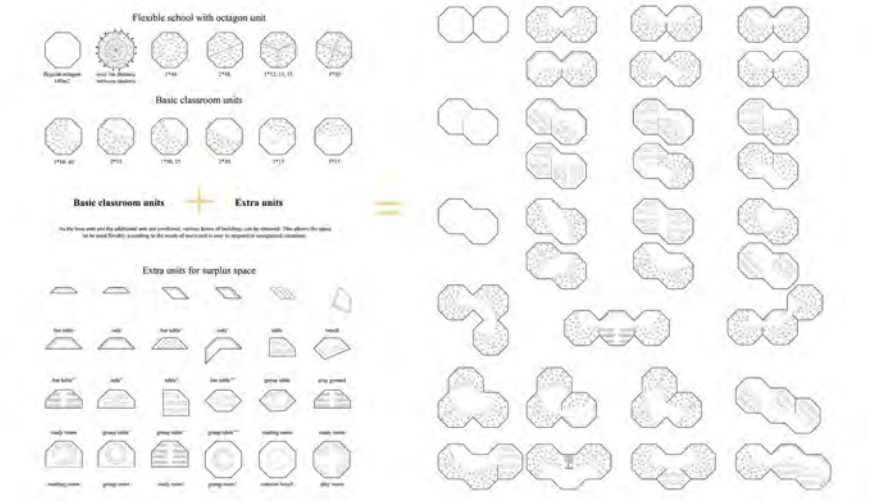
In the future, elementary schools will take a different form as online education becomes more active. Classes in information delivery will be made online, and activities-oriented education in offline spaces that require unique spaces or equipment, such as community and personality education, science, music, and art, will take place. Accordingly, specialized educational and cultural facilities were deployed for each specific region. And by placing small schools in the concept of study rooms where online classes are held within walking distance of each residence, large communities of schools have sometimes been dispersed separately and together.

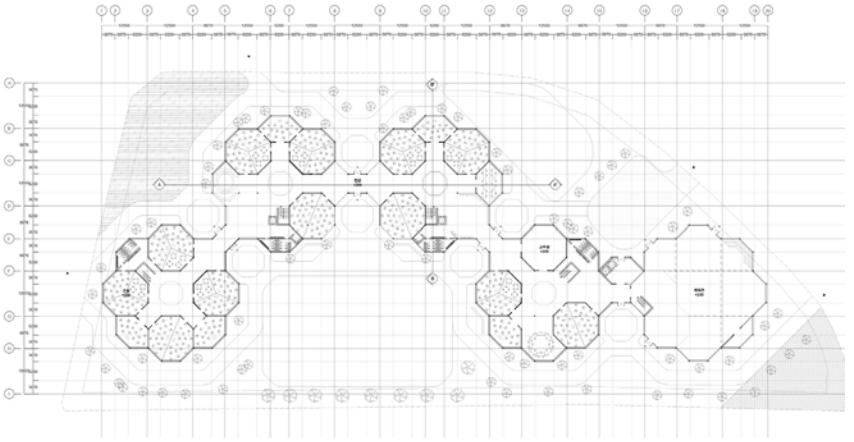
In order to respond to various social changes, flexible designs are needed that can be built differently depending on the circumstances. Thus, according to the conditions of the land, according to the number of students, a unit that can be constructed in a new combination according to social needs, was proposed.

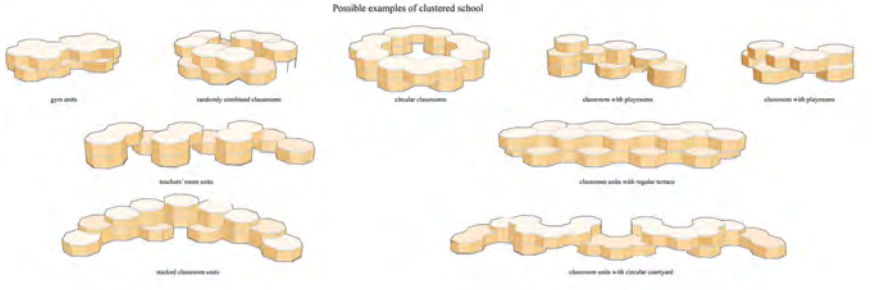


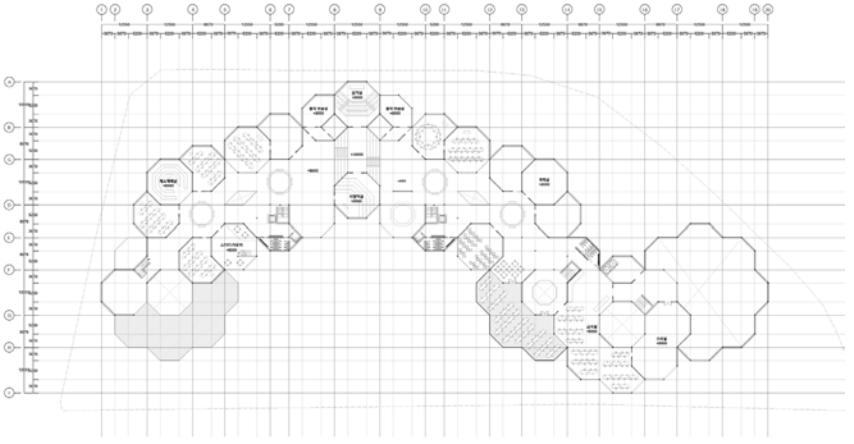


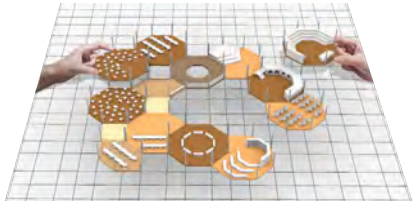


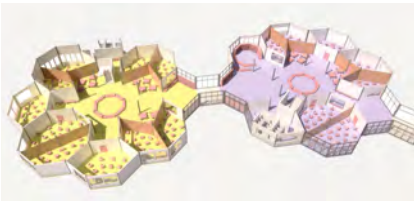

Flexible school with octagon unit
Basic classroom units
Basic classroom units
Extra units
Extra units for surplus space

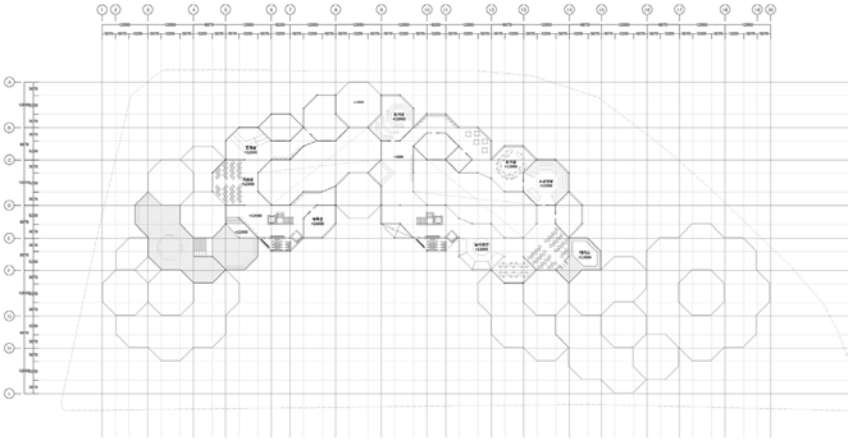



Possible examples of clustered school









JIHYUN LEE
이지현

IMPLANTING MEMORY
THE RECOVERY OF POST-OLYMPIC CITY

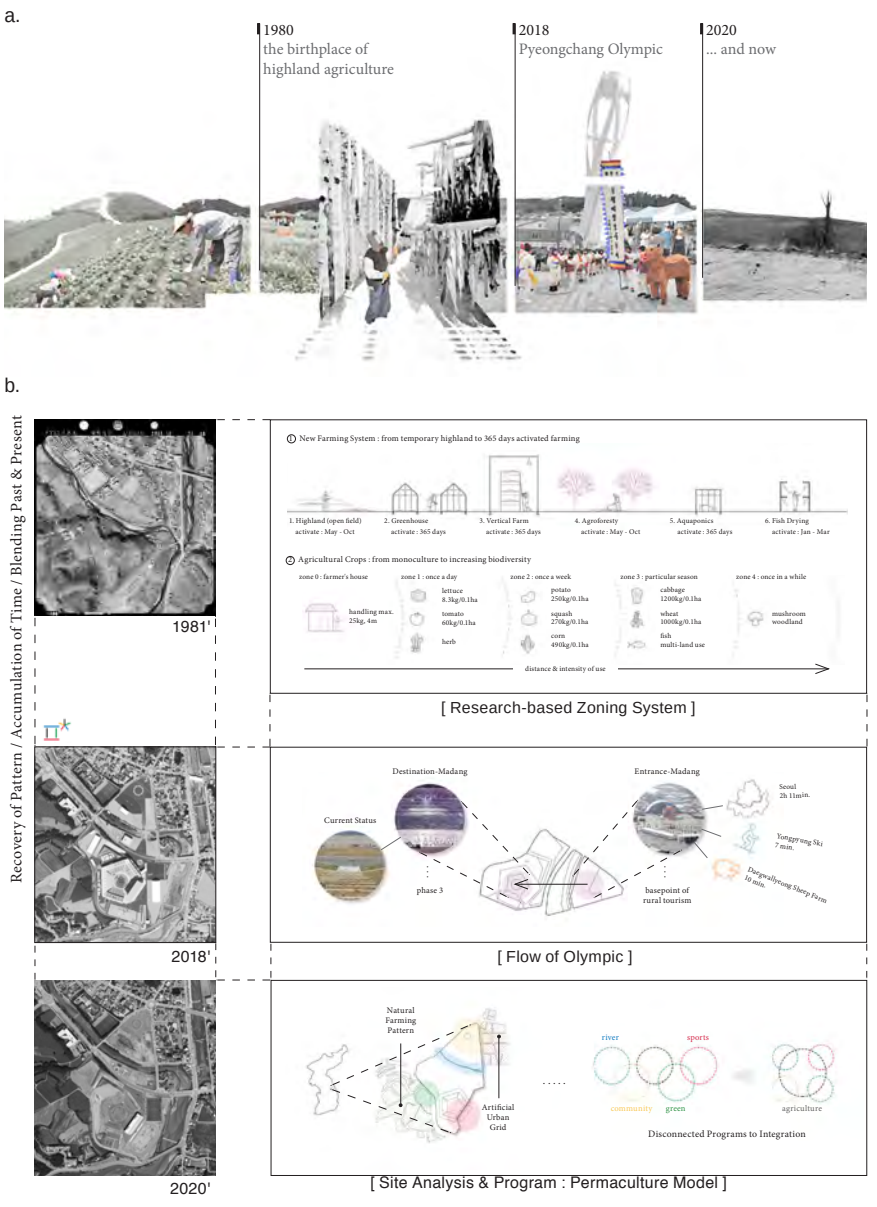
Pyeongchang, Korea

WHAT HAPPENED TO POST-OLYMPIC CITY?

Hyeonggye-ri, a small village in Gangwon-do, is the site of this project where temporary events such as the opening and closing ceremonies were held during the 2018 Pyeongchang Olympic. But the 'temporary' was, in other words, the plan already implies demolition. After the Olympic, Hyeonggye-ri lost its locality and became an abandoned land where residents nor visitors came. Rather than solving this Olympic heritage in the short-term as tourism, I proposed a new way for the coexistence of memories, the past (stable rural agriculture communities), and the newly created (Olympic Games), for the long-term revitalization and recovery.

PHASE 1:
Implanting Memory Before the Olympic for Resilient Permaculture Community

Before the Olympic, Hyeonggye-ri, 'the first neighborhood under the sky', was the birthplace of Korea's highland agriculture. But after the Olympic, the land became a piece of cement between the urban grid in the northeast and the agriculture pattern in the southwest. I thought the answer here was not a new program but a self-sustainable, resilient agriculture community. Starting with patterns that existed in the past, I planned a new master plan with future-oriented farming systems and zoning systems divided by distance and intensity of use from residential units.

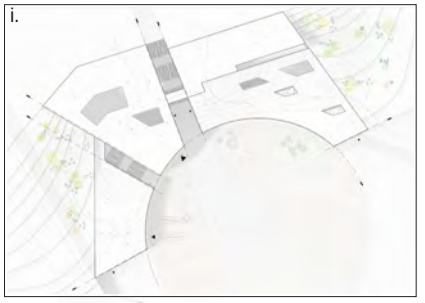


a.Timeline of Hyeonggye-ri b. Research Diagram c. Implanting Sequence

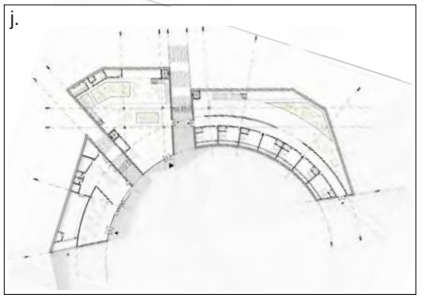
d.

e.

i.



j.



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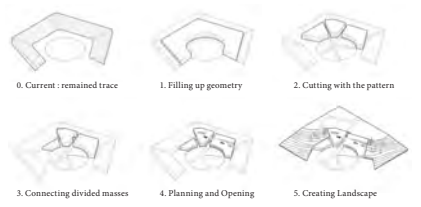


h.

k.

d. Scenarios e. Physical Model f. Masterplan g. Mass Development
h. Program i. Siteplan j. Plans k. Sections

PHASE 2:
Implanting Memory During the Olympic
for Productive Urban Block

At the time of the Olympic, Hyeonggye-ri had a flow that contained the tradition of Korean villages, 'from the entrance-madang to the destination-madang (Olympic Plaza)'. Also, the development of roads and infrastructure caused by the Olympic has made it easier to move from Seoul to Hyeonggye-ri and from Hyeonggye-ri to Gangwon-do's tourist attractions. Phase 2 es these memories to restore the entire w of the village and visitors and plans yeonggye-ri as a hub for rural tourism in ngwon-do. The village itself is not just a endid tourist destination, but a hub for tors to Gangwon-do as the center of nsportation.

ASE 3:
planting Memory After the Olympic
the Final Junction Point

sidents and visitors recovered from ase 1 and 2 meet at Olympic Plaza, the l junction point along with the recov-d flow and pattern. Using the pentago- form of land and the height difference , I designed an attractive building where ople, patterns, time, and memory could nd. This building is a space that natu- melts into the ground like a landscape, 'ks as both underground and upper und. The program includes a market for ners to buy and sell crops, and a farm-stay where visitors can stop by for a short time during the tour.

By these phases, a 'memory implanted' village is designed with answers ranging from the overall master plan to the size of a single building.

5th YEAR

Yicong Han

GRADUATION STUDIO

3

담당교수

이종걸
홍성규

졸업생

韩奕聪
마리암 알자비
주한슬
김근목
胡佳阳
林亨嫣
史悦莉
宋珈奇
배건희
장우르피야나
김지훈
유예준
석장환
임승규

Tutors

Chongkul Yi
Seongkyu Hong

Students

Yicong Han
Maryam AlZaabi
Hanseul Ju
Geunmok Kim
Jiayang Hu
Hengyan Lim
Yueli Shi
Jiaqi Song
Geonhee Bae
Urpiana Jang
Jihun Kim
Yeyun Yoo
Jangwan Suk
Sungkyu Lim

YICONG HAN
韩奕聪

NEW LIFE OF SHIP

Alang, Gujarat, Western coast of India

PROJECT INTRODUCTION
This project is about cruise remodeling design in Alang,India aiming to provide migrant labors with a better living environment including residential spaces, functional spaces (education, market and self-supply system) and industrial spaces.

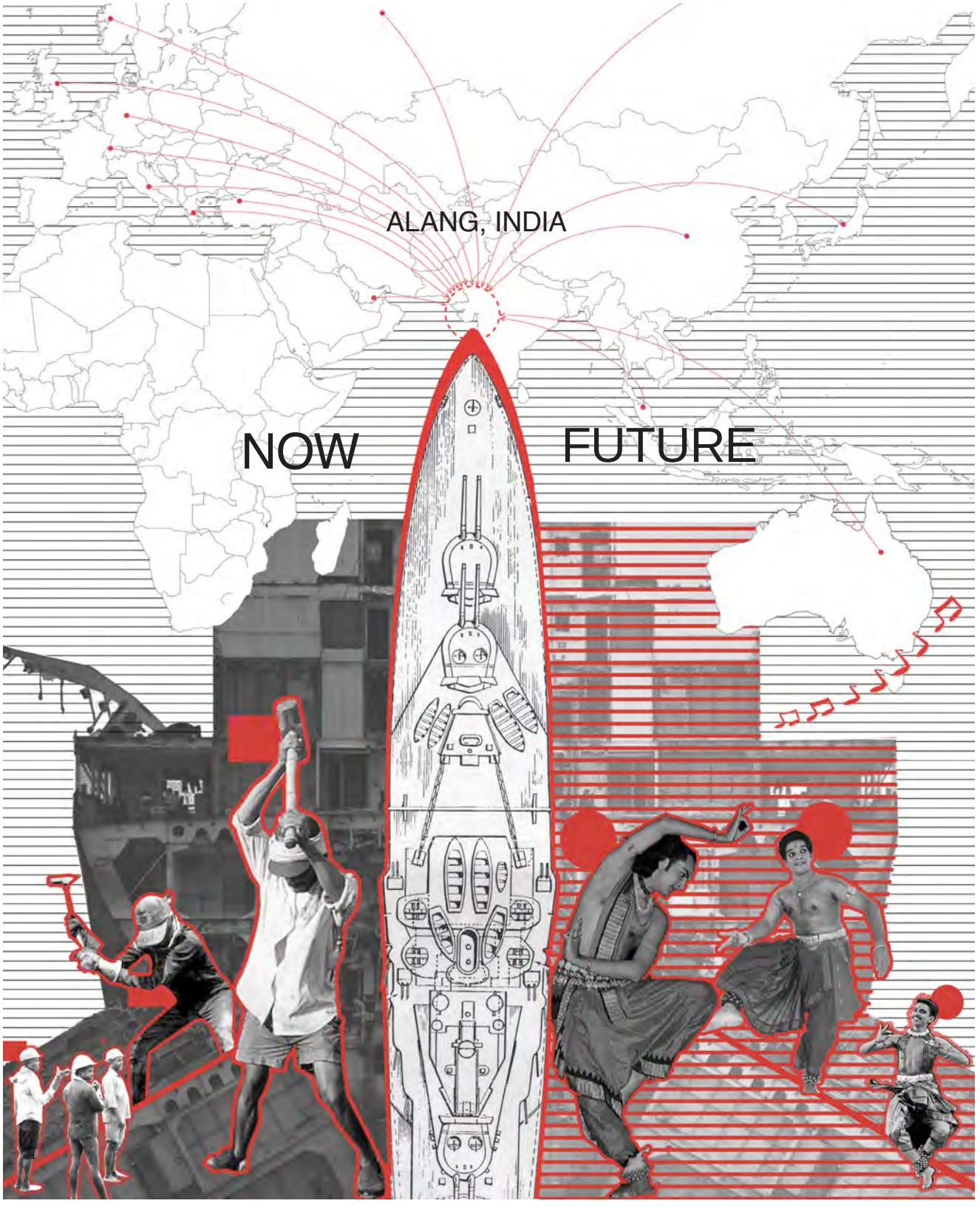
BACKGROUND
Every year hundreds of ships are sold to shipbreaking yards in alang where they are cut apart by low-income migrants.Those low-paid labours have been heavily exploited in economic globalization for a long time, resulting in the loss of basic living material and social dignity.

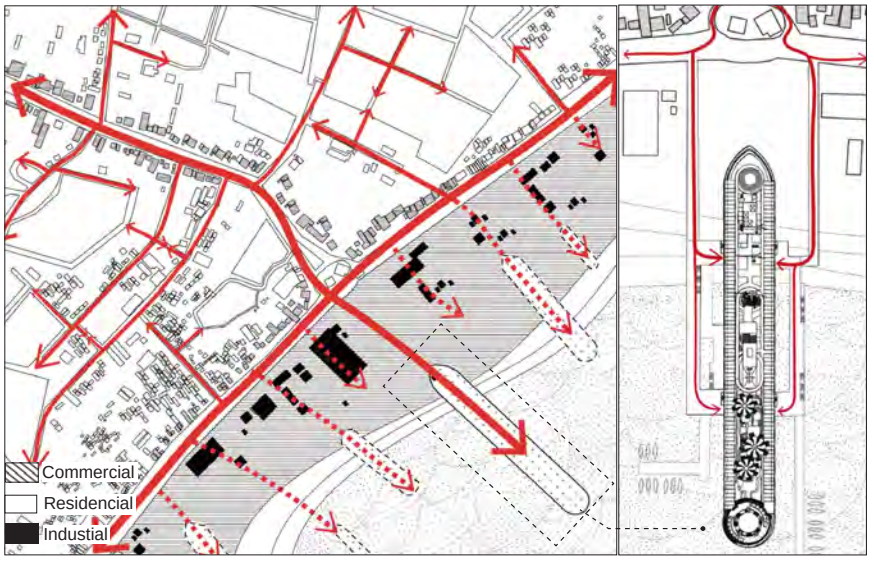
DESIGN IDEA
This project aim to transform the scrapped cruise ships into houses, extending the city to the coastline so as to improve these aspects of their living.

For example, installing biological filtration systems in the water supply that would purify the toxic substances. Considering the specific coastal location of Alang with a tropical climate, power generation devices can help convert energy from wind, sunlight, and water into electricity and soilless farms provides fitted micro environments for different kinds of plants to grow for food supply.

Meanwhile, in terms of community interaction, the inclusion of second-hand markets would stimulate local residents to communicate more with each other in order to gradually adapt to the outside life.

I think that such self-sufficient architectural model would be able to induce and promote the sense of stature among the marginalized people and result in elevated living standard.

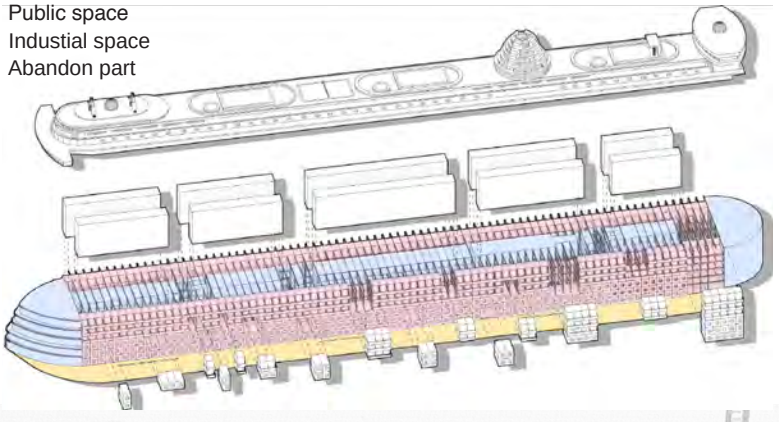




MASS DEVELOPMENT

Dismantle some living units without window of the ship for ventilation and lighting horizontally and vertically

Living space
Public space
Industrial space
Abandon part



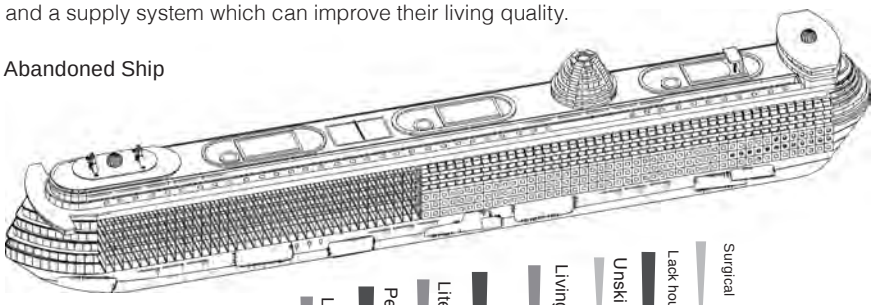
STRATEGY

There is a clear borderline between the city of Alang and the shipbreaking yard. Residents in Alang city enjoys residential area with complete supporting facilities. In contrast, workers in the shipbreaking yard do not have any livelihood security. I hope to break the boundary between the shipyard and the inner city through the ships on the coast making them be a part of the city.

PROGRAM

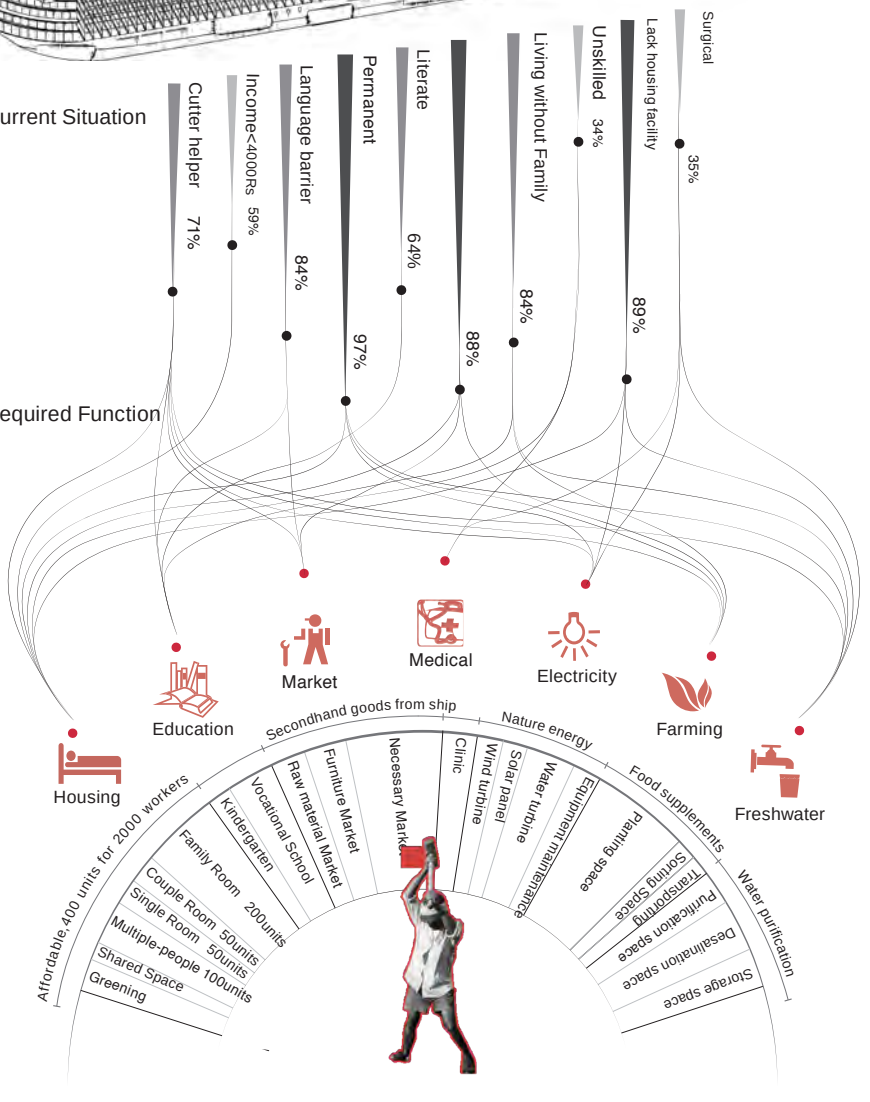
The living standard of the workers is very terrible, most of them are living in slums just outside the shipbreaking yard or godowns, which are made up of asbestos/plywood/ metal sheets. According to their current situation, I propose several basic living facilities and a supply system which can improve their living quality.

Abandoned Ship

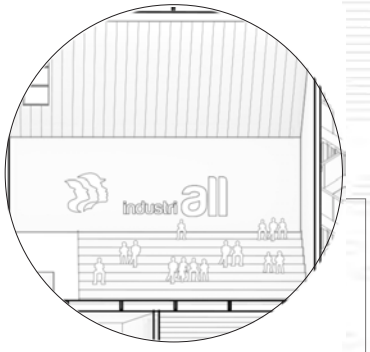


Current Situation

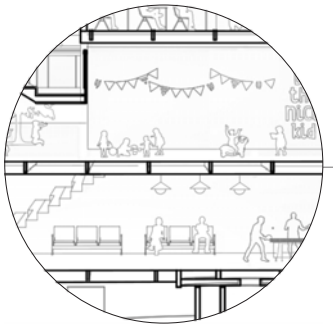
Required Function



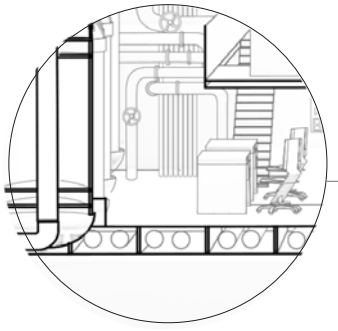
CROSS SECTION



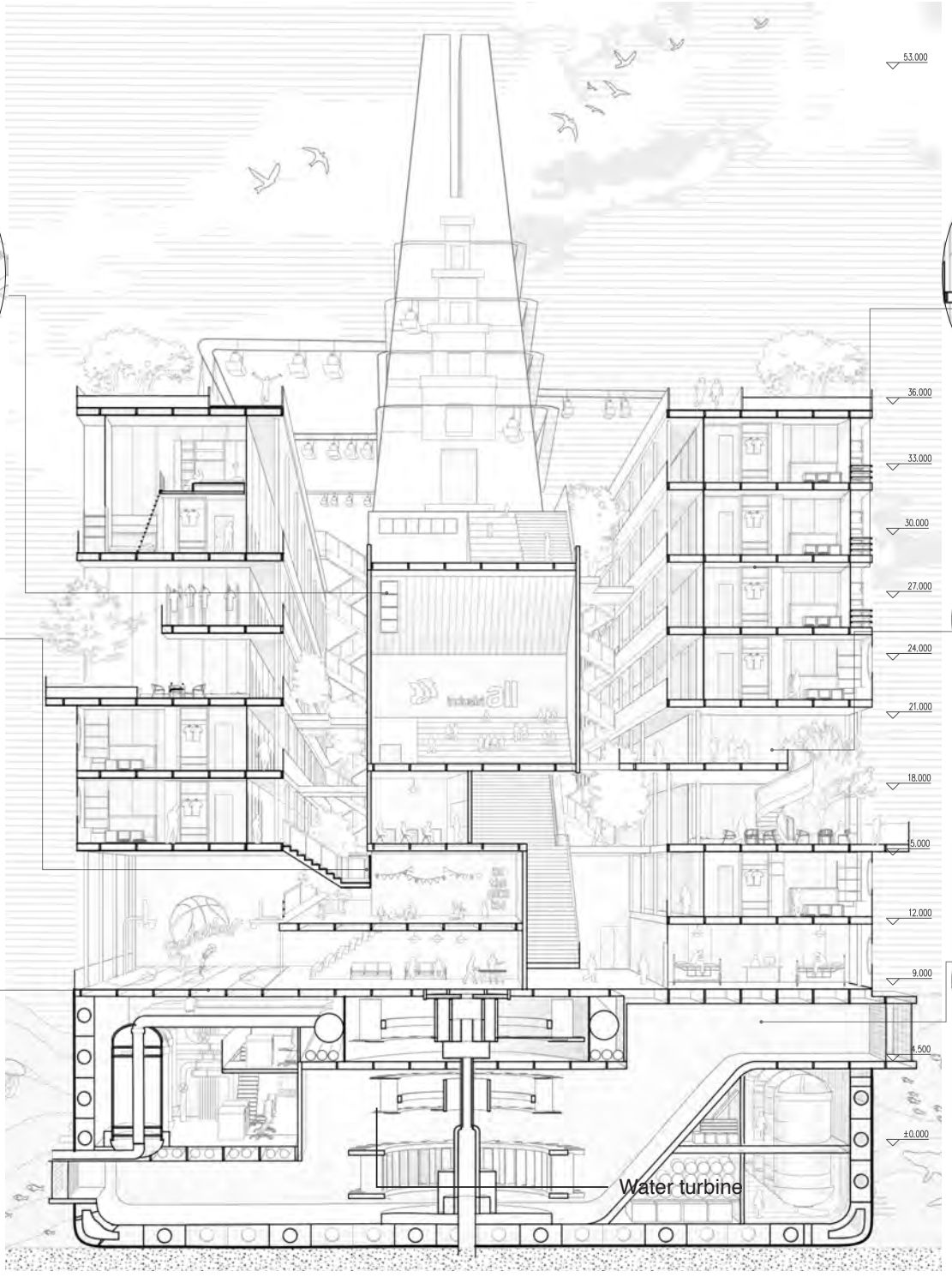
Lecture Hall

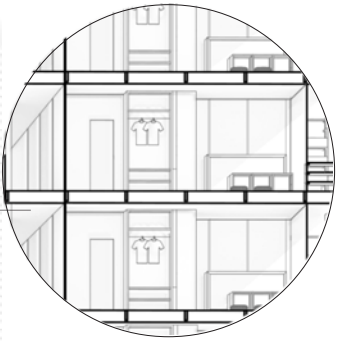


Kingdergarten & Gym



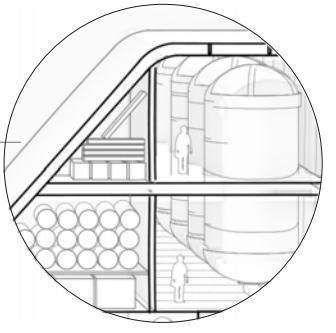
Machine Room & office





Living Unit

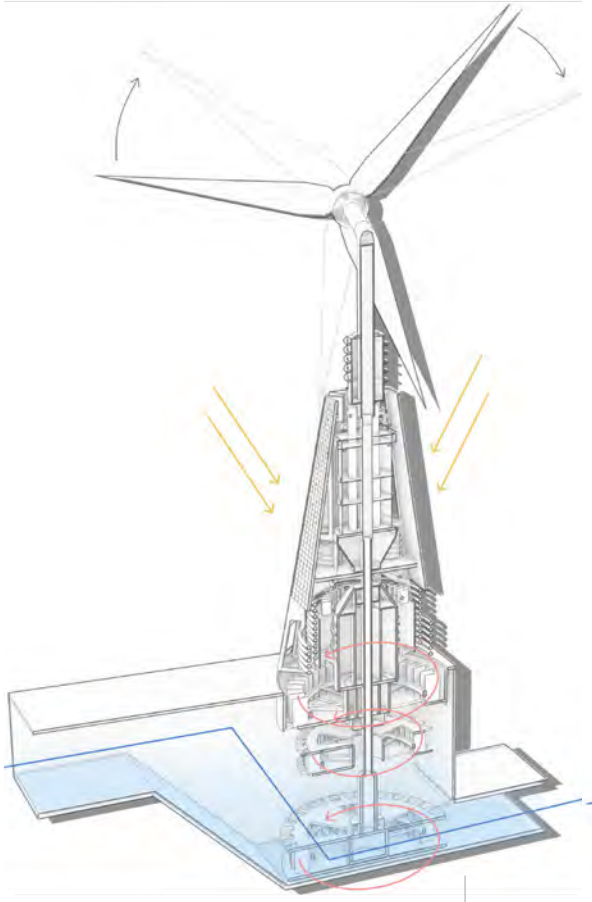
Greening



Storage &
Water cleaning machine

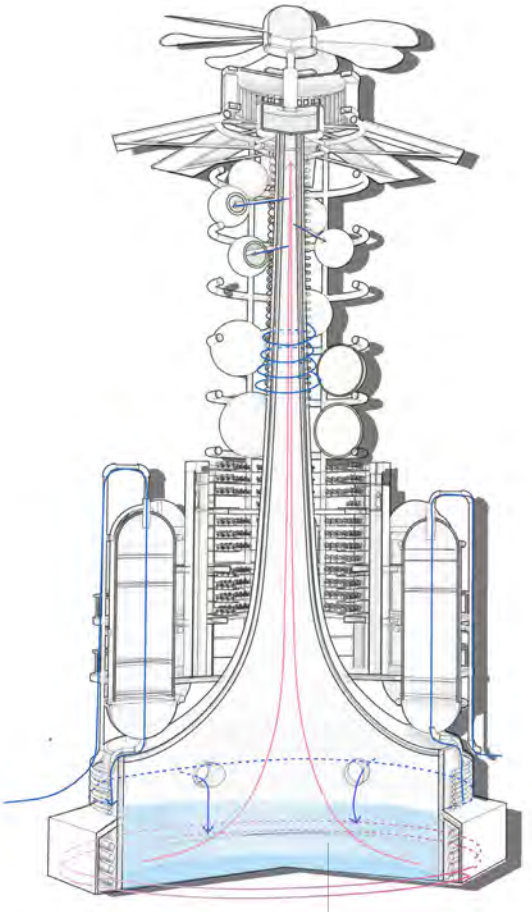
POWER GENERATION SYSTEM

For sustainable development, this system depends on sea, wind and solar energy to generate power.



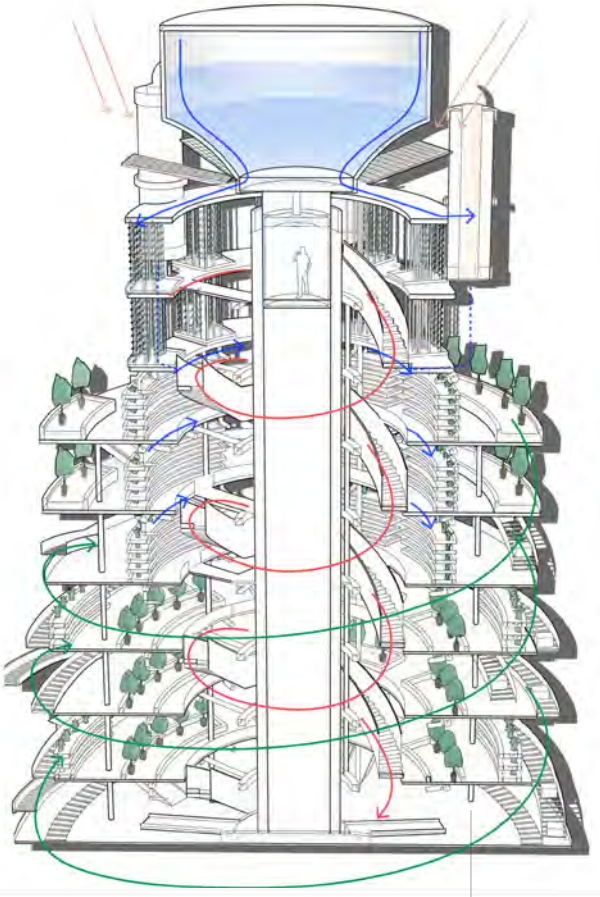
WATER SUPPLEMENT SYSTEM

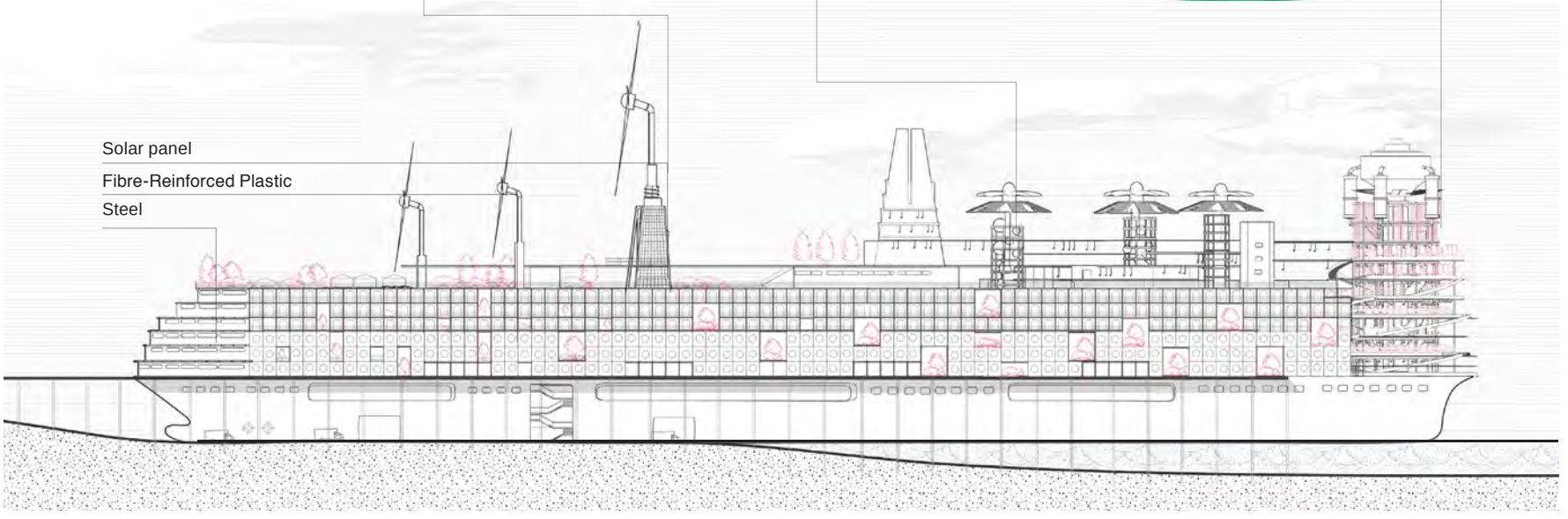
This device can purify and de-salinize polluted seawater into pure fresh water, which can be consumed by the laborers on the ship



FARMING SYSTEM

To ensure a stable food supplement, the farm system is designed on this ship. Through advanced food transportation systems, vegetables can be easily transported to different layers.





MARYAM AL-ZAABI
마리얌 알자비

URBAN HABITAT
BRINGING GREENERY INTO THE DESERT

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

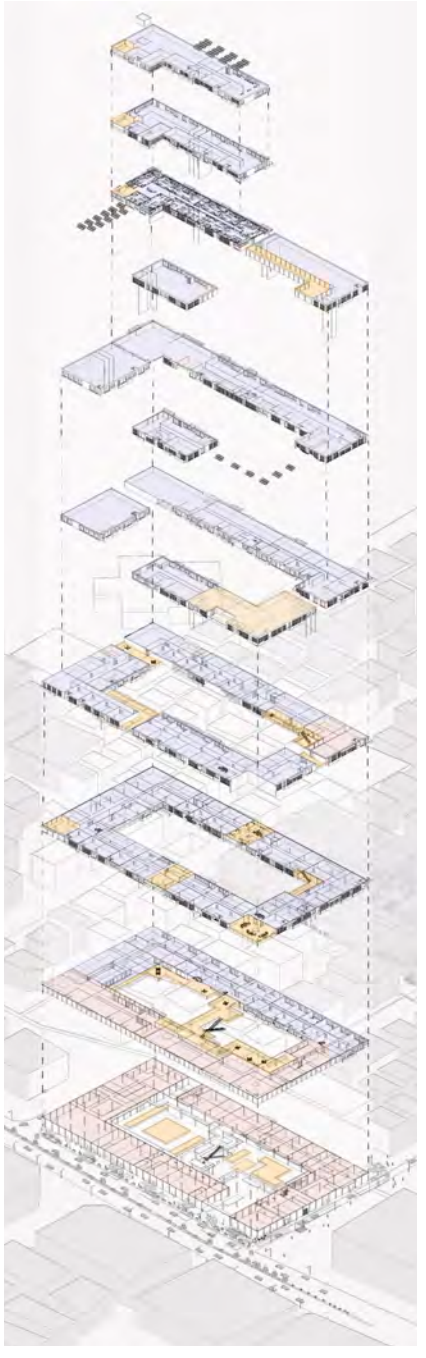
URBAN HABITAT

Urban Habitat is a multi-use (commercial + residential) project that is located in Al-Satwa neighborhood of Dubai. Urban Habitat aims to provide a better lifestyle for existing residents as well as new residents. Urban farming would be incoporated to provide a healthier living environment for the people there. This side of the neighborhood has been ignored for many years. The existing living conditions are not efficient. After a survey with the people of Al-Satwa, the results were collected about the existing site and taken into consideration for the design and programs. The residents of this area requested a more secure residential complex as well as a better outdoor environment.The residents have also asked to keep the current feeling of a lively community with many possibilities for interaction in the design.

PROGRAMS

The project's commercial programs are located on the ground floor and the second floor, while the rest of the floors are mainly residential programs.

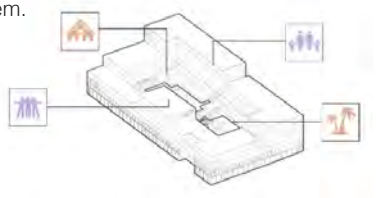
Openings into the building are found all over the project, which would be an ideal community or social mix place for residents to enjoy and meet each other. Providing social-mix spaces in the project is essential because the neighborhood is known for its diverse community, so that the original, stimulating environment that the neighborhood had could be kept. The second floor's urban farming bridge is used to connect the residential and commercial programs on that floor while also serving as a social mix space.

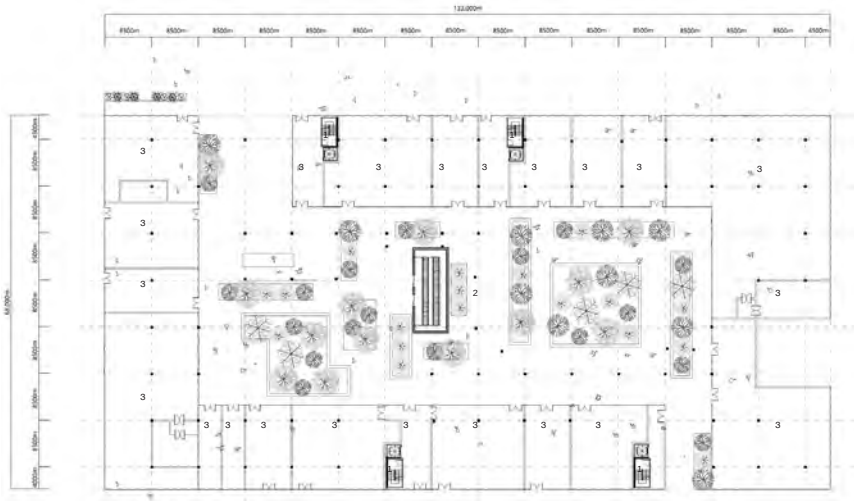


PROTOTYPE
The whole neighborhood of Al Satwa consists of little to no greenery, which is expected in Dubai's desert. To be able to improve the current environment, greenery must be proposed and distributed among the area. By creating a local green zone with the project, more blocks could be developed around the neighborhood to extend the greenery, making Urban Habitat a neighborhood prototype project. The greenery could be extended by designing green bridges, or networks, to connect one block to another. The main goal is to bring green into the desert of Dubai and improve the living circumstances, while still keeping the humble image of Al Satwa.

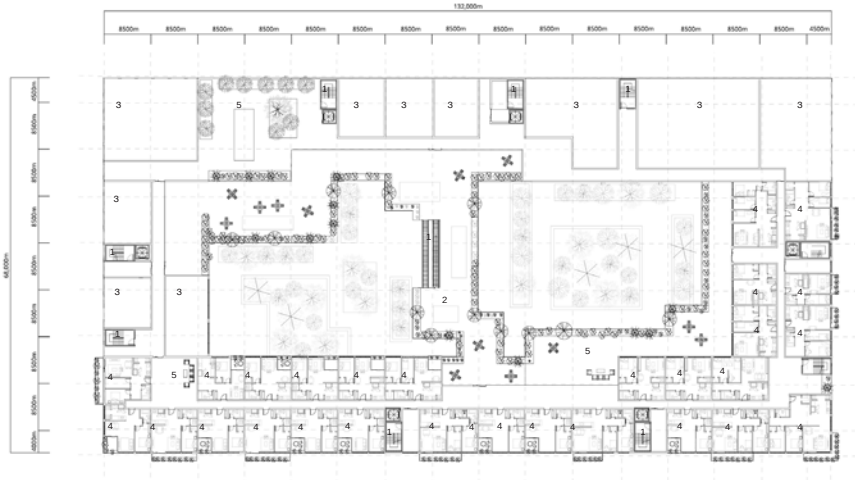
ENVIRONMENT
For a healthier lifestyle, sustainable systems must be implemented. With more rain in Dubai, a rainwater collection system will be implemented as well as a deep water root system to help water the urban farms. To improve the environment, research about the greenery that survives the Middle Eastern heat was done.

LANDSCAPE
Due to the Middle East climate, research was done to choose the plants and trees that could be used in Urban Habitat. Specific trees like the Poinciana tree, Crape Myrtle Tree, Tecoma Tree, Jasmine Tree, and the Jacaranda tree grow well in the UAE and withstand its climate. The softscape includes all the trees that were mentioned as well as edible plants that could be planted in the Urban Farm bridge and the residents' terraces. The hardscape that exists in the courtyard plaza is the pavement as well as the concrete planters with the wooden benches wrapped around them.



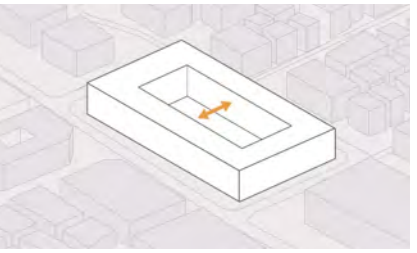


Legend: 1.Core 2.Public Courtyard Plaza 3.Commercial rental spaces

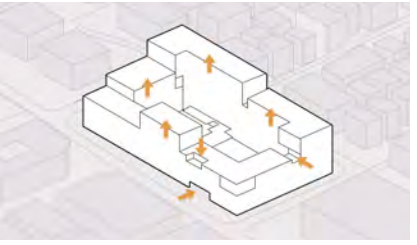


Legend: 1.Core 2.Urban Farm Bridge 3.Commercial rental spaces 4.Apartment unit 5.Social-mix space

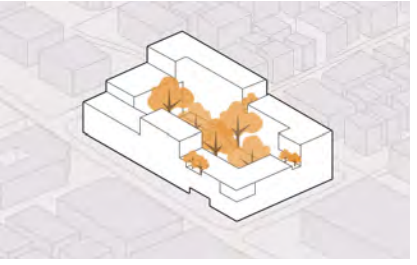
Urban Habitat aims to improve the current conditions of Al-Satwa by incorporating greenery and improving the residential units for the diverse community living in it. This project mostly focused on keeping the lively community image while using survey results to aid the design process.
The survey results showed that the current community wanted a secure residential complex, more parking spots, improved environmental and residential conditions.



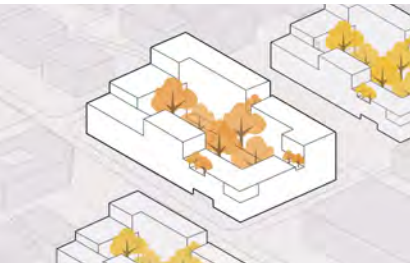
COURTYARD CREATION
Creating a public courtyard due to cultural design reasons and sun shade.



FLOOR HEIGHT
Different heights + openings in mass for more interaction points.



GREENERY
Adding greenery into the project to improve the living environment.



GREEN NETWORKS
Creating green bridges to connect different blocks.

HANSEUL JU
주한슬

UNCHARTED TERRITORY

Parasitic Phenomenon in Huam-dong

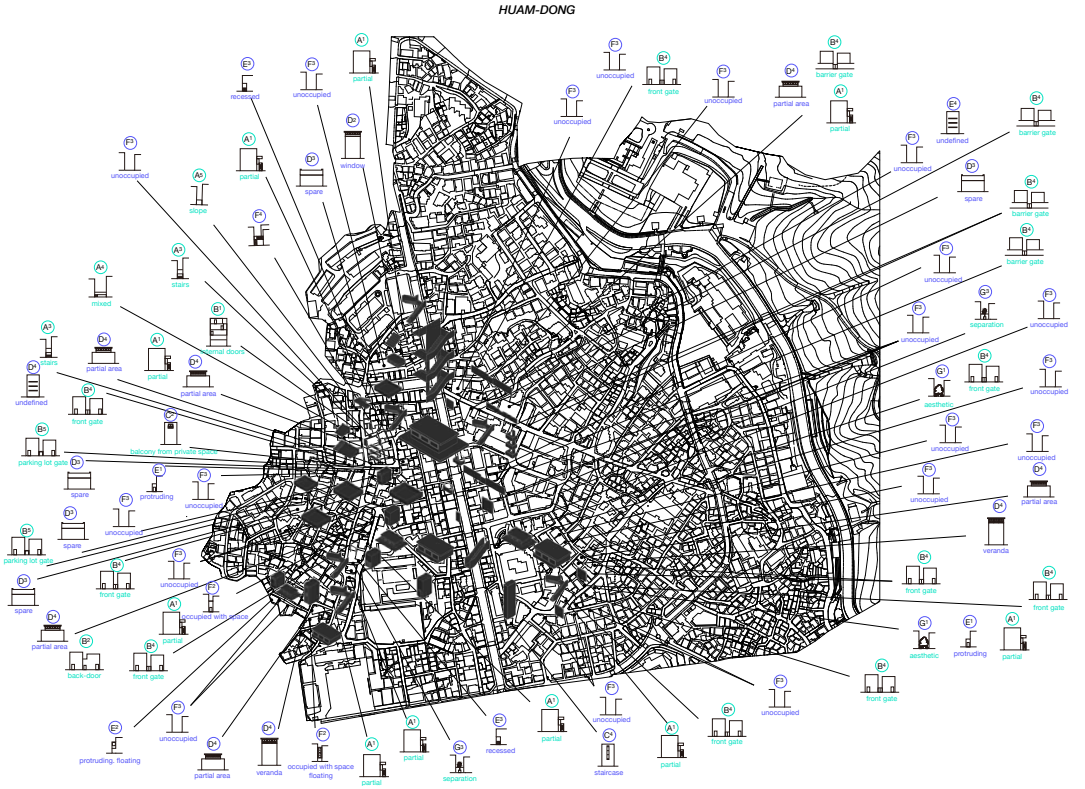
Huam-dong, Seoul

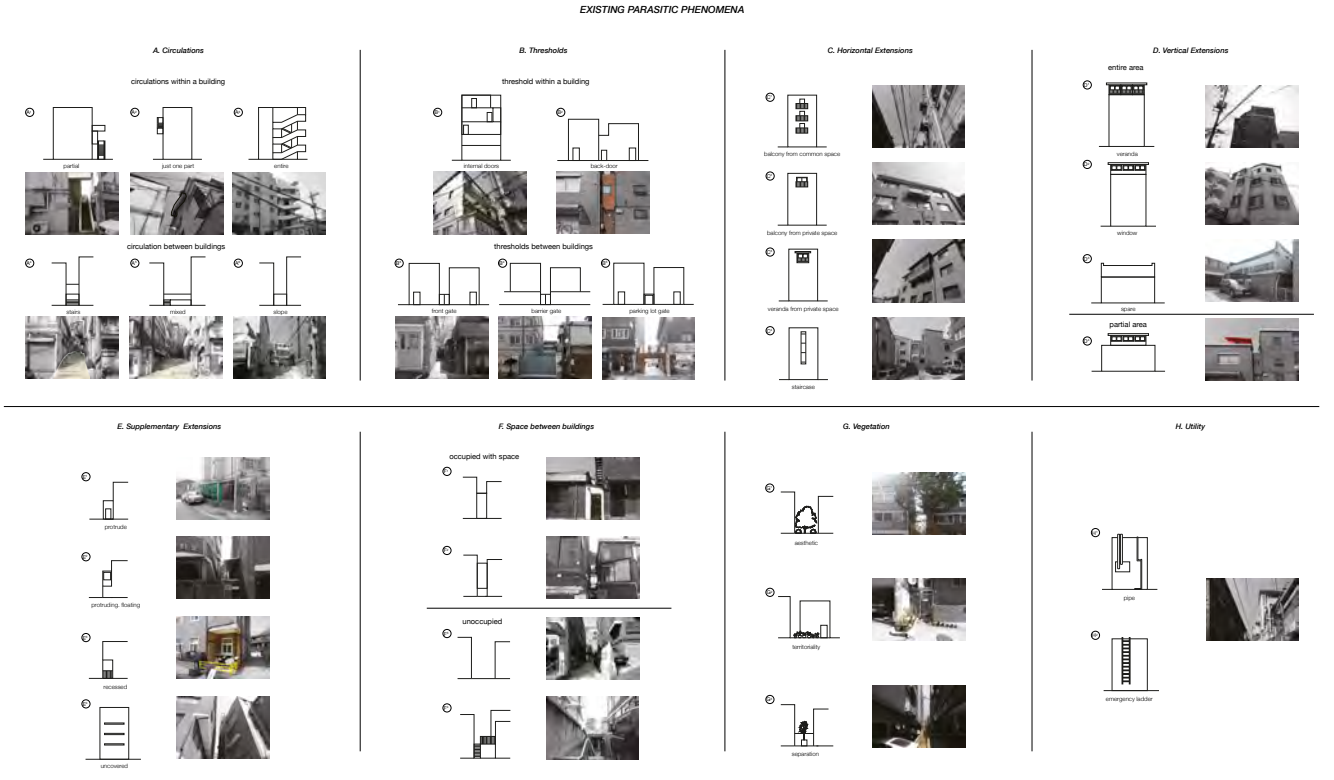
In old buildings of Huam-dong, various Phenomena are accumulated as much as its age. The project started with an interest in the elements and space that exist between the buildings.

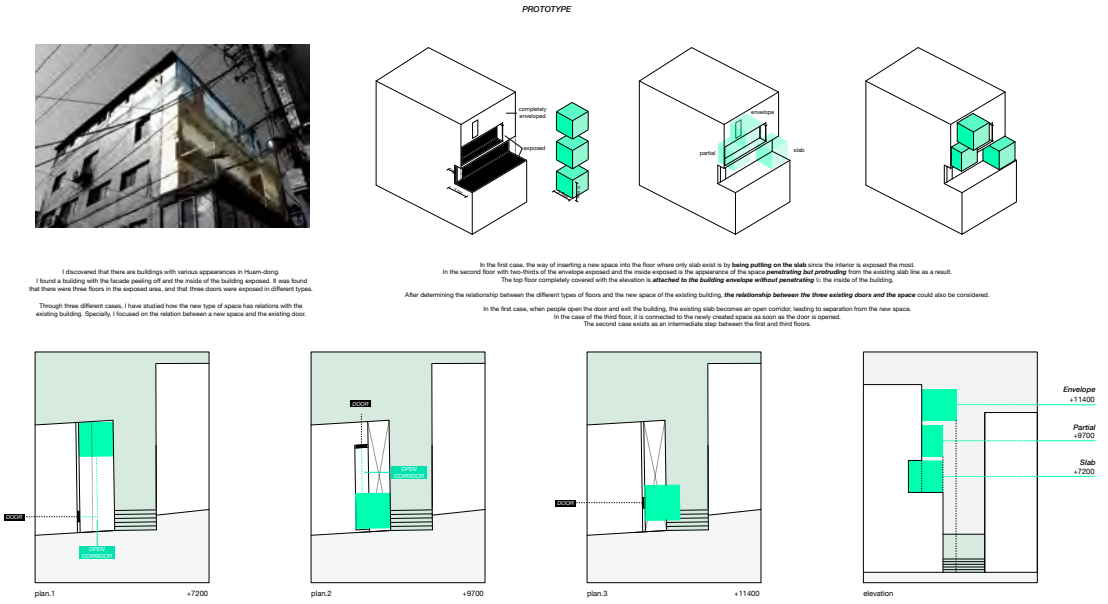
Huam-dong is a district that contains various upheavals from the Japanese colonial period to today, Cultural houses were built during that period and some of these luxurious houses such as mensions are still preserved and occupied by people. Once, they became residential areas for refugees from North Korea. When the development of a new city near Seoul was in full swing, many people who lived in Huam-dong moved out to find a new place of life, and new multi-households houses made the appearance of today's Huam-dong. In the meantime, it is interesting that inhabitants in Huam-dong reminisce and remember the history of Huam-dong and create common spaces with existing buildings.

The phenomena found in or between the buildings are categorized according to why they occurred and how they attached to the buildings. For example, the various types of the exterior stairs are categorized while thinking about the function of stairs in the building and for what reason the stairs were created over time. Other factors were also organized according to how they have occurred and how they become "parasite".

Using the phenomena, I propose to insert a new space within and between the existing buildings, instead of making an open space by huge demolition of current buildings in a dense city.

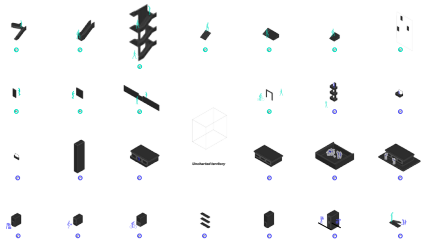


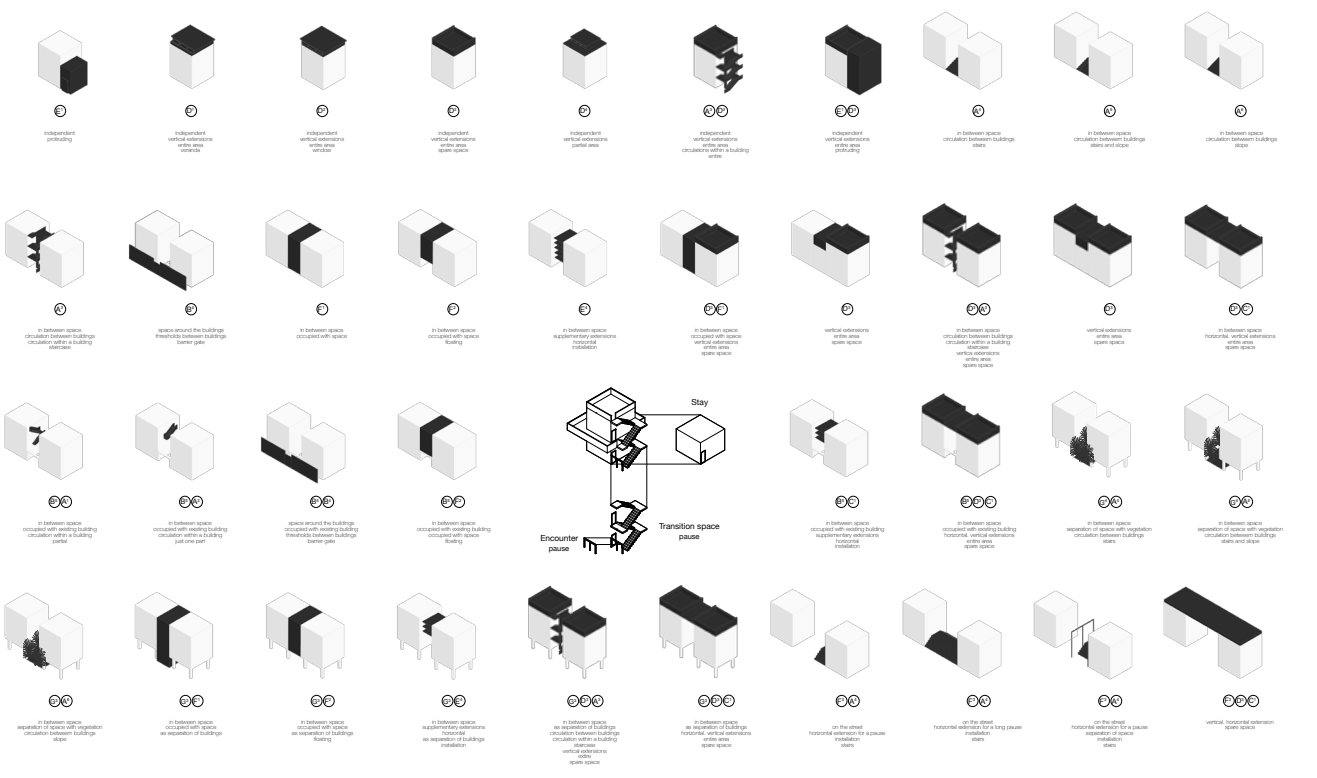




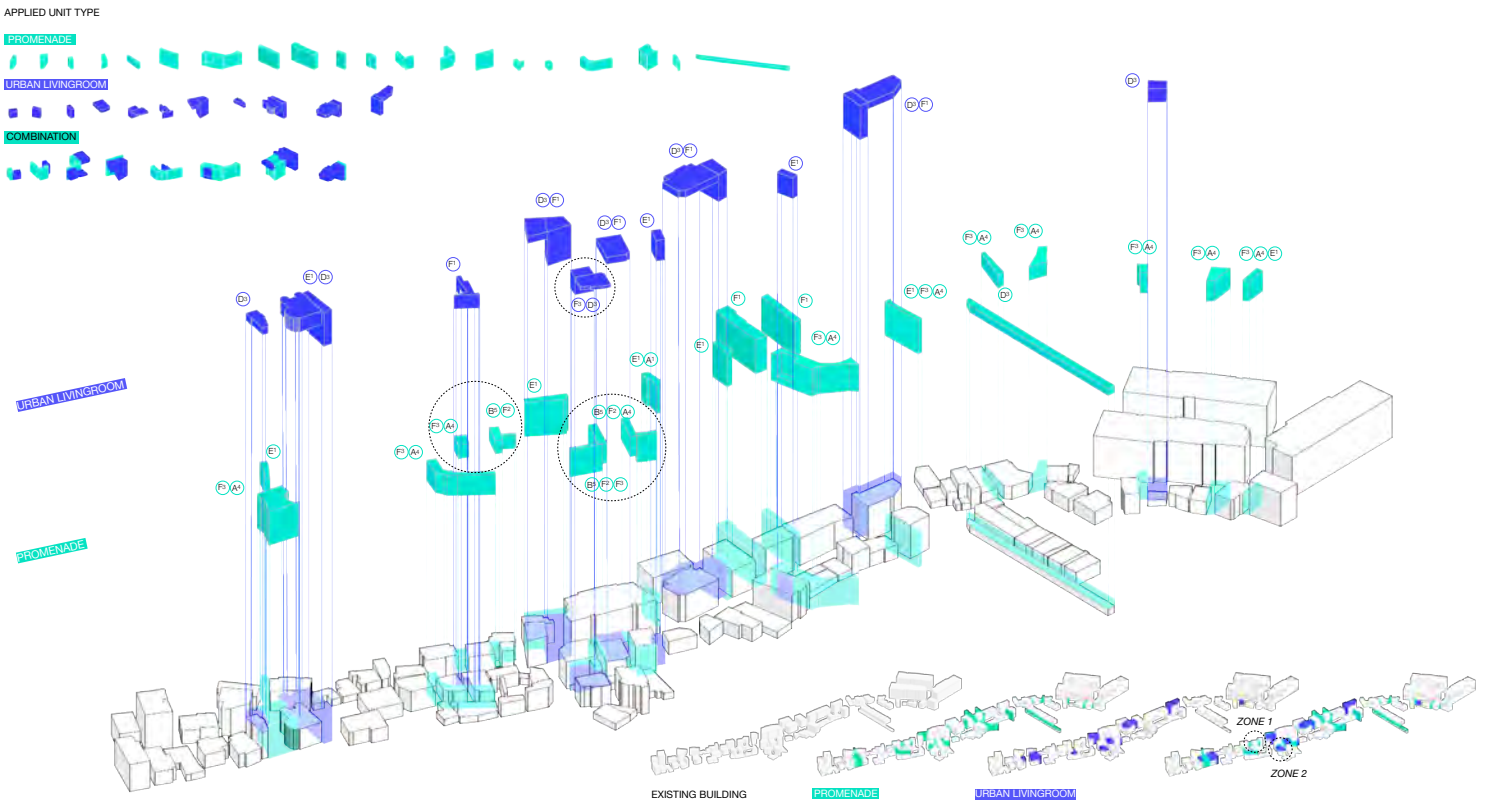
Prior to presenting a new type of space, a building in Huam-dong was chosen as a prototype to explore how the new spaces in the building can have parasitic relationships with the building and how the existing building expands the area.
Considering how and why architecural elements are occurred in the buildings, I thought that elements within the city were the heritage of territory expansion. And then, I reinterpreted and classified spaces and elements such as a park in the neighborhood or building itself where people could stay for a long time. The elements such as a door and stairs that people should pass by when people leave the house or building. People don't stay there for a long time but need to open the door and go down or up the stairs. Even if there is no specific program, the transition space induces people to stop. When there is a program, people go beyond a brief pause and start experiencing the space.

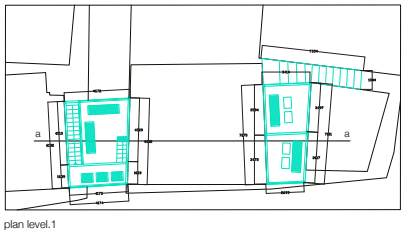
As time goes by, various elements have been accumulated for functional and aesthetic reasons, and as a result, formal diversity in Huam-dong has been created. As people expand their territories, the space they can experience becomes larger and the time they experience becomes longer. As the parasitic areas of Huam-dong, the newly presented spaces within the city are also spaces to stay that cause people to stop, sometimes create a temporary pause, and sometimes a long moment of rest. Through these movements, people could experience intimately their neighborhood where they missed easily in the past.



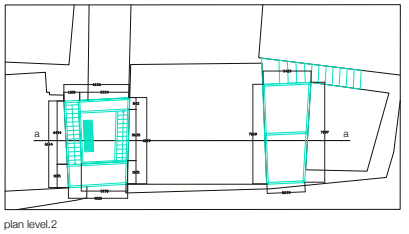


APPLIED PROGRAM LAYER

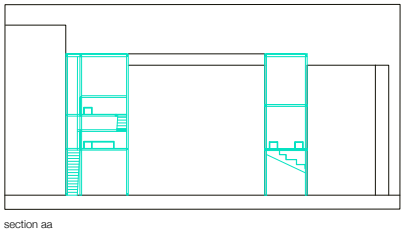




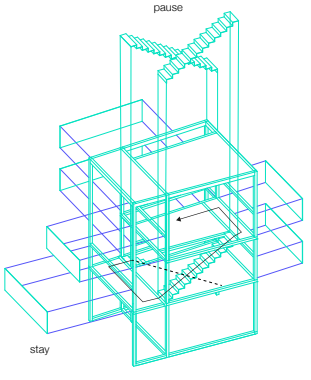
plan level.1



plan level.2

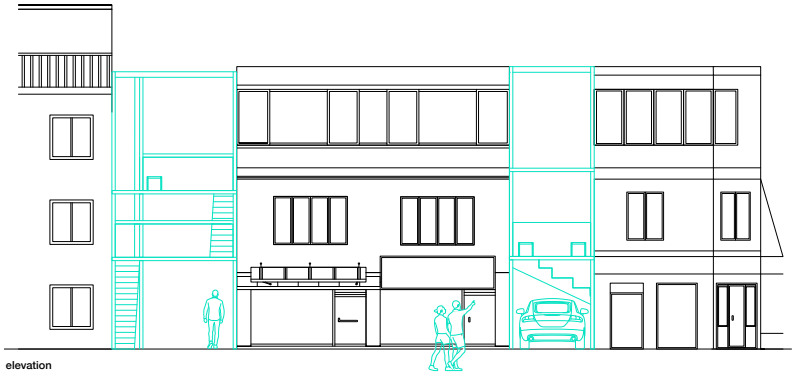


section aa

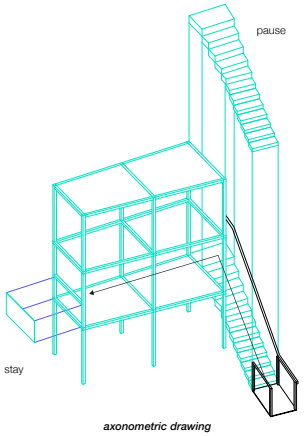


axonometric drawing

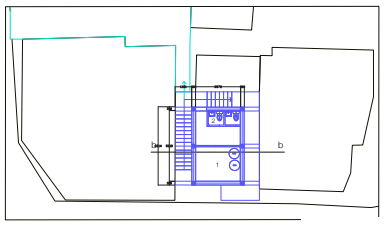
ZONE 1

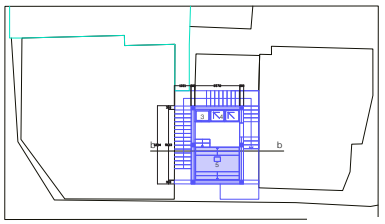


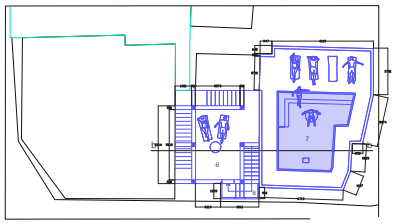
elevation

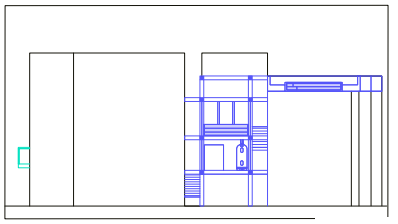


axonometric drawing

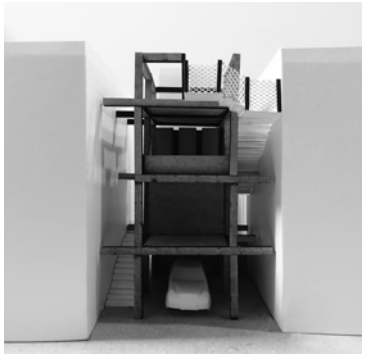

plan level.1


plan level.2

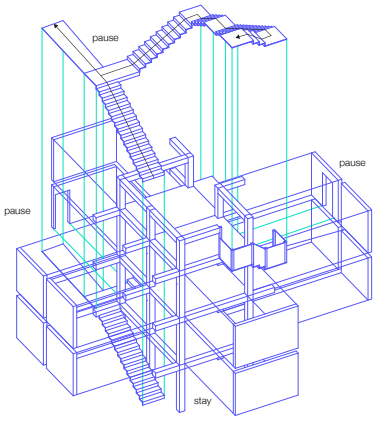

plan level.3


section bb

ZONE 2

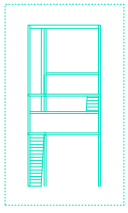

model. front view

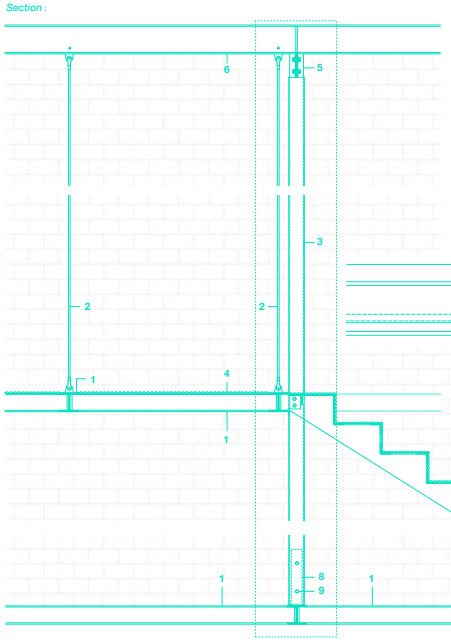

elevation scale 1:100

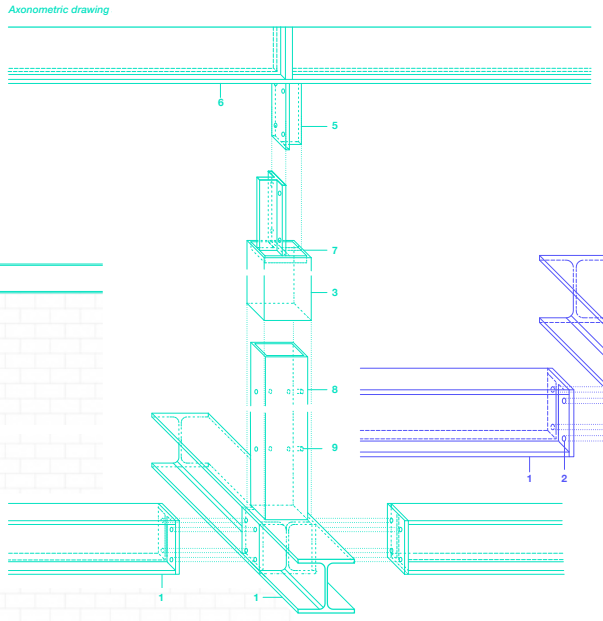


1. service room
2. toilet
3. changing room
4. shower room
5. indoor bath
6. rooftop
7. outdoor bath (existing building)
8. external staircase

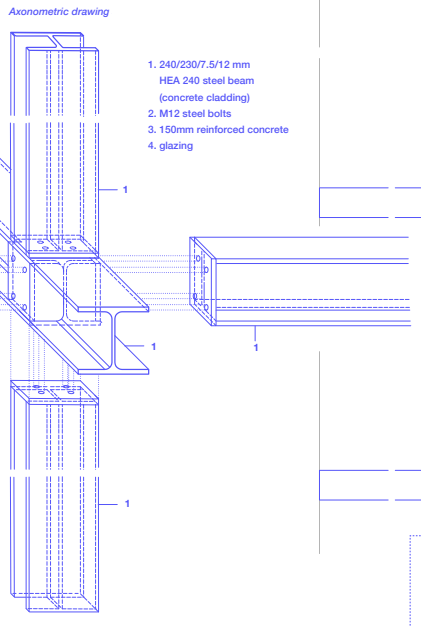
axonometric drawing


Promenade

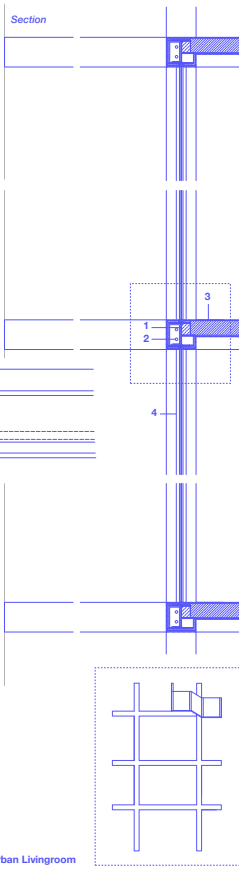




1. HEA 100 steel beam
2. 10mm Ø steel rod
3. 100/100/4mm steel SHS
4. 3mm expanded metal flooting
5. 96/48/7,5mm steel profile bolted connetion in pairs M12 steel bolts
6. IPE 200 steel beam
7. 12mm steel flange
8. 90/90/4,5mm steel RHS
9. M12 steel bolts



1. 240/230/7.5/12 mm HEA 240 steel beam (concrete cladding)
2. M12 steel bolts
3. 150mm reinforced concrete
4. glazing



Urban Livingroom

GEUNMOK KIM
김근목

POETRY FOR SHOPPERS
WANGSIMRI BITPLEX RENOVATION

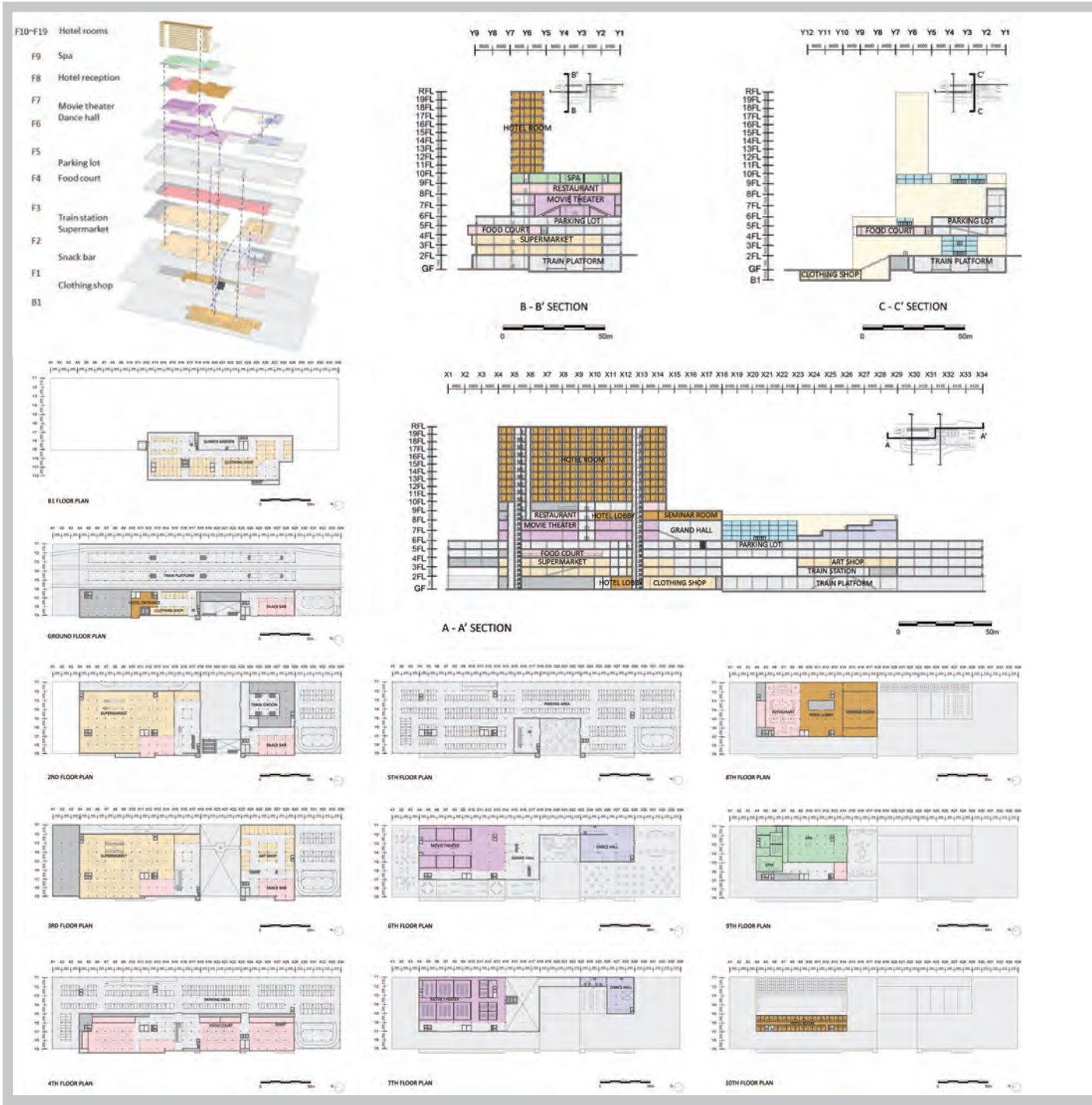
Seongdong-gu. Seoul

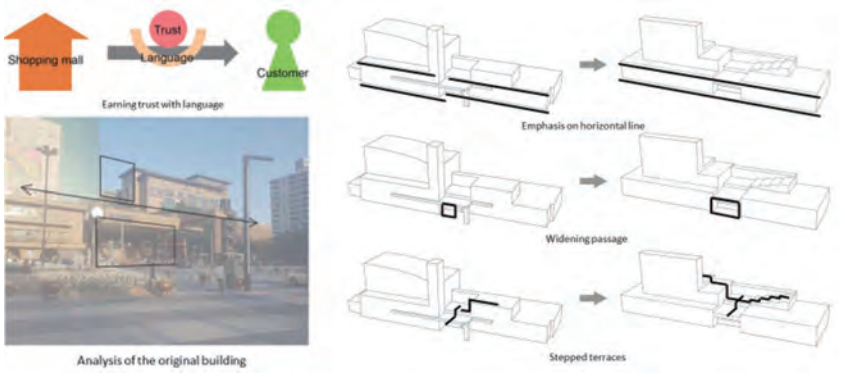
One of the ways to understand the building is to see them as language, a collection of physical elements to convey certain meaning. The idea that architecture has its own languages is rarely controversial. It mirrors understanding of other forms of languages, comparing walls and floors to words, their relationship as grammar, their impression as meaning.

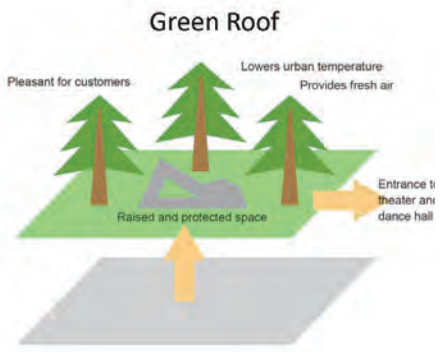
I chose Wangsipri Bitplex, a commercial complex built on 17, Wangsimnigwang-jang-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul, because it is one of many ordinary and familiar buildings that can influence many people with language. It is connected with Wangsipri subway station, where several subway lines make stops. The front of Wangsipri Bitplex is emphasized with plaza and a major intersection. Wangsipri Bitplex has a supermarket, clothing shops, a movie theater, a food court, and many other facilities. It is a very large building, spanning over 42870m^2 in site area and 95222m^2 in total floor area.

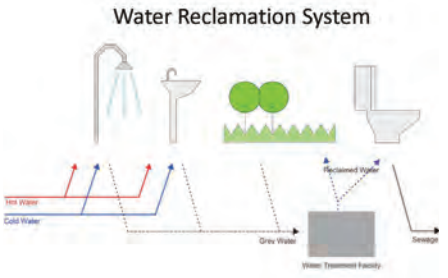
Commercial complexes act not only as shops, but also as culture and entertainment facilities. Attracting and satisfying customers is the most important things to commercial complexes, and architectural communication plays a role in doing that. Also, good architectural design includes social responsibility such as sustainability and art appreciation.

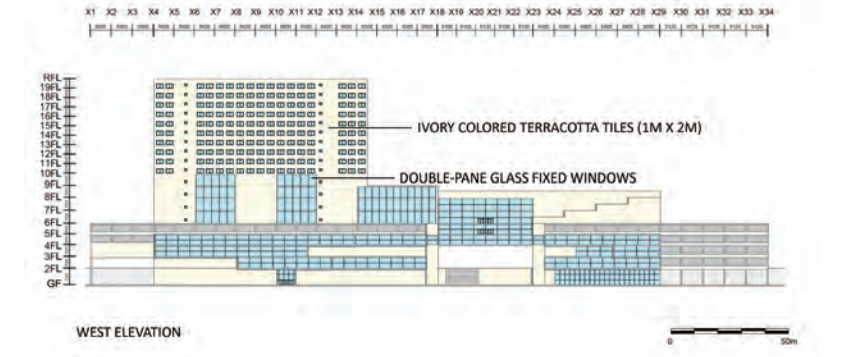
I decided to apply ‘strength and weakness’ strategy to my renovation design. After deciphering meanings from Wangsipri Bitplex, I can emphasize positive meaning and minimize negative meaning by modifying elements and patterns.

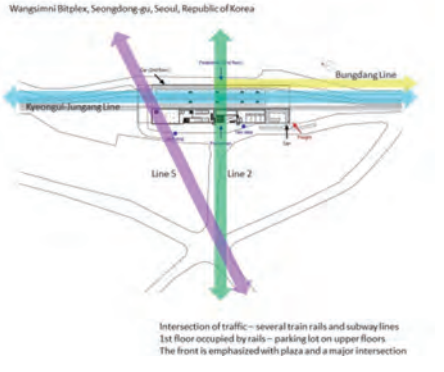












Wangsipri Bitplex's front facade has a prominent horizontal line that looks like a plateau separating upper and lower part, and some void space formed between two solid masses. The horizontal line can mean stability and vastness, and the void space can mean gathering point and relaxation. I made the horizontal line clearer and more refined to form safe and pleasant environment, raised from busy ground. That second ground is covered with green roof to reduce negative impact on ecosystem and has a new welcoming entrance and continuous stepped terraces for users of movie theater and dance hall. The void space below is also widened to provide better gathering space.

To make shopping experience more convenient and pleasant, I made the circulation simple and organization logical, with good display of products. For entertainment facilities, I prepared highly entertaining programs like themed movie theater and complementary gallery. I also made a dance hall for fun and social interaction, integrated with other art programs. A hotel and a spa would provide space for weekend hangout. In addition to attracting and satisfying customers, I intend to contribute to community by encouraging diverse artistic activity and providing space for gathering and relaxing.
Based on Robert Venturi's analysis on commercial facilities of Las Vegas, I assumed that Wangsipri Bitplex, a huge commercial project, is not really innovative in general, but they have the design that draws attention of ordinary people. Therefore, I intend to emphasize the popular appeal and develop the building for refreshing those people everyday.

JIAYANG HU
胡佳阳

H RESORT

Suji, Yellow River, the Ningxia, China

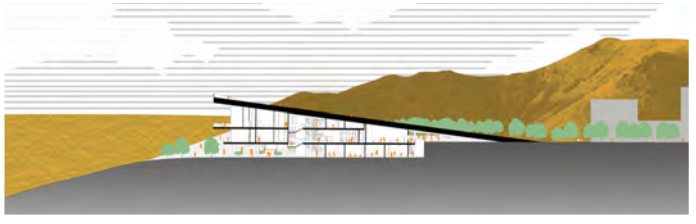
This is a resort located on the bank of the Yellow River away from the hustle and bustle of the city. Visitors here can enjoy life in a quiet environment and get close to nature. The whole architecture is integrated with nature, and the sloping roof is connected to the ground, allowing visitors to walk up naturally to appreciate the surrounding scenery. The whole architecture faces the Yellow River, and visitors can enjoy the opposite scenery to the greatest extent in any space in the resort.

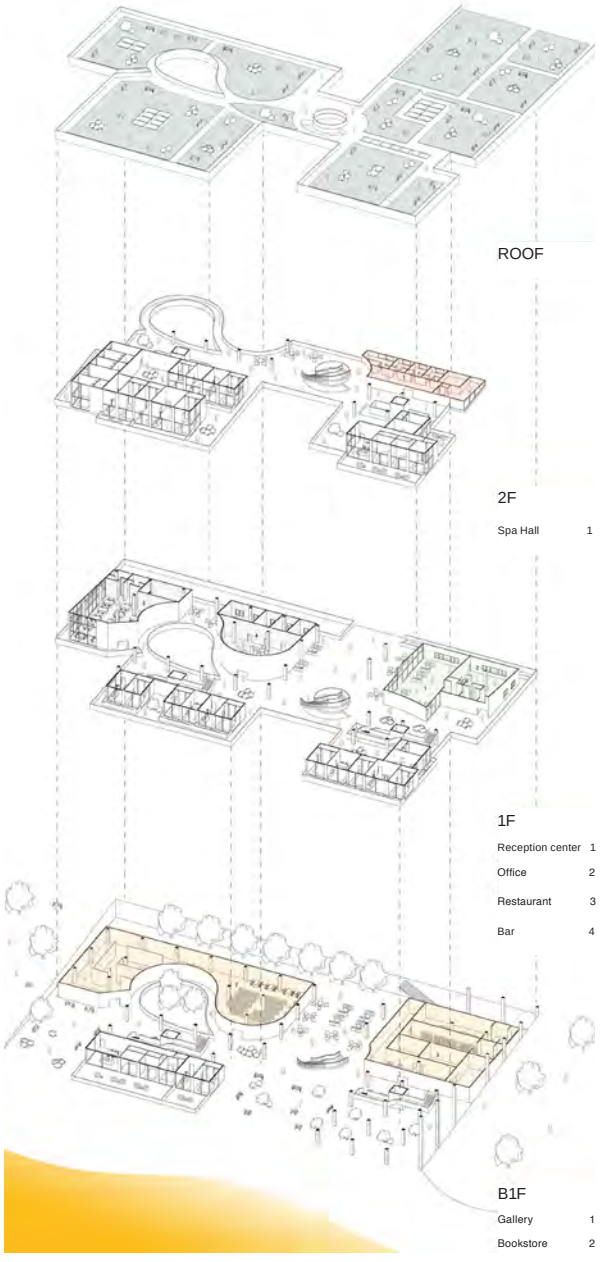
LOCATION

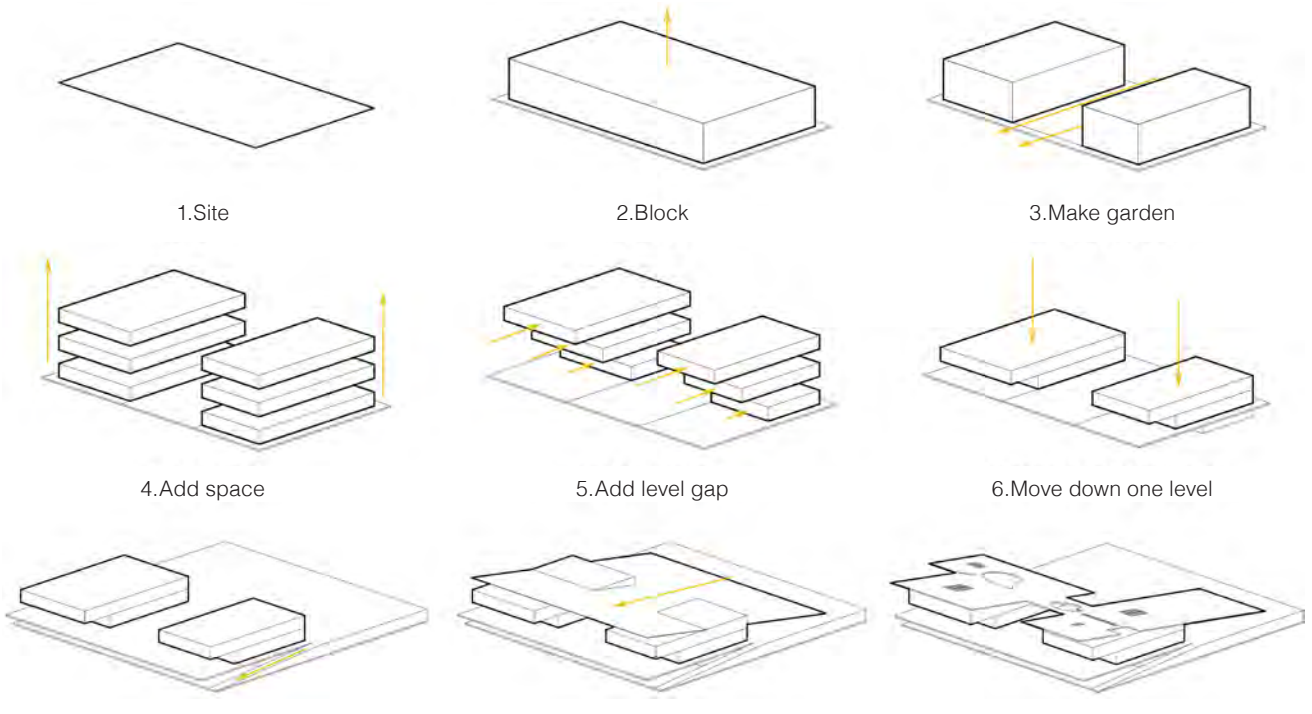
There is a historic Dawan Village in the Ningxia Autonomous Region of China. It is not only on the bank of the Yellow River but also surrounded by Gobi, deserts, orchards and the Great Wall ruins. This hybrid landscape is unique in China, and being able to get close to the Yellow River is also a major feature of this region. So I want to build a resort in this area to attract tourists to enjoy the charm of this ancient village while watching the Yellow River.

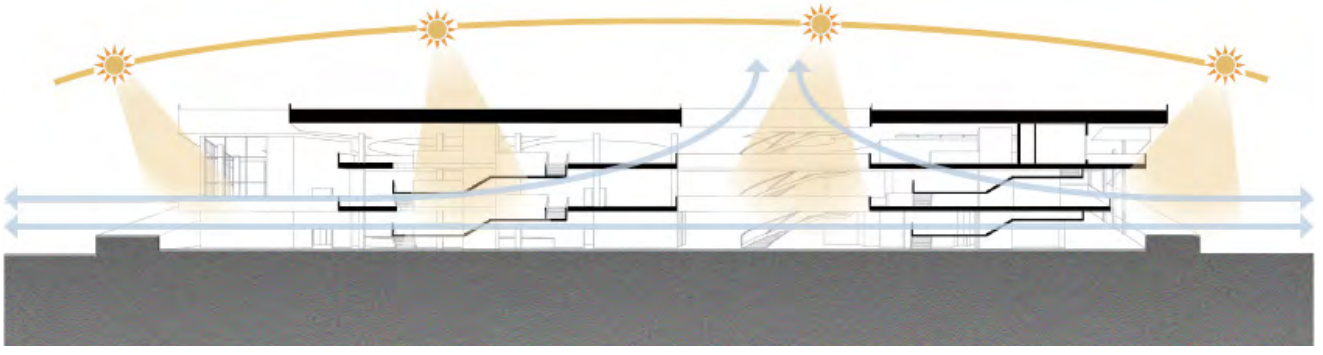
CONCEPT

Design concept is based on the landscape. Also, to ensure that the unit facing the Yellow River can have the best viewing point, the building will have a height difference to ensure that the Yellow River can be seen from every angle of view. Also, I hope that the roof of the building and the site can be integrated so that people can move freely between the building and nature. Then the indoor and outdoor gardens are connected with the various indoor facilities to form a sequence.









While greening facilities are added to the roof, sunlight will directly enter the room through skylights, increasing the amount of indoor light. The connection between indoor and outdoor makes the ventilation effect more significant.

The whole site originally had a slight slope, but it was not obvious. To make the sense of stairs of the whole building more obvious, I moved the whole module down about 4.5 meters to form a basement level. The height of the two floors above the ground makes the slope of the roof more suitable for walking. Then, to be able to directly enter the underground floor, I also designed a ramp on the outside of the site to facilitate people to directly enter the underground.

The program is divided into public facilities and guest houses. Public facilities consist of reception center for tourists, restaurant, gallery , studio, bookstore, etc., and office for employees. There are three types of units: 1-2 one-bedroom for living, 3-4 two-bedroom for living, and three-bedroom for 4-5people living. In addition, unlike general hotels, a kitchen and living room are designed for each unit to provide convenience to tourists.

Stairs and elevators are designed in the center of both sides of the entire building. Also, an ornamental spiral staircase is designed in the center, which directly connects the basement floor to the roof, and the circulation of the entire space becomes more diverse. Also, there is a sloping roof above the entire building, but there is still a lot of outdoor space inside, breaking the dividing line between indoor and outdoor, allowing visitors to freely shuttle between the building and the natural landscape.

Because the green roof design will affect the daylighting of the building, I designed some atriums in the building to open directly to the roof and let sunlight directly into the interior. I also added some glass skylights to increase the amount of indoor light. Also, the entire building is mostly outdoor space. There are no walls on both sides and the roof has a fully open space, so the air circulation performance is very good.

HENGYAN LIM
林亨嫣

THE CULTURAL LOOP
MULTI-CULTURAL CENTER

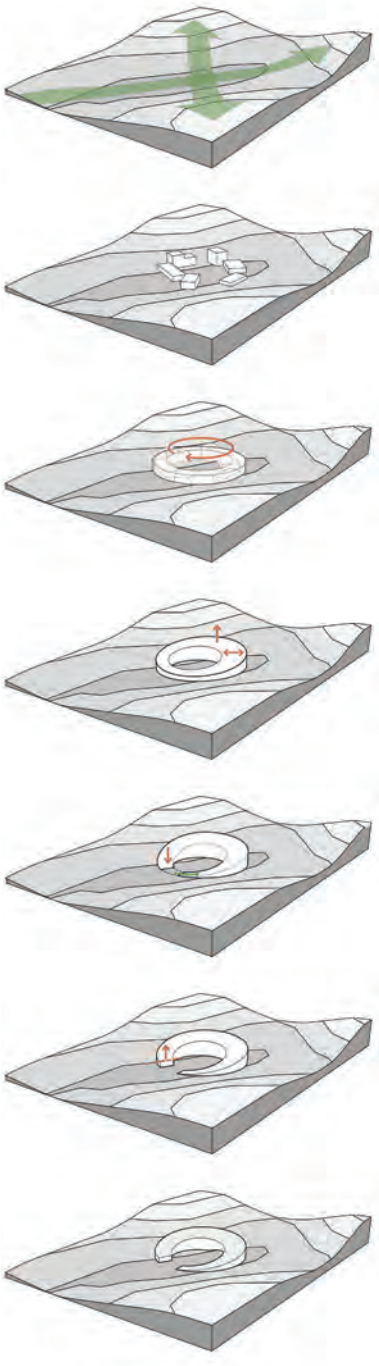
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

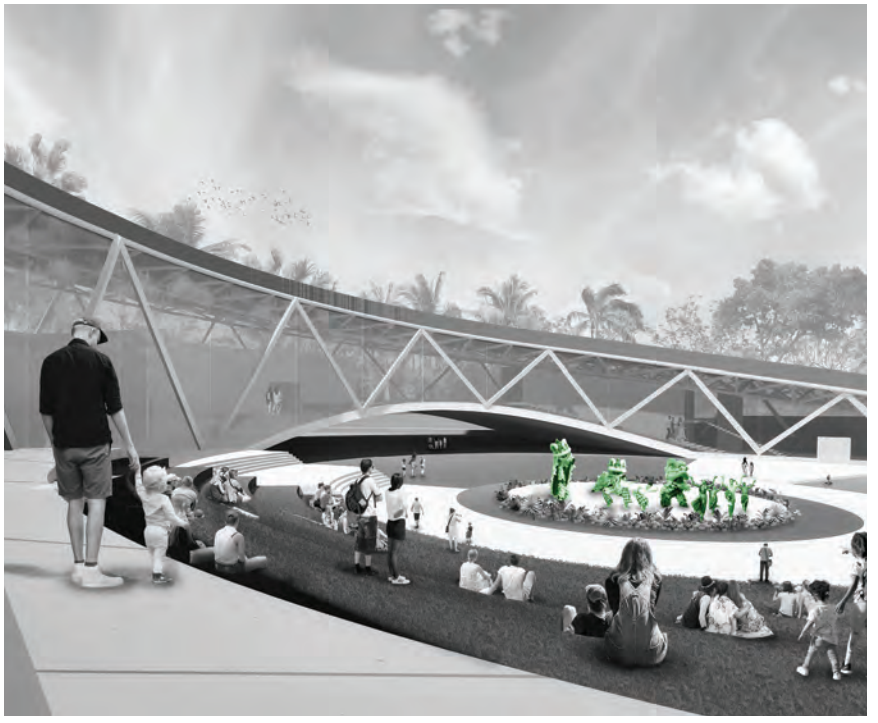
The Cultural Loop is located at the heart of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur surrounded with attraction and tourist spots in the woods. To celebrate the diversity of the cultural and ethnicity in the country, the cultural center is designed not only for people outside of Malaysia to know more about the culture, but it also encourage the local Malaysian to know more about cultural knowledge from other ethnicity.

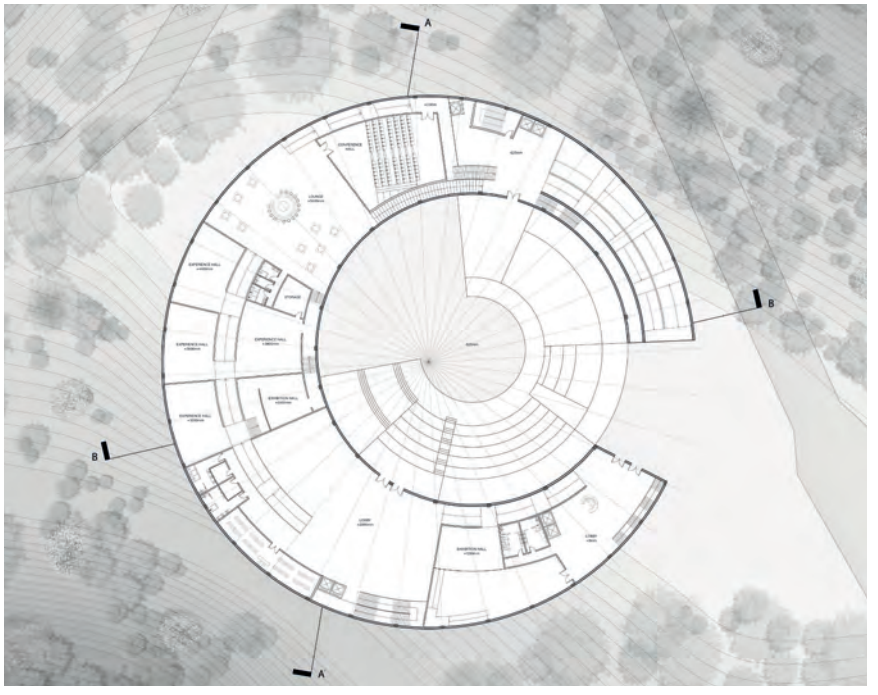
The concept or creating The Cultural Loop is to have a continuous smooth circulation around the building and it was then adapted with the site which then resulting in the final look of the project. The uniqueness of the topography and the surrounding nature of the area were the main reasons the site was chosen. The building is closely connected to the surrounding nature as it is designed to have a continuous flow of the nature and the building.

The circular shape of the cultural loop was inspired by how different ethnicities are linked and live together in Malaysia, a massive cultural pot. The building is designed to embrace the existing topography, also signifying an open arms which welcome and embrace people from all around the world to Malaysia. The significant and lofty height difference on one side and wide curtain panels emphasizing openness and welcoming gesture to its surrounding nature and people.

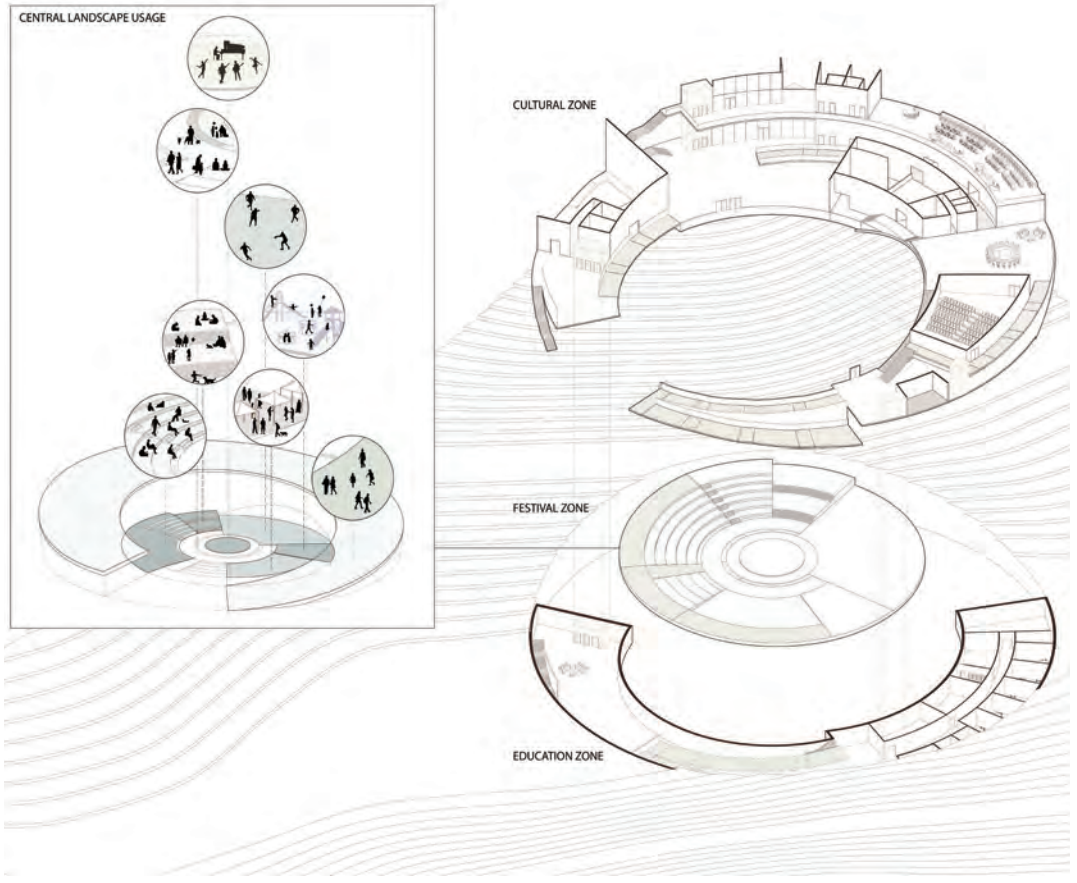
The Cultural Loop aims not only to promote the world the multicultural society in Malaysia, it also serves as platform to trigger more understanding and appreciation among the people of Malaysia.

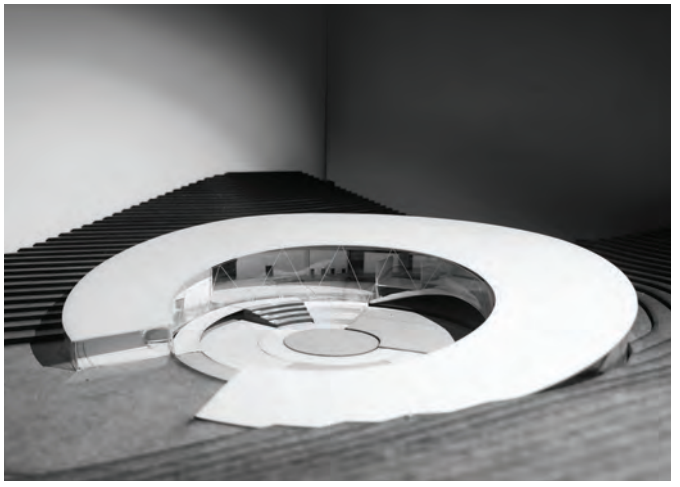


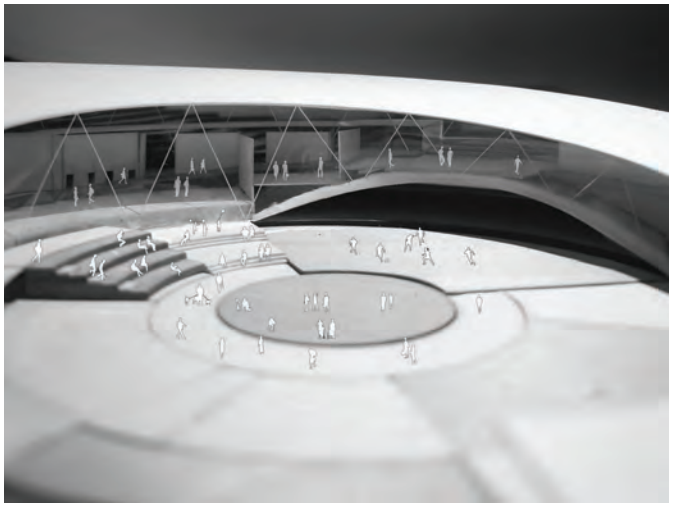




This cultural center consists of a big exhibition hall and 5 exhibition rooms are provided to display different works and a conference hall is also located in the center where cultural exchange events and activities can be carried out. There are also classrooms for language and cultural exchange and workshop rooms for traditional dancing, cooking and music. Most cultural celebrations and festivals are held outdoor throughout the day at the central plaza at it is also divided into different sections with different finishing to provide different platforms for various kind of activities.







YUELI SHI
史悦莉

AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITY

CONNECTING CITY BLOCKS

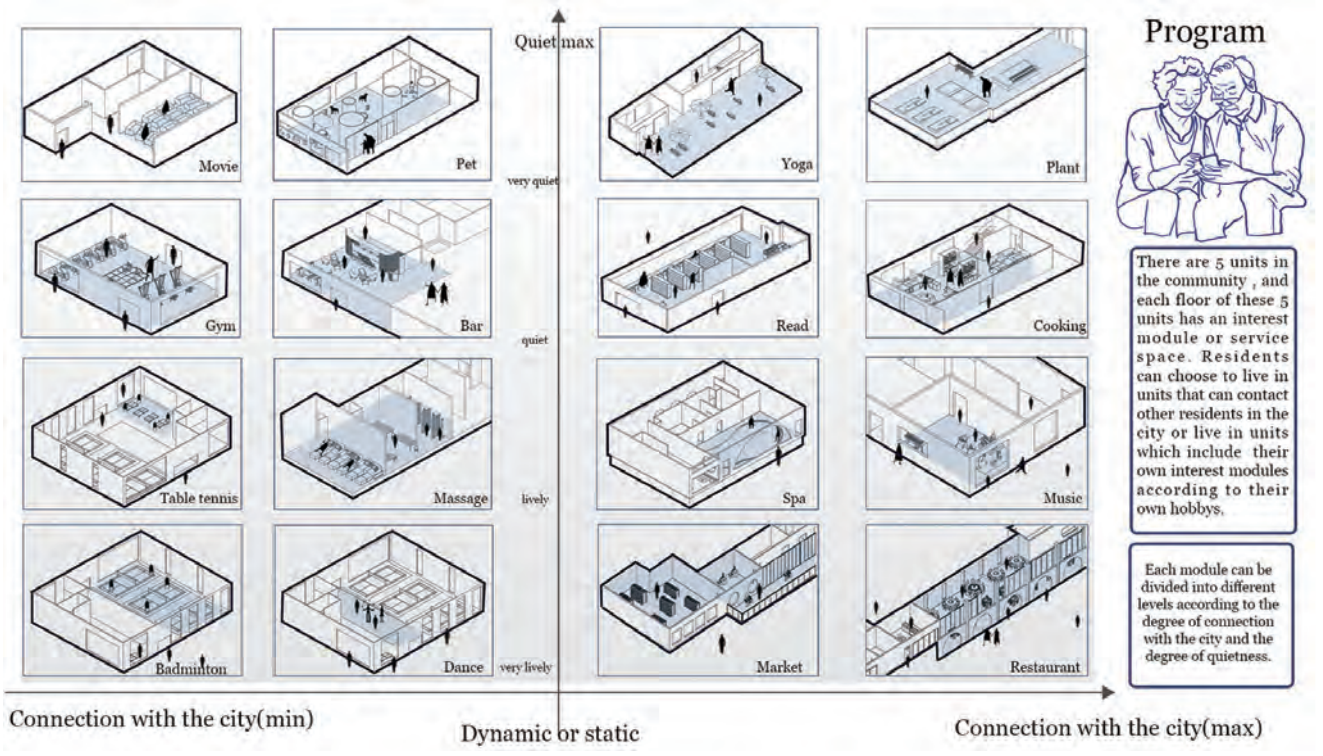
Beijing, China

With the rapid development of society, aging has become a serious social problem. The number of the elderly is gradually increasing, becoming a large part of the social population. This project is to explore how to establish a new community for the Chinese elderly to make them enjoy elderly life without leaving society.

According to the results of the survey, we reflect the proportion of the interests to the content and area of each public space, and create a new type of community system named hobby module. Community consists of five unit with various types of rooms. Each residential unit has cinemas, libraries and other hobby modules.The elderly can choose the residential unit which he likes to live with others or live alone.

Different from interest units closely linked to residential unit, there are also service modules that provide services for the elderly. Service modules like medical rooms, gymnasiums and spa center that provide services only for the elderly ,and other service modules like restaurants and markets can also serve external personnel.

The site is opposite the Unity Lake subway station. Around the site, there are many office buildings. The north of the site is Beijing's new apartment community, and the south is China's 1980s built old-fashioned community. The site is like an important link between these places.



The location of residential units within the site and the community's road system are all related to external road connections.
For better communication between the elderly and the outside city, integration into urban life, but also to facilitate the movement of the elderly between the various units of the community, the bridge transportation system is set between the various units.Vertical staggered bridges bring people a better communication environment. Bridge can be used as outdoor leisure space for the elderly, and can also be used as a outdoor sports space of the community when the epidemic situation comes.

The bridge is a steel cantilever beam. h cantilever bridge to residential column through the H-shaped unit steel column. in order to more economics practical, small steel support their column connected at bridge.The roof of every building in the community has been used. The small roof area is used for roof greening, and the roof terrace space of the spa center is used as a planting area for the elderly.

Most ouses in northern China use carbon fiber heating to raise the room temperature. Carbon fiber heater is a household carbon fiber material, which expands the local heating of traditional electric heaters. Carbon fiber electric heaters can heat the entire room quickly to reach the ideal temperature. Carbon fiber heaters provide heat through electricity, have a humidification function, avoid air drying, and are environmentally friendly, energy-saving, and pollution-free.

JIAQI SONG
宋珈奇

THE SECERT LIFE OF PETS

宠物城市, Chaoyang District, Beijing

With the development of the society, more and more people want to keep pets, pets have become a part of many people's family members and spiritual needs. According to the survey, more than 30 percent of family in China have pets, and the proportion will be higher in big cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Busy young people, elderly people who live alone, and couples who don't have children due to stress are most likely to choose pets. Because keeping a pet can relieve the pressure of life, improve the happiness of life, and can relieve depression and contribute to health. In nowadays society, pets are not only pets, but also emotional sustenance. But some people like pets and others hate and fear them. It has made a lot of restrictions of pets for those people. Under such conditions, many pet needs can not be met, pet owners are also very distressed.

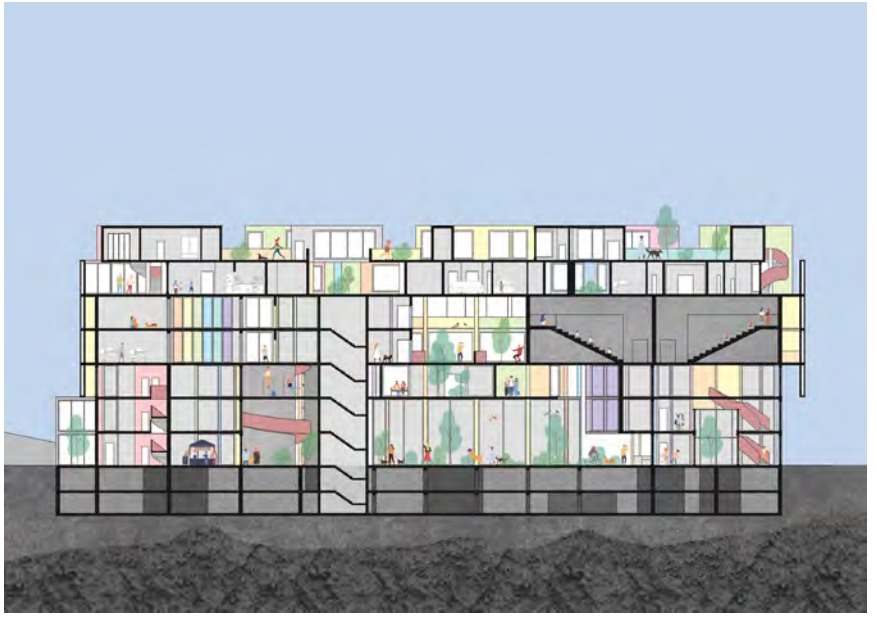
My design project is pet City. In my project, all functions are for pets and their owners. My design concept is to let pets live in nature. In cities, pets have always lived at home, adapted to people's living habits through training, and were forced to accept many rules restricting their freedom. Therefore, in my ideal pet city, people and pets can feel the most free space and natural environment, it can release their nature instincts.

In my pet city, 1F and 2F are open areas, 1F can be well integrated with the surrounding site, without clear boundaries, so that people can naturally enter my building in the site. In addition to all kinds of activity space for pets, there are also a lot of function space to attract customers, such as coffee shop, pet supply store and pet beauty care etc.

The largest space in the middle is the pet activity space without trailing rope, which allows the pet to move freely to the maximum extent. 2F is an extension of 1F. The different positions of the functional mass of 2F and 1F form spatial interleaving.so you can easily observe your pet's activities in the rest space. In the1F and 2F, each mass is relatively independent and has its own transportation system. Above the 3F, there is a curtain wall as the building surface, which can also support the floor beams to a certain extent. In addition to functional areas, there are also many green areas in 3F,4F,5F. Because the floor shapes of each floor are different, It formed a lot of spaces with different heights to meet the needs of plant growth of different heights. The upper part of the building is the guest rooms spaces, and the transportation system of the residential space of the guest rooms spaces is independent, because the ordinary hotel room is small, and there is almost no green space in the courtyard, and the activity space of pets is insufficient. In the folk space of pet city, there are four different types. Each room is an independent and private space, and outside the room is a Shared activity space. Not only can meet the activity space of pets, but also can meet many friends who love pets.

The various functional mass of the pet city are covered with wood and twine fabric attached to the main body of the functional mass, which is more attractive to pets and environmentally friendly than paint and steel.

With the development of the society, there will be more and more families with pets. I am hoping that every pet can enjoy their own space.



UNITS 1-4

5th YEAR


open-air museum
interaction
in-between / in-and-out
exhibition crosses
Seungchan Kwak

GRADUATION STUDIO

4

담당교수

홍 택
고광석

졸업생

김종완
문지원
허성민
변대후
김지완
윤수민
곽승찬
박기정
류지석
최요원
최정윤
이지연
이지웅
김예영
김건주

Tutors

Taek Hong
Kwangseog Ko

Students

Jongwan Kim
Jiwon Moon
Sungmin Heo
Daehoo Byun
Jiwan Kim
Sumin Yun
Seungchan Kwak
Kijung Park
Jiseok Ryu
Yowon Choi
Jeongyun Choi
Jiyeon Lee
Jiwoong Lee
Yeyoung Kim
Geonju Kim

JONGWAN KIM
김종완

REVITALIZATION by BRIDGES

Nodeul Island and Han River
Ichon-dong, Seoul

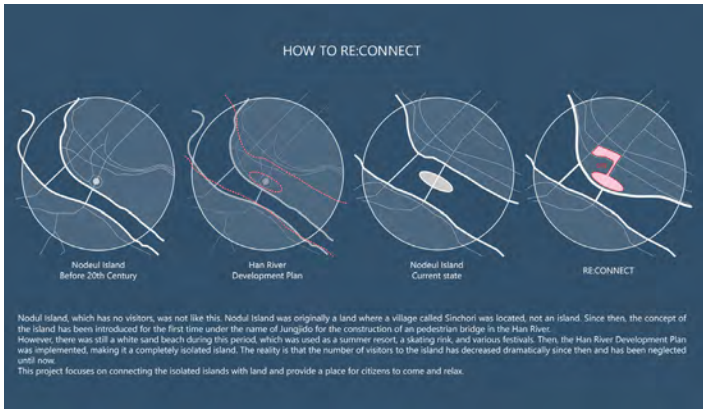
Abandoned and forgotten for decades, Nodeul Island is an artificial island situated on Seoul's Han River. It was first constructed to support the Han River pedestrian bridge, but degraded over the years to its isolated form. Because of the nature of the island, Nodeul Island became a place where no one else came to visit anymore.

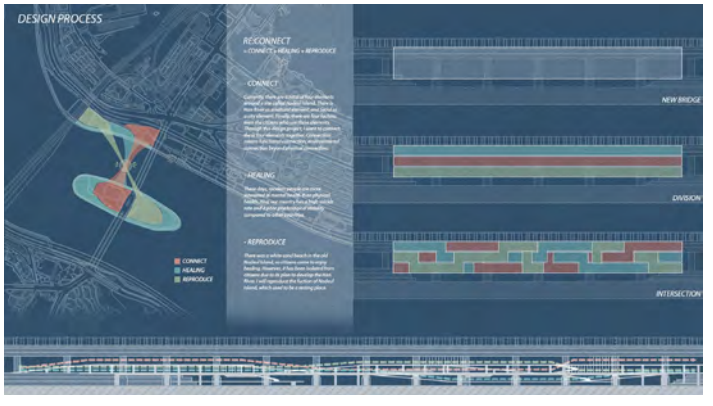
By connecting Nodeul Island through the "RE:CONNECT" project, the role of the existing Nodeul Island was restored, and by connecting the waterside park, the Han River, and Nodeul Island without boundaries, the new experience of activities and scenery was presented.

In addition, the existing Nodeul Island was a comfortable place for citizens, and the interest in mental health of modern people is increasing, so I wanted to design a shelter where any citizen can visit anytime through various programs.

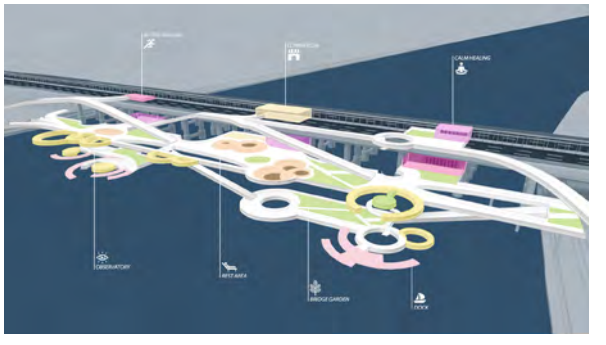
At the beginning of the project, the waterfront park was equipped with low lighting and facilities that did not go against the existing landscape. And the existing walkways were cleaned up to revitalize the waterfront park.

On the bridge connecting the waterside park and Nodeul Island, the programs were divided into three levels. At the lowest level, There are marine programs that contact water. Walkways and healing programs that connect the Han River Waterfront Park at the middle level. And programs that people can enjoy while predicting the Han River and surrounding cities at the highest level. These three levels are organically connected, combining into one.





Nodeul Island serves as an extension of the walking trails. And It is largely divided into the west and east. To the west, a gallery containing the history and present of Nodeul Island and various events were planned. There are a lot of spaces for large-scale events such as festivals, outdoor concerts, and film festivals, while viewing the direction of Yeouido at the end. In the east, only minimal observation decks were installed to preserve the forest.



노들섬은 본래 외따로 떨어진 섬이 아니라 이촌동에서 노들섬까지 이어진 모래벌판이었다. 1917년 일제가 한강 인도교를 건설하며 주변의 모래를 모아 언덕을 쌓아올리고 이를 '중지도'라 이름붙이면서 모래벌판이었던 노들섬 주변이 섬이 되었다. 1967년까지 중지도 동쪽의 모래밭은 '한강백사장'으로 불리며 서울 시민들의 물놀이 장소와 나들이 공간으로써 인기를 끌었다.

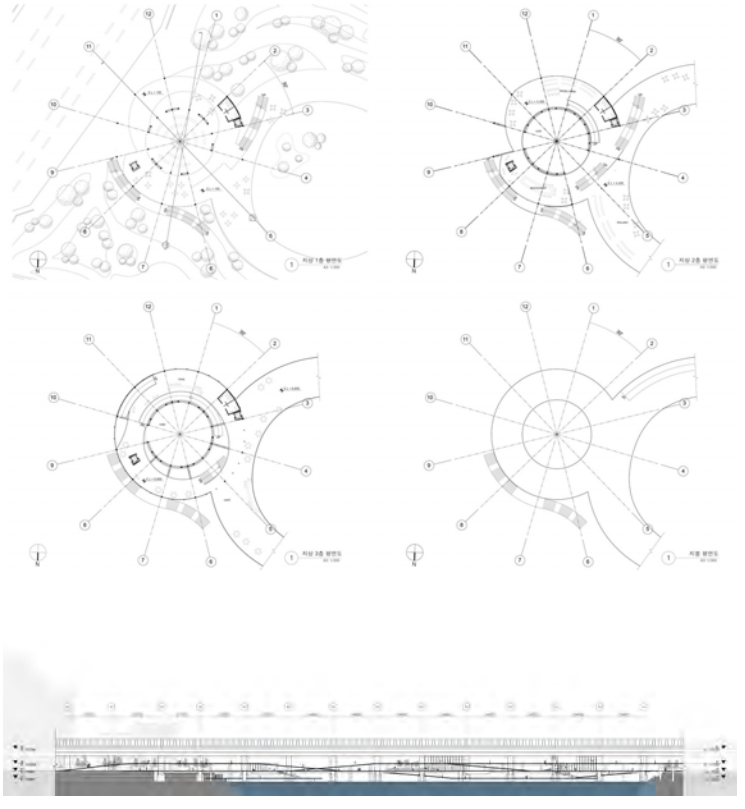
그러나 1968년부터 한강개발계획을 추진하면서 모래밭은 자취를 감추고 섬이 되었다. 1995년 '백로가 노닐던 징검'이라는 '노들섬'으로 지명이 바뀌었지만, 모래사장을 잃고 시멘트로 둘러쌓인 섬, 노들섬은 시민들이 더이상 아무도 찾아오지 않았다.

육지와 시민으로부터 단절되어버린 노들섬을 "RE: CONNECT" 프로젝트를 통해서 연결시킴으로써 기존의 노들섬의 역할을 되찾고, 수변공원과 한강, 그리고 노들섬을 경계없이 연결시킴으로써 건축과 공원, 사람들의 액티비티와 풍경이 조화롭게 이어지는 새로운 경험을 선사하고자 했다.

또한 기존의 노들섬이라는 공간이 시민들이 편하게 와서 즐기고 가는 곳이었다는 점과 현대인들의 정신 건강, 심리적 안정성에 대한 관심도가 높아지고 있다는 점에서 다양한 프로그램을 통한 시민 누구나가 언제든지 찾아올 수 있는 쉼터를 설계하고자 했다.
프로젝트의 초반부에 해당하는 수변공원에는 기존의 산책로를 활성화시키기 위해 방치되어 있던 풀숲을 정리하고, 기존의 경관을 거스르지 않는 낮은 조명 및 시설물들을 설치하였다.

수변공원과 노들섬을 잇는 다리 위에서는 크게 3가지 레벨로 나눠 프로그램들을 배치했다. 가장 낮은 레벨에서는 물과 접하는 해양 프로그램들이, 중간 레벨에서는 한강 수변공원과 이어지는 산책로와 힐링의 프로그램이, 가장 높은 레벨에서는 한강과 주변 도심을 전망하면서 즐길 수 있는 프로그램이 담았다. 이러한 3개의 레벨들이 유기적으로 연결되면서 하나로 어우러져 수변공원과 노들섬을 이어주고 있다.

마지막으로, 노들섬은 전체적으로 수변공원의 산책로의 연장선의 역할을 하며, 크게 서쪽과 동쪽으로 나뉘어진다. 서쪽에는 노들섬의 역사와 현재를 담고 있는 갤러리와 다양한 행사를 담고 주변의 풍경을 볼 수 있는 공간을 계획하였으며, 끝 쪽에는 여의도 방향을 조망하면서, 때에 따라 페스티벌, 야외 콘서트, 영화제 등 대규모의 행사를 수용할 수 있는 공간을 설치하였다. 동쪽에는 비오톱 1등급지인 숲을 보존하기 위해 최소한의 관찰용 데크만을 설치하여 숲의 훼손을 최소화하였다.



JIWON MOON
문지원

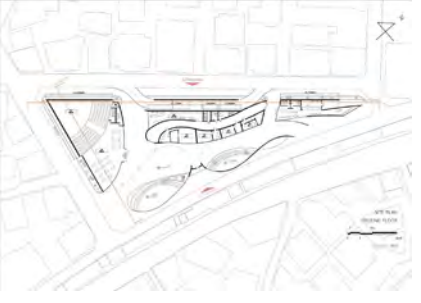
BUSKING HILL
HONGDAE REHABILITATION

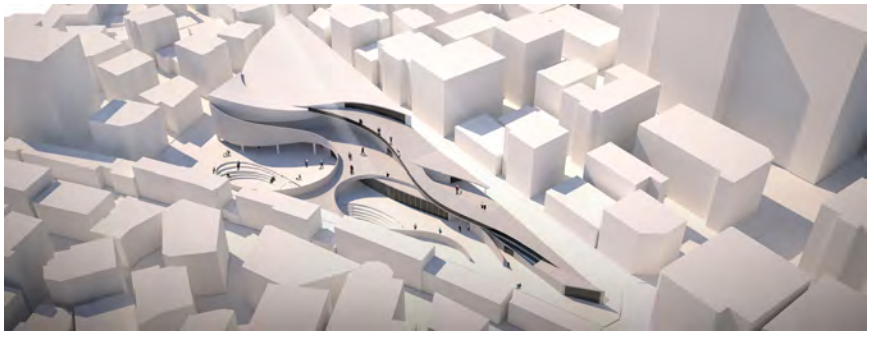
Seogyo-dong, Seoul

과거의 홍대는 저렴한 월세와 주요 대학들과 인접한 지리적 특성이 결합되어 음악가와 예술가들이 하나 둘씩 모여 형성되었다. 이후 음악의 거리, 젊음의 거리라는 이미지를 구축하며 서울에서 가장 트렌디하고 독보적인 공간으로 자리매김하였다. 그러나 급격한 젠트리피케이션과 지나친 상업화로 인해, 오늘날의 홍대는 음식점과 술집이 즐비한 상태에 이르렀고, 처음 마을을 이루었던 음악가들이 설 자리가 없어졌다. 대표적으로 '바다비'와 '롸일락' 이라는 문화 공연 공간이 높아진 월세를 버티지 못하고 역사속으로 사라졌다. 서울시에서는 홍대 거리 특성화를 위해 '걷고싶은거리'를 형성하고 버스킹을 위한 공간들을 구성하였지만, 이는 마치 지역 전체에 펼쳐져 있던 음악의 경험을 좁은 길에 한정한 것과 같다.

In the past, Hongdae was formed by a combination of cheap monthly rent and geographical features adjacent to major universities, bringing together musicians and artists one by one.
Since then, it has established itself as one of the most trendy and unique spaces in Seoul by building its image as a street of music and a street of youth. However, due to the rapid gentrification and excessive commercialization, today's Hongdae has reached a state which is full of restaurants and bars, leaving no room for the musicians who first made up the village.

홍대 놀이터라는 공간을 살펴보면, 문자 그대로 놀이터이다. 그럼에도 사람들은 약속의 장소로, 작은 버스킹의 장소로 사용한다. 이는 홍대 일대에 공용공간이 얼마나 부족한지를 보여준다. '걷고 싶은 거리' 에서 공연을 유도하고 공용공간으로써 활용하길 기대하지만, 걷는다는 행위는 끊김 없는 흐름을 나타내듯이, 머무르며 공연의 재미를 느끼게 하는 공간은 아니다. 공연에 적합한현실성 있는 공간은 지나가는 것 보다, 이용자의 사적인 공간처럼 머무르기 좋은 공간이다. 의자랑 계단으로 구성된 '청춘마당'은 대표적이게도 해결책을 보여준다. 특별한 목적이나 경험이 없음에도 늘 붐비는 모습을 보면 사람들이 머무르는 공간에 얼마나 목마른지 알 수 있다.





If you look at the place called Hongdae playground, it is literally a playground. Nevertheless, people use it as a place of appointment and a place of small busking. This shows how much public space is lacking throughout the entire Hongdae area. It is expected to induce performances and use them as public spaces in “Street you want to walk,” but as the act of walking itself indicates, there is no space for people to stay. The space that matches the performance is where you can stay for a while rather than pass by. The ‘ChungChun Madang’, located in Hongdae, is composed of step chairs on the first floor of the building. You can see how thirsty people are in the space where they stay despite no special purpose or experience.

이러한 문제점을 해결하고, 기존 홍대의 가치를 고양시키기 위해 나는 Busking Hill을 제안한다. 걷고싶은거리가 끝나며 단절되어버리는 공용공간을 확장하고, 흐름을 따라온 사람들을 한 곳에 모아 음악을 즐길 수 있는 공간이다. 그라운드 레벨에서는 버스킹이 이루어지며 동시에 건물의 일부로 기능하는 공간을 마련하고, 건물과 마주보게 하여 방문객들이 버스킹을 즐길 수 있다. 사이트 내부는 동선을 3개로 나누고, 각 각이 교차하도록 하여 수 많은 이벤트가 이루어질 수 있으며, 북서쪽에 위치한 대공연장은 오늘날 홍대에서 찾기 힘든 공연의 공간을 제공한다. 이를 통해 홍대가 진정한 가치를 되찾고, 방문객들이 다시 찾고 싶은 공간이 되길 희망한다.

To solve these problems, and to increase the value of the existing Hongdae, I propose Busking Hill.
It is a space where you can expand the public space that is cut off as the ‘Street you want to walk’ ends, and you can gather people who follow the flow and enjoy music in one place. Busking takes place at the ground level, providing a functioning space as part of the building at the same time, and making it face the building so that people who use the building can enjoy busking. A number of events can take place by dividing the circulations using the building into three, with each angle crossed, and the Grand Theater in the northwest provides a space for performances that are hard to find in Hongdae thesedays.

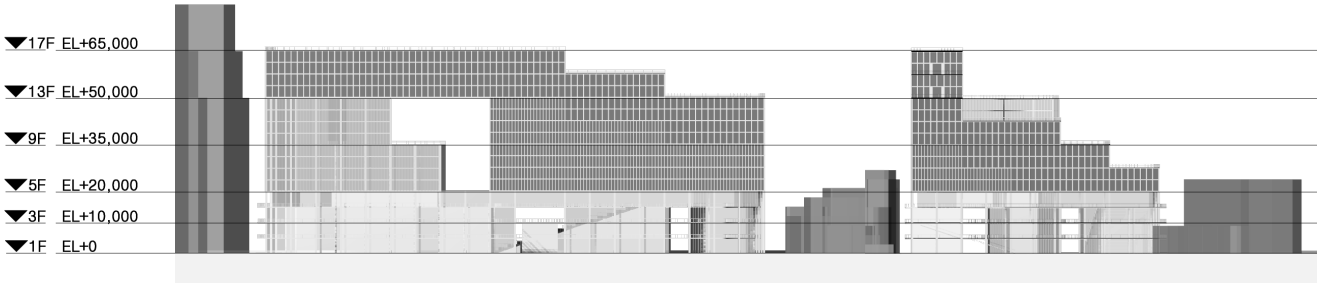
SUNGMIN HEO
허성민

FASHION & CULTURE COMPLEX
REVITALIZING FASHION TOURISM ZONE

Sungin-dong, Seoul

RETAIL SHIFT
Due to the recent development of online commercial facilities, offline commercial facilities are gradually losing their role as sales facilities. Existing sales-oriented commercial facilities are gradually becoming less attractive compared to online commercial facilities. There are fewer and fewer people visiting Dong-dae-mun, which was called the sacred place of the fashion industry. Experience-oriented commercial facilities where you can directly experience the identity of various sales facilities such as brands and existing market stores, not just commercial facilities that only serve as sales, and new designers and fashion-related workers who can support them. We plan to increase the competitiveness of offline commercial facilities by planning complex commercial facilities, including studios and shared offices.

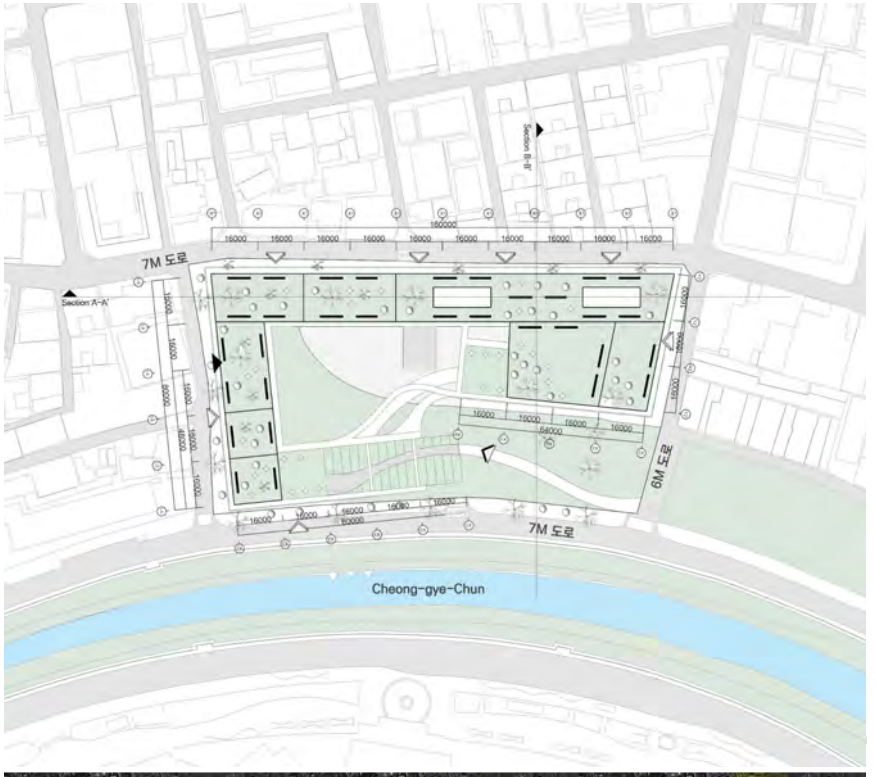
FASHION & CULTURE COMPLEX
Sungin-dong 206, SinSul Market and Sung-in Sang-ga Apartment Site, which are currently selected as the target sites, are very suitable for the purpose ahead. First, the nearby Dongmyo Market and Pungmul Market, which were only visited by older people in the past, have begun to be exposed to the media in recent years, providing an experience to buy clothes that are very affordable in piles of piled-up clothes, not just in relief clothing sales facilities, and to see a variety of productvvs with time-worn. In fact, the range of age groups visiting Dong-myo Market has greatly expanded. The number of second-hand clothing stores for young people is also increasing. The area around the target site can be said to be already in progress for the purpose ahead.

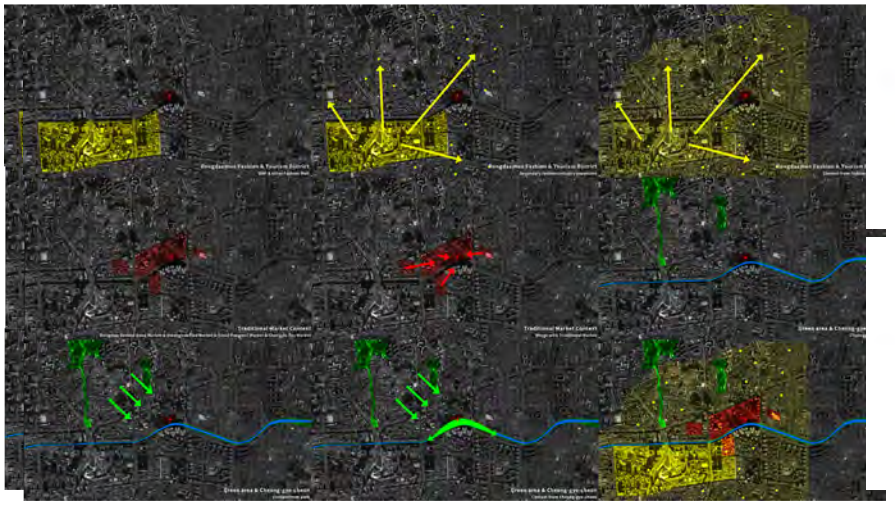


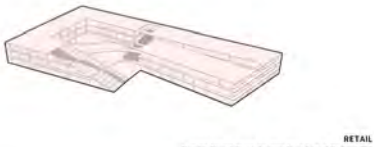
Second, amid the flow of markets, the number of visitors to the market is increasing. However, there are only a few quiet cafes and benches and Dong-myo that are now closed due to renovation, so people can't sit and relax comfortably in the complex market. There is not enough space for people to rest comfortably. If a resting area is linked to Cheong-gye-cheon Stream and a park planned to be built under urban planning, it can easily cause population inflow into the target area.

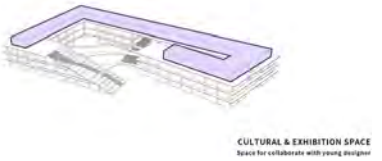
At the start of the Changsindong garment factory, the pattern and sewing factories account for 88% of the total number of factories, so the number of factories is large and the amount of projects is small. On the other hand, the number of factories is reduced to 12% as the stage is completed, and the amount of each project is increased. Considering this process, the factory room entering Changshin-dong 2050 factory will have 1. pattern, sewing 2. post-processing 3. ironing.

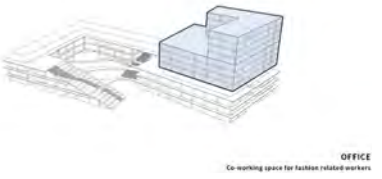
Finally, as it is adjacent to markets with strong identity such as Dong-myo Market, Hwang-hak Pung-mul Market, Seoul Pung-mul Market, and Dong-dae-mun Fashion Town, various companies in nearby markets and established brands can collaborate to create experience or exhibition programs such as pop-up stores in a new way. As a result, the complex will provide various experiences to people with strong character qualities along with the surrounding markets, serve as a new shelter in the Dong-myo area, and lead a fashion trend that creates various synergies within existing markets, established brands, up-and-coming designers and users.

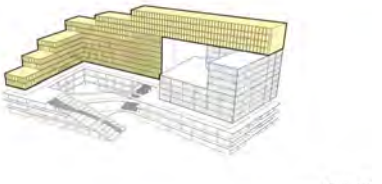


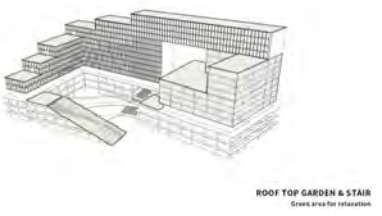












DAEHOO BYUN
변대후

ROOM x SEONGSU
RENTAL SPACE SERVICE STRATEGY

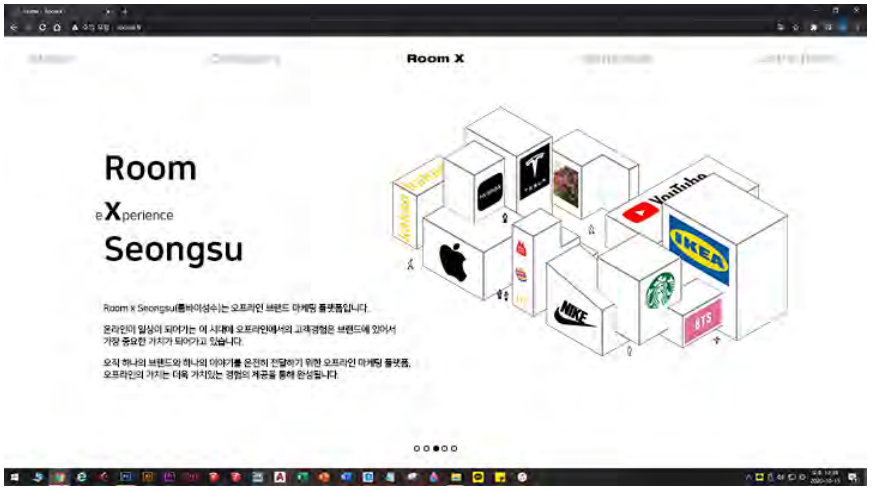
Seongsu-dong, Seoul

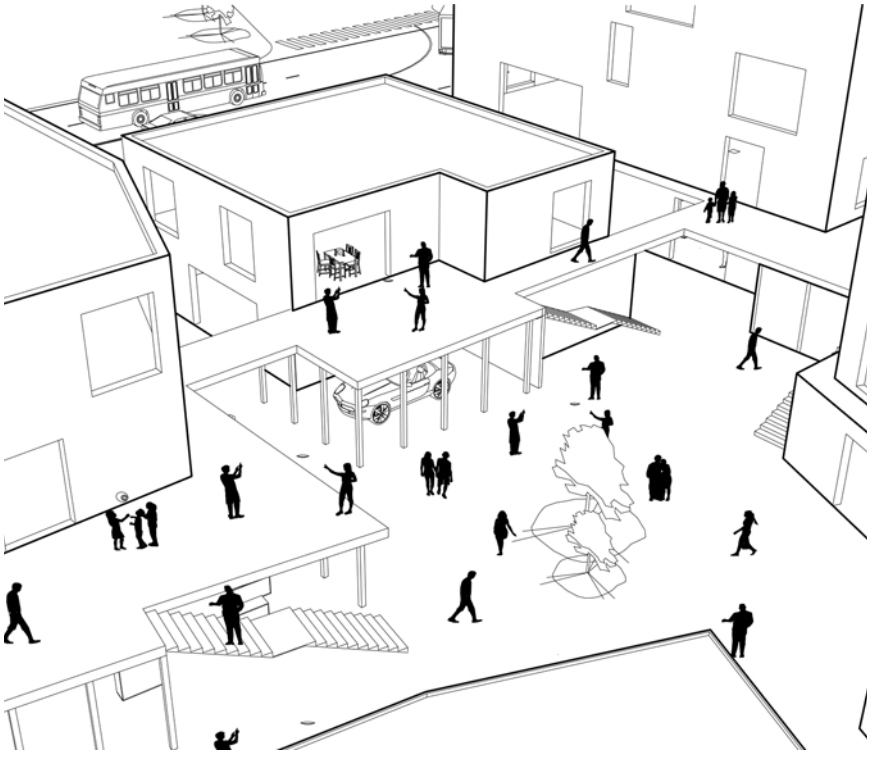
#e-commerce
"쿠팡에서 사자." 일상처럼 쉬워진 온라인 쇼핑. 매일 아침마다 밀키트(meal kit)도 배달받는 세상입니다. 수많은 시스템이 오프라인에서 온라인으로 넘어가면서, 사람들의 소비형태도 빠르게 변화하고 있습니다. 그런데, 우리가 e-commerce를 통해 물건을 손쉽게 살 때마다, 오프라인 매장은 계속해서 작아지고 있었습니다. 잇따른 대형마트 폐점에서 볼 수 있듯, e-commerce가 주는 편리함은 오프라인 매장들에게는 큰 위기였던 것입니다.

#COVID-19
"마스크 착용 부탁드립니다." 코로나바이러스의 등장과 함께, 2020년은 여러모로 힘든 시간입니다. 사람들은 마스크를 쓴 채 일정한 거리를 두고, 체온을 재고, 건물 출입명부를 작성합니다. 모임과 외출을 자제하는 시대 속에서, 사회 여러 모습들은 침체되었습니다. 특히, 상권에게는 생존 여부가 달린 힘들 때가 아닐 수 없습니다. 우리는 지역 상권의 점포들이 하나 둘 씩 폐업하는 모습도 목격합니다. 손님이 사라진 상권은 생존을 위한 고민이 이만저만이 아닙니다.

#오프라인 매장의 생존전략
더이상 물건을 사기 위해 매장을 가지 않아도 되며, 코로나로 침체된 사회는 상권을 숨 막히게 하고 있습니다. 두 이슈로 알 수 있듯, 오프라인 매장들은 생존을 위협받고 있습니다.

하지만, 이 상황이 오프라인 매장들의 멸종만을 말하지는 않습니다. 세계적인 전자상거래 기업 아마존은 계속해서 오프라인 매장으로 진출을 시도하고 있고, 침체된 사회 속에서도 매출이 증가하는 매장들도 존재하니 말입니다. 이는 상업시설은 멸종이 아닌, 변화가 필요하다고 시사하고 있습니다.





Strategy: Rental System

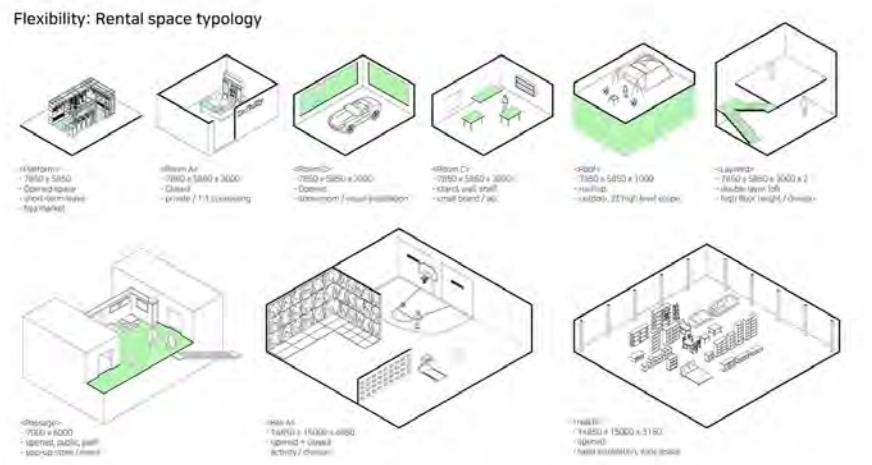
사실 사람들은 언제나 야외활동을 원합니다. 오프라인 매장은 그들이 원하는 것을 제공해야 합니다. e-commerce의 편리함만으로는 채울 수 없는 가치, 즉 체험을 통한 풍부한 경험을 전달해야 합니다. 다양한 브랜드들만의 아이덴티티도 더욱 첨예해지는 마당에, 경험을 제공하기 위한 오프라인 매장으로의 변화는 필연적이었던 것 같습니다. 이제 상업시설은 물건을 사고파는 곳이 아닌, 온 몸으로 경험할 수 있는 공간으로 도약할 때가 왔습니다.

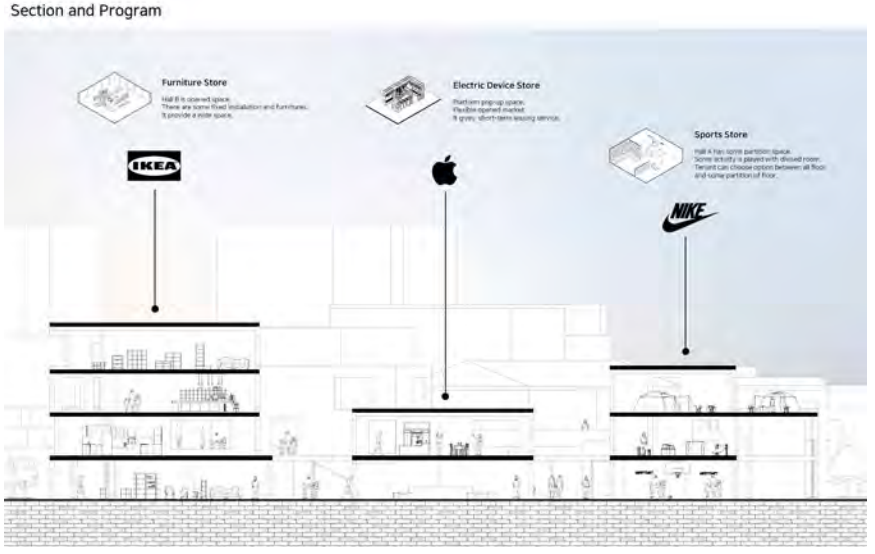
경험을 제공하는 상업시설의 도약. 이 도약은 어쩌면 침체된 사회와 비대면 문화 속에서 사람들을 다시금 유대 시키는 변곡점이 될 수 있지 않을까 희망해보기도 합니다.

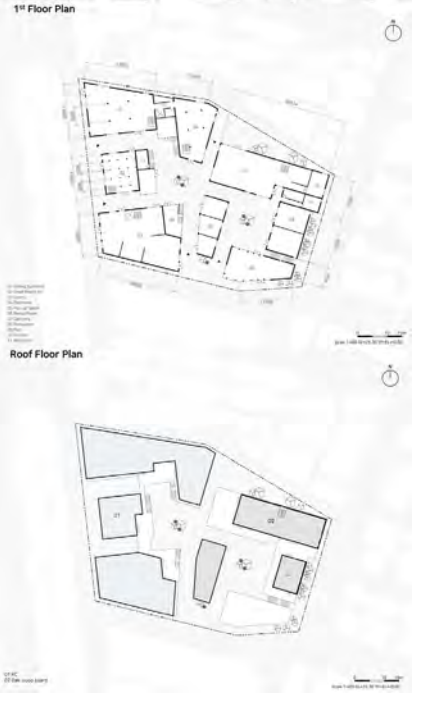
#Room x

Room x 프로젝트는 체험형 매장들을 통해 브랜드 경험을 제공합니다. 다양성과 가변성이 강조된 건물의 시스템은 많은 브랜드가 쉽게 입점할 수 있도록 돕습니다. 사람들은 단순 상품 거래가 아닌, 다양한 브랜드 경험을 하기 위해 이곳을 찾습니다.

즉, Room x는 다양한 브랜드들이 팝업스토어, 플래그쉽스토어, 쇼룸 등의 형태로 입점하여, 브랜드 경험을 제공할 수 있는 오프라인 플랫폼입니다.







JIWAN KIM
김지완

YONGSAN MEDIA LIBRARY

SUPERPOSITION OF THE HORIZONTAL

Munbae-dong, Seoul

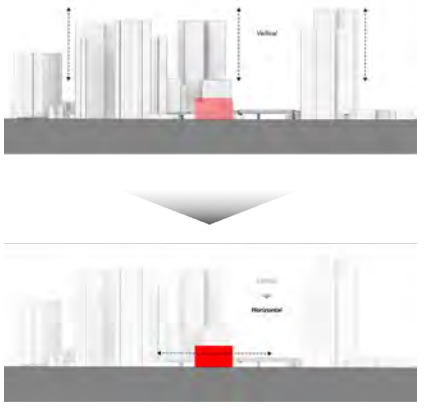
Munbae-dong is the most complicated town in Yongsan-gu area. It is located in the center of the capital region's transportation that connects to Seoul Station, and this town is adjacent to the Yongsan International Business District, which will be developed in the future.

Also, there is the largest electronics district that has a long history and the huge complex shopping mall. Moreover, the Yongsan Garrison which will be supposed to be the city park, and the War Memorial of Korea, one of the world's most popular tourist destinations, are located nearby. Therefore, the area of Munbae-dong is an essential location connecting the capital region, and all the major facilities are clustered in this town.

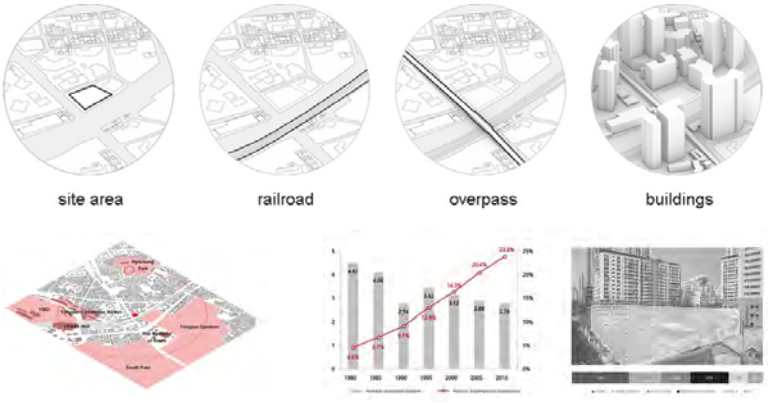
As the history of this town has been for a long time, the density of the town has also increased rapidly. A lot of residential facilities, such as apartments, have recently been supplied while it has grown in stature as a reputable area in Seoul. However, due to the nearby railway lines and huge military defense facilities, the residential areas could not have been able to connect with each other and becoming more isolated.

Furthermore, as the number of single-person households has been growing faster, high rise-high density office-tels spring up everywhere in this town rather than safer and more livable housing complexes. Such practices have led to the unfortunate situation that the number of residents of this town has dramatically been increasing where it rarely has enough cultural facilities for them.

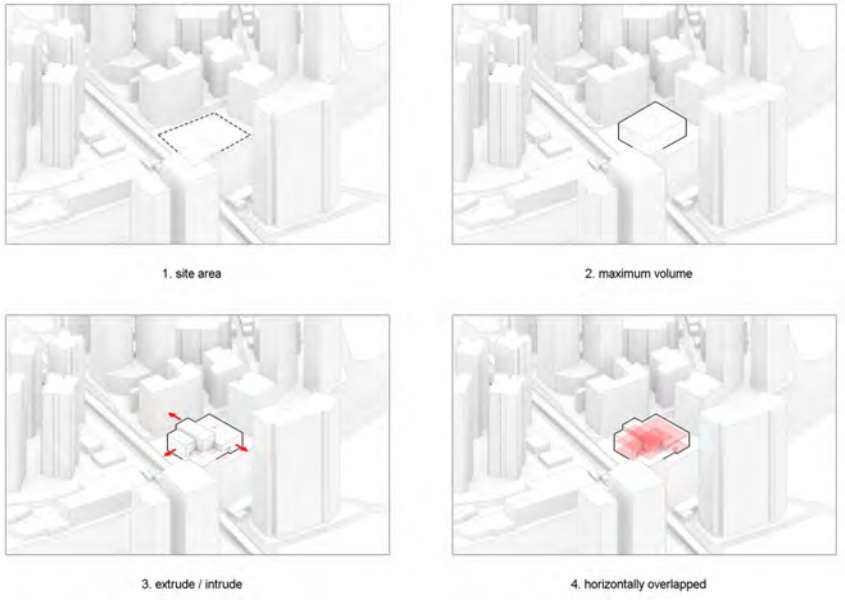
DESIGN CONCEPT



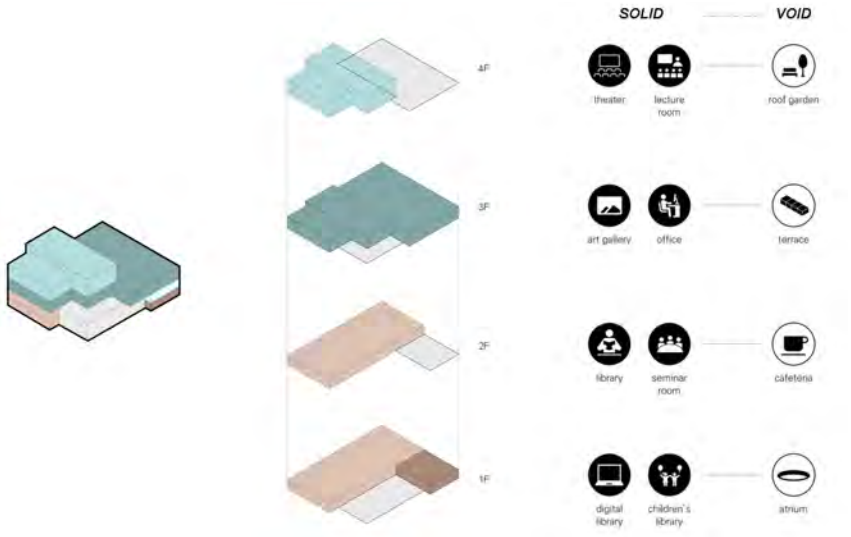
SITE ANALYSIS



DESIGN PROCESS



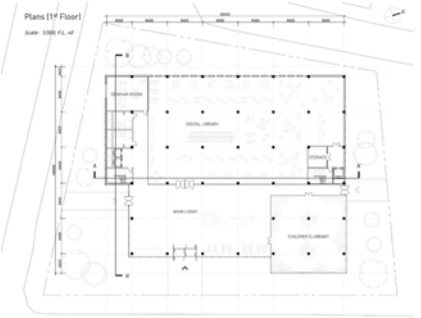
PROGRAM DIAGRAM

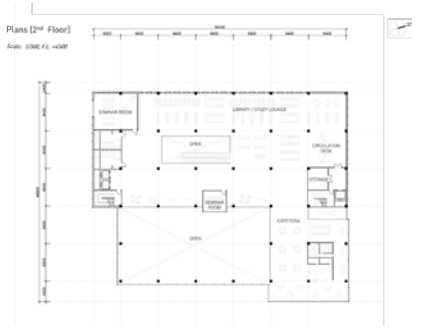


SECTION [A-A']

SECTION [B-B']

FLOOR PLANS





The site area has not been developed for few decades, blocked by railway lines and overpasses, and surrounded by other high rise-high density office-tels. You could see that these physical limitations show up in vertical forms. Through this project, I wanted to create the design through horizontal reaction against the vertical forms.

After designing the most efficient volume, I have analyzed the combination of intruding and extruding forms in a variety of different directions using a horizontal reaction according to the architectural function. In this process, many spaces were overlapped to create solid and void spaces, and I defined its relationship in which they respond.

'Yongsan Media Library' is broadly divided into libraries, galleries, and movie theaters. The libraries and lounges were placed at the center of the atrium in order to enable users to expand visually, while reading room users were placed separately from convenience facilities so that they could be engaged in the book reading with a restful atmosphere. Gallery, offices, theaters, and lecture rooms were designed to provide each buffer space through outdoor terraces and rooftop parks. This correspondence could separate the spatial concept of interior spaces and exterior circulation while connecting the entire program of this building.

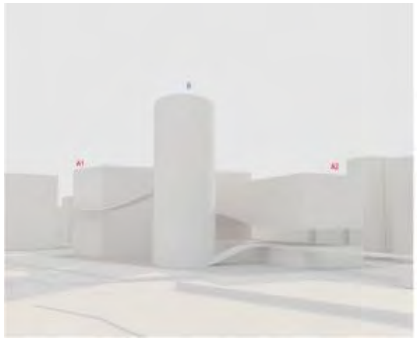
When I thought of cultural facilities for the local people, I decided to select the isolated and abandoned site as the project site. In short, the project site has been constrained by physical limitations. The site area has not been developed for few decades, blocked by railway lines and overpasses, and surrounded by other high rise-high density office-tels. If you look at the skyline of this area, you could see that these physical limitations show up in vertical forms.

Through this project, I wanted to create the design through horizontal reaction against the vertical forms. Also, I have tried to explore the factors of the space transformation resulted from superposition of the horizontal elements.

SUMIN YUN
윤수민

VENTUREPLEX
VENTURE & START-UP PLATFORM

Techno Valley, Pangyo

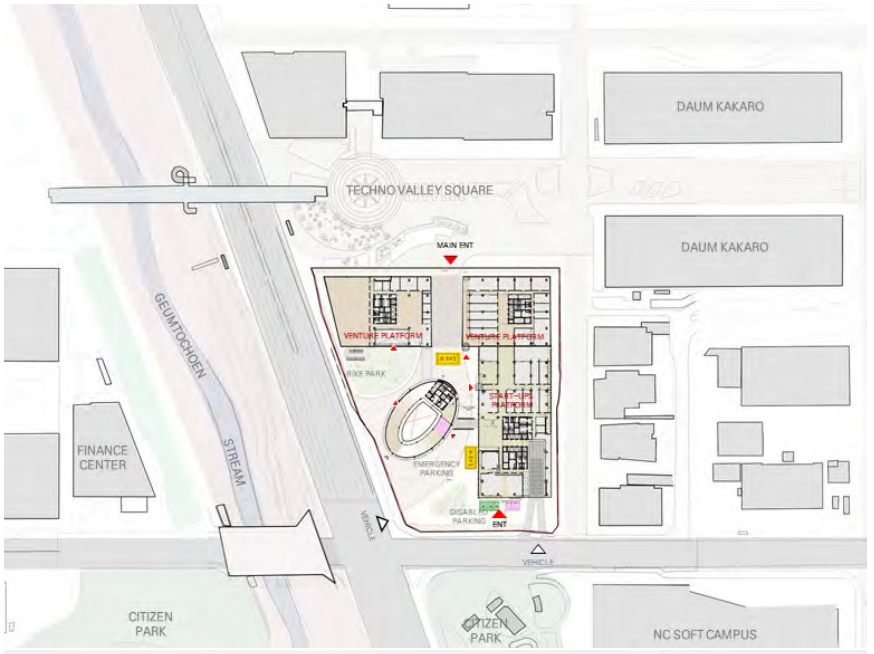


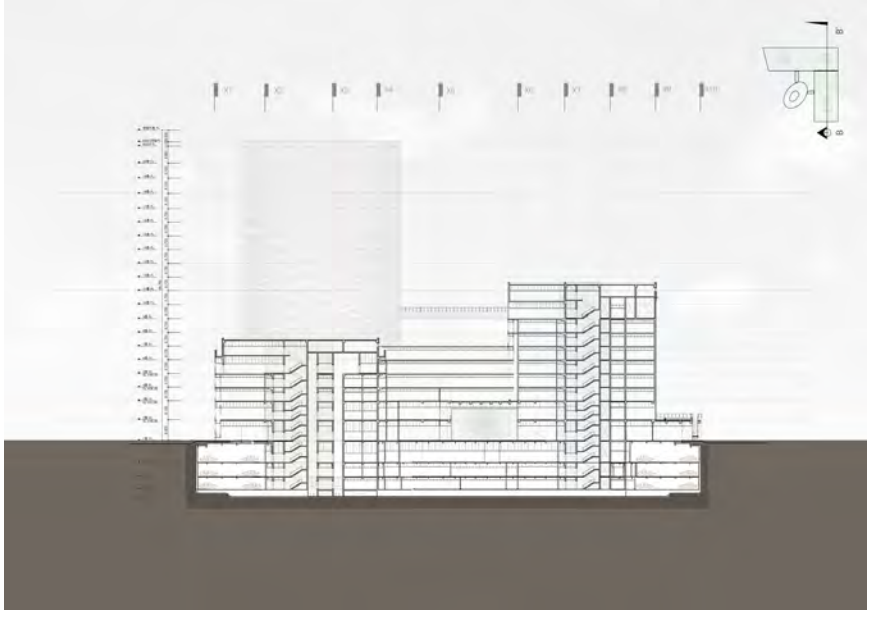
The project (VENTUREPLEX) comes from the question “Where is the HQ of Techno Valley, as known as the representation of Korea’s Silicon Valley?”. Design aims for the function as a complex business facility. It should become a central space that contains various business activity occurring in Techno Valley, as well as a shared office with startup-related organizations.

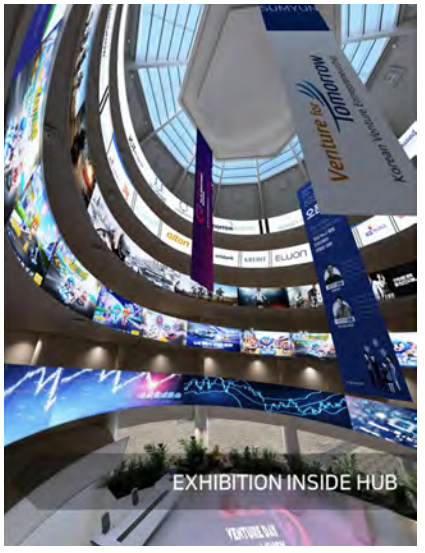
Techno Valley, which has grown as the base of the Korean IT industry, was a R&D complex built in the new city of Pangyo, where tech companies and research institutes are gathered to pursue convergence. Since Pangyo already has excellent business facilities and infrastructure, I designed a tower for the incubator program where venture companies and founders can gather, rather than a space for sale or leased office for a specific company’s activities.

The biggest problem of the site was a lack of the cnteral place where all activities for start-ups, ventures, and innovation combined in one. No need to mention that it was the biggest demand of users in Pangyo.

Looking at the current situation, although the central government and local governments have created spaces and programs for founders, It has a physical limitation in that each program is located sporadically in several places within the area.





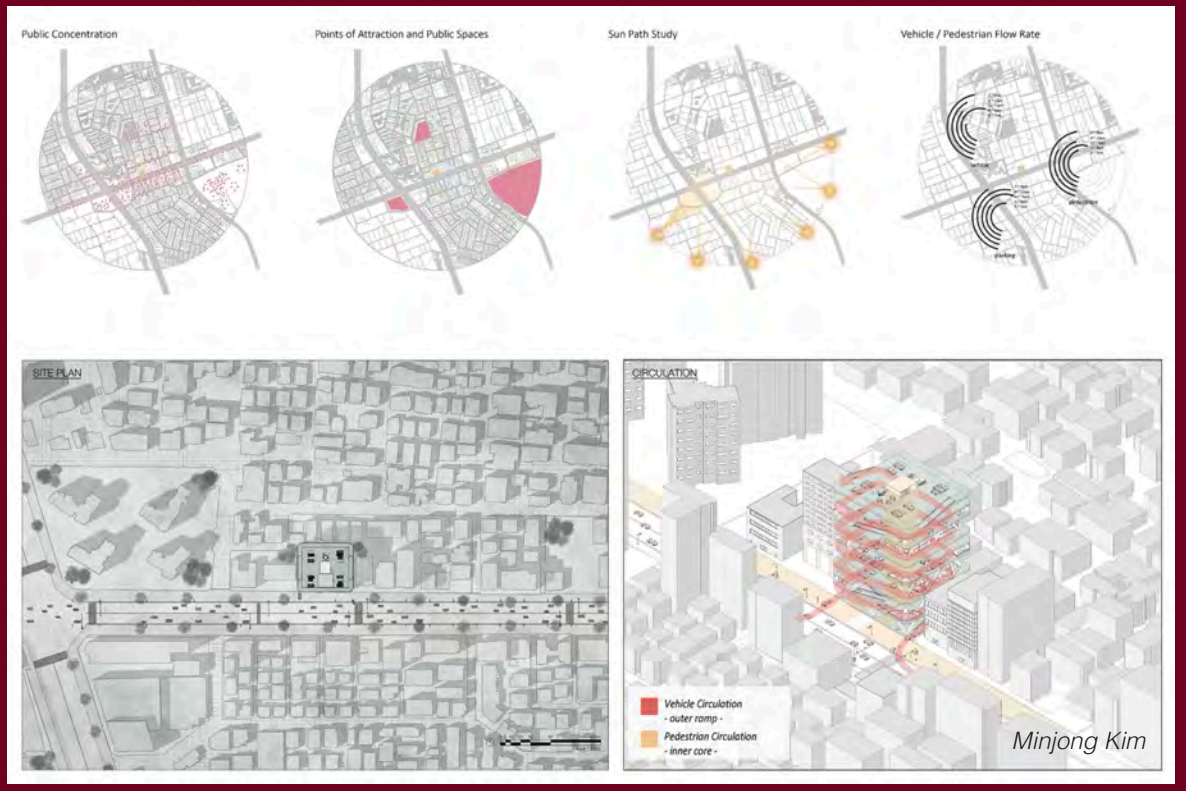


In order to support startups, you must visit every and each ICT Support Center, IT Hub, Startup Promotion Center and Gyeonggi Innovation Center (by visiting several buildings). It is difficult to find the optimal innovation environment that provides one-stop support from technology, financial consulting, and overseas expansion in a single building, so I have planned a scheme for solving this problem.

The site is located in front of the Techno Valley's biggest square and the area is a 15,000sqm lot surrounded by Sampyeong-dong intersection facing Geumtocheon and Hwarang Park across the street. Three buildings in the premises are arranged with a central plaza, all connected by a bridge from the center of the building. The program consists of Shared Office, R&D Center Collaboration, and Synergy Tower (Startup-related events, forums and policy support organizations).

In the case of the spiral tower, the movement was made for promoting, participateing in start-up-related events and activities through a ramp, which flows from the ground to the top floor on an oval plane. Through the empty space in the center of the building, the current activities of companies and the forums being held are exhibited. The rectangular center building located on the right side of Tower consists of a research center and collaboration space, commercial facilities on the lower floor, and a rooftop cultural space on the top floor. Since the North Plaza faces the street of culture and art that crosses the Techno Valley, a landscape space was created that connects the street to the outside square. This is a symbolic gate and serves to connect the Venture Square (inside the site) surrounded by three buildings, the exterior culture and art street, and the pedestrian traffic line along the boulevard.

5th YEAR


Public Concentration
Points of Attraction and Public Spaces
Sun Path Study
Vehicle / Pedestrian Flow Rate
SITE PLAN
CIRCULATION
Vehicle Circulation
- outer ramp -
Pedestrian Circulation
- inner core -
Minjong Kim

GRADUATION STUDIO

5

담당교수

권경은
박상욱

졸업생

김민종
김예슬
김희정
권나희
김서영
조윤민
邢世凯
김래빈
정승준
김다운
정지용
崔　康
李依其

Tutors

Kyoungeun Kwon
Sangwook Park

Students

Minjong Kim
Yeseul Kim
Heejung Kim
Nahee Kwon
Seoyoung Kim
Yoonmin Cho
Shikai Xing
Raebin Kim
Seungjune Jung
Dawon Kim
Jeeyong Chung
Kang Cui
Yiqi Li

MINJONG KIM
김민종

REFUELED
FUTURE MOBILITY HUB

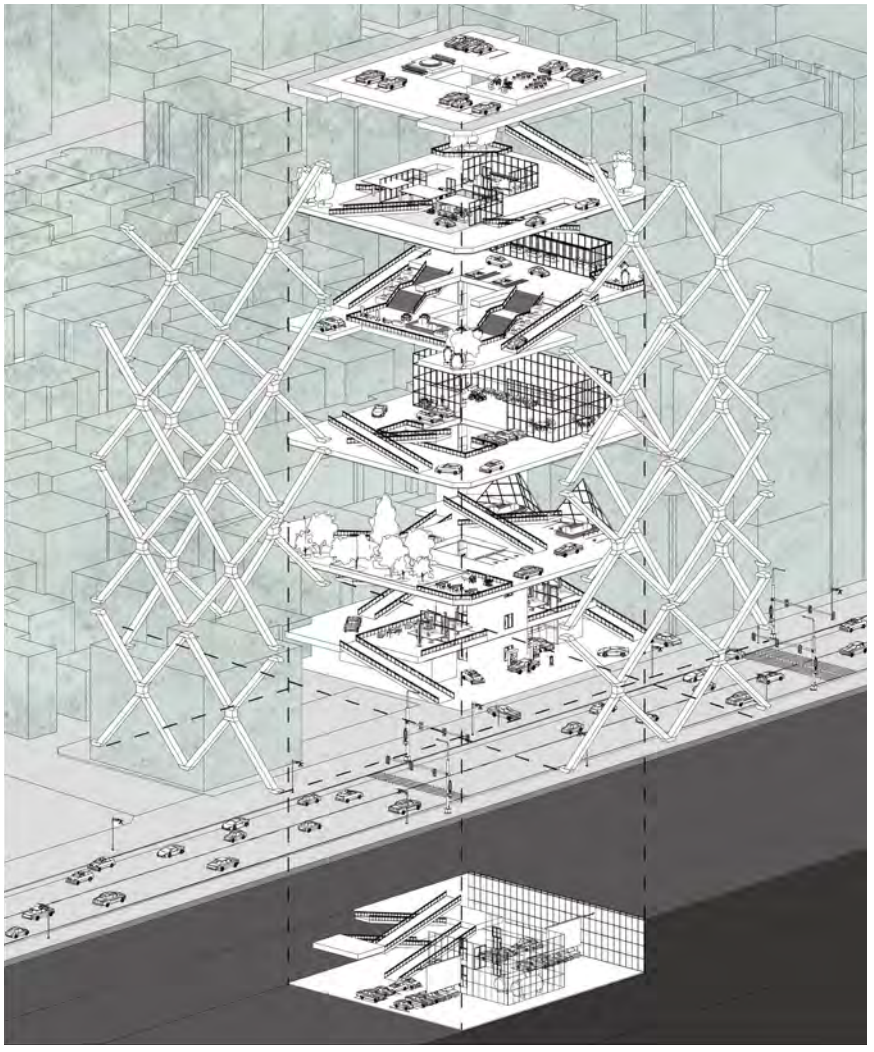
Nonhyun-dong, Seoul

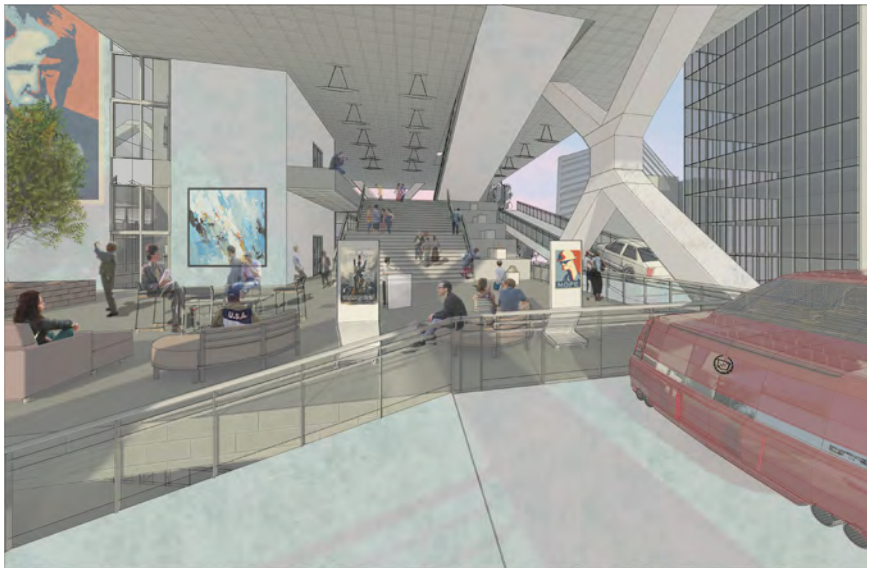
FOSSIL ENERGY & FUTURE MOBILITY
According to various research, it is clear that the transportation technology has developed causing changes in both transportation system itself and the urban spatial structure. However, the utilization of automotive vehicle, personal mobility, eco-friendly automobiles and car sharing has been rising dramatically past few years leading to the decreased usage of fossil energy.

OUTDATED PETROL STATIONS
When a petrol station is out of service, the owner must report to the government. During this process, they must indemnify for the soil pollution caused by underground petrol tanks and it is very costly(at least 150million won). For this reason, most petrol station owners do not report to the government when they stop operating and cause the desertion of stations.

In order to resolve this, the government could find outdated gas stations and propose financial assistance in renewing the deserted land. As most of the government initiated projects, it can be redeveloped focusing on the public influence and service.

SITE
The case site is in Bongeunsaro 311, Nonhyundong, Seoul. It is a place that are combined with lowrise residential area and central business district, lacking enjoyable contents other than office and residence. Also, the volume of traffic is highest in all of S. Korea and as all other fuel stations are, it is located on main street where both pedestrian and vehicle approach are convenient.





Recently, the spread of COVID-19 has enhanced 'untact' contents along with the growth of in-vehicle entertainment. With this, it can empower vitalization and solve the insufficiency of contents. Single program is provided to both pedestrian and vehicle user at the same time and transforms what was normally a place only for drivers into a place for everyone. Lowrise residential areas in Seoul has serious shortage of parking spaces and the project includes public parking area on the beginning stages of the project. As private owned vehicle numbers decrease over time, other mobility entertainment programs take over parking spaces in later phases. For this, the building is design to have flexibility in space for replacement of embedded contents.

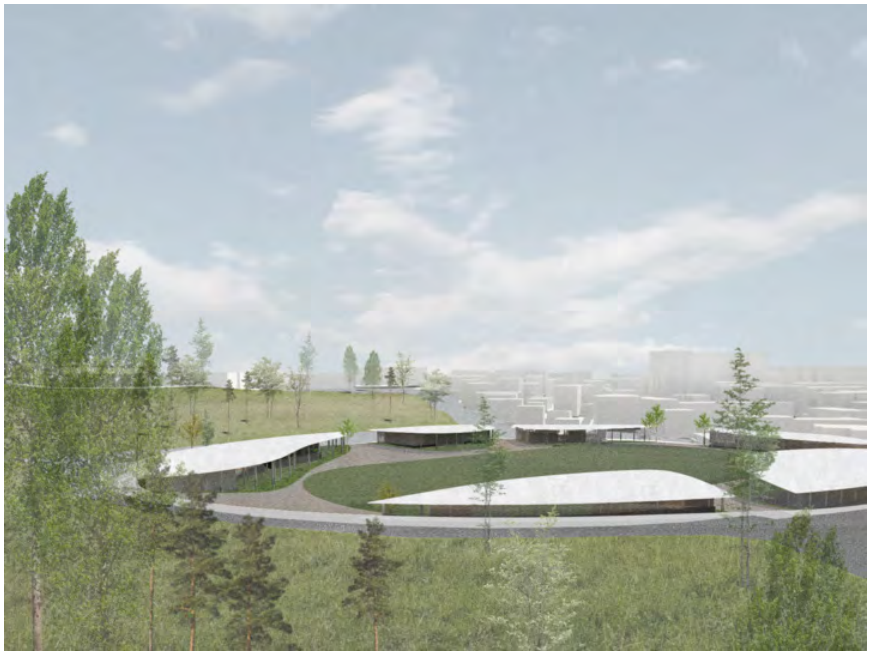
YESEUL KIM
김예슬

LINK THE HYOCHANG

Hyochang-dong, Seoul

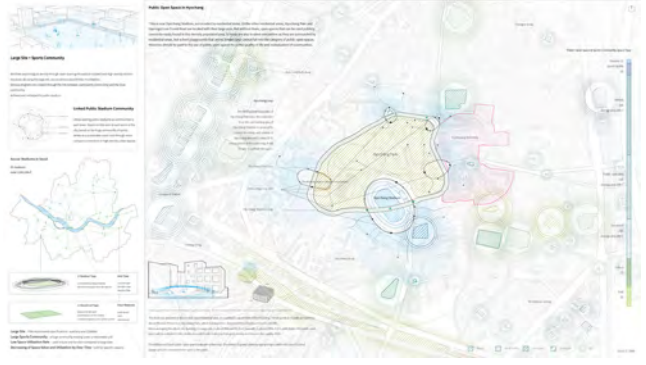
Currently, the stadium and the graves of independence fighters are in conflict. Before the stadium was built, there were royal tombs and pine forests in the beginning. And under Japanese atrocities, the royal tomb turned into a golf course. Since then, Baekbeom Kim Gu has served the tombs of independence activists here to add its symbolism, but for political reasons, Hyochang Stadium has been built, and the historical meaning of independence movement has gradually faded. For this reason, a plan to demolish Hyochang Stadium and turn it into a memorial park for the independence movement has been continuously promoted, but it has been canceled due to opposition from the sports community. Hyochang Stadium itself is a historic facility that cannot ignore the influence of Korean soccer. It is the first international stadium in Korea and the deep-rooted stadium of numerous soccer leagues.

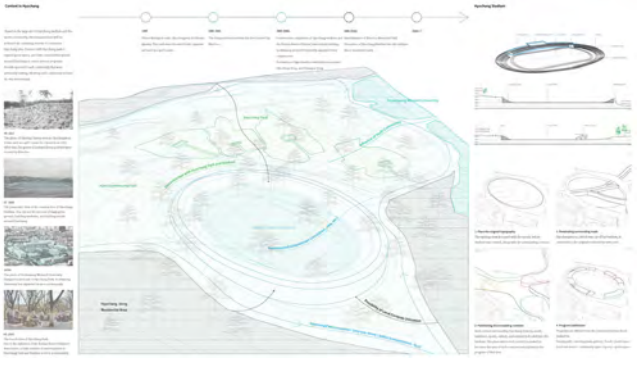
I'm trying to transform Hyochang Stadium into a place to reflect on its previous meaning by reviving the function of the stadium. Unnecessary layers are removed from Hyochang Stadium and given back to Hyochang Park. A lot of things piled up one by one on Hyochang-dong over the flow of time, but they are not all woven and exist as independent objects. In addition, the aging Hyochang Stadium is losing its fragmentary function. Therefore, the boundaries of contents in Hyochang-dong are loosened to link to each other and cause unpredictable development possibility of each content.

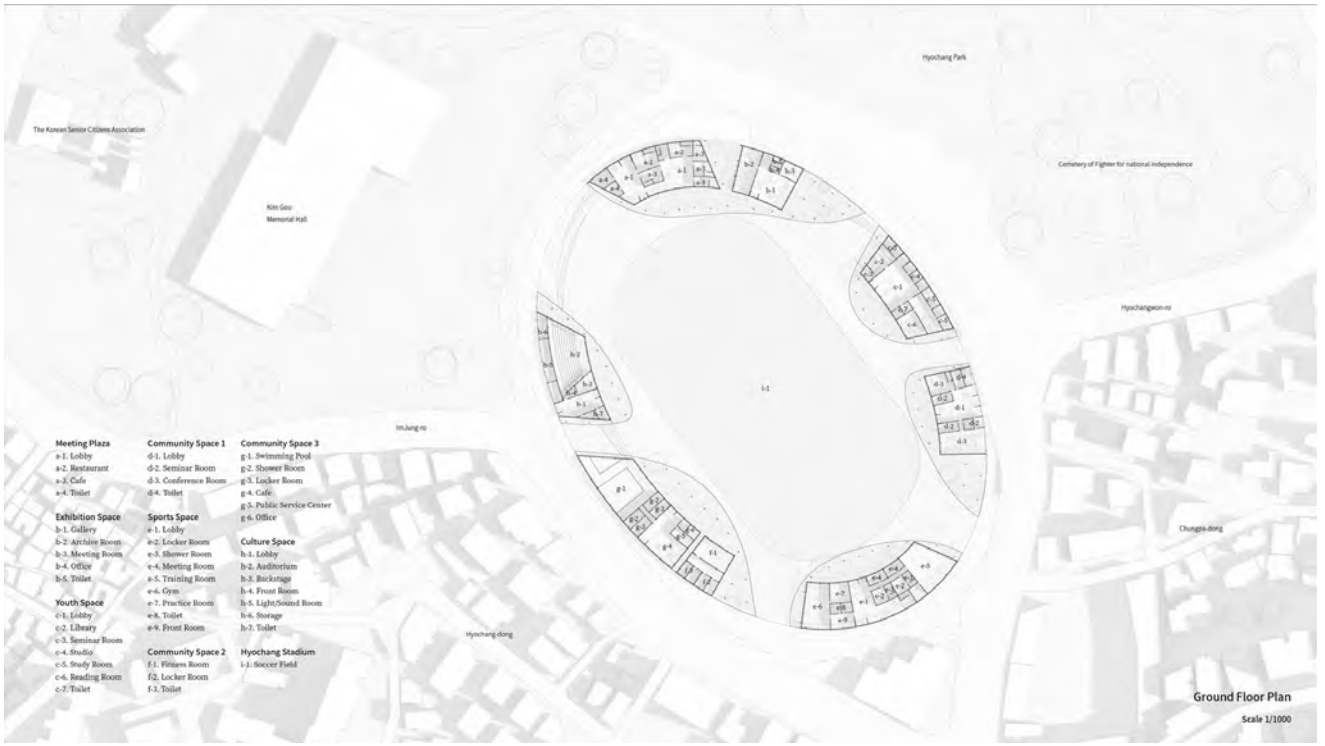


Hyochang Stadium, which has returned to the local residents, has created a variety of convergence through softening boundaries of the contents that naturally formed the relationshipm increases the utilization of public sports facilities with closer access than before.

According to Richard Rogers' concept of 'Compact City', Making cities sustainable is more compact and better way to connect. Also, the unique and specialized public open spaces that exist evenly at each point of the city play an important role in high-density urban space. Through open spaces, it evokes the low psychological density in high-density residential areas and triggers various programs in the local community.







Reconnect the surrounding flow that has been cut off due to Hyochang Stadium. Existing roads used before Hyochang Stadium was established, and other surrounding contexts created since then also work together to divide the huge mass of Hyochang Stadium. Horizontally, the Hyochang Stadium, which links the current Hyochang and vertically with the past Hyochang, moves away from the closed form and makes the huge land easier for residents to use, increasing the value of utilization.

In the end, Hyochang Stadium increases the utilization of public sports facilities with its closer accessibility than before, and furthermore, it becomes the center of the local community and enters the life of residents, suggesting one side of the direction in which inactive public sports facilities should move forward.It's a square.

HEEJUNG KIM
김희정

BUSAN FULFILLMENT PLAZA

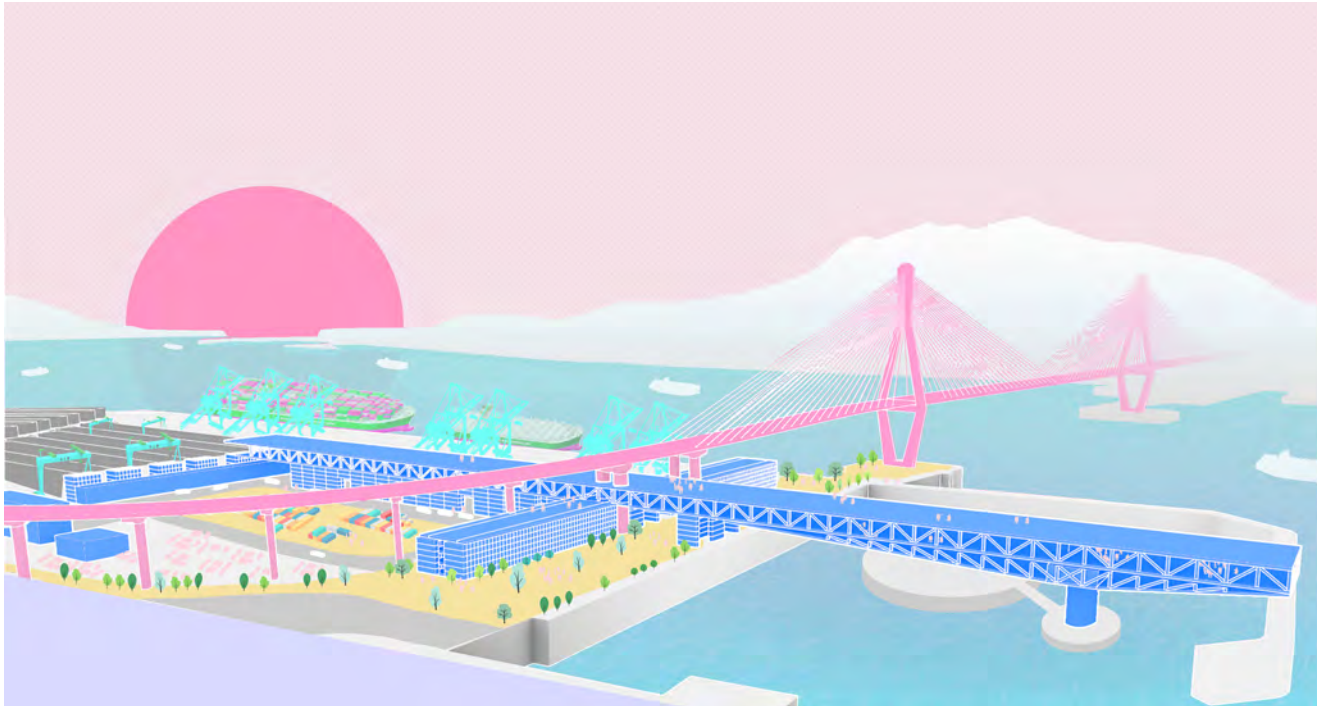
BUSAN NORTH PORT LOGISTICS SPACE
HARMONIZES WITH CITIZENS

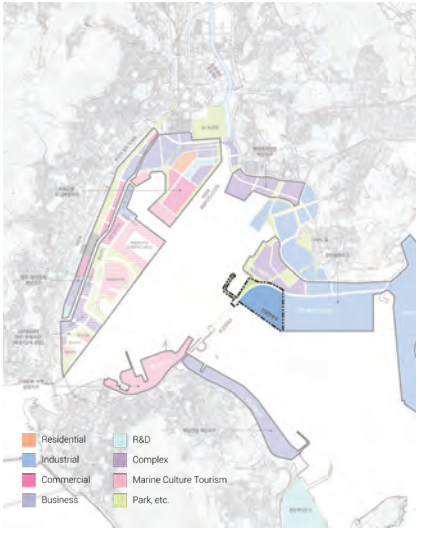
Gamman-dong, Busan

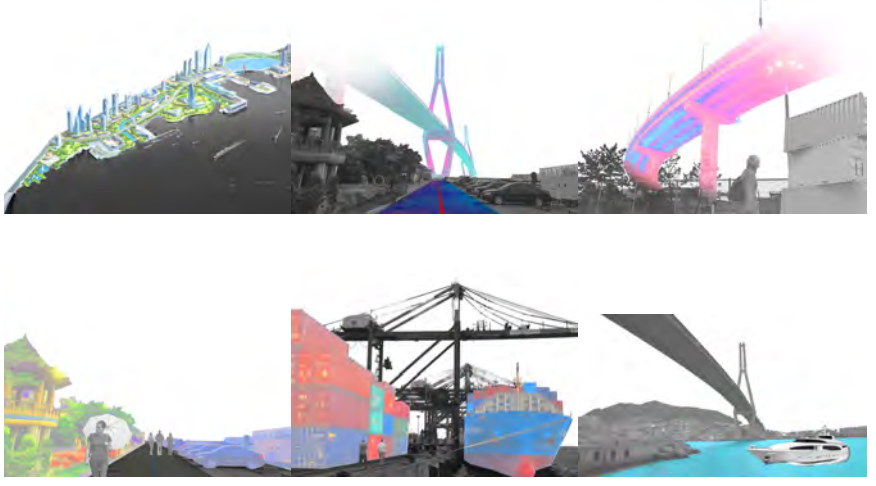
Busan Port is the largest container port in Korea, operating in two locations, the North Port and the New Port, and is one of the sixth-largest port in the world by volume. The North Port is again divided into Gamman Pier, Shingamman Pier, Sinseondae Pier, and Magnetic Daejeon Pier. Due to the obsolete facilities, the redevelopment project has reduced its functions. Currently, only Gamman Pier, Shingamman Pier, and Shinseondae Pier are the port logistics complex I keep it.

This project is an attempt to combine the idle site of the container yard in Busan's North Port due to changes in the logistics system after the 4th Industrial Revolution and the cultural space of the citizens. Aim for space. The existing container yard infrastructure was used to create a space for citizen-logistics connection and experience, and a complex space for citizens to directly view the logistics industry directly connected to life. As a result, the two programs, logistics, and culture form a flowing gradient.

The mass of the building is composed of the "grid" of the container square, the "axis of sight" of the landmark of Busan Port Bridge, and the cross mass penetrating the sea and container yard. The long mass extends from the container yard to the sea, creating a gradual change in logistics and cultural spaces. The short mass perpendicular to it draws attention to the landmark as the axis of the cultural space, and at the same time connects its value as a warehouse-type shopping mall' in contact with the logistics infrastructure. The outer wall of the warehouse-type shopping mall is composed of containers that can be opened and closed from the outside and inside, allowing immediate first-in-first-out from the outside.



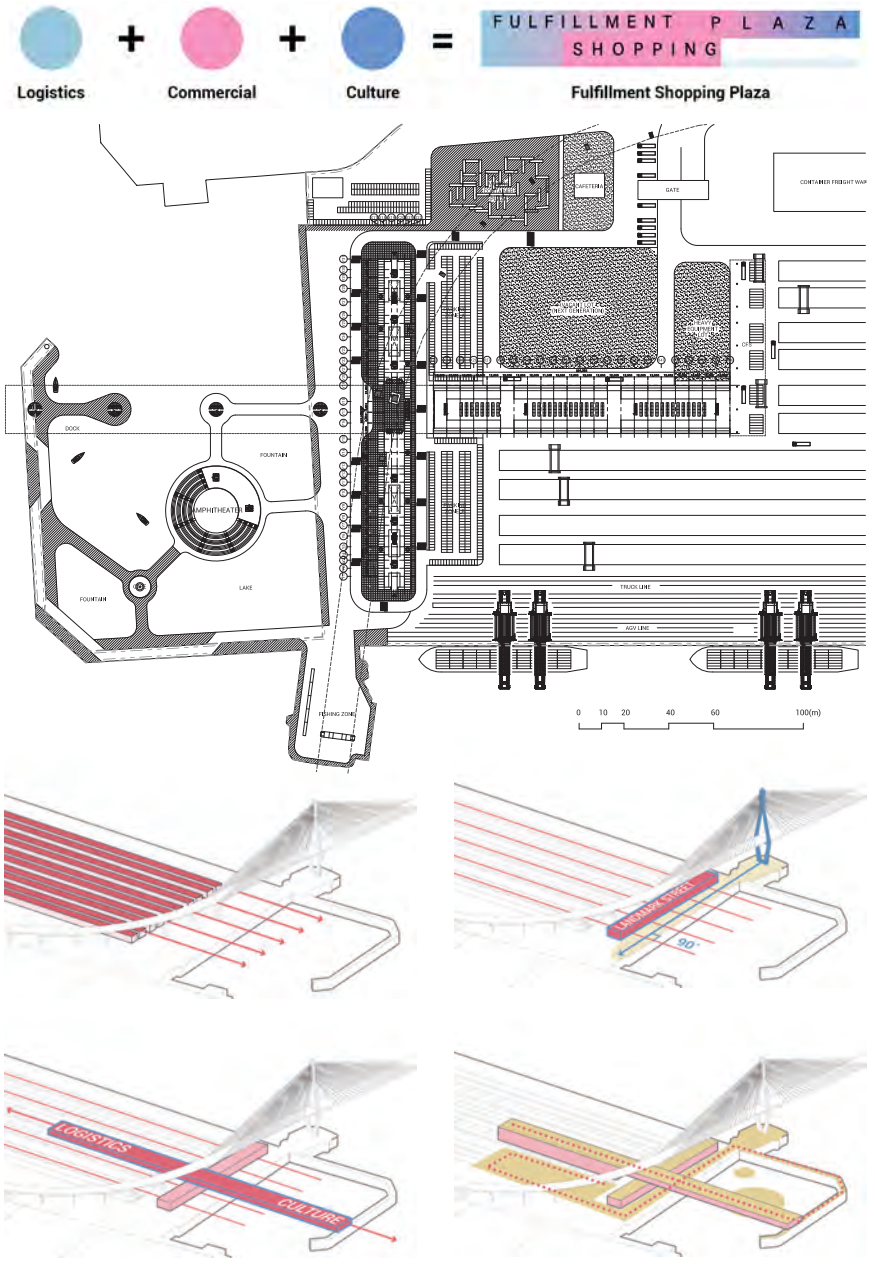




The huge container square unfolding the moment you enter the Busan Fulfillment Plaza provides citizens with a new experience that cannot be felt in the city. The containers used throughout the project harmonize with the existing Busan North Port landscape, creating a special space with a huge scale. It is to experience the container square that had to be seen only from a distance, and furthermore, go directly into it and experience logistics. The container recycled design creates an eco-sustainable space beyond the visual experience while helping the continuous management of the building as a partially replaceable system.

When you reach the end of the container square, a street theater and a cafe greet citizens with the sea. A green area and promenade were created by partially expanding the existing landfill, and a street theater was placed in the center so that all the people who enjoyed the culture in the site could experience the events in the theater. The mass crossing the sea provides an indoor space to view it, and the ocean view surrounding the entire cultural space further enhances the value of the citizen's cultural space.

The movement of vehicles on the site is largely divided into three parts (civil, fulfillment center, container yard). The vehicle traffic line surrounding the shopping mall is accessible to the parking zones A and B by the civil vehicle traffic line, and access to the main entrance from the circular road is possible. Vehicle traffic to the Fulfillment Center and Container Yard is accessed by preserving and utilizing the existing Terminal Gate facilities. Among them, the vehicle flow of the Fulfillment Center circulates inside and interacts with the logistics of the shopping mall.



NAHEE KWON
권나희

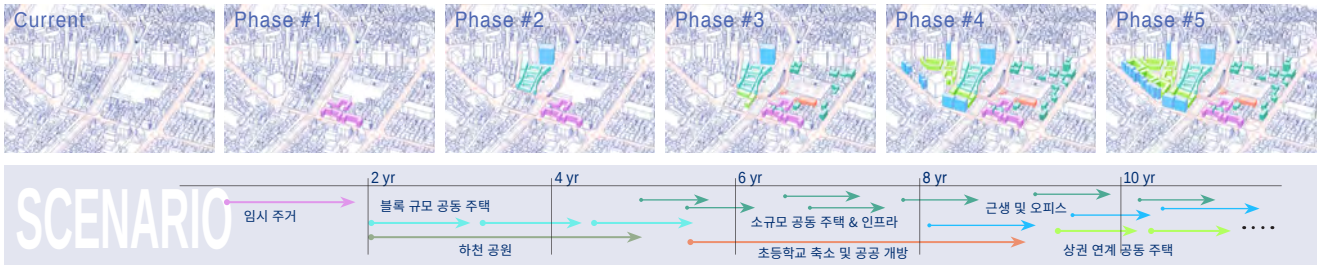
SCENARIO: Housing Regeneration
ALTERNATIVE APARTMENT COMPLEX

Sinseol-dong, Seoul

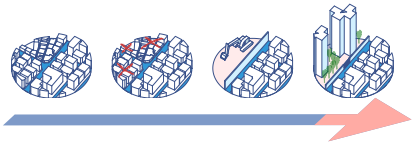
Korea's housing redevelopment/reconstruction aimed at reconstruction of disorderly urban development in the 1960s and 70s, and so far has been focused on its economic interests. However, when looking at the current city, it is questionable whether redevelopment/reconstruction that prioritizes only economic benefits will continue. Through this project, I tried to redevelop the value of space.

If you wander around Seoul's residential areas, you can easily see the dark side of housing redevelopment. It is an uncomfortable reality of residential areas, such as a neighborhood where people leave one by one while neglecting old houses, an apartment complex that suddenly appears at the end of an alley where houses of similar size continue, or a temporary fence at a construction site that stands tall with one side of the road blocked.

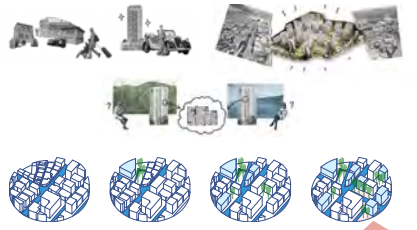
Sinseol-dong is an example of such a residential area. This neighborhood where Seongbukcheon passes by is a collection of various residential areas. Until recently, the neighborhood where the placards claiming the right to live were piled up in a pile of garbage for a while, and then became a construction site in which apartments will be built. When you walk out of the alley and touch the boulevard,, you will find Sinseol-dong five-way street with complicated traffic and Sinseol-dong Station, which is packed with skyscrapers. If you walk a little further along Seongbukcheon, there are old buildings and small factories where people are suspicious of living.



Problem Seeking

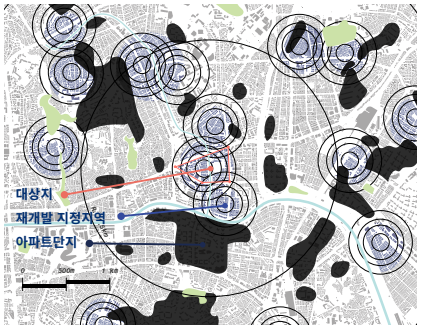


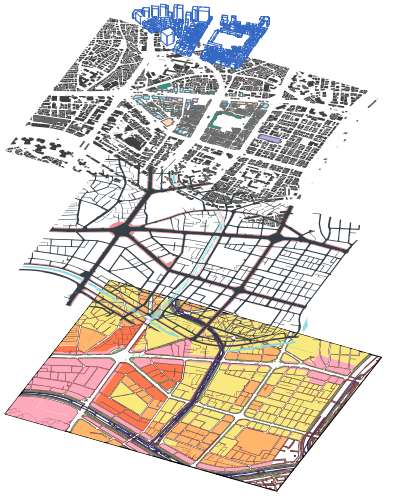
Housing Redevelopment for Efficiency



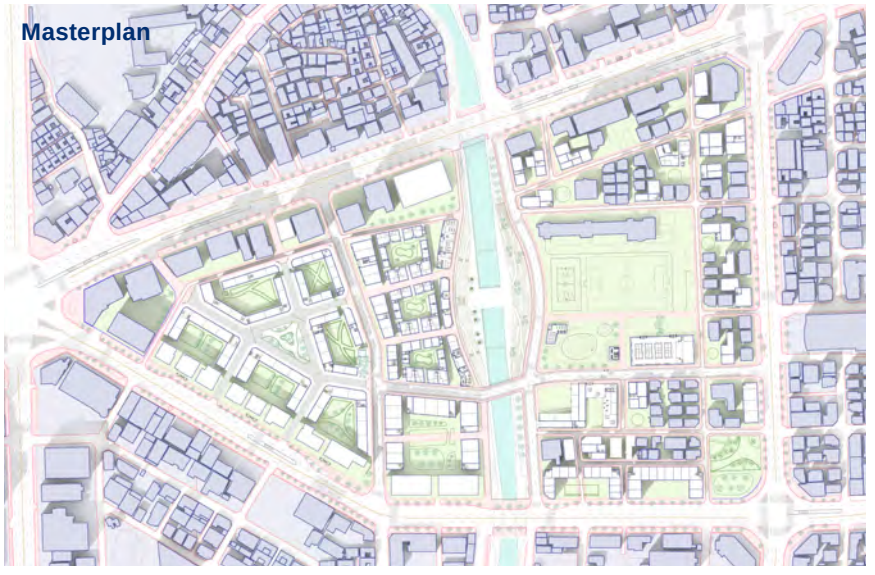
Housing Regeneration for Residents

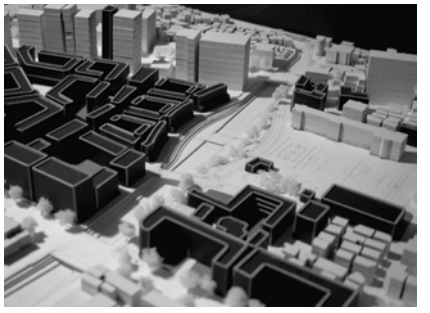
Site Analysis

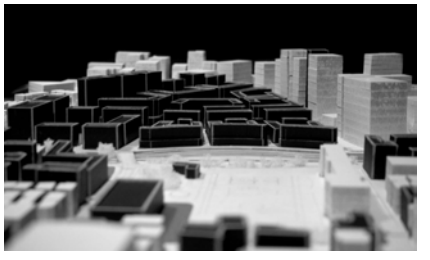




Masterplan







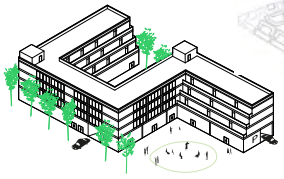
The strategy required to develop a small neighborhood, similar in its entirety but has a variety of features when viewed up close, is “Phasing”. The district was subdivided and step-by-step programs were designated with the characteristic that various (in environmentally, economically, and even the appearance of life) houses were gathered.

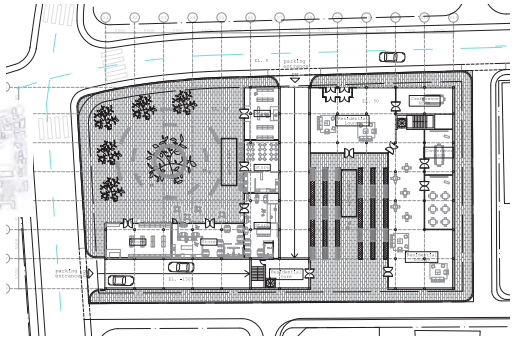
The first thing the neighborhood needs is a parking lot. Along with a parking lot sized to accommodate automobiles that fill a narrow alley, temporary housing was planned for people who need temporary housing during the redevelopment work that will be gradually going forward. After that, a small-scale communal residence in the area where old buildings were concentrated and a stream park to connect Seongbukcheon with the area was planned. As time passed, the number of students decreased, and accordingly, the scale of elementary schools was reduced, and at the same time, a space that could be opened to the area was formed to meet the open space required for high-density residential areas. After the houses were developed, the space in the commercial area located near the subway station was replaced, allowing a middle-sized house to be built together. After that, it is finally concluded with the development of the avenue office.

Housing redevelopment methods like this can be time consuming and complex. However, considering that a dwelling is not only an asset of economic value but also a space where one’s life takes place, it is necessary to plan with looking deeper into the area and imagining a distant future of neighbors.

Phase #1

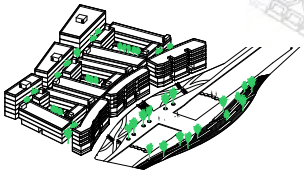
Shelter (Community Center) & Parking

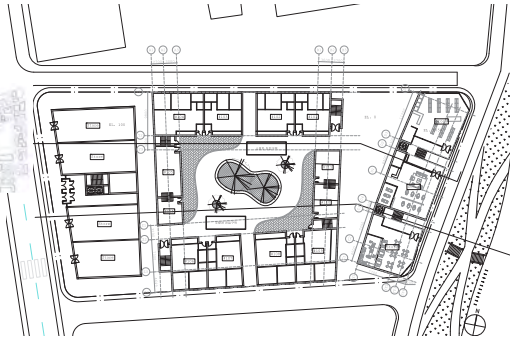


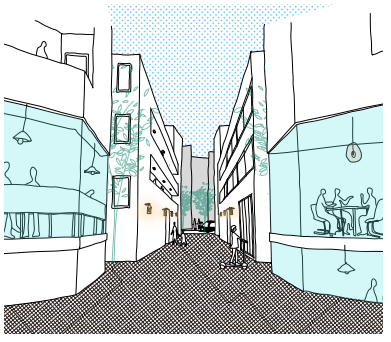


Phase #2

Block-Scale Residence & Stream Park

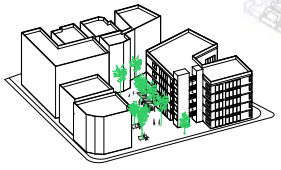


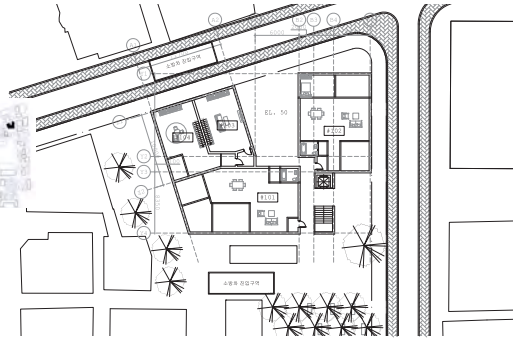


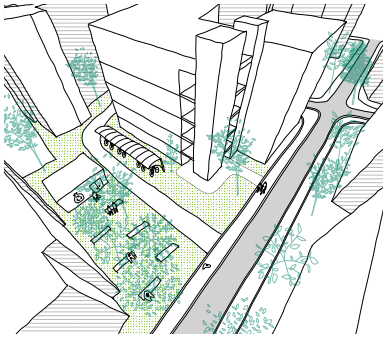


Phase #3

Lot-Scale Residence & Relation between School

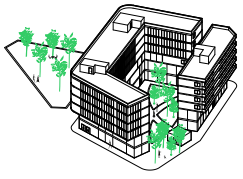


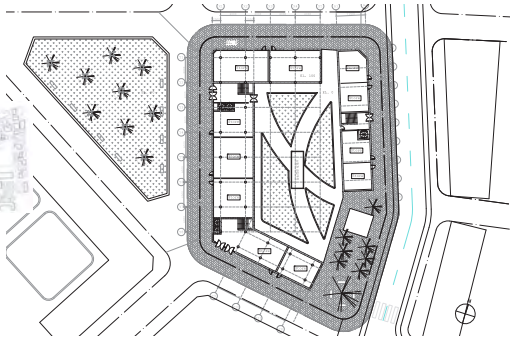




Phase #4

Relation between Commercial & Residence





SEOYOUNG KIM
김서영

SHARE-WARE
LOGISTICS COMMUNITY CENTER

Gunip-dong, Jeju

SHARE-WARE is a space to share logistics by forming a local community to overcome the logistical limitations of Jeju Island. In this space, Jeju reduce logistics costs through shared logistics, form a community, and further, start-up activities based on shared logistics take place. In addition, we assist in used trading and exchange, which is our own logistics activity in Jeju Island.

Jeju Island is an environment that makes it difficult to use Internet shopping because the price of logistics costs per person is high due to the 'Special Shipping Cost' without a clear basis. Also, in Jeju Island, where transportation is not developed, you have to use a private vehicle to shop in downtown shopping streets. Due to this limitation of shopping, you can see that Jeju Island is more active in used transactions than other regions.

Share-Ware intends to overcome these limitations by forming a community unique to Jeju Island and sharing logistics. Share-Ware is located near Jeju Port, which accounts for more than 70% of Jeju's cargo volume. It is also located near Tapdong Square, which has long been used by many citizens, and Chilseong-ro, the busiest shopping street. This allows easy access from existing logistics, community and shopping activities.

The logistics activity method is divided into two main areas: the use of a vehicle and the access on foot. Share-Ware enables drive-thru, so you can pick up your logistics in a private vehicle. A new road was created on the site in a direction parallel to the adjacent driveway axis for smooth vehicle access.

LOGISTICS ACTIVITY SPACE

SHARED LOGISTICS SHOPS

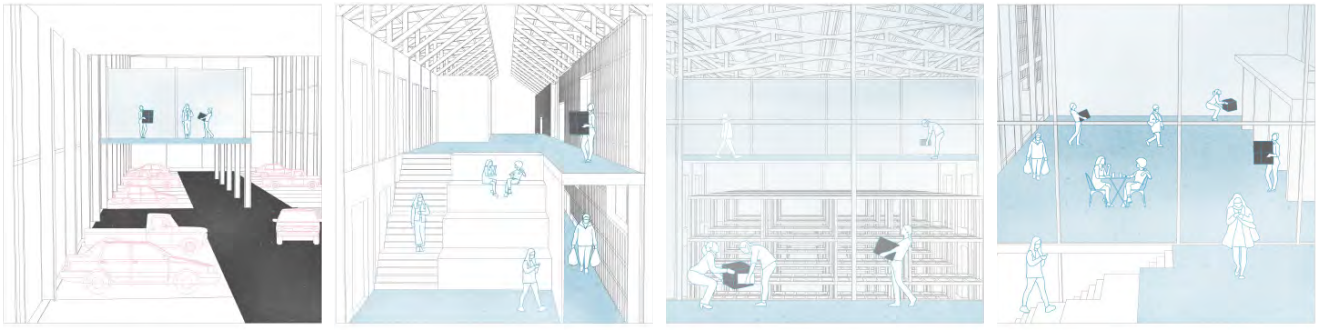
LOGISTICS COMMUNITY SPACE

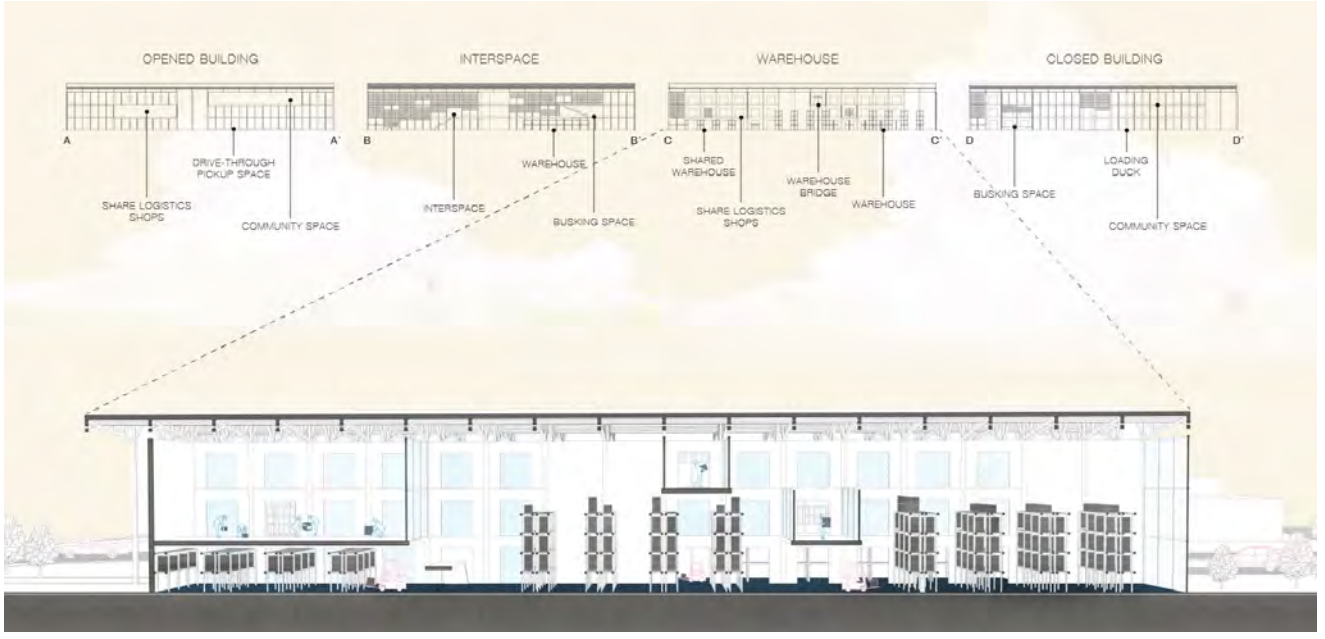
The vehicle movement was again classified into the movement of logistics trucks and general vehicles and placed on the opposite side, so that the supply and demand of logistics could occur smoothly. As the path for walking, the part located on the beach opposite the driveway was used, and the pedestrian traffic with Tapdong Square was connected.

The mass is made up of three parallel warehouse-like structures. In the east is a closed building where logistics is supplied from a logistics truck, in the center is a semi-closed building that stores and actively moves the logistics, and in the west is an open building where ordinary vehicles pick up logistics. On the first floor, the traffic lines for vehicles and forklifts are formed, the movement lines for people are formed on the 2nd and 3rd floors, and vertical movement lines of the 1st~3rd floors are formed in the interspace. The truss of the existing warehouse building was designed as a reversible truss to create a roof in the interspace.

In the interspace and community space, Jeju residents' logistics community is formed. Jeju residents who ordered the items they want, pick up the items at the distribution warehouse on the first floor, and head to the community space located on the second and third floors. In the community space, you can experience it immediately and exchange it with others. People who purchase the same product form their own community to share experiences and thoughts.

Through this project, Jeju Island will actively engage in logistics activities outside of Jeju Island and its own logistics activities in Jeju Island. In addition, the goal of the project is to form a community unique to Jeju through shared logistics, and further assist in entrepreneurship activities so that Jeju can enjoy various logistics activities.





YOONMIN CHO
조윤민

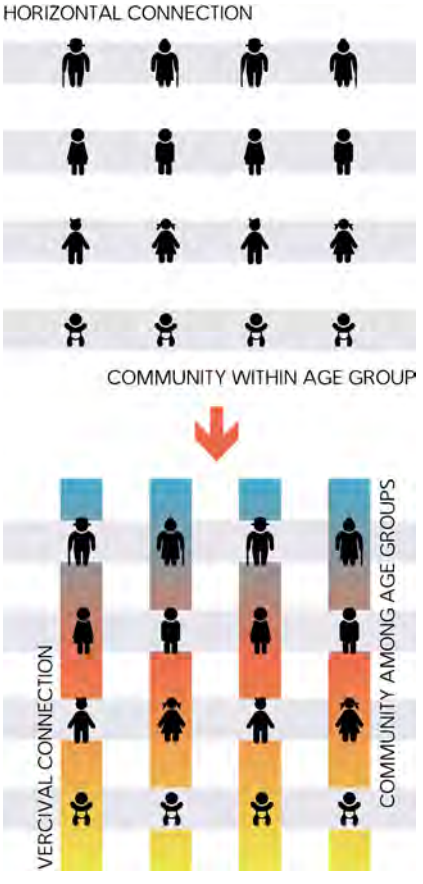
WE:AVED
INTERGENERATIONAL CENTER FOR ELDERS

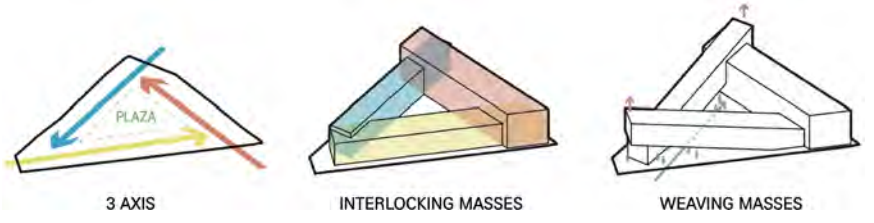
Imun-dong, Seoul

'Aging Society' has been a worldwide problem for decades, and Korea is definitely one of the more 'Aged Society'. It is expected that within 50 years, the percentage of people over the age of 60 is expected to rise up to 47% of the overall population. Siding with the circumstance, 'Agism', and generational conflict also became a serious social problem.

The project aims to provide solutions to such problems by strengthening the connection among different age groups. Currently, most of the welfare programs or social programs focus on the social connection within a specific age group. In other words, people get along with other people of similar ages, making 'Horizontal Age Connections'. However, from the research, it is clear that we now have to provide people of 'Vertical Age connections', or social interactions among different members of the society.

There has been quite a number of social research and experiments abroad trying to show how intergenerational community could benefit people, but little has been done in Korea on this topic. By proposing an INTERGENERATIONAL CENTER in Imun-dong, the project focuses on 'weaving' various communities involving seniors, and let seniors regain social connectedness and search for better lives.






ART ROOM
DAYCARE
DAYCARE
VOID
LIBRARY
CLASSROOM
CLASSROOM
OFFICE


VOID


FITNESS
LOCKER ROOM
LOCKER ROOM
THEATER
VOID

SHIKAI XING
邢世凯

ANAMLAND
IMPROVED BOUNDARY BETWEEN
CAMPUS & RESIDENTIAL

Anam-dong, Seoul

DESIGN GOAL

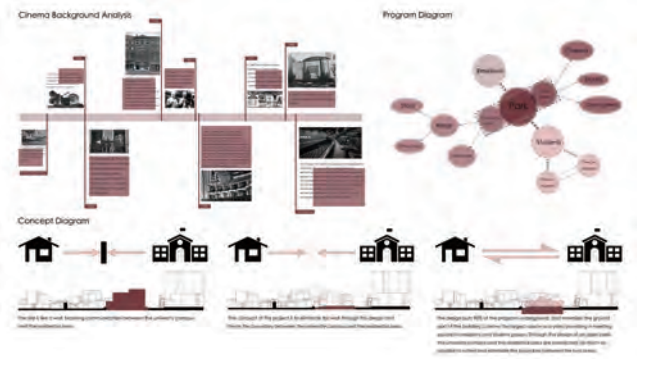
This project is a proposal of complex cultural space for the elimination of the boundary between University and resident area and the restoration of various acilities of the University street.

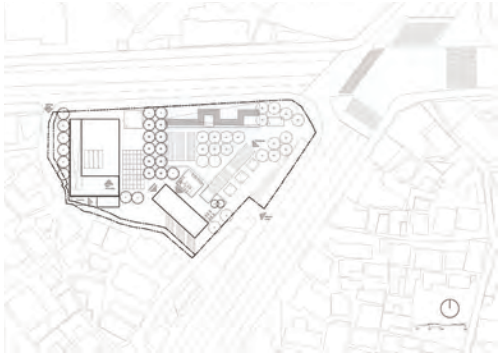
SITE CHARACTERISTICS

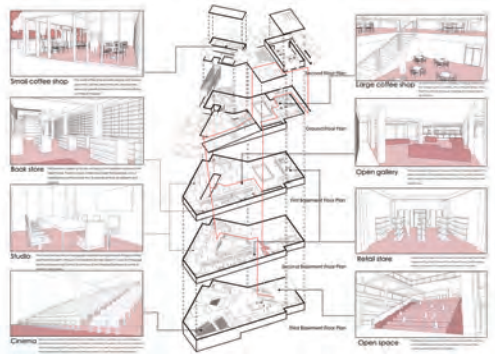
In the 21st century, more and more international students have poured into South Korea. As an international school, Korea University has more and more international students. To promote the development of the relationship between students, and at the same time provide more green space and public space for residents and students near the school, the location of this project was chosen to be Anam Street with a large number of people.

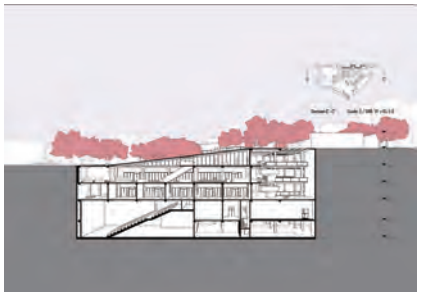
DESIGN PROCESS

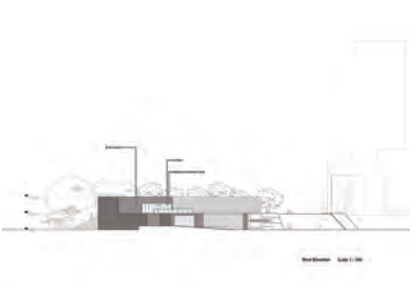
The project chose the cinema as the main program. The movie, a diversified and multi-international cultural carrier, is considered to be a suitable program to improve the relationship between multinational students. At the same time, to supplement various infrastructures that are insufficient in Anam, the project also includes various chain stores and a large bookstore.

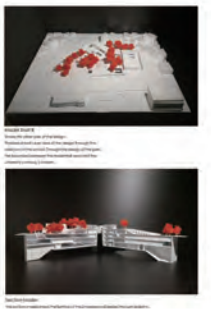












To break the boundary between the university campus and the residential area, and at the same time to supplement the public space , the project was designed with as few programs as possible on the ground and more programs underground.

The park formed on the ground becomes a public space used by residents and students. The cinema as the main program is placed on the lowest level of the building to provide sufficient space for the cinema and to lure people to the lowest level of the building. The entrance of the building is designed as two downward depressions, echoing the concept of facing underground. At the same time, many skylights are designed to ensure the lighting of underground buildings.

ACTIVITIES

School Activities

Prof. Kangsoo Kim Retirement Ceremony

56th Annual Architecture Exhibition

Jabdam, Student Architectural Magazine

Advanced Visualization

Digital Fabrication

2020 Lectures Series

Student Design Awards

PROF. KANGSOO KIM RETIREMENT CEREMONY

김강수 교수님 은퇴식

1 June 2020

Prof. Kangsoo Kim retired this year after more than 27 years teaching in our Department. Due to the Coronavirus Pandemic, a simple but sincere celebration was carried out in our Seminar Room together with the full time Faculty.

Prof Kangsoo Kim received his Ph.D. from Texas A&M University in 1987 after graduating from Korea University. Since his appointment to his alma mater in 1993, he has been devoted to research and development. The research area is on solar radiation analysis and a shading device for natural lighting, thermal comfort and energy savings of buildings. Prof. Kim has published more than 100 papers in domestic and international academic journals. He was also awarded the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's Minister Award. He has served as the chairman of the Korean Institute of Architectural Sustainable Environment and Building Systems and vice chairman of the Korea Green Building Council. Currently, he is a member of the G-SEED Certification Commission, as the Korea Appraisal Board and the Korea Research Institute of Eco-Environmental Architecture.

김강수 교수는 고려대학교 건축학과에서 27년 이상의 강의를 마치고 올해 은퇴하였다. 코로나 시국으로 인해 축하 행사는 세미나 실에서 전임 교수진과 함께 간단하게 진행하였지만 진심으로 감사를 표했다.

김강수 교수는 고려대학교를 거쳐 1987년 Texas A&M University에서 박사학위를 취득했고, 1993년 모교에 부임한 이래 현재까지 후진 양성과 연구에 매진하고 있다. 연구 분야는 건축물의 자연채광, 열쾌적 및 시쾌적과 건축물 에너지 절약을 위한 일사 해석 및 차양 장치 연구이며, 관련 분야 연구를 활발히 수행하여 국내외 전문 학술지에 100여편의 논문을 발표하였으며 대한건축학회 학술상 및 국토교통부 장관상 등을 수상하였다. 또한 한국 건축 친환경 설비 학회의 회장 및 한국 그린 빌딩 협의회 부회장등을 역임한 바 있다. 현재는 한국감정원 및 한국환경기술원 등 여러 인증 기관에서 녹색건축물 인증심의원회 의원으로 활동하고 있다.


2019학년도 후기 교원 정년퇴임식
■일시 : 2020년 6월 30일(화) 오후 3시
■장소 : 고려대학교 인촌기념관 강당
LIBERTAS
JUSTITIA
VERITAS
1905

2020 56th
고려대학교 건축학과 작품전시회
KU ANNUAL ARCHITECTURE DESIGN FAIR

http://kuarchworks.com
10. 17 (Sat) ~ 11. 30 (Mon)
Korea University Department of Architecture

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56th Annual Architecture Exhibition

17 October - 30 September 2020, Online Exhibition.

2020 KU Architecture Graduation Best Project Award Ceremony

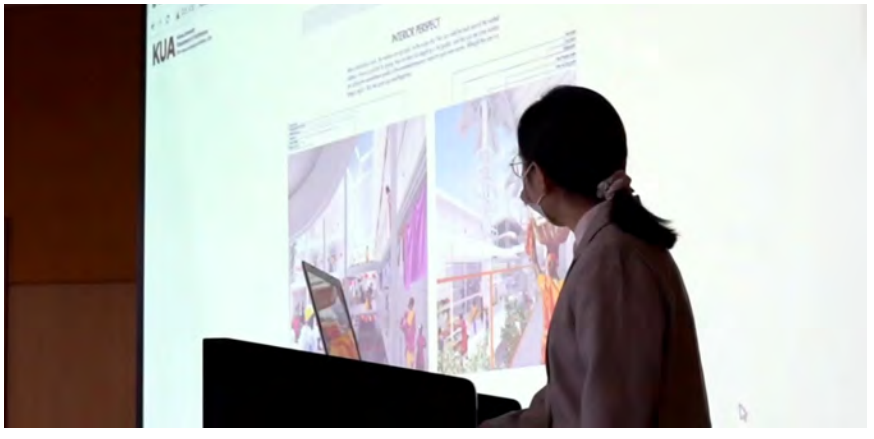
22 October 2020, College of Engineering Building

On October 22, 2020, the Outstanding Graduation Best Project Award Ceremony was held at Korea University's Engineering Center. The jury had a hard time selecting among so many works elaborated with intensity and passion, even in these difficult times. Unfortunately it was not possible to have the entire architecture department gathering to celebrate, but at least the award ceremony was held with the attendance of some professors and students. Following the awards announcement, the award-winning students made a brief presentation.

2020년 10월 22일, 어려운 시기에도 나름의 열정으로 준비한 졸업작품 중 우수작품에 대한 시상식이 고려대학교 공학관에서 진행됐다. 건축학과 전체가 모여 졸업 전시를 축하하고 기념하는 자리가 불가한 시국이어서 못내 아쉽지만, 일부 교수님들과 학생들이 참석한 가운데 시상식을 가졌다. 시상에 이어 수상 학생들에게 작품 소개와 소감을 들어봤다.

Best Project: **Yicong Han**
Excellence: **Jiyoun Park Kyuhyung Lee Ohjin Jo Jihyun Lee Seungchan Kwak Seungjune Jung Raebin Kim Minjong Kim Maryam Alzaabi**
Poster Award: **Nahee Kwon**

최우수 작품상: **韩奕聪**
우수 작품상: **박지윤 이규형 조오진 이지현 곽승찬 정승준 김래빈 김민종 Maryam Alzaabi**
포스터 수상작: **권나희**



Graduation Award to the Best Project
New Life of Ship
韩奕聪 / Yicong Han

Graduation Award of Excellence
Urban Habitat
Maryam Alzaabi

Graduation Seminar

19 October - 30 November 2020

Graduates' careers are diversified as much as their changing architecture and architectural roles. This exhibition-linked seminar was designed for prospective graduates who will create something in this society, either as "architects" who have dreamed of or with architects. In conjunction with the 56th exhibition of works by the Department of Architecture at Korea University, it was held under four themes: "Architectural Theory and Practice," "Climate Change and Reliant Architecture," "Digital Architecture," and "Construction Technology and Economy." It is expected that it will be a place where prospective graduates will put down their daily burdens and communicate freely with various experts.

변화하는 건축과 건축가의 역할만큼이나 졸업생들의 진로도 다양해지고 있다. 본 전시연계 세미나는 꿈꿔왔던 '건축가'로서 또는 건축가와 함께 이 사회의 무언가를 만들어 나갈 예비졸업생들을 위해 기획되었다. 온라인으로 개최되는 고려대학교 건축학과의 56회 작품전시회와 연계하여 '건축 이론과 실무', '기후변화와 리질리언트 건축', '디지털 건축', ' 건설기술과 경제', 네가지 주제로 진행하였다. 예비졸업생들이 일상의 짐을 내려 놓고 다양한 전문가들과 자유롭게 소통하는 장이 될 것으로 기대한다.

Jabdam, Student Architectural Magazine

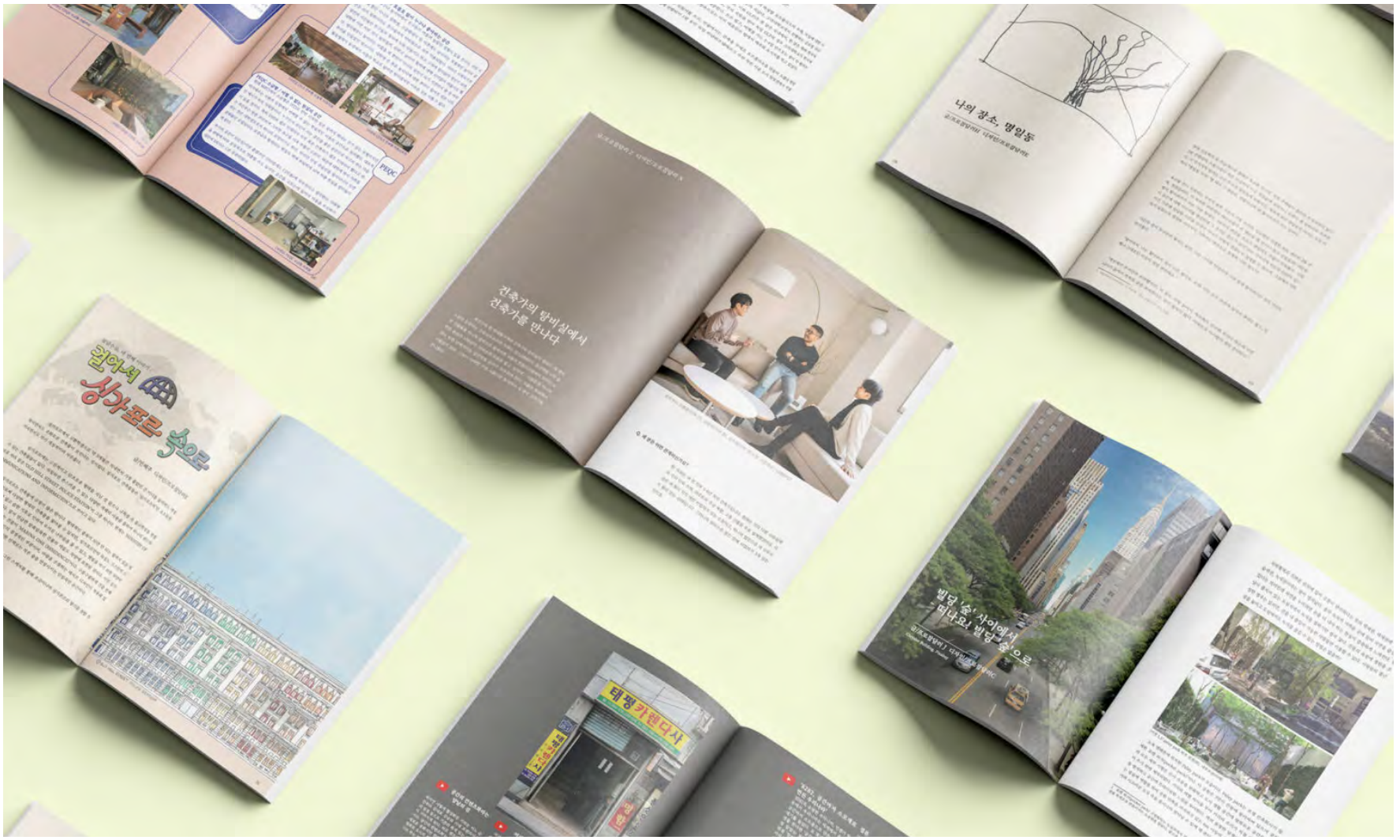
잡담_ 젊은 건축 매거진

Since 2017
Website | archat.tistory.com

Student architectural magazine <Jabdam> was first published in the fall of 2017. <Jabdam> aims to have a progressive influence on architecture and its surrounding territories, through the pursuit of entertaining but profound, and peripheral but unfiltered voices.

<잡담>은 학생들에 의해 2017년 가을에 창간했다. 재미있지만 깊이있고 주변적이지만 여과 없는 목소리로, 건축과 건축을 둘러싼 것들에 진보적인 영향을 끼치려는 목적을 가진다.

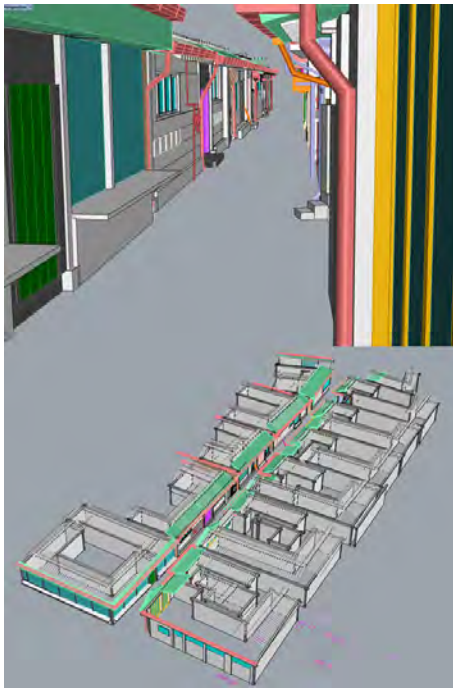
에디터 M _**강민현**
에디터 I _**김정인**
에디터 Z _**박지원**
디자이너 E_**송유연**
에디터 F _**신동휘**
에디터 S _**조승규**

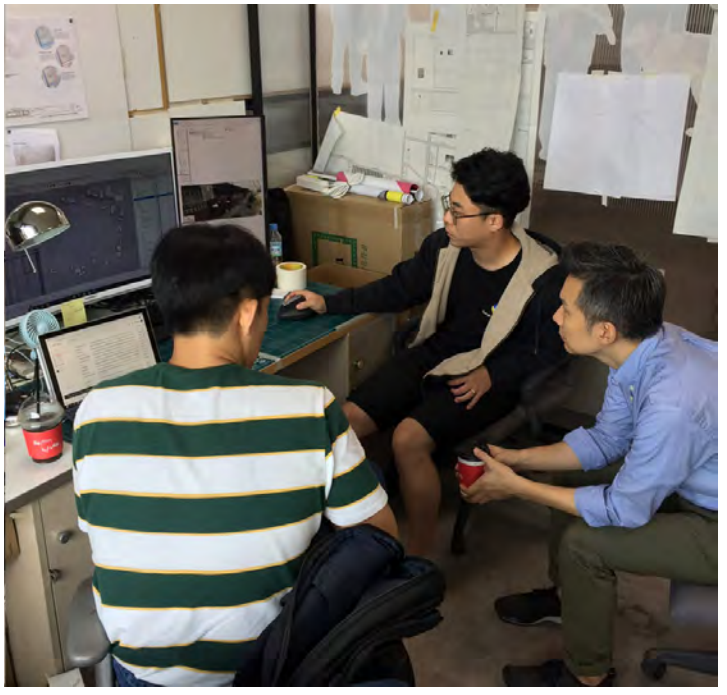


Advanced Visualization

XR Ludaga 2020

Hyemin Na, Heejeong Yang, Iana Kim,
Byunghun Kim, Gesu Park, Ha-neul Shim, Hyun Lee
Instructor: Daniel Oh





The goal of this study group is to challenge and explore the possibilities of architecture using commercialized state-of-the-art techniques. Based on recent developments in visualization technologies, we believe that the integration of online space and the real world may be the greatest threat to future architects, but will be a greater opportunity. Filled with commitment to finding an alternative future for next-generation architects, this research group challenges blurring the boundaries of physical space and non-physical space using VR, AR, and XR technologies.

이 스터디 그룹의 목표는 상용화된 최첨단 기술을 사용하여 건축의 가능성에 도전하고 탐구하는 것이다. 최근의 시각화 기술 개발을 기반으로 온라인 공간과 실제 세계의 통합은 미래의 건축가에게 가장 큰 위협이 될수도 있지만 더 큰 기회가 될 것이라고 믿는다. 차세대 건축가를위한 대안 적 미래를 찾기위한 헌신으로 가득 찬 이 연구 그룹은 VR, AR 및 XR 기술을 사용하여 물리적 공간과 비 물리적 공간의 경계를 모호하게 하는 도전을 하고 있다.

Digital Fabrication

ADRP Fab Lab

Dohyun Min, Alhadidi Qamar, Edelbi Tamooh,
Sungwoo Bae, Chaebin Hwang
Instructor: Chungyeon Won
Collaborator: B.A.T

At the first step in 2020, ADRP Fab Lab is an architectural fabrication club where undergraduate and graduate students from Korea University work together, and projects and workshops using various digital production tools. The goal is to explore the possibilities of the latest digital tools such as 3D printers and robot arms and implement creative design ideas for students. We want to create a place to understand the principles of architecture by considering the design process using various parametric platforms such as Grasshopper and how to build them together.

2020년 첫 걸음을 땐 ADRP Fab Lab은 고려대학교 학부생과 대학원생이 함께 활동하는 건축 패브리케이션 동아리로, 다양한 디지털 제작툴을 활용한 프로젝트 및 워크샵을 진행하고 있다. 3D 프린터, 로봇 암 등 최신 디지털 툴들의 다양한 가능성을 탐구하고 학생들의 창의적인 디자인 아이디어를 구현하는 것을 목표로 한다. 그래스호퍼 등 다양한 패러메트릭 플랫폼을 활용한 디자인 과정과 이를 구축하는 방법을 함께 고민하면서 보다 근본적인 건축의 원리를 이해하는 장을 만들고자 한다.

Digital Studio 2

Heesoo Yang, Heejung Kim, Taekhyun Jung,
Sungwoo Bae, Chaebin Hwang,
Jeewon Park, Junghyeon Lee
Instructor: Woojae Sung

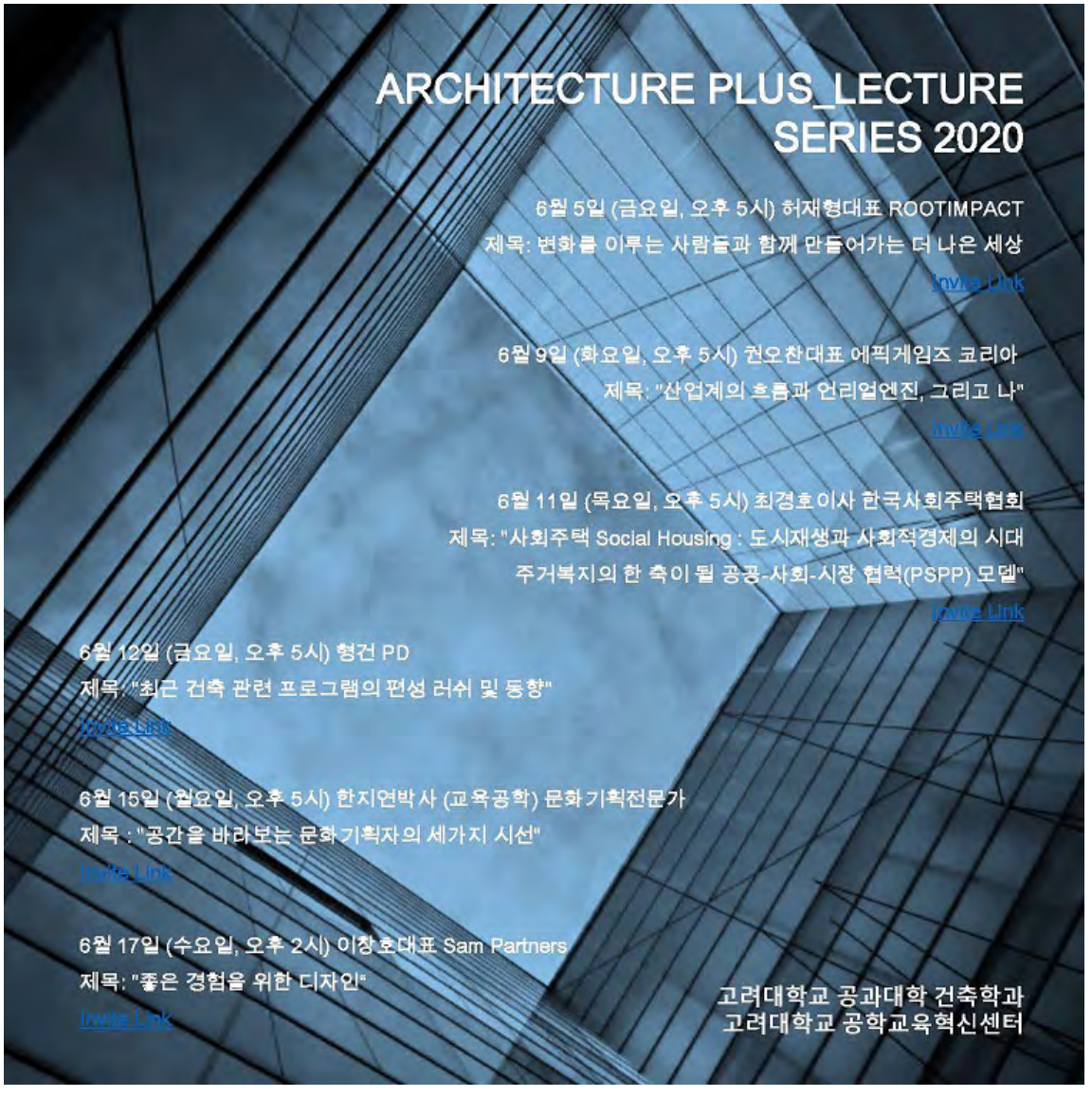
Based on the consideration of the reality and phenomena of digital design and understanding of the various possibilities through this, the goal is to learn about the technical methodology and new production techniques of digital design.

디지털 디자인의 실제와 현상에 대한 고찰하고, 이를 통한 다양한 가능성에 대한 이해를 바탕으로, 디지털 디자인의 기술적인 방법론과 새로운 생산 기법에 대하여 습득함을 목표로 한다.

2020 Lectures Series

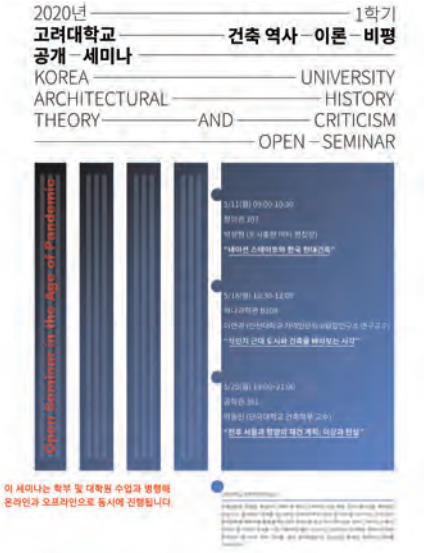
Spring Invited Lecture Series

5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17 June 2020.



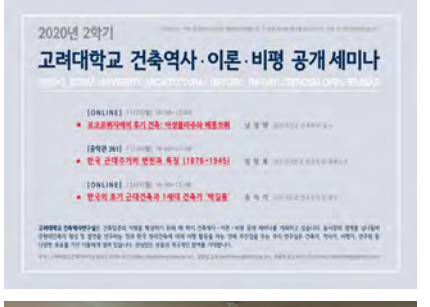
History Open Seminar, Spring

11, 18, 25 May 2020.



History Open Seminar, Fall

23, 30 November, 7 December 2020.



Fall Invited Lecture Series

2, 17, 26 November 2020.

다음세대를 위한 건축실무

Jungwoo Ji, Principal, EUS+ Architects
지정우 건축가 / 이유에스플러스건축 공동대표
02 November 2020

DOT:Dimension of Things, 사물의 차원

Soonyeop Kwon, SOAP
권순엽 건축 디자이너 / 에스오에이피
17 November 2020, Online

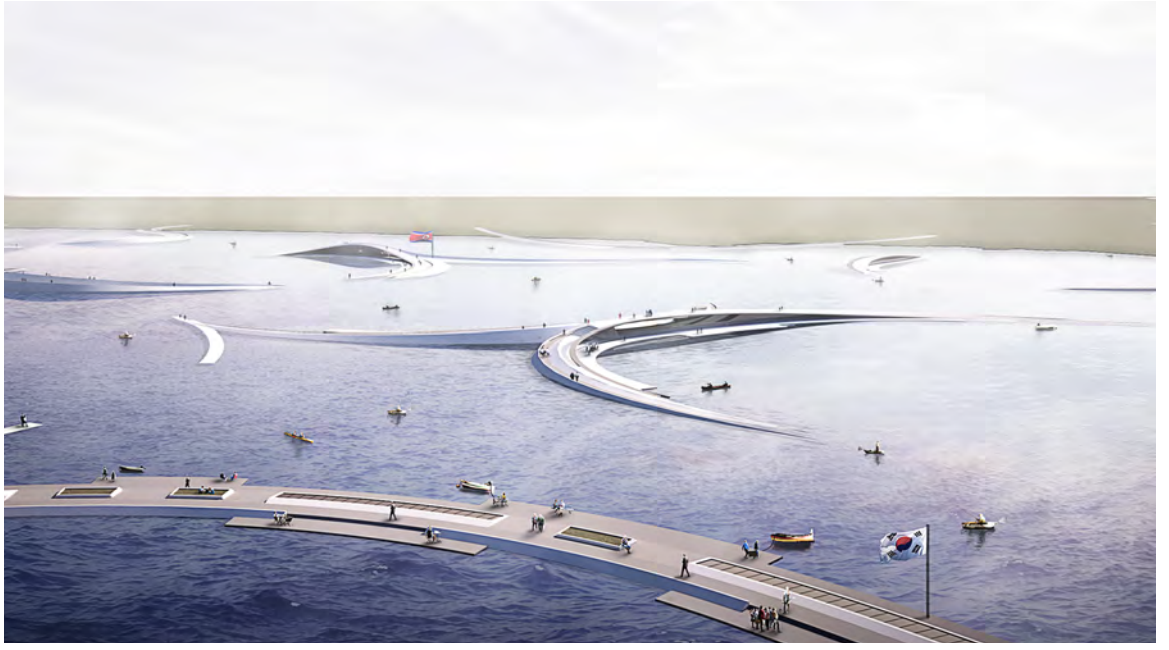
Imperfection, 불완전함

Unchung Na, NAMELESS Architecture
나은중 건축가 / 네임리스건축
26 November 2020, Online

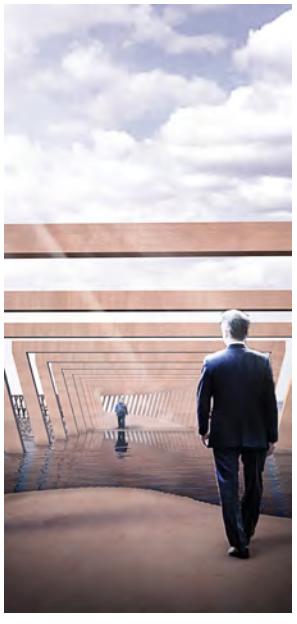
STUDENT DESIGN AWARDS

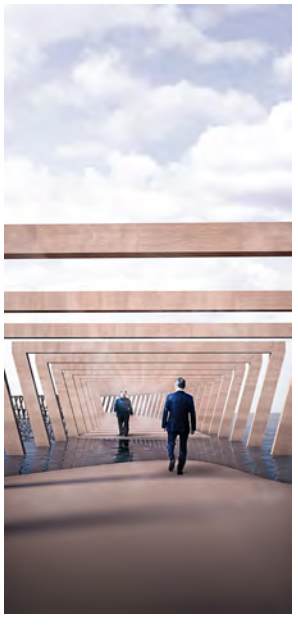
Grand Price
JUNGLIM Architecture Awards 2020

FLUID STATE
Ohjin Jo, **Seungchan Kwak** and **Dokyu Lee**
Seoul, April, 2020



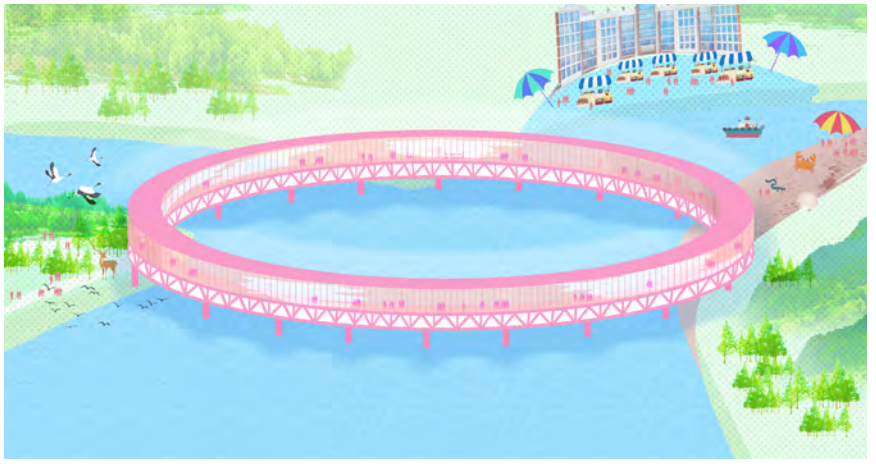
"FLUID STATE" is the proposal for the architectural experience, liquefying the social boundaries that the Han River reveals by utilizing the possibility of water, namely the principles of fluid, that again the Han River itself retains. We believe in the idea that architecture could seek for the irreversible step toward peace in the distant future by promoting the accumulation of collective experience that obscures - *liquefies* - social borders.





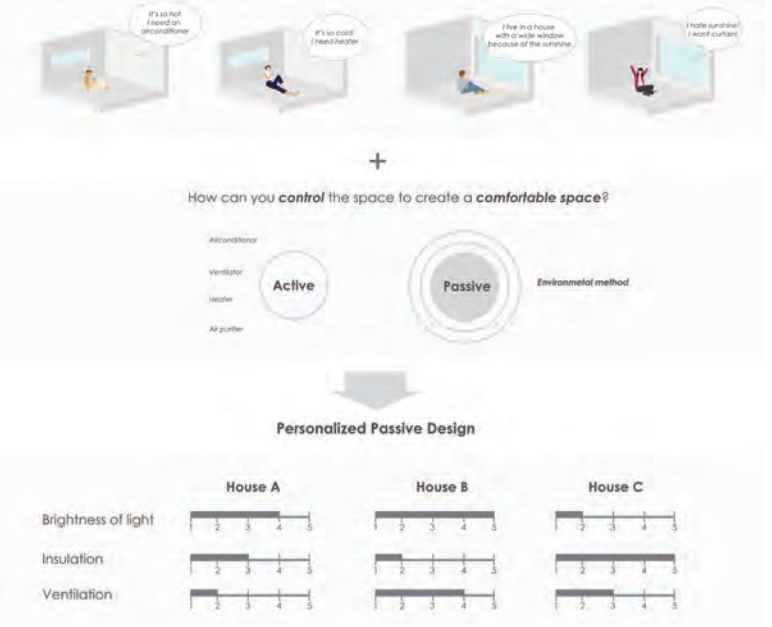
Grand Price
JUNGLIM Architecture Awards 2020

한강끝자樂
Heejung Kim and **Janghwan Suk**
Seoul, April, 2020

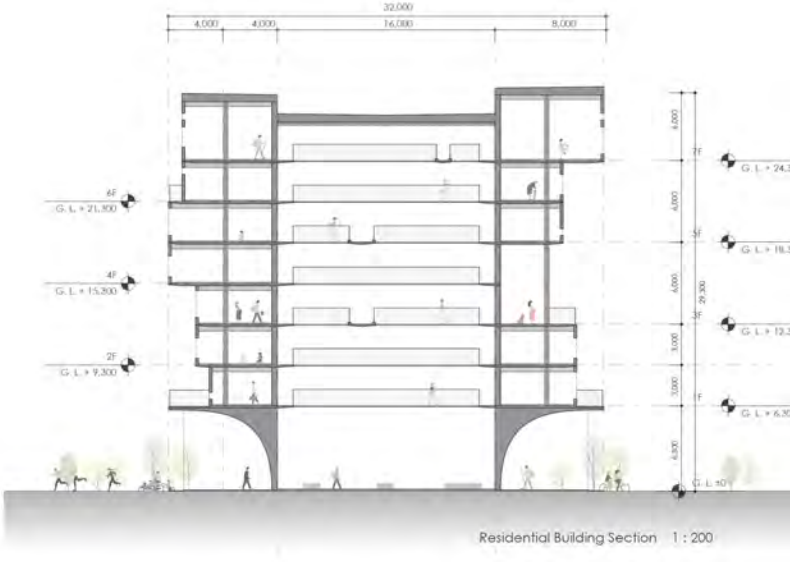


National Stage 1st Price
2020 Saint Gobain “Multi Comfort” Students Competition

Chaebin Hwang and **Seongu Bae**
Seoul, June, 2020



People have their own comfort standards. So, adjust the air conditioner or air purifier according to the settings that each person wants. We were curious whether PASSIVE DESIGN could not be chosen by individuals. The PERSONALIZED PASSIVE DESIGN is envisaged to add options for environmental conditions as well as the number of areas or rooms in the real estate pamphlet.

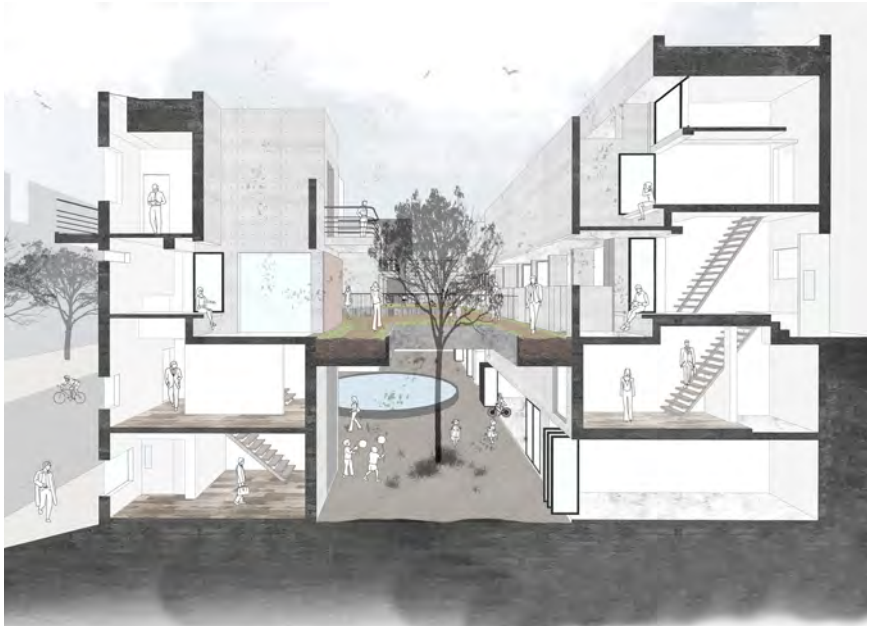


National Stage 2nd Price
2020 Saint Gobain “Multi Comfort” Students Competition

Hyejoo Min and **Jiwon Park**
Seoul, June, 2020

Honorable Mention
SPACE GRAND PRIZE 2020

SENSORY HOUSE
Minhyeon Kang, **Dongjae Suh** and **Junyoung Kang**
Seoul, October, 2020



RESEARCH

Research Activities

Youngho Yeo
Kyunghoon Lee
Seiyong Kim
Hyonsob Kim
Eunice J.Y. Kim
Fabio Dacarro
Santiago Porras Álvarez
Seonglyong Ryoo
Chungyeon Won
Daniel Oh
Kwangho Lee
Jungmin Nam

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 건축학 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

A Study on the Characteristics of Borderland of Mixed Use Apartment Complex in Seoul, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol 28, no 4, pp 93-102, April 2012.

A Comparative Study on the Characteristics of Boundary Area according to the Locations of Mixed-use Apartment Complex in Seoul, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol 30, no 2, pp 71-83, February 2014.

A Study on the Accessibility of Performing Arts Center in the Urban Context - Focus on the Completed works since 2000, Journal of the Korean Institute of Cultural Architecture, no 64, pp 49-58, 2015.

A Method Study on Apartment Building Layout for Enhancing Resident's View - Mainly with Evolutionary Exploration on Open Air View at Tower Type Apartment, Korean Digital Design Council, vol 15, no2, pp 461-470, 2015.

Books & Book chapters

AIA 건축설계실무 핸드북, 대가, 서울 2006 (Co-translated Korean version of AIA, The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice Wiley, New York, 2001.

Exhibitions

National Exhibition of Korean Architecture, invited artist.

Funded Research Projects

A Study on the Architectural Design 130 Millennium Tower in Sangam-Dong, Ministry of Construction and Transportation, 1999.

Seun Arcade Tower 150 floors, Seoul Jung-gu Office, 2007.

Honours & Awards

Architecture Award, Architectural Institute of Korea, 2015

Minister's Commendation, Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs, 2011.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN LAB

The Architectural Design Laboratory in Korea University focuses on studying architectural design according to the plan of a building. The main research interest is in plans of the residential function of high-rise buildings based on spatial planning and the shape of buildings. In addition, the lab is also studying the urban street design aspect of environmentally friendly elements and open space in urban areas with high density. Lastly, we are studying design methodology through case studies of world-renowned architects. We provide an internship program every year to major design offices like SOM, KPF, and NBBJ for hands-on experience. The main research themes are as follows.

1. Study of the design characteristics of architectural materials
2. Study of urban street scenery
3. Planning and research on skyscraper buildings
4. A study on the planning and the form of a building space according to the residential function
5. Research on large-scale exhibition space planning

고려대학교 건축디자인연구실은 건축물의 계획에 따른 의장 요소를 주로 연구하고 있으며 특히 초고층 건축물의 거주 기능에 따른 건축물의 공간 계획 및 형태를 연구 및 계획하고 있다. 이와 더불어 도시 밀집 지역에서의 건축물 특성에 따라 친환경적인 요소와 공개 공간 등을 이용한 도시가로경관에 대하여 연구하고 있다. 또한 유명 건축가들의 Case Study를 통한디자인 방법론을 연구하고 있으며 매년 인턴쉽 프로그램을 통해 주요 해외설계 사무소(SOM, KPF, NBBJ 등)에서 실무 체험의 기회를 제공하고 있다. 주요 연구 주제는 다음과 같다.

1. 건축재료의 의장적 특성에 관한 연구
2. 도시 가로경관에 대한 연구
3. 초고층 건축물 계획 및 연구
4. 거주기능에 따른 건축물 공간계획 및 형태에 관한 연구
5. 대규모 전시공간계획 연구

PROF. KYUNGHOON 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

Classification of Architectural Design Elements for the Risk Assessment of Bomb Attack of Multi-Use Buildings, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol 34, no 7, July 2018.

Proposal of the Comprehensive 'Aging in Place' Support Institution through the Analysis of the Legal System and Recognition Survey of the Elderly Housing Modification, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol 34, no 10, October 2018.

A Study on Risk Assessment and Analysis Method of Building for the Development of Korean Integrated Disaster Evaluation Simulator, K-IDES. in High-Rise Buildings, Environmental Science and Sustainable Development, vol 3, no 2, December 2018.

A Study on the Architectural Design Elements for CPTED in Public Toilet, Journal of Community Safety and Security by Environmental Design, vol 10, no 1, April 2019.

Develoment of the Vulnerability Assessment Model of Explosive Terrorism in Multi-use Buildings, Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, vol 18, no 3, May 2019.

Architectural Design Practitioners' Perspectives on Anti-Terrorism Design of Multi-Use Buildings, Journal of Community Safety and Security by Environmental Design, vol 10, no 2, August 2019.

The Impact of the Neighborhood Environment on the Social Network Formation of Elderly, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol 35, no 8, August 2019.

A Survey on the Spaces in Police Stations for Improving Area Standards, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol. 36, no. 2, February 2020.

A Study on the Optimal Accessibility and Location of the Comprehensive Support Institution for Senior Citizens, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol. 36, no. 3, March 2020.

A Study on CPTED Strategy Enhancement According to the Types of Neighborhood Facilities Arrangement in Housing Complex - Focused on Methodology to Strengthen Spatial, Natural, and Mechanical Control and Surveillance, , Journal of Community Safety and Security by Environmental Design, vol. 11, no. 1, April 2020.

A Study on the Evacuation Performance According to Variation in Remoteness between Exit Stairways in Tall Buildings, Journal of the Korean Gerontological Society, vol. 40, no. 6, December 2020.

A Study on the Role and System Analysis and Suggestion of the Comprehensive Gateway Institution for the Senior Citizens, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, vol 35, no 8, August 2019.

A Study on a Risk Assessment Method and Building Simulation for the Development of a Korean Integrated Disaster Evaluation Simulator (K-IDES) for High-rise Buildings, Architectural Research, vol. 22, no. 4, December 2020.

Books & Book chapters

Environmental Design for preventing Crime, Communication books, Seoul, 2017.

Guide Book for Participatory Crime Prevention Design Residents Workshop, Gimundang ; Seoul, 2019.

Funded Research Projects

Development of Web Application for the Construction of Cost-efficient Evaluation System of Counter-terrorism for multi-use facilities and for the Usability for practitioner, Korean research Foundation, November 2016 to August 2019.

User Affects based Experimental Research using Virtual Reality for Developing Safe Pedestrian Environment against Crime, Korean research Foundation, October 2019 to September 2022.

A Research on the Improvement of Architects License Examination System in Korea, Korean Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, February 2020 to July 2020.

Honours & Awards

Architectural Institute of Korea, Best Paper Award, 2018.

Best Paper Award, Architectural Institute of Korea, 2019.

Excellent Paper Award, Urban Regeneration Institute of Korea, 2020.

Achievement Award in Architecture, Seoul Metropolitan Government, December 2020.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND SPATIAL BEHAVIOUR LAB

The Architectural Design and Spatial Behavior LAB is focusing all its research capacity on the application of theory and knowledge in environment behavior research to architectural design, based on the premise that human behavior is the outcome of mutual interactions between the built environment and people. The lab is open to anyone who wants to be an architect, researcher, consultant, professor, etc. Currently, 16 doctoral students and six master's students are studying in the lab. Since the establishment of the lab in 1999, seven doctoral and 27 master's degrees have been awarded. Most of the graduates have gone into various professions such as professors, researchers, government officers, architects, and engineers. The lab has carried out several national R&D projects, the BK21 Plus Program, and several projects funded by private enterprises, and the major research topic currently ongoing in the lab are as follows.

1. Development of design guidelines based on CPTED theory
2. Development of design guidelines for counter-terrorism and the security system design of multi-use facilities
3. Development of crime risk assessment methods and optimal positioning of se curity devices such as CCTV
4. Research on counter-disaster and counter-crime technology for smart city
5. Universal design for the elderly and handicapped
6. Crime prevention design based on the community participation as strategy of urban regeneration

고려대학교 건축계획 및 공간행태연구실은 도시 및 건축물에서 일어나는 인간행태는 개인특성과 도시건축환경이 상호작용한 결과라는 대전제 하에 인간과 환경과의 상호작용에 대한 이론 및 연구를 건축디자인에 어떻게 적용할 것인가에 모든 연구역량을 집중하고 있다. 특히 건축가, 연구원, 컨설턴트, 교수 등의 다양한 목표를 가진 사람에게 문이 개방되어 있으며, 현재 16명의 박사과정(석박사통합과정 2명 포함., 6명의 석사과정 등 총 22명의 학생이 재학하고 있다. 1999년 설립 이후 총 7명의 박사, 27명의 석사가 배출되었으며 졸업생의 진출분야는 대학, 연구소, 정부 및 지자체, 설계사무소, 건설사 등 다양하게 분포되어 있다. 다수의 국가 R&D 프로젝트, BK21Plus 사업, 교육사업 및 기타 민간 프로젝트 등을 수행해 왔으며, 건축계획 및 공간행태연구실에서 현재 진행하고 있는 주요 연구주제는 다음과 같다.

1. 환경설계를 통한 범죄예방(CPTED. 및 방범지구단위계획 수립을 위한 지침개발
2. 다중이용시설 및 공공시설의 시큐리티 시스템 디자인 및 대 테러설계 가이드라인 개발
3. 공간분석을 통한 범죄위험도 평가기법 개발 및 방범시설물의 최적 위치 선정
4. 스마트시티에서 방범⊠방재 등 생활안전을 위한 요소기술 연구
5. 노인 및 장애자를 위한 유니버설 디자인
6. 도시재생 전략으로서 주민참여 기반 범죄예방디자인

Laboratory Website

http://archidsb.korea.ac.kr

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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

Changes in Public Perceptions of Apartments: Television and Newspaper Advertisements, 1960–2010, Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering JAABE, vol 15, 2016.

Impact of Individual Traits, Urban Form, and Urban Character on Selecting Cars as Transportation Mode using the Hierarchical Generalized Linear Model, Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, JAABE, vol 15, 2016.

Impact of Individual and Urban Traits and Urban Form on Vehicle Hours Travelled, Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, JAABE, Vol 15, 2016.

Effects of Frequently Overriding Regulations on Urban Renewal in Seoul: A Warning, Journal of Urban Planning and Development vol 142, 2016.

Enhancing urban agriculture through participants' satisfaction: The case of Seoul, Korea, Land Use Policy vol 69, 2017.

A Study of Walkable Spaces with Natural Elements for Urban Regeneration: A Focus on Cases in Seoul, South Korea, Sustainability vol 9, 2017.

Divergent Migration Patterns and Foreign Community in Urban Neighbourhood: Multiculturalism Directions Observed from Case Study in Seoul, South Korea, Environment and Urbanization ASIA, 2017.

Utilising Unused Energy Resources for Sustainable Heating and Cooling System in Buildings: A Case Study of Geothermal Energy and Water Sources in a University. Energies vol 11, 2018.

Books & Book chapters

City and Environment, Pakyoungsa, Seoul, 2015.

City Stories that are easy to understand, Hanulmplus, Gyeonggi, 2015.

Understanding the City, Pakyoungsa, Seoul, 2016.

Funded Research Projects

Developing the Low-carbon Urban Planning Systems, Korea Agency for Infrastructure Technology Advancement, 2011-2016.

Establishing the certification system for urban regeneration specialist and relevant educational institutions, Korea Agency for Infrastructure Technology Advancement, 2014-2017.

Establishment of Urban Management and Planning of Jungnang-gu, Jungnang-gu Office, 2016.

Establishment of Urban Management and Planning of Seongbuk-gu, Seongbuk-gu Office, 2016-2017.

A Study on the Development of Industrial Location Policy and the Strategies for LH Participating in, LH, 2016-2017.

Southeastern Service Industry of Seoul City's Banpo Terminal area, Hangaram Engineering&Consulting, 2016-2017.

Honours & Awards

Academic Conference Excellent Paper Award, Urban Design Institute of Korea, 2008-2015.

1st Prize, International Ideas Competition for Urban Regeneration of the Jamsil Sports Complex, Seoul, 2015.

1st Prize, International Design competition for Developing Busan Station Creative Economic Base, 2015.

KUUL, KOREA UNIVERSITY URBAN LAB.

고려대학교 건축학과 도시계획 및 도시설계 연구실(KUUL: Korea University Urban Lab.은 2006년 김세용 교수의 고려대 건축학과 합류와 함께 설립되었다. KUUL은 1982년 설립된 양동양 고려대 건축학과 명예교수의 도시설계 및 주택단지 연구실을 이어 받은 연구실로서, 2017년 현재 박사 6명, 석사 30명을 배출하였다. 박사 졸업생은 현재 대학교수(4명., 국책 연구원(1명., 민간기업(1명.등에서, 석사 졸업생은 현재 대학 교/강사/연구교수(3명., 연구원(7명., 공공기관(4명., 민간기업(14명. 등에서 활약하고 있다.

많은 변화가 예상되는 21세기 도시 공간을 COOL하게 만들고 관리하기 위하여 설립된 KUUL은 건축과 도시계획의 접점으로서 도시설계의 역할에 주목하고, 21세기형 도시계획과 설계를 연구하고 실현하기 위하여 노력하고 있다. KUUL은 주요 연구 분야에 대한 이론 정립과 함께 디자인과 정책 개발을 통하여 도출된 결과물과 도시공간의 접목에 대한 지속적인 시도를 이어오고 있다. 도시계획 및 도시설계연구실의 주요 연구주제는 아래와 같다.

1. 스마트 시티 관련 이론 및 연구개발
2. 탄소저감 도시계획 및 도시설계 기술
3. 도시 거주성 및 기능성 제고를 위한 도시재생 및 주거복지
4. 지속 가능한 지역 및 지구단위 도시계획, 도시설계 및 도시개발 등

Urban Planning & Urban Design Lab, aka KUUL: Korea University Urban Lab. can trace its origins to its predecessor, the emeritus professor Yang, who established the Urban Design and Housing Lab in 1982. The torch was passed to Professor Sei-yong Kim, who joined the Department of Architecture faculty in 2006. In the years following its establishment, KUUL has produced 31 Master's and 6 Doctoral graduates. The alumni of Ph.D course have expanded to areas in academia such as research institutes including 4 college professors, government agencies, 1., public enterprises and private firms(1., and The alumni of Master course are also in tutor, lecturer and research professor, 3., research institutions, 7., public agencies, 4., and enterprise, 14..

The "KUUL" represents the ambition to create and maintain "COOL" urban spaces in the rapidly transforming 21st century where KUUL acts as the intersection between architecture and urban planning with a specific emphasis on the role of urban design. KUUL strives to explore and achieve the urban planning principles and keep up to the changes in urban planning and design of the 21st century. From examining design and policy development as well as the careful analysis of theory, KUUL's essential focus in research is to draw out concrete conclusions and applying them out in a real-world setting. Along with Urban Landscape and Low-carbon Urban Architecture and Planning, the faculty and the students of KUUL are currently particularly interested in development and implementation of better strategies of Urban Renewal and Smart Cities.

1. Smart city and related research & development
2. Urban planning and design research for Low-carbon city dioxide emission
3. Urban regeneration and housing welfare for urban settlement and performance
4. Urban planning and design research for sustainable urban area

Laboratory Website

http://kuul.korea.ac.kr

PROF. HYONSOB KIM

김현섭 교수

Prof. Hyonsob 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

The Luminaries of the Bauhaus: Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Beyond, vol 150, March 2019.

The Hanok Paradox: Modernity and Myth in the Revival of the Traditional Korean House, SPACE, no 618, May 2019.

Architecture as a Background and its Internal Space, SPACE, no 619, June 2019.

Remarkable Feats of Modern Architecture, Beyond, vol 154, July 2019.

Fantasy and Reality in Architects' Drawings: Piranesi, Sant'Elia, Scolari, Domus Korea, no 8, August 2019.

Between the obsession with temperance and the freedom of redemption: Hayang Muhakro Church by Seung, H-Sang, C3, no 403, September 2019.

4.3 Group's Modernism and Ecoes of an Era, Architect, vol 611, March 2020.

The First Adoption of the Korean Ondol Principle in Usonian Houses: Jacobs House I, Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, SPACE, no 632, July 2020.

Books & Book chapters

Mythological Imagination and the Flight from Capitalism, in: Masiwide, ed., The Forefront of the Korean Architecture, UNSANGDONG, ARCHI-LAB, Seoul, 2018.

Beyond the Myth: Revisiting Kim Chung-up's Architecture, in: MMCA & Kimchungup Architecture Museum, ed., Kim Chung-up Dialogue, Youlhwadang, Paju, 2018.

In Search of Architecture after Modernism: Unique Universality in Kang Suk Won's Architecture, in: Kang Suk Won, ed., Architect Kang Suk Won, Zedero Lab, Seoul, 2019.

Concrete Seoul Map, Blue Crow Media, London, 2019.

Layers of Time in B39 and the Architect Kim Kwangsoo's Gloomy Optimism, in: Korean Association for Architectural History, ed., Bucheon Art Bunker B39, Zedero Lab, Seoul, 2019.

'How Buildings Mean' by Nelson Goodman, in: Myungseok Hyun, ed., Architectural Notation System, ARCHITWINS, Seoul, 2020.

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

Ambivalence: how to deal with colonial architecture in Korea, HYI Annual Roundtable 'Preserving Asia's Colonial and Modern Architectural Heritage', Harvard University, 26 March 2019.

Heideggerian sense of place and the myth of the domus, UnSangDong Seongbuk Architecture Forum, Seongbuk Culture Center, 12 June 2019.

Korean Architecture represented in the world expositions, 1893-2016, Jinju National Museum, 27 June 2019.

'The dark side of the domus' by Neil Leach, SEOULTECH+ATEC Architects, 21 August 2019.

Alvar Aalto Architecture and Nordic Modernism, Seoul National University, 15 October 2019.

The Diagram and the Labyrinth: Narrating Kim Youngjun's Architecture, SEOULTECH, 15 November 2019.

Scandinavian Architecture: Sense of Place/ Place of Sense, Hangahoi Forum, 7 January 2020.

Touring Greek Architecture: From the Origin of Architecture to Critical Regionalism, CASE Group, 18 February 2020.

Korean Architecture, the Traditional and the Modern, Korea Foundation, 5 November 2020.

The_Form Still Matters: Narrating Kim Chanjoong's Architecture, SEOULTECH, 13 November 2020.

Funded Research Projects

Korean architecture represented in the modern West: A study on the American modernist architects' adoption of Korean floor heating, 1917~66, National Research Foundation of Korea, June 2019 to August 2021.

Honours & Awards

Marquis Who's Who In the World, 2016

Granite Tower Excellent Teaching Award for 'History of Contemporary Architecture', Korea University, 2017

Granite Tower Excellent Teaching Award for 'History of Modern Architecture', Korea University, 2018

ARCHISTORY KU

ARCHISTORY KU, the research unit of architectural history·theory·criticism at Korea University Graduate School, focuses on researching the formation and development of modern architecture across the boundary between East and West, and also on building a critical discourse on contemporary Korean architecture. This research unit is open to anybody who aims to be an architect, historian, researcher, critic, journalist, etc. All graduate students up to now have been awarded scholarships and research project salaries, which cover their tuition fees. The main research topics are as follows.

1. 20th-century architects and architectural histories
2. Architectural exchanges between East and West
3. The development of modern architecture in Korea, and its comparison with Japan and China
4. Contemporary architectural theories and criticism
5. Reinterpretation of Korean architecture, and its introduction to the international stage

고려대학교 건축역사연구실은 동양과 서양의 경계를 넘나들며 근현대건축의 형성 및 발전을 연구하는 것과 한국 현대건축에 대해 비평 활동을 하는 것에 주안점을 둔다. 본 연구실은 건축가, 역사가, 연구원, 평론가, 기자 등 다양한 목표를 가진 이들에게 문이 열려 있다. 지금까지 연구원들은 학비의 대부분을 조교 장학금과 연구비로 충당 받고 있다. 주요 연구 주제는 다음과 같다.

1. 20세기 건축가 및 건축역사에 관한 연구
2. 동서양 건축교류에 관한 연구
3. 한국 근대건축의 발전에 관한 연구 및 일본, 중국 등 여타 동아시아 국가와의 비교
4. 현대 건축이론의 탐구 및 비평
5. 한국건축의 재해석 및 국제무대 소개

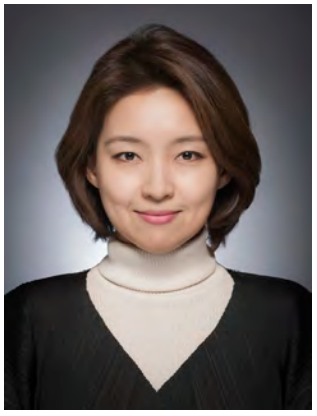
Present Researchers' Achievements

곽승찬, Undergraduate researcher
Seungchan Kwak and Hyonsob Kim, "A Study on Design Characteristics of Independent Architects in 2010s: focusing on Architects Born in 1980s, 2019 Spring Conference of the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korea University, 26 April 2019.

강수연, Master course student
Sooyoun Kang and Hyonsob Kim, "Encounter of Water and Architecture: A Study on the Boundary in Carlo Scarpa's Designs, 2019 Spring Conference of the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korea University, 26 April 2019.

Laboratory Website

http://archistory.korea.ac.kr



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 운영 하고 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

Intrinsic Spatial Characteristics of Eduardo Souto de Moura's Site-Specific Residential Projects, Korean Institute of Spatial Design, June 2019.

Spatial Effect of Local Material and Light in Studio Mumbai's Residential Projects, Excellent Paper Award, September 2020

Women in Engineering: Almost No Gap at University but a Long Way to Go for Sustaining Careers, SUSTAINABILITY, October 2020

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

Importance of Problem Based Learning in Architectural Design Education, 2018 Korean Institute of Engineering Education Autumn Conference, Invited Speaker, September 2018

Underground Development of Campuses in Seoul, The 16th World Conference of the Associated Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space/ Integrated Underground solutions for Compact Metropolitan Cities, October 2018

The Beneficial Effects of an Autonomously Operated Engineering Education Outreach Program: A Case Study of the Servant Leadership Program, IEEE TALE 2018 Next Generation Engineering Education, December 2018

Honours & Awards

SOCIAL ARCHITECTURE OF POST CORONA, International Architectural Idea Competition, 3rd Prize, Metropolitan Government of Seoul, October 2020

ONLINE LECTURE CONTEST, 1st Prize, Korean Institute of Architecture, October 2020

2020 SPATIAL CULTURE AWARD, AWARD OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND TOURISM, π-ville 99, November 2020

Exhibitions

KIID International Invitation Exhibition, October 2018

International Invited Exhibition, Korean Institute of Culture Architecture, November 2018

19th KISD International Space Design Exhibition, November 2018

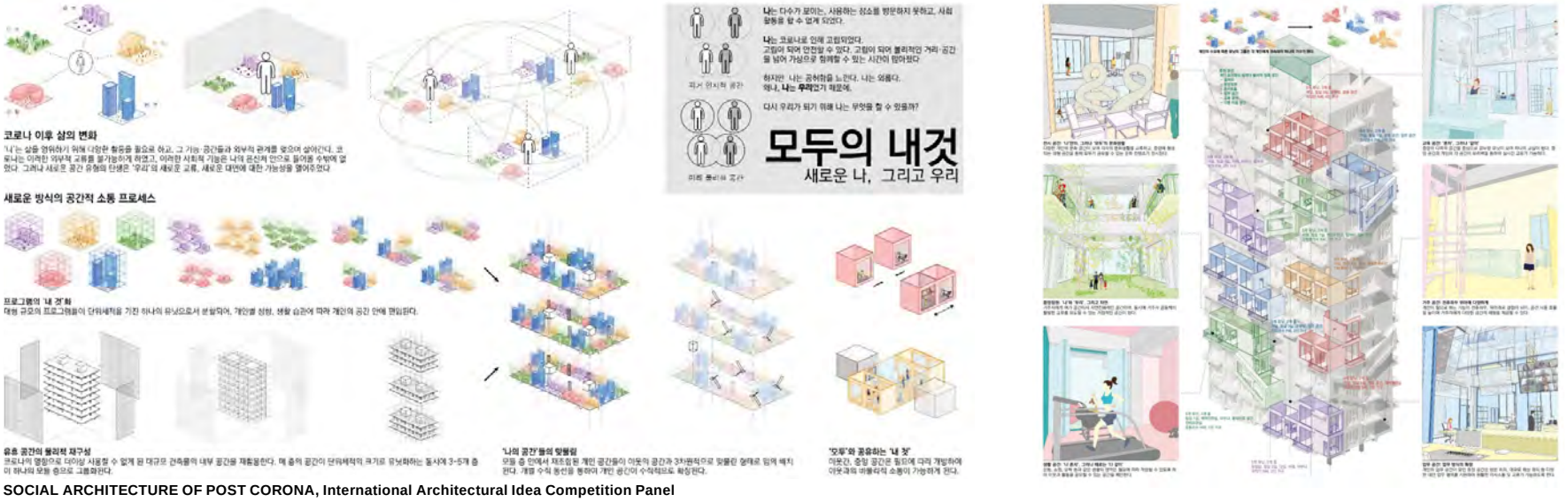
Other Activities

Architectural Advisor, Korean Ministry of Justice, (2016 ~ Present)

Seoul Metropolitan Government Architectural Advisor (2017 ~ Present)

Architectural Advisor, Korea Land & Housing Corporation, (2017 ~ Present)

2020 SEOUL ARCHITECTURE FESTIVAL, ARCHITECTURE IN BETWEEN, 1st Prize Winning Team Tutor, September 2020



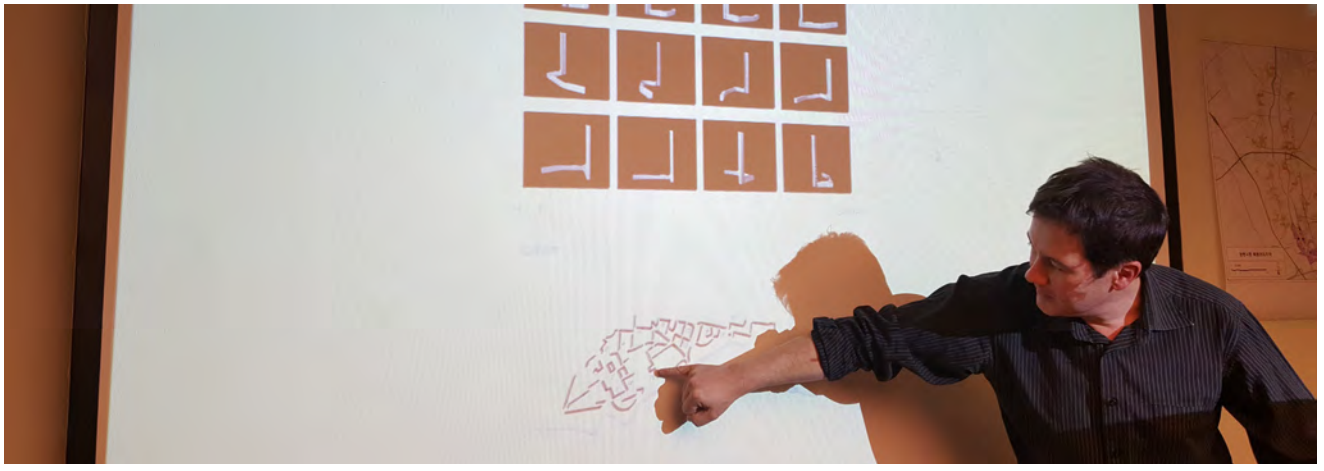
SOCIAL ARCHITECTURE OF POST CORONA, International Architectural Idea Competition Panel

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 건축학과의 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.



RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

A Study on Two Residential Buildings by the Italian Movement Novecento, Journal of the Korean Institute of Culture Architecture, no 63, 2018.

A Study on the Circulation Space in the Residential Units of Luigi Caccia Dominioni, Journal of the Korean Institute of Culture Architecture, no 63, 2018.

Representation and Communication of Korean Architecture During the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1897), Disegnare Idee Immagini – Ideas Images, no 59, 2019.

The Definition of Architecture. A Historical Survey, in Search of Clues for the Present, Journal of the Korea Institute of Spatial Design, Vol.15, no.6, 2020.

Books & Book chapters

Palladio: pratica contro teoria? in: 'Palladio Academy 2015' (with translation in Korean), Hanyang University and Italian Institute of Culture, Seoul, 2015.

South Korea, in Ugo Carughi, Massimo Visone (ed.), Time Frames: Conservation Policies for Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage, Routledge, London, 2017.

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

Defining the Waterfront: Smart & Sustainable Urban Regeneration – International Conference, Busan, 4~6 October 2016.

Architectural Institute of Korea (AIK) Spring Conference 2019, Seoul, April 26~28

Design + Life Style - International Seminar, Cheonan, October 2019

Exhibitions

Korean Institute of Architects (KIA) International Invitational Exhibition 100 Architects of the Year, Seoul, Editions: 2017, 2019

Korea Society of Color Studies (KSCS) International Invitational Exhibition of Color Works, Seoul; Editions: 2017, 2018, 2019

Honours & Awards

Best Paper Award for 'A Comparison between Francesco Borromini's Architectural and Structural Design', Korean Institute of Interior Design, 2016

Best Colour Work Award, Korea Society of Colour Studies, 2016.

'100 Architects of the Year' Award, Korean Institute of Architects, 2017, 2018, 2019.

Design Activities

With Studio Berni architecture office, Milan, Italy, projects from 2011 (architectural, urban, interior design, preservation and adaptive reuse).

As ChiChiNo design, design/research agency (G. Musante, F. Dacarro, K. Kang, J. Noya), 2018 - 2020: research/projects on biodiverse architecture (in collaboration with Stefano Boeri Architetti, Milan)

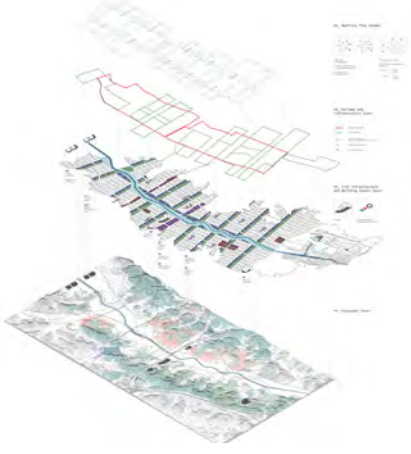
SUPER경량, product design exposed at Milan's Design Week 2019 (ChiChiNo design)

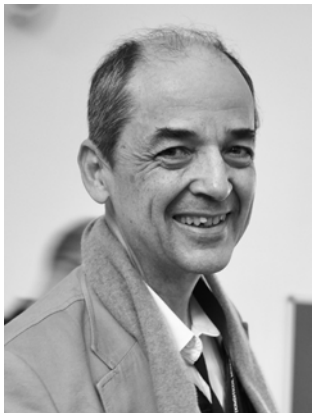
Typological studies and infrastructure system design (with Davide Bruno) for Gwangmyeong New Town Project, Korea

As FD, Design and design consultancy for Gwangmyeong New Town Project, 2019-2020 (urban design ,architectural design)

Others

Industrial property right for the invention of a modular and transformable furnishing system (domestic patent, from 2010).





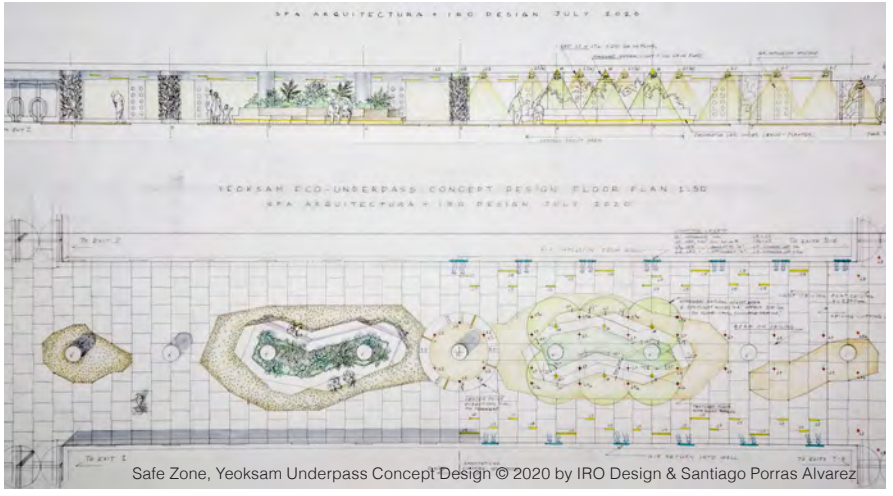
PROF. SANTIAGO PORRAS ÁLVAREZ

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, which allowed him to stay in Japan for five years doing graduate studies and research in the University of Tokyo. There, he spent two years in the laboratory of Fumihiko Maki (Pritzker Prize laureate in 1993 and disciple of both Kenzo Tange and José Luis Sert). After Prof. Maki's retirement in 1989, he continued his doctor's degree under the guidance of Hisao Kohyama (Imperial Prize of Fine Arts in 2005, and disciple Louis I. Kahn), which he finally completed 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 done academic work in Korea as a way of sharing his long years of international academic training and professional experience with the younger generation of future architects. Prof. Porras 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, roundtables, competition juries, government-related consultancies and symposia, and scientific journal paper (SCI) peer reviews. He has also participated in and directed international symposiums and design workshops. He is a member of the Research Group for Sustainability Education in Architecture (RGSEA) in Korea. 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 알바레즈 교수는1985년 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 알바레즈 교수는 2008년부터 2012년까지 성균관대학교 건축학과에서 교수로 재직한 바 있으며, 2012년 9월부터 고려대학교에 재직 중이다. 그는 건축 디자인과 이론, 건축교육 및 기속가능성에 주안점을 두고 연구하고 있으며, 한국에서 건축 지속가능성 교육을 위한 연구회(RGSEA, Research Group for Sustainability Education in Architecture)에 소속되어 있다. 그의 에세이와 작품은 Architectural Design (런던), El Croquis (마드리드), Arquitectura (마드리드), Quaderns (바르셀로나), 建築雜誌 (도쿄), The Japan Architect (도쿄), Space (서울), Sustainability (MDPI, 스위스) 등 주요 잡지에 게재됐다.



Safe Zone, Yeoksam Underpass Concept Design © 2020 by IRO Design & Santiago Porras Alvarez

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles and Academic Edition

A Comparative Study on Sustainability in Architectural Education in Asia- With a Focus on Professional Degree Curricula, SUSTAINABILITY, vol 8, issue 3, March 2016.

Life Cycle Assessment in Building: A Case Study on the Energy and Emissions Impact Related to the Choice of Housing Typologies and Construction Process in Spain, SUSTAINABILITY, vol 8, issue 3, March 2016.

Integration of Sustainability into Architectural Education at Accredited Korean Universities. SUSTAINABILITY, vol 9, issue 7, July 2017.

Communication and Education on Sustainable Architecture and Urbanism, Special issue, Guest co-editor, with Thorsten Schuetze; SUSTAINABILITY, MDPI group, Switzerland, 2019.

Natural Light Influence in Intelectual Performance: A case Study on University Students**.** SUSTAINABILITY, 2020, 12, 4167; 20 May 2020.

Books & Book chapters

Objects as Phenomenological Provocation in the Graphic Ideation-Abstraction Process. (With Manzano-Jurado J.) In "Graphical Heritage. EGA 2020". Springer Series in Design and Innovation, vol 6. Springer, Cham. 12 May 2020.

Hongje-Dong for Life, Revitalising with New Spaces for Living, **2020 Hongje Station Area Urban Regeneration**, editor, Seoul, January 2021.

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

Korea University Case for Internationalization: 2008-2018 Opportunities and Challenges, Symposium "New Trends of Mobility in Architectural Education and Practice", ACA18 Tokyo, Special Session on Architectural Education, Meiji University, Tokyo, September 2018

Tents on Mars (With J. M Manzano and R. García), 2nd International Symposium La Cultura y la Ciudad. The House: Domestic Spaces, Forms of Inhabitation, University of Granada, 2019.1

Seoul Hyperactive Collage, Architectural Design G4 Invited Lecture, Dept. of Architecture, UEM (Universidad Europea de Madrid), Madrid, 2020.2

Exhibitions & International Workshops

Dream Madrid Pavilion, collaboration with Universidad Europea de Madrid and Daniel Valle Architects, 2017 Seoul Biennale of Architecture, Seoul.

DEX 18 International workshop, Invited instructor and responsible for Korea University participation, with Chulalonghorn University and Meiji University (Bangkok), Thailand, January 2018

DEX 19 International workshop, Invited instructor and responsible for Korea University participation, with Chulalonghorn University and Meiji University (Chiang-Mai and Bangkok), Thailand, January 2019

Honours & Awards

Silver Medal COAM (Madrid Institute of Registered Architects), Madrid, Spain, 2012.

Granite Tower Excellent Lecture Award for 'Building Systems', Korea University, 2014 & 2015.

Excellent Lecture Award for 'Architectural Materials', Korea University, 2015, 2016 & 2020.

Granite Tower Excellent Lecture Award for 'Architectural Materials', Korea University, 2017.

Excellent Lecture Award for 'Building Systems', Korea University, 2016 & 2018.

Design Award, International invitation competition for Main Streeet of Yangdong-District, Seoul, with Penelas Workshop; Daniel Valle Architects; CITEREA Landscape; Korea, 2019.

Design Works

Historical Building façade renovation proposal, 59 Padilla Street, Madrid, Spain, 2018.

Apartment and retail building in Torrelodones Town Square (Schematic Design with J.J. Anguré and G. Santos), Madrid, Spain, 2015-2019.

Safe Zone Yeoksam. Underpass Renovation Concept Design, (with IRO Design), Seoul, 2020.

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 주심포 건축에 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, 숭례문을 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

A Study on the Architectural Form and Measuring Unit in Silla Bang, Kyung-Ju, Journal of the Korean Housing Association vol 27, no 2, 2016.

A Study on the Changes of the Government Pavilion, Miryang Yeongnamnu in terms of Function and Spatiality, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea Planning & Design vol 34, no 8, 2018.

The Evolutionary Use of Curved Wood in Korean Traditional Architecture, Sustainability, 11(23), 6557, 2019.

Social Hierarchy Materialized: Korean Vernacular Houses as a Medium to Transfer Confucian Ideology, Sustainability, 12(3), 902, 2020.

Books & Book chapters

Hoeamsa Period, Korea Architecture, Architecture of Hoeamsa, The Museum of Hoeamsa Temple Site, Yangju, 2017.

The Authenticity of Gwanghwamu,Gwanghwamun Square, 2020.

Cutting Edge x Heritage, Book Publishing East Asia, Seoul, 2021.

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

Spatial Changes and Architectural Characteristics of Yeongnam-ru at Miryang City, Scholarship Symposium for Raising of Status to National Treasure of Yeongnam-ru at Miryang City, Miryang, 2 June 2017.

Structure and Features of Munru in Joseon Dynasty through Sungyemun, Seoul City Wall Museum Special Exhibition 'Sungyemun, History of Repair and Restoration', 2 November 2018.

The Architecture of Buddhist Temples on Mountains; Time-honoured History of Korean Traditional Architecture, International Conference of Commemoration for Inscription of Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea on the UNESCO World Heritage List, 29 November, 2018.

2020 International Fall Conference of KIEAE, The Head of Organizing committee, 3-4 December 2020.

Exhibitions

An Exhibition of Award-winning works (Contest for Promoting Regional Regeneration in Gwacheondaero District), Seoul Metropolitan City Hall, 11-30 September 2017.

Joong-Hwa 2 Dong Deserted House Exhibition, Bonghwasan-ro 2Gil 57, 16-22 December 2019.

Fu nded Research Projects

A Study on the Age and Regional characteristics of Buddhist temples Main buildings in GyeongBuk Province after Japanese invasion of Korea, 7 years war, Korea University Research Grant, March 2017 to February 2018.

Academic Service for the Preservation and Management of Jongno-gu Hanok, Seoul, Korea, May 2019 to April 2020.

2020 Joongrang-gu Urban Regeneration Academy, Joongrang-gu, October to December 2020.

Academic Research of the history of Hyochang Park and changes in urban space,Seoul, March 2020 to February 2021.

Honours & Awards

Granite Tower Excellent Lecture Award for 'History of Korean Architecture', Korea University, 2017.

2nd Prize for Study Contest for Promoting Regional Regeneration in Gwacheondaero District, Seoul Metropolitan City, 2017.

Special Achievement Award, Korean Wood Design Awards 2018, Korea Association of Wood Culture / Korea Wood Construction Association, 7th December 2018.

Citation for Inscription of UNESCO World Heritage 'Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea', Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism Headquarters, 27 December, 2018.

Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism Award, 15th Architecture Day in Korea Institute of Registered Architects Hall, 2019.

Crimson Professor Award of Exellence 2020, Korea TechnoComplex Foundation, 2020.

Ecological Environment Architecture Award, , Education sector, 2020.

Other Activities

Associate Editor, Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea.

Member of Special Committee, 2018 WTCE.

Education Director, Korean Association of Architectural History, 2018-19.

Director, Joonghwa 2dong Urban Regeneration Center, 2019.

Chief Editor, Korean Association of Architectural History, 2020-2021.

Architectural Institute of Korea, Director of Education Innovation Institute, 2020-2021.

ARCHITECTURAL CULTURE AND HERITAGE RESEARCH LAB

고려대학교 건축문화유산연구실의 주요 연구 주제는 다음과 같다.

1. 한국건축사
2. 동양건축사
3. 지역건축론
4. 문화재정책 및 건축문화유산이론
5. 전통건축설계 및 시공실무
6. 목조건축 현대화

ARCHITECTURAL CULTURE AND HERITAGE RESEARCH LAB

The main research topics of the Architectural Culture and Heritage Research LAB are as follows.

1. History of Korean architecture
2. History of Eastern architecture
3. Theory of regional architecture
4. Cultural asset policy and theory of architectural cultural heritage
5. Design and construction of traditional architecture
6. Modernization of traditional wooden architecture

PROF. CHUNGYEON WON

원정연

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 펜실베니아 대학교(University of Pennsylvania)에서 석사학위를 취했다. Grimshaw Architects에서 Fulton Street Transit Center, Via Verde New Housing New Yok, 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 펜실베니아 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journals and Articles

Processing Block: Advances in Stone Processing Technology, SOM Internal Research Paper, 2016

Shenzhen ShumYip Tower One: A Case Study-AE Integration - A Broad New Vision, Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, 2016

Assessing Regulatory Parameters Defining Morphology of High-Rise, High-Density Urban Blocks - A comparative analysis of Korea's recent projects, Korea Institute of Ecological Architecture and Environment, vol 18, no 6, 2018, pp. 137-145.

Factors Affecting Energy Performance of Large-Scale Office Buildings: Analysis of Benchmarking Data from New York City and Chicago, Energies, 2019

Comparative Analysis of Energy Consumption between Green Building Certified and Non-Certified Buildings in Korea, Energies, 2020

Space Doctor Project, Hakgojae Publishing Inc., 2020

SeokChon Lake Park Art Gallery, vol. 143, A&C, 2020

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

'Building Resilience: Flood Mitigation for New and Existing Structures', Invited Lecture, SEAoNY Conference, 2016

SUPERTALL: Probing the Technology and Design Behind Today's Newest Generation of Skyscraper, Invited Lecture at WX New York, 2016

Design Parameters for High-Rise, High-Density Urban Blocks: A Comparative Analysis of Design Guidelines and Regulations, ISAIA, 2018 Fall Conference

Energy Performance Analysis of High-rise Buildings from Bench-Marking Data: In Case of New York City and Chicago, KIA, 2019 Spring Conference

Status of LEED Certified Buildings in Korea and its Energy Consumption, KIA, 2019 Spring Conference

International case studies of Community Engagement in Transit Architecture, Korea Railroad Architecture Technology Association, 2019 Korea Transit Architecture Forum

Exhibitions

Metals in Construction magazine 2017 Design Challenge, Exhibition of Winners, 2017.

Space Doctor Selected Projects, Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation, 2019.

Architecture Day Annual Invited Exhibition, Korean Institute of Architects, 2020.

Funded Research Projects

Beyond Capital: Optimizing Design Parameters for Architecture of High-rise and High-density Urban Blocks, Korea University Research Grant April 2018 to March 2019

A research on improvements of Architecture License Exam in Korea ", Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, 2020

Public Housing Design in Post-corona era, Korea Land & Housing Corporation, 2020

Reimagining public spaces of urban housing blocks in the post-Covid-19 era, Korea University Research Grant April 2020 to March 2021

Honours & Awards

Metals in Construction magazine Design Challenge, Winner, 2017

Excellent Lecture Award for 'Architectural Design Theory and Practice', Korea University, 2018

iF Design Award, Professional Concept Category, Emboss Tower, 2018

Competition Winner, SeokChon Lake Park Art Gallery, 2020

Other Activities

Board of Director, Korean Institute of Ecological Architecture and Environment, 2018-Current

Architectural Advisor, LH CheongNa City Tower, 2018-Current

National Stage Organize, Multi-Comfort International Student Competition

Space Doctor Project Architect, Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation, 2019.

Architecture Review Board of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Korea

Public Housing Review Board of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Korea

ADRP_ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, RESEARCH & PRACTICE LAB

고려대학교 ADRP 디자인 연구실은 건축과 도시, 사회, 문화, 기술과의 관계에 대한 탐구를 바탕으로 건축 디자인의 사회적 촉매제로서 가능성을 연구한다. 급변하는 사회적 맥락에 유기적으로 관계하는 건축, 혁신적 기술의 실험적 접목을 통한 지속 가능한 건축 디자인을 추구한다. 실제 프로젝트를 통한 이론과 연구의 현실화를 도모하며 주요 연구 주제는 다음과 같다.

1. 초고층 건축물과 도시, 사회적 관계에 관한 연구
2. 지속가능한 건축 디자인에 관한 연구
3. 건축과 기술의 시스템적 통합에 관한 연구
4. 고성능 외장 디자인에 관한 연구
5. 고효율 친환경 건축 레트로피트에 관한 연구

Architecture Design, Research & Practice Laboratory at Korea University focuses on researching the possibility of architectural design as a social catalyst basing on the dynamics between architecture, urban, society, culture, and technology. The lab pursues architecture that can organically respond to the rapidly changing social contexts, experimental integration of innovative technologies and rigorous investigation into the sustainable architecture. Realization of the research and theory outputs through actual architecture practice is the central aim of the lab, and the main topics of the research are as follows.

1. Study on the high-rise buildings, urban and social relations
2. Research on sustainable architecture design
3. Study on System Integration of Architecture and Technology
4. Study on High Performance Exterior Design
5. Research on High Efficiency Eco-friendly Retrofit

Laboratory Website https://www.adrp-lab.org

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. 2010년부 터 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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

Exploring Feasibility of Using Sentiment Analysis of Visitor Reviews in Evaluation of Public Spaces, Urban Design Institute of Korea, March 2015.

Building Inter-Personal Competence in Architecture and Urban Design Students through Smart Cities at a Higher Education Institution, SUSTAINABILITY, December 2019

Publications & Articles

도시를 살리는 5 가지 방법: 문화예술을 활용한 도시재생, ARCO Quarterly 2014 지속가능한 도시설계, 한국건축환경연구원, 2015

건축의 새로운 도약의 기회: 가상현실기술, Vol.29, 토지주택연구원, 2018

From Planning to Planting, 2017 Asia Culture City Forum, 서울문화재단 2015 도시설계의 이해, 보성각, 2018

Conference Papers & Invited Lectures

Hurdles and Opportunities of Collaborative Urban Regeneration, LHI & KOURC Int'l Symposium, 2015

City Design for the Next Generation, Golden City Beautiful Kyungju Conference 2015 세운상가 심포지엄 총괄기획, 2015

Exploring Feasibility of Using Sentiment Analysis of Visitor Reviews, UDIK Journal, 2015

Yongsan Legacy Project, Royal Asiatic Society, 2017

Moderator, Asia Culture City Forum, 2018

Smart Inclusive City Conference, Seongdong-gu, 2019

Exhibitions

이것은 고래가 아니다, 국토발전전시회, 서울 정동

Programmable Timber, COEX, 2018

Yongsan Legacy project, Camp Kim, 2019

목조건축 특화VR 시각화 솔류션, 2019 한국목재산업박람회, KINTEX, 2019

안암캠퍼스타운 주민사업 공모전 선정, 2019

Honours & Awards

Reinterpreting User-friendliness of Public Open Space, Gyeonggi Research Institute Int'l Conference, 2016

FLC (Faculty Learning Communities) Course Development Award (with profs. Fabio Dacarro, Santiago Porras, Daniel Oh), Korea University, 2016

Special Recognition, Timber Association of Korea, 2018

OtherActivities

도시설계학회 이사, 2014-present

서울시 강북구청 건축위원, 2018-present

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.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

ANN Based Automatic Slat Angle Control of Venetian Blind for Minimized Total Load in an Office Building, Solar Energy (I.F. 4.374), vol 180, pp 133 ~ 145, March 2019

Part Load Ratio Characteristics and Energy Saving Performance of Standing Column Well Geothermal Heat Pump System Assisted with Storage Tank in an Apartment, Energy (I.F. 4.968), vol 174, pp 1060 ~ 1078, May 2019

Application of Artificial Neural Networks for Optimized AHU Discharge Air Temperature Set-point and Minimized Cooling Energy in VAV System, Applied Thermal Engineering (I.F. 3.771), vol 153, pp 726 ~ 738, May 2019

Comparative Analysis of Cooling Energy Performance Between Water-Cooled VRF and Conventional AHU Systems in a Commercial Building, Applied Thermal Engineering (I.F. 4.026), Vol. 170, 114992, April 2020

Modeling, Calibration, and Sensitivity Analysis of Direct Expansion AHU-Water Source VRF System, Energy (I.F. 5.537), Vol. 199, 117435, May 2020

AHU Discharge Air Temperature Reset Based on Outdoor Air Temperature and Cooling Energy Performance in an Office Building, Journal of Energy Engineering (I.F. 1.132), Vol. 146 Issue 3, 04020013, June 2020

Variations of Stratification and Cooling Energy Performance According to Diffuser Condition in UFAD System, Journal of Energy Engineering (I.F. 1.132), Vol. 146 Issue 4, 04020017, August 2020

Performance Analysis of Cascade Multi-functional Heat Pump in Summer Season, Renewable Energy (I.F. 5.439), Vol. 163, pp. 1001 ~ 1011, January 2021

In-situ Application of an ANN Algorithm for Optimized Chilled and Condenser Water Temperatures Set-point During Cooling Operation, Energy and Buildings (I.F. 4.867), Vol. 233, 110666, February 2021

Books & Book chapters

ENERGYPLUS - EnergyPlus, 공조설비 이론과 함께 보는 모델링 기법, (주)한솔아카데미, 이광호, 2018.

Funded Research Projects

VAV 시스템의 냉난방 에너지 저감을 위한 인공지능기반 설정값 최적제어 모델 연구 (Artificial Intelligence Based Optimized Control Model for Heating and Cooling Energy Saving in VAV System), 고려대학교 공과대학 신임교수 연구지원사업 (Korea University Grant), 2019. 3 ~ 2020. 2

Machine Learning 기반 제어 설정값 최적화 알고리즘 효과 검증과 개선 (Testing and Improvement of Machine Learning Based Optimized Operation Algorithm for AHU-VAV System), 삼성전자 (Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.), 2019. 4 ~ 2020. 2

스마트 시티 친환경 에너지공급 자원 제어시스템 개발 (Development of Sustainable Urban Energy Resource Control System for Smart City), 한국에너지기술평가원 (Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning), 2019. 5 ~ 2022. 4

건물의 냉난방 에너지 및 운전비용 저감을 위한 인공신경망 기반 공조시스템 제어변수 최적운용 모델 연구 (ANN Based Optimized Operating Model of HVAC System Parameters for Improved Energy Efficiency and Reduced Operating Cost), 한국연구재단 중견연구지원사업 (National Research Foundation), 2019. 9 ~ 2022. 2

기존 학교 공기환경 개선을 위한 현장 적용기법 개발 및 개선안 실증 (Development of In-situ Application and Field Testing Strategies for Air Quality Improvement in Existing Educational Facilities), 한국연구재단 학교미세먼지관리 기술개발사업 (National Research Foundation), 2019. 8 ~ 2023. 12

Honours & Awards

Emerging Professor Award, the Society of Air-conditioning and Refrigerating Engineers of Korea, 2016

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy Minister Award, 2017

Outstanding Professor Award, Hanbat National University, 2018

Outstanding Journal Paper Award, Architectural Institute of Korea, 2019

Outstanding Professor Award, Hanbat National University, 2019

New Member of the Young Korean Academy of Science and Technology (Y-KAST), 2020

ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT PLANNING RESEARCH LAB

Architectural Environment and Energy Systems (AEES) Lab. of Korea University is performing various research related to building energy and environmental technology that is essential for energy conservation and maintenance of a pleasant and healthy indoor environment. We have developed core technologies related to building energy system and environmental engineering that are necessary for our descendants of the future as well as technologies that are necessary for us living in the present. Through this, we are leading role in enhancing the health of our people and contributing to strengthening overall competitiveness in the building science field.
Main research topics of AEES Lab. are as follows:
-Artificial Intelligence based Model Predictive Control
-Variable Refrigerant Flow System
-Underfloor Air Distribution System
-Radiant Cooling & Heating System
-Unused Energy Source Applications for District Energy Supply Systems
-Fault Detection and Diagnosis
-ISO Standard Development for SHGC Measurement
-Renewable Energy System for Building Applications
-Energy Efficient Heat Pump System
-Emerging Technology in Building Mechanical Systems

고려대학교 건축환경 및 에너지 시스템 연구실은 우리 인류가 소비하는 에너지의 35% 이상을 차지하는 건물의 에너지 절감 및 쾌적하고 건강한 실내 환경 유지를 위해 필수적으로 요구되는 건축설비 및 환경관련 기술 전 분야에 대한 연구에 전념하고 있습니다. 현재를 살아가는 우리들에게 필요한 기술뿐 아니라, 미래의 우리 후손들에게 필요한 건축설비 및 환경공학관련 핵심기술을 개발하고, 이를 통하여 우리 인류의 건강성 증진 및 건축설비분야의 전반적인 경쟁력 강화 기여에 선도적인 역할을 하는 것에 그 목적이 있습니다.
본 연구실의 중점 연구 분야
고려대학교 건축환경 및 에너지 시스템 연구실의 주요 연구분야는 다음과 같습니다.
-인공지능 활용 모델 예측 최적 제어 (Artificial Intelligence based Model Predictive Control)
-시스템 에어컨 (Variable Refrigerant Flow System)
-바닥공조 시스템 (Underfloor Air Distribution System)
-복사냉난방 시스템 (Radiant Cooling & Heating System)
-미활용에너지 적용 집단에너지 공급 시스템 (Unused Energy Source Applications for District Energy Supply Systems)
-건축설비 성능 고장 진단 (Fault Detection and Diagnosis)
-창호 SHGC 국제표준 제정 (ISO Standard Development for SHGC Measurement)
-신재생에너지 건물 적용 기술 (Renewable Energy System for Building Applications)
-고효율 히트펌프 시스템 (Energy Efficient Heat Pump System)
-건축설비분야의 미래 기술 (Emerging Technology in Building Mechanical Systems)

Laboratory Website https://sites.google.com/site/hanbatbesl

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 하바드대학교에서 건축설계석사(M.Arch I)학위를 받았다. 이후 KVA, OMA, Safdie Architects 등 다양한 사무소에서 인턴과 실무경험을 수행한 후, 2020년까지 서울과학기술대학교에서 교수로 재직하였다. 하바드대학원에서 졸업논문상 파이널리스트, 2009 AIA미국건축가협회(MA주 챕터) 주택공모전 대상, 2015 AIA미국건축가협회(국제 챕터) 건축부분 대상, 2018 젊은건축가상(문화체육관광부) 등 다수의 수상을 하였다.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Articles

Where Architecture Becomes a Playground, KOICA Nursery School, SPACE, no 578, January 2016.

Flower+Kindergarten, SPACE, no 579, February 2016.

Flower+Kindergarten, Modern Decoration, China, no 387, April 2016.

Flower+Kindergarten, Architecture and Detail, China, August 2016.

Diversified Space in Daily Life, Chilbo Culture Center for Youth, SPACE, no 600, November 2017.

Alley House, Architecture and Culture, no 451, December 2018.

Yellow Foot Apt, SPACE, no 613, December 2018.

Flower+Kindergarten, Taiwan Architecture Magazine, Taiwan, vol 280, January 2019.

Yellow Foot Apt, Architecture and Culture, no 452, January 2019.

Return of Nature, Brique Magazine, no 0, October 2019.

Can Both the Economic Value and Energy Performance of Small- and Mid-Sized Buildings Be Satisfied? Development of a Design Expert System in the Context of Korea, Kim, S.H.; Nam, J., Sustainability, vol 12, 4946, June 2020.

Unfolding Bookshelves, Archiworld, no 301, June 2020.

11 Terrace, C3 Korea, June 2020.

11 Terrace, Architecture and Culture, no 471, August 2020.

Restoring the Role of Architects: a System for the Implementation of Design Intentions, SPACE, no 634, September 2020.

Alley House, Mook Eco Plus, National Institute of Ecology, vol 03, November 2020.

Books & Book chapters

Yellow Foot Apt, in: Jiseong Jung, ed., 101 Smart Buildings XIV, CA Press, Seoul, 2018.

The Depth of the Surface, in: Sungjin Park, ed., Young Architect: Asking the Value of Boundaries, Ahn Graphics, Paju, 2018.

Banpobon-dong Community Center, in: ZEDERO lab ed., 2018 Reaching Out Community Service Center, Seoul City Government, Seoul, 2018.

Flower+Kindergarten, in: Masiwide, ed, Korea-Today-Architecture, vol 05, ARCHI-LAB, Seoul, 2019.

Songcheon-dong Community Cetner Yellow Shed, in: Masiwide, ed., Korea-Today-Architecture, vol 04, ARCHI-LAB, Seoul, 2019.

Transpired Scenery, in: Korean Institute of Architects, ed., Gyeongsangbuk-do Human Resource Development Institute International Competition the Works, Gyeongsangbuk-do, 2020.

Looking for Our Softer City, in: David Sim & Charming City, ed., Soft City, Charming City, Seoul, 2020.

Conference Papers and Invited Lectures

Architects in Korea, Land-House_Human Lecture Series no163, Ganyang Club & Eagon House, Seoul, 14 October 2020.

Patent

Versatile Eco-Friendly Planting Block, Patent in Korea, no 10-1701001, January 2017.

Versatile Eco-Friendly Planting Block, Patent in US, no US 9,901,036 B2, February 2018.

Honours & Awards

The Second Place Award, Competition for Gangbuk-gu Community Center, Gangbuk-gu Government, May 2015.

Finalist, Seoul 72hr City Reviving Project, Seoul City Government July 2015.

Honorable Mention, Seoul City Public Facility Competition, September 2015.

Honor Award for Architecture, AIA International Region Design Awards, November 2015.

The Second Place Award, Competition for Achasan Nursery School, Gwangjin-gu Government, March 2016.

The Second Place Award, Competition for Gunja Nursery School, Gwangjin-gu Government, March 2017.

The Second Place Award, Seocho Architecture Award, Seocho-gu Government, September 2017.

The Second Place Award, Competition for Changsin-Sungin Unrban Regeneration Area Observatory, Seoul City Government, October 2017.

Korea Young Architect Award, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, October 2018.

The Fifth Place Award, International Competition for Urban Farming Platform, Seoul City Government, May 2019.

Winner, Competition for Gang-ill 119 Firestation, Gangdong Fire Department, September 2019.

The Fourth Place Award, Gyeongsangbuk-do Human Resource Development Institute International Competition, Gyeongsangbuk-do Government and KIA, October 2020.

Winner, International Architecture Competition for Suncheon New City Hall, (Co-author with PRAUD and Ethership), Shuncheon City, December 2020**.**

OA LAB, Operative Architecture Laboratory

OA-Lab(Operative Architecture Laboratory) at Korea University is a design-research platform found by Jungmin Nam, to bridge between “real life-application” and “academic research.” It pursues an innovative design practice, believing that design can improve our society and culture. Looking for design opportunities inherent in our everyday life, OA-Lab works with projects with various scales and searches for design solutions to make them operate with their environment, society and culture. OA-Lab is conducting design research by focusing on urban-human life, technology and materials, as follows.

1. Research on Integrated Architectural Greenery
2. Study on low-rise Housing in the dense city
3. Research on digital Fabrications for the Integrated design-construction
4. Study on educational and cultural building typologies

고려대학교 건축디자인 연구실3(OA-Lab)은 아카데미의 디자인 연구와 건축설계를 통한 현실 적용 간의 상호 보완적관계를 통해 건축적 대안을 제안하고자 한다. 실험적이면서도 기존의 사회-문화-환경 속에서 제대로 작동 할 수 있는 건축 디자인에 대한 제시와 이를 구현하기 위해 실천 가능한 적용을 목표로 하여, 작은 크기의 오브젝트에서 가구, 건물, 도시 규모에 이르기 까지 다양한 스케일에서 건축에 대한 연구와 설계를 수행하고 있다. 건축디자인 연구실3(OA-Lab)에서는 건축에 필요한 기술, 재료, 도시 및 사람들의 삶에 초점을 맞추며 실험에 기반한 디자인 연구를 수행하고 있다.

1. 식물의 도시-건축적 요소로서 통합에 대한 연구
2. 저층형 고밀도 도시 주거 유형 연구
3. 디지털 패브리케이션을 통한 시공-디자인 통합 연구
4. 교육-문화 시설(유치원-학교-도서관 등) 유형 연구

Laboratory Website http://oa-lab.com/

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고려대학교 건축학과의 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 건축학과의 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.

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