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Modus Vivendi: Ecological Intervention in the Future Korean DMZ

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MODUS VIVENDI
ECOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
IN THE FUTURE KOREAN DMZ

SUNCHUNG CHRISTINE MIN
ARC 508  THESIS BOOK
UNDERGRADUATE SPRING 2011

PRIMARY  |  RANDALL KORMAN
SECONDARY  |  MICHAEL PELKEN
What about middle Korea?

North Korea

South Korea

2.0 CONTENTION border boundary division
What about middle Korea?

The demilitarized zone between North Korea and South Korea has been absent of any human development for 53 years. When the reunification between two divided nations occurs in the future, the land that stands as a buffer zone will become of interest to many as a potential open site for the beginnings of a new urban city, industrial complex, consumerism, and massive infrastructure. In other words, the DMZ is most likely to be consumed by its neighboring urban cities to meet the immediate needs of urban development and growth.

However, it would be a shame if the last untouched landscape will disappear in seconds as soon as reunification opens up the borders of separation. This thesis concentrates on how the preservation of the border as a unmodified landscape, yet a place for local economies and culture bring the opportunity for rethink the border as a ecological district.

The first question that I asked myself is what really lives within these borders and how architecture can become a framework that facilitates as an activator in preserving and enhancing the landscape and its people.
The DMZ is a long and uneven border. At some areas, there are barbed wire fences clearly marking the division, and at other boundaries are divided by landscape, such as a body of water, mountain, or a hill.

In July 27, 1953, a ceasefire agreement was signed to close the Korean War. The ceasefire line of the Korean War became the demarcated border that divided North from South Korea.

To clearly describe the demarcation, the border is 4km buffer zone that runs the entire width of the Korean peninsula. Within the buffer is a neutral zone, where military fire arms are not allowed, but the region immediately outside the border is heavily armed by both nations.

The natural landscape of Korea is mountainous and the DMZ crosses 75 streams, 17 rivers, and numerous high ridges at various angles.
In February 1954, U.S. Army established a secondary defense line to increase the security of South Korean citizens, called the Agricultural Limitation Line. Farming was regulated in order to protect military operations and facilities that exist near the Korean DMZ.

This was renamed as the Civilian Control Line in June 1958, when the U.S. made South Korean troops were put in charge of defending the armistice line.

The Civilian Control Line (CCL) limits the entry and exit of civilian population. CCL pushed back (5-20km) and further limits the area of potential access and overlapping borders. Civilian Control Zone (CCZ) covers a total of 1,528 sqkm.
How do people live in this area? What are the challenges that people face coping with the DMZ? To what extent can architecture do to resolve the existing spatial issue?

Since the establishment of the DMZ, the adjacent site has transformed and developed new activities and objects ranging from arts, Korean War memorials, farm villages, observatories, and renovated Confucius Academy.

Issue

1. The DMZ has been untouched from human involvement for 55 years. The CCZ (territories surrounding the dmz with strict zoning regulations for civilian use and access) has naturally evolved as a reservoir for wildlife.

2. 60% of asia's endangered species reside in the dmz and ccz. Even migratory birds from africa and middle east seasonally visit the site.

3. The DMZ has attracted outsiders—international and national audience—to participate in eco-tourism. Many sites of the dmz have become an eco-destination that interactively engages visitors with the local culture and economy. Investors have been seeking to develop this growing tourist economy.

4. Mainstream tourism and urban encroachment can lead to depreciated local economy and culture that is important for sustaining the ecology of the environment within the CCZ.

How much of the land should remain preserved? and how much can be developed to accept the realities of urban development?

How can architecture work as a framework to restrict modification of the land and still bring attraction for outsiders to visit and connect with local residents of the DMZ?
The buffer zone near the South Korean and North Korean demilitarized border is currently evolving into an ecological phenomenon. I am interested in how the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and Civilian Control Zone (CCZ) have evolved despite their political limitations. I want to explore how the evolution of the entire strip has impacted current residents working as local farmers, students and researchers, and outsiders visiting as eco-tourists in South Korea. I hope that architecture can aid in developing the militarized sites in a positive direction, even after unification. I am concerned that urban encroachment will swallow the existing ecological strip and transform it into a new urban center.

This thesis is a proposal for progressive architecture that combines environmental and cultural aspects as a way to promote sustainable design. The project promotes an ecological lifestyle and physical setting that is both appropriate for the context of the environment—in the sense of physical site, climate, social culture and economies—and is appealing to a wide audience. The motivation for the thesis is to demonstrate that cultural excitement can be created by a responsible ecological design, which balances environmental sustainability and a concern for people in the region. Rezoning the CCZ from a war zone to a habitable greenbelt will redefine land as a viable regional and cultural identity.

I have selected Dorasan Complex--Train Station and Peace Park as the first site for ecological demonstration and intervention because it has the potential to act as a main gateway at the CCZ border. I view this thesis as a prototype for facilitating an initial exchange of trade and knowledge between outside visitors and local farmers for both countries. The project is intended to educate and celebrate the effectiveness and economic viability of ecological building practices. The intervention supports local production by bringing outside visitors to the CCZ, so that resident farmers can display their sustainably produced products and methods that are important in preserving CCZ’s history and ecology of the environment. The railway will help transport visitors in South Korea without traveling by car, but also establish a route in which the knowledge of preserving the CCZ can travel between South Korea and North Korea, when the railway becomes publicly accessible after unification. Secondly, my project shows how existing infrastructure has the potential to be reused and redeveloped with ecologically conscientious purpose, when the two Koreas are united.

The proposed Centre at Dorasan features exhibition spaces, galleries, informal market spaces, formal seminar rooms, accommodations, a spa, facilities for testing and research, and an interactive restaurant with characteristics of BYOF (bring your own food) or (PYOI pick your own ingredients). The project will simultaneously embody sustainable strategies through building material choices, site organization, structural design, building and site performance such as, natural ventilation, reduced energy consumption, and on-site purification and waste disposal. The thesis promotes socioeconomic engagement and respect for the cultural context of the site’s conditions. At the same time, it strives to sustainably interact with the existing natural environment.
ISSUE:
The DMZ has been untouched from human involvement for 55 years. The CCZ (territories surrounding the DMZ with strict zoning regulations for civilian use and access) has naturally evolved as a reservoir for wildlife.

I find this transformation fascinating and I am curious to see and predict how this zone will continue to evolve in the future.

First, the ecological evolution has influenced the physical environment—preserving it as an open landscape, rather than an urban zone. Secondly, the impact on the local residents, workers, industry, economy has shaped the current culture to be more progressive towards sustainable living.
ISSUE:
60% of Asia's endangered species reside in the DMZ and CCZ. Even migratory birds from Africa and Middle East seasonally visit the site.

The untouched land within the CCZ and DMZ have flourished with wild life. Some people have taken action to protect and bring awareness of these beings. While some have tried to make a profit through 'ecotourism.'

Without having to construct sites for 'ecotourism,' the land is already rich with parks, pavilions, and galleries. There are also beautiful scenic landmarks and trail for hiking and biking along the DMZ.

Endangered Amur leopard

Wildlife residents—leopard giving up its duck prey during a hunt

Hoopoe or Spartan-headed bird is a common resident

Marshlands

Eco DMZ lab founders

Nature - parks + pavilions

Flowers along fence

Elk remains tangled on branches after the leopard hunt and dinner

Migratory birds are free to enter and exit like this one from Africa

Birds are the king of rice fields in Cheorwon
ISSUE:
The DMZ has attracted outsiders-- international and national audience-- to participate in eco-tourism. Many sites of the dmz has become an eco-destination that interactively engages visitors with the local culture and economy. Investors have been seeking to develop this growing tourist economy.

Right hand images (clockwise from top left):
1. Advertisement and registration for DMZ Ecotour hiking and biking route
2. Ecotourists who have just finished the DMZ bike tour
3. Ecotourist and investigators observing wildlife
4. Map of DMZ bike and hike tour

Below (From left):
1. Ecotourist on a photo tour
2. International visitors enjoying Korean farm-tour experience at rice fields

Fifty-eights years after the Armistice Agreement of 1953, the 4km buffer zone of the DMZ and CCZ demilitarized zone inadvertently transformed into a wildlife habitat from a military frontline. Recently, researchers have found that 60% of Asia’s endangered species residing in the narrow 248km corridor. Despite the irony that the DMZ and the CCZ (Civilian Controlled Zone) was a location of human destruction filled with land mines, it is now one of the world’s most undisturbed natural paradise for wildlife archaeological preservation.
Mainstream tourism and urban encroachment can lead to depreciated local economy and culture that is important for sustaining the ecology of the environment within the CCZ.
I am interested in how the CCZ has evolved despite its political limitations. The buffer zone near the South Korean and North Korean demilitarized border is currently evolving into an ecological phenomenon. I am interested in how the evolution of the entire strip has impacted current residents working as local farmers, students and researchers, and ecotourism and how it will continue to evolve in the future. I am concerned that urban encroachment will swallow the existing ecological strip and transform as a new urban center.
1. Architecture acknowledges the DMZ not only as a contested boundary, but a network of objects and actions involved with the local resident and people.

2. Strategize a way to both preserve the existing and invite visitors into the DMZ.

3. Intervention that act as a habitable greenbelt to prevent the land from becoming drastically transformed by urban masterplans and/or conglomerate developers for purely economic reasons.

ACKNOWLEDGE BOTH
PEOPLE + LAND

PREERVE + INVITE

NOT THIS
Currently there are commuting farmers that work the fields near the Korean border. The CCZ is currently used to cultivate ginseng and rice and is nationally praised for being grown in unpolluted lands.

I would like to create a space for these farmers who have a significant impact and presence in the land near the Korean border. Secondly, I aim to provide a space where the process of cultivation and agricultural production is visible to visitors.
They're building an Eco Park at the DMZ...

Lee, Mun-su (Hanyang University)

Ecological and environmental destruction is a serious issue these days.

Ecological and environmental destruction is a serious issue these days.

Visit to DMZ by Gyeonggi-do University Student Press

I think that it's meaningful in that we are developing another type of tourist product for

What is the background of the DMZ Eco-Peace Park project?

Kim, Yong-jin (in charge of environment and ecology)

What are the future development plans for the DMZ Eco-Peace Park?

We will create infrastructure centering on the civilian control line as Phase I. As Korea adopted the five working day system,
“CAMPING” IS DEFINED AS GETTING AWAY FROM AN URBAN AREA, AND ENJOYING NATURE, SPENDING ONE OR MORE NIGHTS ON A LOCATION. AS SUCH, THE PHRASE ‘URBAN CAMPING’ CONTRADICTS ITSELF.

PROFILE: URBAN ESCAPIST

USER CATEGORY: RECREATIONAL VISITOR / ECOTOURIST
INTENDED USE: BRIEF REST AND OPTION TO STAY ONE NIGHT

Most of Seoul in South Korea is densely developed with high rise apartments, offices and officetel, skyscrapers. South Korean landscape is naturally mountainous and they remain undeveloped as patches of green zones within a largely developed city.

The paradox of this image is that when hikers reach the top of the mountain in Seoul, they gain a panoramic view of the wide development of the city, rather than a scenic landscape.

I predict that it would be these urban escapists who reside in the city, but enjoy escaping their home to spend time in a natural landscape.
### Horticultural Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growing Season</th>
<th>Planting Season</th>
<th>Harvest Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>MAR</td>
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<td>⬤</td>
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</table>

### Academic Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March-June Term</th>
<th>September-December Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>FEB</td>
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<td>⬤</td>
<td>⬤</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Academic Break Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summer Break</th>
<th>Winter Break</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>FEB</td>
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### Tourist Season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summer/Before Monsoon (June-July)</th>
<th>Fall (September - October)</th>
<th>Spring (May)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>FEB</td>
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</table>

JUNE + SEPTEMBER ARE THE MOST OCCUPIED MONTHS

JANUARY + FEBRUARY + DECEMBER ARE THE LEAST OCCUPIED MONTHS
EXISTING VARIABLES:

a) Confucius Academies
b) Po artists

2.8 Conten

x) Farmers
y) Soldiers

Content 2.4

A religious worker
B) Artist
C) Farmers
D) Soldier
DEFINING THE HIDDEN ACTIONS ALONG THE CCZ

Each variable represents the existing residence and presence near the Korean border.

The diagram is abstracted to show the existing social context which are listed below.

- war memorial and monuments
- farming villages
- veteran villages
- military base
- nature parks + pavilions
- natural history museum
- ancient tombs
- surviving facility after the war
- art galleries
- confucius academies
WHAT IS MORE CONCRETE?

or

Militarized Lines in the landscape

Variable of Actions that represent people
Hypothetically, I propose that a network of actions can be created to strengthen the border as a dynamic district of cultural activities.

Within the network I believe that each existing resident or group can support and gain from each other’s presence through linkage and association with the border.
When each resident group, earlier notated as a variable, have a more definitive role in the presence of the border, it can act as a staged points that shape the border as an inclusive zone.

Each point can begin to define how it will deflect massive developments such as building of nuclear plants, shopping complexes, manufacturing plants, mass urban housing, and main stream tourist attractions.

This way the CCZ can remain as a protective belt in a preserved manner. I believe that a mindful intervention is needed to help develop a zone that is respectful to the wildlife, historic landsites, and the last remaining open landscape that has been absent of human touch.
In the diagram, each existing residence or community previously represented as a variable is shown here as a box.

Each box will hold spaces that can serve for the needs of existing community. These spaces can be defined as the following.

- Observation labs for eco-investigation
- Housing for commuting farmers
- Lodging for ecotourists
- Storage for farmers
- Market and/or retail for local commodity
- Gallery for DMZ artists
- Exhibition space for war artifacts

Activating the existing network of local culture and residence can be carried out through architectural intervention.

While serving the existing community's needs and respecting its presence, architecture can strive to improve current condition by creating communal spaces for internal meetings and collaboration within the current residence. It can also serve as a place for visitors to learn and interact with the border without evasive intrusion.

Through this thesis, I hope to create a prototypical effect, in which one activated point will provoke a secondary and tertiary response. In the end, I hope that the border will grow as a developed network that is both conscientious towards the existing social conditions and natural environment and the safety of the people. I also hope that the network can serve as a balanced opportunity for creating a non-political connection between North Korea and South Korea. I propose that the border is accessible by both North and South Korean citizen in the future.
METHODS: A filtered membrane or point of entry that secures and invites people into nature. At the border was transient occupants; they are not and/or intended as permanent residents of Paju. The prime similarity that the variables listed above share among each other is that they are social, economic, and public interest and authority in the area. Therefore the objective is to implement phasing and outspread the staged strategies over the course of 10 years.

2. Drawing first analyzed for geographical changes and existing commuter farmers and recreation tourists of war tourism.

PHASE 1 | RESTORING
PHASE 2 | DRAWING
PHASE 3 | INSERTION

Dorasan Peace Park has been an example of a border zone where the CCZ border can act as a different from South Korea, I propose that they start in a separate area where the CCZ border can acts as a

Market: I am inviting visitors, tourists, and ar

visitors, tourists, and art in sold goods based on needs demands--allow for the program to situate between the existing needs and custom houses and by outsiders as a place of a

the hidden social content of the

design objectives

important to not impede on their existing needs

diversity and the hidden social content of the

In all, the park has been fairly successful so it is

awareness, peace unity, and by outsiders as a place of a

respect for merging cultural values of art, environmental protection, and Custom House and the hidden social content of the

It is spatially odd because it is posi

precisely to meet the needs for farmers, hikers, and ar

on and Custom House and the hidden social content of the

environmental protection, and Custom House and the hidden social content of the

on for merging cultural values of art, environmental protection, and Custom House and the hidden social content of the

It is spatially odd because it is posi

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- In 1954, U.S. Army established the Agricultural Limitation line by which farming was regulated near the dmz.

- In 1958, it was renamed as the Civilian Control Line.

- In 1993, South Korean central government divided their authority of regulating activities related to the korean border to county and regional jurisdiction.

- Secured facilities along the dmz were open for the public to visit. However only international visitors were permitted and South Koreans were excluded from the dmz tour.

- Unification Road no.1 was renovated to transport exports and imports between South Korea and North Korea.

- Peace road no.7 was developed for the purpose of North Korean tourism of Mt. Geumgang, which was open for South Koreans to visit.

- Varying developments related to the dmz and the wildlife reserve began to appeal to wider audience beginning in 2000.

- Korea tour agency, sponsored by the government advocated the dmz as “plz, peace and life zone.”

- DMZ tour was named “peace & life tour,” an ecological adventure, which was targeted for both South Korean and foreign audience.
- Peace & life tour was a guide for accessing sites near the civilian control zone with multiple destination possibilities.

- The tour promoted the DMZ as a reinvented space of peace. Secondly, it acknowledged the transformation of a new DMZ culture as equally as the history of the Korean War.
ECOLOGICAL CAPITAL IN CONTEXT TO THE BORDER
DORASAN, PAJU, SOUTH KOREA

PYONGYANG, NORTH KOREA
205 KM

KAESONG, NORTH KOREA
8 KM

JOINT SECURITY AREA
5 KM

PAJU CITY, SOUTH KOREA
DORASAN

INCHEON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
50 KM

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA
46 KM

160 KM
**PAJU CITY LOCATION INFORMATION**
- Central Part of Korean Peninsula
- Landform Type: Mostly Swampy

**Environmental elements:**
- Imjin River + Dorasan Mt.

**Unification & DMZ Tourist Destinations:**
- Joint Security Area
- 3rd Infiltration Tunnel + Dorasan Observatory
- Dorasan Train Station

**Cultural Infrastructure + Heritage**
- Paju Book City (8,000 Employees, Business+Exhibition)
- Heyri Art Village (370 Residence+Gallery+Art Workshop)
- Gyeonggi English Village (700 Visits per day)
- National Football Center
  - (Soccer Training Facility, 1,160 persons accommodation)

**STATISTICS:**
- Area: 7.25 million sqft
- Population 364,223 (as of December 2010)
- (520,000 Expected in year 2025)
- Density: 1,187.8/sq mi

**IN PROXIMITY TO OTHER LOCATION**
- 40 minutes from center of Seoul by car
- 1 hour from Incheon International Airport + Incheon Port
- Active railways that connect Paju and Seoul since 2009

**Peace & Life Eco-Tour Trail Length:** 43.5

**BRIEF SITE HISTORY:**
- DORASAN PEACE PARK, completed in 2009
  - Developed with the intention to educate outsiders about the DMZ ecological evolution and memorialize the Korean War.
- DORASAN CUSTOM HOUSE, completed in 2006
  - Regulates imports and exports activity along the DMZ border.
- DORSAN TRAIN STATION, completed in 2002
  - Last train station in South Korea and where the tracks continue to North Korea.
ECOLOGICAL CAPITAL IN CONTEXT TO THE BORDER
DORASAN, PAJU, SOUTH KOREA

DIRECTION OF SUPPORT
BASED ON FOOD AND PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURAL AREA

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE
RAILWAY TRANSIT
ROAD NO. 1

CENTER FOR REGIONAL + TRANSATIONAL INTERACTION

NORTH KOREA

URBAN

SOUTH KOREA
ANTICIPATED SEQUENCE OF TRANSIT:
TRANS-KOREAN RAILWAY STATIONS

Gyeonggi Line
Yongsan - Munsan (48.6km)
The extension makes the railway a total of 70km

SITE CONTEXT
DORASAN RAILWAY AND CUSTOM HOUSE

ANTICIPATED EXTENSION TO COMPLETE THE TRANS-KOREAN RAILWAY

Current disconnected system of transit

Gyeonggi Line
Yongsan - Munsan (48.6km)
The extension makes the railway a total of 70km

NORTH KOREAN PUBLIC AND MASS TRANSIT

Pyongyang Station
Subways running to suburbs
Tram System within city centers

NORTH KOREA
Pyongyang
Kaesong
NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

Seoul City Hall

GYEONGGI LINE EXTENSION (MUNSAN - KAESONG)

The map of the connected Gyeonggi Railway Line: Munsan-Kaesong (Railroad) 9/2016
SITE CONTEXT: ADJACENCY TO TRAIN STATION

DORASAN TRAIN STATION
- LOCATED WITHIN PAJU PROVINCE OF SOUTH KOREA
- BUILT BEFORE THE KOREAN WAR, AND RENOVATED IN 2002
- LAST TRAIN STOP IN SOUTH KOREA AND TRACKS CONTINUE TO NORTH KOREA
- IF IT OPERATES, THE TRAIN WILL CONNECT SOUTH KOREAN CITY SEOUL WITH NORTH KOREAN CITIES KAESONG AND PYONGYANG.
- WITHIN THE CIVILIAN CONTROL ZONE
- Limited access to the public
- South Korean civilians are not allowed to enter
- Only foreigners holding passports of limited nations may enter
- Access to only 300 people per day
- Only 10 trains per day to and from DORASAN
- DORASAN TRAIN DOES NOT TRANSPORT PEOPLE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA
SITE CONTEXT:
PEACE PARK

1) Peace Monument, Titled “Creation” to resemble the eternal light of hope for peace between North and South Korea

2) Peace Sculpture, “Separated Extreme Points”

3) Commemorated tree planted by President King Daejung on the 63rd annual celebration of Arbor Day

4) Wildlife Pond

5) Galleries Exhibit DMZ Wildlife, Dora region history, geography, and background information on peace. There are also mock-ups of DMZ fenced border.

6) Peace Forest

7) Plaza

8) Dorasan Train Station
CURRENT: SITE CONDITIONS

- FORESTS
- WATER
- RICE PADDIES
- GINSENG FIELDS
- MILITARY BASE
- CUSTOM HOUSE
- ADMINISTRATION 1
- ADMINISTRATION 2
- TRAIN STATION
- TRAIN STORAGE
- BORDER CONTROL
- PEACE PARK
- UNIFICATION MONUMENT
- GALLERY
PROPOSED: SITE CONDITIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

II. THESIS CONTENTION

a. KEY TERMS

III. BACKGROUND

a. SITE HISTORY
b. ZONING
c. OCCUPANCY
d. FUTURE IMPULSES

IV. SITE ANALYSIS

a. LOCATION
b. CIRCULATION
c. CLIMATE
d. LOCAL RESOURCES

V. CULTURAL ANALYSIS

a. SOCIOECONOMICS+

b. LOCAL RESIDENTS

b. EDUCATION +

b. ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

b. ECO-TOURISM +

b. ATTRACTION FOR ECO-DESTINATION

VI. SITE TACTICS

a. ACCESSIBILITY+

b. SITE CIRCULATION

c. TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

VII. CONCEPT DESIGN

a. PROGRAM CHART
b. SPACE MATRIX

b. PROGRAM MASSING

VIII. DESIGN STRATEGIES

a. ENVIRONMENTAL ORNAMENTATION

b. MICRO-CLIMATE MACRO-CLIMATE

b. ENVIRONMENTAL AESTHETICS
I. INTRODUCTION

II. THESIS CONTENTION

i. KEY TERMS

III. BACKGROUND

i. SITE HISTORY

ii. ZONING

iii. OCCUPANCY

iv. FUTURE IMPULSES

IV. SITE ANALYSIS

i. LOCATION

ii. CIRCULATION

iii. CLIMATE

iv. LOCAL RESOURCES

v. SITE SPECIFIC EVENTS

V. CULTURAL ANALYSIS

i. SOCIOECONOMICS + LOCAL RESIDENTS

ii. EDUCATION + ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

iii. ECO-TOURISM + ATTRACTION FOR ECO-DESTINATION

VI. SITE TACTICS

i. ACCESSIBILITY + SITE CIRCULATION

ii. TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

iii. SITE STRATEGY

VII. CONCEPT DESIGN

i. PROGRAM CHART

ii. SPACE MATRIX

iii. PROGRAM MASSING

VIII. DESIGN STRATEGIES

i. ENVIRONMENTAL ORNAMENTATION

ii. MICRO-CLIMATE MACRO-CLIMATE

iii. ENVIRONMENTAL AESTHETICS
CURRENT: TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

BORDER CONTROL

ROAD NO.1 TRANSNATIONAL ROAD

TO FIELDS /STORAGE

TO CUSTOMS

SERVICE ACCESS

CURRENT TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

PROPOSED TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

CUSTOMS

TRAFFIC SERVICE

CUSTOMS APPROVED

AGRICULTURE RELATED ACCESS

CUSTOMS

APPROVED ACCESS

1

2

100'

400'

1,000'
CURRENT: ACCESSIBILITY + SITE CIRCULATION

- PARKING FOR TRAIN STATION
- PARKING + CAR ARRIVAL FOR PEACE PARK
- PEDESTRIAN ENTRY FROM TRAIN STATION
- SERVICE ENTRY INTO THE PEACE PARK
- TRAFFIC + PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- VEHICULAR ACCESS
- TRAIN ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

TRAIN TO KAESONG STATION, SOUTH KOREA

CUSTOMS

SERVICE ACCESS

TRAIN TO MUNSAN STATION, SOUTH KOREA
PROPOSED: ACCESSIBILITY + SITE CONDITIONS

TRAIN TO KAESONG STATION, SOUTH KOREA

PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN ENTRY

PROPOSED SERVICE ENTRY

VEHICULAR ACCESS

TRAIN ACCESS

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

PARKING FOR TRAIN STATION + PEACE PARK

PARKING + CAR ARRIVAL FOR SERVICE VEHICLES

100'

400'

1,000'

TRAIN TO MUNSAN STATION, SOUTH KOREA

PROPOSED ACCESSIBILITY + SITE CIRCULATION

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS
SITE PLAN PROCESS SKETCHES
PLAN PROCESS SKETCHES

DIAGRAMMATIC STUDY MODELS
OF THE BEGINNINGS OF A PLAN
PROGRAM CHART

1.1 Lecture Hall
1.2 Convention Hall
1.3 Seminar Room
1.4 Testing Facility/Research
1.5 Reception
1.6 Large Capacity Storage Room
1.7 Supply Storage
1.8 Data/File Storage
1.9 WC Female
1.10 WC Male

2.1 Lobby/Reception
2.2 Staff Support-- Administrative Office
2.3 Staff Support-- Security Surveillance
2.4 Staff Support-- Locker Rooms
2.5 WC Female
2.6 WC Male
2.7 Club Lounge
2.8 Executive Suite
2.9 Standard Suite
2.10 Spa Female
2.11 Spa Male
2.12 Outdoor Mud Bath
2.13 Dining Room
2.14 Bar
2.15 Interactive Kitchen
2.16 Professional Kitchen
2.17 Food Preparation Washing Station
2.18 Food Storage-- Fridge
2.19 Food Storage-- Drying Pantry

3.1 Lobby
3.2 Reception/Ticketing
3.3 DMZ Art Gallery
3.4 Rotating Exhibition
3.5 Photography Gallery
3.6 Wildlife Exhibition
3.7 War Memorial Room
3.8 Archaeological Display Room
3.9 Plaza
3.10 Produce Market
3.11 Meat Market
3.12 WC Female
3.13 WC Male

xi Parking for hotel+restaurant
xii Parking for lab institution
xiii Parking for gallery
xiv Laundry Room
xv Service
PLAN LEVEL ONE
LEVEL 2

1. PERMANENT COLLECTION GALLERY
2. BUSINESS SINGLE
3. LOUNGE/STUDY
4. TWO BEDROOM SUITE
5. CONFERENCE ROOM
6. SPA

1'-0" = 1/8"

PLAN 1A
CLOSE UP

PLAN 1B
CLOSE UP

1'-0" = 1/4"
ROOF SECTION PROCESS
SOUTH ELEVATION
PROCESS SKETCHES
SITE MODEL BUILDING AND CONTEXT
RENDERING EXTERIOR FROM ENTRY
SECTIONAL AXON PROTOTYPE AND MATERIAL ELEMENTS

ONE PROTOTYPE CONSIST OF
- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM OF THE LATTICE ROOF
- PAVILION

THIS EXAMPLE IS A DOUBLE WINGED PROTOTYPE. IT IS SHOWING A SLICE OF THE PROJECT AT ITS WIDEST POINT.
PROTOTYPE VARIOUS PAVILIONS BELOW


Korea DMZ Council. 18 April 2011. The DMZ-A Zone of Peace and Life. 2010. 20 April

“Official Site of Korea Tourism Org.: From the DMZ to the PLZ-The Road to Peace and Life along the DMZ, 545km.” Visit Korea:


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