장려상

Large Plain Park

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Concept and Design
It connects the topography of Daegu, a wide plain hidden by the misconception that it is a clogged basin, to Daeguk National Urban Park. It creates a large-scale open space with the meaning of a large space, plain, and village found in the origin of Daegu's place name, and reinterprets the past scenery of Daegu in a modern way to design a national city park and positively improve regional awareness. In other words, it combines the names of Daegu before King Gyeongdeok of Silla, bees and fire, and the landscape elements of Daegu's Ten Scenic Views.

Strategy
In order to connect the city with nature, a ‘natural ecological hub space’ is presented. Dalseong Wetland minimizes human interference by removing artificial structures, and waterfront parks play an excellent role in natural ecology by maintaining currently contaminated water quality and planting. Open spaces connect cities and nature by allowing urban residents to rest in natural spaces. It presents ‘diverse cultural spaces’ for cultural diversity and social inclusion. In the historical and cultural space 1, the experience of ferry boats, in the historical and cultural space 2, the tombs studied history and used academically and culturally, and the open space serve as a complex cultural accommodation space. To revitalize the urban economy, a ‘profit generation model through tourists’ is presented. Tourist consumption activities in Gangbo Information Diak and historical and cultural space 1 create economic effects through ferry experiences.

Preservation Space
Dalseong Wetland: Remove artificial structures and enable ecological restoration.

Maintenance Space
Architecture of River Culture: Plant flowers that bloom in spring and autumn to secure the monotonous lawn landscape. In the future, flower festivals will be held in spring and autumn.
Hwawon Amusement Park: By locally improving the surrounding environment of Samunjin Ferry, which preserves the view of the ferry boat appearing around the 10th day of Daegu, the ferry and cruise ship programs are activated.
Combol: Preserves historical relics such as Hwawon Saturn and Tomb 2 and activates them as cultural programs.
Settlement: Minimize park noise and tourist access through cypress forests and shielded planting, and introduce accommodation facilities.
Riverfront Park: Create existing riverfront parks in harmony with new open space parks.

New Construction Space
Lawn Square: Reinterpret Daegu-like landscape elements into Lawn Square
Rock Garden: The Geobukbawi Rock and Ipam Rock of Daegu Sipgyeong are reinterpreted as Seokgansan Mountain and Rock Garden with Panseok.
Moonlight Garden: Reinterpret the bright moonlight of Daegu Sipgyeong with moon sculptures and subtle lighting.
Fog hydrographic space: Reinterpret the fog ratio of Daegu Sipgyeong with hydrographic space, fountain, and floor mist.
Cypress Forest: Reinterpret the cypress of Daegu Sipgyeong into cypress forest.

장려상

Restoration of Urban Ecosystem by Creating a Habitat Environment for Bees

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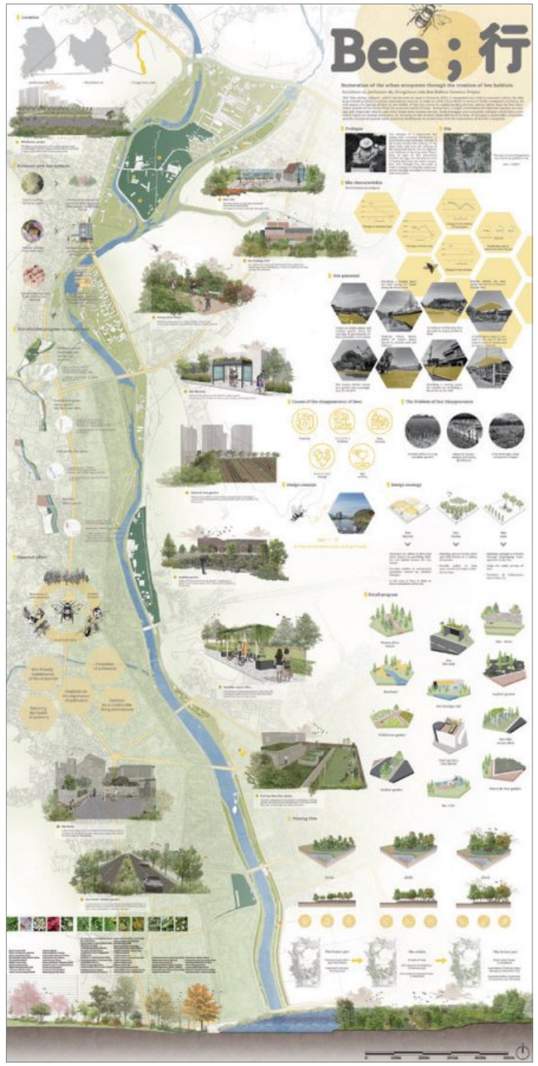
We set the coexistence of humans and nature as the final goal of design with the goal of a city where bees move freely. To this end, the following design strategy was devised, and first, ‘Bee Station’ is composed of detailed programs that serve as a stepping stone ecological passage. It is distributed as a whole inside the target site and is set to include both green areas and water supplies within 2km, which is the radius of activity of honeybees, in the form of a long band along Dongcheon Stream. First of all, the honeybee bus stop, which accounts for the largest portion of the design, refers to the green bus stop in the Netherlands, and is similar to the existing bus stop, but it forms an artificial planting base on the upper floor of the bus stop to plant herbaceous plant and serve as a resting place for bees and other insects. In addition, this plays a major role in the formation of an ecological city image by increasing the proportion of green areas in the city center. The honeybee bicycle rental office is a combination of public bicycle rental services currently operated by Suncheon-si, and forms a shade by planting vine plants on the upper part of the existing bicycle rental office, and similarly, it exists as a space for bees and insects to use naturally. In addition, a central divider garden is created on a large road in Suncheon to improve the aesthetics of the city and at the same time serve as a small ecological passage in the city center. In addition, Beehotels are installed in green areas distributed in the target area to increase the inflow of insects, and Beebrick with holes of various sizes inside the walls of residential areas is introduced to add functions of rest and shelter.
Next, the ‘Bee Forest’ strategy serves to supply pots, which are food for bees, and provide natural habitats, and occupies large pieces in the middle of the target site, providing plants and honey stably from spring to autumn through various honey plant and wild flower planting. In addition, areas with a high building rate are designed as asphalt recycling gardens to form green areas and to be used as rest areas for citizens, and carbon-neutral designs are applied by designing unused parking lot sites. The creation of such honey plant forest plays a role in creating high value-added forest values at the same time as carbon reduction, and alleviates the impact of external environmental factors through planting of various dense forest species with different flowering times. In the case of honey plant, problems such as pollen flying may occur during flowering, so a certain area outside the honey plant garden forest is planted with general green trees to create a boundary area that minimizes pollen flying outside. The honey garden plants to be planted include 14 kinds of wild rose, Ilex serrata, and Goldenrain tree, which are mainly used by honeybees, while 52 kinds of wildflowers, including southern wind flowers, Indian damnacanthus, bird's-boot trefoil, and burnet, are planted in the southern region to improve urban aesthetics and provide citizens with a sense of season. Finally, the ‘Bee Care’ strategy is to interact with bees through human management, minimize collisions with citizens by managing bees in the city, and promote the importance of bees and the risk of mass collapse to citizens by conducting various experience programs. In addition, it operates pesticide-free gardens in the city center to minimize the damage of pesticides inflicted on bees, and to provide urban residents with a sense of psychological stability and a sense of compensation through the process of growing them.



장려상

Prism: Freeism Gwangju 518 Memorial Square

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The concept begins with a question. Our site is the place where the past history began. Everyone knows the Gwangju Democracy Movement, but do many people know where the movement raised up and the starting point? In the past, people gathered in Democratic Square to achieve democratization, so what space do the people of Gwangju need and will gather again at the present time that they achieved democracy? Should the concept of Memorial Square continue to remain a space of sadness, remembrance, and mourning from the past to the present and in the future?
Through these questions, we would like to inform that the starting point of the past glory is 5.18 Democratic Plaza, not recalling the sadness of sacrifice by constructing the space according to the need for what space Gwangju citizens need and reversing the single meaning of Memorial.
In addition, the meaning of Bitgoeul, the identity of Gwangju, means fairness, fairness, and warmth. Like Gwangju's identity, light provides fairness and freedom to anyone. Through this, we intend to form 5.18 Democratic Square, which continues to spread and shine brightly in fairness and peace.

Step

1. Physical and Non-Physical Connections Inside: Emphasize the center point of the fountain, the place of 5.18 harmony. By forming a vertical depth of a space around a fountain, an arrival point of a passage from the ground part to the underground part is formed, and at the same time, an open space is horizontally expanded. This is an extension of the depth that connects the layers of history, which means the past, present, and future time. Through this, it is a strategy to make it easier for users to access visually and to recognize historical space
2. Emphasis on Historical Identity, Expansion of Mobility: Maximizing the identity of a place by constructing of the internal and external entry axes of the site Along the circle derived from the center, it consists of three axes containing the 5.18 historical identity flowing from Jeonil Bilding 245, the commercial agent, and the former Jeonnam-do Provincial Government. In addition, it reflects the cultural trends in the northwest of the site, where many Gwangju cultural streets are distributed, supplements the current status of the site surrounded by roads, and forms an axis of culture to enter the square
3. Blur the Boundaries of City Island: Programs reflecting the current status and culture of the surrounding area are introduced in connection with the boundary of the site and places with many intersections of the route. With this, the boundary between the square and the outside is blurred. It is a design strategy for revitalizing the cultural and historical centers, which are the potential of the site, and it can affect the vitality of the entire Gwangju Metropolitan City by converting threats into attractive elements.
4. New Concept of Memorial Square: It presents a new concept of Memorial Square, including culture, art, and history that implies various usage behaviors, new lifestyles and daily aesthetics in Gwangju. The space reflecting the needs of users contains a symbolic space of history formed internally in the site, and is transformed into a space for citizens, created by citizens who maximize the use of the square by blurring the boundaries between inside and outside.

장려상

Tidal Pulsing in the Estuary

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The lower part of the Han River in Goyang City has an average tidal difference of 4m. You can see various wetland ecological landscapes that change as they are submerged and exposed during high tide over time. In addition, the water energy in the brackish water area is the driving force behind the movement and connection of water to Stream through the tidal valley.
The confluence of wetlands and Jicheon Stream is located along the waterside of Goyang-si. Wetlands, Haengjusanseong Fortress, Haengjusanseong Ferry, Jaseng Waterfront, a water intake pump station, and Daedeok Ecological Park are located here, attracting people. Different types of strongholds with different charms revitalize the city.

Risk Factors of the Target Site

1. Disconnection of people from the Han River: The lower part of the waterfront space, which is cut off from humans due to freeways and iron fences, is difficult to access and use the waterfront due to freeways and military iron fences. In addition, there is an intake pump station in the reservoir located at the confluence, so the water in the brackish water area is managed to be used as fresh water. Although the reservoir has high ecological value and is adjacent to the city, the space is not utilized because outsiders are not allowed to enter.
2. Disconnections between Spots: The movement between the bases is centered on vehicle movements, making it difficult to link them through walking, and the awareness of the waterfront is concentrated only on the main base, so the use of water resources by adjacent streams is insufficient.
3. Internal Disconnection of Spots Areas: In Haengju outer-dong, the space is separated from the water, and the movement line is mainly vehicle-oriented. Buildings are arranged in a crowded manner without space, and space does not contain historical value.

Utilization Strategy

1. Reconstructing into a Waterfront Space Adapted to Flooding: 1) Restructuring of Dike. this project creates room for water fluctuationg whilst restoring the ecological qualities of the landscape. 2) Expansion of Ecological Waterfront. It is made of aquatic plants such as sun willow trees, Sukryeong, and hairbush flowers that grow naturally in the estuary, and it adsorbs soil particles to prevent soil loss and provides a habitat for rare animals and plants. 3) Construction of public waters. The ecological waterside, where high tide and low tide take place, creates various landscapes over time. By introducing a waterfront activity program using this, it induces usage behavior and awakens the value of the estuary.
2. Connecting Disconnected Waterfront Sites: 1) Opening the Water for Daily Life. Various activities are introduced to the waterfront so that water can permeate into everyday life. 2) Recovering the Spatial Context of the Spot. Locality is revived by reenacting places with high historical value and improving the surrounding environment. This brings back memories of space.

장려상

Re:Public Design of Park Resharing for Platform Workers

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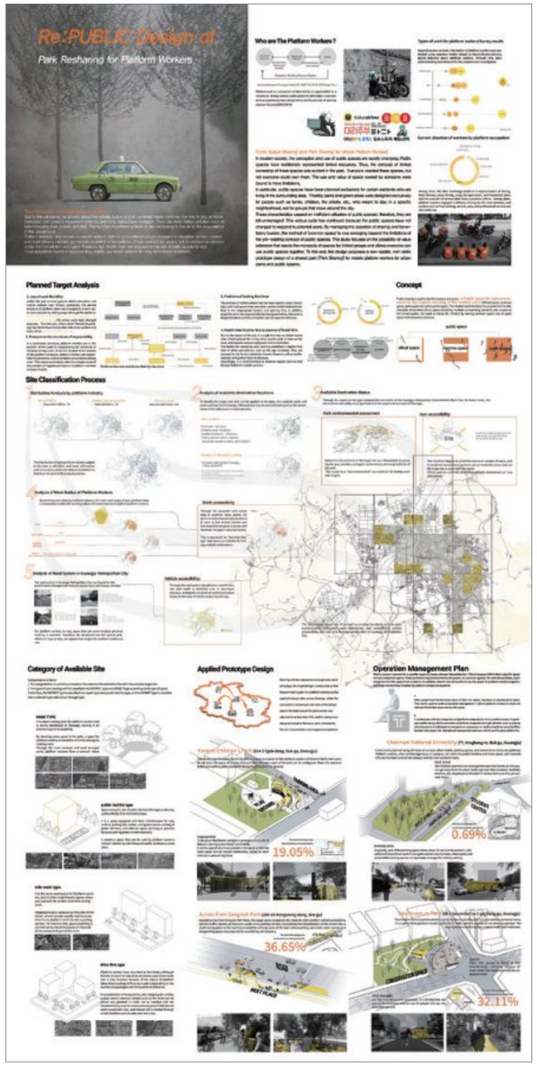
By managing the operation of sharing and beneficiary burden, the method of 'common space' is now emerging beyond the limitations of the pre-existing concept of public spaces. This study focuses on the possibility of value extension that rejects the monopoly of spaces by limited groups and allows everyone can use public spaces together. To this end, design proposals here are for a non-spatial, non-static prototype design of a shared park (Park Sharing) for mobile platform workers for urban parks and public spaces.
Interviews and surveys were conducted to understand the mobile workers and problems existing in the relationship between rest and work were found. The first is the absolute lack of rest areas. Second, it is a problem of platform labor characteristics. In the past, it was common for consumers to catch empty taxis on the road or go to taxi platforms to find taxis, but now, taxis visit when consumers call. This was the decisive reason for holding back urgent business due to continuous calls or continuing work without taking a short break. The third is the deterioration of health due to the absence of rest time.

Explore Appropriate site
An analysis was conducted through GIS to search for an appropriate target site for planning a shared park for platform workers in Gwangju. Four criteria were applied to the target site classification: work connectivity, vehicle accessibility, walking accessibility, and park environment evaluation. In addition, to give objectivity to the selection of the target site, the information in the park composition evaluation report of the Gwangju Park Green Area Basic Plan was used.

Site Typification and Design by Type
In the process of classifying appropriate target sites, it was confirmed that they had common characteristics between target sites, and accordingly, each target site was classified by type according to characteristics.
Among the urban park sites, it is classified into a park type that shares spaces and public facilities, and a side walk type that utilizes wide sidewalks and planting areas along the street, and a space that is easy to access vehicles such as corners and transportation islands are classified as drive-through types.
The representative park-type targets are Hansae Children's Park, and there are Sangmu Citizen's Park, Deulsaem Park, and Euan Neighborhood Park. The representative target site for the type of public facility was Chonnam National University campus, and an idle site in front of the second student hall was selected. As for the side walk type, the street across from Sangnok Park is the representative target site, and Seo-gu Office, Buk-gu Office, and Chosun University Campus were selected. Geumnam-ro Park was planned as a representative destination of the drive-through type, and Shinga Children's Park and Sangmu Peace Park were included.
Hansae Children's Park planned a bench, a vending machine, a stretching bar, and a docking station of personal mobility that can lie down in a specialized design for a rest area. On the campus of Chonnam National University, sunbeds, benches, and walking paths using existing trees were created. On the street across from Sangnok Park, toilets were arranged in the form of a sunken, and benches and planters were planned in the lane where parking along the shoulder. Geumnam-ro Park allows the drive-through-type road to be dug into the park so that take-out cafes and toilets can be used.



입선

Net–Island-Walk

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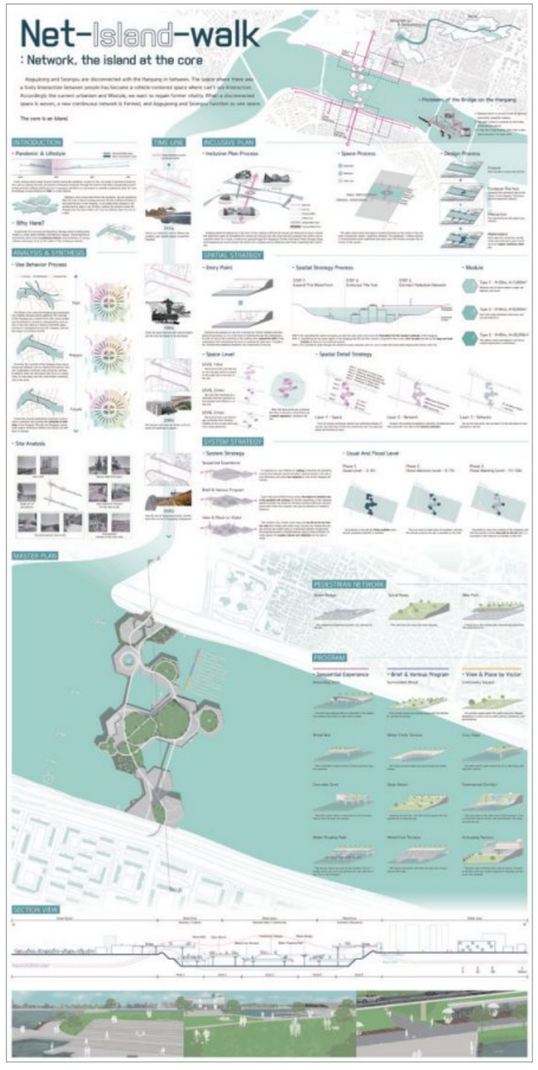
The Hangang is connected by a bridge, but very few people walk. There are three reasons. First, Walking comfort is low due to lack of rest area and anxiety caused by roadway. Second, The water scenery is screened by the bridge railing and the vehicle. Third, It feels like a large building rather than a daily space because of its large scale. Therefore, as a way to supplement the existing bridge problem of the Hangang, We present this project that can build a pedestrian daily zone centered on the traverse of the Hangang and serve as a continuous community center.

Why Island
Why do we want to connect through the island? This is because the function we want to make can do a bigger role when it is an area island compared to a linear bridge. For pedestrians, one of the problems with bridges is fun. When it is in the form of linear, can only see the simple scenery. However, when the space crossing the Hangang becomes an area, people gather in it, a community appear, and can enjoy a more plentiful landscape. For this reason, the project is solved in the form of a large connecting island where small islands are gathered.

Why Module
Since the site is the Hangang, using space is not free, and the flow rate is faster than that of the ocean and should be prepared for flooding. Therefore, the island should be made in the form of a pile fixing or floating. In addition, if the island is floated in the form of floating and the waterfront leads to a bridge, the entrance to the island becomes narrow, and the function of the pedestrian network decreases.
A large area is needed to connect both sides of the Hangang to the island. When such an area is made into one structure, stability is lowered. Therefore, we planed the island in the formed of connecting small, modular islands. If the piles support each of the modularized small islands, they can secure stability and prepare for fast flow rates. In addition, by varying the height of the module, the pedestrian network in which various landscapes and multiple layers appear is possible.

Expected Effect
1. Form the traverse netwalk on the Hangang: By forming a traverse network, the pedestrian daily zone which had been cut off by the Hangang is formed, and the pedestrian daily zone is further expanded through the existing longitudinal network. The scenery of the Hangang becomes healthier by changing from a space where there was only activity through the bridge to a space where there is activity of people.
2. The interaction between the districts and between people: As the network is composed, the vis-a-vis space each other is physically connected. The edges of adjacent areas and islands form a network hub, and they are combined and the area is activated. According to the direct movement of people on the ground, the Hangang functions as a community center.
3. Form the sequence of the new scenery and experience: Crossing the Hangang becomes available on a daily basis and can enjoy the continuous scenery across the Hangang. In addition, it functions as a center where culture exchanges, and everyone who uses space fills and creates space together as a creative class. The filling of space includes everything from the landscape created by various people's behavior to what people create. Healthy behavior is soon a healthy landscape.



입선

Green Binder

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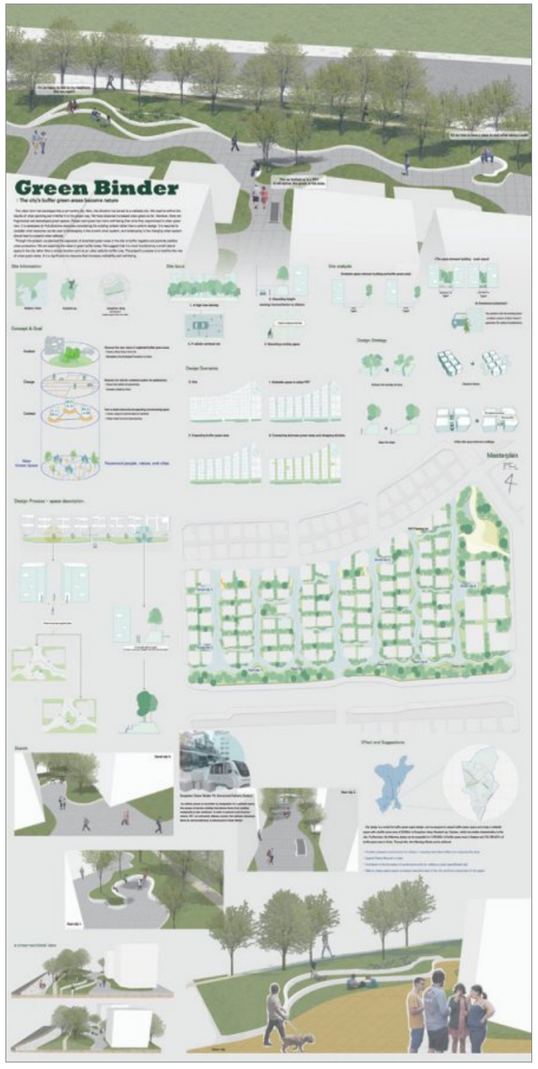
Songchon-dong, in Daejeon includes a 282m long buffer green area. The complex comprises a three-story villa building that combines multi-family houses and stores. The green buffer area between these villa buildings and roads prevents vehicle noise. This project aims to design an ecological space for citizens to enjoy in the city by utilizing the buffer green area formed in the transportation-oriented road system.

Design Process
1. The total length of the green buffer area is 282m, divided into three sections from the left 165m, 66m, and 51m. The 66m and 51m sections are short, while the elevation is the same as the 165m section, so the entrance to the trail is very steep, and the length of the section is also short.
2. Along with tree planting similar to the existing tree species, 66m and 51m in length, the two sections are combined to form one green buffer area. It was intended to supplement the existing problems in use.
3. The changed green buffer area is expanded to fit walkable space. A circular auxiliary line is drawn in consideration of the entrance of the building, the size and location of the tree, and the human movement line. A curved design is made based on the auxiliary line-in consideration of the natural characteristics of the green buffer area.
4. The shape of this curve is expanded to the entire site, and the space is embodied in consideration of rest space, social space, and access to buffer green areas.

Walkable Space
According to the Seoul Institute's analysis of walkable spaces, it has the advantage of providing a safe walking space with reduced risk of accidents as it changes to a walkable area. In addition, urban space is activated as more people want to find outdoor rooms, the number of public transportation users, the local floating population, and sales of nearby stores increase.
1. Green Clip: It was not easy to access the slope due to the steep and high features, so only the entrance to the trail had to be used. The green area was extended by about 5m in the direction of the commercial area and cut in steps of 0.5m to allow people to access and relax in the green.
2. Rest Clip: Since there was no rest area on the site, we tried to create various types of rest areas inside the site. In the rest area, it is possible to enjoy a comfortable and pleasant rest by designing a rest area in the form of enveloping people to enjoy the trees and greenery in the green buffer area and not be disturbed by people using the commercial site.
3. Social Clip: We have considered spaces with widths above 7m as a community space for the residents. The development of various programs is essential to maintain the social function of this community space.

Program
1. Greenery Commentator: A Greenery commentator composed of residents explains the spatial·ecological·historical elements of the site to the visitor.
2. Flea Market in Social Clip: Residents regularly gather in community spaces to hold flea markets, contributing to communication among residents and the vitalization of community spaces.
3. Linkage with Welfare Facilities: Small-scale outdoor classes at nearby welfare facilities are held at the target site to revitalize the space using more social lessons.



입선

Thre- Econnect

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It is scheduled to be newly expanded as a temporary station, which can be expected to change the Cheonan Station area. With Cheonan Station at the center, the urban regeneration New Deal project is underway on the west side, and the urban regeneration leading project is underway on the east side. These projects are planned and in progress, but the expected effects around Cheonan Station in the future are insufficient.

Design Direction
It will create a pleasant and green space that induces stay and use in the behavior of moving many floating populations in the station area, and through this, increase consumption by increasing simple exposure time in the commercial districts around the station to revitalize the economy.

Design Strategy
1. Road Diet: Road diets are carried out on four-lane roads as two-lane roads to secure width for planting and open entrance spaces.
2. An Open Entrance: The existing entrance interferes with the view of the pedestrian path and is not accessible from various directions. After the road diet, the entrance is transformed into an open form through the secured space.
3. Ground-Underground Connection: Design the connection between nature and humans by creating a sunken space for natural connection between the ground and the underground and visually showing plants moving from the ground to the underground, strengthening connectivity and creating a space for not only movement but also staying.
4. Spatial patterning
1) Vacancy elimination type: After removing the underground vacancy, secure the width and redesign it as a sunken entrance.
2) Building Connection Type: It utilizes aging buildings in the target area. This new type of entrance is created as a stair-shaped entrance that starts from a building and can enter an underground shopping mall. Strengthen connectivity with buildings, pedestrian paths, and underground shopping malls.
3) Semi-Submarine Spatial Type: Using an underground parking lot that is not currently being used, it is not directly connected to the underground space. But it is connected through a sizeable semi-underground area.
4) Glass Planter Type: If you go on a road diet, there will be a space on the roadside of the elevator where you are currently located. This space is designed in a glass planter type so that elevator users can visually feel the connection between the ground and underground. As you move on the elevator, you can see plants connected to the ground and underground.

Expected Effects
It increases natural elements by allowing nature to be connected from the ground to the inside of the underground passage and the underground shopping mall. The comfortable feeling is increasing due to the boosted street trees and green staying spaces. The site expands not only to simple movement but also to use, stay, and consumption. It does not end up connecting the natural elements on the ground to the entrance but flows them into the underground space using. It is not a space but a human living space, which increases people's use and positive perception, and activates the economy.

입선

Edge Effect

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The Cheongcheon Industrial Complex is an area cut off from its surroundings in the form of a basin. During the Park Chung-hee administration, it was used as a place to isolate leprosy patients, and a farm was established for their livelihood. After that, they moved to Sorok Island, and an industrial complex entered the empty farm. Also, with the construction of the Cheongcheon Industrial Complex, the movement of amphibians was cut off as the stream was covered with roads, and a soundproof wall was installed to reduce road noise on the Gyeongin Expressway, causing a bird crash.

Design Concept
Biodiversity and density generally increase at the ecotone where communities meet, a phenomenon called the 'Edge Effect'.
By comparing with this, replacing the two communities with the concepts of natural landscape and modern city, respectively, and it expresses the emergence of various cultures and experiences and new urban landscapes in a space where the two concepts harmonize together.

Strategy
1. Breaking Down the Boundary Between Nature and Man-made
1) Formation of Urban Green Axis: The green axis, which was cut off due to highways and main roads, will be created as eco-tones by using idle sites such as empty vacant lots and abandoned gas stations. It will form a new urban green axis where the horizontal axis and JeongMaeg, which are the connecting passages between regions and regions, coexist.
2) Opening and Utilizing the Covered Section of Stream: When the Cheongcheon Industrial Complex was built, the existing Wonjeoksan Jicheon was covered with roads. A space where the industrial complex and nature can coexist was planned by opening up the covered stream and creating an artificial wetland using streams.
3) Creating Urban Eco Forest: 'Soundproof walls to alleviate noise problems on the Gyeongin Expressway' and 'bird road kills by vehicles' are occurring frequently. The movement of birds will be reconnected by creating a 'bird stop pole' and a planting structure that induces birds to fly higher than the vehicle's.
2. Building a Local Community
1) Opening a Isolated Region: The Cheongcheon Industrial Complex, which is geographically and historically isolated, lacks communication and deteriorates in environmental pollution will be opened step by step, and its use will be changed later to induce transformation into an eco-friendly and open area.
2) Greening Unused Area: The area around the vacant lot is surrounded by residential complexes, so it seems that the use rate of people will be high. A sports park will be established here to revitalize the local community.
3) Connecting Pedestrian Paths: By creating an unbroken pedestrian path through the concept of the Park Connector, the existing disconnected pedestrian paths are connected, and the connection and communication between regions are promoted.
3. Breaking the Perception of the Distinction Between Nature and the City
1) Recognize the Value of Jeong-Maegs and Narrative Experience: Through the history and culture Center and observatory, it is possible to understand the Cheongcheon Industrial Complex and Jeong-Maeg and to look at it from a new perspective. Through this series of sequences, people have a narrative experience to understand the value of Jeong-Maeg.

입선

Memoryland

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Taegangneung Royal Tomb, which is registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is obligated to protect the surrounding environment. However, Taegangneung Royal Tomb is the most damaged royal tomb of the Joseon Dynasty.
The site in the direction from Taegangneung to Ansan was established in 1966 and has continued to this day under the name Taeneung Golf Course. The landscape, which has already been damaged by the golf course, has now been adopted as a housing site for the supply of new housing furniture, making it a place for apartments to be built, and is heading in an irreversible direction.
Accordingly, the 'Taeneung Golf Course,' the main site of Taegangneung Royal Tomb, was designed to restore the historical landscape according to the time of cultural assets.
In addition to the rouge, topography, and historical landscape, the ecological restoration plan was included, suggesting a model of the habitat environment of natural monuments and an ecological passage connecting the Taegangneung and the target site. In addition, the road line connecting the existing Taegangneung Royal Tomb, Joseon Royal Tomb Exhibition Hall, ecological wetland, and Apseunglim was designed to coexist with the present and deliver it to future generations in a healthy manner.

Design Plan
Topography: Using ARC MAP, georeferencing of the 1930 topographic map was performed to match the current digital topographic map, and the past topographic contours were restored.
Wetland: The location of ponds and wetlands was identified through old maps, historical literature, and contours. Wetlands were created to match animals and plants such as endangered species currently living. Human movements can be complemented by separating them from animals through decks.
Apseungrim: Through the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty, it was found that there was a forest that pressed down the energy of the old royal tombs so that they could not easily escape. A walkway was built for people's use.
Eco-Corridor: Ecosystems have two reasons. Basically, there is a reason for expanding the habitat of wild animals living in Bulamsan Mountain, and there is also a reason for connecting mountain ranges for feng shui.
Move: As the area of Taegangneung Royal Tomb was restored, a new route was proposed to connect the royal tomb and the target site so that the royal tomb could be used as a green area and park for people.
Ecological Restoration: Part of the restoration is carried out in the topography, water system, and plants. Soils, plants, and wetlands can be recovered naturally over time.

Expectation
It will be a space where many people can enter freely on the land that was currently used as a limited number of golf courses. The restoration of land and forests to protect the royal tombs will be an excellent example of cultural heritage preservation, and UNESCO World Heritage sites will also continue. Habitats such as wetlands and forests will be safe habitats for wild animals and good rest areas for humans and cities, such as carbon reduction, carbon dioxide reduction, and green lung provision. Above all, it will be an old asset of mankind rather than the temporary benefit of apartments.

입선

Jangjeom Village Purification

백준현
서울시립대학교 환경원예학과

Jangjeom Village, a quiet and ordinary small rural village at the foot of Mt. Hamra in Iksan, Jeollabuk-do, is a tragic case of environmental cancer that has resulted in mass cancer and several deaths among villagers due to severe environmental pollution that began 20 years ago. These environmental pollution damage caused serious odors and air pollution, as well as illegal landfilling of wastes and unauthorized discharge of wastewater, resulting in contamination of reservoirs and groundwater as fertilizer factories using waste were operated from 2001. Many residents suffered damage until 2017 when Geumgang Agricultural Farm was ordered to close and the Ministry of Environment received the nation's first non-specific disease environmental damage causal relationship. Currently, to reduce this pollution, the soil is replaced with loess and various pollution purification projects have been carried out to reduce pollution compared to the past, but the image of a cancer-causing village still remains, causing great pain in the village. In this way, the residents of the Jangjeom village can find laughter as in the past and improve the image of the village.

Current Pollution Status and Problems in Jangjeom Village
In the case of contaminated soil, due to soil washing and purification in 2019, the contaminated soil is replaced with loess and the land is used. In the case of rice paddy farming performed by the majority of villagers, pollution is caused by using the Geum River as the water source. In the past, the stinking and polluting sanctuary (reservoir) was a haven for ducks and other animals.

Design Strategy
To heal the hearts of villagers and improve the village image. We set up a design strategy focusing on how to do it. A symbolic village forest that comforts the pain and sorrow of the village
Memory: Remember those died of pollution.
Healing: Creating a space for healing the hearts of residents.
Transformation: Improving the image of Cancer Village and Polluted Village.

Program
1. Purple Garden in Jangjeom Village: By planting purple flowers in the form of a garden in the village, the image of healing and psychological stability brought about by purple is applied to the village, thereby improving the image of a cancer-prone village and creating a unique landscape.
2. Village Forest Space: Create a village forest in the village to give continuity to the forest.
3. Village Image Improvement Elements
1) Shared Paddy Program: Due to the image of a cancer-prone villiage, agricultural products have not been sold smoothly until now. At this time, we expect to improve the polluted image of JangJeom Village and revitalize the agricultural products market through the shared rice paddy program in which Iksan citizens can participate.
2) Use of Empty House: Two unused vacant houses in the village are used as village pensions and supermarkets to give vitality to the village.
4. Healing Forest: Bonghwasan forest path around Geumgang Nongsan is newly created to create new vitality in mind and body while walking throught the forest path. Also, It is connected to the JangJeom Forest, forming a large forest.
5. Green Square: The polluted soil of the past has now been transformed into a green grass plaza to create a space that gives bright and hopeful energy.

입선

Gangnam Again

박병윤 · 김가빈 고려대학교 환경생태공학부
양지범 고려대학교 건축학과
김가람 고려대학교 디자인조형학부

Site Features and Extent
The target site is also a section from Sinnonhyeon Station to Gangnam Station within Gangnam-daero, and is a 10-lane road with a total length of about 750m and a width of 50m. Gangnam-daero runs from Seocho to Hannam Bridge and borders Gyeongbu Expressway, so the traffic volume is huge. For this reason, Gangnam-daero mainly serves as a passageway rather than a destination, so the utilization of street space is small even though the commercial area along the road is well maintained. In addition, that is expected to more increase the floating population and highlight the role of the passage space due to the extension of Sinbundag line from Sinnonhyeon Station to Sinsa Station. However, there were three problems. First, Low Accessibility and Convenience of Green Mobility. Second, Flood Problems Due to Terrain Characteristics. Third, Current inconvenience of Sidewalk And Improvements.

Design Strategy Keywords
We present a three-dimensional city model that is most suitable for realizing carbon neutrality, along with undergrounding of roads, linear parks actively utilizing LID techniques, and smart networking systems centered on media poles.1. 3-Dimensional City: The Gangnam-daero area, which was the center of Grey Mobility, will be transformed into a fluid three-dimensional city with a huge green space. Among the existing 10-lane roads, the rest of the roads will be underground except for two lanes of the central bus road and two lanes of general bus and private vehicle roads. On the ground, eco-friendly spaces including parks and green mobility charging stations are secured. In addition, green mobility roads and walking paths are created at a height of 7 meters above the ground. Through this, it is possible to reduce the traffic volume in the ground area and promote the use of green mobility, thereby mitigating the increase in carbon emissions due to the increase in traffic.
2. Resilience
1) Bio Swale: The soil layer is formed with 50% sand, 30% soil, and 20% broad-leaved tree fragments, and lipid plants and perennials are planted. In order to reduce the flow rate and prevent topsoil excavation in the waterway, stability is increased by reducing the flow rate with a low gradient, and the flow rate and tilt are controlled by installing wear.
2) Porous Pavement: A gravel penetration well is installed to allow rainwater to permeate the ground naturally, and through this, a technology that prevents rainwater from flowing out at once and can be maintained without depletion of groundwater is applied.
3) Rooftop Greening: Lightweight soil is used to prevent problems with the substructure due to the weight of plants and soil. Lightweight soil is light, but contains nutrients for plants to grow well. In addition, a reservoir-type vegetation block is installed to store water under a barren area using a medium and a vegetation-grown mat. Additionally, solar panels are installed on the highest building axis to receive and utilize energy.
3. Smart City: As a result of field trips, Media Pole did not have a connection with nearby shopping malls, and it only performs a function of commercial promotion. There is a problem that it does not show much effect on improving the commercial district of Gangnam. Therefore, the economic feasibility of the shopping mall is secured by giving connectivity to nearby shopping malls through the media pole. Electronic data collection sensors are used to provide information for pedestrians to utilize green mobility. Record information about personal transport services and establish a system for monitoring or managing transportation systems, transportation, water supply networks, and other community services.

입선

A Sensory Mart

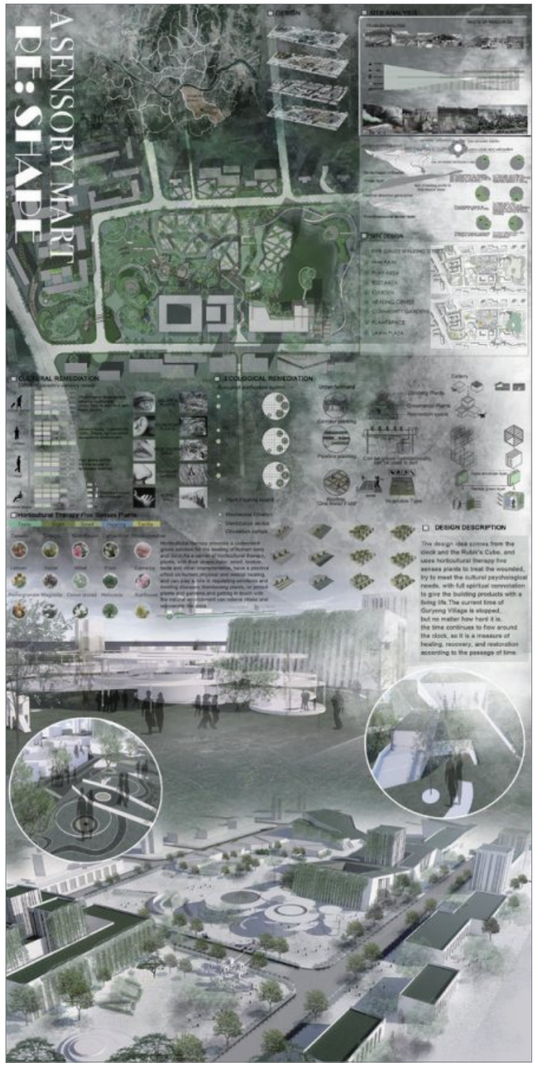
Jin Mei Jing
한양대학교 도시대학원 랜드스케이프 어바니즘전공

The metropolitan landfill in Gaepo-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, which has been used since the 1980s, has been adversely affecting urban health and was the most damaged place in the summer due to torrential rains. Some people look at it with emotional and discriminatory eyes because it is a slum right next to the rich village, but residents in Guryong Village were also repeating antagonism and confrontation due to differences of interest to leave. Guryong Village is structurally vulnerable to fires, so 11 large and small fires have occurred over the past six years. Guryong Village is an area with a high proportion of the elderly population, but it lacks medical facilities and welfare facilities and lacks space for children to play.The soil was also contaminated and the water quality was deteriorating. Therefore, I would like to restore the health of Guryong Village, which was damaged by manipulating the topography of the land with the highest slope and where the complex cannot stand and rearranging the space based on the bird's eye view of Guryong Village.

Static Sensory Therapy
Static sensory therapy, which is produced by stimulating the five senses of vision, smell, hearing, taste and touch as well as horticultural manipulation activities together in the body, is mainly based on the treatment of plants and the five senses together. And there is strategic topography manipulation. The topography is cut to suit the purpose and accumulated again to achieve various purification effects.The shape of the overall topography is curved. The steep slope is operated in a stepped manner to increase the utilization of space.

Dynamic Activity Therapy
Dynamic activity therapy, mainly through participation in horticultural therapy for physical exercise, while allowing them to feel a gradual physical and mental improvement during practical operations. It mainly includes.

Selection of Plant Space Configuration Under Horticultural Therapy
1. Colorful Plant Space: The influence of color on human psychology is particularly obvious. Ornamental plants with different colors of flowers or leaves have different effects and can bring different visual healing effects to people.
2. Aromatic Plant Space: Aromatic plants have a certain degree of influence on human physiological functions, emotional control, etc., and have a certain role in disease recovery and disease prevention. Aromatic plant resources are abundant, such as cinnamon, lilac scent can reduce tension and improve sleep; lavender aroma helps relax nerves, rosemary can improve headaches, sage can promote breathing, blood flow, chrysanthemum scent can clear heat and dispel wind, clear the liver and eyes, eucalyptus scent can drive mosquitoes. In addition, lily of the valley, vetiver iris, mint, jasmine, lemon and other plants emit a variety of aromas have certain effects.
3. Edible Plant Space: The configuration of edible plants also needs to take into account the ornamental value, and the choices include ornamental fruit trees, flowering plants, etc.
4. Tactile Plant Space: Human perception is obtained from the sense of touch. Direct contact with plants and feeling their different textures, glossiness, friction, and weight will bring subtle sensations to the human psyche, which should avoid choosing plants with thorns or poison such as cactus, oleander, and hairy and arins.

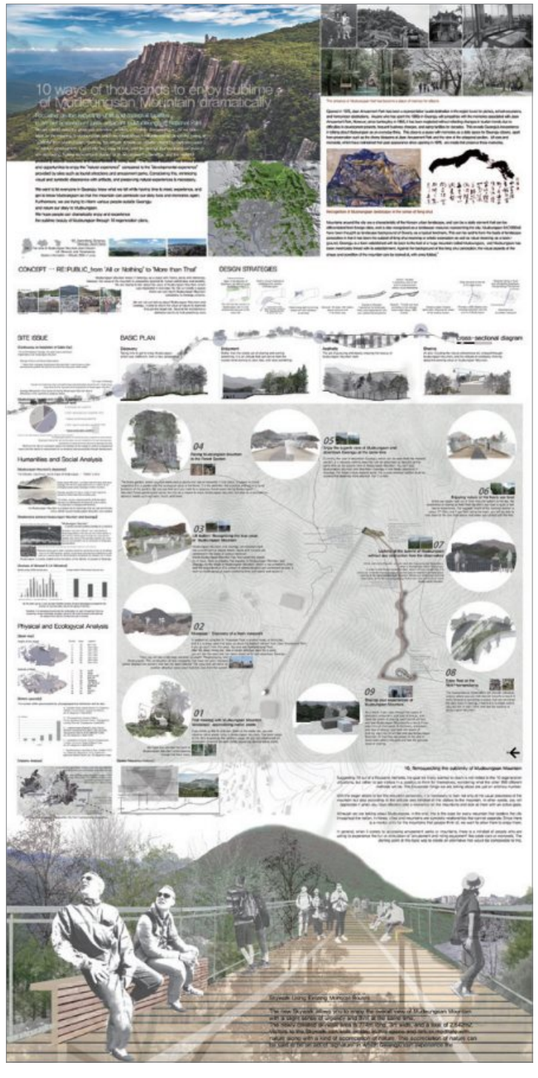


입선

10 Ways of Thousands to Enjoy Sublime of Mudeungsan Mountain Dramatically

배세령·고은성·최세현
전남대학교 조경학과

The suggestion of 10 of the 1000 ways to enjoy the sublime of Mudeungsan Mountain dramatically literally originated from the desire for visitors to experience Mudeungsan Mountain themselves. Therefore, we would like to propose the best way to enjoy Mudeungsan Mountain in the form of a prelude so that it can be assimilated into Mudeungsan Mountain sequentially.
The 'discovery' of Mudeungsan Mountain is naturally felt as you climb the mountain in a lift first. You can get on the lift and enjoy the botanical garden made of native plants at the bottom of the lift, which allows you to properly experience the spirit of Mudeungsan Mountain reinterpreted again. Enjoying the botanical garden is a meaningful space that means the beginning and first step of a journey of 10 ways to enjoy Mudeungsan Mountain. On the other hand, there is a way to use a hiking trail in addition to using a lift to head to the Mudeungsan Observatory, and 'discovery' for hikers who use the trail is to build a 'new view point' at a pretty spot.
I think Mudeungsan Mountain's 'enjoyment' is not a simple act of sharing and owning something itself, but rather a attitude that can arise from the human psychology of wanting, feeling, and wanting to have something. So, it is necessary to appeal to the emotions of Gwangju citizens to remind them of the true existence value of Mudeungsan Mountain, including the sublime, awe, and identity that we neglected or forgot in our daily lives.
So, at the same time as transforming the space of the lift disembarkation into a historical meaningful space, we want to proceed with the hiking trail space between the lift car disembarkation and the current Skywalk section as 'ecological forest' or 'forest garden.' By utilizing both the characteristics of the forest and the garden, an experiential forest garden is prepared where you can meet various plants and natural elements in one place. Since the forest garden is a garden with the ecological value of the forest based on forest vegetation and the aesthetic, practical, and socio-cultural functions of the garden, you can feel as if you were invited to a spacious forest space facing Mudeungsan Mountain. Forest gardens can serve not only as a means to enjoy Mudeungsan Mountain but also as a stimulant for sensory needs such as visual.
'Aesthetic' of Mudeungsan Mountain is the act of pursuing the beauty of Mudeungsan Mountain, falling into it, or deeply enjoying it deeply. The view of downtown Gwangju, which can be described as beautiful at the same time as the superb view of Mudeungsan Mountain from the current monorail section, is a valuable viewing area.
However, visitors who went through the process of discovering and enjoying Mudeungsan Mountain recognized the limitations of the monorail and realized the need for change in order to truly "explore" Mudeungsan Mountain. Currently, monorails are limited to accommodate various people at the same time, and a simple machine-driven path prevents individuals from enjoying Mudeungsan Mountain from various perspectives. So, I would like to replace it with Skywalk, not monorail.
Finally, Mudeungsan Mountain's 'sharing' is the ultimate goal that we want to achieve through these 10 journeys. The goal that we finally reached by proposing 10 out of a thousand methods is to make visitors think for themselves, asking questions about the remaining 990 different ways, not limited to the 10 playback utilization plans. As I said earlier, the 1,000 things we're talking about are just abstract numbers. If visitors not only want to feel Mudeungsan Mountain in person, but also look at Mudeungsan Mountain's attitude and mindset through 10 journeys with affection and respect for Mudeungsan Mountain, the noble meaning of Mudeungsan Mountain in Gwangju will be valuable.



Circulation: Change Purely and As It Was

박지호·문예원
경북대학교 산림과학·조경학부 조경학전공

The area is the section between Dalseong dam and Hapcheon Changnyeong dam, where the Nakdong River flows, and is the point where the most algae warnings appeared based on the Nakdong River Algae Observation Points. The target site went beyond alert of attention and was the only one that showed alert of warning. The purification of the water quality between Dalseong dam and Hapcheon Changnyeong dam, where the site is located, seems urgent.

Design Strategy

First of all, 'Concentrated Water-Purification Strategy' is the most important strategy of the site and can be divided into the prevention of algae that prevent pollutants flowing in from the upstream and the adsorption of algae that purifies water flowing in from the Nakdong River. The reservoirs and water channels located in the upper stream adsorb nutrients through artificial plant islands and grassed swale. In addition, the waterway flowing in from the Nakdong River is connected through topographic manipulation through banking and cutting slopes to prevent from being deposited and cut off. In addition, willow trees previously planted along the river are planted to adsorb nutrients and reduce water temperature through the tree shadow of crown. The waterfront walkway is also made into a deck to form an overall sense of unity and to enjoy waterfront vegetation.

Gudeul-jang Paddy Field Garden as water purification and recreation strategy is consist of Gudel-jang Paddies and Doom-Beong which is used to irrigation pond as well as having a lot of food source for wild animals. Plant the Perennation Wild Asian Rice which is more favorable to reproduction and survival than common cultivation rice plant. Further, Planting the plant with different bloom times like Rape flowers and Green barley will provide diverse landscape. And Creating the Open space with Lawn next to paddies, Site provide a place for activity and rest.

Making sandbars in the outflow area near the Doom-Beong will purify the water quality and create a habitat for wild animals. In order to prevent the loss of sandbars, erosion prevention structures are installed and used as artificial islands where wild birds can inhabit. In addition, wild rice and doombung are created near the sandbars to provide a nest of birds aIn the 'Active Recreation Strategy', Local resources of the site are widely used. A buckwheat garden containing tales handed down to the site is created to induce interest of visitors.

Jangseungje, the last stage of the story, is carried out in a wetland that passes through the buckwheat garden to induce the organic nature of the story. In addition, ornamental plants such as pink mule and reeds that grow well even in cold temperatures after buckwheat harvest are planted. In terms of education, ecological information boards are installed along with migratory bird observatories, and an observatory where you can see Dodongseowon Confucian Academy across the site, a hilly map trail on the right, and an observatory are installed to provide a venue for experience and education. Vegetable gardens and historical and cultural forests are also intended to utilize the original appearance of the site by planting existing flowering plants and willow trees. In addition, organic matters from the site are utilized variously.

Along with the ecological cycle, a program for villagers and urban residents was also planned. The ecological learning center, rice farming experience, and bird habitat protection are operated by residents to promote the importance of wetland and water purification through ecological learning and the value of rural landscapes to foster ecological environment preservation awareness.

수상 소감

시상 내역
대상
작품 제목
Coexistence-Aesthetics of Concession-
수상자
김솔지·최지윤
(경희대학교 환경조경디자인학과)

작품을 준비하며 정신적으로 체력적으로도 힘든 시간을 보냈지만, 같이 작업하며 서로에게 힘이 되었고 함께였기 때문에 더 좋은 결과를 이룰 수 있었습니다. 수상하게 되어 기쁘고 지도교수님께도 너무 감사드립니다:)

시상 내역
금상
작품 제목
The Garbage Collector
수상자
하민지·이윤주
(서울시립대학교 조경학과)

해양 쓰레기 문제의 해결책을 조경으로 풀어 나가기 위해 많은 고민과 공부를 하게 된 의미 있는 시간이었습니다. 반년 동안 곁에서 도움을 주신 교수님과 소장님, 응원해주신 모든 분 덕분에 이렇게 좋은 상을 받게 된 것 같습니다. 처음부터 끝까지 함께 한 팀원에게도 고생했다는 말을 전하고 싶습니다. 감사합니다!

시상 내역
은상
작품 제목
Win-Win Project: Shared Value
수상자
박민철·한정무
(영남대학교 조경학과)

처음에는 공모전 수상이라는 목표를 두고 열심히 달렸지만 시간이 지날수록 수상이라는 기대보다 준비하는 과정에서의 어려움이 더 크게 다가왔습니다. 하지만 한참 머리를 싸매고 있다가 해결책이 떠오르고 그 해결책이 모든 상황과 맞물려 돌아갈 때 느껴지는 희열이 저희를 계속 움직이게 만들었습니다. 5%의 희열이 95%의 어려움을 이길 수 있다는 것을 알게 된 소중한 시간이었습니다.

시상 내역
은상
작품 제목
Recover a Lost Village
수상자
문민정·김현수·전유경·태지혜
(한경대학교 조경학과)

최고의 팀원들과 최고의 팀워크로 환경조경대전을 마무리할 수 있어서 더욱 기쁩니다. 환경조경대전을 준비하며 조경의 공공 리더십에 대한 깊이 있는 질문을 팀원들과 나눠보기도 하고, 앞으로 조경의 과제가 무엇인가에 대한 고민을 함께하며 많은 것을 배웠습니다. 늘 아낌없는 조언과 따뜻한 격려로 좋은 결과로 이끌어주신 이진욱 교수님께 정말 감사드립니다.

시상 내역
동상
작품 제목
Over the Train Depot
수상자
백두희 · 김나래
(경희대학교 환경조경디자인학과)

1학년 때부터 꿈이었던 환경조경대전 입상을 하게 되어서 꿈만 같네요! 가장 먼저 스무살 때부터 지금까지 쭉 모든 작업을 함께 해준 친구에게 정말 고맙다고 말하고 싶습니다. 작품을 준비하는 동안 힘든 일도 많았지만 그만큼 배운 것도 많아서 값진 경험을 했습니다. 이에 힘입어 사회에 선한 영향력을 끼칠 수 있는 조경인이 되겠습니다. 감사합니다.

시상 내역
동상
작품 제목
Blue Carbon: Where Carbon Should Go
수상자
정조은 · 강지원 · 오성건 · 위신애 · 지다희
(가천대학교 조경학과)

기후위기를 체감하고 있는 요즘, 짧은 시간이었지만 관련 주제로 작품을 준비하며 공부하고 팀원들과 끊임없이 소통하며 값진 경험을 얻었습니다. 함께 고민하고 같이 웃으며 좋은 결과까지 이뤄내어 너무나도 기쁩니다. 앞으로도 최선을 다하겠습니다. 우리 팀원들 모두 함께해줘서 고마워!

시상 내역
동상
작품 제목
Streams as Urban Wetlands
수상자
전효정
(서울시립대학교 일반대학원 조경학과)

2022 봄 환경설계스튜디오를 통해 다양한 이야기를 나누면서 이 작업의 주제와 내용을 발전시킬 수 있었습니다. 그 시간이 정말 즐겁고 소중하게 느껴집니다. 함께했던 친구들과 교수님께 감사의 마음을 보냅니다.

시상 내역
장려상
작품 제목
Large Plain Park
수상자
박지원 · 구본준
(경북대학교 조경학과)

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시상 내역
장려상
작품 제목
Restoration of Urban Ecosystem by Creating a Habitat Environment for Bees
수상자
변혜령 · 김미진
(순천대학교 산림자원 · 조경학부 조경학전공)

돌이켜 보니 부족하고 아쉬운 점도 많았지만 최선을 다해 준비한 만큼 좋은 결과를 얻을 수 있었던 것 같습니다. 이 경험을 토대로 앞으로도 더욱 발전해 나가는 사람이 되겠습니다. 한 학기 동안 함께 고생했던 많은 분에게 감사드립니다.

시상 내역
장려상
작품 제목
Prism: Freeism Gwangju 518 Memorial Square
수상자
김혜수 · 이동향
(경희대학교 환경조경디자인학과)

2018년 함께 입학하여 2022년 졸업을 앞두고, 함께라는 시간의 결실을 잘 맺은 것 같습니다. 환경조경대전을 준비해 온 시간과 입상의 결실은 훗날 조경 분야에 종사하는 내내 보람된 일로 길이길이 기억될 것 같습니다. 고민의 순간에 아낌없이 조언해 주신 지도교수님을 비롯한 모든 분에게 감사의 인사를 전합니다. 감사합니다.

시상 내역
장려상
작품 제목
Tidal Pulsing in the Estuary
수상자
강정욱 · 문다영
(가천대학교 조경학과)

너무 기쁩니다! 지난 3월부터 준비해서 쭉 달려왔는데 입상이라는 좋은 결과를 얻어서 보람찹니다. 밤을 새우며 작업했지만, 친구들이랑 많이 대화하고 웃으면서 작업해서 즐거웠습니다. 같이 설계실에서 작업한 친구들 그리고 교수님 모두 고생했고, 감사합니다!

시상 내역
장려상
작품 제목
Re:Public Design of Park Resharing for Platform Workers
수상자
이다영 · 김유빈 · 이은영
(전남대학교 조경학과)

반년 동안 열심히 밤샘의 스트레스를 받아 가며 뿌듯함도 느껴보고 팀플의 어려움을 마지막으로 겪어봤습니다. 재밌지만 어려웠던 주제라 다들 힘들었던 프로젝트였지만, 지도교수님의 열렬한 가르침으로 환경조경대전에서 입상이라는 결과를 받아볼 수 있었습니다. 이런 경험을 할 수 있게 해주셔서 정말 감사합니다.

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Net-Island-walk
수상자
김세영 · 배일찬
(가천대학교 조경학과)

조경학과에 있던 4년의 시절의 마무리라 할 수 있는 환경조경대전을 마쳤습니다. 두 명이 가진 새로운 생각들을 펼칠 수 있는 기회가 되었고, 전하고자 한 의도를 잘 전달한 것 같아 만족스럽습니다. 조경의 길을 향한 튼튼한 발판이라 생각하고, 앞으로 더욱 높이 올라갈 수 있도록 노력하겠습니다. 모두 고생하셨습니다!

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Green Binder
수상자
김민지 · 박수진
(공주대학교 조경학과)

지난 4개월간 포기하지 않고 끝까지 서로에게 힘이 되어준 팀원들과 함께 환경조경대전 입상이라는 좋은 결과를 얻게 되어 기쁩니다. 주제 선정부터 완성까지 매 순간이 고민의 연속이었지만, 그만큼 많은 것을 배울 수 있었습니다. 이 과정에서 많은 조언을 아낌없이 해주신 지도교수님께도 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Thre- Econnect
수상자
이연경 · 박세건 · 이효빈
(공주대학교 조경학과)

박세건: 조경 좋앙
이연경: 기분 좋앙
이효빈: 나도 좋앙
다같이: 오히려 좋앙

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Edge Effect
수상자
임한진 · 유승우 · 신한주 · 이세은
(한경대학교 조경학과)

5개월이라는 시간 동안 함께 끝까지 달려온 팀원들에게 너무나도 고맙고 저희 팀을 잘 이끌어 주신 교수님께 감사합니다. 환경조경대전을 준비하며 많은 것을 배웠고 아직 부족한 점이 많다는 것을 느꼈습니다. 수상이란 결실이 앞으로도 열심히 하라는 뜻이라 생각하겠습니다.

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Memoryland
수상자
정영재
(서울시립대학교 일반대학원 조경학과)

입상하게 되어 기쁜 마음입니다. 설계를 진행하면서 오랫동안 고민했는데 설계작이 빛을 보게 된 것 같아 뿌듯합니다. 환경조경대전을 통해 많은 것들을 배웠고 대상지를 보는 눈을 더욱 넓힐 수 있었습니다. 이번 기회를 바탕으로 더욱 발전하겠습니다.

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Jangjeom Village Purification
수상자
백준현
(서울시립대학교 환경원예학과)

작품을 준비하면서 실제 대상지인 마을에 여러 번 들렀습니다. 마을에 갈 때마다 외부 사람임에도 불구하고 환영해주셔서 감사했습니다. 장점마을이 다시 예전처럼 활력을 되찾고 마을 사람들이 항상 웃으면서 행복하게 지내면 좋겠습니다!

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Gangnam Again
수상자
박병윤 · 김가빈
(고려대학교 환경생태공학부),
양지범(고려대학교 건축학과),
김가람(고려대학교 디자인조형학부)

자료 조사부터 모델링까지 팀원 모두 열심히 참여했던 보람찬 경험이었습니다. 각기 다른 학과로 구성된 팀임에도 합이 잘 맞았고 다양한 시각에서 설계를 진행할 수 있어 더 뜻깊었습니다. 앞으로도 팀원들과 함께 설계를 해나가고 싶습니다. 감사합니다.

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
A Sensory Mart
수상자
Jin Mei Jing
(한양대학교 도시대학원 랜드스케이프 어바니즘전공)

저의 스토리와 야심이 공모전 입상으로 이어져서 기쁩니다. 그동안의 힘든 노력을 보상받는 듯 해 기분이 좋습니다. 홀로 참여해 쉽지만은 않았지만 뜻깊은 시간과 값진 경험이었습니다. 많이 부족한 저의 설계가 좋은 결과로 이어질 수 있도록 항상 옆에서 든든하게 지도해 주신 김건우 교수님께 감사합니다. 다음에도 이런 기회를 얻을 수 있게 계속 노력하겠습니다.

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
10 Ways of Thousands to Enjoy Sublime of Mudeungsan Mountain Dramatically
수상자
배세령 · 고은성 · 최세현
(전남대학교 조경학과)

6개월이란 기간 동안 하나의 프로젝트를 진행해본 경험이 처음이라 초반에는 올바른 길을 찾지 못해 헤매기도 하고 동시에 수많은 시행착오를 겪었습니다. 광주에 사는 대학생이자 시민으로서 광주에 의미 있는 주제를 선정하고 싶었고 이에 어느 정도 부합하는 결과물이 나온 것 같아 상당히 뿌듯합니다. 도와주신 조동범 교수님을 비롯한 많은 분에게 감사합니다!

시상 내역
입선
작품 제목
Circulation: Change Purely and As It Was
수상자
박지호 · 문예원
(경북대학교 산림과학 조경학부 조경학전공)

복잡한 환경 매커니즘부터 대상지의 고려시대 역사까지, 다양한 분야를 깊이 공부하며 자연과 이용자 모두를 위한 공간을 고민해 보는 값진 시간이었습니다. 함께 최선을 다한 노력 끝에 좋은 결실을 맺을 수 있어 기쁩니다. 어려운 문제에 부딪혔을 때 아낌없는 조언을 해주신 이형숙 교수님께 감사하다는 말씀드리고 싶습니다.

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