

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, KOREA**

**2009 EAST-ASIAN ARCHITECTURE &  
URBAN DESIGN WORKSHOP**

The School of Architecture at Pusan National University offers an intensive design workshop for the students from East Asia. The workshops have been held annually during the summer since 1996. Students will investigate new architectural and urban design approaches through the context of an Asian city's cultural identity in the 21st century. The workshop will provide the participant students and schools with a chance to reevaluate East-Asian architectural tradition and to strengthen international competitiveness through exploring design problems with the groups of international students and professors. At the same time, it will help promote continuing conversation and cultural exchange opportunities between students from different countries. We expect that participants will have a good experience about the relationship between architectural theory, history and design at Pusan National University Design Workshop 2009.

**A. TERM & PLACE**

1. TERM : 2009. 7. 27(Mon.) ~ 8. 1(Sat.)
2. PLACE : Miryang Campus, Pusan National University, Korea

**B. PARTICIPANTS**

KOREA : 2 Professors and 15 Students, Pusan National University  
JAPAN : 2 Professors and 12 Students, Oita University & Kyushu University  
CHINA : 2 Professors and 12 Students, Tongji University

**C. ORGANIZER**

School of Architecture, Pusan National University, Korea

**D. SITE & ASSIGNMENT**

1. SITE LOCATION : 376-1 Nae-1Dong, Miryang City  
(Former Miryang Government Office Building area)
2. SITE AREA : 7110m<sup>2</sup>
3. ASSIGNMENT : Design of Miryang History and Culture Center

※ Detail information on the assignment will be available before the workshop.

**E. TITLE**

## Contextual Interpretation on Re-creation of Historical Place

Modern architecture is considerably de-contextual. Broadly speaking, its dogma is to suppress the others except function. In this respect postmodernism is to restore the displaced past. But postmodernism fails to present the past creatively although it contextualizes architecture by itself.

How can we get out of the postmodern situation? In order to do, we could be dependent on contextualism which an English philosopher, Stephen Pepper suggested in 1960s. Now his theory is as useful as Deleuz's in architecture. Pepper's contextualism is applied to architecture. The summary is as follows.

The act of architecture is not to build an ideal object alone, but to gather qualitative things and make a historic event, in other words, architecture. Many qualitative things are harmoniously related to one another. They change themselves into a qualitative architecture which is in a harmony with a context.

This kind of an event is called 'historic' because of not representing the past event, in other words, the past architecture but presenting the present event, the present architecture that is suitable for the present context and intimates the direction of future architecture.

Functions, forms, sites and contexts must consist of textures (approximately grammars) with qualities (approximately meanings). Fusion, spread and change between them must come across. Functions, forms, sites and contexts are continuously and slowly interpenetrated. While the interweaving of functions, forms, sites and contexts happens, textures with qualities or qualities with textures are fused, spread and changed (We cannot appreciate quality without contrasting it with texture)

Each concept (quality, texture, context, fusion, spread, change, historic event) is explained through the following historical situation of the site selected at the workshop.

The site chosen at the workshop is the place that had been used as an government office in Yi Dynasty(1392 -1910) and was done as a city hall and recently a community center. The site in the center of Miryang city has been existed as a silent background.

The site selected at the workshop has a texture with a quality which has been changed during a long period. A site as a texture with a quality always takes a pattern. (we feel a quality through a pattern or a texture.) Before it became a government office, the site had gathered, fused, spread qualitative textures from the context. Functions, forms in the government office, its site and context had been interpenetrated into a quality with a pattern. When the office was changed into a city hall, Function, forms in it, its site and context were interweaved into a quality. An architecture preserved in a long historical period has the same but different textures. Because functions and technologies (forms) transform in each period, functions, forms, sites, and contexts are continuously, slowly, and newly interweaved into a quality or a mood. Conclusively, textures with qualities are presented as something creative. The accumulation of textures with qualities makes a mood. It is 'historic event' to make an old but new architecture that has preserved a temporality (the past-->the present<--the future) by embodying the mood of Miryang filed up in a long period.

## F. MAIN PROGRAM

**Keynote** : 7. 27(Mon.) 15:00~16:00/Auditorium, CLRS Building

Keynote I - Contextual Thinking and Architectural Design Technique  
Lee Dong-Eon(Professor, School of Architecture, PNU)

Keynote II - Architectural Characteristics of Traditional Government Office Building  
Lee Ho-Yeol(Professor, School of Architecture, PNU)

**Design Workshop** : 7. 27(Mon.) ~ 8.1(Sat.)/Design Studio, CLRS Building

In the beginning of the workshop, there will be an organized site-visit for the participants to understand the site in its context. Before the site-visit, the participants will receive the geological, historical and cultural information of the site. After site-visits, the individuals need to come up with his or her own definition of the key problems. Then, they will form design teams by gathering persons with similar definition of the key problems. Each will investigate design solutions and present a conceptual design at the last day of the workshop. The final presentation will consist of drawings on boards and a scaled model.

**Lecture** : 7. 29(Wed.) 16:00~17:30/Design Studio, CLRS Building

Special lectures on theories and historical backgrounds of the site and the program will be given by professors during the workshop.

**Post-Workshop Tour** : 8. 1(Sat.) ~ 8.7(Fri.)

Post-workshop tour will give participants opportunities to visit a number of Korean cities and experience Korean tradition and culture. The tour will be organized during the workshop. A separate application and fee is required for the tour.

## G. SCHEDULE

2009. 7. 27(Mon.)

17:00-17:50 : Registration & Opening Ceremony · Auditorium/CLRS Building

17:40-19:00 : Check-in/Dormitory

19:00-20:30 : Special Dinner · Restaurant/B1st. Dormitory

2009. 7. 28(Tue.)

09:30-11:50 : Key Notes I & II · Auditorium/CLRS Building

12:00-13:00 : Lunch

13:00-14:30 : Site Survey

14:30- : Workshop · Design Studio/CLRS Building

2009. 7. 29(Wed.)

09:00-15:00 : Workshop

16:00-17:30 : Lectures - Studio Professors

17:30- : Workshop

2009. 7. 30(Thu.)

09:00-15:00 : Workshop

15:00-16:00 : Presentation & Critique

18:00- : Potluck · Exhibition Hall/in front of design studio

2009. 7. 31(Fri.)

09:00- : Workshop

2009. 8. 1(Sat.)

09:00-14:00 : Workshop

14:00-15:00 : Exhibition · Exhibition Hall/in front of design studio

15:00-16:00 : Closing Ceremony

16:00- : Post-workshop Tour

2009. 8. 1(Sat.) - 2009. 8. 7(Fri.) : Post-workshop Tour

For more information please visit :

<http://www.mnu.ac.kr/~samlih/summer/>

---

Coordinator - LEE In-Hee, Professor, Pusan National University, Busan, Korea  
E-mail : [samlih@pusan.ac.kr](mailto:samlih@pusan.ac.kr)