

# YoungSun Jung



- 1975 Professor of Landscape Architecture Department at Cheongju University
- 1982 Director of Landscape Design Team, Daeneung Engineering Co.
- 1987 Principal of STL Design&Consulting Group (Current)
- 1996 Construction Technology Examination Board Member, Seoul Met. Gov't
- 1996 Central Examination Board Member, Ministry of Construction
- 1997 Examination Board Member, Ministry of Defense
- 1998 Advisory Committee, Urban Planning, Seoul Met. Gov't / Landscape Committee, Gyeonggi Province
- 1998 Technology Examination Board Member, Ministry of Defense
- 1999 Urban Planning Committee, Seoul Met. Gov't
- 2000 Technology Examination Board Member, Gyeonggi Province
- 2002 Wastewater Treatment Advisory Committee, Ministry of Environment
- 2010 Chair-Professor of Landscape Architecture Department at SNU
- 2012 Advisory Committee, Areamjigi Foundation (Current)

## PROFILE

YoungSun Jung is a Korean landscape architect who has been at the center of Korean modern landscape history since 'landscape' began institutionally in the country. Despite being over 80 years old, she is still active in her career and has a clear philosophy of maintaining and reviving the original beautiful value of Korea's land based on the 'Korean landscape' and integrating it into today's design with a principled design process that achieves harmony between the landscape and the ecological environment.



In the early years when social awareness of landscape architecture was poor in Korea, Jung was instrumental in raising its importance through major projects such as the 'Asian Game Athlete's Apartment Complex' (1984), 'Seoul Arts Center' (1984), 'Olympic Athlete's Apartment Complex' (1985), 'Heewon Garden, Hoam Art Museum' (1997), 'Incheon International Airport' (1999), 'Seoul Olympic Museum of Art and Sculpture Park' (1999), 'Cheonggye Stream Restoration (Section 1)' (2002), 'Gwanghwamun Plaza (2007)', 'Gyeongchun Line Regeneration Park (2014)', and 'Seoul Botanic Park' (2014).

Jung is the godmother of Korean landscaping, settling the concept of landscaping originated from the West to fit the land and landscape of Korea. In planning and designing, Jung concretely implements strategies for 'context and time of the place', 'harmony of landscape type and ecological environment', 'space and program' for future generations. Thus she has won range of awards both nationally and internationally (ASLA, IFLA, AIA and more). Especially she has renewed the perception of landscape through the Seonyudo Park Project, which was recognized internationally. Moreover, she has won the IFLA repeatedly for the Cheonggye Stream Restoration project and Seoul Botanic Park. She was also awarded the 'AIA Award' for the Won Dharma Center project in New York.

In addition, Jung has continued her teaching career as a chair-professor of the Landscape Architecture Department at Seoul National University, nurturing the next generation of landscape architects from 2010 to 2012.

Jung's first book, Western Landscape Architecture, published in 1979, is still used as a textbook for Korean students, demonstrating its enduring relevance and value. The book covers the history of landscape architecture, focusing on significant authors and their works from the beginning of landscape to modern landscape architecture, making it a comprehensive resource for over 40 years. She has also submitted academic journal articles, essays, and manuscripts to various landscape and architecture magazines to explain her work. In September 2019, DOMUS of Korea published a special feature that contained her writings and content.

In the 1990s, when the landscape industry and culture were well-established in Korea, Jung actively advocated for the balanced development of land and urban landscapes by serving as a board member and an advisory committee of many public sectors including Ministry of Construction, Seoul Met. Gov't, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Defense and more. She published the book, Landscape and Criticism: LOCUS, to promote critical reflection on landscape design. In addition to her publications, she gave lectures on landscape design to raise awareness and promote its recognition in various fields throughout society, primarily through the Arumjigi foundation, which promotes Korean tradition and culture. Recently, Jung has popularized landscape culture through exhibitions such as the Amore Pacific Architects exhibition (featuring JongKyu Kim, Alvaro Siza, MinSuK Cho, David Chipperfield, and YoungSun Jung) and picnic exhibitions.

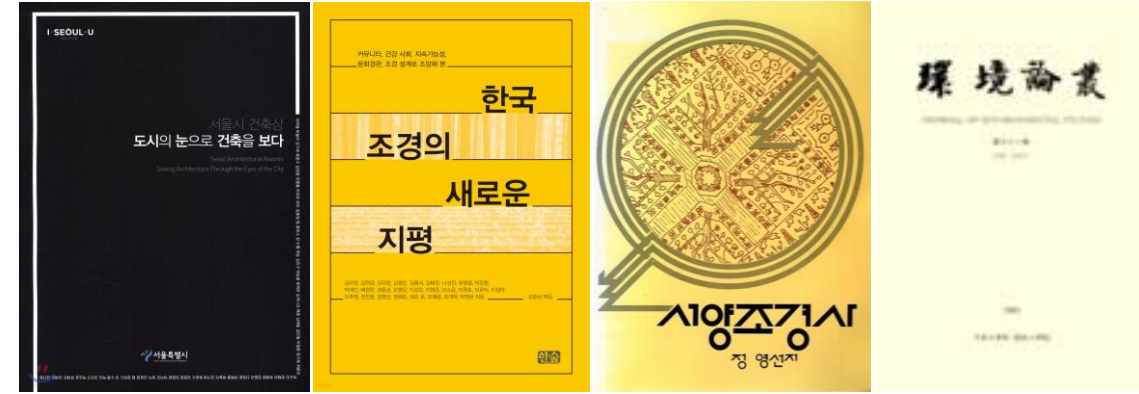


Jung's unwavering dedication and remarkable contributions to the field of landscape architecture have left a significant impact on Korea's landscape and the world. She is a true pioneer in her field and an inspiration to all aspiring landscape architects.

## TEACHING& PUBLICATION

- 1975 Professor of Landscape Architecture Department at Cheongju University
- 1979 Professor of University of Seoul / Sungkyunkwan University / Seoul National University Graduate School of Environmental Studies (1979-1990)
- 2010 Chair-Professor of Landscape Architecture Department at SNU (Current)

- 1979 Western Landscape Architecture
- 1993 『Introspection and Assessment of Landscape Architecture in Korea』\_Academic Journal
- 1990 『Landscape and Criticism: LOCUS 1, 2』



## REPRESENTATIVE AWARD WINNING PROJECTS & MAIN PROJECT

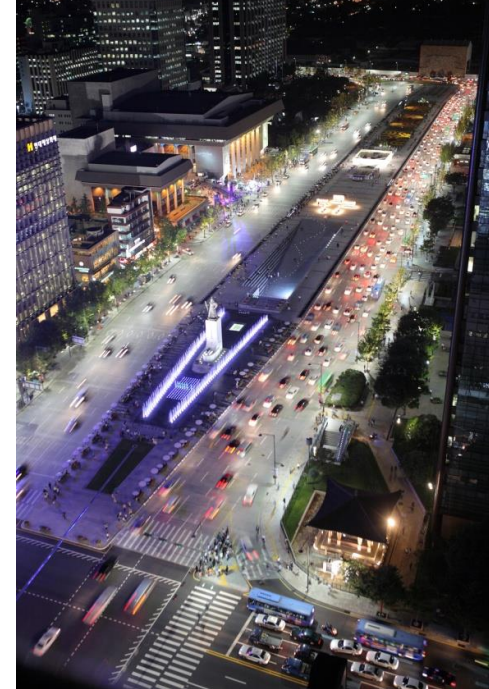
### POST INDUSTRIAL



ASLA Professional Award, Design / Award of Merit IFLA Eastern Region Award of Excellence National Government Award / Seoul City Mayor Award / Korean Architects Association Award / Kim SooKeun Award  
**Seonyudo Park, Seoul, 2002.**

Seonyudo Island was transformed from a wastewater treatment plant, using the methodology of combining environmental and ecological problems from industrialization. The project embodies the philosophy of relocating industrial facilities to a park and serves as a natural restoration of urban space with a focus on the environment and ecology. The park is divided into four parts, with the core facilities following the water flow. The sunken space is the central space of the park, where visitors can enjoy the scenery of industrial facilities and experience spatial experiences at various levels. The park also features gardens with environmental and ecological themes, a green space surrounding the park, and a walking trail. The waterfront is a wetland area created by natural rocks and plants. Seonyudo Park represents a direction for the urban environment plan with a focus on environment and ecology.

### URBAN REVITALIZATION



### Gwanghwamun Square, Seoul, 2007

To restore the history of Gwanghwamun, Yukjo street and Woldae were reproduced in the 130m section of the front of Gwanghwamun, which connects Bukhansan and Gwanaksan containing the national symbol axis and the life axis of Gyeongbokgung. Haetae statue was restored to its original position and a headstone was placed to reproduce the life axis of Gyeongbokgung as a differentiated space. While emphasizing the meaning of the national symbolic street, it is designed to display pavements and traces that represent the area of Yukjo street, realizing a space for reproducing old landscapes and experiencing history and culture.

### URBAN REGENERATION



### Cheonggyecheon Stream and Cheonggye Plaza

When the 3.1 Overpass, a symbol of modernization, was demolished in July 2003, the cover, which had been a sewer in the city for 50 years, was opened, revealing the original appearance of Cheonggyecheon. The 5.8km-long Cheonggyecheon Stream, which opens a new waterway, is regenerated as a new open space in the stuffy city center and an important place to contain nature. But more importantly, it becomes a more exciting place to understand the history and culture that has been stored for a long time and think about the sincere life and culture of the citizens captured in the future. It is encouraging that the restoration of Cheonggyecheon has been successfully reproduced as a cultural space with nature as an important open space in the city beyond the meaning of simply restoring a river.

### POST-INDUSTRIAL



**Gyeongchun Line Regeneration Park, Seoul, 2016**

The closed Gyeongchun Line connecting Seoul and Chuncheon is now a village, and a plan aims to integrate it as a walking trail while preserving the railway's features and history.

### TRADITIONAL KR GARDEN



**New National Museum of Korea, Seoul, 1997**

A modern architecture design featuring a window-like lobby yard overlooking Mt. Namsan. Landscape incorporates a large elliptical mirror pond and a natural landscape with topographical manipulation.

### NATIONAL EXCHANGE



**Traditional Korean Garden, Guangdong Province, China, 2004**

Korea and China's joint statement led to a traditional garden construction in 2005 after a 2003 competition. A Korean traditional 'Byeolsoe Garden' became a local attraction.

## HONORS & AWARDS

### INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

- AIA Architecture Honor Award
- IFLA Award of Excellence
- ASLA Award of Merit

- Won Dharma New York 2013
- Seoul Botanic Park \_ 2019, 2021
- Seonyudo Park \_ 2004
- Cheonggye River Restoration \_ 2006
- Seonyudo Park \_ 2004



### NATIONAL AWARDS

- Kim SooKeun Award
  - K Archi. Assoc. Award
  - National Gov't Award
  - Seoul Met. Gov't Award
- Seonyudo Park \_ 2004
  - Seonyudo Park \_ 2004
  - New National Museum of Korea\_ 1996
  - Seoul Botanic Park \_ 2019
  - Daejeon EXPO'93 Park \_ 1990
  - Seonyudo Park \_ 2004
  - Chungra Environmental Park, Incheon \_2006
  - Woobang Land \_1995
  - Heewon Garden, Hoam Art Museum\_ 1998
  - Government Complex 3\_ 1997
  - Incheon Port Forest (Design/Construction Supervision)\_ 1997
  - Gyeongchun Line Regeneration Park \_ 2018
  - Seonyudo Park \_ 2003
  - Seoul Art Center
  - Seonyudo Park \_ 2003
  - Hotel Shilla Front Garden \_ 1992
  - Samsung Apartment Complex, Mapo\_ 1995
  - Hyundai Apartment Complex, Shinjeong \_ 1997
  - Insadong Historic-Cultural Trail \_ 1999
  - Yeoeui Saetgang Ecological Park
  - New National Museum of Korea

### TRADITIONAL KR GARDEN



**HEEWON (HOAM MUSEUM), Yongin, 1998**

A Korean traditional garden which is designed to harmonize with nature, creating a peaceful and contemplative space.

### ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION



**Seoul Met. Gov't Award**

**Yeoeuido Saetgang Ecological Park, Seoul, 2007**

The area was a delta, then an airfield, but now it's restored to emphasize the Han River's ecology, landscape, and culture.

### INTERNATION GREENHOUSE



**IFLA Award of Excellence National Gov't Award**

**Seoul Botanic Park, Seoul, 2014**

It aims to create a natural flow between the urban and natural areas, with a lake connecting to the Han River.

### ECOLOGY



**AIA Award**

**Won Dharma, New York, 2011**

The Won Dharma Center was a project that prioritized the value of coexistence of buildings and landscapes as one organic organization while respecting the order of the vast land.