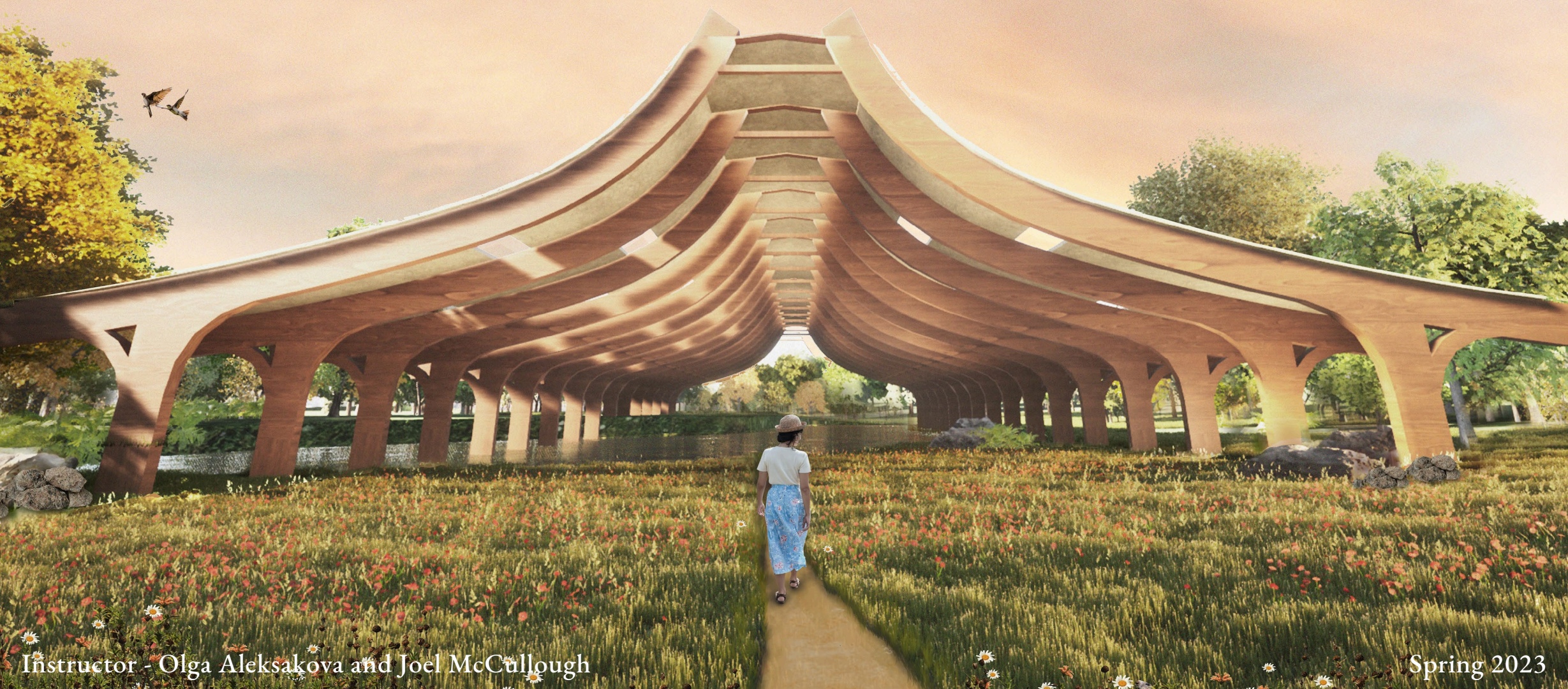


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Borscht Belt, a shelter and retreat for Jewish people in the Catskills mountains accommodating 150,000 guests a year in the late 1960s has remained abandoned for many decades. The Nevele hotel was one of the most prosperous resorts and has kept its shape intact until now. The Nevele hotel was one of the most prosperous resorts and has kept its shape intact until now. This project aims to rehabilitate the forgotten Nevele hotel and generate a communal living space while inheriting its nature as an amalgam of human comfort, nature and architecture.

Advanced Studio VI

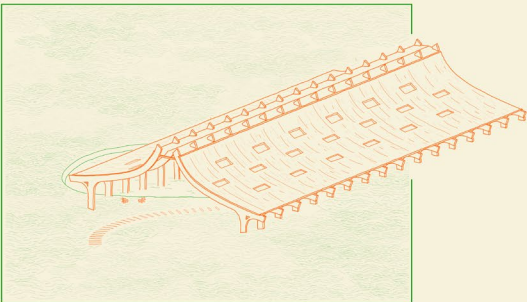
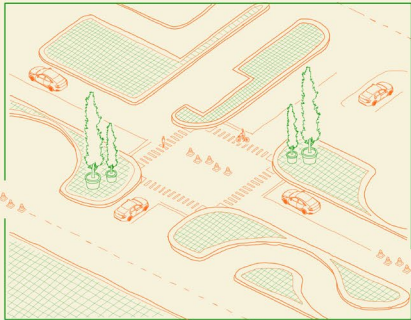
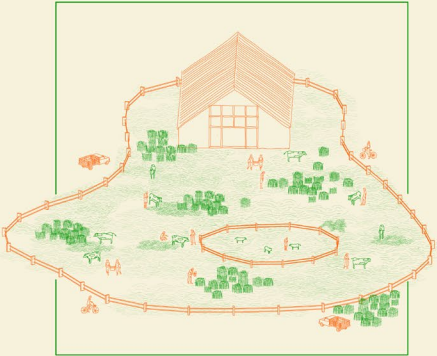


This project aims to rehabilitate the forgotten Nevele hotel and generate a communal living space while inheriting its nature as an amalgam of human comfort, nature and architecture. The housing provided by our initiative offers a unique living experience that redefines conventional notions of housing. In light of recent global events, there has been a growing reconsideration of the relationship between life and work. The traditional notion of living in close proximity to one's workplace is being reevaluated, as remote work becomes increasingly prevalent.

Against this backdrop, the initiative aims to push the boundaries of residential living, with ongoing experimentation and exploration of new possibilities. By offering a fresh perspective on the concept of living, the initiative seeks to spark conversations and inspire new ways of thinking about the future of housing.

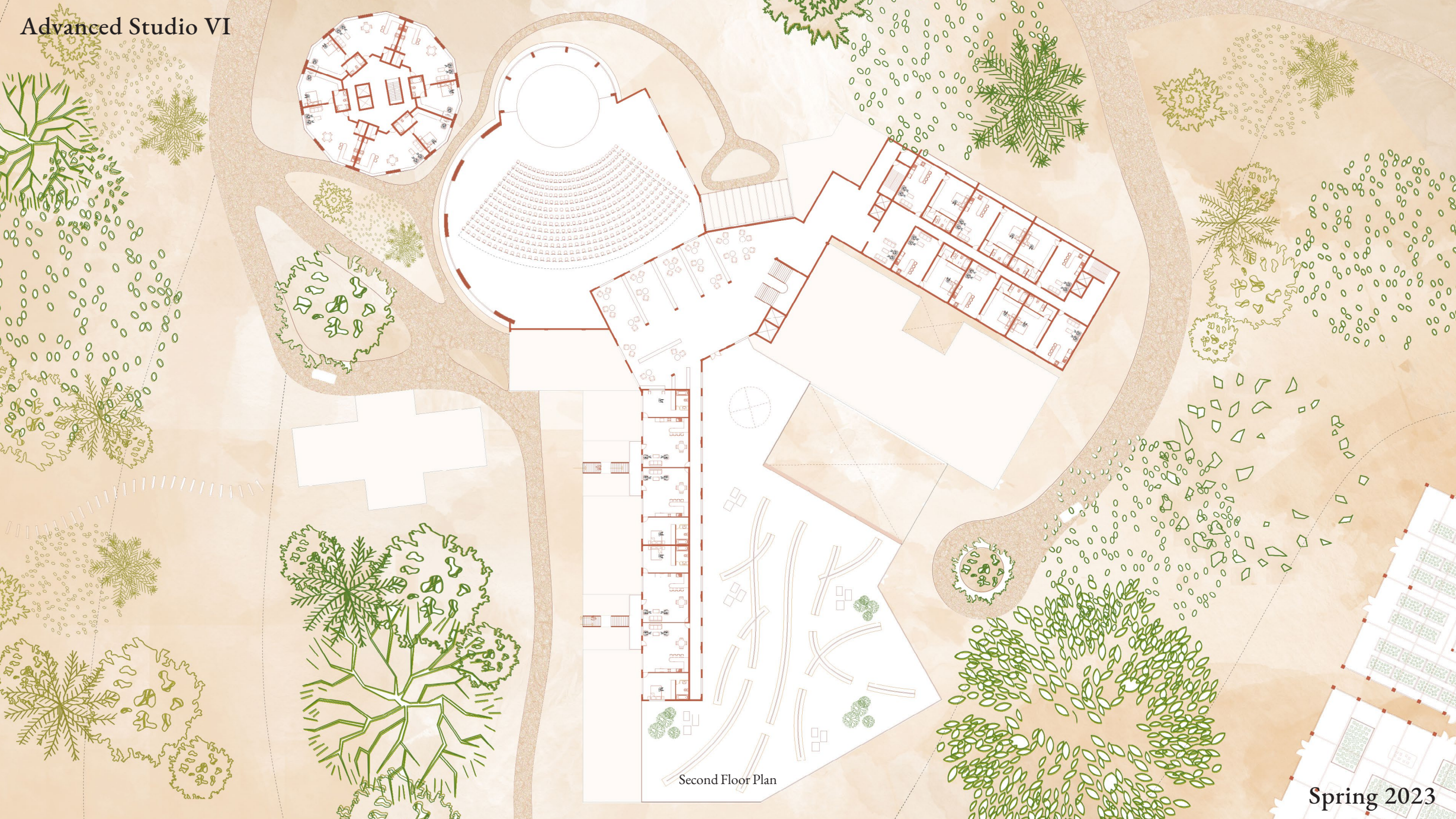
Advanced Studio VI

The programs offered by the initiative include lessons in beekeeping, agriculture, and orchard training, which will provide residents with the tools and techniques required to cultivate their own fresh produce. Additionally, swimming lessons will be provided to promote physical fitness and water safety, while driving classes will enable residents to improve their mobility and independence. Moreover, the program will also offer cooking classes to inspire healthy eating habits and culinary creativity, and wine preparation classes to educate residents on the art of wine-making. These programs will provide residents with opportunities to engage with their community and learn new skills that they can apply in their daily lives. By fostering a culture of learning and growth, the initiative seeks to create a dynamic and vibrant community that thrives on collective knowledge and mutual support.





First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



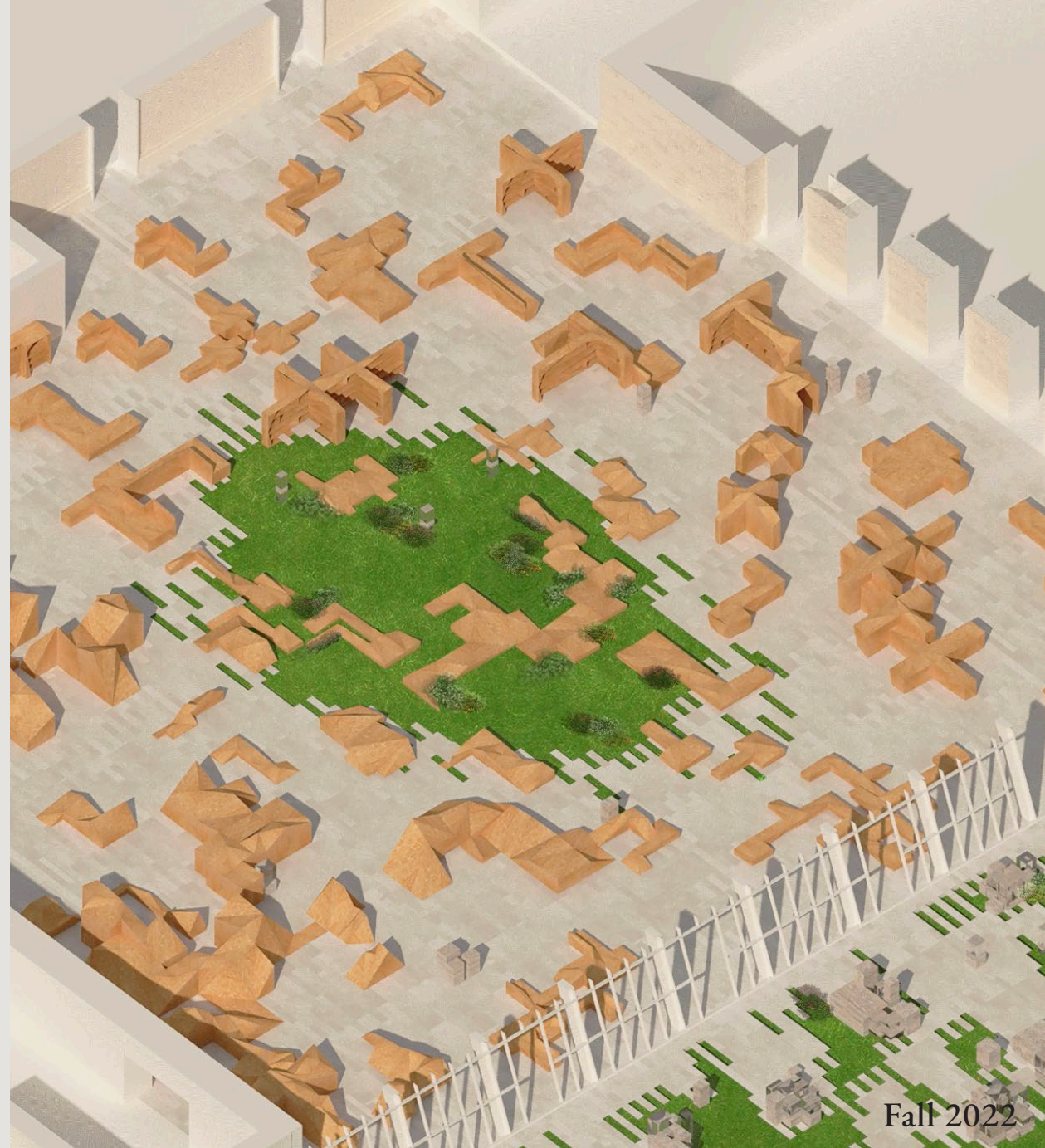
The Department of Research and Repatriation is the newest department at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its focus is to research the history of the objects that have been repatriated throughout the years in the MET's effort to build a more inclusive and equitable museum. Having gathered these objects through loans that are not always well-documented, the staff will research their origins. For the objects that are repatriated, we will research the objects that were lost and are now.



The Department of Research and Repatriation aims to work towards the repatriation of these objects that are unrightfully at a location outside of their homes. The Department challenges the current museological display strategies through several phases, while releasing the tension of the physical boundaries of the Met. The biggest aim of this project is to research the histories of the objects that have been collected throughout the years in the Met, one of the largest museum collections in the world. Having gathered these objects through ways that are not always ethical or lawful, the Met, and many other museums, have decontextualized, desensitized and devalued the objects that were, and are, sacred, ritualistic or highly valued originally.

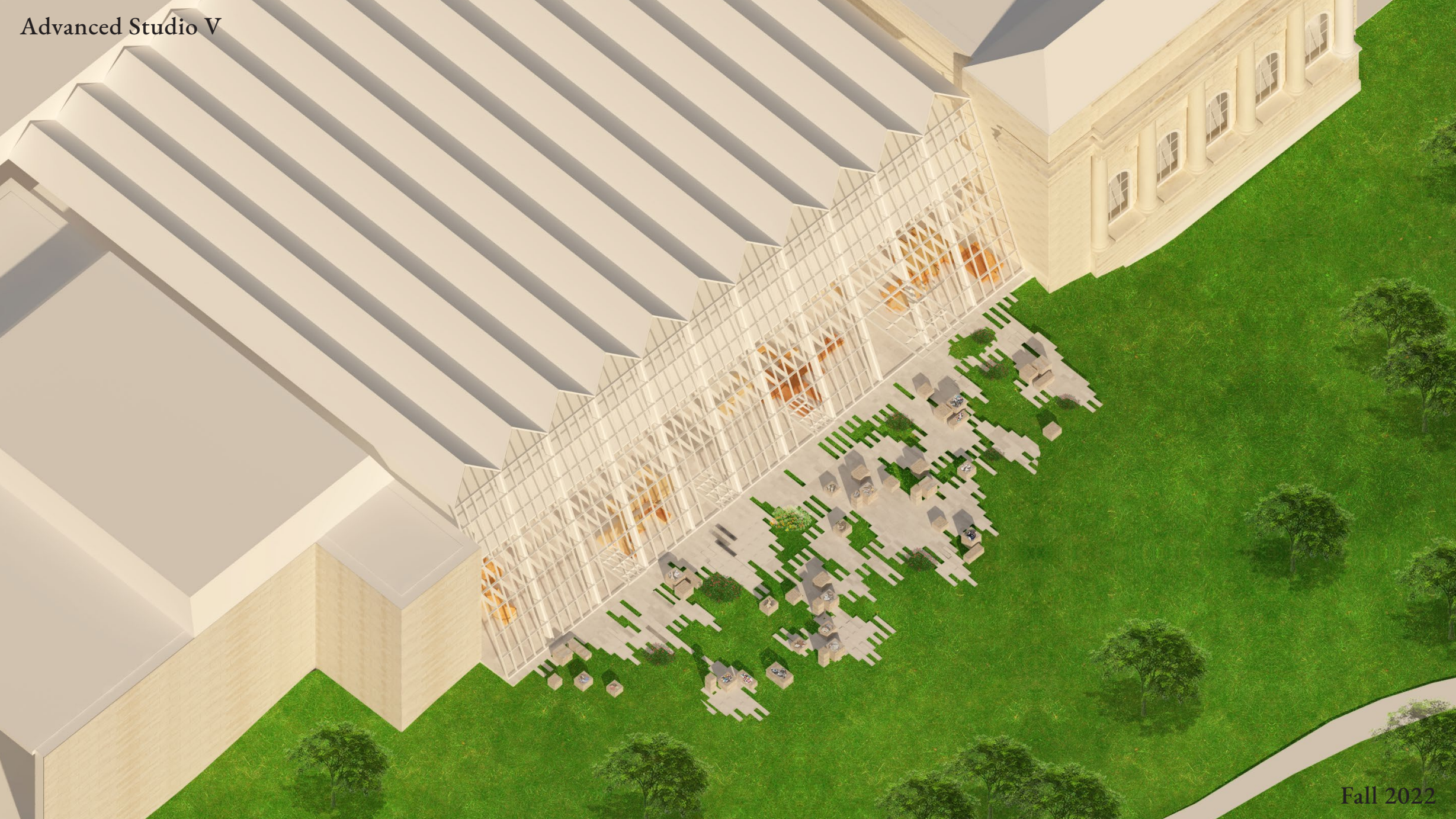
Advanced Studio V

The different programs take over the space where once was the Michael D. Rockefeller Wing. And the repatriation process, for this collection, is to happen in three phases. With each phase, the set of objects that need to be not in the Met, are sent to their home locations. At the end, the museum is left with the new Department and the stories that are left behind by the past presences of the repatriated objects. The structure that lives in this gallery, is a series of forms that are created by the footprints of the crates that are being used in the transportation of the objects, for their journey home. The unfolded boxes then dictate the shape of the intervention. The structure allows for activities to take place in its body, while remaining a reminder for the people to think about the stories and remember the oppression that these objects carried with them.



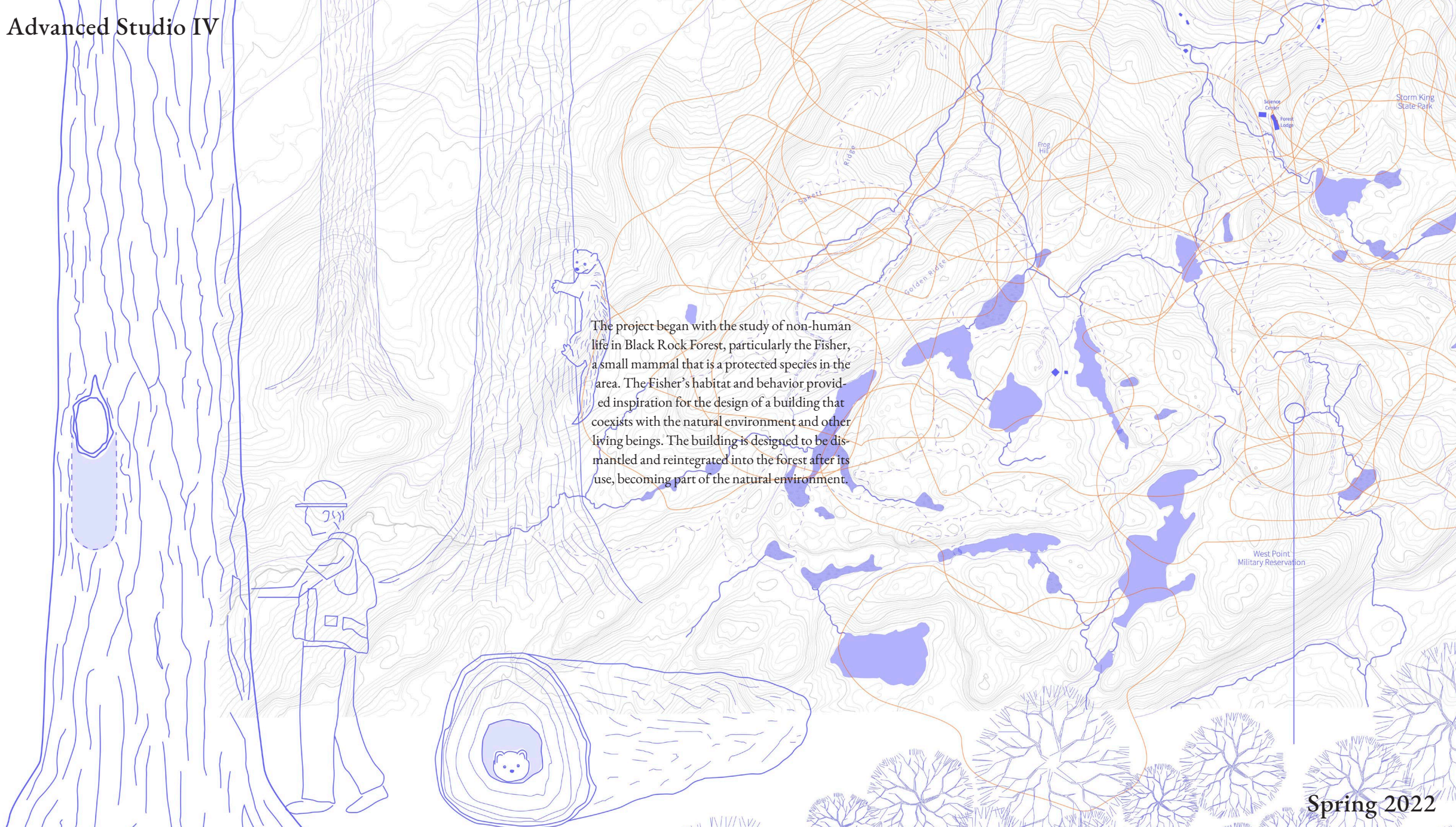


Phase 3 : Library & Exhibition Space





This project proposes a hybrid design of a timber manufacturing facility and an animal research center for Black Rock Forest, aiming to explore the harmonious integration of timber manufacturing with the natural environment. The project draws inspiration from the Fisher, a protected species in the forest, to develop a building that blends with nature and has a life cycle. The proposed design utilizes laminated veneer lumber (LVL) and waste heartwood to create an eco-friendly and minimally intrusive structure that houses the main programs of the facility.



The project began with the study of non-human life in Black Rock Forest, particularly the Fisher, a small mammal that is a protected species in the area. The Fisher's habitat and behavior provided inspiration for the design of a building that coexists with the natural environment and other living beings. The building is designed to be dismantled and reintegrated into the forest after its use, becoming part of the natural environment.



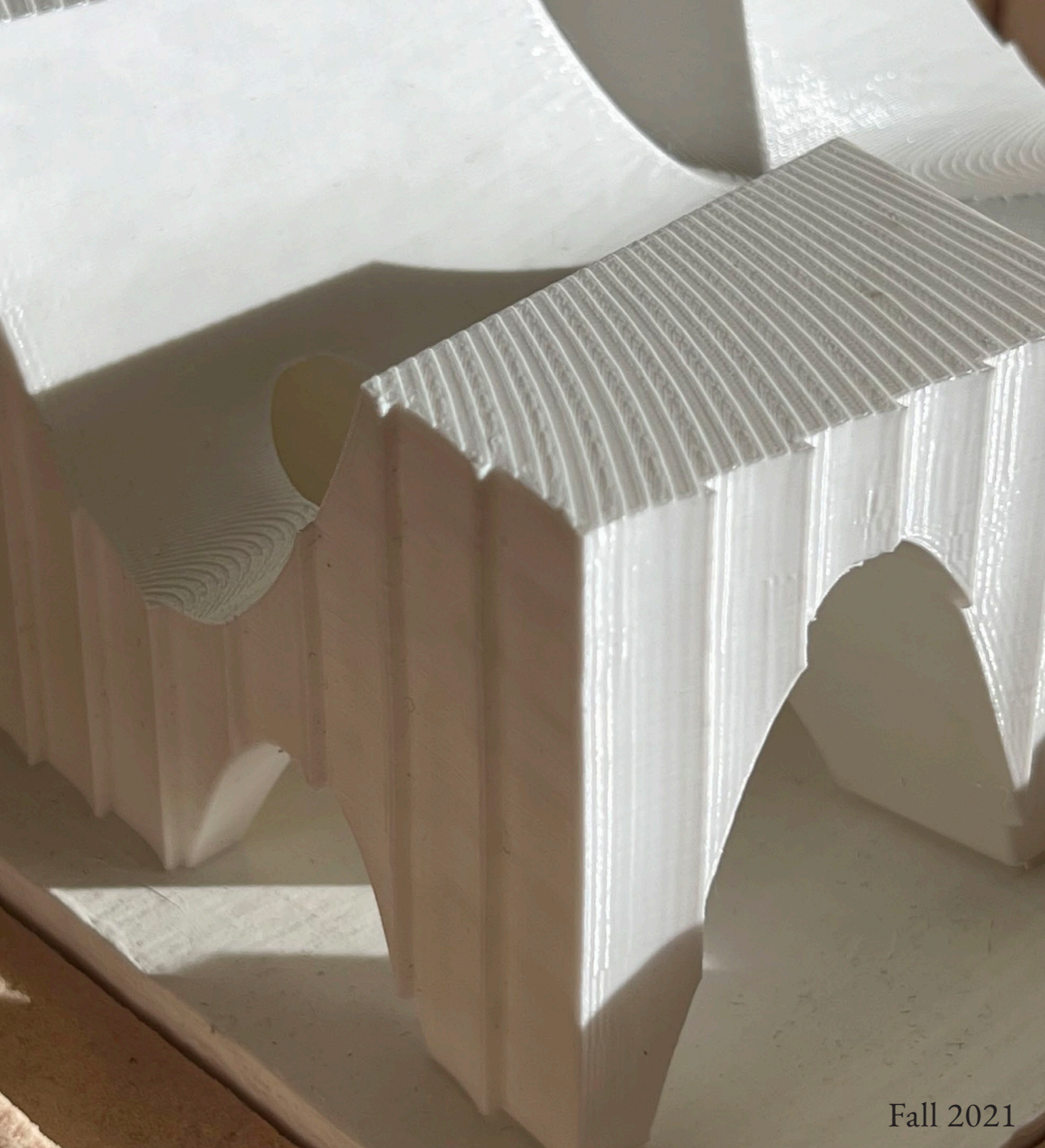
To minimize human intervention in nature, the building is designed to blend into the topography, with roofs touching adjacent ground and accessible from the surroundings. Spaces within the facility are loop-shaped, interconnected, and have varying heights to create openings for circulation and light. The facility comprises four main loops for a visitor center, factory, animal research lab, and dormitory for researchers and visitors. Overlapping parts at the center include circulation and common spaces such as a cafe and library. The visitor center and gallery space introduce the timber manufacturing and animal research programs and demonstrate their potential interconnectivity.

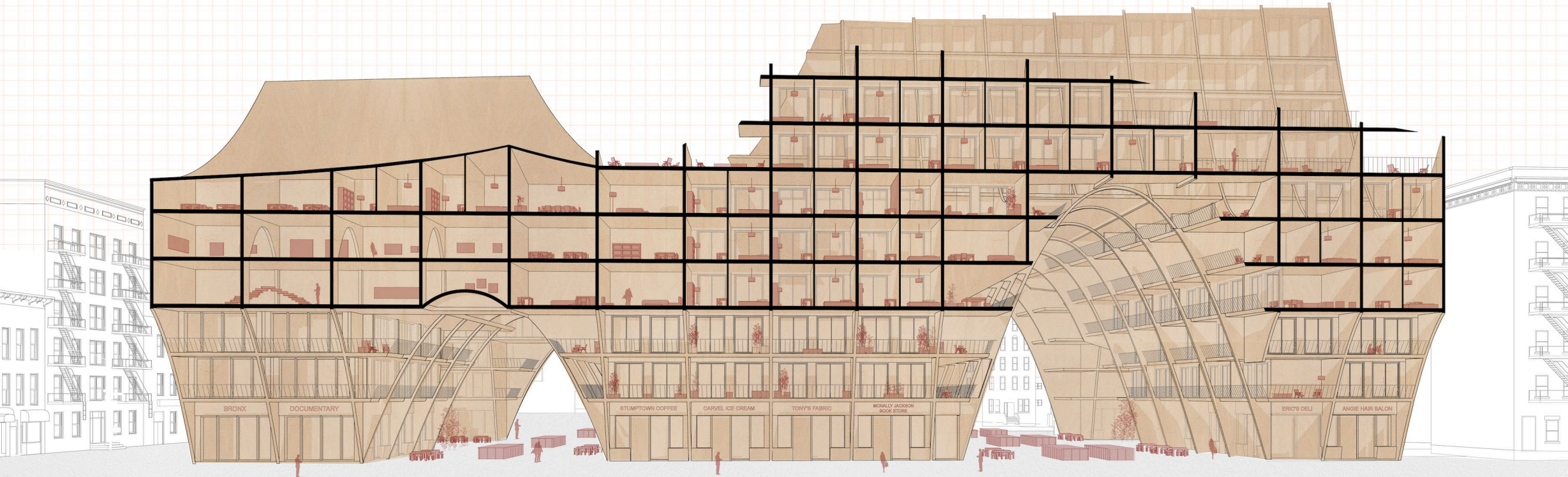


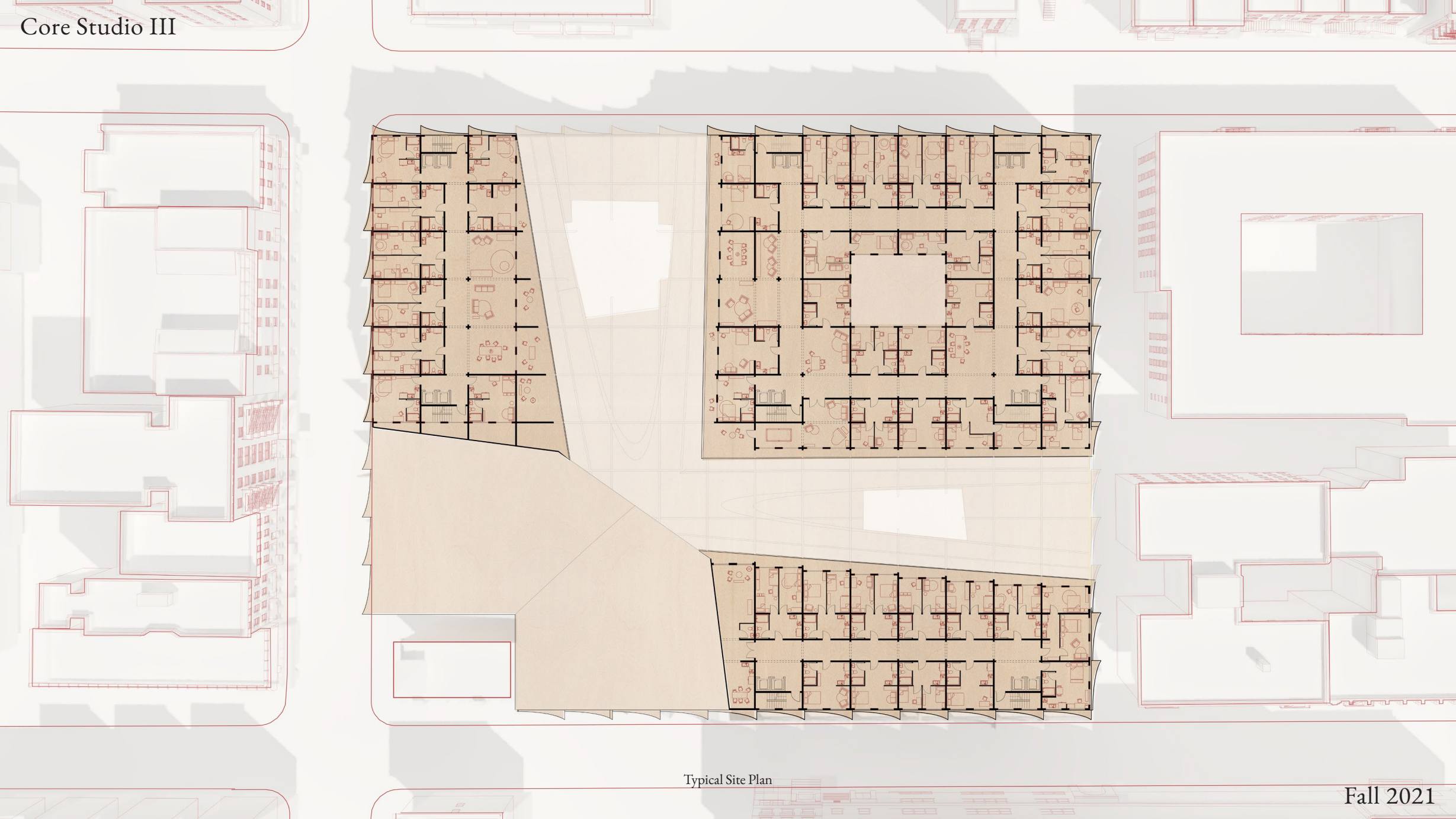


Bronx's population has increased rapidly in the last few years, but its cultural and residential development has been stagnant for a long time. The street is occupied by an immense amount of people and storefronts. Different cultures, people, buildings, and infrastructure are floating around without a thorough understanding of the Bronx's environmental context. To solve this, Bronx Market Hall is formed with several layers of the spatial program. The ground market street brings neighbors into the building, and the liveness of the market resonates with the residents on the upper floors. The urban market forms an armature for housing with the timber structure, and the building itself comprises a small scale of the city.

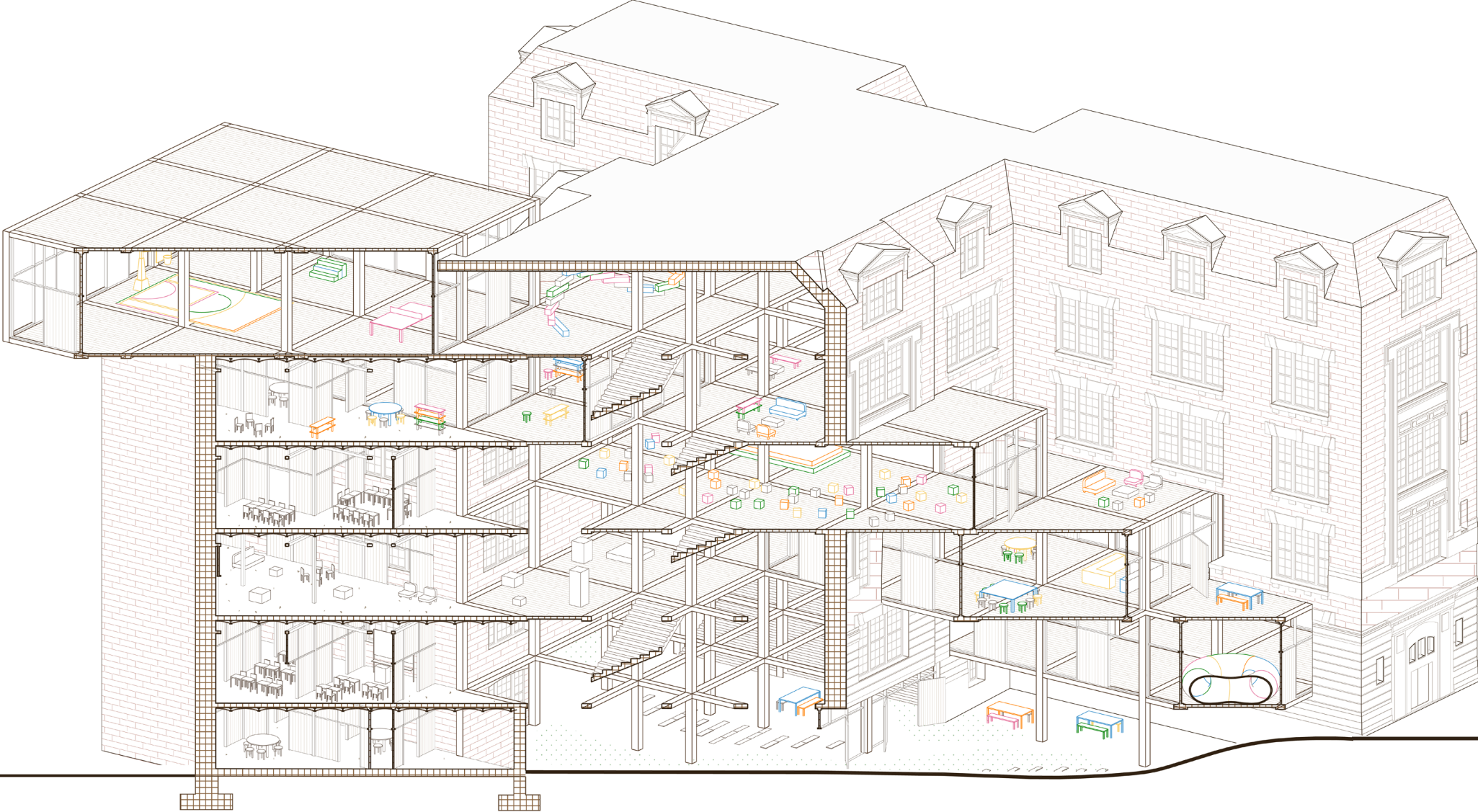
Core Studio III

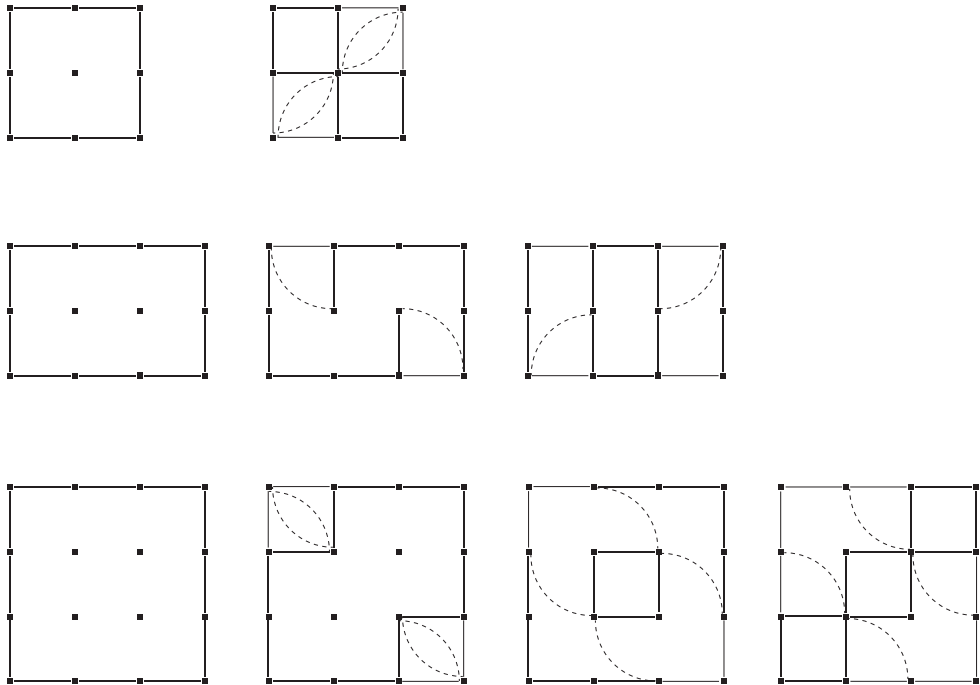




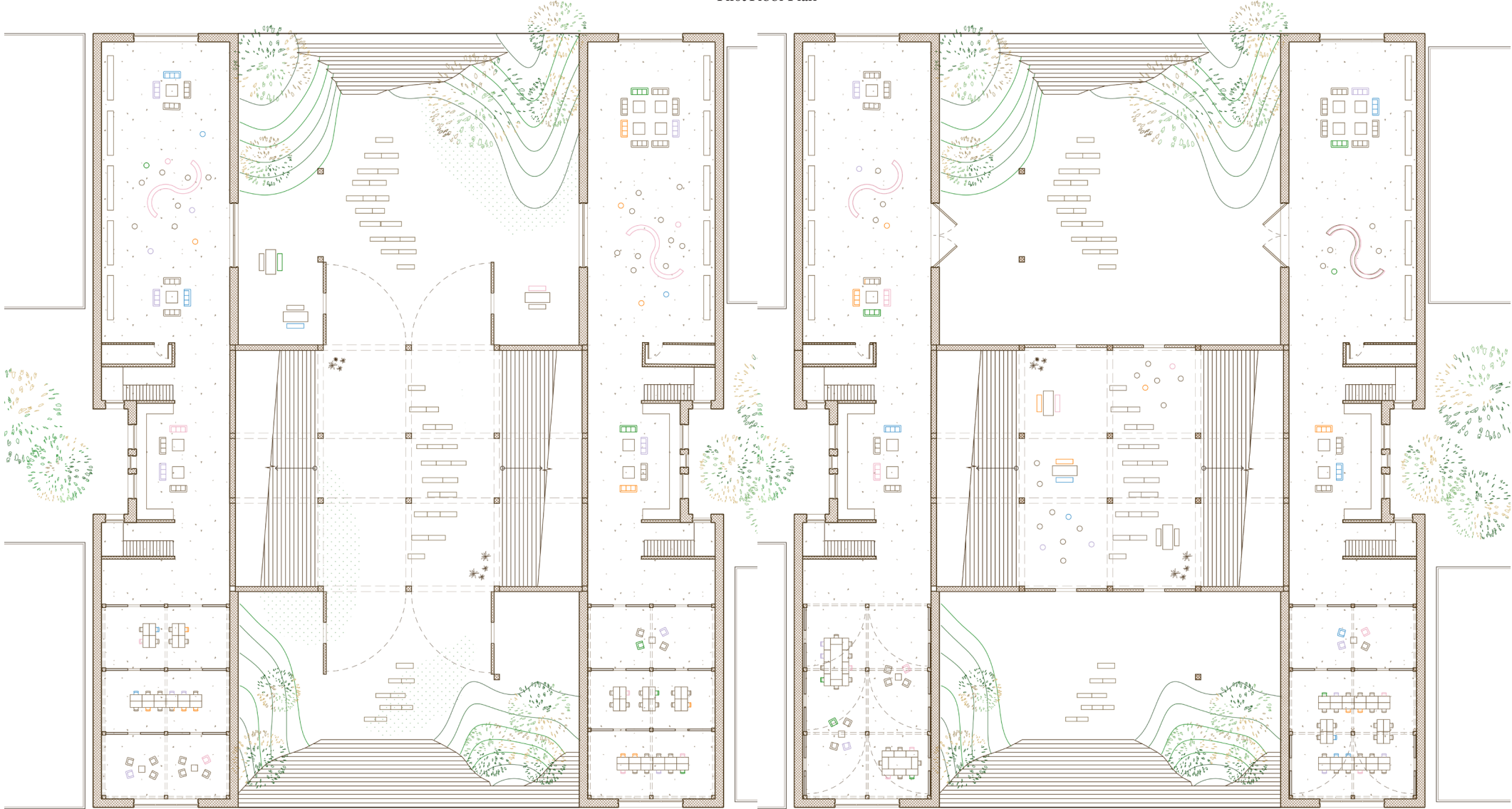


Typical Site Plan



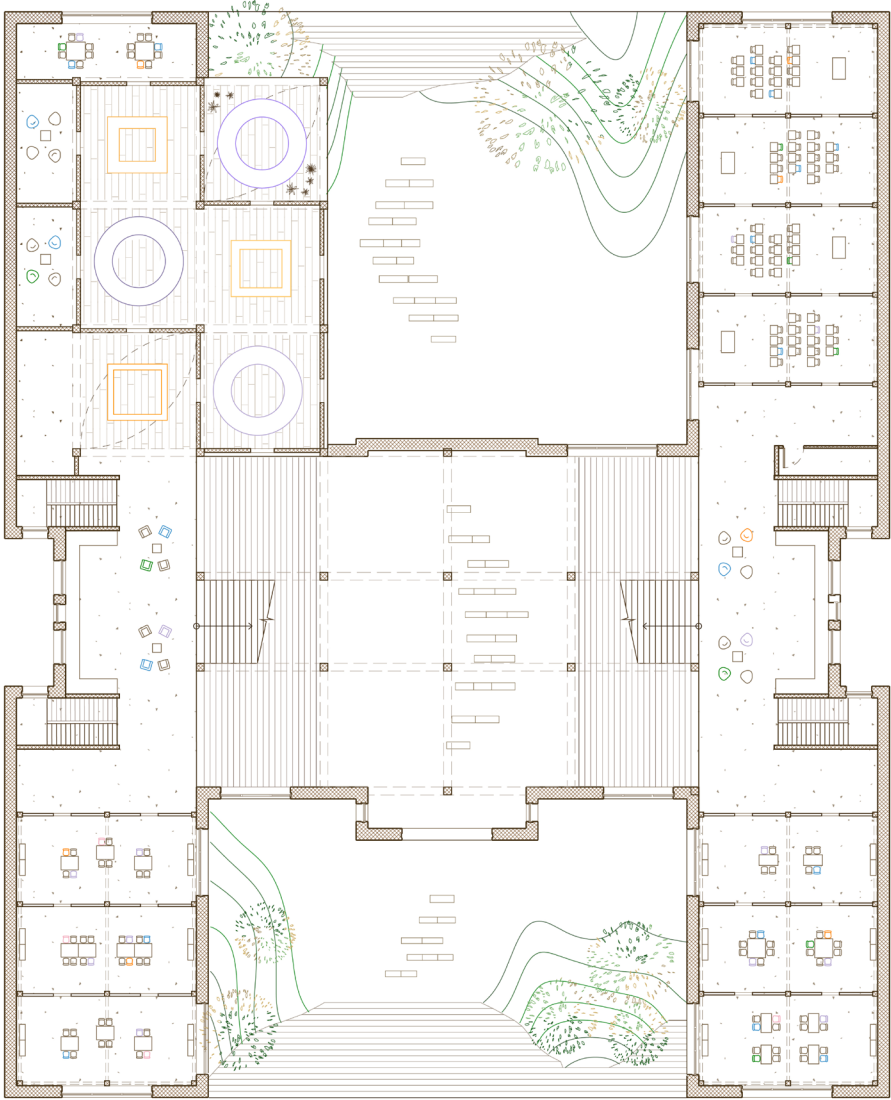


This project aims to ask questions regarding efficiency and the meaning of school spaces in future cities and education systems. The Boundless Grid School explores spatial and programmatic flexibilities: with a pivoting wall and grid system, the layout of the school can be changed daily according to a student-directed schedule. Allowing students to manage the processes of change blurs the boundaries between education and grounds for play, while simultaneously placing responsibility in students' hands.

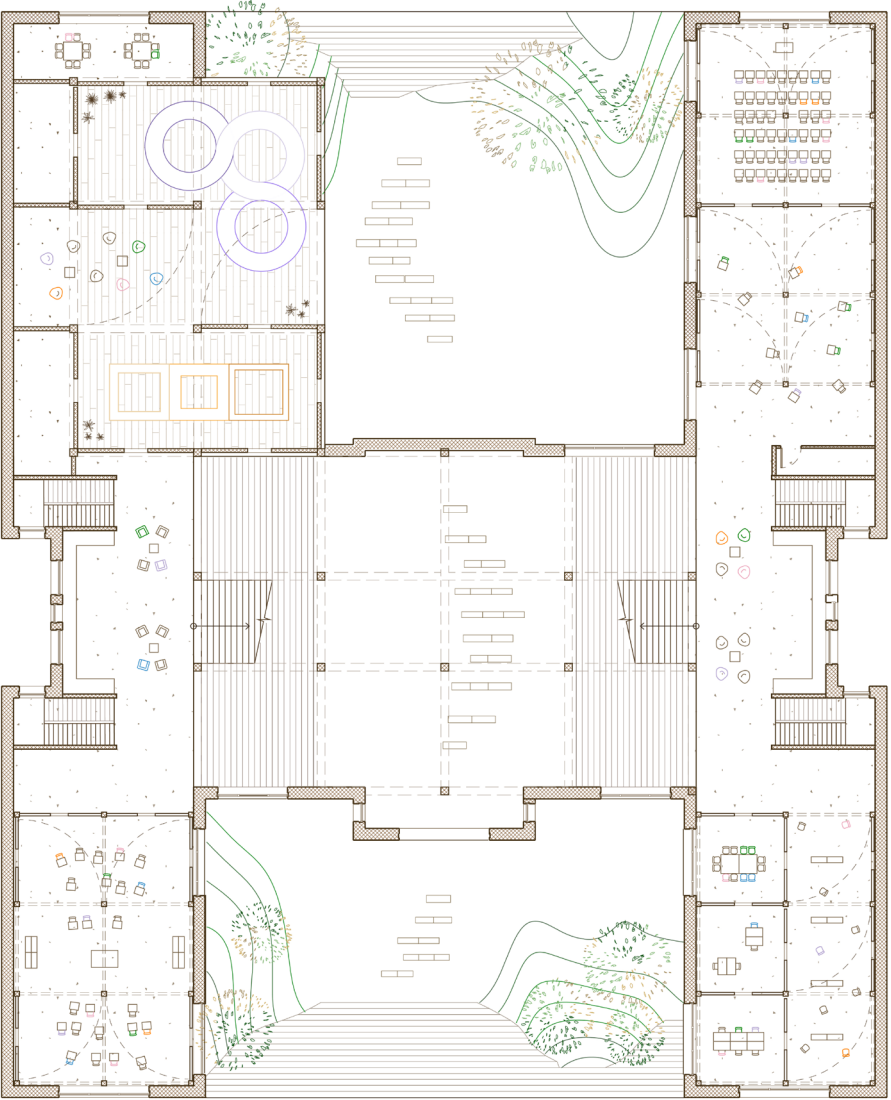


Morning

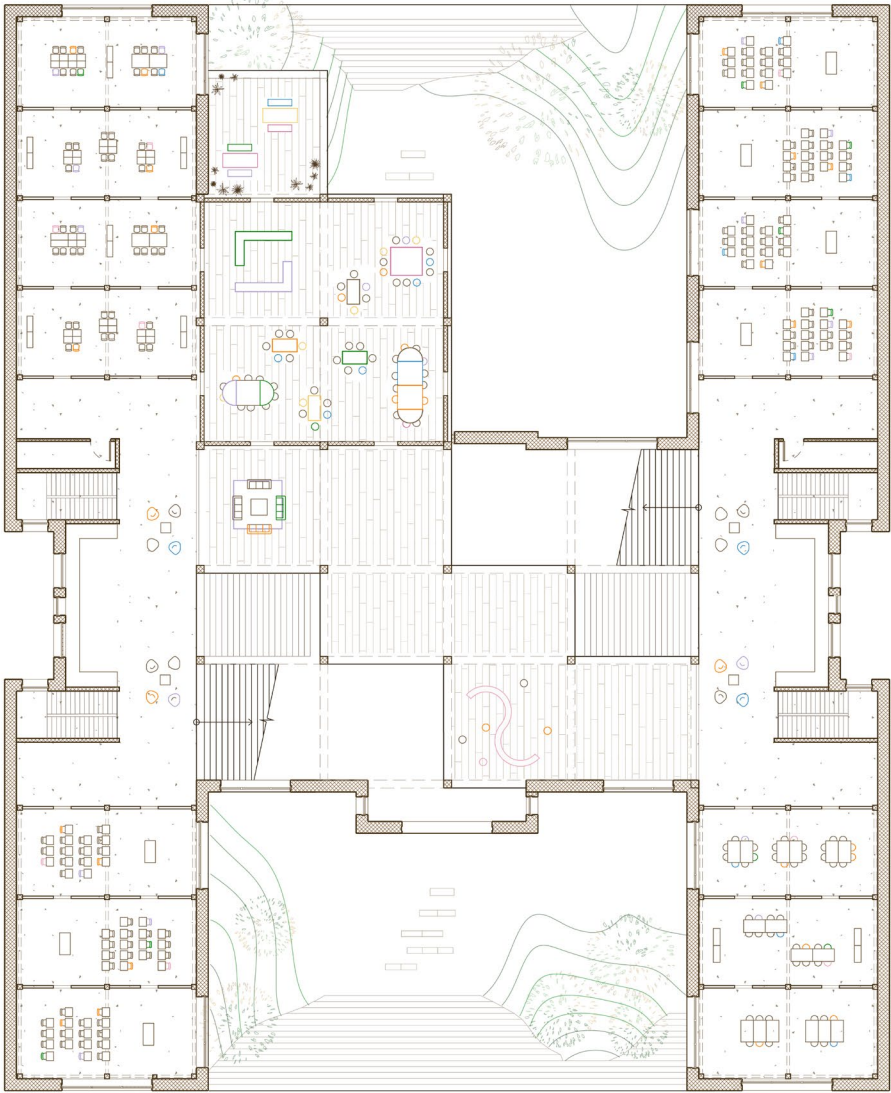
Afternoon



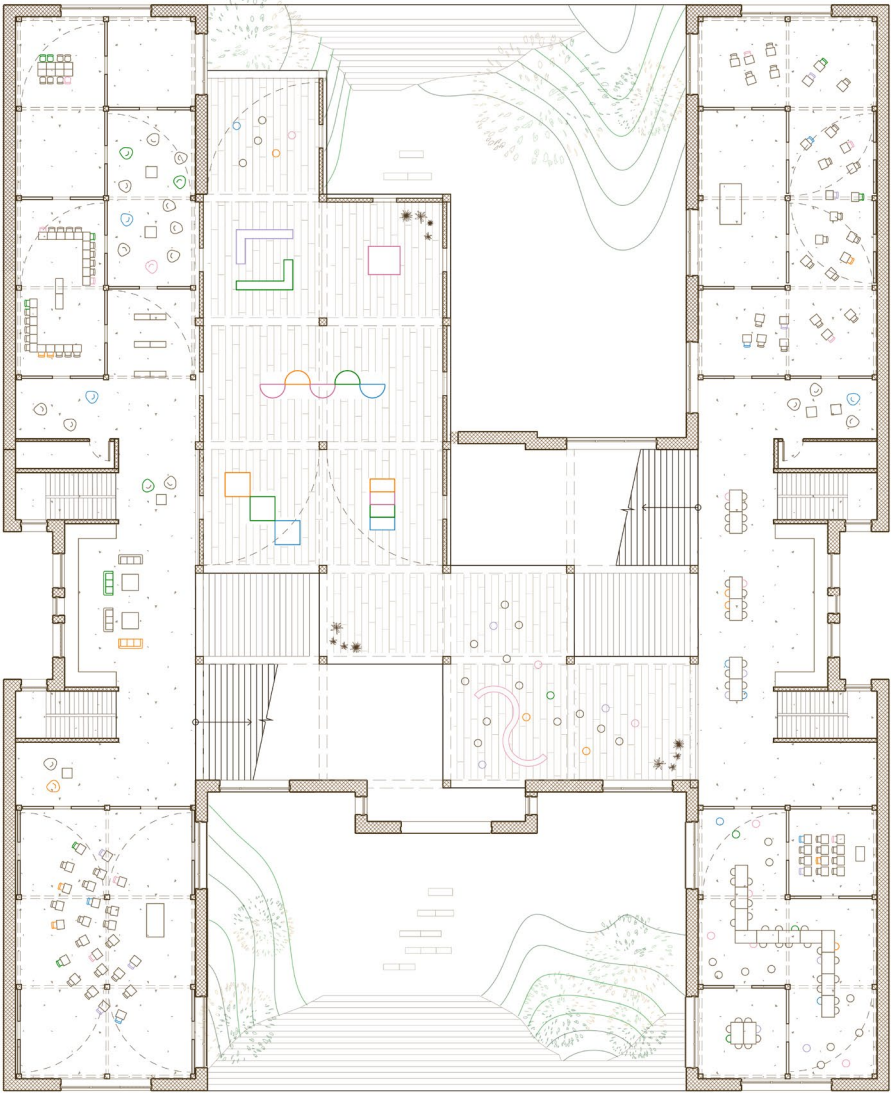
Morning



Afternoon

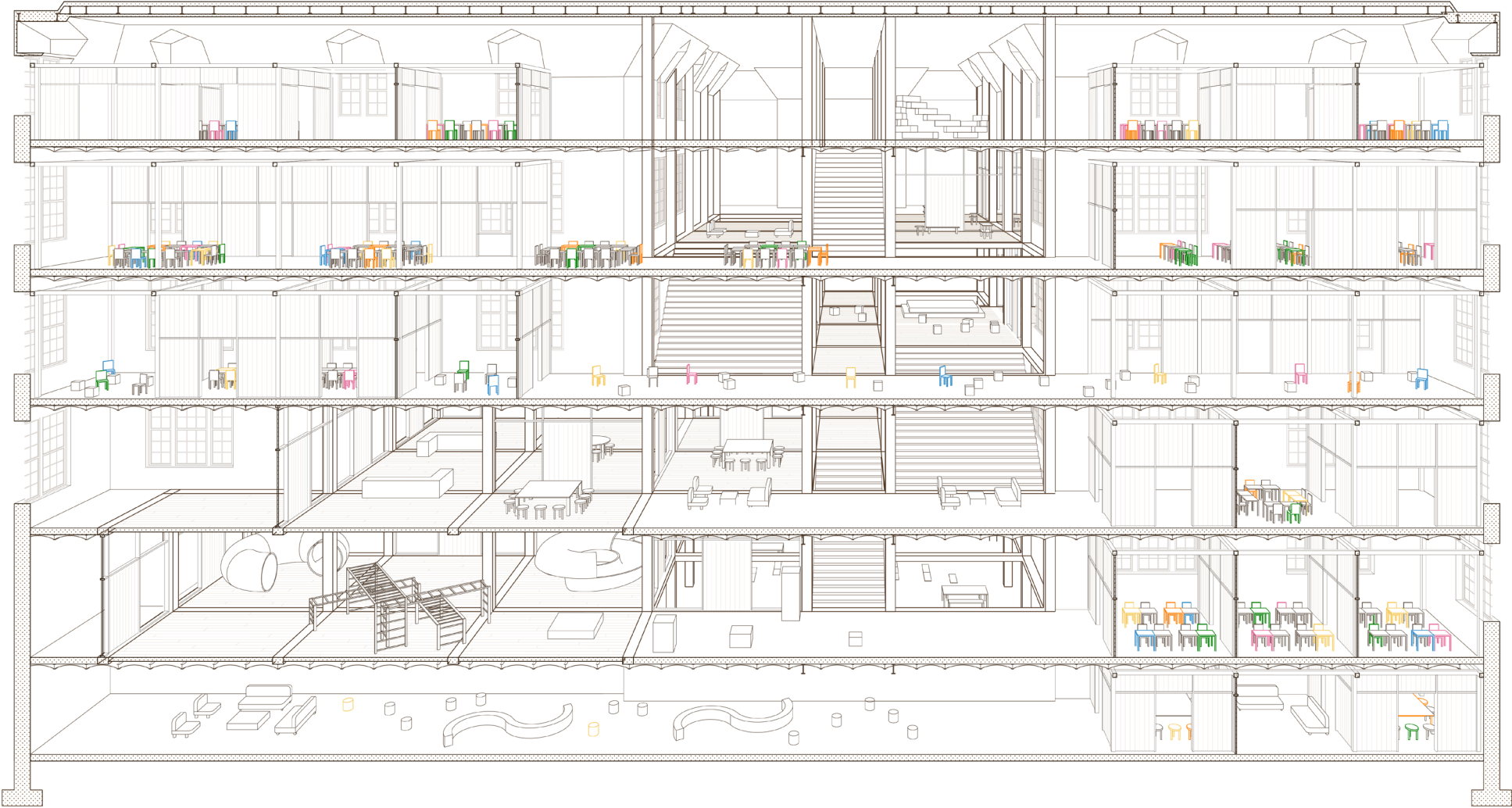


Morning



Afternoon

Core Studio III



This project is about bringing nature back to its original place, Mannhatta. Small interventions by nature are relieving a tension of New York City by providing community space between buildings.

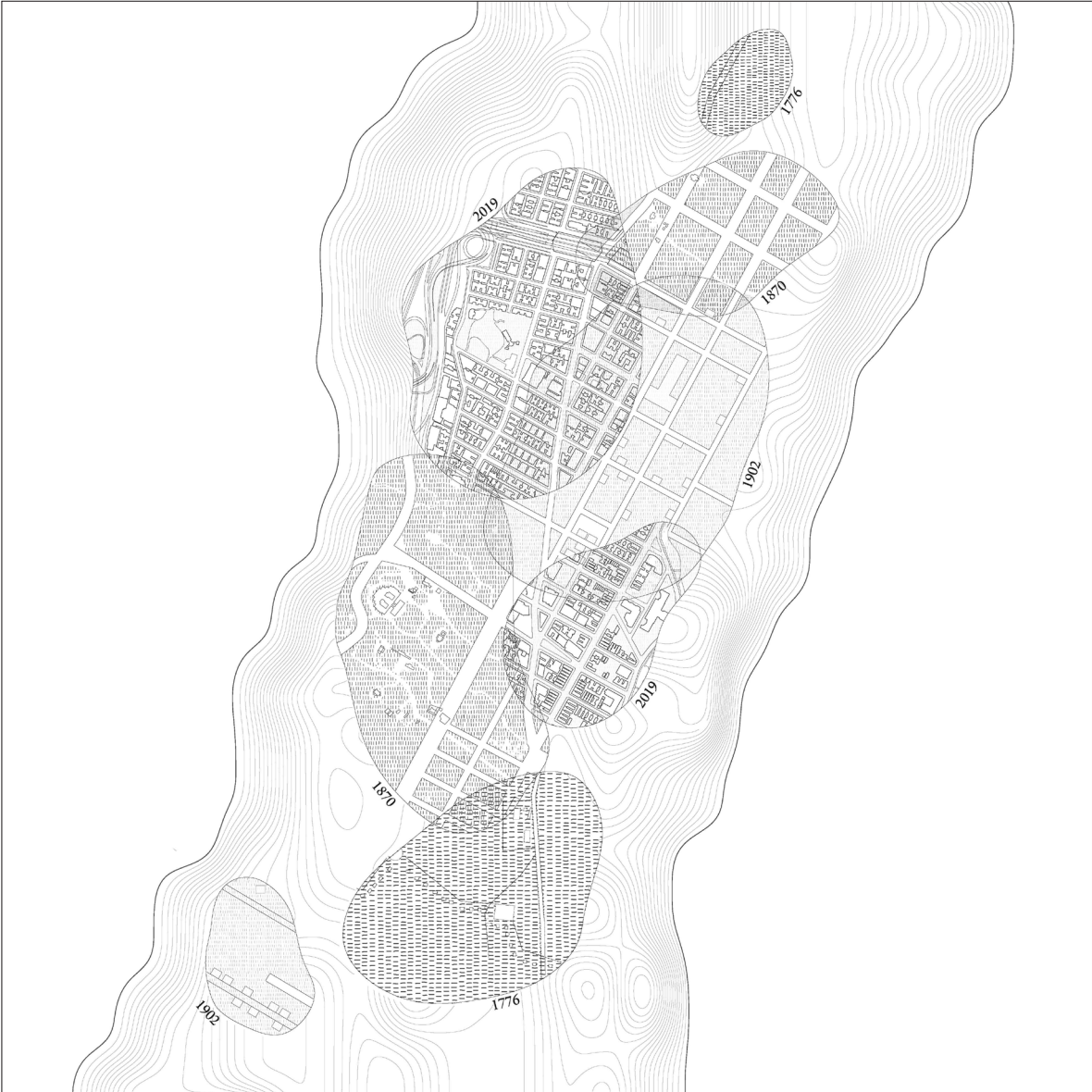
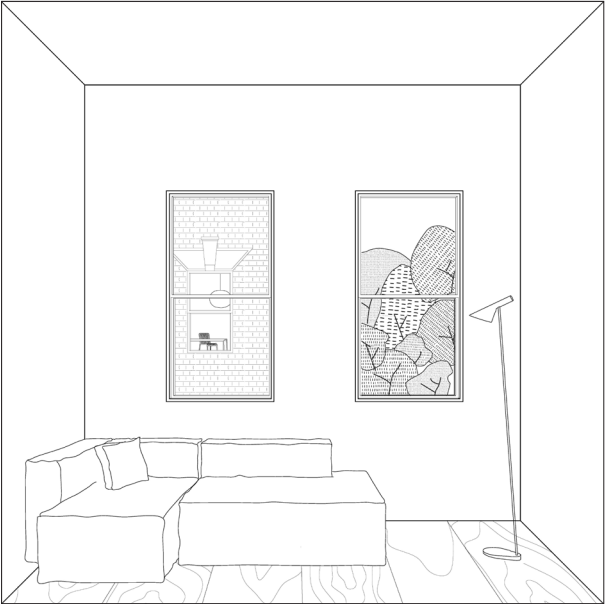


At the intersection of Mannhatta and Manhattan, a porous limbo moment emerges, creating a window and space where the past and present coexist. This porous space also cultivates new connections with surrounding structures.



The relationship between nature and man-made spaces has rapidly evolved since the land was first conquered in 1776. In an effort to slow down this progression, this project explores opportunities for learning how to coexist with nature in today's context, while raising awareness for the next generation.









Robert Venturi's Vanna Venturi House is one of the representative buildings of postmodern architecture in the 20th century. It has traditionally been studied on its facade. In contrast, this project took an approach from the interior to dismantle the Venturi House. Including the chimney at the center of the house, all void spaces in the house are represented by individual blocks. The interior's decorative shape of walls and ceilings make every block piece a geometric shape. The transparency of each piece is determined by how much it contributes to the spatial shape.

thank
you