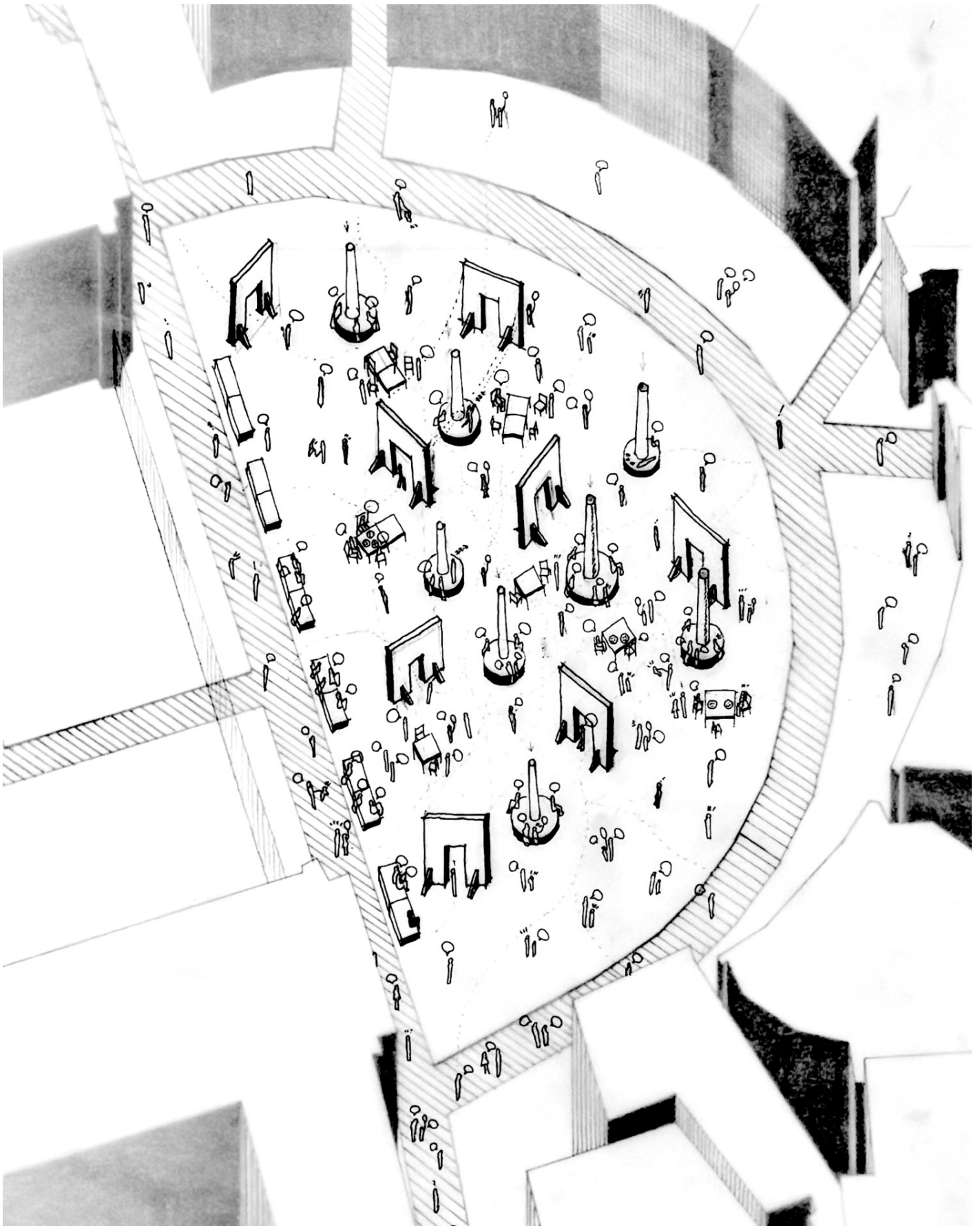




JUNSEONG PARK
SELECTED WORK

2021 - 2026

PROFILE

I investigate how urban systems, existing structures, and patterns of human behavior can be translated into architectural strategies. Through mapping, spatial observation, and constructive intervention, my work seeks to introduce new forms of collective use within dense and regulated urban conditions.

EDUCATION

École Nationale Supérieure d'Art de Dijon
Exchange Program in Spatial Design

Spring 2025
Dijon, France

Korea National University of Arts
Bachelor of Architecture, 4th/5th year - RIBA Part 1 validated

2021 – present
Seoul, South Korea

EXPERIENCE

Dominique Perrault Architecture (DPA)
Architectural Internship

June 2025 – Dec 2025
Paris, France

Participated in international competitions in Annecy, Lausanne, Madrid, and Seoul. Produced detailed 3D models and volumetric studies using Rhino, QGIS, and Python-based workflows. Contributed to urban analysis, spatial concepts, and competition graphics.

SeoulGaok
Researcher

July 2026 – present
Seoul, South Korea

SeoulGaok is a real-estate development platform that connects landowners, investors, financial partners, architects, and developers.

Oneleven
Co-founder (Product / UX / Service Design)

2023 – present
Seoul, South Korea

Product and user-experience development for a portable battery rental service.

AWARDS

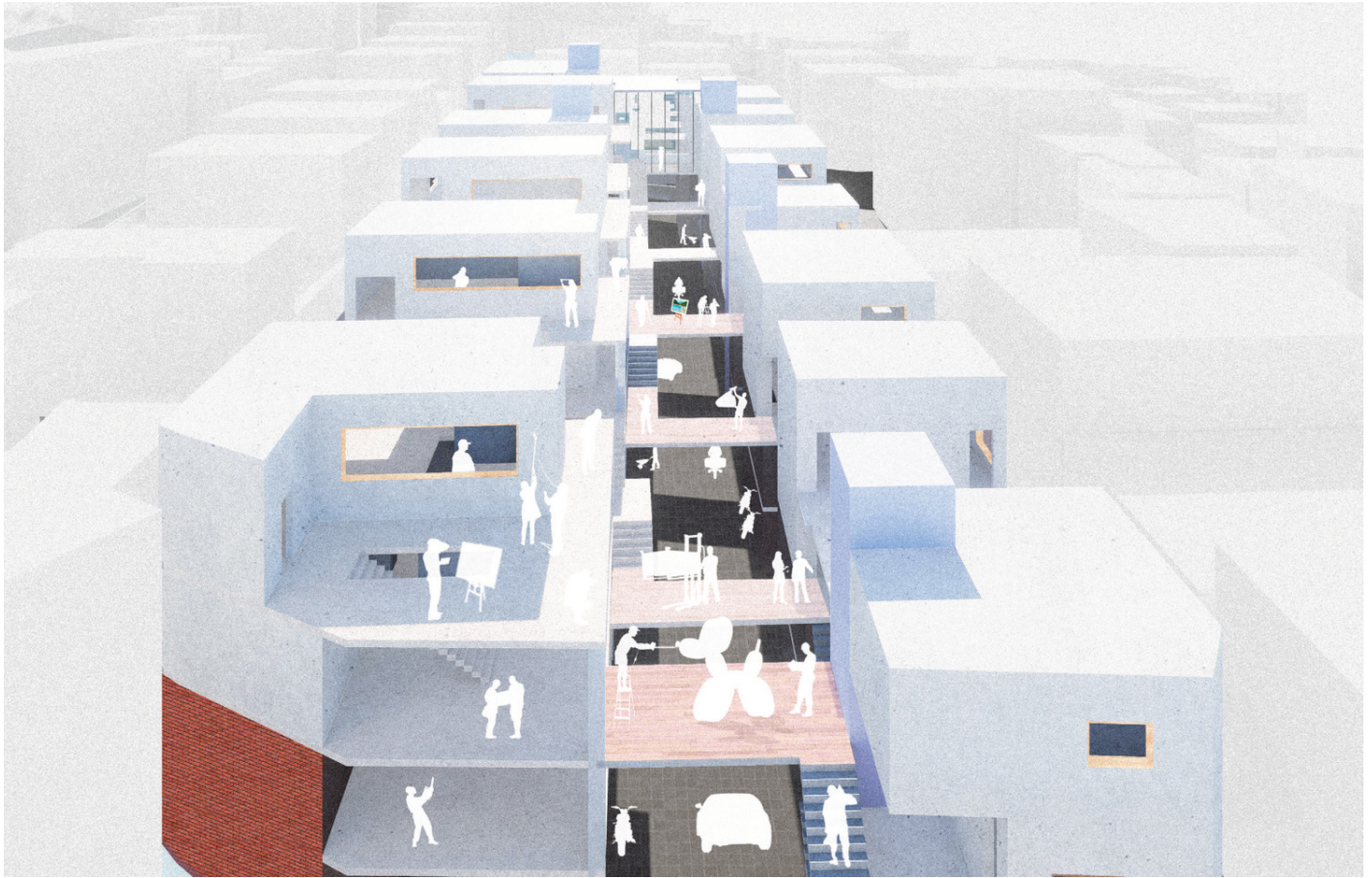
2024 IF DESIGN STUDENT AWARDS (SHORTLIST)
Urban Emergency Kit

SKILLS

Modeling & concept: Rhino 3D / Grasshopper
Rendering & visualization: V-Ray / D5 Render
Graphics & layout: Photoshop / Illustrator / InDesign
Territorial analysis: QGIS

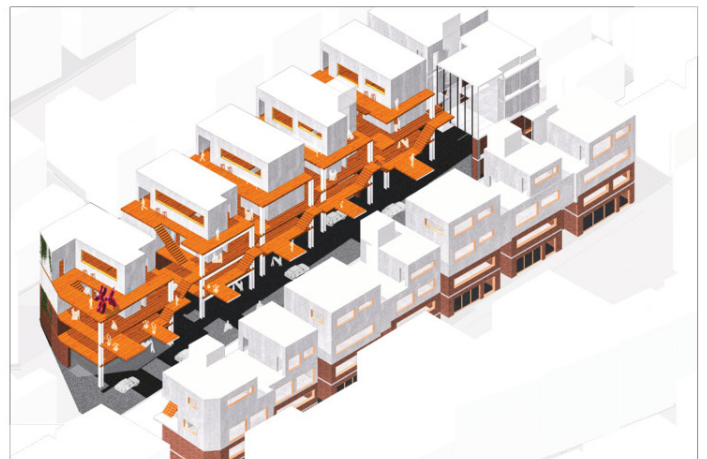
01. Beyond Manufacturing

ACADEMIC PROJECT (THIRD YEAR)

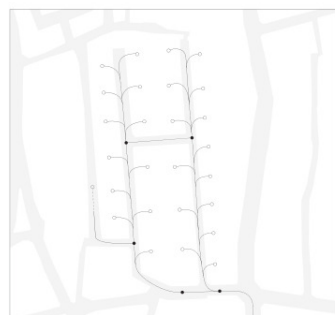


Isometric view of the project "Beyond Manufacturing"

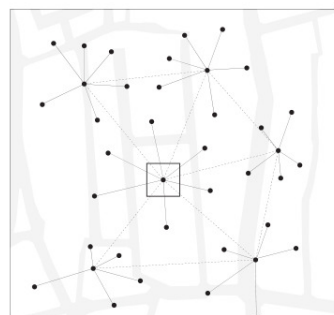
Changsin-dong, in Seoul, hosts one of the city's most complex informal textile production networks. Thousands of small workshops, cutting rooms, and sewing units are embedded in narrow alleys of 3 to 5 meters, forming a dense and fragmented urban fabric. This activity is supported by a continuous motorcycle logistics system that daily connects the Dongdaemun wholesale market to the neighborhood, ensuring the rapid circulation of materials and finished products. With the gradual decline of textile production, vacant lots appear and logistics flows become disorganized, revealing a fragile urban structure. It operates as a rigid, linear, and hierarchical arborescent system—historically efficient, yet poorly adaptable today. This spatial configuration limits the neighborhood's capacity to absorb the economic, social, and productive mutations transforming Seoul's contemporary industrial landscape.



Axonometric Drawing

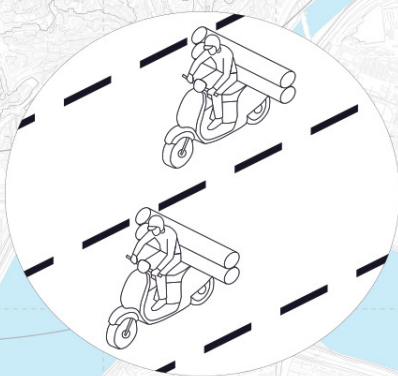


A. Arborescent Structure

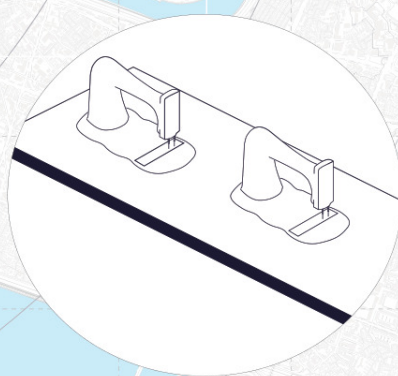


B. Rhizomatic Structure

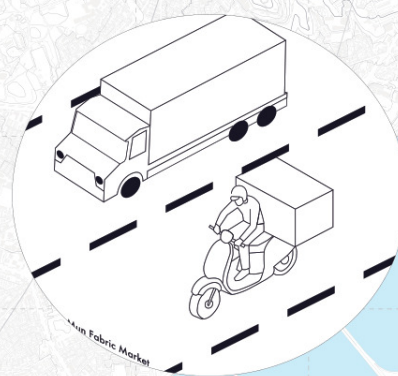
The project proposes a transition toward a polycentric "rhizome" model capable of reconnecting dispersed production nodes. Six adjacent plots are consolidated into a single urban unit, releasing a central public void and linking existing structures through footbridges. A stratified architectural strategy articulates public space, light production, and flexible programs, enabling progressive adaptation to changing uses.



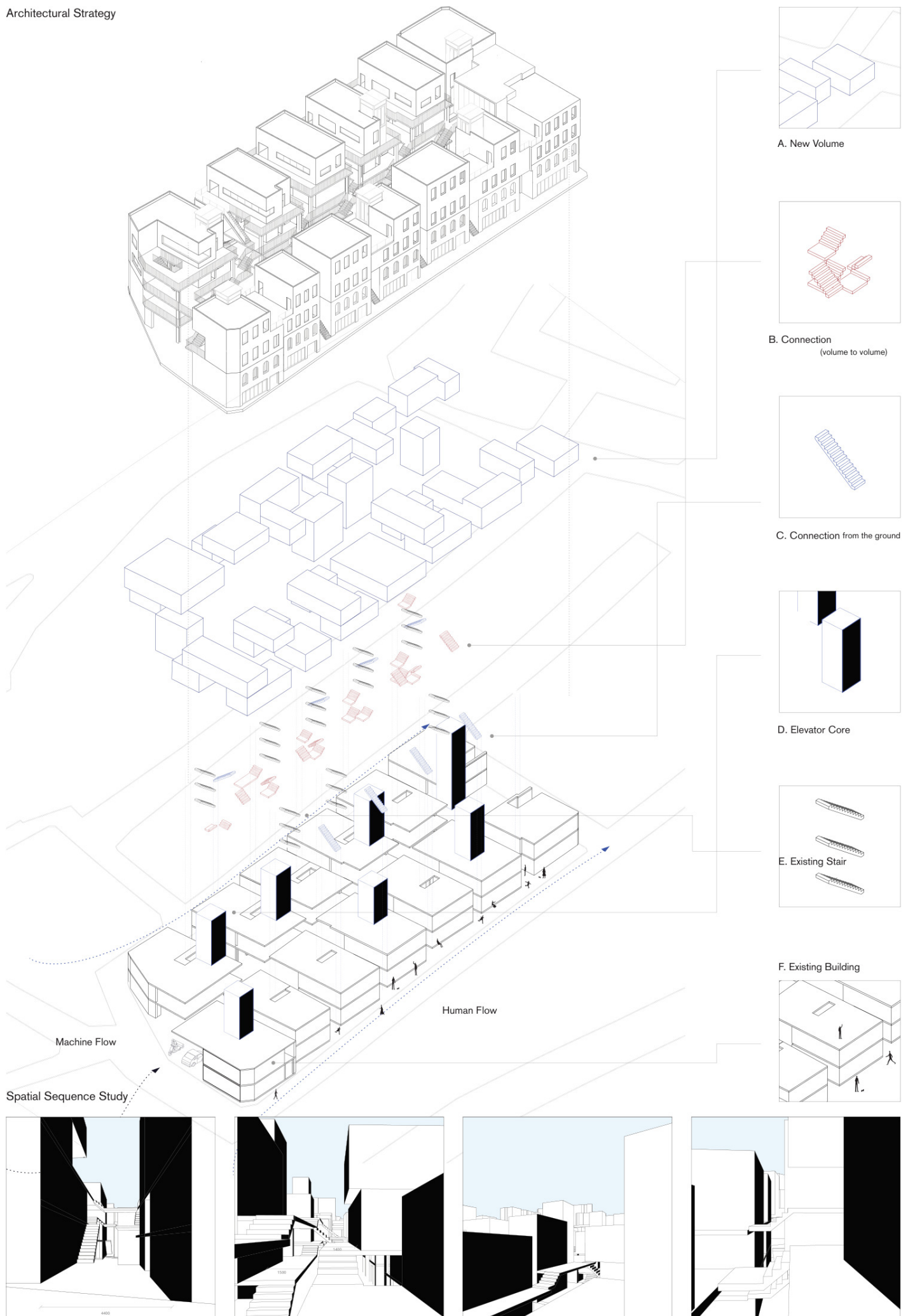
A. Delivery to Changsin



B. Sewing Workshop in Changsin



C. Finishing and Delivery to DDM





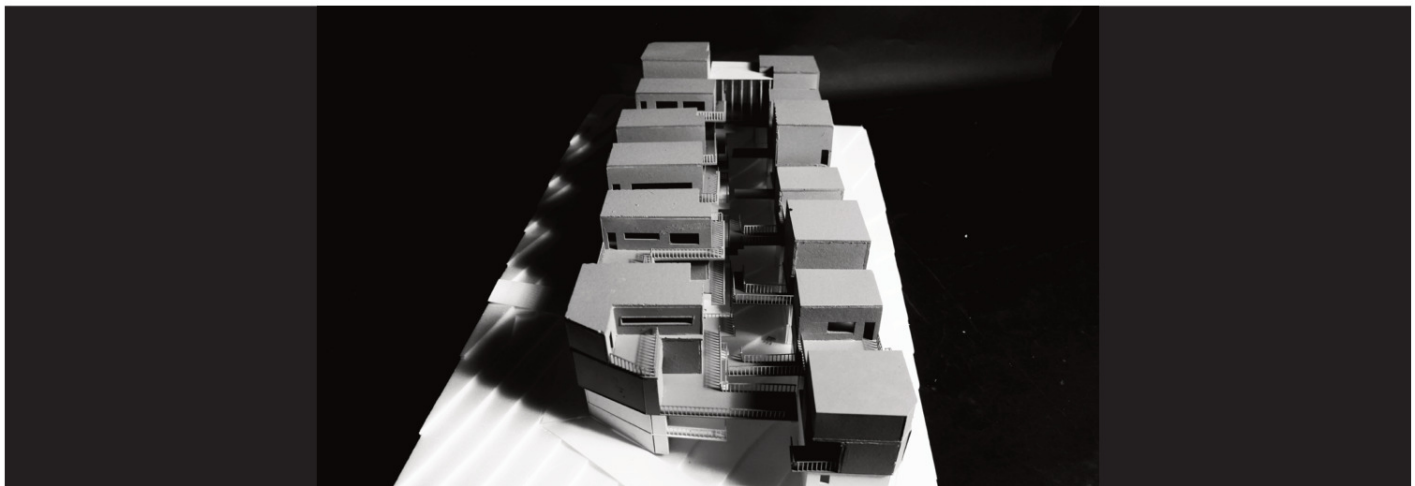
Ground Floor Plan



1st Floor Plan



2nd Floor Plan



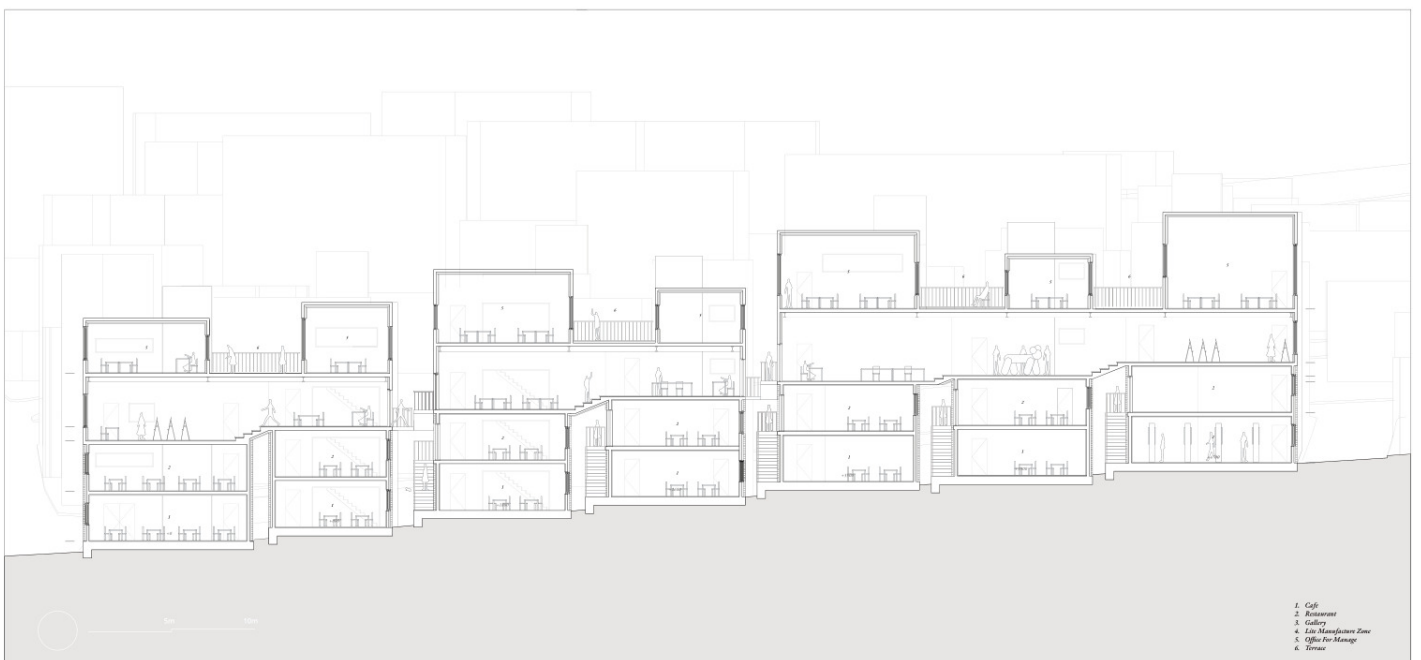
Model 1:100



Elevation A-A'



Elevation B-B'



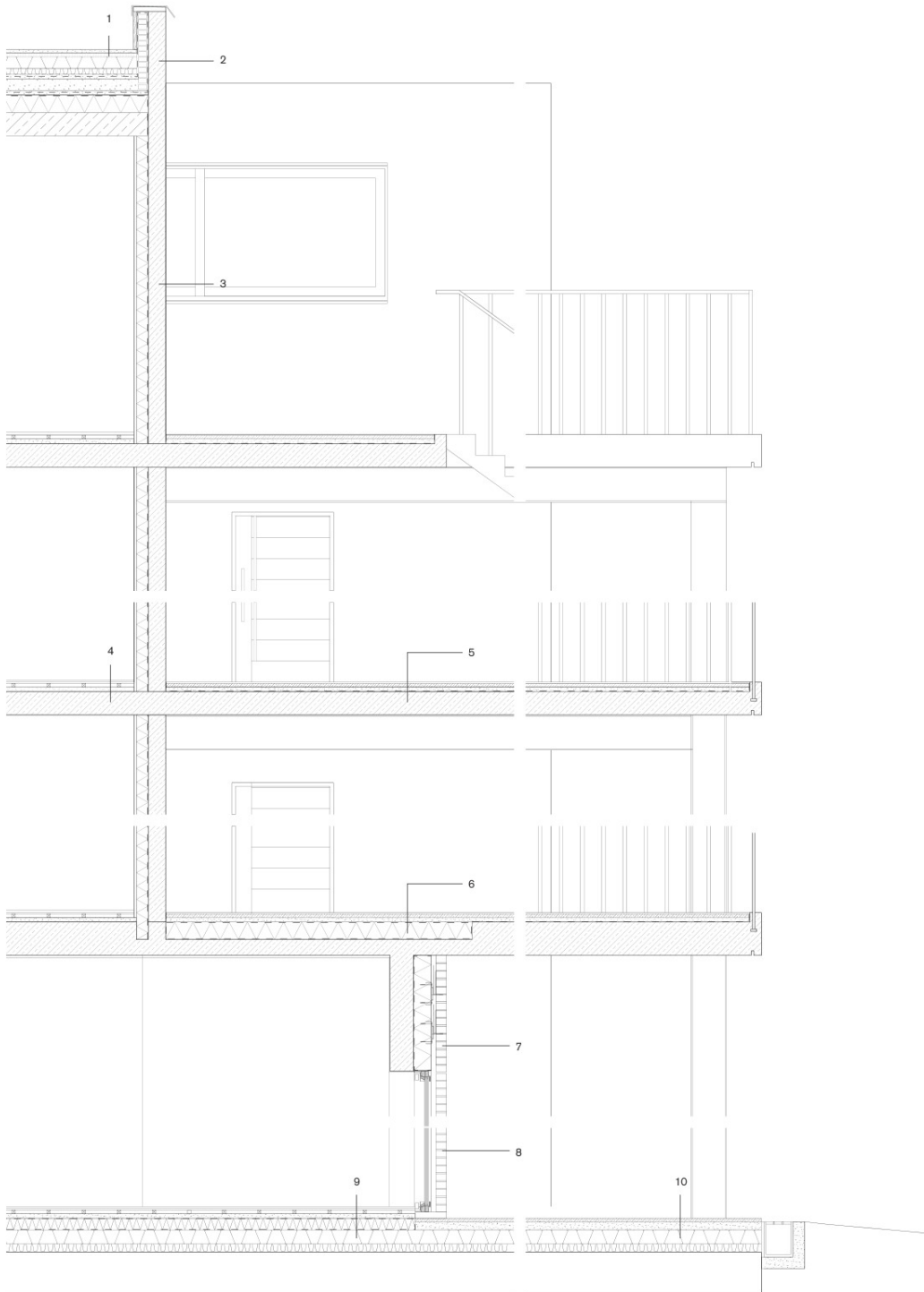
Section A-A'



Perspective — Interior Spaces for Producers



Perspective — New Rhizomatic Organization of Changsin-dong



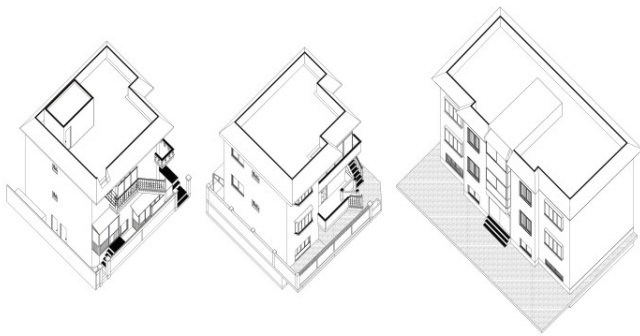
1. Rooftop Construction
 - THK30 granite
 - THK40 cement bedding mortar
 - Protection layer
 - Drainage layer
 - Filter fabric on drain board
 - Liquid waterproofing
 - Concrete (root-resistant)
 - Waterproofing system
 - EPS insulation 150
 - Concrete 200
2. Parapet Construction
 - THK30 granite
 - Cement mortar
 - THK20 liquid waterproofing
 - 0.5B cement bricks
 - Bedding mortar
 - Waterproofing system
3. Concrete Wall Construction
 - Gypsum board 10
 - EPS insulation 100
 - Waterproof sheet 40
 - Concrete 150
4. Floor Construction
 - Finish wood 20
 - Waterproof plywood 10
 - Timber 30 x 30
 - Plain concrete 40
 - Concrete 290
5. Outdoor Floor Construction - 1
 - Steel railing
 - THK30 granite
 - Plain concrete 40
 - Leveling layer
 - Waterproof sheet
 - Concrete 290
6. Outdoor Floor Construction - 2
 - THK30 granite
 - Plain concrete 40
 - Leveling layer
 - Waterproof sheet
 - EPS insulation 150
 - Concrete 100
7. Brick Wall Construction
 - Brick 190 x 90 x 50
 - Steel support 40
 - Insulation 100
 - Concrete 150
8. Window Construction
 - Timber/aluminium Frame,
 - Double Glazing (Sliding)

02. Semi-Basement Follies

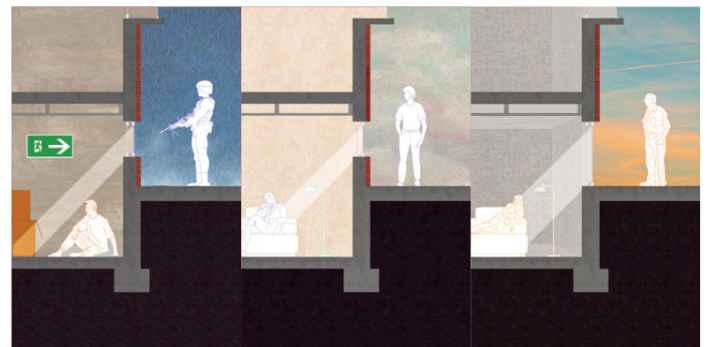
JUNGLIM COMPETITION / COLLABORATIVE PROJECT (LEAD DESIGNER, MADE ALL GRAPHICS)



Perspective of Semi-Basement Follies



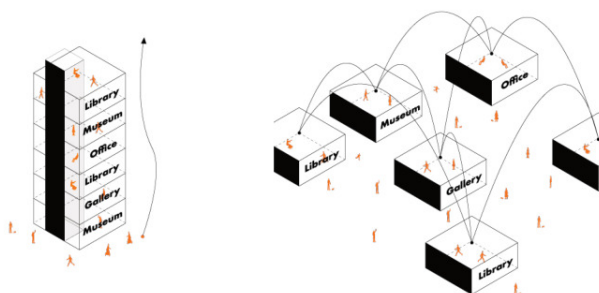
Existing Building in Gwanak-gu, Seoul (built between 1970 and 1990)



1970'

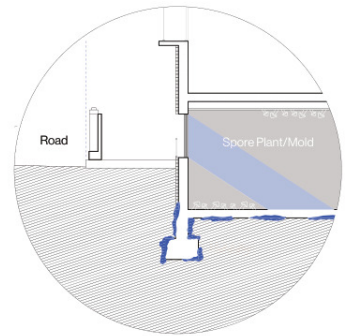
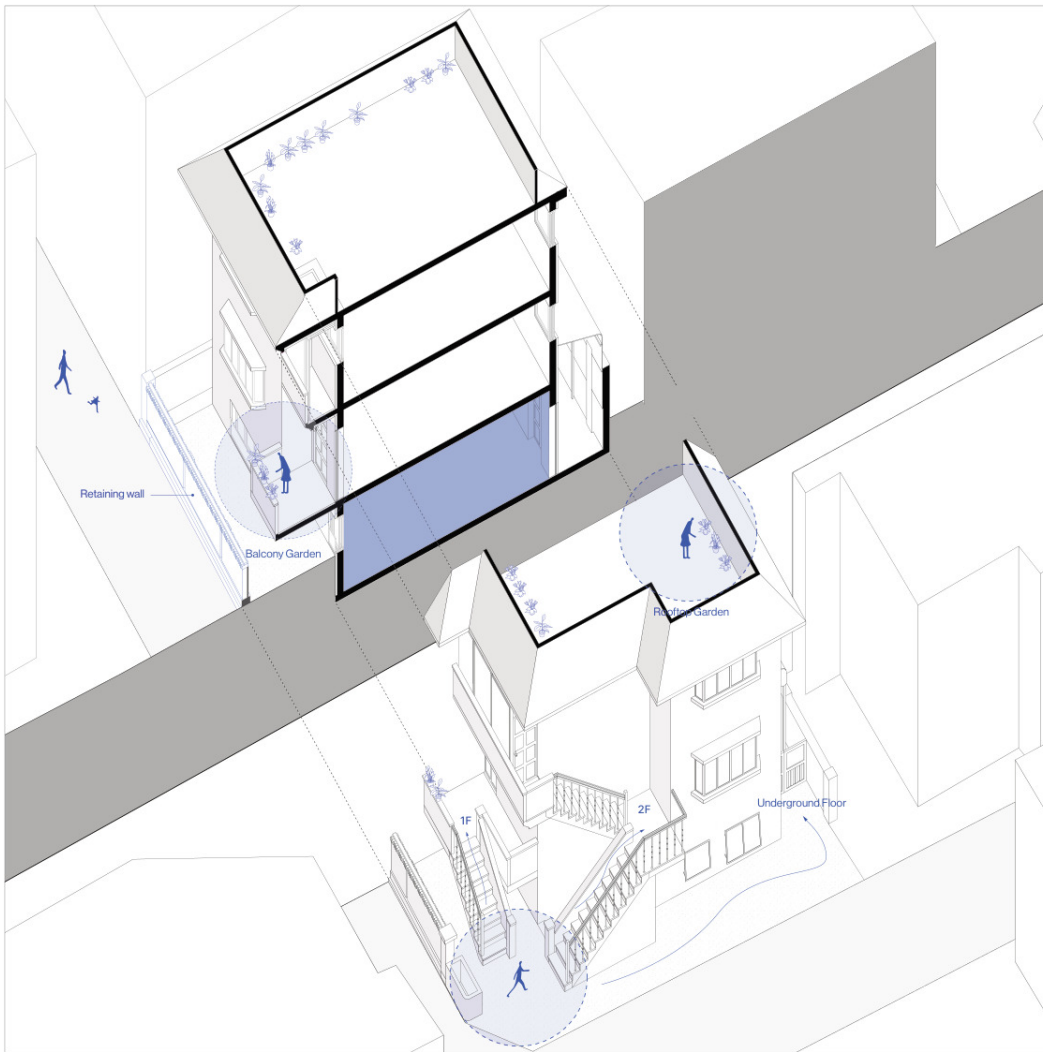
1975'

1984'

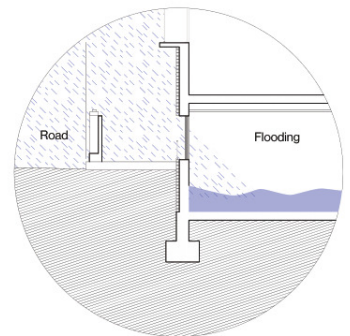


Architectural Strategy: From Verticality to Horizontality

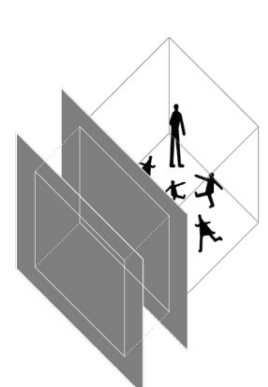
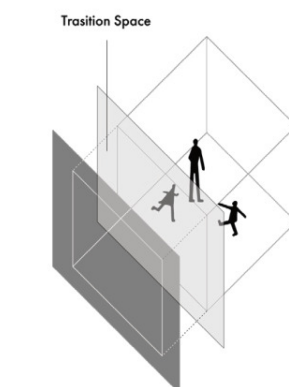
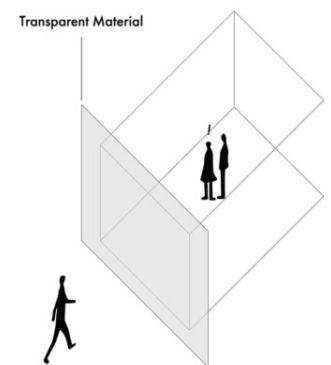
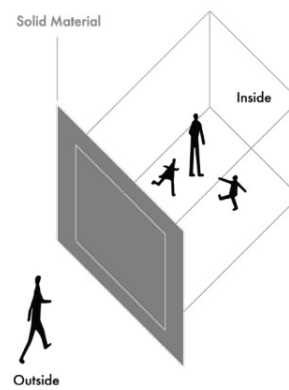
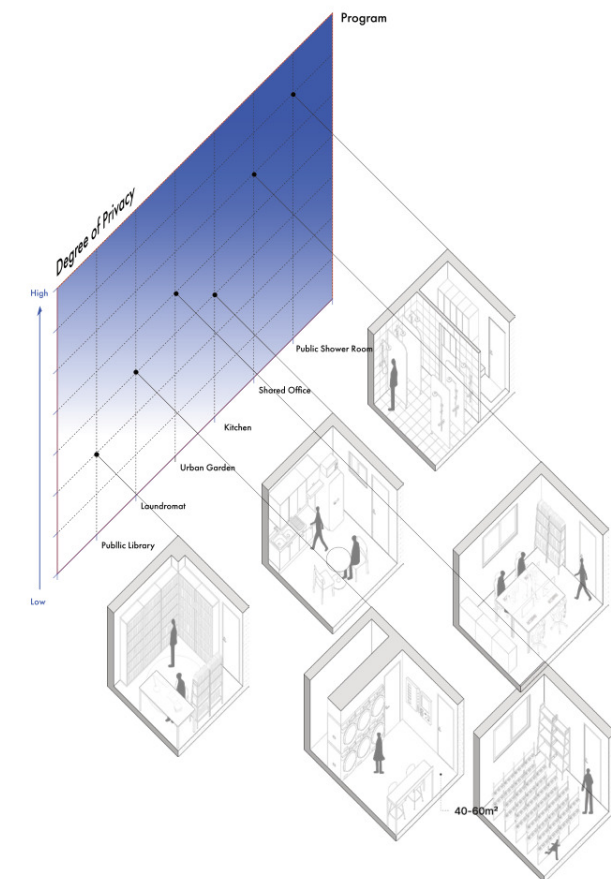
Seoul's semi-basements originated in a civil-defense policy introduced in the 1970s, later becoming more than 200,000 low-cost housing units. Despite their scale, these spaces suffer from poor ventilation, high humidity, and a severe lack of daylight—conditions fundamentally unsuited to dwelling. Taking Sillim-dong as a case study, the project reconsiders these spaces not as failed housing, but as a distributed urban infrastructure embedded in the residential fabric. It particularly analyzes the spatial separation between owners and tenants. The project proposes a “horizontal cluster” of small-scale public programs inserted through metal gratings, sectional cuts, and reversible additions. This strategy improves daylight and ventilation, transforming residual underground spaces into accessible micro-public infrastructures capable of activating everyday urban life.



Problem 1. Insufficient Light and Ventilation

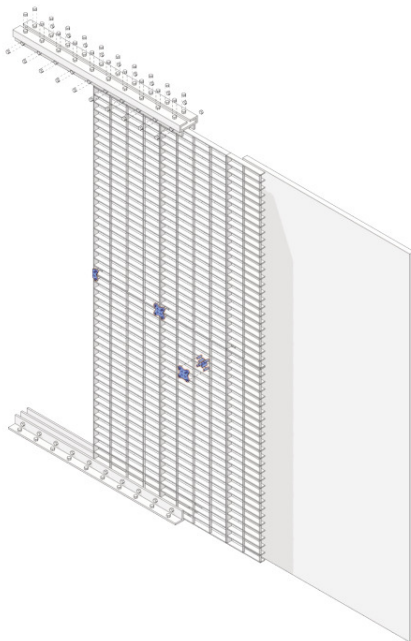
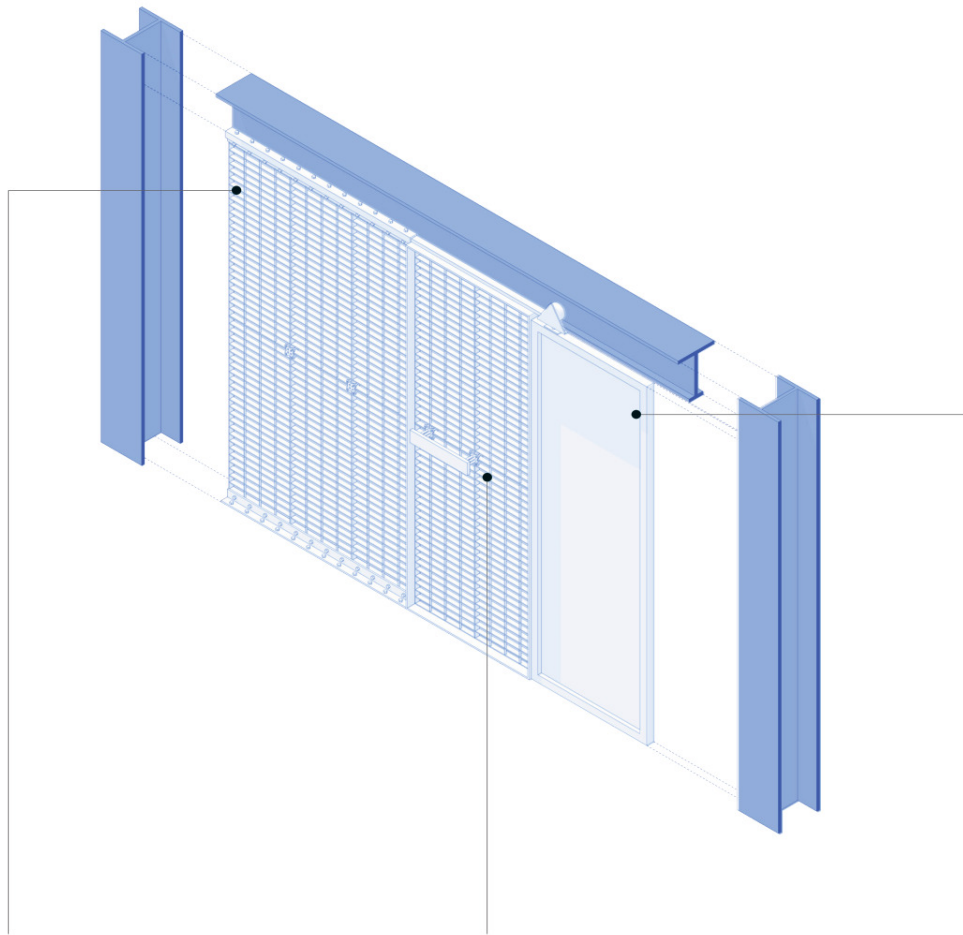


Problem 2. Flood Risk

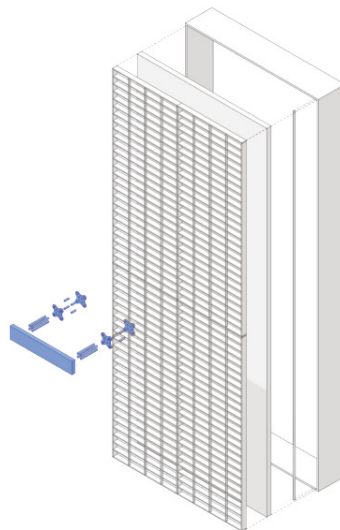


Public-Private Diagram (Solid and Transparent Materials)

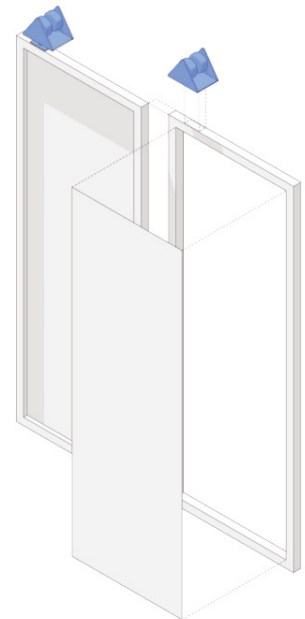
Structural Detail



A. Wall



B. Door



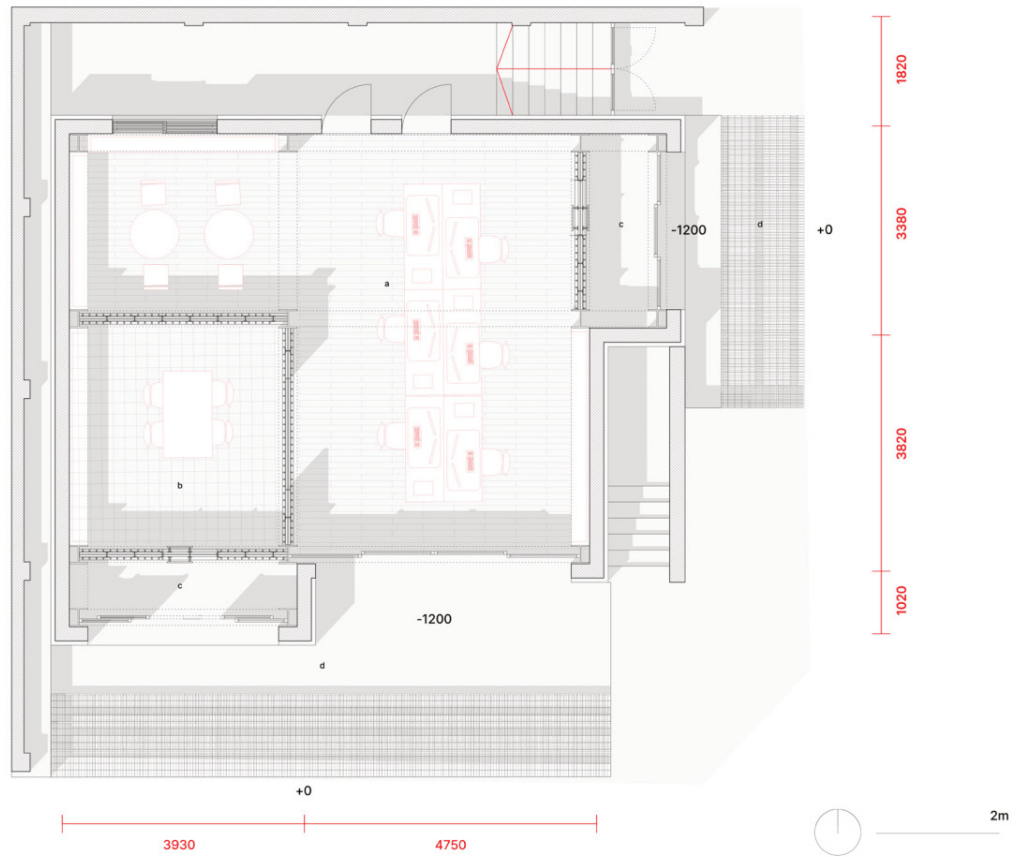
C. Window

A. Wall Construction
Steel cast bracket
Steel grating
Wood board THK 30
Joint steel casting

B. Door Construction
Steel frame
Hinge
Wood board THK 30
Steel grating
Joint steel casting
Handrail

C. Window Construction
Sliding rail casting
Window frame
Glass

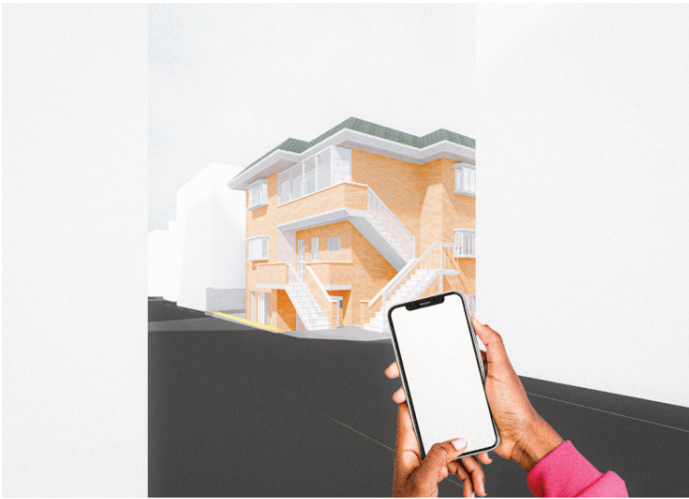
D. Reinforcement Construction
H-beam 300×300 mm



Plan

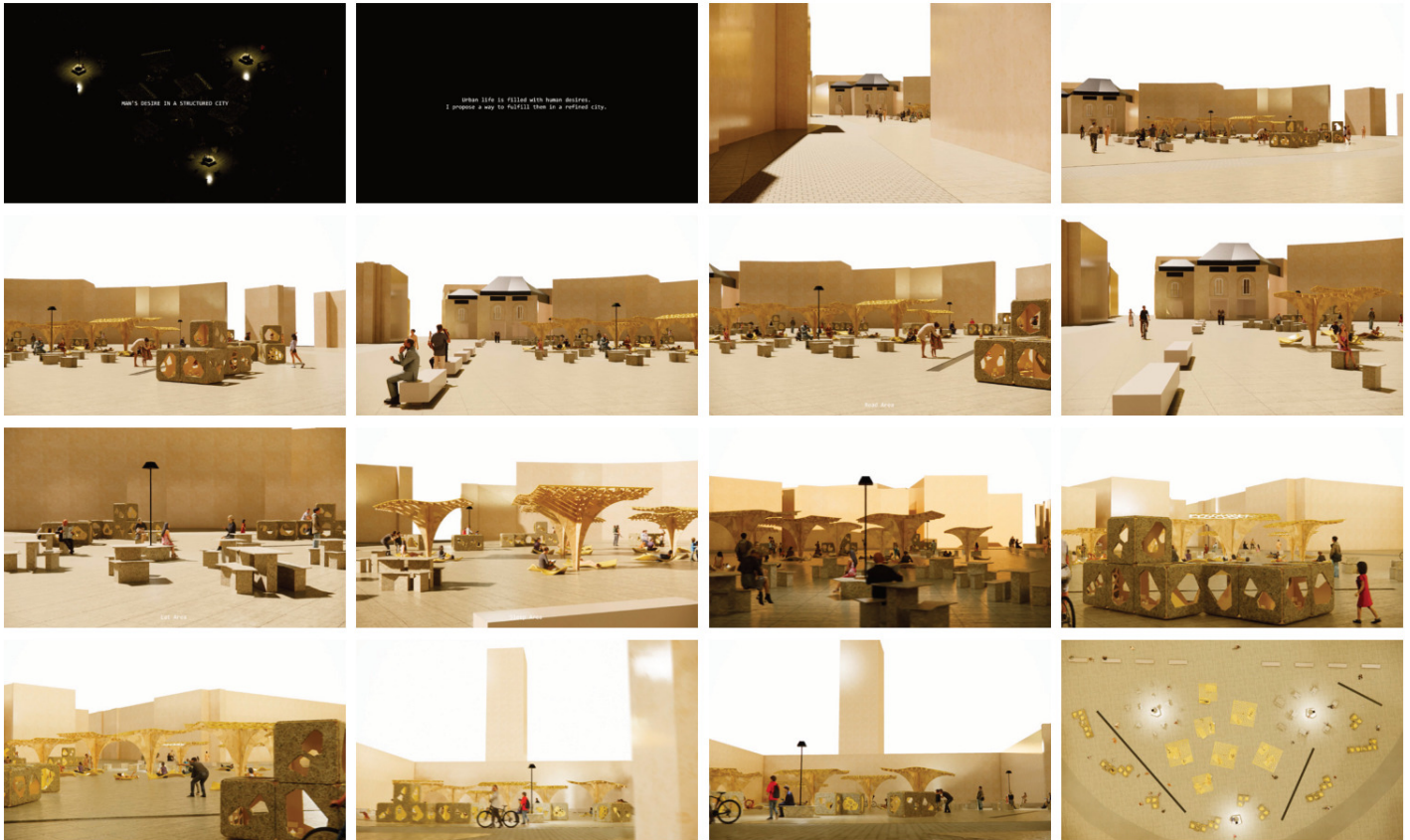


Section and Elevation

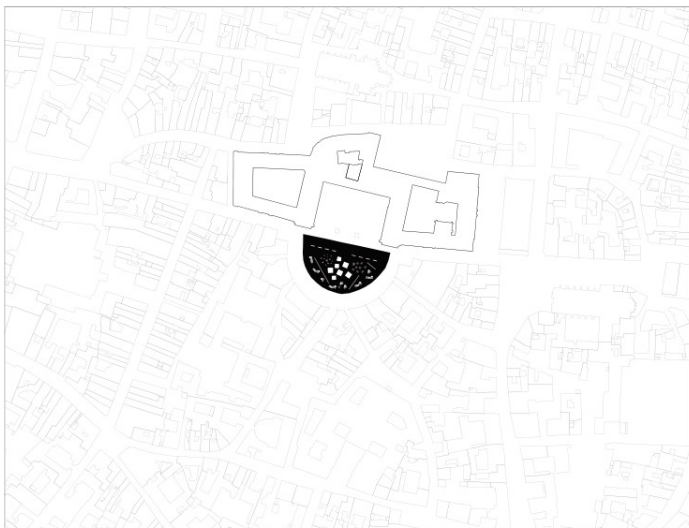


03. Human Desire in a Regulated City

EXCHANGE PROGRAM AT THE ÉCOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS DE DIJON



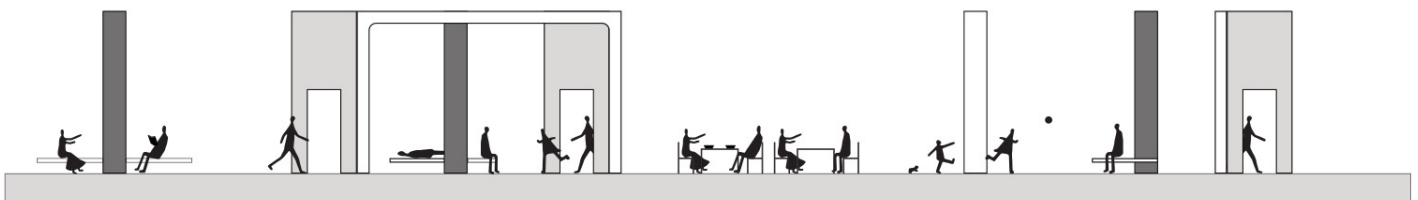
"Human Desire in a Regulated City"

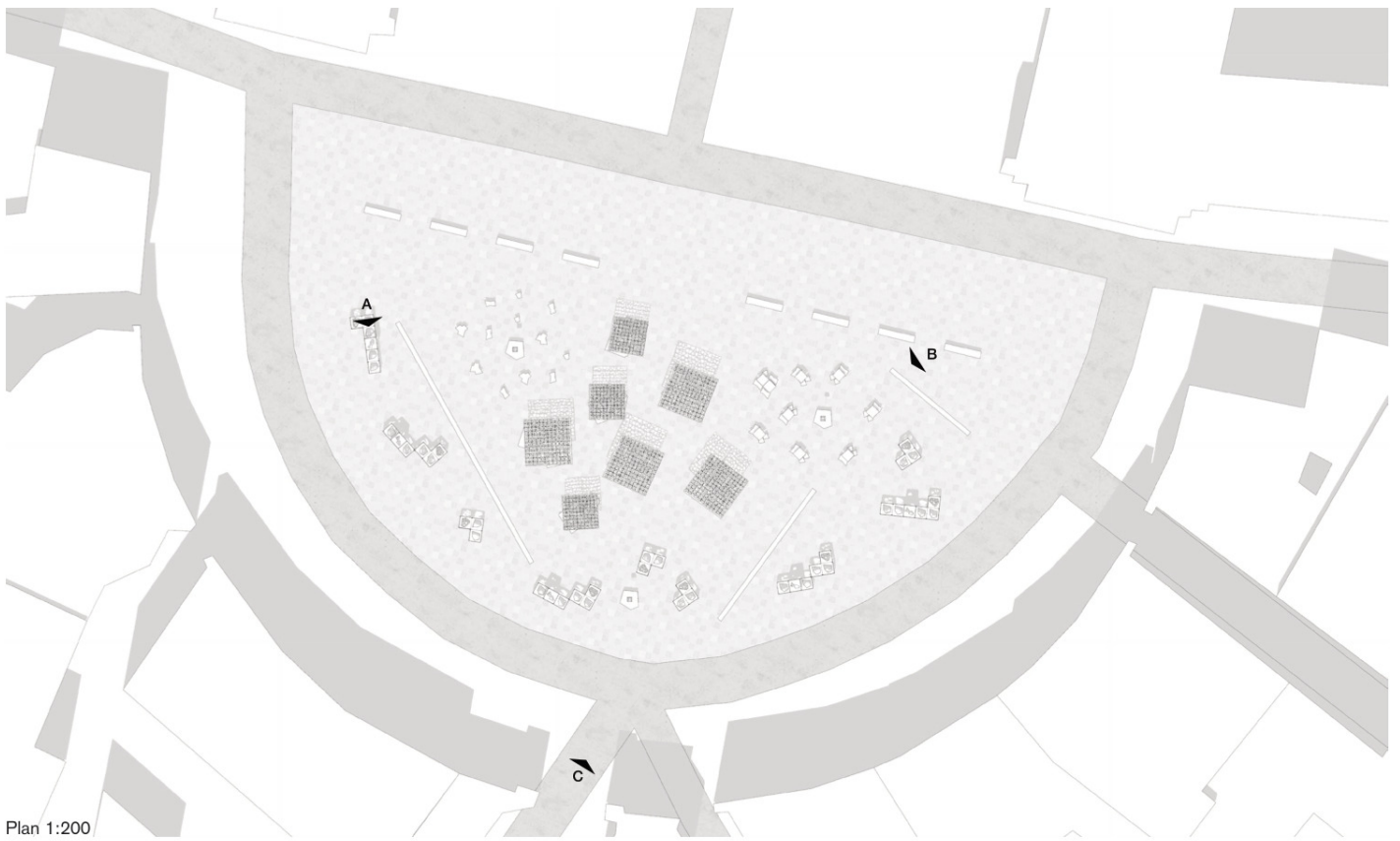


Site Plan 1:1000

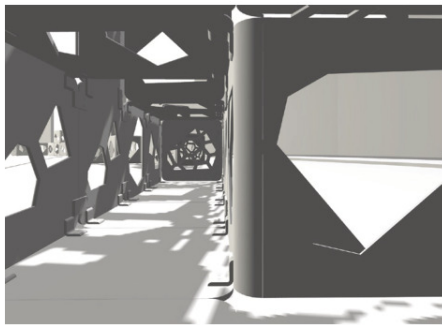
This project investigates how human desire is shaped, controlled, and often suppressed within the highly regulated urban fabric of European cities, using Dijon as a case study. Through observations of pedestrian movement, bodily behavior, and patterns of occupation, the project identifies how formal spatial arrangements leave little room for rest, play, or spontaneous appropriation.

In response, three architectural nodes—Sleep, Read, and Play—are inserted into Dijon's central square. Each node supports a specific bodily action through spaces for reclining, quiet retreat, gathering, and movement. Rather than replacing the existing square, these small interventions interrupt its established order and introduce more intimate and informal ways of occupying public space.

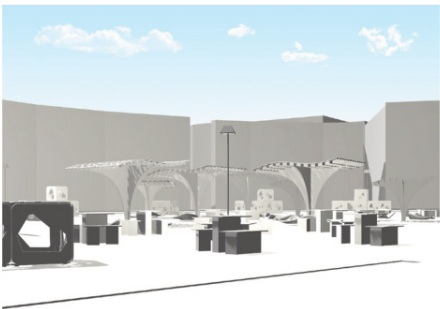




Plan 1:200



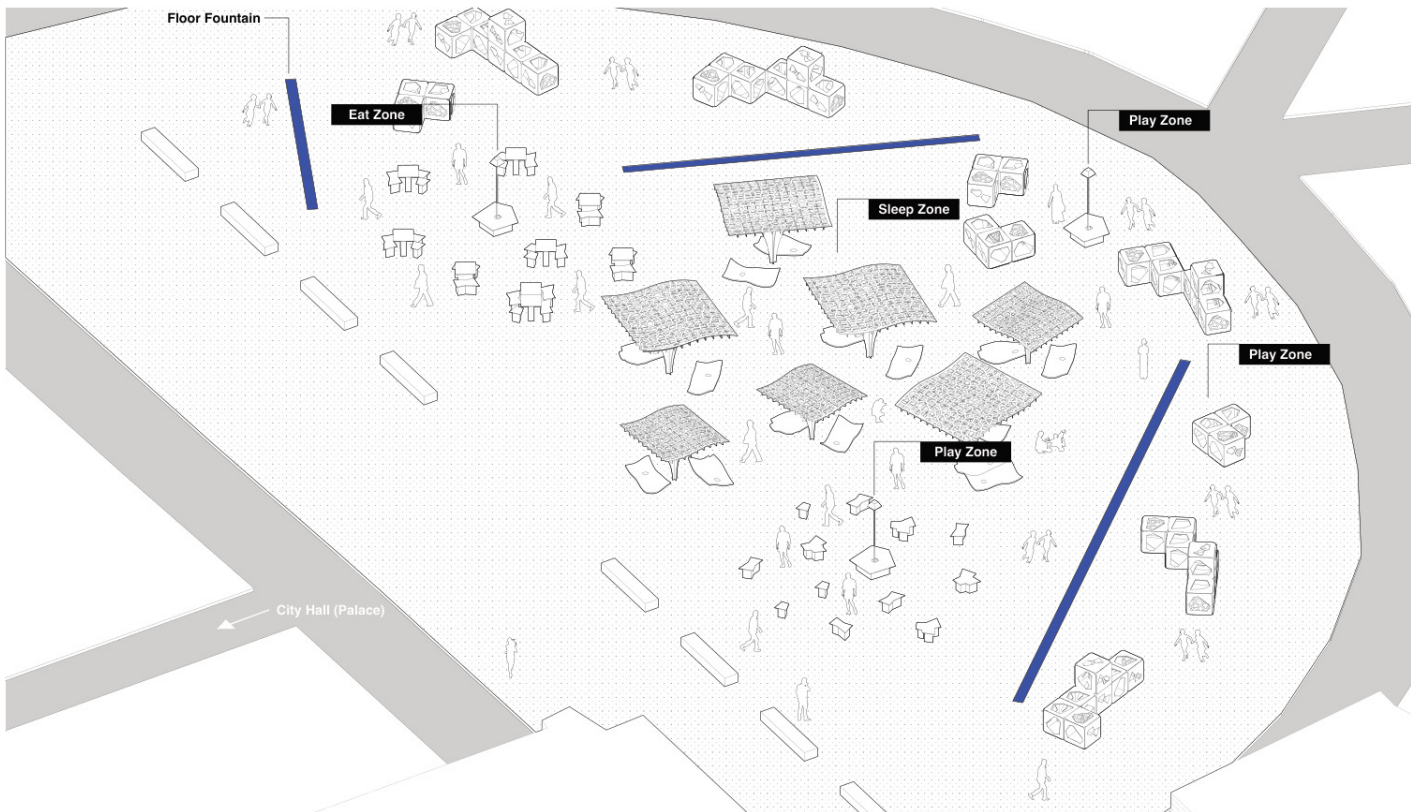
A. Interior Space for Children

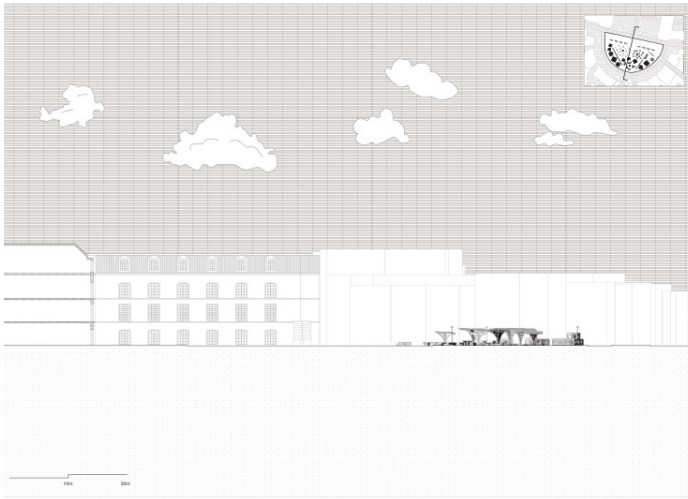


B. Sleep Space and Eat Space

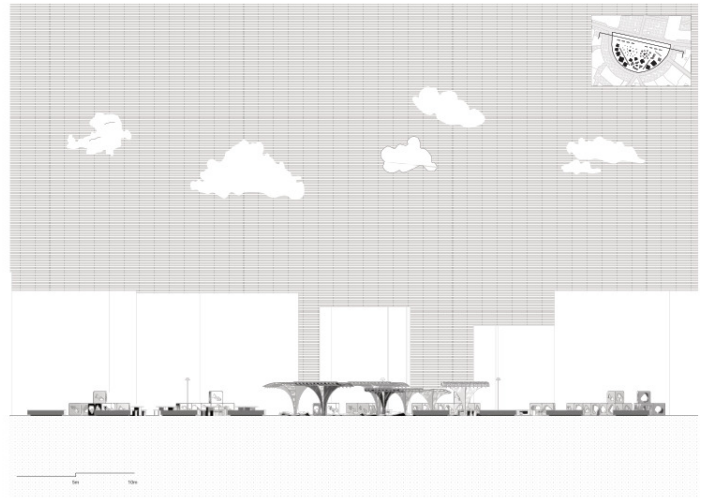


C. View from the Street





Section 1:200 — Context with the Historic Palace



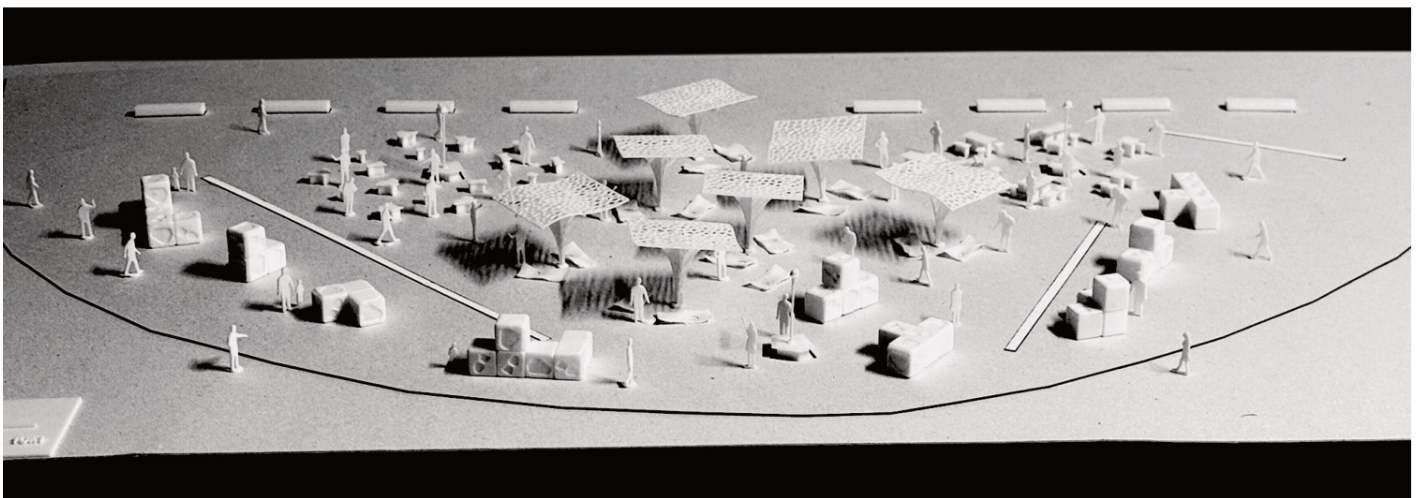
Section 1:100



Human Desire — Read and Sleep



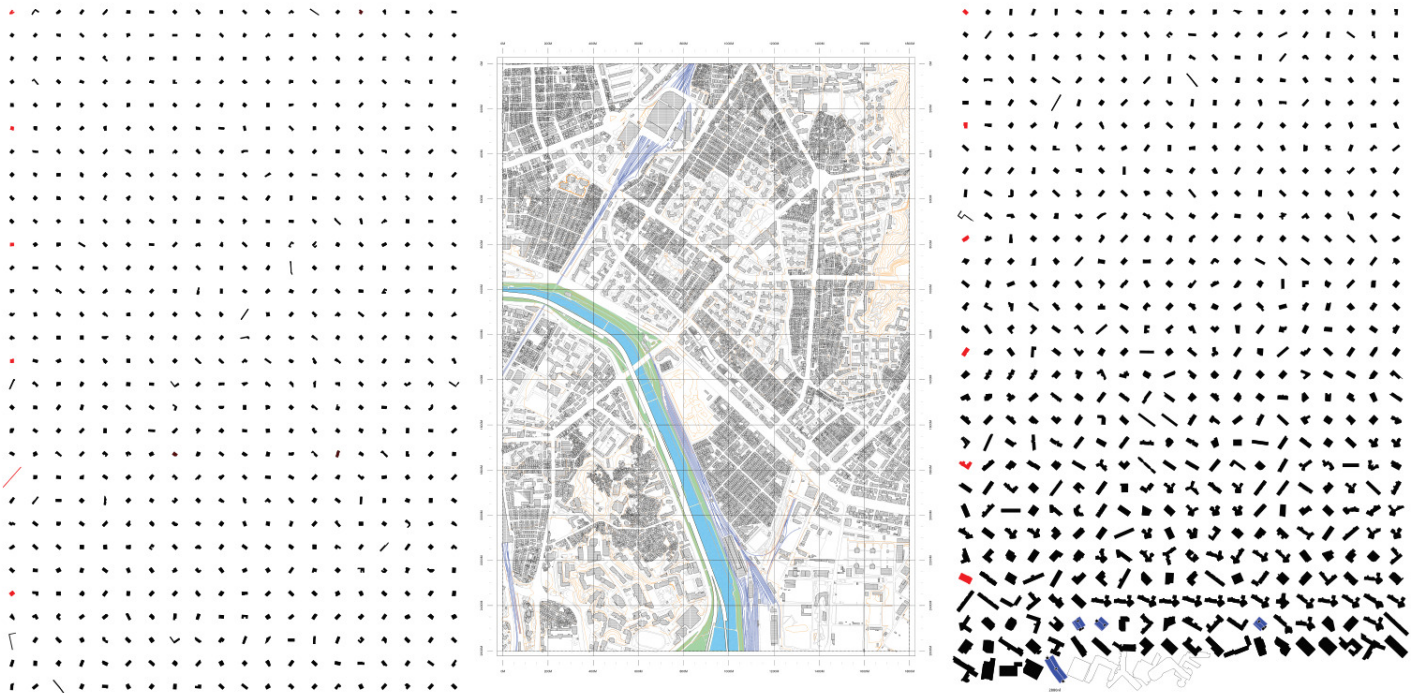
Child's Desire



Model 1:100

05. Reclaiming Shared Space: Samhee Apartment

ACADEMIC PROJECT — FOURTH YEAR — ONGOING



05. Reclaiming Shared Space: Samhee Apartment

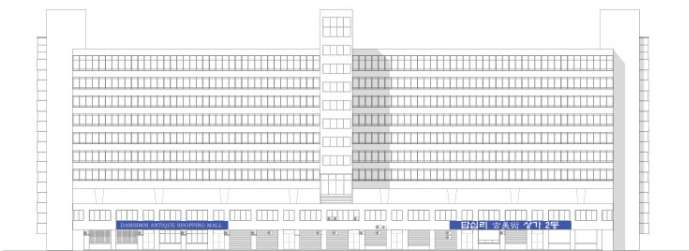
Dapsimni is characterized by a dense urban fabric with limited shared open space. Focusing on Samhee Apartment, this ongoing project investigates how existing balconies, corridors, and structural bays could be incrementally transformed into new layers of domestic and communal space.



SAMHEE APARTMENT FROM STREET

Seen from the street, Samhee Apartment does not appear as a single, unified building. Instead, it is read as a layered urban condition where housing, commerce, signs, entrances, stairs, and everyday objects overlap. The lower floors directly face the street, absorbing the movements of pedestrians, customers, residents, and service users. Rather than functioning as a clean architectural facade, the street elevation becomes a surface of use, modification, and accumulated time.

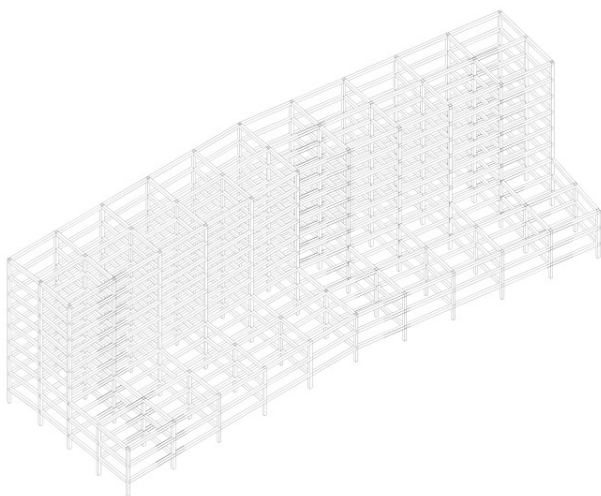
The commercial base reveals the rough vitality of the neighborhood. Small shops, fragmented openings, temporary elements, and visible traces of occupation create an urban frontage that is informal yet active. From the street, the building exposes the tension between domestic life above and commercial desire below. This condition becomes the starting point of the project: not to erase the existing disorder, but to read it as an urban material and reorganize it through architectural intervention.



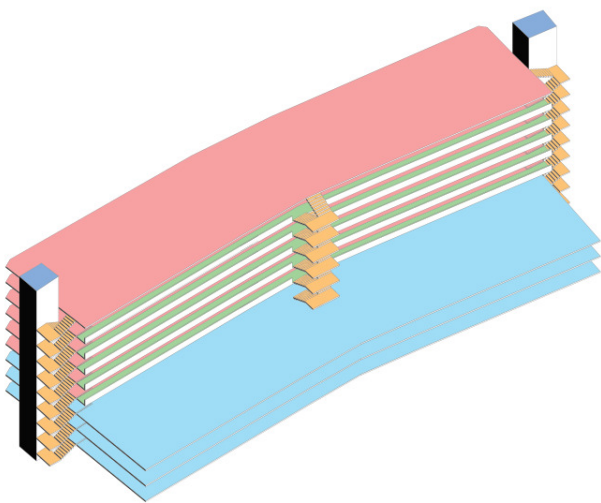
Facade Drawing
01



Facade Drawing
02

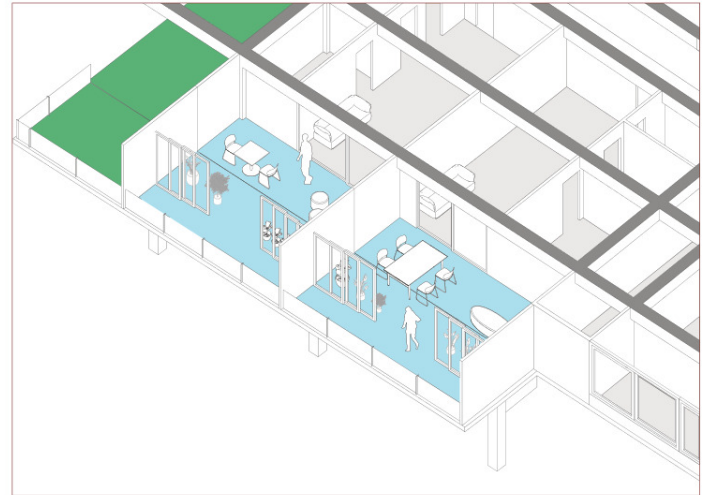
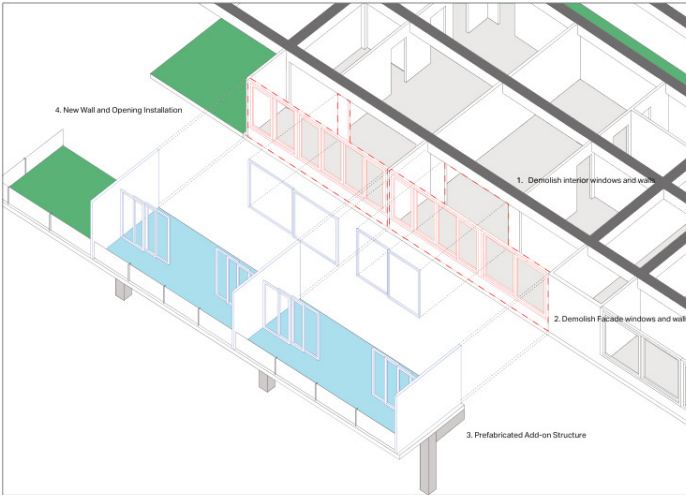
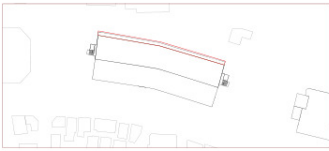


Structure



Program

- APARTMENT
- COMMERCIAL - ANTIQUE ART
- PUBLIC WALKWAY
- VERTICAL CORE

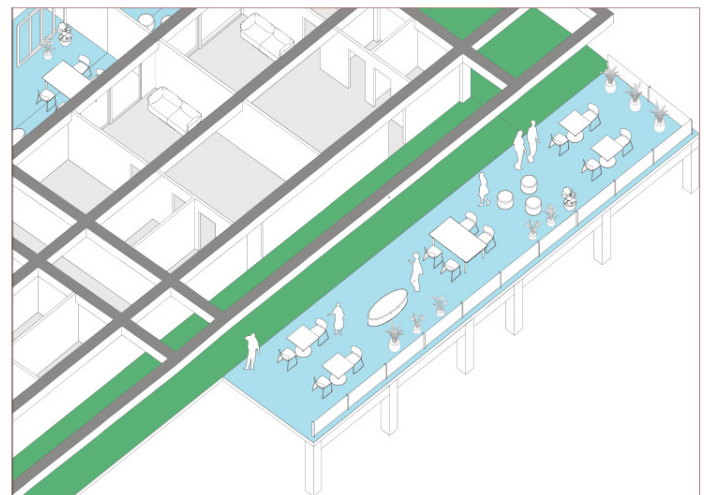
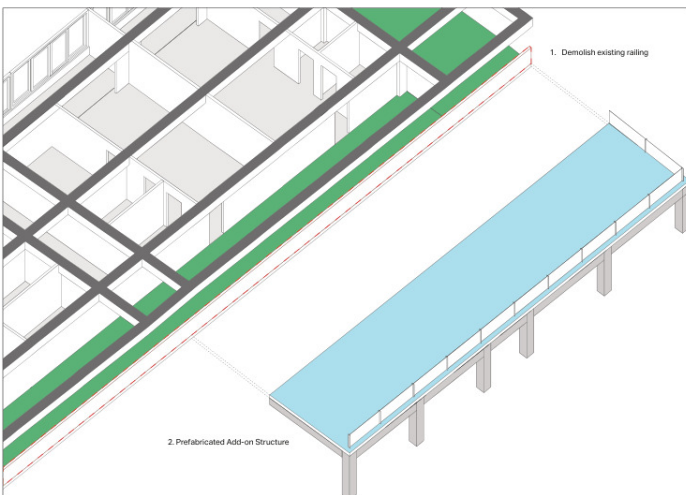
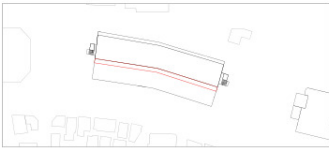


Balcony as Interior Extension

The scenario begins with the assumption that the existing apartment units should be preserved as much as possible. By reading the lower commercial frame structure, the structural rhythm of the ground floor is understood to correspond with the bay pattern of the upper residential floors. This alignment becomes the basis for the housing transformation, where spatial extension is defined through architectural operations such as columns, beams, slab openings, and add-on structures.

Balcony as Flexible Living Extension

The balcony extension provides residents with additional living space. Depending on the season and individual use, this new layer can function as a dining area, a resting space, a winter garden, or a flexible extension of the interior.

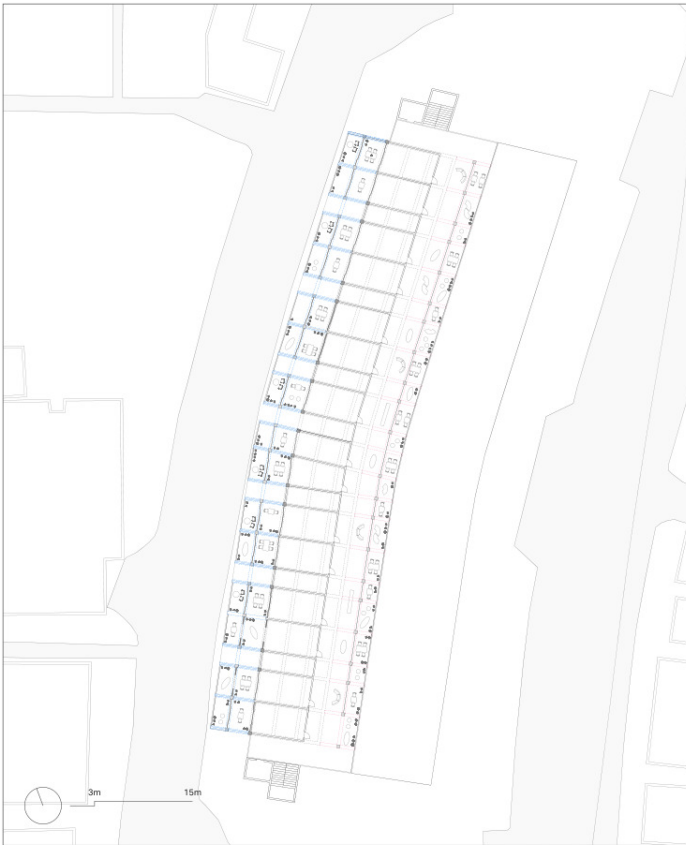


Front Corridor Extension

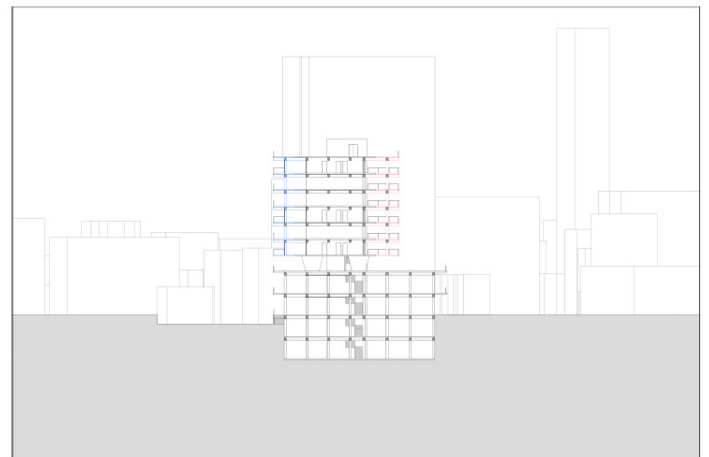
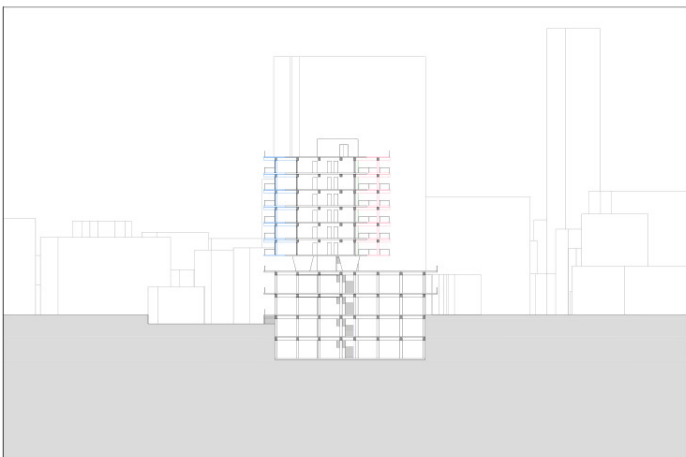
The corridor is extended through the same architectural language. However, while the balcony extension expands the private space of each unit, the space in front of the corridor becomes a shared open space for residents.

Shared Space Extension

In this shared corridor extension, residents can recover moments of communication that were previously disconnected within the housing block. A corridor that once functioned only as circulation is transformed into a shared open space for encounter, pause, and everyday interaction.



- Shared Domestic Extension
- Balcony as Private Domestic Extension
- Wall Removal as Shared Space Expansion



Proposed Extension Plan

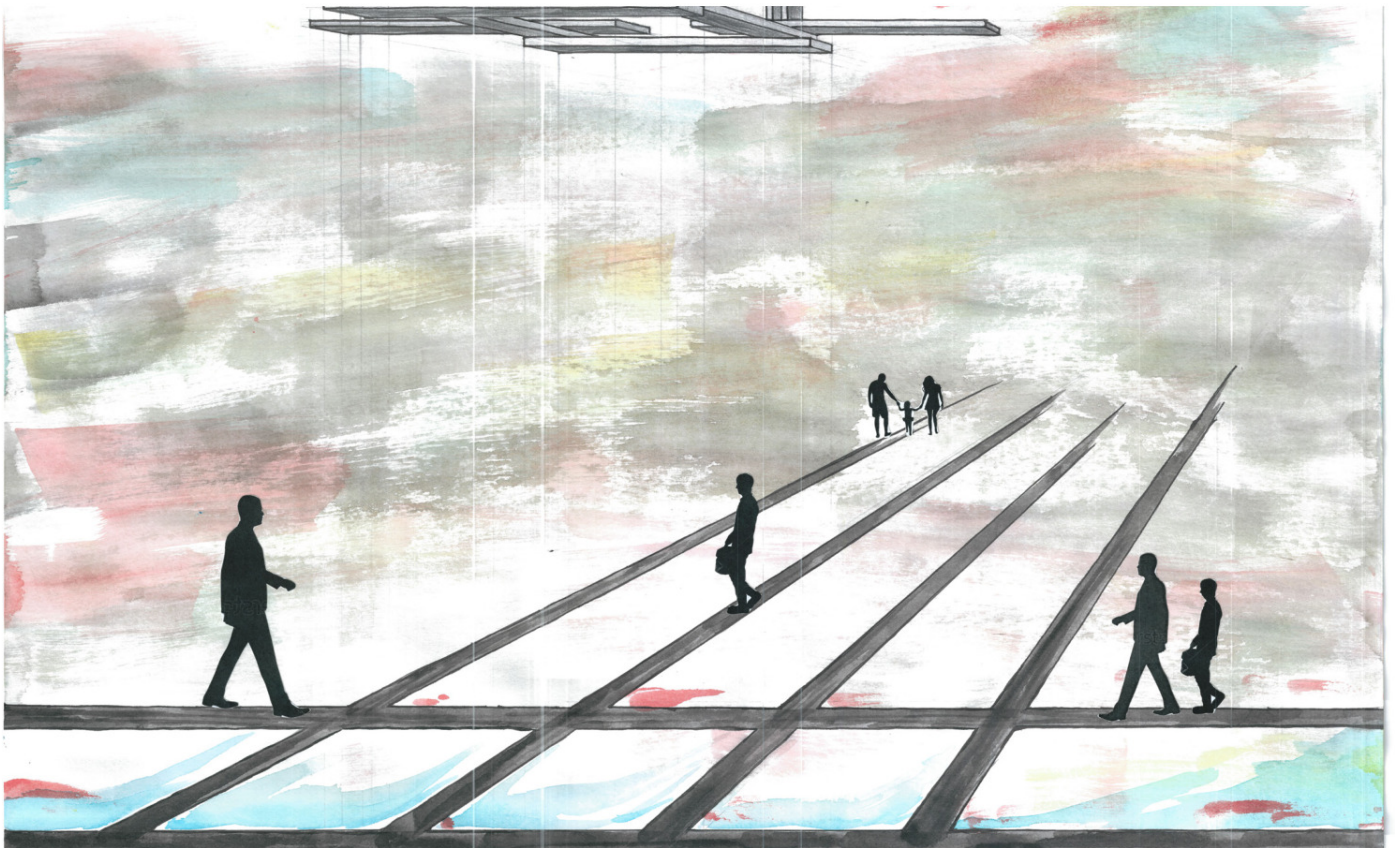
The existing apartment is not demolished, but reinforced through spatial extension. The expansion of shared corridor spaces and private balcony spaces creates a more comfortable domestic environment while allowing the original housing structure to remain.

Selective Wall Removal

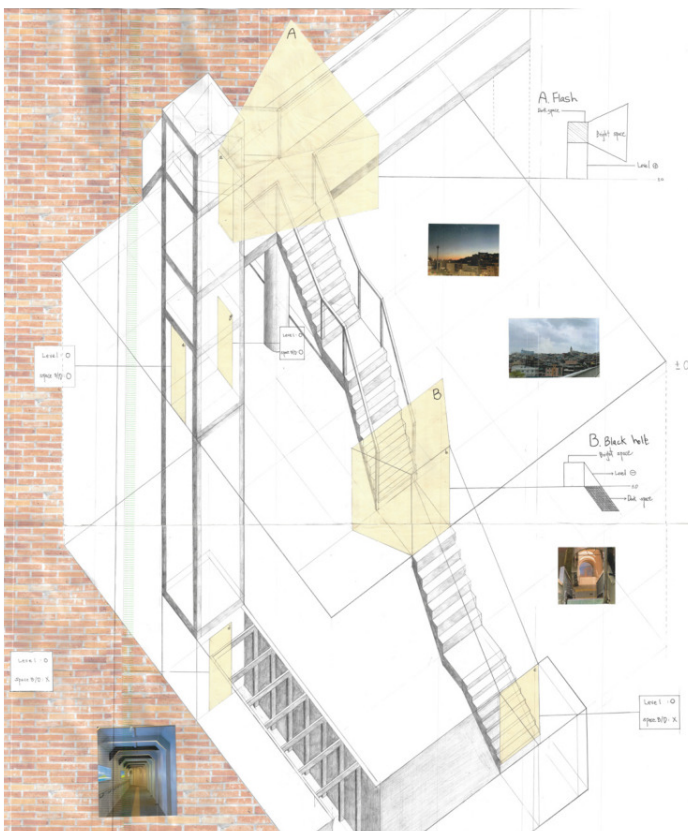
This scenario proposes the possibility of expanding the shared space through selective wall removal. After reading the direction of the load-bearing wall system in the upper housing, removable or structurally verified walls are carefully reduced. Through this operation, the corridor area can be opened into a larger and more flexible communal space. The removed wall creates a pocket-like shared space along the corridor. This pocket allows residents to pause, gather, and communicate within the previously linear circulation space.

04. Portal — Different Worlds

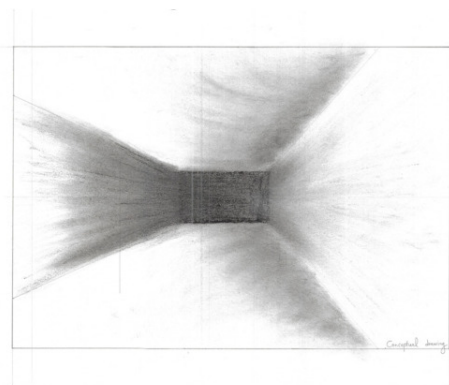
ACADEMIC PROJECT — FIRST YEAR



Initial Conceptual Image of the Relation Between Shadow and the Human Body



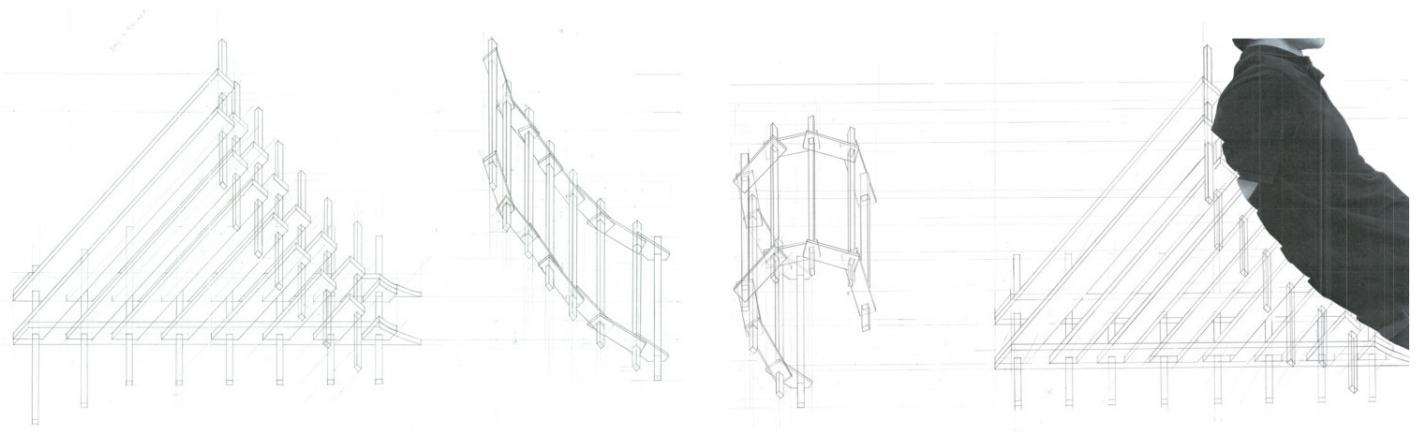
Axonometric Drawing of the Scenographic Strategy



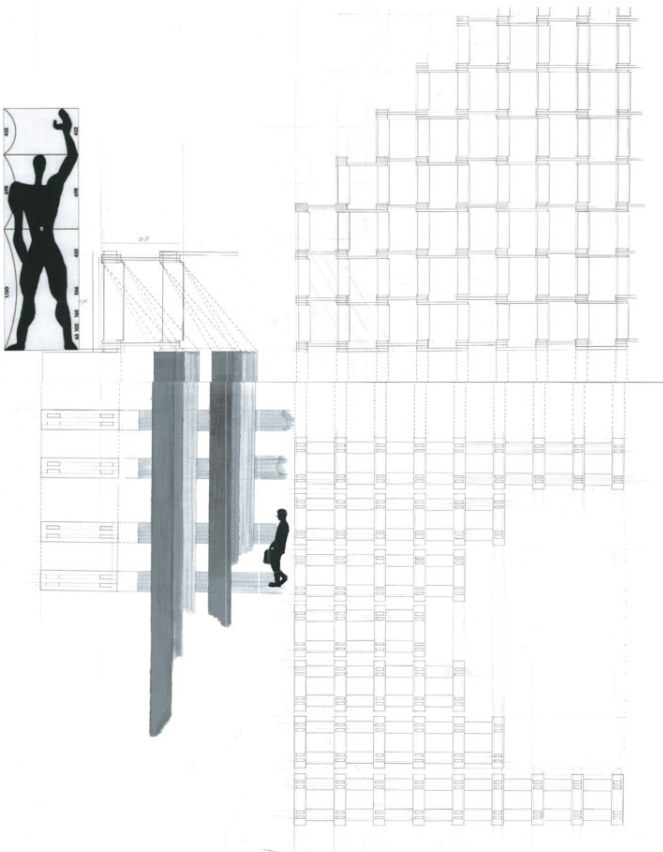
conceptual drawing

This pavilion project begins with the observation of human movement—particularly that of the hand—and the search for morphologically similar bodily gestures. The study developed into a support device for rest, and then into a modular system able to interlock, connect, and extend repetitively.

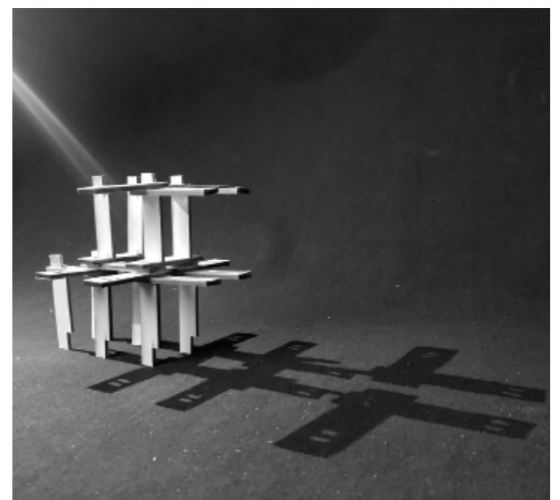
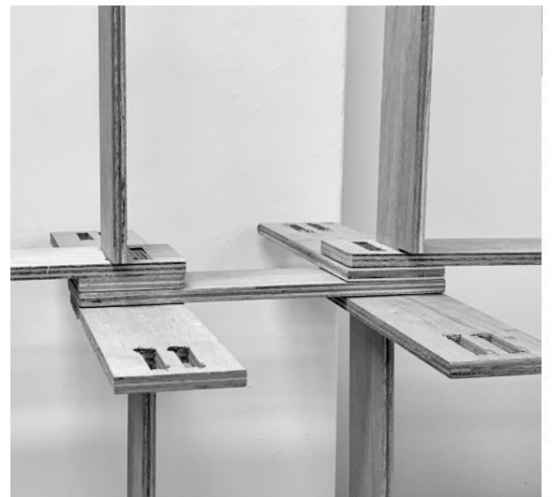
Before any conceptual definition, Itaewon was approached through direct observation of its built form, topography, and colors, especially from the pedestrian bridge near Namsan Tunnel No. 2. Reinterpreted as a spatial threshold, this bridge led to the design of a pavilion mediating between contrasting sensory conditions. Through studies of behavior, density, and light, the concept of “Door” expanded into “Portal,” articulated by the opposing spatial qualities of “Flesh” and “Black Hole.”



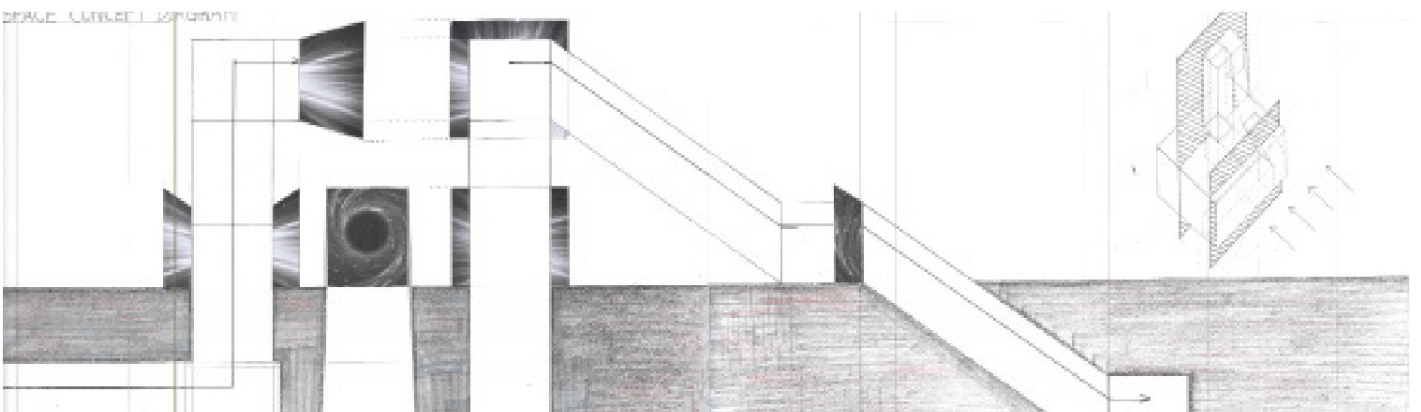
Development Drawing — Body Support Structure



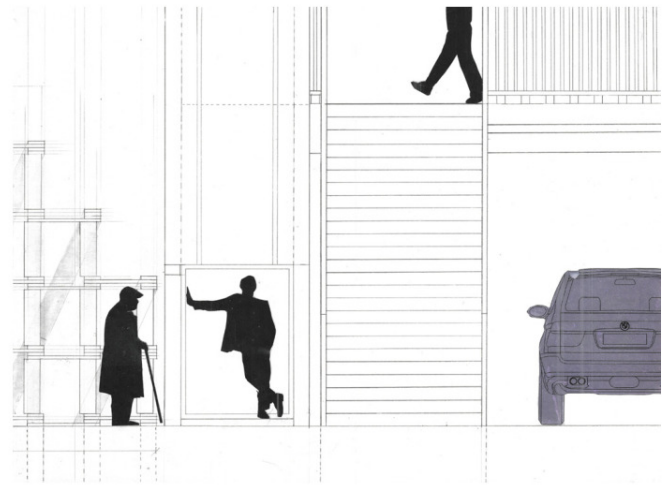
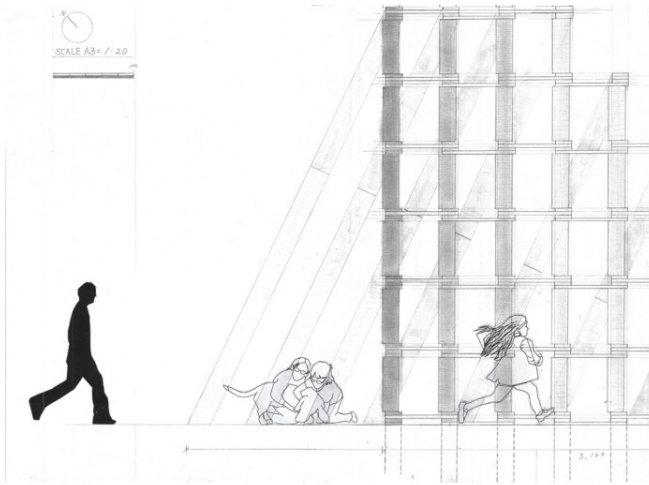
Plan 1:100



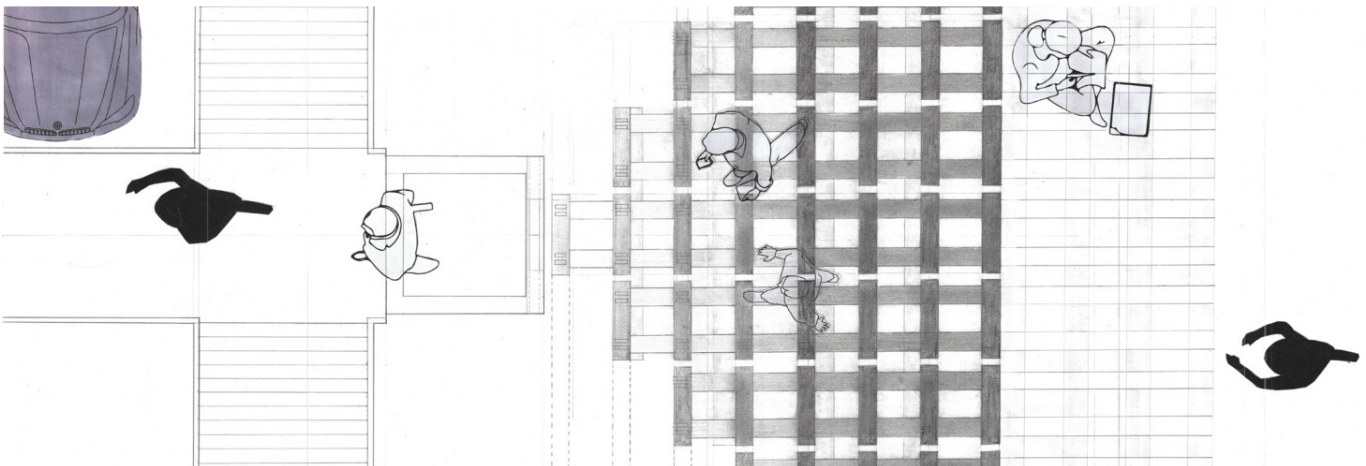
Module Model



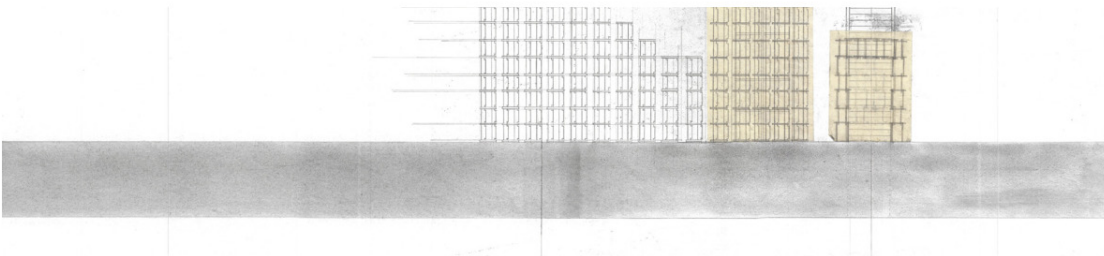
Section — Spatial Experience Strategy



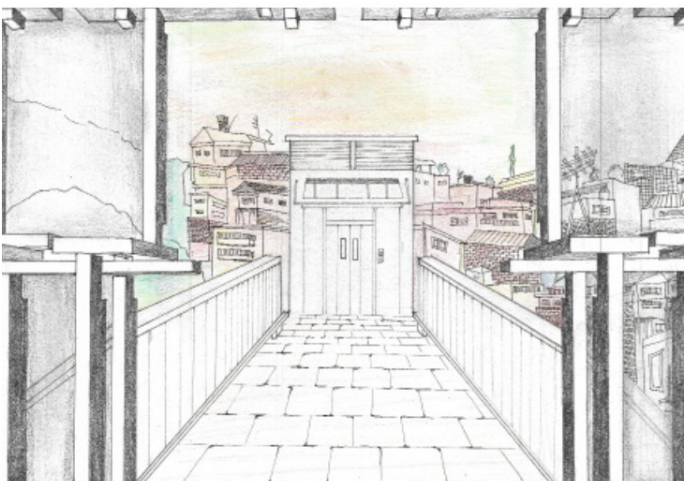
Section 1:20



Plan 1:20



Section 1:50



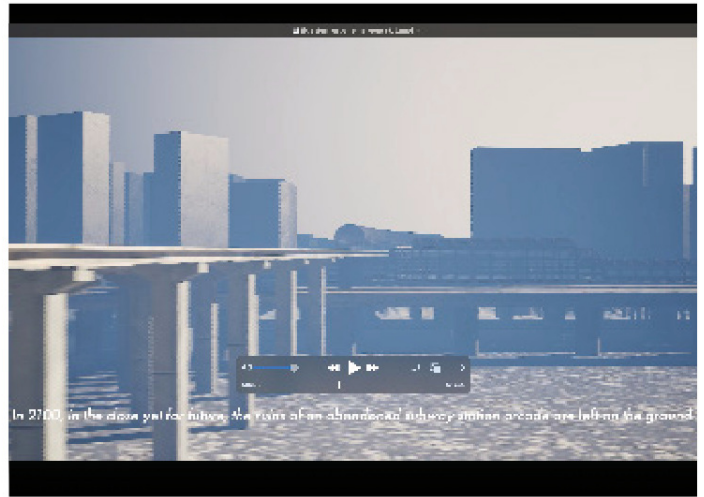
Perspective — Portal



Model 1:100

06. Other Works

Graphic / Video Works, 2024–2026 — Design & Visualization



06. Other Works

IF Design Student Awards, 2024 — Concept & Visualization / DPA Internship, 2025 — 3D Modeling & Competition Graphics

