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1. The Fundamental Directions of Sustainable City Planning

The Planning Directions of Sustainable City

Sustainable Land Use

Green Transportation System

Resource Recycling

- Resource Reuse / Water Circulation

Energy Efficiency

- Renewable Energy Use
- Energy Efficient Building Design

Green Space Plan

- Park, Open Space and Waterfront Design / Wind Corridor

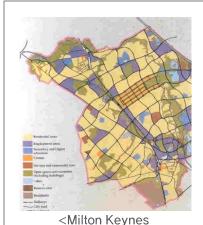






Sustainable Land Use

- Establishing Low Carbon Land Use Plan focused on Efficient Land use for the Sustainable City Plan
- Development Directions
- T.O.D Plan and Leveled Density Plan for Efficient Density Management of Central Area
- Efficient Land Use by Multiple Use, Mixed Use, and Mixed Community Development
- Increasing Public Transportation, Infrastructure, and Green Facilities Accessibility



Work-Housing Proximity Plan>

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<Yong-San T.O.D. Plan>

<In-chon Chong-la district Mixed-use Plan>

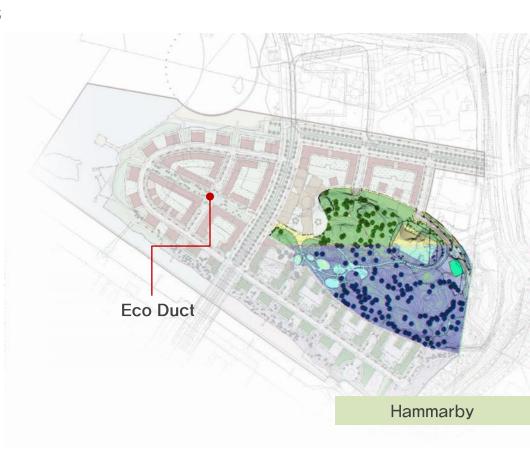




Design for Existed Natural Resources



Yong-In / Shin-gal New Millennium Apartment



- Landscape-considered Site Plan and Architecture Design
 - : 보존녹지를 고려한 계획

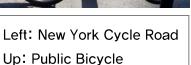
Green Transportation System

- Establishing Green Transportation System for Energy Use Reduction and Decreasing Carbon Emission in Transportation Field
- Development Directions
- Public Transportation Oriented Development by Green Transportation System
- Establishing Cycle Road System, Pedestrian-only Pathway System









Right: BRT Plan







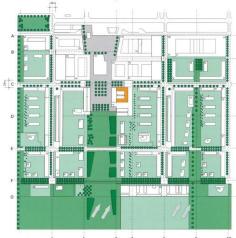


Green Space Plan

- Establishment of Green Space for Counter act for Climate Change, Reduction of Carbon Emission, Micro Climate Control, and Water Circulation Management
- Development Directions
- Low Carbon Natural Green Space Plan with High Carbon Absorption Ratio
- Decreasing Energy Use with Wind Corridor by Decreasing Heat Island Effect

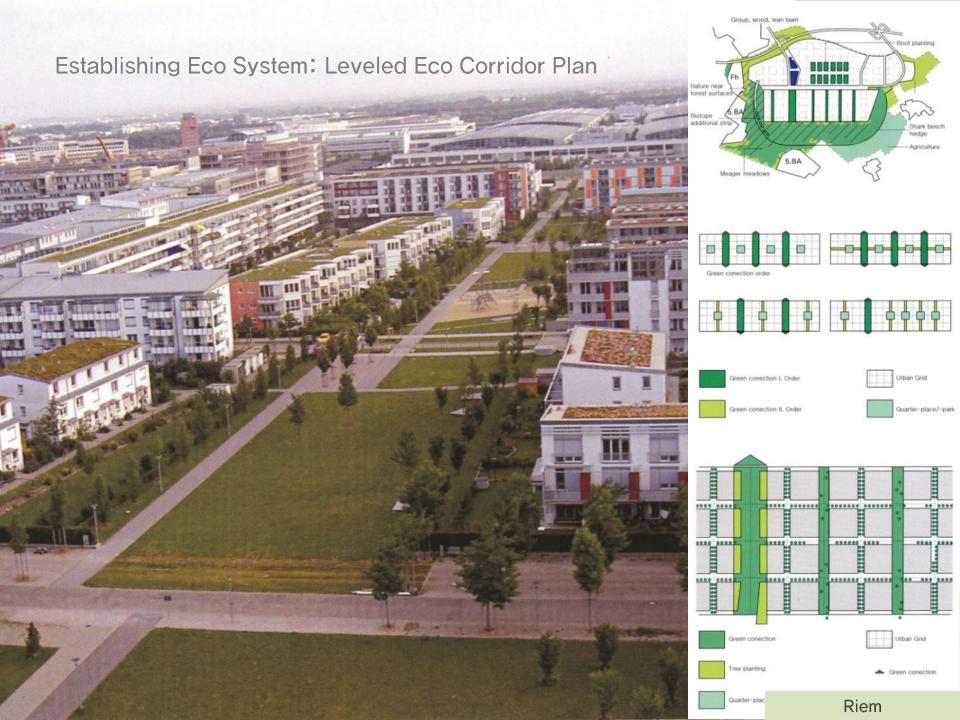


<Wind Corridor=considered Green Area Plan of Riem>



Messestadt Riem

- Half of theDevelopment Areas areGeen Space
- Green Space andPlantation Plan for WindCorridor
- Leveled Green SpacePlan







Energy Efficiency

- Establishing Architecture Plan which considered Renewable Energy Use and Energy
 Efficiency
- Development Directions
- Strengthening the Use of Renewable Energy for City and Building
- Architecture and Facility Plan for Energy Efficiency





- · SOLARA, U.S.A
- Active Use of PV Panel:
 Installation of PV Panel on top
 of the building rooftop and
 Parking Lot



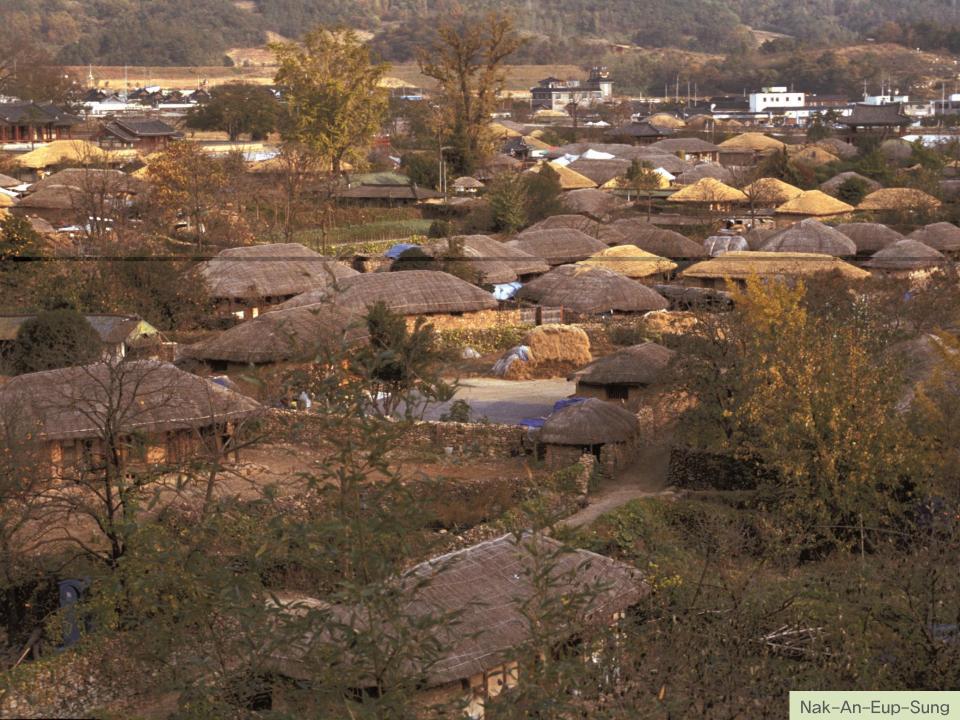
for Green House Gas Reduction

2. The Planning Directions by Categories



Masdar

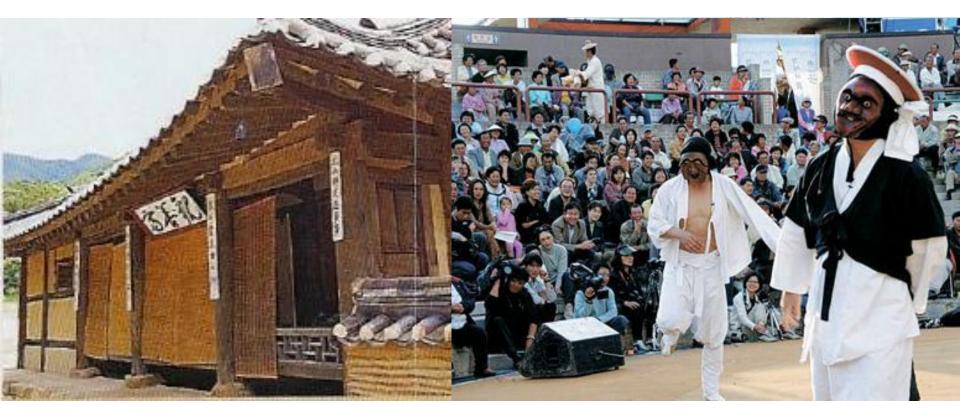




1. Elements of sustainable design

		Inhaviting intensible cultural coasts
Social Sustainability	Sustainability of History · Culture	Inheriting intangible cultural assets
		Securing symbolism through natural object and artifacts
	Integrated socially	Construction of public space
		Community event
		Street system for vitalizing community
		Visually linked boundary plan
Economical Sustainability	Self-sufficiency	Food self-sufficiency through farmland and garden
		Development of various sources of income
	Disaster prevention	Disaster prevention
	Flexible land use	Reservation field for development
Environmental Sustainability	Land use	Site selection
		Housing density
		Eco-friendly development
	Circulation System	Street system
	Green system	Supplement forest, a windbreak forest
		Green space plan
	Water system	Water circulation system plan
	Energy use	Effective energy distribution

2. Social Sustainability - Inherit intangible cultural assets



Traditional Virtue Education, Oi-am- Jung-sa and Kang-dang-sa

Community Festival, Ha-Hoi Mask Play

Traditional Korean Settlements Plans

Sustainable City · Architecture Planning for Green House Gas Reduction

3. Construct public space





a public laundry

4. Street system for vitalizing community

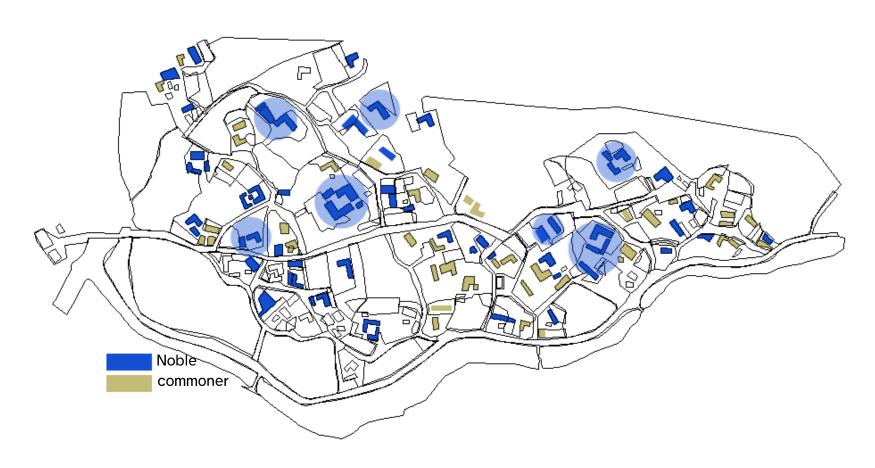


Crossing point is more than junction in the village.

The roads spread out like the spokes of a wh eel, with public square as the hub.



5. Social-Mixed



• In traditional community, noble and Commoner housings are mixed to decrease discord between the class, and as times passes, it shows social mix by immigrants



5. Development of various sources of income

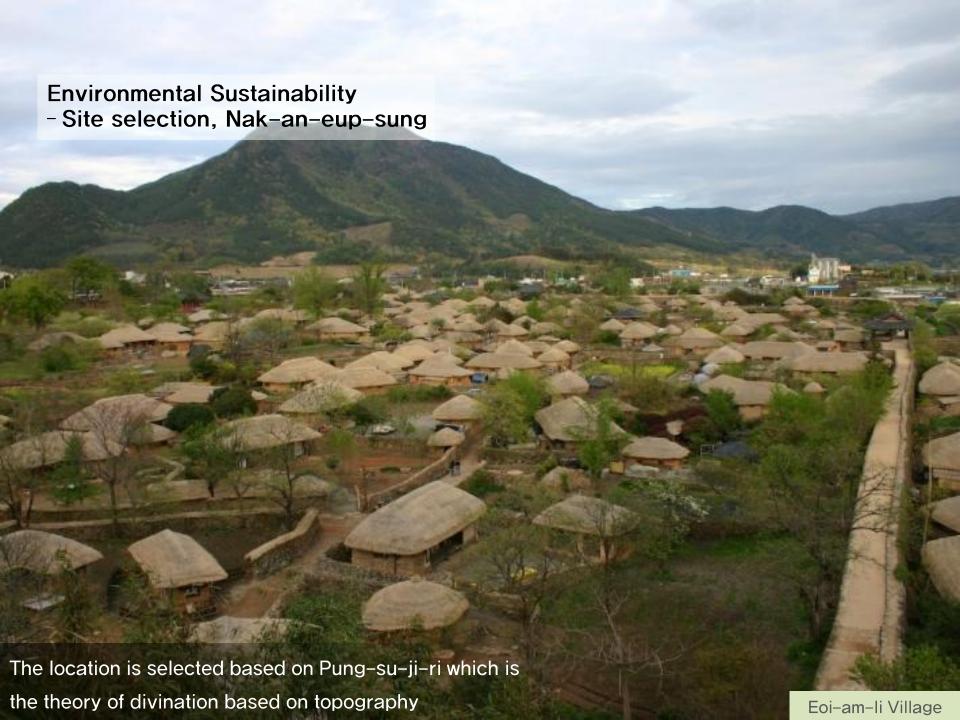




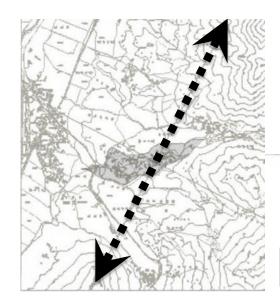
(e.g) Specialties, Healthy food, forest of usable trees and managing of Experience Village.

Disaster prevention

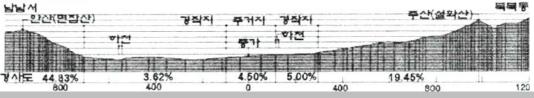




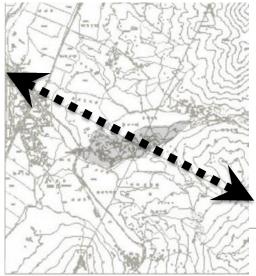
6. Development adapt to nature



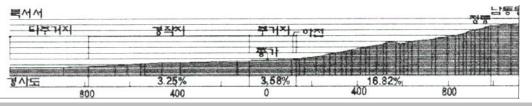
Because the village is surrounded with mountains, The village are less affected by north-west wind in winter



[reference] A Study on the Characteristics of the Locations of Traditional Korean Villages, Shin



Although the average slope as high as 25% in residential site the village has been constructed in the slope site. Accordingly, water from mountain naturally flow into the village so people can use the water for drinking, agriculture and landscaping



[reference] A Study on the Characteristics of the Locations of Traditional Korean Villages Shin

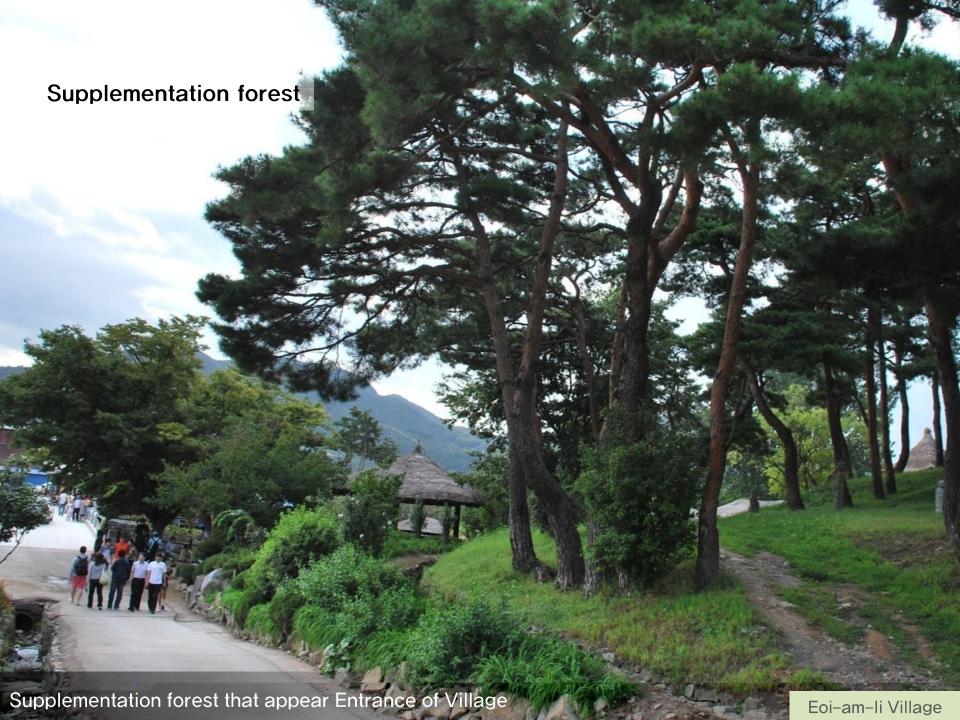


7. Green system



The green field based on Sulhwa mountain are distributed along the farmland and 1.5m thick stone fence (as point, line, plane.)





8. Construct water system

Water circulation system using existing water resource in village





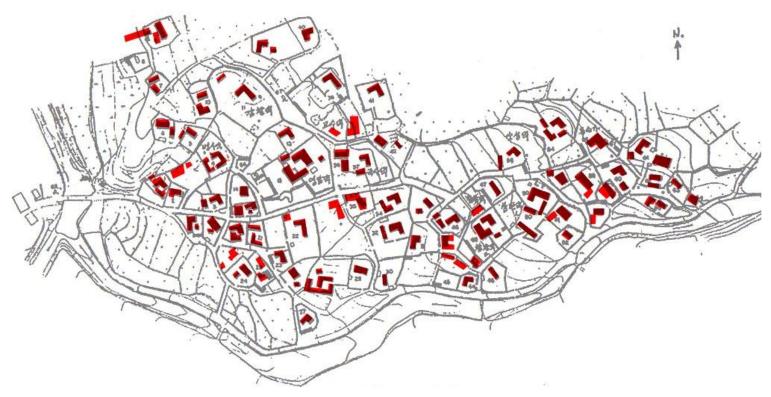
Sewage Purification, Nak-an-eup-sung

Using for personal landscape water



9. Effective position of energy

Low housing density considering direction: secure amount of sunshine, Controlling microclimate by seasonal wind



Housing direction	Rate (All housing) (%)
Southwest	62%
south	25%
Southeast	12%
east/west	less than 1%



1. Synthesis of Go-Duk International City Plan

Development Concept :

Sustainable Carbon Neutral City

Location :

New City District, Pyoung-Taek, Kyoung-Ki-do,

· Area:

13,500,000m²

Planned Population :

140,000 (54,000 Families)



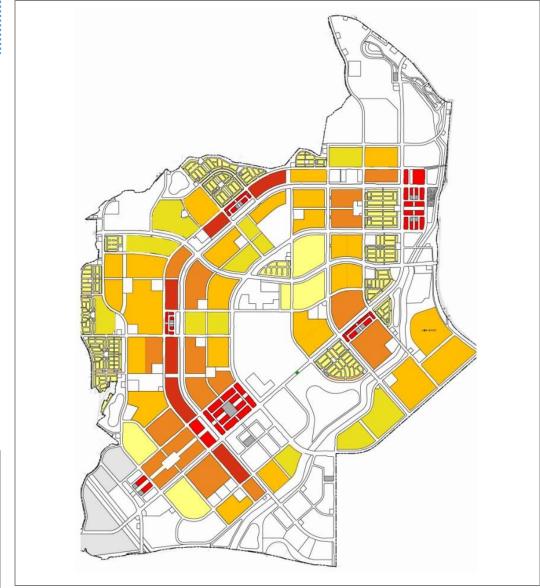
1. Synthesis of Go-Duk International City Plan

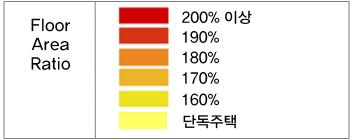
Carbon Neutral City Planning Strategy





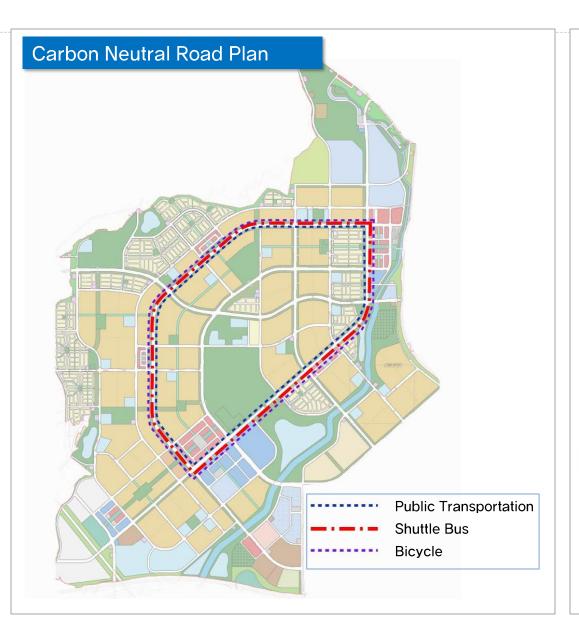
T.O.D based Land Use Plan





Sustainable City · Architecture Planning for Green House Gas Reduction

2. Low Carbon Green Land Use and Transportation



Carbon Neutral Road





Low Carbon Shuttle Plan



Carbon Neutral Road Plan

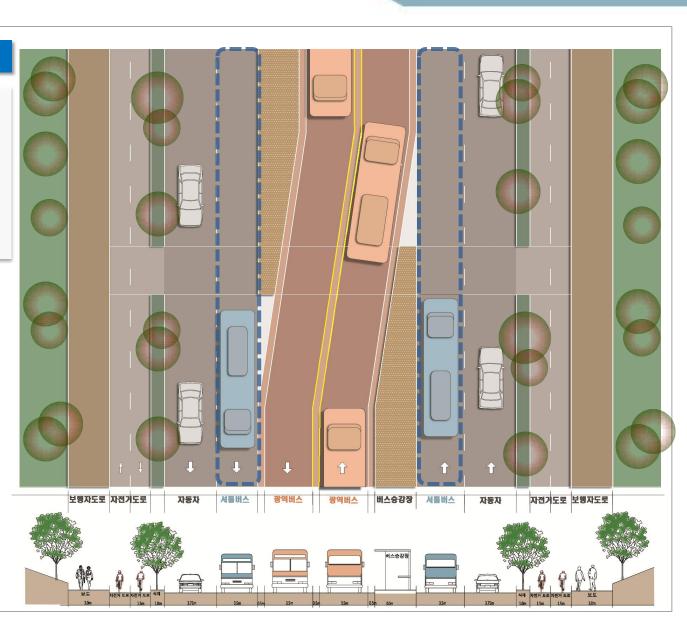
Carbon Reduction Rate

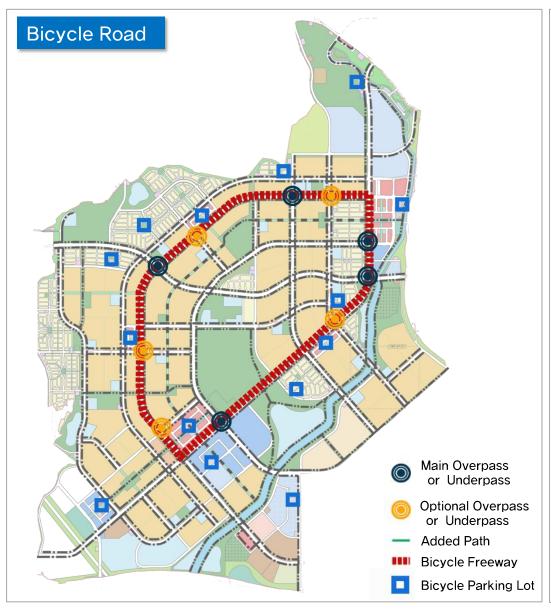
■ CNG Bus: CO₂ 17% Reduction

Hybrid Bus vs Diesel Bus

: CO₂ 20% Reduction,

Fuel Use 30% Reduction





Public Bicycle + Navigation

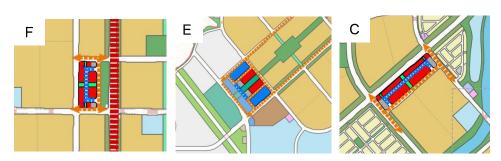




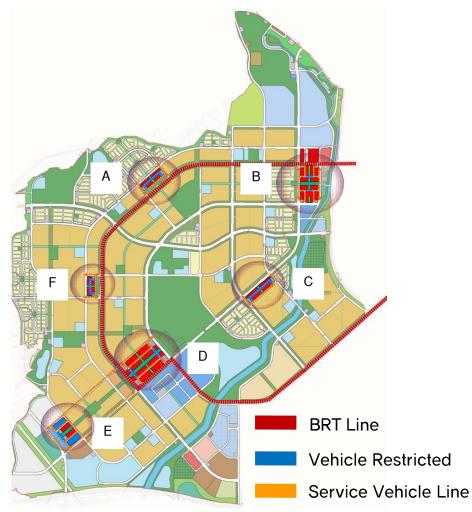
Pedestrian-only Pathway

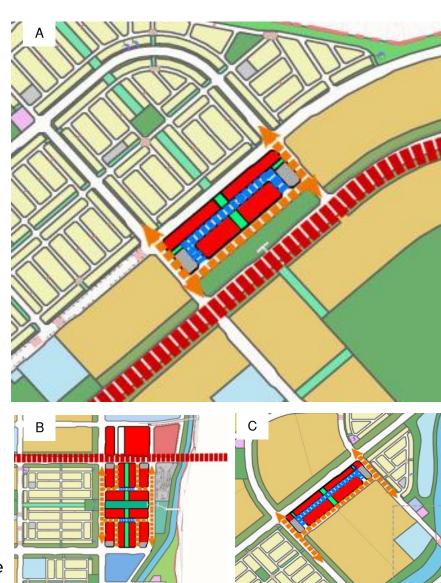






Pedestrian-only Pathway







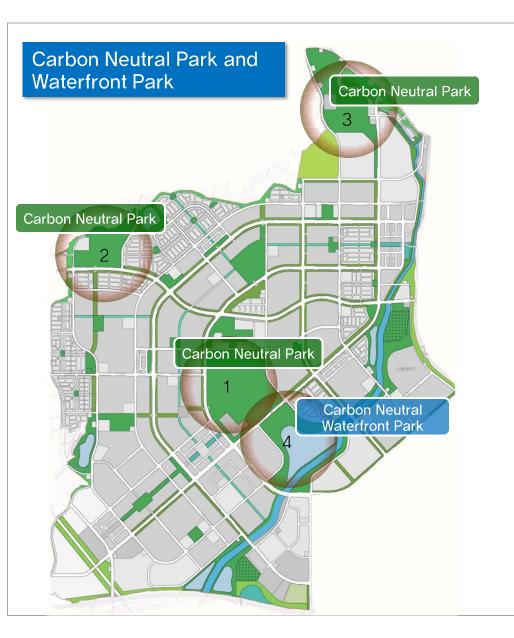
Low Carbon Parking Lot Plan

- Green Paving
- Energy Production in Parking Lot





3. Carbon Neutral Park and Waterfront Park



Carbon Neutral Park

Carbon Reduction : 91.92 x 6.92 = 2,300 ton·C

Area 1: 468,657.48m²
 Area 2: 175,207.82m²

- Area 3: 275,414.49m²

- Total: 919,279,80m² (91,92ha)

/ ha Carbon Absortion: 6,92 ton · C



Carbon Neutral Waterfront Park

■ Carbon Reduction: 104.6272 x 6.92 = 2,655 ton·C

- Area 4: 1,046,272.08m² (104.6272 ha)

/ ha Carbon Absortion: 6.92 ton · C



3. Carbon Neutral Park and Waterfront Park



Carbon Neutral Experience Park

- Renewable Energy experience Facilities
- 공원의 Energy Production for Park Maintenance







4. Low Carbon Green Energy and Resources Plan



Renewable Energy System

- LED Street Light along the Seo-Jung-li Stream
- Solar Lily Pad, Solar Park Plan

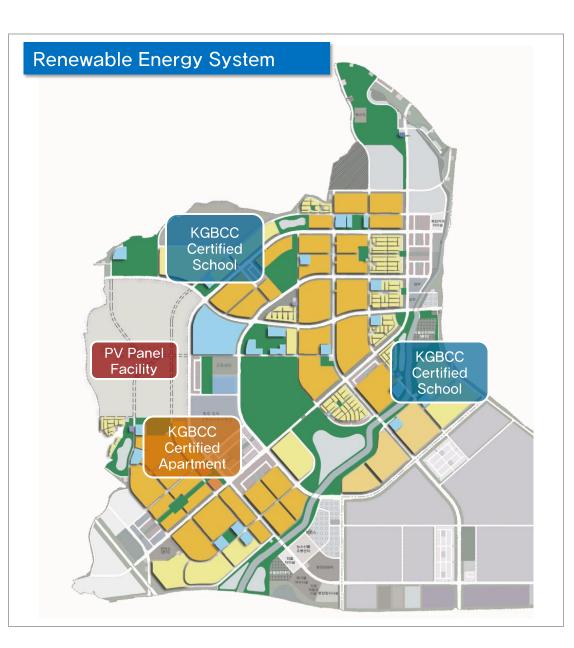


Slolar Lily Pad



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4. Low Carbon Green Energy and Resources Plan



High Energy Efficiency Apartment





High Energy Efficiency Public Buildings







Thank You!