

Program



1. The Gwangalli Water Front Area and the Gwanggan Grand Bridge should be re-defined as a tourist attraction vitalizing the area. A Rigorous use of the area for a leisurely utilization by the citizens and tourists is highly requested. At the same time, the proposals should provide new meaning to the area as the unique location of Busan based on its history and vision of its urban future. By conducting the proposed ideas, the Bridge might become the edge of the city and will take on the role of the Gwangalli seashore as the mixture of the nature and artifacts.
2. The site for this competition is the entire Gwangalli Water Front Area. The site includes the area horizontally between the eastern end and western end of the Gwanggan Grand Bridge, and vertically between the Gwanggan Grand Bridge and the city blocks in northern part of the beach (Please confer the given site map- 2.6The Sites). The Municipality of Busan is considering the given specific sites (four circled areas in the map- 2.6 The Sites) inside of the huge site boundary to make this area more rigorous and to maximize the utilization of the newly constructed Gwanggan Grand Bridge.
3. In the design of the Gwangalli Water Front Area, the competitor should pay attention to the two major design objectives as follows :
 - 1) Re-defining the given area and providing the sense of place:
The proposed design needs to consider problems on preservation and sharing of traces of the past, memories and experiences on 'the Gwangalli and the Gwanggan Grand Bridge' as well as future-oriented factors.
 - 2) Characterizing the Gwanggan Grand Bridge as the new edge of the City and introducing a new meaning into the Gwangalli Beach :
With the construction of the Bridge, the edge of city extended and old edge, i.e., the Gwangalli Seashore does not contain the previous identical meaning anymore. Moreover, the space between these two lines would have the meaning of its own.
4. To satisfy these objectives, the following factors should be considered :
 - 1) Introducing the new concept and meaning of urban edge.
 - 2) Keeping up the existing contour and configuration of the ground without destruction of the natural environment.
 - 3) Conserving the urban context and space structure of the surrounding area.
 - 4) Giving the new meaning into the water space between the Bridge and the Seashore.
5. Factors needed to consider the Functionality Process :
 - 1) Accommodation of attractive social cultural spaces.
 - 2) Development of the cultural and traveling belt that connects events happening today.
Considering the mixed function of the area inside of the given site such as the Minrak-dong fish market, commercial districts, entertaining districts and residential districts.
 - 3) Visitors' parking space should be considered.

Appendices

1. Busan - the Metropolitan City

Busan, the second largest city in Korea, has many natural beautiful seashores, beaches and mountains. Historically it plays an important role as a commercial and traffic center of the country. Its deep-yet-gentle tides have allowed it to grow into the largest trade port in the country and the third largest in the world. Its natural endowments and richness in history and culture has resulted in its increasing reputation as a world-class city of tourism and culture.

Busan's traditional commercial trade image has now been changed to a center of culture and tourism. Busan is proud to be playing a major role on the world stage with its hosting of various international events such as the 2002 Busan Asian Games and the annual Pusan International Film Festival (PIFF) and its participation in the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/ Japan.

Located around the estuary of the Nakdong River at the southeastern area of the Korean peninsula, Busan occupies the basin surrounded by Mt. Geumjeong and Mt. Sineo, Jeokgi, Janggun, and Dadae isthmuses and capes along the southeastern coastline form its indented coastline, and 37 islands, some of which are uninhabited, and lie off shore. Busan's total area is 75319km², including 15 towns and four (4) million residents. The distance from east to west is 51 km, and south to north is 48 km (refer to Busan map).

The weather in Busan is usually mild through out the whole year as it has a typical oceanic climate. The annual mean temperature is 14.3 oC and the lowest temperature seldom goes below zero. It is a little windy and humid all year round as typical maritime city is, but it is warmer in winter and cooler in summer compared with other areas in Korea.

2. Gwangalli Water Front Area - Competition Site

a) Gwangan-dong

Another name of the Gwangan-dong is Beombawui (tiger rock). The name derived from an anecdote regarding a rock with the shape of a tiger, which is currently located beside the Seongbundo dental clinic. One day, a traveler passed by a rock at dawn. He mistook the rock as a real tiger, fainted and fell. The event threw the whole village into a great disturbance. In the past, this place was known as Namjang for it had Makjang used for anchovy fishing on the sands of Gwangalli beach. Namjang became Gwangan (the Chinese character "Gwang" means broad, whereas "An" means a sand hill). Later, the character "An" was substituted by another Chinese character with the same sound but a different meaning, i.e., "An" for comfortable. In 1910 when the administrative district was founded, it finally became Gwangalli. Actually the name Gwangalli was used for Namunoeri during the late Joseon Dynasty. There was a helmet of 30 houses around today's Suyeongro. Most of its residents made a livelihood out of fishing and farming. Before Gwangan public Beach was open, there were five fishing grounds in the offing. Normally nearby neighbors including Namcheon, Millak, Suyeong, Yeonsan-dong and even Dongnae came areas for fishing, not to mention the Gwangalli residents. Before the end of the Second World War, the upper area of Suyeongro was called Witkkakdan (the upper area) while the lower area was called Araekakdan (the lower area). In the upper area, about 80 houses were scattered and they made their living by farming.



b) Namcheon-dong

The very name of Namcheon came from the Namcheon River that rises from Mt. Hwangnyeong on the border between Daeyeon-dong and Namcheon-dong and flows into Suyeong bay. Tracing back its origin a bit further, we can find in the Sanchonjo of Dongnaebu's document that Namcheon was about 20 miles away from the Dongnae citadel. If you turn your eyes to the other side, you may see an inlet called Namcheonpo. It is located at the southern part of the Dongnae and has a fishing ground. The whole area around the fishing ground is called Namcheon-man. Namcheon-dong actually indicates a broad place, which encompasses all the coastlines in-between Namcheon-man and Daeyon-dong.

c) Suyeong-dong

During the Joseon dynasty, the place hosted an important marine base to guard the province from pirates. The name, Suyeong-dong stemmed from such history as "Su" came from "Sugun" and "Yeong" from "Jeoldosayeong." In the 13th year of the reign of King Injo (1635), The marine headquarter had to move to Gammanpo because of the flood in the Suyeong river, which collapsed waterways used by military vessels. It came back to Dongnae during the 3rd year of the reign of King Hyojong (1652) and stayed there for 243 years. Suyeong citadel of 1,193bo around and 13cheok high was built. In 1895, the old gun- system was discontinued and the place was called Suyeong after the Japanese annexation of Joseon. On October 1, 1942, in line with expansion plans of the city, Suyeong became a part of Busan-bu and the Suyeong branch office was established here.

d) Mangmi-dong

It is said that its name came from an episode of Jeongseo, a loyal subject of the Goryeo Kingdom. When he was in exile in his home village, he found that people used to bow to the direction of the King's palace on the first and 15th days of every month. There is another anecdote that involves two mountains, i.e., Mt. Bae and Mt. Mang. At the base of Mt. Bae of the eastern part of Yeonsan, there is a Seonghwangdang (an altar for a tutelary deity), which serves the Mountain deity of Mt. Baemi. The residents of the area also call this mountain Mt. Baemi or Mt. Jalmi. Mt. Mang is another mountain near to the Mt. Baemi. It is told that the name was after these two mountains, "Mang" from Mt. Mang, "Mi" from Mt. Baemi. In the past, Mangmi-dong had been a center of the Geochilsanguk during the tribe-nation period. In the old days there, castle walls were erected around the current location of the United Hospital of the National Army.

e) Millak-dong

About 300 years ago, there had been two large neighboring villages called Borijeon at the northern part and Neolguji at the southern part of Mt. Bae. Millak-dong means that the two villages are merrily joined together and live happily. In 1914, due to administrative district reform, the two villages merged into a single village, Millak-dong. Neolguji indicates an upper area where a second bridge of the Suyeong River is located. The name Neolguji came from the shape of the area that has a flat and large ground toward the Suyeong River. There are two legends about the origin of the village name Borijeon. Some seek its origin from an altered pronunciation of Poipojin that was built here under JwaSuyeong in the Joseon Dynasty. Another view points towards the proverb "Carrying a bag of barley, go and get the rod". The saying represents Suyeong's old custom regarding



punishment. In the Joseon Dynasty, one way of punishments for a lawbreaker was to flog him with a cudgel. When residents of 7jin under the Jwasuyeong committed a crime, they came to a government office to receive the punishment. Since they had to wait for their turn, it was customary to prepare some food. Normally it was a bag of barley for about ten or fifteen days. When the punishment was over earlier than they had expected, they had to sell the remains to Suyeong residents. Therefore, it well explains how the village was named as Borijeon, a bag of barley.

3. Surrounding Areas of Gwangalli

a) Gwangalli Beach

Situated on the sands extending from the east part of Samik beach apartments, Gwangalli Beach has a gentle semi lunar shape and quality sands. Around the beach, there is a beautiful beach park with unique coffee shops, and restaurants. With its marvelous night scenery, this place is a great attraction for teenagers as well as an increasing number of the nighttime visitors. Every July and August an open-air theater is equipped on the beach offering various performances. In addition to that, it is a place for a variety of avant-garde art and cultural events including a sea music festival, a dance festival, and so forth. Near to the beach, there are abundant tourist resources such as Millak Raw fish town, the biggest raw fish center in Korea, Millak Water Front Park, etc.



b) Namcheon Cherry Blossom Street

Originally, these 1,000 cherry trees were planted for residents living in apartment houses in 1979. 20 years later, the trees are among high-rise apartment buildings providing a scenic view, together with the open sea. At the beginning of April, when the cherry blossoms are in full bloom, various festivals including cultural events, sports contests and additional festivals take place.

c) Suyeong Park

Situated at a site 200m northward from the Suyeong intersection, Suyeong park is a site where a navy camp was located to be responsible for the East Sea and the West Sea during Joseon Dynasty. The park contains three tangible assets such as the 25 man volunteer army, three intangible cultural assets. And it also has two natural monuments including Suyeong-dong black pine tree and Poojo tree, plus five non-designated cultural assets as well as Suyeong historical remain and folk art conservation association that conserves and manages such cultural assets. In particular, you can find various historic and educational materials such as the pagoda for General Yeong-bok An, Song Halmea shrine, Halbae shrine, etc. Those are the very reflections of Suyeong spirit. It is a representative cultural relic park where you can meet many of Busan traditions all at one site.

d) Millak Subyeong (Water Front) Park

Starting August 1992, Millak Subyeon Park was completed on May 22, 1997. Its height reaches 543 m and its width is 10,000 myon and Its area is 3,040 m². As the first waterside park in Korea that combines the sea and resting place, the park is situated in the middle of Haeundae and Gwangalli. It includes colored blocks on the floor, flowerbeds, shade, benches and other facilities. One of the unique features is the stand, which allows visitors to put their foot into the sea while enjoying various performances.

e) Mt. Gyeumnyeong Youth Training Center

Located on the hillside of Mt. Geumnyeon (415 m), the Youth training center boasts wonderful views of Mt. Bea forest and the sea. It is operated by the city of Busan and various groups such as schools, Youth groups, work groups, and individual citizens who utilize this place for various purposes such as training activities, picnics, nature observations, sketch contests, and so on. Facilities include accommodations, meeting places, gyms, training centers, literature rooms, planetariums and others.

4. Gwangan Grand Bridge

It is the first and the longest marine bridge in Korea that started construction on August of 1994. The total extension is 7.4 km with a height of about 0.9 km in the middle. It is designed as a suspension bridge and stands as a symbolic construction representing the metropolitan city of Busan. Along with Scenic night views of Gwangalli beach, it is a major visiting place for people from around the country.

- Size : total extension 7.42 km (suspension part of bridge is 0.9 km and connection part of bridge is 6.52 km).
- Construction Period : December 1994 to June 2002.
- The first maritime two-story bridge in Korea.
- The longest scale of suspension bridge (900 m) in Korea.
- The greatest three compartments and consecutive two-story trust bridge in Korea (at both ends of the bridge, the height is 360 m).



프로그램

1. 본 공모전의 주제는 광안대교와 광안리 수변지역 일대를 연계하여, 활동적인 관광, 문화 지역으로의 성격을 재정의 하는데 있다. 이 지역에서는 시민들과 관광객들이 레저와 휴식의 공간으로 최대한 활용할 수 있도록 개발하고자 하는 요구가 많으므로 이에 대한 고려가 필요하다. 또한, 응모안은 부산의 독특한 입지조건으로 인한 역사와 미래 도시로서의 비전을 고려하여 지역에 새로운 의미를 제공하여야 한다. 응모안을 수행하는데 있어서 광안대교는 도시의 경계로 간주될 수 있으며, 자연과 인공을 혼합물로서 광안리 해변과 함께 중요한 기능을 하게 될 것이다.
2. 공모전의 대지는 광안리 수변공간의 전영역을 포함한다. 전체 대지는 수평적으로는 광안대교의 동쪽 끝에서 서쪽 끝을, 수직적으로는 광안대교와 광안리 북쪽 해변지역을 포함한다(대지 지도를 참조할 것). 부산광역시시는 새롭게 건설된 광안대교의 기능을 극대화시키고 이 지역을 활기찬 문화, 관광지역으로 개발하기 위하여 광범위한 공모전 대지 내에 몇 개의 개별지역을 선정하여 개발하기를 원합니다(대지 지도에서 원형으로 표시된 지역).
3. 광안리 수변지역의 설계에 있어서, 응모자들은 다음과 같은 2가지 주요 설계목적에 주의하여 진행하여야 한다.
 - 1) 주어진 지역의 의미를 재정의(再定義)하며 장소성을 부여하여야 한다 :
응모안은 과거 흔적의 보존과 공유를 위하여 고려되어야 할 문제점들과, '광안리와 광안대교'에 관한 기억과 경험, 그리고 미래지향적인 요인 등을 고려하여야 한다.
 - 2) 도시의 새로운 경계로서의 광안대교의 특성을 부여하고, 광안리 해변에 새로운 의미를 도입시켜야 한다 :
광안대교의 건설과 함께 도시의 경계가 확장되었으며, 예전의 도시 경계인 광안리 해변은 더 이상 이전과 같은 자존적 의미를 유지하지 못하게 되었다. 이 두 개의 선들(광안대교와 광안리 해변) 사이의 공간은 자체적으로 새로운 의미를 지니게 되었다.
4. 위의 목적을 만족시키기 위하여, 다음과 같은 요인들을 고려하여야 한다:
 - 1) 도시 경계에 새로운 개념과 의미를 도입한다.
 - 2) 자연의 파괴가 일어나지 않도록 기존의 등고선과 지형을 유지한다.
 - 3) 주변 지역의 도시 맥락과 공간 구조를 보존한다.
 - 4) 광안대교와 해변 사이의 수변공간에 새로운 의미를 부여한다.
5. 기능의 디자인 과정을 위하여 고려하여야 할 요인은 다음과 같다:
 - 1) 사람의 관심을 유도하는 사회문화적 공간을 수용하여야 한다.
 - 2) 오늘날의 일상적 사건들과 연관된 문화, 관광 지역을 개발한다. 주어진 대지 내에 민락동 수산시장, 상업지역, 유흥지역, 그리고 주거지역 등과 같은 지역의 혼합된 기능을 고려한다.
 - 3) 방문객 주차공간을 고려하여야 한다.