

GREAT WISDOM IN SMALL SPACE

小空间 大智慧

小型绿色建筑设计的实践

THE GREEN DESIGN OF SMALL-SIZE ARCHITECTURE

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华中科技大学出版社
<http://www.hustpas.com>

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Yoyogi House

frontoffice/tokyo



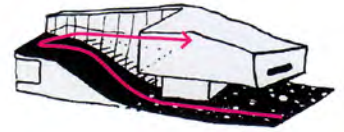
- Architecture Design/建筑设计: frontoffice/tokyo
- Project Architect /项目建筑师: Koen Klinkers, Will Galloway, Iwao Takeuchi
- Location/地点: Tokyo, Japan
- Area/面积: site 89.68 m²/ building 78 m²/gross 99 m²
- Completion/建成时间: 2008
- Photograph/摄影: Daisuke Akita



a long narrow site, without external views and a limited wedge of solar access



the site becomes a kind of isolated valley



making landscape as essential as interior space

The site we were presented with by the client is typical of Tokyo's older residential areas - defined by narrow streets whose character emerges more from the individual choices of the homeowners than from any comprehensive urban plan. More specific, the elongated and narrow plot (5.4m x 16m) is surrounded on all sides by houses built to the razor's edge of their property lines and to the maximum height the local zoning laws allow. The result: a site flanked by tall blank walls on its two long sides, and facing directly onto a neighbour's home to the South, with only a sliver of open sky available on the south-east corner.

The clients, a middle-aged couple, wanted a small and efficient home that would accommodate their desire for personal space - for each to pursue their own hobbies, and especially a small painting area and work station

for the wife. They also asked for access to outdoor space that could be used easily in daily life, and a garden where strawberries could be planted to indulge in a longtime hobby of making home-made jam.

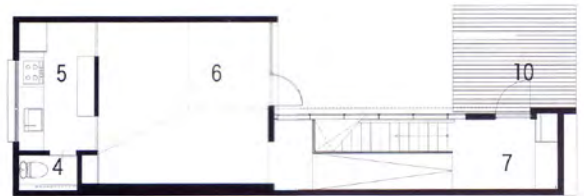
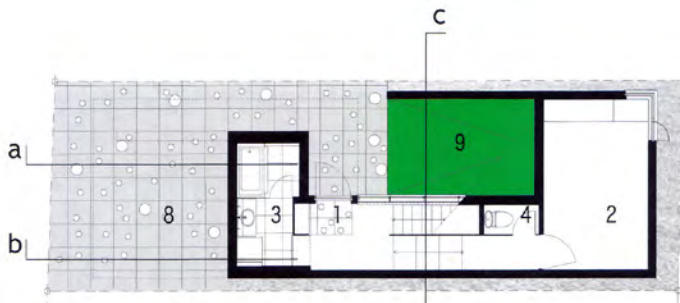
Surprisingly the home feels larger than its 80m² would suggest, due in no small part to the long views outside and the active green space at the center of the home. The house is treated in much the same way, fitting into the context without attempting to alter it, mimic it, or deny it.

客户提供给我们的这个建筑位于东京典型的老居民区内，街道狭小，多是房主们自己造成的，而不是城市规划的。更具体一些，就是说在长而窄小的区域(5.4米 x 16米)布满了大大小小的建筑，达到了当地法律允许的

极限。结果导致这栋房子两侧高大的白墙直接面对南向的邻居家，在房子里只能看到东南角的一线天空。

客户是一对中年夫妇，希望能有一栋面积虽小但使用率高的房子，两人都能有私人空间来做他们各自喜爱的事情，尤其是妻子希望能有一个作为她的工作间的小画室。他们还要求可以方便地进出于屋内和屋外，而室内空间必须能满足他们日常生活的需要，满足夫妻二人长久以来的喜好——亲手制作草莓酱。

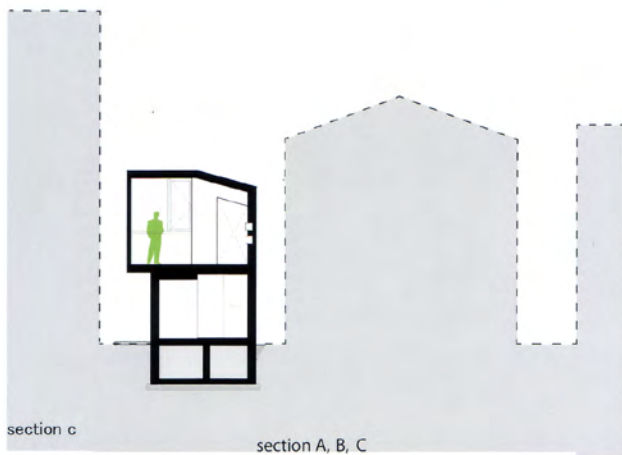
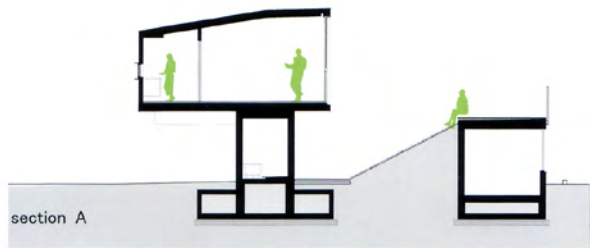
令人意外的是这栋房子比之前所说的80平方米要显得大一些，因为从远处看来，房子没有琐碎的格局，而且房子的中央空间是明快的绿色，同时，这栋房屋的设计风格也充分融入了当地特色，而不是对其加以改变，模仿或是否定。



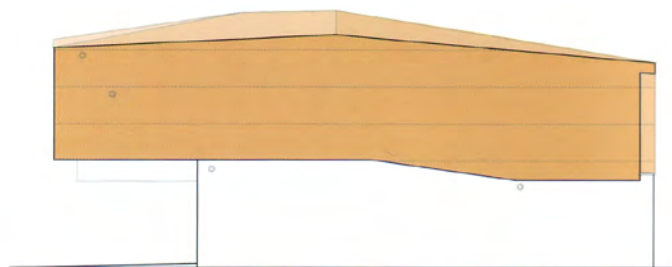
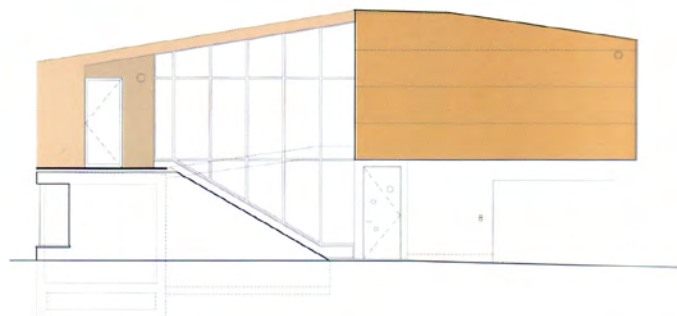
- 1 entry
- 2 bedroom
- 3 bath/laundry
- 4 wc
- 5 kitchen
- 6 living/dining
- 7 work space
- 8 parking
- 9 garden
- 10 deck

Plan/平面图

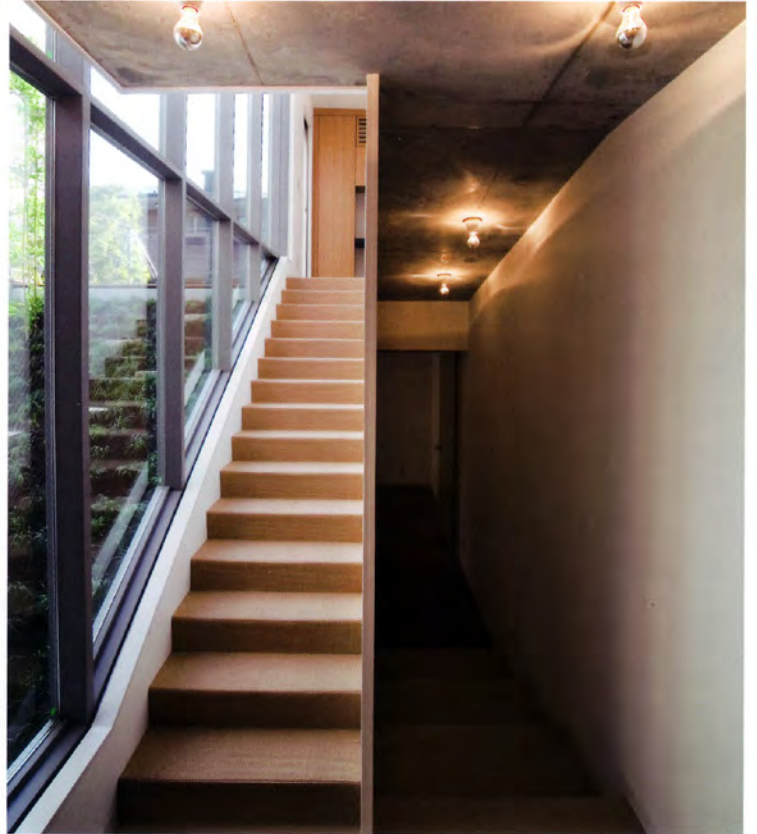




Section/剖面图



Facade/立面图

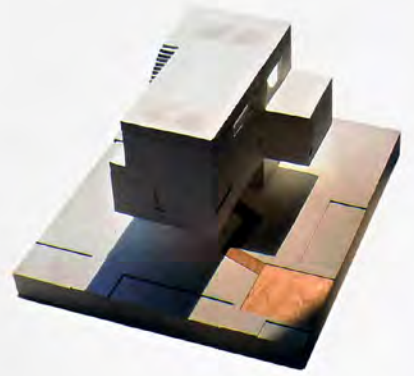


Minami-azabu House

frontoffice/tokyo



- Architecture Design/建筑设计: frontoffice/tokyo
- Project Architect/项目建筑师: Koen Klinkers, Will Galloway, Max Kim
- Location/地点: Tokyo, Japan
- Area/面积: site 142.94 m²/building 185.06 m²/gross 270.78 m²
- Completion/建成时间: 2010
- Photograph/摄影: Daisuke Akita



In Japan the building code enforces an envelope under which any building must fit. The rules are designed to guarantee access to light for neighbours, which makes sense in a dense urban environment. Ironically, on a landlocked parcel of the type we were given the rules also ensure the lower levels of any building constructed will be submerged in shadow. It is in fact tempting to simply live in the dark. The building code also ensures the largest floor areas are available on the lowest floors, and the impulse is often to design a home so the living area will be as large as possible. Simply accepting the darkness is not uncommon, especially on small properties. The ambitious architect may work at mitigating the effect by building a deep light well to be certain residents will at least see the reflected light of the sun if not the sky during the day – a Tokyo lifestyle is as a result often dark and introverted.

Here we took a different tack, and reversed the standard typology – the main bedrooms are on the second floor, parking, a hard-surface landscape, and a guest room are on the ground, and the living

areas are lifted to the top of the home where they are connected to the city by a series of decks and a stairway to a large roof deck. Since the ground level does not receive enough light to make a proper garden we chose to move the ground to the third floor and to the roof, planting it with gardens that will allow the owners of the home to have large green spaces in the centre of the city.

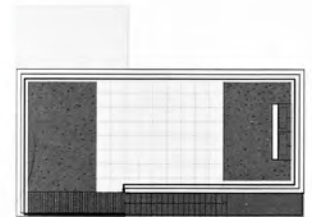
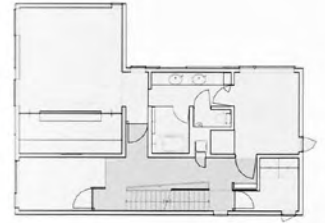
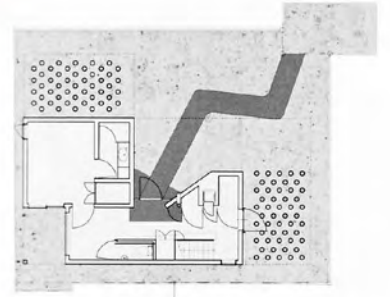
In a city like Tokyo space is a luxury. By keeping the ground level open the city becomes a kind of backdrop to the entrance. In the same way the decks and balconies that open the home to the city create an enormous outdoor space that is very nearly unheard of in such a site.

在日本，任何建筑必须遵守建筑法规，这些法规旨在保证邻居的采光度，这对于一个人口稠密的大城市来说，情有可原。然而，有讽刺意味的是，对于这样一个被包围起来的区域，该法规却允许任何建筑物的较低层都被淹没在阴影里。实际上，完全生活在黑暗中还是很有挑战的。建筑法规也确保最低的楼层可以获得最大的面

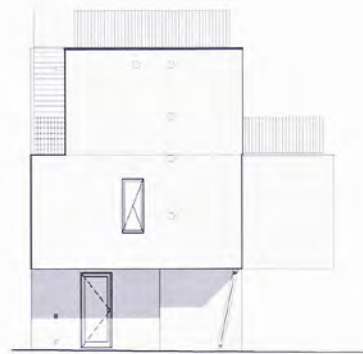
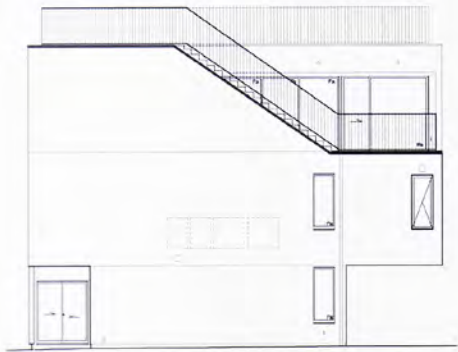
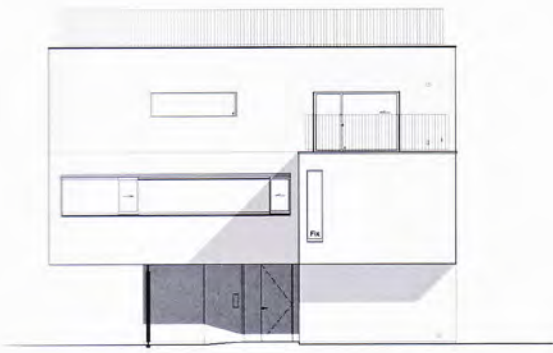
积，因此设计师往往将房屋的起居面积设计得尽可能大，完全处于阴暗的情况时有发生，特别是那些小的住宅。有经验的建筑师会通过建造一个深而且明亮的楼梯井来减轻这些影响，至少这样可以保证那些白天看不到天空的居民能看到反射的阳光，要知道东京的生活方式经常是黑暗和封闭的。

在这里，设计师采取了不同寻常的策略，即将主卧室都设在二楼，而停车场和客房都设置在一楼，起居区被安置在顶层。通过连续平台和楼梯，主人可直达屋顶的大平台，在那里，他们可以看到整个城市。由于底层采光不足，不能建造一个花园，因此设计师便将其移到三楼及屋顶，这样一来，房子的主人可以在城市的中心拥有大片的绿色空间了。

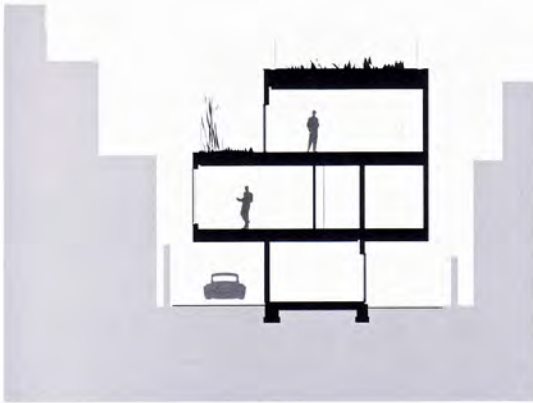
在东京这样的城市，空间是极其宝贵的。通过保持地面空间的开放，使城市成为该建筑入口处的一道背景。同样，平台和阳台的位置使整个住宅面向城市，为建筑创造出了巨大的室外空间，这几乎是很少见的。



Plan/平面图



Facade/立面图



Section/剖面图



