

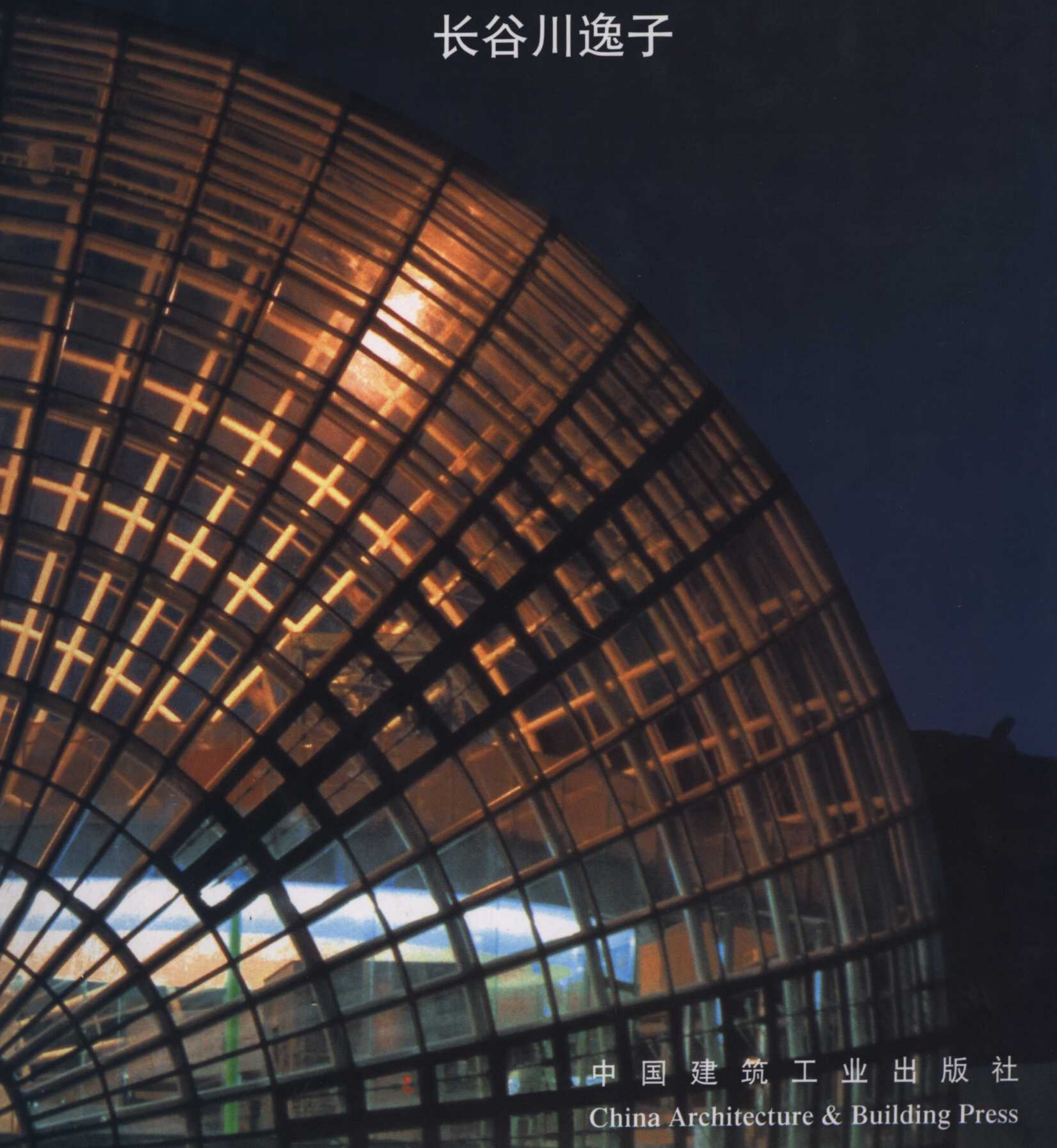
世界建筑大师优秀作品集锦

THE MASTER ARCHITECT SERIES II

ITSUKO HASEGAWA

Selected and Current Works

长谷川逸子



中国建筑工业出版社

China Architecture & Building Press

Tokumaru Children's Clinic

Design/Completion 1976/1979
Matsuyama, Ehime
Private client
Site area: 482 square meters
Total floor area: 1,212 square meters
Reinforced concrete, steel

德丸儿童诊所

设计/竣工 1976年/1979年
松山市, 爱媛县
私人业主
用地面积: 482m²
总建筑面积: 1,212m²
钢筋混凝土, 钢

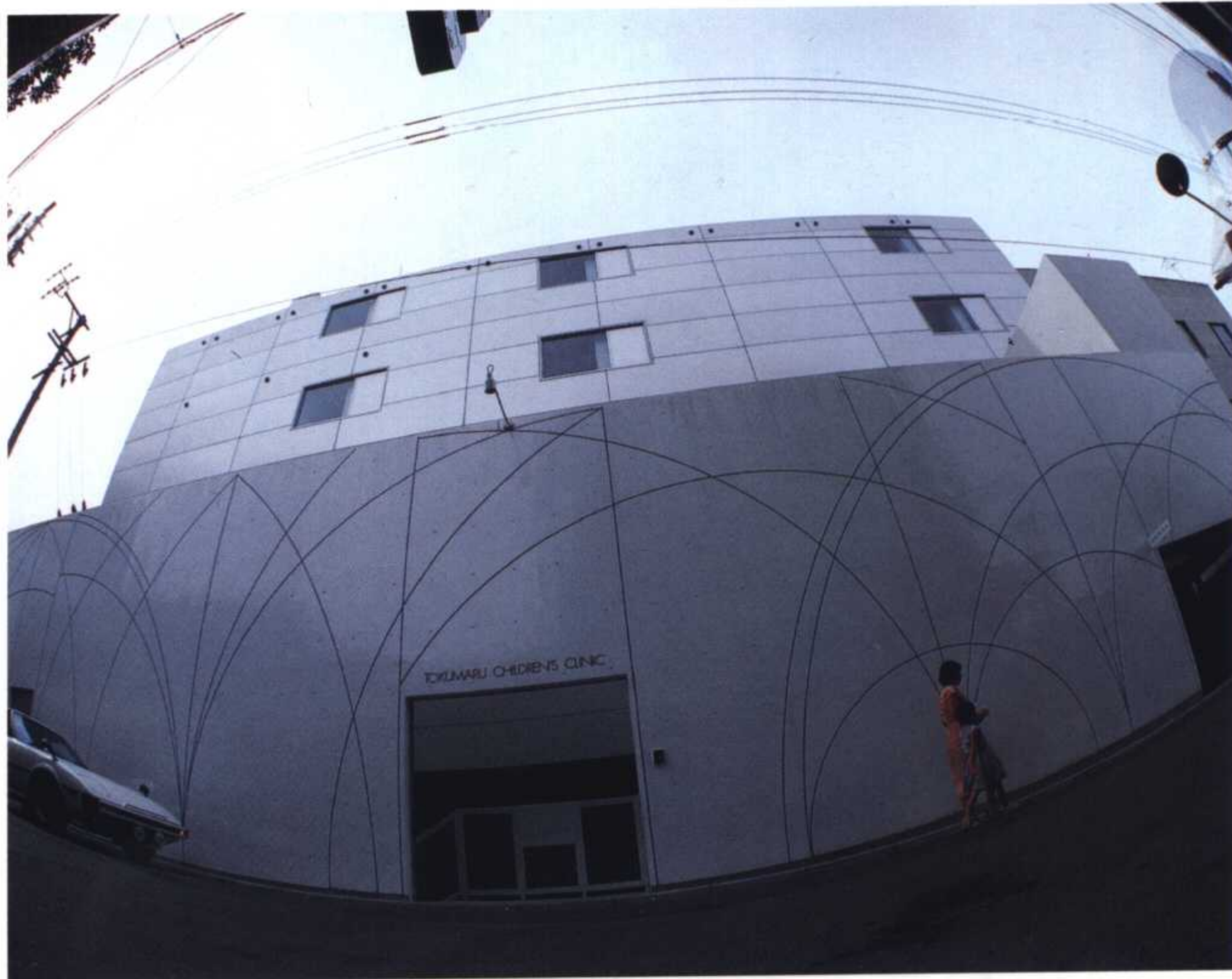
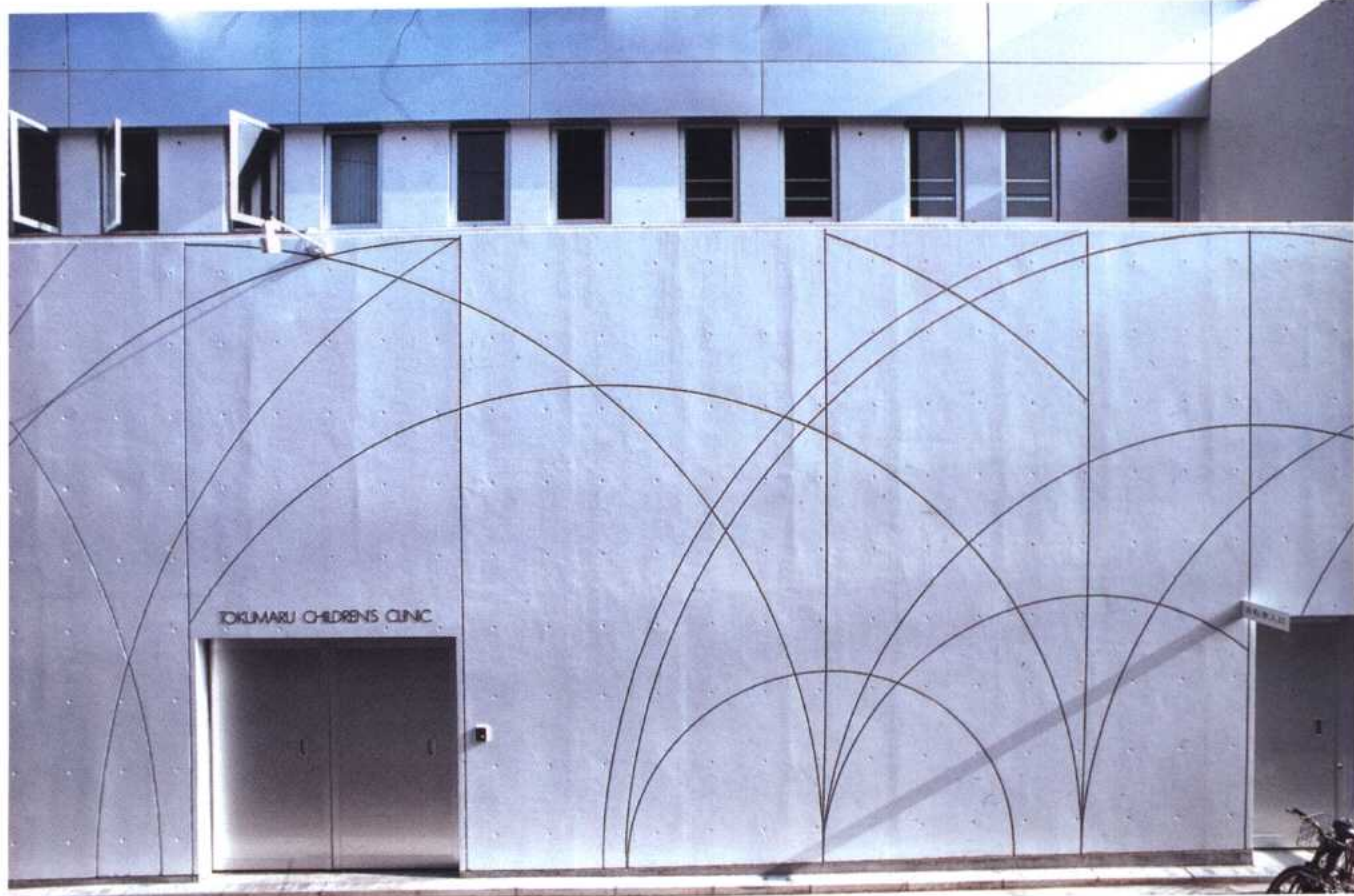
This five-story multi-purpose building is divided as follows: the first floor is a children's gallery; the second floor is a medical clinic; the third floor is clinical support and nurses' living quarters; the fourth and fifth floors are the owner's family quarters. The mixed structural system consists of a reinforced concrete frame for the lower three floors and a steel frame for the upper two floors. The use of the two structural systems is expressed visually by a heavy solid concrete base and a light, inorganic aluminum-clad top. To protect children from traffic, the owner requested a free-standing concrete wall along the street.

By conceptualizing the building as a rational structural frame with freely placed architectural planes—walls, floors, roofs, and fenestration as “packaging” or “wrapping”—we were able to maximize the flexibility of the internal spaces. On each floor, curved walls of varying radii in 60 degree segments are laid out at various interior locations.

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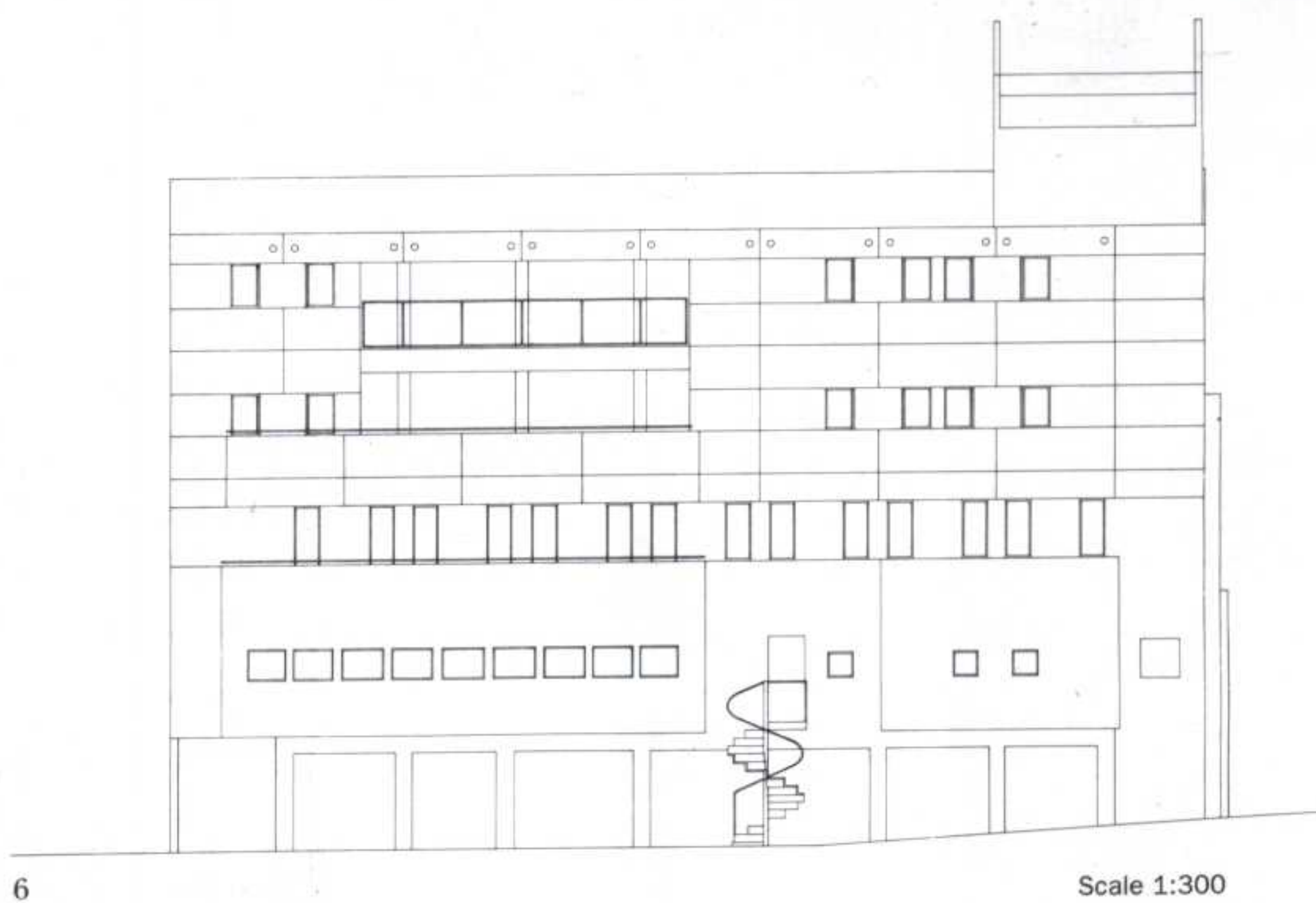
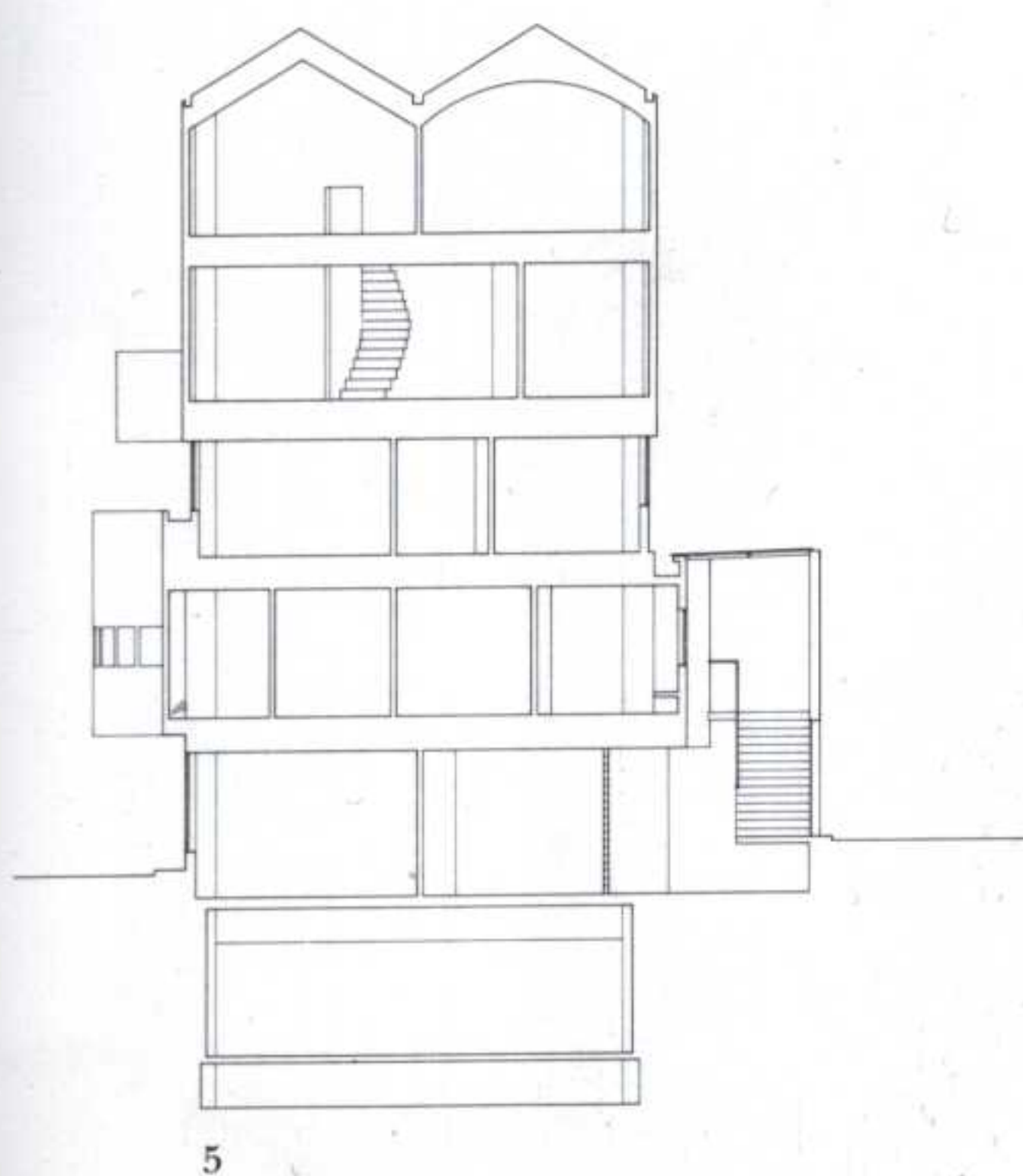
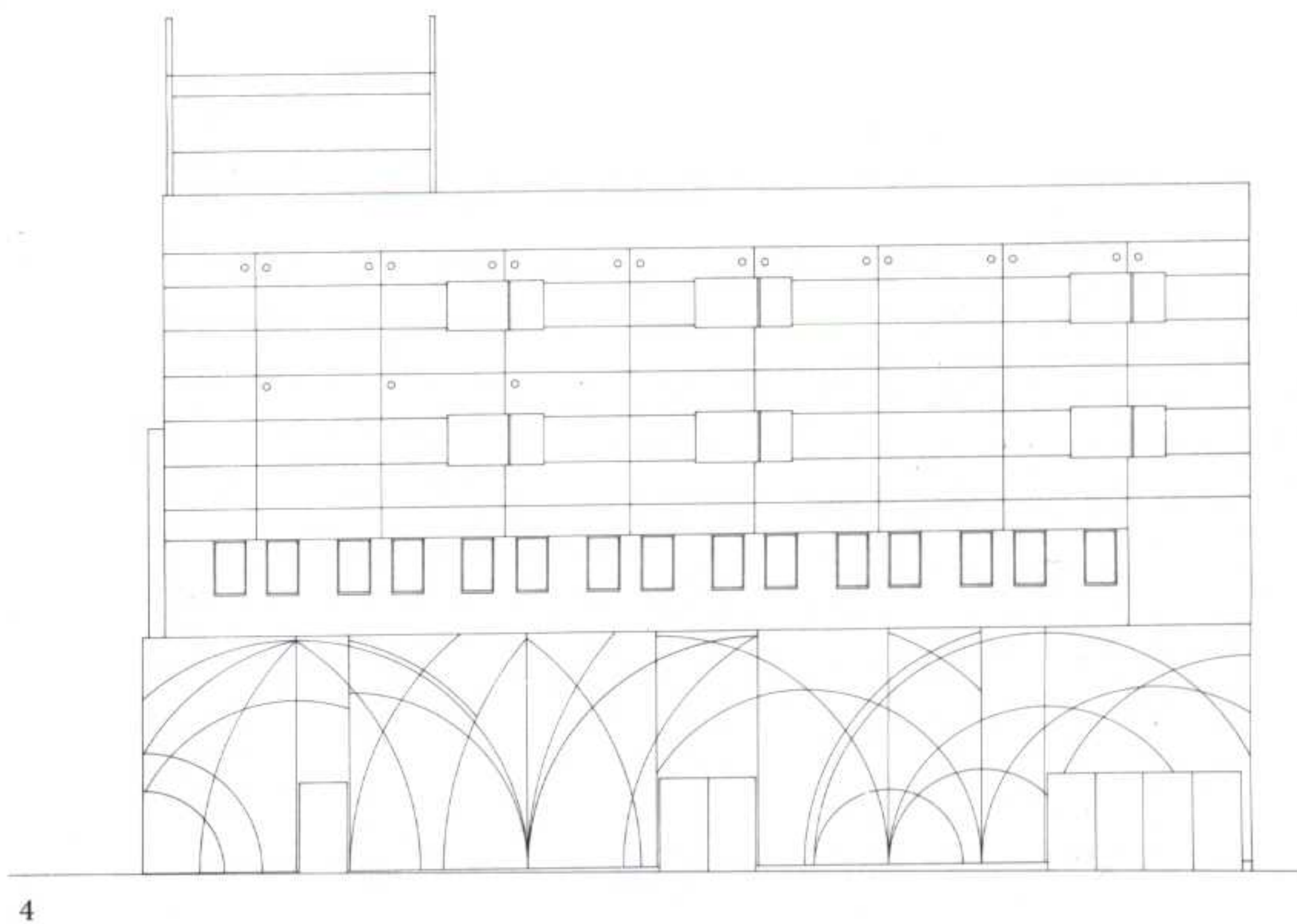
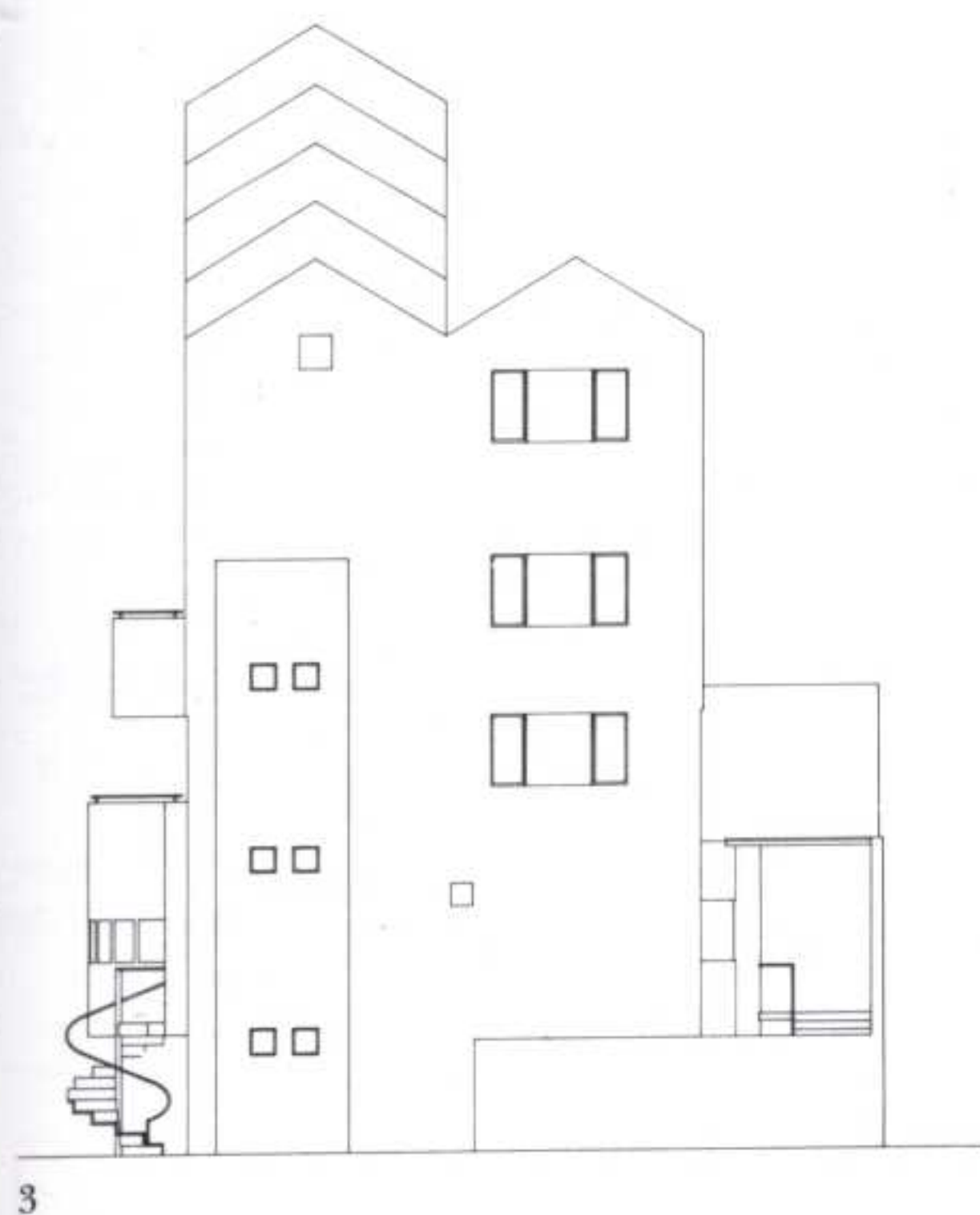
这座五层的多功能建筑按如下划分：一层是儿童画廊；二层是医疗诊所；三层为临床辅助科室及护理人员生活区；四层和五层为业主的家庭住所。此混合结构系统由下面三层的混凝土结构和上面两层的钢结构两部分组成。这两种结构系统的使用，是以厚重的混凝土实墙和轻质铝板屋顶来表现的。为保护儿童的交通安全，业主要求沿街砌了一道独立式混凝土墙。

把建筑看成是一个合理的框架，能自由地布置建筑的各个面：墙、楼板、屋顶和“装配”或“组合”的窗，根据这种概念，我们可能达到内部空间的最大灵活性。在每一层，将半径以 60°变化的扇状的弧形墙面布置在多种形式的内部空间里。



- 1 Motifs of repeated arcs and shadow
- 2 Looking up north elevation
- 3 East elevation
- 4 North elevation
- 5 Section
- 6 South elevation

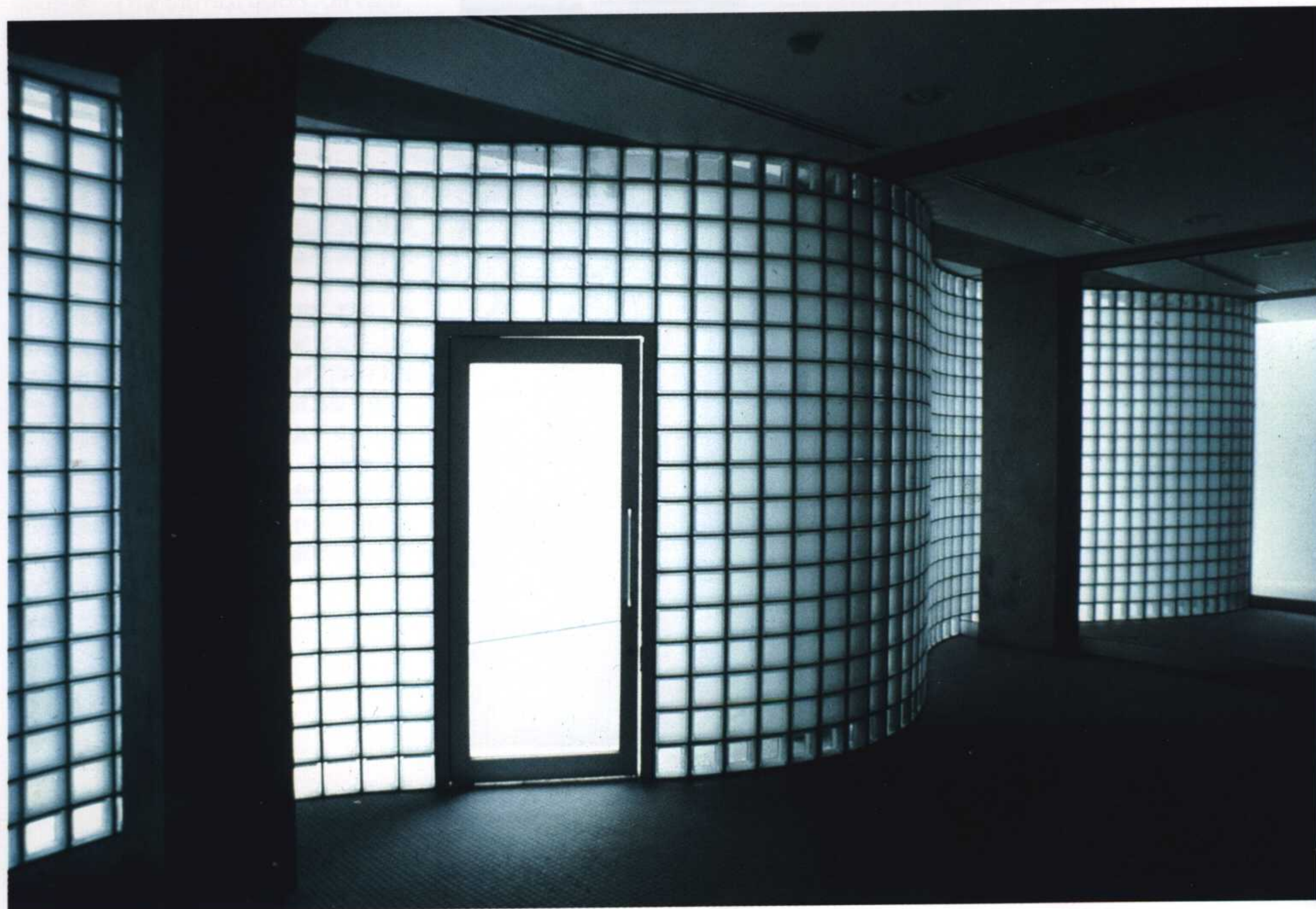
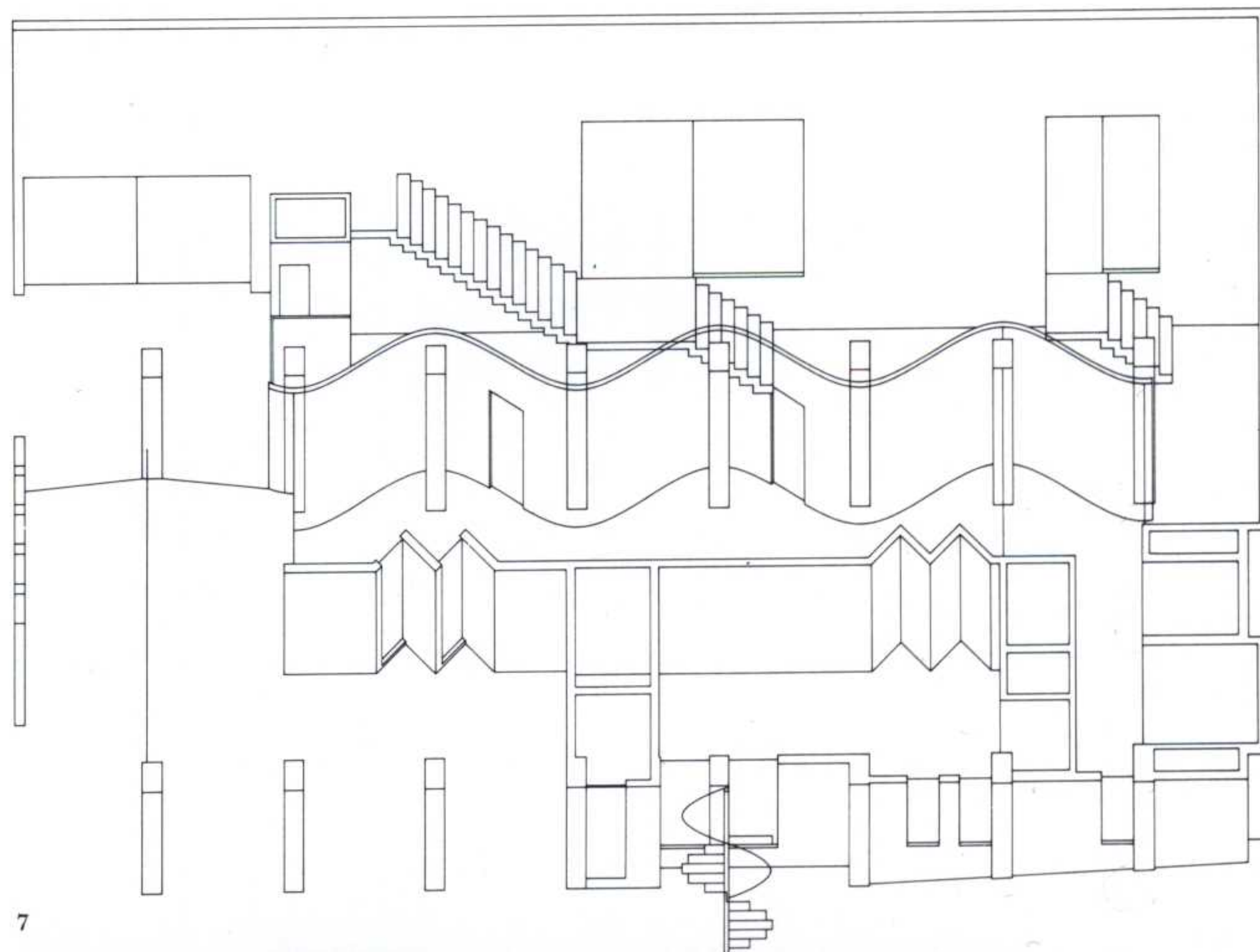
- 1 重复的弧形主题和阴影
- 2 北立面仰视
- 3 东立面
- 4 北立面
- 5 剖面图
- 6 南立面

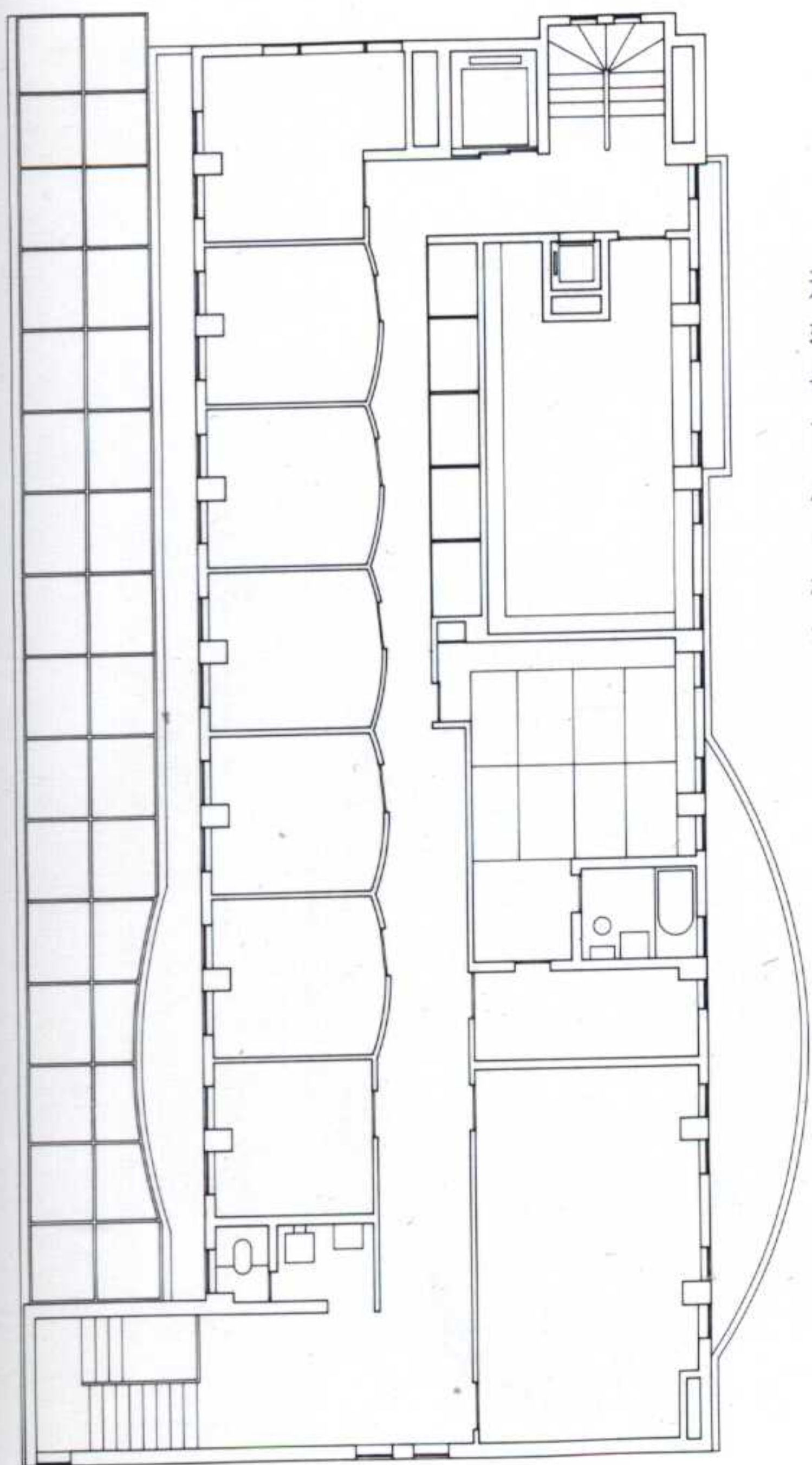
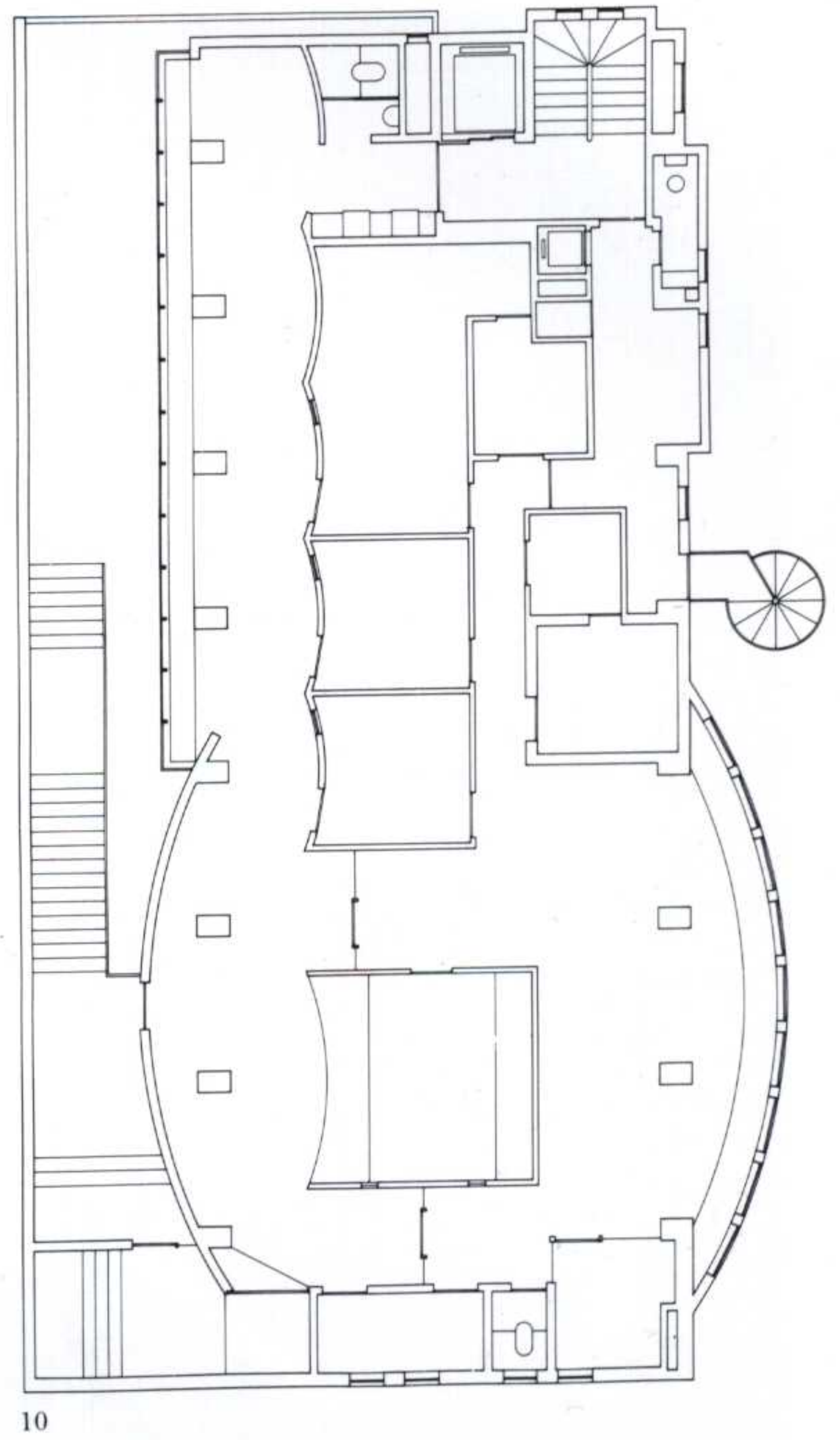
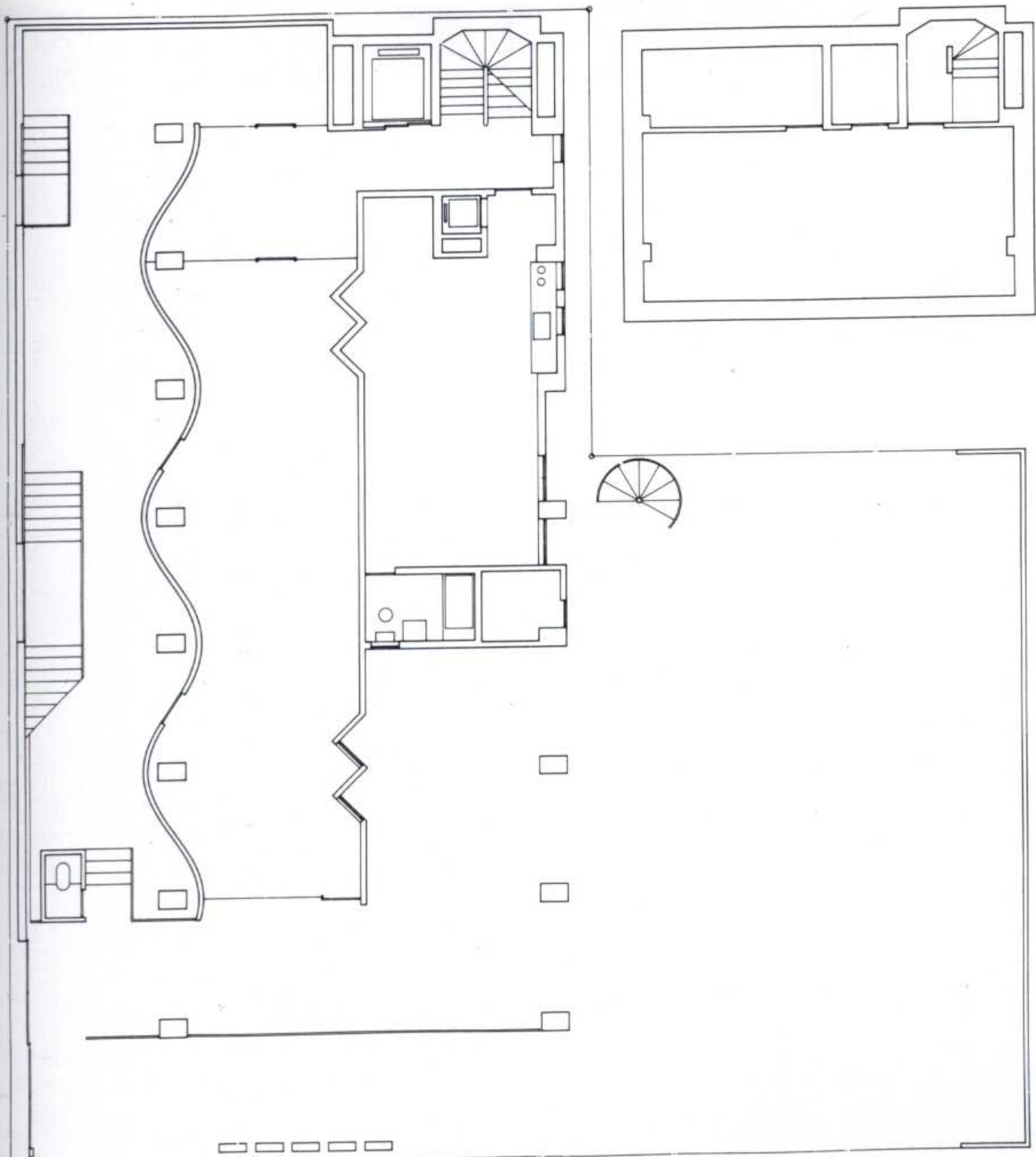


- 7 Axonometric drawing, first floor
- 8 Sine-curved glass block wall and columns in children's gallery on the first floor
- 9 First floor plan (children's gallery)
- 10 Second floor plan (clinic)
- 11 Third floor plan (clinic)
- 12 Fourth floor plan (private residence)

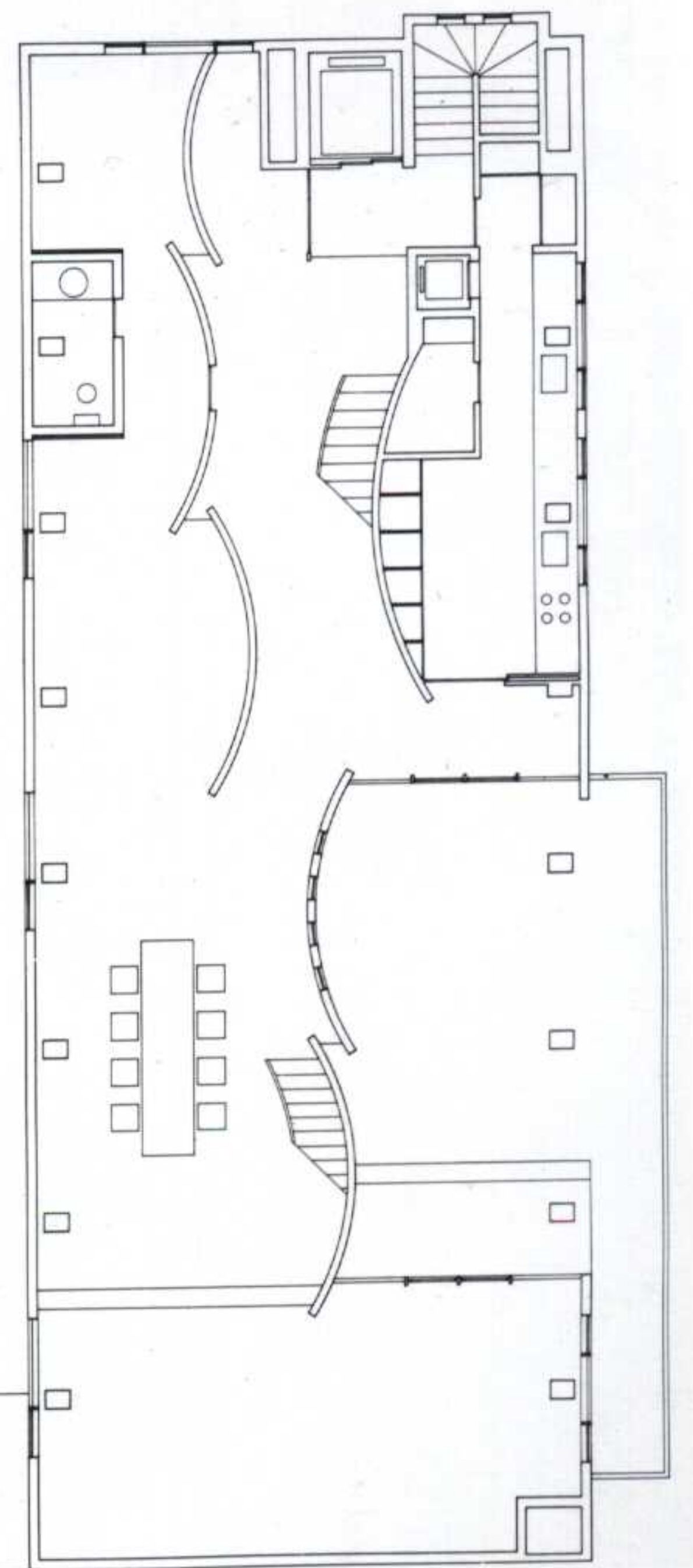
- 7 一层轴测图
- 8 一层儿童画廊半曲面玻璃砖墙及支柱
- 9 一层平面(儿童画廊)
- 10 二层平面(诊所)
- 11 三层平面(诊所)
- 12 四层平面(私人住宅)

The fifth floor ceiling is divided into two contrasting forms: a curved vault and an angled gable roof. This combination creates the atmosphere of a two-story house within the larger structure. In general, the interior space of each floor is designed to meet its specific programmatic requirements and is layered without regard to strict overall plan coordination. These floor plans reflect our intention to create ambiguous linear void spaces of various functions and sizes threading through the interior volumes, as opposed to more centrally organized spatial relationships.



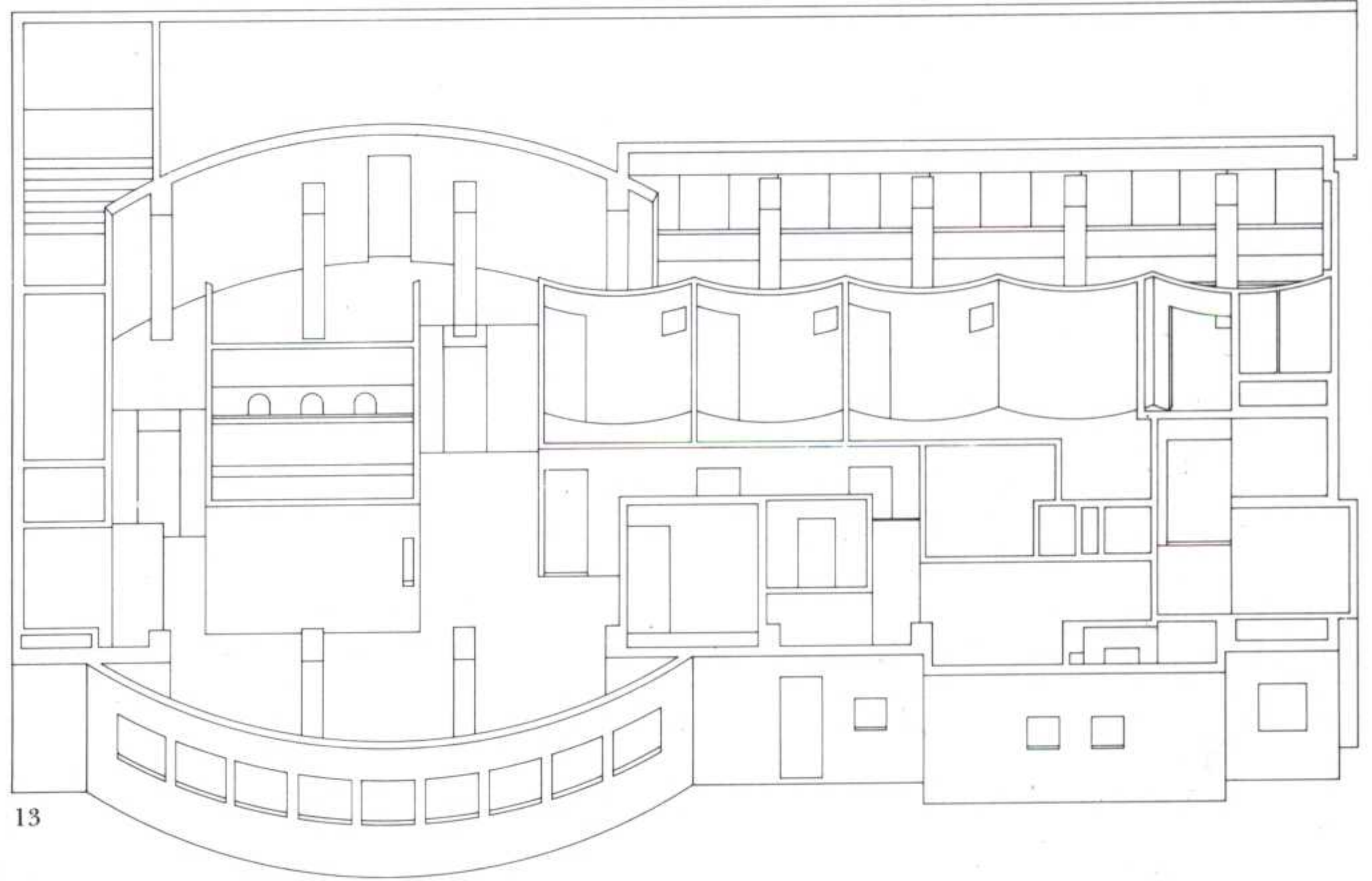


第五层的吊顶被分成两种相对的形式；弧形穹顶和巨齿形顶棚。这种结合创造了一种在较大的结构中有一座两层房子的气氛。一般来说，每一层的内部空间以满足特定的功能要求而设计，无须考虑总平面的绝对协调一致。各层单面的设计反映出我们的创作意图就是通过内部体积形成一个具有各种功能和尺度变化的模糊的流线型室内空间，从而区别于较集中的有条理的空间联系。



- 13 Axonometric drawing, second floor
- 14 South elevation around terrace
- 15 Semi-outdoor space with free-standing wall and glass roof

- 13 二层轴测图
- 14 阳台周围的南立面细部
- 15 有独立式墙体及玻璃屋顶的半室外空间







- 16 Living room from viewed dining room on the fourth floor
- 17 Axonometric drawing, fourth floor
- 18 Terrace of residential space on the fourth floor

- 16 从四层餐厅看起居室
- 17 四层轴测图
- 18 四层居住空间的平台



House in Kuwahara, Matsuyama

Design/Completion 1979/1980
Matsuyama, Ehime
Private client
Site area: 585 square meters
Total floor area: 414 square meters
Steel, reinforced concrete

桑原松山住宅

设计/竣工 1979年/1980年
松山市, 爱媛县
私人业主
用地面积: 585m²
总建筑面积: 414m²
钢, 钢筋混凝土

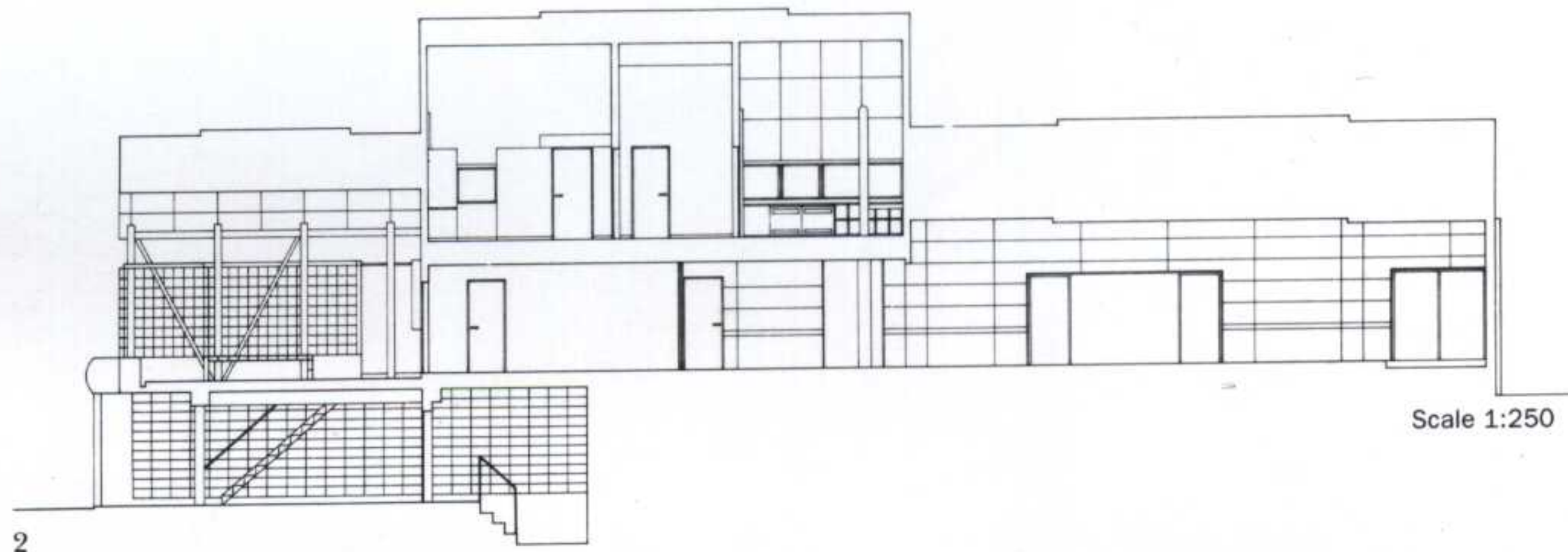
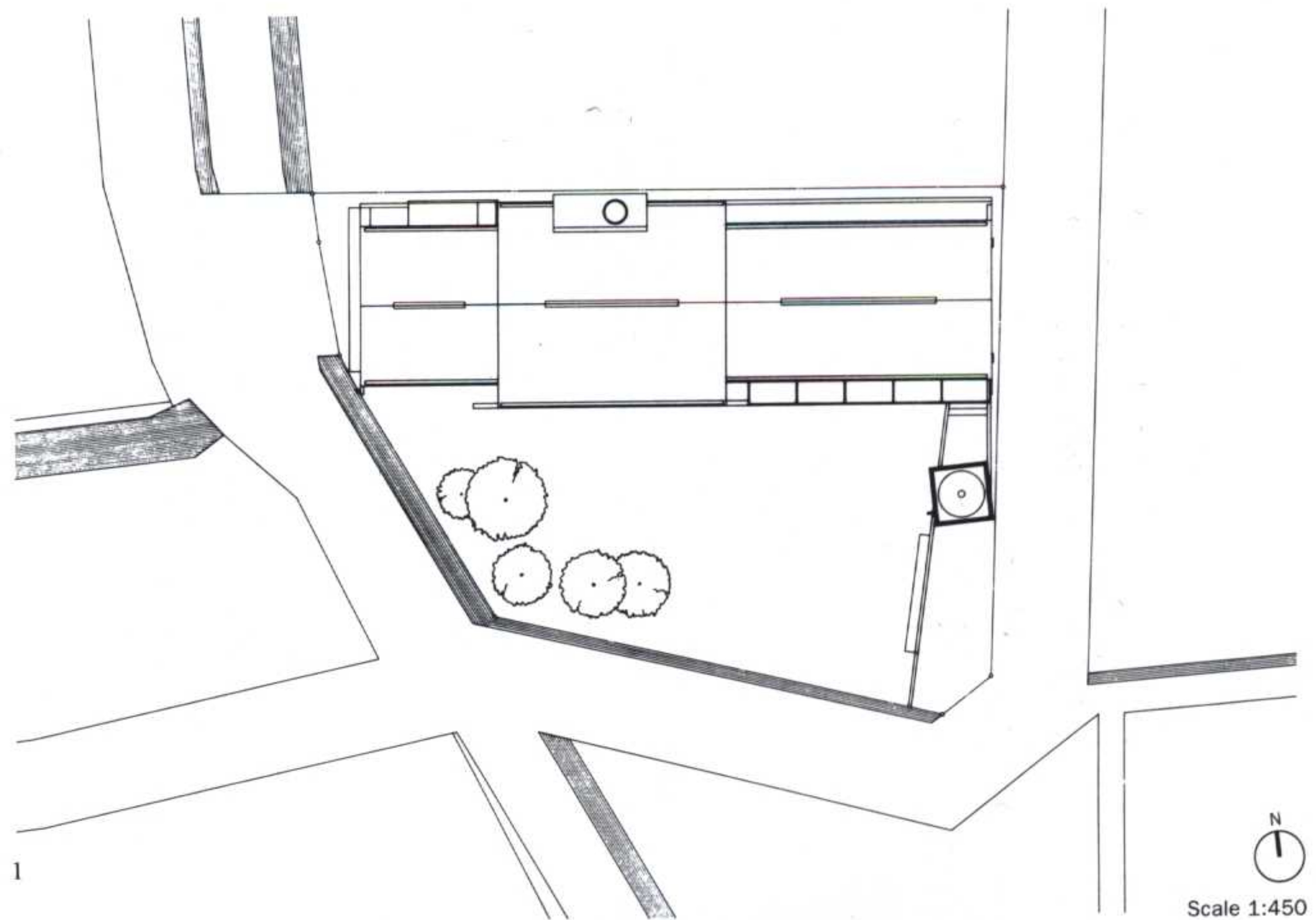
The house, which faces a beautiful south lawn, is clad in solid and perforated aluminum panels that reflect the ever-changing light of the suburban landscape to create a buoyant spatial impression. Unlike other metals, aluminum does not mirror the exact images of its surroundings, but reflects only vague images and hues. The silvery white aluminum turns from violet to blue to white in the sunrise, is lead-colored on cold and rainy days, and simmers from yellow to pink to violet in the sunset.

The west wall is made of glass block and shines like a prism in the setting sun. As evening progresses, and the porch and house lights begin to appear, the perforated aluminum panel walls gradually dissolve into the darkness, and the silver structural frames and charcoal gray inner walls materialize. At night, only the lights from the inner wall openings remain visible.

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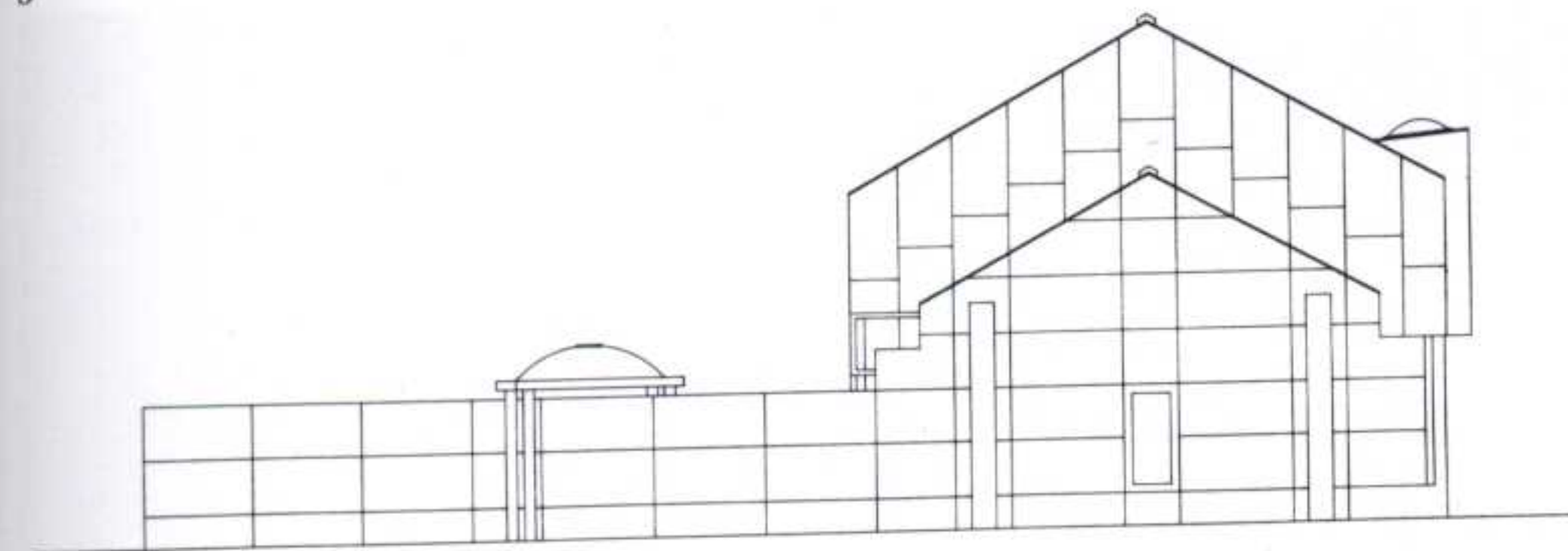
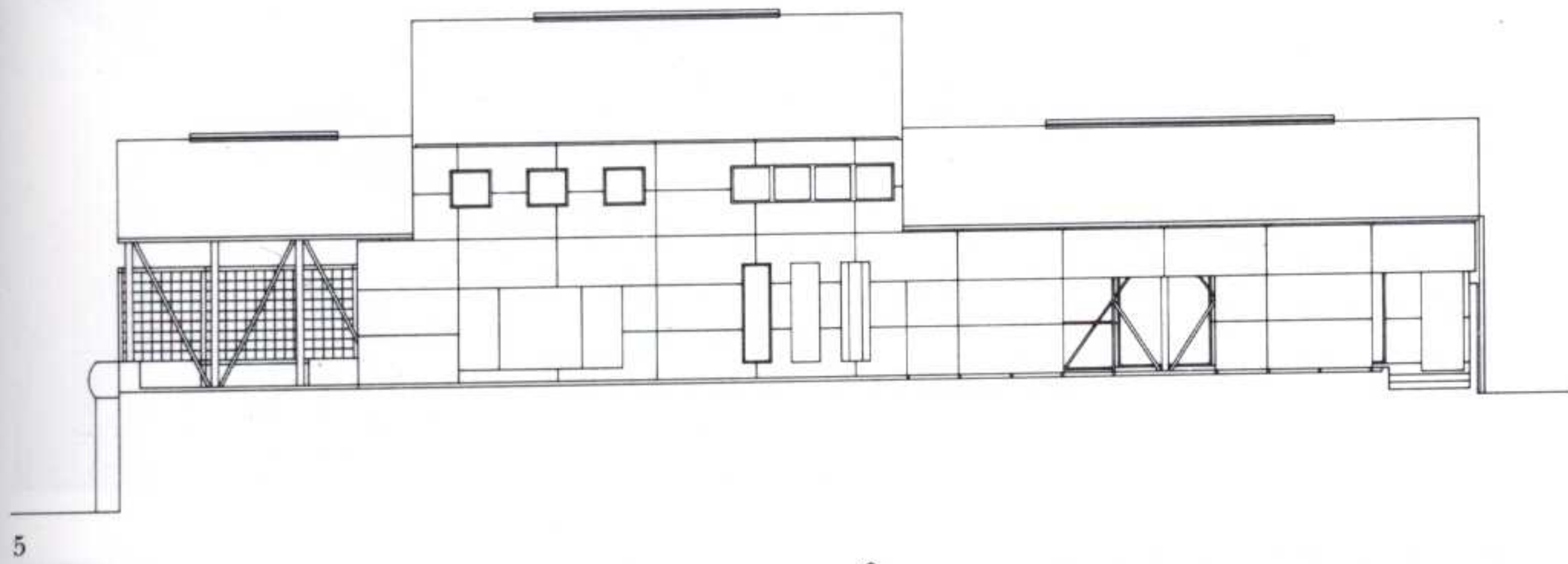
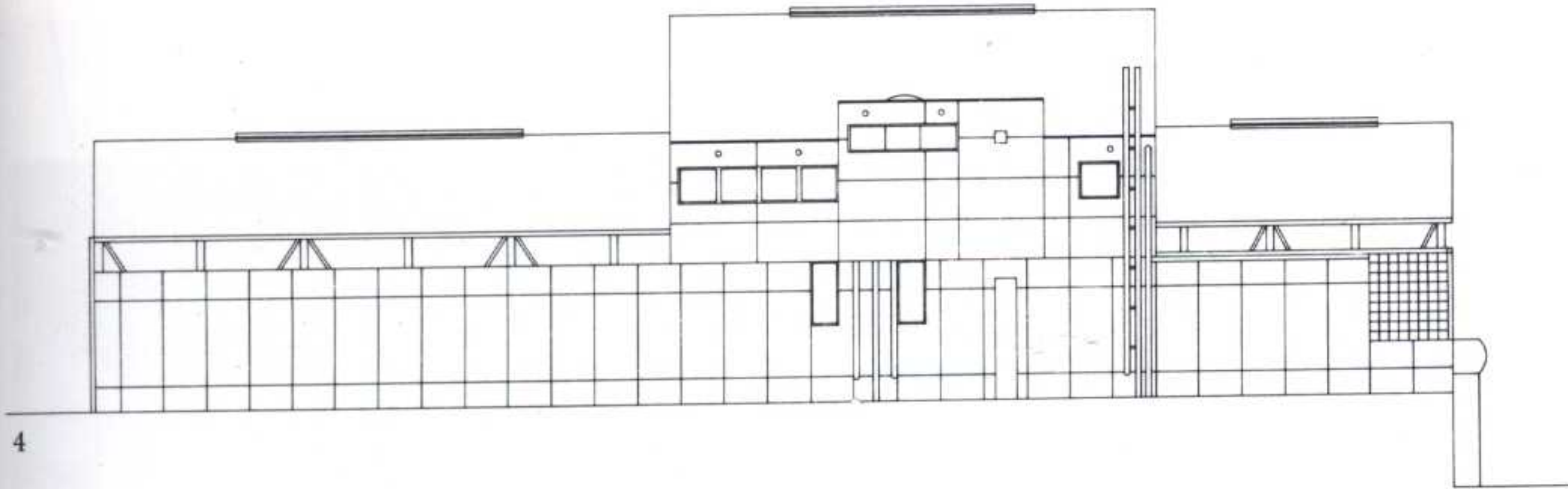
该住宅朝向南面的一个漂亮的草坪, 其外观被整块的多孔铝板所装饰, 这样能反映出郊外风景不断变幻的光彩, 从而产生一个明快的空间效果。和其他金属不同, 铝不能准确反映出四周的影像, 但能反映出朦胧的影像及色调。银白色的铝在日出时将紫色变成蓝色和白色, 在阴天和雨天又变成铁灰色, 日落时, 色彩慢慢从黄色变成粉色, 又变成紫色。

西面墙由玻璃砖砌成, 日落时, 像一片棱镜一样闪光。当夜幕降临时, 门廊和住宅里的灯光开始出现, 多孔的铝板装饰墙面渐渐消失在黑暗里, 银白色的框架结构及深灰色内墙逐渐呈现出来。到了晚上, 只能从内墙的开口处透出亮光。



- 1 Site plan
- 2 Section
- 3 Facade opening onto front lawn
- 4 North elevation
- 5 South elevation
- 6 East elevation
- 7 West elevation
- 8 North elevation; silhouette made by in-situ concrete

- 1 总平面图
- 2 剖面图
- 3 正面朝向前方草坪
- 4 北立面
- 5 南立面
- 6 东立面
- 7 西立面
- 8 北立面, 现浇混凝土墙拆模效果



7 Scale 1:250



8



18



19



20

18 Exterior night view of music room

18 音乐室的室外夜景

19 Gymnasium interior

19 体育馆内部

20 Meeting room interior

20 会议室内部

21 Partitions between classroom and multi-purpose room

21 教室与多功能活动室间的隔板

- 9 View from gate dome
- 10 Terrace openings have similar size and shape as windows, giving exterior a sense of ambiguity
- 11 First floor plan
- 12 First basement level floor plan
- 13 Second floor plan
- 14 Irregular arrangement of frame and perforated metal
- 15 Second story exterior terrace space

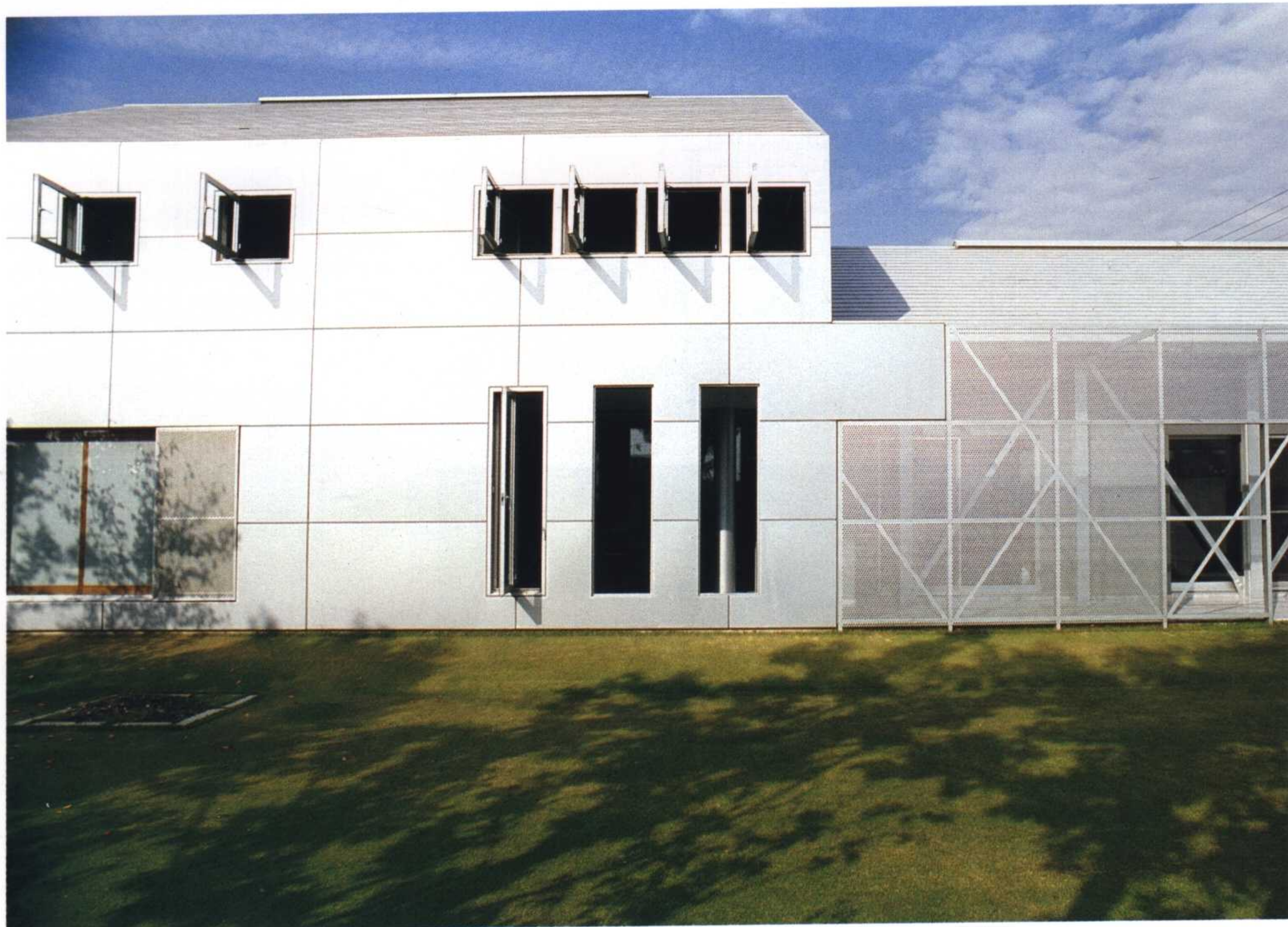
Four parallel walls (spanning east-west) constitute the major organizing element of this house; they also enclose marble-floored porches on both north and south sides of the living spaces. Because these walls are independent of the structure, the openings are freely placed according to functional needs. The spacious interior volume has a white marble floor and is furnished with custom gold-colored perforated steel wardrobes and marble tables. Delicate stainless steel fabric screens that hang from the ceiling divide this volume into an entrance, a living room, and a dining room.

四面平行墙(横跨东西向)构成这栋住宅的主要有机要素;它们将居住空间的南北两侧用大理石铺砌的门廊封闭。由于这些墙体是独立的结构,因此,其内部空间可根据功能的需要而灵活布置。宽敞的室内空间有一个白色大理石铺砌的地面,并配以特制的金色多孔钢制衣橱和大理石桌子。从顶棚悬挂下来的精致的不锈钢隔板将整个空间分隔出一个入口、一间起居室和一间餐厅。

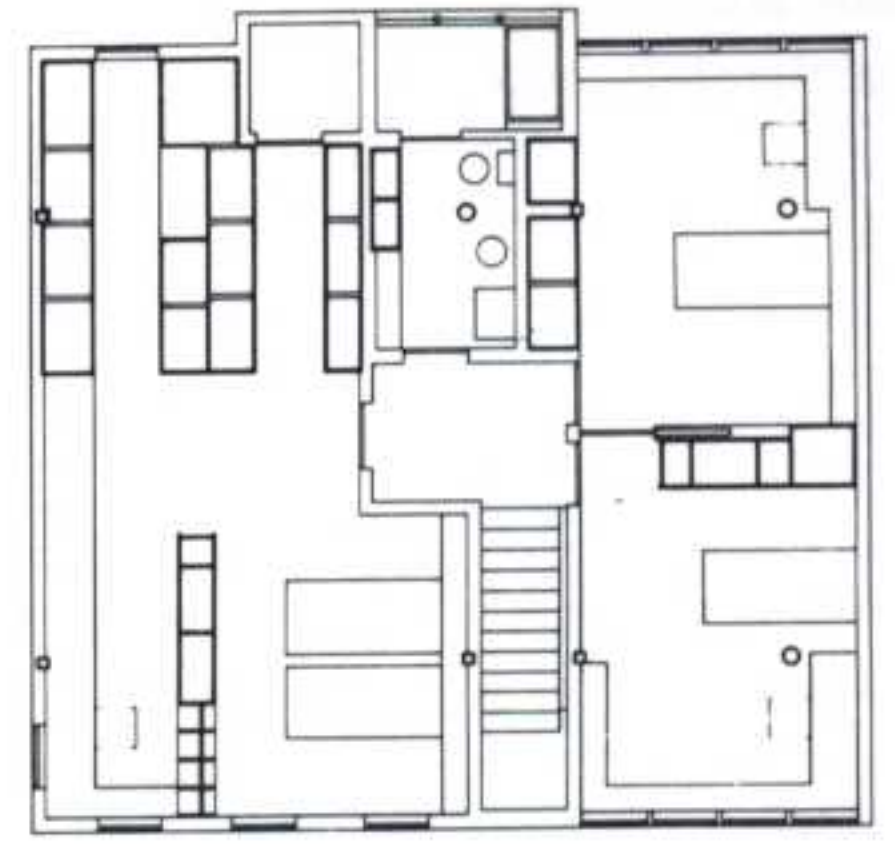
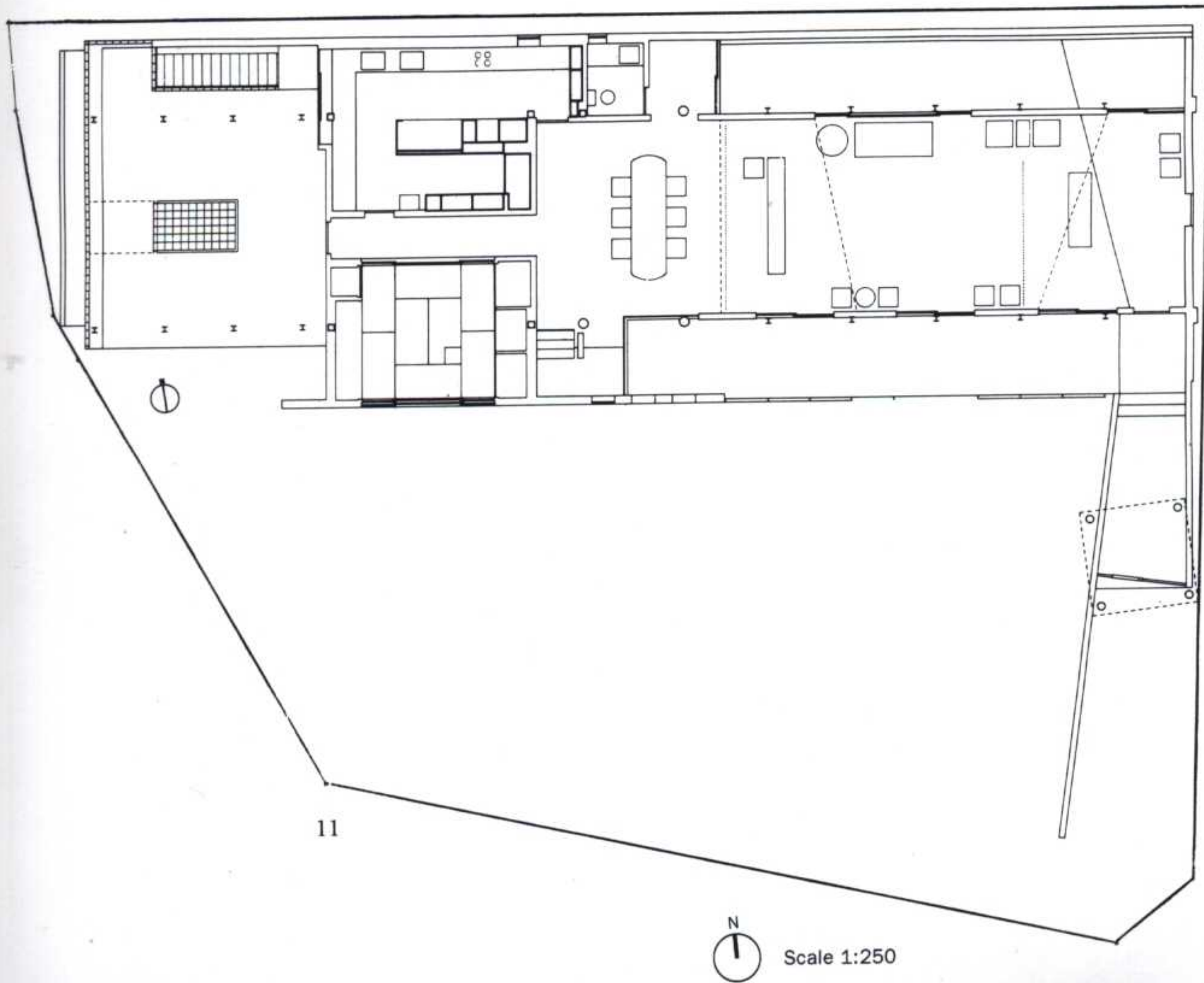
- 9 从大门穹顶外望
- 10 平台通道的大小及形状和窗户相似,给室外空间造成一种朦胧感
- 11 一层平面
- 12 地下一层平面
- 13 二层平面
- 14 框架与多孔金属板的不规则分布
- 15 二层外部平台空间



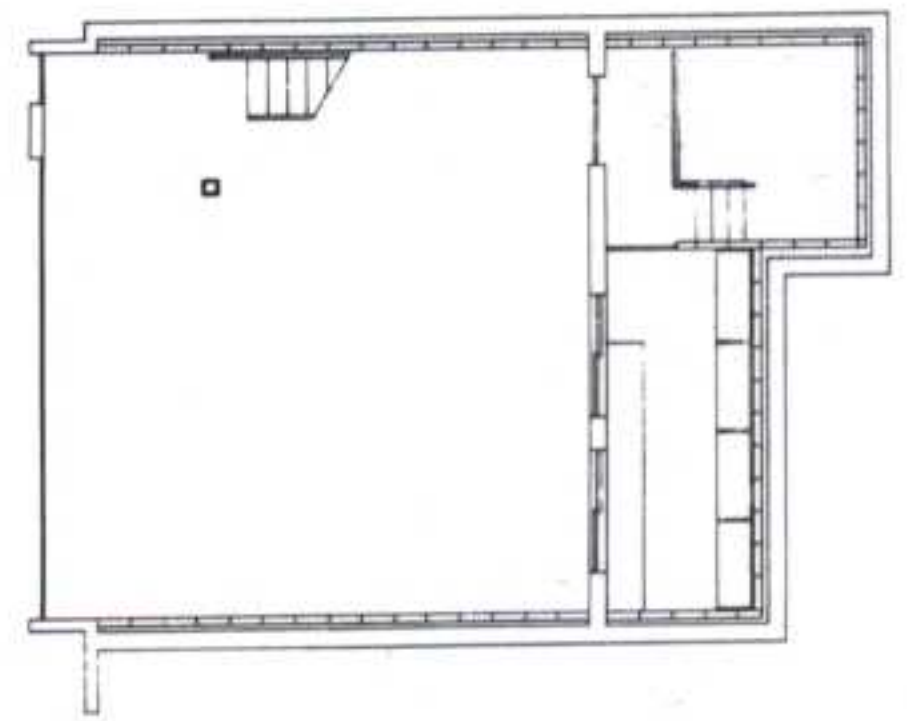
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Scale 1:250



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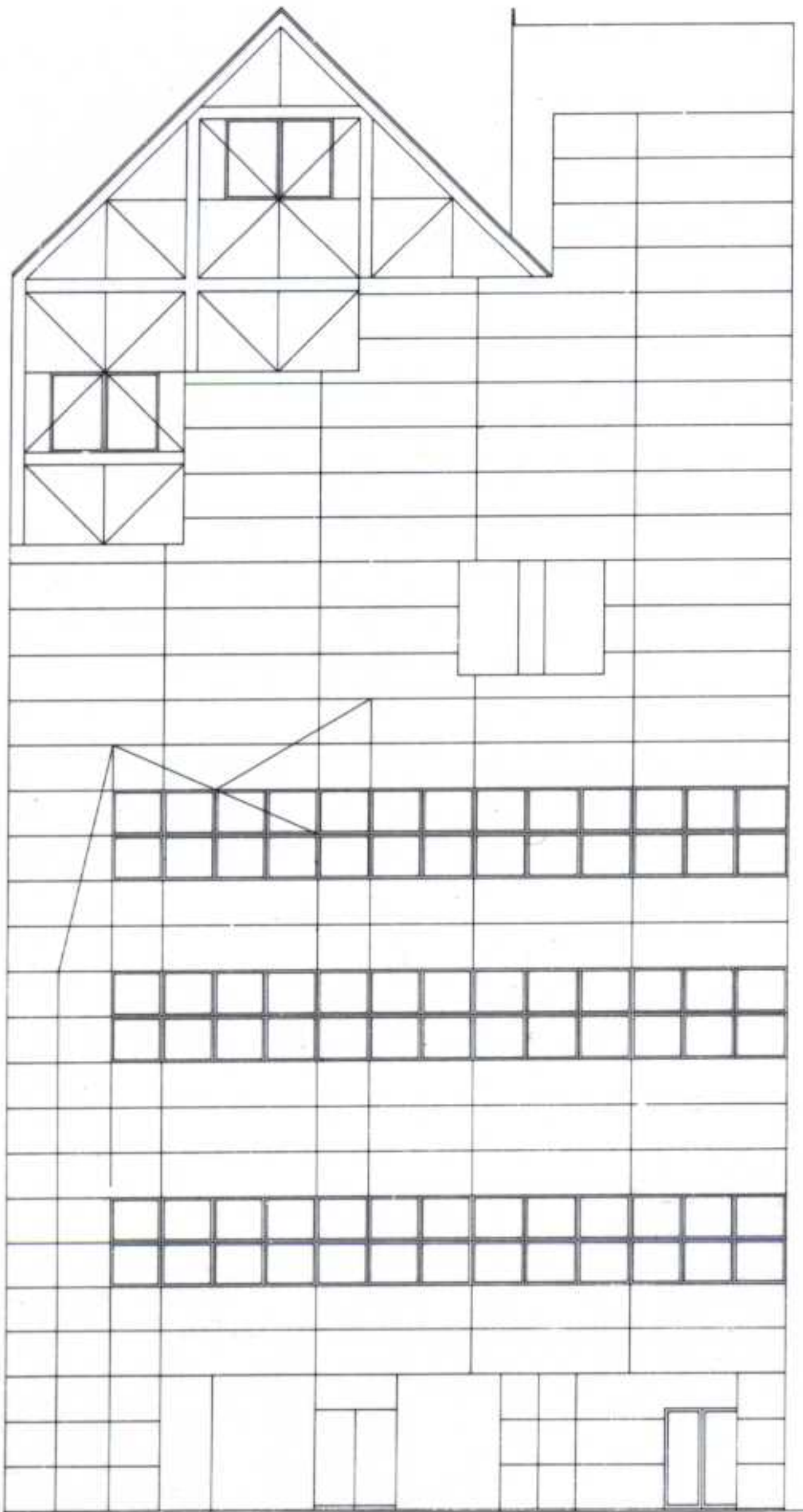


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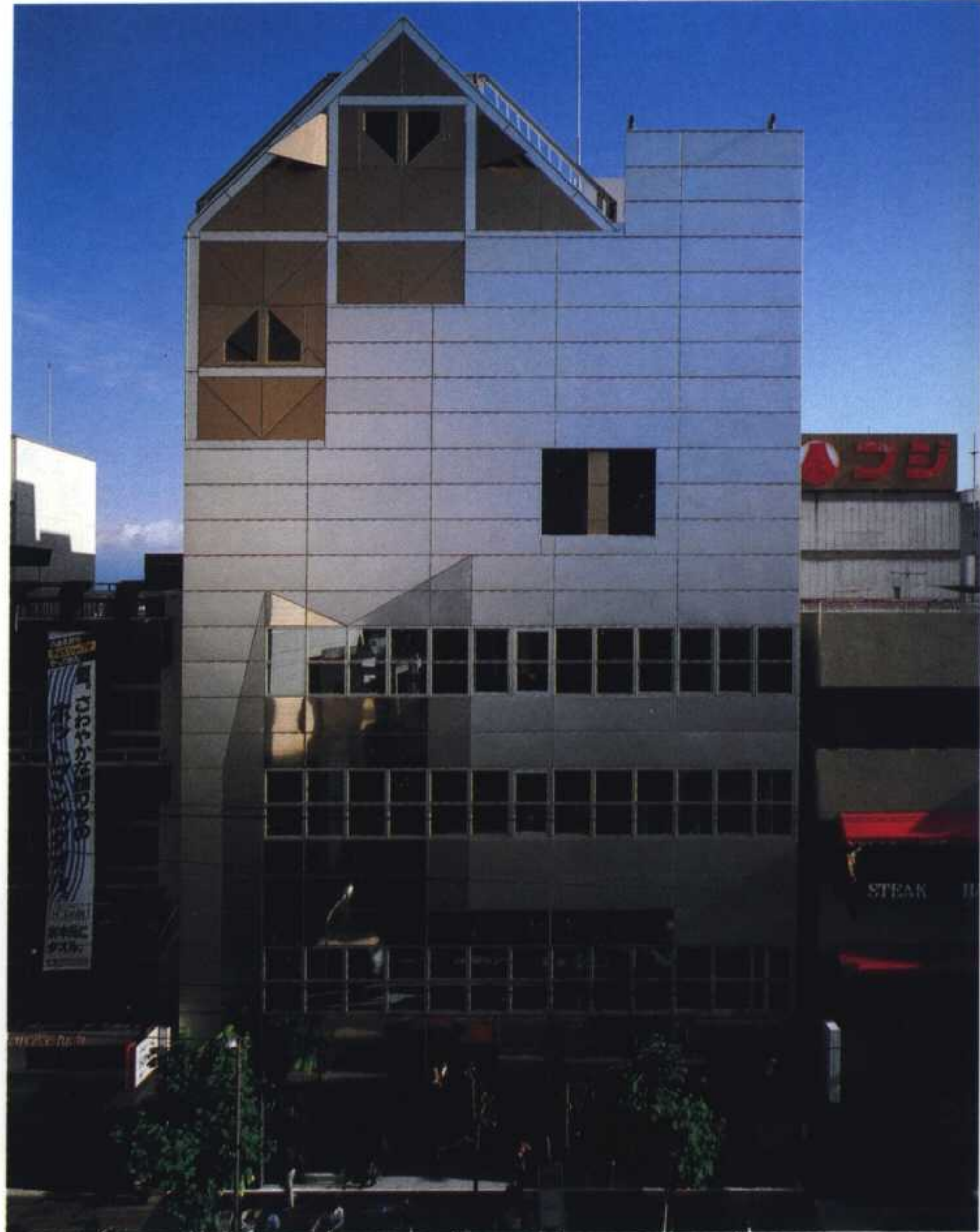
- 3 North elevation
- 4 Elevation
- 5 Elevation of residential floors
- 6 First floor plan (space for rent)
- 7 Second floor plan (space for rent)
- 8 Third floor plan (ophthalmic hospital)
- 9 Fourth floor plan (space for rent)
- 10 Fifth floor plan (Aono hall)
- 11 Sixth floor plan (private residence)

- 3 北立面
- 4 立面图
- 5 住宅楼层立面图
- 6 一层平面(出租场地)
- 7 二层平面(出租场地)
- 8 三层平面(眼科医院)
- 9 四层平面(出租场地)
- 10 五层平面(青野大厅)
- 11 六层平面(私人住宅)



3

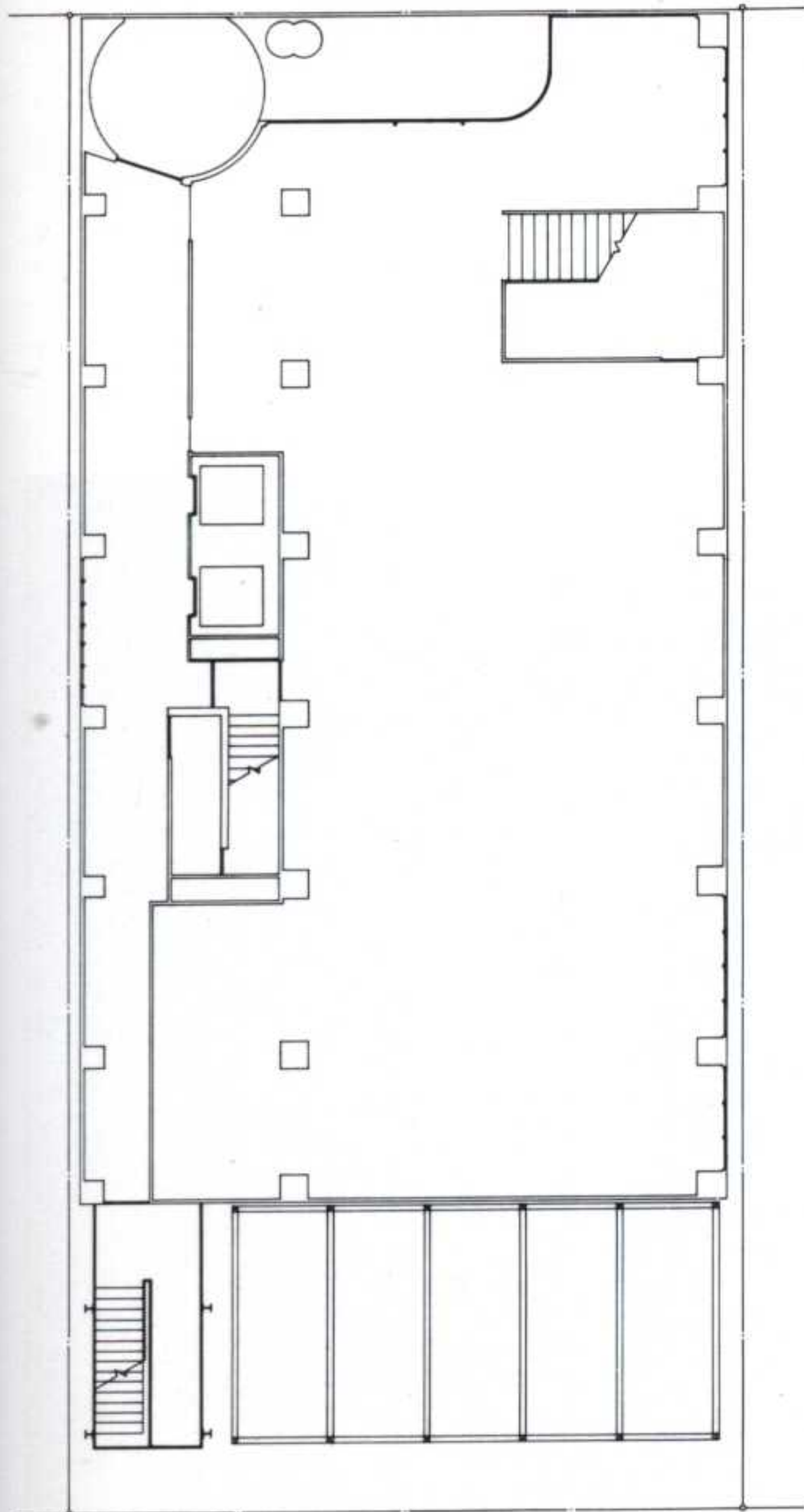
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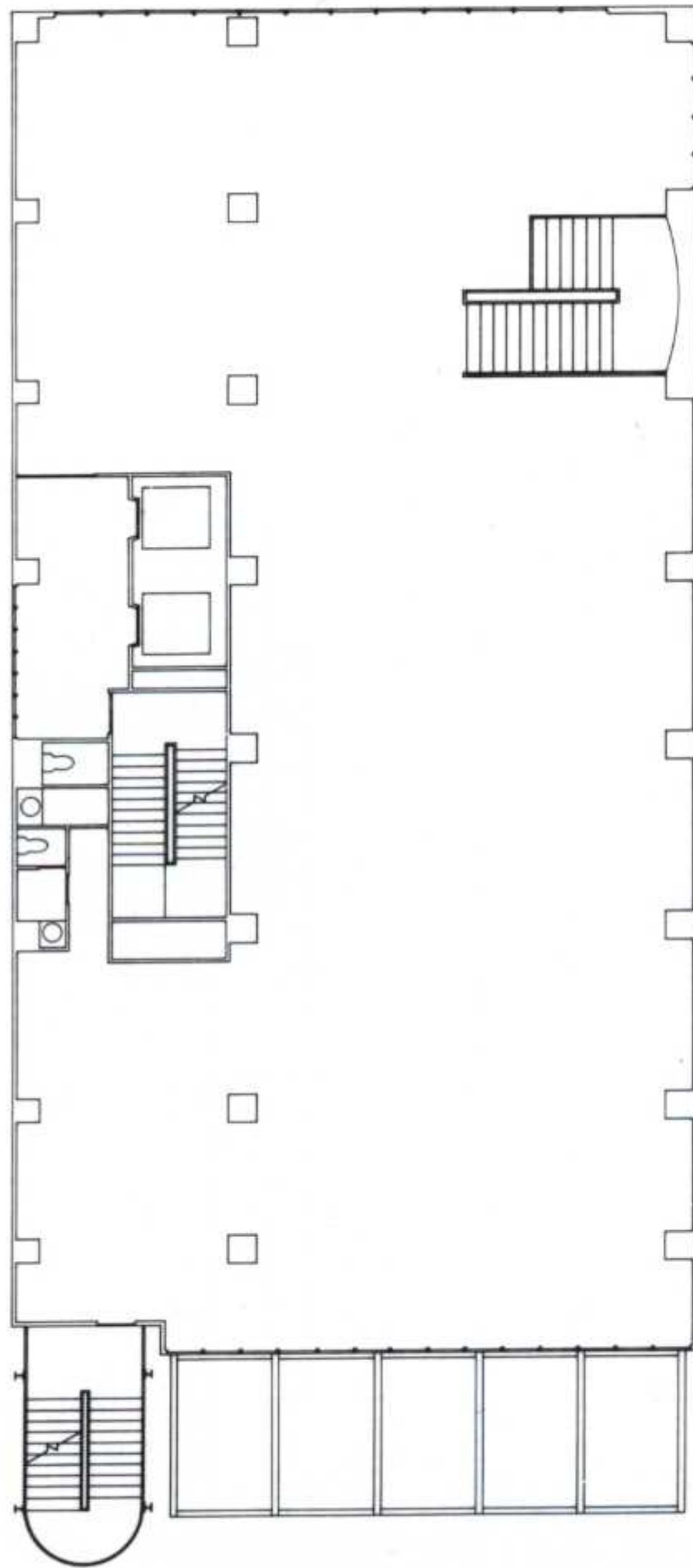
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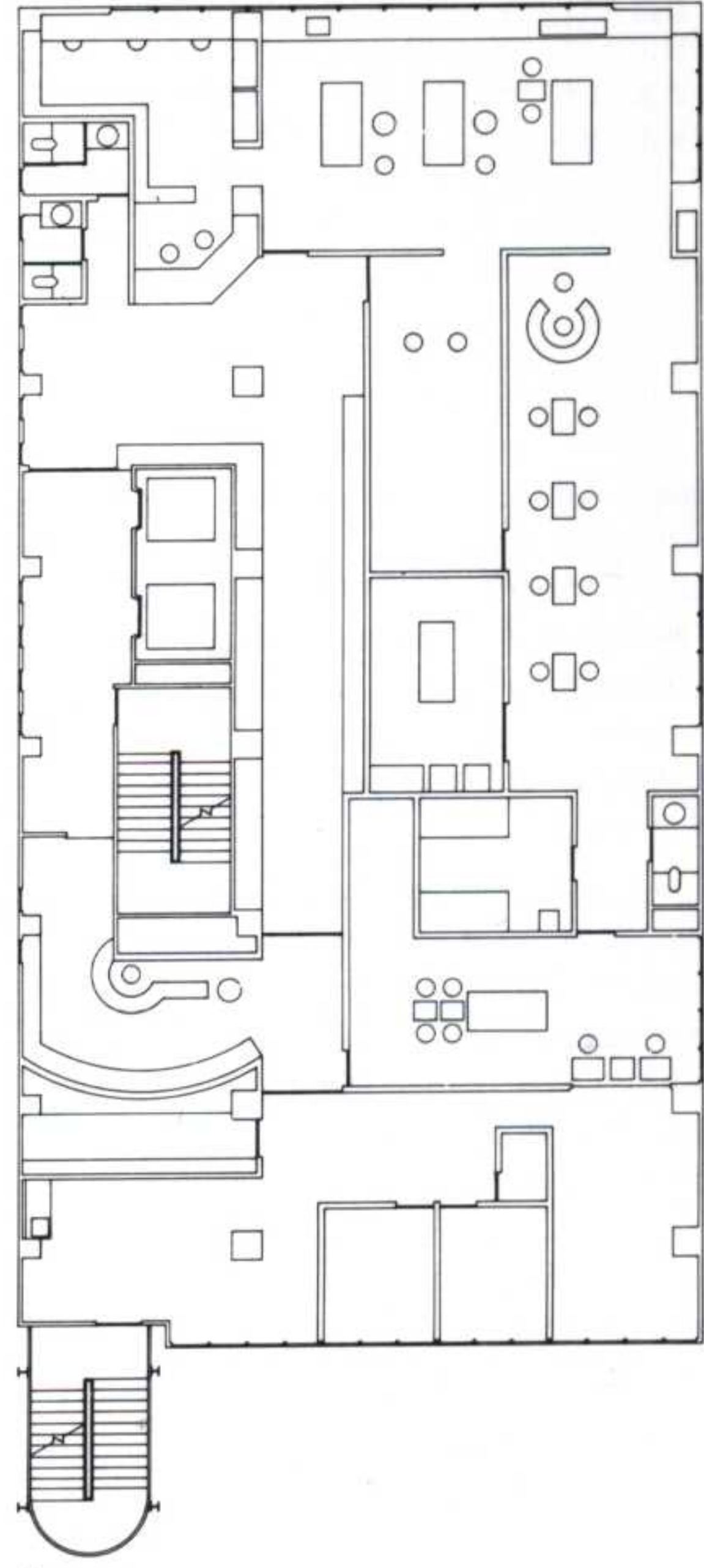
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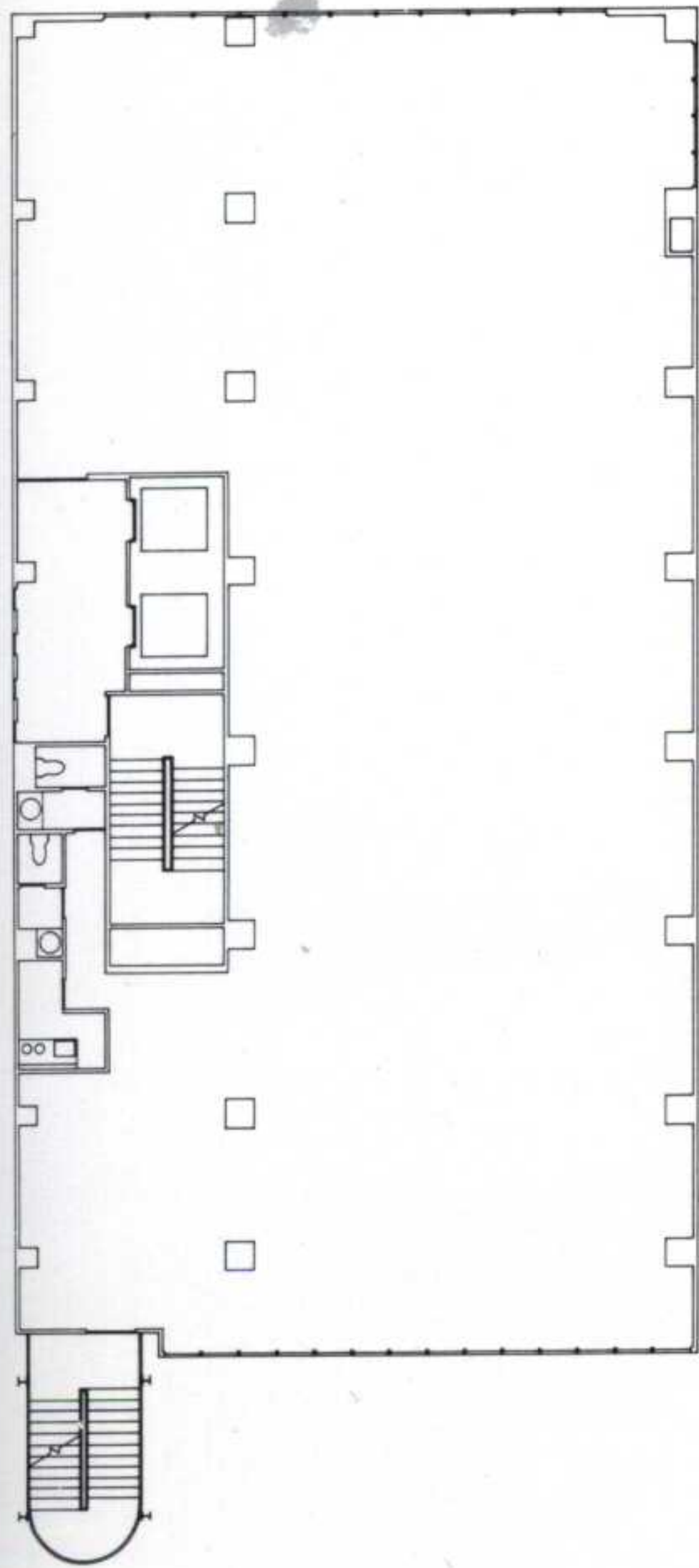
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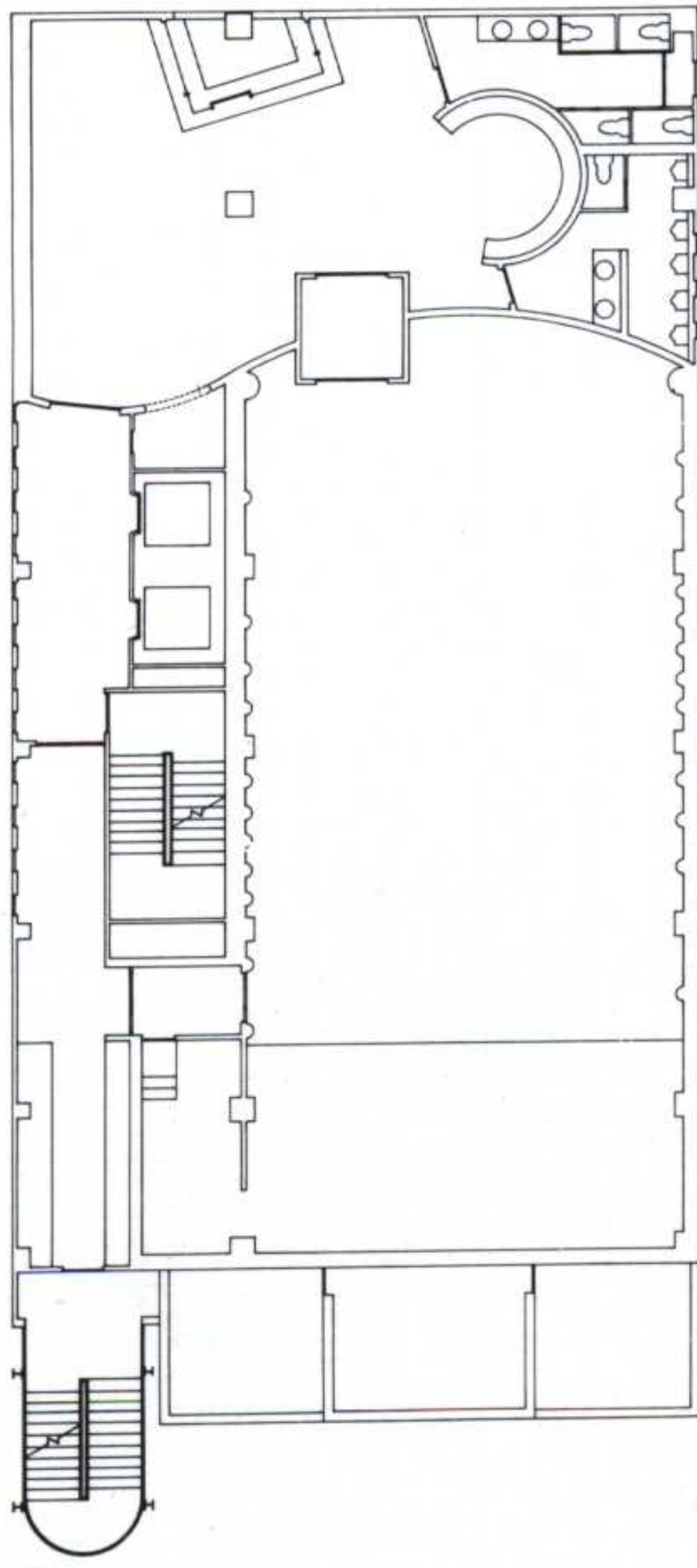
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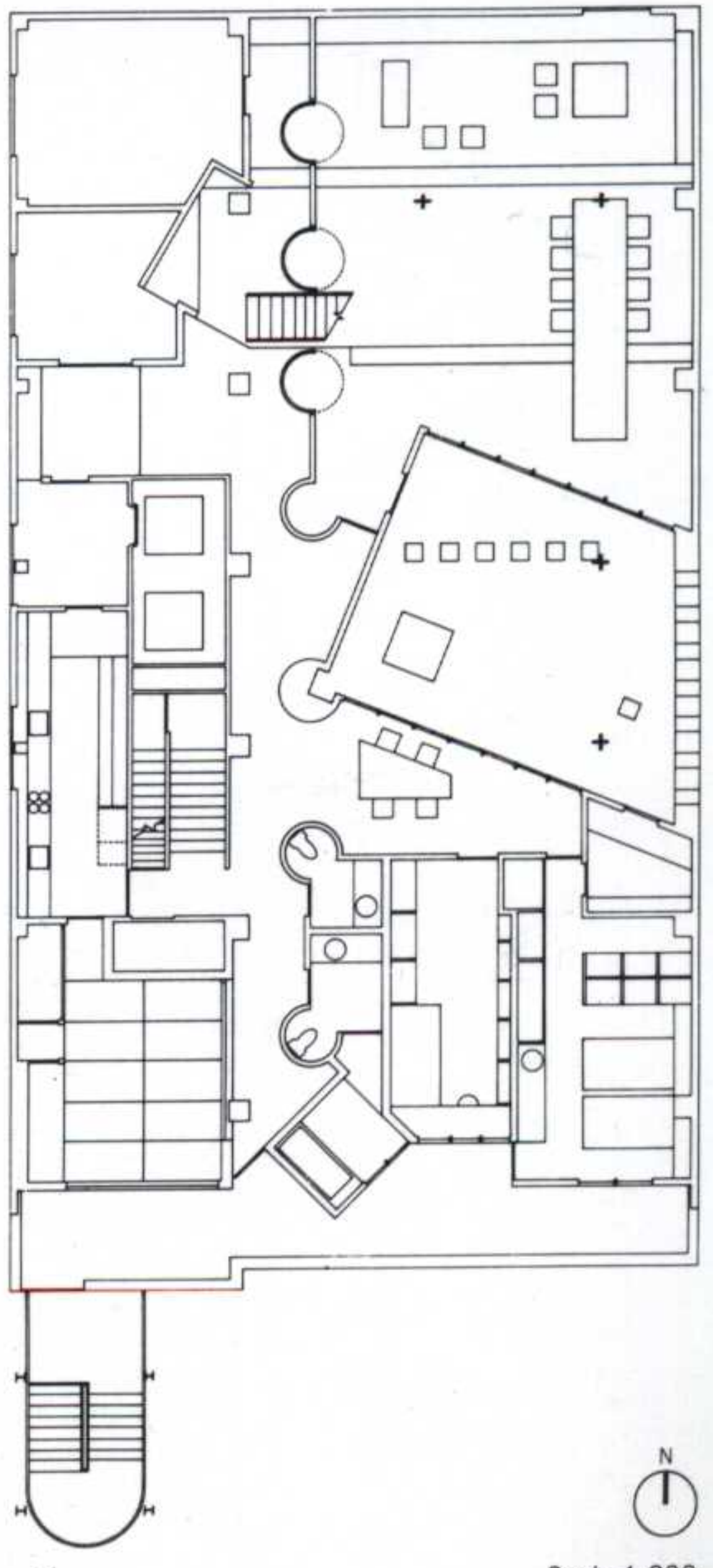
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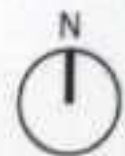
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Scale 1:300

create a silhouette of a typical four-story commercial building, as if to evoke the ghost of a former building. In contrast to the rest of the aluminum facade (which absorbs ambient light and subtly changes hue during the day), the shiny mural of the 'ghost' building animates the cluttered surroundings.

While concepts of urbanism and community tend to be too abstract for real-world situations, there is little doubt that commercialism is one inevitable by-product of the capitalist urban environment. In such a situation, gathering people is a pragmatic goal shared by architects and building users. The Aono Building was one project in which it was possible to base the design on just such a shared vision.



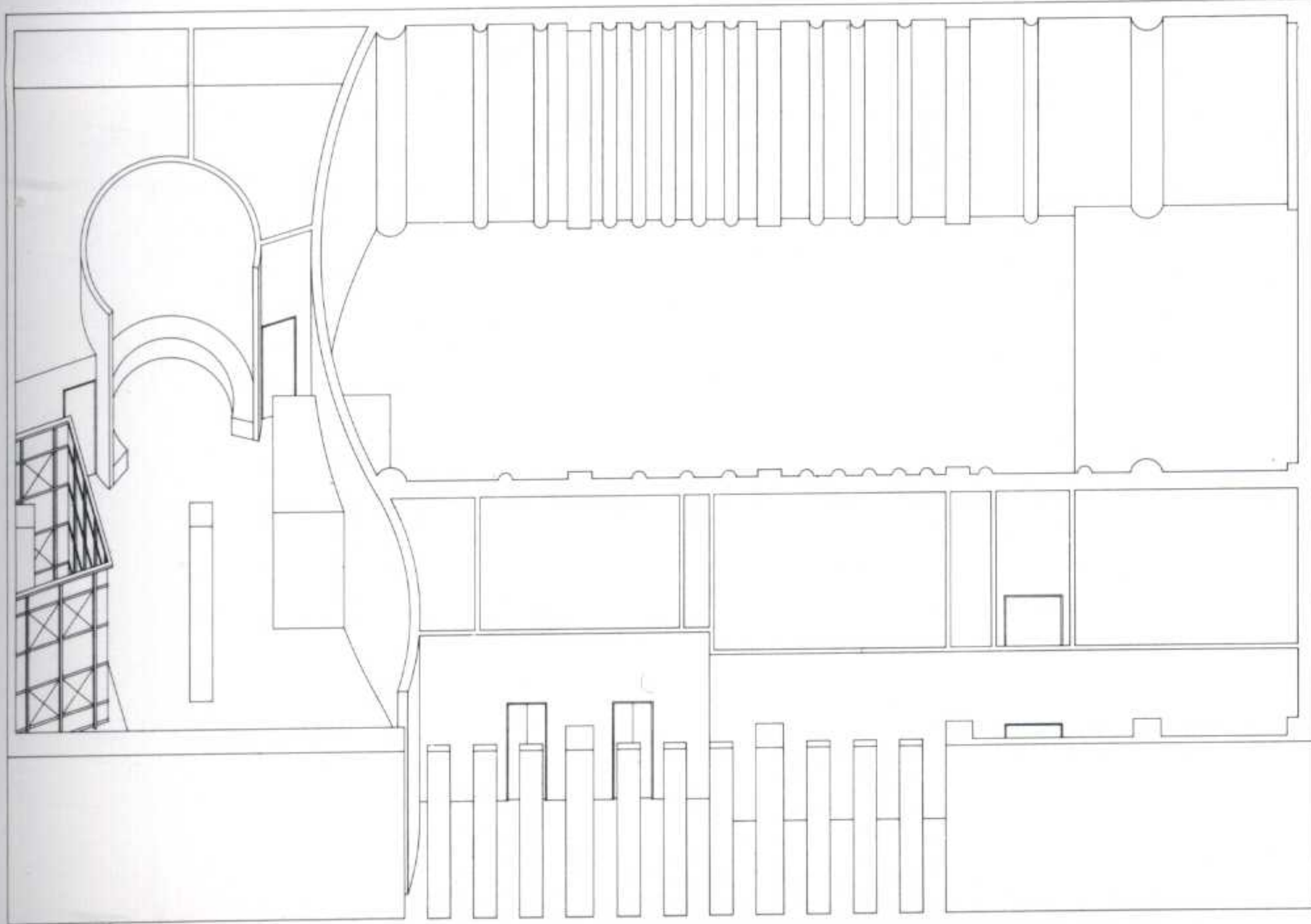
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13

- 12 Cylindrical doors
- 13 Overall view of hall
- 14 Axonometric drawing, fifth floor
- 15 Foyer on the fifth floor

- 12 圆柱形门
- 13 大厅全景
- 14 五层轴测图
- 15 五层门厅



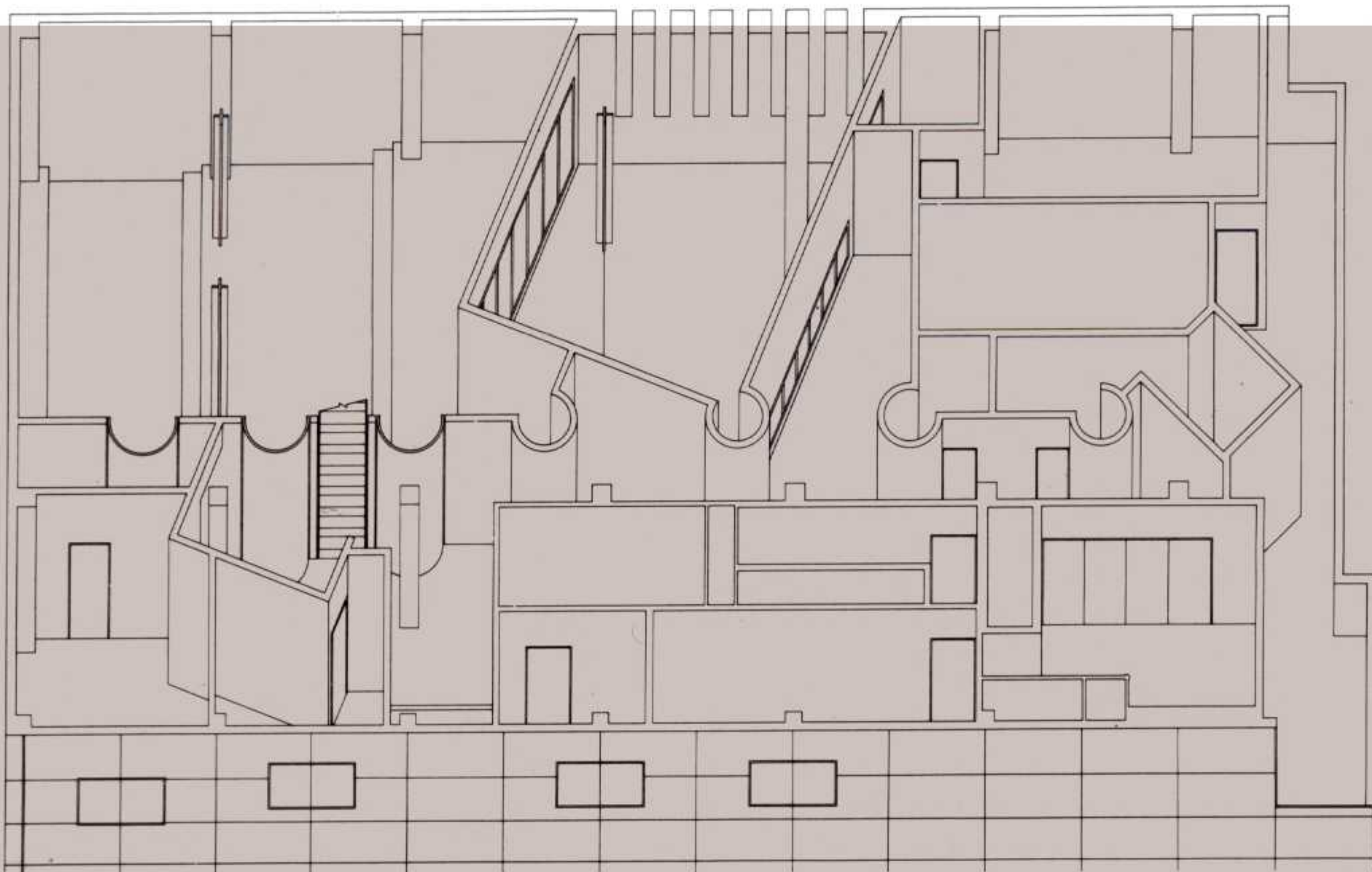
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形成了典型的四层商业建筑的轮廓，就像是前面建筑的影子。与铝质立面的其余部分相对比（白天吸收周围的光并巧妙地改变光的颜色），这个“影子”建筑的闪光墙面使周围杂乱无章的环境具有了生机昂然的景象。

当都市和社区生活方式的概念对于客观世界的现实趋于过分抽象时，毫无疑问，利润第一主义在资本主义城市环境里是不可避免的产物。在这样的形势下，把人们吸引过来是建筑师和业主共同的目标。青野建筑正是基于这种共同的理想而设计的。



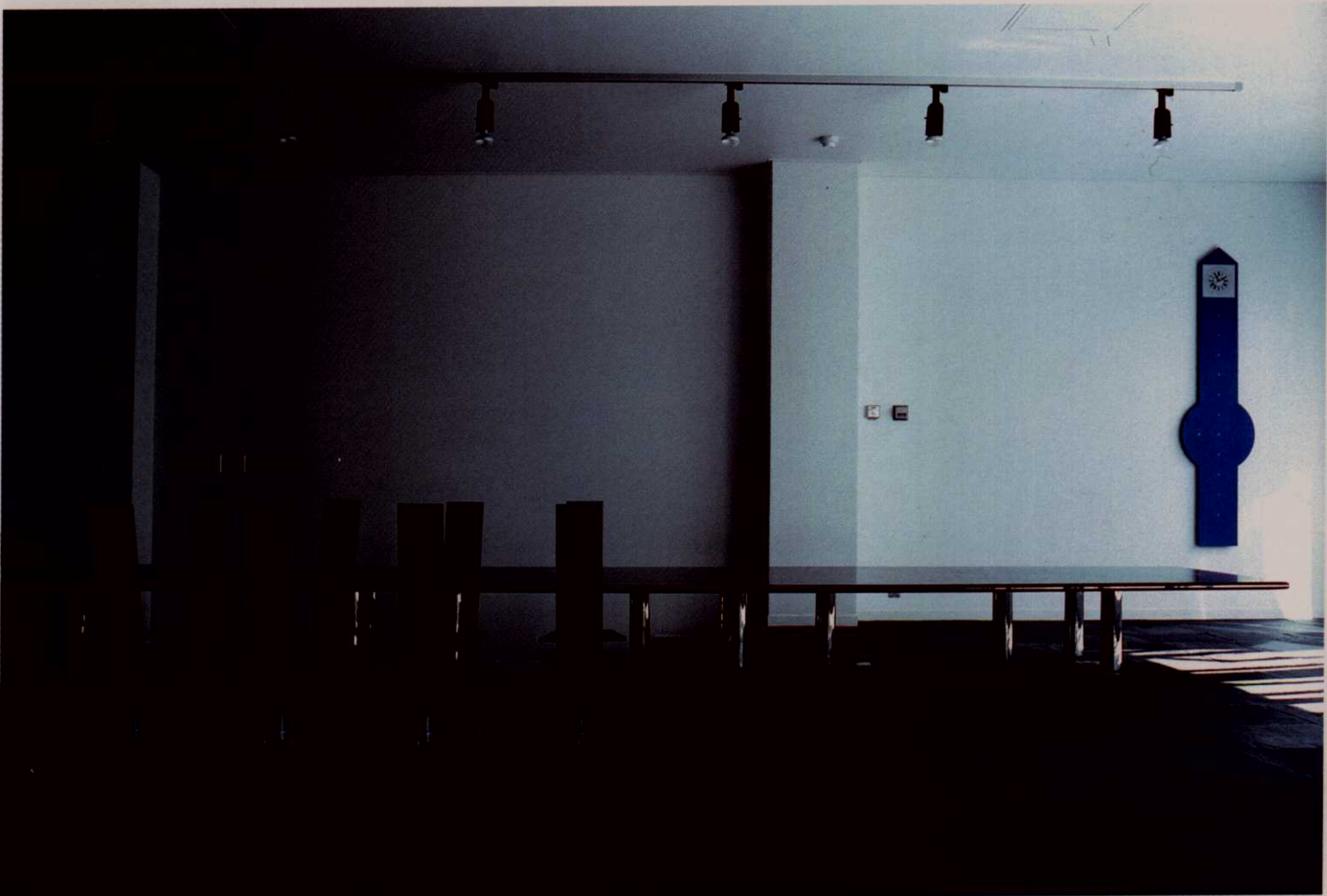
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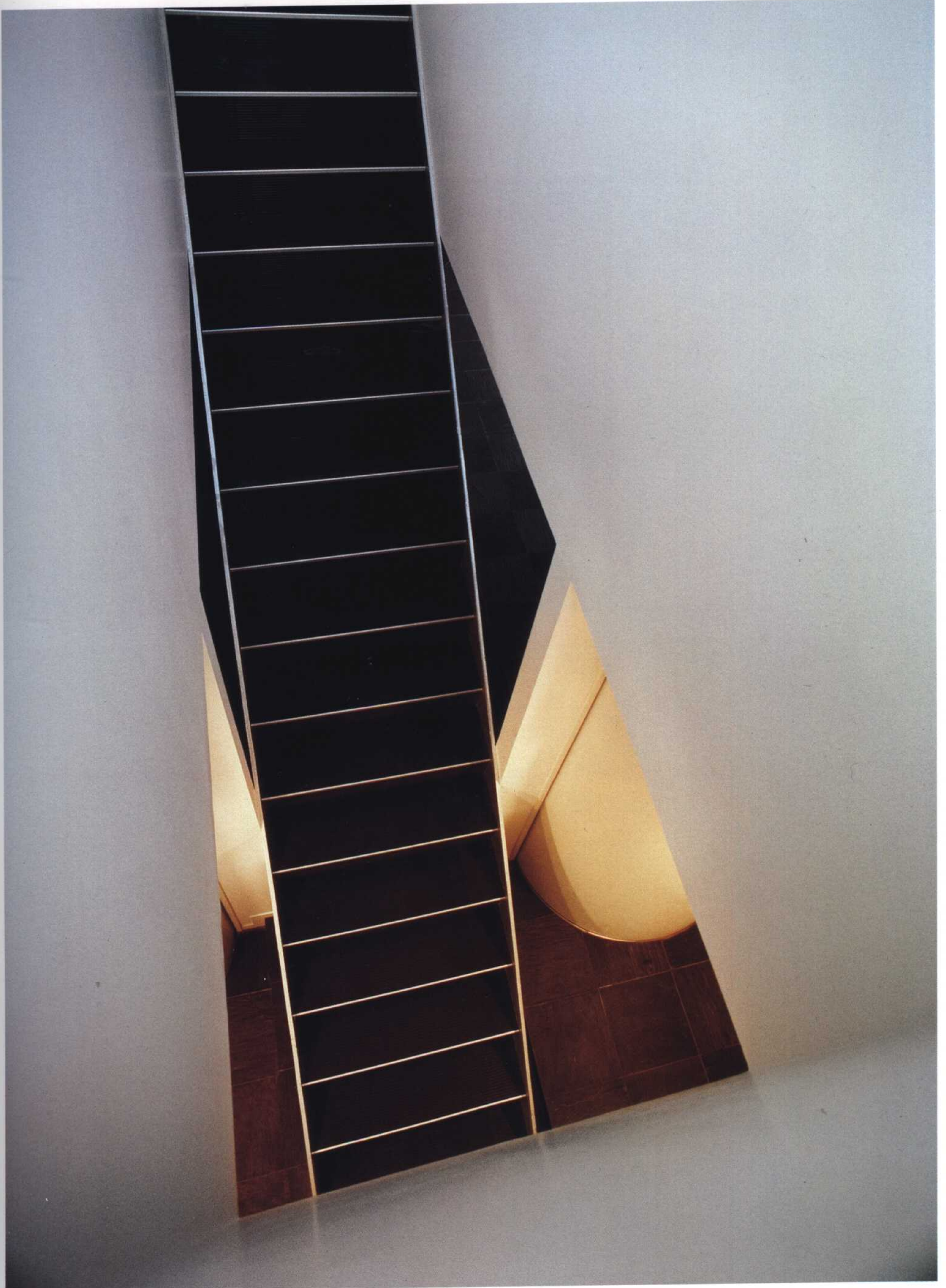
16 Axonometric drawing, sixth floor
 17 Living room on the sixth floor
 18 Staircase leading to the sixth floor mezzanine

16 六层轴测图
 17 六层客厅
 18 通向六层夹层楼面的楼梯

16



17







20

- 19 Breakfast space with perspective planes
- 20 Intersection of indoor staircase and living room
- 21 Hall entrance

- 19 通透的早餐空间
- 20 室内楼梯与客厅交叉处
- 21 大厅入口



21

Bizan Hall

Design/Completion 1981/1984
 Shizuoka, Shizuoka
 Shizuoka Seika High School
 Site area: 1,186 square meters
 Total floor area: 932 square meters
 Steel

备前会馆

设计/竣工 1981年/1984年
 静冈市, 静冈县
 静冈市精华中学
 用地面积: 1,186m²
 总建筑面积: 932m²
 钢

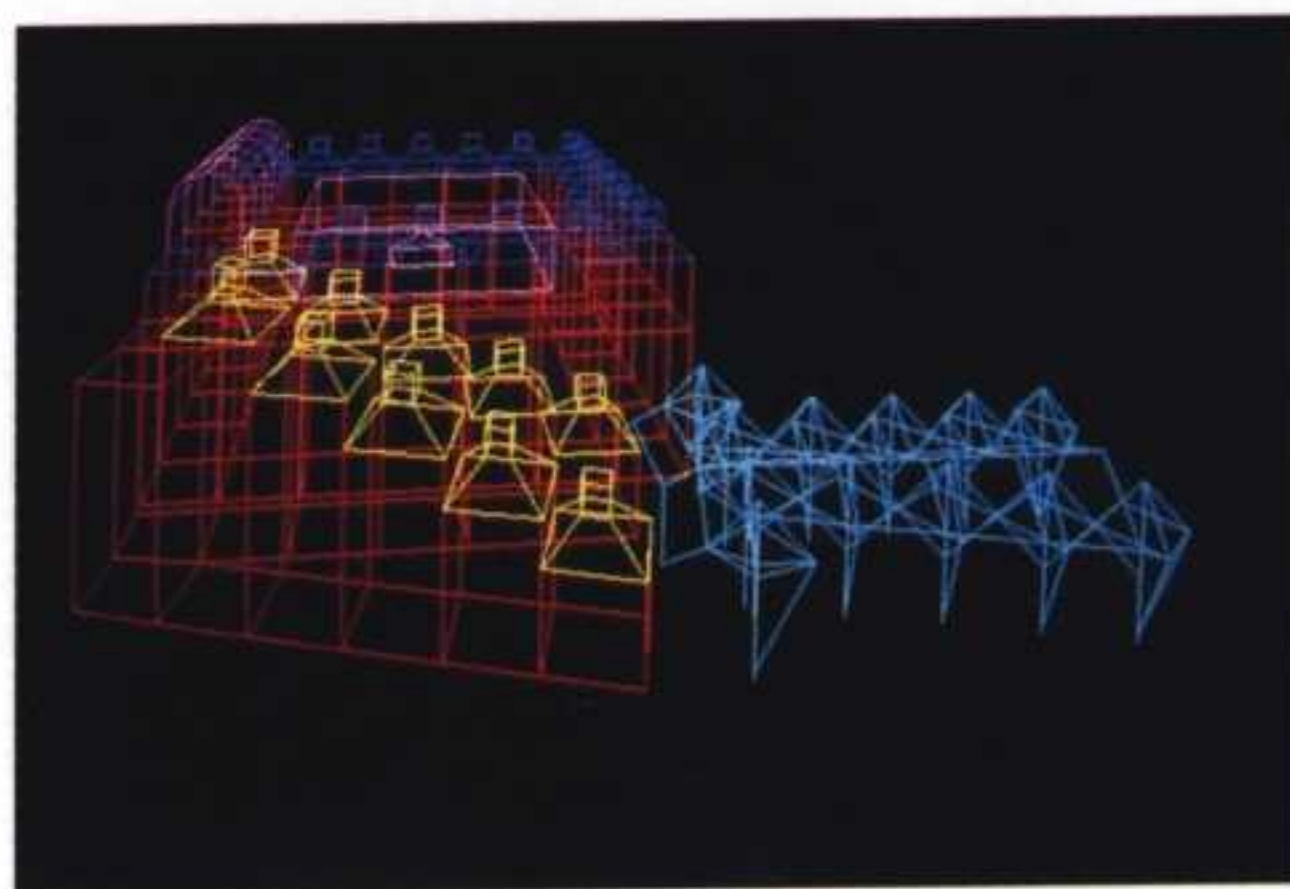
The site of this facility for a women's high school presented a number of challenges. Located on the interior of a city block surrounded by small houses, the site had very limited street frontage. For the project to be successful, it was important to preserve the sun exposure, cross ventilation, and privacy of the nearby houses. For these reasons, the building height was restricted to two floors despite commercial zoning that allowed for a taller construction.

In order to maximize exterior space (made even tighter because of the low building mass), and to provide as much natural light and ventilation as possible, the building footprint was skewed 15 degrees from the site boundary to face due south. This created four small triangular courtyards at the corners of the site.

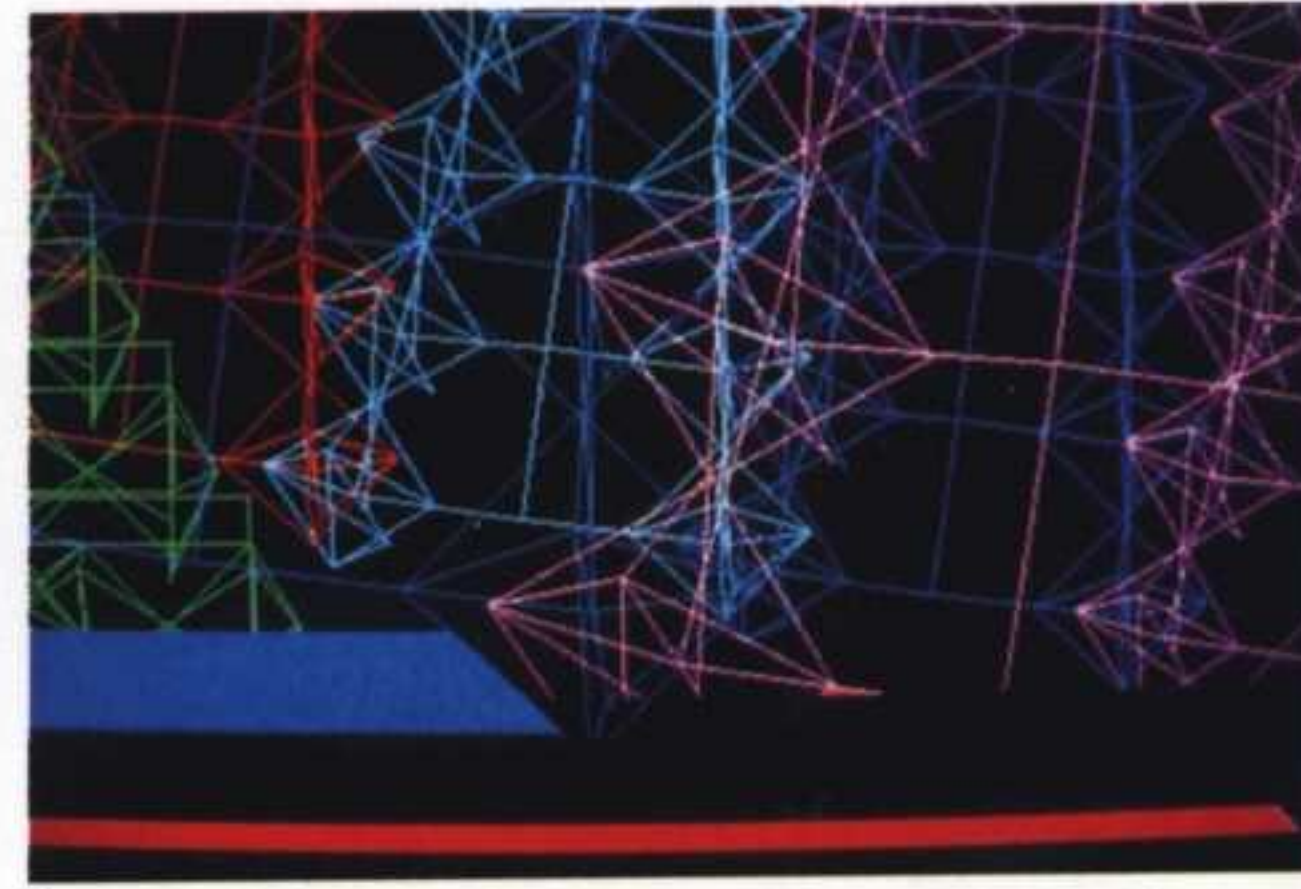
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这所女子中学设施的场地提出了许多挑战。它位于四周被低矮房屋所环绕的街区，其场地临街的一面非常有限。要使方案设计成功，关键是要保证日照、侧风，并保护附近住户的私密性。基于这些原因，该建筑的高度被限制在两层楼高，尽管商业地带允许较高层建筑。

为了增大外部空间(由于低层建筑可设计得更紧凑)，尽可能保证足够的自然光和通风，建筑的边线自正南的用地边界倾斜15°。这样在场地的四角就形成了四个小型三角形的庭院。



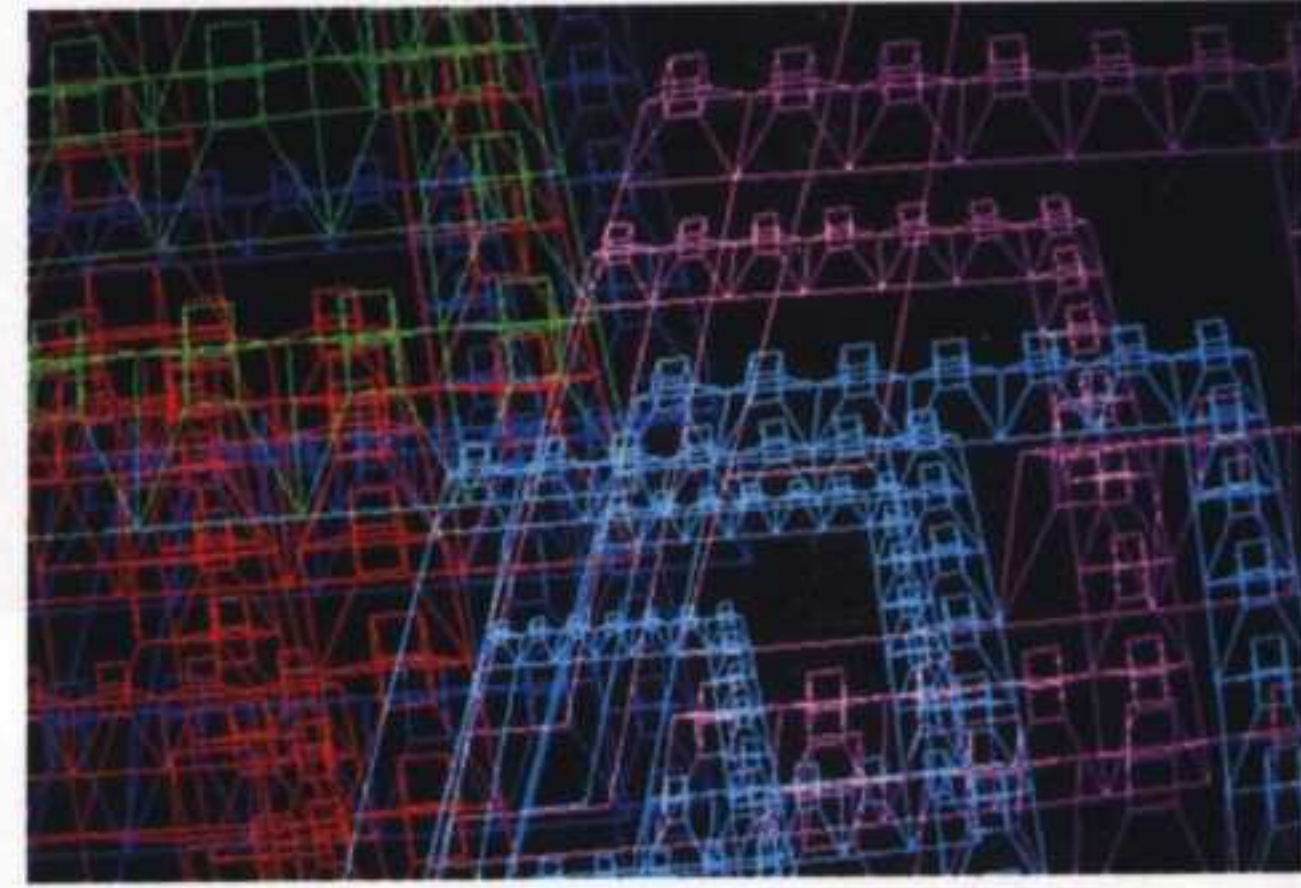
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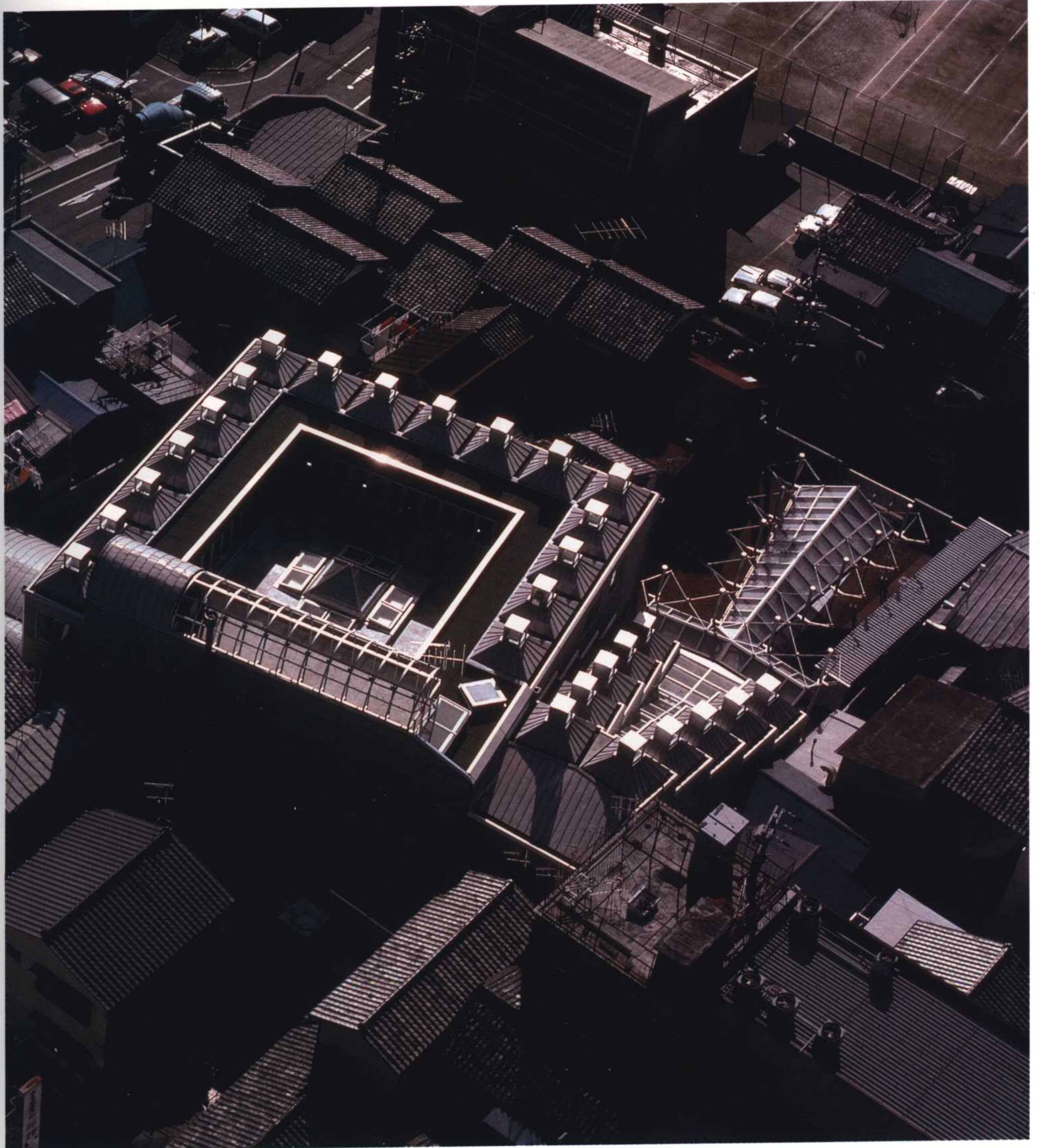
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5

1-4 Computer drawings
 5 Overall view from neighboring school
 6 Aerial view with surroundings

1~4 电脑绘制图
 5 附近学校的全景
 6 四周鸟瞰图



The lobby block, which contains the entrance and an exhibition lobby at the top of the main staircase, naturally creates an exaggerated perspective because of its relationship to the overall city block. This exaggerated perspective motif was repeated in the gabled canopy of glass and perforated aluminum that overhangs the stone-paved entrance.

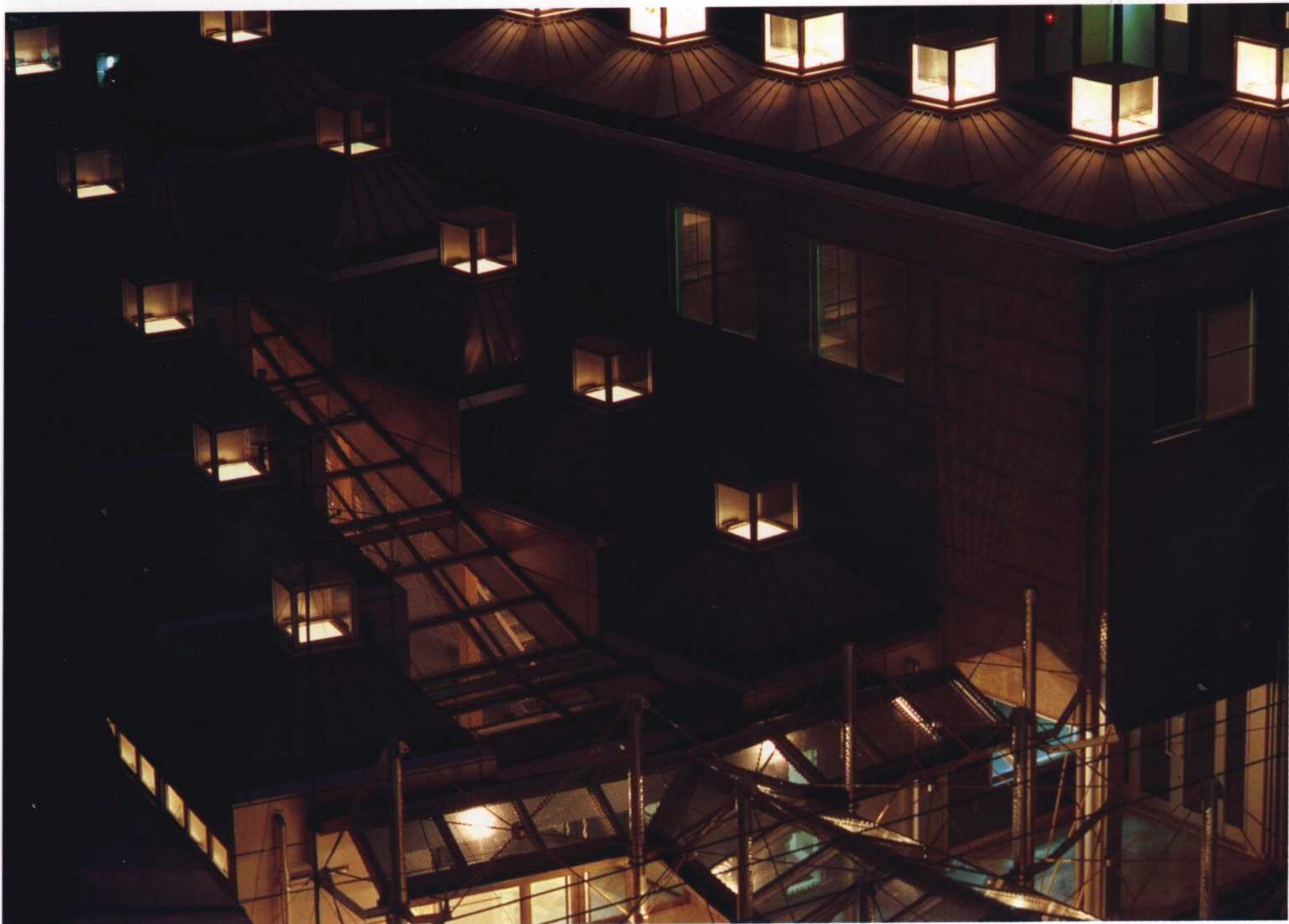
Most of the rooms are arranged along the raised courtyard above a large hall and are topped with cubic cupolas to introduce natural light and ventilation while minimizing noise interference with the neighbors. This roofscape (a series of small grouped forms), and its associated natural analogies, appeals to visitors as a 'poetic machine', inspiring ever-fresh human responses.

前厅区包括入口和一个在主楼梯尽头的展示厅，考虑到同整个市区的联系，前厅区就自然形成了一种夸大的透视效果。这样夸大的透视主题在悬挂于石材铺砌的入口上部的玻璃双坡屋顶和多孔铝板中反复出现。

大多数房间沿着抬高的庭院布置，这庭院在一个大厅上面；每个房间的顶部设一方形小阁，以便引进自然光和通风，同时充分降低噪音对周围邻居的干扰。这种屋顶景观(一系列小型的和谐构图形式)以及连带的自然相似性，看起来如同是一个“诗意的机器”，使人永远感到新奇。



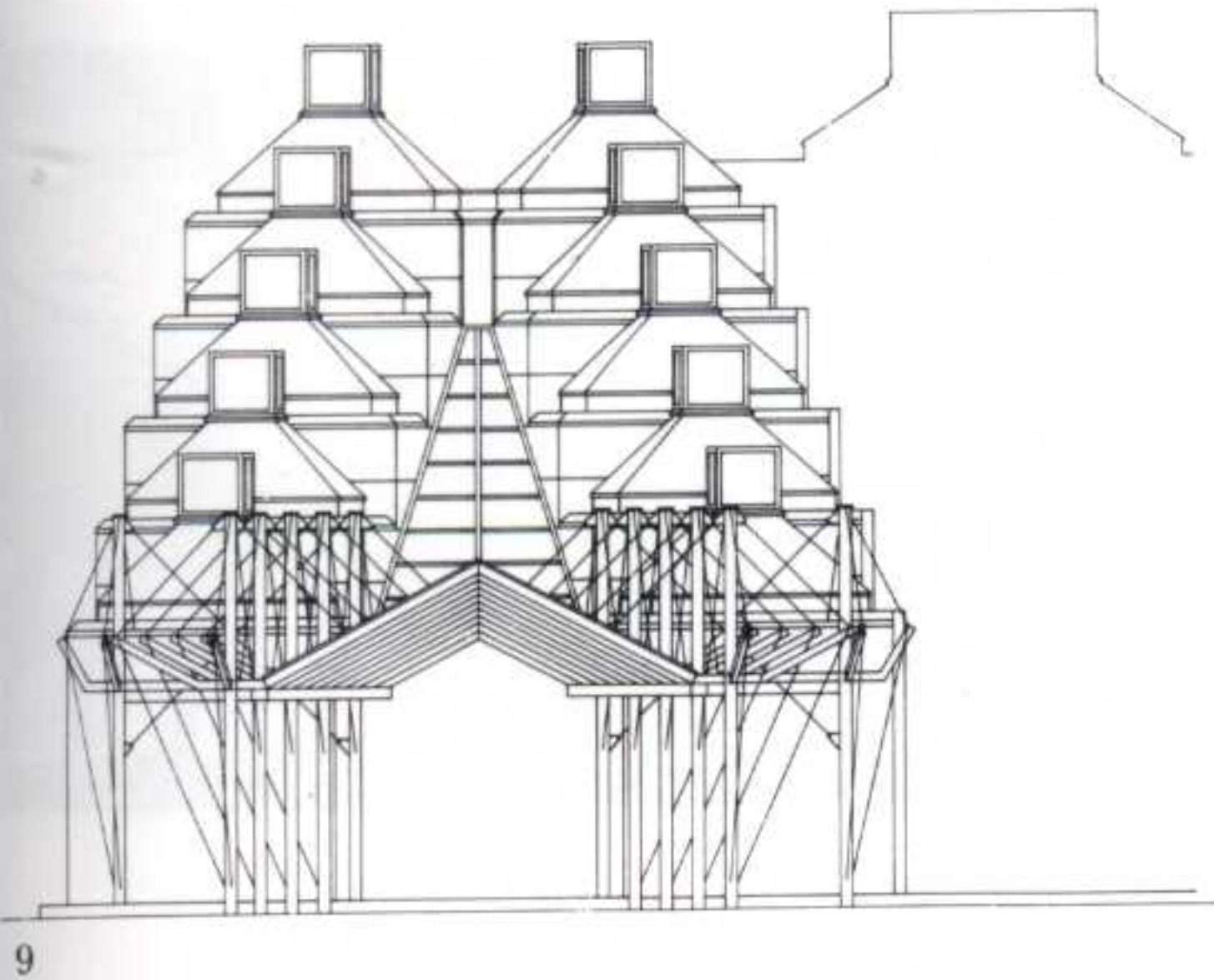
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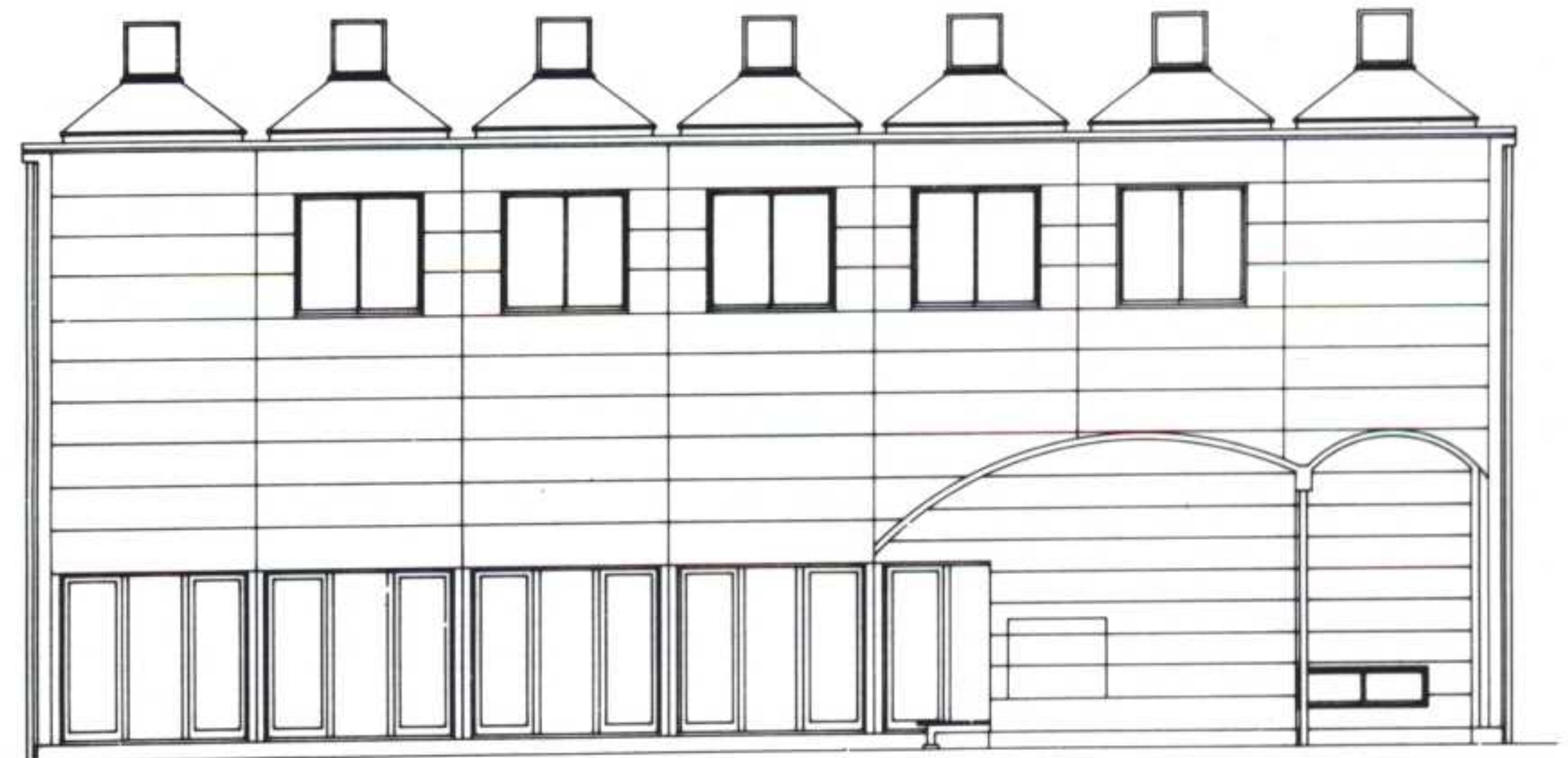
8

- 7 Entrance
- 8 Night view of entrance hall with cubic top lights
- 9 South elevation (entrance)
- 10 East elevation
- 11 South elevation
- 12 North elevation

- 7 入口
- 8 有立方体顶光的入口大厅夜景
- 9 南立面(入口)
- 10 东立面
- 11 南立面
- 12 北立面

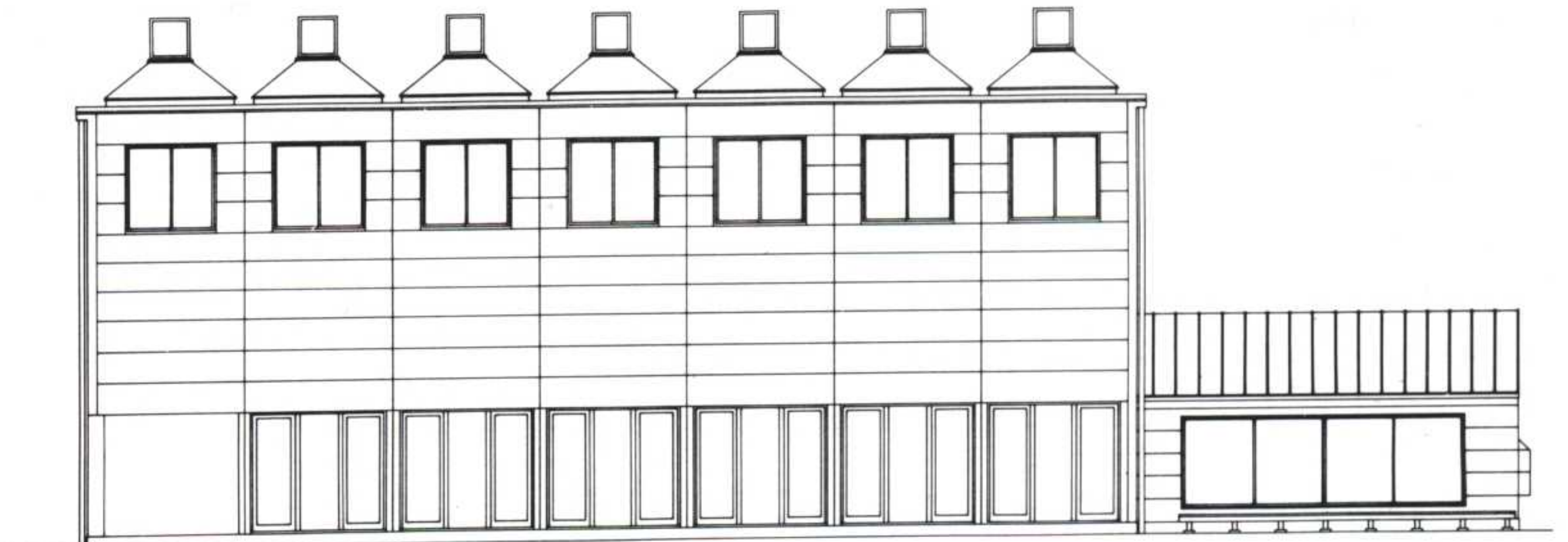


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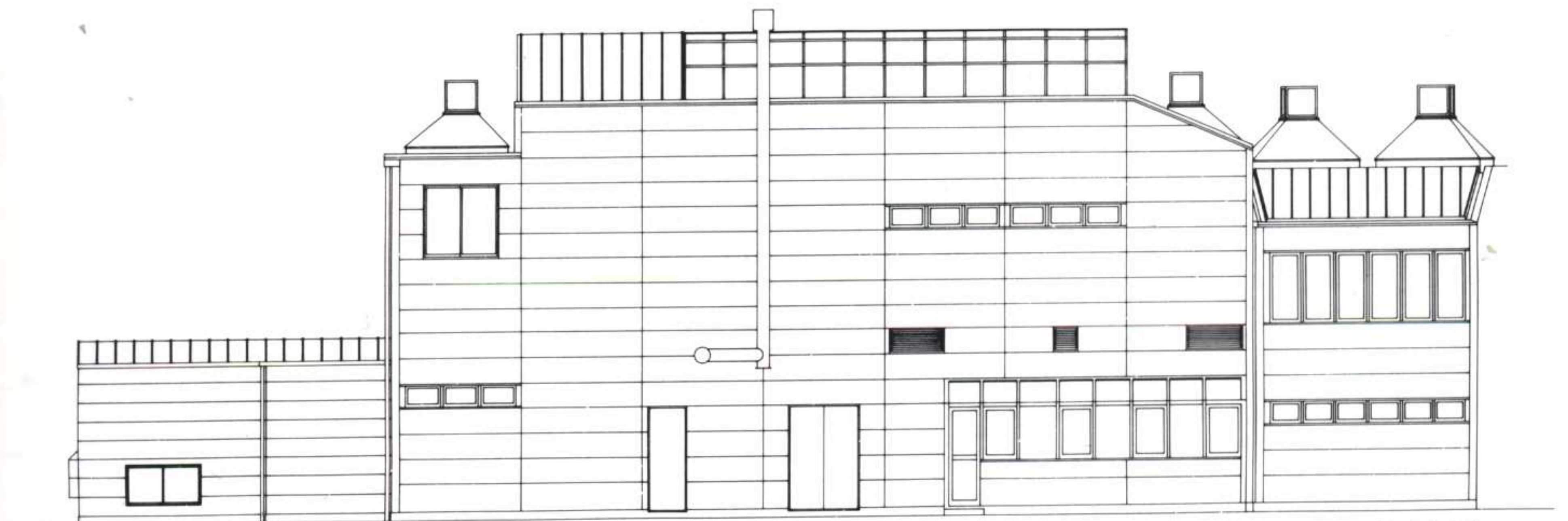


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Scale 1:250

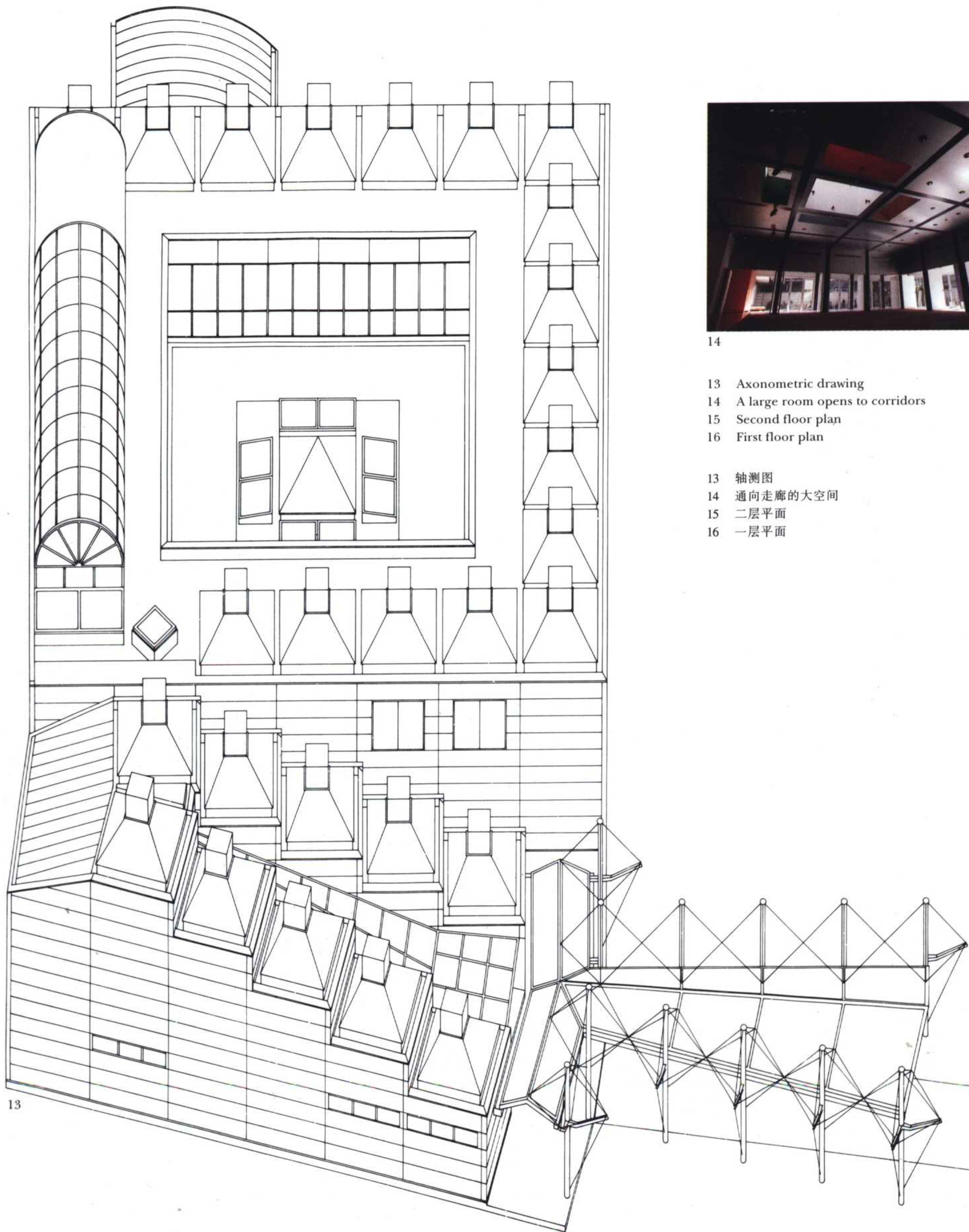


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12

Scale 1:250

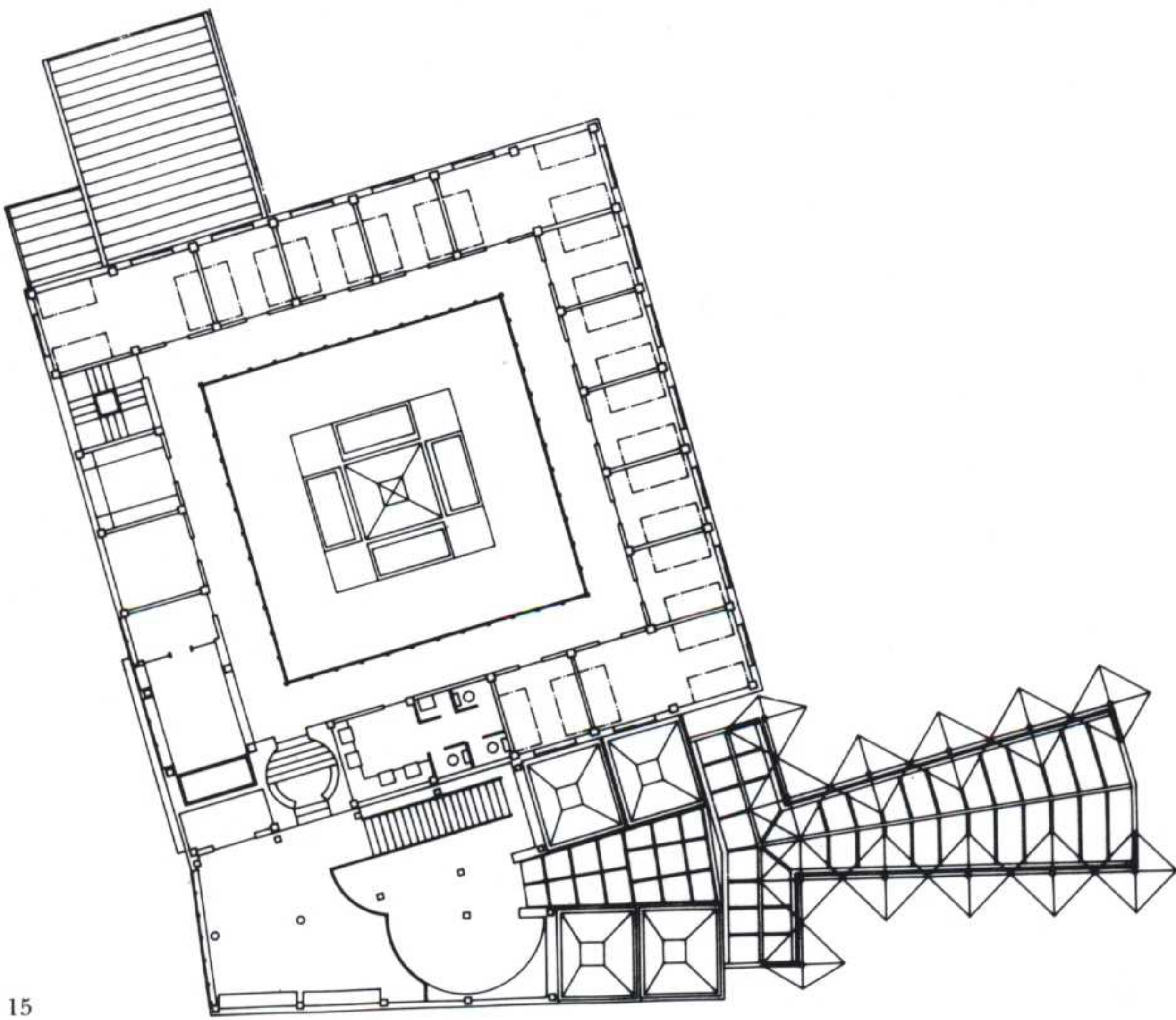


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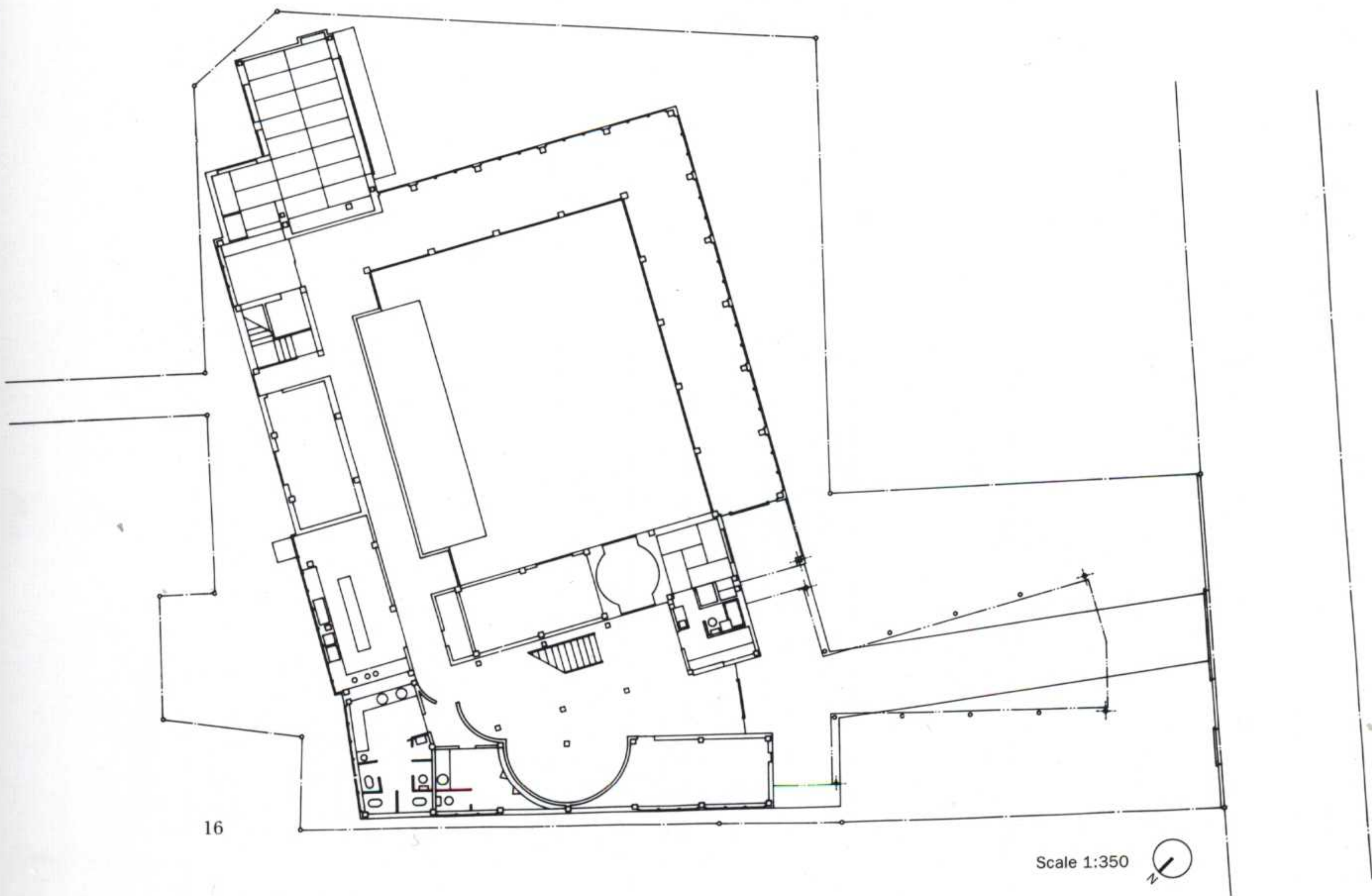
- 13 Axonometric drawing
- 14 A large room opens to corridors
- 15 Second floor plan
- 16 First floor plan

- 13 轴测图
- 14 通向走廊的大空间
- 15 二层平面
- 16 一层平面

13



15



16

Scale 1:350

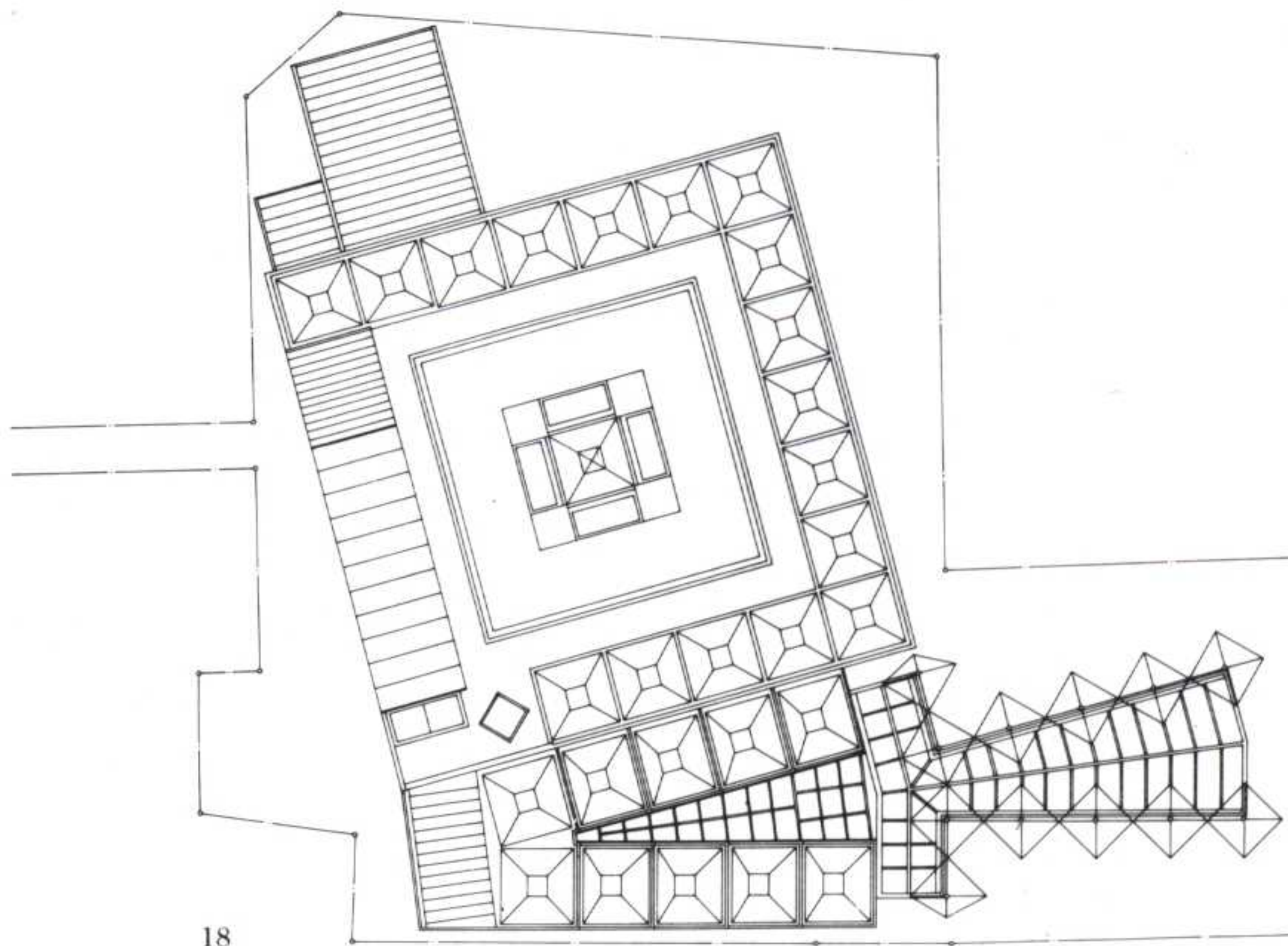


- 17 Perforated metal ceiling detail
- 18 Roof plan
- 19 Entrance hall skylight illumination
- 20 Courtyard at the second floor with top light for a large room at the centre
- 21 Top lights also act as ventilation towers

- 17 多孔金属吊顶细部
- 18 屋顶平面
- 19 入口大厅天窗照明
- 20 二层庭院，在中央处有大房间的顶部采光
- 21 顶部采光也起到通风塔的作用。



17

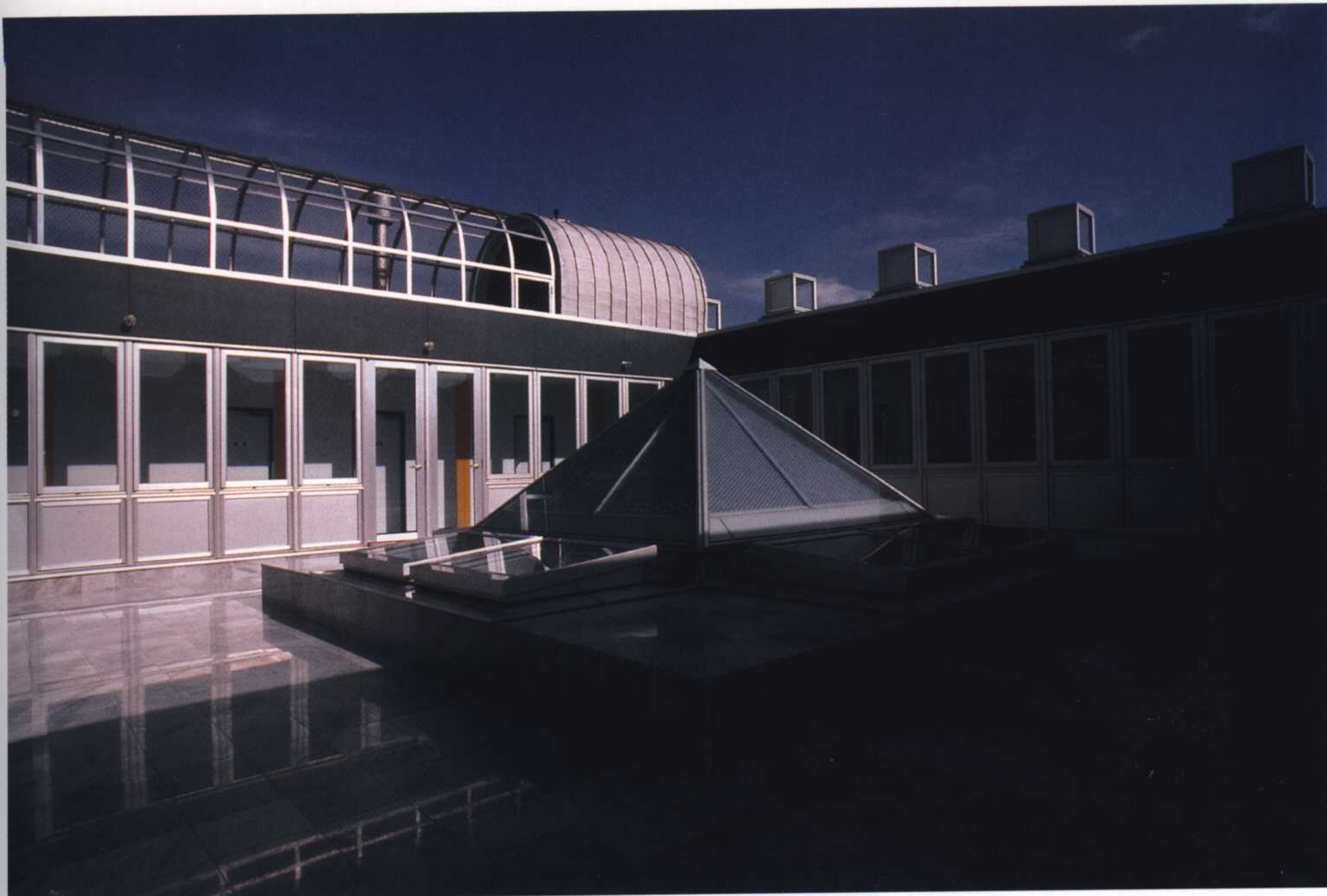


18

Scale 1:450



19



20



21

House in Kumamoto

Design/Completion 1985/1986
Kikuchi, Kumamoto
Private client
Site area: 986 square meters
Total floor area: 199 square meters
Wood, steel

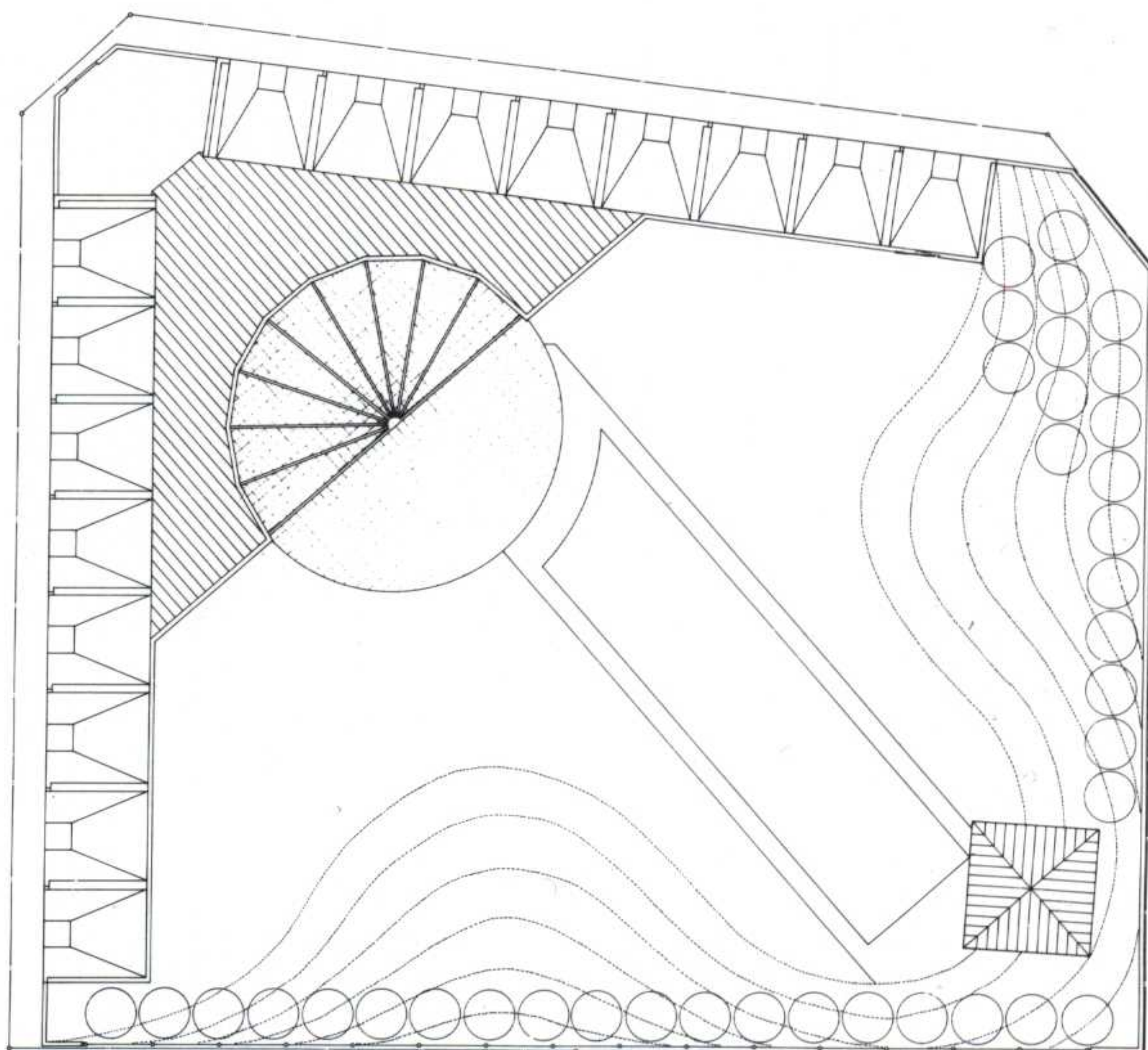
熊本住宅

设计/竣工 1985年/1986年
菊地, 熊本市
私人业主
用地面积: 986m²
总建筑面积: 199m²
木材, 钢

The site is in a suburban residential area, 30 minutes by car from Kumamoto City along the Houhi railway line to Mt Aso. Three sides of the 1000 square meter property are defined by streets. To create a large garden in the southeast corner, we made a simple linear arrangement of rooms along the west and north property lines, and connected them with a large hall facing the garden. The entrance is on the northwest corner, opposite the garden.

The rooms in the north wing, under a series of small roofs, are daily living quarters for the owners. The west wing is designed as guest quarters for the client's parents, who visit every weekend from the city. The living rooms face the garden through a fully glazed hall. Diagonally latticed movable partitions divide the rooms to create smaller air-conditioning zones. Each room is equipped with a skylight and receives borrowed light through the hall. Larger gatherings can expand into the hall, which also serves as a major circulation node. It is a semi-exterior space attached to the vine-covered

Continued



1

Scale 1:300

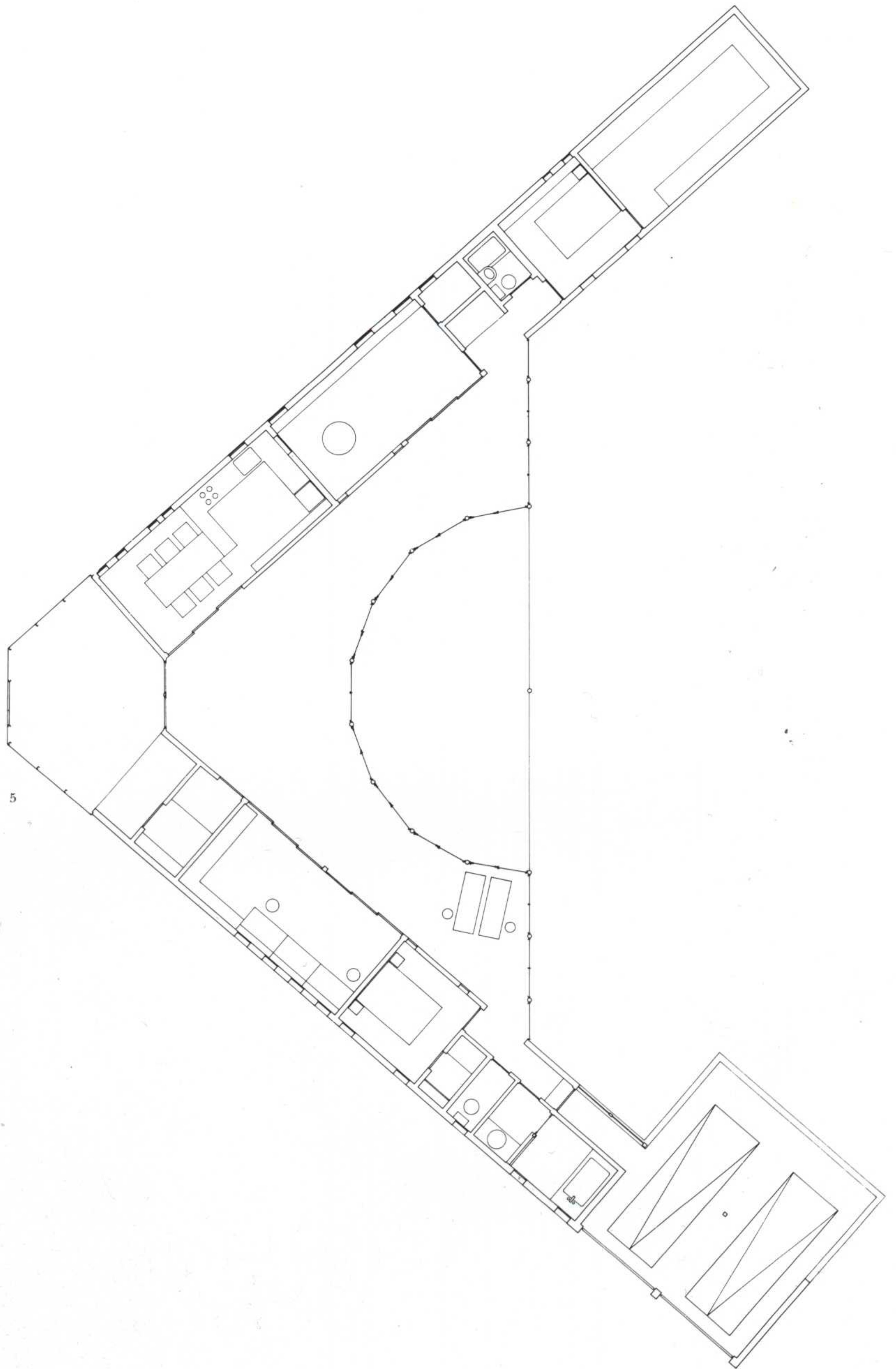


位于市郊住宅区内, 从熊本市沿风尾铁路线到阿苏山乘汽车需 30 分钟。1,000m² 地段的三个边被街道限定。为在东南角建造一个大花园, 沿西部和北部地界, 将房间直线排列, 并使之与面向花园的大厅连接起来。入口位于西北角, 对着花园。

在一排小屋顶下面的北翼房间是业主的日常生活区, 西翼是为业主父母设计的客房区, 其父母每个周末从城里来此做客。起居室通过一个落地玻璃大厅面向花园。斜向的格状活动隔板将房间隔开并形成一个个小的通风带。每一房间都设置一个天窗, 并通过大厅间接采光。较大的聚会可扩大到大厅中去, 大厅也可作为交通的交点。它是一个半室外空间, 同室外覆盖的蔓藤架相连接, 并可在夏季全部打开通风, 冬季可关闭以贮藏被动式太阳能。



2





6

5 First floor plan
6 Dining room skylight illumination
7 Overall view from intersection

5 一层平面
6 餐厅天窗照明
7 相交立面全景图

trellis outside, and can be fully opened for ventilation in summer or closed for passive solar energy storage in winter.

The wings are of wood box frame construction and are topped with small roofs of panelized structural plywood (placed by crane). The hall is of steel frame construction with a low-pitched metal deck roof; a half-circular opening for the trellis gives it horizontal rigidity. The street views of the house, with its small roofs and passive solar energy design, suggest one way for residential architecture to act as an 'exchange space' between people and nature.

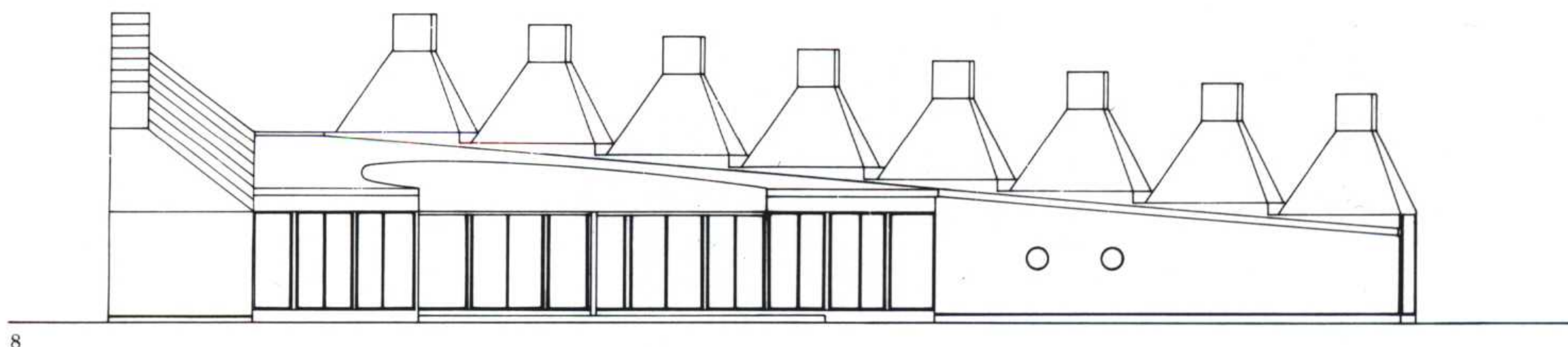
两翼房间是木制箱形框架结构，顶部带有拼装的胶合板构造的小屋顶(由起重机放置)。大厅是钢架结构，其屋顶为低斜坡金属平屋顶，半圆形通道的构架加强水平方向的稳定性。小屋顶和被动式太阳能设计的住宅，其临街的场景为居住建筑作为人和自然之间起到“互换空间”的作用提供了一种方法。



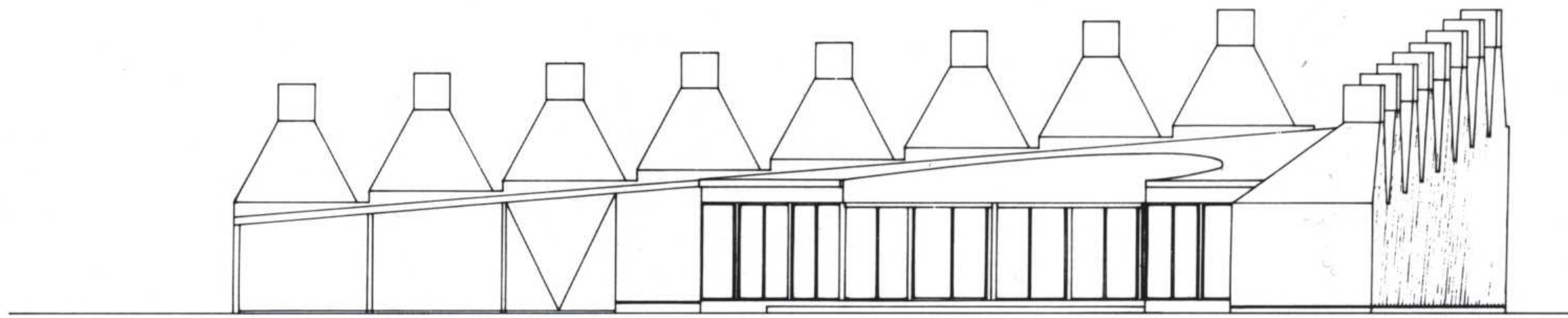
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- 8 South elevation
- 9 East elevation
- 10 North elevation
- 11 West elevation
- 12 Repetition of silhouette
- 13 North elevation in the evening

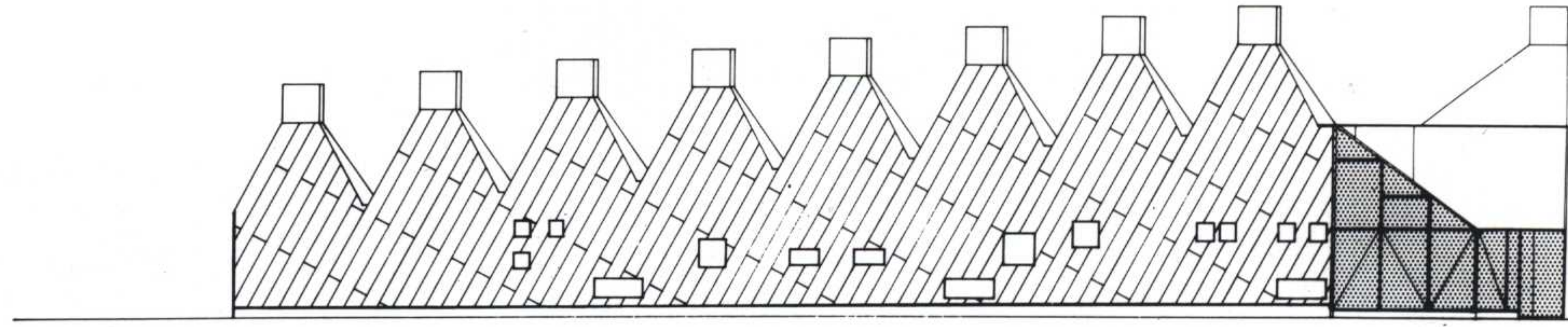
- 8 南立面
- 9 东立面
- 10 北立面
- 11 西立面
- 12 富有韵律的侧面轮廓
- 13 夜晚的北立面



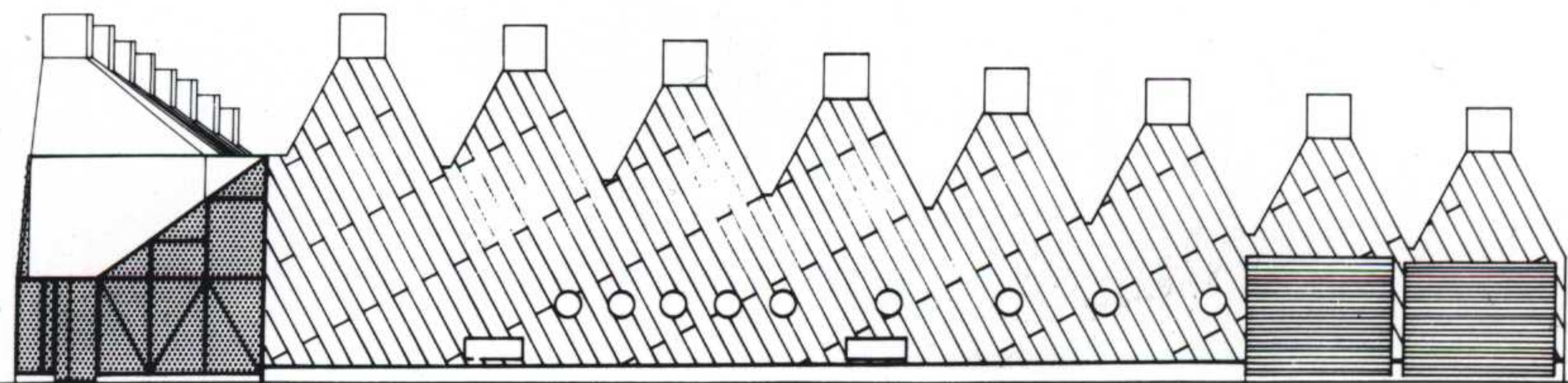
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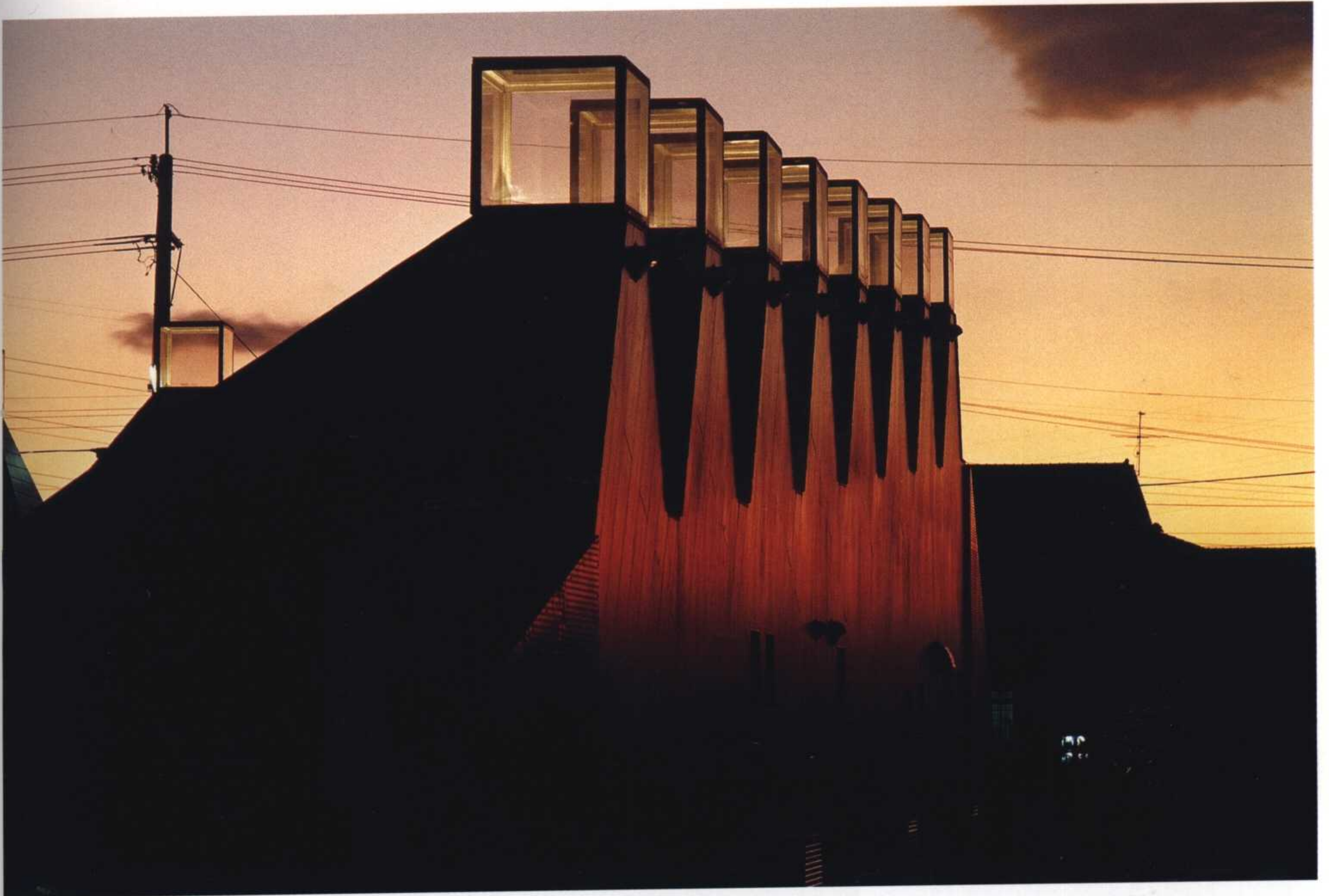


10



11

Scale 1:200



12



13

House in Nerima

Design/Completion 1985/1986
Nerima, Tokyo
Private client
Site area: 331 square meters
Total floor area: 245 square meters
Wood, reinforced concrete

This house is located in a quiet residential area near Ikebukuro in Tokyo. Because the adjacent house to the south is single-story, the site receives good sun exposure and ventilation.

The house consists of two units: the main part for a novelist and his wife, and the other part for their daughter, an editor. The two houses share common entrance stairs and courtyard, a second-floor exterior room (roofed and enclosed with perforated metal panels), and a moon viewing pavilion accessible by stairs from the exterior room. The pavilion commands fantastic views of the high-rise towers in Shinjuku and Ikebukuro, and even of distant mountains such as Mt Fuji.

I often try to bring outdoor living space into house design. The three houses I designed in Matsuyama City have exterior rooms, but this is the first time I have used this element in a Tokyo house. The exterior room not only adds physical space but also, by projecting aspects of nature into built form, makes architecture more a part of the natural environment.

The design of the bedrooms is based on personal needs. Both living room spaces are separated gently from the outside world by white acrylic panels and perforated aluminum panel furniture, similar to shoji screens and wood lattices. They create twilight-like semi-transparent spaces. The concrete basement supports the wood-framed upper structure and the curved, wave-like metal deck roof that covers the spaces and objects below. The street facade symbolically expresses the ever-changing translucency of the architectural space.

练马住宅

设计/竣工 1985年/1986年
练马, 东京都
私人业主
用地面积: 331m²
总建筑面积: 245m²
木材, 钢筋混凝土



1

该住宅位于东京都池袋附近一个幽静的住宅区内。由于其南边相邻的住宅为平房，故该场地可有足够的日照和通风。

该住宅由两个单元组成：主要部分属于小说家及其妻子，另一部分属于他们的一位当编辑的女儿。两个房间共用入口楼梯及庭院、二层的室外空间（屋顶及周围用多孔金属板围住），以及从室外空间经过楼梯可到达一个观月阁。从观月阁可以俯瞰涩谷和池袋的高塔建筑的奇异景色，甚至遥远的群山如富士山。

我经常试着将室外的生活空间带入室内设计。我在松山市设计的三栋住宅都有室外空间，但这是第一次我将这个要素用于东京的住宅。室外空间不仅增加了实际空间面积，而且通过将自然形态投入到组合的形态里，使建筑更成为自然环境的一部分。

卧室根据个人的需要而设计。两个起居室空间逐渐被白色的聚丙烯金属板和多孔铝制板家具同外面的世界隔离开来，同推拉门和木格栅相似，从而形成了一个朦胧的半透明空间。混凝土基础支承木制框架的上部结构，而弯曲、波浪状的金属平台屋顶将下面的空间和物体遮盖起来。临街的正立面象征性地展示了建筑空间不断变化的半透明性。

1 夜幕下的正门
2 室外空间外观

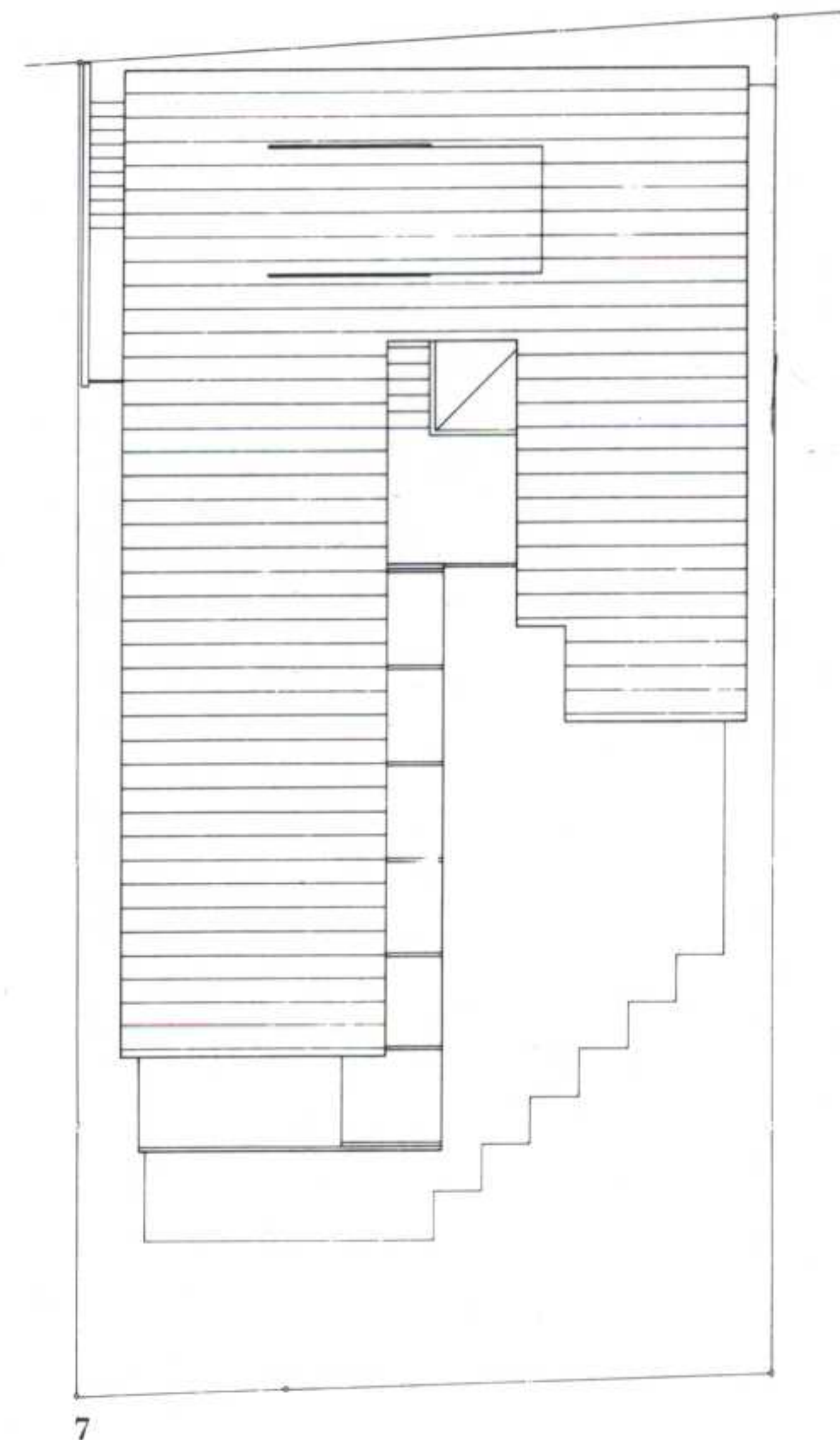
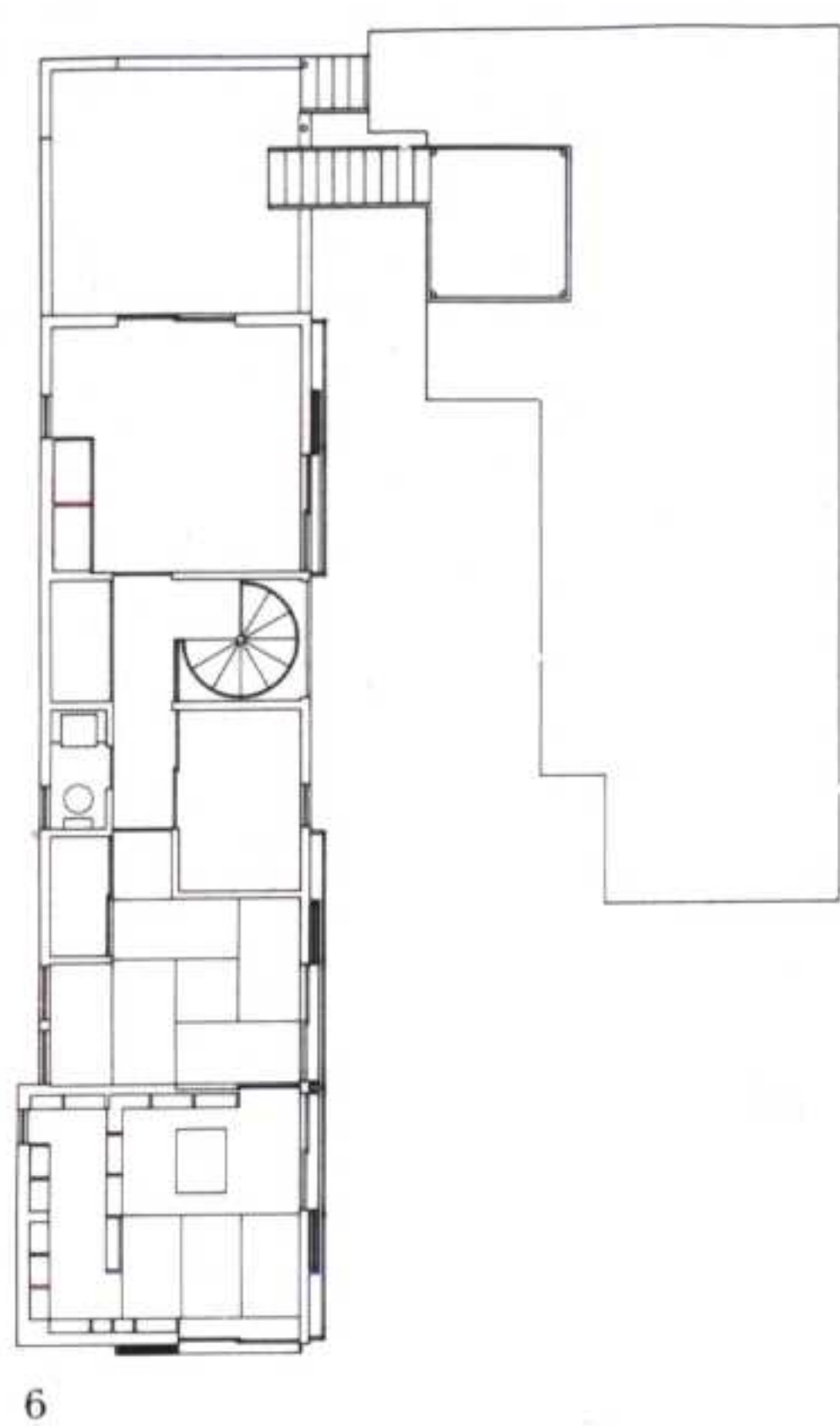
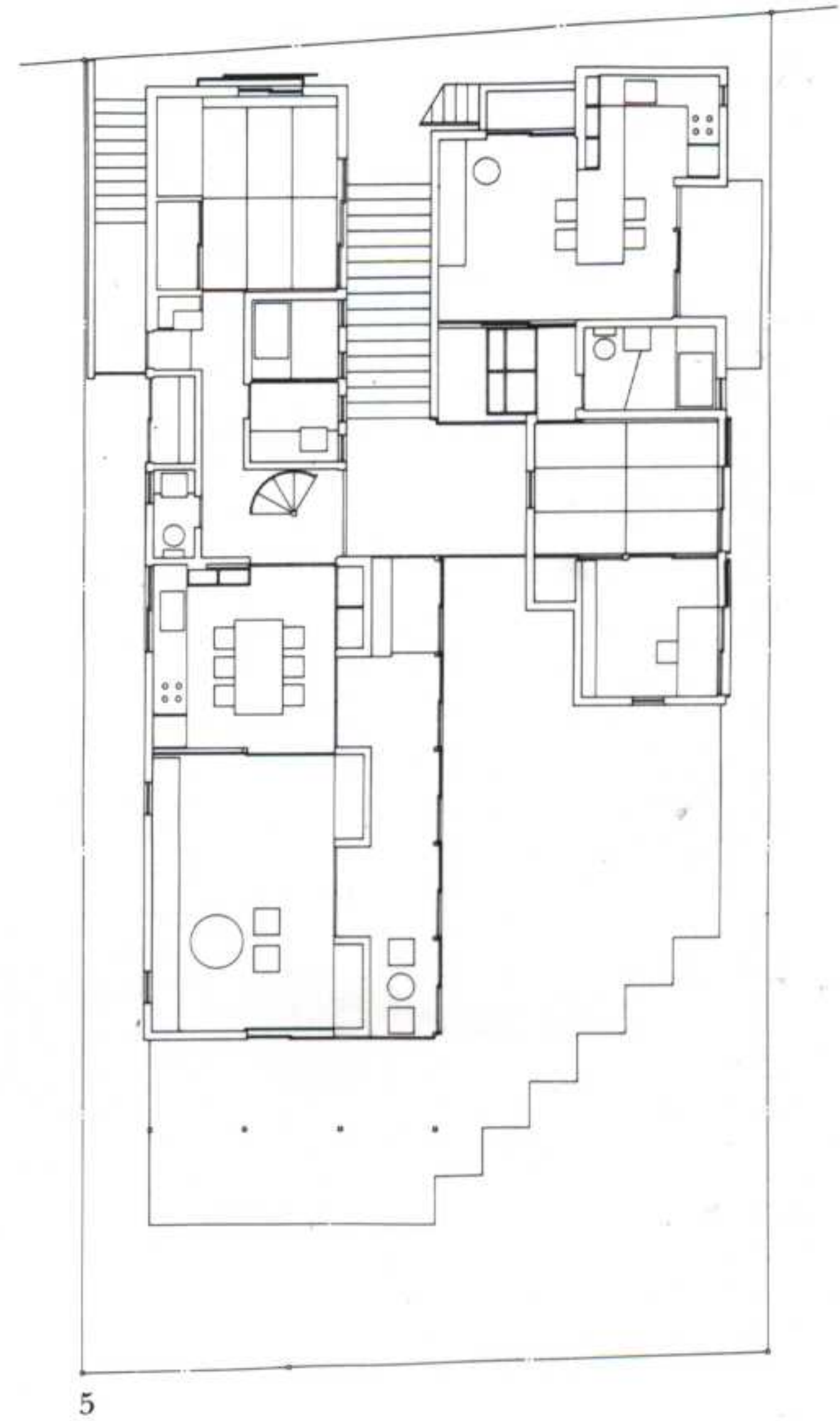
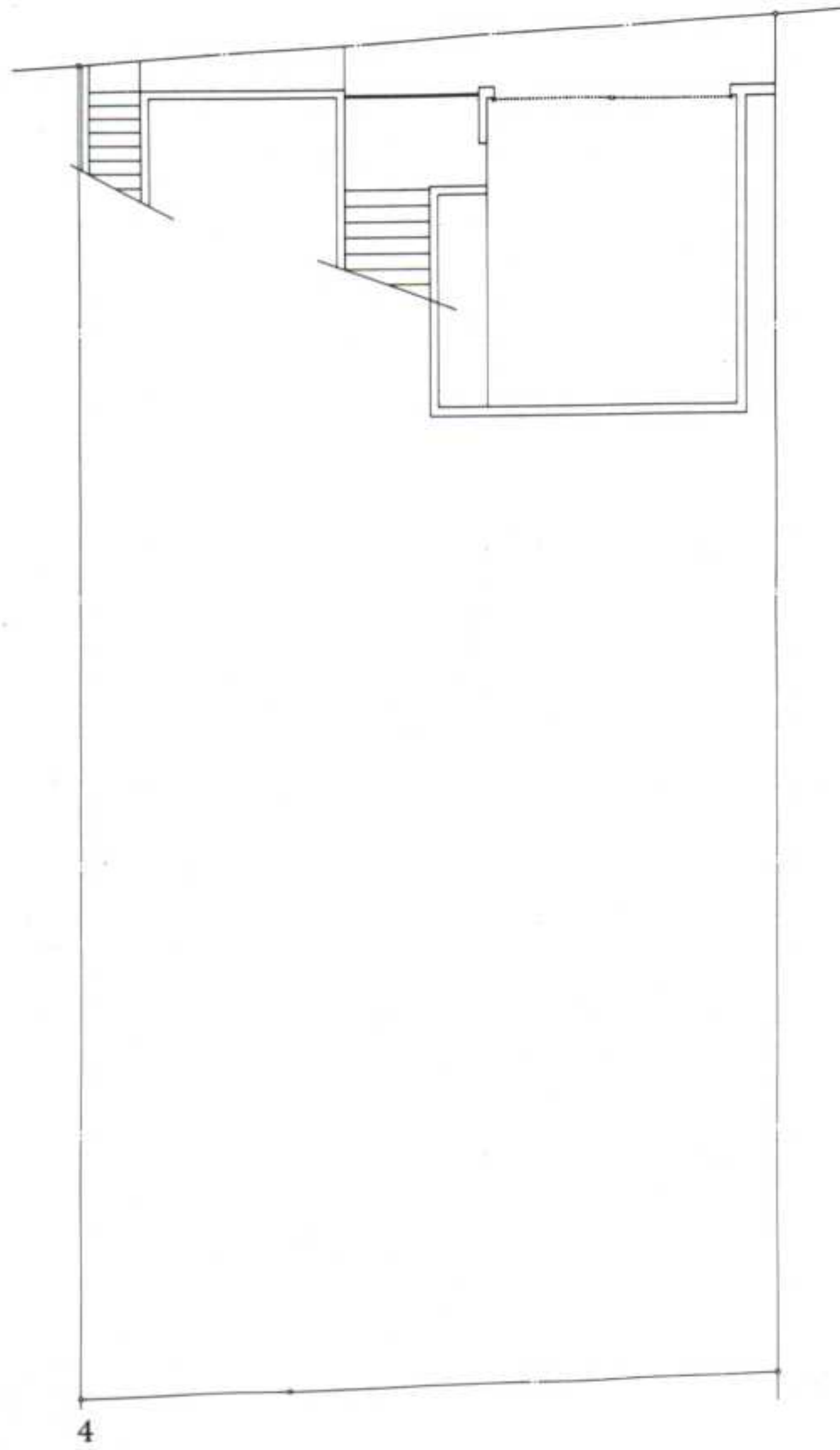
1 Facade in the evening
2 View from exterior room



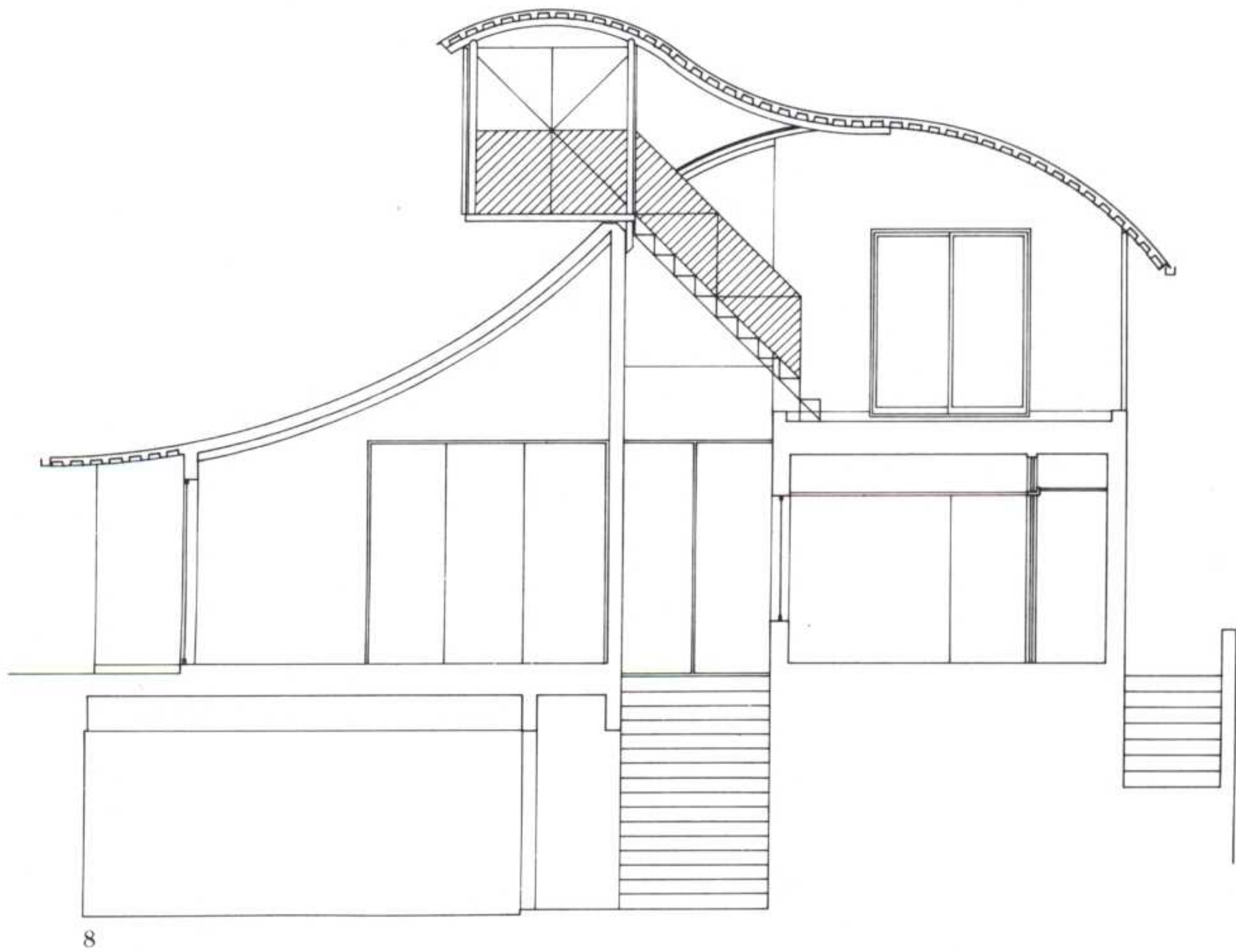


- 3 View of exterior room from moon viewing pavilion
- 4 First basement level plan
- 5 First floor plan
- 6 Second floor plan
- 7 Roof plan

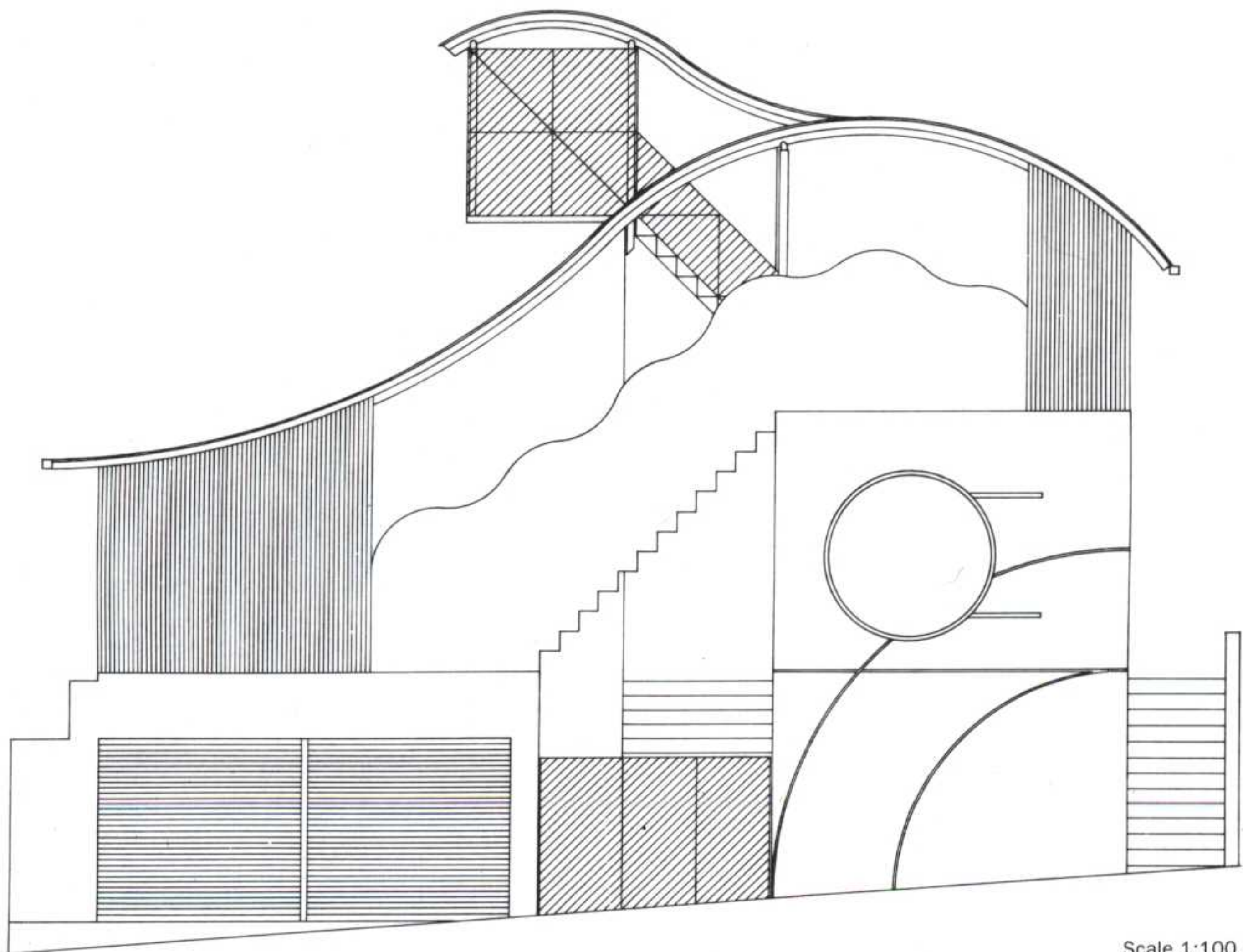
- 3 从观月阁看室外空间的景色
- 4 地下一层平面
- 5 一层平面
- 6 二层平面
- 7 屋顶平面



N
Scale 1:250



8



Scale 1:100

9

- 8 Section
- 9 East elevation
- 10 Facade from front access road

- 8 剖面图
- 9 东立面
- 10 从前面便道看正门



10





12

- 11 View from the garden (sunroom at left)
- 12 Moon viewing pavilion intersects with main roof
- 13 View from the living room towards the dining room

- 11 从花园看到的景色(左侧为日光室)
- 12 观月阁同主屋顶的交叉处
- 13 从起居室看餐厅



13

Atelier in Tomigaya

Design/Completion 1984/1986
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Private client
Site area: 76 square meters
Total floor area: 188 square meters
Reinforced concrete

This building was created for a fashion designer's studio in a crowded area of midtown Tokyo. The brief was to maximize the massing within the triangular corner lot. The facade along the street consists of layers of thin perforated aluminum membranes, cut in cloud shapes, attached to the concrete structure. The transparent parts of the facade respond to subtle changes of interior and exterior light, and the aluminum surfaces reflect the surrounding scenery and sky.

These elements combine to create unusual visual effects. At dusk, interior lights begin to filter through a circular window. The result is a landscape of light, not unlike waves or mountains in the setting sun, or clouds illuminated by the moon. This plane is dissected by a diagonal crane arm which symbolizes the vitality and dynamism of Tokyo. Thus, the facade is a scene from the Tokyo skyline: a crane rising against a background of clouds.

Continued

该建筑位于东京高密度地区，是一座时装设计师工作室。简单的要求就是要充分利用这个三角形地段。沿街的正立面墙由固定在混凝土框架上的云朵状的薄型多孔铝板构成，正面墙透明的部分和室内外灯光的细微变化相呼应，铝板表面反射出周围的景色及天空。

这些要素相结合创造出独特的视觉效果。在浮尘天，室内的灯光通过半圆形窗户可以产生滤网的效果。其结果就像是灯光的一道风景线，像夕阳下的波涛和群山，也像是月光照耀下的云朵。正立面墙被象征东京生活节奏和活力的一只倾斜的起重机悬臂所分割。这样，正立面墙就是来自东京地平线的一道风景；一台升起的起重机正冲向云霄。

富谷工作室

设计/竣工 1984年/1986年
涩谷区，东京都
私人业主
用地面积：76m²
总建筑面积：188m²
钢筋混凝土

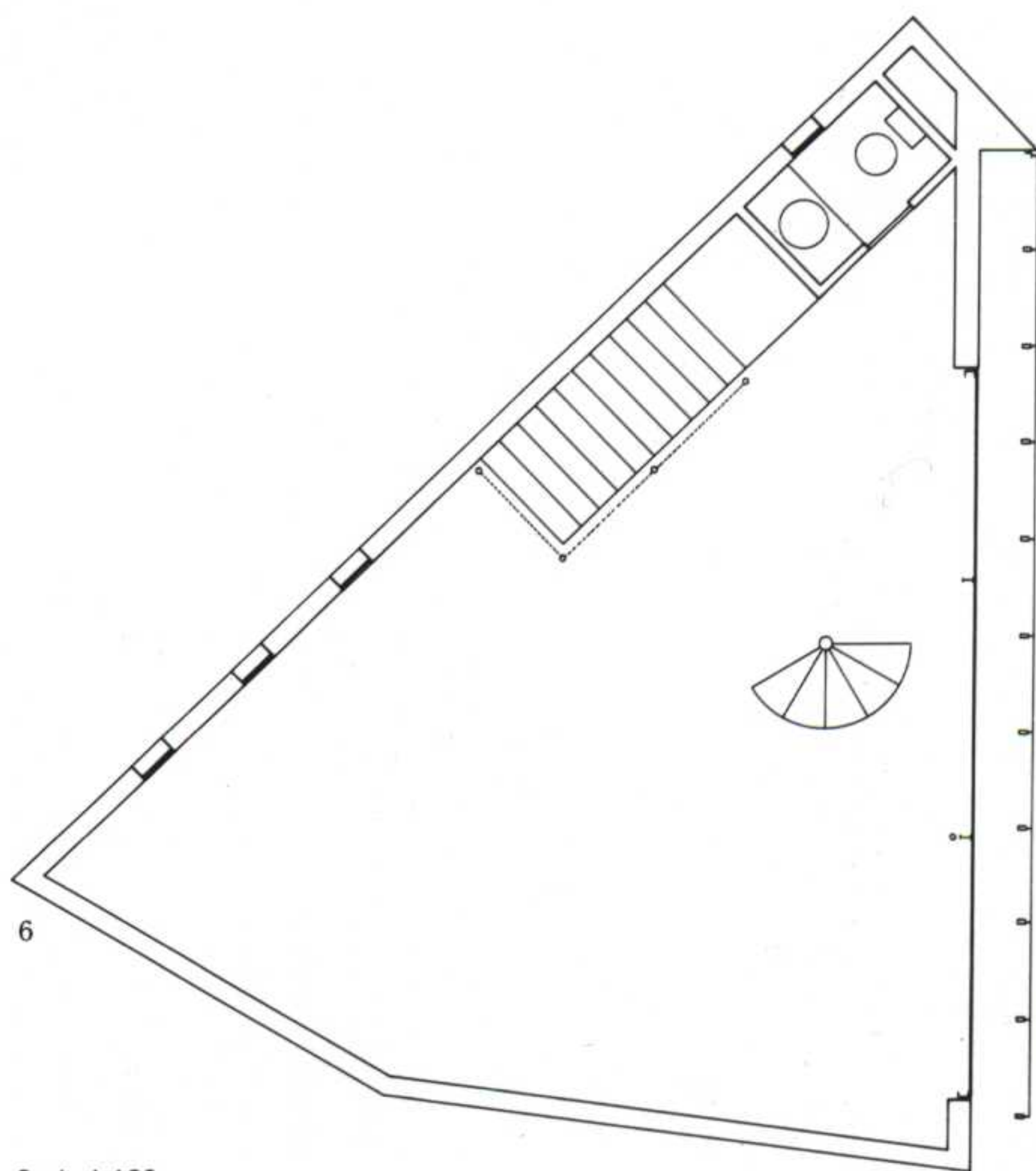
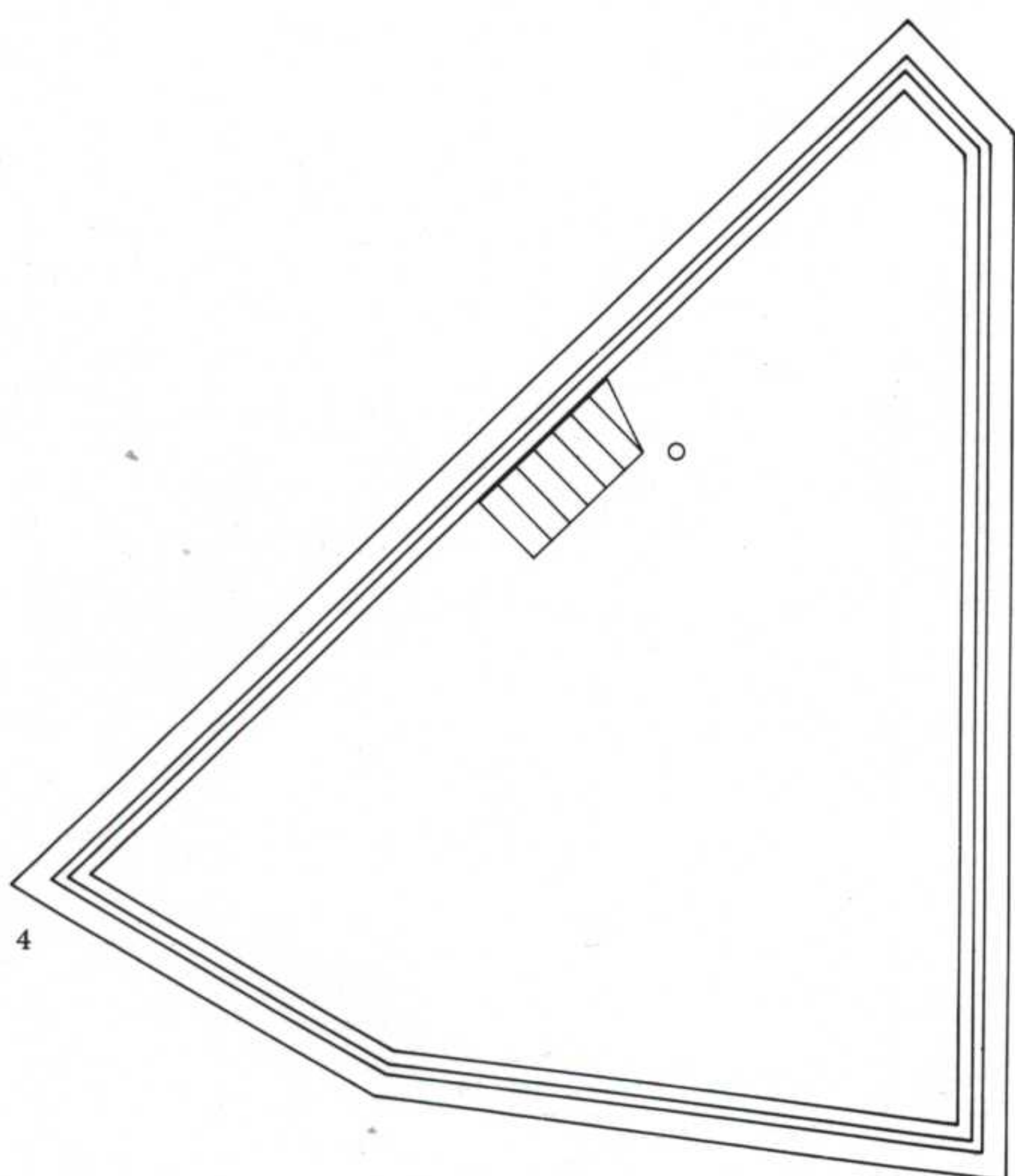
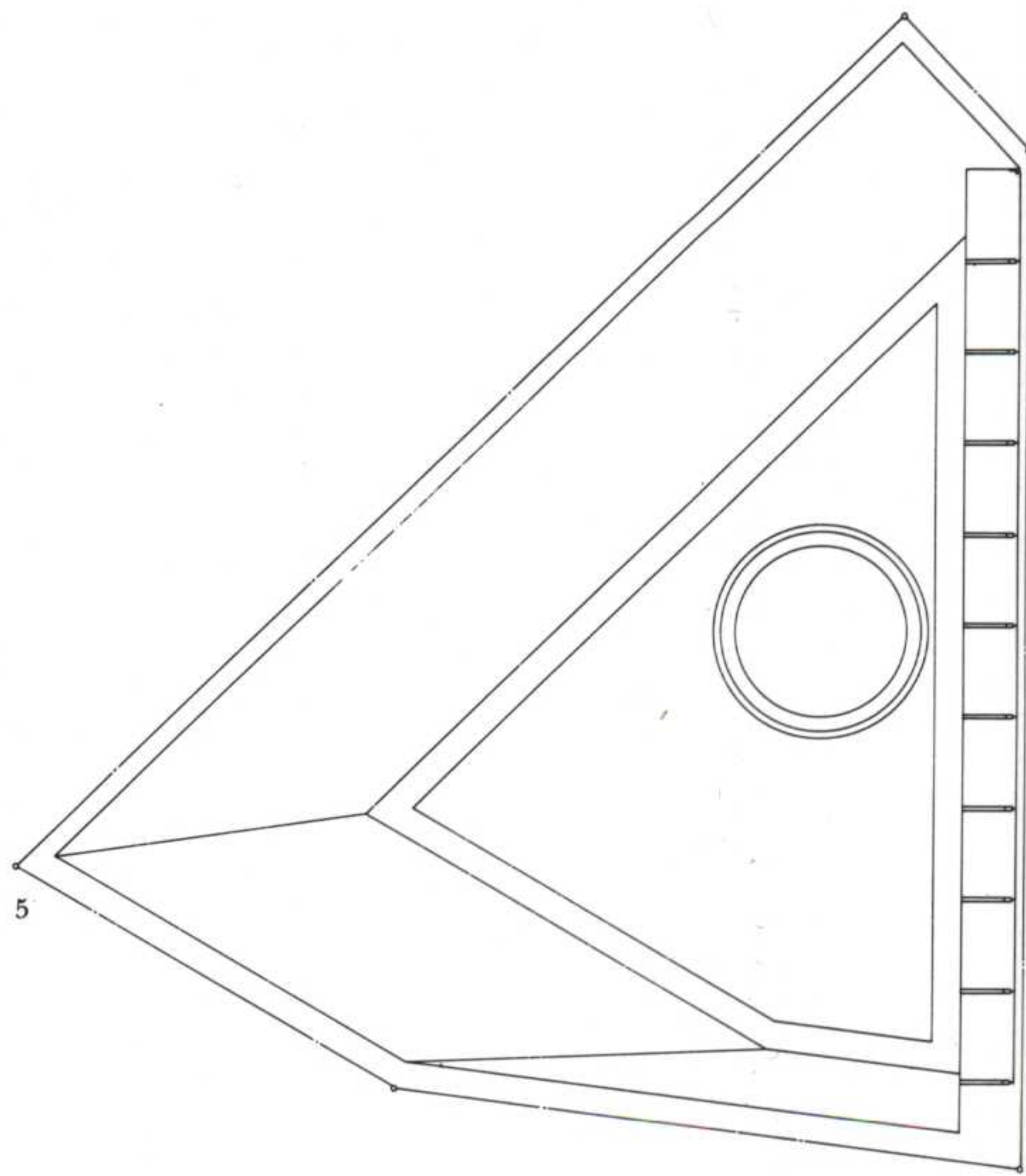
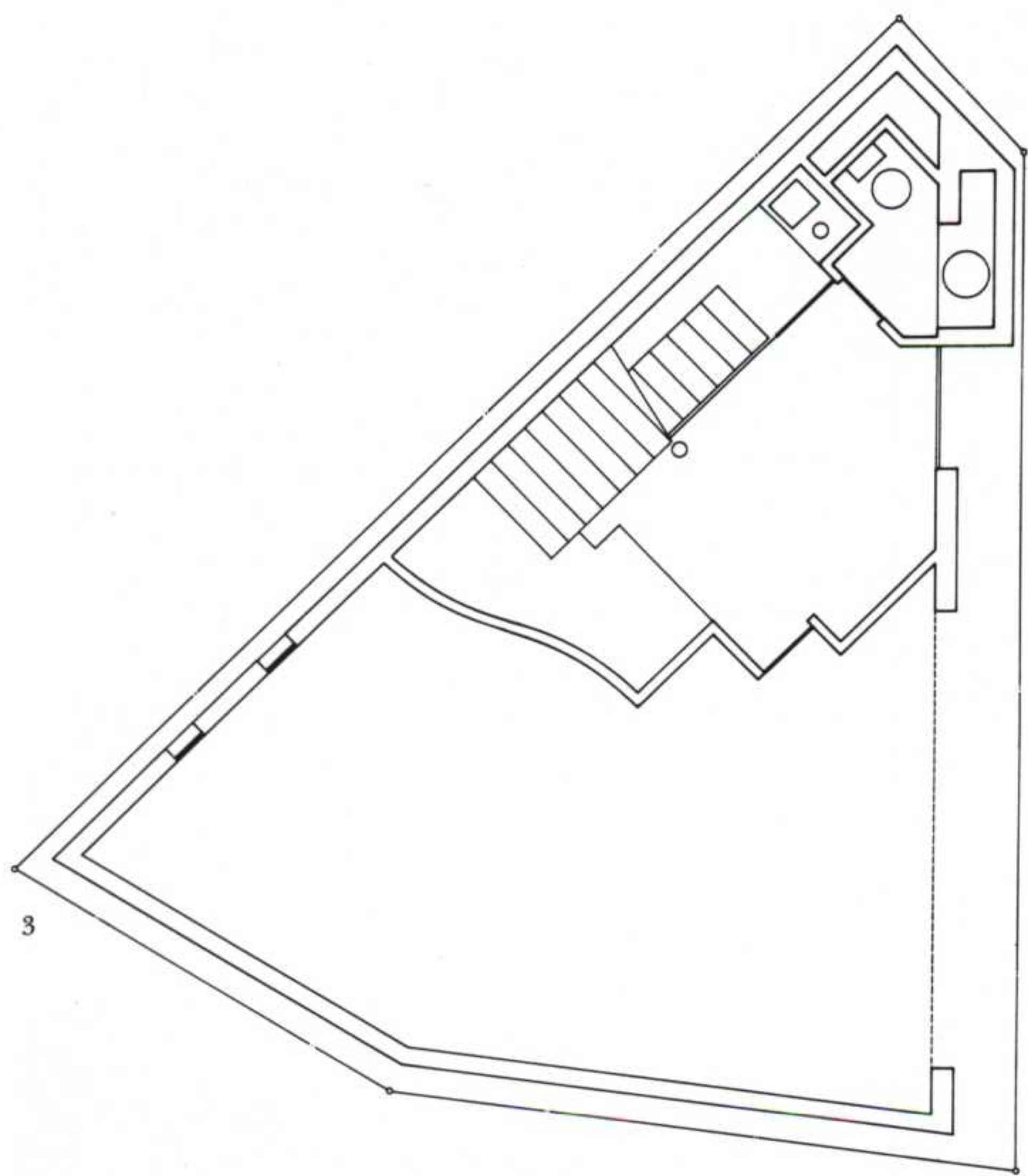


1

1 Silhouette
2 Night view

1 侧影
2 夜景





Scale 1:120



- 3 First floor plan (entrance)
- 4 Basement plan (stock room)
- 5 Roof plan
- 6 Second floor plan (Atelier)
- 7 Night view of waved screens on facade
- 8 Office interior with view of waved screens outside

- 3 一层平面(入口)
- 4 底层平面(储藏室)
- 5 屋顶平面
- 6 二层平面(工作室)
- 7 正立面波浪形屏板的夜景
- 8 办公楼内部与外部波浪形屏板的景色

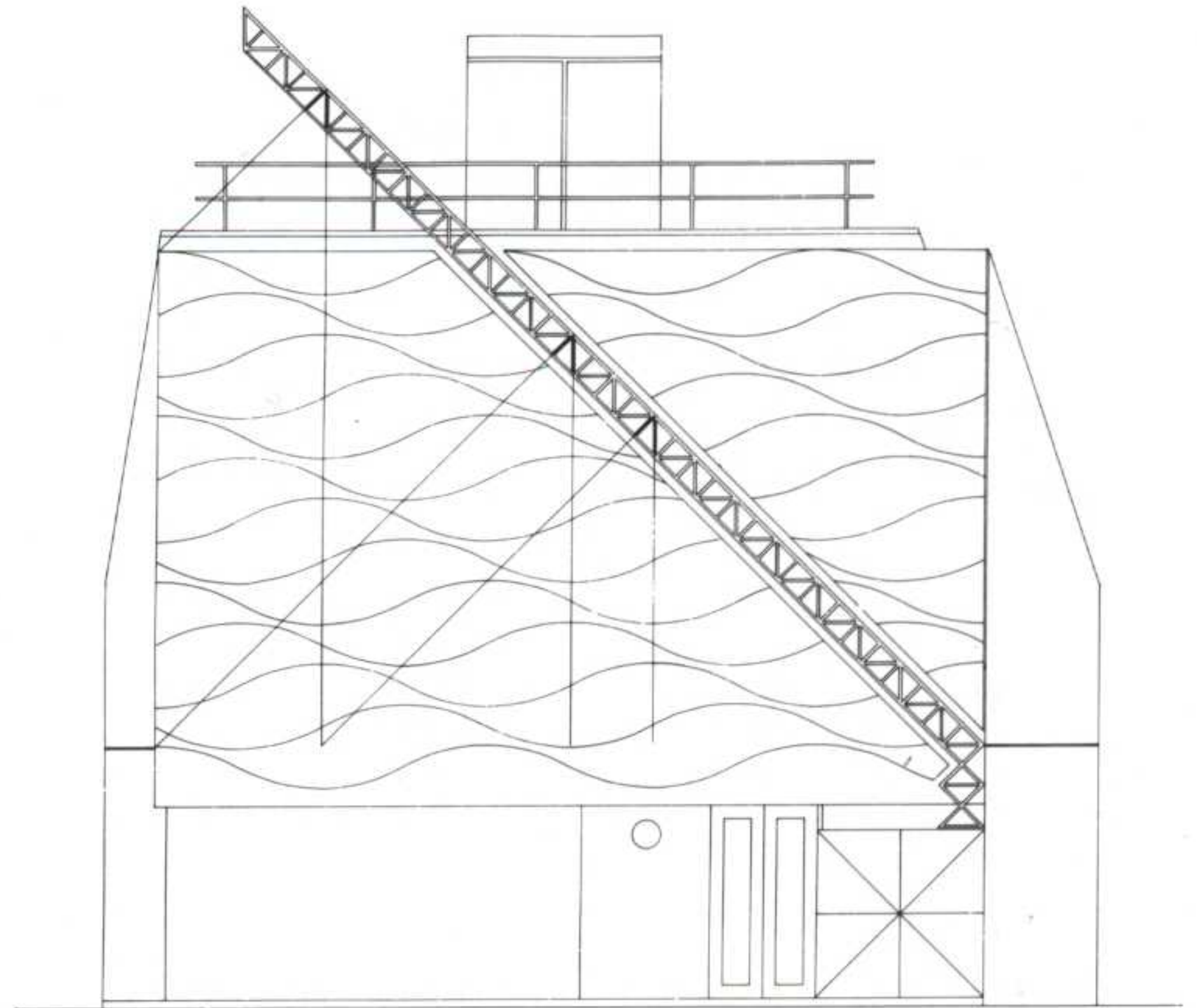


- 9 South elevation
- 10 Section
- 11 Facade screen as seen from inside
- 12 Facade

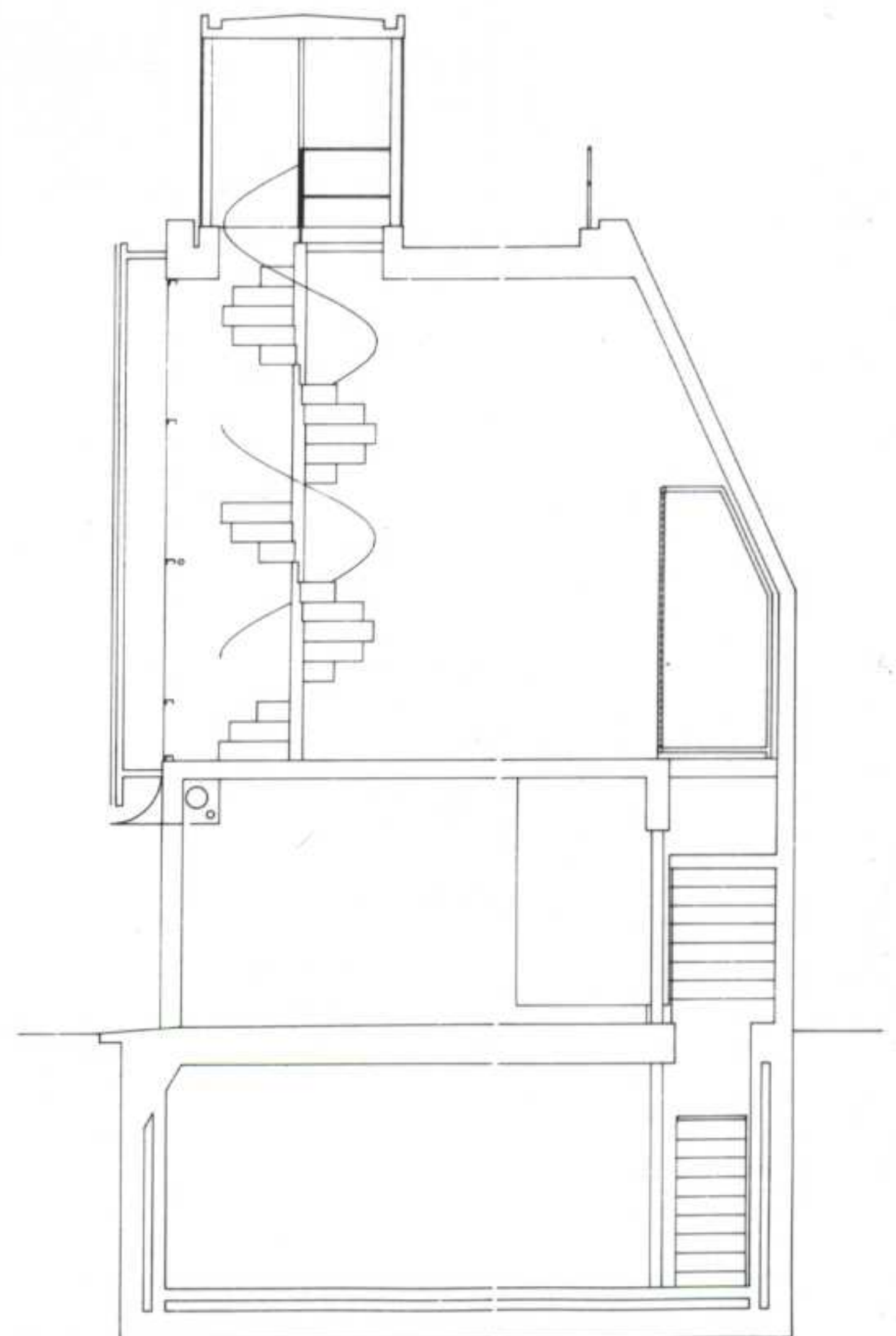
- 9 南立面
- 10 剖面图
- 11 从内部看正立面屏板
- 12 正立面

In an increasingly alienating urban environment, I use translucent membranes (which respond to the changes of daylight and seasons) to gently separate interior and exterior spaces, and perforated metal panels to transform the nature of light and create sharper sensations of wind and sound. My idea of the 'architecturalization of nature' is based on a desire to express nature and the universe in high-tech detailing, and in turn (by expressing architecture with naturalistic and cosmic details) to imply a flexible outlook on the contemporary world. The design for the artist's atelier in Tomigaya sprang from this architectural philosophy.

在一个越来越远离城市的环境里，我使用透明薄膜(与日照和四季的变化相对应)来巧妙地隔开室内和室外空间，用多孔的金属隔板来改变自然光源，从而造成风和声的强烈振动的效果。我的关于自然的建筑化观点正是根据这个愿望用高技术的细部设计手段来表达自然和天地万物，从而(用自然和宇宙的知识来解释建筑)蕴涵着对当代世界的灵活观点。在富谷设计的艺术家画室就出自这个建筑设计准则。

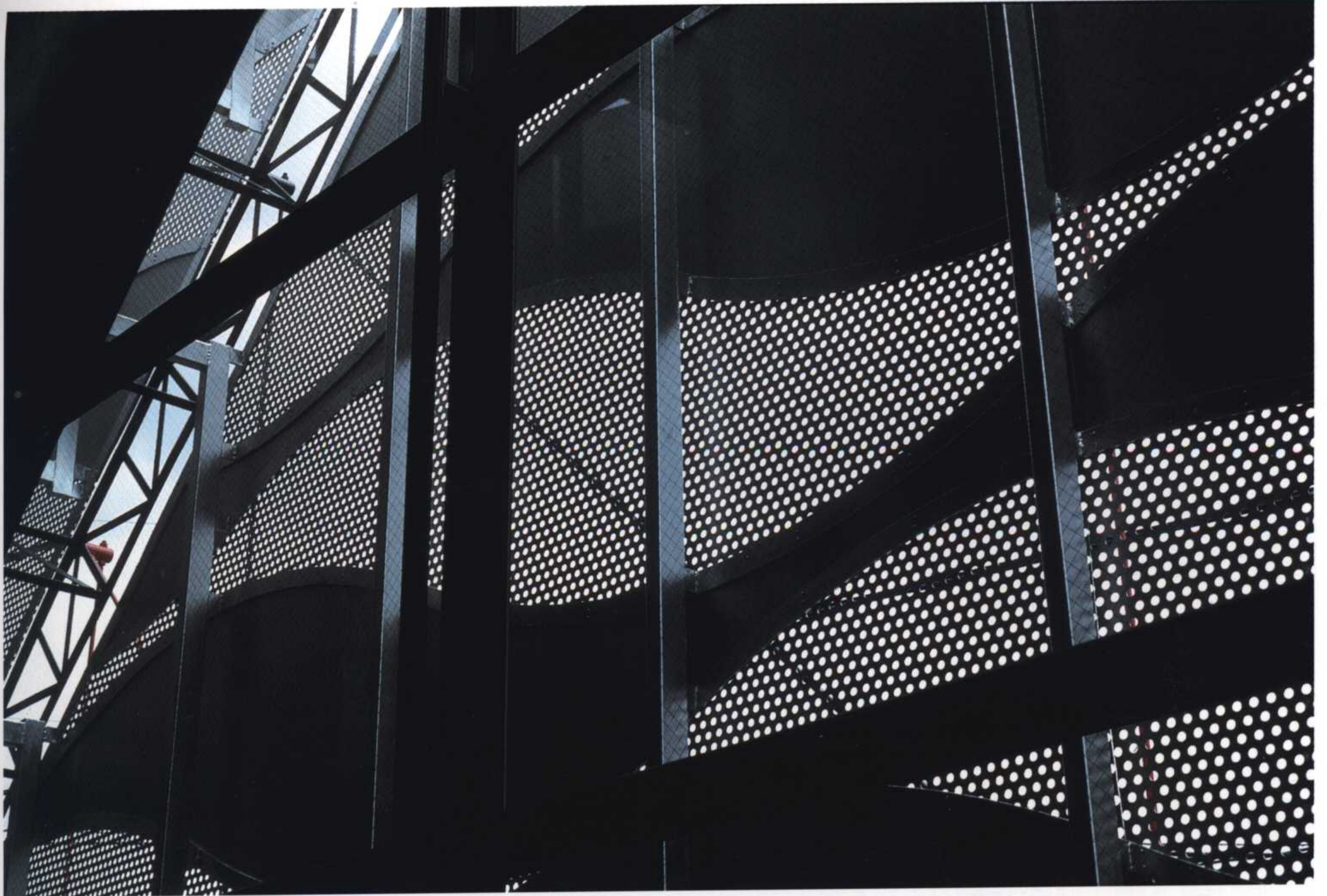


9



10

Scale 1:150



11



12

House in Higashi-Tamagawa

Design/Completion 1986/1987
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Private client
Site area: 240 square meters
Total floor area: 238 square meters
Reinforced concrete, wood

东玉川住宅

设计/竣工 1986/1987年
世田谷区, 东京都
私人业主
用地面积: 240m²
总建筑面积: 238m²
钢筋混凝土, 木材

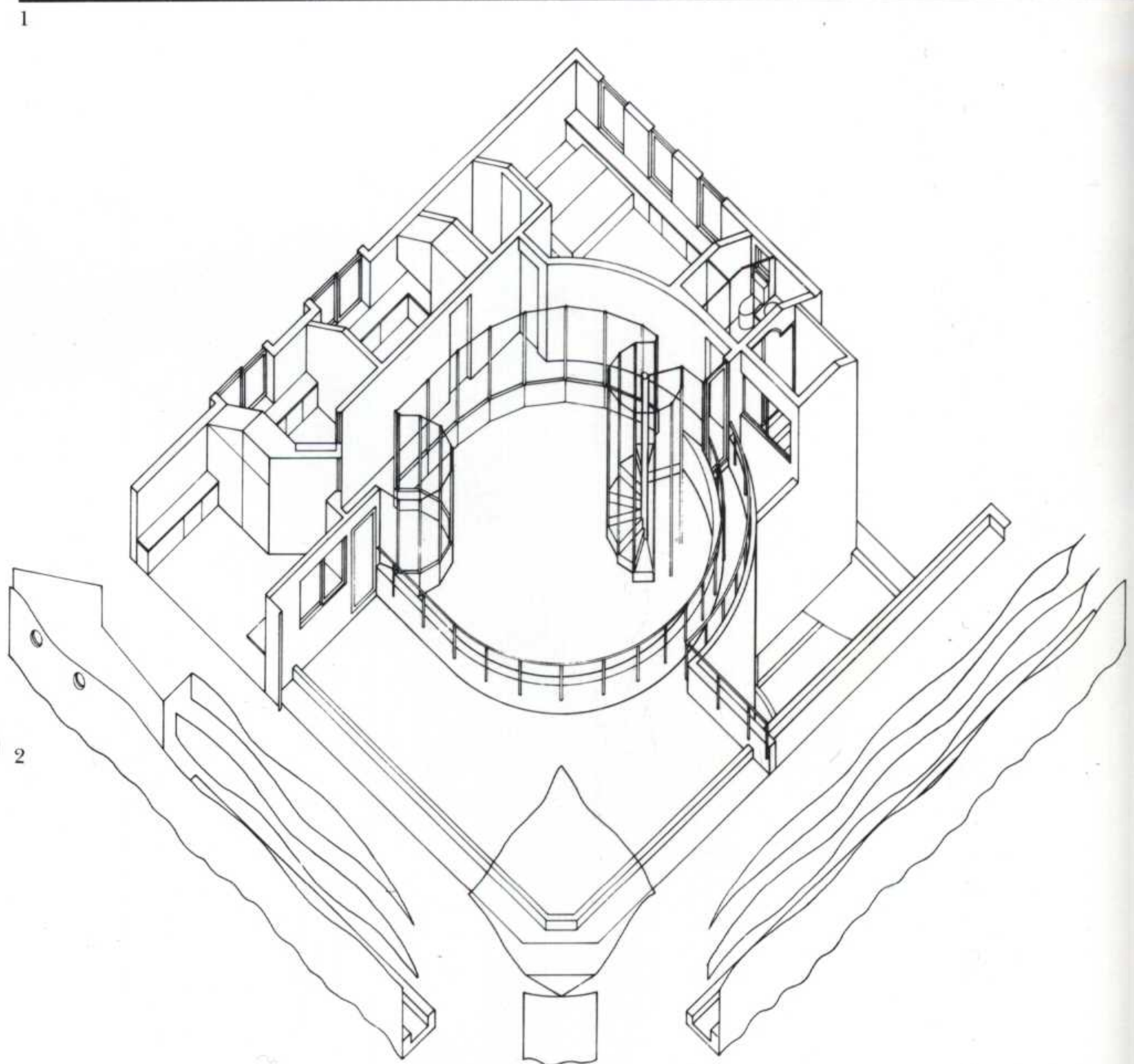
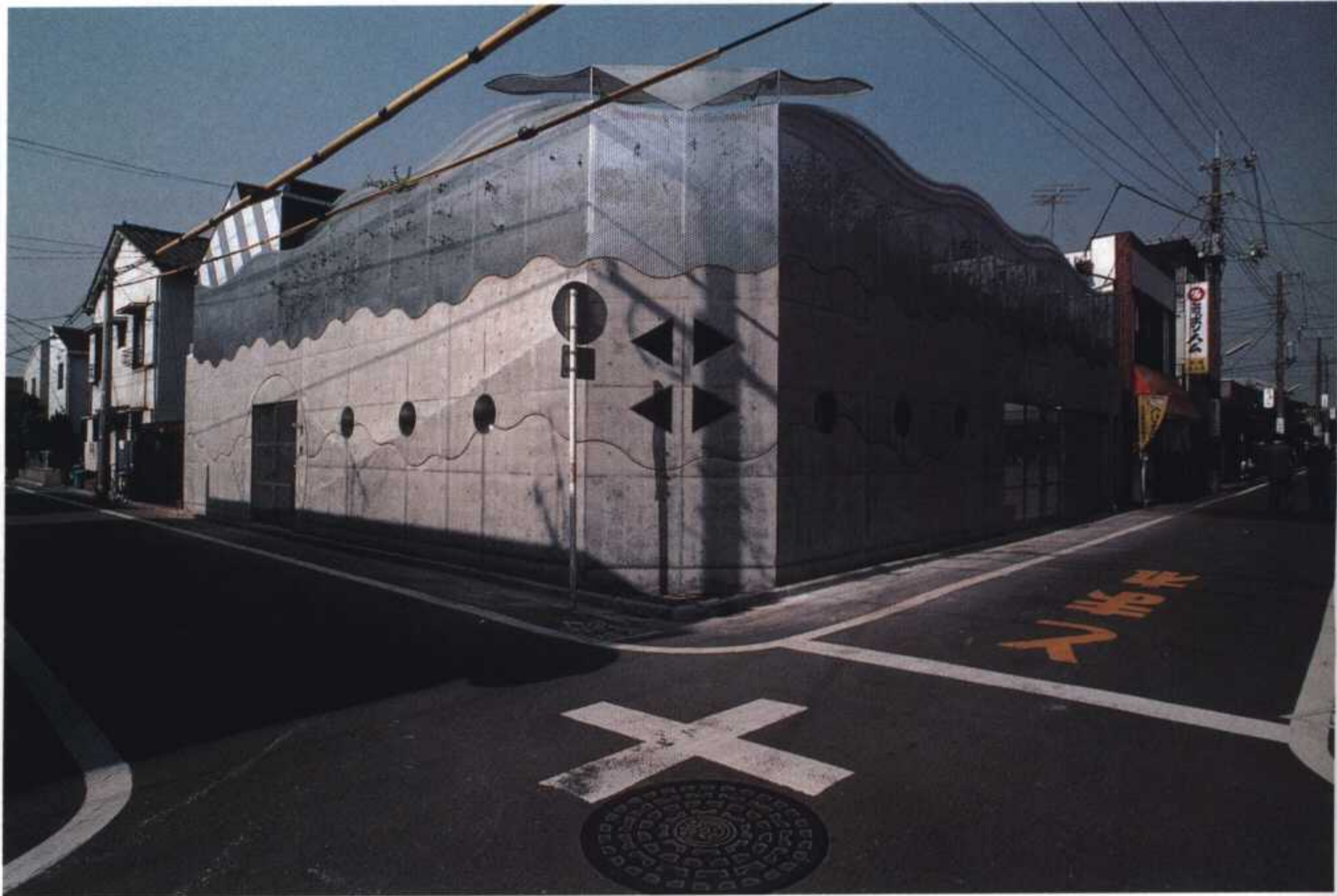
The site is located in a mixed commercial and residential district in Higashi-Tamagawa, Tokyo. The house is enclosed by concrete walls on both the south and west property lines for privacy, and to maximize site usage. The walls have joint lines in the form of waves or clouds with drop-like punched circular and triangular windows floating above the waves. These exterior walls are embellished with three layers of perforated aluminum screen trellises which hazily dissolve into the sky. Entering the front door, one finds an unexpectedly bright and naturalistic view; we believe this is one way to realize a new kind of nature within urban housing.

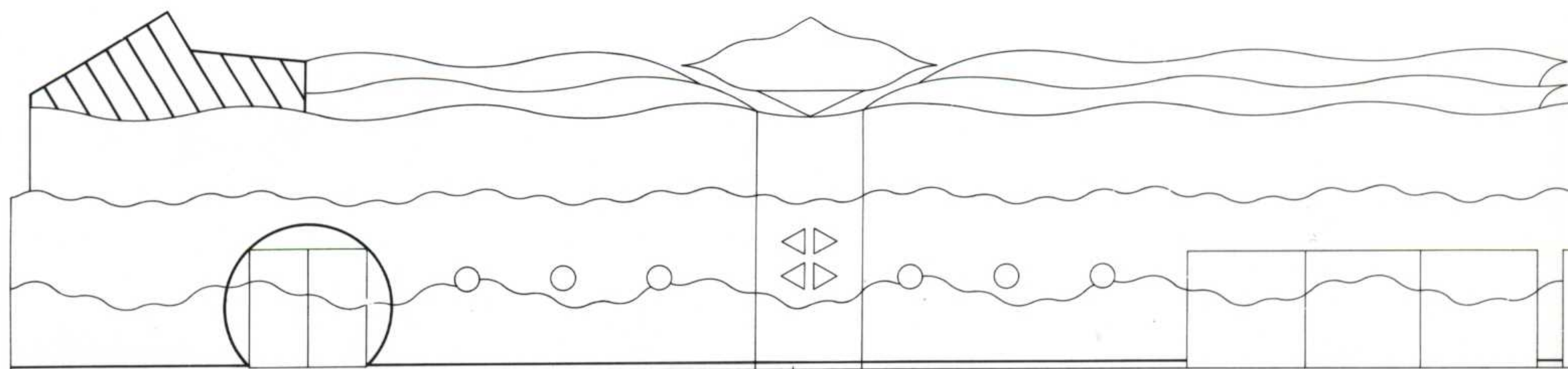
The structure is a mixture of reinforced concrete (for the basement and first floor) and wood framing (for the second floor). Along the circular courtyard, steel pipe columns (100 millimeter diameter for the first floor, and 50 millimeter for the second floor) are placed at 30 degree intervals. Horizontal thrust is transferred to perimeter concrete walls, leaving the courtyard wall free of structural members and therefore very open.

Continued

该场地位于东京东玉川的商业和住宅的混合地区内。为了隐蔽，在住宅的南面和西面用混凝土墙围起，并最大限度地利用该场地。两面墙上有波浪形和云形的连接线，而好似跌落下来的圆形和三角形的孔状窗户漂浮在波浪线上。这些外墙用三层多孔铝制网格装饰，并逐渐消失在天空里。一进入前门，你就会意外地发现一个鲜艳的自然景色。我们相信，在城市住宅里这是一种描绘新一类自然的方法。

其结构为钢筋混凝土(地基和一层)和木框架(二层)的混合结构。沿圆形庭院，钢管柱子(一层直径为100mm，二层直径为50mm)以30°间隔放置。水平压力传递到周围的混凝土墙上，这样就去掉了结构部分的院墙，从而使院内非常开阔。





4

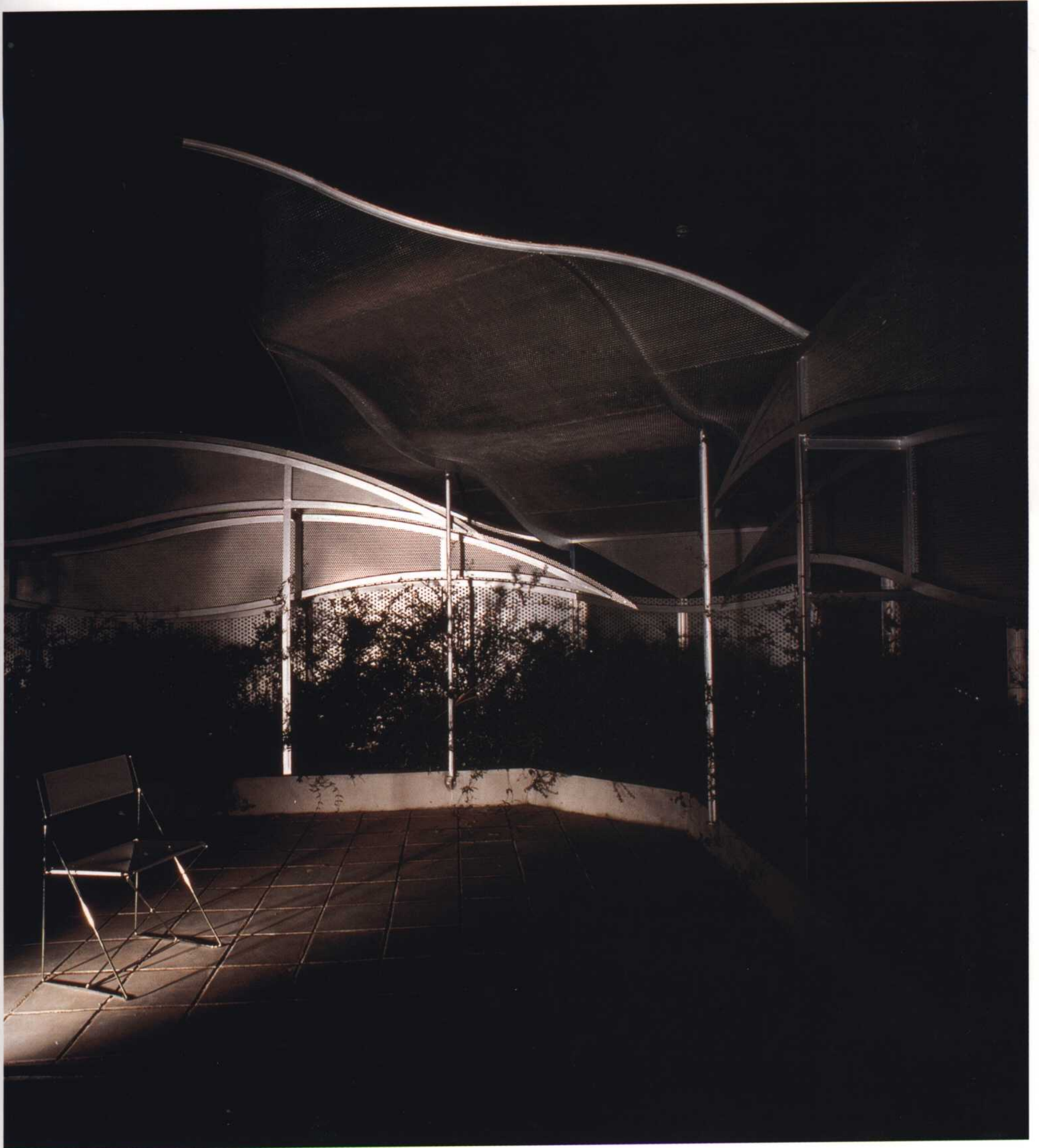
Scale 1

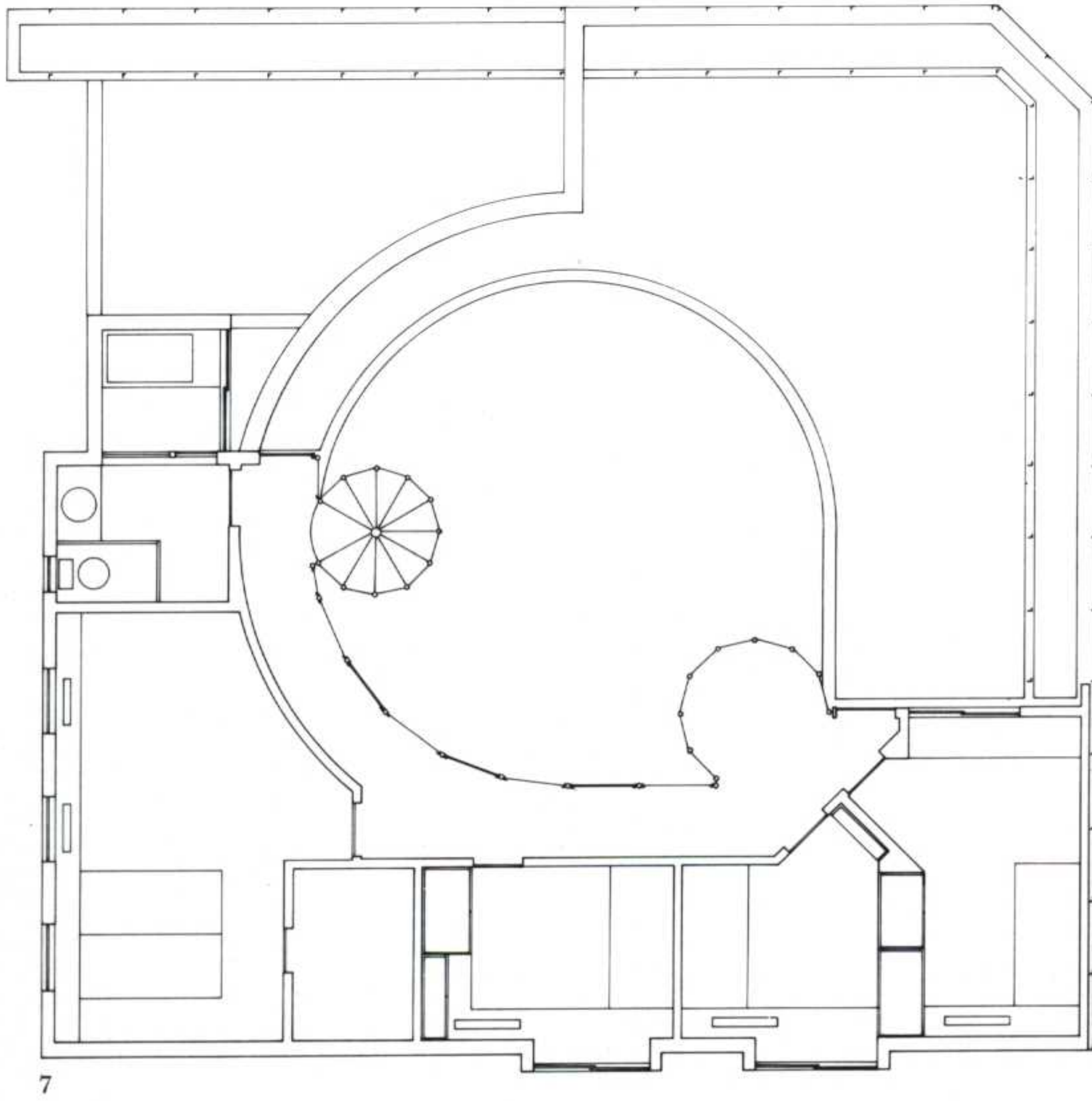


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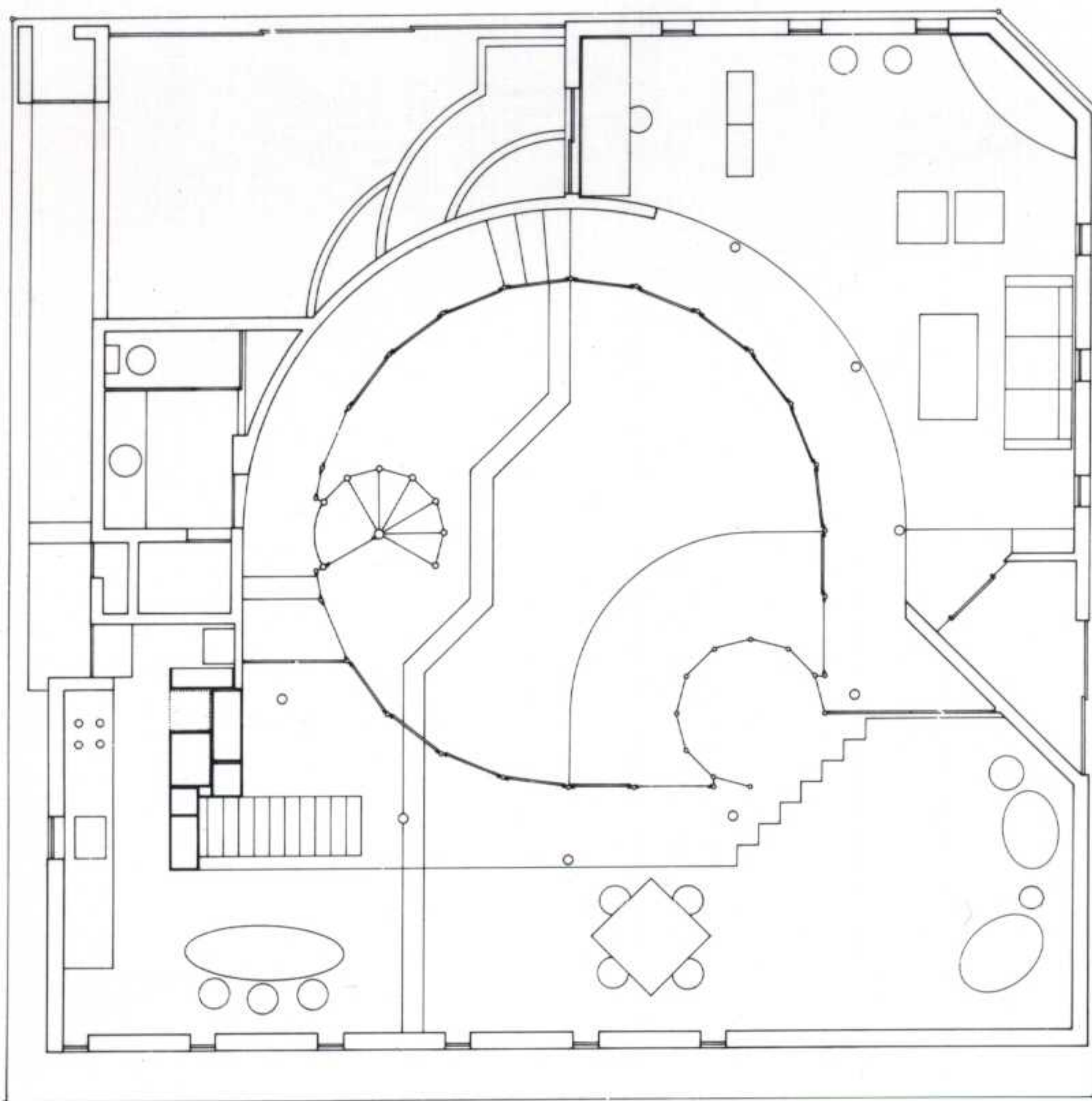
- 4 South elevation
- 5 South elevation; perforated metal screen and concrete wall
- 6 Night view of roof garden

- 4 南立面
- 5 南立面；多孔金属屏障及混凝土墙
- 6 屋顶花园夜景

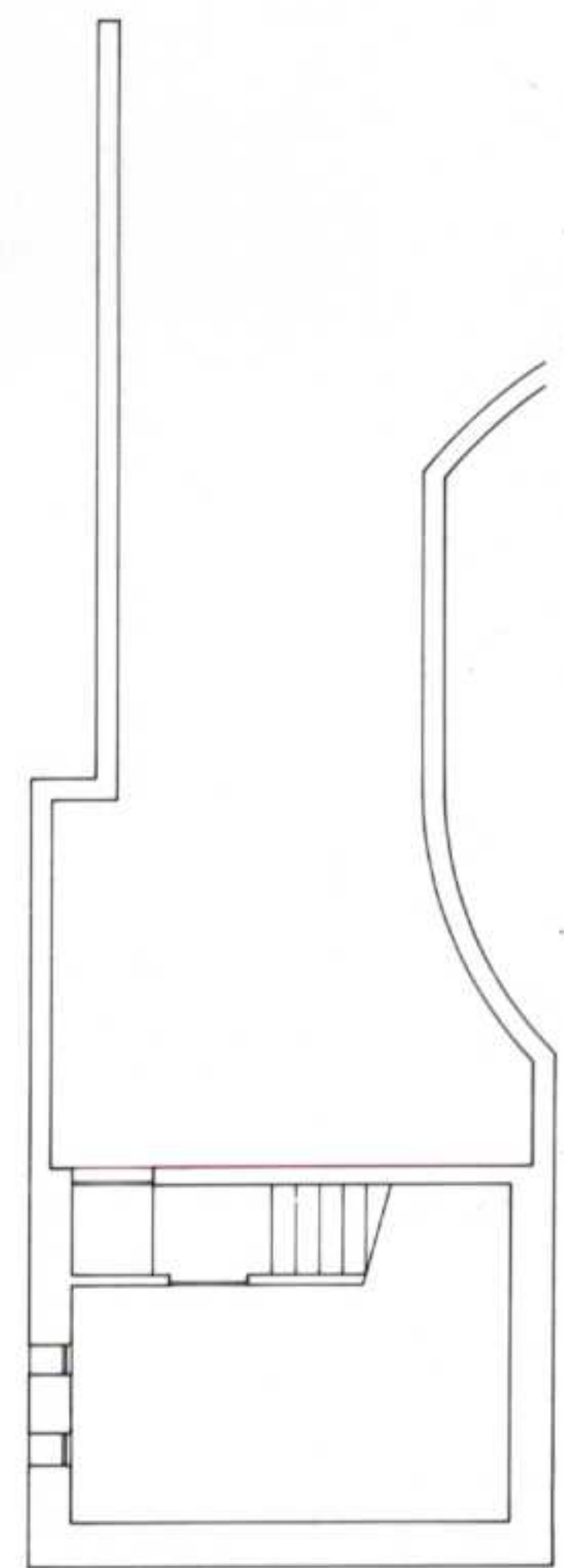




7



8



Scale 1:150



- 7 Second floor plan
- 8 First floor plan
- 9 View of the courtyard and staircase
- Overleaf:
- 10 Night view, showing plants through perforated metal screens

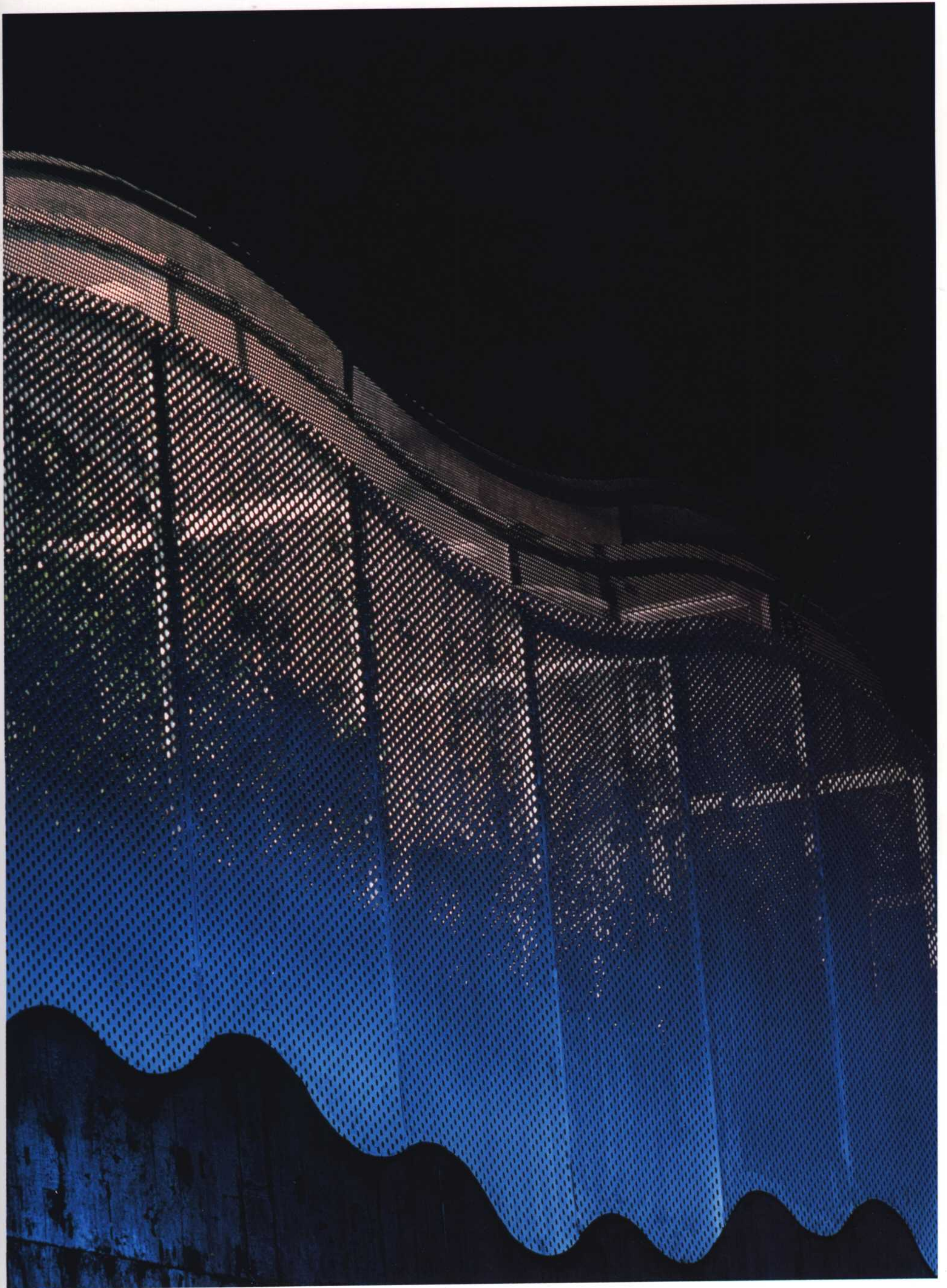
- 7 二层平面
- 8 一层平面
- 9 庭院及楼梯间背面景色
- 10 夜景, 从多孔金属网露出的植物

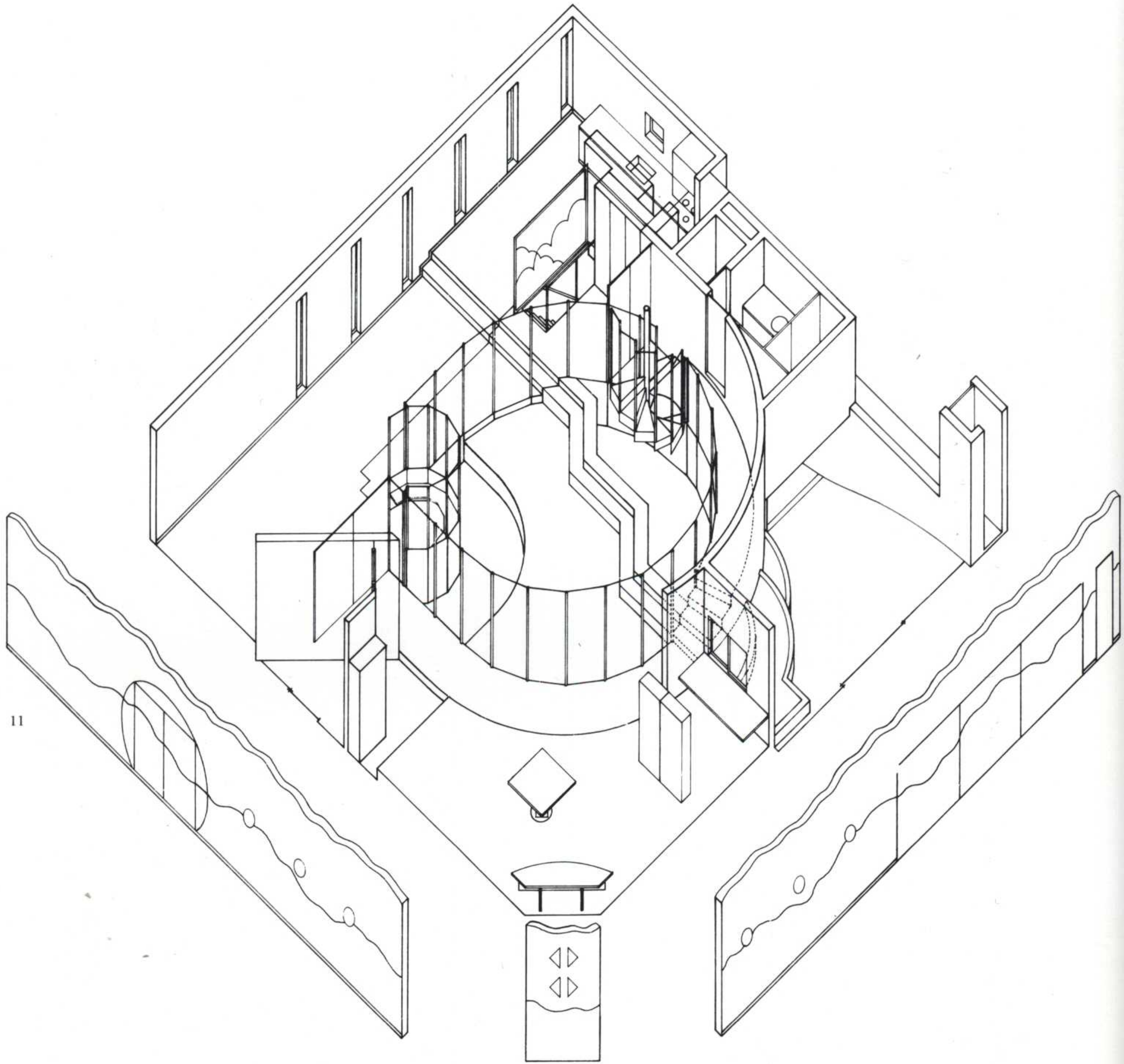


9

The first floor contains a continuous circular space for dining, a bar, and family and living areas. These functions are partitioned by perforated metal and translucent acrylic dividers. Although you can see the entire house from the courtyard, views from the interior rooms are carefully designed to allow sufficient privacy. The L-shaped second floor along the east and north sides of the property has five individual rooms. The large terraces on the south and west are bordered by planters for seasonal enjoyment; the terraces are joined at the corner by an airy perforated metal canopy.

一层是一个连续的圆形空间，包括餐厅、酒吧以及家人生活区。这些功能空间被多孔金属板及半透明丙烯酸隔板隔开。尽管通过庭院你可以看到整个住宅，但精心设计的内部房间还是能够保证其私密性。沿地界的东边和西边的L形二层楼有五间独特的房间。位于南向和西向的大平台四周种满了适合季节性娱乐活动的植物；大平台由一通风的多孔金属顶棚连接在一角。





11



12

- 11 Axonometric drawing
- 12 View of courtyard from second floor
- 13 View of courtyard from inside the house

- 11 轴测图
- 12 从二楼看庭院
- 13 从内部房间看庭院



13

Shonandai Cultural Center

Design/Completion 1986/1990
Fujisawa, Kanagawa
Fujisawa City
Site area: 7,930 square meters
Total floor area: 10,530 square meters
Reinforced concrete and steel

湘南台文化中心

设计/竣工 1986年/1990年
藤泽市, 神奈川県
藤泽市
用地面积: 7,930m²
总建筑面积: 10,530m²
钢筋混凝土, 钢

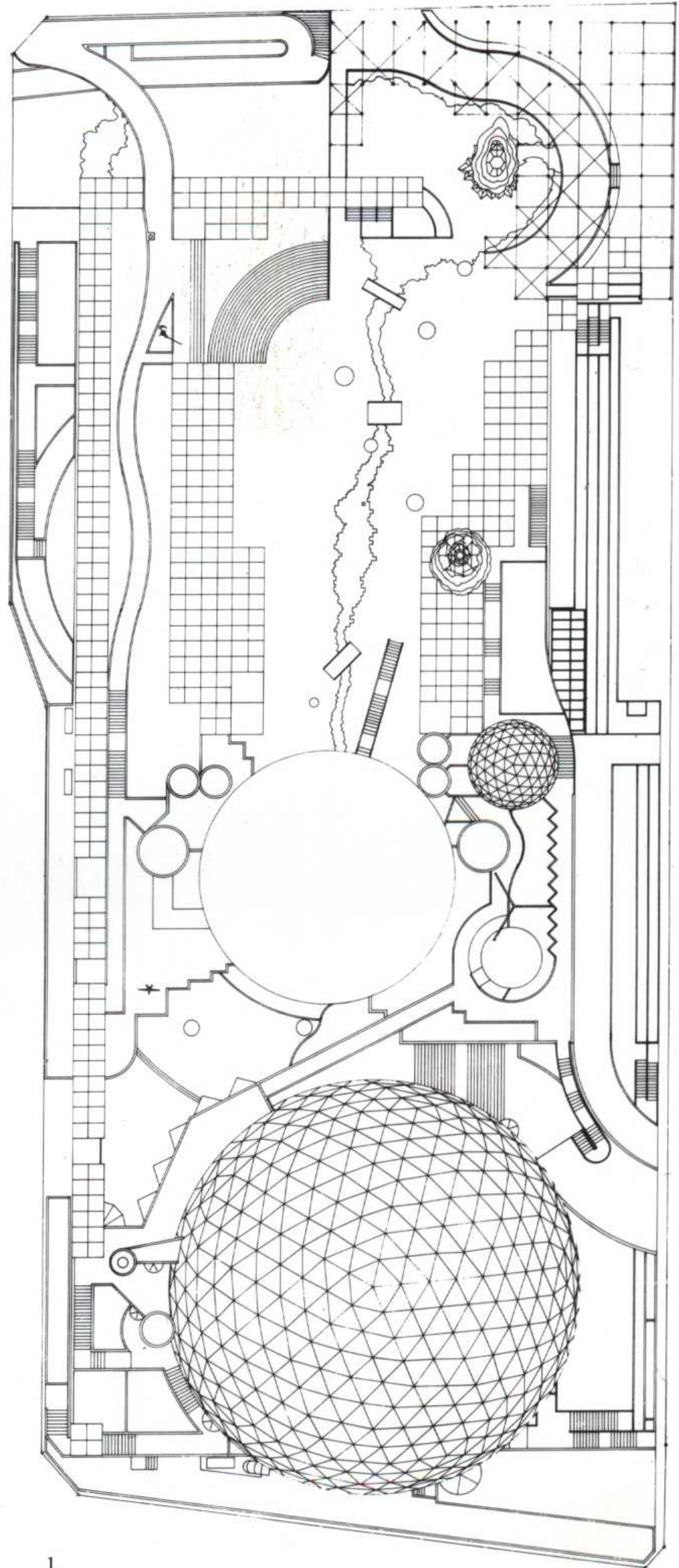
This project is located in an urban renewal district in the midst of a group of high-rise buildings. Our concept was to bury as many of the demanding program elements as possible underground to create a complex that would complement the adjacent Shonandai Park. Seventy per cent of the total floor area is located underground; sunken gardens on all four sides of the site act as a secondary ground surface, introducing natural light and ventilation and serving as emergency exits. These gardens make the basement a comfortable and quiet space.

The above-ground massing consists of a grouping of symbolic forms. The civic theater takes on the form of a sphere (representing the primordial creativity of primitive outdoor performance spaces under the modern, artificial sky). The planetarium, observatory, and geodesic radio dome are also contained in spherical forms that evoke a futuristic, cosmic image. A forest-like line of small hut forms, whose rooftops open like blooming flowers, surrounds a hard-surfaced central plaza. Combined with the rooftop promenade gardens, these elements create 'architecture as latent nature'.

Continued

该工程位于一组高层建筑之中的城市改建地区。我们的主导思想是尽可能多地将所需的设计要素埋在地下，从而形成一个综合建筑来补充相邻的湘南台公园。将总建筑面积的70%都放在地下；场地四周是下沉式花园，当作第二级地面，引入自然光和通风，并可作紧急出口。这些庭院使底层成为舒适、宁静的空间。

地上则是一组具有象征性的建筑。城市剧场采用球形（再现在现代人造天空下，原始的室外表演空间的原始创造力）。天文馆、气象观测台以及无线通讯室也由球体构成，意在象征未来、宇宙。像森林似的小屋结构以及像花朵开放一样的小屋顶环绕在硬质路面的中央广场四周：这些要素与屋顶的散步庭院相结合，创造了“有如隐形自然的建筑。”



1



Scale 1:700



1 Site plan
 2 Overall view from the south
 3 Overall view from the southwest

1 总平面图
 2 从南部看全景
 3 从西南部看全景

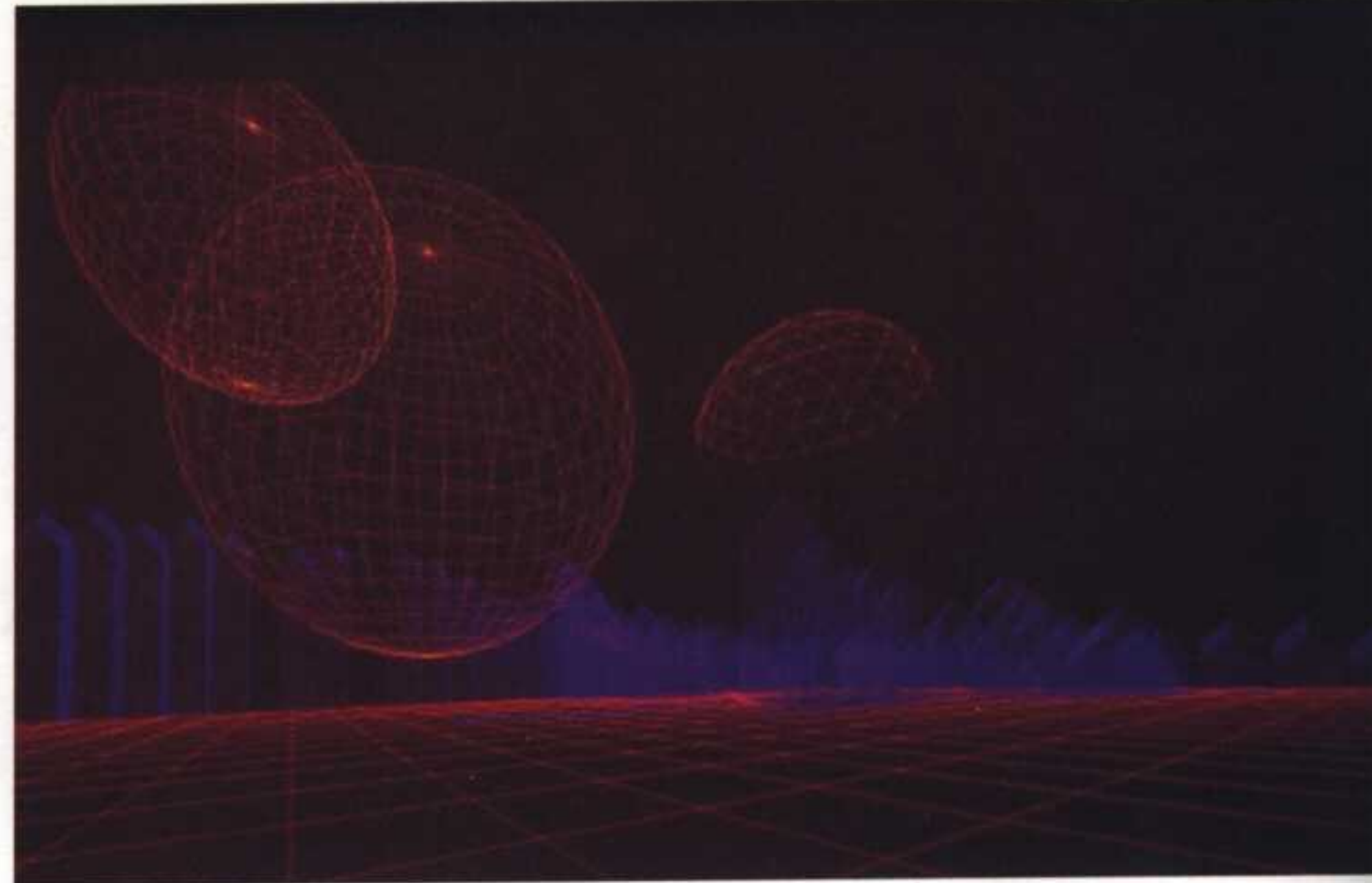
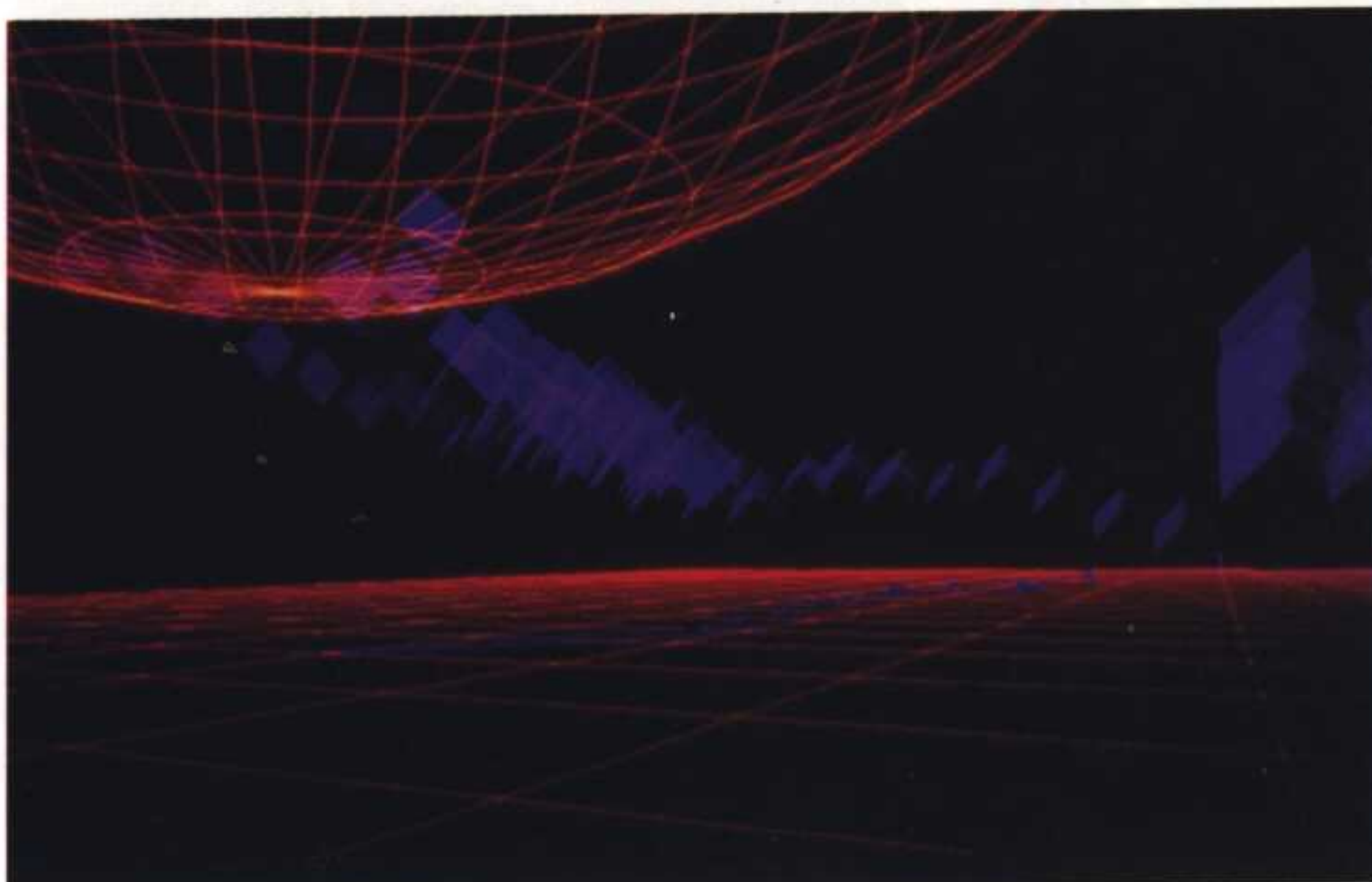
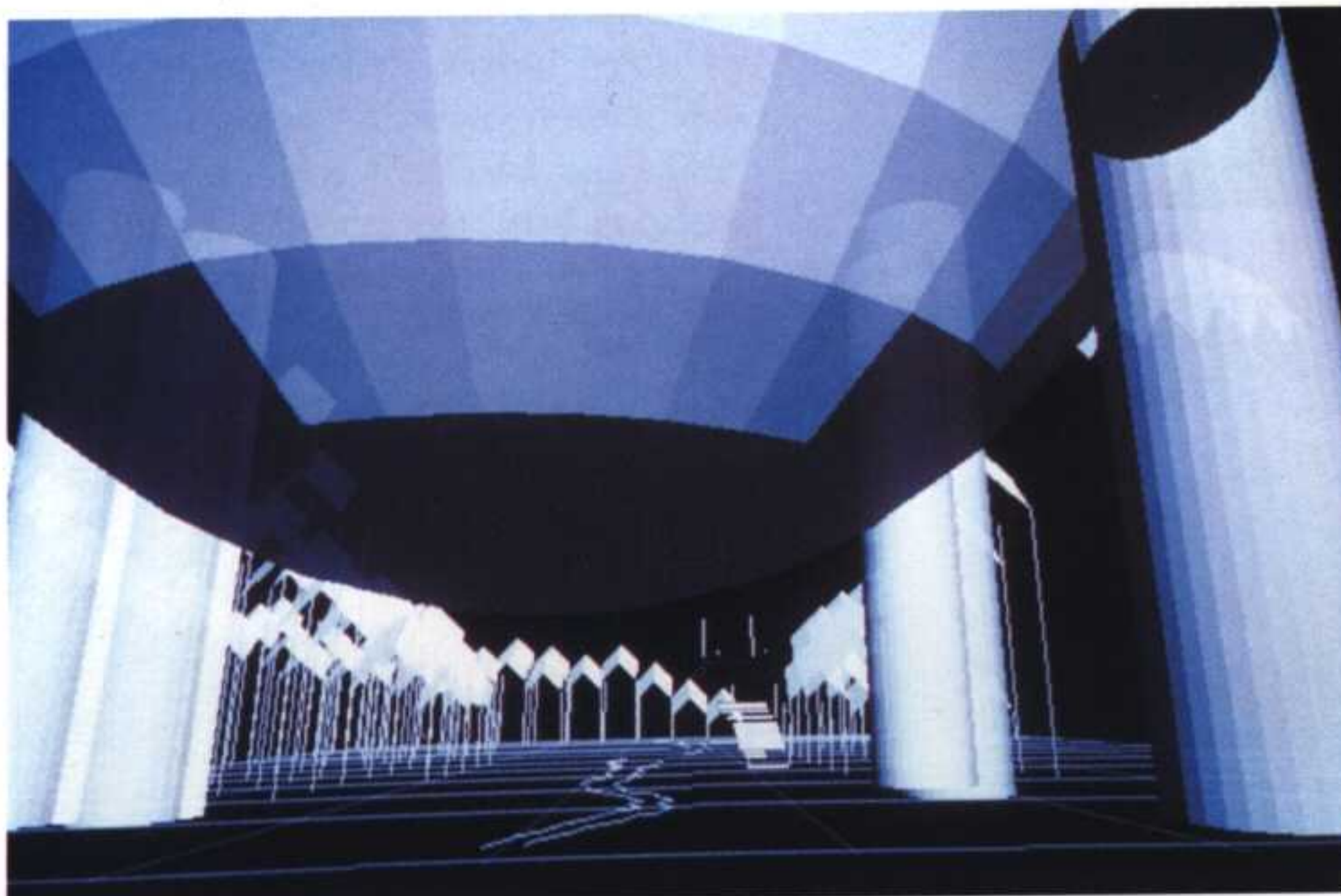
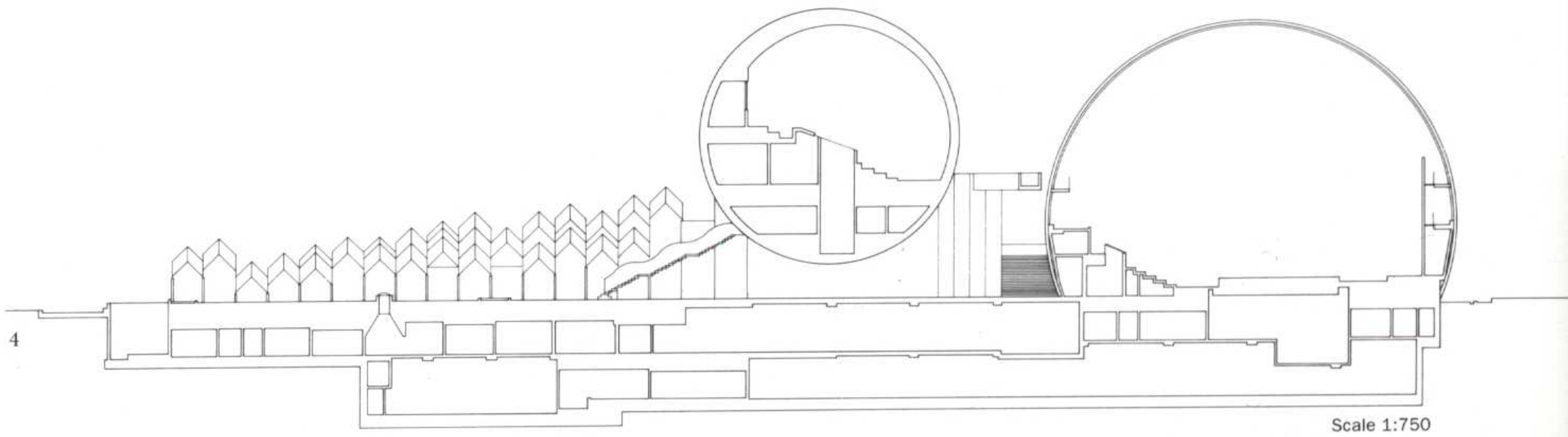


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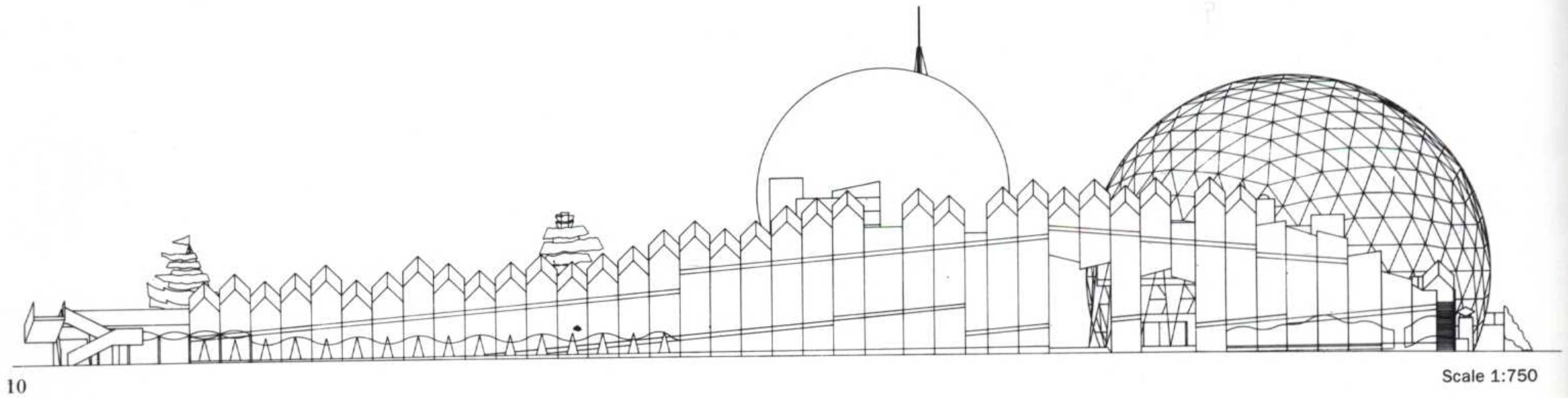
- 4 Section
- 5 Plaza
- 6 Overall view from the plaza
- 7-8 Shonandai Cultural Center
- 9 Staircase leading to the planetarium

- 4 剖面图
- 5 广场
- 6 从广场看全景
- 7-8 湘南台文化中心
- 9 通向天文馆的楼梯



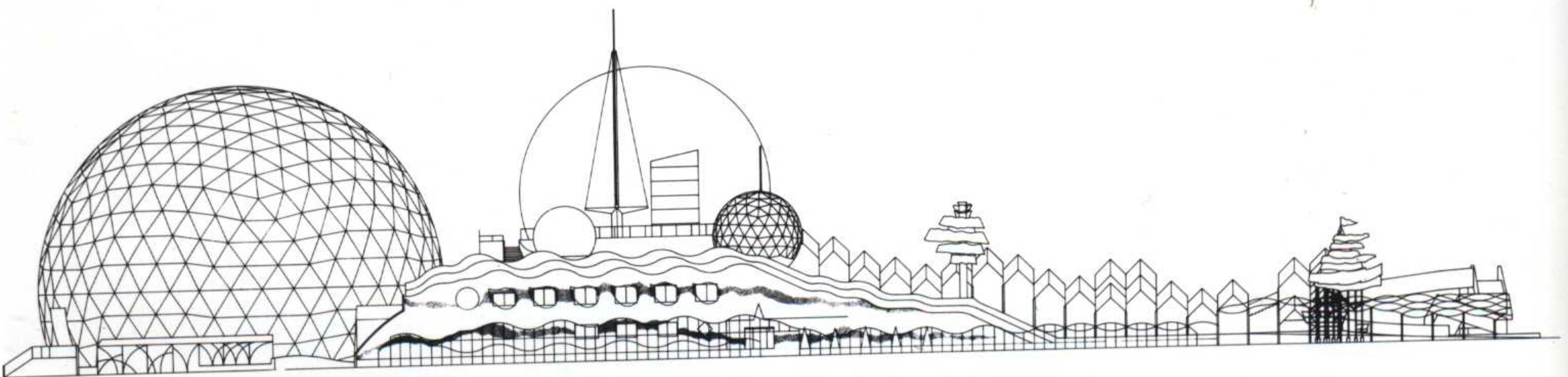
- 10 East elevation
- 11 West elevation
- 12 North elevation
- 13 South elevation
- 14 Planetarium and small roofs

- 10 东立面
- 11 西立面
- 12 北立面
- 13 南立面
- 14 天文馆与小屋顶

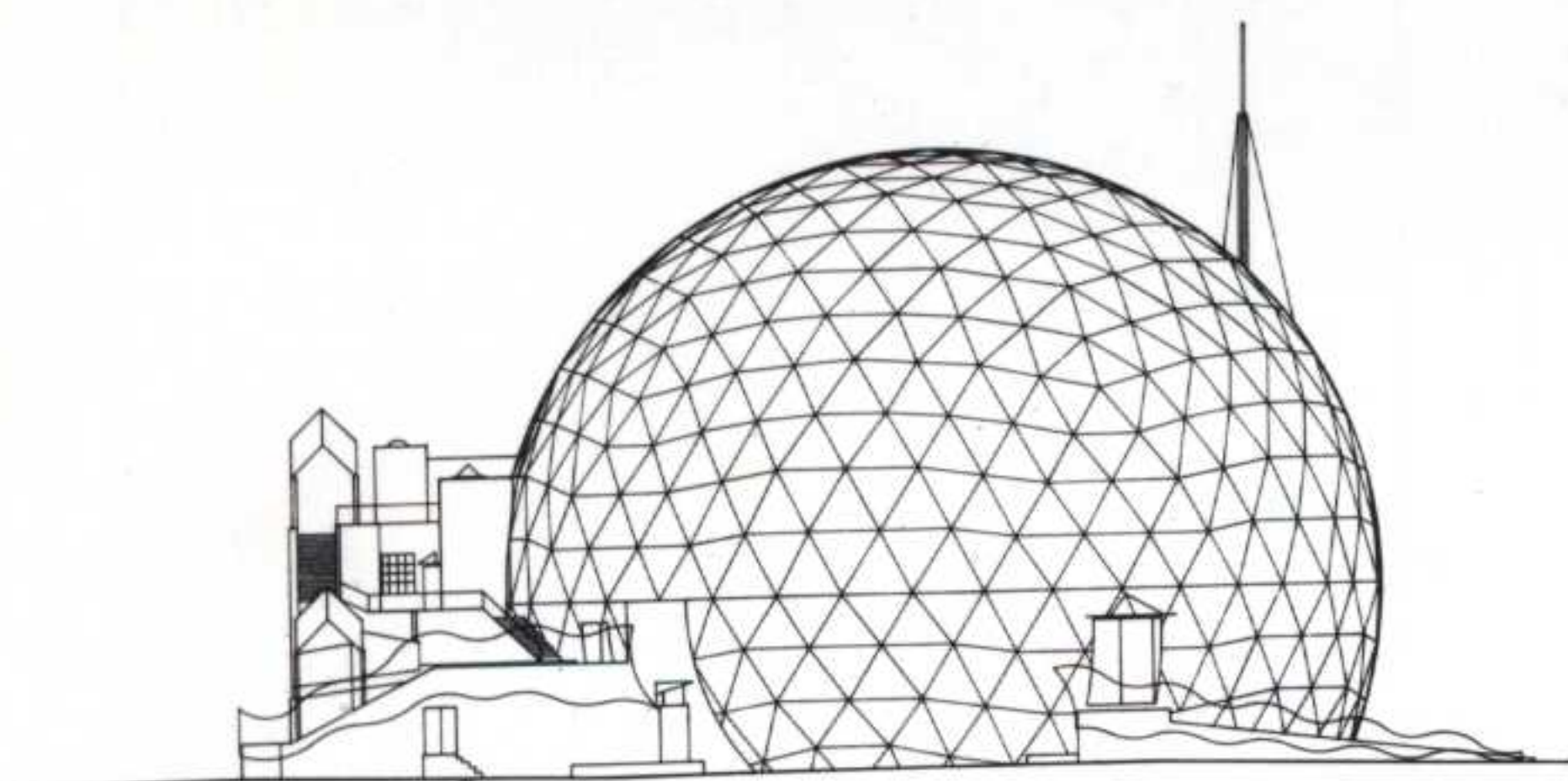


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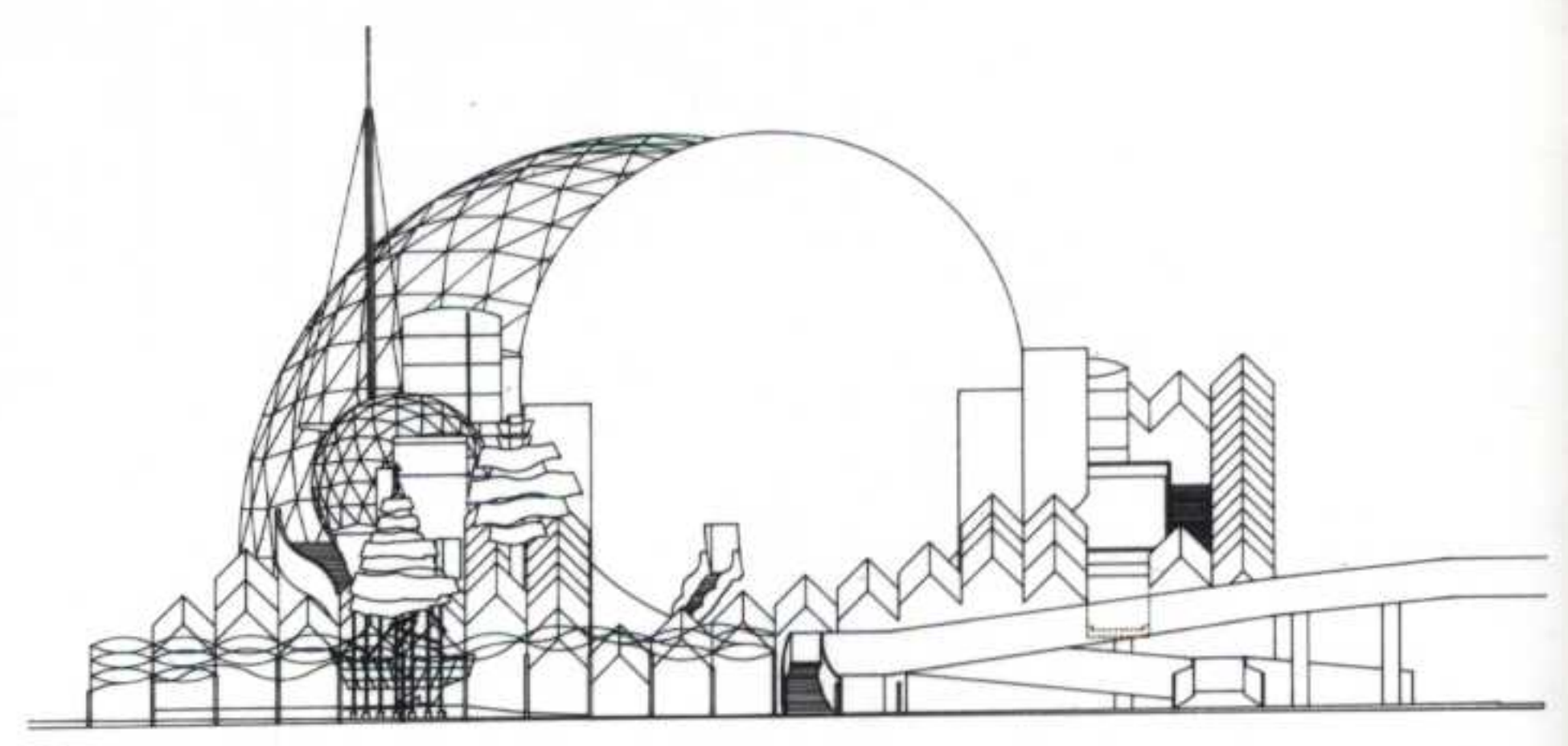
Scale 1:750



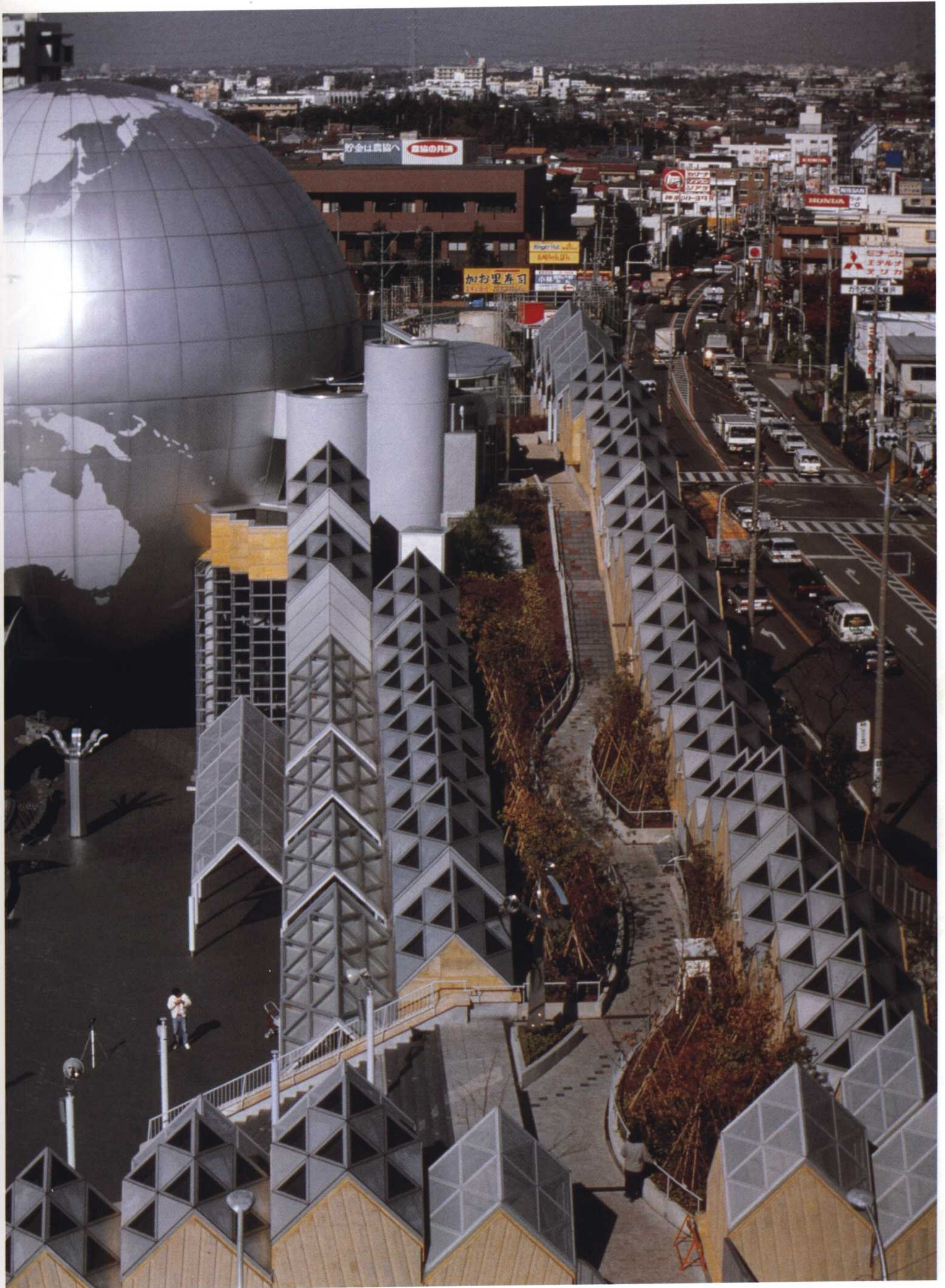
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12

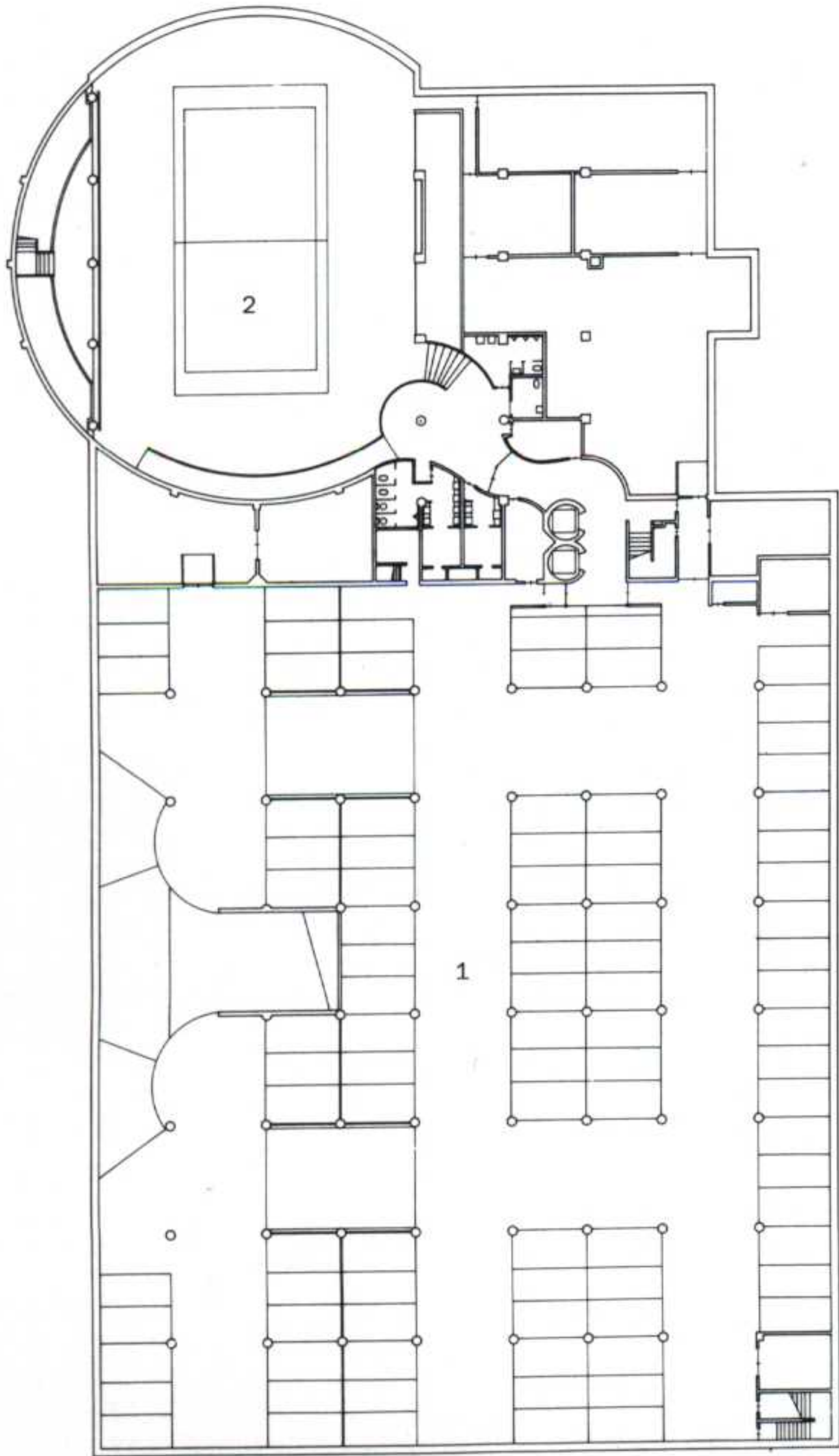


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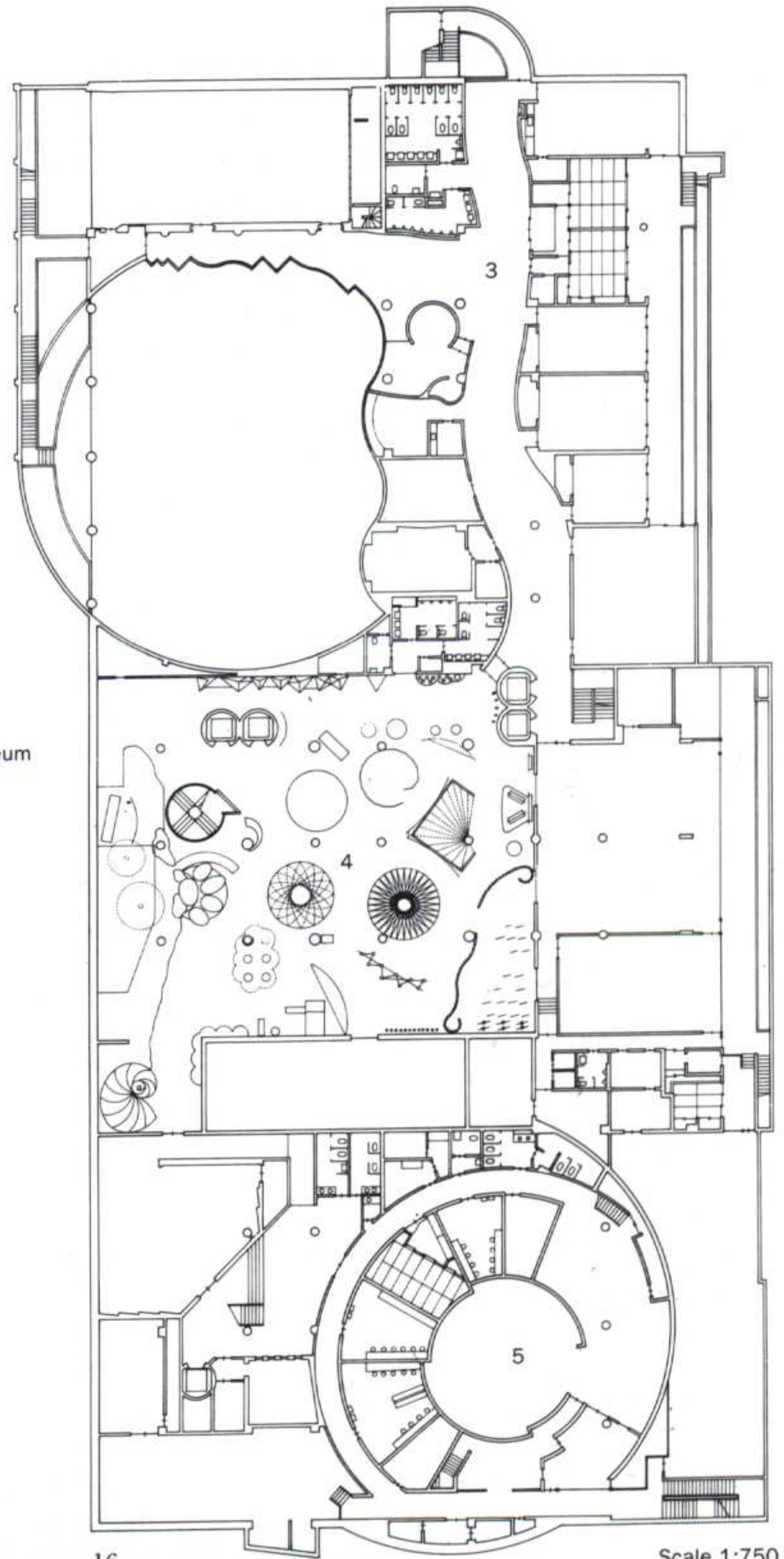


- 15 Second basement level plan
- 16 First basement level plan
- 17 Plaza and small roofs
- 18 Roof detail

- 15 地下二层平面
- 16 地下一层平面
- 17 广场与小屋顶
- 18 屋顶细部



15

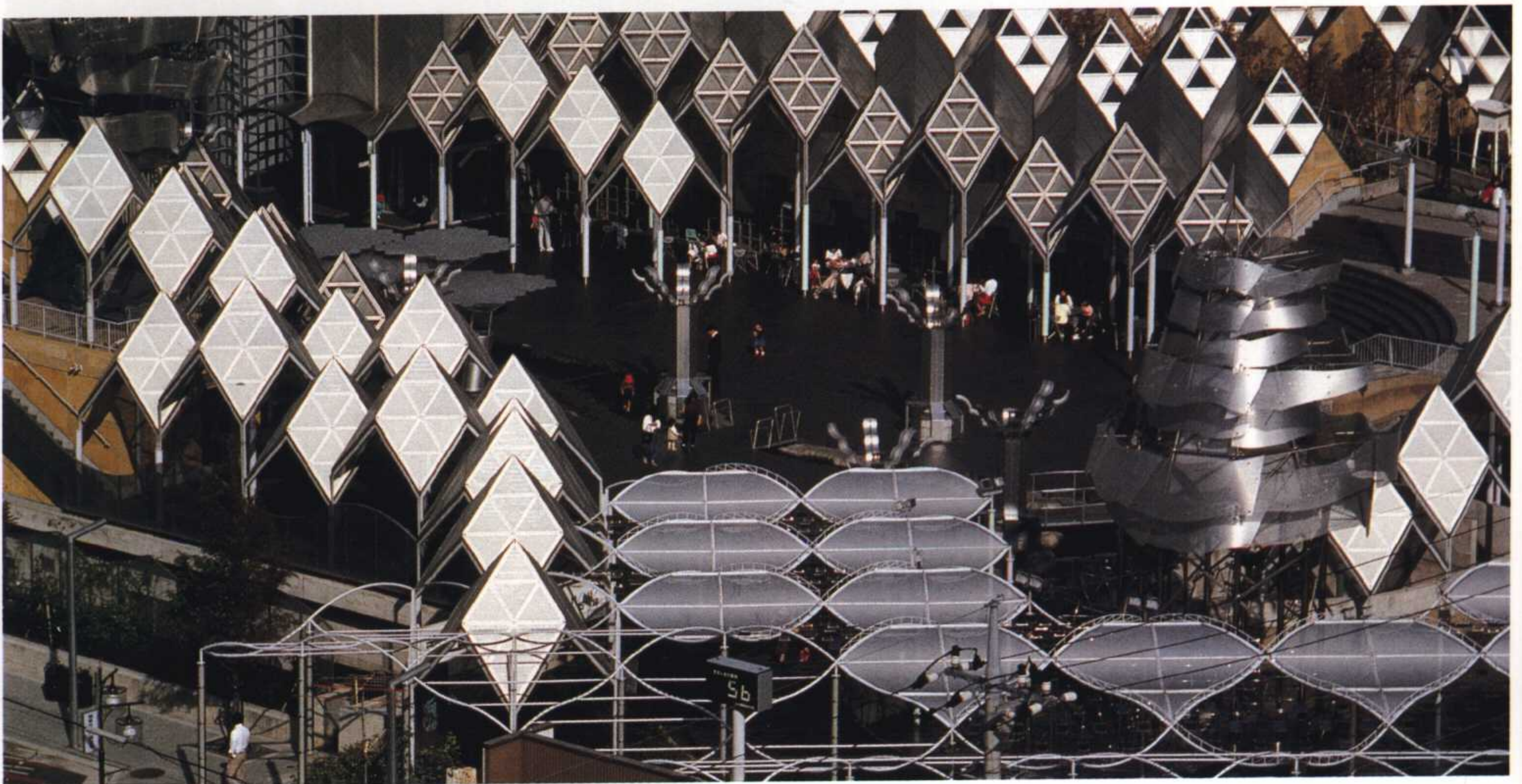


- 1 Parking
- 2 Gymnasium
- 3 Cultural center
- 4 Children's museum
- 5 Back stage

- 1 停车场
- 2 体育馆
- 3 文化中心
- 4 儿童馆
- 5 后台

16

Scale 1:750

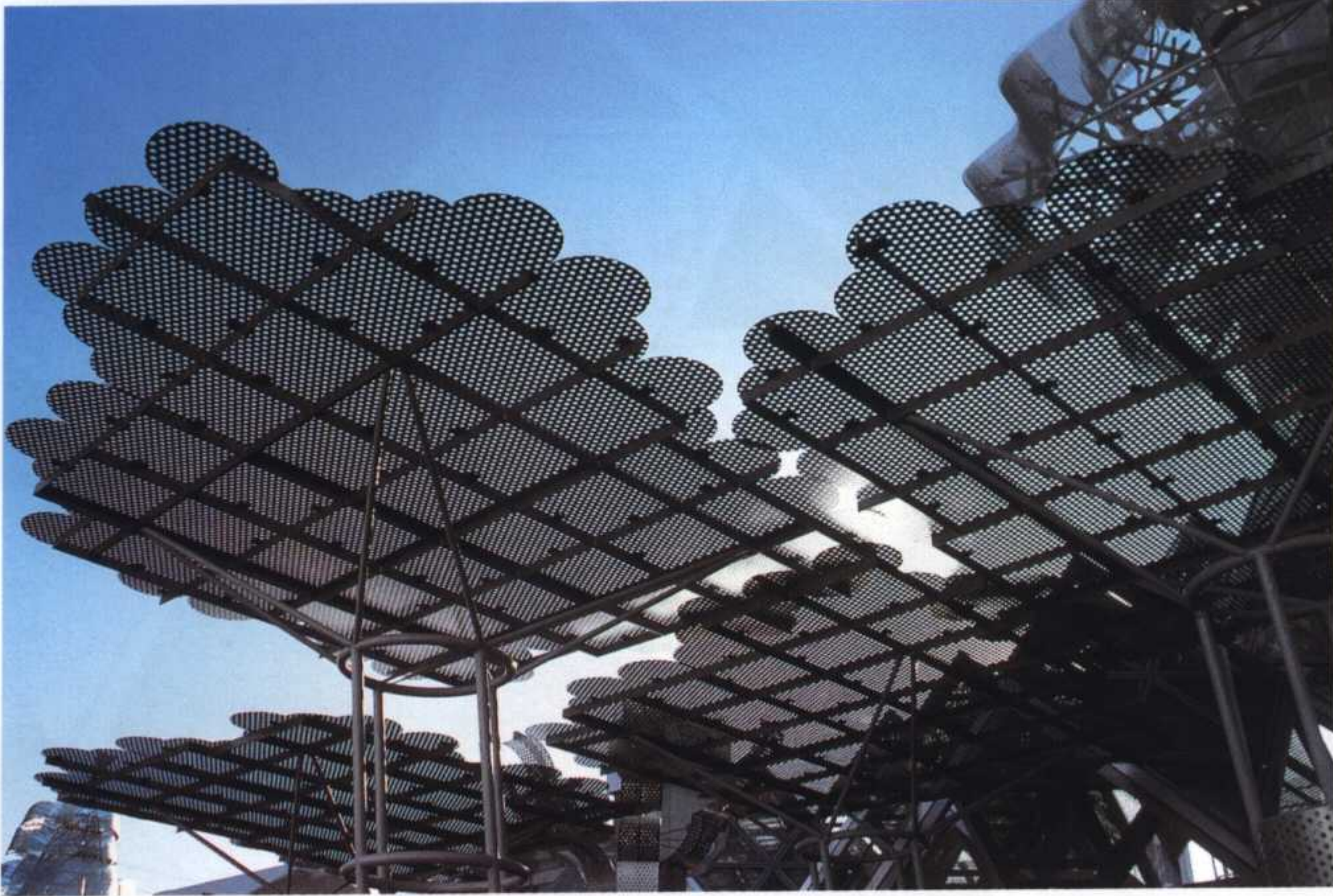


17

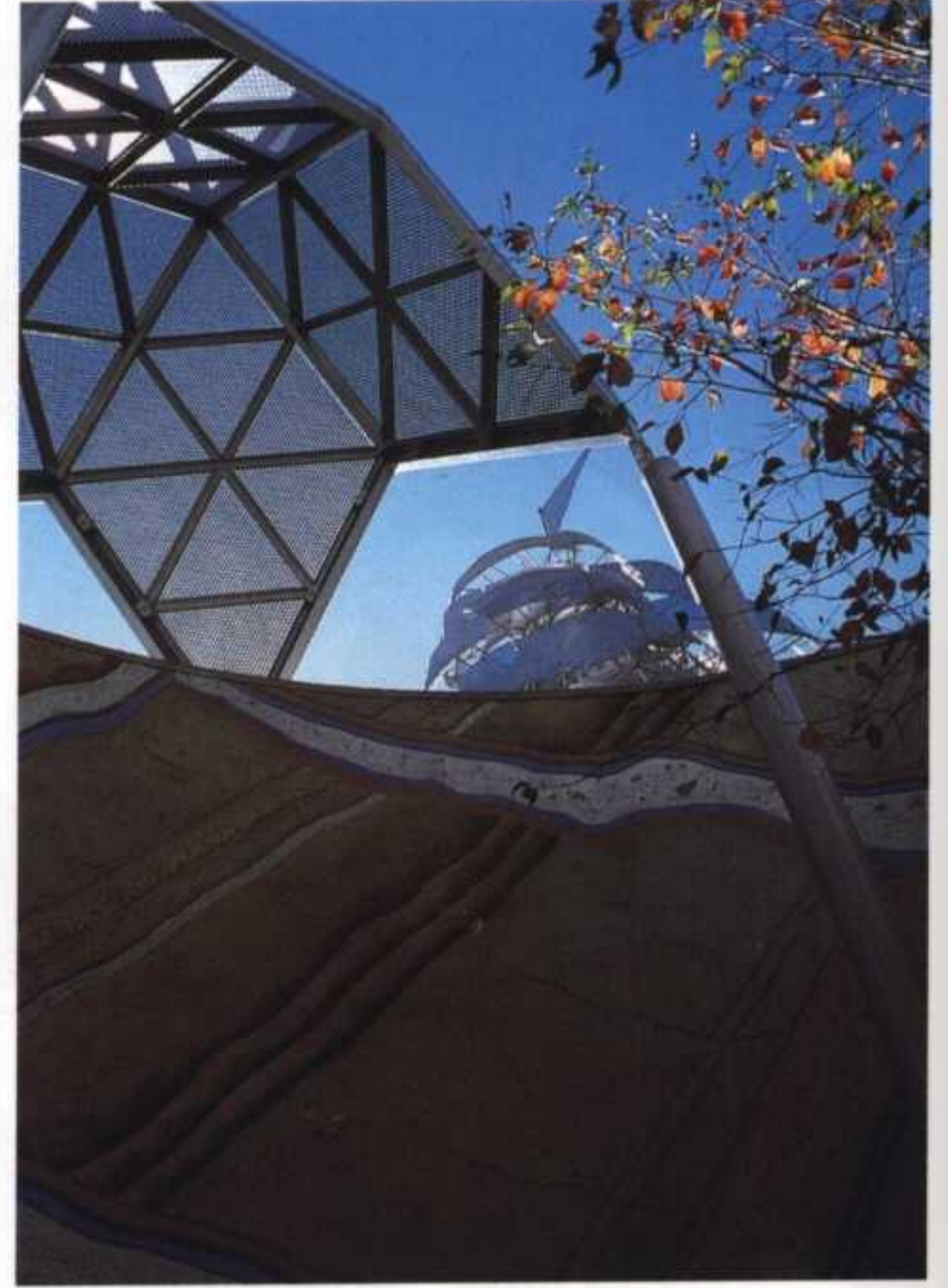


19 Louvres above the plaza
20-22 Roof details

19 广场上部的遮阳板
20~22 屋顶细部



19



20



21



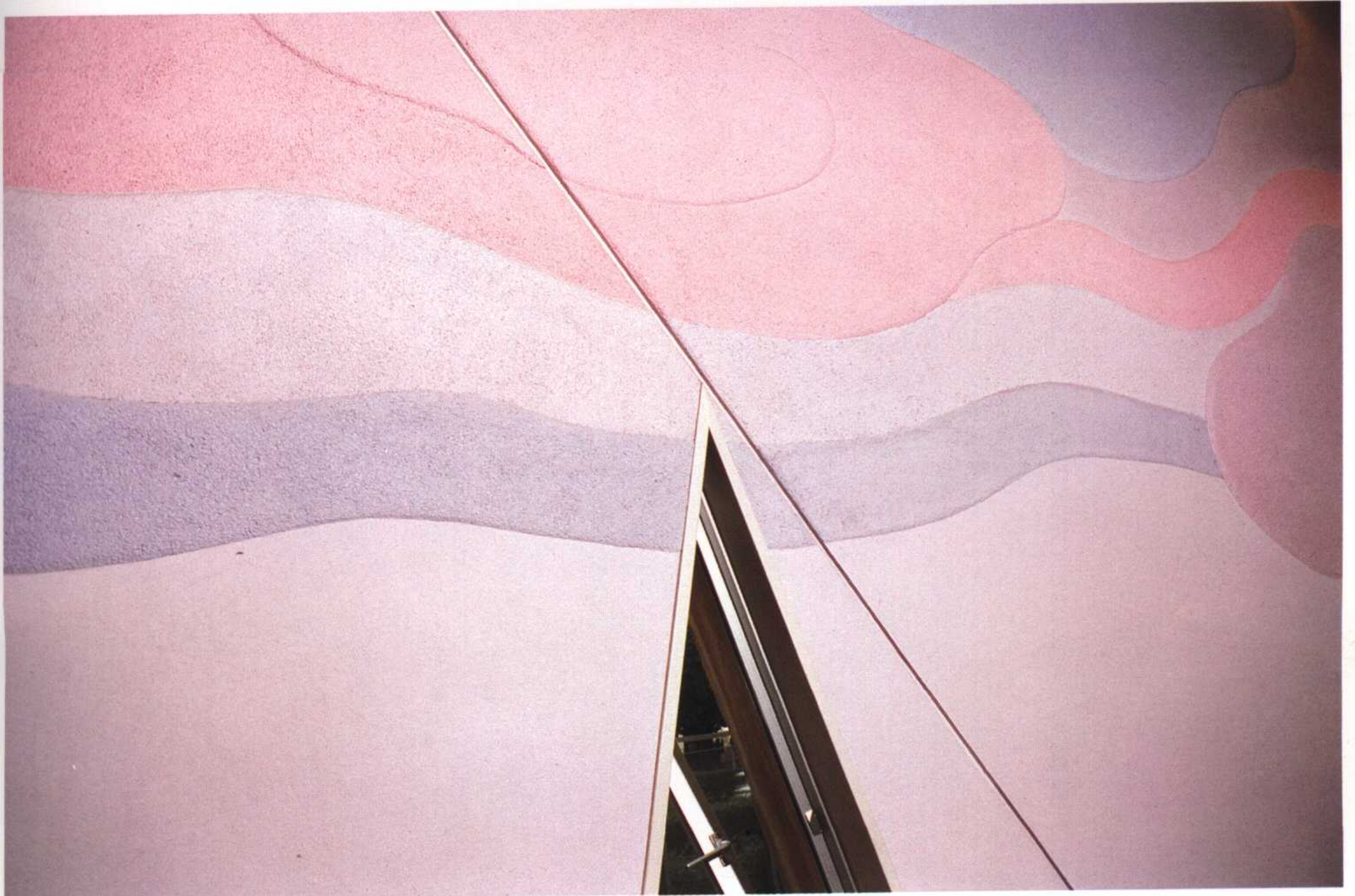




24

23 East view from theater entrance
24-25 First floor of children's space:
workshop with plaster finished wall

23 剧场入口的东部外观
24~25 儿童活动空间的一层：辅助用房的石膏饰面墙



25

- 26 Glass blocks are inserted into the staircase wall
- 27 West elevation
- 28 View toward the bridges

- 26 镶嵌于楼梯间墙面的玻璃砖
- 27 西立面
- 28 通向天桥的外观

The Cultural Center was envisioned as an active communication space—a natural extension of the multi-functional primitive clearing. In particular, the above-ground central plaza space is always accessible to the public as a new kind of ‘harrapa’ or ‘clearing’. When I see children playing in the plaza’s ponds and stream, adults picnicking and enjoying the cherry blossom, and elderly couples promenading around the garden, I am convinced that the space is used exactly as an open field would be. Our theme for the design competition—‘architecture as topography’—has fulfilled our original intention of creating a new nature of communal and cosmic scope.

文化中心被看作是积极的交流空间——一种多功能的原始旷野的自然延伸。尤其是地上的中央广场，作为一种新的“harrapa”或“空旷地”，总是人们可以进入的公共场所。当我看到孩子们在广场的水池边和小溪旁戏耍，看到成年人在交流和欣赏樱花，看到老年人在庭院周围散步，我相信这个空间确实可以作为一种开敞式广场使用。我们设计竞赛的题目是——“如同地形的建筑”——已经达到了我们最初的意图，即创造一个公共的、宇宙范围的新颖的自然景观。



26



27





30

- 29 View of children's space from the plaza
- 30 Small roofs
- 31 View of children's space across the plaza

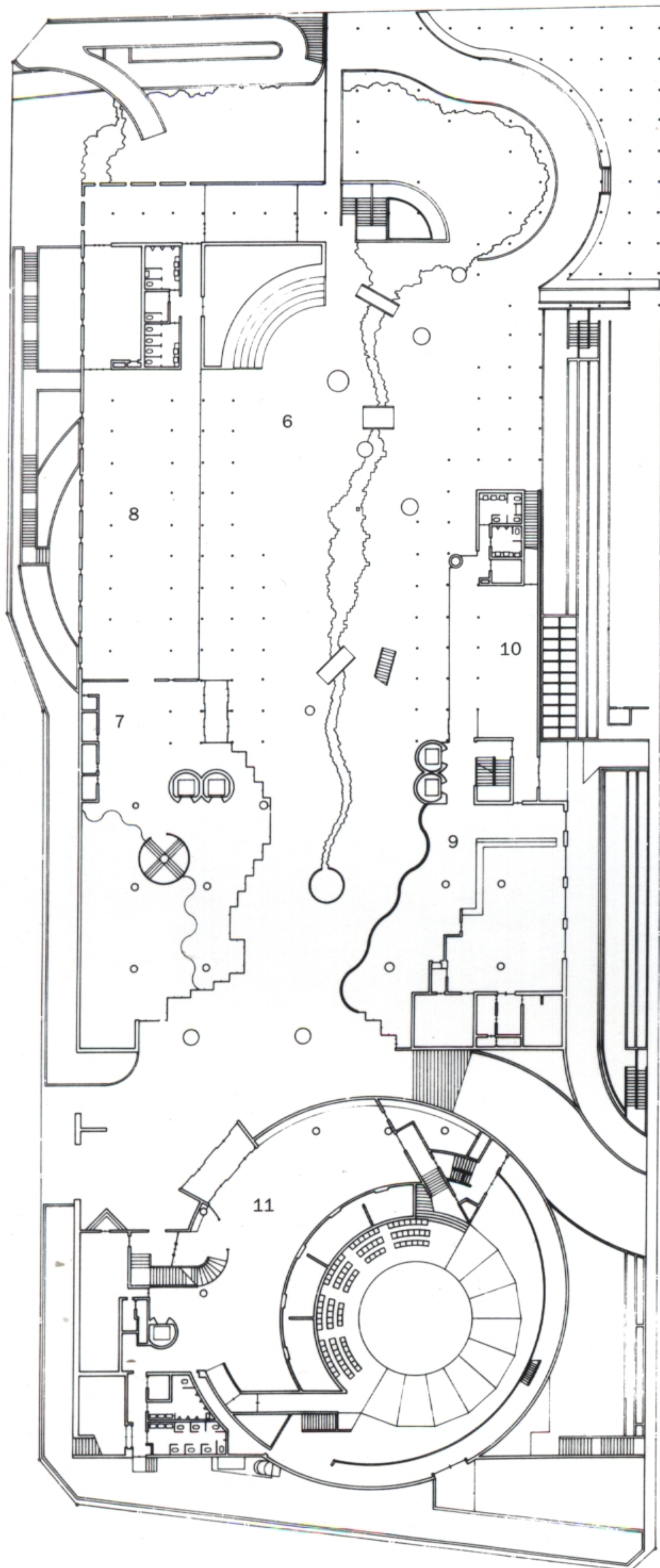
- 29 从广场看儿童活动空间
- 30 小屋顶群
- 31 从广场对面看儿童活动空间



31

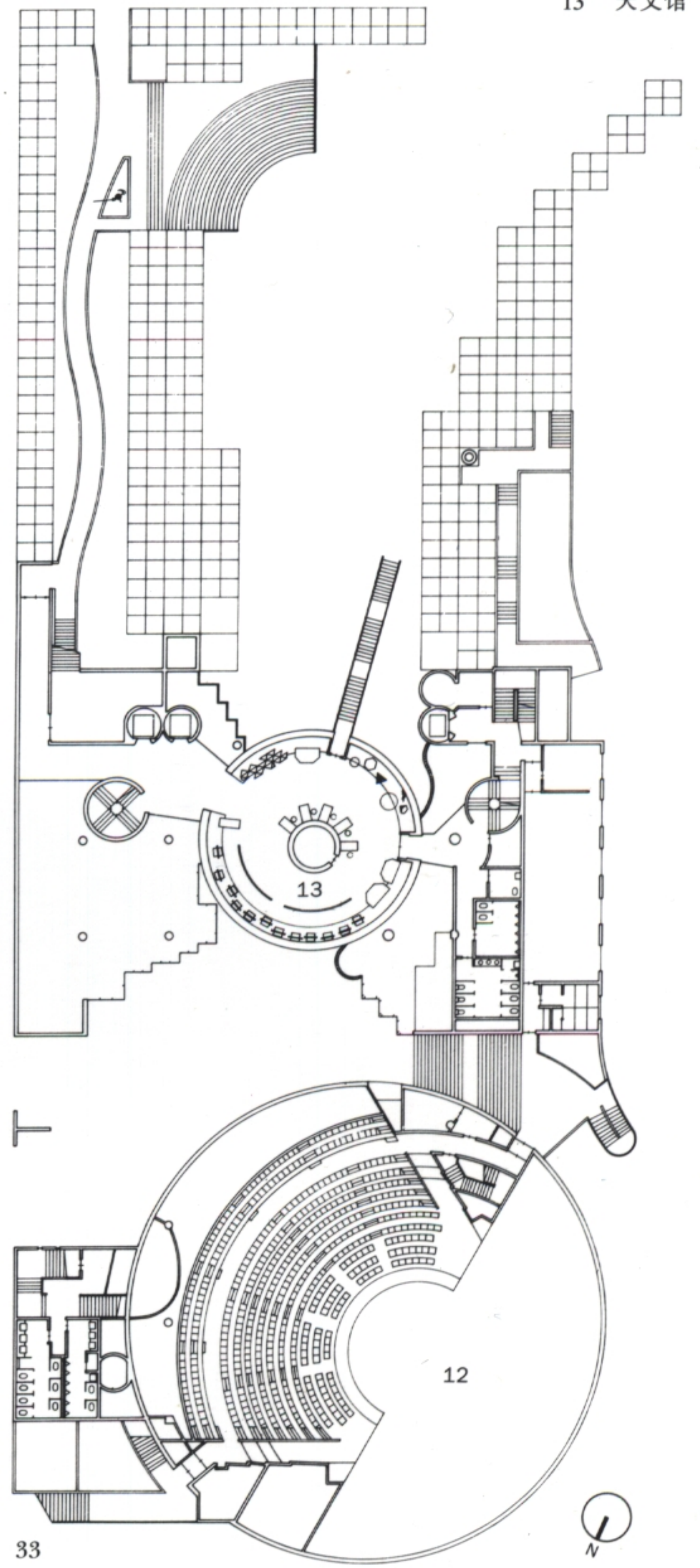
- 32 First floor plan
- 33 Second floor plan
- 34 Overall view of plaza

- 32 一层平面
- 33 二层平面
- 34 广场的全景



32

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 6 Plaza | 6 广场 |
| 7 Children's museum lobby | 7 儿童馆门厅 |
| 8 Children's museum workshop | 8 儿童馆辅助用房 |
| 9 Cultural center lobby | 9 文化中心大厅 |
| 10 Cultural center gallery | 10 文化中心画廊 |
| 11 Theater lobby | 11 剧场门厅 |
| 12 Theater | 12 剧场 |
| 13 Planetarium | 13 天文馆 |



33

Scale 1:750







36

35 View of the plaza from the lobby at the second floor of the theater

36 Plaza and *seseragi* (stream)

37 *Seseragi* (small stream) running through the plaza

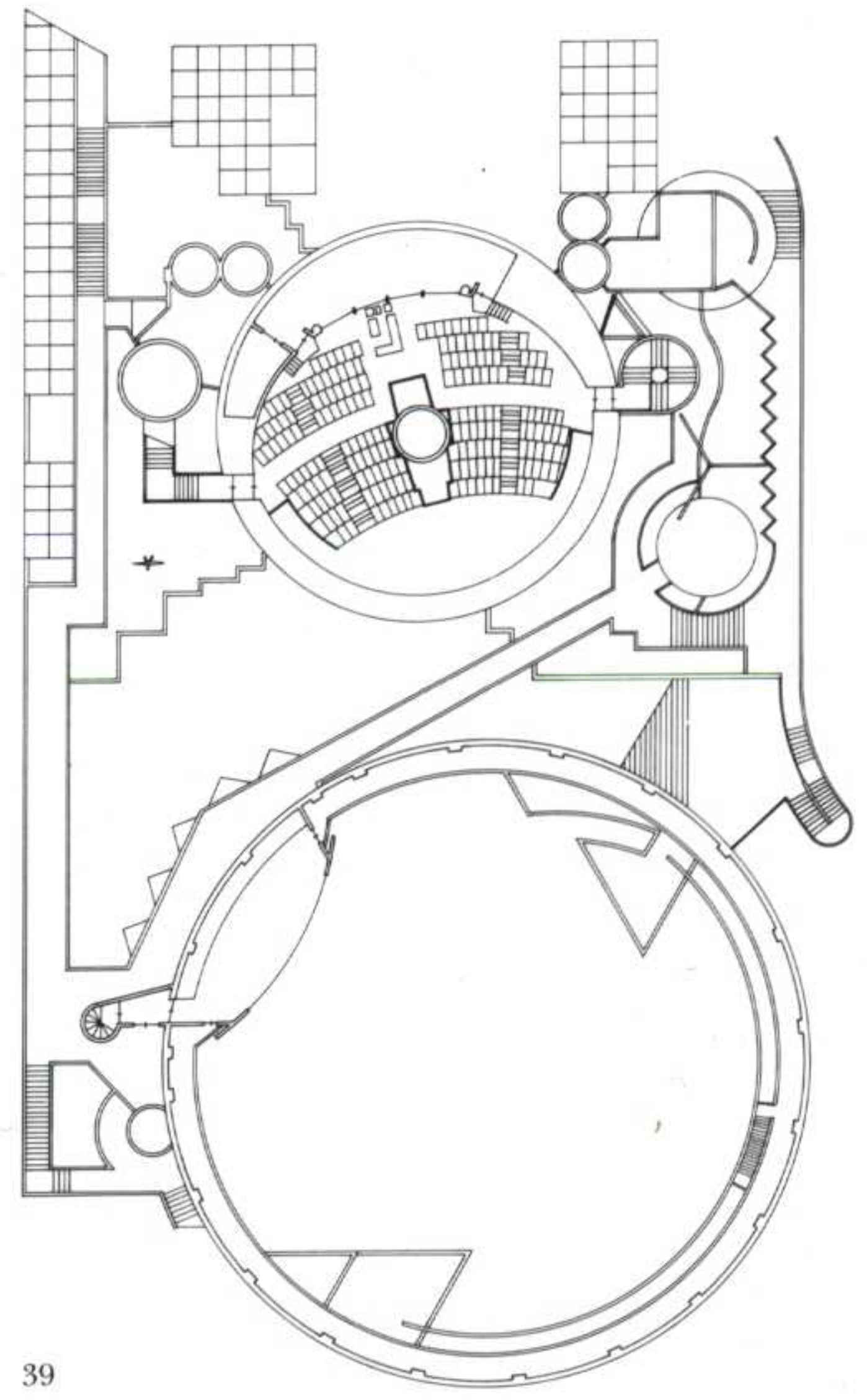
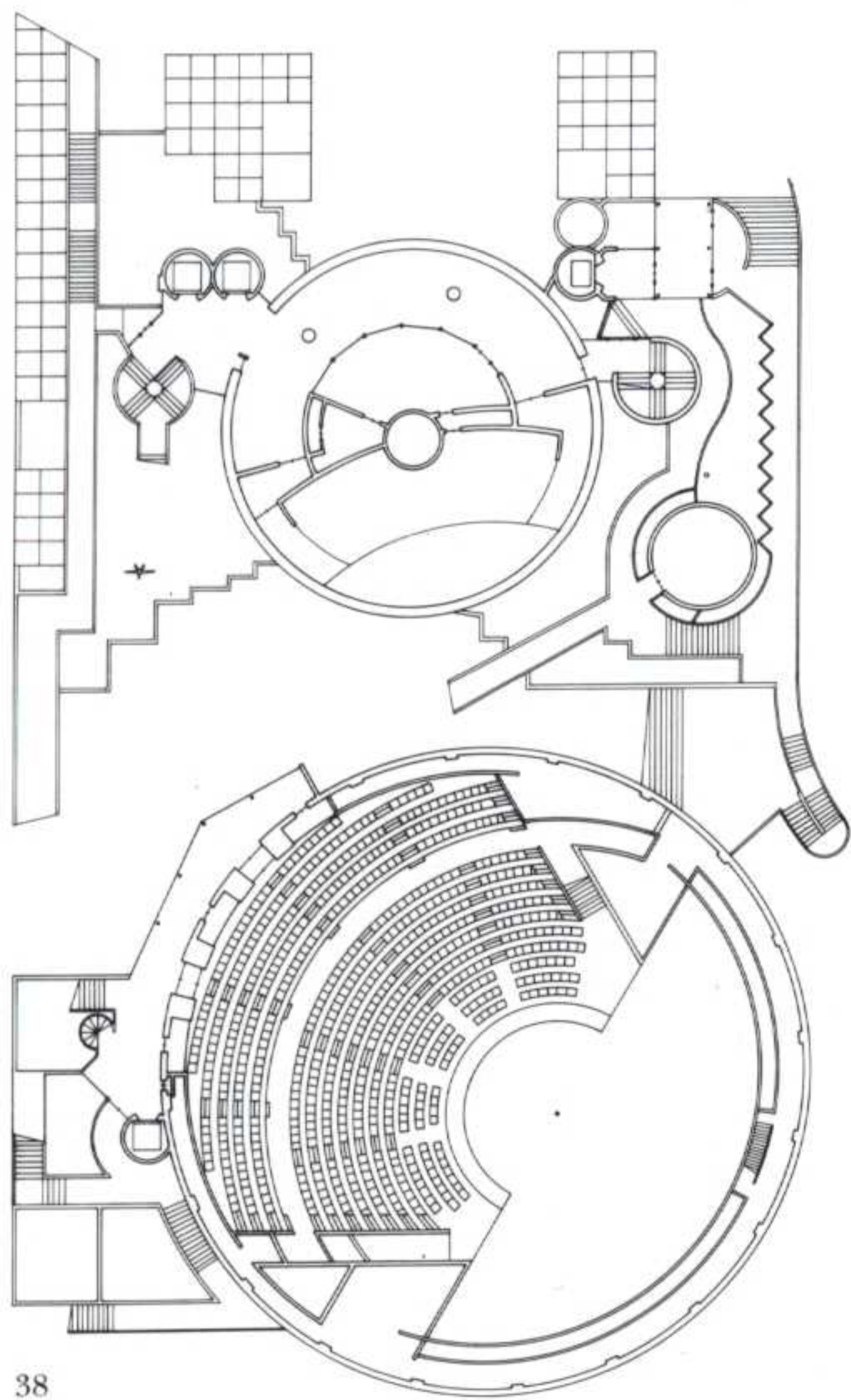
35 从剧场二层走廊看广场

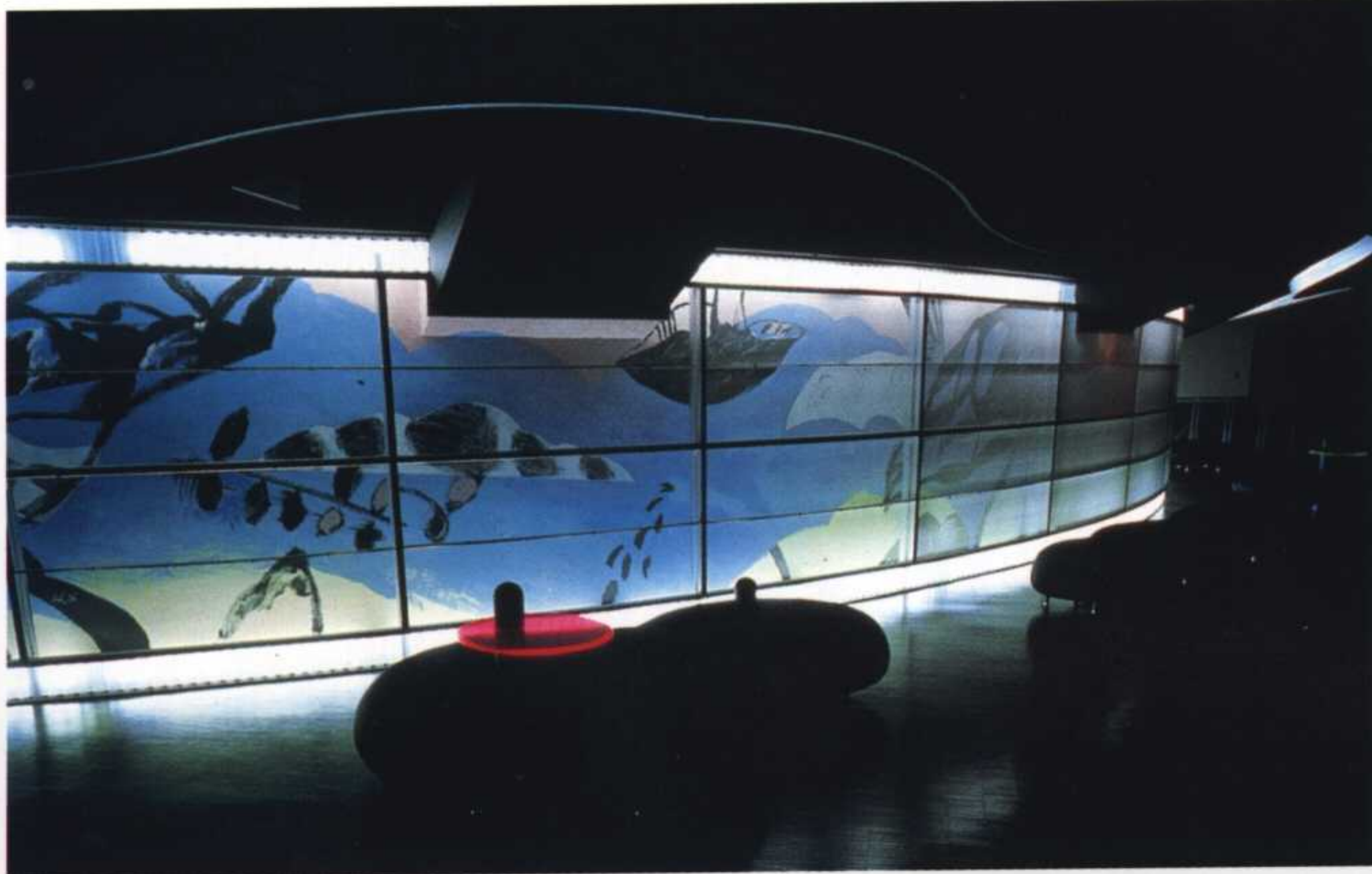
36 广场和小溪

37 小溪从广场流过



37





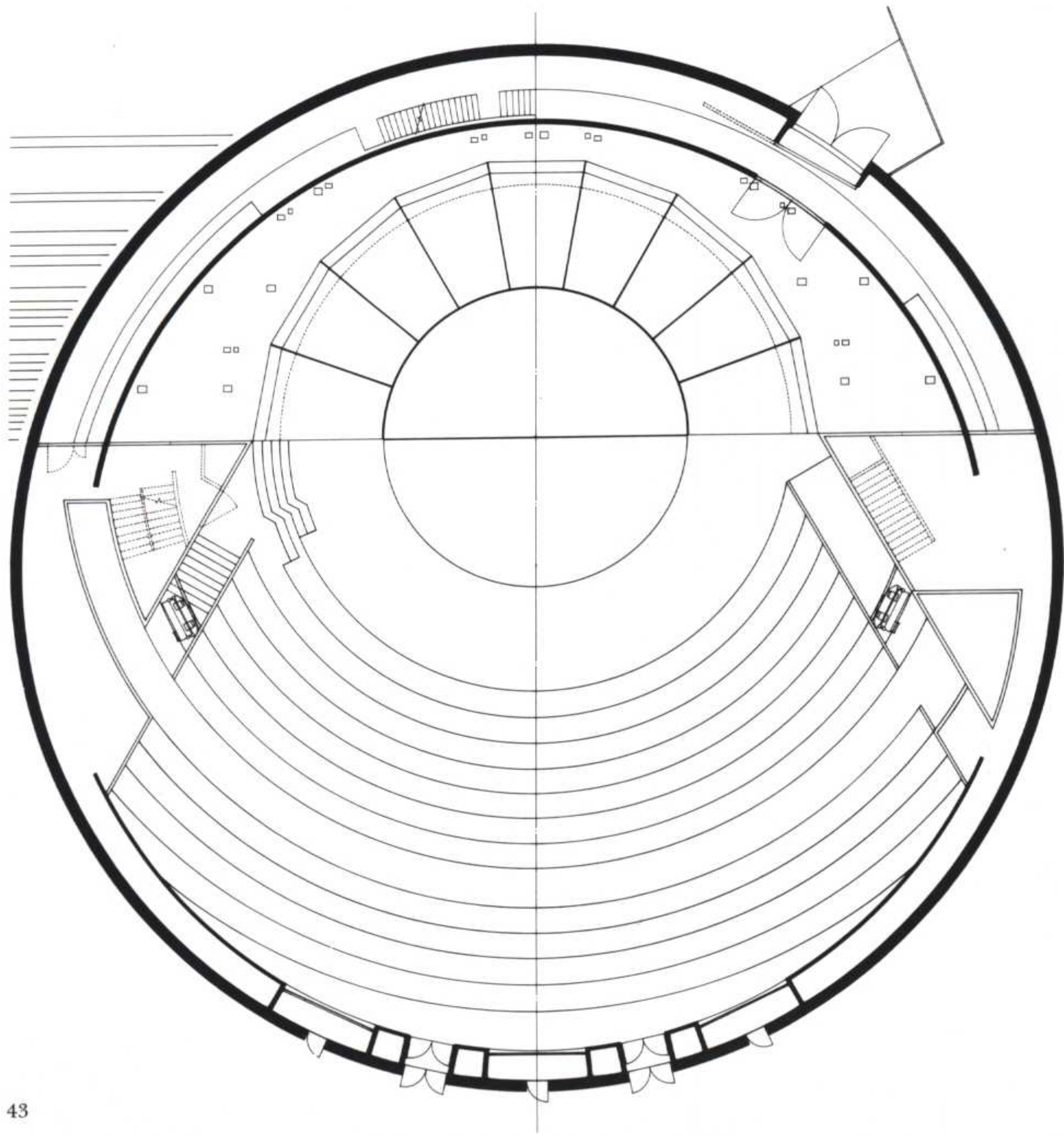
41

- 38 Third floor plan
- 39 Fourth floor plan
- 40 Two spheres (planetarium and theater) from the west
- 41 Interior view of first floor lobby
- 42 Interior view of circular gallery

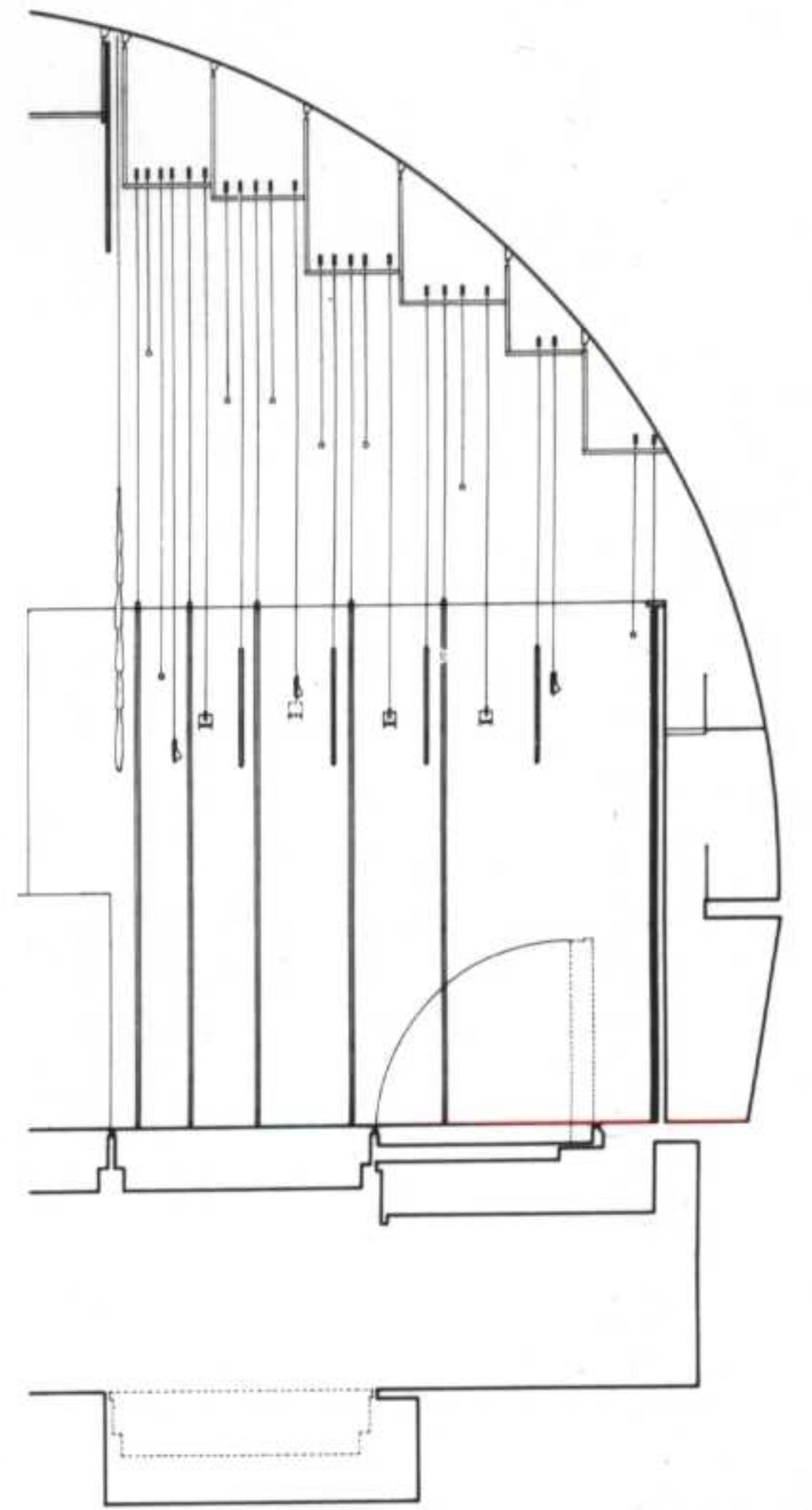
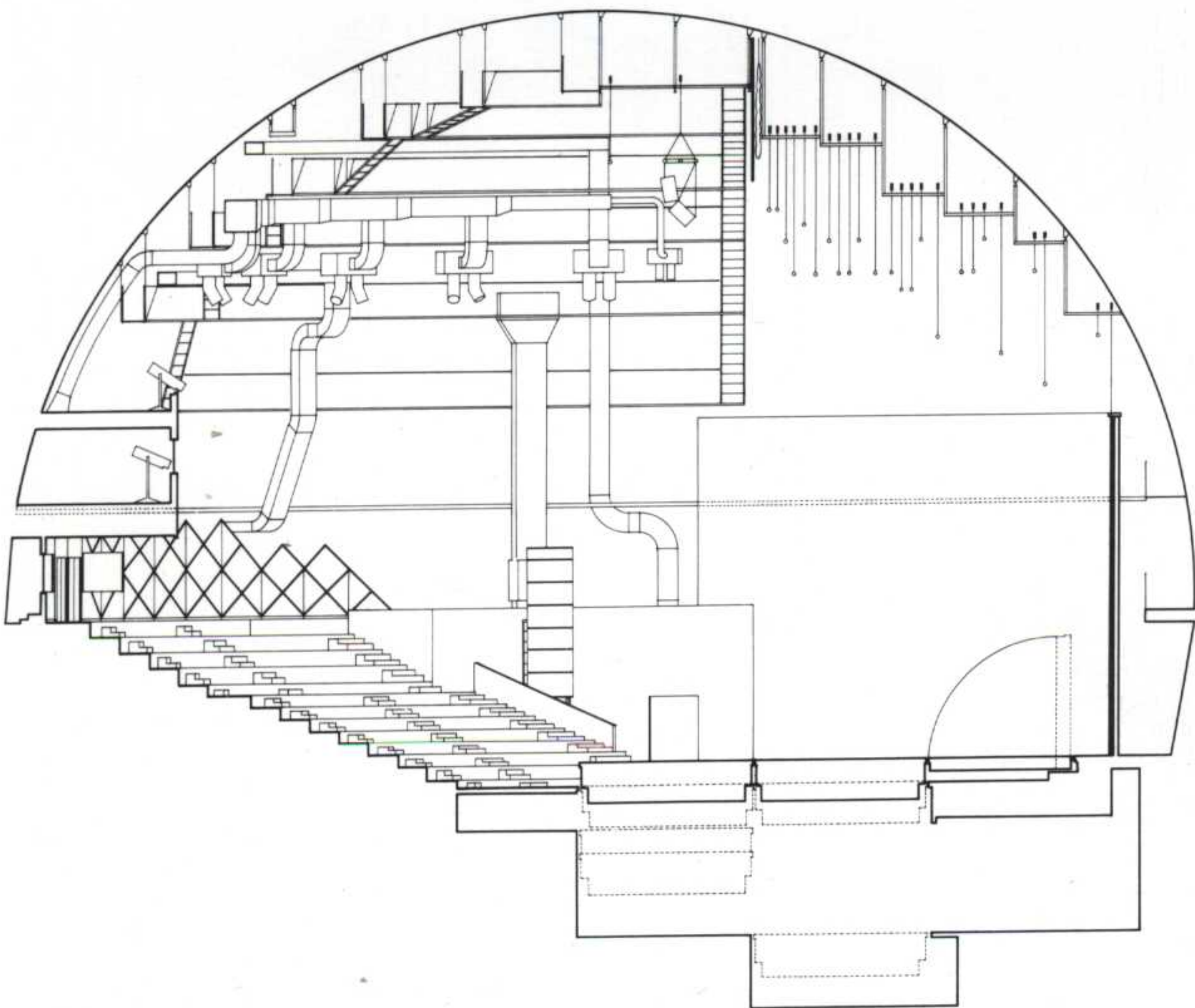
- 38 三层平面
- 39 四层平面
- 40 从西侧看两个球体(天文馆和剧场)
- 41 一层走廊的内部景色
- 42 圆形画廊的内部景色



42



43



Scale 1:300

44

100

- 43 Civic Theater plan
- 44 Civic Theater section
- 45 View of the seating area view from the stage

- 43 城市剧场平面
- 44 城市剧场剖面
- 45 从舞台看观众席的景色



Cona Village

Design/Completion 1987/1990
Amagasaki, Hyogo
Taketsu Co.LTD
Site area: 6,624 square meters
Total floor area: 13,243 square meters
Reinforced concrete, steel

Cona Village is located in a residential area of Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture, near the Osaka International Airport. The 7,000 square meter site is surrounded by high-density single-family housing, with 150,000 volt transmission lines crossing overhead. The extremely irregular site configuration was created by assembling agricultural land as it became available. There were also complex requirements concerning setbacks, shadow lines, the high-voltage lines, and environmental protection. Thus, the predominant design problem was how to address these chaotic site conditions. We decided to liberate this architecture—to make it like an accelerator of free movement into abstract new urban space, released from the inertia of existing urban restraint.

The housing project consists of 259 rental units in nine blocks connected by bridges. Expansion of the living room to include outdoor space is achieved by providing balconies for individual units as well as communal roof terraces and fire-escape

Continued

小名村坐落在兵库县尼崎市的住宅区内，靠近大阪国际机场。7,000m²的用地面积被围绕在低层的高密度住宅区里，150,000V 高压输电线越过用地的上空。可利用的极不规则的地形是由一块块农田形成的。还有一些复杂的要求，涉及到退后红线，日照间距、高压线以及环境保护等。因此，设计的主要问题是如何处理这种杂乱的场地状况。我们决定放宽对此建筑的限制——使它成为一种从自由运动到抽象的新城市空间的催化剂，从原有的城市制约的惰性中解脱出来。

该住宅方案包括在九个区段设计 259 间出租单元，并用天桥连接起来。起居室扩大到室外空间，这是通过为每户提供阳台来实现这一目标的；这和利用退后红线提供公用屋顶平台和消防梯的方式一样。

小名村庄

设计/竣工 1987年/1990年
尼崎市，兵库县
竹津有限公司
用地面积：6,624m²
总建筑面积：13,243m²
钢筋混凝土，钢



1



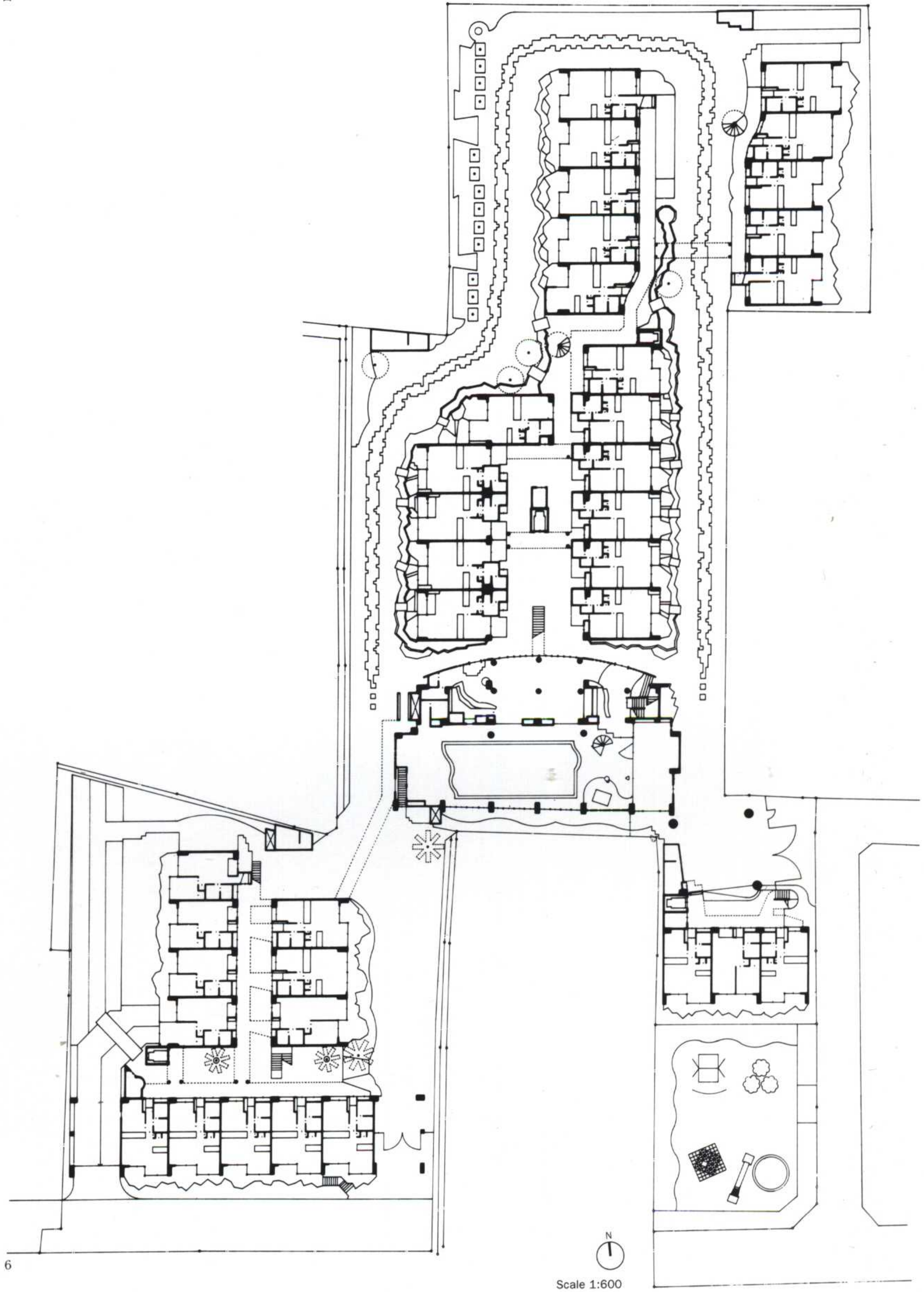
2

- 1-2 Cona Village and its surroundings
- 3 South elevation, distant view
- 4 Model photo; roof terraces at set back position
- 5 Night view of courtyard

- 1-2 小名村及四周
- 3 南立面远景
- 4 原型照片，退台位置的屋顶平台
- 5 庭院夜景

- 6 First floor plan
- 7 Community terrace

- 6 一层平面
- 7 共有平台



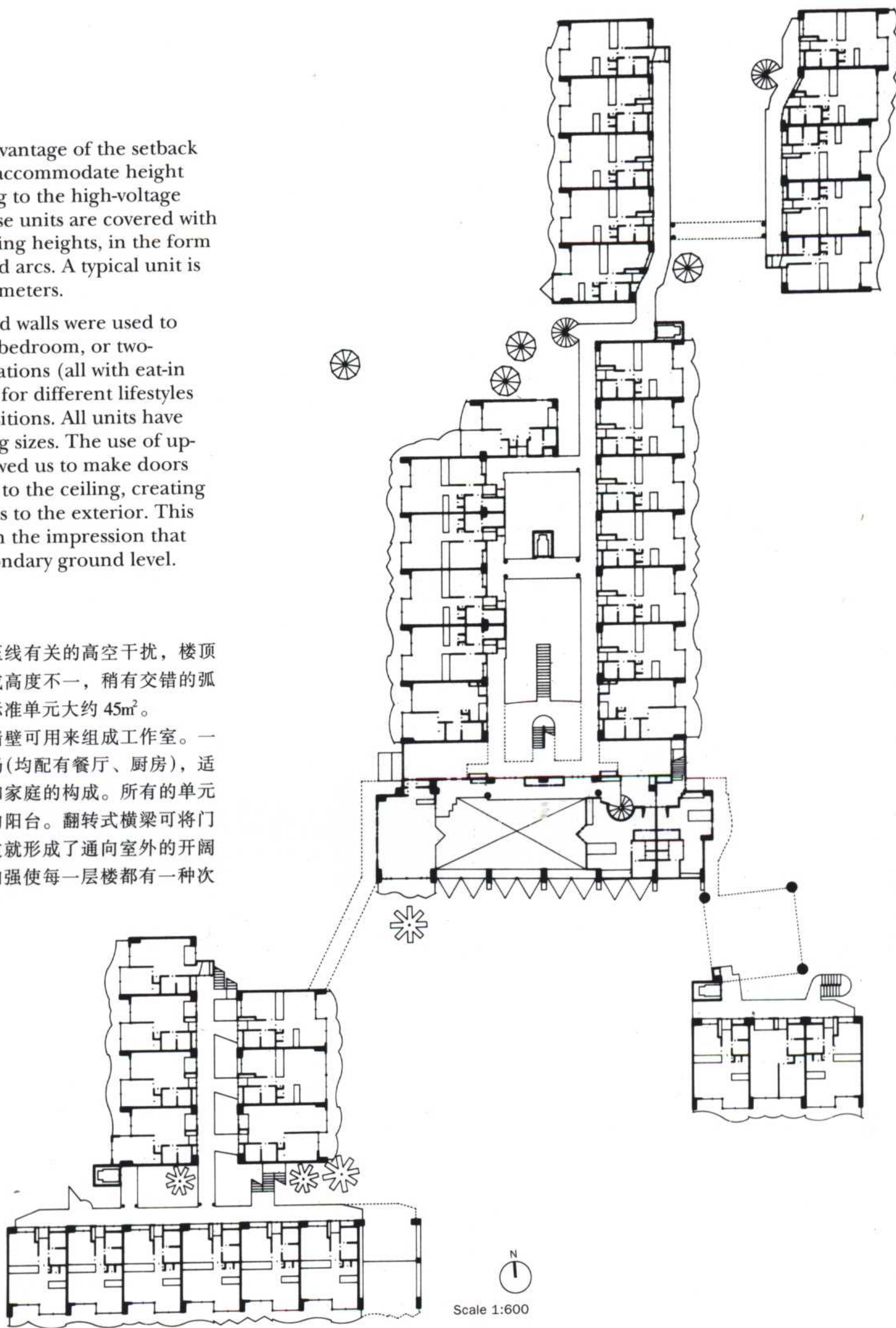


routes that take advantage of the setback requirements. To accommodate height restrictions relating to the high-voltage lines, the penthouse units are covered with metal roofs of varying heights, in the form of slightly staggered arcs. A typical unit is roughly 45 square meters.

Movable closets and walls were used to create studio, one-bedroom, or two-bedroom configurations (all with eat-in kitchens), suitable for different lifestyles and family compositions. All units have balconies of varying sizes. The use of up-turned beams allowed us to make doors and windows flush to the ceiling, creating a sense of openness to the exterior. This helps to strengthen the impression that each floor is a secondary ground level.

为了解决与高压线有关的高空干扰，楼顶房单元的屋顶设计成高度不一，稍有交错的弧形金属屋顶。一个标准单元大约 45m²。

移动的壁橱和墙壁可用来组成工作室。一居室和二居室的布局(均配有餐厅、厨房)，适合不同的生活方式和家庭的构成。所有的单元房都配有大小不一的阳台。翻转式横梁可将门窗与天花板取齐，这就形成了通向室外的开阔感。这样做有助于加强使每一层楼都有一种次一级的地面层印象。

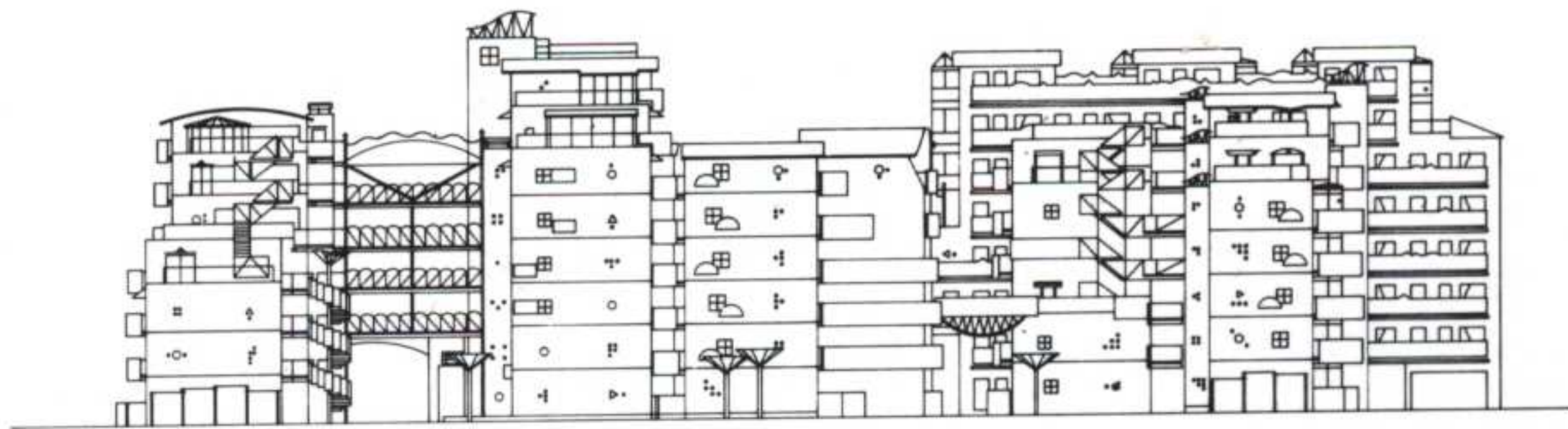


- 8 Second floor plan
- 9 Exterior view, with neighboring houses in the foreground
- 10 North elevation
- 11 East elevation

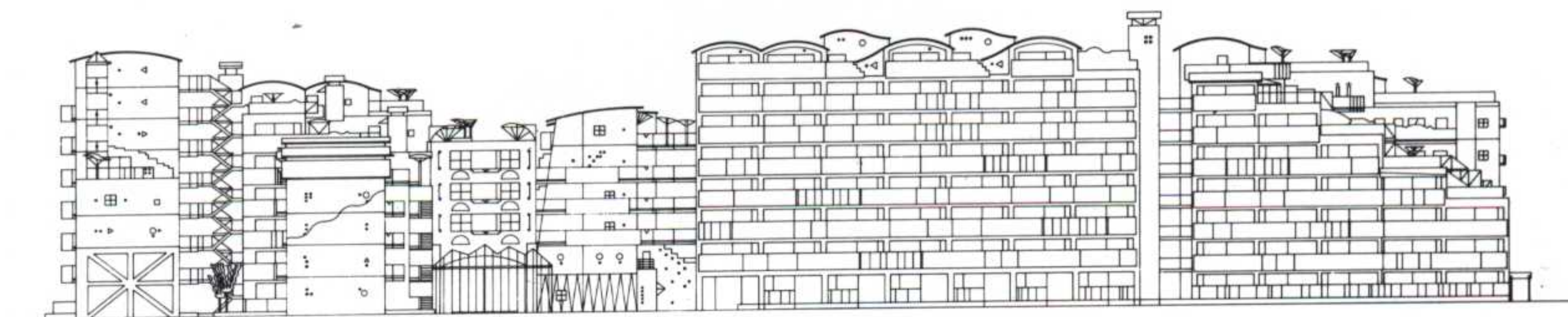
- 8 二层平面
- 9 相邻住宅外观
- 10 北立面
- 11 东立面



9



10



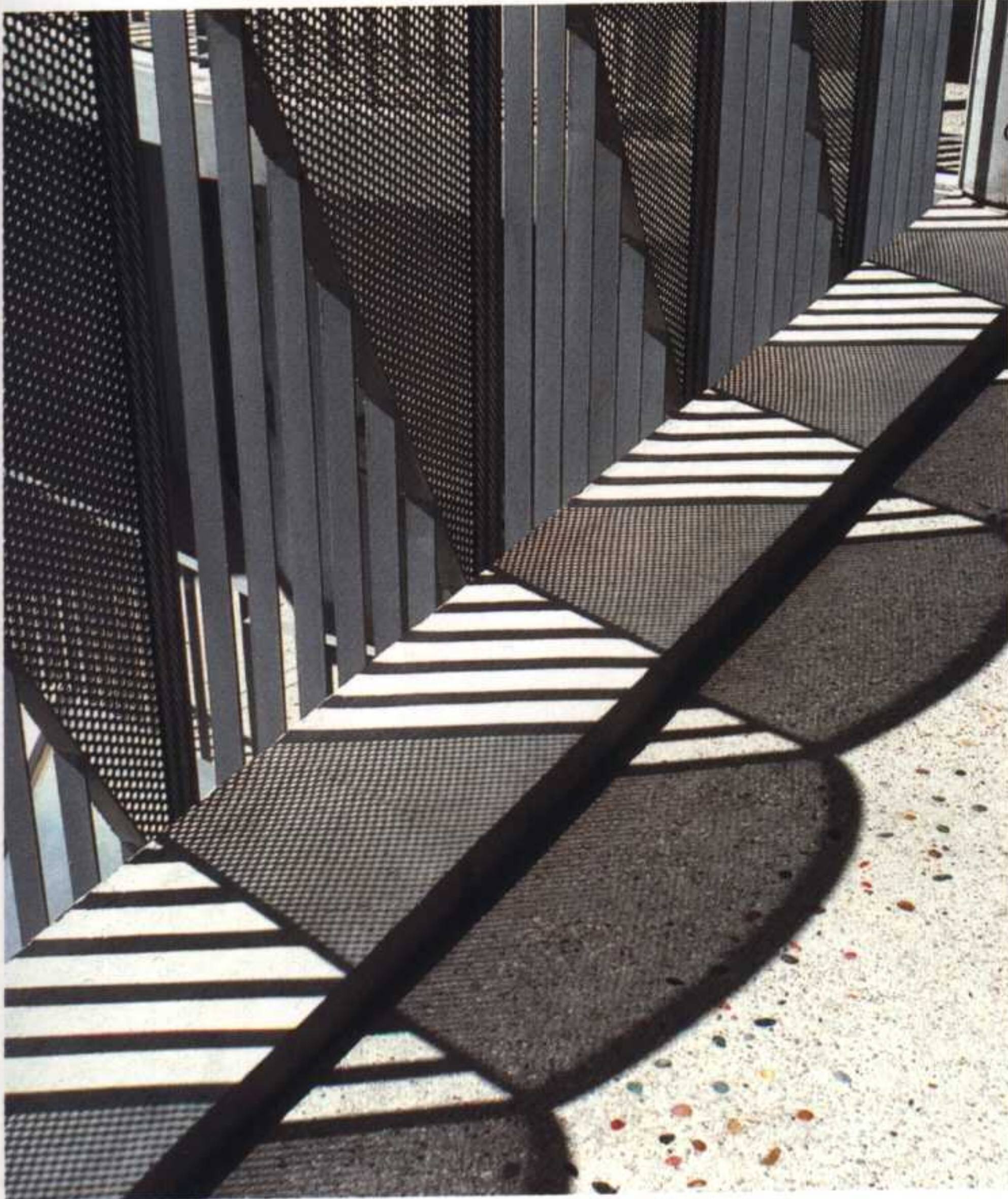
11

Scale 1:850



- 12 Pergolas over the courtyard create an "outdoor room"
- 13 Skybridge: detail of hand rail and floor finishes
- 14 Skybridges layered one upon another
- 15 View from ground level

- 12 庭院上的凉亭形成一“室外空间”
- 13 天桥：扶手栏杆及桥面面层细部
- 14 成层状结构的天桥
- 15 从一层仰视



13



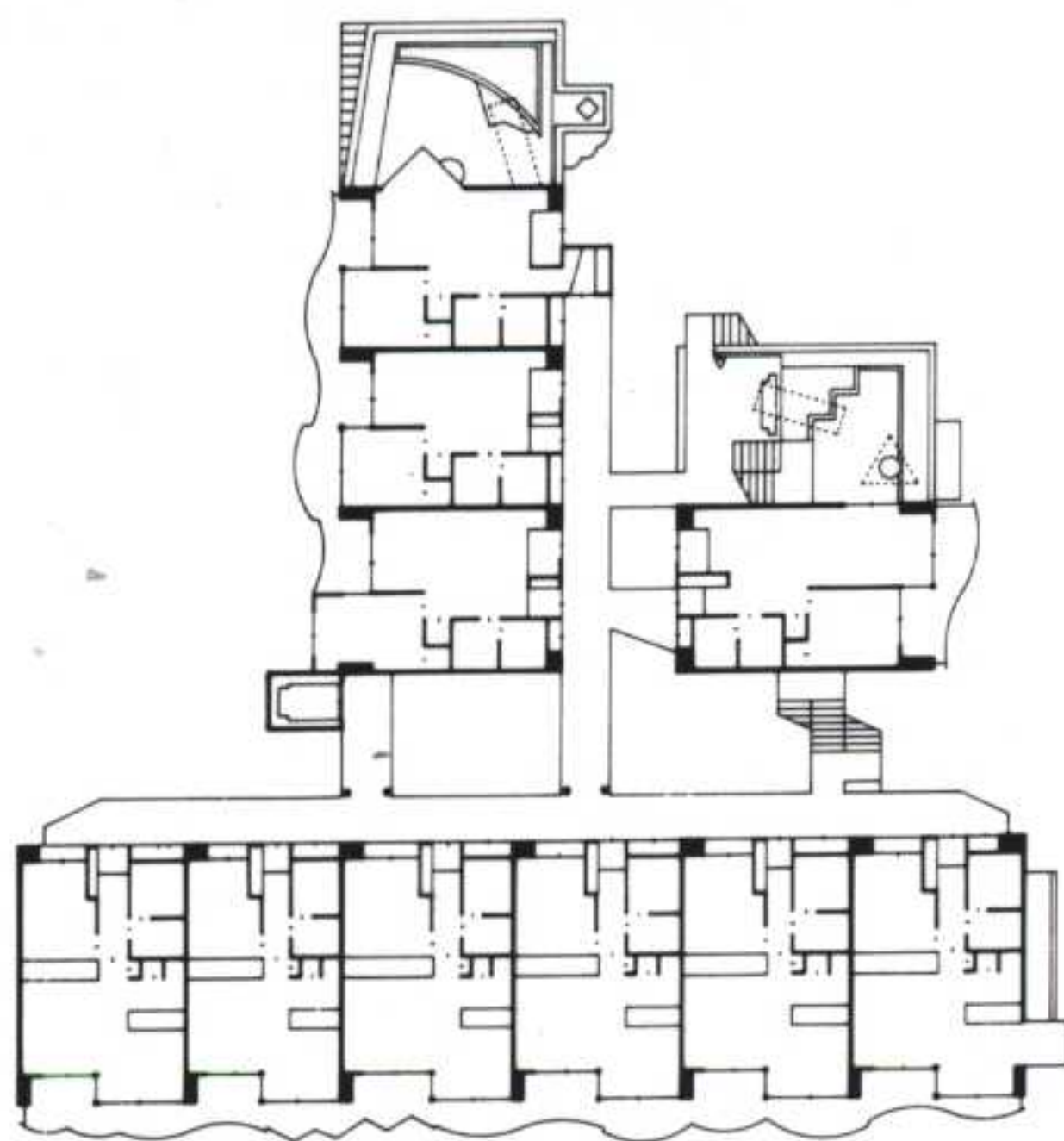
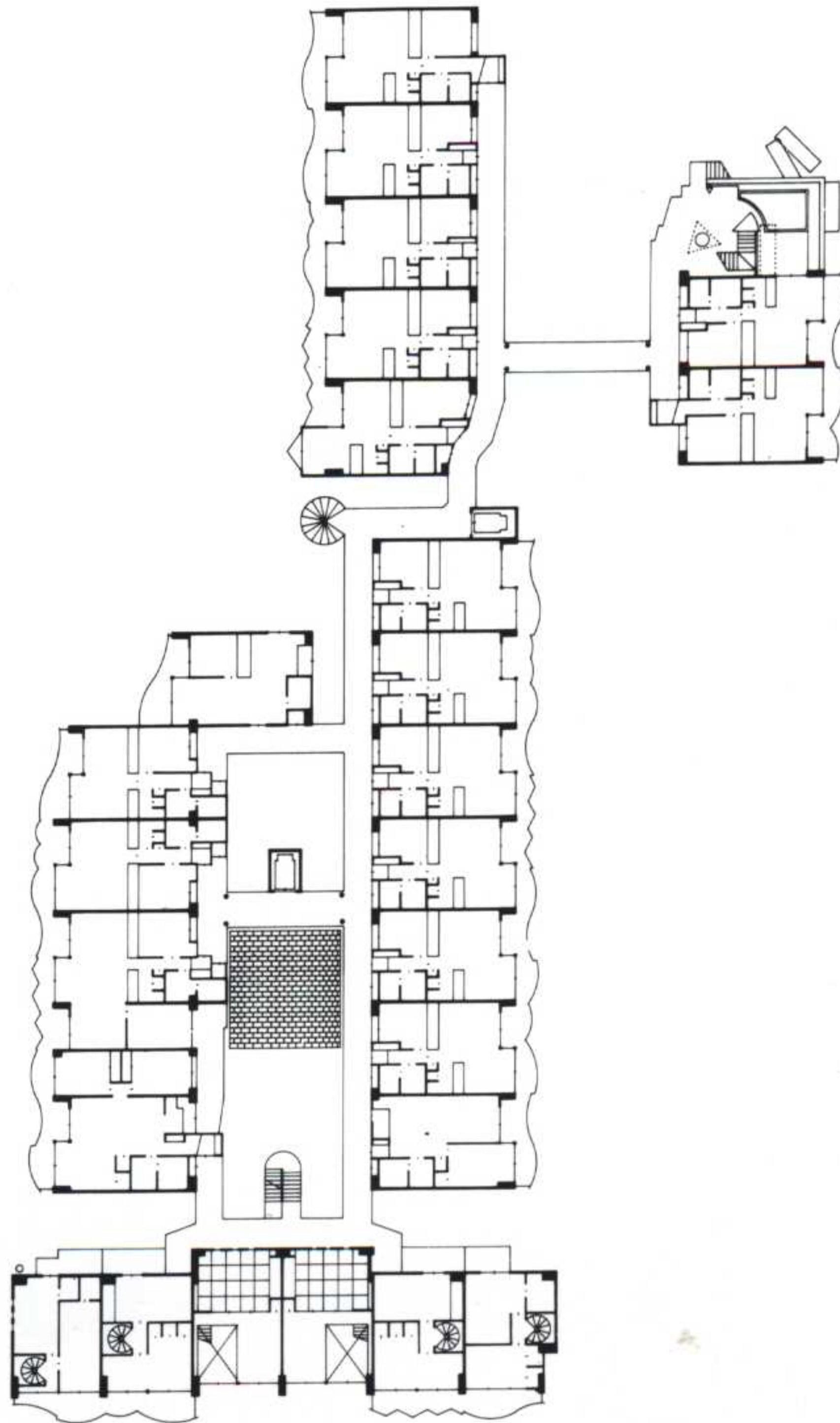
14




15

- 16 Sixth floor plan
- 17 The shapes of the handrails correspond to the shape of the balcony plan
- 18 Handrails made out of perforated metal and polycarbonated sheet
- 19 Residential blocks connected by a skybridge

- 16 六层平面
- 17 扶手栏板的造型与阳台平台的造型相对应
- 18 扶手栏板由多孔金属及聚碳酸脂板材料制成
- 19 由天桥连结起来的住宅楼




 Scale 1:600

16



17



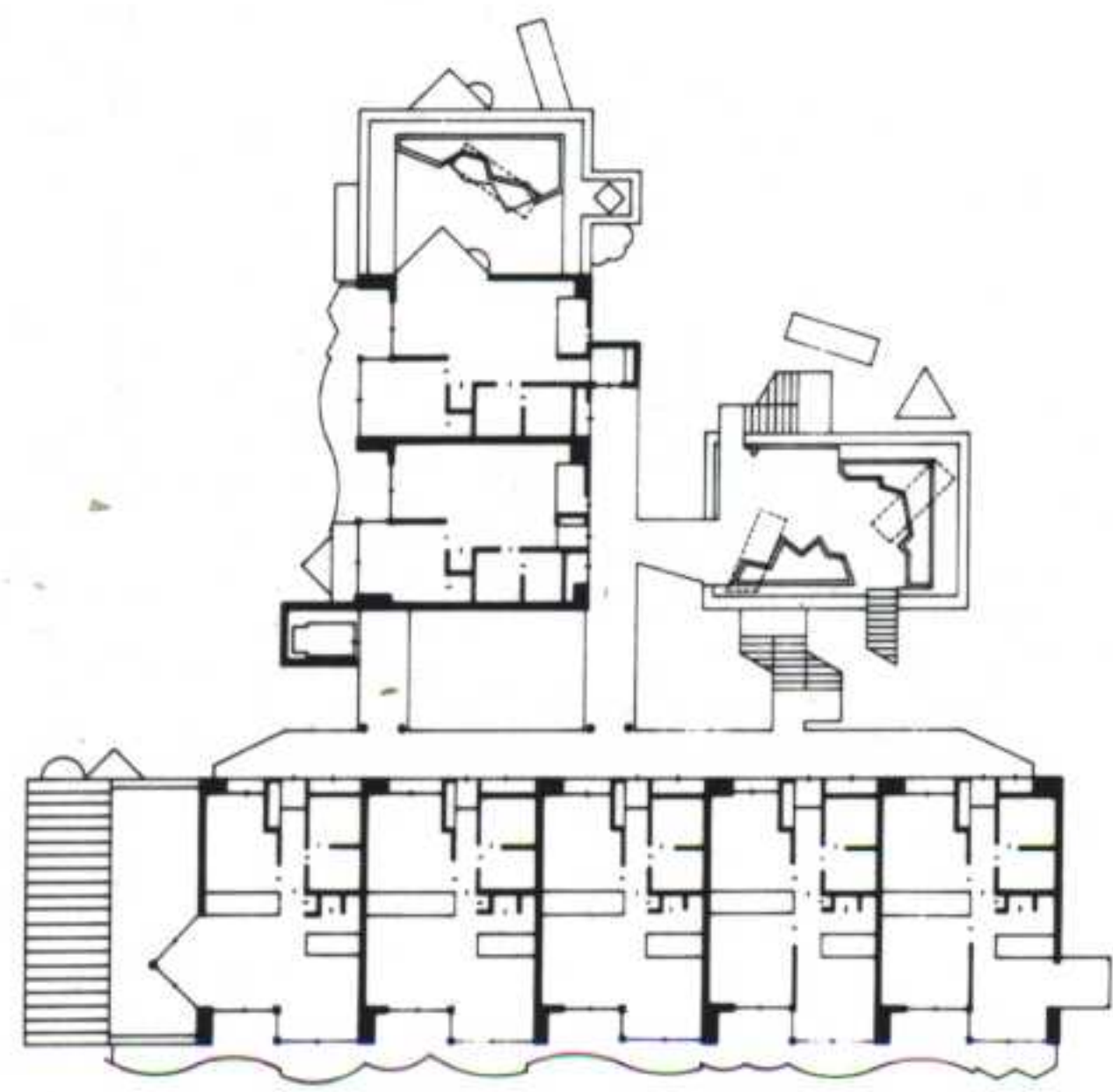
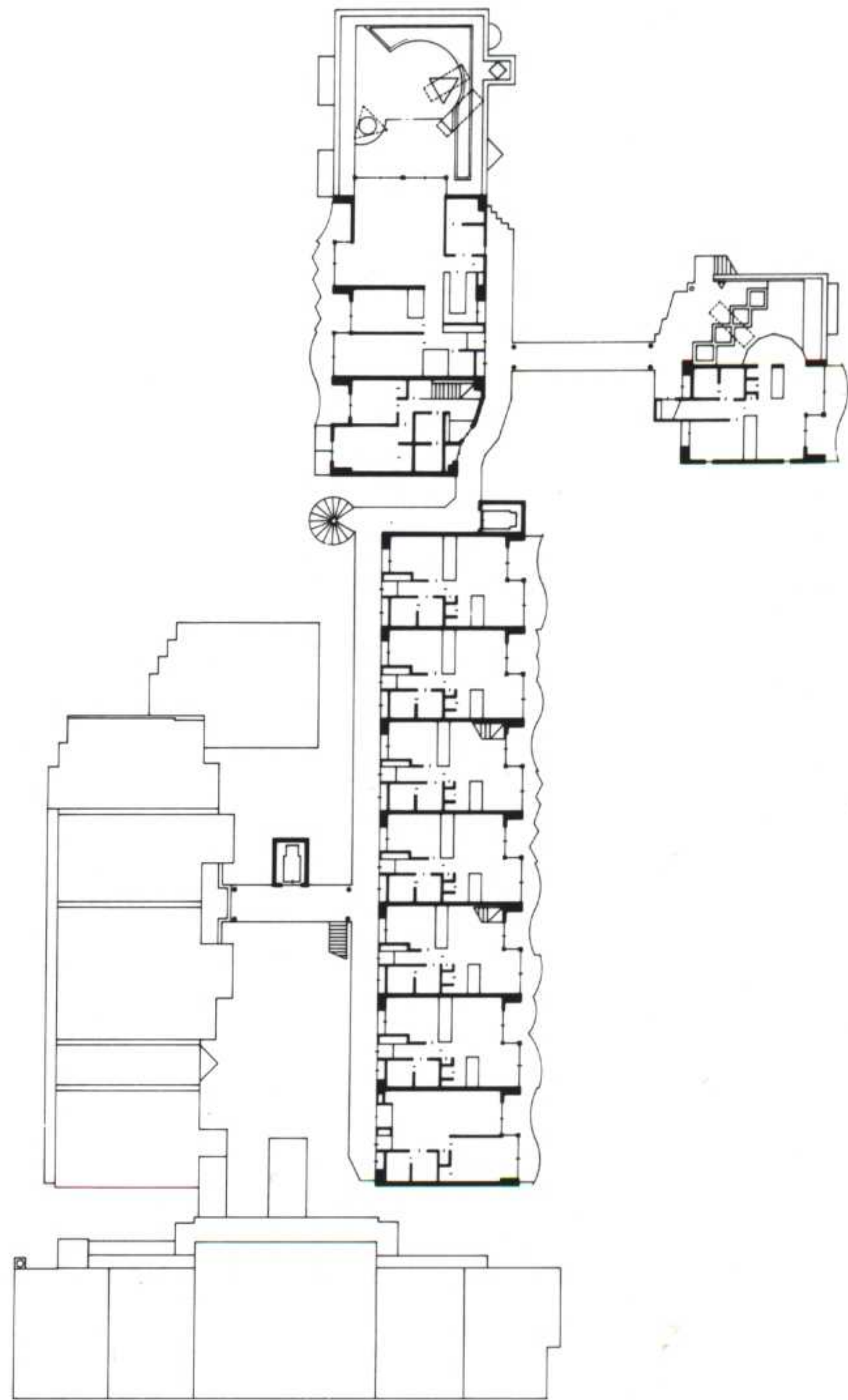
18



19

20 Seventh floor plan
21 Spiral staircase

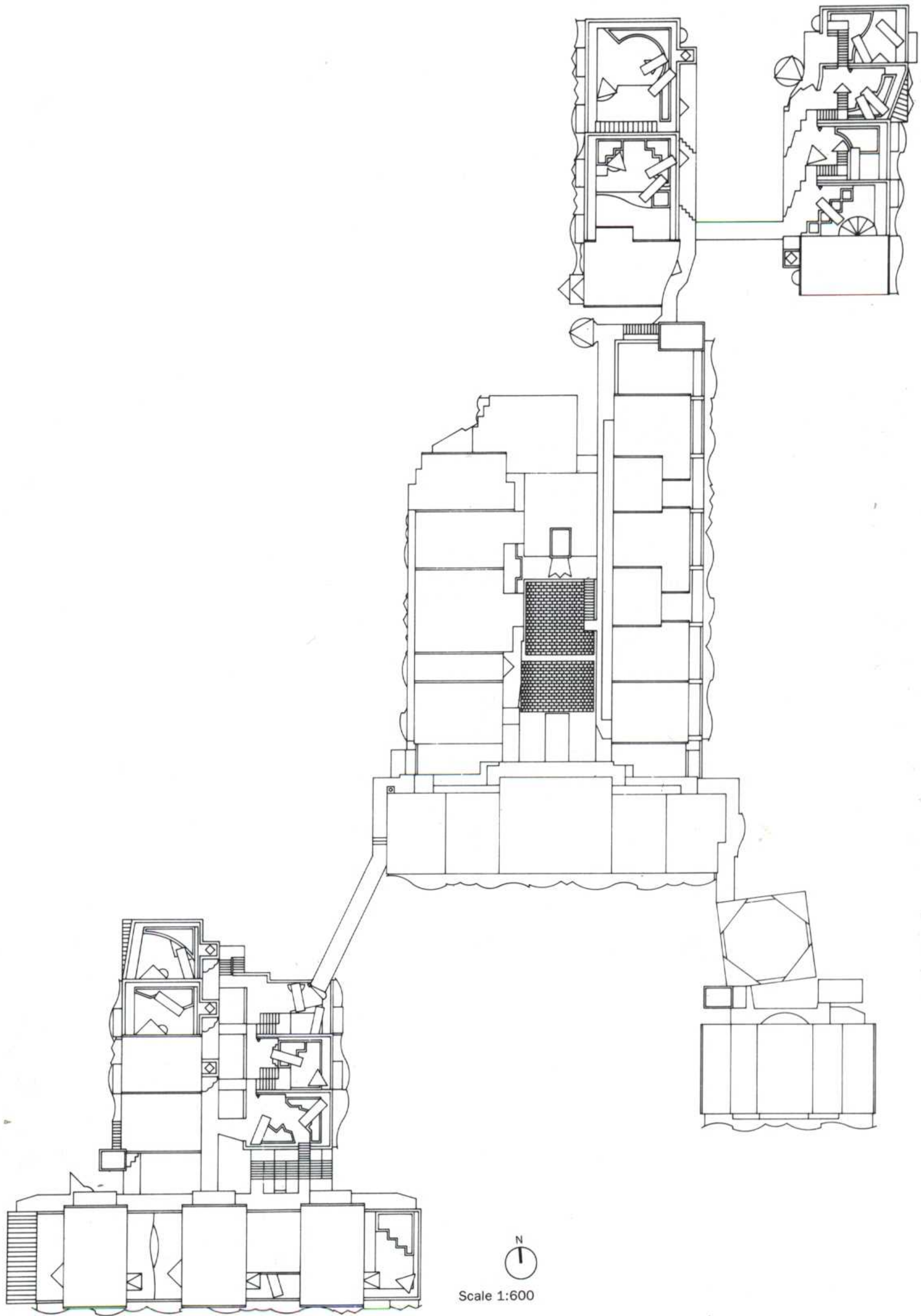
20 七层平面
21 螺旋形楼梯



N
Scale 1:600

20





22



23

- 22 Roof plan
- 23 View from corridor
- 24 Silver wave-like roofs

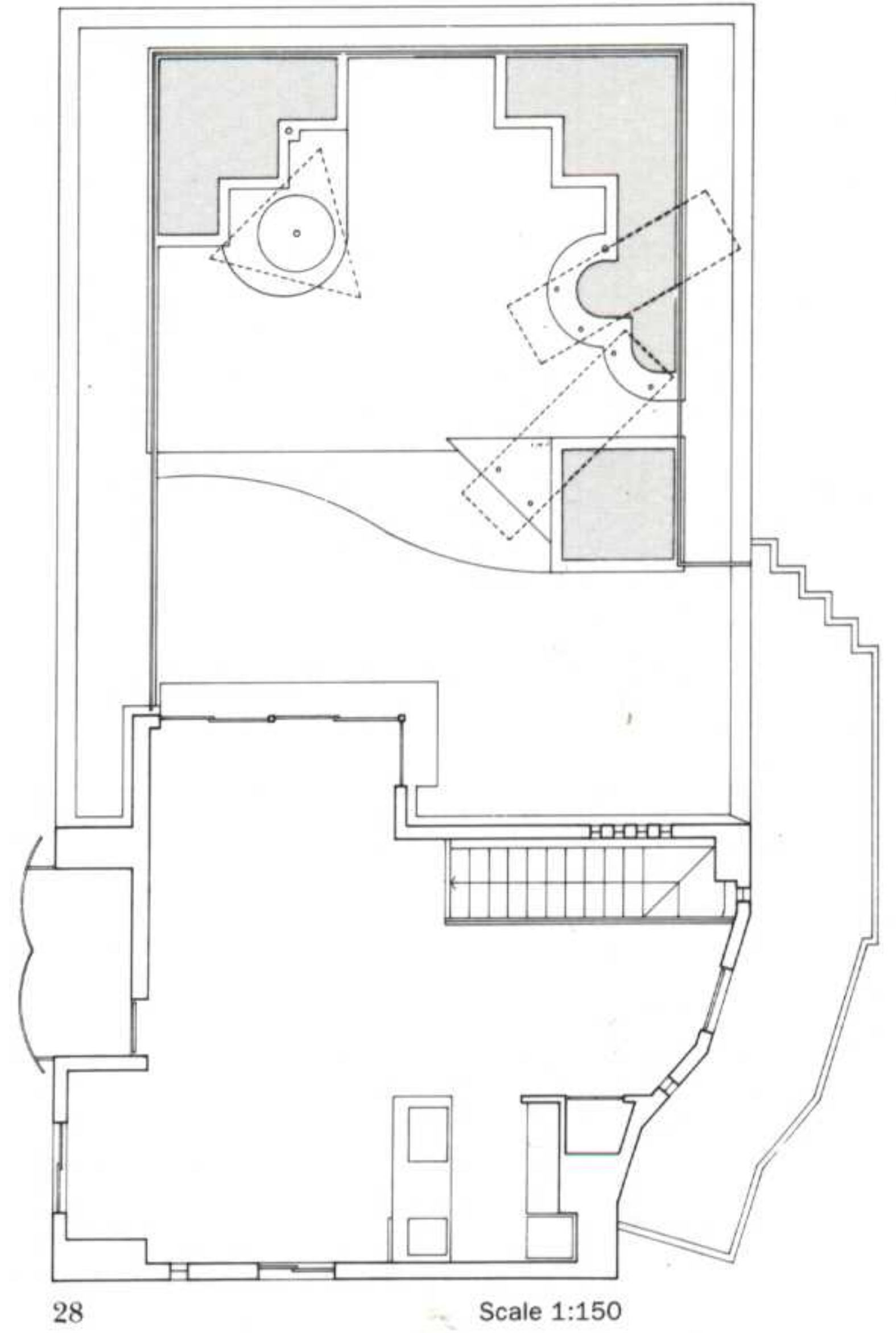
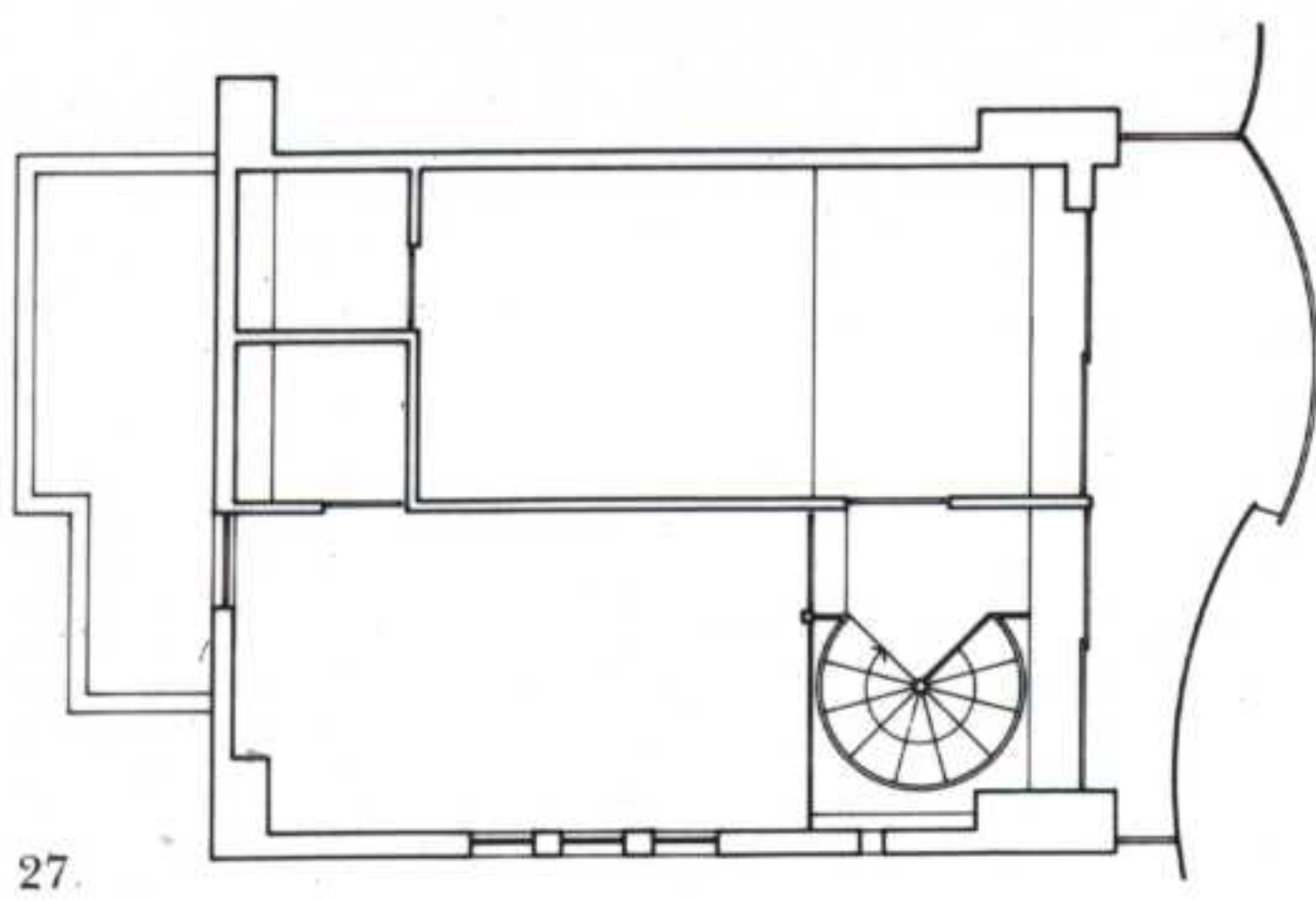
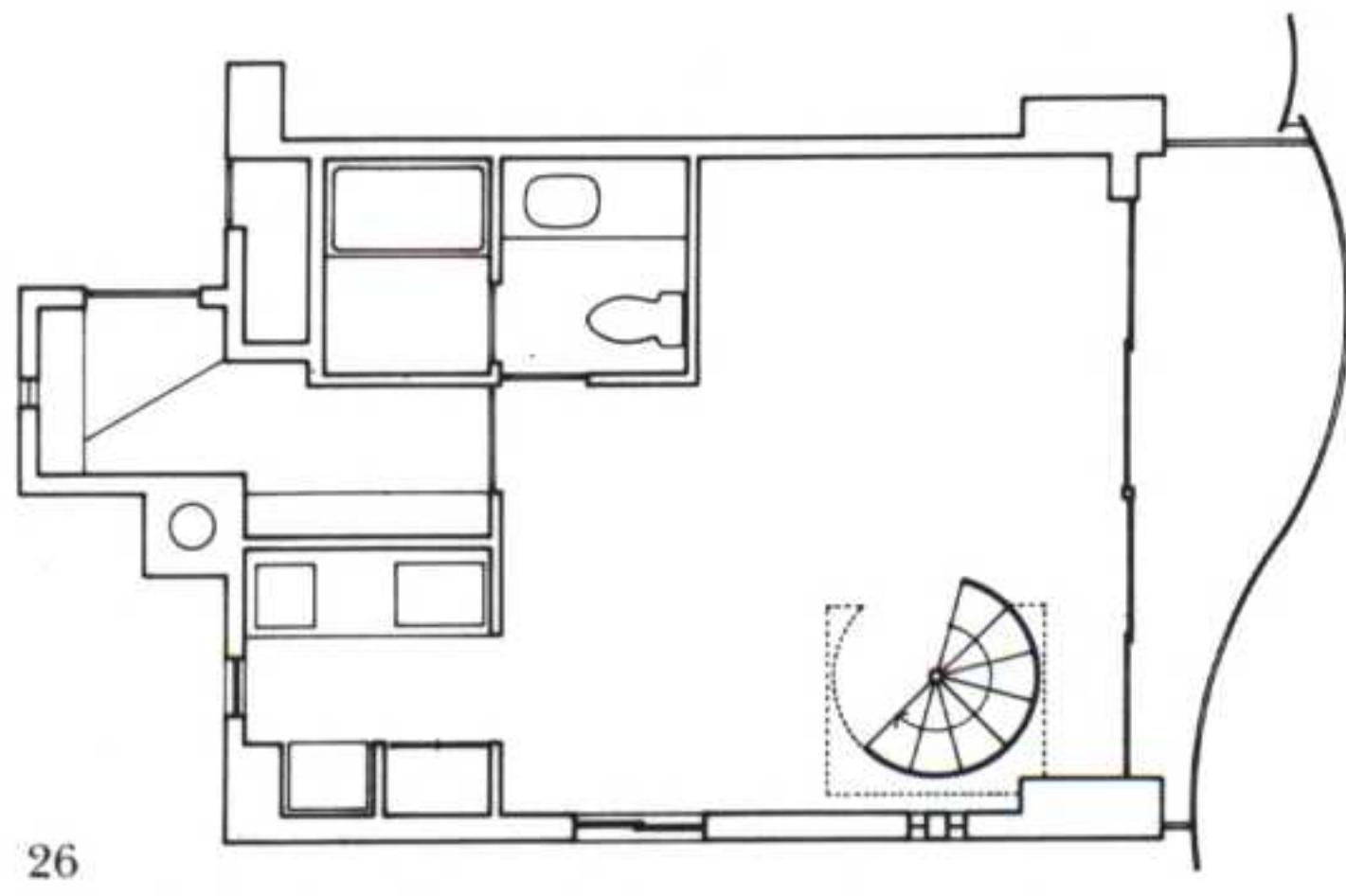
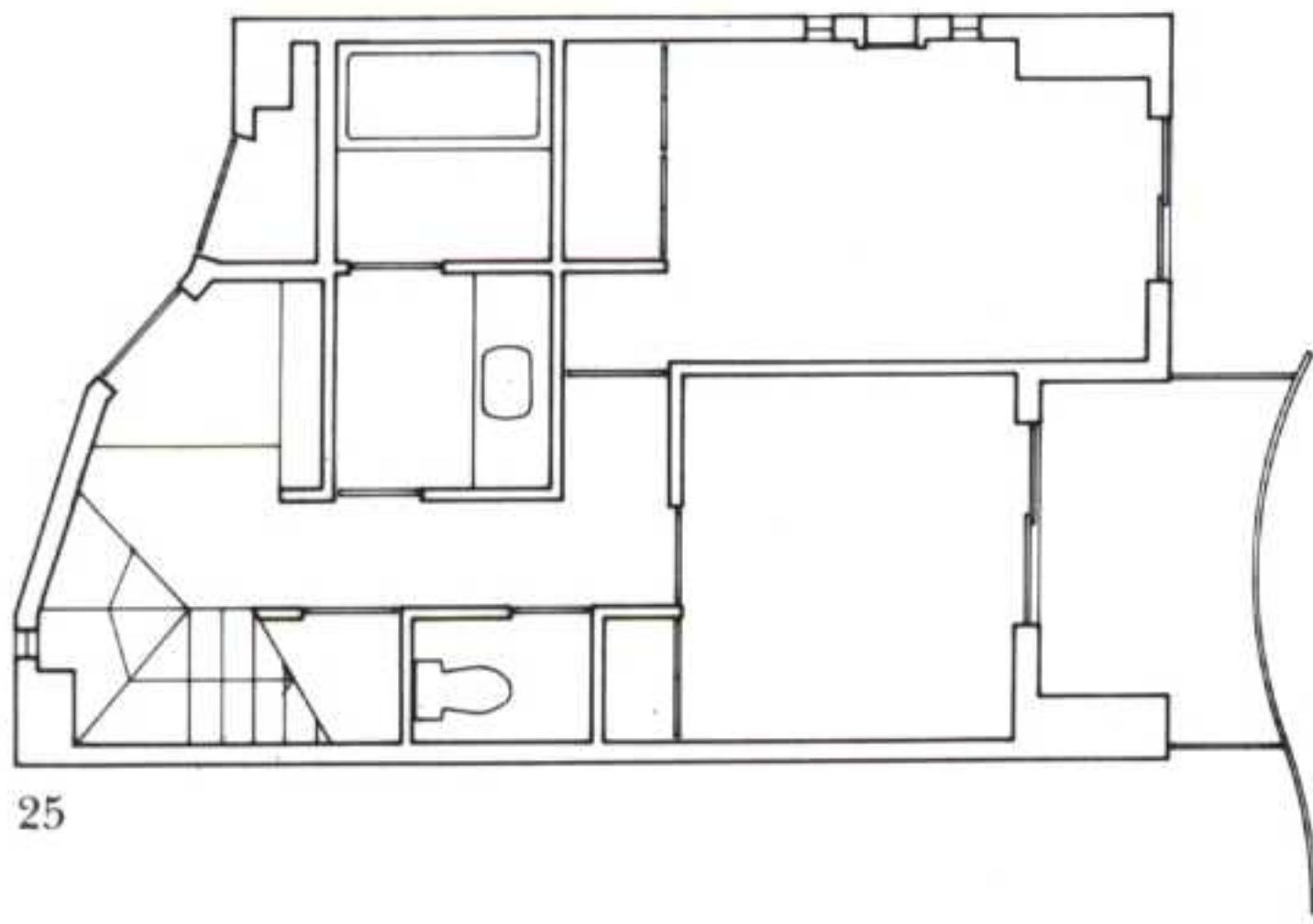
- 22 屋顶平面
- 23 走廊外观
- 24 银色波浪形屋顶

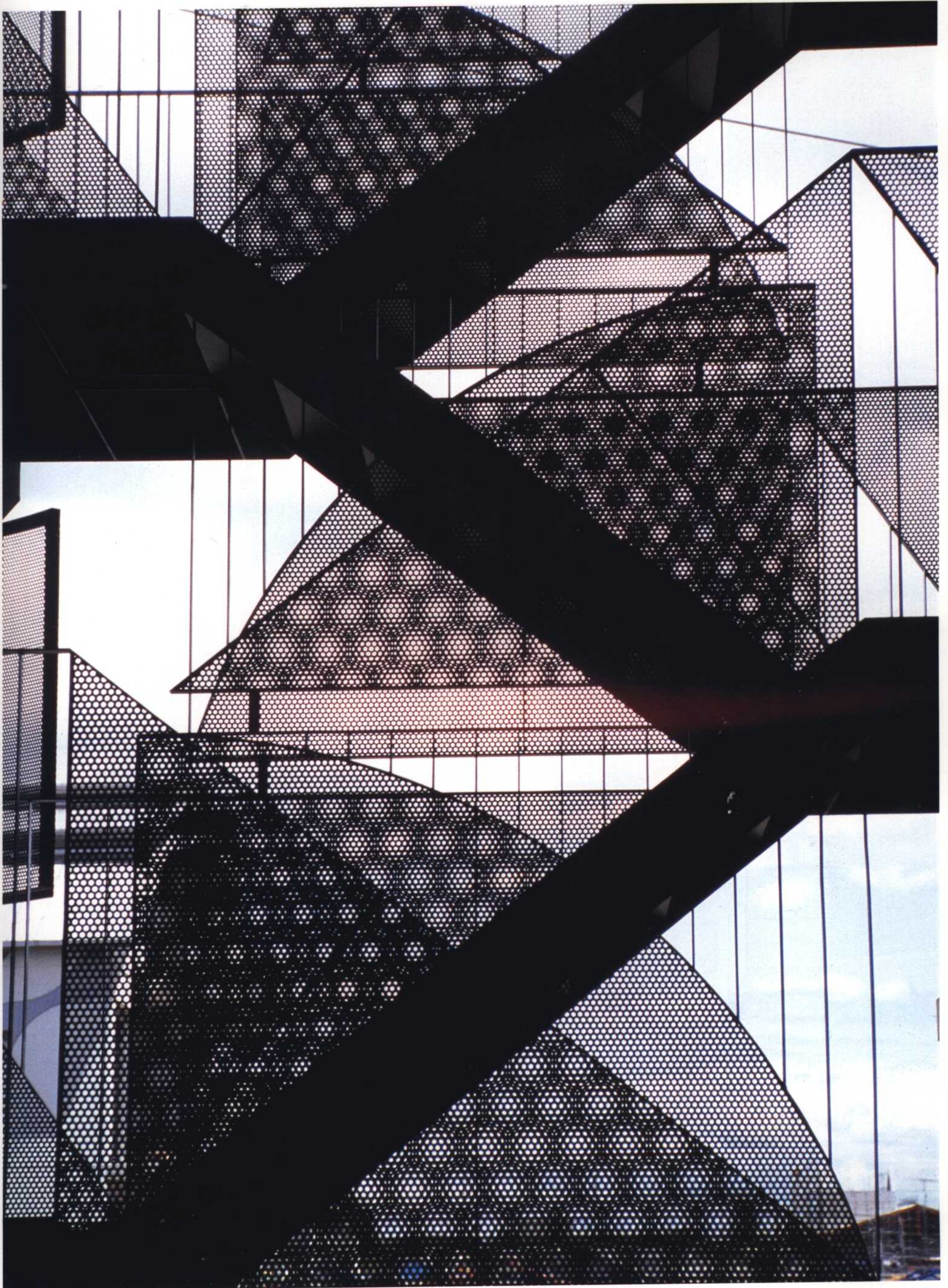


24

- 25-27 Type B plans
- 28 Type B (loft) plan
- 29 External staircases, layered one upon another

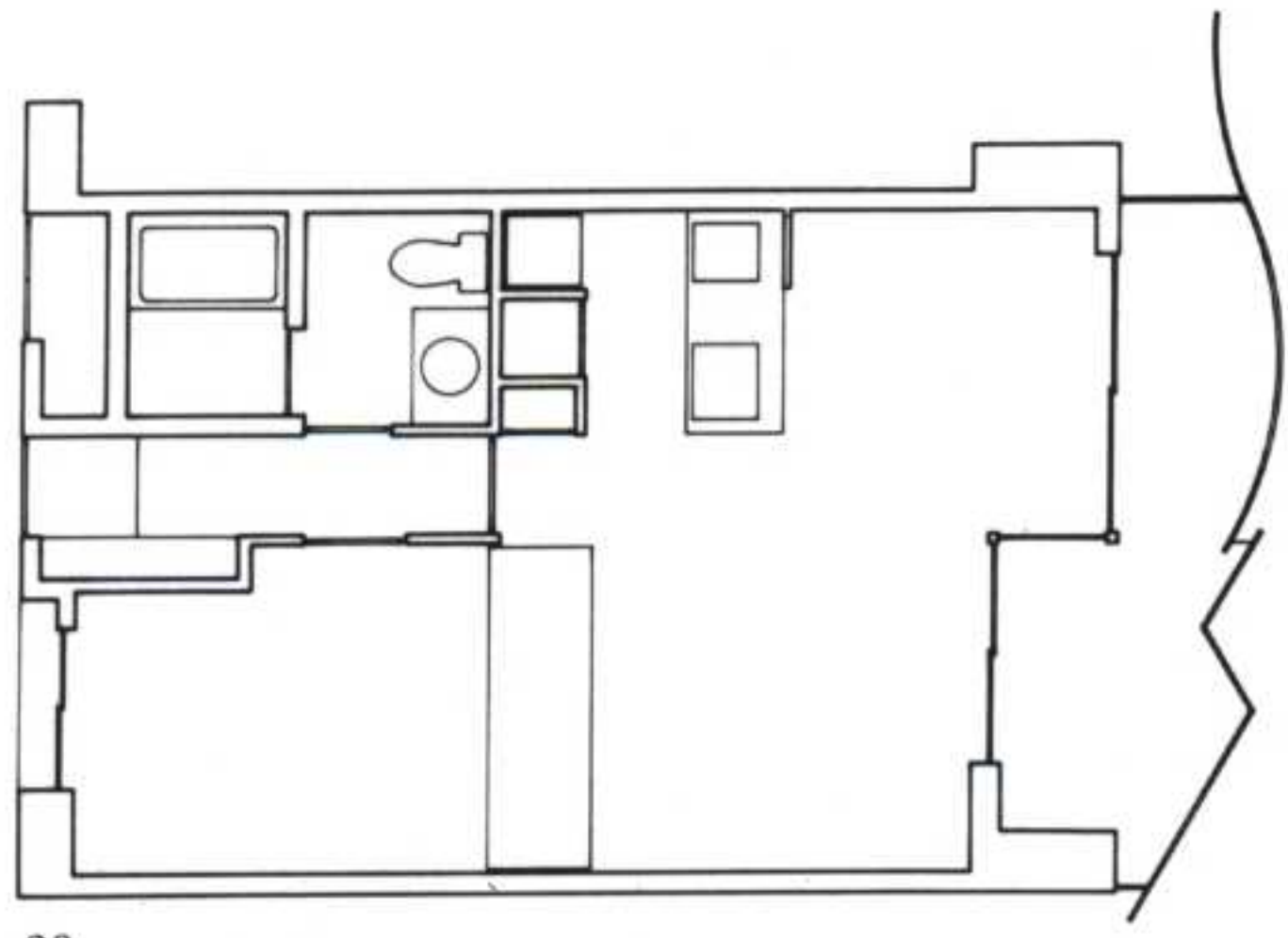
- 25~27 B型平面
- 28 B型(顶层)平面
- 29 层叠的室外楼梯



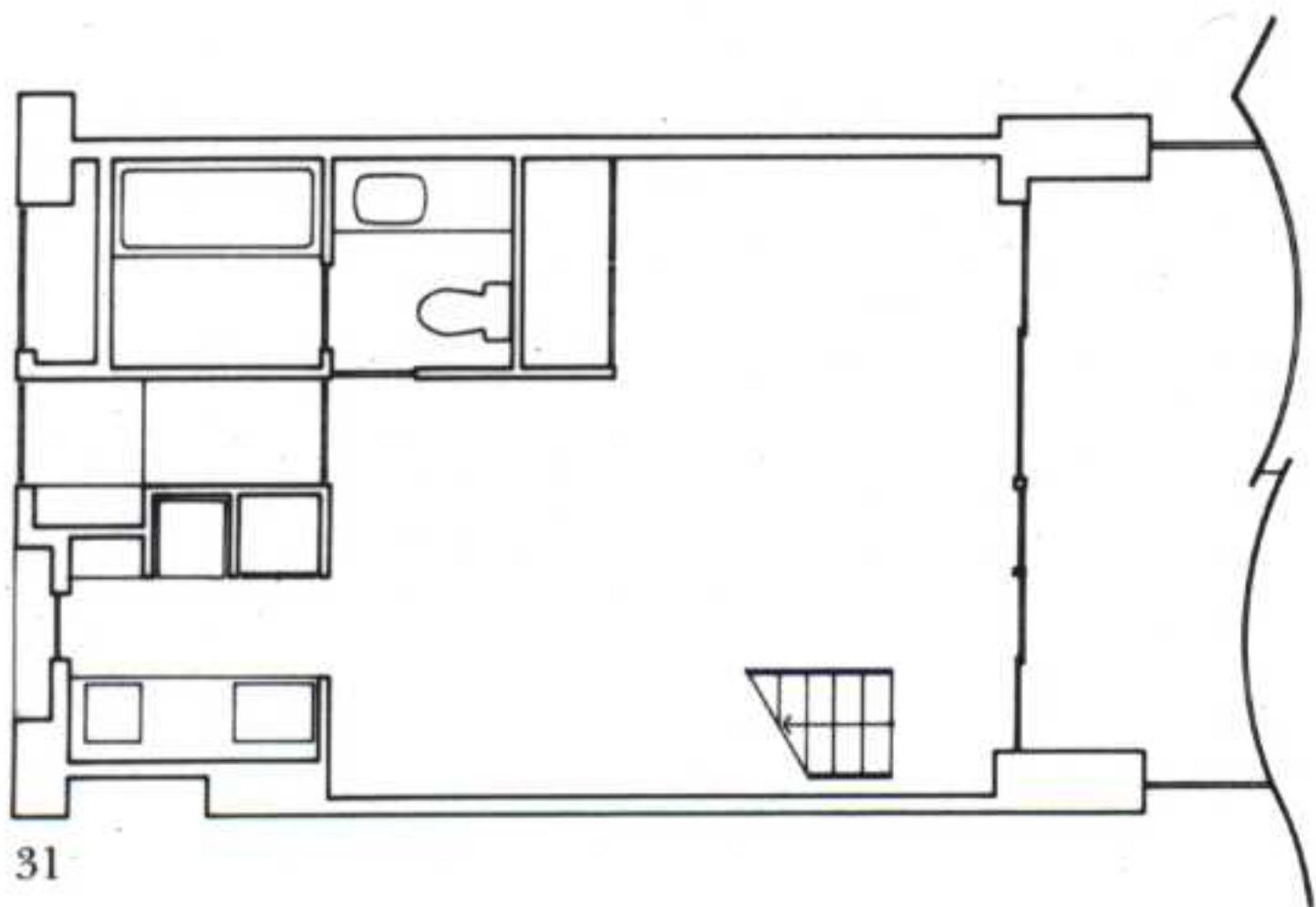


- 30 Type A plan
- 31-32 Type V plans
- 33 Type T plan
- 34 External staircase

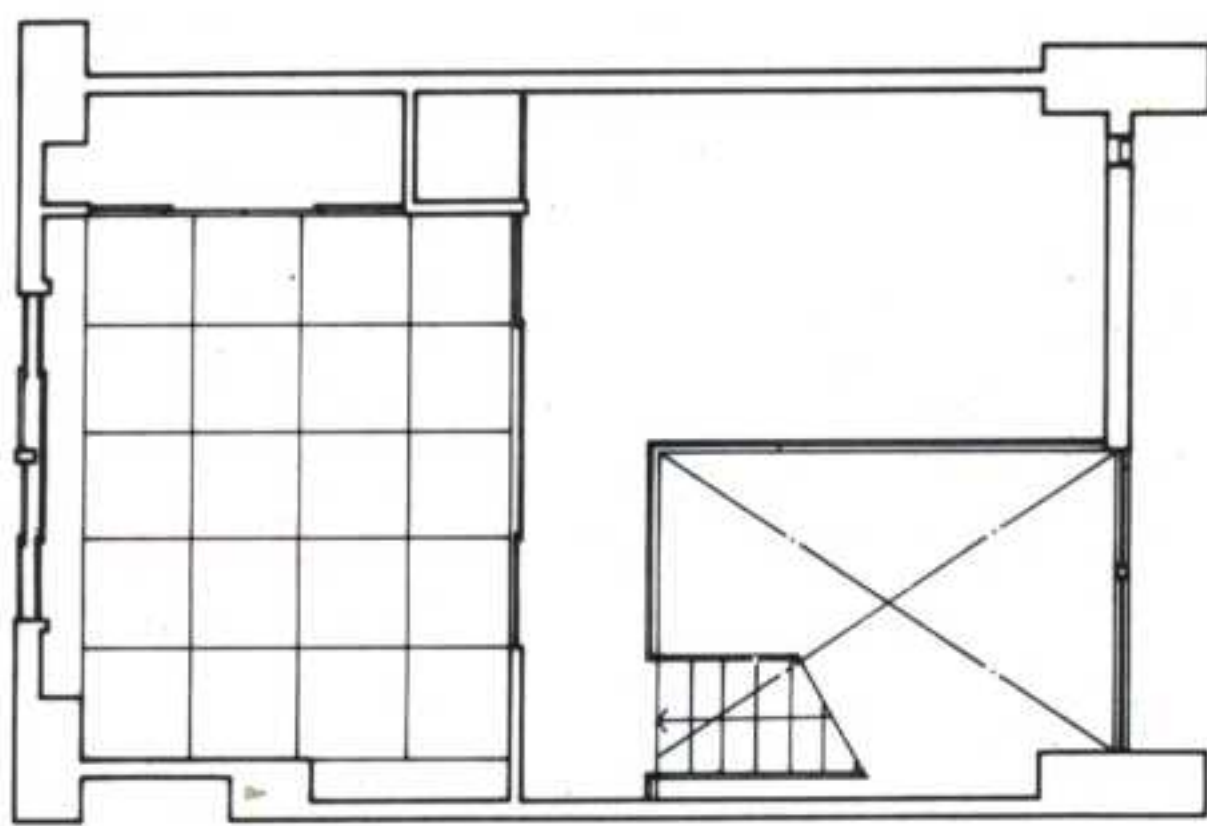
- 30 A型平面
- 31~32 V型平面
- 33 T型平面
- 34 外部楼梯



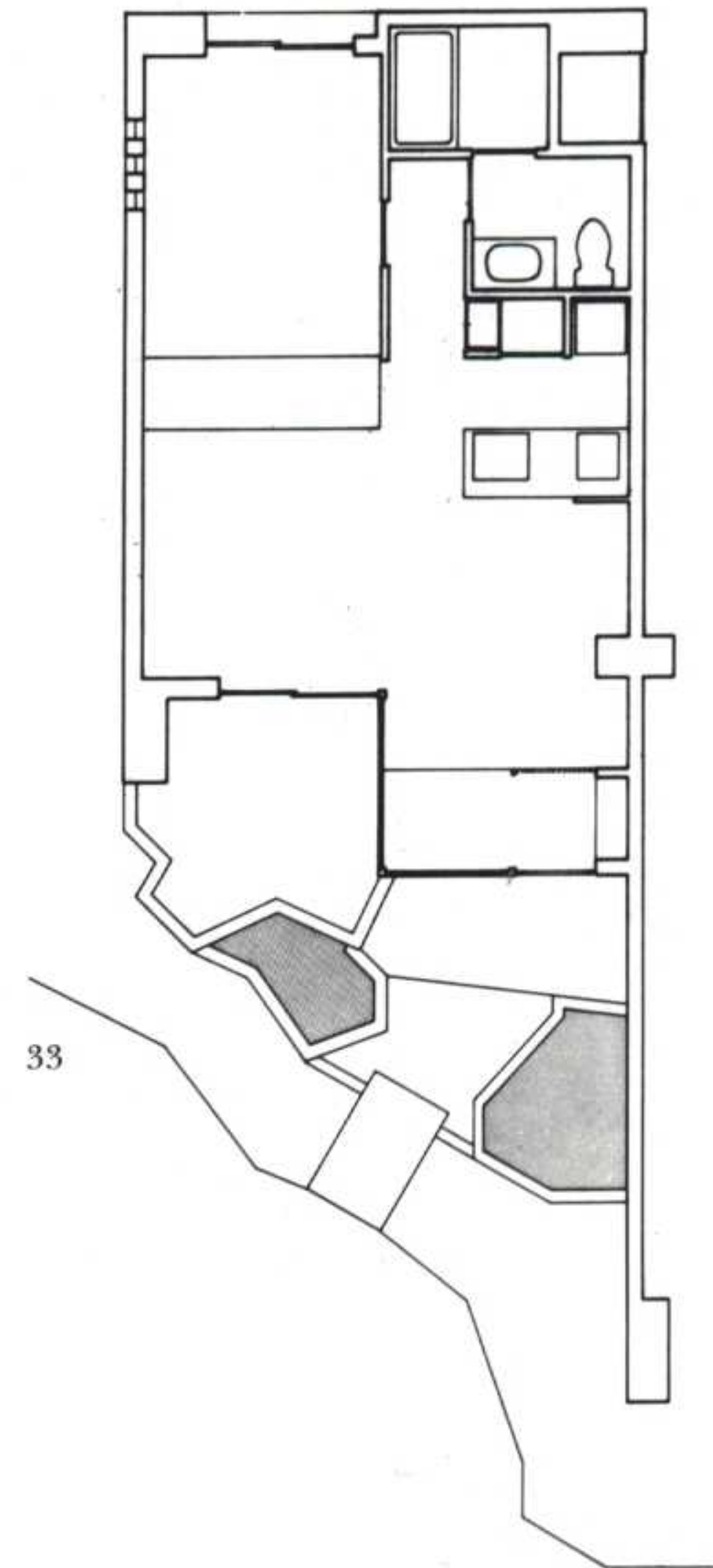
30



31



32



33

Scale 1:150



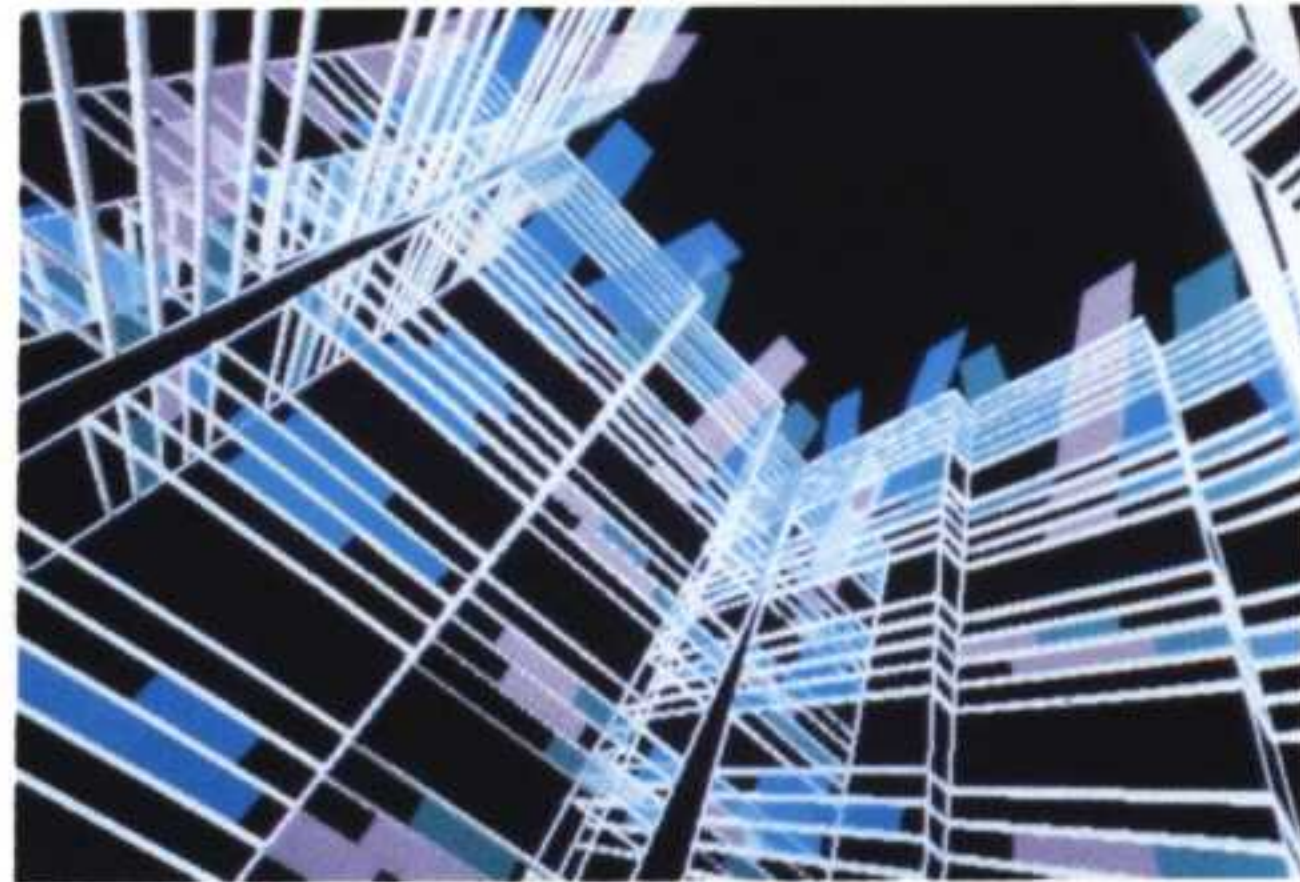
STM House

Design/Completion 1989/1991
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Private client
Site area: 290 square meters
Total floor area: 1,234 square meters
Reinforced concrete

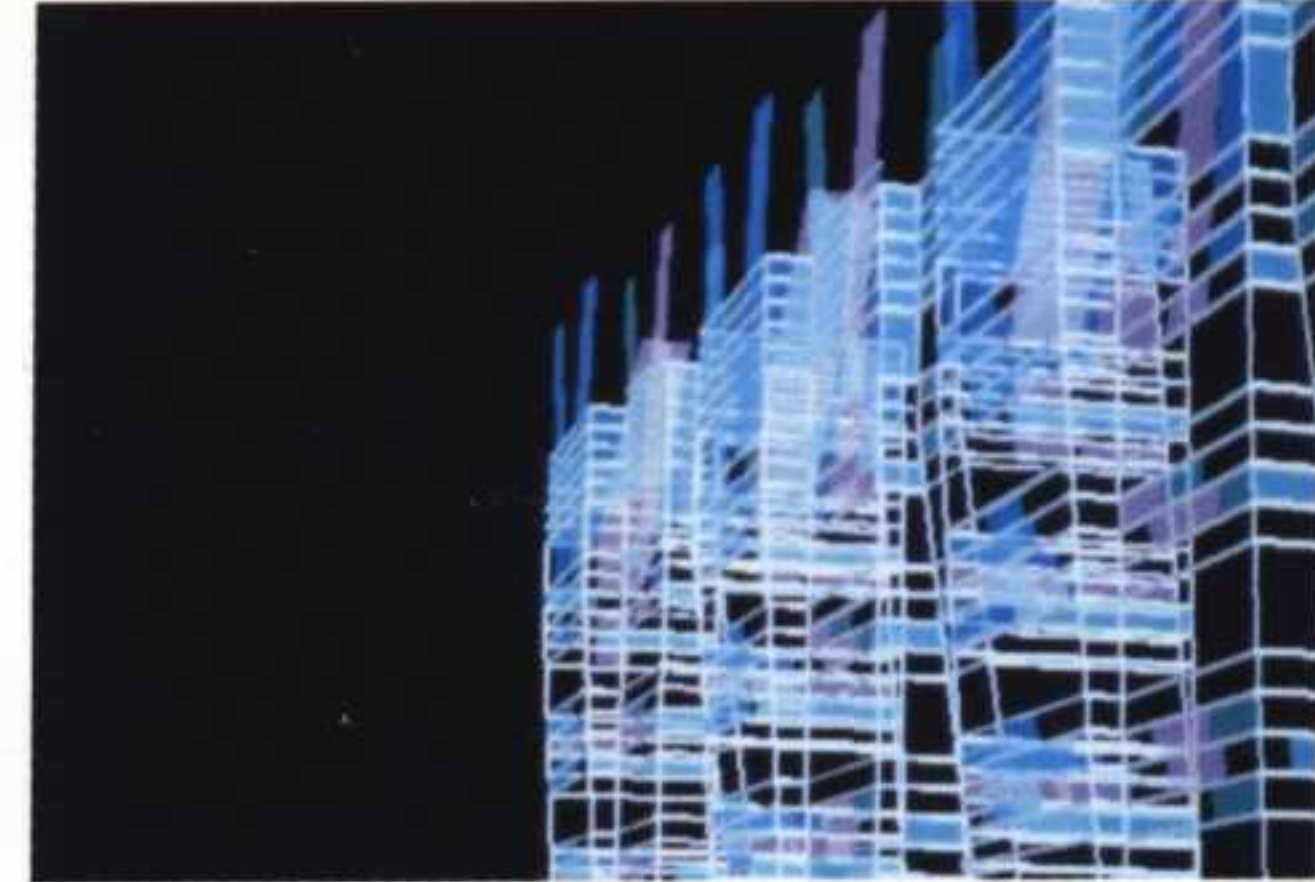
STM House is an office building for a fashion design company. The site fronts on a major Tokyo loop road. Within the inevitably strict height, shadow, and floor area guidelines governing the area, we tried to create a building with both symbolic impact and flexibility. Below-grade is a two-story space that can be used as a stockroom, exhibition space, or restaurant. The 9-meter module used on the floors above allows for flexible column-free office planning. The top floor was designed for private executive offices.

Natural elements (light and wind), as well as the commotion of the busy Tokyo streetscape, filter into the building through a triple-layered street facade. The first layer is a curtain wall composed of tinted (four colors) and clear glass that transforms the light. The second layer of perforated metal wraps the curtain wall support members and further diffracts the light. The third layer consists of movable sand-blasted white glass partitions. By opening and closing these partitions, the interior can be permeated with elements of the city scene or closed off from the outside and filled with a soft, milky white luminescence.

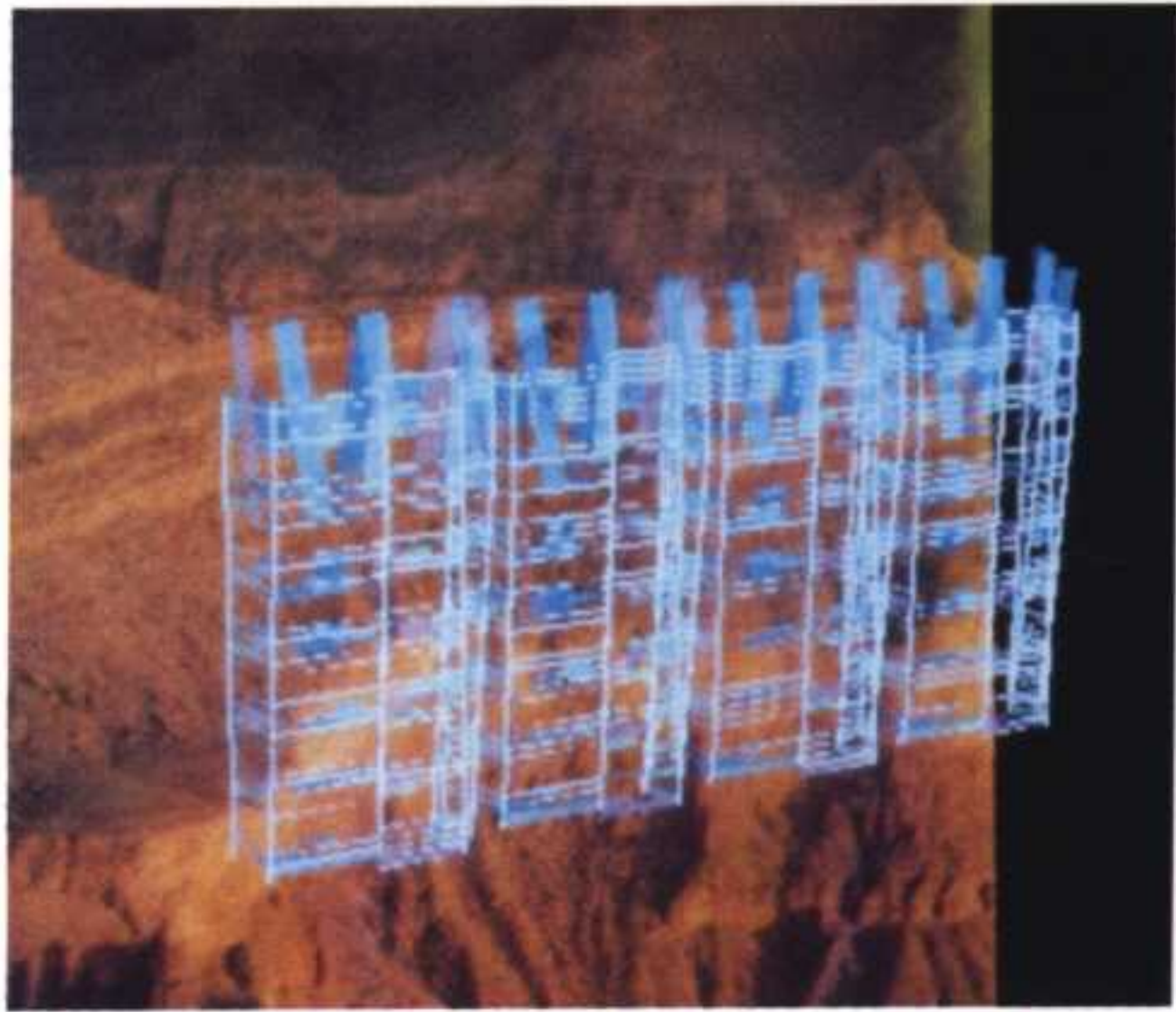
The multi-colored curtain wall facing the street presents a vivid image of a rainbow in the city. Not only does this facade change color as one walks by, it also reflects changes in the weather, not unlike a weather gauge. As evening falls, the colors fade one by one; at night, when the lights inside are turned on, a more neutral, colorless facade is unveiled.



1



2



3



4

STM 是时装设计公司的办公楼。其位置面向东京的主环路。由于在高度、日照以及占地面积上有严格的规定和限制，基于这些原因，我们尽量将该建筑设计得既有象征的效果又有使用上的灵活性。下面的一段是一个二层空间，可用作储藏室，展示空间或餐厅。楼上各层采用 9m 模数的柱网，为灵活的无立柱办公室设计创造了条件。顶层为私人专用办公室。

自然要素(光和风)，连同繁忙热闹的东京街景，通过重叠三层的沿街立面一起渗入到建筑中来。第一层是由四色玻璃和透明玻璃组成的能变换色彩的幕墙。第二层是多孔金属板将幕墙的支承构件掩盖起来，并进一步折射光线。第三层由移动式磨砂白色玻璃隔板组成。通过打开和关闭这些隔板，室内既可观看城市景色又可远离市区干扰，并充满了柔和的乳白色的亮光。

西向街道的多色幕墙在城市里呈现出彩虹般的生动景象。当人们路过时，正立面不仅能改变色彩，而且能反射天气的变化。当夜幕降临时，颜色一个接一个悄然消失；在夜晚，当室内灯变亮的时候，中性的无色的正立面就显露出来。

STM 建筑

设计/竣工 1989年/1991年
涩谷区，东京都
私人业主
用地面积：290m²
总建筑面积：1,234m²
钢筋混凝土

- 1 从底层看全景
 - 2 全景
 - 3-4 STM 建筑，自然景色的显露
 - 5 午后 4:00 的景色
 - 6-7 夜景
-
- 1 Overall view from ground level
 - 2 Overall view
 - 3-4 STM House, emerging from nature
 - 5 View at 4.00 pm
 - 6-7 Night view



5



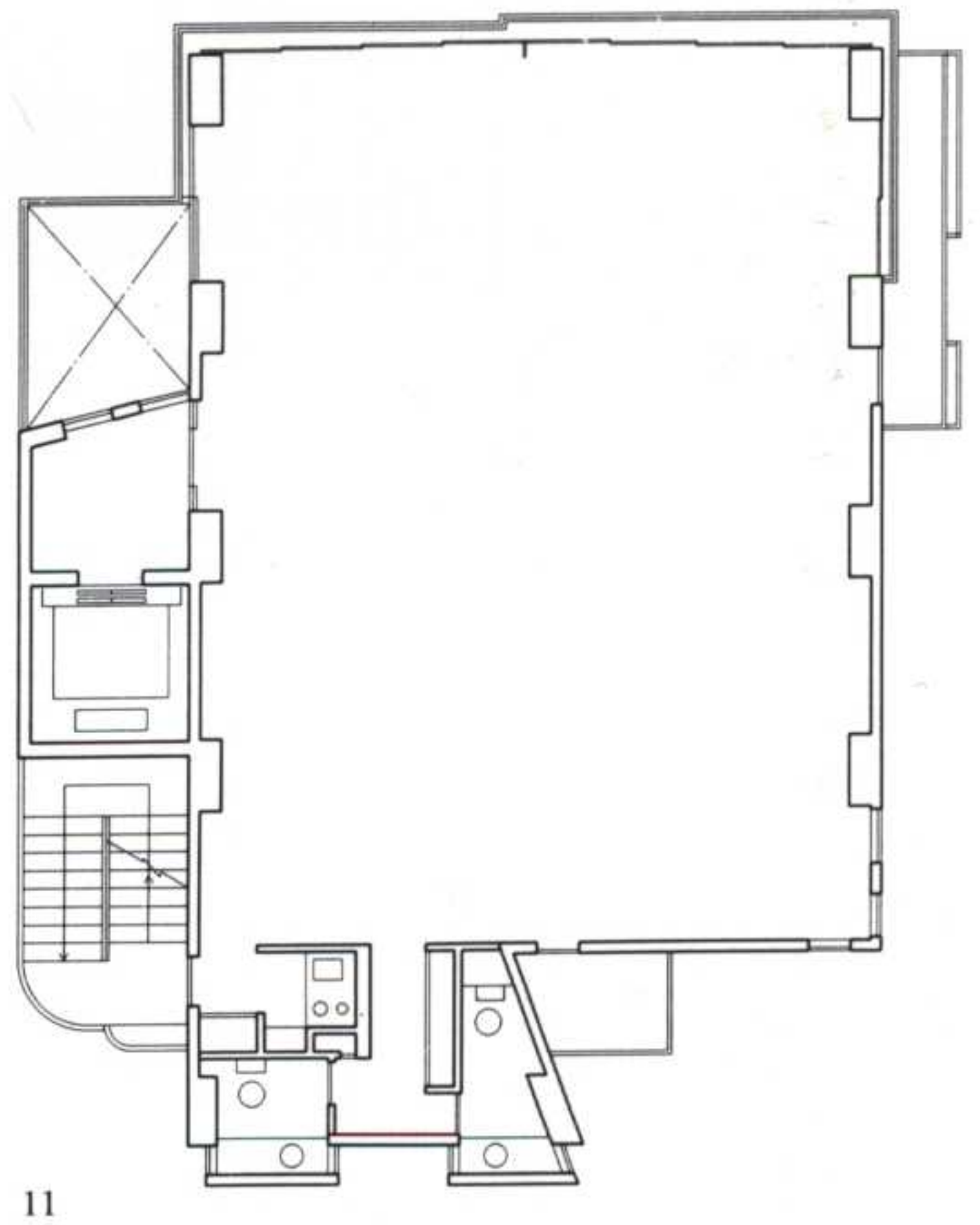
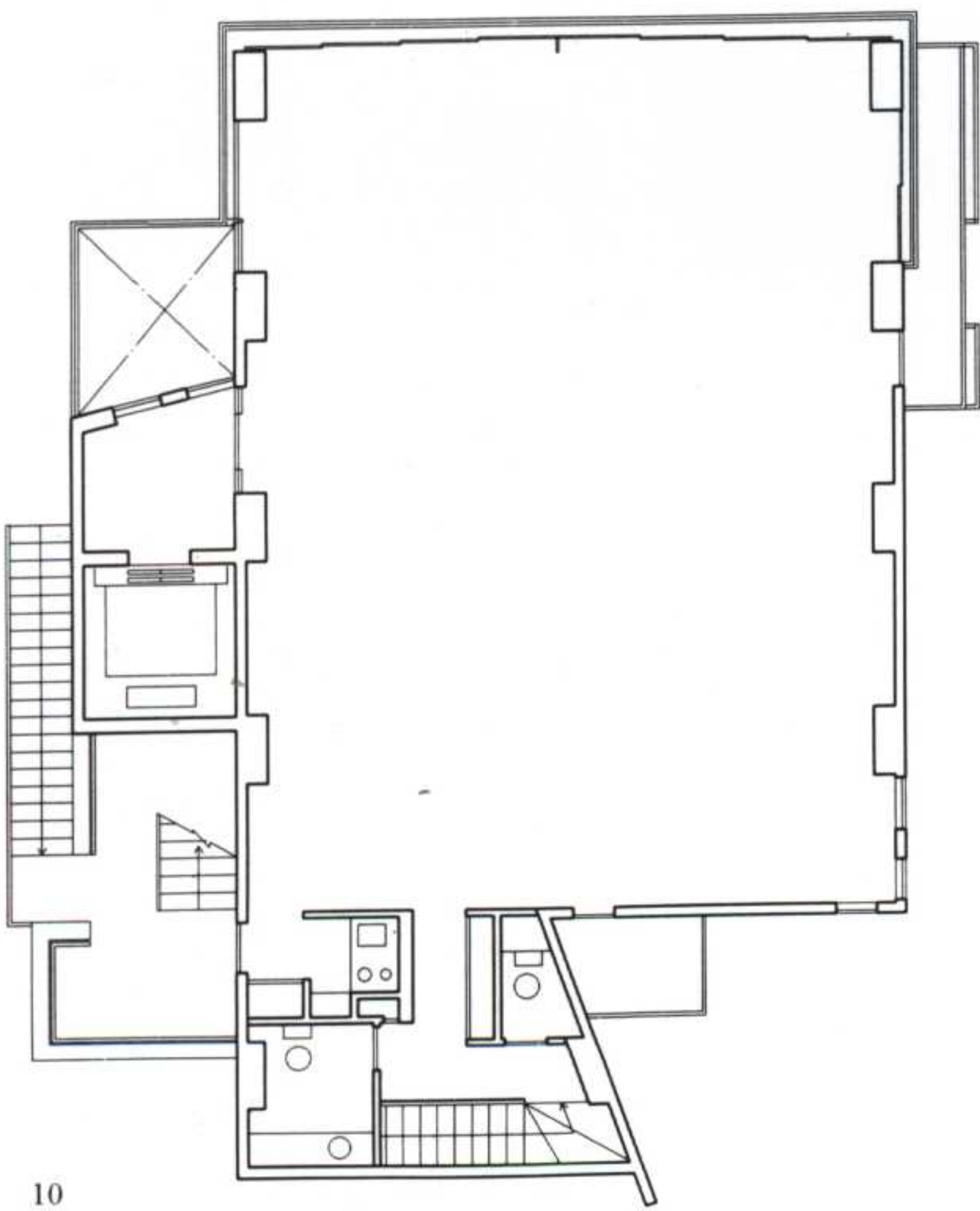
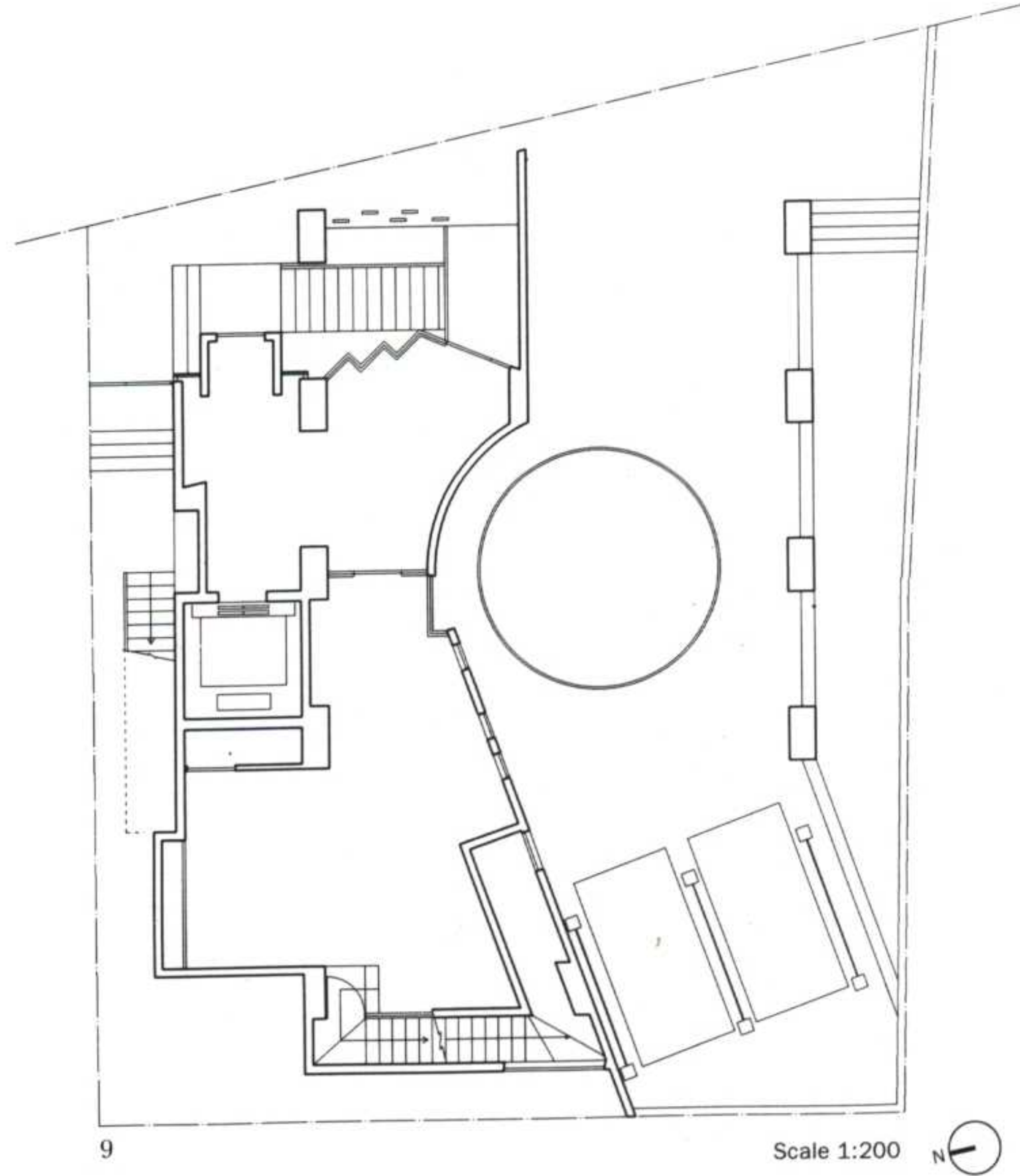
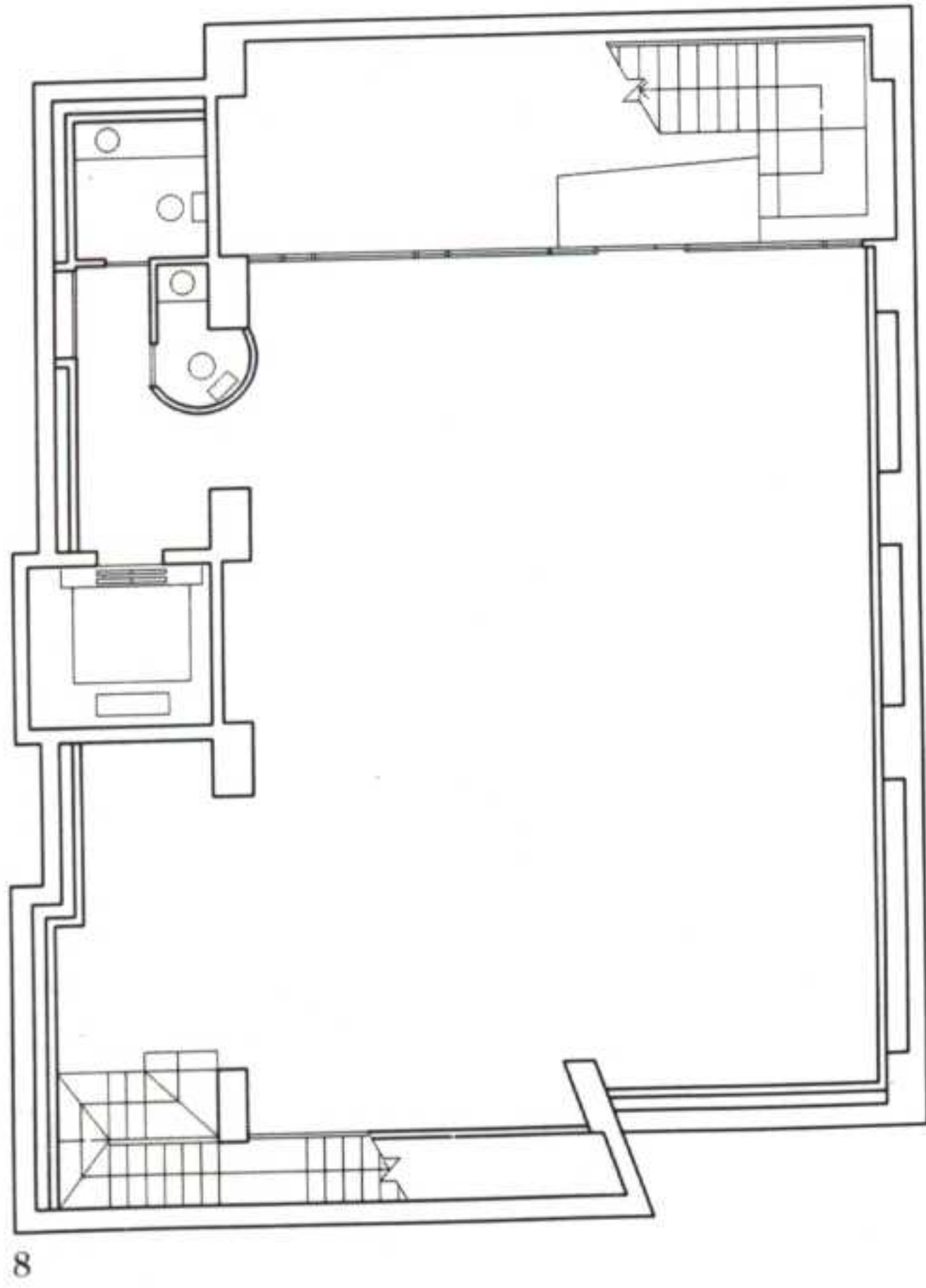
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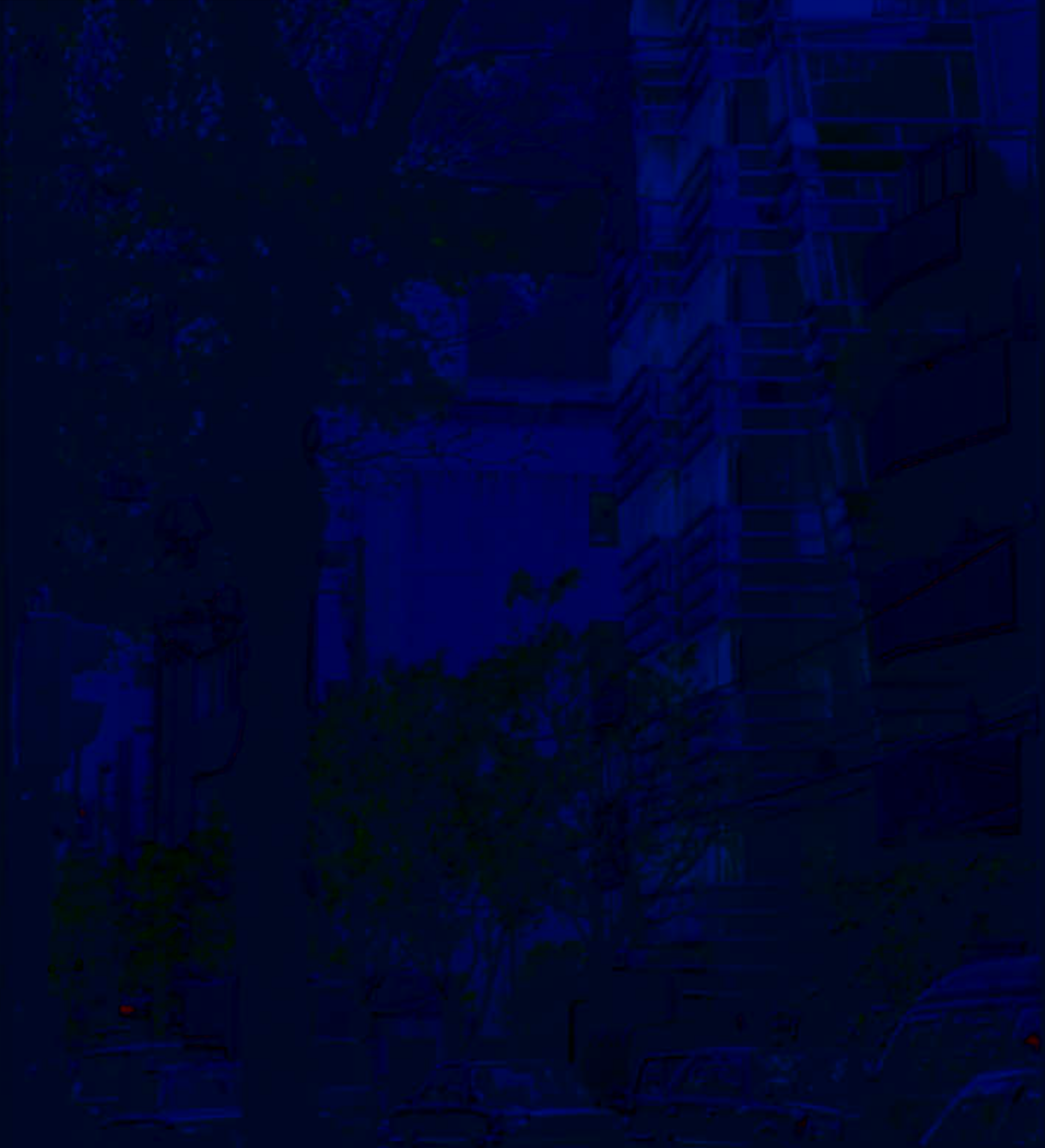


7

- 8 First basement level plan (multipurpose room)
- 9 First floor plan (entrance hall)
- 10 Second floor plan (Atelier)
- 11 Third floor plan (Atelier)
- 12 View from the street

- 8 地下一层平面(多功能空间)
- 9 一层平面(入口大厅)
- 10 二层平面(工作室)
- 11 三层平面(工作室)
- 12 从街道看





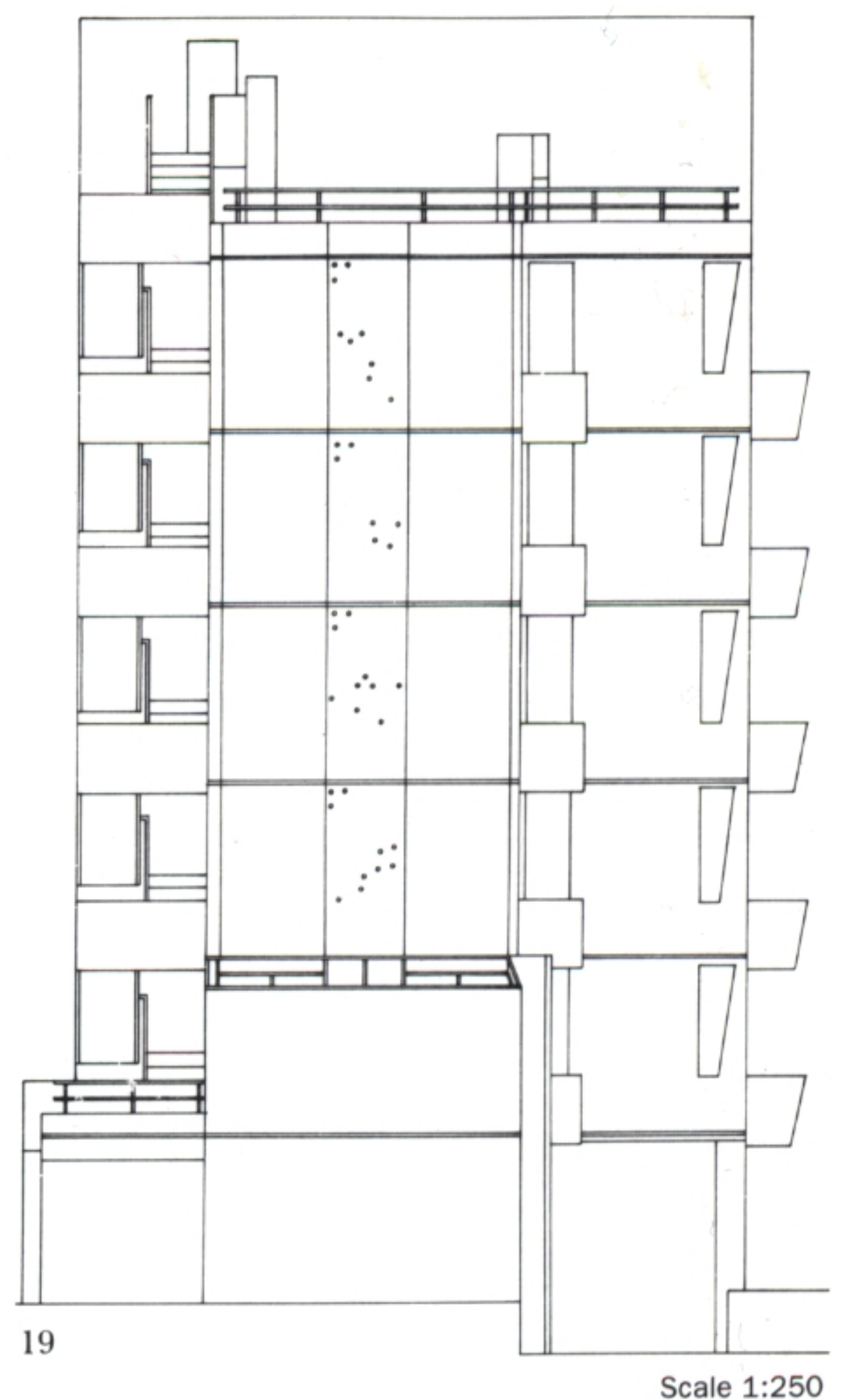
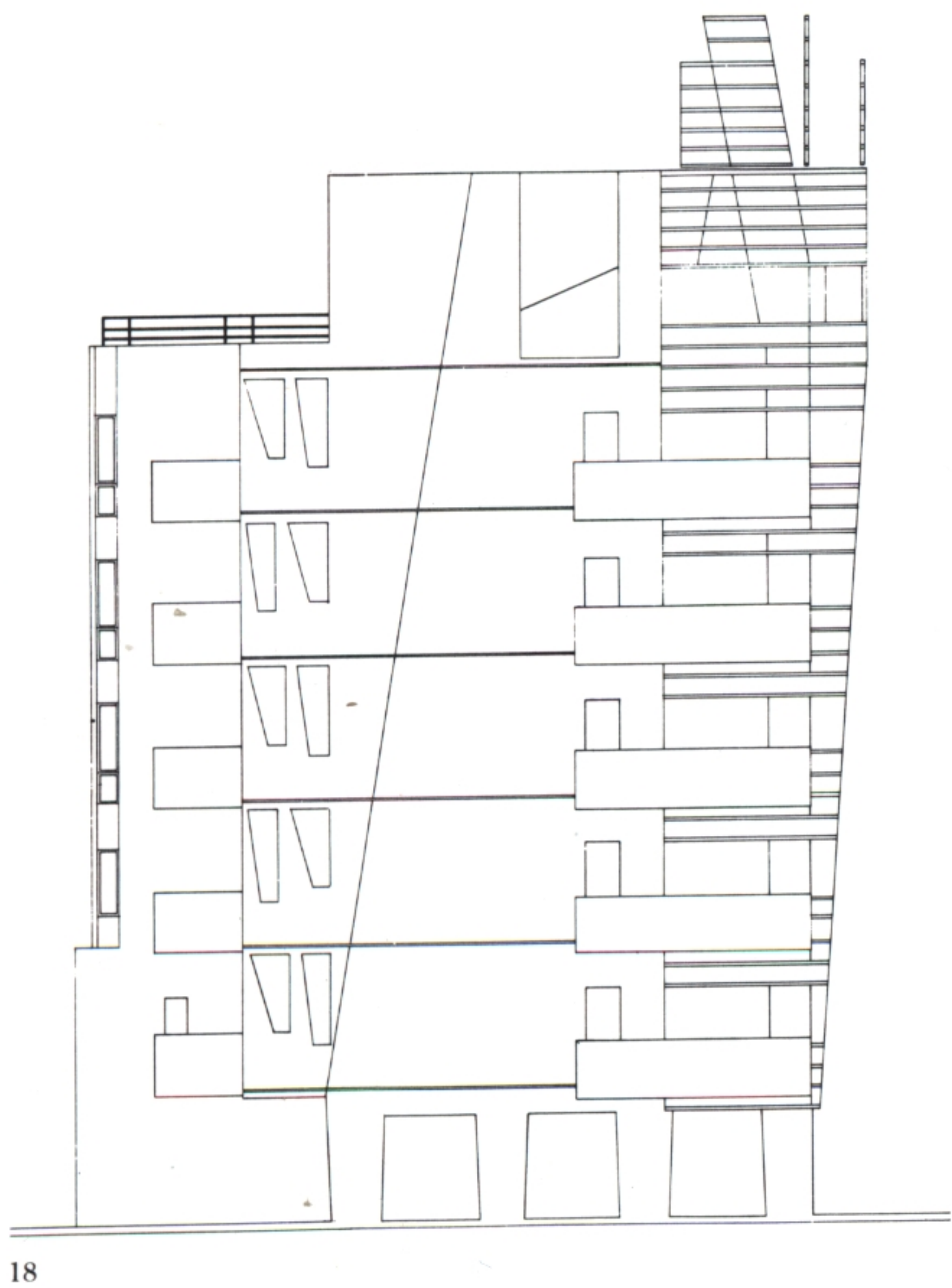
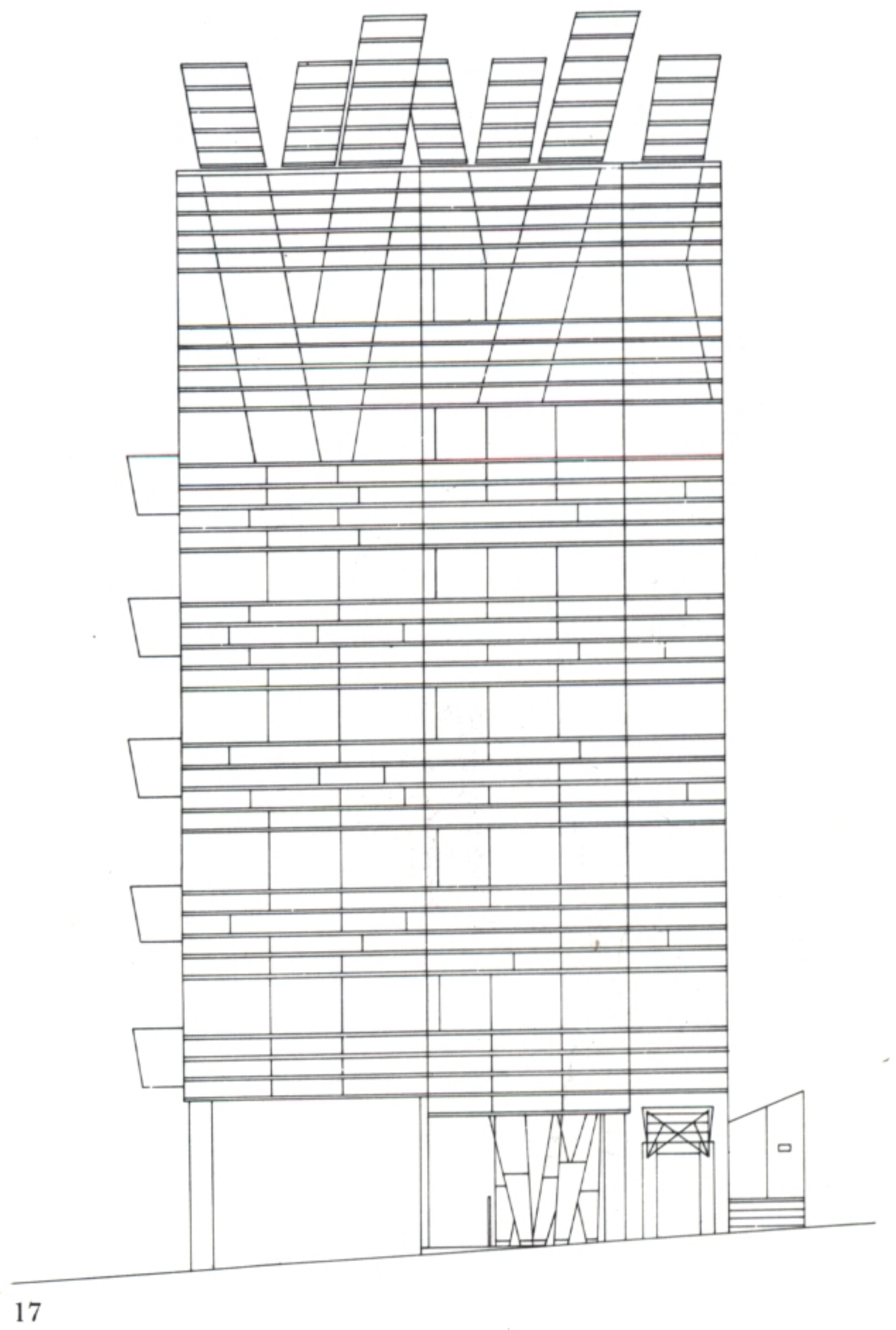
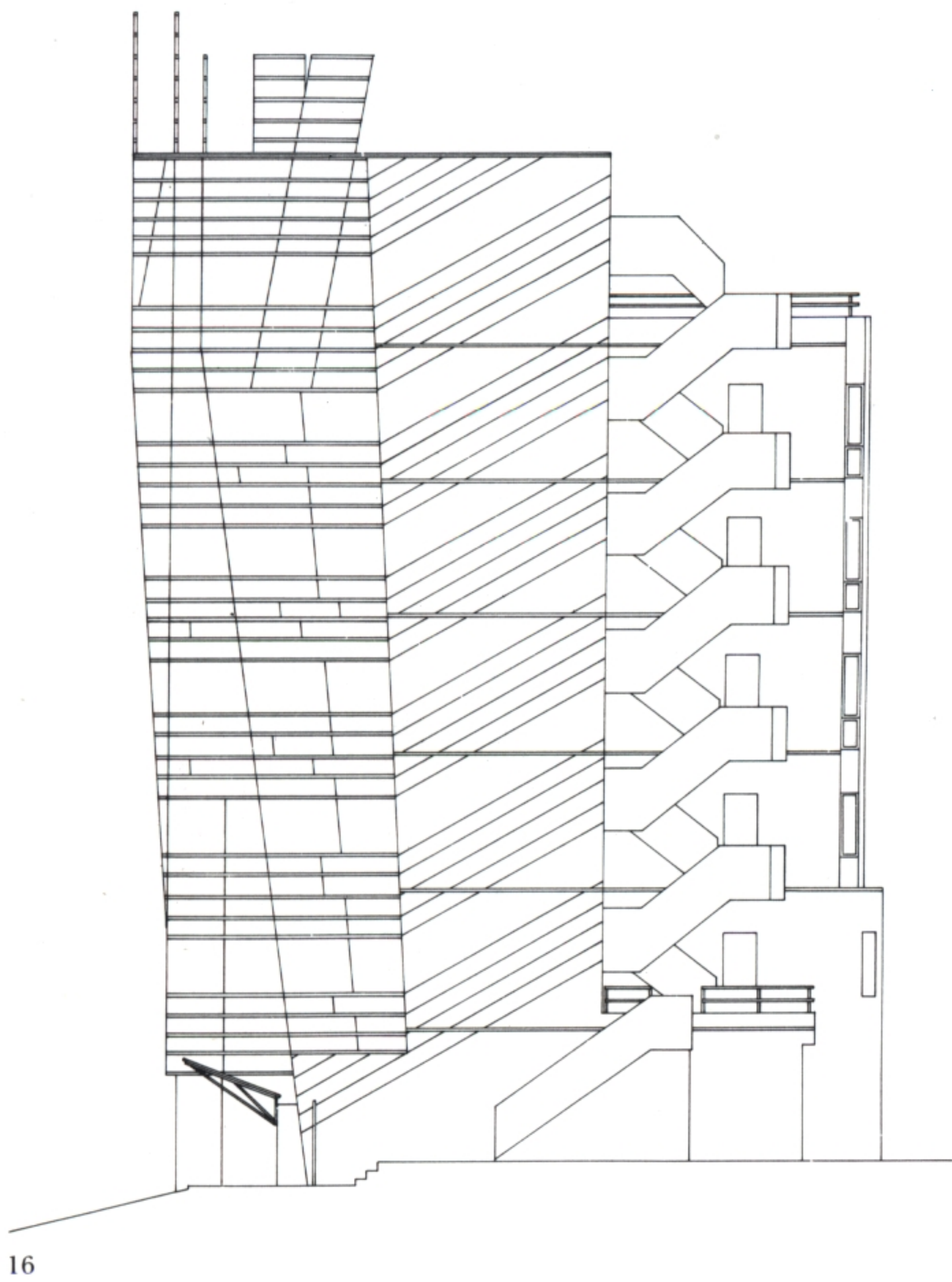
- 13 Curtain wall of tinted glass
- 14 Sky and trees reflected in the curtain wall
- 15 Curtain wall detail

- 13 有色玻璃幕墙
- 14 反射在幕墙上的天空和树木
- 15 幕墙细部



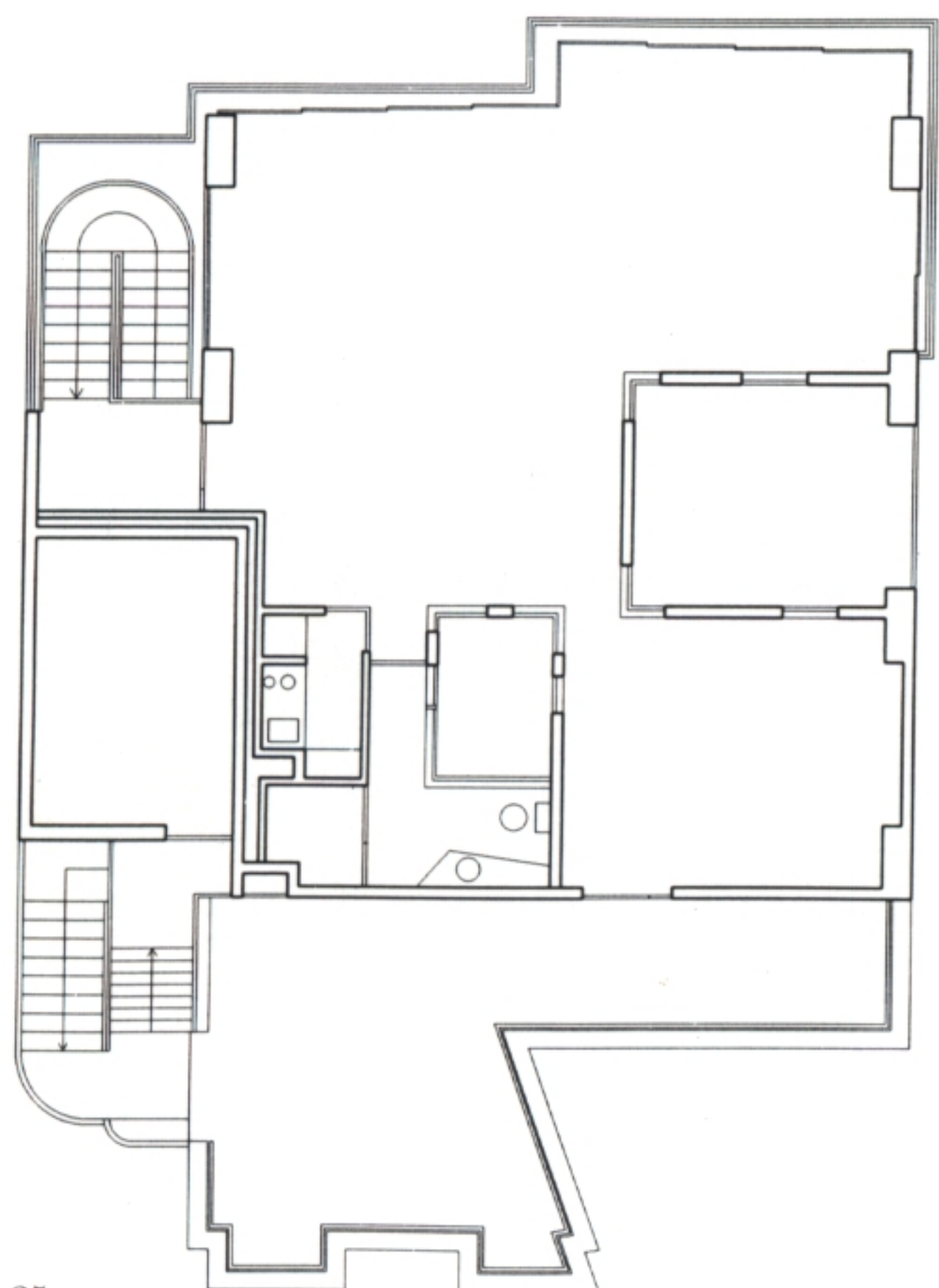
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14

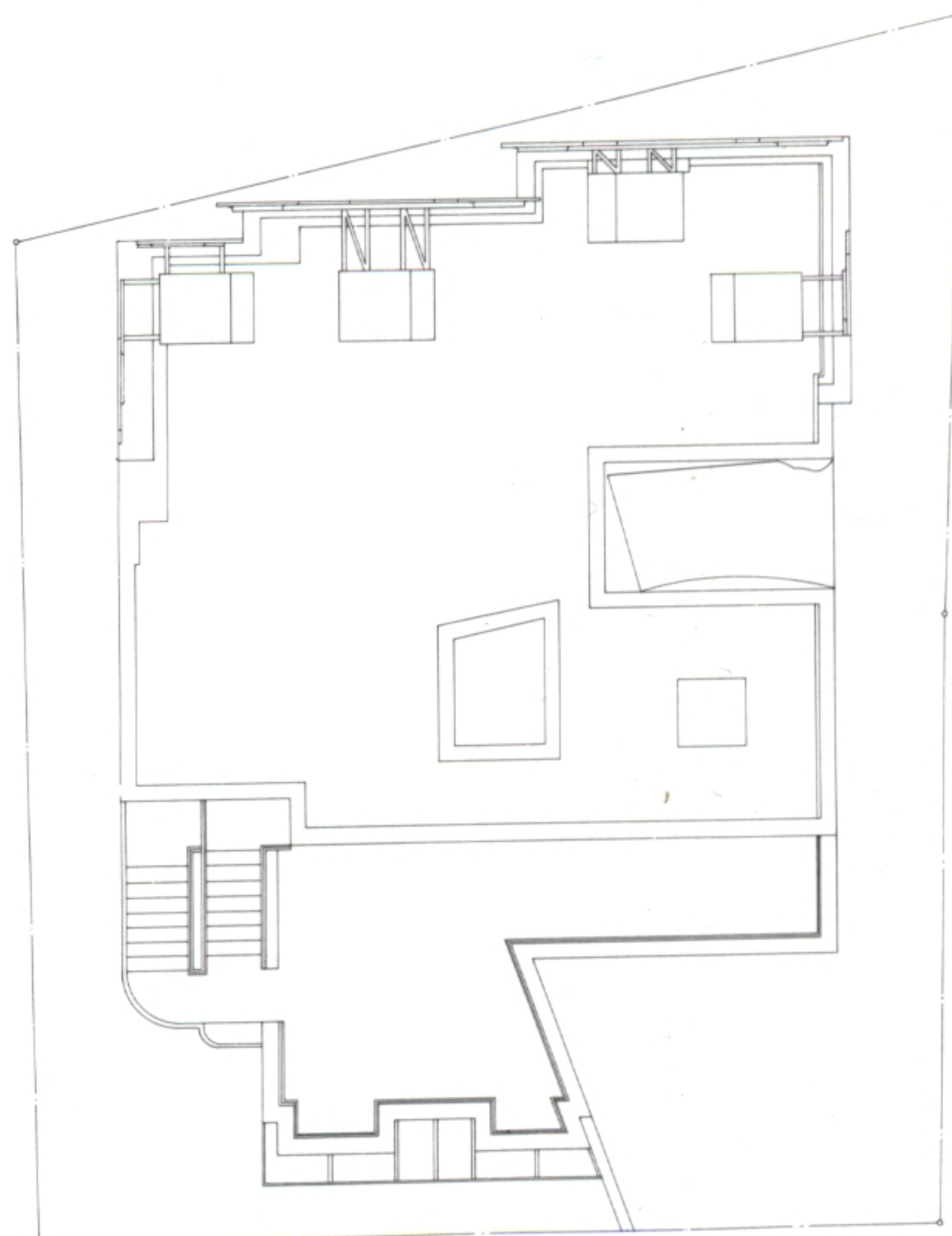


- 25 Seventh floor plan (atelier)
- 26 Roof plan
- 27 Top of the curtain wall
- 28 View at 6.00 pm

- 25 七层平面(工作室)
- 26 屋顶平面
- 27 幕墙的顶部
- 28 下午6:00的景



25

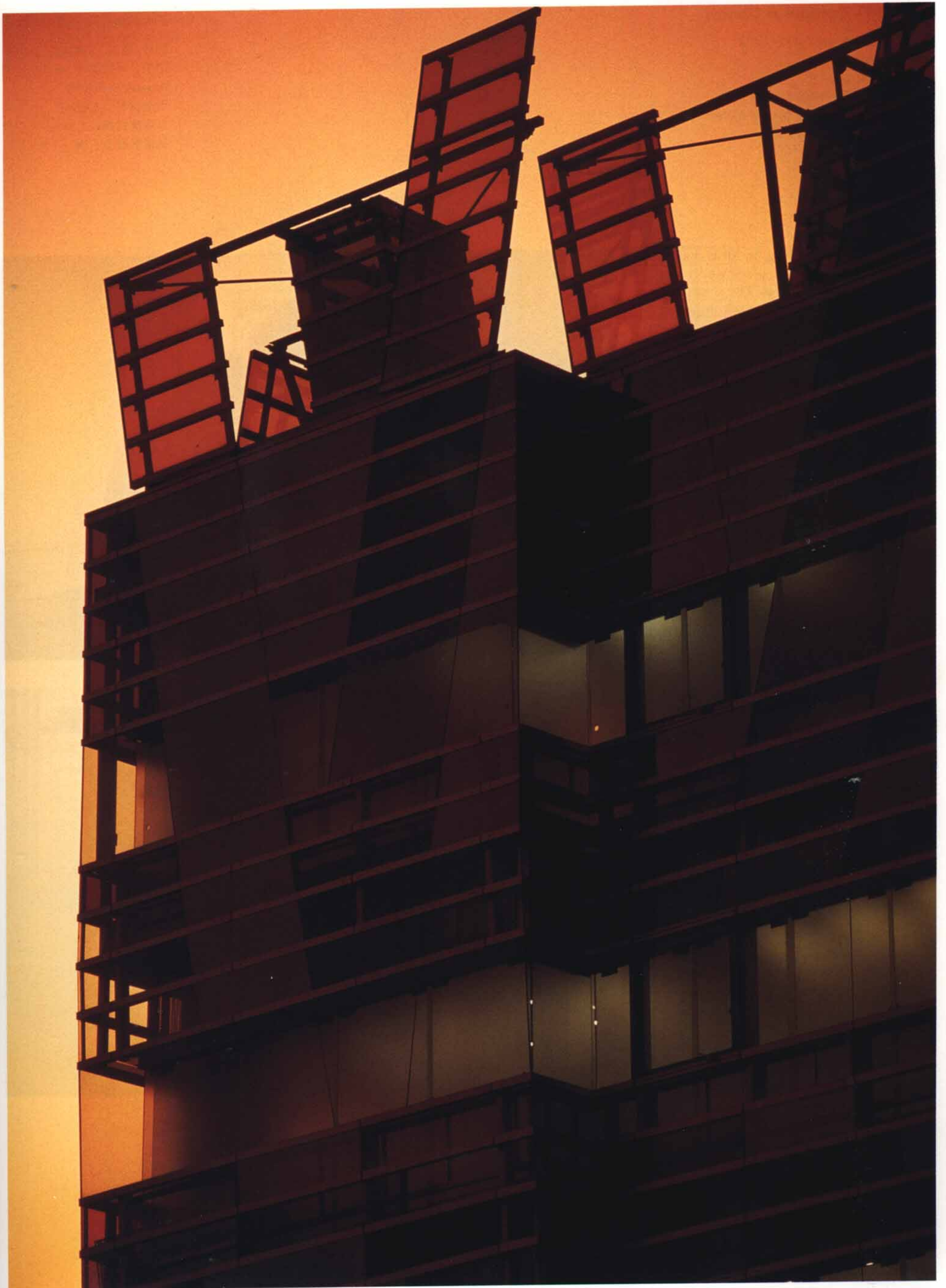


26

Scale 1:200



27



Footwork Computer Center

Design/Completion 1991/1992
Katou, Hyogo
Footwork Co. Ltd
Site area: 2,823 square meters
Total floor area: 2,641 square meters
Reinforced concrete, steel

Footwork 计算机中心

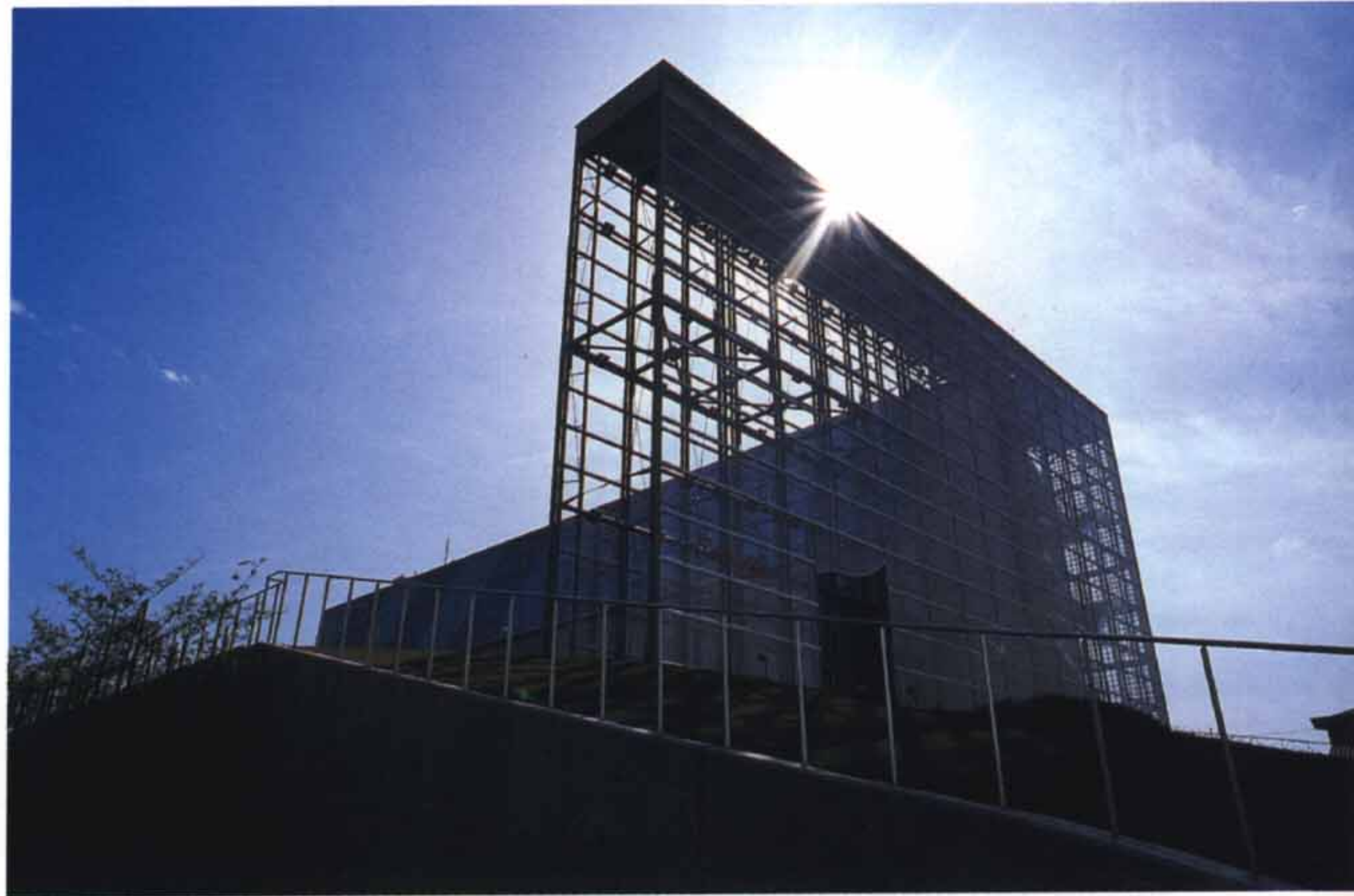
设计/竣工 1991年/1992年
加手, 兵库县
Footwork 有限公司
用地面积: 2,823m²
总建筑面积: 2,641m²
钢筋混凝土, 钢

The site for this building, in Mori-machi, Hyogo Prefecture, is the place where the client started his business. The initial building program called for a computer center and a company information facility. Utilizing the elevation difference between the east and west boundary roads, we proposed a sloped approach from the east. We also proposed display cases consisting of two glass sheets placed in the greenery of the roof garden (above the parking and mechanical room), and lit these cases through slots cut in the parking garage roof. The main entrance lobby for the building to the east is a tall, thin glass box with giant transparent walls and a constantly changing ambience. The box also carries signage, a see-through elevator shaft, and stairs, creating a facade of transparency and fluidity.

Because this is a facility mainly for computer use, the building took the form of a simple, small-scale office prototype. Computer centers are not usually pleasant places for people to work, so here we tried to design an open, creative office atmosphere that gives workers a physical awareness of the outside world. The office spaces are located on the top floor, surrounded with glass walls and steel braces. The corporate identity of the company is projected in the diagonal stripes on the glass which, when exposed to light, give the impression of being outside. The glass-encased office has the feeling of a roof garden with open views of the surrounding area.

该建筑位于兵库县森町, 是业主开展业务的所在地。最初的建筑计划是计算机中心和公司信息研究所。利用临马路的东西向的高差, 我们在东侧设计了一个斜坡通道。同时我们也设计了一个用两块玻璃板制成的陈列箱, 布置在屋顶的花园的温室里(在停车场和设备用房之上), 并通过嵌入的车库天花板的狭槽照亮陈列箱。朝东的建筑主要入口大厅是一个高大的透光墙壁, 和不断变幻气氛的薄型玻璃并筒。玻璃并筒内设有观光电梯, 电梯升降井及楼梯形成了一个透明的、动感的正立面。

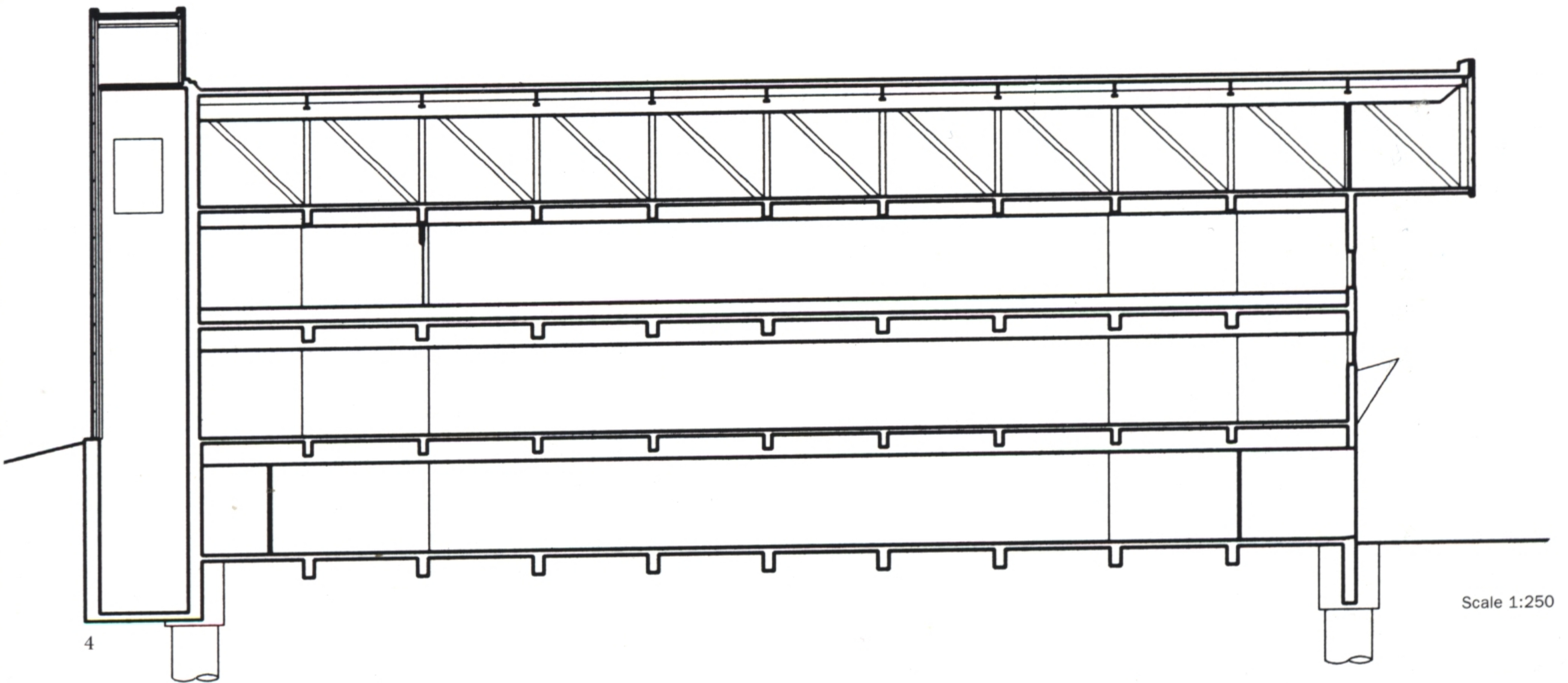
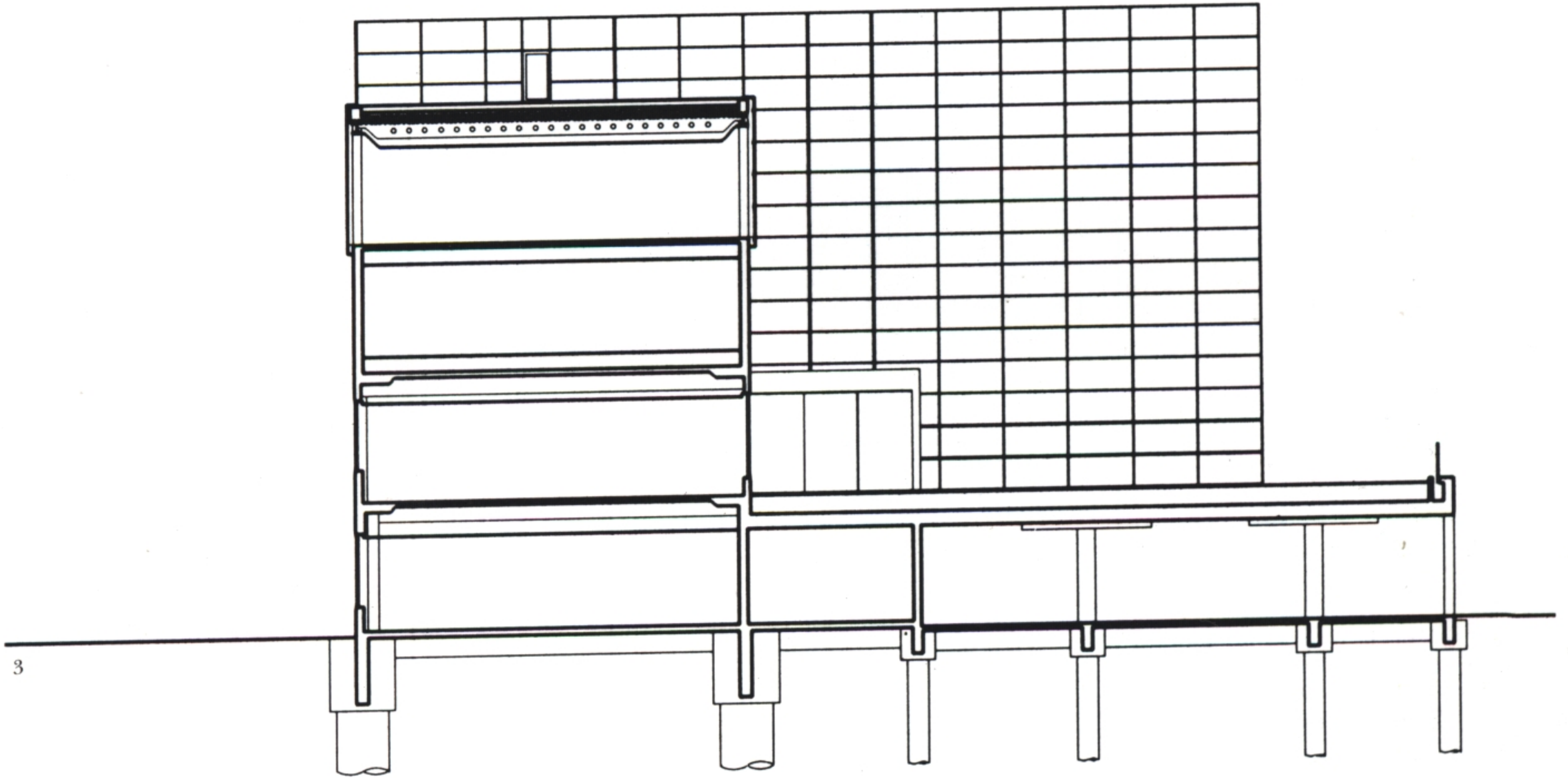
由于这是一个主要使用计算机的研究所, 建筑的外型采用简洁、小尺度的事务所原型。由于计算机中心通常不是人们愉快工作的场所, 因此, 我们尽可能设计成开敞的, 有创造力的办公环境, 从而使工作人员有一种置身于



外部世界的感觉。办公空间位于顶层, 四周为玻璃墙和钢撑柱环绕。公司同仁一致要求在玻璃的斜条上看到投影, 这样, 当网架曝露在亮光下时, 使人有一种在室外的感觉。四周镶嵌玻璃的办公室在周围地区开阔的景色里会有一种仿佛置身于屋顶花园里的感觉。

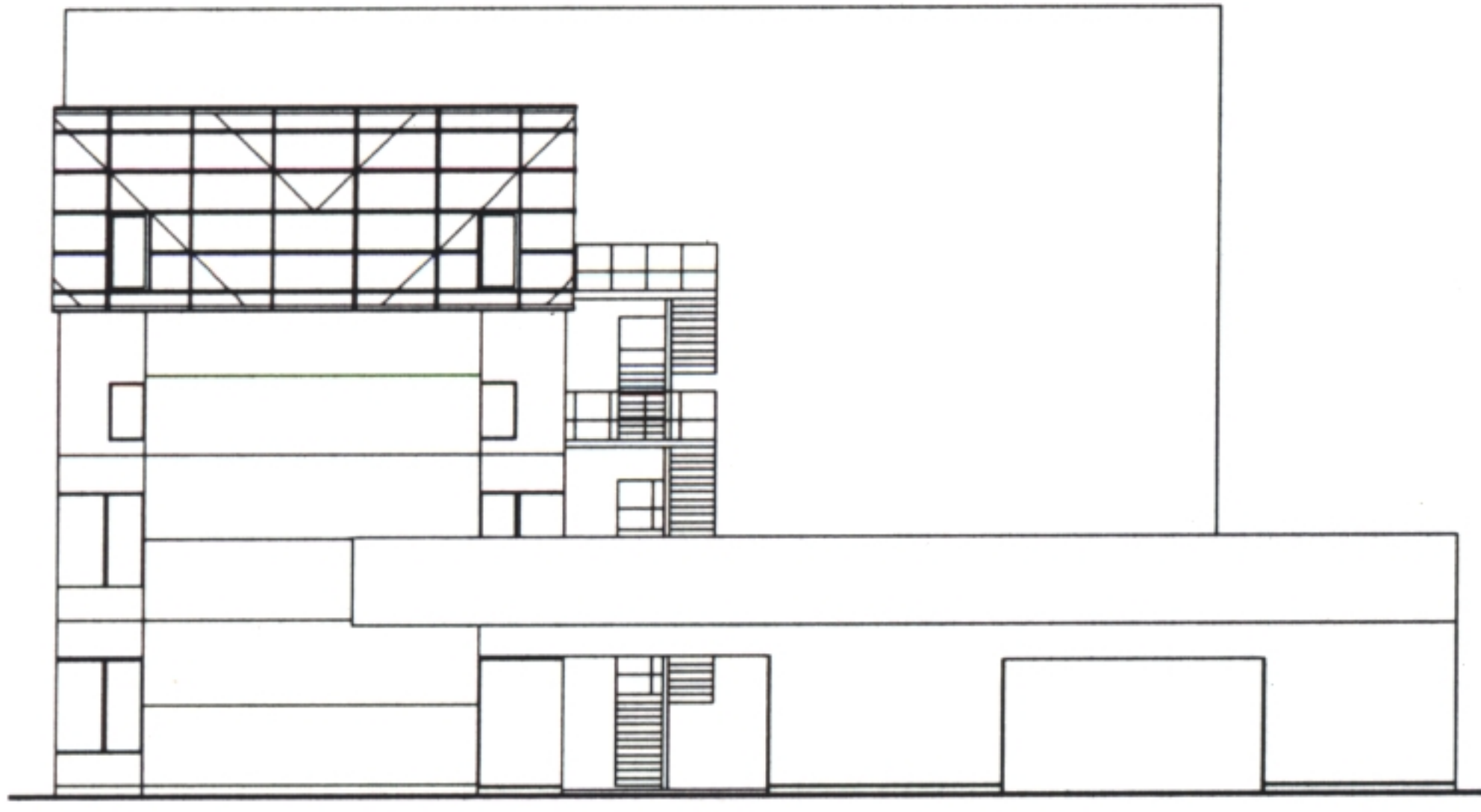
- 1 Overall view from west side road
- 2 View through the double wall
- 3 North-south section
- 4 East-west section

- 1 从西侧马路看全景
- 2 透过双层墙的外观
- 3 北-南向剖面
- 4 东-西向剖面

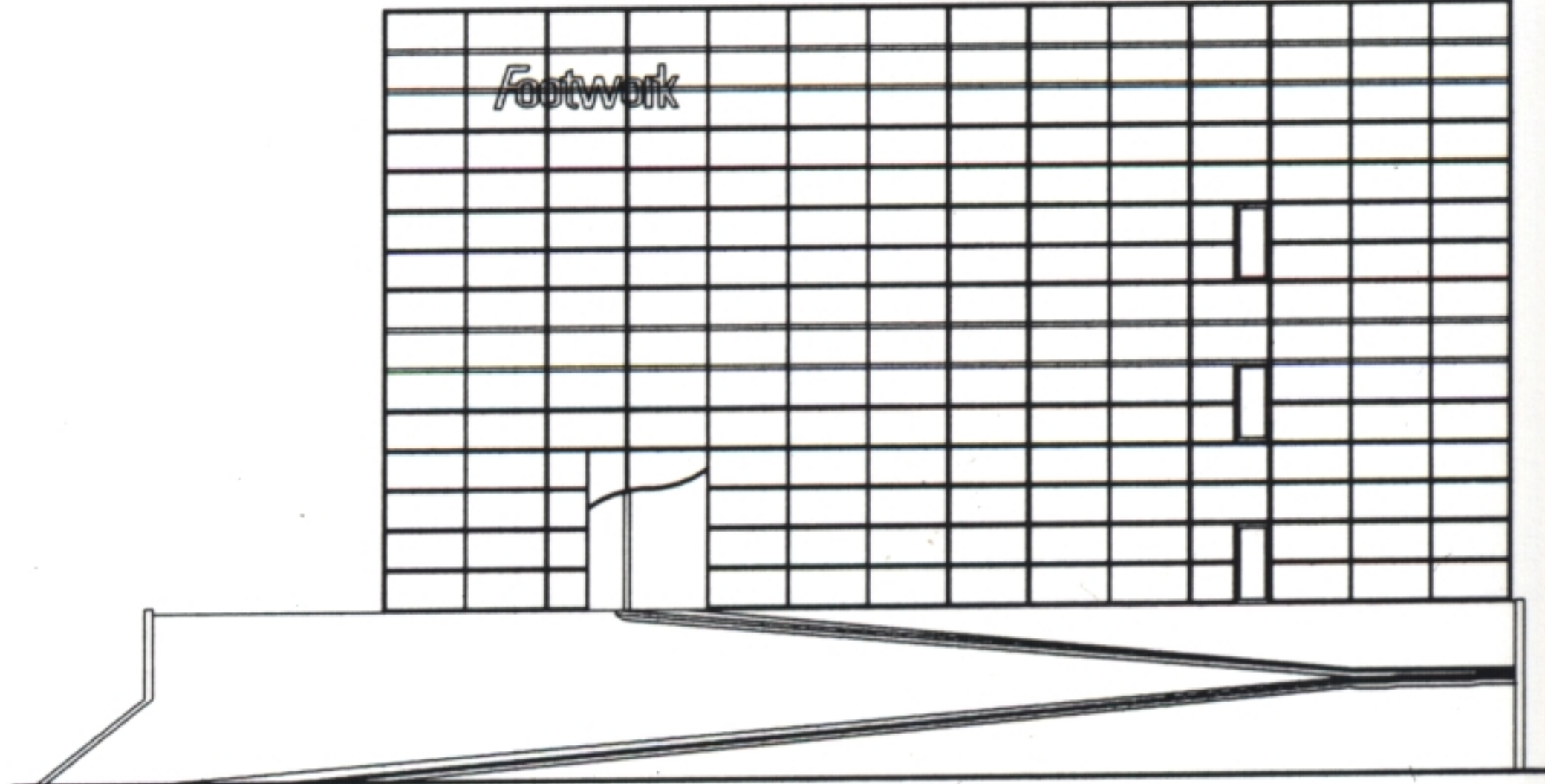


- 5 East elevation
- 6 West elevation
- 7 North elevation
- 8 South elevation
- 9 Looking up at the entrance
- 10 Open sections at the sides of the double wall
- 11 View of the double wall from the memorial garden

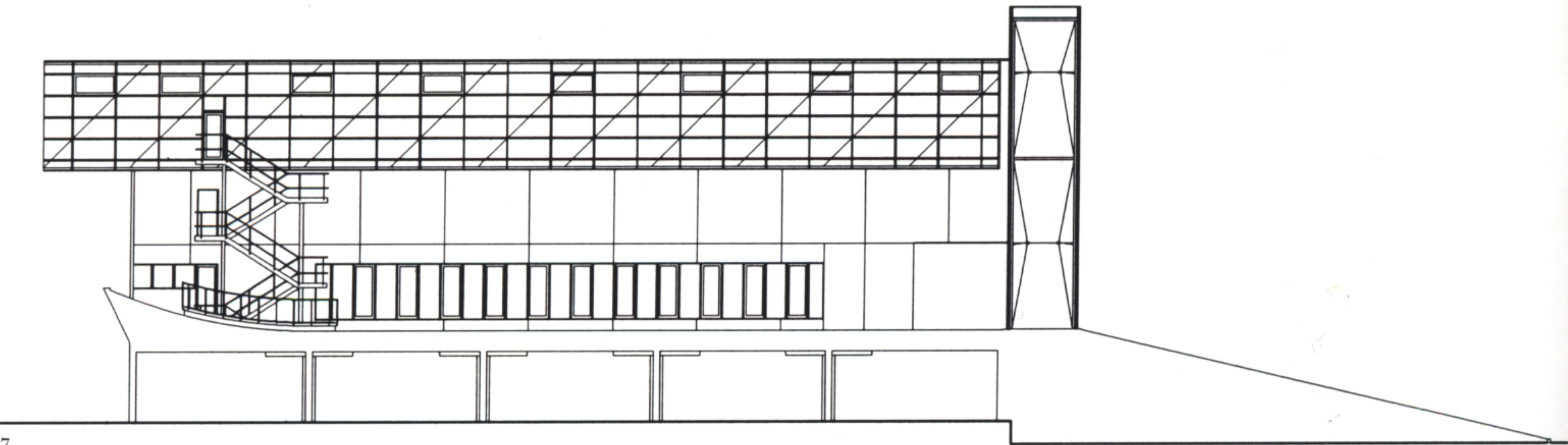
- 5 东立面
- 6 西立面
- 7 北立面
- 8 南立面
- 9 在入口处仰视
- 10 双层墙两侧的开敞式截面
- 11 从纪念公园看双层墙的外观



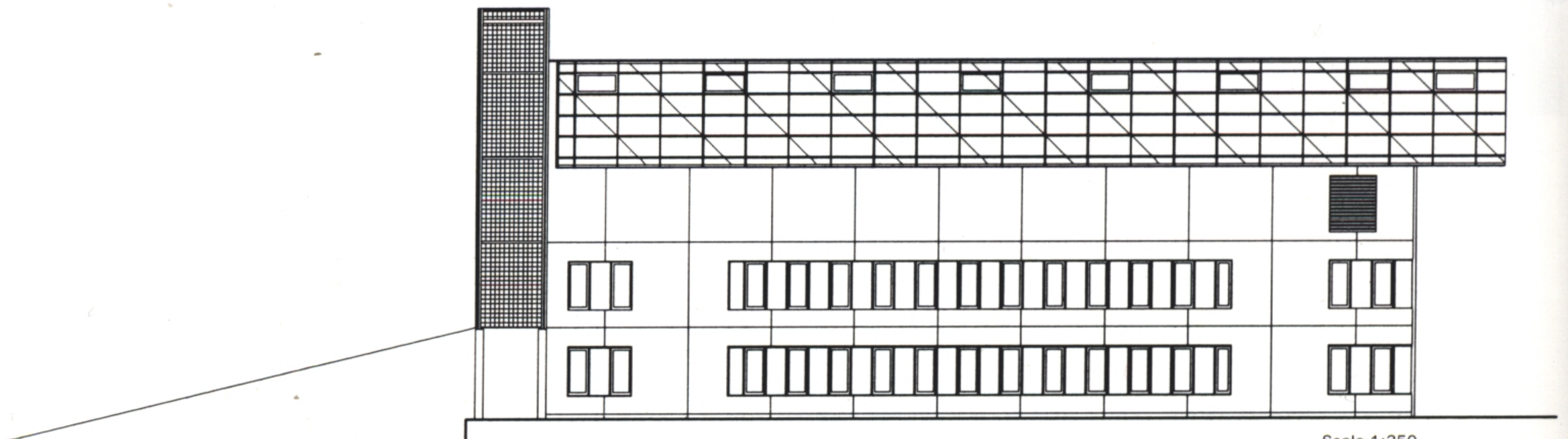
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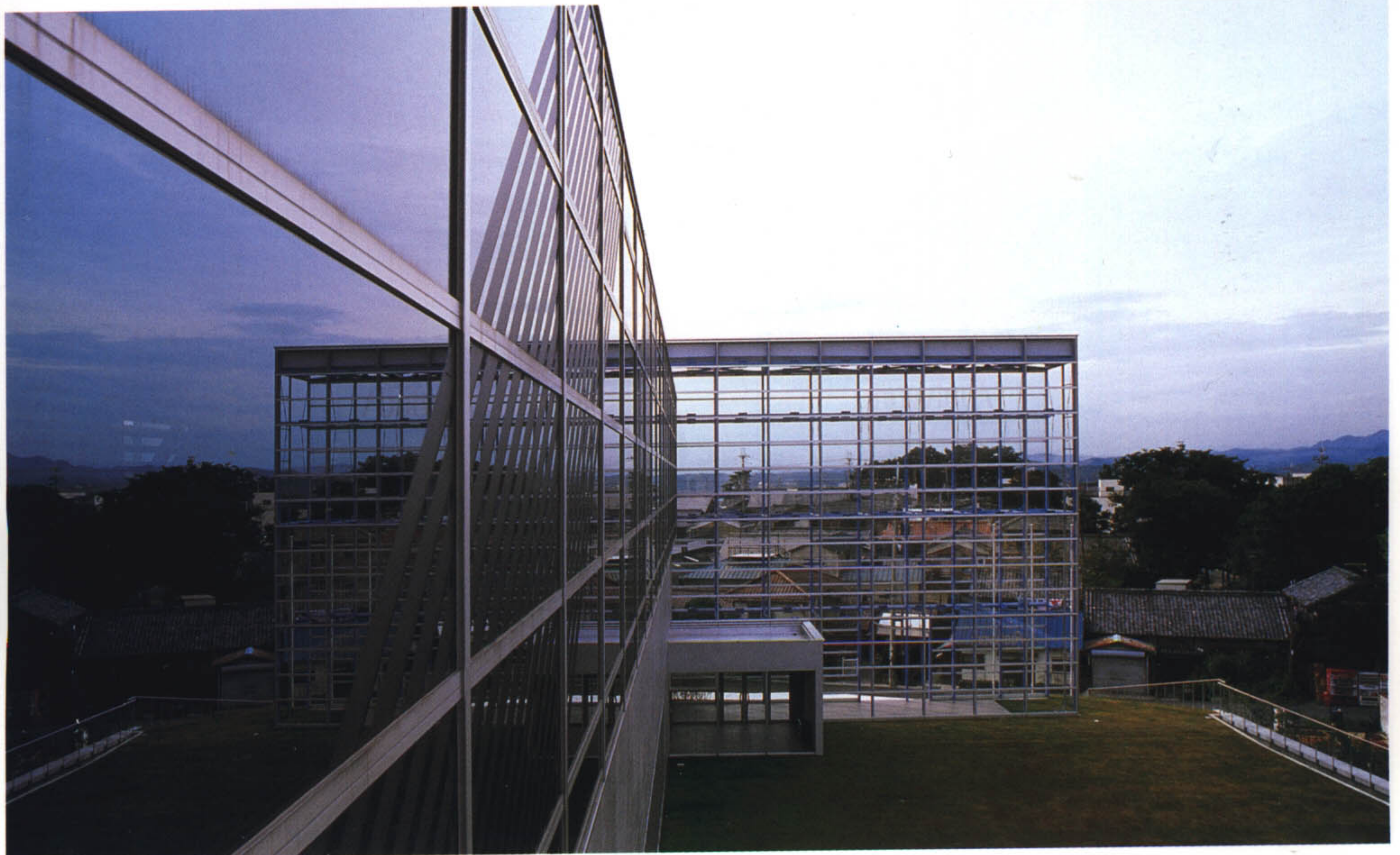
Scale 1:350



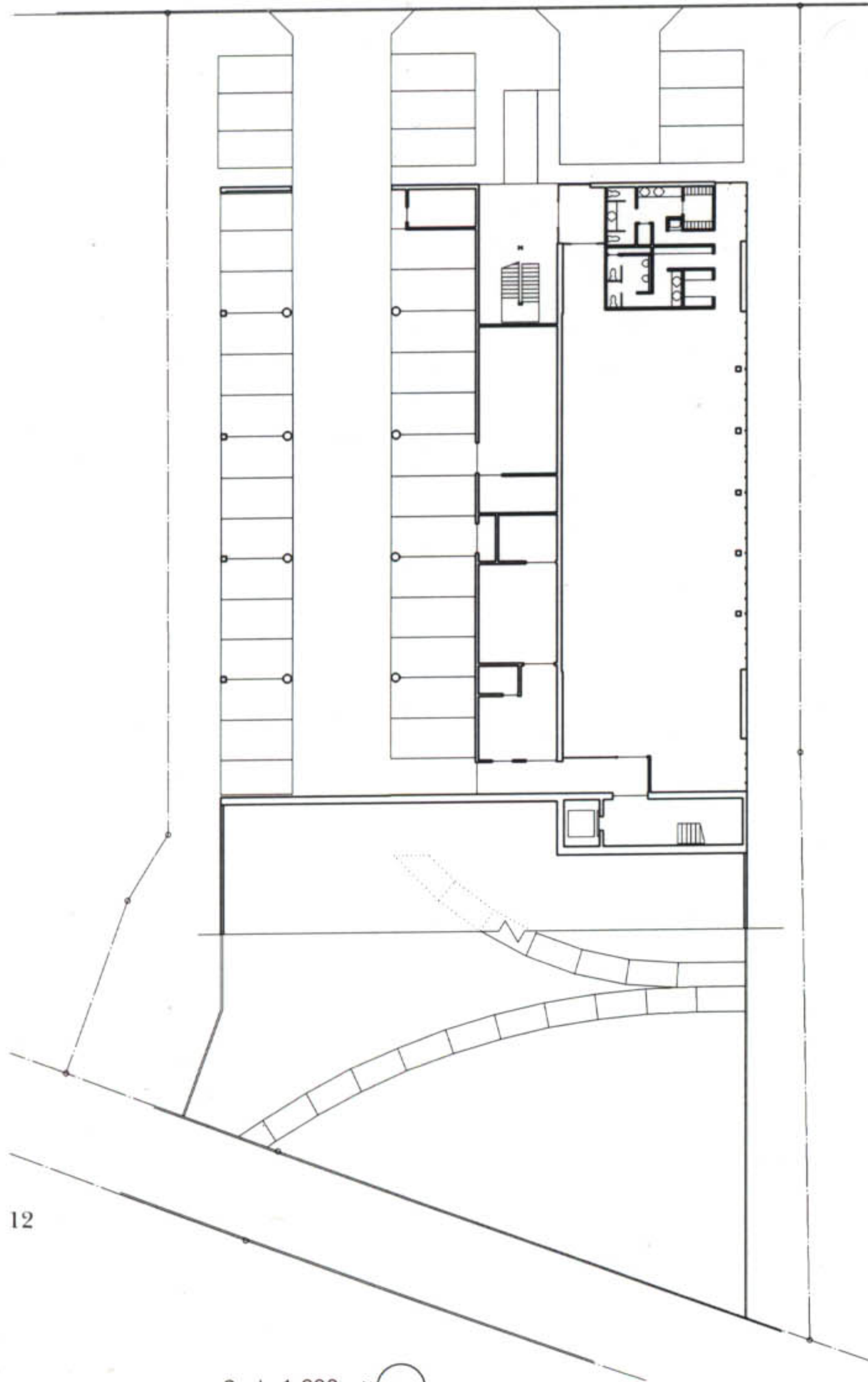
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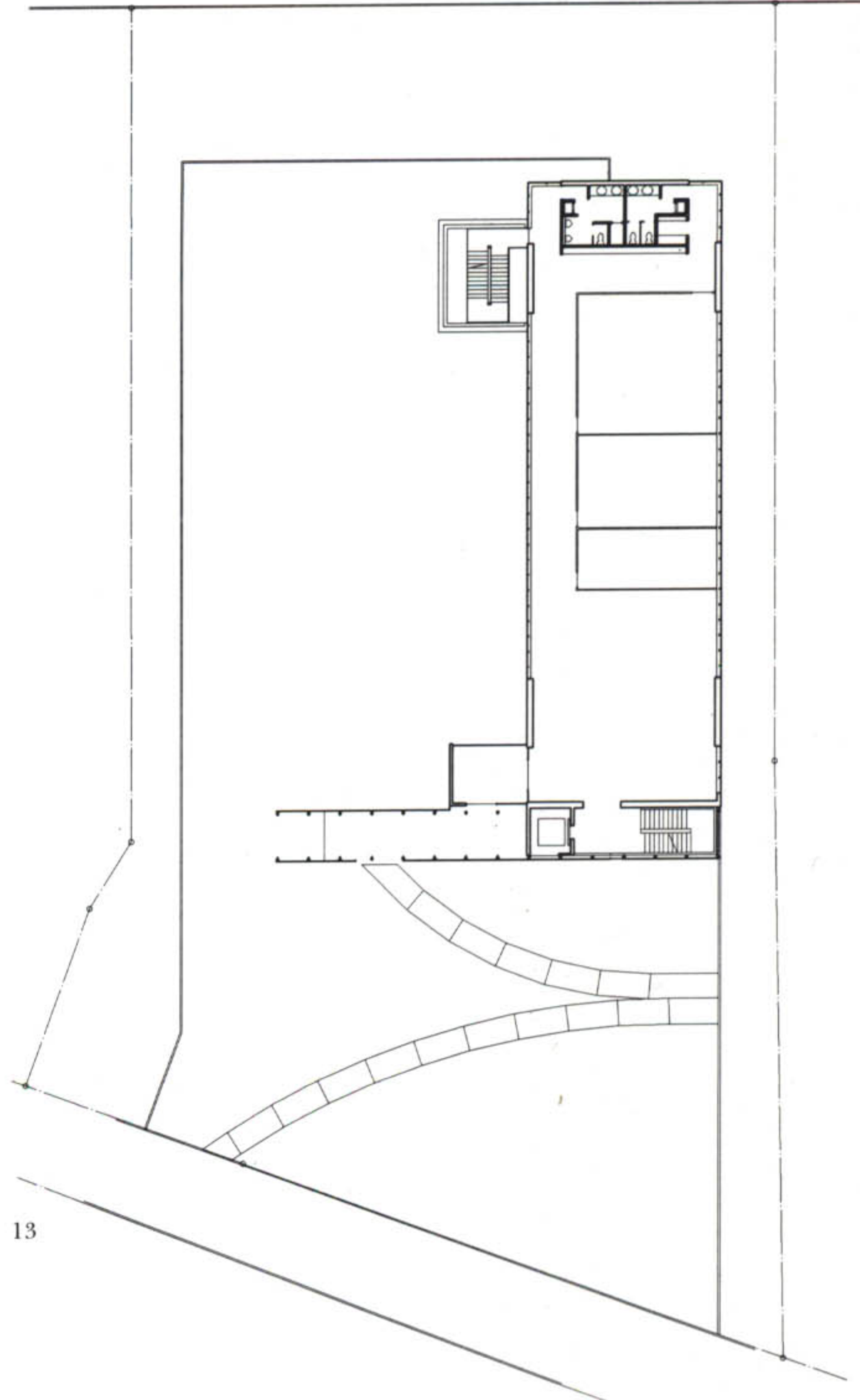
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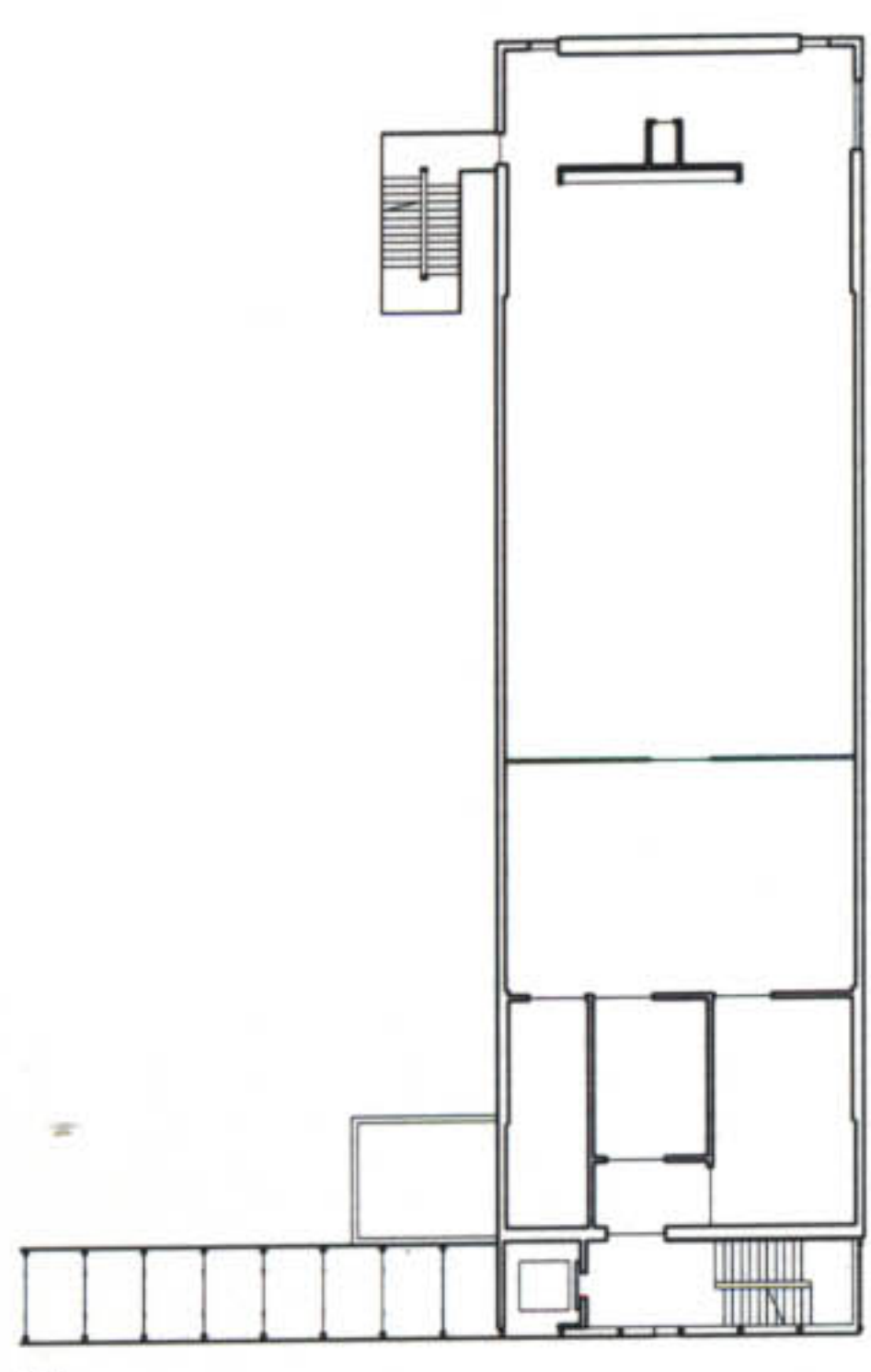


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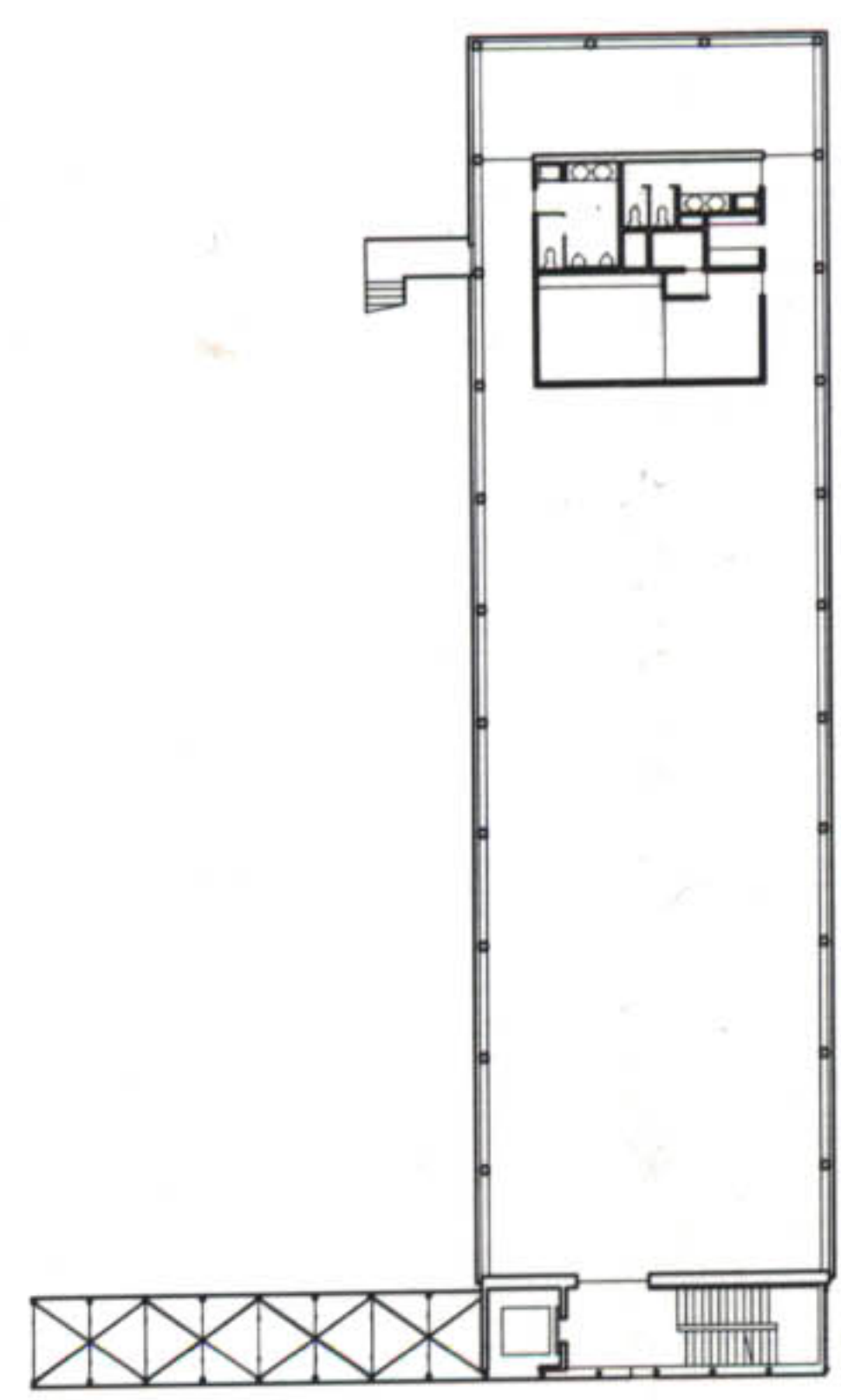


13

Scale 1:600 N



14



15

- 12 First floor plan (parking/office)
- 13 Second floor plan (entrance hall/convention hall)
- 14 Third floor plan (computer room)
- 15 Fourth floor plan (computer room)
- 16 Office space (fourth floor); frosted glass and bracing form a striped pattern which expresses the company's identity
- Overleaf:
- 17 Inside the double wall

- 12 一层平面(停车场/办公楼)
- 13 二层平面(入口大厅/会议厅)
- 14 三层平面(计算机房)
- 15 四层平面(计算机房)
- 16 办公空间(四层), 斜条形磨砂玻璃, 条形花纹代表公司的形象
- 17 内部的双层墙



Busshoji Elementary School

Design/Completion 1991/1994
Himi, Toyama
Himi City
Site area: 15,099 square meters
Total floor area: 2,948 square meters
Reinforced concrete, steel

佛生寺小学

设计/竣工 1991年/1994年
冰见, 富山县
冰见市
用地面积: 15,099m²
总建筑面积: 2,948m²
钢筋混凝土, 钢

Busshoji Elementary School is located in a mountainous, snowy area of Himi City. The school is faced with a declining population (currently 120 students), and has one class for each grade. Our mandate was to create multi-purpose spaces that could accommodate future changes in the student population and be used by local citizens. The interior space therefore has a minimum of structural elements and walls to allow for flexible programming.

We believe that educational space should not articulate the regimental functions of teaching, but rather a sense of freedom in which teachers and students can create together. With this understanding, we decided the theme of the project should be 'a simple architectural shelter that gently fills the space.'

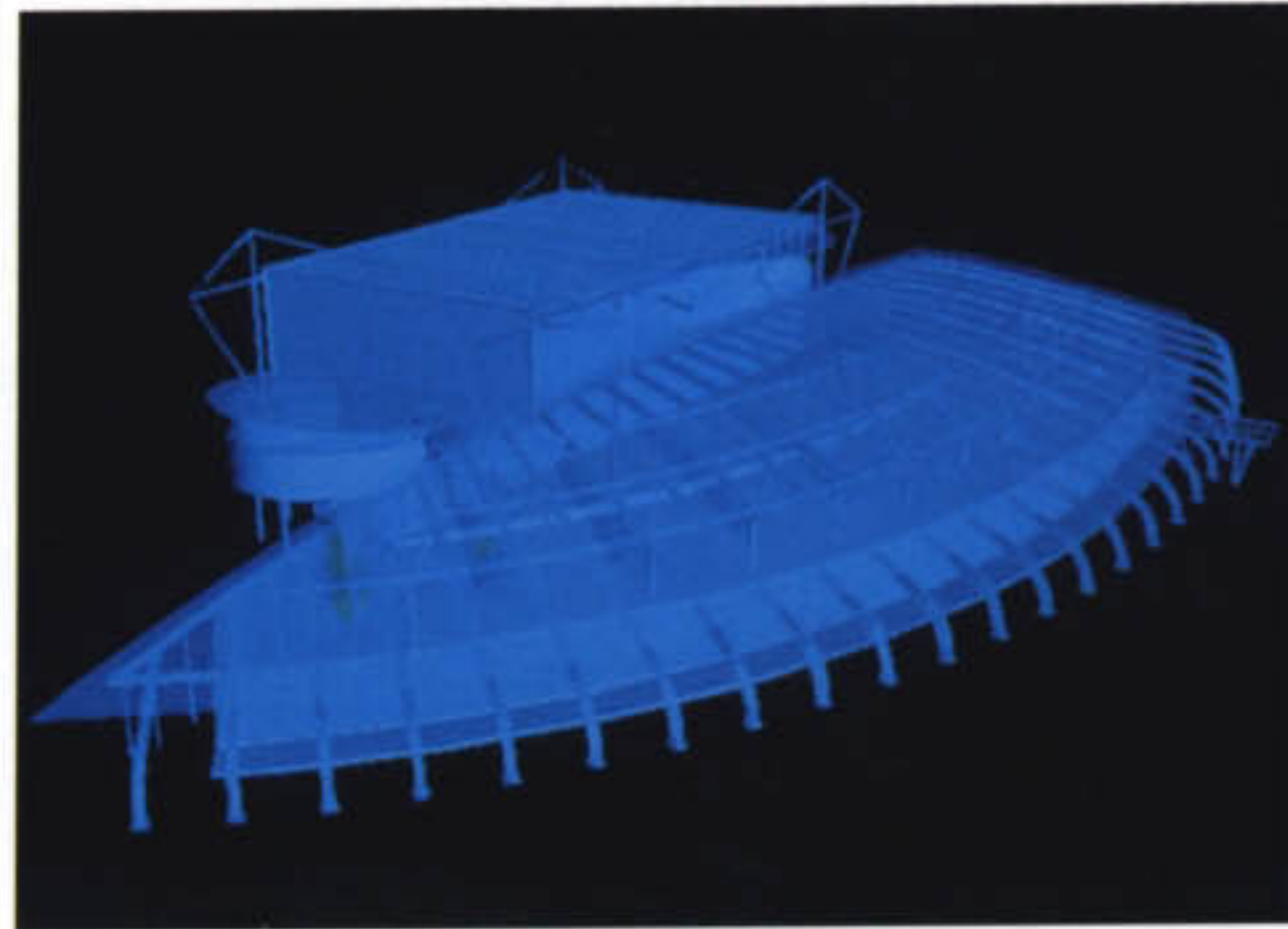
The south elevation is completely glazed. Walls around the multi-purpose hall are made of translucent double-layer polycarbonate panels, which provide a sense of open space. The roof contains long skylights that bring in natural light and a changing sense of landscape.

Continued

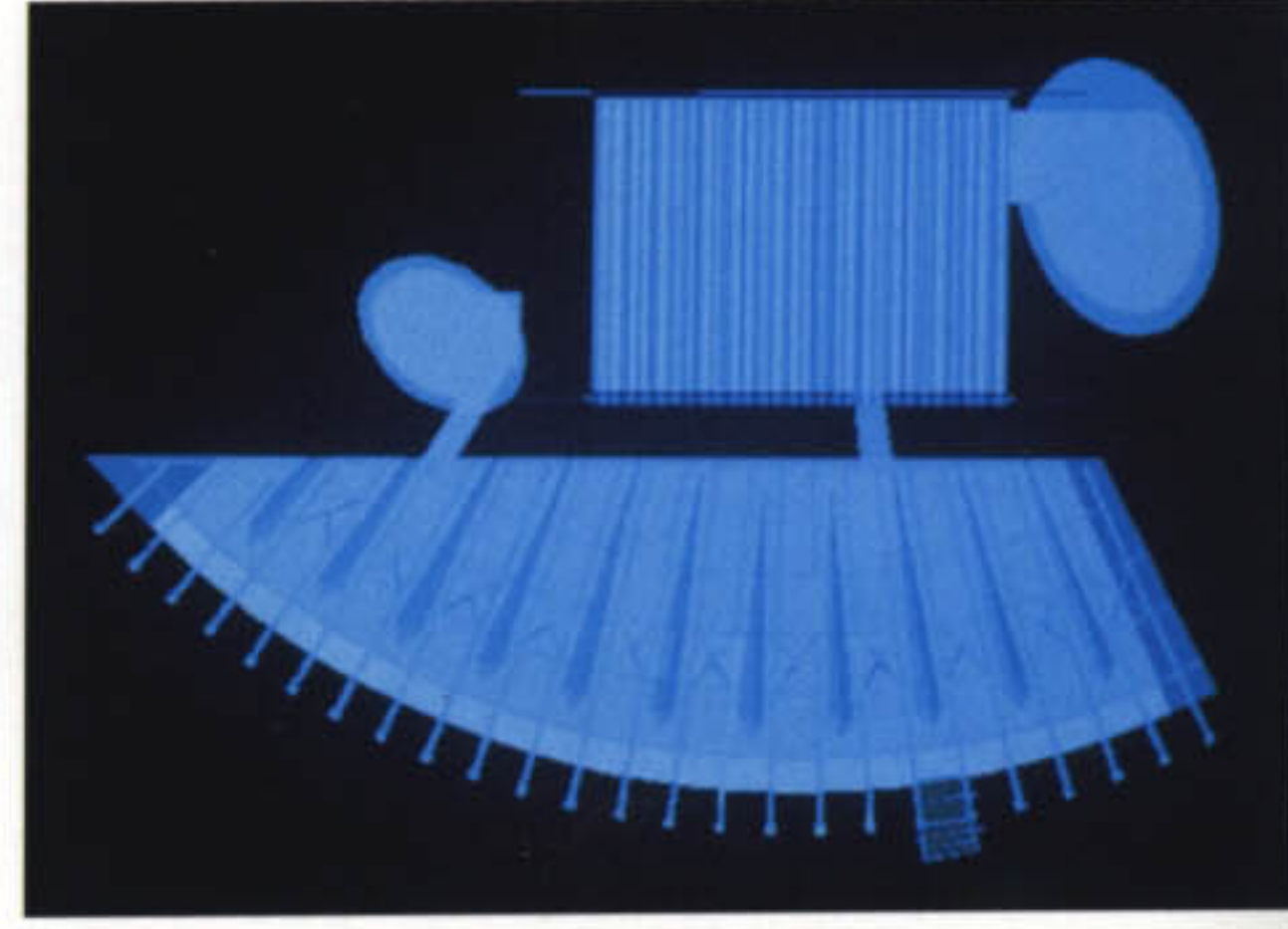
佛生寺小学位于冰见市一个山多、雪多的地区。学校面临该地区人口逐渐减少的局面(目前120个学生),每个年级只有一个班。我们的任务就是要设计出多功能的空间以适应将来学生人数的变化,并可供当地居民使用。因此,室内空间就有了一个最小的结构构件以及灵活设计的墙面。

我们认为教育的空间不应同严密组织的教学功能相联系,而是要有一定的自由度,以便老师和同学在一起交流。根据这样的认识,我们认为设计的主题应该是“一个简单的建筑掩蔽体”它文雅地充满了空间。

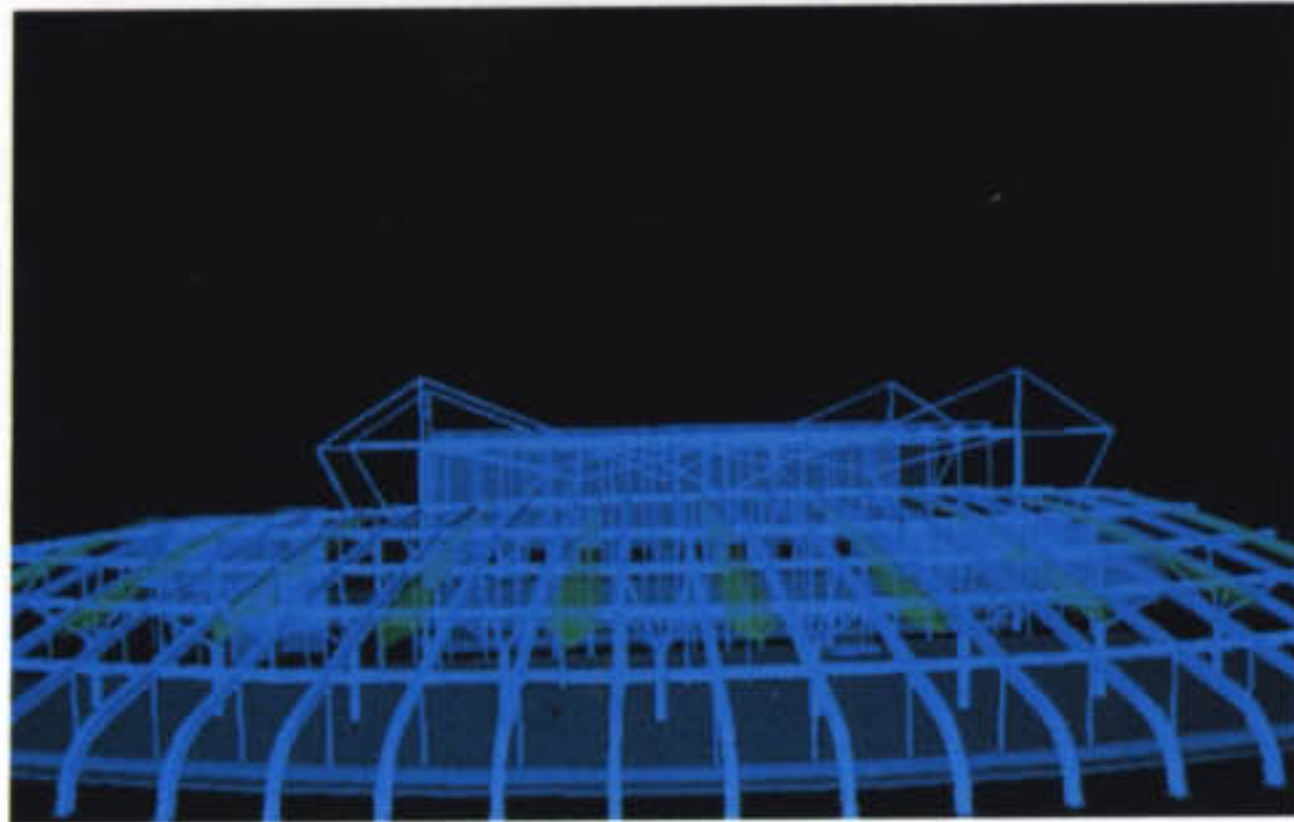
南立面墙为全玻璃结构,环抱多功能厅的墙面由透明的双层聚碳酸酯板构成,给人一种开敞式空间的感觉。屋顶上空有一扇长长的天窗,能引入自然光,并带来景色不断改变的感觉。



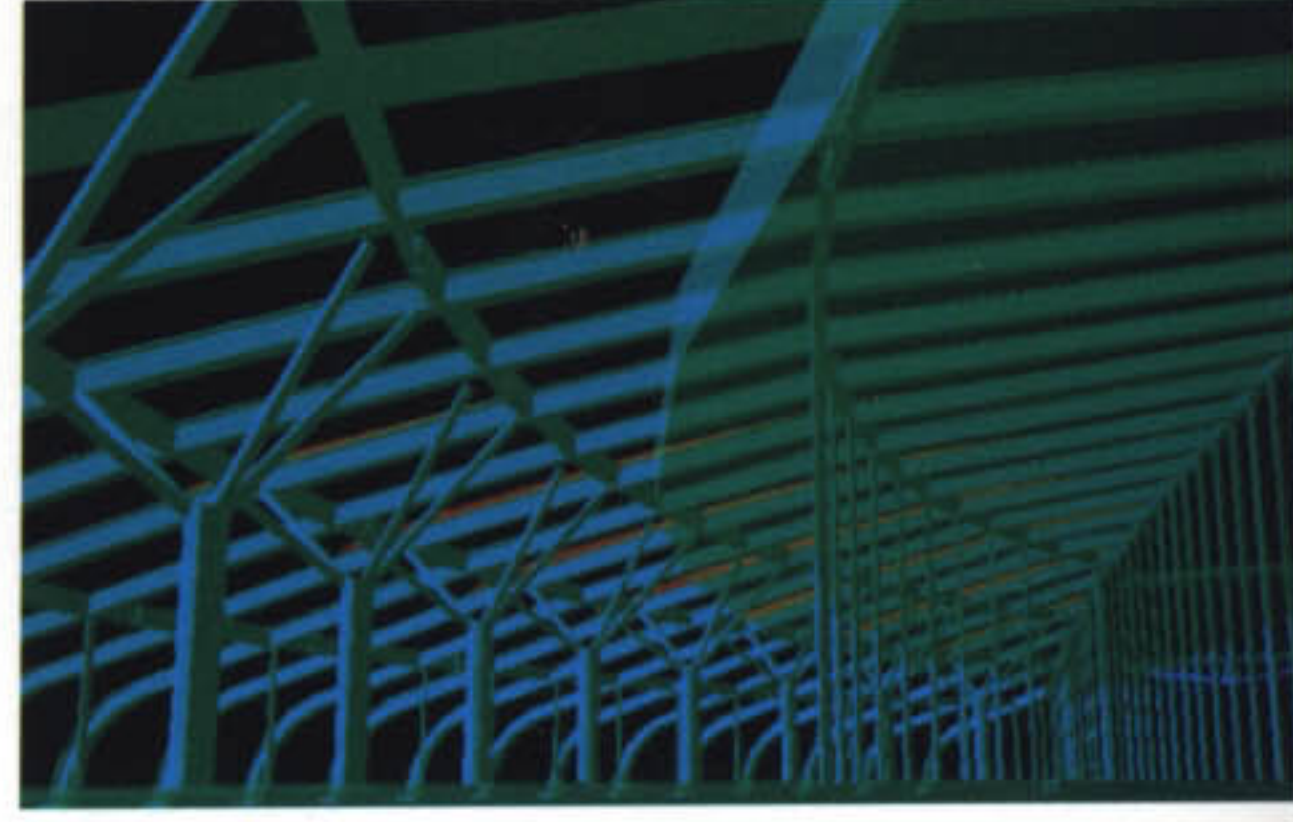
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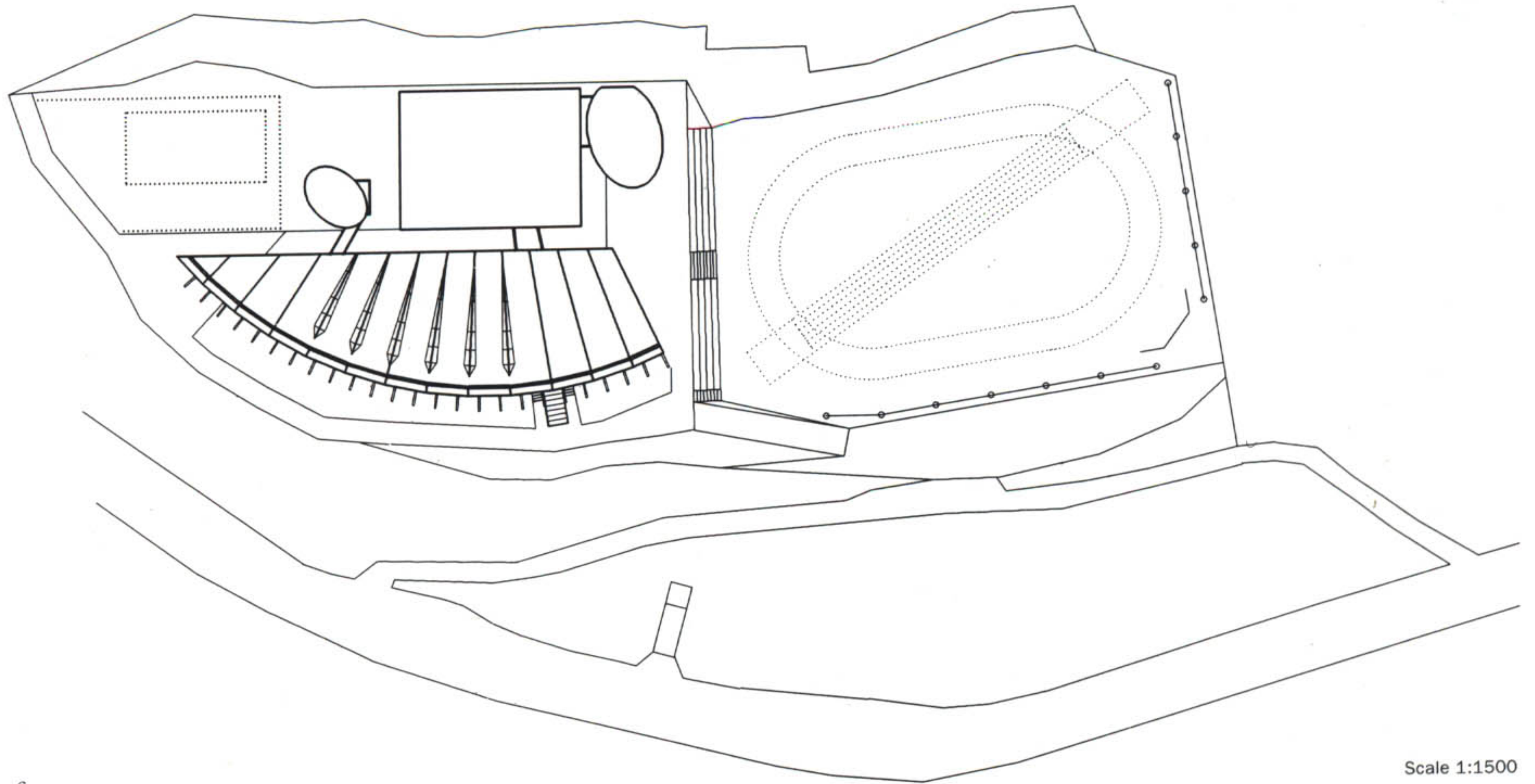
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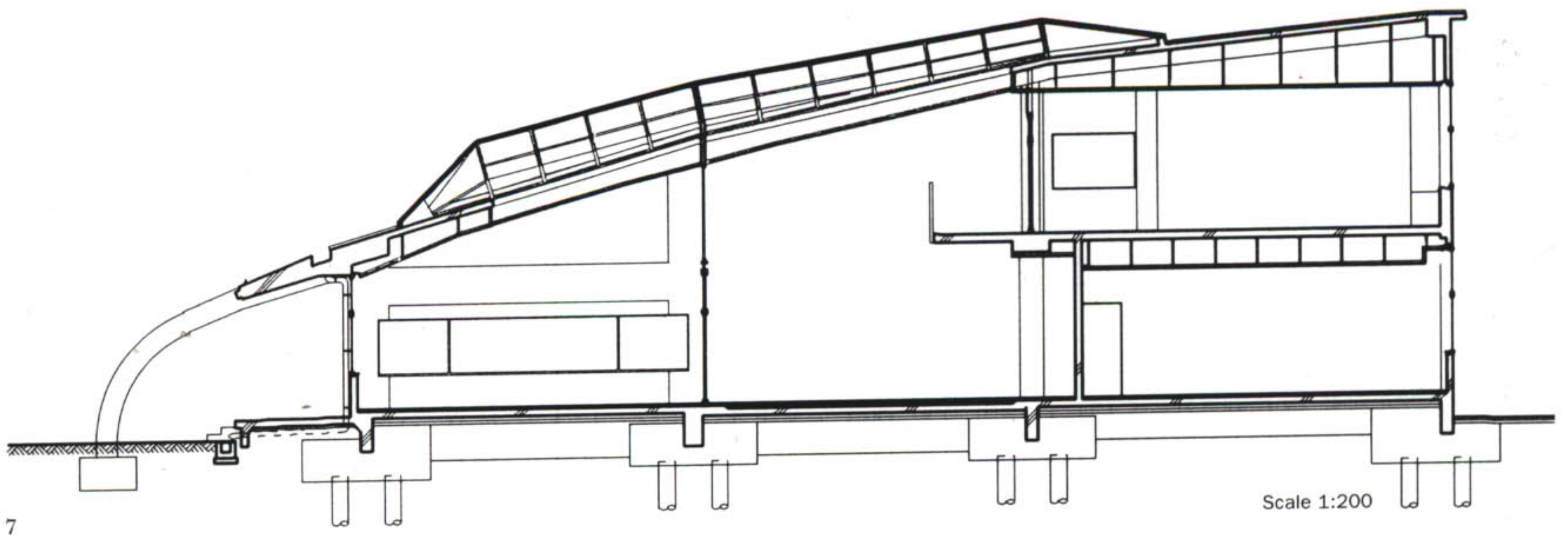
- 1 Overall view
- 2 Roof plan
- 3-4 Steel frame of classrooms (early construction phase)
- 5 Exterior view
- 6 Site plan
- 7 Section

- 1 全景
- 2 屋顶平面
- 3~4 教室的钢结构框架
- 5 外观
- 6 总平面图
- 7 剖面图



6

Scale 1:1500



7

Scale 1:200

8 First floor plan
9 Main entrance

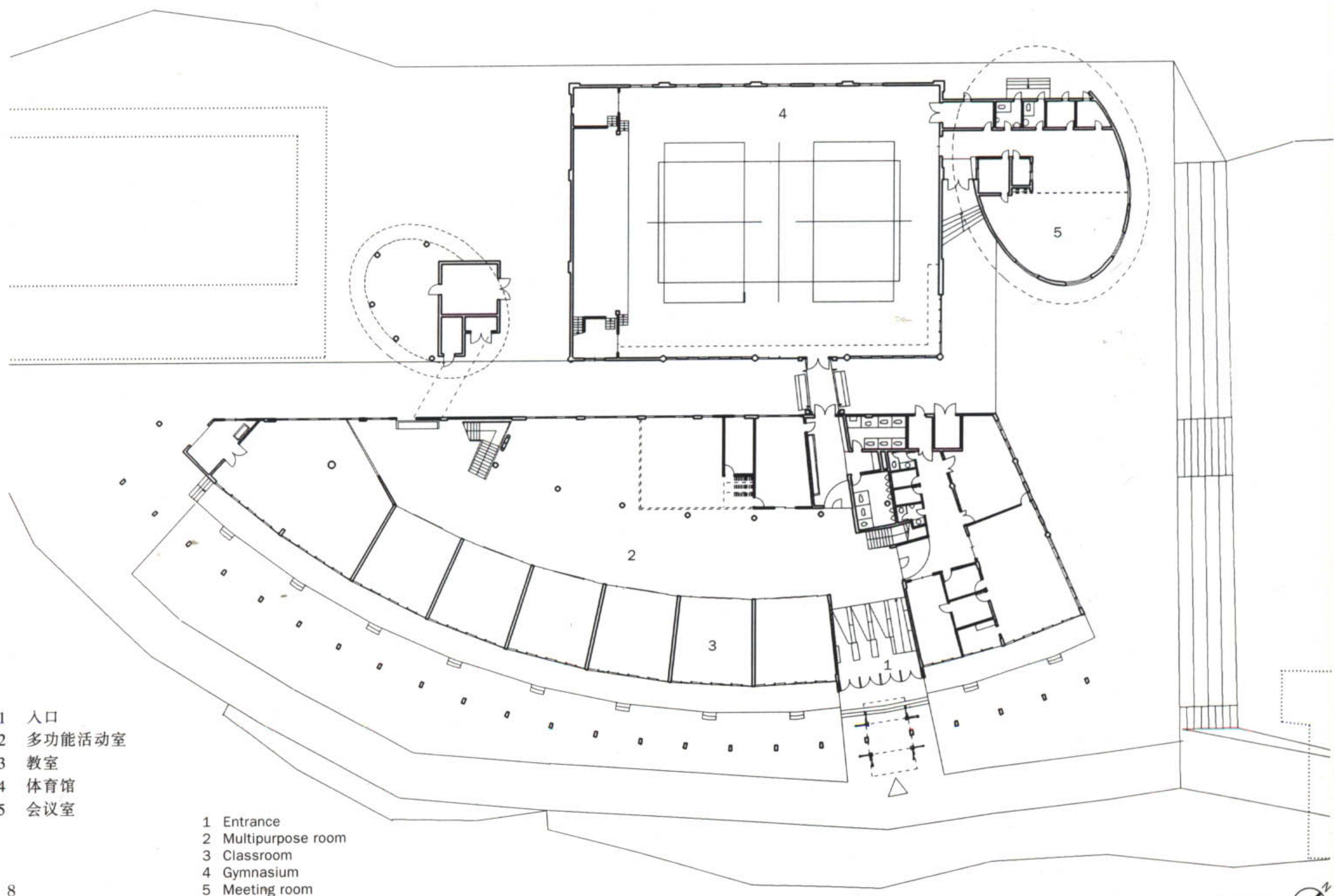
8 一层平面
9 主要入口

The school is a kind of soft-edged technological shelter full of responsive children showered with bright light; the mysterious music of a seashell-shaped space is combined with the fragrance of flowers and trees outside.

The four main blocks—classrooms, music room, gymnasium, and activity rooms—have separate identities but are connected to give a sense of overall unity. The building blends into the surrounding landscape but also has a contemporary nature, not unlike a UFO that has landed on the hill. I would like to think that the beauty of nature and the spirit of technology—reality and unreality—coexist to form a new landscape.

学校是孩子们求知的温暖庇护所，贝壳形的空间传来的奇妙的音乐，同室外花木的芳香融会在一起。

四个主体部分——教室、音乐室、体育馆和活动室——既有其独立性又能相互连接成一个整体。该建筑不仅融汇在周围的景色里，而且具有一种超现代的自然形象，就像降落在小山坡上的UFO(飞碟)。我认为自然美和技术的灵魂——现实和幻想——共同存在就构成了一道新的风景。



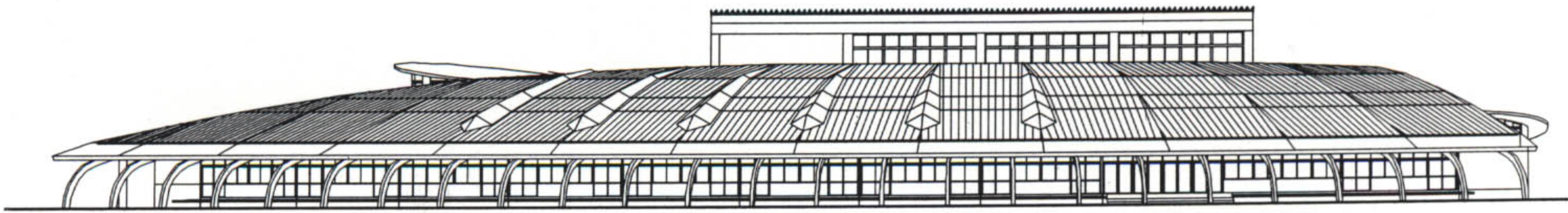
1 入口
2 多功能活动室
3 教室
4 体育馆
5 会议室

1 Entrance
2 Multipurpose room
3 Classroom
4 Gymnasium
5 Meeting room

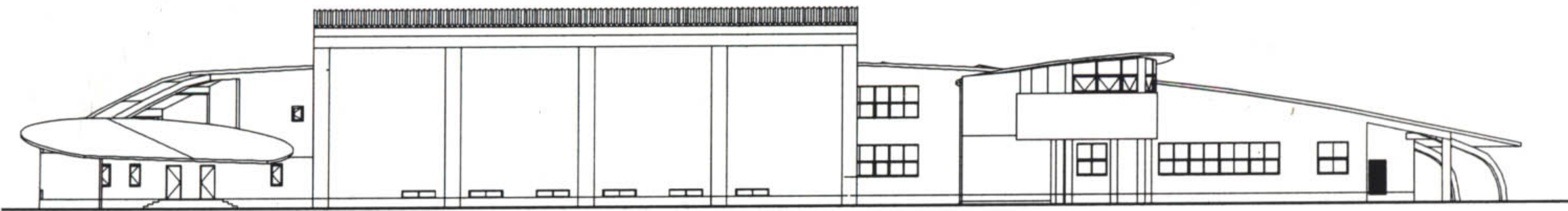
8

Scale 1:600

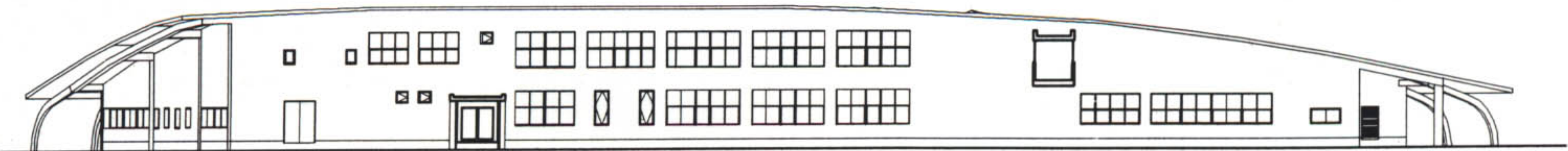




10



11



12

Scale 1:500

- 10 东立面
- 11 北立面
- 12 西立面
- 13 延伸的拱形结构形成了教室前面的半室外空间
- 14 选择这样的建筑外观是为了使被切掉了一半的小山变得完整

- 10 East elevation
- 11 North elevation
- 12 West elevation
- 13 Continuous arches forming a semi-outside space in front of classrooms
- 14 The building form has been chosen to complete the hill, which has been half cut away



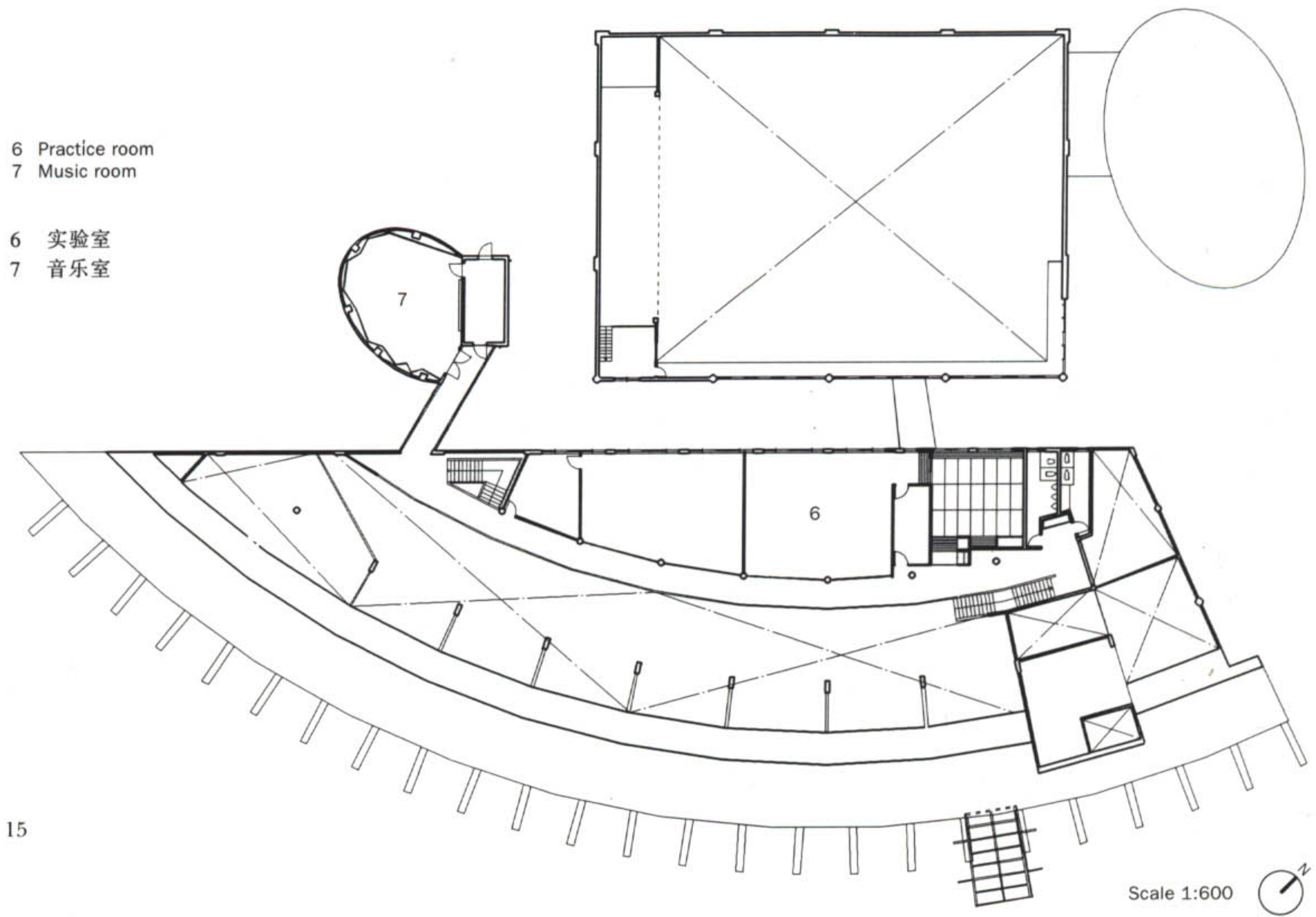
13



14

- 15 Second floor plan
- 16 Second floor corridor
- 17 Classrooms arranged along soft arc

- 15 二层平面
- 16 二层走廊
- 17 沿平缓的弧形排列的教室



16





Oshima-Machi Picture Book Museum

Design/Completion 1992/1994
 Imizu, Toyama
 Oshima-Machi
 Site area: 9,112 square meters
 Total floor area: 2,413 square meters
 Reinforced concrete, steel

大岛町图画书博物馆

设计/竣工 1992年/1994年
 伊美图, 户山
 大岛町
 用地面积: 9,112m²
 总建筑面积: 2,413m²
 钢筋混凝土, 钢

This building was designed to accommodate the expanding activities of the noted *ehon* (picture book) cultural programs of the town. From the start of the project, we were involved with the creation of a building program that would encourage both local citizens' initiatives in book writing, and a wider range of community activities with the *ehon* as a catalyst.

Within the flat topography of the town (which has only a 5-meter variation in grade), we wanted to create a place of fantastic power, in the form of a hill, as a kind of cultural "magnetic pole". Because the site is divided into three parts by rural paths, three hills naturally evolved. These are arranged in order of height from the entry point, creating a diagonal perspective that leads to the woods beyond the northeast corner of the site. Into this landscape we gently placed a simple, ship-shaped, airy shelter.

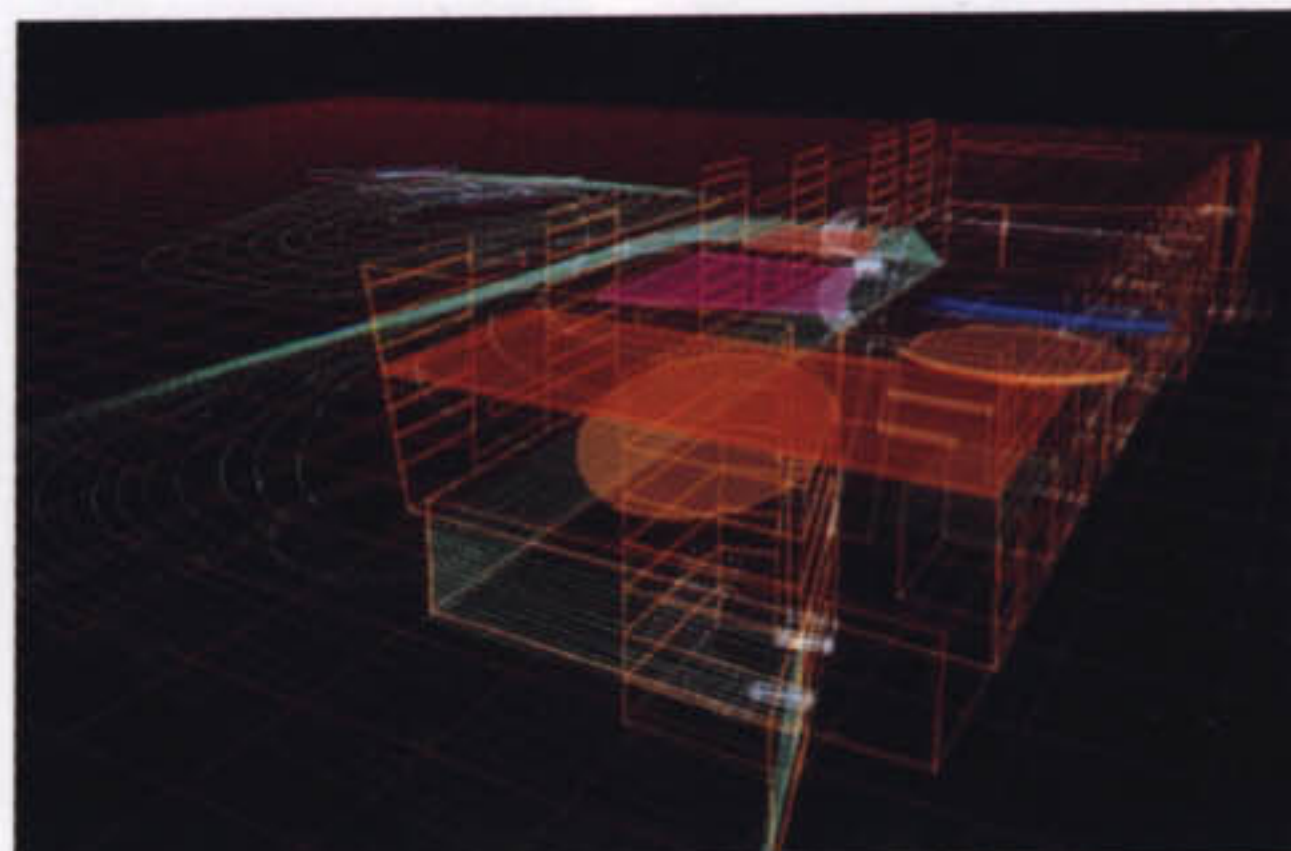
The interior space is treated as an extension of the exterior space. A large oval-shaped library, a stepped performance hall with a forced perspective, a fixed-seat theater, and a trapezoidal computer graphics workshop

Continued

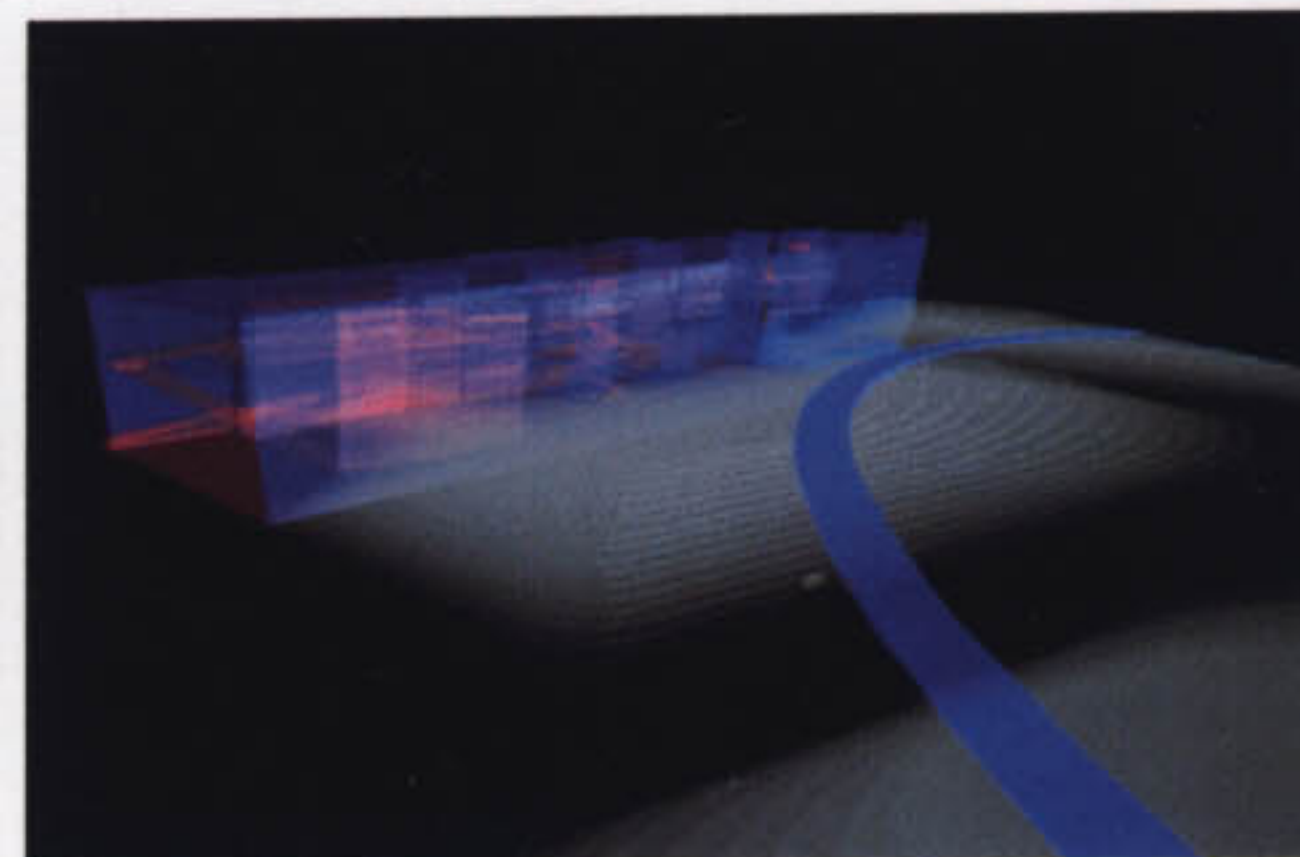
设计此项建筑的目的是为了适应该城镇日渐扩大“ehon”（图画书）文化活动的需要。从设计开始到建筑方案的确定，其目的是既要激发当地居民在著书方面的积极性，又要将“ehon”作为扩大社区活动的一种媒体。

在城镇平坦的地形上（只有5m变化的坡度），我们想创造一个具有神奇能力，外形像小山似的空间，以此作为一种文化“磁场”。由于该地形被乡村小路分隔成三个部分，三座小山也就自然形成，这些场地从入口点根据高度的顺序排列，从而形成了斜向透视并向远离建筑场地东北角的树林里延伸。在通往风景地带的路边，我们设置了一个简单的，像船一样的通风棚架。

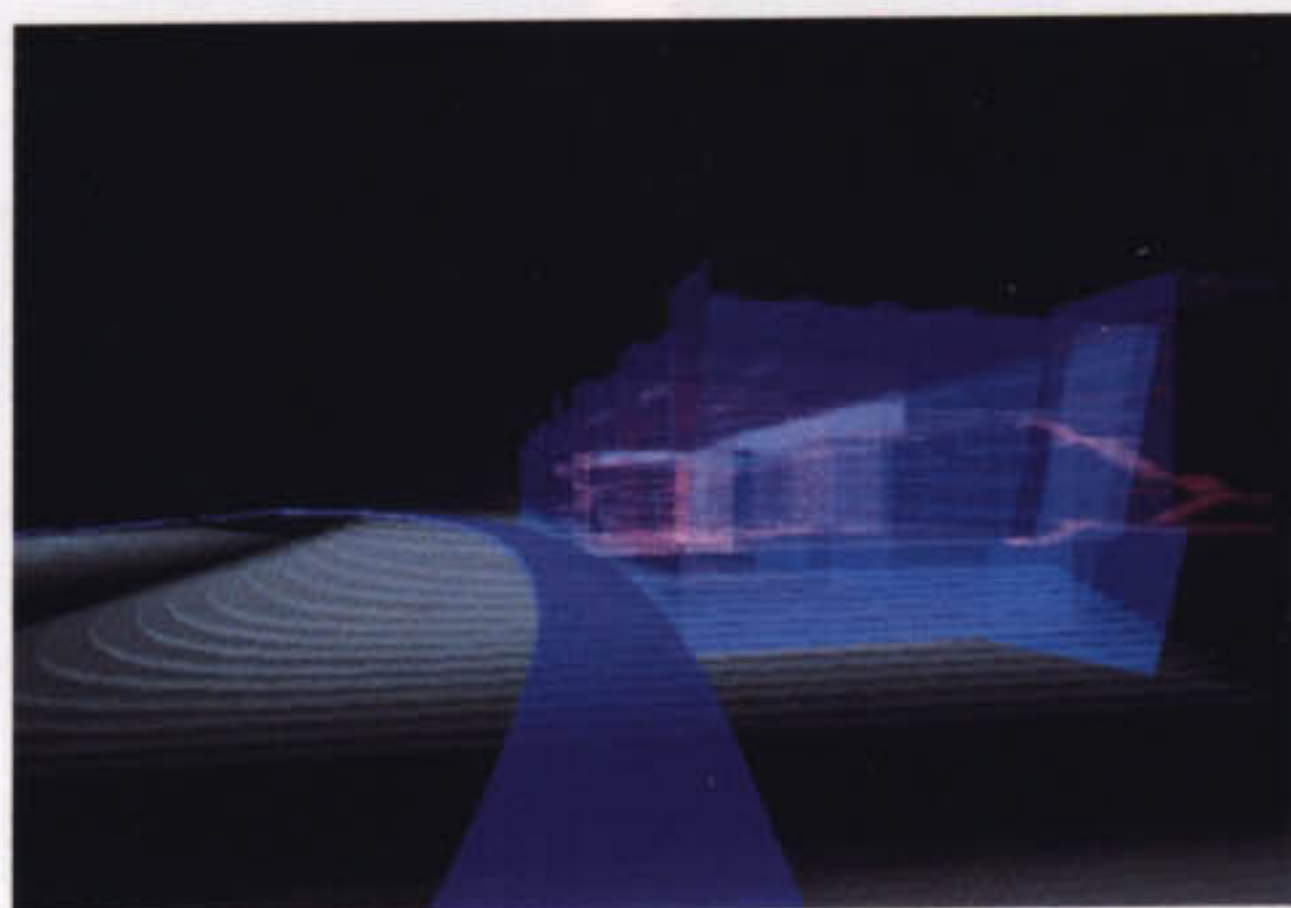
把室内空间作为室外空间的延伸来处理，大的椭圆形图书馆，备有增强配景的阶梯形表演厅，有固定座位的剧场以及不规则四边形的



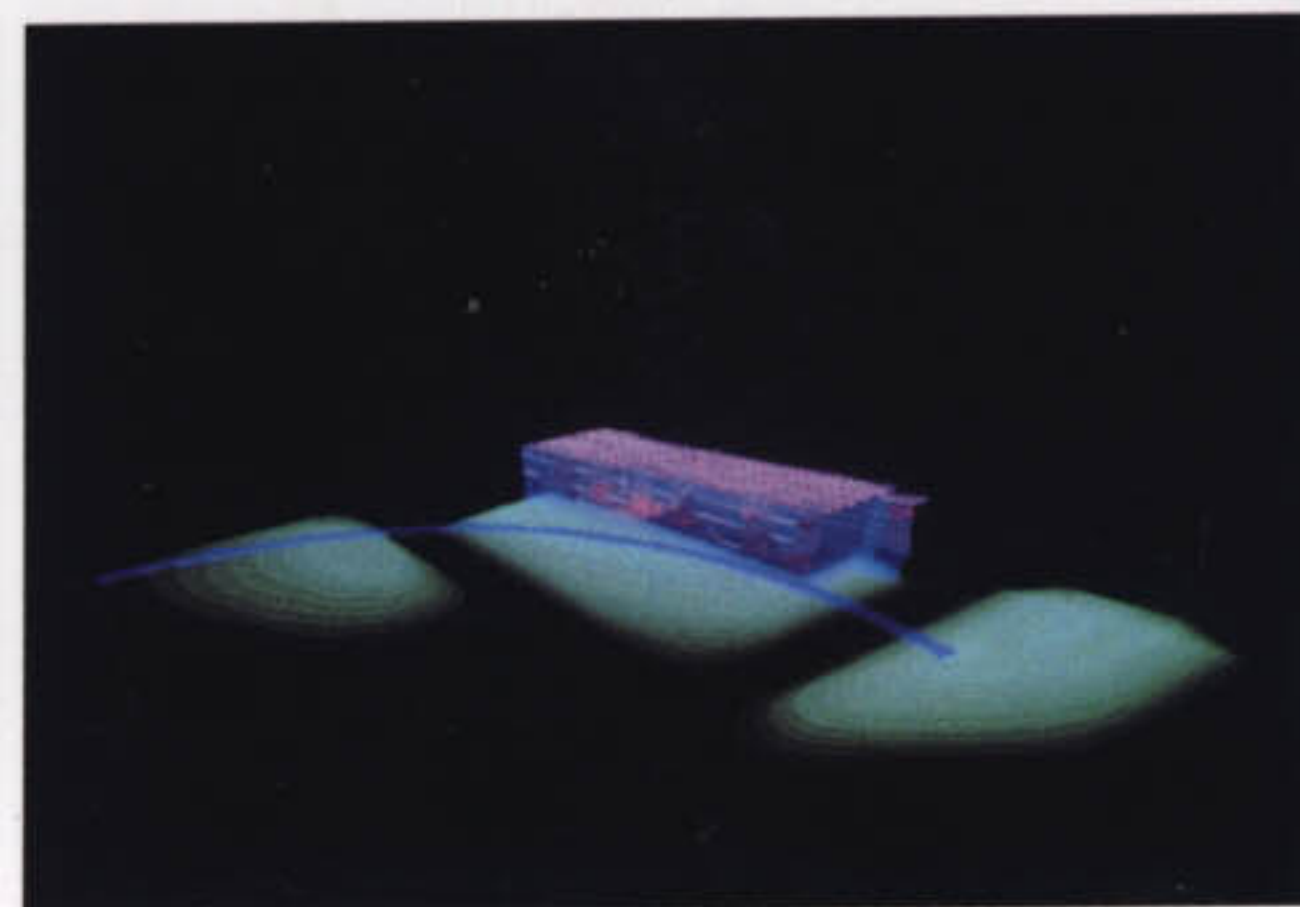
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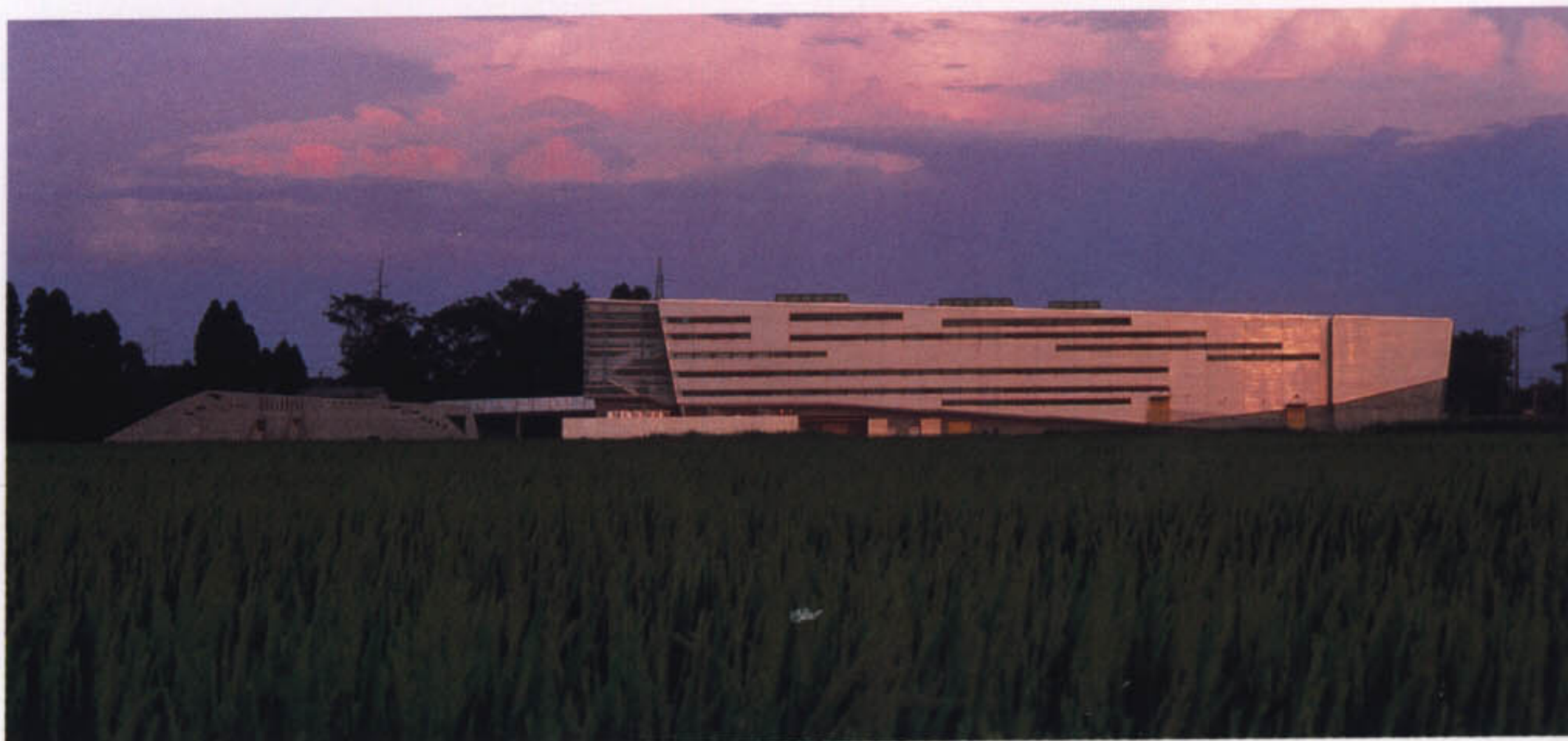
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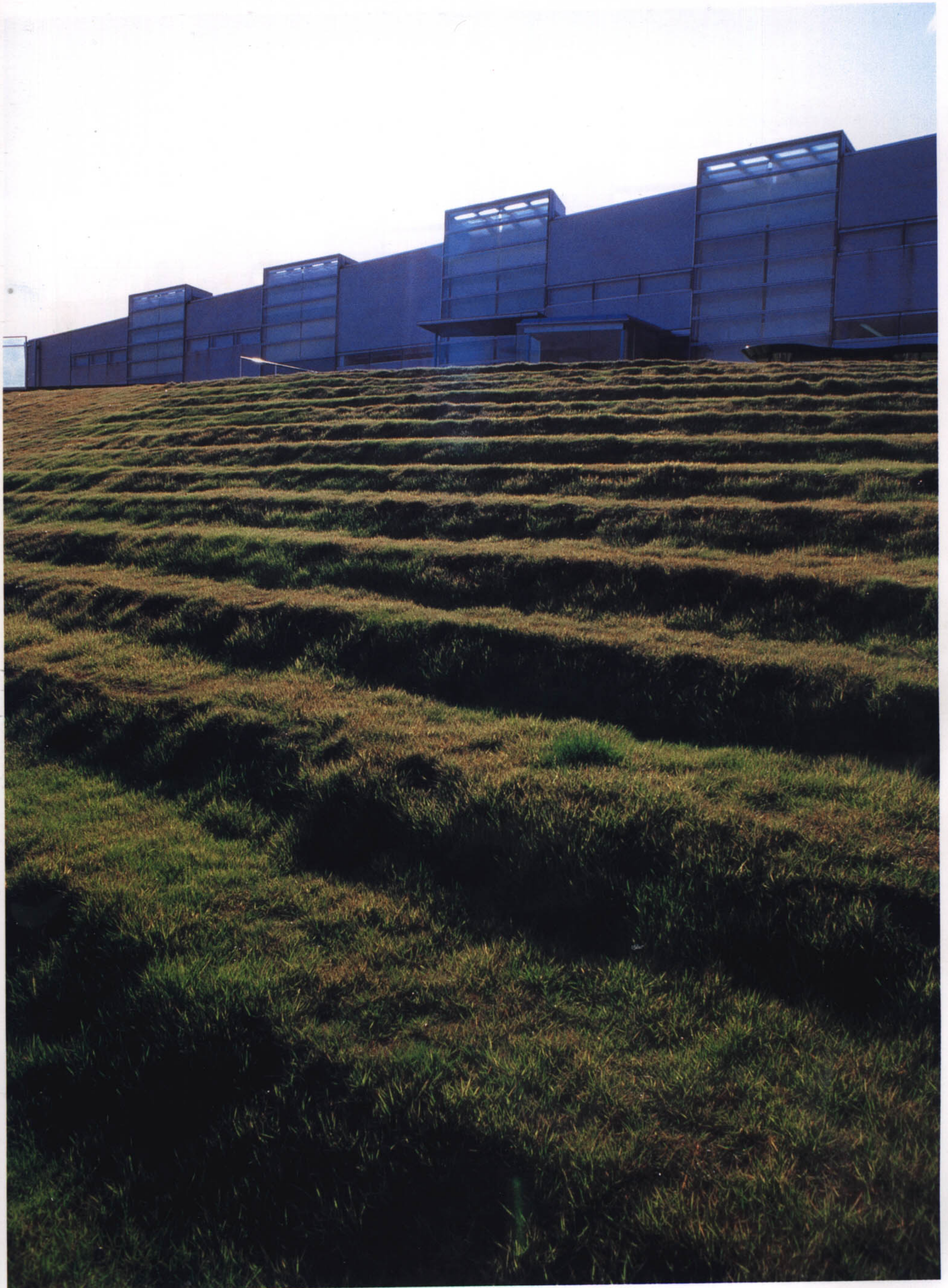
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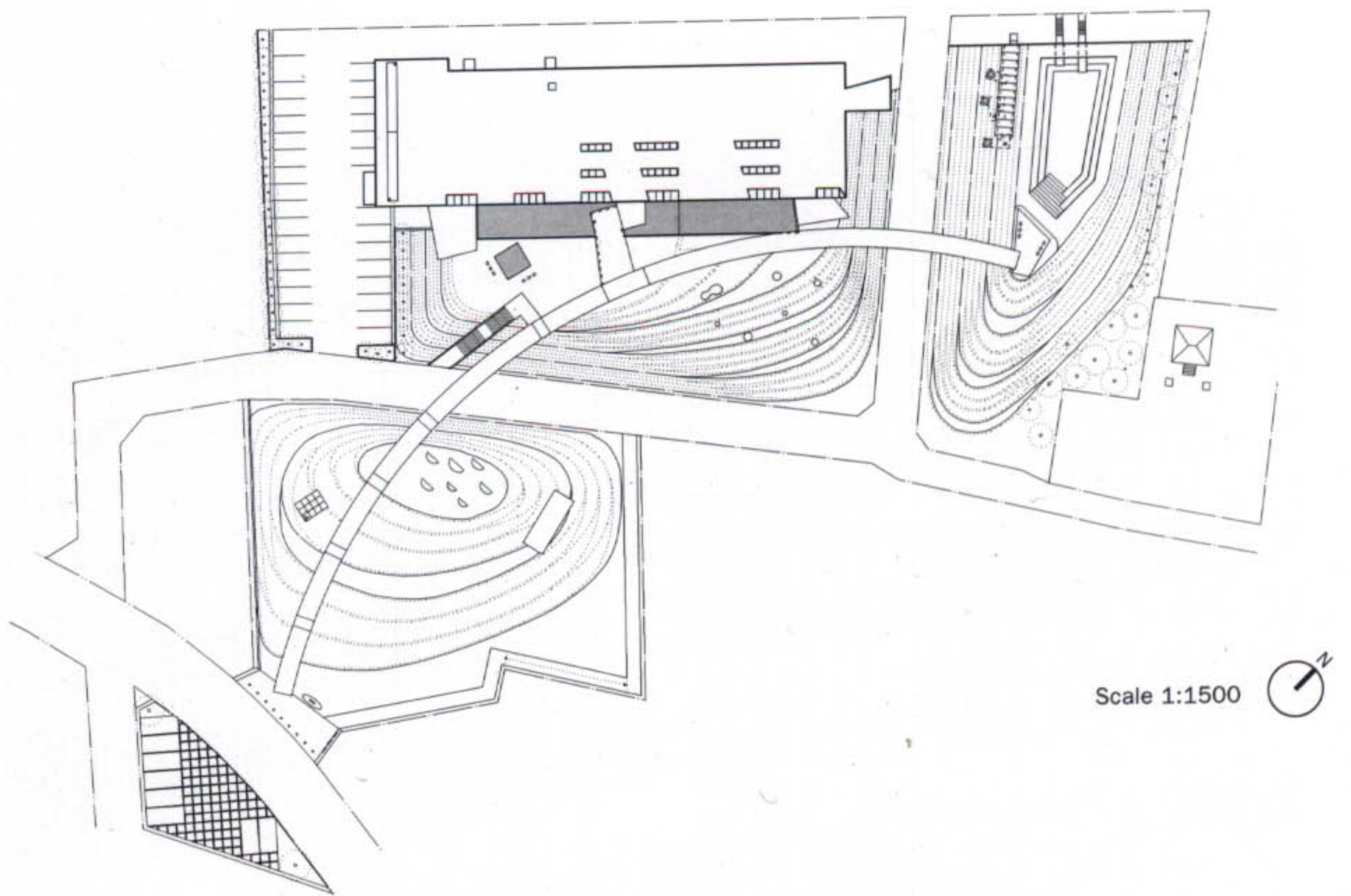
- 1-4 Computer renderings
 5 A "ship" floating on a rice field
 6 Stepped grass field

- 1~4 电脑透视图
 5 漂浮在稻田里的一只“船”
 6 阶梯形草坪



are placed along the meandering interior ramp. The essence of the *ehon* is a combination of smooth, uninterrupted storylines and vivid visual scenes that develop page-by-page. Our intention was to reflect this *ehon* composition in architecture by connecting various places with circulation spaces such as ramps and bridges, thereby providing visitors with a sequential experience of these places. Rather than focusing on narrow functional purposes, we included unprogrammed architectural places to provoke unexpected happenings.

The adjoining park is a continuation of the interior space. The sound of a water harp, the breeze under a wind arch; an amphitheater on a hill: these experiences are scattered around the site. We hope that all these interior and exterior spaces will foster new development of the *ehon* culture.



7

计算机图形工作室，都沿着蜿蜒的室内斜面布置、“ehon”的本质是平滑而不间断的楼层界线的组合，其生动的直观场景一页页展现出来。我们的创作意图在建筑上用循环空间将各种场所连结起来以表现“ehon”的结构。例如斜面的桥梁，从而让游客来体验这些空间的连续性。我们的注意力不仅要放在有限的功能性用途上，还要将未设计的建筑场所包纳进来，目的是产生出人意料的效果。

相邻公园是室内空间的延伸。在场地的周围能体验到：水中的琴声，蜿蜒的拱廊下的微风，在山上有一座圆形露天剧场。我们希望所有的室内外空间都能促进“ehon”文化的发展。



8

- 7 Site plan
- 8 Overall view of the building form the base of the slope
- 9 A "ship" on the hill

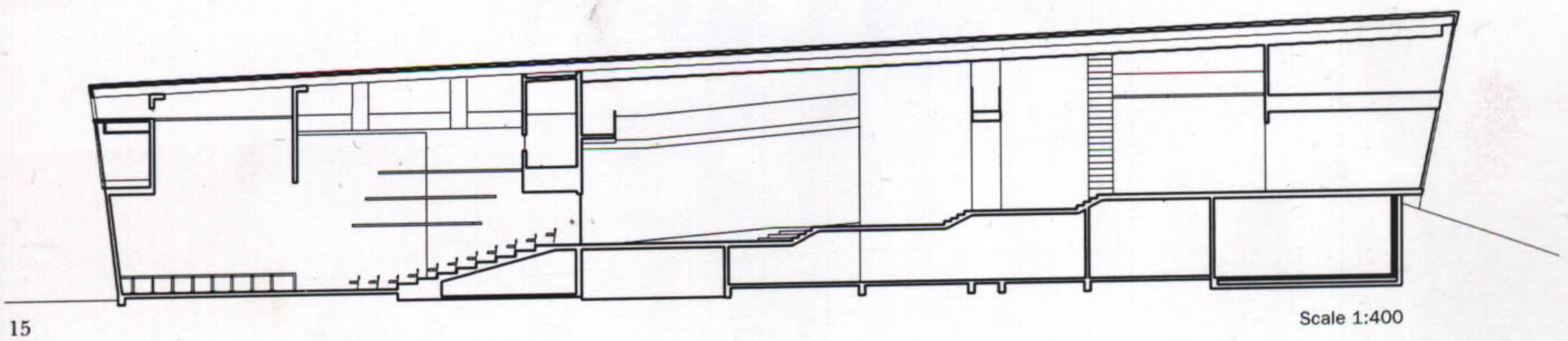
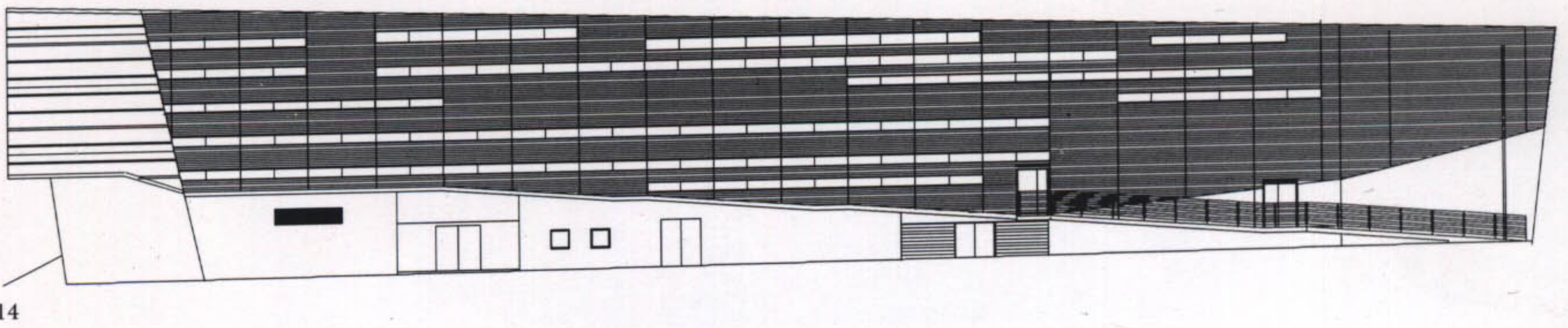
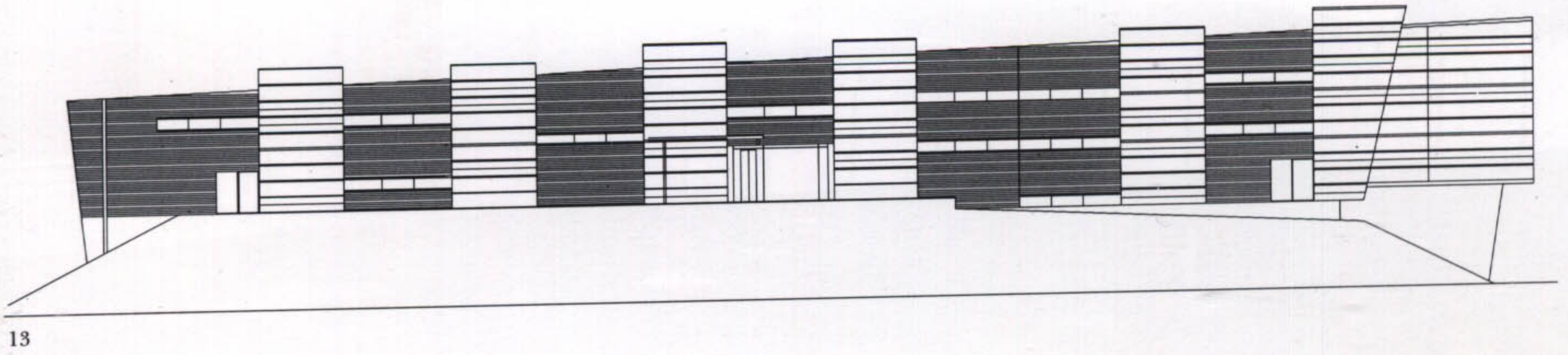
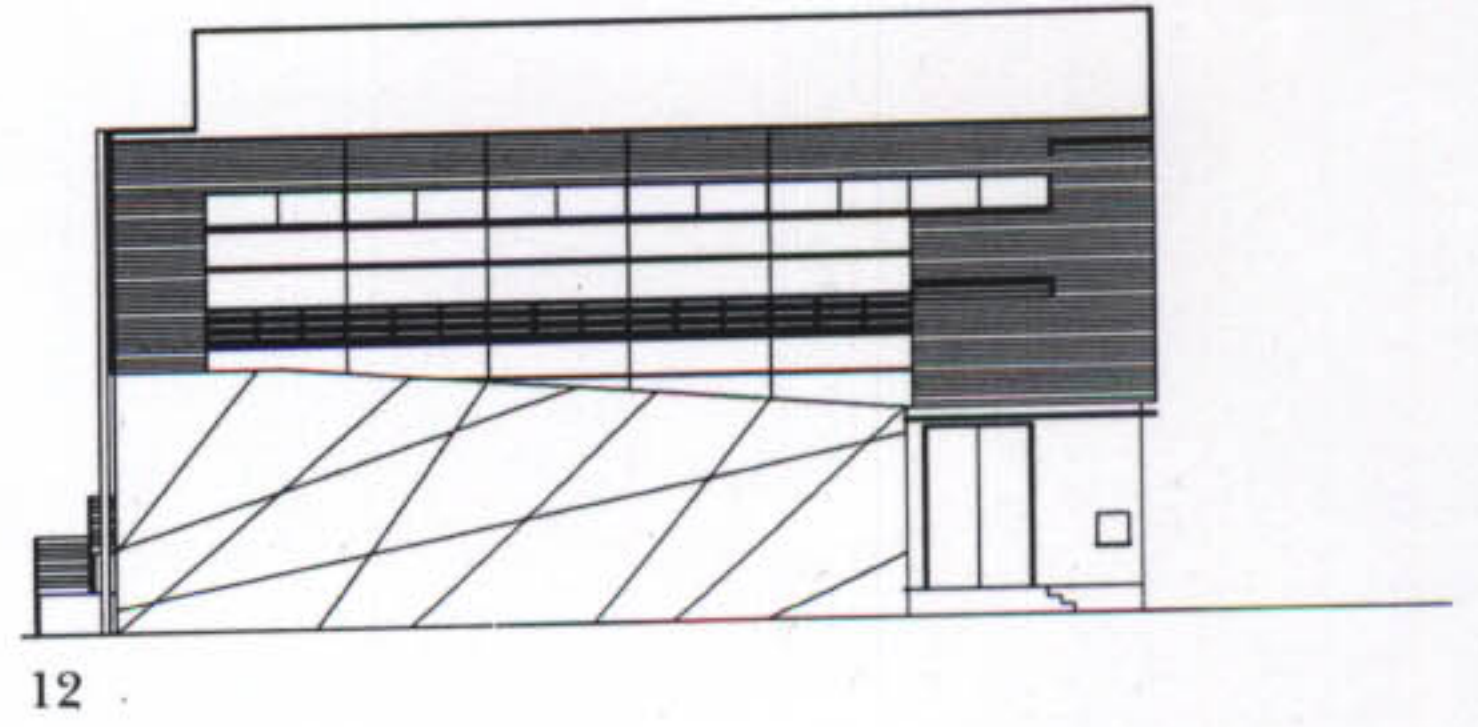
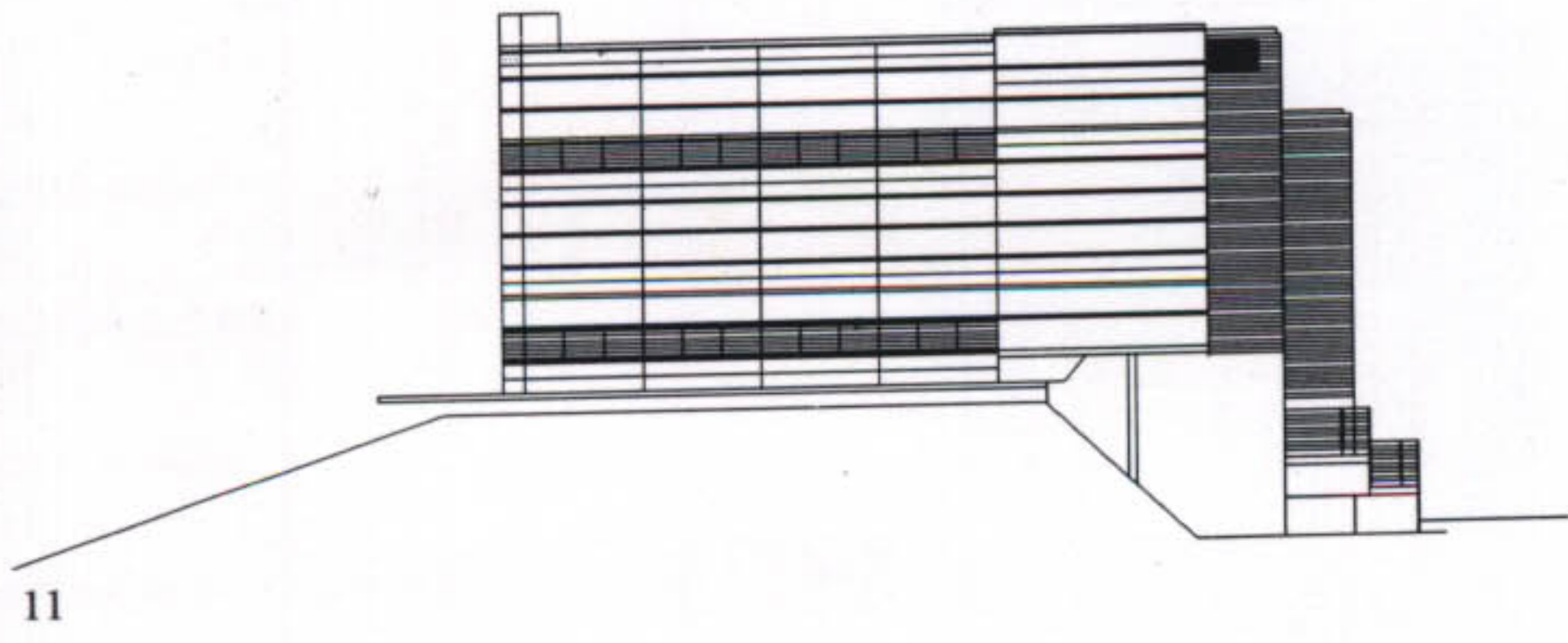
- 7 总平面图
- 8 建筑外形及坡道底部的全景
- 9 小山上的一只“船”



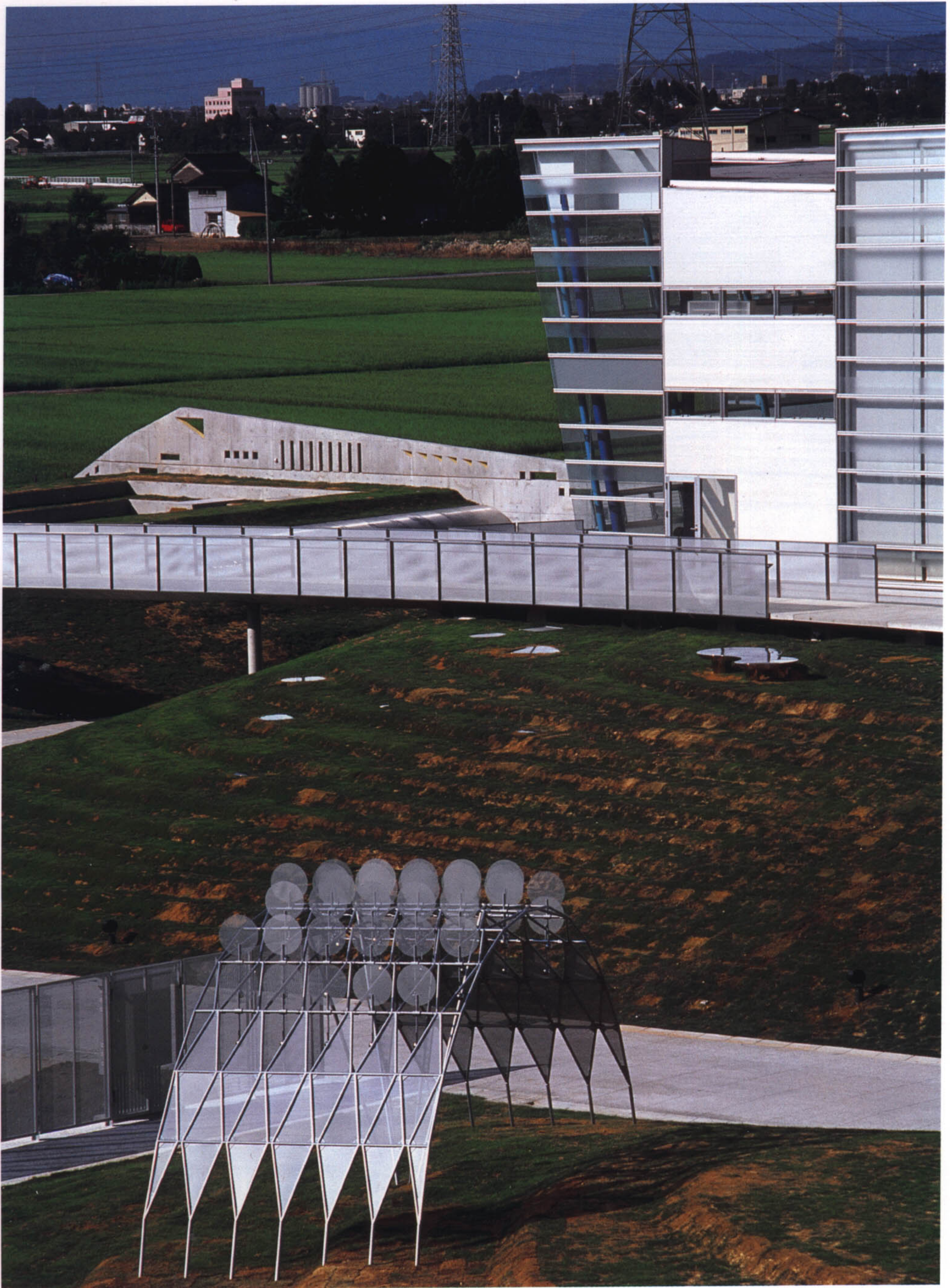


- 10 Table reflecting the changing sky
- 11 East elevation
- 12 West elevation
- 13 South elevation
- 14 North elevation
- 15 Section

- 10 桌面反射变化着的天空
- 11 东立面
- 12 西立面
- 13 南立面
- 14 北立面
- 15 剖面图



Scale 1:400





17

- 16 The wind arch and open-air theater
- 17 Water jets
- 18 Illuminated glass floor at entrance
- 19 View of the underground space

- 16 弯曲的拱顶及露天剧场
- 17 喷水嘴
- 18 入口的玻璃砖地面
- 19 地下空间的景色



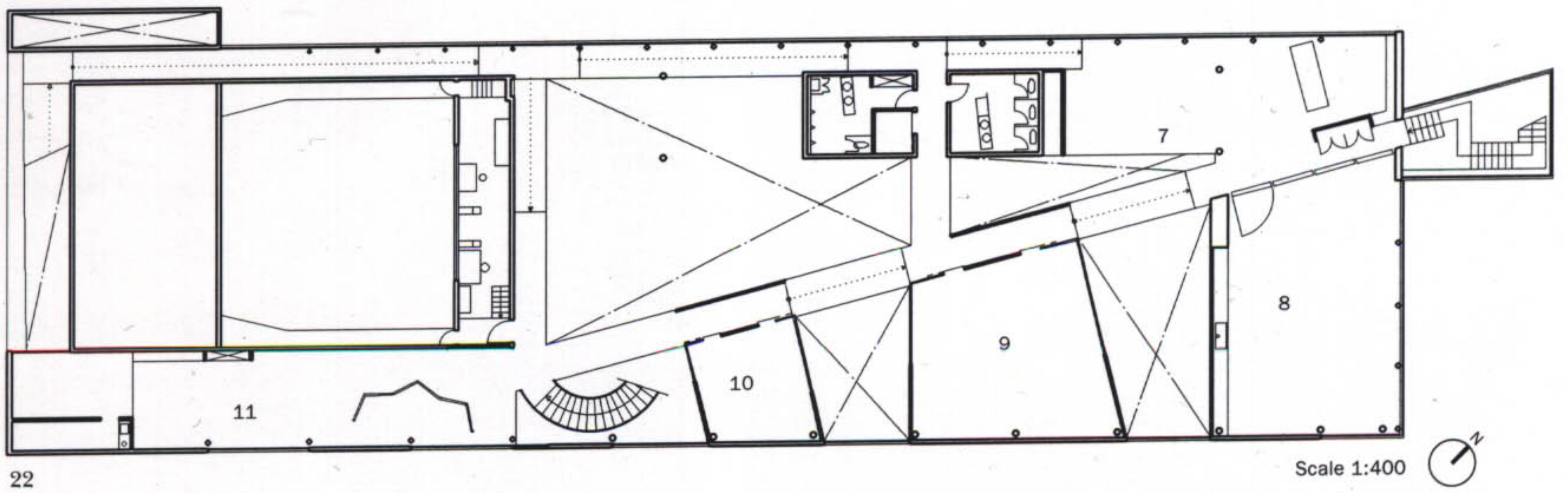
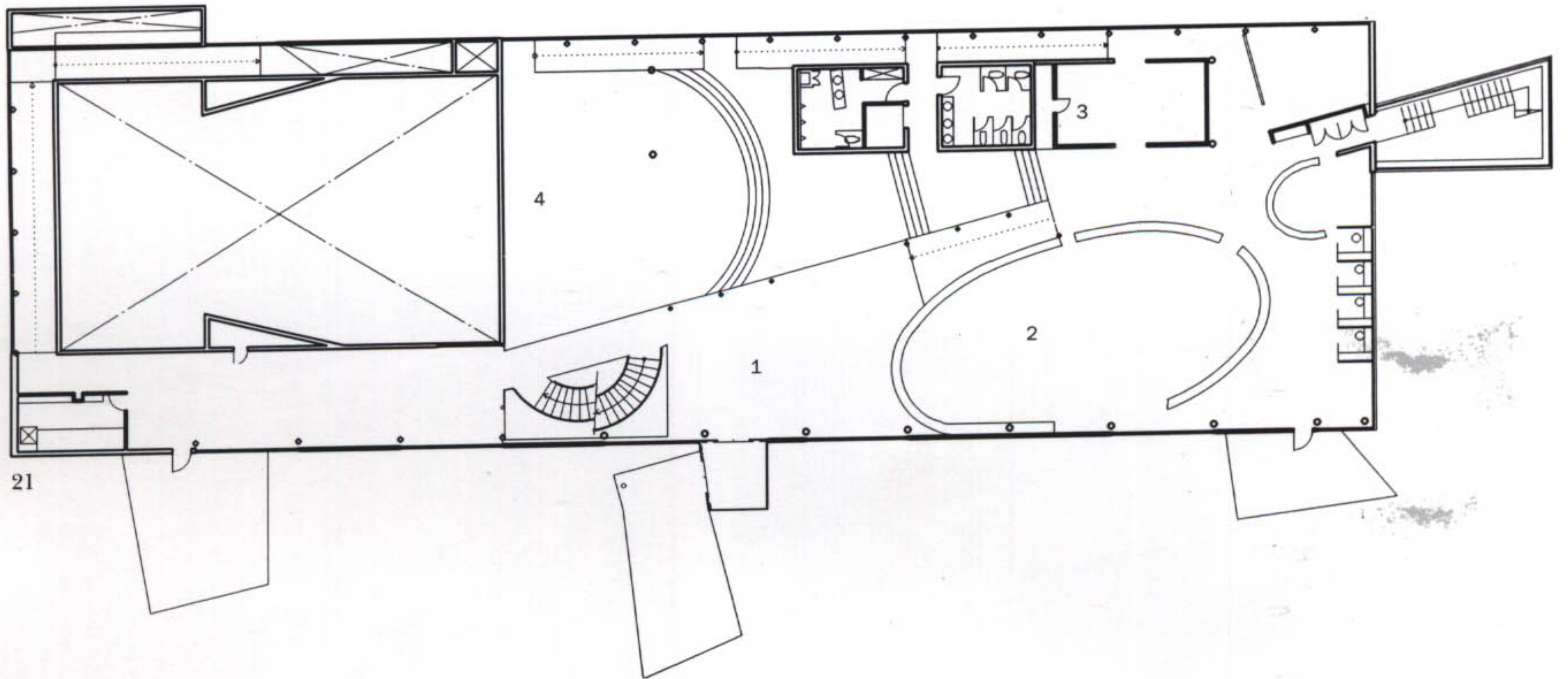
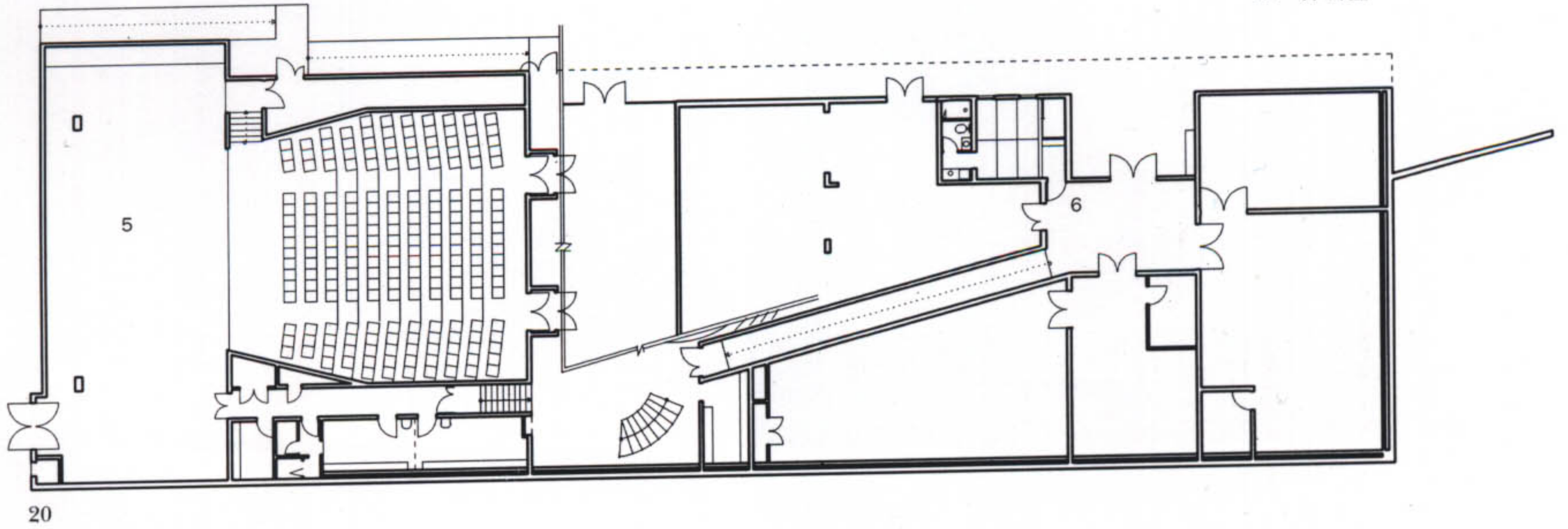
18



19

- 1 Entrance
- 2 Library
- 3 Exhibition room
- 4 Performance hall
- 5 Theater
- 6 Stock area
- 7 Printing room
- 8 Workshop
- 9 Computer room
- 10 Meeting room
- 11 Office

- 1 入口
- 2 图书馆
- 3 陈列室
- 4 表演大厅
- 5 剧场
- 6 库区
- 7 印刷室
- 8 工作间
- 9 计算机房
- 10 会议室
- 11 办公室



Scale 1:400



- 20 First basement level plan
- 21 First floor plan
- 22 Second floor plan
- 23 Oval-shaped library
- 24 Workshop (second floor)
- 25 Entrance hall

Overleaf:
 26 The internal shape of the building is visible from the performance hall

- 20 地下一层平面
- 21 一层平面
- 22 二层平面
- 23 椭圆形图书馆
- 24 工艺间(二层)
- 25 入口大厅
- 26 从表演大厅看建筑的内部形状(背面)



23



24



25







27



28



29

- 27 Reading corner on the first floor
- 28 Basement hall with seating for 200
- 29 Slope at the first floor
- 30 Horizontal windows on the north side (second floor)

- 27 一层读书角
- 28 容纳 200 个座位的地下表演大厅
- 29 一层坡道
- 30 北侧的水平窗户(二层)



30

Sumida Culture Factory

Design/Completion 1990/1994
Sumida-ku, Tokyo
Sumida-Ku
Site area: 3,400 square meters
Total floor area: 8,448 square meters
Reinforced concrete, steel

The Sumida Culture Factory is in a neighborhood of rowhouses and alleyways—a pocket of the city where the scale of Tokyo from years past still exists. A major theme of our design was to carefully consider the relationship between the large volumes required in the new building and the delicate existing fabric, in order to create a new kind of cityscape. A second theme was to promote the networking of various activities through the creation of “communication spaces” within the complex.

Constructed on a constrained and irregularly shaped site, the building mass is distributed in three blocks around a central plaza. The plaza connects to three existing neighborhood passages, providing access through the site that was previously impossible. The west block contains meeting facilities; the east block contains exhibition halls, an information center, an audio-visual library, and media studios; and the north block houses a community education center. Most of the interior space is left as open as possible to allow for programming flexibility.

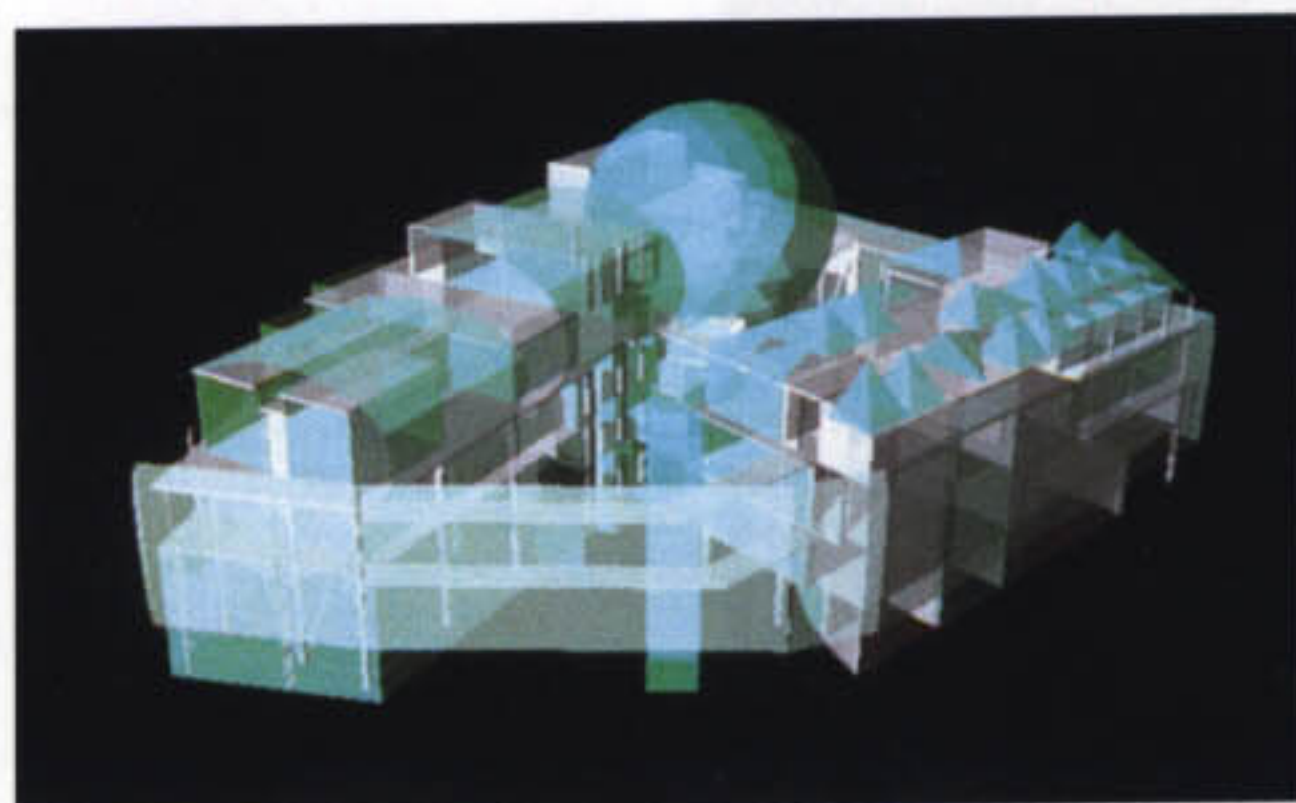
Continued

隅田文化站位于一排住宅楼和小巷附近，——是保留下来的东京老城的一小部分。我们设计的第一个主题是认真考虑新建筑中大容量的需求与棘手的现存结构的关系，以便形成一种新的城市景观。第二个主题是在这个综合建筑结构里，通过“交流空间”的建立使各种活动联网。

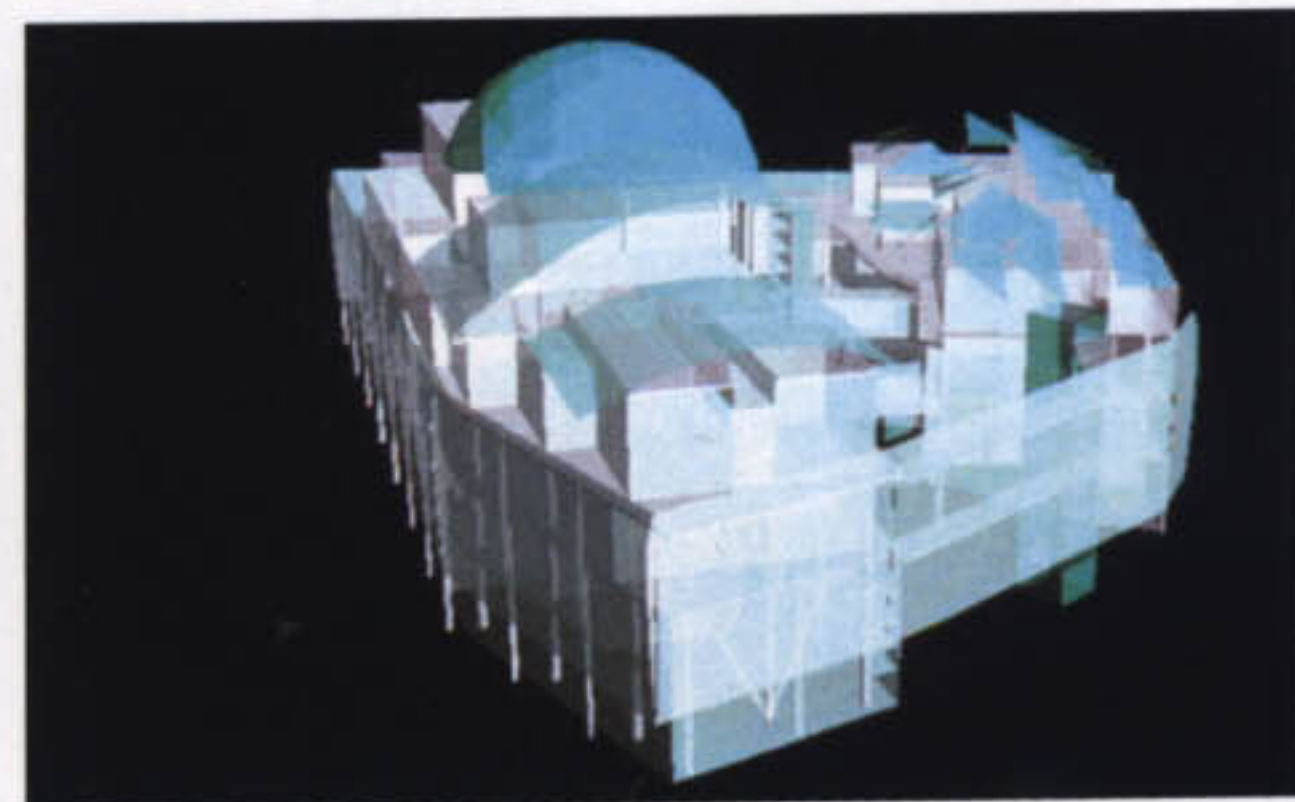
这座房子建造在受到限制的、不规则的场地上，布置成围绕着中央广场的三座楼房。广场与三条原有的邻里通道相连，提供穿过这个场地的进出道路，这在以前是不可能的。西楼为会议设施；东楼为展示厅、信息中心、视听图书馆以及媒体工作室；北楼设置了一个公共教育中心。多数的室内空间尽可能开敞，使设计方案具有灵活性。

隅田文化站

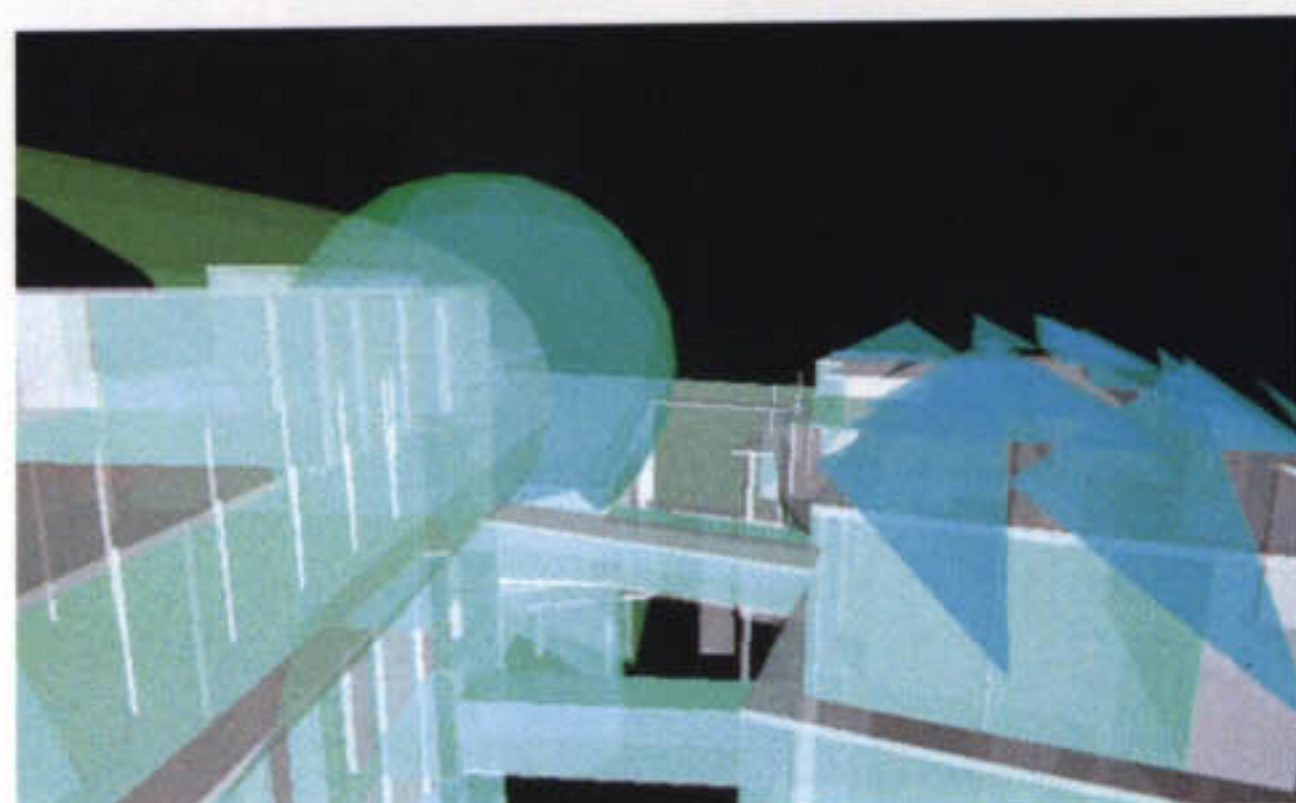
设计/竣工 1990年/1994年
隅田区，东京都
隅田区
用地面积：3,400m²
总建筑面积：8,448m²
钢筋混凝土，钢



1



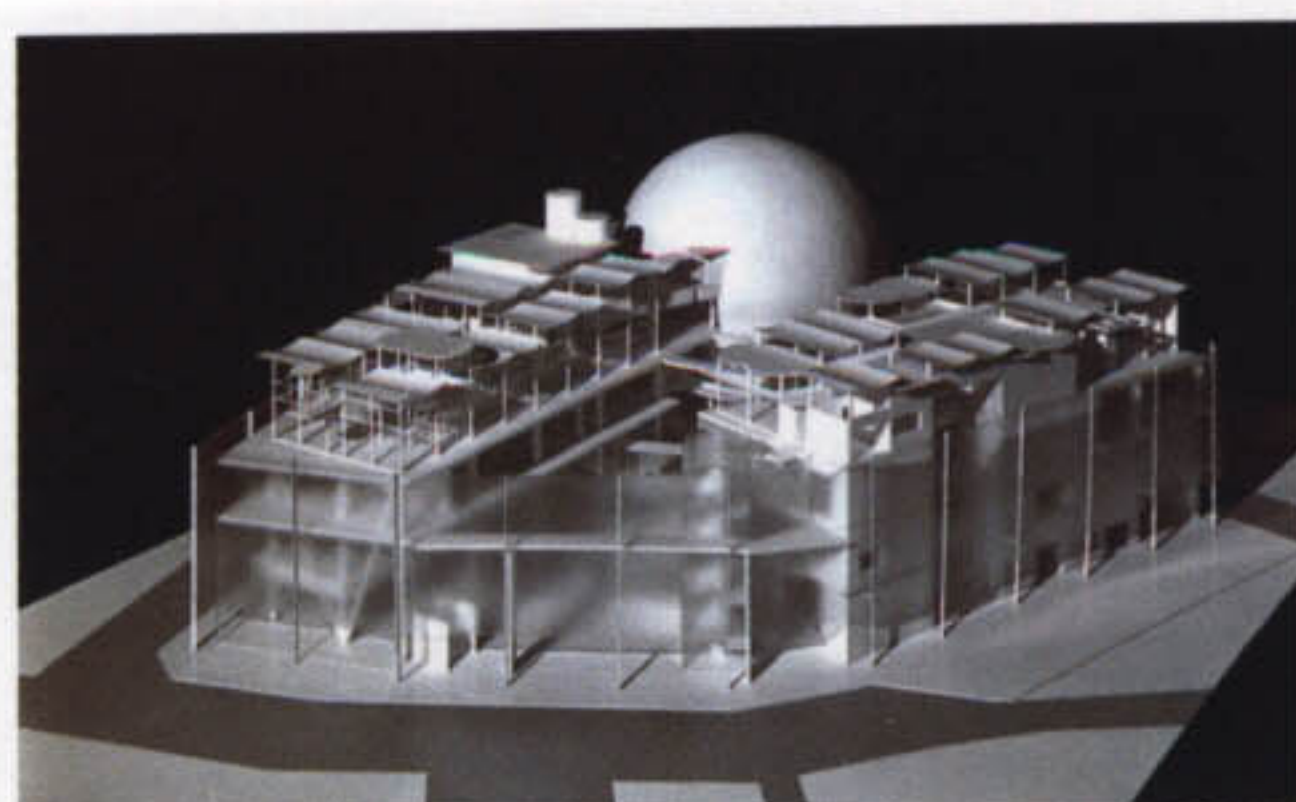
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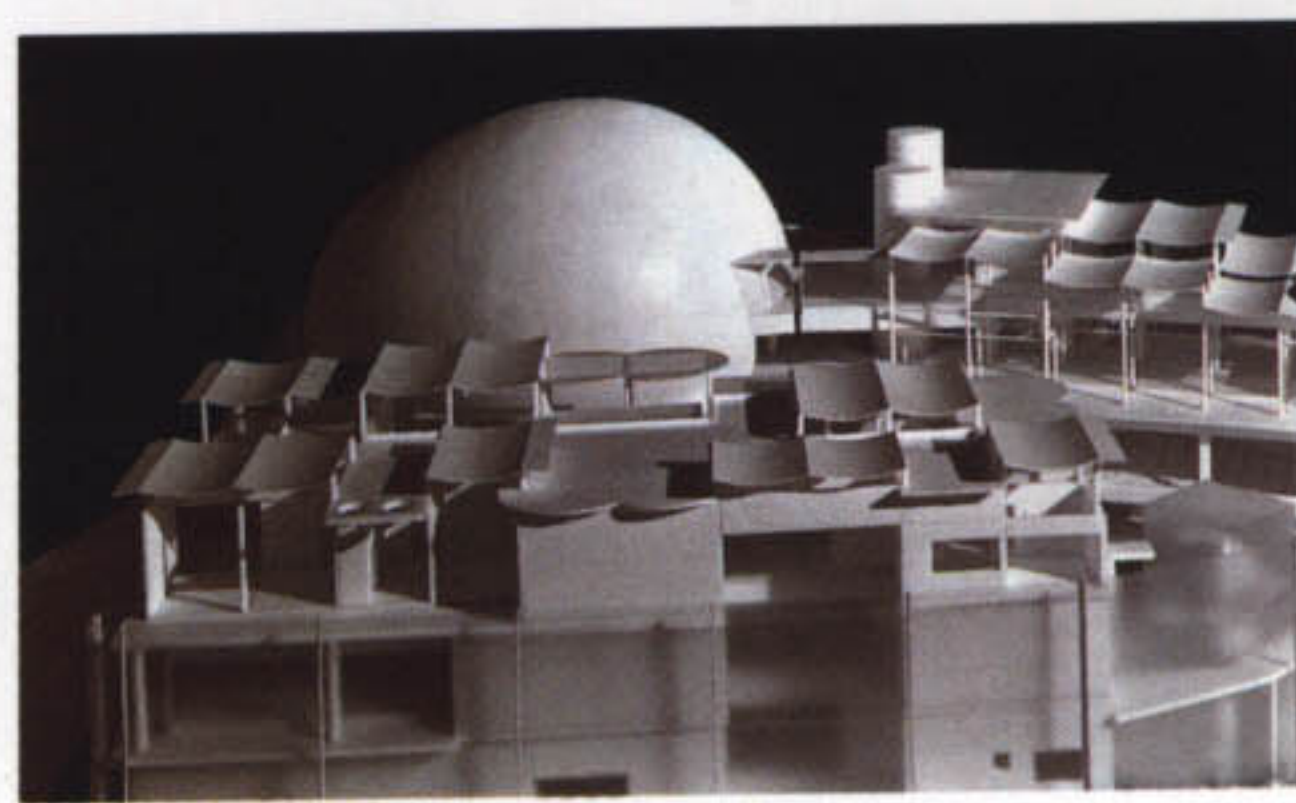
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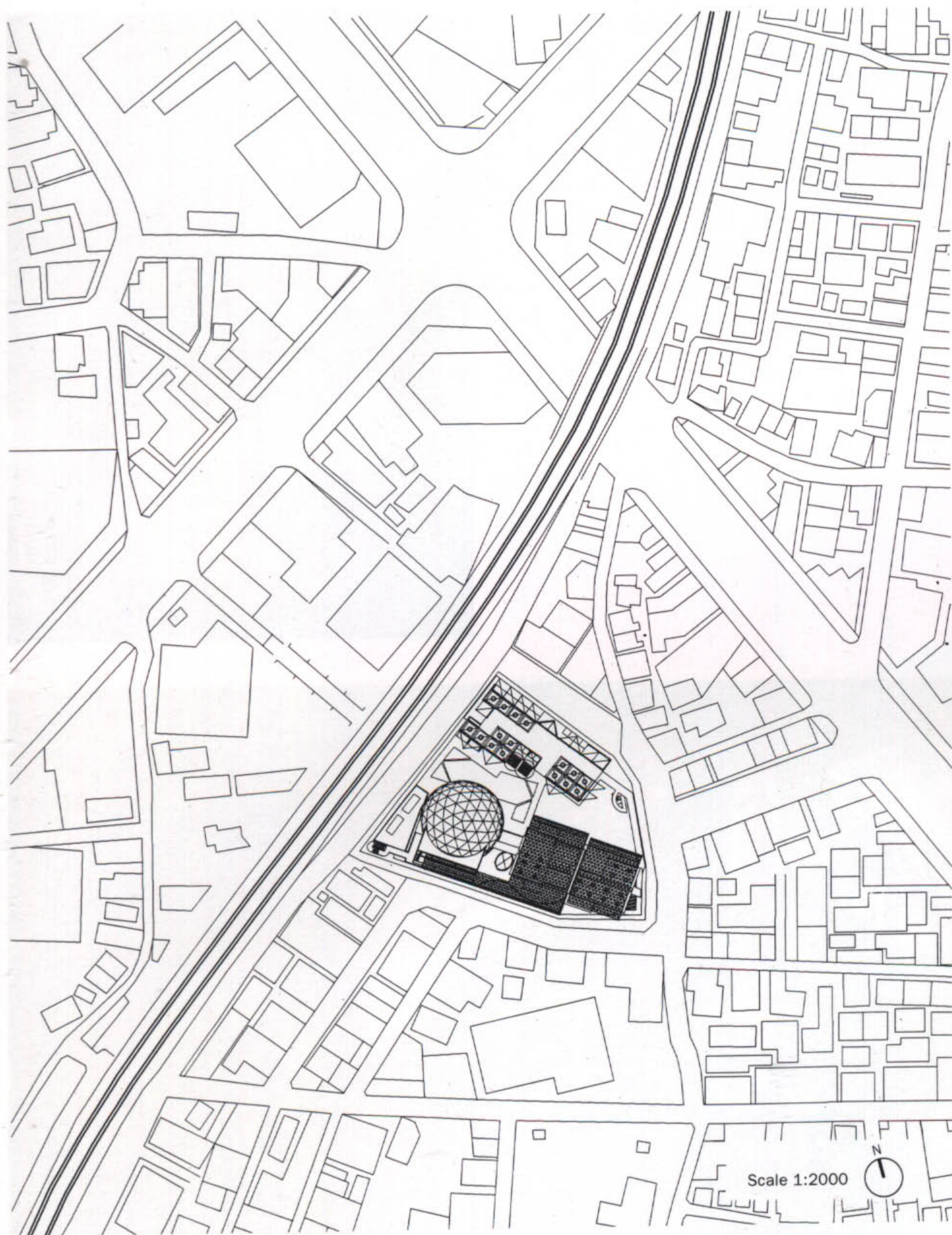
6



7



8



9

- 1 First phase proposal, overall view 1
- 2 First phase proposal, overall view 2
- 3 First phase proposal, overall view 3
- 4 First phase proposal, overall view 4
- 5 Second phase proposal, overall view 1
- 6 Second phase proposal, overall view 2
- 7 Second phase proposal, overall view 3
- 8 Second phase proposal, overall view 4
- 9 Site plan
- 10 Overall view from the northwest
- 11 Bird's-eye view from the northwest
- 12 Overall view from the east



10



11



12

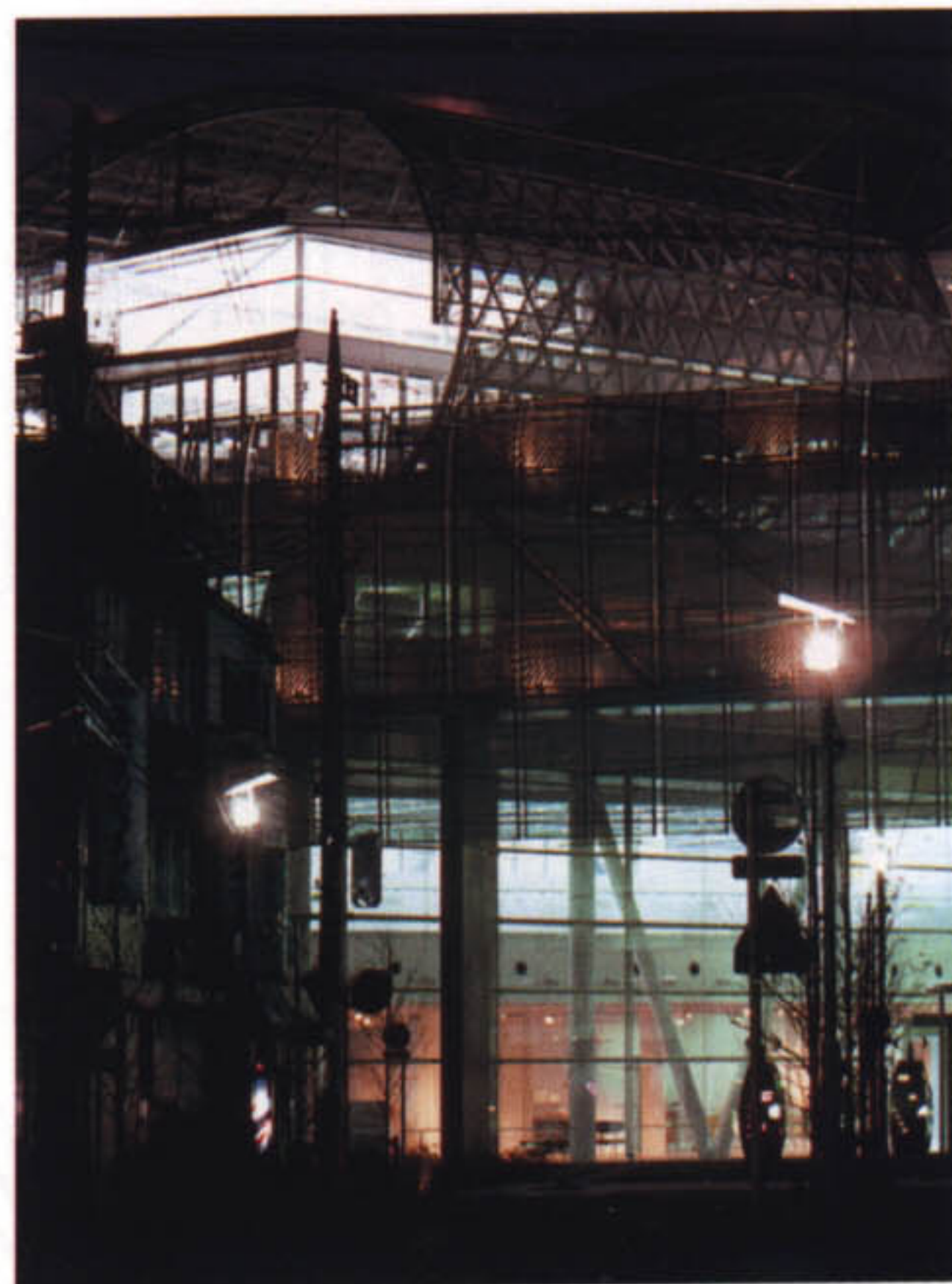
- 1 一期计划：全景 1
- 2 一期计划：全景 2
- 3 一期计划：全景 3
- 4 一期计划：全景 4
- 5 二期计划：全景 1
- 6 二期计划：全景 2
- 7 二期计划：全景 3
- 8 二期计划：全景 4
- 9 总平面图
- 10 从西北面看全景
- 11 西北面的鸟瞰图
- 12 从东面看全景

The three blocks are connected to each other by nine bridges which visually and functionally expand the blocks. These transparent flying bridges give the project a visually kinetic sense; additionally, they enhance cross-communication and improve the overall operation of the facility.

All these architectural elements and different programs are loosely wrapped in a translucent skin of perforated aluminum. This skin gives a sense of order to the tumultuous surroundings, and establishes the Sumida Culture Factory as a symbolic element within this context.

三座楼通过九座天桥彼此相连，这在视觉上和功能上扩大了楼群。透明的天桥在视觉上产生活动的景观。另外，天桥加强了横向联系，并改善了文化站的全面管理。

所有这些建筑要素以及不同的规划被巧妙地掩藏在多孔铝板的半透明外壳里。该外壳使杂乱的四周变得有条理，使隅田文化站在这个意义上成为城市象征的组成部分。



13



14

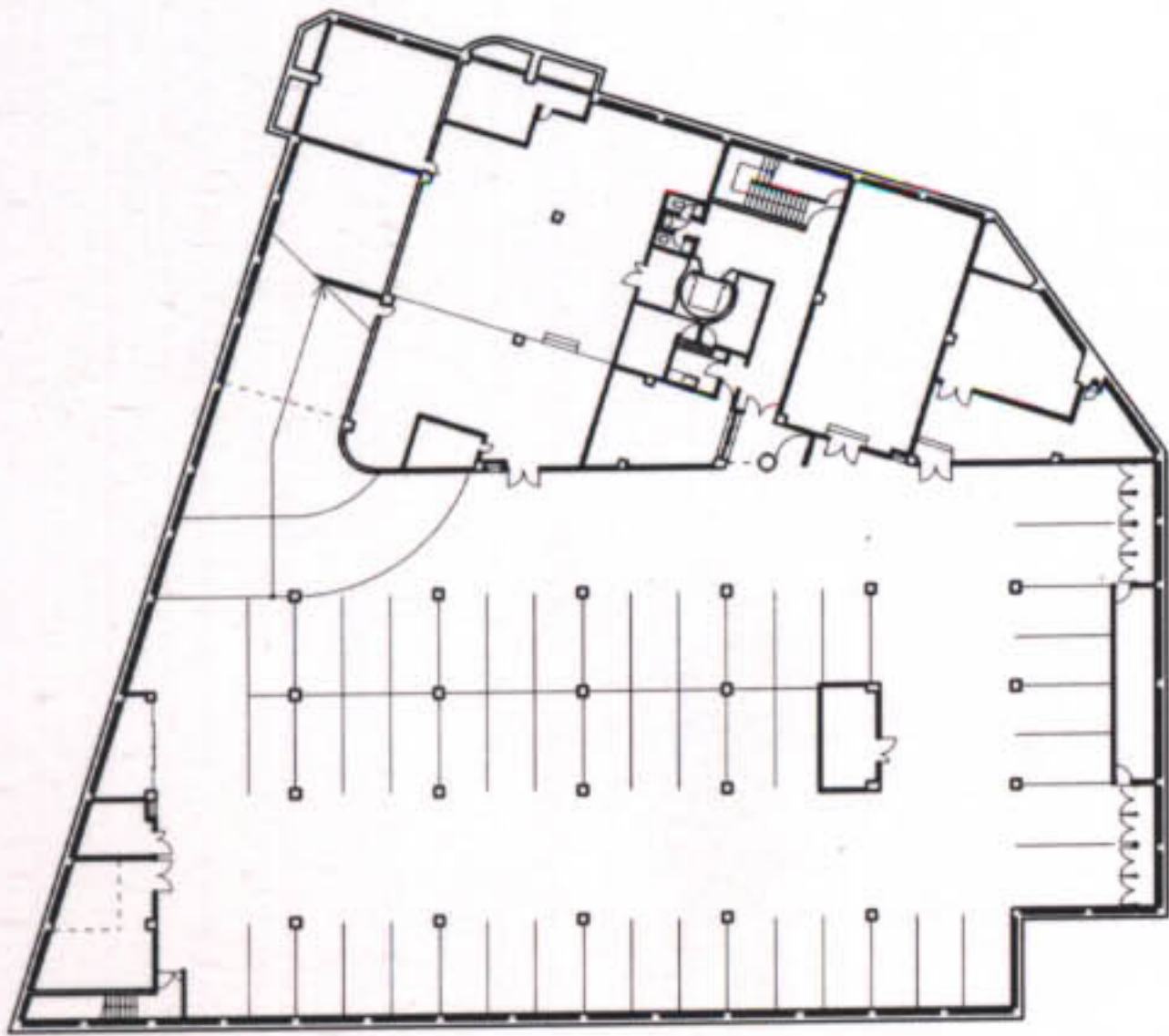
- 13 Night view from the east
- 14 Night view from southeast; the outer screen changes appearance over time
- 15 Night view from the east

- 13 从东面看夜景
- 14 东南面的夜景，室外幕墙不断改变其外观
- 15 从东面看夜景

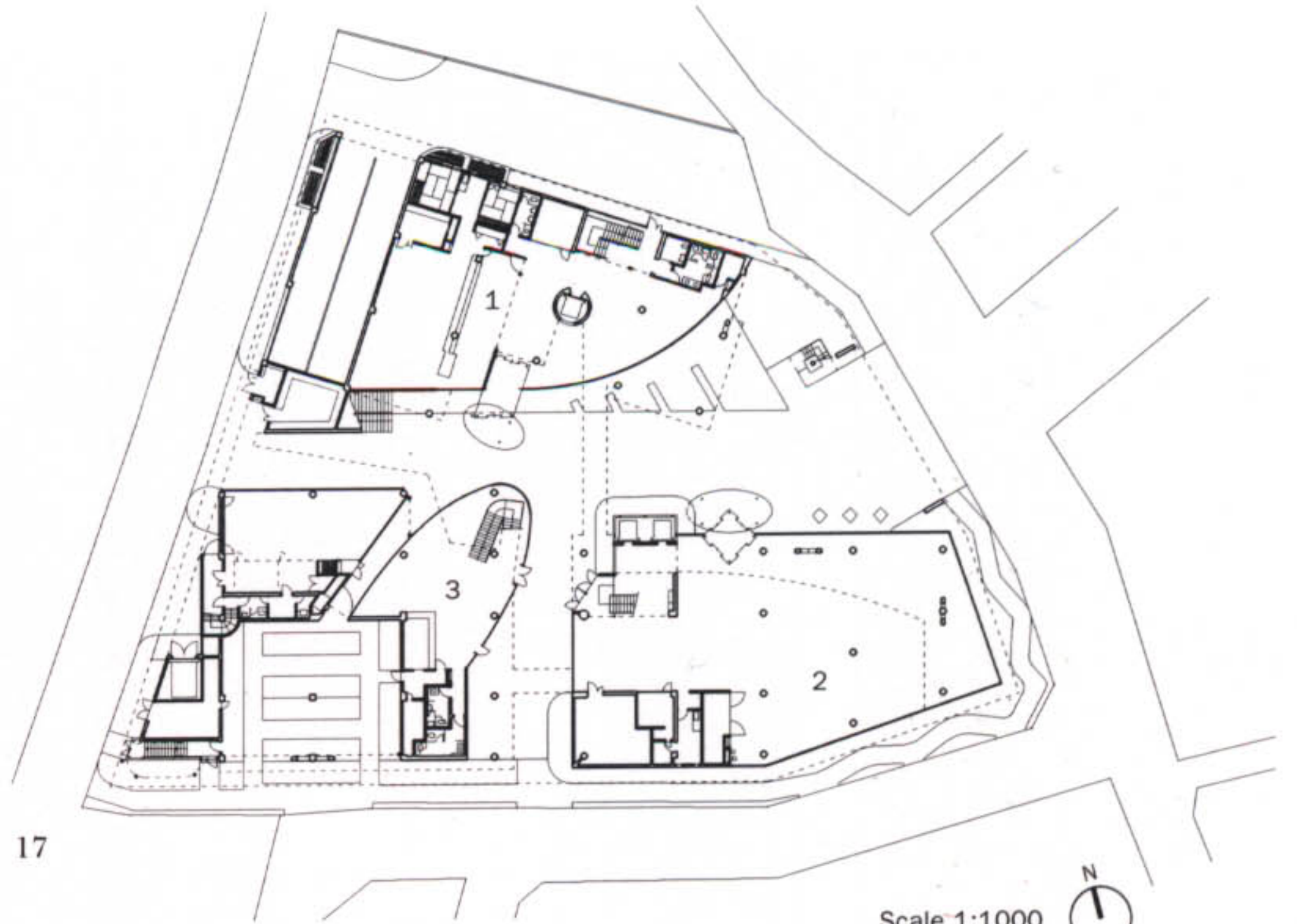


- 16 First basement level plan
- 17 First floor plan
- 18 Second floor plan
- 19 Third floor plan
- 20 View from the east showing sun louvres
- 21 Fifth floor plan
- 22 Roof plan
- 23 View from the southeast, showing the changing appearance of the outer screen

- 16 地下一层平面
- 17 一层平面
- 18 二层平面
- 19 三层平面
- 20 从东面看遮阳天窗
- 21 五层平面
- 22 屋顶平面
- 23 从东南面看，可见到外部幕墙变化的外观



16



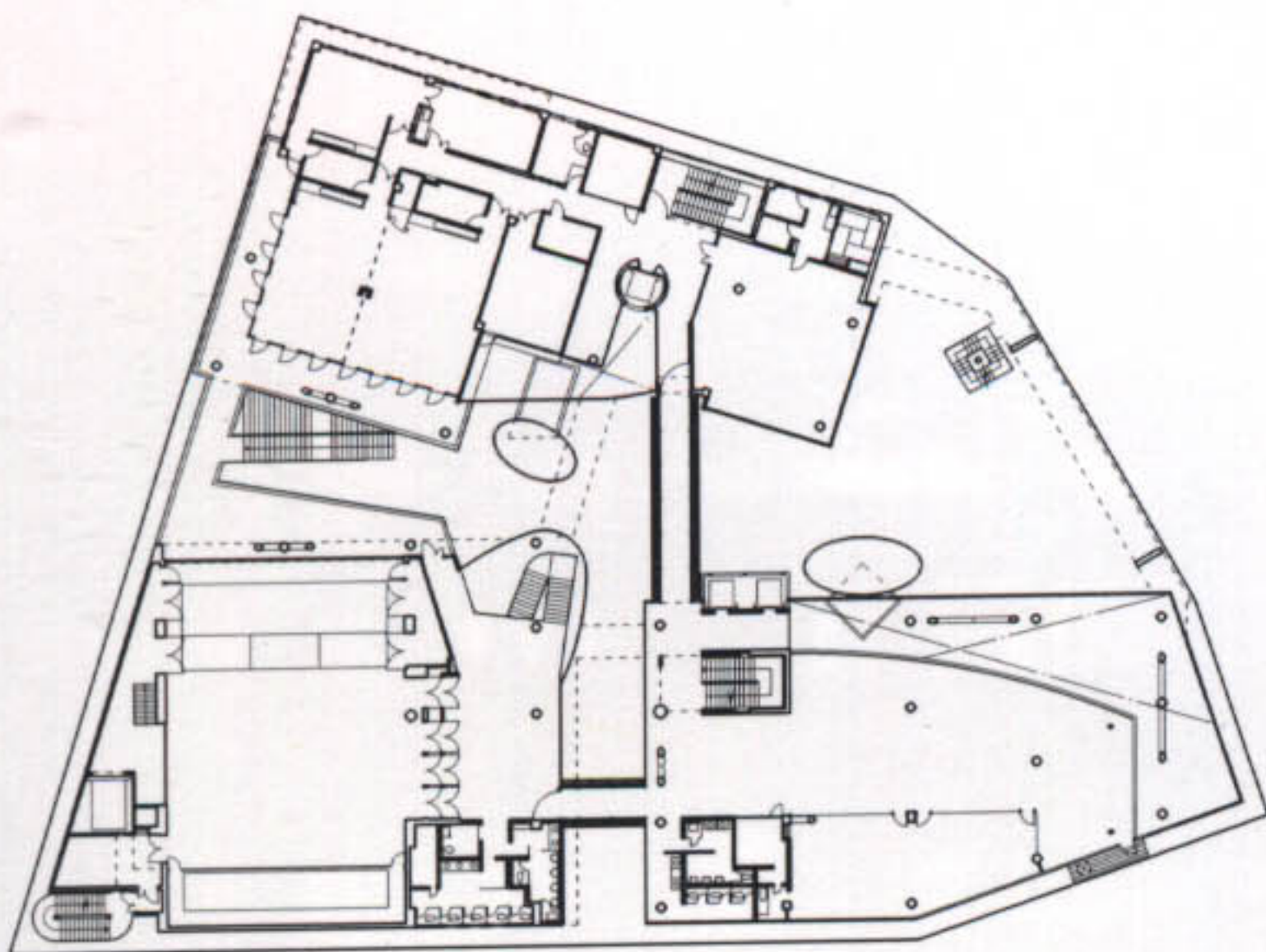
17

Scale 1:1000

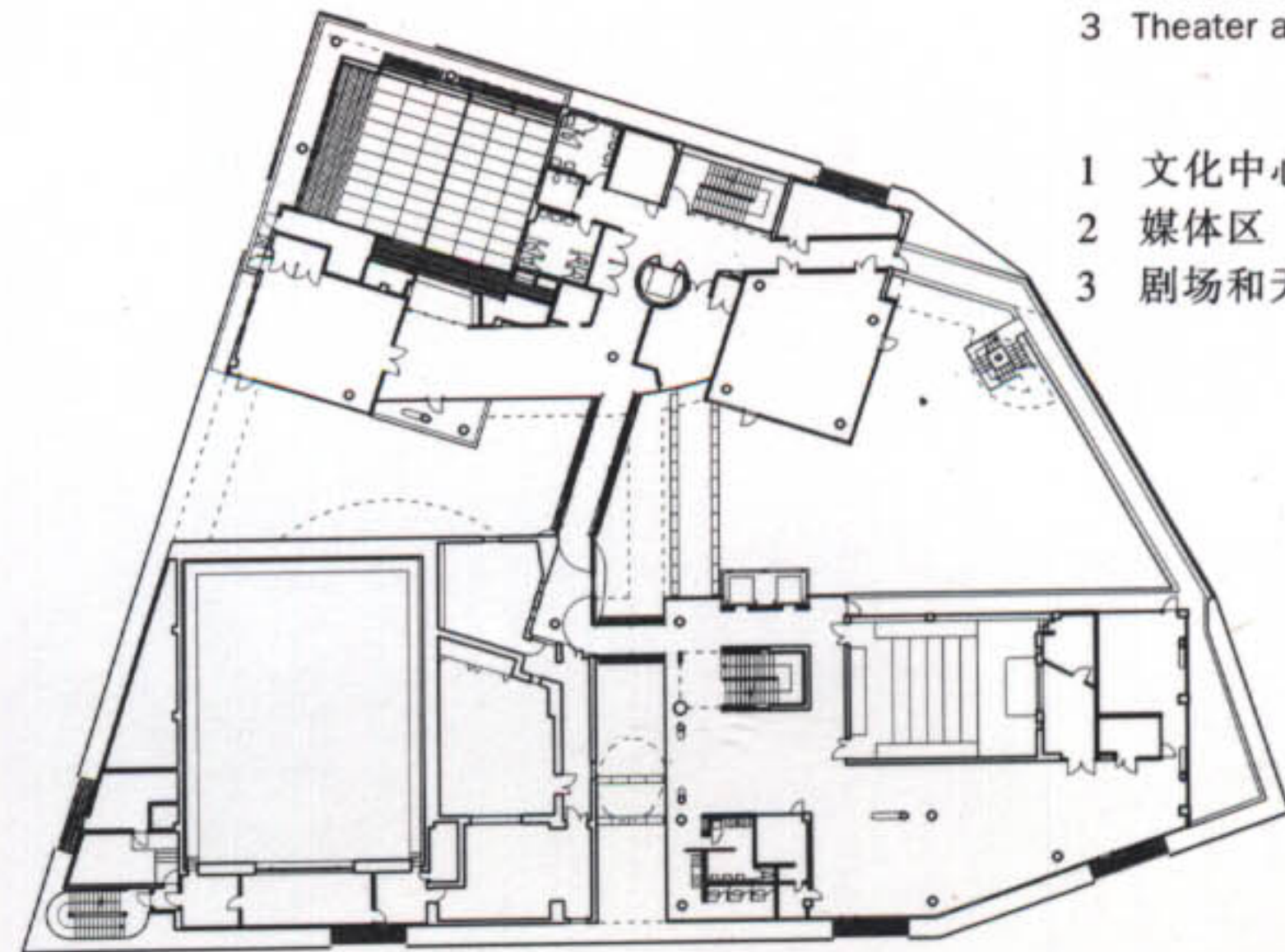


- 1 Cultural center area
- 2 Media cen area
- 3 Theater and planetarium

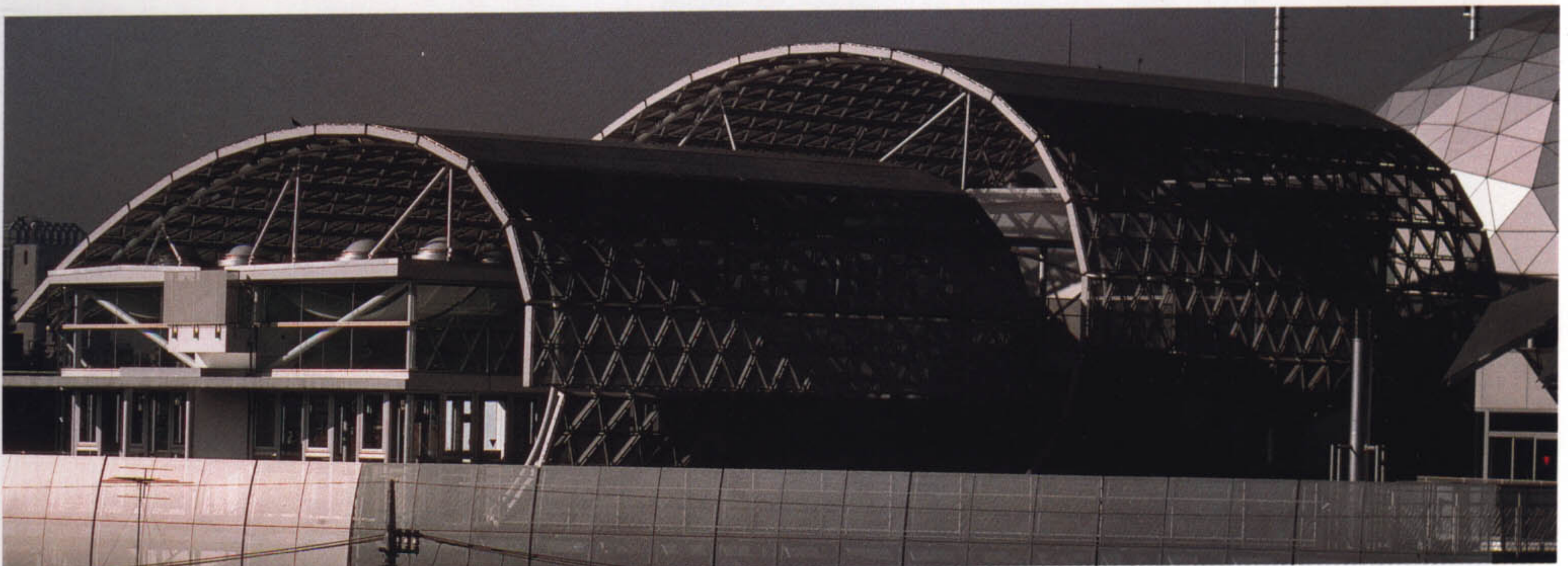
- 1 文化中心区
- 2 媒体区
- 3 剧场和天文馆



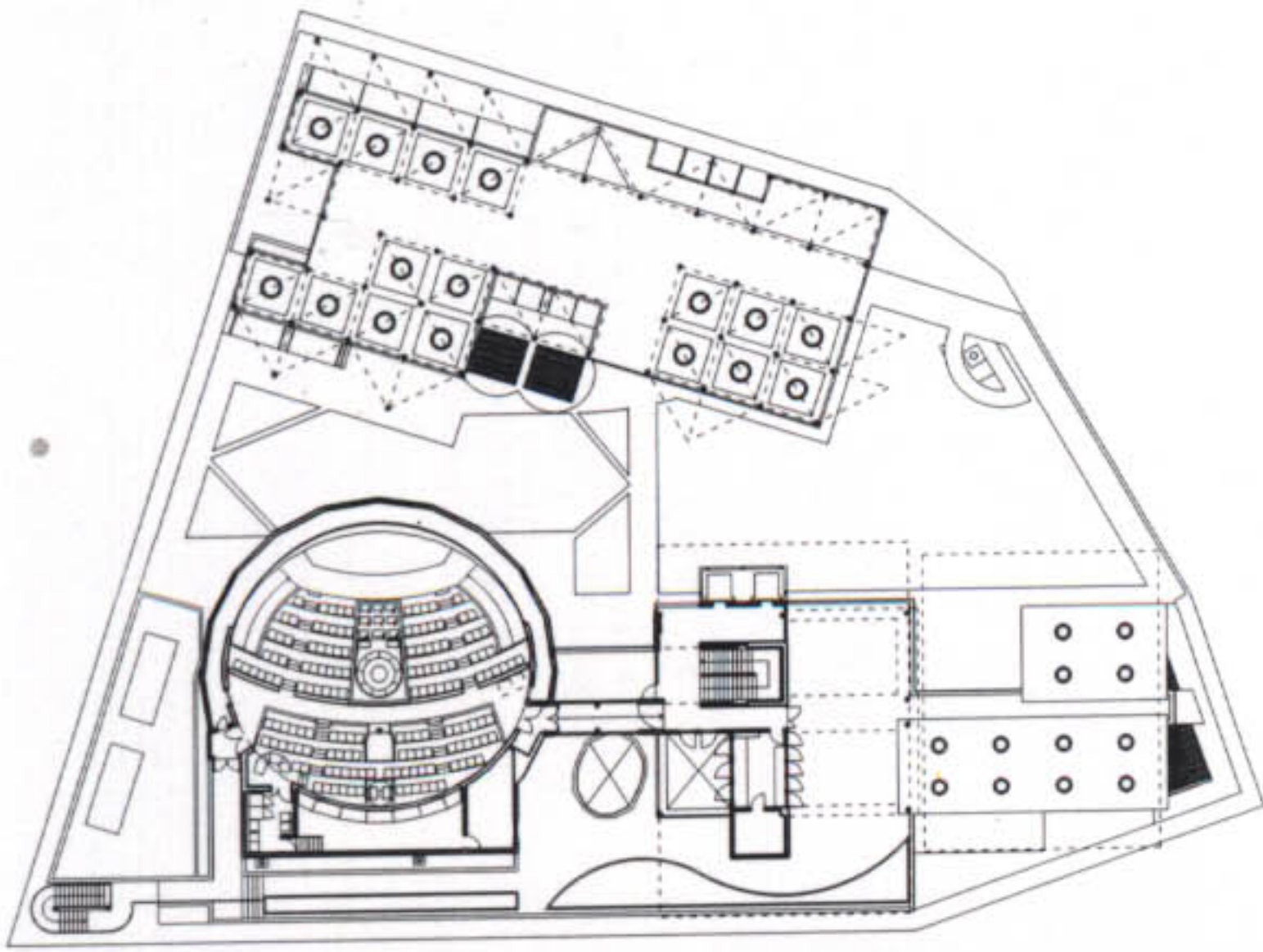
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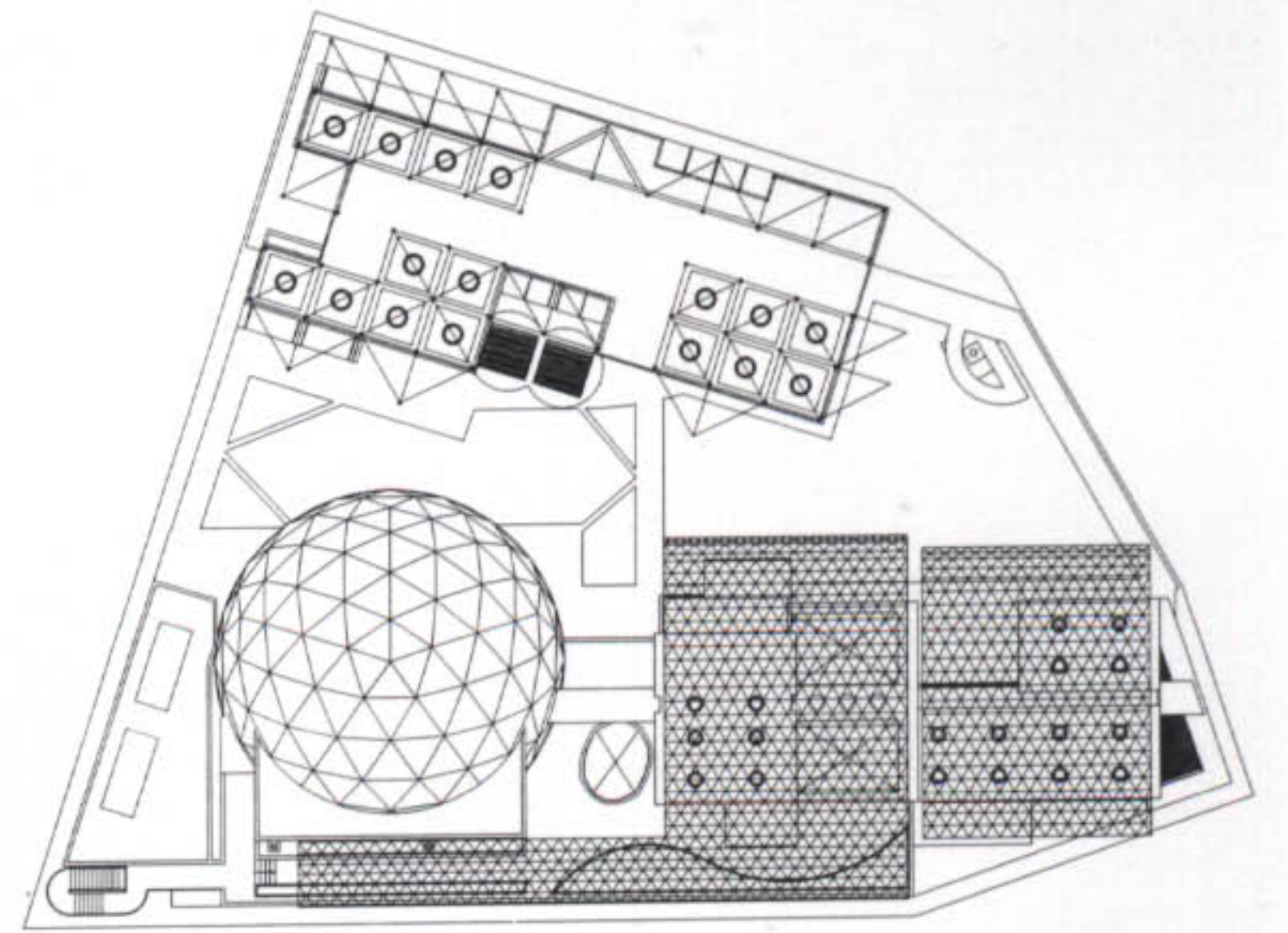
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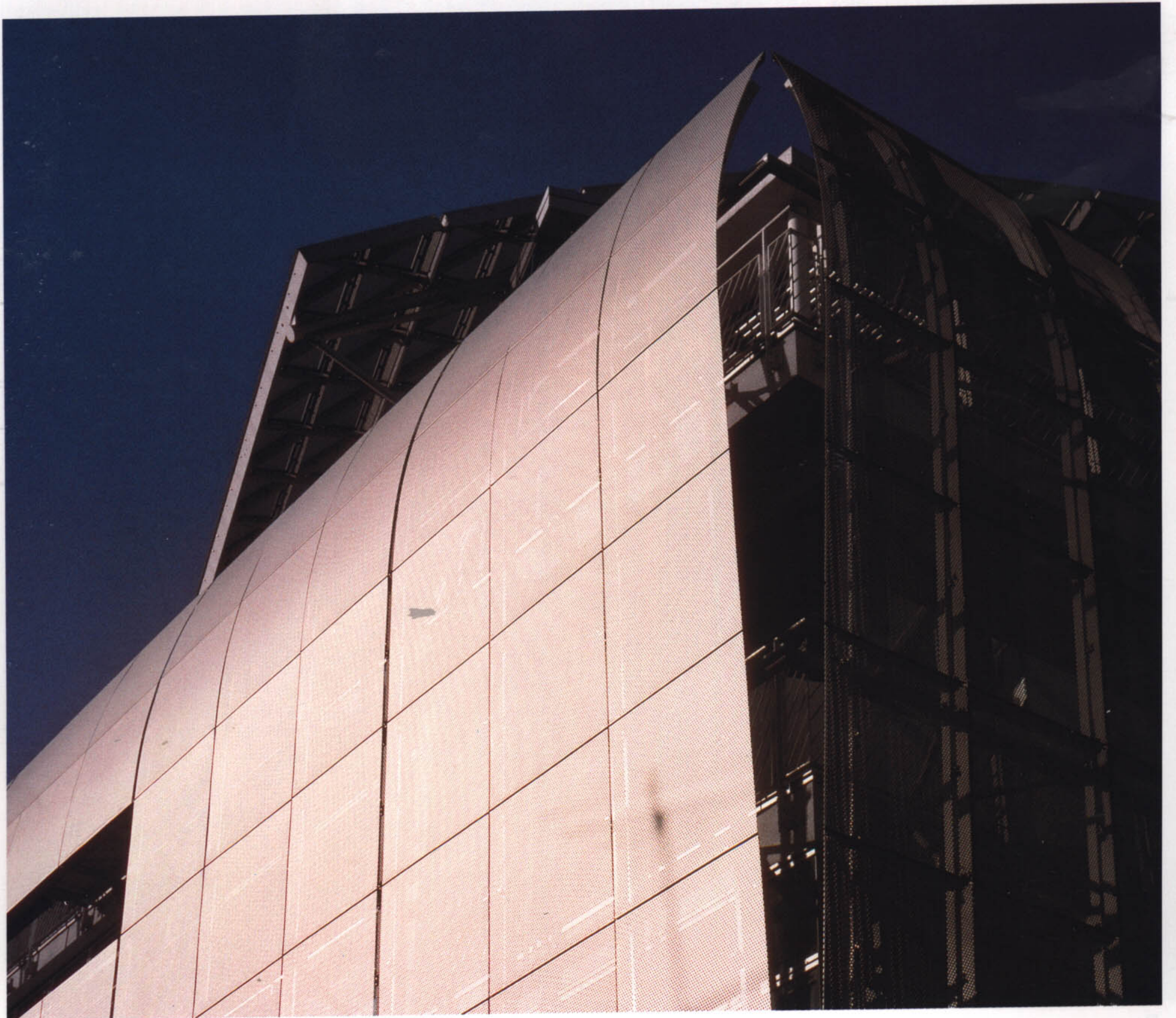


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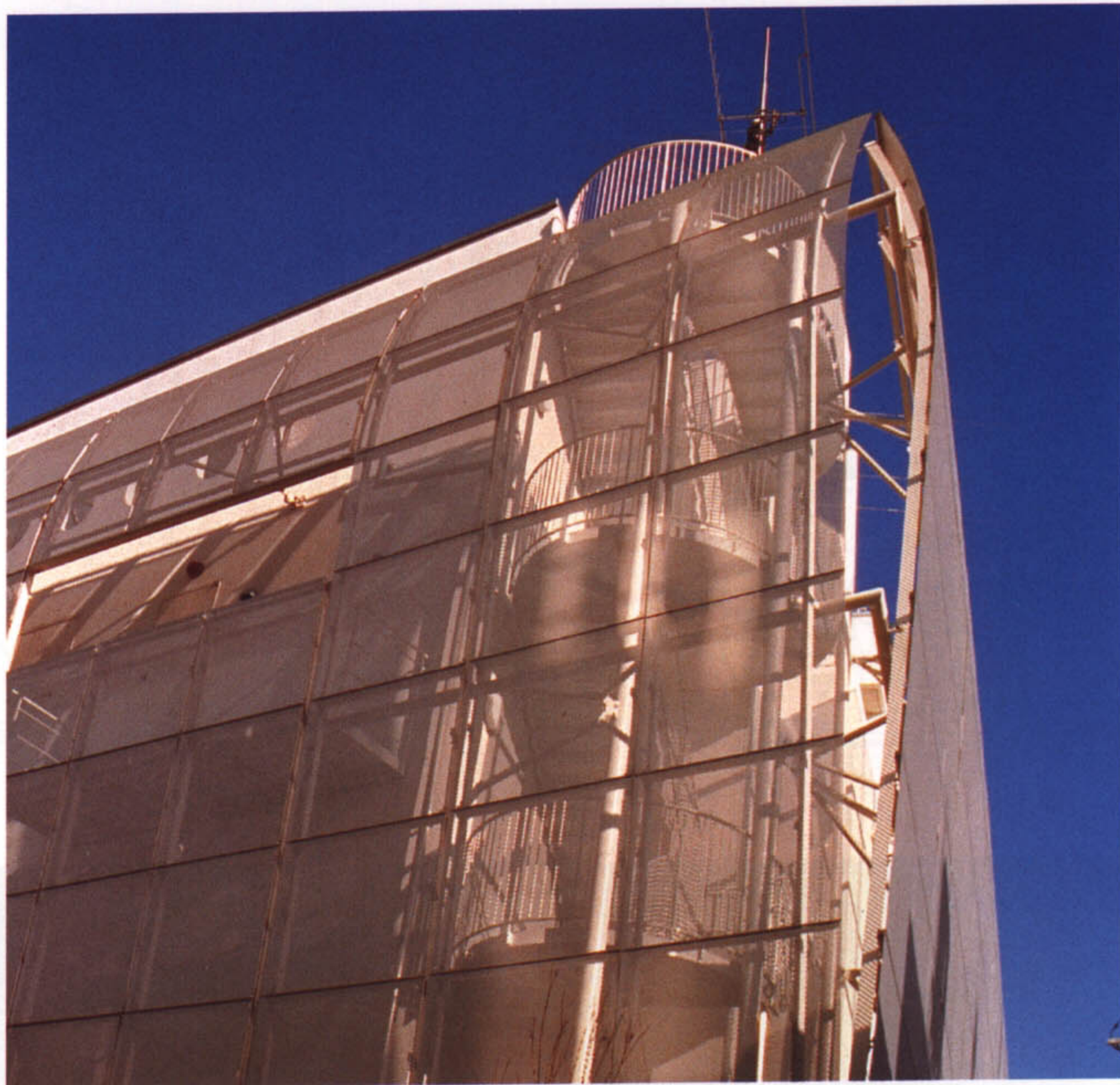
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23

- 24 View of the outer screen from the southwest
- 25 View from the southeast
- 26 Outer screen detail

- 24 从西南面看室外幕墙
- 25 从东南面看
- 26 室外幕墙的细部



24

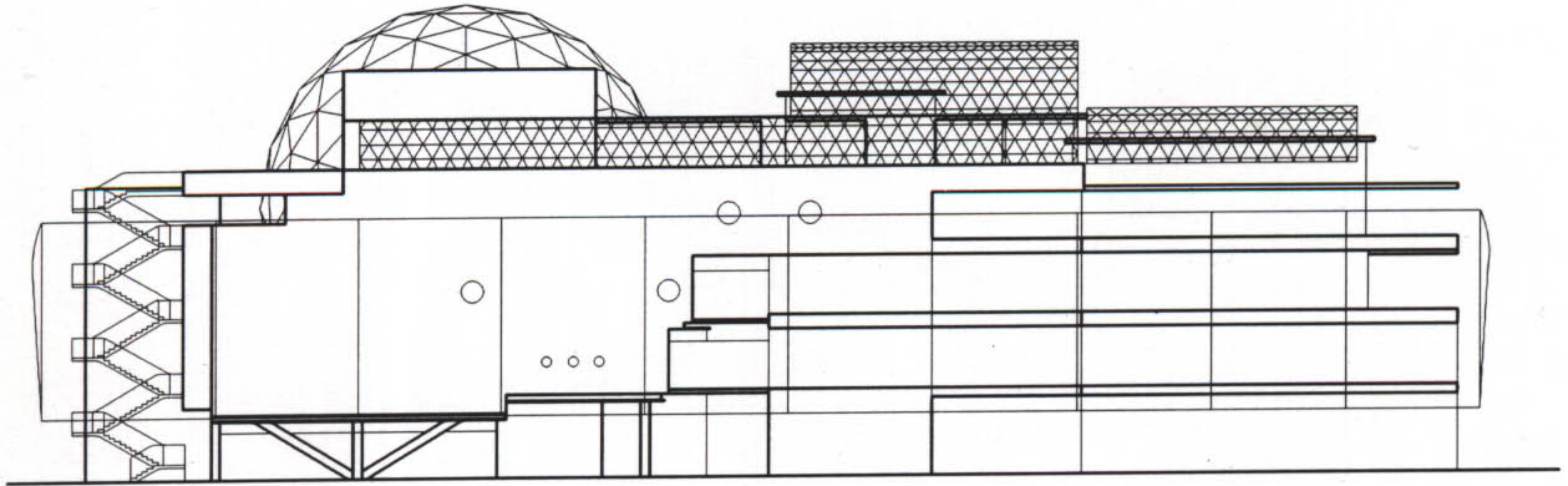


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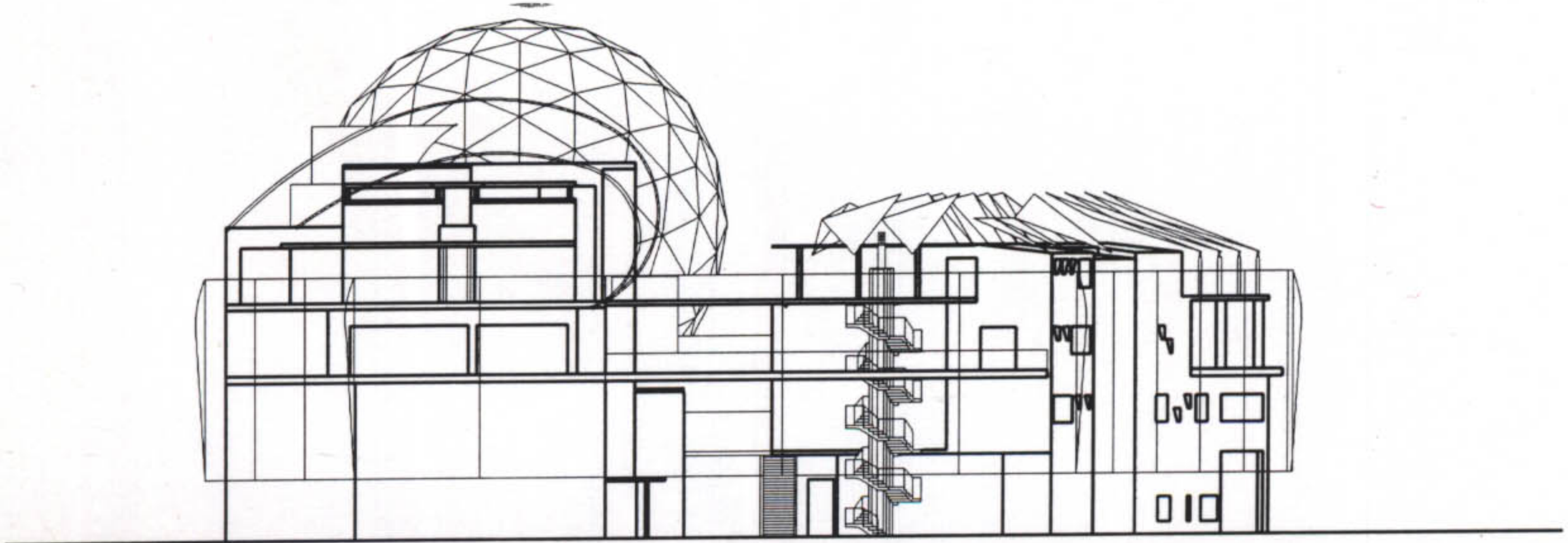
- 27 South elevation
- 28 East elevation
- 29 Sun louvres on the north block
- 30 View of the sun louvres from the fifth floor terrace
- 31 View of the sun louvres from the fourth floor terrace

- 27 南立面
- 28 东立面
- 29 北楼遮阳天窗
- 30 从五层平台看到的遮阳天窗
- 31 从四层平台看到的遮阳天窗

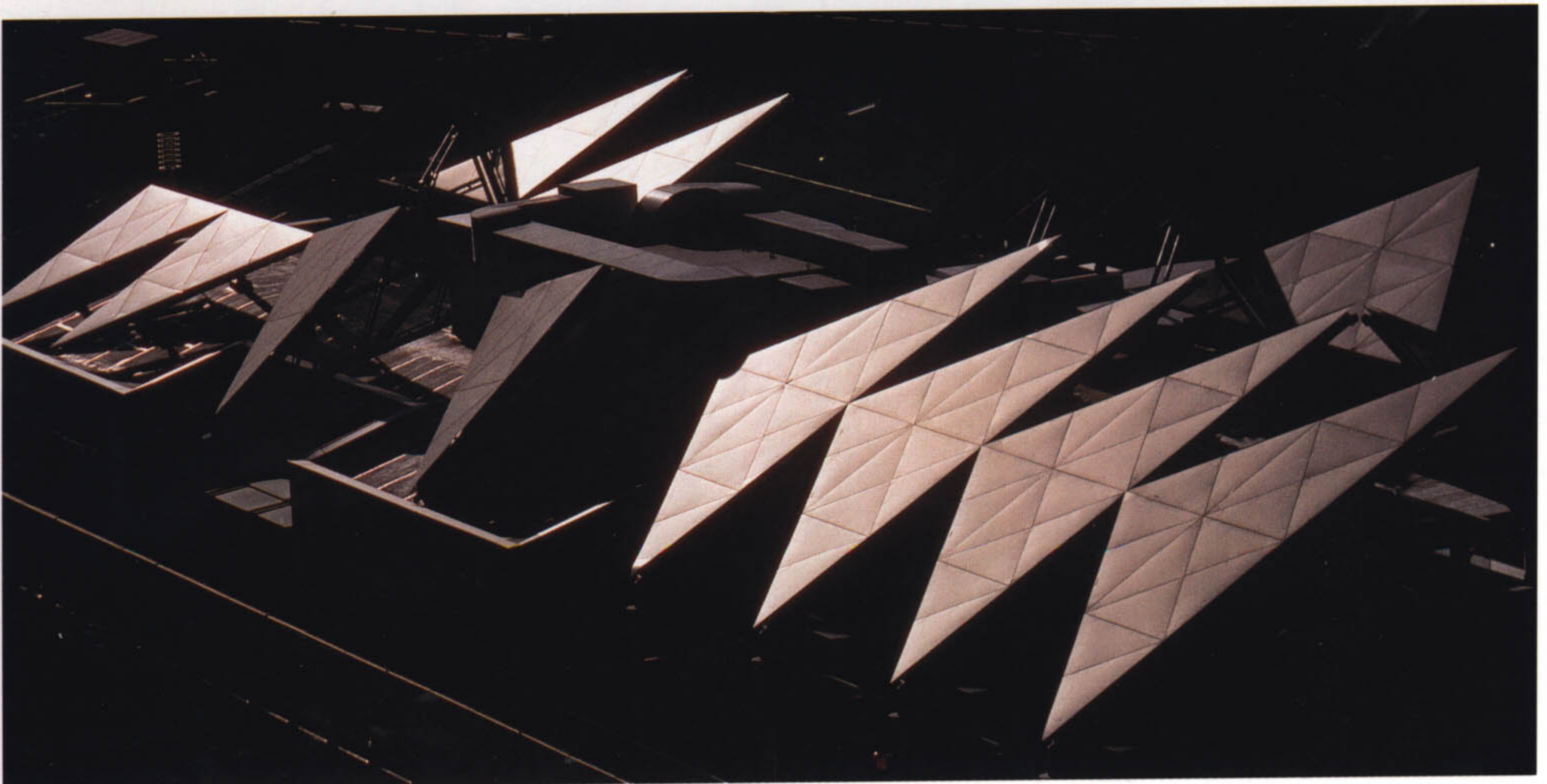


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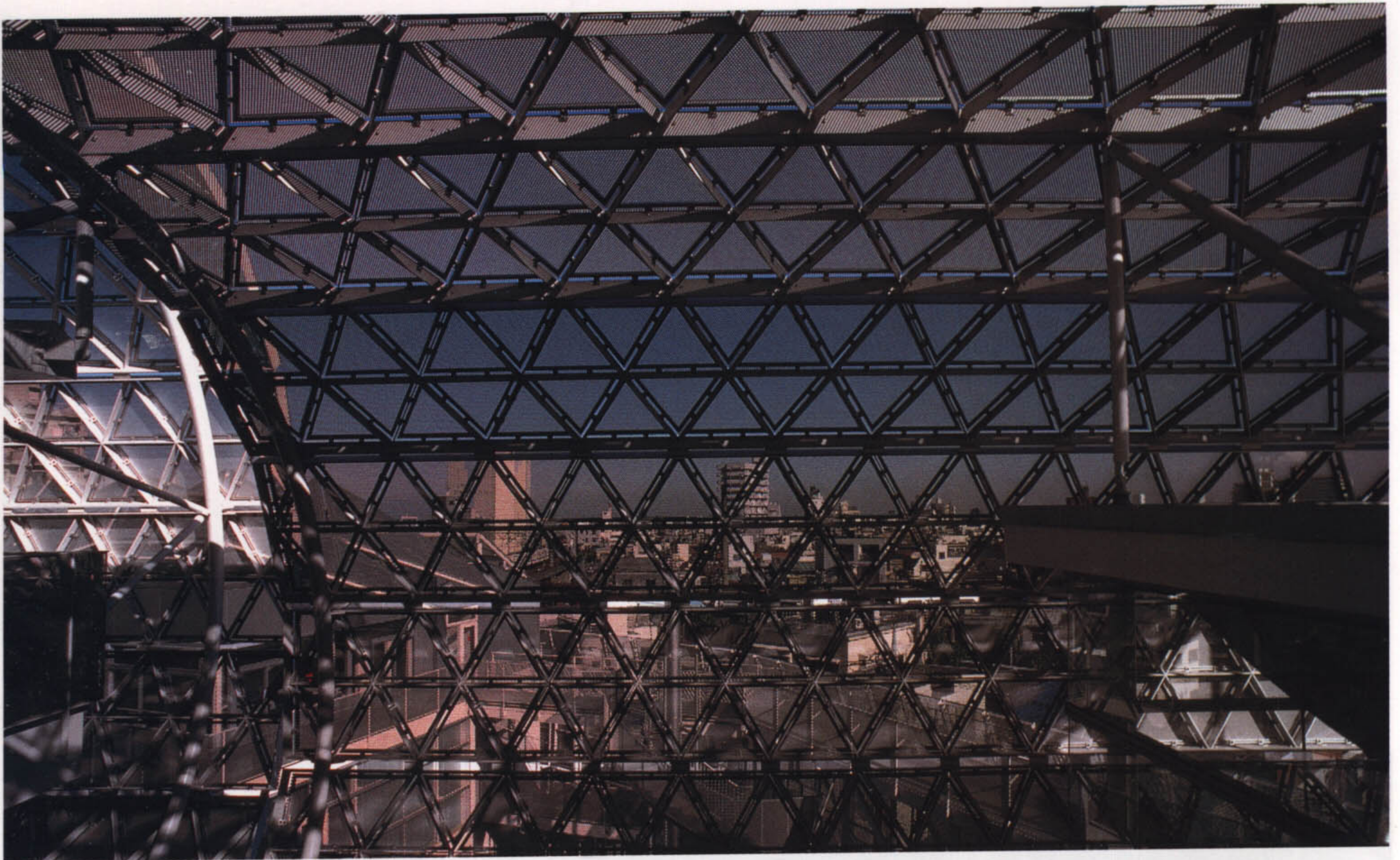
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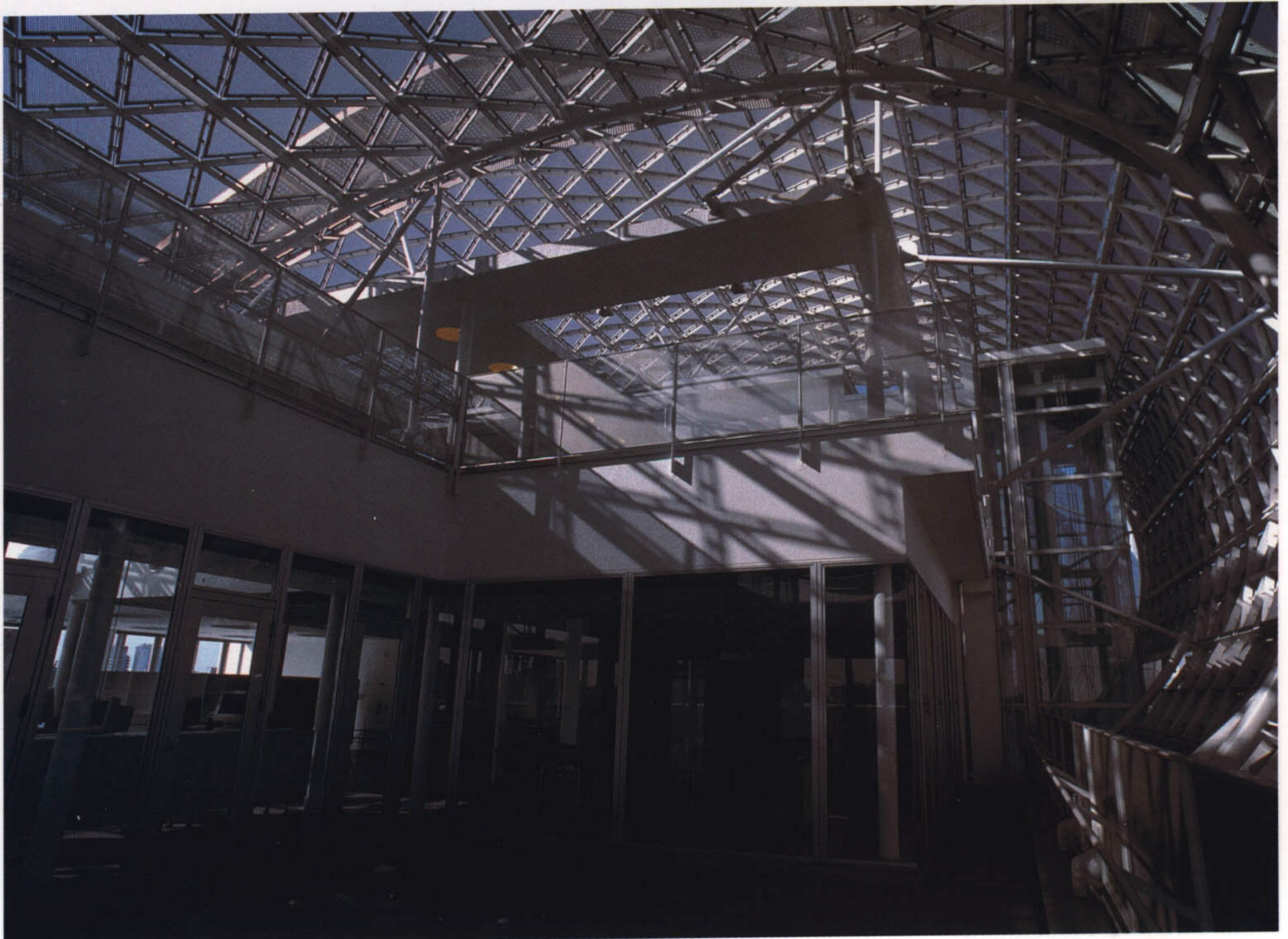
28



29



30



31

- 32 View of the outer screen from the south
- 33 View of the main approach from the plaza
- 34 View of the plaza from the first floor lobby
- 35 View from the exhibition hall to the first floor

- 32 从南面看室外幕墙
- 33 从广场看主要通道
- 34 从一层大厅看广场
- 35 展览厅至一层



32



33



34



35

36-37 Interior of information corner at the second floor

38 Night view of the plaza from the first floor lobby

36-37 二层信息角内部

38 从一层大厅走廊看广场的夜景



36



37







40

39 Night view of the north block from the third floor of the east block
40 Interior of the planetarium and foyer on the fourth floor

39 从东楼三层看北楼夜景
40 四层天文馆及门厅内部

- 41 Furniture in the media corner on the fourth floor
- 42 Interior of the audio-visual room on the third floor
- 43 Interior of the lobby on the third floor; view to planetarium (west block)

- 41 四层媒体工作室一角的家具
- 42 三层视听室内部
- 43 三层大厅内部，天文馆一景(四楼)



41



42



43



44 Interior of media corner with the planetarium in the background

45-46 Furniture in the media corner on the fourth floor

44 以天文馆为背景的媒体工作室拐角内部
45~46 四层媒体角落处家具

44



45



Museum of Fruit, Yamanashi

Design/Completion 1992/1995

Yamanashi, Yamanashi

Yamanashi Prefecture

Site area: 195,000 square meters

Total floor area: 6,459 square meters

Steel, reinforced concrete

山梨水果博物馆

设计/竣工 1992年/1995年

山梨市, 山梨县

山梨县

用地面积: 195,000m²

总建筑面积: 6,459m²

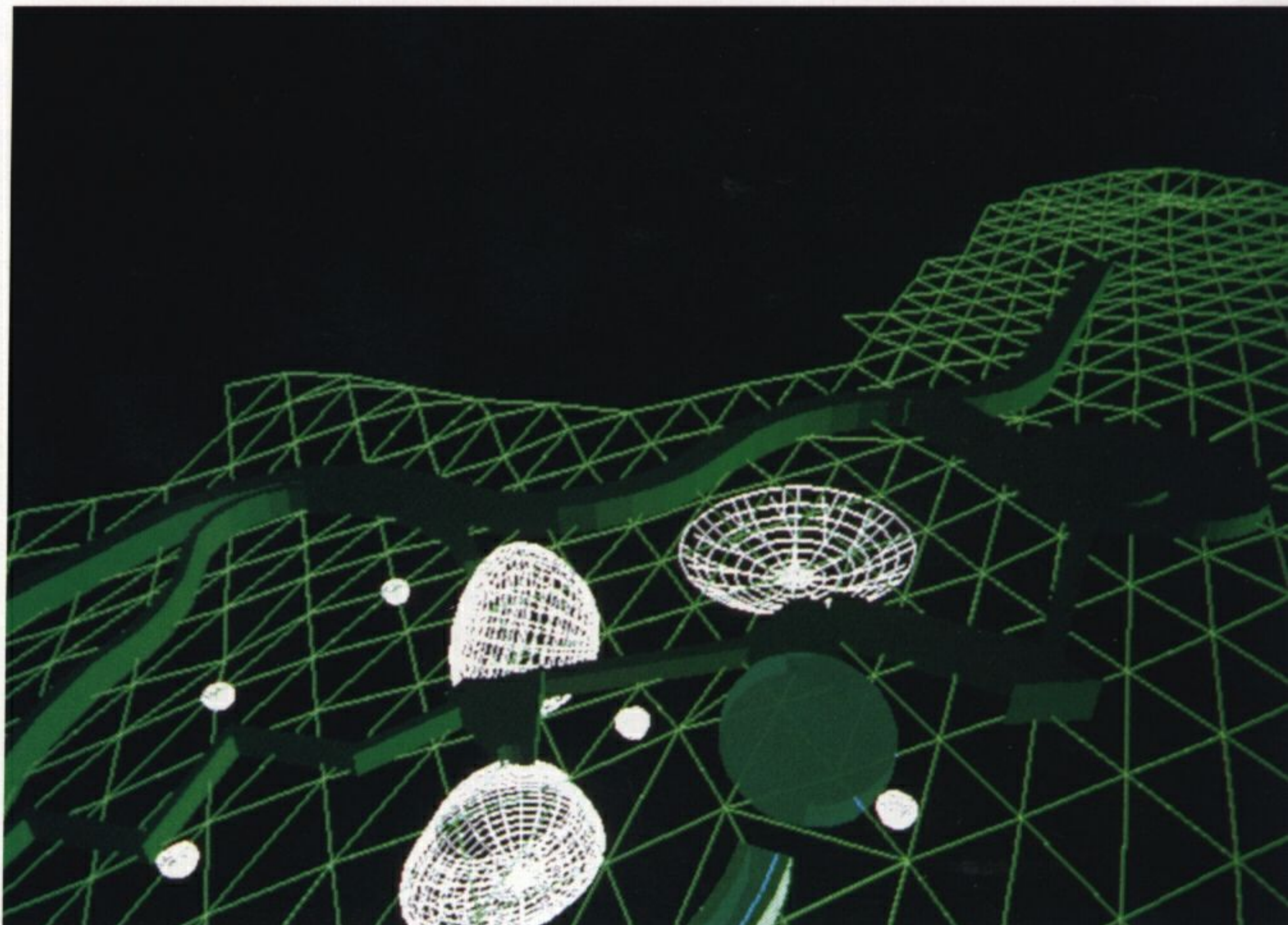
钢, 钢筋混凝土

This museum uses the form of a group of shelters scattered around the site as a metaphor for the vitality and diversity of fruit; a primordial landscape hidden deep in the fantastic human psyche. The Fruit Plaza area represents the image of seeds which have grown into large trees (themselves the beginnings of a new cycle). The greenhouse, an “encyclopedia of fruit”, represents the memory of the tropical sun in which seeds germinate. The underground exhibition hall is dedicated to the world of fruit genes. The workshop is a symbol of the “foreignness” inherent in the vitality of seeds. The architecture of the museum tells the story of fruit; the shelters are of different sizes and materials, either planted firmly in the ground or jumping out of—rejecting—the earth.

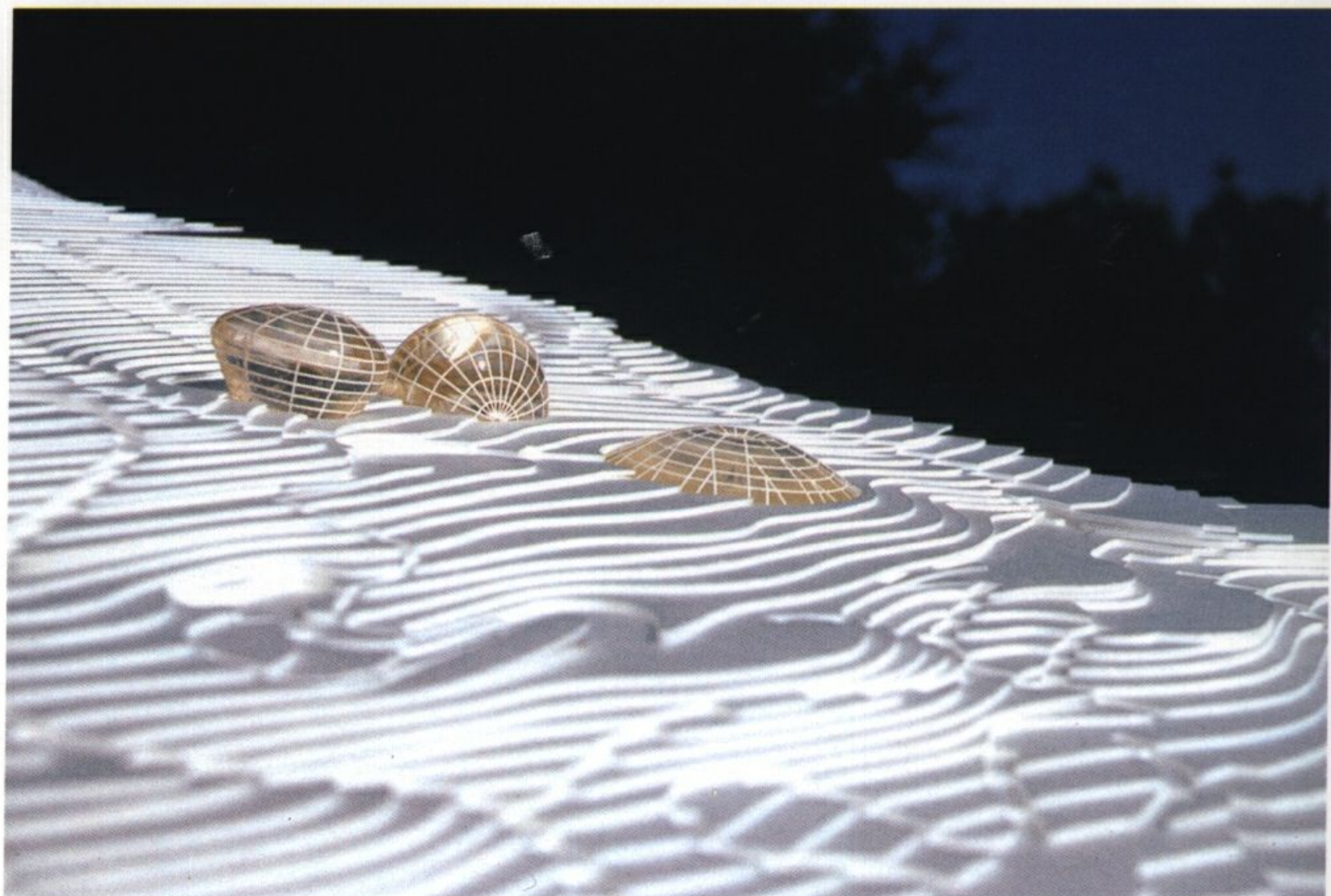
The rich cultural and historical relationship between people and fruit can be symbolized by the way scattered seeds land and prosper in a particular environment. The way in which fruit propagates and mixes can be seen as a metaphor for the coexistence

Continued

该博物馆是分散在场地四周的一组帐篷形建筑，隐喻水果的生命力及其多样性，就像深深隐藏在想像力丰富的人类灵魂深处的一种原始的自然景观。水果广场表现的是参天大树的种子形象(新一轮的开始)。温室，即“水果的大百科”，描绘了种子在热带的阳光下发芽成长的全过程。地下展示厅主要展出水果基因世界。工作间是种子生命力中固有的“外来性”的象征。博物馆建筑讲述水果的演变过程；帐篷形建筑大小不等，所用材料也不同；既不是牢固地设置在地面上，也未跃出离开地面。



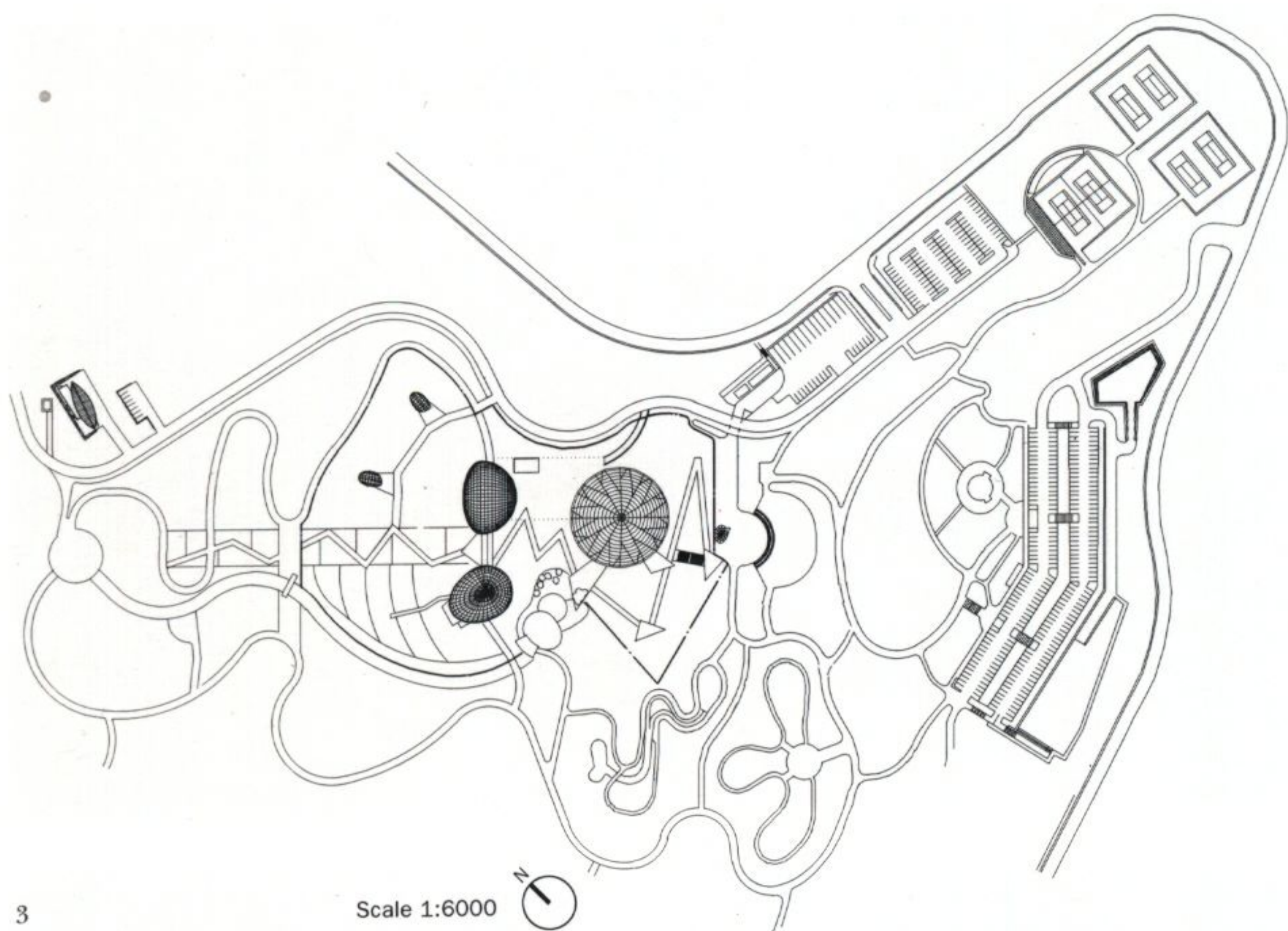
1



2

- 1 Overall view
- 2 Three domes growing out of the mountainside
- 3 Site plan
- 4 Overall view from the north; Mount Fuji and the three shelters

- 1 全景
- 2 在山腰上形成的三个穹顶
- 3 总平面图
- 4 从北面看全景; 富士山和三个帐篷形建筑



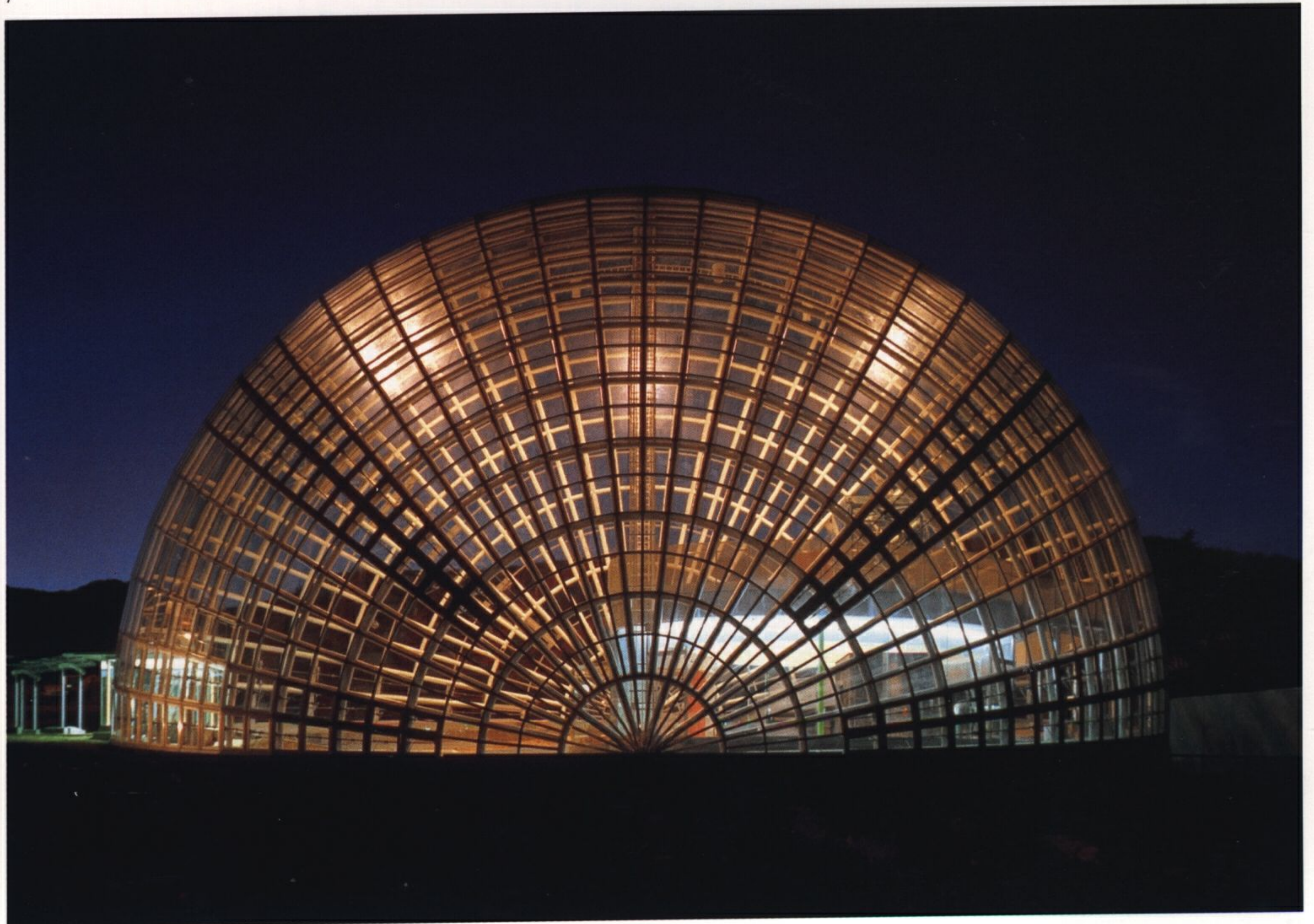
of various regions in the world, the symbiosis of humans and animals, and the preservation of natural diversity. The overall imagery of the museum is a kind of "New Age village" of domes for specific functions. It is both physical and poetic machinery, grouped around the sloping grounds like sunken cockpits. We hope that this extraordinary scenery will sink deep into the subconscious minds of visitors.

人们与水果之间丰富的文化和历史联系，可通过将种子撒播在地里，并在特定的环境里使其繁荣茂盛的形式表现出来。水果类植物的传播及杂交方法，可隐喻为世界各地的和平共处，人类和动物的共生以及对自然的多样性的保护。博物馆外形轮廓的形象是为满足具体功能的需要设计成穹顶的“新世纪村庄”。既科学又富有诗意的设施，就像陷下去的盆地聚集在有斜坡的地面的周围。我们希望这种特别的景色将会深深地印在参观者潜意识的记忆里。





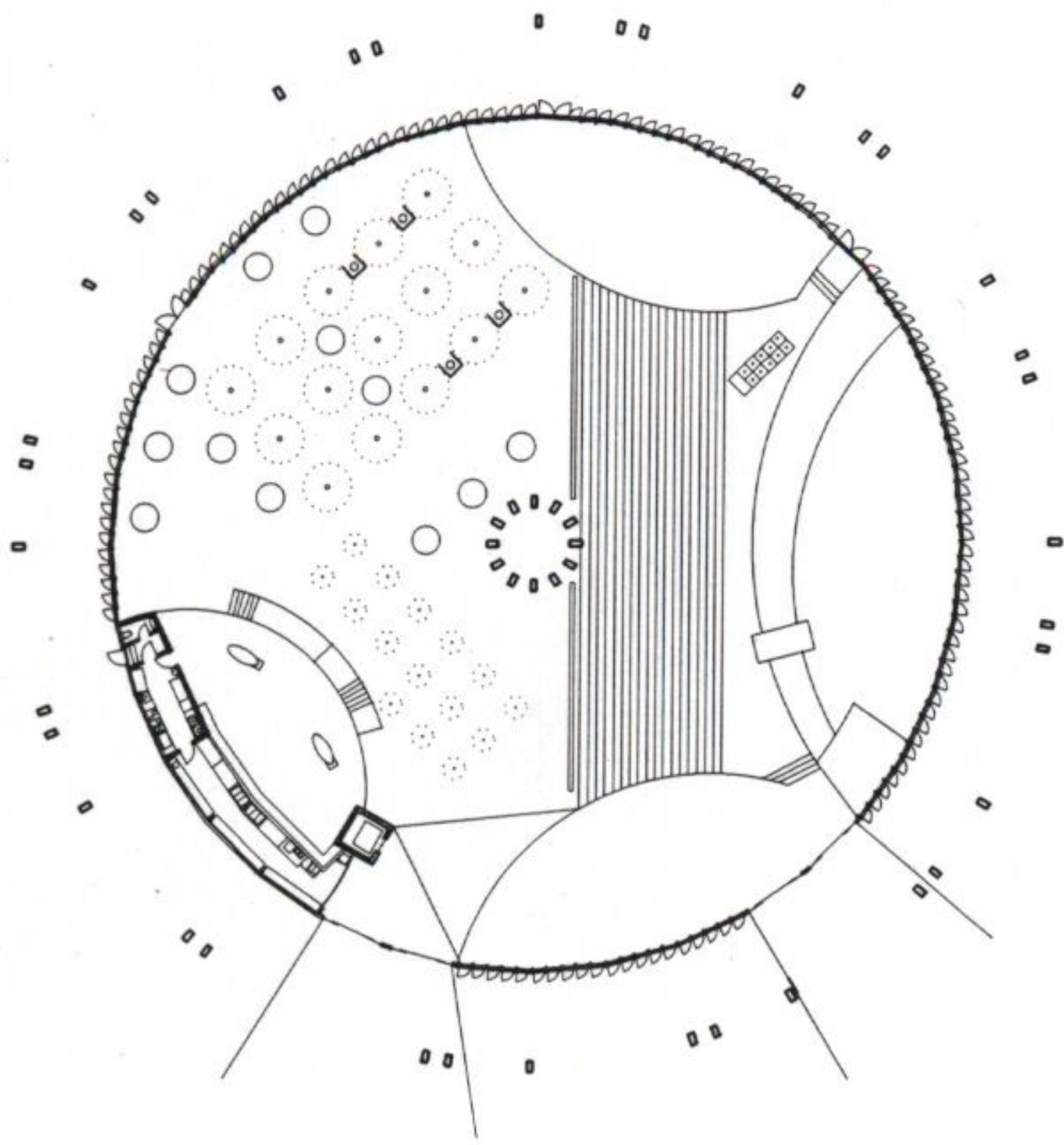
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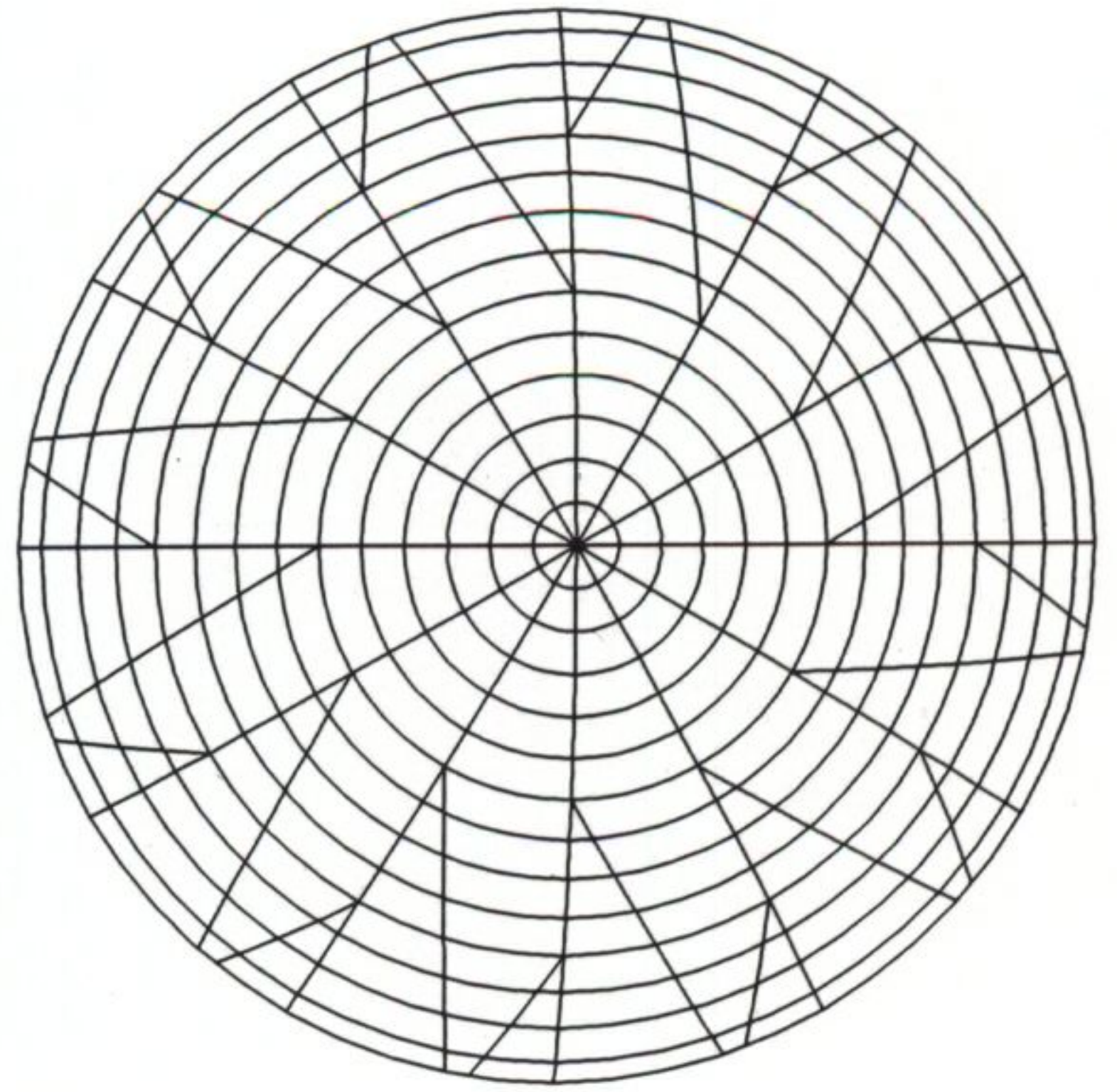
8

- 9 Plaza plan
- 10 Plaza section
- 11 Plaza roof plan
- 12 Plaza south elevation
- 13 Plaza morning scene
- 14 Tropical greenhouse, first floor plan
- 15 Tropical greenhouse, second floor plan
- 16 Tropical greenhouse, roof plan
- 17 Tropical greenhouse, south elevation
- 18 Tropical greenhouse, east elevation
- 19 Tropical greenhouse

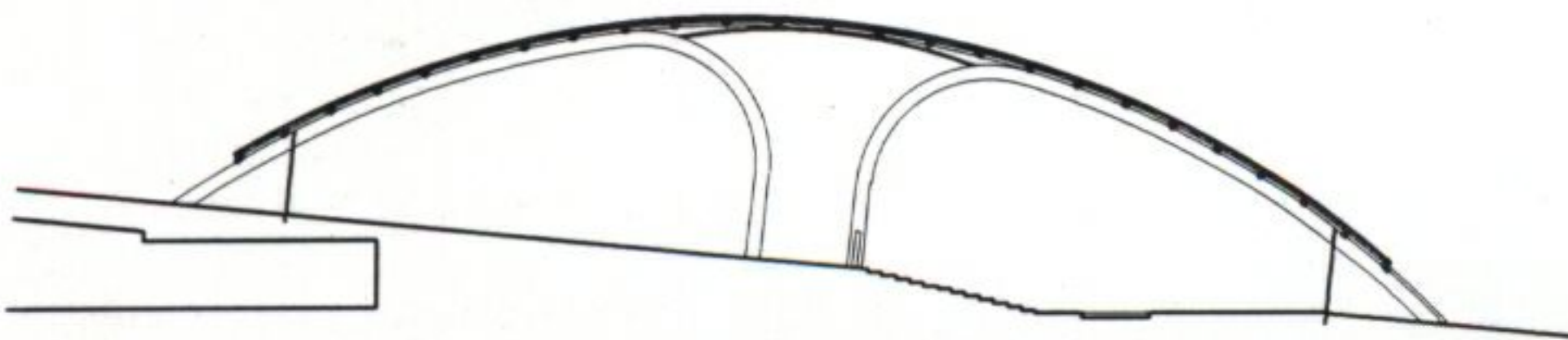
- 9 广场平面
- 10 广场剖面
- 11 广场屋顶平面
- 12 广场南立面
- 13 广场晨景
- 14 热带温室, 一层平面
- 15 热带温室, 二层平面
- 16 热带温室, 屋顶平面
- 17 热带温室, 南立面
- 18 热带温室, 东立面
- 19 热带温室



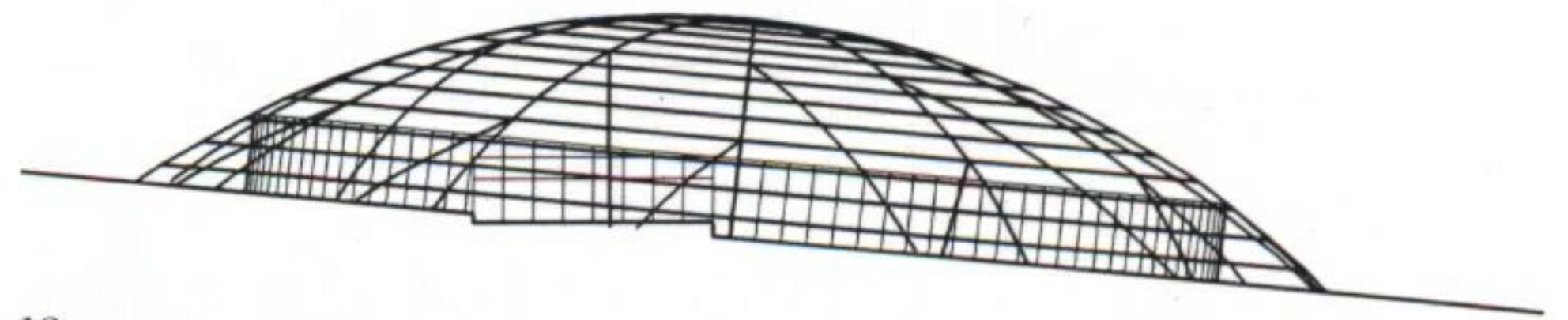
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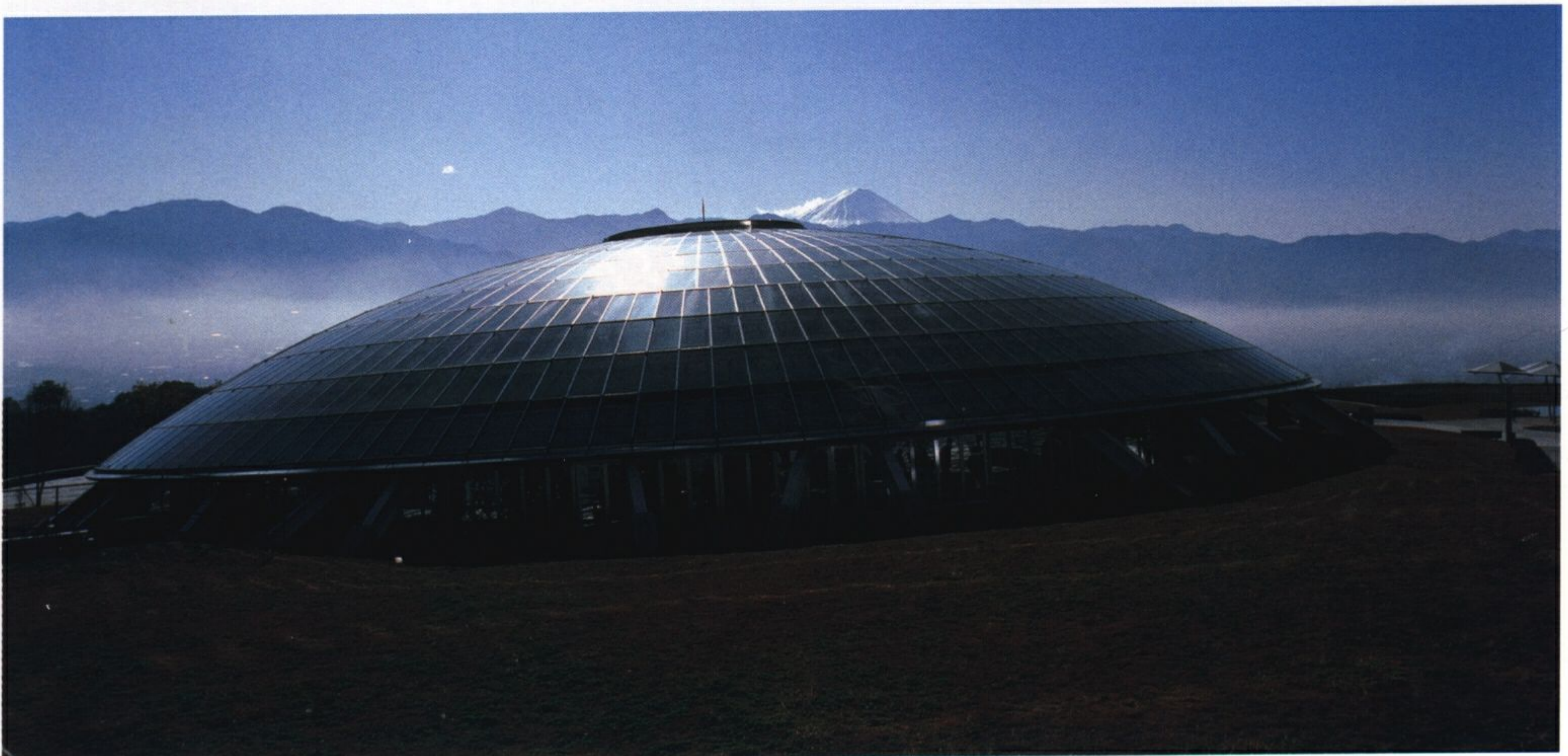


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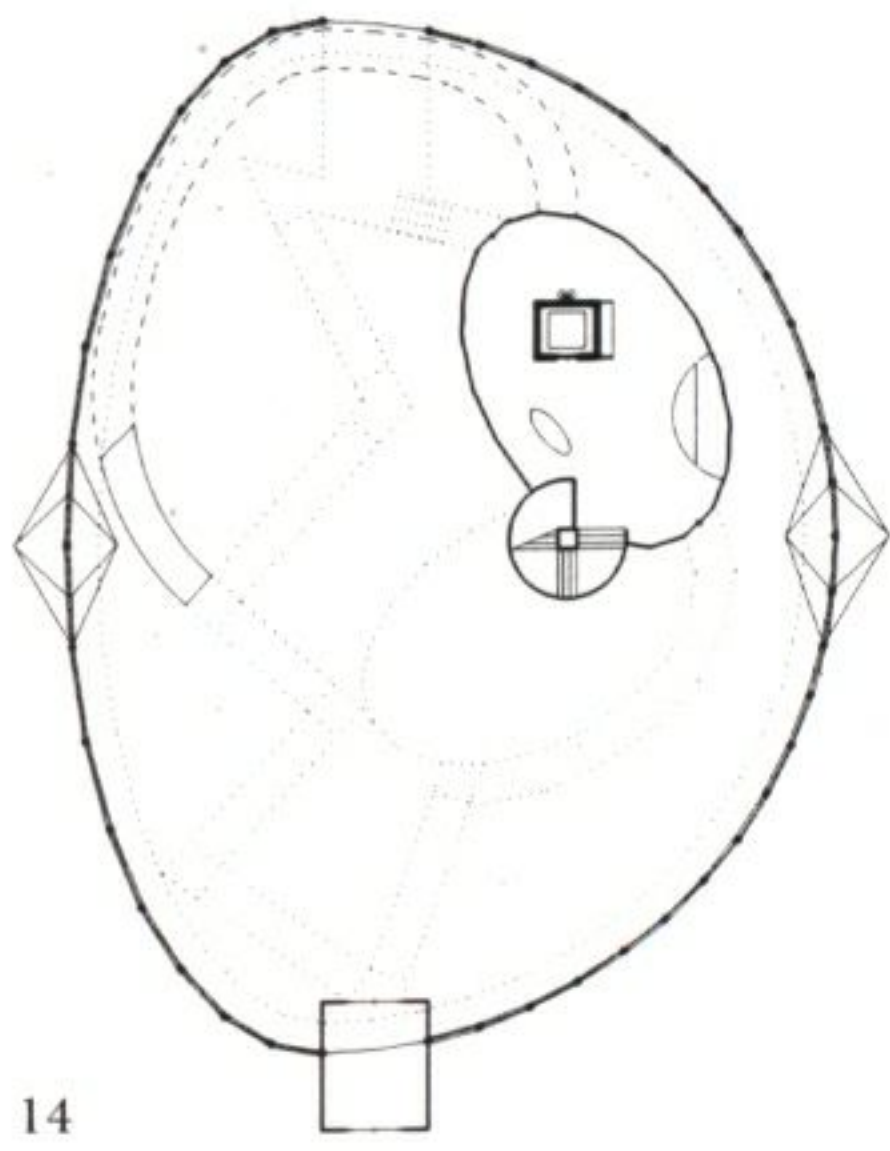


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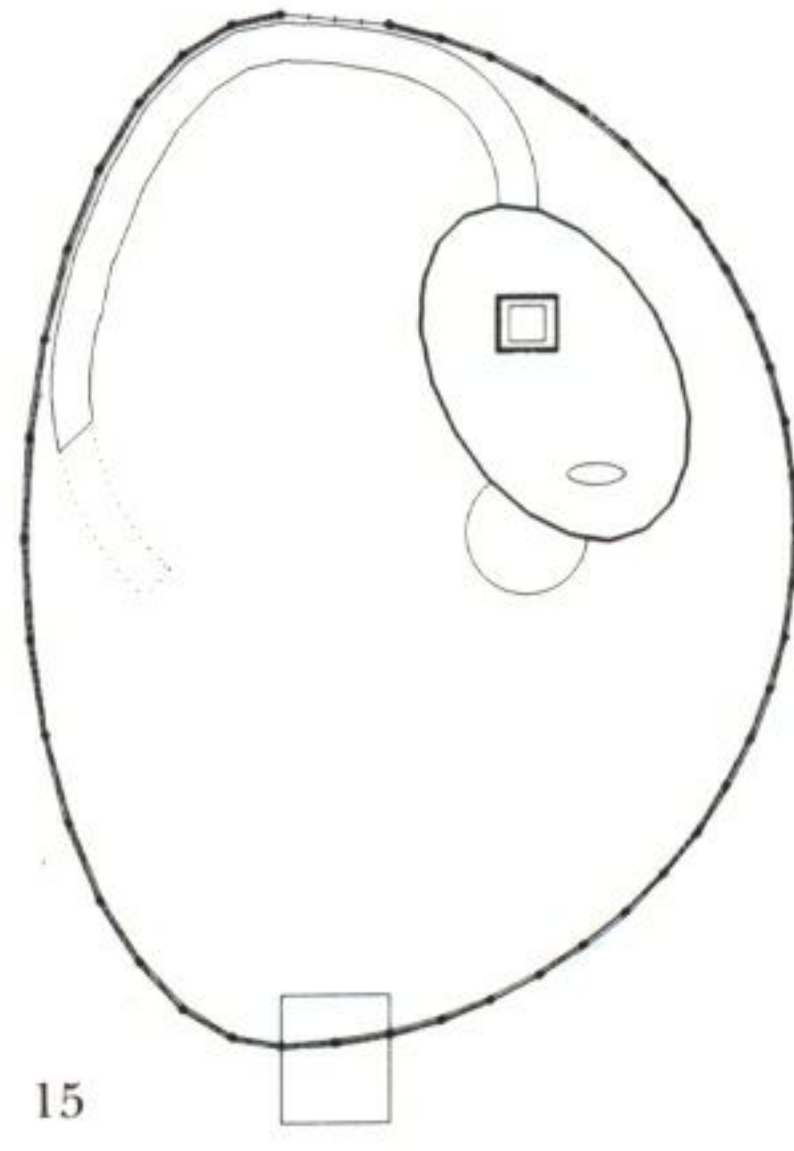
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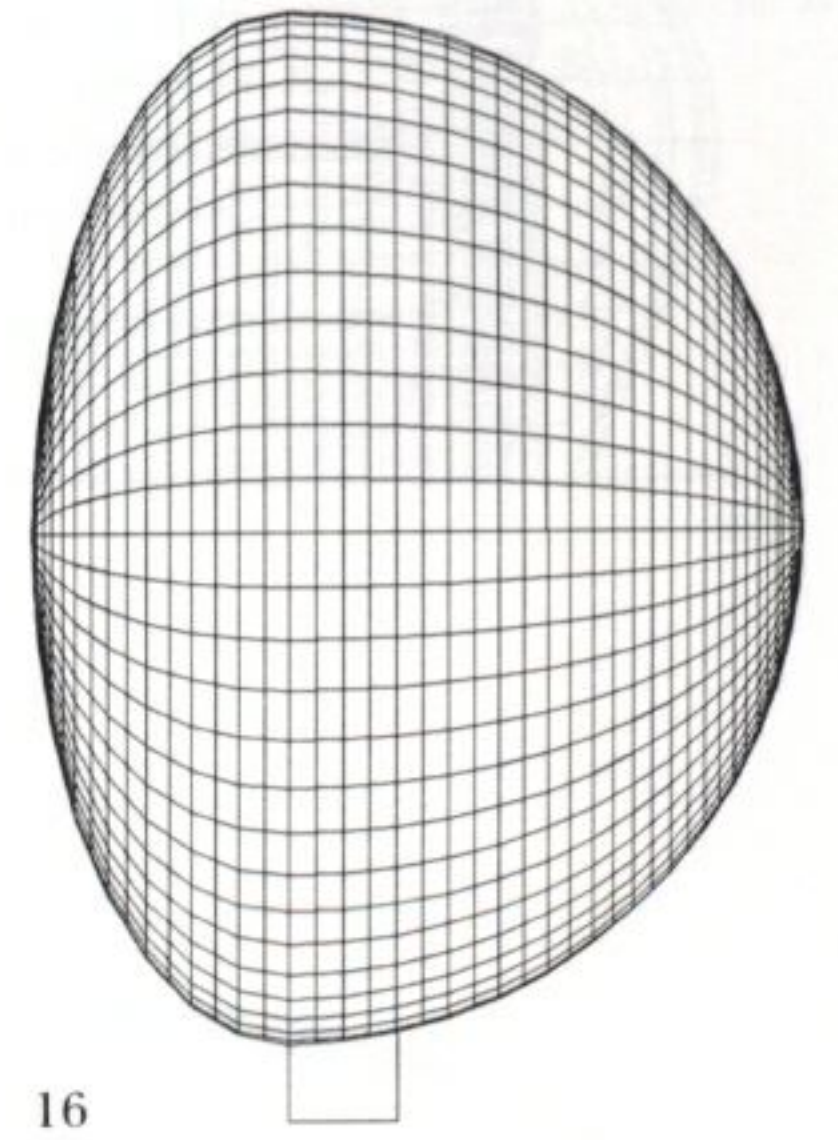
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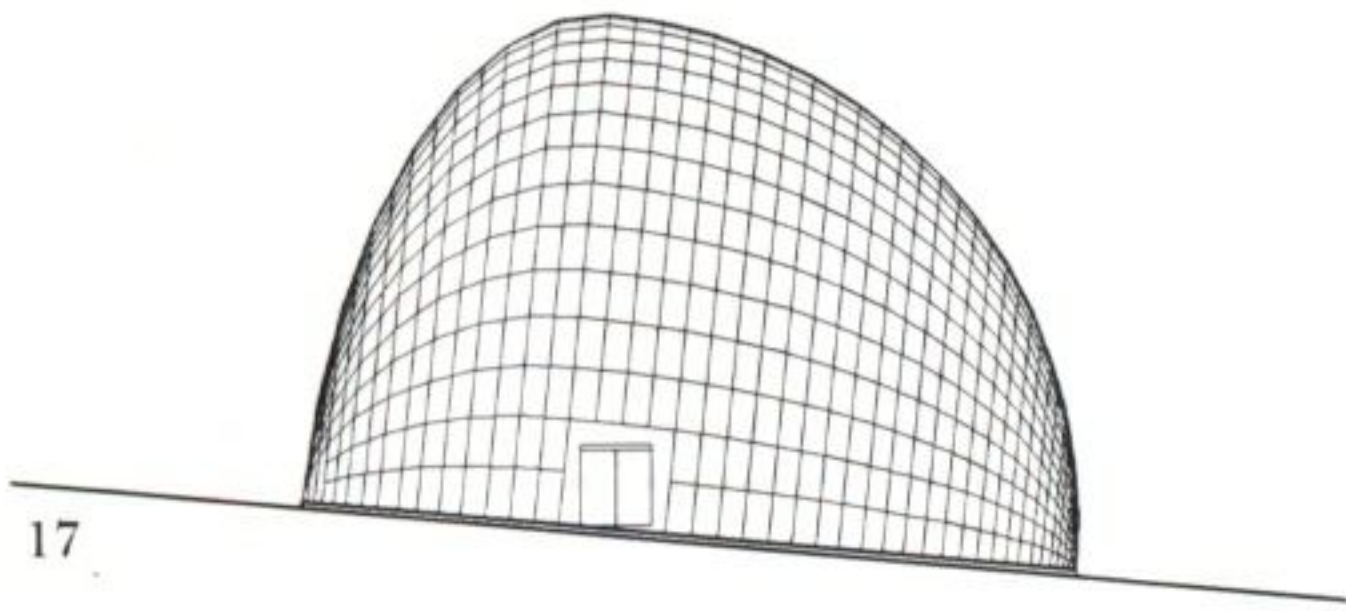
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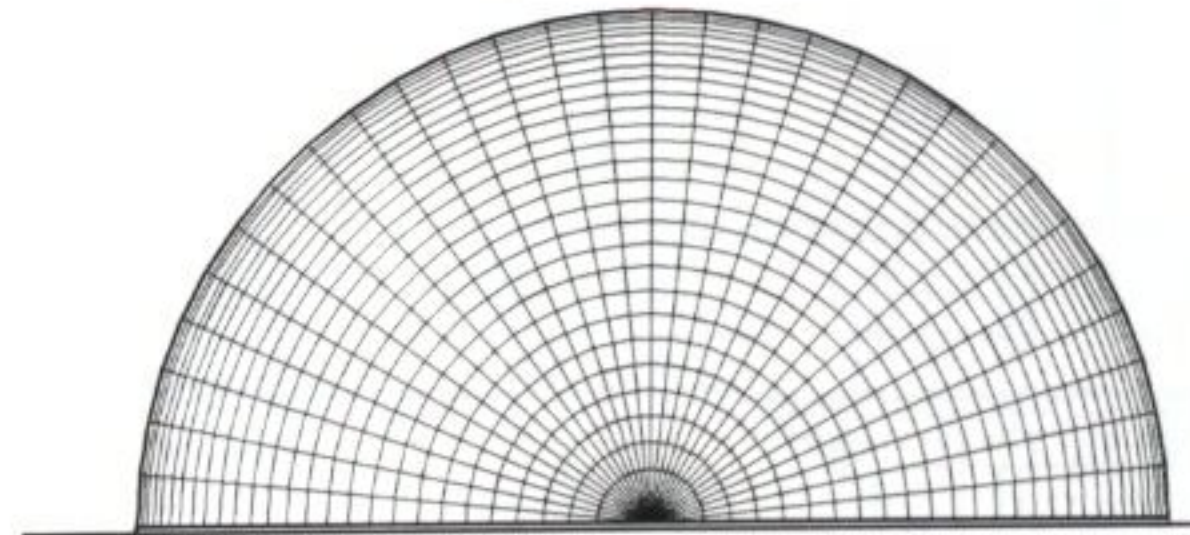
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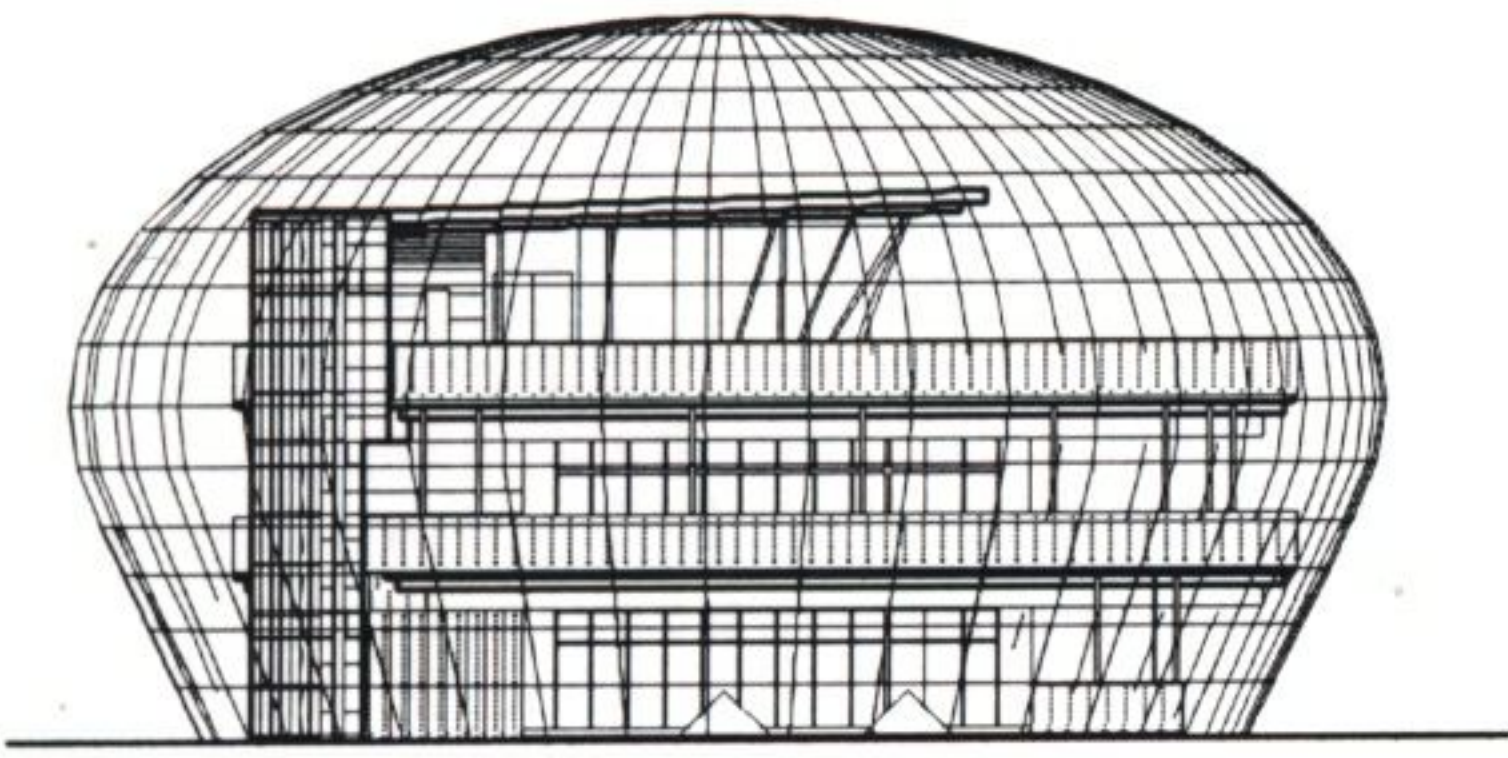


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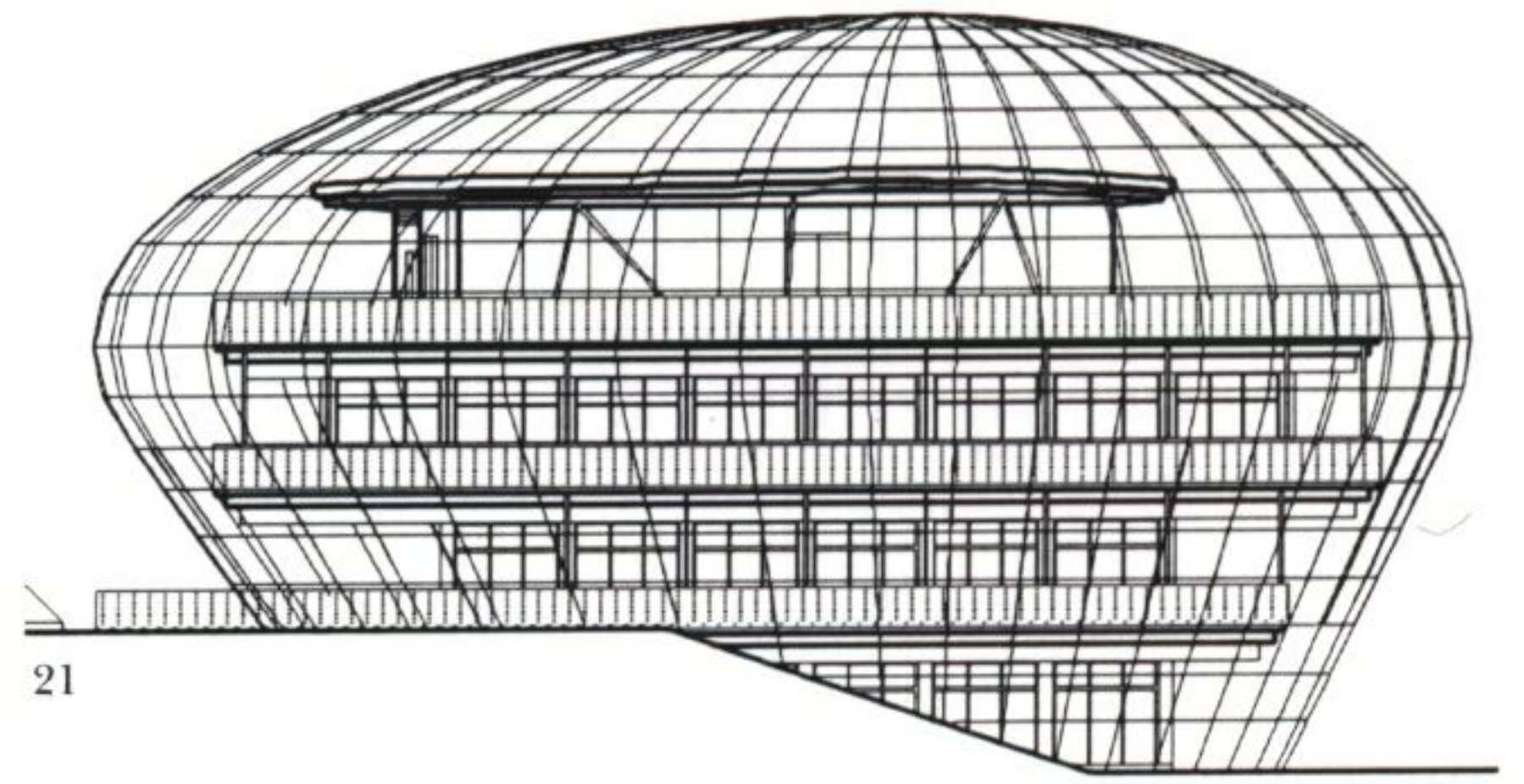
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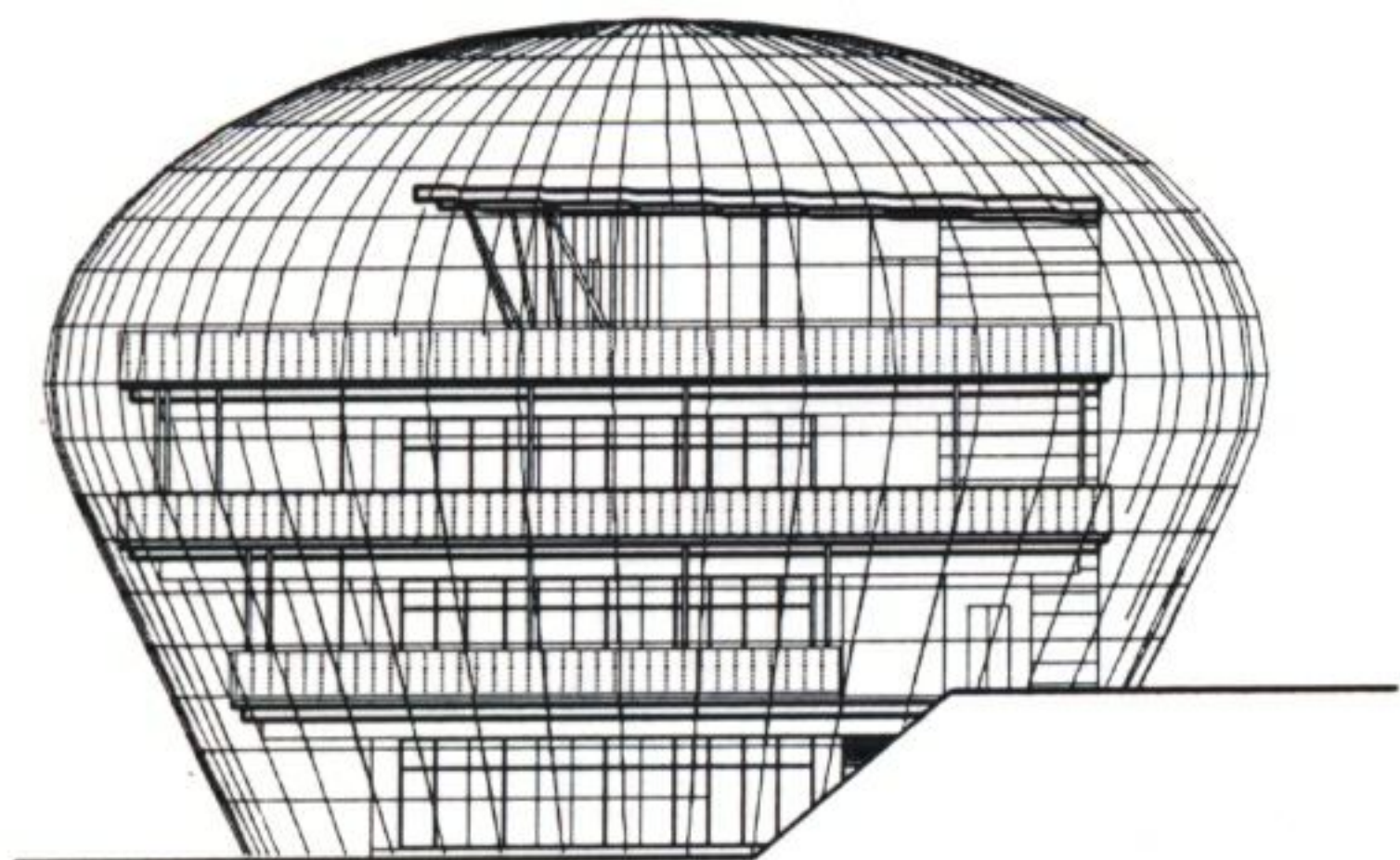
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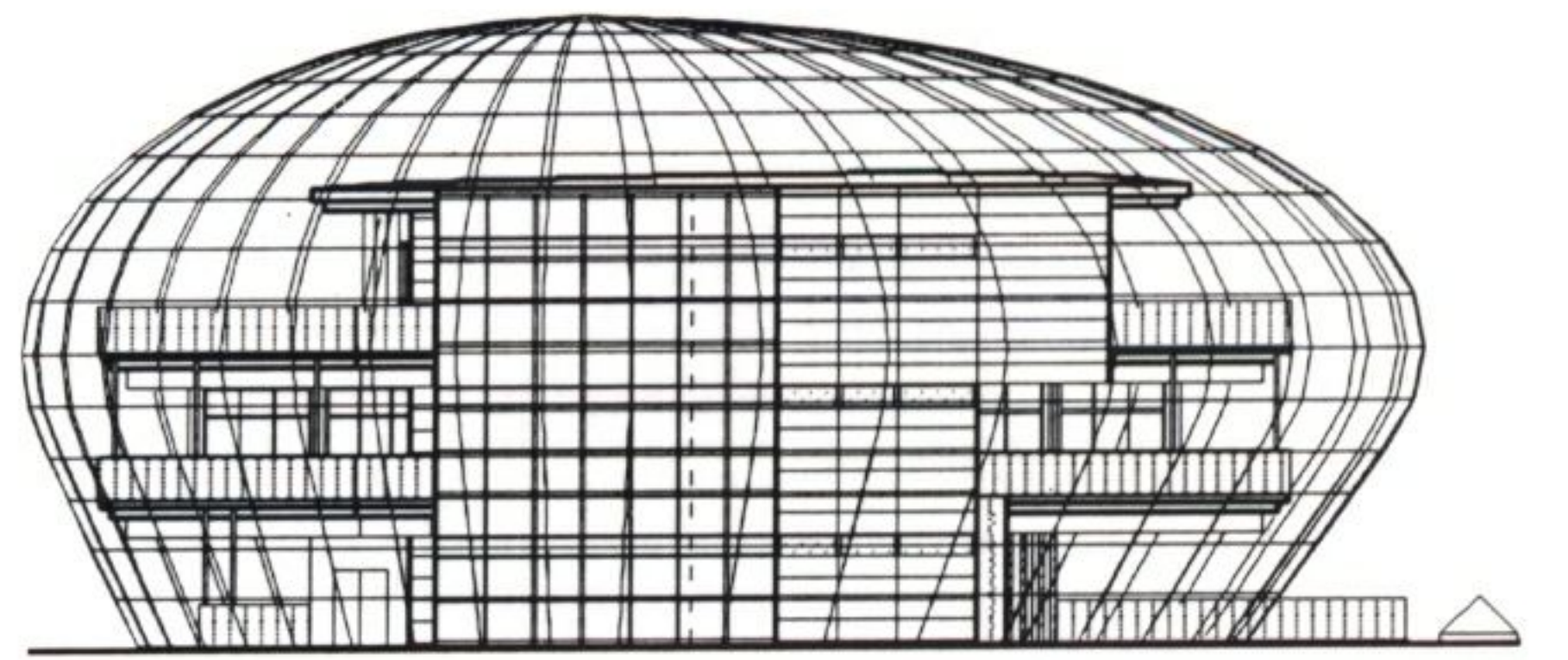
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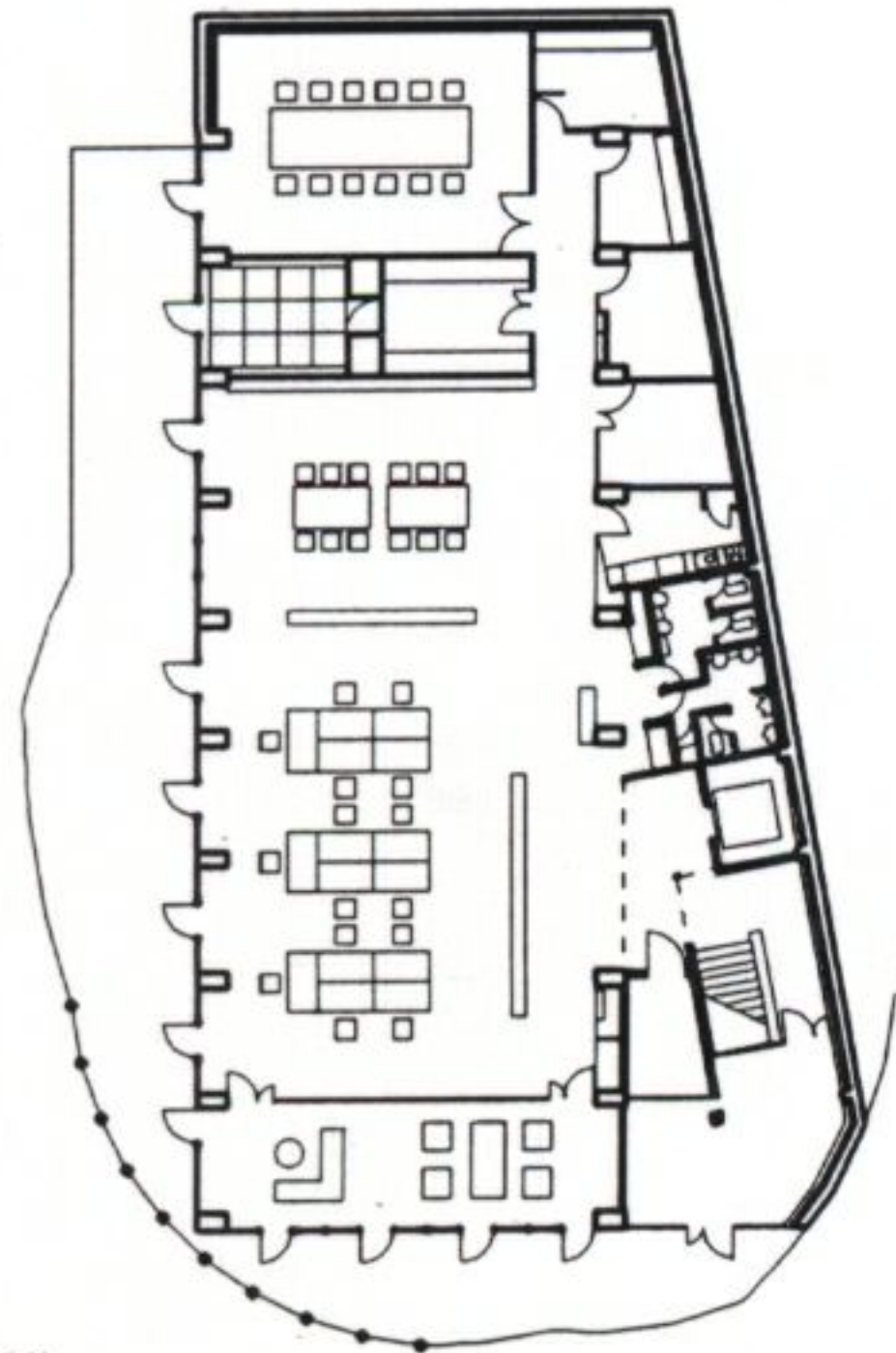
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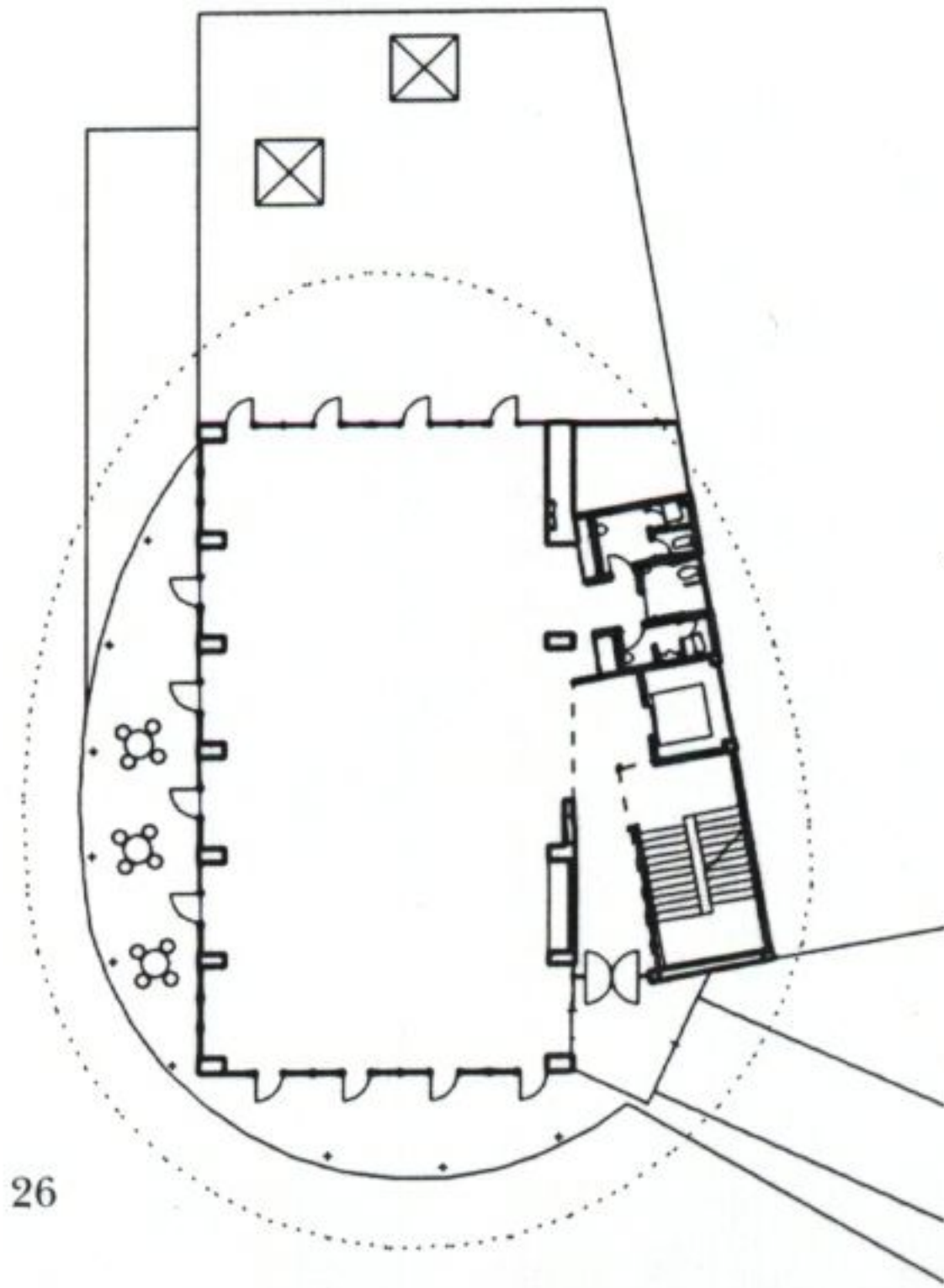
24

- 20 East elevation
- 21 South elevation
- 22 West elevation
- 23 North elevation
- 24 The workshop; architecture wrapped in a steel shelter
- 25 Basement plan (office)
- 26 First floor plan (shop)
- 27 Second floor plan (workshop/library)
- 28 Third floor plan (restaurant)
- 29 Roof plan
- 30 Section

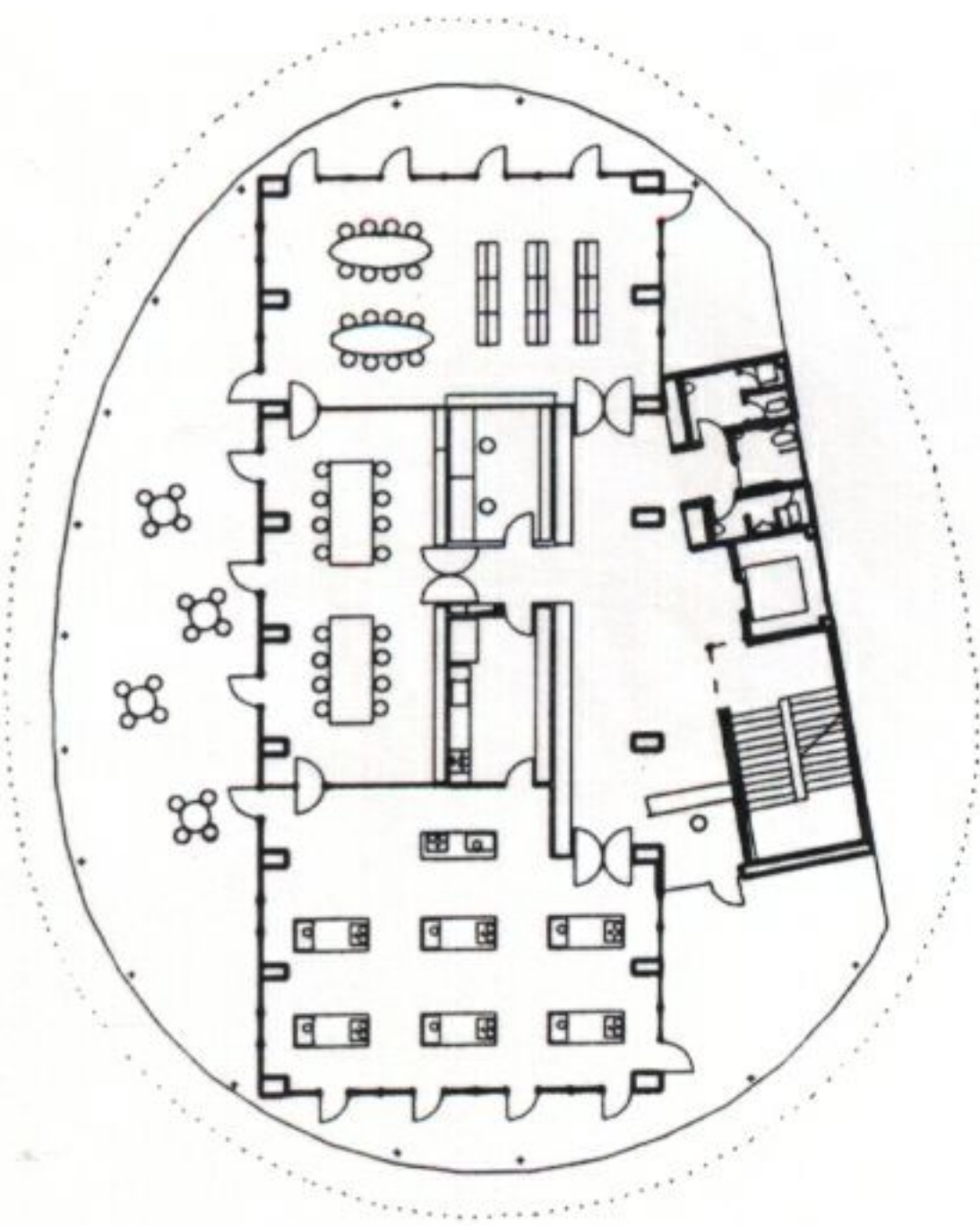
- 20 东立面
- 21 南立面
- 22 西立面
- 23 北立面
- 24 工作间：由钢帐篷覆盖的建筑
- 25 地下层平面(办公楼)
- 26 一层平面(商店)
- 27 二层平面(工作间/图书馆)
- 28 三层平面(餐厅)
- 29 屋顶平面
- 30 剖面图



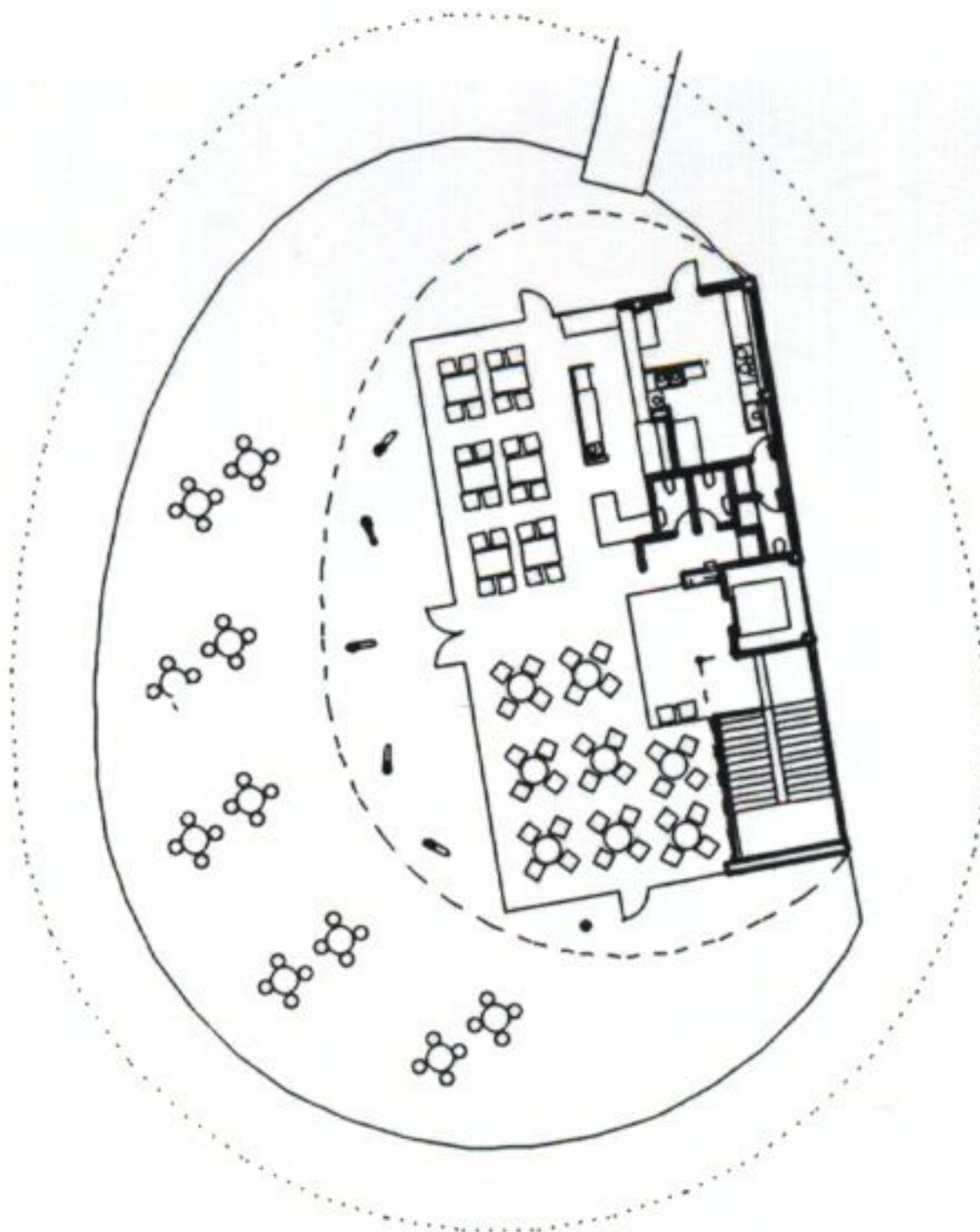
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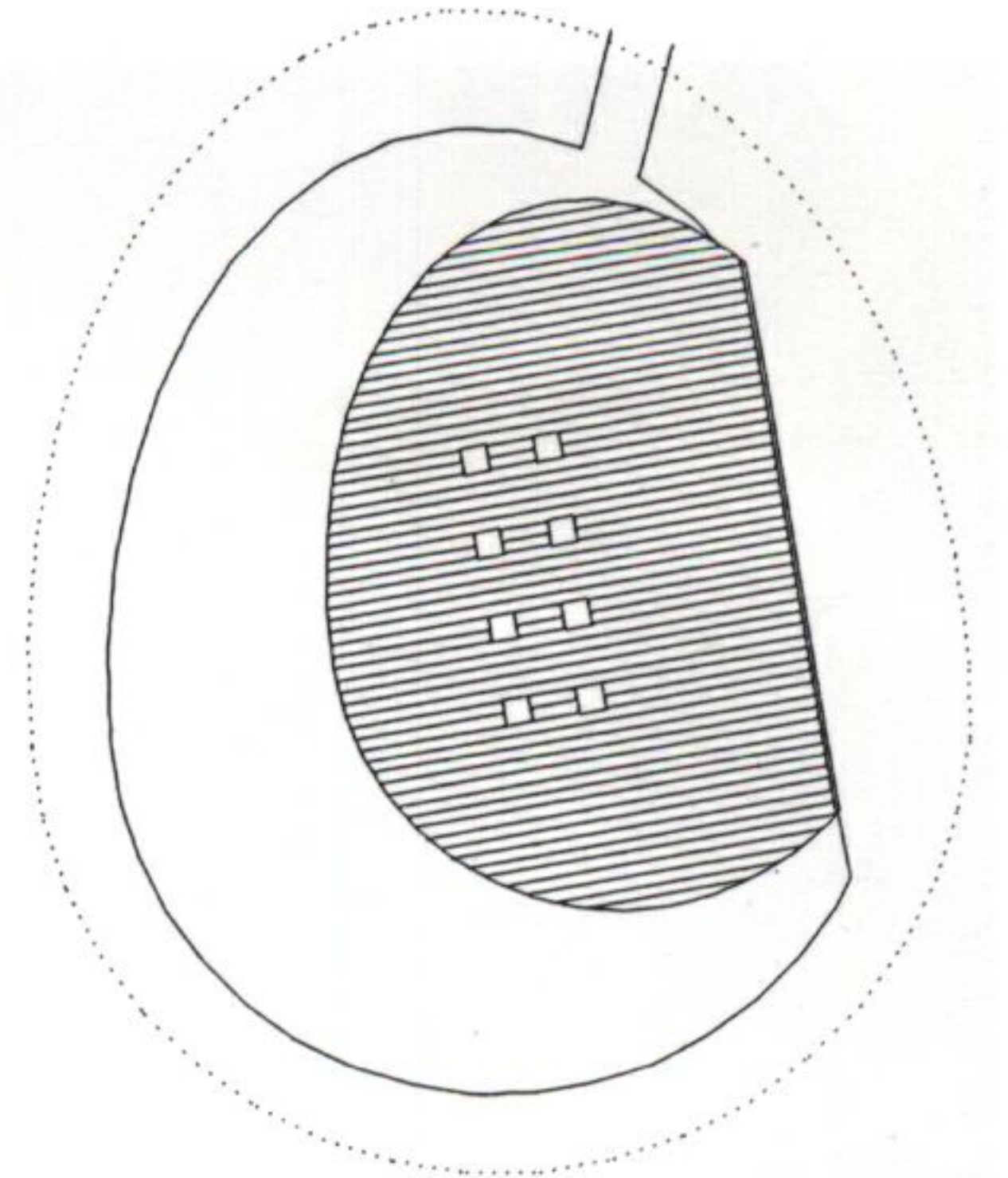
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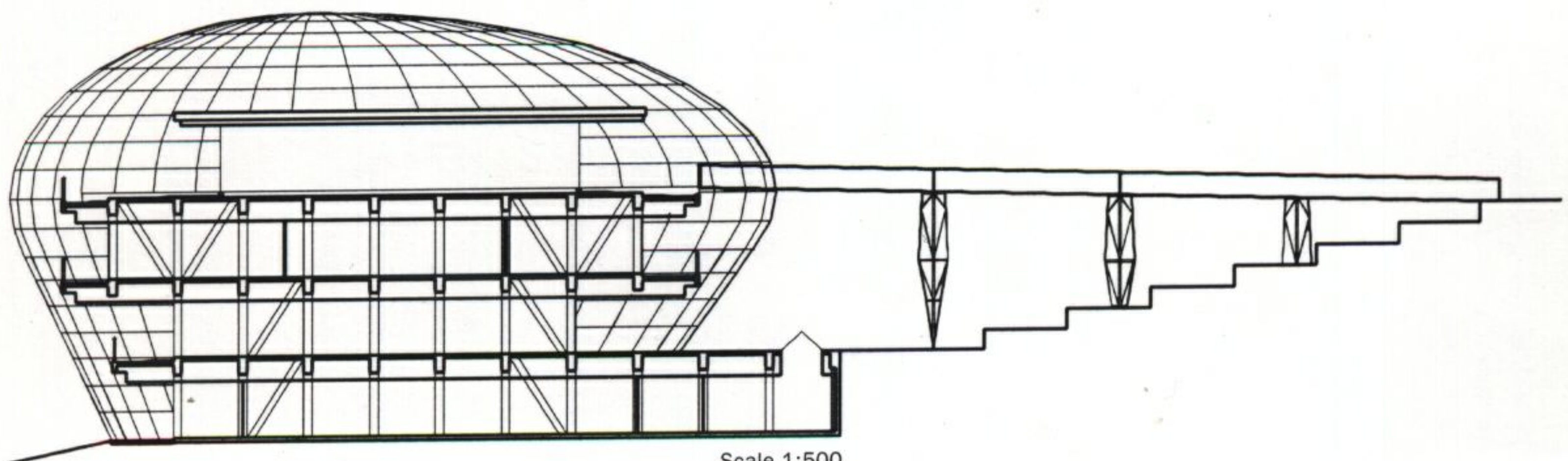


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29

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Scale 1:500

30

- 31 Water garden with perforated shade structures
- 32 View between the tropical greenhouse and the workshop
- 33 Information booth and canopy, shaped like a floating seed
- 34 Water garden

- 31 有多孔遮阳结构的水上公园
- 32 热带温室与工作间之间的景色
- 33 信息亭及天篷，其形状像一粒漂浮的种子
- 34 水上公园



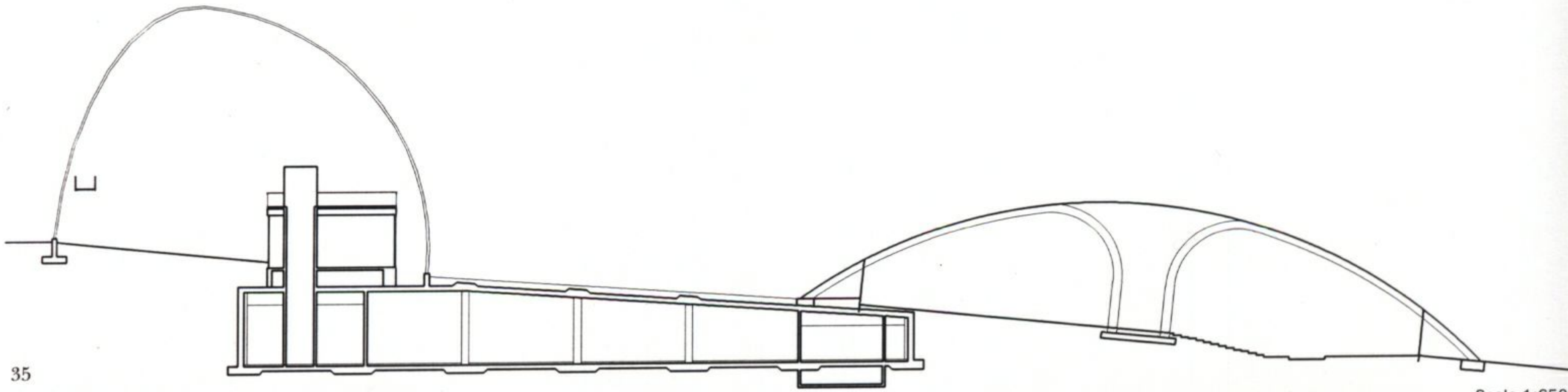
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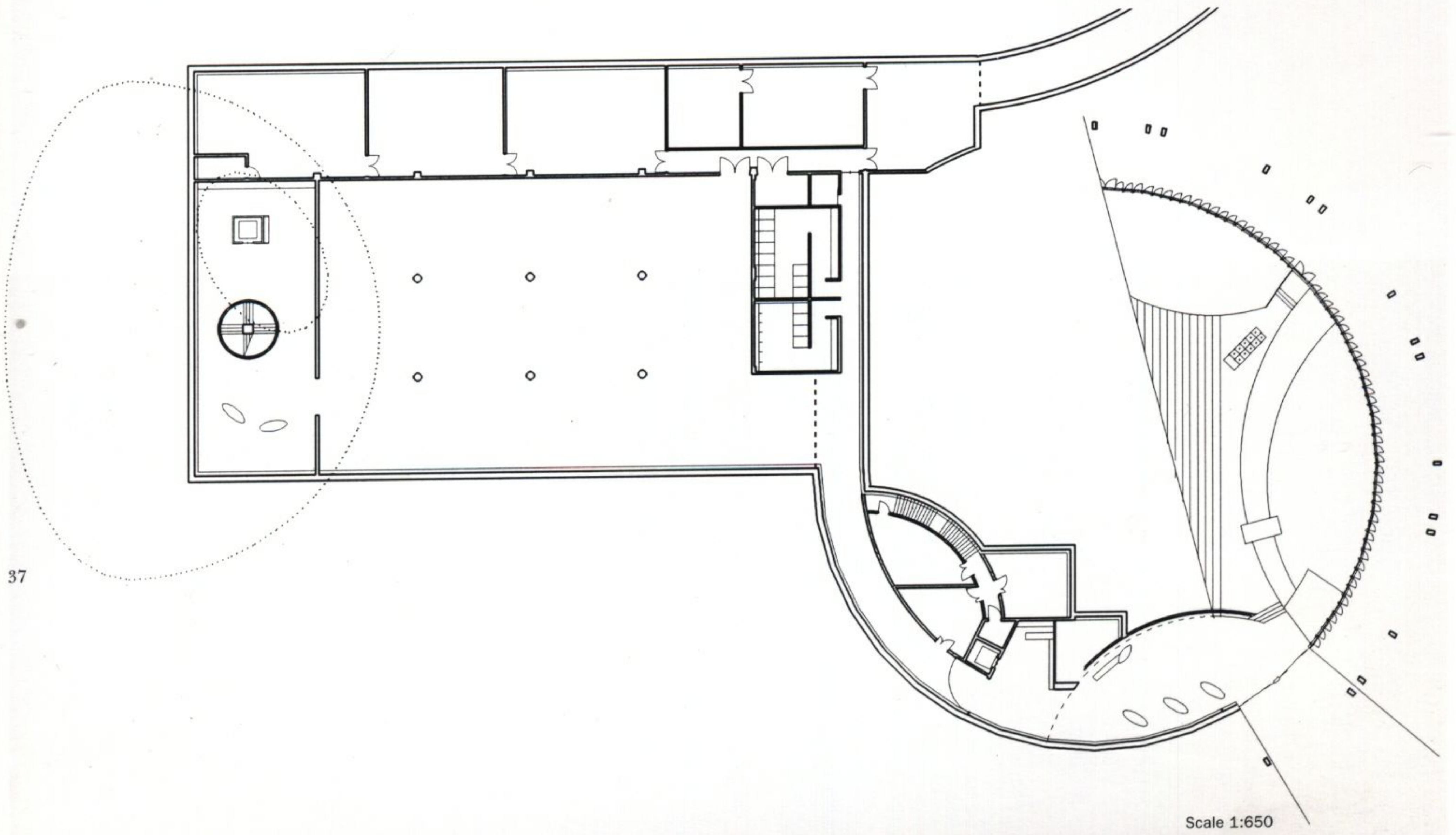


34

- 35 Section
- 36 Plaza interior, showing tree-like structural frame
- 37 Gallery, first basement level plan
- 38 Plaza interior

- 35 剖面图
- 36 广场内部，呈现树一样的结构框架
- 37 陈列馆，地下一层平面
- 38 广场内部



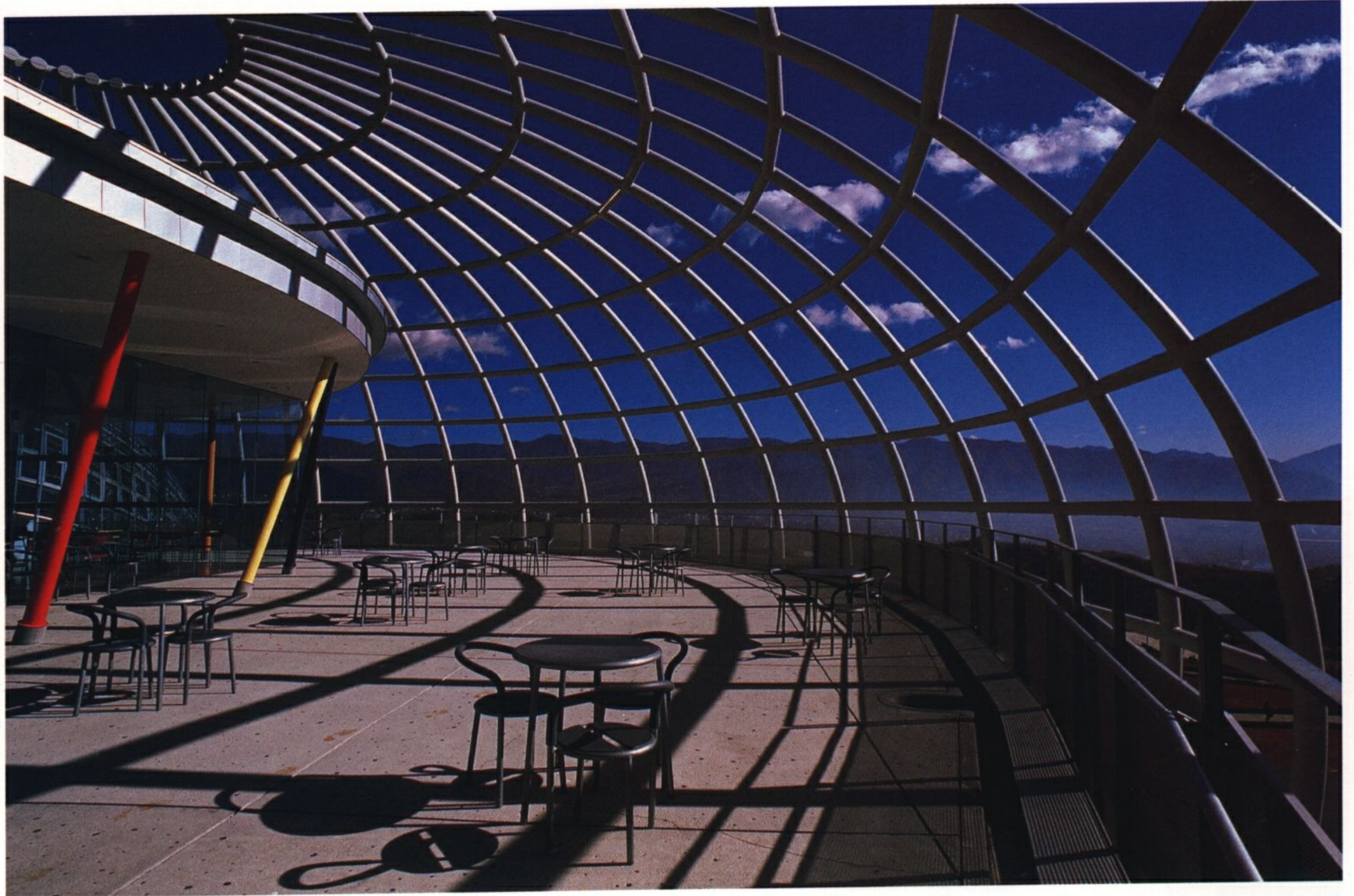




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43

42 有柑橘栽植箱和交互式“吸音箱”的广场
43 从屋顶平台看到的景色

42 Plaza showing citrus tree planters and interactive
“sound boxes”
43 View from the roof terrace

- 44 Hall on the second floor of the workshop; colours inspired by fruit
- 45 The workshop
- 46 An underground walkway, to the exhibition space

- 44 工作间的二层大厅，受水果启发而用的色彩
- 45 工作间
- 46 通向展览空间的地下通道



44



45



The University of Shiga Prefecture, Gymnasium

Design/Completion 1992/1995
Hikone, Shiga
Shiga Prefecture
Site area: 283,000 square meters
Total floor area: 3,917 square meters
Steel, reinforced concrete

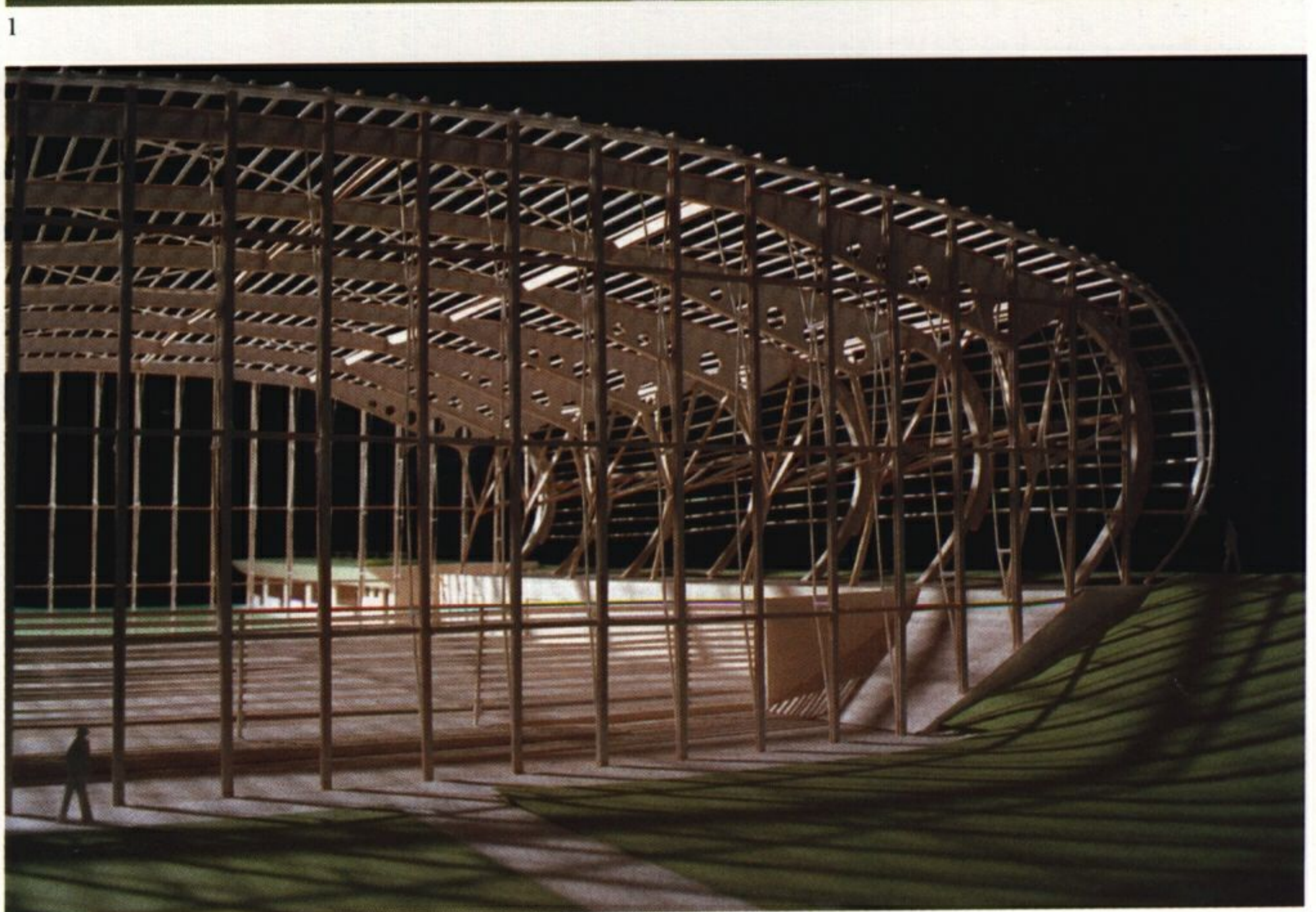
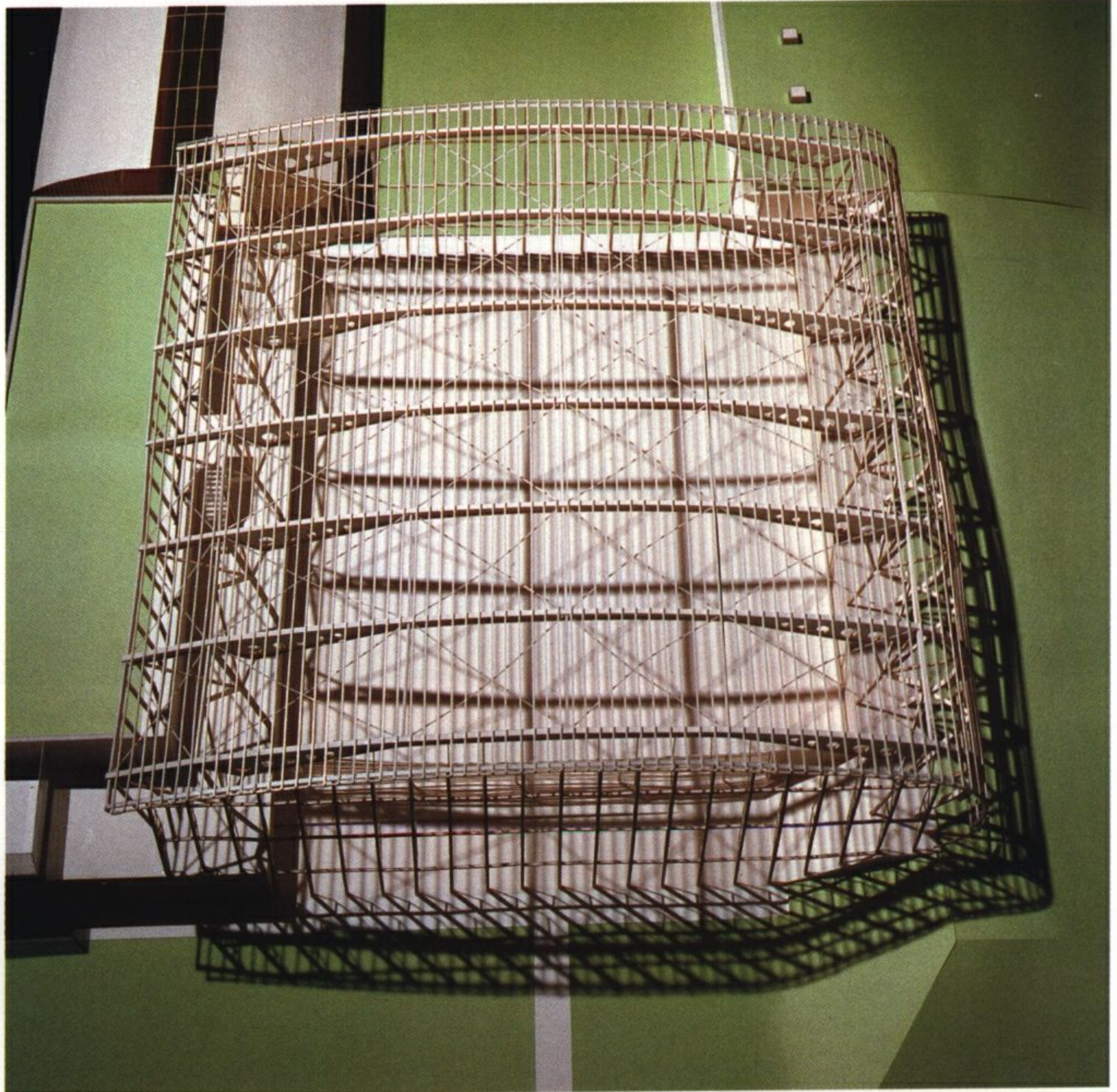
滋贺县立大学体育馆

设计/竣工 1992年/1995年
彦根, 滋贺县
滋贺县
用地面积: 283,000m²
总建筑面积: 3,917m²
钢, 钢筋混凝土

The master plan for the newly created University of Shiga divided the campus into four sections. The design of each section was awarded to different architects through a design competition. Our responsibilities included the Faculty of Engineering building and a gymnasium. Although the master plan has a strong sense of continuity, we were able to design the gymnasium with relative freedom due to its unique function and isolated location. The gymnasium, in the form of a wind-swollen curtain, overlooks most of the campus. Mt Kojin, a city landmark, is visible from the classroom buildings (laid out in parallel rows) through the transparent gymnasium. When the tennis courts and sloping grass seating area to the west side of the gymnasium are completed, the gymnasium will give the visual impression of a large plant seed jumping out of the ground.

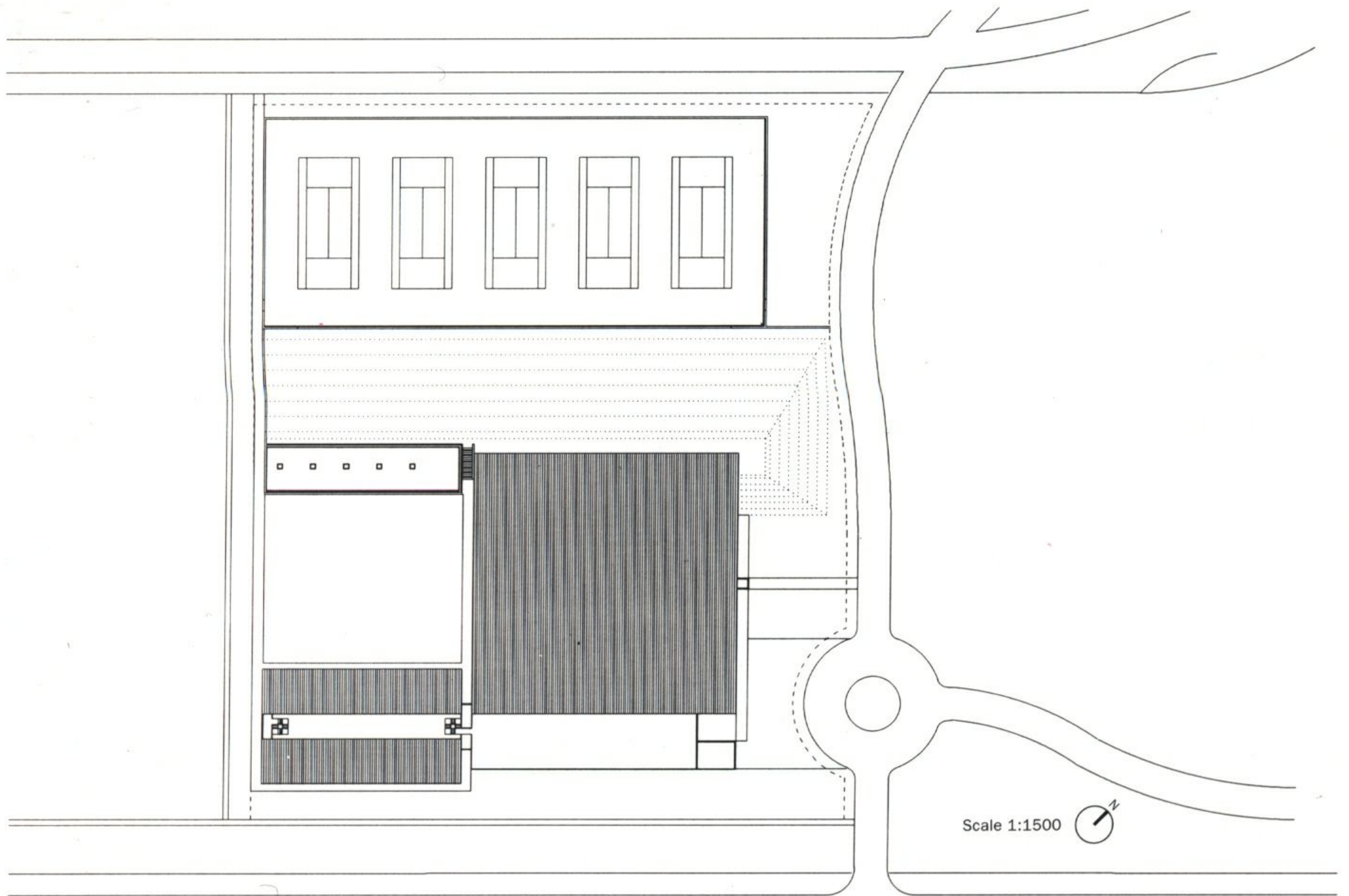
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新近设计的滋贺大学, 其总体规划是将校园分成四个部分。每部分的设计通过设计竞赛选择不同的建筑师。我们的任务是设计工学院和体育馆。尽管总体规划要求有较强的连续性, 但基于体育馆的特殊功能及独立的场地, 我们将其设计得相对比较灵活。其形如一幅风吹鼓起的幕帘, 从体育馆可以俯瞰校园的大部分地区。从教学楼上通过透明的体育馆隐约可见城市的标志荒神山。当网球场及向体育馆西侧倾斜的草绿色观众席竣工时, 呈现在眼前的体育馆就会象是从地里迸发出的大粒植物种子。



- 1~2 结构原型
- 3 总平面图
- 4 从地面看体育馆和运动员更衣室

- 1-2 Structural model
- 3 Site plan
- 4 Gymnasium and clubhouse from ground level



3



4

- 11 Steel frame illuminated by interior lights
- 12 Night view from university building side
- 13 The arched frame and tree-like frames form the internal space
- 14 View of Mount Kojin from inside the gymnasium

- 11 室内灯光照射的钢结构框架
- 12 从大学建筑一侧看到的夜景
- 13 拱形框架以及树形框架形成了内部空间
- 14 从室内体育馆看荒神山



11



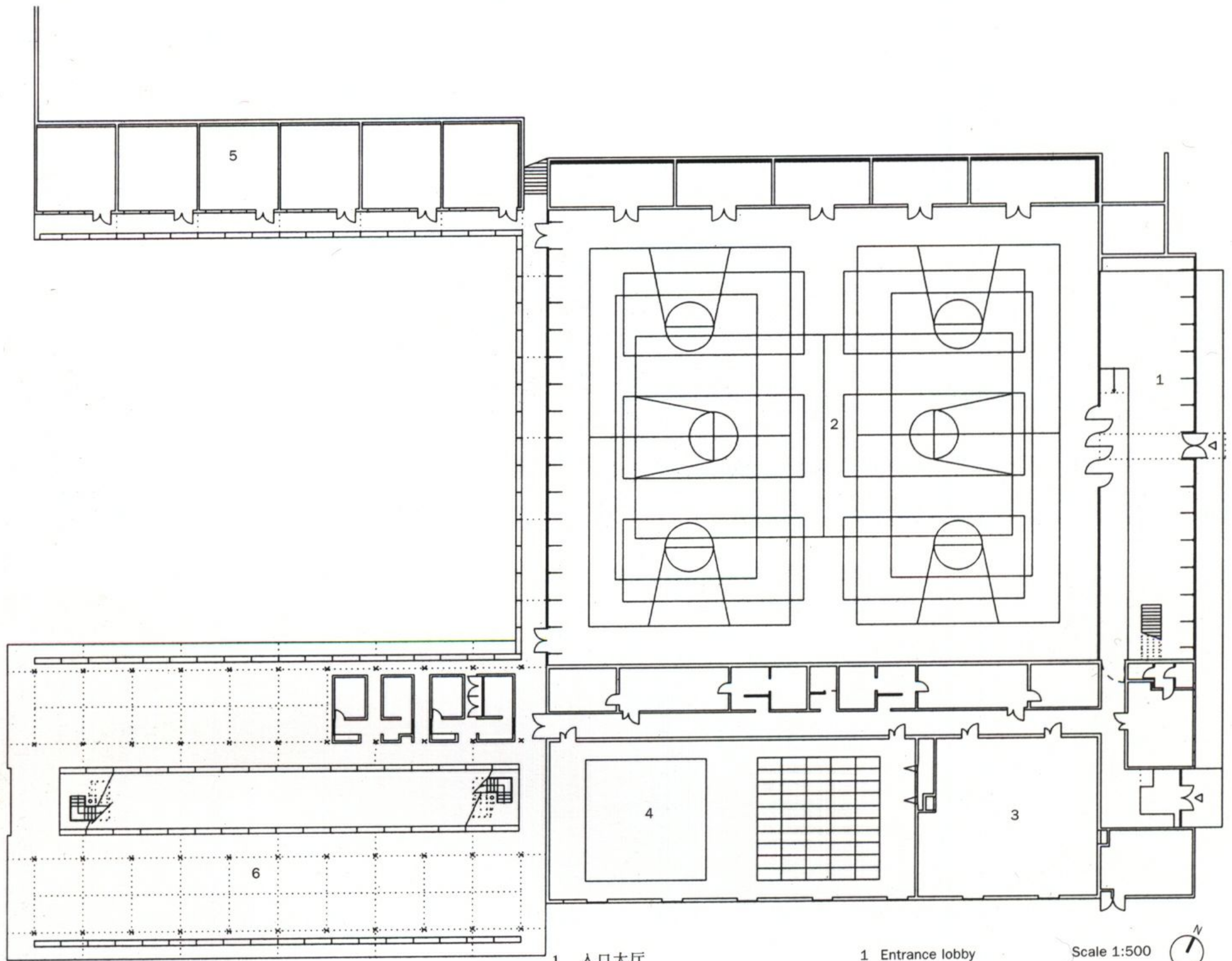
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13



14



15

- 1 入口大厅
- 2 体育馆
- 3 训练场
- 4 格斗术馆
- 5 运动员更衣室
- 6 停车场(自行车)

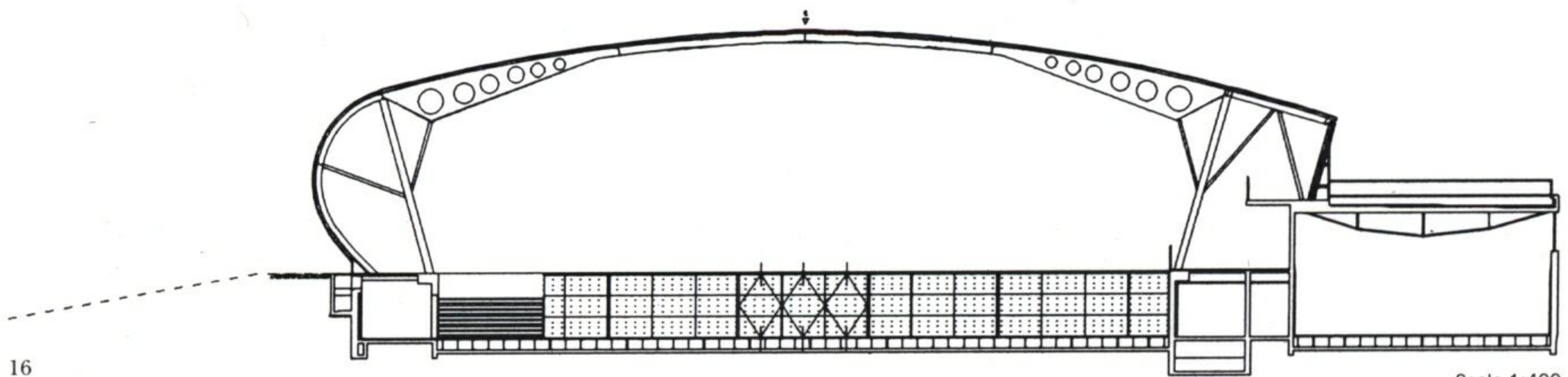
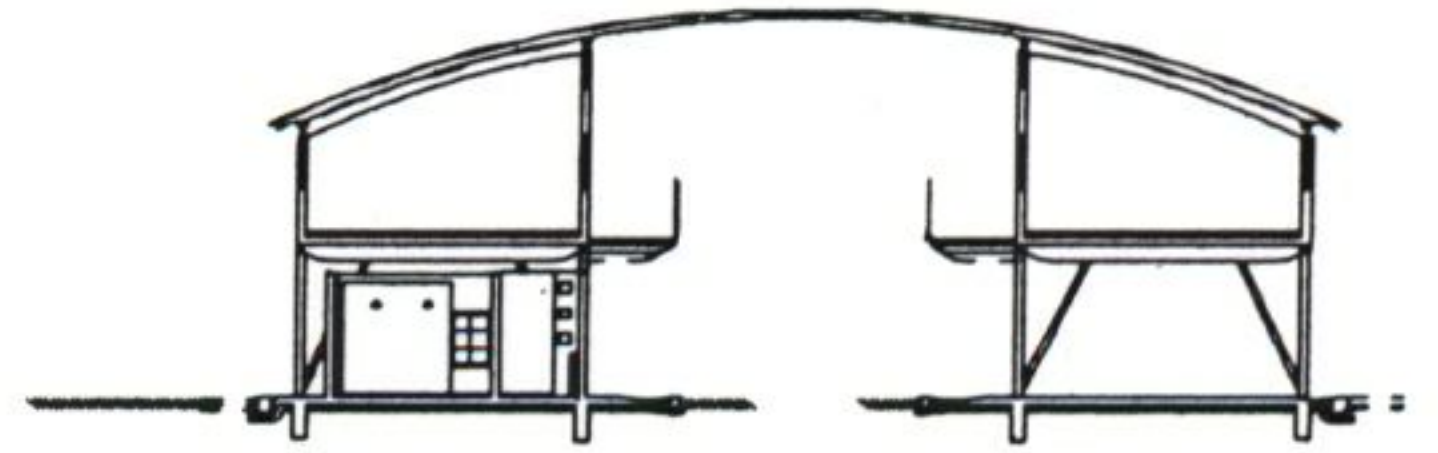
- 1 Entrance lobby
- 2 Gymnasium
- 3 Training room
- 4 Martial arts hall
- 5 Club house
- 6 Parking lot (bicycle)

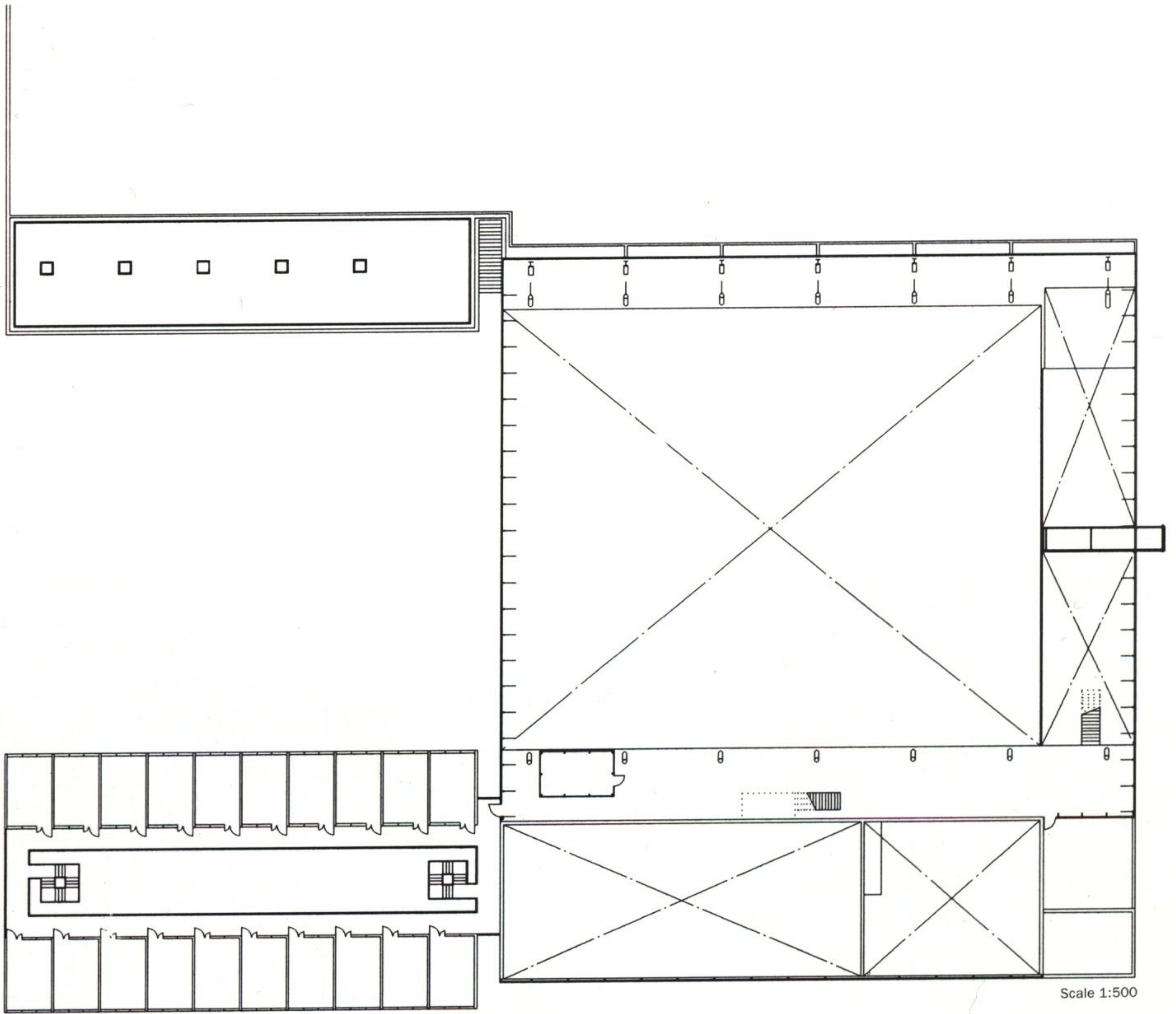
Scale 1:500



15 First floor plan
 16 Sections
 17 View of Mount Kojin from clubhouse courtyard

15 一层平面
 16 剖面图
 17 从运动员更衣室院子看荒神山





18

Scale 1:500

18 Second floor plan
19 Detail of tree-like frame

18 二层平面
19 树形框架细部



Cardiff Bay Opera House

Competition 1994
Cardiff, Wales, UK
Cardiff Bay Opera House Trust
Site area: 14,947 square meters
Total floor area: 37,680 square meters
Steel, reinforced concrete

加的夫海湾歌剧院

竞赛 1994 年
加的夫海湾，威尔士，英国
用地面积：14,947m²
总建筑面积：37,680m²
钢，钢筋混凝土

We were selected as one of four finalists in the first stage of the two-stage competition for the Welsh National Opera; the second stage involved eight entrants, including the four invited architects.

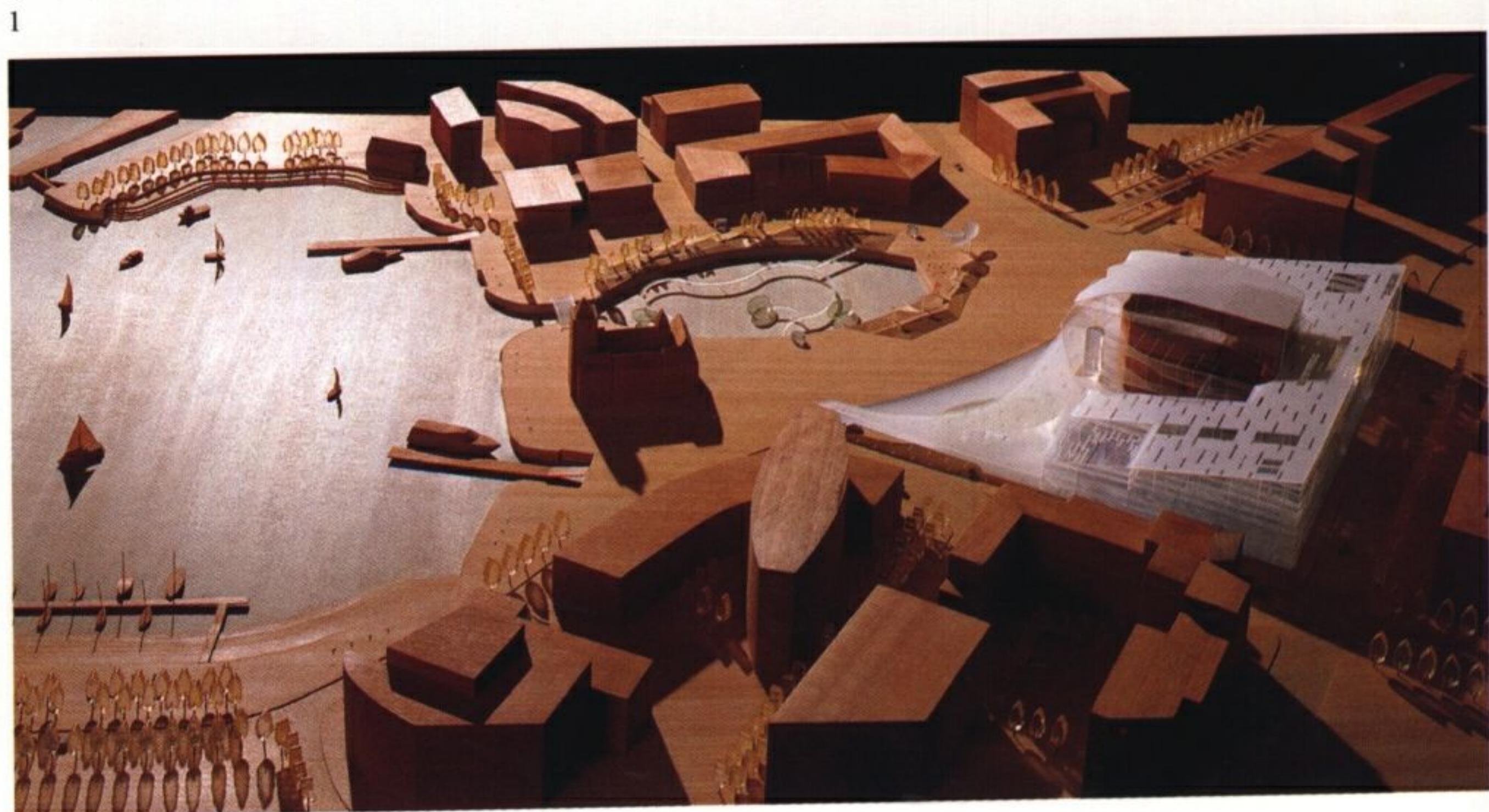
Authorities in Cardiff are currently planning to redevelop the city's waterfront as a leisure and business center, following its long history as a prosperous industrial and trading port. The building will be the first national opera house to be built in Britain in the last 100 years.

Our proposal included suggestions for the large-scale redevelopment of the entire Cardiff Bay area. It is a re-creation of port scenes—reminiscent of numerous large cargo ships anchored in the bay—in the form of a group of public and private buildings.

Continued

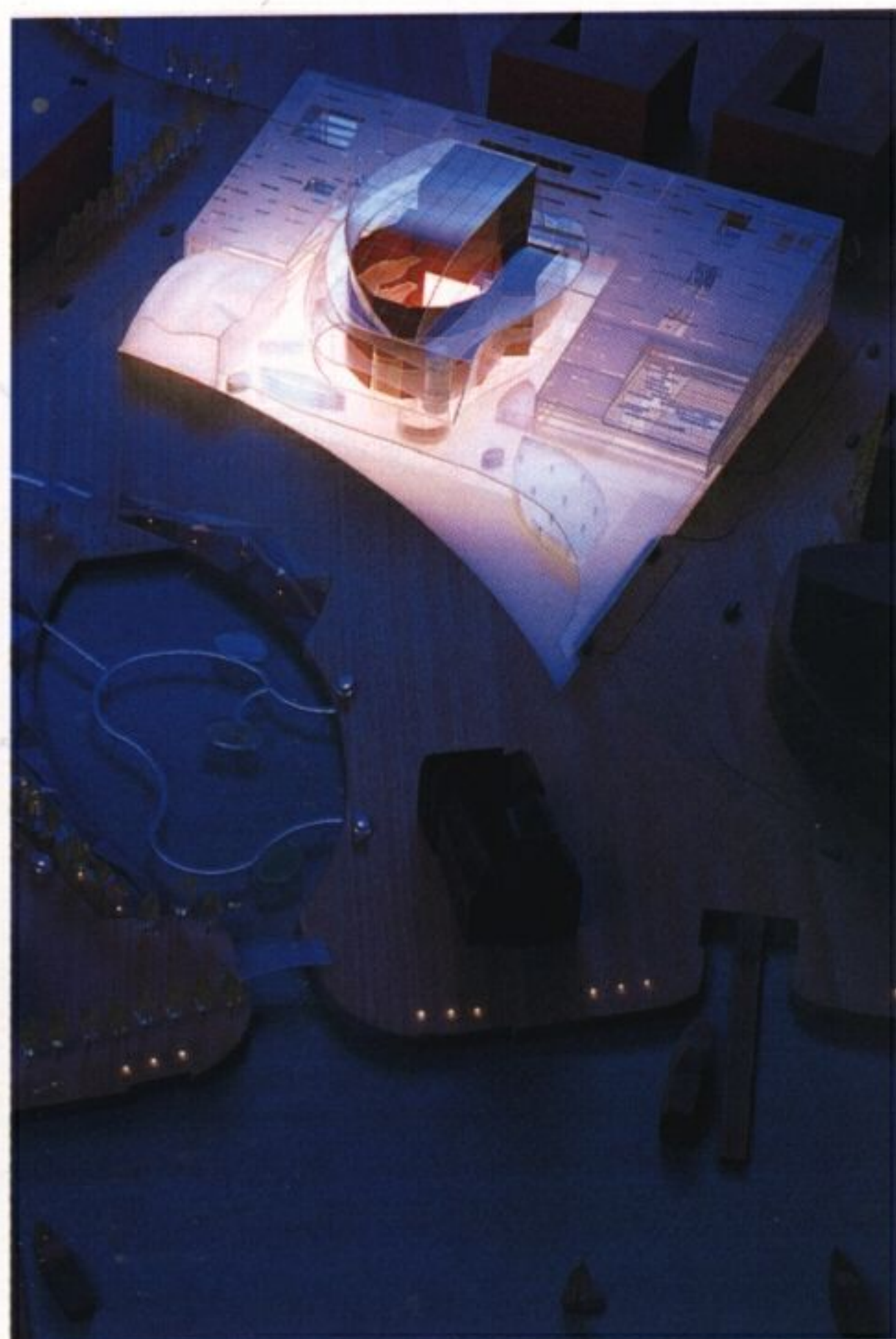
在威尔士国家歌剧院第二阶段方案竞赛的第一轮比赛中，我们被选为四名决赛选手之一；第二阶段共有八名参赛者，其中包括四名被邀请的建筑师。加的夫当局正计划将城市临水的地段改建成娱乐和商业中心，该城作为繁荣的工业贸易港有着悠久的历史。此建筑将是英国近百年来第一个待建的国家歌剧院。

我们的投标包括对整个加的夫海湾地区的大规模改建的建议，这是港口繁荣景象的再现——无数大型运货船只停泊在海湾的追忆——其外形为一组公共建筑和私有建筑。



- 1 Site plan
- 2 Bird's-eye view
- 3 Night view
- 4 View from the northeast

- 1 总平面图
- 2 鸟瞰图
- 3 夜景
- 4 从东北面看的景色



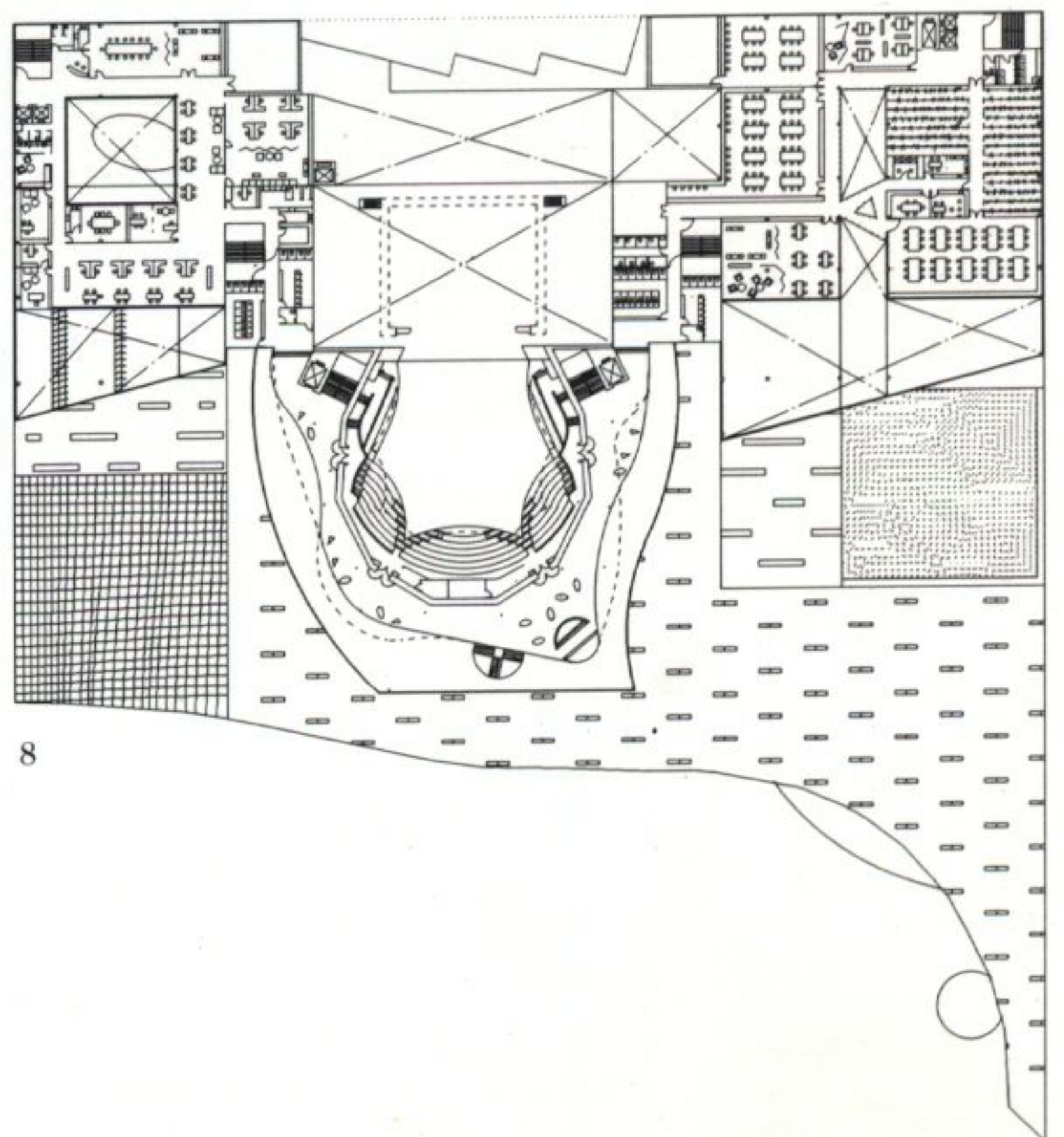
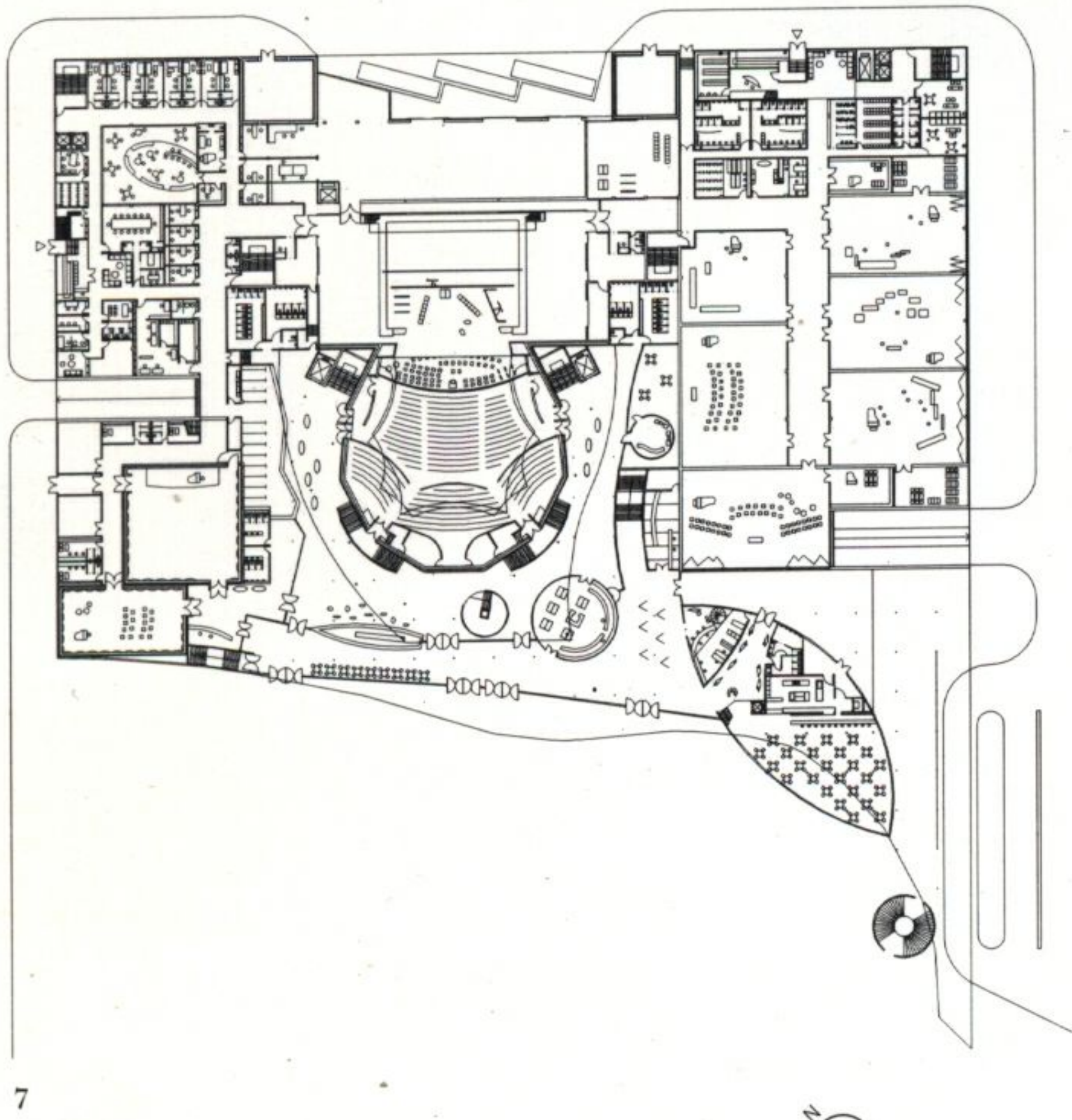
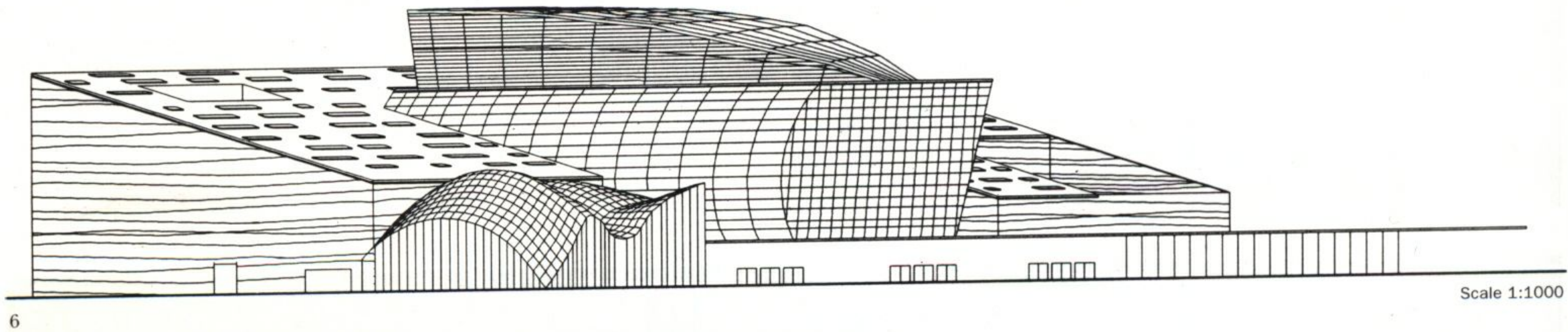
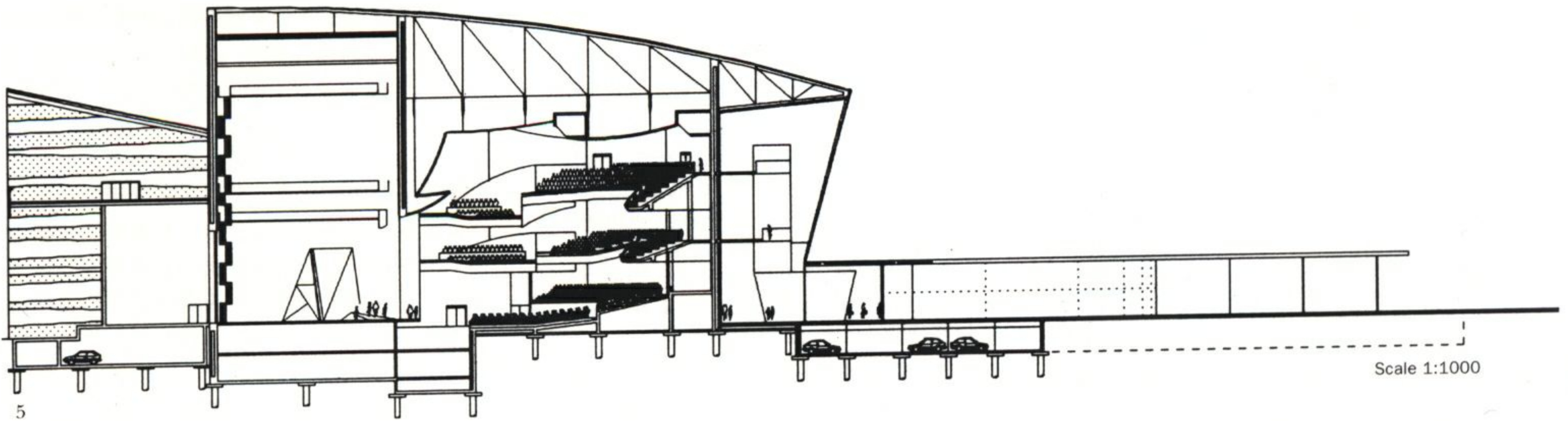
The opera house site is on a wharf where an old dock will be excavated and restored; similar projects are already underway within the bay area. Rather than reconstructing a simple-minded tourist-oriented vision of history, we likened the auditorium to a new ship leaving a dock (the back of the opera house and offices) to symbolize the new meaning of the port. The auditorium is clad in wood siding, like a giant musical instrument, and enclosed in a glass skin along with foyer spaces. It is a shining "opera ship"—a messenger of the rebirth of Cardiff Bay. The foyers are open to the public plaza that will develop around the restored dock. A giant outdoor video screen on the wall broadcasts the opera performances, turning the plaza into an amphitheater with a spectacular backdrop of the bay.

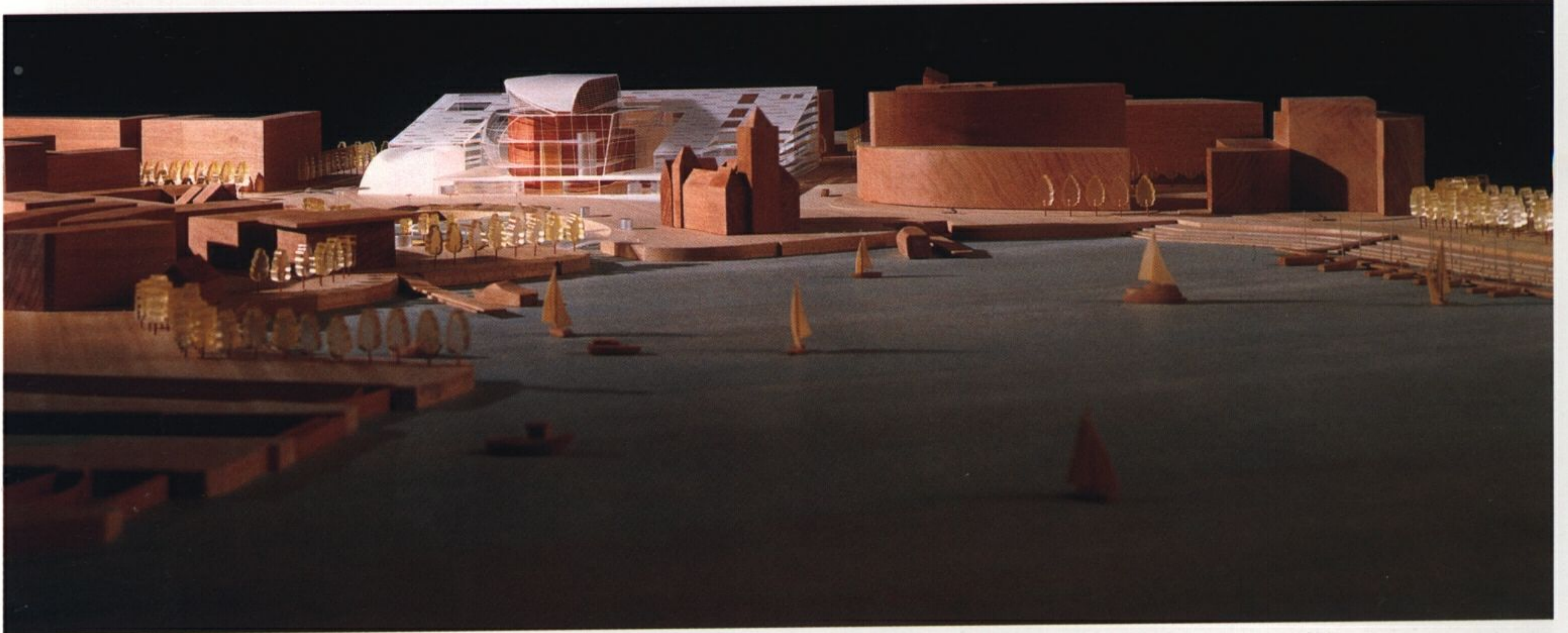
歌剧院位于一个即将被挖掘并重新恢复的旧码头；相似的工程在海湾地区已经开始施工。我们把音乐厅比作即将离港的一只新船（歌剧院和办公楼的背面），以象征港口的新意，而不是以一个单纯的旅游者看历史的眼光去重建。音乐厅就像一个巨大的乐器被包裹在木板墙里，并和休息厅空间一起被四周的玻璃面层所覆盖。这是一只发光的“歌剧船”——加的夫海湾新生的信使。休息厅通向即将建造的公共广场，该广场位于改建的码头附近。墙上一个巨大的电视屏幕转播着歌剧节目，将广场变成以海湾景色为背景的露天剧场。



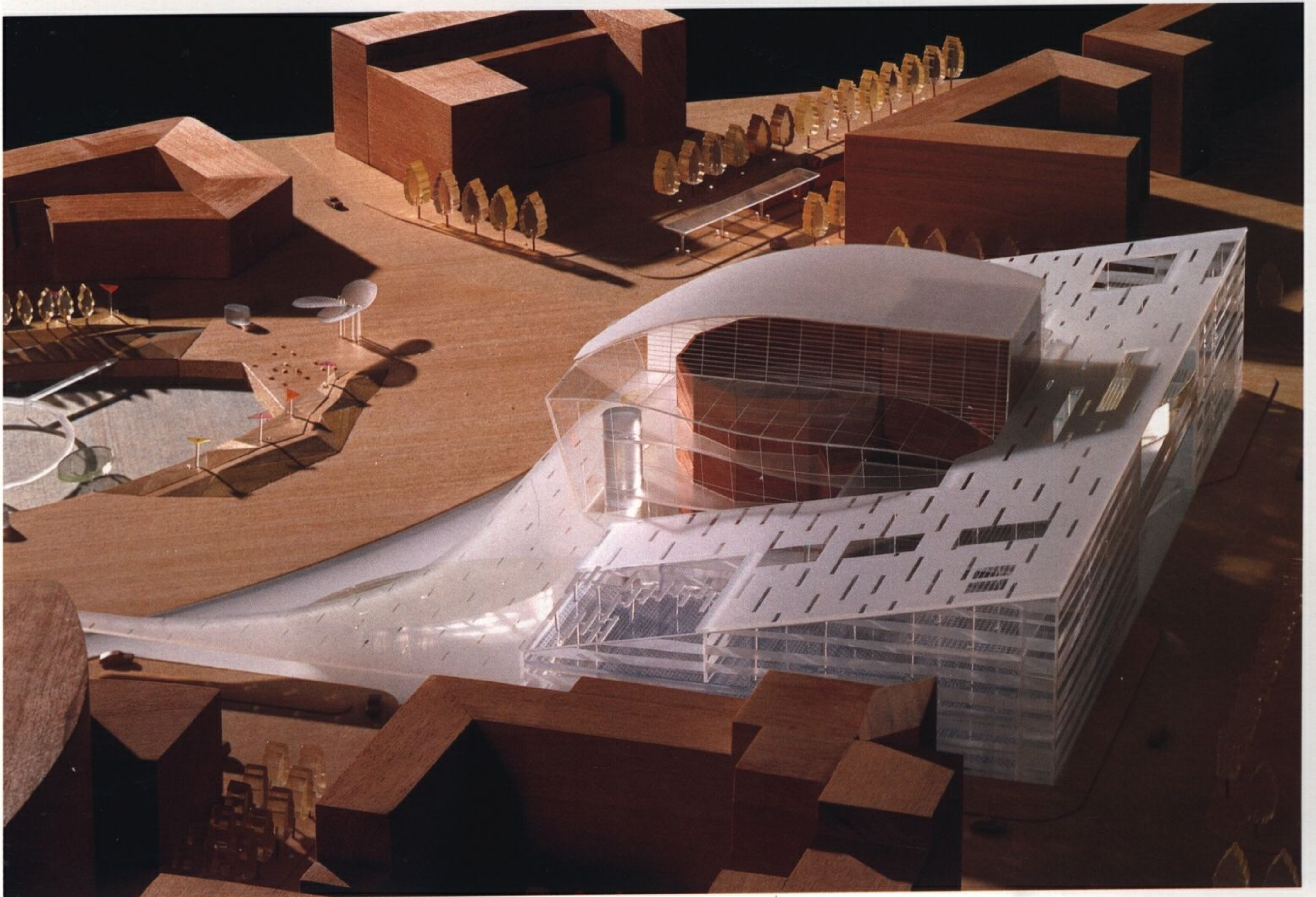
- 5 Section
- 6 Elevation
- 7 Ground floor plan
- 8 Second floor plan
- 9 "Opera ship" from the sea
- 10 View from the southwest

- 5 剖面图
- 6 立面图
- 7 一层平面
- 8 二层平面
- 9 从大海看“歌剧船”
- 10 从西南面看





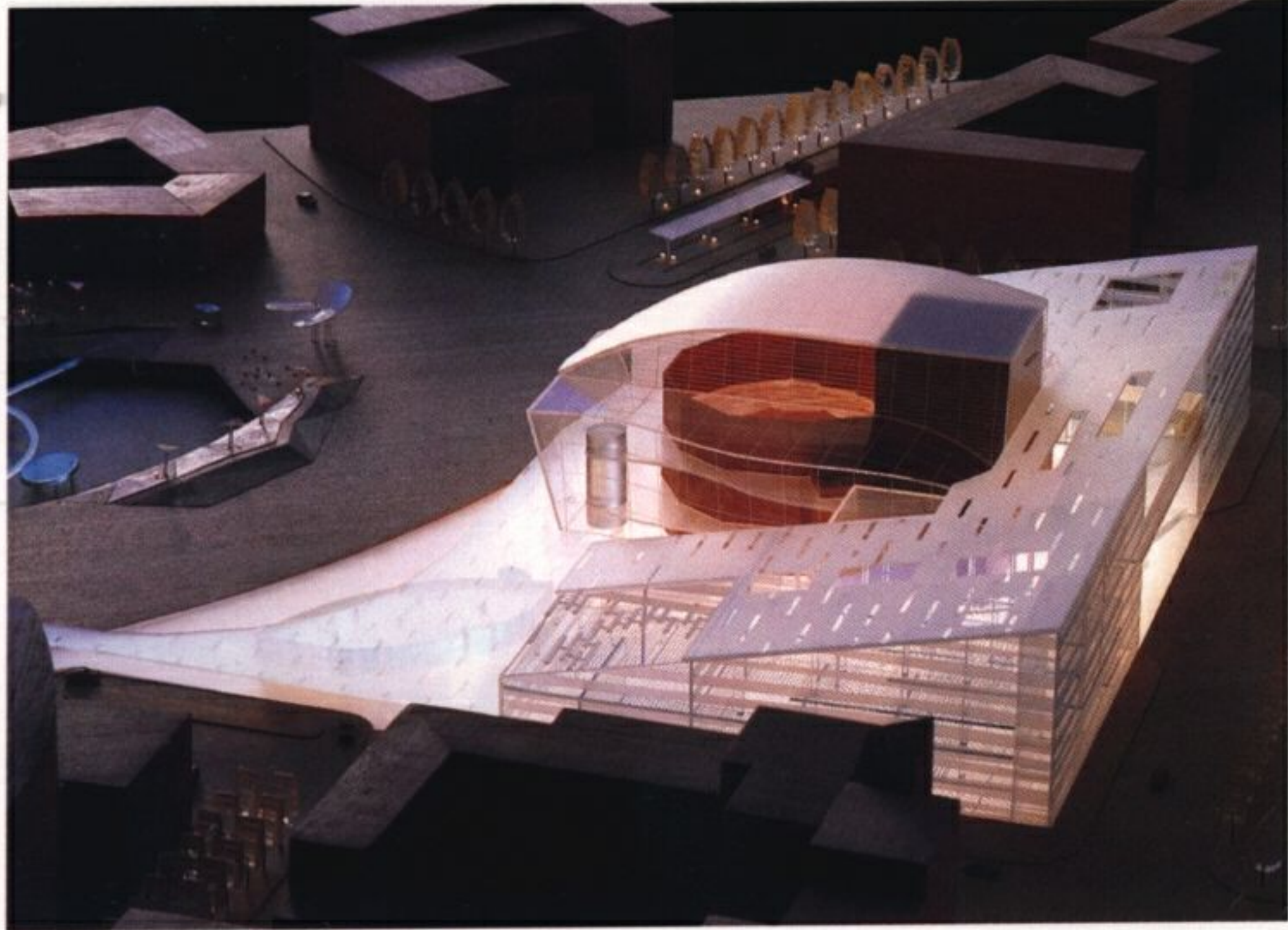
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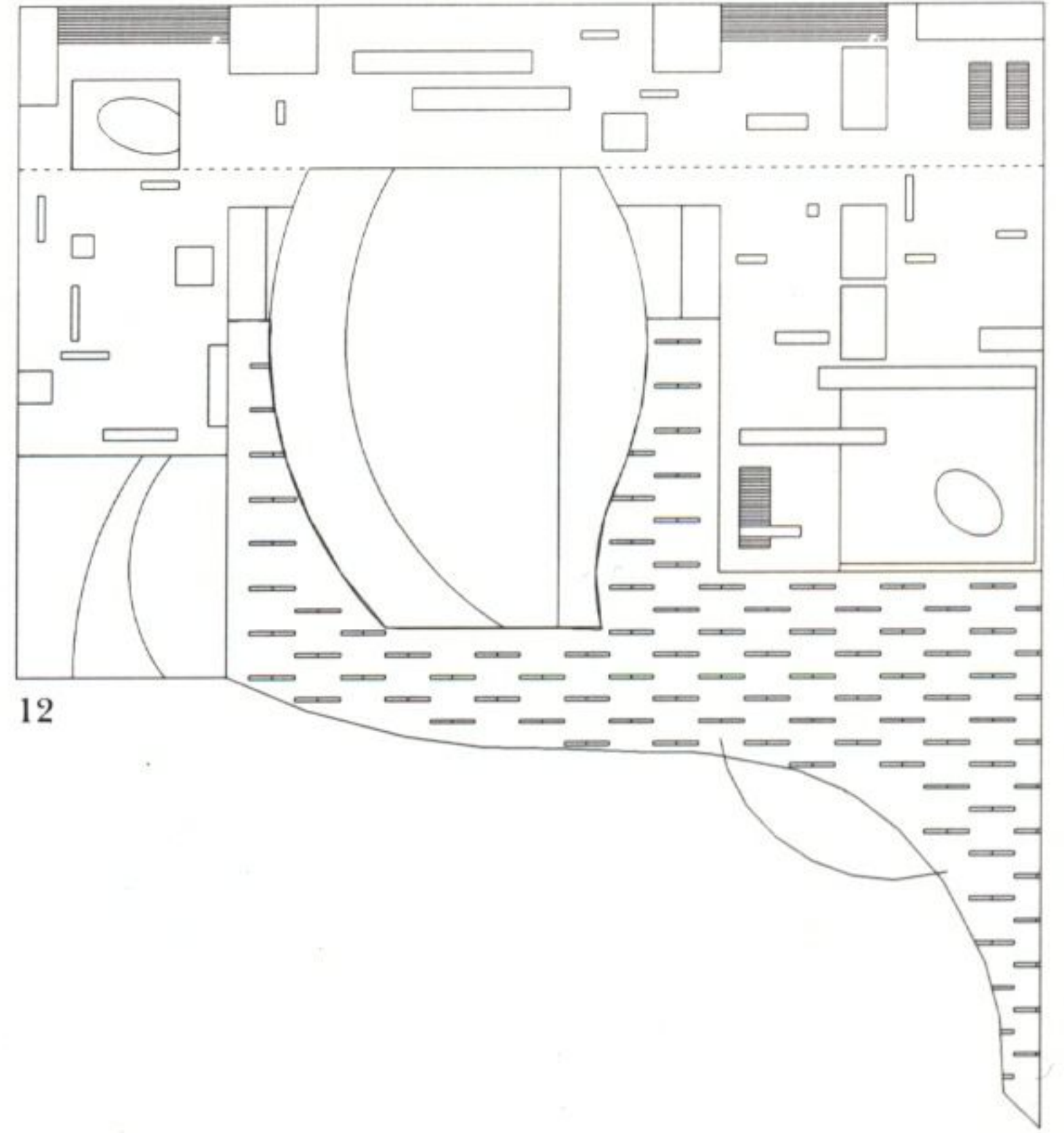
10

- 11 View from the southwest
- 12 Roof plan
- 13 View from above
- 14 Night view


- 11 从西南面看
- 12 屋顶平面
- 13 从上面看
- 14 夜景

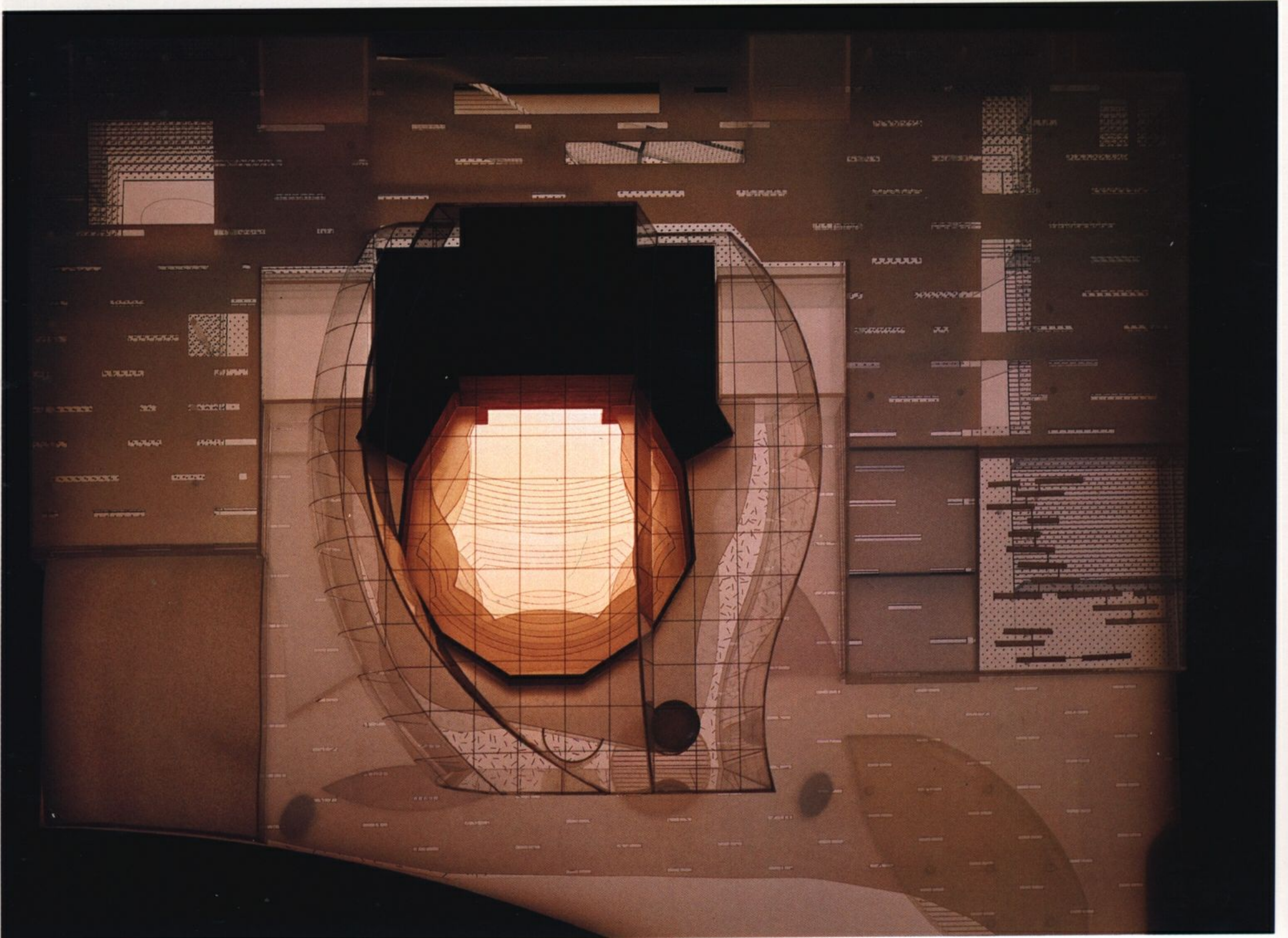


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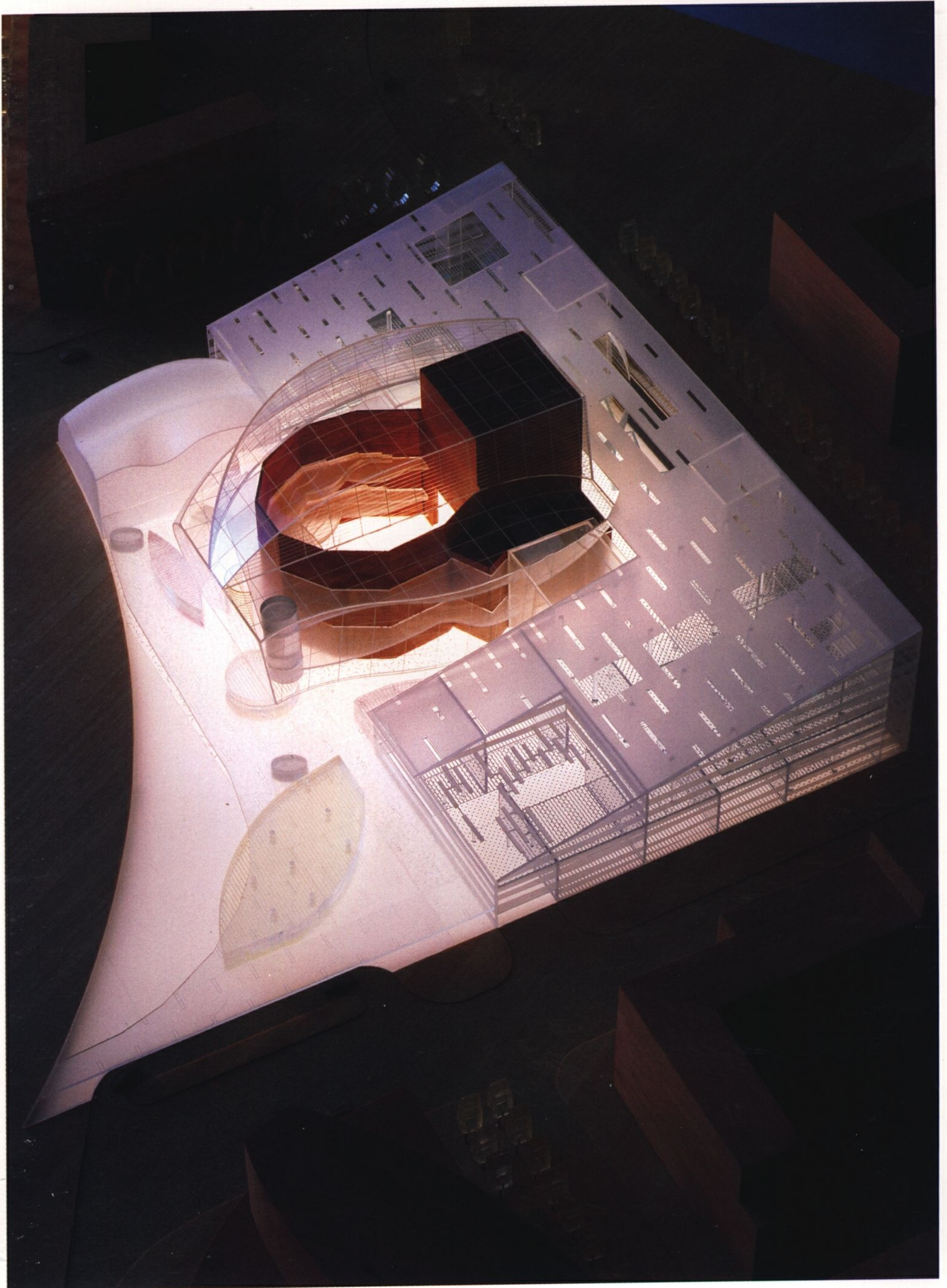


12

Scale 1:1800 



13



Yokohama International Port Terminal

Competition 1994
Yokohama, Kanagawa
Yokohama City
Site area: 33,040 square meters
Steel

横滨国际港客运站

竞赛 1994 年
神奈川县, 横滨市
横滨市
用地面积: 33,040m²
钢

A lightly-woven cage structure and glass skin stretch over the wharf to create a new landscape of interior and exterior spaces. Analogous to 19th century European railway stations and conservatories, this open cage-like interior space becomes a place where time passes slowly in the omnipresent reflection of water, not unlike on a grand voyage across the ocean. The floating tubular space, which spans from the city to the sea, is a poetic machine that reminds us of exotic foreign lands and stories, such as Kew Gardens in England, Dejima (the floating island near Nagasaki, Japan) and the Black Ships from America that came to Japan in 1853 opening the country to various foreign influences. It will become a new landmark in the Port of Yokohama.

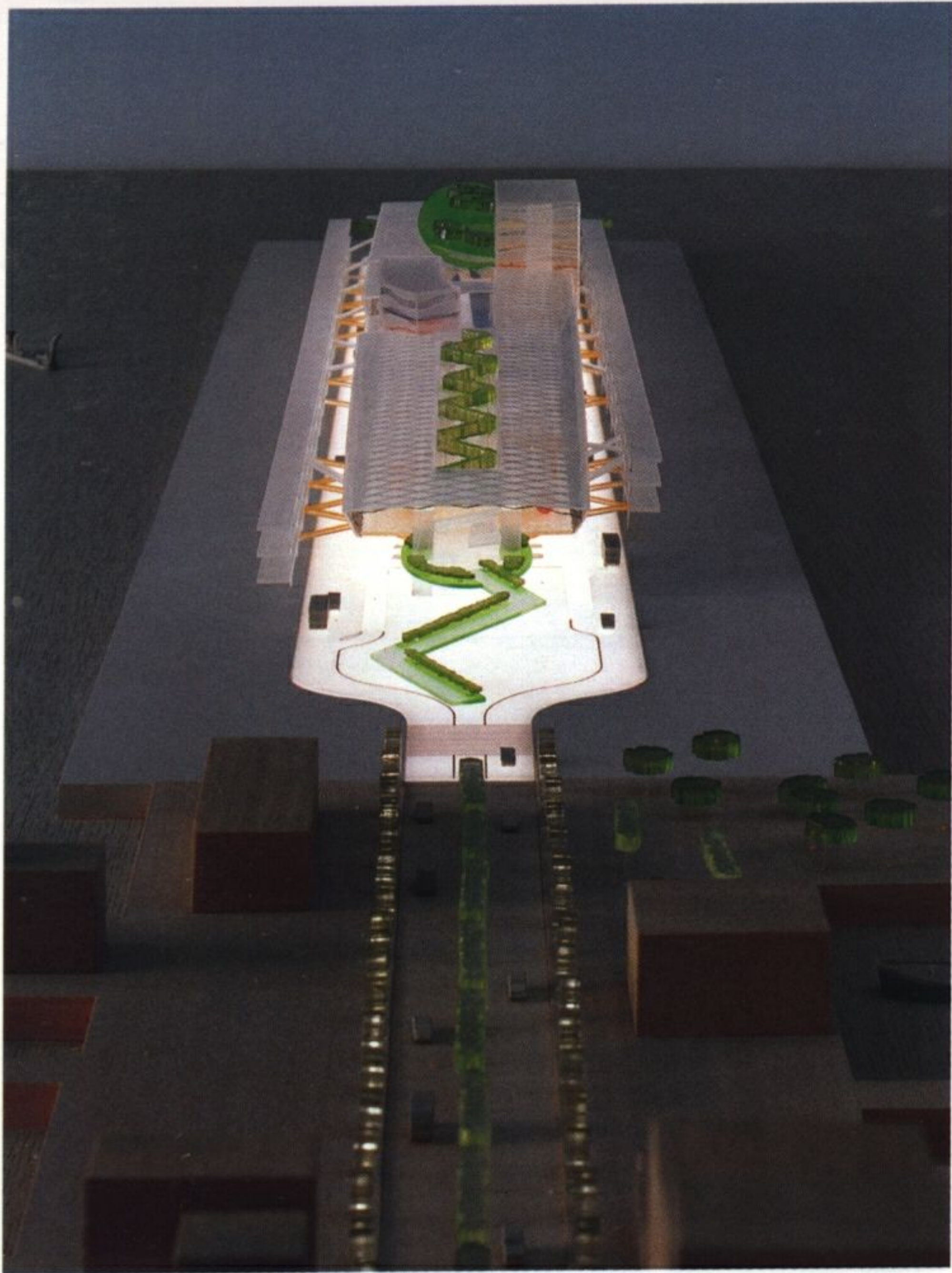
Continued

覆盖在码头上的轻质网笼状结构和玻璃面层, 形成了室内和室外空间交融的新景观。类似于 19 世纪欧洲火车站和温室, 这种开敞式的室内空间, 变成了在水的无所不在的倒影中时间慢慢流逝的场所, 就象跨越大洋的盛大航行。这个漂浮的管状空间, 从城市跨越到海上, 是个富有诗意的设施, 使我们想起具有奇异情调的外国文化, 如英国的邱园、出岛(靠近日本长崎的浮岛)、1893 年从美国到日本的黑船, 该船的到来导致日本对各种外来影响实行开放。该建筑将成为横滨港新的标志性建筑。

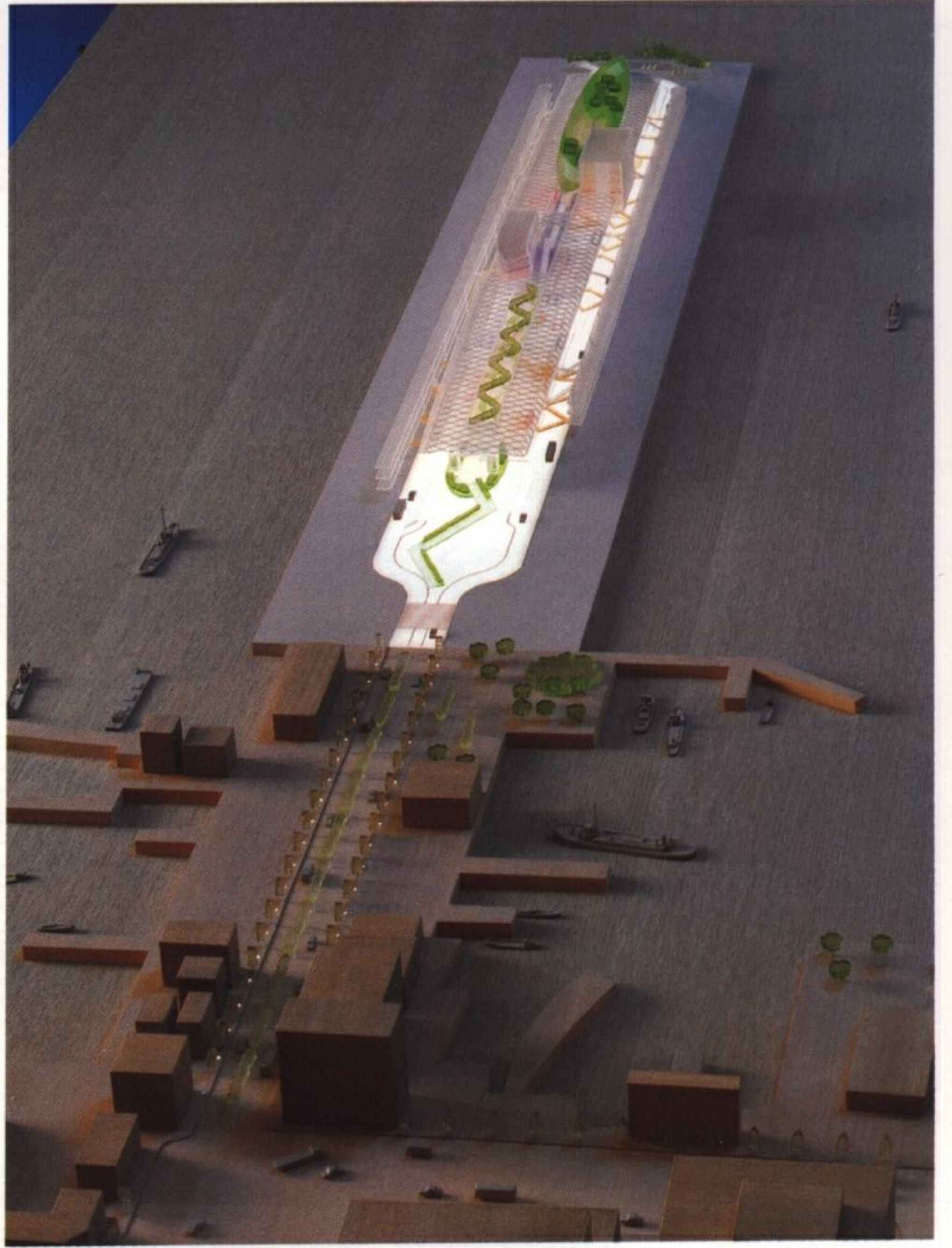
- 1 港口鸟瞰图
- 2 从城市看港口
- 3 从城市摩天大楼看港口
- 4 立面细部

- 1 Bird's-eye view of the port
- 2 View from the city
- 3 View from a city skyscraper
- 4 Elevation detail

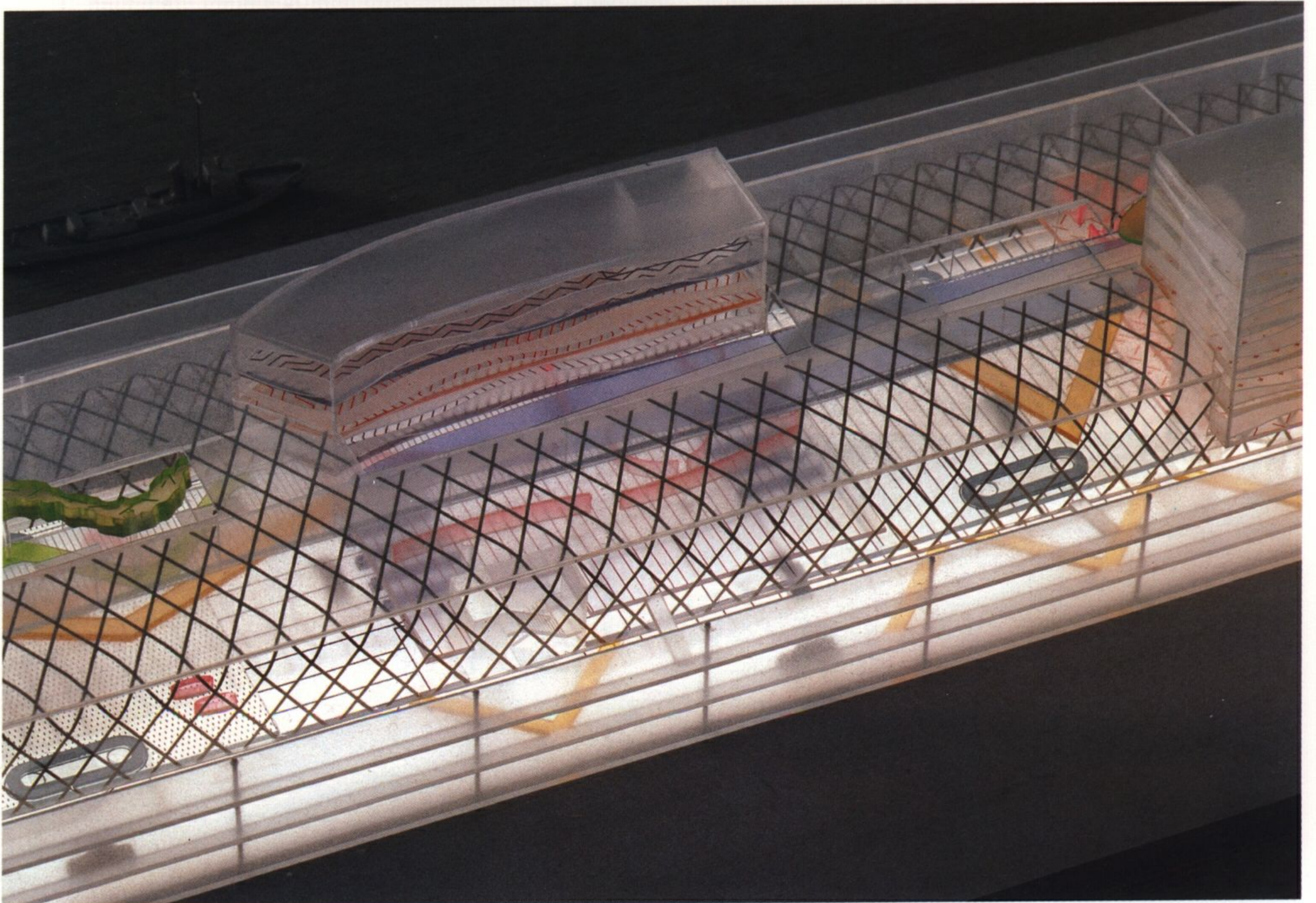




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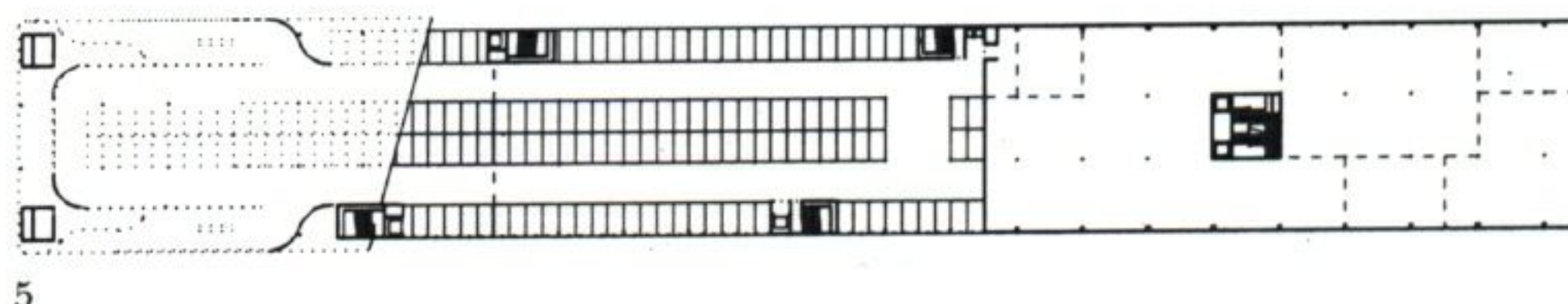
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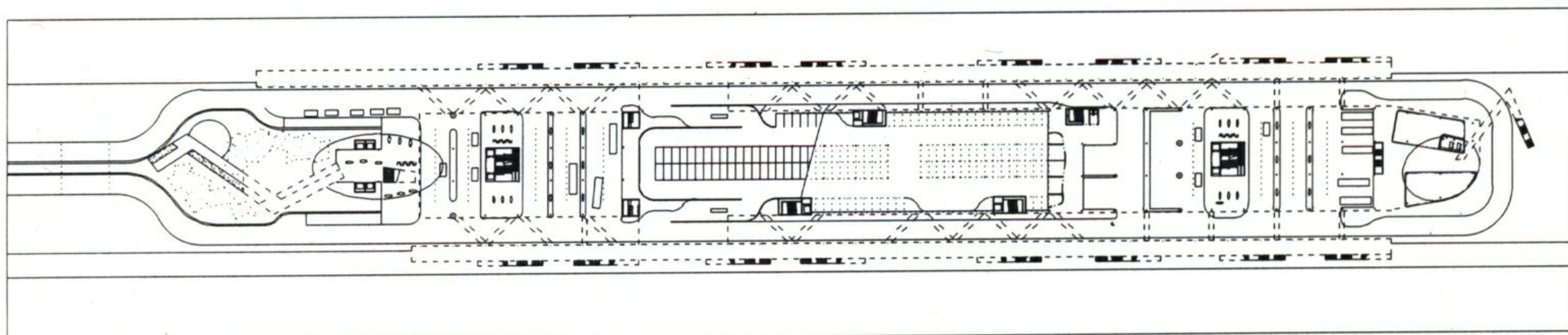
4

- 5 Second floor plan
- 6 First floor plan
- 7 First basement level plan
- 8 Roof plan
- 9 Top view
- 10 Section
- 11 Cross-sections
- 12 East elevation
- 13 West elevation
- 14 Model, east elevation

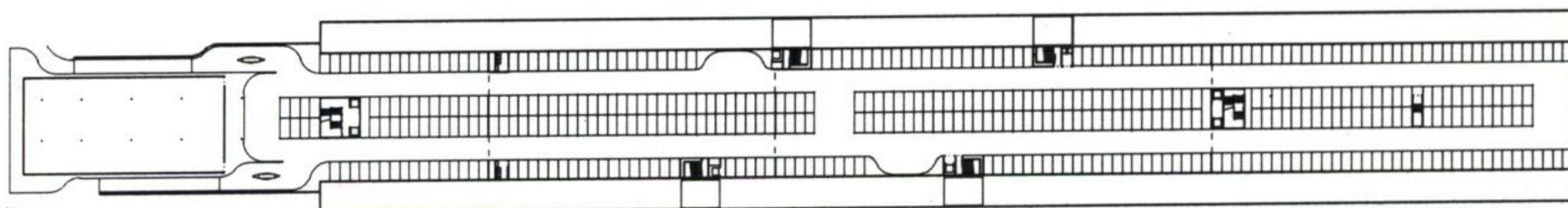
- 5 二层平面
- 6 一层平面
- 7 地下一层平面
- 8 屋顶平面
- 9 顶部景观
- 10 立面图
- 11 剖面图
- 12 东立面
- 13 西立面
- 14 东立面模型



5



6

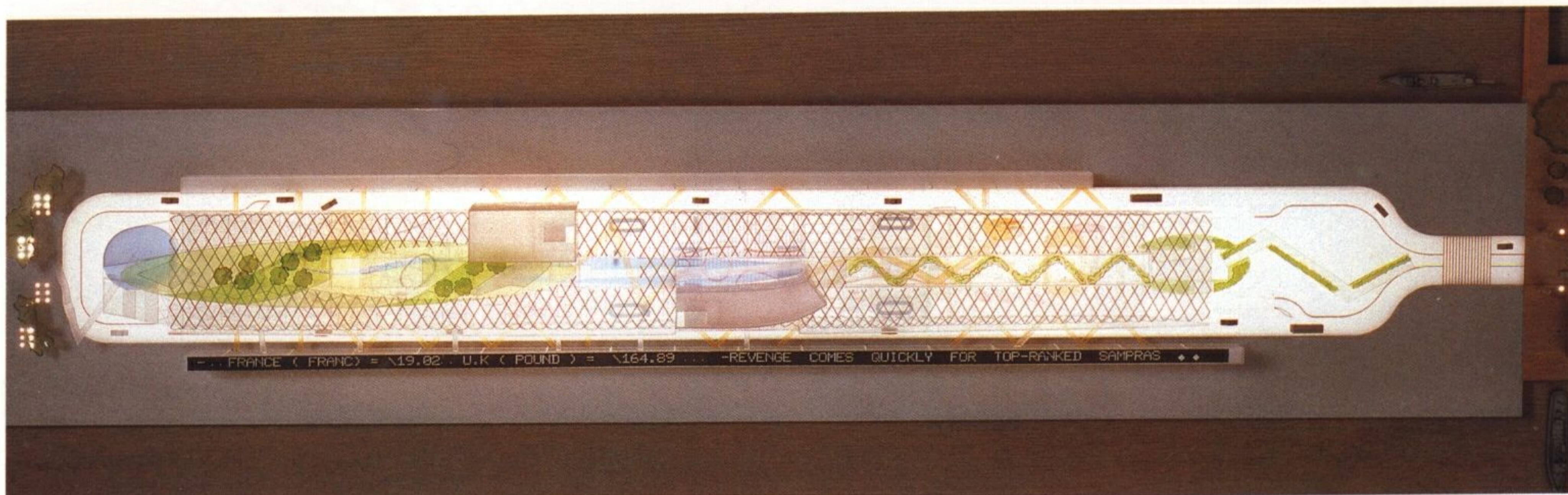


7

Scale 1:2500



8



9



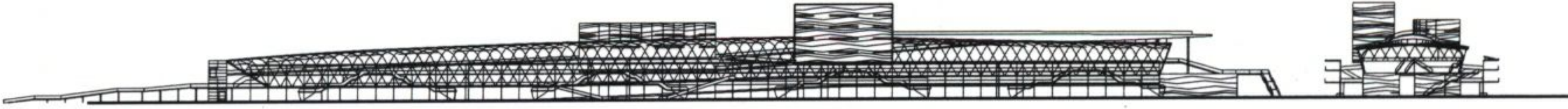
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11



12



13

Scale 1:3000



14

- 15 Third floor plan
- 16 Fourth floor plan
- 17 Fifth floor plan
- 18 Elevation showing transparent cage structure
- 19 West elevation

- 15 三层平面
- 16 四层平面
- 17 五层平面
- 18 展示透明笼形结构的立面
- 19 西立面

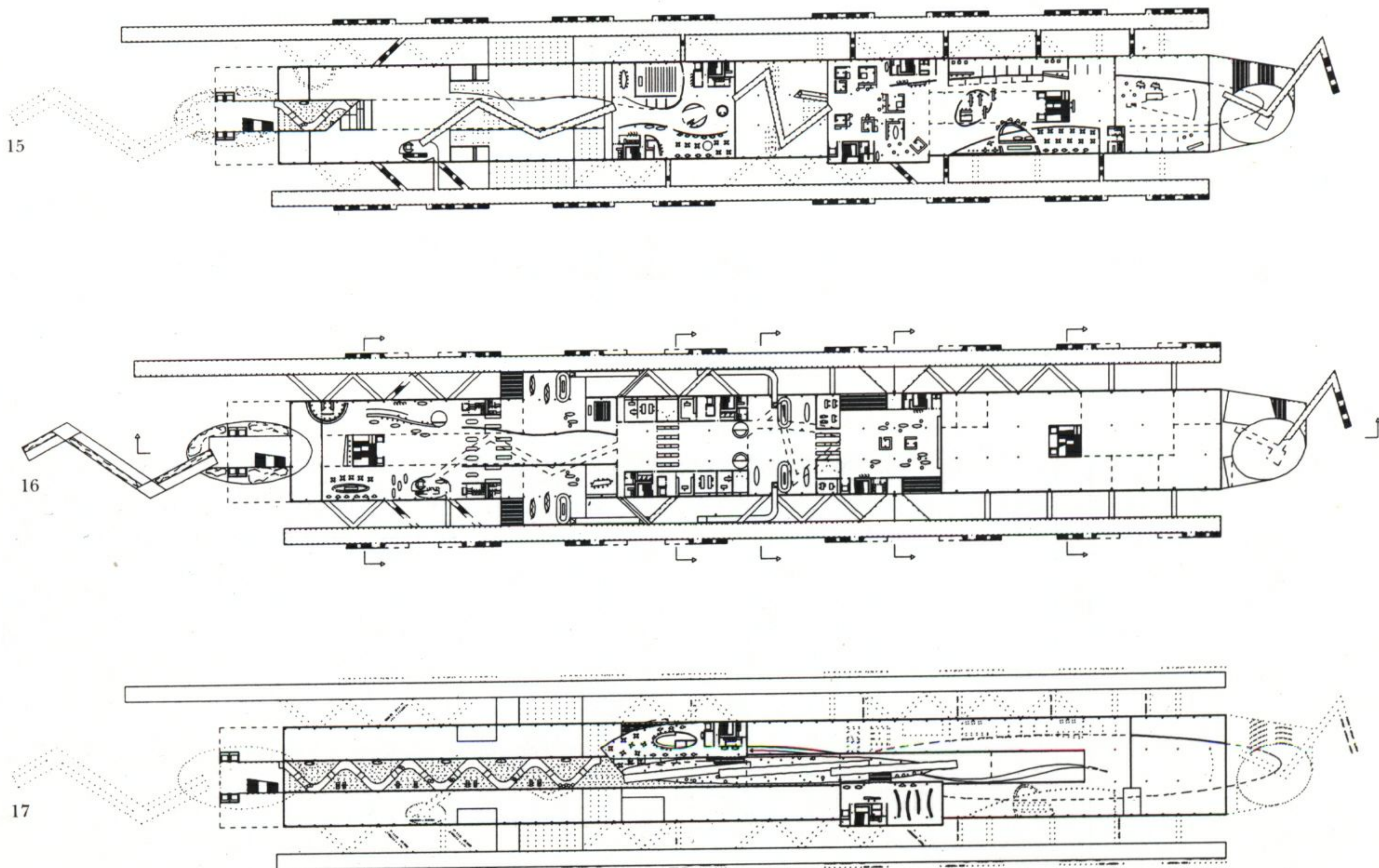
Arrival, departure, services, and parking have autonomous circulation, but are effectively interconnected by means of open public space and gardens. This system allows for both clear articulation of function, and visual relationships between various program elements. This, in turn, elevates the dynamic energy of the space and creates a spiritual ambience full of accidental encounters, the result being an extraordinary spatial experience.

Linear exterior gardens intertwine with the 'cage' space and generate free movement between the interior and exterior. The garden, enveloped in architecture, takes off from the landscaped approach road, cuts across the

building, pushes through the roof, and extends into the sea. The flow of public space from Yamashita Park to the terminal ties elements together urbanistically, and promotes the concept of Yokohama Garden Port as a new kind of landscape.

进港、离港、服务及停泊有自动的循环系统，但通过开敞式公共空间和庭院，使他们有机地互相联系。此系统在不同的程序要素之间，既具有明确的功能联接，也具有视觉的联系，从而提高了空间的动态能力，形成了充满意外感观的神秘气氛，其结果是一种意外的空间体验。

线性室外公园同笼形空间的交融，从而形成了室内外空间的自由运动。建筑内部的公园从绿化的入口道路横穿建筑并达到屋顶，然后一直延伸到大海。公共空间从山下公园流动到客运站，将诸要素和谐地结合在一起，从而使横滨公园港的设计成为一种新的格调。



Scale 1:2500



18



19

Niigata City Performing Arts Center

Design/Completion 1993/1998

Niigata, Niigata

Niigata City

Site area: 140,144 square meters

Total floor area: 25,100 square meters

Steel, reinforced concrete

新潟表演艺术中心

设计/竣工 1993年/1998年

新潟市, 新潟县

新潟市

用地面积: 140,144m²

总建筑面积: 25,100m²

钢, 钢筋混凝土

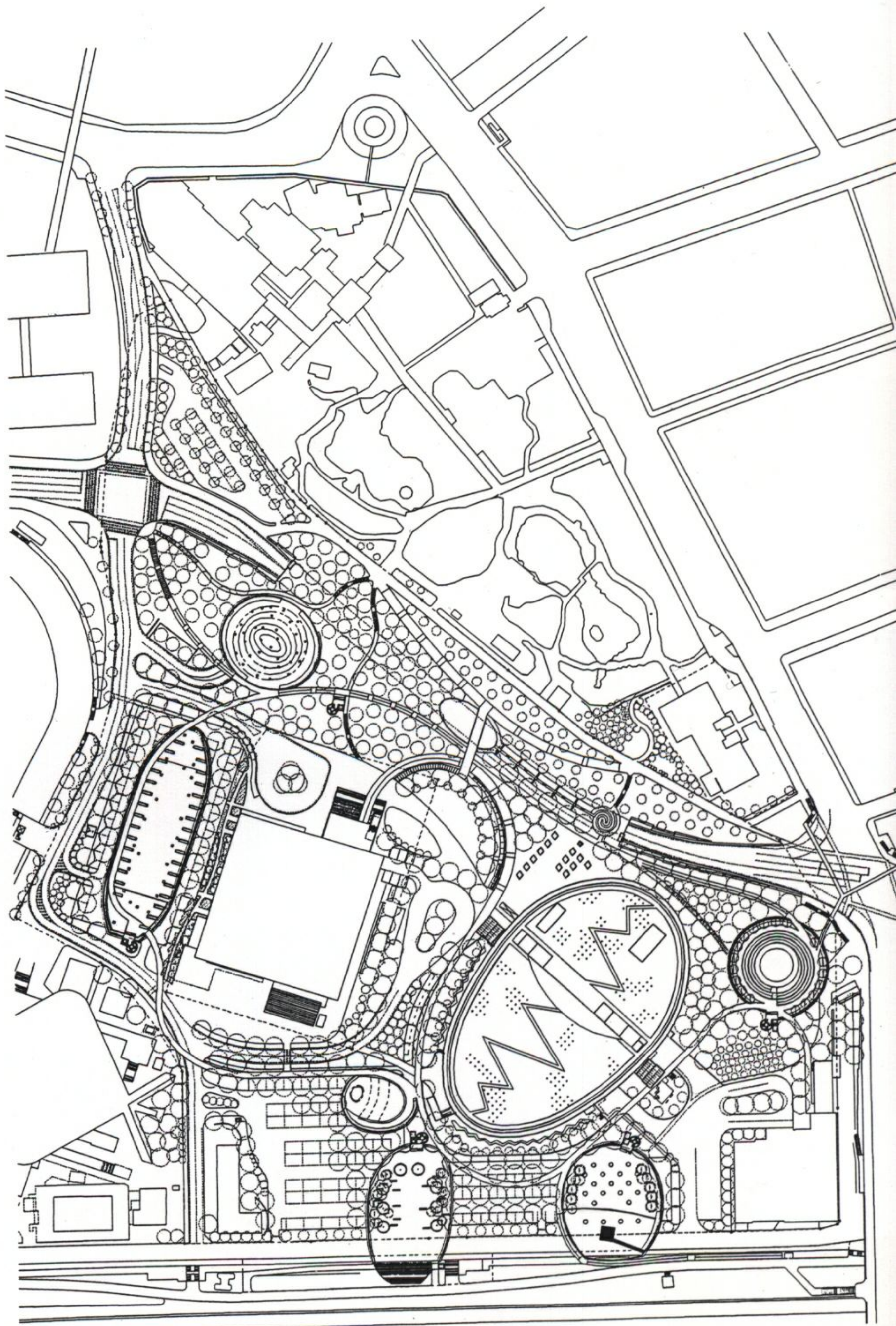
Reminiscent of the numerous islands which dot the Shinano River, seven "islands" (floating gardens/artificial plateaus) are laid out to respond to the complex site conditions. This "archipelago" is at the same height as the main level of the facilities on the site; floating amongst these facilities, the islands act as mediators between new and existing buildings. The network of islands generates new relationships between the public halls scattered around the site, and simultaneously turns the exterior space into a giant performance stage. The islands also reduce the visual volume of the facilities by providing parking space beneath and green open space above. Through the use of special planting and water schemes, each island creates a unique theatrical garden.

At the same level as the islands, a large glass membrane gently wraps a 1900-seat concert hall, a 900-seat theater, a 375-seat Noh theater, and rehearsal rooms. The proximity of these three major auditoria allows for interesting possibilities of

Continued

使人联想起在信浓河上有无数岛屿的这七座“岛屿”（浮式花园/人造台地），其布局是为了适应复杂的场地条件。这个“群岛”的高度同场地上设施的总体高度一致，在这些设施之间漂浮的“群岛”，起到新旧建筑之间的媒介作用。网状的“群岛”在分布于场地周围的公共建筑之间形成了一种新的纽带关系。同时将室外空间变成了一个巨大的表演舞台。“岛屿”通过在其下面提供地下停车场，在其上部提供绿地，从而减小了这些设施的外观体积。通过采用特殊的栽植和水的设计，使每一座岛都形成了一个独具特色的剧场园。

一面巨大的玻璃幕墙，其高度和岛屿的高度一致，巧妙地将1,900个座位的音乐厅、900个座位的剧场、375个座位的Noh剧院以及排练场围起来。这三个主剧场的彼此邻近，



1

Scale 1:3000



- 1 Site plan
- 2 Computer-generated bird's-eye view
- 3 East elevation, showing transparent space and white lighting space adjacent to each other

- 1 总平面图
- 2 计算机绘制的鸟瞰图
- 3 东立面，展示透明空间及彼此相连的白色立体光带



dialogue between the different forms of theater. With the exception of the concert hall, the theaters and rehearsal rooms employ isolated structural systems in order to achieve a high level of acoustic separation.

The roof structure, where the differing curved surfaces created by the varied interior space requirements meet, is landscaped in the same fashion as the islands. The tilted grass lens form of the roof presents a new image of urban landscape and public buildings.

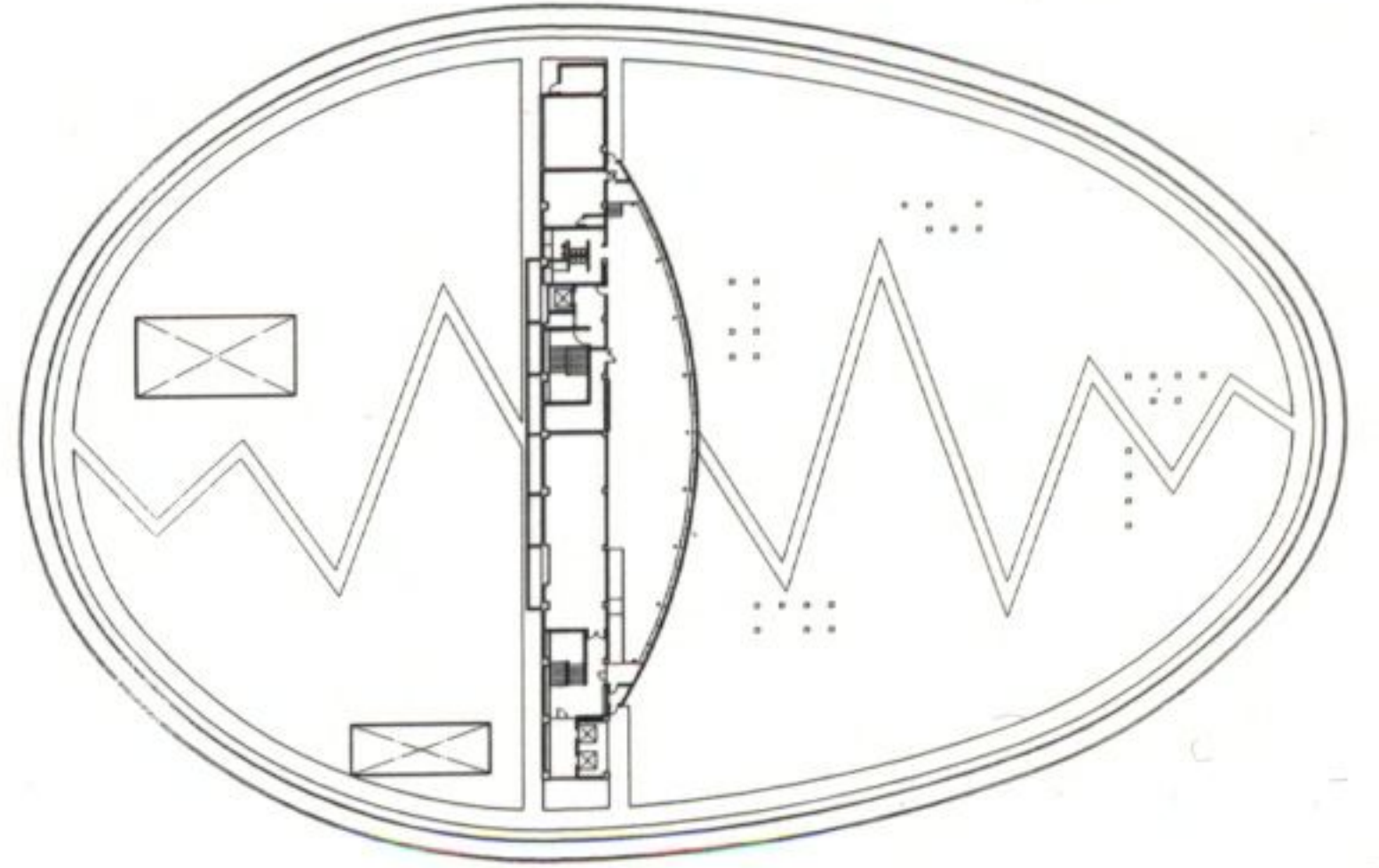
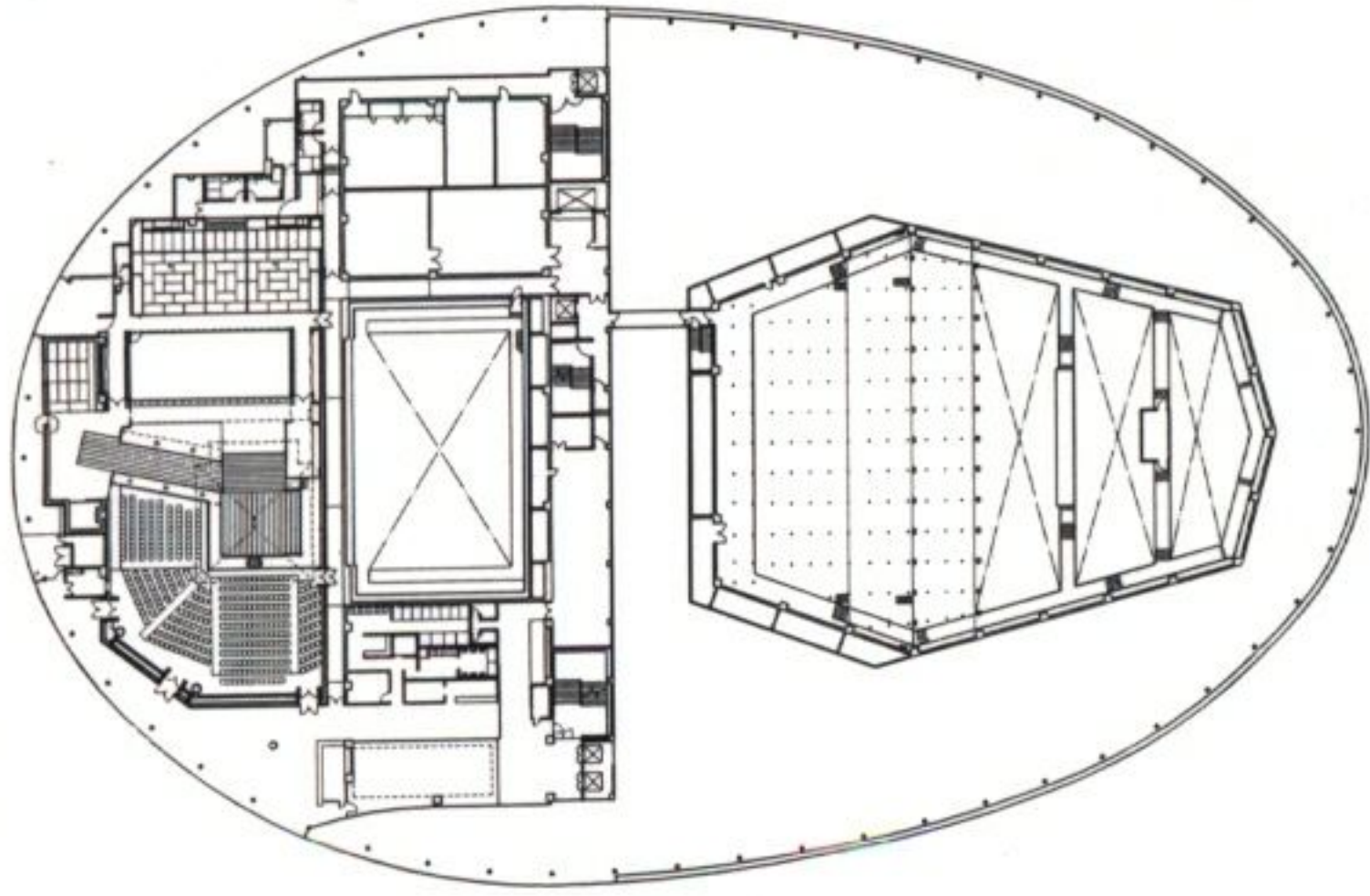
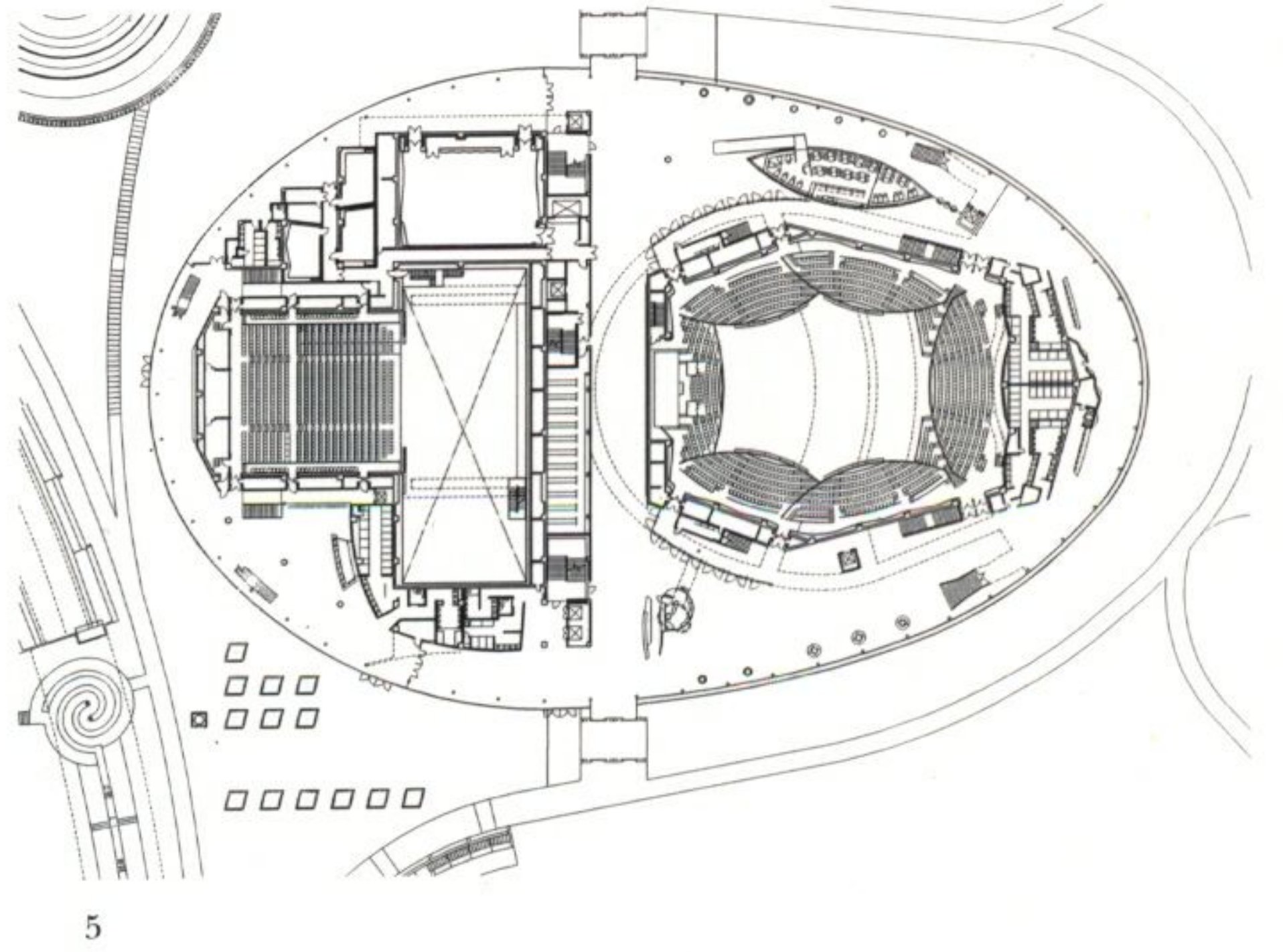
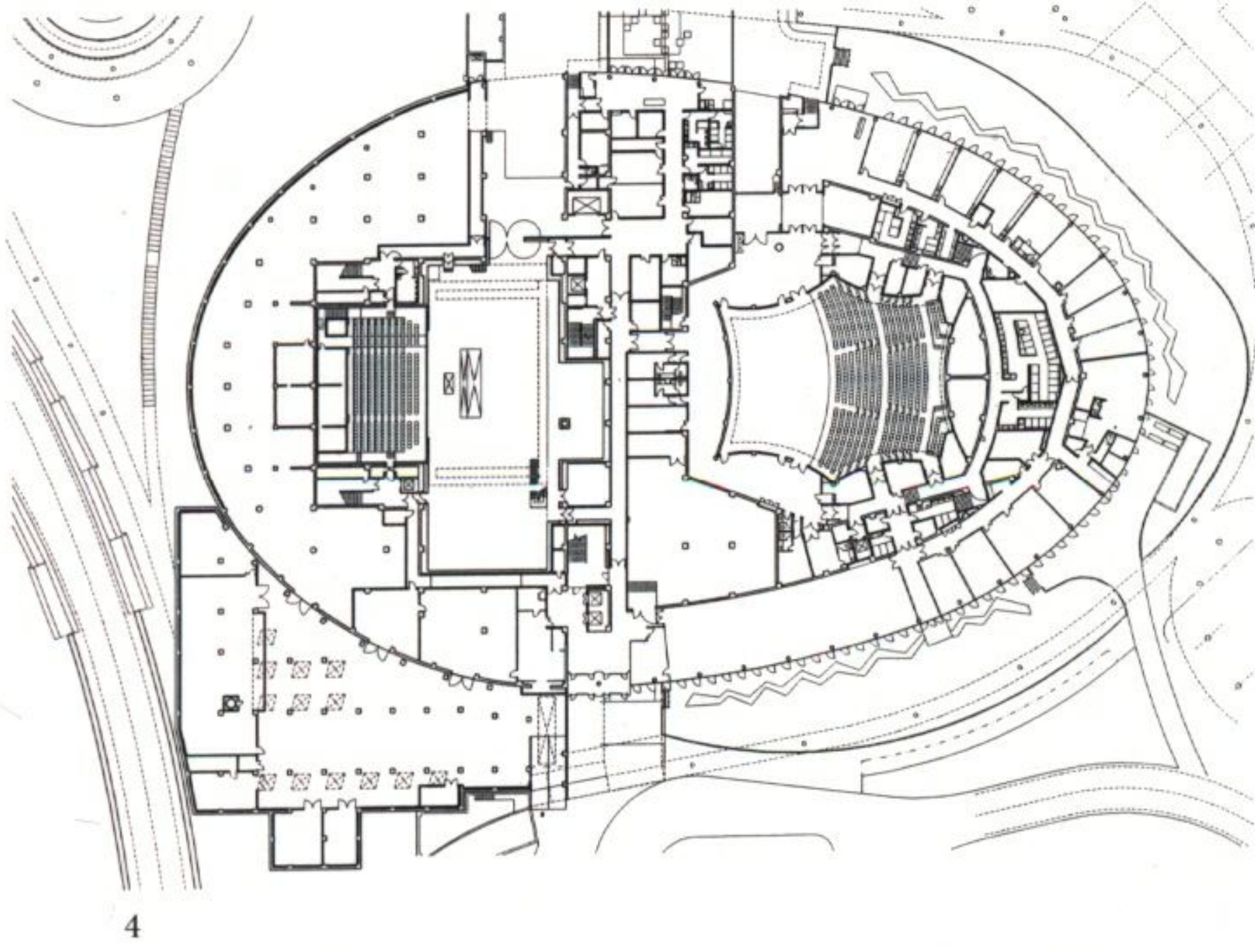
有可能使不同形式的剧场之间产生有趣的对话。除音乐厅外，剧场和排练场采用独立的结构体系以便形成高水平的隔音。

为满足不同的室内空间需要，从而形成了不同曲面的屋顶结构，按照岛屿的同一风格进行美化设计。这种倾斜的、铺设人工草坪的透光屋顶，体现了城市景观及公共建筑的新意匠。



- 4 First floor plan
- 5 Second floor plan
- 6 Fifth floor plan
- 7 Sixth floor plan
- 8 Bird's-eye view from southeast, surrounded by floating bridges
- 9 The Performing Arts Center itself becomes the seventh floating garden

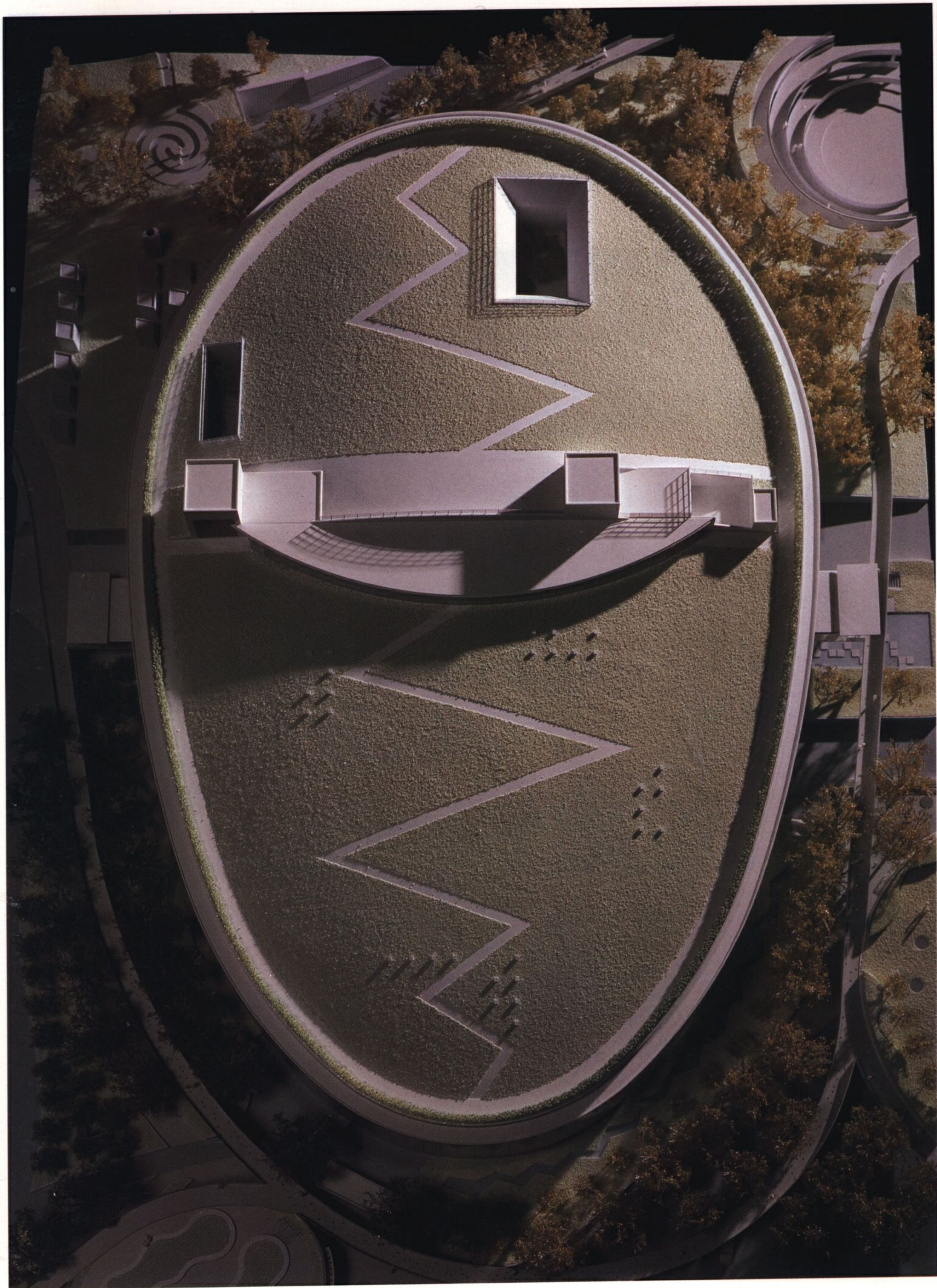
- 4 一层平面
- 5 二层平面
- 6 五层平面
- 7 六层平面
- 8 被浮桥环绕东南部的鸟瞰图
- 9 表演艺术中心成为第七个浮式花园

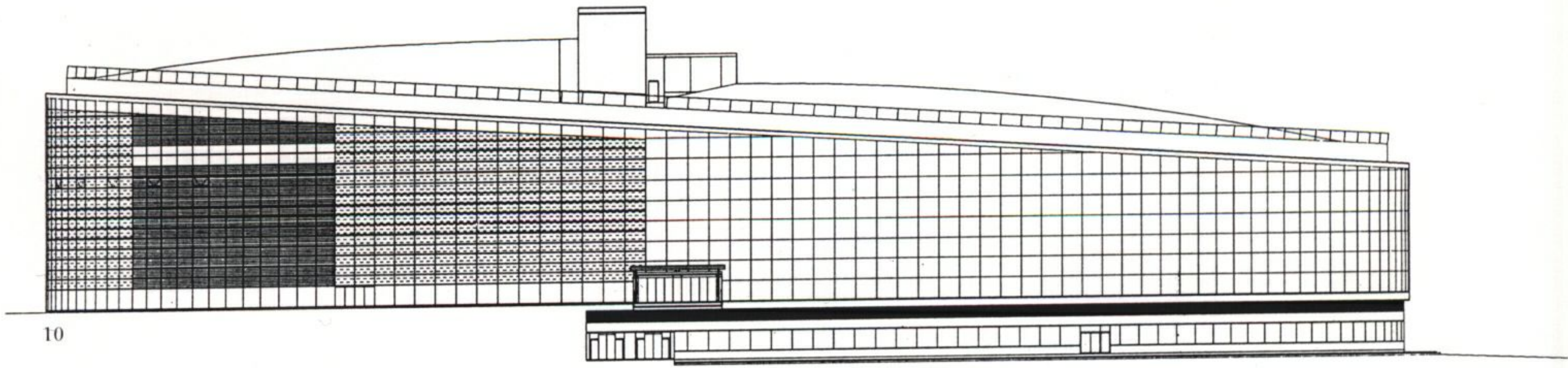


Scale 1:1800 N



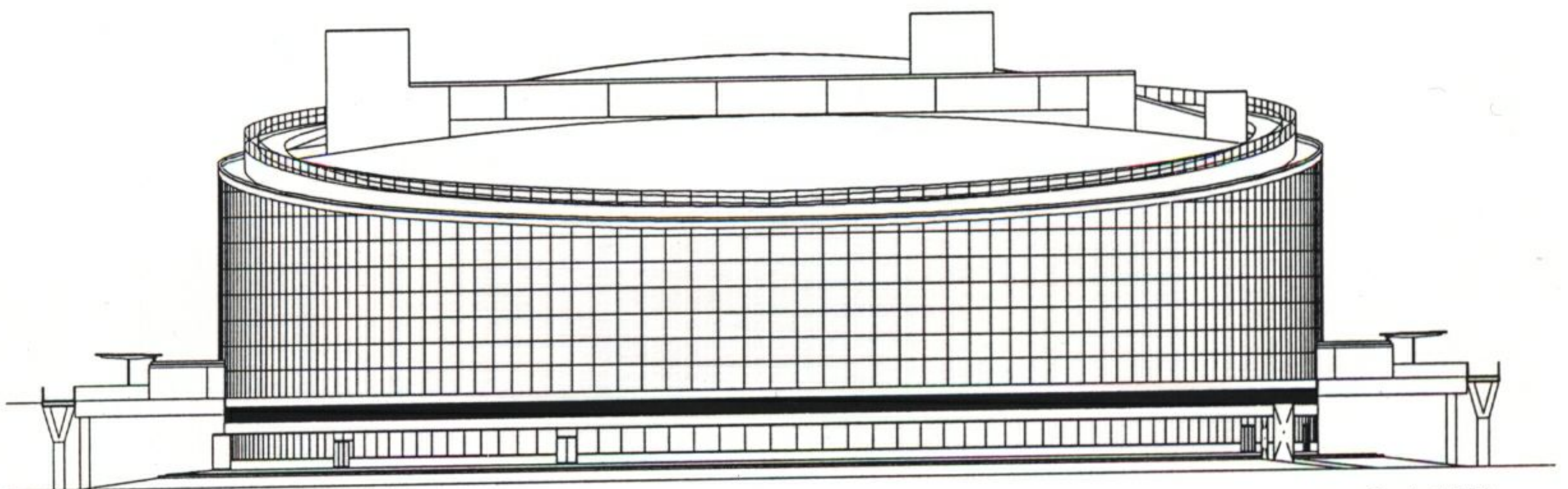
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10

Scale 1:750

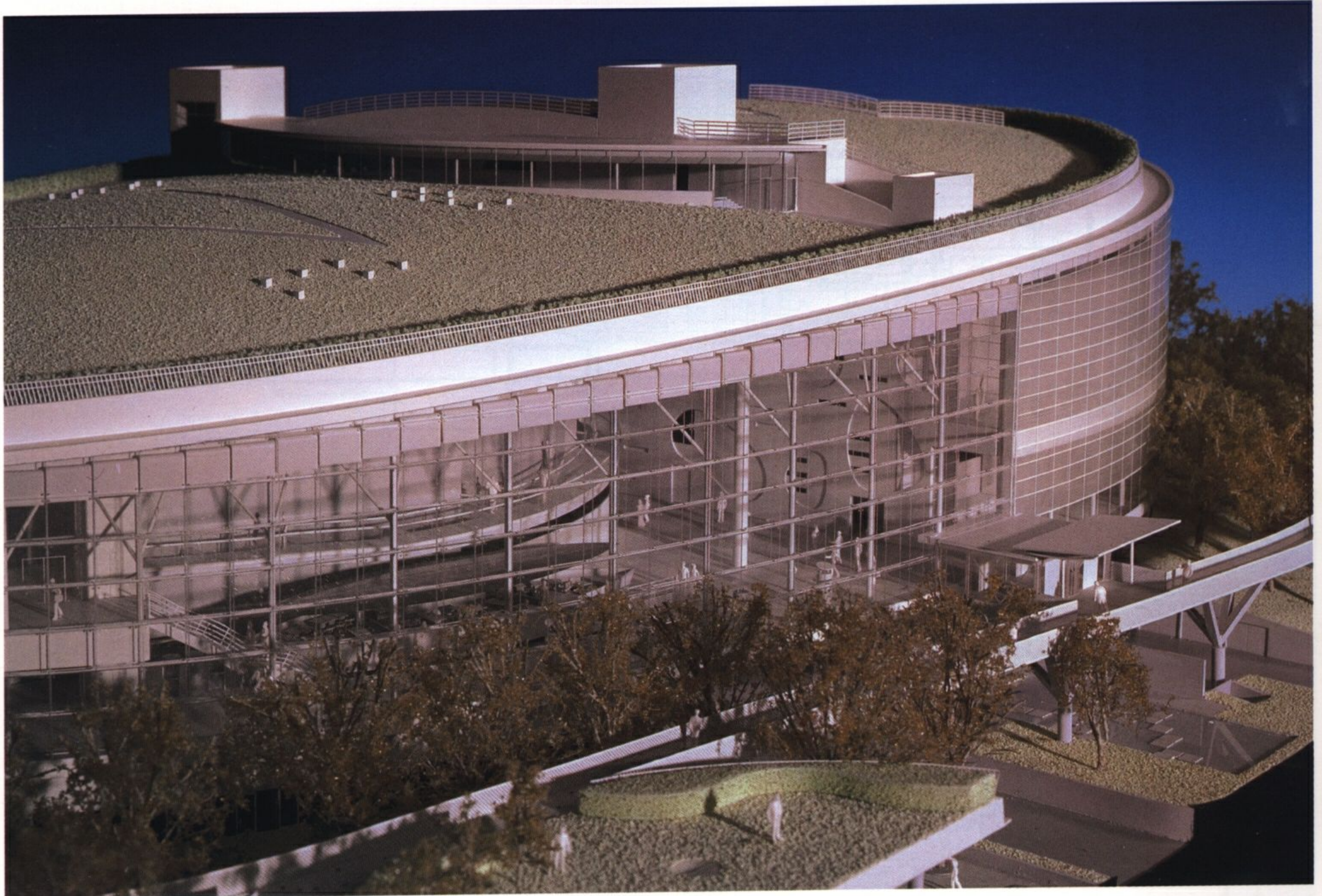


11

Scale 1:750

- 10 East elevation
- 11 South elevation
- 12 Floating garden and viewing terrace above transparent lobby space

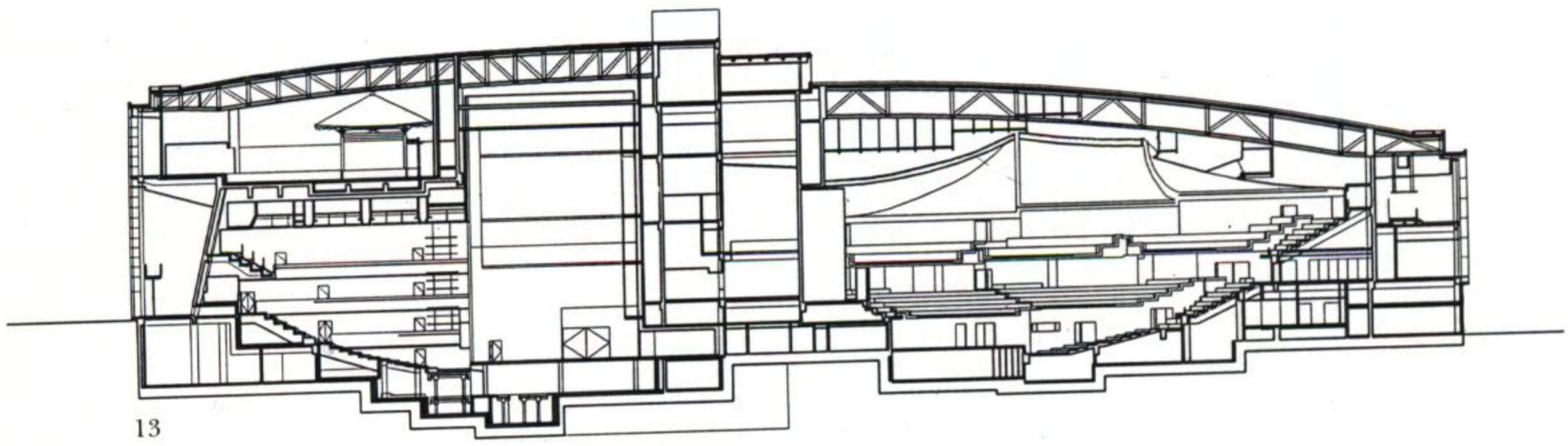
- 10 东立面
- 11 南立面
- 12 浮式花园和在透明前厅空间上面的观景平台



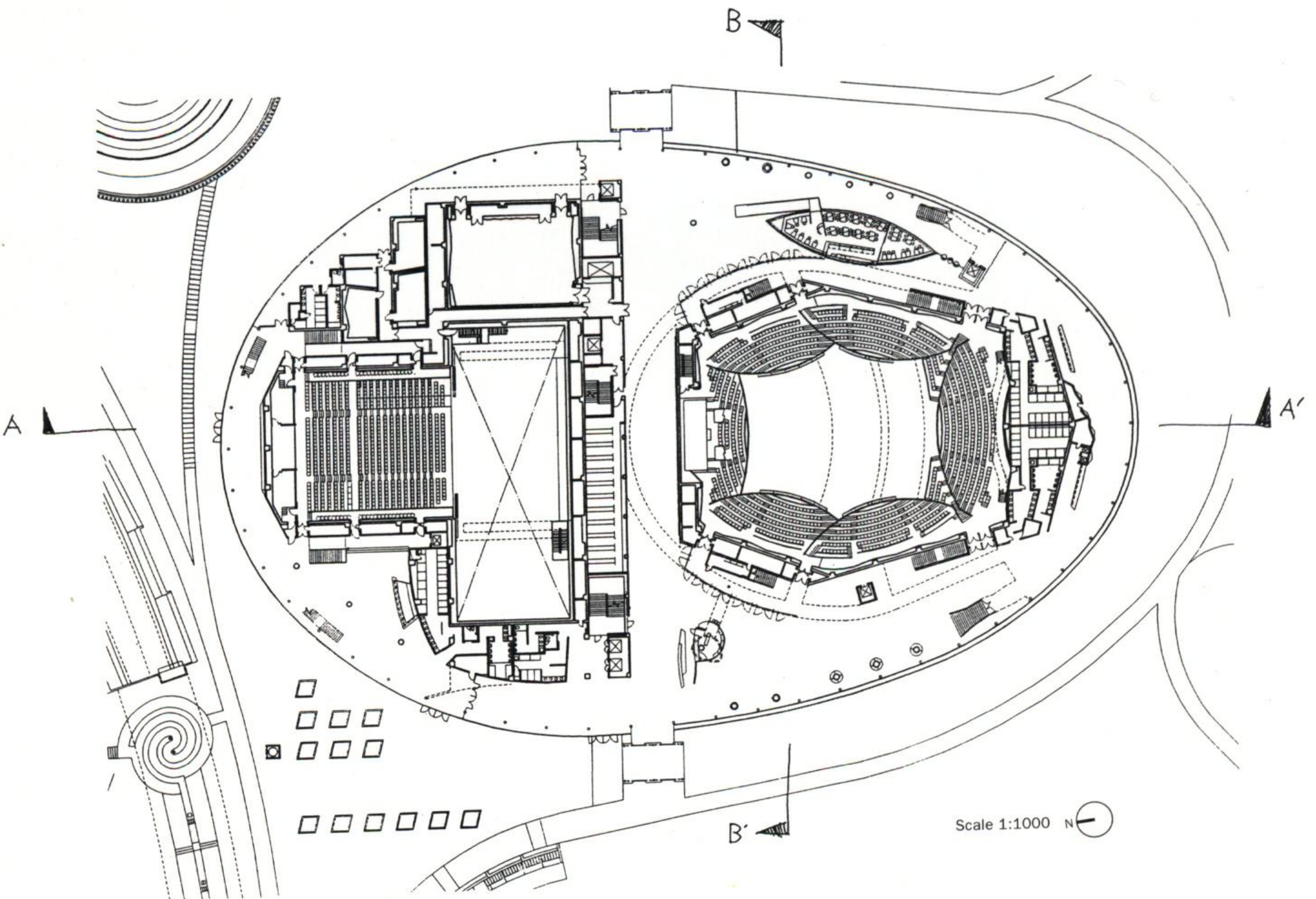
12

- 13 AA section
- 14 Section key plan
- 15 BB section
- 16 Lobby space in concert hall along continuous zelkova trees

- 13 AA 剖面图
- 14 立面总图
- 15 BB 剖面
- 16 有成行光叶桦树环绕的音乐厅前厅空间



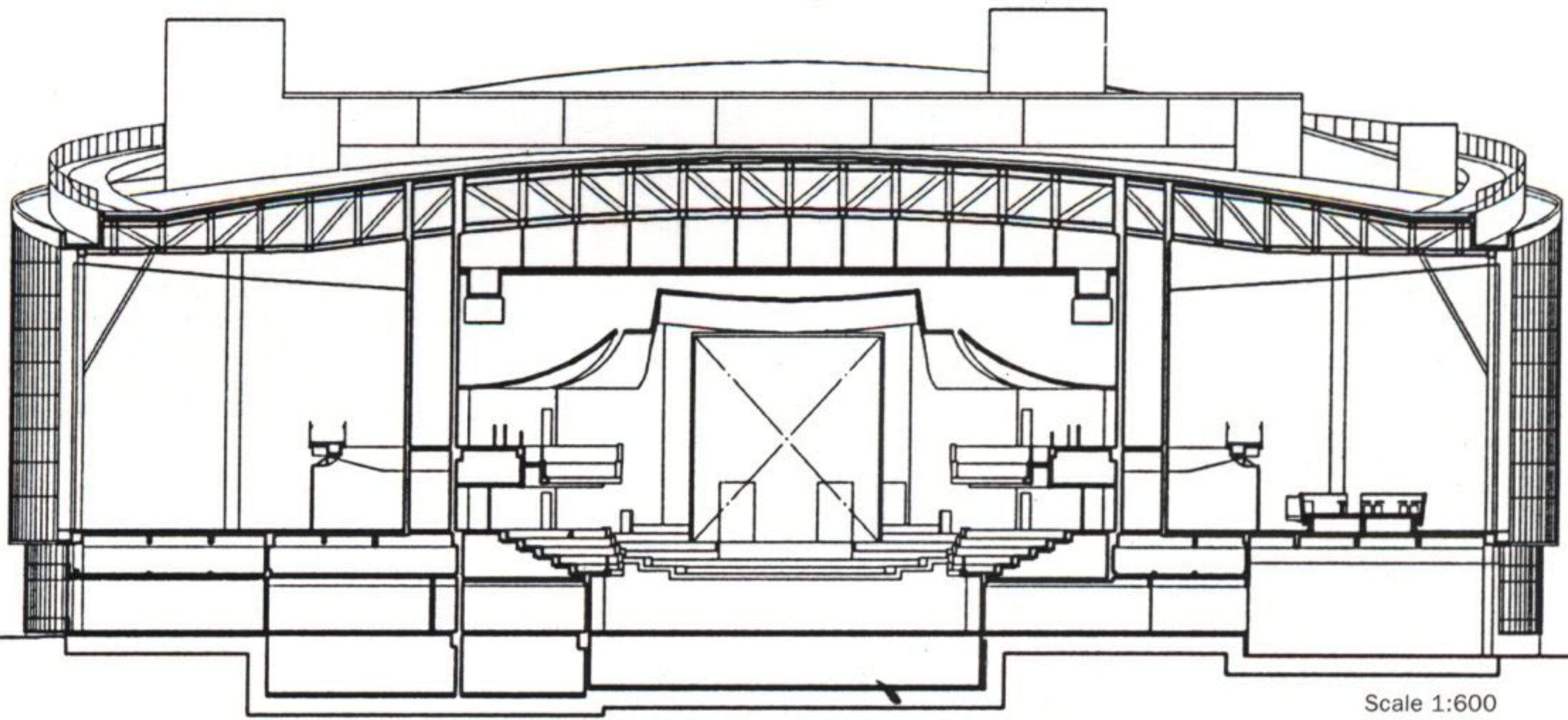
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14

Scale 1:1000 N

15



Scale 1:600



16

Himi Seaside Botanical Garden

Design/Completion 1993/1995
Himi, Toyama
Himi City
Site area: 10,119 square meters
Total floor area: 2,294 square meters
Steel, reinforced concrete

冰见海滨植物园

设计/竣工 1993年/1995年
冰见市, 富山县
冰见市
用地面积: 10,119m²
总建筑面积: 2,294m²
钢, 钢筋混凝土

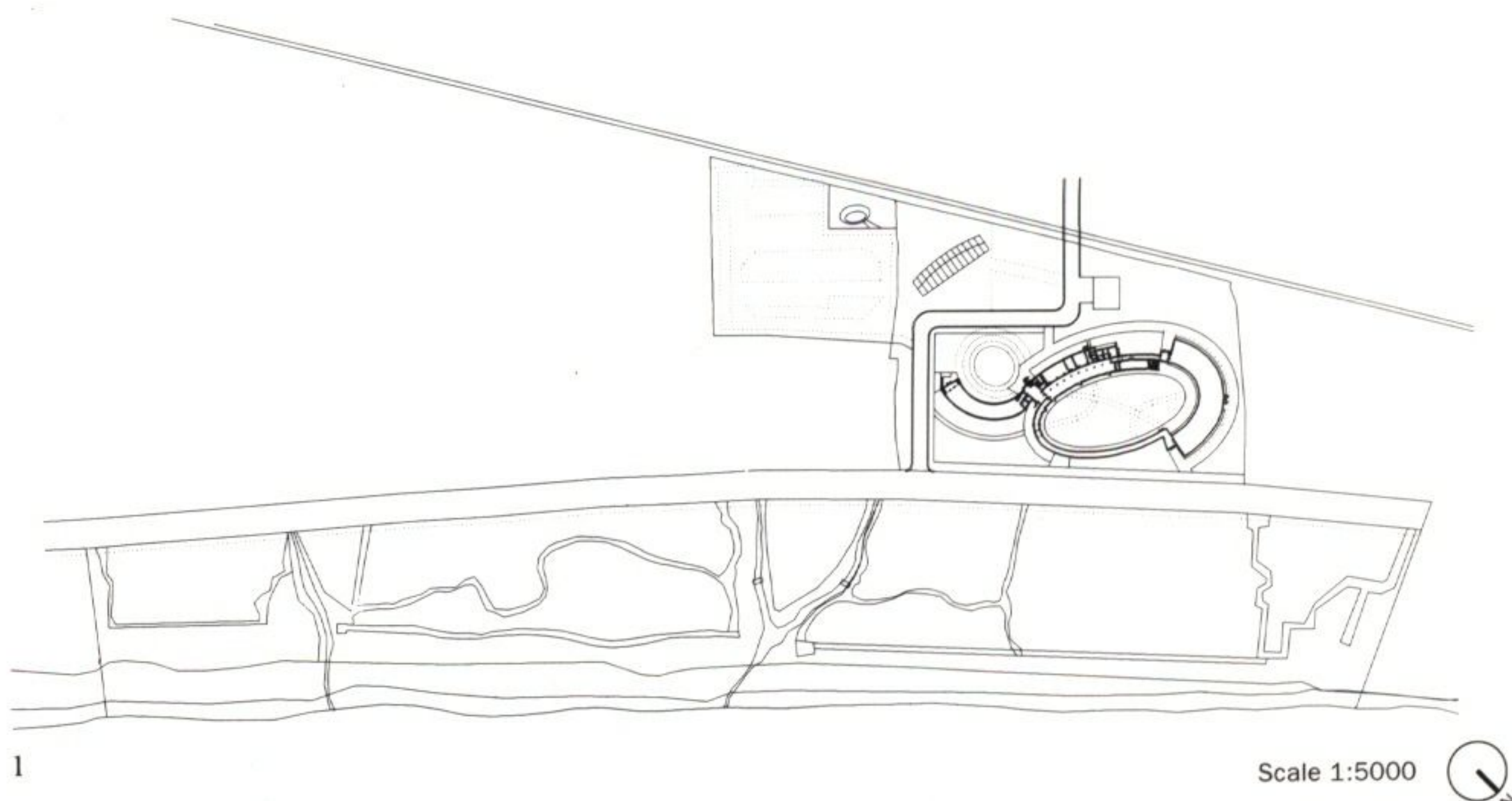
Because the Japanese archipelago is surrounded by sea, its plant life is strongly influenced by sea water and sea winds. The shoreline exhibits a range of landforms, including shifting sand dunes, exposed cliffs, and tidal estuaries with salt marshes. The plant life of these seashore zones has had to adapt to adverse conditions; there is much we can learn from it about the mysteries and power of life forms, which will ultimately strengthen our ecological understanding.

The Himi Seaside Botanical Garden is located on the Shimao coastline of Toyama Bay, one kilometer from a pine forest. Our design aims to preserve the coastline and to create an environment in which visitors can directly experience the edge between the water and the land.

Continued

由于日本群岛四面环海, 因此, 其植物受到海水和海风的严重影响。海岸线呈现出延绵的地形, 包括流动的沙丘, 无掩蔽的悬崖以及有盐沼的潮区。这些海滨地带的植物不得不适应恶劣的环境, 我们可以从中了解到许多生命形式植物的奥妙及神奇力量, 进而增强我们对生态学的理解。

冰见海滨植物园坐落在富山海湾的下马海岸线上, 距松树林一公里。我们设计的目的是为了保护海岸线并创造一种环境, 能使游客在海陆之间直接感受到这一环境。



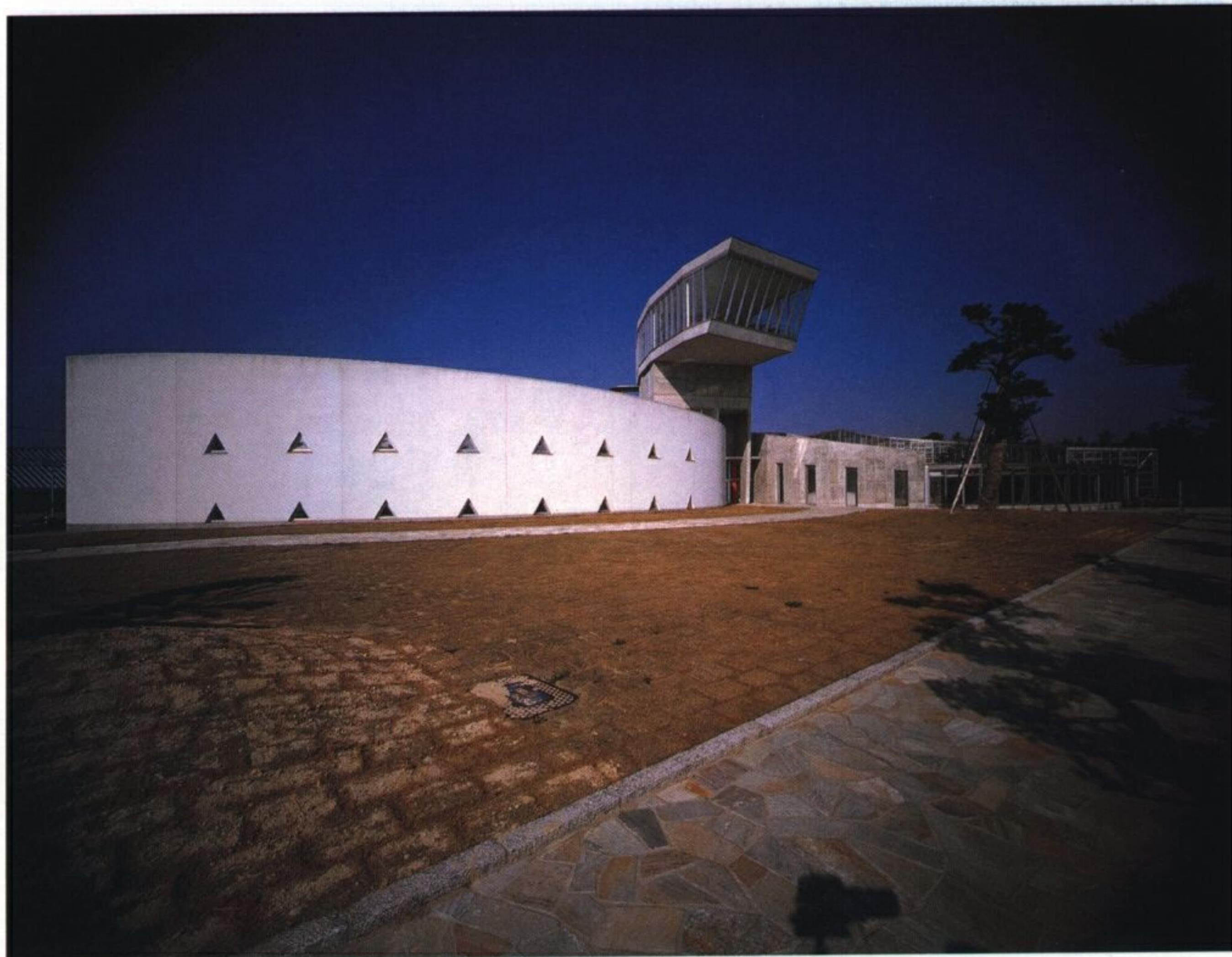
1 Site plan
2 View from the north
3 View of the courtyard from the sky lounge

1 总平面图
2 从北面看
3 从空中休息厅看庭院的景色



Exhibition halls, a greenhouse, and a glass corridor encircle an oval courtyard exhibition area; this rounded form was chosen to reflect the cyclical characteristics of people and nature. Visitors are drawn through the exhibits along this curved exhibition route and can experience the life of the seashore in a number of different ways.

The main exhibition hall contains interpretive panels that explain the history, function, and significance of seashore life, from the earliest times to the present. There is a mangrove greenhouse in which visitors can experience a time when tropical plants grew in Himi. Different varieties of vines can be seen in the glass tube. In addition to the oval courtyard exhibit area, there are also workshops, a map room, a flower and insect exhibition room, a caretaker's greenhouse, meeting rooms, and a restaurant/lounge with views of the coast and the nearby Tateyama mountain range.



4

展览厅、温室以及玻璃通道围成了一个椭圆形庭院式展览空间；这种圆形结构的选择反映了人与自然的周期特征。被吸引过来参观展品的游客，沿着弧形展览路线就能以许多不同的方式来体验海滨生物。

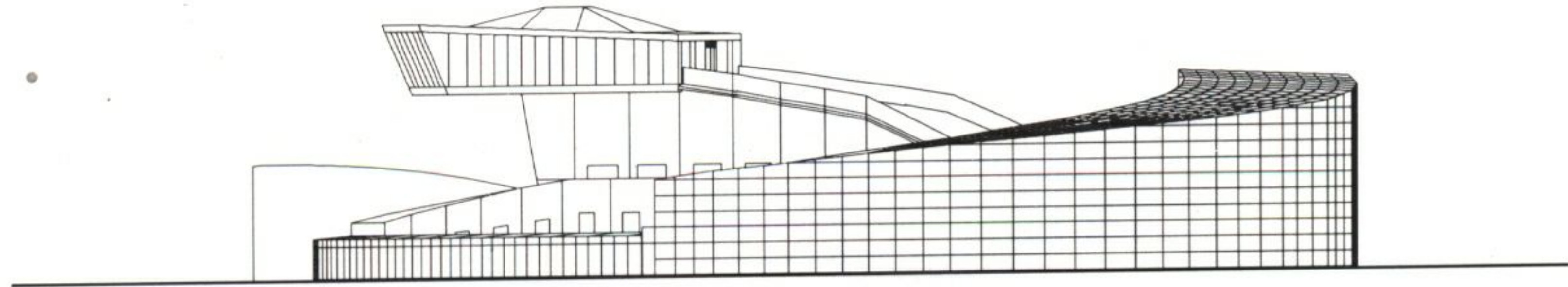
主展厅设有解说板，用以讲解从远古时代到现在海滨植物的历史、功能以及海滨植物的意义。游客可在一个红树温室里体验一下热带植物在冰见的生长。葡萄树的各种不同变化可以从一玻璃廊中看到。除了圆形庭院式展示区外，还有工作间、植物分布图陈列室、花与昆虫陈列室、管理人员的温室、会议室以及能欣赏到海滨景色和朦胧的馆山山脉景色的餐厅和休息厅。



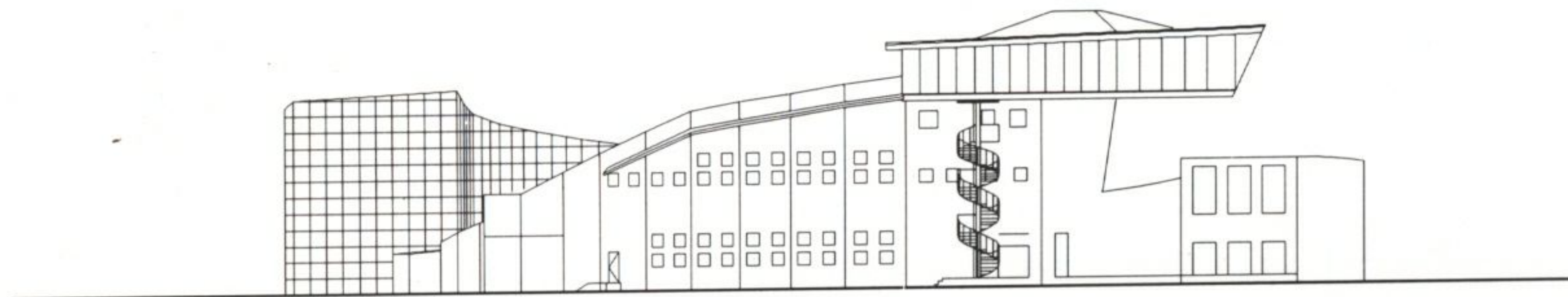
5

- 4 View from the east
- 5 View of the greenhouse from the southwest
- 6 North elevation
- 7 South elevation
- 8 East elevation
- 9 West elevation

- 4 从东面看
- 5 从西南面看温室
- 6 北立面
- 7 南立面
- 8 东立面
- 9 西立面



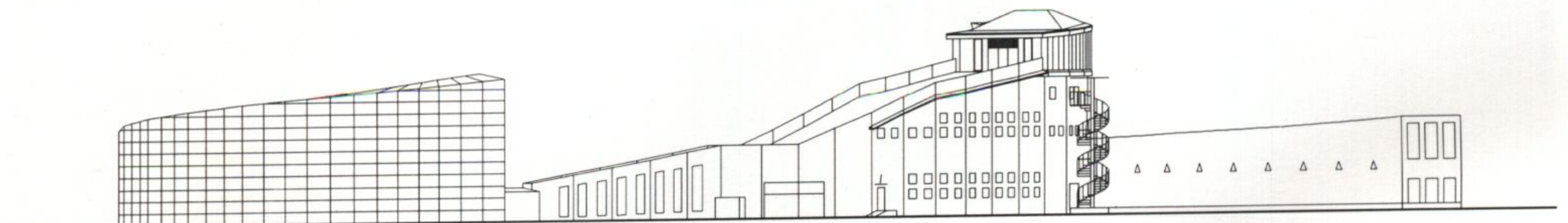
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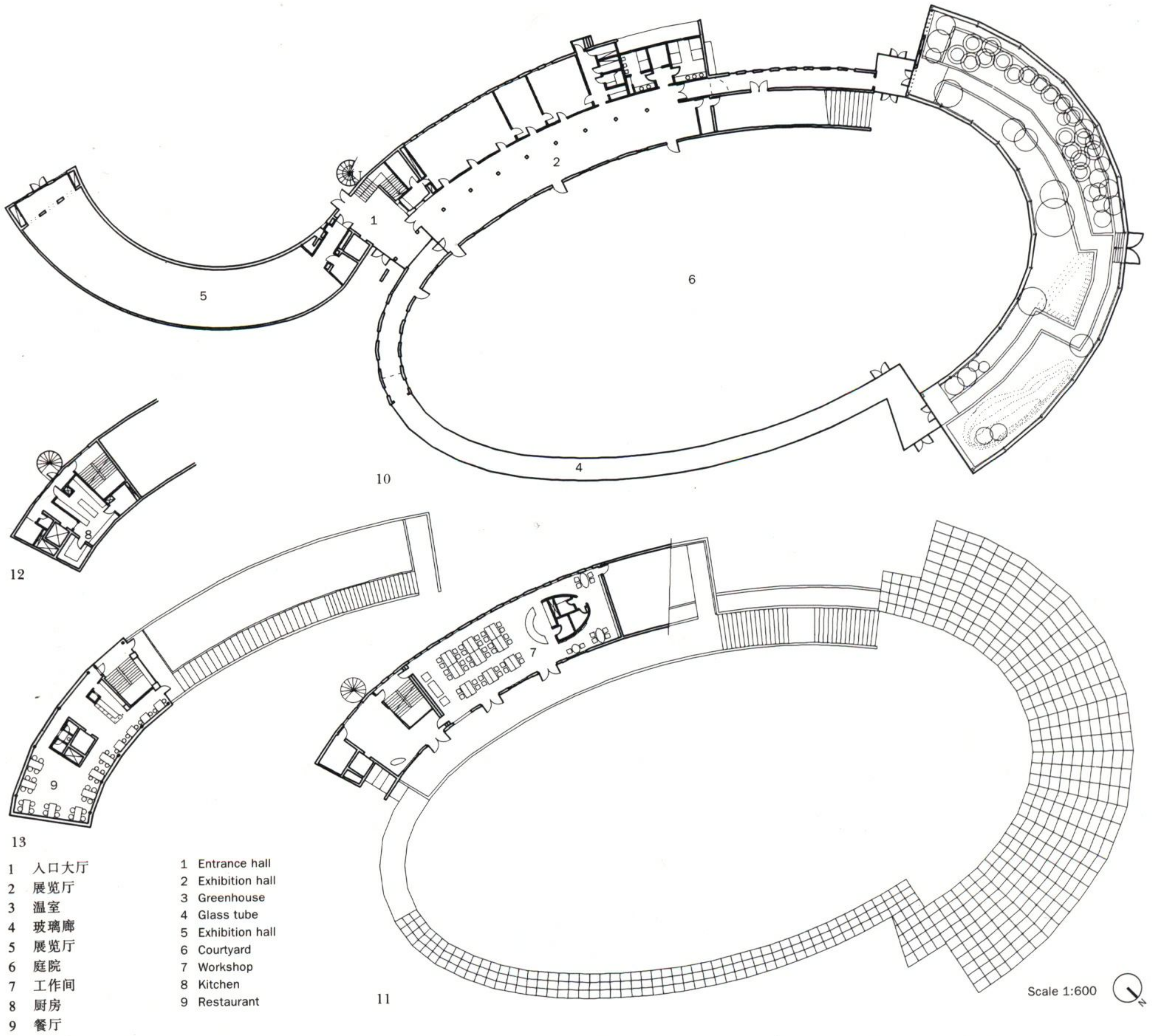


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Scale 1:650



- 10 First floor plan
- 11 Second floor plan
- 12 Third floor plan
- 13 Fourth floor plan
- 14 View of the courtyard from the sky lounge
- 15 View from the south
- 16 View from the west

- 10 一层平面
- 11 二层平面
- 12 三层平面
- 13 四层平面
- 14 从空中休息厅看庭院
- 15 南向外观
- 16 西向外观



14



15



16

- 17 工作间
- 18~19 主展厅
- 20 从空中休息厅看能登半岛
- 21 温室

- 17 Workshop
- 18~19 Main hall
- 20 View of Noto Peninsula from the sky lounge
- 21 Greenhouse



17



18



19



20



21

在过去的10年里，长谷川逸子的设计手法有多方面的改变，从单一的住宅到更“社会化的”建筑。在我看来，这种改变促使她从不同的观点来思考建筑，并使自己的建筑形式更具有社会意识。

长谷川逸子80年代的早期作品也很注重形式——通过形式对寓于建筑中的思想框架进行探索。从那时起，长谷川的作品已经有了相当大的改变，这始于湘南台文化中心。

就湘南台而言，她能够承受在住宅设计中不曾遇到的设计难题，她意外地碰到了在一个社区内人们变化了的生活方式和建造过程的矛盾。湘南台无论对长谷川本人对规定社区参与建筑设计，还是在开发出一种设计公共建筑的方法方面，都是一个良好的开端。

选自绪论