

Edited by Kazunari Sakamoto and Yimin Guo 编著 坂本一成 郭屹民





# Anti-Climax Poetry Sakamoto's Architecture

反高潮的诗学 坂本一成的建筑

坂本一成 郭屹民



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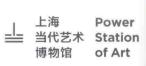
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#### 建筑的诗学:反高潮的序言

#### 王建国

2013年2月,春寒料峭,我们东南大学几名老师和同济大 学王方戟老师,在郭屹民博士带领下,应邀参访位于东 京近郊多摩的坂本老师家(House SA)。多摩地处丘陵地 区,原是东京为疏解中心城人口的卫星城。本以为坂本 老师设计的房子外观或形式一定与众不同, 我作为建筑 师同道,应该在众多住宅建筑中一下子便可辨认出来。 但实际上到了现场,因为与郭屹民博士一时失联,初来 乍到,在建筑密密匝匝的住宅区中,还真是一时找不到, 后来终于联系上了郭博士,这才找到了坂本自宅。这一 点经历引发了我对坂本设计的建筑的好奇和兴趣。坂本 老师从停有Mini Cooper的车库中出门迎接我们,经由 车库一进入建筑内部,马上就有另一番认识和体验。这 是一幢利用台地地形、因借周围环境、起居生活空间结 合庭院的住宅。由一系列连续的木质书架格构松散限定 的起居兼工作书房安排在台阶状楼面上, 既营造出富于 变化的工作空间领域,还可借助窗外的景色;而位于底 层、室内层高较低的餐厅则巧妙结合了西南侧的庭院, 并无压抑的感觉。

我感到,"House SA"设计行事低调、不事张扬,并不刻意追求外在的美学形式和视觉标识,结合精确的功能布置组织起一系列错层连续流动的使用动线才是其最精彩的地方。这种无等级、无中心、无明确限定的各种室内功能空间的考虑,或许并不见得适合于所有的住宅业主,但确与通常那种按照私密性层级和使用频率而组织门厅、过厅、餐厅、书房和卧室的住宅布局迥然不同,是住宅设计理念的突破,体现了坂本老师自1969年设计"散田的家"以来一贯的追求和坚持。

建筑究竟为何?建筑对于人类社会的普适价值又是什么?建筑属性中哪些是变化的?哪些又是相对永恒的?建筑理论家弗兰姆顿在《建构文化研究》中曾经阐述了建筑建构的原型要素:屋顶、支柱、壁炉(火塘)和围护结构。而这四项要素都与人类的基本生活起居有关,亦即建构的原型实质上就是"家居"的场所原型。

如果从这个观点来解读日本现代建筑的源流会很有 意思。有学者认为,日本建筑文化源流主要分为两种:一

种是日本史前社会留下的、以狩猎作为主要生活方式的 "绳文"文化传统:另一种是以水田农耕为中心的"弥生" 文化传统。前者以丹下健三为代表,后者则典型表达在 安藤忠雄的作品中。中国建筑师相当一段时间可能更愿 意接受丹下健三, 丹下认为"绳文"文化粗犷豪放、充满 力量和自由敏感的表现,我认为这实际上也受到了柯布 西耶的影响。丹下所做的"代代木体育中心""仓敷市厅 舍"和"香川县厅舍"都是致力实现对"绳文"文化的继承。 安藤则追崇"弥生"文化中偏爱自然的建筑表现,特别是 千利休通过茶室创造出来的抽象、洗练、简雅清寂的数 寄屋形式。两种文化在建筑发展历史上一直也有交集。 17世纪的桂离宫就是"上层系谱(弥生)和产生市民阶层 文化的动力(绳文)的互相结合和燃烧"的产物,并由此 形成新的"桂"文化。今天,以接受东京大学建筑教育传 统为主的丹下、黑川、矶崎等一直是以城市公共建筑为 主要的工程实践对象,而安藤的实践后来规模越做越大、 公共建筑也越来越多,并被请进了东京大学当了教授。 清家清、篠原一男、坂本一成为代表的东京工业大学建 筑教育传统则坚持以住宅设计实践为中心,突出家居的 原型,守望基本的生活环境意义。这一源流直接或间接 影响到伊东丰雄、妹岛和世、塚本由晴等一批建筑师,不 仅契合基本的建构文化传统,对同样关注生活场所营造 的城市设计也很有意义。

以家居为原型的建筑设计创作,相对不容易获得如同公共建筑那样的社会辨认度和社会影响。篠原一男为了让体量、尺度和规模不占优势的住宅建筑向社会发出声音,便在住宅的形式创新和建筑力量的表达上下功夫,日本《新建筑》杂志多次用篠原一男设计的住宅做封面,说明这种努力取得了一定的成效。后来,安藤忠雄"住吉的长屋"获奖对日本建筑发展也有一定影响,但是,坂本老师却并不希望仅仅如此。相比篠原一男,坂本似乎没有那么激进和强势、时常剑拔弩张般地发出建筑宣言,而是更加睿智和理性,用中国的话说就是宁静致远。他致力于通过日常生活寻求诗意的建筑世界,从他设计的一系列住宅不断探寻建筑本原的意义和由内向外、内外合体、和而不同的建构逻辑。他曾经写到:"梦想着让建

筑空间逸出纷繁的枷锁去获取自由,似乎找寻到那从未显现的自由空间"。这空间,无有特别之处,无有特别之时,却在极其日常的眼前,在极其普通的时间之中。满怀着这份期待,在最日常空间的住宅之中,去捕捉那另一处的日常,去获取那一个作为自由空间的建筑。对我来讲,对坂本自宅的参访解读正好印证了他的家居建筑理念和理想,他的建筑也是当下热议的建构文化原型的最好注脚。

最后我要特别感谢坂本老师和郭屹民博士。事实上,坂本老师诚邀我帮他的书写序,委实诚惶诚恐。我想原因可能是我任东南大学建筑学院院长期间,曾经与包括坂本老师在内的东京工业大学交流甚密,促成了篠原一男建筑展以及篠原一男作品集在东南大学出版社的出版;同时也协助坂本老师出版《建筑的诗学》一书并举行了作品展览,还参与了数次中日国际联合教学活动。可是,在我看来,这一切完全是东大建筑学院真心想做和乐意做的;因为这两位日本建筑师在中国,除了篠原一男的东工大百年纪念馆曾刊登在《世界建筑》杂志,其他相关信息非常少。他们以住宅为代表的那些建筑作品所呈现的设计理念和"家居"场所原型,对于习惯于在宏大叙事场景中热衷表现建筑并与"救世主"英雄情结密切相关的中国建筑同行,确是极好的抚平过度欲望、促使大家不忘初心的一剂醒世良药。

#### Poetics of Architecture: Foreword to Anti-Climax

#### Jianguo Wang

In February 2013 when there was still chill in the air of early spring, we, a few of teachers from Southeast University and Mr. Fangji Wang from Tongji University, were invited to come to Mr. Sakamoto's home (House SA) which is located in Tama in the inner suburb of Tokyo under guidance of Dr. Yimin Guo. Located in the area with a hilly landform, Tama was initially a satellite town for distributing population in the metropolitan center of Tokyo. I originally thought the house personally designed by Mr. Sakamoto would be certainly unique in appearance or form that could be easily recognized among numerous residential buildings by me as an architect counterpart at first glimpse. Actually after arriving the site however, because temporarily lost contact with Dr. Yimin Guo, as a new comer to the place, I could not find it out from the dense buildings in the neighborhood. Until got into touch with Dr. Guo, I finally found the House SA. This piece of episode aroused my interests and curiosity on architecture designed by Mr. Sakamoto. Mr. Sakamoto came out from the garage where a Mini Cooper was parked to greet us. When walked through the garage and just entered the interior of the building, another kind of recognition and experience immediately emerged. This is a house takes advantage of the terrace terrain and utilizes the surrounding environment while the living space integrating the courtyard. The living room that can double as the studio is arranged on the stepped floor, loosely defined by a series of continuous lattice of wooden bookshelves, results in creating richly diversified working space domain, borrowing the scenery outside the window in the meantime. Moreover the dining room which is situated on the ground floor with a lower interior storey height masterly integrates the courtyard in the southwest side without any sense of repression.

I felt the most splendid place of this building was organization of a series of utilization moving lines that continuously flowing misfit-layered through combination with precise function arrangement. The diverse variety of consideration that is non-hierarchical, non-central and non-defined on interior functional space, may not be suitable for all the households, however it is indeed utterly different from the conventional housing layouts organizing

hall, hallway, dining room, study room and bedroom according to hierarchy of privacy and frequency of use. It is a breakthrough in housing design philosophy, which reflects the consistent pursuit and persistence of Mr. Sakamoto since his debut in 1969, the design of House in Sanda.

What exactly is architecture? What are the universal values of architecture for human society? Which parts of architectural properties are changing and which parts are relatively eternal? Kenneth Frampton, the architectural theorist once elaborated the elemental prototype of architectural tectonics in the book Studies in Tectonic Culture: i.e. roof, strut, fireplace (fire pit) and enclosure structure. The four elements are all related to the basic daily lives of human beings, that is, the elemental prototype of tectonics is the spatial prototype of "home".

It will be very intriguing if we interpretate the origins of modern Japanese architecture from this point of view. Some scholars maintained that the cultural origins of Japanese architecture were mainly divided into two branches: one was the Jomon hunter-gatherer culture remained from the prehistoric Japanese society, while the other was the Yayoi culture centered in paddy fields farming. The former one is best represented by Kenzo Tange while the latter one is typically expressed in Tadao Ando's works. Chinese architects may identify more with Kenzo Tange in a certain period of practice, that characterized the Jomon culture as rugged and unconstrained, pervaded with an expression of vitality, freedom and sensitivity. From my point of view, this is in fact likewise influenced by Le Corbusier. Works done by Kenzō Tange such as the Yoyogi National Gymnasium, the Kurashiki City Hall and the Kagawa Prefectural Government Hall are all committed to achieve inheritance of the Jomon culture. Whereas Tadao Ando admired the architectural language leaning more towards nature in the Yayoi culture, especially the Sukiya style created by Sen no Rikyū through the teahouse, simultaneously infusing with abstraction, concision, elegance, simplicity and peace. The two kinds of culture had intersection throughout the development history of Japanese architecture: the 17th-century Katsura Imperial Villa,

among other works, was a product of "the combination and collision of the aristocratic tradition (Yayoi) and the generative impulse for a culture of the people (Jomon)" and hence formed the "Katsura" culture. Nowadays, the Japanese architects mainly trained in the tradition of architecture education in Tokyo University such as Kenzō Tange, Kisho Kurokawa, and Arata Isozaki etc. always engage in urban public buildings as the primary engineering practice objects. Tadao Ando's practices grew increasingly larger and larger in scale with more and more public buildings involved, and he was granted with the position as a professor in Tokyo University. On the other hand, the tradition of architecture education in Tokyo Institute of Technology (TIT) represented by the architects trained such as Kiyoshi Seike, Kazuo Shinohara and Kazunari Sakamoto, constantly focuses on practice of house design, emphasizing the prototype of home, has also corresponded to architectural tectonic culture widely identified by public.

Architectural design creation set home as the prototype is relatively not easy to gain similar social recognition and social impact as that on public buildings. Kazuo Shinohara concentrated his efforts on expression of form innovation and architecture power in house design, in order to let the residential buildings which are not preponderate over volume, size and scale make their own voices in society. As a result, the Japanese journal New Architecture used Kazuo Shinohara's house design works several times as the journal covers, which proved the certain effects had been taken. Later, Tadao Ando's awards from his Row House in Sumiyoshi had also some influences on development of Japanese architecture. Yet that is not enough for Mr. Sakamoto, who, comparing with Kazuo Shinohara, rather than radical and aggressive while always on the verge of breaking out a fight in declaring his architectural statements, more sagacious and rational. "Without serenity not go far," as the Chinese wisdom goes. He devotes himself to seek the poetry architecture world through the daily lives. He once wrote,

"I have come to think that my desire is to free the space of architecture from several frames. It's also that I have come to seek a space of freedom that has not yet been seen... This space, however, is not within a special place or a special time, I have come to believe it is a place within the absolute commonness of the everyday, within the continuation of ordinary time... In this sense of expectation, I have come to look for architecture that is a free space through the achieving of another everyday life, within the composition of the residence – which is the most everyday form of space."

For me, the visit and interpretation towards House SA just corroborated his philosophy and ideal on home buildings, however in the meanwhile his buildings are the best footnotes for the currently hot issue in discussion, the prototype of tectonic culture.

Finally, I would like to especially thank Mr. Sakamoto. In fact, I was honestly with reverence and awe when Mr. Sakamoto sincerely invited me to help in writing the foreword of his book. I think the reasons may be the close communication with Tokyo Institute of Technology including Mr. Sakamoto during the period when I served as the Dean of School of Architecture, Southeast University. This facilitated the architecture exhibition of Kazuo Shinohara and the portfolio publication of him, published by Southeast University Press; this also facilitated the publication of Mr. Sakamoto's book Poetics of Architecture in tandem with an exhibition of his works and several China-Japan joint teaching occasions. In my opinion, all of these were the things that School of Architecture, Southeast University willing to do with true enthusiasm and pleasure. Because there was very little relevant information of the two Japanese architects in China, except Kazuo Shinohara's TIT Centennial Hall was once published in the journal World Architecture. The design philosophy and the "home" prototype presented in their architecture works primarily represented by house design, for Chinese architect counterparts who are used to be keen on performing architecture and are closely related to "redeemer" heroic messiah complex, is truly a healthy dose of reality to smooth the excessive desire and remind the beginner's mind.

## 游走于概念与现实之间的建筑: 反高潮的风景

#### 郭屹民

坂本一成的建筑之所以会被贴上"晦涩"、"难懂"之类的标签,显然是同他试图保持与极端相对化的暧昧立场不无关系的。极端的一方来自于概念的自律,它确立着建筑内在秩序的结构;而另一方则是源自现实的他律,它赋予了建筑外在形式的修辞。结构主宰的建筑,将成为意志表现的载体;修辞充斥的建筑,会沦为手法堆砌的饰物。无论是秩序的结构还是形式的修辞,任何的极端化都有可能导致建筑陷于偏颇之中。并且,建筑师在概念与现实两者之间的立场,也是衡量其建筑观的一把标尺。

区别于老师篠原一男通过结构与修辞的"分割"来形成对立的"激突", 坂本一成通过结构与修辞的"纠葛"来形成连续的"暧昧"。锐利的边缘、强烈的对比、完形的几何……篠原一男的对立都被坂本一成以"反聚焦"的方式蜕变成另一个充满着中性色彩的"反高潮"的世界。

即便在其被认为是最受篠原一男影响的处女作"散田的家"中,尽管烙着"白之家"四方平面及中心架构的印记,但是象征唤起的激扬、箱体与传统外壳的对比、结构与墙面的反差……"白之家"充斥的种种对立表象被布满着木纹肌理的均质所弱化,连同透着朦胧光线的窗扇,"散田的家"显露着一副不露声色的表情。

在"水无濑的町家"中,凸显的中心架构被淡化为一束横梁,中心性被坡顶的轴向所取代。平面的几何在与基地的对应中变为有机,内部箱体也回避着来自坡顶的秩序;但是,嵌入的楼梯与走道轴向的回应,却在有意无意间地缓和着"套匣"(box in box)之间的对立关系。

尽管, 坂本一成试图想通过被剥离意义后的"干空间"来呈现对于使用者而言的非支配性的存在,但对立产生的等级却似乎成为了逼近"零度意义"的障碍。于是在"代田的町家"中,并置的空间开始企图抹平"套匣"的等级性;"水无濑的町家"开始出现的两坡顶被冠以"家形"而粉墨登场。然而,正当其在被完美的正面性所强调的同时,其轴向性却在进深方向上被"外室"切断。由此,等级性的消灭意味着空间独立性的提升,伴随着贯穿的视线将外部街景的灌入。尽管有着传统町屋窄面宽与长进深的形制,但在"代田的町家"的内部,却洋溢着令人意

外的扁平感。

在"南湖的家"和"坂田山附的家"中,被轴向组织的 内部空间与清晰的"家型"坡顶之间展露出些许契合的意 图,并将这种"一体空间"与坡顶间的默契,在形式上获 得了保证。与此同时,格构的墙面与阶梯的楼面却表现 出另一种由界面连续所产生的,游离于轴向秩序之外的 连续。

"今宿的家"的吊顶无疑在内部隔绝了来自上部坡顶对下部空间的控制。上部与下部、内部与外部之间的对立,通过在建筑表皮上支撑着坡顶的结构柱以突兀地介入门窗开口部的形式,呈现出意欲缓和建筑内部对立的意图。

相对而言,"祖师谷的家"显现出的异样缘于结构对象的置换。坡顶的断片化宣告了轴向秩序解体的开始。内部空间黑下白上的水平色带取代坡顶,成为串联起内部空间各要素之间的另一条作为结构的纽带。

从"Project KO"开始,"自由架构与覆盖"彻底瓦 解了坡顶的轴向秩序。曾经在"今宿的家"中摇曳于墙 体与门窗洞之间的柱子,在这里则已经全然挣脱了墙体 而独立。不同于"散田的家"中心柱的象征性,"自由架 构与覆盖"的柱网呈正交网格型排布,表达出一种均质 化的意图。作为坂本一成作品序列中少见的未建项目, "Project KO"的抽象形式放大了从"家形(型)"到"自由 架构与覆盖"之间坂本一成在思考层面上的转变。随着 坡顶被细分为多折边拱顶,规整柱网与上部自由的斜撑 组合成为支撑的结构,封闭的边界被从支撑结构中解放 出来的独立墙体定义为"开放",并置的空间被柱网的 均质导向于连续的整体。显然,片断、开放、整体,这些 从现实的对应而出现的要素由简入繁的转变,都在试图 以"混沌"的"障眼法",掩饰着存在于空间之中由柱网形 成的正交秩序。"Project KO"与同一时期伊东丰雄的 "Silver Hut"显然在概念与形式的操作上有着惊人的 类似——共通的片断、开放与非完形的形式语言都指向 了由"未完成"的"临时性"所引发的"自由"。未完成的 "Project KO"或许在某种程度上是对"未完成"概念的另 一番诠释吧。

"House F"是"自由架构与覆盖"概念的空间形式。规整的工字钢柱网支起长短不一的斜撑,上面架着折边的拱曲屋面。内部的起居与外部的院落限定在这一架构之中。院落与内部空间交错的咬合并没有顺应柱网的控制。顺着架空的起居空间下侧,沿着内院迂回地进入住宅的流线,显然是刻意地建立起街道与住宅之间的连续,并且阶梯的楼板似乎是楼梯的延续,竭力地模糊着室内与外部之间的边界。起居空间的斜撑、屋顶、阶梯状的楼板,夹在从支撑结构中解放出来的墙面与屋面间的横向连续以及时高时窄的条窗带之间,一切目之所及的空间要素都以貌似随意的布置,掩饰着对周边环境视线过滤后的精心摄入。尽管依然规整的四棵柱子矗立在起居空间,但网格的秩序却被消融在与环境的连续之中。

"House SA"取消了柱网建构的秩序。通过坡地条件与使用要求上的结合,连续阶梯状的楼板形成的"螺旋"成为了展开空间构成的结构,内部几乎所有场所与要素都被吸附于大屋顶所形成的"一体空间"之中。然而,屋顶并没有进一步强化"螺旋"的企图,而是以对应大跨结构性能上的要求,采用了折板的形式。南向放置的光伏板、自街道斜坡延伸而来的内部台阶、置满饰物与器具的搁架以及满窗摄入的南向景色等等,现实的生活场景逼退着空间自律的秩序。由此,自环境而来的形式投射,在其被卷入"螺旋"的同时,也在肢解着"螺旋"的控制。

位于繁华商业地区的商住混合建筑"QUICO神宫前",尽管在功能上与"House SA"不同,但两者在本质上都采用了相同的"螺旋"概念和与现实相互"纠葛"的方式。受限于狭小的场地,在"QUICO神宫前"中的"螺旋"被压缩为错层上叠的楼板与置于中部的楼梯相结合的构成。由日照控制线直接形态化的尖坡屋顶,界定了建筑的外壳。斜坡顶上挣扎着透出的窗口,刺破了光滑的白色表皮,展露出概念与现实间相互"纠葛"着的表情。

在"Hut T"中,作为支撑结构的搁架沿着内部挑空的壁面延伸至外侧悬挑的屋架。它依然以"螺旋"的曲折方式从竖向的支撑蔓延到横向的覆盖,从而得以将内部尺度不一的空间一直延续向外部的平台。透明、轻盈的物质形式通过柔软的架构回应了环抱着场地的自然。

与之类似的是同样面对山林坡地的"Hut AO"。坚守的"螺旋"以动线的方式展开,从地下室一直延伸至屋顶平台。局促的用地并没有限制内部空间在南北两侧导入最大化的外部环境,藉此使得"Hut AO"以不可思议的"透明"俘获了超越物理局限的开敞。

"水无濑的别栋"是对将近40年前"水无濑的町家"的 扩建。以老建筑朝向院子一侧的凸窗顶面高度为基准, 沿着内院连续设置的雨棚,这不仅柔化了别栋入口处地 面与内院场地之间的间断,齐平的高度同时吸收了被抬 高的榻榻米、走道、玄关等空间与老建筑起居空间在不 同尺度上的差异。新与旧,以及以不同方式所展开的行 为,在以内院为媒介的过渡之中被连续在一起。

作为独栋商品住宅区的"Common Citv星田"、政府 廉租公寓的"熊本市营迁麻住宅区"以及商品公寓"慕张 海滨城集合住宅",因各自的开发与使用主体等的制度不 同,导致了它们之间"作为财产的住宅"与"作为使用的住 宅"的差别,并以空间组合层面上被固化的"类型"来作 为差别化的各自标签。这些作为标签的"类型"进而成为 了制约空间的内在结构。具体而言,"Common City星田" 的独家院栋、"熊本市营迁麻住宅区"的板式紧凑楼栋以 及"慕张海滨城集合住宅"的围合街坊式楼栋,都是由各 自不同的"类型"所衍生的空间形态。集合住宅的所有制 属性将"个体"(Private)与"公共"(Public)之间的关联, 随着"共同"(Common)的置入而被撕裂,进而形成了游离 于社会现实之外的"个体"孤岛。它与"集合住宅"的聚居 性形成了巨大讽刺性的反差。因此,只有破除既有的这 些"类型",才有可能刺破"共同"的包围圈,来实现重新 将"个体"与"公共"的接驳。于是,被外部视线穿越的私 家院落,被道路贯通的板式公寓,被街巷渗入的街坊花 园,这些直逼"个体"边界的"公共"介入,都成为了坂本 一成试图挑战"类型"底线的尝试。

"小型集合单元与岛状规划"是在上述这些尝试的基础上提出的概念。它通过大幅度压缩"共同"的疆域,来强化"公共"与"个体"的连续。"Egota House"与暂未实现的"慕尼黑工作联盟集合住宅项目"通过小体量单元的分置,彻底地将街道导入住区。在与城市的贴近中,不仅

住栋内部随之呈现出与既往"类型"在空间格局上的变 化,而且住栋的小型单元也通过在形态上的相似性,形 成了区别于周边环境的在住区尺度上的连续。空间、体 量、环境在自小到大的不同尺度上,形成了住区与城市 各自连续之后相"纠葛"的复杂缠绕。

"东工大藏前会馆"尽管是由大学的校门、办公、会 议、商业等公共用途形成的复合设施,但"小型集合单 元与岛状规划"在这里仍然被证明是适用的。通过将小 体量的分置来引入城市要素,"东工大藏前会馆"取得了 与"Egota House"完全不同的空间感受。小型单元界面 上完全由透明玻璃所形成的开放性是造成这种不同的 关键。面向车站的入口广场与引自住宅区的商业街路将 "东工大藏前会馆"从底层与二层以不同的空间尺度立体 地贯通起来。透明的界面将内外不同的空间与场所在视 线上形成了交错的连续叠加,进而成功地模糊了物质上 的形式边界。

"宇土市立网津小学"所面对的"类型"与周边环境 都不同于以往:以班级为单元的学校类型是其基本的空 间结构,空旷坦荡的乡野环境环绕着用地。由轻薄的弧 形拱覆盖的教室单元在东西向的错动,不仅减弱了规整 排布的网格关系,还由于顶部弧形拱的交错形成了高侧 窗,从而使各个教室单元获得了双侧采光及通风的良好 环境。弧形拱向上抬升的高敞掺合着光线与微风,在一 侧出挑深远的屋檐摄进的自然之中场所感被自然而然地 唤起。毫无疑问, 弧形拱在这里被赋予了确立与消解"类 型"的双重性。

以一贯缜密的思考保持着与个人化形式间的距离。 煞费苦心的推敲却以宛若自然的形式表现。坂本一成始 终与"刻意"相对立的立场,使得他的概念能够一直避免 被形式所俘获。这或许是坂本一成思考中极为有限的

"对立"吧。从"箱体""家形(型)""架构与覆盖"到"小 型集合单元与岛状规划",从"形"到"型"演进之中,不 断抽象的概念收获了更加开放与多样的形式自由。伴 随着空间结构中"形"的褪去,更加抽象的"型"释放出 柔软与透明。而与此相对的是:来源于现实的尺度、场 地、材质、结构、覆盖……这些具象的建筑"原型"是不 可或缺的,它们被坂本一成视作是避免陷入另一种抽 象极端的武器。

不可否认, 坂本一成的建筑中始终充斥着由抽象 与具象相叠加的两义性,它们是由概念与现实之间随 时可能分崩离析的脆弱平衡与僵持所形成的紧张感所 赋予的。如同走钢丝般的惊险与小心翼翼在坂本看来 是禁锢住高潮的手段。积蓄着能量的高潮尽管令人向 往, 但高潮的喷发也意味着"结束""死亡""封闭"…… 那些令人不悦的负能量的降临。如果把高潮视作是完 成时的话,那么通往高潮的进行时恰是那置身愉悦的 源泉吧。坂本一成的"反高潮"或许就是这样一道风景: 在紧张关系的空间之中去俘获身体的感知,在持续思 考的反复之中去捕捉建筑的进行时。