

NEW HOTEL ARCHITECTURE

新酒店建筑

柴田阳三/编 著

大连理工大学出版社

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柴田阳三 编著 苍 峰 李晓东 译 李世芬 审校

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传 真: 0411-4701466

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URL: <http://www.dutp.com.cn>

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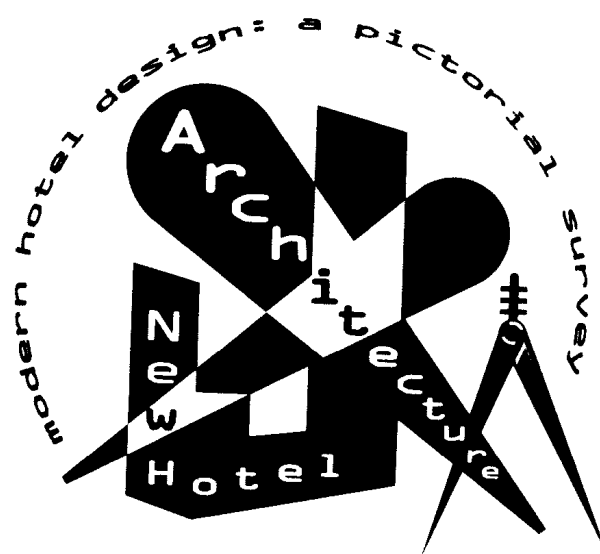
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前言

纵览日本酒店业的发展,其真正的扩充始于20世纪60年代,当时以外国人作为主要服务对象。其后,为适应国内需求而兴建商务酒店,到在大阪召开万博会时,关西地区的酒店业已颇具规模。这一风潮继而波及各中小城市,甚至70年代前期石油危机前后的不景气也未能挫其发展势头。日本经济的复苏支持着酒店业的发展,日本国民的生活环境与精神意识也发生着巨大的变革。因此,日本人对于酒店的利用从住宿和餐饮开始,迅速发展至多元化。进入80年代,社会与经济的变化激烈地动摇着日本酒店业的发展方向。海外旅行热潮、国内交通特别是新干线的发展、飞机的大型化和机场设施的建设所引起的旅客量的增多、全国道路网的整修所形成的汽车化导致的旅行形式的变化等原因使得旅行人口剧幅增额。其间,酒店为国民的生活提供梦想,丰富了枯燥的生活。为适应多元化发展所需的多样化需求,酒店被要求具有复合性的功能,与此相关的技术性要求也在不断增多。其倾向是价值观的变化所引发的一系列改变。人们开始不再满足于伴随经济上的充实而带来的大规模生产所产生的物质上的充实,而在寻求一种新的价值。换言之,人们开始追求生活中真正的浪漫情调和舒适感觉。这种追求最早体现于酒店不断提升的品质。与此同时,市场也在扩大规模,进而,多样化倾向也日益显著。为了与之相适应,功能的复合化得到了发展。在物流方面,百货商店实现了功能集中;在社会生活方面,酒店也渐渐实现了功能集中,扩大了其功能性。

以上状况主要表现于日本全国中小城市不断兴建酒店,大城市也在热火朝天地进行着作为住宿中心的酒店的再开发,使其发挥社会中心的作用。与此同时,不再局限于仅仅发展酒店种类的多元化,酒店设施内容也向购物、宴会、饮食、会员制俱乐部、管家服务等多样化方向发展,建筑物规模亦日渐大型化和复合化。客房的面积曾经小于国外的标准,最近,很多双人间已有30平方米以上。受美国全套房酒店的影响,日渐呈

现多极化倾向。

另一方面,随着城市的所谓“环形发展”,东京由手铁路沿线各终点站的酒店网已经铺就,并且,正向其周边城市扩大范围。特别在浦安地区,东京迪士尼乐园建成后,其周围的酒店群也随之形成,出现了所谓城市度假胜地,其范围从幕张、成田到有明、芝浦,以至13号地等滨水地区。在关西地区,以新机场的建设计划为契机,在大阪、神户等地的扩张,以及在濑户内海沿岸、淡路岛等地连续的多次规划相继实现。

1987年,日本政府机关颁布了《综合疗养地区修设法》(《度假胜地法》),并从要求国际协作的现状出发,通过“前川报告”等强调了扩大内需和增加福利,重视度假胜地开发,并推出了为扩大内需而制定的国家政策。根据以上政策,各地区竞相发布度假胜地开发计划,多数地区的计划被批准了。在其中,理所当然包括许多度假胜地酒店计划,即便在泡沫经济破灭的影响时期,仍有很多计划进入了实施阶段。在现在的时代背景下,在考虑今后的度假胜地开发究竟如何变化、发展之时,最为显著的倾向是认为休闲娱乐业在时间和空间上应该占据生活中非常重要的位置。因此,同以往比较,酒店业将被要求具有更大规模的发展。

城市开发日益集中化、效率化、协同化,由此,作为环境开发之一的度假胜地开发将至今为止日常生活以外的大自然带入日常生活,最终形成与都市环境相辅相成的以人为本的“平衡的生存环境”。技术革新使人们在今后逐渐得到更多空余时间,使经济力得到提高,使交通网更加发达、车速更快。这一切愈发展,度假胜地进入日常生活的积极意义将愈加明显。从这个意义上来说,从酒店作为文化设施的角度来看,酒店将对人们的生活方式产生巨大影响。

由于本书所有作品均能充分体现对于近期以及不久的将来酒店发展趋势的充分理解,故此,对于设计规划酒店或度假胜地的诸君和建筑师具有参考价值,殷切期望今后的酒店建筑将有大的发展。

柴田陽

株式会社柴田陽建築設計事務所

Foreword

Japanese hotels plunged into full-scale development in the 1960s although their targets were overseas guests. Business hotels mushroomed in the following years to meet the domestic demand. Kansai District, especially Osaka, saw expansion in time with the 1970 Osaka Expo, which triggered a similar trend in smaller local cities. Despite serious business recession due to oil crisis in the early 1970s, the living environment and awareness of the Japanese people underwent drastic changes prompted by accelerated prosperity of economy. The number of Japanese staying or partying at hotels increased drastically and gave birth to diversified types of hotels.

In the beginning of 1980s, socioeconomic changes affected the direction toward which Japanese hotels were heading for. Tourist population suddenly increased with progress in the transportation systems, particularly introduction of rapid trains on Shinkansen and jet planes and improved airport facilities. Motorization thanks to well-organized road network throughout Japan also changed travellers' way. Hotels, amid these changes, offered ideal pleasure to the life of Japanese people, bringing them affluence. Along came diversification of hotels with multiple functions to serve varied needs of guests. This trend was brought about by changes in the "value system". As life became fulfilled in economic terms, they were prompted to seek what was really worth for them instead of mere materialistic satisfactions ensured by the standardized mass production. In other words, people began looking for "romance" and amenities in life. The incipient change occurred in the quality of hotels which in turn led to expansion and diversification of the market, and to development of multiple functions in hotels. Where the department stores were functioning as the center for physical distributions, hotels functioned as the focus of modes of life in the community.

New hotels were built one after another in local cities, and urban rejuvenation projects centered around complexes with hotels as their key tenants. These hotels function as the community center as well. Hotels offer diverse functions as shopping malls, banquet halls, restaurants and bars, membership clubs and fitness centers. Hotels grew in size and scale. Once small guest rooms now compare to those of the western countries, and many twin rooms are now larger than 30 square meters. The trend for all-suite hotels seen in the United States is also emerging in Japan.

With the so-called "doughnut" phenomenon where the downtown became sparsely populated, a network of hotels now link Tokyo's perimeter along the Yamanote Line, the link further extending toward satellite cities in the Great

Metropolitan Area. In Urayasu near Tokyo Disneyland new hotels have mushroomed constituting a urban resort. The area spans from Makuhari to as far as Narita, and Ariake, Shibaura and Reclamation Area #13 along the Tokyo Bay. In Kansai area, Construction of the new international airport prompted hotel development in Osaka, Kobe and Sakai. Hotel construction projects along the Setonaikai Inland Sea and on the Awajishima Island are also active.

In 1987 Comprehensive Resort Area Development Law (Resort Law) was enacted calling for international harmonization and the Maekawa report and others stressed the need for domestic demand expansion, improved welfare programs, to force the Government into full commitment in resort development and increased domestic demands. This move prompted the local government to herald resort projects, and many have been approved. Such projects naturally envisage resort hotel constructions, and are now entering the implementation phase, notwithstanding the collapse of "bubble" economy.

Turning our eyes to the future resort development in the context of the current socioeconomic situation, the apparent trend is that elements of leisure will play an extremely important role in people's life both in time and space. This inevitably means facilities of larger scales.

Urban development is the environmental development which calls for concentration, efficient utilization and joint uses of various resources. The resort development, on the other hand, must incorporate into daily life the vast nature which used to be alien to our ordinary life to complement the modern urban environment and to offer "well balanced living environment". Technological innovations will contribute to increase leisure time, improve economic potential, develop and speed up the traffic network. With such advances, the role of resort will bear still stronger significance in the human life. We must, however, keep it in mind that true affluence stems from wellness of mind and spirit. In this sense, future hotels are expected to cast influence on our life style by closely linking with cultural facilities.

This collection presents works which give us an insight into the trend of hotel architecture, present and future, and will help planners and architects of hotels and resort facilities of tomorrow.

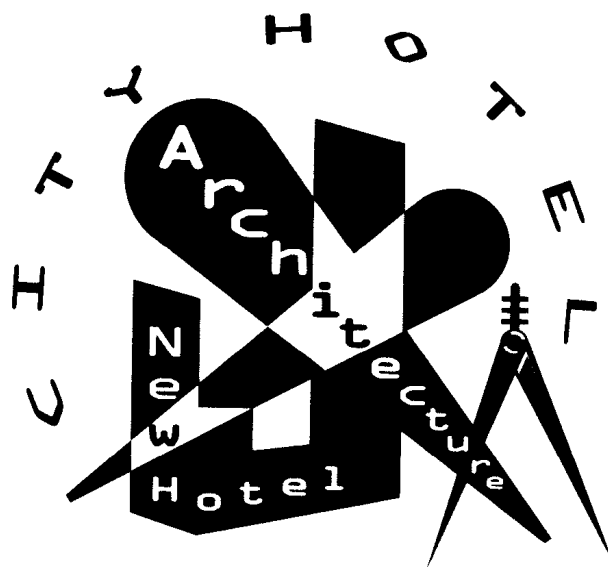
Yozo Shibata
President KANKO KIKAKU SEKKESHIA
YOZO SHIBATA & ASSOCIATES

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Notes

LO	location	所在地
SV	supervision	设计监理
AD	architectural design	建筑设计
CL	client	委托人
ICA	interior construction administration	内部装修设计监理
PM	project manager	项目管理
ID	interior design	室内设计
IDI	interior director	室内主任设计师
IP	interior planning	企划、室内设计
ADI	art director	艺术总监
D	designer	设计师
CE	construction and engineering	施工
PH	photography, (supplied by)	照片摄影(及照片提供)
TFA	total floor area	使用面积
S/NS	structure/number of stories	结构/楼梯数量
S	steel structure	钢结构
RC	reinforced concrete construction	钢筋混凝土结构
SRC	steel framed reinforced concrete structure	钢框架混凝土结构
W	wooden structure	木结构
B	basement	地下室
F	floor	地面



东京东 21 酒店
HOTEL EAST 21 TOKYO

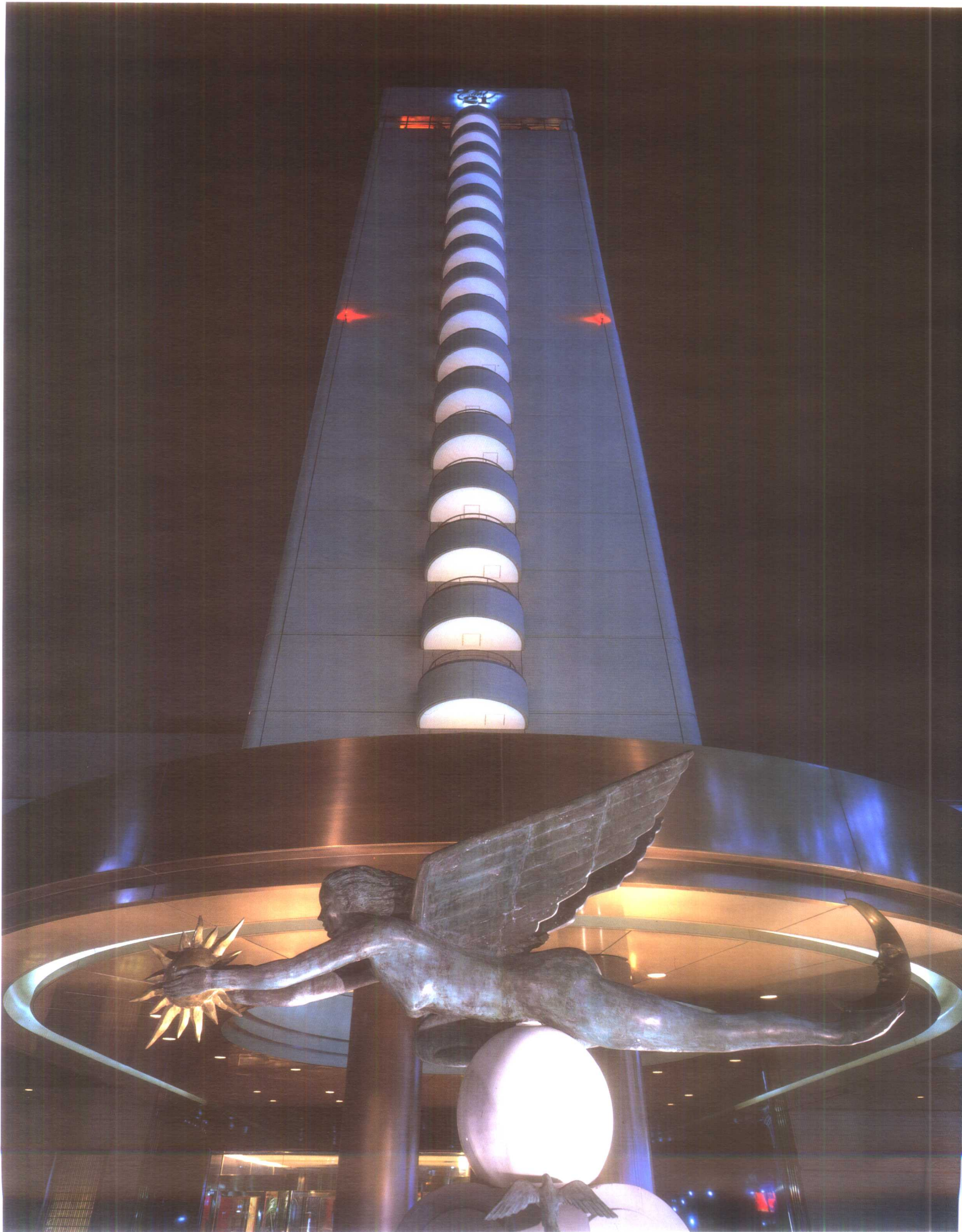
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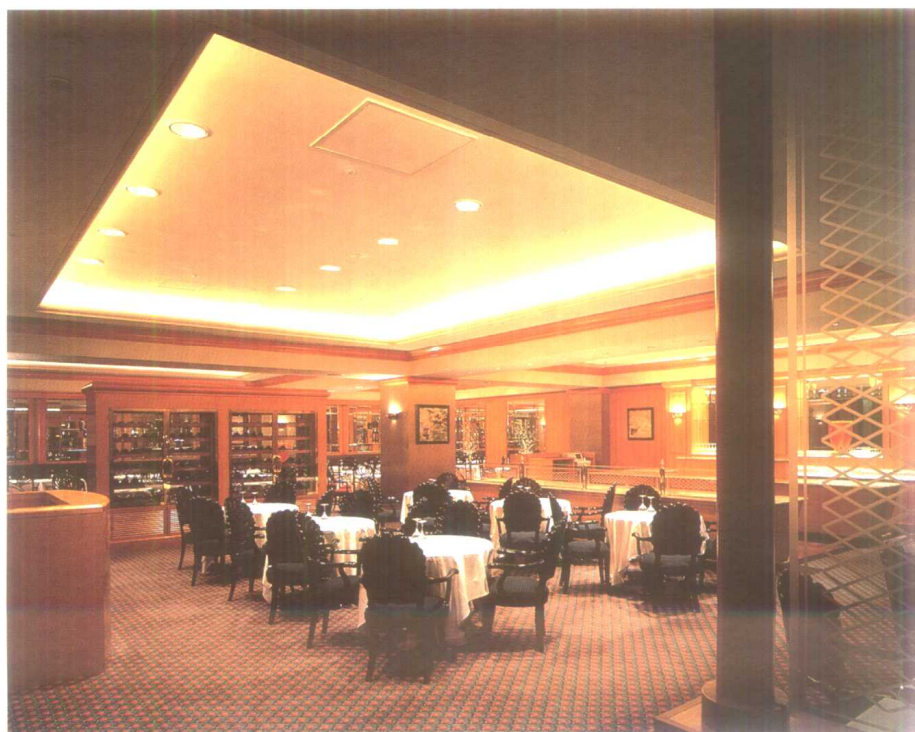
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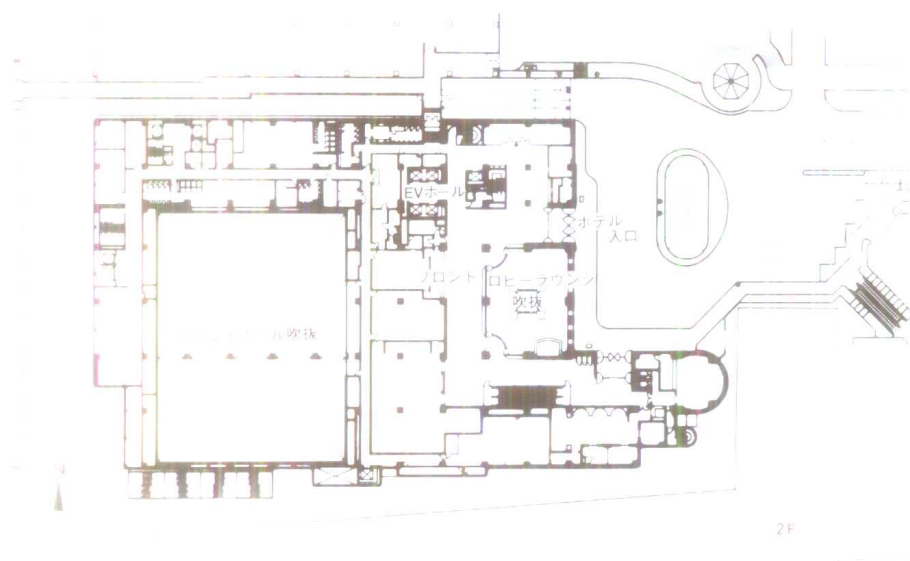
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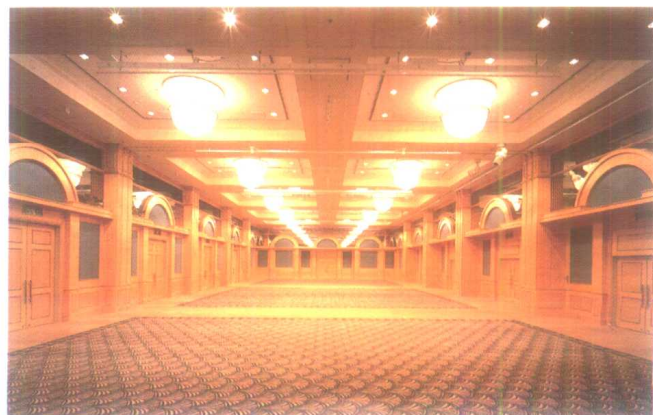
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