

XIANDAI JIANZHU JICHENG

现代建筑集成

宿舍·疗养所·培训中心



百通集团

辽宁科学技术出版社

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序 言

本书收录的是1990以后竣工的宿舍、疗养所、培训中心等建筑共26件作品。首先归纳介绍一下宿舍、疗养所、培训中心等建筑的特点。

一般说来，按照用途分类，具有寝食功能的建筑有住宅、旅馆、医院等。这些建筑的英文第一个字母都是H，这也许是因为对这三种建筑都存在hospitality（服务）的要求吧。作为居住空间的住宅，可分成以户为单位的独立住宅、集体住宅、单身宿舍、公司家属住宅等类型。其中单身宿舍和公司家属住宅的区别是供个人独居还是供家庭居住。它们的共同点也是明确的，即都是为了生活。疗养所和培训中心从机能上来看可分成娱乐建筑和教育建筑。这一次我们要考虑一下在共同生活的基础上，这些建筑在相互交流信息方面所具有的重要性。从建筑设施运营的角度上来看，独身宿舍、疗养所和培训中心与旅馆和学校不同，这三种建筑几乎是同一个管理水平。这是因为在建筑设计中其共用部分的设计思想很相近。

这次收录的是独身宿舍建筑，当时也想收录公司家属住宅，可是由于收集的范围是以1990年以后竣工的建筑为界限，并且受泡沫经济的影响，这样的作品非常少；另外，独身宿舍可以收集到包括各种提案的作品，而公司的住宅与公共住宅、民间的集体住宅相比没有什么值得讨论的作品，因此这次没有刊登这类作品。这也可以认为建筑与经济联系非常紧密。

独身宿舍建筑的历史很悠久，它起源于寺院、教会及修道院的宿坊。后来在欧美的名牌学校中又出现了学校的寄宿宿舍，尽管人们主要评价的是学校的好坏，但是，人们也高度评价了学生在寄宿学校所受到的教育。在整个校园建设计划中，教室、研究室和宿舍被放到同一高度来认识。在近代建筑中，

我们马上想到的作品有巴黎大学城瑞士馆（1932）、巴西馆（1959）、拉·土莱托修道院（1960）及布林·莫亚大学宿舍（1965）等。

其他供人们共同生活的居住建筑有医院的护士宿舍和军队中的兵营。这种团体生活的目的是使工作性质相同的人们同寝共食，通过共同的集体生活加深相互的理解和交流，增强人们的连带感。在日本，部分女子大学和二战前的旧式高中等都有在校寄宿的传统。但是后来出现了学生的自治管理问题，渐渐地共同生活的场所的学习气氛淡薄了，出现了个人生活的独身宿舍。

这次收录的作品中，公司职员的独身宿舍很多。公司职员的独身宿舍多的主要原因是受泡沫经济的影响，企业的雇佣增大，土地和建筑价格上涨，城市公寓出租困难。为了稳定年轻人，有利于雇佣人员，因此建了很多独身宿舍。由泡沫经济而形成的高消费和信息文化，从GNP的数值上看已经超过了欧美各国，可是国民并没有感到生活的富裕。由于土地价格飞涨，企业也无法顾及家庭住宅的建设，独立的家庭住宅和集体住宅逐渐商品化，成为食利致富的对象，增加个人资产成了权宜之计。因此，公司住宅的建设减少了。在上述背景下，家庭成员开始向单独化发展，即使在同一个住宅中，每个人的生活方式也向多样化发展，个性和感性的比重在增加，以家庭为单位的教育环境越来越淡薄，许多人就是在这种与往日不同的环境中成长起来的。处在这种情况下的年轻人在企业就职后无法马上适应集体生活，除了短期住宿以外，像前一阶段一个房间住2~3人的情况减少了，单人房间增多了。如果这种情况继续发展，独身宿舍本来的作用就减弱了。尤其是作为企业的独身

宿舍就会出现很大问题。本书收录的作品就是针对这些问题，就如何使共同空间与单人房间科学组合提出了许多方案。

疗养所和培训中心是人们想远离喧闹的城市环境，在大自然中放松休憩的地方，这里可以使人们恢复在城市中失落了的人际关系，使人们有新的发现，新的创造。这是人们以前对疗养所和培训中心的看法。例如，在1990年以前建成的疗养所、培训中心等建筑中有内井昭藏建筑设计事务所的东京YMCA野边山高原中心（1975）、阿部勤/阿尔特克建筑研究所的蓼科湖畔旅馆、坂仓建筑研究所大阪事务所的大阪府综合青少年野外活动中心（1966）等。这些建筑把在大自然中游玩与学习并重，是受到良好评价的优秀作品。但是，这些作品也是在泡沫经济以后出现的，培训中心的内容已经发生了变化。近年来，日本的工作时间缩短了，达到了欧美的水平。但是，工作时间缩短了，工作却繁忙起来，包括上下班的时间在内，紧张的工作状况根本没有得到改善。这样看来，除了夏季、冬季和五月的黄金周以外，业余时间很零散。在这种情况下，培训中心就应该具有在短期内能进行有实效的教育的功能。

这次收录的培训建筑中有的与过去一样重视自然环境，发挥各地方的特点，创造出有个性的空间以达到培训的目的；也有一些新型的建筑，它们离城市中心并不远，主要功能是培训进修。培训建筑设在城市外围，从企业的办公地前往，花不了多少时间，而且离开城市中心，从心情上讲有一种离开工作场所得到的解放的感觉。这样也减少了业余时间游玩的因素，使教育场所与自然中的建筑具有不同的空间构成。至于公共建筑，过去是以青少年为对象的野外教育建筑，而现在则是包括中老年在内的成人学习中心，它是日常生活中学习交流活动的核心

机构。在这个背景下，由于出现了高龄化，所以如何度过退休后的时间和余暇时间的方式发生了变化；也由于主妇就业人数增加，使得公共交流活动的时间段也发生了变化。上述情况，只靠行政一方来解决是困难的，必须采用来自民间的一些新形式的建筑设施。现在的生活方式是多样化的，社会处于信息过剩的状态，人们的日常生活也时时在变化，我们就是在这种背景下安排业余时间的。业余活动是指什么呢？我想是指增进健康，恢复精力，自我学习的活动。它并不是什么特别的东西，而是在日常生活中家人或朋友相互交流信息，相互理解对方的立场，从而能够稳定的生活。

本书收录的疗养所建筑都是企业性建筑，从商业意义上来看是亏损的。这些建筑会使人们感到集中生活的快乐，这是商业建筑中所没有的。我们应该肯定这些建筑的出现。

水谷硕之
结构建筑研究所代表

Foreword

This is a collection of 26 dormitories, recreational facilities and training facilities constructed since 1990. First, it may be necessary to explain why these three categories of buildings were grouped together.

From the point of view of function, people normally associate housing, hotels and hospitals with sleeping and eating. Hospitality is demanded of those who occupy or manage such buildings. Housing can be divided into classifications such as single-family houses, collective housing, dormitories and corporate family housing. Of these, dormitories and corporate family housing estates are both clearly intended to promote communal living, though the former are for individuals and the latter are for families. Functionally, it is possible to classify recreational facilities and training facilities under leisure or educational facilities, but here they are considered facilities that stress communal life and mutual communication, albeit for short periods of time. In addition, dormitories, recreational facilities and training facilities require virtually the same level of management, which sets them apart from hotels and schools. This accounts for a similarity in the architectural planning of common facilities, particularly support spaces.

Since dormitories were being considered, I naturally wanted to also include examples of corporate family housing. However, there have not been many constructed since 1990, probably because of the bursting of the bubble economy, and none raises issues in the same way that public and private collective housing do. I took this as a sign of the strong tie that binds architecture to the economy and decided not to insist on their inclusion.

Dormitory buildings have a long history and can be traced back to lodgings in monasteries. In renowned Western institutions of learning, the discipline inculcated through life in a dormitory has long been considered as important as the education offered through formal courses, and there are many cases of campus plans where dormitory buildings are given as prominent a place as classrooms and research rooms. Examples in modern architecture that come immediately to mind include the Swiss Pavilion (1932) and the Brazil Pavilion (1959) in the University of Paris, and the monastery of La Tourette (1960), all by Le Corbusier, and the dormitory for Bryn Mawr College (1965) by Louis Kahn.

Other communal living quarters are dormitories for nurses in hospitals and military barracks. The aim of group life is to build a common resolve and to promote communication through sleeping and eating together, thereby strengthening solidarity. That tradition was maintained in Japan in some women's colleges and before World War II in high schools under the old educational system. However, with greater emphasis being placed on student autonomy, dormitories are gradually changing from places that are places of learning to places where individuals live separately.

Many of the dormitories included here are corporate dormitories. One possible reason for this is the large number of dormitories constructed to attract young job applicants. Though corporate jobs increased as a result of the bubble economy, so did land and building prices, making it difficult to find apartments at reasonable rates in cities. The bubble economy unleashed intensive consumption, and an information-oriented culture now prevails in society. Japan's GNP may exceed those of many Western countries, but people do not feel their lives are richer. The extraordinary rise in land prices has made it difficult even for corporations to provide housing for families. Single-family houses and collective housing have become products of commerce—a source of profit and a means of increasing individual assets. The construction of corporate housing by contrast has decreased. In addition, the family has become more oriented to the individual. Each member of the family has his or her own lifestyle, and greater respect is paid to individuality and individual sensibility. People who have grown up in an environment with diminished family cohesiveness are increasing. When they find employment, it takes time for them to get used to group life. Living two to three persons to a room as in days past has become rare, except in the case of short stays in dormitories. The trend is toward separate rooms. As rooms become individualized, dormitories lose some of their traditional purpose. This is a major problem, particularly for corporate dormitories. The dormitories that have been selected for inclusion in this volume offer various proposals for common spaces and the links between individual rooms to combat this problem.

The purpose of recreational facilities and training facilities has hitherto been to

escape the noise of cities and to restore human relationships that are apt to languish in cities and to nurture new discoveries and creativity amid a relaxing natural environment. Examples of recreational and training facilities constructed before 1990 include the Tokyo YMCA Nobeyama Kogen Center (1975) by Shozo Uchii, Architect and Associates, Tateshina Lakeside Stanley (1983) by Tsutomu Abe and Studio Artec, and the Osaka Prefecture Comprehensive Outdoor Activity Center for Youths (1966) by the Osaka office of Junzo Sakakura, Architects & Engineers. These are excellent works in which both play and study in a natural environment are accorded importance. However, changes have taken place in such facilities, particularly in the content of training facilities, since the bubble era. In recent years, work hours in Japan have become as short as those in the West, but the work load has stayed practically the same, forcing people to work harder. There has also been no improvement in commuting time. This means that leisure time, except in summer, winter and the so-called Golden Week in May, has become shorter in span, and that perhaps accounts for the increased demand for training facilities able to provide practical training in short periods of time.

The works collected in this volume include examples of both the traditional type of training facility, in which individualistic spaces that suit the purpose of training are provided while importance is placed on the natural environment and advantage is taken of the characteristics of the land, and a new type that is not very far from the center of the city and that has training as its primary objective. The latter is typically located on the periphery of the city and thus fairly accessible from the corporate office. Being removed from the center of the city, it has a slightly more relaxed atmosphere. Yet the element of leisure and play has shrunk in importance, and as places of education in a natural setting, these facilities demand a different kind of spatial composition. A shift of emphasis is also taking place in public facilities, away from the traditional outdoor educational facilities oriented to children and toward continued education centers for the middle-aged and the elderly--facilities that serve as the nuclei for community activities in which people engage during the course of everyday life. Behind this change are social developments such as the aging of society, which is producing more people past

retirement age with time and leisure, and the increased participation of housewives in the work force, which is forcing changes in the hours of public community activity. These problems cannot be solved by means of one-way measures of the kind that authorities used to take, and new types of facilities that incorporate thinking from the private sector are required. With the diversification of lifestyles and the excessively information-oriented nature of society today, nothing is so changeable as the way leisure time in everyday life is spent. I believe leisure is a matter of maintaining one's health, refreshing one's body and spirit and undertaking one's own education. It is not something special but simply a matter of communicating with family and friends, understanding each other's position and leading a stable, everyday life.

The recreational facilities that have been selected are all corporate facilities. Because of their size and composition, they would not be commercially viable. Unlike corporate facilities built in the past, cheapness of accommodation is not their sole merit, and unlike commercial facilities, they suggest that it would actually be fun to gather and spend time there. The fact that such facilities are beginning to appear is to be welcomed.

Dormitories, recreational facilities, and training facilities are places where people can have fun, relax, and learn while respecting each other's humanity, building solidarity through life together and communicating. Yet the demand for them and their planning concept can change depending on social and economic conditions. Today, life and attitudes in Japan have become oriented toward the individual to an extreme degree, the family is being destroyed, bullying in schools and the nature of religion are becoming problems, and the relationship of the individual to society has become unstable. In these times, life in the family and education in the school are, it goes without saying, important. However, it is also to be hoped that dormitories, recreational facilities and training facilities that recognize what can be learned in a good sense from communal life will be constructed.

Hiroyuki Mizuya
Representative,
ARCHIBRAIN ASSOCIATES

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CORPORATE HOUSING & TRAINING FACILITIES

New Concepts in Architecture & Design

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ISBN4-938812-13-4 C3052

First Edition Apr. 1996

MEISEI PUBLICATIONS

#203, 3-11-1 Kanda Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 101 Japan
Phone. 03-5276-1941 Facsimile. 03-5276-1966



寮 Dormitories

アイルス（伊藤忠建材習志野寮）
AILES (ITOCHU KENZAI DORMITORY)

大江匡／プランテック
TADASU OHE / PLANTEC ARCHITECTS



北東側外観 夜景 Exterior view from the northeast at night



東側外観 Exterior view of the east side



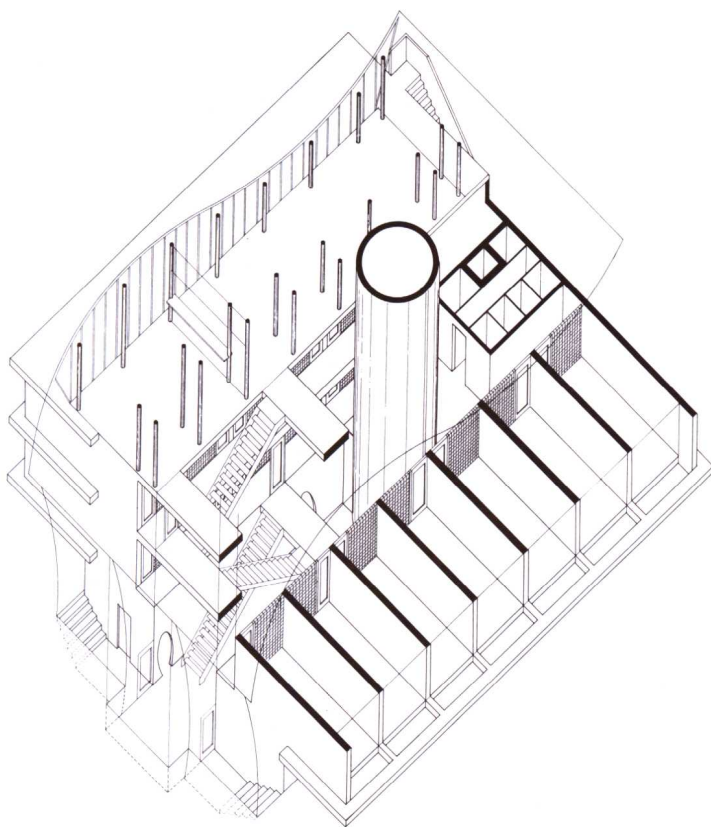
民家越しに南東側外観を見る Looking beyond the dwelling houses in the direction of the exterior view of the southeast side



キャノピー デイテール Detail of a canopy



北側外観 Exterior view of the north side



Axonometric drawing

エントランスホール 夜景 Night view of the entrance hall ▶





1、2階 寮室 1st- and 2nd-floor dormitory room



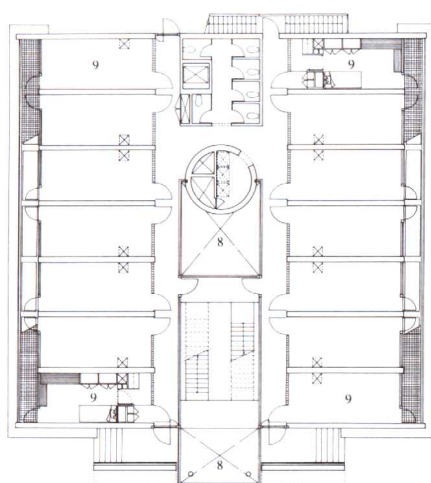
3階 和室 3rd-floor Japanese-style room



3階 浴室 3rd-floor bathroom

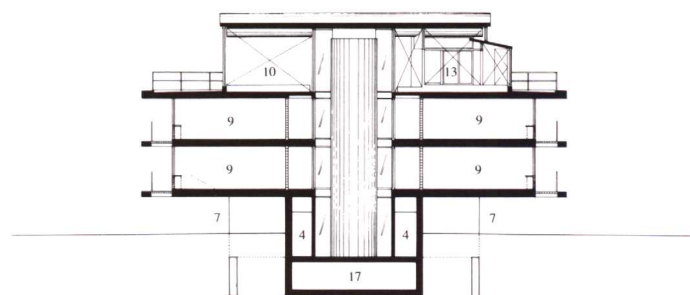


3階 プレイルーム 3rd-floor play room

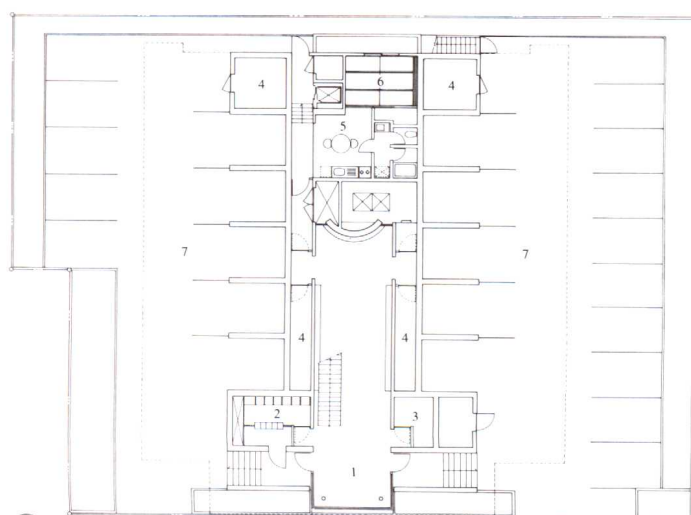


1st/2nd floor plan

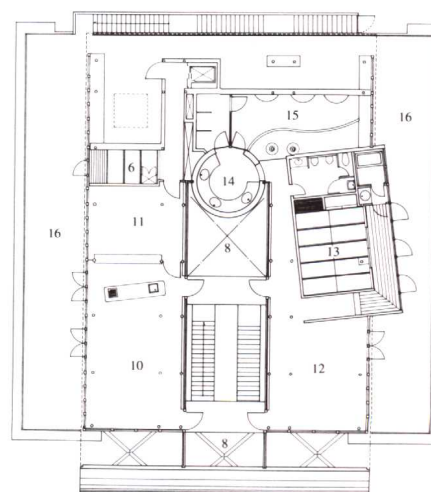
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 エントランス Entrance | 9 寮室 Dormitory room |
| 2 メール室 Reception room for mail | 10 食堂 Dining room |
| 3 管理機械室 Maintenance and machine room | 11 厨房 Kitchen |
| 4 倉庫 Storage | 12 プレイルーム Play room |
| 5 管理人室 Caretaker's room | 13 和室 Japanese-style room |
| 6 休憩室 Resting room | 14 洗面・脱衣室 Lavatory/dressing room |
| 7 駐車場 Parking area | 15 浴室 Bathroom |
| 8 吹抜 Void | 16 バルコニー Balcony |
| | 17 ビット Pit |



Section 1:400



Basement floor plan 1:400



3rd floor plan



エントランスホール 吹抜 Void of the entrance hall



3階階段と食堂 3rd-floor stairs and dining room