THE WINNERS

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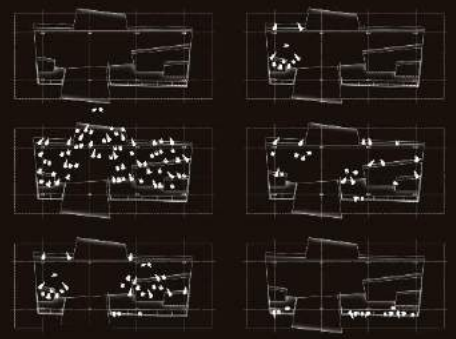
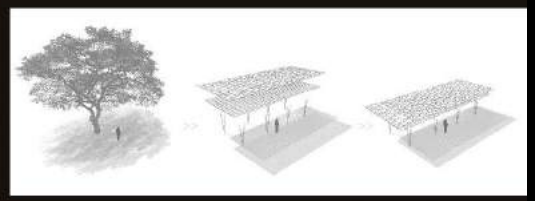
Title: The 'Flow' - A Multipurpose Pavilion

- Location: Bang Saen, Chonburi
- Country: Thailand
- Completion: 2014
- Email: twitee.dept@gmail.com
- Phone: +6689-805-7375
- ENTRY 1038
- Department of ARCHITECTURE Co.,Ltd.

'The Flow' - A Multipurpose Pavilion

Project: 'The Flow' - A Multipurpose Pavilion Site Location: Bang Saen, Chonburi, Thailand Project Completion: October 2014 Area: 160 sq.m.



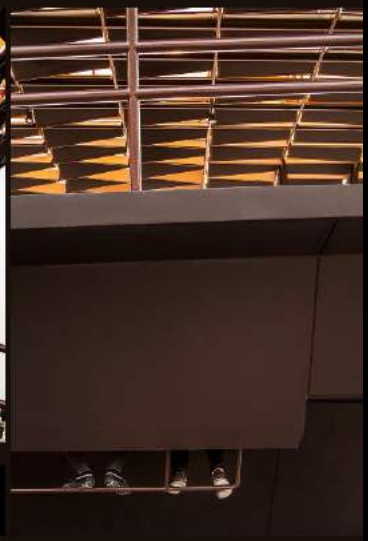


The 'Flow' - A Multipurpose Pavilion
Bang Saen, Chonburi, Thailand
1038-1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: From the original program that asked for a 'Multipurpose Pavilion' on this public area, the project is intended to create a space for various usage for the people in the community. The project has been questioning of the possibilities on a small piece of only 100 square meters to what it can be more than a mere flat roof with a roof as in a usual conventional 'multipurpose' space. An empty flat space is in fact can be thought of as a 'no-purpose' rather than a 'multipurpose' place. A real multipurpose pavilion needs an architecture that triggers various uses and accommodates multiple activities suitable for the community and the location.

The floor plate of the pavilion is folded like a piece of paper forming different spatial configuration to allow for various activities oriented mainly towards the great sea view. All dimensions and angles of the planes and the cuts are designed to match with human comfortable uses in various positions. People can sit on different tiers to relax and enjoy the view without blocking ones behind. This fold may become a small amphitheater for mini concerts, performances, meetings, etc. Parts of the floor are as if they were cut and lifted up to become seating and tables which can be used for group pictures, picnicking or as a place where children come to do their home work. On the opposite side of the view is an arrival front of the sea inn. This side also faces the street which the building purposed itself as a street watching stands on the upper level of the floor plate with long benches on the lower ground. Many other usages are still opened up for interpretation by users.

To protect the place from a tropical radiating sunlight during the day, the project takes an idea of a tree shading as a starting point. The roof is composed of layers of leaflets. The upper layer casting shading over the lower layer reduces heat transmission significantly. The roof planes which consist of smaller material units, not a usual continuous large roof plane, allows rising hot air to escape the building easily through the gaps between them, while allowing bits of sunlight to shimmer through.



The 'Flow' - A Multipurpose Pavilion
Bang Saen, Chonburi, Thailand
1038-2

The 'Flow' - A Multipurpose Pavilion
Bang Saen, Chonburi, Thailand
1038 -3

Title: Floating School version 02

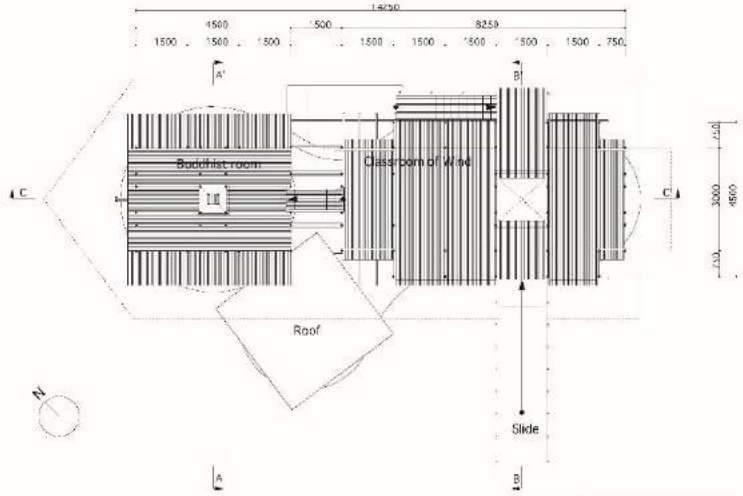
- Location: Sangkhlaburi, Kanchanaburi, Thailand
- Country: Thailand
- Completion: 2015
- Email: kikuma711117@yahoo.co.jp
- Phone: 819083674832
- ENTRY 1084
- D Environmental Design System Laboratory

Floating School version 02

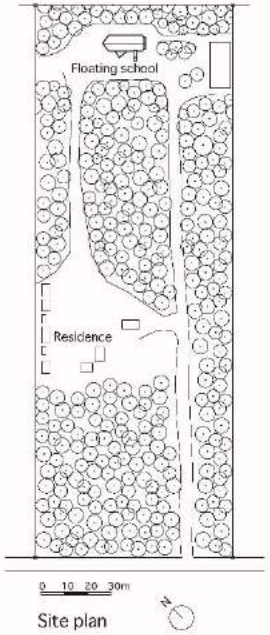
Shanghlaburi,Kanchanaburi, Thailand

1084-3

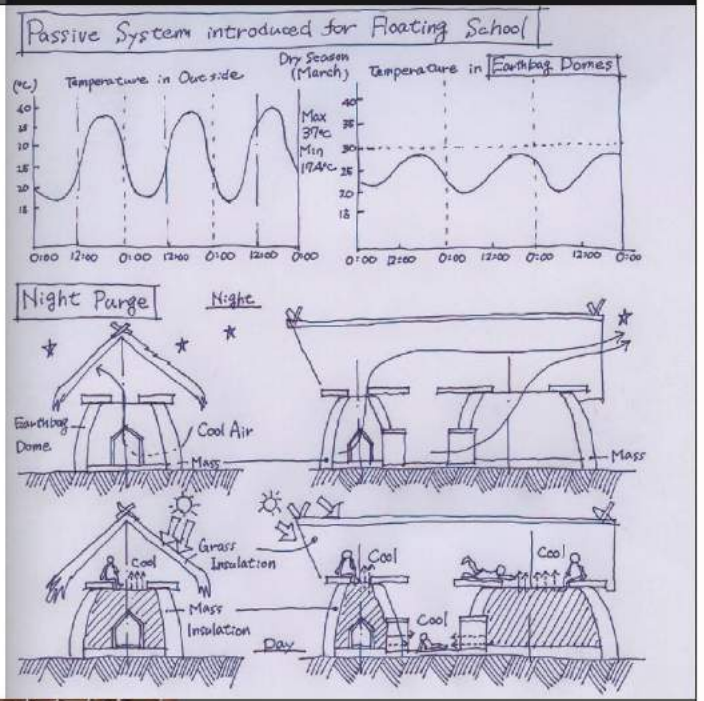
Drawings

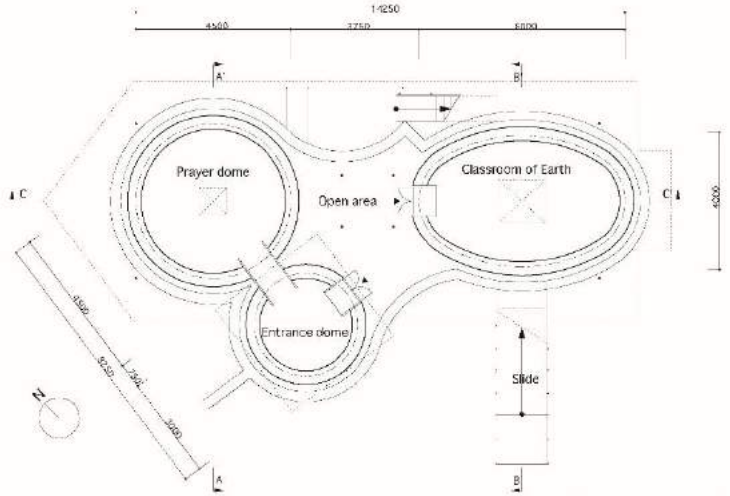


2nd floor plan s=1:100

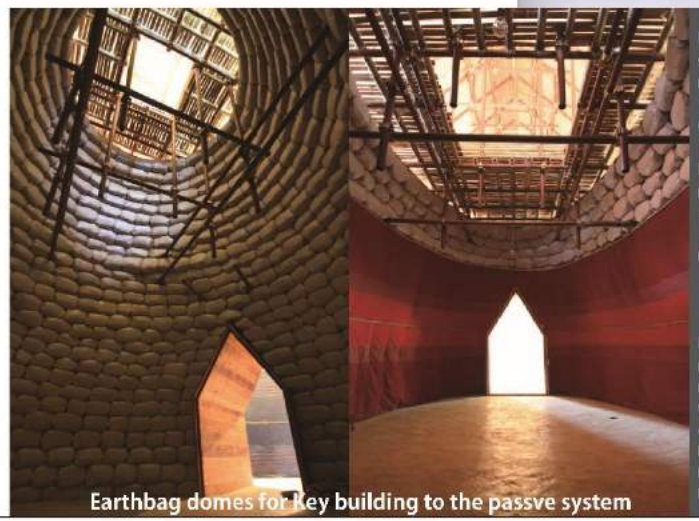


Site plan





1st floor plan s=1:100



Earthbag domes for Key building to the passve system

Dimensions

Site area: 20080.70m2
Building area: 125.10m2
Total floor area: 104.60m2
(1st floor area 41.80m2, 2nd floor area 62.80m2)

Materials

Earthbag domes: earth in the site
Outside wall: finishing with mad plaster
Inside wall: finishing with traditional cloth tied by bamboo frame
Light steel building: steel pipe used for scaffold
Floor: bamboo cut down around the site
Roof: grass roof manufactured in Shangkhaburi village

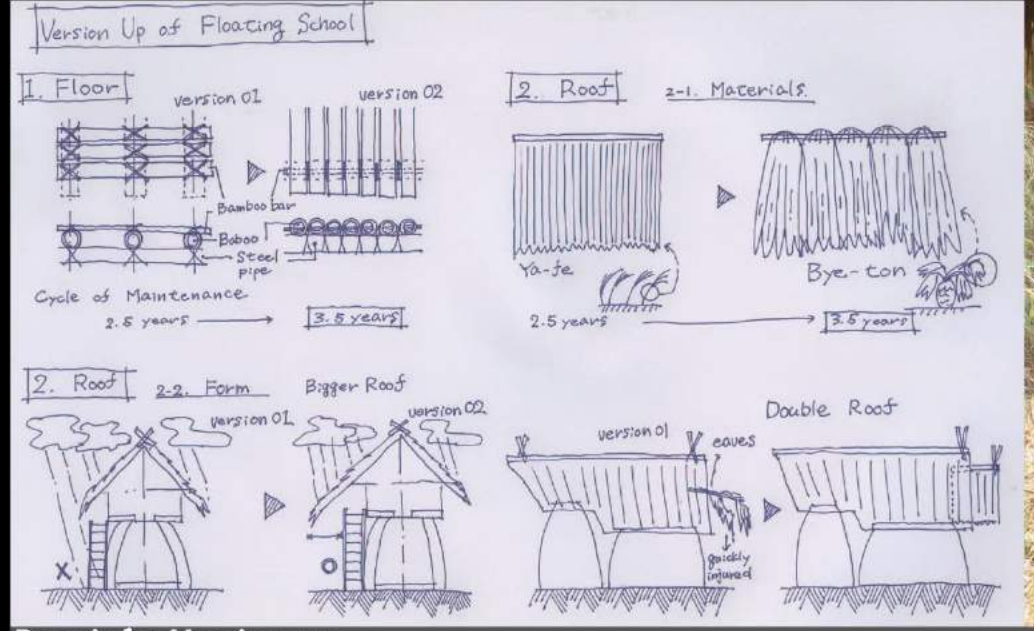
Fabrication techniques

Earthbag domes are constructed by eathbag blocks filled with earth mixed cement(5%).
Between earthbag circle layers , barved wire is put for earthquake-resistant.
We used the steel pipes for upper steel building. So each pipes are able to be jointed by clamping caps easily. In order to keep down number of the poles we put the steel pipe bars between earthbag circle layers.
Bamboo floor and grass roof were tied to steel pipe
by bamboo rope.

Floating School version 02

Shanghlaburi,Kanchanaburi, Thailand

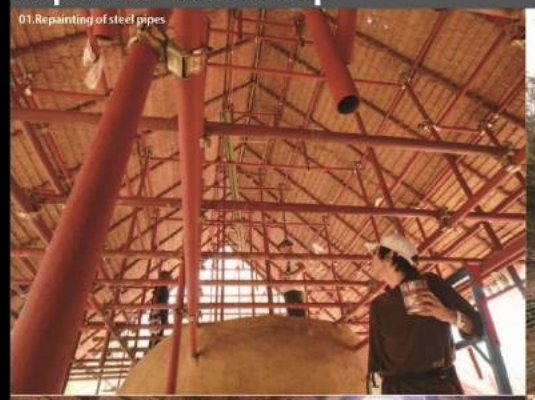
1084-2



09.repair of steps by small bamboo

10.Completion of repair

Repair for Version up



01.Repainting of steel pipes

03.Comletion of repainting the steel pipes

05.bringing up the grass(Bye-ton) mats for roof

07.Production of grass mat for top roof

02.Removal of grass roof by children

04.Bamboo floor work by the local carpenters

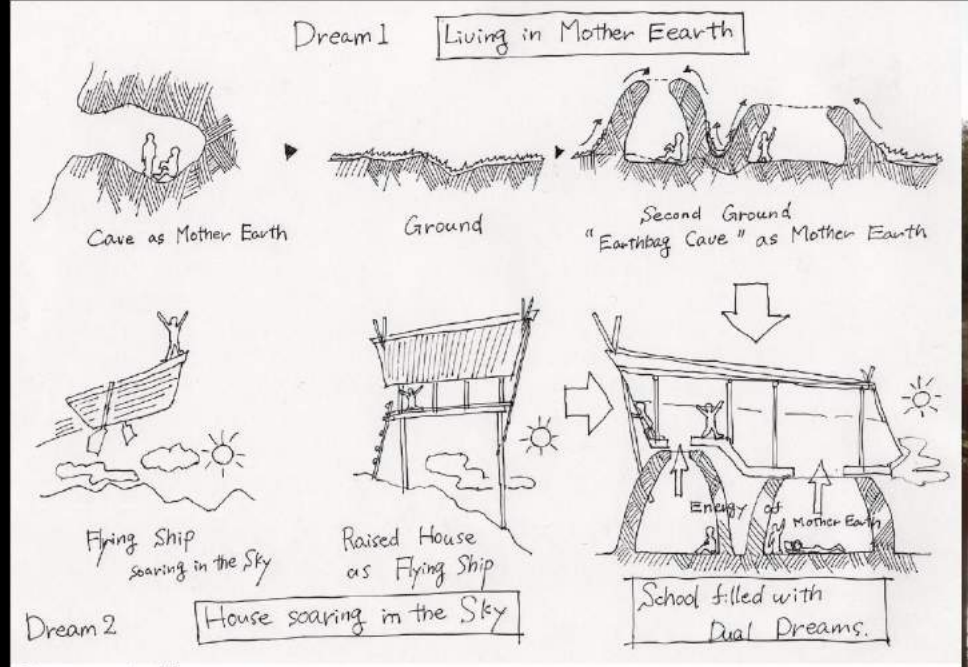
05.Grass roof work by local carpenters

08.Setting the grass mats for top roof

Floating School version 02

Shanghlaburi,Kanchanaburi, Thailand

1084-1



Concept diagram

Overall view from south-west

Overall view from south

Classroom of Wind

Classroom of Wind

Open area between earthbag domes

This school aims to help alleviate poverty in Shangkhaburi village, Thailand, located near the border of Myanmar. There are a lot of immigrants and orphans in this area. They are so poor that they cannot raise their children themselves.

Wanting to provide a good future for these kids, we hoped that the school would be designed as the realization of their dreams. So, at first the teacher asked the children to draw the dream of the school building. One of them drew a flying ship. We adapted his idea, and translated his drawing into the architectural design. The image was adapted into two main architectural components: the round, earthbag volumes on the ground and the other, a light steel structure finished with bamboo and a grass roof.

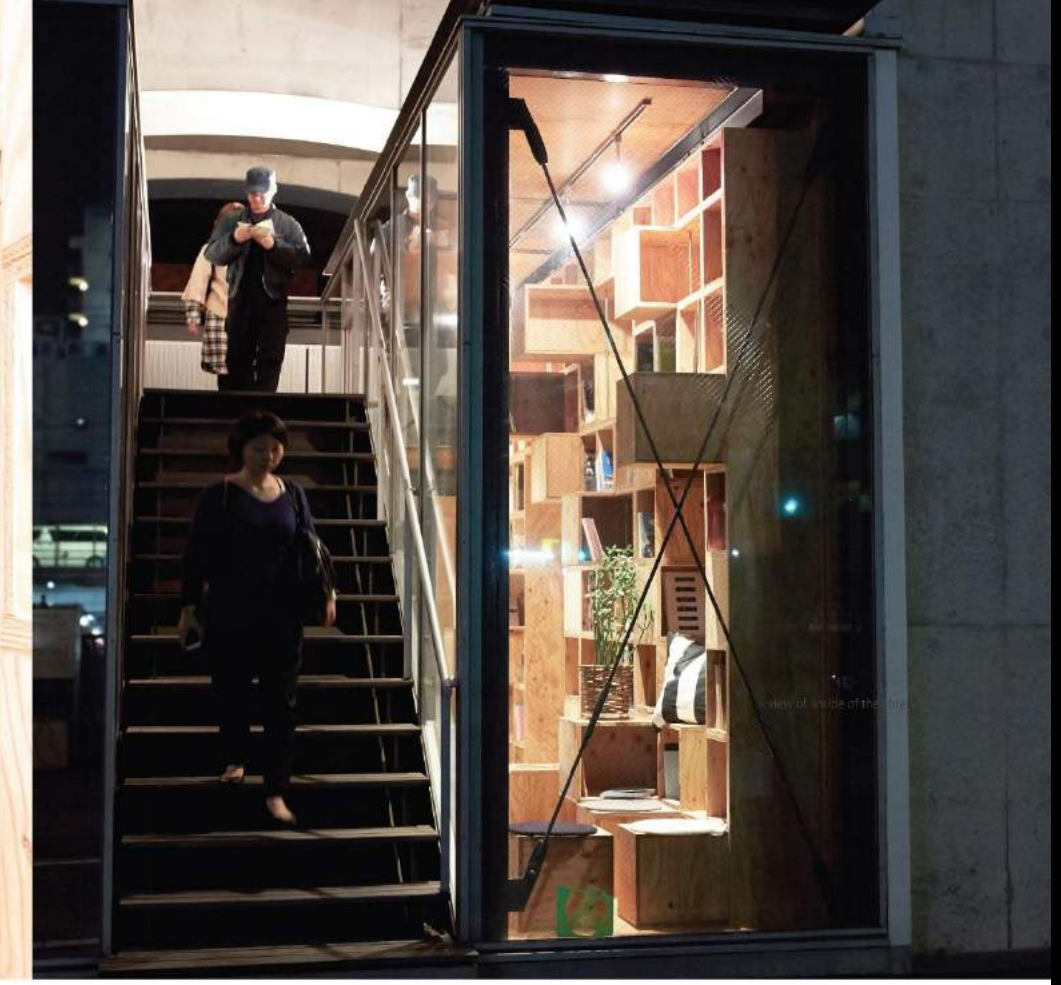
Both bamboo works and grass roof works were traditional works in this site. Therefore the construction had been done by local carpenters. We hoped that traditional building technology had been inherited to next generations by using local materials that needed maintenance.

This school building named "Floating School" was complete in 2013. Since its completion, the school has become a successful place for the community to enjoy studying, playing, and praying everyday. However, three years after the completion, grass roof and bamboo floors have been injured. In 2016 repair work had been conducted by local carpenters. The objective of the repair was not only to be stronger but also to improve the quality of space. We selected stronger materials and adapted better way of construction. Also we had abandoned the inner bamboo walls that were thought to be wasteful. As a result "Floating School" had become more simple and substantial.

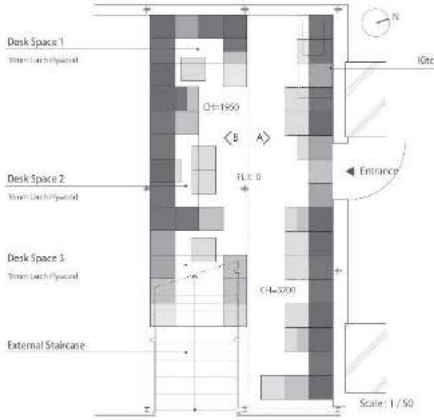
Repair work for "Floating School" has not ended. It would be continued as long as school is there. It is sure that "Floating School" would be developing and developing through repairs. "Floating School" is the school as a way to the bright future for the children.

Title: Hinodecho Art Book Library

- Location: Yokohama, Kanagawa , Japan
- Country: Japan
- Completion: 2015
- Email: ksa@kakitasumitani.com
- Phone: +81-90-2874-2364
- ENTRY 1087
- Company name : KSA Co-designer : JUN KAKITA (Takenaka Corporation)



Plan



Project Details

Client	Kogane-cho area management centre
Expertise	Library
Scale	13 sqm
Year	2015
Location	Yokohama, Japan
Material	Floor: Ex Larch Plywood
	Wall: 18mm Larch Plywood
	Ceiling: Ex Larch Plywood
	Joinery: 18mm Larch Plywood

The bookshelf is constructed by the Book Cubes of 350mmx350mm, some part of them also become the desks and the chairs. In this limited space, the bookshelves and the work space is configured space together.

The interior of the material, to harmonize with the existing ceiling, floor and the adjacent bookstore interior, using only damestic, thinning larch plywood that is versatile and inexpensive, whole interior space has been designed to be wrapped in larch material.

In the evening, the warmth of the wood from the interior space of the library and adjacent bookstore provides soft atmosphere to the underpass space of inorganic concrete.
This micro-library fitting into the scale of this town where the brothels traces remain , hopes to become a place to bring new encounter for the residents and visited people in this area.

Section

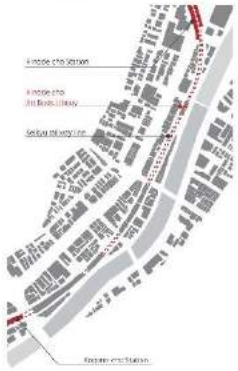
Section A

Section B

Hinodecho Art Book Library
Yokohama, Japan
1087-3

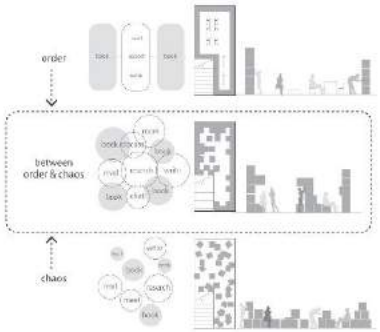
Hinodecho Art Book Library
Yokohama, Japan
1087-1

Context

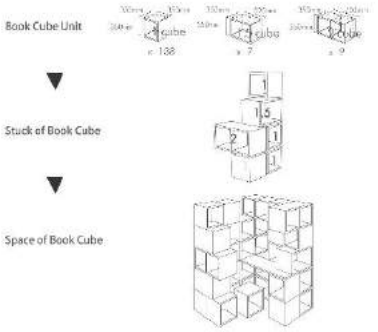


The Kogane-cho Hinode-cho district in Yokohama had been known as the area lined the illegal brothels. From around 2003, the town development, planning through art, have been carried out by government, citizens and universities. In this approach, the small buildings around the underpass spaces of Keikyu line have been renovated and created the residencial spaces for the artists.
This project was designed as an art book library for the young artists who work and live in this district.
In the 13 square meter narrow space, around 2000 to 5000 books of the collection and the work spaces for two or three people were regested by the client.
We intended to create an exciting place to stay while comfortable not only the individuals to collect the information from books and the internet but also the communicative place in which to discuss with others produce the new ideas and accidental encounter with the books. in the environment that will gradually connect to the town. Free from the traditional open-access and closed-shelves library, we tried to creat the new situation that blend together with people and books, people and people, people and the town in this library.

Concept



Book Cube System



Using the larch plywood that is same material as the existing floor, walls, ceiling, making the space by stacking the three different size of the Book Cubes.

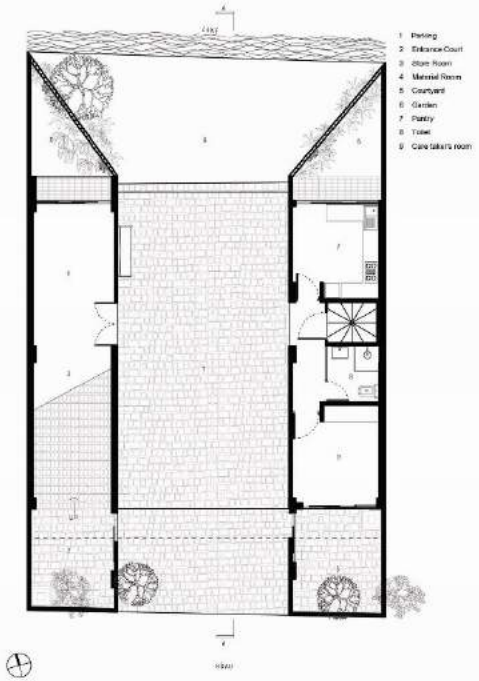
Stacking the three different size of the Book Cubes.

Stacking Book Cubes create the spaces.

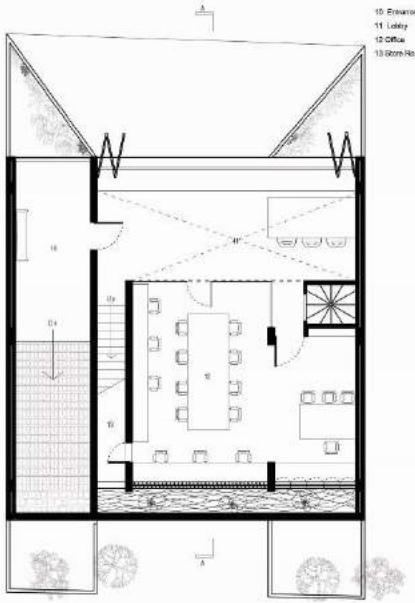
Hinodecho Art Book Library
Yokohama, Japan
1087-2

Title: Studio Dwelling

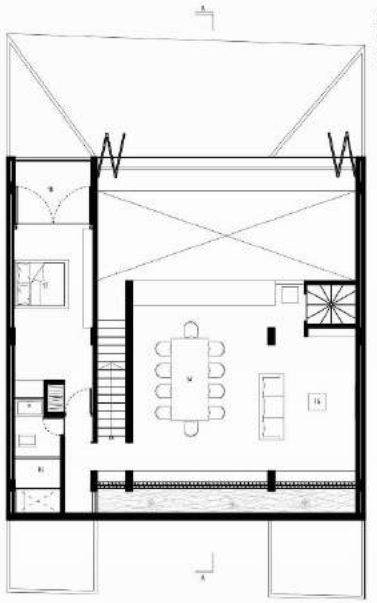
- Location: Rajagiriya
- Country: Sri Lanka
- Completion: 2015
- Email: architectpalinda@yahoo.com
- Phone: 0094777326830
- ENTRY 1089
- Palinda Kannangara Architects



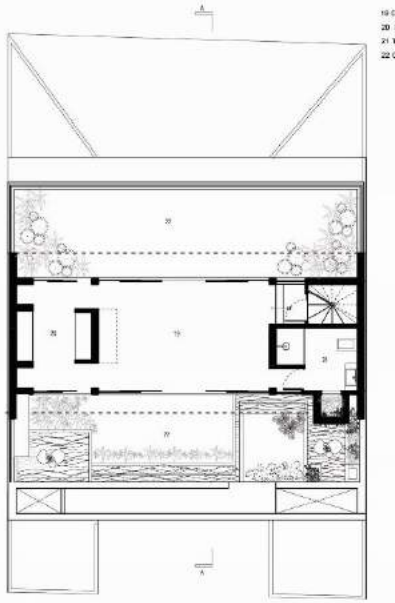
GROUND FLOOR PLAN AREA : 155 SQ.M



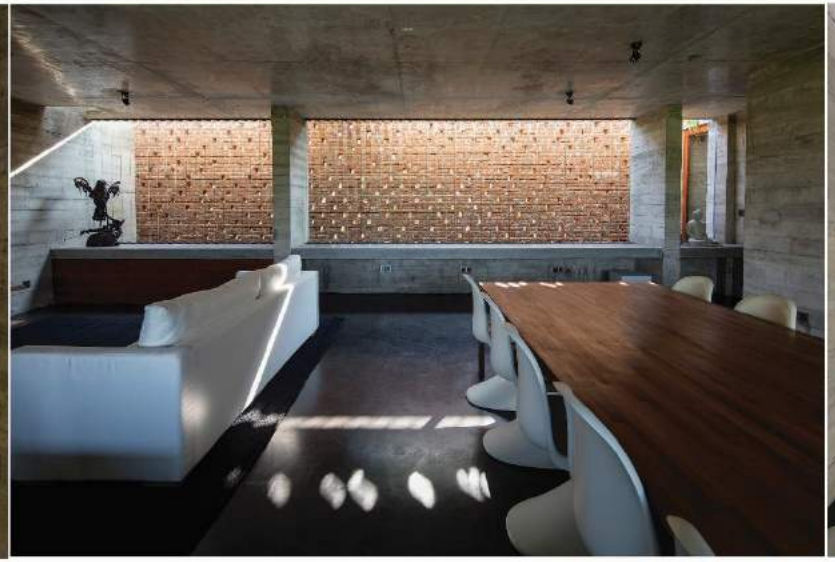
FIRST FLOOR PLAN AREA : 140 SQ.M

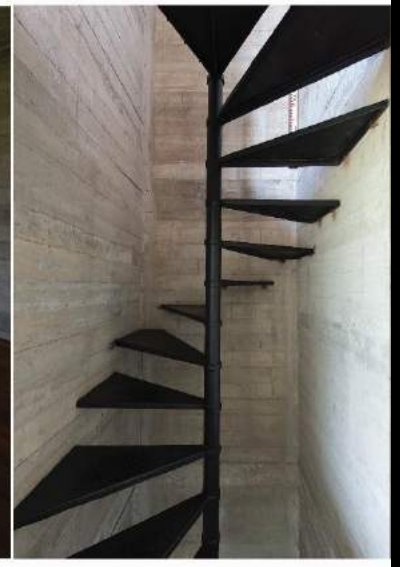


MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN AREA : 105 SQ.M



ROOF PAVILION PLAN AREA : 52 SQ.M





STUDIO DWELLING . RAJAGIRIYA , SRI LANKA . 1089-1

STUDIO DWELLING, RAJAGIRIYA

10 perches creative working/living space

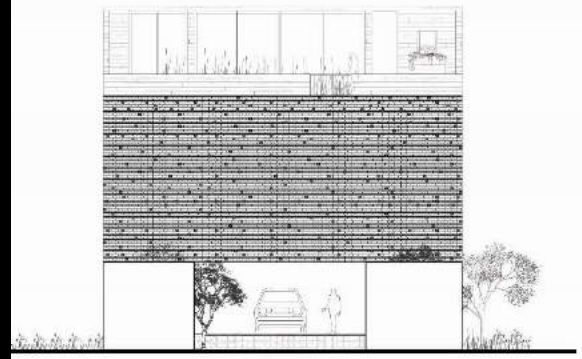
Located by the marsh, this building, built for designer on 10 perch plot. Building is designed like a fortification. It is sealed from the heat, traffic and noise of the road but once within reveals unexpected views of the marsh and is totally permeable to the natural setting.

The building combines a design studio and a dwelling space. A double height volume acts as a work space while a roof top entertainment/ living pavilion opens out to views of the city as well as dramatic sunsets over the marsh. The building plays with volumes to create many areas for work and leisure, and also with materials and tectonic devices to create a cooler microclimate within the building. It additionally comprises also of two guest rooms, kitchen, and roof top suite with a garden bath.

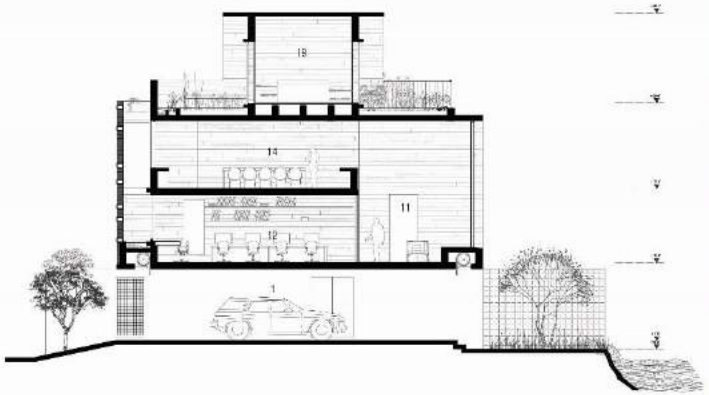
AREA: 450 SQ.M.

COMPLETED: 2015

PROJECT COST: 140,000 USD



FRONT ELEVATION

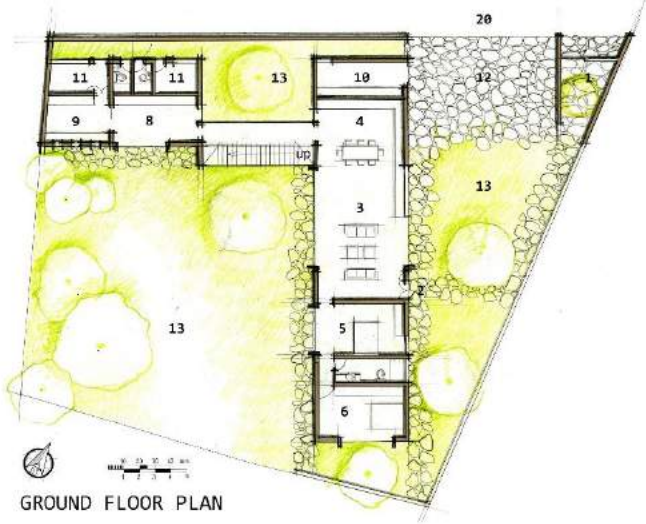


SECTION A-A

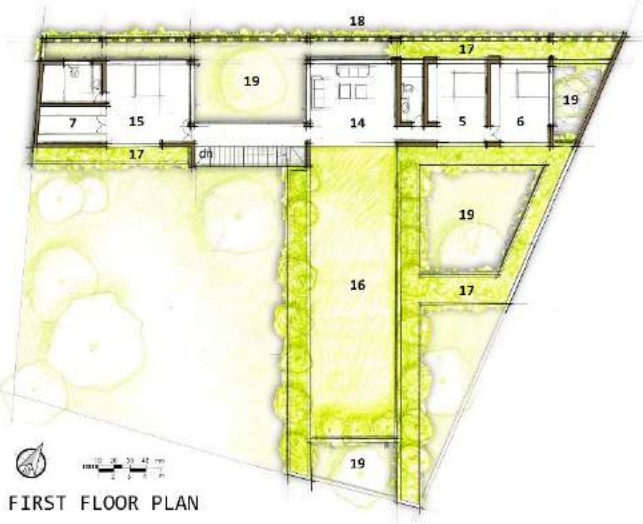
STUDIO DWELLING . RAJAGIRIYA , SRI LANKA . 1089-1

Title: "Solis Ortus" - Harin & Mihiri Gabriel Residence

- Location: Pelawatte, Sri Lanka
- Country: Sri Lanka
- Completion: 2014
- Email: nareinperera@gmail.com
- Phone: +94777364638
- ENTRY 1068
- Archt. Dr. Narein Perera (Individual Practice) Structural engineer : Keerthi Ratnayake Quantity surveyor : Sunanda Gnanasiri Photo Credit : Roghithan Ratnam and Lakmal Galagoda



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1- entry lobby
2- entrance
3- living
4- dining
5- study/play/bed room
6- bed room
7- dressing
8- pantry
9- kitchen
10- store
11- staff
12- parking
13- garden
14- family living
15- master bed room
16- terrace garden
17- planters
18- screen
19- void
20- road

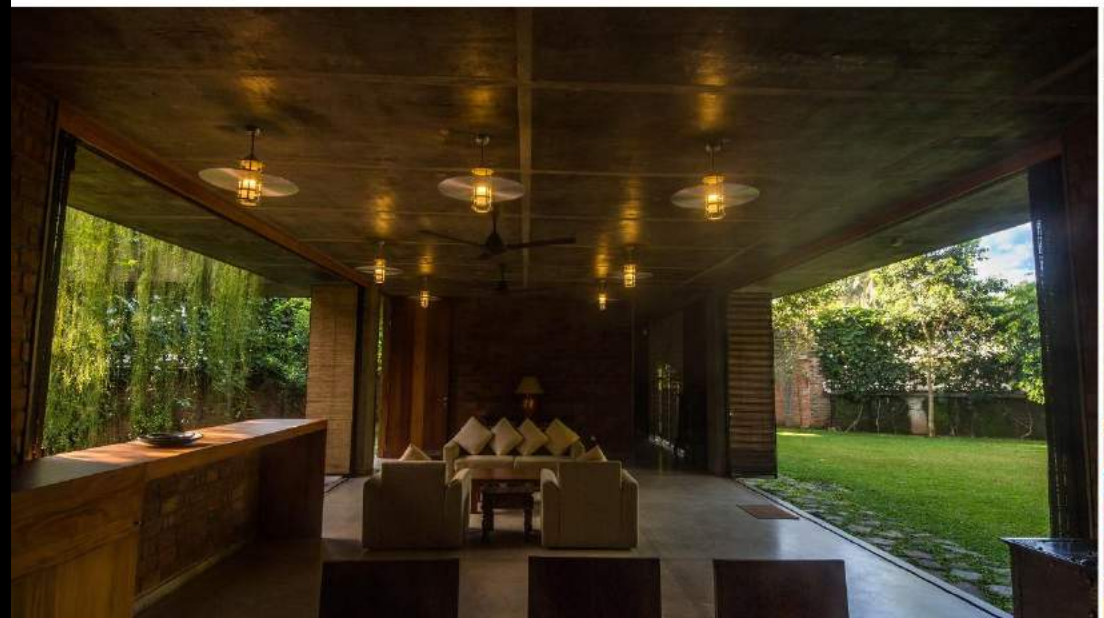
THE CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO THE CREATION OF SPACES THAT CAN OVERCOME THE NEGATIVITIES OF BUILDING IN THE URBANISED TROPICS WAS ONE OF **"LAYERS"**. LAYERS THAT LOOK TO DISTANCE AND ISOLATE. LAYERS THAT FILTER AND INSULATE. LAYERS THAT PROTECT AND CREATE FREEDOM. ULTIMATELY – LAYERS THAT WELCOME "THE RISING OF THE SUN".

LAYERS THAT DISTANCE AND ISOLATE

LIVING HAPPENS IN SPACES THAT ARE ZONED BETWEEN TWO OR MORE OF THE LARGE, OPEN TO SKY SPACES OF THE HOUSE. ALTHOUGH, AT FIRST GLANCE THE PLANNING OF THE HOUSE SEEMS INTROVERTED, AT DEEPER ANALYSIS SHOWS OTHERWISE, WITH ITS CONNECTIONS TO THE SKY, THE TREES, THE ROOFSCAPE OF THE CITY BEYOND, ALL CRUCIAL TO THE ACT OF PLACE MAKING. ESSENTIALLY CREATING PLACES THAT TRANSCEND THEIR PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES.

LAYERS THAT FILTER AND INSULATE

THE GARDENS AND COURTYARDS ALSO SERVE TO FILTER AND INSULATE THE LIVING SPACES FROM THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE OUTSIDE. EXTENSIVE PLANTING SERVES AS THE PRIMARY MEANS OF FILTERING, GENERATING A LAYER THAT TRAPS, INSULATES AND CONDITIONS THE HEAT AND AIR PASSING THROUGH THEM, FORMING POSSIBILITIES FOR EVAPORATIVE COOLING. THEY PRODUCE A NATURAL ENVELOPE THAT TOUCHES ALL SENSES, YET IT IS NEVER STATIC, THUS, IMBUED WITH THE ABILITY TO AMAZE AND DELIGHT.



"SOLIS ORTUS" - GABRIEL RESIDENCE
PELAWATTE, SRI LANKA
1068-2

LAYERS THAT PROTECT AND CREATE FREEDOM

PROTECTIVE LAYERS, IN PARTICULAR THE AIRCRETE BLOCK SCREEN WALL ON THE STREET EDGE AND BAMBOO TAT SCREENED STEEL GRILLES CREATE A FURTHER ENVELOPE AT THE EDGES OF THE OPEN SPACES, ALLOWING ALMOST ALL OF THE LIVING, EATING AND SLEEPING SPACES TO BE ALMOST DEVOID OF FORMAL DOORS AND WINDOWS. THESE LAYERS ALSO SHIELD THE GARDENS, COURTYARDS AND THEREFORE THE INTERIOR SPACES, BOTH PHYSICALLY AND VISUALLY, GRANTING THE YOUNG CHILDREN THE ABILITY TO EXPLORE THEIR SURROUNDINGS IN FREEDOM AND SAFETY.

PRIMARILY THE SPATIAL CONNECTIONS MADE ARE ENVISIONED AS THOSE THAT LINK ARCHITECTURE TO NATURAL PHENOMENA AND THEREFORE TO ESSENTIALLY PLACE MAKING, A DISCUSSION AT THE HEART OF ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHT. PLACES THAT CREATE THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOME. THIS WAS THE HOMEOWNERS' PREROGATIVE - **TO "GIFT" THEIR CHILDREN THE "RISING OF THE SUN".**

"SOLIS ORTUS" – A LATIN PHRASE, MEANING **"MY RISING OF THE SUN"** - WAS ONE THAT WAS ARTICULATED BY THE HOMEOWNERS, IN THEIR APPROACH TO DEFINING THE QUALITY OF LIVING SPACES THEY ENVISIONED IN BUILDING THEIR HOME. THE PHRASE TAKEN LITERALLY AS WELL AS METAPHORICALLY ESTABLISHED THE STIMULUS FOR THE ARCHITECT'S APPROACH TO PLACE CREATION. "A PLACE THAT WOULD NOT AGE, WITH NO ROOTS TO A PARTICULAR ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. RATHER, TO HAVE THEM DRAW UPON THE NATURAL RHYTHMS OF THE DAY - LIKE THE SUNRISE – WHICH AT EACH OCCURRENCE, BRINGS NEW HOPES, NEW BEGINNINGS. SPACES THAT ARE CONNECTED TO NATURE, THE SUN, THE SKY, THE WIND, THE RAIN - ALWAYS CHANGING, NEVER THE SAME AT THE NEXT DAWN. YET, SPACES THAT ARE SECURE AND CONSISTENT IN THEIR FUNCTION AS THE FIRST LIGHT OF THE DAY THAT BREAKS THROUGH THE DARKNESS".

"SOLIS ORTUS" - GABRIEL RESIDENCE
PELAWATTE, SRI LANKA
1068-1

Title: Doshisya Kyotanabe Chapel

- Location: Kyoto
- Country: Japan
- Completion: 2015
- Email: yk@facetstudio.com.au
- Phone: 81-6-6436-7360
- ENTRY 1096
- Company Name: Facet Studio Japan Collaborator: Facet Studio Australia

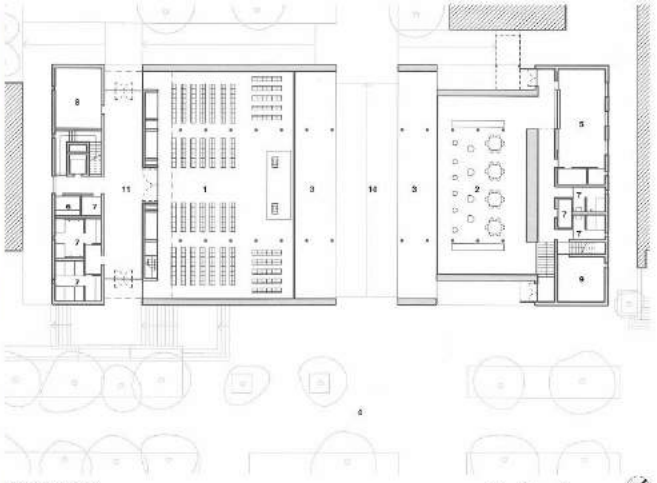
Inside Chapel

View of Chapel from Campus Passageway

View of Chapel from Foyer

Inside Niijima Jo Exhibition Space

Doshisya Kyotanabe Chapel
Kyoto, JAPAN
1096 - 3



Ground Floor Plan

1, CHAPEL
2, NIJIMA JO EXHIBITION SPACE
3, NIJIMA JO'S OCEAN
4, BOULEVARD
5, OFFICE
6, PREPARATION ROOM
7, BATHROOM
8, MACHINE ROOM
9, STORAGE
10, CAMPUS PASSAGEWAY
11, FOYER

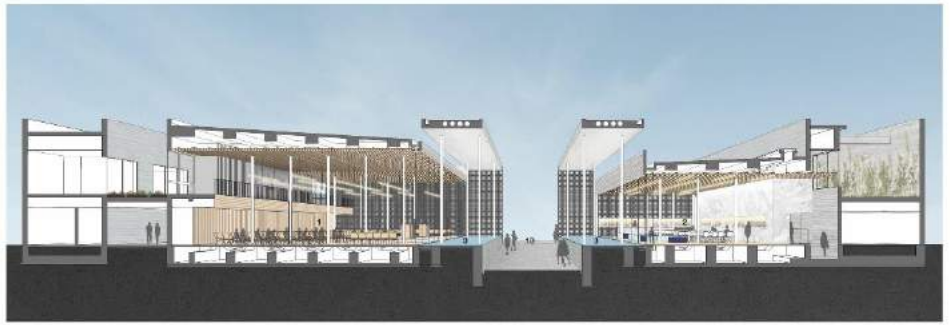
One building on two sites

The site assigned for Doshisya Kyotanabe Chapel, which houses the Chapel and Nijima Jo (Doshisya University founder) Exhibition space, is separated by a 6-meter campus passageway into two sites. The required programs physically take up area of both sites. So, we searched for the meaning of designing one building on two sites – philosophically and visually – rather than two buildings on two sites.

Unraveling history of the oldest private university in Japan, Doshisya University, it was founded in 1875 by Nijima Jo who traveled across Pacific Ocean to the United States despite the Japan national ban of international travel, and encountered Christianity (Protestant). He then founded Doshisya aiming to educate young men and women of Japan with moral values of Christianity. We symbolized the Pacific Ocean separating Japan and United States with the water feature "Nijima Jo's Ocean" spanning across the campus passageway to the two sites, and considered by directly facing the Chapel and Nijima Jo Exhibition Space to each other, we can utilize the character of the separate two sites to add value which is unique to Doshisya University. Philosophically the Chapel ("Christianity value") and Nijima Jo Exhibition Space ("Liberalism") together formed the founding spirit of Doshisya University; by bringing the Chapel and Nijima Jo Exhibition Space close to each other, we feel the spirit of Doshisya can be naturally perceived by the students.

Externally by offsetting building volumes, we aesthetically included the campus passageway as a part of the building design. Internally, we eliminated any openings to the longitudinal building elevations in order to bring the sense of distance closer between rooms at the two sites, 36-meters apart at maximum. From within the buildings, we have placed large clear openings only at the short elevations, hence deliberately restricted visual connection from within only to direct to the opposite building. We further enhanced the connection to the opposite building by continuing steel columns at 2.8-meter spacing from one building to the next.

We set out on a journey to find meaning of the separated sites – meaning that is unique to Doshisya University –, then enhanced that meaning with the design of our building. By designing the buildings with visual integrity from outside and within, we believe we have achieved one building – philosophically and visually – on two separate sites.



Doshisya Kyotanabe Chapel
Kyoto, JAPAN
1096 - 1

View from Campus Passageway. Nijima Jo Exhibition Space is on the left and Chapel is on the right.

Doshisya Kyotanabe Chapel
Kyoto, JAPAN
1096 - 2

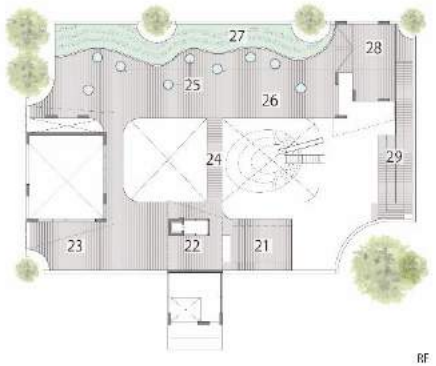
Title: AMANENOMORI NURSERY SCHOOL

- Location: CHIBA,JAPAN
- Country: Japan
- Completion: 2015
- Email: uchiumi@aisaka.info
- Phone: 03-6380-9140
- ENTRY 1062
- Company name : Aisaka Architects’ Atelier Address : 1-3-11-2F, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Phone : +81-3-6380-9140 Fax : +81-3-6380-9141 E-mail : aisaka@aisaka.info URL : www.aisaka.info

AMANENOMORI NURSERY SCHOOL

A nursery school of two-story building with rooftop terrace features 3-dimensional and circuit style structure located in Funabashi city.The concept of its design is to provide enough space for 160 children to play around in the nature and also for all their parents and nursery staff to feel safe.

—Circular ring shaped structure around the soil, water and green—



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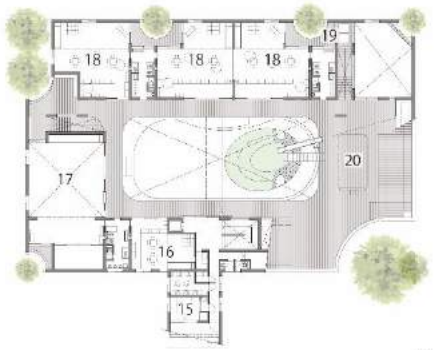

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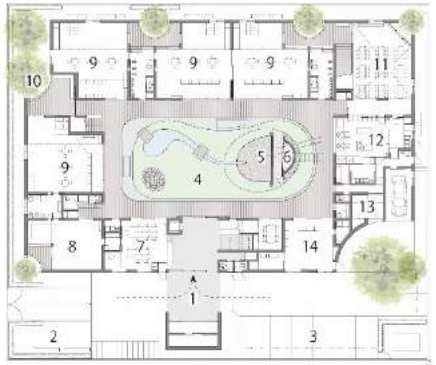

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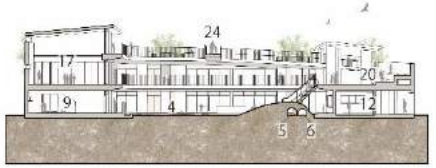
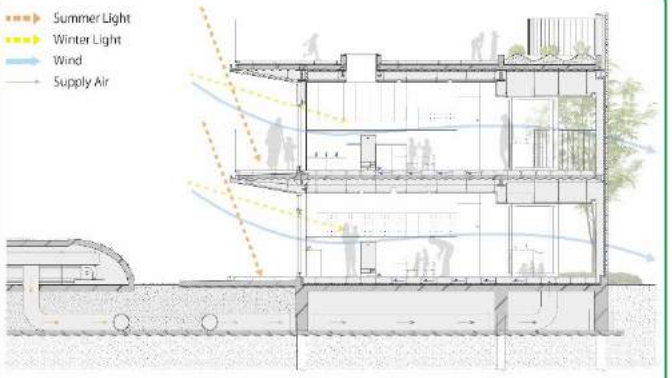


section

1. entrance poach
2. pocket park
3. parking
4. courtyard
5. tunnel
6. machine room
7. office
8. multi purpose room
9. baby nursery room
10. back Garden
11. lunch room
12. kitchen
13. cooks rest room
14. 0 year old nursery room
15. staff room
16. temporary nursery room
17. playroom
18. nursery room
19. rain receiving tank
20. sunny terrace
21. tiered theater
22. solar panel on the roof
23. athletic square
24. bridge
25. sky light
26. hill
27. vegetable garden
28. under the Eaves
29. slope

■ Natural powers are utilized for the school building



For thorough energy saving, we adopt the eaves to control sunlight, the spot garden to improve ventilation, the rooftop deck and vegetable garden for heat insulating of rooftop, Earth Tube cooling/heating system to use geothermal heat, the river and the pond to reuse the rainwater, and solar panels to produce circulating power. Watching these structures in daily life, children can learn about "the nature" including phenomenon about plants or the wind and rain.

Round chamfering was done for walls and railings necessary for safety reasons and also for the edge of light and skylight in every part of the building using it as a motif of design.

The half-circle-shaped spot garden brings children the affection to the nature by catching their attention to the green planted in the center.

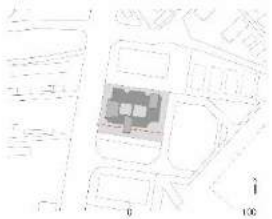
From the perspective of dietary education to develop children's appreciation and interest toward food, we place the vegetable garden on the rooftop and glass-walled kitchen on the first floor.The floor level of kitchen is settled lower to let children look into it, in the same time, it is able to keep an eye on the courtyard in a cross shape to compensate for blind spot from the office.

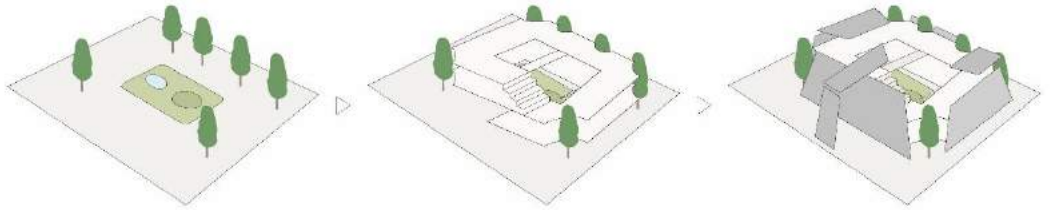
Architectural Plan

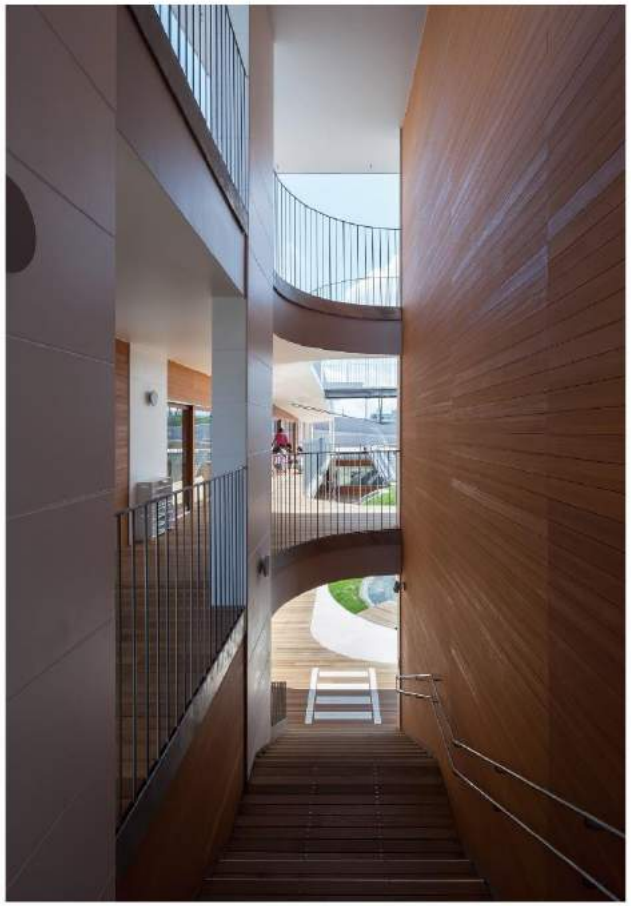
The south quarter of the site is used for entrance walkway, and the rest of the part is for nursery space. Placing rooms for office staff, nursery staff and cooks on the border between entrance and nursery space achieves both simplicity and security.

We designed the circular ring shaped structure that provides enjoyable playground for children and easy access to escape route in case of emergency, having the courtyard in the middle, planting trees along the outer edge, and installing the deck, slopes, stairs, and the bridge along the circle between them. Covered with the solid trapezoid-shape wall and roof outside, its overall structure achieves to protect children's pleasure with its strength. Its O-shaped building surrounding the courtyard with outside corridor with eaves for weather protection also provides comfort and a sense of safety to adults. This structure helps busy parents to drop and pick up their children quickly without taking off shoes and nursery staff to help each other on the other side.

Outer space of each floor provides not just open space outside, but also various changes, such as sunny spot and shade, higher eaves and narrower space under eaves, slopes, hills and cavities produced by changing the direction and the height of floors and roofs, so that children to spend the whole year here do not get bored.







Finishing work of Interior and Exterior

In order to give children the opportunity to learn the name of materials with feeling its original texture in the same time, we try to use "wood as wood-like, steel as steel-like and stone as stone-like" to keep the original texture of each material. From this perspective, we didn't use the primary colors. Instead, we exploit the 3-dimensional and so-called "primary color-like" structure to provide contrasting experience using the various spatial features and environment.

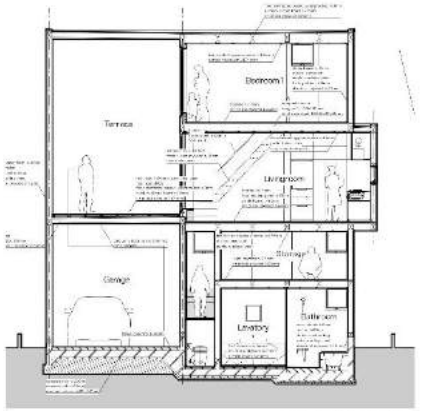
"Amane"

周 ▸

"Amane" is one of the japanese kanji that stands for "round," "around" or "all-around", which represents the wish of the nursery school to let children feel the blessing of the all-around nature and also its architectural feature of circular shape around the woods. We wish that children can go around both inside and outside of the building, feeling everything around here, and nourish their sensibility and ability to think.

Title: Little House with a Big Terrace

- Location: Tokyo
- Country: Japan
- Completion: 2015
- Email: takuroyama@iris.ocn.ne.jp
- Phone: 813-3207-4570
- ENTRY 1065
- Takuro Yamamoto Architects



Vertical Section S=1:100

Entrance to the storage floor

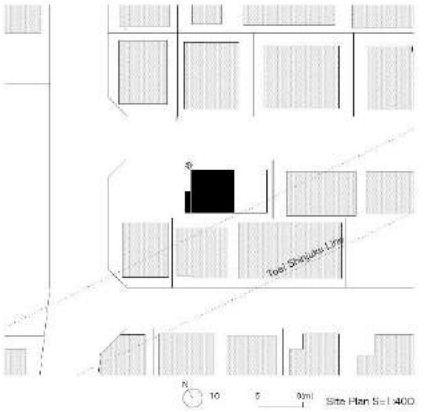
Bedroom 1

Doorbell and switches

Small cabinet

Little House with a Big Terrace
Tokyo, Japan, 1065-3

Location :	Tokyo	Completion :	Apr. 2015
Site Area :	70.13m2	Design Period :	Feb. 2013-Aug. 2014
Building Area :	41.91m2	Construction Period :	Sep. 2014-Apr. 2015
Total Floor Area :	74.63m2	Use :	independent residence
Structure :	Wood	Client :	a married couple



Site Plan S=1:400

Window of the storage floor

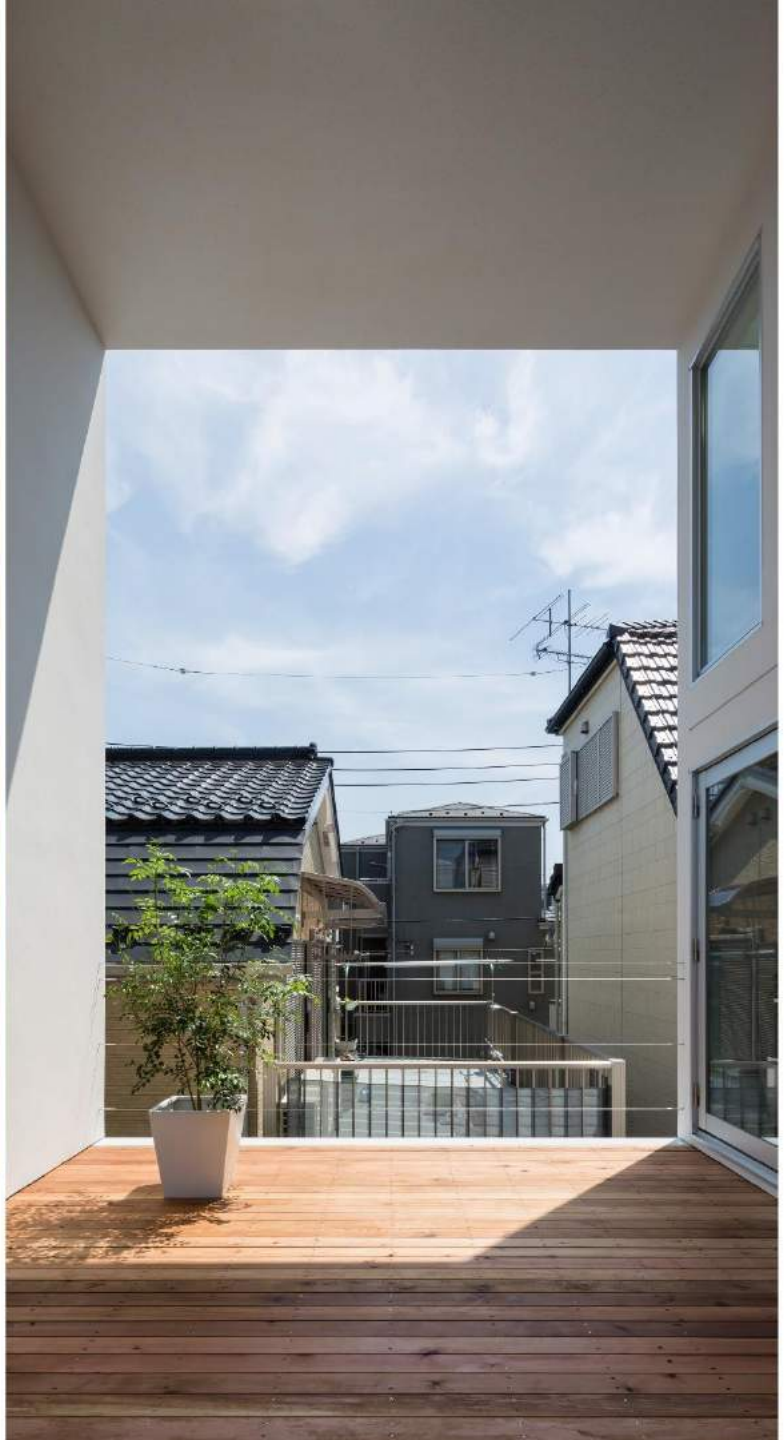
Terrace to the livingroom

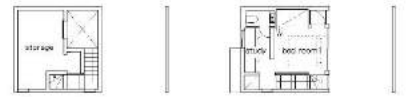
Terrace

Livingroom to the terrace

Entrance door

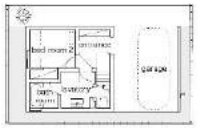
Little House with a Big Terrace
Tokyo, Japan, 1065-1





Storage floor plan

3rd floor plan



1st floor plan

2nd floor plan

Plans S=1:200

Little House with a Big Terrace is a lucid example of having large external space in small urban residence with limited site area of Tokyo. Through the process of designing this house, we tried to prove that having rich private external space was important for making crucial difference in the quality of life inside the house, as well as obtaining various possibilities of external activity.

The first thing we decided was having an open-air space next to the main part of the residence, and connecting them with big opening of windows. Big Windows, which are necessary for making internal spaces spacious, well-lighted and airy, are one of the most costly parts of buildings, so we concentrated them to selected places, effective for improving the quality of internal spaces. Considering that the client couple's original request was having a big terrace for doing yoga freely under the sun, connecting the terrace to the living room and the bedroom with big windows was the best way to offer fresh air and daylight to the internal spaces, like having respiratory organ to let the house breathe.

The second floor level of the eastern half of the site was chosen as private open-air space, because that place was facing to the rooftop of the single story garage of a neighboring house on the south. Thanks to the lower height of the garage, this place is exposed to the sunlight in the high density residential area, which is a relatively rare situation in Tokyo. By making a big rectangular tube here penetrating north-south, a bright and airy open space can be obtained. At the same time, the privacy of this external space is protected against very close windows of neighboring houses on the east, by the wall of the tube closed to that direction.

The tube was tried to be made as large as possible, because larger external space can catch more sunshine and larger blue sky. However, having large external space in the limited site area means reduction of the internal space of the house. To make up for the loss of the floor area, an attic for storage was inserted between the first floor and the second, whose ceiling height is less than 1400 mm. By this arrangement, this house obtained a sufficient amount of the practicable space while the daylighting of the living room and terrace was improved, because the levels of those spaces were pushed up higher.

As you have already seen, Little House with a Big Terrace creates comfortable internal spaces by connecting them to the unlimited extension of external space. The most effective way to achieve real spaciousness of urban houses in high density residential area is to incorporate unlimited external spaces into design rather than trying to make internal spaces larger, which is inevitably limited by the size of site area.

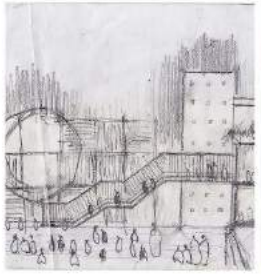
Drawing at the project period

Little House with a Big Terrace
Tokyo, Japan, 1065-2

Title: The Urban Haven - A Preschool Renovation

- Location: Maligawatta, Colombo 10
- Country: Sri Lanka
- Completion: 2013
- Email: axischarteredarchitects@gmail.com
- Phone: +94777331318
- ENTRY 1047
- A project by axis chartered architects No. 25, 5th Lane, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka.

Name of Project	- 'The Urban Haven' Renovations and additions to Carlton Pre School
Client	- Carlton Pre School
Location	- Maligawatta, Colombo 10
Built Area	- Approx. 1200 sq.m. (Over an area of 40 Perches)
Project cost	- Approx. Rs. 20 Million (without labour cost)
Construction Duration	- 12 months
Voluntary Architectural assistance & supervision	- Applicant and Architect's office
Voluntary Engineering assistance & supervision	- W.A.P. Wijesundara
Photographs	- Janadithya Hewarachchi
Write-up	- Kasuni Dayananda



THE URBAN HAVEN

Back Ground

As per a concept of the then; First Lady of Sri Lanka, the Carlton Preschool was initiated in 1982, at Carlton House; Tangalle, in order to implement internationally accepted education systems in the local context aiding children to grow up with knowledge, skills, fine attitudes and rich human values. Carlton Preschool had spread its wings and currently has eight (8) branches across the island.

This project was to carry out necessary renovations and additions to the existing school premises in Maligawatta branch.

Context and Challenges

Maligawatta is a densely populated suburb in Colombo. It is blessed with a multi cultural; multi religious community who value each other's believes and are closely bound. The school is situated in the heart of this compact urban built fabric of Maligawatta middle income housing scheme which comprise approx. 14 Nos. three storied buildings with approx. 84 family units in the immediate neighbourhood. The school was edged with alleyways and roads with constant people and vehicular movement.

The primary challenge was to cater to future demands with a flexible design and to revitalize the existing spaces by reinforcing its functions. Design decisions were made to minimize the impact on closely knitted neighbourhood densities and ongoing school activities.

Approach – Transformation

It was a task to maintain an order of a school within the existing busy 'chaotic' context. The design demanded a transformation from a mundane operation and a congested built environment towards an 'Urban Haven'.

Facades on all sides were upgraded to achieve the required diversion from the existing. Existing grill works were replaced and the boundary walls were raised with an appealing touch to maintain the privacy of the pre-school. Overall the segregated building elements were interwoven together physically and functionally thus - synchronised.

Features

Old and new structures are linked with 'plugged in' feature elements such as bridges, cantilevered cubes, terraces etc.enhancing the bliss of exploration and discovery of users.

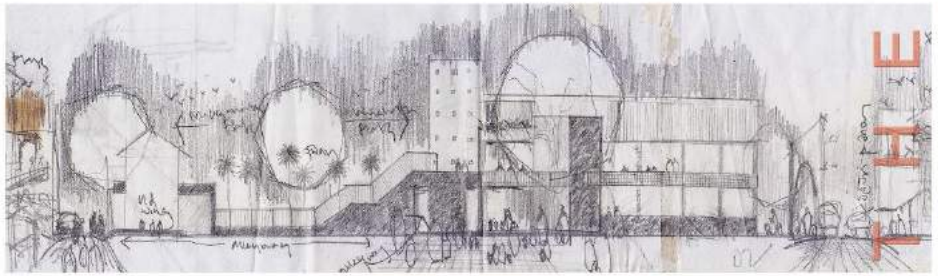
Perforations were used in different diameters on facades as a feature, a source to gain light & ventilation, enhancing the character of the school and its presence in the neighbourhood.

Use of Materials – Colours

Use of cement colour (cement slurry and a binder) on the external faces creates a down to earth feeling at the entrances while the mixture of red cement, 'cement and grout pigment' and binder highlights the key spaces and elements. It also strikes a balance with the 'clay terracotta' finished surfaces. Use of white colour majorly on the interior spaces, make it visually enlarged thus spacious.

Inner surfaces of perforations on short walls / parapet walls are painted with multi colours after a careful selection process. This symbolises the playfulness, unity and the joyfulness of children.

Existing greenery is preserved and vegetable troughs are introduced in the upper most terraces to soften the rigid edges of the structure while painting a lasting impression of maintaining and nurturing the nature in the minds of children.

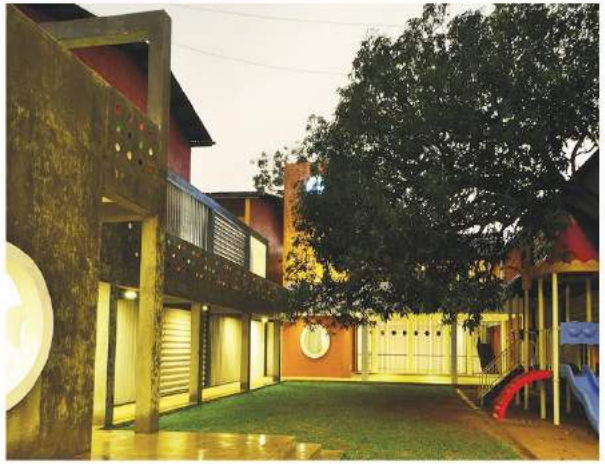


CONTEXT & EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
1:2000

The Urban Haven – A Preschool Renovation
Maligawatta, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
1047-1

AFTER

BEFORE



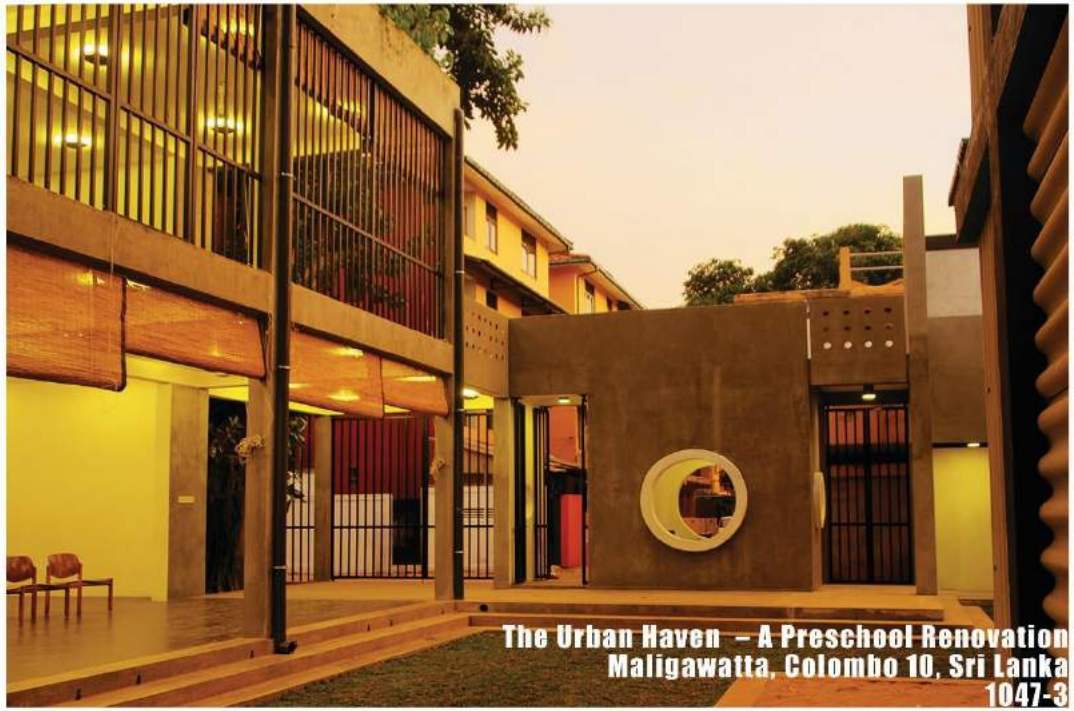
AFTER

BEFORE

AFTER

BEFORE

CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS



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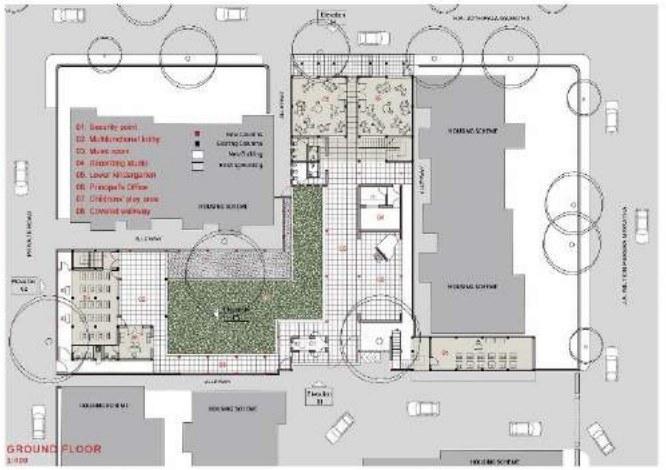
Maligawatta, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
1047-3

ELEVATION 01

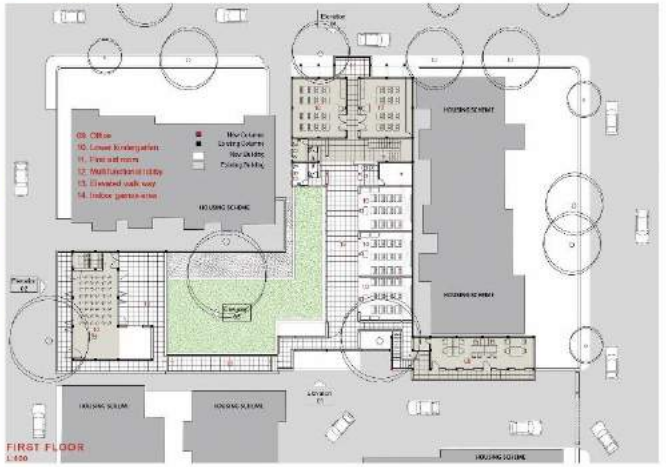
ELEVATION 02

ELEVATION 03

ELEVATION 04



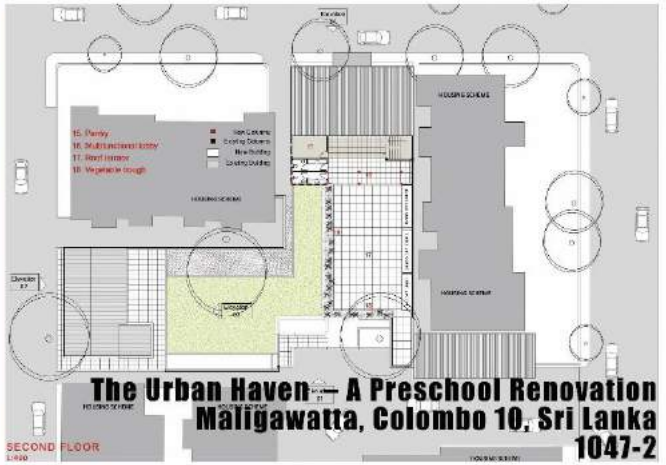
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

AFTER

BEFORE



SECOND FLOOR

The Urban Haven - A Preschool Renovation

Maligawatta, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka

1047-2

THE END, FINITO!

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