

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	現代日本の建築作品における拡張公共空間の構成
Title(English)	COMPOSITION OF EXTENDED PUBLIC SPACE IN JAPANESE CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE
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種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

(博士課程)
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論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

専攻：		専攻
Department of	建築学	
学籍番号：		
Student ID Number		
学生氏名：	Guillaume Faas	
Student's Name		

申請学位 (専攻分野)：	博士
Academic Degree Requested	Doctor (工学)
指導教員 (主)：	塚本由晴
Academic Advisor(main)	
指導教員 (副)：	
Academic Advisor(sub)	

要旨 (英文800語程度)
Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

This study, entitled Composition of Extended Public Space in Japanese Contemporary Architecture (現代日本の建築作品における拡張公共空間の構成) aims to set forth a different perspective on public space in Japan and has been structured into five chapters.

In Chapter 1 [Introduction], public space was defined as a space accessible by all people and for their own benefit. Drawing on historical references such as the Agora, urban space in between buildings was seen as a public space in which some public facilities are connected via spatial forms such as a loggia. These spatial forms were seen as “extended public space” and defined as an architectural spaces connected to and expanded from/towards the surrounding public space which is accessible and shared by all for their own benefit in the territory of public facilities. Within this concept, spatial forms were seen as an analogy to urban spaces that have been applied since ancient times and, today, continue to be utilized in the context of Japanese contemporary architecture as extended public space, such as the {threshold}, {courtyard} and {exterior slanted space}. The purpose of this study is to examine the composition of extended public space in Japanese contemporary architecture via these spatial forms and to clarify their characteristics as public space in the territory of a single public facility. At this point, the methodology was defined as based upon architectural composition, relevancy was examined through an overview of previous research on this topic, and the structure of the study was summarized.

In Chapter 2 [Composition of Threshold], the threshold was defined as a borderline that marks the distinction between an interior and an exterior. When this borderline has enough thickness to include space inside for people, it creates a spatial sequence. This sequence gives a transition and marks difference between the inside and outside. This is achieved by threshold elements that are either covered, enclosed or transparent. Arrangement of the threshold was examined and its positions in relationship to the volume were defined. Typologies were established and, from their comparison, characteristics of threshold were clarified such as Isolating, in which an interior hall is enclosed by a volume; Centering, interior or exterior are positioned at one side of the

volume, Dispersing, interior and exterior is positioned in between volumes and provide a view from/toward the urban park, and Blurring, interior and exterior includes volumes and draw the limit of the building in the urban park.

In Chapter 3 [Courtyard with Arcade], a courtyard was seen as emerging when a building encloses outdoor space. The courtyard was defined as being inside in a topological sense, but it is also an outside space because it's open air. This duality might appear differently according to its spatial composition with the arcade, which also contributes to the enclosure. Next, the disposition of courtyard with arcade in the volume was examined, and the arrangement of elements such as the arcade in the courtyard and section, approach to and material of the courtyard were examined. Typologies were established and, from their comparison, basic characteristics of the courtyard with arcade were clarified such as Absolute, the courtyard is totally enclosed by the volume and the arcade; Volume Dependent, the courtyard is totally enclosed by the volume; Arcade Dependent, the courtyard is totally enclosed by the arcade and Interdependent, the courtyard is partially enclosed by the volume and the arcade, and empirical characteristics were clarified such as Hidden garden, Open-air hall, Forecourt, Encircle and Radial.

In Chapter 4 [Composition of Exterior Slanted Space], if an open space is inclined, the difference between the upside and the downside is seen as emerging. The connection between the top and the bottom produces an axial direction and side positions. The exterior slanted space introduces spatial difference between the top, bottom, and sides. The exterior slanted elements and attachments were defined. Exterior slanted elements were examined according to the organization of the connections between top(s), bottom(s), and side(s). Then applied connections of attachments to the exterior slanted element were observed. Typologies were established and, from their comparison, characteristics of exterior slanted space are clarified such as: Axis, Line connects one approach with one entrance; Deviation, Line connects two approaches with one entrance; Cul-de-Sac, Line connects one approach; Concentration, Branching connects several approaches with one entrance, or one approach with several entrances; Dispersion, Networking connects several approaches with several entrances. A restriction in the circulation sequence can vary these characteristics, such as Axis surrounded with volumes, Concentration surrounded with volumes, and Dispersion mounted on volume.

In Chapter 5 [Conclusion], an overall summary of the entire study was written. From an analogy with urban space, the composition of spatial forms of {threshold}, {courtyard with arcade}, and {exterior slanted space} were examined and transitional, enclosed and slanted characteristics of extended public space were clarified. With these characteristics, it's possible to develop and enrich the variation of extended public space in the territory of public facilities even further, allowing people to congregate and socialize in public facilities.