

LIVING UP

OSU MARKET – NAGOYA - JAPAN



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ABSTRACT

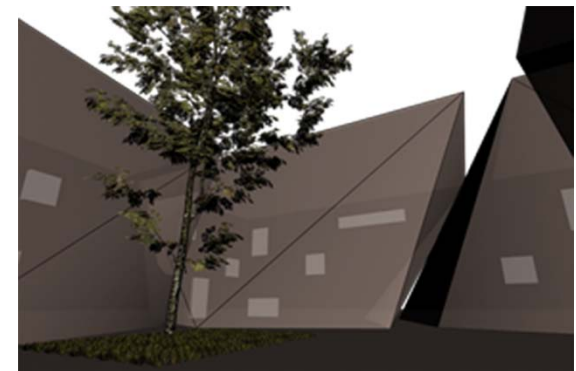
- RESEARCH



- CASE STUDY



- CONCLUSION



INTRODUCTION

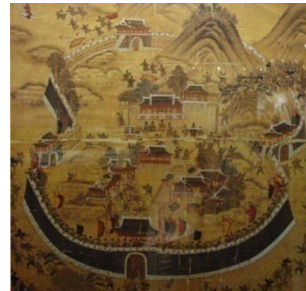
- WHY?

- ASIA

- DYNAMIC CONTINENT



- LONG ESTABLISHED HISTORY



- EXSITING MANY BEAUTIFUL CULTURE, ALSO PROBLEMS



- JAPAN

- A DEVELOPED COUNTRY



- SPECIAL LIVING SPACES



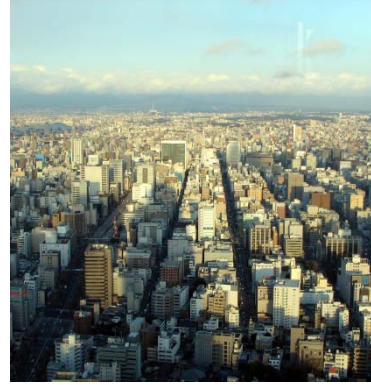
- JAPANESE HOUSE IS CONSIDERED AS A STANDARD STYLE AND LEARNED



- NAGOYA - ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CITIES IN JAPAN



- DENSITY OF POPULATION IS RISING UP, 2.5 MILLIONS OF POPULATION



- THE MORE NAGOYA DEVELOPES, THE CONTRAST BETWEEN NEW AND OLD AREAS OF THE CITY IS HIGHER



- OSU - ONE PART OF THE OLD AREA IN NAGOYA



- AREA OF COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENCE



- COMMON FORM, SITUATION AS EXAMPLES OF MANY OTHER PLACES IN NAGOYA, JAPAN, ASIA



• SCOPE

- OTHER AREAS IN NAGOYA



- IN JAPAN



- ASIA



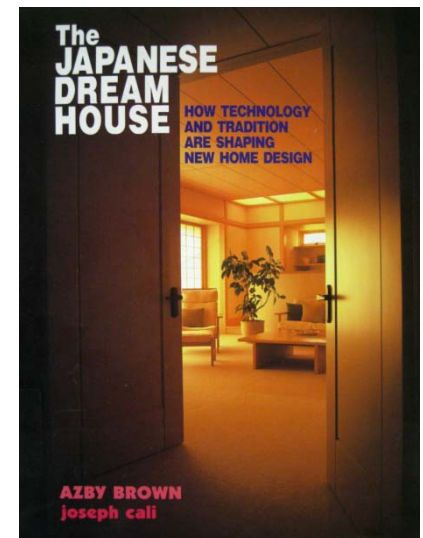
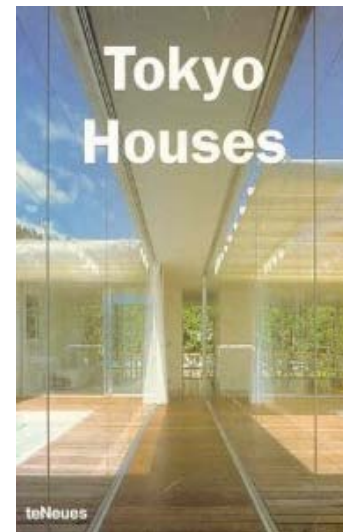
• REFERENCES

- THEORY

- TADAO ANDO
- YASUHIRO YAMASHITA
- MICHAEL FREEMAN

- PRACTICE

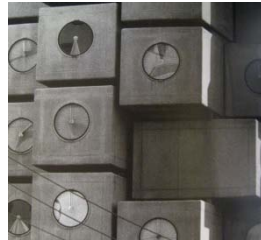
- B.I.G
- YASUHIRO YAMASHITA



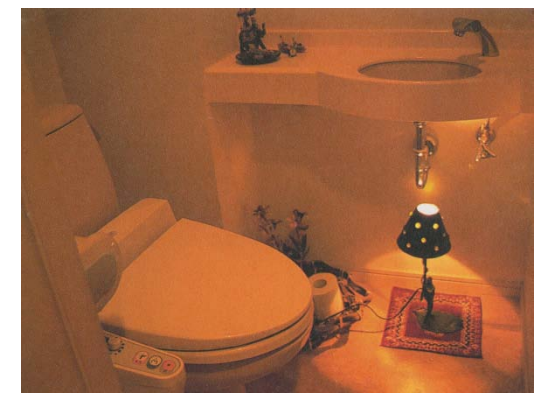
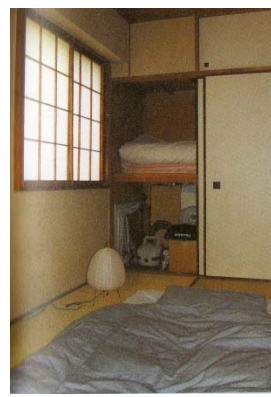
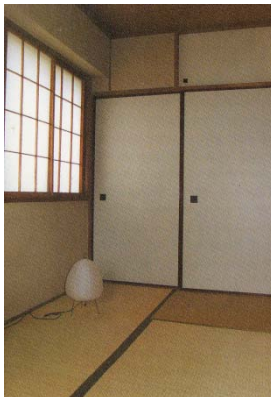
RESEARCH

- JAPANESE LIVING SPACE

- It should come as no surprise then that the living quarters in Japanese cities are very small. All of those people have to live somewhere! These circumstances have made the Japanese **the masters of designing for small spaces.**



- **Lose the clutter now, and lose it often.** One theme running through all Japanese apartments, whatever the specific aesthetic design, is that clutter is kept to a minimum (and that is an understatement).



- **Open space.** A lack of clutter certainly helps make a space feel more open, and there are other ways Japanese can open up their space as well. "People tend to think of homes simply in terms of floor space. We architects think in 3-D," Yamashita says. "Using all three dimensions, we can make a space look larger, and more functional. It becomes easier to devise ways of bringing in more light and air."



- **The right furniture.** Western culture dictates furniture to be a necessity. But you can have your cake and eat it too, in this instance. The reason this low table and pillow set up works so well in small Japanese spaces is because it is small and unobtrusive. So, in Japanese house, only the most necessary furniture and clean interior. "We are larger people physically than the Japanese, we do tend to need more space, we're less comfortable in some sitting positions, like sitting on the floor, than most Japanese are ", said Azby Brown, author of *The Very Small Home: Japanese Ideas for Living Well in Limited Space*.



- JAPANESE HOUSE AFTER TIME:

- Traditional house :



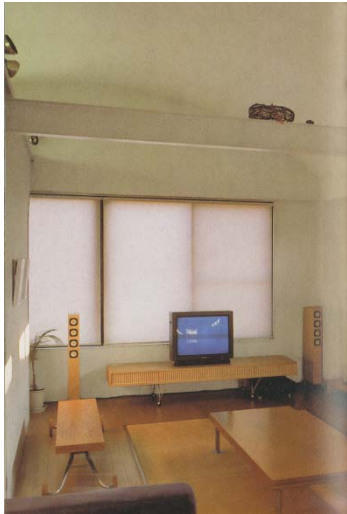
- Originally built almost from the beginning of 19 century. After World War 2, many traditional houses were converted or re-decorated for living.
- Wood was the material of choice for structures, while roofs could be thatch, cypress bark, tile, or bare wood. Raised floors were of wood, and might be covered with straw mats in places. Kitchens usually had dirt floors.
- Traditional houses mostly used for living, not for the other function.
- Spaces are clean, pure and always large enough for use by the module of Tatami mats. They have organic feels and look. Historical and cultural value are being in these traditional houses.

- **Old house :**



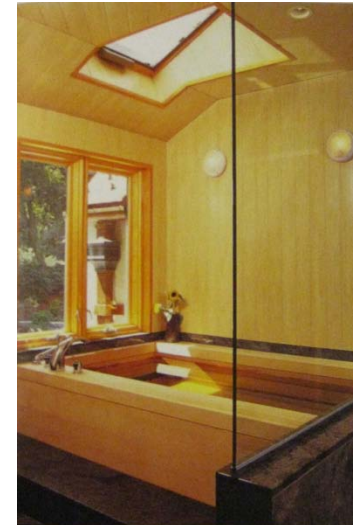
- Built around 40 years ago or less than that, according to the widespread of the population at the end of last century.
- Structure is steel or concrete, corrugated or concrete roof, wood is used less than in tradition, mostly for doors, windows, and furniture, but just recycle or low quality wood. Some traditional characters are still kept such as the Genkan, Tatami mats, slide doors, low level and multi-function living spaces (a room can easily be a living area, a bedroom, a dining room or any combination),...
- Located in small and densely area but so closed to the centre of the city (according to the developed urban plan after World War 2), many houses are used for living (on higher floors) and commercial (on ground level) at the same time.
- Small spaces are the main character of architecture. Sometimes they look like slums and have no (or a little) historical and cultural value.

- **New house:**



- These houses have appeared in recent 30 years, as the result of the development of urban landscape and the improvement of the living standard.
- Steel, concrete, glass, wood are used more. Spaces are flexible, hardly related to the Tatami module. Traditional characters almost disappear. Instead, everything is become modern (even some traditional things are designed in new forms).
- Located in medium sites, densely areas, or even in the gap between 2 big houses on 2 sides. Main function are only living (sometimes both living and commercial, depends on the location and the owner).
- It shows the solution of the architect, aesthetic eyes of the owner, and Japanese technic. Open space and the right furniture are two of its characters.

- **Luxurious house:**



- Built in some recent decades. The owners are in the high class of the society. This is the evident of every developed society. That's why these look like many other houses in Europe, America, or other Asian countries ... (except some houses converted or designed from traditional ones)
- Every new technologies are applied to make the house become not only a place for living, but also an area for entertainments and relaxing.
- These are located in new developing areas, in the centre of the city, on the mountain with a view to the sea Every where that can make it worth a great price. Because of that, sometimes houses have a function of commercial themselves, beside the function of living.
- Clean finishes, good materials and exclusive qualities are the main character of architecture.

- NAGOYA & THE NAGOYA URBAN INSTITUTE

- NAGOYA is the third largest incorporated city and the fourth most populous urban area in Japan. Located on the Pacific coast in the Chubu region on central Honshu, it is the capital of Aichi Prefecture and is one of Japan's major ports along with those of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Chiba, and Moji. It is also the center of Japan's third largest metropolitan region, known as the Chukyo Metropolitan Area. As of 2000, Chukyo Metropolitan Area has 8.74 million people, of which 2.17 million live in the city of Nagoya. Having a history of over 400 years, the City is still keeping many old buildings and areas along with the development of modern urban and architecture.
- THE NAGOYA URBAN INSTITUE was established in commemoration of the conclusion of the post-war rehabilitation and land readjustment project which has catapulted Nagoya into the global arena. Taking advantage of the past accomplishments, the Nagoya Urban Institute will serve as a center of city planning to gather the wisdom of citizens, universities and companies, and thereby create the future vision of city planning. The Nagoya Urban Institute has three major functions as a center of city planning: work on farsighted and comprehensive investigation and research; Gathering and Offer of information essential for city planning; and development of human resources and exchange of personnel who can undertake city planning.



- OSU MARKET

- OSU MARKET is opened from 18th to 28th every month through out the year. This market is located at Sakae, the biggest commercial centre in Nagoya. Osu market is a complete combination of antique objects, fine art and useful products.
- The old urban plan from last century (after World War 2) divided this area in many squares (1.5-3 ha), connects with the north part of Sakae by the main axis of Nagoya City.
- Being one of the most attractive commercial areas in Nagoya in many years, living standard in Osu are improving. Commercial business is the key element to make people richer, but also a challenge for them and the government to raise up the level of living standard.
- Houses in Osu area are almost **old houses** built around 20 years ago. Most of them are re-decorated to meet fully with the commercial and living function.
- The site locates between 2 pedestrian ways on the axis leads to Kanon Temple, one of the most ancient areas in Nagoya.
- Surrounding buildings are lower than 23m, mostly around 12-17m.

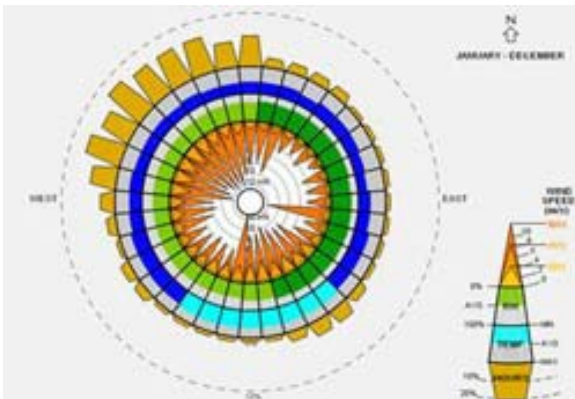


PROJECT

- **CONSTRAINS**

- EXTERNAL (CONTEXT)

CLIMATE IN NAGOYA



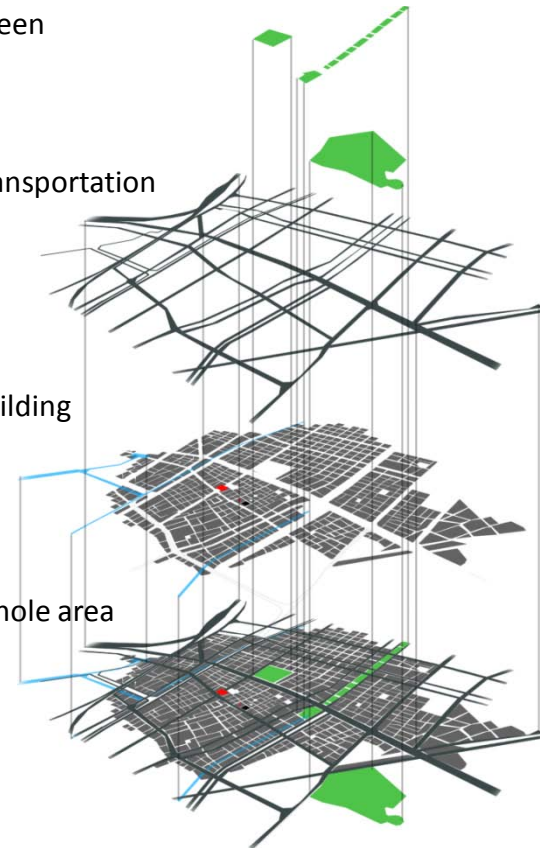
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Green

Transportation

Building

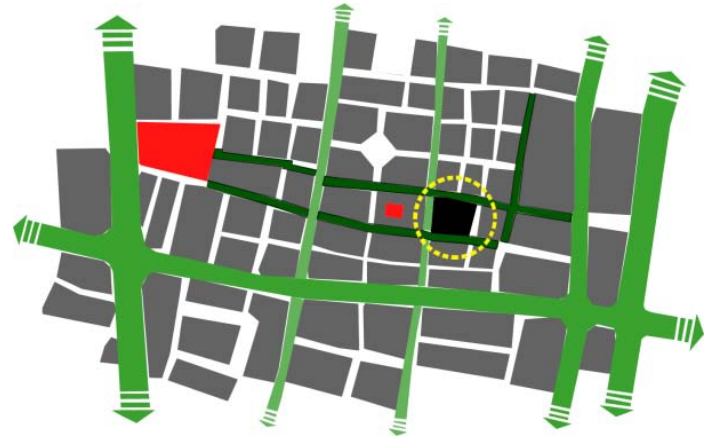
Whole area



COMMERCIAL FACILITIES



CULTURE



- Building
- Primary transportation
- Secondary transportation
- Historical building
- Pedestrian road
- Site



- EX-IN-TERNAL

MAIN ROAD



2 PERDESTRIAN WAYS



COMMERCIAL FUNCTION

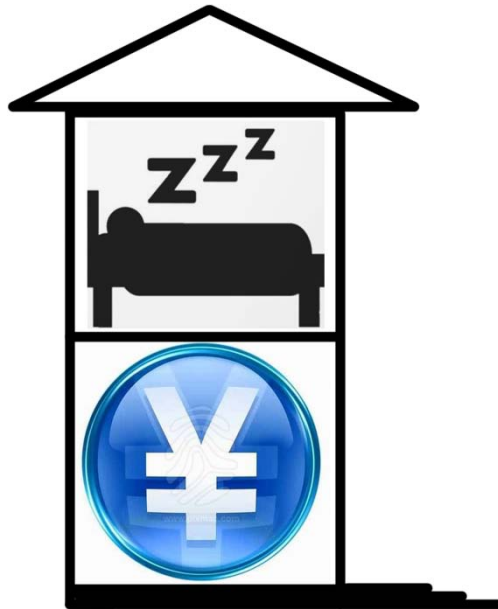


CUSTOMERS



- INTERNAL

COMMERCIAL + LIVING

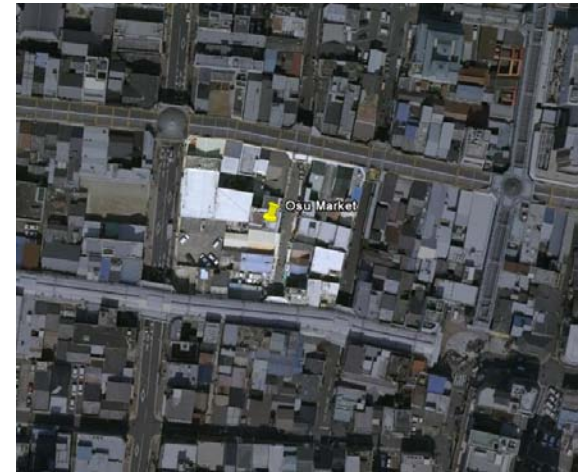


TRADITION + HABIT



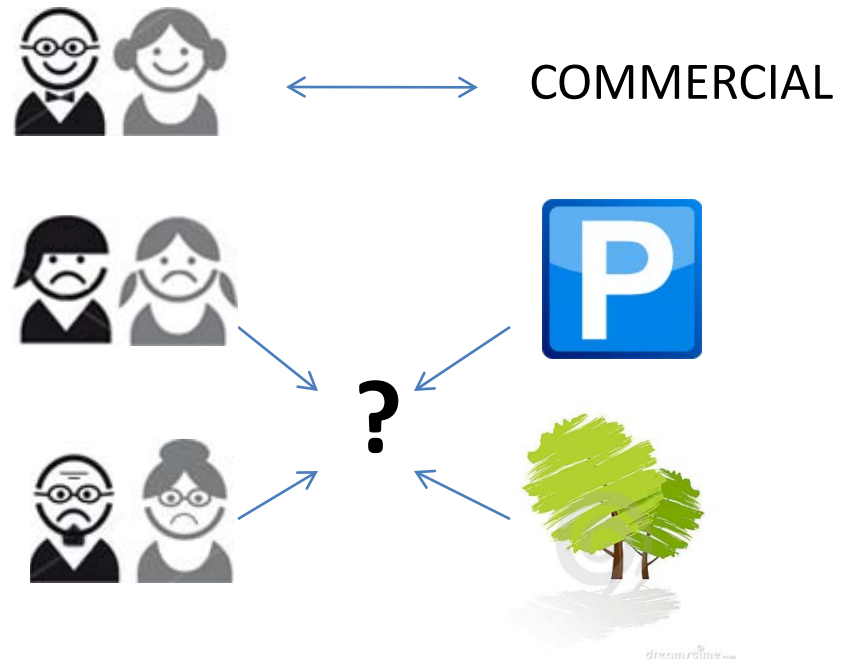
● SITUATION

- Area : 3450 m²
- Average number of stories : 3,8
- Common space (common road) : 708 m²
- Car Park : 357 m²
- Public Landscape : No
- Children Playground : No
- Architecture: **Old houses**
- Function : Commercial + Living
- Brief comment : Living condition is lower than need



● DEFINITE PROBLEMS :

- The commercial function puts a pressure on using spaces in OSU area. Houses only open connection to one direction, the streets, and do not care much about other ones.
- Small houses and landscape can be fit to this moment or some years later. But, as long as the population in OSU area grow up and older, and also with the develop of Nagoya's economic, these spaces will cause more problem to people who live here and also the system of infrastructure.
- Even with the density of the area, people still need some facilities like green areas, relax spaces, parking areas,
- Japanese middle ages can do their commercial business, but children and seniors also need spaces themselves. They are living and working in the same urban area, and this area should satisfy both of their demands, because children will become middle ages, and middle ages will become seniors, sooner or later. So, take care of children means take care of themselves.

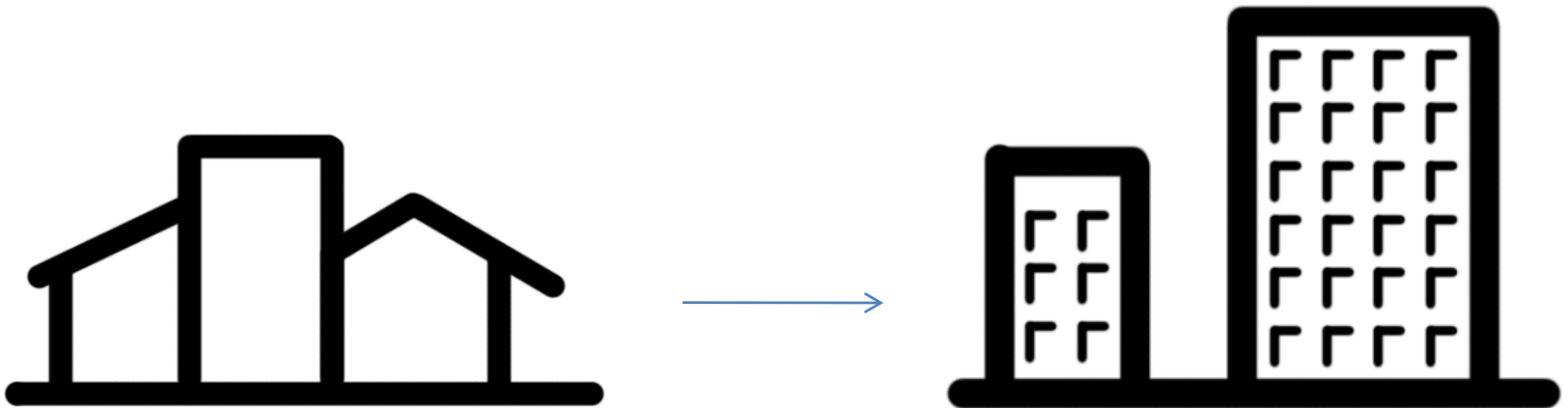


- **APPROACH**

- IMPROVE STANDARD OF LIVING (ESPECIALLY OF CHILDREN AND SENIORS)
- KEEP THE TRADITION BUT CHANGE SPACES
- SUSTAINABLE

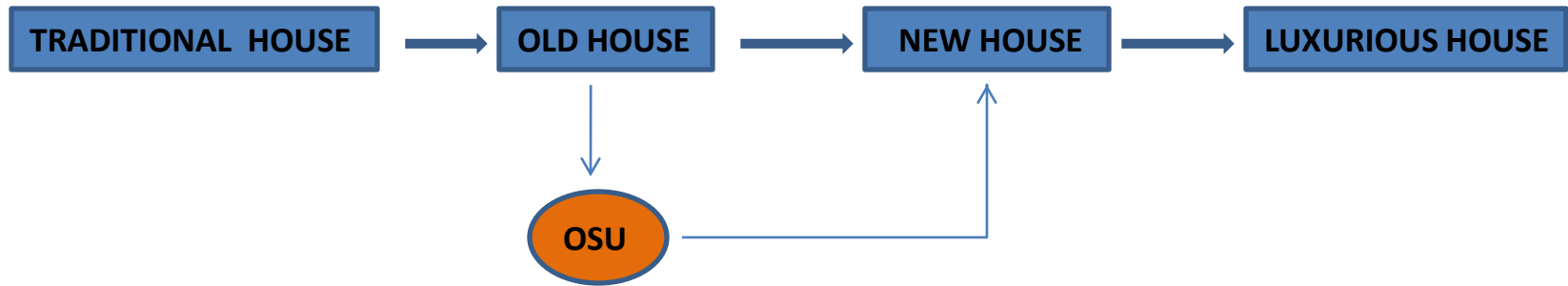
- **OPINION**

- DEFINITE LIVING AND COMMERCIAL SPACES
- APPLY OLD TRADITION AND HABIT IN A NEW FORM
- NEW SMALL COMMUNITY AND HABITAT WITH MAIN IMPORTANT FACILITIES.



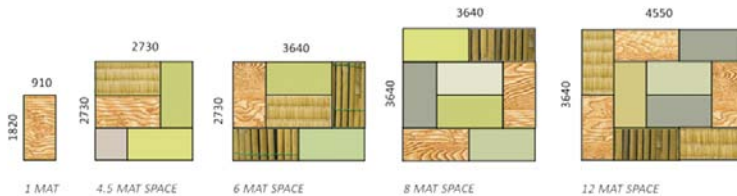
• APPLICATION

- IDEA:

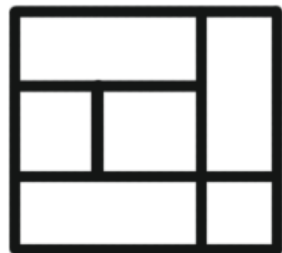


- ARCHITECTURAL THEORY : **Combine old and new forms**

OLD FORMS :



Tatami

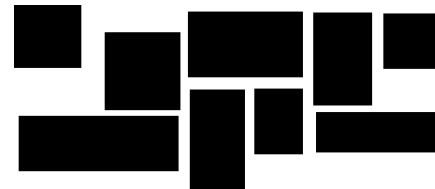


Old urban



Origami

NEW FORMS :



New arrangement



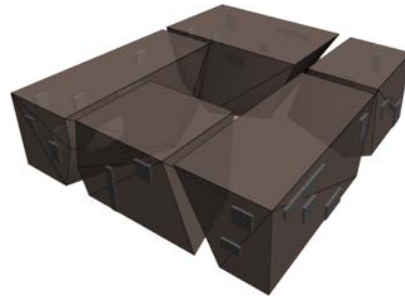
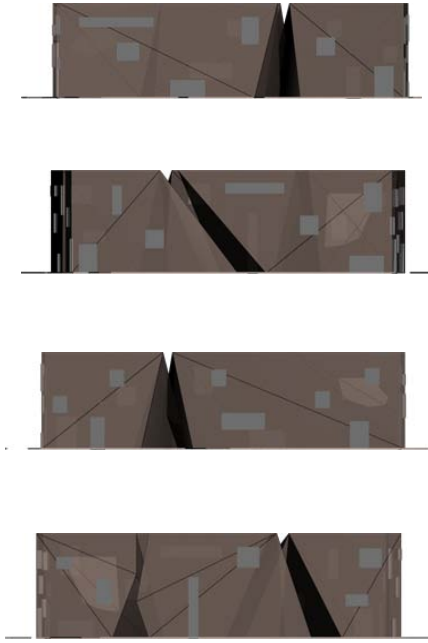
New urban



Polygon house

- APPLICATION

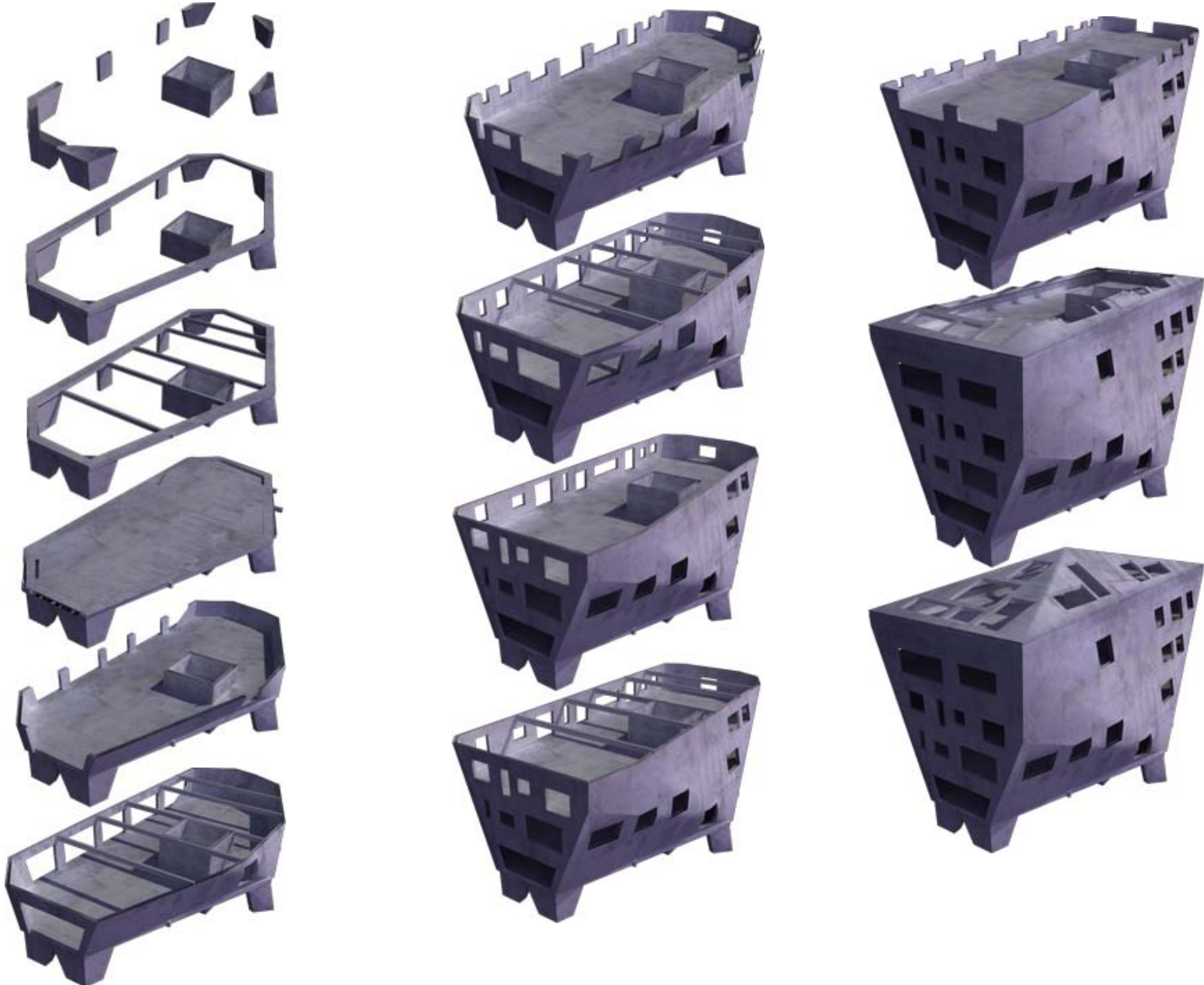
FORM DEVELOPING



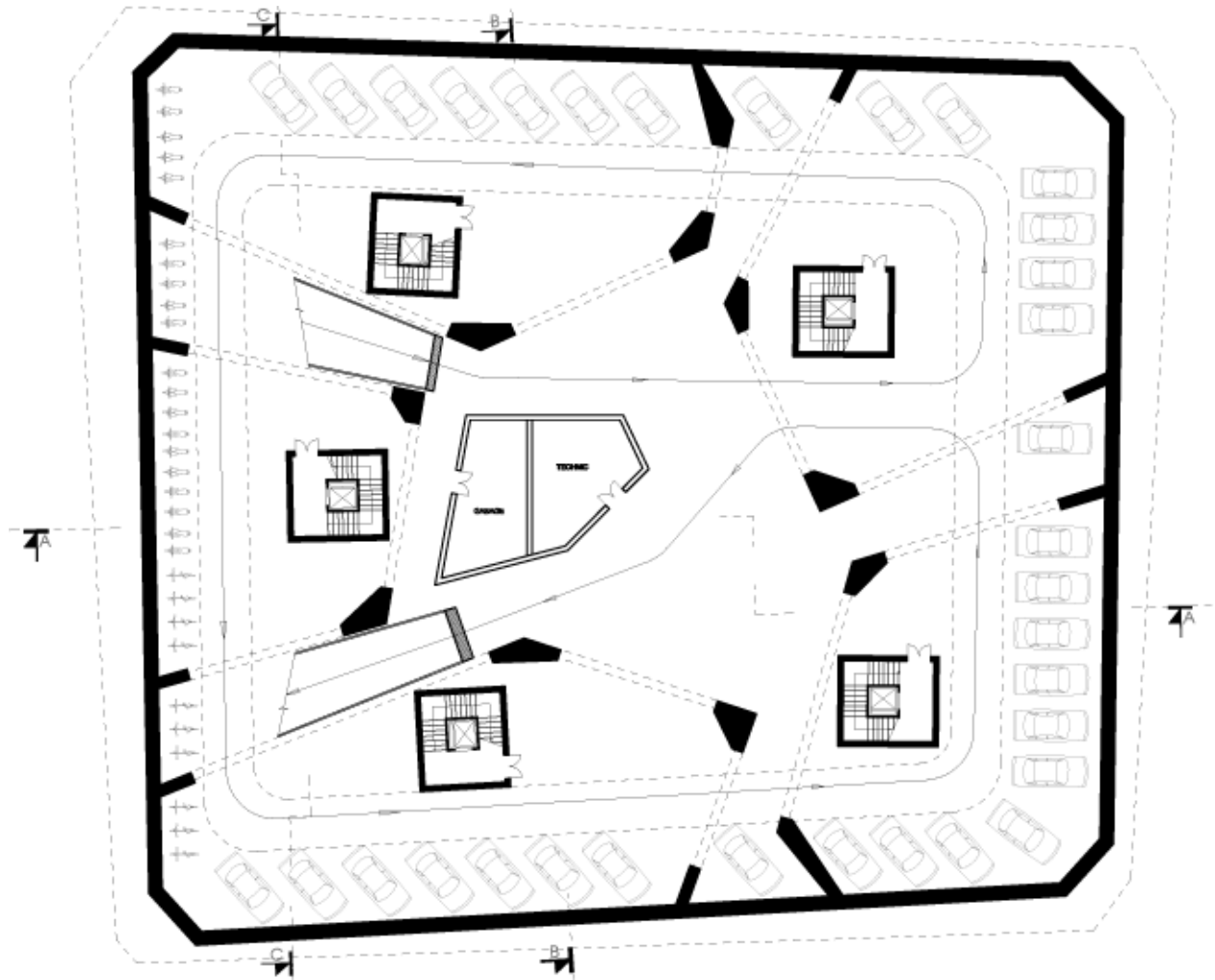
MATERIALS



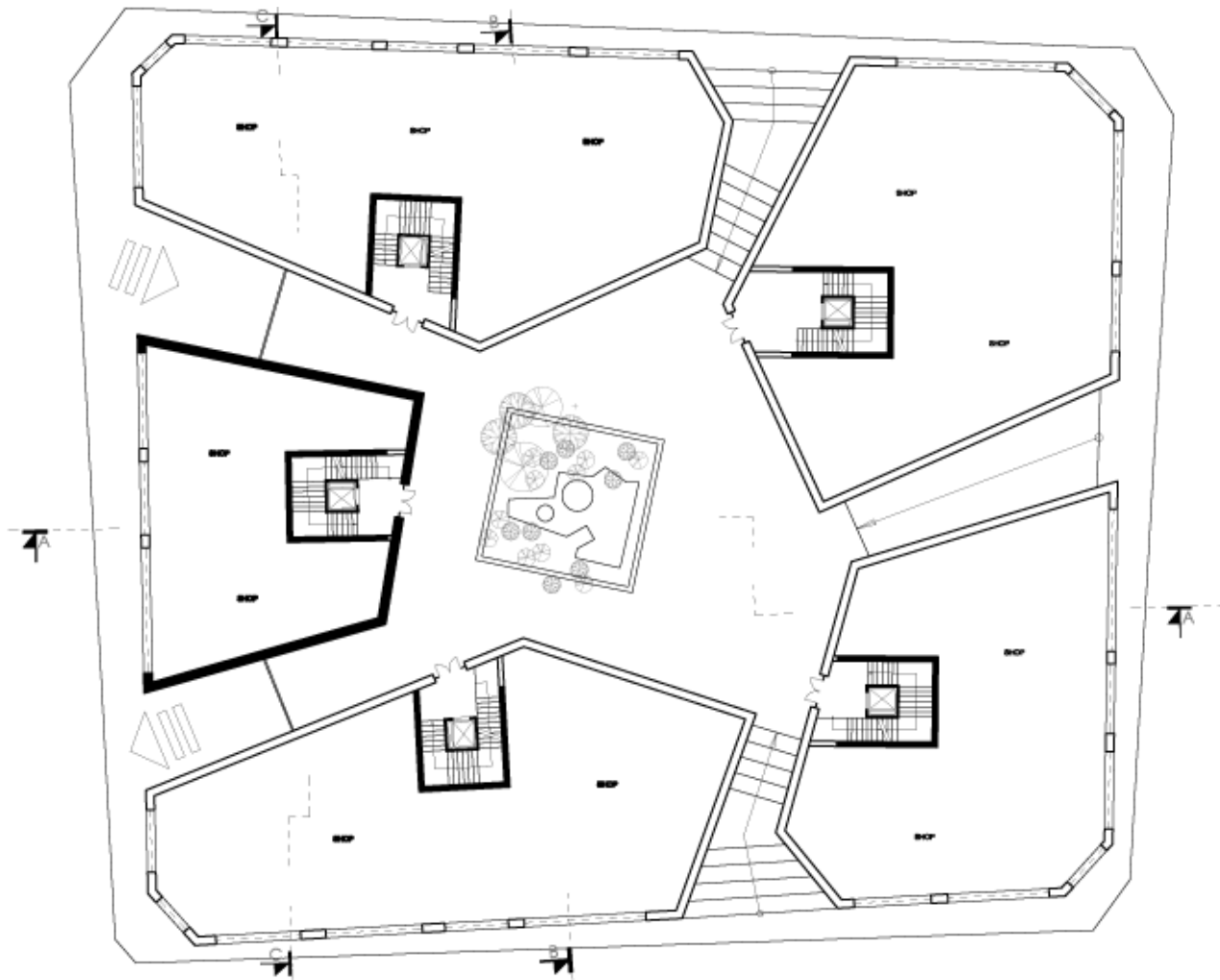
STRUCTURE DEVELOPING reinforce concrete structure



- PROJECT :



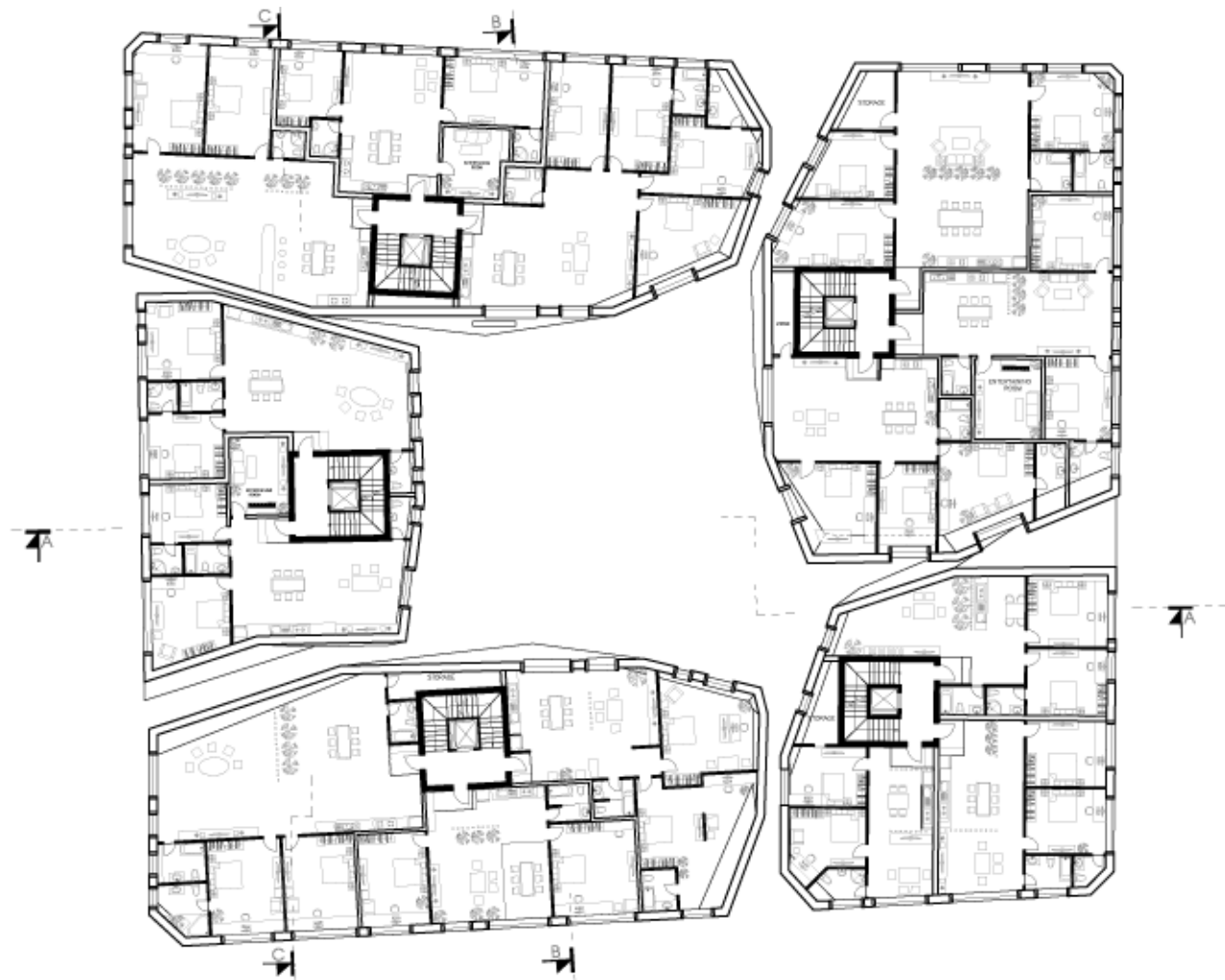
Level -1



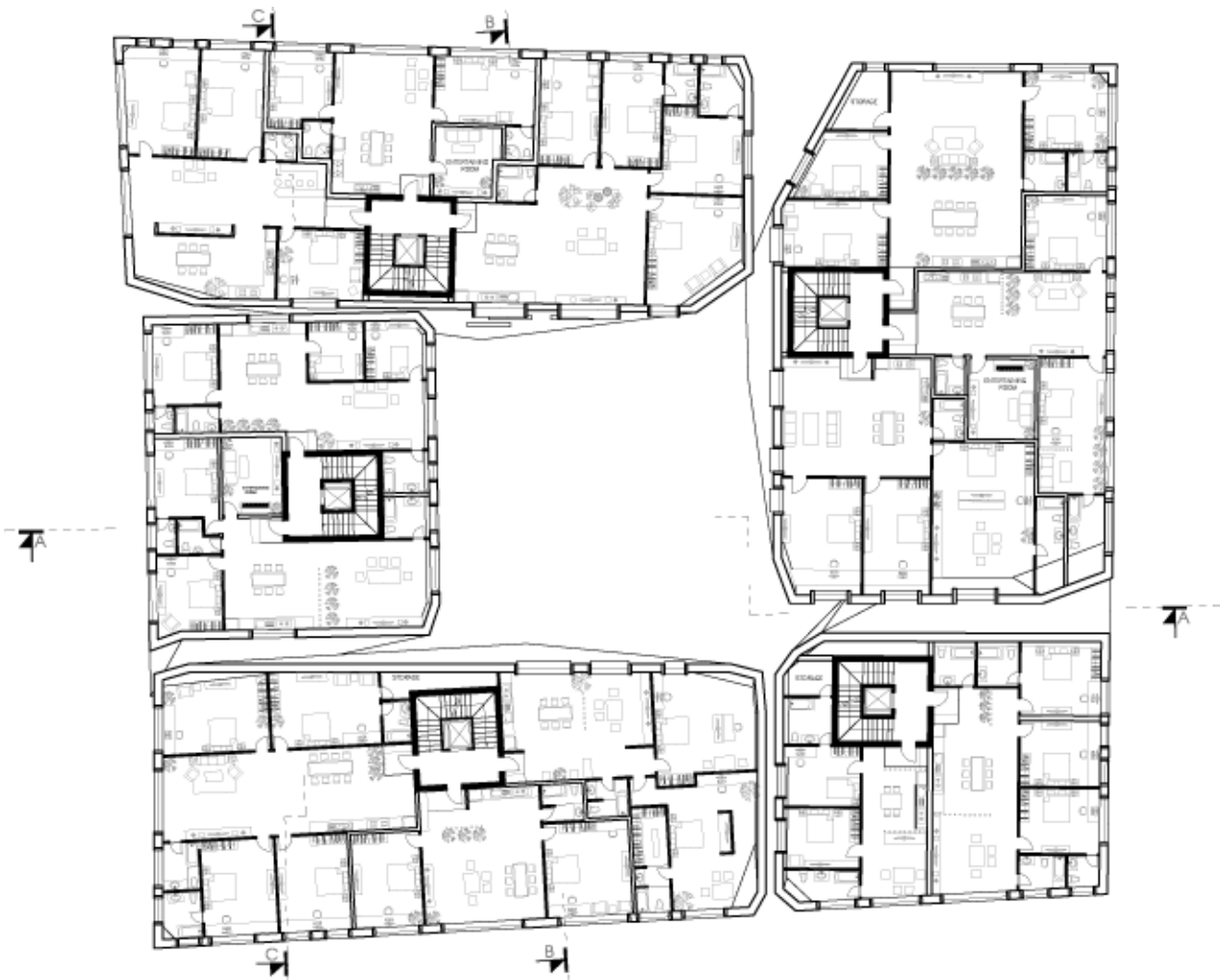
Level 0



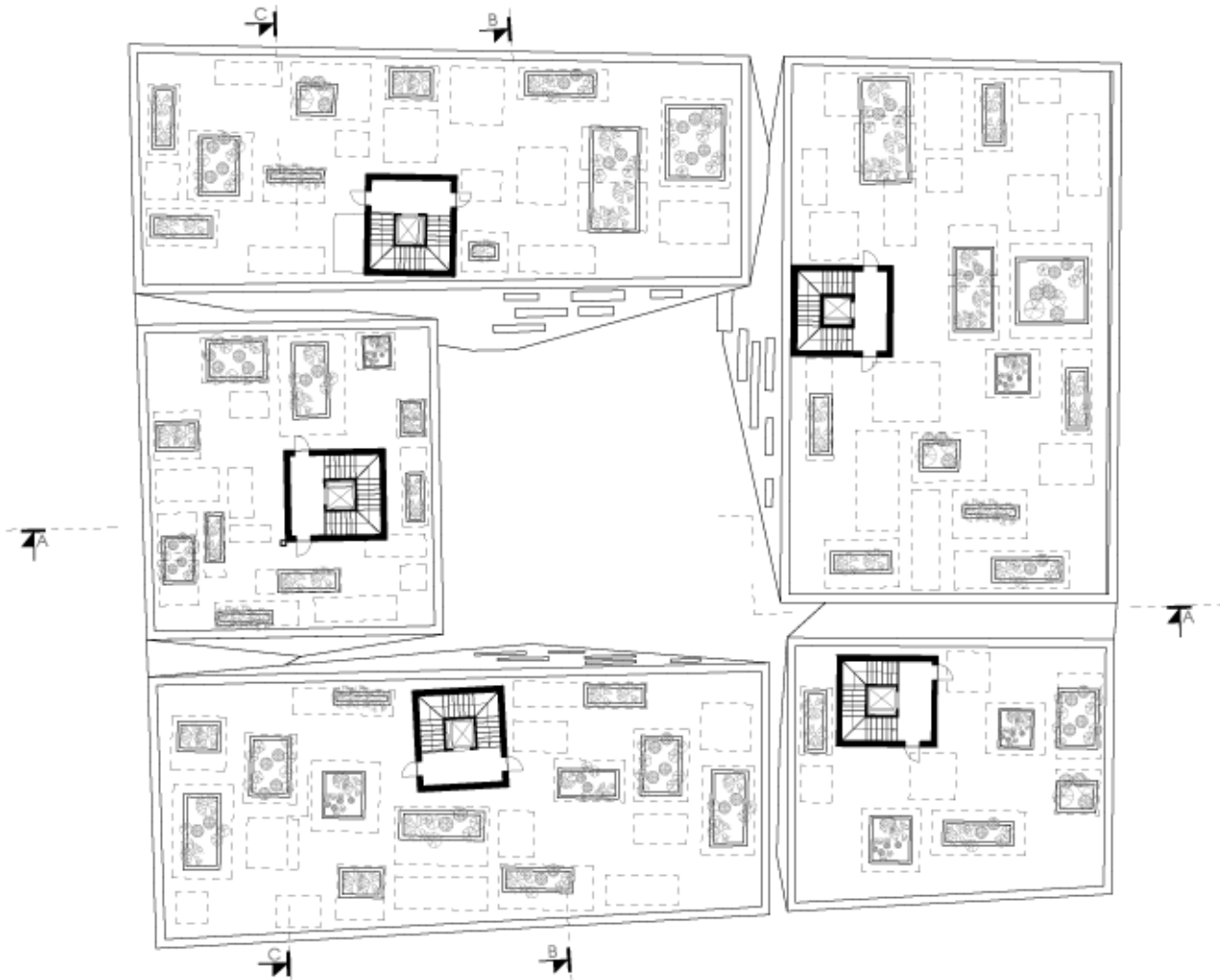
Level 1



Level 2



Level 3



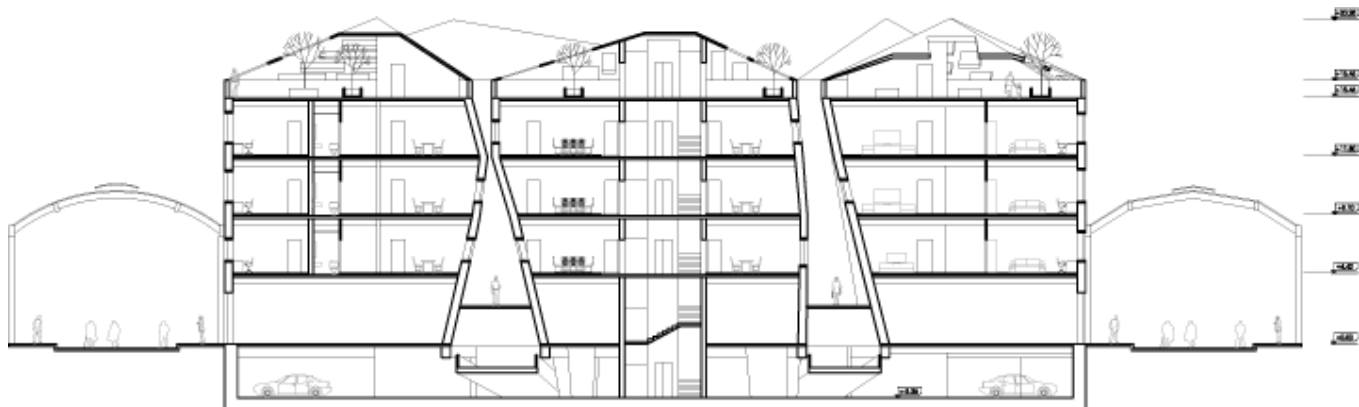
Level 4



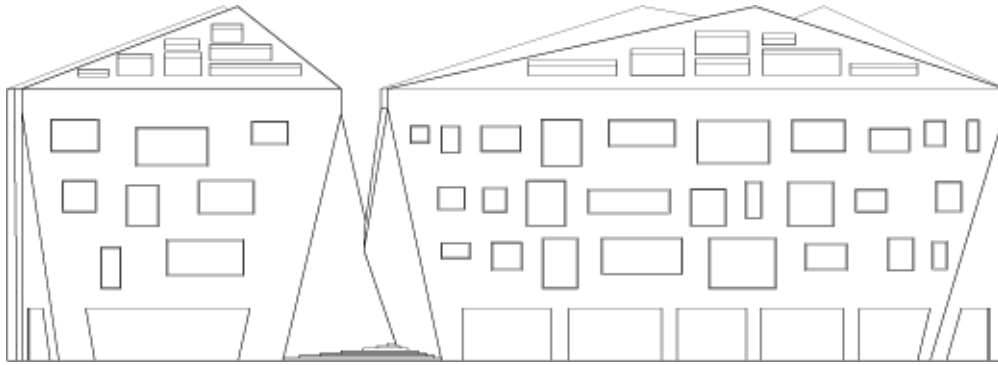
Section A-A



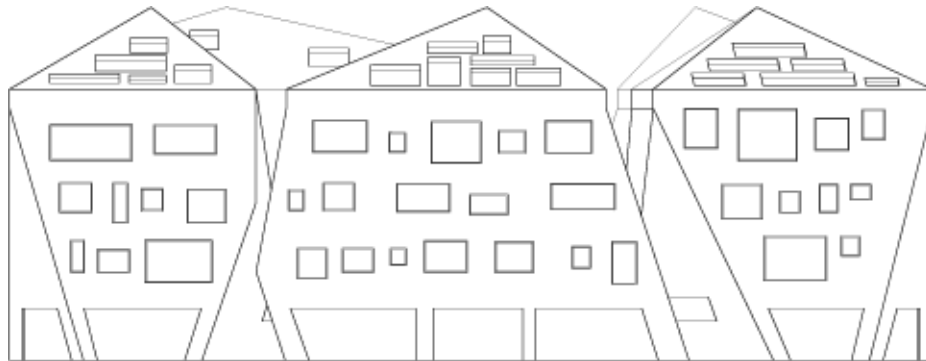
Section B-B



Section C-C



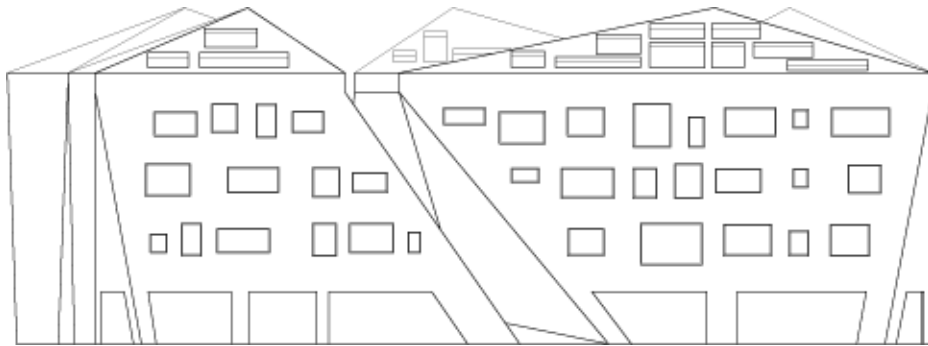
North facade



West facade

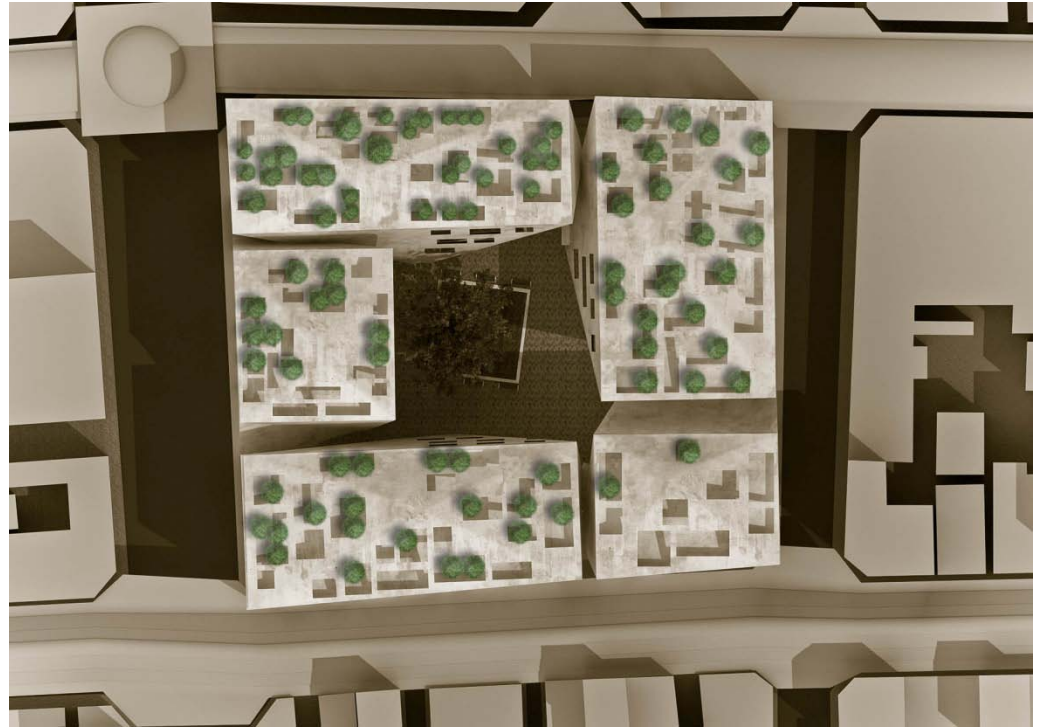


South facade



East facade

- Area : 3450 m²
- Average number of stories : 4
- Common space : 843 m²
- Car Park : 1032 m²
- Public Landscape : inner yard
- Children Playground : yes
- Architecture: **New houses**
- Function : Commercial + Living
- Brief comment : Living standard is improved



Master plan



Some views

CONCLUSION

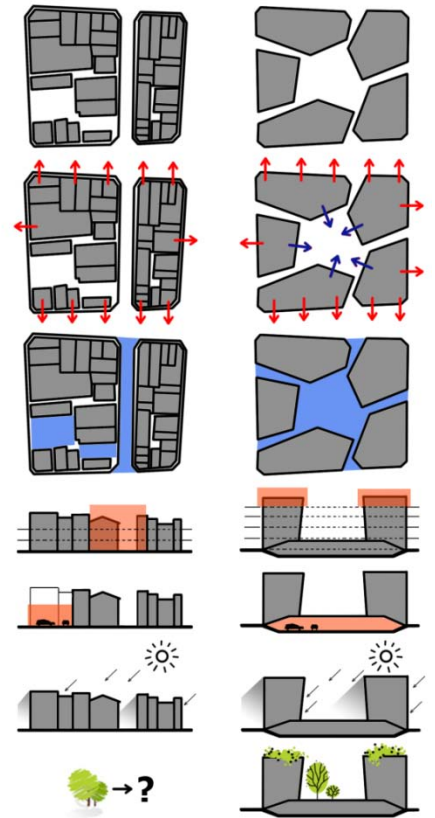
- FINAL PROJECT

PROJECT :



Before

After



● FEEDBACK

- EVALUATE THE PROJECT :

- **To the local community :**

- Local people can continue to do their business in new or old form of space (depends on their choices).
- Children and seniors are now having their own places.
- Common living standard is now higher (larger living spaces, larger car park, green area). The area can serve itself by new facilities.

- **To Nagoya city :**

- To reduce the density.
- The Nagoya Urban Institute has an example for developing and solving problems of the city.
- Osu area becomes the connection between the new and ancient parts in Nagoya.

- **To other cities in Japan and other countries:**

- An example for resettling citizens.
- The model can be applied for many places with other forms and materials, depends on the cultural context, infrastructural condition, and the income of the local people.



- COMPARE TO NORMAL RESIDENCES:

- Use for reducing the density and improving the living standard
- Suitable in small sites with high densely populated
- Time for constructing project is just more or less than 1 year.
- Small funding investment. Local people and the city can together contribute money for constructing.
- Don't have to improve the infrastructural system, and do not put much pressure on the old infrastructure.
- People can resettle.
- Easy to keep the tradition because of the small scale and the same population after the project.



- Use for reducing the density, improving the living standard, and widening the city
- Suitable in large and new sites in new developing urban areas
- Time for constructing project is normally more than 2 years
- Large funding investment. Investors are the city, the country, banks, companies, or individuals ... (depends on how to contribute funds)
- The infrastructural system has to be improved before or parallel with the project. This makes time of the project come longer than constructing step.
- Totally new area and population
- Investors do not care much about traditional element, not only because of the different context, but also of the economical benefits.

