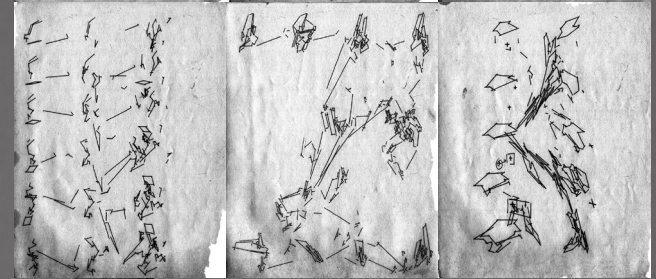
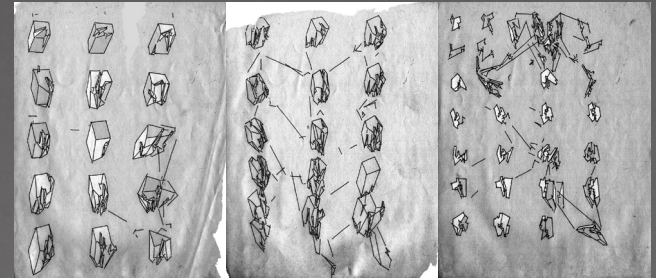
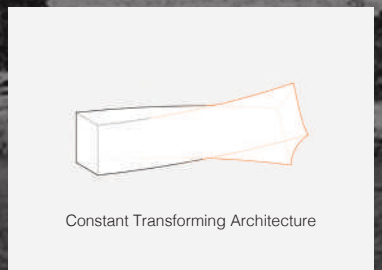
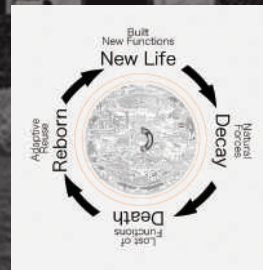


Reincarnation of Retrogressive Architecture

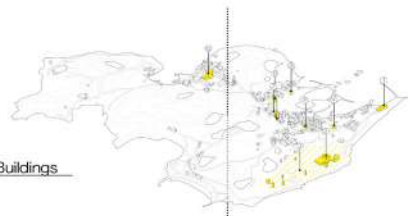
Feasibility Study of Cycles of Life and Decay



The aim of this thesis is to find out a new system of life cycle that use decay as the driving force. Decay is a process of constant Deconstruction. The only way to overcome is by addition process, which resulting in a constant transforming architecture. The new architecture carries a new life cycle that is theoretically infinite, and between each cycles, the gap is infinitely tending to zero so that every dead is also the beginning. The memory continues in the architecture.

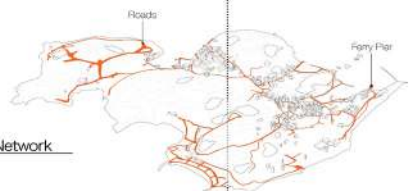


Important Buildings



1. Ticket Centre
2. Copper Refinery Museum
3. Copper Refinery Ruins
4. F House
5. House of Stone Craftsman
6. S House
7. A House
8. C House
9. L House
10. Home for Campers

Access & Network



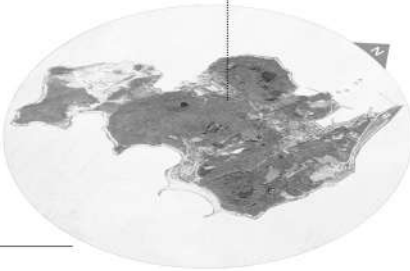
The only access to the island is by ferry. There is only one ferry pier on the north side of the island. The roads are not for vehicles, walking is the only way to travel around the island.

Natural Resources

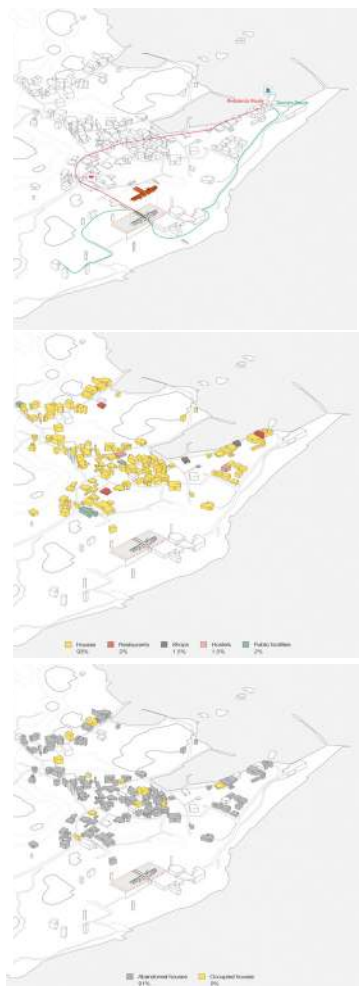


85% of the island is covered by trees. There are several lakes within the island. A beach can be found on the south side of the island. The heights of the hills are within 50m.

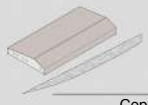
Inujima



Inujima is a place near the south side of Setouchi city. It consists of three islands. The major island shown here is the only island that is still active now. The size and content of the major island is also much richer than the other two islands. Now 'Inujima' usually refers to the major island.

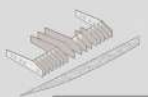


The Past



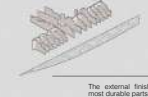
Original Stage
Copper Refinery

The Copper refinery was built in 1900s. The building was to carry out the works of extruding copper from copper ore.



Stage 0.1

The external walls decay due to erosion. Exposing the internal structures.



Stage 0.2

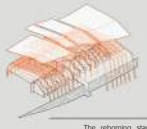
The external finishes decay, leaving the most durable parts which is the stone wall.



Existing Stage
Ruins

The Copper refinery was built in 1900s. The building was to carry out the works of extruding copper from copper ore.

Phase One



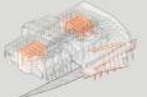
Stage 1.1

The rebuilding start from rebuilding the basic structure. Two sets of structures are added. One of them is to reinforce the existing ruins while another is to create an additional space in-between for future changes.



Stage 1.2

The rebuilding goes on with the residential units, circulation cores are inserted to the structure.



Stage 1.3

Another entrance is created which connect with the existing museum. Common facilities for the residents are added.



Major Stage 1
Integrated Artist Housing

The integrated artist housing includes living units for artists, private workshops, common facilities such as sport ground, kitchen, etc.

Phase Two



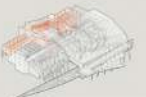
Stage 2.1

The living units start to decay. Becoming a huge single volume which transform into the studio space.



Stage 2.2

The decay goes on. Rebuilding the large volume on the hill side. Turning it into a public space.



Stage 2.3

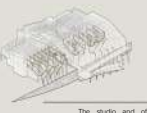
A new series of educational and recreational facilities are inserted or hang to the structure. Creating a new circulation.



Major Stage 2
Art School of Crafting

The Art school includes a studio space, individual workshops, office, classrooms, library and some interactive common space.

Phase Three (Experimental Ultimate)



Stage 3.1

The studio and office space decays. Leaving the frameworks.



Stage 3.2

All ground floor's volume decays. Rebuilding the spaces, returning to a shape similar to the original condition.



Stage 3.3

Most of the upper volumes decays. Leaving a single loop and major cores.

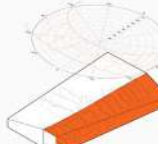


Major Stage 3
Museum of Inujima

The museum is a single loop which guide the visitors through different period of the buildings. The ground floor act as a public space.



Reforms the outlook according to the ruins.



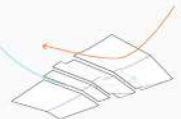
North side is widen according to the sun path, creating a larger shadow area in summer.



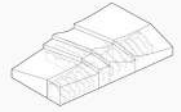
Grids are cut according to the existing ruins circulation.



Roofs are opened up to create natural ventilation for the circulation space.



The openings are refined so that wind passes through in summer and blocked in winter.



Massing is projected according to the roof shape, resulting in a more dynamic form.



The massings are shifted to emphasize the circulation grid. Part of the massing is linked with the museum.



The general structure is built in accordance with the massing and existing ruin's grid.

Primary Structure

- Reinforced concrete with cherry wood bracing.

Roof

- Steel framework covered with Wood Panels and black ceramic tiles.

Living units, Studio & Office

- Steel framework, floor covered with wood/plaster panels.
Gypsum partitions.
Ceiling covered with ply wood fins.
Structural Steel ladder.

Corridor

- suspended steel structure supported by framework.

Secondary Structure

- Typical factory steel structure that used to reinforce the ruins.

Library

- Suspended Hard wood casing mounted on steel frame.
Grey glass ceiling panels.

School ring

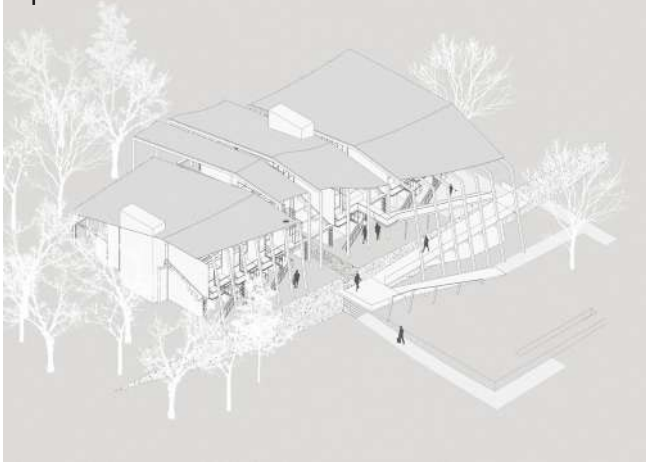
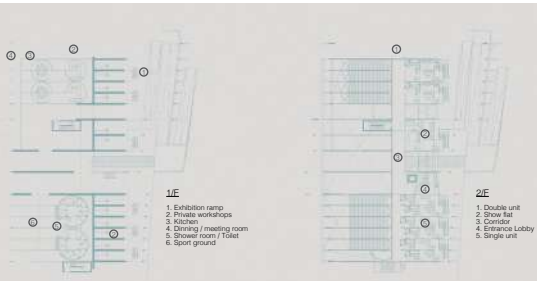
- Cargo steel structure inserted between structure 1 and 2.

Class room

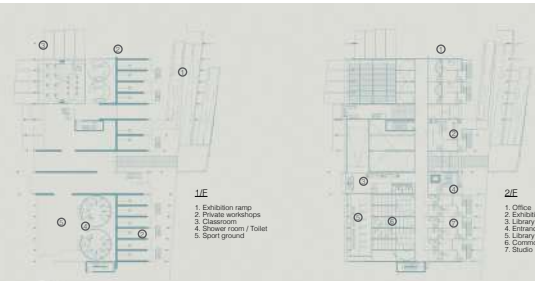
- Glass supported by steel framework,
Suspended plywood panels ceiling.



Integrated Artist Housing



Art School of crafting



Museum of Inujima

