

Concept

People & Metropolis

people made the cities in order to live together.
living together means meeting other people, places and things.
"meeting new things" makes one world bigger and enriched.
people grow up by these meetings, says the Indian philosopher Acharya.
This is what "co-existing" mean, which is the final goal of Utopia.

Cities in the past provided different kinds of gathering places such as "squares" & "alleys".
However, by the development of high rise skyscrapers, people started to forget the meaning of "living together".
open spaces disappeared from cities and "junk spaces" started to grow more and more in number and size every day.
The junk space of our Metropolises today is nothing more than a "mass", being in no connection with their surrounding.
"Interior cities" leave no place for a natural connection between outside & inside space.

At the other hand, in the beginning of the 21st century, virtual world is having its most splendid progresses.
Our cities are losing their physical meanings more & more every day.
This can be took as a chance to make "composure" in our metropolises.
Now that we are at the turning point from "consuming society" to the "environmental conscious society, should not the nature itself become the border between us in Metropolises?

It is the age to forget about communicating each other via "materials".
It is the age of being aware of our CO-EXISTANCE together.

This proposal tries to make composure spaces in everyday life, by making **Holes In Metropolisis**.



Planning

In this proposal housing for 2500 people, offices , commercial and cultural facilities are planned for 2500 people to work , in o
daynight population from 7:1 to 2:1.

The population density of this proposal is 88 people/ha, higher than the average in Chuo ward (63 people/ha.), while the av
person is 40m2/person in residentals and 25m2/person in offices.

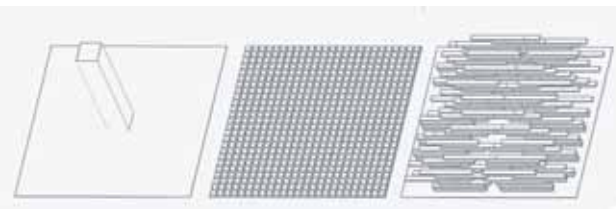
The Tsukiji Market Place site area is 28.4 ha. The proposal's total floor arera is 29.3 ha, with 103% floor area ratio.
Total open space area of the proposal is 22.1 ha, which is equivalent to Hibiya Park area.

With 500% floor area ratio, the open space area made here would be equivalent to the Imperial Palace site area, the biggest
(110ha).

If the 100% floor area ratio be build as a skyscraper, 27ha of open space will remain on the ground. In this case only people liv
the site can enjoy the view from the height.

If 2 floor volums be built on the whole site, 14ha open space would remain on the site. However one can not enjoy the sight fr

By making alleys three dimensionally through the buildings, open to the visitors from outside the site, the culture of people liv



About the site



Tsukiji market place

Tsukiji market place is told as the most important fish market in Japan. With a history of over 80 years and a site of 23 hectares, it has been playing a big role in the district. However, the market is going to be transferred to Toyosu (Eto ward), from 2012, in order to re-develop the site.

The location of the site is important and it is surrounded by some important areas, such as: **Hamarikyu Garden**, **Shiodome Towers** and **Harumi Island Triton Square**.



Re-development at the opposite side of Tsukiji



Shiodome Towers

Behind the Hamarikyu Gardens, are located the Shiodome Towers (Eto ward). The area was the Tokyo terminus of the first railway in Japan. In 1968, it was decided that Shiodome would be redeveloped as a shining city with skyscrapers. Redevelopment started around 2001 and has been ongoing since then. Skyscrapers have sprung up, and even the facade of the old Shimbashi Station was rebuilt and is now a historic site. The whole redevelopment project is planned to be completed in late 2006.

Minato ni-chome district

Minato ni-chome district at the east of Tsukiji market place is considered as an important area to be redeveloped

Shiodome Towers

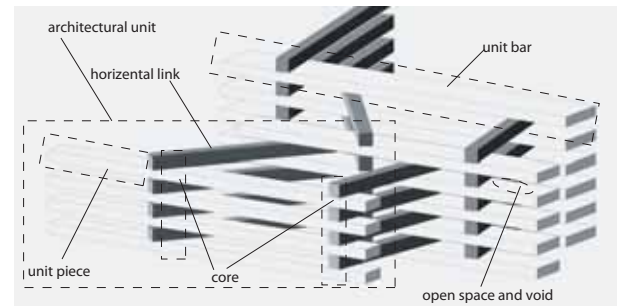
Right beside the Tsukiji market place, is the Hamarikyu National Garden, with 25 hectares area. The park is one of the Tokyo's biggest open spaces. This garden is roughly divided into two areas, the south garden whose center is Daimyo garden and the north garden that had been developed after the Meiji period. After the Meiji Restoration, the garden became the detached palace of royal families and officially named Hamarikyu, which means a detached palace on the coast. In 1952, this garden was appointed as the Special Place of scenic beauty and the Special Historic Site, based on the Cultural Properties Protection Law of Japan.



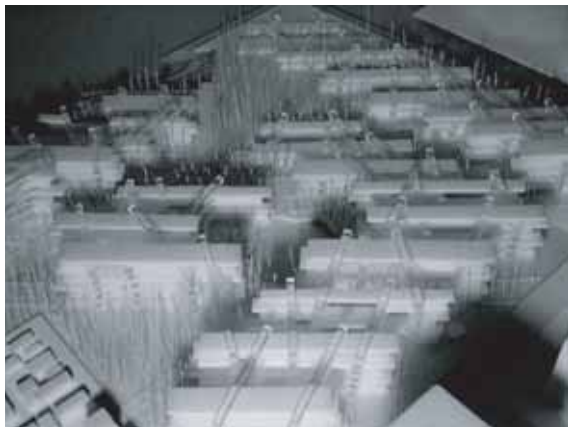
Design

Architectural unit pattern

The whole consists of 28 **Architectural units**.
Each architectural unit consists **Unit Bar & Core**.
Unit Bars consist **Unit Pieces**.
Architectural units are connected to each other from cores, by **Horizontal Links**.

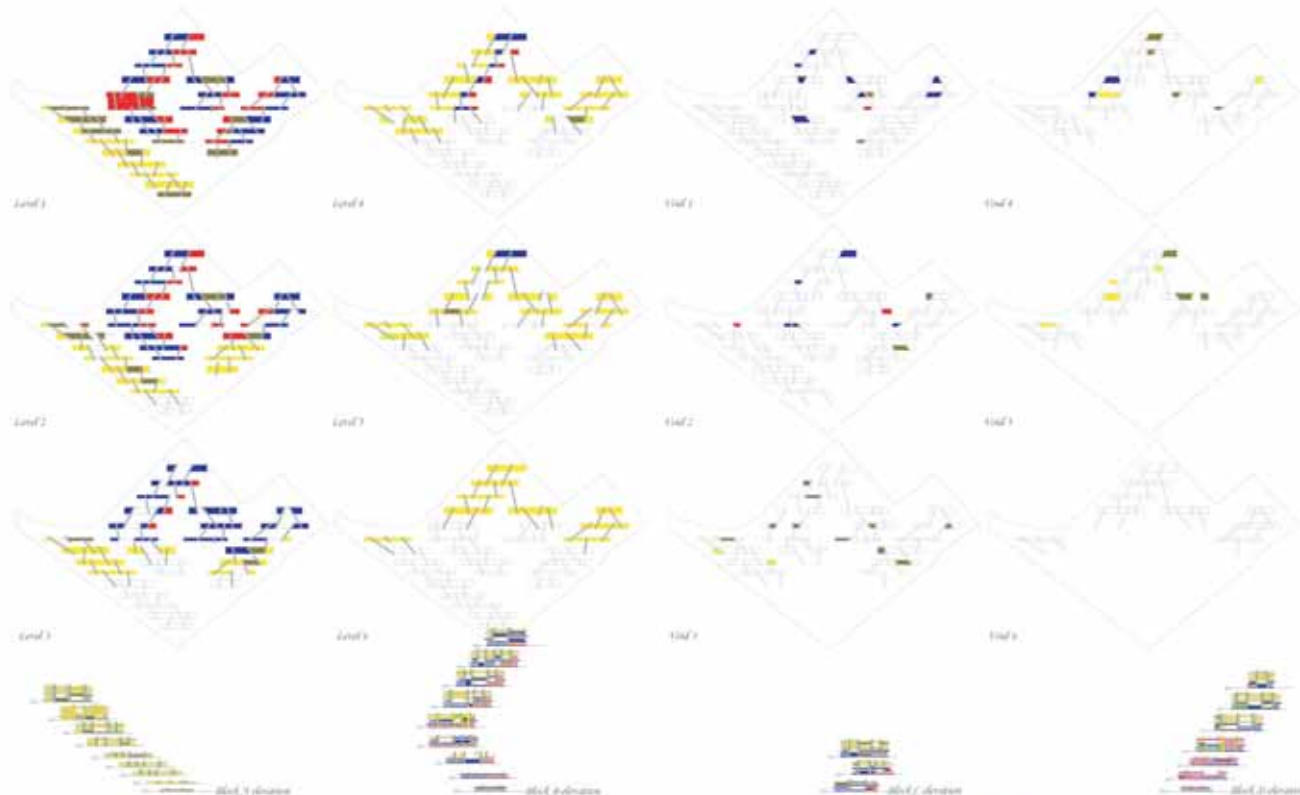
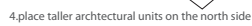
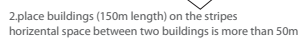
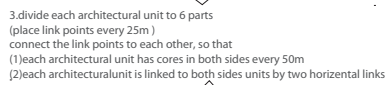


Tsukiji market place is going to be moved to Toyosu, Eto ward until 2012.



28 architectural units are designed in the site.

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age	percentage	number of people
0-4 years old	4%	100
5-9 years old	5.3%	81
10-14 years old	5.1%	70
15-19 years old	2.4%	48
20 and more years old	20.7%	412

family members	percentage	number of households
1 member	42%	252
2 members	24%	147
3 members	16%	97
4 members	14%	86
5 members and more	4%	24

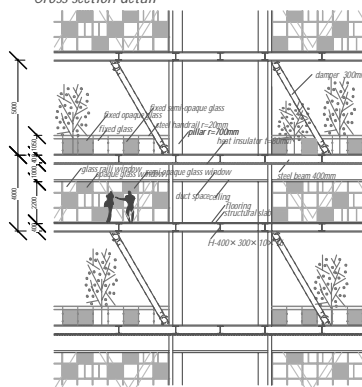


Structure design

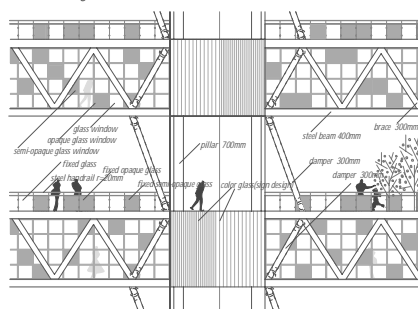
A diagram of a truss structure. It shows a series of vertical and diagonal members forming a truss. A horizontal section is highlighted with a red dashed line and labeled "pillar-less space". A vertical section is highlighted with a red dashed line and labeled "structure body". A diagonal member is labeled "truss". A horizontal member is labeled "damper".

Window layout patterns

Cross section detail



Facade design



Yellow: residence
red: commercial facility
blue: office
green: cultural & service



Digital screens are set on the side wall of horizontal links, to present information for residents, workers & visitors.

