

建筑探访指数 - 鸟之家

总分：4.0/5.0 (日本西部拥挤城市肌理中的居住余白)

- 1. 极端场地的从容应对:** 这栋位于日本西部的微型住宅，它身处一个极其苛刻的微观场域，面宽 4.3 米，进深 14.3 米，并且三面都被邻近的建筑紧紧包围。然而，建筑师并没有将其视作束缚，反而以一种极其坦然和沉静的姿态，将这份先天的局限性转化为了激发空间创意的原动力，为高密度都市中的紧凑居住提供了一份绝佳的解题思路。
- 2. 拥抱模糊性的“余白”哲思:** 该项目最核心的空间伦理在于创造“可被发现的余白”。建筑师拒绝用死板的墙体去预先限定生活的每一种可能，而是赋予了空间极大的灵活性。三层空间被一个贯穿短边的大型推拉隔断一分为二，居住者可以根据家庭结构的成长或日常需求的变化，自由地将该层切换为一室、两室甚至三室的格局，让建筑成为一个能够与人共同生长的有机体。
- 3. 向外渗透的边界消融:** 为了对抗三面围合的逼仄感，建筑师在剖面上做足了文章。顶层极具动感的倾斜天花板配合精心布置的墙面开口，将随时间游移的自然光影引入室内。而在垂直通高的剖面关系中，一个小型的露台庭院被巧妙地穿插于起居空间之间。

大大小小的外墙开窗像取景器一般，将四季的更替与邻里社区的日常碎片不动声色地框入室内，成功在逼仄的微观尺度中消融了建筑的内外边界。

探访建议

- **推荐方式:** 强烈推荐你通过严谨的专业建筑摄影去解读这座微型住宅的剖面逻辑。重点观察其三层动态起伏的天花板，以及灵活的推拉隔断是如何在不牺牲空间尺度感的前提下，完成复杂的功能重组的。
- **核心看点:** 仔细研读这栋住宅背后“留白”的设计哲学。体察曾师从日本建筑大师西泽立卫的德野由美子，是如何将其对空间自由度与透明性的深刻理解，转译到这座受制于高密度城市肌理的日常居所之中的。
- **场域周边探访:** 既然这栋建筑坐落于日本西部，若你未来有机会游历关西地区，强烈建议你顺道探访大阪或京都的现代主义微型住宅（如安藤忠雄的早期作品：住吉的长屋）。在对比了不同时代的日本建筑师应对极小尺度地块的策略后，你将更深刻地理解这栋当代住宅在空间灵活性与居住者主体性上所取得的进步与巧思。

一句话总结: 它以极其克制的建构手法与拥抱模糊性的空间哲学, 在日本西部局促的城市夹缝中, 为现代家庭编织出了一个能够自由呼吸与生长的微观聚落。

Architectural Visit Index - House of Birds (torinoie)

Total Score: 4.0/5.0 (A Spatial Margin in the Dense Urban Fabric of Western Japan)

1. A Calm Response to an Extreme Site: This micro-residence located in Western Japan has a total floor area of only about 94 square meters. It is situated in an extremely demanding micro-environment—4.3 meters wide, 14.3 meters deep, and tightly enclosed by neighboring buildings on three sides. However, the architect did not view this as a constraint, but rather embraced this inherent limitation with an extremely calm and accepting posture, transforming it into the driving force for spatial creativity, providing an excellent solution for compact living in a high-density metropolis.

2. The Philosophical "Margin" Embracing Ambiguity: The core spatial ethic of this project lies in the creation of a "discoverable margin." The architect refused to predefine every possibility of life with rigid walls, endowing the space

with immense flexibility. The third floor is bisected by a large sliding partition that spans the short edge of the building. Occupants can freely configure this level into a one-room, two-room, or even three-room layout according to the growth of family structure or changes in daily needs, allowing the architecture to become an organism that grows together with its inhabitants.

3. Boundary Dissolution Permeating Outward: To combat the oppressive feeling of being enclosed on three sides, the architect worked extensively on the building's section. The dynamic sloped ceiling on the top floor, paired with carefully arranged wall openings, draws wandering natural light and shadows indoors as time passes. In the vertically double-height sectional relationship, a small terrace courtyard is ingeniously interwoven within the living space. Various exterior wall openings act like viewfinders, quietly framing the changing seasons and everyday fragments of the neighborhood into the interior, successfully dissolving the building's indoor-outdoor boundaries within a cramped micro-scale.

Visit Recommendation

- **Best Approach:** It is highly recommended that you interpret the sectional logic of this micro-residence through rigorous professional architectural photography. Focus on observing the dynamically undulating ceiling on the third floor, and how the flexible sliding partitions accomplish complex functional reorganization without sacrificing the sense of spatial scale.
- **Core Highlights:** Carefully study the design philosophy of "leaving blank space" behind this residence. Observe how Yumiko Tokuno, who previously worked under the Japanese architectural master Ryue Nishizawa, translated her profound understanding of spatial freedom and transparency into this everyday dwelling constrained by a high-density urban fabric.
- **Surrounding Academic Context Visit:** Since this building is located in Western Japan, if you have the opportunity to travel to the Kansai region in the future, it is strongly advised to visit modernist micro-residence specimens in Osaka or Kyoto (such as Tadao Ando's early work, the Azuma House). After comparing the

strategies of Japanese architects from different eras in dealing with extremely small plots, you will more deeply understand the progress and ingenuity this contemporary residence has achieved in spatial flexibility and occupant subjectivity.

One-Sentence Summary: Through highly restrained tectonic methods and a spatial philosophy that embraces ambiguity, it weaves a micro-settlement capable of free breathing and growth for a modern family within a cramped urban crevice in Western Japan.