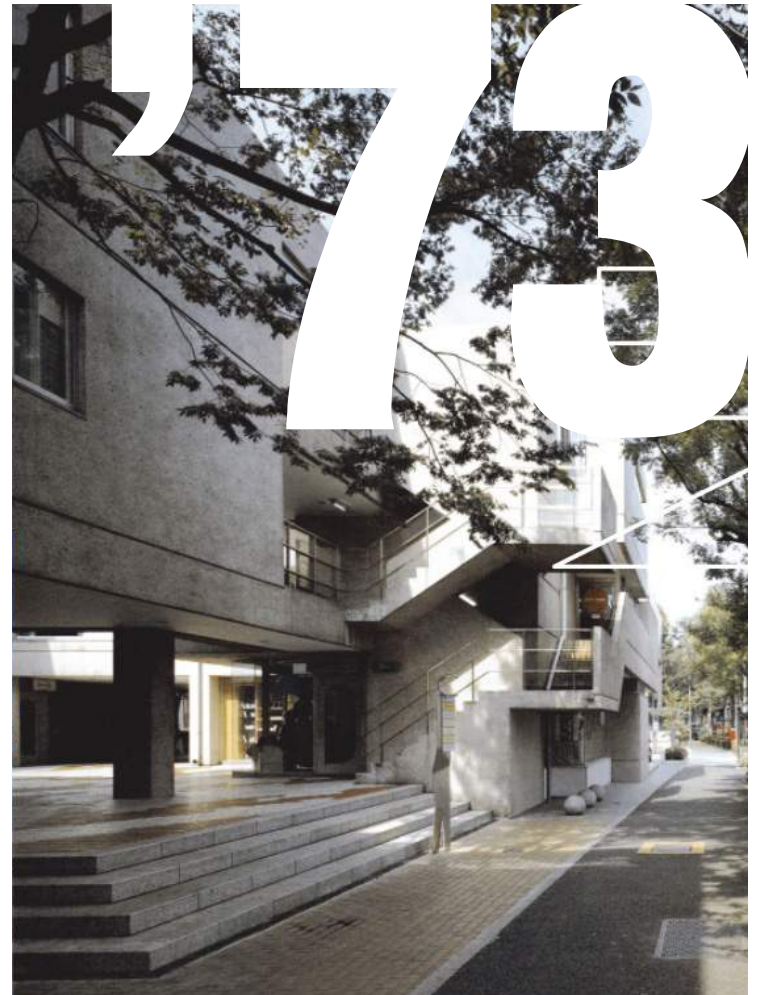




代官山  
ヒルサイド  
テラス  
**HILLSIDE  
TERRACE**



Daikanyama (Suburban area of Tokyo)



unusually large parcel of land in Tokyo in the 1960s

Commission	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV	Phase V	Phase VI
1967	1969	1973	1977	1985	1987	1992
	Building A & B	Building C	Building D & E	Annex A & B	Plaza	Building F & G & H

Agenda



横文彦 横総合計画事務所



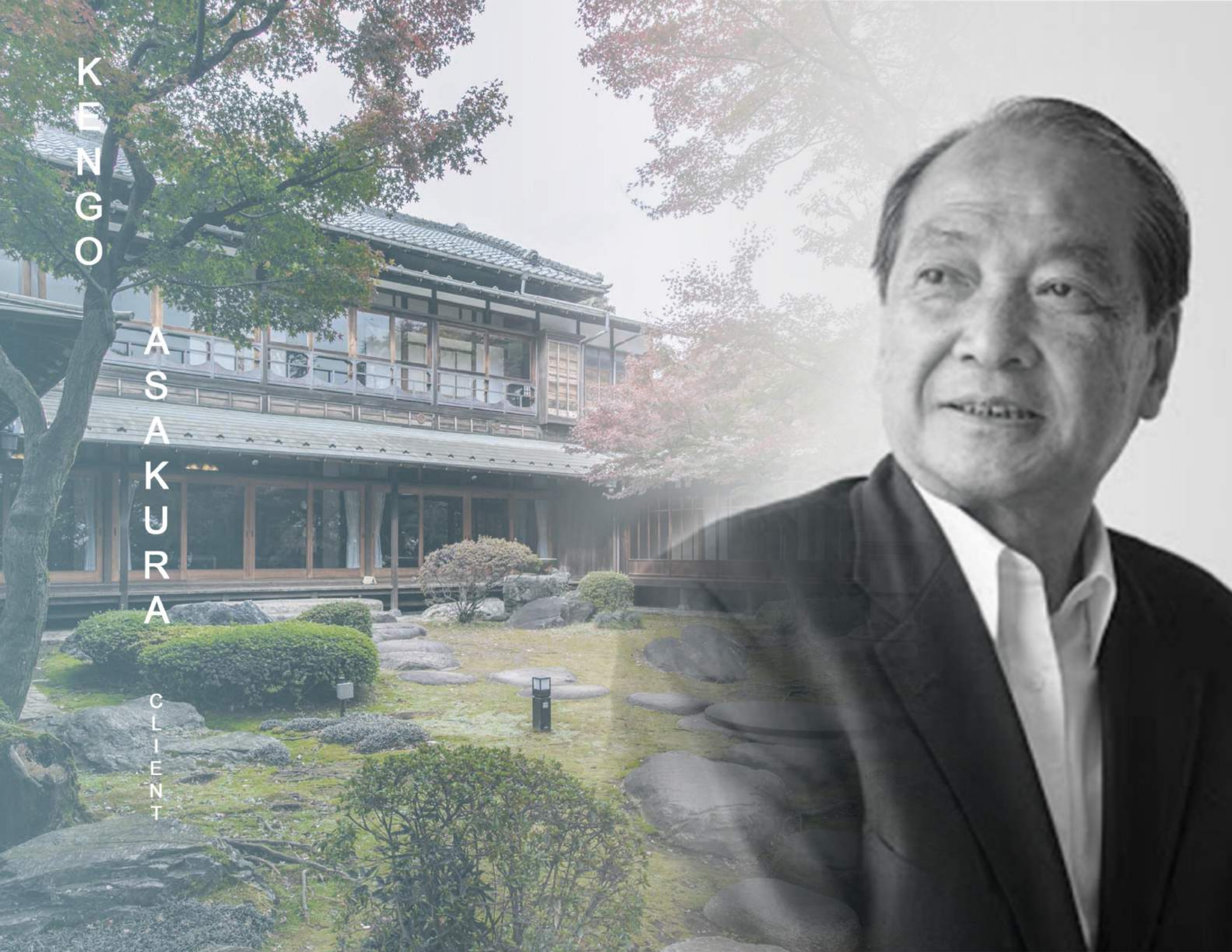
朝倉不動産株式会社



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# ASAKURA CLIENT

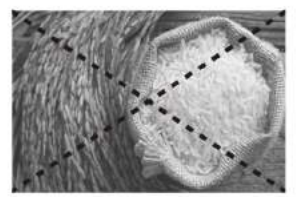


Kengo Asakura 朝倉健吾

1941

Born in Daikanyama, Tokyo  
Hillside Terrace Owner

会社概要	Company Profile	
社名	朝倉不動産株式会社	Asakura Real Estate Co., Ltd.
住所	東京都渋谷区猿楽町29-18ヒルサイドテラスビル	29-18 Sarugakuchō, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo Hillside Terrace Building E
設立	昭和46年	Showa 46
代表者	朝倉健吾	Kengo Asakura
資本金	9000万円	90 million yen
事業内容	ヒルサイドテラス代官山の管理	Management of Hillside Terrace Daikanyama
従業員数	正社員11名	11 Full-time employees
関連会社	株式会社朝倉農産(ヒルサイドテラス代官山など) 株式会社朝倉米研	Asakura Shokai Co., Ltd. (Hillside Pantry Daikanyama, etc.) Sarugakudōgō Co., Ltd.



Director of Asakura Rice Store  
Closed in 1943



Father

Seichiro Asakura 朝倉誠一郎  
1904 - 1977

Nephew, adopted by Torajiro (1908)  
Rice Milling Industry / Real Estate



Real Estate Business (資) 殖業興業  
Established Sarugaku Kogyo in 1936  
(predecessor of Asakura Real Estate)

Keio University 慶應義塾大学 Since 1858



Great-Grandfather

Tokujiro Asakura 朝倉徳次郎  
1841-1916

Merchant / Landlord / Politician



Family Business - Rice Milling Industry  
Asakura Rice Store (1869 - 1943)



Grandfather

Torajiro Asakura 朝倉虎治郎  
1871-1944  
Son-in-law, maiden name is Sugiura  
Adopted by Asakura family (1897)

Rice milling Industry / Politician

- 1904 ● became Member of the Shibuya Town Council (succeed Tokujiro)
- 1915 ● became Member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly
- 1932 ● became Chairman of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly
- 1933 ● retired from politics

Political Career



Nakameguro



Ebisu



Daikanyama

Purchased Lands  
over 20,000 tsubo (66116 m<sup>2</sup>), including current Nakameguro, Ebisu, and Daikanyama areas

\$\$\$



Shibuya Ward



Political and Religious  
Member of the Shibuya Town Council 渋谷村会議員  
the Asakura family serves as the President of Hikawa Shrine in Shibuya for generations.



Construction of Former Asakura Residence (1918-1919)  
sold as an inheritance tax payment in 1947



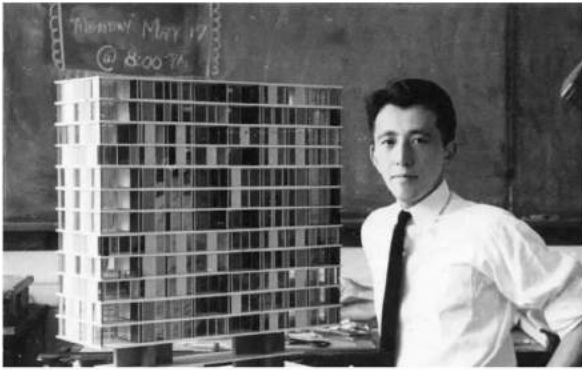
lost most of lands  
inheritance tax \$\$\$





FUMIHIKO  
MAKI

ARCHITECT



Born in 1928



THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO  
東京大学

1952



1954

Harvard University  
Graduate School of Design



**Hillside Terrace (1967):**  
Implement the theory of Group Form

1965 back to Japan

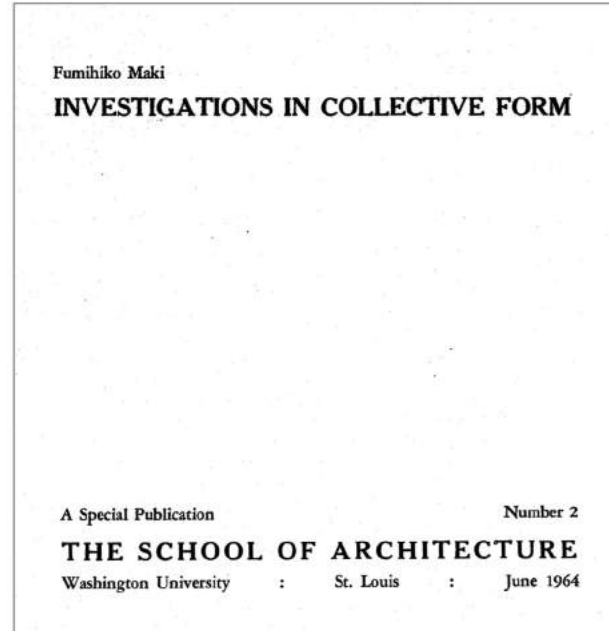


Fig. 7, (above) a Sudanese village. Fig. 8, (below), a Greek village. Two examples of Group Form architecture.



Factors which determine the spatial organization of these towns are:

- (1) Consistent use of basic materials and construction methods as well as spontaneous, but minor, variations in physical expression.
- (2) Wise, and often dramatic use of geography and topography.
- (3) Human scale preserved throughout the town. (This is frequently in contrast to superhuman land forms.)
- (4) Finally, sequential development of basic elements which predominantly, are dwelling houses, open spaces between the houses, and the repetitive use of certain visual elements such as walls, gates, towers, waters, etc.



Master Plan  
Master Program

Time Dimension

"Master Forms"

It is form which evolves from a system of generative elements in space.

GROUP FORM

Collective Forms - 3 Major Approaches

historical

new

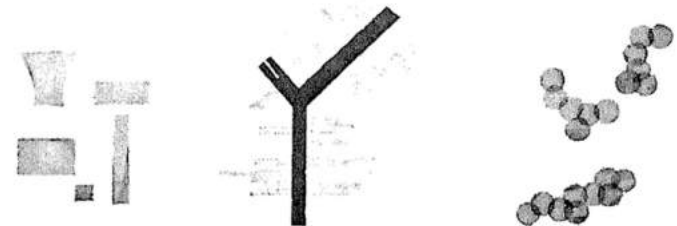


Fig. 1, Approaches to collective form. From left to right, compositional form, megaform, group form.

Compositional Form  
Mega-Structure (Form)  
Group-Form

Compositional Approach  
Structural Approach  
Sequential Approach

# DISCIPLINARY CONTEXT



**Metabolism** was launched during the **1960 World Design Conference** in Tokyo.



**Metabolism**, together with its Western counterparts like **Archigram**, **Cedric Price**, and **Situationist International**, is regarded by historians as the first generation that approached architecture and urbanism as media

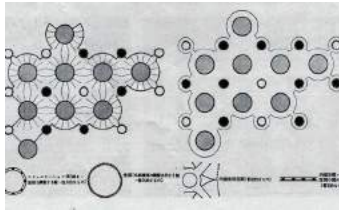
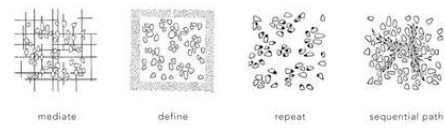
Major paradigm: **Megastructure**

first appeared in an essay written by **Fumihiko Maki**, one of the founding Metabolists, on the "collective forms."



**Three Metabolist Paradigms**  
**Megastructure** •  
**Group Form** •  
**Ruins** •

GROUP FORM; OPERATIONAL CATEGORIES  
 Fumihiko Maki, Investigations in Collective Form, 1964



Fumihiko Maki  
*The Golgi Structure*



Arata Isozaki  
*Ruins*



*Osaka Expo'70*

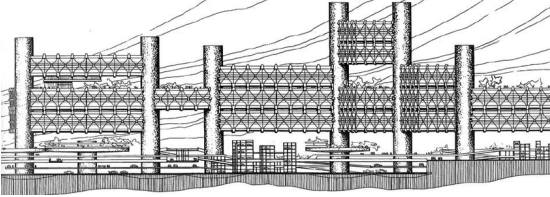
This event, which reported a record of more than sixty million visitors in six months, testified the **significant influence of megastructure in architecture and urban design** through the 1960s.



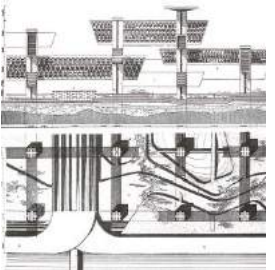
Affected by the **global energy crisis of 1973** and resultant economic downturn, **megastructure's popularity among architects started to wane**, and criticisms became dominant.



Kiyonori Kikutake  
*Tower-Shaped City*



Arata Isozaki  
*Joint Core System*



Kenzo Tange  
*Pilotis and Core System*

# DISCIPLINARY CONTEXT

*"Order should arise from grouping individual elements together!"*

Based on the relationship between part and whole as often seen in the formation of vernacular settlements like Italian hilltop towns, North African villages, and Japanese linear villages.



Individual units are generative elements defined by a prototype, which determines the general character of the ensemble.

# GROUP FORM

It's me again...



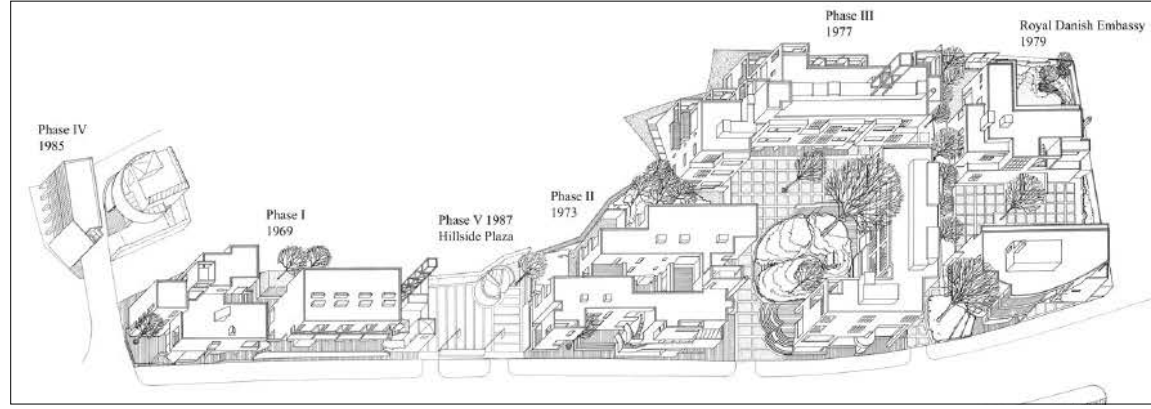
榎 文彦  
Fumihiko Maki

Maki challenged megastructure with a concept called Group Form, representing the second Metabolist paradigm of the city.

Allows the ensemble to grow and renew itself without affecting its general character, as the system maintains a dynamic equilibrium.

The emphasis of planning shifts from a physical structure to a perceptual order underlying the evolution of the city.

*"Create a flexible urban system more responsive to the fluctuating conditions of contemporary society."*



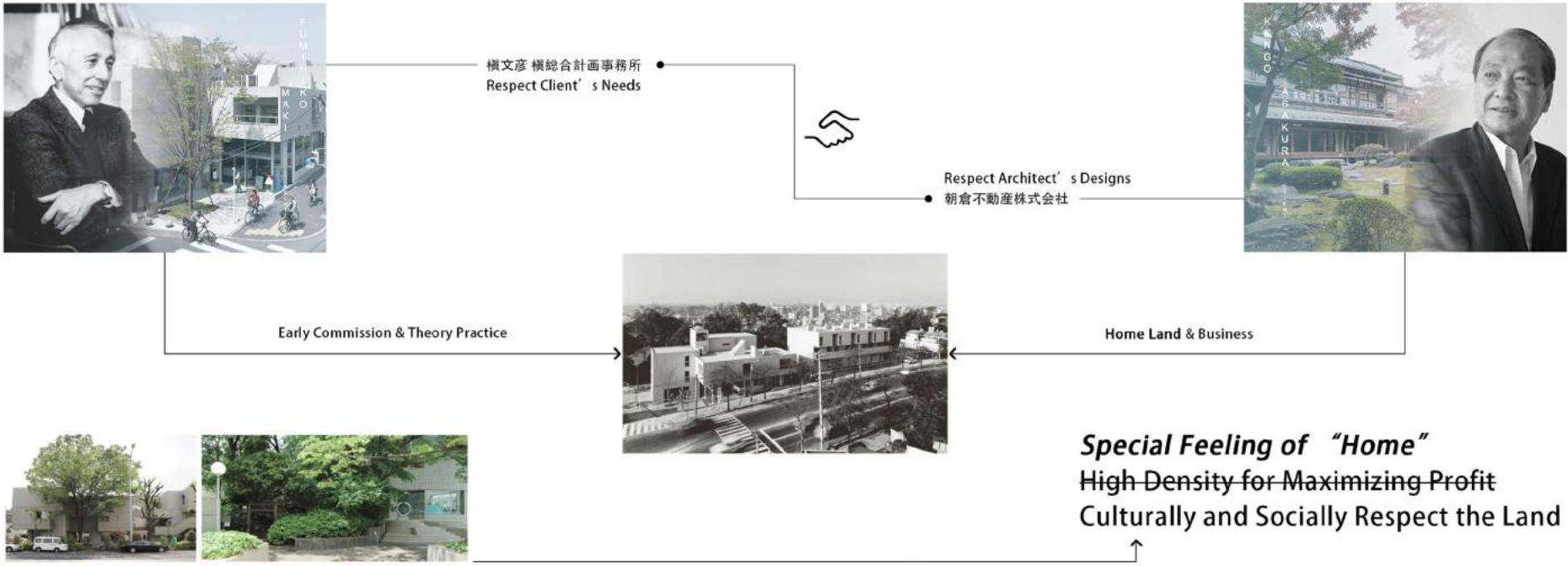
*"At first, I didn't think about that. At the time of the 3rd period (Building D / E, completed in 1977), it became a base for cultural activities, not just houses, restaurants, and shops. I talked with Kengo Asakura that I wanted to do it. After that, in 1987, I created the 5th term "Hillside Plaza" and the 6th term "Hillside Forum". In addition to housing and stores, there is a cultural base. I thought that if there were, people would interact more deeply."*



Since the design of the first increment in 1967, the project continued to grow for thirty years, progressing through seven stages. Each stage of the development emerged from the pattern set by previous designs but distinguished itself from them by reflecting revisions of planning regulations, developments of technology, changing consciousness of the architect, and the shifting character of the urban context as Daikanyama evolved from a quiet residential area to a bustling commercial district.



# CONCEPT



## Uncertainties

Capital?

residential

**Programs?**

parking

ceramic tile

concrete

social community

Materials?

aluminum & glass

Needs?

housing

library  
 club  
**social**  
 concert hall  
 exhibition hall  
 event space

restaurant  
**commercial**  
 office  
 store

Commission  
1967

Phase I  
1969

Phase II  
1973

Phase III  
1977

Phase IV  
1985

Phase V  
1987

Phase VI  
1992

Building A & B

Building C

Building D & E

Annex A & B

Plaza

Building F & G & H

residence  
restaurant  
store

residence  
restaurant  
store

residence  
restaurant  
store  
office

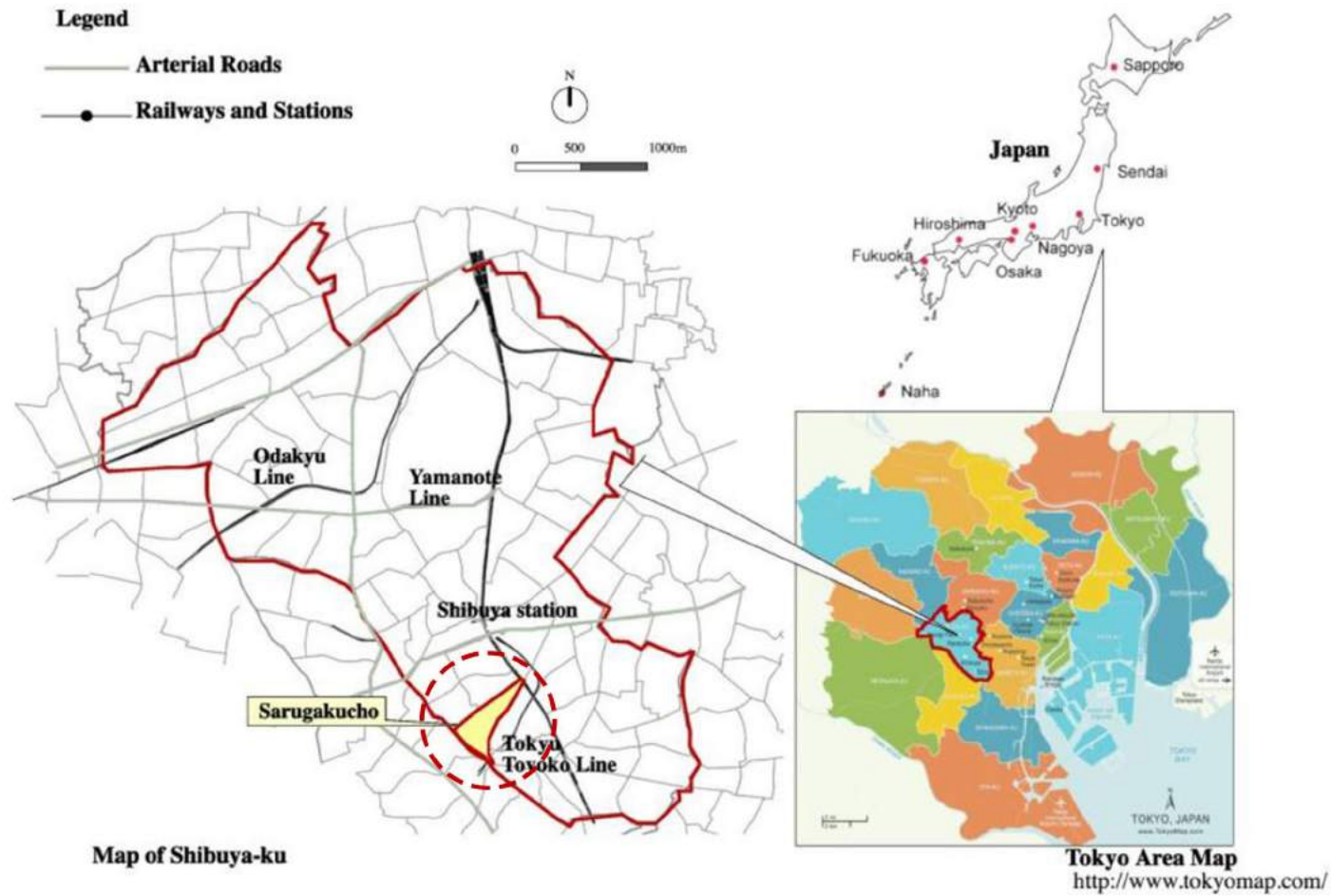
exhibition hall  
event space  
library  
club

parking  
rental space  
music concert

residence  
restaurant  
store  
office  
gallery

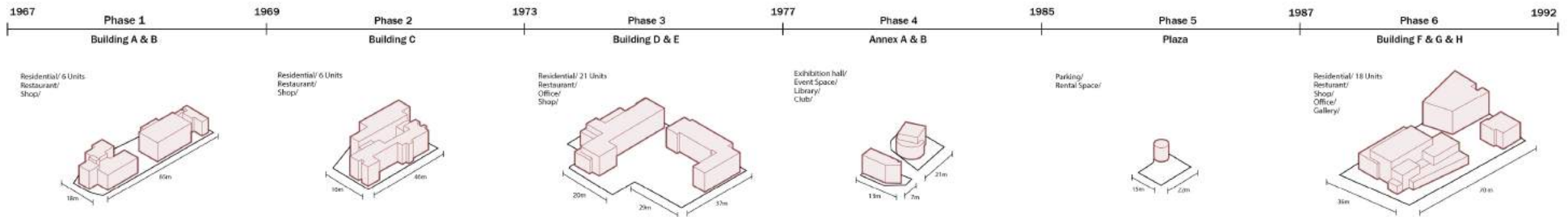


# SITE LOCATION



transformation of the neighborhood with individual urban development for economical efficiency.

project has brought the impact on neighborhood with establishing a kind of brand of the area and high quality urban spaces.



## Hillside Terrace

Fumihiko Maki | Tokyo | 1967-1992

Zhaoyi Lyu - Meichun Zhu - Fengyao Shi - Sahar Pashazanousi

### Site Context

Hillside Terrace is a mix of residential, commercial, and cultural uses that have been built in 6 phases during 30 years from 1967 to 1992. The project has impacted the neighborhood by establishing a kind of brand of the area and high-quality urban spaces. The transformation brought by developments of each site using these patterns; Subdivision of the site, continuity of the site, and integration of the site and cases without redevelopment.

# NEIGHBORHOOD

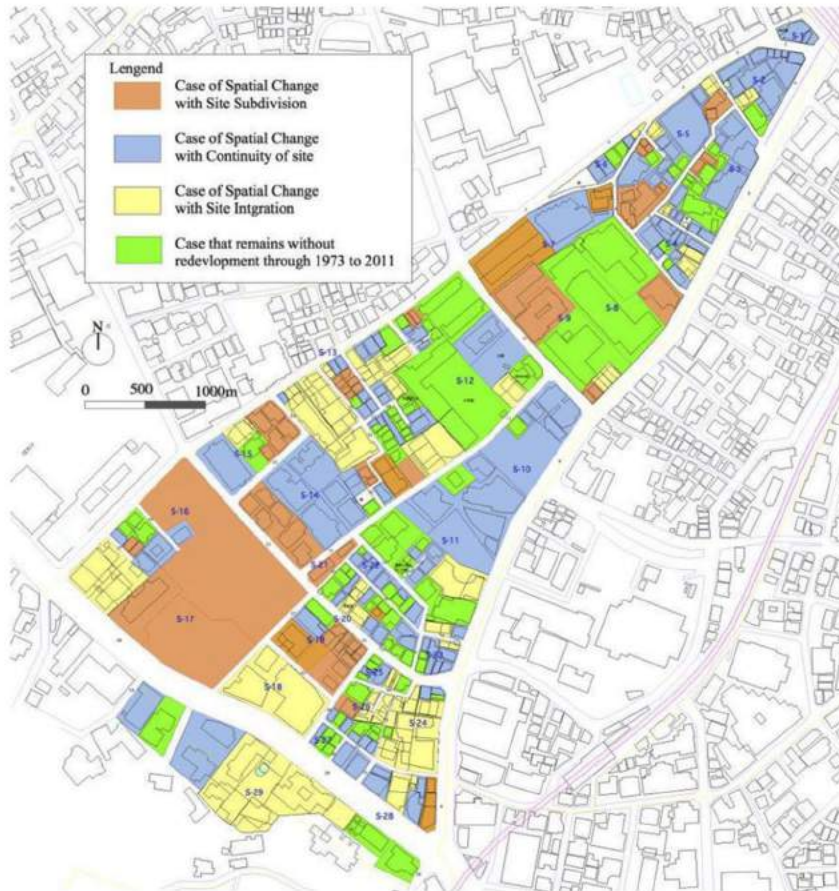
Spatial changes brought by redevelopments of each sites and premise and changes of usage of building in each sites.

Pattern on usage of building :

- Detached house
- Apartment house
- Commercial use (office and shops)
- Complex of residential and commercial use

Pattern on modification of site :

- Case of subdivision of site
- Case of continuity of site
- Case of integration of sites
- Case without redevelopment

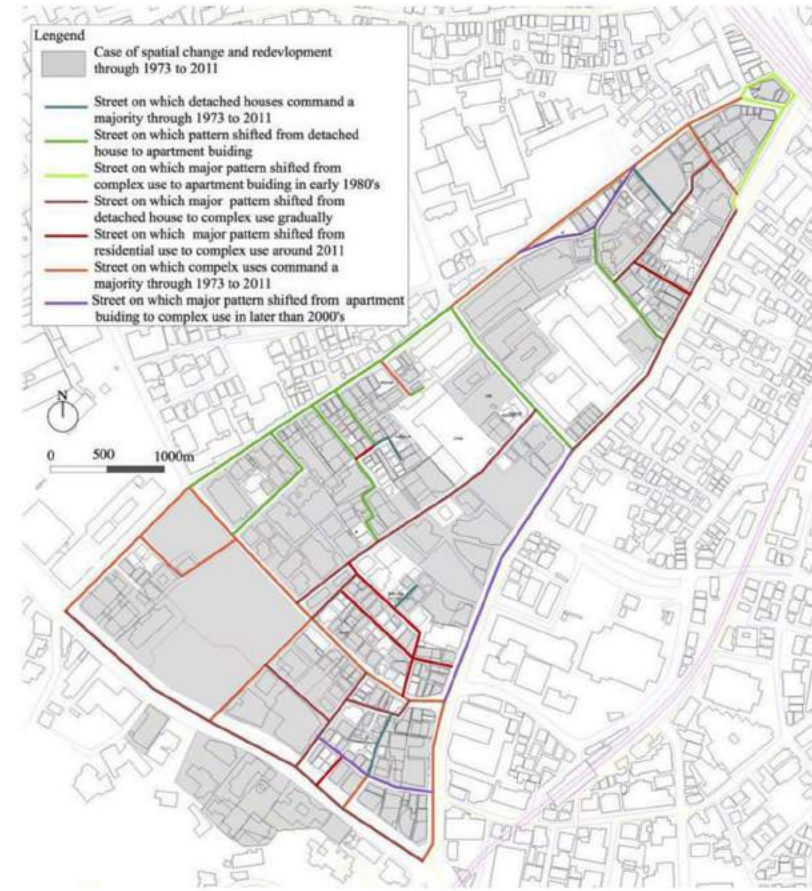


Distribution of spatial changes focusing on pattern of site modification from 1973 to 2011

categorizing street in aspect of transformation in configuration of usage of buildings along the street

patterns on usage of buildings along the street :

- residential apartment building
- detached house
- parking lot or vacant space without building
- building in commercial use or in complex use of commercial and residential



Street in Sarugaku-cho categorized in aspect of transformation in configuration of usage of buildings

# TRANSFORMATION



Redevelopment as residential area in case of site subdivision without changes of usage of building



Redevelopment as residential area in case of site subdivision from office or commercial use



Redevelopment as commercial usage area in case of site subdivision without changes of usage of building.



Redevelopment as residential in case of continuity of site without changes of usage of building



Redevelopment as residential in case of continuity of site from office or commercial use



Redevelopment as commercial usage in case of continuity of site from residential use.



Redevelopment as commercial usage in case of continuity of site without changes of usage of building.



Redevelopment as residential in case of integration of sites without changes of usage of building.



Redevelopment as residential in case of integration of sites from office or commercial use.



Redevelopment as commercial usage in case of integration of sites from residential use.



Redevelopment as commercial usage in case of integration of sites without changes of usage of building



Remains without redevelopment through 1973 to 2011 as residential



Remains without redevelopment through 1973 to 2011 but change from residential to commercial use has observed



Remains without redevelopment through 1973 to 2011 in commercial use

# PHASE 1 1969

## Building A & B

Residential/  
Restaurant/  
Shop/



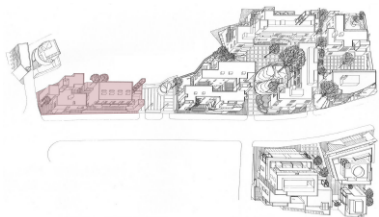
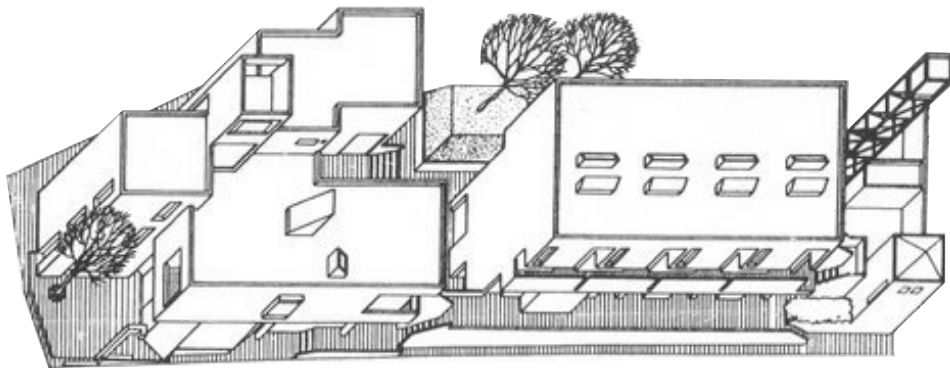
Front entrance of Building A



Hillside Terrace - Building A & B



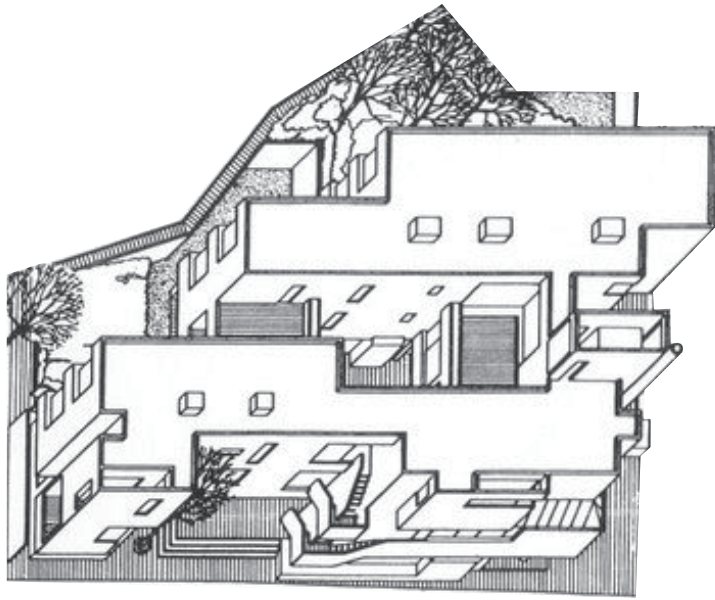
Tokyo Street - early 1970s



# PHASE 2 1973

## Building C

Residential/  
Restaurant/  
Shop/



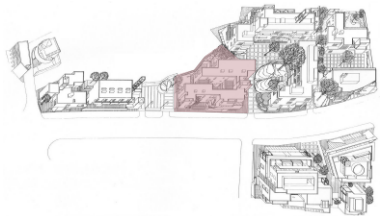
Hillside Terrace - Building C



Inner courtyard of Building C



Public space of Building B

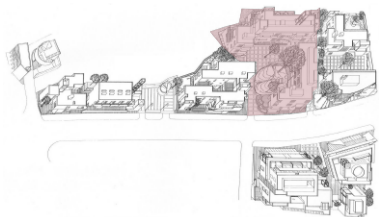
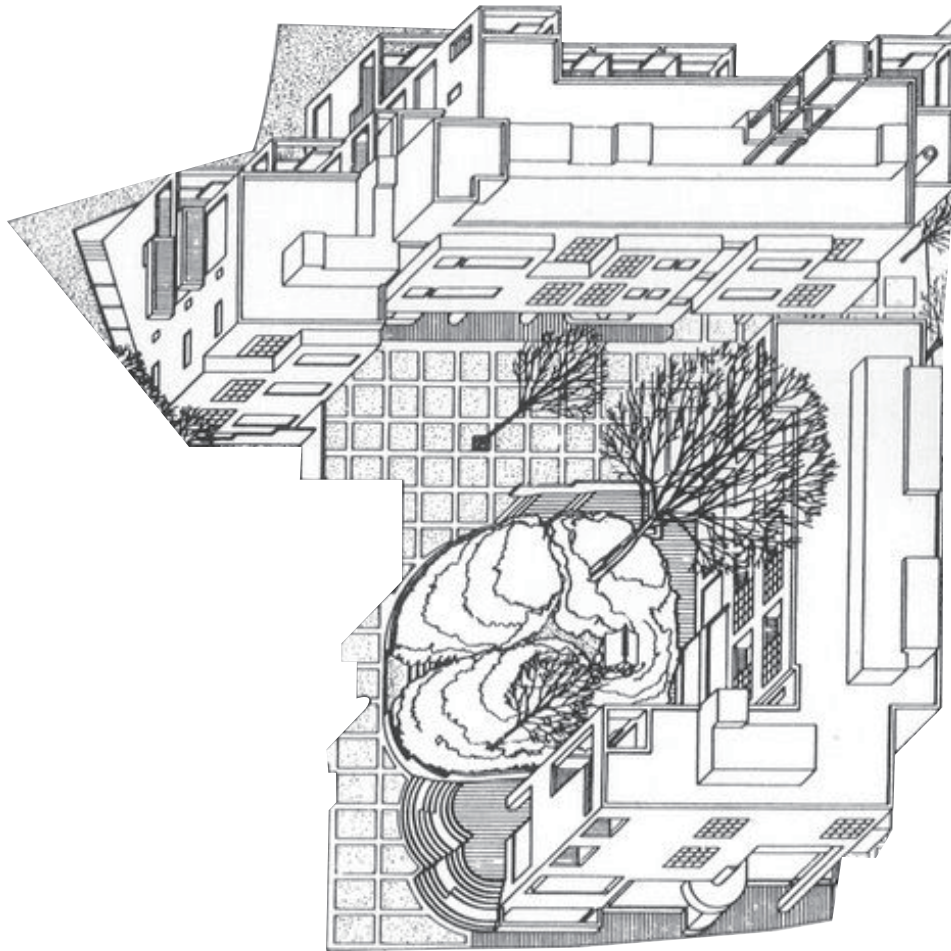




# PHASE 3 1977

## Building D&E

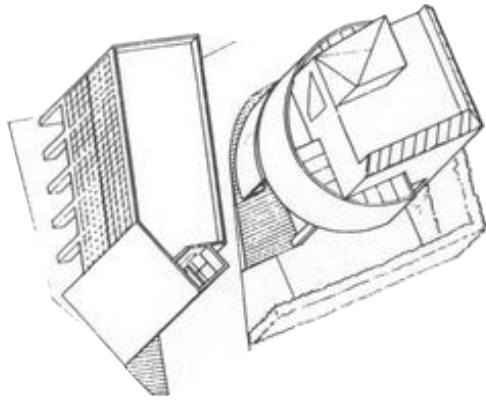
Residential/  
Restaurant/  
Office/  
Shop/



**PHASE 4** 1985

**ANNEX A & B**

Exhibition hall/  
Event Space/  
Library/  
Club/  
Club/



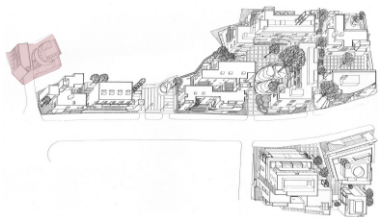
Hillside Terrace - Annex B



Annex B - Library



Hillside Terrace - Annex A

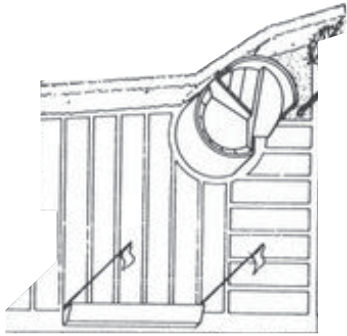


Annex A - Wedding event

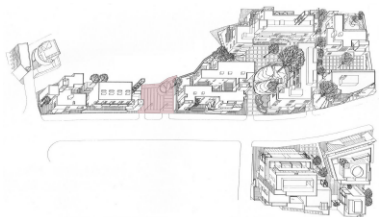
**PHASE 5** 1987

**Hillside Plaza**

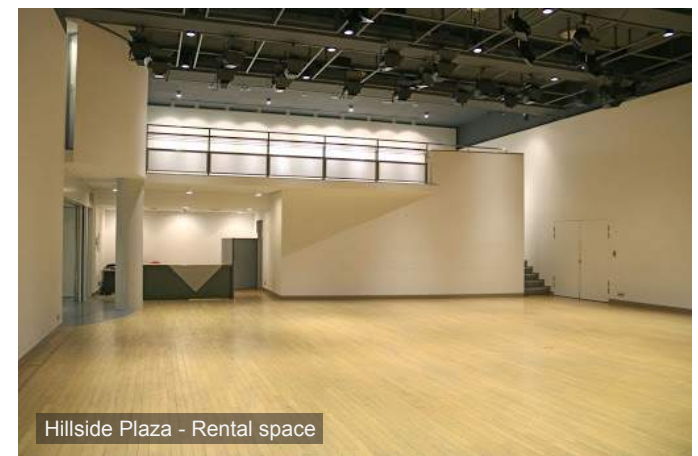
Parking/  
Rental Space/



Hillside Terrace - Entrance to the underground space



Hillside Plaza - Music Concert

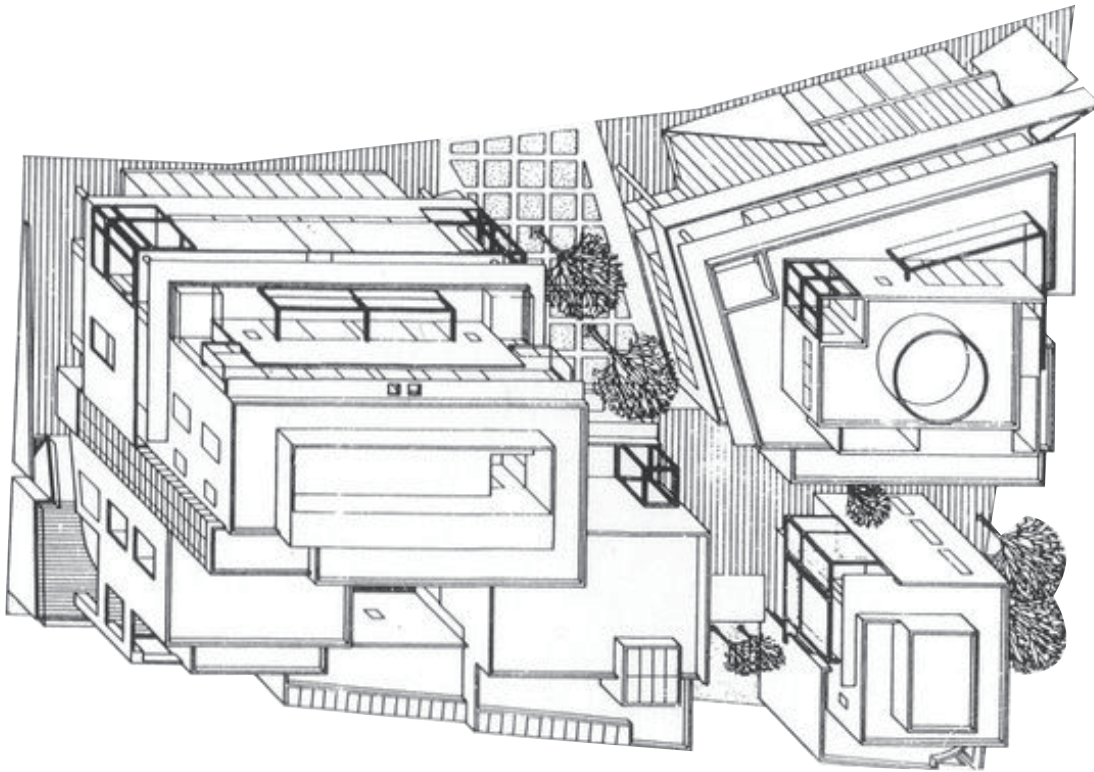


Hillside Plaza - Rental space

# PHASE 6 1992

## Building F G & H

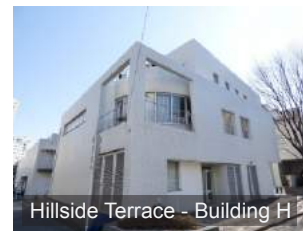
Residential/  
Restaurant/  
Shop/  
Office/  
Gallery/  
Gallery/



Hillside Terrace - Building F & G



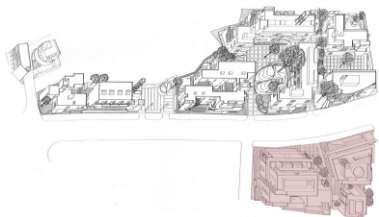
Building F - gallery ON THE HILL



Hillside Terrace - Building H



Hillside Terrace - Building F





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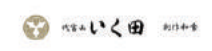
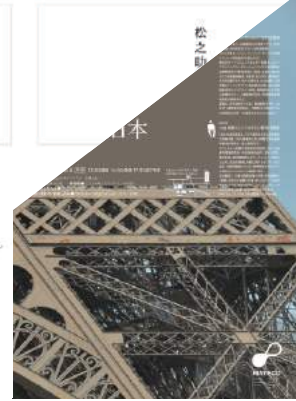
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# EVENTS & SHOPS

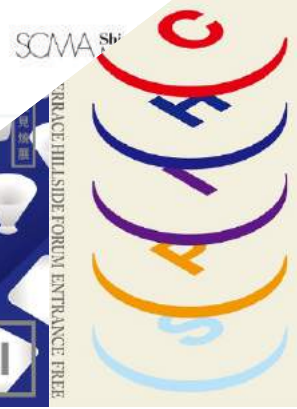
exhibition / concert / school / market / seminar / cafe / restaurant / art / goods / fashion



MAKIÉ HOME



洋食 KUCHIBUE



THE BOUTIQUE BY CHARVI CHARITE

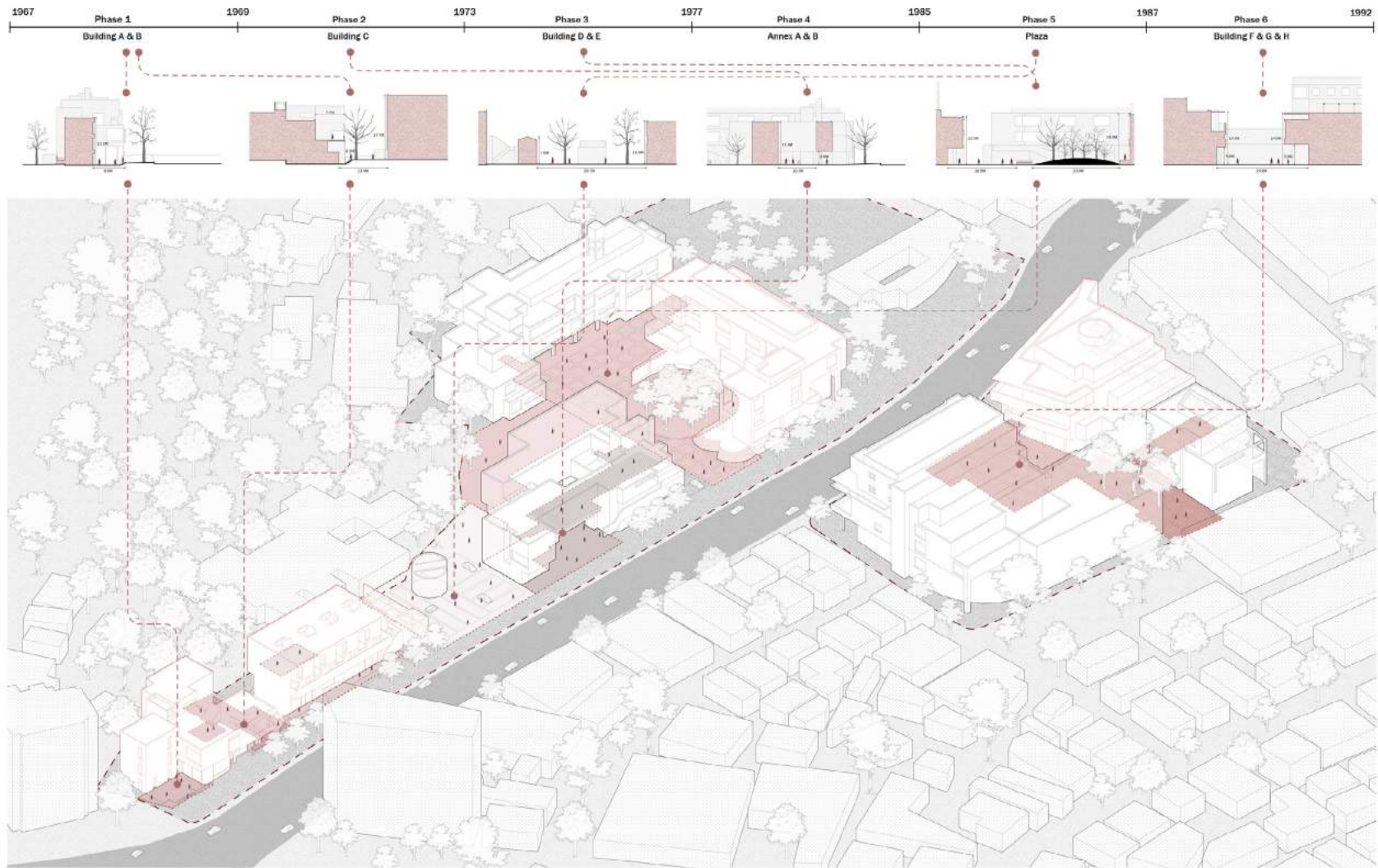


SAC

世界の瞳は思った以上に  
 眩しい目に  
 あっている展  
 4つの瞳地、4つのアイコンセプトモデル  
 2018.7.8 SUN @ 代官山ヒルサイドテラス ANNEX-A  
 SPECIAL EVENT: OUR EYES ARE EXPERIENCING MUCH HARSHER CONDITIONS THAN WE IMAGINE  
 4 EXTREME SITUATIONS. 4 EYE-CARE CONCEPTS.



# OPEN SPACES



## Hillside Terrace

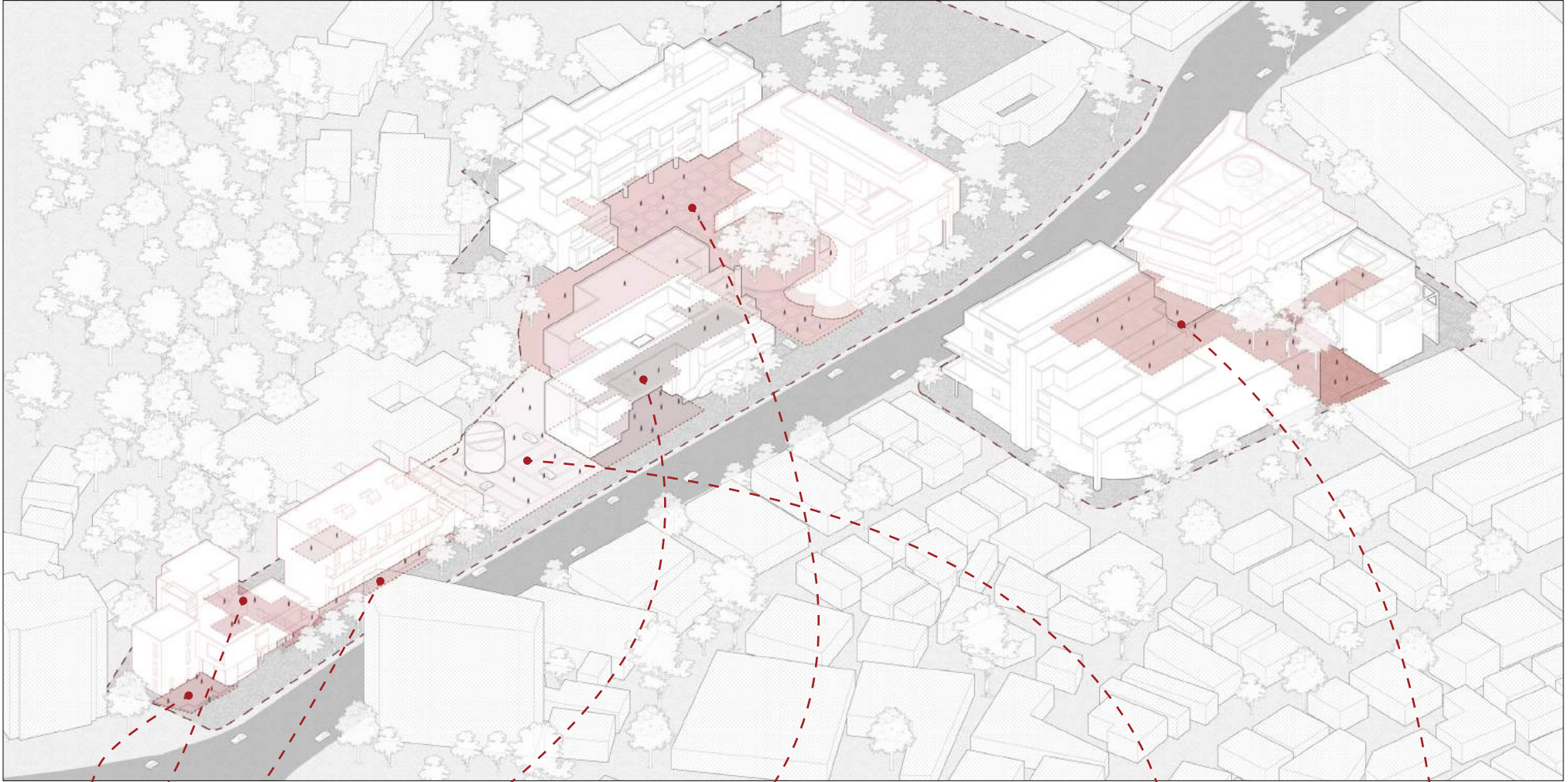
Fumihiko Maki | Tokyo | 1967-1992

Zhaoyi Lyu - Meichun Zhu - Fengyao Shi - Sahar Pashazanousi

### Open Spaces

The open spaces in Hillside Terrace emulate the continuous spatial value of Japanese culture. The axonometric drawing illustrates how the open spaces in different phases of the project connect with one another, and how they as a whole, echoes the urban context in that area. The series of section drawing on top demonstrates the spatial features of each open space, by mainly focusing on the actual size of both the ground and building facade adjacent to the open space.

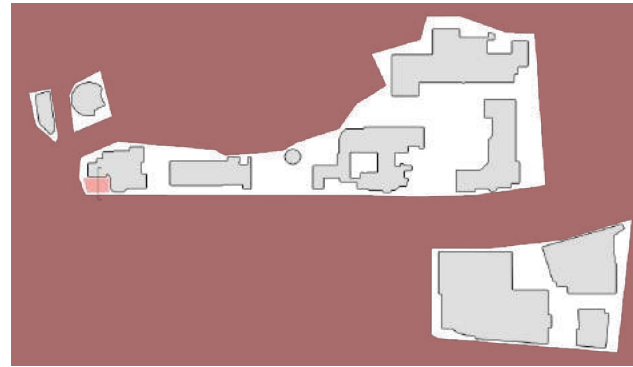
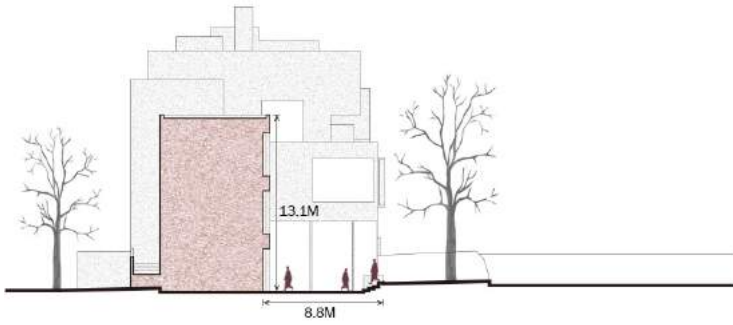
# OPEN SPACES



1967 Phase 1 Building A & B 1969 Phase 2 Building C 1973 Phase 3 Building D & E 1977 Phase 4 Annex A & B 1985 Phase 5 Plaza 1987 Phase 6 Building F & G & H 1992

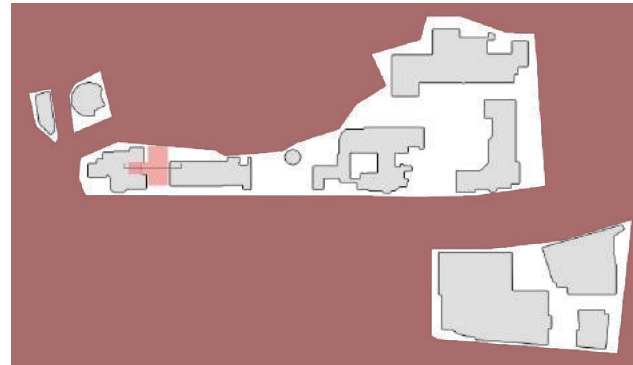
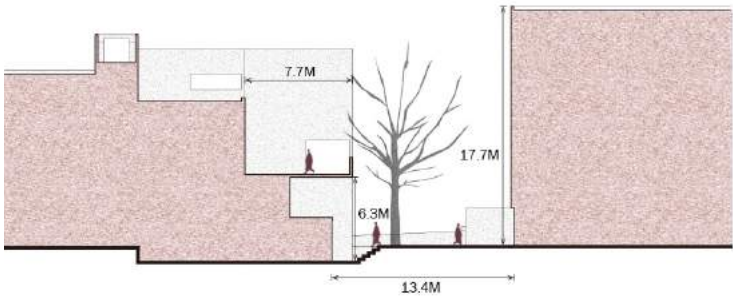


# OPEN SPACES



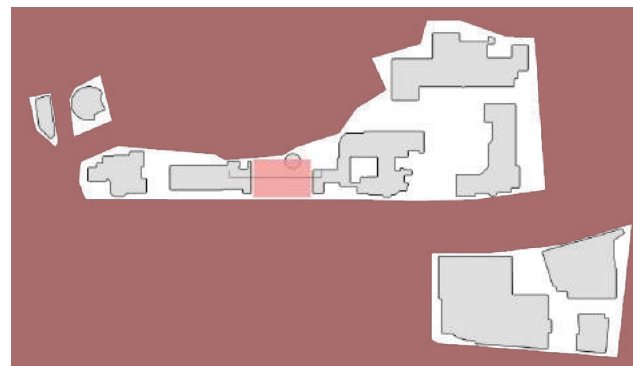
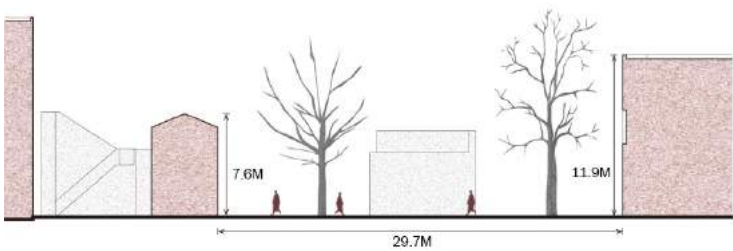
Corner Plaza-Phase 1

1969



Terrace-Phase 1

1969

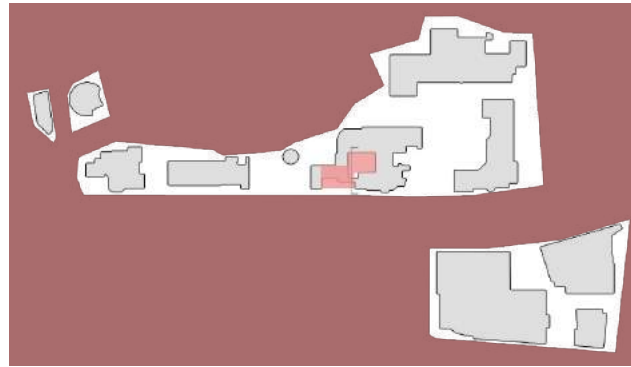
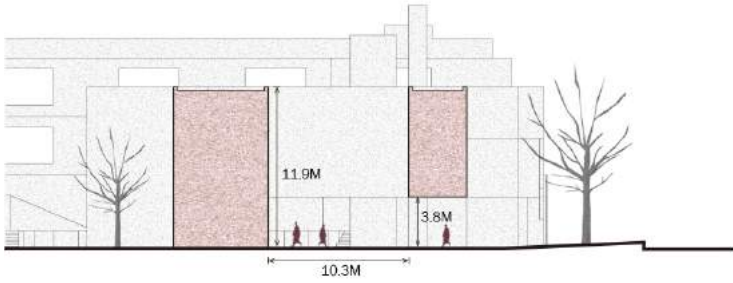


Parking-Phase 5

1987

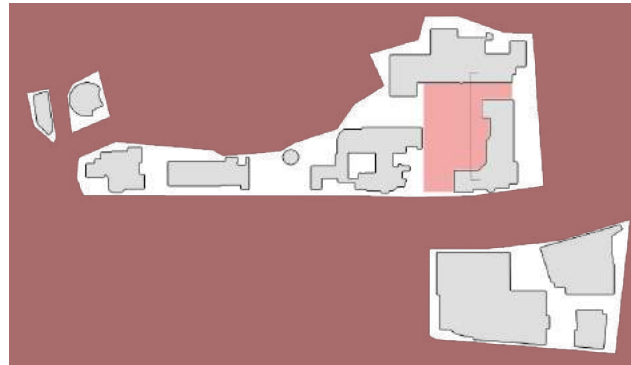
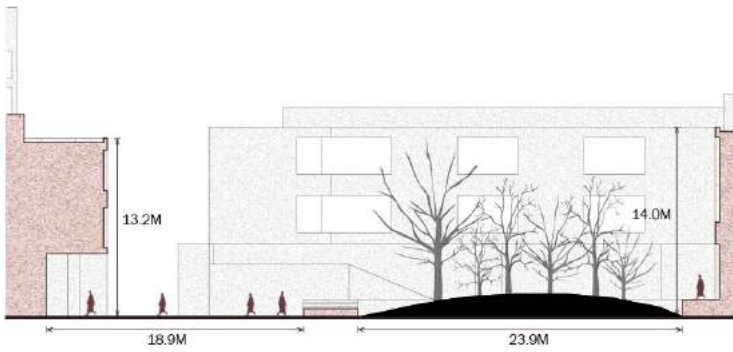


# OPEN SPACES



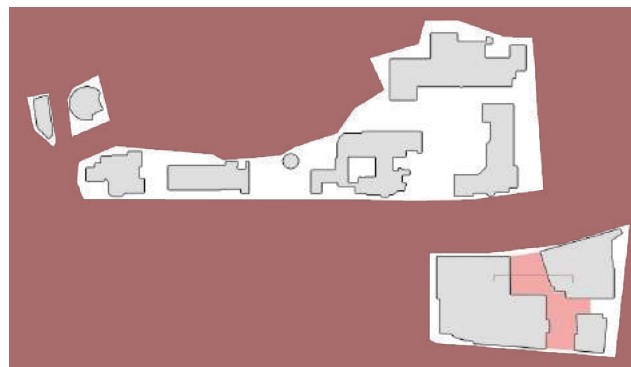
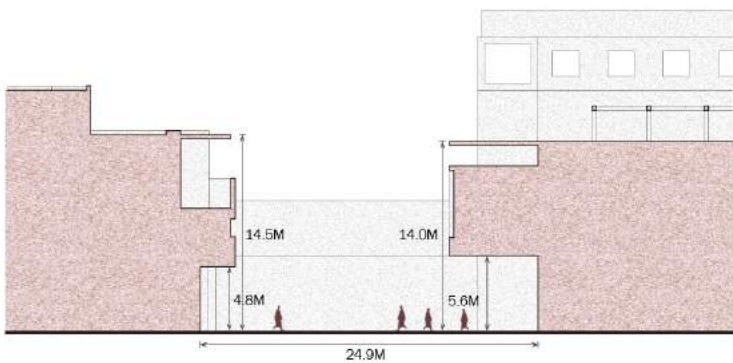
Courtyard-Phase 2

1973



Plaza & Mount-Phase 3

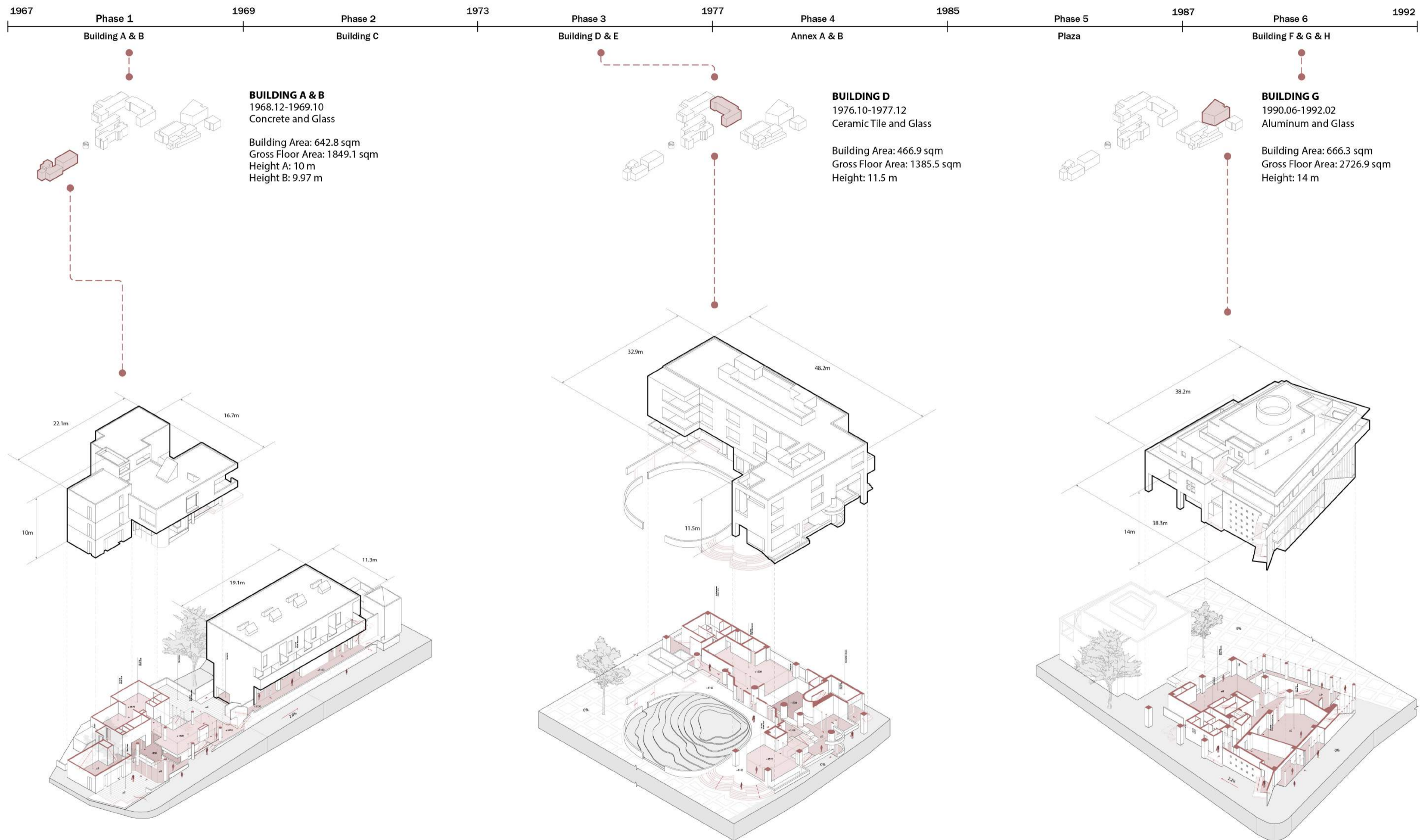
1977



Plaza-Phase 6

1992





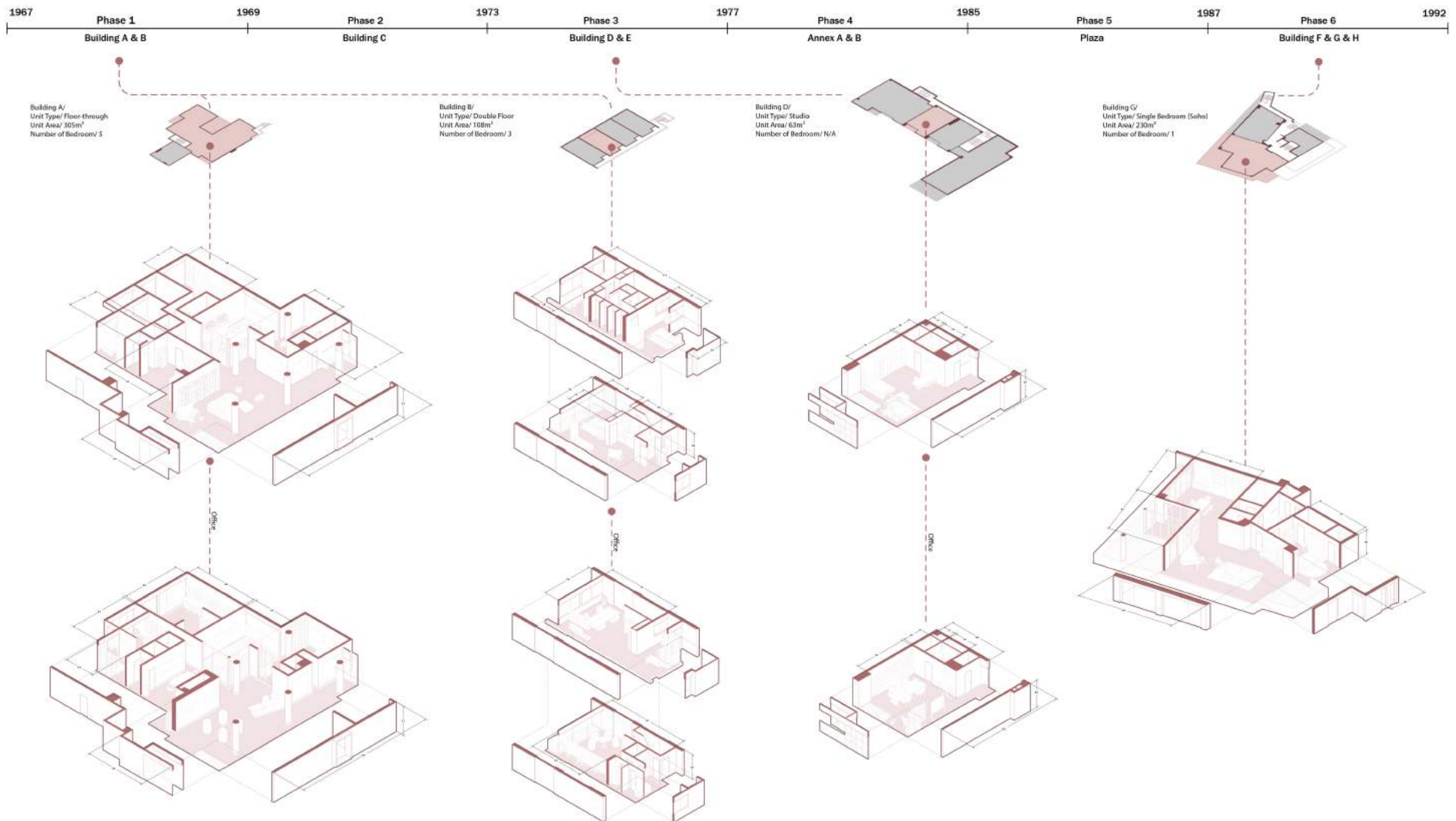
## Hillside Terrace

Fumihiko Maki | Tokyo | 1967-1992

Zhaoyi Lyu - Meichun Zhu - Fengyao Shi - Sahar Pashazanousi

### Building Types

Within 6 phases, each building has its unique form though they all in a modernism look. Maki explored with different materials for the construction during the progress, thus the material shifted from concrete to ceramic tile and to aluminum. Meanwhile, there are also some common languages, especially making buildings multi-functional. On lower levels, there is always commercial program which allows high transparency to the street level and social interactions. As the building goes higher, it will be more private and include residential uses.



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### Unit Types

There was a different type of units throughout the project due to the society needs during different period. For example, in phase 1, the units were designed for a large family. From floor-through to double floor unit, the number of bedrooms starts from 3 bedrooms to 5 bedrooms. In the later period, the unit was designed more toward single-use, from studio to single bedroom. In early 2000, only 15 units left for residential use, others were shifting for office use.

# PEOPLE'S COMMENTS

 **金子博之**  
Local Guide · 524 reviews

★★★★★ a year ago  
(Translated by Google) I learned a lot from here

(Original)  
此处で色々な事を学びました

👍 Like    ⬅️ Share



 **坂詰信良**  
Local Guide · 303 reviews

★★★★★ 3 years ago  
(Translated by Google) It is the perfect facility for a small live performance, in a quiet environment or inside, it feels at home, just with a thick pillar in the center of the hall, and there are also difficult to use.

(Original)  
こじんまりしたライブなどに最適な施設、静かな環境や中にあり、アットホームな感じ、ただホールの中央に太い柱があり、使いづらい面もある。

👍 1    ⬅️ Share



 **アップルパイ**  
Local Guide · 162 reviews

★★★★★ a year ago  
(Translated by Google) I wish I could stay there again so much か

(Original)  
こんなにステキなところがあったのか〜🌸またいきたいです 🎵🎵🎵

👍 1    ⬅️ Share



 **まつの**  
48 reviews

★★★★★ 6 months ago  
(Translated by Google) Excellent atmosphere. I walked from Shibuya station to here, but the surrounding area is a quiet residential area, a lot of embassies and a nice space

(Original)  
雰囲気抜群。渋谷駅からここまで歩いて来たけどまわりは閑静な住宅街、大使館も多く素敵な空間

👍 Like    ⬅️ Share



 **Koichi Hasegawa**  
Local Guide · 182 reviews

★★★★★ 3 years ago  
(Translated by Google) A place that is always calm and modern and longing  
There is a gallery and membership system, but there is a library and it is a place where culture is transmitted

(Original)  
落ち着いた雰囲気でいつでもモダンで憧れの場所  
ギャラリーや会員制だけどライブラリーがあってカルチャーの発信地です

👍 2    ⬅️ Share



 **坂詰信良**  
Local Guide · 467 reviews

★★★★★ 3 years ago  
(Translated by Google) Located in Daikanyama, a popular place for young people, a central facility around

(Original)  
若者に人気の代官山にあり、辺りの中心的施設

👍 Like    ⬅️ Share



 **Cristina Rodrigues**  
Local Guide · 74 reviews

★★★★★ 2 years ago  
Fantastic place and beautiful surroundings 🌈🌈

👍 Like    ⬅️ Share



 **Nancy Ji**  
Local Guide · 34 reviews

★★★★★ 2 years ago  
One of the best examples of Japanese modern architecture by Fumohiko Maki, complete with art gallery and a delightful assortment of tasteful shops and eateries



 **Stephen Nix**  
Local Guide · 158 reviews

★★★★★ 2 years ago  
Maybe the Beverly Hills of Japan, very fun to walk, shop, eat.

👍 1    ⬅️ Share



 **Jin-Ah Yang**  
Local Guide · 201 reviews

★★★★★ 6 years ago  
A huge complex with shopping, art galleries and restaurants. Surprising to see that it's a series of buildings so don't get lost!

👍 2    ⬅️ Share



 **Chunghsuan Lan**  
Local Guide · 165 reviews

★★★★★ 2 years ago  
A great place to hang around.

👍 Like    ⬅️ Share



 **Arthur Chuang**  
15 reviews

★★★★★ a year ago  
Very well organized, well designed, a place I visit every time

👍 Like    ⬅️ Share

