



# SHINONOME CANAL COURT, BLOCK 1 TOKYO, JAPAN

Exercise 2A - Precedent Research

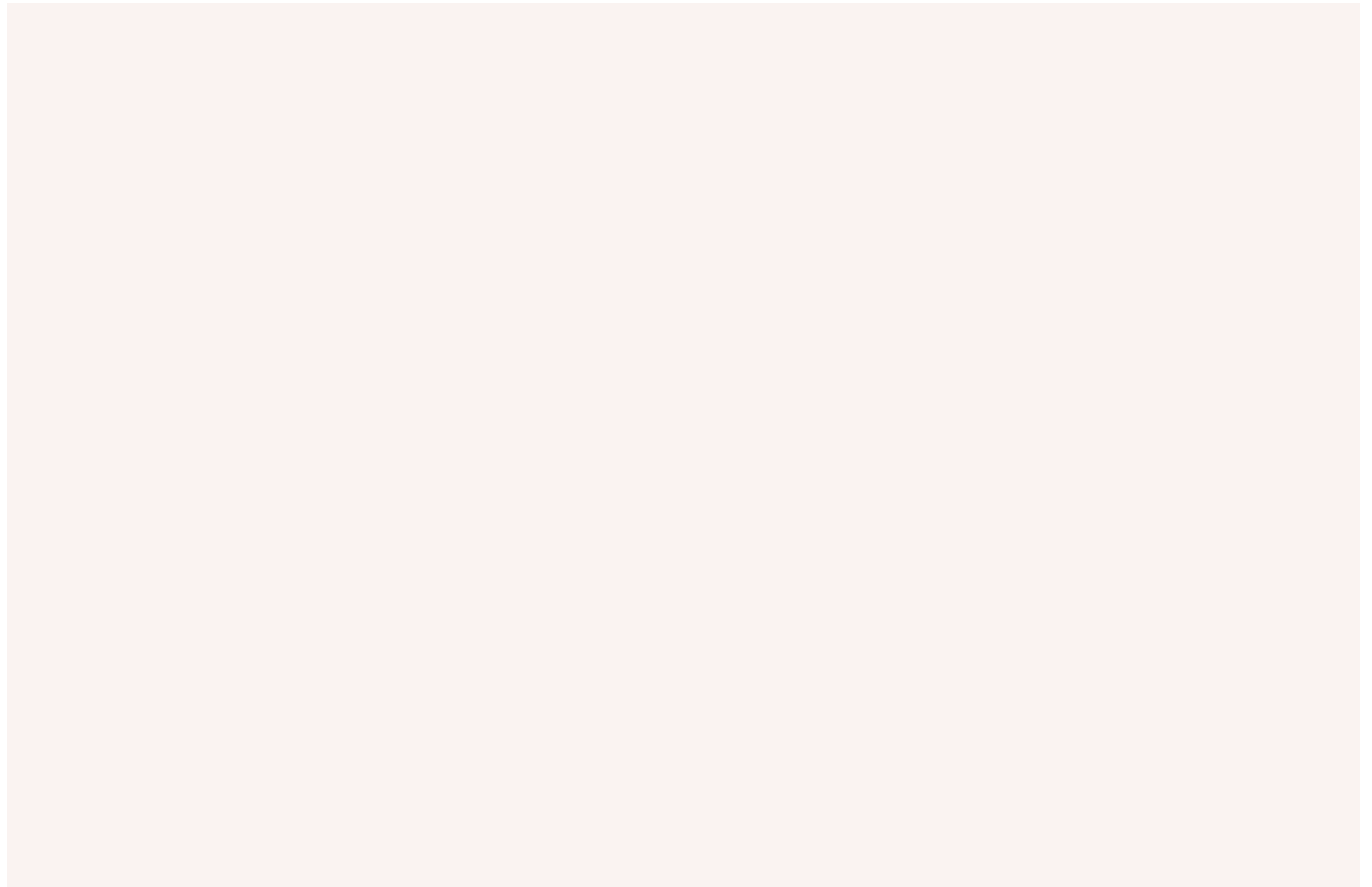
Group 5  
Pearl Cao  
Sarah Goodman  
Helga Packeviciute

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01

## INTRODUCTION



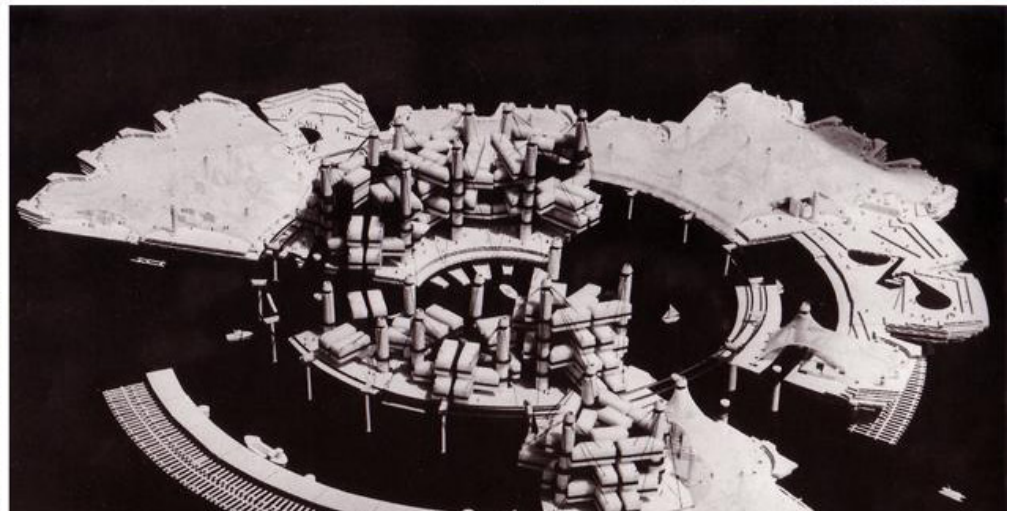
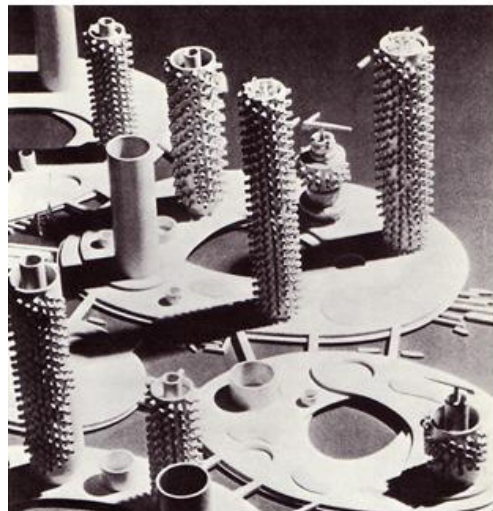
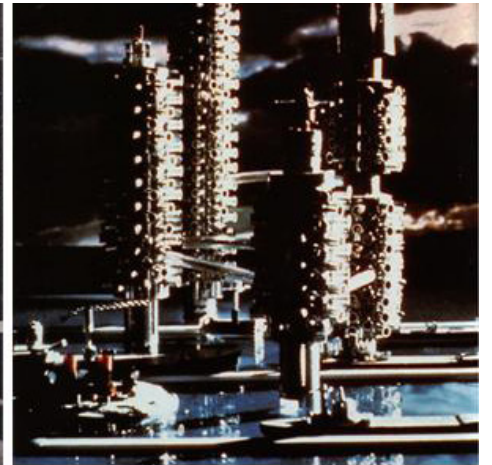
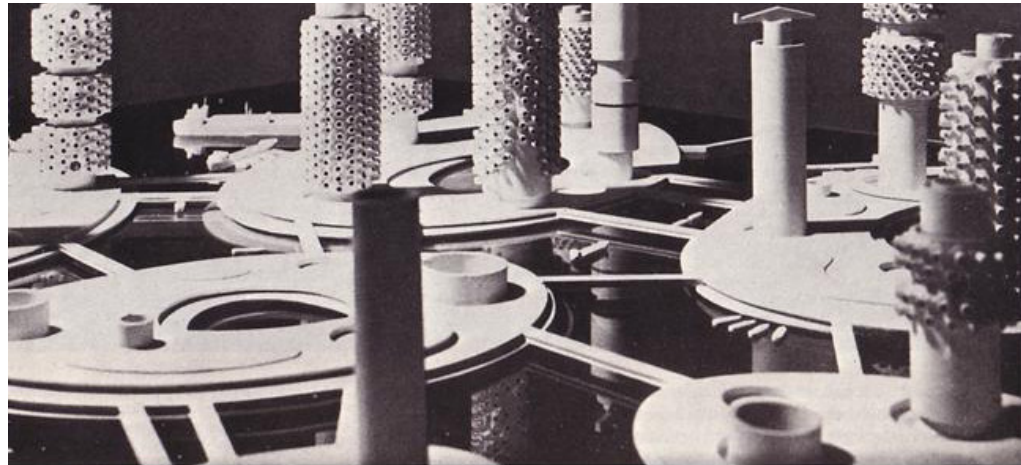
## SITE OVERVIEW



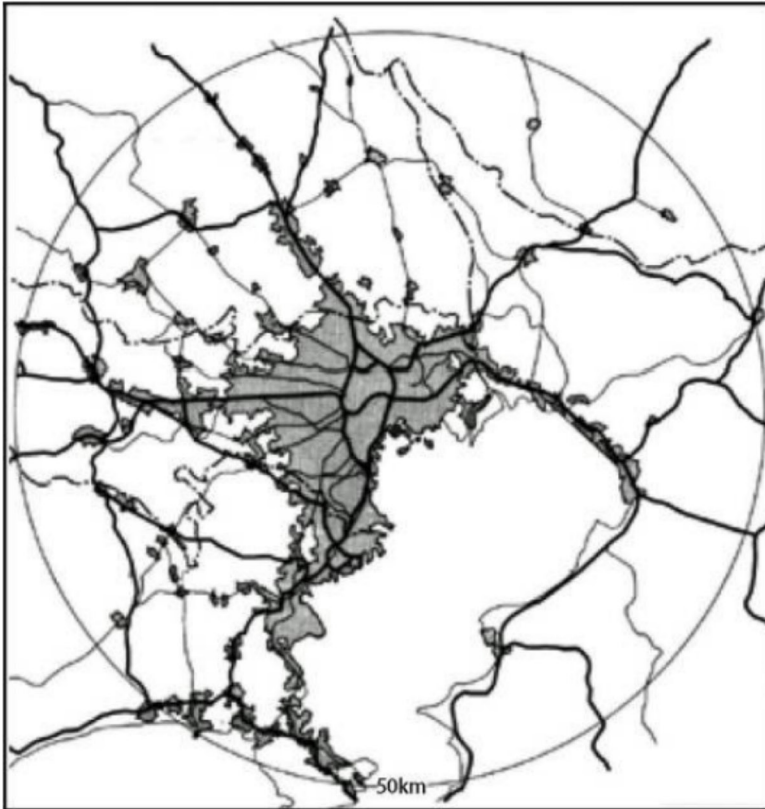
The Shinonome Canal Court is a large-scale urban housing project located in the district of Koto, Tokyo, Japan. There are 6 residential blocks in the complex and block 1, the one we're looking at, is designed by Riken Yamamoto. Situated on a brownfield site, the project aimed to revive the public realm and create new types of public spaces to foster a stronger sense of community.

02

## URBAN THEORY & DESIGN

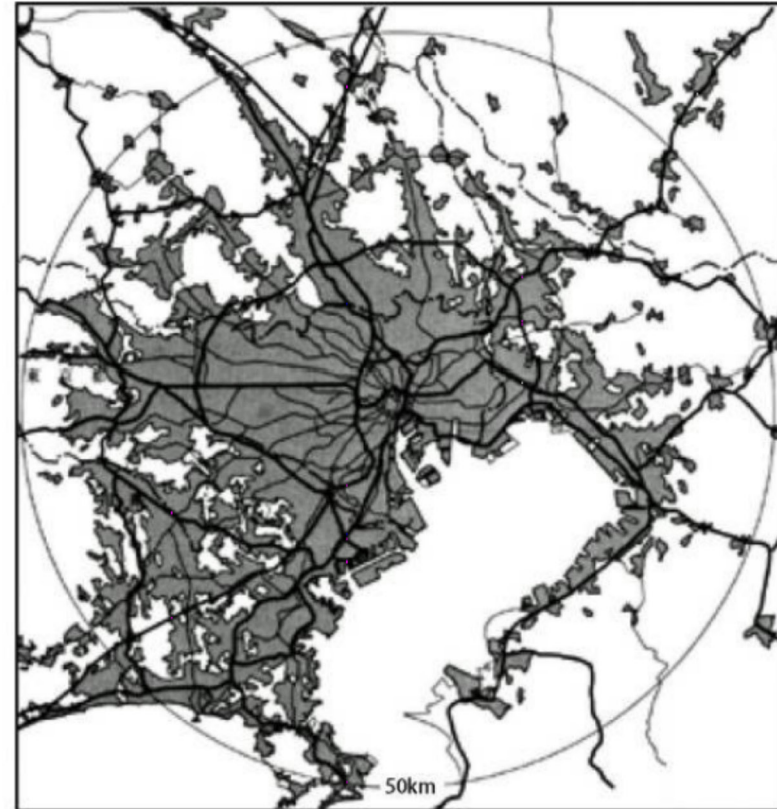


## URBAN GROWTH Tokyo Metropolitan Area



1960

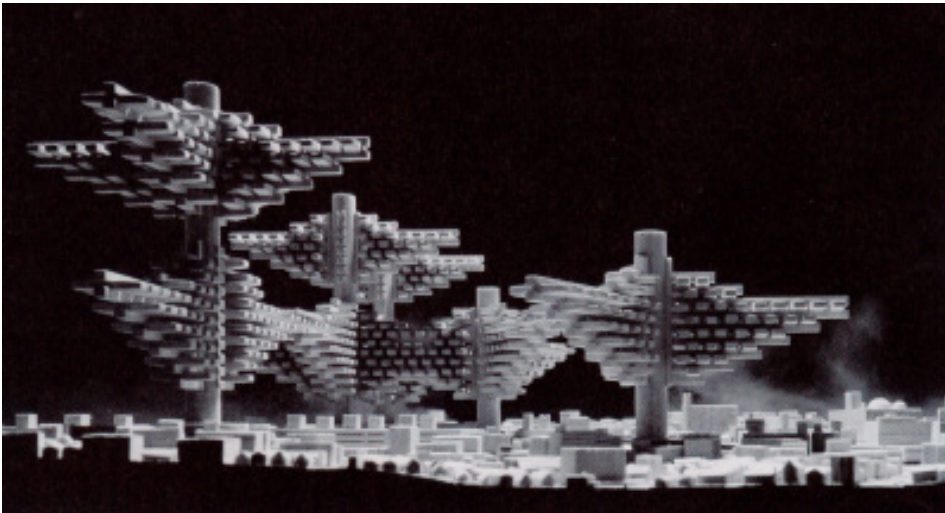
Urbanization in the Tokyo area began in the 19th century, when inflows of population led to expansion on the periphery of Tokyo. The populations of the 23 wards of Tokyo proper stopped expanding in the mid-1960s, and continuing growth in peripheral areas caused a rapid decline in the populations of the three central wards



1995

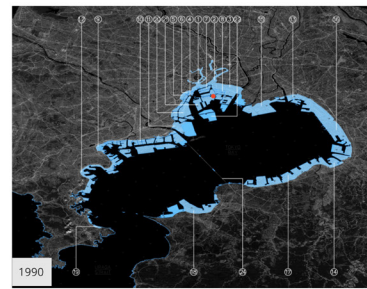
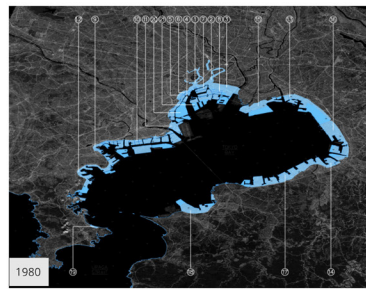
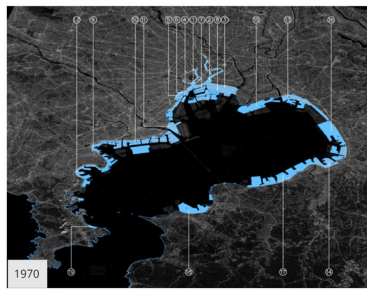
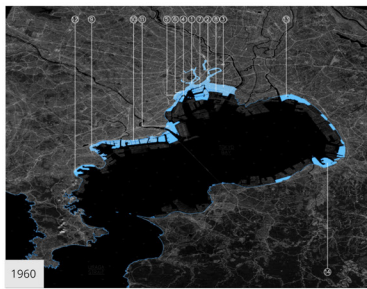
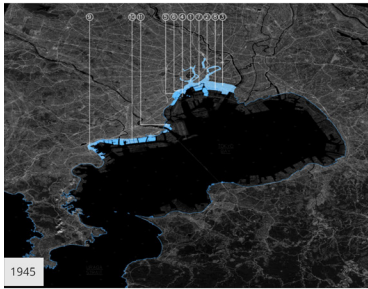
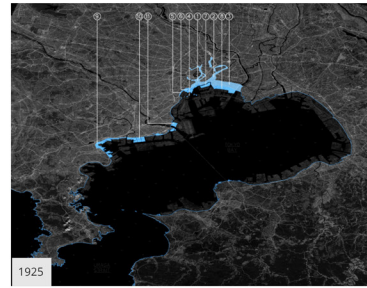
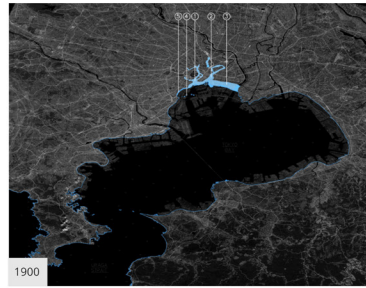
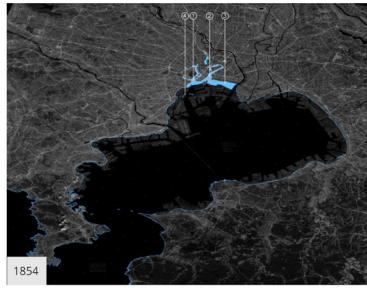
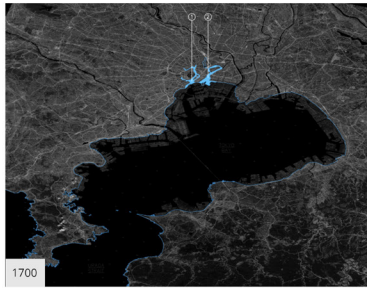
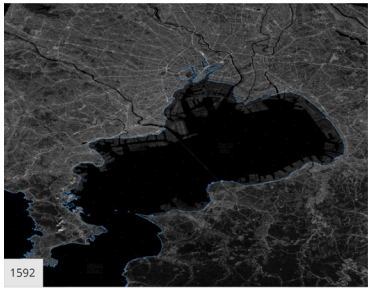
In recent years, this peripheral expansion has slowed, in contrast with growth in both the supply of housing and the population in central Tokyo. Population movement into the 23 wards of Tokyo has exceeded the outflow for over 10 years but began to decline from the peak of approximately 77,000 people in 2007, and there was a net inflow of approximately 57,000 people in 2016.

URBAN GROWTH  
Metabolism Movement



# URBAN GROWTH

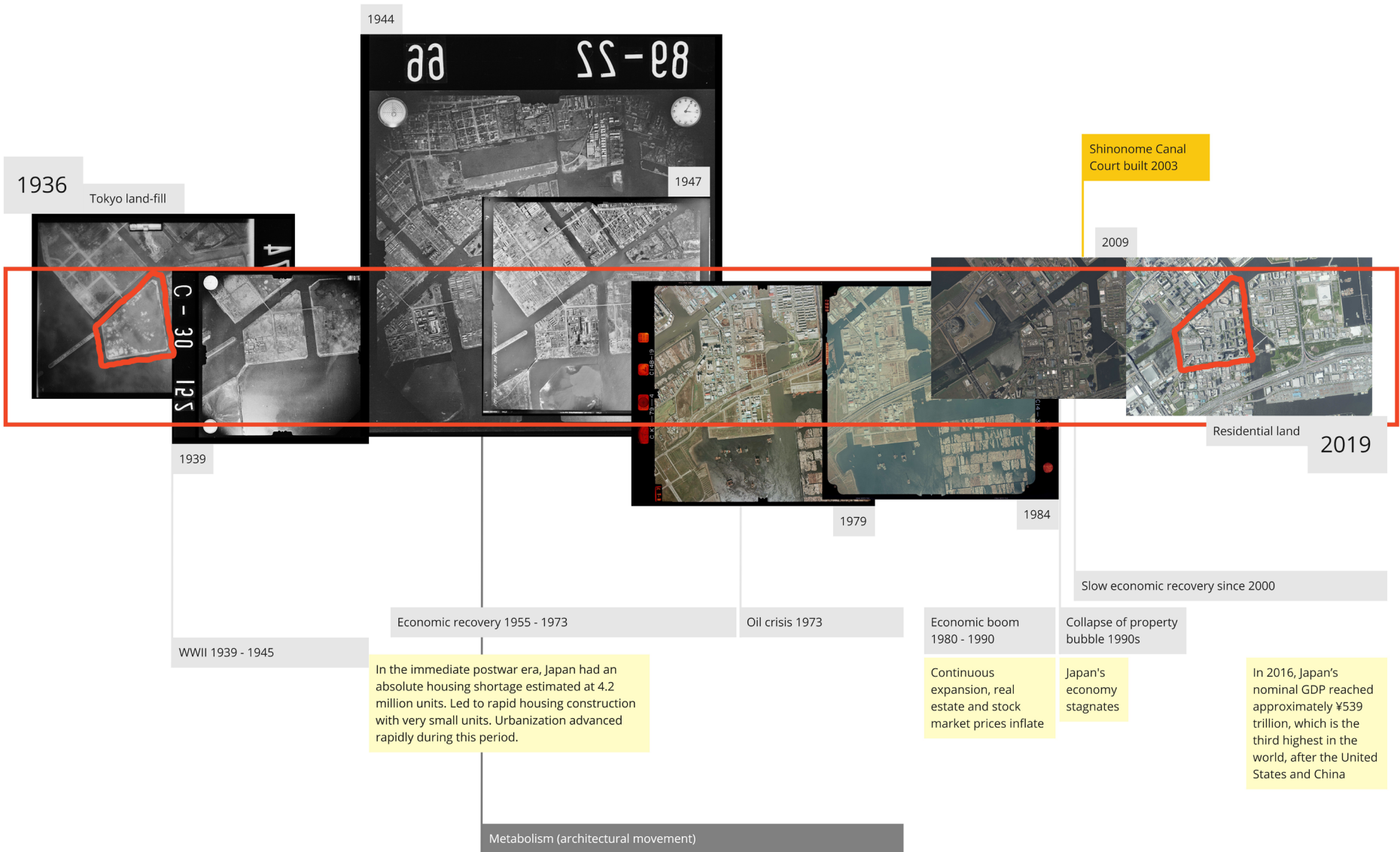
## Development of Tokyo Bay



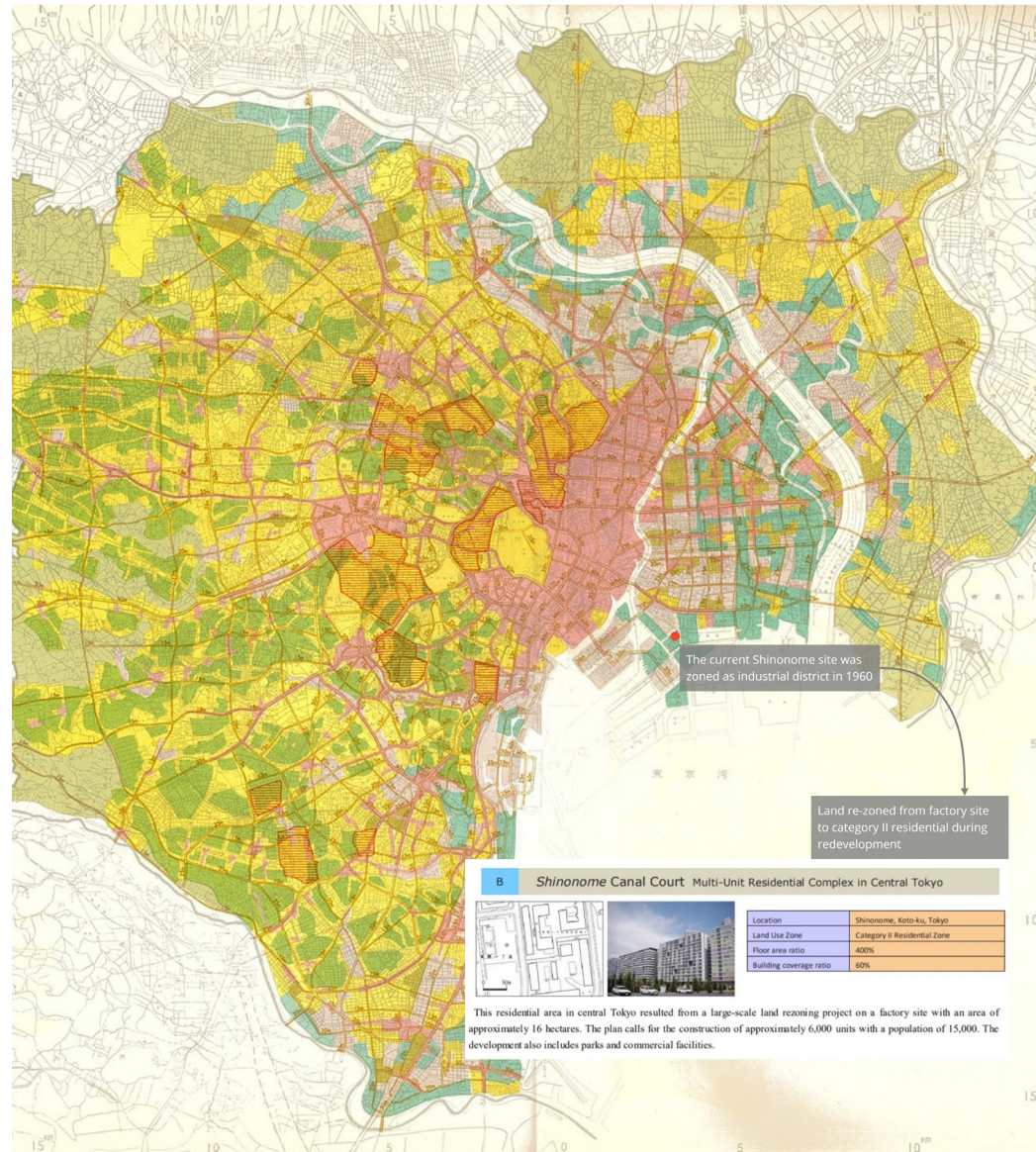


# URBAN GROWTH

## Development of Tokyo Bay



# URBAN GROWTH Re-zoning



**B Shinonome Canal Court Multi-Unit Residential Complex in Central Tokyo**

Location	Shinonome, Koto-ku, Tokyo
Land Use Zone	Category II Residential Zone
Floor area ratio	400%
Building coverage ratio	60%

This residential area in central Tokyo resulted from a large-scale land re-zoning project on a factory site with an area of approximately 16 hectares. The plan calls for the construction of approximately 6,000 units with a population of 15,000. The development also includes parks and commercial facilities.

## 3\_3 用途地域

東京都計画用途地域面積比較表

地域名	昭和19年度末		昭和24年度末		昭和26年度末	
	(ha)	割合	(ha)	割合	(ha)	割合
住居地域	31,980	96.4	31,250	88.1	26,582.76	49.4
商業地域	5,390	9.6	3,120	8.6	5,590.94	10.4
未指定地	1,419	2.4	4,650	13.3	7,385.88	13.7
工業地域	17,449	31.4	2,640	7.4	4,400.89	8.2
小計	55,829	100.0	41,670	96.7	43,960.47	81.7
無指定地			24,150	68.3	8,978.89	16.8
合計	55,829	100.0	65,820	100.0	52,939.36	100.0

用途地域は各種用途の混在を防ぐことによって、それぞれの地域の経済的、社会的な発展の発展と、環境の保全ができるようにすることを目的としている。したがって各地域を指定し、それぞれにおける建築物の用途、構造および形態について禁止または制限を加える。

用途地域の指定は天正14年に始まり、昭和4年、10年の市域拡張に伴う大変更をふくめて昭和21年以前に11回、以後15回に達する。

資料源 東京都都市整備局都市計画部  
 本区作成者 東京都都市整備局都市計画部  
 参考資料 都市計画概観 1959 (東京都都市計画協議会)  
 東京都における用途地制の変遷 (佐野昭、広瀬盛行 雑誌都市計画)

The zoning regulation makes it its main object to ensure, through prevention of mixed uses of land, the development of economic and social functions and thereby ensure preservation of amenity in each locality. To achieve this purpose, various kinds of use districts and restrictions or prohibitions are imposed in regard to the use, structure and the shape of buildings. The designation of such use districts in Tokyo dates from 1924 and since then amendments have been made 26 times, out of which 11 were made before the war including the drastic ones which were made in 1929 and 1935 following the extension of the city area of Tokyo-shi.

住居地域 residential district	強弱専用地区 exclusive residential district
商業地域 commercial district	文教地区 school district
準工業地域 quasi-industrial district	第二種特別工業区 special industrial district class II
工業地域 industrial district	都市計画道路 proposed trunk roads
緑地地域 green zone	

Land use Use Zoning -- Land Use

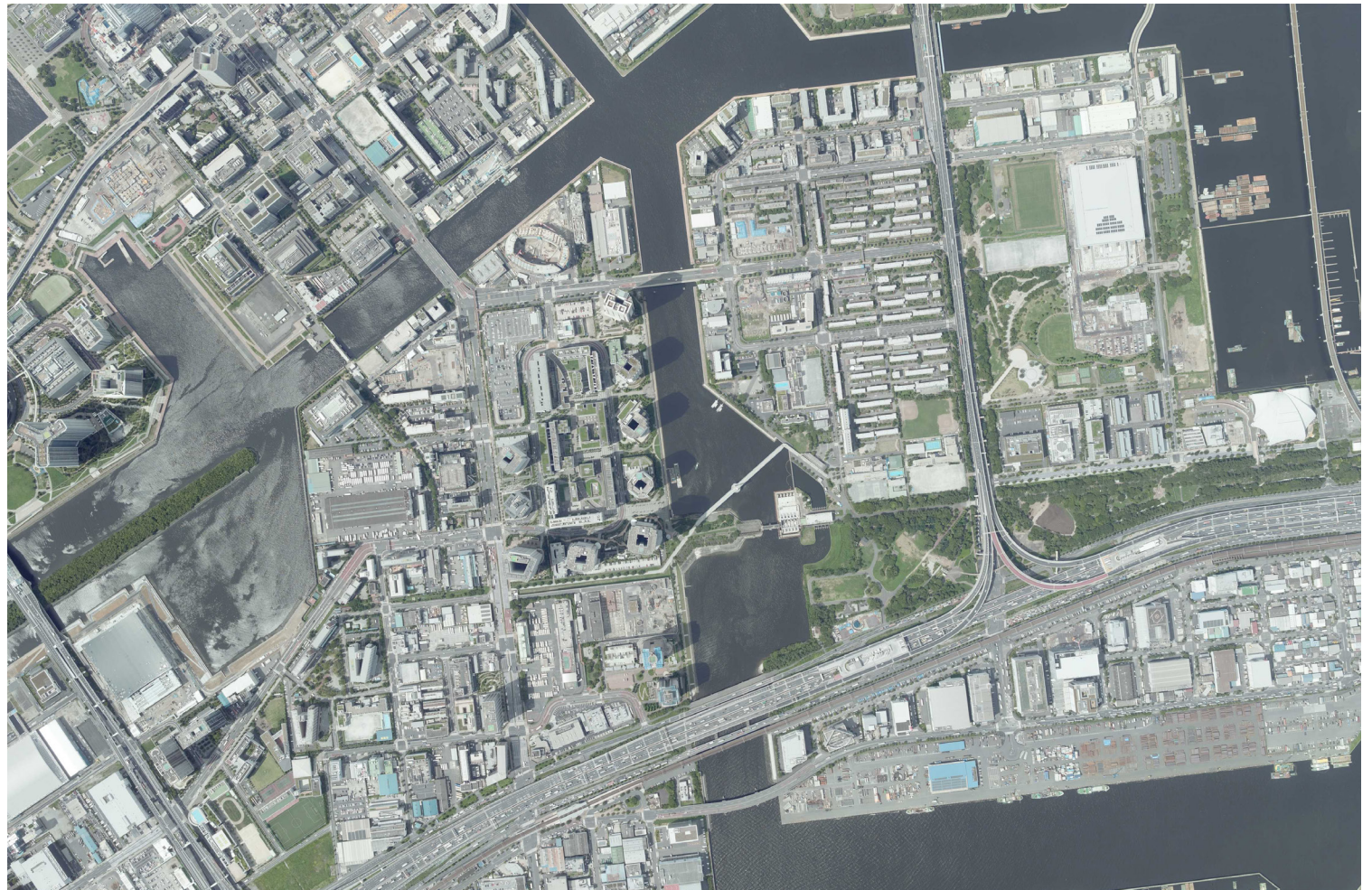
# URBAN CONTEXT

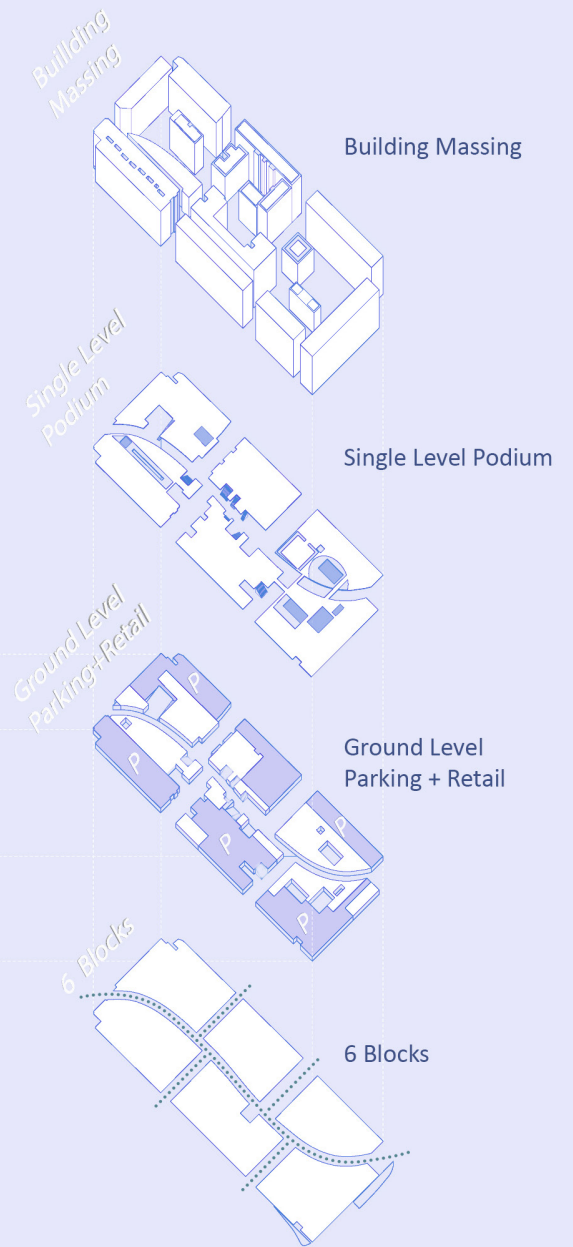
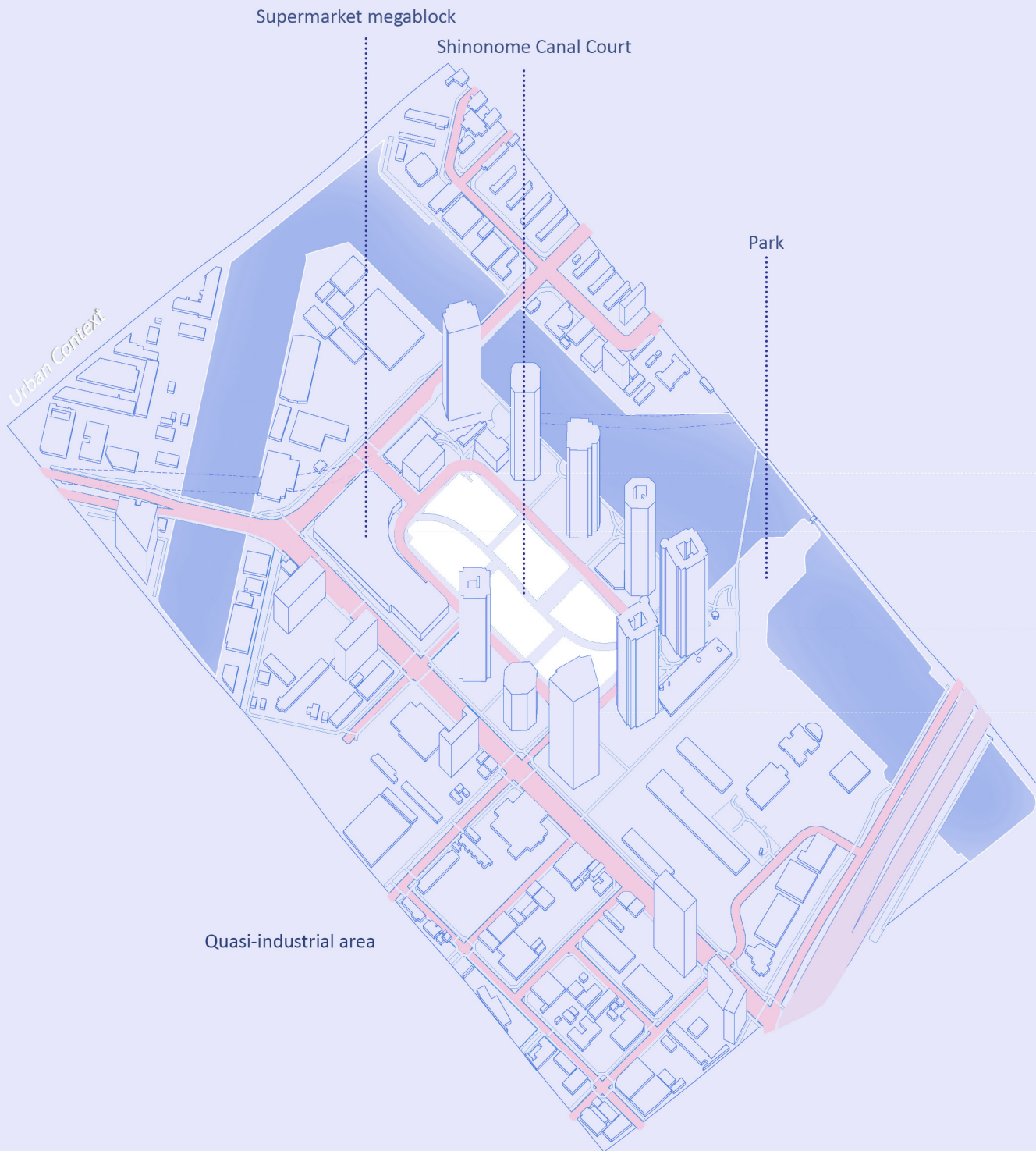
## Shinonome, Kōtō City, Tokyo, Japan



02

## CONTEXT & DESIGN





# URBAN CONTEXT

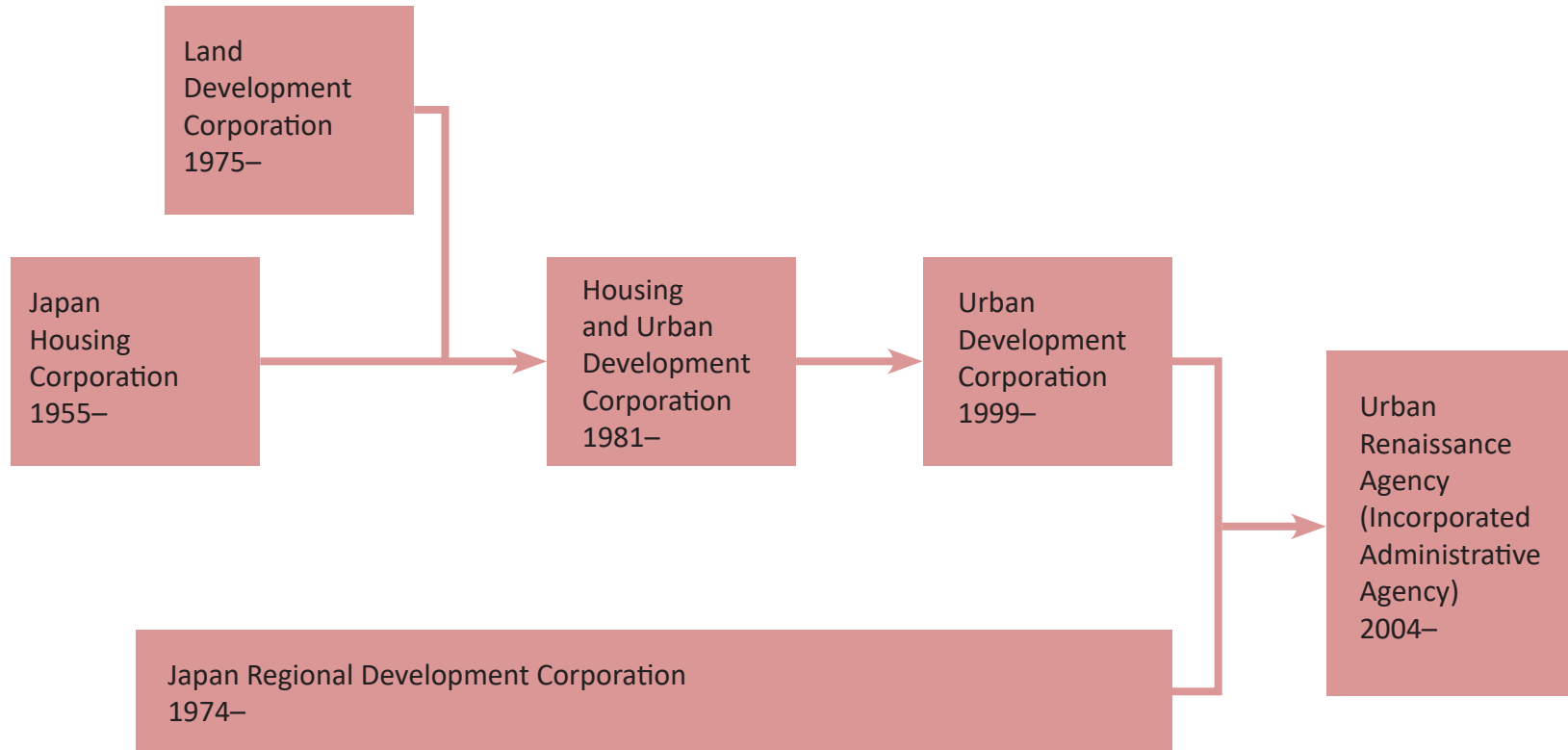
## Urban street views



VIDEO LINK: <https://vimeo.com/468628121>

# JAPAN'S HOUSING CORPORATION

## Urban Renaissance Agency



## HOUSING PRECEDENTS

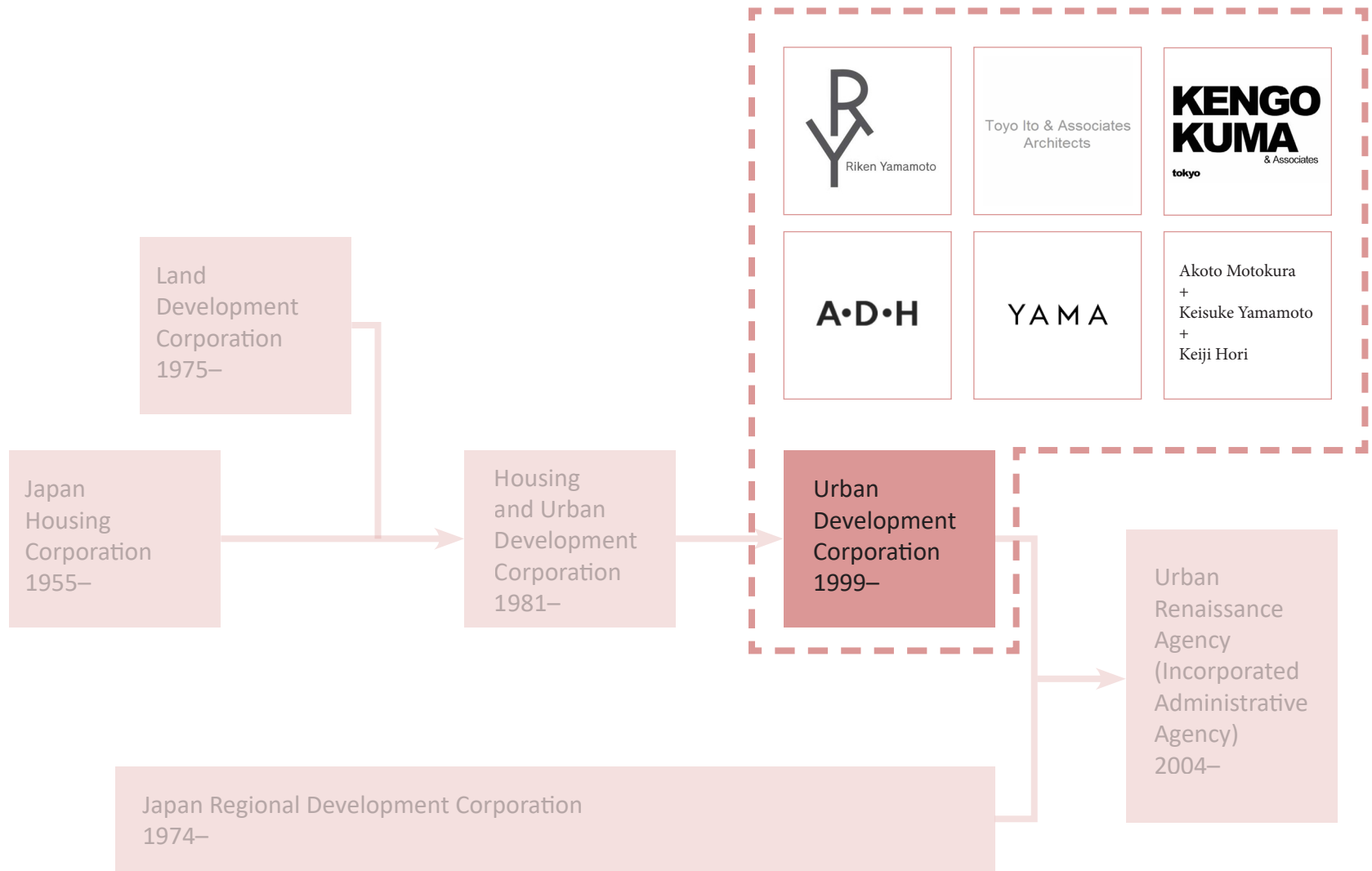
### Danchi Apartments

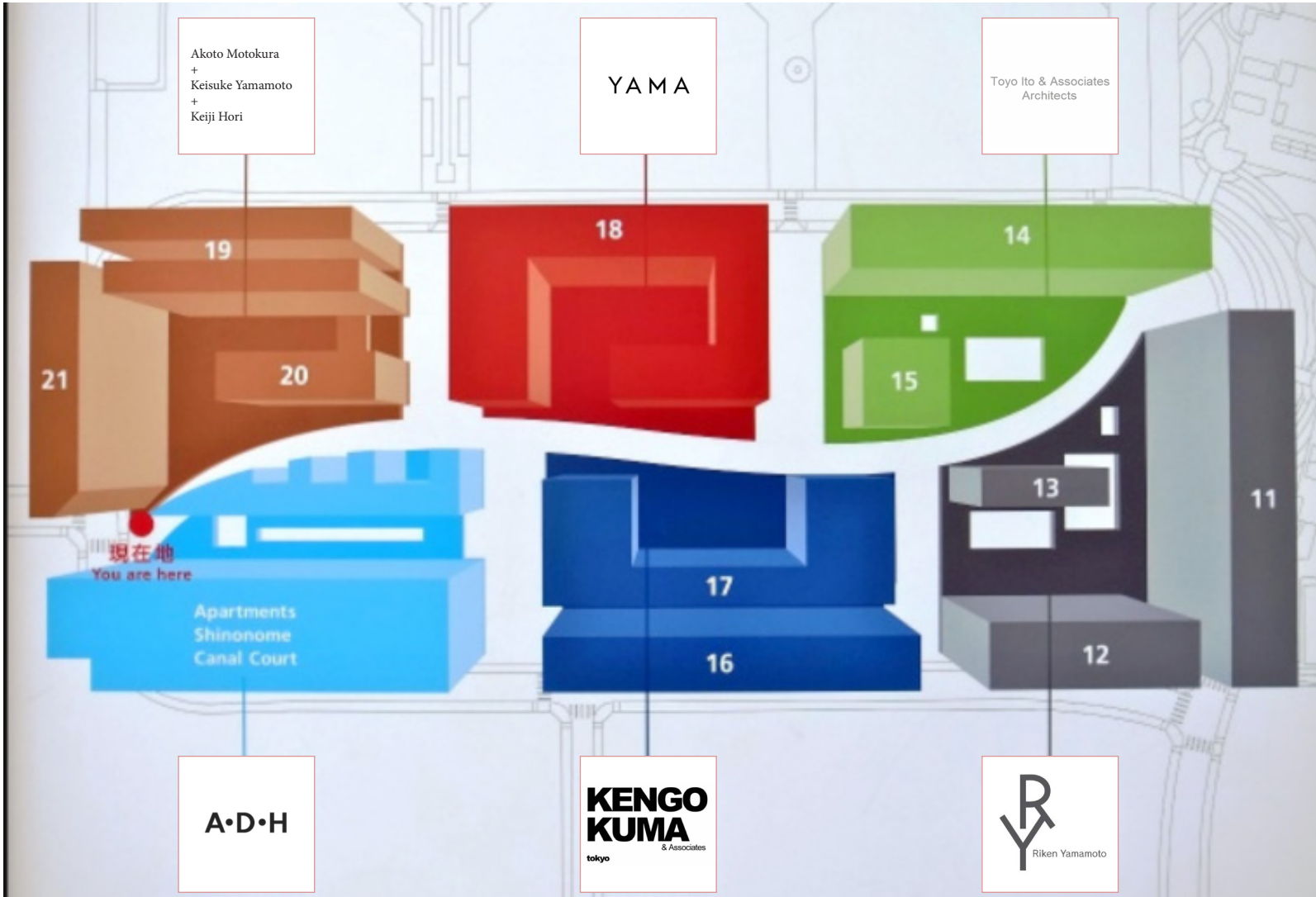


“[The Danchi] were lonely and sterile places, where neighbours rarely bothered to communicate with each other.”



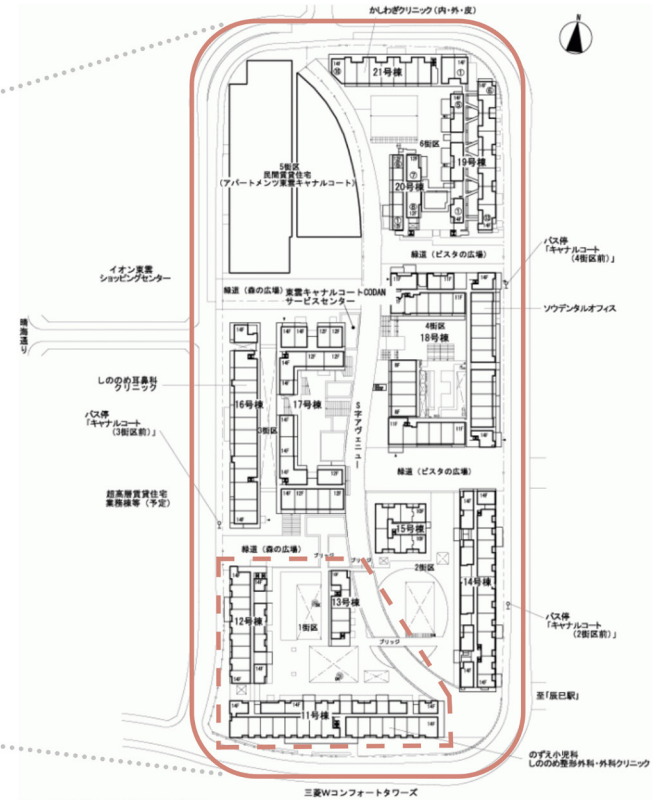
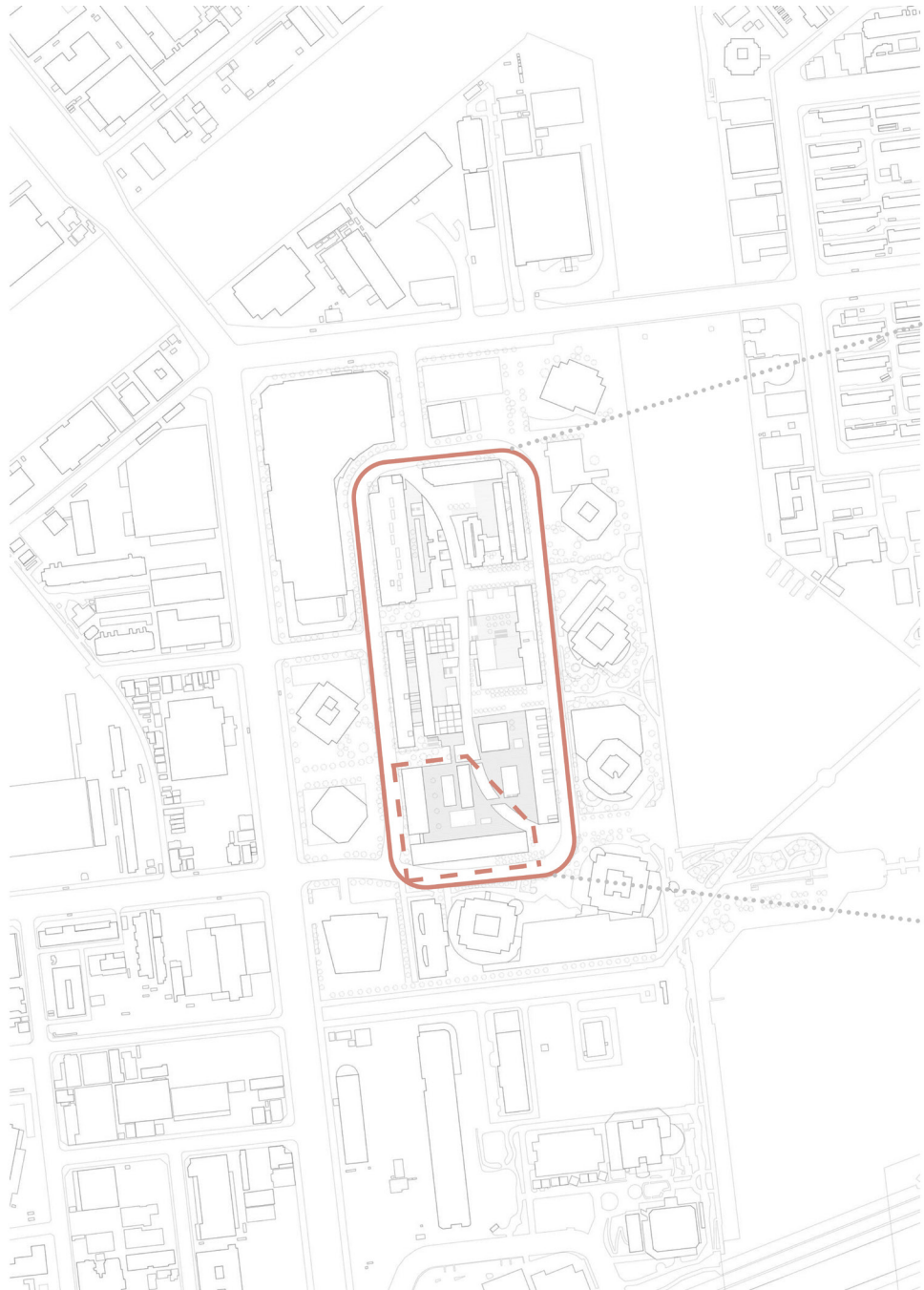
# HOUSING CORPORATION +





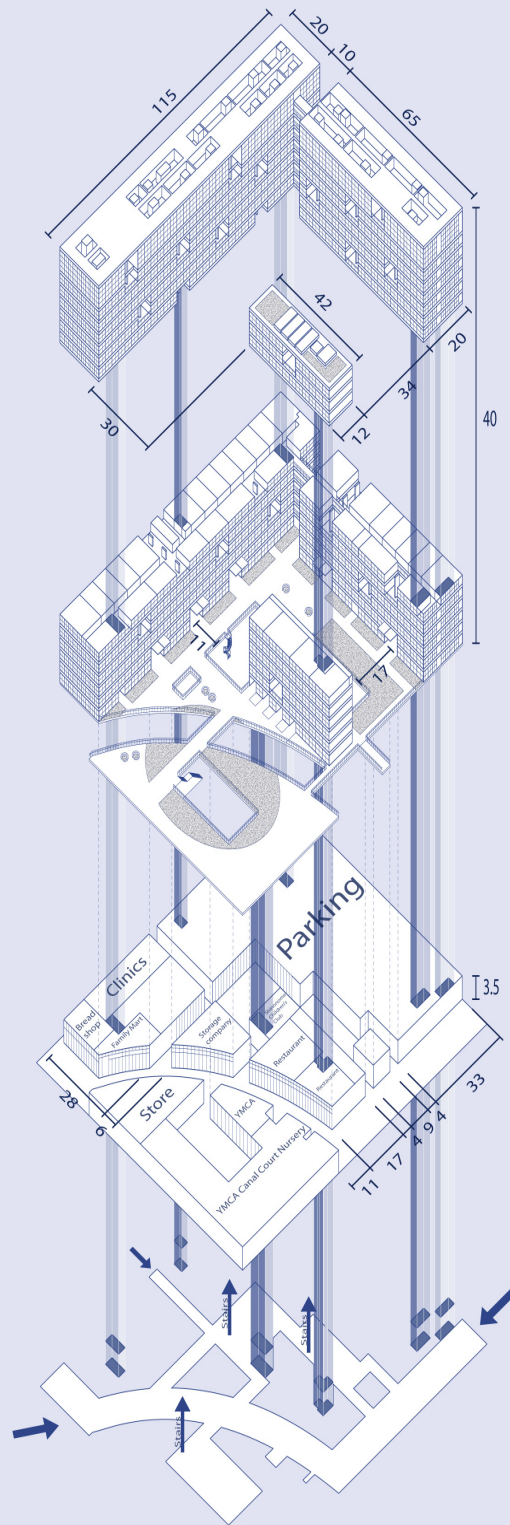
# DESIGN DRAWINGS

## Masterplan



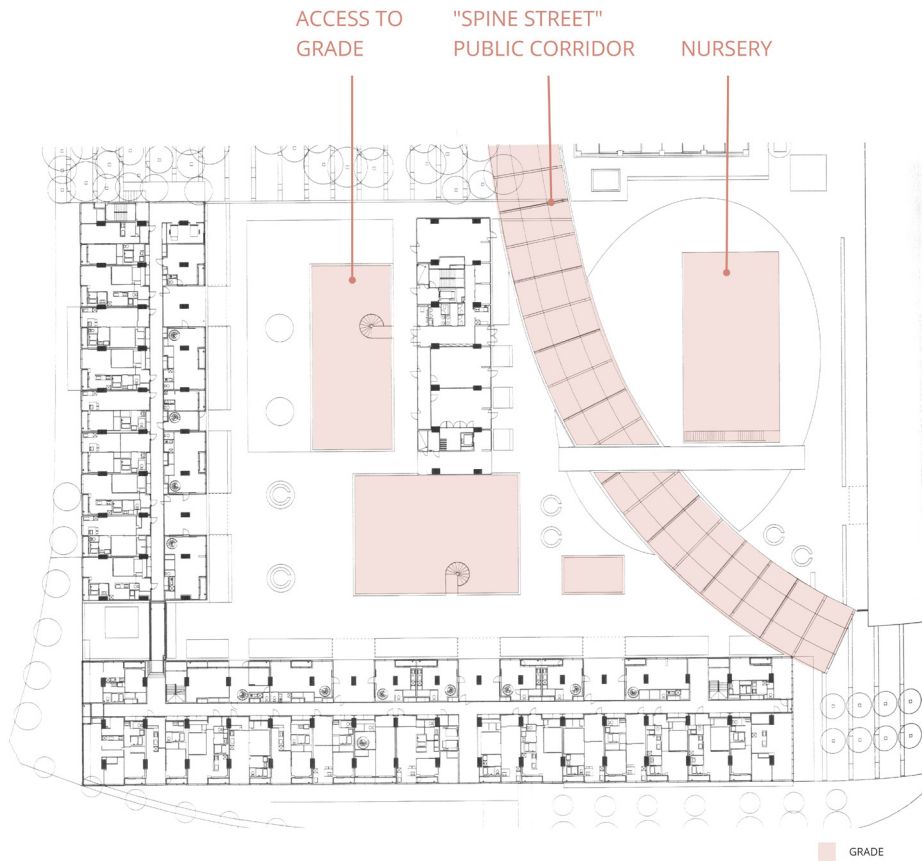
※住戸番号は①～⑬の順にふられています。  
 ※この配置図は、工事の関係上一部変更することがあります。  
 ※この配置図に記載されない壁面や高床室(階段・擁壁・法面)等もございます。

# BLOCK-SCALE AXO

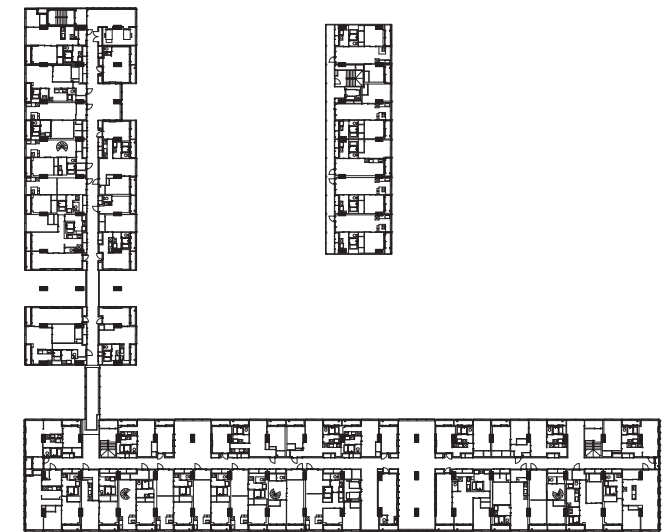


# DESIGN DRAWINGS

## Floor plans & section

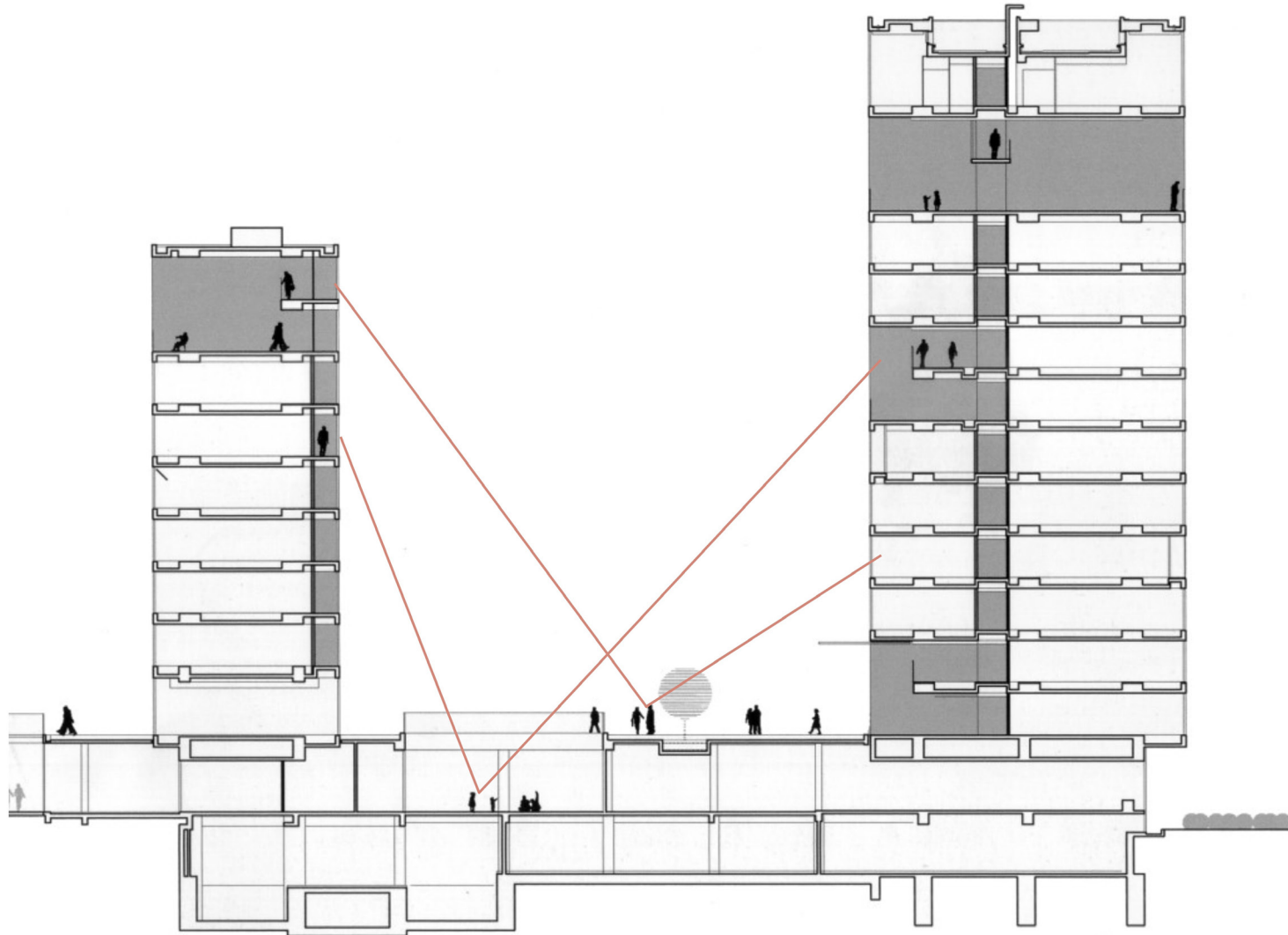


Public amenity spaces integrated within private realm to create semi-private zones.



Typical floor plan

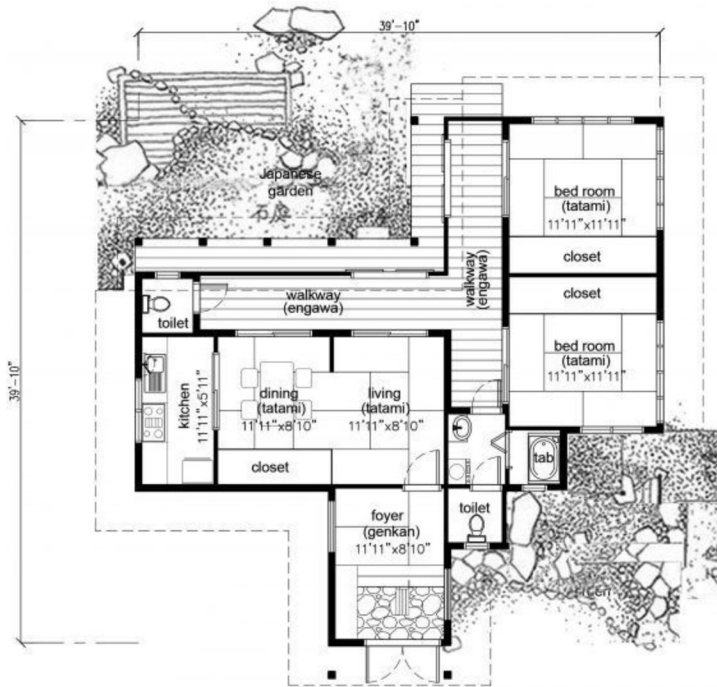
DESIGN DRAWINGS  
Section



Visibility across private and public spaces.

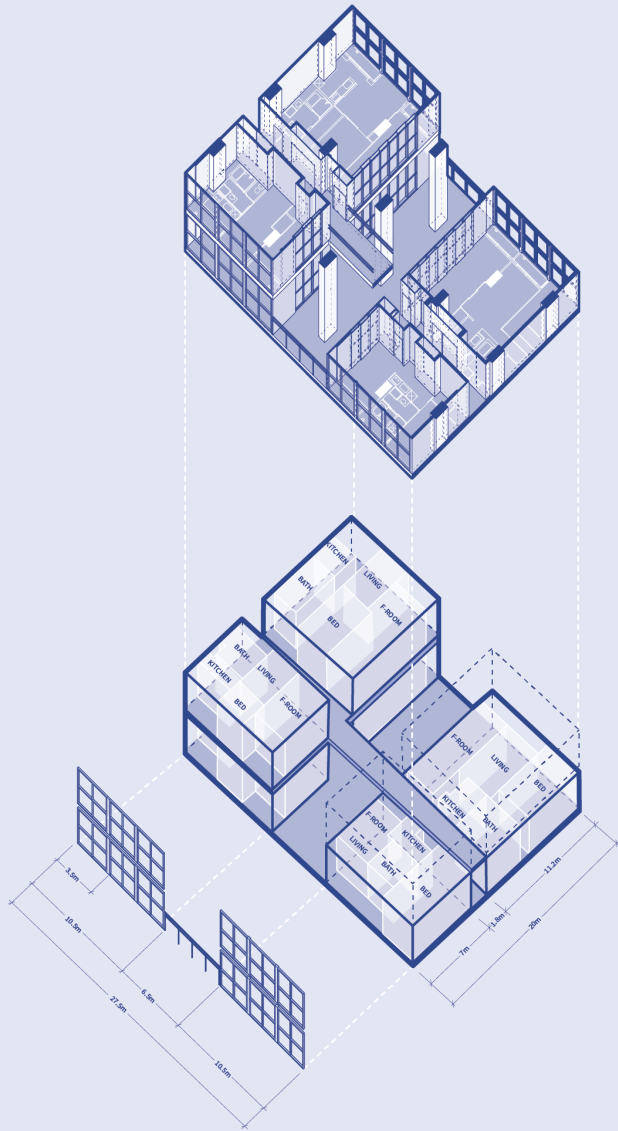
# HOUSING PRECEDENT

## Traditional Japanese housing



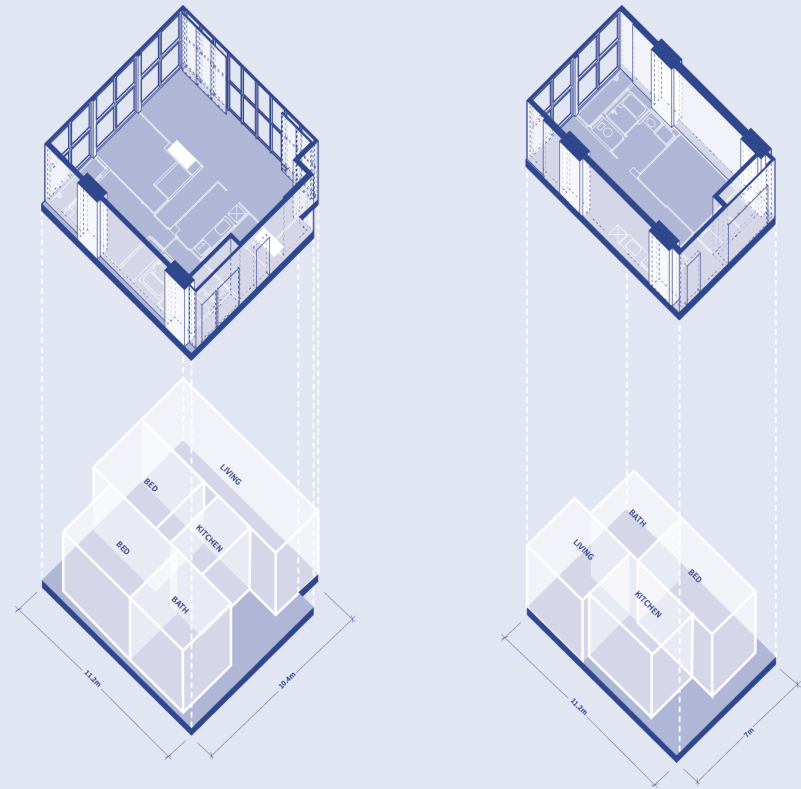
# UNIT-SCALE AXO

## TERRACE ACCESS UNITS



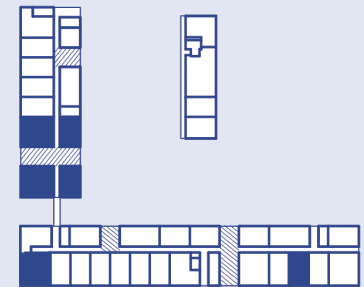
1-bed + foyer-room  
73 m<sup>2</sup> or 119 m<sup>2</sup>

## 'LANDLOCKED' UNITS



2-bed  
115 m<sup>2</sup>

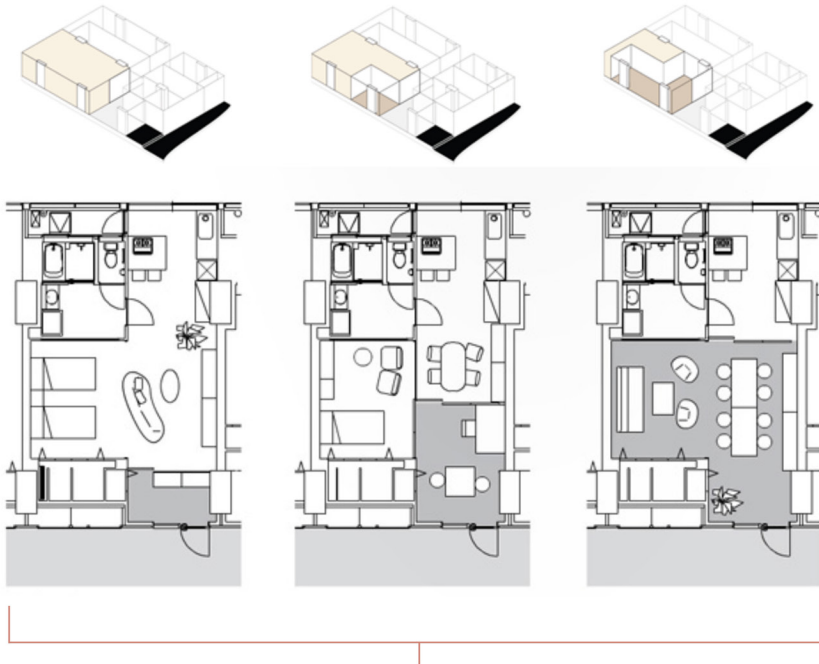
1-bed  
79 m<sup>2</sup>



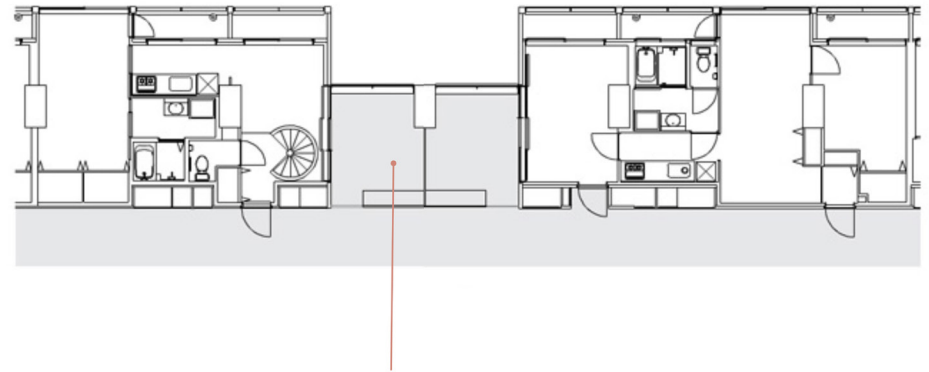


# DESIGN DRAWINGS

## Unit Layout



*[Sliding doors give residents flexibility on how to organize public/private zones.]*

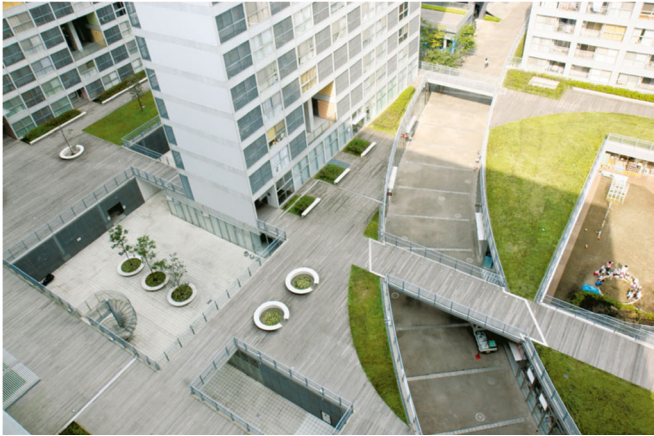


*[Shared double-story terrace to promote social life.]*

POST-OCCUPANCY



## GENERAL ASSESSMENT



The housing agency associated with the project mainly serves the middle-class, and with a profit-driven mindset, creates an income disparity within the greater Koto district. While the architects had ambitions to foster a strong sense of community within this project, privacy is still something strongly desired by the residents.

- <http://www.wohnmodelle.at/index.php?id=84,75,0,0,1,0>
  - [http://www.riken-yamamoto.co.jp/index.html?page=ry\\_proj\\_detail&id=66&lng=\\_Eng](http://www.riken-yamamoto.co.jp/index.html?page=ry_proj_detail&id=66&lng=_Eng)
  - <https://issuu.com/actar/docs/totalhousing/54>
  - <http://architecturalmoleskine.blogspot.com/2011/10/toyo-ito-kengo-kuma-etc-shinonome-canal.html>
  - <https://habitatgecollectiu.wordpress.com/2015/11/07/shinonome-canal-court/>
  - <https://www.paquebot.eu/?p=986>
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  - <https://apts.jp/properties/15795-shinonome-canal-court-codan-building-14-1002>
  - [https://www.aiq.co.il/su\\_article.php?id=62&num=278&lang=eng](https://www.aiq.co.il/su_article.php?id=62&num=278&lang=eng)
  - <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/community/2003/01/19/general/the-danchi-and-postwar-society/#.V5Ccufl96M9>
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  - <https://labgov.city/theurbanmedialab/the-japanese-way-of-urban-planning-the-machizukuri-approach/#::~:~:text=There%20is%20no%20exact%20translation,conventionally%20defined%20as%20Toshi%2Dkeikaku.>
  - <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-7660.1986.tb00231.xhttps://www.tozai-as.or.jp/mytech/09/09-yamamoto14.html>
  - <https://akatzen.wordpress.com>
  - <https://ourworldindata.org/living-alone>
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  - Dimmer, C., Golani Solomon, E. and Klinkers, K. "Shinonome: New Concepts of Public Space." 2005.
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