











新南数関射美

2016 Museum of the

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香港部屋









+30
+12%
神板



香港部屋
HK HOUSE

香港部屋

香港部屋是 LAAB 為日本越後妻後大地藝術節設計的展覽廳和藝術家居住的地方，一個讓香港藝術家可以有一個和當地居民交流的固定場地。它座落在日本新潟縣中魚沼郡津南町內的一個村落裡。津南的上鄉被大自然緊緊包圍著，是一個有大樹，有小草，充滿着雪國風貌的青蔥之地。爲了不打擾這份自然和寧靜，我們以融入作為設計理念，希望香港部屋成為這個村落的一部分。我們以樹枝的幾何作為部屋的主要結構。屋頂微微傾側，和村落中此起彼落的民居建築物互相呼應。我們用新潟當地的魚沼杉木和常見的鍍鐵板作為部屋屋身的主要物料。部屋裡有一個 6 米樓高的方正寬敞展覽廳，藝術家的居住空間和社區廚房。鐵閘、舊信箱、霓虹光管在大自然中安靜地歌唱。新潟縣降雪量高，一年有六個月都在下雪，而這次的項目撥款並沒有融雪的預算，所以我們在設計上特意調整了屋頂的傾斜度，延長雪留在屋頂的時間，避免雪掉落在馬路阻塞通道。在盛夏的下午，我們可以來部屋看展覽，跟藝術家聊天，與居民在廚房分享新潟的越光米，或眺望毗鄰的農田。在嚴冬的雪夜，藝術家可躲在這暖暖的小房子，品嚐雪國的雪下紅蘿蔔汁，倚望着對面街角的越後妻有上鄉劇場館。人、藝術、大自然共處，不愁寂寞。

Hong Kong House

As part of the Echigo-Tsumari Art Triennale, Hong Kong House is an artist residence and an art gallery that enhances cultural exchange between Hong Kong artists and local residents. Located at the periphery of Tsunan Town in Niigata Prefecture, Hong Kong House fills up the north corner of a pocket garden in a peaceful neighborhood. Instead of building a “loud” and “expressive” architecture, the design team respectfully integrate Hong Kong House into this beautiful neighborhood by generating simple form and using locally-sourced materials. Inspired by the green and picturesque landscape, the design team used tree branching form as the main structural element to support the gable roof and the floor of the artists quarter. Animated by the faceted and titled entrance façade, the simple pitched roof geometry resonates with the many vernacular structures in the neighbourhood. Echigo has a long snowing season, with over 6 months covered in snow per year. The tight budget does not allow for snow melting services during winter. The pitched roof was carefully calculated so that the snow can stay on the roof during winter to avoid blocking the main road. The first floor has a gallery space and a communal kitchen, designed to encourage cultural interaction through sharing art and food. The artist living space is on the second floor, with a mezzanine overlooking the gallery space. The design team worked closely with Japanese craftsmen and architects. Locally sourced timber, Unoma Sugi, was used for the entrance facade and artists quarter. Galvanized metal cladding-- another ubiquitous material in local village architecture-- was adopted to encompass the rectilinear white gallery. The design team also worked with Hong Kong craftsmen to fabricate common objects in Hong Kong, such as galvanised roller shutter, letterbox, and neon-like signage, and installed them in Hong Kong House for everyday use.