

Townscape Design in the Kochi City Center enriching wood culture

Infrastructure System Engineering Course

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A symbolic wooden building such as a Tosaha, Kochi Stations, and wooden arcades is scattered in Kochi Prefecture. A lot of policies of the cultural prefecture plan etc. of the tree are performed, and in the forest policy of the prefecture, the forest-making is done, and it can be said that "Enriching Wood Culture" will take root in Kochi Prefecture.

However, a lot of buildings in a fireproof building and a semi-fireproof building queue up overall, and I do not feel "Enriching Wood Culture" though the wooden building is somewhat especially scattered in the downtown. It causes the restriction of fire prevention in it.

Moreover, the thinning increases the forest in Japan today and the number of forests necessary for immediacy has increased. Kochi Prefecture in which it takes pride in 84% of the top of Japan of the rate of the forest is not an exception. 82 accumulative amounts of the forest need and 58% thinning is needed in the forest in the forest under private ownership. It is hoped to make the thinning of the forest early even a little. However, not advancing easily because of the decline of forestry etc. is a current state.

The restriction of fire prevention is cleared and the spectacle-making that "Enriching Wood Culture" is felt in the downtown is done in the present study. Moreover, the wood used can support by how much person by wood that uses the thinning material, and uses it to design, and clarifies can involved in the thinning.

The restriction of fire prevention started being considerably severe with the building. However, there were a structure to receive the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's recognition, a material, and nonflammable wood even in case of being in putting out feeling of quality, and it became a key by which it cleared the restriction. Moreover, if it is small, the scale and height are built wooden in semi-fire prevention without the fireproof treatment, and are built a wooden semi-fireproof building also in the fire zone. Because the restriction was not seen for the structure and the pavement, degree of freedom is high. However, the fear of spreading should take care still. The spectacle-making that "Enriching Wood Culture" smells in the pavement, the street furniture, and the signboard, etc. was done by using nonflammable wood for construction for an actual design. Shape to arrange one's verbs and objects to an existing road excluding the park was taken, and an existing wooden building and the sightseeing spot tied respectively on the street. A symbolic structure such as parasol was expressed by the tree.

The expansion of scale is necessary for obtaining employment enough of employment because the scale was too small this time.

高知市中心市街地における「木の文化」が香る景観づくり

社会システム工学コース

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高知県には土佐派や高知駅、木造アーケードなどシンボリックな木造建築が点在する。県の森林政策においても、木の文化県構想など、多くの政策がなされ、森づくりをしており、高知県には「木の文化」が根付いているといえる。

しかし、特に中心市街地において、木造建築は多少点在しているが、全体的に耐火建築や準耐火建築のビルが多く並び、「木の文化」を感じるができない。それには防火の規制が原因となっている。

また、日本の森は今日間伐が早急に必要な森が増えている。森林率日本一の84%を誇っている高知県も例外ではない。森林の蓄積量は全体の82%が民有林で、その森は58%間伐が必要になっている。森の間伐を少しでも早くすることが望まれる。しかし、林業の衰退などが原因でなかなか進まないのが現状である。

本研究では防火の規制をクリアし中心市街地に「木の文化」が感じられるような景観づくりをする。また、使用する木材は間伐材を使用し、設計に使う木材でどれだけの人が養え、間伐に携われるのかを明らかにする。

防火の規制は建築物にかなり厳しくかけられていた。しかし質感を出すにあたって、国土交通大臣の認定を受けた構造や部材、不燃木材があり、それが規制をクリアする鍵になった。また、規模や高さでも小さければ準防火では防火処理無しの木造が建てられるし、防火地域でも、木造の準耐火建築が建てられる。工作物や舗装に関しては規制が見られなかったので自由度は高い。しかし、延焼の恐れはやはり気をつけなければならない。実際の設計には建築には不燃木材を使用し、舗装やストリートファニチャー、看板などで「木の文化」の香る景観づくりを行った。公園以外は既存の道に手を加える形をとり、既存の木造建築や観光地を通りですれぞれ繋いだ。パラソーレなどシンボリックな工作物も木で表現した。

雇用に関しては今回は規模が小さすぎたので十分に雇用を得るには規模の拡大が必要である。