

House Valley

山谷之家

設計者」合風蒼飛設計 | 張育睿建築師事務所 / 張育睿
參與者」林毅軒 林裳嫻
攝影者」Hey! Cheese
空間性質」住宅
坐落位置」台灣
主要材料」塗料、鐵件、實木、Lime Stone 塗料無接縫地板
面積」102 坪

Designers」SOAR Design studio | Ray architects / Ray Chang
Participant」Yixuan Lin, Shangxian Lin
Photographer」Hey!Cheese
Category」Residence
Location」Taiwan
Materials」Paint, metal, wood, Lime Stone flooring
Size」337m²



透過建築空間的解構與重組，將風、光、景納入其中，轉化為一座現代、健康、宜居的住宅。

當今社會，住宅建築已不僅是容身之所，更是生活哲學的具象體現。隨著都市化社會人口稠密，居住空間日益狹小、氣候變化劇烈，健康且宜居的住宅不僅令人嚮往，更是人們日益重視的內涵。如何在有限空間內打造一座與自然共生，平衡公私領域的配比，並且一圓世代共居的理想，可謂設計上的一大考驗。

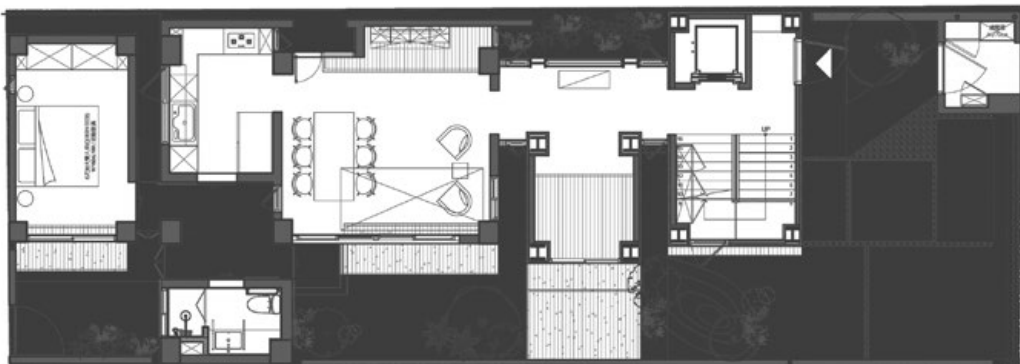
「山谷之家」正是這樣一個作品。其原型為台灣常見的長型街屋，基底狹長且與鄰棟緊密相連，前後採光有限，內部封閉幽暗，在潮濕悶熱的台灣氣候下，這樣的舊式設計雖然保障了隱私，卻令空間更顯侷促，室內也因氣流阻滯、日照不足，不利於長久的居住健康。因此，設計團隊以「破舊立新」手法，試圖改造台灣傳統聯排建築的限制，透過建築空間的解構與重組，將風、光、景納入其中，轉化為一座現代、健康、宜居的住宅。

破與立：傳統與現代的交融

面對長型基地的侷限，設計團隊運用「破中求立」的思維，將原先單一的長型建築打散後，重組成五棟錯落的建築，促成室內外交融，以「化阻為通」之勢，解放了室內空間，也讓建築之間的縫隙成為採光與氣流的通道。

1. 五棟錯落的建築，讓風與光能透過棟距之間的縫隙開口進入室內，達到良好的室內微氣候與舒適體感。2. 一樓平面圖。

1. Air and light flows between the buildings and allows the interior to achieve a good indoor microclimate and comfortable feeling. 2. First floor plan.



Ray Chang



合風蒼飛設計 | 張育睿建築師事務所 / 張育睿

張育睿建築師畢業於東海建築研究所，碩士論文《台中市遊民空間研究》獲頒中華建築協會優良論文獎及台中市政貢獻論文獎。專職建築、室內與景觀設計。

擅長運用自然印象與元素營造簡樸之美，重視概念演化、空間感與多樣性設計，為使用者創造空間價值。以實驗性與藝術思考的手法介入建築與空間設計，希望能創造富含自然元素與在地文化的作品。至今作品已連續 7 年榮獲日本 Good Design Award，連續 5 年獲得德國紅點設計獎 Red Dot Award。其中 2020 年獲得德國紅點設計獎 Red Dot Award "Best of the Best" 年度最佳設計獎。也曾獲 TID 台灣室內設計大獎住宅、商業空間雙料金獎，金點獎年度最佳設計，德國 iF 設計大獎、義大利 A Design award 金獎以及 ADA 新銳建築獎。

SOAR Design studio | Ray architects / Ray Chang

Architect Chang graduated from the Tunghai University Department of Architecture, and his master's thesis "Research on the Space of Nomads in Taichung City" was awarded the Excellent Thesis Award of the Architectural Association of the Taichung Municipal Contribution. He is specializing in architecture, interior and landscape design.

Ray is expert at using natural impressions and elements to create simple beauty that attaches importance to concept evolution, spatial sense and diversity design, all which creates space value for users. The firm is involved in architecture and space design through experimental and artistic thinking to seek the creation of works rich in natural elements and local culture. Chang's works have won the Japan Good Design Award for 7 consecutive years and the Germany red Dot Award for 5 consecutive years. Among them, in 2020, it won the Red Dot Award "Best of the Best" in Germany. He has also won the TID Taiwan Interior Design Award for both residential and commercial spaces, the Golden Pin Award for Best Design of the Year, the Germany iF Design Award, the Italy A Design Award Gold Award and the ADA Emerging Architecture Award.

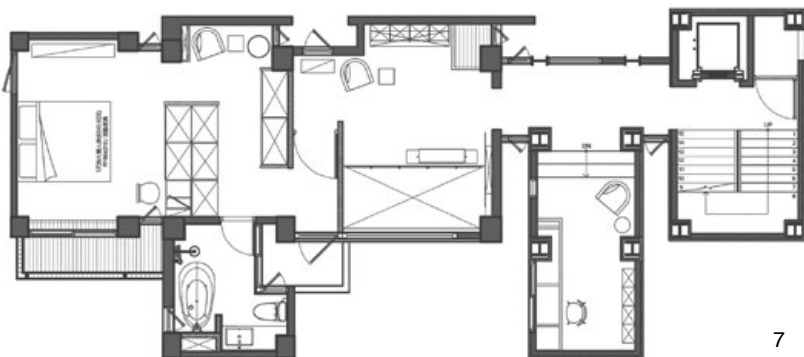


3. 建築裡外使用最純粹的底色回應光照。4. 往上漸退的植樹陽台形同山谷，作為風的停留、人與自然的棲息地。5. 室內外不同高度層次都能感受外部自然與四季風光。6. 綠意與採光能自各樓層不同面向的開窗透入家居。7. 二樓平面圖。8. 一樓與鄰棟圍牆之間布下庭院綠帶，將棟距拉開，使環境綠意與日光能滲透到建築內部。

3. The purest background color to respond to the natural light. 4. The tree-planted balcony that recedes upward resembles a valley, serving as a stop for the wind and a habitat for people and nature. 5. One can feel the external nature and the scenery of the four seasons at different heights indoors and out. 6. Greenery and daylight can penetrate into the space from various windows. 7. Second floor plan. 8. A courtyard green belt is set between buildings to widen the distance between the buildings so that the green environment and daylight can penetrate into the interior.

設計團隊在一樓與鄰棟圍牆之間布下庭院綠帶，使得棟距得以拉開，散狀的庭園分布，令環境綠意縈繞，綠景隨著日光

穿過窗口，自然地滲透到建築內部。建築向上發展，不同樓面的體塊各有伸縮布局，據此延伸出樓面、立面的縫隙與錯層，綠意與採光能自各樓層不同面向的開窗透入室內，每個場域都享有自然端景，形成「光影流轉，四時有景」的效果。同時建築造型的退縮與縫隙，也利於氣流穿梭於建築裡外，有助調節室內的微氣候，達到健康舒適的宜居目的。





針對在地地理環境與風向，設計團隊指出，將垂直動線設置在面迎東北風的第一棟，意在削減冷風和潮濕帶來的不利影響；而在西南側，則特意降低建築高度，迎納西南風，運用縮小風道、加速氣流，讓涼風從庭園貫穿建築，並透過縫隙進入室內，藉著植栽、樹木讓風留在空間裡，達到「清風自來」的舒爽效果。

聚與離：世代的和諧共居

三代同堂是台灣傳統家庭的理想，但如何在共享空間與個人隱私之間取得平衡，卻是設計上的一大挑戰。設計團隊以傳統合院的「埕」為靈感，將其垂直化，解構為多個分散在不同樓層的動線進程與「口袋空間」，為家人提供交流互動的場所，又給予各自獨立的私域。

此作讓公共、起居空間垂直連結，運用挑空與透視，加強樓層間的觀照關係。將梯區設置於建築的前段，使作息相異的世代能在進出時避免打擾家人。而每一層樓中段作為共享廳區，以不同比例的挑空連繫樓面，外凸的口袋空間則編設為茶室或書房。這些家人間的共享地帶，因分布於不同樓層，在日常生活中提升家人彼此走動遊移、活絡交流的可能。而各世代的私屬臥房則被安排在建築後方，相對而言隱密性高，可享有寧靜的睡寢環境，亦滿足了對隱私的需求。

同時，各樓層錯落的量體與窗口、立面的開口與虛實，為公私領域創造了豐富的對望視角，讓世代成員能彼此照顧，公私有序的布局亦確保了個人隱私空間，實現了「聚而不暱，分而不散」的平衡。

淨暖與綠意：看自然流轉與風光共居

設計團隊重視空間對景與光的回應，全作建築內外皆以素雅的白色和灰色為基調，以最純粹的底色回應多面向開窗引入的光照，將採光反襯得更加明亮，當陽光透入空間，就像為建築裡外刷上一層淡淡的金光，顯得溫暖而明亮。

這座家居尤其強調與自然共生的理念，設計團隊期望創造步移景易效果，一樓以鋪覆木地板的半戶外空間與木緣廊作為內外空間的過渡，將人引至半戶外或戶外空間，自然而然的走向庭園。

傳統合院中的「埕」概念被轉化為垂直呈現，綠化元素垂直散布在各樓層的陽台、植栽區，配以錯層、開口、玻璃圍欄等配置，使自然綠意透入每個樓層，身處室內也能感受到綠意與生活相融的親和關係。

「山谷之家」的設計理念，不僅在於如何破解台灣傳統建築的侷限，更著重如何在現代環境裡尋思與自然和諧共處的解方。整座建築透過「破與立」、「聚與離」、「淨暖與綠意」等手法，實現了與自然共生、攜世代共居的理想，在享受家族天倫之樂與個別隱私之間取得平衡點，為居住者實現了世代安居的理想。採訪 室內雜誌編輯部





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9. 鋪覆木地板的半戶外空間與木緣廊作為內外空間的過渡，讓人自然而然的走向庭園。10. 高低錯層的空間、建築形體產生的角落，發展出各種使用情境。11. 三樓平面圖。

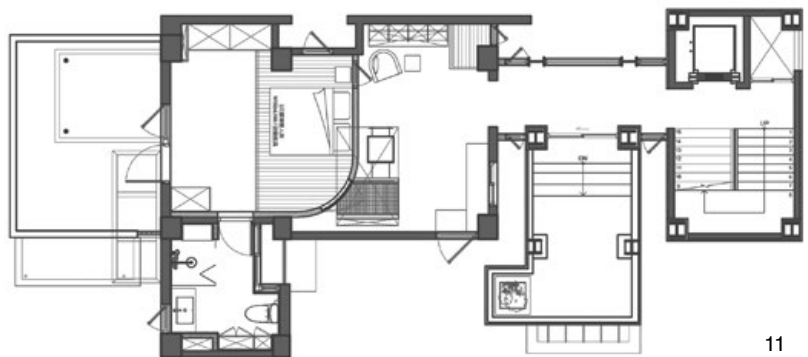
9. The semi-outdoor space is finished with wood floors to serve as the transition between the indoor and outdoor, naturally leading people move towards the garden. 10. The staggered space created by the architectural form develop various usage scenarios. 11. Third floor plan.

In today's society, dwellings are not only a place of shelter, but also a concrete embodiment of a person's philosophy of life. As urbanized societies become more densely populated, living spaces become increasingly smaller, with drastic climate changes, a healthy and comfortable housing is not only desirable, but also a connotation that people are paying increasing attention. How to build a home that harmonizes with nature in a limited space, with balanced public and private areas, and realizes the ideal of living together for generations, is a major design task.

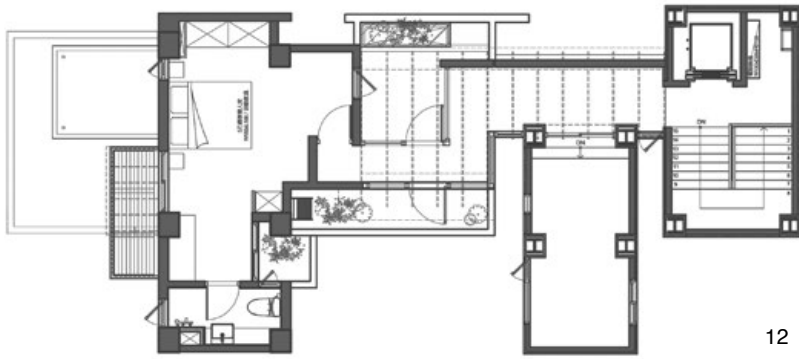
"House Valley" is exactly such a work. Its prototype is a long street house that is common in Taiwan. It has a long and narrow footprint and closely connected to neighboring buildings. Natural lighting is limited to the front and rear. In the humid and hot climate of Taiwan, this old-style building ensures privacy, but makes the interior space dark and cramped, which is not conducive to long-term living health. Therefore, the design team tried to transform the limitations of Taiwan's traditional row buildings by using the method of "breaking the old and creating the new." Through the deconstruction and reorganization of this architectural space, the team incorporated air light and scenery to transform it into a modern, healthy and livable residence.

Integrating tradition and modernity

Faced with the limitations of a long narrow site, the design team used the thinking of "seeking success while destroying" to break up the original single long building and reorganize it into five scattered buildings, promoting the integration of indoor and outdoor areas and "turning obstacles into pathways". This liberates the indoor space and allowing the gaps between the buildings to become channels for lighting and airflow.



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The design team laid a courtyard green belt between the adjacent buildings to widen the distance between the buildings. The green scenery surrounds and naturally penetrates into the interior as the daylight passes through the windows. The building develops upwards, and different setbacks create gaps and staggered levels in the floors and facades are extended. Greenery and lighting penetrate the space freely from different directions on each floor, forming the effect of "flowing light and shadow, and scenery in all seasons". The setbacks and gaps

in the architectural shape also facilitates airflow between the inside and outside of the building, helping to adjust the indoor microclimate to achieve healthy, comfortable and livable purposes.

In view of the local geographical situation and wind direction, the design team pointed out that locating the vertical circulation line in the first building was intended to reduce the adverse effects of cold wind and moisture. On the southwest side, the building height is reduced to receive the southwest wind, with wind channel effects to accelerate air flow allowing the cool breeze to infiltrate the building from the garden and enter the interior space. With plants and trees in place to achieve the refreshing effect of "natural breeze".





12. 四樓平面圖。13-15. 室內生活蔓延至室外，室外風景溢流室內，重新界定生活的內外關係。

12. Fourth floor plan. 13-15. Indoor life extends to the outdoors, and the outdoor scenery overflows into the interior, redefining the relationship between inside and outside of life.

The harmonious living of generations

A entire family living under one roof is the ideal of traditional Taiwanese families, but how to strike a balance between shared space and personal privacy is a major design challenge. Inspired by the "Cheng" concept of a traditional courtyard, the design team verticalized it and deconstructed it into multiple "pocket spaces" along the circulation between floors, providing a place for family members to communicate and interact while also giving each of them independent privacy.

Connecting the public and living spaces vertically and using overhangs and perspective enhances the observing relationship between floors. The stair circulation is placed at the front of the building so that family members with different schedules can enter and exit without disturbing others. The middle section of each floor is used as a shared area, the "pocket space" is programmed as a tearoom or study room with different proportions of voids connecting the floors. The private bedrooms of each generation are arranged at the rear of the building, which provides relatively high privacy. They can enjoy a quiet sleeping environment and meets the needs for privacy.

At the same time, the distributed volumes and windows on each floor, the openings in the façade create a rich perspective for the public and private spheres, and the orderly layout of the public and private also ensures the personal privacy space. This achieving a balance of "gathering but not being overwhelmed, dividing but not dispersing".

Watching the flow of nature and coexisting with scenery

The design team put great importance to scenery and light, and the whole project is based on elegant whites and grays, with the purest background color to respond to the natural light. When sunlight penetrates into the space, it is like a layer of golden light washing down the building, which looks warm and bright.



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With a strong emphasis on synergy with nature, the design team wanted to create a step-by-step effect, with a semi-outdoor wooden corridor on the ground floor as a transition between the interior and exterior, naturally leading people to the outdoor garden. The concept of a "Cheng" atrium like space in the traditional courtyard is transformed into vertical version, with green elements vertically dispersed on the balconies and planting areas on each floor, with split-level, openings, glass fences and other configurations, so that the natural greenery penetrates into each floor, experiencing the affinity between greenery and life.



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The design concept of "House Valley" is not only focused on how to break through the limitations of traditional architecture in Taiwan, but also put effort on finding solution to live in harmony with nature in the modern environment. Through techniques such as "breaking and standing", "gathering and leaving", "warmth and greenery", the whole project realizes the ideal of symbiosis with nature and co-living with generations, striking a balance between enjoying the family life and privacy, and apprehending the ideal of living in peace for generations for residents.

建材分析 Material Analysis

採用塗料、鐵件、鐵件實木、Lime Stone 塗料無接縫地板，以低限設計手法，減除繁雜或裝飾元素，將重點關注在光、風、外部自然與居住者交流互動上。

Use of paint, iron, wood, and a limestone concrete polish seamless flooring to reflect a simple design approach, which includes reducing complicated or decorative elements. Focus on light, air external nature interaction with users.

溝通重點 Communication Note

1. 以解構建築、介入自然的觀念，將長向街屋拆解成五棟錯落的建築，讓縫隙、平面橫豎交錯的錯層，將風、光、景引入空間中。2. 將山谷意象結合台灣傳統合院的「埕」，形成順應環境風向與日照的建築型態。3. 平面退縮、挖除促成環境景致的滲透，配以豐富的水平與垂直向度，令空間無論平視、仰視與俯視，都能感受生活與光線、綠意的關係。

1. Using the concept of deconstruction and bring in nature, the Changxiang Street House dismantled the existing long narrow long footprint house into five scattered buildings, so that the gaps and planes are staggered horizontally and vertically gaps in between allows the air, light and scenery to flow into the space. 2. Combining the image of the valley with the atrium like space of Taiwan's traditional courtyard to form an architectural form that conforms to the natural environment. 3. The plan setback and openness to promote the penetration of the natural landscape, in both horizontal and vertical directions, so that the space can sense the relationship between life, light and greenery in all dimensions.

16.17. 透過結構、縫隙與外部自然創造空間的界線。18. 室內以挑空手法呼應垂直的山谷，讓自然體感與視覺一致。19. 各樓層錯落的量體與窗口、立面的開口與虛實，創造了豐富的對看視角。20.21. 臥房被安排在建築後方，隱密性高並能享有寧靜的睡寢環境。22. 重視陽光透入每個樓層之間的感受。23. 明透的玻璃材質加重空間整體的純淨感。

16.17. Create space boundaries through structures, gaps and external nature. 18. The interior is designed to echo the vertical valley, making the natural feel consistent with the vision. 19. The openings and voids create rich viewing perceptions. 20.21. The bedrooms are placed at the rear of the building, providing privacy and quiet sleeping environments. 22. Celebrating the sunlight penetrating between each floor. 23. Clear glass to enhance the overall sense of purity of the space.

