



Clockwise from left: Clever siting hides neighbouring properties; the home is essentially a cube with a pitched roof; a sliding door opens to the deck



t is often said that constraints are a vital part of creating good architecture – that without any limitations to frame a project, an architect's task is akin to finding direction in a void. But when a building project is already up against the odds, it is surely insane to add another layer of complication. And yet, confronted by a tight budget and a steep, scrub-covered Wellington site, Andrew Simpson decided to do precisely this, by adopting a midcentury Japanese system for small homes to inspire his design.

Simpson had worked for a summer in Japan as an architecture student and attended an exhibition in Kyoto that, a decade later, was a valuable guide to designing his own home. The exhibition focused on the "Nine Tsubo House", a prototypical dwelling designed in 1952 by architect Makoto Masuzawa as a proposed solution to Japan's post-war housing shortage. A *tsubo* is a square made up of two *tatami* mats; nine of them together form a floor area of 50 square metres. Paradoxically, Simpson found the application of Masuzawa's small-home design principles made his task easier. "It was a way of imposing a discipline on the design, and it was a place to start," Simpson says.

A home measuring 50 square metres might seem intolerably small for many people, but it wasn't an issue for Simpson or his partner, Krysty Peebles, who had lived in a succession of petite spaces before creating this one.

After years of renting, the couple wanted to purchase their own home, but they couldn't afford a house in Wellington and weren't interested in living in a distant suburb. As a possible solution, Simpson created an early design based on Masuzawa's Nine Tsubo system and had it priced by a quantity surveyor. The results were promising. "It looked like it was doable as long as we