be formed in a single operation is a height equivalent to one or two stories of the building 10, as illustrated in the example in Fig. 5A. In such cases, the struts 42 are removed prior to casting the concrete to form the cast sections 22B.

[0044] Another example of a method for forming the cast sections 22B is a method in which the cast sections 22B are formed "sequentially" to portions of the below-ground core section 22 other than portions where the columns 22A are constructed. In such cases, the struts 42 are removed in plural phases, and the cast sections 22B are formed at locations from which the struts 42 have been removed. For example, the strut 42A illustrated in Fig. 3B is removed first before forming a cast section 22B at a location that was previously crossed by the strut 42A. Next, the strut 42B is removed, and a cast section 22B is formed at a location that was previously crossed by the strut 42B.

[0045] In this manner, the order of "construction of the below-ground skeleton 30B", "formation of the cast sections 22B", and "removal of the struts 42" may be set as appropriate in consideration of the pressure of the earth acting on the struts 42 from the retaining walls 40.

[0046] Additional Column Installation

As described above, in the construction method of the building 10 according to the present exemplary embodiment, the below-ground skeleton 30B is constructed while the above-ground core section 24 is being constructed (see Fig. 4A and Fig. 5A). The wall-shaped below-ground core section 22 is constructed sequentially from the bottom upward concurrently with construction of the below-ground skeleton 30B (see Fig. 5A).

[0047] Note that as illustrated in Fig. 5B, as construction of the above-ground core section 24 progresses, the weight of the above-ground core section 24 and the above-ground skeleton 30A increases, thus increasing the load acting on the columns 22A. However, as illustrated in Fig. 5A, during the period in which the below-ground core section 22 is being sequentially constructed from the bottom upward, gaps are present between the cast sections 22B and the coupling section 24A. While such gaps are present, it is difficult for the cast sections 22B to support the load of the above-ground core section 24. It is therefore difficult to obtain high support strength from the below-ground core section 22 that functions as a "column" to support the weight of the above-ground core section 24 and the above-ground skeleton 30A.

[0048] In order to support this weight, additional column installation may be performed while the above-ground core section 24 is being constructed. Specifically, as illustrated in Fig. 5B, a column 22C spanning from the upper face of the foundation deck 12 to the lower face of the coupling section 24A of the above-ground core section 24 is additionally installed between the neighboring columns 22A.

[0049] The column 22C may be formed so as to fill the space between neighboring columns

22A, as illustrated in Fig. 5B. In such cases, the column 22C and the columns 22A are integrated into a wall-column. Alternatively, the column 22C may be formed with gaps present between itself and the neighboring columns 22A.

[0050] Operation

In the building construction method according to the present exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Fig. 3A, first, plural of the columns 22A are installed on the foundation deck 12 so as to configure the one portion of the below-ground core section 22. Next, as illustrated in Fig. 4A and Fig. 5A, the above-ground core section 24 is constructed with the columns 22A acting as a support structure. The above-ground skeleton 30A, another portion (the cast sections 22B) of the below-ground core section 22, and the below-ground skeleton 30B are then constructed while the above-ground core section 24 is being constructed. Namely, in the building 10 that has a core structure and includes basement levels, the above-ground skeleton 30A and the below-ground skeleton 30B can be constructed at the same time as each other. This enables the length of time taken to construct the building 10 to be reduced in comparison to cases in which the below-ground framework 30B and the above-ground skeleton 30A are constructed in consecutive stages, with construction of the above-ground framework 30A following construction of the below-ground skeleton 30B.

[0051] Moreover, the columns 22A that support the above-ground core section 24 configure the one portion of the below-ground core section 22. Namely, the columns 22A can be utilized as permanent installation members. This enables the number of removal processes to be reduced in comparison to cases in which the columns 22A are configured by temporary members.

[0052] Moreover, construction of the below-ground core section 22 is split between construction of the columns 22A and construction of the other portion of the below-ground core section 22 (namely the cast sections 22B). This enables the struts 42 that hold back the retaining walls 40 to be left in place between the columns 22A until construction of the cast sections 22B. This enables a reduction in tasks to reposition and reassemble the struts 42. Moreover, a narrower horizontal pitch of the struts 42 can be achieved than in cases in which the struts 42 are installed so as to avoid the entire below-ground core section 22. This enables the reinforcement requirements of the struts 42 and the waling to be reduced.

[0053] Moreover, in the building construction method according to the present exemplary embodiment, the columns 22A are formed using precast concrete. This enables the columns 22A to be erected faster than in cases in which the columns 22A are formed using concrete cast in-situ. This enables the length of time taken by the construction project to be shortened.